

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Predicting Heart Disease

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Problem Identification

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) stands as the number one cause of death worldwide

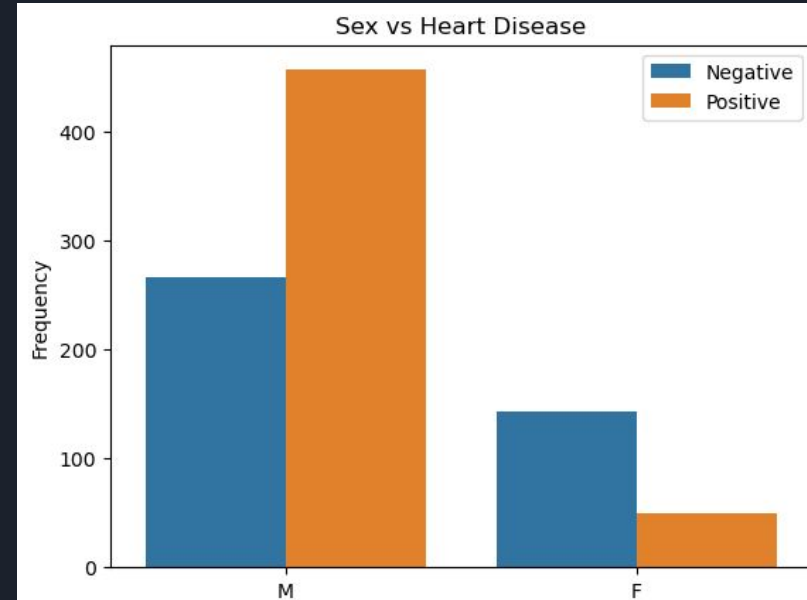
A dataset merging five large scale studies has been created identifying 11 common identifying features

Primary Goal: The creation of a machine learning model capable of identifying patients with a high probability of heart disease

The Data

A compilation of five large scale health studies from across the globe focusing on 12 key attributes related to heart failure

- Cleveland: 303 observations
- Hungarian: 294 observations
- Switzerland: 123 observations
- Long Beach VA: 200 observations
- Stalog (Heart) Data Set: 270 observations





Data Wrangling & EDA

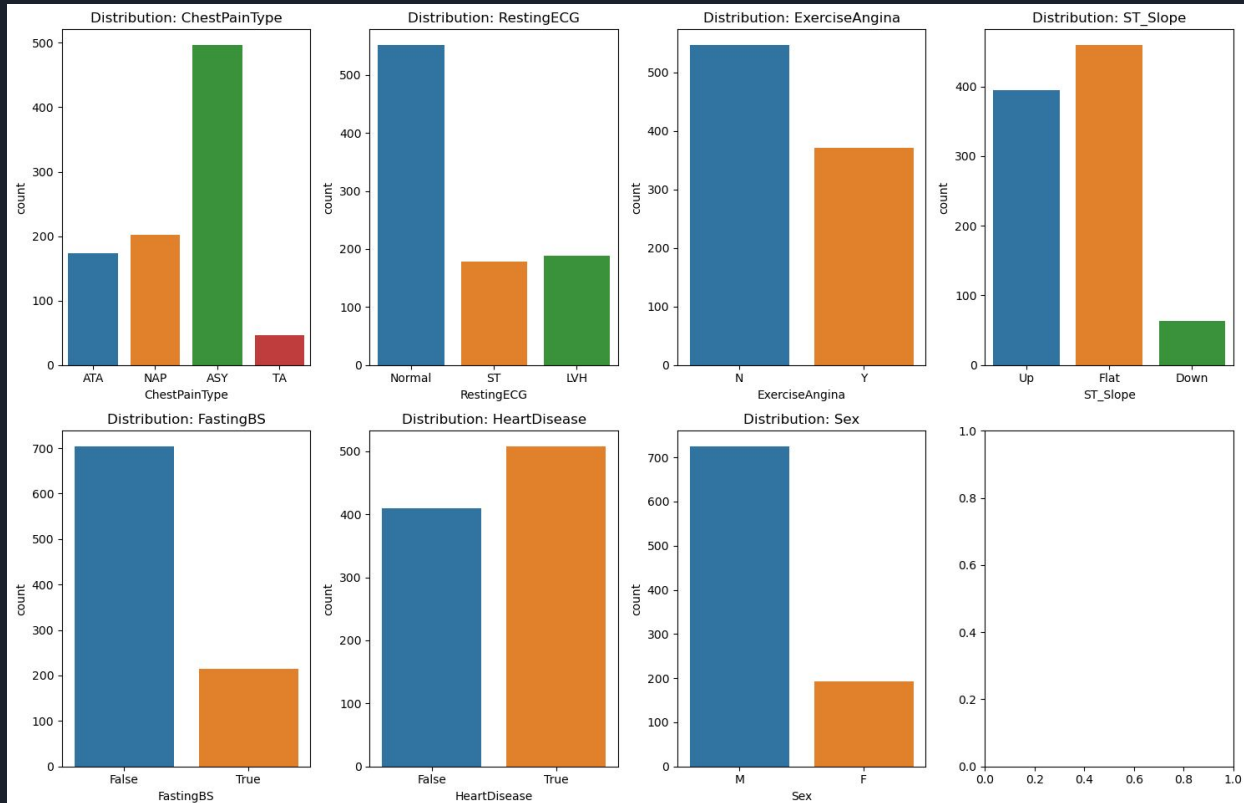
Categorical features:

