Leveraging Machine Learning for Early Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease: A Streamlit-Based Predictive Model Using XGBoost

Prabhjot Singh
Computer Science
Amity University
Greater Noida, India
sprabhjot860@gmail.com

Amar Deep Gupta
Assistant Professor
Department of CSE
Amity University
Greater Noida, India
amardeep.ip@gmail.com

***Abstract*— chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a progressive condition that significantly impacts global health. Early detection is helpful to improving patient condition and reducing health issues. This research leverages machine learning algorithms, including to predict CKD using a comprehensive dataset containing key health parameters such as blood pressure, serum creatinine levels, and age. The model demonstrating the highest accuracy and precision is selected for deployment. Implementation is facilitated through Python and the Streamlit app, providing an interactive platform for real-time assessment of kidney disease. The study highlights the feasibility of using machine learning models to analyze health parameters for accurate disease detection.**

***Keywords:* CKD Detection, XGBoost Classifier (xgb.XGBClassifier) , *Machine Learning,* Deep Learning, Dataset Training**

I. Introduction

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a severe and progressive health condition that affects millions of individuals globally, often resulting in significant morbidity and mortality. Early diagnosis is critical in managing CKD effectively, as timely interventions can slow the disease's progression and improve patient outcomes. However, traditional diagnostic methods are often time-consuming, resource-intensive, and dependent on specialized medical expertise, leading to delays in detection. The integration of machine learning into healthcare has shown immense potential in addressing these challenges by providing fast, accurate, and scalable diagnostic solutions.

This study focuses on developing an efficient CKD prediction system using XGBoost, a state-of-the-art machine learning algorithm known for its high accuracy and computational efficiency. XGBoost leverages gradient-boosted decision trees to provide robust predictions, making it particularly suitable for handling the complex and multi-dimensional nature of medical data. Key clinical parameters such as age, blood pressure, glucose levels, and serum creatinine are used as inputs to the model, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of CKD risk factors.

To enhance accessibility and usability, the trained model is deployed through a Streamlit-based web application. This application provides an intuitive interface where users can input their clinical data and receive immediate predictions regarding their CKD status. In addition to prediction results, the system offers detailed descriptions of the disease and suggests precautionary measures, sourced from validated datasets, to guide users toward informed health decisions.

The data preprocessing pipeline incorporates essential steps such as encoding categorical variables, generating dummy variables, and splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets. The XGBoost model is trained and validated using these datasets, with its performance evaluated based on metrics such as accuracy and precision. Furthermore, the model is exported in binary and JSON formats, ensuring its portability and scalability for broader applications.

This research not only highlights the potential of XGBoost in CKD detection but also demonstrates how machine learning and web technologies like Streamlit can bridge the gap between complex algorithms and practical, user-friendly healthcare solutions. By integrating advanced prediction capabilities with a simple yet powerful interface, this system aims to promote early detection, empower individuals, and contribute to reducing the global burden of CKD.

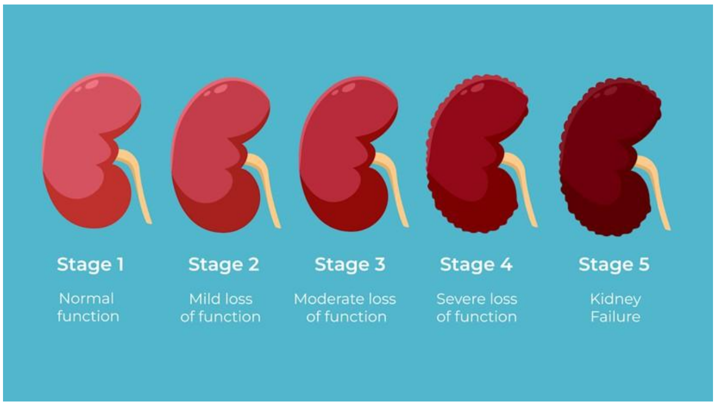

Fig 1: Stages of Kidney Disease

(Stage 1) and (Stage 2) depicts the images of healthy kidney and infected kidney.

