DiaBeatNet-TCL: Diabetes Diagnosis Prediction of Pregnant Women from ECG Signal using CNN-LSTM Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract: - Diabetes that only occurs during pregnancy when blood sugar levels become too high is known as gestational diabetes. In low-contrast and noisy computed tomography (CT) scans, traditional networks frequently fail to accurately recognize tumor boundaries, resulting in inaccurate localization and classification. To overcome these limitations, a novel DiaBeatNet-TCL (Diabetes heartbeat signal using Time domain and CNN-LSTM) has been proposed for identifying diabetes in pregnant women in its early stages using ECG signals. The ECG signals are taken as the input, then the signals are pre-processed using the low-pass and high-pass filters to remove noise in the signal. The feature extraction is done in the Time domain, which is used to find the heart rate of pregnant women. A DL technique that uses CNN and LSTM combined to improve prediction accuracy. The CNN is used to extract the important patterns like QRS and T-wave, while LSTM is used as a memory to store the heartbeat intervals. This combined method efficiently classify the diabetics of the pregnancy women with diabetes. From the experimental results, the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach achieves an accuracy of 99.61% and an F1 Score of 93.23% for diabetes detection. The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach increases the overall accuracy of 9.27%, 6.72%, 4.52%, and 2.05% over LeNet, AlexNet, DenseNet and ResNet, respectively. The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach enhances the total accuracy of 5.63%, 0.37%, 4.85%, 5.96% better than SVM-CNN+LSTM, Attention R2W-Net, ECG-HbA1c, and ProWSy, respectively.

Key-Words: - Pregnant women, CNN, LSTM, low pass filter, high pass filter, Time domain, ECG signal. Diabetes.

Received: May 27, 2025. Revised: August 19, 2025. Accepted: October 5, 2025. Published: June 12, 2026.

1 Introduction

Diabetes is a chronic disease caused by the body's inefficient metabolism of insulin, leading to elevated blood sugar levels. It occurs in pregnant women with elevated blood glucose levels because the pancreas cannot produce enough insulin. Pregnant women can recognize the signs of gestational diabetes, which include impaired vision, polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia, [1]. Chronic diseases are long-term ailments that need continuous care. Hospitalizations for patients suffering from severe illnesses are frequently required to ensure regular surveillance. Diabetes, cancer, and heart disease are examples of common chronic diseases, [2]. It causes chronic issues that are primarily associated with vascular diseases. The most common adverse consequences are coronary artery diseases, cerebrovascular disorders (including stroke), and diabetic retinopathy, [3]. The ratio of low-frequency power to high-frequency power in the early stages of pregnancy is larger in pregnant women with gestational hypertension than in women with straightforward pregnancies. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that measures of heart rate variability (HRV) may be a good indicator of a pregnant woman's mental health by looking at how anxiety and depression affect these metrics. The HRV parameters might show how stressed out the pregnant woman is, [4].

Diabetic patients' ECG records are compared to those of non-diabetic individuals to determine any changes in amplitude, frequency, and regularity. To aid gastroenterologists, endocrinologists, and biomedical engineers in developing more effective diagnostic techniques and treatments for diabetic patients, diabetic ECG signals are utilized to investigate diabetes-related gastrointestinal issues and secondary disorders, [5]. Additionally, time-domain features such as the intervals between systolic and diastolic peaks are linked to cardiovascular dysfunction and myocardial contractility, [6]. Filtering, template subtraction, and signal decomposition are some of the denoising techniques that have been developed over the past year to recover a valid ECG signal. Kalman filtering and more sophisticated nonlinear filters in deep learning are examples of adaptive filtering techniques, [7]. Real-time glucose monitoring and insulin adjustment have been made possible by wearable technology and potent ML [8], [9] and DL algorithms, significantly enhancing patients' freedom and quality of life [10].

However, the methods used for pregnancy monitoring nowadays are far less advanced and quite basic, and they don't seem to account for patient variations. Early warning signs of diseases that might endanger the mother and child are more likely to appear in the absence of appropriate monitoring procedures, [11]. During pregnancy, their bodies are unable to regulate their blood sugar levels. Traditional diabetes care strategies often rely heavily on clinical evaluations, laboratory tests, and patient data, but they may not adequately reflect the dynamic nature of the disease or the diversity of individuals, [12]. The categorization of normal and pathological cardiac rhythms was shown to be effectively accomplished by the deep convolutional neural network. For the characterization of cardiac arrhythmias, the variational mode decomposition approach proved effective, and transform domain analysis can identify diabetes in pregnant women with closely spaced frequencies, [13]. Diabetes mellitus is frequently associated with severe consequences, such as blindness, brain damage, or complicated coronary heart disease, [14]. Accurate detection of diabetes prediction for pregnant women remains a significant challenge due to several factors. It includes increasing the risk of early warnings, conventional care, which depends on periodic testing and self-reports, fails to capture the glucose level during pregnancy. To overcome these challenges, a novel DiaBeatNet-TCL has been proposed for identifying diabetes in pregnant women in its early stage using the ECG signals. The main contributions of the research are as follows,

- In this research, a novel DiaBeatNet-TCL has been proposed for identifying diabetes in pregnant women using the ECG signal. Initially, the signals are denoised using the low-pass and high-pass filters, which increases the quality of the signal.
- A feature extraction uses a time domain technique to analyze the time-based features, like heart rate, T-waveshape of the pregnant women, to predict the diabetes level.
- The hybrid approach, CNN-LSTM were automatically identifying the important pattern in the ECG signal and capturing the sequence of heart rate for the pregnant women.
- Finally, it classifies the diabetes of pregnant women into two classes: diabetes positive and diabetes negative.

