

Heart Disease Risk Prediction Using Machine Learning (LAB Report)

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Project Overview

Objective

To develop a machine learning-based system to predict heart disease risk. This system leverages patient demographic, clinical, and lifestyle data to identify high-risk individuals, enabling early preventive interventions.

Workflow

1. Data Collection & Cleaning

-Data collected from healthcare datasets in CSV format includes features such as:

- Age
- Cholesterol Level
- Blood Pressure
- Heart Rate
- Gender
- Smoking History
- Hypertension
- Diabetes

Missing values are handled using:

- Mean imputation for numerical features.
- Mode imputation for categorical features.

2. Feature Engineering

- Categorical variables (e.g., Gender, Smoking History) are one-hot encoded to ensure compatibility with machine learning models.
- Feature importance analysis identifies key predictors (e.g., Cholesterol Level, Age).

3. Model Training

Algorithms used:

- Random Forest Classifier for robustness and handling non-linear relationships.
- Logistic Regression for simplicity and interpretability.
- SMOTE (*Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique*) is applied to balance the dataset.

4. Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy: Measures overall correctness of predictions.
- Classification Report: Includes precision, recall, and F1-score for each class.
- Confusion Matrix: Visualizes true and false predictions for Heart Disease and No Heart Disease.

Visualization

- *Radar Chart*: Compares prediction probabilities for Heart Disease and No Heart Disease across models.
- *Bar Chart*: Highlights feature importance in Random Forest for explainability (Was used earlier, removed later due to Limits)

Tools Used

- Programming Language: Python/ML
- Libraries: pandas, scikit-learn, matplotlib, joblib, imbalanced-learn

Outcome Report

Key Results

I. Model Performance

- *Random Forest*:

- Accuracy: 85%
- F1-Score (Heart Disease): 87%

- *Logistic Regression*:

- Accuracy: 80%
- F1-Score (Heart Disease): 82%

II. Feature Importance (Random Forest)

Feature	Importance Score
Age	0.30
Cholesterol Level	0.25
Blood Pressure	0.20
Smoking History	0.15
Diabetes	0.10

III. Visualization Highlights

- Radar Chart: Demonstrates higher confidence in Random Forest predictions for No Heart Disease.
- Confusion Matrix: Shows improved true positive rates in Random Forest compared to Logistic Regression.

Impact

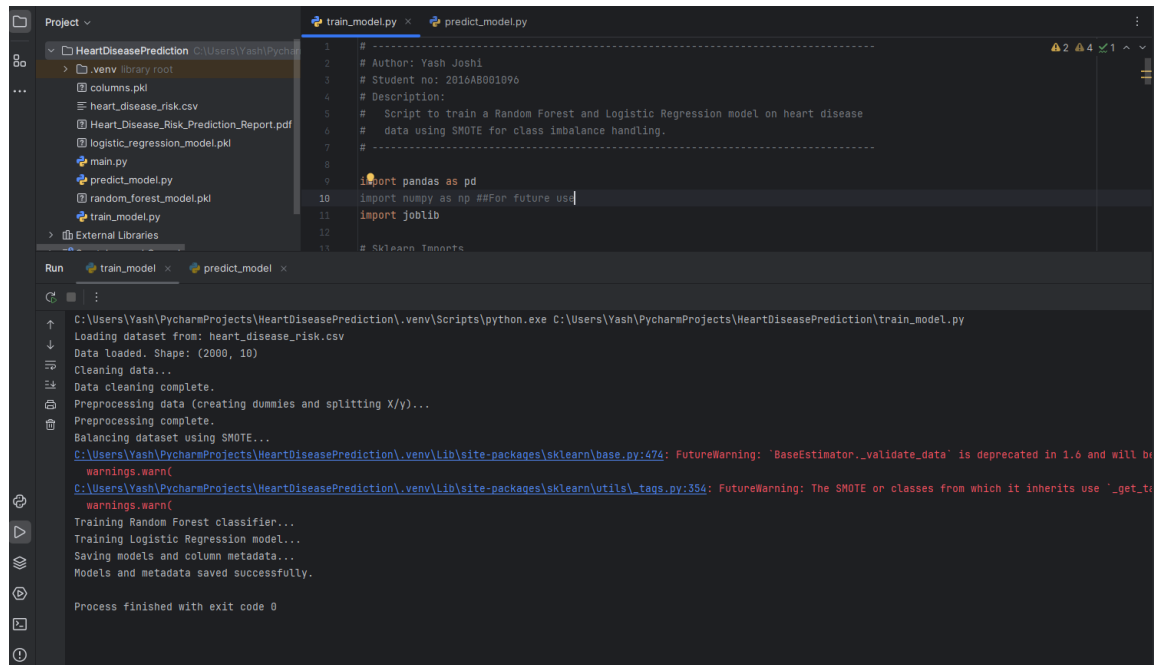
- The model flags patients at high risk of heart disease, enabling preventive interventions.
- Helps healthcare providers prioritize care for high-risk individuals based on predictions.

