

# Early Detection of Heart Disease

**Metis Classification  
Project**

# Learning the heart way

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States
- ~659,000 people in the United States die from heart disease each year
- Every 40 seconds an American will have a heart attack

<https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm>

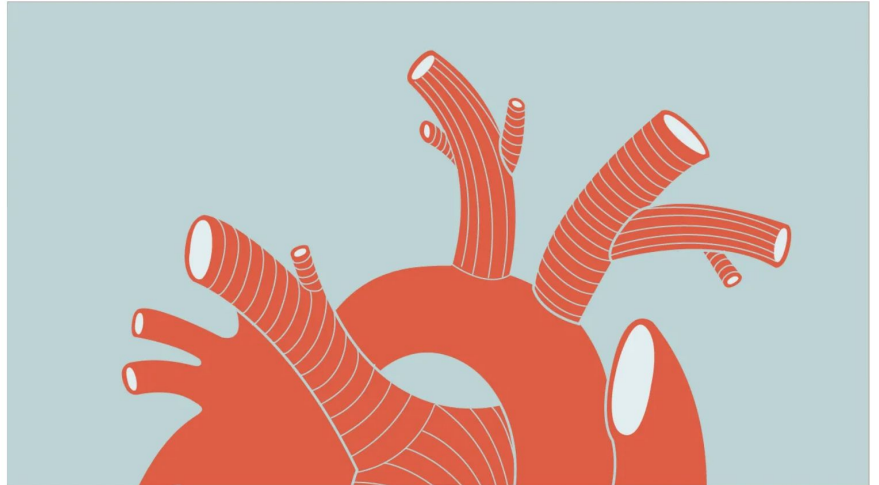


Illustration by Ruth Basagoitia and Maya Chastain

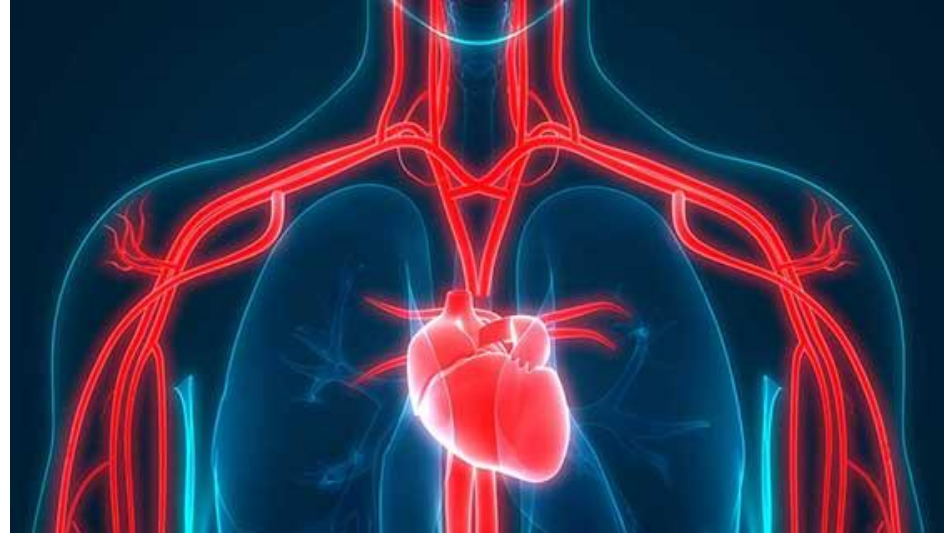
# Background

## GOALS

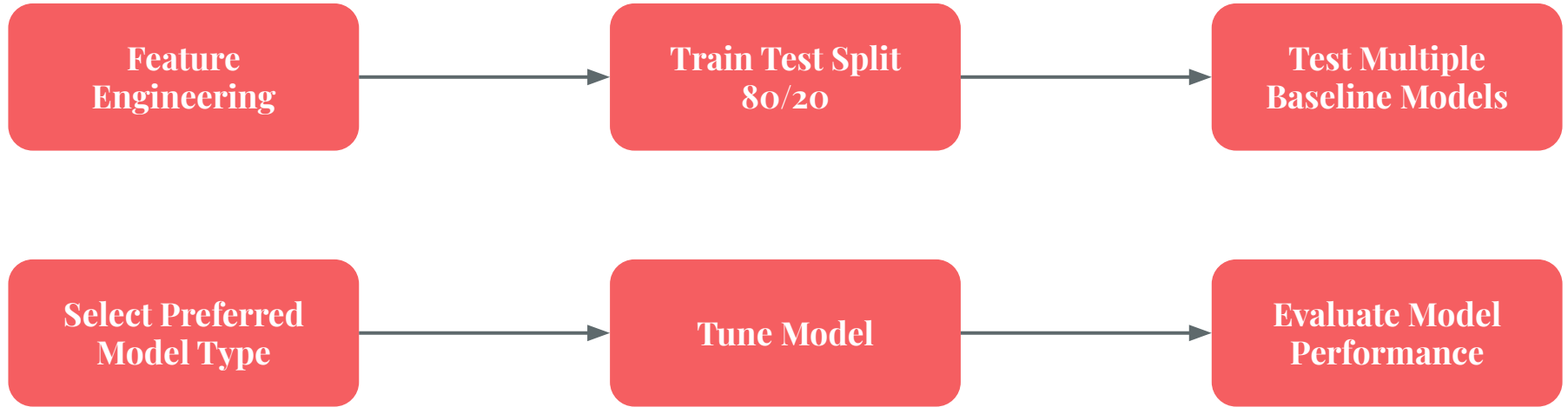
- Implement classification model to predict likelihood of heart disease or a heart attack based on other health and lifestyle characteristics
- Identify who to target for early detection and intervention
- Understand feature importance to inform screening

## DATA

- Obtained from [Kaggle](#)
- Comes originally from the [CDC](#)
- 22 different attributes for 253,680 individuals



