

# Dementia Disease: Nonparametric Models for prediction and Survival Analysis

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Nonparametric Statistics  
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# PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Introduction to  
the dataset

Questions &  
first analysis

Outlier  
detection

Survival  
Analysis

Conclusion

Logistic  
regression

Robust  
regression

Conformal  
classification

# DATASET



- ID: the identification number for each patient
- M.F: the gender
- Hand: the dominant hand
- Age
- EDUC: the educational level, with values ranging from 1 to 5
- SES: the socio-economic status, with values ranging from 1 to 5
- MMSE: the Mini Mental State Examination, with values ranging from 1 to 30
- CDR: the Clinical Dementia Rating, ranging between 0 and 3
- eTIV: the Estimated Total Intracranial Volume
- nWBV: the Normalize Whole Brain Volume
- ASF: the Atlas Scaling Factor
- Delay: the days passed from the first visit
- Group: the label pointing to the type of patient

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# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Is there statistical difference between demented and non demented patients?

The Dementia diagnosis can be predicted using non-specific medical tests?

Which type of patients are more likeable to become demented?

The background is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with numerous overlapping circles and organic, bubble-like shapes in various shades of blue and purple. Some shapes have a gradient, appearing lighter on one side. The overall effect is a modern, scientific, or technological aesthetic.

# EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

USING ANOVA AND PERMUTATION TESTS



# PERMUTATION TEST

Study the statistical difference between the two groups using  
Tukey median

$$H_0 : X_{Demented} \stackrel{d}{=} X_{Nondemented} \quad vs \quad H_1 : X_{Demented} \stackrel{d}{\neq} X_{Nondemented}$$

p-value = 0.002





# SIGNIFICANCE TESTS



- ANOVA TEST:

Study the importance of M.F variable in the grouping, using  
permutational ANOVA

p-value = 0.011

- PERMUTATION TEST:

Study the importance of Age variable in the grouping

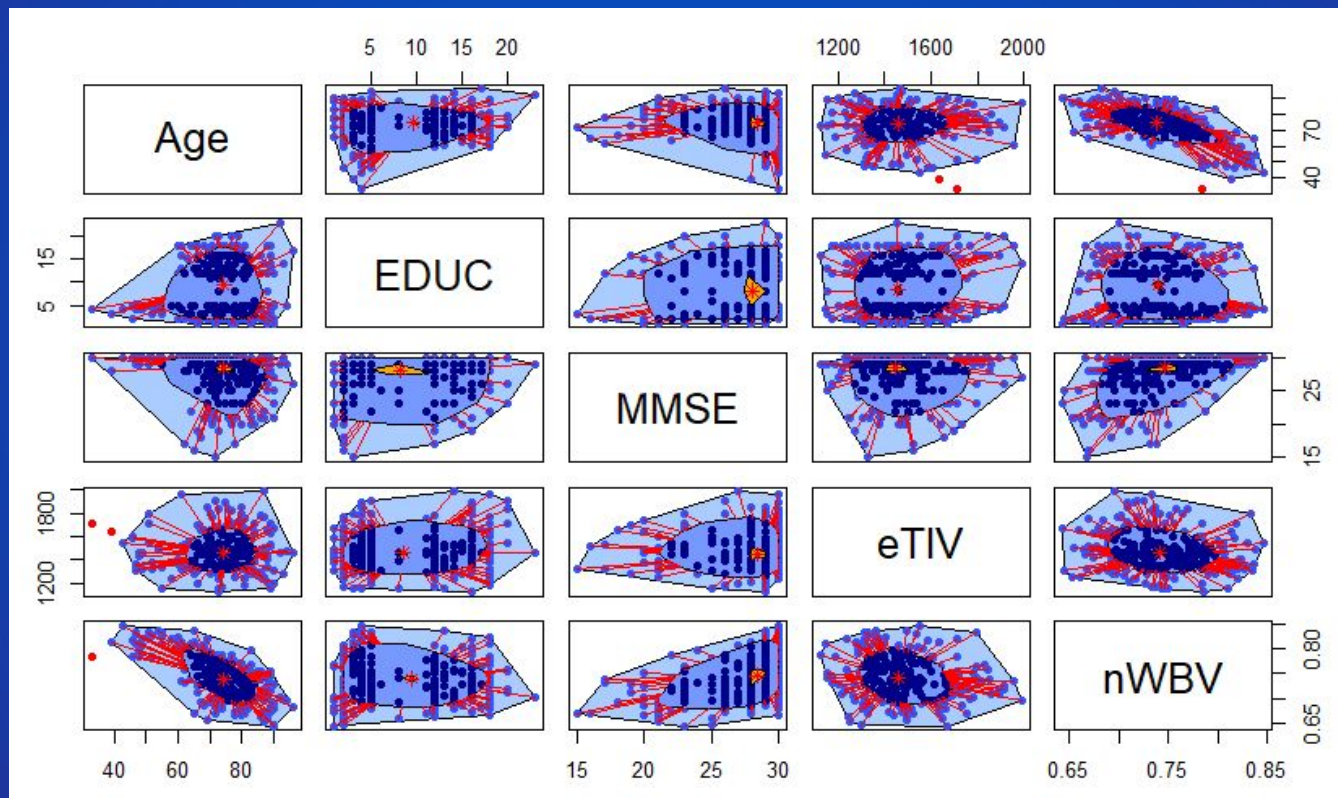
p-value = 0

The background is a solid dark blue color. It is decorated with numerous abstract shapes, including spheres and organic, bubble-like forms. These shapes are rendered in various shades of blue and purple, with some having a gradient or a bright highlight, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. They are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration on the right side.

