# Stroke Risk Prediction

Team 4





#### **OUR TEAM MEMBERS**







#### INTRODUCTION

Our goal is to analyze the major risk factors that may be associated with a stroke event.

#### **OUR DATASET**



#### **Confidential Source**

https://www.kaggle.com/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset/metadata



**Columns** 

12



Rows

5111

#### The features of our dataset

	heart_disease	avg_glucose_level
gender	ever_married	bmi
age	work_type	smoking_status
hypertension	Residence_type	stroke

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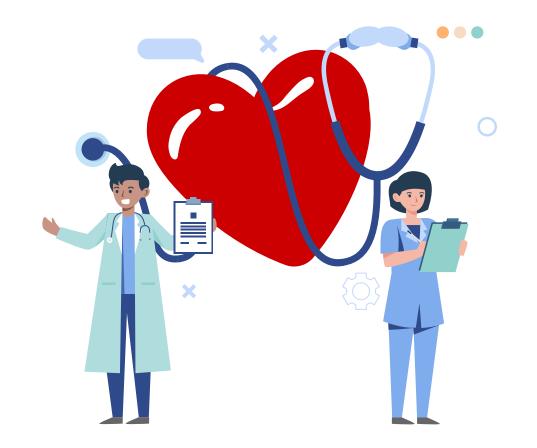
Ol Data Cleaning

02 Data Exploration

Machine Learning

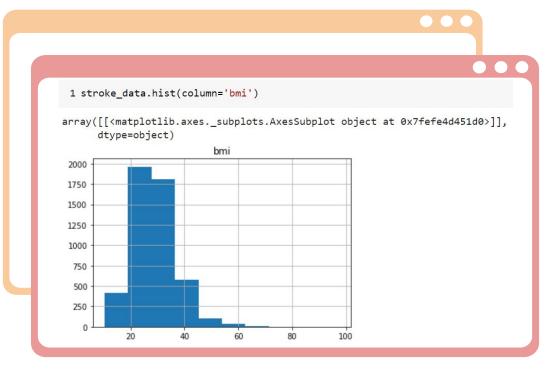
**Conclusions** 

# O1. Data Cleaning



#### Dealing with missing values

```
1 stroke_data.isna().sum()
id
gender
age
hypertension
heart_disease
ever_married
work_type
Residence_type
avg_glucose_level
bmi
                     201
smoking status
stroke
dtype: int64
```

