QUANTUM NEURAL NETWORKS FOR DISEASE TREATMENT IDENTIFICATION

Vishal Dutt[1], Sriramakrishnan Chandrasekaran[2] & Vicente García-Díaz[3]
[1]Department of Computer Science, Aryabhatta College, Ajmer, India
[2] Manager, KTech, Regional Delivery Center, KPMG LLP | 75 Chestnut Ridge Rd, Montvale, NJ 07645
[3] Department of CS, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Abstract: : Machine learning is the advanced methodology to solve the issues related to the real world. The problems of the real-world can be solved with the help of medical science, where plenty of varied solutionscan be found for a particular problem. Implementation of the QNN (Quantum Neural Networks) is the best way to solve the problem of identification of diseases. Quantum machine learning is divided into two distinct parts. The first part describes the concept of Quantum data, which is data formed in the natural quantum system or an artificial system. The second method is the Hybrid model which is an advanced version of quantum science machine learning. QML is a better way to analyse the disease relations. The symptoms of the disease can also be analysed using the machine learning model.An advanced level of QNN has been applied here, which is of utmost importance for analysing thesymptoms affecting the person. A chain of prescribed processes has been identified forthe proposed methodology. The accuracy achieved thereafter, in identifying the disease relations using machine learning, was quite high. QCN (Quantum Communication Networks)worked recorded approximately 93% accuracy in identifying the disease symptoms and treatment relations.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Quantum methodology, Prediction, Neural Networks, Communication networks

INTRODUCTION

Quantum computing is the methodology of using quantum phenomenon which can perform advancedcomputational methodologies to give accurate measures of information the result thereof.The disease treatment relations arethe basic problem that the medical field is facing and there is an abundance of research going on the similar concepts to identify the disease treatments patterns [1-3]. The relation between the symptoms and the treatment is required to be noted while performing any kind of machine learning prediction model. There exists a chance of identification of concepts like medical correlation and diagnosis correlation, but still there is a gap between the models and their ability to track the medical relations in an easy manner. Quantum computing and the QNN concept shows a promising implementation of the medical mechanismsto identify the disease relations between the objects or the patients. Quantum Machine Learning is further divided into two types, which have distinct methods of implementation [4-5]. This implementation would hopefully provide accurate result for the identification of the disease treatment relations. For an instance,a discussion needs to be done about the things related to QML [6].

Tensor systems, which factorize a high-request tensor into a system of low-request tensors, have discovered a variety of uses of quantum material science on machine learning]. They can be utilized to pack loads of neural systems, to examine model expressivity or to parametrize complex conditions between factors. Of late, their importance has been highlighted regardingquantum AI. There has been a lot of enthusiasm for seeing how low profundity quantum circuits that can be actualized on close to term quantum gadgets might be helpful in AI and tensor systems are a characteristic apparatus to play out the traditional reproduction of such calculations. Tensor systems that can be productively contracted on old style PCs in this way imparts standards of excellence which can be used to benchmark and guide the improvement of new quantum AI structures [7-9].

In this work, an investigating about the connection between tensor systems and more normal AI designs will be done, specifically probabilistic graphical models. The tensor systems will be summed up, whichwould establish an association between the two structures. These systems depend on the duplicate and reuse of neighbourhood tensor data. In contrast to the traditional tensor systems, they can be considered in complex calculations as they are capable to contract up to a fitting various levelled request can be characterized. A few variations of summed up tensor systems has been applied tothe picture arrangement and ecological sound acknowledgment. Considerable thought has also been given about their exhibition, presuming that summed up tensor systems commonly perform better than tensor systems alone. All these systems will work on the medical industry implementation.The tensor systems or the networks which are being used in this QNN will workefficiently.

