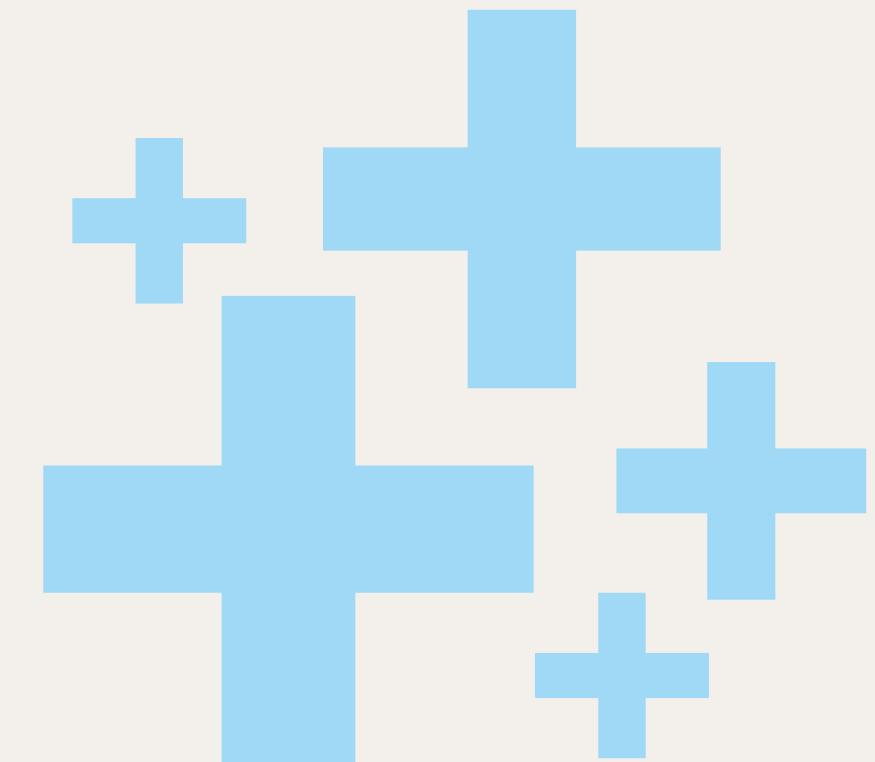


Diabetes Risk Indicator

(Youths)

Should you be worried?



SC1015 Mini-Project by
Belvedere
Malcolm
Raphael

Why does it concern you?



TODAY..

"Approximately **half a billion** adults (20-79 years) are living with diabetes and is projected to rise to 783 million by 2045"

"Diabetes have caused **6.7 million** deaths"

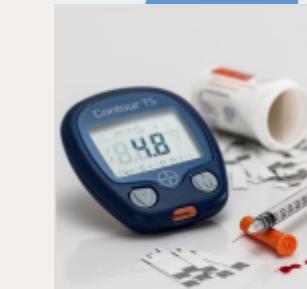
"Type 2 diabetes - usually more common in people who are older than 40 - has been **increasingly diagnosed among teenagers**"

<https://idf.org/aboutdiabetes/what-is-diabetes/facts-figures.html>

<https://www.straitstimes.com/life/d-diabetes-in-teens>

What can we do?

- **Identifying risk factors** that are most predictive of diabetes risk can aid in early detection, prevention, and targeted interventions. For example, prediabetes detection.
- AIM: To analyze a dataset on diabetes health indicators to **uncover key risk factors that contribute to diabetes risk in Youth.**



Diabetes Health Indicators Dataset

253,680 survey responses from cleaned BRFSS 2015 + balanced dataset

[kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)

Problem Definition



"What risk factors are most predictive of diabetes or
What risk factors can be used to accurately predict
whether an individual (age 18-24) has diabetes?"



EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

1

Data Cleaning & Preparation

2

Data Visualization

"NO MISSING ENTRIES"

```
Number of Null entries in each column:  
Diabetes_binary      0  
HighBP               0  
HighChol             0  
CholCheck            0  
BMI                 0  
Smoker               0  
Stroke               0  
HeartDiseaseorAttack 0  
PhysActivity         0  
Fruits               0  
Veggies              0  
HvyAlcoholConsump    0  
AnyHealthcare         0  
NoDocbcCost          0  
GenHlth               0  
MentHlth              0  
PhysHlth              0  
DiffWalk              0  
Sex                  0  
Age                  0  
Education             0  
Income                0  
dtype: int64
```

"ALL FLOAT (EVEN FOR CATEGORICAL)"

```
Date type for each column:  
Diabetes_binary      float64  
HighBP               float64  
HighChol             float64  
CholCheck            float64  
BMI                 float64  
Smoker               float64  
Stroke               float64  
HeartDiseaseorAttack float64  
PhysActivity         float64  
Fruits               float64  
Veggies              float64  
HvyAlcoholConsump    float64  
AnyHealthcare         float64  
NoDocbcCost          float64  
GenHlth               float64  
MentHlth              float64  
PhysHlth              float64  
DiffWalk              float64  
Sex                  float64  
Age                  float64  
Education             float64  
Income                float64  
dtype: object
```

With simple statistical tool employed, we found our data to be clean and well-prepared for analysis.

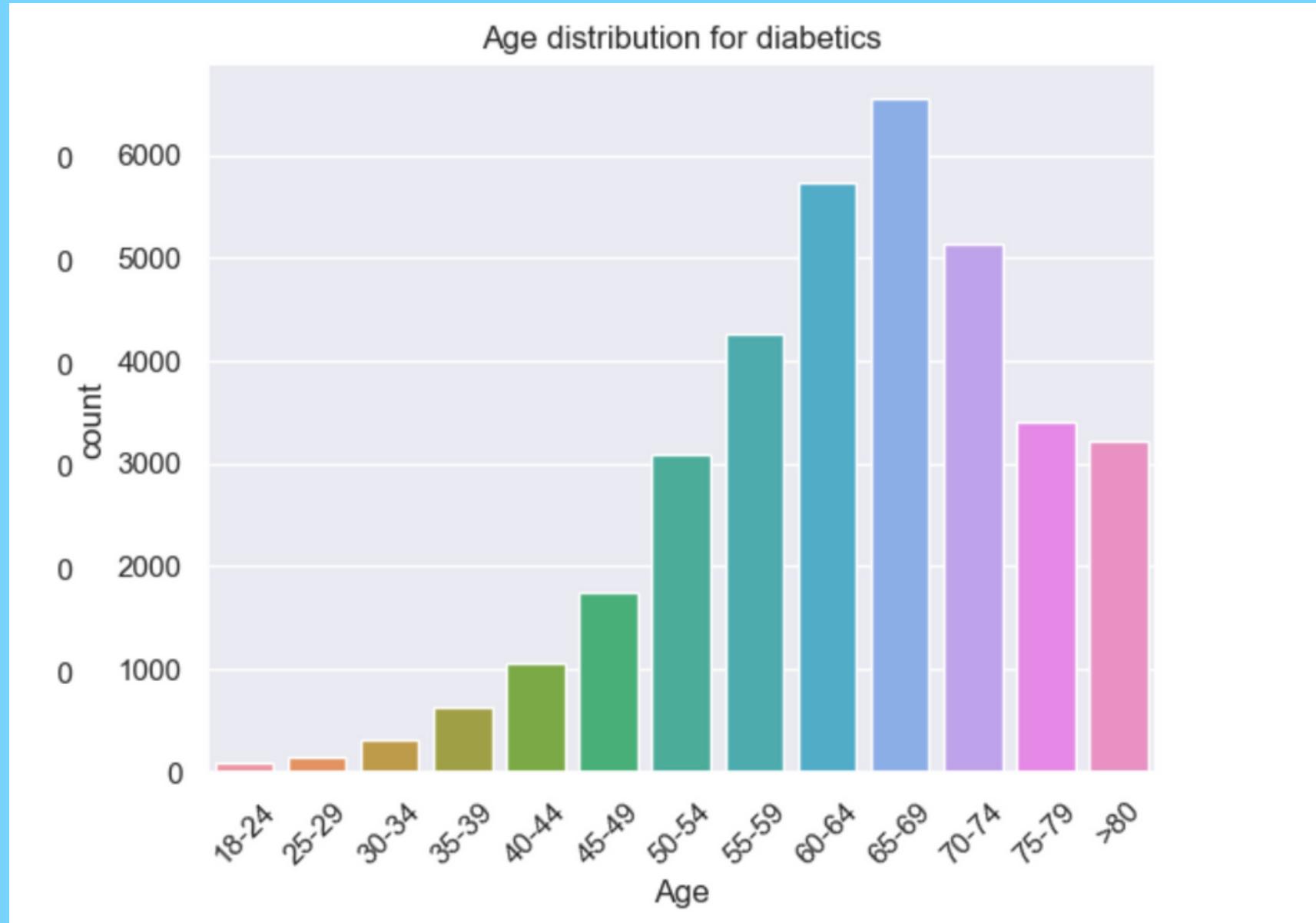


```
Number of Null entries in each column:  
Diabetes_binary          0  
HighBP                   0  
HighChol                 0  
CholCheck                0  
BMI                      0  
Smoker                   0  
Stroke                   0  
HeartDiseaseorAttack    0  
PhysActivity              0  
Fruits                    0  
Veggies                  0  
HvyAlcoholConsump        0  
AnyHealthcare             0  
NoDocbcCost               0  
GenHlth                   0  
MentHlth                  0  
PhysHlth                  0  
DiffWalk                  0  
Sex                       0  
Age                       0  
Education                0  
Income                   0  
dtype: int64
```

