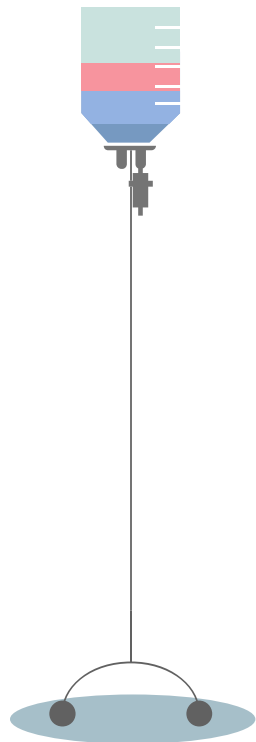


Prediction of Stroke

Capstone Presentation- 10 Apr 2021
By S Buvana



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Summary

Robustness of ML and DL
models

Problem Statement

To predict Stroke
occurrences

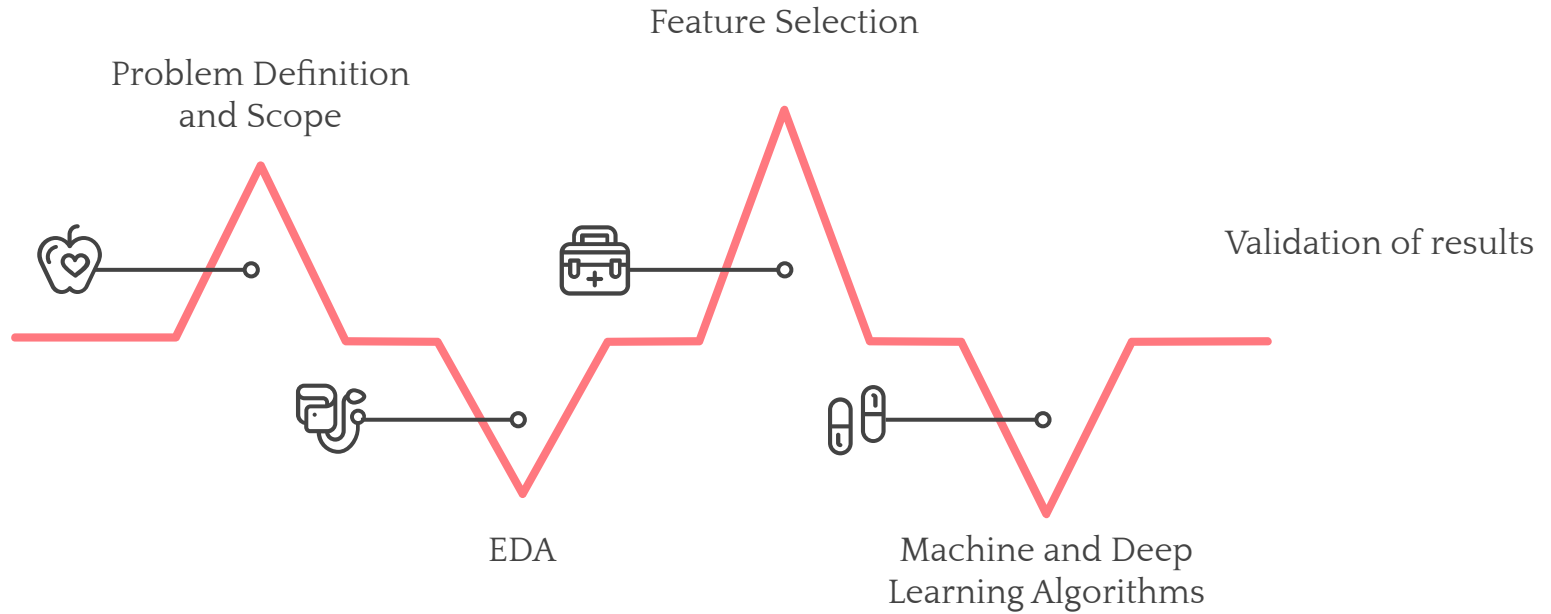
occurrences

to build Scope

To build Machine and Deep Learning models on identified features. Use of Accuracy performance metrics on datasets to evaluate robustness of models.

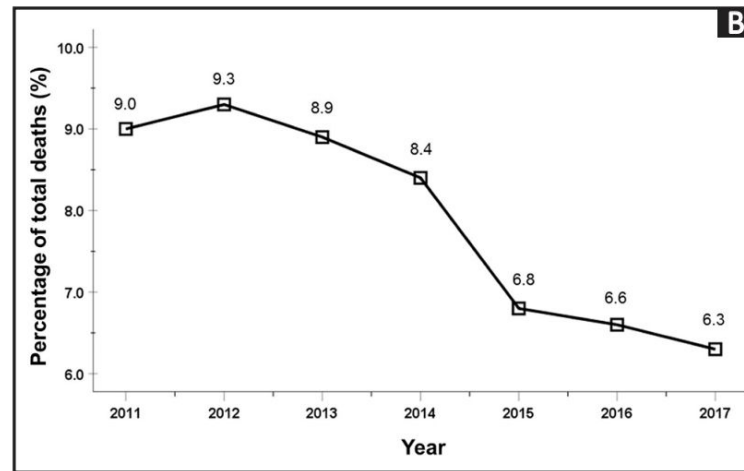


Data Process



Background

- Very much of a concern in Singapore
- Mortality rates from Stroke -9%to 6.3% from 2011 to 2017.
- Fourth leading cause of death in Singapore
- Need for improvements
- Deploying prediction models to study the trends will help in early detection of Stroke



Source: Annals Academy of Medicine, Singapore

Outcomes

Desirable Business Outcome

To detect Stroke accurately and quickly which brings about cost savings.

Desirable Data Outcome

The model to be deployed to detect Stroke with speed and accuracy.

