Heart Failure & Stroke Database & API

ETL Project - Group 7

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Overview

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Preventions' National Center for Health Statistics, heart disease and stroke are the first and fifth most common cause of death in the United States. The aim of this project is to help inform the public of common heart and brain health metrics to be aware of, by generating a user-friendly API that can be queried by both medical professionals and laymen alike. Due to the disparate nature of the data collected between each dataset, a Non-Relational (NoSQL) database has been selected to store the data for ease of use and portability.

Data Sources:

Stroke Prediction Dataset | Kaggle - Datasets containing 11 clinical features for predicting stroke events.

<u>Heart Failure Dataset</u> - Data set for Heart Failure

Data Attributes:

```
_id: ObjectId("604ad4653a0fad7d07a14037")
age: 75
anaemia: 0
creatinine_phosphokina...: 582
diabetes: 0
ejection_fraction: 20
high_blood_pressure: 1
platelets: 265000
serum_creatinine: 1.9
serum_sodium: 130
sex: 1
smoking: 0
time: 4
DEATH_EVENT: 1
```

Figure 1: Screenshot from MongoDB Heart Failure Record Collection

```
_id: ObjectId("604ad4663a0fad7d07a14162")
gender: "Male"
age: 67
hypertension: 0
heart_disease: 1
ever_married: "Yes"
work_type: "Private"
Residence_type: "Urban"
avg_glucose_level: 228.69
bmi: 36.6
smoking_status: "formerly smoked"
stroke: 1
```

Figure 2: Screenshot from MongoDB Stroke Collection

ETL Process Summary

EXTRACT: Each dataset was downloaded from Kaggle.com in CSV format and subsequently loaded into a Jupyter Notebook for data munging and cleaning as required.

<pre># Read Heart Data into a DataFrame heart_df = pd.read_csv('heart.csv') heart_df.head()</pre>											
	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	smoking
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	1	265000.00	1.9	130	1	0
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	0	263358.03	1.1	136	1	0
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	0	162000.00	1.3	129	1	1
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	0	210000.00	1.9	137	1	0
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	0	327000.00	2.7	116	0	0

TRANSFORM: Data has been grouped by key categorical variables to produce common aggregated queries across each dataset.

```
# Filter stroke records by gender
   stroke_records = db.Stroke_Records.find()
4 # Create empty list and fill with collection records
5
    data=[]
    for item in stroke_records:
        stroke_dict={}
         stroke_dict['gender']=item['gender']
stroke_dict['age']=item['age']
8
9
10
         stroke_dict['hypertension']=item['hypertension']
        stroke_dict['Neart_disease']=item['heart_disease']
stroke_dict['ever_married']=item['ever_married']
stroke_dict['work_type']=item['work_type']
stroke_dict['Residence_type']=item['Residence_type']
11
12
13
14
         stroke_dict['avg_glucose_level']=item['avg_glucose_level']
15
         stroke_dict['bmi']=item['bmi']
stroke_dict['smoking_status']=item['smoking_status']
16
17
         stroke_dict['stroke']=item['stroke']
18
19
         data.append(stroke_dict)
20
21 # Filter by Male
22 gender_filter = data_df.loc[:,'gender']=='Male'
23 gender_df = data_df.loc[gender_filter,:]
24 gender_df.head()
    gender age hypertension heart_disease ever_married work_type Residence_type avg_glucose_level bmi smoking_status stroke
                             0
 0
      Male 67.0
                                                                 Private
                                                                                   Urban
                                                                                                     228.69 36.6 formerly smoked
                                                        Yes
 2
      Male 80.0
                             0
                                            1
                                                        Yes
                                                                 Private
                                                                                   Rural
                                                                                                     105.92 32.5
                                                                                                                      never smoked
                                            0
      Male 81.0
                                                        Yes
                                                                 Private
                                                                                   Urban
                                                                                                     186.21 29.0 formerly smoked
                                                                                                      70.09 27.4
 6
      Male 74.0
                             1
                                            1
                                                        Yes
                                                                 Private
                                                                                    Rural
                                                                                                                      never smoked
13
     Male 78.0
                                                                 Private
                                                                                   Urban
                                                                                                     219.84 NaN
                                                        Yes
                                                                                                                          Unknown
```

LOAD: Using the pymongo module available for Python, insert raw and transformed tables into MongoDB to serve as a backend for a Flask API.

API Documentation

An **application programming interface** (**API**) is a computing interface that defines interactions between multiple software or mixed hardware-software intermediaries. It defines the kinds of calls or requests that can be made, how to make them, the data formats that should be used, the conventions to follow, etc. It can also provide extension mechanisms so that users can extend existing functionality in various ways and to varying degrees. [1]

The Heart Failure and Stroke Database API contains six easily accessible routes that can handle requests without the need for an access key or credentials, it is fully open sourced. The following is a list of the available API routes along with utilization parameters and output examples.

- Below route returns all heart records from database:
 - o /api/v1.0/Heart_Failure_Records
- Below route returns all stroke records from database:
 - o /api/v1.0/Stroke Records

- Below route returns heart failure death by mean age | Death = 1, Non-Death = 0:
 - o /api/v1.0/Heart_Failure_by_Age
- Below route returns strokes by mean age | Stroke = 1, no stroke = 0:
 - o /api/v1.0/Stroke by Age
- Below route returns heart failure data by smoking or not | Input 1 for Smoker, 0 for Non-Smoker:
 - o /api/v1.0/Heart_Failure_by_Smoking/
- Below route returns stroke data by gender | **Input Male or Female**:
 - o /api/v1.0/Stroke_by_Gender/

Example Flask API Route

```
@app.route("/api/v1.0/Heart_Failure_Records")
def heart():
     Heart_Failure_Records = db.Heart_Failure_Records.find()
     # Create empty list and fill with collection records
     data=[]
     for item in Heart_Failure_Records:
         heart dict={}
         heart_dict['age']=item['age']
         heart_dict['anaemia']=item['anaemia']
         heart_dict['diabetes']=item['diabetes']
         heart_dict['ejection_fraction']=item['ejection_fraction']
         heart_dict['high_blood_pressure']=item['high_blood_pressure']
         heart_dict['platelets']=item['platelets']
         heart_dict['serum_creatinine']=item['serum_creatinine']
         heart_dict['serum_sodium']=item['serum_sodium']
         heart_dict['sex']=item['sex']
         heart_dict['smoking']=item['smoking']
         heart_dict['time']=item['time']
         heart_dict['Death Event']=item['DEATH_EVENT']
         data.append(heart_dict)
     return jsonify(data)
```

```
1
3
4
    • [
          "Death Event": 1,
6
          "age": 75.0,
          "anaemia": 0,
8
          "diabetes": 0,
9
          "ejection_fraction": 20,
10
          "high_blood_pressure": 1,
11
          "platelets": 265000.0,
12
          "serum_creatinine": 1.9,
13
          "serum_sodium": 130,
14
          "sex": 1,
15
          "smoking": 0,
16
           "time": 4
17
18
```