# Modeling Approach



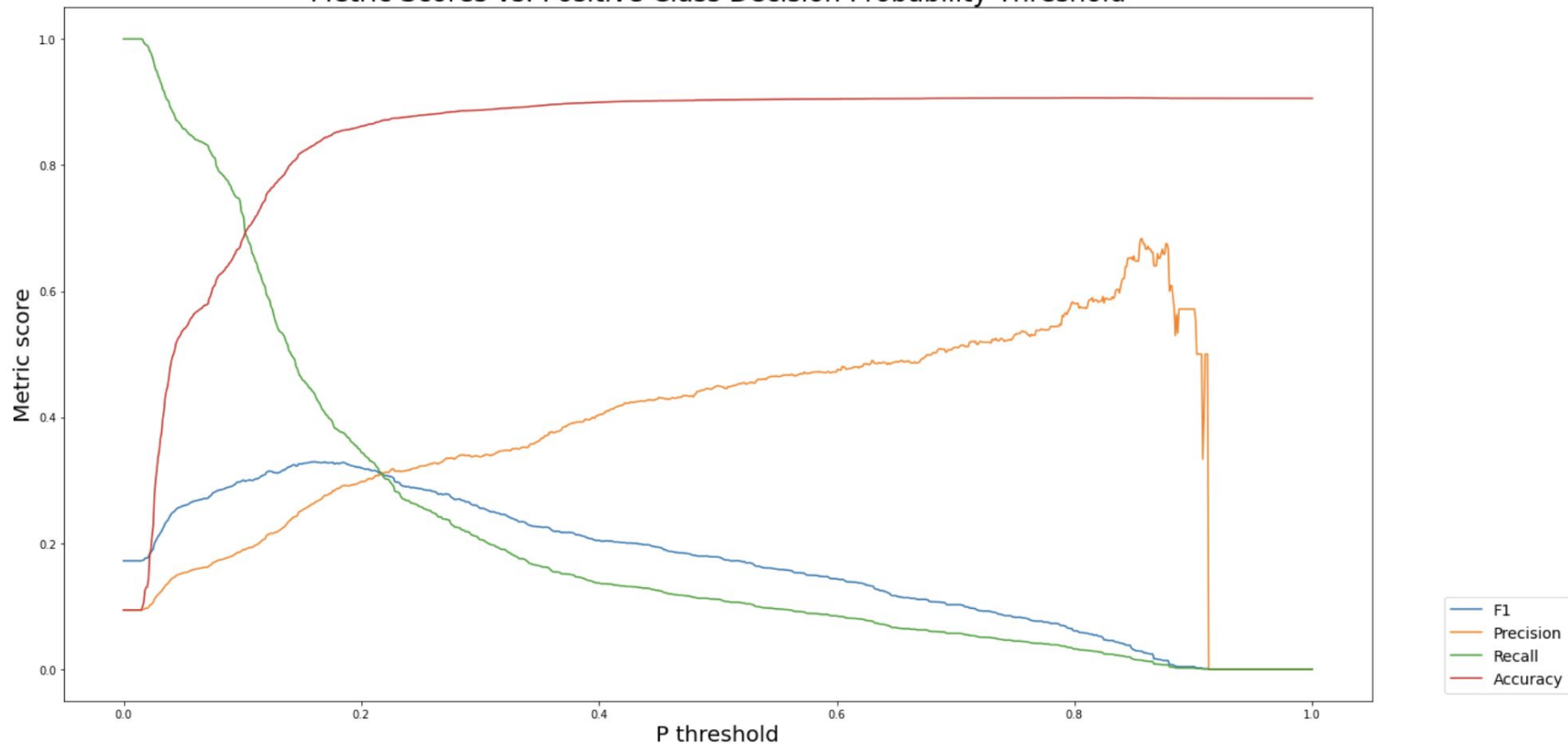
# Baseline Model Comparison

Model	Neg Log Loss	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	-0.573144	0.439604	0.135823
Random Forest	-0.585770	0.430109	0.130722
XGB	-0.580914	0.450486	0.137719
