



Track patient recovery in real-time by processing streaming data

BIOMEDICAL DATA DESIGN

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The slide features a white background with a black border. In the corners, there are blue circular shapes: a large one in the top-left, a medium one in the top-right, a small one in the bottom-left, and a small one in the bottom-right.

01

Data processing

02 Our progress



02 Aligning data

		Glasgow coma score	Nursecharting
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	mmHg	Noninvasivesystolic	Avtalperiod
	mmHg	Non-Invasive BP Systolic	Nursecharting
	mmHg	Invasive BP Systolic	Nursecharting
	mmHg	Systemicsystolic	Vitalperiod
		Pasystolic	Vitalperiod
Heart rate		Heart Rate	Nursecharting
	°C	temperature	Vitalperiod
Body temperature (≥39°C (102.2°F))	°C	Temperature(C)	Nursecharting
	°F	Temperature (F)	Nursecharting
		Temperature Location	Nursecharting
	%	FiO2	lab
	mmHg	paO2	lab
pao2/fio2 ratio (mm Hg/%)		SVO2	Nursecharting
		O2 Saturation	Nursecharting
	%	FiO2	respiratoryCharting
	%	FiO2(%)	respiratoryCharting
Urine output (mL/day)	mL/day	Outputtotal	IntakeOutput
		intakeoutputoffset	IntakeOutput
Serum urea nitrogen level (mg/dL)	mg/dL	BUN	lab
White blood cells count (x 10 ³ /mm ³)	K/mcL	WBC x 1000	lab
Serum bicarbonate level (mEq/L)	mmol/L	bicarbonate	lab
Sodium level (mEq/L or mmol/L)	mmol/L	sodium	lab
Potassium level (mEq/L)	mmol/L	potassium	lab
Bilirubin level (mg/dL)	mg/dL	total bilirubin	lab

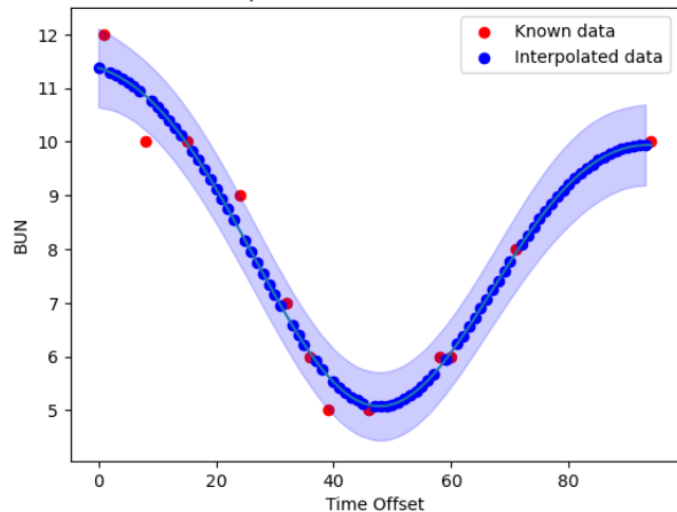
```
def align_data(patient_batch, patient_offset, data, kernel='C(1.0) * RBF(10) + WhiteKernel(noise_level=1, noise_level_bounds=(1e-10, 1e5))'):
    """
    Summary: align data and interpolate missing values

    Args:
        patient_batch: the list of wanted patient id, used to split data
        patient_offset: the dataframe of patient offset data, including patientunitstayid, unitdischargeoffset
        data: the dataframe of data, including patientunitstayid, observationoffset, value
        kernel: the self-defined kernel function for Gaussian Process Regressor

    Returns:
        data_full: the dataframe of aligned and interpolated data, including patientunitstayid, observationoffset, value
        data_full_index: the series of the index of the first occurrence of each patient
    """
```

