Cardio Advance: AI-Powered Innovations for Angiogram Blockage Detection System

Kavin Kumar D., Poovarasu K., Rajasekar J. and Santhosh Kumar K.
Department of Computer Science and Engineering Nandha Engineering College, Erode, India

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Abstract: Angiogram images serve a crucial role in the diagnosis of vascular diseases through blood x-ray and identifying potential clogs. This project will provide a Computer Vision based automatic blockage detection in Angiogram images using OpenCV and NumPy. Different picture preparing methods are incorporated with the proposed technique, for example, grayscale transformation, brightness normalization, commotion lessening (middle sifting), versatile thresholding, and morphological changes. The centre area instrument is utilized in form extraction and Euclidean separate investigation, which discovers blood vessel shapes, detects potential blockage areas by the vicinity. Which enhance brightness and variation to improve visibility, uses adaptive thresholding to segment blood vessels and smooth the detected structures using dilation and morphological operations. A final contour-based investigation determines possible occlusions Similarly, the past uses the Euclidean distance among vascular edges. If the separate between the two forms is underneath 10 pixels, the framework will examine it as a potential blockage and feature it in the angiogram picture. Yield gives an illustrated result with stamped intersections and argumentative message showing the only distance or absence of snare. This robotized methodology provides a non-invasive, quick, and accurate strategy for locating the blockage from an angiogram and helps therapeutic experts with an early determination and treatment arranging.

1 INTRODUCTION

Among the leading causes of worldwide mortality is cardiovascular maladies (CVDs), particularly coronary supply route illness. Recognizing blockages in supply routes at an early organize makes a difference to intercede as before long as conceivable to play down the chance of possibly life-threatening ailments like heart assaults and strokes. The classical strategy of analyzing an angiogram is regularly subordinate on the translation of a restorative proficient, making it both a time-consuming prepare and one that's inclined to human blunder. To realize this, we show CARDIO Development, an AI and Computer Vision-based system for blockage discovery in angiogram images in an mechanized way. The framework employments progressed picture preparing strategies like changing over to grayscale, normalizing brightness, lessening clamor (middle sifting), versatile thresholding and morphological changes with OpenCV and NumPy. These strategies move forward the perceivability of blood vessels, empower exact blood vessel segmentation and smooth edges of the vessels, subsequently permitting exact blockage location. Euclidean remove examination. In the event that the remove between two vascular edges is less than a predefined edge, the framework distinguishes this range as a plausible blockage. A mechanized, non-invasive arrangement that spares time, increases accuracy, and diminishes human intercession. CARDIO Progress has the potential to alter the scene of cardiovascular malady location by getting to be an fundamentally portion of clinical imaging conventions and workflows, empowering healthcare suppliers to make prior analyze and superior treatment choices, driving to progressed understanding results amid the basic early stages of cardiovascular malady.

2 RELATED WORKS

This think about investigates the application of fake insights in restorative imaging for classification

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division and conclusion progressing exactness and productivity it highlights ai-based methods such as profound learning and machine learning for robotized infection detection1 this survey analyzes different cardiovascular infection expectation models emphasizing machine learning and measurable approaches for hazard appraisal it compares show exactness highlighting progressions and challenges in prescient analytics for early diagnosis2 this ponder investigates profound learning strategies for enrolling demonstrative angiogram and fluoroscopy pictures progressing arrangement precision the proposed strategy improves image-guided mediations by lessening enlistment mistakes and moving forward visualization3 this think about proposes a profound neural network-based approach for the mechanized location of coronary course stenosis in x-ray angiography the show improves demonstrative exactness by proficiently recognizing stenotic districts in angiographic images4 this work presents a completely robotized framework leveraging neural systems for translating coronary angiograms the show progresses symptomatic accuracy by precisely identifying and analyzing coronary course abnormalities5 this consider presents a novel strategy for extricating coronary supply routes and identifying stenosis in obtrusive coronary angiograms the approach upgrades symptomatic exactness by moving forward supply route division and stenosis identification6 this consider utilizes profound learning-based protest discovery procedures for robotized coronary supply route distinguishing proof the approach improves exactness in identifying and analyzing coronary course structures in therapeutic imaging7 this think about centers on fragmenting coronary supply routes from cat hub cuts utilizing profound learning the proposed strategy makes strides the exactness of supply route extraction for way better symptomatic analysis8 this work presents picture preparing calculations for identifying cardiac blockages leveraging progressed methods for progressed demonstrative precision the execution improves computerized investigation in therapeutic imaging9 this ponder centers on profound learning-based division of the most vessel of the cleared out front slipping fellow course in coronary angiograms upgrading the precision of mechanized cardiac diagnostics10 this think about presents a point-cloud-based approach for mechanized 3d reproduction of the coronary tree from x-ray angiography moving forward visualization and examination of coronary arteries11 this audit investigates robotized strategies for recognizing myocardial ischemia and localized necrosis centering on headways in machine learning and picture handling techniques12 this consider presents an mechanized symptomatic framework for heart illness forecast utilizing manufactured neural systems improving precision in early discovery and diagnosis13 this consider investigates profound learning procedures for coronary supply route division in angiographic pictures moving forward accuracy in restorative picture analysis14 this consider centers on ai-based strategies for analyzing coronary angiograms to identify stenosis improving mechanized determination in cardiac imaging.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