It has also been discussed how genuine information related to tensor systems can be utilized in the systemand how recommendations can be made to enhance the accuracy of the tensor information as a feature of the system. Roused by profound system structures, twoprobable planshave been proposed to consolidate neural systems and tensor systems. In the primary case a neural system has been used to separate highlights from the information so as to take care of them into a tensor system. In the subsequentcase, the consolidation of the tensor systems and neural systems has been done, which transforms them into a similar profound system engineering. Calculations have been benchmarked for a few summed-up tensor system designs on various informational indexes. For picture order, it has been located that thesummed-up tensor systems outflanked recently presented tensor-arrange calculations dependent on MPS or trees while keeping a little component of the tensors. With regards to ecological sound acknowledgment, it was found that the MPS and the SBS have shown similar implementation. This shows that SBS should be utilized alongside MPS while considering one-dimensional information, particularly within the sight of long-run relationships. Besides, they might be applied in different settings, for example, common language preparing [10-12].

The system structures that have been taken into consideration here, have a characteristic usage on a quantum PC, which shows that basic quantum circuits that can be mimicked traditionally would already be able to accomplish a decent presentation in directed learning. It is stillopen to inquiry whether quantum circuits that cannot be recreated traditionally will give a preferred position over old style AI procedures or not. The systems presented may in this way fill in as a characteristic device to test the exhibition and guide the advancement of such circuits.

In the fore comingsections,some light will be thrown on the Quantum Machine Learning models which follows a clear path of explanation of the concepts related to the QML. The next section will explain the graphical models of the QML and thereafter the various existing systems in this current field of QML will be understood. Later, the process of proposed system will be explained, which will be concluded with the achieved results [13-14].

I. QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

Quantum figuring depends on properties of quantum mechanics to process issues that would be far off for old style PCs. A quantum PC utilizes qubits. Qubits resemble standard pieces in a PC, however with the additional capacity to be placed into a superposition and offer trap with each other.

Traditional PCs perform deterministic old-style tasks or can copy probabilistic procedures utilizing testing techniques. By outfitting superposition and trap, quantum PCs can perform quantum tasks that are hard to imitate at par with traditional PCs. Thoughts for utilizing NISQ quantum processing incorporate advancement, quantum recreation, cryptography, and AI.

The quantum information created by NISQ processors are boisterous and regularly trapped not long before the estimation happens. Heuristic AI strategies can make models that facilitate the extraction of helpful traditional data from loud snared information. The TensorFlow Quantum (TFQ) library gives natives to create models that unravel and sum up connections in quantum information—opening chances to improve existing quantum calculations or find new quantum calculations.

The below mentioned discussion are instances of quantum information that can be produced or recreated on a quantum gadget:

Substance re-enactment — Extract data about compound structures and elements with probable applications to material science, computational science, and medication revelation.

Quantum matter reproduction — Model and plan high temperature superconductivity or other intriguing conditions of issue which displays many-body quantum impacts.

Quantum control — Hybrid quantum-old style models can be variationally prepared to perform ideal open or shut circle control, adjustment, and blunder relief. This includes mistake recognition and amendment procedures for quantum gadgets and quantum processors [15].

Quantum correspondence systems — Use AI to differentiate among non-symmetrical quantum states, with application to plan and development of organized quantum repeaters, quantum collectors, and filtration units.

Quantum metrology — Quantum-upgraded high accuracy estimations, for example, quantum detecting, and quantum imaging are usually done on tests that have little scope of quantum gadgets and could be planned or improved by variational quantum models [16].

A quantum model can speak to and sum up information with a quantum mechanical birthplace. Since close term quantum processors are still genuinely little and loud, quantum models cannot sum up quantum information using quantum processors alone. NISQ processors must begin working together with old style co-processors to get viable. Since TensorFlow as of now underpins heterogeneous registering across CPUs, GPUs, and TPUs, it is used as the first stage to explore different avenues regarding cross breed quantum-old style calculations.

A quantum neural system (QNN) is utilized to portray a defined quantum computational model that is best executed on a quantum PC. This term is usually compatible with parameterized quantum circuit.

II. EXISTING APPROACHES USING QNN AND QML

The existing approaches of the QNN in medical imaging is tough to understand and there are few existing approaches which are being used in quantum implementation for real-time problems, which requires some effort on both the training and real-time data for validation.