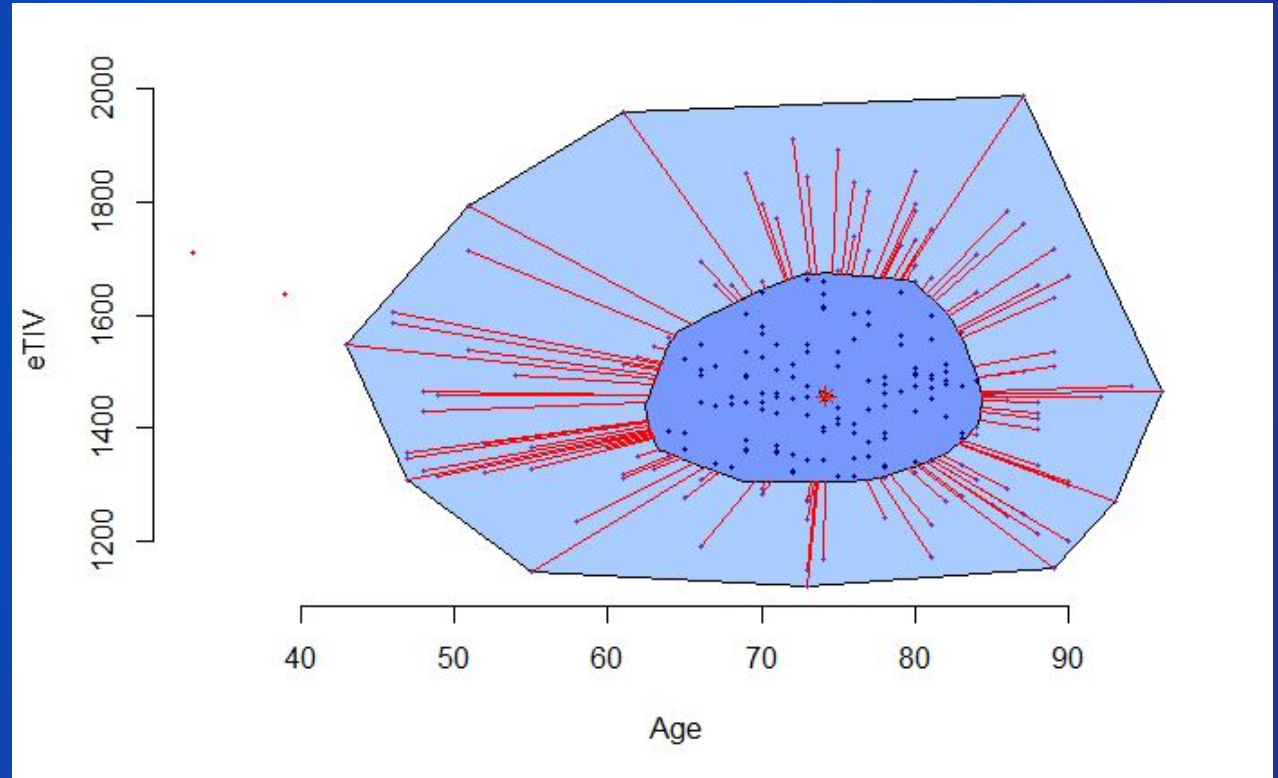
# OUTLIER DETECTION

USING DEPTH MEASURES

# BAGPLOT MATRIX TRAINING DATASET

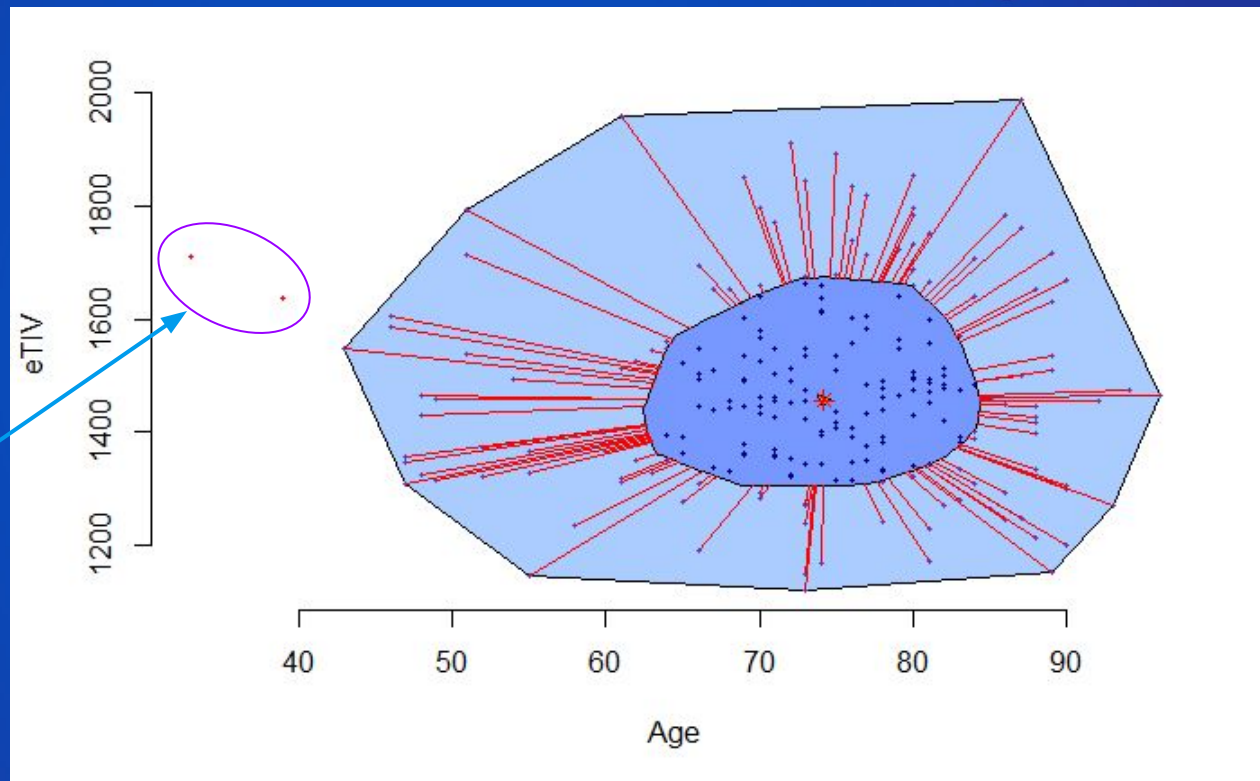


# BAGPLOT MATRIX TRAINING DATASET

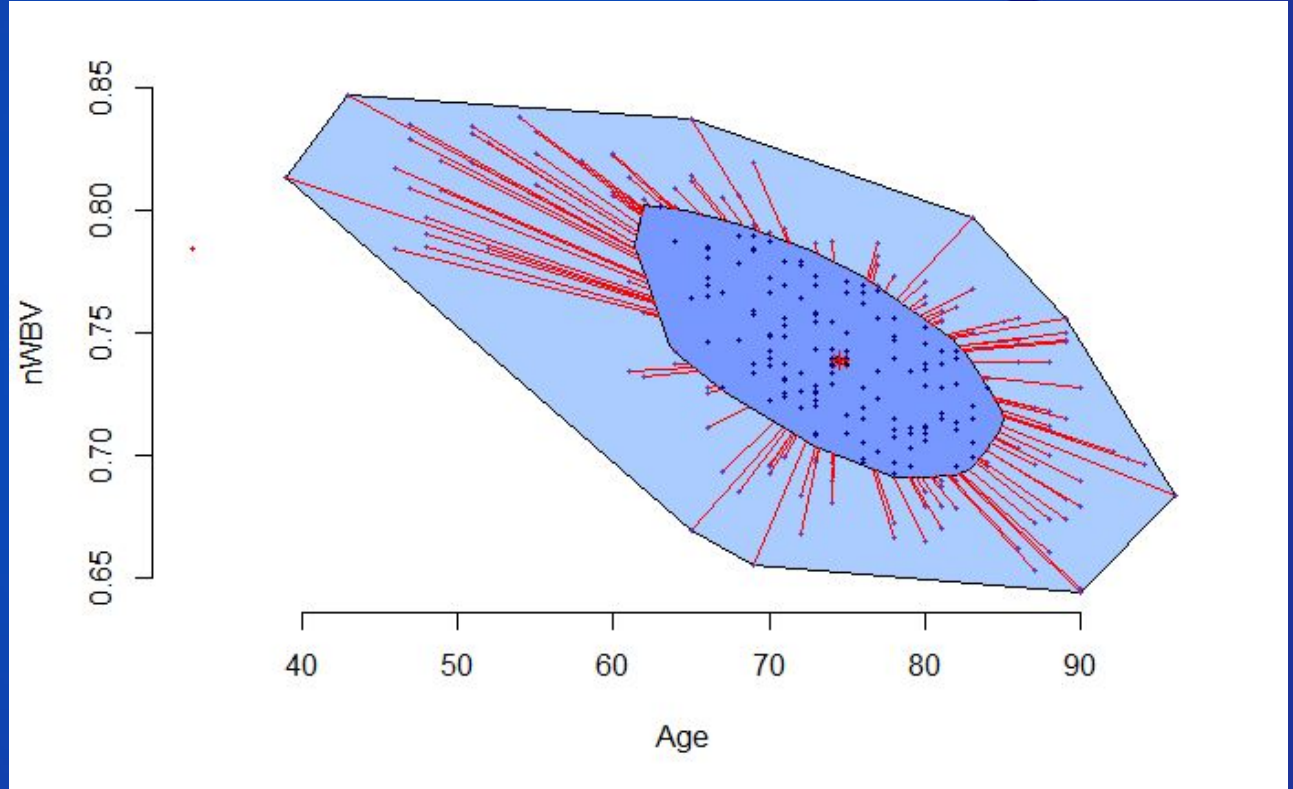


# BAGPLOT MATRIX TRAINING DATASET

patients at lines  
145 and 175

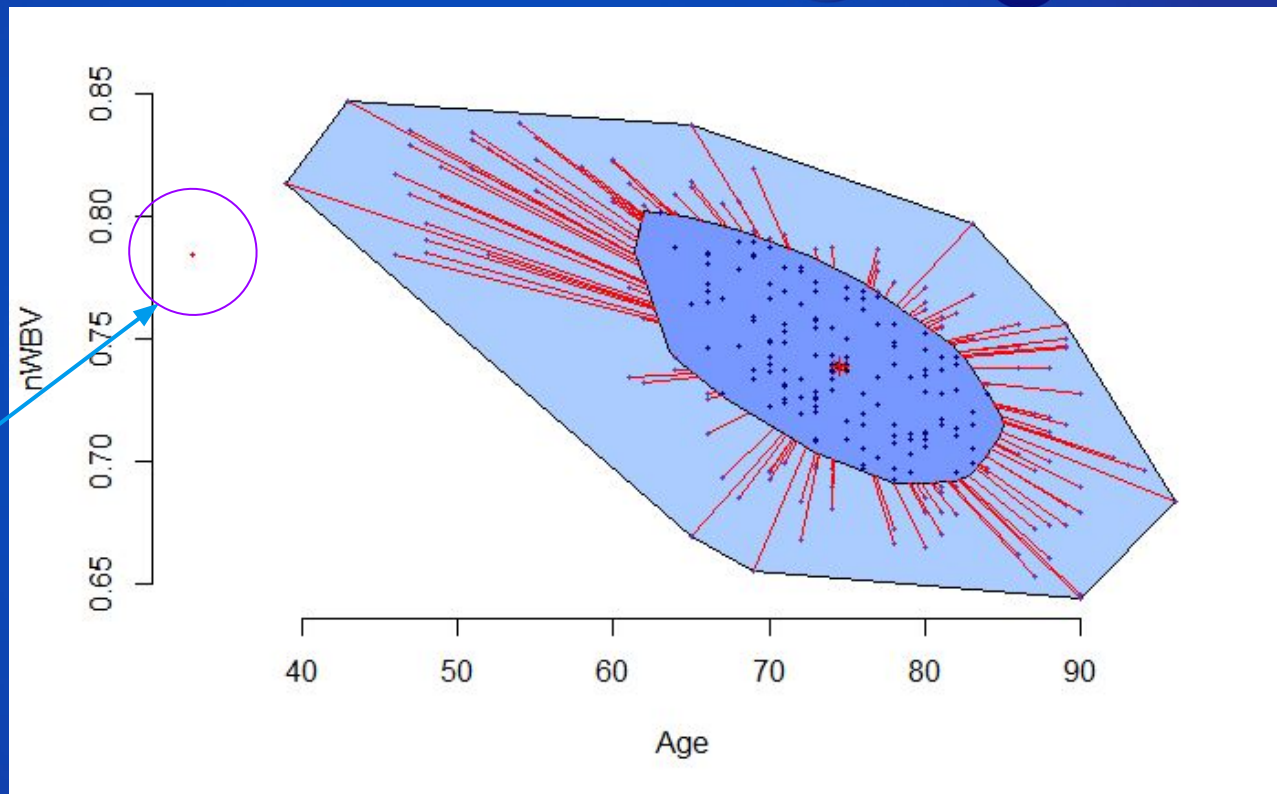


# BAGPLOT MATRIX TRAINING DATASET





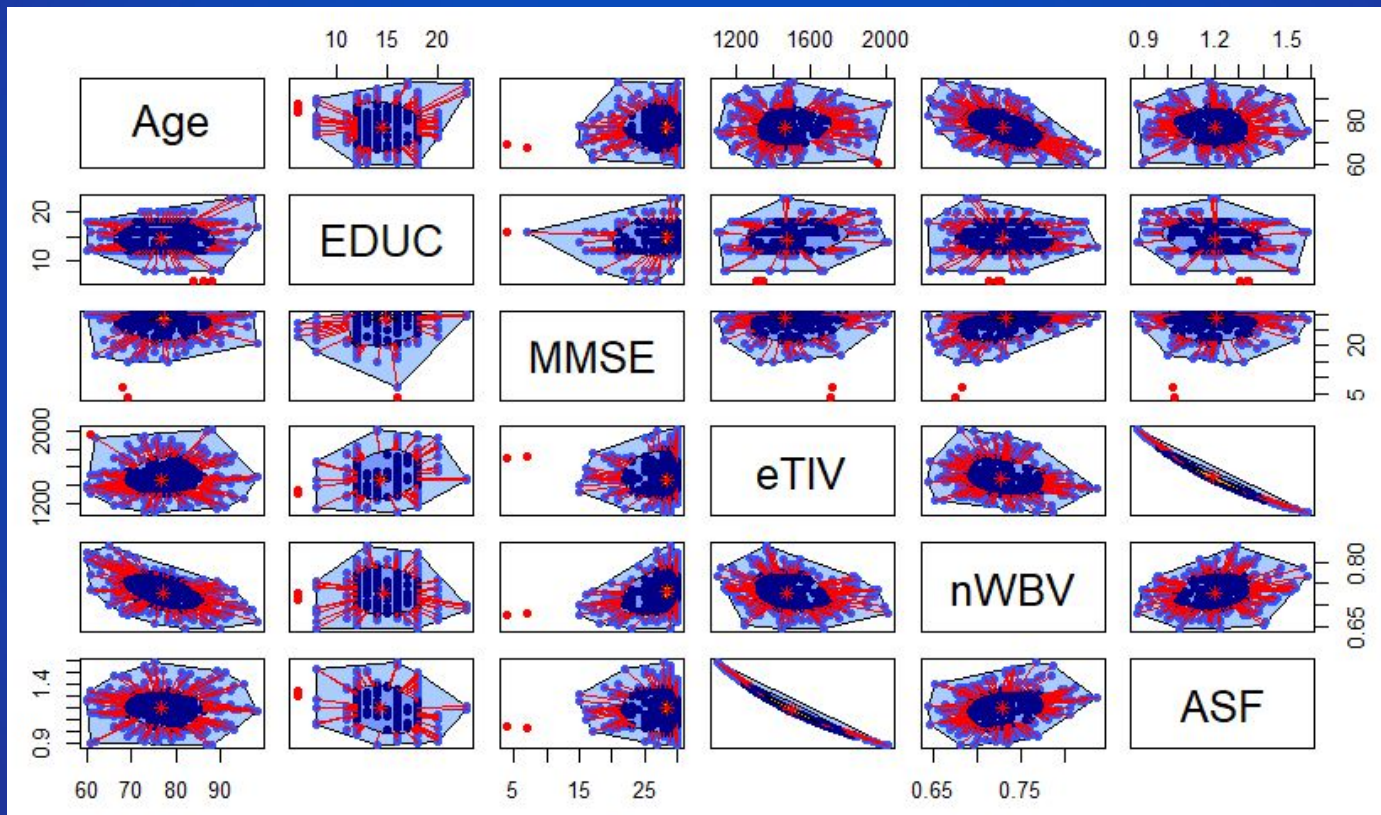
# BAGPLOT MATRIX TRAINING DATASET



patient at  
line 175



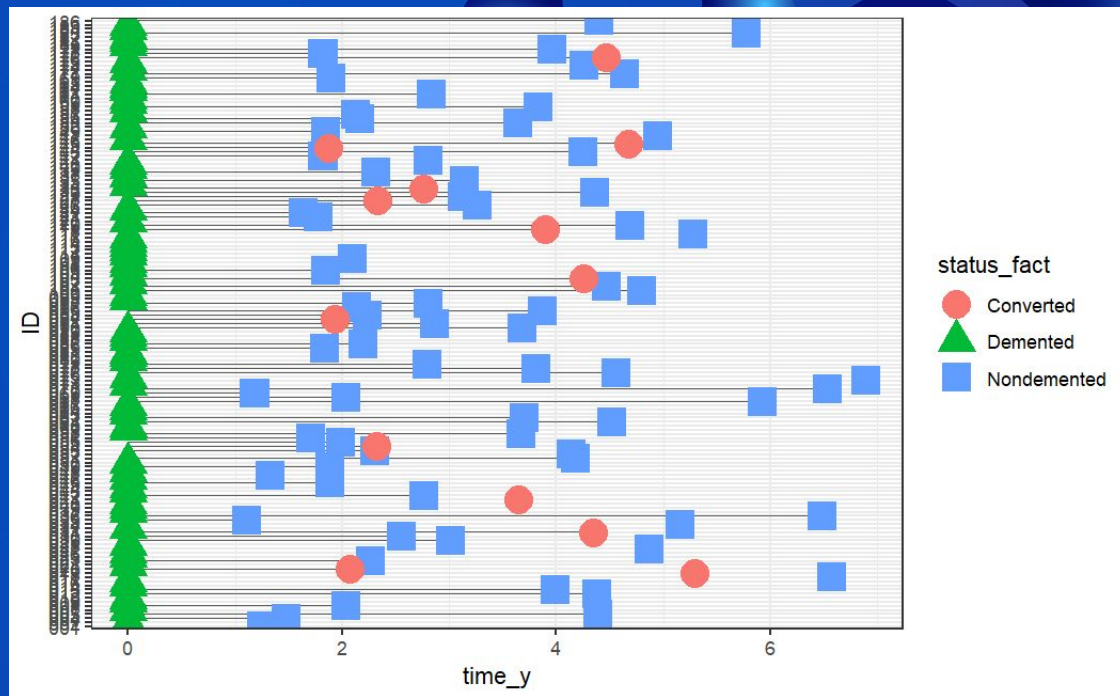
