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Design of MLP Based Model for Analysis of Patient Suffering from Influenza

Lokanath Sarangi, Mihir Narayan Mohanty*, Srikanta Pattanayak

Corresponding Author: Mihir Narayan Mohanty, mihir.n.mohanty@gmail.com, Ph: +919437056742
ITER, SOA University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

Abstract

Cough is a defensive system of the respiratory track that might be deliberate or reflex. It shows up with normal disease (Cold) leads towards influenza. But when it gets to be chronic it can extremely impair the life. The chronic case might lead towards tuberculosis (TB).To outline a computerized framework for influenza (Cough) detection is key aspect for medical expert and in addition to patients. The advantage could permit the evaluation of pathology in such illnesses. In this paper, authors have taken an endeavour to detect influenza in shrewd way. The model has been composed utilizing cascaded Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP).The network is trained by LM algorithm. In initial step the symptoms are bolstered to finalize the type of pathological tests. It is encouraged with seven attributes. Once the type of pathological test has been detected, its attributes are nourished to the second stage to choose with respect to influenza or some other because of chronic case. It will help to the physicians to endorse the patients. The MLP based framework performs well as confirmed for such case.

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Keywords: Multilayer Perceptron; Cascaded Network; Hidden Layer; Short Time Energy; Spectral Features

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +91 9437056742; fax: +91 674 2351883.
*E-mail address:*mihir.n.mohanty@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

Medicinal finding is known to be subjective for several reasons and shockingly precise diagnosis of diseases has never been a simple undertaking. Actually, numerous components arrive which can muddle the determination of decision that might prompt undesirable deferral of a correct diagnosis decision. It happens so since it depends on the doctor who makes the analysis. The analyzed data helps to forecast normally. Henceforth keeping in mind the end goal to decrease the diagnosis time and enhance the diagnosis accuracy, it has turned into a need to build up the most solid and capable medical decision support systems (MDSS) with a specific end goal to bolster the undeniably muddled diagnosis decision process.

The proper representation of the above expressed certainties can be genuinely comprehended by considering "Coughing"- one of the body's defence mechanisms used to keep the passage of dust and other irritating agents into the respiratory system. It is the most widely recognized indication for which people look for medical advice as it is one of the real side effects of pneumonia and additionally asthma. In the treatment of cough related ailments, cough severity is a key component in observing the progression of disease, its counting for which its classification is an important aspect.

Cough is characterized for clinical purposes, as an expiratory move against a shut glottis, which creates a characteristic sound. It is a defensive system of the proximal respiratory tract. It might be voluntary or reflex. This symptom is the commonest explanation behind which individuals look for medical advice. It concerns one third of pulmonologist consultations. The evaluation of cough seriousness is a vital apparatus in clinical use. It requires a blend of measures portraying cough frequency, intensity and its effect on quality of life. Automatic cough screens need to face a few difficulties. A few cough monitors have been developed so far [1]. It began around the 1950s with straightforward sound recording frameworks empowering to physically detect the cough occasions. It is just as of late that (semi-or fully) automated cough recorders have been designed.

Cough is a modified respiratory act that can be initiated by two separate components, reflex cough and voluntary cough. Cough in people includes a perplexing incorporation of brainstem reflex mechanisms and voluntary cortical control [1-2]. Considers audited here focus on reflex cough by brainstem neural networks. Delineation of neural mechanisms controlling and creating reflex cough is essential for comprehension its numerous physiological and clinical complexities. Huge advancement has been made in the previous 10 years [3–7].

Computer based analysis helps the physicians for quick and easy diagnosis .In addition to it the accuracy can be increased, for development of such model; neural network plays an important role. Many researchers have taken the help of it to design the model that can help for monitoring, analysis and diagnosis. In this piece of work Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) neural network has been utilised by designing a cascaded neural network (CNN) for disease analysis and pathological detection for decision of diagnosis. Some of the literature has been cited in the following section related to multi-agent environment and medical diagnosis.

2. Related Literature

Vaccines for prevention of influenza in health care units are a major challenge in terms of its prevention and control. Although trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine is quite effective and safe in prevention of this disease, there is a need for further exploration for more suitable alternatives [8-9]. The need arises due to lower potential of these vaccines in case of elderly population [9-10]. Few factors that tend to make these drugs ineffective for them are age, past history of influenza exposure and chronic age related diseases [11-12]. Few of the symptoms attributed to influenza occurrence in a patient are cough, fever, weakness, stuffy nose, headache, sore throat etc. Cough is one of the crucial components related to respiratory system that can identify the progression of the diseases. Vas (Visual Analysis Scales), Cough scores and quality of life polls are few self-reported scales used to estimate the severity of this symptom [13]. Due to rough effortless impact by patient's own resilience these scales tend to be rough. Hence, cough measuring devices that can record data related to this symptom found to be more user friendly and effective [14-15]. Earlier method of deploying export to record a patient’s cough condition using audio and video monitoring devices found to be expensive [16]. Further availability of exports in a large scale poses further problem. Thus,