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Brain Stroke Detection and prediction Using Machine Learning

CH.Venkatesh
Dept. of Artificial Intelligent
Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

CH.Adarash
Dept. of Artificial Intelligent
Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

B.Mallikarjuna Reddy
Dept. of Artificial Intelligent Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

Dr. R.Shobarani
ADD Hod,
Department of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

Mrs. S.Amudha
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering,
Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

Dr.F.Jerald
Professor,
Dept. of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Dr. M. G. R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai, India

Abstract

The incidence of brain strokes has increased, mainly because of lifestyle, health, and delays in early detection. Severe brain strokes result in disabilities or fatalities, thus the need for early diagnosis and prediction. This project presents a creative approach to brain stroke detection and prediction, employing a more accurate and reliable approach through the application of machine learning. The detection model employs deep learning to perform image analysis on CT scans, whereas the prediction model evaluates factors such as age, hypertension, glucose level, BMI, smoking, job type, and living environment to determine stroke risk. This approach takes advantage of existing datasets, applying advanced techniques such as image preprocessing, data augmentation, and transfer learning to boost its performance and reliability The project has also focused on improving the accuracy of the prediction model, ensuring efficient performance with varying datasets. The dual model approach has been adopted to ensure efficient brain stroke detection and prediction, allowing healthcare experts to take preventive measures at an early stage. This will not only reduce brain stroke complications but also contribute to the development of more efficient and intelligent systems

Keyword: Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Stroke Prediction, Medical Image Analysis

INTRODUCTION

A brain stroke is an important medical condition that is associated with considerable risks of disability and mortality among people worldwide. The rising incidence of brain strokes is related to the changing lifestyle, health conditions, and lack of access to medical facilities. Brain strokes can be prevented by identifying the various risk factors associated with the condition. Various factors, including high blood pressure, high glucose levels, obesity, smoking habits, and lack of physical activity, contribute to the occurrence of brain strokes. The early identification of brain strokes is an important challenge due to the complexity of the symptoms associated with the condition.

Computed Tomography scan is an important diagnostic technique used for the early identification of brain strokes. The process of interpreting the images obtained from the CT scan is time-consuming, requires considerable knowledge, and is associated with considerable human error. This is an important reason for the need to develop intelligent techniques for the early identification of brain strokes.

Recent developments in machine learning and computer vision have significantly improved the capacity to detect and predict diseases more accurately. A deep learning-based system has been proposed in this work to analyze images obtained from a CT scan in stroke detection, allowing accurate

detection of abnormalities in images. Moreover, a predictive machine learning system has been proposed in this work to predict stroke risk based on various parameters like age, hypertension, BMI, glucose level, smoker/non-smoker, occupation, and living conditions.

The system has been proposed based on available data sets and utilizes advanced techniques in machine learning and computer vision like image pre-processing, feature extraction, data augmentation, and transfer learning. The system has been designed by integrating both detection and prediction techniques; therefore, it can be considered a comprehensive solution for stroke detection. This can help medical professionals make accurate decisions in time and avoid errors in diagnosing patients, thus minimizing complications related to stroke.

I. PROBLEM DEFINITION

A brain stroke is a critical problem affecting many people across the globe, resulting in a high level of disabilities and fatalities. Brain stroke is a leading health concern that has a significant impact on patients, families, and society as a whole. Brain stroke diagnosis at an early stage is critical to provide appropriate treatment and improve patient outcomes. There are various factors that contribute to brain stroke, such as hypertension, glucose levels, obesity, smoking, and lifestyle. Brain stroke diagnosis at an early stage is difficult because of complex symptoms, lack of awareness, and inadequate access to advanced medical facilities, particularly in rural areas.

Although CT scans are widely employed to detect brain strokes, manual evaluation of such images is a tedious task that requires expert knowledge and is also vulnerable to human error. In addition, conventional methods cannot be used to perform early risk prediction, which is critical to provide preventive care to patients. This has resulted in a critical gap in brain stroke diagnosis, leading to increased mortality rates.

