

To be or not to be?

Mortality Prediction Challenge

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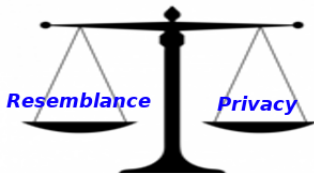
Introduction

Project overview

Data generation



Metrics



Challenges



Introduction

What did we learn from the mini-challenges organized?

- **Chems:**

<https://competitions.codalab.org/competitions/18751>



- **Mortality:**

<https://competitions.codalab.org/competitions/19365>



To be, or not to be?
Mortality Prediction Challenge

No end dates. Go for it!

What we want from generated data:

- Respect of privacy
- Same behaviour

3 levels of synthetic data:

1. **Student**
2. Research Machine Learning
3. Research scientific discovery

Challenge presentation

Mortality prediction challenge

Learn the Details

Phases

Participate

Results

Overview

Evaluation

Terms and Conditions

get_starting_kit

To be, or not to be?

Mortality Prediction Challenge

The main question of this challenge is: How to predict the survival of a patient given his or her medical record? More specifically, you will have to predict whether or not the patients died during their stay at the hospital.



- Synthetic medical data
- Imbalanced binary classification
- Scoring metric: balanced accuracy

MIMIC dataset

HADM_ID	ADMITTIME	DISCHTIME	INSURANCE	LANGUAGE	RELIGION	MARITAL_STATUS	ETHNICITY	GENDER	...
152223	2153-09-03_07:15:00	2153-09-08_19:10:00	Medicare	NaN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	WHITE	M	...
129635	2160-11-02_02:06:00	2160-11-05_14:55:00	Private	NaN	UNOBTAINABLE	MARRIED	WHITE	M	...
197661	2126-05-06_15:16:00	2126-05-13_15:00:00	Medicare	NaN	CATHOLIC	SINGLE	UNKNOWN/NOT_SPECIFIED	M	...
162569	2177-09-01_07:15:00	2177-09-06_16:00:00	Medicare	NaN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	WHITE	M	...
104557	2172-10-14_14:17:00	2172-10-19_14:37:00	Medicare	NaN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	UNKNOWN/NOT_SPECIFIED	M	...

Figure 1: First rows of MIMIC dataset

Class: “DIED” binary variable.

Wasserstein GAN

Wasserstein GAN[1, 2, 3]

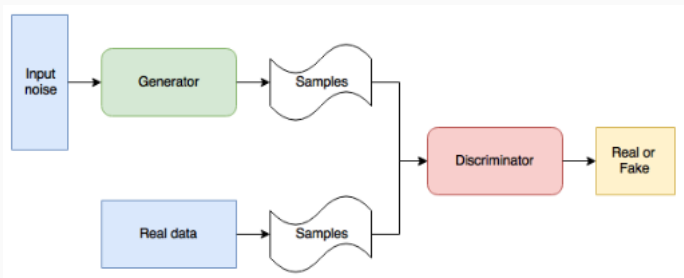


Figure 2: GAN architecture

- Discriminator replaced by “Earth Move” loss
- Main hyper-parameters: batch size, neural architecture

Wasserstein distance

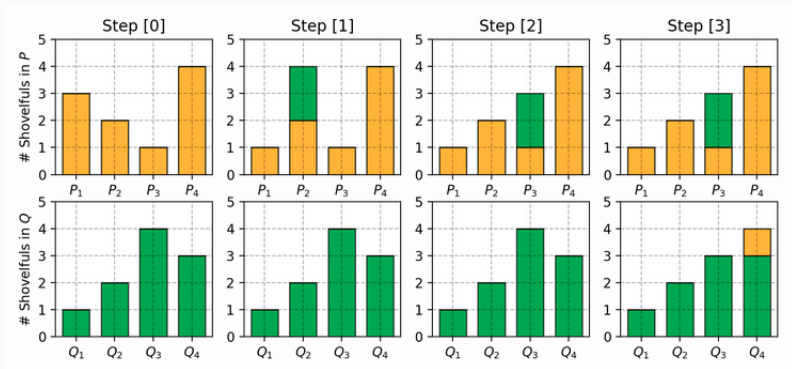


Figure 3: Step-by-step plan of moving dirt between piles in P and Q to make them match.

Continuous → gradient everywhere.

