ISSN 2277-2685
IJESR/April-June. 2026/ Vol-16/Issue-2/162-170
Manne Reshma *et. al.,* / International Journal of Engineering & Science Research
Full Length Article

Detection Of Parkinson's Disease And Its Severity Using Deep Learning

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Accepted 06-04-2026

Abstract
Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic and progressive neurological disorder that affects millions of individuals worldwide. The condition is primarily characterized by the degeneration of dopamine-producing neurons, which leads to impairments in motor control, tremors, rigidity, and slowed movement. Detecting Parkinson's disease in its early stages remains difficult because there is no single definitive clinical diagnostic test. As a result, many patients are diagnosed only after significant neurological damage has already occurred. Early identification is therefore essential to improve treatment outcomes, reduce disease progression, and enhance patient quality of life. Recent clinical studies indicate that handwriting abnormalities are closely associated with Parkinson's disease. Individuals with PD often display symptoms such as tremor-induced distortions, reduced writing speed, irregular stroke patterns, inconsistent pressure, and impaired fine motor control. Among various handwriting assessments, spiral and wave drawing tests are widely used in neurological evaluation because they effectively capture subtle motor impairments. The distortions and irregularities present in these patterns can serve as important indicators for early PD detection.This research proposes an automated system that analyzes spiral and wave sketches to detect and evaluate Parkinson's disease severity. The framework employs two dedicated Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models to independently process spiral and wave images. These deep learning models automatically learn spatial features such as tremor frequency, stroke instability, irregular curvature, and drawing distortion. The system is implemented using the TensorFlow deep learning framework in Python.
Keywords: *Parkinson's disease, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, Handwriting Analysis, Spiral Drawing Test, Wave Drawing Test, Early Diagnosis, Medical Image Classification*

Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a long-term and progressive neurological disorder that primarily affects the central nervous system and significantly impacts a patient's motor abilities. The disease develops due to the gradual degeneration of dopamine-producing neurons located in the substantia nigra region of the brain. Dopamine plays a vital role in controlling voluntary movements, and its depletion leads to various motor impairments. Individuals affected by Parkinson's disease commonly experience symptoms such as tremors, muscular stiffness, slowed movement known as bradykinesia, impaired coordination, and difficulty maintaining posture and balance. As the condition advances, patients may also develop cognitive dysfunction, speech difficulties, and behavioral changes, which further affect their quality of life.One of the major challenges associated with Parkinson's disease is the difficulty in detecting the condition during its early stages. The symptoms usually appear gradually and may initially be mild or overlooked, making early clinical diagnosis complicated. Conventional diagnostic procedures mainly depend on neurological examinations and clinical observations conducted by healthcare professionals. However, these approaches can sometimes result in delayed identification because there is currently no single laboratory test that definitively confirms the presence of Parkinson's disease. Consequently, the development of intelligent computational techniques that assist in early and accurate detection has become an important research focus in modern healthcare systems.Recent advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have enabled the development of data-driven models capable of analyzing complex biomedical information. These techniques have demonstrated significant potential in medical diagnostics by identifying patterns and relationships within large datasets that may not be easily recognized through traditional clinical assessment. In the context of Parkinson's disease, several studies have shown that both voice signal characteristics and handwriting patterns contain measurable indicators that are strongly associated with the presence and progression of the disease.This research focuses on designing a machine learning and deep learning based framework for early detection of Parkinson's disease using biomedical data and handwriting analysis. In particular, handwriting impairments observed in patients with Parkinson's disease provide valuable diagnostic information. Individuals suffering from PD often demonstrate reduced writing speed, irregular strokes, tremor-induced distortions, and inconsistent pressure while drawing or writing. Among the commonly used neurological tests, spiral and wave drawing tasks are considered reliable indicators of motor dysfunction because they reflect fine motor control and coordination.

