

STROKE PREDICTION VIA SUPERVISED METHODS

Arnau Abella and Antoni Casas Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya



INTRODUCTION

Strokes are an unexpected killer and hard to predict, being the second leading cause of death globally. Therefore, the detection of segments of the population at risk could enhance the ability of hospitals and other medical teams to offer early treatments and screenings to reduce this risk.

Our goal is to predict whether or not an individual is going to suffer a stroke.

Materials & Methods

The stroke prediction dataset is composed by 11 features: 3 numerical and 8 categorical. The dataset only has 5110 observations. The binary classification problem is highly imbalanced, with only a 5% of the population belonging to the positive class.

To deal with the imbalance, we applied *SMOTE* with Tomek Links which applies the over-sampling method SMOTE combined with the undersampling method Tomek links. The combination of both should re-balance the dataset while avoiding the creation of noisy samples from the interpolation of outliers and inliers.

We have also explored factor analysis, in particular MCA, and dimensionality.

We considered the following models:

- Logistic Regression with Regularization
- Bayesian Models
- Support Vector Machines
- Decision Trees
- Ensemble Methods: Random Forest, Ada Boosting, and Voting Classifiers
- Neural Networks

We focused on achieving the best *F1-score* while keeping the *recall* high.

RESULTS 2

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Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 1: Table caption

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RESULTS 1

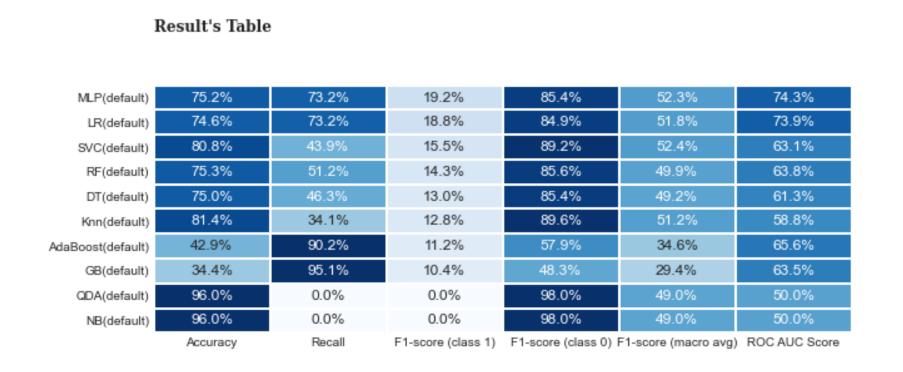


Figure 1: Figure caption

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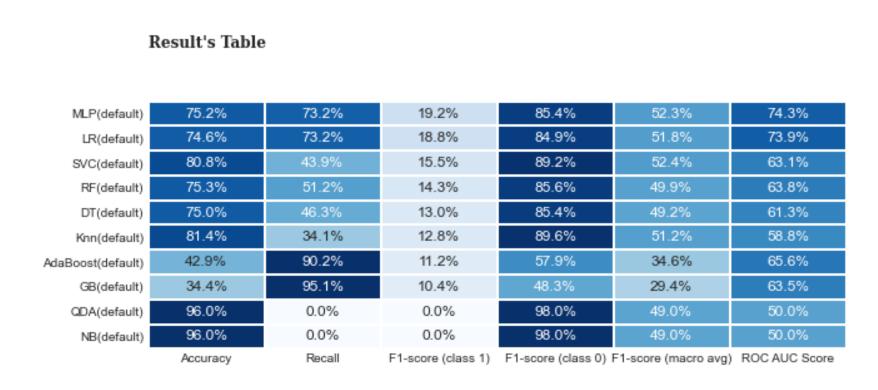
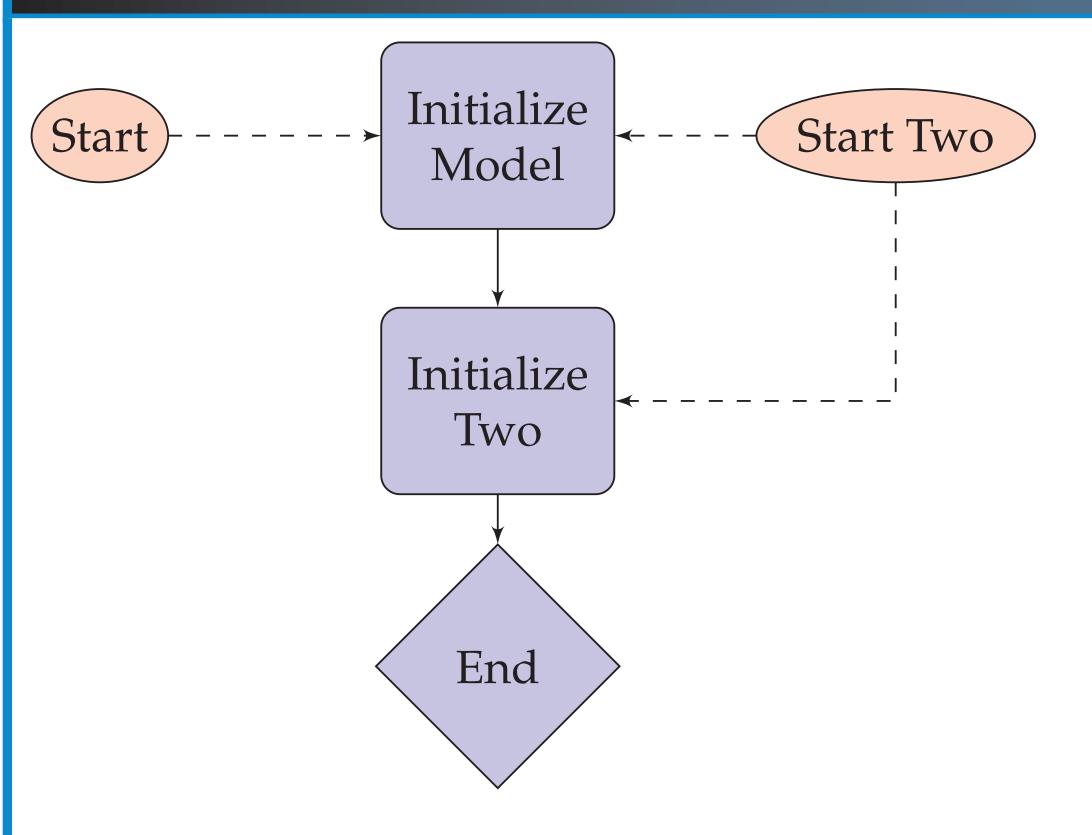


Figure 2: Figure caption

CONCLUSION



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REFERENCES

- [1] Paytonfisher. Stroke prediction ml project 96% score, Jun 2021.
- [2] Mariahchristy. Stroke dataset: Eda and prediction: 96% accuracy, Jun 2021.

FUTURE RESEARCH

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Web www.university.edu/smithlab

Email john@smith.com

Phone +1 (000) 111 1111