Multi-Disease Prediction and Classifier: A Comprehensive Approach for Healthcare Decision Support

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***Abstract* - The speedy identification and early detection of diseases that are deadly are greatly important when it comes to human life saving. On the other hand, the existence of poor medical system alongside the lack of equal distribution of healthcare presents a barrier towards early disease detection leaving death as the only option. One of the ways to tackle these problems is the utilization of machine learning in detection and analysis of diseases risk is machine learning promising. Utilizing predictive analytics in medicine, practitioners can make accurate and relevant medical insights promptly, relying on the information they have. The work focused on generating prediction models to identify seven most severe illnesses: diabetes, pneumonia, malaria, heart disease, kidney disease, breast cancer, and liver disease, using an algorithm of Random Forest Classifier. Alongside this, the Convolutional Neural Networks were utilized for the detection of malaria and pneumonia. Users can get better knowledge about their health problems and at the same time reduce the access constraints to healthcare by using machine learning. This research is also about designing a web app with the Flask framework and will give its consumers an easy-to-use tool for the simultaneous prediction of all seven diseases. Such a user interface grants better healthcare access and results in the use of proactive measures, as people can take a more active role in their wellness.**

Keywords: Disease prediction, Machine learning, Healthcare access, Early detection, Diabetes, Breast Cancer, Heart Disease, Kidney Disease, Liver Disease, Malaria, Pneumonia.

I.Introduction

Currently, the major concern for global health is noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), which account for 74% of the world's total deaths. Despite the findings in medical diagnostics and therapy, the burden remains high and is especially frequent in countries with limited budgets. Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are claimed to cost about 17.9 million lives a year and are currently the leading cause of death. Not only India but also the US has CVDs, as this is a public health problem. Another Breast cancer mortality rate is recorded around the world, especially in countries like India. The incidence of diabetes remains a big challenge in India, leading to millions of deaths per year compared with other countries. As far as the remote healthcare system is concerned, increased popularity has been observed among medical institutions, such as hospitals and clinics, due to the pandemic. To apply predictive analytics, particularly to detect illnesses earlier and confirm the course of illness from afar, an easy-to-use platform has been developed. Surmounting the shortcomings of traditional healthcare facilities by resorting to at-home choices is projected to be one of the options the app will provide for routine health checks. In addition to physicians providing precision and accuracy of data and information, it works together with the use of medical professionals. The app provides users with honest and confirmed medical information, which enables them to get the right consultation they deserve and gives them confidence to make decisions about their health.

This study intends to create a unified predictive tool capable of recognizing several diseases simultaneously to avoid addressing individual entities (conditions) separately. Implementing machine learning techniques by using Convolutional Neural Networks for pneumonia and malaria identification and Random Forest Classifier for diabetes, breast cancer, and heart, kidney, and liver disease prediction, this study examines the role of predictive analytics in healthcare and the complicated nature of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The aim of the study is to deliver valuable insights to decision-makers and healthcare workers that strengthen the global action against the NCD pandemic. Similarly, the tools produced as a result of this study can enable people to evaluate their health condition based on their own medical records as well as serve as processors of interventions delivered to healthcare professionals at the right time and patient outcomes being achieved. Furthermore, the the uniform user interface comprises of text data input for predicting five diseases and photo uploads such as X-ray for malaria and pneumonia treatment to obtain a good accessibility and usability for both an individual and the healthcare professionals.

