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ABBREVIATION

ML	**Machine learning**
ROC	**Registrar of company**
AUC	**Asset under custody**
CPU	**Central processing unit**
RAM	**Random Access Memory**
HDD	**Hard Disk Drive**
GPU	**Graphics Processing Unit**
IDE	**Integrated Development Environment**
MYSQL	**My Structured Query Language**
EDA	**Exploratory Data Analysis**
SVM	**Support Vector Machines**

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remain a leading cause of mortality worldwide, necessitating the development of effective predictive tools for early diagnosis and intervention. This report presents a comprehensive study on the application of machine learning (ML) algorithms for the prediction of heart disease using Python programming language.

The dataset used in this study comprises various clinical attributes such as age, sex, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and other relevant factors collected from patients. After preprocessing the dataset to handle missing values and normalize the features, several ML algorithms including logistic regression, support vector machines, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks were implemented and evaluated for their predictive performance.

The evaluation metrics employed include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, along with receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under the curve (AUC) values. Additionally, feature importance analysis was conducted to identify the most significant predictors of heart disease.

The results demonstrate promising performance of ML models in predicting heart disease, with certain algorithms achieving high accuracy rates. Furthermore, the feature importance analysis reveals key risk factors associated with CVDs, providing valuable insights for clinicians and healthcare practitioners in early risk assessment and personalized intervention strategies.

This report contributes to the ongoing efforts in leveraging ML techniques for proactive healthcare management and underscores the potential of data-driven approaches in combating cardiovascular diseases. Further research directions and implications for clinical practice are also discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) represent a significant global health challenge, responsible for a substantial burden of morbidity and mortality across diverse populations. Despite advances in medical science and healthcare practices, the prevalence of heart disease continues to rise, underscoring the urgent need for effective preventive measures and early intervention strategies. In this context, the application of machine learning (ML) techniques holds immense promise for enhancing the predictive capabilities of healthcare systems, enabling timely identification of individuals at risk and facilitating targeted interventions to mitigate the impact of CVDs.

This report presents a comprehensive investigation into the predictive modeling of heart disease using ML techniques implemented in Python programming language. By harnessing the power of computational algorithms and data-driven analytics, we aim to develop robust predictive models capable of accurately assessing an individual's risk of developing heart disease based on relevant clinical parameters and demographic factors.

The primary objectives of this study are twofold: firstly, to explore the effectiveness of various ML algorithms, including logistic regression, support vector machines, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks, in predicting heart disease; and secondly, to identify key risk factors and biomarkers associated with CVDs through feature importance analysis. By achieving these objectives, we seek to advance our understanding of the complex interplay between physiological, environmental, and lifestyle factors contributing to cardiovascular health, thereby paving the way for more personalized and targeted approaches to disease prevention and management.

Through a systematic review of relevant literature, we highlight the existing gaps and challenges in current predictive modeling techniques for heart disease, underscoring the need for innovative methodologies and computational tools to improve the accuracy and reliability of risk assessment models. Furthermore, we provide an overview of the dataset used in this study, detailing the clinical variables and patient demographics considered in the predictive modeling process.

By leveraging Python's rich ecosystem of ML libraries such as scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and Keras, we demonstrate the practical implementation of predictive algorithms, along with rigorous evaluation methodologies to assess model performance and generalization capabilities. The results obtained from our analysis not only shed light on the predictive accuracy of different ML algorithms but also uncover actionable insights into the underlying factors driving cardiovascular risk.

SYMPTOMS OF HEART DISEASE IN THE BLOOD VESSELS:

Coronary artery disease is a common heart condition that affects the major blood vessels that supply the heart muscle. Cholesterol deposits (plaques) in the heart arteries are usually the cause of coronary artery disease. The buildup of these plaques is called atherosclerosis(ath-ur-o-skluh- ROE-sis). Atherosclerosis reduces blood flow to the heart and other parts of the body. It can lead to a heart attack, chest pain (angina) or stroke.

