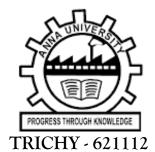
IDENTIFYING PERINATAL HEALTH RISK USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

In partial fulfillment award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
IN
BIO MEDICAL ENGINEERING



ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI 600025 NOVEMBER 2022

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1.INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Project overview
- 1.2 Purpose

2. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

- 1 Problem statement Definition
- 2.2 Empathy Map Canvas
- 2.3 Ideation & Brainstorming
- 2.4 Propsed Solution

3.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 Functional & Non-Functional requirements

4.PROJECT DESIGN

- 4.1 Data Flow Diagram
- 4.2 Solution & Technical Architecture
- 4.3 User Stories

5. CODING & SOLUTION

- 5.1 feature 1
- 5.2 Feature 2
- 5.3 Database Schema

6.RESULTS

- **6.1** Performance Metrics
- **7.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**
- 8.CONCLUSION
- 9.FUTURE SCOPE

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Project overview:

Identifying and predicting perinatal health risks is of utmost importance in ensuring the well-being of both the mother and the newborn. Perinatal health refers to the period surrounding childbirth, encompassing prenatal, intrapartum, and postnatal stages. Various factors, such as maternal health history, prenatal care, genetic factors, and complications during pregnancy and delivery, can significantly impact the health outcomes for both the mother and the baby.

Machine learning techniques offer a promising approach to analyzing and leveraging vast amounts of perinatal health data to identify potential risks and make accurate predictions. By employing advanced algorithms and statistical models, machine learning can uncover hidden patterns and relationships within the data, providing valuable insights into perinatal health outcomes.

The use of machine learning techniques in perinatal health risk identification enables healthcare professionals to make informed decisions and interventions, leading to improved maternal and neonatal care. By leveraging large-scale datasets, including electronic health records, medical imaging, and wearable devices, machine learning models can provide timely and accurate predictions, aiding in early detection and prevention of perinatal complications.

The application of machine learning in this domain involves several key steps. First, relevant perinatal health data is collected from various sources and preprocessed to ensure its quality and compatibility with machine learning algorithms. Data cleaning, transformation, and feature engineering techniques are employed to prepare the data for analysis.

Next, machine learning models are developed and trained using labeled data, where the labels indicate the presence or absence of perinatal health risks.

These models can encompass a range of algorithms, from traditional ones such

as logistic regression, decision trees, and support vector machines, to more advanced deep learning models like convolutional neural networks or recurrent neural networks.

1.2 PURPOSE:

. Introduction:

Perinatal health is a critical aspect of maternal and child healthcare, and early identification of potential risks is vital for effective intervention and improved outcomes. This project aims to leverage machine learning techniques to develop a robust system for identifying perinatal health risks. By analyzing comprehensive datasets and applying advanced algorithms, the system will provide accurate predictions and assist healthcare professionals in making informed decisions during pregnancy, delivery, and postnatal care.

2. Objectives:

- Develop a system that can effectively collect and preprocess perinatal health data from various sources, ensuring data quality and compatibility.
- Explore and implement feature selection/extraction techniques to identify the most relevant factors influencing perinatal health risks.
- Design and train machine learning models to predict perinatal health risks based on the selected features.
- Evaluate the performance of the models using appropriate metrics to assess accuracy and reliability.
- Deploy the trained models in a user-friendly interface, allowing healthcare professionals to input patient data and receive risk predictions in real-time.
- Ensure the system's scalability, security, and privacy, adhering to data protection regulations and best practices.

3. Methodology:

- Gather a diverse and comprehensive dataset of perinatal health records, including maternal health history, prenatal care information, genetic factors, and complications.
- Preprocess the data by handling missing values, cleaning outliers, and transforming features as necessary to prepare it for machine learning analysis.
- Implement feature selection/extraction techniques to identify the most informative features, reducing dimensionality and enhancing model performance.

- Train and validate machine learning models using appropriate algorithms such as logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, or deep learning models.
- Evaluate model performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score through cross-validation and comparison with clinical guidelines.
- Develop an intuitive user interface that allows healthcare professionals to input patient data and obtain risk predictions seamlessly.
- Ensure the system's scalability to handle increasing amounts of data and provide real-time predictions.
- Incorporate robust security measures to protect sensitive patient information and ensure compliance with data protection regulations.

4. Deliverables:

- A fully functional system capable of collecting, preprocessing, and analyzing perinatal health data.
- Trained machine learning models that accurately predict perinatal health risks.
- Evaluation metrics and results demonstrating the performance of the models.
- A user-friendly interface for healthcare professionals to interact with the system and receive risk predictions.
- Documentation detailing the system's architecture, data preprocessing techniques, model development, and deployment instructions.
- Recommendations for further enhancements and future research in the field of perinatal health risk identification using machine learning.

