

SMART CARDIOVASCULAR RISK PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

1Dr. K. Narasimhulu,2 Soma Ravi Kumar

1 Associate Professor Dept. of CSE, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering & Technology Nandyal

2 MCA student, Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering & Technology Nandyal

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) impairs the functionality of the heart and blood arteries, regularly ensuing in mortality or physical incapacitation. Consequently, prompt and automated identity of cardiovascular disease can maintain several lives. This examine ambitions to create a shrewd system for the early prediction of cardiovascular contamination utilising a dataset from the college of California Irvine (UCI) repository, which includes pertinent clinical and demographic records on individuals. The dataset was preprocessed by eliminating outliers and addressing missing values to assure inputs for version training. The number one aim is to expand a very unique and dependable predictive version capable of classifying an affected person's likelihood of having cardiovascular disorder. Diverse machine learning methodologies are employed to parent sizable styles and enhance predictive efficacy. The Random forest Classifier (RFC) attained the greatest prediction accuracy of 89.3%, surpassing other techniques in identifying cardiovascular diseases. This version illustrates the capability of machine learning to enhance medical diagnostics via expedited and correct disorder identification, hence aiding healthcare practitioners in making informed decisions.