The remainder of the research was organized as follows. Section 2 represents the literature works, Section 3 explains the proposed methodology, Section 4 illustrates the experimental results and discussion, Section 5 delivers the conclusion and the future work.

2 Literature Survey

Many studies have been conducted on the use of DL and ensemble learning for diabetes prediction in recent years. Various datasets, methods, and approaches used by the researchers to finish their study have been discussed and are provided in this part.

In 2025 [15] suggested an FL-based BGM system, which has proven to perform better than traditional deep learning models. After signal segmentation using adaptive cycle-based segmentation (ACBS), feature selection using particle swarm optimization (PSO) is performed to maximize classification accuracy. In terms of accuracy, the model obtained 99.31%.

In 2025 [16] developed a prediction model that uses the advantages of ensemble learning techniques to determine GDM based on visceral fat deposits. Health care providers can use the prediction tool to learn helpful information and as a guide for predicting GDM. This approach produces a prediction model with an accuracy of 92.59%.

In 2025 [17] proposed an ultrasonic feature classification (SVM-CNN+LSTM) approach that combines a CNN and an LSTM in order to predict the presence of FT in type 2 diabetic patients. To extract temporal and spatial characteristics from ultrasound data, a CNN+LSTM network was utilized. The fusion model SVM-CNN+LSTM, on the other hand, fared better than the SVM model on every metric, with an accuracy of 94.3%.

In 2021 [18] suggested a deep learning model based on electrocardiograms (ECGs) to identify cardiomyopathy in a cohort of pregnant and postpartum women evaluated at Morrison Clinic. LVSD in pregnant or postpartum women can be successfully identified using the model. High-risk patients can be identified earlier when this model is used for screening in standard obstetric practice. Pregnant women with diabetes may be detected with 92% accuracy using this approach.

In 2025 [19] proposed a unique two-stage ensemble architecture to increase the accuracy and calibration of diabetes prediction by integrating LSTM and Bidirectional LSTM with randomized feature selection. By balancing the advantages of sequential data processing with ensemble learning, these frameworks overcome important drawbacks of traditional models, which frequently have trouble handling unstructured medical data. When identifying diabetes, it has an overall accuracy of 97.05%.

In 2025 [20] suggested the Attention R2W-Net, a W-shaped parallel network made up of two Attention R2U-Nets. By combining the benefits of multi-scale convolutions, RRC units, and attention processes, this model improves feature representation capability, suppresses noise, and increases the accuracy of target signal extraction. In terms of total accuracy, it attains 99.24%.

In 2021 [21] developed the ECG-HbA1c biomarker to forecast the likelihood and course of diabetes mellitus and its associated problems. The primary analysis identified patients with and without mild to severe diabetes mellitus. The secondary analysis examined the predictive value of ECG-HbA1c for future complications, including all-cause mortality, new-onset chronic kidney disease, and new-onset heart failure. This method has a 95% accuracy rate.

In 2024 [22] suggested the Proximity-Weighted Synthetic Oversampling (ProWSyn) method for the precise and early diagnosis of diabetes. They also presented a blending model called HiTCLe that combines Highway, LeNet, and a Temporal Convolutional Network (TCN) to detect and forecast diabetes at an early stage. The trial data shows that the overall accuracy is 94%.

The existing models in diabetes detection for pregnant women often have several limitations in identifying diabetes. Some of the approaches, like PSO, Attention R2W-Net, ensemble LSTM-BiLSTM and a combination of LSTM-SVM, are increasing the training time, complex architectures, limited resource settings and time-consuming. These approaches fail to address the diabetes of pregnant women. To overcome these limitations, the DiaBeatNet-TCL model was developed for identifying diabetes in pregnant women in its early stages using ECG signals.

3 Proposed Methodology

In this research, a novel DiaBeatNet-TCL has been proposed for the early indication of diabetes in pregnant women using ECG signals. DiaBeatNet-TCL approach integrates signal preprocessing, time-domain statistical analysis, and CNN-LSTM to effectively capture both spatial and temporal variations in ECG signals caused by diabetes. The signals are preprocessed using the high-pass and low-pass filtering to enhance the quality by eliminating baseline drift and high-frequency noise. The time-domain is utilized for extracting the heart beat per second, while the hybrid method CNN and LSTM, where the CNN is used for morphological ECG patterns such as QRS and T-wave distortions. The LSTM is utilized to model long-term heartbeat dependencies, enabling accurate diabetes prediction. The hybrid CNN-LSTM classify the diabetes is positive or negative for pregnant women. The overall process of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach is displayed in Figure 1.

