

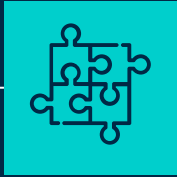
HPV preliminary diagnosis through complete blood sample test, a machine learning approach

Alejandro López Vázquez
Tecnológico de Monterrey
School of Engineering and Science

ABSTRACT

1. Cervical Cancer is a deadly disease which causes millions of deaths yearly world wide. The main goal for this project was to develop a model which can pre-diagnose Human Papiloma Virus (HPV) with certain accuracy bases on a complete blood laboratory exam.
2. Key words:
 - Machine learning.
 - HPV.
 - Early detection.
 - PCR.
 - Neural Network

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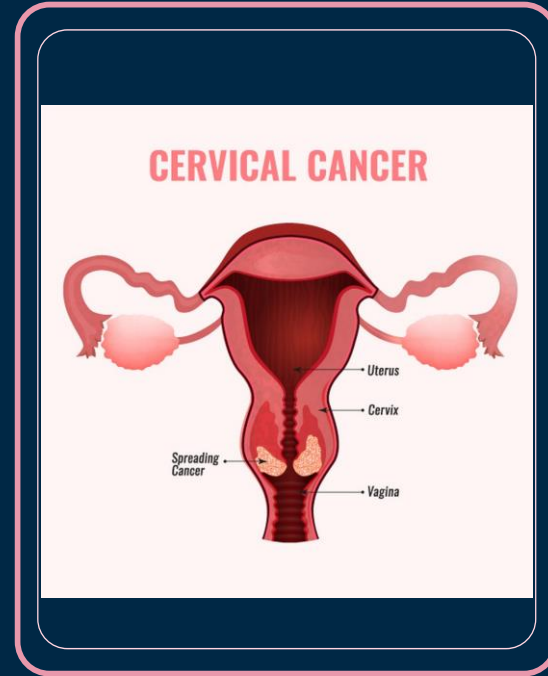


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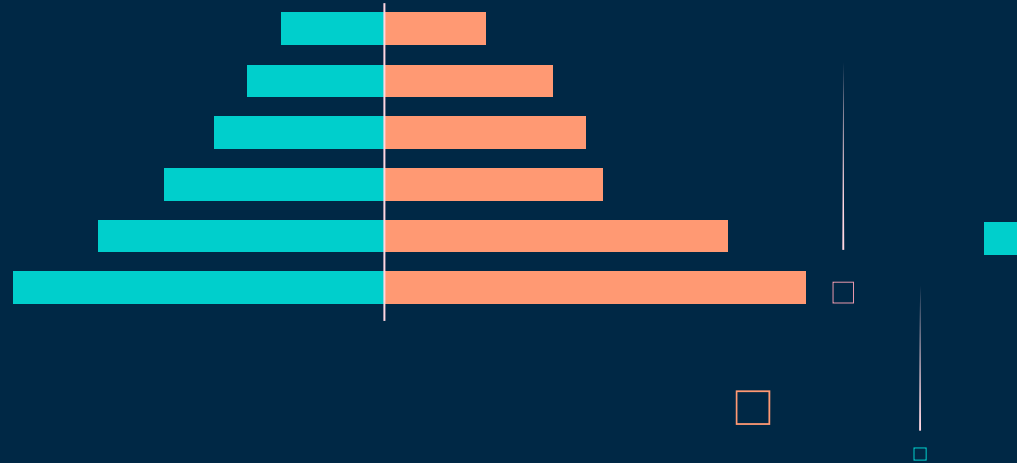
INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the third main cause of death for women in Mexico. Cervical cancer is caused by some of the many HPV existing types and each can be more or less aggressive, types 16 and 18 being the most dangerous.

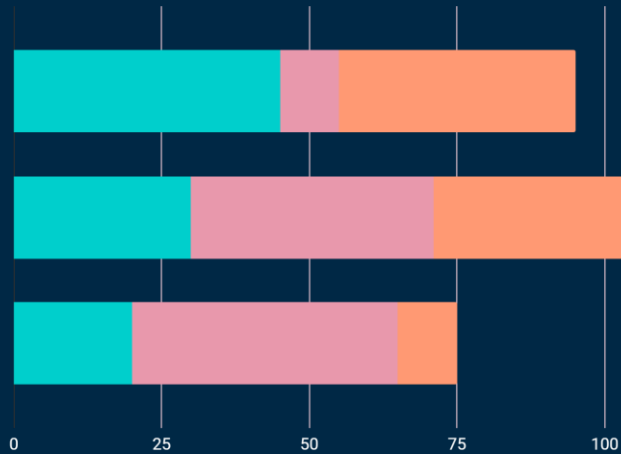


The research questions

1.- Can HPV be detected through the use of machine learning with data previously obtained of the patient?



