



# NEUTROSOPHIC DATA SET FOR HUMAN DISEASE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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**Abstract-** I have introduced a new approach for treatment of human disease using Neutrosophic logic and data. Any neutrosophic data is based on indeterminacy membership along with truth and false membership values which is not available in other fuzzy and vague data. I have focused to solve the real problem of a patient whether suffering from blood cancer or not through the different laboratory report with neutrosophic data and applying same medicine on different patient.  
**Keywords-**Neutrosophic logic, neutrosophic data, new approach of neutrosophic concept.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Uncertain data could be caused by difficulties in mathematical modelling. The fuzzy sets [1, 2, 3] and vague set [4, 5, 6, 7] are applied in various problems in real life. The vague set is used for the real problems of truth and false membership values. It does not handle the indeterminacy based problems. Smarandache [8, 9, 10] first time proposed the neutrosophic logic of imprecise data. A lot of literature found in this regard in [11, 12, 13, 14]. We are introduced an approach using neutrosophic data based on different laboratory report to take actual decision about the patient whether suffering from blood cancer or not. Then apply different medicines with different medicine dose on the different patients based on the suffering patient's disease condition. Truth membership is 1 means patient suffering from disease and false membership is 0 means patient is free from disease. Here I focused to find the similarity measures between two neutrosophic data using similarity measure formula to get the closeness value w.r.t 1 to determine the patient disease status and recognize the patient for treatment.

## 2. BASIC DEFINITIONS

Definition-

Classical subset B of U can be viewed as a fuzzy subset with membership function  $\mu_B$  taken binary values, i.e.,  
 $\mu_B = 1$  if  $u \in B$   
 $= 0$  otherwise

A neutrosophic set X on U is defined as  $X = \{ \langle a_1, TX(a_1), IX(a_1), FX(a_1) \rangle, a_1 \in U \}$ , where  $TX(a_1) \rightarrow [0,1]$ ;  $IX(a_1) \rightarrow [0,1]$ ;  $FX(a_1) \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $TX(a_1) + IX(a_1) + FX(a_1) \leq 2$ .

Example-

Now consider software tools (T) and parameters (P1) two sets. Consider  $P1 = \{Oracle, Java\}$ . Suppose that, there are two tools in T which is given by,  $B = \{b, c\}$  and the set of parameters  $P1 = \{p1, p2\}$ , where p1 stands for the parameter 'Oracle', p2 stands for the parameter 'Java'. We are expressing the knowledge from Table 1.

Neutrosophic set with parameter name	Neutrosophic representation of three books
T(Oracle)	$\langle b, 0.85, 0.7, 0.05 \rangle, \langle c, 0.35, 0.27, 0.5 \rangle$
T(Java)	$\langle b, 0.8, 0.01, 0.2 \rangle, \langle c, 0.62, 0.4, 0.33 \rangle$

Table 1. Neutrosophic set with parameter names

## 3. SIMILARITY MEASURE OF TWO NEUTROSOPHIC VALUES

In this paper, we have mentioned a similarity measure formula using neutrosophic data to measure closeness between two neutrosophic values which is given below.

Similarity Measure (S.M.) between two neutrosophic values:

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be any two neutrosophic values such that  $x = [t_x, i_x, f_x]$  and  $y = [t_y, i_y, f_y]$  where  $0 \leq t_x \leq 1, 0 \leq i_x \leq 1, 0 \leq f_x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq t_y \leq 1, 0 \leq i_y \leq 1, 0 \leq f_y \leq 1$  with  $0 \leq t_x + f_x \leq 1, 0 \leq t_y + f_y \leq 1, t_x + i_x + f_x \leq 2, t_y + i_y + f_y \leq 2$ .

Let  $SE(x, y)$  denote the similarity measure between  $x$  and  $y$ .

