

Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

Project #2

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Agenda

Introduction

Methods

Analysis

Conclusion



Introduction

Objective

- Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction
- Binary Classification

3 Models

- Random Forest Classifier
- AdaBoost
- XgBoost

Dataset

- Study conducted (*Dua and Graff, 2019*)
- 400 observations

Validation

- Validation dataset (Atul, n.d.)
- CURE-CKD - (*Tuttle et al., 2019*)
- CRIC (*Chronic-Kidney-Disease Research Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study Kidney Disease, n.d.*)



Methods

EDA

- Correlations
- Linear Relationship

Feature Selection

- RFE
- RFECV

Build and Fit Models

- Cross-Validation
- GridSearch
- Compute predictions

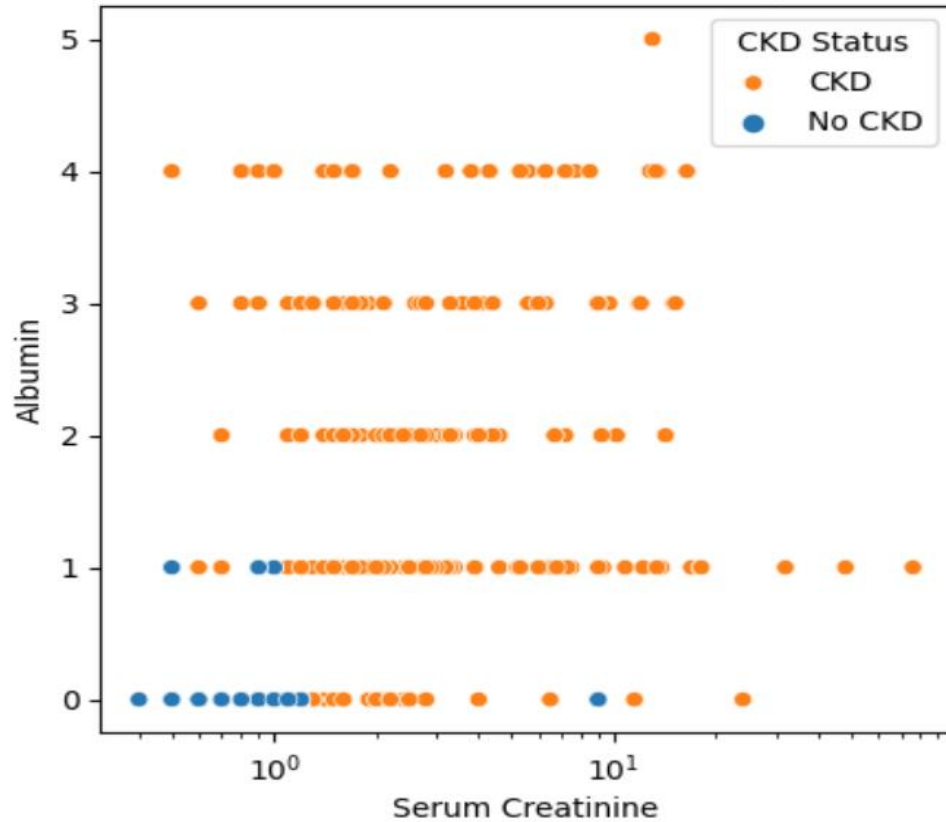
Compare results

- Validation dataset
- Published studies

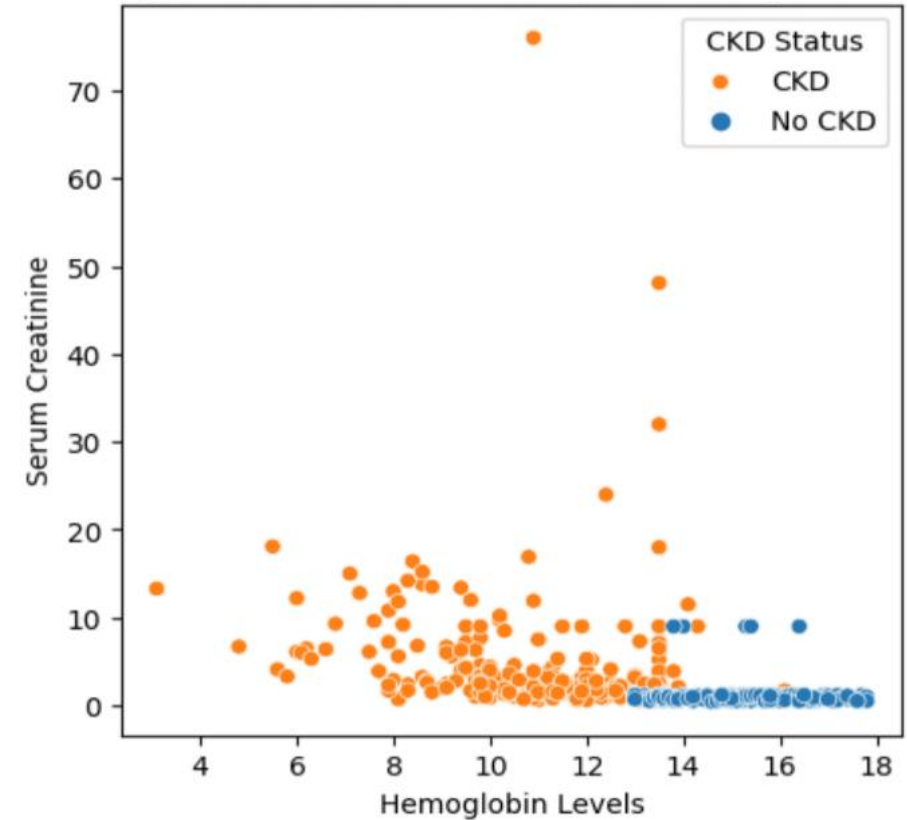


Data Exploration

Serum Creatinine and Albumin Values by CKD Status



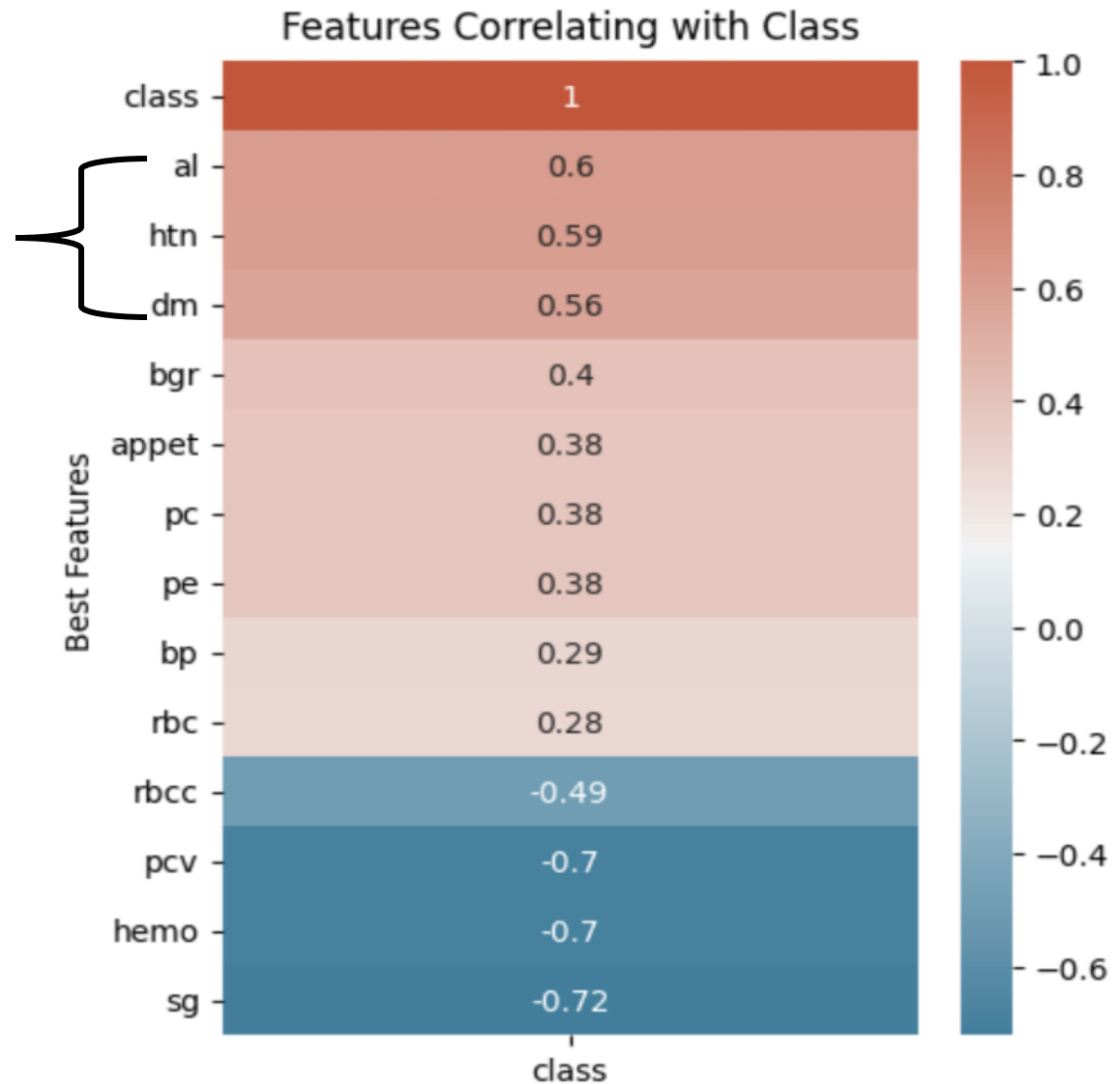
Hemoglobin and Serum Creatinine Values by CKD Status



