

Diabetes Prediction

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Motivation

How can machine learning be used to help predict whether people have diabetes or prediabetes?

Symptoms
being mild and
developing
over time

Take Years to
diagnostic

#8 Ranked
Cause of Death

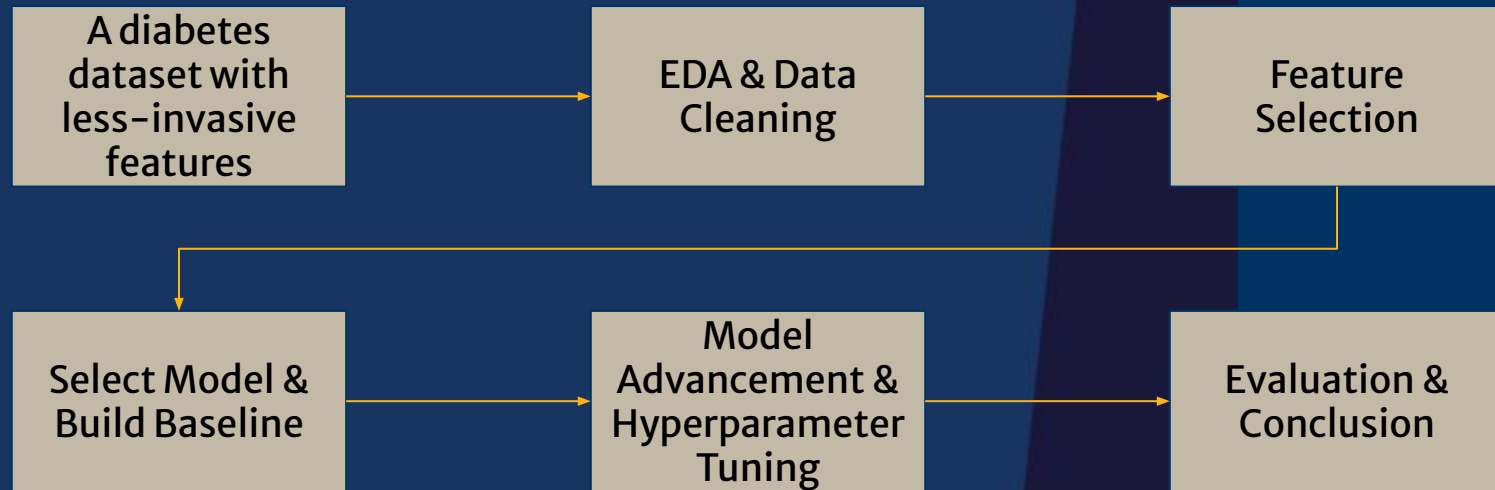
Research Conducted in this Area

Promising
Results in
Diabetes
Prediction
Using Machine
Learning

Increasing
Interests in
Predicting
Using
Non-Invasive