Coronary artery disease symptoms may be different for men and women. For instance, men are more likely to have chest pain. Women are more likely to have other symptoms along with chest discomfort, such as shortness of breath, nausea and extreme fatigue.

SYMPTOMS OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE CAN INCLUDE:

Chest pain, chest tightness, chest pressure and chest discomfort (angina) Shortness of breath Pain in the neck, jaw, throat, upper belly area or back Pain, numbness, weakness or coldness in the legs or arms if the blood vessels in those body areas are narrowed.

You might not be diagnosed with coronary artery disease until you have a heart attack, angina, stroke or heart failure. It's important towatch for heart symptoms and discussconcerns with your health care provider. Heart (cardiovascular) disease can sometimes be found early with regular health checkups.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Creating a machine learning model for heart disease prediction using Python typically requires certain hardware and software specifications. Here's the outline of the requirements:

Hardware Requirements:

1. Processor (CPU): A modern multi-core processor is recommended to handle the computational load efficiently. A quad-core processor or better would be suitable.

2. Random Access Memory (RAM): Sufficient RAM is crucial for training machine learning models, especially if dealing with large datasets. At least 8 GB of RAM is recommended, but more may be needed for larger datasets or complex models.

3. Storage: Adequate storage space for storing datasets, libraries, and development environments. An SSD (Solid State Drive) is preferred over an HDD (Hard Disk Drive) for faster data access.

4. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU): While not strictly necessary, using a GPU can significantly accelerate model training, especially for deep learning models. NVIDIA GPUs are commonly used with frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch.

Software Requirements:

1. **Python:** Python is the primary programming language for machine learning and data science projects. Need to install Python on our system.

2. Integrated Development Environment (IDE): Choose an IDE or code editor for Python development. Popular choices include PyCharm, Jupyter Notebook, VSCode, and Spyder.

3. Python Libraries: Install the necessary Python libraries for machine learning and data manipulation.

Key libraries may include:

NumPy: For numerical computations.

Pandas: For data manipulation and analysis.

Scikit-learn: For machine learning algorithms and tools.

Matplotlib: For data visualization.

PyTorch: For building and training deep learning models.

4. Jupyter Notebook: Jupyter Notebook provides an interactive environment for running Python code, visualizing data, and documenting your work. It's particularly useful for exploratory data analysis and sharing code.

5. Database Software: If working with large datasets stored in databases, you may need database software such as MySQL.

6. Operating System: Python and most machine learning libraries are compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.

SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design is explained through flow diagram. A flow diagram is used in the heart disease prediction project to visually represent the process flow of data and operations within the system. It helps in understanding the sequence of steps involved in data collection, preprocessing, model training, deployment, and monitoring. Flow diagrams are particularly useful for communicating complex processes to stakeholders who may not have technical expertise, enabling clear visualization of the system's architecture and workflow. Additionally, flow diagrams aid in identifying potential bottlenecks, optimizing the system's efficiency, and troubleshooting issues by providing a structured overview of the entire project lifecycle.

