

An anatomical illustration of a human heart, showing the four chambers (right and left atria and ventricles) and the major blood vessels (superior and inferior vena cava, aorta, and pulmonary artery/vein). The heart is rendered in a realistic style with visible coronary vessels on its surface. It is positioned centrally behind the title text.

# Classification of Cardiovascular Disease

Cassie Nutter Feb. 2021

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

01

WHAT IS CARDIOVASCULAR  
DISEASE?

02

DATA USED

03

FINDINGS

04

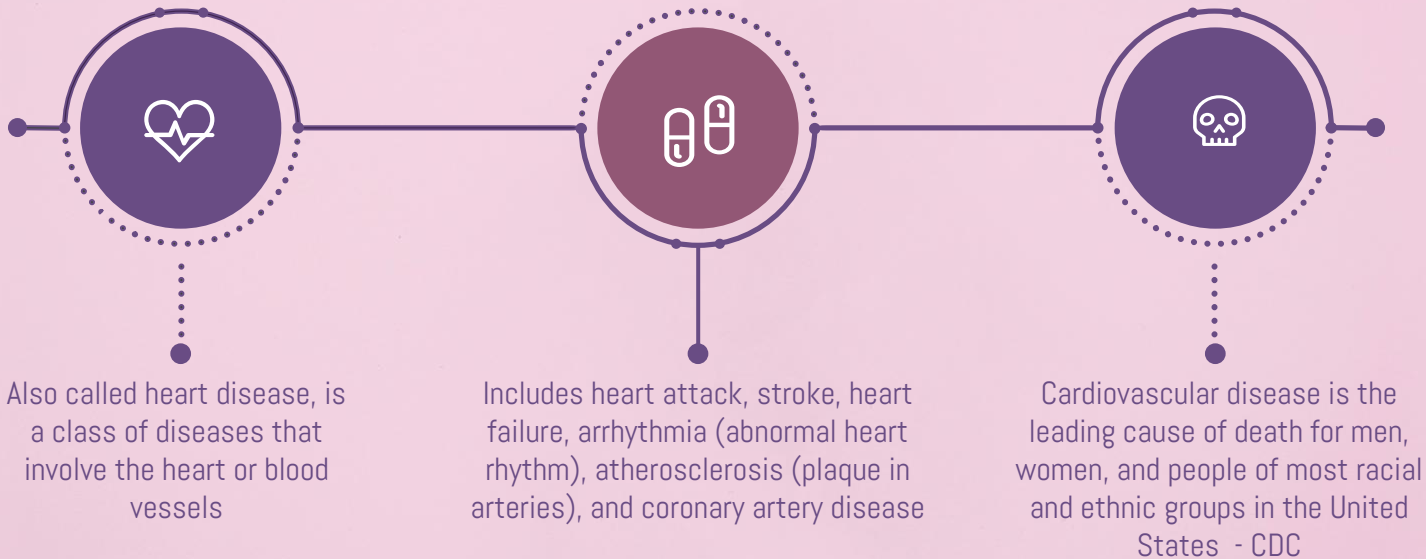
MODEL RESULTS

05

CONCLUSION

