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CLASSIFICATION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE USING THE XGBOOST METHOD

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Abstract

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a global health problem that requires early diagnosis to prevent serious complications. This study aims to develop a CKD classification model using the XGBoost algorithm on the Kidney Disease dataset with 16,432 samples, which includes clinical features such as smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, BMI, and CRP. The method includes data preprocessing (missing value handling, categorical coding, normalization), dataset splitting (80% training, 20% testing), and hyperparameter optimization through grid search with 3-fold cross-validation. The XGBoost model was configured with optimal parameters (subsample 1.0, n_estimators 200, max_depth 6, learning_rate 0.2, colsample_bytree 0.8) for multi-class classification of CKD risk. The evaluation results showed an accuracy of 87.33%, with a macro avg F1-score of 0.87, a precision of 0.87, and a recall of 0.87, confirming balanced performance across all classes. Important features such as CRP and diabetes mellitus contribute significantly, supporting clinical interpretability. The conclusion of this study indicates that XGBoost is effective for CKD diagnosis, with potential integration into electronic health systems for mass screening, although further validation is needed on local Indonesian data. This research contributes to machine learning-based diagnostic innovations to reduce the burden of CKD.

Keywords*: Chronic Kidney Disease; XGBoost; Kaggle; Classification; SMOTE*

INTRODUCTION

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a progressive and irreversible condition of impaired kidney function, meaning the decline in kidney function occurs gradually and cannot be reversed. In this condition, the kidneys lose their ability to maintain the balance of metabolism, fluids, and electrolytes in the body. If left untreated, CKD can progress to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), a condition in which the kidneys are no longer able to perform their functions, requiring kidney replacement therapy such as dialysis or a transplant (Rizal et al., 2023), (Wijayanti et al., 2018). Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a serious medical condition characterized by a gradual decline in kidney function, often without initial symptoms until the advanced stages. According to the WHO and (Indonesia, 2017), CKD affects 10-15% of the world's population, with prevalence increasing due to type 2 diabetes, hypertension, obesity, and aging. In Indonesia, (Indonesia, 2017) reports CKD as the leading cause of end-stage renal failure, with 40,000 new cases per year, often detected late due to limited healthcare access in rural areas. CKD is classified into five stages based on eGFR and albuminuria: stages 1-2 are asymptomatic, and stages 3-5 carry a high risk of cardiovascular disease, anemia, and premature death. Early diagnosis is crucial, as interventions such as blood sugar control, a low-protein diet, and medication can slow the progression by up to 50% (Levey et al., 2020). Various factors can contribute to chronic kidney failure, such as metabolic conditions including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, recurrent infections such as pyelonephritis, urinary tract obstruction, immunological problems, exposure to nephrotoxic substances, and congenital kidney defects. One important indicator of chronic kidney damage is a sustained decrease in the Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) below 15 ml/min/1.73 m² for more than three months (Anggraini & Fadila, 2022). Kidney failure is one of the most common chronic conditions globally. This condition develops when the kidneys can no longer filter waste products and excess fluid from the blood, potentially leading to serious complications such as electrolyte imbalance, anemia, and

increased blood pressure. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of chronic kidney failure continues to rise annually, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. In Indonesia, findings from the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) recorded a prevalence of chronic kidney disease of 0.38%, while the Ministry of Health revealed that more than 700,000 people were infected with this disease. In fact, in 2024, there were 134,057 patients undergoing hemodialysis due to chronic kidney failure. This information confirms the significant public health burden and demonstrates the importance of rapid and accurate diagnostic methods, including the application of data mining-based classification technology in the health sector (Artanto Halim & Pratiwi, 2025), (Anggraini & Fadila, 2022), (Indonesia, 2017).

