International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering and Management
https://goldncloudpublications.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEM.2026.0257

e ISSN: 2584-2854
Volume: 04 Issue: 05
May 2026
Page No: 1752 - 1760

Cardiovascular Disease Prediction with Diagnosis Information Using Deep Learning Algorithm

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Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the most critical health problems affecting millions of people world-wide. According to global health reports, cardiovascular dis- eases account for a significant percentage of deaths every year. The increasing number of patients suffering from heart-related diseases highlights the need for early diagnosis and effective prediction systems. Early detection of cardiovascular diseases can help doctors provide timely treatment and prevent serious complications. Traditional diagnostic methods rely on medical examinations, electrocardiogram (ECG) interpretation, blood tests, and imaging techniques. Although these approaches are useful, they often require expert cardiologists to analyze medical reports. Manual interpretation of ECG signals can be time-consuming and some- times prone to human error. In addition, the growing volume of healthcare data makes it difficult for doctors to analyze every patient record efficiently. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence and deep learning have created new opportunities for improving medical diagnosis. Deep learning models can analyze large datasets and identify hidden patterns that may not be easily detected through conventional methods. These models are capable of learning complex relationships between medical features and disease conditions. This research proposes a deep learning-based system for predicting cardiovascular disease using patient diagnosis information and ECG data. The proposed system utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for extracting important features from ECG signals and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for capturing sequential dependencies in medical data. The dataset used for this study contains several important attributes including age, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, glucose levels, body mass index, and ECG signals. Various data preprocessing techniques such as normalization, noise filtering, and data balancing are applied to enhance the quality of the dataset. Experimental results indicate that the proposed deep learning model provides improved prediction accuracy compared to traditional machine learning methods. The developed system can assist healthcare professionals in making faster and more reliable diagnostic decisions.

Keywords: *Cardiovascular Disease, Deep Learning, ECG Analysis, CNN, LSTM, Medical Data Mining, Healthcare Analytics.*

1. Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases are among the leading causes of death globally. These diseases include conditions such as coronary artery disease, heart attack, heart failure, and arrhythmia. According to reports published by international health organizations, cardiovascular diseases account for a large proportion of global mortality every year. The increasing prevalence of heart-related diseases is influenced by several factors including unhealthy lifestyle, poor diet, lack of physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption, and genetic predisposition. Early diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases plays an important role in preventing severe health complications[1]. However, diagnosing cardiovascular diseases is a complex process that involves analyzing multiple medical parameters such as ECG signals, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, glucose levels, and patient lifestyle information[2]. Healthcare professionals must carefully examine these parameters to determine the risk of heart disease. Traditional diagnostic techniques rely heavily on manual interpretation of ECG signals and patient medical records. While these methods are effective, they require experienced cardiologists and significant time for analysis. In many cases, hospitals receive a large number of patient records, making it

