HEART DISEASE RISK PREDICTION

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INTRODUCTION

- Heart disease: A Top global health threat and leading cause of death.
- Many at-risk individuals remain undiagnosed until advanced stages.
- Early detection and intervention are critical to reducing mortality.



RESEARCH QUESTION

How can we construct a predictive model that reliably identifies individuals at risk of heart disease to facilitate early and effective intervention?

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Project Objective: Develop a predictive model for heart disease risk which focuses on different lifestyle factors and behavioral patterns.
- Benefit: Early identification and prevention for at-risk individuals.



IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

- Global Issue: Cardiovascular diseases are leading causes of death.
- Concerning Statistics: High fatality rates among 35-40 year old's.
- Goal: Achieve a model with high recall to minimize missed diagnoses.
- Impact: Reduce prevalence and fatalities from cardiovascular diseases.

EVALUATION METRICS

- Primary Metric: Accuracy aiming for 90% or higher detection rate.
- Tool Objective: A prediction tool based on lifestyle and behavior.
- End Goal: Develop a highly accurate system to lower heart disease rates.

DATA SOURCE

 Uses 2015 CDC BRFSS survey with 229,787 participants; behavior and lifestyle data inform prediction models for non-heart disease individuals.



EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- Data Analysis: Examined correlations using exploratory analysis and visualizations.
- Dataset Integrity: Checked for missing values in a dataset with 253,680 observations and 22 variables.
- Variables: 1 binary target variable "HeartDiseaseorAttack" and 21 binary/ordinal predictors.
- Visualization Tools: Used ggplot2 and corrplot for bar charts and correlation matrices.



NAIVE BAYES - MODEL INTERPRETATION

Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Results

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Reference Prediction 0 1 0 39042 2191 1 6955 2548

Accuracy : 0.8197

95% CI: (0.8164, 0.8231)