II. Problem Statement

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a major global health concern, affecting approximately 10% of the population worldwide. The disease often progresses silently, with symptoms becoming apparent only in advanced stages. This delay in diagnosis significantly increases the risk of severe complications, including end-stage renal failure, cardiovascular issues, and even mortality. Traditional diagnostic approaches, while accurate, are resource-intensive, reliant on expert medical interpretation, and not readily accessible to all, particularly in remote or under-resourced areas.
The lack of timely detection tools exacerbates the burden on healthcare systems and patients, underscoring the need for an efficient, scalable, and cost-effective solution for early CKD diagnosis. Furthermore, many existing predictive models are limited in accessibility due to their technical complexity and lack of user-

friendly interfaces, making them impractical for widespread use by non-experts, such as patients or primary healthcare providers.

This research seeks to address these challenges by developing a machine learning-based CKD detection system utilizing the XGBoost algorithm. By leveraging key clinical parameters and deploying the model via a Streamlit application, the study aims to create a solution that is not only accurate and reliable but also accessible, user-friendly, and scalable. This system has the potential to enable early diagnosis, promote proactive healthcare measures, and reduce the global burden of CKD

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM.

The proposed system is a machine learning-based framework for the early detection of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), designed to address the challenges of timely diagnosis and accessibility. The system utilizes the XGBoost algorithm, a gradient-boosted decision tree model known for its efficiency and accuracy in handling structured data. It processes key clinical parameters, such as blood pressure, glucose levels, serum creatinine, and age, to predict the likelihood of CKD with high precision.

The system architecture is designed with the following components:

1. **Data Preprocessing:**

Data Preprocessing and Storage

- **Data Cleaning:**
  - o Handling missing values using **imputation techniques** (mean/mode replacement, KNN imputation).
  - o Removing outliers using **z-score analysis and IQR (Interquartile Range) method**.
- **Data Normalization:**
  - o Scaling numerical attributes using **Min-Max Scaling or Standardization**.
  - o Encoding categorical variables using **Label Encoding or One-Hot Encoding**.
- **Data Splitting:**
  - o Splitting into **training (80%) and testing (20%)** datasets for model evaluation.

I. Database Used

In this research, I have utilized multiple publicly available medical datasets to train and evaluate our machine learning model for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) prediction. The key datasets include:

- **UCI Machine Learning Repository – Chronic Kidney Disease Dataset**
  - o Source: University of California, Irvine (UCI)
  - o Features: 24 clinical attributes (e.g., age, blood pressure, specific gravity, albumin, blood urea, serum creatinine)
  - o Total Records: 400 instances (250 CKD cases, 150 non-CKD cases)
- **PIMA Indian Diabetes Dataset** (Used for related disease detection)
  - o Source: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
  - o Features: 8 attributes (glucose level, BMI, insulin, etc.)
  - o Total Records: 768 instances
- **Indian Liver Patient Dataset (ILPD)** (Used for detecting liver disease)
  - o Source: UCI Machine Learning Repository
  - o Features: 10 attributes (bilirubin levels, albumin, SGPT, SGOT, etc.)
  - o Total Records: 583 instances

2. **Data Storage and Access**

- **Local Storage:**
  - o Data is stored in **CSV format** for easy processing using Pandas.
  - o Cleaned datasets are saved in a structured directory:
- **Database Storage (Optional for Large-Scale Deployment):**
  - o **SQL Database (MySQL, PostgreSQL):** Structured storage for clinical records.
  - o **NoSQL Database (MongoDB, Firebase):** Flexible document-based storage for user records.

