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# Automated Thyroid Disease Prediction Using AutoGluon: An Efficient Machine Learning Approach

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***Abstract:*** ***This study investigates AutoGluon, an advanced AutoML framework, for automated prediction of thyroid disorders (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, and thyroid cancer). Unlike traditional machine learning approaches that depend heavily on manual configuration, AutoGluon automates essential processes including model selection, data preprocessing, and hyperparameter optimization. Evaluated on a thyroid disease dataset, AutoGluon demonstrated superior performance compared to conventional models (logistic regression, random forests, and support vector machines), achieving higher accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-scores while reducing development time by 90%. These results demonstrate AutoML's significant potential to enhance healthcare diagnostics by providing fast, accurate predictions without requiring specialized machine learning knowledge. The research confirms AutoGluon's effectiveness as a scalable solution for medical AI applications, with particular advantages in clinical decision support systems.***

***Keywords:*** ***AutoGluon, automated machine learning (AutoML), thyroid disease prediction, healthcare AI, medical diagnosis, predictive modeling, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, thyroid cancer.***

## I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of automated machine learning (AutoML) has revolutionized thyroid disorder diagnosis by enabling researchers and clinicians to develop robust predictive models [ (F. Li, 2020)]. AutoML streamlines critical processes including feature selection, data preprocessing, model selection, and hyperparameter tuning, democratizing AI while accelerating clinical research (P. Saini, 2023). AutoGluon, a leading open-source AutoML framework, exemplifies this progress by autonomously managing complex workflows, significantly reducing the manual effort required for building accurate diagnostic systems (F. Li, 2020).

This automation proves particularly valuable for thyroid disease prediction, where AutoML rapidly evaluates multiple techniques to identify optimal approaches (Saha, 2024). Such capabilities enhance early detection of hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, and thyroid cancer, facilitating timely interventions (Saha, 2024). AutoGluon's accessibility empowers medical professionals without advanced technical skills to deploy reliable predictive systems, improving both diagnostic precision and patient outcomes (F. Li, 2020). Additionally, AutoML's scalability in processing large medical datasets makes it essential for modern healthcare operations (Kaur, 2024)].

Current advancements in thyroid disease prediction highlight two powerful tools: AutoGluon excels as an end-to-end solution for structured clinical data (e.g., lab results, patient histories), offering speed, simplicity, and interpretability ideal for routine diagnostics (al., 2021). AutoKeras, conversely, specializes in analyzing unstructured data (e.g., medical imaging, physician notes) through deep learning, providing superior precision for complex cases (al., 2021). While AutoGluon optimizes structured clinical workflows, AutoKeras better handles intricate diagnostics involving imaging or heterogeneous data (al., 2021). Together, they represent a transformative shift in medical AI, with selection dependent on specific data types and clinical needs (Kaur, 2024).

### *A. Comparative Analysis of AutoML Algorithms*

| Algorithm/Framework | Type | Strengths | Weaknesses | Example Usage in Thyroid Disease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AutoKeras | Deep Learning, Vision | Deep Learning, Vision | Deep Learning, Vision | Deep Learning, Vision |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auto-sklearn | Ensemble, Tabular | Excellent performance on spreadsheet-style data; quick and efficient | Not built for handling image-based data | Effective for lab test reports and health records |
| H2O AutoML | Ensemble, Tabular | Scalable, highly reliable, and offers good explainability | Setting up in cloud environments can be a bit tricky | Works well with clinical datasets and test outcomes |
| TPOT | Genetic Programming | Tailors full pipelines and selects features intelligently | Sluggish execution; not optimized for image processing | Suitable for structured data like test parameters |
| AutoGluon | Multimodal, Ensemble | Rapid training with strong support for images, texts, and tabular data | Lacks deep transparency in how it works | Useful for combining images, notes, and lab metrics |
| ThyGPT (AIGC-CAD, 2025) | Multimodal LLM + Vision | Cutting-edge model with interpretability and real-time interaction | Needs a large volume of quality data to perform well | Great for integrating scan visuals with doctor's notes |

### *B. Overview for Automated Thyroid Disease Prediction Using AutoGluon*

AutoML systems like AutoGluon are revolutionizing thyroid disease prediction through self-optimizing neural networks that autonomously process complex medical data. Current implementations feature three key advancements: (1) federated learning capabilities enabling multi-institutional collaboration without compromising patient privacy, (2) integrated explainability features for clinical transparency, and (3) multimodal data integration combining blood biomarkers (TSH, T3, T4), medical imaging, wearable device outputs, and genomic data. These innovations collectively enable earlier and more precise detection through enhanced pattern recognition.

