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SCIENTIFIC COMPREHENSION OF LEARNING, PARTICULARLY DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Abstract - *The role of the health information data analysis in multi-modal data has grown rapidly over the past few years. In addition, rise of machine learning analysis promoting and data-driven model based on the health information. The Deep Learning (DL) is used for analysis and diagnosis of biomedical and health care of the problem is attracting unprecedented attention in the past years. Innovation of DL, after analyzing the data representation of big data, is the development trend. DL is a machine learning algorithm has a layer that is hidden more deeply cascade connection similar function to the network (or more), and it have the ability to make meaning from the medical big data. Deep learning provides automatic detection of interactive automatic exploration of the object features and functionality. In general deep learning, it offers the possibility and merge automated feature extraction related to the classification procedure. In this way, relatively simple training process and the optimization of the performance system, in a deep learning method it improve performance in state-of-the-art. However, in the medical analysis, it has not yet been fully developed its potential. To solve above issues Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBM) is proposed algorithm it provides a new and effective paradigm in order to obtain the end-to-end learning model, from complex data. By applying a deep learning techniques, it can advance the healthcare based on the analysis, deep learning is the main process to translating medical data and to predict human disease.*

Key Words: Deep Learning (DL), Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBM), Electronic Health Records (EHRs).

1.INTRODUCTION

Deep learning, in recent years, has become an exciting new trend in machine learning. The reason is that deep learning is rooted in the literature of traditional neural network. In the domain name, such as health information, to generate an automatic feature sets without manual intervention there are a number of advantages in medical imaging, implicit functions, in order to explain the function capable of identifying the fibroids, it can produce more complex and difficult description.

In particular, the Convolution Neural Network (CNN) will have the greatest impact in the field of health information. Its architecture, execution, convolution filter reduced, can be defined that the rectifying or pooling layer is followed as a feed-forward layer interleave group. Abstract high-level of the origin each layer in the network the biological excited structure is similar to the processing visual cortex has assimilate visual information in the form of receptive fields.

Healthcare is coming to a new era, with the wealth of biomedical data, it plays an increasingly important role. In this case, for example, precision medical tries to appropriate treatment is to be provided at the appropriate patient. Molecular properties, environment, some aspects of a patient's data such as electronic medical records, takes into consideration, EHR and lifestyle. Traditional Machine Learning (ML) technology and algorithms, must utilize the large data of limited capacity, and in most cases, the solution will be complex and undesirable state. The recommendations of the Deep Learning (DL), offers a potential solution to this problem.

DL and other performance of ML technology in the context it will increase data size. The main advantage of the increase in DL large-scale architecture, the existing data will also increase the size of the DL. Due to the limitations of the human expert, its subjectivity, cross-interpretation, ease of use and fatigue. Human demonstrated the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) intellect is incorporated in the machine and the computer, when executing the task to overcome these limitations.

DL is able to find the best of the ability to represent the data, is a frequent learning process of Deep Neural Network (DNN). DL innovation, will appear as one of the best invention in the technology and is the development trend in the data analysis. DNN is an active branch of the ML the goal is the machine considered, by mimicking the human brain to focus Data Representation (DR) of an algorithm for a particular task to the learning instead, it is possible to understand the connected power grid by a human. Currently, DL has started to make a major impact on health care between different fields. Widespread use of the rapid development of the change in the medical data and the DL of technology has made it possible to record the impressive results of the medical.

DL technology, decision-making of the health state in order, treatment, management and clinically relevant information that is hidden in the medical large amounts of

data that can be used for prevention. These are faster than health care providers, more easily, do the treatment with more convenient and production monitoring for the patient. Progress of the DL in medicine, in Computed Tomography (CT), such as the stethoscope, thermometer, have to convert the use of simple devices. In the next few years, medical procedures and equipment, and qualitative services witnessed a significant improvement in a more many areas, there is no doubt that these process made more effective.

However, deep learning method has been evaluated for a wide range of medical problems that can benefit from its function. Such as learning integrated feature, there is also its excellent performance as a complex multi-modal data for a number of aspects and end-to-end solution learning process of medicine be useful in deep learning. To accelerate these efforts, research deep learning is related to medical data, improved methods and tools to create a workflow and clinical decision support interface overall performance of deep learning and medical information is required to resolve some of the issues.

In general, medical field, deep learning will provide the features and functions and interactive auto-discovery and auto-detection of the object. In this way, the optimization of the performance of relatively simple training process and the system, create a deep learning method improved in most of the developed countries, and it can be used. The purpose of deep learning method is to extend the large-scale distributed data sets. The success of Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) learns a new function / pattern, and is largely due to the ability to understand the data representation in the absence of a hierarchical method is supervised. DNNs it can combine several DNN architectural components, and it is effective to process the multimodal information has been proven.

