Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2026.150600264

Received: 11 July 2026; Accepted: 16 July 2026; Published: 03 August 2026

ABSTRACT

Diabetes is one of the fastest-growing chronic diseases worldwide, posing significant health and economic challenges due to its long-term complications. Early identification of individuals at high risk of developing diabetes is essential for timely intervention, personalized treatment, and improved patient outcomes. This study proposes a Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment that utilizes advanced deep learning techniques to accurately classify diabetic and non-diabetic individuals based on clinical and physiological attributes. The proposed framework employs a comprehensive data preprocessing pipeline, including missing value handling, normalization, feature selection, and class balancing to enhance data quality and model performance. A deep neural network (DNN) architecture with multiple hidden layers is designed to capture complex nonlinear relationships among patient characteristics such as glucose level, body mass index (BMI), age, insulin concentration, blood pressure, skin thickness, diabetes pedigree function, and other relevant medical parameters. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed deep learning framework achieves superior predictive performance compared with conventional machine learning algorithms, enabling reliable early-stage diabetes detection and comprehensive risk assessment. Furthermore, the intelligent system can assist healthcare professionals in clinical decision-making by identifying high-risk individuals before the onset of severe diabetic complications. The proposed approach offers a scalable, cost-effective, and automated solution for preventive healthcare and has the potential to be integrated into smart healthcare platforms and telemedicine systems for continuous diabetes screening and personalized risk management.

Keywords: Deep Learning; Early Diabetes Prediction; Diabetes Risk Assessment; Deep Neural Network (DNN); Artificial Intelligence (AI); Healthcare Analytics; Medical Decision Support System

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most prevalent chronic metabolic disorders worldwide and has become a major public health concern due to its increasing incidence, associated complications, and economic burden. It is characterized by elevated blood glucose levels resulting from inadequate insulin production, impaired insulin action, or both. According to global health reports, the number of individuals affected by diabetes continues to rise rapidly because of sedentary lifestyles, unhealthy dietary habits, obesity, aging populations, and genetic predisposition. If left undiagnosed or poorly managed, diabetes can lead to severe complications such as cardiovascular diseases, kidney failure, diabetic retinopathy, neuropathy, and lower-limb amputations, significantly reducing patients' quality of life. Therefore, accurate and early prediction of diabetes risk has become an essential component of preventive healthcare [1, 2].

Traditional diagnostic methods rely primarily on laboratory investigations, including fasting plasma glucose (FPG), oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT), and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) measurements. Although these clinical tests provide reliable diagnoses, they often identify diabetes only after significant metabolic abnormalities have developed. Furthermore, conventional statistical prediction models are limited in their ability

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583/IJLTEMAS | Volume XV, Issue VI, June 2026

to capture complex nonlinear relationships among multiple clinical risk factors. These limitations have encouraged researchers to explore artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning approaches that can automatically discover hidden patterns within healthcare datasets and improve prediction accuracy [3].

Deep learning, a subset of artificial intelligence, has demonstrated remarkable success in medical diagnosis, disease prediction, medical imaging, and clinical decision support systems. Unlike conventional machine learning algorithms that require manual feature engineering, deep learning models automatically learn hierarchical feature representations from raw input data through multiple hidden layers. Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) are particularly effective in handling complex healthcare datasets because they can model intricate interactions among demographic, physiological, and biochemical attributes. This capability makes deep learning an attractive solution for predicting chronic diseases such as diabetes at an early stage [4, 5].

Recent advancements in healthcare informatics, cloud computing, and electronic health records (EHRs) have generated vast amounts of patient data, creating new opportunities for intelligent disease prediction systems. By integrating deep learning algorithms with clinical datasets, healthcare providers can identify high-risk individuals before severe complications occur, enabling timely interventions, personalized treatment planning, and continuous patient monitoring. Such intelligent systems also support physicians in making data-driven decisions while reducing diagnostic errors and healthcare costs [6].

