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Kidney Care: Multimodal Kidney Diagnostic

Deepika Gupta[1], Muskan Gupta[1], Adishree Jalgaonkar[1], Neha Marathe[1], Prof. Alka Kankale[2]
[1]U.G. Students, Department of Information Technology, K.C College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, K.C College of Engineering, Thane, Maharashtra, India

Abstract
This project, "Kidney Care: Multimodal Kidney Diagnostics," presents an innovative solution to the challenges of early and accurate Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) diagnosis. It integrates two key components: a machine learning model for predicting CKD risk from patient health data [1], [7] and an image processing system for the automated detection and classification of kidney abnormalities, including tumors, cysts, and stones, from medical scans [6], [9]. The primary objective is to develop a comprehensive, automated system that acts as a decision-support tool for healthcare professionals. By combining data-driven insights with visual diagnostic analysis, the system aims to streamline the diagnostic process, reduce manual errors, and provide a reliable method for generating detailed patient reports [2], [4]. The project utilizes a robust technology stack, including Python, TensorFlow, Keras, and OpenCV, to deliver a solution that improves diagnostic efficiency and ultimately enhances the quality of patient care.

Keywords—*Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Multimodal Diagnostics, Medical Image Processing, Machine Learning.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Kidney diseases such as chronic kidney disease (CKD), tumors, cysts, and stones are increasingly prevalent and pose major global health challenges. Early and accurate diagnosis is key to effective treatment, but traditional methods often rely on separate laboratory tests and medical imaging, resulting in delays or missed diagnoses [4]. Furthermore, the lack of integration between patient data analysis and imaging interpretation makes the diagnostic process slower and less effective. This has created a pressing need for more efficient and accurate diagnostic tools.

This project, "Kidney Care: Multimodal Kidney Diagnostics," aims to build a comprehensive diagnostic platform that integrates both kidney imaging and clinical health data, enhanced by artificial intelligence. Our solution leverages a custom convolutional neural network (CNN) for automated detection of kidney tumors, cysts, and stones from CT images [9], [10], alongside machine learning models to predict CKD progression using clinical data [2], [5].

By combining these modalities, the platform delivers faster, more accurate, and holistic insights, supports clinicians in decision-making, and improves patient outcomes [3], [8]. The integration of explainable AI ensures that predictions are transparent, trustworthy, and clinically actionable [2], [5]. Bridging the gap between traditional diagnostics and smart AI solutions, this project seeks to support clinicians in delivering more proactive, personalized, and efficient care for kidney patients.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey for this research paper is categorized into three primary areas: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) prediction, kidney abnormality detection, and integrated automated solutions. The project is built upon the foundation of existing research in machine learning and image processing for medical diagnostics.

A. CKD Prediction Models

Several studies have focused on using AI and machine learning to predict CKD progression. Recent research has explored advanced methods to improve Echo State Networks (ESNs) for processing temporal data in medical applications [1]. While these models offer improved stability, they are often limited by dataset diversity. Other researchers have developed practical, accurate models for early risk prediction that are validated for clinical decision-making [4], though many rely on retrospective designs.

B. Kidney Abnormality Detection

Deep learning-based segmentation systems for renal tumors have achieved high accuracy, significantly reducing manual effort and speeding up diagnosis [10]. Specialized CNN models for kidney stone detection have reported up to 99% accuracy [6]. Additionally, hybrid frameworks combining custom CNNs with ResNet101 have been introduced to classify kidney CT images into normal, stone, cyst, and tumor categories with 100% precision in controlled environments [9].

C. Predicting CKD Progression Using AI

Studies have developed machine learning models to predict CKD progression and the necessity for renal replacement therapy (RRT) using clinical data [4]. While these models are practical and validated for early risk prediction, they often rely on retrospective designs and population-specific data, limiting their external validation.

D. Explainable AI for CKD Classification

This area focuses on providing transparent classification decisions for clinicians [2], [5]. The primary advantage is the speed and accuracy of the model, which provides insight into reasoning for decision support. A significant limitation is the high requirement for quality feature engineering and validation across varied clinical settings.