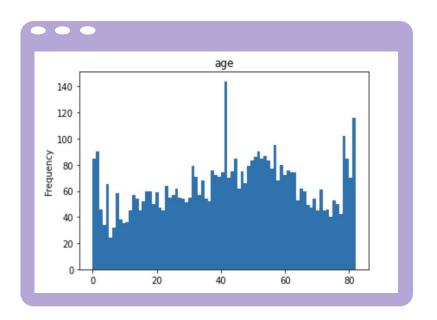


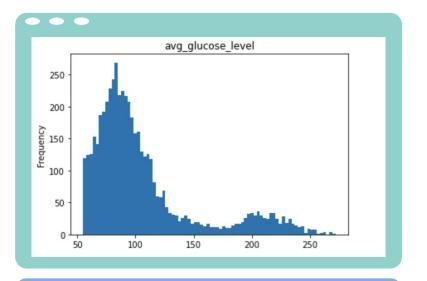
# O2. Data Exploration

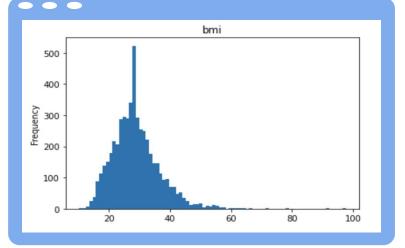


## A glance at our numerical and categorical variables

Numerical variables distribution

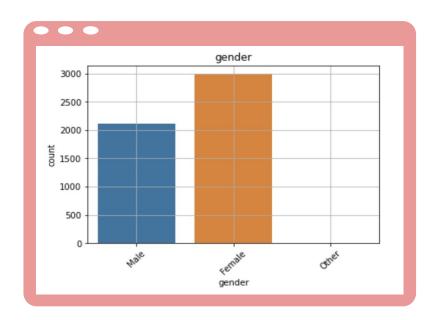


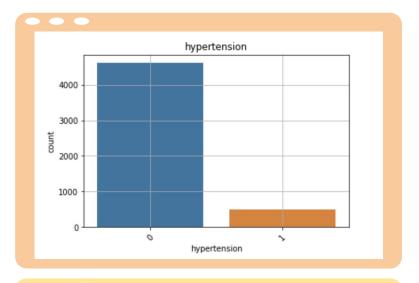


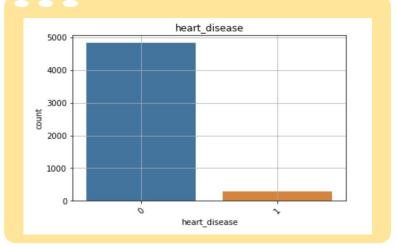


## A glance at our numerical and categorical variables

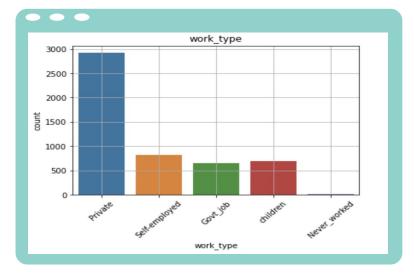
Categorical variables distribution

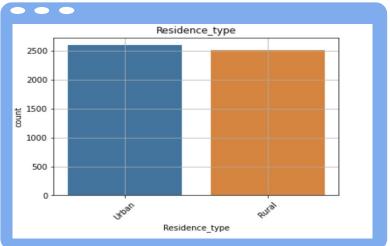


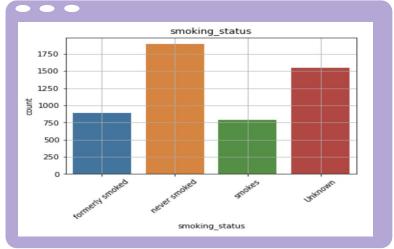




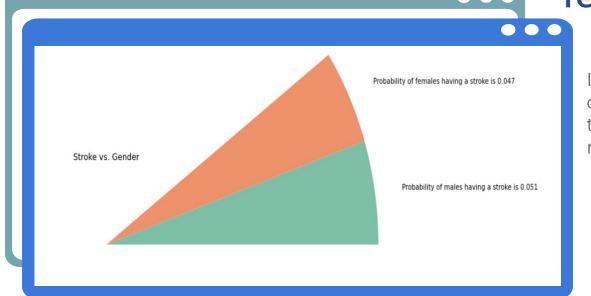








# Do males have more stroke events than females?



It seems like males face a higher chance of having a stroke but since the difference is small, more factors need to be examined!



#### Probability of Stroke taking Smoking Status Into Account 0.08 0.06 Stroke Probability smoking\_status formerly smoked never smoked 0.04 smokes 0.02 0.00 Male Female Gender

#### The Smoking Effect

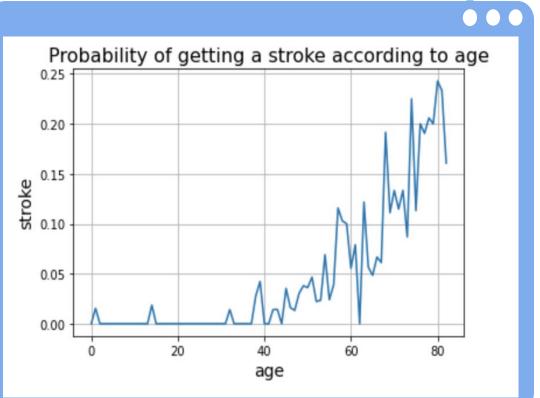


#### Probability of Stroke taking Hyptertension Into Account 0.14 0.12 0.10 Stroke Probability 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00 Male Female Gender

#### The Hypertension Effect



Thus, we can't say if any gender has a higher chance of facing a stroke!



