HEART DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS





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Problem Statement

Health is real wealth in the pandemic time we all realized the brute effects of covid-19 on all irrespective of any status. You are required to analyze this health and medical data for better future preparation.

As it is rightly said, ‘Health is Wealth’. We have realized this fact in the pandemic time after witnessing the brute effects of Covid-19 on people of all age groups. Apart from this, another major contributor to the death rate is heart-related diseases

Heart diseases have been known to take a major toll on people’s lives. As a layman, we may feel that the common factors for heart-related diseases are cardiac arrest or blockages. But the dataset under analysis describes multiple different medical parameters associated with the heart and their typical values. We will be analyzing the relationships between them and studying the implications of changes in those parameters. In this project, we will be incorporating the most trending and powerful BI tool namely Tableau.

# Objective:



Objective and Benefits

* The dataset contains the records for the patients and their medical parameters details and the target variable whether they will suffer from heart disease or not.
* The aim of this project is to use the given data and perform ETL and data analysis to infer key metrics and patterns in the dataset. In addition to this, different visualizations are developed to depict meaningful relationships.

# Benefits:

* The data analysis will reveal some common and unique patterns in the dataset related to the medical parameters.
* Data visualizations will enhance the understanding of the effect of the high or low of these features on the chances of heart rate and give a better chance of prediction
* **age**: The person's age in years



DATASET INFORMATION

* **sex**: The person's sex (1 = male, 0 = female)
* **cp**: The chest pain experienced (Value 1: typical angina, Value 2: atypical angina, Value 3: non-anginal pain, Value 4: asymptomatic)
* **trestbps**: The person's resting blood pressure (mm Hg on admission to the hospital)
* **chol**: The person's cholesterol measurement in mg/dl
* **fbs**: The person's fasting blood sugar (> 120 mg/dl, 1 = true; 0 = false)
* **restecg**: Resting electrocardiographic measurement (0 = normal, 1 = having ST-T wave abnormality, 2 = showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria)
* **thalach:** The person's maximum heart rate achieved
* **exang**: Exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)
* **oldpeak**: ST depression induced by exercise

relative to rest

* **slope**: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment (Value 1: upsloping, Value 2: flat, Value 3: down sloping)
* **ca**: The number of major vessels (0-3)
* **thal**: A blood disorder called thalassemia (3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversable defect)
* **num**: Heart disease (0 = no, 1 = yes)





Steps Followed

* 1. **Data Extraction**: This step involves extracting the data from different sources relevant to the problem statement or obtaining data from the client.
  2. **Data Pre-processing**: Once the raw data is obtained, we need to ensure that the data is free from errors. We perform Exploratory Data Analysis followed by Data Cleaning which involves imputing missing values, removing duplicates, finding anomalies or outliers, and treating them.
  3. **Data Exporting**: The preprocessed data is exported to a .csv file to be used for

analysis.

* 1. **Data Loading and Modification**: The preprocessed data in the .csv file is loaded into the Tableau Desktop for analysis purposes and modified for simplicity purposes.
  2. **Data Analysis**: Once the data is loaded, we perform the data analysis using Tableau features and store the visualizations in Tableau worksheets.
  3. **Deployment**: The prepared visualizations are deployed on the Tableau Online Software where they will be available publicly





1. Data Extraction

The dataset used for analysis is the Heart Disease dataset provided by the UCI Repository. It actually contains 76 attributes out of which only 14 are used. We will be using the Cleveland dataset.

Dataset source: [https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart+Disease](https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Heart%2BDisease)

The dataset is available is a .csv file - ‘heart\_disease\_dataset.csv’





2. Data Preprocessing

After Exploratory Data Analysis carried out on the dataset we have certain observations with the dataset.

* + 1. There is no column in the dataset with missing values.
    2. There are a few columns which actually contain categorical values but have been incorrectly labeled as numeric. As a part of data preprocessing we will convert them to categorical values.
    3. There are a few columns which have unusual values / outliers. We will impute these values with the median / mode value obtained from the remaining values of the columns.





3. Data Exporting

Once the data has been cleaned in the data preprocessing stage, we will export the cleaned dataset into a new file with .csv format.

The new dataset file has name - ‘preprocessed\_heart\_disease\_dataset.csv





4. Dataset Loading and Modification

* The exported .csv dataset file – ‘preprocessed\_heart\_disease\_dataset.csv’ will be imported into Tableau Public Desktop. Since this a .csv file, we will choose the ‘Microsoft Excel’ file option when prompted to import dataset into Tableau.
* Since the dataset contains many categorical columns which store the categories in the form of integers we will convert these numbers into meaningful phrases which will be understandable to the viewer and also easy to understand the terms used in the visualizations.
* These phrases are called as ‘Aliases’ and will be provided to the values available in

the categorical columns as part of data modification.





