RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Parkinson's Disease Detection using Machine Learning

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Abstract:

A progressive neurological condition that impairs speech and movement is Parkinson's disease. For better patient outcomes and disease management, early detection is essential. This study uses patient data, including speech and movement-related features, to identify Parkinson's disease using machine learning algorithms like Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Logistic Regression. Accuracy and other performance metrics were used to assess the models, and the average outcomes were compared to identify the best strategy. The results demonstrate that machine learning can reliably detect Parkinson's disease, assisting medical professionals in making an early diagnosis. Larger datasets and deep learning methods are examples of future developments that could improve detection accuracy even more and support clinical decision-making.

Keywords — **Parkinson's Disease, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Decision Tree, Logistic Regression**

I. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease is a neurological condition that impairs movement and manifests as tremors, stiffness, and trouble balancing. Speech and cognitive abilities may also be affected as the illness worsens. Because prompt treatment can help slow down the progression of symptoms and improve a patient's quality of life, early detection is crucial. An effective method for analyzing medical data and early Parkinson's disease detection is machine learning (ML). In this study, we use movement-related features, speech patterns, and other patient health data to predict Parkinson's disease using Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Logistic Regression. These models aid in locating important patterns that point to the illness's existence.

The purpose of this study is to assess and contrast the effectiveness of these machine learning algorithms in order to identify the most successful one for Parkinson's disease detection. We anticipate that machine learning will help physicians diagnose patients more quickly and accurately, improving patient care and enabling early intervention techniques.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"Machine Learning Models for Parkinson's Disease: Systematic Review" – This study thoroughly examines several machine learning models that are used to either diagnose or monitor the progression of Parkinson's disease (PD). It draws attention to the restrictions and possible holes in these models' practicality. JMIR Medical Informatics published the article in 2024.

The study "Comparing Decision Tree, KNN, and Logistic Regression for Parkinson's Disease Classification" examines how well three well-known machine learning algorithms identify Parkinson's disease. The findings indicate that while Logistic Regression works well with smaller datasets, Decision Trees offer superior interpretability. Expert Systems with Applications (2024) published this article.

"Deep Learning Approaches for Parkinson's Disease Detection Using Voice Features": This study assesses deep learning models from voice recordings, including CNN and LSTM, for

Parkinson's disease detection. It concludes that in terms of accuracy and robustness, deep learning performs better than conventional ML models. Printed in 2023 in Artificial Intelligence in Medicine.

"Feature Selection Techniques for Improving Parkinson's Disease Prediction": This study looks at various feature selection strategies to improve the precision of Parkinson's disease identification. It discovers that removing superfluous features improves model performance and speeds up calculations. published in 2023 in the journal Biomedical Signal Processing and Control.

"A Hybrid Machine Learning Model for Parkinson's Disease Diagnosis": To increase prediction accuracy, this study integrates several machine learning methods, including Random Forest and SVM. The findings demonstrate that hybrid models perform better in PD detection than single-model techniques. Printed in IEEE Transactions on Learning Systems and Neural Networks (2024).

"Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning for Parkinson's Disease Monitoring": This study investigates the real-time tracking of Parkinson's disease symptoms using data from wearable sensors. It concludes that ML algorithms can efficiently examine tremor and gait patterns, supporting ongoing observation. published in the journal Sensors (2024).

The article "Explainable AI for Parkinson's Disease Detection" highlights the value of explainable AI in medical diagnosis and offers models that offer clear predictions for the identification of Parkinson's disease. It emphasizes how doctors can trust AI-driven decisions by using explainable machine learning. published in the Biomedical Informatics Journal in 2024.

This work focuses on the analysis and classification models used in the prediction of thyroid disease, using data obtained from the UCI machine learning repository. Machine learning plays a crucial part in the process of disease prediction. In order to better predict the disease based on the parameters obtained from the dataset, this study applies multiple machine learning methods, including decision tree, random forest algorithm, KNN, and Naive Bayes, to the dataset for comparative comparison. The dataset was also modified to improve classification prediction accuracy (Tejashree T Moharekar, 2022).

This research study introduces the IoT based Healthcare Monitoring System (LIoTHMS), a revolutionary framework designed to enhance healthcare monitoring through the integration of smart sensors. The proposed system incorporates sensors, including the ECG Shield, Heart Rate Muscle Sensor, Pulse Rate Sensor, KY-037 Sound Sensor, and DS18B20 Digital Temperature Sensor. These sensors collectively form a comprehensive solution for real-time patient monitoring (Waseem Akhtar Khursheed Ahmad, 2024) . This research presents an innovative approach known as CNNGWO, which combines the power of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) with the optimization capabilities of Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) to enhance the diagnostic accuracy of Ovarian Cancer. In this work, we explore the fusion of CNNs, a deep learning architecture renowned for its proficiency in image analysis, and GWO, a nature-inspired optimization technique inspired by the social behavior of grey wolves (Rahul Mishra, 2023). This article presents Machine learning and image processing based statistical pattern recognition framework for classification and detection of bone cancer. MRI and CT scan images are used as input data set in this framework. Images quality is improved using the Gaussian Elimination (Syed Jahangir Badashah, 2025). Complex and complex neurological illnesses like Parkinson's Disease (PD) are difficult to investigate. This publication introduces “Neural Pathway Profiling for Parkinson's Disease Drug Discovery.” It leverages cutting-edge deep learning. GCNs explain molecular interactions, LSTMs examine temporal sequences, and VAEs learn by forming new patterns. This research uses genes, proteins, and clinical data to explain how Parkinson's disease's various components interact in complex ways. LSTMs illustrate how clinical data is connected to time, GCNs reveal how molecules interact in biological networks, and VAEs discover hidden chemical structures for generative learning (Ravula Arun Kumar, 2024) . This study classified thyroid disease cases into hyperthyroid, euthyroid, hypothyroid, and sick. This paper aims to inspect

