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Transforming Cancer Care Through AI-Driven Machine Learning: Real-Time Patient Monitoring and Personalized Intervention Strategies

Khushboo H. Trivedi[1,*], Hirenkumar Thakor[2]

Abstract

Modern healthcare systems are being improved by artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), particularly in the treatment of cancer. An AI-driven machine learning system for monitoring cancer patients in real time and offering tailored therapeutic methods is presented in this research. In order to track health issues in real time, the suggested system gathers ongoing health data from wearable sensors and integrates it with patient medical records. This data is analyzed by machine learning algorithms to spot anomalous changes and anticipate any health hazards early on. The system creates customized alerts and suggestions based on the condition of each patient based on the real-time analysis. This facilitates prompt action by medical personnel and enhances patient care. Prediction accuracy, response time, scalability, and dependability are some of the metrics used to assess the performance of the suggested system. The findings demonstrate that, in comparison to conventional monitoring techniques, the AI-based strategy enhances real-time monitoring, decreases delays in medical action, and promotes more individualized care. This multidisciplinary study supports the digital transformation of healthcare by integrating smart monitoring technology, healthcare analytics, and artificial intelligence. The suggested framework lessens the effort of medical personnel while increasing the effectiveness and caliber of cancer care. The study shows how AI-powered machine learning tools can be crucial to creating intelligent, sustainable healthcare solutions in the future.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, machine learning, cancer patient monitoring, real-time health monitoring, personalized intervention, smart healthcare, digital health

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is one of the leading problems of death globally, with millions of new cases diagnosed each year. Early and accurate diagnosis is critical for improving survival rates and treatment outcomes [1, 2]. Traditional diagnostic methods – such as histopathology, imaging, and biomarker analysis – often rely heavily on manual interpretation by medical experts. Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) algorithms, has emerged as a powerful tool in the healthcare domain. AI algorithms can process vast amounts of complex medical data, recognize hidden patterns, and support clinicians in making faster and more accurate diagnoses [3, 4]. These algorithms have shown promising results in detecting various types of cancer – including breast, lung, prostate, skin, and uterine cancers – using diverse data modalities like imaging (PET-CT, MRI, mammograms), genomic data, and electronic health records (EHR). The early diagnosis is detecting malignant cells before they spread to other parts of the body such as lymph

***Author for Correspondence**
Khushboo H. Trivedi
E-mail: hiren171.thakor@gmail.com

[1]Assistant Professor and Ph. D. Scholar, Department of Computer Engineering, Noble University, Junagadh, Gujarat, India
[2]Associate Professor and Academic In-charge, Department of Computer Application, MCA College, Noble University, Junagadh, Gujarat, India

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nodes, lungs or other organs. Physical examination, ultrasound, X-ray Mammography, PET-Positron Emission Tomography, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), lab results or biopsy is utilized for early detection of any cancer. Integrating AI into diagnostic workflows not only enhances precision but also facilitates real-time decision-making and personalized treatment planning. This research focuses on assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of various AI algorithms in cancer diagnosis, aiming to bridge the gap between advanced computational technologies and clinical applications for better healthcare outcomes [5–9].

BACKGROUND

By enabling early reporting and death management, cancer patient monitoring is known to increase or improve survival. Digital gadgets that are connected and gather patient reports are becoming more and more popular. It should give patients or their family members clear, useful information in an easy-to-use manner. In this work, we aimed to validate a patient's accurate symptoms and diagnosis, which suggests a straightforward clinical classification based on patient reports [10–13].

Research Problem

The absence of a precise and automated method to verify patient-reported cancer symptoms and translate them into trustworthy clinical categories is the primary research issue. The digital monitoring systems available today gather data, but they are insufficient to facilitate prompt diagnosis or informed decision-making.

Research Objectives

The goal of this project is to create and assess an AI-powered machine learning system for individualized therapy support and real-time cancer patient monitoring. Enhancing early health risk detection, speeding up clinical response, and promoting customized patient treatment are the goals [14].

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

One of the main causes of death globally is still cancer, and increasing patient survival calls on prompt diagnosis, ongoing observation, and customized treatment plans. Because it examines how AI-driven machine learning might change traditional cancer care into a dynamic, data-driven, and patient-centered system, this study is important [15].