E. Hybrid Deep Learning Framework

This approach combines a custom CNN with ResNet101 to classify kidney CT images into normal, stone, cyst, and tumor categories [9]. While it achieves near-perfect accuracy (100%), it requires longer training times and is heavily reliant on large, annotated datasets.

F. Summary

The literature survey identifies a robust foundation in utilizing artificial intelligence and deep learning to revolutionize kidney diagnostics, specifically through the dual lenses of clinical data prediction and automated image

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analysis [3], [8]. Current research highlights the efficacy of advanced models such as Echo State Networks (ESNs) and hybrid CNN-ResNet101 frameworks [9], which have achieved up to 100% accuracy in classifying renal abnormalities. Furthermore, the integration of Explainable AI (XAI) and predictive machine learning models for CKD progression emphasizes a shift toward transparent, data-driven decision support [2], [5]. Despite these advancements, the literature indicates challenges regarding dataset diversity, computational intensity, and the need for external validation across varied clinical settings, providing a clear rationale for the development of a more integrated, multimodal diagnostic system.

III. METHODOLOGY

The system adopts a multimodal approach to kidney health, combining image-based diagnostics with numerical clinical data analysis. The "Kidney Care" system integrates clinical data analysis with medical imaging to provide a multimodal diagnostic tool. It uses machine learning models (Random Forest, SVM, PNN, KNN) to predict CKD risk from lab reports and a custom CNN-ResNet101 architecture to detect physical abnormalities like cysts, tumors, and stones in CT scans [9]. These findings are synthesized through a fusion module into a single, interpretable report, utilizing Explainable AI (XAI) [2], [5] to support clinical decision-making with high accuracy and transparency.

A. Data Acquisition and Preparation

- Collect clinical lab report data and kidney CT images from verified medical datasets.
- Preprocess tabular data (handle missing values, normalization) and images (enhancement, resizing, segmentation).
- Annotate data for supervised machine learning with CKD status and image abnormality labels.

B. CKD Prediction (Tabular Data Analysis)

- Extract relevant features (e.g., serum creatinine, GFR, etc.) from lab reports.
- Train multiple classification models: Random Forest, SVM, PNN, and KNN [4].
- Optimize and validate each model using cross-validation with metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall.
- Select the best-performing model for deployment to classify new patient CKD statuses.

C. Kidney Imaging Analysis (Deep Learning)

- Preprocess CT images for consistent input quality.
- Develop a custom CNN to perform automated feature extraction and abnormality detection (cysts, tumors, stones) [6].
- Incorporate ResNet101 for high-level image classification, distinguishing "normal" vs. "abnormal" scans [9].
- Evaluate model performance using sensitivity, specificity, and F1-score.

D. Multimodal Integration

- Design a fusion module that combines predictions from clinical data models and image-based models.
- Implement an algorithm to merge diagnostic results, providing a composite report for each patient [3], [8].
- Ensure outputs are interpretable and support decision-making for healthcare providers.

E. Evaluation and Reporting

- Test the integrated system on unseen validation data, measuring overall effectiveness.
- Generate diagnostic reports summarizing CKD risk, detected anatomical abnormalities, and suggested clinical actions.
- Deploy system through a user-friendly interface usable by doctors and patients.

F. Explainability and Continuous Improvement

- Integrate explainable AI (XAI) techniques to clarify model predictions to clinicians [2], [5].
- Establish feedback mechanisms for continuous learning and performance refinement.

G. System Architecture Flow

The system architecture follows a parallel processing pipeline that integrates heterogeneous data sources for a comprehensive diagnostic output. The process begins with the simultaneous acquisition of clinical lab reports and kidney CT scans, which undergo rigorous preprocessing—including data normalization for tabular records and image enhancement, resizing, and segmentation for medical scans. The analysis is then split into two specialized streams: a machine learning pipeline that evaluates laboratory markers using Random Forest, SVM, PNN, and KNN algorithms to predict CKD risk [4], and a deep learning stream that utilizes a custom CNN and ResNet101 architecture to identify anatomical abnormalities [9].

These parallel insights are synthesized within a multimodal fusion module that merges the clinical and visual findings into a unified diagnostic profile. The system applies Explainable AI (XAI) techniques [2], [5] to provide transparent reasoning for its predictions, generating a detailed diagnostic report to support clinicians in high-accuracy decision-making and early intervention.