II.Related Work

Research on different kinds of prevention-based machine learning has preceded ours significantly, paving the way for our current choice of the learning method. [1] Rastogi and Bansal (the year) designed an effective diabetes prediction model based on advanced data mining techniques for the purpose of improving the accuracy of diabetes prediction judgment [2]. Ahmed and Stanford University et al. (2022) designed a new method that incorporated several machine learning algorithms in order to enhance their current models' abilities for predicting diabetes [3]. Mohan et al. (2019) moved ahead to investigate heart disease prediction, combining different techniques, and models (e.g., machine learning) to improve the predictive performance [4]. Hooda and co-workers (2020) explored breast cancer prediction in areas susceptible to pesticide exposure. This was achieved through utilizing the power of ensemble machine learning methods such as those discussed hereon. Meanwhile, Arif and his colleagues (2023) developed a strong machine learning model for a proactive chronic kidney disease detection, thus emphasizing on the applicability of machine learning for proactive healthcare management [7]. Aimin et al. (2023) provided an overview of the integrated statistical feature extraction algorithm that enables experts to build more reliable chronic liver diseases prediction models [8]. Effah and associates (2022) looked at machine-learning-powered unobtrusive initiation of drug treatment by focusing on just non-invasive methods which are more effective in disease diagnosis and management [9]. In the same way, Szepeis and Szilâgi (2022) used convolutional neural networks to identify pneumonia, pointing to deep learning as one of the major components of medical image analysis [10]. Secondly, Siłka et al (2023) also investigated the detection of malaria with state-of-the-art deep learning methods and showed the possibilities offered by the most recent techniques in eliminating infectious diseases [11]. Barua and his research team (2023) did a meticulous study on the multimodal machine learning application which discusses all challenges and opportunities available in the field of research [12]. Mohit et al. (2021) came up with an innovative procedure of identifying multiple disease cases at the same time, thereby highlighting the prospect of machine learning in complicated health care diagnosis. [13]. Further, Kothapeta et al. come up with a disease multiple disease prediction model using Streamlit as well as the user interface for the disease prognosis. The foregoing research endeavors demonstrate the transformative nature of machine learning as far as it enhances health care decision-making processes while improving patients' outcomes. The research we are doing develops these initiatives by addressing the shortcomings of previous studies, e.g. improving the robustness and facilitating an efficient end-to-end user interface for better accessibility and usability.

III.Proposed Work

Therefore, the study taps into a comprehensive technology stack that offers everything for the purpose of disease prediction. The approach is built upon Python which is a widely used dynamic language. It is popular for machine learning and data science. The Flask web framework is used to build the easy-to-use interface, which will be used by users to interact with prediction algorithms. We can deploy and host the application on the Heroku cloud platform to reach users from the anywhere from any place with a good internet connection.

In the case of data processing, machine learning model construction, and visualization, we use fundamental Python libraries such as NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Scikit-learn. TensorFlow or PyTorch, two important frameworks for creating Neural networks that are of convolutional nature (CNNs) are entirely included to enrich deep learning functionalities, especially for medical image segmentation and classification. Hyperparameter tuning strategies, like Randomized Search CV, are deployed so as to get the model to perform well, especially in fine-tuning parameters of Random Forest Classifier. Feature scaling and categorical variable encoding methods from conventional techniques are applied to the data preparation stage as part of the training to make the model perform optimally. Intense Data Exploratory Analysis (EDA) is carried out with aid of Pandas, Matplotlib, and Seaborn to comprehend patterns, correlations, and distributions of data. In feature selection, some techniques are used to identify meaningful data points for modelling, whereas model assessment includes the assessment of performance indicators such as accuracy scores and confusion matrix.

i) Data Collection:

Combining data from multiple datasets including CSV of patient demographics, medical history and test results for diseases like Malaria and Pneumonia, as well as images which are used in the diagnosis of these diseases.

ii) Data Preprocessing:

Large data tasks accomplishment through data cleaning, feature selection and normalization to improve the models being used.

iii) Model Training:

Training such intricate machine learning algorithms like random forest for disease prediction with the help of the big data dataset to capture complex correlations and connections.

iv) Disease Prediction:

Employing machine learning tools for predicting sophisticated diseases like Breast Cancer, Liver Disease, Heart Disease, Diabetes, and Kidney failure.

v) Disease Classification:

Deployment of the latest disease classification systems, in which instances of diseases such as Malaria and Pneumonia would be confirmed as infected or not infected based on medical pictures.

vi) Model Evaluation:

The performance of the models which are deployed is thoroughly assessed based on the metrics used for this purpose like accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score and hence the outcome is reliable and robust.

vii) Model Deployment:

The Flask, a strong web frame, that will be used in developing a user-friendly and intuitive interface which can be accessible to healthcare professionals even the patients for making real-time predictions and classifications.

The images went through the diagnostics processes and were graded afterwards after which they were cleared for the training

of AI systems. On the other hand, as an effort to eliminate the error related to the grading, the evaluation has been carefully addressed This laborious task of data cleaning and validation helps to improve the reliability and precision of the dataset, and therefore, it can be utilized as a valuable resource for those working on training and cross-validation of AI models that perform pneumonia detection in chest X-ray images.