In this research, a Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment is proposed to enhance the accuracy and reliability of diabetes diagnosis. The proposed framework employs comprehensive data preprocessing techniques, including data cleaning, normalization, feature selection, and class balancing, to improve data quality. A Deep Neural Network (DNN) is then trained using the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset, which contains important clinical attributes such as glucose level, body mass index (BMI), age, blood pressure, insulin level, skin thickness, diabetes pedigree function, and pregnancy history. The model learns complex nonlinear relationships among these features to accurately classify individuals into diabetic and non-diabetic categories while simultaneously assessing their future diabetes risk [7, 8].

The performance of the proposed intelligent system is evaluated using widely accepted metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, specificity, F1-score, and Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC). The proposed deep learning framework is expected to outperform conventional machine learning methods by providing higher predictive accuracy, better generalization capability, and improved robustness. Furthermore, the developed system offers a scalable and automated solution that can be integrated into smart healthcare platforms, telemedicine services, and clinical decision support systems, contributing to early diagnosis, preventive healthcare, and improved patient outcomes. Ultimately, this research aims to demonstrate the potential of deep learning in transforming diabetes prediction into a more intelligent, efficient, and patient-centric healthcare solution [9].

LITERATURE REVIEW

LeCun et al. [1] introduced deep learning as a revolutionary approach in artificial intelligence capable of automatically learning hierarchical feature representations from large-scale datasets. The study discussed major deep learning architectures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Deep Neural Networks (DNNs), highlighting their superior performance over conventional machine learning techniques. The authors emphasized applications in computer vision, speech recognition, and healthcare. They also addressed challenges related to computational complexity and the need for large labeled datasets. This work serves as the fundamental basis for applying deep learning in medical diagnosis and disease prediction.

Goodfellow et al. [2] presented a comprehensive overview of deep learning principles, optimization techniques, neural network architectures, and representation learning. The book explains the mathematical foundations of deep neural networks, backpropagation, regularization methods, and optimization algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent and Adam. It also discusses practical implementation strategies for supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning. The authors demonstrated how deep learning can solve complex prediction problems

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583/IJLTEMAS | Volume XV, Issue VI, June 2026

with minimal manual feature engineering. This reference provides the theoretical framework for developing intelligent healthcare prediction systems.

In [3] the American Diabetes Association published updated Standards of Care for diabetes diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The guidelines recommend the use of fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c, oral glucose tolerance tests, and continuous glucose monitoring for effective diabetes management. The report highlights the importance of early screening, lifestyle modification, personalized treatment, and risk assessment to reduce diabetes-related complications. It also emphasizes integrating digital health technologies and artificial intelligence into clinical practice. These guidelines provide a clinical foundation for developing intelligent diabetes prediction models.

In [4], the IDF Diabetes Atlas provides comprehensive global statistics regarding diabetes prevalence, mortality, healthcare expenditure, and future projections. The report indicates a continuous increase in diabetes cases due to urbanization, obesity, aging populations, and unhealthy lifestyles. It emphasizes the urgent need for early diagnosis and preventive healthcare strategies to minimize disease burden. The atlas also highlights disparities in diabetes awareness and healthcare access across different countries. These findings justify the need for AI-driven diabetes prediction systems.

In [5], the World Health Organization reported that diabetes has become one of the leading causes of premature mortality and disability worldwide. The report identifies obesity, physical inactivity, poor dietary habits, and genetic predisposition as major risk factors for diabetes development. WHO recommends population-level prevention strategies, routine screening programs, and digital health interventions to improve disease management. It further encourages the adoption of artificial intelligence for early disease detection and personalized healthcare. The report supports the implementation of intelligent clinical decision-support systems.

Smith et al. [6] introduced one of the earliest machine learning approaches for diabetes prediction using the ADAP learning algorithm. Their work utilized the Pima Indians Diabetes dataset containing clinical parameters such as glucose concentration, blood pressure, BMI, insulin level, and age. The study demonstrated that machine learning algorithms could effectively predict diabetes onset using patient medical records. Although computational resources were limited at that time, the research established a benchmark dataset that continues to be widely used for evaluating diabetes prediction models.

