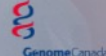
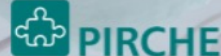
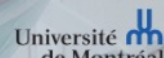


# NephroCAGE



German-Canadian consortium on AI for improved kidney transplantation outcome

1<sup>st</sup> NephroCAGE Symposium, May 20, 2021



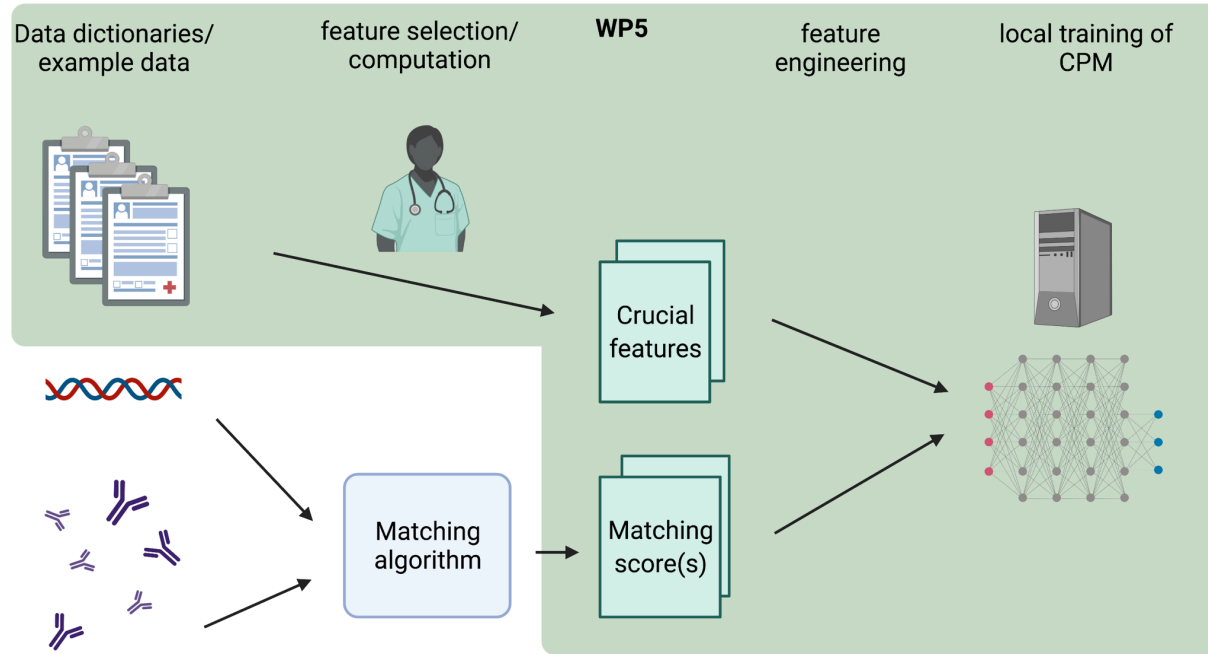
## NephroCAGE WP 5 - Local Training of Clinical Prediction Model