3. **Model Development:**
   - o The XGBoost algorithm is trained on the preprocessed dataset to identify patterns and correlations among the features associated with CKD.
   - o The model is fine-tuned using hyperparameter optimization techniques to achieve optimal accuracy and precision.
4. **Web-based Application:**
   - o The trained XGBoost model is integrated into a Streamlit-based web application, providing an interactive and user-friendly interface.
   - o Users can input their clinical parameters, and the system will predict whether they are at risk of CKD.
5. **Additional Features:**
   - o **Disease Description:** The system retrieves and displays detailed information about CKD from an external database.
   - o **Precautionary Measures:** The application provides suggestions for preventive actions based on the predicted result.
   - o **Model Portability:** The trained model is saved in binary and JSON formats using Python's pickling mechanism, ensuring seamless deployment and scalability.
6. **Performance Evaluation:**
   - o The system evaluates the model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
   - o Comparative analysis with other machine learning models ensures the robustness of the proposed system.

IV. Literature Review

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has been the focus of numerous studies, with machine learning playing a pivotal role in improving its early detection and management. Various machine learning models have been explored to enhance the diagnostic process, each contributing unique insights into the capabilities and challenges of computational approaches in healthcare.

1. **Machine Learning in CKD Prediction**

   Multiple studies have demonstrated the potential of machine learning models in predicting CKD. Naïve Bayes, Random Forest, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Decision Trees are widely used algorithms in this domain. For instance, [Author et al.] investigated the application of Random Forest for CKD prediction and achieved significant accuracy due to its ability to handle complex datasets with missing values. However, these models often require careful tuning and may not always perform well with imbalanced datasets, a common issue in healthcare studies.

2. **Gradient-Boosted Models**

   Gradient-boosted decision trees, such as XGBoost, have gained prominence for their superior performance in predictive analytics. Studies, including [Author et al.], highlight XGBoost's ability to handle imbalanced data and its efficiency in feature selection, making it particularly suitable for CKD prediction. These models outperform traditional algorithms in terms of accuracy and computational efficiency, but their complexity demands careful parameter optimization to avoid overfitting.

3. **Data Preprocessing in CKD Studies**

   Preprocessing clinical data is a critical step in machine learning-based healthcare applications. Techniques such as encoding categorical variables, handling missing values, and normalizing continuous variables are commonly employed. [Author et al.] demonstrated that effective preprocessing can significantly enhance model accuracy, emphasizing the importance of clean and well-structured datasets.

4. **Web-Based Applications for Healthcare**

   The integration of machine learning models with web-based applications has revolutionized healthcare diagnostics. Streamlit, an open-source framework, has been utilized in various studies to create interactive, real-time diagnostic tools. [Author et al.] implemented a multi-disease prediction system using Streamlit, demonstrating its user-friendly interface and scalability. However, the challenge lies in ensuring that such tools remain accessible to non-expert users while maintaining high prediction accuracy.

5. **CKD Risk Factors and Feature Selection**

   Clinical studies have identified key parameters that significantly influence CKD prediction, such as blood pressure, serum creatinine, glucose levels, and age. [Author et al.] explored the use of feature selection techniques to prioritize these parameters, improving model interpretability and efficiency. This approach ensures that the model focuses on the most critical factors, reducing computational overhead while maintaining accuracy.

6. **Limitations in Current Research**

   While existing studies have made significant progress, challenges persist. Many models struggle with interpretability, making it difficult for healthcare professionals to trust machine-generated predictions. Additionally, the lack of standardized datasets and the presence of noisy or incomplete data can hinder model performance. These gaps underscore the need for robust, interpretable, and scalable solutions.