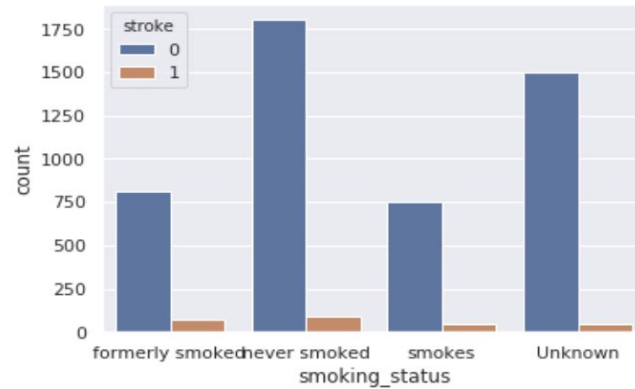
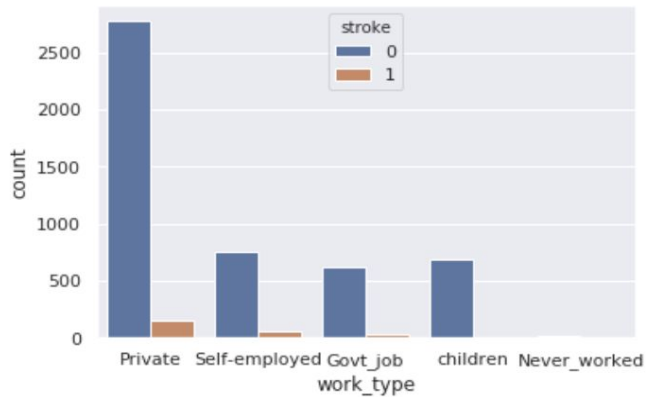
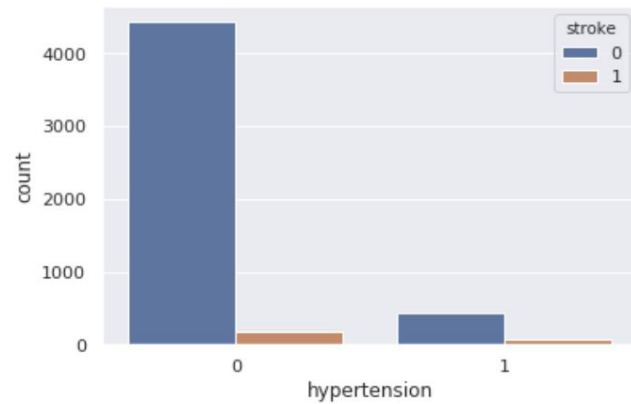
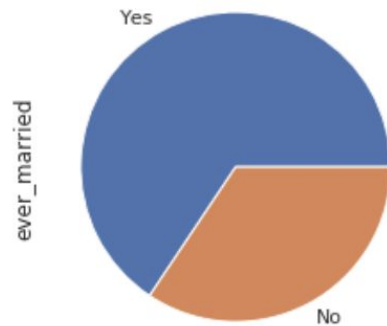


Data

- Kaggle dataset- Stroke prediction
- 5110 Rows & 12 Columns- Target variable is **Stroke**
- 5 Categorical variables (Dummy Encoding)
- Normalisation of dataset

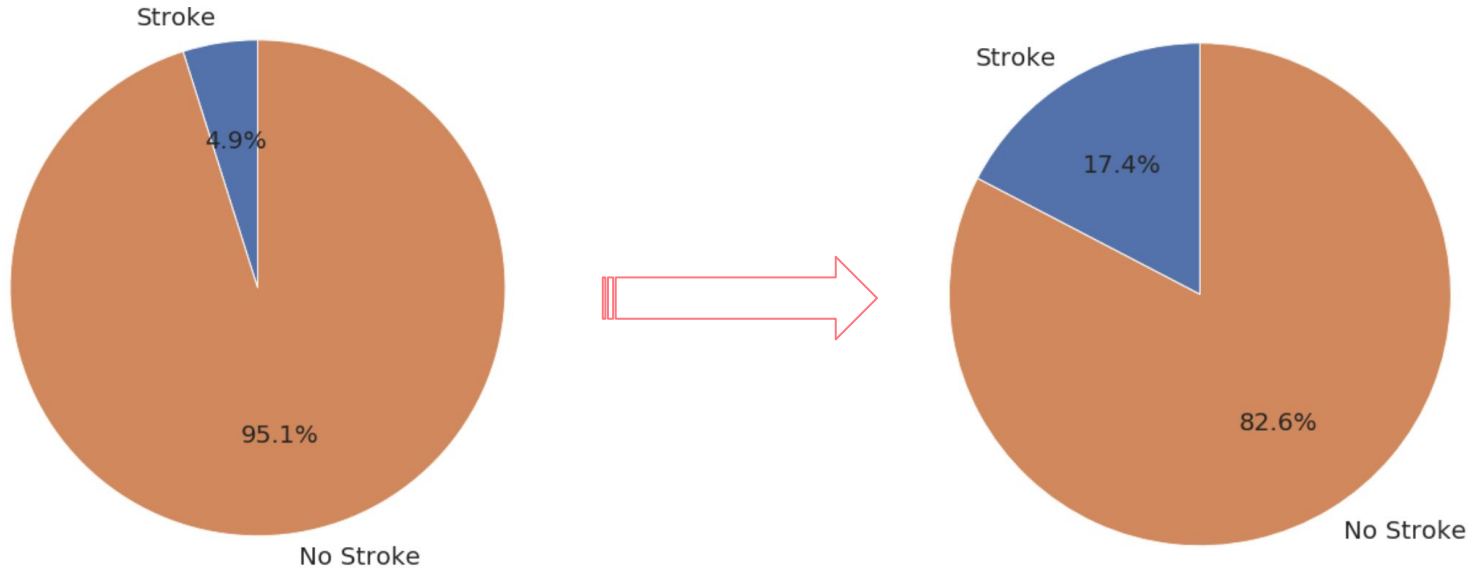
	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	smoking_status	stroke
0	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69	36.6	formerly smoked	1
1	51676	Female	61.0	0	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	202.21	NaN	never smoked	1
2	31112	Male	80.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Rural	105.92	32.5	never smoked	1
3	60182	Female	49.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	171.23	34.4	smokes	1
4	1665	Female	79.0	1	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	174.12	24.0	never smoked	1
5	56669	Male	81.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	186.21	29.0	formerly smoked	1
6	53882	Male	74.0	1	1	Yes	Private	Rural	70.09	27.4	never smoked	1
7	10434	Female	69.0	0	0	No	Private	Urban	94.39	22.8	never smoked	1
8	27419	Female	59.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Rural	76.15	NaN	Unknown	1
9	60491	Female	78.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	58.57	24.2	Unknown	1

EDA



EDA

- Unbalanced dataset with only 4.9% of data points are Stroke patients
- Resampling method to artificially inflate the minority class (with Stroke)
- From 4.9% to around 17.4%- Model analysis were run on resampled dataset



Feature Selection

Forward Feature Selection(FFS)

