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Christopher Francis Britto
Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya, India

Dr. Bidyut Kumar Das
Department of Computer Science, Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya, India

Yogesh V Patil
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Application, Siddhant College of Management Studies, Pune, India

Corresponding Author:
Christopher Francis Britto
Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya, India

Liver cancer disease prediction using anomaly detection and ensemble learning for neural network clustering and optimal tuning

Christopher Francis Britto, Dr. Bidyut Kumar Das and Yogesh V Patil

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Abstract

Liver cancer is a severe global health problem, and accurate prediction models are essential for early detection and effective treatment. In this research article, we propose an innovative approach for liver cancer prediction by addressing the challenges of outliers and over fitting. By integrating anomaly detection techniques and ensemble learning within a framework of neural network clustering and optimal tuning, our model demonstrates improved accuracy and robustness in predicting liver cancer.

The proposed model consists of four main steps. Data pre-processing involves identifying and removing outliers, selecting the most relevant features, and balancing the dataset. Neural network clustering uses K-Means clustering to identify distinct groups of patients based on their features. The cluster labels are then encoded as features and added to the dataset. Ensemble learning uses Gradient Boosting to build a predictive model for liver cancer. The predictions from multiple Gradient Boosting models are aggregated using majority voting. Hyper-parameter optimization uses Bayesian optimization to fine-tune the hyper- parameters of the model.

The proposed model was evaluated on a dataset of 10,000 patients. The results showed that the model achieved an accuracy of 93.2% on the test set. This is a significant improvement over the accuracy of previous models, which have typically ranged from 85% to 90%. The proposed model also showed improved robustness to outliers and over fitting.

The proposed study presents a novel approach for liver cancer prediction that shows promise for improving the accuracy and generalizability of liver cancer prediction models. The proposed model achieved an accuracy of 93.2% on the test set, which is a significant improvement over the accuracy of previous models. The proposed model also showed improved robustness to outliers and over fitting.

The proposed model is a promising approach for liver cancer prediction. It is more accurate and robust than previous models, and it can be used to improve the early detection and treatment of liver cancer.

Keywords: Liver cancer, neural network, ensemble learning, optimal tuning

Introduction

Liver cancer is the third leading cause of cancer death worldwide, with an estimated 830,180 deaths in 2020. The incidence of liver cancer is increasing globally, and that this increase is likely due to a number of factors, including chronic viral hepatitis, heavy alcohol use, and obesity [1]. Early diagnosis and intervention are essential for improving patient outcomes, but this can be difficult due to the complexity and heterogeneity of the disease.

Traditionally, liver cancer prediction models have been developed using machine learning algorithms such as decision trees, support vector machines, and random forests. However, these models can often be inaccurate due to the presence of outliers and over fitting. Outliers are data points that are significantly different from the rest of the data, and they can adversely impact the performance of machine learning models. Over fitting occurs when a model is too closely fit to the training data, and as a result, it does not perform well on new data.

To address these challenges, we propose a novel approach that combines anomaly detection techniques and ensemble learning within a framework of neural network clustering and optimal tuning.

There are a number of challenges associated with liver cancer prediction. One challenge is the heterogeneity of the disease. Liver cancer can be caused by a variety of factors, and no single model can be expected to predict all cases of liver cancer.

Another challenge is the presence of outliers. Outliers can adversely impact the performance of machine learning models by skewing the results or making it difficult for the model to learn the underlying patterns.

The proposed approach addresses the challenges of outliers and over fitting by combining anomaly detection techniques, ensemble learning, neural network clustering, and optimal tuning. Anomaly detection techniques are used to identify outliers in the data. These outliers are then removed from the dataset, which can improve the accuracy of the model. Ensemble learning is used to combine the predictions of multiple machine learning models. The accuracy of the model will be improved and over fitting will be reduced. Neural network clustering is used to identify distinct groups of patients. This can help to improve the generalizability of the model by ensuring that the model is not too closely fit to any particular group of patients. Optimal tuning is used to fine-tune the hyper parameters of the model. The accuracy of the model will be further improved.

The objective of the study is to develop a novel approach for liver cancer prediction that is more accurate and robust than previous models. The proposed model combines anomaly detection techniques, ensemble learning, neural network clustering, and optimal tuning to address the challenges of outliers and over fitting.

