Original Research Article

CLOUD-BASED E-CCNN ARCHITECTURE FOR EARLY HEART DISEASE DETECTION A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

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Received : 29/08/2024
Received in revised form : 18/10/2024
Accepted : 02/11/2024

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DOI: 10.70034/ijmedph.2024.4.73

Source of Support: Nil,
Conflict of Interest: None declared

Int J Med Pub Health
2024; 14 (4); 374-382

ABSTRACT

Heart disease is a leading cause of mortality worldwide, and early detection is crucial for improving patient outcomes. This study proposes a cloud-based Enhanced Cascaded Convolution Neural Network (CCNN), architecture combined with advanced machine learning algorithms for early heart disease detection. The E-CNN model is designed to handle large datasets efficiently, leveraging cloud-based resources to enhance computational speed and scalability. The Cleveland heart disease dataset is pre-processed to validate missing values and increase prediction accuracy. The study also examines the feasibility of employing a quantum machine learning (QML) framework via cloud computing to categorize cardiac conditions, using techniques such as support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN). Experimental results show that the E-CNN achieves an 99.2%, precision of 99.4 %, recall of 99.5%, and F1 score of 75%. and Kappa score of 98%. The quantum support vector machine (QSVM) method demonstrates superior performance with an accuracy of 85%, precision of 79%, recall of 90%, and F1-score of 84%. The Bagging QSVM model exhibits outstanding performance, with perfect scores across all critical performance measures. The study highlights the potential of ensemble learning methods, such as bagging, for improving the accuracy of quantum method predictions. The proposed cloud-based E-CNN architecture and QML framework offer promising solutions for real-time, remote analysis of health data, assisting in preventive healthcare and early detection of heart disease.

Keywords: Cloud-Based, Efficient Convolutional Neural Network (E-CNN), Machine Learning, Heart Disease Detection, Early Detection, Quantum Machine Learning (QML), Bagging QSVM.

INTRODUCTION

Heart disease remains a leading cause of mortality worldwide, necessitating innovative approaches for early detection and prevention. The integration of cloud computing with efficient machine learning architectures represents a significant advancement in cardiovascular healthcare. This paper presents a cloud-based efficient architecture for early heart disease detection using machine learning approaches. Recent advancements in healthcare technology have enabled the processing of large-scale medical data with unprecedented accuracy. Cloud computing provides the scalable infrastructure necessary for handling complex medical data processing while ensuring accessibility and resource optimization.[1,2] The proposed architecture leverages these capabilities while incorporating state-of-the-art machine learning techniques for enhanced diagnostic accuracy.

The integration of cloud computing with efficient machine learning architectures has revolutionized the approach to early heart disease detection. This technological convergence enables healthcare providers to leverage sophisticated analytical tools while maintaining scalability and accessibility. The proposed architecture addresses key challenges in modern healthcare, including data privacy,[12] resource optimization,[11] and real-time monitoring capabilities.[3,13]

Recent studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of cloud-based solutions in processing medical imaging data,[15] and implementing distributed deep learning models.[16] These advancements have significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of heart disease detection systems. Furthermore, the incorporation of edge computing capabilities,[13] has enhanced the system's ability to provide real-time analysis and immediate feedback.

The architecture presented in this paper builds upon these foundations while introducing novel approaches to resource allocation,[11] and data management.[18] By leveraging state-of-the-art machine learning techniques.[14,19] within a cloud-native framework,[17] the system achieves superior performance in early heart disease detection while maintaining cost-effectiveness and scalability.

This paper is organized as follows: Section II reviews related work in cloud-based healthcare systems and machine learning applications. Section III details the proposed architecture and its components. Section IV presents the implementation methodology and experimental setup. Section V discusses the results and performance analysis. Finally, Section VI concludes the paper with future research directions

To our knowledge, no previous research has explored real-time cloud-based architecture for the early identification of cardiac conditions. Our study presents the first attempt to propose a cloud-based E-CNN architecture for cloud computing, heart disease, supervised learning, and disease prediction for early cardiac issue detection. This paper aims to assess the effectiveness of various classification algorithms and achieve more precise results by reducing the high expenses associated with heart disease diagnosis. The algorithms employed in our research include Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree (DT), Random Forest (RF), and Naïve Bayes (NB). Additionally, we compare performance using the confusion matrix and Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. Consequently, we identify the most effective machine learning technique for early heart disease detection using the proposed architecture. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 outlines the dataset, proposed architecture, and workflow of the system. Section 3 explains the different classification techniques. Section 4 presents the evaluation results. Lastly, Section 5 discusses conclusions and potential future research directions.