Data

Looking for
Other Cost &
Time Efficient
Approach

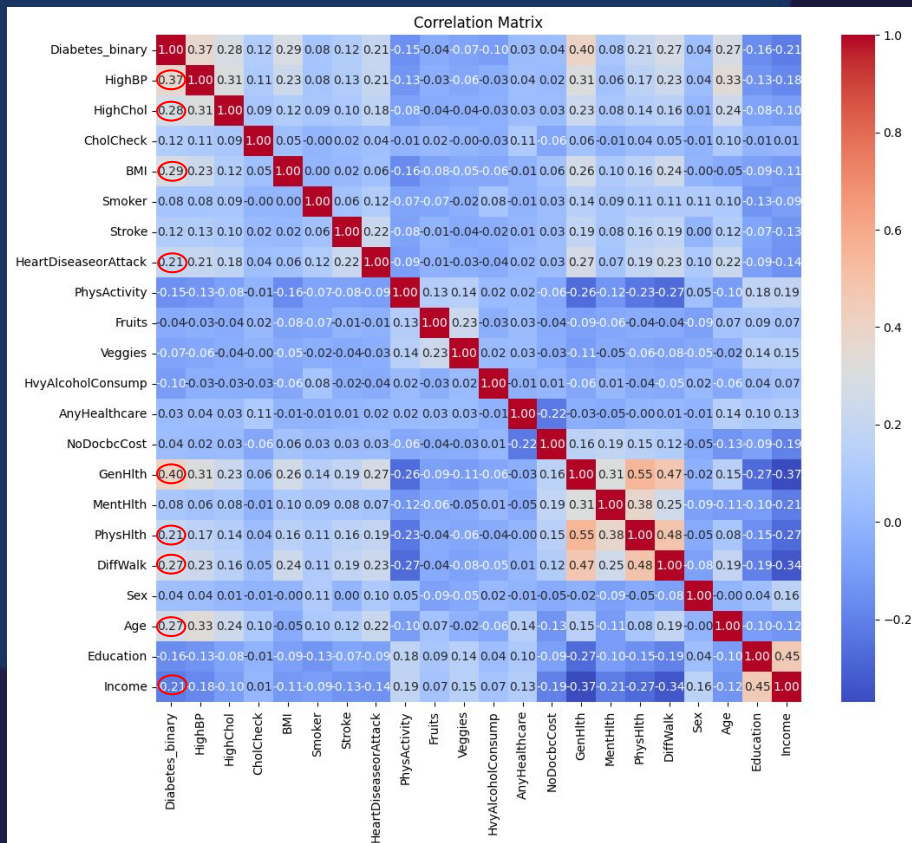
Our Plan



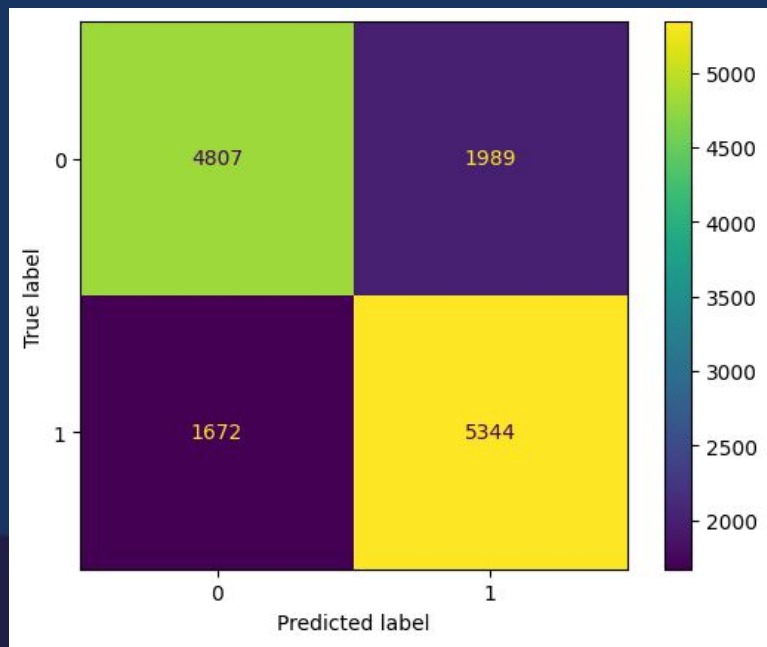
Data

Category	Description
Method of Data Collection	Health-related telephone survey that is collected annually by the CDC in 2015
Number of Features	22
Outcome Feature	Diabetes_binary (0: no diabetes; 1: prediabetes or diabetes)
Outcome Feature Balance	Yes, 50/50 Split
Missing Values	0
Total Rows	70692
Duplicated Rows	1635

