International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 13 Issue: 11 | Nov 2026 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

DISEASE PREDICTION FOR MEDICAL IMAGE (X-RAY CT SCAN)

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Abstract - *Medical image-based disease prediction is an important application of Artificial Intelligence in healthcare. This project proposes a system that analyzes medical images such as X-rays and CT scans to identify possible diseases or abnormalities. The system performs image preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and classification using machine learning and deep learning techniques. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) can be used to automatically learn important visual features from medical images. The trained model can classify images into disease and non-disease categories or multiple disease classes. The proposed system aims to assist healthcare professionals by providing fast and consistent preliminary predictions. It is intended as a decisionsupport system and not as a replacement for professional medical diagnosis.*

Keywords: Medical Image Analysis, Disease Prediction, XRay, CTScan, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, CNN, Image Classification.

1. INTRODUCTION

Medical imaging plays an important role in the detection and diagnosis of various diseases. X-ray and CT scan images contain visual patterns that can indicate abnormalities in organs and tissues. However, manual examination of a large number of medical images can be time-consuming and may vary according to clinical expertise.

With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, machine learning and deep learning techniques can be applied to medical image analysis. A disease prediction system can process medical images, identify relevant patterns, and classify them into appropriate disease categories. The proposed system focuses on developing an automated medical image classification framework for X-ray and CT scan images. The system can support healthcare professionals by providing a preliminary prediction and reducing the time required for image screening.



Fig 1: Medical Image

Medical Image Layer
X-Ray images
CT Scan images

Medical image data sets The educational system acts as the primary source of data and interaction between teachers and students.

1) Roles in the System

- Data Preprocessing Layer
- Image resizing
- Noise removal Normalization
- Image enhancement
- Data augmentation

2. Data Collection Layer

The system collects different types of medical image data and related clinical information from healthcare environments.

a) Medical Image Information Includes:

- X-ray images
- CT scan images
- MRI scans
- Ultrasound images
- Histopathology images
- Retinal and skin images

b) Patient Clinical Information Includes:

- Patient age and gender
- Medical history
- Symptoms and clinical observations
- Previous diagnoses
- Family medical history
- Laboratory test results

c) Image-Related Information Includes:

- Image resolution and quality
- Image format and dimensions
- Image intensity and texture
- Anatomical structures
- Abnormal regions and lesions
- Image metadata

d) Diagnostic and Annotation Data Includes:

- Expert radiologist annotations
- Disease labels
- Tumor or lesion boundaries
- Normal and abnormal image classifications
- Confirmed diagnoses
- Biopsy or pathology results, where applicable

These datasets collectively provide a comprehensive view of medical images and relevant patient information, supporting the development of machine learning models for disease prediction.

3. Prediction Model Layer

The processed medical images and extracted features are fed into a Disease Prediction Model, which uses machine learning and deep learning techniques to identify potential diseases. The prediction model may include:

- Logistic Regression
- Decision Trees
- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machines (SVM) The prediction model aims to:
- Predict the presence of a disease from medical images.
- Classify images as normal or abnormal.
- Detect and classify tumors, lesions, and other abnormalities.

4. Result and Feedback Layer

The final output of the system is the Disease Prediction Result, which provides:

- Predicted disease classification.
- Normal or abnormal image classification.
- Disease probability or model confidence score.

Impact of Results

For Doctors and Healthcare Professionals:

- Support medical image interpretation.
- potentially abnormal regions for further examination.

For Patients:

- Support timely clinical evaluation.
- Help identify potential abnormalities earlier.
- Provide clearer information about screening results. diagnoses. They must be interpreted by qualified healthcare professionals, and the system should be validated for the intended disease, image type, and patient population.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Disease prediction using medical images has become an important research area in medical image analysis due to advances in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning. The increasing availability of X-ray CT scans, MRI scans, ultrasound images, and histopathology images has enabled researchers to develop automated systems for detecting and classifying diseases.

1. Despite these advances, several challenges remain, including limited annotated medical datasets, variations in image quality, class imbalance, model interpretability, and generalization across different hospitals and imaging devices. Researchers have therefore emphasized robust validation, explainable AI, patient privacy, and clinical evaluation as important components of reliable disease prediction systems.

2. The literature indicates that combining medical image preprocessing, deep learning-based feature extraction, and classification techniques can support the development of effective disease prediction systems. These findings provide the foundation for the proposed system, which aims to analyze medical images, identify disease-related abnormalities, and generate prediction results to assist healthcare professionals.

II. Proposed Methods

1. Overview

This study proposes a Disease Prediction System Using Medical Images that integrates medical image collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, machine learning and deep learning modeling, and performance evaluation.

The primary objective of the proposed method is develop a model capable of analyzing medical images predicting the presence of specific diseases. The system aims to classify images into relevant diagnostic categories, identify potentially abnormal regions when supported by the model, and provide prediction confidence scores to assist healthcare professionals in further evaluation.

The proposed methodology consists of the following stages:

Medical Image Data Collection: Collect labeled X-ray, CT, MRI, ultrasound, or other relevant medical images from suitable datasets.

