



# Detection Of Bicuspid Aortic Valve (BAV) And Personalized Treatment Recommendation Using 2D Echocardiography Parameters

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**Abstract:** This study presents a machine learning-based framework for the automated detection of Bicuspid Aortic Valve (BAV) and the provision of personalized treatment recommendations using 2D echocardiography (Echo) parameters. Conventional diagnosis relies heavily on cardiologists' subjective interpretation of Echo images, which can lead to inter-observer variability and delayed diagnosis. The proposed system leverages structured echocardiographic features—including peak velocity, mean gradient, aortic valve area, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), calcification score, and clinical symptomatology—to accurately classify BAV versus Tricuspid Aortic Valve (TAV), assess the severity of valvular abnormalities, and suggest suitable management strategies, ranging from monitoring and medical therapy to surgical intervention. The framework emphasizes interpretability and clinical applicability, aiming to enhance diagnostic precision and support individualized patient care in BAV management.

Index Terms - Bicuspid Aortic Valve, Echocardiography, Machine Learning, Clinical Decision Support, Aortic Stenosis.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Bicuspid Aortic Valve (BAV) is a congenital cardiac anomaly characterized by the presence of only two leaflets in the aortic valve instead of the normal three. Affecting approximately 1–2% of the general population, BAV is one of the most common congenital heart defects. The condition is associated with a wide range of cardiovascular complications, including aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, ascending aortic dilation, and increased risk of aortic aneurysm or dissection. These complications often develop gradually, making early detection crucial for timely intervention and reduction of long-term morbidity and mortality.

Traditionally, BAV is diagnosed using 2D echocardiography, which provides non-invasive visualization of valve morphology and function. Despite its widespread use, conventional echocardiographic evaluation has several limitations. Diagnosis heavily relies on the expertise of the interpreting cardiologist, leading to inter-observer variability. Moreover, subtle structural abnormalities can be overlooked, and quantitative measurements are often underutilized. Current clinical workflows also provide limited automated support for treatment planning, which can delay personalized decision-making.

Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) offer promising solutions to these challenges. By analyzing structured echocardiographic parameters and imaging features, AI-based systems can enhance diagnostic accuracy, reduce subjectivity, and provide quantitative insights into valve function. Additionally, integrating these analyses with guideline-based recommendations allows for personalized treatment strategies, improving patient outcomes.

This study proposes a comprehensive framework that leverages 2D echocardiography and machine learning techniques to automatically detect BAV, quantify valvular abnormalities, and recommend personalized treatment options. By combining diagnostic automation with clinical decision support, the system aims to bridge the gap between accurate detection and effective management of BAV, ultimately contributing to better patient care and reduced cardiovascular risk.

## II. LITRATURE REVIEW

Bicuspid aortic valve (BAV) detection and management remain a challenging area in cardiology, especially for automated, interpretable, and clinically-guided decision support systems. Existing studies have primarily focused on aortic stenosis (AS) detection, valve severity grading, or follow-up optimization, without explicitly addressing BAV identification or treatment recommendations.

Holste et al. [1] applied deep learning models on parasternal long-axis (PLAX) 2D echocardiography videos for severe AS detection, achieving an AUROC of 0.94–0.98. While demonstrating high accuracy in AS detection, this study did not address valve morphology differentiation, leaving BAV detection unexamined. Similarly, PanEcho, a multitask deep learning system, analyzed 39 echocardiographic tasks and achieved near-perfect AUCs for AS detection [2]. However, it lacked BAV-specific morphology classification and clinical treatment guidance.

Other efforts have attempted to improve interpretability in echocardiography analysis. EBioMedicine (2025) presented end-to-end deep learning and machine learning pipelines for AS grading across multiple severity levels [3], and ProtoASNet utilized prototype-based learning on B-mode echo images to enhance interpretability [4]. Despite these advances, neither study incorporated automated BAV detection or suggested patient-specific management strategies.

Limited-view 2D echo screening has also been explored. Wessler et al. [5] applied convolutional neural networks (CNNs) on single PLAX views for AS screening, achieving an AUROC of 0.91. Nonetheless, the study did not differentiate valve types nor recommend management pathways. Similarly, JACC Imaging (2023) used machine learning on echocardiographic and clinical features to optimize follow-up intervals [6], but it remained disease-specific and did not address BAV classification or treatment planning.