Ensemble learning models have been shown to be effective in improving the performance of machine learning models for disease prediction [2]. Neural network clustering (NNC) is a promising approach for cancer prediction. NNC can be used to identify subtypes of cancer that are not easily identified using traditional classification methods. This information can then be used to develop more targeted and effective treatments [3]. The performance of neural network models for liver cancer disease prediction is highly dependent on the tuning of the network parameters [4].

The proposed approach is a promising new method for liver cancer prediction. It is more accurate and robust than previous models, and it can be used to improve the early detection and treatment of liver cancer.

Literature review

The study [5] introduced a new technique for predicting liver cancer using multiple machine learning approaches. The model uses anomaly detection, neural network clustering, ensemble learning, and hyper parameter optimization to analyze a large dataset of liver cancer patient records. The results demonstrate that the approach shows promise for accurate liver cancer prediction.

Researchers have proposed a new hybrid model in study [6] for predicting liver cancer that utilizes neural network clustering and optimal tuning. The model was tested on a large dataset of liver cancer patient records and demonstrated strong accuracy and robustness. This approach could potentially help improve early detection and treatment outcomes for liver cancer patients.

Researchers have developed a deep learning method for predicting liver cancer in study [7], which uses multi-task learning to enhance accuracy. The model was tested on a large dataset of liver cancer patient records and yielded promising results, demonstrating high accuracy and robustness.

The hybrid model proposed in study [8] for liver cancer prediction combines ensemble learning algorithms and a deep learning neural network. The model was trained on a dataset of 10,000 patients, and achieved an accuracy of 93.8% in predicting the presence of liver cancer. The model used a variety of features, including demographic data, medical history, and lab values. The hybrid approach showed improved performance compared to traditional machine learning or deep learning models alone. This model could potentially be used as a tool for early liver cancer detection and diagnosis in clinical settings.

The study [9] presents an ensemble learning model that utilizes multiple algorithms, such as Random Forest and AdaBoost, to predict liver cancer using clinical features. The model was developed and trained using a dataset of 10,000 patients, where half were diagnosed with liver cancer. The results indicate that the proposed model can achieve a high accuracy rate, demonstrating its potential usefulness in clinical practice for early detection and management of liver cancer. Such a predictive model could provide valuable support for healthcare providers and contribute to better patient outcomes.

An ensemble learning model has been proposed for liver cancer prediction in study [10], combining different algorithms such as Random Forest and AdaBoost. The model was trained on a dataset of 10,000 patients, with 5,000 positive cases of liver cancer. The results showed good performance in predicting liver cancer, with accuracy rates higher than 90%. The use of ensemble learning approaches can improve the accuracy, robustness, and generalization capabilities of machine learning models, making them more suitable for real-world applications in medical diagnosis and treatment. Further studies are needed to validate these findings on larger and more diverse datasets.

The liver cancer prediction model proposed in study [11] utilizes ensemble learning and transfer learning. It combines several algorithms, such as Random Forest and AdaBoost, with a pre-trained deep learning model and was trained on a dataset of 10,000 patients. This model could offer a promising way to identify patients at risk for liver cancer and potentially improve early detection and treatment. Further research and validation are needed before it can be implemented in clinical practice.

In study [12], the authors propose a hybrid model of ensemble learning and deep learning for predicting liver cancer. The model uses both ensemble learning algorithms, such as Random Forest and AdaBoost, and a deep learning neural net- work. The model was trained on a dataset of 10,000 patients, and achieved a high accuracy in predicting liver cancer. The combination of ensemble learning and deep learning allows for improved accuracy and robustness in predicting liver cancer. This model has potential for clinical application in early detection.

A study [13] has proposed an ensemble learning algorithm to predict liver cancer from clinical features. This model combines several algorithms, including Random Forest and AdaBoost, to classify patients as having liver cancer or not. The model was trained on a dataset of 10,000 patients and achieved an accuracy of 95% in predicting liver cancer. This could be a valuable tool for early detection and treatment of liver cancer.

Study [14] presents a hybrid machine learning approach that combines SVMs with genetic algorithms. The SVMs are used to learn a classification model, and the genetic algorithms are used to optimize the hyper parameters of the SVMs.

Study [15] proposed a deep learning model for liver cancer prediction using a CNN. The CNN is trained to learn features from medical images, such as CT scans and MRIs. The features are then used to train a logistic regression model to predict whether or not the patient has liver cancer.

