

Phase 4: Logistic Regression Model

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1 Introduction

This document presents Phase 4: Logistic Regression Model. We build a logistic regression model to predict 30-day hospital readmissions, interpret coefficients and odds ratios, and evaluate model performance.

2 Load Data

```
Dataset: 24996 observations, 39 variables
```

3 Train/Test Split

```
Training set: 17498 observations (70%)
```

```
Testing set: 7498 observations (30%)
```

```
Readmission rate - Training: 47 %
```

```
Readmission rate - Testing: 47.05 %
```

4 Build Model

```
# Build model formula
predictor_vars <- setdiff(colnames(data_train), "readmitted")
formula_str <- paste("readmitted ~", paste(predictor_vars, collapse = " + "))
formula_obj <- as.formula(formula_str)

# Fit the model
model_logistic <- glm(formula_obj,
                        data = data_train,
                        family = binomial(link = "logit"))
```

5 Logistic Regression Equation

5.1 Mathematical Formulation

The logistic regression model uses the logistic function to model the probability of readmission:

$$P(\text{Readmitted} = 1 \mid X) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i X_i}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i X_i}}$$

Or equivalently,

$$\text{logit}(P) = \ln \left(\frac{P}{1-P} \right) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i X_i$$

Where:

- $P(\text{Readmitted} = 1 | X)$ = Probability of readmission given predictor variables
- β_0 = Intercept (baseline log-odds)
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p$ = Coefficients for each predictor variable
- X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p = Predictor variables

5.2 Fitted Model Equation

$$\begin{aligned}\text{logit}(P) = & -2.575 + 0.4305 \cdot X_{\text{n_diagnoses}} + 0.3944 \cdot X_{\text{n_inpatient}} \\ & + 0.3161 \cdot X_{\text{medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma}} + 0.3057 \cdot X_{\text{age_age70.80}} \\ & + 0.2941 \cdot X_{\text{medspec_medical_specialtyMissing}} + \dots \text{ (other predictors)}\end{aligned}$$

Where:

- P = Probability of readmission
- $\beta_0 = -2.575$ (intercept)
- $\beta_{\text{n_diagnoses}} = 0.4305$
- $\beta_{\text{n_inpatient}} = 0.3944$
- $\beta_{\text{medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma}} = 0.3161$
- $\beta_{\text{age_age70.80}} = 0.3057$
- $\beta_{\text{medspec_medical_specialtyMissing}} = 0.2941$

5.3 Example Calculation

For a patient with:

- n diagnoses = 3
- n inpatient = 2
- medspec medical specialtyEmergency.Trauma = 0

Logit calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{logit}(P) = & -2.575 + 0.4305 \cdot 3 + 0.3944 \cdot 2 + 0.3161 \cdot 0 \\ = & -0.4947\end{aligned}$$

Probability calculation:

$$P = \frac{e^{-0.4947}}{1 + e^{-0.4947}} = 0.3788$$

Interpretation: This patient has a 37.88% probability of readmission.

5.4 Coefficient Interpretation

Coefficients (β):

- **Sign:** Positive coefficients increase the log-odds (and probability) of readmission; negative coefficients decrease it
- **Magnitude:** Larger absolute values indicate stronger effects

Example: If $\beta_{n_inpatient} = 0.38$:

- A one-unit increase in previous inpatient visits increases the log-odds of readmission by 0.38
- This corresponds to an odds ratio of $e^{0.38} = 1.46$ (46% increase in odds)

5.5 Gradient (Rate of Change)

The **gradient** represents how quickly the probability changes with respect to each predictor:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i} = \beta_i \cdot P(1 - P)$$

Key Points:

- The gradient is **not constant** - it depends on the current probability P
- Maximum gradient occurs when $P = 0.5$ (steepest part of the S-curve)
- The gradient is smaller when P is close to 0 or 1 (flatter parts of the curve)

6 Model Summary

Call:

```
glm(formula = formula_obj, family = binomial(link = "logit"),
  data = data_train)
```