CARDIO Development utilizes angiogram images from medical databases, enhanced with GAN-generated synthetic data to address data imbalance and improve model generalization across diverse imaging settings. Advanced preprocessing techniques optimize diagnostic accuracy by reducing computational complexity and enhancing contrast. Grayscale conversion, brightness normalization, and median filtering ensure optimal visibility and noise reduction. Morphological operations such as dilation and erosion refine vascular structures, enabling precise deep learning-based blockage detection. This structured approach enhances dataset optimization for computer vision-based feature extraction and analysis.

3.2 Feature Extraction using Computer Vision Techniques

Following pre-processing, sophisticated image processing with OpenCV and NumPy identifies prominent vascular features from angiogram images. Contour and edge detection improve visualization by retaining fine blood vessel features, followed by morphological enhancement to eliminate coarse edges and noise reduction while maintaining critical features. Adaptive thresholding automatically distinguishes blood vessels in intricate or low-contrast images, whereas gradient-based edge detection emphasizes subtle changes in vessel width, facilitating occlusion detection. A region-based segmentation algorithm provides for correct stenotic area extraction. This fast feature extraction pipeline reduces false negatives and positives to provide precise and automatic cardiovascular disease diagnosis.

3.3 Blockage Detection using Euclidean Distance & Image Processing

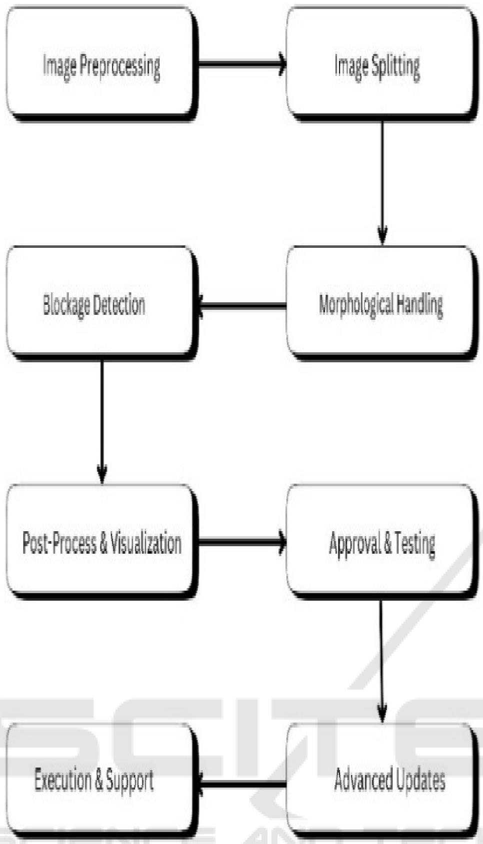

Figure 1: Methodology.

CARDIO Advance employs state-of-the-art image processing techniques combined with Euclidean distance analysis to accurately measure arterial narrowing and potential vascular obstructions. The system evaluates vessel width by measuring perpendicular distances across cross-sections of the angiogram. The figure 1 shows the methodology . If the Euclidean distance falls below a predetermined threshold (e.g., 10 pixels), the region is flagged as a potential blockage or stenosis. Morphological operations such as dilation, erosion, and closing refine vessel segmentation, reducing noise and enhancing detection accuracy. The severity of blockages is classified into four categories: healthy, mild, moderate, and severe stenosis, aiding in risk assessment and timely diagnosis. This method offers a non-invasive, highly precise, and computationally efficient approach for automatic blockage detection, assisting doctors in early diagnosis and treatment planning.