- Sex
- Chest Pain Type
- Resting ECG
- Exercise Angina
- ST Slope

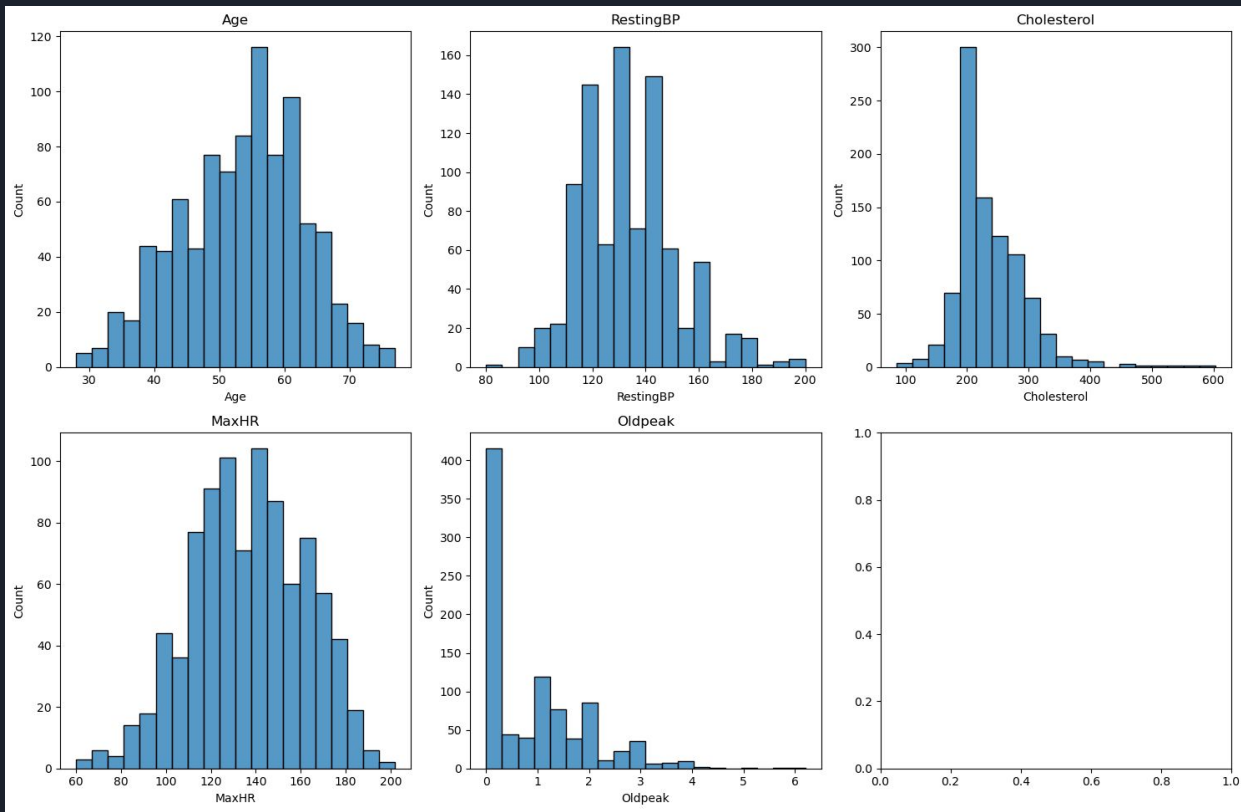
Numerical features:

- Age
- Resting Blood Pressure
- Cholesterol
- Fasting BS
- Maximum Heart Rate
- Oldpeak
- Presence of Heart Disease

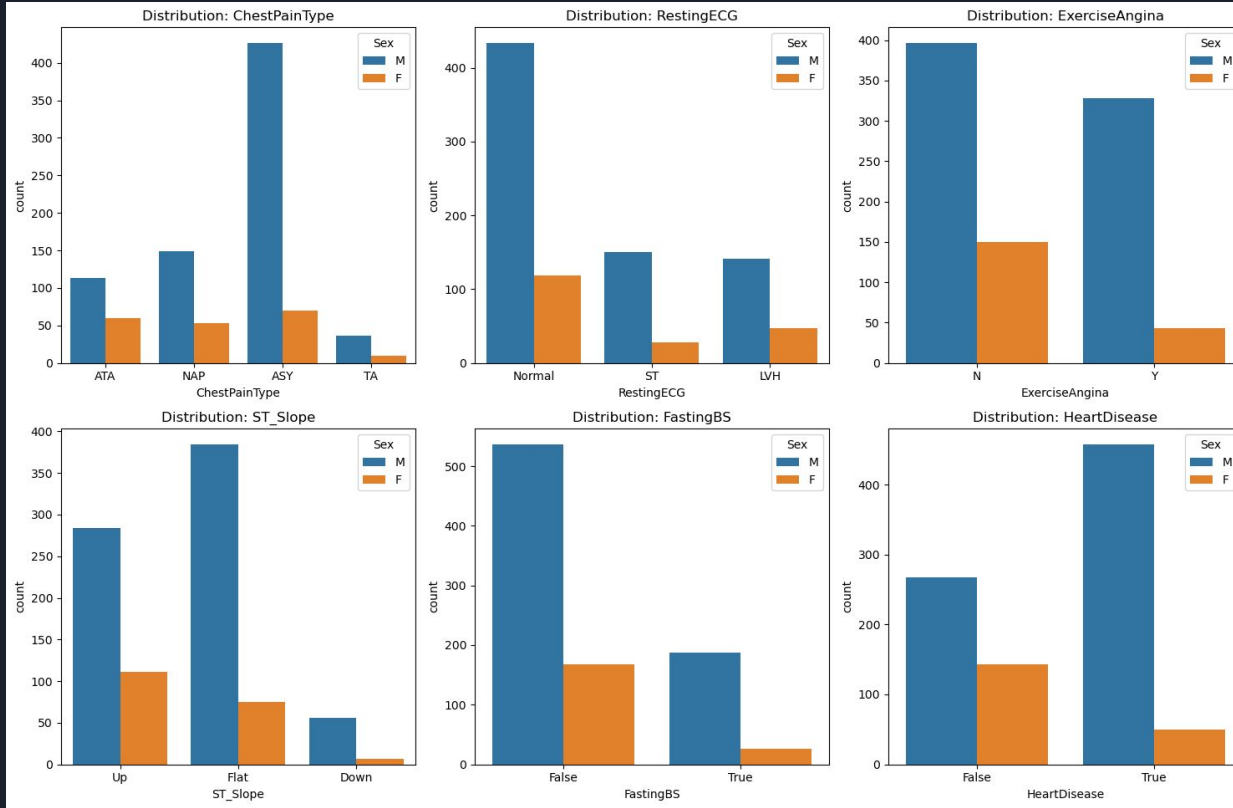
Categorical Features



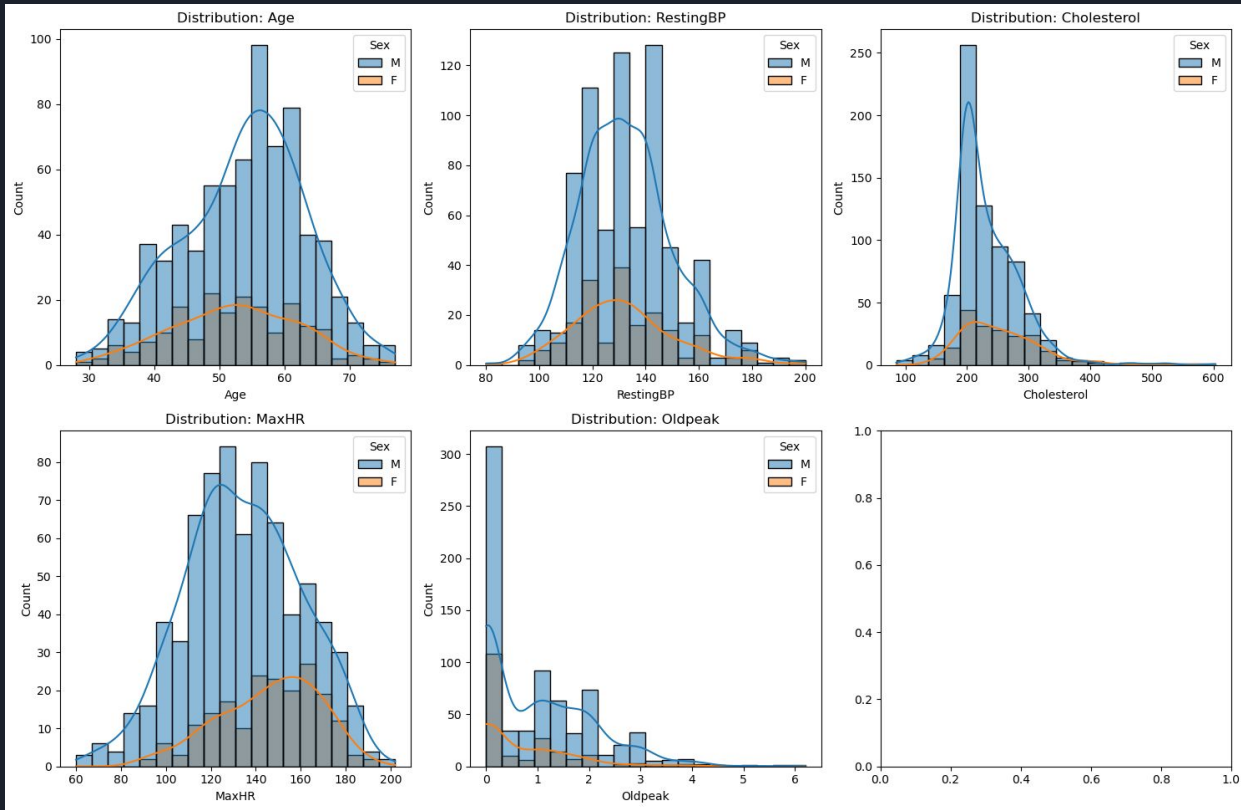
Numerical Features



Categorical Features by Sex



Numerical Features by Sex





EDA (cont.)

Categorical features ranked by Cramer's V score:

- ST Slope
- Chest Pain Type
- Exercise Angina
- Sex
- Fasting BS
- Resting ECG (Moderate association)

Numerical features ranked by t-test:

- Oldpeak
- Max HR
- Age
- Resting BP
- Cholesterol showed no significant relationship.

