health-care-analytics-mini-project

October 25, 2023

```
[1]: import numpy as np # linear algebra import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
```

#

HEART FAILURE PREDICTION

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number 1 cause of death globally, taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year, which accounts for 31% of all deaths worlwide. Heart failure is a common event caused by CVDs and this dataset contains 12 features that can be used to predict mortality by heart failure.

Most cardiovascular diseases can be prevented by addressing behavioural risk factors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet and obesity, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol using population-wide strategies.

People with cardiovascular disease or who are at high cardiovascular risk (due to the presence of one or more risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidaemia or already established disease) need early detection and management wherein a machine learning model can be of great help.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 0.0.1 1. IMPORTING LIBRARIES
- 0.0.2 2. LOADING DATA
- 0.0.3 3. DATA ANALYSIS
- 0.0.4 4. DATA PREPROCESSING
- 0.0.5 MODEL BUILDING
- 0.0.6 5. SVM
- 0.0.7 6. ANN
- 0.0.8 7. END

IMPORTING LIBRARIES

```
[2]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import numpy as np
```

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn import svm
from keras.layers import Dense, BatchNormalization, Dropout, LSTM
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras import callbacks
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, confusion_matrix,__
classification_report, accuracy_score, f1_score
```

LOADING DATA

```
[4]: #loading data
data_df = pd.read_csv("/content/heart_failure_clinical_records_dataset.csv")
data_df.head()
```

[4]:		age	ana	aemia	creat	inine_phosp	hokinase	diabetes	ejection_fra	ction	\
	0	75.0		0			582	0		20	
	1	55.0		0			7861	0		38	
	2	65.0		0			146	0		20	
	3	50.0		1			111	0		20	
	4	65.0		1			160	1		20	
		high_	bloc	od_pre	essure	platelets	serum_cr	eatinine	serum_sodium	sex	\
	0				1	265000.00		1.9	130	1	
	1				0	263358.03		1.1	136	1	
	2				0	162000.00		1.3	129	1	
	3				0	210000.00		1.9	137	1	
	4				0	327000.00		2.7	116	0	
		smoki	ng	time	DEATH	I_EVENT					
	0		0	4		1					
	1		0	6		1					
	2		1	7		1					

About the data (Description of attributes)

7

• age: Age of the patient

0

0

3

• anaemia: Haemoglobin level of patient (Boolean)

1

- creatinine phosphokinase: Level of the CPK enzyme in the blood (mcg/L)
- diabetes: If the patient has diabetes (Boolean)
- ejection_fraction: Percentage of blood leaving the heart at each contraction

- high_blood_pressure: If the patient has hypertension (Boolean)
- platelets: Platelet count of blood (kiloplatelets/mL)
- serum_creatinine: Level of serum creatinine in the blood (mg/dL)
- serum_sodium: Level of serum sodium in the blood (mEq/L)
- sex: Sex of the patient
- smoking: If the patient smokes or not (Boolean)
- time: Follow-up period (days)
- **DEATH_EVENT:** If the patient deceased during the follow-up period (Boolean)

DATA ANALYSIS

[5]: # Checking for any missing values across the dataset data_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 299 entries, 0 to 298
Data columns (total 13 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	age	299 non-null	float64
1	anaemia	299 non-null	int64
2	creatinine_phosphokinase	299 non-null	int64
3	diabetes	299 non-null	int64
4	ejection_fraction	299 non-null	int64
5	high_blood_pressure	299 non-null	int64
6	platelets	299 non-null	float64
7	serum_creatinine	299 non-null	float64
8	serum_sodium	299 non-null	int64
9	sex	299 non-null	int64
10	smoking	299 non-null	int64
11	time	299 non-null	int64
12	DEATH_EVENT	299 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(3), int64(10)

memory usage: 30.5 KB

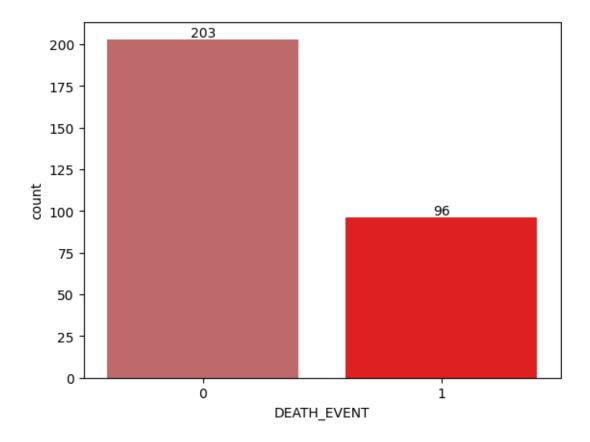
0.0.9 Note:

- There are 299 non-null values in all the attributes thus no missing values.
- Datatype is also either 'float64' or 'int64' which works well while feeded to an algorithm.