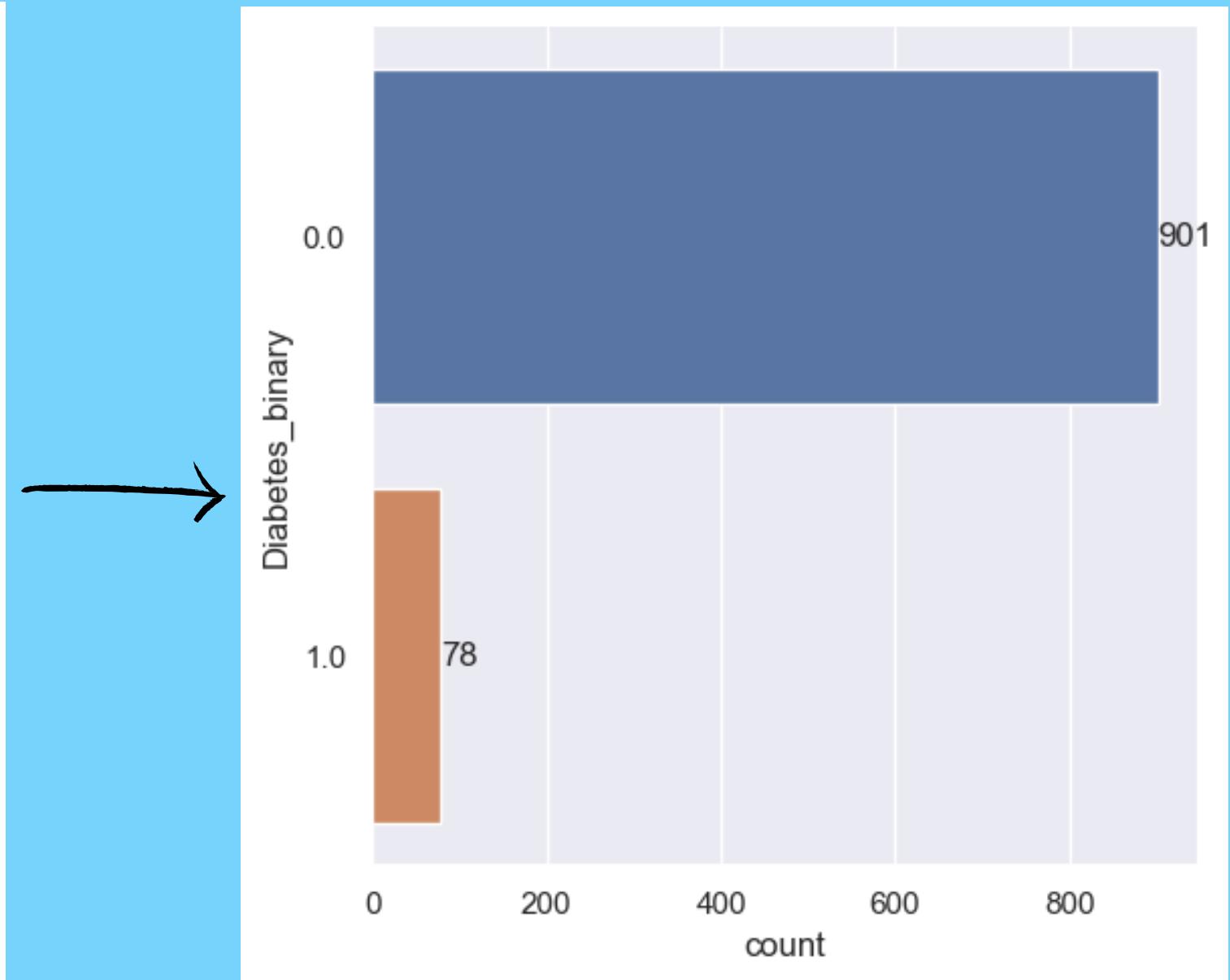
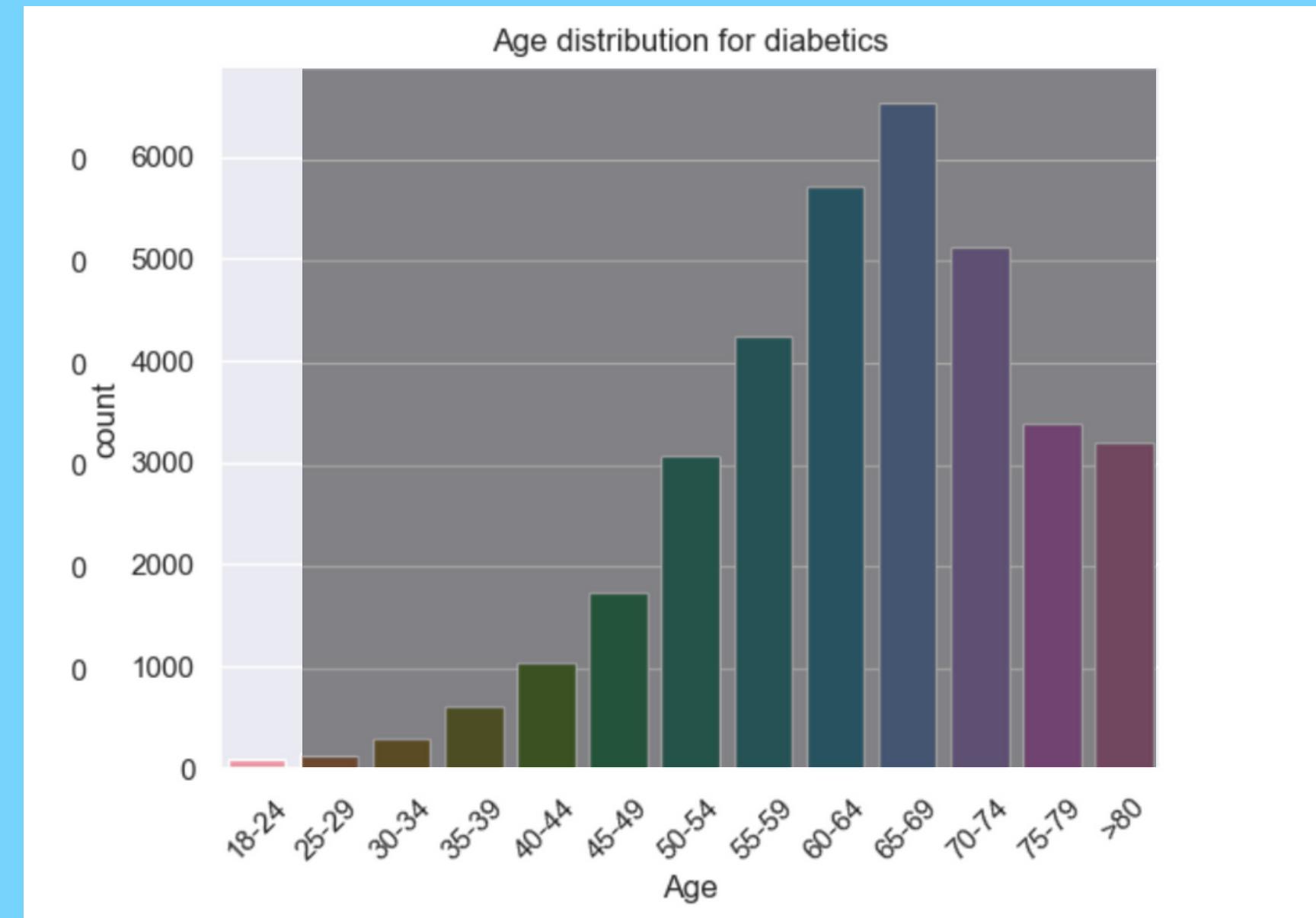
After the relevant preliminary data exploration, we have narrowed down our dataset to these 18 Columns