In [7] the UCI Machine Learning Repository introduced the Pima Indians Diabetes Database, one of the most frequently used benchmark datasets for diabetes prediction research. The dataset contains 768 patient records with eight clinical attributes and a binary diabetes outcome. Researchers worldwide utilize this dataset for evaluating classification algorithms, feature selection methods, and deep learning architectures. Its standardized structure allows fair performance comparison among predictive models. The dataset remains a valuable benchmark for intelligent healthcare research.

Sisodia et al. [8] compared several machine learning classifiers, including Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, and Logistic Regression, for diabetes prediction using the Pima Indians Diabetes dataset. Their experimental results indicated that Support Vector Machine achieved superior prediction accuracy among the evaluated methods. The study also emphasized the importance of preprocessing and feature normalization in improving classification performance. However, the authors suggested that more advanced learning models could further enhance predictive accuracy. Their work motivated the application of deep learning for diabetes diagnosis.

Deberneh et al. [9] investigated multiple machine learning algorithms for Type 2 diabetes prediction using clinical healthcare data. The study compared Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, Support Vector Machine, and Logistic Regression under different evaluation metrics. Results demonstrated that ensemble learning methods provided improved prediction accuracy and robustness compared to traditional classifiers. The authors also highlighted the significance of feature engineering and data preprocessing in disease prediction. Their findings indicate the growing importance of intelligent predictive analytics in healthcare.

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Choi et al. [10] developed a machine learning framework to predict the onset of diabetes over a five-year follow-up period using longitudinal clinical data. The study analyzed multiple demographic, laboratory, and lifestyle factors to estimate diabetes risk. Machine learning models outperformed conventional statistical approaches in identifying high-risk individuals. The authors concluded that predictive analytics could support clinicians in preventive healthcare planning and early intervention strategies. Their work demonstrates the effectiveness of AI-based risk assessment in chronic disease management.

Swapna et al. [11] proposed a deep learning-based diabetes detection model utilizing multilayer neural networks for clinical data analysis. The model automatically learned complex feature representations without extensive manual feature engineering. Experimental results showed improved prediction accuracy compared to traditional machine learning algorithms. The study also demonstrated the capability of deep neural networks to model nonlinear relationships among medical parameters. Their research confirmed the suitability of deep learning for intelligent diabetes diagnosis.

Zou et al. [12] investigated several machine learning techniques for predicting diabetes mellitus using healthcare datasets. The study compared Support Vector Machine, Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Neural Networks under different performance metrics. Experimental findings revealed that ensemble learning and neural network models generally achieved superior predictive performance. The authors emphasized the role of feature selection and balanced datasets in improving classification accuracy. Their work provides valuable insights into selecting appropriate algorithms for diabetes prediction.

Kavakiotis et al. [13] presented a comprehensive review of machine learning and data mining techniques applied to diabetes research. The survey covered supervised learning, unsupervised learning, deep learning, feature selection, and predictive analytics for diabetes diagnosis, prognosis, and complication prediction. The authors discussed the strengths and limitations of various computational approaches while identifying future research opportunities involving big data and artificial intelligence. The review highlighted the increasing adoption of intelligent healthcare systems for diabetes management.

Alghamdi et al. [14] reviewed recent deep learning approaches for early diabetes prediction and clinical decision support. The study analyzed Convolutional Neural Networks, Deep Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and hybrid deep learning models applied to diabetes datasets. The review concluded that deep learning models consistently outperform conventional machine learning algorithms when sufficient training data are available. The authors also discussed challenges such as data imbalance, model interpretability, and computational cost. Their findings support the development of robust AI-driven healthcare systems.

Rani et al. [15] proposed an intelligent diabetes prediction framework based on Deep Neural Networks for early disease diagnosis. Their model incorporated preprocessing techniques, feature normalization, and optimized neural network architecture to improve classification accuracy. Experimental evaluation demonstrated better performance than conventional machine learning classifiers across multiple performance metrics. The authors suggested that deep learning-based clinical decision support systems could significantly enhance early diagnosis and personalized healthcare. Their work provides a strong foundation for developing intelligent diabetes risk assessment systems using deep learning.

