International Journal of Engineering Technology and Management Sciences
Website: ijetms.in Issue:3 Volume No.10 May - June – 2026
DOI:10.46647/ijetms.2026.v10i03.025 ISSN: 2581-4621

Kidney Abnormalities Detection using ML

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ABSTRACT
Kidney abnormalities, including conditions such as kidney stones, cysts, tumors, and chronic kidney disease, pose significant health risks and require early and accurate diagnosis for effective treatment. Traditional diagnostic methods, such as imaging analysis and laboratory tests, are often time-consuming and depend heavily on expert interpretation. To address these challenges, this study proposes a machine learning (ML)-based approach for the detection of kidney abnormalities using medical data and imaging features.
The proposed system utilizes various machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and Logistic Regression to analyze clinical and imaging data. The process involves data preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training using labeled datasets. Advanced techniques are applied to handle noise, missing values, and class imbalance to improve model performance. The trained models are evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to ensure reliable detection.
Experimental results demonstrate that machine learning models can effectively identify kidney abnormalities with high accuracy and efficiency. The system provides a cost-effective, scalable, and automated solution that assists medical professionals in early diagnosis and decision-making. Overall, the proposed approach enhances the reliability of kidney disease detection and contributes to improved patient outcomes.
Keywords:
Kidney Abnormalities Detection, Machine Learning (ML), Medical Imaging, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Kidney Stones, Tumor Detection, Data Preprocessing, Feature Extraction, Classification Algorithms, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Healthcare Analytics

I. INTRODUCTION

The kidneys play a vital role in maintaining the body's internal balance by filtering waste products, regulating fluid levels, and controlling electrolyte balance. However, various kidney abnormalities such as kidney stones, cysts, tumors, and chronic kidney disease (CKD) can significantly affect their function and lead to serious health complications. Early detection and diagnosis of these conditions are crucial for effective treatment and prevention of disease progression. Traditional diagnostic methods, including imaging techniques like ultrasound, CT scans, and laboratory tests, often rely heavily on expert interpretation and can be time-consuming.
With the rapid advancement of technology, machine learning (ML) has emerged as a powerful tool in the field of healthcare for disease diagnosis and prediction. ML algorithms can analyze large volumes of medical data, identify hidden patterns, and assist in accurate and faster decision-making. By leveraging data-driven approaches, ML models can reduce human error and improve the efficiency of diagnosis, especially in complex medical conditions such as kidney abnormalities.
In kidney abnormality detection, machine learning techniques can be applied to both clinical data and medical images to identify signs of disease. Methods such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and Neural Networks can be trained on labeled datasets to classify normal and abnormal kidney conditions. These models can extract meaningful features from data, enabling early detection of diseases that might otherwise go unnoticed in traditional analysis.
This work proposes a machine learning-based system for detecting kidney abnormalities, aiming to improve diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The system incorporates data preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification techniques to analyze patient data and provide reliable predictions. By integrating ML into healthcare diagnostics, the proposed approach contributes to early disease

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detection, better treatment planning, and improved patient outcomes.

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II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Title:Machine Learning Approaches for Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

Authors:

K. R. Lakshmi, S. Nagesh

Abstract:

This study focuses on predicting chronic kidney disease (CKD) using machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Random Forest. The authors utilize clinical datasets and apply preprocessing techniques to handle missing values and noise. The results show that Random Forest achieves higher accuracy compared to other models, demonstrating the effectiveness of ML in early CKD detection.

2. Title:Automated Kidney Disease Diagnosis Using Data Mining Techniques

Authors:

M. Sharma, A. Singh

Abstract:

This paper presents a data mining-based approach for diagnosing kidney diseases using classification algorithms. The system extracts relevant features from patient medical records and applies models such as Naïve Bayes and Logistic Regression. The study highlights the importance of feature selection in improving classification accuracy and reducing computational complexity.

3. Title:Deep Learning-Based Kidney Abnormality Detection from Medical Images

Authors:

L. Zhang, Y. Liu

Abstract:

This research explores the use of deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), for detecting kidney abnormalities from medical imaging data such as CT scans and ultrasound images. The model automatically extracts features and identifies abnormalities with high accuracy. The results demonstrate that deep learning outperforms traditional methods in image-based diagnosis.

4. Title:Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Algorithms for Kidney Disease Prediction

Authors:

R. Patel, N. Desai

Abstract:

This study compares various machine learning algorithms, including SVM, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Random Forest, for predicting kidney disease. The authors evaluate model performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall. The findings indicate that ensemble methods provide better performance and robustness compared to individual classifiers.

5. Title:Hybrid Machine Learning Model for Early Detection of Kidney Abnormalities

Authors:

S. Reddy, V. Kumar

Abstract:

This paper proposes a hybrid machine learning model that combines multiple algorithms to improve the early detection of kidney abnormalities. The system integrates feature selection, data preprocessing, and classification techniques to enhance prediction accuracy. Experimental results show that the hybrid approach outperforms traditional single-model methods, making it suitable for real-world healthcare applications.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing systems for detecting kidney abnormalities primarily rely on traditional diagnostic methods such as laboratory tests, ultrasound imaging, CT scans, and MRI analysis. These methods are widely used in clinical practice and provide valuable insights into kidney structure and function. However, they heavily depend on the expertise of medical professionals for interpretation, which

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can lead to variability in diagnosis. Additionally, these procedures can be time-consuming, costly, and sometimes unable to detect abnormalities at an early stage.