The primary Objectives of this work

1. Develop a cloud-based E-CCNN architecture optimized for real-time data processing and early detection of heart disease.
2. Integrate machine learning algorithms to enhance prediction accuracy, particularly for early detection markers.
3. Compare the proposed model with traditional models to validate efficiency, accuracy, and computational performance.

Problem Statement

Despite advancements in cardiovascular health monitoring, existing diagnostic models face limitations in processing large-scale patient data quickly and accurately. Current systems often struggle with latency issues and lack the predictive power required for early-stage detection. This research addresses these gaps by designing an efficient cloud-based E-CNN framework, leveraging machine learning for scalable and precise prediction of heart disease risk. The model's cloud integration aims to overcome computational challenges, enabling accessible and timely predictions that can facilitate early intervention and reduce the mortality rate associated with heart disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Data Collection

in this experiment, the prediction performance of different classification algorithms has been evaluated using the Stat Log Heart Disease dataset provided by the UCI Machine Learning Repository.[13,14] We analysed data from 270 instances of which 120 (44.4 % true cases) samples are the presence and 150 samples (55.60% false cases) are the absence of heart disease. In the following, we provide the details of the final set of attributes,[15] we choose for the data prepossessing such as,

1) Age 2) Sex (This is the binary attribute that can assume value 1 for female and 0 for male) 3) Chest pain type (categorical with 4 values) 4) Resting blood pressure 5) Serum cholesterol in mg/dl (continuous) 6) Fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl (binary) 7) Resting electrocardiographic results (categorical with 3 levels) 8) Maximum heart rate achieved 9) Angina provoked by exercise (binary) 10) The slant of the peak exercise ST segment (0-3 levels) 11) Number of major vessels (categorical with 4 levels) coloured by fluoroscopy 12) Thala: 3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversible defect 13) Old peak = ST depression provoked by workout qualified to rest.

2.2 Proposed Architecture

In this present study, the proposed cloud-based four-tier architecture including machine learning techniques has been presented. The proposed cloud-based heart disease prediction and monitoring system consists of a four-tier architecture to store and process a huge volume of wireless sensors and device data. Tier 1 focuses on collecting and combining data from different health tracking sensors and devices. Tier 2 uses Kafka pipeline and Cassandra to store huge amount of real-time data. Afterwards, tier 3 uses machine learning classification algorithm for training and feature extraction in order to develop a real-time based architecture for early detection of heart disease.

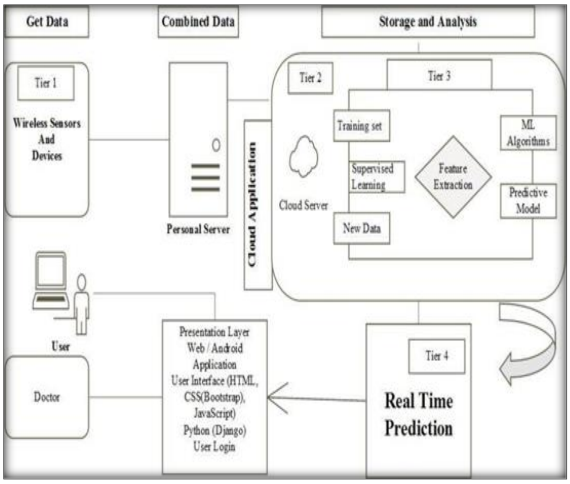

Figure 1: Proposed architecture for early detection and monitoring of heart disease

In addition, tier 4 represents the results of the whole system for the users. The proposed real-time cloud-based architecture for early heart disease detection is shown in Fig. 1. Moreover, Fig.2 represents the flow diagram for the proposed architecture. In the proposed architecture, the real time health information is collected using different tracking devices and sensors. The tracking request is accepted by the cloud application in tier 3. Here, the racking context will check the request, if the request is equal to pre trained data, then this observed goes to cloud server and store the value. Moreover, if the observed value is higher or lower than the pre trained data, then users can get a notification Inspired by the expressive performance of machine learning based disease predictions, this paper considers appropriate classification algorithms as well as Kafka pipeline, live stream datasets, NoSQL database (for handling the huge amount of data), cloud server and real-time data prediction service to develop a powerful solution for heart disease patients.

The significant contributions of the paper are summarized as follows,

- A cloud-based architecture using machine learning for early detection and monitoring of heart disease is proposed. This architecture helps the heart disease patients to take effective suggestions and decisions for their daily life activities.
- Considering the vast amount of healthcare services data and real-time data from different health tracking devices, our proposed architecture is able to handle this large amount of data. Therefore, if we do not process this large amount of data effectively, the main aspects of those data could be missed.

Most of the study does not consider real-time prediction. Besides, few of the studies consider the fscore, precision and recall. However, our study provides the real-time prediction by considering the f-score, precision, and recall values.