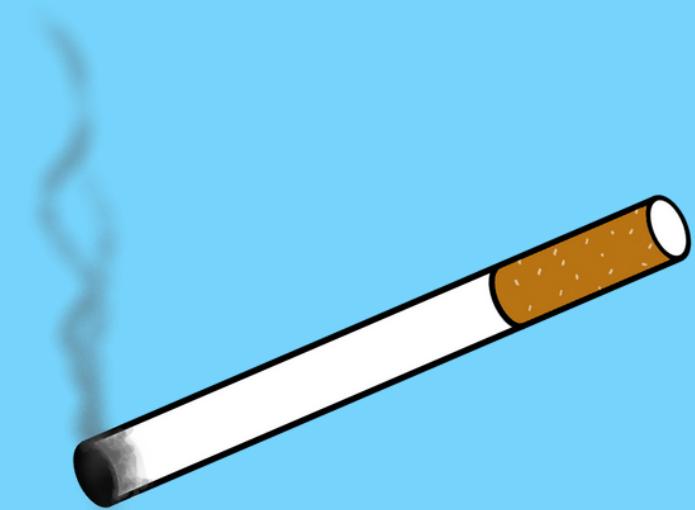
Targeted Age Group



Targeted Age Group



UNHEALTHY NORMS AMONG YOUTHS

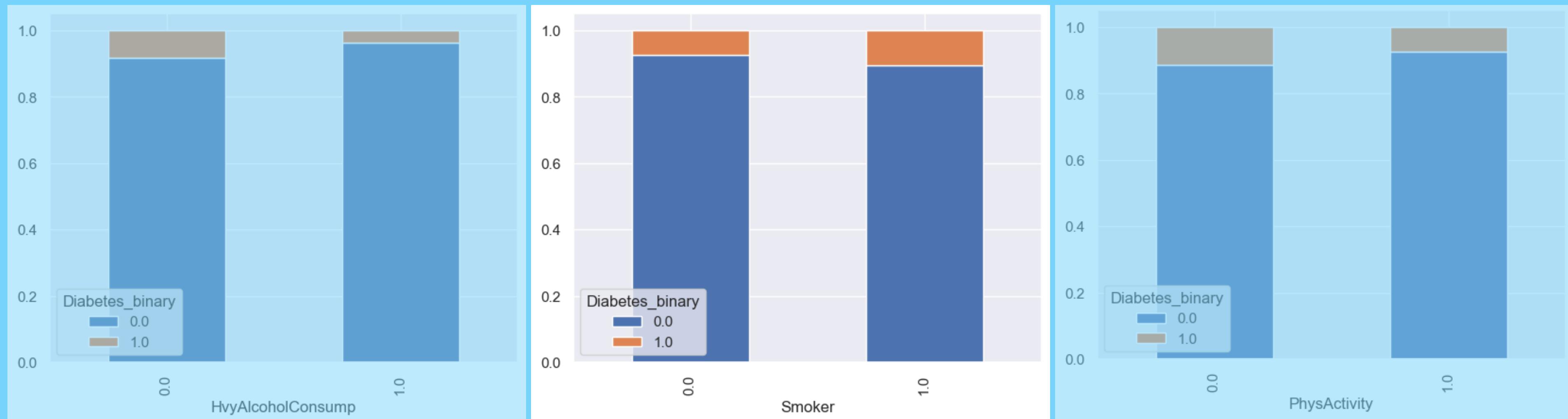


UNHEALTHY NORMS AMONG YOUTHS



Bi-variate Visualization

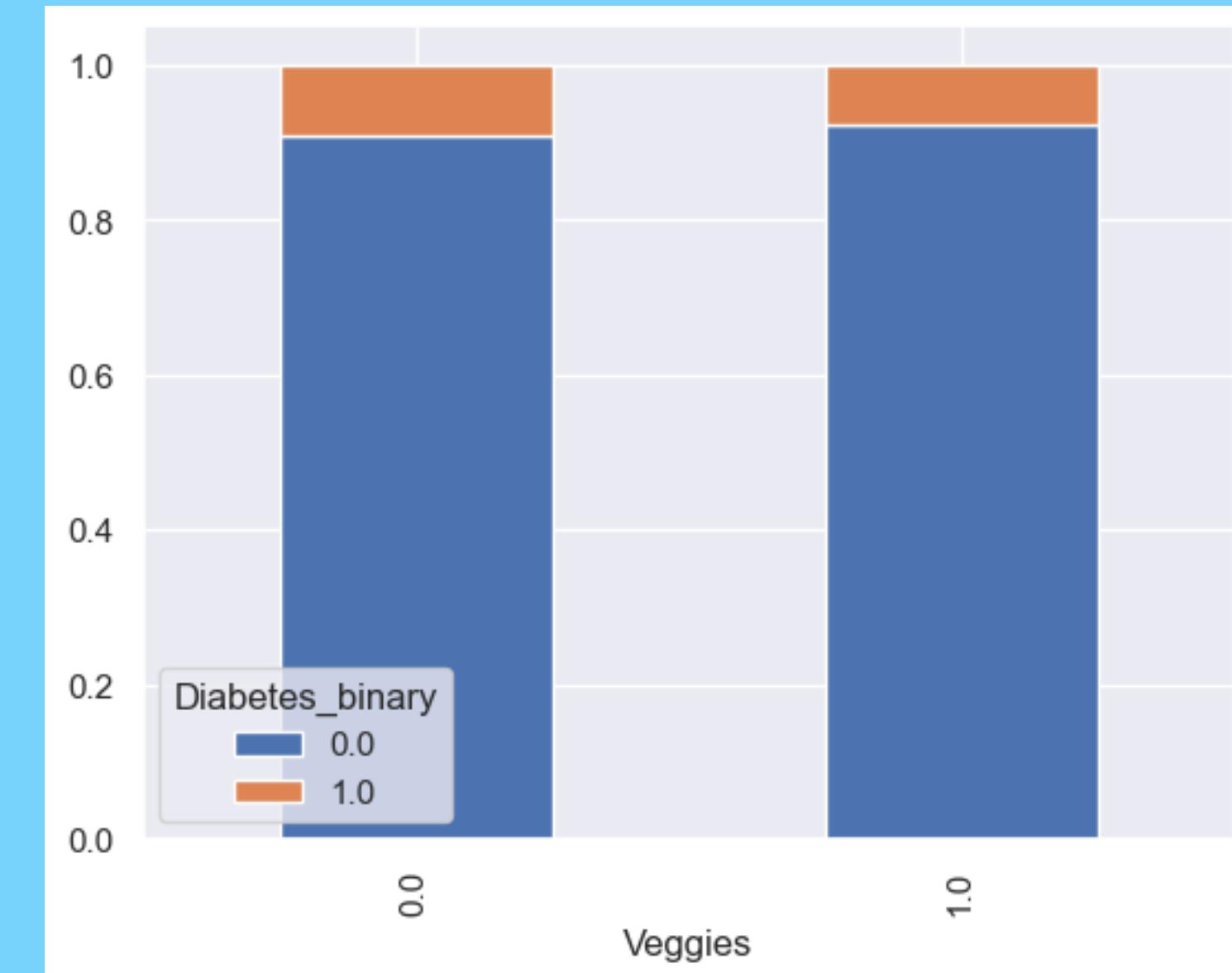
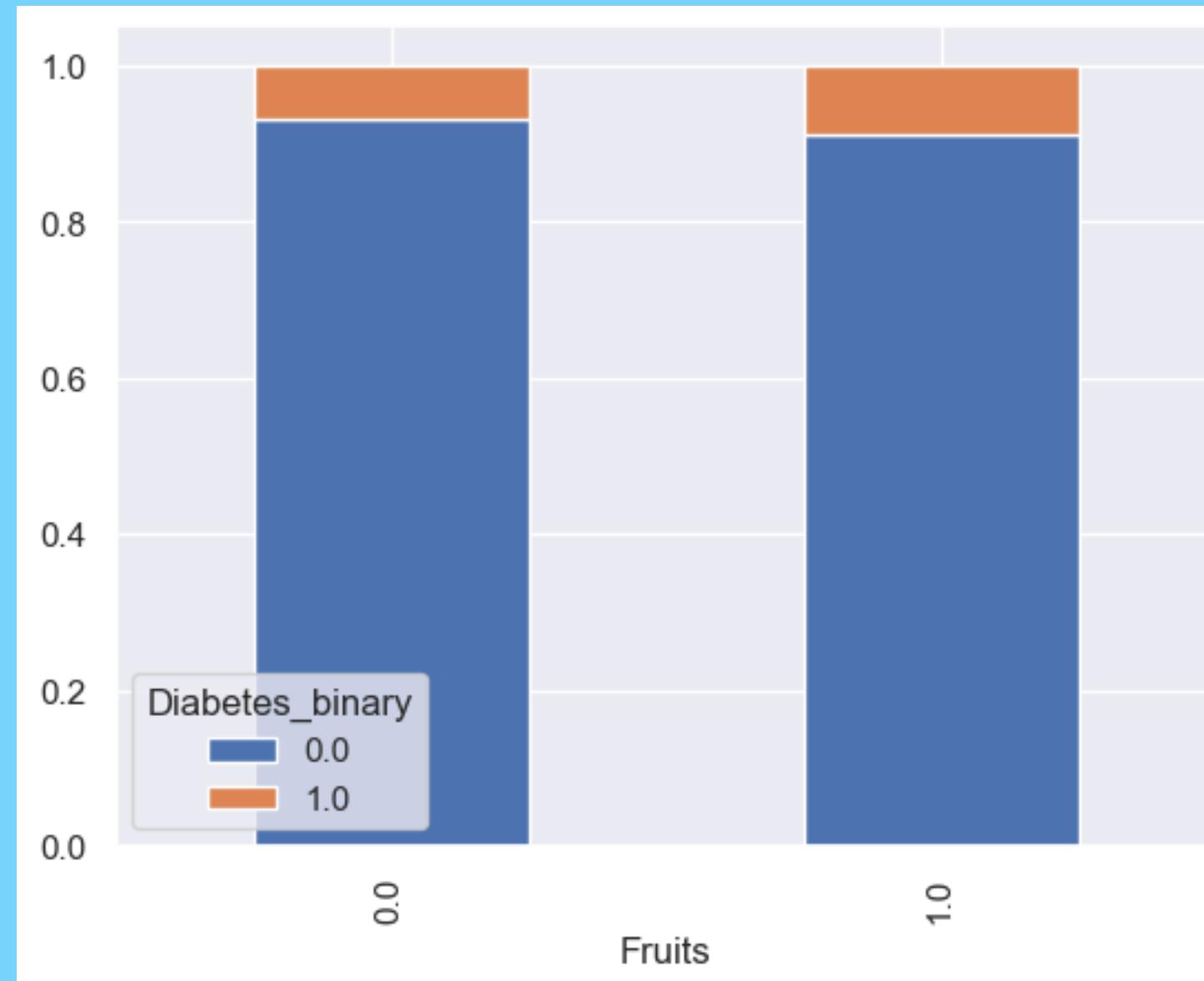
Lifestyle habit indicator



OBSERVATION: SIMILAR INCIDENCE OF DIABETES FOR SMOKERS,

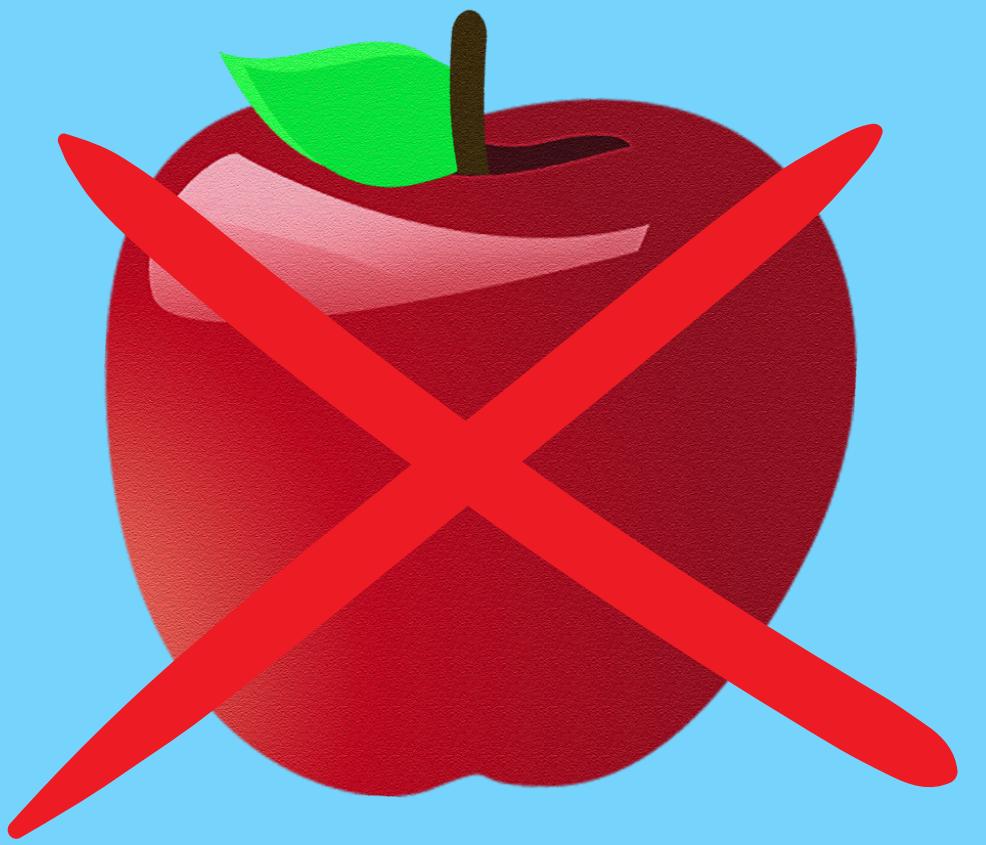
Bi-variate Visualization

Diet indicator



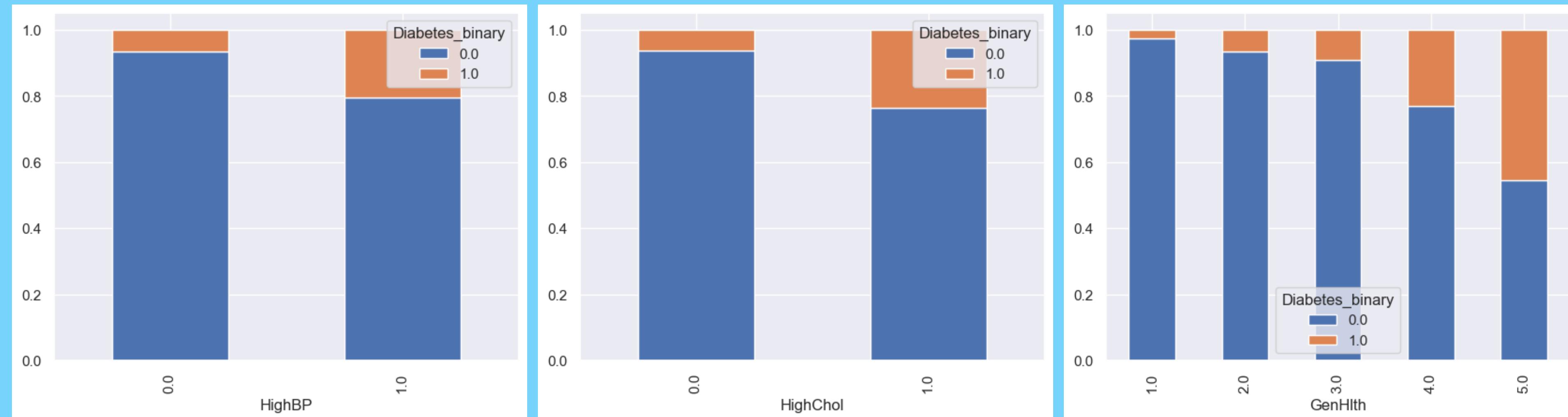
Observation: percentage of people with pre-diabetes are roughly the same for both
Fruits & Non-Fruits eater and Veggies & Non-Veggies eater