Deep learning, paved the way for hospitals, by providing a cloud service provider, and the power and efficiency unprecedented in the mining multimodal unstructured information of large stored in research institutions, because of the personalized health management. It is likely to surpass the traditional machine learning methods, but it is very important in order to avoid over-fitting the appropriate initialization and adjustment.

2. Related work

Deep learning architecture, has abstraction and representation it can present the appropriate raw data from different sources and / or different formats analysis. In these sense, deep learning has become a huge wave of technology in the field of big data and artificial intelligence. More specifically, natural language processing, deep structures such as image understanding and speech recognition is an important breakthrough in many areas. The deep learning, it has been adopted in a variety of applications it has gradually attracted more and more attention in the field of medical information. Multi-modal Deep Belief Network (DBN) is based on the observation data from multiple platforms. For effective classification of the electrocardiogram, deep method based on learning, in order to distinguish, without selecting a disease information risk factor for patients, a variety of well-trained DBN disease and the patient's pain of purpose can be identified.

Deep learning, contains a variety of techniques in order to provide a brief overview of the most common deep learning method. For each particular architecture, emphasizing the key equation for the basic method of operation. The idea at the core of the deep learning is an expression traditionally, the algorithm relies on practices in order to determine a clear pattern of previous interest and domain knowledge, machine learning, and the input function must be raw data.

Neural Network (NN), the input layer, can be represented by a cyclic graph more hidden layers take one and the signal vector to process the output of the previous layer. Deep learning model is the approach of the end-to-end system for the production. It performs the raw data without human supervision, learn from a particular task. Deep neural network, the more layers neural network, has more nodes relative to each layer. The number of parameters to be adjusted to these neural networks, in addition, it may not have enough data, and it will not be able to increase without a powerful computer.

In recent years, Electronic Health Records (EHRs) shows the great potential for improving the performance of the risk prediction. EHRs it capture the behavior of the various treatment of patients in the hospital in a range of different population characteristics of the patients received clinical treatment, the usually large-scale medical system of records. From EHRs, it is also a great opportunity to develop a more accurate risk prediction models.

In general, the complexity of the heterogeneity of the risk prediction model number and the Electronic Health Records (EHRs) increases in functions used in increasing the patient. The problem in EHRs of important is the prediction should be noted that similar to the problem of classification and high-dimensional data. In the recent years, pattern classification is going to the new paradigm of the new technology of deep machine learning. Deep machine learning technology, which is used to process the EHRs of the requirements of risk prediction and multi-dimensional heterogeneous data, the advantages of high-dimensional data is used to process the development of self-motivated learning techniques.

The phenotyping of deep learning EHR, and these models are used in the particular application of the illness of the prediction model. In a particular type of computing framework through a deep neural BP network, harness EHR has been monitored by at least human power although a variety of deep learning model has been proven to be a promising result of good representations of learning, representation is the lessons learned in the process of unsupervised. For deep learning to detect fine movement patterns through effective use of a weak label sensor data, and raise awareness activity. To improve the accuracy of the

health, labeled to merge a large amount of data that is not marked with a small portion of the data, the multi-sensor data obtained through various wearable devices and semi-supervised learning framework.

3. Material and Methods

Deep network structure can implement complex functions, approximated by a nonlinear conversion in hidden layer. From low level to high level, representation of the feature is a more abstract, it can characterize the original data more accurately. The purpose of these method is to emphasize the application of important principles and DL in the health care and medical fields. Large availability of medical data brings challenges for the huge opportunities and medical research. Deep learning system, optimized without standards, through the observed pattern data, and then generate a representation based on the pattern received as input from the below layer. In fact, by using a multilayer neural network to process the medical data, some of the specific applications in different clinical fields, has improved the predictive power. Deep learning framework is developed to a medical platform, the model will be continuously updated in response to changes in the patient population.

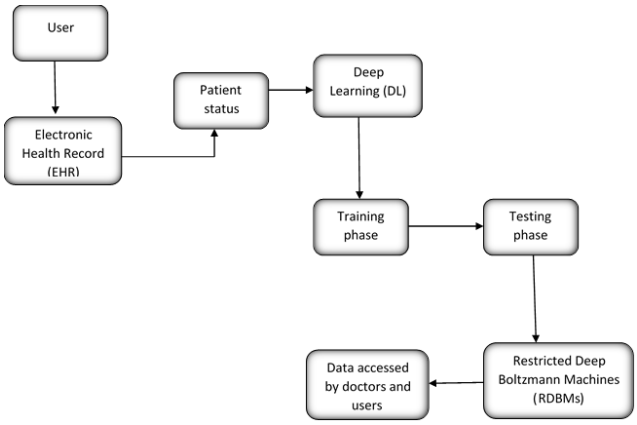


Figure 1 Proposed diagram for Deep Learning (DL) in Healthcare

3.1 User

These applications, mainly used to guide the user, have been developed in order to provide an audio and tactile feedback. For example, in these system, the patient, while avoiding obstacles along the path, must receive information about the surrounding environment. User behaviour can objectively, monitor by non-invasive sensing technology, to the relationship between the influence of the physical activity and daily life style on health.

