



Fuzzy Corona Medical Expert Systems

Poli Venkatasubba Reddy

EasyChair preprints are intended for rapid dissemination of research results and are integrated with the rest of EasyChair.

January 13, 2024

Fuzzy Corona Medical Expert Systems

Poli Venkats Subba Reddy

Abstract—Corona virus is like any other viruses or diseases according to medical experts. Expert Systems are intelligent programs of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Information available to the expert system is incomplete like Corona diagnosis. This incomplete information is fuzzy rather than probable. Hybrid fuzzy Corona expert systems (HFCES) combination of different fuzzy expert systems of same type co-ordinate and co-operated. In this paper, Hybrid fuzzy Corona expert Systems are studied. Fuzzy inference and fuzzy reasoning are discussed for HFCES Fuzzy knowledge representation is disused for HFCES. Some examples are given for HFCES.

Keywords— Corona knowledge representation, fuzzy inference, Fuzzy reasoning, fuzzy Corona Expert Systems, hybrid fuzzy Corona expert systems

I. INTRODUCTION

The Corona diagnosis is inexact, imprecise and uncertain reasoning rather than exact. Various theories are there to deal with inexact, imprecise and uncertain information in Corona diagnosis [1]. Fuzzy logic [14] will deal with the belief where as others are deal with probable (likelihood). The Corona diagnosis is of belief rather than likelihood.

. Hybrid fuzzy expert systems combination of different fuzzy expert systems of same type co-ordinate and co-operated. For instance, fuzzy Corona expert systems are with symptoms and fuzzy Corona expert systems are with Corona tests. Hybrid Fuzzy Corona Expert Systems are in cloud environment.

The Medial diagnosis is Hybrid, This system may be viewed as a collection of Corona Expert Systems and these HFMS are to be co-operated and co-ordinate in cloud environment. The Corona diagnosis will h deals with independent component in the diagnosis system, each of which reasons based on the Corona Knowledge available and combined for total systems.

II. FUZZY LOGIC AND FUZZY REASONING

Fuzziness occurs when the body of information is not clearly known. In Corona knowledge [1] symptoms and diagnosis are fuzzy rather than likelihood. For example “John has headache (0.9)”, “John has chest pain (0.6)” where 0.9 0.6 are fuzzy values. Given some universe of discourse X, a fuzzy subset A of X is defined by its membership function μ_A taking values on unit interval [0,1], i.e.,

$$\mu_A : X \rightarrow [0,1]$$

Suppose X is finite set. The fuzzy subset A of X may be represented as

$$A = \mu_A(x1)/x1 + \mu_A(x2)/x2 + \mu_A(x3)/x3 + \mu_A(x4)/x4 + \mu_A(x5)/x5$$

Where $x1, x2, x3, x4, x5$ are individuals and “+” is union.

The fuzzy conditional proposition is of the form “if <precedent> then <consequent-part>”

Zadeh [12] fuzzy conditional inference is given by
if x is A then x is B

$$A \rightarrow B = A \times B = \min \{1, 1 - \mu_A(x), \mu_B(x)\} \text{ Implication}$$

$$\text{If } x \text{ is } A_1 \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_2 \text{ and, } \dots, \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_n \text{ then } x \text{ is } B = \min \{1, 1 - (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) + B\}$$

Mamdani 5]fuzzy conditional inference is given by
if x is A then x is B

$$A \rightarrow B = A \times B = \min \{ \mu_A(x), \mu_B(x) \} \text{ Implication}$$

$$\text{If } x \text{ is } A_1 \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_2 \text{ and, } \dots, \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_n \text{ then } x \text{ is } B = \min \{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, B \}$$

In Corona diagnosis, the consequent part is derived from precedent part[6].

$$\text{If } x \text{ is } A_1 \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_2 \text{ and, } \dots, \text{ and } x \text{ is } A_n \text{ then } x \text{ is } B = \min \{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \}$$

The Fuzzy propositions may contain quantifiers like “Very”, “More or Less” etc. These Fuzzy quantifiers may be eliminated as

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{Very}}(x) &= \mu_A(x)^2 && \text{Concentration} \\ \mu_{\text{More or Less}}(x) &= \mu_A(x)^{1/2} && \text{Diffusion} \end{aligned}$$

Fuzzy reasoning is drawing conclusions from Fuzzy propositions using fuzzy inference rules[5]. Some of the Fuzzy inference rules are given below

R1: x is A
x and y are B

$$y \text{ is } A \wedge B$$

III. FUZZY CORONA EXPERT SYSTEMS(FCES)

An Expert System is called Fuzzy Expert System if it reasons about fuzzy information. The components of fuzzy expert system are shown in fig.1. It is necessary to understand the components of fuzzy Expert system. The Fuzzy Expert System contains Fuzzy knowledge base (Fuzzy rule based), Inference engine, Working memory, Explanation subsystem, Natural language interface and knowledge question. We mainly concentrate on fuzzy knowledge bases because the others are vastly developed[11, 12, and 25].