The computational complexity of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach consists of signal preprocessing, feature extraction, and CNN–LSTM classification. Overall, the total computational complexity of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model can be expressed in eqn (1).

$$O(N) + O(K \times F \times L) + O(T \times H^2) \qquad (1)$$

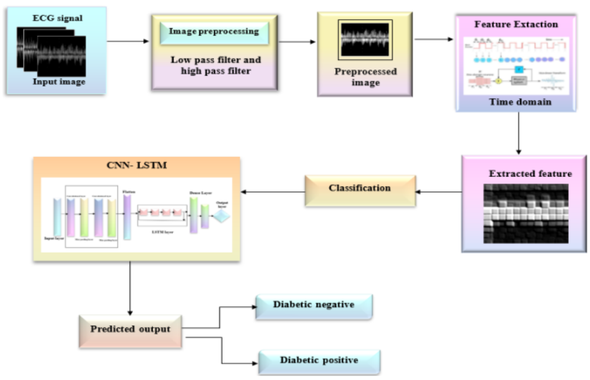

Fig. 1: Architecture of proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL methodology

Source: Authors' own creation

The low-pass and high-pass filtering and time-domain feature extraction operate with linear complexity $O(N)$, where N is the number of ECG samples. The CNN layer has a complexity of $O(K \times F \times L)$. where K is the number of filters, F is the filter size, and L is the input length. The LSTM layer introduces a complexity of $O(T \times H^2)$ Due to recurrent memory operations, where T denotes time steps and H represents hidden units. The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach maintains a moderate computational cost, making it suitable for real-time diabetes prediction in pregnant women.

3.1 Dataset Description

The dataset used in this study is obtained from the WiDS Datathon 2021 and consists of de-identified clinical data from 130,157 patient records. This dataset contains 186 physiological and clinical variables recorded in the first 24 hours of ICU admission. The images are resized to be 224 × 224 pixels in preparation for training the models. The variables include a range of demographic information (e.g., age, gender, BMI, etc.), as well as a wide range of health-related information (e.g., blood pressure, heart rate, and lab test information, etc.). All of these variables would have a significant impact on predicting patient outcomes, and particularly mortality risk, in an ICU environment**.**

3.2 Low-pass and High-pass Filtering for Pre-Processing

The low-pass and high-pass filtering techniques are used to reduce noise from the ECG signals and preserve the important waveform patterns required for predicting diabetes in pregnant women. During signal acquisition, ECG signals may contain different types of noise such as baseline drift, motion artifacts, and high-frequency disturbances. Therefore, preprocessing is necessary to enhance the quality of the signal before further analysis. These filtering techniques remove unwanted frequency components while maintaining the essential physiological information present in the ECG signals. The mean squared error (MSE) between the desired ECG signal and the filtered output is mathematically defined in Eqn (2).

$$MSE = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 \tag{2}$$

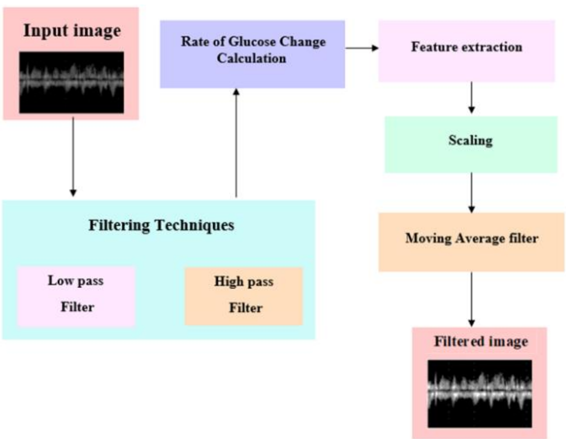

Fig. 2: Low-pass and high-pass filters for preprocessing
Source: Authors' own creation

In Figure 2, the ECG signals are provided as input and passed through the preprocessing stage to remove noise. The high-pass filtering actions are applied to the signals to eliminate low-frequency baseline drift due to respiration and body motion. This is followed by the low-pass filtering to remove the high-frequency distractions like muscle noise and electrical interference. Such filtering functions enhance the clarity of the waveform and stabilize the ECG signal to be used in further processing. In addition, the moving average filtering technique is used to smooth out the ECG signal and bring out a notable pattern on the waveforms. This averaging process eliminates small residual noise and increases signal continuity. The moving average filter used for smoothing the ECG signal is expressed in Eqn (3).