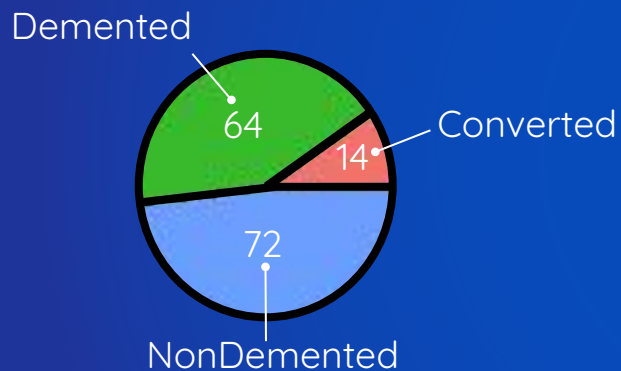
# BAGPLOT MATRIX LONGITUDINAL DATASET



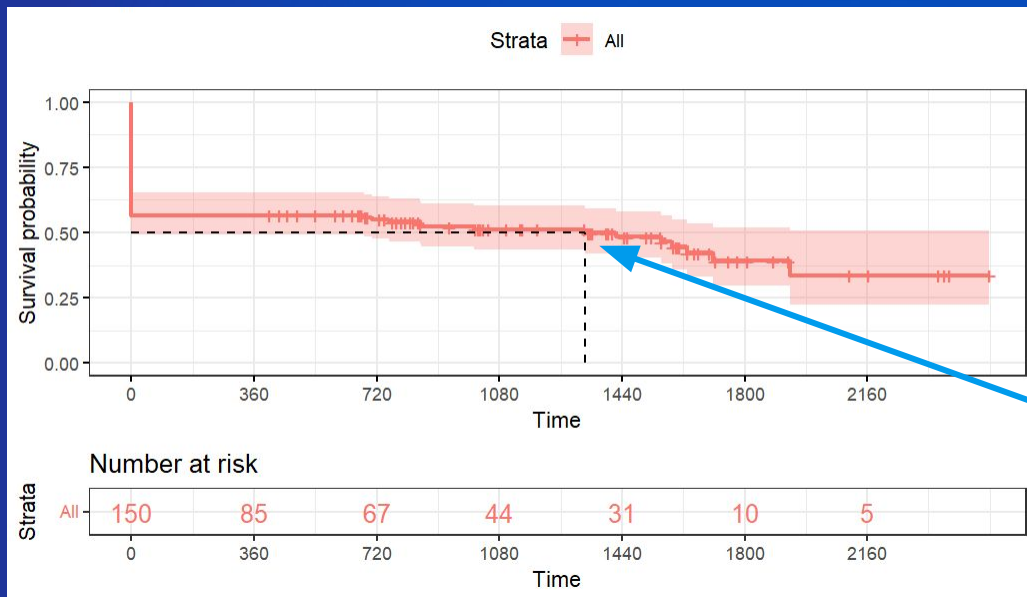
# SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

The background of the slide is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with numerous abstract shapes, including circles and organic, bubble-like forms. These shapes are rendered in various shades of blue and purple, with some having a gradient or a bright highlight, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. They