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Introduction

Cardiovascular disease is the leading disease burden in U.S, according to *www.cdc.com* [1], on average one person die from heart disease every 36 seconds. And 1 in 4 death is caused by cardiovascular disease. Heavy disease burden of cardiovascular disease should be manage to improve population health.

One of many important manners is screening, *American Heart Association*[2] lists important screening to help monitor heart condition, which are shown below:

- Blood Pressure
- Fasting Lipoprotein Profile
- Body Weight
- Blood Glucose
- Smoking, physical activity, diet

In light of aiding the screening process, we will use **Heart Disease Data Set** from UCI [3] to build our models and select one for applications.

The **Heart Disease Data** is a dataset with 76 attributes, all data were collected from 4 sites, namely Cleveland, Hungary, Switzerland, and the VA Long Beach. Of all 76 attributes, we selected 14 variables as our training data in this case as there're previously researchs have done similar job and used these 14 pre-selected variables. The predictors used are:

- age: The person's age in years
- sex: The person's sex (1 = male, 0 = female)
- cp: chest pain type — Value 0: asymptomatic — Value 1: atypical angina — Value 2: non-anginal pain — Value 3: typical angina
- 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 results — Value 0: showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria — Value 1: normal — Value 2: having ST-T wave abnormality (T wave inversions and/or ST elevation or depression of > 0.05 mV)
- 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 ('ST' relates to positions on the ECG plot. See more here)
- slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment — 0: downsloping;

- 1: flat;
- 2: upsloping
- ca: The number of major vessels (0–3)
- thal: A blood disorder called thalassemia Value 0: NULL (dropped from the dataset previously)
 - Value 1: fixed defect (no blood flow in some part of the heart)
 - Value 2: normal blood flow
 - Value 3: reversible defect (a blood flow is observed but it is not normal)
- target: Heart disease (1 = no, 0= yes)

Exploratory Analysis

From above plot, some features are well distinguish for disease status, eg. `num_major_vessels`, `chest_pain_type`, `atypical_angina`, `st_depression`, `exercise`, these variables may be statistical significant for the model.

Model

As shown, there are missing values in our data. Assuming that these values are missing at random, we impute these values with `knnImpute` method. All data were center and scale before training.

To train classifiers, we choose `Elastic Net`, `logistics`, `MARS`, `KNN`, `LDA`, `QDA` and `TREE` models to train our data with 5-fold cross validation.

When training, `ROC` is used as loss function for our model, as we intent to build a model with highest classification ability to predict whether a client has heart disease.

Model tuning

Since variables in the data set were selected as important influence factors of heart disease, all of 13 variables were included in the models as predictors. Because the KNN method s applicable in any of Missing Completely At Random (MCAR), Missing At Random (MAR), and Missing Not At Random (MNAR) assumptions, the missing value would be estimated by knn method.

In order to select best model to predictor heart disease status, this report compare the ROC value of logistic regression, MARS, KNN, LDA, QDA, SVM and tree models. These models are flexible enough to capture the underlying truth by adjusting appropriate tuning parameters. The `train` function was used to select the optimal tuning parameters by 5-fold cross validation for elastic net logistics regression, Mars, KNN, SVM and tree models by choosing the tuning parameter with highest ROC in ROC plot.

For KNN, although the missing values are imputed before applying KNN model to train data, major proportion of lossing the value of peak Exercise ST Segment, Number of visible vessels may still degrade the model performance. Moreover, the heart disease training data has 691 observations. Because KNN is a distance-based algorithm, there is a high cost of calculating distance between a new point and each existing point, which might degrade the performance of the algorithm [5].

Elastic net logistics regression is logistics regression which loss function is modified with L1 penalty and L2 penalty, we tune this penalty term λ and the elastic net parameter α for regression model training with cross-validation.

MARS has model predictors' order and prune remaining term as parameters for tuning. Assuming that data can be well-explain with at most cubic model, we tune the order from 1-3 and leaving cross validation to choose for prune term.

