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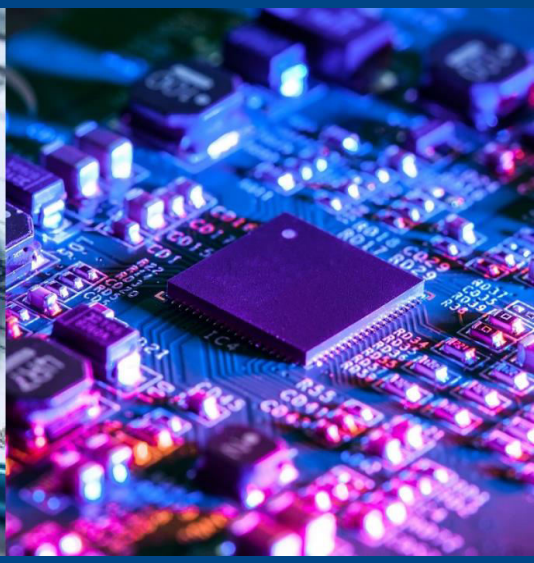

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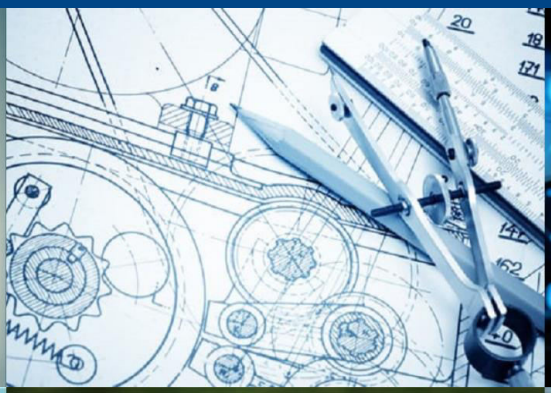

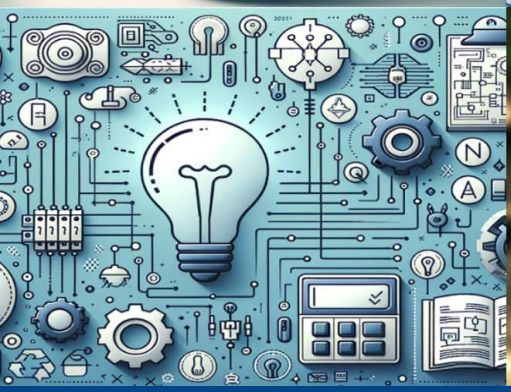

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Parkinson's Disease Prediction System using Machine Learning and Deep Learning

Dr. R.R. Bhambare[1], Dr. S.A. Shaikh[2], Shivnath Raut[3], Abhishek Kamble[4], Abhijit Kashid[5]

Professor, Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, PREC, Loni, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

Student, Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, PREC, Loni, Maharashtra, India[3, 4, 5]

ABSTRACT: Parkinson's Disease is a progressive neurological disorder that affects movement, speech, balance, and coordination due to the degeneration of dopamine-producing neurons in the brain. Early diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease is difficult because symptoms develop gradually and may not be clearly visible during the initial stages. Traditional diagnosis methods mainly depend on clinical observation and medical expertise, which may delay proper treatment. Therefore, there is a need for an intelligent and automated system that can assist in early and accurate detection of the disease.

This paper presents a Parkinson's Disease Prediction System using Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques. The proposed system utilizes both voice data and MRI brain images for prediction. Voice samples are analyzed using speech features such as Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC). These features are processed using Machine Learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest to identify abnormalities in speech patterns. In addition, MRI brain images are analyzed using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model to detect structural changes associated with Parkinson's Disease.

I. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's Disease is a neurological disorder that affects movement, speech, balance, and coordination of the human body. The disease occurs because of the gradual loss of dopamine-producing neurons in the brain. Common symptoms of Parkinson's Disease include tremors, muscle stiffness, slow movement, and difficulty in speaking. Early detection of the disease is very important because proper treatment can help control symptoms and improve the patient's quality of life. However, traditional diagnosis methods mainly depend on clinical observation and medical tests, which may not always detect the disease during its early stages.

Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning techniques are increasingly being used in healthcare applications for disease prediction and medical analysis. In this project, a Parkinson's Disease Prediction System is developed using voice analysis and MRI image analysis. Voice features such as Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and MFCC are analyzed using Machine Learning models like Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest, while MRI images are processed using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The proposed system aims to provide accurate and user-friendly prediction results for early detection of Parkinson's Disease.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many existing Parkinson's Disease detection systems use Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques to analyze medical and speech-related data. Researchers have explored different approaches such as voice analysis, MRI image processing, handwriting analysis, and wearable sensor systems for early detection of Parkinson's Disease. Voice-based systems are widely used because Parkinson's affects speech patterns during the early stages. In these systems, speech features such as Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and MFCC are extracted and analyzed using Machine Learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). These systems provide good prediction accuracy, but their performance may be affected by noise and recording quality.

Recent studies also focus on MRI brain image analysis using Deep Learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). These models automatically extract image features and identify structural abnormalities associated with Parkinson's Disease. CNN-based approaches generally provide better accuracy compared to traditional Machine

Learning methods. However, these systems require large datasets and high computational resources, which increases implementation complexity.

Some researchers have proposed wearable sensor-based systems and handwriting analysis techniques to monitor tremors, movement disorders, and motor impairments in Parkinson's patients. Although these methods provide useful information, they often depend on specialized hardware and controlled testing environments, making them less practical for real-world healthcare applications.

Ref. Paper No.	Title of Paper	Methodology Used	Outcomes	Future Scope
1	Parkinson's Detection using Voice Analysis	Voice feature extraction with SVM	Early-stage prediction using speech signals	Improve dataset quality and accuracy
2	MRI-based Parkinson's Disease Detection	CNN-based MRI image classification	Improved image prediction accuracy	Use larger MRI datasets
3	Deep Learning for Neurological Disease Detection	Deep Neural Networks for classification	Better automated disease prediction	Real-time healthcare integration
4	Parkinson's Prediction using Random Forest	ML-based voice classification	Reduced prediction error	Hybrid ML models
5	Multi-modal Parkinson's Detection System	Voice and MRI data fusion	Higher prediction reliability	Cloud and mobile deployment
6	Speech Analysis for Parkinson's Disease	MFCC and speech feature analysis	Accurate speech abnormality detection	Noise-resistant systems
7	CNN-based Medical Image Analysis	Deep Learning image processing	Automatic feature extraction	Advanced CNN architectures
8	AI-based Healthcare Prediction Systems	ML and DL healthcare models	Faster diagnosis support	Integration with IoT devices
9	Handwriting Analysis for Parkinson's Detection	Pattern recognition techniques	Tremor identification	Real-time handwriting systems
10	Wearable Sensor-based Monitoring	Sensor data analysis	Continuous patient monitoring	Smart healthcare systems

III. METHODOLOGY OF PROPOSED SURVEY

The proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System is designed using a multi-modal approach that combines Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques for accurate and early disease detection. The system utilizes both voice data and MRI brain images to improve prediction performance and reliability. The overall methodology consists of several stages including data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, prediction, and result generation.

The process begins with data acquisition, where the user uploads a voice sample in .wav format and an MRI brain image through the web-based interface. Voice data is used to analyze speech abnormalities, while MRI images are used to identify structural changes in the brain associated with Parkinson's Disease. The uploaded data is sent to the backend server developed using Django REST Framework for further processing.

In the voice analysis stage, preprocessing techniques such as noise reduction and normalization are applied to improve audio quality. After preprocessing, important speech features such as Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) are extracted from the audio signal. These features represent variations in speech patterns that commonly occur in Parkinson's patients. The extracted voice features are then passed to Machine Learning models such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest for classification.

