

# Assignment-1

*by* MANOJ PAUDEL .

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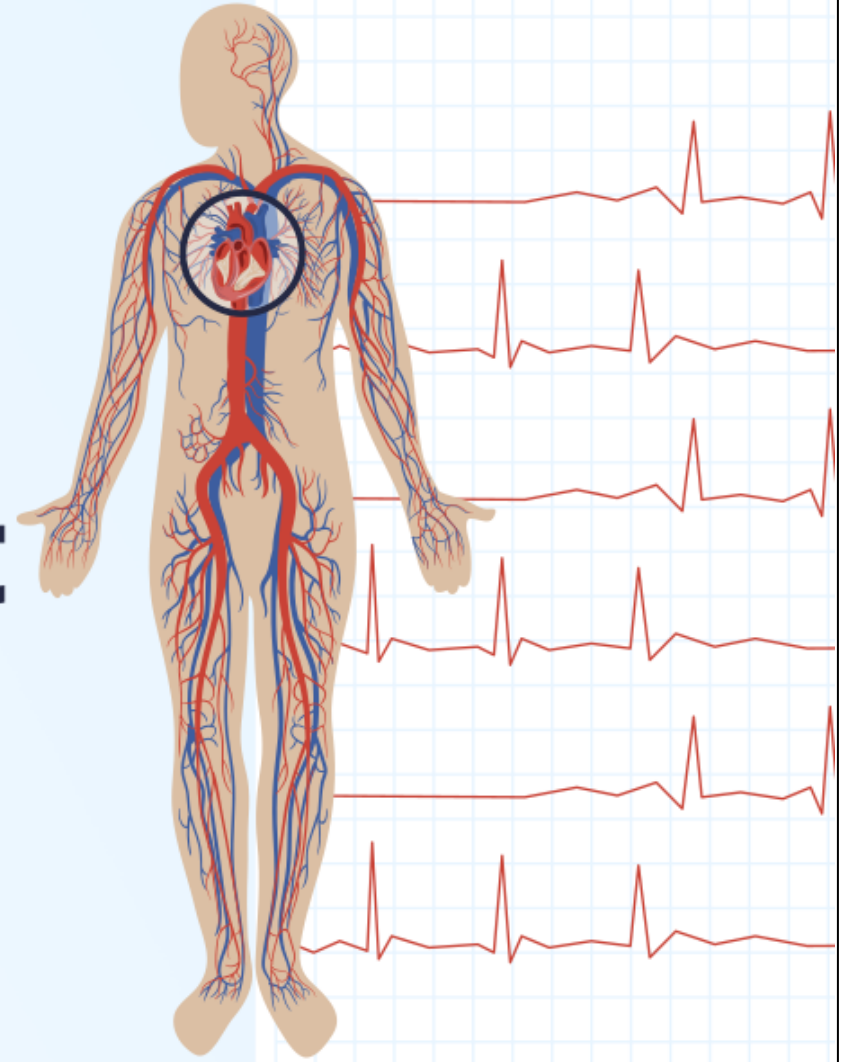
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**Case Study:**

