

Respiratory Illness Prediction

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Overview

- 1 Preprocessing
 - Variable Transformation
 - Missing Values
 - Feature Selection
- 2 Validation
- 3 Classification Tree
- 4 Random Forest

Variable Transformation

- Numeric: normalization
- Sequential questions

Any furry animals	How many pets	Pets
No	NA	0
Yes	3	3

- Virus and bacteria testing: 'tlda'

Alias	visit_id	Adeno	B.pert
C5E05	2	FALSE	FALSE
C5E05	4	TRUE	FALSE

- Vaccination record: 'vaccines'

Alias	pCGA	DTaP (2 months)	DTaP (4 months)
C01D8	44	0	0
C01D8	52	1	0
C01D8	61	1	1

Missing Values

- One row per subject
 - Mean
 - Most frequent category
- Multiple records per subject
 - Last observation carry forward/backward
 - Vaccines: most frequent category grouping by pCGA (whether most of other babies with same pCGA received that dose of vaccine)

Feature Selection

- Correlation

	Weight	HC	Length	Age	Temp	BMI
Weight	1	0.938	0.947	0.910	0.040	-0.025
HC		1	0.944	0.920	0.057	-0.036
Length			1	0.927	0.048	-0.068
Age				1	0.041	-0.035
Temp					1	-0.013
BMI						1

Feature Selection

- Collapse infrequent classes

#Pets	#Obs	#Pets	#Obs
0	2020	0	2020
1	155	1	155
2	97	2	97
3	43	3	43
4	11	4	11
5	2	5	13
6	2		
8	2		
10	6		
28	1		

Validation

- 10-fold cross validation
- Blocked by Alias
- Over-sampling to balance the target variable

Tuning Parameter

- Grow a large tree T_0 by stopping the splitting process when some minimum node size is reached
- Prune T_0 using *cost-complexity pruning*
 - Define a subtree $T \subset T_0$
 - t is the number of terminal nodes in T

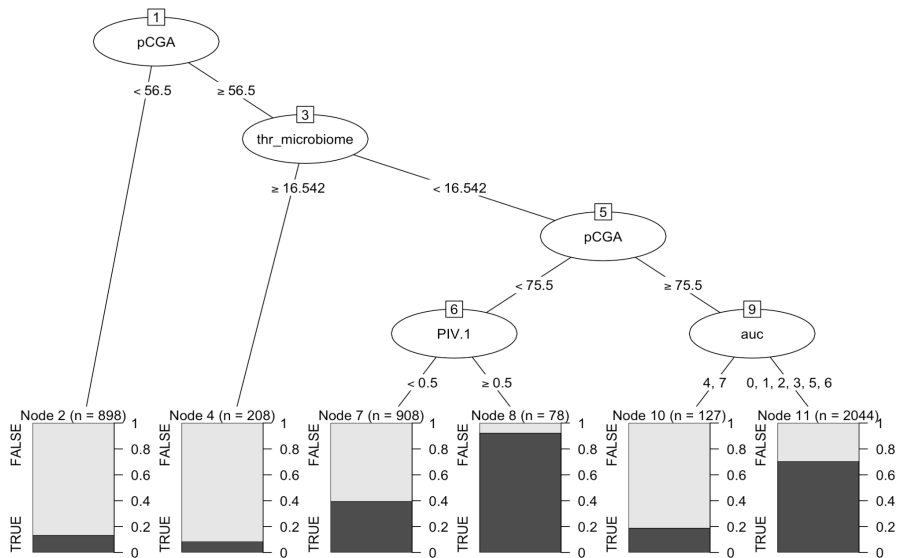
$$N_m = \#\{x_i \in R_m\}, \quad \hat{c}_m, \quad Q_m(T) \text{ (Node Impurity),}$$

- Define the cost complexity criterion

$$C_\alpha(T) = \sum_{m=1}^t N_m Q_m(T) + \alpha t$$

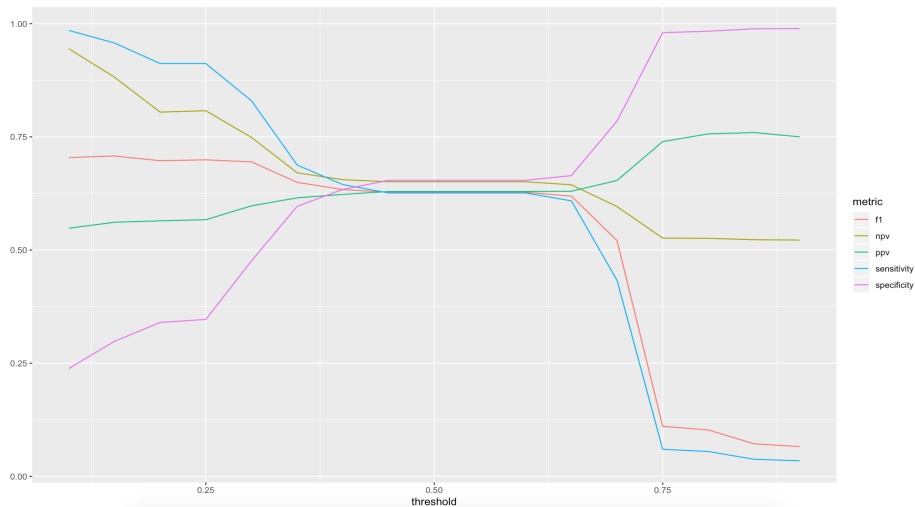
- For each α , there is a unique smallest subtree T_α that minimizes $C_\alpha(T)$