Literature Survey

This chapter discusses the technological environment and supporting tools required for implementing the proposed Parkinson's disease detection framework. The development of an intelligent prediction system based on machine learning and deep learning techniques requires an appropriate programming platform, data handling libraries, visualization tools, and computational frameworks capable of processing large datasets efficiently. Selecting a suitable software environment is therefore essential to ensure accurate model development, training, and evaluation.The implementation of the proposed system is carried out using the Python programming language. Python has become one of the most widely used languages in the fields of data science, artificial intelligence, and machine learning because of its simplicity, flexibility, and extensive ecosystem of libraries. Its user-friendly syntax allows researchers and developers to build complex machine learning models efficiently while maintaining readability and scalability.Several Python libraries are utilized in this project to support different stages of system development. Data preprocessing tasks such as dataset cleaning, normalization, and feature preparation are performed using libraries like NumPy and Pandas. Visualization tools such as Matplotlib and Seaborn are used to analyze patterns within the dataset and represent results graphically. The deep learning models are implemented using TensorFlow and its high-level API, which provide powerful tools for building, training, and evaluating neural networks. These libraries enable efficient experimentation and optimization of machine learning algorithms.A well-defined software setup plays a critical role in the successful development of predictive models. Proper configuration of the programming environment allows efficient dataset processing, model training, performance evaluation, and visualization of prediction results. Therefore, the software tools and frameworks described in this chapter provide the foundation for implementing the Parkinson's disease detection system proposed in this research.

Problem Statement

Parkinson's disease is primarily associated with a deficiency of dopamine in the brain, which results from the gradual degeneration of neurons in the substantia nigra region. Unfortunately, this biochemical change is often detected only after the disease has progressed to a noticeable stage. As a result, early diagnosis remains difficult, creating significant challenges in providing timely medical treatment and slowing disease progression.In current medical practice, the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease largely depends on clinical evaluation performed by neurologists. Physicians assess various motor symptoms such as tremors, muscle rigidity, slowed movement (bradykinesia), and impaired balance or posture. However, these symptoms do not appear uniformly in all patients, and their severity may vary considerably from one individual to another. During the early stages, symptoms may be subtle or resemble those of other neurological disorders, which further complicates the diagnostic process.Another challenge arises from the reliance on subjective clinical judgement. Since traditional diagnostic methods depend heavily on a doctor's experience and observation, the possibility of delayed or inconsistent diagnosis cannot be completely eliminated. Additionally, determining appropriate treatment strategies and medication dosages becomes complicated because the progression rate and symptom severity differ significantly among patients.To address these limitations, there is a growing need for automated diagnostic systems that can assist healthcare professionals by providing objective and data-driven insights. Advances in artificial intelligence and deep learning offer promising opportunities for developing such systems. By analyzing measurable biomarkers such as handwriting patterns, voice signals, and other biomedical data, computational models can detect subtle abnormalities that may indicate the early onset of Parkinson's disease. Incorporating deep learning techniques into diagnostic tools can therefore improve detection accuracy, reduce dependency on subjective evaluation, and support clinicians in making more informed medical decisions.

Organization of Documentation

This research work is organized into multiple chapters to provide a structured explanation of the proposed Parkinson's disease detection system. Each chapter focuses on a specific aspect of the study, enabling a clear understanding of the research objectives, methodology, and results.The first chapter introduces the background and significance of Parkinson's disease, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis. It outlines the motivation behind the research and presents the objectives and scope of developing an automated diagnostic framework. The second chapter provides a literature survey that reviews existing research and technological developments related to Parkinson's disease detection using machine learning and deep learning techniques. This section helps identify current research trends, existing limitations, and opportunities for improvement.The third chapter describes the proposed methodology used in this research. It explains the dataset utilized for analysis, the preprocessing techniques applied to prepare the data, and the feature extraction methods used for training the deep learning models. In addition, the architecture of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models designed to analyze spiral and wave drawing patterns is discussed in detail. The implementation process using Python and the TensorFlow framework is also presented in this chapter.The fourth chapter presents the experimental results and performance evaluation of the proposed system. Various evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and loss values are used to assess the effectiveness of the developed model. The analysis of these results demonstrates the capability of the system to accurately classify individuals as healthy or affected by Parkinson's disease.The fifth chapter discusses the advantages and limitations of the proposed approach and explores potential improvements for future research. It highlights the practical applications of the system in healthcare environments and discusses how the framework can be extended for real-world clinical use. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the key findings of the research and outlines the overall contribution of the study toward the development of an intelligent system for early detection and severity assessment of Parkinson's disease.