For MRI image analysis, preprocessing operations such as image resizing, normalization, and scaling are performed. The processed MRI images are then analyzed using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model. The CNN automatically extracts important image features and identifies abnormal brain patterns associated with Parkinson's

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Disease. Compared to traditional methods, CNN models provide better image classification accuracy because they can learn complex spatial features directly from the images.

After obtaining predictions from both the voice-based and image-based models, a fusion mechanism is applied to combine the outputs of the two models. This fusion approach improves prediction accuracy and reliability compared to systems that use only a single type of input data. The final prediction result is generated based on the combined output of both models.

The complete system is implemented as a web-based application using React for the frontend and Django REST Framework for the backend. The frontend provides an interactive interface for user registration, login, and data upload, while the backend handles feature extraction, model execution, and prediction processing. After analysis, the system displays the final prediction result along with a confidence score indicating the probability of Parkinson's Disease.

The proposed methodology provides an efficient, user-friendly, and intelligent solution for early detection of Parkinson's Disease using Artificial Intelligence techniques.

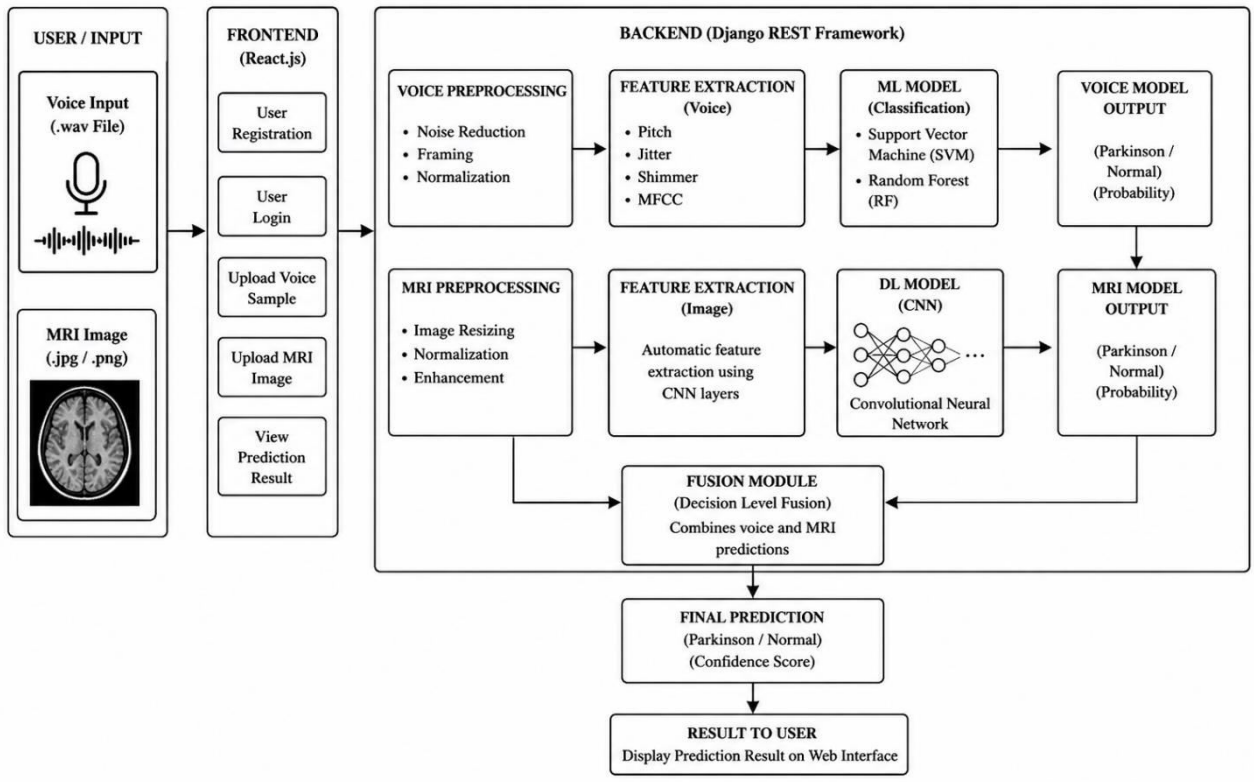

Fig 2: Block Diagram of Proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System

The proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System is designed to provide early and accurate detection of Parkinson's Disease using both Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques. The system utilizes two types of input data: voice recordings and MRI brain images. By combining both data sources, the system improves prediction reliability and accuracy compared to single-modality approaches.