KNN	-0.566398	0.449111	0.136477

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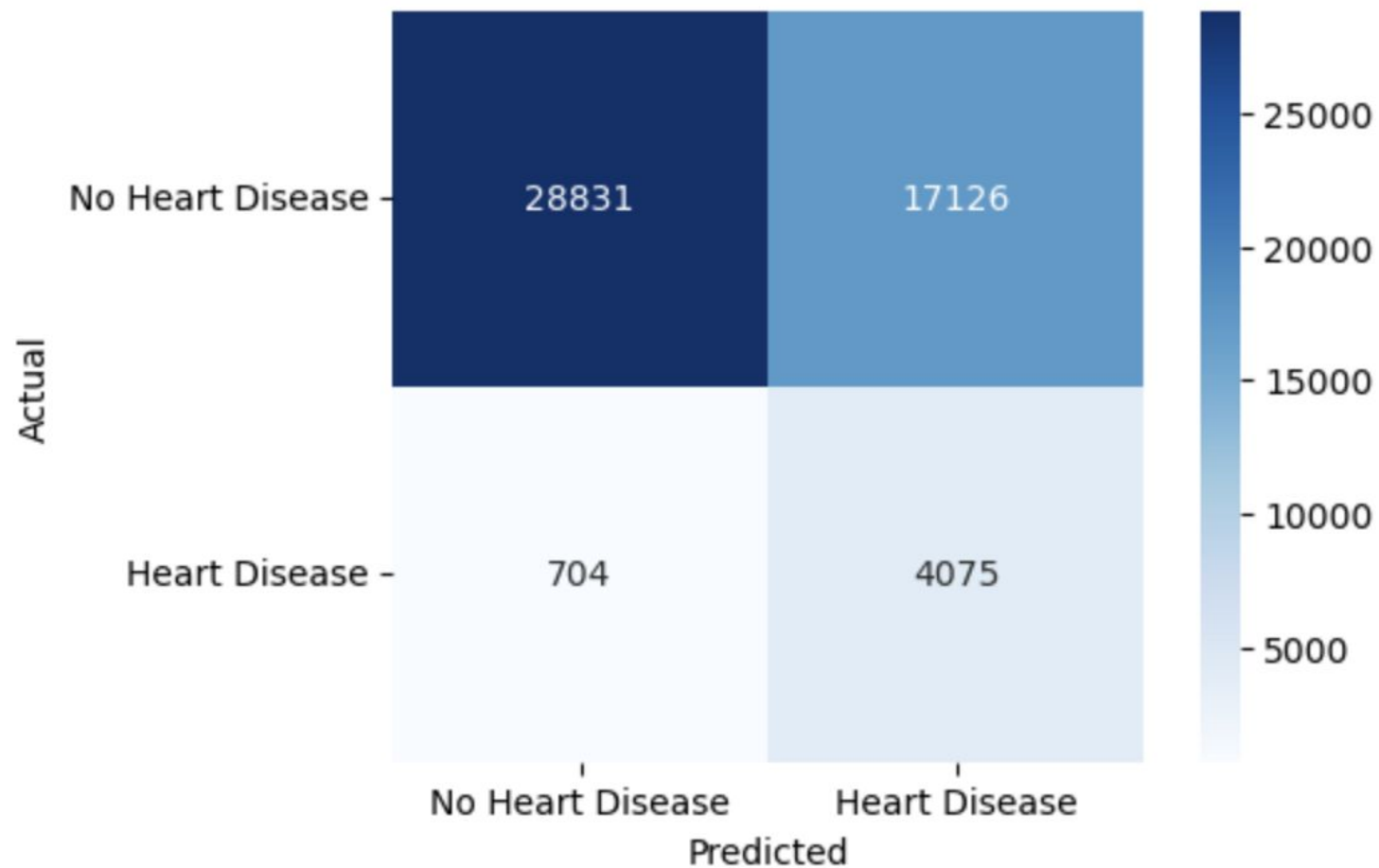
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Metric Scores vs. Positive Class Decision Probability Threshold



