Week 10 Assingment

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Load ARFF file

```
library(foreign)
myfile <- read.arff("ThoraricSurgery.arff")</pre>
```

Logistic Regression

```
##
## Call:
  glm(formula = Risk1Yr ~ DGN + PRE4 + PRE5 + PRE6 + PRE7 + PRE8 +
      PRE9 + PRE10 + PRE11 + PRE14 + PRE17 + PRE19 + PRE25 + PRE30 +
##
##
      PRE32 + AGE, family = binomial, data = myfile)
##
## Coefficients:
##
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -1.655e+01 2.400e+03 -0.007 0.99450
## DGNDGN2
               1.474e+01 2.400e+03 0.006 0.99510
## DGNDGN3
               1.418e+01 2.400e+03
                                     0.006 0.99528
## DGNDGN4
               1.461e+01 2.400e+03
                                     0.006 0.99514
## DGNDGN5
               1.638e+01 2.400e+03
                                     0.007 0.99455
## DGNDGN6
               4.089e-01 2.673e+03 0.000 0.99988
## DGNDGN8
               1.803e+01 2.400e+03 0.008 0.99400
## PRE4
              -2.272e-01 1.849e-01 -1.229 0.21909
## PRE5
              -3.030e-02 1.786e-02 -1.697
                                            0.08971 .
## PRE6PRZ1
              -4.427e-01 5.199e-01 -0.852 0.39448
## PRE6PRZ2
              -2.937e-01 7.907e-01 -0.371
                                            0.71030
## PRE7T
               7.153e-01 5.556e-01
                                     1.288 0.19788
## PREST
               1.743e-01 3.892e-01
                                     0.448 0.65419
## PRE9T
               1.368e+00 4.868e-01
                                     2.811 0.00494 **
```

```
## PRE10T
               5.770e-01 4.826e-01
                                      1.196 0.23185
## PRE11T
               5.162e-01 3.965e-01
                                      1.302 0.19295
## PRE140C12
               4.394e-01 3.301e-01
                                      1.331 0.18318
## PRE140C13
               1.179e+00 6.165e-01
                                      1.913
                                             0.05580
## PRE140C14
               1.653e+00 6.094e-01
                                      2.713
                                             0.00668 **
## PRE17T
               9.266e-01 4.445e-01
                                             0.03709 *
                                      2.085
## PRE19T
              -1.466e+01 1.654e+03 -0.009
                                             0.99293
## PRE25T
              -9.789e-02 1.003e+00
                                     -0.098
                                             0.92227
## PRE30T
               1.084e+00 4.990e-01
                                      2.172
                                             0.02984 *
## PRE32T
              -1.398e+01 1.645e+03
                                     -0.008
                                             0.99322
## AGE
              -9.506e-03 1.810e-02
                                     -0.525
                                             0.59944
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
      Null deviance: 395.61 on 469
                                     degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 341.19
                            on 445
                                     degrees of freedom
## AIC: 391.19
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 15
```

Findings

From the summary, the variables with the most significant effect on survival (Risk1Yr) are:

PRE9T (Dyspnoea before surgery True): This predictor has a coefficient of 1.368 and a p-value of 0.00494, indicating a statistically significant positive impact on survival.

PRE14OC14 (clinical TNM Large): With a coefficient of 1.653 and a p-value of 0.00668, this variable also shows a strong positive influence on survival.

PRE17T (Type 2 DM - diabetes mellitus True): This predictor has a coefficient of 0.9266 and a p-value of 0.03709, indicating a positive and statistically significant effect on survival.

PRE30T (Smoking True): This variable has a coefficient of 1.084 and a p-value of 0.02984, suggesting it positively influences survival.

These variables showed the lowest p-values, indicating they are the most influential predictors in the model for determining one-year survival post-surgery.

Predict the accuracy

```
# Predict probabilities
predicted_probs <- predict(mymodel, type = "response")

# Convert probabilities to binary predictions with a 0.5 threshold
predicted_classes <- ifelse(predicted_probs > 0.5, "T", "F")

# Calculate accuracy
```

```
accuracy <- mean(predicted_classes == myfile$Risk1Yr)
accuracy</pre>
```

[1] 0.8361702

Findings

An accuracy of 0.836 (or 83.6%) means that the logistic regression model correctly predicted the survival outcome (Risk1Yr) after surgery for approximately 83.6% of the patients in the dataset. This suggests that the model is reasonably effective at distinguishing between patients who survived one year post-surgery