```
[6]: #Evaluating the target and finding out the potential skewness in the data
cols= ["#CD5C5C","#FF0000"]
ax = sns.countplot(x= data_df["DEATH_EVENT"], palette= cols)
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
```

[6]: [Text(0, 0, '203'), Text(0, 0, '96')]

^{**[}Attributes having Boolean values:** 0 = Negative (No); 1 = Positive (Yes)]



0.0.10 Note:

• Target labels are 203 versus 96 thus there is an imbalance in the data.

[7]: # Doing Univariate Analysis for statistical description and understanding of dispersion of data data_df.describe().T

[7]:		count	mean	std	min	\
	age	299.0	60.833893	11.894809	40.0	
	anaemia	299.0	0.431438	0.496107	0.0	
	creatinine_phosphokinase	299.0	581.839465	970.287881	23.0	
	diabetes	299.0	0.418060	0.494067	0.0	
	ejection_fraction	299.0	38.083612	11.834841	14.0	
	high_blood_pressure	299.0	0.351171	0.478136	0.0	
	platelets	299.0	263358.029264	97804.236869	25100.0	
	serum_creatinine	299.0	1.393880	1.034510	0.5	
	serum_sodium	299.0	136.625418	4.412477	113.0	
	sex	299.0	0.648829	0.478136	0.0	
	smoking	299.0	0.321070	0.467670	0.0	
	time	299.0	130.260870	77.614208	4.0	

DEATH_EVENT	299.0	0.32107	0 0.4	67670	0.0
	25%	50%	75%	max	
age	51.0	60.0	70.0	95.0	
anaemia	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
creatinine_phosphokinase	116.5	250.0	582.0	7861.0	
diabetes	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
ejection_fraction	30.0	38.0	45.0	80.0	
high_blood_pressure	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
platelets	212500.0	262000.0	303500.0	850000.0	
serum_creatinine	0.9	1.1	1.4	9.4	
serum_sodium	134.0	137.0	140.0	148.0	
sex	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
smoking	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
time	73.0	115.0	203.0	285.0	
DEATH_EVENT	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	

0.0.11 Note:

- Features "creatinine_phosphokinase" & "serum creatinine" are significantly skewed.
- All the other features almost shows the normal distribution, since mean is equal to their respective medians.

```
[8]: #Doing Bivariate Analysis by examaning a corelation matrix of all the features_
using heatmap

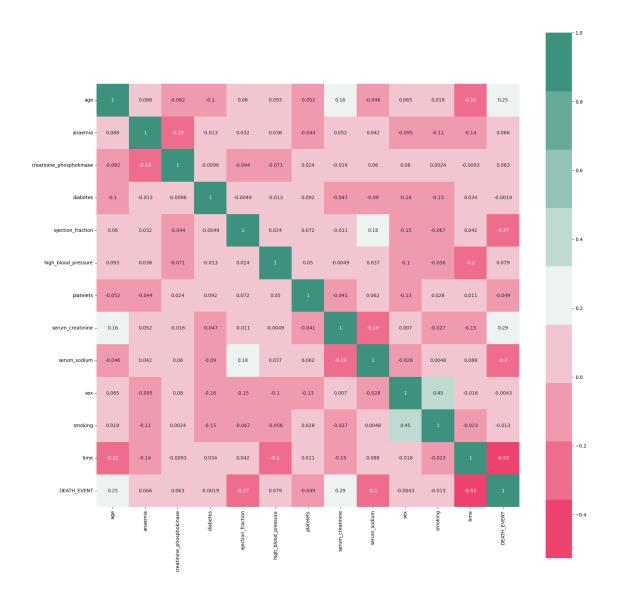
cmap = sns.diverging_palette(2, 165, s=80, l=55, n=9)