5. Data Analysis

* Once the data has been loaded into the Tableau Desktop software, we perform the analysis for the various medical parameters provided in the dataset and study the relationship between them.
* Based on these patterns, we try to draw approximate inferences about the data

provided on the basis of visualizations created.

* We have made use of different aspects of Tableau like different charts, labeling, aliases, filtering, and actions based on user choice. We have created separate worksheets for each type of visualization which contains the chart and a caption as well which contains the summary of analyses drawn





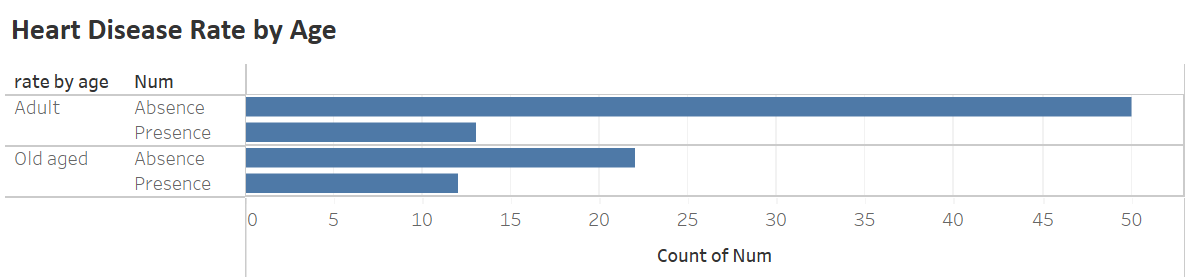
6. Deployment

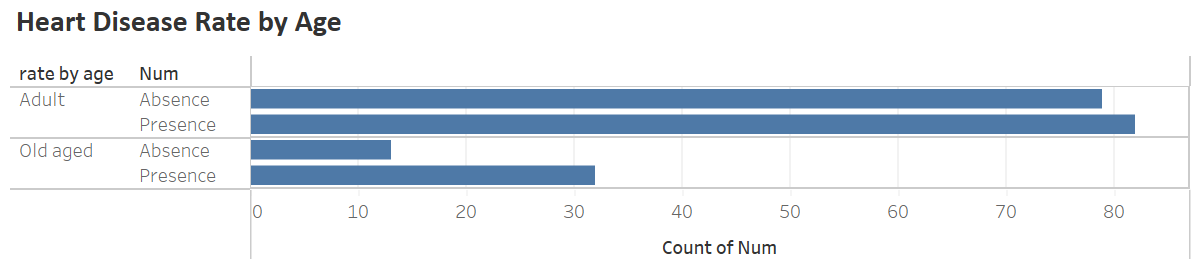
* All the different worksheets that have been created are compiled together into a Tableau workbook. Each worksheet is named based on the type of visualization performed in the chart.
* When we save all the worksheets on Tableau software, it connects to the Tableau Public Software via personal email id and credentials. The dashboard is uploaded onto the Tableau Public Software on personal profile and this is visible to public.
* The link for TWB file:

https://github.com/vaibhavss07/Heart\_disease\_analysis\_ineuron/blob/main/HeartDiseaseDiagnosis.twb



Visualizations





**Inference:**

# Above is the visualization for males heart disease by age where we can see older people have higher ratio of heart disease being present while in adults the ratio of having a heart disease and not having a heart disease is equal.