Results: is_illness



minimum node size = 50, $\alpha = 0.03$

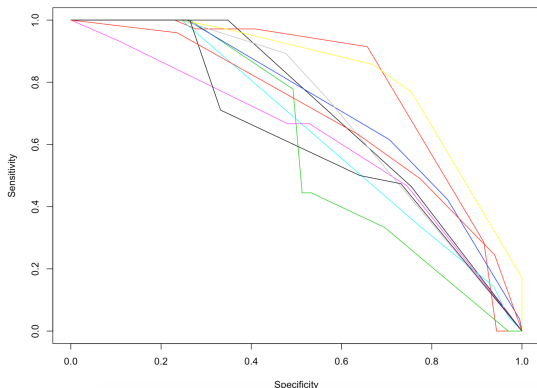
Results: threshold



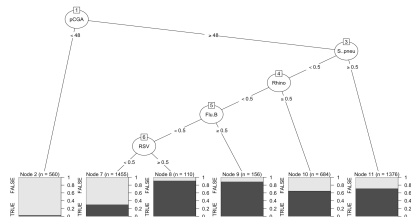
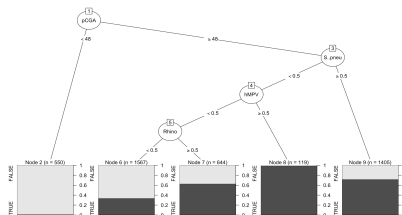
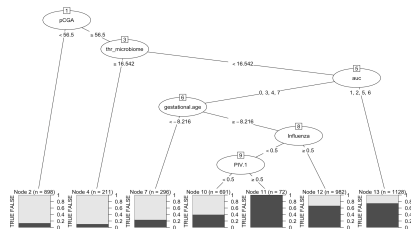
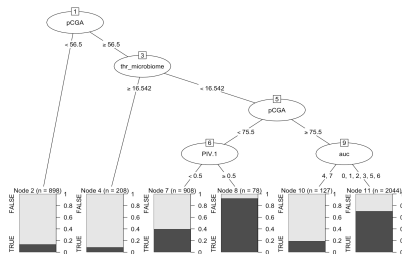
threshold = 0.5

Results

is_illness			Accuracy	0.6405
			PPV	0.6293
Prediction	FALSE	TRUE	NPV	0.6509
FALSE	1458	782	F1	0.6277
TRUE	771	1309	AUC	0.7034



Variation



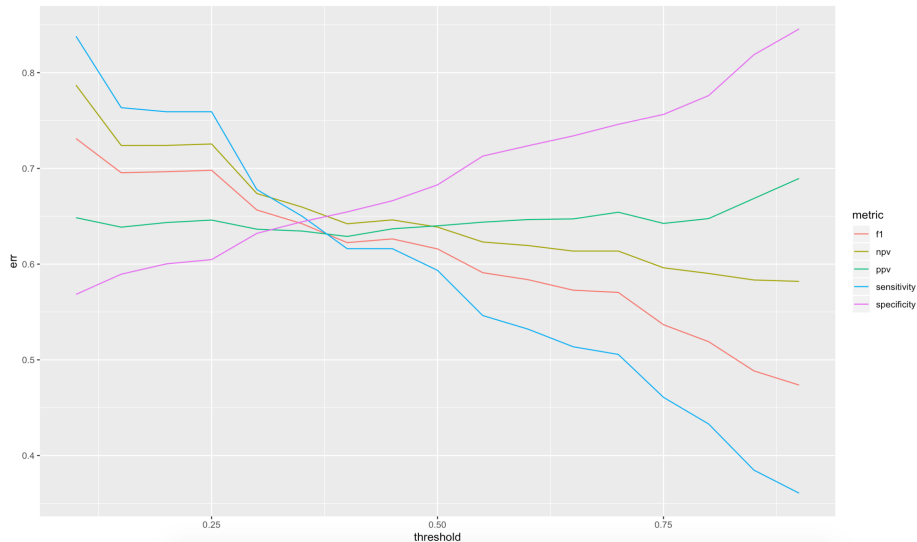
Random Forest

For $b = 1$ to B :

- Draw a bootstrap sample \mathbf{Z} of size N from the training data
- Grow a random-forest tree T_b to the bootstrapped data, by recursively repeating the following steps for each terminal node of the tree, until the minimum node size n_{min} is reached
 - Select m variables at random from the p variables
 - Pick the best variable/split-point among the m
 - Split the node into two child nodes
- Output the ensemble of trees $\{T_b\}_1^B$
- Classification prediction: $\hat{C}_b(x)$ = the prediction of the b th random-forest tree, then

$$\hat{C}_{rf}^B(x) = \text{majority vote}\{\hat{C}_b(x)\}_1^B$$

Results

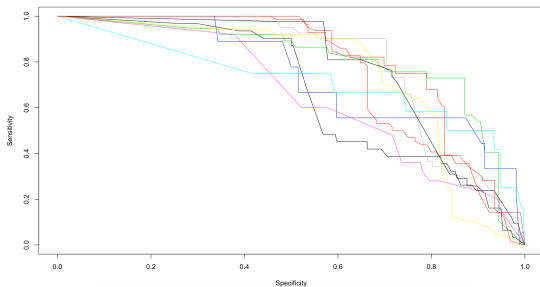


threshold = 0.375

Results

	is_illness	
Prediction	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	1609	828
TRUE	620	1280

	Tree	Forest
Accuracy	0.6405	0.6661
PPV	0.6293	0.6737
NPV	0.6509	0.6602
F1	0.6277	0.6387
AUC	0.7034	0.7352



Q&A