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{k=0}^{M-1} x[n-k] \tag{3}$$

where $x[n]$ is the input ECG signal, $y[n]$ represents the filtered output signal, and M denotes the window size of the smoothing filter. This operation reduces random fluctuations and improves waveform clarity. Improving the recognition of ECG waveform structures, such as PQRS complexes, requires the removal of baseline drift and unwanted noise components. The signal-to-noise improvement after filtering is computed using the information gain measure to eqn (4).

$$IG = \log_2\left(\frac{P_{after}}{P_{before}}\right) \tag{4}$$

where P_{before} and P_{after} represent the signal power before and after filtering, respectively. This formulation quantifies the enhancement in ECG signal quality achieved through the combined low-pass and high-pass filtering process. The low-pass filter is mathematically represented using the transfer function in eqn (5).

$$H_{LP}(f) = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{f}{f_C}\right)^n} \tag{5}$$

Where f denotes the input signal frequency, f_c represents the cutoff frequency, and n indicates the order of the filter. This formulation allows the preservation of low-frequency ECG waveform components such as the QRS complex while attenuating high-frequency noise. Similarly, the high-pass filter is defined in eqn (6).

$$H_{HP}(f) = \frac{\left(\frac{f}{f_C}\right)^n}{1+\left(\frac{f}{f_C}\right)^n} \tag{6}$$

This $H_{HP}(f)$ Representation removes baseline drift and low-frequency interference from ECG signals. The overall filtered signal is computed in eqn (7).

$$X_{filtered}(t) = X(t) * h(t) \quad (7)$$

where $X(t)$ is the input ECG signal and $h(t)$ is the impulse response of the designed filter. The convolution operation ensures effective removal of noise while preserving clinically relevant waveform structures for further analysis. The filtered output is obtained through convolution, which effectively removes noise while preserving clinically relevant waveform characteristics required for further analysis. In addition to the proposed filtering framework, conventional noise reduction approaches such as wavelet-based denoising, low-order polynomial correction, and forward–backward high-pass filtering are commonly used to address baseline drift and high-frequency artifacts in ECG signals. The combined application of low-pass filtering, high-pass filtering, and smoothing operations enhances the signal-to-noise ratio and produces a clean and stable ECG signal. The preprocessed signals are then used for time-domain feature extraction for diabetes prediction in pregnant women.

3.3 Time Domain for Feature Extraction

Time-domain data represents statistical features to extract primary signal information out of raw sensor data. In time-domain analysis, time-frequency signal interruptions have less impact, the steps in feature extraction are straightforward, and different time-domain features encapsulate different information in the vibration signal. The time domain feature allows for quantification of the changes in the ECG signal over time when predicting diabetes in pregnant women. The time-domain statistically-based FE technique has a lower computational cost than other types of feature extraction in the time-domain because extracting statistical features from electrocardiography (ECG) signals is notably simpler and more straightforward. As a result, it implemented commonly used statistical features that were extracted from the ECG. The Root Mean Square (RMS) value measures the effective energy of the ECG signal within a given time window and is defined eqn in (8).

$$\text{RMS}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}\sum_{a=1}^{m}(k_a)^2} \quad (8)$$

where, K_a represents the amplitude of the ECG signal of the pregnant woman in a given time window. m denotes the sample window of the ECG signal. This is a standard feature extraction technique in the ECG signal for diabetes prediction. In pregnancy with diabetes, the RMS value can capture the cardiac electrical activity. The Peak Amplitude (P) represents the maximum signal amplitude observed in the ECG waveform and is expressed in eqn (9).

$$p = max(k) \quad (9)$$

It represents the maximum amplitude sequence of the diabetes prediction of pregnant women using the ECG signal. It is used to predict diabetes in pregnant women. The Log Energy Feature captures the short-term energy distribution of the ECG signal and is computed in eqn (10).

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{a=1}^{N}(V_{L-a} * \log(V_{L-a})) \quad (10)$$

V_{L-a} represents the short-term energy of the ECG signal in the a^{th} window before the current term L. $\log(V_{L-a})$ It compresses the large values into small values. In gestational diabetes prediction, the log function extracts the different patterns of the ECG signals to improve the accuracy. The Crest Factor (CRF) measures the ratio between the peak amplitude and the RMS value and is defined in eqn (11).

$$CRF = \frac{P}{RMS} \quad (11)$$

where P refers to the maximum amplitude value of the ECG signal of diabetes in pregnant women. CRF (Crest Factor) denotes the average energy of the low spikes and high spikes of the ECG signals. RMS is used to capture the normal energy level of the ECG signal. In addition to RMS and energy-based features, statistical descriptors are incorporated to enhance the mathematical representation of ECG signals. The mean value of the ECG signal is computed in eqn (12).

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \quad (12)$$

The variance, representing signal variability, is defined in eqn (13).

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \mu)^2 \quad (13)$$

Skewness and kurtosis are used to capture waveform asymmetry and peak distribution characteristics in equations (14) and (15).

$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{1}{N}\sum\left(\frac{x_i-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3 \quad (14)$$

$$\text{kurtosis} = \frac{1}{N}\sum\left(\frac{x_i-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^4 \quad (15)$$

The Time domain analysis is used to extract the ECG signals to identify diabetes in pregnant women. In this analysis, the RMS, P (peak amplitude), log energy factor and crest factor are used to achieve the highest accuracy in predicting the diabetes of pregnant women. In this analysis, the extracted signals are utilized as inputs for a DL-based classification to increase the diabetes prediction accuracy of pregnant women.