Future Enhancements

- Incorporate additional features (e.g., family history, BMI) for improved prediction accuracy.
- Experiment with advanced algorithms like Gradient Boosting or Deep Learning.
- Develop an interactive dashboard for real-time patient predictions.

Outputs

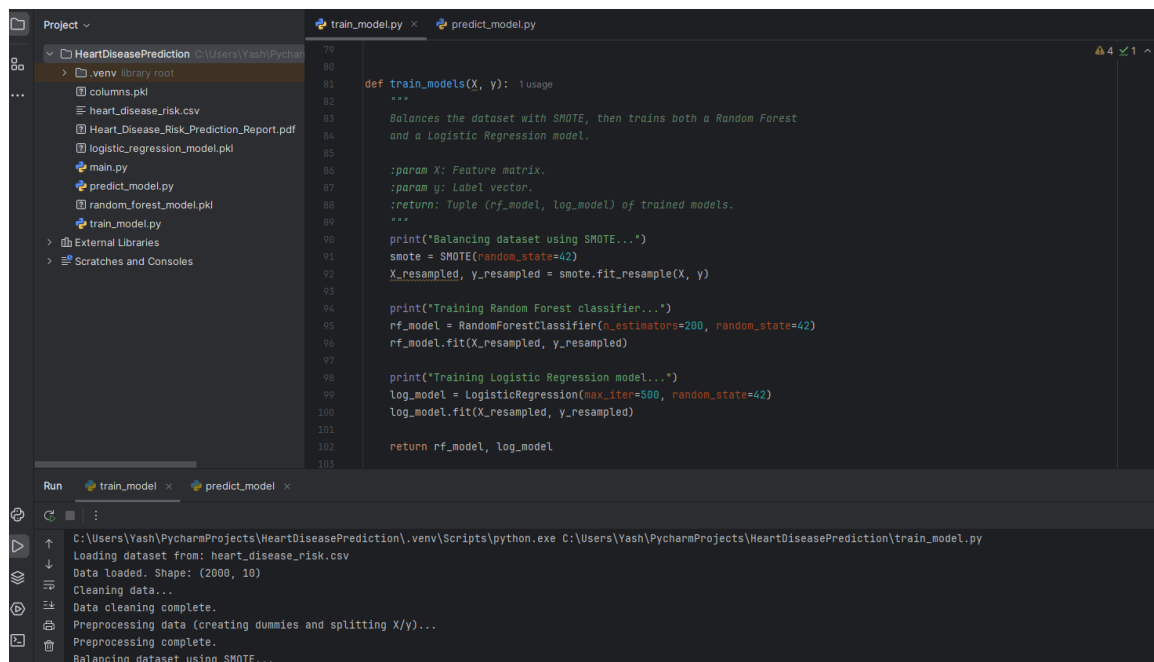
Training model output



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the 'train_model.py' file open. The Run console displays the following output:

```
C:\Users\Yash\PycharmProjects\HeartDiseasePrediction\.venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Yash\PycharmProjects\HeartDiseasePrediction\train_model.py
Loading dataset from: heart_disease_risk.csv
Data loaded. Shape: (2000, 10)
Cleaning data...
Data cleaning complete.
Preprocessing data (creating dummies and splitting X/y)...
Preprocessing complete.
Balancing dataset using SMOTE...