No Information Rate: 0.9066

P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1

Kappa : 0.2664

Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16

Sensitivity: 0.8488

Specificity: 0.5377

Pos Pred Value: 0.9469

Neg Pred Value: 0.2681

Prevalence: 0.9066

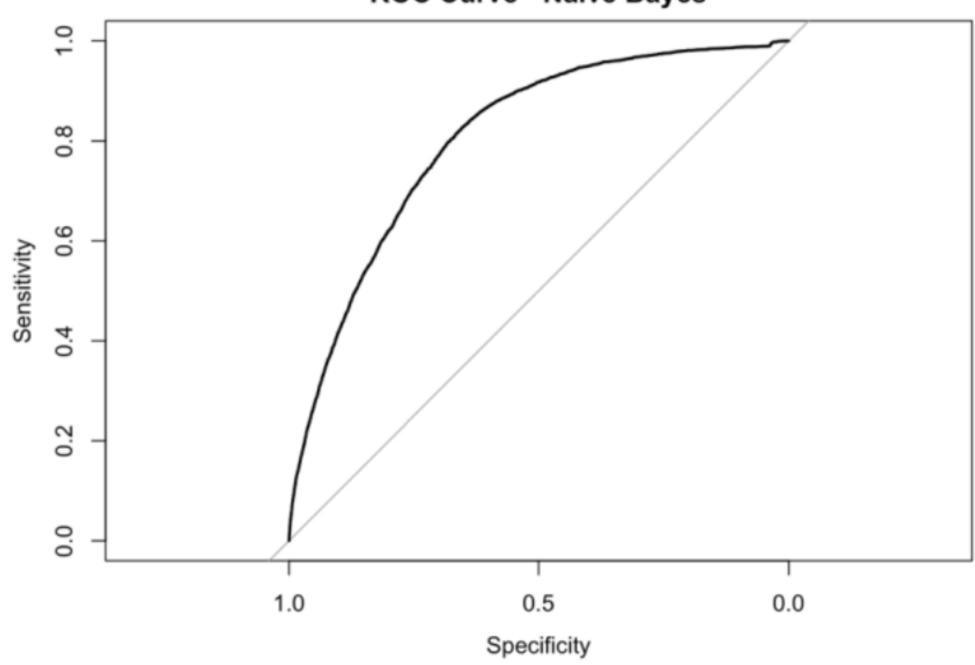
Detection Rate: 0.7695

Detection Prevalence: 0.8127

Balanced Accuracy: 0.6932

ROC Curve for Naive Bayes



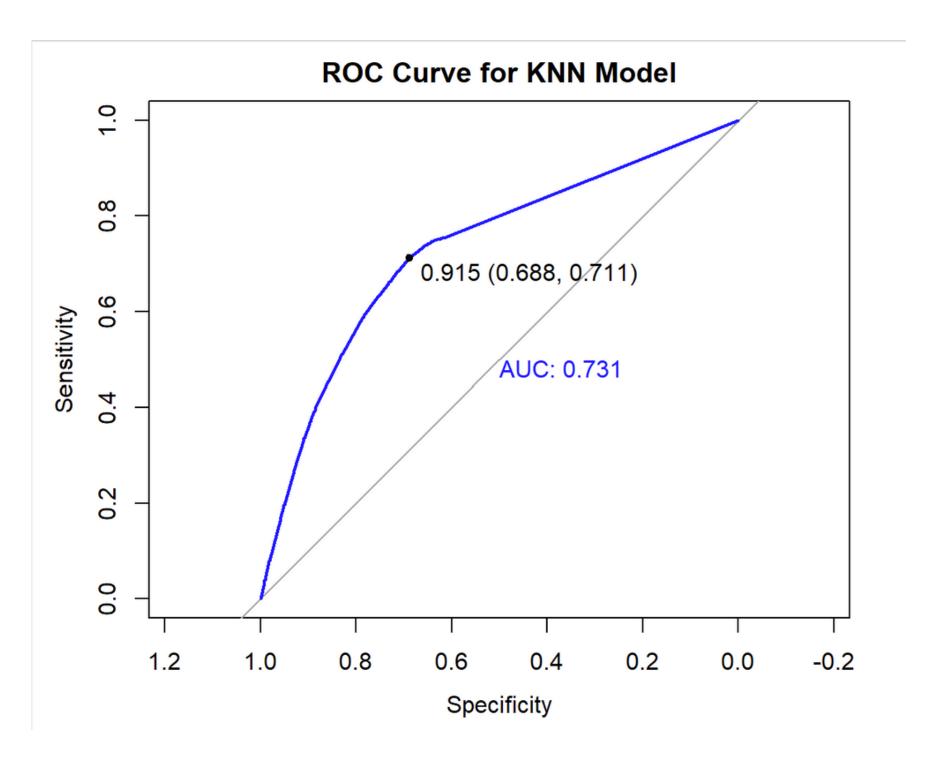


K NEAREST NEIGHBOUR- MODEL INTERPRETATION

Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Results

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[1] "Accuracy of KNN model: 89.99 %"
Confusion Matrix and Statistics
           Reference
Prediction
          0 67869
                    6463
          1 1154
                    618
                Accuracy: 0.8999
    95% CI : (0.8978, 0.902)
No Information Rate : 0.907
    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
                    Kappa: 0.1063
 Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
         Sensitivity: 0.98328
Specificity: 0.08728
Pos Pred Value: 0.91305
          Neg Pred Value: 0.34876
              Prevalence: 0.90696
          Detection Rate: 0.89179
   Detection Prevalence: 0.97672
      Balanced Accuracy: 0.53528
        'Positive' Class: 0
```

ROC Curve for KNN Model



LOGISTIC REGRESSION - MODEL INTERPRETATION

Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Results

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Reference

Prediction 0 1 0 45500 4163 1 497 576

Accuracy : 0.9082

95% CI: (0.9056, 0.9107)

No Information Rate: 0.9066 P-Value [Acc > NIR]: 0.1154