Milena Kraus, Rasheed Aadil , Matthieu Schapranow  
Hasso Plattner Institute

20. May 2021

# Local Training of Clinical Prediction Model

## WP5 - Overview

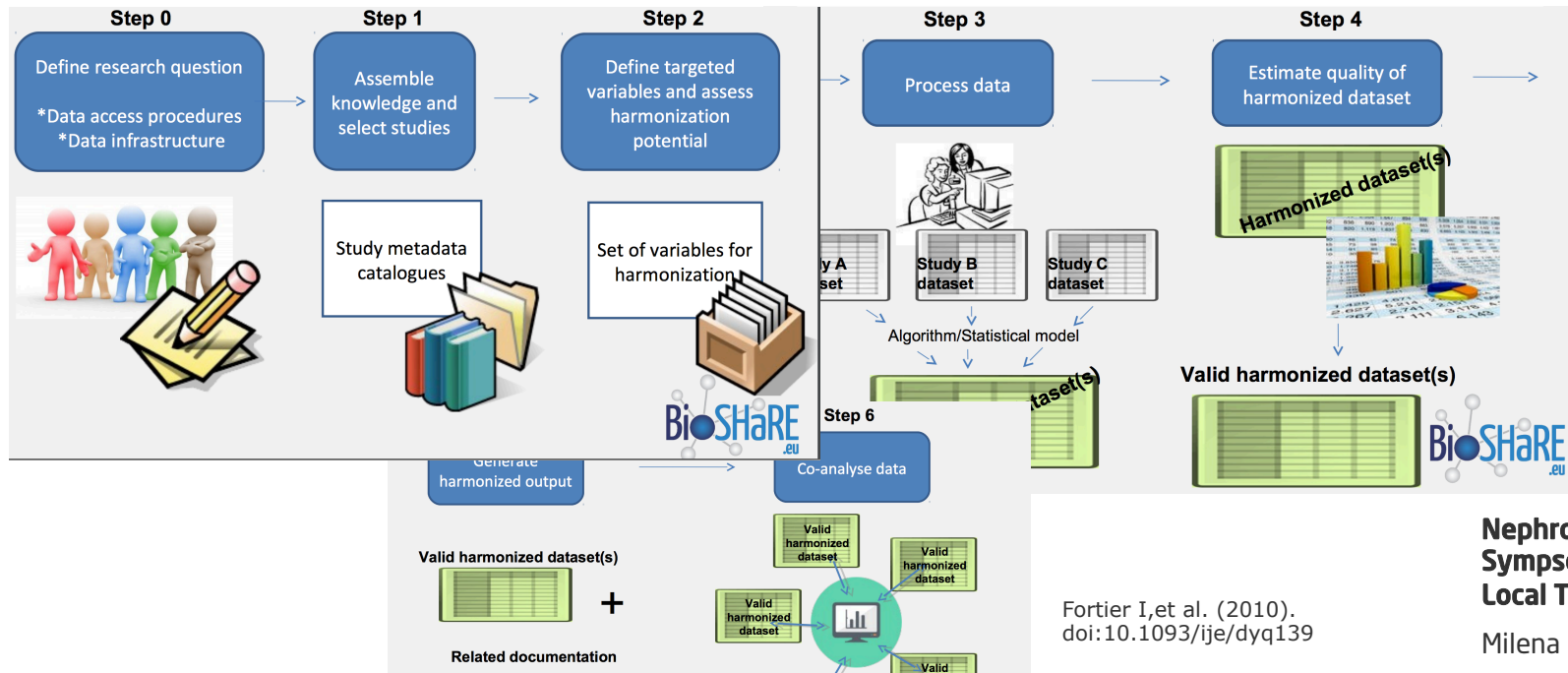


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# Retrospective Data Harmonization Steps

## The DataShaper Approach



Fortier I, et al. (2010).  
doi:10.1093/ije/dyq139

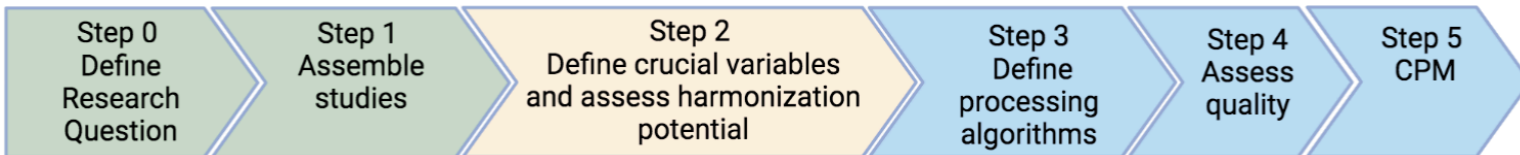
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# Methodology