3.2 Electronic Healthcare Record (EHR)

Electronic Health Records (EHR), is a very rich source of patient information including a description of the medical history in details such as diagnostic tests, drugs, and treatment plan. EHR store patient medical, for improve the personalized treatment, historical, and provides the data. Over the years, these records, has increased in proportion to meet the challenges of a difficult and problems in health workers and medical professionals to handle.

3.3 Patient Status

The ability to its system, to predict developing patient specific diseases such as schizophrenia, diabeties and cancer. In addition, it have a different model in its own ability to predict the disease based on the Electronic Health Records (EHRs) on the large-scale database. These information is useful in order to obtain a complete view of the patient's condition or disease and then it is obtained to improve the quality of reasoning. In fact, by robust inference via deep learning with artificial intelligence, it will be able to trust clinical decision support system.

3.4 Deep Learning (DL)

Deep learning architecture are highly parallelized achieved through the density matrix, such as matrix multiplication and convolution transfer. The most common number of experimental work that algebraic operations are realized deep learning model in health informatics, often or achieve similar performance. Deep learning, it requires a lot of computing resources these training it is not become excessive in time consuming. Deep learning method, it will take place in the unified stage in the feature extraction and model fitting. Multi functional representation can incorporate nonlinear dependence at multi-scale on transcription and epigenetic interactions, it can be modeled molecular structure and performance in the data driven method. These non-linear characteristic is the result of constant small input change by improving the robustness of the unwanted data reduction techniques.

3.4.1 Training phase

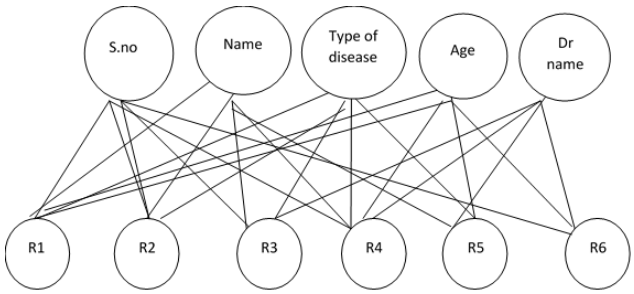
In the training phase pre-processing of the training data set, is done and important features are extracted. It can handle the large-scale network towards the time direction and high-speed continuous process in the identification phase. Sometimes, output model is not only dependent on the output of the previous in the sequence, it is necessary to calculate, and it must have historical information and future elements.

3.4.2 Testing phase

DL experts, will come with the concept of distributed machine learning during training and testing algorithm will happen the data that is generated by the centralized cloud training, without transferring.

3.5 Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBMs)

Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBMs) is proposed algorithm it provides a new and effective paradigm in order to obtain the end-to-end learning model, from complex data. By applying a deep learning techniques, it can advance the healthcare based on the analysis, deep learning is the main process to translating medical data and to predict human disease. An advantageous feature of the RDBMS, the visible unit, is the decomposition of the conditional distribution of the hidden units. These inferences as RDBMS is interpreted as a set of marginal posterior distribution obtained directly from the likelihood maximization. Finally, the storage of data, can be access by doctor and user.



Restricted Boltzmann machine contains random two-layer neural network belongs to the category on the basis of the energy mode that it is possible to detect the specific pattern by reconstructing input automatically in data. The proposed algorithm has two layers which are visible and hidden layers. Hidden layers made with nodes it extract feature information from the data then output is calculated with sum of input layers.

Algorithm Steps

Step 1: Start the procedure.
Step 2: Then applications are developed to monitor user activities.
Step 3: Then Electronic Healthcare Record (EHR) stores patient's data for improving health care and providing personalized treatment.
Step 4: Next patient details and disease can be predicted using deep learning.
Step 5: Next, Deep Learning (DL) in healthcare it reach similar performance using alternative techniques.
Step 6: Then Training phase takes place to extract the features.
Step 7: Then testing phase used to generate data without transferring in deep learning.
Step 8: To come with important process proposed algorithm Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBMs) takes place to provide new paradigms to obtain complex data.

$$H_r(d) = \frac{1}{1 + r^{-x}} = \frac{r^x}{1 + r^x}$$

Inputs are multiplied by weights then result is passed to sigmoid function finally output determined in hidden state.