The first block diagram represents the overall system architecture of the proposed model. The process begins when the user uploads a voice sample in .wav format and an MRI brain image through the web-based interface developed using React.js. The frontend provides functionalities such as user registration, login, file upload, and prediction result display. The uploaded data is sent to the backend developed using Django REST Framework for further processing and analysis.

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In the voice processing section, preprocessing operations such as noise reduction, framing, and normalization are applied to improve the quality of the audio signal. After preprocessing, important speech features including Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) are extracted. These features are analyzed using Machine Learning models such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest (RF) to generate voice-based prediction results.

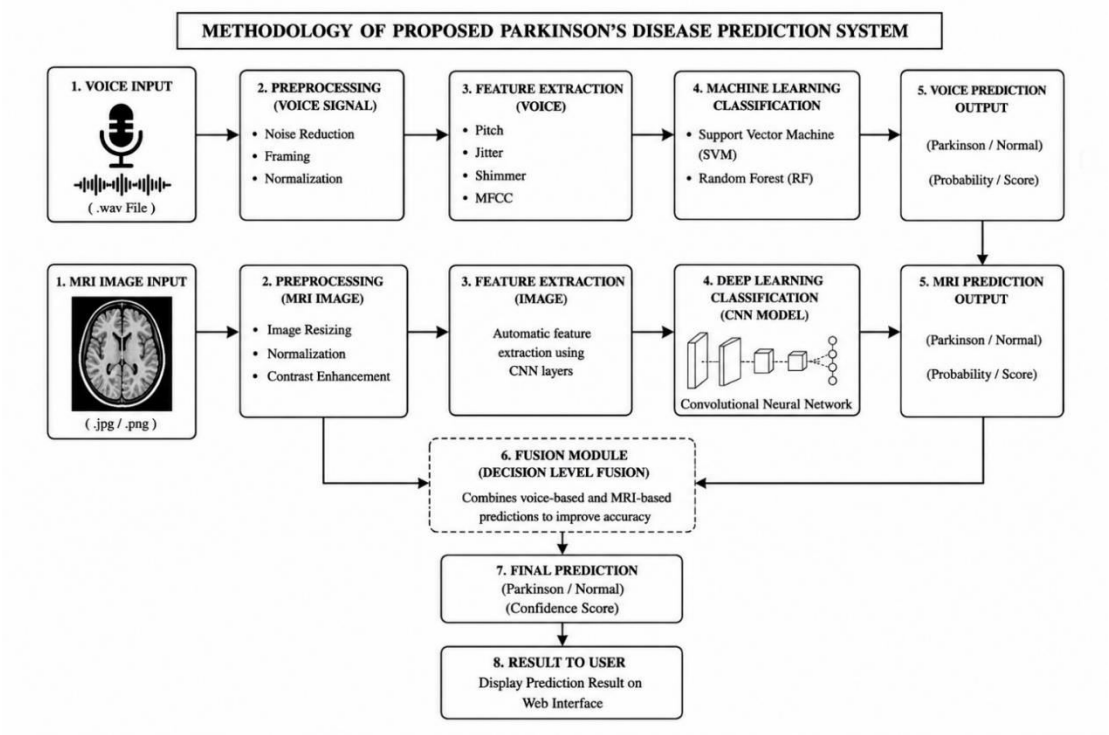

Fig 3: Methodology of Proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System

Similarly, MRI brain images undergo preprocessing operations such as image resizing, normalization, and enhancement. The processed MRI images are analyzed using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), which automatically extracts image features and identifies abnormal brain patterns related to Parkinson's Disease.

