

EVALUACIÓN DE LOS MODELOS

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

[same as recall;
aka **true positive rate**]

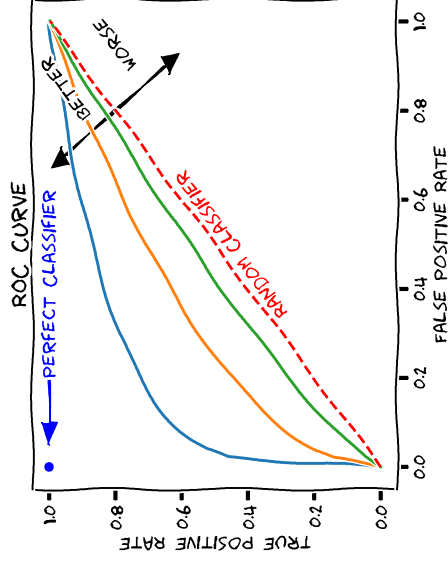
$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

[aka **true negative rate**]

Predicted

Actual

	Has Heart Disease	Does Not Have Heart Disease
Has Heart Disease	True Positives	False Negatives
Does Not Have Heart Disease	False Positives	True Negatives



La curva ROC nos permite ver todos los umbrales de clasificación sin leer +1000 matrices de confusión



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METODOLOGIA -PASOS

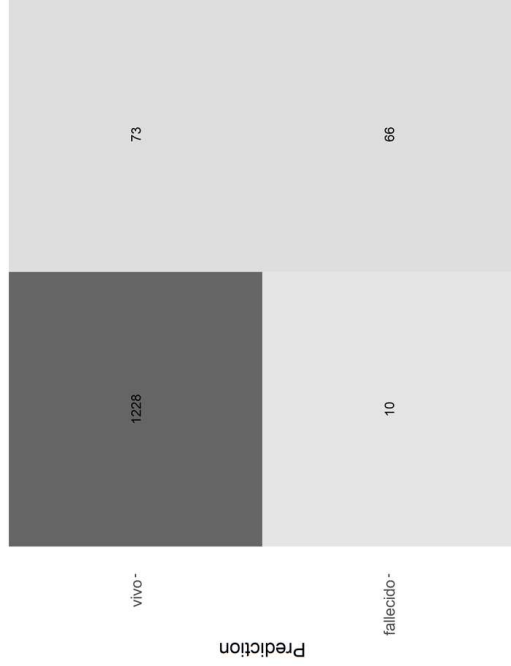
- [illegible]

NUESTRO MODELO IPS DE MORTALIDAD

Modelo de predicción de mortalidad datos del 2020 del PGP

n=5511 pacientes

4134 datos de
entrenamiento
1377 para prueba



$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

[same as recall;
aka **true positive rate**]

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

[aka **true negative rate**]



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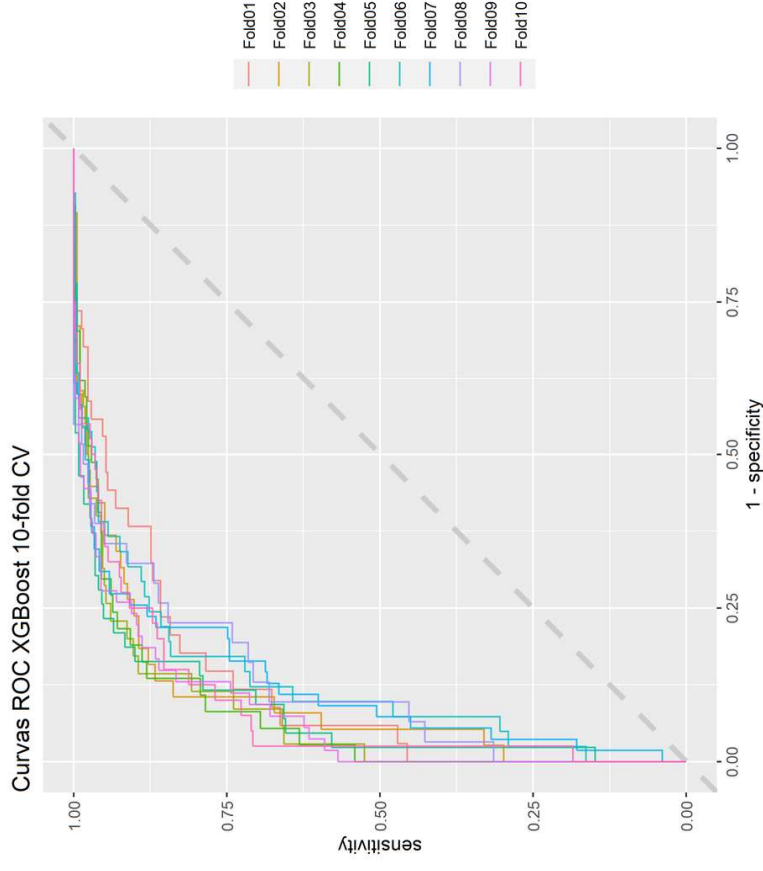
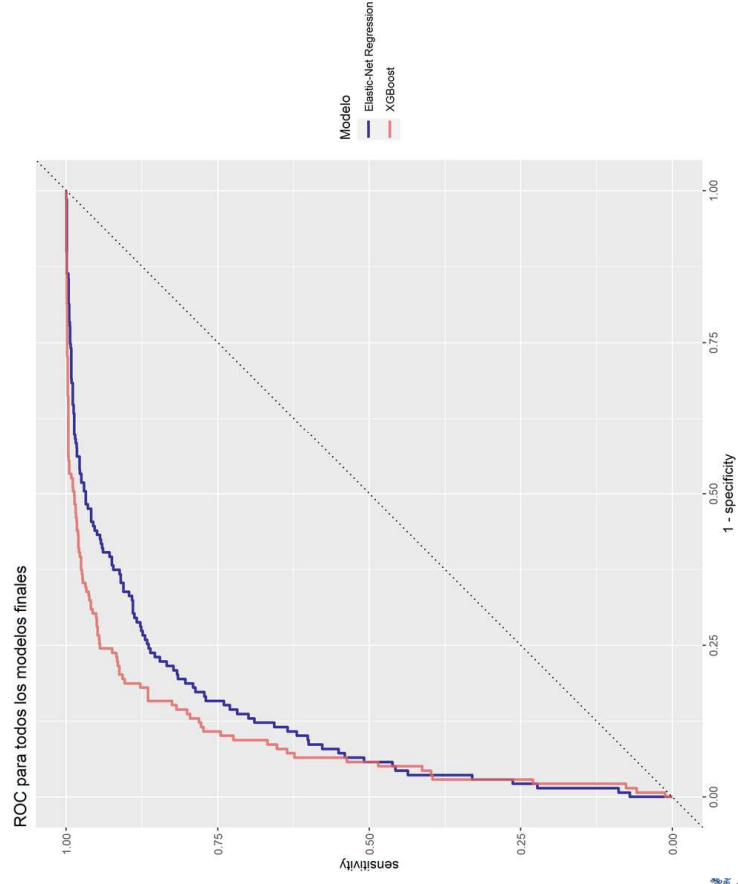
Modelo Mortalidad XGBoost con grid de 100 modelos y 10-Fold CV

