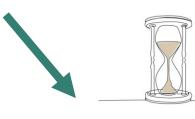
# Diagnostic Prediction: Let's make age just a number



 Final Project Data Science Bootcamp 03.08.2023

## **Aging**

Physical and mental capacity







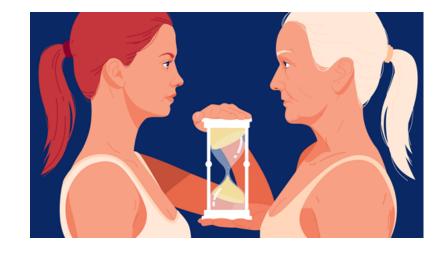


- There are common health conditions associated with ageing.
- The diversity seen in older age is not random.

## Data science as method to predict aging-related diseases

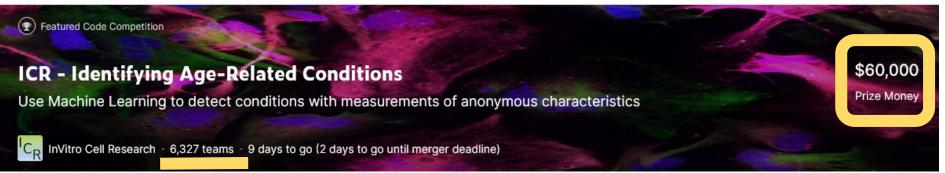
### Research using data science focused on:

- slow down
- reverse
- prevent major age-related diseases
- > improve healthcare outcomes





## **Kaggle competition**

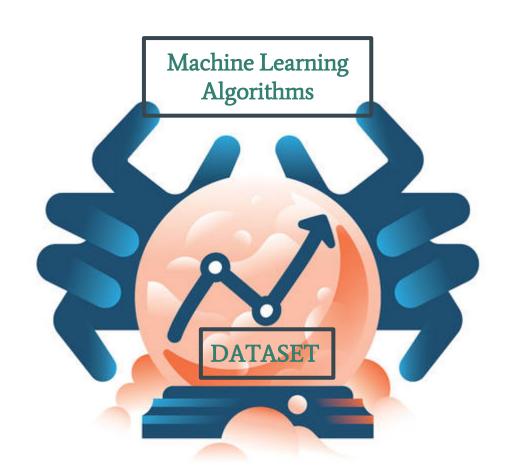


Goal: predict if a person has any of three medical conditions based on health characteristics.

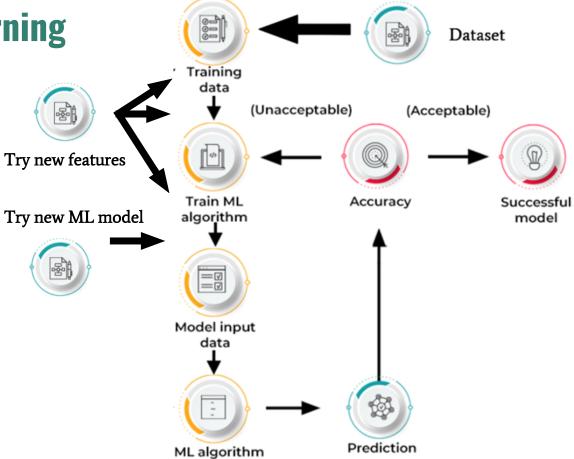
#### Dataset:

- <u>Id</u> Unique identifier for each observation.
- AB-GL: 56 anonymized health characteristics.
- <u>Class</u>: 1 subject has been diagnosed with one of the three conditions
  - 0 no medical conditions