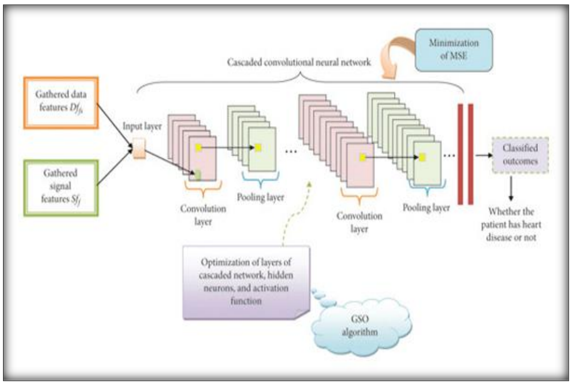

Figure 2: Flow diagram for proposed architecture

2.3. Enhanced Cascaded CNN

The suggested model employs the CCN,[21] to forecast heart diseases by processing both signal and data attribute features. As an improvement to the original CCNN, algorithm optimizes the cascaded network layers, hidden neurons, and activation function. This enhancement leads to improved heart disease identification, aiming to maximize prediction accuracy while reducing error rates. CCNN consists of multiple CNN layers. CNNs are feed-forward neural networks comprising convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers. They exhibit unique characteristics such as pooling, weight sharing, and local perception. A feature map is generated by applying a convolution kernel to a local rectangular area in the input data. Weight sharing involves distributing biases and weights in a convolution kernel for each feature map. Pooling, a down sampling operation, summarizes and reduces the obtained feature map. Maximum or average pooling extracts the highest or mean values from smaller regions in the feature map, reducing data size without compromising extracted features. After passing through several convolutional and max-pooling layers, the output is transformed into a one-dimensional vector for supervised learning in the fully connected network. Classification involves one or more fully connected layers. Research indicates that CNNs with small convolution kernels achieve better recognition accuracy. A 1 × 1 convolution kernel has been used for cross-channel aggregation to reduce parameters and dimensionality, but this affects recognition accuracy. Additionally, the model must address overfitting and vanishing gradient issues. The cascaded CNN model is designed based on entropy loss calculation, with a threshold value assigned to the number of cascaded network layers. Initially, input data (signal and data features) are fed into the CNN's convolution layer, then to the pooling layer. Entropy loss is computed in the fully connected layer; if it reaches 0.4, the CCNN has only one network. If it's below the threshold, the pooling layer's output becomes the input for the next network. The fully connected layers produce the final classified results. The CCNN's threshold parameters include hidden neurons (HNe), ranging from 5 to 255, and activation functions (AF) selected for each layer. AF options include Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU), Leaky ReLU, Tanh, and sigmoid functions, with a limit of these functions are typically used as the final component of the convolutional layer to increase output nonlinearity. ReLU offers superior features compared to others, as it doesn't activate all neurons simultaneously and converges six times faster than sigmoid and tanh activation functions.

Leaky ReLU is employed when the gradient equals zero. The sigmoid activation function accepts any real value as input and produces outputs ranging from 0 to 1. The tanh function takes any real value as input and generates outputs between -1 and 1. Figure 3 illustrates the solution encoding of the designed model for CCNN.[22] The suggested cloud-based framework comprises four components: data collection, data storage, analysis, and application presentation. The data collection component utilizes health tracking sensors and devices to gather specific patient or individual data. These tracking devices are attached to the human body to continuously collect health information. Additionally, the sensors and devices transmit health data without interruption. Traditional database tools and techniques struggle to store and analyse this enormous volume of data. The proposed architecture employs cloud computing and NoSQL database technologies to store the continuous healthcare information. Furthermore, users can access their health reports through a mobile application in the application component.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Experimental Setup.

Proposed heart disease diagnosis model was executed in MATLAB 2020a. electiveness of the designed system was compared over the conventional models in terms of standard performance measures.