The research questions



1.- Can HPV be pre-diagnosed based on a complete blood sample test?

The Data



Source

The data was obtained from the U.S. CDC from a the page of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). And we obtained the data specifically of laboratory data from the Complete Blood Count with 5-part Differential - Whole Blood and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA - Vaginal Swab from year 2003 to 2016



Complete Blood Count with 5-part Differential – Whole Blood

- SEQN - Respondent sequence number
- LBXWBCSI - White blood cell count (1000 cells/uL)
- LBXLYPCT - Lymphocyte percent (%)
- LBXMOPCT - Monocyte percent (%)
- LBXNEPCT - Segmented neutrophils percent (%)
- LBXEOPCT - Eosinophils percent (%)
- LBXBAPCT - Basophils percent (%)
- LBDLYMNO - Lymphocyte number (1000 cells/uL)
- LBDMONO - Monocyte number (1000 cells/uL)
- LBDNENO - Segmented neutrophils num (1000 cell/uL)

Complete Blood Count with 5-part Differential – Whole Blood

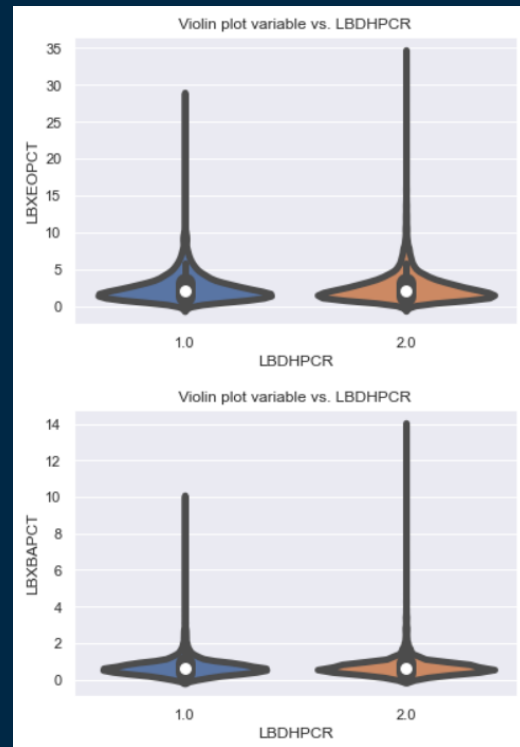
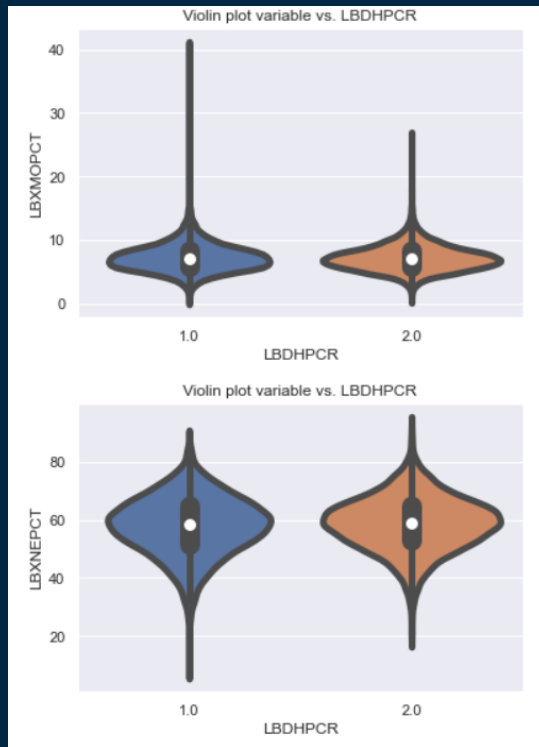
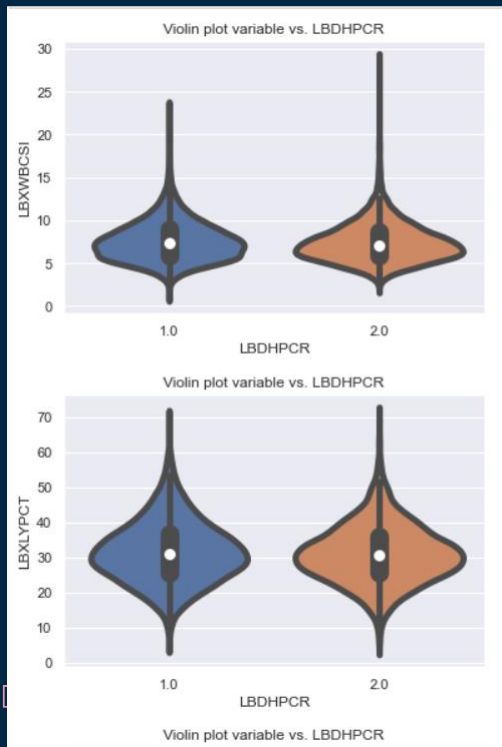
- LBDEONO - Eosinophils number (1000 cells/uL)
- LBDBANO - Basophils number (1000 cells/uL)
- LBXRBCSI - Red blood cell count (million cells/uL)
- LBXHGB - Hemoglobin (g/dL)
- LBXHCT - Hematocrit (%)
- LBXMCVSI - Mean cell volume (fL)
- LBXMCHSI - Mean cell hemoglobin (pg)
- LBXMC - Mean Cell Hgb Conc. (g/dL)
- LBXRDW - Red cell distribution width (%)
- LBXPLTSI - Platelet count (1000 cells/uL)
- LBXMPSI - Mean platelet volume (fL)
- LBXNRBC - Nucleated red blood cells