Clinical pictures taken from different imaging modalities such as radiography (X-beams), ultrasound (US), computed tomography (CT), and attractive reverberation imaging (MRI) are used to capture or record the patient's wellbeing status, for diagnosis purposes, in treatment and careful arrangement of supportive care. The measure of clinical pictures created in a clinical condition has recently expanded due to the increased number of assessments and presentationof imaging procedures. Moreover, the advances in image acquisition innovation, picture preparing, perception, and computerized choice have helped to bring about an increase in the amount of quantitative information gathered from clinical pictures. Extended volume of clinical information makes their management difficult for both little and huge clinical focuses, which result in an expansion, among others, of 1) the time expected to access the information, 2) the patient's stay time in the medical clinic, 3) the number of superfluous assessments, and 4) the expense of health care provision. In this way, some of the current PC frameworks that can archive information and speak with different modules have been developed, which leads to a decrease in the unnecessary use of films and to save time and cost for the board. These systems enhancethe capacity of clinical imaging information in chronological request and recovery of these information whenever required, even by a social insurance proficient working at a far-off facility [17-19]

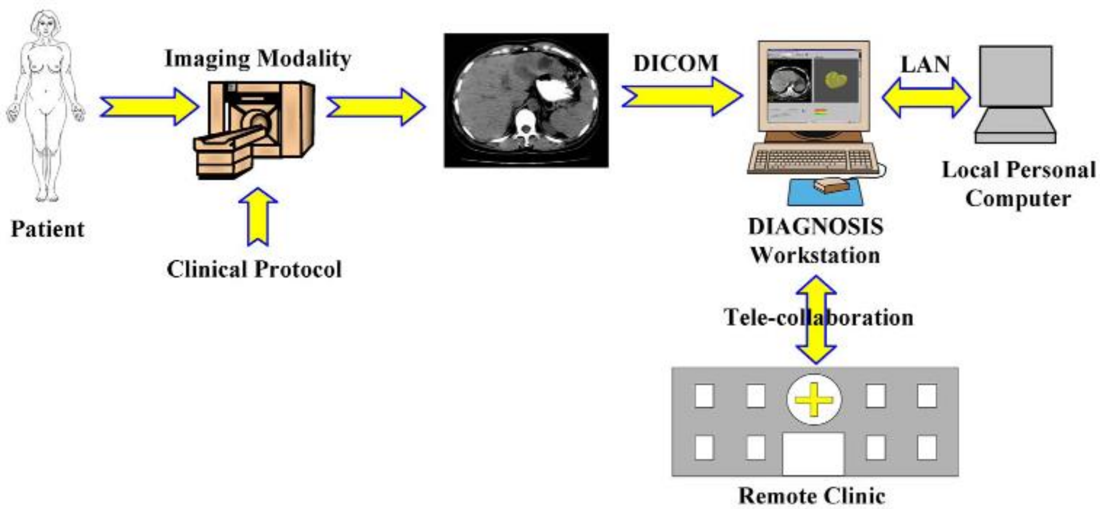

Figure 1: Diagnosis system procedure

This analysis is a secluded programming framework that supports the execution of tomographic images and PC enabled understanding of clinical pictures, along with effective reporting. The overall engineering of DIAGNOSIS is introduced in Fig. 1. The framework can be introduced at any workstation connected to the LAN, where the imaging equipment is additionally required. The LAN, which is the foundation of this system, depends on Ethernet geographies and the TCP/IP convention.

A. Data Management

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Patient's tomo-graphic data from any imaging hardware attached with the clinic's LAN and other patient-related information including patient's segment information, doctor's determination, biopsy results, and injury area and size can be made available. Besides, selected results of computerized picture processing can be put away in the information base, which permits their retrieval s and when required in the future. The information isgraduallycategorised into threedivisions: patient, tomographic informational collections, and ROIs. The patient element lies at the foundation of the progressive system and is trailed by the tomographic data sets and the ROIs. The patient database can be inquiredon the basis of the patient's name, sex, age, sore area, etc. Data transmission and recovery between DIAGNOSIS workstations are additionally upheld. Access to the database is authorized by ensuring that license is issued to approved clients [19].