First, by offering real-time patient monitoring systems that facilitate early diagnosis of disease progression, treatment toxicity, and potential problems, the study advances clinical practice. Continuous analysis of patient data, including laboratory findings, wearable sensor data, and electronic health records, might facilitate quicker clinical decision-making and shorten intervention delays.

Second, by showing how machine learning models can tailor treatment regimens according to unique patient profiles, this study improves the field of precision oncology. AI systems can assist clinicians in selecting the best therapies, reducing side effects, and increasing overall survival rates by forecasting treatment response and risk levels.

Third, by bridging the gap between sophisticated computer models and real-world healthcare application, the study has technological relevance. It offers a framework for incorporating predictive analytics into standard oncology operations, increasing productivity and economy.

Lastly, by facilitating easily available, real-time health insights and enhancing patient-provider communication, our research helps patients and caregivers. This study promotes the creation of more intelligent and sustainable healthcare systems by shifting the focus of cancer care from reactive therapy to proactive management [16].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper titled Novel research and future prospects of artificial intelligence in cancer diagnosis, AI can enhance cancer treatment by enabling precision oncology, but clinical validation is essential before its widespread use in patient care. The paper does not provide specific accuracy metrics. Detecting prostrated cancer with 84% [17].

The study categorizes AI applications into key domains: diagnostics, personalized treatment, remote monitoring, and administrative operations. Within diagnostics, AI models were found to enhance image interpretation in fields like oncology, neurology, and cardiology. In personalized medicine, AI supported the creation of individualized treatment plans by analyzing genetic, clinical, and behavioral data. AI-powered virtual assistants also highlighted for improving patient engagement and accessibility [18].

The review paper MRI-based brain tumor image detection using CNN based deep learning method published in December 2022. They use Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), SVM classifier and other activation algorithm. I personally analyze that it takes a long time to manually look at a lot of MRI scans, and mistakes are common, which could slow down getting the right diagnosis and treatment plan. It is hard to get the exact segmentation because healthy brain tissue and tumor areas look a lot alike. So, automated deep learning-based tumor detection systems are necessary to make clinical practice more accurate and efficient. CNN gained an accuracy of 99.74%, which is better than the state of the result [19].

The paper titled an evaluation of the effectiveness of machine learning prediction models in assessing breast cancer risk published on July 2024 the algorithm work Support Vector Machine (SVM) Random Forest (RF), K-nearest neighbor (KNN), and Logistic Regression (LR). The personally analysis is Cancer diagnosis and treatment, as they can accurately predict the likelihood of a patient having breast cancer, detect early signs of the disease, and help identify the most effective treatments for patients. That accuracy level is 97.66% [20].

The paper titled Advancing Patient Care: How Artificial Intelligence Is Transforming Healthcare by Poalelungi et al. (2023) [16] presents a comprehensive narrative review of how AI technologies are transforming clinical practices and patient outcomes. The authors conducted a literature review covering publications from 2014 to 2024 using databases, such as Web of Science, focusing on peer-reviewed studies and real-world case examples. Their review identified a significant increase in AI-related research, from 158 publications in 2014 to over 731 in 2024.

Theoretical Framework

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), precision medicine theory, and predictive analytics into healthcare systems is the foundation of this study. The theoretical framework is based on the idea that by identifying patterns in intricate medical data and producing predicting insights, intelligent computing models can improve clinical decision-making [21].

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING THEORY

Supervised and unsupervised machine learning models that allow for pattern detection, classification, and prediction from high-dimensional healthcare data serve as the theoretical foundation for this study. While deep learning models – like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) – facilitate image analysis and time-series monitoring, supervised learning algorithms (such as logistic regression, random forests, and neural networks) are employed for outcome prediction and risk stratification. These models work on the premise that, in comparison to conventional statistical techniques, large-scale data-driven learning enhances diagnostic accuracy and predictive performance [22–25].

Precision Medicine Theory

Customized care based on lifestyle, environmental, and genetic factors is the focus of precision medicine. The paradigm backs up the notion that patient-specific intervention techniques should replace a generalized treatment approach in cancer care. In line with precision oncology concepts, AI-driven analytics make it possible to identify individualized risk profiles, therapy responsiveness, and adverse event probability.

Predictive Analytics and Early Intervention Model

The study also makes use of predictive healthcare models, which suggest that early warning systems and ongoing monitoring can lower mortality and complications. Machine learning algorithms can identify early indicators of illness progression and initiate prompt therapeutic intervention by integrating real-time patient data from wearable sensors, electronic health records, and laboratory tests.

Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS)

Clinical Decision credence System theory, which contends that computational tools improve physician performance by offering evidence-based suggestions, lends additional credence to this study. By helping doctors with treatment selection, toxicity prediction, and dynamic therapy modifications, AI-driven monitoring systems serve as advanced CDSS [26–28].

- *Previous Studies:* Recent studies have applied machine learning and deep learning techniques to PET and PET/CT imaging for cancer diagnosis, prognosis, and image analysis. Algorithms – such as LR, SVM, RF, and CNN – have achieved promising performance, although challenges related to data standardization and external validation remain (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of previous studies on AI and machine learning applications in PET and PET/CT imaging.

Title of review paper	Published year	Which algorithm apply	Analysis	Accuracy level
PET Image Reconstruction Using Deep Image Prior	July 2019	Deep Image Prior (DIP). Using a randomly initialized CNN.	It provides a powerful untrained approach for PET image reconstruction, offering notable benefits in low-count imaging through its architecture-driven implicit prior.	No.
A Systematic Review of PET Textural Analysis and Radiomics in Cancer	Feb. 2021	LR, SVM, Random Forest (RF)	Surveys early PET radiomics literature across tumors, notes wide methodological heterogeneity and variable validation; many small single-centre studies, few prospective validations.	AUCs ≈ 0.65–0.95 depending on task and features.
A machine learning-based PET/CT model for automatic diagnosis of early-stage lung cancer	Sep. 2023	LR (logistic regression)	The review explains that a machine learning-based PET/CT model using logistic regression was developed to automatically diagnose early-stage lung cancer by combining metabolic PET features and anatomical CT features.	82.0%.
PET/CT radiomics and deep learning in the diagnosis of benign and malignant pulmonary nodules: progress and challenges	Nov. 2024	LR, SVM, CNN/Deep learning	Compares HF vs DF, shows combining radiomics + PET metabolic indices + clinical features improve performance; provides per-study tables with AUC/accuracy examples.	AUC – 0.75 (SUVmax) → 0.89 (texture) → up to 0.98.
Applications of artificial intelligence in oncologic 18F-FDG PET/CT imaging: a systematic review	May 2021	SVM, Random Forest, CNN, U-Net	AI significantly improves the accuracy and consistency of oncologic ^{18}F-FDG PET/CT image analysis, but wider clinical adoption is limited by data standardization and validation challenges	Range of ~75% to 95%.
Insight into pet-based Radiogenomics in oncology: an updated systemic review	April 2025	LASSO Regression, Random Forest (RF)	The review paper analyses how PET radiomic features are correlated with tumor genomic characteristics and evaluates the effectiveness of machine-learning models in predicting diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment response. It also highlights current limitations such as small datasets and lack of standardization in PET-based Radiogenomics studies.	This paper review does not report a single fixed accuracy value. Prediction accuracies (or AUC equivalents) in the range of approximately 70% to 90%.

Research Gap

Despite the widespread use of AI and machine learning in cancer diagnosis and prognosis prediction, the majority of current research focuses on discrete tasks with static datasets rather than ongoing, real-time patient data. Patient-reported outcomes, wearable sensor data, and electronic health records are not fully integrated into a single AI-driven monitoring system. Furthermore, few research convert predicted findings into practical, tailored intervention plans. Thus, creating an integrated, real-time, and adaptive machine learning framework that facilitates proactive and individualized cancer care is a glaring research gap.

Objectives

The goal of this project is to create and assess an AI-powered machine learning system for individualized therapy support and real-time cancer patient monitoring. Enhancing early health risk detection, speeding up clinical response, and promoting customized patient treatment are the goals [29, 30].

METHODOLOGY

Work of ML with Cancer in Different Organs

- The research methodology of Cancer continues to be a significant global health challenge, with early diagnosis and personalized treatment being critical for improving patient outcomes.
  - Critical for treatment and prognosis.
  - Accurate classifying the cancer's variation.
- There are several aspects that can be considered while determining the style of the cancer, but the most common are the type and the stages.

Research Design

The study integrates screening methods, clinical examination, laboratory reports, and biopsy findings to support accurate diagnosis, as shown in Figure 1.