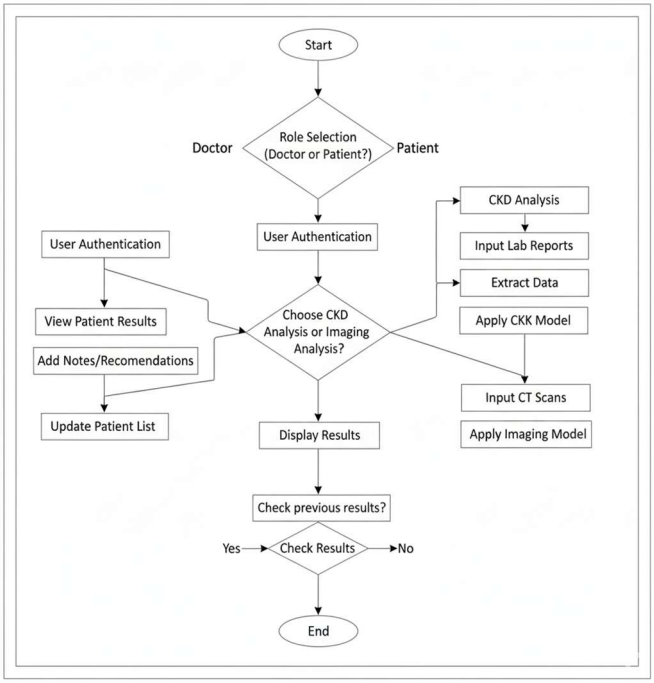

Fig. 0. System Architecture Flowchart

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IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed "Kidney Care" system was evaluated through a series of functional tests and user interface walkthroughs. The results demonstrate the system's ability to provide comprehensive, multimodal diagnostics integrating both CKD prediction from clinical data and kidney abnormality detection from CT scans.

