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Multi Disease Detection System using Machine Learning

Hemanth Kumar Rao Mahendrakar[1], Jahnavi Dasaraju[2], Divya Sai Roopanagudi[3], Dinesh Naik Sugali[4], Prof. Dr. Ranjit Reddy Midde[5]
Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Srinivasa Ramanujan Institute of Technology, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract: ***In this modern era, early detection of critical diseases remains a significant challenge in healthcare. Many existing models either focus on detecting multiple common diseases orpredict a single disease at a time using algorithms such as Support Vector Machine, K Nearest Neighbors, Decision Tree, Navie Bayes and Logistic Regression. This limitation can result in delayed diagnose and treatment, negatively affecting patient outcomes and survival rates. This research focuses on developing aMulti DiseaseDetectionSystemusing advanced Machine Learning algorithms such as Random Forest and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to predict six high-mortality diseases: heart, kidney, liver, breast cancer, pneumonia, and brain tumor diseases. These diseases rank among the top global causes of death according to WHO statistics and require timely diagnosis for effective medical intervention. This system aims to reduce disease-related mortality, minimize treatment delays, and lower healthcare costs. Additionally, the platform offers personalized diet, food, exercise, and doctorrecommendations, providing a comprehensive approach to health management. Overall, this Multi-Disease Detection System leverages advanced machine learning techniques to improve early diagnosis, enhance treatment outcomes, and empower users with personalized health recommendations, setting the foundation for more efficient and accessible healthcare solutions.***

Keywords: Multi-DiseaseDetection,RandomForest,ConvolutionalNeuralNetworks(CNN), Machine Learning, Recommendations, High-Mortality Diseases, AI in Healthcare.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of medical technologies and machine learning algorithms offers promising opportunities to revolutionize healthcare practices.As per the World Health Organization(WHO), cardiovascular disease, cancer, and respiratory infections remain the major causes of mortality rate globally, accounting for an estimated 33 million deaths annually. Despite significant technological progress in medicaldiagnostics,healthcaresystemsgloballystrugglewithtwocriticalchallenges: the timely detection of diseases and the accurate diagnosis of multiple concurrent conditions. These challenges significantly impact patient outcomes and healthcare resource utilization, especially in regions with limited availability of specialized medical expertise.

Traditionally,diagnosticapproacheshavefocusedonsingle-diseasedetection systemsorreliedonconventional machinelearning algorithm ssuchas SupportVector Machines (SVM), Navie Bayes, KNN, Decision Trees, and Logistic Regression. While these techniques have demonstrated success in specific disease applications. they are limited by their inability to predict multiple diseases, which is a significant drawback in real-world healthcare applications. Early diagnosis is important for reducing treatment delays, ensuring timely intervention, and improving survival rates. Therefore, there is an increasing need for more advanced systems capable of handling the complexity of diagnosing multiple high-mortality diseases.

To address these challenges, we proposed a system using advanced machine learning techniques such as Random Forest and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). By targetingsix high-mortality diseases—heartdisease, kidney disease, liver disease, breast cancer, pneumonia, and brain tumor. By integrating multiple data modalities, including clinical parameters like laboratory results, vital signs, patient history and medical images like X-rays, MRI scans, CT scans,the system aims to provide accurate disease detection. Not only will the system predict the likelihood of these diseases, but it will also automatically generate and download a detailed prediction report, providing personalized recommendations for diet, exercise, food, and doctor recommendation. This comprehensive approach not only supports early diagnosis but also encourage patients to take proactive steps to manage their health.

The implementation of this Multi Disease Detection System represents an innovation approach in healthcare technology, offering early and accurate diagnoses, reduce treatment delays, and lower overall healthcare costs.

The integration of personalized health recommendations and an automatic report generator further supportsapatient-centric approachto healthcare,promotingproactive managementof diseases before they become life-threatening.

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This system is designed to push the boundaries of healthcare technology by offering both early detection and long-term health management. Ultimately, it could contribute to better patient outcomes and a more effective global healthcare.

The potential impact of this research extends beyond immediate clinical applications. Successfully implementing this system could transform healthcare delivery by providing healthcare professionals with advanced diagnostic tools while empowering patients through personalized health recommendations. As healthcare continues to evolve toward more personalized and preventive approaches, such integrated systems become increasingly vital in addressing the complex challenges of modern healthcare delivery.

II. RELATED WORK

Recent advances in machine learning and artificial intelligence have revolutionized disease detection and diagnosis. This literature survey examinescurrentresearchinmulti-diseasedetectionsystems,focusingonsixhigh-mortality diseases: heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, breast cancer, pneumonia, and brain tumor.