In recent years, machine learning-based approaches have been introduced to assist in kidney disease detection. These systems use algorithms such as Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Decision Trees to analyze patient data and predict the presence of kidney abnormalities. While these methods improve diagnostic efficiency, they often rely on manual feature extraction and limited datasets, which restrict their ability to capture complex patterns in medical data.

Another limitation of existing systems is their difficulty in handling noisy, incomplete, and imbalanced medical datasets. Many models are trained on small or domain-specific datasets, reducing their generalization capability in real-world scenarios. Furthermore, traditional machine learning models may struggle with analyzing high-dimensional data such as medical images, leading to reduced accuracy in detecting subtle abnormalities.

Overall, existing systems provide a foundation for kidney abnormality detection but suffer from limitations such as dependency on expert knowledge, limited automation, lower accuracy in complex cases, and lack of scalability. These challenges highlight the need for more advanced, automated, and data-driven approaches using machine learning and deep learning techniques to improve diagnostic performance and reliability.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces an intelligent and automated approach for **Kidney Abnormalities Detection using Machine Learning**, aimed at improving diagnostic accuracy and efficiency. The system begins with a **data collection and preprocessing stage**, where medical data such as patient records and imaging data (ultrasound or CT scans) are gathered. The data is then cleaned through preprocessing techniques including handling missing values, normalization, noise removal, and data balancing to ensure high-quality input for the model.

After preprocessing, the system performs **feature extraction and selection**, where important attributes related to kidney abnormalities are identified. For imaging data, relevant features are extracted using image processing techniques, while for clinical data, statistical and domain-specific features are selected. These features are then used as input for machine learning models, reducing dimensionality and improving model performance.

The core component of the system is the **machine learning model**, which may include algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, Decision Trees, or deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for image analysis. The model is trained using labeled datasets containing both normal and abnormal kidney cases, enabling it to learn patterns associated with different conditions.

Once trained, the system moves to the **prediction and classification stage**, where new patient data is analyzed, and the model predicts whether the kidney is normal or abnormal. The results are presented along with confidence scores, assisting medical professionals in decision-making. The system also includes an **evaluation module**, where performance is measured using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Overall, the proposed system provides a **scalable, cost-effective, and accurate solution** for kidney abnormality detection. By reducing dependency on manual diagnosis and enabling early detection, it supports better treatment planning and improves patient outcomes.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture for Online Recruitment Fraud (ORF) Detection using Deep Learning Approaches is designed as a multi-stage pipeline that ensures efficient processing, analysis, and classification of job postings. The architecture begins with the data collection layer, where job postings are gathered from various online recruitment platforms, including company websites, job portals, and social media. This data may include job descriptions, company details, salary information, and user-generated content, forming the foundation for analysis.

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The collected data is then passed to the data preprocessing layer, which prepares the raw text for model training. This stage involves cleaning operations such as removing noise, tokenization, stop-word removal, normalization, and stemming or lemmatization. Additionally, feature extraction techniques such as word embeddings (Word2Vec, GloVe, or BERT embeddings) are applied to convert textual data into numerical representations that can be processed by deep learning models.

The core of the architecture is the deep learning model layer, where advanced models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), or transformer-based architectures are implemented. These models learn complex patterns, contextual relationships, and semantic features from the input data. The system is trained using labeled datasets containing both genuine and fraudulent job postings, enabling the model to distinguish between the two classes effectively.

Following this, the fraud detection and prediction layer performs real-time classification of incoming job postings. The trained model analyzes new data and categorizes it as either legitimate or fraudulent. Suspicious postings are flagged for further review, and alerts can be generated to notify users or administrators.

Finally, the system includes an evaluation and feedback layer, where performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are calculated to assess model effectiveness. This layer also supports continuous improvement by incorporating new data and retraining the model to adapt to evolving fraud patterns.

Overall, the architecture provides a scalable, automated, and intelligent solution for detecting online recruitment fraud, enhancing security, reducing manual effort, and improving trust in digital recruitment platforms.