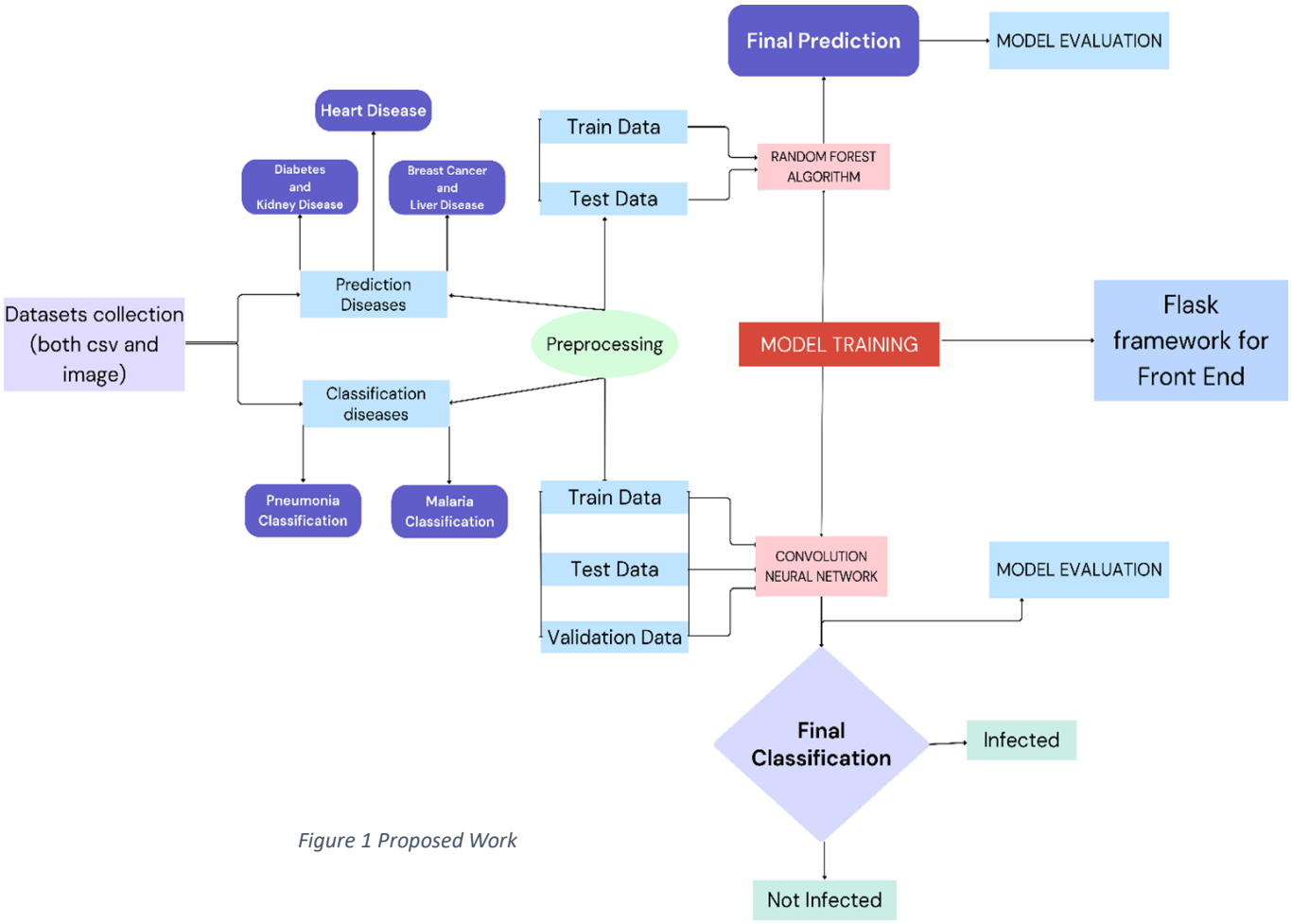

Figure 1 Proposed Work

IV.Algorithms Used

In this study, the datasets were hence processed with the help of a number of machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machine, Gradient Boosting, Logistic Regression, XGBoost, Random Forest Classifier, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) and Decision Tree. They were trained, tested, and the performances of these algorithms were compared to see their efficiency in disease prediction tasks. Through this examination, a Random Forest classifier was shown to be more effective than the other models indicated by a higher prediction accuracy.The Random Forest Classifier has the superior accuracy of the several factor causalities. Firstly, it uses ensemble learning technique, wherein multiple decision trees are trained on the different subsets of the data and then the prediction is accumulated. This approach helps to cut the possibility of errors and increase the amount of confidence in the result. Furthermore, the Random Forest Classifier stands out as it can handle both categorical and numerical data which is very helpful in cases when various types of typically medical datasets are encountered. Furthermore, it has the ability of an inherent feature importance evaluation for the identification of a predictor of relevant disease factors which enhance the disease predictability outcomes. On top of that, the Random Forest classifier is not sensitive to outliers and noise unlike other algorithms and hence the performance is still constant with the imperfect data sets. What stands out in the random forest algorithm is its merge of ensemble learning, ability to be adapted to diverse tasks, evaluating feature importance, and mainly robustness against noise that all together makes it an instrument of choice for diseases prediction tasks bringing higher accuracy compared to some other methods.

Diabetes Accuracy		
	MODEL	SCORE
1	SVM	84.21
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	89.04
3	XG Boost	89.49
4	Random Forest Classifier	92.98
5	Logistic Regression	88.16
6	KNN	83.33