CRIC and CURE-CKD confirm:

- Diabetes and hypertension 2 leading cause of CKD
- Albumin to Creatine levels are elevated in CKD

Feature Selection

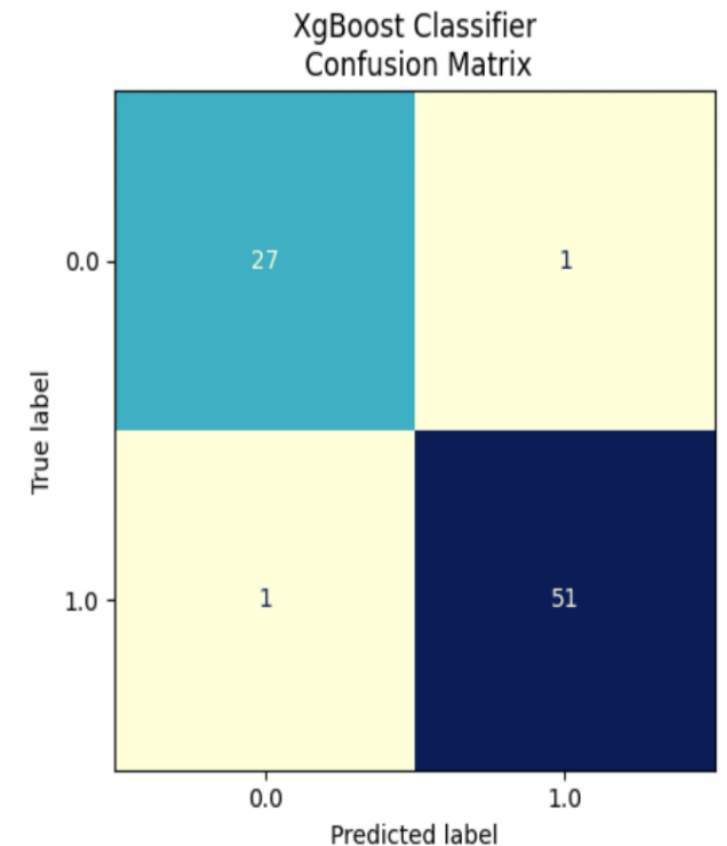
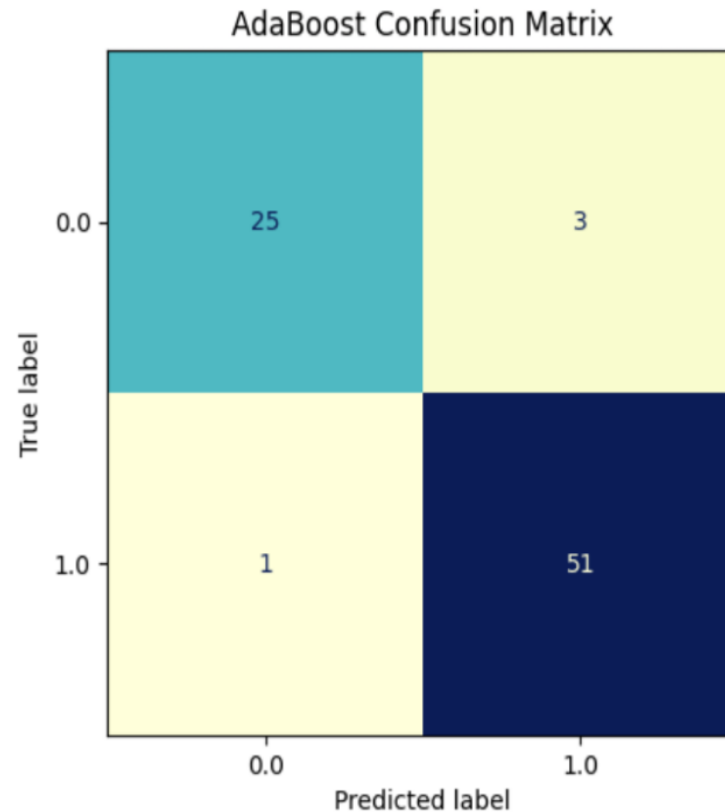
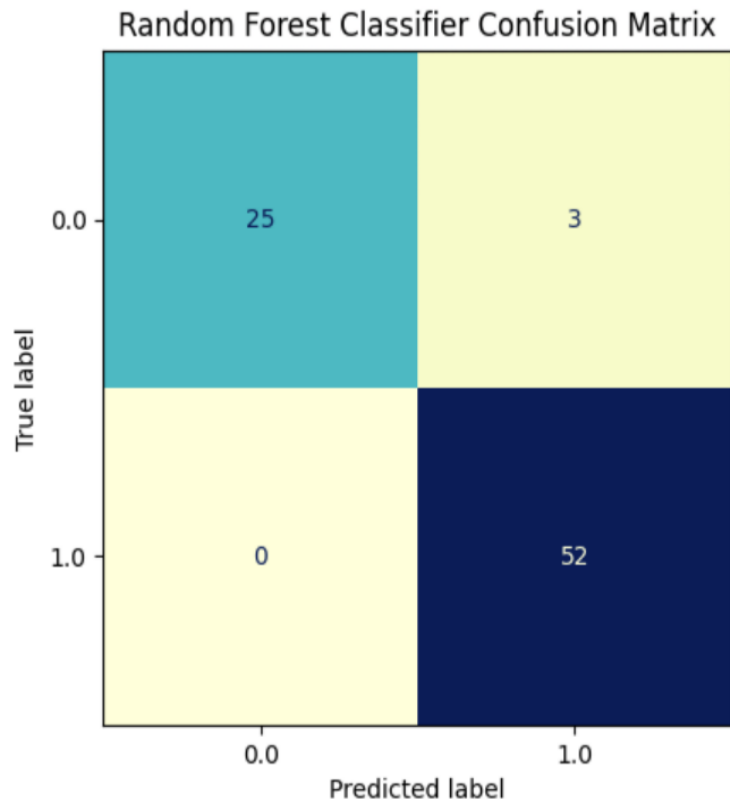