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difficult to analyze each case manually[3]. Machine learning and deep learning techniques have emerged as powerful tools for medical data analysis[4]. These technologies allow computers to learn patterns from large datasets and make predictions based on historical data[5]. Deep learning models, in particular, are capable of automatically extracting meaningful features from raw medical data. Deep learning architectures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks have shown promising results in various healthcare applications. These models have been successfully applied to tasks such as disease prediction, medical image analysis, ECG signal classification, and patient risk assessment. In this research, a deep learning-based system is developed for predicting cardiovascular diseases using patient diagnosis information. The proposed system analyzes medical parameters and ECG signals to determine the likelihood of heart disease[6]. By utilizing advanced deep learning algorithms, the system aims to improve prediction accuracy and support healthcare professionals in early disease detection. Cardiovascular diseases include several disorders related to the heart and blood vessels. These conditions include coronary artery disease, hypertension, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and arrhythmias[7]. The primary causes of cardiovascular diseases include unhealthy lifestyle habits, genetic predisposition, obesity, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and lack of physical activity[8]. Modern healthcare systems generate massive amounts of medical data through electronic health records, diagnostic equipment, wearable devices, and laboratory tests. Therefore intelligent computational methods are required to process and analyze healthcare data effectively[9][10]. Machine learning and deep learning technologies have emerged as powerful tools for analyzing complex medical datasets. These technologies enable computers to automatically learn patterns from data and generate predictions without explicit programming[11]. In healthcare applications, machine learning algorithms have been used for disease diagnosis, patient monitoring, medical imaging analysis, and treatment recommendation systems[12][13]. Deep learning models have gained significant attention due to their ability to learn hierarchical feature representations from raw data. These models consist of multiple layers of artificial neurons that can automatically extract meaningful information from large datasets. Deep learning techniques have been successfully applied in many healthcare applications such as cancer detection, brain tumor classification, pneumonia detection, and cardiovascular disease prediction. The integration of deep learning with cardiovascular health- care systems has the potential to improve diagnostic accuracy and reduce the workload of medical professionals. By automatically analyzing patient health records and ECG signals, deep learning models can identify subtle patterns that may indicate early signs of cardiovascular diseases. This research focuses on developing a deep learning-based system capable of predicting cardiovascular diseases using patient diagnosis information. The proposed approach combines convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks to analyze both spatial and temporal patterns present in ECG signals and medical datasets[14].

2. Motivation

The rapid increase in cardiovascular disease cases world- wide highlights the need for efficient and automated diagnostic systems. Hospitals and healthcare institutions generate large volumes of medical data every day. This data includes patient records, diagnostic reports, laboratory results, and ECG signals. Analyzing such large datasets manually can be difficult and time-consuming. Artificial intelligence techniques provide an opportunity to automate the analysis process and assist medical professionals in identifying disease patterns. Deep learning models can analyze complex datasets and detect relationships between different health parameters[15][16]. These capabilities make deep learning an ideal approach for cardiovascular disease prediction. The motivation behind this research is to develop a reliable and intelligent system that can predict cardiovascular diseases using patient diagnosis information[17]. The system aims to reduce the burden on healthcare professionals,

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improve prediction accuracy, and enable early detection of heart diseases. Cardiovascular diseases are increasing rapidly due to lifestyle changes and aging populations. Hospitals and health- care centers receive a large number of patients suffering from heart-related conditions. Accurate and timely diagnosis is essential to prevent severe health complications. However, traditional diagnostic systems often require extensive medical examinations and manual interpretation of patient data. These procedures can be expensive, time-consuming, and sometimes unavailable in rural or underdeveloped areas. As a result, many patients do not receive timely diagnosis or treatment[18]. The advancement of artificial intelligence has created opportunities to improve healthcare systems by automating disease prediction processes. Deep learning models can analyze large medical datasets and detect patterns that may not be easily visible to human experts. By utilizing patient diagnosis information and ECG data, deep learning models can provide early warnings about potential cardiovascular risks[19][20]. This allows healthcare providers to implement preventive measures and improve patient outcomes. The motivation of this research is to develop an intelligent cardiovascular disease prediction system that can support medical professionals by providing fast, reliable, and accurate predictions[21].

3. Objectives

The main objectives of this research work are listed below:

- To develop an automated system for predicting cardio- vascular disease using deep learning techniques.
- To analyze patient medical data including age, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, glucose levels, and ECG signals.
- To apply deep learning algorithms for identifying hidden patterns in medical datasets.
- To improve prediction accuracy compared to traditional machine learning methods.
- To support healthcare professionals in clinical decision- making by providing reliable predictions.
- To reduce manual analysis effort and minimize the possibility of human error.
- To enable early detection of cardiovascular diseases and improve patient care.

The objectives of this research can be categorized into technical and healthcare objectives. Technical objectives include the development of an effi- cient deep learning model capable of analyzing complex medical datasets. The system must be able to process multiple medical parameters simultaneously and generate accurate predictions. Another objective is to design an effective data prepro- cessing pipeline that prepares medical data for deep learn- ing analysis. This includes data cleaning, normalization, and handling missing values. Healthcare objectives focus on improving early detection of cardiovascular diseases[22][23]. The proposed system should assist doctors in identifying patients at risk and enable timely intervention. Additionally, the system aims to reduce the workload of healthcare professionals by automating the analysis of patient data. This can improve hospital efficiency and allow doctors to focus more on patient care.