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA - Vaginal Swab: Roche Linear Array

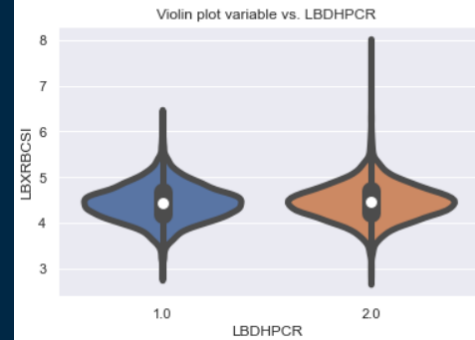
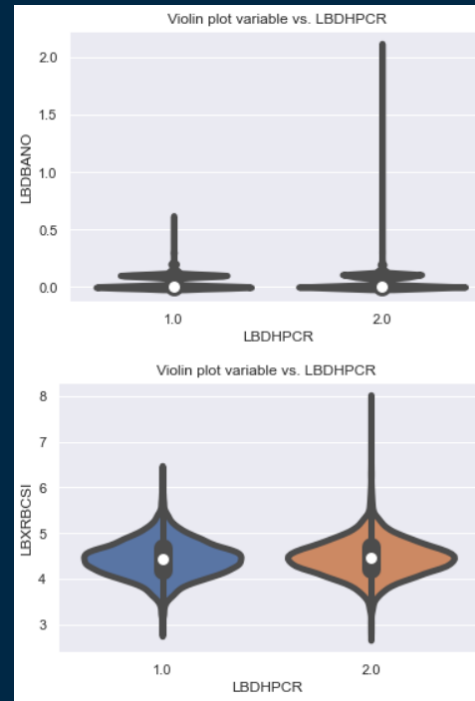
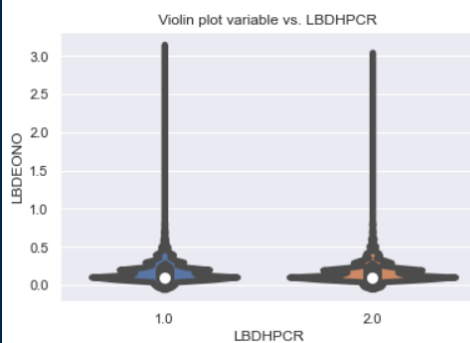
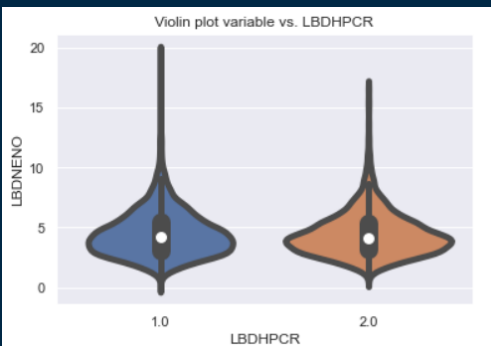
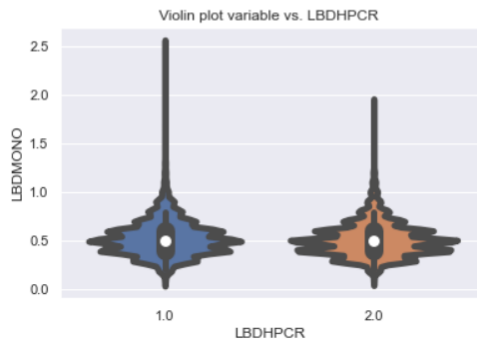
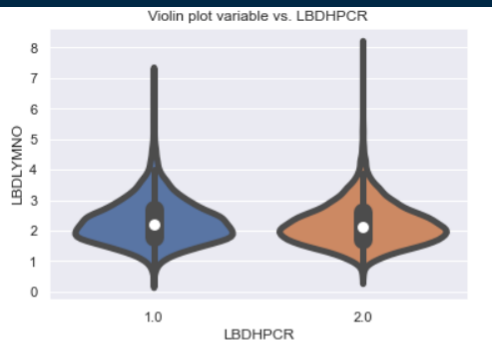
- SEQN - Respondent sequence number
- LBDRPCR - Roche HPV linear array summary result