The recent advances in machine learning and computer vision provide a unique opportunity to design an intelligent system to detect and predict brain strokes. This research focuses on addressing the challenges in brain stroke diagnosis and prediction using a dual model approach: a deep learning-based model to perform automatic brain stroke detection using CT scans, and a machine learning-based model to perform brain stroke prediction using various factors such as age, hypertension, BMI, glucose levels, smoking, and living conditions.

II. OBJECTIVES

The major aim of this research is to create an intelligent and efficient system for the early detection of stroke and prediction of risk through the use of advanced machine learning and deep learning techniques. The system is designed to efficiently perform the analysis of images from CT scans for the accurate identification of stroke patterns, in addition to assessing the risk of stroke occurrence through significant factors such as lifestyle and clinical conditions. The combination of these features will help in improving the accuracy of the system for diagnosing stroke, in addition to improving the efficiency of preventive healthcare services.

For the development of the system, a deep learning-based model has been implemented for the detection of stroke through images by applying transfer learning with a pre-trained model such as VGG19. In addition, a machine learning-based model has been developed for the prediction of risk by evaluating factors such as age, hypertension, glucose levels, BMI, smoking habits, and living conditions. The system has also been designed to optimize performance through the implementation of techniques such as hyperparameter tuning. The major aim of the system is to develop a robust, accurate, and efficient solution for the early detection of stroke through images, in addition to assessing the risk of stroke occurrence through significant factors. The development of such a system will help in reducing the risks of stroke through the use of machine learning and deep learning techniques.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The Brain Stroke Detection and Prediction System is intended to offer scalability, precise stroke detection, and a user-friendly experience. The proposed system will have a modular design, which facilitates the integration of different components of the system. This is a significant advantage of the proposed system, as it will offer flexibility for future development and updations of the system without compromising the overall performance of the system.

The overall architecture of the proposed Brain Stroke Detection and Prediction System will comprise two components: User Interface and Server Processing Unit. The User Interface will allow the user to input the data of the patient and upload the CT scan images of the brain in a simple and interactive way. The Server Processing Unit will handle the processing of the data and offer accurate and reliable results for the detection of strokes and prediction of risks. The Server Processing Unit will process the data of the CT scan images for the detection of strokes and clinical data for the prediction of risks.

1. USER INTERFACE

The platform provides an interface to access tools for the detection and prediction of strokes in an effortless manner for both individuals and healthcare professionals. Some of the features include:

• Uploading an Image: It provides the option to upload images related to the CT scan/MRI scan of the brain to analyze the strokes. Stroke Diagnosis Output. After the image is uploaded, the platform will determine if the patient is suffering from strokes and the areas affected.

• Stroke Risk Prediction: It provides the option to predict the chances of strokes based on the health conditions of the individual, including age, hypertension, blood glucose level, BMI, smoking habits, job type, and living environment.

• Personalized Recommendations. Based on the results, the system provides preventive measures, and lifestyle changes.

2. SERVER PROCESSING UNIT

The Server Processing Unit includes image preprocessing, stroke detection, risk prediction, and feedback storage to improve the deep learning model. The components of the server processing unit are:

• Dataset: The dataset is pre-trained on normal and stroke-affected brain CT scans and structured medical records.

• Preprocessing:

• Image Segmentation: The brain area is segmented from the CT scan images.

• Grayscale Conversion: The image is converted to grayscale to reduce complexity and retain essential information.

• Image Enhancement: The quality of the image is enhanced by adjusting contrast and removing noise.

• Normalization: The pixel value is normalized to a range of 0 to 1.

• Feature Extraction: The patterns of brain density and presence of a stroke are identified.

• Stroke Detection: A deep learning model based on the VGG19 network is used for detection. The CT scan is classified into normal and stroke-affected images. The highlights of the affected area are shown along with the confidence level.

• Stroke Risk Prediction: Age, hypertension, glucose levels, BMI, smoking habits, job type, and living environment are considered for risk prediction (low, moderate, and high).

• Output Diagnosis: The output of the server processing unit includes results of stroke detection

3. PERFORMANCE AND EVALUTION AND MODEL IMPROVEMENT

User Feedback Collection: Users can provide feedback on the accuracy of stroke detection and risk prediction, which is recorded in the system.

• Performance Tracking: The system tracks the accuracy of the prediction by comparing the results with the real-time feedback provided by the user.

