Predicting Heart Disease with Machine Learning

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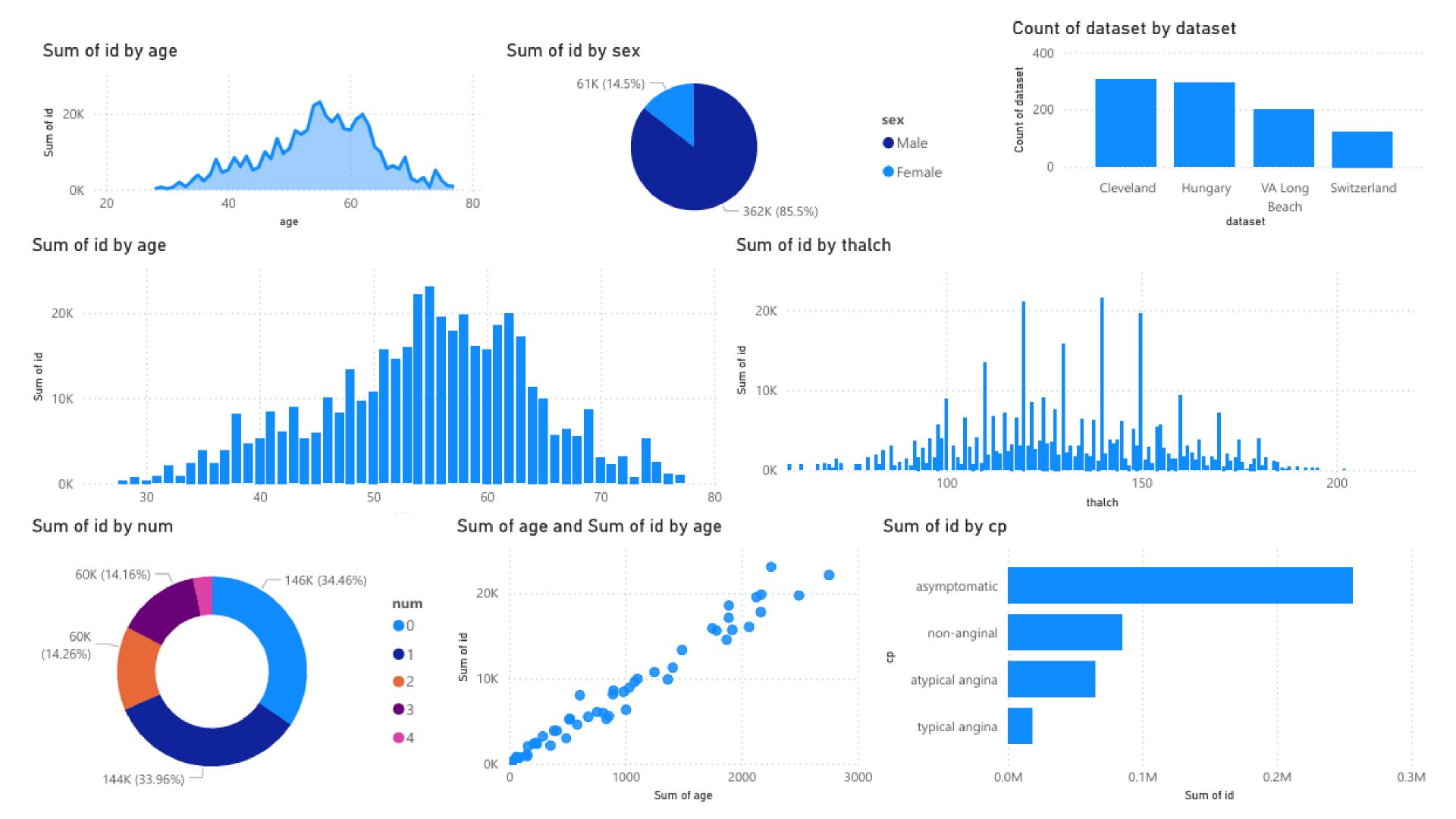
Project Goal

Why are we here?

- Objective: Build a predictive model for heart disease.
- Model: Random Forest Classifier to identify patterns in patient data.
- Impact: Helps pinpoint key risk factors and enables early detection.

The Dataset

- Heading: What did we use?
 - Dataset: Heart Disease Dataset (Kaggle).
 - Features: Age, cholesterol, chest pain type (cp), number of major vessels (ca), and more.
 - Target Variable: Presence or absence of heart disease.







- Handled missing values.
- Encoded categorical labels.
- Scaled numerical data.

Training

- Train-test split: 80/20.
- Trained
 Random Forest
 Classifier.

Evaluation

Checked model accuracy & performance metrics.