System Analysis

System analysis is an essential stage in the development of intelligent applications because it provides a clear understanding of the problem domain, system requirements, and potential computational solutions. In the context of Parkinson's disease detection, the primary objective of system analysis is to identify effective techniques that can improve early diagnosis and reduce reliance on subjective clinical assessments. Traditional diagnostic approaches largely depend on medical observation and neurological examinations, which may not always provide objective or early-stage detection.This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the proposed Parkinson's disease detection system. It discusses the limitations of existing diagnostic approaches and explains how machine learning and deep learning techniques can provide more reliable and automated solutions. The system is designed to analyze biomedical data, including handwriting patterns and voice signals, in order to identify characteristics associated with Parkinson's disease.

By integrating artificial intelligence methods with biomedical analysis, the proposed system aims to support healthcare professionals in detecting Parkinson's disease at an early stage and assessing its severity. The chapter further explains the architecture of the system, the algorithms used for prediction, and the workflow involved in processing input data and generating diagnostic results.

Existing System

In current medical practice, Parkinson's disease is often diagnosed only after noticeable symptoms begin to appear, which usually occurs during the secondary stage of the disease. This delay in detection creates several medical challenges because significant neuronal damage may already have occurred by the time the condition is identified. The diagnosis process typically involves manual clinical examination performed by neurologists who evaluate symptoms such as tremors, muscle stiffness, slowed movement (bradykinesia), balance problems, and speech difficulties.Although these clinical observations are widely used, they rely heavily on the expertise and experience of medical professionals. Since the symptoms of Parkinson's disease can vary significantly among patients, early detection becomes difficult. Some symptoms may appear mild during the initial stages or may resemble other neurological disorders, which increases the risk of misdiagnosis.In certain cases, doctors may use imaging techniques such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT) scans, Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scans, or Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) scans to examine brain activity and rule out other conditions. However, these imaging methods do not directly confirm Parkinson's disease. As a result, the diagnostic process remains largely dependent on clinical judgement.

Proposed System

To overcome the limitations of conventional diagnostic approaches, this research proposes an intelligent system that uses machine learning and deep learning techniques to detect Parkinson's disease and estimate its severity. The system is designed to analyze biomedical data such as handwriting patterns and voice measurements, which are known to reflect motor and neurological impairments associated with the disease.The proposed framework utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyze drawing patterns obtained from spiral and wave sketches. These drawing tasks are commonly used in neurological assessments because they reveal abnormalities in fine motor control. The CNN model processes the input images and automatically extracts meaningful visual features such as tremor intensity, irregular strokes, distortions, and variations in drawing smoothness. Based on these extracted patterns, the model classifies individuals as either healthy or affected by Parkinson's disease.In addition to disease detection, the system also estimates the severity of the condition. A Deep Neural Network

(DNN) is used to analyze biomedical voice measurements obtained from the Parkinson's Telemonitoring Dataset available in the UCI Machine Learning Repository. This dataset includes various attributes such as patient age, gender, time intervals from baseline measurements, motor Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) scores, total UPDRS scores, and multiple voice-related biomedical features.

Architecture Design

The architecture of the proposed system consists of several interconnected stages that work together to process input data and generate predictions. The first stage involves data collection, where spiral drawings, wave drawings, and biomedical voice recordings are gathered from individuals. These inputs capture essential symptoms of Parkinson's disease, including motor impairments and speech irregularities.The collected data then undergoes preprocessing to remove noise and ensure consistency in format and quality. Image preprocessing may involve resizing, normalization, and noise reduction, while voice data preprocessing includes signal cleaning and feature extraction. After preprocessing, the system extracts relevant features that represent tremor patterns, stroke irregularities, distortions in drawing shapes, and variations in voice characteristics.The processed data is then provided to deep learning models for classification. Convolutional Neural Networks are used for analyzing drawing images, while Deep Neural Networks are used for analyzing structured voice datasets. These models learn complex patterns within the data and generate predictions regarding the presence and severity of Parkinson's disease.