Kappa: 0.1696

Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <0.0000000000000002

Sensitivity: 0.9892

Specificity: 0.1215

Pos Pred Value : 0.9162

Neg Pred Value: 0.5368

Prevalence: 0.9066

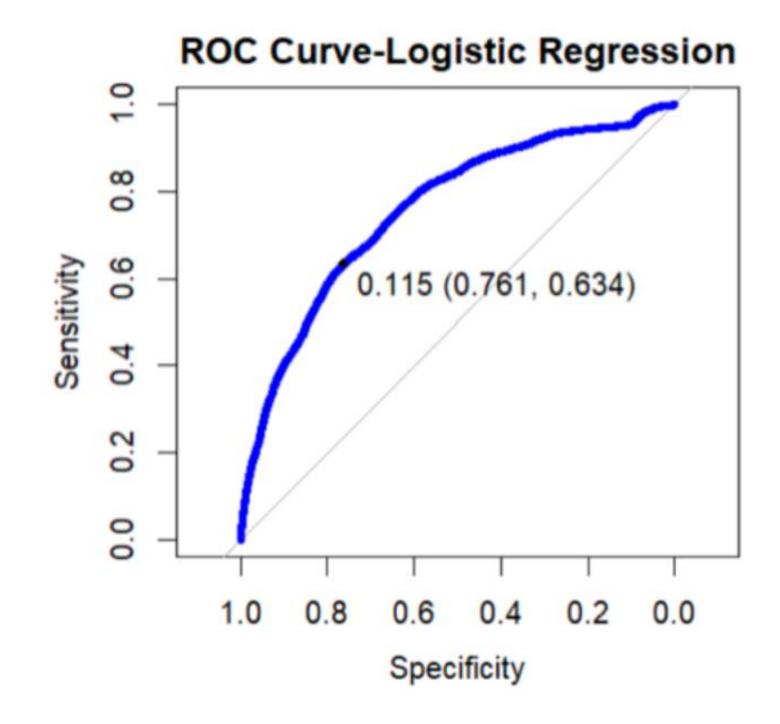
Detection Rate: 0.8968

Detection Prevalence: 0.9789

Balanced Accuracy: 0.5554

'Positive' Class: 0

ROC Curve for KNN Model



CHALLENGES FACED



Feature Selection

Employed rigorous analysis for logistic regression to avoid overfitting.



Data Volume

Overcame obstacles in managing a dataset with 250,000+ observations.



Computational Demands

Balanced computational efficiency with optimal 'k' in KNN model.



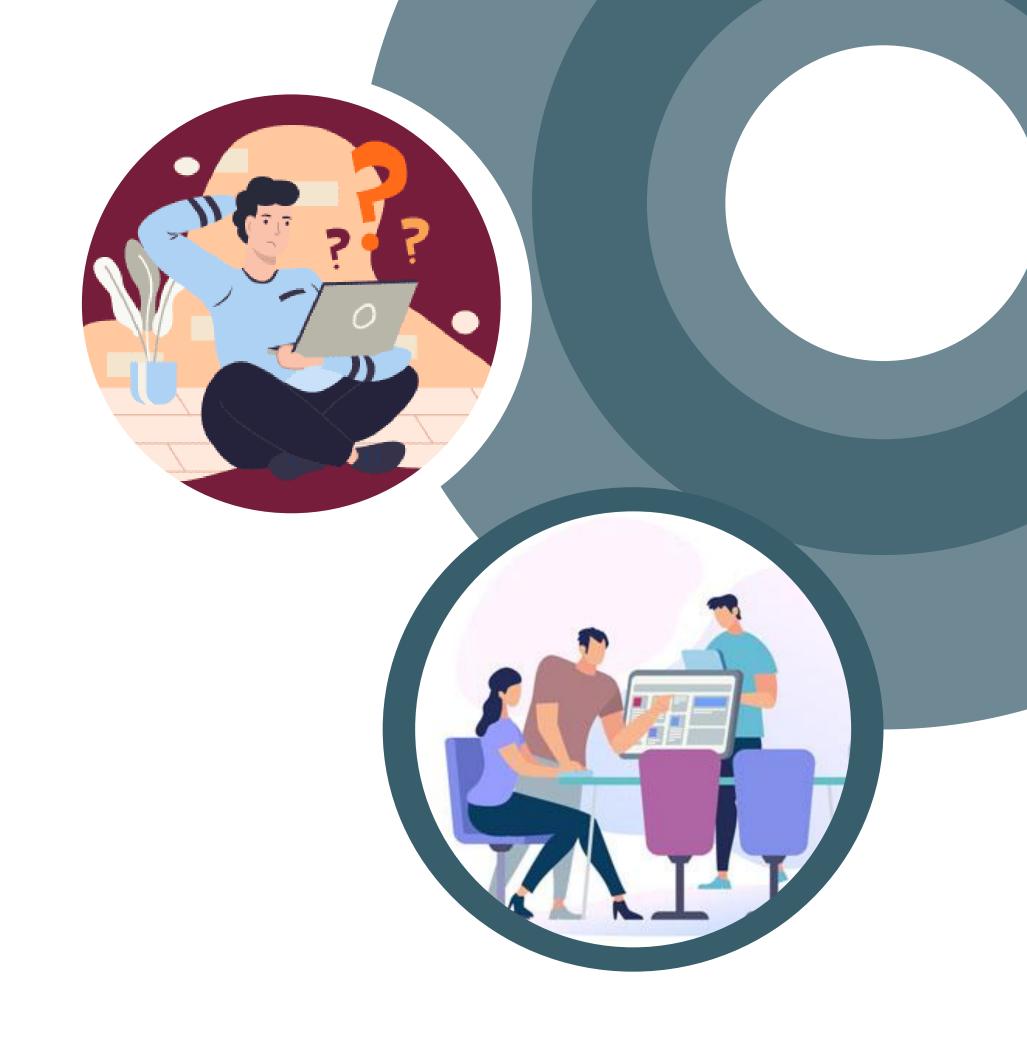
Algorithmic Challenges

Addressed limitations like Naive Bayes' independence assumption affecting specificity.



Model Optimization

Fine-tuned parameters to navigate the trade-off between accuracy and computational load.



RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Logistic Regression Success: Achieved standout performance with strong predictors, such as smoking and stroke history.
- Impressive Accuracy: Model verified with 90.53% accuracy.
- ROC Curve Validation: AUC of 0.759, indicating high model reliability.
- KNN Algorithm Proficiency: Exhibited high accuracy at 89.99%, effectively using demographic and health data.
- Naive Bayes Insights: Registered 81.97% accuracy, with high sensitivity but lower specificity, indicating an area for improvement.
- Model Contributions: Each offers unique insights, paving the way for advanced predictive health models.



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