• Continuous Model Improvement: The feedback is used to refine the VGG19 model for better stroke detection accuracy.

4. GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE DESIGN

Home Page: This section includes an overview of the system with an interactive interface that enables users to navigate through the various sections, such as the "About" section and the "Features" section. Users can also access the test section where they can upload CT scan images for stroke detection or input health parameters for risk prediction.

• About Section: This section includes an overview of the project, including the purpose, objectives, and technologies used for stroke detection and prediction. This section helps the user understand the functionality of the system as well as its importance.

• Stroke Detection: This section includes an overview of the functionality of the system in detecting strokes through the analysis of CT scan images using deep learning techniques.

• Risk Prediction: This section includes an overview of the functionality of the system in predicting the risk of strokes through the analysis of health parameters by machine learning techniques.

• Preventive Measures: This section includes an overview of the measures to be taken to reduce the risk of strokes.

• Test Section: This section helps the user to upload the CT scan images for stroke detection as well as input health parameters for risk prediction. Once the data is input, the system processes the data and displays the results in real time along with the recommendations in pdf format.

The Preventive Measures section offers beneficial guidelines and advice to users on how to reduce their risk of having a stroke in the future. This section offers advice on how to live a healthy lifestyle, how to deal with other health conditions, how to get regular checkups, and how to follow a proper diet, etc.

The Test Section is the most significant functional module of this system, where users can upload their CT scan images for detection and enter their health parameters for prediction, etc. After uploading the data, the server processes this data using machine learning models and displays the result in real time. Moreover, this system offers a report in PDF format,

which contains predictions, analysis, and advice, making it easier for users to comprehend and share with their healthcare professionals.

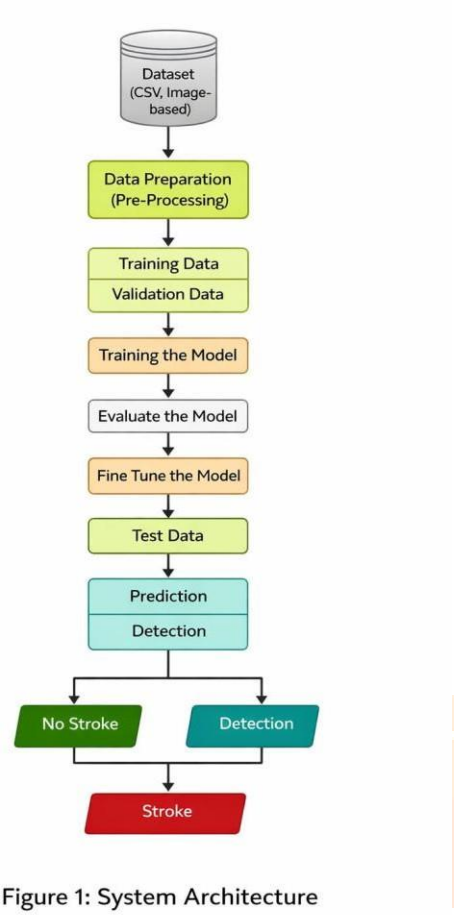


Figure 1: System Architecture

IV. METHODOLOGGY

The proposed brain stroke detection and prediction system utilizes both deep learning and machine learning techniques to ensure accurate and reliable brain stroke diagnosis using images obtained through CT/MRI scans and patient health data. The methodology is developed to ensure the efficiency of the data processing, model building, and prediction accuracy. The architecture is developed using various components, each responsible for the performance of the following functions. Data acquisition is the first module, which collects medical images and patient health data using publicly accessible data sets. Preprocessing is the next module, which processes the data collected by the previous module. It includes missing data handling, normalization, noise removal, and image enhancement using techniques such as resizing and segmentation. In the case of image-based data, deep learning is used to extract relevant features, while machine learning is used to process the structured data.

In the model building phase, deep learning models such as VGG19 with transfer learning are used to develop the model for the detection of brain strokes, while machine learning models such as Logistic Regression and Random Forest can be used to develop the model for the prediction of the risk factors. Hyperparameter tuning and optimization techniques can be applied to the developed model to ensure its efficiency.After the model is developed, it is evaluated using performance parameters such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to ensure the reliability of the model. In the final phase, the developed model is integrated with the interface, which enables the user to input the images and data into the server.