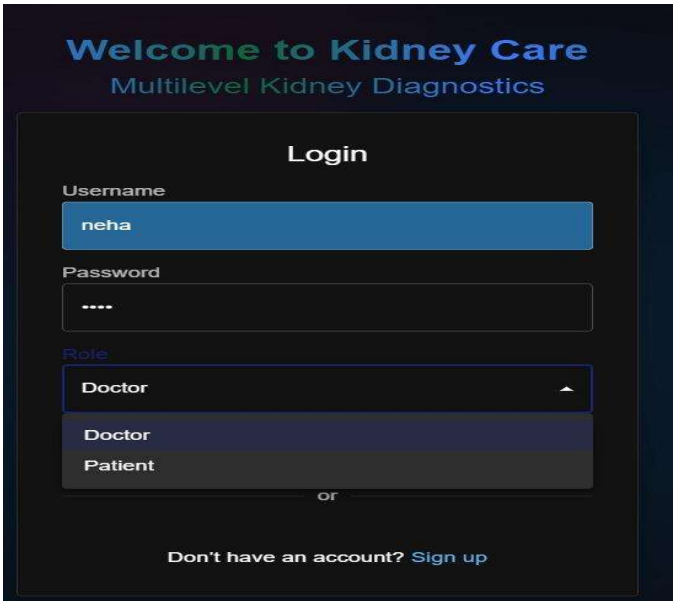

Fig. 1. Doctor/Patient Login Page

Fig. 2. Doctor Dashboard

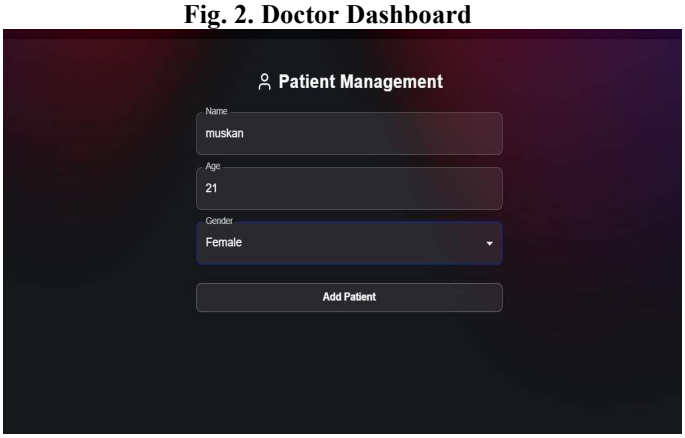

Fig. 3. Patient Management Page

Fig. 1 shows the Kidney Care application Login Page, where a user can access the system by selecting the role of Doctor or Patient using their assigned credentials. Fig. 2 illustrates the Doctor Dashboard, which serves as the central hub for doctors and provides quick-access to Patient Management, Medical Imaging, Professional Notes, Patient List, and CKD Predictions. Fig. 3 shows the Patient Management Page, where a doctor can enter and manage patient details.

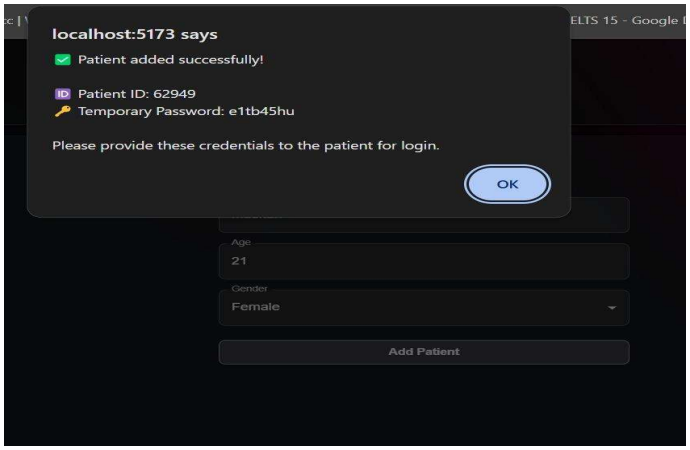

Fig. 4. Credential Page

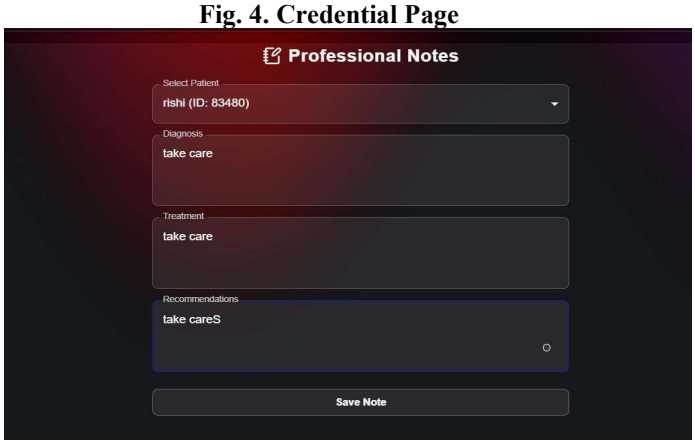

Fig. 5. Professional Note

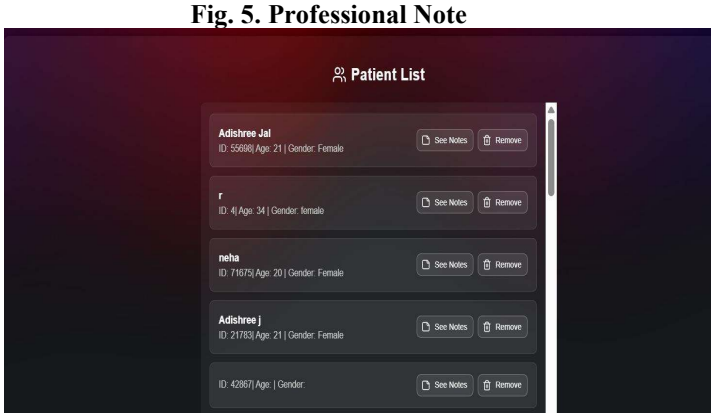

Fig. 6. Patient List

Fig. 4 displays the credential screen showing login details for the patient, issued by the doctor after patient registration. Fig. 5 illustrates the Professional Note page, demonstrating how a doctor can provide professional notes and recommendations to the patient for better treatment outcomes. Fig. 6 shows the complete patient list with ID, Name, Age, and Gender fields, enabling doctors to review prior notes and patient history.

