LOGISTIC REGRESSION AND SVM BASED DIABETES PREDICTION SYSTEM

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LOGISTIC REGRESSION AND SVM BASED DIABETES PREDICTION SYSTEM

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Abstract: Diabetes mellitus or simply diabetes is a disease caused due to the increase level of blood glucose. Diabetes is a chronic disease with the potential to cause a worldwide health care crisis. According to International Diabetes Federation 382 million people are living with diabetes across the whole world. By 2035, this will be doubled as 592 million. Various traditional methods, based on physical and chemical tests, are available for diagnosing diabetes. However, early prediction of diabetes is quite challenging task for medical practitioners due to complex interdependence on various factors as diabetes affects human organs such as kidney, eye, heart, nerves, foot etc. Data science methods have the potential to benefit other scientific fields by shedding new light on common questions. One such task is to help make predictions on medical data. Machine learning is an emerging scientific field in data science dealing with the ways in which machines learn from experience. The aim of this project is to develop a system which can perform early prediction of diabetes for a patient with a higher accuracy by combining the results of different machine learning techniques. This project aims to predict diabetes via three different supervised machine learning methods including: SVM, Logistic regression. This project also aims to propose an effective technique for earlier detection of the diabetes disease.

Index Terms: Diabetes, Machine Learning, Supervised, SVM, Logistic Regression.

I. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes is one of deadliest diseases in the world. It is not only a disease but also a creator of different kinds of diseases like heart attack, blindness, kidney diseases, etc. The normal identifying process is that patients need to visit a diagnostic center, consult their doctor, and sit tight for a day or more to get their reports. Moreover, every time they want to get their diagnosis report, they have to waste their money in vain.

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is defined as a group of metabolic disorders mainly caused by abnormal insulin secretion and/or action. Insulin deficiency results in elevated blood glucose levels (hyperglycemia) and impaired metabolism of carbohydrates, fat and proteins. DM is one of the most common endocrine disorders, affecting more than 200 million people worldwide. The onset of diabetes is estimated to rise dramatically in the upcoming years. DM can be divided into several distinct types. However, there are two major clinical types, type 1 diabetes (T1D) and type 2 diabetes (T2D), according to the etiopathology of the disorder. T2D appears to be the most common form of diabetes (90% of all diabetic patients), mainly characterized by insulin resistance. The main causes of T2D include lifestyle, physical activity, dietary habits and heredity, whereas T1D is thought to be due to autoimmunological destruction of the Langerhans islets hosting pancreatic-β cells. T1D affects almost 10% of all diabetic patients worldwide, with 10% of them ultimately developing idiopathic diabetes. Other forms of DM, classified on the basis of insulin secretion profile and/or onset, include Gestational Diabetes, endocrinopathies, MODY (Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young), neonatal, mitochondrial, and pregnancy diabetes. The symptoms of DM include polyuria, polydipsia, and significant weight loss among others. Diagnosis depends on blood glucose levels (fasting plasma glucose = 7.0 mmol/L.

Machine Learning

Machine learning is the scientific field dealing with the ways in which machines learn from experience. For many scientists, the term “machine learning” is identical to the term “artificial intelligence”, given that the possibility of learning is the main characteristic of an entity called intelligent in the broadest sense of the word. The purpose of machine learning is the construction of computer systems that can adapt and learn from their experience. A more detailed and formal definition of machine learning is given by Mitchel: A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P, if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.

With the rise of Machine Learning approaches we have the ability to find a solution to this issue, we have developed a system using data mining which has the ability to predict whether the patient has diabetes or not. Furthermore, predicting the disease early leads to treating the patients before it becomes critical. Data mining has the ability to extract hidden knowledge from a huge amount of diabetes-related data. Because of that, it has a significant role in diabetes research, now more than ever. The aim of this research is to develop a system which can predict the diabetic risk level of a patient with a higher accuracy. This research has focused on developing a system based on three classification methods namely, Support Vector Machine, Logistic regression and Artificial Neural Network algorithms.

Supervised Learning

In supervised learning, the system must “learn” inductively a function called target function, which is an expression of a model describing the data. The objective function is used to predict the value of a variable, called dependent variable or output variable, from a set of variables, called independent variables or input variables or characteristics or features. The set of possible input values of the function, i.e. its domain, are called instances. Each case is described by a set of characteristics (attributes or features). A subset of all cases, for which the output variable value is known, is called training data or examples. In order to infer the best target function, the learning system, given a training set, takes into consideration alternative functions, called hypothesis and denoted by h. In supervised learning, there are two kinds of learning tasks: classification and regression. Classification models try to predict distinct classes, such as e.g. blood groups, while regression models predict numerical values. Some of the most common techniques are Decision Trees (DT), Rule Learning, and Instance Based Learning (IBL), such as k-Nearest Neighbours (k-NN), Genetic Algorithms (GA), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Support Vector Machines (SVM).