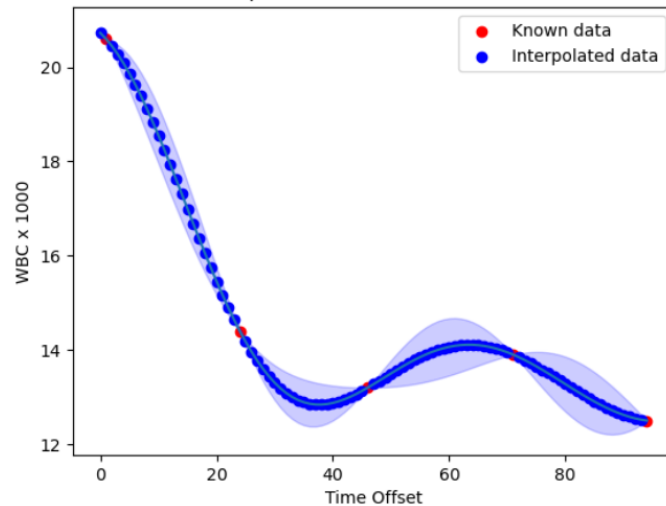
02 Aligning data

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



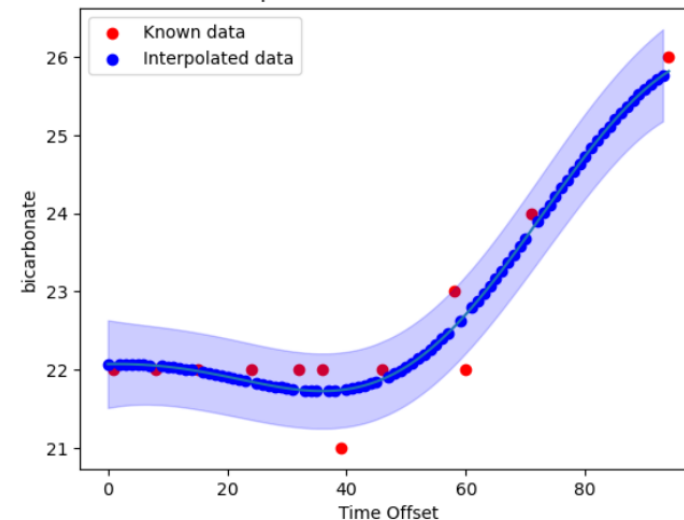
BUN

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



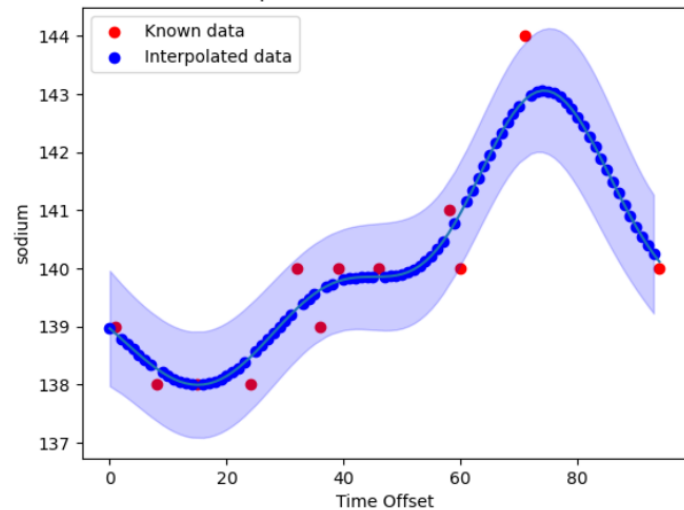
WBC

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



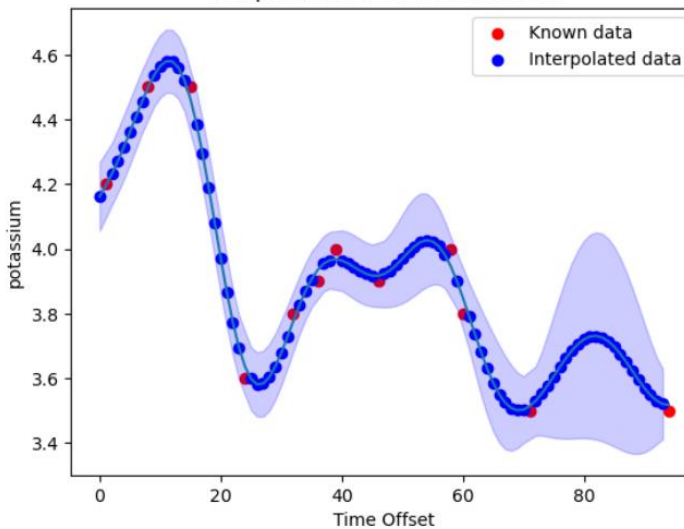
