# Review of: "NER Sequence Embedding of Unified Medical Corpora to Incorporate Semantic Intelligence in Big Data Healthcare Diagnostics"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Increasing the corpus size from 100 to 14,407 diabetic patients improved diagnostic accuracy in the sequential DNN NER model, emphasizing the value of clinical notes and physician comments as free text data.

Suggested improvement: Compare the model used with other ML methods like MobileNet V2, NASNetMobile, VGG16, Inception V3, or ResNet for a more comprehensive analysis.

The study establishes a unique knowledge base and effectively integrates ML and NER embedding techniques to learn semantics in medical image analysis, presenting opportunities for disease screening automation.