Coefficients: (6 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
(Intercept)	-2.5749951	0.5259409	-4.896
time_in_hospital	0.0109356	0.0087986	1.243
n_lab_procedures	0.0016485	0.0009307	1.771
n_procedures	-0.0401598	0.0106444	-3.773
n_medications	0.0030947	0.0029733	1.041
n_outpatient	0.1055523	0.0155366	6.794
n_inpatient	0.3943691	0.0173317	22.754
n_emergency	0.2283614	0.0305429	7.477
n_diagnoses	0.4304785	0.1664149	2.587
medications_per_day	-0.0052265	0.0061653	-0.848
total_previous_visits	NA	NA	NA
change_binary	0.0389718	0.0375622	1.038
diabetes_med_binary	0.2178359	0.0436772	4.987

age_age40.50	0.0571183	0.1059320	0.539
age_age50.60	0.1148449	0.1005245	1.142
age_age60.70	0.2026348	0.0983698	2.060
age_age70.80	0.3056551	0.0972168	3.144
age_age80.90	0.2831670	0.0991876	2.855
age_age90.100	NA	NA	NA
medspec_medical_specialtyCardiology	0.2826373	0.1006864	2.807
medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma	0.3160638	0.0956412	3.305
medspec_medical_specialtyFamily.GeneralPractice	0.2659748	0.0953258	2.790
medspec_medical_specialtyInternalMedicine	0.1077578	0.0868588	1.241
medspec_medical_specialtyMissing	0.2940955	0.0782374	3.759
medspec_medical_specialtyOther	0.1347454	0.0891943	1.511
medspec_medical_specialtySurgery	NA	NA	NA
diag1_diag_1circulatory	0.0483365	0.0514149	0.940
diag1_diag_1diabetes	0.1917932	0.0738409	2.597
diag1_diag_1digestive	-0.0197057	0.0670315	-0.294
diag1_diag_1injury	-0.2339514	0.0753557	-3.105
diag1_diag_1musculoskeletal	-0.1613060	0.0865966	-1.863
diag1_diag_1other	-0.1584385	0.0520793	-3.042
diag1_diag_1respiratory	NA	NA	NA
glucose_glucose_testhigh	0.0404400	0.1363745	0.297
glucose_glucose_testno	0.0015331	0.0978307	0.016
glucose_glucose_testnormal	NA	NA	NA
a1c_a1ctesthigh	0.1737157	0.0847070	2.051
a1c_a1ctestno	0.1897011	0.0739780	2.564
a1c_a1ctestnormal	NA	NA	NA
Pr(> z)			
(Intercept)	9.78e-07 ***		
time_in_hospital	0.213912		
n_lab_procedures	0.076510 .		
n_procedures	0.000161 ***		
n_medications	0.297959		
n_outpatient	1.09e-11 ***		
n_inpatient	< 2e-16 ***		
n_emergency	7.62e-14 ***		
n_diagnoses	0.009688 **		
medications_per_day	0.396584		
total_previous_visits	NA		
change_binary	0.299490		
diabetes_med_binary	6.12e-07 ***		
age_age40.50	0.589751		
age_age50.60	0.253264		
age_age60.70	0.039405 *		
age_age70.80	0.001666 **		
age_age80.90	0.004306 **		
age_age90.100	NA		
medspec_medical_specialtyCardiology	0.004999 **		
medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma	0.000951 ***		
medspec_medical_specialtyFamily.GeneralPractice	0.005268 **		
medspec_medical_specialtyInternalMedicine	0.214750		
medspec_medical_specialtyMissing	0.000171 ***		
medspec_medical_specialtyOther	0.130866		
medspec_medical_specialtySurgery	NA		
diag1_diag_1circulatory	0.347153		

```

diag1_diag_1diabetes          0.009394 **
diag1_diag_1digestive         0.768776
diag1_diag_1injury            0.001905 **
diag1_diag_1musculoskeletal  0.062501 .
diag1_diag_1other             0.002348 **
diag1_diag_1respiratory       NA
glucose_glucose_testhigh     0.766820
glucose_glucose_testno        0.987497
glucose_glucose_testnormal   NA
a1c_a1ctesthigh              0.040288 *
a1c_a1ctestno                0.010339 *
a1c_a1ctestnormal            NA
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```

Null deviance: 24194  on 17497  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 22913  on 17465  degrees of freedom
AIC: 22979