Bicarbonate

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



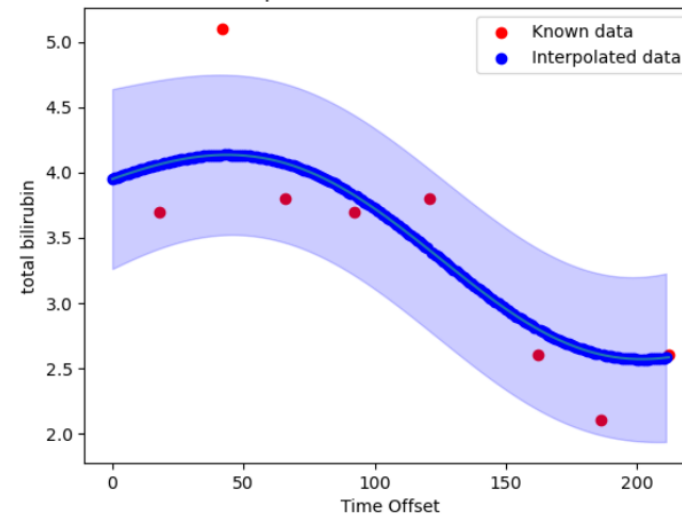
Sodium

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



Potassium

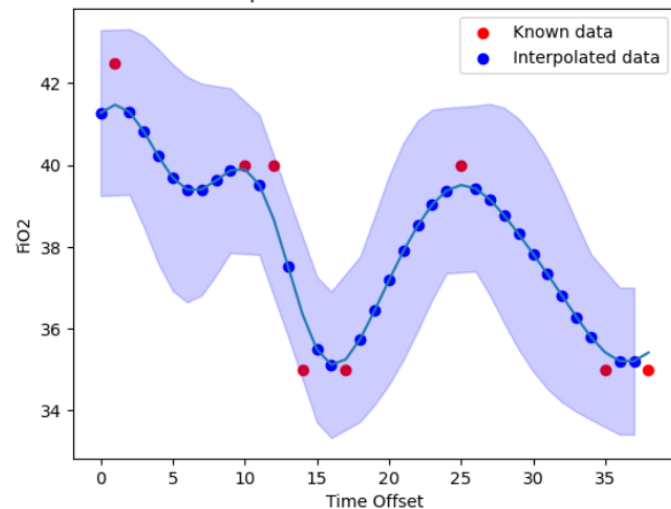
Interpolation for Patient 264276.0



Bilirubin

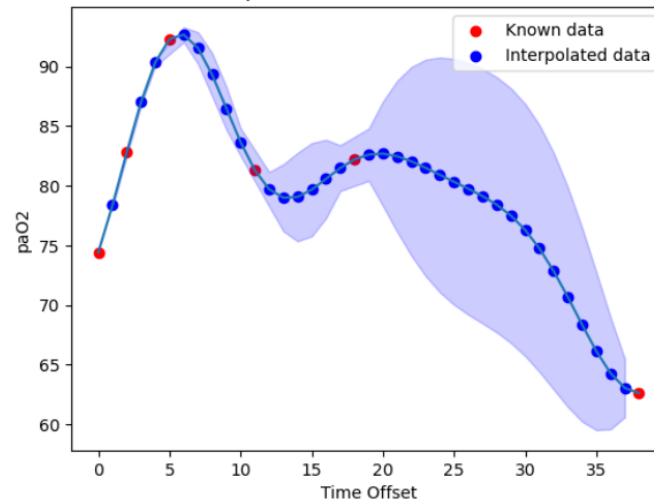
02 Aligning data

Interpolation for Patient 250719.0