3.4 CNN- LSTM for the Classification of Diabetes Prediction

To classify diabetes in pregnant women, a hybrid DL technique uses a CNN and LSTM network for the accurate detection of diabetes. The architecture of CNN-LSTM is illustrated in Figure 3. In the prediction of diabetes in pregnant women, CNN used the ECG signals as features. The CNN learned the waveform patterns of ECG signals that relate to diabetic cardiac changes. The fully connected layers identified patterns to classify the diabetes of pregnant women with the ECG signal. The convolutional operation in the CNN layer is mathematically represented in eqn (16).

$$gl_a^{qe} = tanh(v^{qe} y_{a:a+q-1} + J) \tag{16}$$

where $y_{a:a+q-1}$ denotes the segmentation of the ECG signal from pregnant women. q represents the starting sample value of position e. Then, the segment value is multiplied by the filters and bias. The result is passed through the tanh activation function to produce the feature map. gl_a^{qe}. These feature map layers are used to classify the signal as normal or diabetic for pregnant women. The CNN layers utilize weight regularization to prevent overfitting and improve generalization performance. The regularized loss function is expressed in eqn (17).

$$L_{total} = L + \lambda \sum \parallel \omega \parallel^2 \tag{17}$$

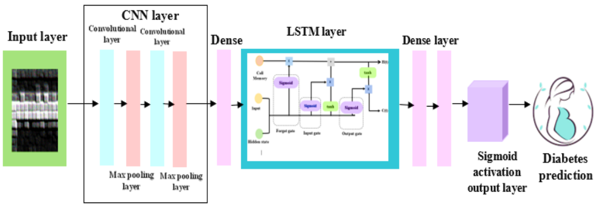

Fig. 3: Architecture of CNN with LSTM
Source: Authors' own creation

where L represents the classification loss, ω denotes the model weights, and λ is the regularization parameter that controls CNN model complexity and improves stability. The batch normalization is applied after convolutional operations to stabilize the learning process by normalizing feature distributions in eqn (18).

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2+\epsilon}} \tag{18}$$

where μ and σ^2 denote the batch mean and variance, respectively, and ϵ is a small constant for numerical stability. Initially, the ECG signals are taken as the input to predict diabetes in pregnant women. The CNN layer learns the pattern of the signal and detects the important features in the signal to predict diabetes. Then the LSTM is utilized to analyze the sequence of heartbeat over time and save it in the memory cell. Finally, it classifies whether the pregnant women have diabetes or not.

The LSTM is a kind of RNN that improves the Recurrent Neural Network in order to address the disappearing and exploding gradient problem. In LSTM, memory blocks are substituted for the basic RNN blocks. LSTMs are much more capable of learning long-term dependencies than regular RNNs. This indicates that LSTMs have the ability to recall prior knowledge and link it to current information. The LSTM network uses ECG signals to capture the ECG sequences of the pregnant woman's heartbeat to be used in the detection of diabetes in pregnancy diabetes prediction using ECG signals. To predict diabetes accurately, it captures a pregnant woman's heartbeat multiple times to write to the memory cell of the LSTM. The input gate of the LSTM is computed in eqn (19).

$$IP_{tm} = \sigma(X_{aIP}W_{tm} + X_{hIP}h_{tm-1} + X_{clIP}CL_{tm-1} + L_{IP}) \tag{19}$$

Here, W_{tm} represents the ECG signal segment of the pregnant woman. h_{tm-1} denotes the hidden states of the previous time past heartbeat information. CL_{tm-1} is the previous cell state denoting the long-term memory of the ECG signals. σ represents the sigmoid activation function. The LSTM output activation is expressed in eqn (20).

$$g_a = ul_{tm} \odot tanh(ce_{tm}) \tag{20}$$

where ce_{tm} represents the cell state at the time tm, which is utilized to store the long-term information of the ECG signal of a pregnant woman. $tanh$ is used to refine the memory content of the ECG signal. The interaction between CNN and LSTM layers is formally defined in eqn (21).

$$b_i = CNN(a_i) \tag{21}$$

The CNN network's initial input vector containing the class label is denoted by a_i. The CNN network's output, b_i, is fed into the subsequent LSTM network. a_i is the feature vector created by CNN's max-pooling process. To learn the long-range temporal dependencies, it is fed into the LSTM. The LSTM network maintains gradient stability through gated memory mechanisms that prevent vanishing and exploding gradient problems. The gradient clipping technique is applied to constrain the gradient magnitude in eqn (22).

$$g_{clipped} = \frac{g}{max\left(1, \frac{\|g\|}{T}\right)} \tag{22}$$

where g represents the gradient vector and T is the predefined threshold. This ensures stable convergence during backpropagation through time. The CNN and LSTM optimization are defined using the categorical cross-entropy loss function in eqn (23).

$$L = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) \quad (23)$$

where y_i denotes the class label and $\hat{y}_i$ represents the predicted probability. The parameter update during training is performed using gradient descent in eqn (24).