Results

MODEL	TEST ACCURACY SCORE	1 ST VALIDATION ACCURACY SCORE	2 ND VALIDATION ACCURACY SCORE
Random Forest	0.96	0.85	.85
AdaBoost	0.95	0.57	.5
XgBoost	0.98	0.93	.92

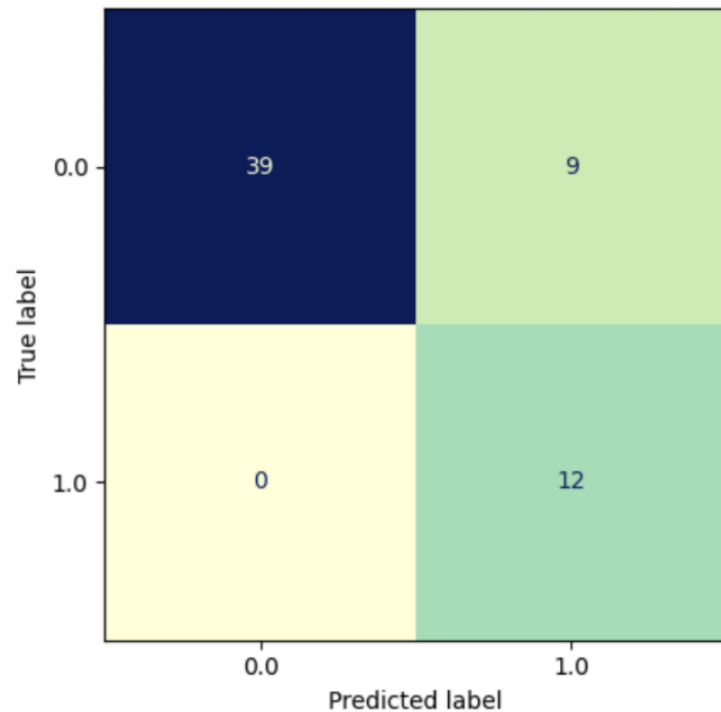


Prediction Results – Test Data

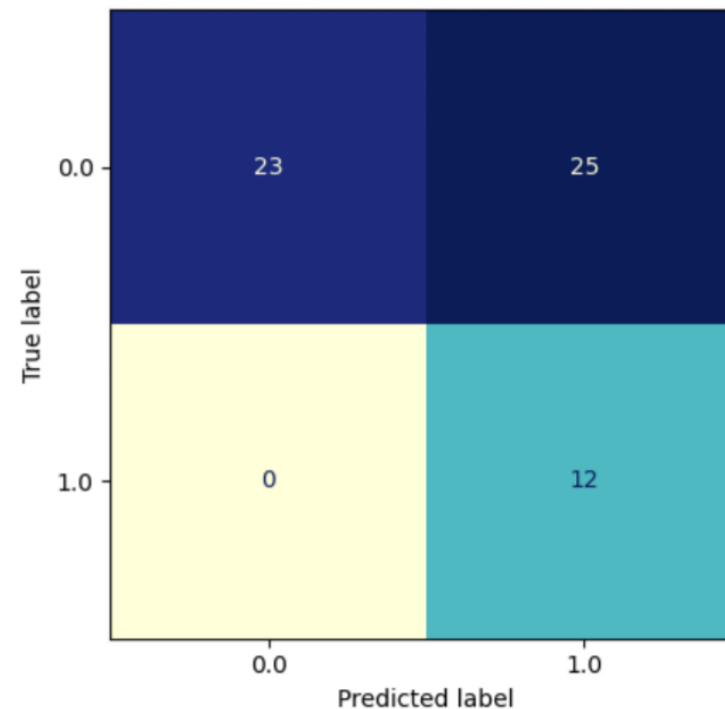


Prediction Results – Validation Data

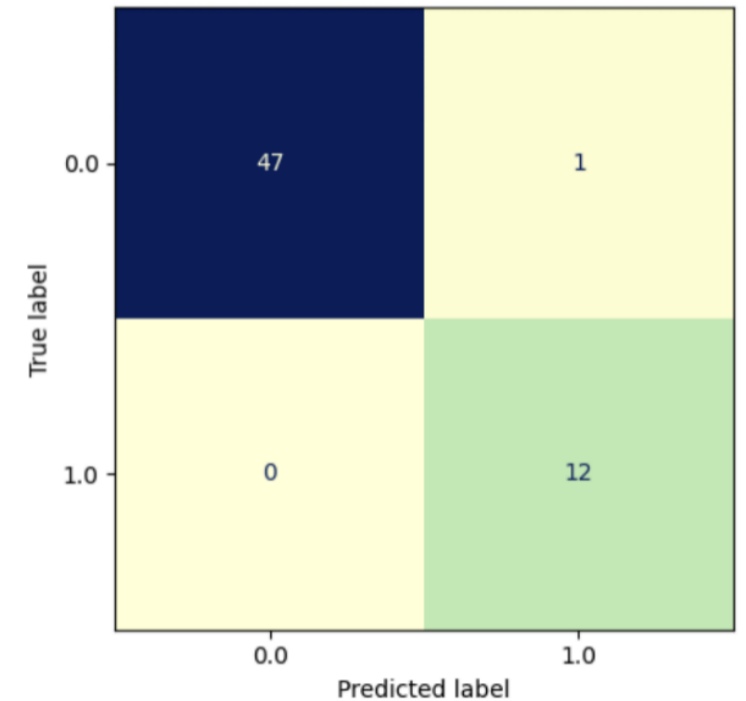
Validation Set Random Forest Classifier
Confusion Matrix



Validation Set AdaBoost Classifier
Confusion Matrix



Validation Set XgBoost Classifier
Confusion Matrix



Conclusion

- XgBoost has the best accuracy and consistent across the test and validation datasets
- Random Forest is a potential
- AdaBoost not a viable model
 - Prone to Overfitting
 - Lags behind XgBoost in speed and CPU memory usage



References

1. Tuttle, K. R., Alicic, R. Z., Duru, O. K., Jones, C. R., Daratha, K. B., Nicholas, S. B., McPherson, S. M., Neumiller, J. J., Bell, D. S., Mangione, C. M., & Norris, K. C. (2019). Clinical Characteristics of and Risk Factors for Chronic Kidney Disease Among Adults and Children. *JAMA Network Open*, 2(12), e1918169.
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.18169>
2. *Chronic-Kidney-Disease - Research Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study Kidney Disease*. (n.d.).
<http://www.cristudy.org/Chronic-Kidney-Disease/Chronic-Renal-Insufficiency-Cohort-Study/CRIC-DataView>
3. Dua, D. and Graff, C. (2019). UCI Machine Learning Repository [<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml>]. Irvine, CA: University of California, School of Information and Computer Science.
4. Atul, A. (n.d.). *Kidney Disease.csv*.
<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AP-Atul/Chronic-Kidney-Disease/master/dataset/train.csv>
5. *Kidney Disease*. (2022, December 17). National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
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