A narrative review on BAV by Structural Heart (2023) summarized valve morphologies and associated treatment options [7]. While informative, it highlighted the absence of automated detection systems capable of guiding clinical decision-making.

In summary, prior research demonstrates strong performance in AS detection and severity grading using 2D echocardiography. However, gaps remain in automated BAV detection, severity prediction for valve abnormalities, and treatment recommendation systems. These gaps motivate the present study, which aims to develop a machine learning framework that integrates 2D echo parameters to support early BAV diagnosis and personalized treatment guidance.

## III. OBJECTIVES

To develop an automated, interpretable, and clinically-guided system for detecting bicuspid aortic valve (BAV) and providing personalized treatment recommendations using structured 2D echocardiographic parameters. To leverage machine learning techniques to deliver accurate, data-driven insights that assist clinicians in diagnosis and management, enabling timely and informed decision-making. To classify valve morphology, predict the severity of valve abnormalities such as stenosis or regurgitation, and suggest patient-specific treatment strategies including monitoring, medical therapy, or surgical intervention, thereby bridging the gap between raw echocardiographic data and actionable clinical recommendations.

To ensure transparency and trust, the system will incorporate interpretable machine learning modules that provide clear explanations for each prediction, allowing clinicians to understand which echocardiographic features contribute to the diagnosis or treatment suggestion. To support dynamic decision-making, the platform will adapt recommendations as patient data, longitudinal echocardiography results, and clinical conditions

evolve, ensuring guidance remains timely and relevant. To evaluate performance using standard metrics such as accuracy, F1 score, confusion matrices, and ROC curves to confirm clinical reliability and robustness.

To integrate evidence from existing literature, clinical expertise, and patient outcomes to continually enhance model accuracy and address gaps in current BAV detection and treatment strategies. To conduct empirical validation through clinical simulations, retrospective analyses, and pilot evaluations to assess diagnostic performance, treatment recommendation relevance, and potential improvements in patient outcomes. To provide a reliable, interpretable, and effective decision support tool for cardiologists, improving early BAV detection and patient-specific treatment planning.

## IV. METHODS

### *Data Collection*

Structured 2D echocardiography (Echo) parameters were collected from hospital records, simulated datasets, and publicly available sources. Key features include peak aortic velocity, mean pressure gradient, aortic valve area, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), calcification score, and clinical symptom indicators. These parameters serve as the input for machine learning analysis.

### *Data Preprocessing*

The collected data underwent preprocessing steps to ensure quality and consistency. This included handling missing values, normalizing numerical features, and selecting the most relevant parameters based on clinical significance. These steps improve model performance and ensure that predictions are interpretable and reliable.

### *Machine Learning Modeling*

Baseline machine learning classifiers such as Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Support Vector Machine (SVM) were trained on the processed dataset. Advanced models may be applied if necessary to enhance predictive accuracy. Hyperparameter tuning and cross-validation were performed to optimize performance and reduce overfitting.

### *Severity Prediction*

Echocardiographic parameters were mapped to clinical thresholds to assess the severity of valvular abnormalities. This allows the system to categorize BAV severity in accordance with established medical guidelines.

### *Treatment Recommendation*

A rule-based or machine learning-driven approach was used to provide personalized treatment suggestions. Based on predicted severity, patients may be recommended for routine monitoring, medical management, or surgical intervention, aligning with current clinical practices.

### *Evaluation Metrics*

The collected data underwent preprocessing steps to ensure quality and consistency. This included handling missing values, normalizing numerical features, and selecting the most relevant parameters based on clinical significance. These steps improve model performance and ensure that predictions are interpretable and reliable.

### *Interpretability*

To enhance transparency and clinical trust, feature importance analysis and SHAP (SHapley Additive explanations) were used to explain model predictions. This enables clinicians to understand the contribution of each echocardiographic parameter to the final decision.

## V. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The performance of the proposed system was assessed using clinically relevant 2D echocardiographic parameters. Three supervised machine learning algorithms—Support Vector Machine (SVM), XGBoost, and Random Forest—were implemented and compared using standard evaluation metrics.