## Federated learning version of the DataShaper approach



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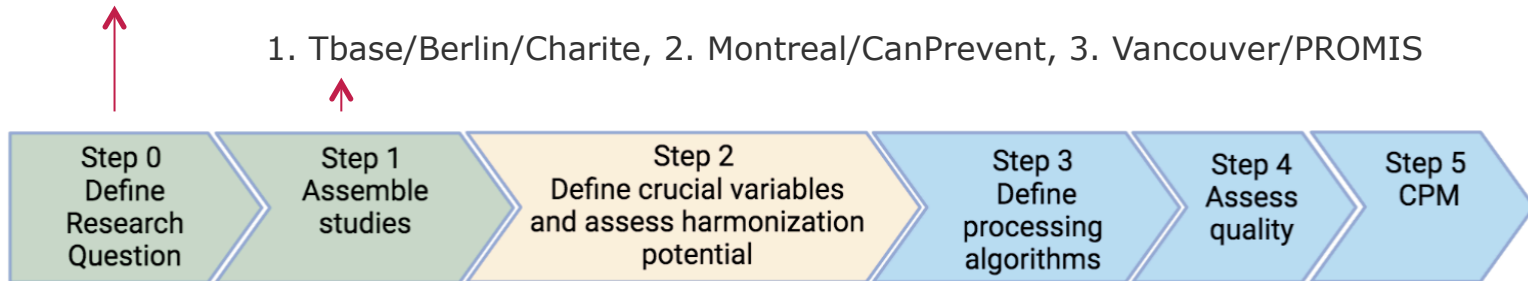


# Methodology

## Federated learning version of the DataShaper approach

RQ: What is the current risk of graft failure for a given patient based on current and historical data?

1. Tbase/Berlin/Charite, 2. Montreal/CanPrevent, 3. Vancouver/PROMIS

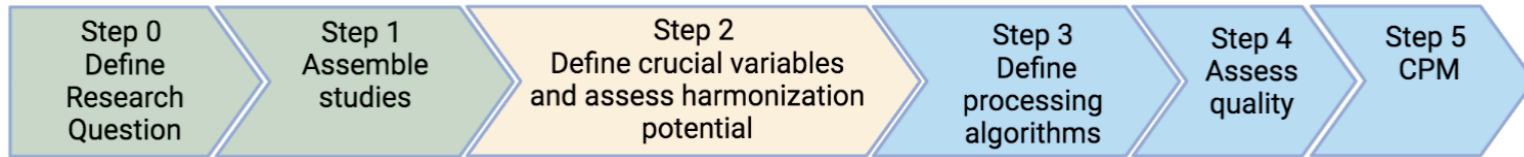


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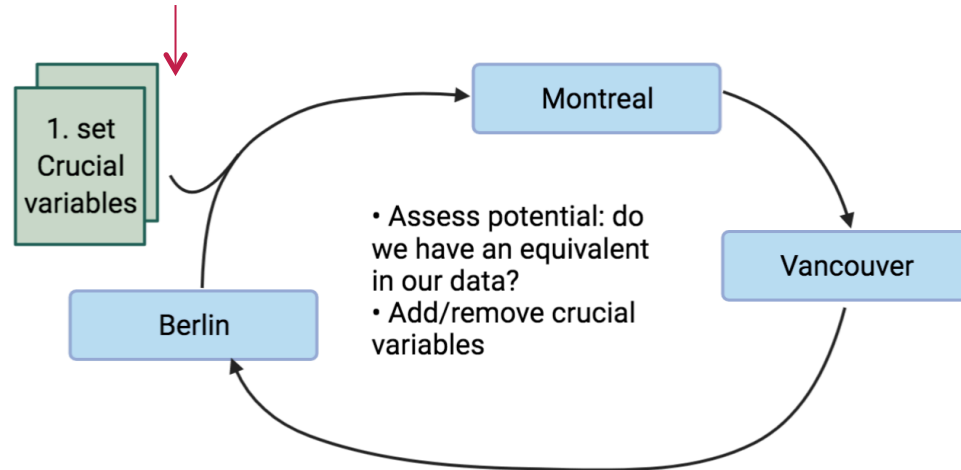
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# Methodology

