[**https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/biomechanical-features-of-orthopedic-patients/downloads/biomechanical-features-of-orthopedic-patients.zip/1**](https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/biomechanical-features-of-orthopedic-patients/downloads/biomechanical-features-of-orthopedic-patients.zip/1)

**The data have been organized in two different but related classification tasks.**

* column\_3C\_weka.csv (file with three class labels)
  + The first task consists in classifying patients as belonging to one out of three categories: Normal (100 patients), Disk Hernia (60 patients) or Spondylolisthesis (150 patients).
* column\_2C\_weka.csv (file with two class labels)
  + For the second task, the categories Disk Hernia and Spondylolisthesis were merged into a single category labelled as 'abnormal'. Thus, the second task consists in classifying patients as belonging to one out of two categories: Normal (100 patients) or Abnormal (210 patients).

### **Content**

Field Descriptions:

Each patient is represented in the data set by six biomechanical attributes derived from the shape and orientation of the pelvis and lumbar spine (each one is a column):

* pelvic incidence
* pelvic tilt
* lumbar lordosis angle
* sacral slope
* pelvic radius
* grade of spondylolisthesis

### **Acknowledgements**

The original dataset was downloaded from UCI ML repository:

Lichman, M. (2013). UCI Machine Learning Repository [http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml]. Irvine, CA: University of California, School of Information and Computer Science

Files were converted to CSV

### **Inspiration**

Use these biomechanical features to classify patients according to their labels