Logistic Regression

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[]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read csv("/Users/zhengfeibian/Desktop/5630final/MyOwnChooseDataSets/
 →Datasets_SYSEN5630FinalProject_Zhengfei/Symptom_Forgetfulness_Datasets/
 ⇔alzheimers abstracts symptoms.csv") #
# Randomly sample 20 abstracts, using a fixed random seed for reproducibility
sample_df = df.sample(n=20, random_state=42)
sample_texts = sample_df["Abstract"].tolist() # Extract the abstract texts
sample_labels = sample_df["MentionsSymptom"].tolist() # Extract the__
⇔corresponding labels (0 or 1)
# Split the data into a training set and a temporary set (for dev/test)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
train_df, temp_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.3, random_state=42,__
 ⇔stratify=df["MentionsSymptom"])
X_train = train_df["Abstract"] # Training features (abstract texts)
y_train = train_df["MentionsSymptom"] # Training labels (mention symptom or not)
# Convert the text into TF-IDF features, keeping only the top 5000 frequent
 →words
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000)
X_train_vec = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
# Initialize and fit the model, allowing up to 200 iterations for convergence
clf = LogisticRegression(max_iter=200)
clf.fit(X_train_vec, y_train)
# Vectorize the sampled abstracts using the trained TF-IDF vectorizer
X_sample_vec = vectorizer.transform(sample_texts)
# Predict the labels for the sampled abstracts
sample_preds = clf.predict(X_sample_vec)
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Abstract Snippet \

- O Macrophages accumulate lipid droplets (LDs) under stress and inflammatory conditions. Despite the presence of LD-loaded macrophages in many tissues, including the brain, their contribution to neur...
- 1 The endoplasmic reticulum (ER) plays a fundamental role in maintaining cellular homeostasis by ensuring proper protein folding, lipid metabolism, and calcium regulation. However, disruptions to ER...
- 2 C-truncating variants in the charged multivesicular body protein 2B (CHMP2B) gene are a rare cause of frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), previously identified only in Denmark, Belgium, and ...
- 3 Sex differences in patterns of cortical thickness and neuropsychiatric symptom (NPS) burden were examined among individuals with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and two copies (homozygote carriers) of th...
- 4 Nanotechnology has significantly impacted drug discovery and development over the past three decades, offering novel insights and expanded treatment options. Key to this field is nanoparticles, ra...
- 5 Long-term potentiation (LTP) and long-term depression (LTD) are widely used to study synaptic plasticity. However, whether proteins regulating LTP and LTD are altered in cognitive disorders and co...
- 6 The aggregation of -amyloid (A) peptides has been associated with the onset of Alzheimer's disease (AD) by causing neurotoxicity due to oxidative stress and apoptosis. Cordycepin is a natural de...
- $7\,$ As a transmembrane protein, DPP6 modulates the function and properties of ion channels, playing a crucial role in various tissues, particularly in the brain. DPP6 interacts with potassium channel ...
- 8 Tau aggregation in early affected regions in the asymptomatic stage of Alzheimer's disease marks a transitional phase between stable asymptomatic amyloid positivity and the clinically manifest sta...
- 9 Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) is marked by a measurable decline in cognitive function that exceeds typical age-related changes but does not yet qualify as dementia. The brain's Default Mode Netw...
- 10 The metabolic syndrome or syndrome X is a clustering of different components counting insulin resistance (IR), glucose intolerance, visceral obesity, hypertension and dyslipidemia. It has been sho…
- 11 Global life expectancy has steadily increased in recent decades, resulting

- in a significant rise in the number of individuals aged 80 years and older. This trend is also evident in Latin America, ...
- 12 Syphilis, caused by <i>Treponema pallidum</i>, presents a diagnostic challenge due to its diverse clinical manifestations. Neurosyphilis has seen a resurgence in recent years, particularly among m...
- 13 BackgroundThe concepts of '<i>personalized medicine</i>' and '<i>patient-orchestrated care</i>' in Alzheimer's disease (AD) lack standard conceptualization, which presents challenges for collabora...
- 14 The apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene's APOE4 variant is frequently associated with an elevated risk of Alzheimer's disease, while APOE3 isoform is found in normal individuals. Both the isoforms differ...
- 15 Recent evidence suggests that Alzheimer's amyloid-beta (1-40) (A 1-40), an emerging biomarker of cardiovascular disease, may be involved in the heart-brain-renal axis. We aimed to comprehensively ...
- 16 The role of glaucoma in predicting Alzheimer's disease (AD) factors is unknown. This current meta-analysis was aimed at evaluating the risk of AD events in individuals suffering from glaucoma base...
- 17 Patients with bipolar disorder (BD) are at increased risk of dementia. The underlying mechanisms are debated. FDG-PET elucidates glucose metabolic reductions due to altered neuronal activity in th...
- 18 Alphaherpesviruses, including herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1), pseudorabies virus (PRV), and bovine herpesvirus type 1 (BoHV-1), are significant pathogens affecting humans and animals. These v...
- 19 Preventing dementia and Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a global priority. Multimodal interventions targeting several risk factors and disease mechanisms simultaneously are currently being tested worl...

	True Lab	el	(MentionsSymptom)	Logistic	Regression	Prediction
0			0			0
1			0			0
2			0			0
3			0			0
4			0			0
5			0			0
6			0			0
7			0			0
8			0			0
9			1			1
10			0			0
11			0			0
12			0			0
13			0			0
14			0			0
15			0			0
16			0			0
17			0			0
18			0			0
19			1			0