Note: Cholesterol had many missing values.



Modeling

Dummy Classifier

Logistic Regression

KNN

Random Forest

Gradient Boosting

Modeling Results

Logistic Regression

- Recall: 91.43%

Gradient Boosting

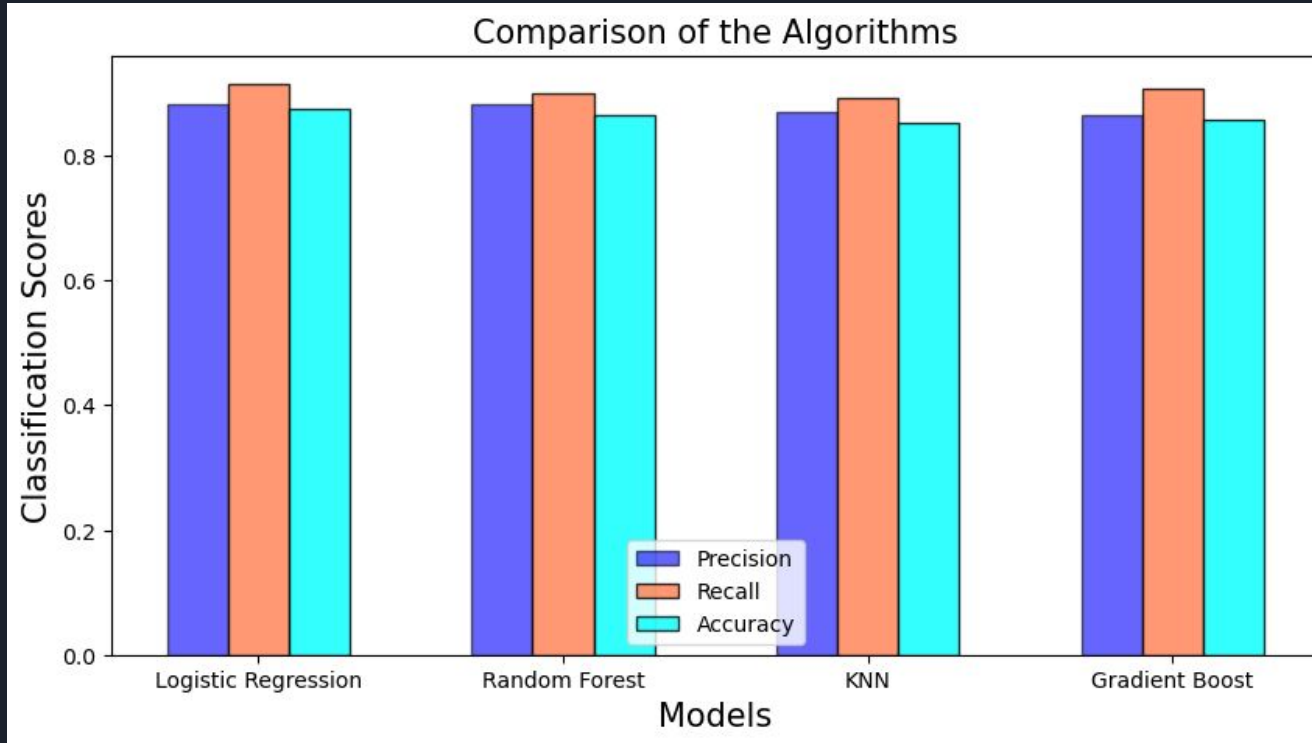
- Recall: 90.71%

Random Forest

- Recall: 90.00%

K-Nearest Neighbors

- Recall: 89.29%





Future Improvements

Incorporate Supplementary Patient Data:

- Consider adding height, weight, pre-existing heart conditions
- Enhance predictive capabilities
- Offer a more comprehensive risk assessment

Explore Advanced ML Techniques:

- Explore neural networks
- Ideal for complex pattern recognition
- Potential for higher predictive performance

Develop User-Friendly Interface:

- Create an intuitive healthcare interface
- Facilitate real-world model deployment
- Benefit both patients and healthcare providers

Questions?

