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Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Cardiovascular Diseases Detection

Shital A. Ladkat

Department of Electronics, Dr. D. Y. Patil Arts, Commerce and Science, Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract—AI is significantly impacting cardiovascular disease diagnosis and management, enhancing accuracy, speed, and early detection. AI algorithms can analyze ECGs, imaging data, and other clinical information to identify heart conditions, predict risks, and personalize treatment strategies. This includes detecting structural heart diseases like hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and aortic stenosis, as well as predicting long-term outcomes for heart failure patients.

Keywords—ECG Sample, AI.

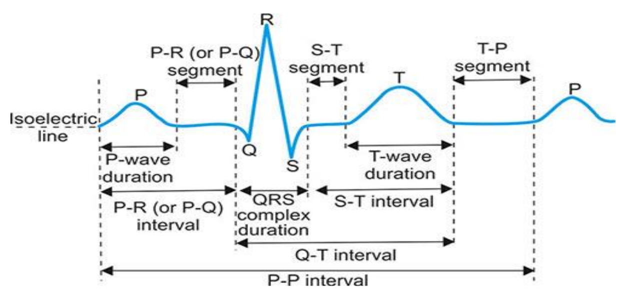
I. Introduction

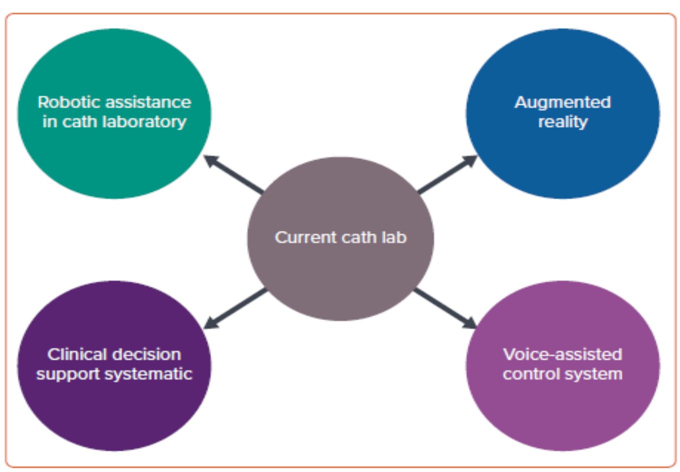
An intelligence exhibited by machines, idea of intelligence being incorporated into inanimate objects has been floated since antiquity. AI programs were developed in 1951 to play checkers and chess. AI has expanded to almost every facet of modern life, including the medical field. Mayo Clinic is a leader in the movement to bring artificial intelligence (AI) tools and technology into clinical practice to benefit people who have or are at risk of heart disease. The clinic's AI cardiology team is applying these new approaches to early risk prediction and diagnosis of serious or complex heart problems. People who receive heart care from Mayo Clinic's Department of Cardiovascular Medicine may benefit from access to the clinic's leading-edge research and expertise in AI cardiology to improve patient care. Detecting heart disease, treating strokes faster and enhancing diagnostic radiology capabilities by AI.

This Basic of Artificial Intelligence

The ability to make computers or machines learn to solve problems that would otherwise require human effort called as Artificial intelligence. Advances in computing power have made it possible to analyze large amounts of data quickly with consistency and accuracy. AI has enabled health care scientists to apply AI to huge, complex data sets in a way that improves decision-making, diagnosis and treatment by detecting patterns in patient data. The basic building block of an AI system is a "neural network." For example, a computer system is trained by ingesting and analyzing hundreds of thousands of sets of similar readings. It becomes experienced in looking at a focused problem, such as ECGs. The result is that an AI system can read a simple test, detect a heart condition and predict possible future problems.

ECG Signal: -





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Cathlab Working

Artificial intelligence-enabled ECG screening for asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction

The P wave indicates atrial depolarization (contraction), the QRS complex represents ventricular depolarization (contraction), and the T wave signifies ventricular repolarization (relaxation).

P Wave:

This small, upward deflection represents the electrical impulse traveling through the atria, causing them to contract and pump blood into the ventricles.

QRS Complex:

This is a larger, sharper wave, indicating ventricular depolarization. The ventricles are the heart's main pumping chambers, so this represents the force with which they contract and push blood out to the body.

T Wave:

This wave represents ventricular repolarization, meaning the ventricles are returning to their resting state after contraction. It's a recovery phase for the ventricles

AI is significantly impacting cardiovascular disease diagnosis and management, enhancing accuracy, speed, and early detection. AI algorithms can analyze ECGs, imaging data, and other clinical information to identify heart conditions, predict risks, and personalize treatment strategies. This includes detecting structural heart diseases like hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and aortic stenosis, as well as predicting long-term outcomes for heart failure patients.

The applications of AI in heart disease:

1. **Diagnosis and Early Detection:**

ECG Analysis:

AI algorithms can analyze electrocardiograms (ECGs) to detect abnormalities that may indicate heart disease, even in individuals with normal ECGs.