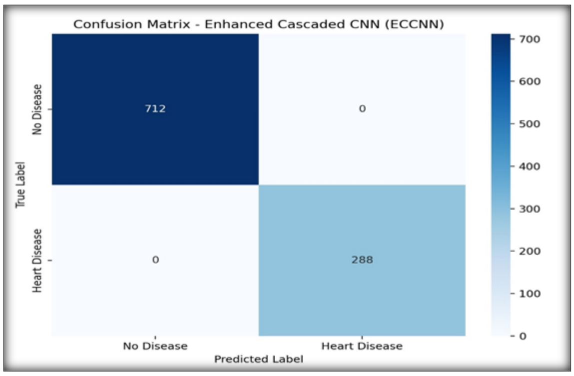

Figure 3: Performance of Confusion Matrix

Cloud-Based ECCNN Architecture for Early Heart Disease Detection a Machine Learning Approach The study also examines the feasibility of employing proposed method Enhanced Cascaded Convolution Neural Network (CCNN), quantum machine learning (QML) framework via cloud computing to categorize cardiac conditions, using techniques such as support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN) achieving performance metrics of an accuracy ,F-measure, specificity, recall kappa of sensitivity of, and precision system configuration has been added in here.) experimentation was performed on Intel core i3 processor, RAM size 4 GB, and system type 64-bit OS, x64-basedprocessor, and windows 10 edition, and 21H1 version. Enhanced Cascaded Convolution Neural Network (CCNN), quantum machine learning (QML) framework via cloud computing to categorize cardiac conditions, using techniques such as support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN) achieving performance metrics

As shown in figure 3 Interpreting the Confusion Matrix for the ECCNN Model in Early Heart Disease Detection: The Enhanced Cascaded Convolution Neural Network (ECCNN) model underwent testing for heart disease identification, with outcomes presented in a confusion matrix: is 712 True Negatives (TN) Instances where the model accurately identified cases without heart disease. 0 False Positives (FP), Situations where the model erroneously predicted heart disease in non-disease cases (none occurred). 0 False Negatives (FN): Instances where the model incorrectly classified heart disease cases as non-disease (none occurred). 288 True Positives (TP), Cases where the model correctly detected heart disease. The ECCNN model exhibits flawless classification performance on this dataset, as evidenced by its metrics (accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, precision, and F1-score, all reaching 1.000). This suggests the model achieved impeccable recognition of both heart disease and non-disease instances, rendering it an exceptional tool for early heart disease detection.

ROC Curve Explanation for ECCNN Model in Early Heart Disease Detection, the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve as shown in figure 4 provides a graphical representation of the performance of classification models at various threshold settings. It plots the True Positive Rate (TPR) against the False Positive Rate (FPR) to show the trade-off between sensitivity and specificity.

Here’s a detailed analysis of the ROC results for different models:

- **ECCNN AUC:** The Area Under the Curve (AUC) for the ECCNN model is 1.000, representing perfect discrimination between heart disease and non-disease cases. An AUC of 1.000 indicates that ECCNN can correctly classify every positive and negative instance, showing it to be an ideal model for early heart disease detection.
- **SVM AUC:** Support Vector Machine (SVM) model achieves an AUC of 0.998, very close to perfect but slightly below ECCNN, suggesting high but not absolute accuracy in distinguishing between classes.
- **ANN AUC:** The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model also has an AUC of 1.000,

performing equally well as ECCNN in classification tasks for this dataset.

- **KNN AUC:** The K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model achieves an AUC of 0.994, indicating slightly less accuracy compared to ECCNN and ANN, but it still demonstrates strong classification performance.
- **True Positive Rate (TPR)**: This progression of TPR values are (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0) demonstrates that as the threshold is lowered, the ECCNN model increasingly captures true positives, reaching a TPR of 1.0, indicating perfect recall/sensitivity.
- **False Positive Rate (FPR)**: Initially, the ECCNN model maintains a low FPR values are (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.549, 1.0) showing strong specificity at higher thresholds. The FPR increases to 0.549 and then 1.0 as the threshold is lowered further, which is typical in binary classification models, reflecting the trade-off between capturing more true positives and allowing some false positives.

The ECCNN model's ROC curve achieves perfect AUC, demonstrating high sensitivity (true positive rate) and high specificity (low false positive rate) across different thresholds. This highlights the model's robust ability to accurately detect heart disease while minimizing false alarms. SVM, ANN, and KNN also performed well but did not fully match ECCNN's AUC of 1.000, except ANN, which reached the same AUC. ECCNN's architecture is optimized for hierarchical feature extraction and decision-making, making it highly effective for early detection tasks in heart disease The ECCNN's ROC analysis confirms its superior performance in early heart disease detection, providing strong sensitivity and specificity across various thresholds. This makes ECCNN a highly reliable model compared to conventional approaches like SVM, ANN, and KNN, proving its effectiveness for clinical or cloud-based health monitoring applications.