Athria & Mohan.[1] in 2024 proposed an ensemble learning approach for multi-disease detection, combining Random Forest, CNN, and XGBoost. Theirsystem showed particularly high accuracy forbrain tumor detection and demonstrated the effectiveness of ensemble methods in improving diagnostic accuracy across multiple diseases. Similarly in 2023 Laxmi Deepthi et al.[2] developed a multiple disease prediction system using machine learning and Streamlit. Their system incorporatedvariousalgorithmsincluding LogisticRegression,KNN,SVM,Random Forest, Decision Trees and Gaussian Naive Bayes. The study demonstrated that Random Forest provided optimal accuracy for heart, cancer and chronic kidney diseases, while SVM performed best for diabetes disease detection. For heart disease prediction Harshit et al. [3] in 2021 compared multiple algorithms. With KNN they achieved highest accuracy of 88.52%, followed by Logistic Regression of 87.5%. Their research emphasized the advantage of using multiple algorithms over single- algorithm approach. However, this study showed lower accuracy compared to more recent works suggesting potential improvement through advancedfeature engineering or ensemble methods. Similarly Ahmad & Huseyin. [4] in 2023 introduced an innovative approach using Jellyfish optimization algorithm for feature selection in heart disease prediction. Their SVM model achieved 98.47% accuracy after optimization, demonstrating the importance of feature selection in improving prediction accuracy. This study's strength lies in its novel optimization approach, though it would benefit from validation across multiple datasets. For liver disease prediction Srilatha et al. [5] in 2023 emphasized the importance of features such as bilirubin levels and liver enzyme levels in liver disease prediction. Their Random Forest model outperformed other algorithms like Logistic Regression and Support Vector Machine, underscoring the need for well-curated feature sets in liver prediction. And in 2019 Rahman et al. [6] achieved 75% accuracy using Logistic Regression by a comparative study with Naïve Bayes reached 53%. The relatively lower accuracy rates suggest the complexity of liver disease detection and the needfor more sophisticated approaches. For Chronic Kidney Disease(CKD) Adeba & Sitote. [7] in 2022 focused on predicting CKD using multiple algorithms. Their Random Forest model with Recursive Feature Elimination with Cross-Validation (RFECV)achieved 99.8% accuracy in binary classification, while XGBoost reached 82.56% accuracy in multi-class classification of CKD stages.This work particularly stands out for its practical application in disease progression monitoring. Similarly Pankaj et al. [8] in 2021 used seven machine learning algorithm for CKD prediction. Their study found that Support Vector Machine with L2 penalty achieved 98.86% accuracy,whileNeuralNetworksreached99.6%accuracy,establishingthesuperiority of deep learning approach, though it would benefit from external validation. For pneumonia Lamia & Fawaz. [9] in 2022 developed a mobile application using CNNs for detecting pneumonia from chest X-rays, achieving 86% accuracy. While the accuracy is lower than some other approaches, this study's emphasis on accessibility and rapid diagnosis offers valuable practical applications. Similarly Sharma &Guleria. [10] in 2023 implemented a VGG-16 based model, achieving 92.15% and 95.4% accuracy on two different datasets, including COVID-19 cases. These studies highlighttheapplicabilityofCNNsfordiseasedetectionfrommedicalimaging,particularly in pneumonia detection. For Breast Cancer Detection Rajaguru &Sannasi. [11] in 2023 proposed an innovative framework combining the Osprey Optimization Algorithm (OOA) with Extreme Learning Machine (ELM), achieving 97.66% accuracy on the Wisconsin Breast Cancer database. This hybrid approach shows promise in combining optimization techniques with machine learning for improvedaccuracy.ForBrainTumorDetectionAkmalbeketal.[12]in2023achieved remarkable results by fine-tuning YOLOv7 with transfer learning, reaching 99.5% accuracy. Their enhanced model incorporated attention mechanisms and improved feature extraction techniques, showcasing the potential of transfer learning and attention mechanisms in enhancing model accuracy. Similarly Soheila et al. [13]in 2023 proposed a 2D CNN with 96.47% training accuracy and convolutional auto- encoder network, with95.63% training accuracy.

Their comparison with traditional methods showed KNN achieving 86% accuracy while Multi-Layer Perceptron performed poorest at 28%, highlighting the advantages of convolutional approaches for image analysis.