Cardiac Imaging:

AI can assist in the analysis of echo cardiograms, cardiac MRI, and CT scans to evaluate heart function and identify structural abnormalities.

Wearable Technology:

AI-powered wearable devices like smart watches can monitor heart rate, rhythm, and other vital signs, enabling early detection of heart conditions and improving patient care.

Risk Stratification:

AI models can assess an individual's risk of developing heart disease based on a combination of factors, including genetics, lifestyle, and medical history.

2. **Treatment and Management:**

Personalized Treatment:

AI can help optimize treatment strategies by identifying the most effective medications, procedures, or devices for individual patients.

Predictive Modeling:

AI models can predict the likelihood of adverse outcomes, such as heart failure readmission or mortality, allowing for more proactive management of patients.

Surgical Planning:

AI can assist in planning and performing cardiac surgery by visualizing the heart's anatomy and predicting surgical outcomes.

3. **Specific Examples:**

Left Ventricular Dysfunction:

AI-powered screening tools have demonstrated high accuracy in detecting left ventricular dysfunction, a condition where the heart's pumping ability is weakened.

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Circadia V:

A 14-year-old student developed an AI app called CircadiaV that can detect heart diseases with high accuracy.

Peripartum Cardiomyopathy:

AI can be used to predict heart muscle weakness in pregnant women, enabling early detection and intervention.

4. **Future Directions:**

Audio Analysis:

Researchers are exploring the use of AI to analyze heart sounds and other auditory signals for diagnostic purposes.

Cloud Computing:

AI algorithms are being trained on large datasets of medical images and records, enabling more accurate and efficient analysis.

AI-Driven Devices:

AI-powered devices are being developed to monitor heart health continuously and provide real-time feedback to patients and clinicians.

5. **Limitations and Challenges:**

Data Bias:

AI models can be biased if trained on datasets that don't accurately reflect the diversity of the population.

Interpretability:

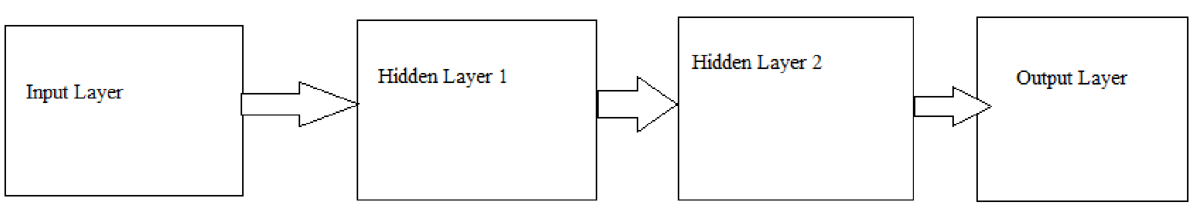
Some AI models are difficult to interpret, making it challenging for clinicians to understand why they make certain predictions.

Ethical Considerations:

Ethical issues related to AI in healthcare, such as data privacy and algorithmic bias, need to be addressed.

Bringing artificial intelligence (AI) into clinical practice to bring the benefits AI to people with diseases of the heart and blood vessels done by Heart doctors and scientists work together. Mayo Clinic is a leader in the movement to bring artificial intelligence (AI) tools and technology into clinical practice to benefit people who have or are at risk of heart disease. The clinic's AI cardiology team is applying these new approaches to early risk prediction and diagnosis of serious or complex heart problems. People who receive heart care from Mayo Clinic's Department of Cardiovascular Medicine may benefit from access to the clinic's leading-edge research and expertise in AI cardiology to improve patient care.AI is intelligence exhibited by machines who touches almost every facet of modern life, including medicine. AI is being used at Mayo Clinic to program computers and goal is to process and respond to data quickly and consistently for better treatment outcomes. Uses for AI include detecting heart disease, treating strokes faster and enhancing diagnostic radiology capabilities. These technologies complement the knowledge of doctors. Ideally, by bringing together direct care and data analysis, AI cardiology allows doctors to spend more time with their patients and improves the shared decision-making process

- Artificial intelligence-enabled ECG screening for asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction



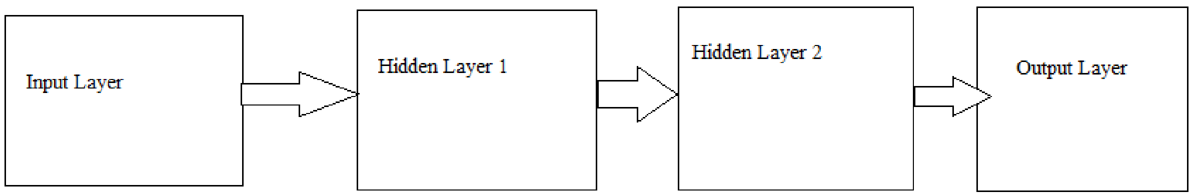
Some common examples of machines that utilize versions of AI include:

- iRobot Roomba, which vacuums the floor and can navigate around obstacles
- Mars rovers Spirit and Opportunity
- Siri, Apple's virtual assistant

AI operate within a restricted range of functions to accomplish narrowly demarcated tasks. Deep learning — strong AI — is one of a family of machine learning methods based on learning data set representations. Advances in computing power so that large amounts of data can be quickly analyzed have made the application of AI to huge, complex data sets feasible. Deep learning architectures have been applied to diverse fields such as speech recognition, social network filtering, bioinformatics, drug design and medical image interpretation.