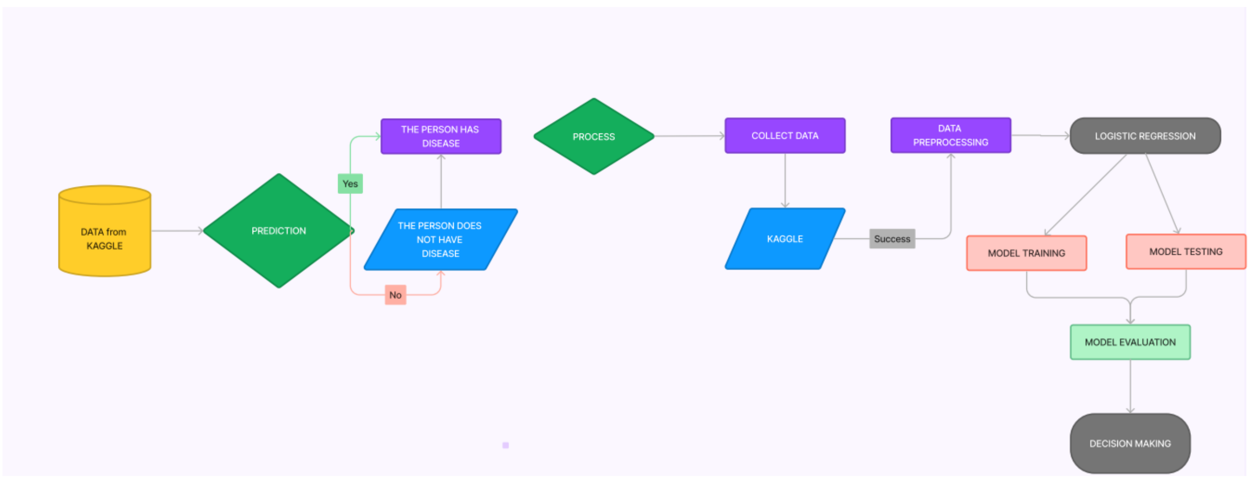


Fig.1.System Flow Diagram

The Block Diagram for Heart Disease prediction include,

- Data Collection
- Data Augmentation
- Logistic regression
- Predicting the results