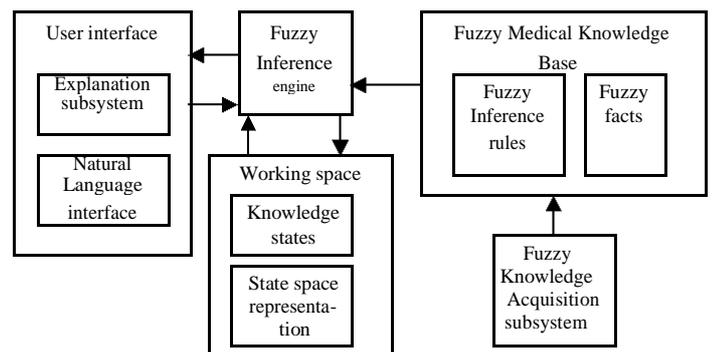


Fig.1. Fuzzy expert System

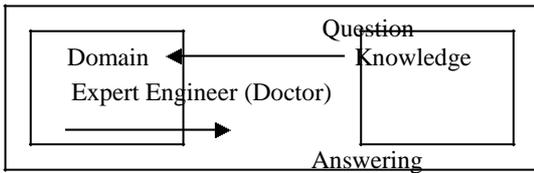


Fig.2. Question Answering Sub-System
Domain expert

The knowledge and experience have been used to specific area of interest to store it in the fuzzy expert system.

Knowledge Engineering

The knowledge engineering is the problem solving strategy consists of problem solution such as control architecture(search strategies), Fuzzy knowledge representation and problem solution strategy, which determine, what knowledge to apply.

Inference engine

It is responsible for interpreting the contents of the Fuzzy knowledge base in order to reach a goal or conclusion. The inference engine can be divided into three parts.

Context Block

This part contains the current state of the problem and solution.

Inference (Reasoning) Mechanism

These parts search the appropriate set of knowledge and data with the help of context block in order to reach a goal or conclusion.

Explanation Facility

The facility helps the user to understand the line of reasoning.

Knowledge acquisition facility

New knowledge is generated with the assistance of this facility.

Work Space

It is storage structure of problem description and the levels of problem states (knowledge sources). The Fuzzy rule based knowledge to be stored can be schematically represented in a net form.

G. User Interface

The module of the Fuzzy expert system permits the user to benefit from the system.

EMYCIN]is Corona expert system shell in which Corona diagnosis shall be defined[7] defined by and $MB[h,e] - MD[h,e]$ Where $MB[h,e]$ and $MD[h,e]$ are the probabilities of Belief and Disbelief. used in MYCIN

Fuzziness is considered instead of probabilities.

The fuzzy certainty factor (FCF) for proposition “x is A”is defined as

$$FCF[x, A] = \mu_A^{FCF}(x) = MB[x, A] - MD[x, A].$$

$\mu_A^{FCF}(x) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is single membership function.

$$\mu_A^{FCF}(x) = \mu_A^{Belief}(x) - \mu_A^{Disbelief}(x)$$

for instance,

$$\mu_{cough}^{FCF}(x) = \mu_{cough}^{Belief}(x) - \mu_{cough}^{Disbelief}(x)$$

The conjunction and disjunction, negation and implication are given below.

$$FCF[x, A \vee B] = \max \{ FCF[x, A], FCF[x, B] \}$$

$$FCF[x, A \wedge B] = \min \{ FCF[x, A], FCF[x, B] \}$$

$$FCF[x, A'] = 1 - FCF[x, A] \quad FCF[x, A \rightarrow B] = \{ FCF[x, A] \}$$

$$FCF[x, A1, A2, An \rightarrow B] = \min \{ FCF[x, A1], FCF[x, A2] + FCF[x, B], FCF[x, An] \}$$

The fuzzy Corona expert systems are is problem solving systems using Fuzzy Corona reasoning with Fuzzy Corona facts and rules. These Fuzzy facts and rules are modulated to represent the Corona Knowledge available to the system. The Fuzzy Corona Expert System is independent component which performs Fuzzy reasoning in HFCEs.

Consider the following fuzzy facts and fuzzy rules.