Unsupervised Learning

In unsupervised learning, the system tries to discover the hidden structure of data or associations between variables. In that case, training data consists of instances without any corresponding labels. Association Rule Mining appeared much later than machine learning and is subject to greater influence from the research area of databases. Cluster analysis or clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters). It is a main task of exploratory data mining, and a common technique for statistical data analysis, used in many fields, including machine learning, pattern recognition, image analysis, information retrieval, bioinformatics, data compression, and computer graphics.

Reinforcement Learning

The term Reinforcement Learning is a general term given to a family of techniques, in which the system attempts to learn through direct interaction with the environment so as to maximize some notion of cumulative reward. It is important to mention that the system has no prior knowledge about the behaviour of the environment and the only way to find out is through trial and failure (trial and error). Reinforcement learning is mainly applied to autonomous systems, due to its independence in relation to its environment.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

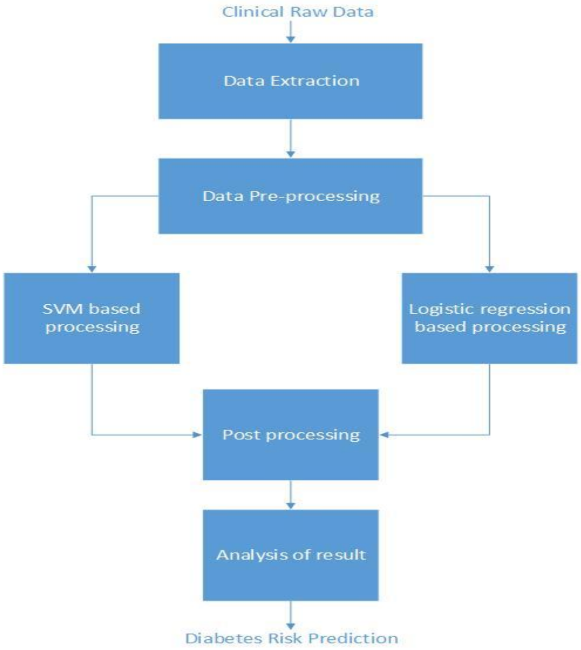
Diabetes is a chronic disease with the potential to cause a worldwide health care crisis. According to International Diabetes Federation 382 million people are living with diabetes across the whole world. By 2035, this will be doubled as 592 million. Diabetes mellitus or simply diabetes is a disease caused due to the increase level of blood glucose. Various traditional methods, based on physical and chemical tests, are available for diagnosing diabetes. However, early prediction of diabetes is quite challenging task for medical practitioners due to complex interdependence on various factors as diabetes affects human organs such as kidney, eye, heart, nerves, foot etc.

Data science methods have the potential to benefit other scientific fields by shedding new light on common questions. One such task is help to make predictions on medical data. Machine learning is an emerging scientific field in data science dealing with the ways in which machines learn from experience. The aim of this project is to develop a system which can perform early prediction of diabetes for a patient with a higher accuracy using different machine learning techniques. This project aims to predict diabetes via five different supervised machine learning methods including: SVM, Logistic regression. This project also aims to propose an effective technique for earlier detection of the diabetes disease.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 System Flow

The methodology consists of 6 different phases as shown in Figure 1 i.e. Data Extraction, Data Pre-processing, SVM based processing, Logistic Regression based processing, Post processing and Analysis of Results.



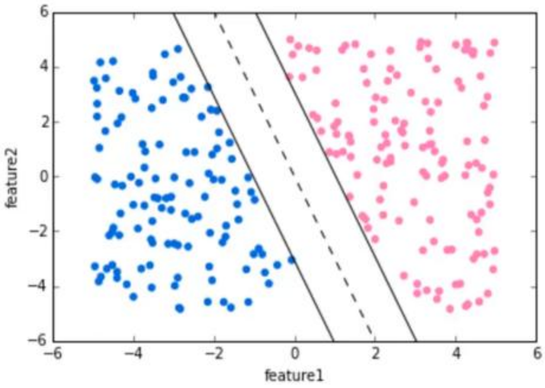
3.2 Algorithms

Classification is one of the most important decision making techniques in many real world problem. In this work, the main objective is to classify the data as diabetic or non-diabetic and improve the classification accuracy. For many classification problem, the higher number of samples chosen but it doesn't leads to higher classification accuracy. In many cases, the performance of algorithm is high in the context of speed but the accuracy of data classification is low. The main objective of our model is to achieve high accuracy. Classification accuracy can be increase if we use much of the data set for training and few data sets for testing. This survey has analyzed various classification techniques for classification of diabetic and non-diabetic data. Thus, it is observed that techniques like Support Vector Machine, Logistic Regression, and Artificial Neural Network are most suitable for implementing the Diabetes prediction system.

