**PREVENT AND INTERCEPT** **AMI (ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFRACTION) RISK WITH AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT SYSTEM**

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**Objective:** The main objective of this research is to provide a simple, economic & effective method to predict, intervene & intercept AMI risk in the early stage.

**Method:** A total of 1,013,525 subjects including 24,754 AMI patients and 988,771 normal people were involved in the study. Data were used in the study including age, BMI, blood pressure, CBC, CMP & Lipids data. Analysis of covariance, logistic & discriminant analysis were used in the study and the significant level was set at p < 0.05. Two innovative approaches were used in the research: 1. The strategies of “The Art of War” to guide people to know the risk, know the risk factors and to intervene and intercept AMI risk, and 2. The big data analytics technique of “Net Lift” to determine the Optimal Cutoff Point and provide the accuracy measurement.

**Results:** The analysis showed that age, blood pressure, CBC, CMP & Lipids data can significantly distinguish normal people from AMI patients & predict AMI risk (Table 2 lists significant parameters), the predicting accuracy was 98.4% and the clinical verification rate was 97.5%. The finding of Neutrophil %, Lymphocytes % & Urea nitrogen was significantly correlated with AMI risk is consistent with the previous research findings.
**Conclusion:** This research shows that CBC, CMP & Lipids blood tests data can predictive AMI risk and provide a simple and effective way to intervene and lower AMI risk.

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