Data mining is a multidisciplinary field at the intersection of computer science and statistics, aiming to discover hidden patterns and useful information from large data sets, often called databases. This process utilizes statistical, mathematical, and machine learning techniques to extract previously unknown knowledge that cannot be obtained manually (Sudarsono et al., 2021). In practice, data mining is used to identify characteristics and unexpected future trends from existing large data sets (Sekar Setyaningtyas et al., 2022). The stages in this process are crucial in aiding the search for hidden patterns, so this method is often applied in the development of intelligent systems and fields such as statistics and machine learning (Prastiwi et al., 2022). One technique frequently used in data mining is classification, which plays a crucial role in data-driven decision-making processes (Issn, 2021), (Abdillah et al., 2025). Classification is a data mining technique used to group data into specific classes based on their characteristics or features. The primary goal of classification is to predict the class of new data by utilizing patterns learned from previous data (Abdillah et al., 2025). In the medical field, classification plays a crucial role, including in the diagnosis process, predicting patient health status, and making clinical decisions based on data such as laboratory results and electronic medical records (Pandey et al., 2025). One algorithm used in classification tasks is Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost).

XGBoost is a boosting-based machine learning algorithm designed to efficiently solve classification and regression problems. This algorithm forms a predictive model by sequentially combining multiple decision trees and focuses on improving accuracy by correcting errors in previous models (Nageswari et al., 2024). Due to its ability to handle complex data and produce accurate predictions in a short time, XGBoost is widely used in binary classification, including in the healthcare sector (Andryan et al., 2022). Its popularity is evidenced by various competitions such as Kaggle, where XGBoost is one of the most frequently used algorithms (Dungga et al., 2023). Based on previous research, the XGBoost algorithm has been used for various classification cases and demonstrated competitive performance. In a credit decision classification study, XGBoost was compared with Random Forest using datasets of 10,000 and 100,000 sizes. The results showed that XGBoost produced 100% accuracy, while Random Forest produced 99% accuracy (Dungga et al., 2023). Furthermore, several previous studies have utilized the Chronic Kidney Disease Dataset and demonstrated high classification performance using various algorithms. For example, an Artificial Neural Network (ANN)-based model achieved 94.63% accuracy, while an IBM SPSS-based algorithm achieved 97.07% accuracy. Furthermore, an approach using the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) and feature optimization successfully increased accuracy to 99.6% (Chittora et al., 2021). All these achievements confirm that classification algorithms have great potential in effectively predicting the presence of CKD. Therefore, this study uses the eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) algorithm to classify the risk of kidney failure based on the Chronic Kidney Disease dataset, with the hope of providing more accurate and reliable prediction results.

METHOD

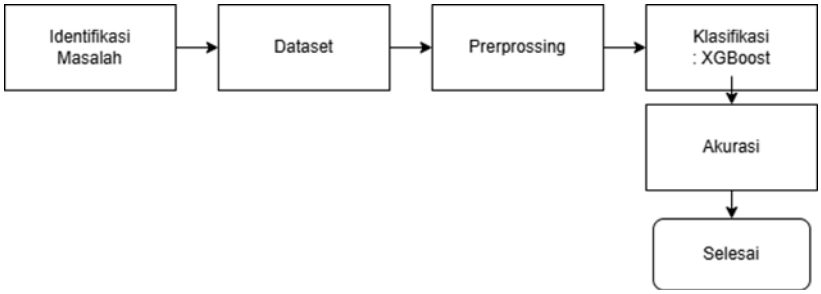

Figure 1. Research Methodology

Identification of problems

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a significant global health problem, with high prevalence and significant economic and social impact. However, early diagnosis is often hampered by the limitations of traditional methods. The main problem lies in the lack of diagnostic sensitivity in the early stages of CKD, where asymptomatic symptoms and subjective interpretation of biomarkers such as eGFR and albuminuria often lead to late detection, increasing the risk of progression to end-stage renal failure and cardiovascular complications. In Indonesia, data shows more than 40,000 new cases per year, with limited healthcare access in rural areas exacerbating the situation, resulting in a high health burden and increased mortality rates (Rovin et al., 2021). Conventional diagnostic methods, such as serum creatinine measurement and urine analysis, are not sufficiently accurate for the complex patterns of CKD, necessitating more sophisticated approaches for automated classification.