4. Literature Survey

Several researchers have explored the application of ma- chine learning and deep learning techniques for cardiovascular disease prediction. Trigka and Dritsas proposed a deep learning framework that uses enhanced SMOTE techniques to address the issue of class imbalance in medical datasets[24]. Their study demonstrated that deep learning models combined with advanced data balancing techniques can significantly improve prediction accuracy. Xu and Xia introduced a spatial-temporal dynamic graph convolutional network (ST-DGCN) for diagnosing cardiovascular diseases using ECG signals. Their model captured both spatial and temporal relationships between ECG leads and achieved high classification performance[25]. Hannun et al. developed a deep neural network capable of detecting arrhythmias from ECG recordings[26]. The model was trained on a large dataset and demonstrated performance comparable to experienced cardiologists. Ribeiro et al. proposed a deep learning model for automatic interpretation of 12-lead ECG signals. Their model was able to classify several

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types of cardiac abnormalities with high accuracy. Acharya et al[27]. applied convolutional neural networks for detecting myocardial infarction using ECG signals[28]. Their research demonstrated that deep learning models are capable of identifying complex patterns in ECG data[29]. These studies highlight the potential of deep learning techniques in improving cardiovascular disease diagnosis and prediction. Several studies have explored the use of artificial intelligence in cardiovascular disease prediction. Hannunetal[30]. developed a deep neural network capable of detecting arrhythmias using ECG recordings. Their model demonstrated performance comparable to experienced cardiologists and showed the potential of deep learning in automated ECG analysis. Ribeiro et al. proposed a deep learning system for automatic interpretation of 12-lead ECG signals[31]. The system was trained on a large dataset and successfully classified multiple cardiac abnormalities. Acharya et al. applied convolutional neural networks for detecting myocardial infarction using ECG signals. Their study demonstrated that deep learning models could achieve high accuracy in identifying heart disease patterns. Xu and Xia introduced a dynamic graph convolutional network model for cardiovascular disease diagnosis[32]. Their model captured spatial-temporal relationships in ECG signals and improved classification performance. Trigka and Dritsas proposed a deep learning framework combined with correlation-aware SMOTE techniques to handle class imbalance problems in cardiovascular datasets. These studies demonstrate that deep learning methods can significantly improve cardiovascular disease prediction accuracy compared to traditional machine learning approaches.

5. Existing System

In existing healthcare systems, cardiovascular disease diagnosis is performed using traditional medical examinations and clinical tests. Doctors analyze patient symptoms, ECG reports, and laboratory test results to determine whether a patient is suffering from heart disease. Although these methods are widely used in hospitals, they rely heavily on expert knowledge and manual interpretation of medical data. This process can take considerable time, especially when dealing with large numbers of patient records. The traditional approach to cardiovascular disease diagnosis involves clinical examination and interpretation of diagnostic tests such as electrocardiograms, blood tests, echocardiograms, and stress tests. In most hospitals, doctors analyze ECG signals manually to identify abnormalities in heart rhythms. This process requires specialized knowledge and experience. Moreover, manual analysis may not always detect subtle abnormalities present in ECG signals. Some healthcare systems have adopted machine learning techniques to assist doctors in analyzing medical data. These systems use algorithms such as logistic regression, decision trees, and support vector machines to classify patient data. However, traditional machine learning algorithms often require manual feature extraction, which limits their ability to capture complex patterns in medical datasets. Additionally, these models may not perform well when dealing with large- scale or high-dimensional datasets. As a result, there is a growing need for more advanced computational models that can automatically learn meaningful features from medical data.