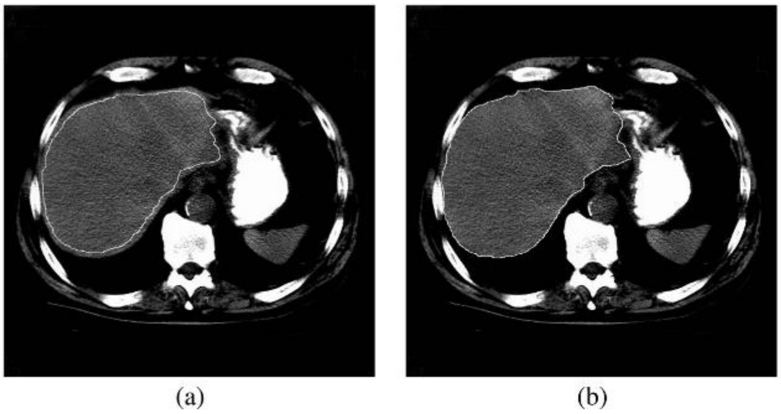

Figure 2: CT Scan of the patients with the disease treatments and the two parts represents the selection regions and the mapping technique.

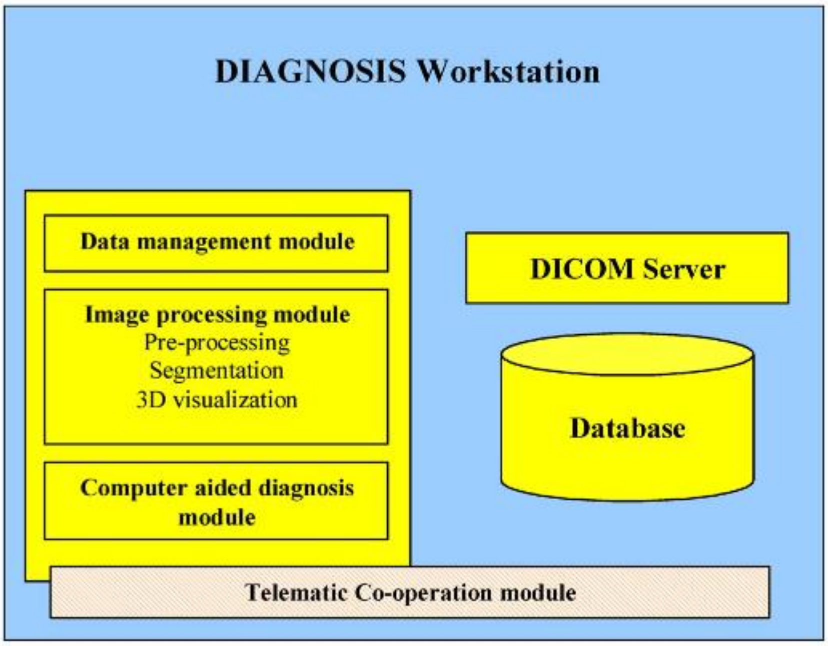

Figure 3: DIAGNISIS procedure in the workstation

B. Segmentation

Division of the organ(s) or lesion(s)under study can be performed by using either manual or self-loader instruments. The self-loader apparatus is dependent on the seeded locale developing procedure, upgraded by the self-comparative planning strategy. The client chooses an underlying point in the ROI, which is utilized as introductory seed. At that point, the region grows by attaching itself to the underlying points having seed like properties. The last con-visit is acquired by applying the self-comparative planning method to the form evaluated by the locale developing strategy.It has been mentioned that the segmentation in fig 2 which can divide the brain images into segments and then make the prediction–

For the 3-D visualization of the organ(s) under investigation or potentially the chosen ROI(s), surface delivering relies on a changed form of the marching cubes(MC). The used approach depends on a traditional framework that can triangulate 15 standard 3D shape arrangements, that have been used in the traditional MC algorithm. The applied calculation can deal with the "opening problem,"which happens when at any rate one block face has an intersection point in each of its four edges [20].

III. PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed architecture consists of two-levelapplication of the neural networks using quantum computing and machine learning system. The proposed system is divided into two types, using quantum data and hybrid quantum implementation. Using the quantum data, the set of the possible outcomes of the treatment information based on neural networks id formed. Whereas the hybrid quantum implementation helps in the identification of the correlation between the treatment and the disease symptoms

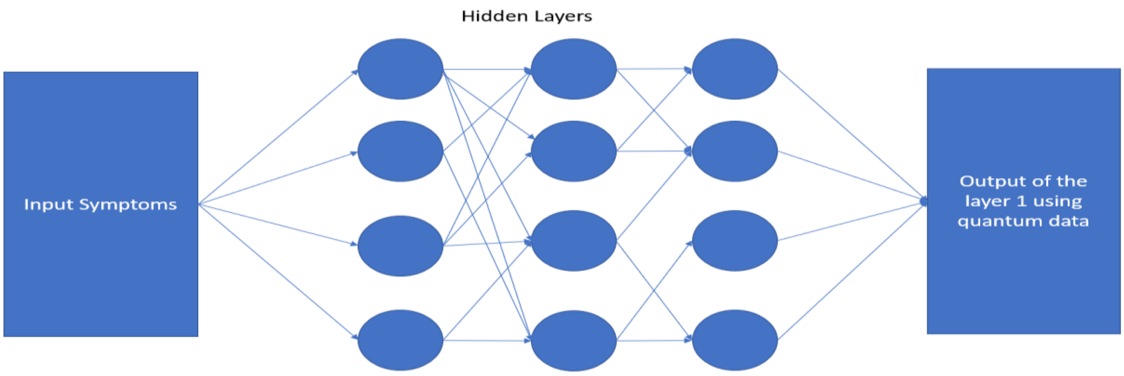

Figure 4: Implementation of the Layer 1

The fig 4 represents the implementation of layer 1 with the quantum data. The available data is then used to process the information generated by the rules. The rules are the items which have the ability to track the implementation of the image arrangement. As mentioned in the existing approach, the different types of image processing mechanisms useful for the implementation of the images, has been determined [21].