DIET AMONG YOUTHS



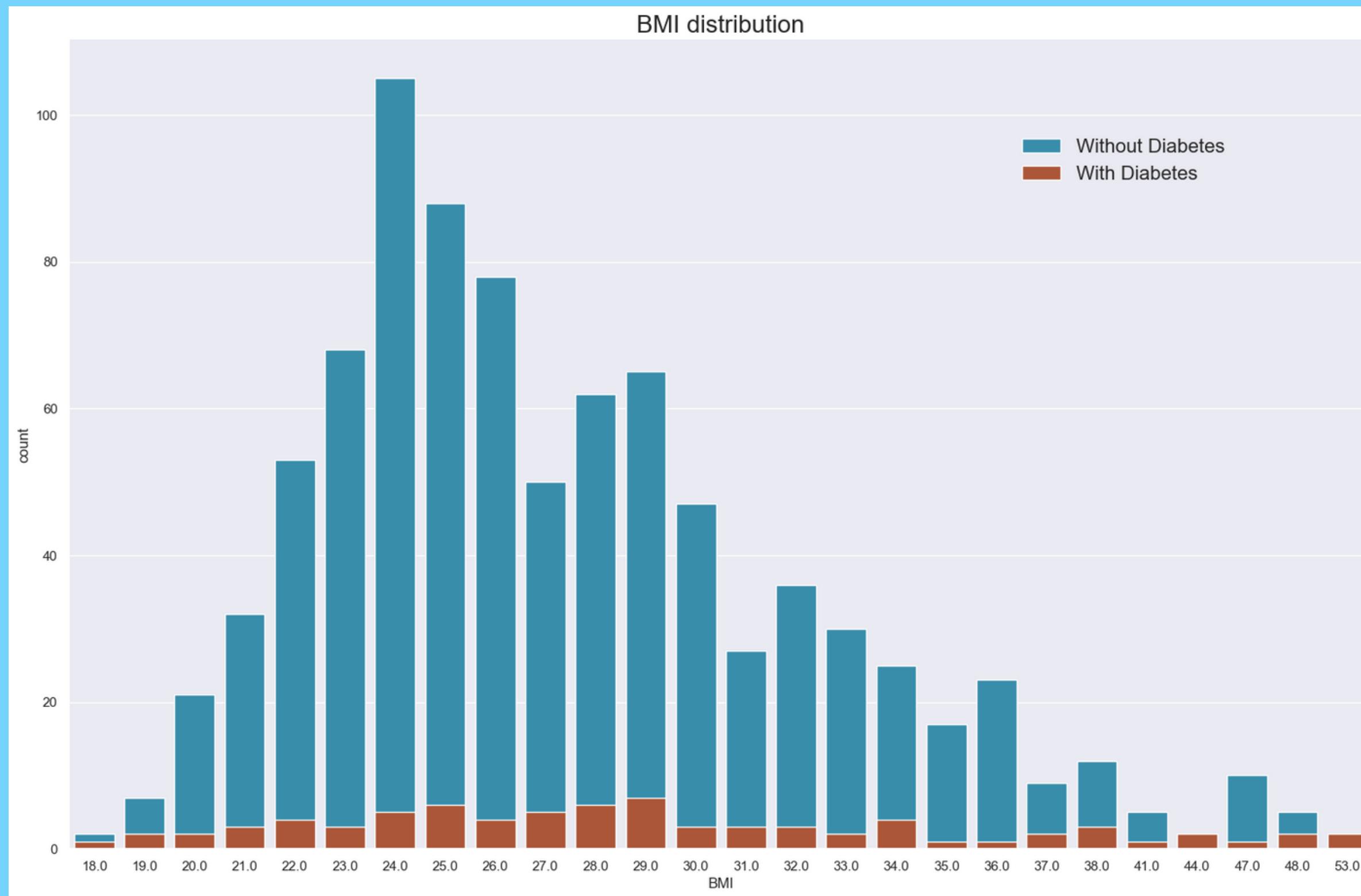
Bi-variate Visualization

Health Status Indicators



Observation: Higher incidence of prediabetes in people who experience HighBP, HighChol and Lower level of well-being

Bi-variate Visualization



Observation: BMI has no impact on a person's diabetic status

INSIGHT FROM EDA

From Bi-Variate Exploration

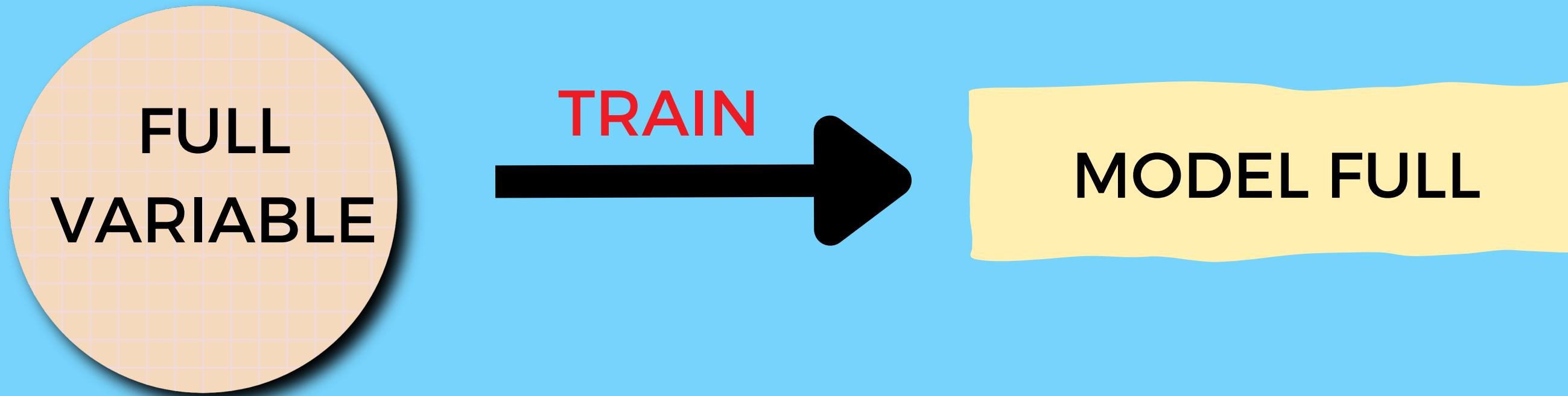
- no variable has strong correlation with one's diabetic status



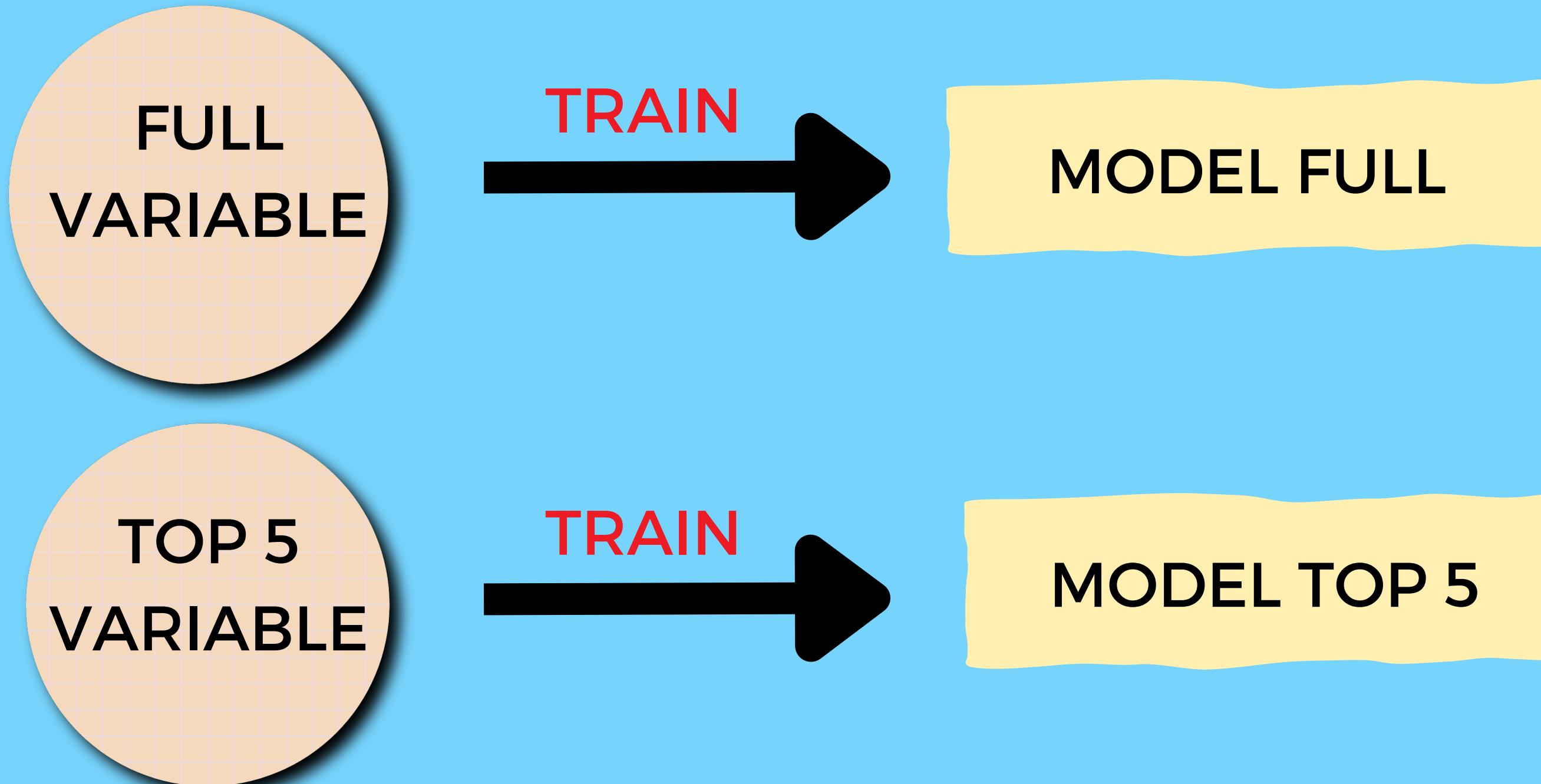
MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

"What risk factors are most predictive of diabetes or what risk factors can be used to accurately predict whether an individual (age 18-24) has diabetes?"

