Project:

Prediction of Stroke

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# Problem statement

The objective of the study is to propose a model that predicts whether a patient has stroke or not, based on descriptors (such as age, gender, existing disease, etc.)

The dataset contains 5111 observations with the following 12 variables:

1. **id**: unique patient identifier
2. **gender**: “Male”, “Female” or “Other”
3. **age**: age of the patient
4. **hypertension**: 0 (if the patient doesn’t have hypertension) or 1 (if the patient has hypertension)
5. **heart\_disease**: 0 (if the patient doesn’t have a heart disease) or 1 (if the patient has a heart disease)
6. **ever\_married**: “No” or “Yes”
7. **work\_type**: “children”, “Govt\_job”, “Never\_worked”, “Private” or “Self-employed”
8. **Residence\_type**: “Rural” or “Urban”
9. **avg\_glucose\_level**: average glucose level in the blood
10. **bmi**: body mass index
11. **smoking\_status**: “formerly smoked”, “never smoked”, “smokes” or “Unknown” (in this case the information for the patient is not available)
12. **stroke**: 1 (if the patient had a stroke) or 0 (if the patient didn’t have a stroke)

**stroke** is the target variable to be predicted. It is a binary value (0 or 1), hence the model to develop is a ***classification model***.

The rest of the variables, except id (used as an index), are the features or predictors, among which 3 are continuous (age, bmi and avg\_glucose\_level) and 8 are categorical variables (binary or multilevel).

# Exploratory data analysis

It is to be noted that bmi variable has 201 missing values and will be dealt with in section Features engineering.

## Exploring univariate categorical variables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| stroke variable shows a very high unbalance. Patients with stroke represent only 249 among the 5000+ observations. Unbalancing of target variable may be a problem to achieve good classification performance. |  |
| hypertension and heart disease variables are unbalanced. Patients with hypertension or heart disease are underrepresented. |  |
| Over-representation of “Private” work\_type is observed. Also, Never\_worked category is highly under-represented.  Exploring further “Never\_worked” patient category shows the age of these 22 patients is ranging between 13 and 23 and none had a stroke. Therefore, decision was made to group “Never\_worked” under “children” |  |
| For gender, a reasonable balance between “Male” and “Female” categories is observed. However, “Other” category is very rare. Indeed, only 1 observation falls in this category, and it is a patient with no stroke). Hence, it was excluded from the dataset. |  |
| smoking\_status counts show that the status of a large proportion of patients is unknown. It could be detrimental to the model performance, since smoking is a risk factor for stroke. |  |
| Most of the patients have been married. |  |
| residence\_type is equally distributed between “Urban” and “Rural” categories. |  |

## Exploring univariate continuous variables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| age distribution is rather symmetric and close to uniform (although a higher representation of age range between 40 and 60 years can be seen on the histogram).  No obvious outlying values are observed. | A graph of a graph  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  A blue and white background  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| Avg\_glucose\_level shows a bimodal distribution.  No obvious outlying values are observed. |  |
| bmi has an approximate symmetric distribution.  However, 5 outliers are observed (bmi > 65, which is very uncommon). Further exploration of these 5 observations revealed the patients did not have stroke. So, decision was made to exclude them. |  |

## Exploring correlations

### Continuous variables - Pairwise correlations

Pairwise plots of the 3 continuous variables reveal a positive correlation between bmi, age and avg\_glucose\_level. These correlations can help with estimating the missing bmi values.

A collage of blue and white graphs

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### Continuous variables – Correlation vs. target

Using box plots by stroke, it can be noticed that patients with stroke are older and have higher and (more dispersed) avg\_glucose\_level. These 2 features are likely to be interesting predictors in the classification model.

On the other hand, bmi correlation with stroke seems weaker. It is observed that higher bmi relates to stroke, but the difference in median or distribution between the 2 groups is small.

A diagram of a graph

Description automatically generatedA graph of a graph showing a stroke

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceA graph of a graph showing a diagram

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### Categorical variables vs. target correlations

Based on contingency tables and bar charts, it can be confirmed a strong link of stroke vs.:

* hypertension and heart disease: both conditions yield a much higher risk of developing stroke.
* ever\_married: being or having been married is correlated with stroke, but the link could be coincidentally related to age range (young people, such as children, are not married and as presented previously, age is a factor increasing stroke risk)
* work\_type: self-employment increases risk of stroke
* smoking\_status: former smokers and smokers are at high risk of stroke.

These 5 variables are therefore considered interesting predictors to include in the model.

A graph with blue squares

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A graph with blue rectangles and black text

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Description automatically generated

Gender and residence\_type are not well correlated to developing stroke.

A graph with blue squares

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Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### bmi – Correlations vs. categorical variables

A specific focus was put to find correlation between bmi and other variables. The purpose is to confirm relationships that could help estimating the missing bmi values. It was found slight dependency of bmi with hypertension, heart disease, ever\_married, work\_type and smoking\_status.

A diagram of a graph

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceA diagram of a heart disease

Description automatically generated A diagram of a couple of blue rectangular objects

Description automatically generated A diagram of a number of people

Description automatically generated with medium confidence A diagram of smoking status

Description automatically generated

# Features engineering

## Encoding categorical variables

gender (after discarding “Other” category), ever\_married and residence\_type are binary variables for which the levels are expressed in text values. Therefore, they were converted to Boolean variables.

work\_type and smoking\_status are multilevel categorical variables. Therefore, they have been converted into binary variables using one-hot encoding.