The equation are

$$d^{(1)} = H_r(p^{(0)T} R + O$$

$d^{(1)}$ and $p^{(0)}$ are corresponding vectors in hidden and visible layers p(0) means input given to healthcare data O is the hidden layer.
Step 9: Thus the result is succeeded.
Step 10: Stop the procedure.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Deep learning technology can bring significant improvements in comparison with the traditional machine learning methods. Deep Learning (DL) proposed the possible solutions to these problems, and it increase the data size. The main advantage of the DL is, large-scale to improve the size and performance of the existing data. Recently, deep learning process have been applied to process EHRs, the biggest part in the history of literature dealing with the Electronic Health Records (EHRs) with deep architecture for individual, supervised, and prediction of clinical tasks.

Table 1 Comparative analysis of Deep Learning

No. of data	RDBMs %	RNN %	AE %
10	82	72	68
20	78	70	64
30	72	68	62
40	60	56	50

Table 1 describes the results of different architecture is based on the advantages of the concept in each method. Each DL mode is suitable for a particular type of data or situation. Restricted Deep Boltzmann Machines (RDBMS) has been used for the DL technology, to be solved data problems in form it can be able to effectively handle these technologies. Therefore, the proposed algorithm in comparison results of the analysis, gives an effective performance compared to existing algorithms.

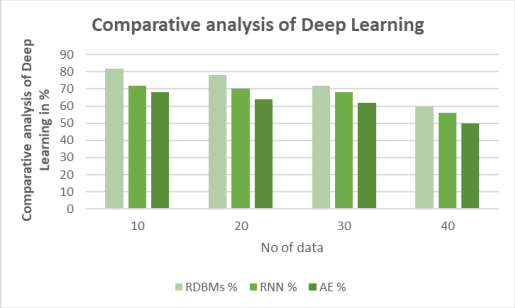


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Table 2 performance of sensitivity

No. of data	RDBMs %	RNN %	AE %
10	90	86	74
20	84	80	72
30	76	72	60
40	74	68	58

Table 2 describes High sensitivity, improved clinical utility, can be increased construed these models and can be deployed in a healthcare setting to supplement existing systems. All of the indicators, using bootstrap technique without replacing the execution fixed number of the boot program.

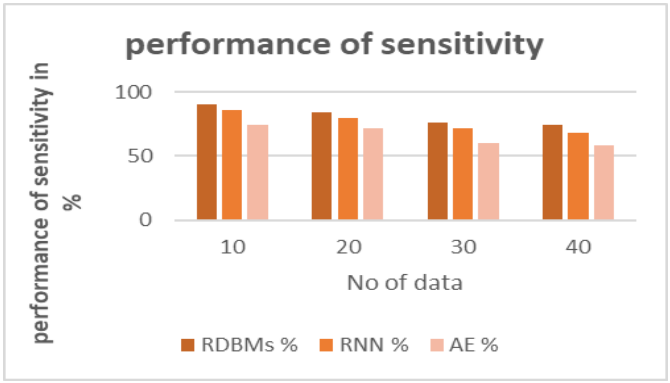

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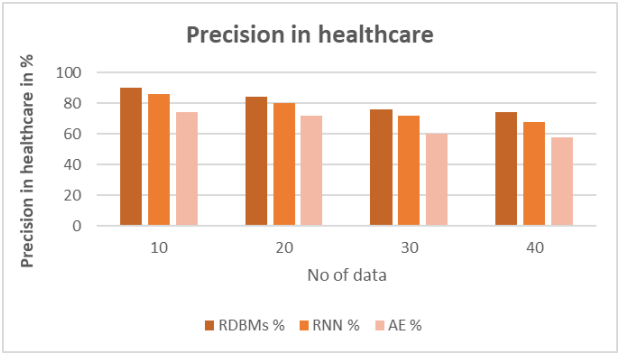
Table 3 Precision in healthcare

No. of data	RDBMs %	RNN %	AE %
10	88	80	72
20	80	76	70
30	72	64	60
40	60	52	48

Table 3 describes the accuracy of the results in precision curves require general upward trend with increased features. In addition, all functions, in order to achieve the result with best accuracy, and it have been included in the evaluation of all methods, the proposed algorithm gives better performance compared with existing algorithms.



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5. Conclusion

Deep learning has acquired a central position of the machine learning and pattern recognition. However, a considerable amount of information, such as patient history and treatment can provide in EHRs of the patient being encoded, and structured data. Deep learning algorithm has been used as being the main data set and it is balanced application or synthetic data, has been added in order to achieve workaround. Analysis of EHRs is the area under

study if properly managed, it can provide a good opportunity to build a predictive model to capture progression disease. Wide spread of EHRs, and a large amount of information is urgently require effective tool to convert the data into the conclusion, knowledge and action. The evaluation results it shows the practicality and utility of the proposed model is performed effectively compared with existing algorithms.

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