Conclusion: Brain strokes can be life-threatening if not diagnosed early. Brain strokes can be diagnosed using images obtained through CT/MRI scans. The proposed model is developed using deep learning and machine learning techniques to ensure the efficiency and accuracy of the model.

1. DATA COLLECTION

The data collection module is responsible for collecting all the required data for both the stroke detection and prediction processes. The system utilizes public data sets, which include images of MRI/CT scan results for the detection process. It also utilizes patient data sets with attributes like clinical and lifestyle factors for the prediction process. These data sets ensure diversity and reliability, allowing the model to learn different scenarios.

The data collected includes images with their respective labels indicating the presence or absence of strokes. It also includes patient data with attributes like age, hypertension, glucose level, BMI, smoking habits, occupation, and living conditions.

2. PREPROCESSING ENGINE

The image preprocessing module has played a significant part in ensuring that the images obtained from the MRI/CT scans are analyzed accurately. This is because image segmentation has been applied to ensure that only the appropriate brain region is considered, thereby removing unnecessary information from the background. This has also ensured that only important areas of the brain are considered for stroke detection, thereby improving the quality of input images to be analyzed. All images have also been converted to a grayscale image to ensure consistency and simplicity, as color information is not considered important in such cases. All images have also been resized to a dimension of 224x224 pixels to ensure compatibility with deep learning models such as VGG19.Additionally, various data augmentation techniques have been applied to improve the quality of the dataset, thereby ensuring that a more accurate model is developed. This has

ensured that various techniques such as rotation, flipping, zooming, and contrast have been applied to the images, thereby ensuring that a more accurate model is developed to perform a more efficient stroke detection task.

3. STROKE DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING

The model selection phase of the system focuses on the selection of an efficient deep learning model for stroke detection. In this system, the vgg19 model, which is a pre-trained convolutional neural network, has been used to perform the detection. This model has been used because of its efficiency in image classification problems. The knowledge gained from the large image dataset has been used to efficiently learn the features from the images.

At the feature extraction phase, the model learns to recognize the complex patterns and textures in the brain tissues to distinguish between the normal and stroke-affected areas. The features extracted by the model in this phase are then used to classify whether the input image indicates a stroke or not. The output of the system is in the form of class labels, which can be used to make efficient and accurate predictions. This ensures the efficient detection of strokes. The classification model used in the system ensures the efficient detection of strokes.

4. STROKE RISK PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

The risk prediction module utilizes different clinical and lifestyle input features such as age, hypertension, glucose level, BMI, smoker, and living conditions to predict the risk of stroke for a patient. All these features have been selected because they have a significant impact on stroke. The data is then preprocessed in a structured format for further use in prediction.

For prediction, machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest or XGBoost can be implemented for high accuracy. The machine learning algorithms will then use the features to calculate the risk level for the patient. The risk level is then classified into different levels such as low, medium, or high risk. This classification of risk level will help in easy understanding of the results, and preventive measures can be taken accordingly.

5. MODEL TRAINING AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The data is split into training data and test data to ensure proper evaluation of the model. In the system, 80% of the data is used for training the model, enabling the model to learn from the data. The remaining 20% is used for testing the performance of the model. This helps in preventing the model from overfitting the data. The data is split in such a way that the model can work effectively with real-time data.

To ensure the performance of the model is optimal, various optimization techniques are used during the training process. In the system, dropout layers are used to prevent the model from overfitting the data. The Adam optimizer is used for efficient training of the model. The model is also optimized using categorical cross-entropy loss. The performance of the model is also evaluated using various metrics such as accuracy, F1 score, and confusion matrices. This helps in gaining an in-depth knowledge about the performance of the model.

6. DEPLOYMENT AND SYSTEM INTEGRATION

The backend of the system is developed using frameworks like Flask and Django. These frameworks handle the APIs, data flow, and user inputs. They act as the interface between the user interface and the machine learning and deep learning models. They ensure proper communication between the different components. When the user uploads images, the backend processes the data, pre-processes it, and passes it to the machine learning and deep learning models. It also generates the results, stores them, and delivers them efficiently to the user in real time.