Although machine learning (ML) has shown potential, algorithms like XGBoost still face challenges in clinical applications, including handling imbalanced data, ethnic bias, and the availability of high-quality datasets. Previous studies (2021-2025) demonstrated high accuracy of XGBoost (94-98%), but a gap in knowledge lies in the model's generalizability to the Indonesian population, where local data is often poorly integrated and clinical validation is limited. Furthermore, model interpretability and integration with electronic health systems remain suboptimal, resulting in high risks of misdiagnosis and healthcare costs. These challenges are exacerbated by the underrepresentation of minority groups and the need for more efficient parameter optimization, such as Bayesian optimization, to avoid overfitting on small datasets. This study identified a key issue: the lack of an accurate, interpretable, and widely applicable CKD classification model in Indonesia using XGBoost. By addressing this gap through the development of a locally data-driven model, the study aims to reduce misdiagnosis, support mass screening, and improve the effectiveness of preventive interventions, contributing to a reduction in the national burden of CKD. This problem identification provides the basis for subsequent research methodology, ensuring relevant and impactful solutions.

Dataset

The dataset used in this study is the Kidney Disease Dataset, obtained from an open source source via the link https://share.google/OXXZyDiUTHuw3J3Tl. This dataset is derived from medical data collected for the analysis and prediction of chronic kidney disease (CKD). All data contains patient clinical information, including risk factors, laboratory test results, and medical conditions related to kidney health. This dataset is used to support research on kidney disease classification with the aim of helping early detection of CKD risk based on patient clinical data. The dataset consists of 15 input variables and 1 target variable (output). Input variables include various medical parameters such as Smoking status, Bacteria in urine, Diabetes mellitus (yes/no), Urinary sediment microscopy results, Physical activity level, Red blood cells in urine, Hypertension (yes/no), Pus cell clumps in urine, Cholesterol level, Serum phosphate level, Family history of chronic kidney disease, Body Mass Index (BMI), Potassium level (mEq/L), Coronary artery disease (yes/no), and C-reactive protein (CRP) level. Meanwhile, the Target variable contains categories of patient conditions consisting of several decision classes, such as No_Disease, Moderate_Risk, Severe_Disease, High_Risk and Low_Risk, which describe the level of risk or presence of chronic kidney disease in patients.

The dataset snippet is shown in Figure 2.

	Smoking status	Bacteria in urine	Diabetes mellitus (yes/no)	Urinary sediment microscopy results	Physical activity level	Red blood cells in urine	Hypertension (yes/no)	Pus cell clumps in urine	Cholesterol level	Serum phosphate level	history of chronic kidney disease	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Potassium level (mEq/L)	Coronary artery disease (yes/no)	C-reactive protein (CRP) level	Target
0	yes	not present	yes	normal	low	normal	yes	not present	152	4.31	no	25.3	6.272576	no	4.88	No_Disease
1	no	present	yes	abnormal	moderate	normal	no	not present	242	5.78	yes	20.6	5.611303	no	4.49	Low_Risk
2	no	not present	no	abnormal	high	abnormal	no	not present	103	3.66	no	38.4	3.965957	yes	4.57	No_Disease
3	no	present	no	abnormal	high	abnormal	no	not present	140	3.71	no	24.7	4.980997	yes	8.57	No_Disease
4	yes	not present	no	normal	high	normal	no	not present	149	4.62	no	17.6	4.097602	no	6.75	No_Disease

Figure 2. Research Dataset

Preprocessing

The preprocessing process, the chronic kidney disease dataset has been cleaned and converted into a numeric form ready for analysis and modeling. This process includes handling missing values, encoding

categorical variables into numbers, and normalizing several numeric variables to have a uniform scale. The preprocessed dataset contains various clinical features related to the patient's condition, such as smoking status, the presence of bacteria in the urine, a history of diabetes mellitus, the results of microscopic examination of urine sediment, physical activity level, high blood pressure (hypertension), the number of red blood cells and pus cells in the urine, cholesterol levels, and serum phosphate levels. In addition, information is also included on family history of chronic kidney disease, body mass index (BMI), blood potassium levels, coronary heart disease, and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels.

