Impact of Environmental Factors

on Acute Myocardial Infarction

Gabriela Zemenčíková

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- **Response variable:** Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASIR)

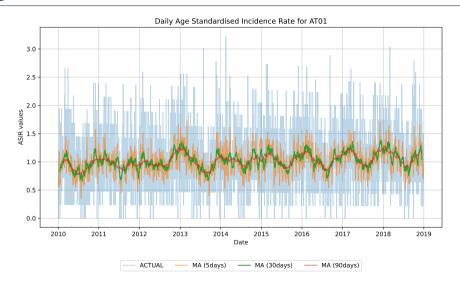
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- Response variable: Age Standardised Incidence Rate (ASIR)
- A total of 5 predictors Humidity, Temperature, Ozone levels, Particulate Matter, Public holidays

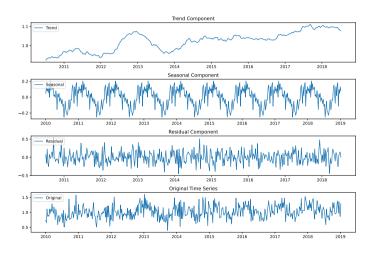
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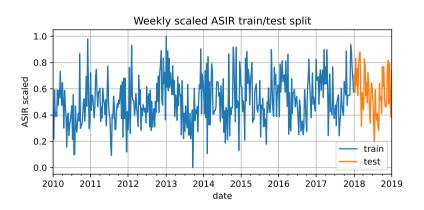
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- Ensures comparability across different age distributions.

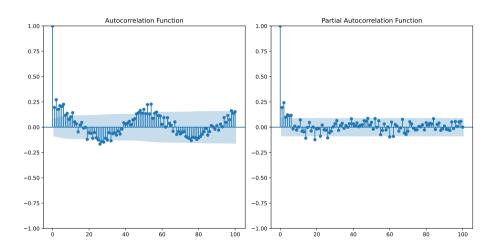
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- Allows comparisons between regions or over time periods.









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- Y_t is the observed ASIR at time t,
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By integrating both temporal and environmental variables, it enables more robust forecasting, taking into consideration seasonality

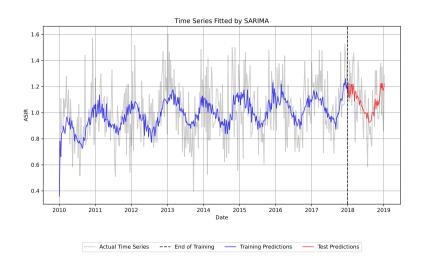
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- can capture complex patterns and relationships to forecast future ASIR.

Results - SARIMAX



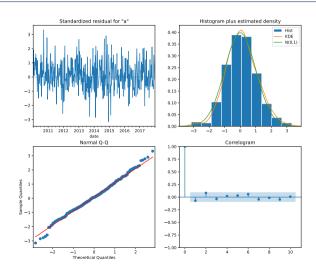
Results - SARIMAX

 Maximum temperature (max_temp): A decrease of 1°C in maximum temperature is associated with a decrease of approximately 0.345 units in the Age-Standardized Incidence Rate (ASIR) of AMI.

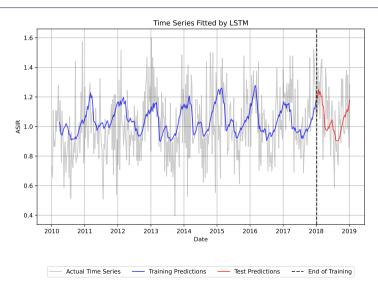
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- Maximum temperature (max_temp): A decrease of 1°C in maximum temperature is associated with a decrease of approximately 0.345 units in the Age-Standardized Incidence Rate (ASIR) of AMI.
- Mean PM10 concentration (mean_PM10): An increase of 1 $\mu g/m^3$ in mean PM10 concentration is associated with an increase of approximately 0.146 units in ASIR of AMI.

Diagnostics - SARIMAX



Results - LSTM



Comparison

Table 1: Results

	SARIMAX	LSTM
MAE	0.12	0.15
MSE	0.02	0.03
RMSE	0.15	0.19
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- SARIMAX outperforms LSTM in terms of both MAE and MSE, making it a more suitable choice for this forecasting task.
- However, the LSTM model exhibits substantially lower AIC and BIC values compared to SARIMAX, indicating a potentially better fit to the data and superior long-term forecasting capabilities

Thank you for your attention