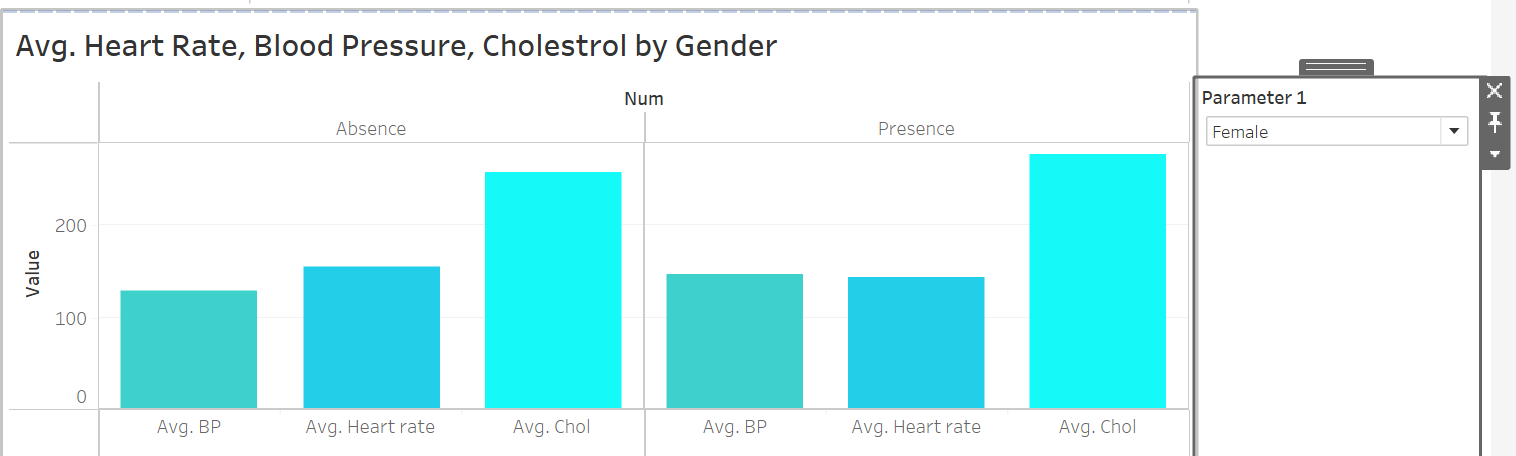
# In Adults there is 50-50 % probability of getting a heart disease.

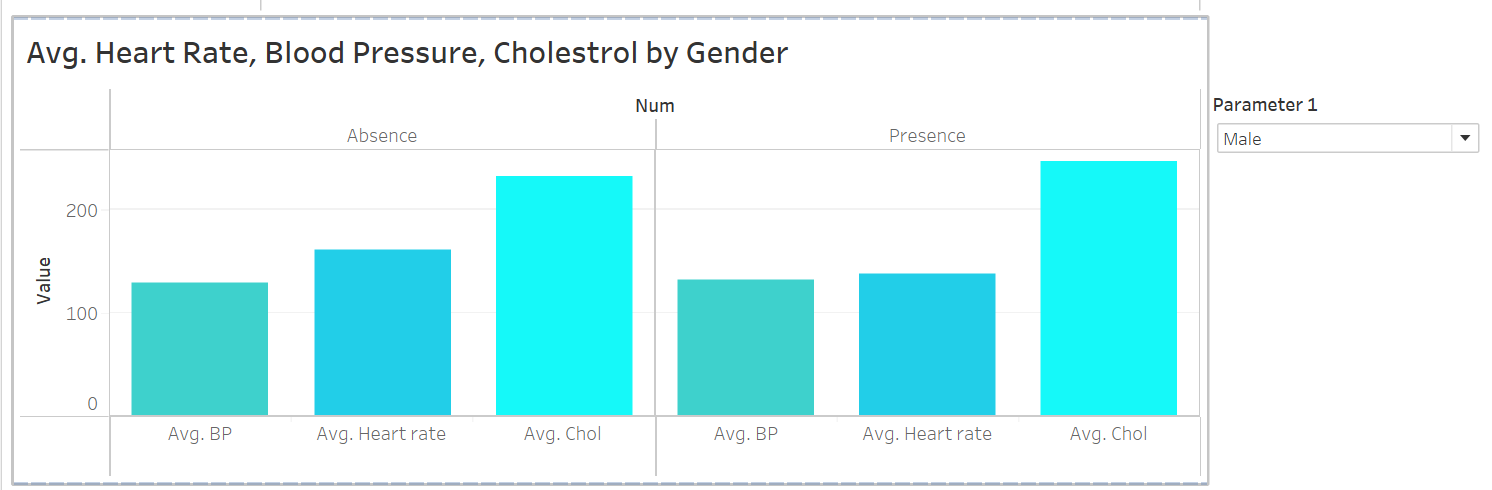
# In Older people there is 70% probability of getting a heart disease.

# Above is the visualization for females heart disease by age where we can see older people and adults both have very less probability of having a heart disease generally females have healthy heart.