## Federated learning version of the DataShaper approach



- Iterative process started in a workshop in May

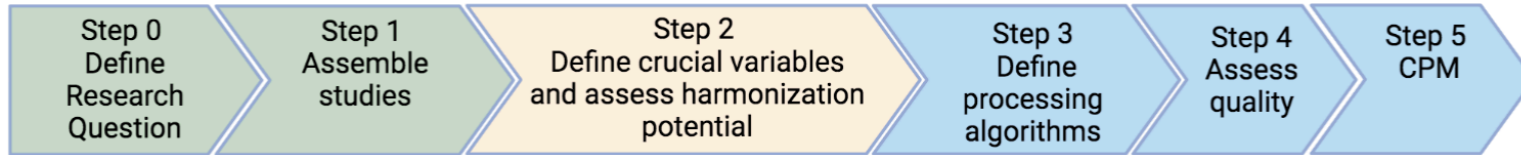


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# Data Transformation and Quality Control

## Step 3 + 4

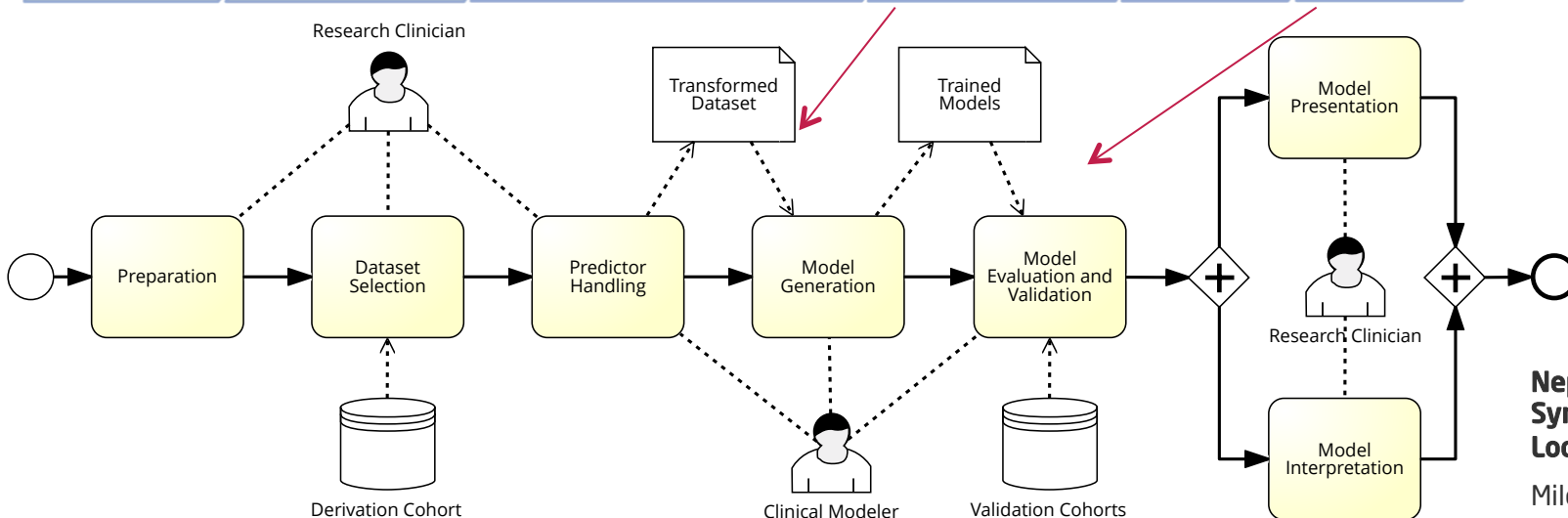
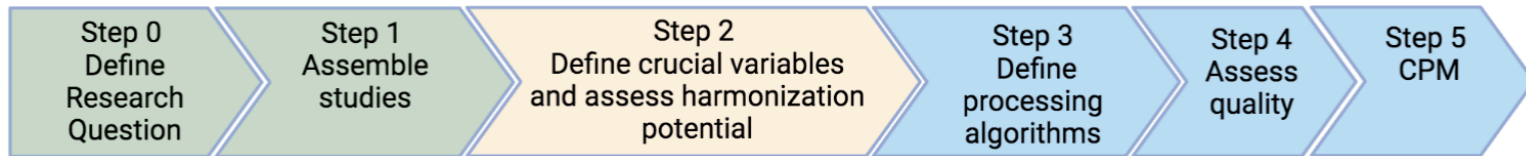


