Integrative Deep Learning Framework for Accurate Real-Time Kidney Disease Detection

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Abstract. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a major global health problem which requires early and accurate detection to better clinical outcomes and lower charge on the healthcare system. In this research, we introduce a real time kidney disease detection system that uses a logistic regression model that is trained from vital clinical information such as age, blood pressure and albumin. The system is intended for immediate diagnostic feedback to provide health care professionals with an informative tool for timely decision making. Preprocessing is performed rigorously in order to maintain data integrity, and the model is integrated to a user-friendly framework enabling seamless adoption in clinical settings. Diagnostic accuracy and system reliability are demonstrated in real world testing and by qualitative feedback from healthcare providers. These results show the potential of the use of this AI driven solution to transform CKD diagnosis through a higher efficiency and accessibility in different healthcare settings. Future improvements are to extend the model's reach with more data sources and more AI techniques for greater precision and interpretability.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Logistic Regression, Real-Time Diagnosis, Clinical Parameters, AI in Healthcare, Kidney Disease Detection.

1 Introduction

The Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a persistent global health issue, afflicting a large number of people around the globe. Often it has a delayed diagnosis, by which time the treatment options are limited and usually involve high-cost intervention such as dialysis or kidney transplantation. While traditional diagnostic methods are effective up to a point, they rely on physical biomarkers which may never appear until the disease has reached an advanced stage. Early detection is critical in improving patient outcomes and to this effect the healthcare system should not strain. In response to these challenges, this research

S. P. Vijayaragavan et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the Global Conference on Sustainable Energy Systems, Smart Electronics and Intelligent Computing (GCSESEIC 2025)*, Advances in Engineering Research 297,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6239-654-8_26

provides an innovative solution through using logistic regression, a machine learning algorithm well known for its efficiency and interpretability in medical applications. Logistic regression is simple enough compared to more complex neural network architectures to make this a clear advantage in clinical settings where transparency and speed are valuable. In this project, a real time detection system for CKD is developed using a L satire regression model that processes necessary clinical parameters of kidney health such as age, blood pressure, and albumin levels. We train this model on a dataset including these parameters cleaned of duplicates and missing values for robust predictions. This data preparation is an important step towards deploying AI as a tool for the clinical outcomes, assuring achievable data quality relevance to the clinical outcomes. It integrates this model into a real time computational framework that allows for immediate diagnostic assessments and allows for quick informed decisions by healthcare practitioners.

In this paper, the design and implementation of this real time kidney disease detection are described, with a focus of its deployment capability across a wide spectrum of healthcare settings, including resource limited ones. Not only does the approach extend the existing diagnostic capabilities, but the approach itself provides a scalable model that can be extended to other predictive healthcare applications. In addition, the integration of such a model into clinical workflows illustrates how machine learning can put data driven insights to use in healthcare, bridging the gap between data and patient care. One example of how even such simple machine learning models like logistic regression can make huge improvements in the detection and management of disease.

