

# Researching Machine Learning Methods for Preventing Cardiovascular Diseases

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## The purpose of the study

The aim of this work is to develop a model that can quickly and accurately identify the risk of cardiovascular diseases based on a small number of input parameters.

Features	Feature's description
$x_1$	Age
$x_2$	Sex
$x_3$	Chest pain type (4 values)
$x_4$	Resting blood pressure
$x_5$	Serum cholestoral in mg/dl
$x_6$	Fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl
$x_7$	Resting electrocardiographic results (values 0,1,2)
$x_8$	Maximum heart rate achieved
$x_9$	Exercise induced angina
$x_{10}$	Oldpeak = ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
$x_{11}$	The slope of the peak exercise ST segment
$x_{12}$	Number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy
$y_1$	CD: 0 = normal; 1 = fixed defect; 2 = reversable defect

Fig. 1. Features for analysis

## Logistic regression

The y distribution function for a given:  
 $P\{y|x\} = f(\theta^T x)^y (1 - f(\theta^T x))^{1-y}, y \in \{0,1\}$

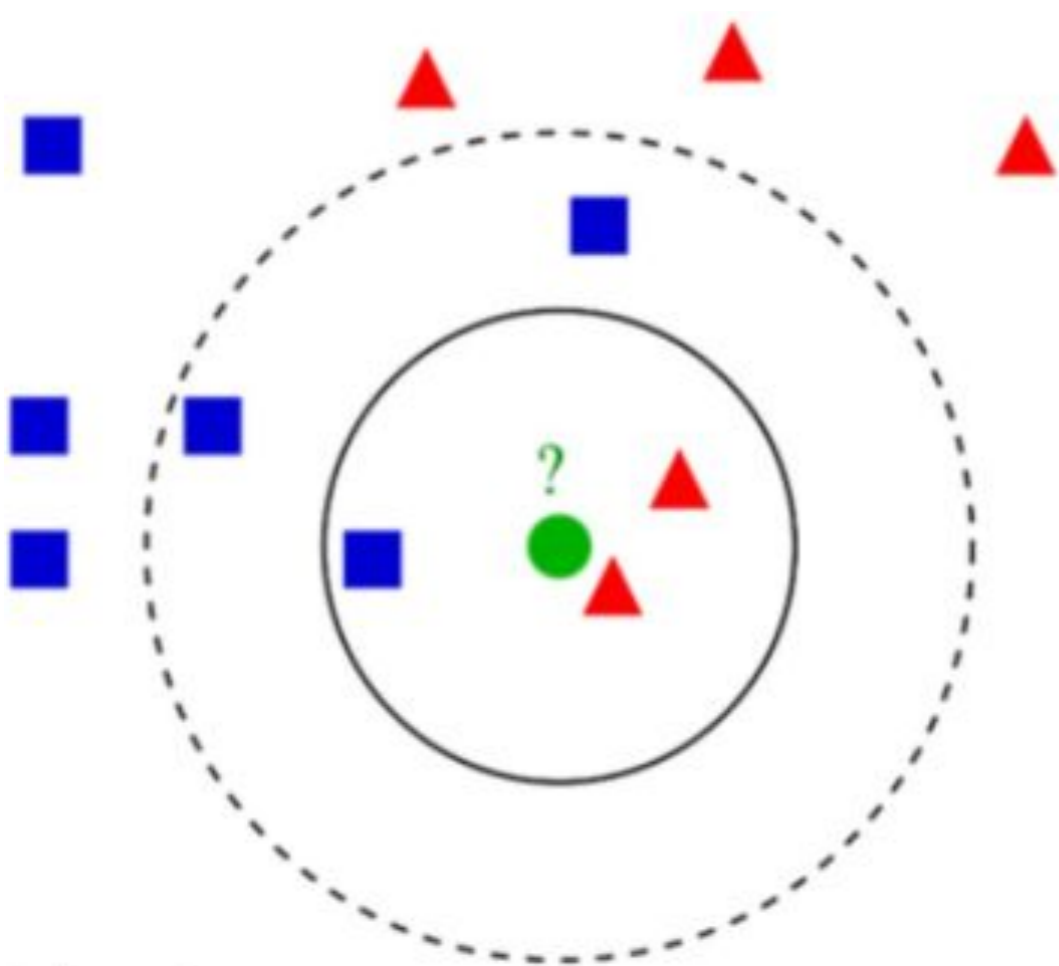


Fig. 2. An example of k-nearest neighbor classification

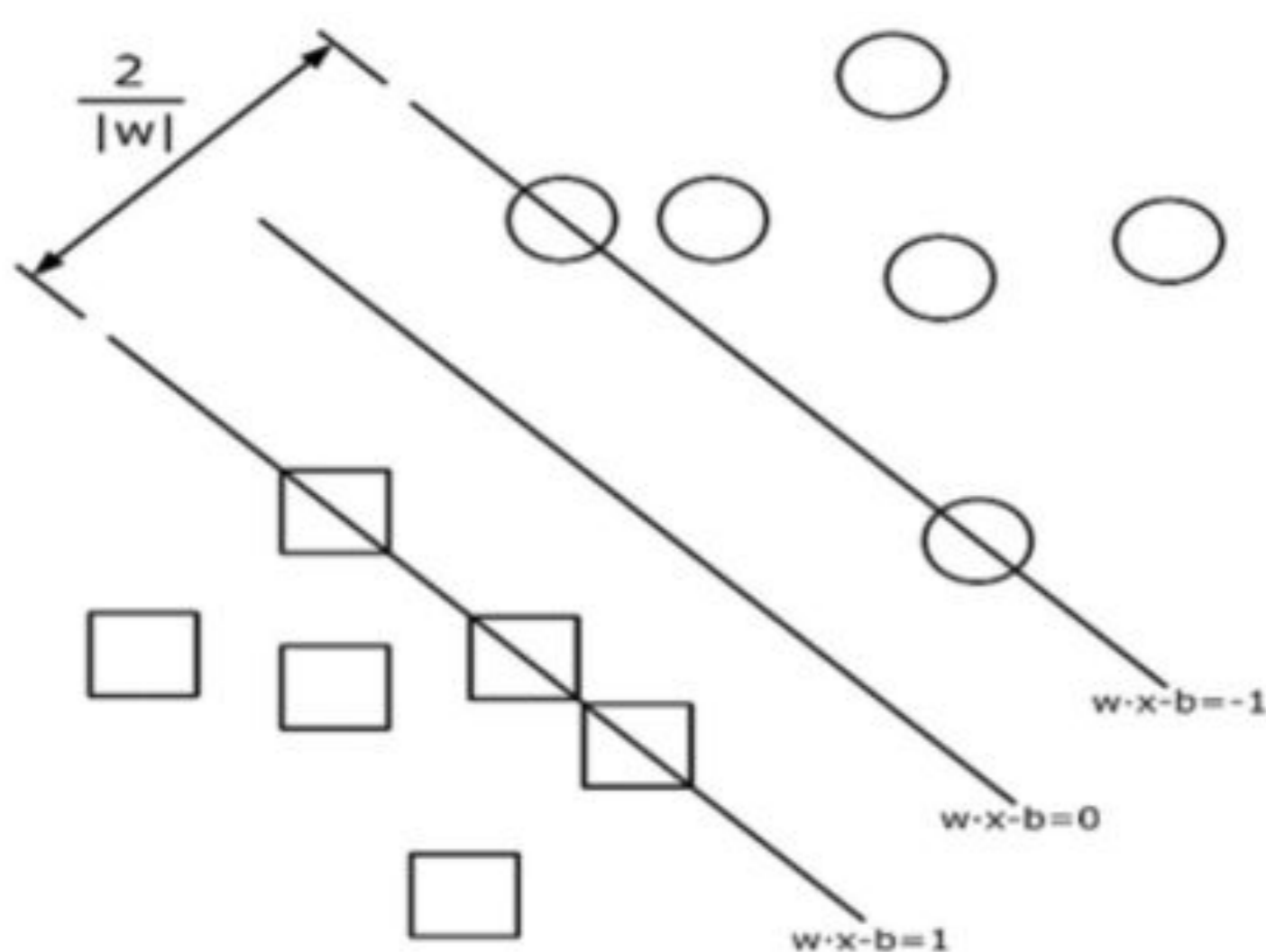


Fig. 3. Optimal separating hyperplane for support vector machines

## Bayes' Theorem

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(y)P(x_1, \dots, x_n | y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