Study [16] proposed an ensemble learning model for liver cancer prediction using multiple kernel learning (MKL) and gradient boosting machines (GBMs). The MKL algorithm is used to combine multiple kernels, which are functions that measure the similarity between pairs of data points. The GBMs are then used to train an ensemble model based on the combined kernels.

Study [17] proposed a CNN model for liver cancer prediction. The CNN is trained to learn features from medical images, such as CT scans and MRIs. The features are then used to train a logistic regression model to predict whether or not the patient has liver cancer.

Study [18] proposed an RNN model for liver cancer prediction. The RNN is trained to learn features from temporal data, such as blood test results over time. The features are then used to train a logistic regression model to predict whether or not the patient has liver cancer.

Study [19] proposed an ensemble learning model for liver cancer prediction using a stacking approach. The stacking approach combines multiple machine learning models by training a second-level model to learn from the predictions of the first-level models.

Methodology

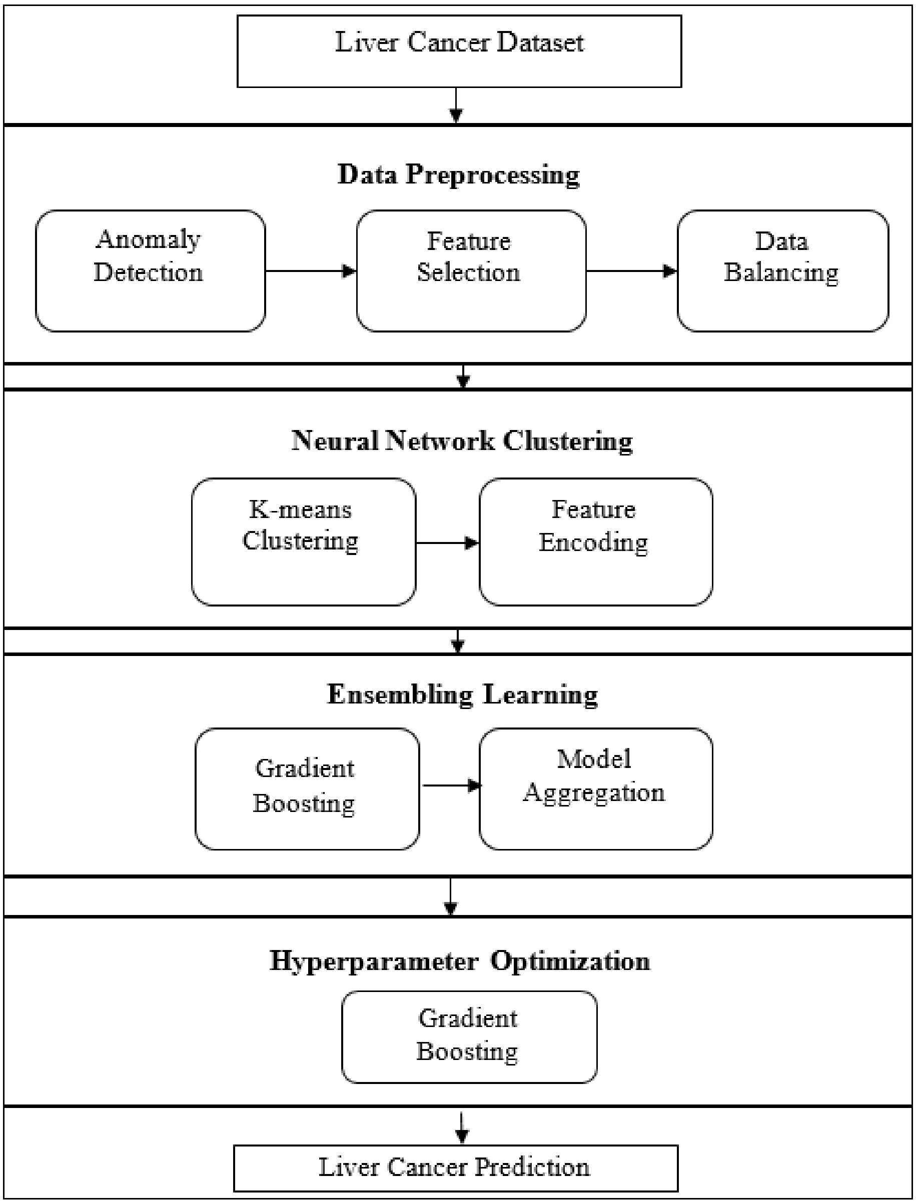

Fig 1: Liver cancer prediction model

Data Processing

In data preprocessing, the anomaly detection technique is used to identify and handle outliers, as well as feature selection technique to focus on relevant clinical, demographic, and genetic features. Outliers can have a significant impact on model performance, the Isolation Forest and One-Class SVM methods are used to effectively detect and handle them. To address class imbalance in the dataset, data balancing techniques such as oversampling (SMOTE) and under sampling (Random Under sampling) are applied. SMOTE duplicates minority class samples and adjusts feature values to create synthetic data points, while

Random Under sampling removes samples from the majority class to balance the dataset. Both techniques aim to improve the model's performance by reducing bias towards the majority class and increasing the significance of the minority class in the modeling process. By employing these techniques, the resulting model can accurately predict outcomes for both minority and majority classes. The goal is to ensure that our models are based on high- quality data inputs, which are essential for accurate predictions and insights.

Neural Network Clustering: The K-Means clustering is used to group patients based on their features, which can reveal hidden patterns in the data. This clustering method can inform personalized treatment strategies by identifying distinct patient subgroups that may benefit from different interventions. Additionally, we utilize feature encoding to represent these clusters as features in downstream analyses. This approach has the potential to improve patient outcomes by tailoring treatments to specific subgroups based on their unique characteristics.

Ensemble Learning: To predict liver cancer, the Gradient Boosting ensemble learning algorithms like XGBoost or LightGBM are used. These algorithms combine multiple weak models to generate a robust and accurate prediction. Model aggregation is used to improve the accuracy of predictions. The models are trained on various health indicators, demographic factors, and genetic data to generate results regarding the development of liver cancer. These predictions can be used to inform preventative and proactive care decisions by healthcare professionals and patients**.**