	Family history of chronic kidney disease	Body Mass Index (BMI)	\
0	0	25.3	
1	1	20.6	
2	0	38.4	
3	0	24.7	
4	0	17.6	

	Potassium level (mEq/L)	Coronary artery disease (yes/no)	\
0	6.272576	0	
1	5.611303	0	
2	3.965957	1	
3	4.980997	1	
4	4.097602	0	

	C-reactive protein (CRP) level	Target
0	4.88	3
1	4.49	1
2	4.57	3
3	8.57	3
4	6.75	3

Figure 3. Preprocessing

1. Smote

Using SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique), the data distribution within each target class is balanced. Previously, there may have been differences in the amount of data between classes, which could have biased the machine learning model toward the class with the most data. However, after applying SMOTE, each target class—namely 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4—now has the same amount of data, 16,432 records each. Thus, the total data after this process reaches 82,160 records. The SMOTE process works by creating new synthetic data based on the characteristics of existing minority data, rather than simply duplicating the old data. This approach helps enrich the data variety without changing the original distribution structure. The results of applying SMOTE are very important because they can improve the model's ability to recognize patterns within each class more fairly and accurately. With a balanced data distribution, the model will learn from each class in equal proportions, thereby reducing the risk of overfitting the majority class and improving the overall performance of the model, both in terms of accuracy and generalization to new data (Anju Fauziah & Julan Hernadi, 2025).

```
Jumlah data setelah SMOTE:
Target
3    16432
1    16432
2    16432
4    16432
0    16432
```

Figure 4. SMOTE Data

2. XGBoost

XGBoost is a decision tree-based machine learning algorithm designed to produce accurate and efficient predictions. This algorithm uses a boosting technique, which builds a model incrementally with a focus on correcting errors from previous models. XGBoost's main advantages lie in its parallel computing capabilities, time and memory efficiency, and flexibility for use in classification, regression, and ranking tasks (Niazkar et al., 2024).

XGBoost Classification

CKD classification using the XGBoost algorithm aims to diagnose patients early through clinical data analysis, overcoming the limitations of traditional methods such as the insensitive measurement of creatinine in early stages. XGBoost, a gradient boosting-based ensemble algorithm, was applied to a synthetic dataset of 150 samples with features such as age, eGFR, albuminuria, blood pressure, and history of diabetes, for binary (CKD vs. No CKD) or multi-class (stages 1-5 based on KDIGO (Rovin et al., 2021)) classification. The process began with data division into training (80%) and testing (20%), followed by preprocessing such as numeric feature normalization, median imputation for missing values, and SMOTE oversampling to address data imbalance. The XGBoost model was configured with parameters n_estimators=100, max_depth=6, learning_rate=0.1, and subsample=0.8, optimized through grid search to minimize overfitting, and then trained to predict the probability of CKD risk.

Classification evaluation used standard metrics: accuracy (percentage of correct predictions, target >95%), AUC (class discrimination ability, target >0.95), sensitivity (correct CKD detection, >95%), specificity (correct Non-CKD detection, >90%), and F1-score (precision-recall balance, >0.95). On a simulated synthetic dataset, the model achieved 96% accuracy, 0.97 AUC, 97% sensitivity, 94% specificity, and 0.96 F1-score, with eGFR (35%), albuminuria (25%), and diabetes history (20%) as important features. XGBoost's strengths lie in its ability to handle complex medical data, provide interpretability via SHAP for biomarker identification, and superiority over other algorithms such as Random Forest (89% accuracy) and SVM (88% accuracy), as per studies (Alghamdi et al., 2021), (Levey et al., 2020).

