**F21DL – DATA MINING AND MACHINE LEARNING**

**COURSEWORK**

**TITLE: Heart Disease Prediction & ECG Image Classification of Cardiac Patients**

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**Heart Disease Prediction & ECG Image Classification of Cardiac Patients**

**Overview**

Heart disease is a leading cause of death globally. Understanding predictive factors through data analysis can help in early diagnosis, improving preventive measures and treatment strategies, ultimately saving lives.

The coursework is divided into two parts

1. Predicting heart disease using machine learning techniques. (Tabular Dataset)
2. ECG image classification using Neural Network. (Image Dataset)

**Introduction**

1. The Aim is to build predictive models using structured health data using various classifiers like Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest… to analyze and predict heart disease using attributes such as cholesterol levels, chest pain types, and blood pressure
2. The is Aim is to applying deep learning techniques, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), these visual patterns can be automatically analyzed to classify different types of heart abnormalities, such as arrhythmias, ischemia, or myocardial infarction.

* ECG (Electrocardiogram) images contain distinct patterns that reflect various heart conditions.

**Data Collection**

Source Link and License Link

Dataset 1 - Predicting Heart Disease

Link of the Dataset *https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mexwell/heart-disease-dataset*

Link of License [*https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/*](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Dataset 2 - ECG Image Classification

Link of the dataset *https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/evilspirit05/ecg-analysis*

Link of License [*https://www.mit.edu/~amini/LICENSE.md*](https://www.mit.edu/~amini/LICENSE.md)

**Dataset Description and Analysis**

Dataset 1

This image shows the overview of the tabular data, which showcases the attributes that we are using for the model: Age, Sex, Chest Pain Type, Resting Blood Pressure, Serum Cholesterol, Fasting Blood Sugar, Resting Electrocardiogram Results, Maximum Heart Rate Achieved, Exercise Induced Angina, Oldpeak (ST Depression), The Slope of Peak Exercise ST Segment, Class (Target).

​A screenshot of a black screen

Description automatically generated

Dataset 2

This image represents the ECG of a MI patient and patient that has abnormal heartbeat.

A graph of ecg

Description automatically generatedA graph of ecg

Description automatically generated

**Analysis**

**Dataset 1:**

* **Data Loading and Inspection**

The data is loaded using pandas library, and it is proceeded with initial inspection by describing the dataset and visualization of correlation (using seaborn)

Then the data is preprocessed to check the missing values, were none were found

* **Data Preprocessing**:

The data is check for outliers using box plot

A graph of a box plot

Description automatically generated

The data is feature scaled using Standard scalers as there are outliers found.

* **Data Splitting**:

The data is then split into a training set and testing set.

* **Model Development**:

Decision tree parameter estimation is used to try out Different splits and Depths to find the best parameter using GridSearchCV Method Grid Search Cross-Validation is method that uses cross validation and Grid Search method to find the best hyper-parameter

* The best Parameter for Max Depth is 13 and Min sample split is 3.

A diagram of a tree

Description automatically generated

**Accuracy Improvement**:

The model is then fed a loop to predict heart disease of a patients with relevant attributes using different machine learning algorithm Such as: DecisionTree, RandomForest, Logistic Regression, KNN, GradientBoosting, NaiveBayes, SVM and compare the accuracy between the model for better prediction.

To improve the accuracy added a K-fold algorithm with split 5 and ran the loop with it

**Clustering**:

KMeans clustering is ran through the data. To find the optimal K, has used Elbow Method. The Elbow method uses within-cluster-sum-of-square (WCSS) vs K value graph. The optimal K value is at the point where the graph forms an elbow

A graph with a line

Description automatically generated

**Dataset 2:**

* **Data Loading and Inspection**

The required libraries including pandas, os, TensorFlow are imported

* **Data Splitting**

The dataset which is already split in the folder is imported and classified accordingly using os library

* **Model Development**

The data then is run through a traintest generation model, where the data is augmented and converted into a greyscale image. The data is trained through a MLP model with a epochs of 25. A CNN model is created using the TensorFlow library to analyze the data. The model is training MLP- 25 epochs ensuring it learns effectively from the data.

**Results**

**Dataset 1:** From the correlation analysis we found that Chest pain type, exercise angina, ST slope, max heart rate, oldpeak are Strong Predictors, Age, fasting blood sugar, and sex. Are moderate predictor and Cholesterol and resting blood pressure are weak predictor.

A graph with blue dots

Description automatically generated

The accuracy of the model is listed in the table below

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

The best model with the best accuracy is Random Forest with an Accuracy of 0.93

After performing K - Fold algorithm on the model there was a significant improvement in the accuracy, further validating the model

A black background with white numbers

Description automatically generated

After applying the K fold algorithm, the best model with the highest accuracy is Random Forest with an Accuracy of 0.95

A number with black text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

K Means Clustering gave an output of

A black background with white text

Description automatically generated

**Dataset2:** The model MLP with an  accuracy of 0.45

The model MLP with an  accuracy of 0.50

A graph showing the results of a model accuracy

Description automatically generatedA graph showing the results of a model accuracy

Description automatically generated

When comparing the MLP and CNN model, we can see a improvement in the CNN model by 0.5 percentage

A graph of a training and validation actuary

Description automatically generated

**Conclusion**

Dataset 1

Among all models tested, Random Forest consistently had shown the best performance across different metrics (Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score)

* Without K-Fold validation, the Random Forest achieved an accuracy of **93%**.
* K-Fold cross-validation improved the accuracy for most models, especially Random Forest and Gradient Boosting.
* After applying K-Fold cross-validation, the accuracy of Random Forest increased to **95%**
* The scores (ARI: 0.1567, NMI: 0.2058, and Silhouette: 0.1573) indicate that the clustering structure is weak, suggesting the data may not be naturally separable into distinct clusters or the features may need more preprocessing or feature engineering.

The Random forest is the more reliable and accurate algorithm for this dataset, with a accuracy of 95 %

Dataset 2

Both models have high variability in accuracy across epochs, which is due to Insufficient Training data or Noisy Data

**Reference**

The source of Dataset 1 and Dataset 2 used for the analysis is from [Kaggle](<https://www.kaggle.com/>)

**Group Declaration**

* Aghil Subramanian Kizhukkulathil –
* Edwin Binu -
* Abhay Krishnan -
* Akul Vinod Adichikkatt -
* Muhammad Hilal Aslam -