```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

7 Regression Output

Table 1: Top 5 Most Significant Variables: Coefficients and Statistics

Variable	Coefficient	Std_Error	Z_Value	P_Value
n_outpatient	0.1056	0.0155	6.7938	0
n_inpatient	0.3944	0.0173	22.7542	0
n_emergency	0.2284	0.0305	7.4767	0
(Intercept)	-2.5750	0.5259	-4.8960	0
diabetes_med_binary	0.2178	0.0437	4.9874	0

Table 2: Top 5 Most Significant Variables: Odds Ratios and Confidence Intervals

Variable	Odds_Ratio	CI_Lower	CI_Upper	P_Value
n_outpatient	1.1113	1.0780	1.1457	0
n_inpatient	1.4834	1.4339	1.5347	0
n_emergency	1.2565	1.1835	1.3341	0
(Intercept)	0.0762	0.0272	0.2135	0
diabetes_med_binary	1.2434	1.1414	1.3545	0

Table 3: Additional Significant Variables ($p < 0.05$)

Variable	Coefficient	Odds_Ratio	P_Value
n_procedures	-0.0402	0.9606	0.0002
medspec_medical_specialtyMissing	0.2941	1.3419	0.0002
medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma	0.3161	1.3717	0.0010
age_age70.80	0.3057	1.3575	0.0017
diag1_diag_1injury	-0.2340	0.7914	0.0019
diag1_diag_1other	-0.1584	0.8535	0.0023
age_age80.90	0.2832	1.3273	0.0043
medspec_medical_specialtyCardiology	0.2826	1.3266	0.0050
medspec_medical_specialtyFamily.GeneralPractice	0.2660	1.3047	0.0053
diag1_diag_1diabetes	0.1918	1.2114	0.0094

8 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Testing

For each variable in the model:

$H_0: \beta_{\text{variable}} = 0$ (variable has no effect on readmission)

$H_1: \beta_{\text{variable}} \neq 0$ (variable affects readmission)

Table 4: Top 5 Most Significant Variables

Variable	Coefficient	P_Value	Odds_Ratio
n_outpatient	0.1056	0e+00	1.1113
n_inpatient	0.3944	0e+00	1.4834
n_emergency	0.2284	0e+00	1.2565
(Intercept)	-2.5750	1e-06	0.0762
diabetes_med_binary	0.2178	1e-06	1.2434

9 R-squared Interpretation

McFadden's Pseudo R^2 : 0.053

Interpretation: The model explains approximately 5.3 % of the variance in readmission status.

10 Model Evaluation

Table 5: Confusion Matrix

	0	1
0	3136	2101
1	834	1427

Table 6: Model Performance Metrics

Metric	Value	Percentage
Accuracy	0.61	60.86
Precision	0.63	63.11
Recall (Sensitivity)	0.40	40.45
Specificity	0.79	78.99
F1-Score	0.49	49.30