LBDRPCR - The HPV PCR Summary variable indicates if at least one type is positive (LBDRPCR=1); the sample is negative (LBDRPCR=2); the sample is inadequate (LBDRPCR=3); or the sample is missing (LBDRPCR=.)

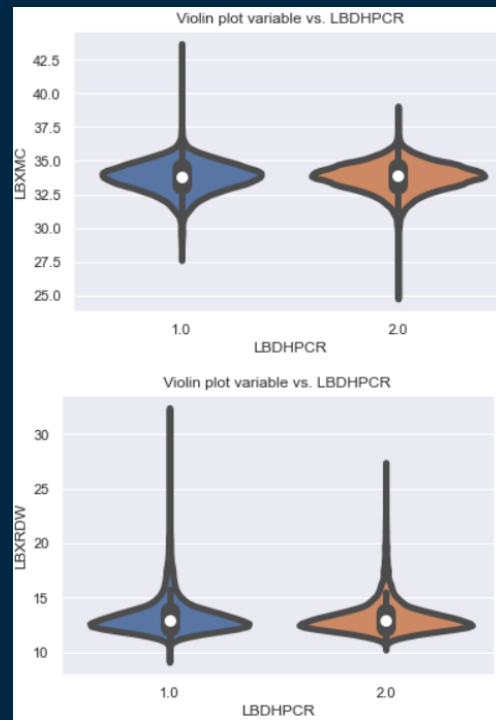
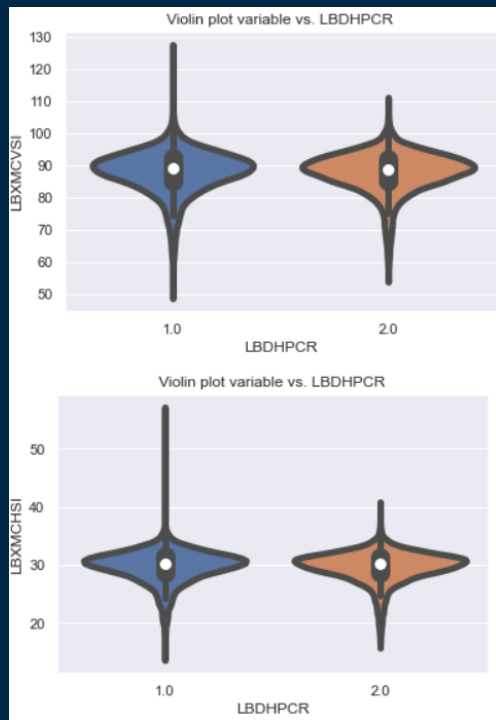
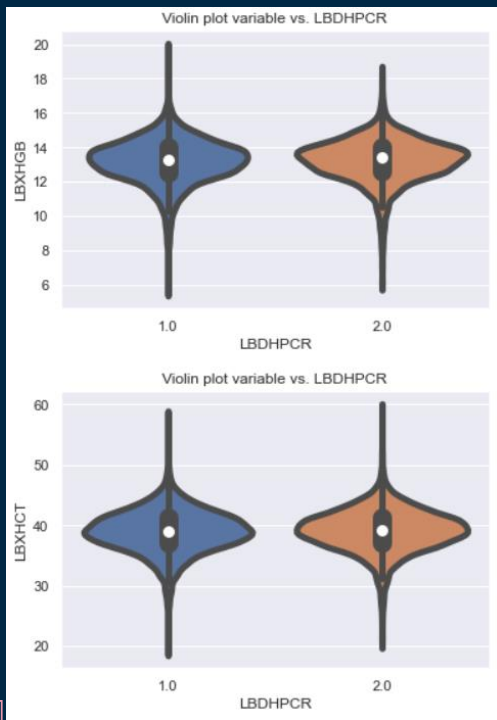
Data Understanding