5. Timeline:

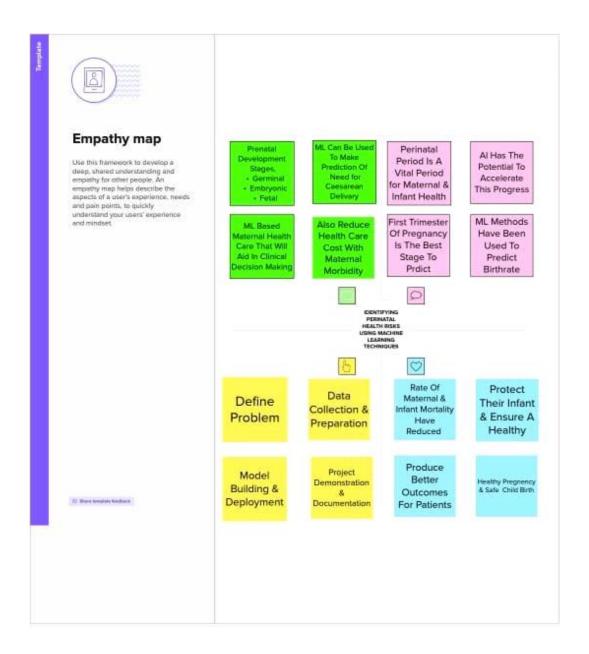
- Data collection and preprocessing: 2 months
- Feature selection/extraction and model development: 2 months
- Model training, evaluation, and optimization: 2 months
- User interface development and integration: 1 month
- Documentation and finalization: 1 month

2. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

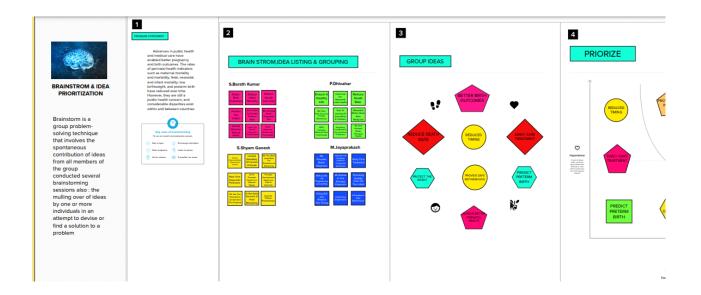
2.1 PROBLEM STATMENT DEFINITION



2.2 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



2.3 BRAINSTORMING & IDEA PRIORITIZATION



2.4 PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No.	Parameter	Description			
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Identifying Perinatal Health Risks using Machine Learning Techniques			
2.	Idea / Solution description	There are no definite ways to prevent many of the leading causes of Perinatal risks. However there are ways to reduce the risk's. During Pregnancy, a mother should receive early and regular prenatal care. This type of care helps promote the best outcomes for mother and baby			
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Unique Risk factors in the perinatal period include pregnancy-related complications, prematurity and low birth weight, and infection exposure during pregnancy or at time of birth.			
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	The loss of an expected child can be devastating and traumatizing for parents, placing them at risk for postloss mental health complications, such as complicated or traumatic grief			
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	A marketing/business model using non- traditional Quality of Life measures was develoted to assess perinatal health status on a micro-geographic level. The Perinatal Region is developing strategies to implement the media usage and consumer behavior marketing information to focus their prevention efforts to the high risk areas in the region based on the Quality of Life Measurements.			
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Pregnancy is the most important phase in women's life. There is lot of concern to reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality. Not all birth defects can be prevented. But you can increase your chances of having a healthy baby by managing health conditions and by adopting			

3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 Functional requirements & NON Functional requirementS

Function Requirement:

- 1. Data Collection: The system should be able to collect relevant perinatal health data, including maternal health history, prenatal care information, genetic factors, and any complications during pregnancy and delivery. This data can be obtained from electronic health records, medical imaging, wearable devices, and other relevant sources.
- 2. Data Preprocessing: The system should preprocess the collected data to ensure its quality and compatibility with machine learning algorithms. This may involve cleaning the data, handling missing values, normalizing or standardizing features, and removing outliers.
- 3. Feature Selection/Extraction: The system should identify the most relevant features from the preprocessed data that are likely to have an impact on perinatal health risks. This may involve techniques such as correlation analysis, principal component analysis (PCA), or other feature selection algorithms.
- 4. Machine Learning Model Development: The system should develop machine learning models that can accurately predict perinatal health risks based on the selected features. Various algorithms can be explored, such as logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), or deep learning models like convolutional neural networks (CNN) or recurrent neural networks (RNN).
- 5. Model Training and Evaluation: The system should train the machine learning models using labeled data, where the labels indicate the presence or absence of perinatal health risks. The trained models should be evaluated

using appropriate evaluation metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, to assess their performance.