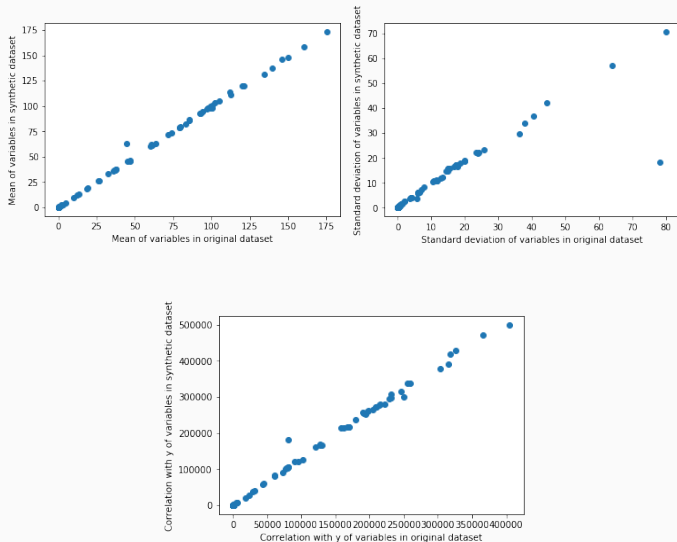
Generated data

HADM_ID	ADMITTIME	DISCHTIME	INSURANCE	LANGUAGE	RELIGION	MARITAL_STATUS	ETHNICITY	GENDER	...
108398	2128-05-15_23:42:00	2132-07-23_15:00:00	Private	ENGL	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED	WHITE	F	...
186416	2134-03-17_03:59:00	2113-03-06_12:05:00	Private	ENGL	UNOBTAINABLE	SINGLE	WHITE	M	...
126413	2164-04-05_17:32:00	2180-09-20_16:30:00	Medicaid	SPAN	CATHOLIC	WIDOWED	OTHER	M	...
109355	2102-09-08_00:58:00	2166-06-26_15:30:00	Medicare	ENGL	NOT_SPECIFIED	MARRIED	WHITE	M	...
123784	2163-08-06_12:07:00	2147-01-14_18:40:00	Medicare	ENGL	UNOBTAINABLE	MARRIED	UNKNOWN/NOT_SPECIFIED	F	...

Figure 4: First rows of synthetic MIMIC dataset

- 100,000 rows
- Encoded and decoded as in [4]

Datasets comparison



Classes distribution

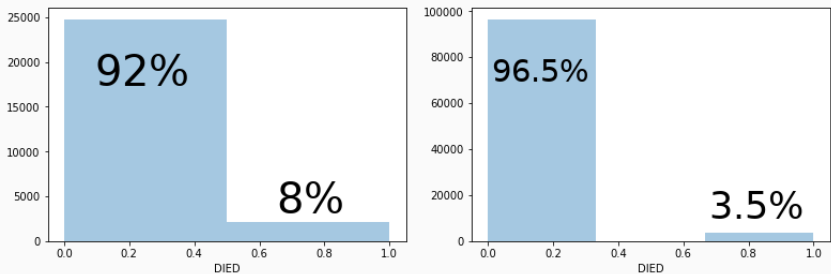


Figure 5: Classes distribution in original dataset (left) and synthetic dataset (right)

Results

Leaderboard

RESULTS					
#	User	Entries	Date of Last Entry	Team Name	Accuracy ▲
1	tianhaogu	8	07/17/18	Unstoppable league	0.77 (1)
2	daiy3	7	07/17/18		0.76 (2)
3	Nik.G	7	07/17/18		0.59 (3)
4	roterj	1	07/18/18	PlayerUnknown's Databases	0.52 (4)
5	Fitztory	1	07/17/18		0.52 (4)

Figure 6: Leaderboard top 5 scores

Models score

Model	Train on original Test on original	Train on synthetic Test on synthetic	Train on original Test on synthetic
LogReg	0.60	0.52	0.53
GradBoost 150	0.61	0.52	0.53
RF 100	0.51	0.50	0.50
MLP [100]	0.50 \rightarrow 0.80	0.51	0.51
MLP [100, 100]	0.53 \rightarrow 0.91	0.51	0.51

Table 1: Balanced accuracy for various models

Oversampling

Model	Train on original Test on original	Train on synthetic Test on synthetic	Train on original Test on synthetic
LogReg	0.76	0.76	0.77
GradBoost 150	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.65</i>
RF 100	0.50	0.50	0.50
MLP [100]	0.67 \rightarrow 0.82	0.65 \rightarrow 0.80	0.61 \rightarrow 0.80
MLP [100, 100]	0.78 \rightarrow 0.91	0.54 \rightarrow 0.94	0.55 \rightarrow 0.92

Table 2: Balanced accuracy for various models **after oversampling**

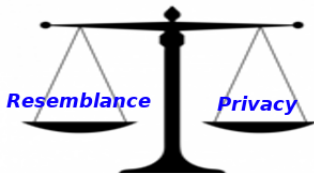
Conclusion and future work

Conclusion

Data generation



Metrics



Challenges



Chems challenge



- Predict biodegradability of molecules
- Training medical students from RPI
- Future improvement: feature selection

X1	X2	X3	fake1	fake2	fake3	fake4	fake5	fake6
3	4	5	5	4	3	5	6	7.2
5	6	7	1	2	5	3	4	2.9
1	2	3	3	6	7	1	2	5.4

Table 3: Adding fake features to data to create a feature selection problem



Martín Arjovsky, Soumith Chintala, and Léon Bottou. “Wasserstein GAN”. In: *CoRR* abs/1701.07875 (2017). arXiv: 1701.07875. URL: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875>.



Ishaan Gulrajani et al. “Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs”. In: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 30: Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2017, 4-9 December 2017, Long Beach, CA, USA*. 2017, pp. 5769–5779. URL: <http://papers.nips.cc/paper/7159-improved-training-of-wasserstein-gans>.



Ian J. Goodfellow et al. “Generative Adversarial Networks”. In: *CoRR* abs/1406.2661 (2014). arXiv: 1406.2661. URL: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1406.2661>.



Neha Patki, Roy Wedge, and Kalyan Veeramachaneni. “The Synthetic Data Vault”. In: *2016 IEEE International Conference on Data Science and Advanced Analytics, DSAA 2016, Montreal, QC, Canada, October 17-19, 2016*. 2016, pp. 399–410. DOI: 10.1109/DSAA.2016.49. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1109/DSAA.2016.49>.