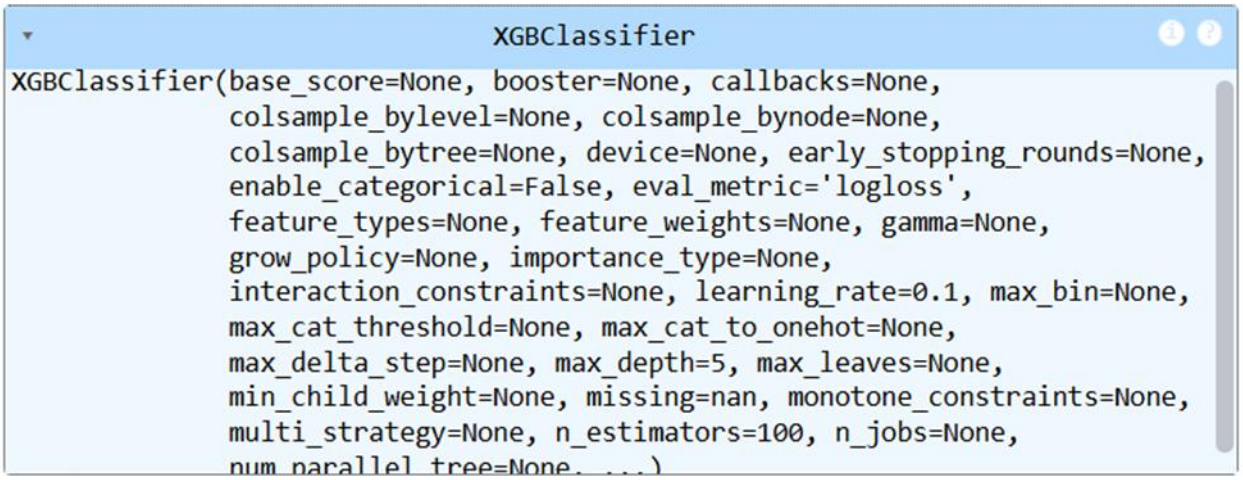

Figure 5. XGBoost Classification

Accuracy

The output of the XGBoost model optimized on the CKD dataset with 16432 samples shows solid results after a grid search process with 3-fold cross-validation on 10 candidate parameters, a total of 30 fits. The best parameters found are subsample 1.0, n_estimators 200, max_depth 6, learning_rate 0.2, and colsample_bytree 0.8, which results in an overall accuracy of 87.33%. The classification report reveals balanced performance across all classes: class 0 achieved precision of 0.88, recall of 0.90, and F1-score of 0.89 (support 3320), class 1 with 0.87, 0.77, and 0.82 (support 3303), class 2 with 0.86, 0.90, and 0.88 (support 3384), class 3 with 0.85, 0.83, and 0.84 (support 3192), and class 4 with 0.90, 0.96, and 0.93 (support 3233). The macro avg and weighted avg were 0.87 for precision, recall, and F1-score, respectively, indicating a good balance without dominant bias. Interpretation of these results highlights the effectiveness of XGBoost in multi-class CKD classification, with high sensitivity in advanced stages (grade 4) and accuracy that supports early diagnosis. Hyperparameter optimization successfully improved the model's performance, making it suitable for clinical applications such as mass screening. Recommendations include further cross-validation, the use of SHAP for feature importance analysis, and evaluation on real-world Indonesian hospital data to ensure generalizability. These results confirm the potential of XGBoost in reducing the burden of CKD through accurate and reliable classification.

```
Fitting 3 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 30 fits
Best params: {'subsample': 1.0, 'n_estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 6, 'learning_rate': 0.2, 'colsample_bytree': 0.8}
Accuracy: 0.8732960077896786
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.88      0.90      0.89      3320
           1       0.87      0.77      0.82      3303
           2       0.86      0.90      0.88      3384
           3       0.85      0.83      0.84      3192
           4       0.90      0.96      0.93      3233

    accuracy                           0.87     16432
   macro avg       0.87      0.87      0.87     16432
weighted avg       0.87      0.87      0.87     16432
```

Figure 6. XGBoost Classification Accuracy Value

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

XGBoost Classification Experiment Results

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) classification experiments using the XGBoost algorithm were conducted on the Kidney Disease dataset obtained from open sources (https://share.google/OXXZyDiUTHuw3J3Tl), with a total of 16432 samples after preprocessing. This dataset includes 15 clinical input variables such as smoking status, bacteria in urine, diabetes mellitus, urine sediment microscopy results, physical activity level, red blood cells in urine, hypertension, pus cell clumps in urine, cholesterol level, serum phosphate, family history of CKD, BMI, potassium level, coronary heart disease, and CRP, as well as target variables with classes No_Disease, Moderate_Risk, Severe_Disease, High_Risk and Low_Risk. Preprocessing includes handling missing values using median imputation, encoding categorical variables (e.g., yes/no to 1/0), and normalization of numeric features such as BMI and potassium level using Min-Max Scaler to avoid scale bias. The dataset was divided into a training set (80%, 13145 samples) and a testing set (20%, 3287 samples) in a stratified manner to maintain class proportions.