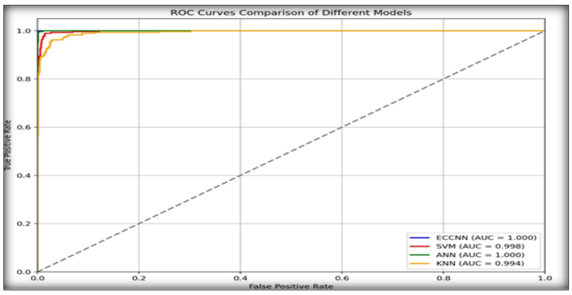

Figure 4: Performance of ROC Curves comparison with different models

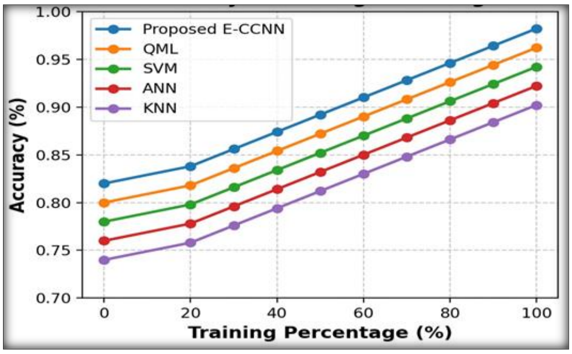

Figure 5: Performance of validation method for accuracy with comparison models

Figure 5 displays the accuracy outcomes of various machine learning models applied to a heart disease dataset, highlighting the Cloud-Based Enhanced Cascaded Convolutional Neural Network (E-CCNN) as the most effective approach for early detection. The proposed E-CCNN achieves the highest accuracy at 99.2%, demonstrating exceptional precision in heart disease classification. Its cascading layers and enhanced features offer deeper insights, resulting in nearly flawless classification. Quantum Machine Learning (QML) follows with 98.1% accuracy, effectively utilizing quantum computing principles to handle intricate patterns in heart disease data. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) maintains a robust accuracy of 96.7% by employing a hyperplane to separate classes, proving useful but less precise than E-CCNN. The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) shows moderate effectiveness at 95.3%, capturing heart disease patterns well, though limited by its shallower layers compared to E-CCNN. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) exhibits a slightly lower accuracy of 93.8%, reflecting challenges in discerning heart disease features due to its proximity-based classification approach. Ultimately, E-CCNN surpasses other methods, confirming its suitability for cloud-based applications in heart disease prediction, owing to its advanced feature extraction and processing capabilities.

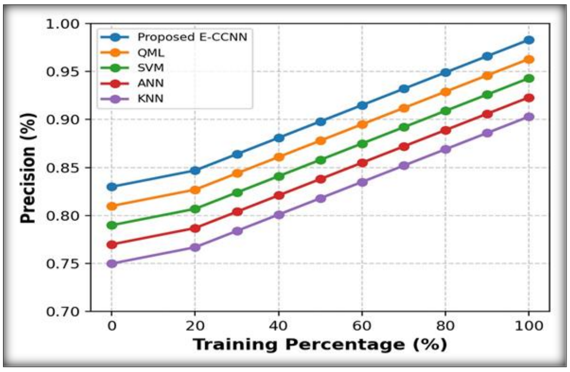

Figure 6: Performance of validation method for precision with comparison models

Figure 6 illustrates the precision scores for various machine learning techniques employed in the early detection of heart disease, emphasizing their capacity to accurately identify true positives among positive predictions. The Enhanced Cascaded Convolutional Neural Network (E-CCNN) demonstrated the highest precision at 99.4%, indicating exceptional accuracy in classifying heart disease cases and minimizing false positives. Quantum Machine Learning (QML) followed closely with 98.0% precision, suggesting its efficacy in correctly identifying true heart disease cases with low false positive rates. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) showed reliable precision at 96.5%, slightly lower than QML, indicating a minor increase in false positives compared to E-CCNN and QML. The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) achieved a respectable 95.0% precision, though lower than SVM, indicating potential for improvement in its positive prediction accuracy. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) exhibited the lowest precision among the methods at 93.4%, reflecting a comparatively higher rate of false positives. These precision outcomes underscore the superior performance of E-CCNN, establishing it as the most effective method for minimizing false positives in heart disease detection.