The second diagram explains the detailed methodology of the proposed system. It illustrates the step-by-step flow from data acquisition to final prediction. Both voice-based and MRI-based prediction results are combined using a fusion module. The fusion mechanism improves overall prediction performance by integrating outputs from both Machine Learning and Deep Learning models. Finally, the system generates the prediction result indicating whether the patient is affected by Parkinson's Disease or is healthy, along with a confidence score displayed on the web interface.

The proposed system provides an intelligent, efficient, and user-friendly approach for early Parkinson's Disease detection using Artificial Intelligence technologies.

System Implementation

The proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System is implemented as a web-based application that integrates Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques for accurate disease prediction. The system is designed to analyze both voice recordings and MRI brain images to improve prediction accuracy and reliability. The complete implementation consists of frontend development, backend processing, feature extraction, model integration, and prediction result generation.

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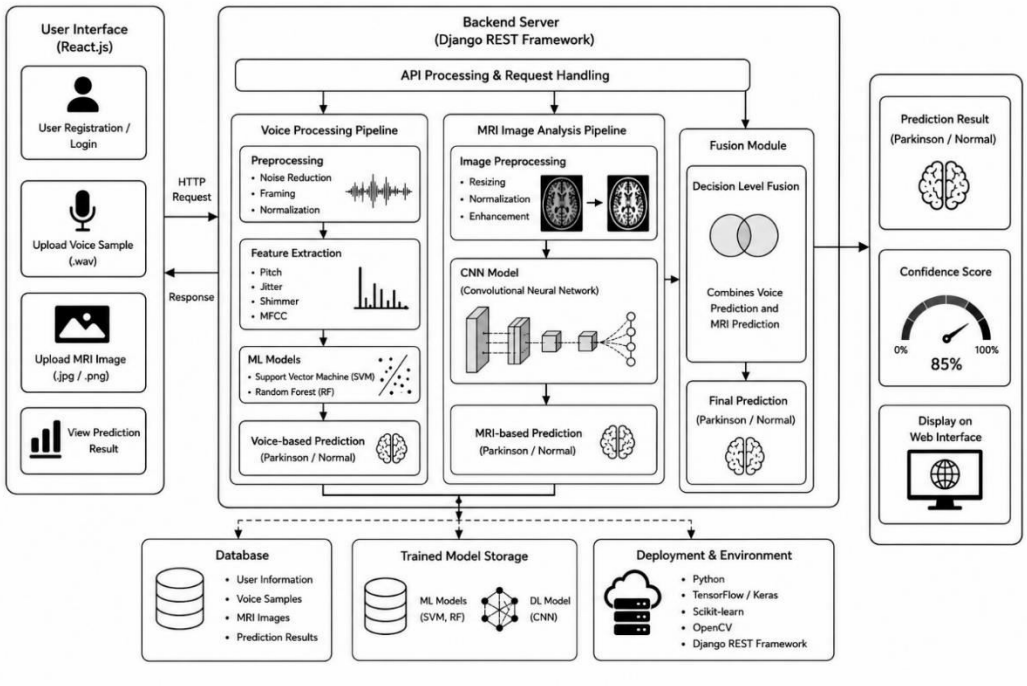

Fig. 4: System Architecture of the Proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System

The frontend of the system is developed using React.js, which provides a user-friendly and interactive interface for users. The frontend allows users to register, log in, upload voice samples in .wav format, upload MRI brain images in .jpg or .png format, and view prediction results. React components are used to handle file uploads, API communication, and display prediction outputs along with confidence scores. The frontend also improves user experience by providing simple navigation and real-time interaction with the system.

The backend of the system is implemented using Django REST Framework. The backend handles user authentication, API request processing, feature extraction, model execution, and result generation. Communication between the frontend and backend is established using REST APIs. Uploaded voice and MRI files are received by the backend server and processed for prediction. The backend also manages error handling, request validation, and secure data processing.

For voice analysis, preprocessing operations such as noise reduction, framing, and normalization are applied to improve audio quality. Important speech features including Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) are extracted using Python audio processing libraries such as Librosa. The extracted features are provided as input to Machine Learning models such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest (RF) for classification. These models are trained using labeled voice datasets to identify speech abnormalities related to Parkinson's Disease.