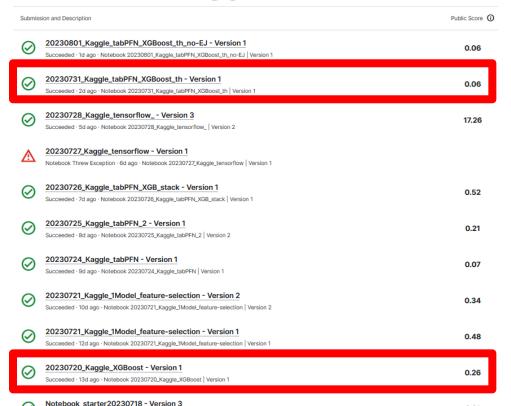
### **Prediction**



## **Machine Learning**



### **Results: Kaggle submissions**



Succeeded · 14d ago · Notebook Notebook\_starter20230718 | Version 3



### **Code Competition:**

- Log loss lower as possible
- Score = 0.00 was achieved
- 58% of test set is hidden
- Final standings may be different

#### **Present Results:**

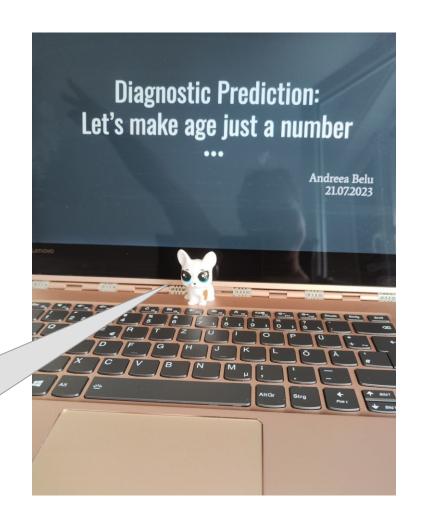
- Best score = 0.06
- Place ~1200 out of 6300 teams
- 8 days to go

0.31

# **Amazing time!**

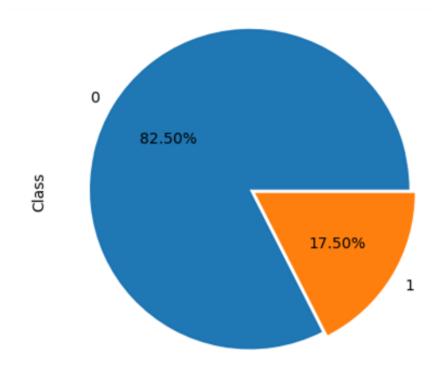
- ©DATA 17 Team
- (2) Henrik
- **Vasil**
- **WBS** Community

# Thank you!



## Extra slides

## Dataset is heavily imbalanced



Total: 617

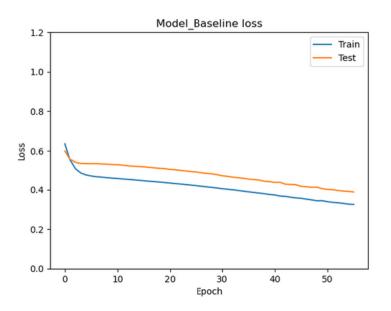
### **Best ML model**

#### Best\_Result\_tabPFN-XGBoost-stack\_score=0.06

- Random undersampling for the balance the "Class" distribution (train dataframe).
- Two cross-validation strategies using K-Fold in order to get a more reliable estimate of the model's performance on unseen data and avoid overfitting.
- Ensemble model that combines the predictions of two classifiers: XGBClassifier from XGBoost and TabPFNClassifier from the TabNet framework.
- Training function was performed by training and evaluation of a given model using nested cross-validation.
- Random oversampling with respect to the greeks dataframe.
- Final training on the balanced dataset that assess the model's performance and returns the best trained model.
- Best trained model was used to make predictions on test data.

## Dive into Neural Network - not really beneficial

score: 17.26



Model loss Train Test 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 17.5 0.0 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 12.5 15.0 Epoch

Sequential with 2 layers, 1000 neurons/layer, epochs = 56

Train accuracy: 86% Test accuracy: 79%

Sequential with 3 layers, 1000 neurons/layer, epochs = 20, regularizer, dropout

Train accuracy: 96%, loss: 0.2153 Test accuracy: 85%, loss: 0.3008