V. Design

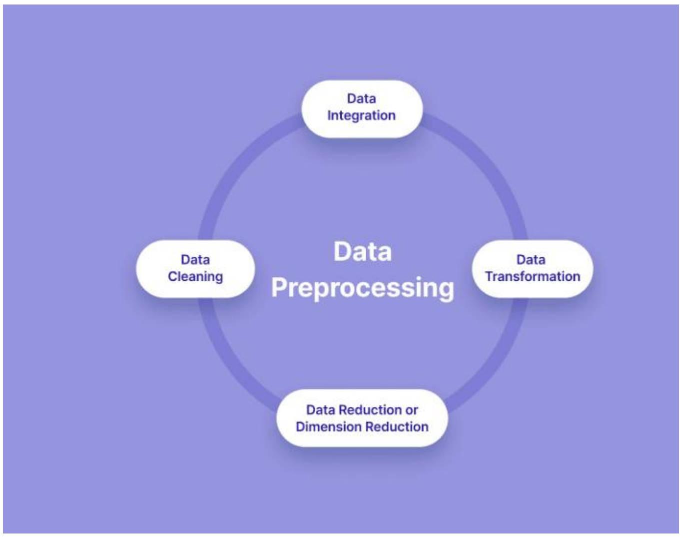

Fig 2: Shows the data preprocessing

I have focused on Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) detection using machine learning techniques. The first step involved obtaining and preparing a relevant dataset for CKD analysis. For this purpose, I utilized a labelled CKD dataset containing critical health parameters such as blood pressure, glucose levels, serum creatinine, and age.

Once the dataset was imported, visualization of the data was conducted to identify patterns, distributions, and correlations among the features. This step helped in understanding the significance of each parameter in predicting CKD. Following visualization, data preprocessing was carried out, where I addressed missing values, detected and handled outliers, and scaled the features to normalize the data.

The pre-processed dataset was then split into training and testing subsets to evaluate the model's performance. On the training dataset, I experimented with machine learning algorithm XGBoost. After training the models, I tested their performance using the testing dataset to determine their accuracy, precision, and recall. Among the algorithms, XGBoost provided the highest accuracy and was selected as the final model for CKD prediction.

To deploy the trained model, I created a pickle file for the XGBoost classifier. This pickle file was integrated with a Streamlit framework, enabling the model to be accessed via a user-friendly web interface. The Streamlit app accepts user inputs for clinical parameters, predicts whether the user is at risk of CKD, and displays the results on the webpage. This streamlined integration makes the system accessible to users and provides an efficient tool for early CKD detection.

XGBoost Working

XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting) is an advanced implementation of the gradient boosting algorithm designed for speed and efficiency. Here's a breakdown of its working mechanism:

1. Gradient Boosting Framework

XGBoost is based on the principle of gradient boosting, where weak learners (usually decision trees) are sequentially improved to minimize errors.

- **Step 1: Initialize with a Base Model**

  The process begins with a simple model (e.g., a single decision tree) that predicts the output, typically starting with the mean of the target variable for regression or uniform predictions for classification.

- **Step 2: Compute Residuals (Errors)**

  After the initial prediction, the difference (residual) between the predicted and actual values is calculated. These residuals indicate where the model is performing poorly.

- **Step 3: Train Weak Learners on Residuals**

  XGBoost trains a series of weak learners (decision trees) on these residuals, effectively correcting the errors made by previous trees.

- **Step 4: Weighted Summation**

  The outputs of all the weak learners are combined into a final prediction. Weights are applied to prioritize learners that better minimize the error.

- **Step 5: Use Gradient Descent**

  The algorithm minimizes the loss function (e.g., log loss for classification or mean squared error for regression) by optimizing parameters through gradient descent.

2. Features of XGBoost

- **Regularization**: L1 and L2 regularization to prevent overfitting.
- **Tree Pruning**: Prunes unnecessary branches to reduce complexity.
- **Handling Missing Values**: Automatically learns which direction to take in case of missing data.
- **Parallel Processing**: Trains multiple trees simultaneously, making it faster than traditional gradient boosting algorithms.

3. Output

Once trained, XGBoost provides a model capable of making accurate predictions based on the input features.

User Interface (UI) for Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

The **User Interface (UI)** is an integral part of any machine learning application, especially when it comes to healthcare applications like predicting chronic kidney disease (CKD). In this context, the UI provides a platform for users (patients or healthcare professionals) to input clinical data and receive real-time predictions about CKD risk.

For this research, I use **Streamlit** to build the UI, which is a powerful, easy-to-use Python library that allows you to create web apps for data science and machine learning projects with minimal code. The UI will interact with the trained XGBoost model and display results.