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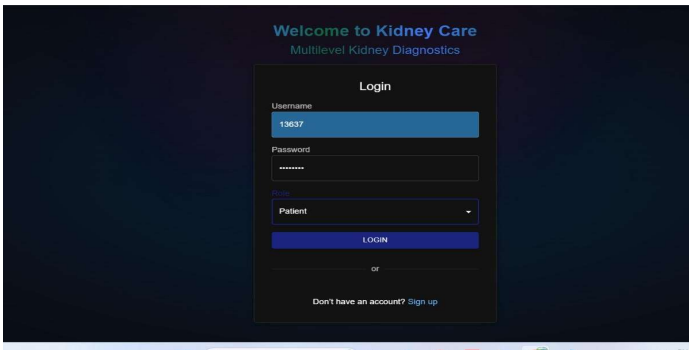

Fig. 7. Patient Login Page

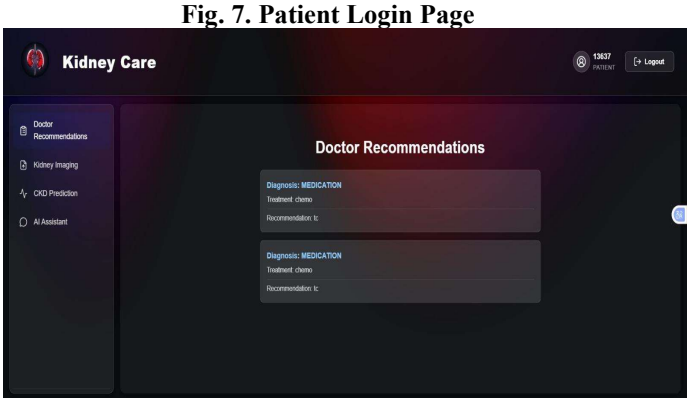

Fig. 8. Patient Dashboard Page

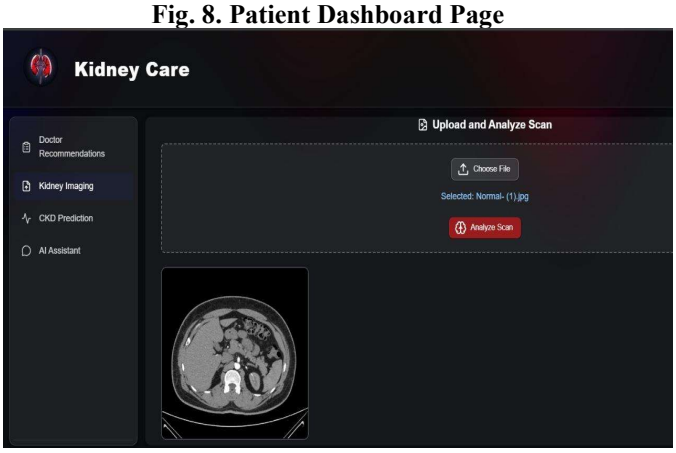

Fig. 9. CT Scan Prediction

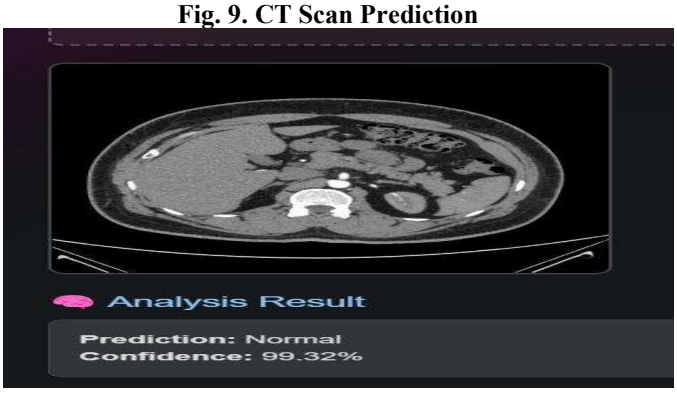

Fig. 10. CT Scan Result

Fig. 7 shows the Patient Login Page, through which patients access the system using credentials issued by their doctor. Fig. 8 presents the central Patient Dashboard, offering access to therapy options, doctor recommendations, Kidney Imaging Analysis, CKD Prediction, and the AI assistant. Fig. 9 demonstrates the CT Scan upload interface where patients can submit their medical images for analysis. Fig. 10 shows the CT scan prediction result, displaying the detected condition with a confidence percentage, ensuring reliability and transparency of the diagnostic outcome.