TREE model has tree complexity for tuning.

KNN has the number of closest neighbor as tuning parameter.

LDA and QDA do not have tuning parameters.

Result

In the MARS model, **chest pain type: atypical angina** has the highest importance, followed by **serum cholesterol** and **st depression excercise. fasting blood sugar** has second lowest importance to AUC loss in the MARS model followed by **resting ECG: ST-T wave abnormality**.

The models, included others not selected model is test against the test data. The test performance is similar to the train performance. Which **knn** has the highest ROC, but is similar or not significantly different from other methods except for tree, which has the poorest performance.

Conclusion

MARS model has high predictability and high sensitivity, which is suitable for screening. The MARS model, with it's nature of spline predictor, also provide good reference for critical values for labs/ testing result for diagnosis.

The first implement of the model is to predict/diagnosis heart disease for the screening visitors.

The Second implement of the model is to selected high importance predictors as screening items. For example, **chest pain type** has the most 2 important preditors in the model, as well as **serum cholesterol** and **excercise**, which should included in the screening process. Although the important score plot shows that vessels numbers are very important variables in predicting heart disease, the validity of this result is questionable because of the large missing values of vessel number in the data. Moreover, **fast boold sugar** and **resting ECG: ST-T wave abnormality** has minor importance to the model, which can consider removing for economic package. For example, in the listed recommended screening terms of [2], **Blood Glucose** can be consider remove from screening, as it has little use for our model, but it may has clinical usage which is not our consideration in the projects.

From the important score plot, **age(28-77)** is not a important variable in predicting the response. This indicates that heart disease may not have age preference. This result is counterintuitive since people usually think that the risk of heart disease would be increased with age. Our analysis result implies that young people also have risk of heart disease as same as old people. It is corresponding with a multi-state study that investigated 28,000 people hospitalized for heart attacks from 1995 to 2014[4]. The research claims that 30 percent of those patients were young, age 35 to 54. Therefore, it is also important for young people to take care of their heart problems.

One of potential limitation for the analysis result is that the raw data was created by combining 4 different location heart disease data. Further more investigation may be necessary to make sure the generalizability of heart disease result in different locations.

Reference

References

- [1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm#:~:text=Heart%20Disease%20in%20the%20United%20States&text=One%20person%20dies%20every%](https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm#:~:text=Heart%20Disease%20in%20the%20United%20States&text=One%20person%20dies%20every%20)

2036,1%20in%20every%204%20deaths.&text=Heart%20disease%20costs%20the%20United,year%20from%202014%20to%202015.

[2] American Heart Association:Heart-Health Screenings:

[3] USI: <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/heart+Disease>

[4] Twenty Year Trends and Sex Differences in Young Adults Hospitalized With Acute Myocardial Infarction

