

# ML-Based Computational Methods to Predict, And Diagnosis of Pandemic Diseases

KANDALA KALYANA SRINIVAS<sup>1</sup>, MOHAMAD AZIZ ATHANI<sup>2</sup>, D. KARTHIKEYA SRIVATSA<sup>3</sup>, P. SATHWIK<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of ECE, VNR VJIET, Hyderabad, India

<sup>2, 3, 4</sup> Dept. of AE, VNR VJIET, Hyderabad, India

*Abstract- Machine learning (ML) has emerged as a transformative tool in predicting and diagnosing pandemic diseases, offering unprecedented accuracy and speed. This research paper delves into the development and application of ML-based computational methods in the context of pandemic disease management. By leveraging large-scale datasets, including genomic, epidemiological, and clinical data, ML algorithms can identify patterns and make predictions about disease spread, mutation, and patient outcomes. The paper discusses various ML techniques such as supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning, and their specific applications in pandemic scenarios. Key case studies, including the use of ML in the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrate how these methods have improved early detection, outbreak forecasting, and patient triage. Additionally, the paper explores the integration of ML with other technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and Internet of Things (IoT) devices to enhance real-time surveillance and response. Ethical considerations, data privacy issues, and the need for robust and unbiased algorithms are also addressed to ensure the reliability and equity of ML applications in healthcare. The findings underscore the potential of ML to revolutionize pandemic preparedness and response, providing healthcare professionals and policymakers with powerful tools to mitigate the impact of future pandemics. By advancing our understanding of how ML can be effectively applied to predict and diagnose pandemic diseases, this research contributes to the ongoing efforts to enhance global health security and resilience.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

This article explores the use of bioinformatics and machine learning techniques to identify patterns of laboratory parameters that can predict positive and negative cases of COVID-19. The predictive models developed achieved an accuracy of over 99%, but the imbalance between positive and negative cases of admission in the PSCs caused the models to miss positive cases. To develop a more generalized predictive model, a larger and more balanced data set

is required cited from. This develops a rigorous and explainable risk prediction model that avoids weaknesses due to the lack of clinical follow-up data and the use of the last available predictor measurements from electronic health records cited from. Disaster and pandemic management is a hotspot area for research, with applications of machine learning and artificial intelligence for the prevention and management of COVID-19. This paper reviews existing procedures and techniques to help mitigate the losses of a disaster or pandemic, such as minimizing the number of people protected, evacuating people at the right time, identifying vulnerable areas, reaching the most affected people/areas, and evaluating the loss to the economy, whose essence is extracted from. CoVs are enveloped, linear, positive-sense RNA viruses that cause infection in humans. Taxonomic classification and understanding of relatedness to other pathogens can aid in the development of mitigation strategies. This study examines the usefulness of an alignment-free and machine learning-based taxonomic classification approach using the dinucleotide genomic signatures of several pathogenic species, cited in. Machine learning and deep learning can be used to accurately classify COVID-19 patients, reducing the burden on hospitals and healthcare systems.

This paper applies ensemble algorithms to predict COVID-19 and ICU/semi-ICU requirements with an accuracy greater than that described in the literature, and this is cited from. These techniques have the power to fundamentally alter how COVID-19 is identified and treated, opening the door to potent disease management and preventive treatments. Artificial Intelligence (AI) stands at the forefront of technological advancements, reshaping the landscape of numerous fields and industries. Rooted in the pursuit of creating machines capable of simulating human-like intelligence, AI embodies the

amalgamation of cutting-edge computer science, mathematics, and cognitive psychology. As a transformative force, AI has propelled innovations in natural language processing, computer vision, robotics, and decision-making systems, fostering revolutionary applications across healthcare, finance, transportation, and beyond. With its potential to augment human capabilities and address complex challenges, AI continues to captivate researchers, academics, and industry leaders worldwide, spurring relentless exploration and development. This research paper delves into the realm of artificial intelligence, unravelling its historical evolution, core methodologies, current state-of-the-art technologies, and the ethical considerations surrounding its pervasive integration. Through an in-depth analysis of AI's past, present, and future implications, this study aims to shed light on the profound impact of AI and its trajectory towards shaping a more intelligent and interconnected world.