are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration on the left and right sides, framing the central text.

# TIME TO EVENT DATASET



# KAPLAN MEIER ESTIMATOR OF SURVIVAL PROBABILITY



$$S(t) = P(T < t)$$

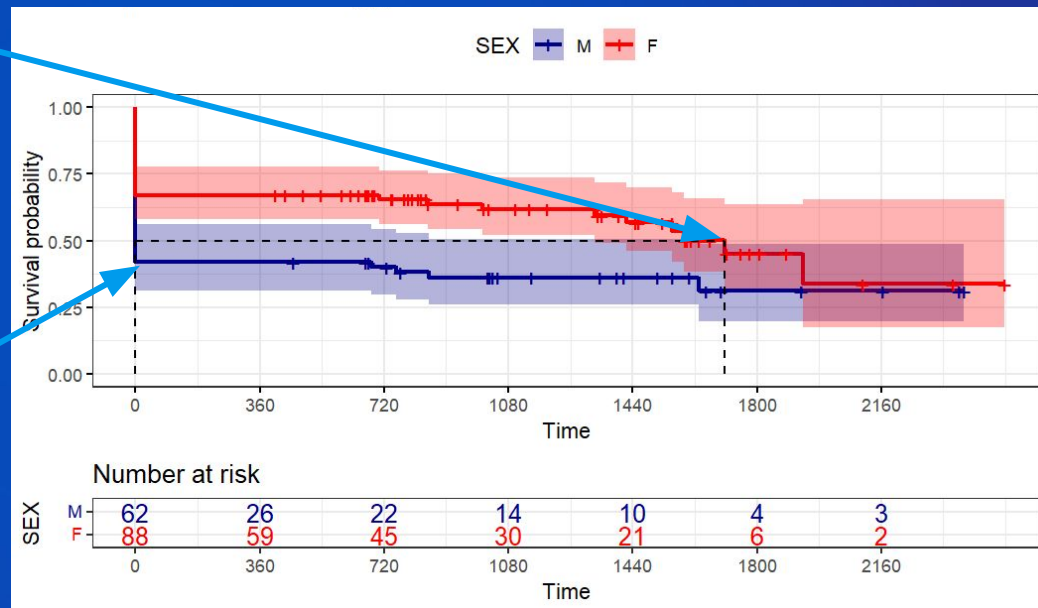
median survival time:  
3 and a half years

# KAPLAN MEIER ESTIMATOR WITH GENDER CLASSIFICATION

$$S(t) \sim \text{Gender}$$

Female median survival time:  
almost 5 years

Male median survival time:  
at the first visit the Survival probability  
is already below 50%