Predictor Columns:'age',
'work_type_4',
'avg_glucose_level',
'ever_married_0',
'heart_disease',
'hypertension', 'bmi',
'work_type_2',
'smoking_status_2',
'gender_1'

PCA 15 PCA components



Machine Learning

- Machine learning algorithm run on both datasets with variables identified by feature selection methods.
- Train/Test split of 80%/20%
- Cross validation
- Hyper parameter tuning by GridSearch CV

Logistic Regression

KNN Classification

Support Vector

Random Forest

Ada Boosting

Deep Learning

- Deep learning algorithm run on both datasets with variables identified by feature selection methods.
- Train/Test split of 80%/20%
- Cross validation
- Build **Artificial Neural Network**

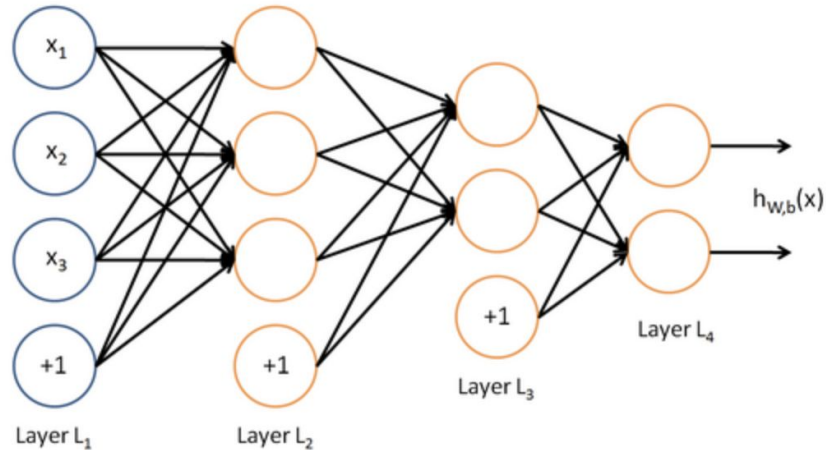


Figure 1 — Representation of a neural network

Machine Learning

On predictors from Forward Feature
Selection



Logistic Regression-FFS

Training Set

* Logistic *

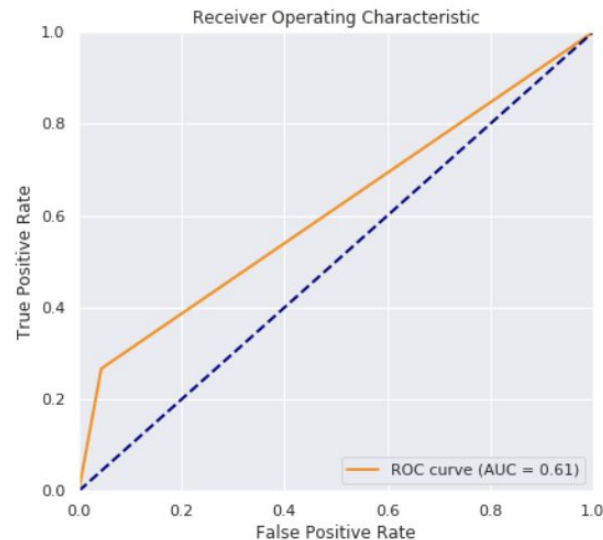
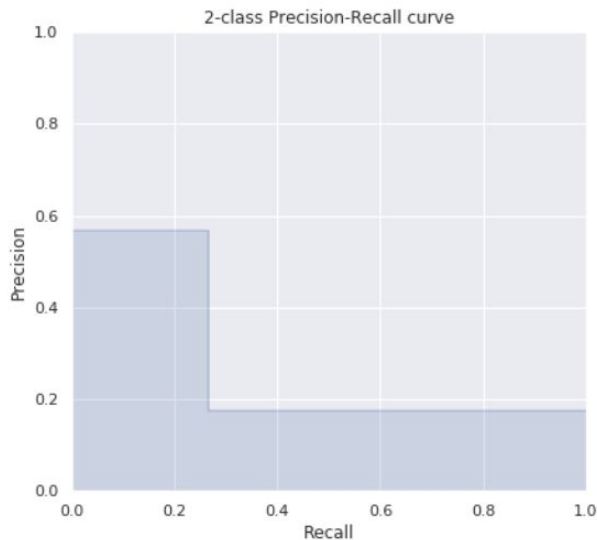
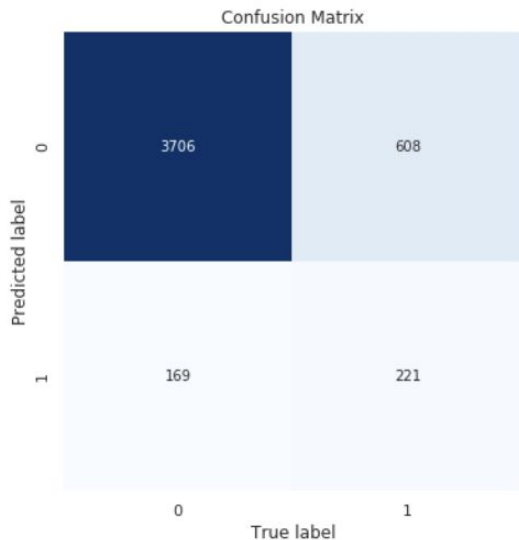
Accuracy : 0.8348 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0