7	Decision Tree Classifier	88.60

Table 1 Diabetes Accuracy

Breast Cancer Accuracy		
	MODEL	SCORE
1	SVM	93.66
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	94.49
3	XG Boost	91.49
4	Random Forest Classifier	95.32
5	Logistic Regression	95.11
6	KNN	93.57
7	Decision Tree Classifier	92.98

Table 2 Breast Cancer Accuracy

Heart Disease Accuracy		
	MODEL	SCORE
1	SVM	51.64
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	79.12
3	Random Forest Classifier	82.41
4	Logistic Regression	80.21
5	KNN	75.82
6	Decision Tree Classifier	72.52

Table 3 Heart Disease Accuracy

Kidney Disease Accuracy		
	MODEL	SCORE
1	SVM	70.00
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	97.50
3	XG Boost	96.66
4	Random Forest Classifier	99.1
5	Logistic Regression	90.83
6	KNN	70.00
7	Decision Tree Classifier	94.16

Table 4 Kidney Disease Accuracy

Liver Disease Accuracy		
	MODEL	SCORE
1	SVM	65.18
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	64.59
3	XG Boost	68.41
4	Random Forest Classifier	68.82
5	Logistic Regression	67.41
6	KNN	62.94
7	Decision Tree Classifier	62.94

Table 5 Liver Disease Accuracy

Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 reflects the relative accuracies delivered by individual machine learning algorithms in the research. The Random Forest Classifier is observed to constantly attained a better performing than the other algorithms in all the disease prediction tasks. This advantage is manifesting through the higher performance scores of this model, had compared to the other alternatives such as Gradient Boosting Classifier, XG Boost, the Decision Tree Classifier, Logistic Regression, Support Vectors Machines (SVM), and the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). Through the robust output of the Random Forest Classifier, it is demonstrated the capability of the algorithm to predict a number of diseases in the given study. What is described here combines with the research results and the evidence that the Random Forest Classifier is the best tool for disease forecasting in this special situation can be seen.

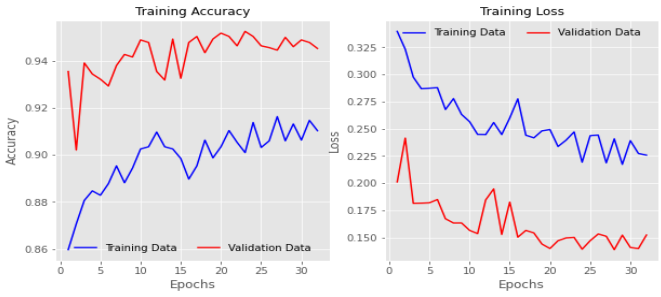

Figure 2 Fine-tuned CNN (Malaria)