This review reveals significant progress in ML-based disease detection, with deep learning and ensemble methods showing particular promise. However, challenges remain in standardization, validation, and clinical integration. Upcoming research should focus on developing more robust, explainable, and generalizable models while addressing the practical challenges of clinical deployment.

III. PROPOSED WORK

The Multi-Disease Detection System indeed represents a remarkable advancement in healthcare technology. By merging cutting-edge diagnostic capabilities with personalized health management, it is positioned to redefine healthcare delivery. The integration of AI for early detection not only heighten the accuracy of diagnosis but also enables continuous health monitoring, which is essential for managing chronic diseasesandimprovingpatient outcomes.Itsabilityto scale could help addressglobal health disparities, making advanced medical tools accessible to underserved populations.

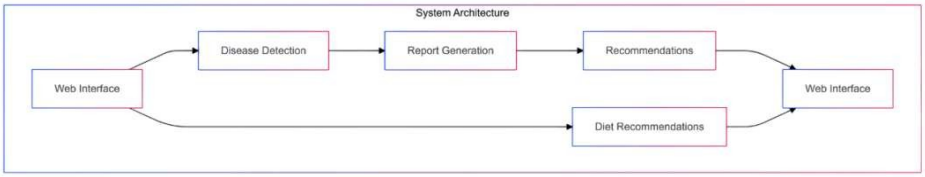

Fig1:SystemArchitectureofMultiDiseaseDetectionSystem

The above Fig 1 System architecture of Multi Disease Detection System consists of several interconnected components designed to provide comprehensive health monitoring and recommendations. It emphasizes a user-centric approach, with the Web Interface (Input/Output Component) facilitating interaction. The Disease Detection Module leverages advanced machine learning techniques for accurate predictions,whiletheReportGenerationSystemdeliversdiagnosticreports.The Recommendations and Diet Recommendations components provide personalized suggestions,contributingtopreventivecare.These modulesareseamlesslyintegrated, enabling early intervention and better health management. This architecture aligns with the research's goals of providing accessible, efficient healthcare solutions, focusing not only on disease detection but also on preventive care through tailored recommendations.

A. Datasets

Multi Disease Detection System depends on carefully selection ofdatasetsto ensure accurate and reliable results. Six disease datasets are gathered from Kaggle, covering critical diseases, along with diet recommendation dataset to provide personalized nutrition guidance. The Heart Disease Dataset has 303 records with 14 parameters that, including age, cholesterol levels, and blood pressure, which assess in determining the risk of heartdisease. The Indian Liver Patient Datasetconsists of 583 entries with 11 features, such as liver enzyme levels and demographic details, aiding in liver disease prediction. The Kidney Disease Dataset includes 400 records with 26 attributes, including specific gravity, blood pressure, and red blood cell count, which assist in diagnosing chronic kidney disease. For medical imaging, the Pneumonia Dataset comprises 5,189 labeled chest X-rays, supporting pneumonia detection using deep learning models. The Breast Cancer Wisconsin Dataset contains 569 recordswith 32 features, providing essential data to differentiate between malignant and benign tumors. The Brain Tumor Dataset consists of 3,679 MRI images labeled as tumor or non-tumor, facilitating brain tumor diagnosis. The Diet Recommendation Dataset includes 522,517 recipes with nutritional details, ingredient lists, and preparation steps, enabling personalized meal planning. Together, these datasets enhance the system’s ability to predict diseases and recommend tailored diets, contributing to improved healthcare outcomes.

B. TrainingofMachineLearningModel

The machine learning model training in thisMulti-Disease Detection System is a comprehensive and sophisticated process designed to enable accurate prediction for six high-mortality diseases: heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, pneumonia, breastcancer, and brain tumor.The implementationbeginswith carefully curateddatasetssourcedfromKaggle.Essentiallibrariessuchas NumPyfornumerical computing, pandas for data manipulation, and matplotlib for data visualization are imported to facilitate the process. Each dataset undergoes rigorous preprocessing to ensure data quality and model reliability.
This includes handling missing values, encodingcategoricalvariables,andscalingnumericalfeaturestomaintainconsistency across the dataset.

The core of the model training utilizes advanced machine learning techniques, primarily focusing on Random Forest and Convolutional NeuralNetworks (CNNs). Random Forest, an ensemble learning method, is employed for tabular clinical data, offering robust performance across various disease prediction tasks. It excels in handling complex, non-linear relationships and provides valuable insightsintofeatureimportance.Forimage-baseddiseasedetection,particularlyin pneumonia, and brain tumor diagnostics, Convolutional Neural Networks are used to extract intricate visual features from medical imaging datasets. After the training phase, the models are rigorously evaluated using key performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, to assess their reliability and predictive capabilities across all six diseases. This process ensures that the model can provide consistent and dependable predictions, making it an effective tool for early disease detection in clinical settings.