Precision: 0.5667 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0

Recall : 0.2666 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0

ROC AUC : 0.6115 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples

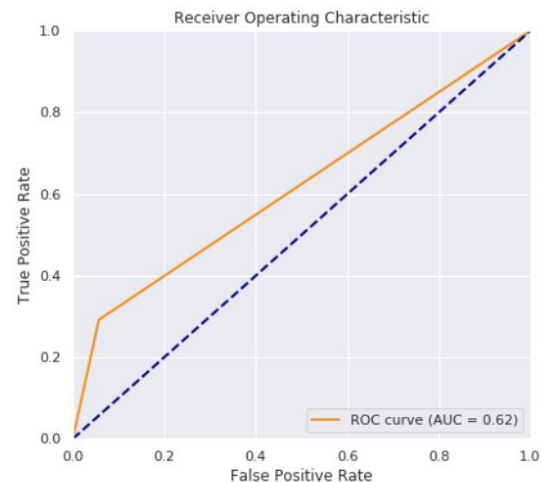
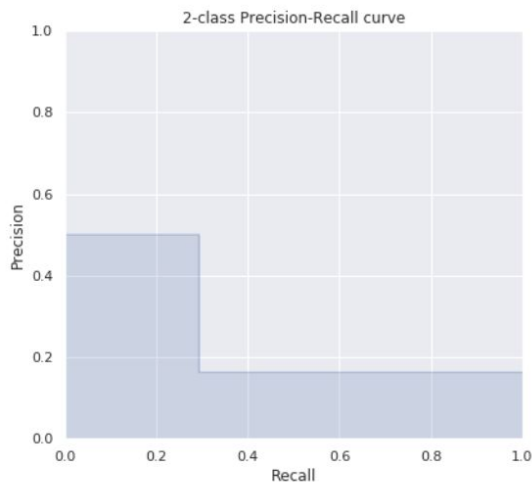
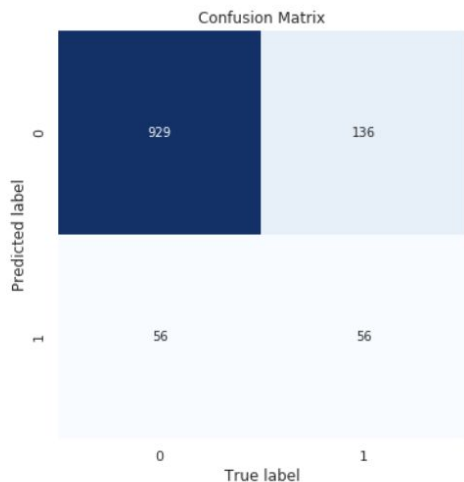


Logistic Regression-FFS

Test Set

Accuracy : 0.8369 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.5000 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.2917 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.6174 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



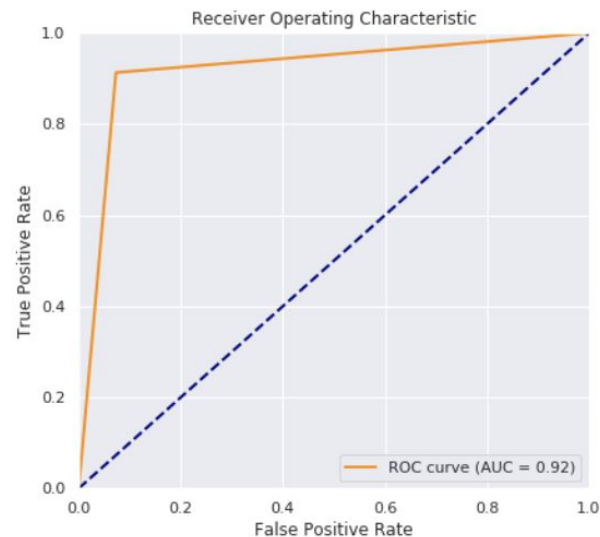
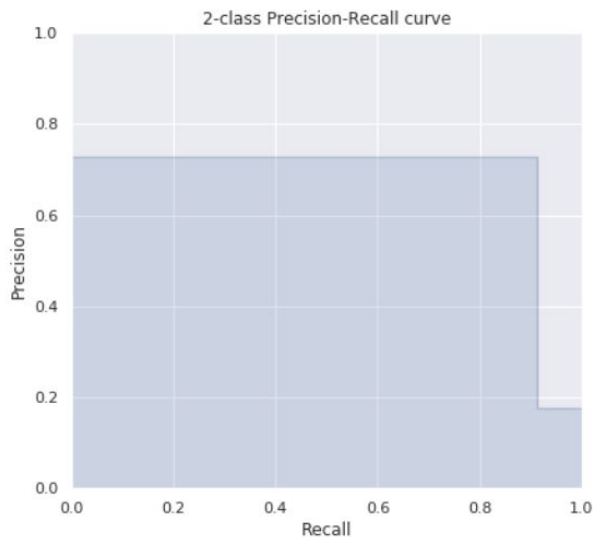
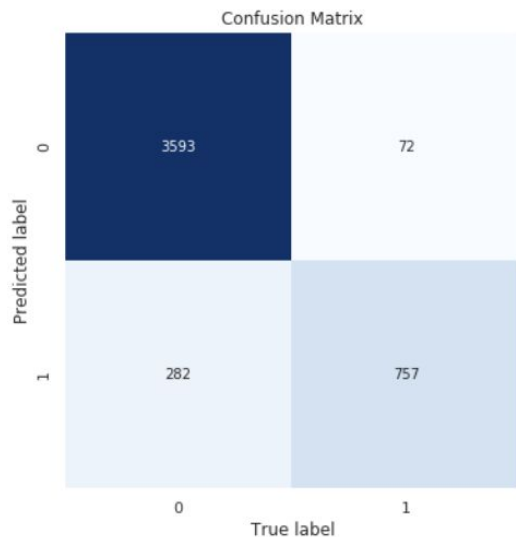
KNN-FFS

Training Set

* KNN Classifier *

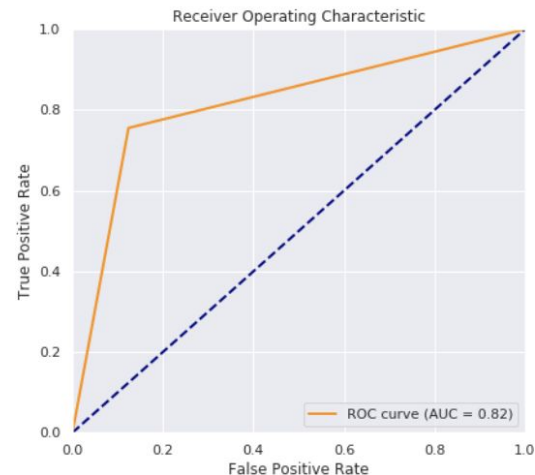
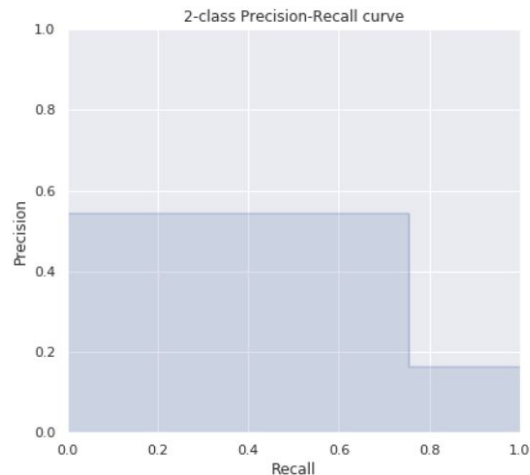
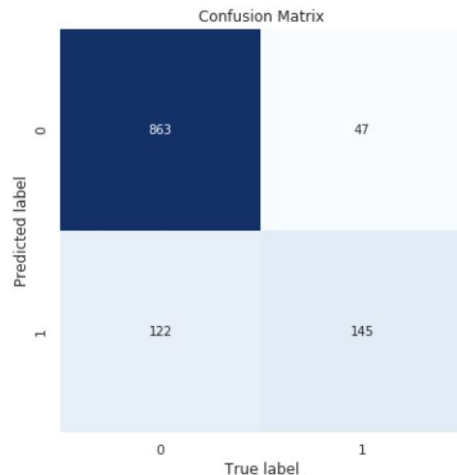
Accuracy : 0.9247 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.7286 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.9131 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.9202 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