corrmat = data_df.corr()

plt.subplots(figsize=(20,20))

sns.heatmap(corrmat,cmap= cmap,annot=True, square=True)
```

[8]: <Axes: >



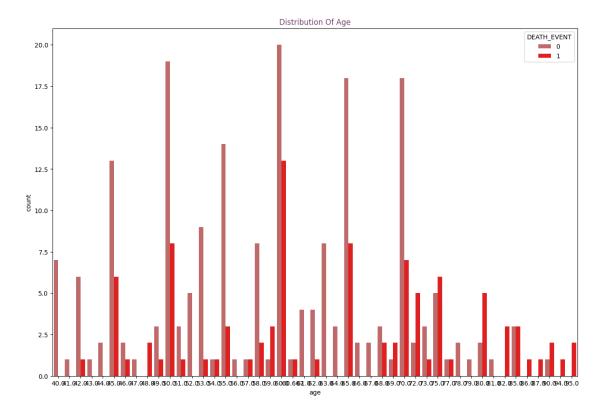
0.0.12 Note:

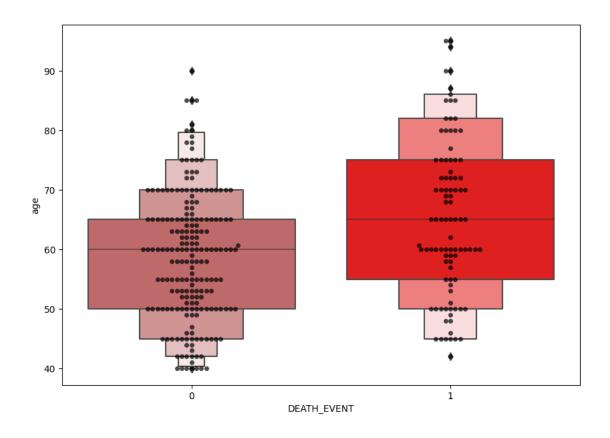
- "time" is the most important feature as it would've been very crucial to get diagnosed early with cardivascular issue so as to get timely treatment thus, reducing the chances of any fatality. (Evident from the inverse relationship)
- "serum_creatinine" is the next important feature as serum's (essential component of blood) abundancy in blood makes it easier for heart to function.
- "ejection_fraction" has also significant influence on target variable which is expected since it is basically the efficiency of the heart.
- Can be seen from the inverse relation pattern that heart's functioning declines with ageing.

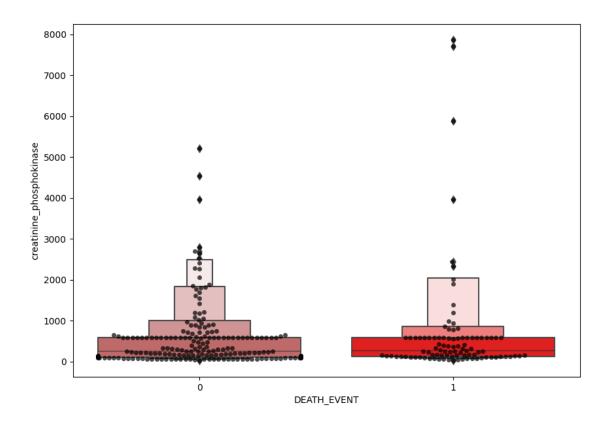
```
[9]: #Evauating age distribution as per the deaths happened
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
Days_of_week=sns.countplot(x=data_df['age'],data=data_df, hue

