

Web-based E-diagnostic for Digestive System Disorders in Humans using the Dempster Shafer Method

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ABSTRACT

Digestive system disorders are dangerous diseases. Lack of awareness of public health is still low, life habits, behavior and mindset that want to live practically, a means of delivering information about diseases that are still lacking, and the lack of medical personnel is a problem, therefore an expert system application is needed to diagnose disease on the web-based digestive system. By providing certainty in the form of a percentage, then using the calculation through symptoms chosen by the user of each symptom has a density value, the density value is obtained from the results of interviews with doctors. Web-based E-Diagnostics for digestive system disorders uses the Dempster Shafer method which is expected to help users by providing information on disease diagnosis and solutions that can be done to help cure it, the Dempster Shafer Method has the ability to provide a high level of accuracy or certainty, which method this has characteristics that are in accordance with the way an expert thinks. This web-based expert system application will display symptoms that can be selected by the user to get the final results in the form of rapid disease diagnoses and suggestions for prevention in order to find out information in the form of diagnoses of diseases of the digestive system. Based on the calculation of accuracy that has been done in this study, it can be seen that the Dempster Shafer Method is the method that has the highest value with 85% confidence compared to the Certainty Factor Method with a value of 60%.

Keywords

Expert System, E-Diagnostic, Digestive, Dempster Shafer.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the development of digital technology today, it encourages the use and utilization of these technological developments widely in various fields, especially medicine. In its very rapid development as it is now, computers not only function as image processing or words, but can function as an expert or expert. The implementation is also in various fields of medicine, one of which is to diagnose a human digestive disease based on the symptoms experienced. But in its utilization, the system is not yet well known by the wider community so that the community must come directly to the hospital to check for what diseases are suffered based on their symptoms.

Based on the above constraints an expert system is needed to diagnose digestive system disorders in humans. The system

used in this study is a web-based expert system using the calculation of the Dempster Shafer method that can be accessed by the public. Therefore the author took the title "Expert System for Diagnosing Digestive System Disorders in Humans with the Dempster Shafer Method". It is hoped that with this expert system, there will be no diagnostic error and make it easier for users to know the diagnosis of disease, the

definition of disease, the causes and also solutions to healing earlier in disorders of the digestive system [1-3].

Dempster Shafer has the ability to prove the accuracy of the calculation theory based on the values of belief and plausibility, belief (Bel) is a measure of the strength of evidence in supporting a set of propositions and Plausability (Pls) will reduce the level of certainty of evidence. The Dempster Shafer method can be measured based on the diagnosis of the disease obtained with the highest percentage value [3-8].

The purpose of this study is to develop an E-diagnostic application that can diagnose digestive system disorders in humans using the calculation of the Dempster Shafer method that can be useful for users or the public in diagnosing digestive system disorders using expert system applications with the web-based Dempster Shafer method. To perform an initial diagnosis of digestive system disorders, the database used is PHP and Mysql. It is expected that the application that will be created can help in providing information and solutions.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

• Data Collection

In this research phase, data collection will be carried out relating to the research conducted, such as the types of diseases in the human digestive system, symptoms of disease symptoms, and other data needed in accordance with the problem at hand. All stages of the process are obtained from interviews, and literature studies.

• Analysis of System Requirements Hardware (Hardware)

Hardware is used to support program processing. Consists of input units, data processing and output units. In the Expert System to Diagnose Web-Based

Digestive System Disorders in Humans, computers are used with the following specifications:

- LAPTOP-5B11MN3H
- 4 Gigabyte Ram
- Processor: AMD A9-9435 Radeon R5.