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta \nabla L(\theta_t) \quad (24)$$

where θ represents the CNN-LSTM parameters and η is the learning rate. This has improved the convergence and accuracy of diabetes classification using ECG signals. In the hybrid approach, CNN-LSTM is used to extract the important patterns from the ECG signal to identify diabetes in pregnant women. The CNN uses the R-peak, heart rate variation may indicate the changes in the ECG signal. Then it is passed through an LSTM network, which is used to capture the long-term heartbeat and store it in the memory cell. The integration of CNN-LSTM improves the classification accuracy and makes the diabetes prediction of pregnant women accurate.

4 Result and Discussion

In this section, the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach is implemented using a PC with an Intel i3 2.10 GHz processor with 8GB RAM running Windows 10 OS. The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach is able to classify diabetes for pregnant women in real time using tiny edge devices or hospital servers equipped with GPUs. Data privacy and regulatory compliance will be the focus of integrating informatics aspects to ensure transparency and security in cloud-based diabetes diagnosis.

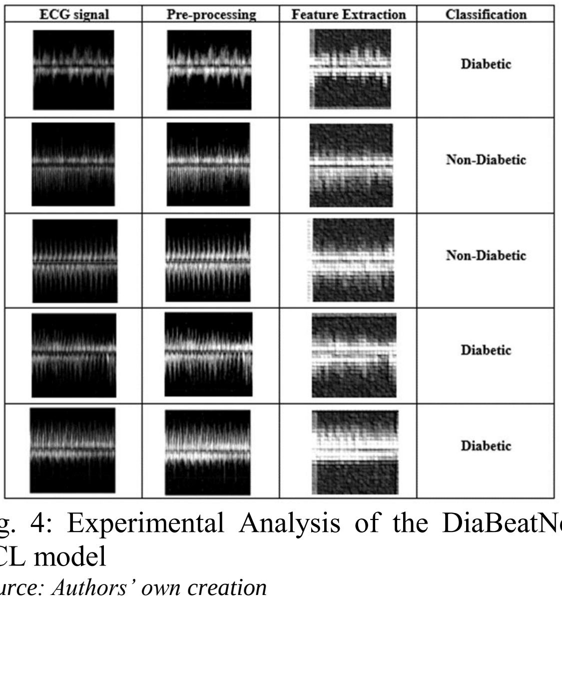

Fig. 4: Experimental Analysis of the DiaBeatNet-TCL model
Source: Authors' own creation

Figure 4 depicts the experimental analysis of the DiaBeatNet-TCL model. The first column consists of the ECG signals. In the second column, the signals are preprocessed using the low-pass and high-pass filtering techniques to reduce noise in the ECG signals. The third column represents the feature extraction, which utilizes the time domain method to analyze the heartbeat of pregnant women. Finally, the fourth column shows the classification results into two classes: Diabetic and Non-diabetic, demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model in accurately predicting diabetes in pregnant women based on the ECG signal

4.1 Performance Analysis

The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach was evaluated using a range of metrics, such as network metrics obtained from the collected data. Recall (REC), specificity (SPE), accuracy (ACC), precision (PRE), and the F1-score (F1). The performance metrics provide useful information on the accuracy and efficiency of using the ECG signal to diagnose diabetes in pregnant women.

The Accuracy of identifying diabetes in pregnant women is calculated by using the mathematical formula in eqn (25).

$$ACC = \frac{no.of.\ c_{pred}}{total\ .no.of.pred} \quad (25)$$

Precision indicates the ability to correctly identify the diabetes of pregnant women. Mathematically, precision is calculated in eqn (26).

$$PRE = \frac{no.of.\ R_{pred}}{total\ .no.of.pred\ positive} \quad (26)$$

Recall measures the proportion of pregnant women who have been identified successfully as having diabetes and is calculated in Eqn (27).

$$REC = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \quad (27)$$

The accuracy and recall harmonic mean is the F1-score. It offers a single, comprehensive measure of the model's effectiveness that considers both its ability to correctly identify pregnant women with diabetes and its capacity to refrain from incorrectly classifying healthy pregnant women as diabetic. The F1 score is expressed in eqn (28).

$$f1 - score = 2.\frac{Pre.REC}{Pre+REC} \quad (28)$$

The specificity or actual negative rate is the ratio of actual negatives accurately diagnosed based on the test. The specificity expressed in Eqn (29).

$$SPE = \frac{TN}{FP+TN} \quad (29)$$

where, c_{pred} and R_{pred} refers to the correct prediction and Relevant prediction. TP represents the True positive and FN denotes the False Negative.