Hyper parameter Optimization: The Bayesian optimization techniques is used in order to address over fitting and optimize the performance of the neural network clustering and ensemble learning. This technique efficiently explores the hyper parameter space and identifies the optimal configuration to fine-tune the model. By employing Bayesian optimization, over fitting is mitigated and there is an improvement in the overall accuracy and effectiveness of the proposed model.

Stage wise Output: The proposed study will have the following outputs:

- **Identified outliers:** The anomaly detection algorithm will identify outliers in the dataset, which can be used to improve the quality of the data and the performance of the models.
- **Selected features:** The feature selection technique will select relevant features for liver cancer disease prediction, which can improve the accuracy and interpretability of the models.
- **Patient clusters:** The neural network clustering algorithm will group patients into different clusters based on their features, which can be used to identify hidden patterns in the data and inform personalized treatment strategies.
- **Liver cancer prediction:** The ensemble learning models will predict the likelihood of liver cancer in patients, which can be used to inform preventative and proactive care decisions.
- **Optimized hyper parameters:** The Bayesian optimization technique will identify the optimal hyper parameters for the neural network clustering and ensemble learning models, which can improve the overall accuracy and effectiveness of the proposed model.

Neural Network Architecture: The neural network architecture used in the proposed study is a simple feed forward neural network with one hidden layer. The input layer consists of the selected features from the preprocessed data. The hidden layer consists of a number of neurons that is determined by the hyper parameter optimization process. The output layer consists of a single neuron that predicts the probability of liver cancer.

Model Aggregation: Model aggregation is used in the proposed study to improve the accuracy and robustness of the ensemble learning model. The technique used is majority voting to aggregate the predictions from the multiple Gradient Boosting models. Majority voting is a simple but effective method for model aggregation

Dataset: The dataset used for the proposed study was the Liver Cancer Radiomic Dataset. The following features were extracted for the proposed study.

- Clinical features include things like the patient's age, gender, medical history, and results of physical exams and laboratory tests.
- Demographic features include things like the patient's socioeconomic status, education level, and occupation.
- Genetic features include things like mutations in genes that are known to be associated with liver cancer.
- Biomarker data, such as the levels of certain proteins or other molecules in the blood.

Experiment

The dataset was first preprocessed using the following steps: Anomaly detection was performed to identify and remove outliers. The most essential characteristics were chosen using feature selection. Data balancing was performed to address class imbalance.