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Then,

$$SE(x, y) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(t_x - t_y) - (i_x - i_y) - (f_x - f_y)|}{3}\right) \left(1 - |(t_x - t_y) + (i_x - i_y) + (f_x - f_y)|\right)}$$

**4. NEW APPROACH USING NEUTROSOPHIC CONCEPT**

New Approach of Neutrosophic Concept-

- Step 1: Consider different patients who are expecting to suffer blood cancer disease.
- Step 2: Collect their laboratory reports from different laboratory with neutrosophic data.
- Step 3: Applying similarity measure formula to find the closeness value between two neutrosophic data.
- Step 4: Similarity measure value indicates patient suffers from blood cancer with %.
- Step 5: Similarity measure value 1 means 100% suffers and 0 means not suffer.
- Step 6: Depends on percentage of suffering medicine will be different for a patient along with dose.

B. Problem-

I have taken neutrosophic data about different laboratory report of different patients to determine which patient is suffering from blood cancer disease and what percentages. It will help to the doctor to prescribe proper medicine with accurate dose for treatment purpose as per percentage of disease spread.

Patient(P)	Neutrosophic Data as per different pathological laboratory (t, i, f)
P1	(0.73,0.09,0.12)
P2	(0.645,0.02,0.09)
P3	(0.85,0.071,0.11)
P4	(0.51,0.06,0.17)
P5	(0.78,0.074,0.19)

Table 2. Problem data

Solution-Patient (P) is suffering from blood cancer with neutrosophic value [1, 0, 0], here truthness value is 1. Other patient is from suffering or not from blood cancer; it depends on the similarity measure values between P and any other of the patient (P1 to P5).

Let us consider the two neutrosophic data P and P1

Here,  $t_x = 1, i_x = 0, f_x = 0, t_y = .73, i_y = .09, f_y = .12$

Then

$$S.M.(P, P_1) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(1-.73) - (0-.09) - (0-.12)|}{3}\right) \left(1 - |(1-.73) + (0-.09) + (0-.12)|\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{.48}{3}\right) \times (1-.06)} = \sqrt{0.7896} = 0.888$$

Here closeness value is .888

Again for P and P2

$$S.M.(P, P_2) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(1-.645) - (0-.02) - (0-.09)|}{3}\right) \left(1 - |(1-.645) + (0-.02) + (0-.09)|\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{.465}{3}\right) \times (1-.245)} = \sqrt{0.637975} = 0.798$$

Here closeness value is .798

Again for P and P3

$$S.M.(P, P_3) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(1-.85) - (0-.071) - (0-.11)|}{3}\right) \left(1 - |(1-.85) + (0-.071) + (0-.11)|\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{.331}{3}\right) \times (1-.031)} = \sqrt{0.86202} = 0.928$$

The closeness value is .928

Again for P and P4

$$S.M.(P, P_4) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(1-.51) - (0-.06) - (0-.17)|}{3}\right) (1 - |(1-.51) + (0-.06) + (0-.17)|)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{.72}{3}\right) \times (1-.26)} = \sqrt{0.5624} = 0.7499$$

The closeness value is .7499

Again for P and P5

$$S.M.(P, P_5) = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{|(1-.78) - (0-.074) - (0-.19)|}{3}\right) (1 - |(1-.78) + (0-.074) + (0-.19)|)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{.484}{3}\right) \times (1-.044)} = \sqrt{0.80175} = 0.895$$

The closeness value is .895

So, according to closeness value of the two neutrosophic data (where one data is fixed means patient is fully suffering from blood cancer disease other is not fixed and it changes lab to lab), I must say that patient( P3 )is suffering maximum 92.8% of blood cancer then patient (P5) 89.5% , patient (P1) 88.8% , patient(P2)79.8% and patient (P4) 74.99% chances to suffer from blood cancer disease.

## 5. CONCLUSION

A new approach of inconsistent data based on different pathological report has been used to check the disease and percentage of disease (blood cancer) has been spread in human body. In different application field, the neutrosophic logic is used in a database for handling inconsistent data. My approach has been used to diagnosis a blood cancer disease in different patients on the basis of different pathological laboratory report based on neutrosophic data. After that applying proper medicine with actual dose by the doctor for their treatment This approach should not be applicable on fuzzy and vague data related problems because these two type of data unable to handle indeterminacy membership value of a inconsistent data.

## 6. REFERENCES

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