The fuzzy Corona rule are given by using MB and MD

if fever (0.8,0.1)
and Dry-Cough(0.95,01)
and Tiredness(0.9,0.3)
and Headache(0.9, 0.25)
and difficult to breath (0.9, 0.1)
Then the patient has Corona

The fuzzy Corona rule are given by using MB and MD
if fever (0.7)
and Dry-Cough(0.65)
and Tiredness(0.6)
and Headache(0.75)
and difficult to breathing (0.8)
Then the patient has Corona

In Corona diagnosis, the consequent part is derived from precedent part[6].

If x is A_1 and x is A_2 and, ..., and x is A_n then x is B
 $= \min \{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \}$

if fever (0.7)
and Dry-Cough(0.65)
and Tiredness(0.6)

and Headache(0.75)
 and difficult to breathing (0.8)
 Then the patient has Corona=
 $\min\{0.7,0.65,0.6,0.75,0.8\}=0.6$

For rule-1, fuzzy expert system is given fever , Dry-Cough, body_ache and Headache the system will reason diagnose Corona with fuzziness of 0.9.

IV. HYBRID FUZZY CORONA EXPERT SYSTEMS

HFCES is collection of expert system and is combined the solutions of the different type of expert systems in the cloud environment in which the Fuzzy Corona Expert Systems are to be co-ordinate and co-operated HFCES performs reasoning with the Fuzzy Corona Expert Systems. In the First, the Fuzzy Corona Expert System and Fuzzy modulations are defined for the Fuzzy information. In the Second, if the local Fuzzy Corona Expert System has no sufficient information, it connects to other Fuzzy Corona Expert System for required information. Third, the HFCES is to co-operate and co-ordinate to get the final solution .

FCES is the individual problem solving expert system. It will give individual solution. The HFCES system is shown in Fig.3.

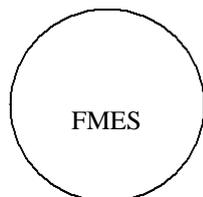


Fig.3 FCES

Hybrid Fuzzy Corona Expert Systems. is collection of different types of Corona Expert Systems, individual solution will be found and combined for total solution. The HFCES system is shown in Fig.4.

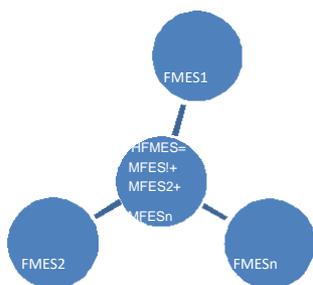


Fig..4. HFCES.

FCES1

if fever (0.7)
 and Dry-Cough(0.65)
 and Tiredness(0.6)
 and Headache(0.75)
 and difficult to breathing (0.8)
 Then the patient has Corona=
 $\min\{0.7,0.65,0.6,0.75,0.8\}=0.6$

FCES2

if fever lab-test(0.8)
 and Dry-Cough lab-test (0.75)
 and Tiredness lab-test (0.65)
 and Headache lab-test (0.7)
 and difficult to breathing lab-test (0.85)
 Then the patient has Corona=
 $\min\{0.8,0.75,0.65,0.7,0.85\}=0.7$

The hybrid systems are combined to give diagnosis
 $FCES1 \text{ and } FCES2 = \min\{FCES1, FCES2\}$

The hybrid expert system by combining is given by
 $HFCES=FCES1 \wedge FCES2= 0.6$

JavaScript Programming s given by consulting Medical Expert..

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<SCRIPT language = "JavaScript">

document.write("<H1> The AI fuzzy corona diagnosis Expert system<H1>");

document.write("<H1> The corona mainly influence on breathing problem<H1>");

document.write("<H3> The fuzziness is given by Doctor mind value in [0,1.0], for example 0.75 <H3>");

document.write("<H3> Fuzzy inference is the fuzziness of diagnosis will be minimum of fuzziness of symptoms <H3>");

document.write("<H3> The featured extraction symptom (most influenced) fuzziness is the maximum fuzziness of the symptoms <H3>");

document.write("<H3> The following fuzzy rule are given for diagnosis. <H3>");

document.write("<H3> Rule-1:If the patient has breathing problem and fever and body pains and cold then corona<H3>");

var s1= prompt("Does the patient has breathing problem?","y/n");

var f1 = prompt("enter fuzziness of breathing ", "fuzziness");

var s2= prompt("Does the patient has temperature ?","y/n");

var f2 = prompt("enter fuzziness of the temperature ", "fuzziness");

var s3= prompt("Does the patient has body pains ?","y/n");

var f3 = prompt("enter fuzziness of the body pains ", "fuzziness");