Table 1. Performance assessment of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model

Classes	ACC	SPE	PRE	REC	F1 score
Diabetes positive	99.54	98.67	96.56	97.98	90.58
Diabetes negative	99.69	98.45	97.89	96.45	95.89

Source: Authors' own creation

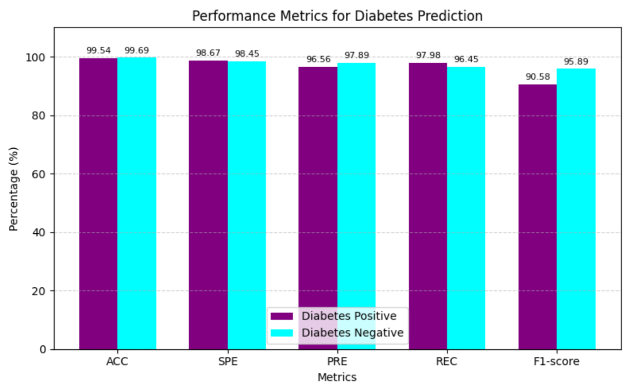

Fig. 5: Graphical evaluation of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model
Source: Authors' own creation

Table 1 illustrates the graphical evaluation of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach based on the dataset gathered for pregnant women's diabetes prediction. The evaluation of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL method is classified into two classes: diabetes positive and diabetes negative is shown in Figure 5. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model achieves the overall ACC, SPE, PRE, REC, and F1-scores are 99.61%, 98.56%, 97.22%, 97.21%, and 93.23%. respectively.

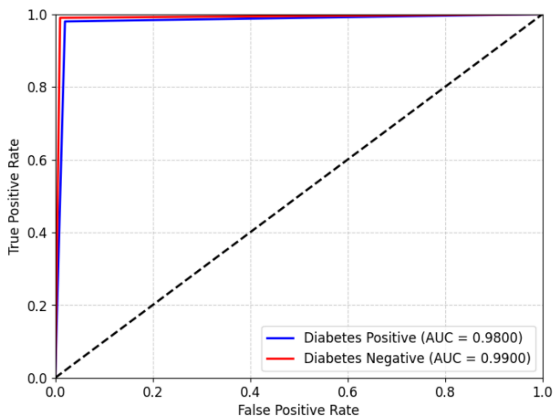

Fig. 6: ROC curve of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach
Source: Authors' own creation

Figure 6 illustrates the ROC curve for the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach based on the performance of various metrics. The DiaBeatNet-TCL approach of diabetes classification for Diabetes negative achieves a high Accuracy of 99.69. The ROC curves show that the proposed approach produces high results using the diabetes class, yielding the highest Accuracy value.

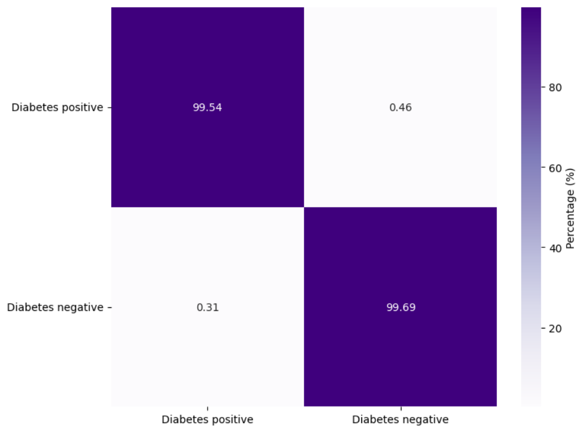

Fig. 7: Confusion Matrix of the DiaBeatNet-TCL model
Source: Authors' own creation

Figure 7 shows the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model confusion matrices, which include the two classes diabetes-positive and diabetes-negative. Correct classifications are found in the diagonal values, whereas wrong classifications are represented by the off-diagonal values. In Figure 6, 0.46% of patients with diabetes were misidentified as negative, whereas 99.54% of cases with diabetes were properly diagnosed. Thus,0.31% of patients with diabetes who are positive are accurately diagnosed, while 99.69% of cases with diabetes that fail to diagnose.

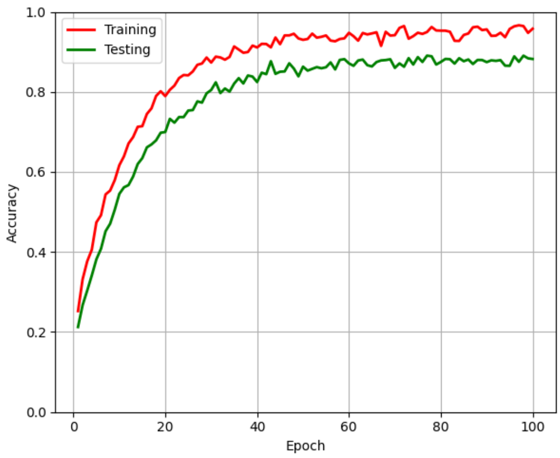

Fig. 8: ACC curve of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach
Source: Authors' own creation

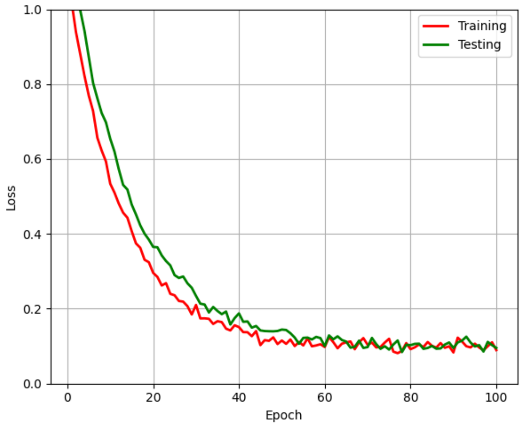

Fig. 9: Loss curve of the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model

Source: Authors' own creation

Figure 8 illustrates the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model's accuracy graph with the training accuracy on the y-axis and the epoch on the x-axis. In examining the accuracy curve, it can be concluded that as the epochs increase across the graph, model accuracy improves. The epoch vs loss curve (Figure 9) displays a decreasing loss for the framework as the epoch increases. The overall accuracy achieved from the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model is 99.61%.