Appendix

Table 1: Data summary

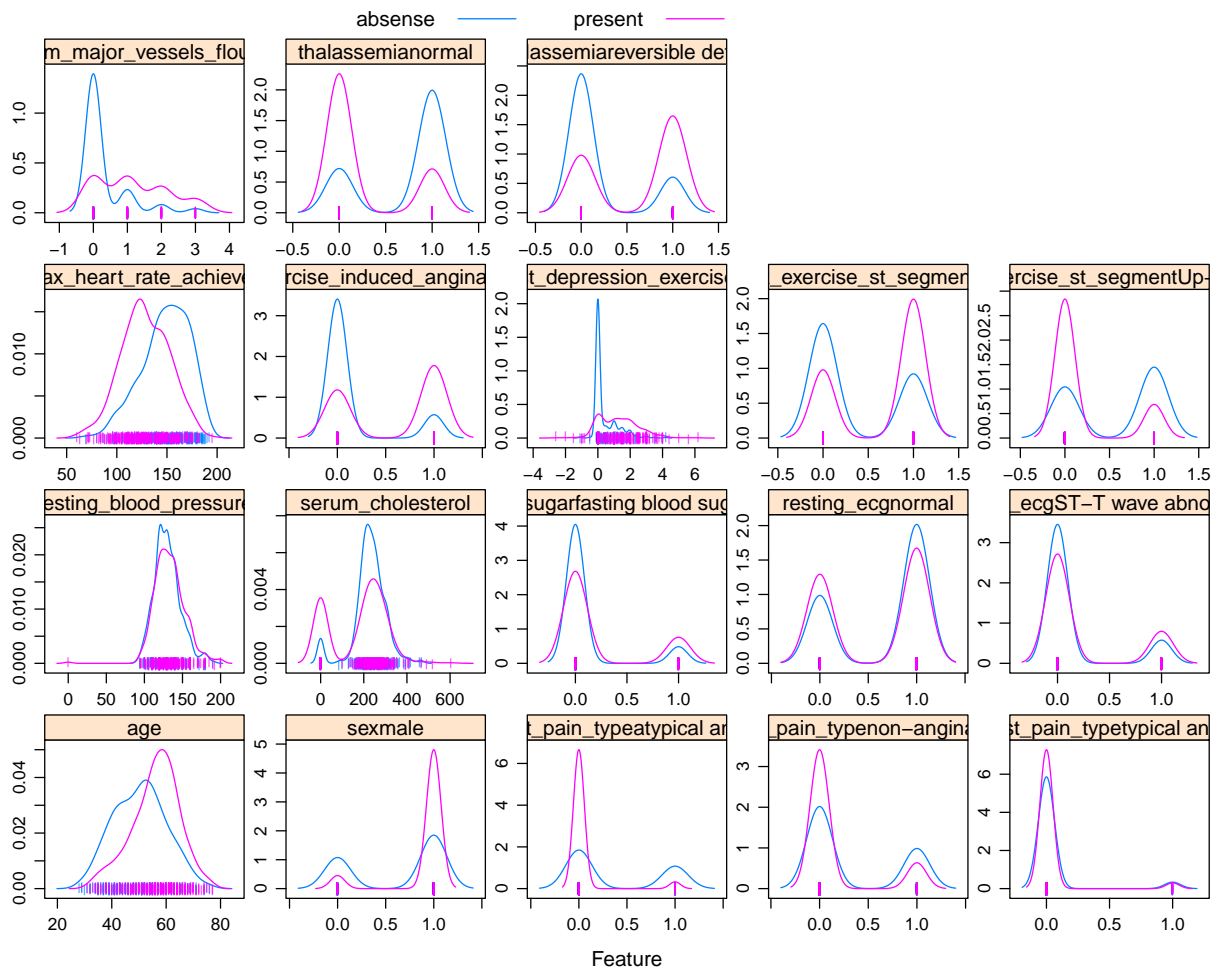
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Column type frequency:	
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numeric	6
Group variables	None