## II. DIFFERENT PANDEMIC DISEASES

Pandemic diseases have periodically reshaped human history, exerting profound impacts on societies worldwide. This research paper provides a comprehensive overview of various pandemic diseases, analyzing their origins, transmission mechanisms, and societal impacts. Key pandemics examined include the Bubonic Plague, the 1918 Spanish Flu, HIV/AIDS, the H1N1 influenza of 2009, Ebola, and the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Each case study highlights the unique challenges and responses associated with these diseases, from public health measures and medical advancements to social and economic disruptions. The paper discusses the epidemiological characteristics of these pandemics, including their causative pathogens, modes of transmission, and mutation rates. It also explores the role of globalization in accelerating the spread of infectious diseases and the critical importance of international cooperation in managing global health crises. Public health strategies, such as vaccination campaigns, quarantine protocols, and contact tracing, are evaluated for their effectiveness in controlling outbreaks.

In addition to historical and current examples, the paper considers the potential for future pandemics,

emphasizing the need for continuous surveillance, research, and preparedness. The interplay between human behaviour, environmental changes, and pathogen evolution is analyzed to understand how pandemics emerge and spread. By synthesizing lessons learned from past and present pandemics, this research aims to inform policy-making and improve global readiness for future health emergencies. The findings underscore the necessity of a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to pandemic prevention and response, integrating medical, social, and technological innovations to safeguard public health.

## III. DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19 IN EARLY STAGES

A new type of respiratory infection was reported in China, from an outbreak of pneumonia caused by SARS-Cov-2. Infection with the new coronavirus (called COVID-19) has been a challenge for health systems worldwide. Gold standard and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analyses for the presence of viral nucleic acid.

The PCR has a complexity that requires specialized professionals and techniques. In Brazil, there are deficiencies, both in the lack of test kits and in the slowness of processing. Scientific studies suggest a basic panel of laboratory tests to investigate and evaluate the prognosis of patients with moderate/severe cases of COVID-19. Although the clinical and molecular features of COVID-19 have been studied, laboratory changes have not yet gained much attention due to the lack of studies and the small amount of data available.

Laboratory medicine plays an essential role in the early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of many diseases. Monitoring haematological and biochemical changes can differentiate SARS-Cov-2 infection from other possible viral, bacterial, or even metabolic infections. Research carried out with patients from China revealed that positive patients had patterns of laboratory alterations related to the evolution of the disease.

Bioinformatics is a field of knowledge that can handle large volumes of clinical data through machine learning techniques. This article aims to use machine

learning techniques to find patterns of behaviour of laboratory parameters, by which positive and negative cases of COVID-19 can be predicted. The developed predictive models reached an accuracy above 99%, in comparison with the labels obtained from the PCR exams. The results obtained were verified with specialist tests, as well as Machine learning adapts from experiences such as RF, MLP, and SVM. RF is formed by decision trees, created randomly. RF uses averaging to improve accuracy and control overfitting. MLP is an architecture of artificial neural networks with one or more hidden layers, with a predetermined number of neurons.

SVM is an approach based on learning theory and statistical saying, used for classification or regression challenges. Machine learning techniques have been used to classify COVID-19 genomes, detect assays, predict survival, and discover potential drug candidates. This work focused on the analysis of clinical parameters of laboratory tests.

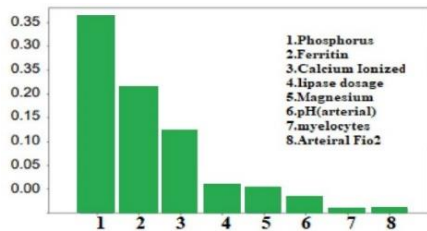


Fig 1: The most important keys used in model training.