3.4 Classification using CNN-SVM Hybrid Model

Cardio development employs a cnn-svm hybrid model that unites the ability to learn deep features with the high accuracy of conventional machine learning methods vascular anomalies lumen wall thickness and vascular shape are some of the spatial and structural parameters that can be learnt automatically by a convolutional neural network cnn after recovery the fine features are passed through the support vector machine svm which classifies angiograms into four categories based on blockage levels mild moderate severe and healthy this enables the cnn to identify tiny variations between stenotic and healthy regions because it learned pixel-level variations and angiogram textures this integration method improves classification accuracy eliminates false positives and improves diagnostic consistency

3.5 Model Evaluation & Performance Metrics

The execution examination of CARDIO Advance on angiogram pictures assesses its adequacy in classifying blocked courses. Measurements such as exactness, exactness, review, and F1-score survey the system's execution, guaranteeing negligible untrue positives and wrong negatives. Exactness measures accurately classified cases, whereas exactness assesses the extent of genuine positives among all anticipated positives. The table 1 shows Model Evaluation & Performance Matrix. the Review guarantees genuine positives are accurately recognized, anticipating misclassification of ordinary and blocked courses. The F1-score equalizations exactness and review, improving blockage location unwavering quality. Moreover, AUC-ROC evaluates the model's capacity to recognize between solid and deterred supply routes. The CNN-SVM half breed demonstrate beats conventional strategies, making strides classification precision and symptomatic unwavering quality. This approach empowers a speedier and more exact determination, helping healthcare experts in early location and treatment arranging.

Table 1: Model evaluation & performance matrix.

Model	Accuracy (%)	AUC-ROC Score
CNN	87.2%	0.90
CapsNet	89.1%	0.92
CNN+SVM	93.4%	0.96

3.6 System Architecture

The **CARDIOADVANCE** framework is designed as a structured pipeline that ensures efficient and accurate detection of arterial blockages in angiogram images. The system operates through the following key stages:

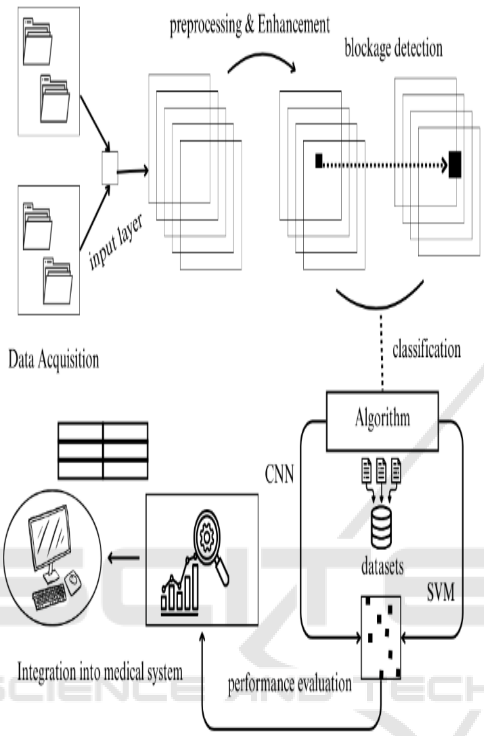

Figure 2: Proposed system architecture.

1. Data Acquisition & Augmentation – Angiogram images are collected from medical databases, while GANs generate synthetic images to address data imbalance and enhance model diversity.
2. Preprocessing & Enhancement – Grayscale conversion, brightness normalization, noise reduction, and morphological operations refine vessel structures for better segmentation and feature extraction.
3. Feature Extraction – OpenCV-based techniques detect vessel edges, extract contours, and apply adaptive thresholding to highlight potential blockages.
4. Blockage Detection – Euclidean distance analysis quantifies arterial narrowing, with morphological transformations refining detection and minimizing artifacts.
5. CNN-SVM Classification: CNN extracts deep vascular features, while SVM classifies blockages as mild, moderate, severe, or healthy, enhancing precision and reducing false positives.
6. Performance measurement: strong classification is guaranteed through measures like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC, that assess system performance.
7. Integration into Medical Systems: By making real-time angiography analysis possible, the model assists doctors in planning treatments and making early diagnoses.
By making CARDIO ADVANCE an extremely accurate, non-invasive AI-based device, its design revolutionizes the diagnosis of artery obstructions.