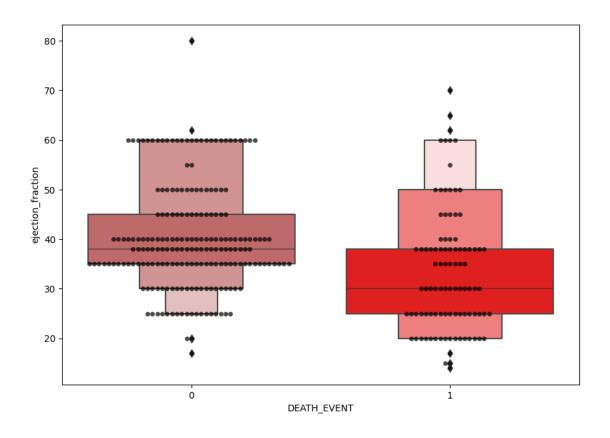
←="DEATH_EVENT",palette = cols)
Days_of_week.set_title("Distribution Of Age", color="#774571")
```

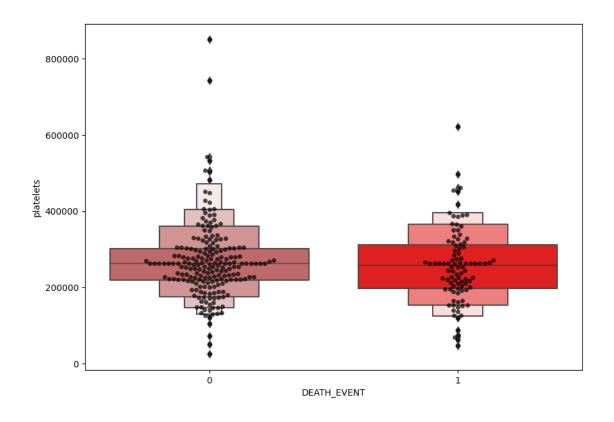
[9]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution Of Age')

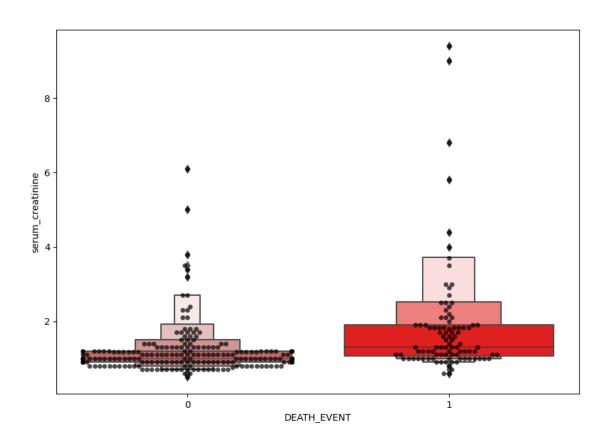


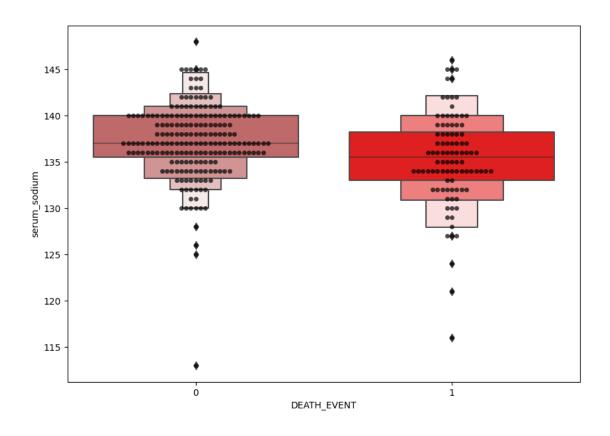


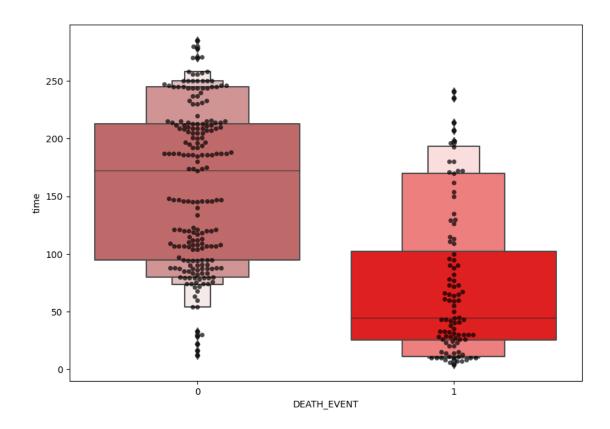












0.0.13 Note:

- Few Outliers can be seen in almost all the features
- Considering the size of the dataset and relevancy of it, we won't be dropping such outliers in data preprocessing which wouldn't bring any statistical fluke.

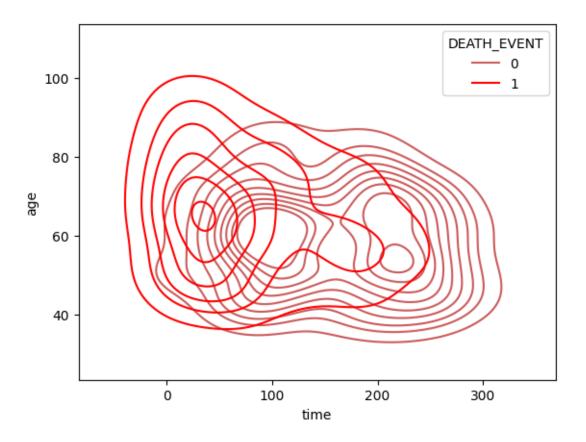
```
[11]: # Plotting "Kernel Density Estimation (kde plot)" of time and age features - □

