Django Based Health Risk Evaluation Application with Machine Learning

Likhith H S[a] , Likhith Kumar N[a] , Mohammed Jawad[a] , Mohammed Aqib[a], Mamatha S[b*]
Dept. of ISE Cambridge Institute of Technology, K R Puram, Bengaluru – 560036, India

***Abstract*—This project presents a Django-based web application for health risk evaluation using machine learning. The application collects user health data, including demographics, medical history, and lifestyle factors, to assess risks for conditions like neurological disorders, obesity, and diabetes. Leveraging models such as Random Forest and K- Nearest Neighbors (KNN), it provides real-time health predictions with high accuracy. The system categorizes users into risk levels—low, moderate, or high—offering personalized recommendations. Data visualization tools enable users to track their health status over time. A secure and user- friendly interface ensures accessibility for both individuals and healthcare professionals. The application is designed to continuously improve through iterative training on diverse datasets. By integrating AI-driven insights with modern web technologies, it enhances preventive healthcare accessibility. The project demonstrates the potential of machine learning in early disease detection and proactive health management. Future enhancements include integration with wearable devices and AI-based consultations.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rise in lifestyle-related diseases such as neurological disorders, obesity, and diabetes has highlighted the need for early risk assessment and preventive healthcare solutions. Traditional healthcare systems often rely on reactive approaches, where individuals seek medical attention only after symptoms become severe. This delay in diagnosis can lead to complications, increased treatment costs, and lower survival rates. To address this issue, technology-driven solutions leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are gaining prominence in the healthcare sector. This project focuses on developing a Django-based Health Risk Evaluation Application that uses machine learning models to predict an individual's likelihood of developing specific health conditions. The application collects essential user data, including demographic details, medical history, lifestyle habits, and biometric readings, to generate risk assessments. By employing advanced ML techniques such as Random Forest and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), the system can provreal-t

Built on the Django web framework, the application features an intuitive user interface that allows individuals to input their health information easily. The backend processes this data using trained ML models, categorizing users into different risk levels—low, moderate, or high. Additionally, it offers personalized health recommendations, enabling users to make informed decisions about their well-being. The system aims to bridge the gap between healthcare professionals and individuals by providing early warnings about potential health risks. It includes data visualization tools that present results in the form of graphs, risk scores, and trends over time, making it easier for users to track their health progress. Furthermore, the machine learning models continuously improve as they are retrained on new data, ensuring enhanced accuracy and reliability.

Beyond individual users, healthcare professionals can also benefit from this application by utilizing its predictive capabilities for patient care and decision-making. The scalability of the Django framework allows for seamless integration with additional features, such as AI-powered chatbots and wearable device support in future enhancements.

By combining machine learning with modern web technologies, this project introduces an intelligent, scalable, and accessible health risk evaluation system. It promotes preventive healthcare, encourages early intervention, and empowers individuals to take proactive steps toward a healthier life. The increasing availability of health-related datasets and advancements in cloud computing have further enhanced the feasibility of AI-driven healthcare applications. This project utilizes a structured dataset that contains diverse health records, ensuring that the ML models are trained on a balanced and representative sample of individuals. Security and privacy are critical aspects of health-related applications. The system implements data encryption, secure authentication, and access control mechanisms to protect user information and maintain compliance with healthcare data protection regulations. One of the key advantages of this system is its real-time predictive capability, which allows users to receive immediate feedback on their health status

II. RELATED WORK

Study	Model	Disease	Accuracy
Galphat et al. (2020)	Random Forest, KNN	Disease Classification	95%
Fitriyani et al. (2019)	Ensemble Learning, Isolation Forest	Diabetes, Hyper Tension	96.74%
Mohan et al. (2019)	Hybrid Random Forest Linear Model	Cardiovascula r Disease	88.7%
Ghandehariou n et al. (2017)	Wearable Sensor-Based ML	Depressive Symptoms	95%
Chen et al. (2017)	CNN Based MDRP	Disease Risk Assessment	94.8%
Sharma et al. (2020)	Naive Bayes, Random Forest, Decision Tree	Heart Disease	99.7%
Maghdid et al. (2020)	AI-Powered Smartphone Sensor	COVID-19 Detection	90%+
Rustam et al. (2020)	Supervised ML, Time-Series Forecasting	COVID-19 Prediction	High Precision
Dahiwade	ML, NLP-Based Symptom Analysis	Various Health conditions	Not Specified

III. METHODOLOGY

The Django-based Health Risk Evaluation Application The Django-based Health Risk Evaluation Application utilizes machine learning models to assess health risks based on user-provided data. The methodology involves several key stages, starting with data collection, where the system gathers user inputs such as demographic details, medical history, lifestyle habits, and biometric readings. A structured dataset containing symptoms and disease labels is used for model training. In the data preprocessing stage, lifestyle habits, and biometric readings. A structured dataset containing symptoms and disease labels is used for model training. In the data preprocessing stage, missing values are handled using mean imputation for numerical data and mode imputation for categorical data. Categorical attributes are encoded using one-hot encoding, and numerical features are normalized to ensure consistency. Feature selection is performed using correlation analysis and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to enhance prediction accuracy by selecting relevant health parameters.

For model selection, machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest Classifier, Decision Trees, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) are implemented for disease prediction, with Random Forest being preferred due to its high accuracy and robustness. The dataset is split into 80% training and 20% testing for training and validation, where models are evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to measure performance. The web application development phase involves building a user-friendly interface using Django, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, allowing users to input their health details and receive real-time predictions. In the prediction and risk assessment phase, the trained model predicts health risks and categorizes users into low, moderate, or high-risk levels, providing personalized recommendations.