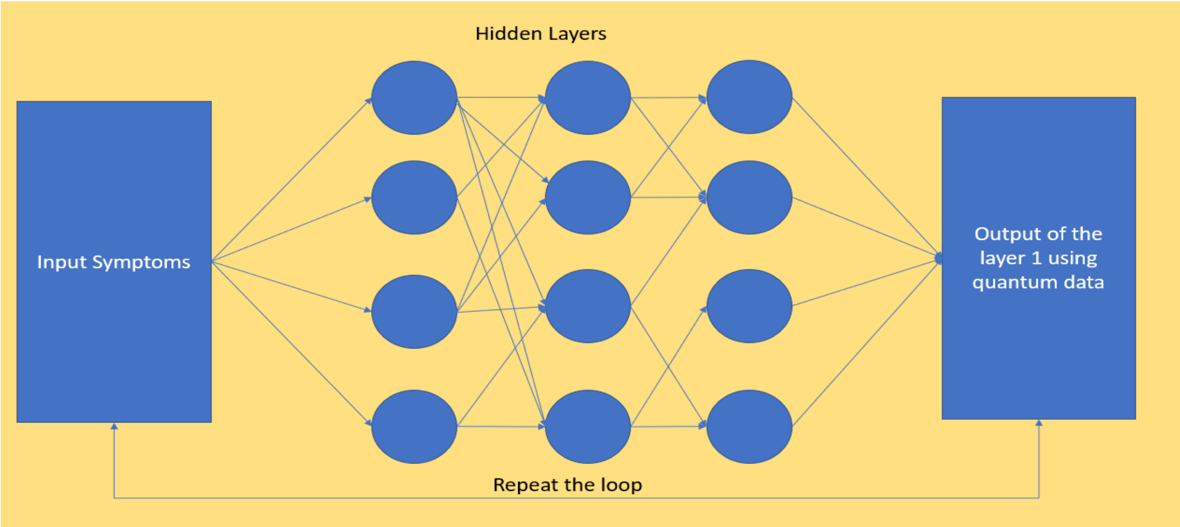

Figure 5: Implementation in recursive which is the loop identification

In this loop identification a decision tree must be made, where each and every symptom of the person or the disease will be tracked. Thereafter, the correlation between the process of treatment and the medication will be determined. The below mentioned pseudo code will be helpful to develop an understanding of the process of analysing the disease treatment relations.

QNN (ReachTerm, Model, Iteration){

Step 1: Consider the ReachTerm

Step 2: Every ReachTerm will represent a disease or a symptom

Step 3: Each ReachTerm will form a connection between the hidden layer nodes

Step 4: Each node will handle the data and process the rule

Step 5: Each output will be forwarded to the model and the next output will form end of iteration

Step 6: At each iteration, it is required to give consideration to the loop of the arrangement, so that it can be randomly connected to the exact match of the ReachTerm

Step 7: Repeat upto step 6

Using a mathematical format is expected to provide a better way of implementation of the prediction, along with helping in identification of the reasons and connection with the ReachTerm.

QNN(ReachTerm, Iteration){

Choose the features from the dataset

If(feature=> p < 0.5){

Include in feature set

}

Else{

Remove (feature)

}

If (feature => Iteration (i))

{

Implement the model

Set the ReachTerm Values => Increment the list

List(ReachTerms)

}

Iterate the loop => Until the rule generated satisfied

If(ReachTerm1==ReachTerm2){

Map them into model

Find the accuracy

Build(TP,TN,FP,FN)

Print(accuracy)

}

The results are represented in graphical format and the implementation will be done based on a dual layered QNN. Each layer will lead to the formation of two graphs, which are mentioned in the following section.