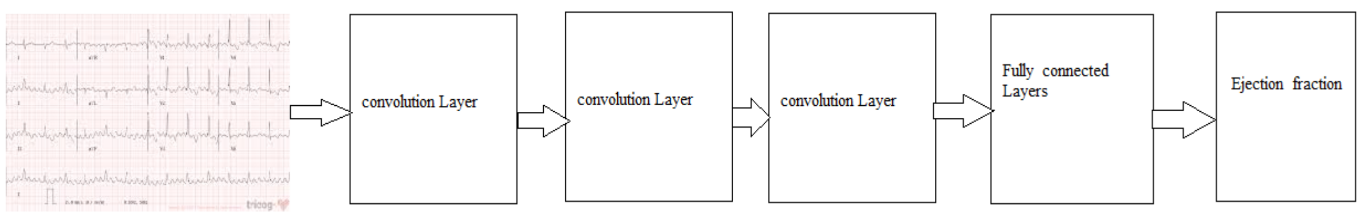
Deep neural systems comprise a series of layers:

- An input layer
- A cascade of processing units or hidden layers
- An output layer

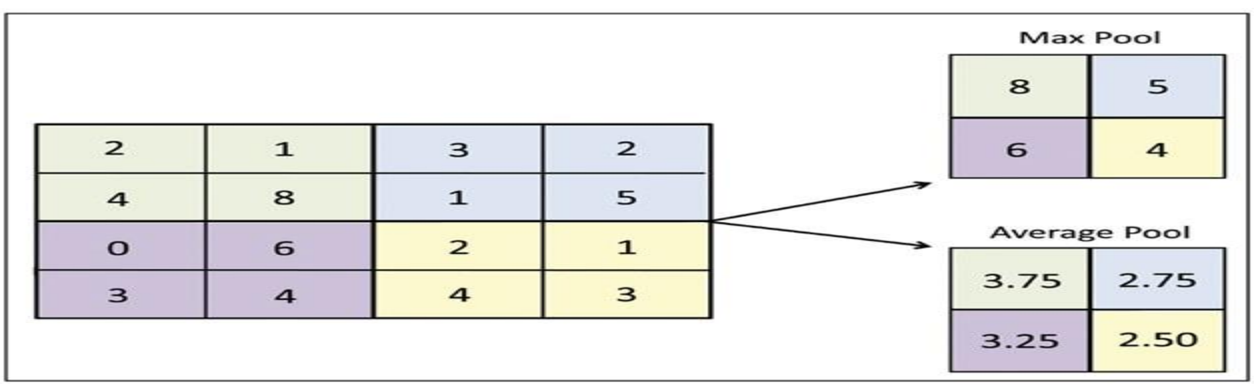


Recurrent neural network Enlarge image

Each of the layers comprises individual neurons that extract and transfer data in a hierarchical fashion into more composite representations. Data from one layer is processed and fed into the next layer in a recurrent neural network. Different types of neural networks have been developed; the type of neural network employed depends on the type and complexity of analysis being performed.



Convoluted neural network Enlarge image



Pooling examples Enlarge image

Neural networks are not particularly good at image analysis, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are commonly used for this function and are especially helpful in the evaluation of high-resolution medical imaging.

The hidden layer fed data from the input layer which is in feature extraction (convolutional layers), which perform a series of convolutions, which are mathematical functions, and pooling operations which make assumptions about the data to downsize the number of parameters to analyze and neutralize the effect of changes in scale or orientation; computational cost is also reduced. Characteristic features in the image are detected during this process. For example, in a picture of a pig, this extraction process identifies four short legs with even-toed ungulate hooves, a curly tail, fat body, two pointy ears and a snout. In image classification (fully connected layers), the fully connected layers, in which each neuron in one layer is connected to every neuron in the adjacent layers, will classify the image based upon these extracted features. Electro physiologist and chair of Cardiovascular Medicine at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, spearheaded the study utilizing CNNs to analyze ECG to predict the presence of asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction (ALVD).

Risk increases with age; in the elderly, ALVD is present in 9% of individuals. Applying artificial intelligence to some of the most challenging clinical problems. Exciting examples include:

- Early risk prediction of conditions such as embolic stroke
- Heart monitoring and arrhythmia detection in smart clothing projects based on a textile computing platform
- Occult disease detection, such as identifying atrial fibrillation's earliest, sub clinical stages, through heart physiology signals transmitted by mobile ECG.

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