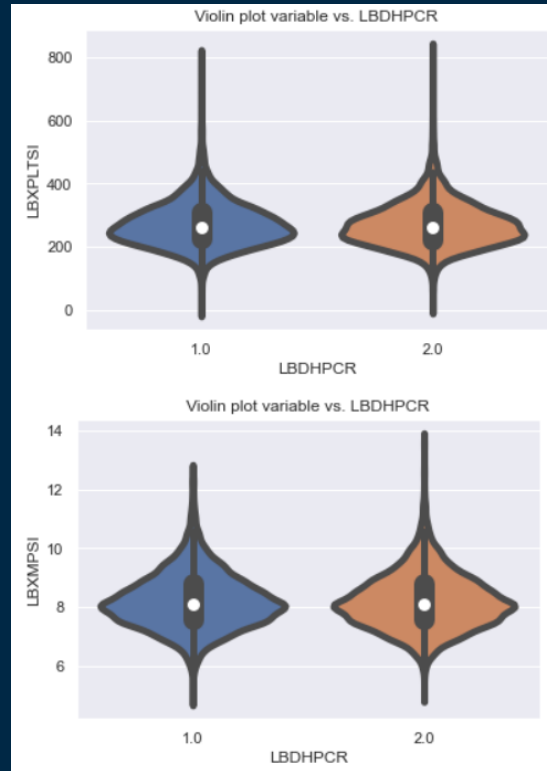
Data Understanding



Data Understanding

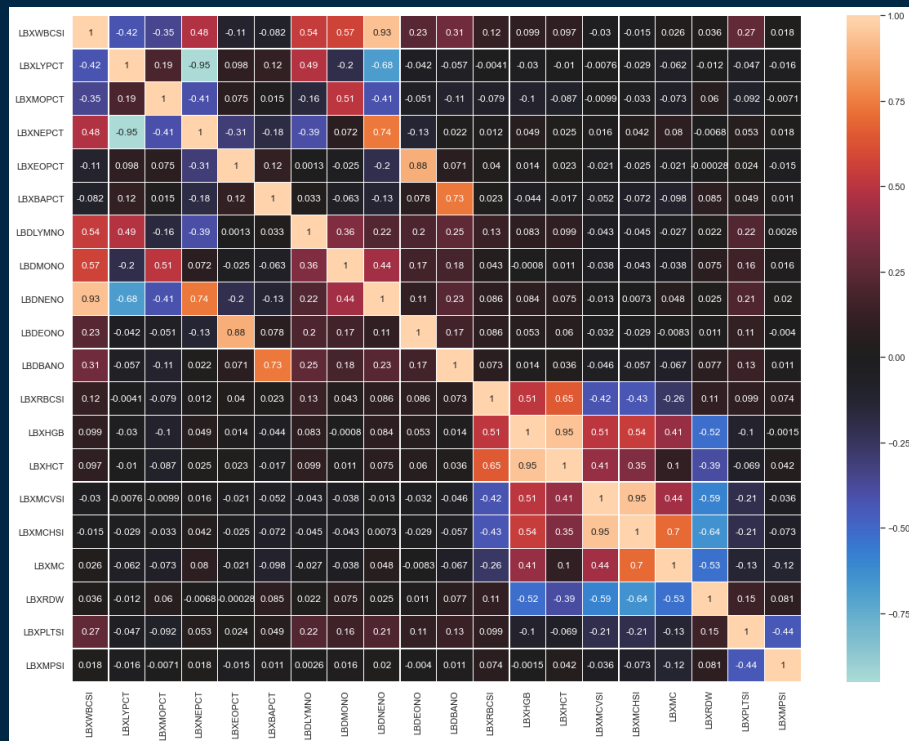


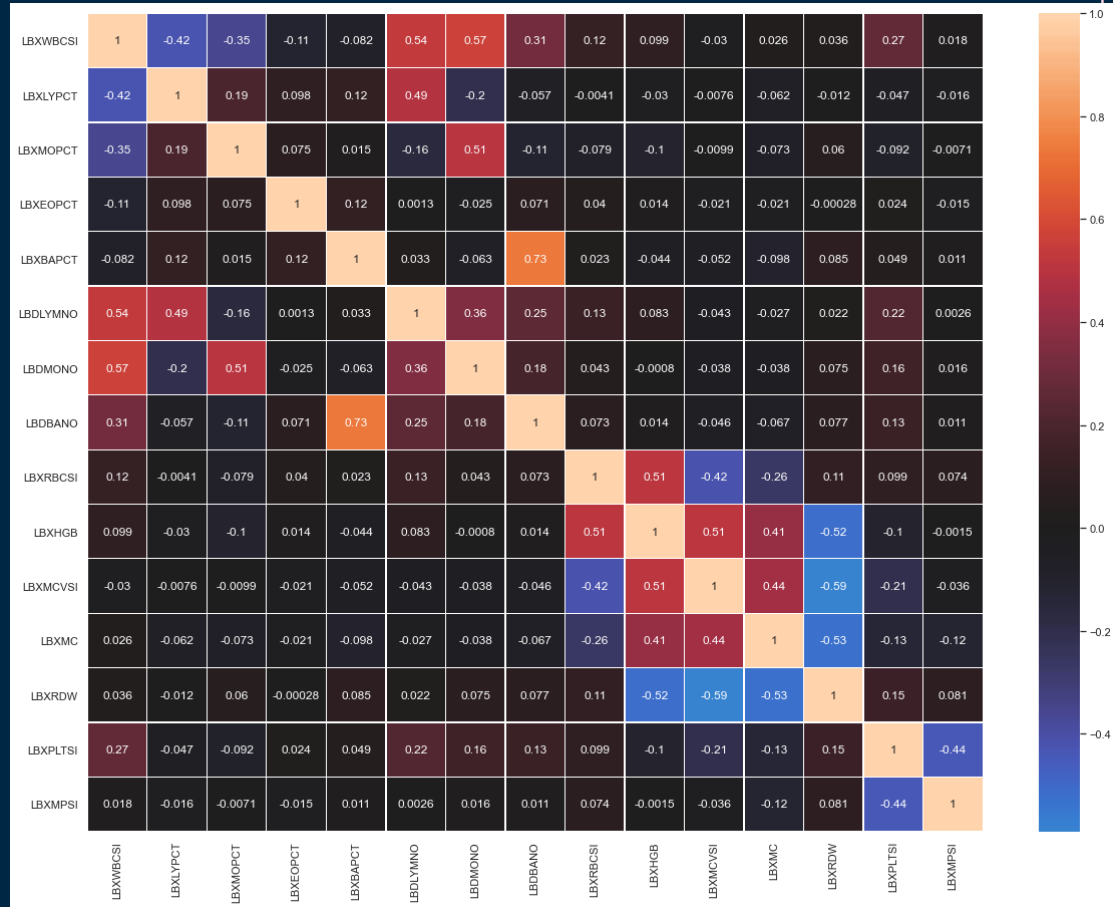
Data Understanding



Correlation Matrix Removed Variables

- LBDEONO
- LBDNENO
- LBXNEPCT
- LBXHCT
- LBXMCHSI





Data preparation

Variable normalization

All the variables are continuous so in order to prepare the data a normalization conversion was performed in order to place them between the values of 0 and 1

