

Health Insurance Intelligence Operation Claims Using Artificial Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT:

Health insurance has come in rescue for people, in reducing their medical expenditure, which otherwise would have taken a high toll on their income. There are both private and government-funded agencies serving in the health insurance sector. With soaring high demand among the public, healthcare is not safe from the fraudsters. The usage of computerized techniques has proved this area even more vulnerable. It has become highly essential to detect this fraud at the earliest, such that the impact of loss could be minimized. This paper throws light on a framework in detecting fraud with faster learning and identifying the maximum number of fraud instances. The usual problems, like data heterogeneity and imbalanced classification of classes, have also been discussed in this paper. As a part of developing an efficient framework for fraud detection, we applied several learners and optimization techniques. The framework has evaluated with claims dataset obtained from the cms medicare facility. We finally reached to a conclusion that the application of multi-layer perception, a feed-forward neural network with genetic algorithm optimization had helped in enhancing the results and gain higher accuracy.

Keywords: *PCA personal care attendants, Artificial Neural Networks, Dataset.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, the fields of society's protection for well-being, driving safety, vehicle safety, and so on are expanding. In such a way that the unbelievable security is high while the number of con artists and phony customers is rapidly growing. Insurance companies are suffering financially as a result of customers' dishonesty. Higher premium costs for various clients, mistaken save checks and a lack of trust from various clients are among the numerous unfavorable results. Some insurance companies use their own methods to determine whether claims are true. In any case, due to the need for unnecessary human connection, such frameworks are likely to be one-sided and time-consuming. The findings suggest that extortion discovery frameworks might take Strategic Relapse Calculation into account; however,

more research is expected to determine their full potential in this regard.

Programming computers with example data or previous experience to optimize a performance criterion is known as machine learning. Learning is the execution of a computer program to optimize the model's parameters using training data or previous experience. We have a model defined up to some parameters. The model could be predictive to make future predictions or descriptive to learn from data. The field of study known as AI is worried about the subject of how to build PC programs that consequently improve with experience. The creation of algorithms and statistical models that enable computers to improve their performance in tasks through experience is a subfield of artificial intelligence known as machine learning.

II. LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODULE

Logistic regression does not support imbalanced classification directly. It requires heavy over/under sampling for model convergence. Accuracy of the model at a defined threshold was lesser than the accuracy of the tree-based models.

In statistics, the logistic model is a statistical model that models the probability of an event taking place by having the log-odds for the event be a linear combination of one or more independent variables. In regression analysis, logistic regression is estimating the parameters of a logistic model.

MACHINE FRAMEWORK



III. RELATED WORK

The public authority utilizes ML to oversee public wellbeing and utilities. Take China as an illustration, where face recognition is widespread. The public authority utilizes Man-made brainpower to forestall jaywalker. Medical services industry Medical care was one of the principal businesses to utilize AI with picture discovery. Due to the abundance of data available, marketing makes extensive use of AI. To estimate a customer's value before the age of

mass data, researchers developed sophisticated mathematical tools like Bayesian analysis. The marketing department uses AI to improve customer relationships and marketing campaigns in light of the proliferation of data.

Today, organizations are utilizing AI to further develop business choices, increment efficiency, distinguish illness, figure climate, and do a lot more things. We need better tools to understand the data we have now, but we also need to prepare for the data we will have in the future as technology grows at an exponential rate. To accomplish this objective we really want to assemble savvy machines. A simple program can be written by us. Be that as it may, for the majority of times Designing Knowledge in it is troublesome. The best approach is for machines to learn things on their own.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This paper throws light on a framework in detecting fraud with faster learning using Artificial neural network(ANN) identifying the maximum number of fraud instances. The usual problems, like data heterogeneity and imbalanced classification of classes, have also been discussed in this paper. The neural network model is built using neurons which functions similar to biological neurons. The neurons which build the networks, find complex patterns between input and output nodes. Multilayer perception (MLP) is a neural network, which consists of more than one perception, a feed-forward (ANN) Artificial Neural Network with genetic algorithm optimization had helped in enhancing the results and gain higher accuracy. PCA (Property Claims Agreement) was also applied to pick the most significant variables. The use of PCA and other appropriate pre-processing techniques has also helped us in reducing the training time, thereby achieving efficiency in terms of accuracy and speed.

ADVANTAGES

- Life Cover Against Uncertainty.

- Financial Security.
- Tax Benefits.
- Long-Term Savings.
- Inclusions of Riders.
- Loan against Policy.
- Retirement Planning Options.
- Investment Tool.

The model could be predictive to make future predictions or descriptive to learn from data. The field of study known as AI is worried about the subject of how to build PC programs that consequently improve with experience.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

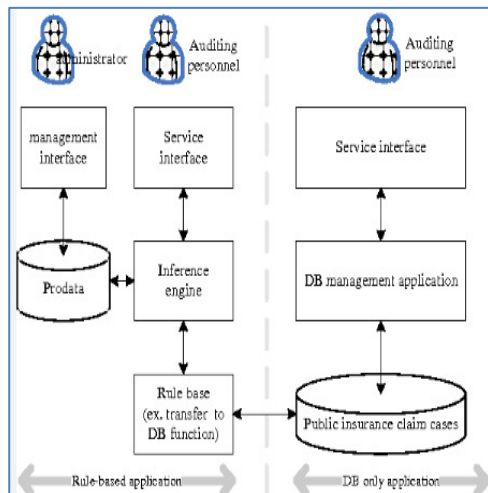


Fig.1.1 System Architecture

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

The plan provides insurance coverage for all medical care services required during an emergency, such as cost of diagnostic tests, hospital stay, follow-up consultations, and the like.

They provide certainty to the insured. They ensure the protection of the family. They are risk-sharing policies. They prevent the damages that can come from loss.

Ensuring availability of quality healthcare on equitable, accessible and

affordable basis across regions and communities with special focus on under-served population and marginalized groups.

TESTING

The theoretical design becomes a working system during the project's implementation phase. This is the most common method for converting a new framework into a functional one, and it is the final and most important stage of the framework life cycle.

UNIT TESTING

Unit testing is a set of tests performed by a single programmer before a unit is integrated into a larger system. The module interface is put through tests to make sure that data enters and exits the program unit correctly. At each stage of an algorithm's execution, the local data structure is examined to guarantee that the temporarily stored data will remain the same. The module is tested under boundary conditions to guarantee that it works as intended within processing restrictions.

BLOCK BOX TESTING

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that examines an application's functionality without examining its internal workings or design. This approach makes it possible to test virtually every level of software testing.

VII. CONCLUSION

People have widely used health insurance over the last few decades. This has influenced fraudsters to perform fraudulent activities. In an effort on increasing transparency and early detection of fraud, there is a need for efficient fraud detection methodology. The model also should be addressing all possible problems dealing with insurance dataset. A large voluminous dataset with rows was used in the study.

It was a very challenging task to execute the model without any cost on time. Following

steps were carried out in building the model. We started with pre-processing the data, then reduced the dimensions using PCA, which further helped us in speeding the training time. The class imbalance was also a significant issue which was adequately addressed. Several learners were compared and tested to find their efficiency in building the model.

Among all Multilayer perception, neural network classifier produced better accuracy. For further optimization, we used the genetic algorithm, and the ultimate goal was to reach an optimum solution to the problem which was reasonably achieved. The proceeding work will further explore more on imbalanced classification by providing more effective means in handling those data and making the model more time efficient.

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