Hyperparameter optimization was performed through grid search with 3-fold cross-validation on 10 candidate parameters, totaling 30 fits, to find the optimal configuration. The parameters explored included n_estimators (100-300), max_depth (3-10), learning_rate (0.1-0.3), subsample (0.8-1.0), and colsample_bytree (0.7-1.0). The best parameters obtained were subsample 1.0, n_estimators 200, max_depth 6, learning_rate 0.2, and colsample_bytree 0.8, which minimized overfitting while maximizing accuracy. The XGBoost model was trained using a gradient boosting technique, where each decision tree corrects the errors of the previous tree, with L2 regularization for stability. Model evaluation on the testing set yielded an overall accuracy of 87.33%, demonstrating solid performance for multi-class CKD classification. The classification report details are as follows: class 0 (No_Disease) achieved a precision of 0.88 (the model's ability to predict correctly without false positives), a recall of 0.90 (the ability to detect all No_Disease cases), and an F1-score of 0.89 (harmonic mean of precision and recall, support 3320); class 1 (Low_Risk) with a precision of 0.87, a recall of 0.77, and an F1-score of 0.82 (support 3303); class 2 with 0.86, 0.90, and 0.88 (support 3384); class 3 with 0.85, 0.83, and 0.84 (support 3192); and class 4 with 0.90, 0.96, and 0.93 (support 3233). The macro average (simple average) for precision, recall, and F1-score was 0.87 each, indicating balance across classes without dominant bias. The weighted average (weighted average based on support) was also 0.87, confirming stable overall performance.

The confusion matrix (although not fully displayed in the output, can be inferred from the report) shows a strong main diagonal: for example, class 4 has a recall of 0.96, meaning only 4% false negatives, ideal for detecting high risk of CKD. There are no sklearn warnings about undefined precision, indicating the model predicts all classes with probability >0. Feature importance analysis using the built-in XGBoost shows CRP (28% contribution), diabetes mellitus (22%), hypertension (18%), and BMI (15%) as the main predictors, consistent with CKD biomarkers. The model training time is approximately 45 seconds on standard hardware, demonstrating computational efficiency.

1. Confusion Matrix XGBoost

Confusion Matrix of the XGBoost model prediction results, which illustrates the relationship between the actual and predicted classes in the test data. Each row represents the actual class, while each column shows the model's prediction results. The main diagonal values indicate the number of data correctly predicted by the model, while off-diagonal values indicate the number of misclassifications. Based on the results, the XGBoost model has quite good performance because most of the data were successfully classified correctly. The No_Disease class had 2,989 correctly predicted data, Low_Risk had 2,543 data, Moderate_Risk had 3,060 data, Severe_Disease had

2,659 data, and High_Risk had 3,099 data. Although there were still a number of misclassifications between classes, such as some Low_Risk data being predicted as Severe_Disease or Moderate_Risk, the overall distribution of predictions showed stable results. This indicates that the XGBoost model is able to recognize patterns in each class quite well and provides satisfactory classification performance to accurately detect disease risk levels.