C. Workflow

The Multi-Disease Detection System represents an innovative healthcare technology that integrates advanced machine learning and artificial intelligence to provide comprehensive health screening and personalized medical guidance.As illustrated in Fig2,system begins with a user-friendly web interface where individuals input critical personal health data, including comprehensive medical history and key physical parameters.

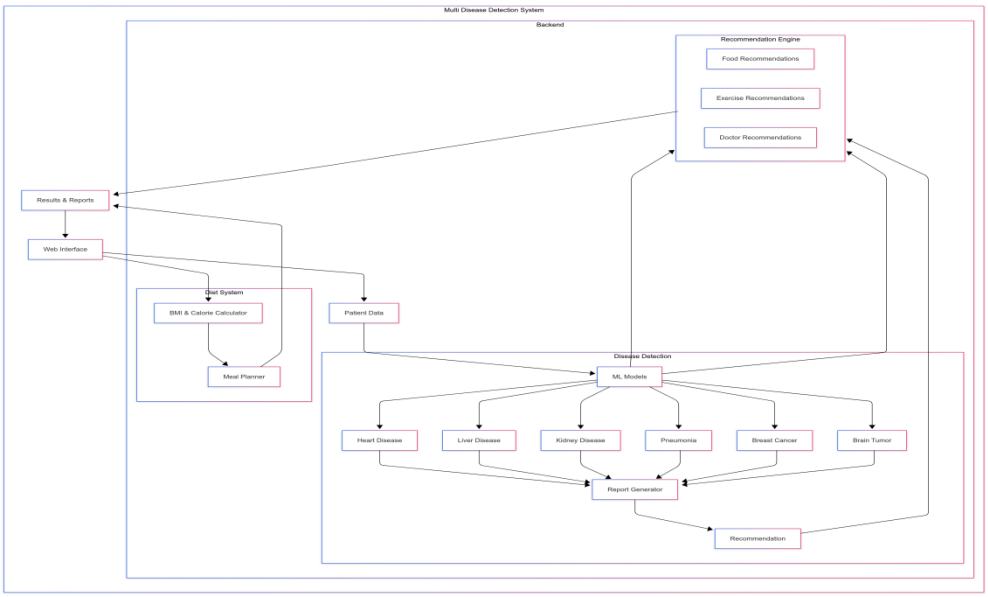

Fig2:WorkflowoftheProject

This above interface connects seamlessly to two primary modules: the Disease Detection Module and the Diet System.The Disease Detection Module employs ML models to predict the likelihood of six critical diseases: heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, pneumonia, breast cancer, and brain tumor. The system generates precise disease predictions based on comprehensive clinical parameters and advanced medical imaging analysis. Upon completion of the predictive process, the integrated Report Generatorconsolidates the findings,producing adetailed diagnostic summary that provides users with profound insights into their potential health risks.

The Recommendation Engine enhances the system's value by offering customizedguidance, includingfoodrecommendations, exerciseroutines,anddoctor consultations. This holistic approach ensures that users are empowered withactionable strategies for disease management and overall health improvement. Complementing this approach, the Diet System incorporates a robust BMI & Calorie Calculator that precisely determines the user's body mass index and calculates individualizeddailycalorierequirements, subsequentlydevelopingacustomizedmeal plan aligned with the user's specific health needs.

The interconnected workflow—from data input to disease detection, report generation, and personalized recommendations—underscores the system's comprehensive design.Thisinnovative workflowdemonstrateshow the Multi-Disease Detection System transcends traditional diagnostic methods, not only identifying potential health challenges but also providing users with comprehensive, personalized guidance for proactive health maintenance and improvement.

IV. RESULTS

The Multi-Disease Detection System demonstrated remarkable accuracy in predicting six high-mortality diseases using advanced machine learning techniques. The system's performance was evaluated using metrics like accuracy, and the results are as follows

S.No	Disease	Accuracy Score(%)
1	HeartDisease	99
2	Liver Disease	76
3	KidneyDisease	99
94	Pneumonia	98
5	BreastCancer	96
6	BrainTumor	98

Table1:PerformanceEvaluationofDiseaseModels

The above Table1 demonstrated remarkable predictive capabilities across various diseases. For heart disease, the model achieved a highly reliable accuracy of 99%, attributed to the robust feature set and the effectiveness of the Random Forest algorithm in capturing complex relationships within clinical data. In contrast, liver disease prediction showed a relatively lower accuracy of 76%, likely due to the variability and complexity of liver function test results,The kidney model reached an impressive 99% accuracy, underscoring the Random Forest algorithm's effectiveness in analyzing comprehensive clinical kidney health parameters. Pneumonia model achieved an accuracy of 98%, showcasing the strength of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in interpreting chest X-ray images, underscoring the potential of deep learning in medical imaging diagnostics.