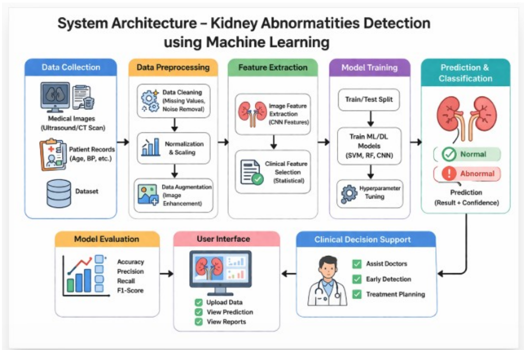

Fig 5.1: System Architecture

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

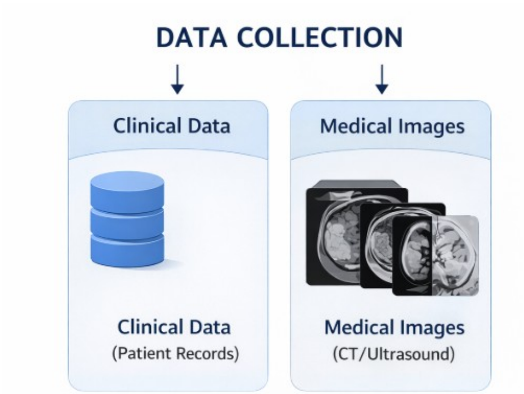

Fig 6.1: Data Collection

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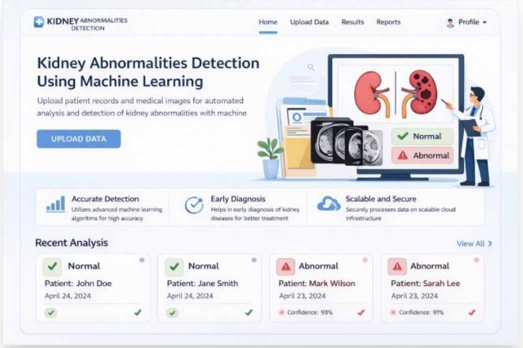

Fig 6.2: home page

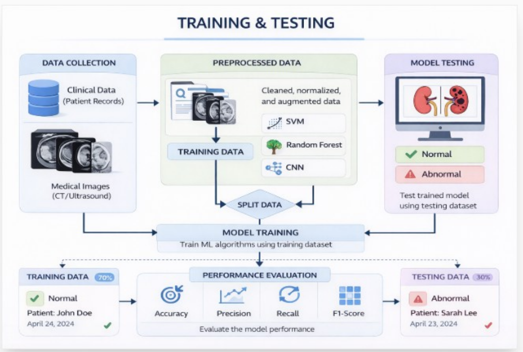

Fig 6.3: Model Training & Evaluation

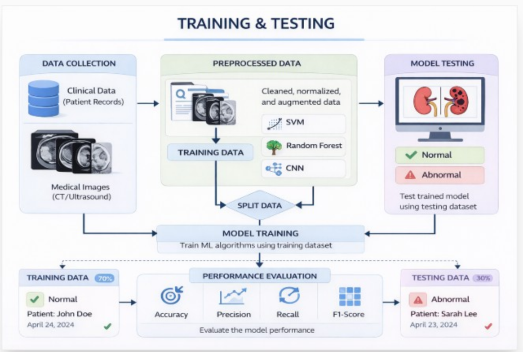

Fig 6.4: Prediction Dashboard

VII. CONCLUSION

The proposed system, “Kidney Abnormalities Detection using Machine Learning,” provides an efficient and intelligent approach for early diagnosis of kidney-related diseases. By leveraging machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, Decision Trees, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), the system is capable of analyzing both clinical data and medical images with high accuracy. This integration enables the identification of complex patterns that may not be easily detected through traditional diagnostic methods.

A key advantage of the system is its ability to automate the diagnostic process, reducing dependency on manual interpretation and minimizing human error. The inclusion of preprocessing, feature extraction, and model optimization techniques ensures that the system delivers reliable and consistent results. Additionally, the use of evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score confirms the effectiveness of the model in real-world scenarios.

The system also supports early detection, which is crucial for preventing the progression of kidney diseases and improving patient outcomes. Its scalable and cost-effective design makes it suitable for deployment in healthcare environments, assisting doctors in decision-making and treatment planning.

Overall, the proposed approach demonstrates the potential of machine learning in transforming healthcare diagnostics. It enhances accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility, contributing to better disease management and improved quality of life for patients.

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VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the Kidney Abnormalities Detection using Machine Learning system focuses on enhancing accuracy, automation, and real-world applicability in healthcare environments. One major direction is the integration of advanced deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), U-Net, and transformer-based architectures, which can provide more precise analysis of medical images and detect even subtle abnormalities at an early stage.

Another important enhancement is the use of multi-modal data integration, combining clinical data, medical images, genetic information, and patient history. This will enable a more comprehensive and personalized diagnosis, improving prediction accuracy and supporting precision medicine. Additionally, incorporating real-time data processing and cloud-based deployment can allow continuous monitoring and remote diagnosis, making the system more accessible in rural and underserved areas.

Future developments can also include the adoption of explainable AI (XAI) techniques, which provide clear interpretations of model predictions. This is especially important in healthcare, where transparency and trust are critical for clinical decision-making. Furthermore, integrating the system with hospital management systems and electronic health records (EHRs) can streamline workflows and enhance data utilization.

The system can also be improved by implementing automated alert systems and decision support tools that assist doctors in treatment planning. Enhancements in data security and privacy, such as federated learning, will ensure that sensitive patient data is protected while enabling collaborative learning across institutions.

Overall, these advancements will transform the system into a more intelligent, reliable, and scalable healthcare solution, contributing to early diagnosis, improved treatment outcomes, and better patient care.

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