# Is there an age where strokes happen more often?

- Average age of getting a stroke : 67.73
- which age has the highest probability of getting stroke: 80

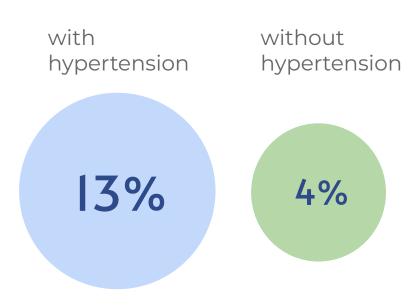


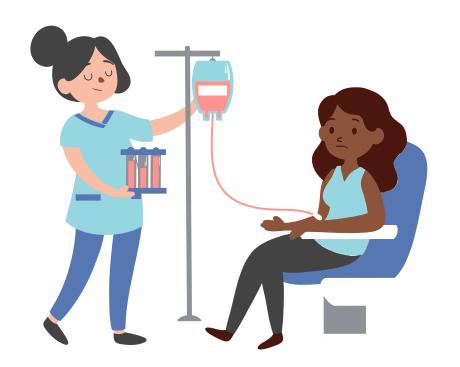
### Is an older man more likely to get a stroke than an older woman?

Gender/Age	All	Young	Middle	Old
Female	0.04709	0.00302	0.02673	0.15246
Male	0.05106	0	0.03733	0.15827
All	0.04873	0.00162	0.03091	0.16166

## How are physical conditions related to a stroke event?

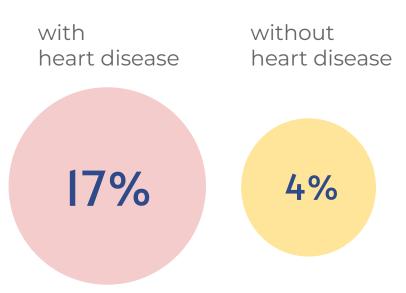
#### **Hypertension**





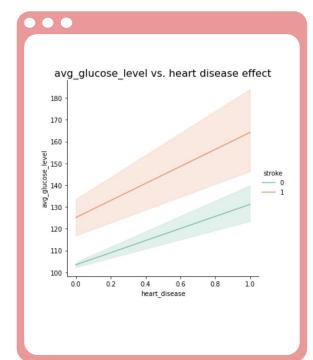
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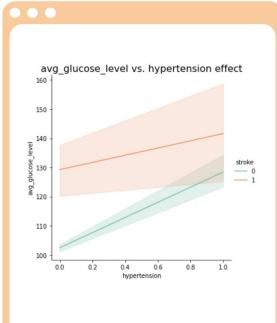
#### **Heart disease**

