HAP 780

Data Mining in Healthcare

Classifying Obesity Levels based on Body Mass Index and Finding Correlations between Family History and Obesity

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# ABSTRACT

Obesity is one of the leading issues faced by the world currently now. In the United States of America around 41.9% adult population is obese. Over 19 states in America have a 35% of adult obesity rate according to Truth of America’s Health 19th Annual Report. Many factors contribute to obesity, and it varies from person to person. Few factors to mention would be poor diet, lack of sleep, inactive lifestyle, and body weight genes. Obesity also causes comorbidities such as cardiovascular conditions and diabetes. In this study we tried to study how family history with overweight becomes an increased risk factor in obesity. This study uses the obesity dataset provided by the UC Irvine Machine Learning Repository. This dataset includes data for the estimation of obesity levels in individuals from the countries of Mexico, Peru, and Colombia, based on their eating habits and physical condition. It consists of 16 attributes with 2111 instances. These subjects' Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated and further their obesity levels were determined based on BMI. The data was then loaded to the Weka 3.8.6 software, and classification model were built to classify the data as underweight, normal, and obese. The study also found some association between family history with overweight, consumption of high calorie food and regular consumption of alcohol with obesity. As per the results of the evaluation of different models built during this study Random Forrest and Logistic were found to best results for classifying the data into underweight, normal, and obese.

Keywords:

Obesity, Family History, Correlation, Classification, Prediction

# INTRODUCTION

Prevalence of Obesity has increased worldwide. According to WHO, by 2025, about 167 million people (adults and children) will suffer from obesity-related diseases. There is a need to identify risk factors that influence the onset of obesity in people. Family History is one of the risk factors that plays a role in predicting obesity but very few studies establish a correlation between both. (Nielsen et.al 2015). A study conducted in Delhi with 444 females age group 18-22 years showed that participants with a positive family history of obesity were comparably more obese than the other participants (Mangala et. Al 2019). However, most of the studies have focused on either childhood and adolescent or adult obesity but there are few studies that have included all the age groups.

# METHOD

## 2.1 Dataset

The data set that we are using is from [UCI Machine learning repositories.](https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Estimation+of+obesity+levels+based+on+eating+habits+and+physical+condition+) The data set consists of 16 attributes with 2111 instances. The individuals belonging to the data set come from Mexico, Peru, and Colombia. The data set also includes many other interesting attributes like Family history, Calorie intake, Alcohol consumption along with demographics relevant to the study like individuals age and gender.

## 2.2 Variables

The individuals in this study belong to age 14- 61 years with an average age being 24.31 years. The available data set aided us in studying different age groups as it includes adolescents too. After a thorough examination of data, we choose independent variables such as age, gender, height, weight, family\_history\_with\_overweight, high\_cal\_intake, alcohol\_intake. Further we created dependent variables BMI (Body Mass Index) and Obesity level with the help of these independent variables.  

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | Categories | Processed change |
| Gender | female | None |
| male | None |
| Age | numeric | None |
| Height | numeric | None |
| Weight | numeric | None |
| family\_history\_with\_overweight | no | 0 |
| yes | 1 |
| high\_cal\_intake | no | 0 |
| yes | 1 |
| veg\_intake | never | 0 |
| sometimes | 1 |
| always |
| num\_meals | 1 | 0 |
| 2 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 |
| food\_btw\_meals | no | 0 |
| sometimes | 1 |
| frequently |
| always |
| smoke | no | 0 |
| yes | 1 |
| water\_intake | 1- less than a liter | 0 |
| 2 - 2 liters | 1 |
| 3- more than 2liter |
| cal\_monitor | no | 0 |
| yes | 1 |
| phy\_activity | 0 - none | 0 |
| 1 - 1 to 2 days |
| 2- 2 to 4 days | 1 |
| 3 - 4-5 day |
| alcohol\_intake | no | 0 |
| sometimes | 1 |
| frequently |
| always |
| BMI | numeric | Calculated using height and weight |
| obesity\_levels | Underweight | 0 (Only for Association) |
| Normal |
| Overweight | 1 (Only for Association) |

