



Model Development Phase Template

Date	15 July 2024
Team ID	739706
Project Title	One Year Life Expectancy post on Thoracic Surgery using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

Initial Model Training Code, Model Validation and Evaluation Report

The initial model training code will be showcased in the future through a screenshot. The model validation and evaluation report will include classification reports, accuracy, and confusion matrices for multiple models, presented through respective screenshots.

- Thoracic surgery involves procedures on the lungs, esophagus, and chest, which come with significant risks.
- Accurate predictions of post-surgery survival rates help in tailoring patient care and making informed surgical decisions.
- The ML model leverages a dataset comprising various patient attributes and health indicators to make these predictions.
- Key features in the dataset include diagnosis type, lung function tests (FVC and FEV1), performance status, symptoms (pain, haemoptysis, dyspnoea, cough, weakness), tumor size, and presence of comorbidities such as diabetes, recent myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial disease, smoking, and asthma.
- The target variable is the patient's one-year death outcome.
- Machine learning algorithms can process these diverse and complex data points, identifying patterns and correlations that may not be immediately evident through traditional statistical methods.

• By training models on historical patient data, ML can predict the likelihood of a patient surviving one-year post surgery, providing valuable insights for clinicians.

Initial Model Training Code:

```
#importing and building the Decision Tree model
     def decisionTree(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
         dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
         dt.fit(x train, y train)
         yPred = dt.predict(x test)
         print("***DecisionTreeClassifier***")
         print('Confusion matrix')
         print(confusion matrix(y test,yPred))
         print("Classification report")
         print(classification report(y test,yPred))
[*]: # importing and building theRandom Forest
     def randomForest(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
         rf = RandomForestClassifier()
         rf.fit(x_train, y_train) # Apply .ravel() here
         yPred = rf.predict(x test)
         print("***RandomForestClassifier***")
         print('Confusion matrix')
         print(confusion_matrix(y_test,yPred))
         print('Classification report')
         print(classification report(y test,yPred))
8 3
     #importing and building the K-Nearest Neighbor
     def KNN(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
         knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
         knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
         yPred = knn.predict(x test)
         print('***KNeighborsClassifier***')
         print('Confusion matrix')
         print(confusion_matrix(y_test, yPred))
         print('Classification report')
         print(classification_report(y_test, yPred))
```

Model Validation and Evaluation Report:

Model	Classification Report	F1- Score Confusion Matrix
Logistic Regressi on	accuracy 0.84 macro avg 0.42 0.50 0.46	76% 76 76 76 15 0
Random forest	Classifier: Random Forest Accuracy: 0.8351648351648352 F1 Score: 0.7601500296111074 Classification Report:	76% Elavelfication espect: proclaim recall fa-cure suggests 90.44 1.00 0.31 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76
Decision Tree	Classifier: Decision True Accuracy: 0.7362637362637363 fl Score: 0.7362637362637363 classification Report:	73% Confusion Matrix: [[64 12] [12 3]]
KNN	Classifier: E-Wearest Heighbors Accuracy: 0.8241798241798241 F1 Score: 0.7546679197272688 Classification Report:	75% Confusion Matrix: [[75 1] [15 0]]

Gradient boosting	Classifier: 6 Accuracy: 8.8 F1 Score: 8.7 Classificatio	741758243.758 728003573082	nezali nezitz recall fi-score :		Support. 76. 35	77%	
	accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.59 0.76	8.52 8.62	0.82 0.51 0.77	91 91 91		<pre>confusion Matrix: [[74 2] [14 1]]</pre>