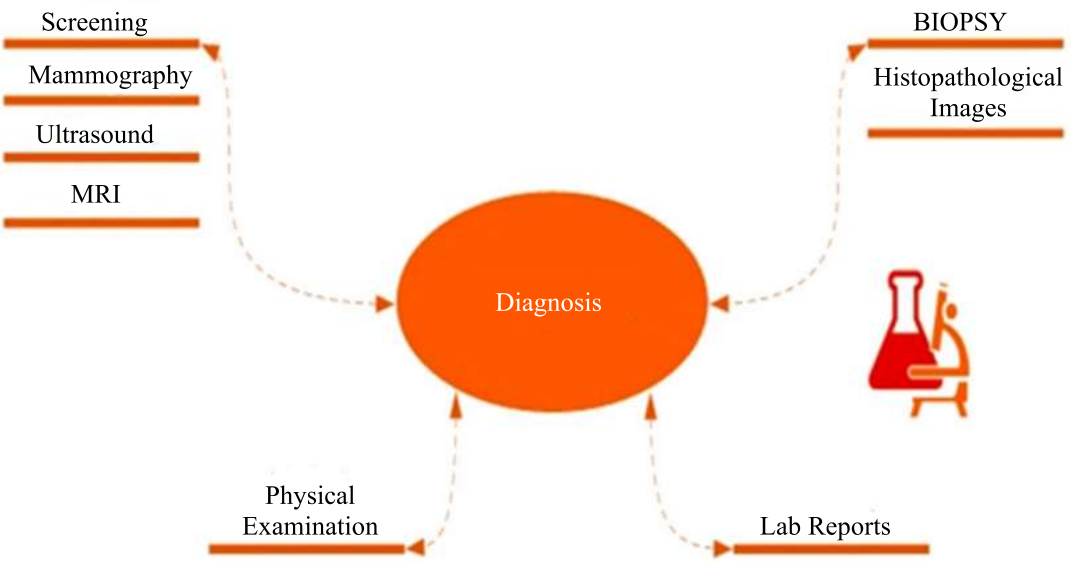

Figure 1. Research design for integrated diagnosis using screening, clinical, laboratory, and biopsy data.

Sample and Sampling Technique

To improve clinical utility and predictive accuracy, I concentrate on creating machine learning-based classification models for cancer detection. I have created a model to increase the precision of cancer detection using a structured dataset as part of my research on cancer classification. I will concentrate on using and refining machine learning algorithms, particularly Supervised Machine Learning – Ensemble Method Random Forest Classifier (RFC), to improve classification performance.

Filtering a dataset using ML techniques – Data Acquisition, Data Loading and Initial Inspection, Data Cleaning, Outlier Detection and Removal, Feature Engineering, Feature Selection, Dataset Finalization

Data Collection

- Working with Kaggle dataset.
- Download it on official site <https://www.kaggle.com> datasets.

Data Analysis

The analysis is using different techniques of Filtering a dataset ML. That uses with Google Colabs and ML techniques, like:

- *Data Preprocessing Flowchart:* The PET/CT data were pre-processed through cleaning, feature engineering, and feature selection to obtain a machine learning-ready dataset (Figure 2).