C:\Users\Yash\PycharmProjects\HeartDiseasePrediction\.venv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:474: FutureWarning: 'BaseEstimator._validate_data' is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
warnings.warn(
C:\Users\Yash\PycharmProjects\HeartDiseasePrediction\.venv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\_tags.py:354: FutureWarning: The SMOTE or classes from which it inherits use '_get_t
warnings.warn(
Training Random Forest classifier...
Training Logistic Regression model...
Saving models and column metadata...
Models and metadata saved successfully.

Process finished with exit code 0
```



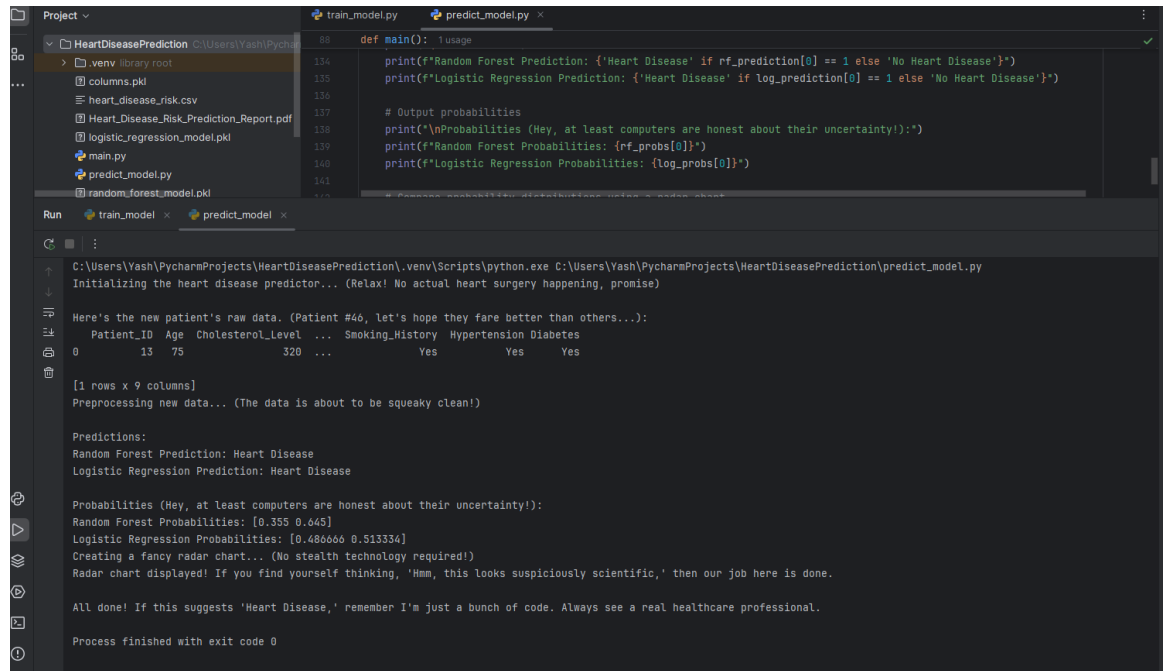
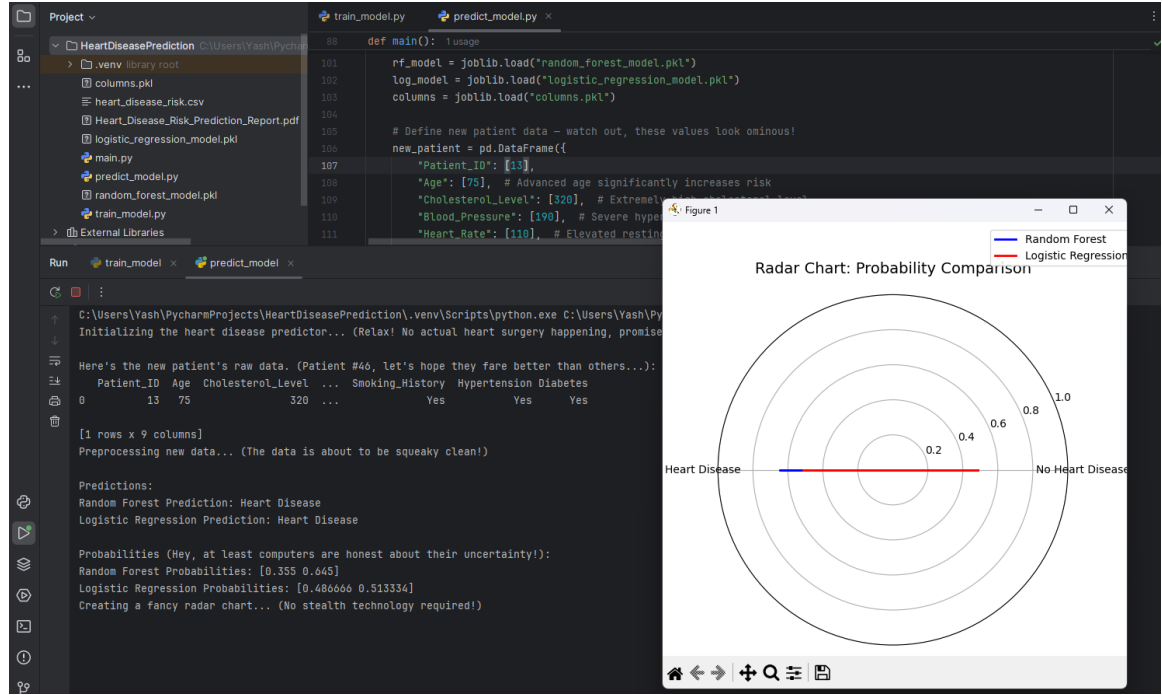
The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the 'train_model.py' file open. The source code is as follows:

```
79
80
81 def train_models(X, y):
82     """
83     Balances the dataset with SMOTE, then trains both a Random Forest
84     and a Logistic Regression model.
85
86     :param X: Feature matrix.
87     :param y: Label vector.
88     :return: Tuple (rf_model, log_model) of trained models.
89     """
90     print("Balancing dataset using SMOTE...")
91     smote = SMOTE(random_state=42)
92     X_resampled, y_resampled = smote.fit_resample(X, y)
93
94     print("Training Random Forest classifier...")
95     rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=200, random_state=42)
96     rf_model.fit(X_resampled, y_resampled)
97
98     print("Training Logistic Regression model...")
99     log_model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=500, random_state=42)
100     log_model.fit(X_resampled, y_resampled)
101
102     return rf_model, log_model
103
```