Algorithms

Convolutional Neural Networks

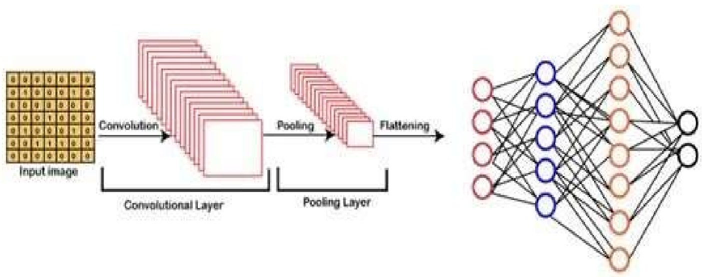

Figure 1 : CNN Architecture

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a specialized class of artificial neural networks designed primarily for image processing tasks. Their architecture is inspired by the functioning of the human visual cortex, where neurons respond to specific visual stimuli such as edges, textures, and shapes. CNNs are capable of automatically identifying spatial features within images, making them highly suitable for tasks such as object recognition and medical image analysis.A typical CNN architecture consists of multiple layers that perform different operations on input data. The input layer receives the raw pixel values of an image, while convolutional layers apply filters to extract relevant features. Each filter scans across the image and computes feature maps that highlight important patterns such as edges or textures.Following the convolution layer, a Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function is applied to introduce non-linearity into the network. This step helps the model learn complex relationships between input features. Pooling layers are then used to reduce the spatial dimensions of feature maps, which decreases computational complexity and helps prevent overfitting.

Deep Neural Networks

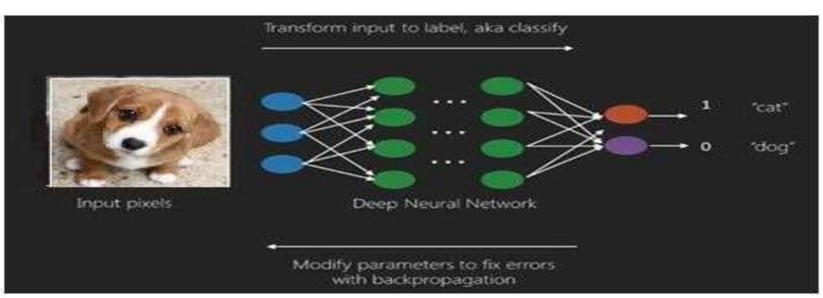

Figure 2: Basic DNN Structure

Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) are artificial neural networks that contain multiple hidden layers between the input and output layers. These networks are capable of learning complex non-linear relationships within data, making them suitable for solving advanced classification and prediction problems.In this project, a feed-forward deep neural network is used to analyze biomedical voice measurements related to Parkinson's disease. The input layer receives multiple voice-related features extracted from the dataset, and these features are processed through several hidden layers. Each hidden layer applies mathematical transformations and activation functions to identify relationships between different variables.Training a deep neural network involves adjusting the weights and biases of the network using optimization algorithms such as gradient descent. During training, the model calculates prediction errors using a loss function and then updates network parameters through the backpropagation algorithm. This iterative process allows the network to gradually improve its predictive accuracy.Deep learning models have demonstrated strong performance in various domains including image recognition, speech analysis, natural language processing, and healthcare diagnostics. By utilizing multiple hidden layers and advanced optimization techniques, DNNs can effectively capture complex patterns in biomedical data and support accurate disease prediction.

System Workflow

The operational workflow of the proposed system follows a structured sequence of steps that transform raw biomedical inputs into meaningful predictions. Initially, data related to handwriting patterns and voice recordings is collected from individuals. These inputs contain indicators of motor dysfunction and speech irregularities that are commonly associated with Parkinson's disease.Once the data is collected, preprocessing techniques are applied to clean and standardize the data. Feature extraction is then performed to identify significant characteristics such as tremor frequency, irregular drawing curves, stroke distortions, and voice signal variations.These features are subsequently provided to deep learning models for analysis. CNN models process image-based data such as spiral and wave drawings, while DNN models analyze voice measurement data. After training and evaluation, the models generate predictions that classify individuals as either healthy or affected by Parkinson's disease.The system also estimates disease severity based on the level of abnormalities detected in the input data. By integrating multiple data sources and advanced learning algorithms, the framework provides a reliable tool for early detection and monitoring of Parkinson's disease.