The drugs mentioned in Fig 1 are Phosphorus, Ferritin, calcium Ionized, Lipase dosage, Magnesium, pH(arterial), Myelocytes, Arterial Fio2. The second RF and SVM task realizes that the imbalance between positive and negative cases of admission in the PSCs caused the models to hit more than 94% of the negative cases of admission and miss the positive cases of admission. Analysis of variance resulted in an f-value of 0.05, indicating that there was no difference between any of the treatment pairs. Construct validity discusses whether the design and execution of the study are adequate to answer research questions. The experiment was performed in the same environment to ensure that the treatment caused the outcome, mitigating the effects of other uncertain or unmeasured factors. External validity focuses on the generalizability of results outside the scope of our

study. The accuracy of the model, as well as the significance of specific categories, may vary if the method used to analyse the clinical parameters is modified. To test the generalizability of the findings, a bigger and more balanced data set must be used to train a generic prediction model.

#### IV. QUANTIFICATION OF COVID-19 CONTENT

This text discusses three topics related to medical and clinical research: missing data imputation methods, deep learning models for COVID-19 diagnosis, and risk prediction methodologies. Missing data imputation methods are used to estimate missing values, while machine learning methods learn the data distribution from complete samples. Hybrid methods combine the advantages of statistical and machine learning methods to impute missing values.

Deep neural models have been successful in diagnosing COVID-19 from lung CT or CXR images. Risk prediction models have been studied, with most using logistic regression or random forest classifiers. A tailored CNN model using residual connections has been successful in diagnosing COVID-19 from lung CT or CXR images. This study analyzed data from COVID-19 patients referred to an urban health system from March to April 2020. Statistical tests were applied to determine if there were significant differences in patient distributions between low-risk and high-risk groups for Boolean and numerical variables. The following Pie Chart depicts Datasets used for ML Techniques.

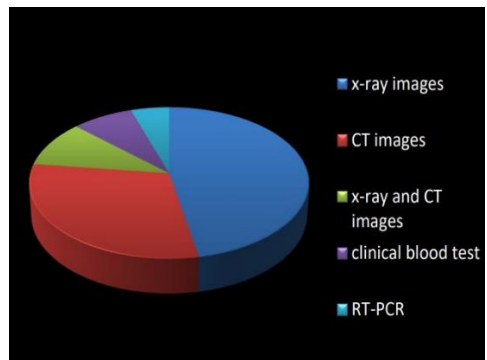


Fig 2: Datasets used for ML Techniques.

The choice of imaging modality for COVID-19 management depends on the clinical team's judgment, local resources, and expertise. Four radiological variables expressing the extent and severity of the COVID-19 pattern visible from the CXR at the time of presentation to the ED were evaluated by expert radiologists and a deep neural network was trained on a radiological score evaluated by clinical experts. Risk prediction approaches were used to predict COVID-19 risk. The first method selects features using a cross-validation strategy and trains RF class. This text discusses the use of Associative Decision Trees (RFs) to predict patients' risk, which is summarized through Associative Decision Trees (ATs). RFs are models that use decision trees to make predictions but are not robust to class imbalance.

To simplify this, the trained classifier is translated into an associative tree, which is a simpler version of associative classifiers, and each non-terminal node has only one child, which is a leaf node. The study has limitations, such as the complexity of RF explanations increasing with the number of trees, and the lack of a shared dataset. The most relevant features during training were saturation values, laboratory values, variables related to comorbidities, radiological values, and the presence of symptoms.

### V. COVID-19 DIAGNOSIS SYSTEM IN SMART HOSPITALS

Disaster and pandemic management have become hotspots for research, and recent works have focused on using machine learning and artificial intelligence for the prevention and management of COVID-19. Disasters can be natural or man-made and pose risks to human life, the environment, and the economy. To address these issues, this paper reviews existing procedures and techniques for minimizing losses during pre-and post-disaster periods.

ML algorithms offer advantages such as processing high volumes of data, detecting fake messages, improving with increased data, handling multi-dimensional data, and identifying trends. This paper presents a tutorial and literature review on the use of ML algorithms for disaster and pandemic management. It discusses various ML algorithms that can be applied in different phases of disaster

management, reviews technologies used in disaster and pandemic management, and assesses open issues, challenges, and future research directions. Learning is a category of machine learning where the system is capable of learning on its own by interacting with the environment without requiring a pre-existing dataset or guidance from a human. It uses trial and error to improve its performance over time, making it a self-sustaining system that learns iteratively.