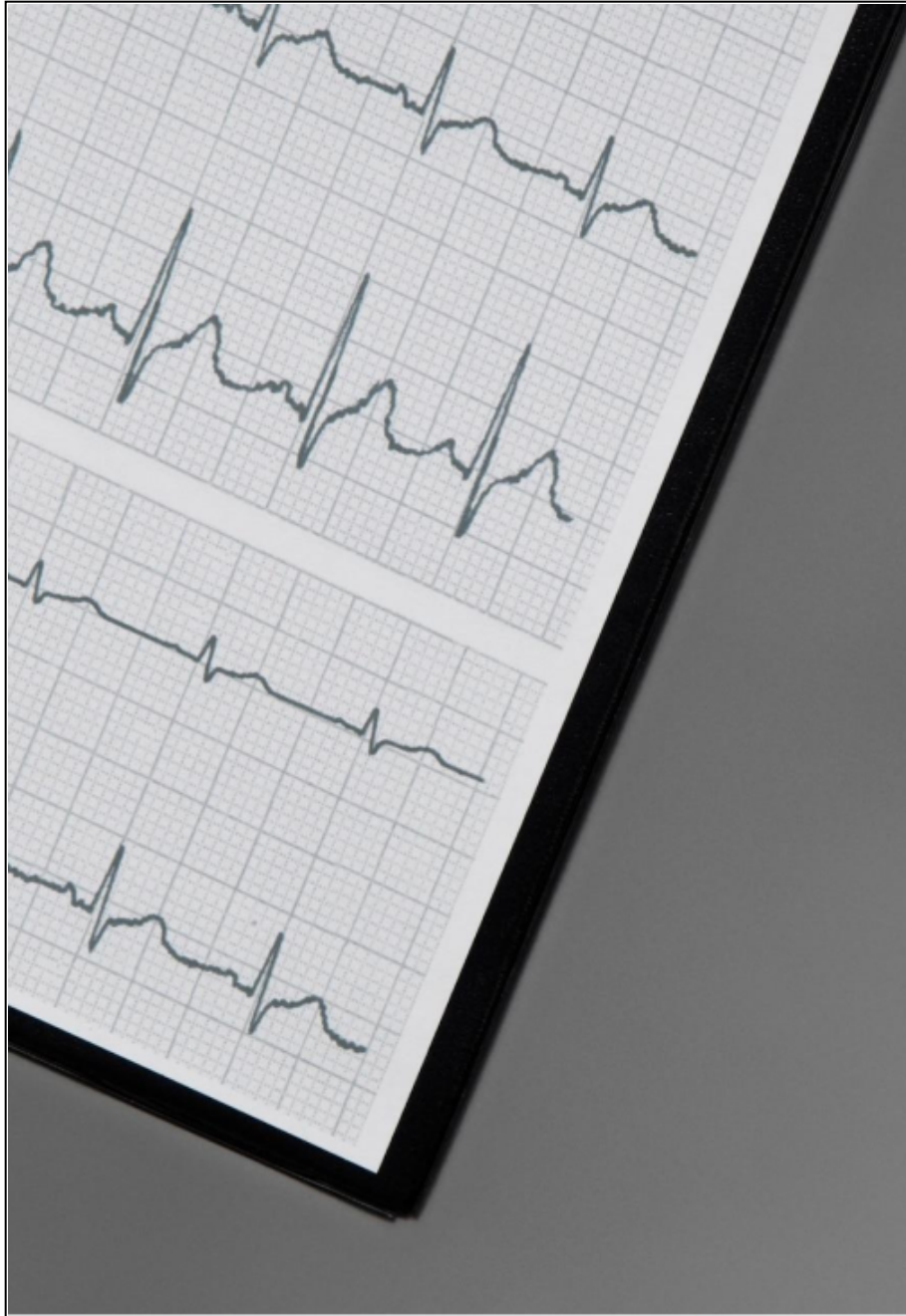
# **Predictive Modelling for Heart Disease**



1

# Table of contents

- 01** Introduction
- 02** Importance of Predictive Modelling
- 03** Dataset Overview
- 04** Literature Review
- 05** Model Selection
- 06** Conclusion



## Introduction:

- **Heart disease** is major problem worldwide. According to WHO report, around **20.5 million** people were dead in 2021 from cardiovascular disease which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all global death.
- Heart disease often considered **silent killers**, by the time its symptoms manifest, person is already in advance stage of this disease.
- Predicting disease early is super important, where data mining comes, help to predict the likelihood of getting heart disease beforehand.

# Importance of Predictive Modeling:



## Early Detection

- Prevent progression of the disease which result to minimize damage to heart.
- Early treatment can reduce risk such as heart attacks, strokes, sudden heart failure.
- Reduce healthcare cost



## Resource Efficiency:

- More focus on high-risk individuals.
- Reduce efficiency and cost

# Dataset Overview:

- Dataset contain 1025 rows and 14 column
- Key Features:**

<b>Age</b>	Age of the patient [29-70]
<b>Sex</b>	Male [M]   Female [F]
<b>Cp</b>	Chest Pain type
<b>Trestbps</b>	Resting blood pressure in mmHg.
<b>chol</b>	Cholesterol level

<b>restecg</b>	Resting electrocardiographic result
<b>fbs</b>	<sup>2</sup> Fasting blood sugar [1: > 120 mg/dl, 0: otherwise]
<b>thalach</b>	Attained maximum heart rate
<b>exang</b>	Exercise Angina
<b>Oldpeak</b>	ST depression compare to rest
<b>Slope</b>	ST curve of the peak activity
<b>ca</b>	Fluoroscopy coloration of major vessel (0-3)
<b>thal</b>	Normal, fixed, reversible defect.
<b>target</b>	1: heart disease, 0: Normal