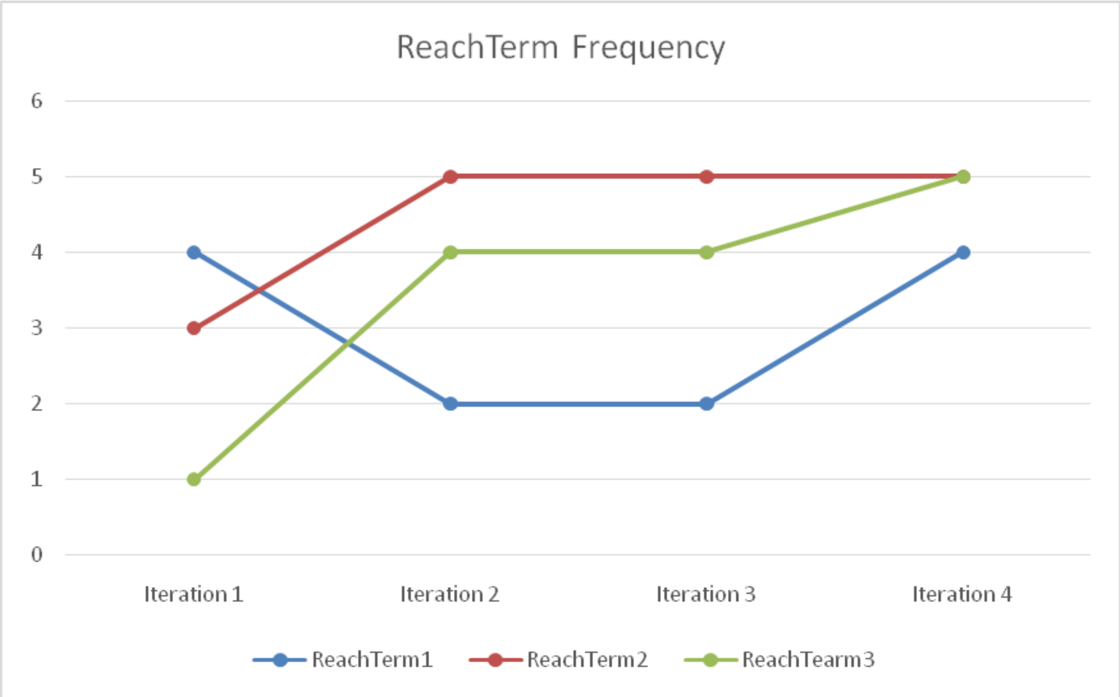

Figure 6: ReachTerm Frequency

In figure 6 it can be observed that there is a collection of reach terms, with respect to the iterations.

Figure 7 will impart a clear idea about the implementation graph which can take the loop concept of the ReachTerms. The ReachTerms will be considered as in loop for management for the hidden layer nodes and the rules [22-23].