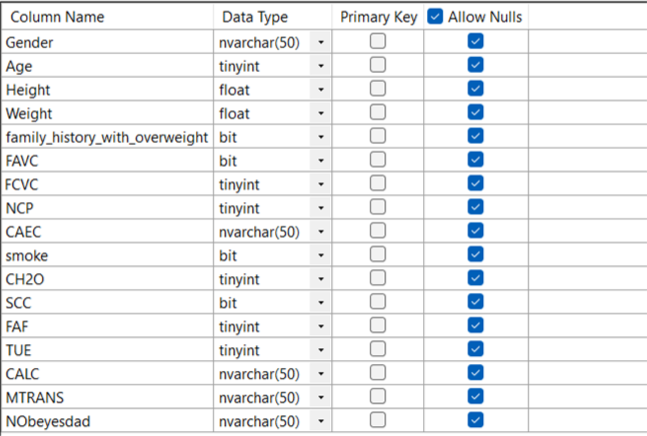
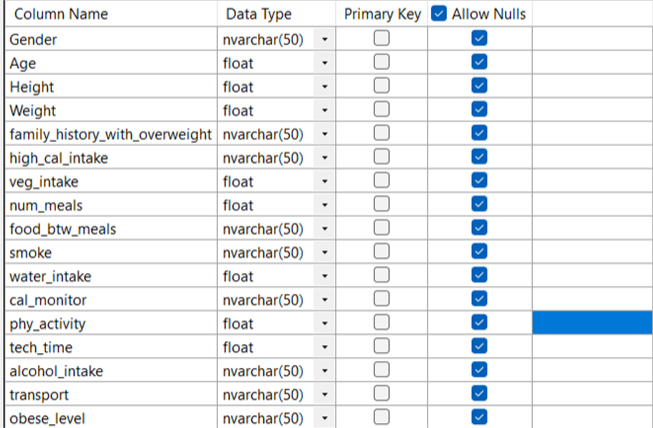
## 2.3 Data Preprocessing

The data is pre-processed in the SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) tool. After the partial raw data (csv file) is imported in the software, the data is pre-processed using six different steps:

* Updating feature names and their data types.
* Round-off values
* Converting categorical variables to binary form
* Evaluating BMI and drop trivial attributes
* Categorizing BMI attribute
* Join the tables – Training data

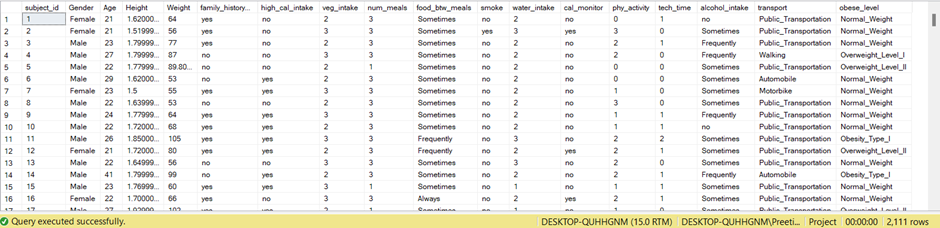
**Step 1: Renamed the column names and changing data type in SQL Server.**

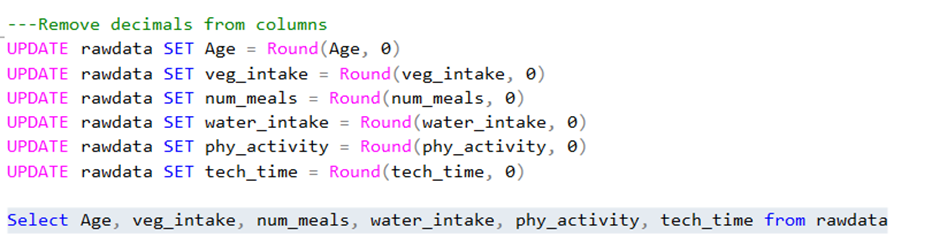
We renamed the column names to avoid ambiguity with the column names provided in the original dataset.  The dataset was imported with Nulls as the file would not be accepted without Nulls. However, when the file was imported the Nulls were replaced by random values as per the attributes category. For instance, if veg\_intake had categories such as 1, 2 and 3 the Nulls were replaced with random values between these categorical numbers.