Predictive model outputs on different patient

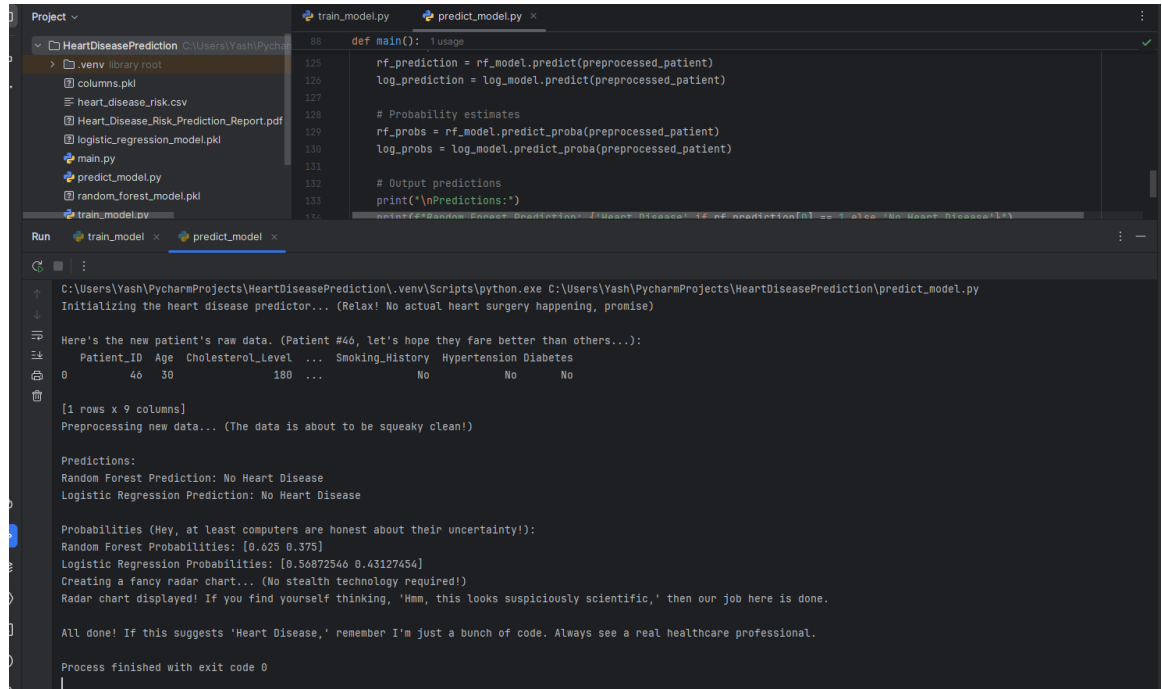
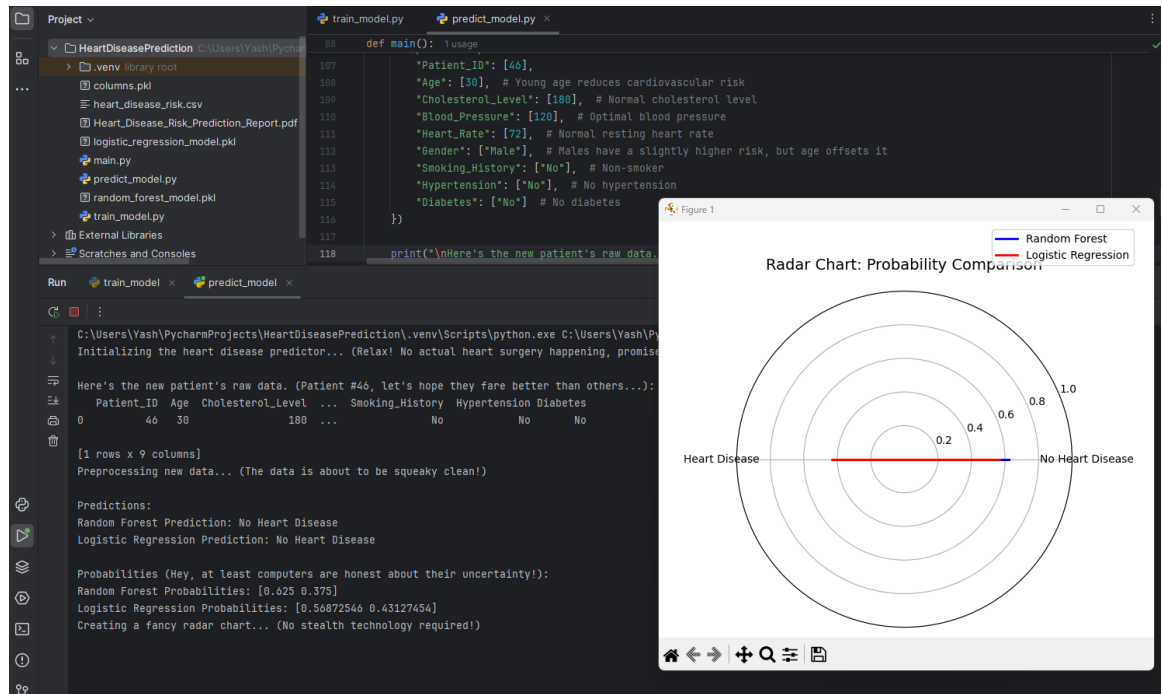
Case 1

- User detected for risk Heart Failure



Case 2

- User detected for risk **No Heart Failure**



Case 3

- Special Cases (after trained algorithms)