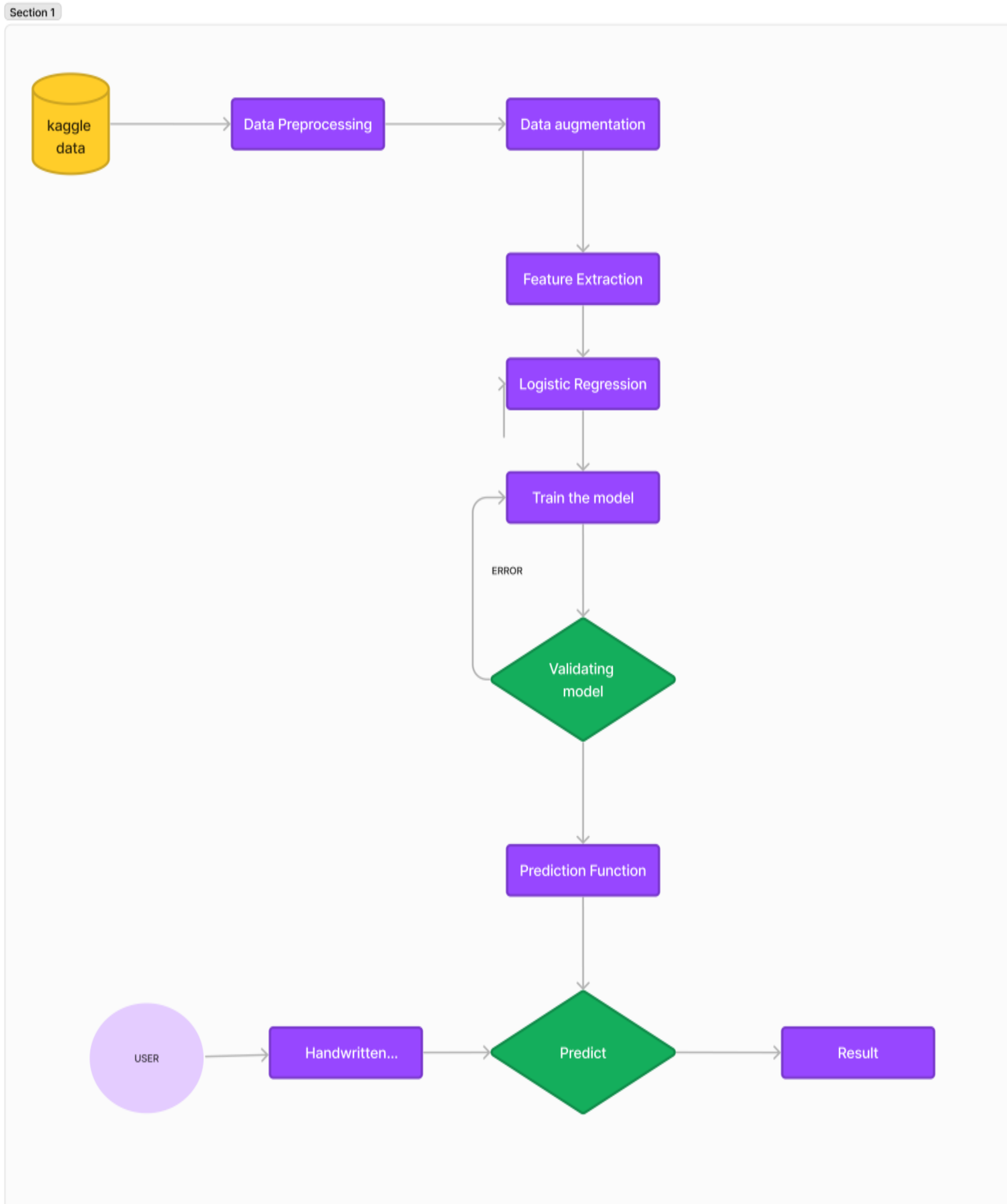


Fig.2.System Flow Diagram

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project presents a comprehensive investigation into the predictive modeling of heart disease using ML techniques implemented in Python programming language. By harnessing the power of computational algorithms and data-driven analytics, we aim to develop robust predictive models capable of accurately assessing an individual's risk of developing heart disease based on relevant clinical parameters and demographic factors.

The primary goals of this study are twofold: Firstly, to explore the effectiveness of various ML algorithms, including logistic regression, support vector machines, decision trees, random forests, and neural networks, in predicting heart disease; and secondly, to identify key risk factors and biomarkers associated with CVDs through feature importance analysis. By achieving these objectives, we seek to advance our understanding of the complex interplay between physiological, environmental, and lifestyle factors contributing to cardiovascular health, thereby paving the way for more personalized and targeted approaches to disease prevention and management.

Creating a heart disease prediction model using machine learning (ML) and Python involves several steps.

Data Collection: Gather a dataset containing relevant information about patients, such as age, sex, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, etc. There are several datasets available for this purpose, such as the Cleveland Heart Disease dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository.

Data Preprocessing: Clean the data by handling missing values, removing duplicates, and formatting the data into a suitable structure for analysis.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): Perform exploratory analysis to understand the characteristics and distributions of the data. Visualize relationships between different features and the target variable (presence or absence of heart disease).

Feature Engineering: Select relevant features for training the model. This might involve feature scaling, normalization, or transformation of certain variables.

Model Selection: Choose appropriate machine learning algorithms for classification. Common algorithms for this type of problem include logistic regression, decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), and neural networks.

Model Training: Split the dataset into training and testing sets. Train the selected models on the training data.

Model Evaluation: Evaluate the performance of each model using appropriate metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC.

Hyperparameter Tuning: Fine-tune the hyperparameters of the selected models to improve their performance.

Validation: Validate the final model on unseen data to ensure its generalization ability.

Deployment: Once satisfied with the model's performance, deploy it in a suitable environment, such as a web application or a standalone program, where users can input their data and get predictions.

MODULES DESCRIPTION

Creating a heart disease prediction model using machine learning (ML) and Python involves several modules:

1. Data Acquisition Module:

This module is responsible for collecting or importing the dataset containing information about patients, such as age, sex, blood pressure, cholesterol levels, etc. It may involve accessing databases, APIs, or loading data from files.

2. Data Preprocessing Module:

This module handles data cleaning and preparation tasks, such as:

Handling missing values: Imputation or removal of records with missing values.

Data transformation: Scaling, normalization, or encoding categorical variables.

Feature engineering: Creating new features or transforming existing ones to improve model performance.