System Design and Modeling

System design is a critical phase in software development that focuses on transforming system requirements into a structured and implementable architecture. It involves identifying the components of the system, defining their interactions, and establishing a blueprint that guides the implementation process. A well-designed system improves reliability, scalability, and maintainability while ensuring that the final application meets its intended objectives.One of the fundamental principles in system design is modularity, which involves dividing the system into smaller and manageable components known as modules. Each module performs a specific function while interacting with other modules through clearly defined interfaces. This approach simplifies system development, testing, and future modifications.In the proposed Parkinson's disease detection system, the design phase defines the structure and workflow of the application. It specifies the relationships between various components involved in data processing, model training, and prediction generation. The design also provides guidelines for implementing deep learning algorithms and managing the flow of biomedical data within the system.

System Modeling

To represent the functionality and structure of the system, several modeling techniques are used, including Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams and Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs). These diagrams provide a visual representation of how users interact with the system and how data flows between different components.

Module Description

Data Preprocessing Module

The data preprocessing module is responsible for collecting and preparing input data for analysis. This includes gathering drawing images and voice recordings from individuals and dividing the dataset into training and testing subsets. Preprocessing techniques such as noise removal, normalization, and feature extraction are applied to ensure that the data is suitable for machine learning algorithms.

Model Building Module

In this module, the deep learning models are constructed and trained using the prepared dataset. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets, allowing the model to learn patterns during training and evaluate performance during testing. Convolutional Neural Networks are used to analyze image data, while Deep Neural Networks process structured voice data.

Prediction Module

The prediction module generates the final output of the system. The trained CNN model classifies drawing images as belonging to either healthy individuals or Parkinson's patients. If the system detects the presence of Parkinson's disease, the DNN model further analyzes biomedical data to estimate the severity of the condition. These predictions provide valuable insights that can assist healthcare professionals in diagnosis and monitoring.

Operating System – Windows

The Windows operating system serves as the primary development platform for the implementation of this project. Windows offers a stable and user-friendly environment that supports the installation and execution of various development tools required for artificial intelligence applications. The compatibility of Windows with machine learning frameworks such as TensorFlow and Python libraries enables efficient development, testing, and deployment of the Parkinson's disease detection system.

Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter Notebook is used as the main development interface for coding and experimentation. It is an open-source interactive environment that allows developers to write and execute Python code in separate cells while simultaneously visualizing outputs such as graphs, tables, and model performance metrics. Jupyter Notebook simplifies the process of training deep learning models, analyzing results, and modifying algorithms during experimentation.

Python and Anaconda Navigator

Python is the primary programming language used for developing the proposed system due to its simplicity and extensive support for machine learning libraries. Anaconda Navigator is utilized to manage the Python environment and install required packages such as TensorFlow, Keras, NumPy, Pandas, and OpenCV. The use of virtual environments within Anaconda ensures that dependencies are properly managed and prevents compatibility issues between different libraries.

Hardware Requirements

The implementation of the proposed deep learning system requires a basic computing infrastructure capable of handling data processing and model training tasks.

Processor:Intelprocessororequivalent
Memory:Minimum1GBRAM
Storage:Approximately80GBharddiskspace
Display: Standard display compatible with system interface

These hardware requirements provide sufficient computational resources for executing Python programs, running deep learning frameworks, and processing biomedical datasets used in the project.

Applications

The proposed system has several practical applications in healthcare, research, and medical education.In clinical screening, hospitals and healthcare centers can use the system as an initial diagnostic tool to identify individuals who may require further neurological examination. This can reduce diagnostic workload and improve early detection rates.The system can also support remote healthcare and telemedicine, allowing patients to submit handwriting samples or voice recordings from home. Such functionality is particularly useful for patients living in remote areas or those who have difficulty visiting hospitals frequently.Another important application is continuous disease monitoring. By analyzing repeated input data over time, the system can track the progression of Parkinson's disease and assist doctors in adjusting treatment plans accordingly.In the field of **medical research**, the framework can be used to study motor impairments and evaluate potential biomarkers associated with Parkinson's disease. Researchers can also use the system to experiment with new machine learning techniques and diagnostic indicators.