- What is the desired variable format?
  - Is the format capturing the semantics correctly?
  - Is the format optimal for usage in a CPM?
- Assess quality:
  - Prepare visualizations of variables
  - Compare distributions
  - Clarify source of outliers, differences in distributions etc.

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# Predictive Modeling Process



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# Feature Engineering/Predictor Handling

## Selected techniques:

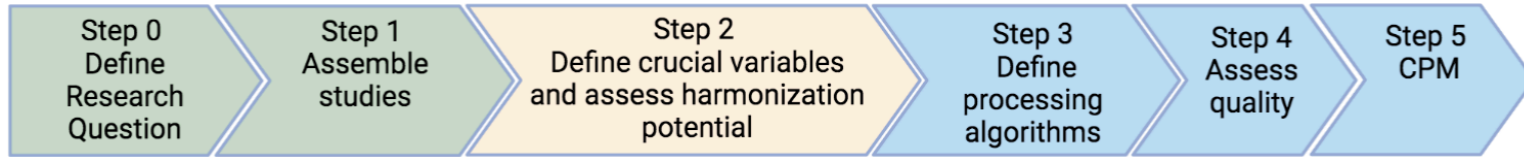
Predictor Handling	Data Imputation [44, 87]	Mean Imputation Soft imputation k-Nearest Neighbors
	Data Sampling [97]	Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique Random Over Sampler Random Under Sampler Cluster Centroids
	Data Encoding [44]	Label Binarizer Label Encoding One Hot Encoding Ordinal Encoding
	Data Scaling [44]	Standard Scaler Robust Scaler Normalizer Quantile Transformer

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# Clinical Prediction Models

## Classical Approaches



Probability of outcome =  $f(\text{predictor variables})$

$$\Pr(Y = 1) = f(X)$$

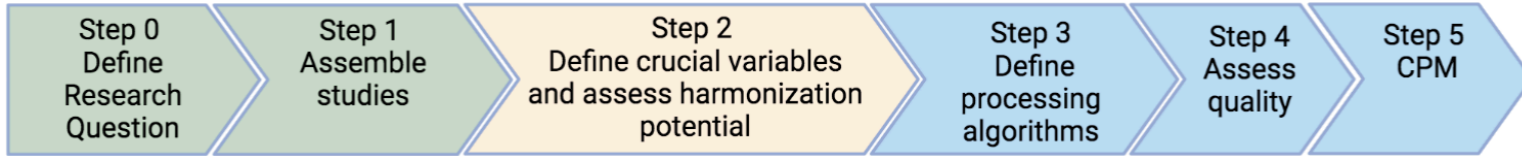
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# Clinical Prediction Models

## Simple Example - Regression



The formula applied in the iBox cohort was therefore the following one:



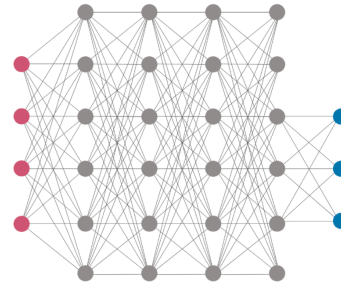
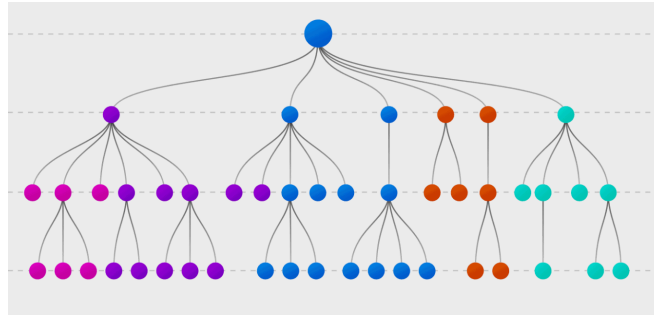
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NBMM}_{\text{iBox cohort}} = & \beta_{\text{UACR}} * (\log_{10}(\text{UACR}-46)) + \beta_{\text{eGFR}} * ((\text{eGFR}-47)/10) + \beta_{\text{eGFR}^2} * ((\text{eGFR}-47)/10)^2 + \beta_{\text{Rejection}} * \\
 & \text{Rejection} + \beta_{\text{Black ethnicity}} * \text{Black ethnicity} + \beta_{\text{Recipient Age}} * ((\text{Recipient age}-46)/10) + \beta_{\text{UACR with rejection interaction}} * \\
 & (\log_{10}(\text{UACR}-46) - 0.46 \text{ for rejection}) + \beta_{\text{g score}} * \text{g} + \beta_{\text{ci score}} * \text{ci}
 \end{aligned}$$

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# More complex CPMs

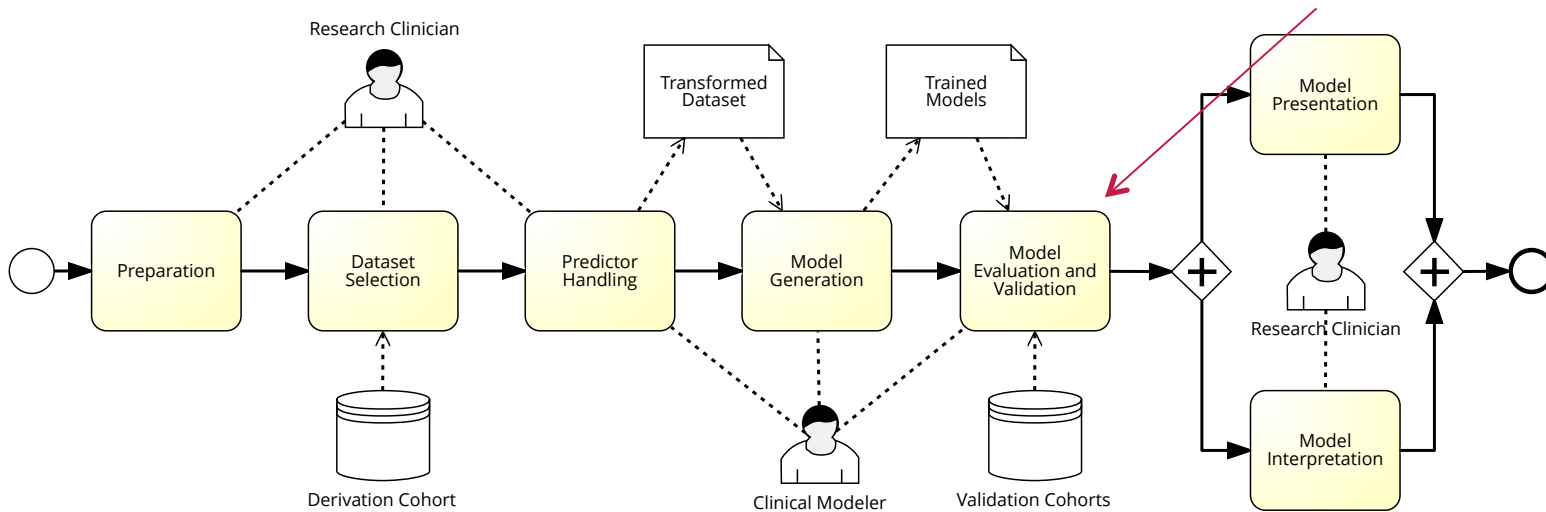
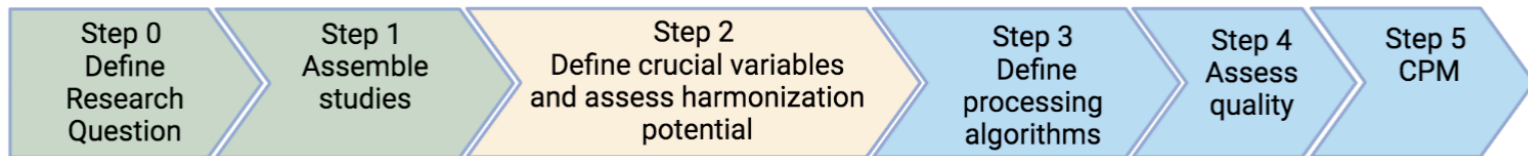
- Machine learning
  - Random forests
  - Gradient-boosting decision tree
  - Support Vector Machines
  - ..
- Deep learning
  - Multi-layer perceptron
  - Convolutional neural networks
  - ...