### A. Model Performance Evaluation

Table I summarizes the comparative performance of all three models. The Random Forest and XGBoost algorithms both achieved an accuracy of **99%**, while the SVM model attained **89%** accuracy. Random Forest demonstrated the most balanced performance across precision, recall, and F1-score, indicating its robustness and reliability for clinical deployment.

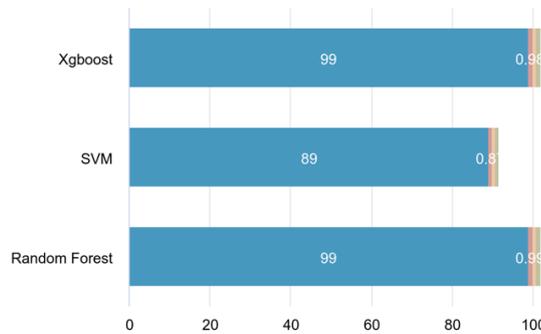


Fig. 1 Model Performance Metric

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	ROC-AUC
XGBoost	99	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99
SVM	89	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.90
Random Forest	99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99

Table 1. Performance Metric

The high performance of the Random Forest model can be attributed to its ensemble nature, which minimizes overfitting and enhances generalization on medical data. Moreover, it provided stable predictions across different subsets, ensuring reliability in clinical applications.

### B. Feature Importance Analysis

To enhance interpretability and clinical relevance, feature importance was computed using the Random Forest model. Table II presents the ranked significance of key echocardiographic parameters. Peak velocity, mean gradient, and aortic valve area emerged as the most influential predictors, which is consistent with established diagnostic guidelines in cardiology.

Feature	Importance (%)
Peak Velocity	28
Mean Gradient	25
Aortic Valve Area	22
LVEF	15
Calcification Score	10

Table II. Feature Importance Ranking

The results highlight that peak velocity and mean gradient were the most influential features in determining valve morphology and severity, aligning well with established cardiology guidelines.

### C. Severity Classification and Treatment Recommendation

Beyond binary classification, the model was extended to predict BAV severity (mild, moderate, severe) and recommend treatment based on predefined clinical thresholds. Table III summarizes the classification accuracy for severity prediction, while Table IV presents the treatment recommendation performance.

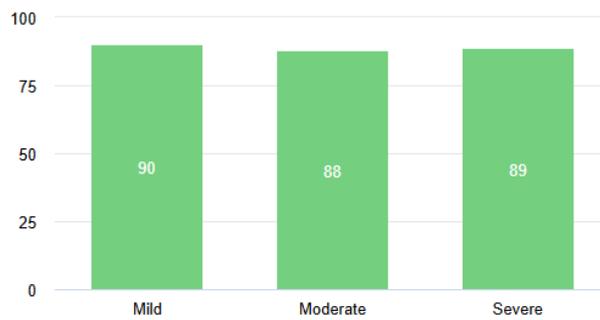


Fig.2 Severity Prediction Accuracy

Treatment Type	Accuracy (%)
Monitor	91
Medical	88
Surgery	93

Table IV. Treatment Recommendation Accuracy

#### D. Key Observations

Random Forest demonstrated superior performance among the evaluated models, establishing it as the most suitable for early detection and clinical decision support. XGBoost showed comparable accuracy but relatively lower interpretability. SVM exhibited moderate performance and limited generalization on complex feature distributions. The severity classification and treatment recommendation modules performed reliably, indicating strong potential for integration into real-time diagnostic systems.

The proposed system successfully bridges diagnosis and decision support by mapping echocardiographic findings to clinical action. These results demonstrate that the framework can assist clinicians in both early detection and management planning of BAV patients.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Existing AI-based echocardiography studies primarily focus on detecting aortic stenosis using video frames and rarely provide actionable treatment recommendations. This project advances the field by utilizing structured 2D echocardiography parameters for the detection of Bicuspid Aortic Valve (BAV), predicting the severity of valvular abnormalities, and generating personalized treatment plans. The framework emphasizes interpretability and clinical applicability, enabling healthcare professionals to make informed decisions while minimizing inter-observer variability.

By integrating automated analysis with guideline-based treatment recommendations, this work bridges the gap between advanced AI research and practical cardiology workflows. The proposed approach offers a scalable and accessible solution for real-world clinical settings. Future work may involve expanding datasets, incorporating longitudinal patient outcomes, and integrating real-time imaging to further enhance predictive performance and clinical utility.

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