6. Risk Prediction: Once the models are trained and validated, the system should be able to use them to predict perinatal health risks for new, unseen cases. Given the relevant input data, the system should output the predicted risk probability or a binary classification indicating the presence or absence of perinatal health risks.

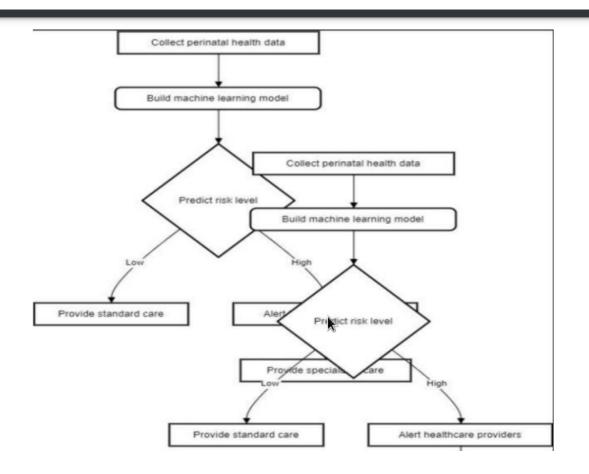
Non-Functional Requirements:

- 1. Performance: The system should be able to process and analyze large volumes of perinatal health data efficiently, providing timely predictions and minimizing response times.
- 2. Accuracy: The machine learning models should strive for high accuracy in predicting perinatal health risks to ensure reliable results.
- 3. Scalability: The system should be designed to handle an increasing amount of data as more healthcare providers and individuals contribute to the dataset.
- 4. Security and Privacy: The system should incorporate robust security measures to protect sensitive perinatal health data from unauthorized access or breaches. It should also comply with relevant data protection regulations, ensuring confidentiality and privacy of patient information.
- 5. Interpretability: The system should provide explanations or interpretability of the predictions made by the machine learning models. This would help healthcare professionals understand the factors contributing to the risk assessment and make informed decisions.

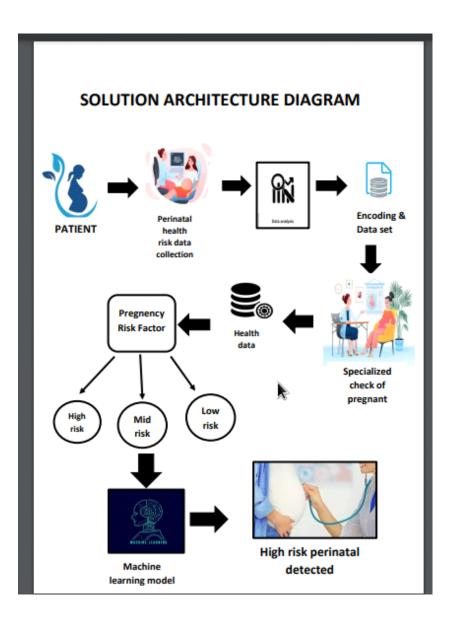
- 6. Usability: The system should have a user-friendly interface that allows healthcare professionals to input relevant data, interpret results, and interact with the system easily. It should also be accessible to users with varying levels of technical expertise.
- 7. Reliability and Availability: The system should be reliable and available for use, minimizing downtime and ensuring continuous access to its functionalities. This may involve redundancy, fault tolerance, and backup mechanisms to handle unexpected failures or disruptions.