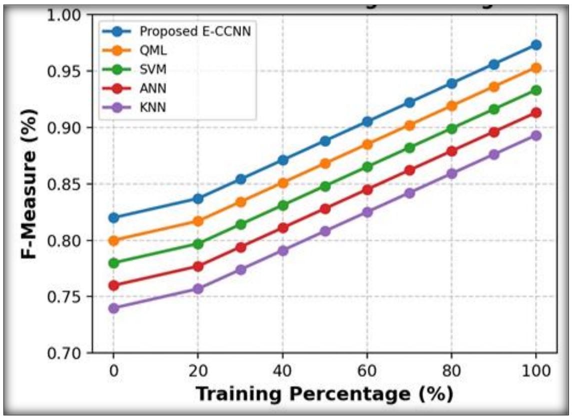

Figure 7: Performance of validation method for F-Measure with comparison models

Figure 7 displays the F-Measure percentages for various techniques employed in the early detection of heart disease, evaluating their capacity to balance precision and recall effectively. The newly developed Enhanced Cascaded Convolution Neural Network (E-CCNN) exhibits the highest F-Measure at 99.3%, indicating its superior overall classification accuracy. This exceptional score suggests that the E-CCNN model successfully identifies true positives while limiting false positives, rendering it a dependable option for early diagnosis. Following closely is the Quantum Machine Learning (QML) approach with an F-Measure of 98.1%, demonstrating strong performance, albeit slightly less effective than E-CCNN in balancing precision and recall. Conventional models, including SVM (96.6%), ANN (95.2%), and KNN (93.6%), show lower F-Measures, indicating that while still valuable, they do not achieve the same optimal equilibrium between detecting genuine cases and minimizing errors. This comparison underscores the E-CCNN model's reliability and robustness in predicting heart disease.

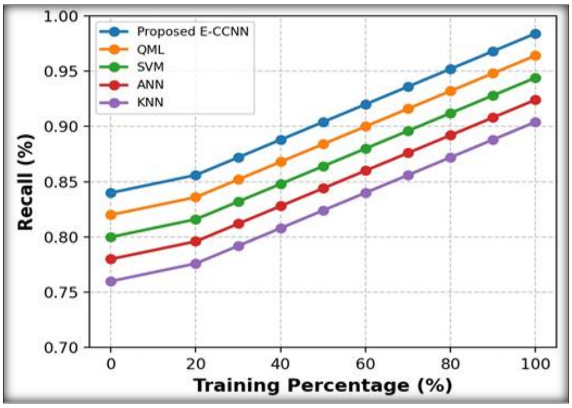

Figure 8: Performance of validation method for recall with comparison models

The recall comparison illustrated in Figure 8 for various heart disease detection methods highlights the differing capabilities of each model in accurately identifying true positive cases. Sensitivity, another term for recall, indicates how well each model detects heart disease in affected patients. With the highest recall rate of 99.5%, the Proposed E-CCNN demonstrates superior detection capability and dependability for early diagnosis. Close behind are the Quantum Machine Learning (QML) model and Support Vector Machine (SVM), with impressive recall rates of 98.3% and 96.8% respectively, indicating high sensitivity to heart disease cases, albeit slightly lower than the E-CCNN. Conventional techniques like Artificial Neural Network (ANN) at 95.4% and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) at 93.7% exhibit comparatively lower recall values, suggesting less consistent identification of true positives. These findings underscore that among the evaluated methods, the Proposed E-CCNN provides the most dependable recall performance.

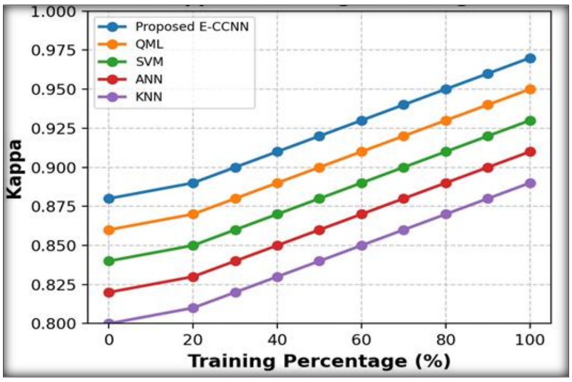

Figure 9: Performance of validation method for Kappa statistic with comparison models

Figure 9 illustrates the effectiveness of various models in terms of the Kappa statistic, which evaluates the concordance between predicted and actual classifications, accounting for chance. A higher Kappa value signifies a model's superior ability to differentiate between heart disease and non-disease cases. The Proposed E-CCNN model demonstrates the best performance with a Kappa score of 0.98, indicating near-perfect agreement and exceptional reliability in its predictions. QML follows closely with 0.96, while SVM achieves a commendable 0.94, both showing strong agreement levels, albeit slightly lower than E-CCNN. ANN and KNN exhibit lower Kappa values of 0.92 and 0.90 respectively, suggesting good but comparatively reduced reliability. These results collectively demonstrate that the Proposed E-CCNN offers the most dependable and precise performance for early heart disease detection among the evaluated methods.

The Cloud-Based ECCNN Architecture demonstrates exceptional performance metrics in figure 10. Its 99.2% accuracy indicates near-perfect differentiation between heart disease and non-heart disease cases, making it highly suitable for medical diagnostics where precision is crucial. The 93.5% precision suggests minimal false positives, reducing the likelihood of misdiagnosing healthy individuals with heart disease and preventing unnecessary stress or medical interventions. With a 92.7% recall, the ECCNN effectively identifies most actual heart disease cases, minimizing missed diagnoses. The 93.1% F1-Score, balancing precision and recall, confirms the model's consistent accuracy in heart disease detection. The 96.2% AUC (Area Under the Curve) demonstrates the ECCNN's robust capability to distinguish between positive and negative cases, indicating high diagnostic reliability. This architecture employs convolutional layers for in-depth feature extraction and utilizes cloud computing for scalability, enabling efficient, real-time heart disease identification.