Breast Cancer model achieved accuracy of 96% through meticulous analysis of cell nuclei characteristics from biopsy data. The Random Forest algorithm proved particularly adept at distinguishing between malignant and benign tumors.Lastly,brain tumor model achieved an accuracy of 98%, demonstrating the power of CNNsinanalyzingMRIimagesand reinforcingthesystem'scapabilityforearlydiagnosisin medical imaging.

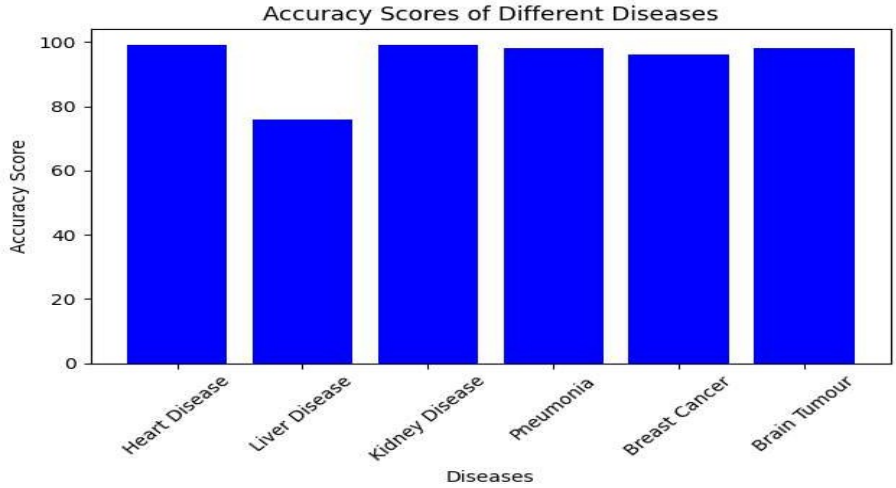

Fig3:BarChartBasedontheresultsof models

The above fig3 illustrates a bar plot depicting the accuracy of six diseases.which illustrates the accuracy scores for the six different diseases.The graph clearly depicts the system's strong performance, with the majority of the diseases achieving accuracy scores above 95%.The high accuracy for heart disease, kidney disease, pneumonia, breast cancer, and brain tumor detection showcases the effectiveness of the algorithms used.The lower accuracy for liver disease prediction (76%) was attributed to the complexity and variability in liver function test results

Overall, the Multi-Disease Detection System demonstrates a promising approach to early disease diagnosis and highlights the potential of advanced machine learning techniques in the field of healthcare.The integration of advanced machine learning algorithms and high-quality datasets has proven to be a critical factor in achieving these results.

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V. CONCLUSION

The Multi-Disease Detection System using Machine Learning represents a transformative advancement in healthcare, enabling early and accurate diagnosis of six high-mortality diseases: heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, pneumonia, breastcancer,andbraintumors.Byintegratingadvancedtechniquessuchas Random Forest and ConvolutionalNeural Networks(CNNs), the systemachieves remarkable predictiveaccuracy,withmostdiseasessurpassing95%.However,liverdiseaseposes challengesduet otheinherentcomplexityofliverfunctiontestresults,highlightingan area for further improvement.

Thesystem'sabilitytounifyclinicalparametersandmedicalimagingwithin a single framework, coupled with personalized food, exercise, healthcare anddiet recommendations, underscores its potential to revolutionize patient-centric care.

Furthermore, the automated generation of detailed reports and actionable recommendationsfacilitatesinformeddecision-makingforpatientsandhealthcare providers alike.

Future work will focus on real-time data integration, leveraging wearable devicesandIoTsystems for continuoushealth monitoring. Incorporatingexplainable AI frameworks will enhance transparency in model predictions, fostering trust and adoptionamongusers.Mobileapplicationdevelopmentandmultilingualsupportwill further enhance accessibility, particularly in remote and underserved regions.