Train and test splitting

The data was divided into target and predictors, and for both of them a division for a training and a test set was performed with a 75% and a 25% of the data respectively



Models

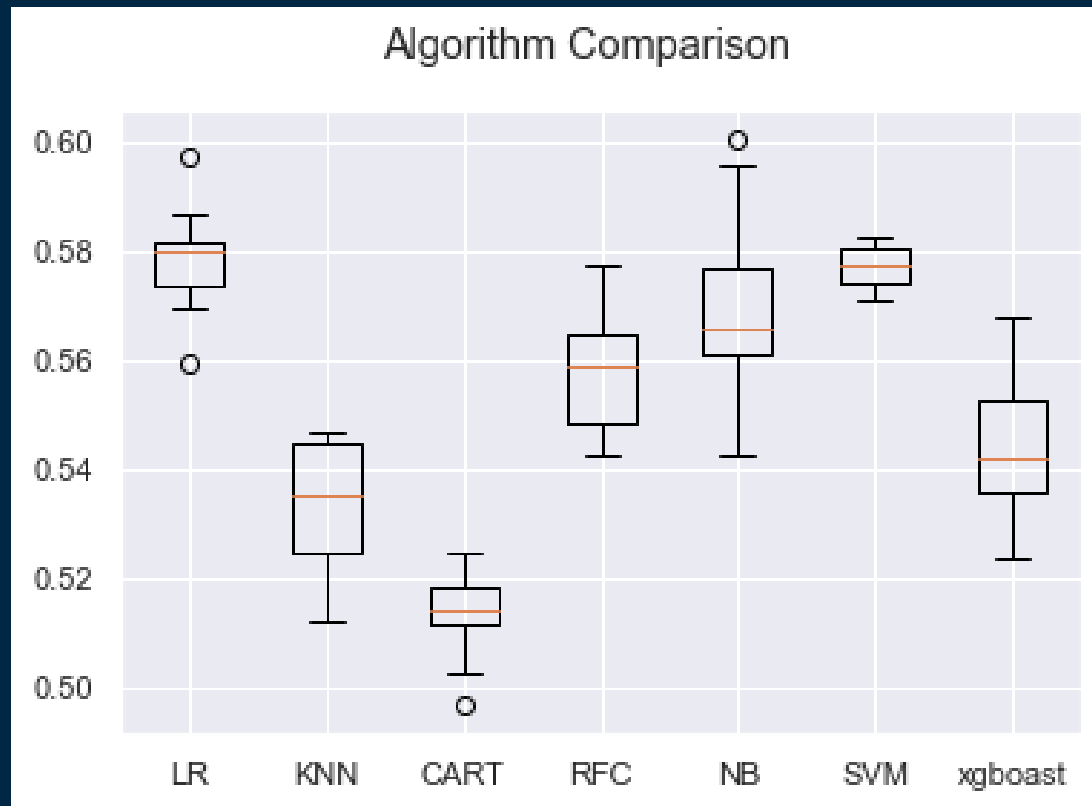
- Decision Tree
- Logistic Regression
- Naive Bayes
- K nearest Neighbors
- Random Forest
- Multi-Layer Perception