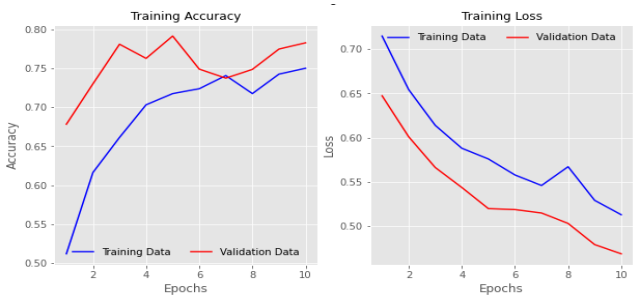

Figure 3 Frozen CNN (Malaria)

Figure 4 Frozen CNN (Pneumonia)

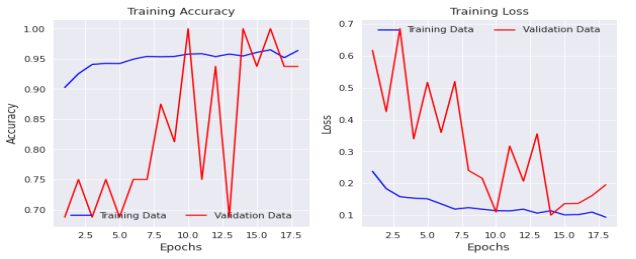

Figure 5 Fine Tuned CNN (Pneumonia)

Fig 2, Fig 3, Fig 4, and Fig 5 are reflective of the fact that when comparing fine-tuned (fine-tuned CNN) and frozen (pre-trained CNN) Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), various factors need to be considered for disease prediction. The CNNs change randomly fine-tuned in a particular dataset would have the benefit of being capable of representing a big, wide, general purpose dataset picture, and so probably they could improve performance by making use of the demonstrated knowledge from a large, general database such as the ImageNet picture library. However, fine tuning also needs the bigger dataset to the purpose of not overfitting data and this process may need lots of computation resources and time. However, fine-tuned CNNs which consists of already trained models, offer easy-to-use pre-deployment highly achievable even with minimal computer resources. Although they are good choice of the starting point mostly small or disappearing datasets, domain specific nuances may be little accommodated by these models compared to the fine-tuning models. If one has a large and diverse dataset, plentiful number of computational resources, and just does not require much customization then fine-tuning is the best approach. However, that is g when there is a smaller dataset and lesser computational resources the better approach is using a frozen CNN. The tuning approach very often promises higher efficiency rates with additional data and computations. However, the frozen models approach allows for a fast and resource-saving implementation in situations where pre-trained characteristics are sufficient.

V.Model Development

A. Model Prediction

Random forest is a process through which multiple decision trees are built during training and the resulting output can either be a class (classification) or can be the mean predicted classes (regression) of the individual trees. Here's a step-by-step explanation of how the Random Forest algorithm makes predictions: Here’s a step-by-step explanation of how the Random Forest algorithm makes predictions:

1.Training Phase:

The Random Forest algorithm creates multiple decision trees on disjunctive images of the historical data and random selections of selected features while training. The multitude of decision trees is trained in parallel in a bootstrap technique, i.e., by random samples of the training data with replacement. At each point of the split decision tree, the algorithm no longer considers the whole dataset but splits the random subset of features it intends to consider in the upcoming decision process. The basics of this randomness gotten into the process of training are to stop overfitting and decorrelates the trees.

2. Prediction Phase:

For the model to generate predictions for a new data point in the Random Forest algorithm, this data point is passed from one decision tree to another within the forest. Each decision tree is responsible for vote casting on the class label for the fresh data point for classifications. The last decision results in from an in most cases for the class among all the trees decision (majority vote taking from mode). For regression tasks, a decision tree used as a predictor outputs a numerical value for each instance in the new dataset. Then, the final forecast is the average of the individual tree output forecasts.

3. Final Prediction:

In the end, all decision trees’ predictions are added up and via the Random Forest algorithm the one final prediction is obtained. For classification tasks, the most frequent intermediate decision-tree class label that is labelled with the

highest frequency (mode) is selected as the predicted class. In the case of regression problems, each individual tree prediction is averaged and given back as a unique prediction value.