⇒both of which are significant ones.

sns.kdeplot(x=data_df["time"], y=data_df["age"], hue =data_df["DEATH_EVENT"],□

⇒palette=cols)
```

[11]: <Axes: xlabel='time', ylabel='age'>



0.0.14 Note:

- With less follow-up days, patients often died only when they aged more.
- More the follow-up days more the probability is, of any fatality.

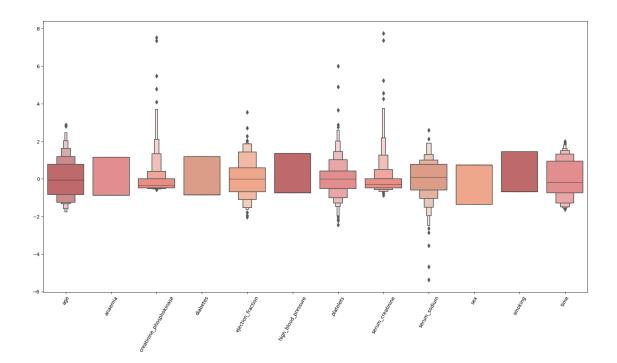
DATA PREPROCESSING

```
[12]: # Defining independent and dependent attributes in training and test sets
X=data_df.drop(["DEATH_EVENT"],axis=1)
y=data_df["DEATH_EVENT"]
```

```
[13]: # Setting up a standard scaler for the features and analyzing it thereafter
    col_names = list(X.columns)
    s_scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
    X_scaled= s_scaler.fit_transform(X)
    X_scaled = pd.DataFrame(X_scaled, columns=col_names)
    X_scaled.describe().T
```

```
[13]: count mean std min 25% \
age 299.0 5.703353e-16 1.001676 -1.754448 -0.828124
anaemia 299.0 1.009969e-16 1.001676 -0.871105 -0.871105
creatinine_phosphokinase 299.0 0.000000e+00 1.001676 -0.576918 -0.480393
```