Results

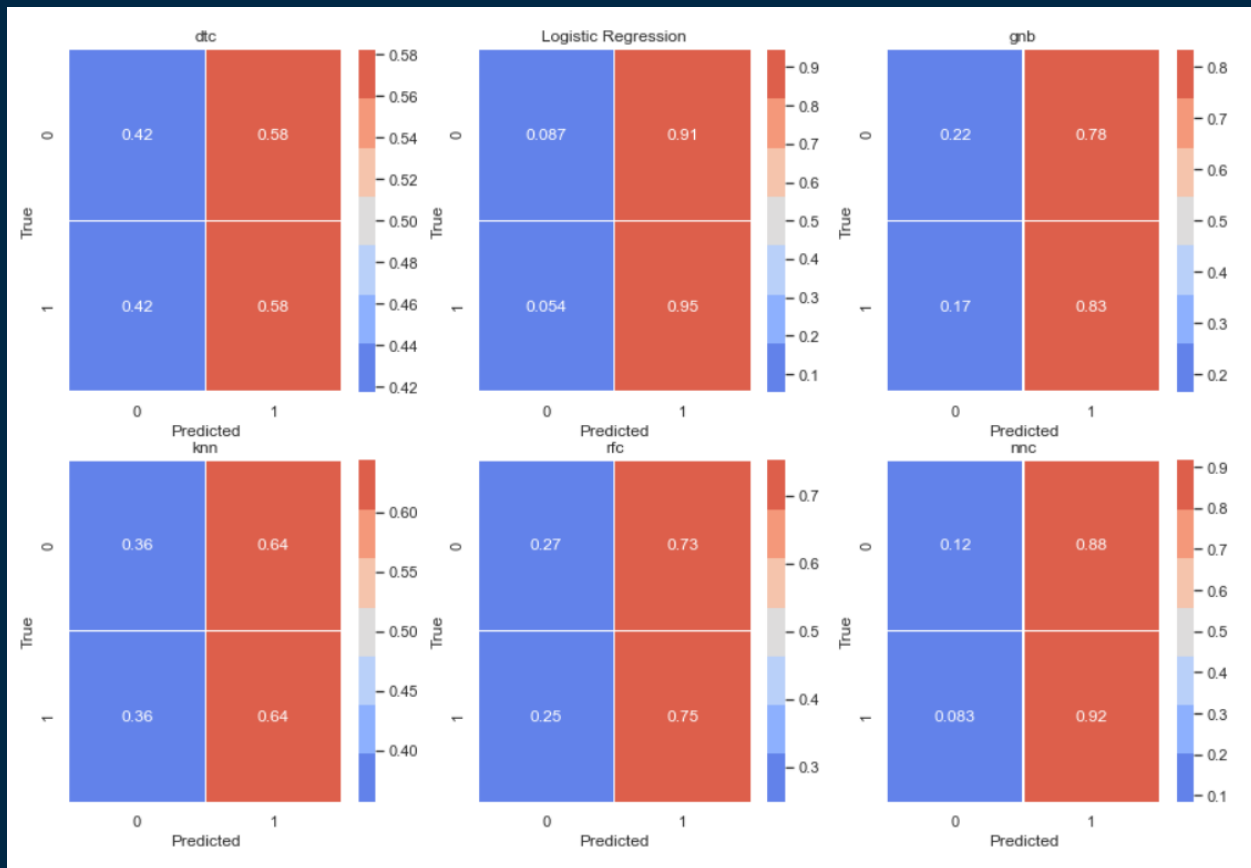
	Algorithms	Scores
0	Decision Tree	0.516331
1	Logistic Regression	0.590234
2	Naive Bayes	0.579677
3	K Neighbors Classifier	0.525239
4	Random Ferest	0.558891
5	Neural Network	0.592874
6	Xgboost Classifier	0.547344