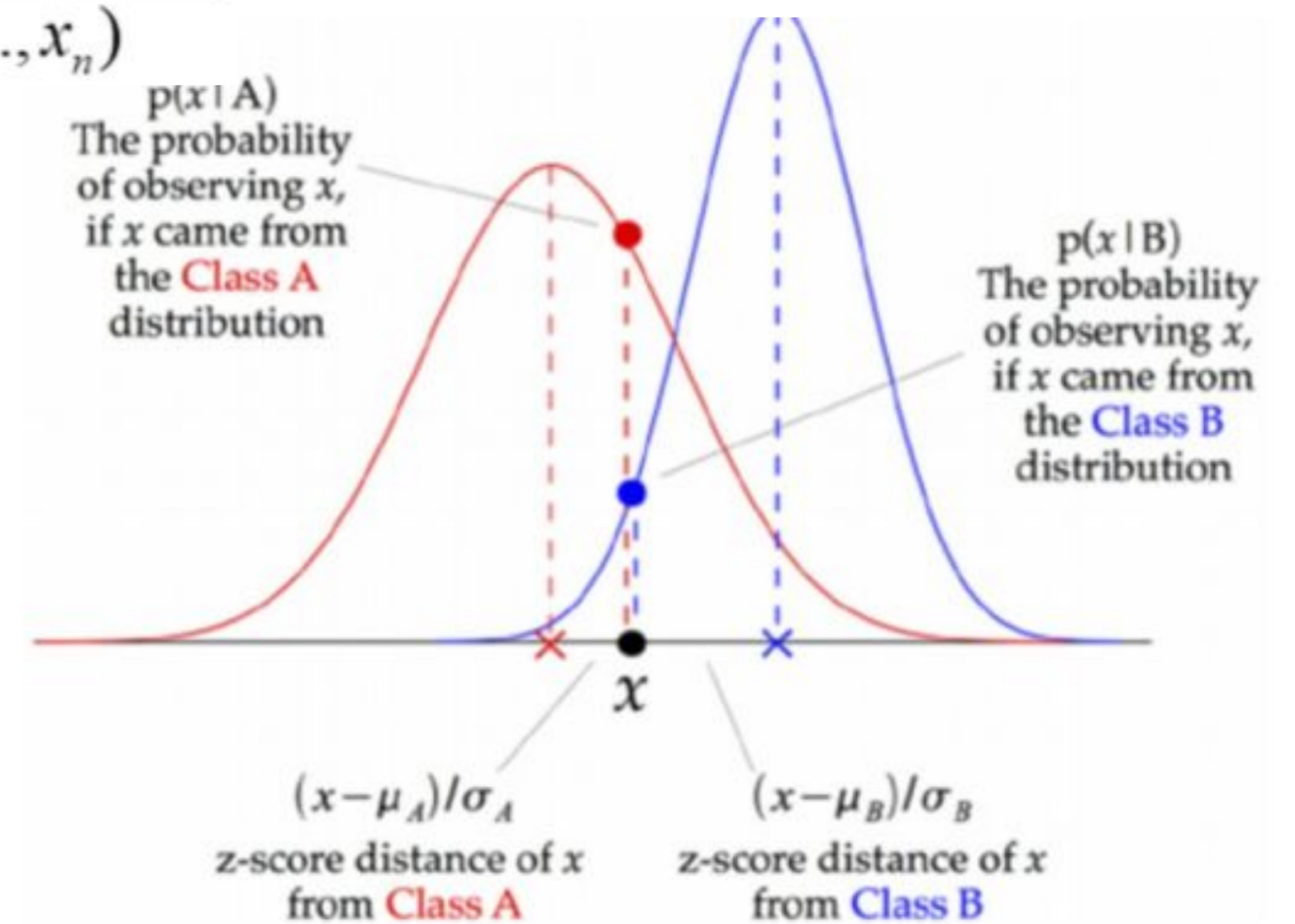


Fig. 4. Gaussian Naive Bayes by Opendengius

## Decision tree

$$(x, Y) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k, Y)$$

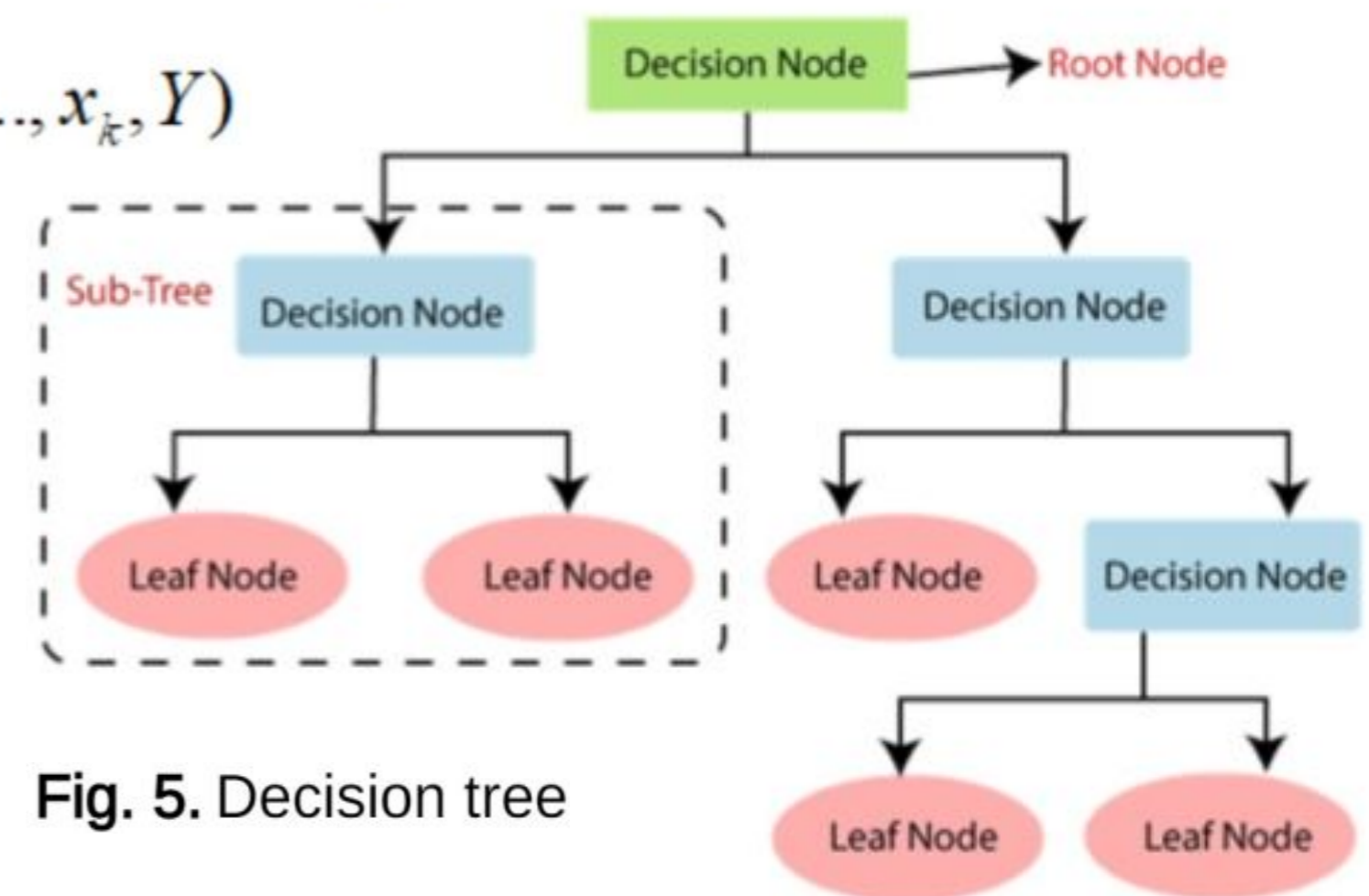


Fig. 5. Decision tree

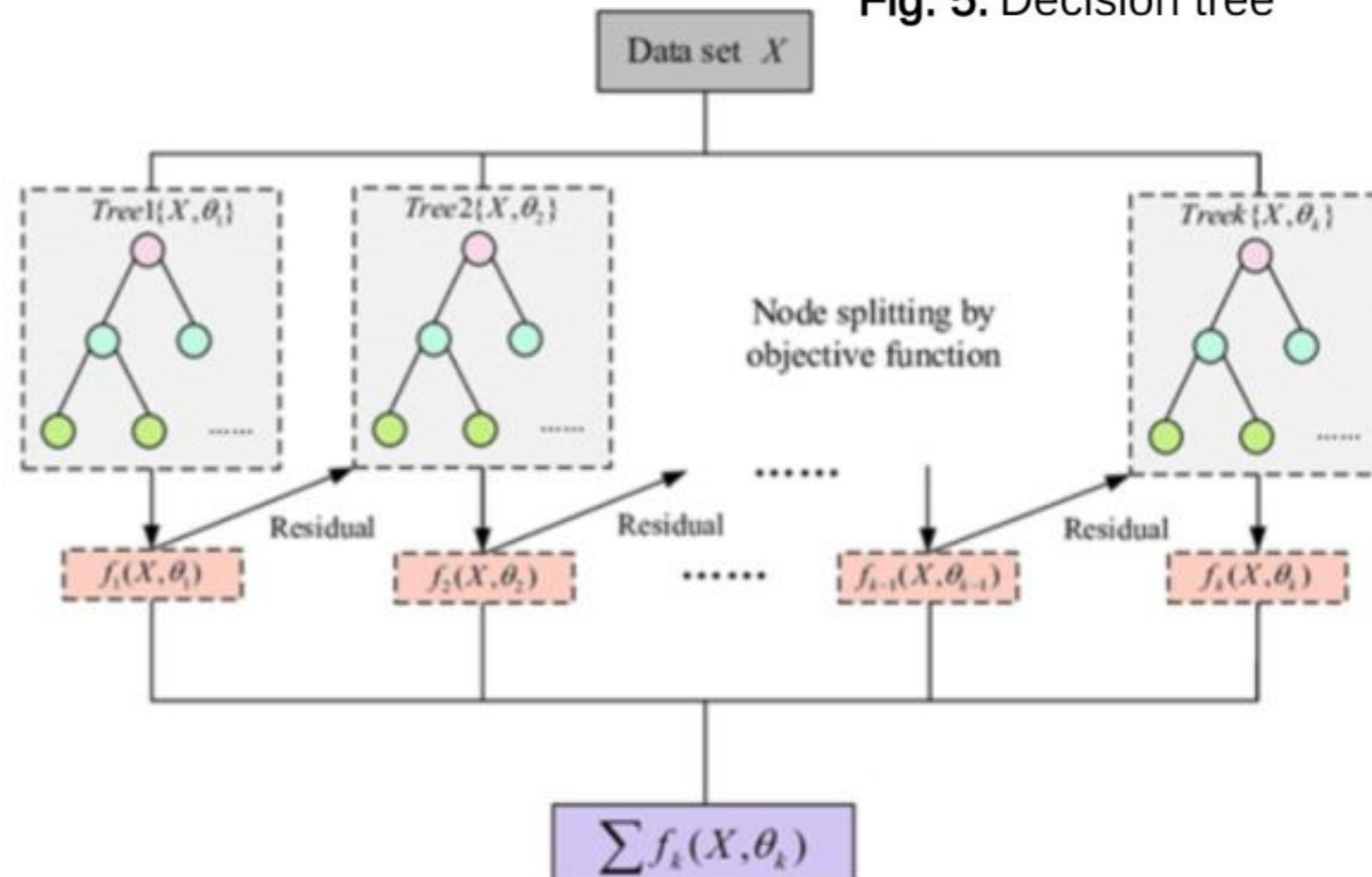


Fig. 6. Boosting Algorithm

Method	Accuracy
K-nearest neighbors	95.61%
random forest	88.78%
Gradient boost	86.83%
Logistic regression	83.9%
Support vectors	83.9%
Decision tree	83.9%
Gaussian Naive Bayesian	82.44%

Fig. 7. Accuracy of the methods used

## Conclusion

An analysis of existing methods for predicting heart disease was carried out, various machine learning methods were proposed to build a model for predicting outcome indicators, and the most optimal k-nearest neighbors method was selected. Feature selection was carried out using various methods and learning outcomes were obtained for each of them.