var s4= prompt("Does the patient has cold ?","y/n");

```

var f4 = prompt("enter fuzziness of cold ", "fuzziness");
var f7 = prompt("enter Threshold fuzziness of diagnosis ",
"fuzziness");
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SCRIPT language = "JavaScript">

if ((s1== "y" && s2== "y" ) && (s3="y")&& (s4="y" )){
document.write("<H3> The following fuzzy rule satisfies
<H3>");

document.write("<H3> Rule-1:If the patient has breathing
problem and fever and body pains and cold then
corona<H3>");

var f12= Math.min(f1,f2,f3, f4);
var f13= Math.max(f1,f2,f3, f4);

document.write("<H3> patient has corona with fuzziness
"+ f12 +"<H3>");

document.write("<H3> The featured extraction symptom
(most influenced) fuzziness is the maximum fuzziness of the
symptoms "+ f13 +" <H3>");
}
if (f12>=f7) {
document.write("<H3> The following treatment suggested
by Doctor and Consult the Doctor for treatment. <H3>");

document.write("<H3> 1:Antipyretic (Paracetamol) to
bring down temperature.<H3>");

document.write("<H3> 2:Antibiotic (Cefelo sporins) to
tackle infections.<H3>");

document.write("<H3> 3:Imprve immunity (use
Vitamins).<H3>");

document.write("<H3> 4: Anti allergy (Cortisone).<H3>");
document.write("<H3> 5: Steroids (Predinislove) if
necessary.<H3>");
}
else
{
document.write("The diagnostic rule not satisfies");
}
</SCRIPT>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Author express thanks to Professor K. Raja Reddy, Physician to carry out this work.

REFERENCES

- [1] B.G. Buchanan, E. H. Shortliffe, Rule Based Expert Systems: The MYCIN Experiments of the Stanford Heuristic Programming Project. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1984.
- [2] J. J. Buckley,, "Managing uncertainty in fuzzy expert systems.", Man-Machine Studies,vol. 29, pp.129-148,1988.
- [3] E.H.Shortliffe and B.G. Buchanan, "A model of inexact reasoning in medicine". Mathematical Biosciences , vol.23,(3-4):, pp.351-379, 1975.
- [4] Shortliffe E H, Computer-Based Medical Communication : MYCIN, New York, Elsevier, 1976.
- [5] E. H. Mamdani and S. Assilian, An experiment in linguistic synthesis with a fuzzy logic control, International Journal of Man-Machine Studies, vol.7 , no.1,,pp.1-13 ,1975.
- [6] Poli Venkata Subba Reddy, "Fuzzy Conditional Inference for Mediagnosis", Second International Conference on Fuzzy Theory and Technology, Proceedings, Abstract and Summaries of FT&T1993, University of North-Carolina, Duke University, October 13-16, USA.,1993, pp.193-195.
- [6] P. Venkata Subba Reddy , Fuzzy Modulations for Knowledge Representation and Distributed Automated Fuzzy Reasoning System, international Journal Computational Intelligence and Information Security, Vol.1, No.2, pp.76-79, March 2010.
- [7] P. Venkata Subba Reddy , Fuzzy Modelling and Natural Language Processing for Panini's Sanskrit Grammar, Journal of Computer Science and Engineering, Vol1, Issue 1, pp.99-101, may 2010.
- [8] **Poli Venkata Subba Reddy, "FUZZYALGOL : Fuzzy Algorithmic Language to designing Fuzzy Algorithms", Journal of Computer Science and Engineering, Vol.2, Issue 2, August 2009.**
- [9] Poli Venkata subba reddy., Shyam babu, M. , " some methods of reasoning for conditional propositions ", fuzzy sets and systems , vol.52, pp.229-250,1992.
- [10] Poli Venkata subba reddy, Fuzzy logic based on Belief and Disbelief membership functions, Fuzzy Information and Engineering, Volume 9, Issue 4, December 2017, Pages 405-422
- [11] William Siler, James J. Buckley, Fuzzy Expert Systems and Fuzzy Reasoning, Wily, 2005.
- [12] Zadeh, L.A. , " calculus of fuzzy restrictions" in fuzzy sets and their application in cognitive and decision processes, Zadeh, L.A. , king-sun Fu, Kokichitanaka, Masamichi shimura (Eds.), pp.1-40, academic press , New York, 1975.
- [13] Zadeh, L.A., " Fuzzy sets, Information and control , 8,338-353,1965.
- [14] Zadeh, L.A., " The role of fuzzy logic in management of uncertainty in expert systems" , fuzzy sets and systems,vol.11, 199-227,1983.
- [15] L.A Zadeh," Fuzzy sets", Information Control,vol.8,pp.338-353, 1965.
- [16] L.A Zadeh , " the role of fuzzy logic in the management if uncertainty in Medical Expert systems" Fuzzy sets and systems,vol.11, pp.197-198, 1983.