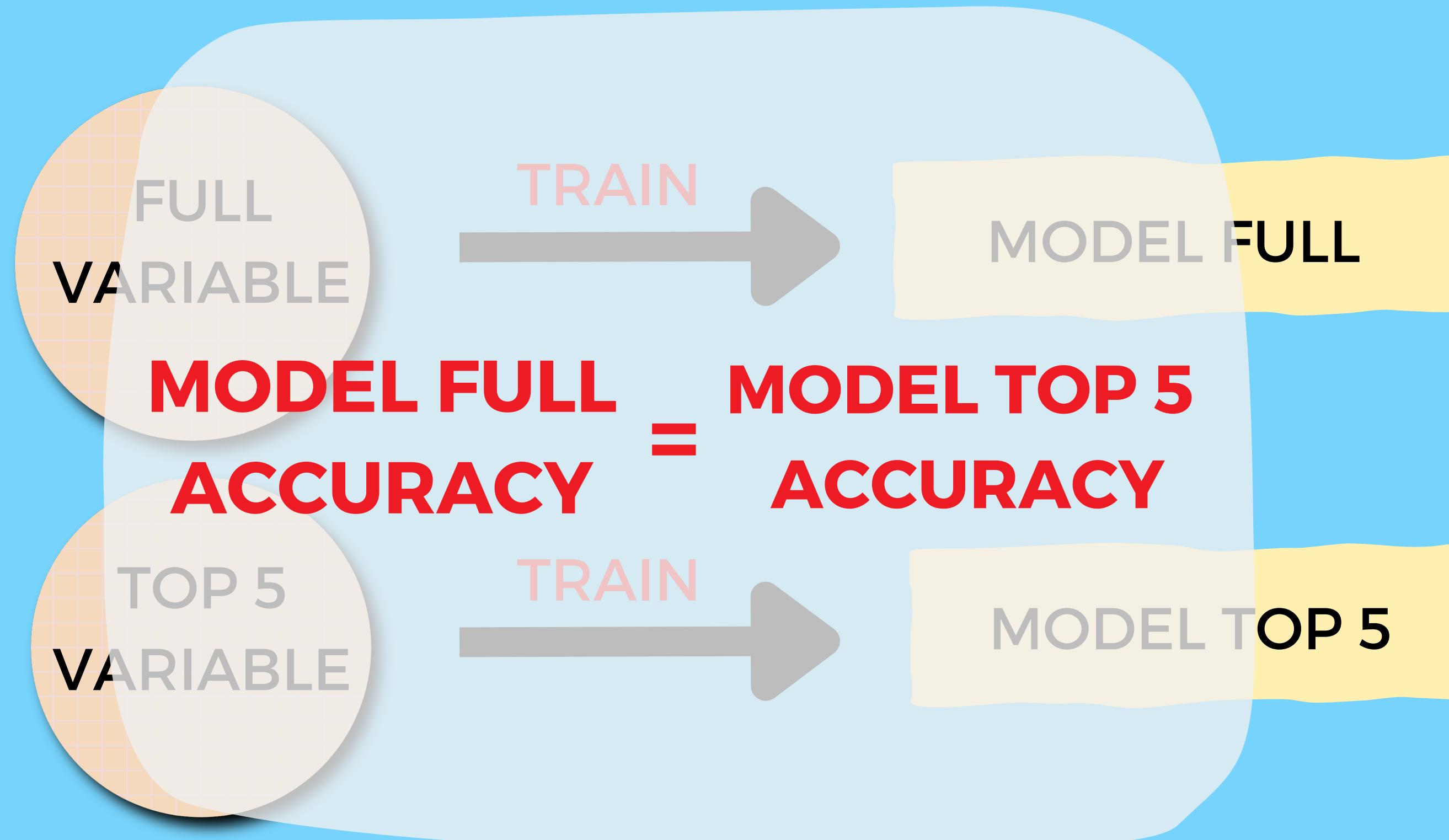
MACHINE LEARNING MODEL



MACHINE LEARNING MODEL



MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

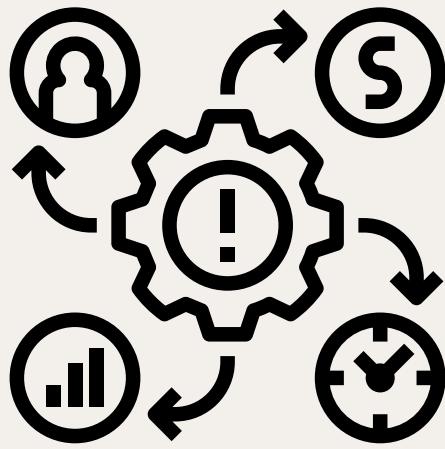


Machine Learning

Machine learning methods



**Logistic
Regression**



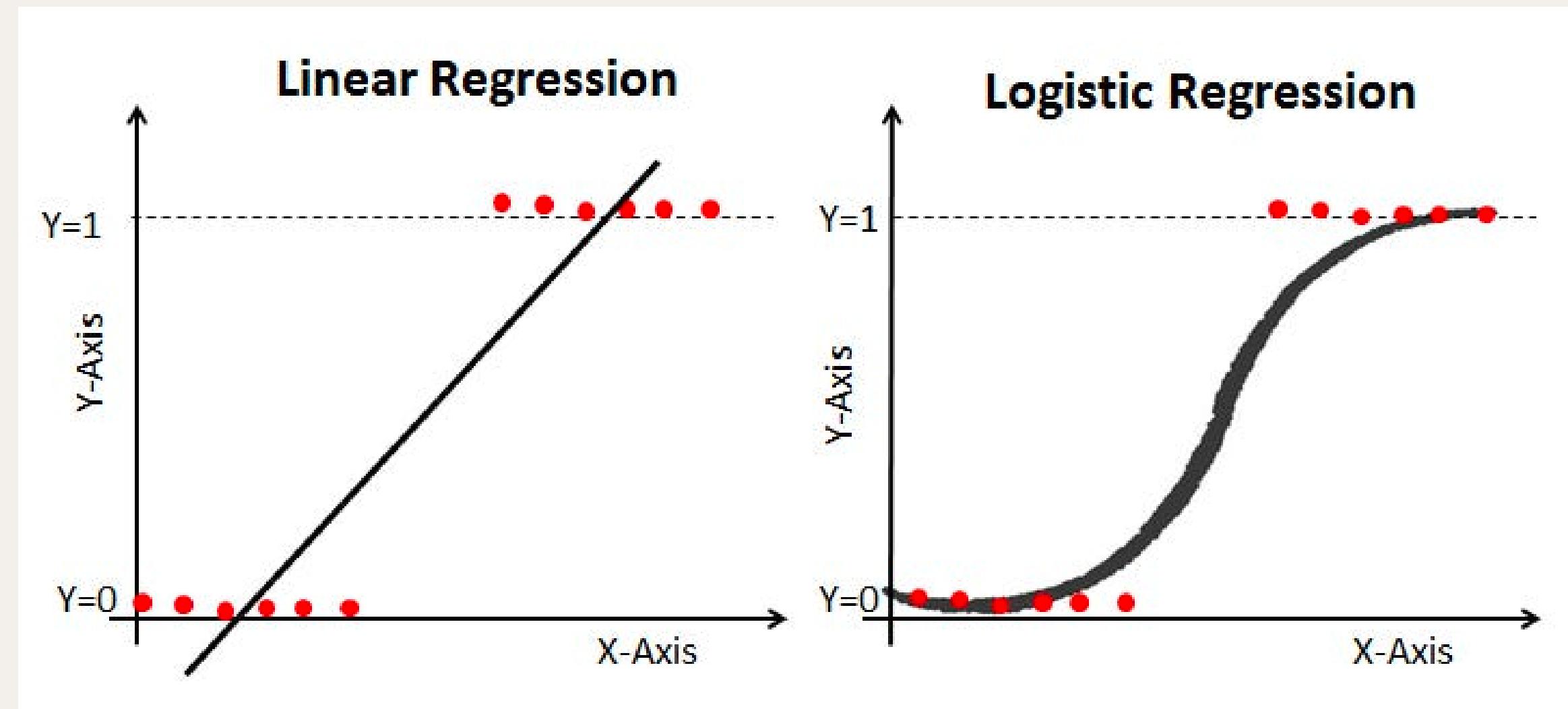
**One Class
SVM**



**Isolation
Forest**

Logistic Regression

Introduction

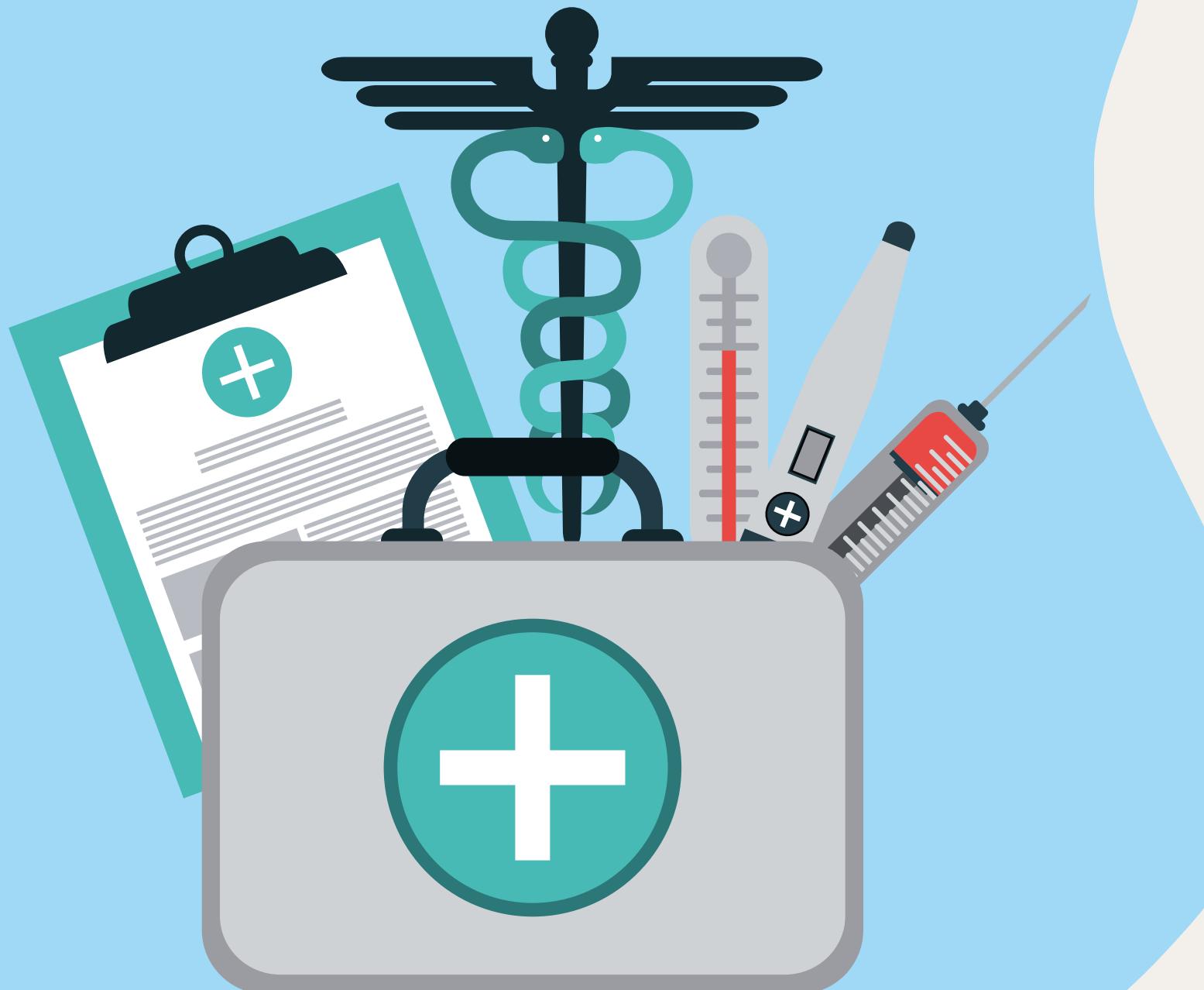


learning model used to find relationship between
categorical data

Logistic Regression

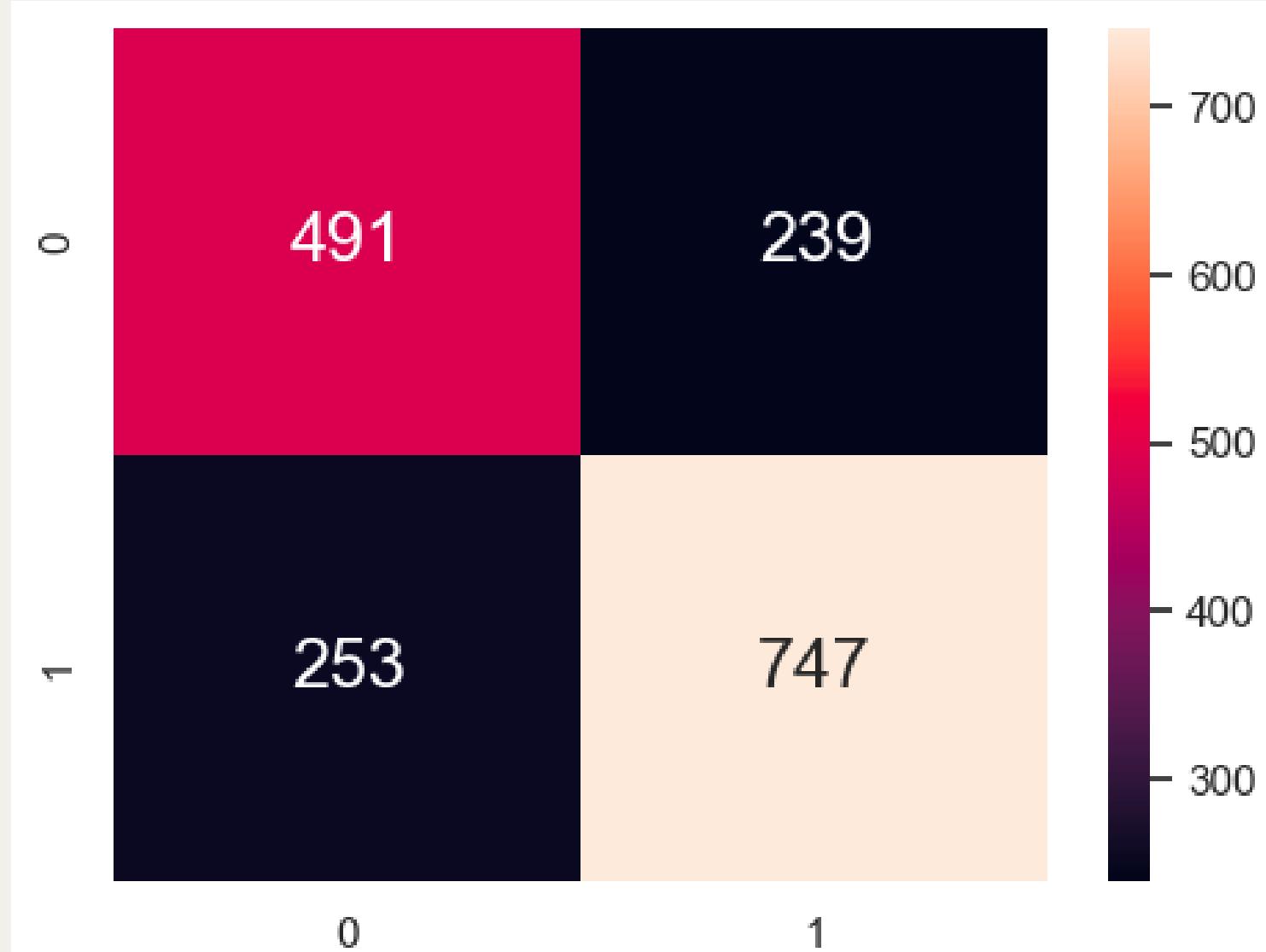
Data preparation

- Only 8% of dataset are pre-diabetic
- Bias dataset
