

Predicting Mortality Of Sepsis-III Patients Using a Voting Classifier

Presented By:

Eric Rodriguez, Isidro Romille Pride, and Rachel Daniel

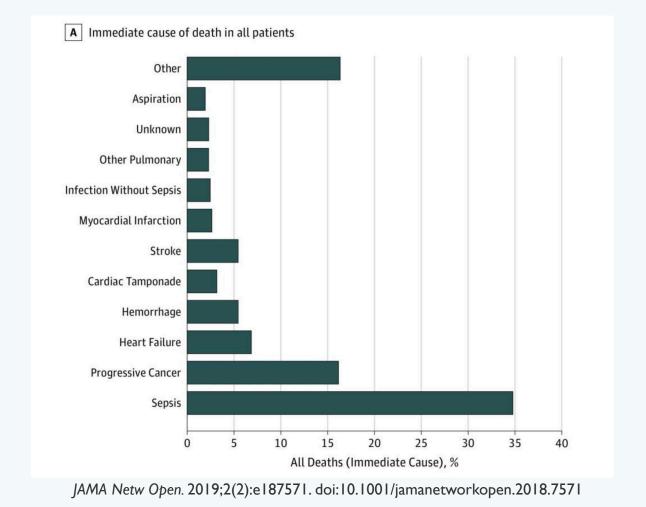
Sepsis is a Leading Cause Of Death Within Hospitals

The Goal

Develop a model that can predict mortality within 30 days of diagnosis



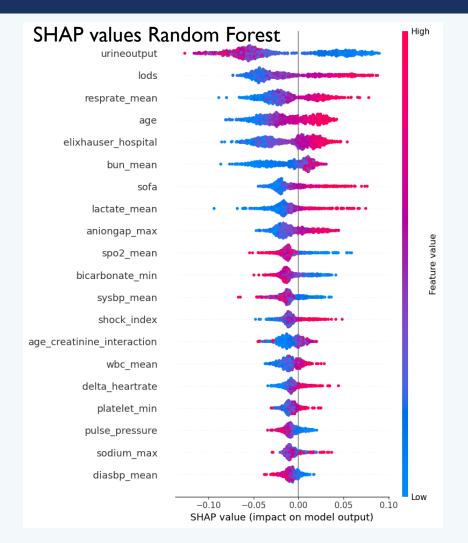
Implement to allow for additional intervention



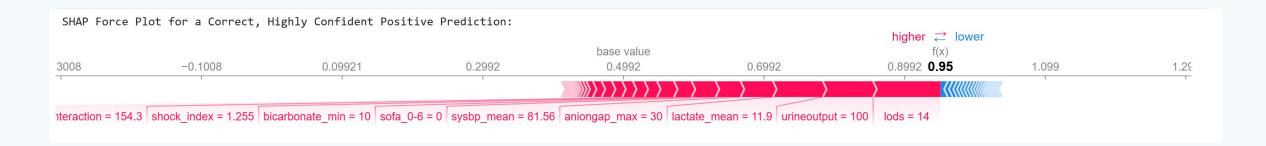
Voting Classifier Model Displayed Best Performance

- o Ensemble of Logistic Regression, Random Forest and XGBoost
- o Overall accuracy of 76%
- o For Non-Surviving Class:
 - o F1-Score of 0.54
 - o Recall of 0.73
 - o Precision of 0.43

Confusion Matrix		
TN	560	FP 171
FN	48	TP 130



Examining Sample Correct Predictions

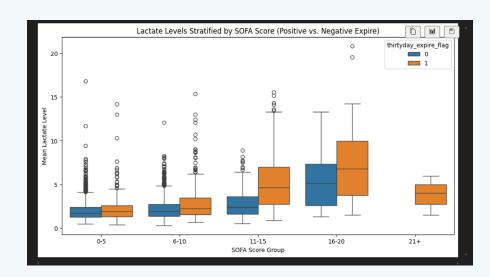


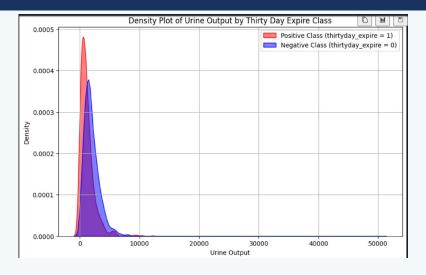
: No confident negative predictions were found in the test set. (f(x) <= .15)