Correlation Matrix



Baseline Model: Logistic Regression



Training Accuracy: 0.7401

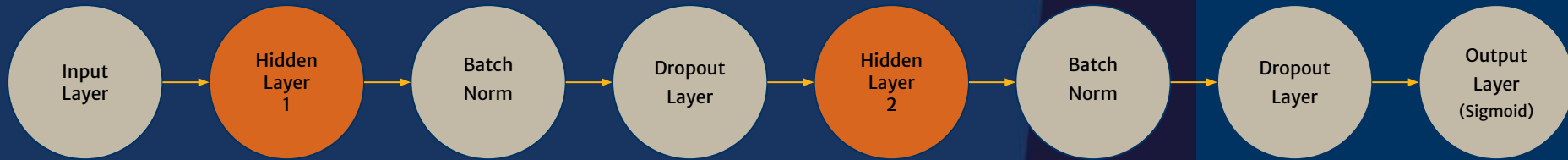
Validation Accuracy: 0.7479

Testing Accuracy: 0.7349

Test Set - Diabetic & Pre-Diabetic Accuracy: 0.7617

Test Set - Non-Diabetic Accuracy: 0.7073

Improved Model Neural Network



Experiment

Learning Rate: 0.001; Batch Size: 64; Epoch: 200

Index	Hidden Size	Activation	Optimizer	Dropout Rate	Parameters	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
1	[64, 32]	relu	SGD	[0.5, 0.3]	3139	0.7402	0.7508
2	[64, 32]	relu	Adam	[0.5, 0.3]	9029	0.7438	0.7503
3	[64, 32]	tanh	SGD	[0.5, 0.3]	3139	0.7405	0.7500
4	[64, 32]	tanh	Adam	[0.5, 0.3]	9029	0.7426	0.7503
5	[128, 64]	relu	SGD	[0.5, 0.3]	10371	0.7420	0.7501
6	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.5, 0.3]	30341	0.7447	0.7514
7	[128, 64]	tanh	SGD	[0.5, 0.3]	10371	0.7407	0.7495
8	[128, 64]	tanh	Adam	[0.5, 0.3]	30341	0.7444	0.7506

Experiment

Learning Rate: 0.001; Batch Size: 64; Epoch: 200

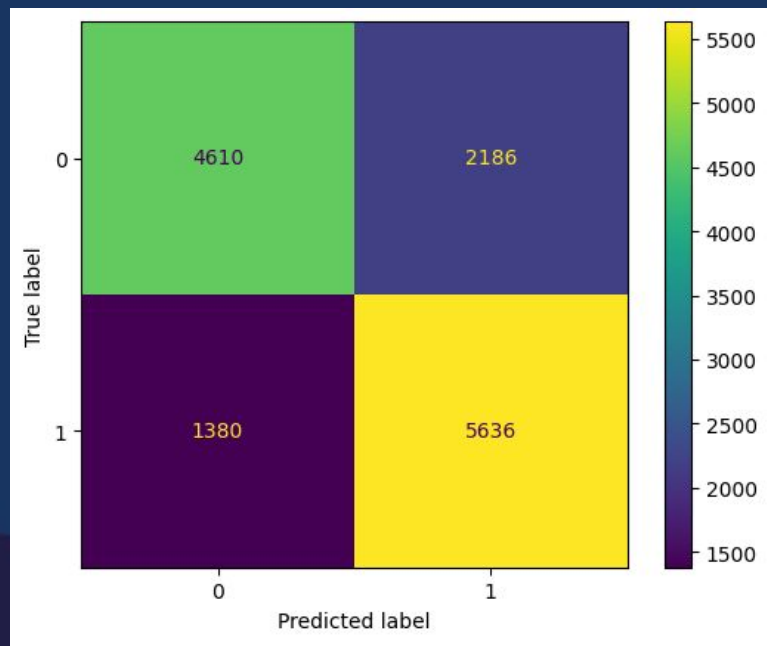
Index	Hidden Size	Activation	Optimizer	Dropout Rate	Parameters	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
9	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.3, 0.3]	30341	0.7443	0.7506
10	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.4, 0.4]	30341	0.7450	0.7516
11	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.5, 0.5]	30341	0.7447	0.7511
12	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.4, 0.3]	30341	0.7456	0.7517
13	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.3, 0.4]	30341	0.7446	0.7524
6	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.5, 0.3]	30341	0.7442	0.7514
14	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.3, 0.5]	30341	0.7449	0.7514
15	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.4, 0.5]	30341	0.7449	0.7520
16	[128, 64]	relu	Adam	[0.5, 0.4]	30341	0.7447	0.7521

Experiment

Hidden Size: [128, 64]; Activation: relu; Optimizer: Adam; Dropout: [0.3, 0.4]

Index	Batch Size	Learning Rate	Epoch	Parameters	Training Accuracy	Validation Accuracy
17	128	0.001	200	30341	0.7442	0.7501
13	64	0.001	200	30341	0.7446	0.7524
18	32	0.001	200	30341	0.7447	0.7505
19	128	0.0001	200	30341	0.7467	0.7508
20	64	0.0001	200	30341	0.7450	0.7507
21	32	0.0001	200	30341	0.7458	0.7500
22	128	0.01	200	30341	0.7438	0.7530
23	64	0.01	200	30341	0.7436	0.7500
24	32	0.01	200	30341	0.7435	0.7501