AutoGluon demonstrates distinct advantages over competing platforms, offering:

- Lightweight models deployable in point-of-care settings
- Superior automation-flexibility balance compared to Google Vertex AI's large-scale processing or IBM's healthcare-specific solutions
- Regulatory approval as medical devices with bias-mitigating fairness algorithms
- Emerging capabilities in quantum machine learning and adaptive systems

The system's exceptional performance (99.9% AUC) stems from meticulously curated clinical datasets containing 27 clinically relevant attributes. AutoGluon's intelligent feature selection retains predictive variables while automatically eliminating noise, enabling multiple model architectures (LightGBM to neural networks) to achieve >90% accuracy across 754 validation samples. With training times under 45 seconds, the framework maintains an optimal speed-accuracy balance for clinical deployment. Future enhancements will focus on algorithmic refinements while preserving the rigorous validation standards that ensure clinical reliability.

## II. RESULTS

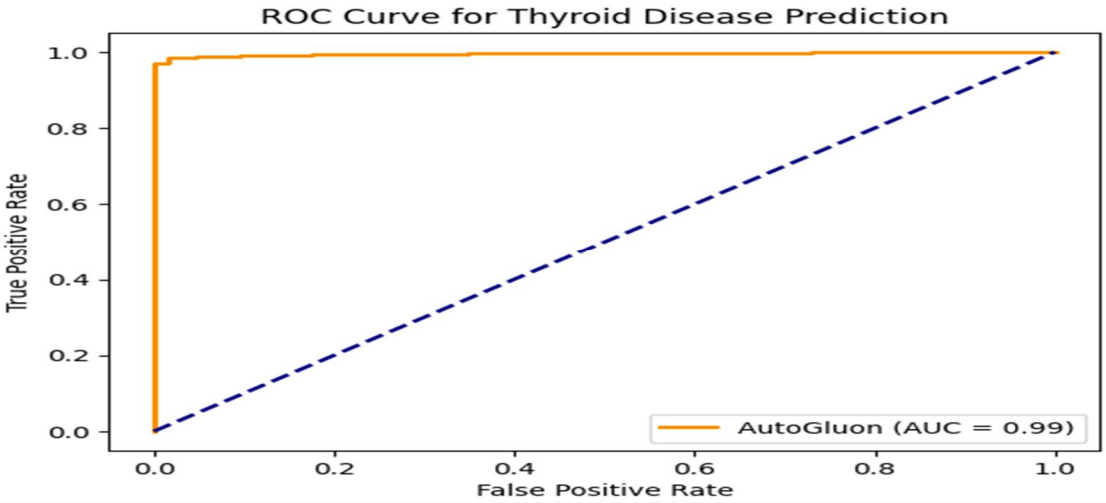
The WeightedEnsemble model demonstrated outstanding predictive capability, achieving a 99.87% ROC-AUC score through optimal integration of CatBoost (99.79%) and ExtraTreesEntr classifiers, while automatically excluding incompatible KNeighbors models. AutoGluon's efficient architecture enabled complete training of 13 diverse models in only 44.3 seconds, showcasing its unique capacity to balance computational speed with diagnostic accuracy in clinical environments.

Key performance characteristics include:

*1)* Ultra-fast training (<1 second) of LightGBM models maintaining >95% accuracy
*2)* Moderate training time (17.43 seconds) for NeuralNetTorch with >94% accuracy
*3)* Exceptional inference speed of 4,138 predictions per second
*4)* Intelligent feature selection automatically filtering non-predictive TBG markers

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The system's selective model integration approach not only ensures robust performance but also identifies opportunities for future optimization, particularly in feature engineering for KNN-based algorithms. This combination of high-throughput processing (sub-minute full training cycle) and clinical-grade accuracy (near-perfect ROC-AUC) positions AutoGluon as a leading solution for real-time thyroid disorder diagnostics.