Accuracy : 0.8564 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.5431 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.7552 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.8157 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



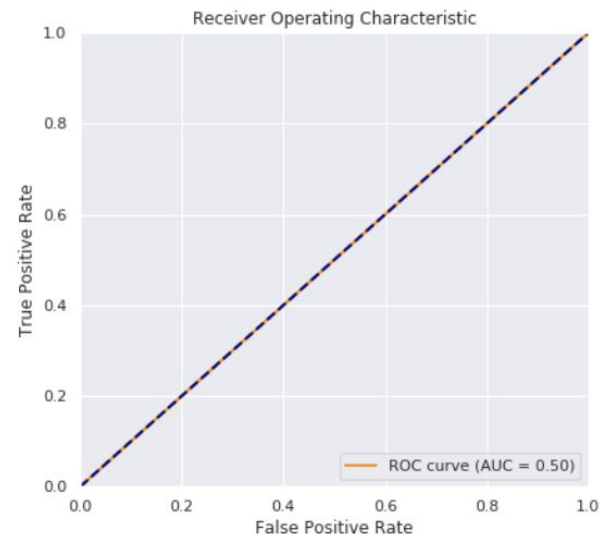
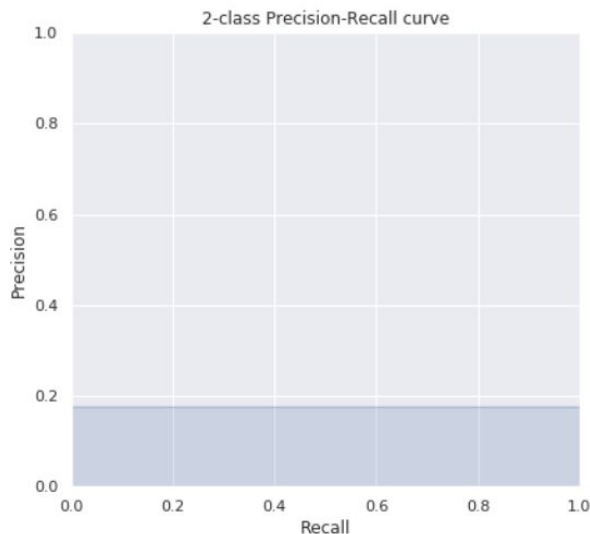
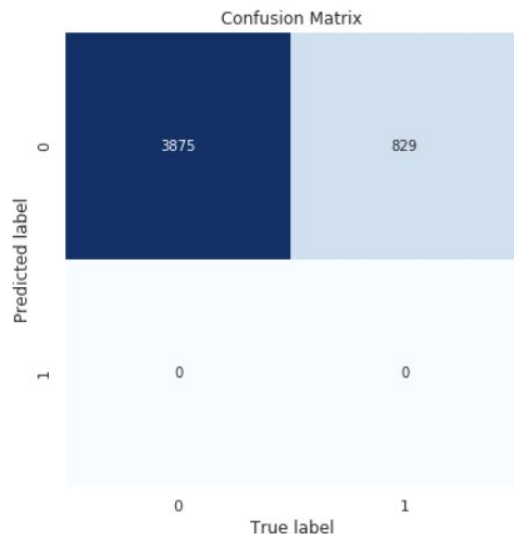
SVM-FFS

Training Set

* SVM *

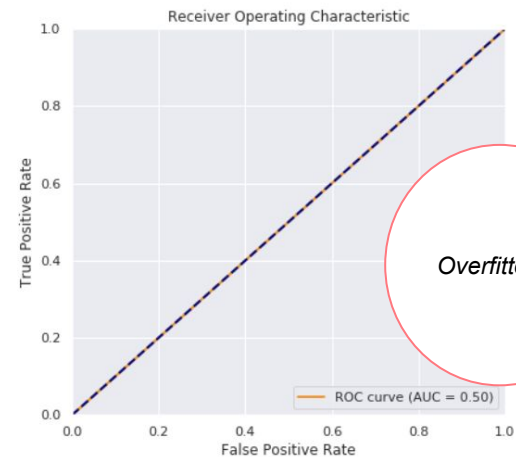
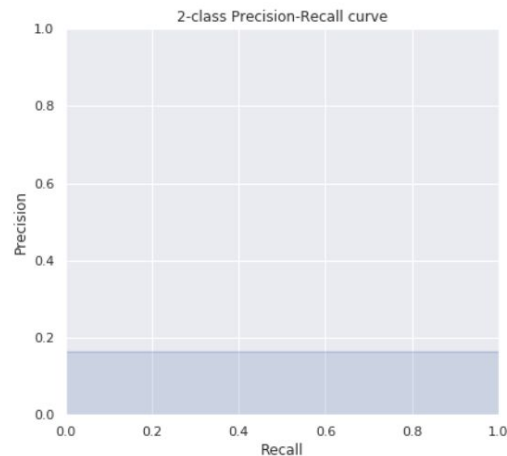
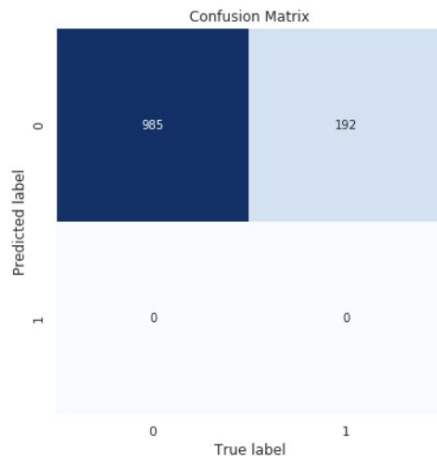
Accuracy : 0.8238 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.0000 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.0000 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.5000 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