• Software (Software)

The software used in this Expert System for Diagnosing Web-Based Digestive System Disorders in Humans is:

- Windows 10 Pro 64-bit as an operating system
- Xampp as a developer application based on php and mysql
- Google Chrome as a browser application

• System Design

The system created is Website-based and the programming language used by PHP MySQL, for designing websites that will be calculated later on the website. The design of this system is to find out the specifications of the computer that runs the program and what programs are needed. In the study will practice directly the results of the analysis that aims to test the truth of the process carried out manually and with the program. At this stage the design of the system will be carried out. The steps taken in designing this system can be described by the system flowchart, the Dempster shafer method Flowchart, and the class diagram. Dempster Shafer has the ability to prove the accuracy of the calculation theory based on the values of belief and plausibility, belief (Bel) is a measure of the strength of evidence in supporting a set of propositions and Plausibility (Pls) will reduce the certainty level of evidence. The Dempster Shafer method can be measured based on the diagnosis of the disease obtained with the highest percentage value. Stages of research that will be discussed in the Expert System for Diagnosing Digestive System Disorders in Humans with the Dempster Shafer.

1. System Flow Next is the flowchart system of applying the method.

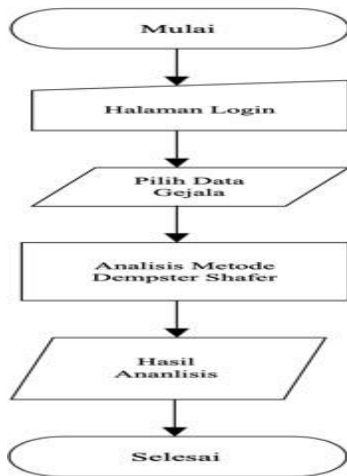


Figure 1. Flowchart System

The flow of system usage in general is to directly open the login page. Then the user can immediately open the main page on the system and the user can directly choose the gejala disease experienced. Based on the selection of these symptoms, the system performs an analysis with the Dempster Shafer method, so that it will produce conclusions on diagnosing digestive system disorders in humans.

2. Dempster shafer flowchart

The following is an overview of the system flow (flowchart) from the application of the Dempster Shafer method.

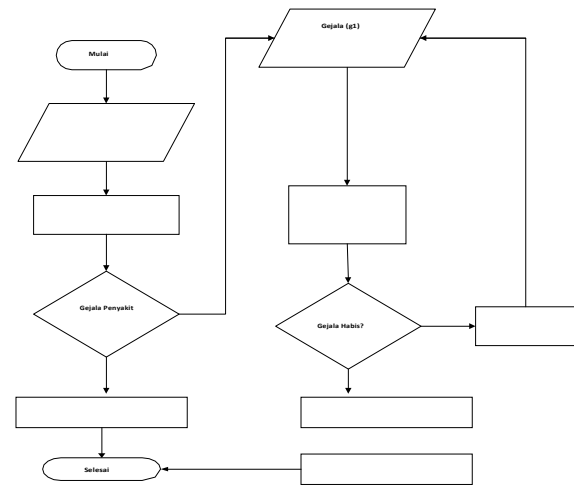


Figure 2. Flow of the Dempster Shafer method

The initial calculation by entering the value of density and sickness will be stored in the database. Users enter fact symptoms that occur in the digestive system. Then the application will be matched in the database. So that it will get the results of cat disease and the value of density, can be calculated with the value of belief and plausibility. After the value is obtained, if the value is 1, then from the results of the name of the disease according to these symptoms have the highest belief value is probably the solution. If the value turns out to be included more than 1, then the results of the disease and the value of belief plausibility to the first symptom are stored. For the second symptom, the first symptom is done and the results are stored. After getting the value of these two symptoms, a combination of symptom calculation 1 and 2 can be done to find the value of density 3. The result of the combination of two symptoms is likely to get the third density value. If there are no other symptoms, then the highest possible outcome is close to one which will be the solution [3-5].

3. Class Diagram

The following expert system diagram diagram can be seen in the picture below.