4. PROJECT DESIGN

4.1 Data Flow Diagram

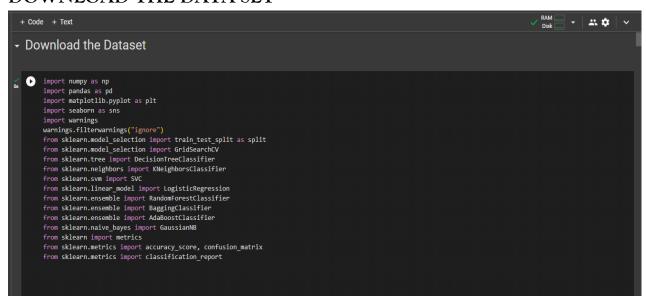


4.2 SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE:



5.3 DATABASE SCHEMA

DOWNLOAD THE DATA SET

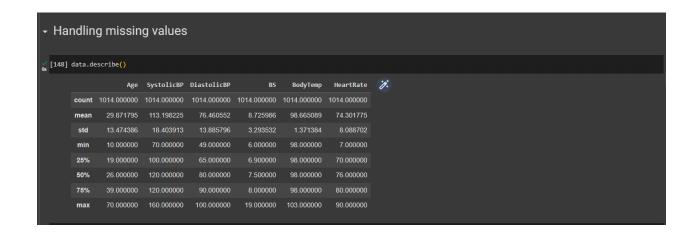


Read The Database

Setting a random seed in order to keep the same random results each time the notebook is run np.random.seed(seed=11)

LOAD THE DATASET





HANDLING MISSING VALUES

```
[150] print(" number missing the value each column:")
print(data.isnull().sum())

data = data.dropna ()

data = data.fillna(0)

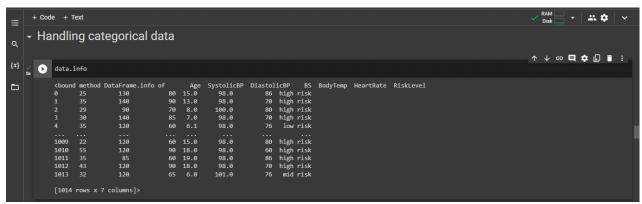
data = data.fillna (data.mean())

data = data.fillna (data.mede().iloc[0])

data = data.fillna (data.median())

data =
```

HANDLING CATEGORICAL DATA



HANDLING OUTLIER

```
Handling outliers

[156] import numpy as np
    from sclpy import stats

    def find_outliers(data):
        z_scores = np.abs(stats.zscore(data))

        threshold = 3

        outlier_indices = np.where(z_scores > threshold)[0]
        return outlier_indices

    data = [2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 100]
    outlier_indices = find_outliers(data)
        print("Outlier indices:", outlier_indices)

Outlier indices: []
```

```
Splitting dataset into training and test set

[179] import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Maternal Health Risk Data Set.csv')

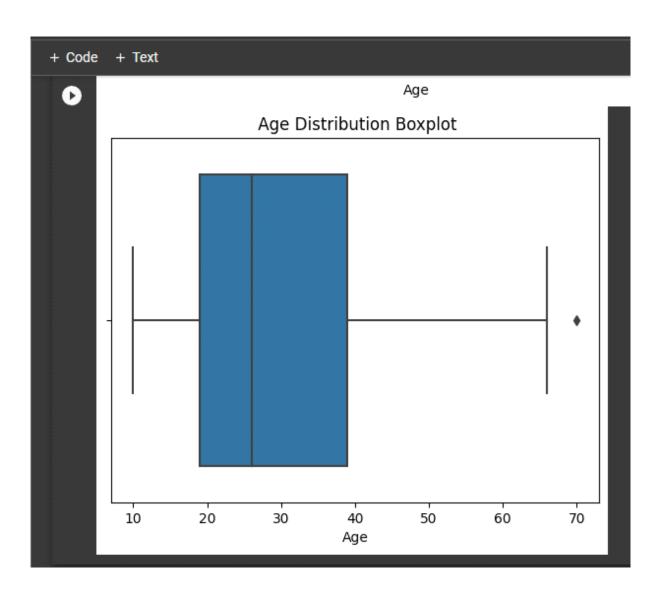
# Display information about the dataset
print(data.info())

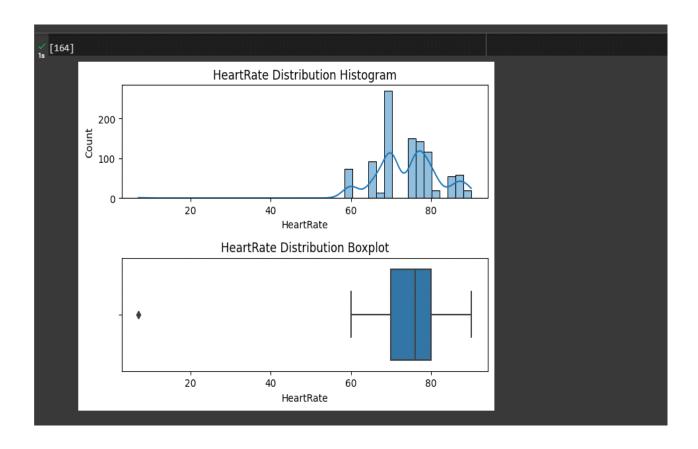
# Split the dataset into a training set
train_set = data.sample(frac=0.8, random_state=42) # 80% of the data for training

# Display the information about the training set
print(train_set.info())
```