B. Model Classification:

1. Input Processing:

The datasets of the infected and the uninfected cells, which the scan recognizes from specified directories infected and uninfected using OpenCV (cv 2), are loaded from the OpenCV (cv2) and PIL (Image). Every figure is wasted to the same fixed size of (36x36 pixels) for the standardization of the input dimensions.

2.Model Architecture:

CNN model in sequential is built up following the Sequential API given by TensorFlow/Keras.

The model consists of several layers: The model consists of several layers:

- Convolutional layers (Conv2D) with ReLU activation functions, which extract features from the input images.
- The utilization of the Batch Normalization layers (Batch Normalization) to facilitate the speed and stability of training.
- Max pooling layers (MaxPooling2D) at subsamplings the feature maps and put down the complexity of computation.
- Dropout layers (Dropout) to prevent overfitting by randomly deactivating a fraction of neurons during training.
- Flatten (Flatten) conversion of the 2D feature maps to a 1D vector.
- Dense layers (Dense), for classification, are provided with an initial intermediate layer activation function which is ReLU and softmax is in the last layer for the output.

3.Model Compilation:

Adam optimizer is used in compiling the model and for task categorical crossentropy loss function used for classification purposes. Accuracy occupies the space of the monitoring machine being trained as the metric for evaluating their performance.

4.Model Training:

The model is trained by fitting (X_train, y_train), and validation is performed on data (X_test, y_test) using the fit method. Training is taken place for a particular number of epochs (15 in this case), here the model will use an algorithm subsequently known as classification algorithm to classify malaria infected and uninfected cells with the picture provided.

5.Classification:

Finally, when the model was ready and thoroughly trained, it could be used to make predictions on new, unknown pictures. Model then uses predict function to make predictions for the test data (X_test) in the form of class probability. With class labels representing those manner of probabilities, the class with the highest chance is chosen, and that class is then taken as the predicted class for the individual images.

6.Evaluation:

The model performance is assessed by using the manner of confusion matrix which is compared to true class labels (y_test) with predicted class labels (pred).

VI.Front-End Development Using Flask

As for moving forward, the machine learning models have got to be developed as well as the front-end interface is made through Flask, a python web framework. This interface sees its mission is to provide the users with an easy and convenient interface where they can put their information into the predictive model and immediately get the results without any technical understanding. Nonetheless, by encompassing front-end development into Flask, the usage and usability of model's predictions are enhanced, sports a much broader audience and public in the medical industry.

For the front side of the web application, we provide the interface based on flask technology which has a number of features that make it easier to interact and enjoy the use of this tool. Upon entering the site, the users encounter a stating the conditions pertaining to the predictive models. All the diseases grouped in different tabs help the users to navigate to the diseases of interest although the users don't have to struggle to find the right disease. The details for the prediction of the diseases under each tab are highlighted by prompting users to make inputs in each category. The categories which encompass diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease and breast cancer can be listed down by users using specific parameters harvested from medical records such as age, blood pressure, glucose levels, and other pertinent medical indicators. For the diseases with image-based diagnoses like pneumonia or malaria, users are supposed to place their X-ray images of chest for the analysis. When the essential inputs like images are received predictive models will take that data and infer about the disease. That will happen in real-time. For non-image diseases, outputs will likely determine of disease occurrence with input variables. In contrast with diseases from image, the findings may be an understanding of what will show if the uploaded image is infected. UI by its design is plainly made and is relying on the input data from medical records, and is featuring the homepage with a summary pertaining to disease info and seven sections matching each disease. For each diseases heading, it allows users to compute official prediction and classify on specified pages. The diagnosis of so-called image-based diseases during image classification process will be accelerated by the upload button.