Best F1 score 0.330 at decision threshold  $\geq 0.161$

Confusion Martix





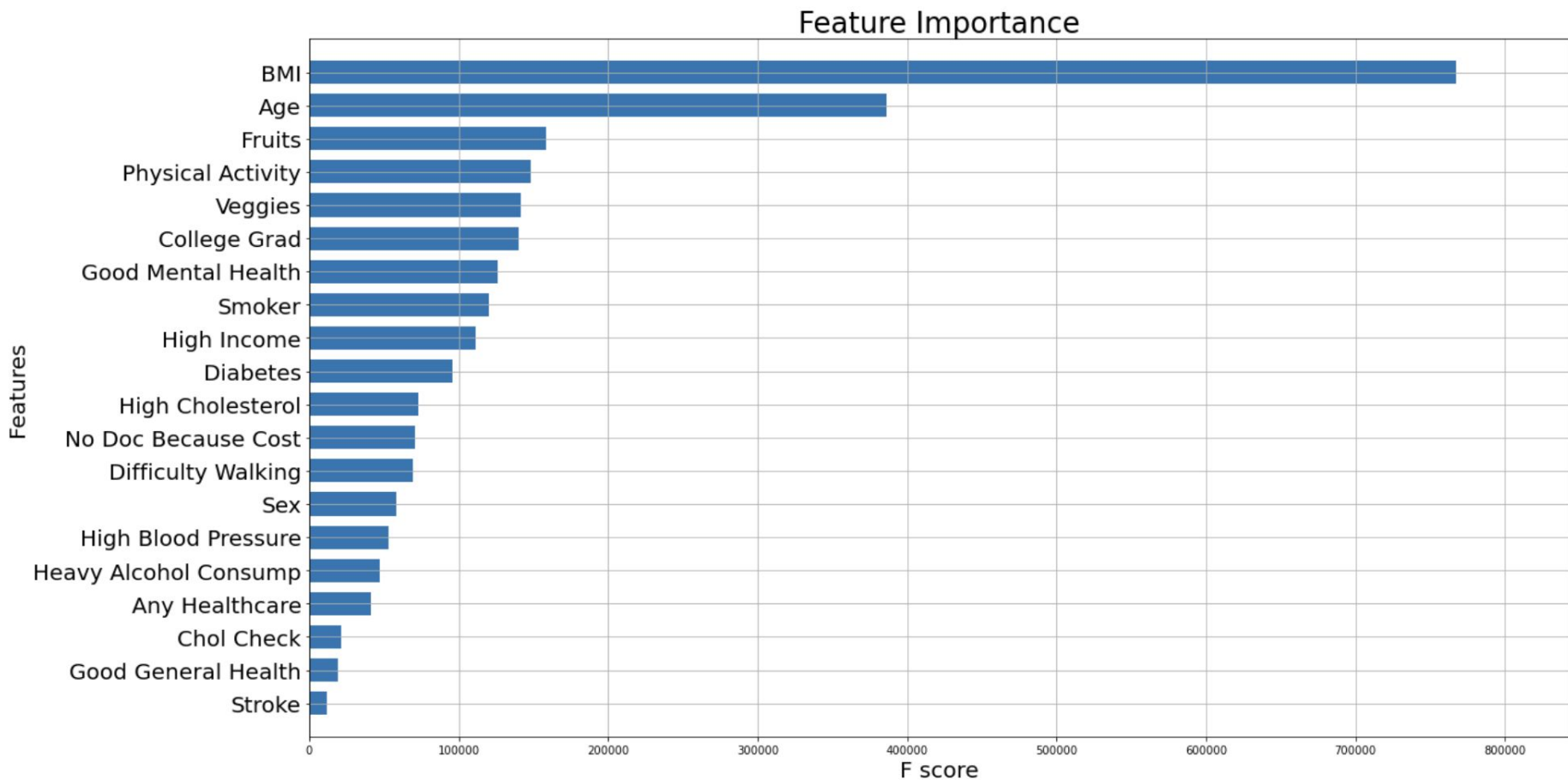
### Baseline Model

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.99	0.41	0.58	45957
1.0	0.15	0.97	0.25	4779
accuracy			0.46	50736
macro avg	0.57	0.69	0.42	50736
weighted avg	0.91	0.46	0.55	50736

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### Tuned Model

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	0.98	0.63	0.76	45957
1.0	0.19	0.85	0.31	4779
accuracy			0.65	50736
macro avg	0.58	0.74	0.54	50736
weighted avg	0.90	0.65	0.72	50736