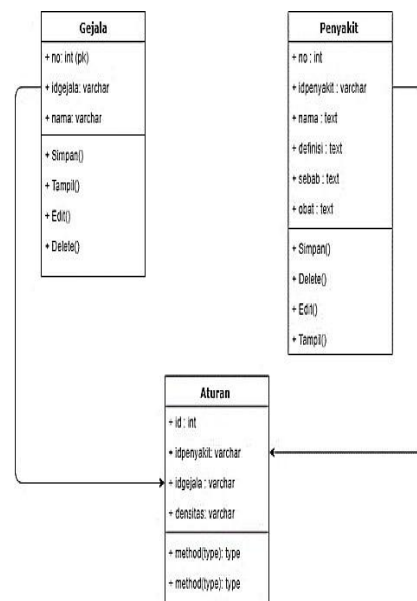


Figure 3. Class Diagram

In figure 1 above, it consists of three classes, namely the symptom class, the disease class, and the class detail rule with the description:

1. Symptom tables related to rule tables
2. Disease tables related to rule tables.

Analysis Calculation Dempster Shafer

Dempster Shafer Analysis Search method that starts with a set of facts about a symptom that is given by the user as input system, then carried out by tracking calculations using the Dempster Shafer method and Certainty Factor until the ultimate goal is diagnosing digestive system disorders in humans and belief value [3].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis stage is the most important stage in the research of a system, because at this stage later the performance evaluation will be carried out, identification of existing problems, system design and steps needed for the desired design until the analysis is expected. The following are data on diseases and symptoms of cats that have been obtained from experts.

At this stage calculations are carried out using the Dempster-Shafer theory, which is written in a [Belief, Plausibility] interval. Belief (Bel) is a measure of evidence strength in supporting a set of propositions. If it is worth 0 then identify that there is no evidence, and if it is worth 1 indicates certainty. Plausability (Pl) is denoted as $Pl(s) = 1 - Bel(-s)$. Plausability is also worth 0 to 1. If we are sure of $-s$, it can be said that $Bel(-s) = 1$, and $Pl(-s) = 0$. In the Dempster-Shafer theory we recognize the frame of discernment denoted by θ . This frame is a speaker universe from a set of hypotheses [4].

With the Dempster Shafer formula as follows:

$$m1 \oplus m2 (Z) = \sum_{X \cap Y = Z} m1(X) m2(Y) \quad [1]$$

$$m1(X) m2(Y) \quad [1]$$

$m1 \oplus m2 (Z)$ = mass function of evidence (Z)

$m1 (X)$ = mass function of evidence (X)

$m2 (Y)$ = mass function of evidence (Y)

\oplus = direct sum operator

From the calculation of the formula above, the required data is in the form of rules or symptoms, attributes or diseases, which can produce a relation in the research of digestive system disorders in humans as follows.

Table 1. Symptom data Information

No.	Kode Gejala	Gejala
1	G1	Nyeri pada dada
2	G2	Nyeri saat menelan
3	G3	Nyeri di perut
4	G4	Nyeri di perut bagian atas (Ulu Hati)
5	G5	Batuk Kering
6	G6	Batuk Berdahak
7	G7	Demam
8	G8	Sakit Kepala
9	G9	Mual

10	G10	Muntah
11	G11	Mulas
12	G12	Cegukan
13	G13	Perut terasa kembung
14	G14	Lidah terasa seperti berlendir
15	G15	Terasa asam pada mulut
16	G16	Kehilangan nafsu makan
17	G17	Berat badan menurun
18	G18	Terasa sesak saat bernafas
19	G19	Sendawa tiada henti
20	G20	Nafas berbau tidak sedap
21	G21	Tubuh terasa lemas
22	G22	Mulut terasa kering
23	G23	Terasa haus berlebihan
24	G24	Tinja berlendir
25	G25	Urine menjadi sedikit/berwarna gelap
26	G26	Cepat merasa kenyang
27	G27	Tinja berwarna gelap
28	G28	Terasa Kram pada perut
29	G29	BAB berdarah
30	G30	Tidak bisa buang gas (kentut)

In table 1 above are symptoms based on the knowledge or rules obtained from experts, these symptoms are symptoms that are felt in digestive system disorders.

