Patent Search

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Inventor

Name	Address	Country
Mrs.B.Lakshmi	Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada, NTR District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Pin Code:520007	India
Dr.Poonam Sharma	Professor cum Principal, T.M.CO.N, Teerthanker Mahaveer University (TMU), Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin Code: 244001	India
Mr.N.Raghava Rao	Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Dundigal, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Pin Code:500043	India
Mr.Sk.Ali Moon	Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Chalapathi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Guntur, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Pin Code:522034	India
Dr.S.Selvakanmani	Associate Professor, R.M.K Engineering College, RSM Nagar, Kavaraipettai, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India. Pin Code:601206	India
Mr.Ram Niwas	Professor, Community Health Nursing, Teerthanker Mahaveer College Nursing, Delhi Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin Code:244001	India
Mrs.Jyothi Balreddygari	Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, St.Francis College, Research Scholar, BESTIU, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Pin Code:500016	India
Dr.K.Jagan Mohan	Professor, Department of AI, KKR & KSR Institute of Technology & Sciences, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. Pin Code: 522017	India
Dr.Farhad F Mehta	Assistant Professor C, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University Teaching Department, R.G.P.V University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. Pin Code:462033	India
Dr.Yogesh Kumar	Professor, TMCON, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin Code:244001	India

Applicant

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Mrs.B.Lakshmi	Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada, NTR District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Pin Code:520007	India
Dr.Poonam Sharma	Professor cum Principal, T.M.CO.N, Teerthanker Mahaveer University (TMU), Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin Code: 244001	India
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Dr.Yogesh Kumar	Professor, TMCON, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Pin Code:244001	India

Abstract:

The present invention discloses an IoT-based System and Method for Estimating Lung Cancer Probability. In the present invention, the system incorporates an array c collection devices, a data preprocessing module, a feature extraction module, a machine learning model, and a continuous monitoring and feedback module. It collec related data, preprocesses it, identifies informative features, applies machine learning to estimate lung cancer probability, and updates the estimations in real-time p feedback when a high risk of lung cancer is predicted. Accompanied Drawing [FIGS. 1-2]

Complete Specification

Description:[001] The present invention generally relates to the field of medical technology, specifically to an Internet of Things (IoT) system and associated method estimating the probability of lung cancer in individuals. The invention more particularly relates to an IoT-based System and Method for Estimating Lung Cancer Prob
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
[002] The following description provides the information that may be useful in understanding the present invention. It is not an admission that any of the informati provided herein is prior art or relevant to the presently claimed invention, or that any publication specifically or implicitly referenced is prior art.
[003] Further, the approaches described in this section are approaches that could be pursued, but not necessarily approaches that have been previously conceived pursued. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated, it should not be assumed that any of the approaches described in this section qualify as prior art merely by virtue c inclusion in this section.
[004] Lung cancer remains a leading cause of mortality worldwide, and early detection is key to improving survival rates. Currently, traditional diagnostic methods m detect lung cancer until it is in its advanced stages. Therefore, a system capable of continuously monitoring individuals' health status and estimating their probabilit developing lung cancer could provide significant benefits, including prompt medical intervention.
[005] A significant obstacle in diagnosing lung cancer, especially during its initial stages when treatments can be most beneficial, involves obtaining cell samples for diagnosis. Lung cancer in its early stages often presents as small lesions, potentially appearing in the peripheral areas of the lung airway. These areas pose a signific challenge to access using conventional methods like bronchoscopy.
[006] The techniques discussed herein provide ways to develop suitable diagnostic intervention strategies and/or treatment plans for individuals and assist healthc

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