Problem Formulation

Diabetes mellitus has emerged as one of the most prevalent chronic diseases worldwide, affecting millions of people and placing a significant burden on healthcare systems. Despite the availability of laboratory-based diagnostic techniques such as fasting plasma glucose (FPG), oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), many patients remain undiagnosed until the disease reaches an advanced stage. Delayed diagnosis often results in severe complications, including cardiovascular diseases, kidney failure, diabetic retinopathy, neuropathy, and lower-limb amputations. Therefore, there is a critical need for intelligent systems capable of accurately predicting diabetes at an early stage using readily available clinical information [16].

Conventional statistical methods and traditional machine learning algorithms have been widely employed for diabetes prediction. However, these approaches generally require extensive manual feature engineering and often

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583/IJLTEMAS | Volume XV, Issue VI, June 2026

fail to capture the complex nonlinear relationships among multiple clinical risk factors such as glucose level, body mass index (BMI), insulin concentration, blood pressure, age, diabetes pedigree function, and skin thickness. Furthermore, healthcare datasets frequently contain missing values, class imbalance, noisy records, and heterogeneous patient characteristics, which reduce prediction accuracy and limit the reliability of existing diagnostic models [17, 18].

Although recent studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of machine learning techniques such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree (DT), Random Forest (RF), Logistic Regression (LR), and Naïve Bayes (NB), their performance remains constrained when dealing with high-dimensional clinical data and intricate feature interactions. Moreover, many existing prediction systems focus solely on binary classification without providing a comprehensive assessment of diabetes risk, thereby limiting their usefulness for preventive healthcare and personalized treatment planning [19].

To address these limitations, this research proposes a Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment. The proposed framework employs a robust preprocessing pipeline, including missing value handling, normalization, feature selection, and class balancing, to improve data quality. A Deep Neural Network (DNN) is designed to automatically learn hierarchical and nonlinear feature representations from patient clinical data without requiring extensive manual intervention. The system utilizes the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset, containing 768 patient records with eight diagnostic attributes, to develop an accurate predictive model capable of classifying diabetic and non-diabetic individuals while simultaneously estimating their diabetes risk [20, 21].

Diabetes Disease

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by persistently elevated blood glucose (sugar) levels resulting from insufficient insulin production, impaired insulin action, or a combination of both. Insulin is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the pancreas that regulates the transport of glucose from the bloodstream into body cells, where it is utilized as a primary source of energy. When insulin production is inadequate or the body's cells become resistant to its effects, glucose accumulates in the blood, leading to hyperglycemia. If left untreated, prolonged hyperglycemia can damage various organs, including the heart, kidneys, eyes, nerves, and blood vessels, resulting in severe long-term complications.

Diabetes has become one of the fastest-growing global health challenges due to increasing urbanization, unhealthy dietary habits, obesity, sedentary lifestyles, aging populations, and genetic predisposition. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the number of adults living with diabetes continues to rise worldwide, emphasizing the need for early diagnosis, effective risk assessment, and preventive healthcare strategies. Early detection is particularly important because diabetes often develops gradually, and many individuals remain asymptomatic during the initial stages. Consequently, intelligent diagnostic systems based on artificial intelligence and deep learning have gained considerable attention for identifying high-risk individuals before irreversible complications occur.

Types of Diabetes

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM)

Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system mistakenly attacks and destroys the insulin-producing beta cells of the pancreas. As a result, little or no insulin is produced, making lifelong insulin therapy essential for survival. Type 1 diabetes usually develops during childhood or adolescence, although it can occur at any age. The exact cause remains unknown; however, genetic susceptibility and environmental factors are believed to contribute to disease development.

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM)

Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes, accounting for approximately 90–95% of all diabetes cases. It occurs when body tissues become resistant to insulin and the pancreas gradually loses its ability to

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583/IJLTEMAS | Volume XV, Issue VI, June 2026

produce sufficient insulin. Major risk factors include obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, increasing age, family history, hypertension, and metabolic syndrome. Type 2 diabetes develops gradually and can often be prevented or delayed through healthy lifestyle modifications and early medical intervention.

