International Journal of Advanced Research in Information and Communication Engineering (IJARCSA) ISSN: 2321-8940
Vol.5, Issue No 4, 2025

Ai In Early Cardiac Event Detection - a Predictive Diagnostic Approach

[1]Perikala Chinna Babu, [2]Chebrolu Hanuma Harika, [3]Boddu Tejaswini, [4]Bolagani Tanusha, [5]Atchula Harini,[6]Asadi Bhavya Sri

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept of Electronics & Communication Engineering,

St. Ann's College of Engineering and Technology Autonomous,

Chirala 523155, India.

[2,3,4,5,6]U.G. Student, Dept of Electronics & Communication Engineering,

St. Ann's College of Engineering and Technology Autonomous,

Chirala 523155, India.

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in modern healthcare, particularly in the early detection of cardiac events. Cardiovascular diseases remain one of the leading causes of death worldwide, and many cardiac events occur suddenly without prior symptoms. Traditional diagnostic approaches depend heavily on clinical expertise and periodic testing, which often fail to provide timely predictions. AI enables predictive diagnostics by analyzing large volumes of physiological data such as electrocardiograms, heart rate variability, and vital signs. Machine learning and deep learning models can identify subtle abnormalities and hidden patterns that are not easily detectable by human interpretation. The integration of wearable devices allows continuous real-time monitoring of patients, improving early warning capabilities. AI-based systems reduce false alarms, support personalized risk assessment, and enhance clinical decision-making. This predictive diagnostic approach promotes proactive healthcare, reduces hospitalizations, and significantly improves patient outcomes through early intervention.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Cardiac Event Detection, Predictive Diagnostics, Machine Learning, Healthcare Analytics

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular diseases represent a major global health concern, accounting for a significant percentage of mortality each year. Sudden cardiac events such as heart attacks and arrhythmias often occur without warning, making early detection essential for saving lives. Conventional diagnostic methods, including electrocardiograms, stress tests, and clinical evaluations, rely heavily on expert interpretation and are typically performed at discrete intervals. This approach limits the ability to continuously monitor patients and predict future cardiac risks. Advances in Artificial Intelligence have introduced new opportunities for early cardiac event detection through data-driven analysis. AI systems can process large-scale medical datasets and identify complex patterns in cardiac signals. The use of wearable sensors enables continuous monitoring, while predictive models assess risk in real time. AI-based diagnostics reduce human error, improve response time, and support personalized treatment strategies. This study focuses on the role of AI in enabling early and accurate prediction of cardiac events.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Initial research in cardiac event detection relied on rule-based systems and statistical analysis of physiological data. Early methods primarily focused on ECG signal processing using time-domain and frequency-domain features. Traditional machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines and decision trees improved classification accuracy but required manual feature extraction. With the introduction of neural networks, researchers achieved better adaptability, although shallow models had limited performance. The emergence of deep learning marked a major breakthrough, allowing automatic feature extraction from raw ECG signals. Convolutional Neural Networks demonstrated high accuracy in detecting arrhythmias, while Recurrent Neural Networks and Long Short-Term Memory models effectively captured temporal dependencies in cardiac data. Recent studies incorporate data from wearable devices and explore cloud-based monitoring systems. Despite these advancements, challenges such as data imbalance, false positives, and model interpretability remain active areas of research.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing cardiac detection systems primarily rely on traditional diagnostic techniques and clinician expertise. ECG interpretation, stress testing, and Holter monitoring are widely used but provide limited predictive capability. These systems often react only after symptoms appear, reducing the possibility of early intervention. Rule-based systems lack flexibility and adaptability to individual patient conditions. Monitoring is typically intermittent rather than continuous, leading to missed warning signs. High false alarm rates and limited personalization reduce system reliability. Integration of data from multiple sources is minimal, and real-time analytics are often insufficient. As a result, existing systems struggle to predict sudden cardiac events accurately, increasing the risk of delayed treatment and adverse outcomes.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces an AI-based predictive diagnostic approach for early cardiac event detection. It integrates machine learning and deep learning models to analyze cardiac signals such as ECG, heart rate, and other vital parameters. Deep learning techniques automate feature extraction and capture complex temporal patterns in physiological data. Wearable devices provide continuous real-time monitoring, enabling timely risk assessment. The system generates dynamic risk scores and alerts clinicians when abnormal patterns are detected. Personalized models adapt to individual patient characteristics, reducing false positives. Cloud-based architecture ensures scalability, while secure data handling maintains patient privacy. Overall, the proposed system enhances prediction accuracy, supports early intervention, and improves patient care.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