2 Literature Review

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed healthcare in general, and early detection and the management of chronic diseases such as chronic kidney disease (CKD) in particular. AI driven solutions are having an impact in improving diagnostic accuracy and timeliness for millions of people worldwide that are affected by CKD. Many research work points out what could potentially be achieved by AI, notably deep learning models in making sense of complex patterns in the clinical data to assist early and accurate detection of CKD. Across the medical imaging and diagnostic arena, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have garnered heavy coverage as a breakthrough. In a real time study, Patil and Joshi showed how CNN can be used to improve the accuracy of their diagnostic techniques for kidney disease by analyzing imaging data [4]. Kumar and Prakash also proposed in a complementary study a hybrid deep learning model using CNNs in conjunction with ultrasound imaging to supply precise CKD diagnosis. It presents an illustrative application of combining multiple data sources for improved diagnostic outcomes [5]. Like, Sharma and Ghosh have later used advanced deep learning-based image processing techniques to further refine CKD prediction pertaining to nuances in medical imaging data for more reliable prediction [18]. Also, in healthcare, adaptive hybridized deep convolutional neural networks have also been used. This work explored the use of these networks for Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) platforms to enable robust data analysis and real time health monitoring as done by Chen et al. We demonstrate that this approach is scalable and efficient towards CKD management utilizing interconnected devices to enable continuous patient monitoring [2]. In this work, Venkatrao and Kareemulla build on this concept and propose HDLNET, a hybrid deep learning network along with intelligent IoT capabilities for detection and classification of CKD. This model is an example of combining deep learning with IoT to improve diagnostic efficiency in real life scenarios [3]. Early CKD prediction has shown significant promise using Deep Belief Networks (DBNs). Rezk, Elkholy, and Saleh showed how DBN can identify malign urinary anomalies before they become critical [1], proving how early intervention is critical. This work demonstrates how DBNs can be used to detect subtle patterns in clinical data for CKD detection using their adaptability to process clinical data. Modern healthcare has become a need for real time diagnostic frameworks, as immediate feedback can have such a huge effect on patient outcomes. Later, Gupta and Verma proposed a real-time CKD detection framework based on deep learning techniques and reporting the need for a system capable of seamlessly integrating into clinical workflow offering rapid and actionable insights [14]. In this direction, Jain and Raghav (2018) extended this concept with ensemble deep learning methods like differentiating multiple algorithms with higher reliability and robustness by combining multiple algorithms for CKD detection [8]. AI solutions must be scalable as well as adaptable for resource constrained environments. Sahu and Rani evaluated performance of different deep learning models and concluded that adaptive frameworks with ease of deployment across diverse clinical settings were to be preferred [17]. In the realisation of interconnected healthcare systems based on deep learning and IoT, Khanna and Dey explored the level of integration of these two technologies with the focus on data security and real time diagnostics [6]. This work demonstrates the power that IoT enabled AI models can bring to enable healthcare to be more accessible and efficient. What’s intriguing is that integration of AI in patient monitoring and management has changed the treatment of chronic diseases like CKD. At the same conference, Aljaafari et al. introduced 'CURA's' AI driven virtual wards, which use continuous assessment and predictive analytics in assisting monitoring, and the management of diabetes and CKD [10]. These virtual wards demonstrate that AI is being utilized to tackle future proactive healthcare solutions according to the principles of personalized medicine. Ethical AI deployment in healthcare is made possible with Explainable AI (XAI). Moreno Sanchez was proposing an explainable AI model for CKD diagnosis, but it was also arguing that there should be more transparency in the processes of medical decision making. The model also builds confidence in the use of AI in clinical environments, as healthcare providers now understand the reasoning behind AI driven predictions [11].

Personalised healthcare solutions will be the next frontier to AI driven medical diagnostics. Using clinical and imaging data, Singh and Kumar created a multi-modal deep learning framework that allows for custom tailored treatment plans based on the entire patient [13]. This trend is also supported by Yadav et al., who reviewed several deep learning methods used for kidney disease classification, and regarded AI systems flexible to personal patient profile [20]. However, Awasthi and Thakur also proposed a novel approach to medicine, based on deep learning and medical imaging, which is tailored to meet the special needs of patients through more reliable therapeutic means [19]. AI techniques have been evaluated to make sure these systems are reliable. Khan et al. empirically evaluates the application of machine learning on CKD prediction by using a variety of algorithms against each other to find the most suitable methods [12]. The take away from their work offers valuable lessons on how to get AI systems right for use in a clinical setting.

3 Proposed Methodology

This paper applies a structured approach in developing a real time kidney disease detection system using logistic regression. The methodology is complete and replicable; this section outlines the complete steps of data preparation, model training, system integration and operational testing. Fig.1 shows the system architecture of the proposed system.