SPLITTING DATASET INTO TRAINING AND TEST SET

```
+ Code + Text
 import seaborn as sns
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     Q1 = data[col].quantile(0.25)
     Q3 = data[col].quantile(0.75)
     IQR = Q3 - Q1
     lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
     upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
     plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
     sns.boxplot(data=data, x=col)
     plt.title(f"{col} Distribution Boxplot")
      outliers = data[(data[col] < lower_bound) | (data[col] > upper_bound)]
     plt.scatter(x=outliers.index, y=outliers[col], color='red', label='Outliers')
     plt.legend()
     plt.show()
      import seaborn as sns
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      sns.boxplot(x=df['Age'])
     plt.xlabel('Age')
     plt.title(' Age Distribution Boxplot')
     plt.show()
```





```
[165] data=data.drop(data.index[data.HeartRate==7])

[166] import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Assuming you have a DataFrame called "data" and "col" is the column name you want to plot col = 'HeartRate'

# Create the subplots

fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(8, 10))

# Create a histogram with kernel density estimation sns.histplot(data=data, x=col, kde=True, ax=ax[0])

ax[0].set_title(f"(col) Distribution Histogram")

# Create a boxplot

sns.boxplot(data=data, x=col, ax=ax[1])

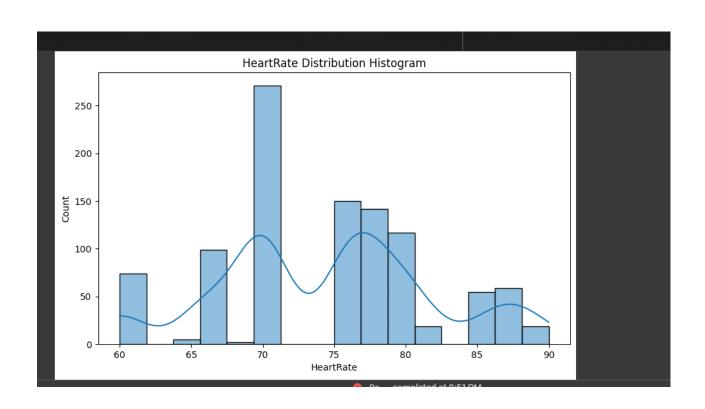
ax[1].set_title(f"(col) Distribution Boxplot")

# Adjust the spacing between subplots

plt.tight_layout()

# Show the plots

plt.show()
```



```
[ ] x=data.drop("Risklevel",axis=1)
    y=data.Risklevel
    x_train,x_test ,y_train, y_test = split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

7. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

- 1. Early Risk Detection: Machine learning models can analyze large amounts of data and identify patterns that may indicate potential perinatal health risks. This enables early detection of risks, allowing healthcare providers to intervene and provide appropriate care in a timely manner, potentially improving outcomes for both the mother and the baby.
- 2. Personalized Care: Machine learning models can take into account various factors such as maternal medical history, genetic information, and lifestyle factors to provide personalized risk assessments. This can help healthcare providers tailor their care plans and interventions based on the specific needs and risks of individual patients, leading to more targeted and effective treatments.
- 3. Improved Decision-Making: Machine learning models can assist healthcare providers in making informed decisions by providing evidence-based predictions and recommendations. This can help clinicians prioritize resources and

interventions, optimize care delivery, and potentially reduce the likelihood of adverse events.

4. Scalability and Efficiency: Once developed and trained, machine learning models can process large amounts of data quickly and efficiently, enabling the identification of health risks at scale. This scalability can be particularly beneficial in healthcare systems with high patient volumes, where manual risk assessment may be time-consuming and resource-intensive.

Disadvantages of Identifying Perinatal Health Risks using Machine Learning Techniques:

Data Limitations: Machine learning models rely on high-quality, diverse, and comprehensive datasets to make accurate predictions. However, the availability and quality of perinatal health data may vary, leading to potential biases and limitations in the model's performance. Insufficient or incomplete data can affect the model's ability to identify all relevant risk factors accurately.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, identifying perinatal health risks using machine learning techniques holds significant promise in improving perinatal care. Machine learning models have the potential to analyze large amounts of data, detect patterns, and provide personalized risk assessments. This can enable early risk detection, personalized care planning, and evidence-based decision-making, ultimately leading to improved outcomes for pregnant women and their babies.

However, there are several considerations and challenges that need to be addressed. Data limitations, interpretability challenges, ethical concerns, and the need for human-machine collaboration are important factors to consider when implementing machine learning models in perinatal care. It is crucial to ensure the availability of high-quality data, mitigate biases, and establish mechanisms for

interpretability and explanation. Additionally, healthcare professionals should view these models as decision support tools, supplementing their expertise rather than replacing it.

By leveraging the strengths of machine learning while addressing the associated limitations, we can harness the potential of these techniques to enhance perinatal care. Continued research, collaboration between healthcare professionals and data scientists, and ongoing evaluation and improvement of the models are essential for successfully integrating machine learning into perinatal care and maximizing its benefits for patients and healthcare providers alike.

FUTURE SCOPE:

The future scope for identifying perinatal health risks using machine learning techniques is promising, with several potential areas of development and advancement:

- 1. Improved Data Accessibility: As electronic health records become more prevalent and interoperable, there will be increased access to comprehensive perinatal health data. This will enable the development of more robust machine learning models by incorporating a wider range of variables and improving the accuracy of risk predictions.
- 2. Integration of Wearable Devices and Remote Monitoring: With advancements in wearable devices and remote monitoring technologies, there is an opportunity to collect real-time data on maternal health indicators, fetal well-being, and other relevant factors. Machine learning models can be trained to analyze this continuous streaming data and provide timely risk assessments, enabling proactive interventions and remote monitoring of high-risk pregnancies.
- 3. Integration of Genomic and Molecular Data: Incorporating genomic and molecular data into machine learning models can provide insights into genetic predispositions and biomarkers associated with perinatal health risks. By integrating this information with clinical data, machine learning models can improve risk stratification and personalized care planning.
- 4. Predictive Analytics for Complications: Machine learning models can be further developed to predict specific complications such as gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, preterm birth, or fetal growth restriction. By identifying high-risk pregnancies earlier, healthcare providers can intervene promptly and implement preventive strategies, ultimately reducing complications and improving outcomes.