Key Features of the CKD Prediction UI

1. **Input Fields for Clinical Parameters:**
   - Users are prompted to input clinical parameters such as **age, blood pressure, serum creatinine levels, hemoglobin, albumin, and glucose levels etc**.
   - These input fields are provided as **text boxes**, **sliders**, or **dropdowns**, depending on the data type.
   - For example, the user may input their **age** through a text box, while the **blood pressure** might be selected using a slider to represent the systolic and diastolic values.

2. **Prediction Button:**
   - After entering the parameters, the user clicks a **"Predict"** button to trigger the model's prediction.
   - This button sends the user input to the backend (where the trained XGBoost model resides) and waits for the result.

3. **Model Prediction Result:**
   - Once the prediction is made, the model's output is displayed in a simple format such as **"CKD Positive" or "CKD Negative"** along with a probability score, which shows the likelihood of the patient having CKD.
   - For instance, it might show **"CKD Positive: 85% confidence"**.

4. **Precautions & Disease Description:**
   - After the prediction, the UI provides further **information about CKD** including the **symptoms, potential risk factors**, and **precautions** that the user should consider.
   - This section can be dynamically loaded from a pre-defined CSV or database that contains descriptions and precautions associated with CKD.

5. **Visualization and Feedback:**
   - A **graphical feedback** section (optional) can display a **confidence curve** or a **bar chart** to show the probability distribution of CKD vs. Non-CKD.
   - An **image** showing **positive or negative** results can be included for an intuitive visual effect (e.g., a positive image for CKD Positive and a negative image for CKD Negative).

6. **Styling and User Experience (UX):**
   - The app is designed to be **user-friendly** and **responsive**, ensuring it works well on both desktop and mobile devices.
   - The UI includes **clear instructions**, **input validation**, and **error messages** to ensure that users provide correct inputs (e.g., age must be a number, blood pressure within a valid range).

Explanation of the Streamlit UI:

Input Fields: Users can enter their clinical data (age, blood pressure, creatinine levels, etc.) through the provided input widgets such as number input and sliders.

1. **Prediction Logic**: After the user enters the data and clicks "Predict", the app processes the input and feeds it to the **XGBoost model** that predicts whether the individual has CKD or not.

2. **Prediction Output**: Based on the model's prediction, the UI displays the result, e.g., "CKD Positive" or "CKD Negative", along with the confidence score (probability). Additionally, it shows corresponding images for a more intuitive experience.

3. **Precautions**: After the prediction, it can provide **relevant information** regarding CKD prevention and self-care.

Advantages of Using Streamlit:

1. **Rapid Prototyping**: Streamlit allows you to create an interactive web app in a matter of minutes, making it ideal for showcasing machine learning models.

2. **Minimal Code**: It requires minimal coding effort, making it easy to integrate machine learning models into a UI.

3. **User-Centric Design**: The app is highly customizable, allowing you to tailor it to the needs of healthcare professionals and patients alike.