# LOG-RANK TEST

$$H_0 : S_{male}(\cdot) = S_{female}(\cdot) \text{ vs } H_1 : S_{male}(\cdot) \neq S_{female}(\cdot)$$

p-value=0.01

$$HR_{MF} = \frac{O_{Male}/E_{Male}}{O_{Female}/E_{Female}} = 1,57$$



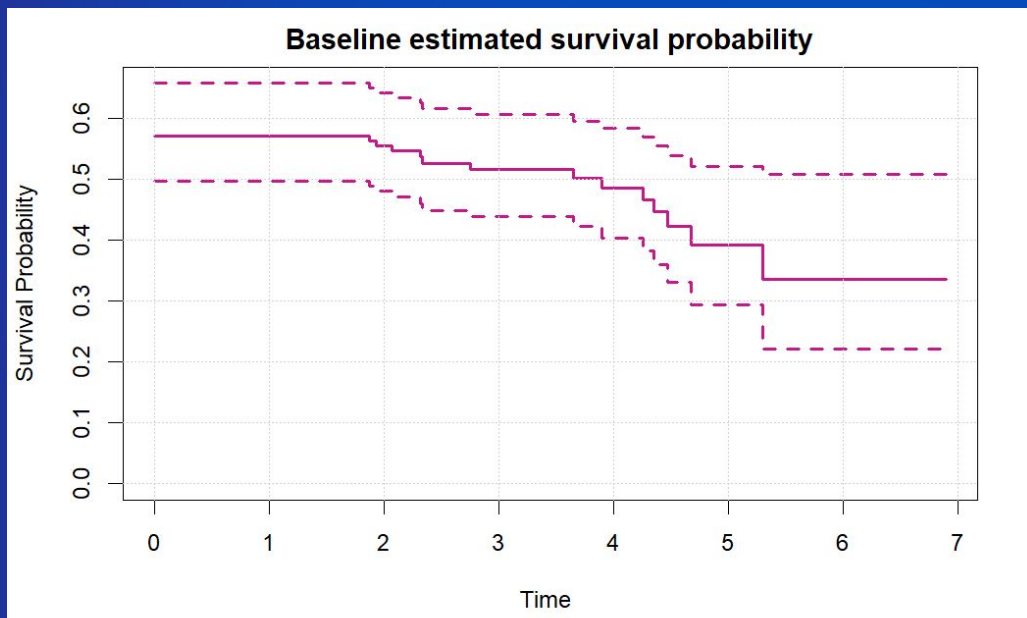
Male  
risk factor





# COX MODEL WITH VARIABLE AGE

$$h(t) = h_0(t) \exp(\beta_{Age} Age)$$



AGE

coefficient = -0.0377

Wald test p-value = 0.0116

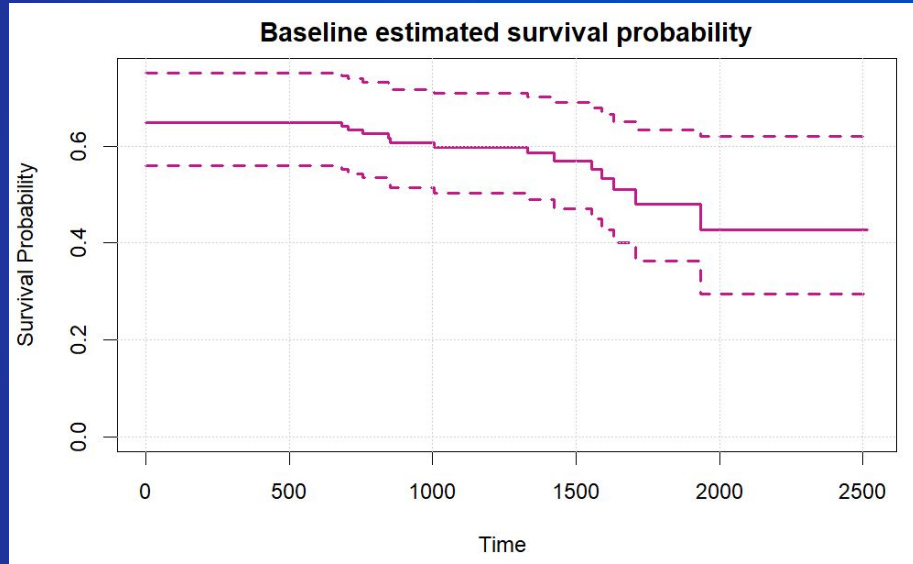
Hazard ratio and CI at 95%

<i>lw</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>up</i>
0.9351	0.9629	0.9916



# COX MODEL WITH AGE AND GENDER

$$h(t) = h_0(t) \exp(\beta_{Age}Age + \beta_{Gender}Gender)$$



## GLOBAL TEST:

likelihood ratio test, Wald test, Score (log-rank) test  
p-values = 0.002

## AGE

coefficient = -0.03664

Wald test p-value = 0.0155

Hazard ratio and CI at 95%

<i>lw</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>up</i>
0.9358	0.9640	0.9931

## GENDER

coefficient = -0.58

Wald test p-value = 0.0106

Hazard ratio and CI at 95%

<i>lw</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>up</i>
0.3583	0.5595	0.8737

# CONFORMAL CLASSIFICATION

INDUCTIVE CONFORMAL PREDICTION (ICP)

# TRANSDUCTIVE CONFORMITY PREDICTION (TCP)

RANDOM  
FOREST

CONFORMITY SCORE:  $\alpha_i(y) = \frac{\# \text{ trees voting for class } y}{\# \text{ of trees}}$

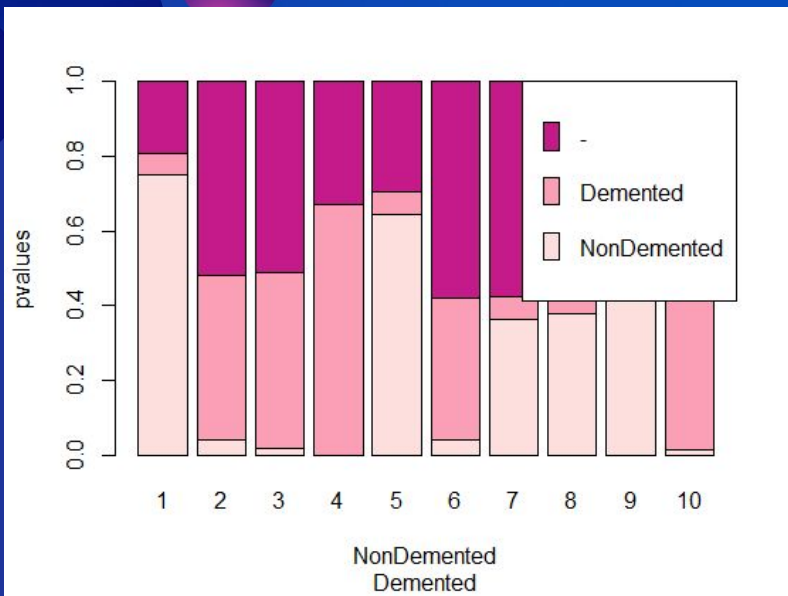


## INDUCTIVE CONFORMAL PREDICTION (ICP)

- Proper Training set:  $Z_p = z_1, \dots, z_q$  of size  $q=216$  (80% of Training Set)
- Calibration set:  $Z_c = z_{q+1}, \dots, z_n$  of size  $n-q= 271- 216$
- Test set:  $Z_t = z_1, \dots, z_m$  of size  $m=100$

# ICP- PVALUES

$$p_y = \frac{|z_i \in Z_c: y_i = y, \alpha_i(y) < \alpha_{new}(y)| + u_i * |z_i \in Z_c: y_i = y, \alpha_i(y) = \alpha_{new}(y)|}{n_y + 1}$$



$$u_i \sim U[0, 1]$$

# EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCES

ERROR RATE:  $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m I_{y_i \notin \Gamma_i^\epsilon} = 0.1$

EFFICIENCY:  $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m I_{|\Gamma_i^\epsilon| > 1} = 0.5$

OBSERVED  
FUZZYNESS:  $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{y_i \neq y} p_i^y = 0.155$

$$\epsilon = 0.05$$

The background is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with numerous abstract shapes, including circles and organic, bubble-like forms. These shapes are rendered in various shades of blue and purple, with some having a gradient or a bright highlight, giving them a three-dimensional, glowing appearance. They are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration on the right side.