Machine learning models are used in disaster management to accurately predict disasters. IoT and ML-based models can be used to enhance the efficiency of disaster prediction, but the deployment of UAVs and privacy concerns need to be addressed. Sensor networks need to be installed in homes, offices, and public places to track disasters. ERESS is a mobile ad-hoc network and machine learning model used to detect temporary risks and potential disasters. BB-SVM is a buffering and bagging SVM model used to adjust the TTL duration of a buffer. Mobile applications and partition-based trajectory distance are also used to find the nearest shelter place during evacuation. Social media data is now being used to extract meaningful data from Twitter. The Imputation methods using one-sided Wilcoxon signed-rank testing are mentioned in the below figure 3.

Alternative	ALL RISK MODELS		RF model		AT model		GLM model	
	Lower	Greater	Lower	Greater	Lower	Greater	Lower	Greater
AUC	1.42E-04	1.00E+00	9.96E-08	1.00E+00	4.40E-03	9.96E-01	4.94E-09	1.00E+00
Sensitivity	2.19E-02	9.78E-01	2.37E-07	1.00E+00	1.18E-02	8.89E-01	7.60E-03	9.93E-01
Specificity	2.67E-02	9.74E-01	1.28E-07	1.00E+00	1.91E-01	8.14E-01	1.43E-04	1.00E+00
F1	7.98E-06	1.00E+00	1.39E-09	1.00E+00	3.53E-03	9.97E-01	6.46E-06	1.00E+00
Accuracy	7.75E-03	9.92E-01	8.06E-08	1.00E+00	4.40E-03	9.96E-01	1.10E-04	1.00E+00

Fig 3: P-values obtained by comparing the performance values estimated when miceRF or miss Forest are employed as imputation methods using one-sided Wilcoxon signed-rank testing.

Machine learning models have been used to predict and diagnose pandemic diseases, such as Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs). Researchers have used machine learning algorithms like SVM, neural networks, KNN, and naive Bayes to diagnose ARIs, predict antigenic variants of H1N1, and predict the spread of cholera in Haiti. Additionally, researchers have proposed a method of genome sequencing to identify SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). Social distancing has become an important tool to handle outbreaks, as it presents simple methods to maintain distance between people to prevent virus transfers. The authors

propose two technologies for social distancing: GPS and Bluetooth.

GPS is used to detect the locations of people, while Bluetooth allows multiple connections at the same time. A novel ML algorithm is proposed to calculate the risk of COVID-19 in nearby areas, while a model provides a count of people in an area. This model works in a complex network and is computationally effective. It uses a method based on detecting energy and can be combined with various ML algorithms. UAVs have been used to predict traffic density and estimate traffic jams. A portable device is proposed that collects data via a radar sensor and camera and trains neural networks to identify objects near it. This model can also keep track of users who are violating social responsibilities. Machine learning algorithms must take into account climate and human immune system features to anticipate pandemics.

## VI. BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION FOR DETECTION OF COVID-19

Coronaviruses (CoVs) are single-stranded RNA viruses that cause respiratory diseases in humans. The COVID-19 pandemic caused by the novel SARS-related CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2) has highlighted the need for accurate taxonomic classification of pathogens and an understanding of their relatedness to develop effective mitigation strategies. This study proposes an alignment-free and machine learning-based taxonomic classification approach using dinucleotide genomic signatures.

The study examines the relative frequencies of 16 dinucleotide pairs derived from the whole genome sequences of eight human infecting species, including SARS-CoV-2. The study aims to evaluate the usefulness of this approach in understanding a novel pathogen and understanding the variability of dinucleotide genomic profiles among viruses and other related species. Alignment-free methods have been proposed for rapid sequence analyses, in which columns are computationally efficient and do not require well-characterized reference sequences. This study explores the potential of dinucleotide genomic signatures in the classification of pathogenic species using machine-learning approaches. Process chart for data analysis using Bayesian optimization for detection of COVID-19 is shown below.