# Conclusion

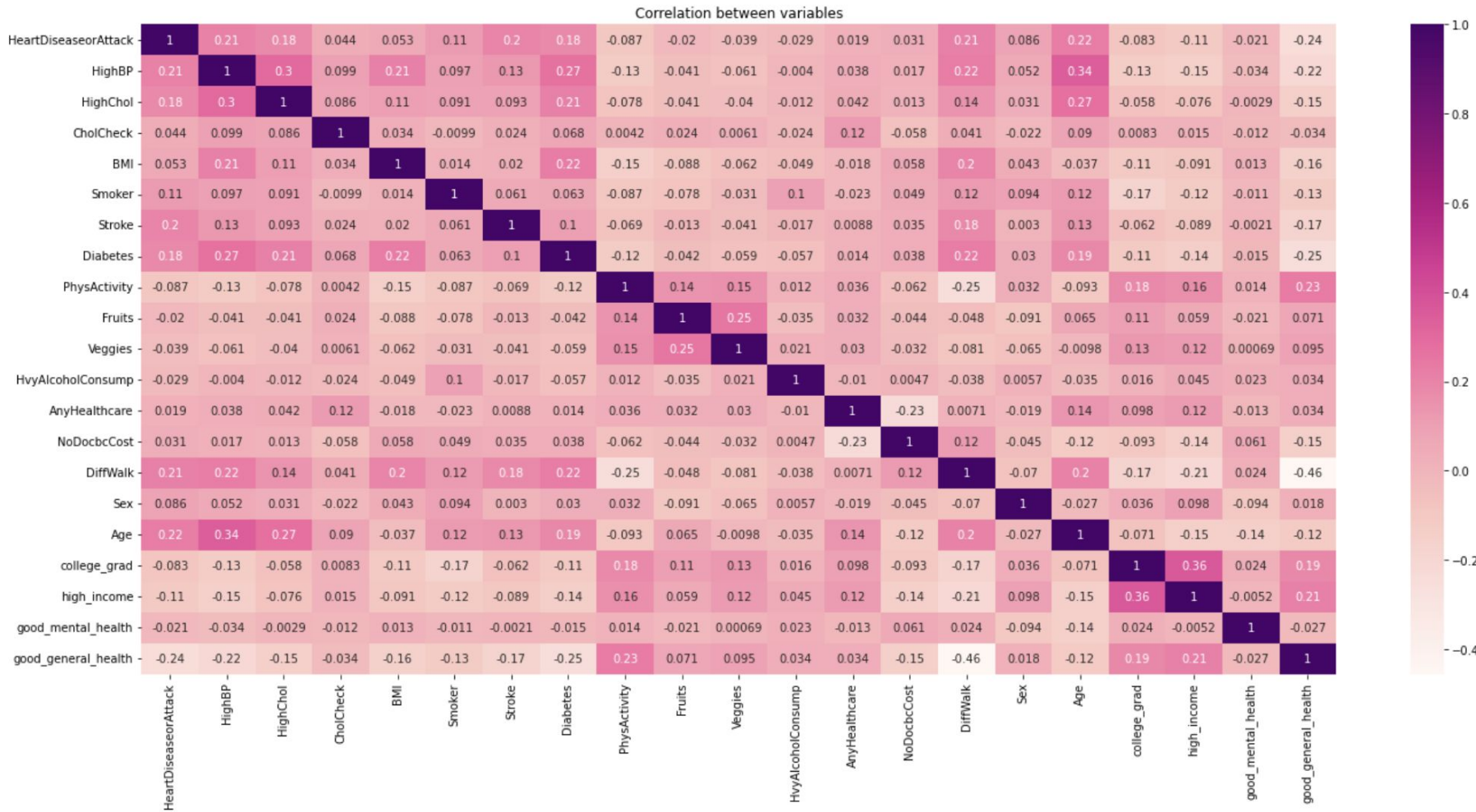
## KEY TAKEAWAYS

- BMI and age are key features
- Minimizing false negatives comes with the cost of increasing false positives

## NEXT STEPS

- What age should screening begin?
- What is the cost of a false positive and a false negative?
- Could ensembling improve prediction performance?

# Appendix



```
1  #create dummy variable to indicate whether someone has a college degree
2  df['college_grad'] = (df['Education'] == 6).astype(int)
3
4  #create variable to indicate whether someone makes more than $50,000 annually
5  df['high_income'] = (df['Income'].isin([8,9]).astype(int))
6
7  #create variable to indicate whether people reported having poor mental health in more than 15 of the past 30 days
8  few_days = []
9  few_days.extend(range(1,15))
10 few_days.append(88)
11 df['good_mental_health'] = (df['MentHlth'].isin(few_days).astype(int)) #88 is "None"