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION

FOR ALZHEIMER PREDICTION

# TWO DIFFERENT APPROACHES

MMSE as unique covariate

GAM without MMSE

very informative for disease classification  
we want to exploit all the information in it

Develop a model to be used in addition to  
MMSE test

- Global Polynomial Regression
- Local Likelihood Regression
  - Regression Splines

Generalized Additive Model

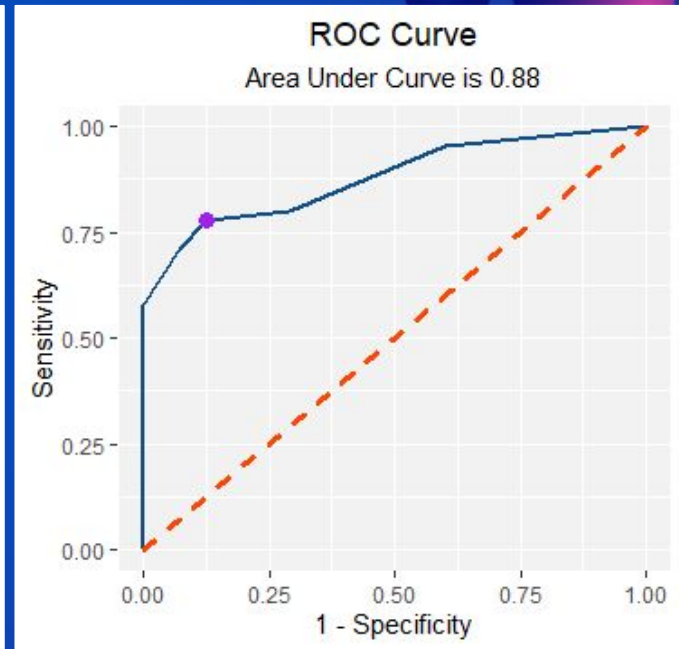
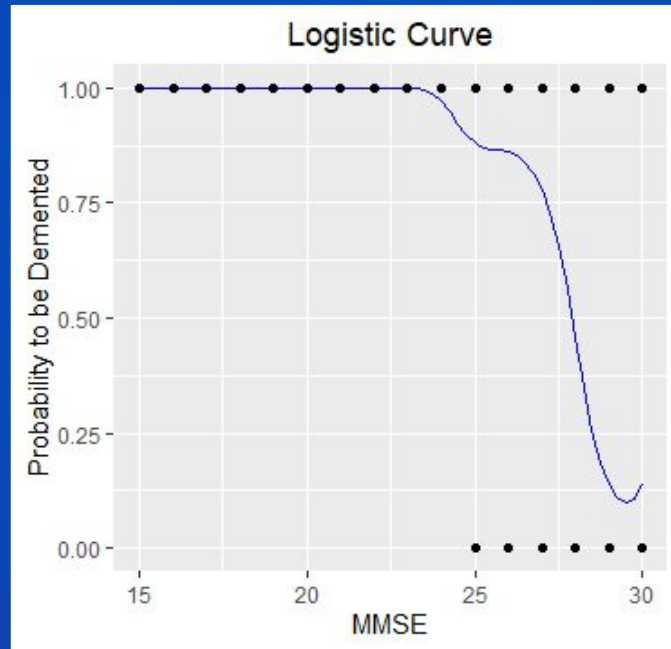


# GLOBAL POLYNOMIALS

$$\log \frac{p}{1-p} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * MMSE + \beta_2 * MMSE^2 + \beta_3 * MMSE^3 + \beta_4 * MMSE^4$$

- $R^2 = 0.4463$
- Sensitivity = 0.78
- Specificity = 0.87
- accuracy = 0.83
- precision = 0.83
- F1 score = 0.80

No monotonic  
behaviour

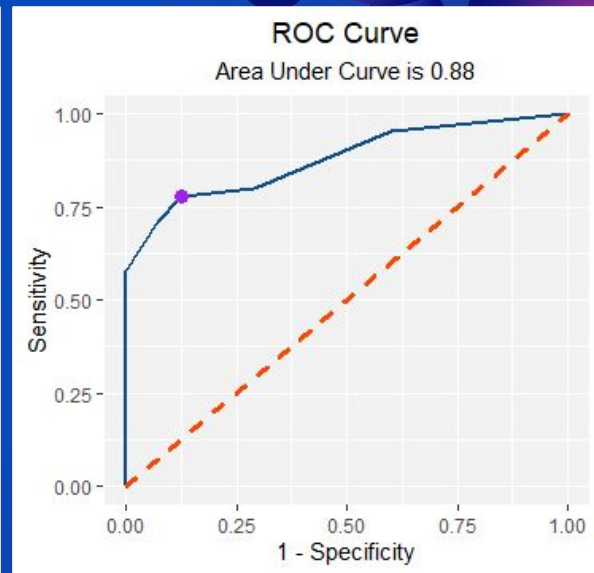
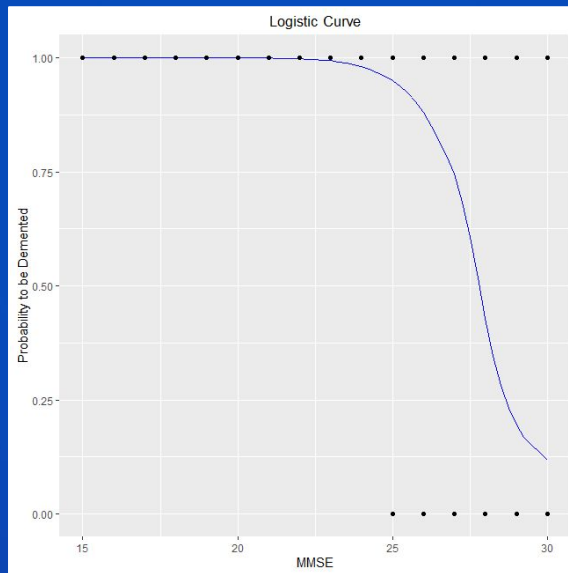


# LOCAL LIKELIHOOD

$$\ell_{x,h}(\boldsymbol{\beta}) := \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(Y_i, \eta(MMSE_i - x)) K_h(x - MMSE_i) \quad \eta(x) := \beta_0 + \beta_1 x.$$

$K_h(x)$  : gaussian kernel

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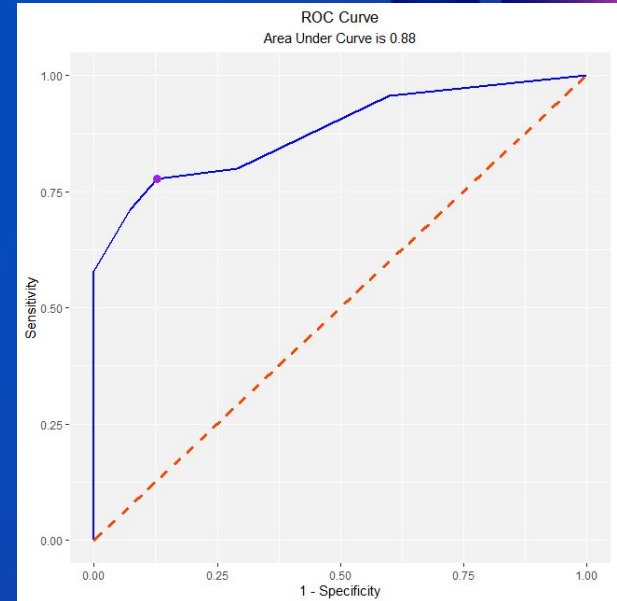
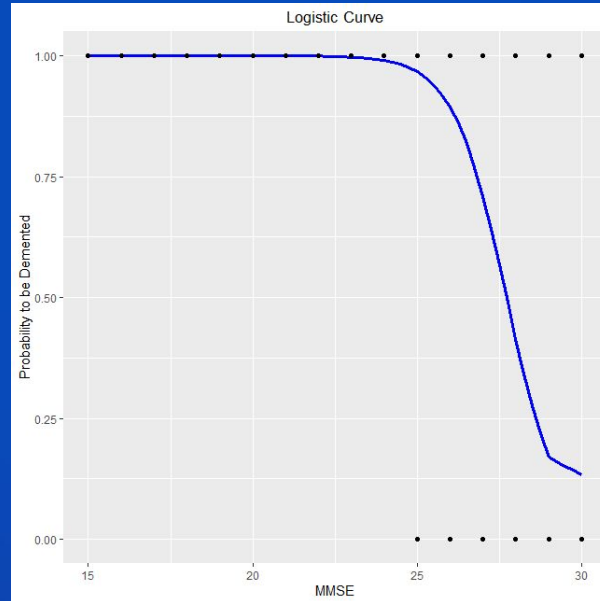