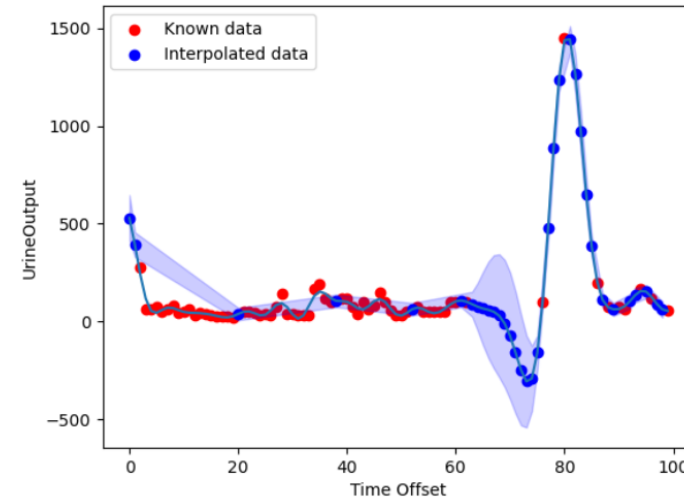
FiO2

Interpolation for Patient 261520.0



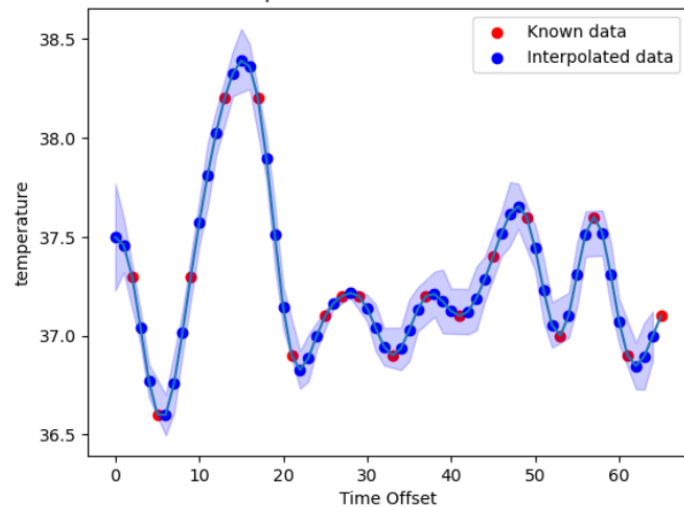
PaO2

Interpolation for Patient 250724.0



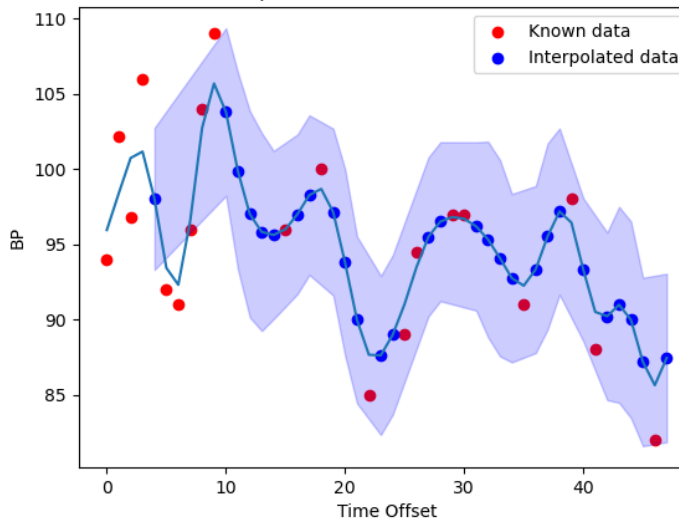
Urine

Interpolation for Patient 250719.0



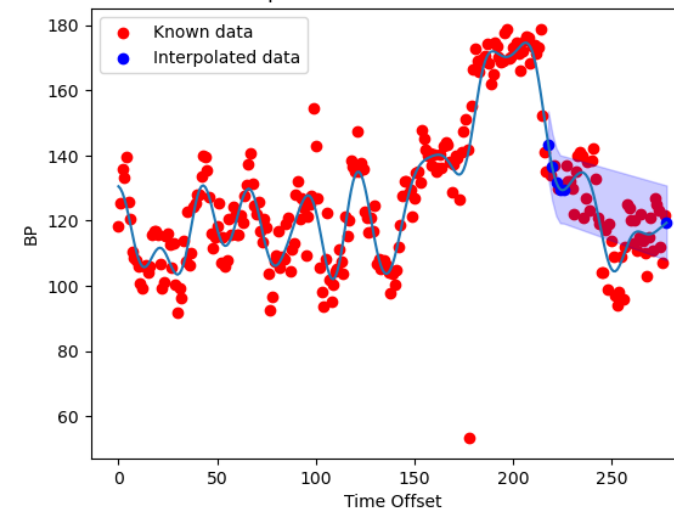
Temperature

Interpolation for Patient 260860.0