3.1 Dataset Preparation

The base of our project, kidney_disease.csv is used, which contains basic clinical parameters that include age, blood pressure (bp) and albumin level (al). These are vital renal function parameters as well correlated with the presence of kidney disease. A major task when applying machine learning to healthcare involves extensive preprocessing of the dataset in order to attain data quality and reliability prior to any analysis: such preprocessing steps are fundamental to the validity of modeling in healthcare. This phase specifically involves removing redundant records to maintain data integrity, or imputing or eliminating missing value to ensure full coverage of data. Through this meticulous process of data preparation, our model protects itself against situations like overfitting, and the training can be depending on true representation of data.

3.2 Model Training

Its transparency and efficiency in binary classification tasks has made it a natural choice in binary classification tasks such as medicine where interpretability is as important as accuracy which makes it suitable for medical diagnostic applications. For medical applications, the logistic function is used to express the model, and is used to make estimates of probability of some binary outcome, like the presence or absence of kidney disease.

$$L(p) = \beta 0 + \beta 1 \times Age + \beta 2 \times BP + \beta 3 \times AL \quad (1)$$

This model is calibrated in the training phase using the preprocessed dataset to learn the weights (β coefficients) of the relationship between predictors and the outcome which are closest to the modelling objective. The probability of kidney disease in real time applications is then computed using these coefficients. In this phase, several iterations may be performed to optimize the model's parameters, improving its predictive power and this generalizability to other patient datasets. By using this iterative training approach, the model is robust and reliable, providing high quality diagnostic support.

3.3 Real-Time Integration

The development of the logistic regression model integration in a real time diagnostic system is a big step in medical technology application. In this system, first with the trained model the incoming patient data is analyzed immediately and predictive insights given in an instant. This real time capability is particularly useful in the emergency clinical settings or for routine screenings, where quick decision making is paramount. Designed to be user friendly, our system will allow health care providers to work with the AI tools as simply as possible, without training in data science or machine learning. Apart from the streamlining of the diagnostic process, this integration also improves medical personnel's efficiency by giving them reliable decision- making aids.

3.4 Validation and Testing

Tailored validation and testing phase is used to validate the effectiveness of the model in a real clinical environment. In this phase, clinical staff who deploy the system enter into the discussion of the performance metrics used, rather than relying solely on traditional performance metrics.

Their feedback is essential in determining how accurate and usable our model is. The qualitative assessment fills a gap between theoretical model performance and practical clinical utility, taking the system from being statistically sound to also practically useful for diagnosing kidney disease. Based on this phase, adjustments can be made on the user interface; system responsiveness time can be improved; or even the model's threshold values for predicting kidney disease can be reevaluated. The development of a real time logistic regression based system for kidney disease detection is outlined in this comprehensive methodology. It serves as a strategic approach adopting technical precision in conjunction with practical usability in clinical settings. The logical regression is employed in the project to make use of a well understood and trusted statistical tool which will increase system acceptability among medical professionals. A diagnostic tool at the end of the day that can not only improve the accuracy of diagnosing kidney disease for patients but also help practicing healthcare providers give the right, timely and effective care to them.

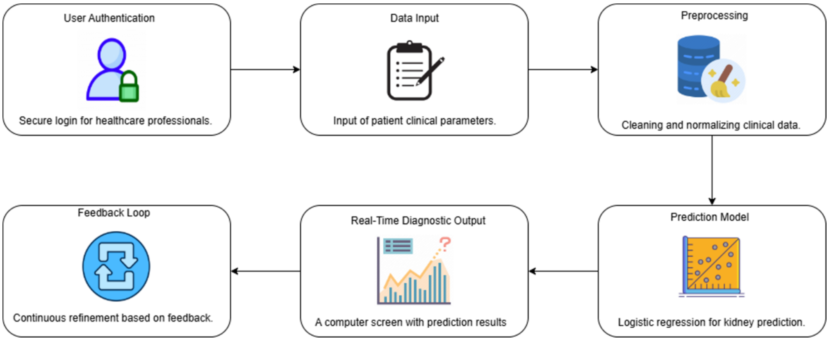

Fig.1. System Architecture

4 Results and Discussion

In this section, we present results of the logistic regression model utilized for real time kidney disease detection using clinical inputs of age, blood pressure (BP), and albumin level (AL). The analysis of the model is carried out under the aspect of the performance of the monitoring model, its usability and diagnostic accuracy in real time, as well as the user interaction examples.

