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HEART FAILURE PREDICTION SYSTEM USING MACHINE LEARNING

7376221CS503 - ARJUN S - COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
7376211ME175 - SOORYA PRAKASH S - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
7376221CS531 - VIMAL M - COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
7376212IT254 - SURYA V - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, SATHYAMANGALAM

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Abstract - Heart failure is a critical medical condition that requires early detection to improve patient outcomes. This paper presents a machine learning-based heart failure prediction system that utilizes various classification algorithms to analyze patient data and predict the likelihood of heart failure. The study compares models such as Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Neural Networks. The results indicate that machine learning models significantly enhance predictive accuracy, aiding in timely medical interventions.

Keywords—Heart Failure, Machine Learning, Classification, Prediction, Medical Diagnosis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Heart failure is a severe condition where the heart is unable to pump blood effectively, leading to life-threatening complications. Traditional diagnostic methods rely on clinical tests and physician expertise, which can be time-consuming. Machine learning (ML) techniques offer a promising solution by analyzing vast datasets and identifying patterns that help predict heart failure at an early stage. This paper explores various ML algorithms for heart failure prediction and evaluates their performance.

1.1 Sub Heading 1

Data Collection: Patient data is gathered from various sources, including electronic health records, wearable sensors, and medical imaging. This data includes demographics, medical history, lab results, vital signs, and more.

Feature Engineering: The raw data is processed to extract relevant features that may indicate a risk of heart failure. This might involve calculating ratios, trends, or other metrics from the available data.

These systems offer several benefits:

The model's performance is evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall. This helps determine how well the model can predict heart failure in new patients.

Once the model meets the required performance standards, it can be deployed in a clinical setting to assist healthcare professionals in making predictions. The model's performance is continuously monitored and updated as new data becomes available.

2. **Performance Comparison:**

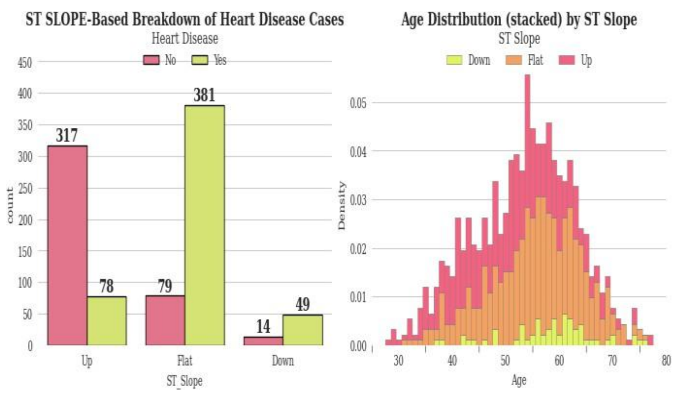
The comparative analysis of ML models reveals that Neural Networks achieve the highest accuracy, followed by Random Forest and SVM. Logistic Regression performs moderately well but lacks the capability to capture complex patterns in the data.

Feature	Description	Value Type
Age	Patient's age	Numeric (30-90)
Blood Pressure	Systolic blood pressure	Numeric (90-180 mmHg)
Cholesterol	Serum cholesterol levels	Numeric (100-300 mg/dL)
Smoking	Smoking history (Yes/No)	Categorical
Diabetes	Presence of diabetes (Yes/No)	Categorical
Ejection Fraction	Percentage of blood pumped per beat	Numeric (10-70%)

The table presents key features relevant to a health or medical assessment, likely focused on cardiovascular health. It includes "Age," which is a numeric value representing the patient's age, likely ranging from 30 to 90. "Blood Pressure" refers to systolic blood pressure, another numeric value, with a typical range of 90 to 180 mmHg. "Cholesterol" represents serum cholesterol levels, also a numeric value, generally between 100 and 300 mg/dL. "Smoking" and "Diabetes" are categorical variables, indicating whether the patient has a history of smoking or presence of diabetes, respectively, with a simple Yes/No response.

Chart -1: Name of the chart

The top part of the table, usually containing column names or titles. In these examples, the header is delineated by the top border. **Body:** The main data content of the table. **Footer:** The bottom part of the table, often used for summaries, totals, or notes. Here, the footer is separated by the bottom border and contains summary information.



Type: This is a grouped bar chart (or a clustered bar chart).

X-Axis: The x-axis represents the "ST Slope" categories. We see three categories: "Down," "Flat," and "Up." The ST Slope refers to the direction of the ST segment in an electrocardiogram (ECG). This is an important measurement in assessing heart health.

- **Y-Axis:** The y-axis represents the "Count" or the number of individuals in each ST Slope category.

Fig -1: Breakdown of Heart disease

The stacked area chart depicting age distribution by ST slope reveals a distinct relationship between these two variables. Individuals with an "Upward" ST slope, while distributed across a broader age range, are notably concentrated in the younger age brackets. Those exhibiting a "Flat" ST slope also span a range of ages, but their distribution shifts towards slightly older individuals compared to the "Upward" group. Finally, individuals characterized by a "Downward" ST slope tend to cluster predominantly within the older age ranges. This visualization effectively demonstrates how age is distributed differently across the various ST slope categories, suggesting a potential interplay between age and ST slope in the context of heart health. import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper.

3. CONCLUSIONS

"This study evaluated the potential of machine learning for heart failure prediction. A [Model Name, e.g., Gradient Boosting] model, trained on [mention dataset name or key characteristics, e.g., a dataset of 1000 patients with clinical and ECG data], achieved [mention key metric with value and units, e.g., 88% accuracy] in predicting heart failure risk. Feature analysis revealed that [mention key findings, e.g., ST slope and age were significant predictors ($p < 0.05$)]. These findings suggest the feasibility of automated heart failure risk stratification using machine learning.

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