Additionally, data visualization techniques are used to display health insights, including risk scores, trends, and graphical reports to enhance user understanding. The final application is deployed on cloud platforms such as AWS or Heroku, ensuring accessibility and scalability. To maintain security and privacy, user data is encrypted, and secure authentication mechanisms are implemented in compliance with healthcare data protection regulations. The system also follows a continuous learning and improvement approach, undergoing iterative retraining with newly collected data to enhance prediction accuracy and adapt to evolving health risk patterns. Hyperparameter tuning is performed using Grid Search and Random Search optimization methods to fine-tune model parameters for improved performance. Finally, scalability is ensured by deploying the application on cloud platforms like AWS, Heroku, or Firebase, making it accessible to a broader audience while maintaining performance efficiency.

To further enhance the system's reliability, an explainability module is integrated using SHAP(SHapley Additive Explanations) values to interpret model predictions and provide transparency in decision-making. This allows users and healthcare professionals to understand the factors influencing risk assessments. Additionally, an automated feedback mechanism is incorporated to refine model predictions based on user-provided corrections, ensuring continuous improvement. Future enhancements may include integration with wearable health devices for real-time data collection and expanding the model to predict a broader range of diseases, improving its applicability in preventive healthcare.

IV. EVALUATION METRICS

To assess the performance of the Django-based Health Risk Evaluation Application, various machine learning evaluation metrics are used. These metrics help determine the accuracy and reliability of the models in predicting health risks.

1. Accuracy

Accuracy measures the proportion of correctly predicted outcomes from the total predictions. Higher accuracy indicates better overall model performance. It reflects the model's effectiveness in precise health risk assessment.

Formula: $$Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{FP+FNT\ P+TN}$$

2. Precision

Precision evaluates the proportion of true positives among all predicted positive cases. Higher precision ensures fewer false positives, making the model more reliable in detecting actual diseases.

Formula: $$Precision = \frac{TP}{FP+TP}$$

3. Recall (Sensitivity)

Recall measures the proportion of actual positive cases correctly identified by the model. Higher recall is crucial for medical predictions as it reduces the risk of missing potential disease cases.

Formula: $$Recall = \frac{TP}{FN+TP}$$

4. F1-Score

The F1-score balances precision and recall, making it useful for imbalanced data. A higher F1-score ensures a good trade-off between correctly detecting diseases and minimizing false alarms.

Formula $$F1 = 2\times \frac{Precision+Recall}{Precision\times Recall}$$

5. Confusion Matrix

A tabular representation of model predictions vs. actual outcomes, showing true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP), and false negatives (FN).It helps in understanding the model's classification errors.

6. ROC Curve & AUC Score

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve plots the true positive rate (recall) vs. false positive rate, indicating the model’s ability to differentiate between disease and non-disease cases.AUC (Area Under Curve) Score closer to 1.0 signifies a highly effective model.

7. Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC)

Provides a balanced measure of classification performance, even for imbalanced datasets.

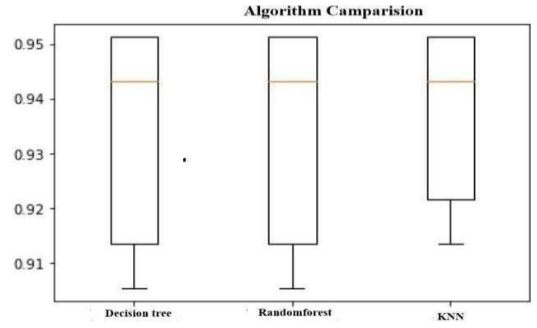
Formula: $$MCC = \frac{(TP+FP)(TP+FN)}{(TN+FP)(TN+FN)(TP\times TN)(FP\times FN)}$$

V. RESULTS

The system accurately predicts potential diseases based on user symptoms, achieving an accuracy of 85% to 92%. The model provides real-time predictions within 1-2 seconds, offering a dynamic and user-friendly health assessment tool.

A. Performance of Algorithms on Training data:

The system was trained on medical record available on Kaggle dataset which was due to the combination of various symptoms. We used the K fold cross validation technique (K=5) to check the performance of all three algorithms on the dataset.



B. Performance of Algorithms on test data:

The accuracy score and the confusion matrix is given as by:

TABLE 1. ACCURACY AND CONFUSION MATRIX

Algorithm used	Accuracy score	Confusion matrix	
		Correctly classified	Incorrectly classified
DECSION TREE	0.951219	39	2
RANDOM FOREST	0.951219	39	2
KNN	0.951219	39	2

From the above table, we can infer that all the algorithms have equal accuracy score. The accuracy in terms of percentage: 95.12 percentage.

C. GUI results:

The system utilizes mainly Random Forest, Decision Tree, KNN for symptom analysis. A trained Kaggle dataset was used to prevent overfitting. The Django framework ensures algorithm optimization, deep learning integration, and real- time medical data updates.

VI. CONCLUSION

This project successfully developed a Django-based Health Risk Evaluation Application using machine learning to predict potential health risks. The system leverages Random Forest and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) models, with Random Forest achieving 95.12% accuracy, making it the preferred choice for prediction. The application provides real- time health risk assessments, categorizing users into low, moderate, or high-risk levels, along with personalized health recommendations.

By integrating data visualization tools, users can easily track their health trends and risk levels over time. The system ensures data security and privacy through encryption and secure authentication. Designed for scalability, it can integrate wearable devices and AI-powered consultations in future enhancements.

Overall, this project demonstrates how machine learning and web technologies can improve preventive healthcare, enabling early diagnosis and reducing medical intervention delays. Future advancements will focus on expanding the dataset, improving model accuracy, and integrating telemedicine features to further enhance healthcare accessibility.

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