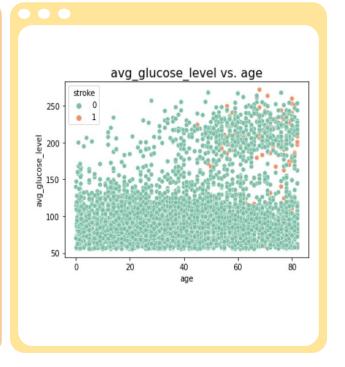




# How are physical conditions related to a stroke event? Average Glucose Level

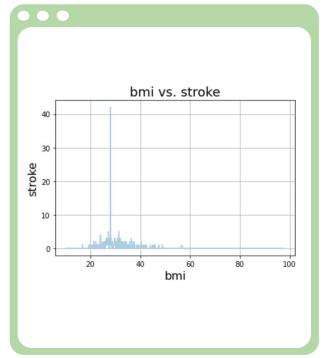


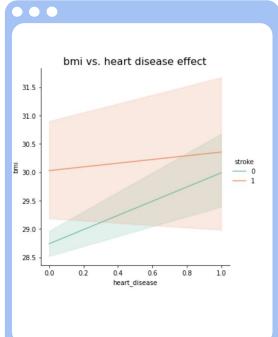


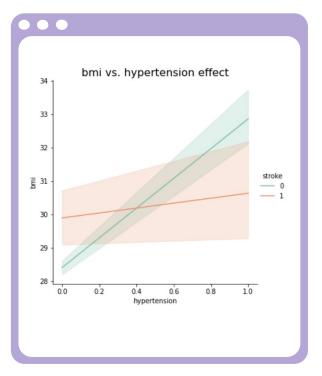


## How are physical conditions related to a stroke event?

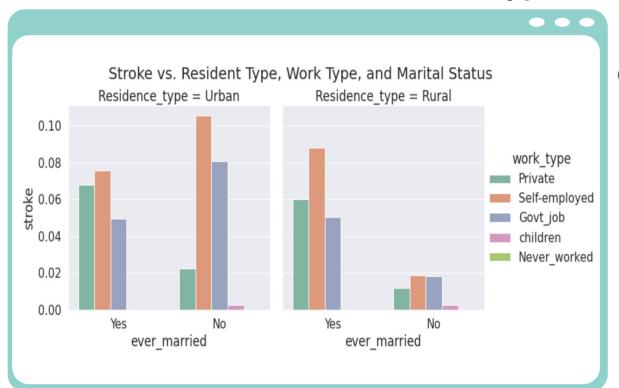
BMI (Body Mass Index)







## Effect of Work Type, Marriage Status and Residence Type on Stroke



#### Observations

- Self employed population have the highest chance of facing a stroke
- There is a difference in the chance of a stroke of unmarried people who work in rural versus who work in urban areas

# 03. Machine Learning



#### MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

#### RandomizedSearchCV

Randomly choose best parameters to use in the model

3.

#### **Confusion matrix**

Analyzing the accuracy of the model

5.

2.

Running the model

Using the best parameters

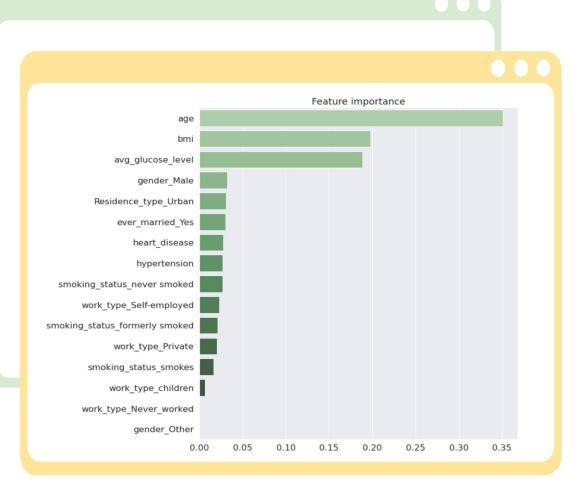
4.

Feature importance

Plotting the most important features

#### Random Forest Regressor

We chose random forest to see the most important features



Plotting the most important features in predicting a stroke event

04.

Conclusions





#### Gender

Although the difference is not much, males are more likely to have stroke event than females.



Males who formerly smoked and currently smoke have a higher chance of facing a stroke and females who never smoked face a higher chance. Although it was discovered that underlying hypertension may be behind this relationship.



As the age increases, the incidence of stroke also increases. The average age of having a stroke is 67 years old. Furthermore, age has more influence on the chance of getting a stroke compared to gender.

#### **Hypertension**

The probability of a patient with hypertension getting a stroke is 13%, which is three times that of a patient without hypertension.







#### **Heart Disease**

The probability of a patient with heart disease getting a stroke is 17%, which is four times that of a patient without heart disease.



When the average glucose level rises, the number of individuals who get strokes and other physical problems also increases.



BMI of patients who have experienced a stroke event is concentrated between 20 and 50. Furthermore, patients with the BMI of 28(overweight) are more likely to have a stroke event.

#### Work Type, Marriage Status, Residence Type

We cannot clearly say that these 3 factors are directly correlated to the possibility of having a stroke.



### THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

#### **Citations**

For the machine learning section, these websites was used:

To normalize the target variable: link

To tune the hyperparameters: link

To create the confusion matrix: link

To create the important feature visualization this notebook was used:

02-Exploratory-Data-Analysis.ipynb

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