Logistic regression for multiclass categorizing the thyroid dataset. This logistic regression model is evaluated based on its precision, recall, F measure, ROC, RMS Error, and accuracy metrics (Parashuram S Vadar, 2024).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a. Methods of Research -

By examining patient data, including speech patterns, hand tremors, and test results, this study employs a machine learning-based method to identify Parkinson's disease. For classification, supervised learning methods such as Random Forest, KNN, and Decision Tree are used.

b. Conceptual Framework -

In order to categorize people as either positive or negative for Parkinson's disease, the conceptual framework focuses on feature extraction, model training, and evaluation. Key patient features are processed through machine learning models.

c. Research Design -

Data Collection: Medical facilities or public datasets (like the UCI Parkinson's dataset) are the sources of patient data, which includes voice recordings, movement analysis, and test results.

Data Preprocessing: addressing feature selection, normalization, and missing values to enhance model performance.

Model Selection: For classification, machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest, KNN, and Decision Tree are selected.

Model Evaluation: The models are compared using metrics like F1-score, recall, accuracy, and precision.

d. Methods of Data Collection -

The study utilizes **secondary data sources**, mainly **publicly available datasets like UCI Parkinson's dataset**, which contain clinical and voice measurements of Parkinson's patients and healthy individuals. If additional patient data is required, ethical considerations and approvals from medical institutions will be ensured.

IV. ALGORITHMS:-

1. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) –

A straightforward machine learning algorithm called K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) groups new data points according to how similar they are to pre-existing data. It assigns the most common class among the "k" closest data points (Neighbors) in the dataset. In order to determine whether a person has Parkinson's disease, KNN can examine characteristics such as speech patterns, abnormalities in movement, or test results. KNN works best when the dataset is appropriately scaled and cleaned because it depends on distance calculations.

```
knn_model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
knn_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, knn_model.predict(X_test))
```

```
Test Accuracy of KNN is 0.9487179487179487
```

2. Decision Tree –

A decision tree is a model that resembles a tree and divides data according to various criteria in order to make decisions. In order to determine whether a person has Parkinson's disease, it poses a series of "yes" or "no" questions regarding the input features, such as hand tremors or irregular speech. Until it makes a final choice, the tree continues to split. Although decision trees are simple to understand and helpful in determining the main causes of the illness, they occasionally over fit the data, which means that while they may work well on training data, they may not work as well on new cases.

```
tree_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42,max_depth=4)
tree_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
dtc_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, tree_model.predict(X_test))
```

```
Test Accuracy of Decision Tree Classifier is 0.7435897435897436
```

3. Random Forest Classifier –

A more sophisticated form of the decision tree called Random Forest combines several decision trees to increase stability and accuracy. It constructs multiple trees using various dataset components rather than depending on a single tree, and then uses the majority vote to reach a decision. This lessens the possibility that noisy or unbalanced data will affect the detection of Parkinson's disease, lowering errors and increasing reliability. When dealing with intricate medical datasets where several features influence the diagnosis, Random Forest is especially helpful.

```
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42,max_depth=4)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
rf_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, rf_model.predict(X_test))
```

```
Test Accuracy of Random Forest Classifier is 0.8974358974358975
```

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

	Model	Score
0	KNN	0.948718
2	Random Forest Classifier	0.897436
1	Decision Tree Classifier	0.743590

Based on the results, the KNN (0.948718) algorithm showed the highest accuracy, followed by Random Forest Classifier (0.897436) and Decision Tree(0.743590). The average accuracy of all models indicates that machine learning methods are effective in helping detect Parkinson's disease at an early stage, which is important for timely treatment and better patient outcomes

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Early diagnosis of Parkinson's disease, a progressive neurological condition, can be difficult. By examining patient data, including speech patterns, abnormalities in movement, and test results, machine learning provides a potent method for identifying Parkinson's disease. In this study, we used the Random Forest, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Decision Tree algorithms to categorize cases of Parkinson's disease. According to the results, Random Forest had the best accuracy, followed by KNN and Decision Tree. Doctors can diagnose Parkinson's disease more quickly and accurately with the use of machine learning models, which could improve patient outcomes and allow for earlier treatment. For practical clinical use, however, issues like data quality, small sample sizes, and the requirement for real-world validation must be resolved. Future studies can concentrate on integrating.

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