# REGRESSION SPLINE

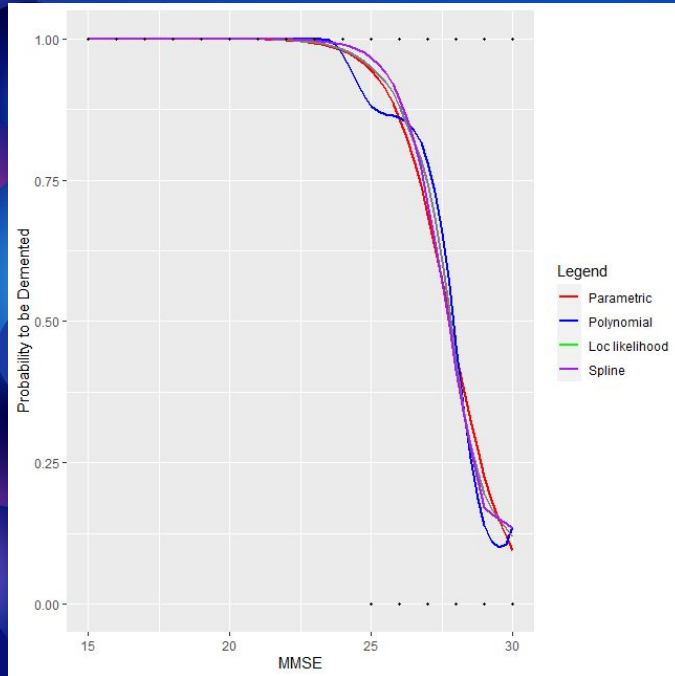
$$\log \frac{p}{1-p} = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \beta_j g_j (MMSE)$$

K = 1 knot at the median

- $R^2 = 0.4377$
- Sensitivity = 0.78
- Specificity = 0.87
- accuracy = 0.83
- precision = 0.83
- F1 score = 0.80



# COMPARISON BETWEEN MODELS

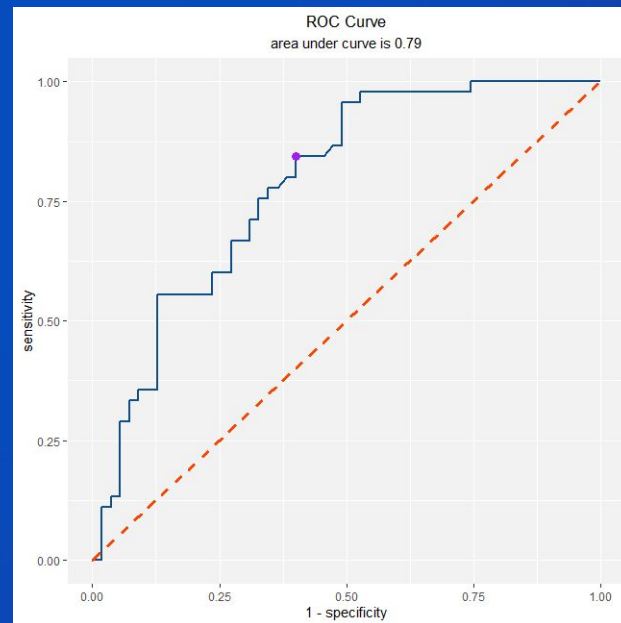


	$R^2$	AIC	AUC
PARAMETRIC GLM	0.429	216.0	<b>0.879</b>
GLOBAL POLYNOMIALS	<b>0.446</b>	215.8	<b>0.879</b>
LOCAL LIKELIHOOD	—	—	<b>0.879</b>
CUBIC SPLINE	0.4377	<b>213.03</b>	0.854

# GENERALIZED ADDITIVE MODEL

$$\ln \frac{p}{1-p} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Sex} + f_2(\text{EDUC}) + f_3(\text{nWBV}) + f_4(\text{nWBV} * \text{Sex}) + f_5(\text{Age}) + f_6(\text{eTIV}) + f_7(\text{eTIV} * \text{Sex})$$

- $R^2 = 0.4377$
- Sensitivity = 0.84
- Specificity = 0.6
- Accuracy = 0.71
- Precision = 0.63
- F1 score = 0.72



# ROBUST REGRESSION

The background is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with numerous overlapping circles and organic, bubble-like shapes in various shades of blue and purple. Some shapes have a bright, glowing center, while others are more muted. The overall effect is a modern, abstract, and somewhat scientific or technological aesthetic.

# THEORY ABOUT *GLMROB*

We find the robust estimator for beta from the estimating equations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \psi(y_i, \mu_i) = 0$$

It is an M-estimator characterized by the score function:

$$\psi(y, \mu) = \nu(y, \mu) \cdot w(x) \cdot \mu' - a(\beta)$$

with 
$$a(\beta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[\nu(y_i, \mu_i)]$$

For binomial models we have: 
$$\nu(y_i, \mu_i) = \psi_c(r_i) \frac{1}{V^{1/2}(\mu_i)} \quad r_i = \frac{y_i - \mu_i}{V^{1/2}(\mu_i)}$$

$\psi_c(r)$  is the Huber function defined by  $r$  if  $|r| < c$  and by  $c \cdot \text{sign}(r)$  if  $|r| > c$



# THREE MODELS

Robust Regression Model with all the covariates:

- with B-splines
- without B-splines

Robust Regression Model with only MMSE:

- with B-splines
- without B-splines

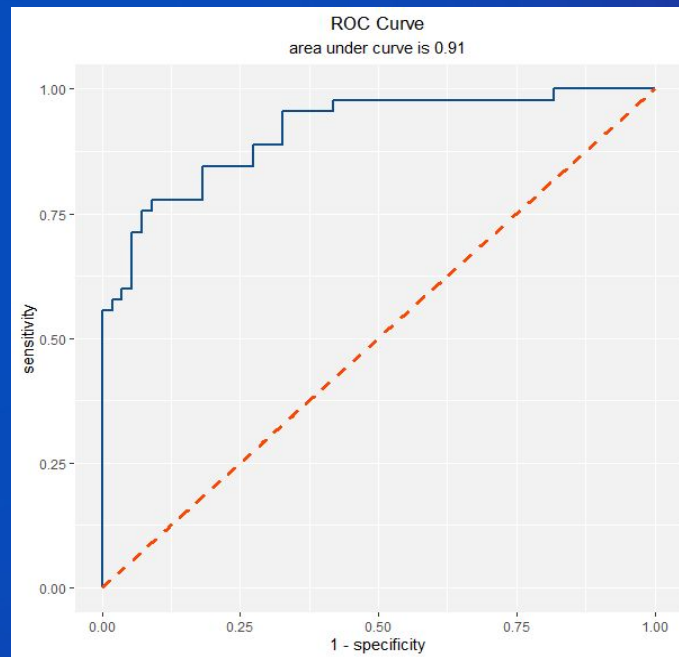
Robust Regression Model without MMSE:

- all the covariates with and without B-splines

# COMPLETE MODEL

$$\log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_1 \cdot M.F + \beta_2 \cdot EDUC + \beta_3 \cdot nWBV + \beta_4 \cdot Age + \beta_5 \cdot MMSE + \beta_6 \cdot eTIV$$