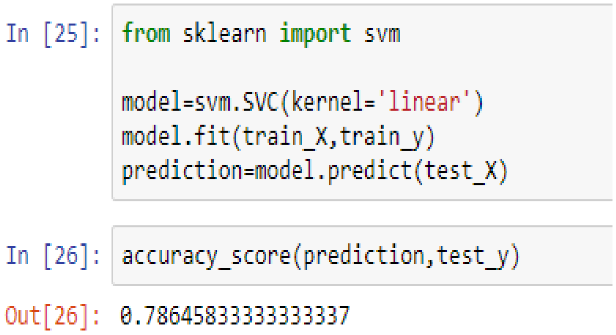
3.2.1 Support Vector Machine

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) was first proposed by Vapnik, and SVM is a set of related supervised learning method always used in medical diagnosis for classification and regression. SVM simultaneously minimize the empirical classification error and maximize the geometric margin. So SVM is called Maximum Margin Classifiers. SVM is a general algorithm based on guaranteed risk bounds of statistical learning theory, so called structural risk minimization principle.

SVMs can efficiently perform nonlinear classification using what is called the kernel trick, implicitly mapping their inputs into high-dimensional feature spaces. The kernel trick allows constructing the classifier without explicitly knowing the feature space.



Recently, SVM has attracted a high degree of interest in the machine learning research community. Several recent studies have reported that the SVM (support vector machines) generally are capable of delivering higher performance in terms of classification accuracy than the other data classification algorithms. SVM is a technique suitable for binary classification tasks, so we choose SVM to predict the diabetes.

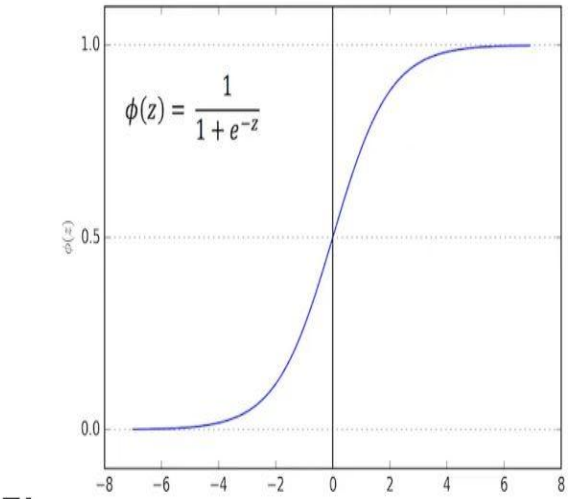


```
In [25]: from sklearn import svm

         model=svm.SVC(kernel='linear')
         model.fit(train_X,train_y)
         prediction=model.predict(test_X)

In [26]: accuracy_score(prediction,test_y)

Out[26]: 0.7864583333333337
```

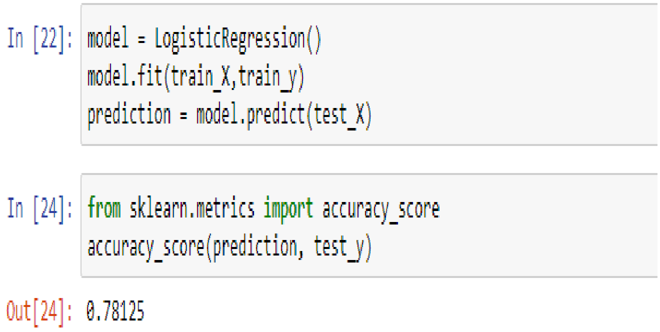
The reason is SVM is well known for its discriminative power for classification, especially in the cases where a large number of features are involved, and in our case where the dimension of the feature is 7. And experiments revealed that SVM showed better performance in accuracy as the best result is around 0.79.

3.2.2 Logistic Regression

In statistics Logistic regression is a regression model where the dependent variable is categorical, namely binary dependent variable-that is, where it can take only two values, "0" and "1", which represent outcomes such as pass/fail, win/lose, alive/dead or healthy/sick. Logistic regression is used in various fields, including machine learning, most medical fields, and social sciences. For example, the Trauma and Injury Severity Score (TRISS), which is widely used to predict mortality in injured patients, was originally developed using logistic regression. Many other medical scales used to assess severity of a patient have been developed using logistic regression.



The technique can also be used in engineering, especially for predicting the probability of failure of a given process, system or product. It is also used in marketing applications such as prediction of a customer's propensity to purchase a product or halt a subscription. In economics it can be used to predict the likelihood of a person's choosing to be in the labor force, and a business application is about to predict the likelihood of a homeowner defaulting on a mortgage. Conditional random fields, an extension of logistic regression to sequential data, are used in natural language processing.



```
In [22]: model = LogisticRegression()
         model.fit(train_X,train_y)
         prediction = model.predict(test_X)

In [24]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         accuracy_score(prediction, test_y)

Out[24]: 0.78125
```

In this paper, Logistic regression was used to predict whether a patient suffer from diabetes, based on seven observed characteristics of the patient. Concerning the complexity and variety of data, the final result is 0.78.

IV. CONCLUSION

Machine learning has the great ability to revolutionize the diabetes risk prediction with the help of advanced computational methods and availability of large amount of epidemiological and genetic diabetes risk dataset. Detection of diabetes in its early stages is the key for treatment. This work has described a machine learning approach to predicting diabetes. The technique may also help researchers to develop an accurate and effective tool that will reach at the table of clinicians to help them make better decision about the disease status.

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