Advanced functionalities, including telemedicine integration and personalizedtreatmentrecommendations, havethepotentialtoelevatethesysteminto a comprehensive healthcare solution. Leveraging blockchain technology for secure patient data management and integrating genetic data for precision diagnostics are promising directions for future development. Additionally, combining models into a unifiedlarge languagemodel(LLM)framework could enhancesystem efficiencyand predictive performance.

Inconclusion,the Multi-DiseaseDetectionSystem marksa significantstep towardrevolutionizinghealthcaredelivery .Byfosteringearly intervention, reducing treatment delays, and empowering patients through actionable insights, the system paves the way for more accessible, equitable, and effective healthcare solutions worldwide.

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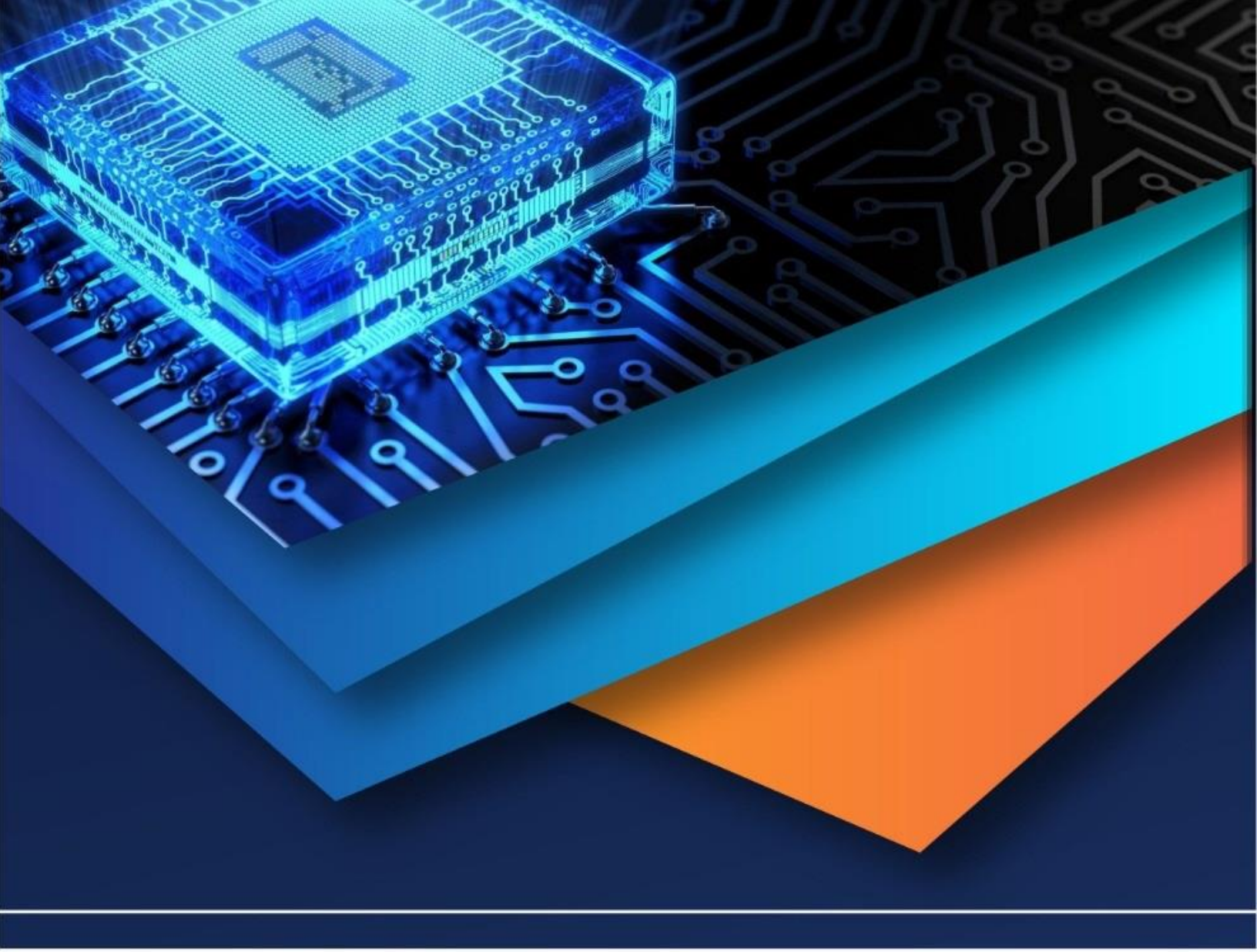

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