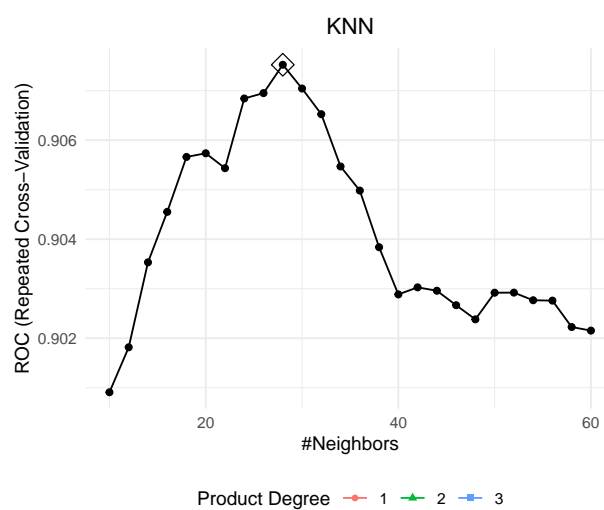
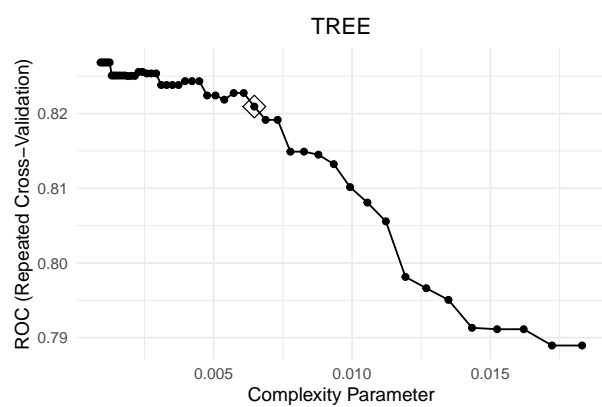
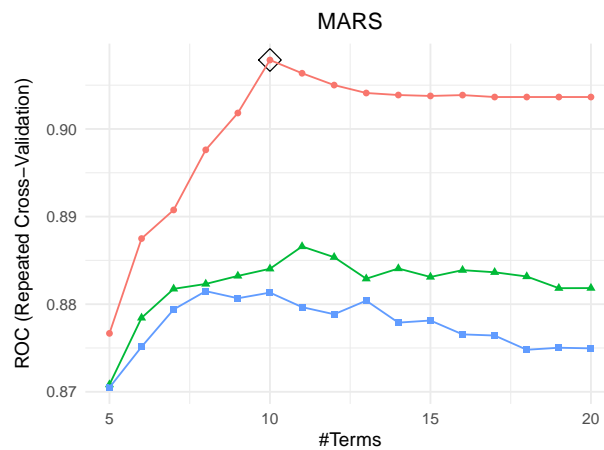
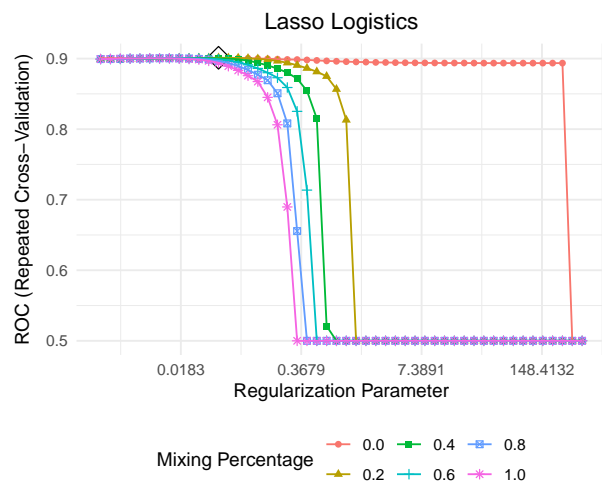
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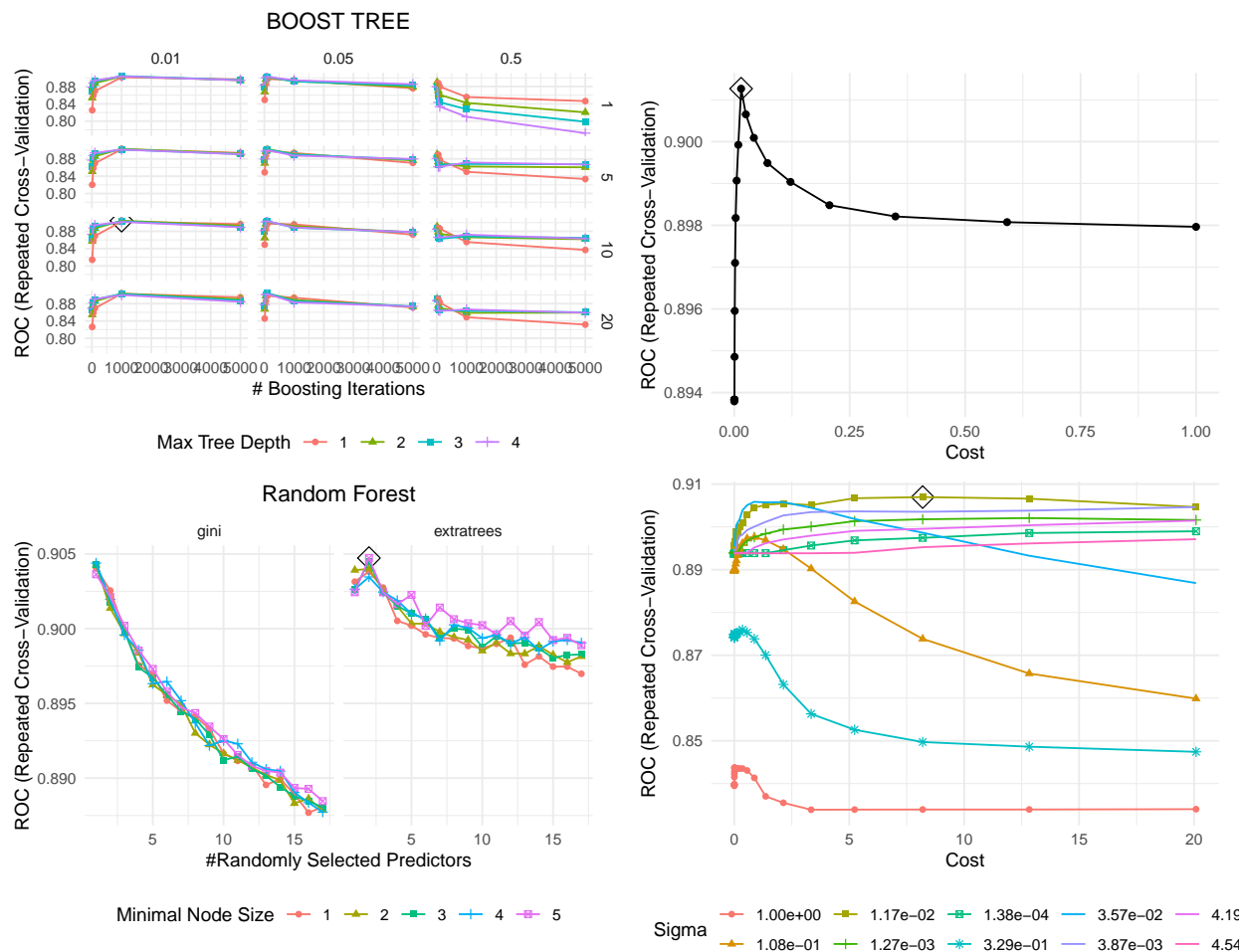
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diagnosis_heart_disease	0	1.00	FALSE	2	pre: 509, abs: 411
location	0	1.00	FALSE	4	cle: 303, hun: 294, va: 200, swi: 123
sex	0	1.00	FALSE	2	mal: 726, fem: 194
chest_pain_type	0	1.00	FALSE	4	asy: 496, non: 204, aty: 174, typ: 46
fasting_blood_sugar	90	0.90	FALSE	2	fas: 692, fas: 138
resting_ecg	2	1.00	FALSE	3	nor: 551, lef: 188, ST-: 179
exercise_induced_angina	55	0.94	FALSE	2	no: 528, yes: 337
peak_exercise_st_segment	309	0.66	FALSE	3	Fla: 345, Up-: 203, Dow: 63
thalassemia	486	0.47	FALSE	3	nor: 196, rev: 192, fix: 46