Model Performance

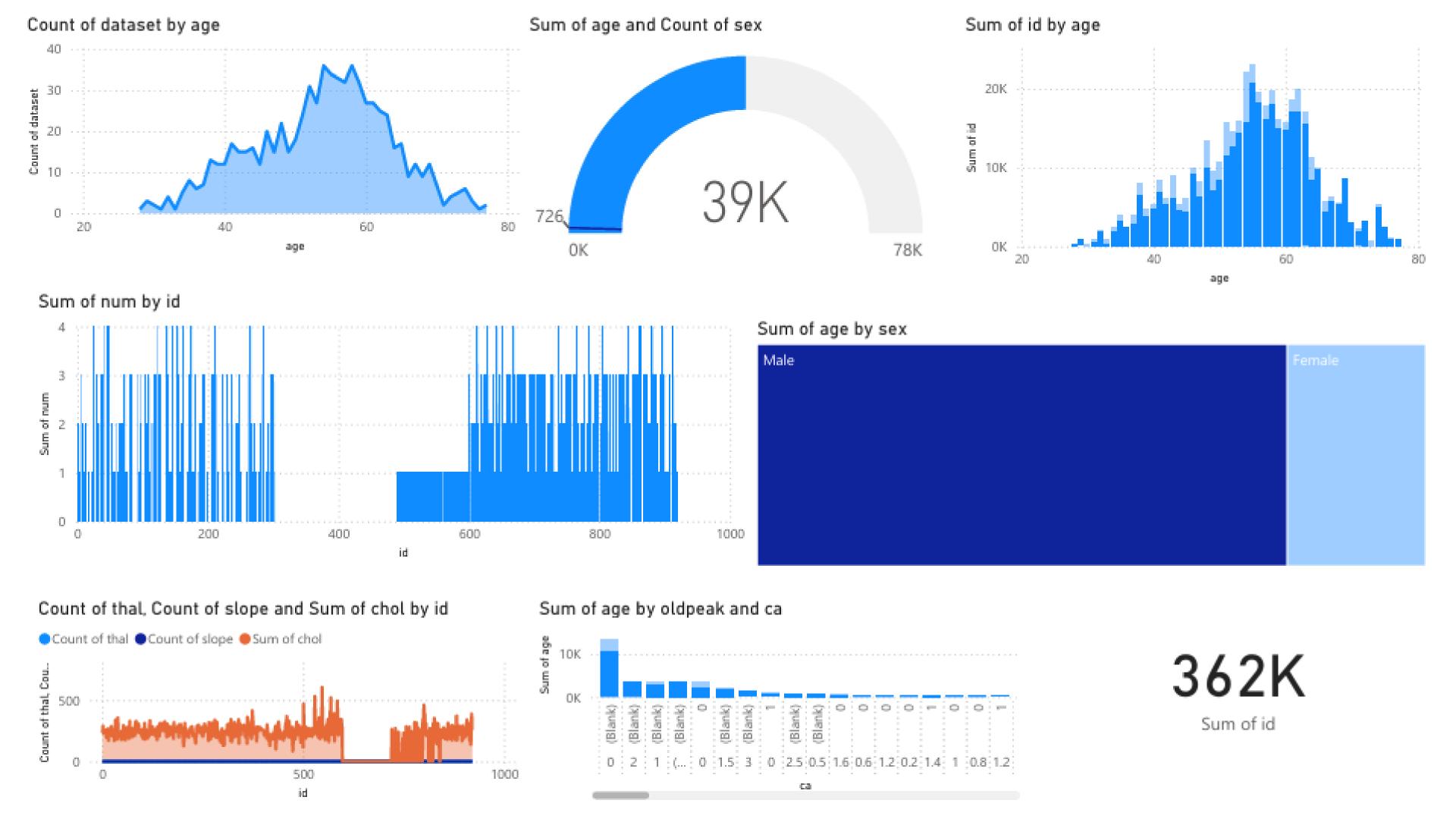
How did the model do?

- Accuracy: ~88.6%.
- Metrics: Strong performance on both classes (disease vs no disease).
- Takeaway: Random Forest is a reliable predictive model.

What Matters Most?

Feature Importance

- Not all features contribute equally.
- Top Predictors:
 - o ca (major vessels)
 - thal (blood disorder)
 - oldpeak (ECG-related condition)
 - o cp (chest pain type)
- Insight: These drive the model's predictions.



Next Steps:

Where do we go from here?

- Deployment: Save model & scaler for real-world use.
- Prediction: Demonstrated loading the model for new patient data.
- Future Ideas:
 - Experiment with other models (XGBoost, Neural Nets).
 - Train on larger datasets for improved reliability.