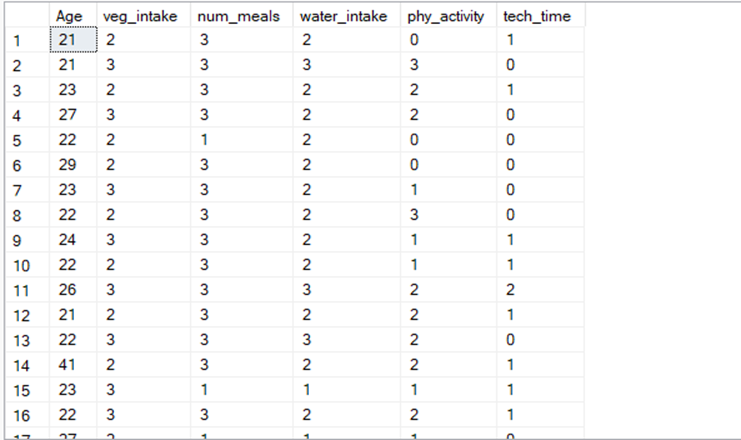
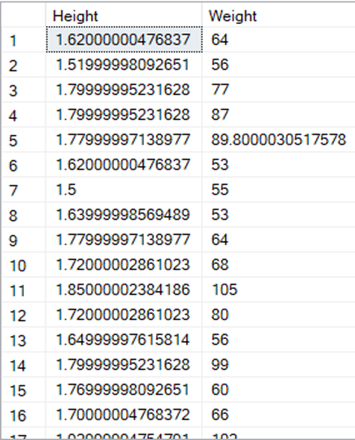
 

**Step 2: Rounding the values**

After importing dataset, most of the categorical attributes had decimal values as a result if automation during the “Import Falt File” function. To make the attributes categorical and whole we rounded the values to the nearest whole number using Round() function. This was done for Age, veg\_intake, num\_meals, water\_intake, phy\_activity, and tech\_time. However, Height and weight were rounded to the nearest two decimal places.



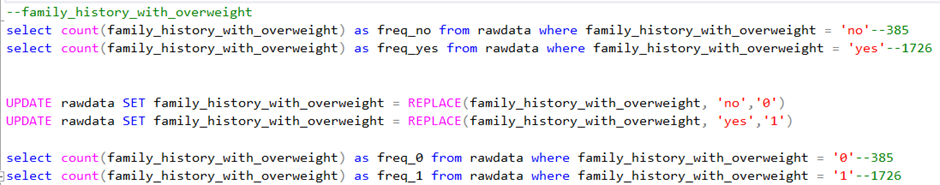


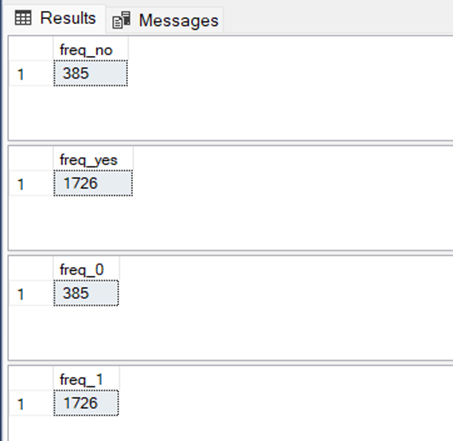
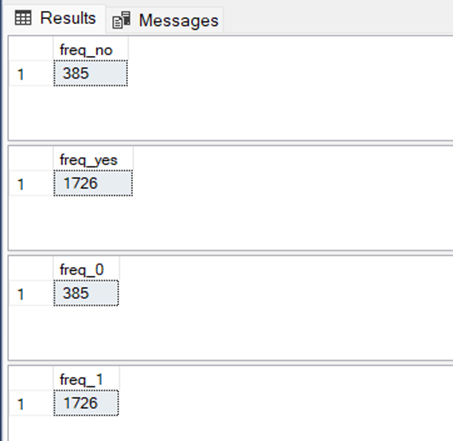
            

**Step 3: Binarizing Required Attributes**

-----Add respective Tables of yes and no -----

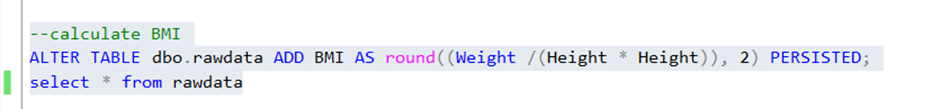
To build models in Weka and to find frequent itemset (association mining) we binarized all the categorical attributes. The attributes were binarized into ‘0’ and ‘1’. Further information is provided in the table below about how they were put into two categories.