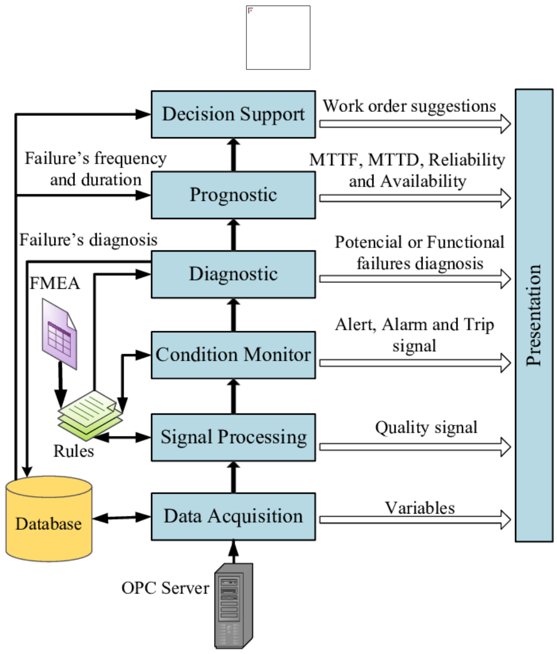

Fig.1 System Architecture

METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The methodology begins with the collection of cardiac data from wearable sensors and clinical devices. Preprocessing techniques are applied to remove noise and artifacts from ECG signals. The data is normalized and segmented before being fed into the AI models. Deep learning architectures such as CNNs and LSTMs are used to extract spatial and temporal features automatically. The models are trained using labeled clinical datasets, with techniques applied to address data imbalance. Performance optimization and validation ensure reliable predictions. During deployment, real-time data is continuously analyzed, and alerts are generated when risk thresholds are exceeded. Performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and latency are used to evaluate system effectiveness.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

Fig.2 Sign In Page

The user authentication interface of the system. This module provides a secure entry point for authorized users to access the application. It consists of a login form where users are required to enter their username and password credentials. Upon clicking the Sign In button, the entered details are validated against the stored user data.

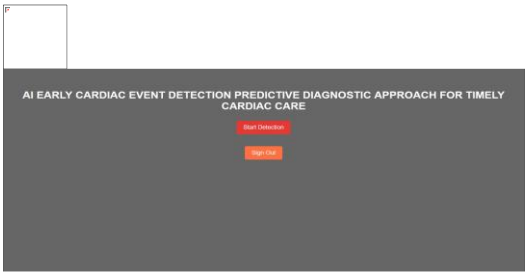

Fig.3 Detection Page

Illustrates the AI-based Early Cardiac Event Detection System, designed to support timely and accurate cardiac care. The system leverages advanced machine learning techniques to analyze patient health data and identify early warning signs of potential cardiac events. By enabling early detection, the system aims to reduce the risk of severe complications and improve patient outcomes.

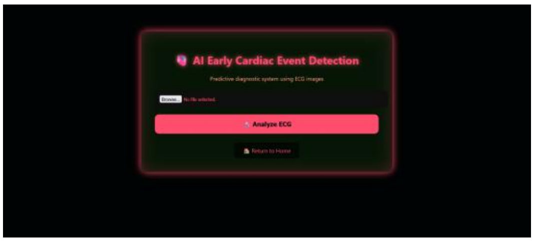

Fig.4 Analys ECG

An AI-based Early Cardiac Event Detection system designed to analyze ECG images for predictive diagnosis. The system allows users to upload ECG images through a simple and user-friendly interface. Advanced deep learning models process the uploaded data to detect abnormal cardiac patterns.

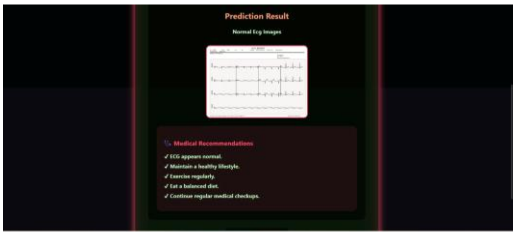

Fig.5Normal Page

The prediction result interface of the cardiac event detection system. It displays the analyzed ECG signal along with the classification outcome. The system identifies the ECG pattern as normal or abnormal based on learned features. A visual representation of the ECG waveform helps in easy interpretation. The module also provides medical recommendations for further action. Suggested steps include lifestyle changes and monitoring guidelines. This output supports early medical decision-making. Overall, the result interface enhances clarity and usability for healthcare support.

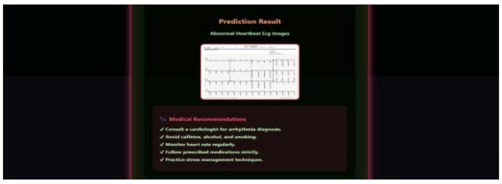

Fig.6 Abnormal Page

The prediction results for abnormal ECG images. It highlights irregular patterns detected by the AI model during analysis. The system classifies the condition as abnormal and displays the ECG waveform. Medical recommendations are provided for immediate attention and follow-up care. This output supports early diagnosis and timely cardiac intervention.

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

AI-based early cardiac event detection represents a significant advancement in predictive healthcare. By shifting the focus from reactive treatment to proactive prevention, AI systems improve patient safety and clinical outcomes. Continuous monitoring and deep learning-based analysis enable early identification of cardiac risks, reducing mortality rates and hospitalizations. The proposed approach minimizes false alarms, supports personalized care, and enhances clinical decision-making. Integration with wearable technology increases accessibility and real-time responsiveness. Although challenges such as data quality, ethical concerns, and explainability remain, ongoing research continues to address these issues. Overall, AI-driven predictive diagnostics have the potential to transform cardiac care and significantly improve healthcare delivery.

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