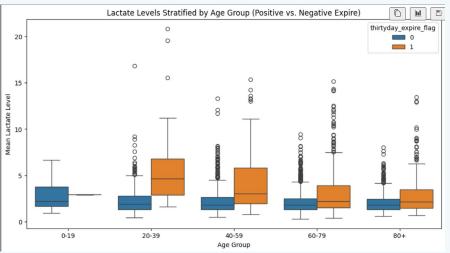


Method, Approach, and Clinical Findings

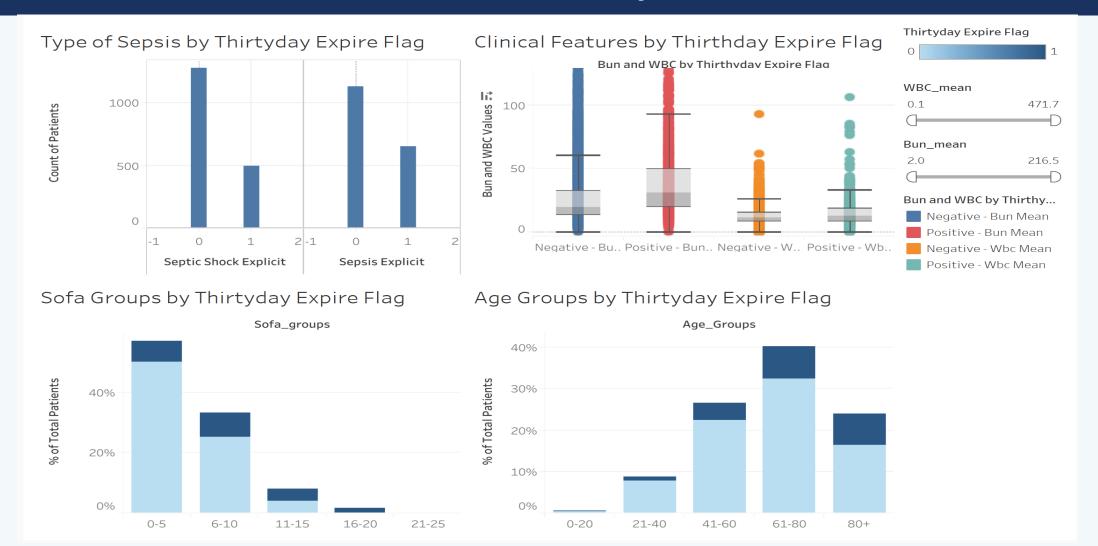
- o Identified features strongly clustered to classes
- o Excluded length of stay
- Strong predictors of sepsis based on domain knowledge;
 - Heartrate (min and max), urine output, creatinine, SOFA scores, BUN and WBC
- o ANOVA tests







Feature Selection/Engineering - Showing Which Patients Have The Greatest Risk And Why



Recommendations for Future Research

Different models

Test different combinations of models

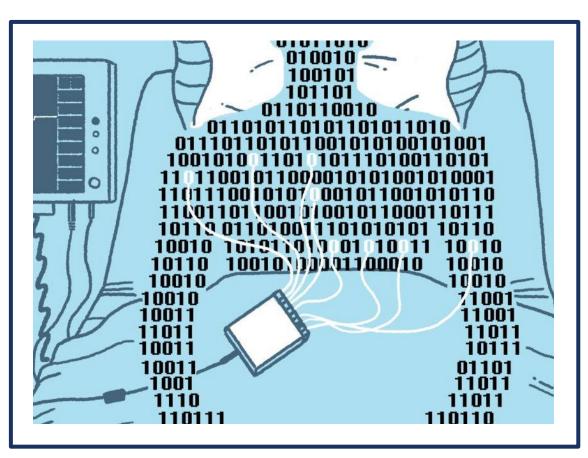
Additional Metrics

Utilize additional metrics and clinical markers (e.g. demographic information, comorbidity indices)

Diversity in Data

Collect data from diverse populations with similar distributions

Summary And Future Steps



A Voting Classifier made up of Logistic Regression, Random Forest and XGBoost models can achieve decent performance

We uncovered key clinical insights about our patient population

Our findings reveal important features to utilize for these models, but more are necessary

Sepsis detection would be another important avenue to explore so patients receive fast and accurate treatment