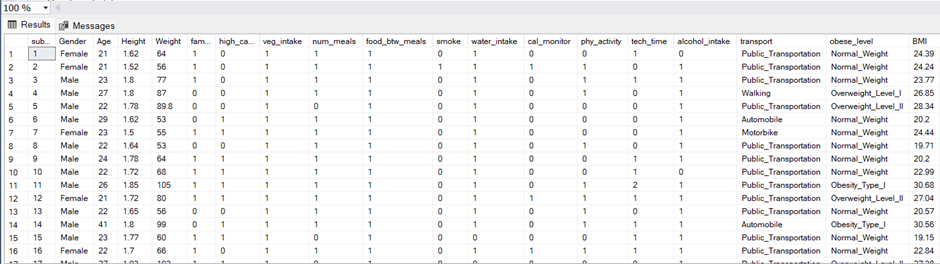


**Step 4: Calculating BMI and drop certain attributes**

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of overweight and obesity. BMI is calculated using the formula given below.



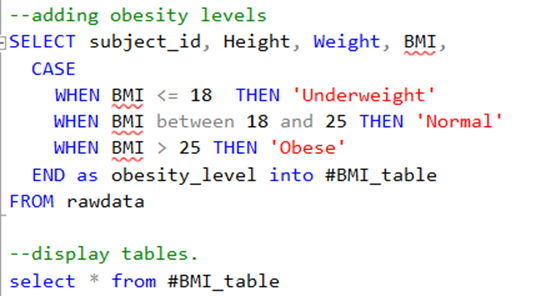
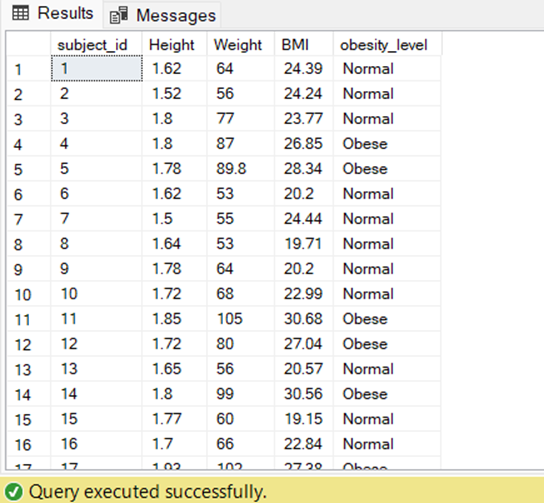


**Step 5: Categorizing data based on BMI**

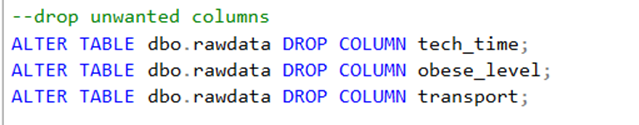
The dataset was categorizedinto three classes, Underweight, Normal and Obese. The determining factor for these were as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMI | Class |
| Underweight | less than 18 |
| Normal | between 18 and 24 |
| Obese | above 25 |

The classes created were stored on a temporary table using the below query.

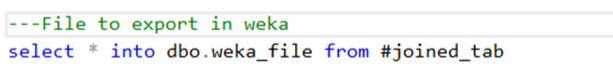
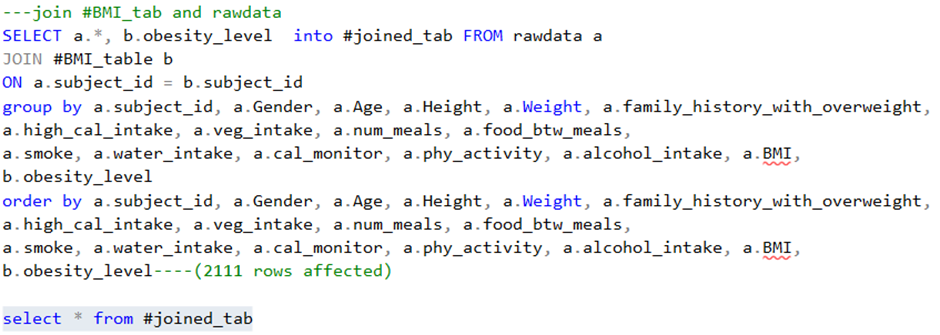
  