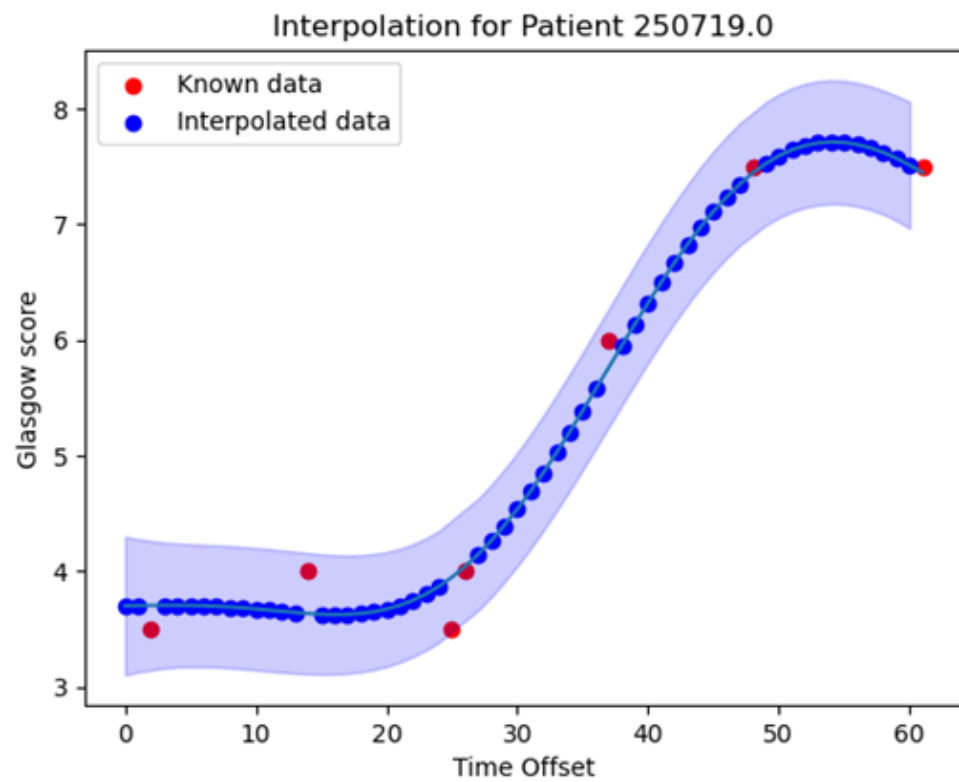
Blood pressure

Interpolation for Patient 264276.0

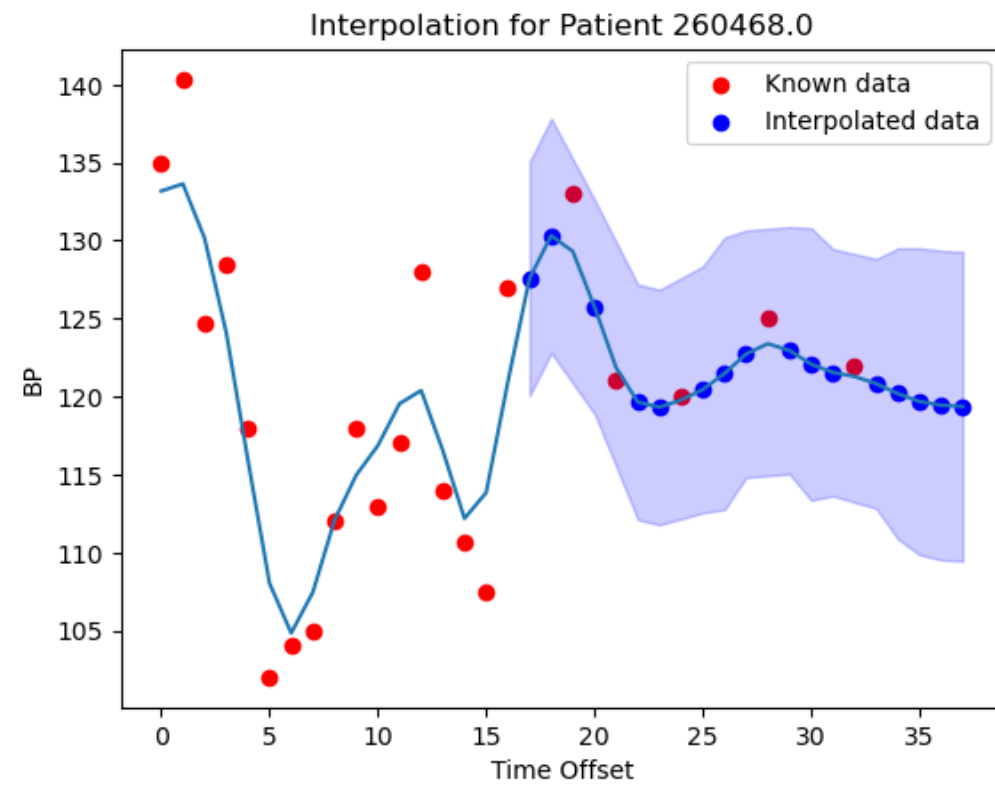


Blood pressure

02 Aligning data

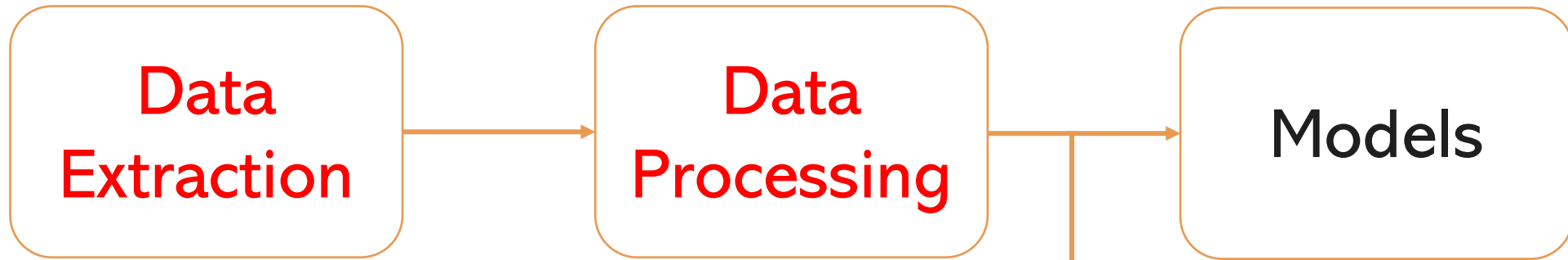


Glasgow



Heartrate

02 Our progress

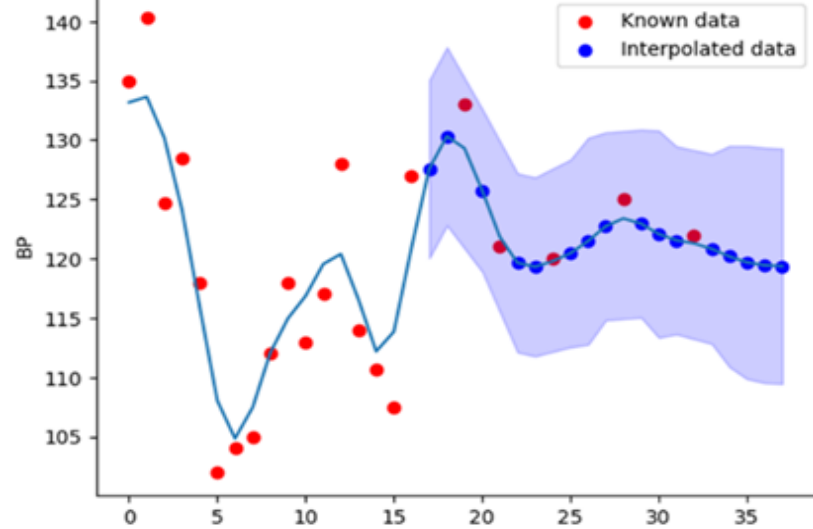


Find out the **data interface** of the models

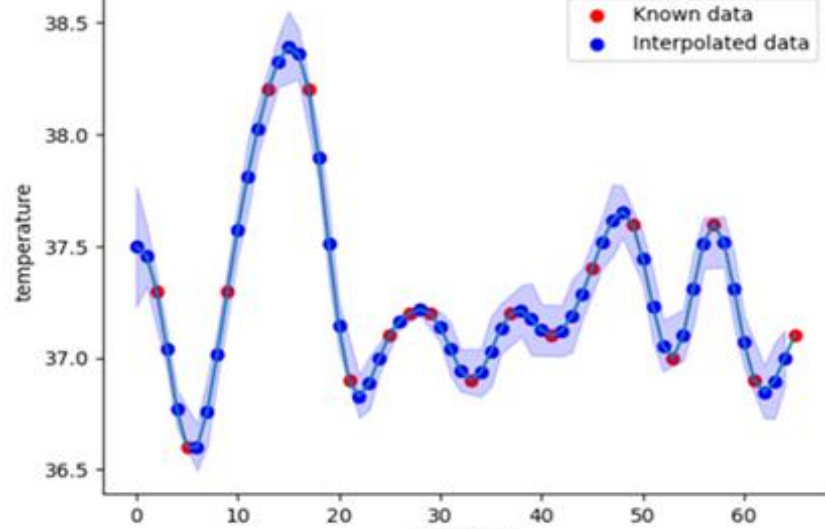
Process data from the **complete dataset** and save it in a **format callable by the model**

The slide features a white background enclosed by a thick black rectangular border. Three large, solid blue circles are positioned at the corners: one in the top-left, one in the bottom-left, and one on the right side. The text "Thank you" is centered in the white area.