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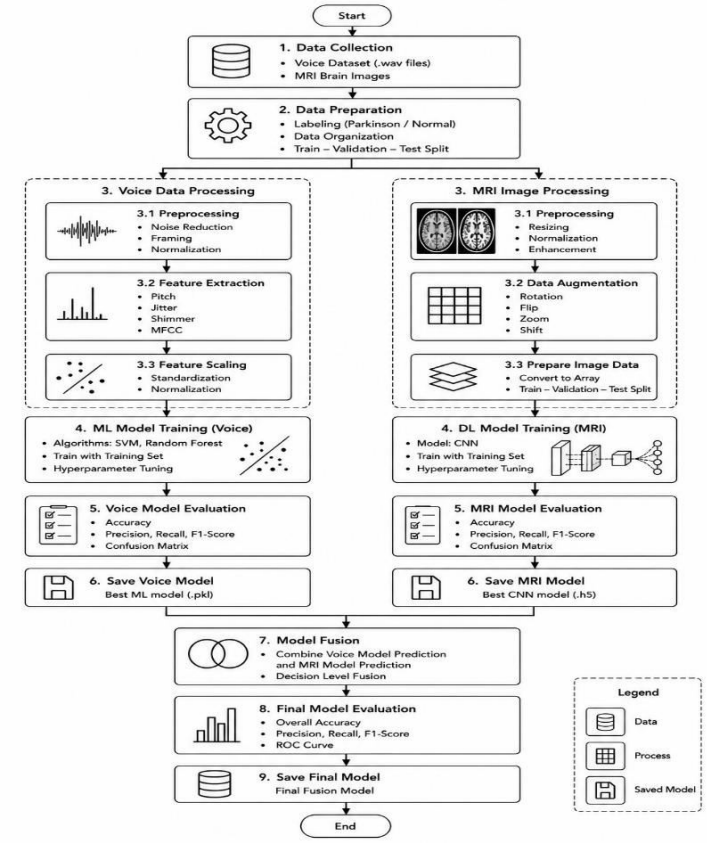

Fig. 5: Software Flow of the Model Training for Parkinson's Disease Prediction System

The outputs from both the voice-based and MRI-based models are combined using a fusion module to improve overall prediction performance. The fusion model increases reliability by integrating predictions from multiple data sources. The final prediction result indicating Parkinson's or Normal condition is generated along with a confidence score and displayed to the user through the web interface.

The system is implemented using Python libraries such as TensorFlow, Keras, Scikit-learn, OpenCV, NumPy, and Librosa. The trained Machine Learning and Deep Learning models are stored and loaded during prediction. The proposed implementation provides an efficient, intelligent, scalable, and practical solution for early Parkinson's Disease detection and healthcare assistance.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION:

The proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System provides an efficient and intelligent solution for early disease detection using Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques. The system analyzes both voice recordings and MRI brain images to improve prediction accuracy and reliability. Voice features such as Pitch, Jitter, Shimmer, and MFCC are processed using Machine Learning models like SVM and Random Forest, while MRI images are analyzed using a CNN model. The outputs of both models are combined using a fusion approach to generate the final prediction result. The system is implemented as a web-based application using React and Django REST Framework for user-friendly interaction. Experimental analysis shows that the proposed system can effectively identify Parkinson's Disease with improved accuracy. The system can assist healthcare professionals in early diagnosis and decision-making. Overall, the proposed model provides a practical and scalable healthcare solution using Artificial Intelligence technologies.

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Future Scope: -

In future work, the proposed Parkinson's Disease Prediction System can be improved by using larger and more diverse datasets to increase prediction accuracy and reliability. Advanced Deep Learning models and feature extraction techniques can also be integrated for better performance. The system can be extended with real-time monitoring using wearable sensors and IoT devices for continuous patient observation. Mobile application support and cloud deployment can improve accessibility and practical healthcare usage. Integration with hospital management systems and medical databases may further enhance diagnosis and patient care support.

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