# WHAT IS CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE?

---



# DATA USED

---



Data was obtained from Kaggle.com

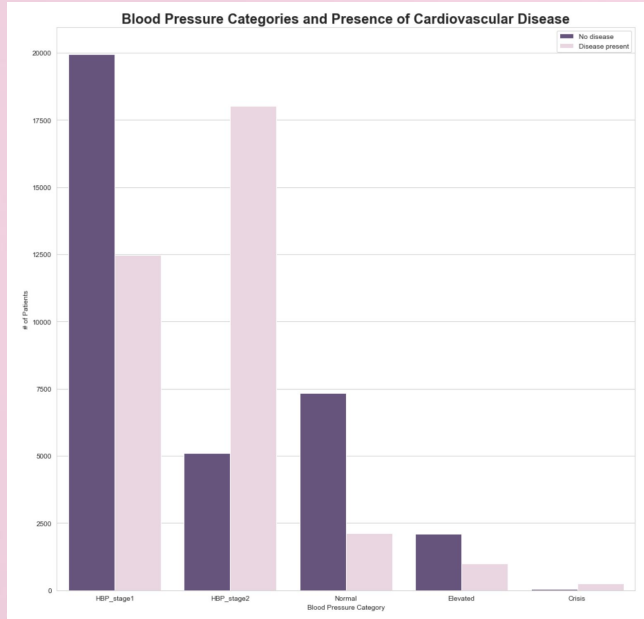
70,000 data points

6 numerical features, 6 categorical features, 1 target

Target was already balanced at 50/50

# FINDINGS

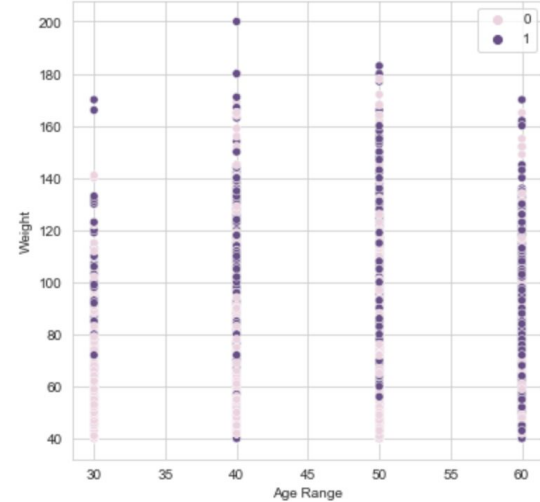
## Blood Pressure



Those with blood pressures in categories "Stage 2 Hypertension" or "Hypertensive Crisis" are more likely to also have CVD

## Age & Weight

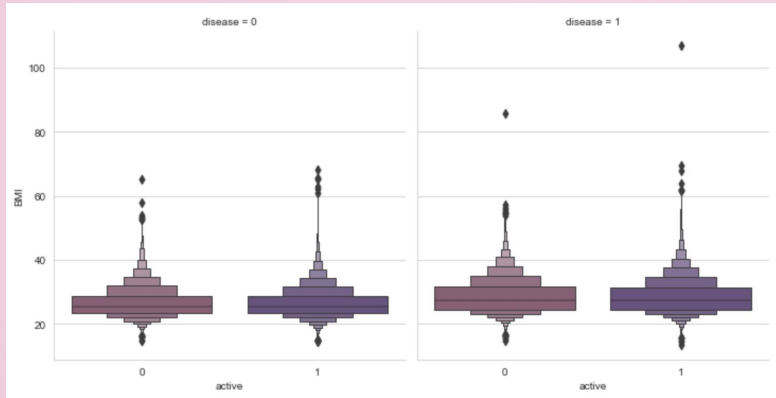
**Age Ranges, Weights, and Presence of Cardiovascular Disease**