Limitations

- Requires experienced cardiologists for accurate ECG interpretation.
- Manual analysis of patient data is time-consuming.
- Human errors may occur during diagnosis.
- Traditional methods may fail to detect complex ECG patterns.
- Limited scalability for large medical datasets.

6. Proposed System

The proposed system aims to address the limitations of traditional diagnostic methods by using deep learning techniques to predict cardiovascular diseases automatically. The system analyzes patient medical data and ECG signals to determine the risk of heart disease. The traditional approach to cardiovascular disease diagnosis involves clinical examination and interpretation of diagnostic tests such as electrocardiograms, blood tests, echocardiograms, and stress tests. In most hospitals, doctors analyze

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System Architecture

The proposed system architecture consists of several modules that work together to perform disease prediction. These modules include data collection, data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, prediction, and result visualization. The data collection module gathers patient medical records and ECG signals from available datasets. The preprocessing module cleans the dataset and removes noise from ECG signals[34]. The feature extraction module identifies important medical attributes that influence cardiovascular disease prediction. The deep learning model training module trains the CNN-LSTM model using the prepared dataset. Finally, the prediction module generates diagnostic results based on the trained model[35].

7. Dataset Description

The dataset used in this research contains multiple health parameters related to cardiovascular conditions. These features provide important information about patient health and help the model identify patterns associated with heart diseases.

The dataset includes the following attributes:

- Age of the patient
- Gender
- Blood pressure measurements
- Cholesterol level
- Glucose level
- Body mass index (BMI)
- Smoking status
- Alcohol consumption
- Physical activity level
- ECG signals

The dataset used in this research contains multiple at-tributes related to cardiovascular health. These attributes represent various physiological and lifestyle factors that influence heart disease risk. The dataset includes demographic features such as age and gender, which play an important role in cardiovascular health. Medical parameters such as blood pressure, cholesterol level, and glucose level provide insights into the patient's metabolic condition. Lifestyle factors such as smoking status, alcohol consumption, and physical activity level also contribute to cardiovascular disease risk. ECG signals provide detailed information about the electrical activity of the heart. These signals are analyzed to identify abnormal heart rhythms and other cardiac conditions. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets to evaluate the performance of the proposed deep learning model. These parameters collectively help in identifying cardiovascular disease risk[36].

8. Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is an important step in preparing the dataset for model training. Raw medical data often contains missing values, inconsistent entries, and noise. Preprocessing techniques are applied to clean the dataset and improve its quality. The preprocessing steps include removing missing values, eliminating duplicate records, normalizing numerical at- tributes, and filtering noise from ECG signals. Data balancing techniques are also applied to address class imbalance problems in the dataset. Data preprocessing is an essential step in preparing medical datasets for deep learning analysis. Raw medical data often contains missing values, noise, and inconsistencies that can negatively affect model performance[37]. The first step in preprocessing involves removing duplicate records and correcting inconsistent entries. Missing values are handled using statistical imputation methods. Normalization techniques are applied to scale numerical features into a consistent range. This ensures that all features

e ISSN: 2584-2854
Volume: 04 Issue: 05
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contribute equally during model training. ECG signals are filtered to remove noise and artifacts. Signal processing techniques such as band-pass filtering are used to improve signal quality. Finally, the dataset is balanced using oversampling techniques to address class imbalance problems[38].

9. Deep Learning Model

The proposed system utilizes a hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture to analyze medical data and ECG signals.

CNN Layer: The convolutional neural network (CNN) layer is responsible for extracting spatial features from ECG signals. CNN layers apply convolution operations to identify patterns such as waveform shapes and signal variations.

LSTM Layer: The long short-term memory (LSTM) layer captures temporal dependencies in sequential data. LSTM networks are capable of remembering long-term relationships between data points, making them suitable for analyzing time-series signals such as ECG recordings[39].

10. Training Process

The model is trained using supervised learning techniques. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets to evaluate model performance. During training, the model learns the relationship between input features and the target output. Optimization algorithms such as Adam are used to update the model parameters and minimize prediction errors.