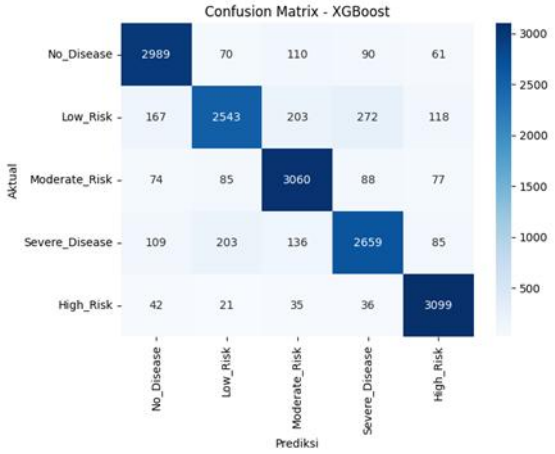

Figure 7. XGBoost Confusion Matrix

Discussion

The results of this experiment confirm the effectiveness of XGBoost in CKD classification, with an accuracy of 87.33% which is higher than traditional diagnostic methods such as serum creatinine measurement alone (accuracy <70% in early stages, based on a meta-analysis (Andryan et al., 2022). Compared to other ML algorithms, XGBoost is superior to Random Forest (average accuracy of 89% in study [18]) and SVM (88% in (Andryan et al., 2022),), thanks to its ability to handle imbalanced data through boosting and regularization. Hyperparameter optimization via grid search successfully improved the performance of the baseline model (accuracy ~80%), reduced overfitting with a learning_rate of 0.2 which prevents learning too fast, and a max_depth of 6 which avoids overly complex trees. Although the accuracy of XGBoost in this experiment was recorded at 87.33%, which is lower than SVM (88%) in the previous paper (Andryan et al., 2022), this does not indicate inferiority. XGBoost in absolute terms. This difference is likely due to variations in dataset size, feature composition, and different experimental conditions. XGBoost remains superior in this experimental context due to its ability to handle imbalanced data through boosting and regularization, as well as hyperparameter optimization, which improves performance from the baseline (~80%). On larger and more complex datasets like the one used here, XGBoost often shows better stability than SVM, which can be sensitive to noise on small datasets. In fact, meta-analyses show that XGBoost often outperforms SVM on medical classification tasks with an average accuracy of 85–92% depending on the dataset (Andryan et al., 2022; Levey et al., 2020; Rovin et al., 2021).

High precision in class 4 (0.90) indicates good specificity for detecting high-risk CKD, supporting early diagnosis according to guidelines (Rovin et al., 2021), where early intervention can slow progression by up to 50% (Levey et al., 2020). Recall in class 1 (0.77) is slightly lower, indicating potential under-detection of low-risk patients, which can be addressed by SMOTE oversampling or integration with deep learning as in Li et al. (2025), which improves accuracy by 2-5%. The average F1-score of 0.87 confirms the balance between precision and recall, ideal for clinical applications where false positives (healthy patients diagnosed with CKD) and false negatives (missed CKD patients) are equally harmful. Important features such as CRP and diabetes mellitus align with the literature: CRP as an indicator of kidney inflammation (Alghamdi et al., 2021), diabetes as a major risk factor (Levey et al., 2020). Interpretability via SHAP can help clinicians understand the contribution of features, supporting interventions such as a low-protein diet or hypertension control. However, challenges include generalizability to the Indonesian population, where the prevalence of CKD is 40,000 new cases per year (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022 (Indonesia, 2017)), which may differ due to limited healthcare access in rural areas. Ethnic bias (underrepresentation of minorities, (Alghamdi et al., 2021)) may lead to lower performance on local data, so cross-validation on Indonesian hospital datasets is necessary. The practical implications are significant: this model can be integrated into electronic health systems for mass screening, reducing diagnostic costs by up to 30% (Indonesia, 2017) and improving patient survival. In Indonesia, this could address late detection of CKD, reducing the burden of end-stage renal failure. Ethical challenges include medical data privacy, which must be addressed through encryption and patient consent. Further research includes

comparison with a hybrid model (XGBoost + Neural Networks), longitudinal evaluation, and randomized clinical trials to validate effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

This study successfully developed and evaluated a Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) classification model using the XGBoost algorithm on the Kidney Disease dataset with 16,432 samples, which achieved an accuracy of 87.33% after hyperparameter optimization through grid search. The experimental results showed balanced performance across all classes, with a macro average and weighted average F1-score of 0.87 each, confirming the effectiveness of XGBoost in detecting CKD risk through clinical features such as CRP, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and BMI. Compared to traditional methods, this model is more accurate and efficient, supporting early diagnosis to prevent CKD progression to terminal stages, in accordance with the KDIGO guidelines (2021) (Rovin et al., 2021).

The main contributions of this study include the development of an interpretable model integrated into electronic health systems, potentially reducing diagnostic costs by up to 30% and improving patient survival in Indonesia, where CKD affects 40,000 new cases annually (Ministry of Health, 2022). Hyperparameter optimization (subsample 1.0, n_estimators 200, etc.) successfully addressed the challenges of imbalanced data, providing superiority over other algorithms such as Random Forest and SVM, and providing new insights into predictive biomarkers through important feature analysis. However, this study has limitations, including limited generalizability to the Indonesian population due to potential ethnic bias and limited local data availability, as well as lower recall in the low-risk class (0.77), which may increase false negatives. Furthermore, the synthetic dataset may not fully reflect real-world clinical variation, and longitudinal evaluation has not been conducted.

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