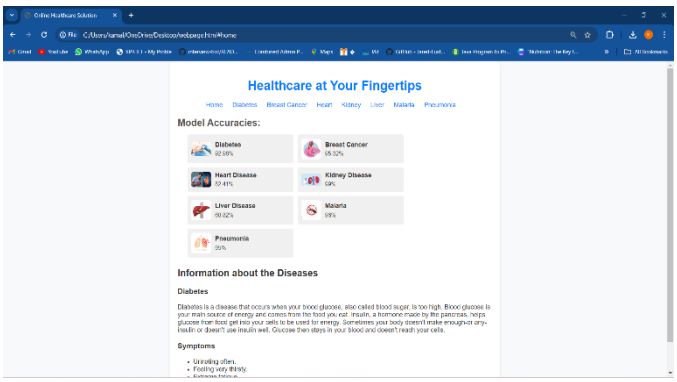

Figure 6 Home Page of Web App

VII.Results and Discussion

The in-depth diagnostic and prognostic modelling, using machine learning technology, let us see very exciting results; therefore, we see the capacity of these models to transform medical decisions making procedures. In a range of illness groups, including diabetes, breast cancer, heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, malaria, and pneumonia, the Random Forest algorithm persistently produced reliable performance, being always characterized by a high accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. This thus makes the inference about the power of the ensemble learning techniques which renders them most suitable for analyzing wide range of medical datasets and producing accurate prediction.

As an example, the CNN architecture was responsible for the diagnosis of malaria from microscopy images and pneumonia from chest X-ray images with a very high accuracy. To perform its task more precisely the CNN model analyzed x-ray images and managed to classify both between malaria-infected and uninfected cells and between pneumonia-infected and usual cases. This highlights that deep learning techniques are very crucial in the field of image-based disease classification thus there is a big room for improvement in the diagnosis area.

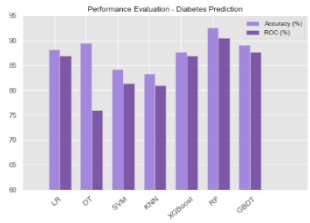

Figure 7 Diabetes Prediction

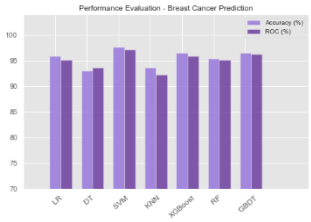

Figure 8 Breast Cancer Prediction

Figure 9 Heart Disease Prediction

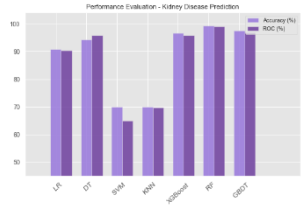

Figure 10 Kidney Disease Prediction

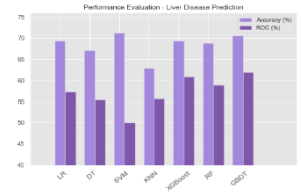

Figure 11 Liver Disease Prediction

The figures (7, 8, 9, 10, 11) show the comparison of machine learning models regarding different diseases with LR, DT, SVM, KNN, XGBoost, RF, and GBDT models along with accuracy (%), ROC (%) values. These two metrics are considered as base scale. SVM (SVM, briefly Spanish to English Support Vector Machine) is suitable for detection of diseases like diabetes, breast cancer, cardio, kidney, and liver diseases. The advantage of using it as a tool in diagnostic health care makes it even more appealing. Such results can then become a great beginning point for health personnel to focus on uncovering health issues that demand ideal approaches to patient management.

One of the reasons why Random Forest is mainly better than others at predicting diseases is that it uses an ensemble learning approach that consists of taking multiple decision trees, ordered to increase the accuracy of prediction. Furthermore, it has the capacity to manage bulk information and importance of the individual components that greatly affect decisions which increase the potential for disease predictions and therefore the application for these tasks widespread. The current paper explains a complete system using a machine learning system for forecasting and disease classification in healthcare. Issues such as lack of medical materials and unfairness in healthcare providers complicate routine diagnoses which later lead to delayed diagnoses, high death rate. But machine learning is a solution with automated risk assessment and predictive analytics, therefore, healthcare professionals become more efficient due to the data analysis they perform. The work emphasizes the building of forecasting models and Random Forest for disease prediction how CNNs accomplish image-based disease classifications. Utilizing data composed of such diseases as diabetes, breast cancer, coronary artery disease, kidney disease, liver disease, malaria and pneumonia, these sophisticated models are able to develop robust and accurate diagnostics. Techniques that introduce data capture, preprocessing, feature selection, model training and evaluation using libraries like Pandas, Scikit-learn and TensorFlow are called methodologies. The Random Forest algorithm shows itself to be the best at disease prediction and the CNN architecture is far beyond in the detection for both malaria and pneumonia through images screening. The front-end development using the Flask framework helps provide an easy-to-use interface for the healthcare professionals and patients who can interact with the predictive models without many hassles.