- 5. Explainable AI and Decision Support Systems: Advancements in explainable artificial intelligence (AI) can enhance the interpretability of machine learning models. This will enable healthcare professionals to understand and trust the

model's predictions, leading to better-informed decision-making and more effective interventions.

- 6. Integration with Telemedicine and Teleconsultation: Machine learning models can be integrated into telemedicine platforms to provide risk assessments and decision support during remote consultations. This can help extend access to specialized care, especially in underserved areas, and enable remote monitoring and management of high-risk pregnancies.
- 7. Long-term Health Outcomes Prediction: Machine learning models can be developed to predict long-term health outcomes for both the mother and the baby beyond the perinatal period. By considering a broader range of variables and longitudinal data, these models can provide insights into the long-term implications of perinatal health risks and support proactive interventions and follow-up care.
- 8. Ethical and Bias Mitigation: Continued efforts are needed to address ethical considerations and mitigate biases in machine learning models. This includes ensuring diverse and representative datasets, considering fairness and equity in risk assessments, and developing transparent and accountable algorithms to minimize the potential for bias and discrimination.

As research and technological advancements progress, machine learning techniques have the potential to revolutionize perinatal care by enabling more precise risk assessments, personalized interventions, and improved outcomes for both mothers and babies. However, it is essential to approach these advancements with caution, considering the ethical, legal, and social implications and ensuring that healthcare professionals remain central to the decision-making process.

APPENDIX:

Appendix: Example Machine Learning Algorithms for Identifying Perinatal Health Risks Here are a few examples of machine learning algorithms that can be used for identifying perinatal health risks:

- 1. Logistic Regression: Logistic regression is a commonly used algorithm for binary classification problems, where the goal is to predict the presence or absence of a specific health risk. It can handle both categorical and continuous input variables and provide interpretable results by estimating the probability of a particular outcome.
- 2. Decision Trees: Decision trees are versatile algorithms that can handle both classification and regression tasks. They create a hierarchical structure of if-else conditions based on input features to make predictions. Decision trees can be particularly useful for identifying complex relationships between multiple risk factors and perinatal outcomes.
- 3. Random Forests: Random forests are an ensemble learning technique that combines multiple decision trees to make predictions. By aggregating the results of multiple trees, random forests improve accuracy and reduce overfitting. They can handle a large number of input variables and identify important features for risk prediction.
- 4. Support Vector Machines (SVM): SVM is a powerful algorithm for binary classification tasks. It aims to find an optimal hyperplane that separates different classes with a maximal margin. SVM can handle high-dimensional data and is effective in cases where the data is not linearly separable.
- 5. Neural Networks: Neural networks, particularly deep learning models, have shown great potential in various healthcare applications. They can capture complex relationships in the data by mimicking the structure and function of the human brain. Neural networks can be used for both classification and regression tasks and have achieved state-of-the-art results in certain perinatal health risk prediction tasks.

source code

base.html

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               -3
                    30
                              140
                                            85
                                                7.00
                                                          98.0
                                                                       70
                                                                          high risk\n",
               -4
                   35
                              120
                                            60
                                                6.10
                                                          98.0
                                                                      76
                                                                           low risk\n",
               *5
                   23
                              140
                                            80
                                                7.01
                                                          98.0
                                                                      70 high risk\n",
                                                7.01
               "6
                    23
                              130
                                            70
                                                          98.0
                                                                       78
                                                                           mid risk\n",
                                                         102.0
               •7
                    35
                              85
                                            60 11.00
                                                                      86 high risk\n",
               *8
                    32
                              120
                                            90
                                                6.90
                                                          98.0
                                                                      70
                                                                           mid risk\n",
               -9
                   42
                                                                      70 high risk"
                              130
                                            80 18.00
                                                          98.0
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            }
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Preview	Code	Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) · 73	5 K
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239	-	Age\n",	
249	-	SystolicBP\n",	
241	***	DiastolicBP\n",	
242		BS\n",	
243		BodyTemp\n",	
244		HeartRate\n",	
245	*	\n",	
246		\n",	
247		\n",	
248		\n",	
249	***	count\n",	
250		1014.000000\n",	
251		1014.000000	
252		1014.000000	
253	(#1)	1014.000000\n",	
254		1014.000000\n",	
255		1014.000000\n",	
256		\n",	
257	(#)	\n",	
258	170	mean\n",	
259	*	29.871795\n",	
260		113.198225	