3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Module:

This module explores and visualizes the dataset to gain insights into its characteristics, distributions, and relationships between variables. It may involve generating summary statistics, histograms, scatter plots, correlation matrices, etc.

4. Model Development Module:

This module focuses on building and training machine learning models for heart disease prediction. It includes tasks such as:

Model selection: Choosing appropriate algorithms (e.g., decision trees, random forests, logistic regression) for classification.

Model training: Training the selected models on the prepared dataset using appropriate techniques.

Hyperparameter tuning: Optimizing model parameters to improve performance.

Model evaluation: Assessing model performance using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

5.Data Splitting:

Divide the dataset into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's performance on unseen data. When a data set is divided into such a training dataset and then a testing set, 75% of the data should be used for training, and 25% is utilized for testing.

6. Model Validation Module:

This module validates the trained models on unseen data to assess their generalization performance. It may involve techniques like cross-validation or splitting the dataset into training, validation, and testing sets.

7. Deployment Module:

This module is responsible for deploying the final predictive model into a production environment where it can be used for real-world predictions. It may involve building a user interface, integrating the model with other systems, and ensuring scalability and reliability.

8. User Interface Module:

If the project includes a user interface (e.g., a web application or mobile app), this module handles the interaction between the user and the deployed model. It may involve designing the interface, handling user input, and displaying prediction results.

9. Documentation and Reporting Module:

This module documents the entire project, including data sources, data preprocessing steps, model selection criteria, evaluation metrics, and deployment details. It ensures that the project is well-documented for future reference and replication.

These modules represent the functional components of the heart disease prediction project, each focusing on specific tasks involved in data processing, modeling, evaluation, and deployment.

CODING

Importing the Dependencies

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

Data Collection and Processing

```
# loading the csv data to a Pandas DataFrame
heart_data = pd.read_csv('/content/heart_disease_data.csv')
```

```
# print first 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.head()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2	1
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2	1
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2	1

Next steps: Generate code with heart_data View recommended plots

```
# print last 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.tail()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal
298	57	0	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	1	0	3
299	45	1	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	1	0	3
300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2

```python
# print last 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.tail()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal
298	57	0	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	1	0	3
299	45	1	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	1	0	3
300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2

```python
# number of rows and columns in the dataset
heart_data.shape
```

```
(303, 14)
```

```python
# getting some info about the data
heart_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column    Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------    --------------  -----  
 0   age       303 non-null    int64  
 1   sex       303 non-null    int64  
 2   cp        303 non-null    int64  
 3   trestbps  303 non-null    int64  
 4   chol      303 non-null    int64  
 5   fbs       303 non-null    int64  
 6   restecg   303 non-null    int64  
 7   thalach   303 non-null    int64  
 8   exang     303 non-null    int64  
 9   oldpeak   303 non-null    float64
 10  slope     303 non-null    int64  
 11  ca        303 non-null    int64  
 12  thal      303 non-null    int64  
 13  target    303 non-null    int64  
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 33.3 KB
```

```
# checking for missing values
heart_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
age         0
sex         0
cp          0
trestbps    0
chol        0
fbs         0
restecg     0
thalach     0
exang       0
oldpeak     0
slope       0
ca          0
thal        0
target      0
dtype: int64
```

```
# statistical measures about the data
heart_data.describe()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg
count	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000
mean	54.366337	0.683168	0.966997	131.623762	246.264026	0.148515	0.528053
std	9.082101	0.466011	1.032052	17.538143	51.830751	0.356198	0.525860
min	29.000000	0.000000	0.000000	94.000000	126.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	47.500000	0.000000	0.000000	120.000000	211.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	55.000000	1.000000	1.000000	130.000000	240.000000	0.000000	1.000000
75%	61.000000	1.000000	2.000000	140.000000	274.500000	0.000000	1.000000
max	77.000000	1.000000	3.000000	200.000000	564.000000	1.000000	2.000000

```
# checking the distribution of Target Variable
heart_data['target'].value_counts()
```

```
target
1    165
0    138
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

1 --> Defective Heart

0 --> Healthy Heart

Splitting the Features and Target