Table 2. Disease Based On Knowledge Information:

No.	Kode Penyakit	Nama Penyakit
1	P1	Penyakit Asam Lambung
2	P2	Penyakit Magh Kronis
3	P3	Penyakit Diare
4	P4	Penyakit Gastritis (Peradangan Dinding Lambung)
5	P5	Penyakit Radang Usus
6	P6	Penyakit Keracunan Makanan
7	P7	Penyakit Usus Buntu

In table 2 above is a disease based on knowledge or rules obtained from experts, the disease is a disease caused by a disruption of the digestive system. From the data rule and the attributes above, it can be used as a decision table for relations with the percentage end value that uses the Dempster Shafer calculation.

Table 3. Data on the relation of symptoms to digestive system disorders in humans

Kode Gejala	Penyakit							Ket. Penyakit	Hasil Perhitungan
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7		
G1	√							P1	0.2
G2	√			√				P1,P4	0.4
G3					√			P5	0.3
G4		√		√		√		P2,P4,P6	0.6
G5	√							P1	0.2
G6				√				P4	0.3
G7			√				√	P3,P7	0.5
G8			√			√		P3,P6	0.4
G9		√		√		√	√	P2,P4,P6,P7	0.8
G10				√		√		P4,P6	0.4
G11	√				√			P1,P5	0.5
G12				√				P4	0.2
G13	√	√		√	√		√	P1,P2,P4,P5,P7	0.9
G14		√						P2	0.2
G15	√							P1	0.2
G16	√			√	√		√	P1,P4,P5,P7	0.8
G17		√	√		√			P2,P3,P5	0.7
G18	√							P1	0.2
G19	√	√						P1,P2	0.4
G20		√						P2	0.3
G21		√	√			√		P2,P3,P7	0.7
G22			√					P3	0.2
G23			√					P3	0.2
G24			√					P3	0.2
G25			√					P3	0.2
G26				√				P4	0.3
G27				√				P4	0.3
G28					√	√		P5,P6	0.4
G29					√			P5	0.2
G30							√	P7	0.3

Can be seen from the table above Symptom relations and digestive system disorders in humans and the results of the final value as in the table above which shows the disease code P1 and the symptom code G1 with the results of calculation 0.2 using the Dempster Shafer method.

A. Calculation of Algorithms with the Dempster Shafer method

The following sample for solving problems with the Dempster-Shafer calculation method. It is known that the symptoms of disease in the human digestive system are as follows:

1. Chest pain.

This symptom is caused by stomach acid disease. The value of the density determined by the expert from these symptoms is

$m1 (P1) \text{ is } 80\% = 0.8$

Then the value of believe $m1 \{ \theta \} = 1 - 0.8 = 0.2$

2. The body feels weak

This symptom is caused by chronic diseases and diarrhea.

The value of the density determined by the expert from these symptoms is

$m2 (P1, P4) \text{ is } 60\% = 0.6$

Then the value of believe $m2 \{ \theta \} = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$ Then the combination value rule for the $m3$ trust value is as follows.

Table 4. Calculation of symptoms to 1 & 2

m1	m2	
	P1,P4 (0,6)	θ (0,4)
P1 (0,8)	P1,P4 (0,48)	P1 (0,32)
θ (0,2)	P1,P4 (0,12)	θ (0,08)

Information :

By using a combination formula like the following. $m1 \oplus m2 (Z) = \sum_{X \cap Y = Z} (X \cap Y = Z @ 1-P @) [m1 (X) m2 (Y)]$

So that it can be calculated:

$m3 \{P1\} = 0.32 / (1-0) = 0.32$

$m3 \{P4\} = (0.48 + 0.12) / (1-0) = 0.6$

$m3 \{ \theta \} = 0.08 / (1-0) = 0.08$

Feel cramps in the stomach

This symptom is caused by inflammatory bowel disease.