The user interface is designed as an interactive front-end dashboard. It is developed in such a way that the user can easily upload the images and input the health parameters. It is designed to be simple and user-friendly. After the processing is done, the system generates a detailed diagnosis report. It includes the results of the stroke detection, the level of risk, and the recommendations. It is generated in such a way that it can be viewed on the dashboard. It can also be downloaded as a PDF document. It can be shared with the medical professionals for further consultation.

7. CONTINUOUS MODEL IMPROVEMENT

The model retraining module is intended for the improvement of the performance of the system over time. New patient data available in the system is added to the existing data for the improvement of the model. Thus, the system can easily adapt to new data patterns by generalization. Periodic retraining of the model is useful in maintaining the relevance of the model, particularly in a dynamic environment such as healthcare, where data characteristics can vary over time.

Furthermore, the system has a feature of user feedback, through which the user can provide

feedback on the prediction results. The feedback is useful in improving the model by identifying errors in the prediction results. The feedback can also be used for further improvement of the model through retraining. Thus, the system can be made more robust, accurate, and relevant to the requirements by incorporating the feedback of the user. The system can then perform more effectively in the prediction of stroke.

V. ALGORITHM

Step 1: Data Collection*

Collect MRI/CT scan images for stroke detection and structured patient data (age, hypertension, glucose level, BMI, smoking status, etc.) for risk prediction from publicly available datasets.

Step 2: Data Preprocessing*

For image data, perform preprocessing techniques such as resizing, grayscale conversion, noise removal, and segmentation to extract relevant brain regions.

For structured data, handle missing values, encode categorical variables, and normalize numerical features.

Step 3: Feature Extraction*

Use a pre-trained deep learning model (e.g., VGG19) to extract important features from MRI/CT scan images.

For structured data, select relevant features that contribute to stroke risk.

Step 4: Data Splitting*

Divide the dataset into training and testing sets (e.g., 80% training and 20% testing) to evaluate model performance.

Step 5: Model Training*

Train a deep learning model for stroke detection using image data.

Train machine learning models such as Random Forest or XGBoost for stroke risk prediction using structured data.

Step 6: Model Optimization*

Apply optimization techniques such as dropout, hyperparameter tuning, and the Adam optimizer to improve model accuracy and prevent overfitting.

Step 7: Prediction*

Input new CT/MRI images into the detection model to classify as stroke or normal.

Input patient health parameters into the prediction model to estimate stroke risk level (low, moderate, high).

Step 8: Evaluation*

Evaluate model performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix.

Step 9: Result Generation*

Display prediction results through the user interface and generate a detailed report with recommendations.

Step 10: Model Updating*

Incorporate new data and user feedback to retrain and improve the model over time for better accuracy and reliability.

VI. RESULTS

The proposed Brain Stroke Detection and Prediction System was successfully implemented using both deep learning and machine learning techniques. The stroke detection model, which is based on a pre-trained model using a VGG19 network with transfer learning, showed high accuracy in classifying images as stroke or normal, where images are taken using CT or MRI scans. The preprocessing techniques, such as image resizing, segmentation, and data augmentation, were found to significantly enhance the model's performance.

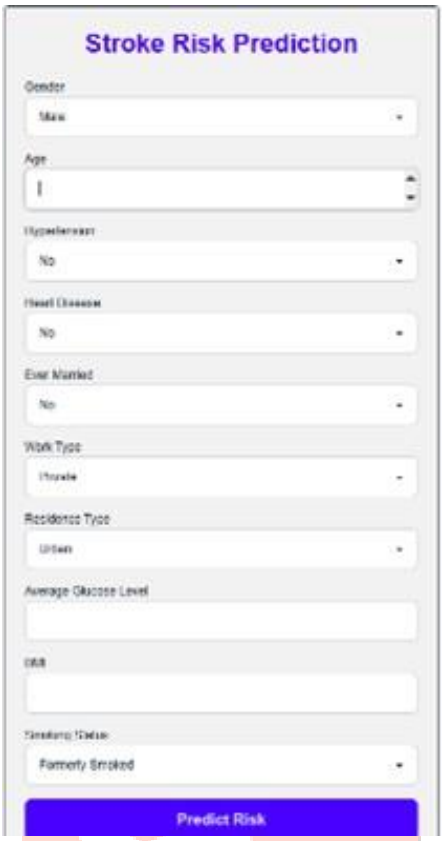
Stroke detection

Result of Stroke Detection.