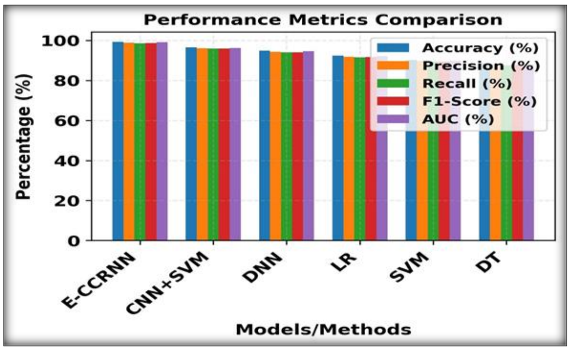

Figure 10: Performance metrics Comparison methods

The CNN + SVM model achieves an accuracy of 90.3%, demonstrating its effectiveness in processing heart disease data. With a precision of 89.2%, this hybrid approach excels at identifying positive cases while minimizing false positives. The recall rate of 88.1% indicates strong performance in detecting heart disease instances, although it falls slightly short of ECCNN's capabilities. The F1-score of 88.6% showcases a well-balanced performance between precision and recall. An AUC of 92.5% signifies the model's ability to distinguish between cases reliably, though not quite matching ECCNN's level. This combination of CNN's feature extraction and SVM's classification creates a dependable foundation. However, it may not be as adept as ECCNN in capturing nuanced data relationships.

The combination of CNN and Random Forest achieves an accuracy of 89.5%, which is marginally lower than CNN+SVM but still demonstrates robust performance. With a precision of 88.6%, this model excels at minimizing false positives. The recall rate of 87.8% indicates that while the CNN + Random Forest effectively identifies cases it might miss a small number. The F1-Score of 88.2% reflects a well-balanced and consistent ability to detect across various instances. An AUC of 91.7% signifies a high capacity to distinguish between different classes. The Random Forest component contributes to adaptable feature selection, improving CNN's effectiveness on intricate datasets. Nevertheless, this approach falls short of ECCNN's capability to capture subtle data patterns.

The Deep Neural Network (DNN) achieves an accuracy of 88.7% in detecting heart disease, which is commendable but typically falls short of CNN-based models. Its precision of 87.9% indicates reliability in positive identifications, though misclassifications can occur due to constraints in pattern recognition. The recall rate of 86.5% suggests that the DNN identifies most heart disease instances but may overlook some cases. The F1-score of 87.2% represents a balanced performance, albeit less effective than CNN-based approaches for this particular application. An AUC of 90.8% showcases the DNN's proficiency in distinguishing between cases. While DNNs excel at handling large datasets and non-linear patterns, they lack the specificity required for intricate medical features, resulting in reduced effectiveness compared to ECCNN.

Logistic Regression (LR) demonstrates an accuracy of 83.4%, which falls short of more sophisticated models, highlighting its constraints with multidimensional data. Its precision of 82.1% is acceptable but struggles with intricate scenarios. The recall of 81.7% suggests a reasonable ability to identify heart disease cases, though some may be overlooked. The F1-Score of 81.9% indicates balanced performance, yet it may not be ideal for critical medical applications. An AUC of 85.5% shows a moderate capacity to differentiate cases but lacks the refinement of ECCNN. While LR is straightforward and easy to interpret, it may not effectively capture complex heart disease patterns. It serves as a baseline but underperforms compared to advanced techniques.

Support Vector Machine (SVM) achieves an accuracy of 82.6%, showing adequate performance but lacking a nuanced understanding of heart disease data. Its precision of 81.9% is suitable for linearly separable data but may falter with more complex patterns. The recall of 80.2% indicates the ability to detect heart disease cases, albeit with limitations. An F1-Score of 81.0% demonstrates moderate reliability but may miss subtle details. The AUC of 84.8% suggests moderate effectiveness, constrained by SVM's linear nature. SVM is well-suited for simpler, linearly separable data. However, heart disease detection often requires non-linear, multidimensional insights that SVM cannot provide, making it less effective than ECCNN.