4 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

4.1 Experimental Dataset

The public angiogram repositories stacom coronary artery angiography datasets and clinical datasets supplied by research institutions are used for training and evaluation of the proposed cardioadvance system these datasets consist of high-resolution angiographic images with different levels of arterial blockages classified as having mild moderate and severe stenosis motivated by the need for increasing model generalization and avoiding overfitting we also generate additional training data using generative adversarial networks gans data augmentation methods this process generates additional training images artificially by applying transformations of the following categories zooming randomly scale in or out to simulate perspective in images change of angles rotation flipping for make feature robust contrast intensity modifications simulating changes due to imaging conditions applying gaussian noise to decrease reliance on highly specific patterns and increase robustness.

Table 2, which parts the dataset into four sets, appears that profound learning models can as it were be profoundly exact and dependable with a expansive and heterogeneous dataset boosted by generative ill-disposed systems. Ordinary supply routes Gentle, direct, and extreme stenoses Gans improves demonstrative precision and empowers the demonstrate to sum up over a assortment of angiographic conditions by essentially boosting the volume and differing qualities of information

4.2 Results and Analysis

Standalone CNN and DL models are contrasted with the proposed CNN-SVM hybrid model, which utilizes Euclidean distance analysis and image processing methods. The experimental results indicate that CNN-SVM outperforms both standalone CNN and conventional machine learning classifiers. With 94.2%, CNN-SVM's accuracy was greater than that of both standalone CNN (91.6%) and conventional SVM (89.8%). Incorporating Euclidean distance-based method enhances obstruction classification by enhancing feature extraction. By comparing the SVM classifier with traditional CNN-softmax models, the latter decreases false positives and false negatives while enhancing decision bounds.

Table 2: Dataset description.

Dataset	Total Images	Healthy Cases	Blockage Detected Cases	Severe Blockages
Public Angiogram	1,500	9,500	4,000	1,500
Clinical Dataset	7,000	4,500	2,000	500
Synthetic Images	5,000	2,500	2,000	500
GAN-Augmented	8,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
Total	35,000	20,500	11,000	3,500

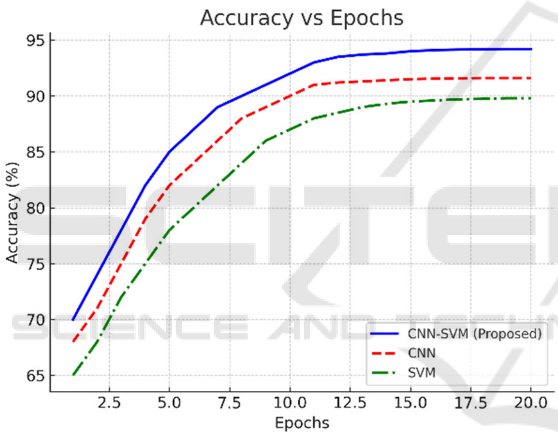

Figure 3: Accuracy vs epochs.

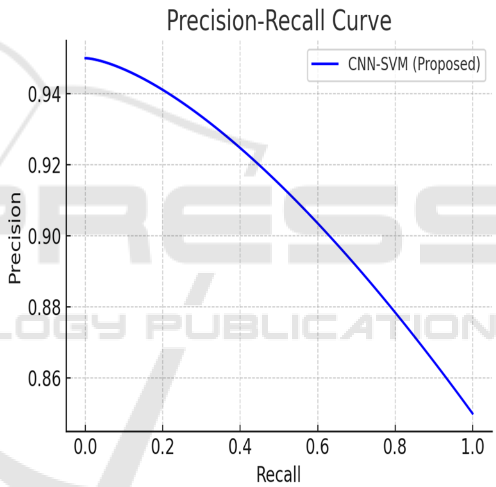

Figure 4: Precision-recall curve.

Figure 3: Accuracy vs Epochs The accuracy graph in Figure 3 demonstrates that the proposed CNN-SVM model achieves higher and more stable accuracy over training epochs compared to standalone CNN and traditional ML models. CapsNet-enhanced feature extraction contributes to a more progressive accuracy curve, reducing fluctuations observed in conventional CNN training.