Accuracy : 0.8369 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.0000 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.0000 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.5000 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



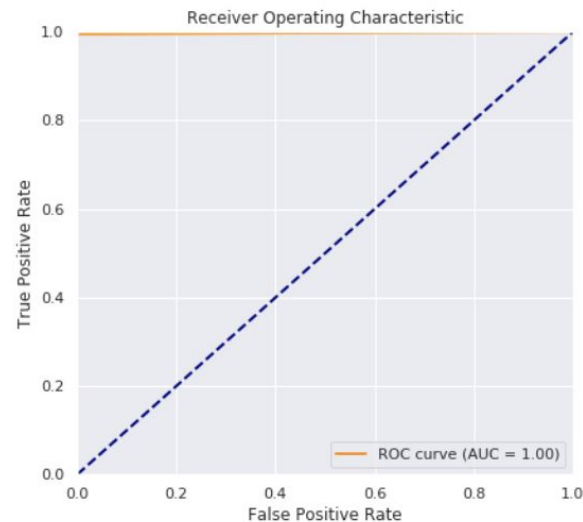
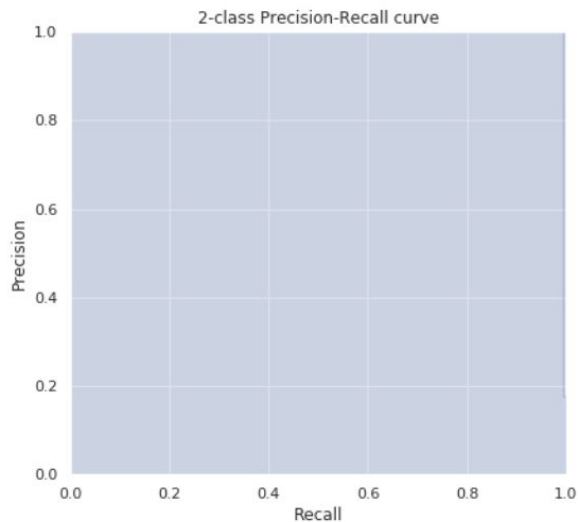
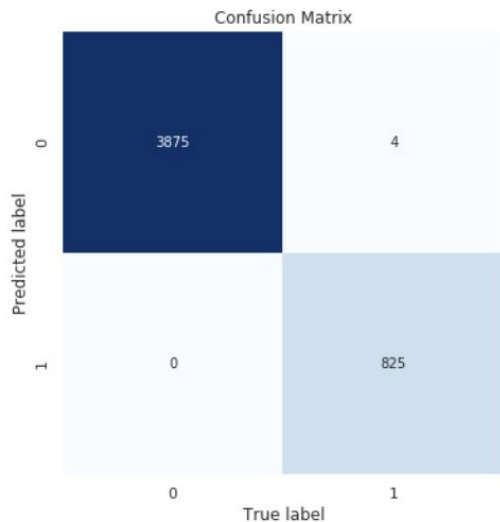
Random Forest-FFS

Training Set

* Random Forest *

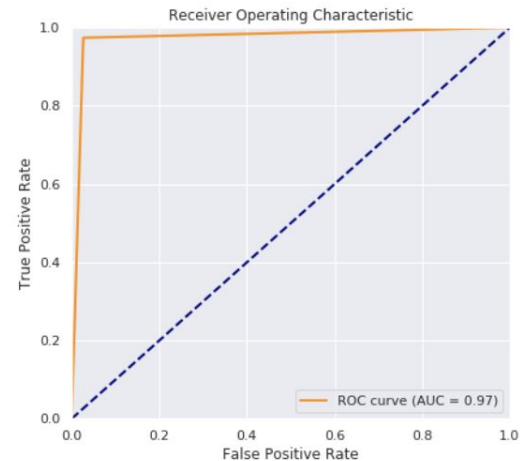
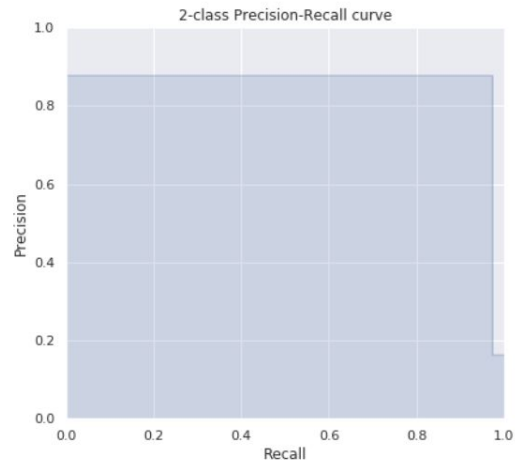
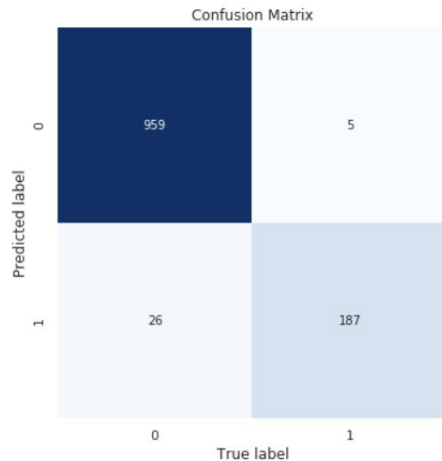
Accuracy : 0.9991 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 1.0000 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.9952 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.9976 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



Accuracy : 0.9737 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.8779 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.9740 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.9738 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