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# Predictive Modeling Process

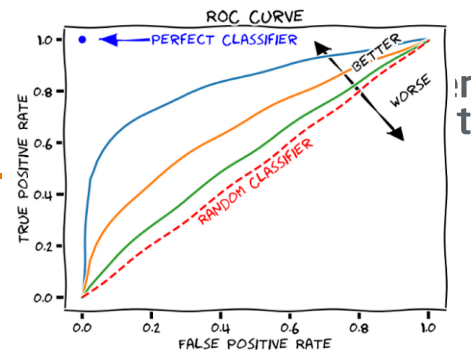


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# Evaluation of Pre-training

- Model training, internal validation and hyperparameter tuning
- Evaluation criteria for (quasi-)continuous values:
  - Receiver operating curve (ROC)
  - Area under the curve (AUC) with confidence interval
  - Predictiveness curve (Pepe et al. 2008)
  - Calibration metrics
  - Clinical usefulness
- Validation and recalibration at different sites (→ WP6)



The screenshot shows the MORPHER Train web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Hasso-Plattner-Institut logo, 'ANALYZE GENOMES', 'Impulz', the user name 'harry.freitacsacruz', and 'Design IT. Create'. Below the navigation bar are five main action buttons: 'Dataset selection' (Upload data from a csv file on your computer), 'Predictor handling' (Select and transform data for training), 'Model generation' (Generate a prediction model), 'Model validation' (Validate the model with other cohorts), and 'Model interpretation' (Understand how the model was generated). The main content area is titled 'MORPHER Train' and shows 'Cohort: Chronic Kidney Disease'. There are two radio button options: 'Fully automated mode' (selected) and 'Manual configuration'. A green 'Generate' button is at the bottom right.



# Expected Artifacts after Completion of WP5

- Fully defined set of crucial variables encompassing
  - A definition of their data type/format
  - Transformation rules for site-specific formats → CPM expected formats
  - A quality check assuring proper similarity in semantics and distribution
  - Further feature engineering rules, i.e., missing data imputation, normalization
- Pre-trained CPM encompassing
  - The selected model and pre-training parameters
  - Calibration and evaluation metrics
  - Selected features for CPM

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# Thank you for listening!



- 
- Any questions on work package 5?

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