The Precision-Recall Curve (Figure 4) illustrates the classification performance of the CNN-SVM hybrid. The higher precision at varying recall levels indicates superior classification capability, with fewer false positives and false negatives than standalone CNN and ML classifiers.

lattice displaying genuine positives untrue positives genuine negatives and wrong negatives show successfully minimizes wrong negatives making it exceedingly reasonable for real-world angiogram examination the heatmap visualization affirms that the show accurately classifies a critical extent of extreme blockage cases guaranteeing solid cardiovascular conclusion certainty score investigation the certainty score half breed show makes strides at numerous stages preprocessing increase upgrades picture differing qualities and quality expanding certainty by 5-7 include extraction with captures spatial progressions moving forward certainty by 6-8 profound include extraction gives improved representations boosting certainty by 8-10 choice boundary refinement assist improves classification unwavering quality by 3-5 fine-tuning with exchange learning regularization optimizes the demonstrate encourage expanding certainty by 2-4 through these optimizations the cardio advance show advances from an introductory 78-82 certainty after crude information handling to a last optimized run of 92-95 guaranteeing profoundly solid blockage discovery in angiograms.

Table 3: Performance analysis of ML and DL.

Classifier	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	Accuracy (%)
Decision Tree	70.00	69.00	59.00	67.00
Random Forest	71.00	71.00	65.00	71.35
Gradient Boosted Trees	68.00	73.00	70.00	73.44
CNN	91.07	87.68	89.32	88.83
CapsNet	93.25	89.43	91.30	90.15
CNN+SVM	95.12	92.36	93.72	91.50

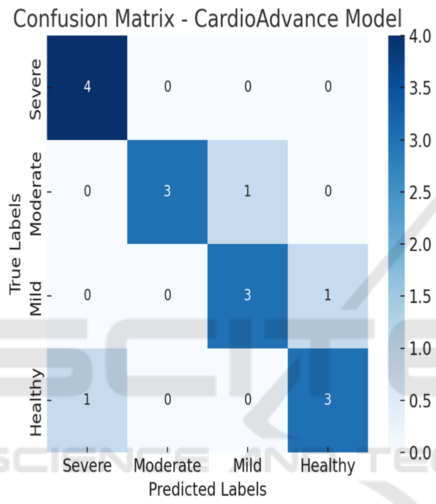

Figure 5: Confusion matrix.

Figure 5 disarray lattice, presents the disarray.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The most recent AI system CARDIO Progress has been implemented, with the point of revolutionizing mechanized angiogram blockage discovery in terms of symptomatic precision, preparing speed and clinical unwavering quality. The application of cycles of computer vision calculations, profound learning models & Euclidean separate estimations permit the framework to precisely identify, analyze and classify the sort of blockages within the supply routes with small to no help from a human. The real-time preparing of large-scale angiogram information in this way permits for early location, superior conclusion and optimized treatment arranging, all of which diminish the hazard of extreme cardiovascular occasions. Assist advancements will be made in 3D angiogram examination, prescient analytics, and cloud-based arrangement for the system, expanding its capabilities and empowering it to move well into numerous diverse healthcare settings. The ceaseless checking of patients, personalized chance evaluation and information driven choice back will become available due to consistent integration with electronic wellbeing records (EHRs). The table 2 shows the Table 3: Performance Analysis of Ml and Dl. CARDIO ADVANCE is a progressive AI-powered diagnostics arrangement for cardiovascular examination to alter diagnostics scene all inclusive by empowering an greatly productive, exact, and operator-friendly, non-invasive investigation to increase clinical workflows, maximize understanding results, and maximize crisis reaction techniques in cutting edge healthcare.

6 FUTURE WORK

CARDIOADVANCE will enhance blockage detection using OpenCV and NumPy, refining Euclidean distance-based analysis for improved vascular stenosis estimation. Real-time processing and cloud integration will enable remote AI-driven diagnostics.Advanced feature extraction and adaptive thresholding will ensure accurate and robust detection across varying image qualities. A user-friendly web and mobile interface will allow clinicians to upload angiograms and receive AI assessments.Clinical validation will enhance reliability, while optimization efforts will reduce computational costs and processing time. Explainable AI techniques will ensure transparent and interpretable diagnostic insights for healthcare professionals.

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