.metric	.estimate
sens	0.9919225
spec	0.4748201
accuracy	0.9397240
roc_auc	0.9119431

NUESTRO MODELO IPS DE MORTALIDAD

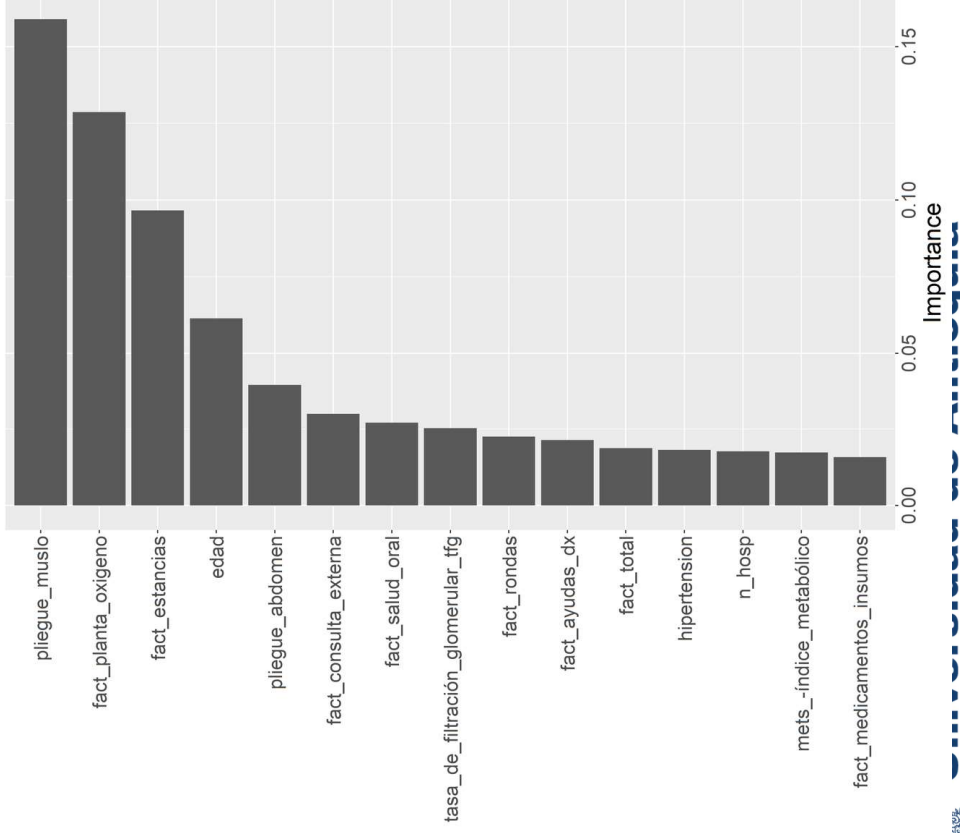
Modelo de predicción de mortalidad datos del 2020 del PGP

ROC-AUC= 0.91
Accuracy= 0.94



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Model-agnostic variable importance (XGBoost Classifier)



Pasos en el algoritmo de Gradient Boosting

Input: Data $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$, and a differentiable **Loss Function** $L(y_i, F(x))$

Step 1: Initialize model with a constant value: $F_0(x) = \underset{\gamma}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, \gamma)$

Step 2: for $m = 1$ to M :

(A) Compute $r_{im} = - \left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(x_i))}{\partial F(x_i)} \right]_{F(x)=F_{m-1}(x)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$

(B) Fit a regression tree to the r_{im} values and create terminal regions R_{jm} , for $j = 1 \dots J_m$

(C) For $j = 1 \dots J_m$ compute $\gamma_{jm} = \underset{\gamma}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + \gamma)$

(D) Update $F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \nu \sum_{j=1}^{J_m} \gamma_{jm} I(x \in R_{jm})$

Step 3: Output $F_M(x)$