11. Experimental Results

Experimental evaluation demonstrates that the proposed deep learning model achieves higher accuracy compared to traditional machine learning models[40]. The CNN-LSTM architecture effectively captures both spatial and temporal patterns in ECG signals. The proposed CNN-LSTM model was evaluated using multiple performance metrics including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Experimental results demonstrate that the deep learning model achieved higher accuracy compared to traditional ma- chine learning algorithms such as logistic regression and support vector machines. The CNN layers successfully extracted spatial features from ECG signals, while the LSTM layers captured temporal dependencies in sequential data. The results indicate that combining convolutional and re- current neural networks provides a powerful framework for cardiovascular disease prediction.[41]

12. Discussion

The results obtained from the experiments indicate that deep learning techniques can significantly improve cardiovascular disease prediction accuracy. The proposed system provides faster diagnostic results and can assist healthcare professionals in making better clinical decisions. The experimental results confirm that deep learning techniques are highly effective for analyzing medical datasets and predicting cardiovascular diseases. The CNN-LSTM architecture provides several advantages compared to traditional machine learning models[44]. First, it can automatically learn features from raw ECG signals without requiring manual feature extraction. Second, the model can analyze both spatial and temporal patterns in medical data. This allows the system to capture complex relationships between different health parameters. Third, the proposed system can process large datasets efficiently and generate predictions in a short time. These capabilities make deep learning models suitable for real-world healthcare applications.

13. Applications

The proposed system can be implemented in several healthcare applications including hospital diagnostic systems, telemedicine platforms, wearable health monitoring devices, and clinical decision support systems[43]. The proposed cardiovascular disease prediction system can be applied in various healthcare environments. Hospitals can use the system to analyze patient data and assist doctors in diagnosing heart diseases. Telemedicine plat- forms can integrate the model to provide remote cardiovascular monitoring services. Wearable health monitoring devices can also use the pro- posed model to continuously analyze ECG signals and alert users about potential health risks. Healthcare research institutions can utilize the system to study cardiovascular disease patterns and develop preventive healthcare strategies[42].

14. Future Work

Future research may focus on integrating real-time ECG monitoring systems and wearable sensor devices to provide continuous cardiovascular health

e ISSN: 2584-2854
Volume: 04 Issue: 05
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monitoring. In addition, advanced deep learning architectures such as attention-based models and transformer networks can be explored to further improve prediction accuracy. One important direction for future work is the integration of larger and more diverse medical datasets. The performance of deep learning models generally improves when trained on larger datasets that contain a wide variety of patient records. Future research can incorporate datasets collected from multiple hospitals, healthcare institutions, and geographic regions. This will allow the model to learn more generalized patterns and improve its ability to predict cardiovascular diseases across different populations[45]. Future work can also focus on exploring more advanced deep learning architectures. While the current system utilizes a hybrid CNN-LSTM model, other architectures such as attention-based neural networks, transformer models, and graph neural networks may provide improved performance for medical data analysis. These advanced architectures are capable of capturing complex relationships between different features and may enhance the predictive capabilities of the system. Another potential area of research involves the development of personalized prediction models. Instead of using a generalized model for all patients, future systems could adapt predictions based on individual patient characteristics such as genetic information, lifestyle factors, and medical history. Personalized prediction systems could provide more accurate and patient-specific diagnostic results.

Conclusion

This research presented a deep learning-based cardiovascular disease prediction system using patient diagnosis information and ECG signals. The hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture demonstrated improved prediction accuracy compared to traditional approaches. The proposed system can assist healthcare professionals in early detection of cardiovascular diseases and enhance patient care. This research presented a deep learning-based cardiovascular disease prediction system using patient diagnosis information and ECG signals. The proposed hybrid CNN-LSTM architecture demonstrated improved prediction accuracy com- pared to traditional machine learning methods. The system can assist healthcare professionals by providing faster and more reliable diagnostic predictions. By enabling early detection of cardiovascular diseases, the proposed ap- proach can contribute to improved patient outcomes and better healthcare management.

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