The value of the density determined by the expert from these symptoms is

$m3 (P5) \text{ is } 70\% = 0.7$

Then the believe value of $m4 \{ \theta \} = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$ Then the combination rule for the trust value $m5$ is as follows.

Then the combination value rules for the $m5$ trust value are as follows.

Table 5. 3rd symptom calculation

m3	m4	
	P5 (0,7)	θ (0,3)
P1,P4 (0,6)	P5 (0,42)	P1,P4 (0,18)
P1 (0,32)	P5 (0,224)	P1 (0,096)
θ (0,08)	P5 (0,056)	θ (0,024)

$\theta (0,08) P5 (0,056) \theta (0,024)$

Information :

By using a combination formula such as $m3$ as follows.

$m1 \oplus m2 (Z) = \sum_{X \cap Y = Z} (X \cap Y = Z @ 1-P @) [m1 (X) m2 (Y)]$

So that it can be calculated:

$m3 \{P4\} = 0.18 / (1-0) = 0.18$

$m3 \{P1\} = 0.096 / (1-0) = 0.6$

$m3 \{P5\} = (0.42 + 0.224 + 0.056) / (1-0) = 0.7$

$m3 \{ \theta \} = 0.024 / (1-0) = 0.024$

From the results of this combination with the highest density in Intestinal Inflammatory Disease (P5), it can be concluded that the disease occurs in the intestine.

This manual calculation is also done using the Certainty Factor method.

The following sample for completion of calculations with the Certainty Factor method. Percentage of confidence calculation

begins with solving a rule that has multiple symptoms, becoming rules that have a single symptom. Then each CF rule is calculated using equation 2.2:

Rule 1:

IF Pain in the chest (G1)

AND Pain When Swallowing (G2) AND Dry Cough (G5)

AND Heartburn (G11) THEN Gastric Acid Disease

CF value for symptom experts (Value determined by expert):

Expert CF (G1) = 0.4 CF expert (G2) = 0.7 CF expert (G5) = 0.7 CF expert (G11) = 0.6

The user selects the answer

Symptoms (G1): (Yes) Enough Sure = 0.6 Symptoms (G2): (Yes) Not Sure = 0.2 Symptoms (G1): (Yes) Sure = 0.8

Symptoms (G11): (Yes) Slightly Confident = 0.4

Code 1.1: IF Pain in the chest (G1) THEN Gastric Acid Disease.

Rule 1.2: IF Pain when swallowing (G2) THEN Gastric Acid Disease.

Rule 1.3: IF Dry Cough (G5) THEN Gastric Acid Disease.

Code 1.4: IF Heartburn (G11) THEN Gastric Acid Disease.

Calculation Process:

CF (G1): CF (User) * CF (Expert)

: 0.6 * 0.4 = 0.240

CF (G2): CF (User) * CF (Expert)

: 0.2 * 0.7 = 0.140

CF (G5): CF (User) * CF (Expert)

: 0.8 * 0.7 = 0.560

CF (G11): CF (User) * CF (Expert)

: 0.4 * 0.6 = 0.240

CFCombine1 (CF G1, CF G2): $CFG1 + CFG2 * (1 - CFG1)$

: $0,240 + 0,140 * (1-0,240)$

CF Old 1: 0,289

CFCombine2 (Old CF 1, CF G5): $CFOld1 + CFG5 * (1 - CF Old1)$

: $0.289 + 0.560 * (1-0,289)$

Old CF 2: 0.604

CFCombine3 (Old CF1, CF G5): $CFOld2 + CFG11$

* (1 - CF Old2)

: $0.604 + 0.240 * (1-0,604)$

Old CF 3: 0.334

In the picture below is a system flowchart for analyzing the symptoms of Dempster Shafer's disease.