As one ages, having a lighter weight does not prevent CVD

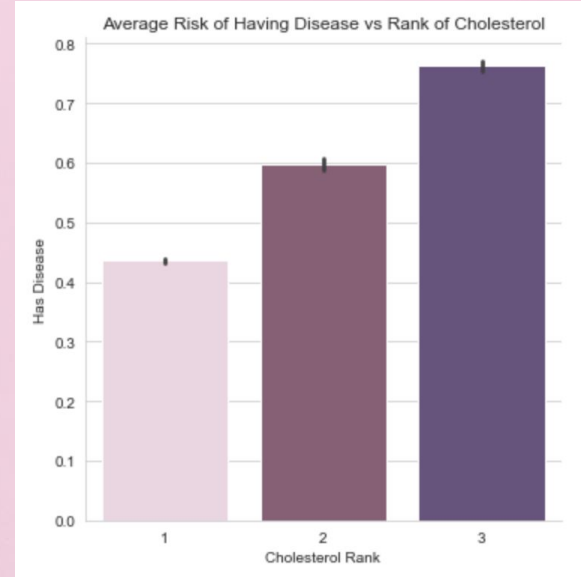
# FINDINGS

## Activity



Those with CVD have higher BMIs, regardless if they are active or not

## Cholesterol



76% of those with cholesterol that is "well above average" also have CVD

# MODEL RESULTS

1598

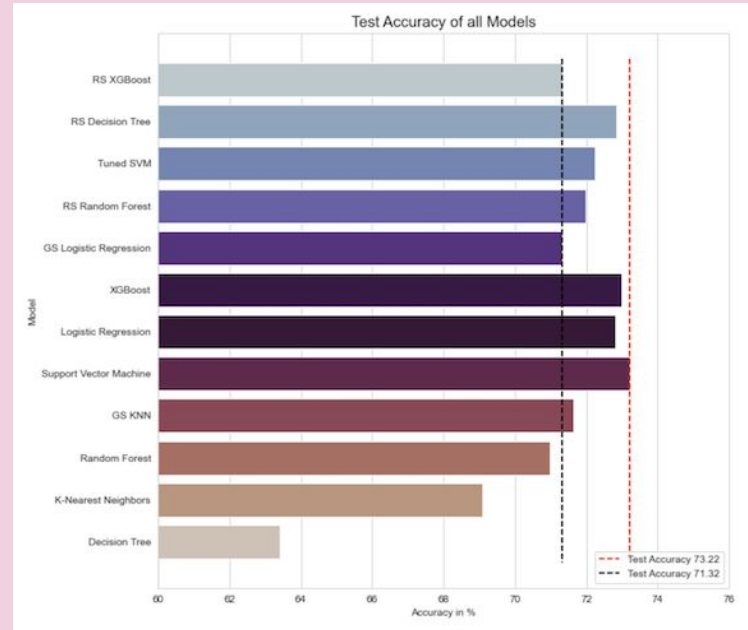
FALSE NEGATIVES:

# of people in test group that have CVD and were not diagnosed

6864

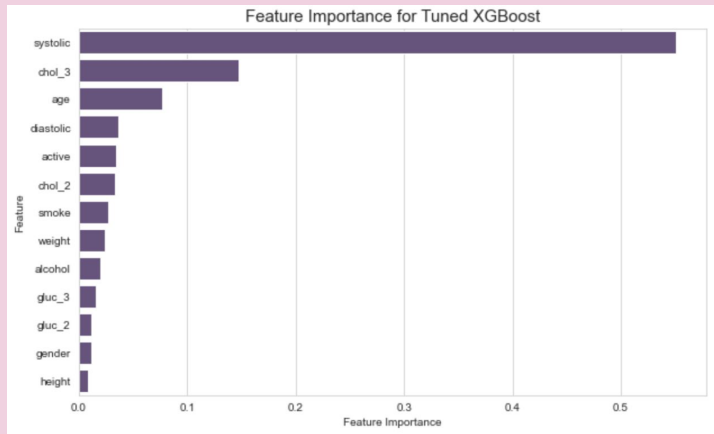
TRUE POSITIVES:

# of people in test group that have CVD and were diagnosed correctly



# IMPORTANT FEATURES

---



## SYSTOLIC

Top # in blood pressure is a good predictor of CVD

## CHOLESTEROL

Cholesterol of “well above average” can indicate CVD

## AGE

Getting older increases risk of CVD



# CONCLUSIONS

---

Successfully built a model that accurately classifies ~71% of patients while missing only 9% of patients with CVD

Having high blood pressure, having high cholesterol, and getting older all increase the risk of having cardiovascular disease



# FUTURE WORK

---



Getting more specific data about cholesterol, like HDL and LDL



More information on how subjective information was gathered



More information about other illnesses like diabetes, gum disease & COPD



Data on region, ethnicity, or socioeconomic background to evaluate access to care and long-term health



# THANKS

Does anyone have any questions?

[cassie.m.nutter@gmail.com](mailto:cassie.m.nutter@gmail.com)