```
X = heart_data.drop(columns='target', axis=1)
Y = heart_data['target']
```

```
print(X)
```

```
     age  sex  cp  trestbps  chol  fbs  restecg  thalach  exang  oldpeak  \
0     63    1   3       145   233    1        0      150      0      2.3
1     37    1   2       130   250    0        1      187      0      3.5
2     41    0   1       130   204    0        0      172      0      1.4
3     56    1   1       120   236    0        1      178      0      0.8
4     57    0   0       120   354    0        1      163      1      0.6
..   ...  ...  ..       ...   ...  ...      ...      ...    ...      ...
298   57    0   0       140   241    0        1      123      1      0.2
299   45    1   3       110   264    0        1      132      0      1.2
300   68    1   0       144   193    1        1      141      0      3.4
301   57    1   0       130   131    0        1      115      1      1.2
302   57    0   1       130   236    0        0      174      0      0.0

     slope  ca  thal
0        0   0     1
1        0   0     2


2        2   0     2
3        2   0     2
4        2   0     2
..     ...  ..   ...
298      1   0     3
299      1   0     3
300      1   2     3
301      1   1     3
302      1   1     2

[303 rows x 13 columns]
```

```
print(Y)
```

```
0      1
1      1
2      1
3      1
4      1
      ..
298    0
299    0
300    0
301    0
302    0
Name: target, Length: 303, dtype: int64
```

Splitting the Data into Training data & Test Data

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=2)
```

```
print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
```

```
(303, 13) (242, 13) (61, 13)
```

Model Training

Logistic Regression

```
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
# training the LogisticRegression model with Training data
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:458: Converger
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
▾ LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression()
```

Model Evaluation

Accuracy Score

```
# accuracy on training data
# Train the model
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

# Make predictions on the training data
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)

# Calculate the accuracy of the predictions
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
print('Accuracy on Training data : ', training_data_accuracy)
```

```
Accuracy on Training data :  0.8512396694214877
```

```
# accuracy on test data
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
```

```
print('Accuracy on Test data : ', test_data_accuracy)
```

```
Accuracy on Test data :  0.819672131147541
```

Building a Predictive System

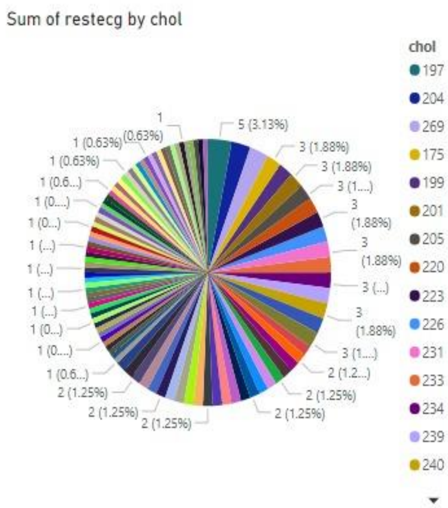
```
input_data = (62,0,0,140,268,0,0,160,0,3.6,0,2,2)

# change the input data to a numpy array
input_data_as_numpy_array= np.asarray(input_data)

# reshape the numpy array as we are predicting for only on instance
input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)

prediction = model.predict(input_data_reshaped)
print(prediction)

if (prediction[0]== 0):
  print('The Person does not have a Heart Disease')
else:
  print('The Person has Heart Disease')
```

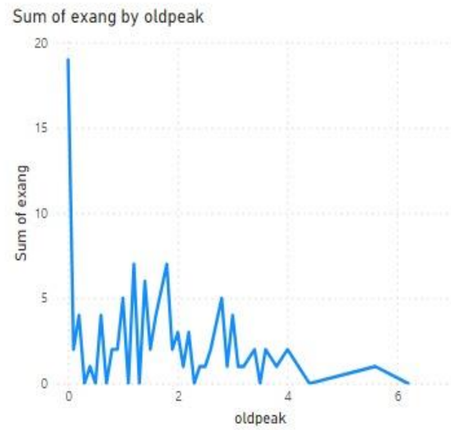
```
[0]
The Person does not have a Heart Disease
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LogisticRegression wa
  warnings.warn(
```