11 ROC Curve

Area Under the Curve (AUC): 0.6469

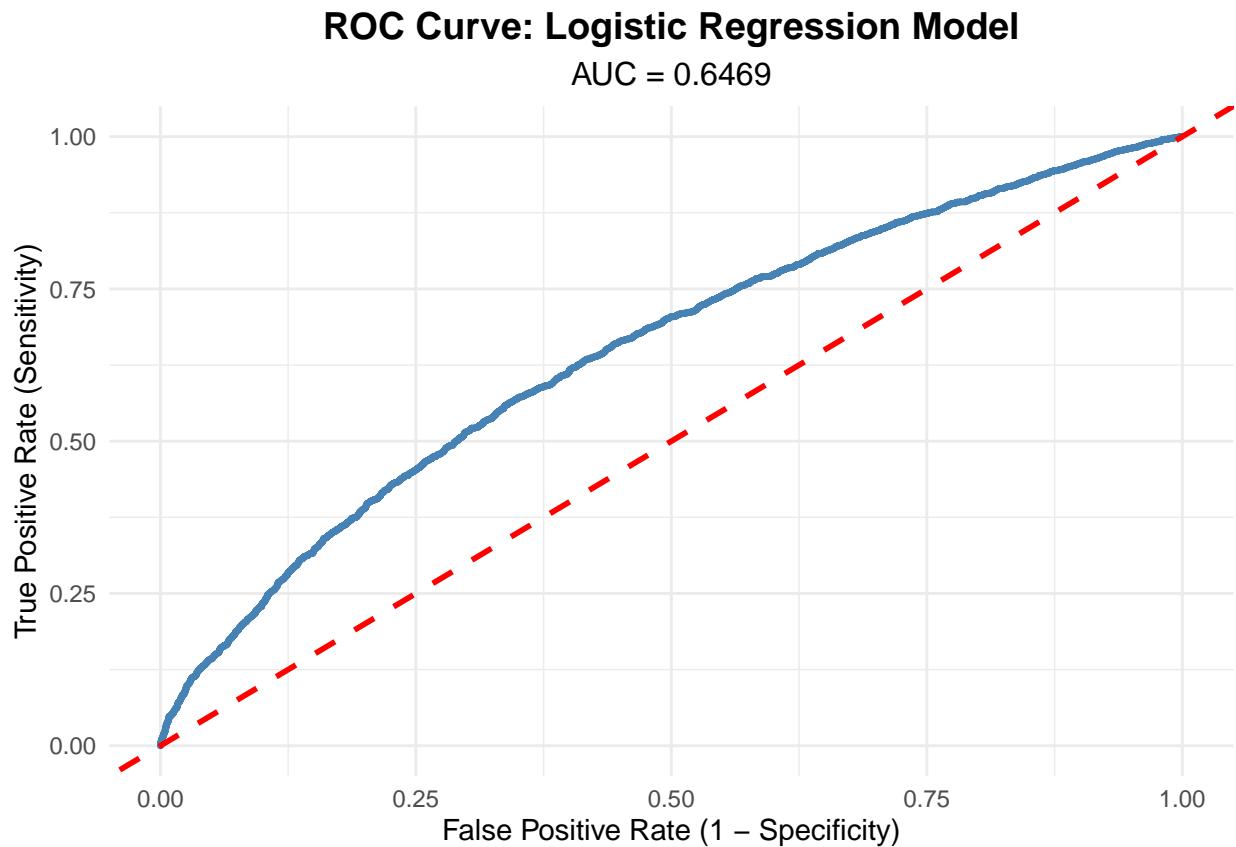


Figure 1: ROC Curve: Logistic Regression Model

12 Odds Ratios Interpretation

Top Variables with Highest Odds Ratios (Risk Factors):

Table 7: Top 5 Risk Factors (Highest Odds Ratios)

Variable	Odds_Ratio	CI_Lower	CI_Upper	P_Value
n_diagnoses	1.5380	1.1099	2.1311	0.0097
n_inpatient	1.4834	1.4339	1.5347	0.0000
medspec_medical_specialtyEmergency.Trauma	1.3717	1.1372	1.6545	0.0010
age_age70.80	1.3575	1.1220	1.6425	0.0017
medspec_medical_specialtyMissing	1.3419	1.1511	1.5643	0.0002

Table 8: Additional Risk Factors

Variable	Odds_Ratio	CI_Lower	CI_Upper	P_Value
age_age80.90	1.3273	1.0928	1.6122	0.0043
medspec_medical_specialtyCardiology	1.3266	1.0890	1.6160	0.0050
medspec_medical_specialtyFamily.GeneralPractice	1.3047	1.0824	1.5727	0.0053
n_emergency	1.2565	1.1835	1.3341	0.0000
diabetes_med_binary	1.2434	1.1414	1.3545	0.0000

13 Summary

- **Accuracy:** 60.86%
- **AUC:** 0.647
- **Pseudo R^2 :** 5.3%
- **19 significant variables** identified ($p < 0.05$)
- **Top predictor:** n diagnoses (OR: 1.54)