4.1 Model Performance and Interaction Examples

Using the system, the logistic regression model was evaluated by healthcare professionals through several real-world simulations. We determined the accuracy of the model by the ability of the model to predict whether the patient had kidney disease or not based on the input of clinical parameters by users. The login and diagnostic processes can be seen in Fig.2,3 shows as user interaction with the system. Such interactions indicate that the system is able to work with high diagnostic feedback immediacy.

Fig.2. User Login

User interaction showing the authentication process of the kidney disease detection system. Fig.4 shows User interaction showing the data input screen of the kidney disease detection system.

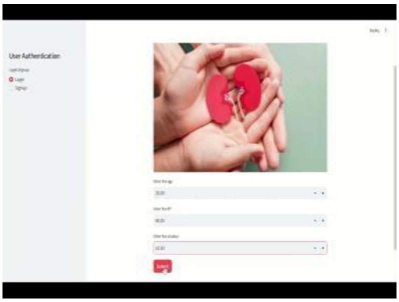

Fig.3. System Diagnostic Data Input

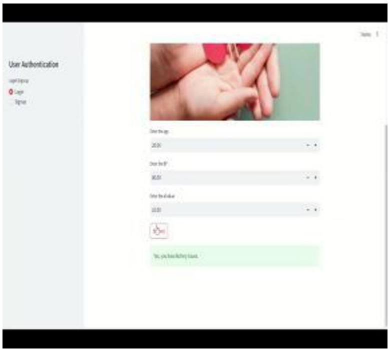

Fig.4. Positive Detection of Kidney Issues

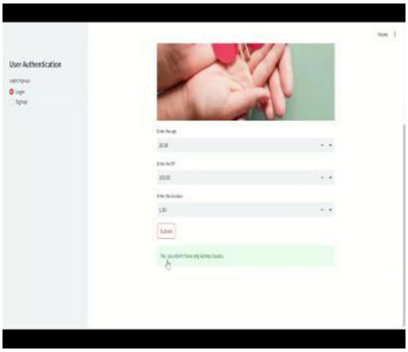

Fig.5. Negative Detection of Kidney Issues

4.2 System Usability and Diagnostic Accuracy

Its usability and the accuracy of diagnostic output generated from the system were appreciated by healthcare providers who used it. This feedback is important because it both proves the model's ability, and shows rooms for user interface design and system responsiveness where improvements can be made. Interface showing a positive detection of kidney issues, demonstrating the system's effective diagnostic capability in real-time scenarios. Fig.5 represents Interface showing a negative detection of kidney issues, further validating the accuracy of the system in varied diagnostic situations.

5 Conclusion

We show that real time kidney disease detection based on logistic regression for clinical parameters like age, blood pressure and albumin levels is implemented and demonstrates success. Immediate diagnostic feedback is offered by the system, which makes it an effective system for improving the diagnostic capabilities of health care providers. The model achieves a high level of trust and usability due to simplicity and interpretability. The practical relevance and reliability of this robust testing and validation are underscored through user interactions and clinical feedback. This system's integration into healthcare workflows has the power to dramatically alter early detection and management of kidney disease and thereby improve patient outcomes and reduce burden to healthcare systems.

6 Future scope

Future improvements delivered by the proposed system are substantial. Finally, increasing the number of clinical parameters and accessing advanced data sources (e.g., genetic markers, with or without imaging data) may enhance the model's diagnostic precision and increase its general applicability. Moreover, combining explainable AI methods would further increase the interpretability of the produced results so that it is better trusted by healthcare providers and patients. The scalability to larger datasets and deployment in heterogeneous clinical settings, such as resource limited environments, is mainly still a focus. Additionally, this system's integration with telemedicine platforms and IoT devices for real-time, serial monitoring of kidney health could become future work to facilitate continuous remote monitoring of kidney health for proactive and personalized healthcare solutions on a global scale.

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