# In Adults there is 20 % probability of getting a heart disease.

# In Older people there is 35% probability of getting a heart disease.

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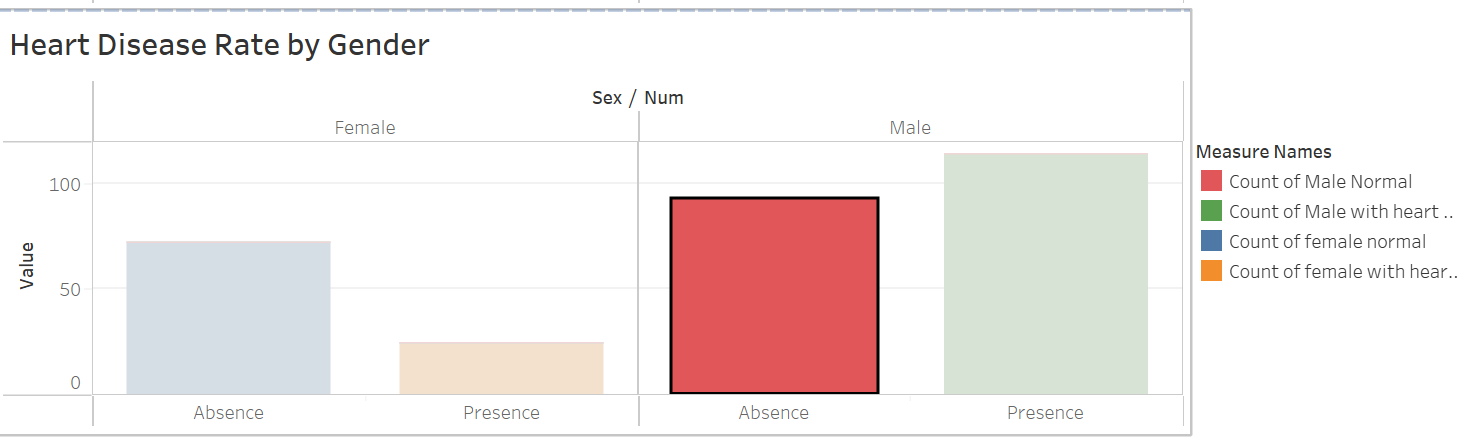
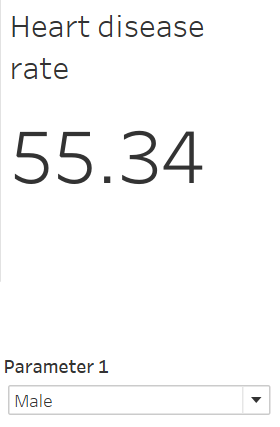
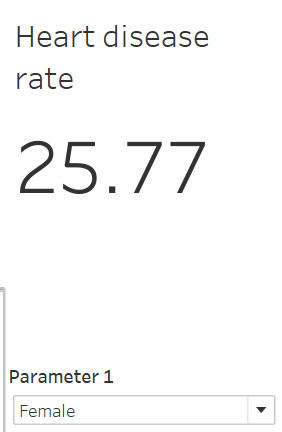
**Inferences:**

# We can see Females with higher cholesterol as compared to BP and heart rate are more likely to have heart disease.

# Average Heart rate is also bit low on people having heart disease as compared to people not having heart disease.

# We can see males with higher cholesterol as compared to BP and heart rate are more likely to have heart disease.

# Average Heart rate is also bit low on people having heart disease as compared to people not having heart disease.

****  

**Inferences:**

# We can see men have higher probability of getting a heart disease as compared to females.

# 55.34% of males are likely to have a heart disease.

# 25.77% females are likely to have heart disease.





KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)

Key indicators displaying a summary of the heart disease and its relationship with different metrics

* 1. Percentage of People Having Heart Disease
  2. Variation of ‘thal’ (Thalassemia type) with ‘sex’
  3. Variation of ‘chol’ (Cholesterol), ‘trestbps’ (Resting blood pressure) with ‘fbs’ (Fasting Blood Sugar).
  4. Variation of ‘exang’ (Exercise induced angina) with ‘cp’ (Chest Pain type).
  5. Variation of ‘num’ (Angiographic disease status) with ‘sex’.
  6. Variation of the ‘age’ with ‘chol’ (Cholesterol) and ‘sex’
  7. Variation of ‘cp’ (Chest Pain type) with ‘sex’
  8. Variation of ‘thalach’ (Maximum heart rate) with ‘age’
  9. Variation of ‘restecg’ (Resting electrocardiograph results) with ‘sex’
  10. Variation of ‘slope’ (Slope of the peak exercise ST segment), ‘restecg’ (Resting Electrocardiograph results) and ‘oldpeak’ (ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest)





CONCLUSION

* 45.87% of People suffer from heart disease.
* Elderly Aged Men are more (50 to 60 Years) and Females are more in 55 to 65 Years Category
* Males are more prone to heart disease. 55.33% Males have Heart disease.
* Elderly Aged People are more prone to heart disease.
* People having asymptomatic chest pain have a higher chance of heart disease.
* High cholesterol levels in people having heart disease.
* Blood Pressure increases between the age of 50 to 60 and somehow continues till 70.
* Cholesterol and maximum heart rate Increased in the age group of 50-60.
* ST depression mostly increases between the age group of 30-40



Thank You