Figures 12 and 13 showcase the CNN algorithms' effectiveness in accurately detecting malaria and pneumonia, respectively. These visual representations highlight the models' ability to enhance diagnostic accuracy and enable timely medical intervention, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

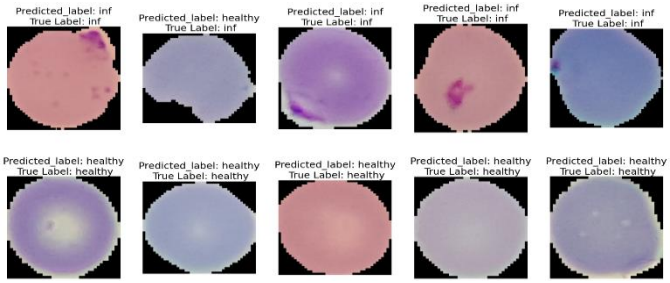

Figure 12 Malaria Classification

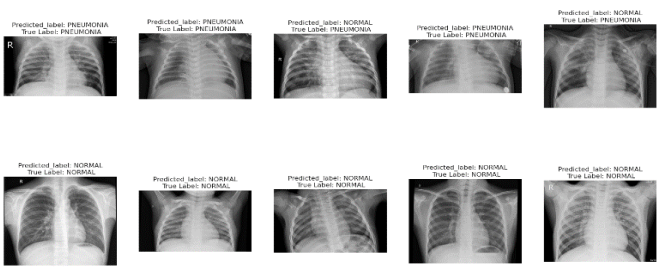

Figure 13 Pneumonia Classification

Models with their Accuracy

Disease	Type of Model	Accuracy
Diabetes	Random Forest Classifier	92.98%
Breast Cancer	Random Forest Classifier	95.32%
Heart Disease	Random Forest Classifier	82.41%
Kidney Disease	Random Forest Classifier	99%
Liver Disease	Random Forest Classifier	68.82%
Malaria	Deep Learning Model (CNN)	96%
Pneumonia	Deep Learning Model (CNN)	95%

Machine learning algorithms are shown to be effective in disease prediction and classification in the discussion section of the study, with the Random Forest model performing better than (all other models) in classifying all disease categories. Furthermore, CNN algorithms were shown to be the best in class when it came to visualizing malaria and pneumonia. As a result of the above-outlined finding, for example in cardiovascular disease prediction, this needs to be further investigated to establish underlying factors. In general, the importance of machine learning into healthcare is clear in that it has a potential for increasing the accuracy of diagnosis and patient outcomes. Through the user-friendly front-end interface that was developed using Flask, the machine learning model becomes more accessible, letting users upload real data and receive instant predictions. The organized structure of the interface, with tabs for different diseases and functionality for inputting data in numerical or image format, ensures a perfect user experience and provides a preventive health perspective. In summary, the interface will help predict future diseases, to provide timely intervention from health care providers and to give individuals power over their health.

VIII.Conclusion

In conclusion, the study described above shows huge potential of machine learning in healthcare, specifically in the area of early-disease detection, prediction as well as personalized medicine. By making use of Random Forest Classifiers and Convolutional Neural Networks as the algorithms, the study targeted seven diseases of critical significance that include diabetes, breast cancer, heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, malaria, and pneumonia. The results of this process suggest that the models have the needed power to differentiate and make the correct disease classification which creates a better patient's outcome. Moreover, time series prediction models have been highly developed by Flask and have an easy online user interface for accessibility and using purpose. This leads to the fact, that people are able to monitor their health more responsibly, because of the integration facilitating the data input and the real-time suggestions. The future pathway of the research project will be to include more diseases and refine the algorithm accuracy and then there will be smooth collaboration with healthcare platforms for swift data transfer. Implementing new tools, such as machine learning and AI, can change the approach to the delivery of health care completely. Consequently, providing people with the necessary knowledge to take care of themselves and their health will be much easier, and at the end of the process, the rate of the success in health care sector will be much bigger.

IX.References

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