

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

# Predicting Heart Disease

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Data Science Capstone Project



# The Problem

- Heart disease major issue
- Possible ways to detect it faster?
- How would a person know they need to get checked up?



## Stakeholders

- Hospitals
- Medical Clinics
- Company owners where employees are at risk for heart related disease



# Dataset

Combination of 5 heart data sets, combined in 2021

- Cleveland: 303 observations
- Hungarian: 294 observations
- Switzerland: 123 observations
- Long Beach VA: 200 observations
- Stalog (Heart) Data Set: 270 observations

Total: 1190 observations

Duplicated: 272 observations

## Final dataset: 918 observations

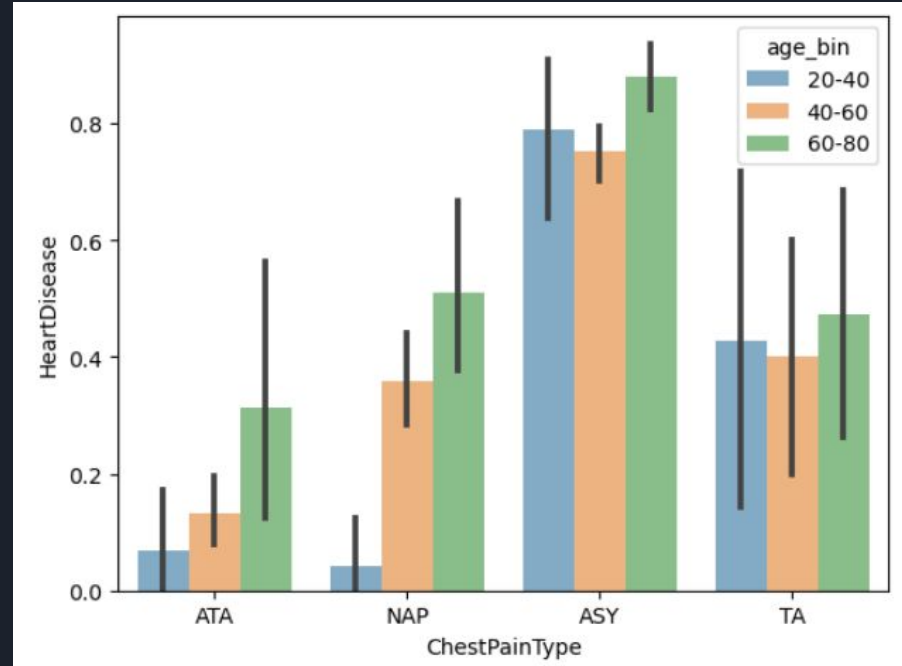


## Possible Symptoms

- Age
- Heart Pain Types
- Cholesterol
- Hereditary causes

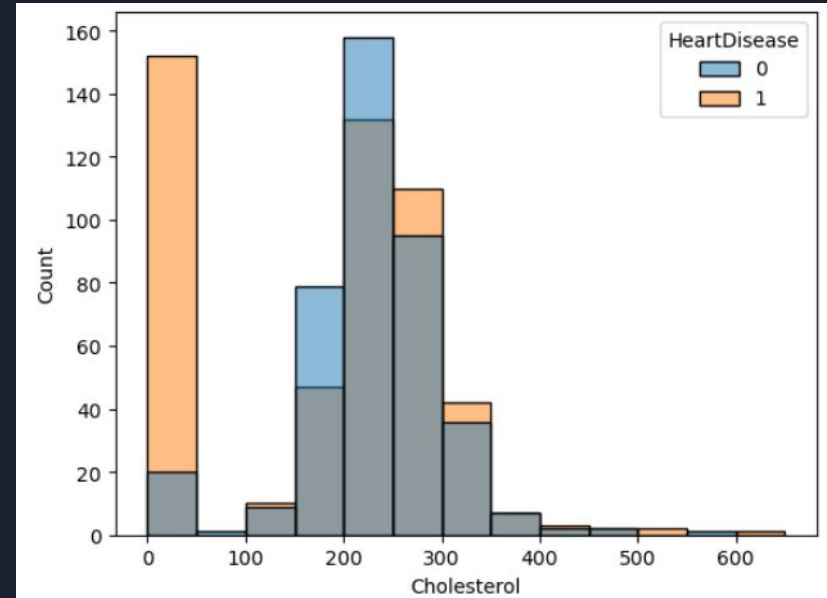
# Chest Pain Types

- ATA - Atypical Angina
- NAP - Non-Anginal Pain
- ASY - Asymptomatic
- TA - Typical Angina