Further we dropped three attributes tech\_time and transport as we were not focused on it. Attribute obese\_level was dropped as we had created a new attribute obesity\_level, which was dependent on BMI.



**Step 6: Join the temporary table to table rawdata**

As the classes of obesity\_levels were stored in a temporary table, we joined it with the rawdata temple. After joining the tables, it was exported to perform analysis in Weka.



## 2.4 Data Analysis

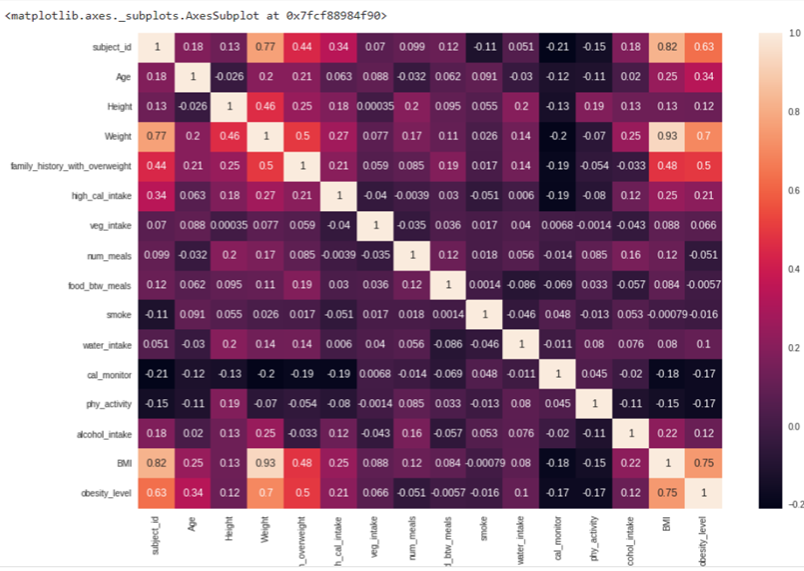
Data Analysis and Model building was done using Weka. Using the processed dataset, 12 predictive models were built based on two different test options, Percentage Split method and Cross validation Method. Out of those 12, 6 models were chosen by comparing the two different test methods. For instance, if Naïve Bayes Model with percentage split method performed better compared to cross validation method the former model was chosen for evaluation.

Association Mining was also performed on the dataset. The method used here was FP-Growth method, as we wanted to study the patterns among the attributes. Following are the results we found:

FPGrowth found 11 rules (displaying top 10)

1. [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1, obesity\_level=1, alcohol\_intake=1]: 1054 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1002   <conf:(0.95)> lift:(1.08) lev:(0.03) conv:(2.31)
2. [obesity\_level=1, alcohol\_intake=1]: 1125 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1064   <conf:(0.95)> lift:(1.07) lev:(0.03) conv:(2.11)
3. [high\_cal\_intake=1, obesity\_level=1, alcohol\_intake=1]: 1064 ==> [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1]: 1002   <conf:(0.94)> lift:(1.15) lev:(0.06) conv:(3.08)
4. [high\_cal\_intake=1, obesity\_level=1]: 1424 ==> [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1]: 1341   <conf:(0.94)> lift:(1.15) lev:(0.08) conv:(3.09)
5. [obesity\_level=1, alcohol\_intake=1]: 1125 ==> [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1]: 1054   <conf:(0.94)> lift:(1.15) lev:(0.06) conv:(2.85)
6. [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1, alcohol\_intake=1]: 1191 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1114   <conf:(0.94)> lift:(1.06) lev:(0.03) conv:(1.77)
7. [obesity\_level=1]: 1539 ==> [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1]: 1439   <conf:(0.94)> lift:(1.14) lev:(0.09) conv:(2.78)
8. [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1, obesity\_level=1]: 1439 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1341   <conf:(0.93)> lift:(1.05) lev:(0.03) conv:(1.69)
9. [obesity\_level=1]: 1539 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1424   <conf:(0.93)> lift:(1.05) lev:(0.03) conv:(1.54)
10. [family\_history\_with\_overweight=1]: 1726 ==> [high\_cal\_intake=1]: 1580   <conf:(0.92)> lift:(1.04) lev:(0.03) conv:(1.36)

To understand the correlation between attributes a heat map was produced. One can see that the family\_history\_with\_overweight had positive correlation of 0.7 with obesity\_level.