# Literature Review:

Title and Author	Findings	Accuracy
<b>Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning</b> Chaimaa Boukhatem, H. Youssef	This paper demonstrated four classification SVM, Naive Bayes, Multilayer Perceptron, Random Forest to build prediction model.	Best performed model is SVM with 91.67%.
<sup>5</sup> <b>An Analysis of Heart Disease Prediction using Machine Learning</b>	<sup>3</sup> The study compares six machine learning algorithms, including KNN, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, Logistic Regression, and Neural Network.	Best performed model is Random Forest with 80.16%



Title and Author	Findings	Accuracy
<b>Heart Disease Prediction based on Machine learning Technique</b> Abdul Hafiz, Narinder Kaur	<sup>4</sup> Used machine learning models, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest, and XGBoost Classifier models.	Best performed model is Random Forest and XGBoost with 92.20% and 95.61%.
<sup>6</sup> <b>Prediction of heart disease using machine learning algorithms. 2019</b> Santhana Krishnan J. and Geetha S.	Used two supervised classifier Naive Bayes and Decision Tree classifier.	Decision Tree model with 91 % and Naive Bayes with 87 %.



# Model Selection:

## Random Forest

- I proposed a Random Forest as the prediction model, as it provide one of the highest accuracies in multiple studies, with accuracy up to 92%.
- As, random forest construct multiple decision trees during training and take the prediction from each trees and based on the majority votes of prediction it predict the output.

# Conclusion:

- Heart disease is a life-threatening disease, hence early prediction of heart disease is crucial for improving patient outcome and reducing cost on healthcare.
- We review several techniques like SVM, Naive Bayes, Decision Tree among them we choose Random Forest to build predictive machine learning model.
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# References

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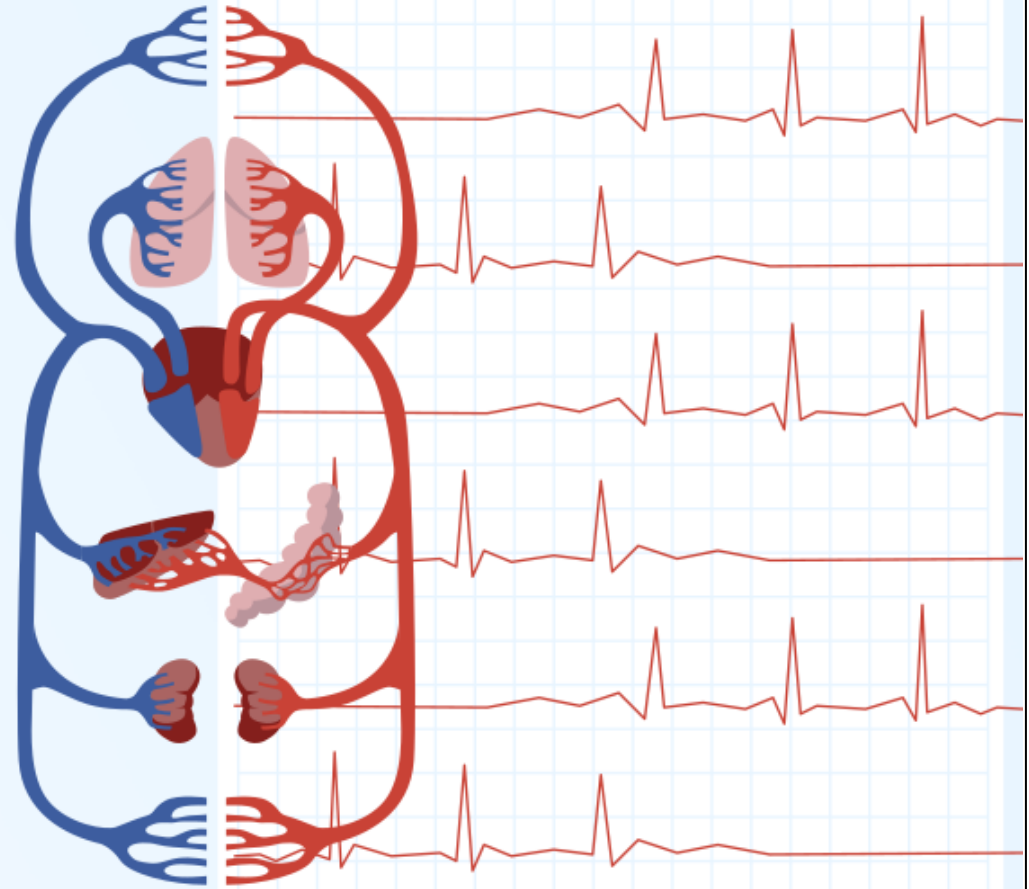
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