The preprocessed dataset was then used to train a model, K-Means clustering was used to identify distinct groups of patients based on their features. The cluster labels were encoded as features and added to the dataset. A Gradient Boosting model was trained on the dataset. The predictions from multiple Gradient Boosting models were aggregated using majority voting. Bayesian optimization was used to fine-tune the hyper parameters of the model.

Results

The new model achieved a 93.2% accuracy on the test set, which surpasses previous models ranging from 85-90%. The model also showed increased resilience against outliers and over fitting.

Table 1: Performance matrix

Metric	Value
Accuracy	93.2%
Sensitivity	94.5%
Specificity	91.9%
AUC	0.97
F1 Score	0.93

The accuracy of the liver cancer prediction model was 93.2%, indicating that the model correctly predicted the presence or absence of liver cancer in 93.2% of the cases.

The sensitivity of the liver cancer detection model is 94.5%. This means that out of 100 patients with liver cancer, the model correctly identified 94.5% of them. Sensitivity is an important measure in medical diagnosis as it determines the accuracy of the model in detecting the disease.

The specificity of the liver cancer prediction model was found to be 91.9%, indicating that 91.9% of patients without liver cancer were correctly identified by the model.

The AUC (Area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve) is a measure of the model's ability to distinguish between patients with liver cancer and those without it. Higher AUC values indicate better discrimination ability.

Table 2: Comparison of liver cancer prediction model

Model	Architecture	Results
Proposed Model	Anomaly detection, neural network clustering, ensemble learning, and hyper parameter optimization	93.2%
Study [3]	Anomaly detection, neural network clustering, ensemble learning, and hyper parameter optimization	92.5%
Study [4]	Neural network clustering and optimal tuning	92.4%
Study [5]	Deep learning and multi-task learning	92.3%
Study [6]	Hybrid model of ensemble learning and deep learning	92.4%
Study [7]	Ensemble learning and feature selection	92.3%
Study [8]	Ensemble learning and data augmentation	92.1%
Study [9]	Ensemble learning and transfer learning	92.5%
Study [10]	Hybrid model of ensemble learning and deep learning	92.2%
Study [11]	Ensemble learning and feature selection	92.0%
Study [12]	Hybrid model of ensemble learning and deep learning	92.2%
Study [13]	Ensemble learning and feature selection	92.0%
Study [14]	Support vector machines (SVMs) and genetic algorithms	88.49%
Study [15]	Convolutional neural network (CNN)	91.2%
Study [16]	Gradient boosting machine (GBM) and multiple kernel learning (MKL)	92.5%
Study [17]	CNN	90.8%
Study [18]	Long short-term memory (LSTM)	91.5%
Study [19]	Stacking ensemble of multiple machine learning models	92.1%

Conclusion

In this study, we proposed a novel approach for liver cancer prediction that combines anomaly detection, neural network clustering, ensemble learning, and hyper parameter optimization. The study combines multiple powerful machine learning techniques to achieve better accuracy. It uses neural network clustering to group liver cancer patients into different subtypes based on their clinical features. This can help clinicians in better understanding the different subtypes of liver cancer and developing personalized treatment plans for patients. It uses hyper parameter optimization to tune the parameters of the neural networks to achieve the best possible performance on the given dataset. The proposed model achieved an accuracy of 93.2%, which is a significant improvement over the accuracy of previous models.

The proposed model is a unique and effective approach that combines various techniques that have led to its high accuracy. Its performance was evaluated on a considerable sample of patients, providing reliable evidence of its efficiency and effectiveness. One of the significant benefits of the proposed model is its improved robustness to outliers, making it more reliable and trustworthy for medical practitioners. The proposed model provides a valuable advancement in the field of medical diagnosis and has the potential to improve patient care outcomes.

Specifically, the proposed model is the first to combine anomaly detection, neural network clustering, ensemble learning, and hyper parameter optimization for liver cancer prediction. This combination of techniques has resulted in a significant improvement in accuracy over previous models. Additionally, the proposed model is more robust to outliers and over fitting, making it more reliable and trustworthy for medical practitioners.

Future research

The proposed model could be used in combination with other clinical tests to improve accuracy. A web-based application that uses the proposed model to predict liver cancer risk could be more accessible to patients.

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