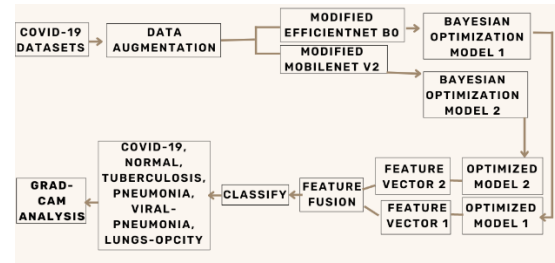


Fig 4: Process chart for data analysis

Materials and methods of selection:

The study collected genetic data in FASTA format for eight different disease-causing pathogens: SARS-CoV-2, MERS CoV, Dengue Virus (DENV), Zaire Ebolavirus (EBOV), Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepaciviral C (HCV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1 (HIV-1), and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tb). The reason for selecting these datasets is that some of these pathogens cause diseases affecting the respiratory system, while others are responsible for epidemics in tropical regions causing similar symptoms as those seen in COVID-19 patients. Complete sequences for SARS-CoV-2 from various regions were downloaded from the GISAID database, and other sequences were obtained from publicly accessible databases. Ethical approval was not required for the study since the data were obtained from publicly available sources with no personally identifiable information.

The analysis was performed using Python and R programming languages. The term "between species" refers to any analyses conducted using the eight species' sequences, while "within species" refers to analyses using only SARS-CoV-2 sequences. 16 unique dinucleotide pairs can be constructed from the four nucleotides A, T, C, and G, namely AT, AA, AC, AG, TT, TA, TC, TG, GT, GA, GC, GG, CT, CA, CC, and CG. These dinucleotide pairs can be used to represent a genomic sequence as a 16-dimensional feature vector, where each component represents the frequency of a specific dinucleotide pair in the sequence. Since the genome sequences of different species have varying lengths, the relative frequencies of the dinucleotide pairs are calculated by dividing the frequency of each pair by the total number of dinucleotide pairs,  $m$ , in the genome sequence.

Assuming a sliding window of length 1, there are  $m = n - 1$  dinucleotide pairs, where  $n$  is the genome sequence length. The resulting feature vector is denoted as  $\tilde{f} = f/m$ , where each component represents the sequence's relative frequency of a specific dinucleotide pair. This feature vector was computed for all genome sequences used in the study and was used as a numerical representation for all sequence analyses. In this research, three different methods were used to analyse genomic sequences of SARS-CoV-2: exploratory data analysis, statistical inference, and classification.

The exploratory data analysis used dimensionality reduction techniques and unsupervised learning to investigate patterns of dinucleotide features in the sequences. PCA and t-SNE were used for visualization and agglomerative hierarchical clustering was used to uncover underlying group structures. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the relative frequencies across different species and continents. Two classification problems were investigated for each of the between-species and within-species analyses. Hyperparameter optimization and model evaluation were performed using stratified sampling and the balanced accuracy metric.

#### VII. PREDICTION OF COVID-19 USING DIET PATTERN

In healthcare, machine learning is increasingly used for predictive modelling, disease diagnosis, and treatment planning. In the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, accurate and efficient machine-learning models are needed to predict COVID-19 and ICU requirements. By analysing patient information like demographics, medical history, lab results, and imaging data, machine learning models are trained using algorithms such as decision trees, random forests, and neural networks to predict patient outcomes. Feature selection and pre-processing techniques are used to improve model accuracy and efficiency. Recent studies have shown that machine learning models have achieved high accuracy, specificity, and sensitivity in predicting COVID-19 and ICU requirements, outperforming traditional statistical models. However, the quality and quantity of the data used for training and testing can affect model performance, so further research is needed to

validate these models in different settings and populations.

This is a dataset from Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, Sao Paulo, Brazil. It includes 5644 samples with 111 attributes, which are used for two classification tasks: classifying normal and COVID-19 patients, and predicting the need for general ward or ICU/semi-ICU. The Scikit-learn library in Python is used for experiments. The COVID-19 prediction task deals with an imbalanced dataset, where 90.10% of the samples are negative cases.

Missing values are dealt with by dropping features with null values in over 99.80% of positive cases. This results in a balanced dataset with 1091 records and 57 attributes.