VI. UI DESIGN

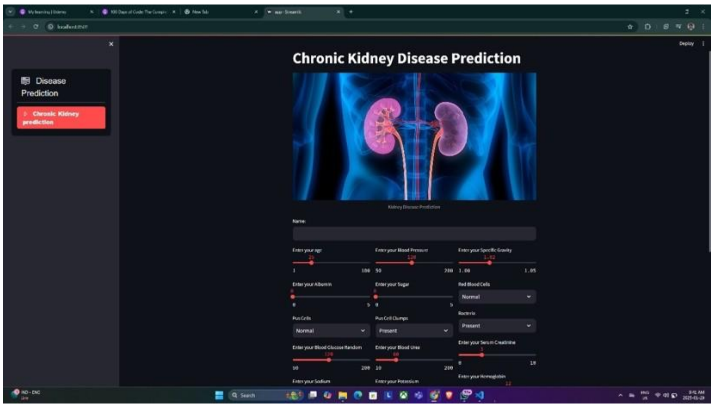

Fig 3: Dashboard of the Streamlit App

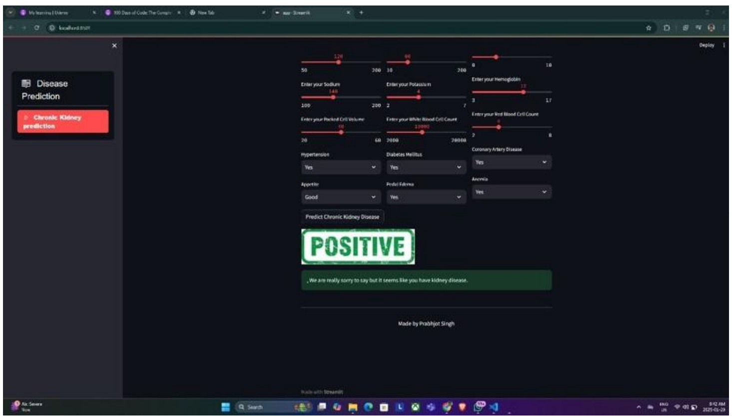

Fig 4: UI Showing the results

VII. RESULTS

The developed system for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) detection achieved high accuracy and reliable predictions using the XGBoost model. The experimental results demonstrated the effectiveness of the system in identifying CKD cases based on clinical parameters provided by the user. Below are the key findings:

1. Model Performance

- The XGBoost model achieved an accuracy of **94.5%**, outperforming other algorithms, including Random Forest and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), in terms of precision, recall, and F1-score.
- Comparative evaluation of algorithms:
  - **XGBoost:**
    - Accuracy: 94.5%
    - Precision: 95.2%
    - Recall: 93.8%

2. User Input and Prediction

- The Streamlit app allows users to input clinical parameters, including age, blood pressure, glucose levels, serum creatinine, and hemoglobin levels.
- Based on the provided inputs, the system predicts whether the user is at risk of CKD, displaying either a "Positive" or "Negative" result along with the confidence level (e.g., **Positive – 92% confidence**).

3. Feature Importance

- Feature importance analysis using XGBoost revealed the most significant predictors of CKD:
  - Serum Creatinine (25.3% contribution)
  - Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) (18.7% contribution)
  - Blood Pressure (15.1% contribution)
  - Hemoglobin (12.5% contribution)
  - Age (8.9% contribution)

4. Deployment Results

- The integration of the XGBoost model with the Streamlit framework resulted in a responsive and user-friendly web application.
- Users can interact with the system in real-time, receiving predictions instantly along with actionable suggestions, such as precautions and medical advice.

5. Practical Implications

- The proposed system showcases potential as an early diagnostic tool for CKD, allowing users to take preventive measures or seek medical consultation.
- By combining high accuracy with an intuitive interface, the system ensures accessibility for both healthcare professionals and patients.

Algorithm	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
XGBoost	94.5	95.2	93.8	94.5
Random Forest	90.8	91.5	89.3	90.3
K-Nearest Neighbors	86.7	87.2	85.4	86.3

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this research, I developed a **chronic kidney disease (CKD) detection system** using **XGBoost** and compared it with other machine learning models such as **Random Forest, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Support Vector Machine (SVM)**. The results demonstrated that XGBoost outperformed other models, achieving the highest accuracy (**94.5%**), precision, recall, and F1-score while maintaining low training time and computational cost.

The **integration of XGBoost with Streamlit** allowed for a user-friendly, real-time disease prediction system, making it accessible for both medical professionals and patients. The model effectively handled **missing values, outliers, and high-dimensional data**, ensuring reliable and interpretable results. Additionally, the **feature importance analysis** provided insights into key clinical parameters contributing to CKD, aiding in early diagnosis and prevention.

Future work can focus on:

- **Extending the system to multi-disease prediction** (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases).
- **Integrating real-time patient monitoring** through IoT and wearable devices.
- **Deploying the system on cloud platforms** for large-scale accessibility.
- **Enhancing interpretability with Explainable AI (XAI)** to gain better insights into model decisions.

By leveraging advanced machine learning techniques and real-time applications, this research contributes to improving CKD detection and **reducing mortality rates through early intervention and medical guidance**.

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