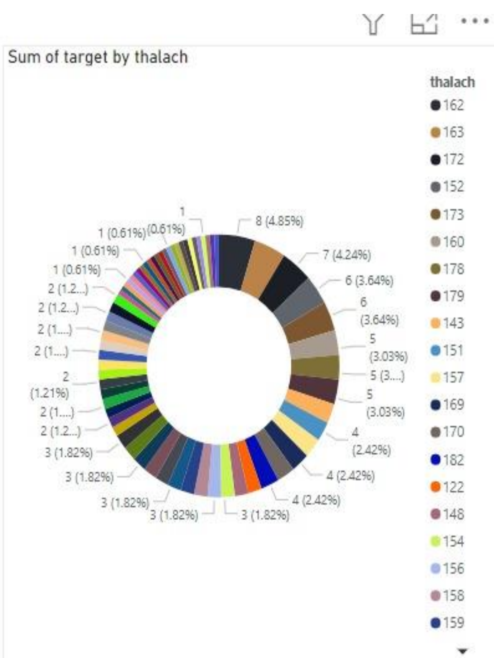
```
input_data = (67,0,0,106,223,0,1,142,0,0.3,2,2,2)

# change the input data to a numpy array
input_data_as_numpy_array= np.asarray(input_data)

# reshape the numpy array as we are predicting for only on instance
input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)

prediction = model.predict(input_data_reshaped)
print(prediction)

if (prediction[0]== 0):
  print('The Person does not have a Heart Disease')
else:
  print('The Person has Heart Disease')
```

```
[1]
The Person has Heart Disease
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LogisticRegression wa
  warnings.warn(
```

SCREENSHOTS







sort heart_disease_data (2) by cp

age	sex	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	olc
35	0	138	183	0	1	182	0	
35	1	120	198	0	1	130	1	
35	1	126	282	0	0	156	1	
39	1	118	219	0	1	140	0	
40	1	110	167	0	0	114	1	
40	1	152	223	0	1	181	0	
41	1	110	172	0	0	158	0	
42	0	102	265	0	0	122	0	
42	1	136	315	0	1	125	1	
42	1	140	226	0	1	178	0	
43	0	132	341	1	0	136	1	

maximum chol

Showing results for *maximum heart_disease_data (2) chol*

564

Max of chol

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the heart disease prediction project leverages machine learning techniques to analyze patient data and predict the likelihood of heart disease occurrence. Through the systematic design and implementation of data collection, preprocessing, model training, deployment, and monitoring phases, the project demonstrates the potential for leveraging technology to assist in healthcare decision-making. By employing Python and various libraries for data manipulation, model building, and web development, the project showcases a robust system capable of handling real-world healthcare data. Furthermore, the project underscores the importance of continuous monitoring and maintenance to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the predictive model over time. Overall, this project serves as a valuable example of how machine learning can be applied to healthcare for early detection and prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Several future enhancements can be considered for the Heart Disease Prediction project using Logistic regression. These enhancements aim to improve accuracy, user experience, and overall effectiveness:

- **Integration of Multiple Data Sources:** Expand dataset with medical imaging, demographics, and genetic information.
- **Incorporation of Biomarkers:** Include additional clinical markers associated with heart disease.
- **Mobile Application Integration:** Develop a mobile app for convenient access and sample upload.
- **Collaboration with Healthcare Institutions:** Partner with institutions for data sharing and validation.
- **Global Expansion and Localization:** Consider diversity in Heart manifestations globally and adapt to different languages and cultures.
- **Longitudinal Data Analysis:** Integrate longitudinal data for insights into disease progression over time.

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