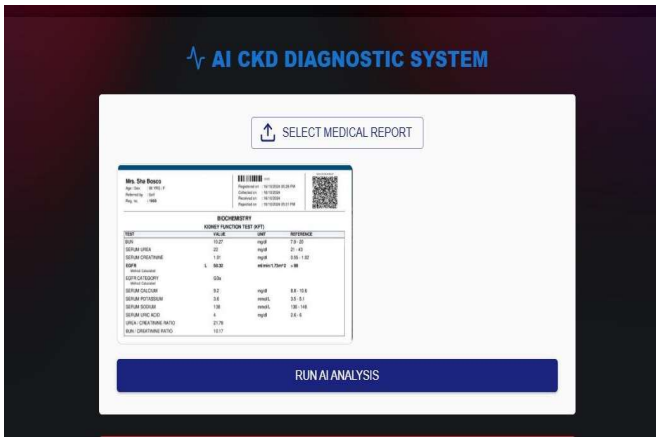

Fig. 11. Report Analysis

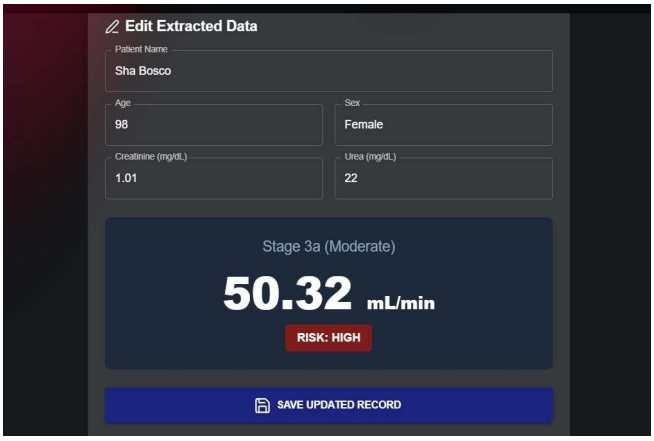

Fig. 12. Report Analysis Result

Fig. 13. Previous Scans

Fig. 11 illustrates the Report Analysis page where patients can submit their text-based diagnosis reports for automated evaluation. Fig. 12 displays the result of the report analysis, declaring the CKD stage and presenting relevant clinical parameters such as Name, Age, Sex, Creatinine, and Urea levels. Fig. 13 shows the Previous Scans interface, enabling patients to review historical CT images by selecting their Patient ID for longitudinal tracking of kidney health.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the "Kidney Care: Multimodal Kidney Diagnostic" project represents a transformative advancement in the field of nephrology by effectively bridging the gap between clinical data analysis and radiological imaging. By leveraging a dual-stream architecture that combines machine learning for CKD risk prediction [4] with deep learning for structural abnormality detection [9], [10], the system addresses the critical limitations of traditional diagnostic methods—specifically the risks of manual oversight and the delays inherent in separate diagnostic silos. The integration of advanced algorithms like Random Forest and CNNs allows for a holistic assessment of patient health, ensuring that both

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biochemical markers and visual evidence are synthesized into a single, actionable diagnostic profile.

Furthermore, the incorporation of Explainable AI (XAI) [2], [5] ensures that the platform remains a transparent and trustworthy decision-support tool, empowering healthcare professionals to make data-driven decisions with confidence. Beyond its technical accuracy, the system's automated reporting and user-friendly interface significantly reduce the administrative burden on clinicians, allowing them to focus more on personalized patient care and early intervention strategies [3], [8]. As kidney diseases continue to pose a global health challenge, this multimodal approach offers a scalable and efficient solution that not only improves diagnostic precision but also has the potential to standardize clinical workflows and ultimately enhance the long-term quality of life for patients worldwide. Moving forward, the continuous feedback loop integrated into the system will allow it to evolve with emerging medical data.

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