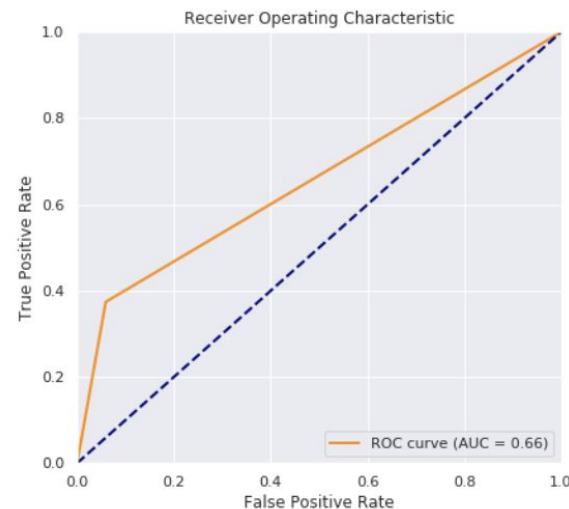
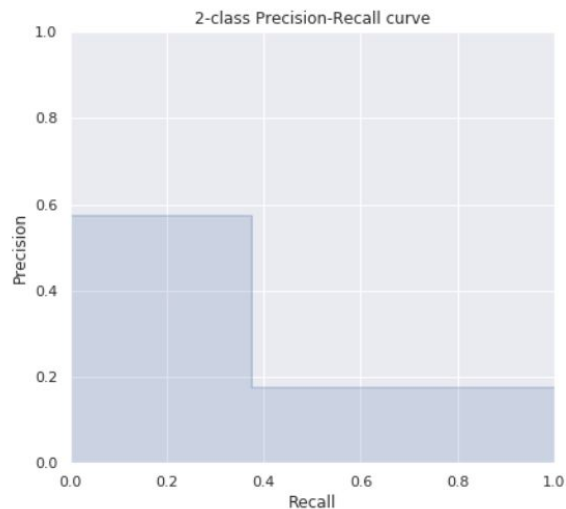
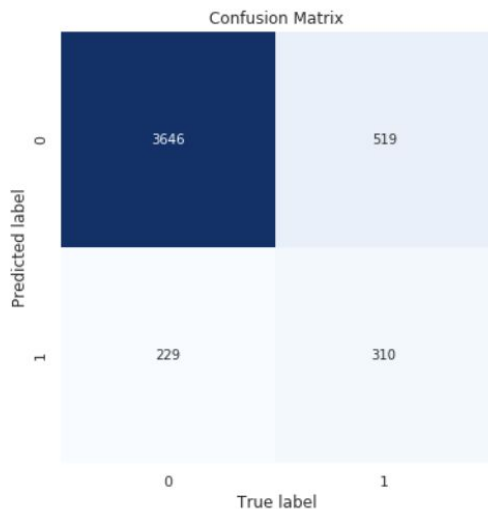
Boosting-FFS

Training Set

* Boosting *

Accuracy : 0.8410 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.5751 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.3739 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.6574 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples

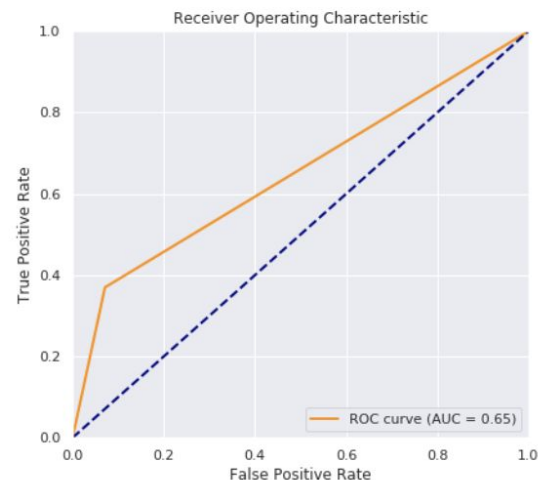
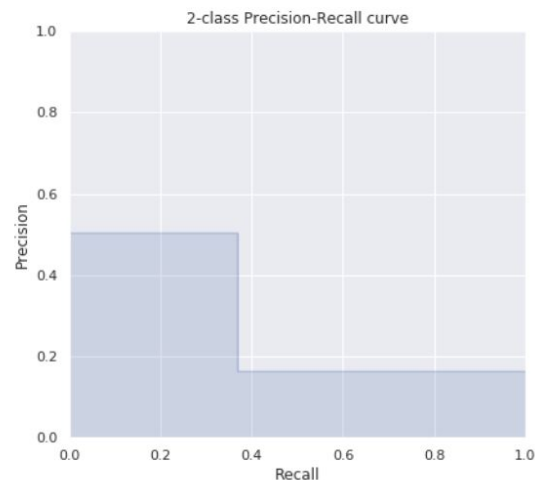
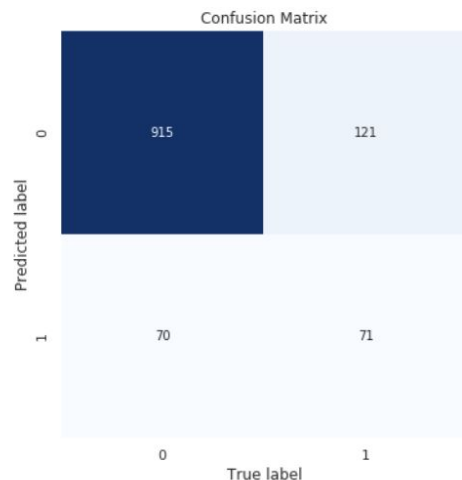


Boosting-FFS

Test Set

Accuracy : 0.8377 [TP / N] Proportion of predicted labels that match the true labels. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Precision: 0.5035 [TP / (TP + FP)] Not to label a negative sample as positive. Best: 1, Worst: 0
Recall : 0.3698 [TP / (TP + FN)] Find all the positive samples. Best: 1, Worst: 0
ROC AUC : 0.6494 Best: 1, Worst: < 0.5

TP: True Positives, FP: False Positives, TN: True Negatives, FN: False Negatives, N: Number of samples



Performance Metrics- FFS dataset

Train Dataset	Logistic Regression	KNN	SVM	Random Forest	Ada Boost
Forward Feature Selection -10 X columns	0.834	0.924	0.823	0.999	0.841
Forward Feature Selection -10 X columns with GridSearch CV	0.835	1.0	0.824	0.999	0.856

Deep Learning

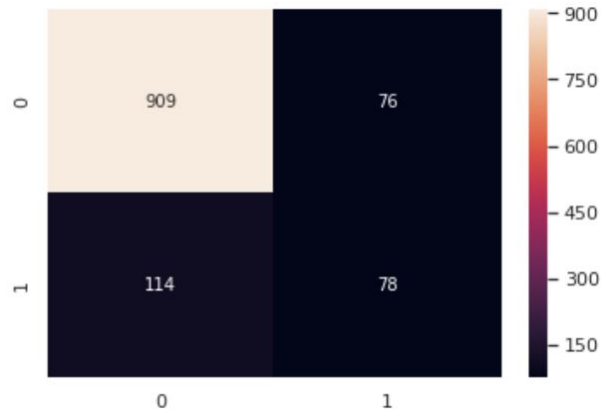
On predictors from Forward Feature
Selection