Image Preprocessing: Resize images, normalize pixel intensities, reduce noise where appropriate, and apply data augmentation to improve model robustness.

Data Collection

The proposed system collects medical image data from healthcare datasets and medical imaging environments. The collected data may include X-rays, CT scans, MRI scans, ultrasound images, and other disease-specific images, along with verified diagnostic labels where available.

2. Data Preprocessing

Before model development, the collected medical images undergo preprocessing to improve quality and consistency.

- Image resizing and normalization
- Noise reduction and contrast enhancement, where appropriate
- Removal of corrupted or duplicate images
- Handling class imbalance
- Data augmentation to improve model generalization

3. Feature Engineering and Selection

Feature extraction is performed to identify meaningful patterns associated with diseases. Derived features may include:

- Texture and intensity features
- Shape and boundary characteristics
- Lesion size and location
- Tissue abnormalities
- Deep features extracted using CNNs
- Disease-specific patterns learned from medical images

4. Model Development

The proposed system employs a machine learning and deep learning approach to classify medical images and predict potential diseases.

The models may include:

- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- Random Forest
- ResNet and transfer learning models
- Vision Transformers (ViT)

The best-performing model is selected based on validation results and suitability for the intended medical imaging task**.**

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The primary objective of this project is to design and implement an intelligent Disease Prediction System Using Medical Images capable of analyzing medical images using machine learning and deep learning techniques to predict potential diseases. The system aims to assist healthcare professionals in identifying abnormalities, supporting early disease detection, and improving the efficiency of medical image analysis. The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

1. To Develop a Medical Image-Based Prediction Framework

To design a comprehensive framework that integrates medical image collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, and disease classification into a unified predictive system. The system should efficiently process medical images such as X-rays, CT scans, MRI scans, and ultrasound images.

2. To Identify Key Features Associated with Diseases

To analyze and identify significant image features associated with different diseases. This includes evaluating characteristics such as image intensity, texture, shape, tissue abnormalities, lesion boundaries, and deep features extracted using convolutional neural networks.

3. To Implement and Compare Machine Learning Models

To implement multiple machine learning and deep learning algorithms, such as Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines, Random Forest, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), and transfer learning models. The objective is to compare their performance and select the most suitable model for the given medical image dataset. 4. To Predict Diseases at an Early Stage

To develop a predictive mechanism capable of identifying potential disease-related abnormalities from medical images. Early detection may support timely clinical evaluation and appropriate follow-up procedures.

5. To Design a Disease Prediction and Result Generation System

To create a system that provides disease classification results, prediction confidence scores, and visual identification of suspicious regions where supported. Healthcare professionals can use these outputs as supplementary information during medical image assessment.

To Ensure Scalability and Adaptability

To design the disease prediction system in a scalable and adaptable manner so that it can be applied to different medical imaging modalities, diseases, and healthcare environments. The system should support the analysis of Xrays CT scans, MRI scans, ultrasound images, and other relevant medical images, depending on the training data and model capabilities.

9. To Enhance Model Accuracy and Generalization

To apply appropriate image preprocessing, feature extraction, data augmentation, and validation techniques to improve the accuracy, robustness, and generalization of the developed model across different patient populations, imaging devices, and healthcare institutions.

CONCLUSIONS

This study presented a comprehensive Disease Prediction System Using Medical Images designed to analyze medical images and predict potential diseases using machine learning and deep learning techniques. By integrating medical image collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model development, and performance evaluation within a unified framework, the proposed system demonstrates the potential of artificial intelligence in medical image analysis.

The application of machine learning and deep learning techniques enables the identification of disease-related patterns and abnormalities in medical images. Through image preprocessing, feature extraction, and model evaluation, the system aims to classify medical images into relevant diagnostic categories and identify potentially abnormal regions where supported. Comparing multiple algorithms helps determine the most suitable predictive model for the selected dataset and medical imaging task.

One of the key contributions of this work is the development of an automated disease prediction mechanism that can assist healthcare professionals in identifying potential abnormalities. This approach may support earlier clinical evaluation, improve screening efficiency, and reduce repetitive image analysis tasks.

Furthermore, the system can generate disease classification results, confidence scores, and visual explanations where supported by the model. These outputs can provide supplementary information to healthcare professionals and assist them in reviewing medical images alongside clinical history, laboratory findings, and other relevant evidence.

Although the proposed system offers promising potential, challenges such as limited annotated datasets, variations in image quality, patient privacy, class imbalance, model interpretability, and generalization across healthcare institutions remain important considerations. Future work may focus on incorporating advanced deep learning architectures, larger and more diverse datasets, real-time image analysis, explainable artificial intelligence, and external clinical validation.

In conclusion, the Disease Prediction System Using Medical Images represents a significant step toward intelligent, AI-driven healthcare. By leveraging machine learning, deep learning, and medical image processing techniques, the system aims to identify disease-related abnormalities, support early disease detection, and improve the efficiency of medical image analysis.

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