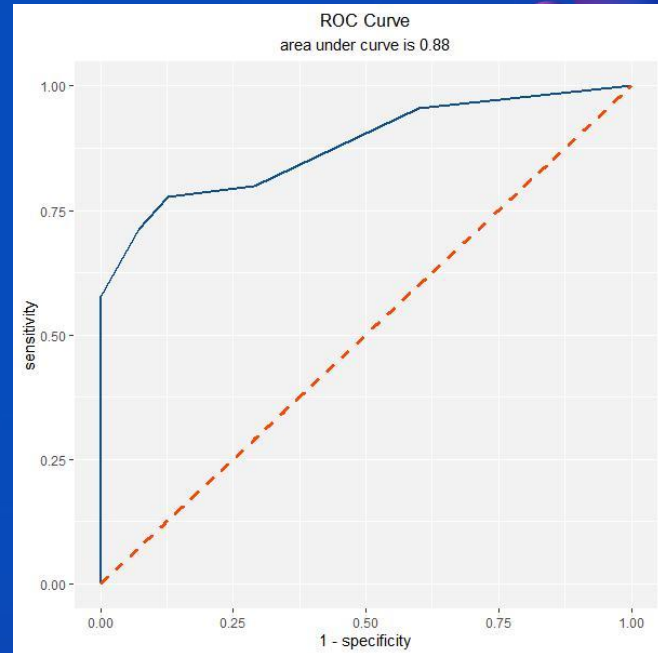
- F1-score=0.7916667
- accuracy= 0.8
- precision=0.745098
- sensitivity=0.875
- specificity=0.733333



# MODEL WITH ONLY MMSE

$$\log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta \cdot MMSE$$

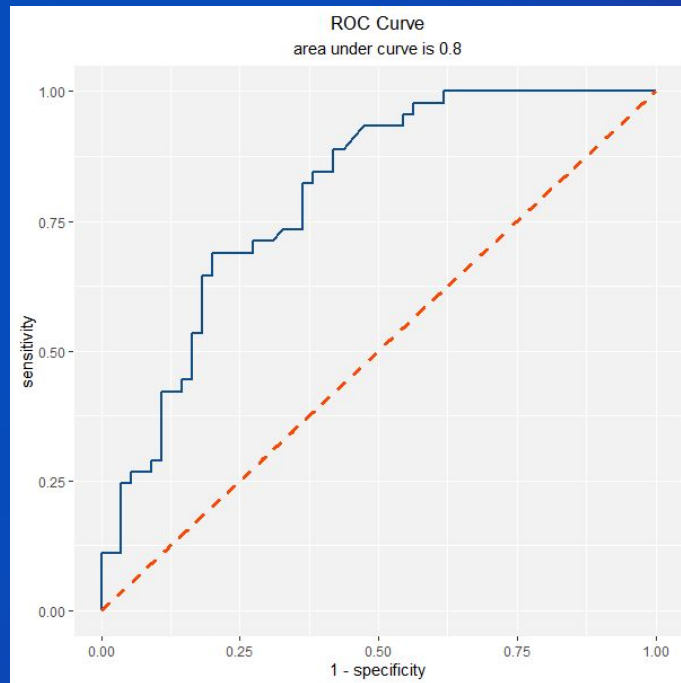
- F1-score=0.80
- accuracy= 0.83
- precision=0.83
- sensitivity=0.78
- specificity=0.87



# MODEL WITH ALL PARAMETERS WITHOUT MMSE

$$\log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_1 \cdot M + \beta_2 \cdot bs(Age) + \beta_3 \cdot bs(nWBV) + \beta_4 \cdot bs(eTIV)$$

- F1-score=0.73
- accuracy= 0.71
- precision=0.63
- sensitivity=0.73
- specificity=0.71



The background is a deep blue gradient filled with numerous overlapping circles and organic, fluid shapes in shades of blue and purple. The shapes vary in size, creating a sense of depth and movement. The word "CONCLUSIONS" is centered in a white, sans-serif font.

# CONCLUSIONS

We can say that there are significant differences between demented and nondemented

We can predict Dementia with the use of information that are not the Mini Mental State Examination, and so with less medical information

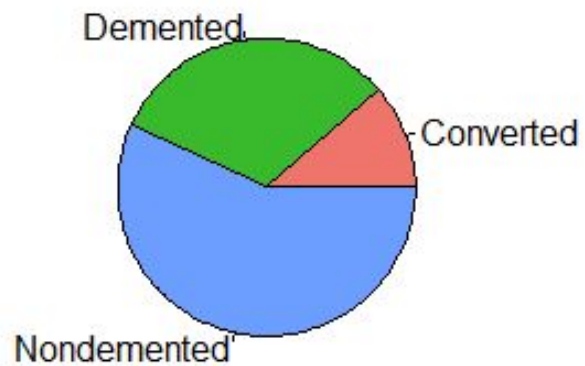
For our analysis the risk to contract dementia is higher in men and it decreases when people get older



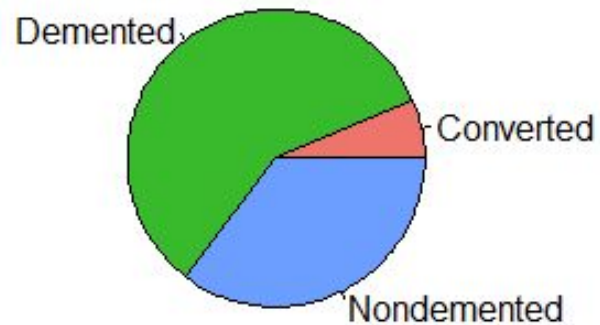
The background is a solid dark blue. Overlaid on this are numerous spheres of varying sizes. Some spheres are a deep blue, while others have a gradient of blue and purple, giving them a 3D, metallic appearance. They are scattered across the frame, some overlapping each other. In the center, there is a horizontal white rounded rectangle with a thin white border. Inside this rectangle, the words "THANK YOU" are written in a white, sans-serif, all-caps font.

THANK YOU

**Female pie plot**

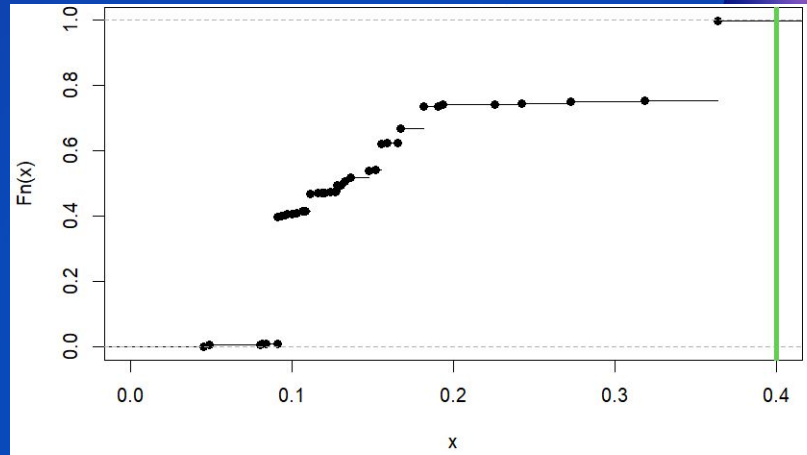


**Male pie plot**

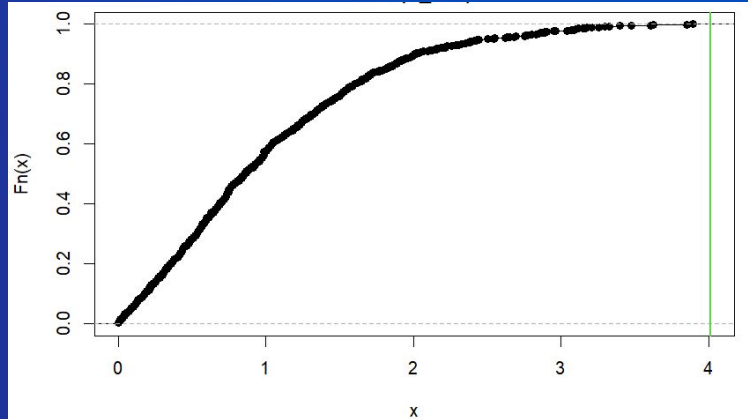


# PLOTS TESTS

Permutation test on  
grouping



Permutation test on  
Age importance



Permutational ANOVA  
test on Sex importance