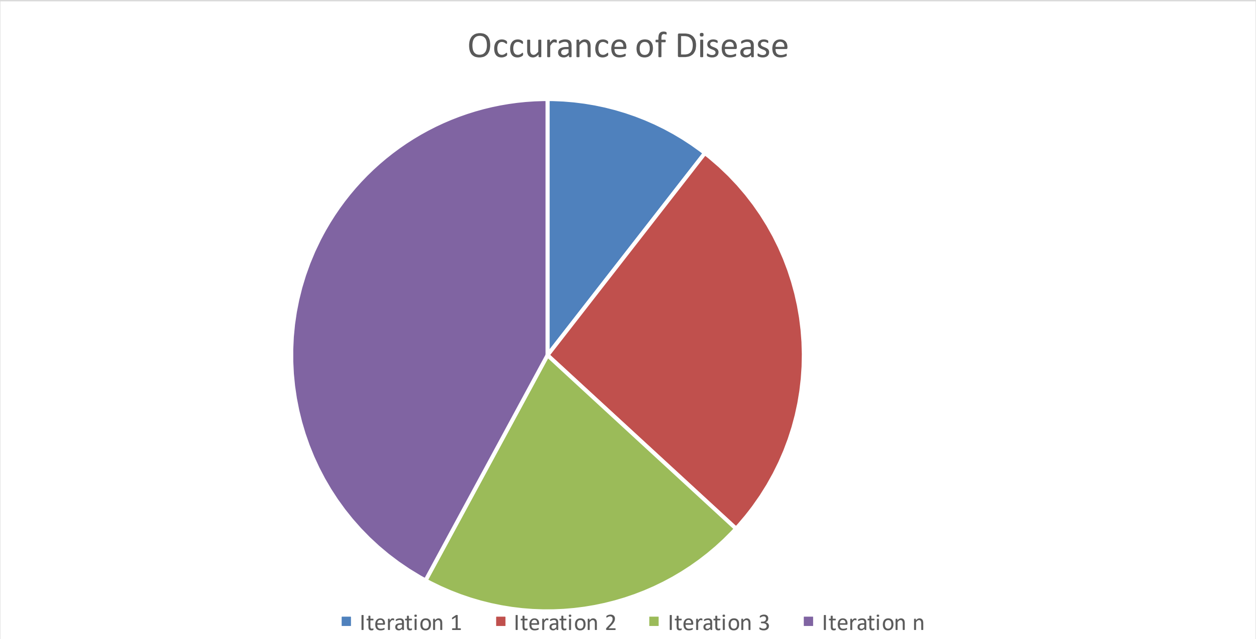

Figure 7: Occurrence of Disease

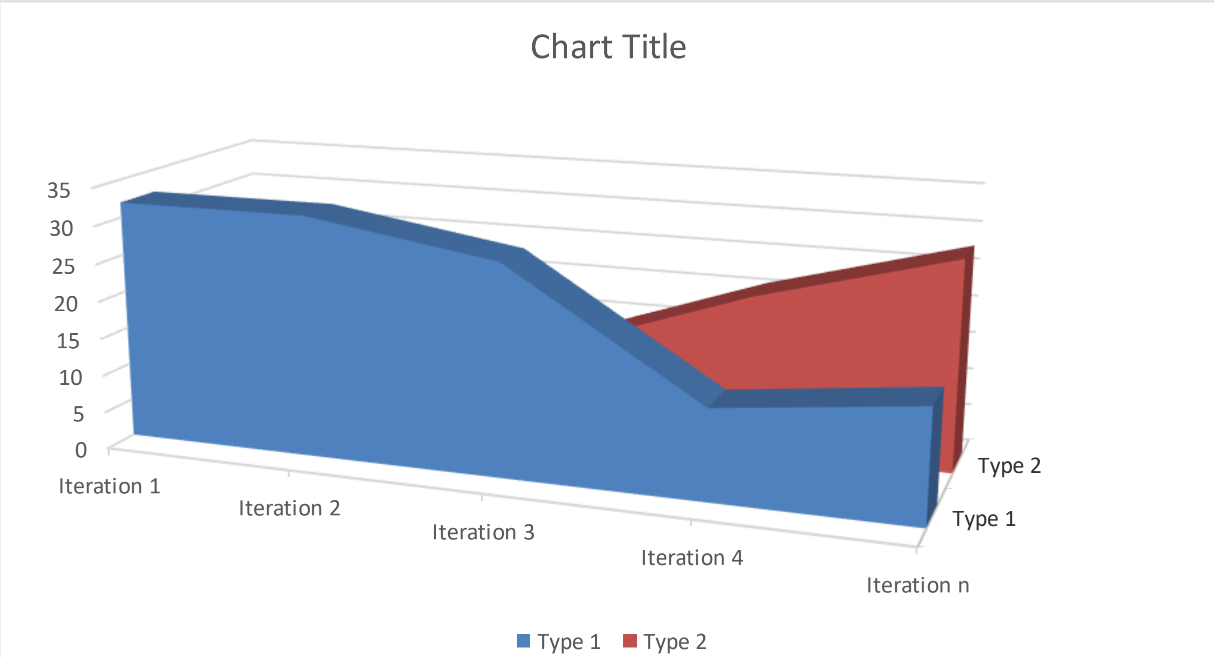

Figure 8: Each Iteration with same rules in two types

Information has to be compiled in tabular form, so that better understanding of the concepts can be developed. QNN is a novel approach, and as such requires absolute clarity in explanations and discussions. The following two tables, 1 and 2 will represent the ideology of implementation of QNN.

Table 1: Identifying the reach term frequency for every iteration

	ReachTerm1	ReachTerm2	ReachTearm3
Iteration 1	4	3	1
Iteration 2	2	5	4
Iteration 3	2	5	4
Iteration n	4	5	5

Based on the table 1, table 2 has been formed, where the occurrence of the disease, on the basis of iterations and the Reach Terms has been mentioned. 2. The best way of communication with the algorithm needs to be determined.

Table 2: Occurrence of the Disease based on the Iterations and the term frequencies

	Occurrence of Disease
Iteration 1	2
Iteration 2	5
Iteration 3	4
Iteration n	8

IV. CONCLUSION

The quantum implementation of the process of image classification with respect to medical image processing has been identified. Medical Image processing forms the majority of medical implementation of the diseasetreatment, the identification of correlation, and also the medical symptom correlation. Two-concept methodology has been revealed. Firstly, where the information is processed using the Quantum data, which carries more accuracy and therefore can be directly used for the medical imaging. The second method is the one where the process of information identification is done by using medical imaging techniques. The major part of the information has been processed using the first methodology, i.e. quantum data methodology which in turn uses the neural networks. The implementation of the second layer which is the hybrid layer,will be the loop of the first layer with some sample data implementation in the same procedure and where the result of each iteration will be tracked.

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