Table 2. Cross-validation results of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach

Metrics	**3-Fold Cross-Validation**	**5-Fold Cross-Validation**
Accuracy	99.42	99.61
Precision	96.91	97.22
Recall	97.08	97.21
F1 Score	93.06	93.23

Source: Authors' own creation

Table 2 presents the 3-fold and 5-fold cross-validation results of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach. The proposed model achieves consistently high performance with an AC of 99.42% in 3-fold and 99.61% in 5-fold, PR of 96.91% and 97.22%, RE of 97.08% and 97.21%, and F1 of 93.06% and 93.23%, respectively. These findings validate the reliability and generalization strength of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach for diabetes in pregnant women.

4.2 Comparative Analysis

The performance of each DL network was estimated to measure the effectiveness of the DiaBeatNet-TCL approach in achieving higher accuracy. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model produces an accuracy of 99.61%. The accuracy indicates that the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL models outperform existing methods.

Table 3. Proposed network compared to the Existing network

Technique	Accuracy	Specificity	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	P-Value
LeNet	90.34	89.25	88.37	84.67	86.34	0.043
AlexNet	92.89	90.45	90.84	86.78	90.67	0.039
DenseNet	95.09	92.67	91.11	90.76	91.23	0.036
ResNet	97.56	95.34	93.56	92.66	92.80	0.031
CNN-LSTM	99.61	98.56	97.22	97.21	93.23	0.027

Source: Authors' own creation

Table 3 illustrates the comparative analysis between the proposed and the traditional models. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL models are compared with various techniques like LeNet, AlexNet, DenseNet, and ResNet to evaluate the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model. The reported p-values from paired t-tests are all below 0.05, indicating that the performance improvements of DiaBeatNet-TCL are statistically significant compared to existing methods. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL technique outperforms the current methods with an accuracy of 99.61%.

Fig. 10: Comparison evaluation of the proposed approach

Source: Authors' own creation

Figure 10 illustrates the graphical comparison of the proposed and existing networks. The accuracy, specificity, recall, precision, and F1 score of existing methods are compared to the proposed system. The accuracy was increased by 9.27%, 6.72%, 4.52%, and 2.05% over LeNet, AlexNet, DenseNet and ResNet, respectively.

Table 4. Evaluation of proposed vs Existing models

Authors	Techniques	Accuracy
[17]	SVM-CNN+LSTM	94.3%
[20]	Attention R2W-Net	99.24%
[21]	ECG-HbA1c	95%
[22]	ProWSyn	94%
Proposed Method	DiaBeatNet-TCL	99.61%

Source: Authors' own creation

Table 4 illustrates the various techniques with the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL models based on the gathered dataset. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model performs better than existing models by attaining 99.61% of an accuracy and 93.23% of F1-score. The DiaBeatNet-TCL increases the overall accuracy of 5.63%, 0.37%, 4.85%, 5.96% better than SVM-CNN+LSTM, Attention R2W-Net, ECG-HbA1c, ProWSyn respectively. In this comparative analysis, the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL techniques perform better than the existing techniques in identifying diabetes in pregnant women using ECG signals.

5 Conclusion

This model uses both high-pass and low-pass filters for noise removal in the ECG signals. Time domain collects and leverages the heartbeat signals of pregnant women to make diabetes predictions and provides time-based predictability and analysis. The hybrid CNN-LSTM model was used to augment the performance of the model in the given DiaBeatNet-TCL framework. It is trained to identify the sequencing of the ECG signals and stores the perceptive information in the memory cell. This drastically increases the feasibility and effectiveness of the DiaBeatNet-TCL framework. From the experimental results, the proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL approach achieves the highest accuracy of 99.61%. The proposed DiaBeatNet-TCL model increases the overall accuracy of 5.63%, 0.37%, 4.85%, 5.96%, better than SVM-CNN+LSTM, Attention R2W-Net, ECG-HbA1c, and ProWSyn. In the future, this work can be extended by training and testing the model on various datasets that contain different pregnancy conditions, blood pressure, and glucose monitoring to strengthen the prediction accuracy.

Acknowledgement:
The author would like to express his heartfelt gratitude to the supervisor for his guidance and unwavering support during this research for his guidance and support.

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Contribution of Individual Authors to the Creation of a Scientific Article (Ghost writing Policy)

- Ananthi A, conceived and designed the study, conducted the research, collected and analysed the data, and wrote the original draft of the manuscript.
- Kirubagari B, supervised the work, provided critical feedback, and revised the manuscript for intellectual content. Both authors reviewed and approved the final version.

Sources of Funding for Research Presented in a Scientific Article or the Scientific Article Itself

No funding was received for conducting this study.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.