Conclusion - Result



Training Accuracy: 0.7438

Validation Accuracy: 0.7530

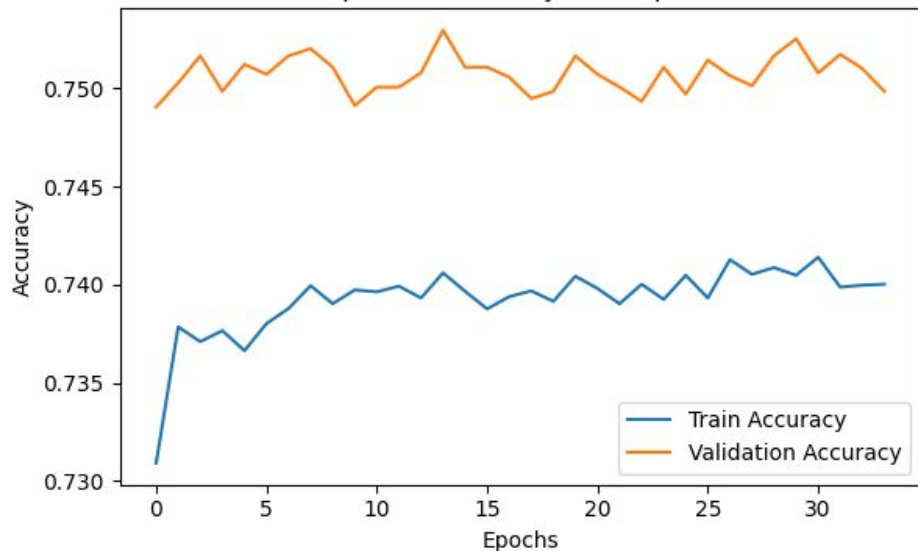
Testing Accuracy: 0.7418

Test Set - Diabetic & Pre-Diabetic Accuracy: 0.8033

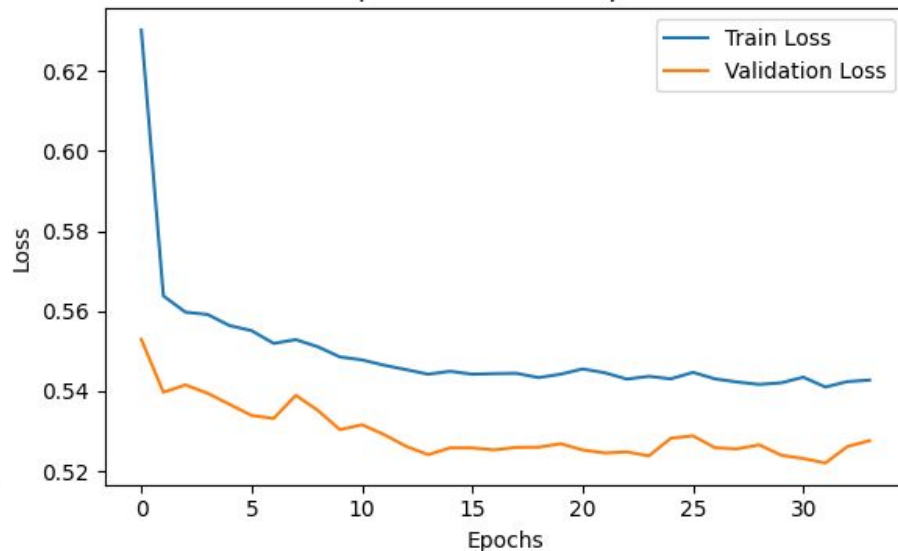
Test Set - Non-Diabetic Accuracy: 0.6783

Conclusion - Result

Improved Accuracy Over Epochs



Improved Loss Over Epochs



Conclusion - Avenue for Future

Considering
more
advanced
model, for
example:
XGBoost, etc.

Exploring better
hyperparameter
tuning
approaches,
such as grid
search

Looking for
better
datasets with
potential for
more feature
engineering

Link to Github Repository

<https://github.com/yuefengxue/mids-w207-final-YueFeng-Xue-Irina-Lee>



Contribution

YueFeng Xue: Data preparation, data processing, EDA, modeling, evaluation & conclusion, design and draft PowerPoint, PowerPoint preparation, code clean-up and organize.

Irina Lee: Topic research and suggestion, data research and making a decision on what data we are using, modeling, evaluation & conclusion, code review, PowerPoint review and preparation.

Thank You!