- Make use of SMOTE() to balance dataset
- SMOTE() increases the dataset by adding new data that falls within the same cluster as our dataset
- Machine Learning help to predict more accurate results



Logistic Regression Results

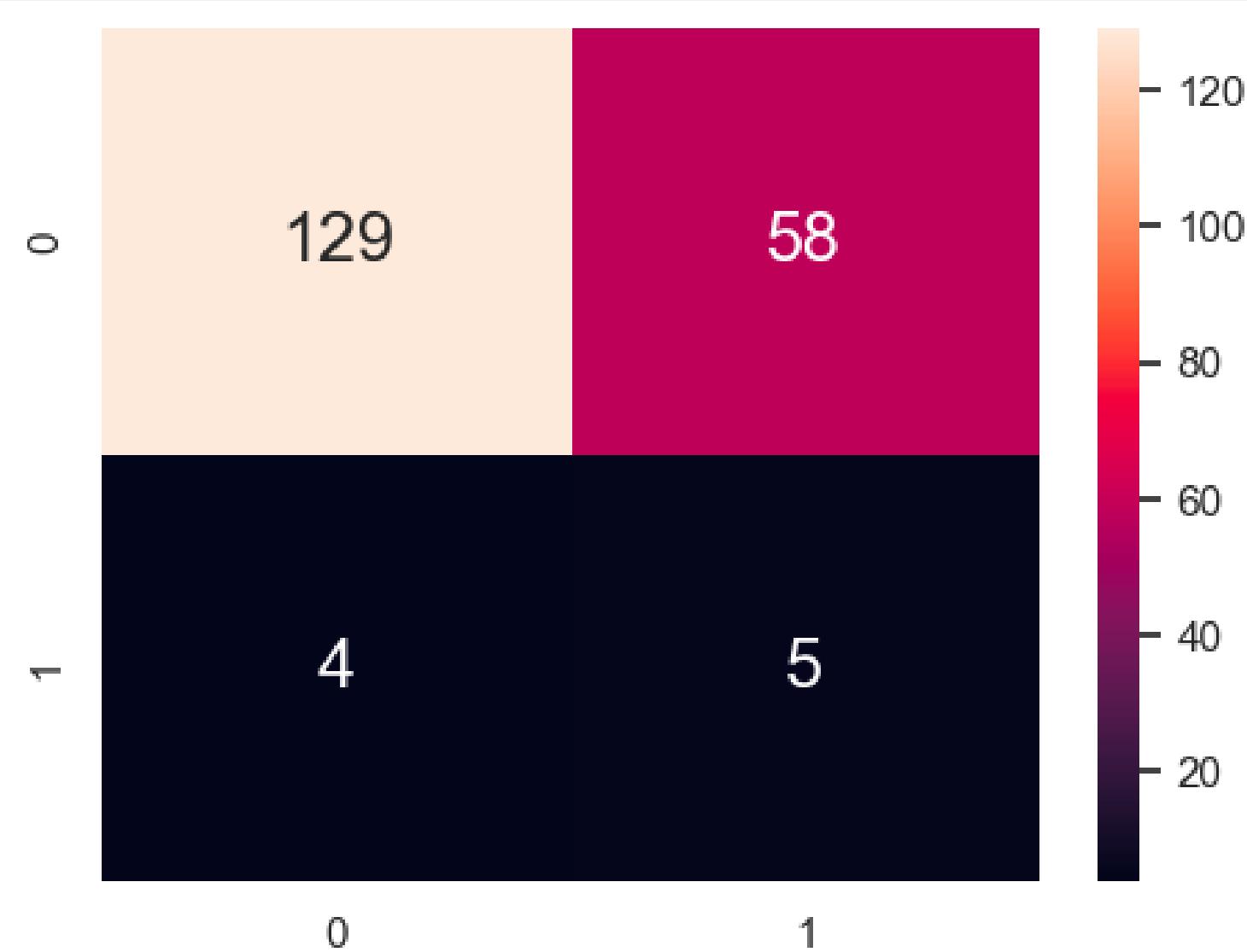
Train Dataset



Goodness of Fit of Model
Explained Variance (R^2)
Mean Squared Error (MSE)
Classification Accuracy

Train Dataset
: 0.715606936416185
: 0.28439306358381505
: 0.715606936416185

Test Dataset

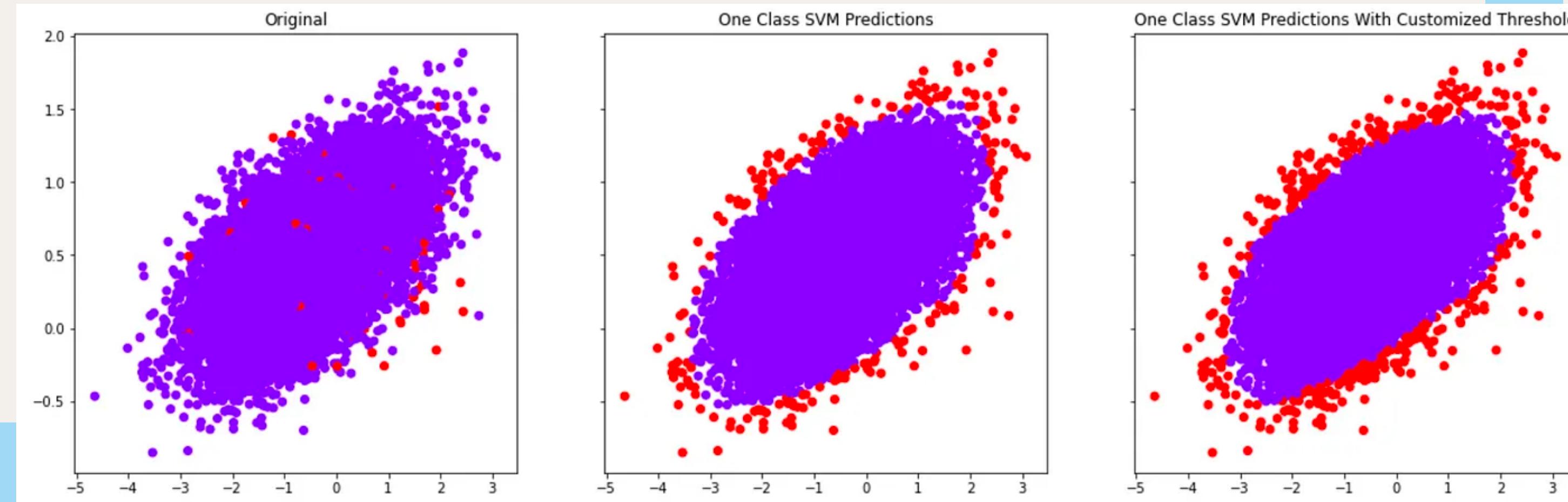


Goodness of Fit of Model
Explained Variance (R^2)
Mean Squared Error (MSE)
Classification Accuracy