Results and Discussion

Results

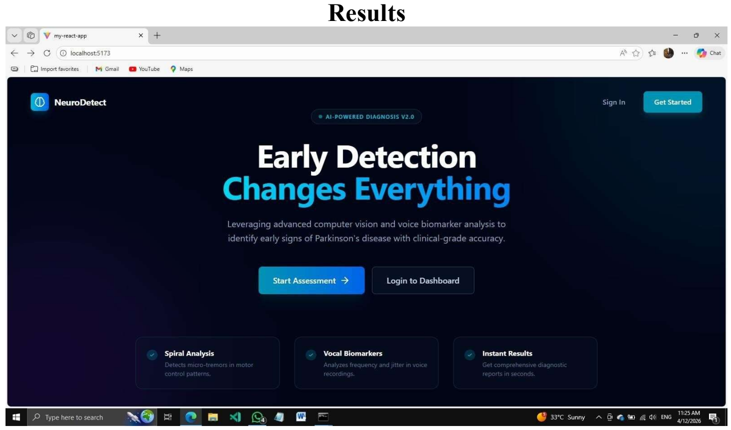

Figure 3: Landing Page of AI-Based Parkinson's Detection System

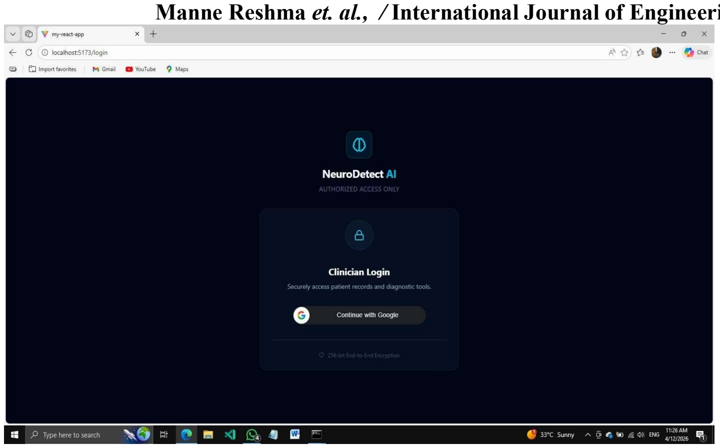

Figure 4: Secure Login Interface for Authorized Users

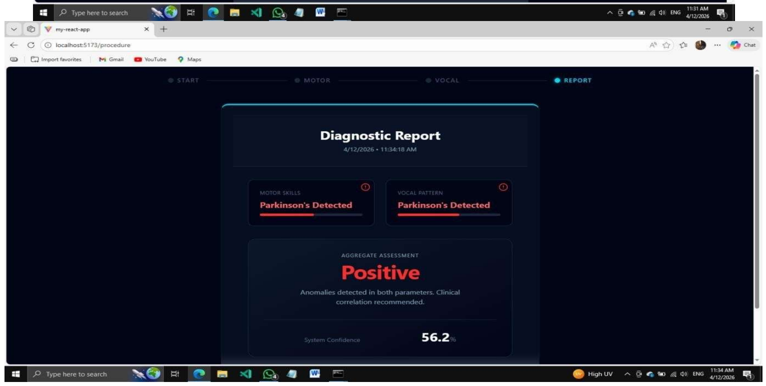

Figure 5 & 6: Final Diagnostic Reports Showing Positive and Negative Cases

The proposed Parkinson's disease detection system was successfully developed and implemented using deep learning techniques. A user-friendly interface was designed to enable secure and structured interaction with the system. The application includes key features such as user authentication, system initialization, diagnostic assessment, and dashboard access, ensuring smooth navigation and accessibility for authorized users.The workflow of the system begins with user authentication, which allows secure access to the diagnostic platform. After logging in, the user is directed to the main dashboard, where the diagnostic process can be initiated. The system first performs motor skill analysis by accepting spiral or wave drawing images uploaded by the user. These images are processed by the trained Convolutional Neural Network to identify irregularities associated with Parkinson's disease.In addition to image analysis, the system also performs vocal biomarker analysis using voice recordings provided by the user. The audio data is processed to extract acoustic features such as frequency variations, jitter, and other voice characteristics associated with Parkinson's disease. These features are analyzed using trained deep learning models to generate predictions.The final diagnostic report combines the results obtained from both motor and vocal analysis modules. The system provides predictions indicating whether the individual is healthy or shows signs of Parkinson's disease, along with a confidence score that represents the reliability of the prediction. Multiple test cases were evaluated to verify the reliability of the proposed system, and the results demonstrated consistent performance across different input conditions.A key strength of the proposed system is its multi-modal analysis approach, which integrates both handwriting and voice data. This combined analysis improves the robustness of predictions and reduces the likelihood of misclassification compared to systems that rely on a single type of input data. The experimental results confirm that the system can effectively differentiate between healthy individuals and Parkinson's patients.

