

Predicting Metabolic Syndrome

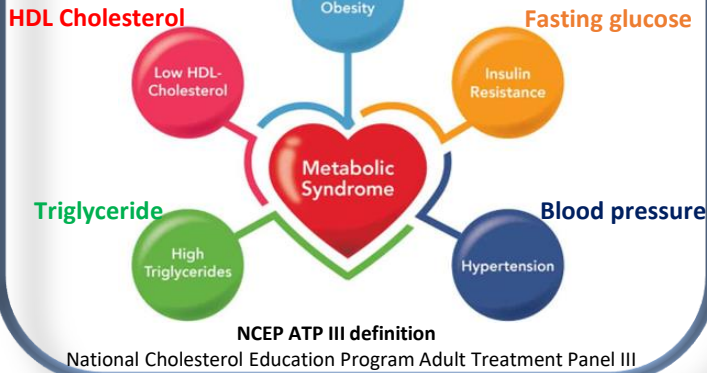
Machine Learning Techniques for Improved Preventive Medicine
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Background

Metabolic Syndrome (MetS)

Significant impact on health **Any 3 of the 5 criteria**

Large waist
circumference



Research Objective

Predict the risks associated with **MetS** to enable medical personnel to make more optimal **preventive medical decisions**

Research Plan

> **Extensive data preparation**

Pre-processing/Refinement data

Computation of time series variables

Build panel at person-level

Define a dependent variable

MetS='YES': All visitS='NO', last visit='YES'

MetS='NO': All visitS='NO'

> **Machine learning classification models to predict individual risk**

Research Setting

A prospective cohort from the
Tel Aviv Medical Center

Inflammation Survey (TAMCIS)

September 2002 to July 2023

> **More than 600 variables per visit**

> **More than 14,500 individuals**

> **Up to 10 annual follow-up visits for each person**

Research Methods

> **ML algorithms** in different methods to develop classification models to predict the presence of **MetS**

> Fivefold cross-validation to avoid over-fitting

> Best results: **Gradient Boosting**

> Evaluation: AUC, Recall, Precision, Accuracy (0.5 threshold), Lift and Gains

Results (I)

The results in our best model (Gradient Boosting):

AUC = 0.947, Accuracy = 0.947

Outperformed existing methods

Model	AUC	Accuracy	Recall	Precision
Neural Network	0.920	0.934	0.492	0.644
Logistic Regression	0.943	0.944	0.550	0.728
Gradient Boosting	0.947	0.947	0.482	0.818

Lifestyle features, among others, were identified as powerful factors in the predictive process:

Smoking No. of **cigarettes** per day

Exercise (lack) Weekly **sport** exercise average

Results (II)

Gradient Boosting

Performance Evaluation

Lift

Gains

Top decile: $8.48\% \times 6.6 = 56\%$ Top decile: 68%