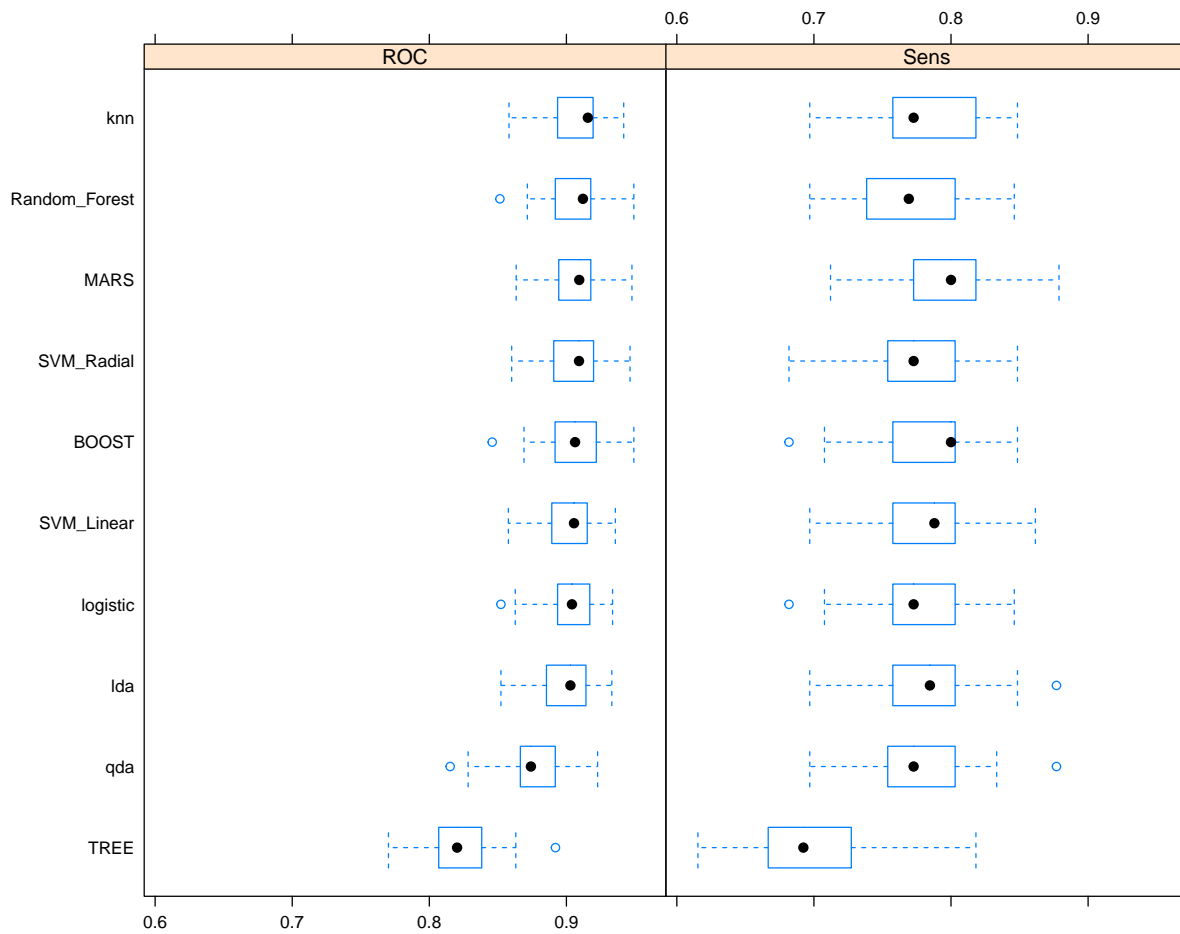
Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100
age	0	1.00	53.51	9.42	28.0	47	54.0	60.0	77.0
resting_blood_pressure	59	0.94	132.13	19.07	0.0	120	130.0	140.0	200.0
serum_cholesterol	30	0.97	199.13	110.78	0.0	175	223.0	268.0	603.0
max_heart_rate_achieved	55	0.94	137.55	25.93	60.0	120	140.0	157.0	202.0
st_depression_exercise	62	0.93	0.88	1.09	-2.6	0	0.5	1.5	6.2
num_major_vessels_flouro	611	0.34	0.68	0.94	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	3.0









In our trained model have similar ROC performance excepted for **TREE** and **qda**. Considering our model is used for improving screening process, we would prefer model with higher sensitivity. Considering both metrics, **MARS** method which has high ROC and highest mean sensitivity is chosen as our model.