```
diabetes
                               299.0 9.060014e-17 1.001676 -0.847579 -0.847579
     ejection_fraction
                               299.0 -3.267546e-17 1.001676 -2.038387 -0.684180
     high_blood_pressure
                               299.0 0.000000e+00 1.001676 -0.735688 -0.735688
     platelets
                               299.0 7.723291e-17 1.001676 -2.440155 -0.520870
     serum_creatinine
                               299.0 1.425838e-16 1.001676 -0.865509 -0.478205
     serum_sodium
                               299.0 -8.673849e-16 1.001676 -5.363206 -0.595996
                               299.0 -8.911489e-18 1.001676 -1.359272 -1.359272
     sex
     smoking
                               299.0 -1.188199e-17
                                                    1.001676 -0.687682 -0.687682
                               299.0 -1.901118e-16 1.001676 -1.629502 -0.739000
     time
                                    50%
                                              75%
                                                        max
                              -0.070223 0.771889 2.877170
     age
     anaemia
                              -0.871105 1.147968 1.147968
     creatinine_phosphokinase -0.342574  0.000166  7.514640
     diabetes
                              -0.847579 1.179830 1.179830
     ejection_fraction
                              -0.007077 0.585389 3.547716
     high_blood_pressure
                              -0.735688 1.359272 1.359272
                              -0.013908 0.411120 6.008180
     platelets
     serum_creatinine
                              -0.284552 0.005926 7.752020
     serum_sodium
                               0.085034 0.766064 2.582144
     sex
                               0.735688 0.735688 0.735688
                              -0.687682 1.454161 1.454161
     smoking
     time
                              -0.196954 0.938759 1.997038
[14]: #Plotting the scaled features using boxen plots
     colors = ["#CD5C5C", "#F08080", "#FA8072", "#E9967A", "#FFA07A"]
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
     sns.boxenplot(data = X_scaled,palette = colors)
     plt.xticks(rotation=60)
     plt.show()
```



MODEL BUILDING

0.1 1. SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM)

```
[16]: # Instantiating the SVM algorithm
    model1=svm.SVC()

# Fitting the model
    model1.fit (X_train, y_train)

# Predicting the test variables
    y_pred = model1.predict(X_test)

# Getting the score
    model1.score (X_test, y_test)
```

[16]: 0.788888888888888

[17]: # Printing classification report (since there was biasness in target labels)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

precision recall f1-score support

```
0
                   0.84
                              0.85
                                        0.84
                                                     60
                   0.69
                              0.67
           1
                                        0.68
                                                     30
                                        0.79
                                                     90
    accuracy
   macro avg
                              0.76
                                        0.76
                                                     90
                   0.76
weighted avg
                   0.79
                              0.79
                                        0.79
                                                     90
```

```
[18]: # Getting the confusion matrix

cmap1 = sns.diverging_palette(2, 165, s=80, l=55, n=9)

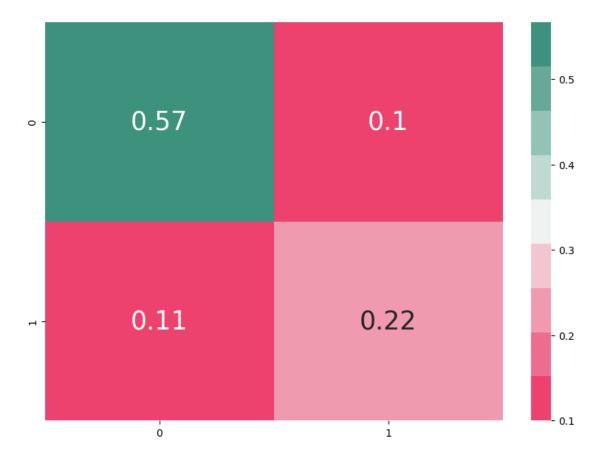
plt.subplots(figsize=(10,7))

cf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

sns.heatmap(cf_matrix/np.sum(cf_matrix), cmap = cmap1, annot = True, annot_kws_

→= {'size':25})
```

[18]: <Axes: >



0.2 2. Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

```
[22]: early_stopping = callbacks.EarlyStopping(
       min_delta=0.001, # minimium amount of change to count as an improvement
       patience=20, # how many epochs to wait before stopping
       restore_best_weights=True)
    # Initialising the NN
    model = Sequential()
    # layers
    model.add(Dense(units = 16, kernel_initializer = 'uniform', activation = uniform')