```
Preview
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                   Blame
                          2282 lines (2282 loc) - 736 KB
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              "Data columns (total 7 columns):\n",
                                Non-Null Count Dtype \n",
                   Column
                                                       \n".
              - 0
                    Age
                                1014 non-null
                                                int64 \n",
              - 1
                                1014 non-null
                                                int64 \n",
                    SystolicBP
              - 2
                    DiastolicBP 1014 non-null
                                                int64 \n",
              * 3
                    BS
                                1014 non-null
                                                float64\n",
              - 4
                   BodyTemp
                                1014 non-null
                                                float64\n",
              * 5
                    HeartRate
                                1014 non-null
                                                int64 \n",
              " 6 Risklevel 1014 non-null object \n".
```

```
Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) · 736 KB
Preview
           Code
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            "data.head(10)"
           1
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```
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 "\n",
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                                                86 high risk\n",
 "0 25
                        80 15.00
             130
                                       98.0
 "1 35
"2 29
"3 30
                          90 13.00
                                       98.8
                                                  70 high risk\n",
                          78 8.00
85 7.00
                                                 80 high risk\n",
                                      100.0
              140
                                       98.0
                                                  70 high risk\n",
                                       98.8
                                                  76 low risk\n",
 "5 23
"6 23
"7 35
            140
                                                70 high risk\n",
              130
                                       98.0
                                                  78 mid risk\n",
                          60 11.00
                                                 86 high risk\n",
                                      102.8
                          90 6.90
                                                70 mid risk\n",
 *9 42
              130
                          80 18.00
                                       98.0
                                                 70 high risk"
"metadata": {},
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```

```
98.8\n",
" 86</f"
" <td>high
" \n",
" \n",
    86\n",
   high risk\n",
   1\n",
   35\n",
   140\n",
   90\n",
13.00\n",
29\n",
    98\n",
   78\n",
    8.00\n",
    100.0\n",
    88\n",
    high risk\n",
```