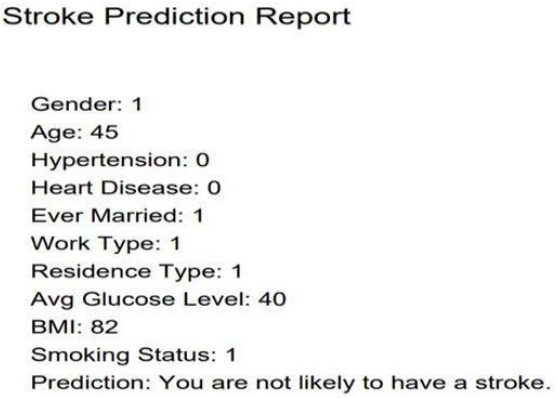
The system was further integrated with a user interface, which enables users to upload images and enter health parameters, thereby showing real-time predictions for stroke risk levels. Further, diagnostic reports were also generated, which enhanced the system's usability and applicability in real-world scenarios. From the results, it is clear that the proposed system is efficient, accurate, and scalable, which will help in early detection of brain strokes, thereby improving patient outcomes through timely intervention.

The stroke risk prediction model, which is based on machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest or XGBoost, effectively analyzed patient health parameters, such as age, hypertension, glucose levels, BMI, and lifestyle, and showed high accuracy in categorizing patients according to their risk levels, namely low, medium, and high risk. The system's performance was further validated using various metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix, which showed high predictive power for both models.

the integration of both detection and prediction modules into a unified system enhanced its practical usability. The system provided real-time predictions through an interactive interface, allowing users to upload medical images and input health details seamlessly. The generated diagnostic reports included clear results along with personalized recommendations, supporting early intervention and preventive healthcare. The system also showed good scalability and adaptability when tested with different datasets, indicating its potential for real-world deployment.



STROKE PREDICTION



STROKE PREDICTION RESULT

VII. FUTUER SCOPE

Brain stroke detection and prediction systems can be improved using the developments in the field of AI andmedical technology. One such improvement is the development of deep learning algorithms to improve theaccuracy of the pattern detection process. Another improvement is the integration of the system with IOTdevices to assess the risk of brain strokes using parameters such as blood pressure and heart rates. Anotherimprovement is the expansion of the data set with MRI and CT scan images to improve the accuracy andreliability of the model. Furthermore, the incorporation of AI-based rehabilitation tools can help patientsrecover from strokes by tracking the recovery progress. Finally, awareness programs can be carried out toimprove the adoption and usage of the developed model to ensure early diagnosis and prevention ofbrain strokes.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The present research proposes a Brain Stroke Detection and Prediction System based on Artificial Intelligence techniques. The system uses a combination of deep learning and machine learning techniques for accurate results in a more efficient manner. The system uses a VGG19 model along with transfer learning for accurate analysis of images obtained from MRI and CT scans. The system is accurate in determining the stroke condition in a precise manner.

The results obtained from the present research are accurate and reliable in determining brain stroke and predicting the risk level of stroke in a precise manner. The system uses advanced techniques in pre-processing images, feature extraction, and optimization techniques, which contribute significantly towards achieving better results. The system is designed in a way that can be accessed by anyone using a web browser interface, making it easier for people in general as well as medical professionals.

The present research contributes significantly towards highlighting the importance of Artificial Intelligence in modernizing the healthcare industry by introducing more accurate results in a more efficient manner. The system can efficiently replace traditional methods of medical analysis by reducing dependency on humans and minimizing errors in medical analysis. The results of the current research reveal a high level of accuracy in the detection of brain strokes. The current research utilizes deep learning techniques for precise detection of brain strokes. The current research has significant implications in the domain of medical science. The current research can prove to be beneficial in improving the results of health care by offering a data-based solution for improving health care results

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