Neural Network- FFS

- Keras sequential model
- ANN model with 15 Neurons in L1 and 1 hidden layer
- Drop out rate :0.2
- Optimizer: Adam
- Loss: Binary cross entropy
- Metrics: Accuracy
- 100 epoch runs

Model Results



- Accuracy score of prediction model 84.8%
- Good classifier

Machine Learning

On predictors from PCA



Performance Metrics- PCA dataset

Train Dataset	Logistic Regression	KNN	SVM	Random Forest	Ada Boost
PCA-15 PCA components	0.835	0.924	0.824	0.999	0.862
PCA-15 PCA components with GridSearch CV	0.835	0.835	0.824	1.00	0.936

Deep Learning

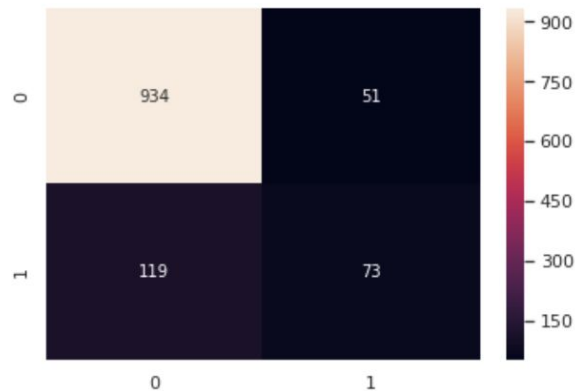
On predictors from PCA



Neural Network- PCA

- Keras sequential model
- ANN model with 15 Neurons in L1 and 1 hidden layer
- Drop out rate :0.2
- Optimizer: Adam
- Loss: Binary cross entropy
- Metrics: Accuracy
- 100 epoch runs

Model Results

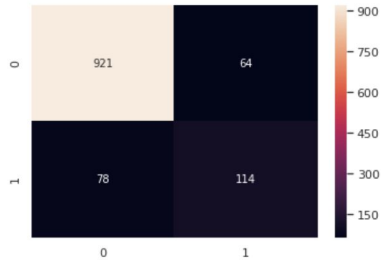


- Accuracy score of prediction model 85.6%
- Good classifier

Neural Network- PCA

Parameter tuning-
Change batch size to
10

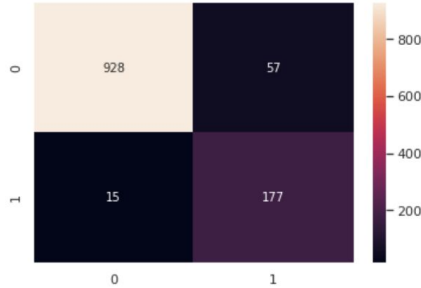
Model Results



-Accuracy score of
prediction model 87.9%
-Slight improvement

Parameter tuning-
Change epoch size to
150

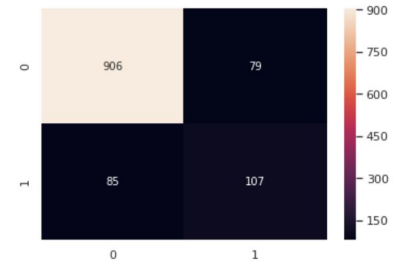
Model Results



-Accuracy score of
prediction model 93.9%
-Slight improvement

Parameter tuning-
Change dropout rate
to 0.1

Model Results



-Accuracy score of
prediction model 86%
-Slight improvement

Conclusions

Based on the data collected, we can use Machine Learning model – Random Forest to help with the prediction of Stroke occurrences. It provided the best accuracy at the rate of **99.9%** across both datasets.

AUC Score of **1.00** for and train and 0.97 for test indicates a good classifier and overfitting is unlikely. The recall and precision are high above 90% indicating the exactness and proper classification of data points, which is crucial in detecting diseases.

Medical institutes can detect Stroke in **accurate and timely manner** to reduce mortality rates further.

THANK YOU



RESOURCE LINKS

- <https://www.annals.edu.sg/pdf/48VolNo10Oct2019/V48N10p310.pdf>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/kanishkkavdia/stroke-prediction-using-ann-deep-learning-model>

CREDITS

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Appendices



Encoding and Correlation

ables to run models

```
pd.get_dummies(data = Stroke_df, columns = ['gender', 'ever_married', 'work_type', 'smoking_status'], prefix = ['gender', 'ever_married', 'work_type', 'smoking_status'], drop_first = True)
```

	age	hypertension	heart_disease	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	67	0	1	228.69	36.600000	1
1	61	0	0	202.21	28.893237	1
2	80	0	1	105.92	32.500000	1
3	49	0	0	171.23	34.400000	1
4	79	1	0	174.12	24.000000	1

5 rows x 7 columns

```
corr_matrix = Stroke_df1.corr()  
print(corr_matrix["stroke"].sort_values(ascending=False))
```

```
stroke          1.000000  
age             0.245109  
heart_disease   0.134905  
avg_glucose_level 0.131991  
hypertension    0.127891  
ever_married_1  0.108299  
smoking_status_1 0.064683  
work_type_3     0.062150  
bmi             0.038912  
Residence_type_1 0.015415  
work_type_2     0.011927  
gender_1        0.009081  
smoking_status_3 0.008920  
work_type_0     0.002660  
smoking_status_2 -0.004163  
gender_0        -0.009081  
work_type_1     -0.014885  
Residence_type_0 -0.015415  
smoking_status_0 -0.055924  
work_type_4     -0.083888  
ever_married_0  -0.108299  
Name: stroke, dtype: float64
```

ANN

```
ann_model=keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Dense(15,input_shape=[10], activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    keras.layers.Dense(20, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
])

print(ann_model.summary())
ann_model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])

ann_model.summary()
fitted_model =ann_model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 4, nb_epoch = 100)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====	=====	=====
dense (Dense)	(None, 15)	165
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 15)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 20)	320
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 20)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	21
=====	=====	=====

Total params: 506
Trainable params: 506
Non-trainable params: 0

Performance Metrics

If resampling is tuned to reflect
50%-50% of target variable



Performance Metrics- PCA dataset

Generally Models didn't perform as well in comparison

Train Dataset	Logistic Regression	KNN	SVM	Random Forest	Ada Boost
PCA-15 PCA components	0.776	0.934	0.778	0.999	0.811
PCA-15 PCA components with GridSearch CV	0.776	0.835	0.824	0.999	0.936