Preview	Code Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) · 736 KB
37	" }\n",
38	"\n",
39	<pre>"\n",</pre>
40	" <thead>\n",</thead>
41	<pre>" \n",</pre>
42	"
43	" Age\n",
44	<pre>" SystolicBP\n",</pre>
45	<pre>" DiastolicBP\n",</pre>
46	" BS\n",
47	" BodyTemp\n",
48	" HeartRate\n",
49	<pre>" RiskLevel\n",</pre>
50	" \n",
51	" \n",
52	" \n",
53	" \n",
54	" 0\n",
55	" 25\n",
56	" 130\n",
57	" 80\n",
58	" 15.00\n",
59	" 98.0\n".

```
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[2.93594074e-02, 6.59410127e-01, 3.11230465e-01],\n",
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```
Preview
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            "import matplotlib.pyplot as plt\n",
            "import seaborn as sns"
           1
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review	Code Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) · 736 KB	
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311	" \n",	
312	" max\n",	
313	" 70.000000\n",	
	" 160.000000\n",	
315	" 100.000000\n",	
316	" 19.000000\n",	
317	" 103.000000\n",	
318	" 90.000000\n",	
319	" \n",	
320	" \n",	
321	"\n",	
322	""	
323	1.	
324	"text/plain": [
325	<pre>" Age SystolicBP DiastolicBP BS BodyTemp \\\n",</pre>	
326	"count 1014.000000 1014.000000 1014.000000 1014.000000 \n",	
327	"mean 29.871795 113.198225 76.460552 8.725986 98.665089 \n",	
328	"std 13.474386 18.403913 13.885796 3.293532 1.371384 \n",	
329	"min 10.000000 70.000000 49.000000 6.000000 98.000000 \n",	
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"\n",
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                                  0.89
                                                            122\n",
                                     0.84
                                                0.86
                                                            101\n",
   "\n",
" accuracy
" macro avg
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                                     0.88
                                                0.88
                           0.88
                                                            305\n",
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```

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    "warnings.warn(\n"
]
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        ]
},

**Sns.catplot(x=\"RiskLevel\", y=\"DiastolicBP\", data=data, kind=\"box\").set(title=\"Distribution based on DiastolicBP\")"
},

**The state of the sta
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```

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| "mid risk | 0.79 | 0.79 | 101\n", | 1632 | "\n", | 1633 | " accuracy | 0.84 | 305\n", | 1634 | "macro avg | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 305\n", | 1635 | "weighted avg | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 305\n", | 1637 | ] | 1638 | ] | 1639 | ], | 1640 | "source": [ | 1641 | "print(classification_report(y_test,pred))" | 1642 | ] | 1643 | ] | 1644 | ( | 1645 | "cell_type": "code", | 1646 | "execution_count": 45, | 1647 | "id": "ea2d381", | 1648 | "metadata": {}, | 1649 | "outputs": [], | 1659 | "source": [ | 1651 | "from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler | \n", | 1652 | "scale = StandardScaler() \n", | 1653 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1654 | "metadardscale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1655 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1656 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1657 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1658 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1659 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1650 | "x_train= scale.fit_transform(x_train) \n", | 1651 | "x_train=
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low risk 0.89 0.89
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                                                     101\n",
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                                                      385\n",
                       0.88
                                 0.88
                                                      305\n",
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                                                     385\n",
```

review	Code Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) · 736 KB	
310	" \n",	
311	" \n",	
312	" max\n",	
313	" 70.000000\n",	
	" 160.000000\n",	
315	" 100.000000\n",	
316	" 19.000000\n",	
317	" 103.000000\n",	
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319	" \n",	
320	" \n",	
321	"\n",	
322	""	
323	1.	
324	"text/plain": [
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326	"count 1014.000000 1014.000000 1014.000000 1014.000000 \n",	
327	"mean 29.871795 113.198225 76.460552 8.725986 98.665089 \n",	
328	"std 13.474386 18.403913 13.885796 3.293532 1.371384 \n",	
329	"min 10.000000 70.000000 49.000000 6.000000 98.000000 \n",	
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                                           0.40
                                                       101\n",
  "\n",
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" macro avg
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                                                       385\n",
```

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2145
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Preview	Code Bla	ame 2282 1	ines (2282 lo	C) - 730 KB				
319		*****	ay ame to y					
320	,							
321	ty coody till,							
322	"\n", ""							
323	1,							
324	"text/pl	niote f						
325	text/pi	Age	SystolicBP	DiastolicBP	BS	BodyTemp	\\\n".	
326	"count	1014.000000	1014.000000	1014.000000	1014.000000	1014.000000	\n".	
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	*25%	19.000000	100.000000	65.000000	6.900000	98.000000	\n",	
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Preview	Code	Blame 2282 lines (2282 loc) - 736 KB
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```
mid risk
                     8.79
                               0.79
                                        8.79
                                                    101\n",
  "\n",
" accuracy
" macro avg
                                         0.84
                                                    305\n",
                      8.84
                               0.85
                                         0.84
                                                    305\n",
   "weighted avg
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" low risk
" mid risk
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                                                      122\n",
                       88.8
                                 0.84
                                           0.86
  "\n",
" accuracy
" macro avg
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                                                      385\n",
```

GitHub & Project Demo Link

GitHub Link

https://github.com/naanmudhalvan-SI/PBL-NT-GP--1431-1680514050/blob/ed5602c05f93480ca7604773a1bb2fa895620c62/Main%20Project/project%20.ipynb

Project Demo Link

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WF5yVspCHu55aYwGGNxlqFoF-7DCkKBJ/view?usp=share_link