¬'relu', input_dim = 12))
    model.add(Dense(units = 8, kernel_initializer = 'uniform', activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(0.25))
    model.add(Dense(units = 8, kernel_initializer = 'uniform', activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(0.5))
    model.add(Dense(units = 1, kernel_initializer = 'uniform', activation = __
     # Compiling the ANN
    model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = __
     # Train the ANN
    history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 25, epochs =__
     →80, callbacks=[early_stopping], validation_split=0.25)
    Epoch 1/80
    7/7 [=========== ] - 2s 61ms/step - loss: 0.6928 - accuracy:
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6906 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6884 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6859 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    Epoch 4/80
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6832 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    Epoch 5/80
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6800 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    Epoch 6/80
    7/7 [=========== ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.6870 - accuracy:
    0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6766 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
    Epoch 7/80
```

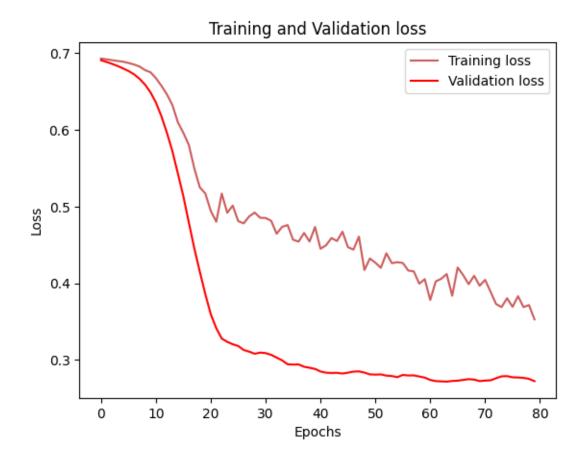
```
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6724 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 8/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6665 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 9/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6590 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 10/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.6750 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6489 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 11/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.6672 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6355 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 12/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.6176 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 13/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.5961 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 14/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.5722 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 15/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.5430 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 16/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.5134 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 17/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.4791 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 18/80
0.6346 - val loss: 0.4454 - val accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 19/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.5249 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.4151 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 20/80
7/7 [============ ] - Os 16ms/step - loss: 0.5170 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3859 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 21/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3596 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 22/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3414 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 23/80
```

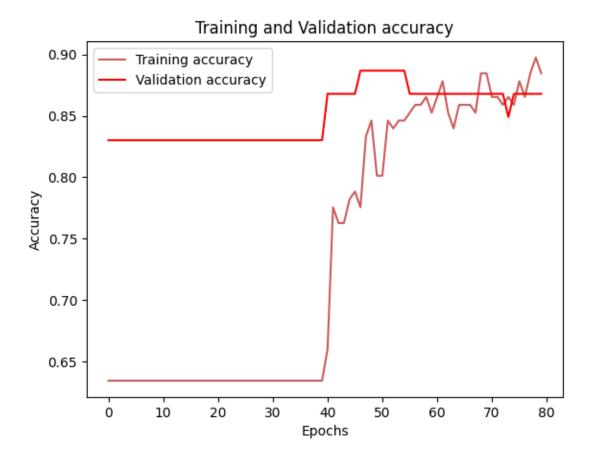
```
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3279 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 24/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3237 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 25/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3206 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 26/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.4810 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3183 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 27/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 20ms/step - loss: 0.4781 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3131 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 28/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3109 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 29/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.4921 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3081 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 30/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3097 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 31/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3090 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 32/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3068 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 33/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.3031 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 34/80
0.6346 - val loss: 0.2996 - val accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 35/80
7/7 [=========== - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4759 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2945 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 36/80
7/7 [============ ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.4567 - accuracy:
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2940 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 37/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2942 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 38/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2912 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 39/80
```