Feature selection is performed using the univariate feature selection algorithm, and the most important features are identified, with Protein C reativa MG/DL being the most significant. For the ICU requirement prediction task, columns with null values in over 99% of cases are removed, resulting in a dataset with 5644 records and 67 attributes. Features election is successfully done using the feature importance approach. The results show that COVID-19 can be predicted with 94.39% accuracy and 92% recall using stacking ensemble with random forest (RF), XGBoost (XGB), and logistic regression (LR). ICU requirement can be predicted with 98.13% accuracy and 99% recall using stacking ensemble with RF, extra trees, and LR. These findings suggest that appropriate stacking algorithms can classify COVID-19 patients, normal patients, and whether suspected patients require general ward or ICU admission.

It should be noted that the effectiveness of the classifiers is dependent on the dataset and its attributes. Further validation of these classifiers on other datasets is recommended for future work. The following table 1 describes the various ML-based computational methods to predict and diagnose pandemic diseases.

Table No 1: ML-Based Computational Methods to Predict and Diagnose Pandemic Diseases

Aspect	Details
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Introduction	Overview of ML in predicting and diagnosing pandemic diseases. Importance of large-scale data analysis for outbreak management.
ML Techniques	Algorithms trained on labeled data for classification and prediction. Unsupervised Learning: Identifies patterns in unlabeled data. Reinforcement Learning: Learns optimal actions through trial and error.
Data Sources	Genomic Data: Sequences of pathogens for tracking mutations. Epidemiological Data: Case counts, transmission rates. Clinical Data: Patient symptoms, outcomes. Environmental Data: Factors influencing disease spread.
Applications	Early Detection: Identifying initial cases and potential outbreaks. Outbreak Forecasting: Predicting disease spread dynamics. Patient Triage: Prioritizing treatment based on severity predictions. Mutation Tracking: Monitoring changes in pathogen genomes.
Case Studies	COVID-19: ML models for predicting case surges, triaging patients, and identifying effective treatments. Influenza: Seasonal forecasting models and vaccine strain selection. Ebola: Predictive modelling for outbreak control and resource allocation.
Integration with Technologies	Artificial Intelligence (AI): Enhanced data processing and predictive accuracy. Big Data Analytics: Handling and analyzing vast datasets. Internet of Things (IoT): Real-time data collection from health monitoring devices.

Ethical Considerations	Data Privacy: Ensuring patient data confidentiality. Bias in Algorithms: Addressing biases to prevent inequitable outcomes. Transparency: Clear and understandable model decisions for healthcare professionals.
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### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought attention to the importance of timely, precise viral detection and quantification. Early discovery can result in efficient treatment and stop the disease's spread. Technology advancements have made it possible for COVID-19 diagnosing systems to be developed in smart hospitals, which can aid medical personnel in their decision-making. The identification of COVID-19 has also yielded encouraging results using Bayesian optimization. However, more studies and clinical trials are required to verify these procedures. Additionally, studies on the relationship between dietary habits and COVID-19 prediction have shown how crucial it is to keep a balanced diet to strengthen the immune system and lower the chance of catching the virus. This emphasizes how crucial it is to take precautions to stop the sickness from spreading. In general, a multidisciplinary strategy comprising cooperation between medical specialists, data scientists, and technical experts is needed to battle the COVID-19 epidemic. To address the growing global health problem successfully, more research is required to develop and enhance the diagnostic and prediction technologies already available.

Future scope: There is an increasing need for creative and efficient methods for early detection, quantification, and prediction of the disease as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to influence world health. Future studies may examine the application of machine learning models and deep learning algorithms to the early-stage, accurate diagnosis of COVID-19. The creation of smart hospital systems can also make it easier to deploy cutting-edge tools, including IoT gadgets and wearables, to allow early illness identification and monitoring. Additionally, the performance and effectiveness of COVID-19 detection systems may be enhanced by using Bayesian



optimization. Additionally, the application of machine learning algorithms for COVID-19 prediction using dietary patterns might be investigated as it may offer insightful information about the function of nutrition in the disease's prevention and therapy. Overall, the use of cutting-edge technology and machine learning models can greatly enhance COVID-19 diagnosis, quantification, and prediction, improving patient outcomes and enhancing the effectiveness of the ongoing pandemic response.

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