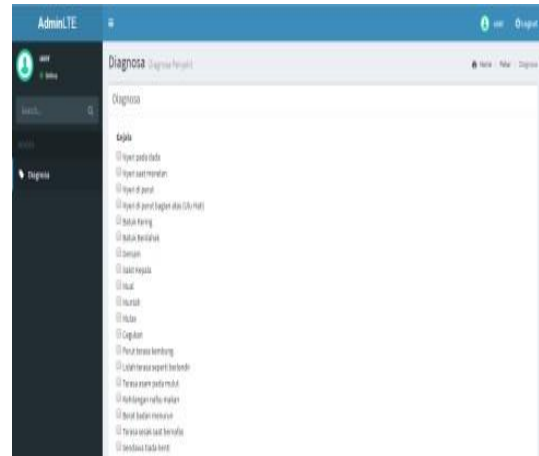


Figure 4 Page Diagnosis

In Figure 4 above shows the form for users to choose symptoms, which will be the data to be calculated to display the diagnosis of digestive system disorders in humans.

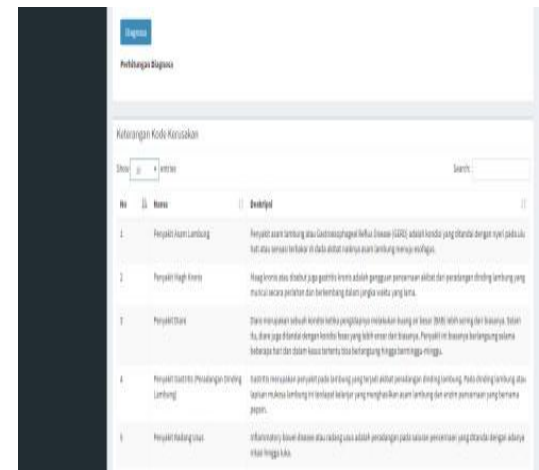


Figure 5 Description of Disease Page

In Figure 5 above shows a list of diseases of the digestive system, can change and delete data.

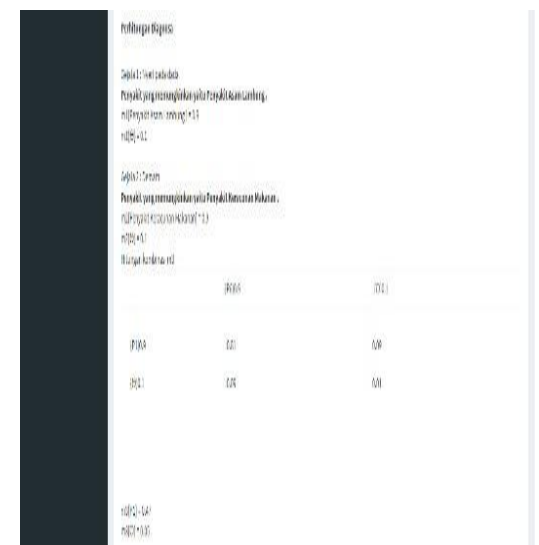


Figure 6 Diagnosis Calculation Results Page

In figure 6 displays the results of the diagnosis that has been done in the previous process, which includes some symptoms of the disease.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis of the results of the research that has been carried out, by applying the calculation of the Dempster Shafer Method and Certainty Factor to diagnose digestive system disease in humans, some conclusions can be drawn as follows. Based on the results of calculations above, it can be seen that the Dempster Shafer Method is the method that has the highest value with 70% confidence compared to the Certainty Factor Method with a value of 60%. Based on the above calculation values, later the implementation of the Expert System to diagnose digestive system disease in humans is to use the Dempster Shafer Method. The amount of the calculation of the density of each possible disease obtained from the Dempster Shafer Method is

1. With the highest density value is the most likely possibility or the closest to the diagnosis of the disease.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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