RESULTS

The Results indicate that a correlation exists between the family predisposition of obesity of an individual with current state of obesity in adolescent and adult age groups.  The results of the split method and cross validation method can be seen in the tables below.

Table 1 shows the result of ROC Area, Recall and Precision of Training set of the Percentage- spilt classification model. ROC for Random Forest is 1 followed by Logistic which is 0.999. The Precision and Recall of Random Forest is 0.999 followed by Precision of Logistic 0.99.

The test data set for logistic model for the same classification model showed ROC Area 1, which is better than the training set. (Table3).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training Set- Percentage Split Method | | | |
| Model | Precision | Recall | ROC Area |
| Naïve Bayes | 0.927 | 0.921 | 0.986 |
| Logistic | 0.999 | 0.989 | 0.999 |
| SMO | 0.927 | 0.921 | 0.918 |
| kNN | 0.874 | 0.877 | 0.871 |
| Random forest | 0.999 | 0.999 | 1 |
| Random tree | 0.985 | 0.985 | 0.991 |

Table1:  Precision, Recall, and ROC found in Percentage Split Method

Table 2 shows results of Cross Validation Method classification model in which the ROC Area for k-Nearest Neighbour is 0.896 compared to the Testing data set 0.861, which did poorly (Table3).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training Set- Cross Validation Method | | | |
| Model | Precision | Recall | ROC Area |
| Naïve Bayes | 0.924 | 0.919 | 0.985 |
| Logistic | 0.994 | 0.994 | 0.999 |
| SMO | 0.941 | 0.936 | 0.931 |
| kNN | 0.897 | 0.898 | 0.896 |
| Random forest | 0.999 | 0.999 | 1 |
| Random tree | 0.989 | 0.989 | 0.989 |

Table2:  Precision, Recall, and ROC found in Cross Validation Method  

As we look at table 3, one can see that Random Forest and Logistic Model perform the best out of other chosen models for evaluation.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Testing Set | | | | |
| Model | Method | Precision | Recall | ROC Area |
| Naïve Bayes | Percentage Split | 0.893 | 0.886 | 0.968 |
| Logistic | Percentage Split | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SMO | Cross Validation |  | 0.991 | 1 |
| kNN | Cross Validation | 0.872 | 0.818 | 0.861 |
| Random forest | Percentage Split | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Random tree | Cross Validation | 0.956 | 0.955 | 0.998 |

         Table3:  Precision, Recall, and ROC found in Cross Validation Method

DISSCUSSION:

Often family predisposition of Obesity is given less importance when talking about an etiology and risk factors of obesity. Our study shows that family history plays a significant role in determining the level of health in an individual in their life. Knowing this factor aids people perform interventions at an early stage of their life and modify their lifestyle. We also noticed that family history of obesity combined with high calorie food intake frequency is a major cause for obesity in the given data set. This indicates that the family history is also related to the food habits of people which affect the lifestyle of individuals and in turn affect their obesity levels. Further study can be done by adding physical activity as an attribute to verify that fact that despite of family history and high calorie intake with the help of physical activity one can modify their health status.

# CONCLUSION:

During the analysis of the data, we observed in this study that if an individual has a family history of being overweight, he/she may be at increased risk for obesity. The study does not suggest that family history is the sole reason for obesity in a person. However, it just increases their chances of being obese. We have also observed that the other lifestyle choices such as alcohol consumption and high calorie food consumption become a contributing factor in onset of obesity. If an individual is aware of his/her family history, makes appropriate choices about their eating habits and maintains a healthy lifestyle obesity in such individuals can be avoided.

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