Final Demo

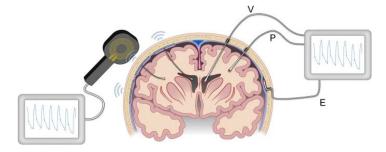
Development of a Non-invasive Intracranial Pressure (ICP)
Predictive ML Model



Currently, invasive ICP measurement is often used in clinical practice.

The problem of **invasive** intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring in children

- The risk of Complication
- Discomfort and Pain
- Scarring



Non-Invasive Methods

Why?

- Early Detection and Monitoring
- Cost-Effectiveness
- Safety
- Facilitates Repeat Measurements

Current Situation

No consensus on a single non-invasive method that can match the precision and reliability of invasive monitoring methods.

Our project

Development of a Non-invasive ICP Predictive ML Model

Dataset

1. Neurocritical care waveform recordings in pediatric patients 1.0.0

- 12 pediatric and young adult patients (aged 2–25 years)

2. MIMIC-III Waveform Database Matched Dataset

contains 22,317 waveform records, and 22,247 numerics records, for 10,282 distinct ICU patients.

Google Cloud **Storage** MIMIC-III Waveform Database **Matched Dataset**

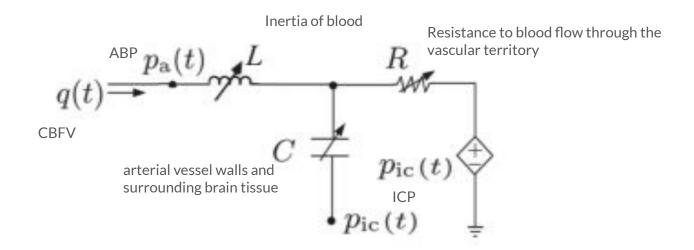
More than 2.4 TB



- 1. Segments with ICP & CPP recording
- 2. The length of the recording >= 24 hours
- 3. Handling segments w/ missing value > 25%

⇒ About 66 segments with 50 unique patients.

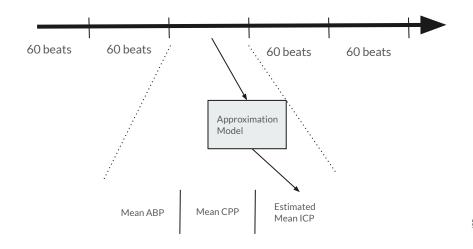
Feature Engineering

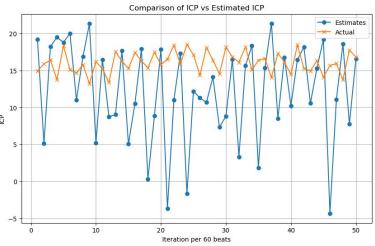


Feature Engineering

- Mean ICP Approximation Algorithm based on Circuit Model
 - Inspired by mean-ICP algorithm proposed by Rohan et al.
 - Calibration of R and C values dependent on ABP, hICP, hct, hABP
 - Linear Regression model trained on random sub-segments from the the train dataset.

Block Preprocessing

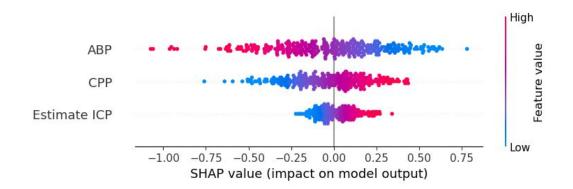




Previous results w/o feature engineering from Demo 1

Model	MSE	R^2
Linear Regressi on	19.09	0.18
Ridge Regressi on	19.03	0.17
Random Forest Regressi on	12.41	0.465

Final Results with better performance MeanAE **RMSE** R2 MedianAE Exp. Var. 0.261 0.945 Linear 0.451 0.682 0.945 Regression Random 0.383 0.611 0.955 0.21 0.955 Forest Regression Ridge 0.460 0.752 0.933 0.263 0.933 Regression



QnA