```
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2899 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 40/80
0.6346 - val_loss: 0.2884 - val_accuracy: 0.8302
Epoch 41/80
7/7 [========== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.4450 - accuracy:
0.6603 - val_loss: 0.2851 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 42/80
0.7756 - val_loss: 0.2835 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 43/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.4590 - accuracy:
0.7628 - val_loss: 0.2831 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 44/80
0.7628 - val_loss: 0.2833 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 45/80
0.7821 - val_loss: 0.2824 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 46/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.4471 - accuracy:
0.7885 - val_loss: 0.2835 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 47/80
0.7756 - val_loss: 0.2849 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 48/80
0.8333 - val_loss: 0.2852 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 49/80
0.8462 - val_loss: 0.2836 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 50/80
0.8013 - val loss: 0.2813 - val accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 51/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.4268 - accuracy:
0.8013 - val_loss: 0.2810 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 52/80
7/7 [=========== - Os 9ms/step - loss: 0.4202 - accuracy:
0.8462 - val_loss: 0.2812 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 53/80
0.8397 - val_loss: 0.2797 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 54/80
0.8462 - val_loss: 0.2791 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 55/80
```

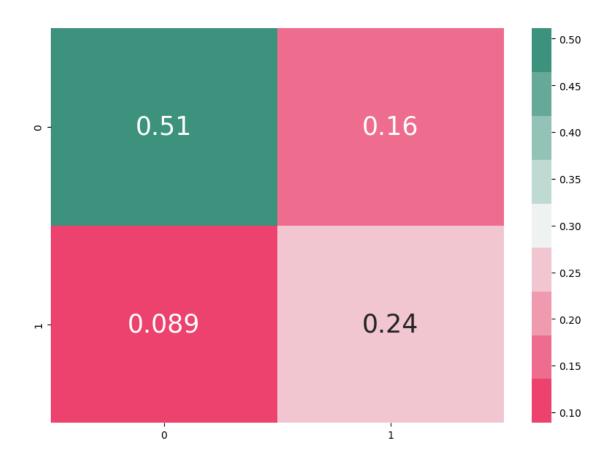
```
0.8462 - val_loss: 0.2777 - val_accuracy: 0.8868
Epoch 56/80
0.8526 - val_loss: 0.2806 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 57/80
0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2798 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 58/80
0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2800 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 59/80
0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2785 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
0.8526 - val_loss: 0.2771 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 61/80
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.3782 - accuracy:
0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2740 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 62/80
0.8782 - val_loss: 0.2726 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 63/80
0.8526 - val_loss: 0.2722 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 64/80
0.8397 - val_loss: 0.2719 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 65/80
0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2727 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 66/80
0.8590 - val loss: 0.2731 - val accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 67/80
0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2741 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 68/80
7/7 [============ ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.3988 - accuracy:
0.8526 - val_loss: 0.2751 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 69/80
0.8846 - val_loss: 0.2745 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 70/80
0.8846 - val_loss: 0.2725 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
Epoch 71/80
```

```
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4044 - accuracy:
   0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2733 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 72/80
   0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2736 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 73/80
   0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2763 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 74/80
   0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2787 - val_accuracy: 0.8491
   Epoch 75/80
   0.8590 - val_loss: 0.2790 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   0.8782 - val_loss: 0.2775 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 77/80
   0.8654 - val_loss: 0.2773 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 78/80
   0.8846 - val_loss: 0.2767 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 79/80
   0.8974 - val_loss: 0.2754 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 80/80
   0.8846 - val_loss: 0.2725 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
[23]: val_accuracy = np.mean(history.history['val_accuracy'])
   print("\n%s: %.2f%%" % ('val_accuracy is', val_accuracy*100))
   val_accuracy is: 85.09%
[24]: history_df = pd.DataFrame(history.history)
   plt.plot(history_df.loc[:, ['loss']], "#CD5C5C", label='Training loss')
   plt.plot(history_df.loc[:, ['val_loss']],"#FF0000", label='Validation loss')
   plt.title('Training and Validation loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.legend(loc="best")
   plt.show()
```





[27]: <Axes: >



	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.85	0.77	0.81	60	
1	0.61	0.73	0.67	30	
accuracy			0.76	90	
macro avg	0.73	0.75	0.74	90	
eighted avg	0.77	0.76	0.76	90	