Test Dataset
: 0.6836734693877551
: 0.3163265306122449
: 0.6836734693877551

One Class SVM

Introduction



Unsupervised machine learning model that
identify anomalies from the dataset

One Class SVM

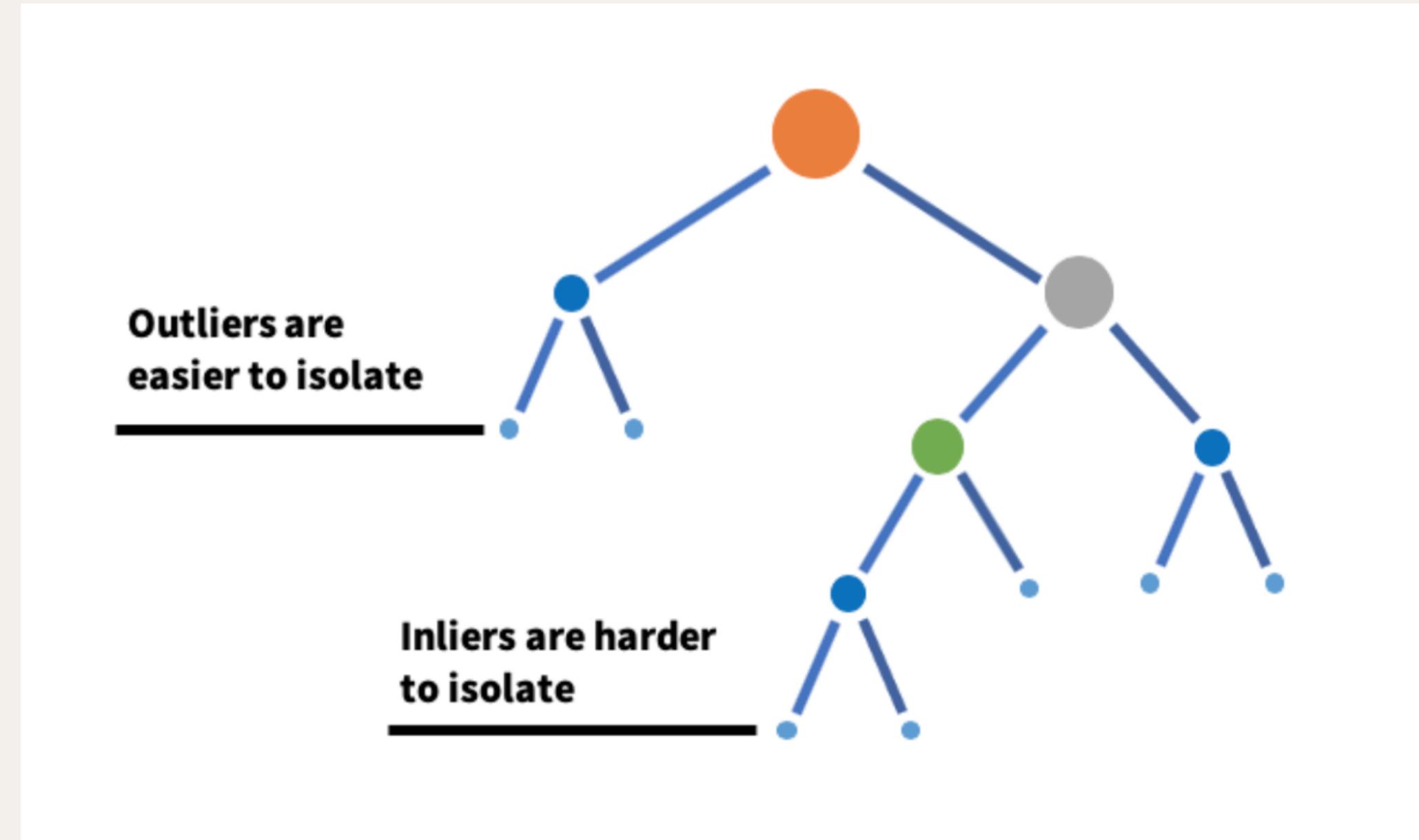
Results

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.98	0.63	0.77	187
1.0	0.08	0.67	0.14	9
accuracy			0.63	196
macro avg	0.53	0.65	0.45	196
weighted avg	0.93	0.63	0.74	196

67% chance of correctly predicting
one's diabetic status

Isolation Forest

Introduction



unsupervised machine learning model that
identify anomaly data from the dataset

Isolation Forest

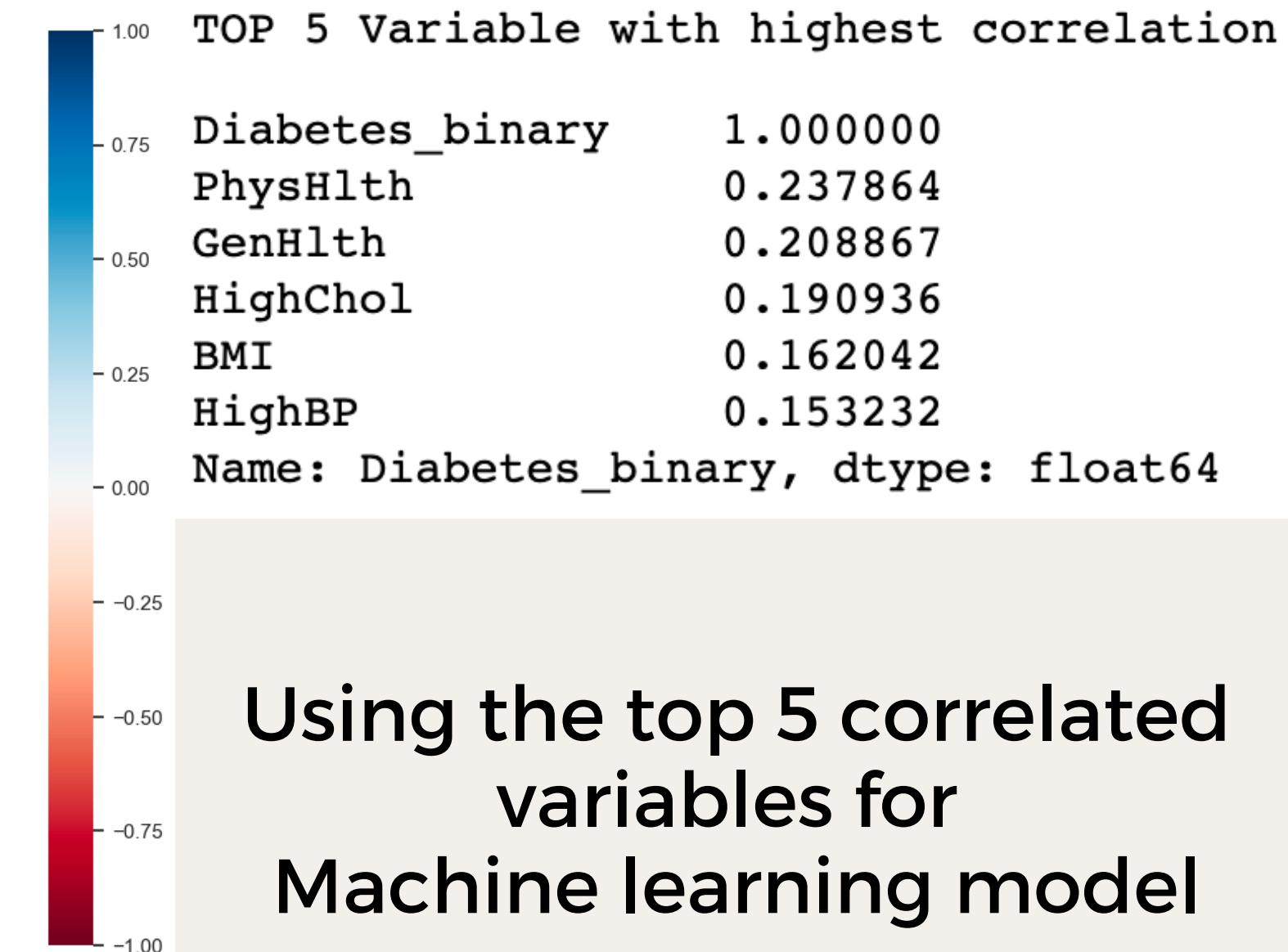
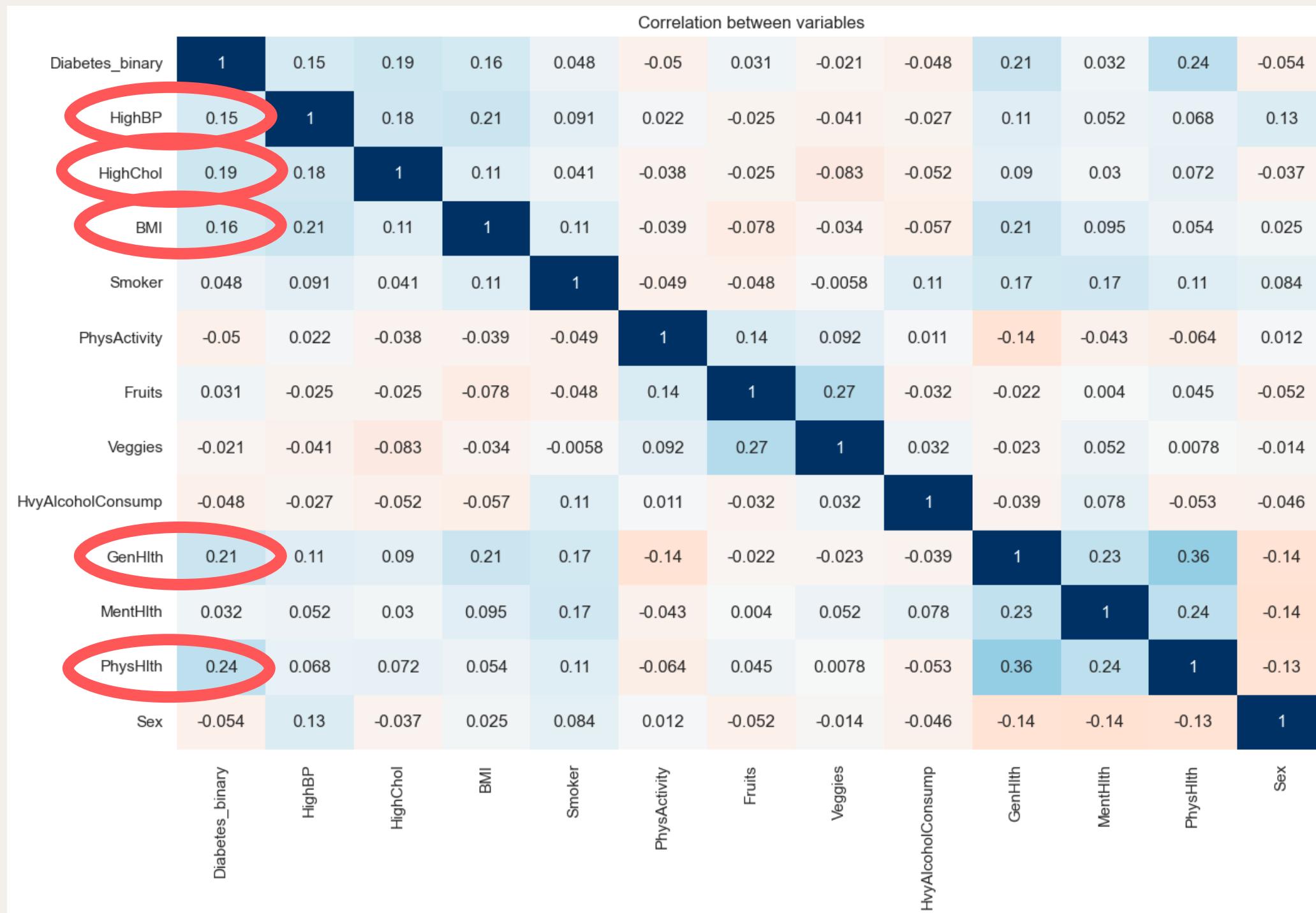
Results