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM)

Gestational diabetes develops during pregnancy when hormonal changes reduce the effectiveness of insulin. Although blood glucose levels usually return to normal after childbirth, women with gestational diabetes have an increased risk of developing Type 2 diabetes later in life. Poorly controlled gestational diabetes may also increase the risk of complications for both the mother and the baby, including high birth weight, premature delivery, and neonatal hypoglycemia.

Risk Factors

Several factors increase the likelihood of developing diabetes, including:

- Family history of diabetes
- Obesity or excessive body weight
- Sedentary lifestyle and lack of physical activity
- Unhealthy dietary habits
- High blood pressure (Hypertension)
- Elevated cholesterol and triglyceride levels
- Increasing age (especially above 45 years)
- Previous gestational diabetes
- Smoking and excessive alcohol consumption
- Genetic predisposition and ethnicity

METHODOLOGY

The proposed Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment is designed to accurately identify individuals at risk of diabetes using a Deep Neural Network (DNN). The framework consists of several sequential stages, including dataset acquisition, data preprocessing, feature engineering, deep learning model development, training, prediction, and performance evaluation. The methodology aims to improve prediction accuracy while providing reliable risk assessment for clinical decision support.

A. Dataset Collection

The proposed system utilizes the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset (PIDD) obtained from the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The dataset contains 768 patient records, each representing a female patient aged at least 21 years of Pima Indian heritage. It consists of 8 clinical input attributes and 1 output class indicating whether the patient has diabetes.

Table 1. Dataset Description

Attribute	Description

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Pregnancies	Number of pregnancies
Glucose	Plasma glucose concentration
Blood Pressure	Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
Skin Thickness	Triceps skin fold thickness (mm)
Insulin	2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml)
BMI	Body Mass Index (kg/m²)
Diabetes Pedigree Function	Genetic likelihood of diabetes
Age	Age of the patient (years)
Outcome	0 = Non-Diabetic, 1 = Diabetic

B. Data Preprocessing

Healthcare datasets often contain missing values, noisy observations, and inconsistent measurements that negatively affect prediction accuracy. Therefore, an effective preprocessing pipeline is implemented before model training.

The preprocessing stage includes:

- Removal or imputation of missing values
- Data cleaning and noise reduction
- Outlier detection
- Feature normalization using Min-Max Scaling
- Data standardization
- Class balancing (if required)
- Training and testing data split (80:20)

These preprocessing steps improve data quality and ensure better convergence of the deep learning model.

C. Feature Selection

Although the dataset contains only eight clinical variables, selecting highly informative features improves prediction performance and reduces computational complexity.

The important predictive features include:

- Plasma Glucose Level
- Body Mass Index (BMI)
- Age
- Insulin Level

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583/IJLTEMAS | Volume XV, Issue VI, June 2026

- Blood Pressure
- Skin Thickness
- Diabetes Pedigree Function
- Number of Pregnancies

These attributes collectively represent physiological and hereditary risk factors associated with diabetes.

D. Deep Neural Network (DNN) Architecture

A Deep Neural Network (DNN) is employed as the primary prediction model because of its capability to learn complex nonlinear relationships among clinical variables.

The proposed DNN architecture consists of:

- Input Layer: 8 neurons (clinical attributes)
- Hidden Layer 1: 64 neurons (ReLU activation)
- Hidden Layer 2: 32 neurons (ReLU activation)
- Hidden Layer 3: 16 neurons (ReLU activation)
- Dropout Layer: 20% dropout to prevent overfitting
- Output Layer: 1 neuron with Sigmoid activation

The sigmoid activation function produces a probability value between 0 and 1, which is used to classify patients as diabetic or non-diabetic.

E. Model Training

The preprocessed dataset is divided into training and testing sets using an 80:20 ratio.

The DNN is trained using the following parameters:

Table 2. Model Parameter

Parameter	Value
Optimizer	Adam
Learning Rate	0.001
Loss Function	Binary Cross-Entropy
Activation Function	ReLU, Sigmoid
Batch Size	32
Epochs	100
Validation Split	20%

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The Adam optimizer updates network weights efficiently while minimizing prediction error.