# Cholesterol

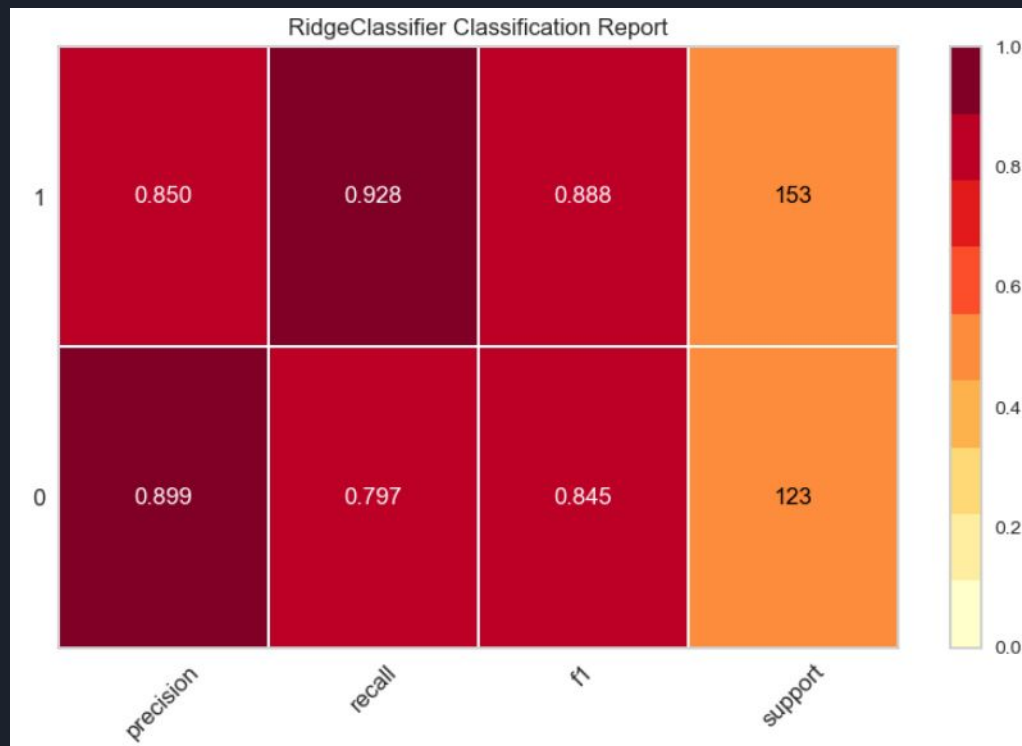
- No Direct Correlation
- Many cases with heart disease actually have a cholesterol of 0
- High cholesterol can be caused by both hereditary issues or dietary issues
- Added new feature into Data set to accommodate hereditary cases

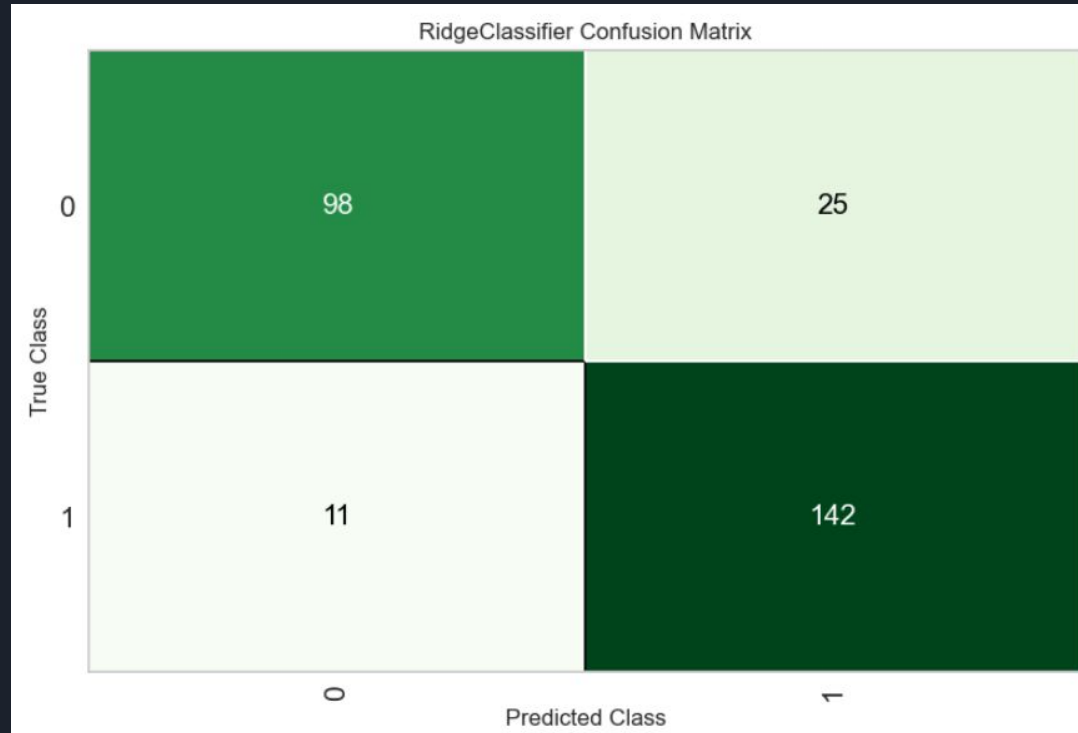






# Model Performance







# Model Improvements

- Obtain more data
  - Possibly through synthetic medical data
- Look into other features that could make the data more accurate



# Conclusion

- Ridge Classifier most accurate model
- While highly accurate only serves as a baseline
  - Ideally available to both patients and doctors to determine more extensive testing
- Adding more data to the model iteratively can help doctors more quickly determine if testing needs to be done

# Thank you!

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Project: <https://github.com/prem-0217/CapstoneTwo>