12
13 #create variable to indicate whether people report health as good/very good/excellent (1) vs fair/poor (0)
14 df['good_general_health'] = (df['GenHlth'].isin([1,2,3]).astype(int))
15
```

y_test	rf and xgb agree	
0.0	True	30214
	False	15743
1.0	False	3319
	True	1460

	<b>variables</b>	<b>vif</b>
<b>0</b>	HighBP	2.302320
<b>1</b>	HighChol	2.033872
<b>2</b>	CholCheck	21.481795
<b>3</b>	BMI	16.239262
<b>4</b>	Smoker	1.933629
<b>5</b>	Stroke	1.104151
<b>6</b>	Diabetes	1.416915
<b>7</b>	PhysActivity	4.581396
<b>8</b>	Fruits	3.022398
<b>9</b>	Veggies	5.701816
<b>10</b>	HvyAlcoholConsump	1.082131
<b>11</b>	AnyHealthcare	19.026871
<b>12</b>	NoDocbcCost	1.168536
<b>13</b>	DiffWalk	1.687309
<b>14</b>	Sex	1.872135
<b>15</b>	Age	9.822311
<b>16</b>	college_grad	2.112582
<b>17</b>	high_income	1.953899
<b>18</b>	good_mental_health	1.309966
<b>19</b>	good_general_health	7.375602