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.98	0.69	0.81	187
1.0	0.09	0.67	0.16	9
accuracy			0.69	196
macro avg	0.54	0.68	0.49	196
weighted avg	0.94	0.69	0.78	196

67% chance of correctly predicting
one's diabetic status

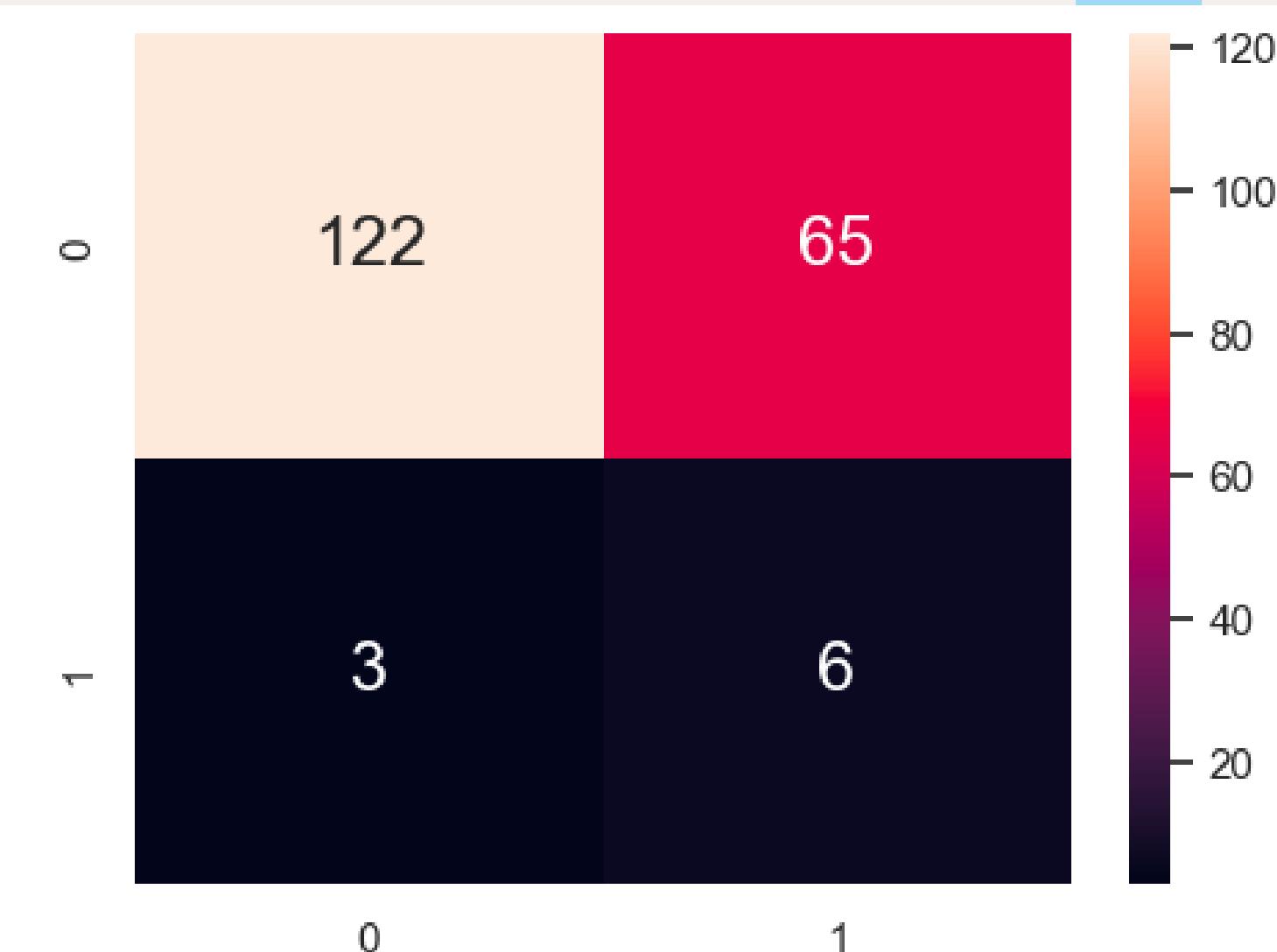
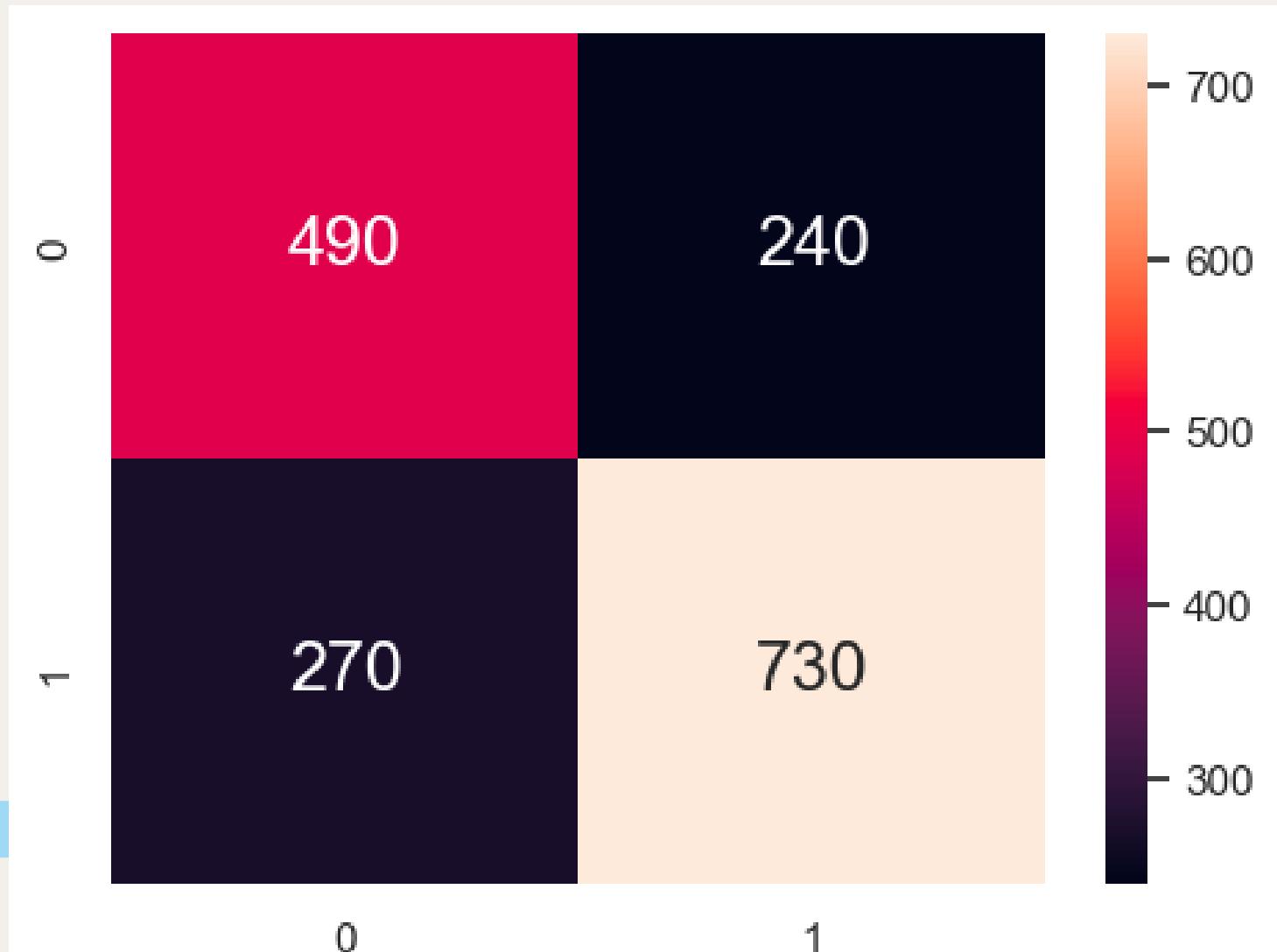
Machine Learning

Machine learning methods



Logistic Regression

Results (Top 5 Variables)



Train Dataset

: 0.7052023121387283
: 0.2947976878612717
: 0.7052023121387283

Goodness of Fit of Model

Explained Variance (R^2)
Mean Squared Error (MSE)
Classification Accuracy

Test Dataset

: 0.6530612244897959
: 0.3469387755102041
: 0.6530612244897959

One Class SVM

Results (Top 5 Variables)

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.98	0.71	0.82	187
1.0	0.10	0.67	0.17	9
accuracy			0.71	196
macro avg	0.54	0.69	0.50	196
weighted avg	0.94	0.71	0.79	196

67% chance of correctly predicting
one's prediabetic status

Isolation Forest

Results (Top 5 Variables)

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.97	0.74	0.84	187
1.0	0.09	0.56	0.16	9
accuracy			0.73	196
macro avg	0.53	0.65	0.50	196
weighted avg	0.93	0.73	0.81	196

56% chance of correctly predicting
one's prediabetic status

Machine Learning Results

Logistic Regression

similar accuracy result compared to model used for all variables

One Class SVM

similar accuracy result compared to model used for all variables

Isolation Forest

Lesser accuracy compared to model used for all variables.

Forest is build with a maximum depth of 5, which might not be that extensive resulting in a less accurate value



Conclusion

- Individuals aged 18-24 less likely to be diagnosed with pre-diabetes, but risk is not negligible
- 3 different Machine Learning model incorporating Classification & Anomaly detection
- Used supervised and unsupervised learning for predicting an individual's diabetic status
- 5 Key Health Indicators
 - Physical Health
 - General Health
 - High Cholesterol
 - BMI Level
 - High Blood Pressure