	Algorithm	Accuracy Mean	Accuracy
0	LR	0.578501	0.009656
1	KNN	0.532959	0.012432
2	CART	0.513737	0.008305
3	RFC	0.557794	0.010380
4	NB	0.569673	0.017123
5	SVM	0.577262	0.003621
6	xgboost	0.543932	0.013731

Comparisson Boxplot

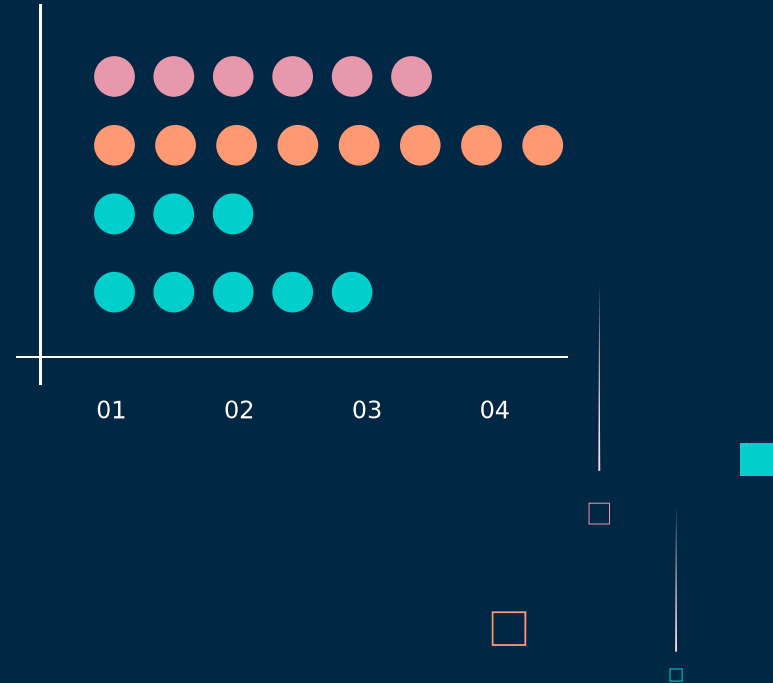


Correlation matrixes



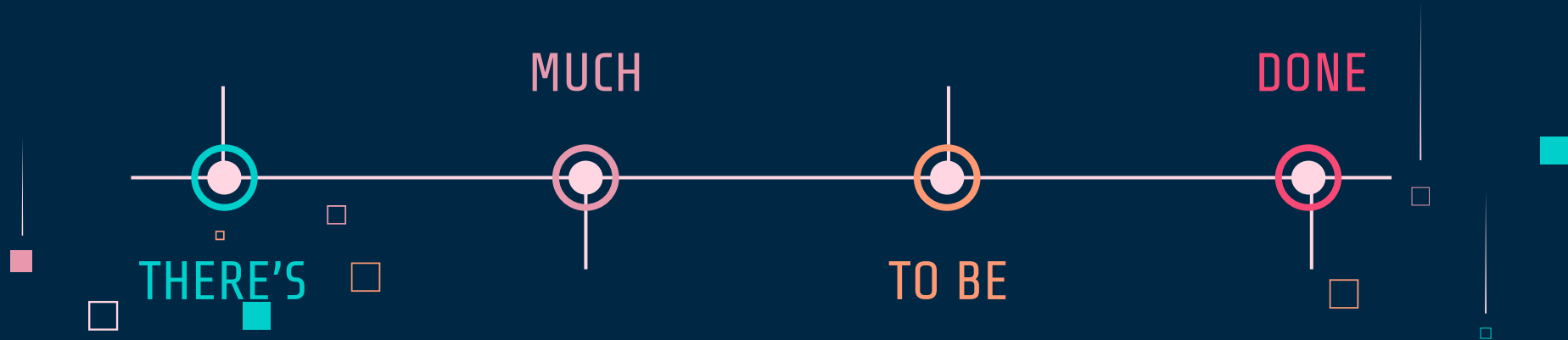
Discussion

- The proposed models cannot predict with Good accuracy the presence of HPV with the complete blood laboratory results.



Conclusion

- For future work:
 - There is still a lot of information in the NHANES page, including different laboratories or even questionnaires filed by the patients
 - This model can be used also for other diseases included in the same data set.



ANY QUESTIONS?

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