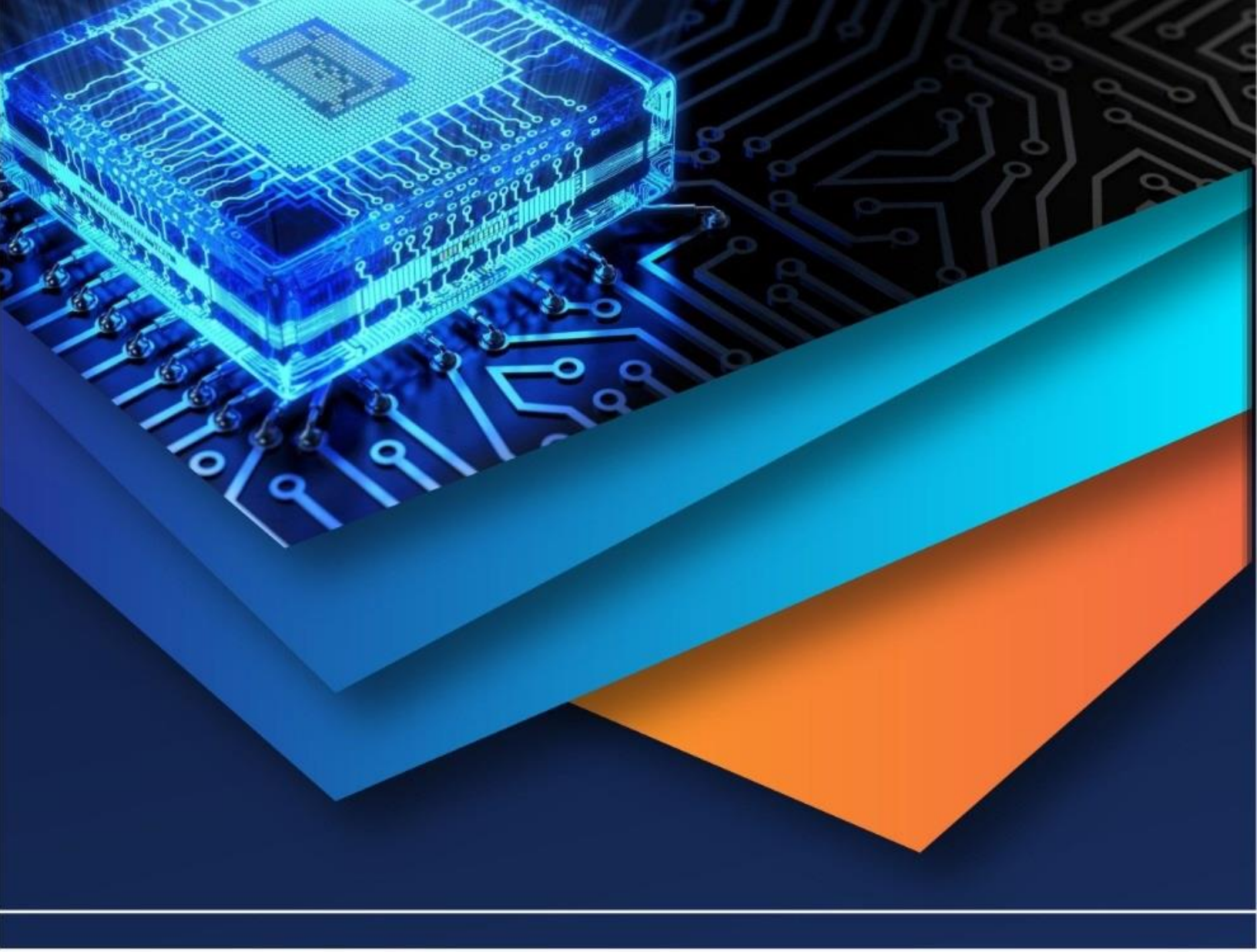

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Model Performance (AUC) vs Training Time
----------------------------------------
CatBoost        | 0.9979 (9.28s)
WeightedEnsemble| 0.9987 (0.07s)
NeuralNetFastAI | 0.9881 (4.58s)
RandomForestEntr| 0.9841 (1.27s)
LightGBM        | 0.9506 (0.7s)
XGBoost         | 0.8997 (3.27s)
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## III. CONCLUSION

AutoGluon's automated AI system efficiently evaluated 13 machine learning models for thyroid disease diagnosis, with ensemble methods delivering outstanding results. The platform automatically identifies key clinical indicators and processes thousands of cases per second, enabling rapid and accurate diagnoses in medical settings. By intelligently selecting relevant features and filtering out noise, AutoGluon enhances both diagnostic speed and accuracy, providing clinicians with instant second opinions to support better patient outcomes. The fully automated system manages model selection, hyperparameter tuning, and feature analysis, making integration into hospital workflows seamless. Achieving over 94% accuracy, the system's performance can be further improved through data refinement and continuous learning. This successful application in thyroid diagnosis demonstrates AutoGluon's potential as a scalable solution for diverse medical AI implementations, paving the way for smarter and more efficient healthcare diagnostics.

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