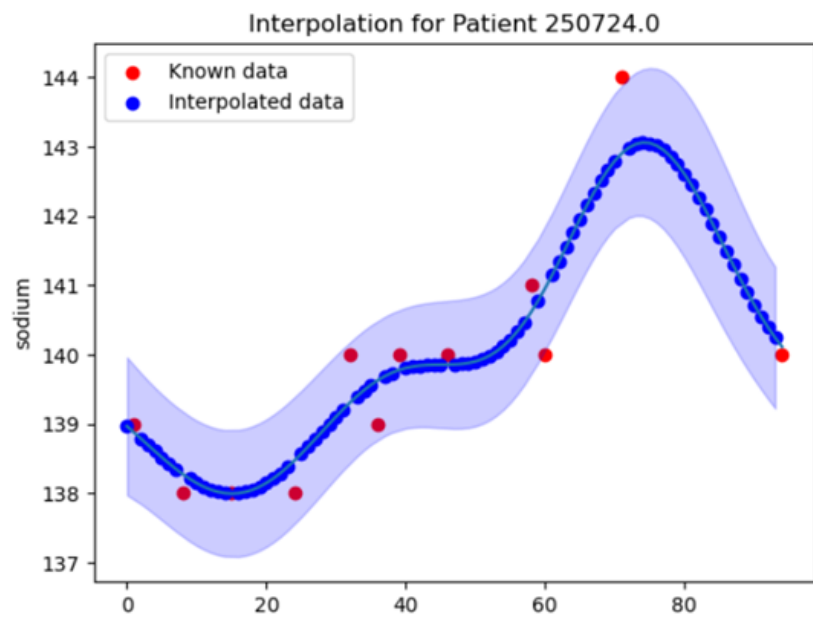
Thank you



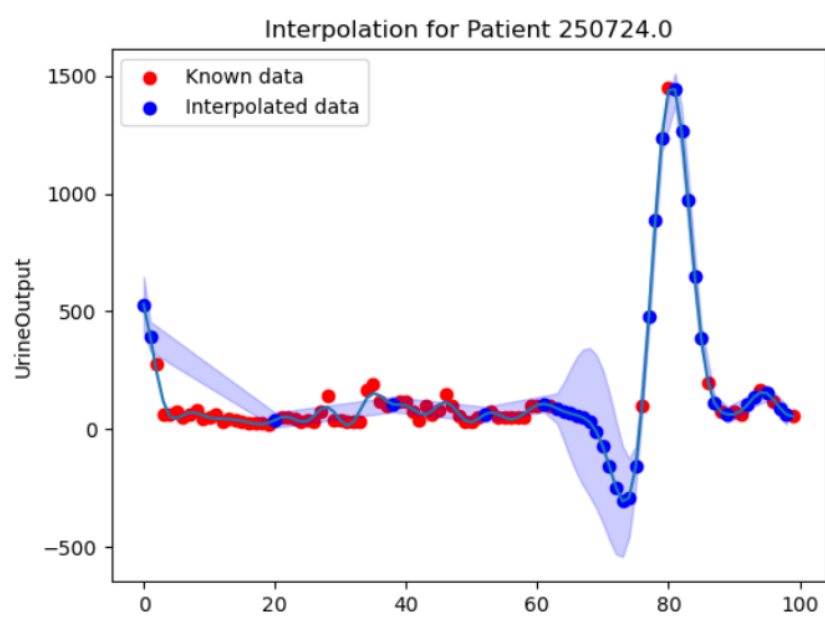
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

func	convert_to_float	func	urine
func	create_index	func	pao2fio2
func	patient_id_age	func	lab_result
func	heart_rate	func	normal_heartrate
func	temp	func	normal_temperature
func	blood_pressure	func	percentage_to_float
func	glasgow	func	align_data