## Imputing missing bmi values

bmi variable shows 201 missing values. As noted previously, bmi was found to be correlated with other variables (noticeably age, avg\_glucose\_level, hypertension, heart disease, ever\_married, work\_type and smoking\_status). These correlations will be used to impute the missing values using a multi-variate method[[1]](#footnote-1).

# Modelling

## Predicting features scaling

Some of the variables in the dataset are continuous (age, avg\_glucose\_level and bmi) while others are binary (post-feature engineering). So, in order to convert them on a comparable scale, a standard scaling was applied[[2]](#footnote-2). Each standardized variable is transformed by subtracting its mean and dividing by its standard deviation.

## Model search and evaluation, Fine-tuning

The dataset was split into 2 groups: a train set and a test set (20% of the data). The split was stratified on stroke variable, to ensure similar proportions of patients with and without stroke in the 2 subsets. Obviously, the model is trained only using the train set. The test set is used to evaluate the fitted model performance and compare different solutions.

Several algorithms are available for classification. For this study, the list of models tested is:

* Logistic regression
* Support vector machine
* Decision tree
* Random forest
* Gradient Boosting
* Histogram-based gradient boosting
* Multi-layer perceptron (Neural Net)

Moreover, the performance of a classification algorithm highly depends on the chosen hyper-parameters. Therefore, it is recommended to assess several combinations and, using cross-validation method, choose the set of hyperparameters that yields the best model performance. One way of executing such search is referred to as Grid Search[[3]](#footnote-3).

In this study, to facilitate evaluation of solutions based on various algorithms, a class called “**Classifier**” has been defined. Each object is instantiated by passing a base model to optimize (from the list above), a train and a test set, as well as the settings to apply for the hyperparameter Grid Search (notably, the space of hyperparameters and the scoring metric to use during the search: e.g. recall, precision or f1). Within the class Classifier, Methods are defined to train the model, get predictions from the test set and compute model performance metrics (such as precision and recall scores, confusion matrix and classification report). Once the model tuning is completed, the Classifier object stores:

* the base model (not tuned)
* the fitted model (which includes the best performing hyperparameter set)
* the training and testing data sets as well as the prediction for the test set
* the settings used for the hyperparameter Grid Search (such as the searched parameter space)

Finally, applying print() function to a Classifier object, prints a summary which includes:

* the type of classification algorithm and the set of hyperparameters yielding the best model performance
* the full set of parameters (to rebuild an identical model)
* the performance metrics observed on test set (confusion matrix and classification report which includes important score such as recall, precision and f1)

In this study, recall was chosen as the scoring method during the hyperparameters Grid Search. Indeed, the classifier should identify the patients with a risk of stroke and avoid miss-classify them as safe. In other words, reducing the rate of false negatives is highly important. Nevertheless, improving recall comes at the cost of reducing precision. It is therefore anticipated that the number of false positives can be high.

The results of developed and optimized models are summarized in the following table. It turns out that the best performing model is the Logistic Regression. Alternatively, Support Vector Machine and Random Forest are also high on recall score, with a slight advantage for Support Vector Machine (since it has a slightly better precision score, potentially reducing the rate of false positives).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Best hyperparameters | Recall (for stroke=1) | Precision (for stroke=1) | F1 score (for stroke=1) |
| Logistic Regression | C=0.001, class\_weight='balanced', l1\_ratio=0.5, penalty='elasticnet', solver='saga' | 0.9 | 0.13 | 0.22 |
| Support Vector Machine | C=0.1, class\_weight='balanced', gamma='auto', kernel='sigmoid' | 0.88 | 0.13 | 0.23 |
| Decision Tree | class\_weight='balanced', min\_samples\_leaf=33 | 0.76 | 0.13 | 0.22 |
| Random Forest | class\_weight='balanced', max\_depth=2, min\_samples\_leaf=27, min\_samples\_split=3, n\_estimators=200 | 0.88 | 0.12 | 0.22 |
| Gradient Boosting | max\_leaf\_nodes=40, min\_samples\_leaf=15 | 0.02 | 0.33 | 0.04 |
| Histogram-based Gradient Boosting | class\_weight='balanced', l2\_regularization=100, max\_leaf\_nodes=50 | 0.76 | 0.17 | 0.27 |
| Multi-Layer Perceptron | hidden\_layer\_sizes=(150, 75) | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.11 |

# Conclusion

In this study, the objective was to develop a classification model that would allow to predict the risk of stroke given a set of features about patients.

The exploratory data analysis revealed that stroke was correlated with:

* age: older patients are more at risk of stroke
* avg\_glucose\_level: higher level is associated with higher risk
* underlying disease: hypertension or heart\_disease are risk factors
* lifestyle and habits: work\_type and smoking\_status are influential factor as well as marital status (but this variable may be coincidentally correlated with other variables such as age)

Multiple classification algorithms have been tested and the best performance was obtained with Logistic Reagression. Nevertheless, it must be noted that reaching a good recall score (0.9), i.e. reducing the risk of false negatives, comes at the price of a poor precision score (meaning a high rate of false positive stroke patients).

Achieving good performing classification models is difficult with this dataset for multiple reasons:

* the stroke cases are limited and represent less than 5% of the total number of observations
* the number and nature of predictors truly discriminative of a stroke risk, such as age, hypertension and heart disease, are limited. An improvement to the data could be the collection of biological indicators (such as blood tests) which may carry information on the risk of stroke.

1. [6.4. Imputation of missing values — scikit-learn 1.5.1 documentation](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/impute.html#iterative-imputer) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [StandardScaler — scikit-learn 1.5.1 documentation](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler.html#standardscaler) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [3.2. Tuning the hyper-parameters of an estimator — scikit-learn 1.5.1 documentation](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/grid_search.html#grid-search) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)