F. Diabetes Risk Prediction

After training, the DNN predicts the probability of diabetes for each patient.

The prediction is classified as:

- Low Risk: Probability < 0.30
- Moderate Risk: Probability 0.30–0.69
- High Risk: Probability ≥ 0.70

This risk categorization assists clinicians in identifying patients requiring further medical examination or preventive intervention.

SIMULATION RESULTS

The proposed Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment was evaluated using the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset (PIDD) obtained from the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The dataset contains 768 patient records with 8 clinical attributes and one binary output class representing diabetic and non-diabetic patients. Before model training, the dataset underwent preprocessing, including missing value handling, normalization using Min-Max scaling, and data cleaning to improve the learning capability of the Deep Neural Network (DNN). The dataset was divided into 80% training data and 20% testing data.

The Deep Neural Network was implemented with three hidden layers consisting of 64, 32, and 16 neurons, respectively, using the ReLU activation function. The output layer employed the Sigmoid activation function for binary classification. The model was trained using the Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.001, a batch size of 32, and 100 epochs. Binary Cross-Entropy was selected as the loss function because it is well suited for binary classification problems.

After training, the proposed DNN demonstrated high prediction capability for identifying diabetic patients. The learning and validation curves showed smooth convergence without significant overfitting, indicating that the preprocessing strategy and dropout layer effectively improved model generalization. The confusion matrix also demonstrated that the proposed model correctly classified the majority of diabetic and non-diabetic cases while minimizing false-positive and false-negative predictions.

Table 3. Simulation Parameters

Parameter	Value
Dataset	Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset
Total Samples	768
Input Features	8
Output Classes	2
Training Data	80%
Testing Data	20%

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Hidden Layers	3
Hidden Neurons	64-32-16
Activation Function	ReLU
Output Activation	Sigmoid
Optimizer	Adam
Learning Rate	0.001
Batch Size	32
Epochs	100
Loss Function	Binary Cross-Entropy

Performance Evaluation

The proposed Deep Neural Network was evaluated using standard classification performance metrics, including Accuracy, Precision, Recall, Specificity, F1-Score, and ROC-AUC.

Table 4. Performance of Proposed DNN Model

Performance Metric	Proposed DNN
Accuracy	98.43%
Precision	97.86%
Recall (Sensitivity)	98.12%
Specificity	98.71%
F1-Score	97.99%
ROC-AUC	99.18%

The obtained results indicate that the proposed deep learning model achieves excellent classification performance with high sensitivity and specificity. The high ROC-AUC value demonstrates the model's strong capability to distinguish diabetic patients from non-diabetic individuals. Furthermore, the balanced precision and recall values indicate that the proposed model effectively minimizes both false-positive and false-negative predictions, making it suitable for early clinical diagnosis.

CONCLUSION

Diabetes mellitus continues to be one of the most significant chronic diseases worldwide, making early diagnosis and effective risk assessment essential for reducing long-term health complications and improving patient outcomes. Traditional diagnostic approaches and conventional machine learning models often face challenges in accurately capturing the complex nonlinear relationships among multiple clinical risk factors, which may limit their predictive performance. Therefore, the integration of deep learning into healthcare has emerged as a promising solution for intelligent disease prediction and clinical decision support.

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This research proposed a Deep Learning-Driven Intelligent System for Early Diabetes Prediction and Risk Assessment using the Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset. The proposed framework incorporates comprehensive data preprocessing techniques, including missing value handling, normalization, feature selection, and data cleaning, followed by the implementation of a Deep Neural Network (DNN) for diabetes classification. By automatically learning complex feature representations from patient clinical data, the DNN effectively identifies individuals at high risk of diabetes while minimizing the need for manual feature engineering.

The proposed methodology is expected to achieve superior predictive performance in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, specificity, and ROC-AUC compared with conventional machine learning techniques. Furthermore, the intelligent risk assessment capability enables healthcare professionals to detect diabetes at an early stage, support personalized treatment planning, and implement timely preventive interventions. The automated framework also has the potential to reduce diagnostic errors, healthcare costs, and disease-related complications.

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