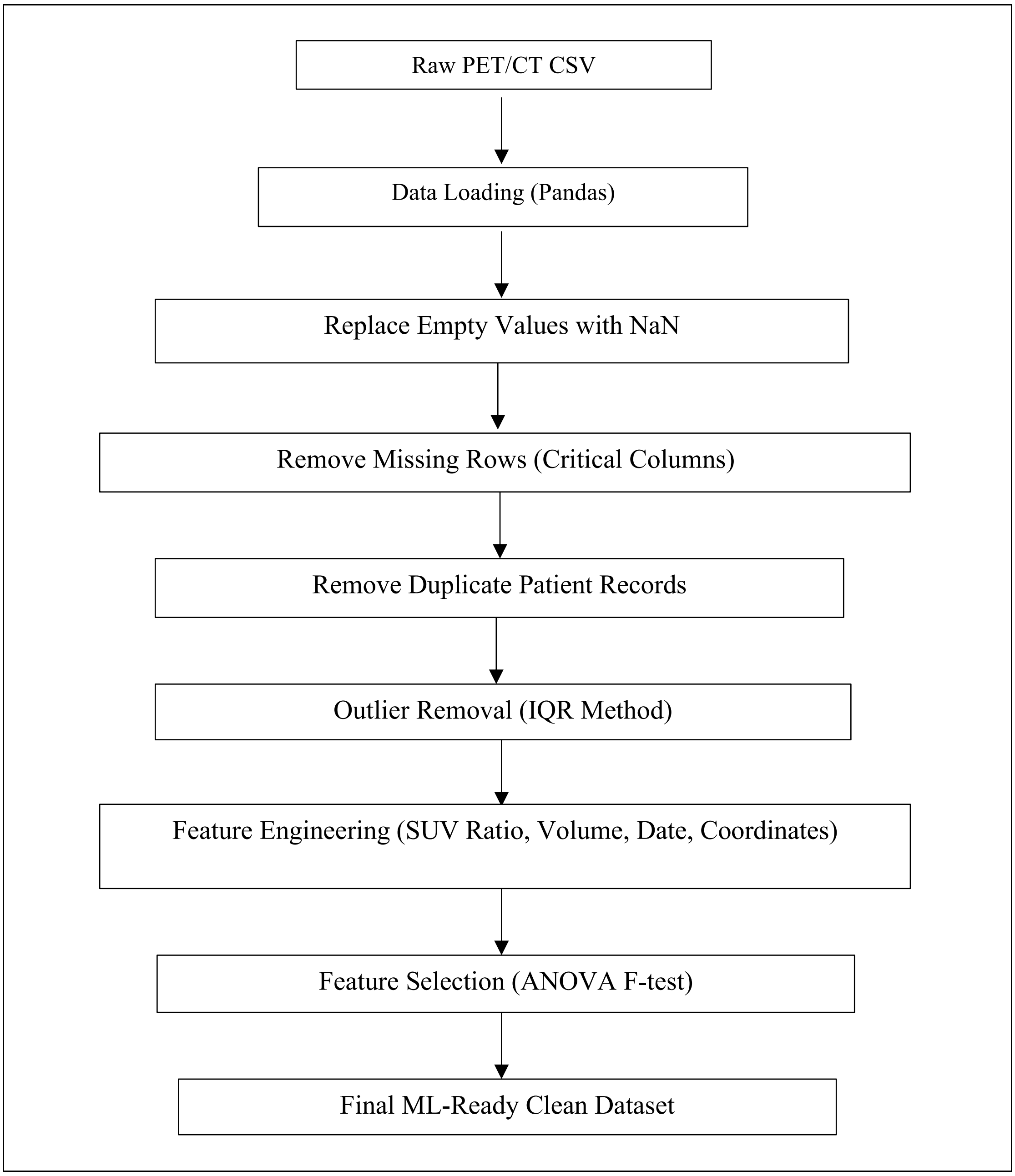

Figure 2. Data preprocessing workflow for the PET/CT dataset.

RESULTS

The suggested machine-learning approach shows that incorporating artificial intelligence into clinical oncology workflows is feasible by enabling precise and repeatable PET/CT-based cancer risk prediction.

LIMITATIONS

This study has a number of limitations pertaining to generalizability, integration, and data quality. The availability of precise, comprehensive, and varied clinical datasets is critical to the efficacy of AI-driven machine learning models. Missing patient data, inconsistent electronic health records, and a lack of multi-institutional data can all have an impact on the model's performance and decrease its generalizability to other populations. Furthermore, there are technological and interoperability issues when combining real-time data from wearable technology, lab systems, and patient-reported results into a single monitoring framework.

Clinical trust and acceptance may be hampered by the interpretability of many sophisticated machine learning and deep learning models. Significant obstacles are also presented by ethical issues pertaining to patient data security, privacy, and regulatory compliance. Large-scale adoption may be further constrained by the need for robust computing infrastructure and clinical validation through real-world studies, especially in healthcare settings with limited resources.

CONCLUSION

This paper shows how to improve cancer prediction and monitoring by using a machine learning-based method utilizing a Kaggle dataset. The model increases predictive accuracy, lowers noise, and improves data quality by implementing suitable data preparation and filtering procedures. The findings show that machine learning algorithms are capable of successfully spotting patterns and assisting with risk assessment and early detection.

All things considered, the suggested method demonstrates how data-driven models can revolutionize cancer care by providing precise prognosis and decision support. To increase dependability and practical use, future research may concentrate on clinical validation and real-time data integration.

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