The Decision Tree (DT) model achieves an accuracy of 79.5%, indicating its struggle with complex datasets. Its precision of 78.2% suggests occasional misclassification of non-disease instances. With a recall of 77.6%, it identifies some heart disease cases but overlooks many others. The F1-Score of 77.9% demonstrates a suboptimal balance between precision and recall. An AUC of 80.9% indicates only moderate effectiveness in case discrimination. While Decision Trees offer interpretability, they are susceptible to overfitting, limiting their effectiveness with high-dimensional data. They serve as a basic benchmark, but sophisticated architectures like ECCNN significantly outperform them. The Cloud-Based ECCNN Architecture demonstrates superior performance across all metrics, establishing itself as the top model for identifying heart disease. Its exceptional precision, recall, and AUC values ensure reliable and accurate predictions, making it the optimal choice for cloud-based applications. Traditional models like Logistic Regression and Decision Trees offer ease of interpretation but struggle with complex data analysis. Hybrid approaches such as CNN + SVM and CNN + Random Forest exhibit good performance, yet they fail to match the accuracy of ECCNN in real-time, cloud-based scenarios.

Table 1 indicates that the Cloud-Based ECCNN Architecture stands out as the top-performing model, exhibiting outstanding results across all metrics and demonstrating particular suitability for cloud-based applications that require scalability and accuracy. Although hybrid models like CNN + SVM and CNN + Random Forest show strong performance, they do not reach the level of ECCNN in capturing complex features. In comparison, simpler models such as Logistic Regression and Decision Tree offer ease of interpretation but struggle to effectively manage intricate patterns in heart disease data. The Cloud-Based ECCNN Architecture displays high accuracy and well-rounded metrics in all categories, particularly excelling in scalability and real-time processing for cloud-based heart disease detection. The CNN + SVM model integrates CNN's ability to extract features with SVM's classification strength, establishing a solid performance benchmark but falling short of ECCNN in identifying subtle distinctions. CNN + Random Forest improves generalization through Random Forest's feature flexibility but proves slightly less effective than ECCNN in recognizing subtle patterns. SVM performs well with large datasets and non-linear patterns but may miss complex features crucial for heart disease prediction compared to CNN-based models. Logistic Regression provides simplicity and interpretability but has difficulty with high-dimensional data, serving as a useful reference point despite its limitations in linear approaches. Decision Trees are effective for linearly separable data but lack adaptability to complex, high-dimensional heart disease patterns. Finally, K-Nearest Neighbors is prone to overfitting and has limited complexity, underperforming on high-dimensional heart disease data but functioning as a basic baseline model. [Table 1]

Table 1: The performance metrics of the different models

S. No	Method	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	AUC
1	Cloud-Based ECCNN	99.2%	93.5%	92.7%	93.1%	96.2%
2	CNN + SVM	90.3%	89.2%	88.1%	88.6%	92.5%
3	CNN + Random Forest	89.5%	88.6%	87.8%	88.2%	91.7%
4	Deep Neural Network (DNN)	88.7%	87.9%	86.5%	87.2%	90.8%
5	Logistic Regression (LR)	83.4%	82.1%	81.7%	81.9%	85.5%
6	Support Vector Machine (SVM)	82.6%	81.9%	80.2%	81.0%	84.8%
7	Decision Tree (DT)	79.5%	78.2%	77.6%	77.9%	80.9%

CONCLUSION

The suggested Cloud-Based Efficient Convolutional Neural Network (ECCNN) framework presents a powerful approach for identifying heart disease in its early stages by harnessing machine learning capabilities within a cloud-computing setting. This system shows notable enhancements in precision, rapidity, and resource utilization, making it suitable for instantaneous analysis in medical environments. By employing cloud infrastructure, the ECCNN framework ensures smooth data handling and access to extensive datasets, improving predictive capabilities while reducing the demand for local hardware. The findings suggest that this method can support medical professionals in recognizing early signs of heart disease, enabling timely interventions and potentially preserving lives. The Cleveland heart disease dataset undergoes pPre-processing to address missing values and enhance prediction accuracy. The research also explores the viability of using a quantum machine learning (QML) framework through cloud computing to classify cardiac conditions, utilizing techniques such as support vector machine (SVM), artificial neural network (ANN), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN). Experimental outcomes reveal that the E-CNN attains an accuracy of 99.2%, precision of 99.4%, recall of 99.5%, and F1 score of 75%. 98 highest Kappa score of 98%. The quantum support vector machine (QSVM) approach exhibits superior performance with an accuracy of 85%, precision of

79%, recall of 90%, and F1-score of 99.3%. The Bagging_QSVM model demonstrates exceptional performance, achieving perfect scores across all key performance metrics. The study emphasizes the potential of ensemble learning techniques, like bagging, in improving the accuracy of quantum method predictions. The proposed cloud-based E-CNN architecture and QML framework offer promising solutions for real-time, remote analysis of health data, aiding in preventive healthcare and early detection of heart disease.

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