Discussion

The implementation of the Parkinson's disease detection framework demonstrates the practical capabilities of deep learning models in medical diagnostics. The system architecture includes several important stages, including data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and classification. Each component contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the detection process.Preprocessing techniques such as image normalization, resizing, and noise removal play a critical role in preparing the input data for analysis. These steps improve image clarity and reduce unnecessary variations, enabling the CNN models to learn meaningful patterns effectively. The trained models successfully detect irregular strokes, tremor patterns, and distortions present in spiral and wave drawings.The evaluation of the model's performance is carried out using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and loss values. Accuracy measures the overall correctness of predictions, while precision and recall evaluate the system's ability to correctly identify Parkinson's cases without misclassifying healthy individuals. The analysis of loss curves during training helps determine whether the model converges properly and avoids issues such as overfitting or underfitting.

Conclusion

The development of the Parkinson's disease detection system presented in this project demonstrates the practical potential of machine learning and deep learning techniques in modern healthcare applications. Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurological disorder that significantly affects motor control and quality of life. Early identification of the disease is essential for improving treatment outcomes and slowing disease progression. However, conventional diagnostic approaches rely mainly on clinical observation and neurological examinations, which may lead to delayed detection or subjective interpretation of symptoms.In this research, a computational framework was designed to assist in the early detection and assessment of Parkinson's disease. The system integrates machine learning and deep learning techniques to analyze biomedical data and handwriting patterns associated with the disease. A structured methodology was followed throughout the project, including dataset preparation, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and performance evaluation. Image preprocessing techniques such as normalization, resizing, and noise removal were applied to ensure that the input data used for training the models was consistent and suitable for analysis.Two Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models were developed using the Python programming language and the TensorFlow deep learning framework. These models were trained to analyze spiral and wave drawing patterns, which are commonly used indicators of motor impairment in Parkinson's patients. The CNN models automatically extracted meaningful visual features such as tremor intensity, irregular strokes, and distortions present in the drawing patterns. Based on these features, the system classified individuals as either healthy or affected by Parkinson's disease.In addition to deep learning approaches, several traditional machine learning algorithms such as Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forest, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) were also explored and evaluated using biomedical voice measurement data. The performance of these models was assessed using evaluation metrics including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and loss analysis. The experimental results demonstrate that machine learning techniques are capable of identifying patterns associated with Parkinson's disease and producing reliable predictions.

Future Scope

Although the proposed system demonstrates promising results in detecting Parkinson's disease using handwriting and biomedical data, there are several opportunities for future improvement and expansion. One of the primary directions for future research is to increase the size and diversity of the dataset used for model training. Incorporating data from a wider range of age groups, disease stages, and demographic backgrounds can significantly improve the model's ability to generalize to new patients and enhance overall prediction accuracy.Another potential enhancement involves the use of advanced deep learning techniques such as transfer learning and data augmentation. These techniques can improve model performance, particularly when working with limited datasets. Pre-trained neural network architectures could also be applied to improve feature extraction and reduce training time.Future versions of the system could also incorporate additional biomarkers associated with Parkinson's disease. In addition to handwriting patterns, data sources such as speech characteristics, gait patterns, facial expressions, and wearable sensor measurements could be integrated into the framework. Combining multiple types of biomedical data would enable a multimodal diagnostic approach that provides a more comprehensive assessment of the disease.The development of a user-friendly graphical interface or mobile application is another important direction for future work. Such an interface would allow patients and healthcare providers to upload handwriting samples or voice recordings and receive diagnostic results instantly. Integration with cloud computing platforms could enable remote data storage and analysis, making the system suitable for telemedicine applications and remote healthcare monitoring.Another promising area of future development is the implementation of real-time analysis using optimized deep learning models and edge computing technologies.

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