

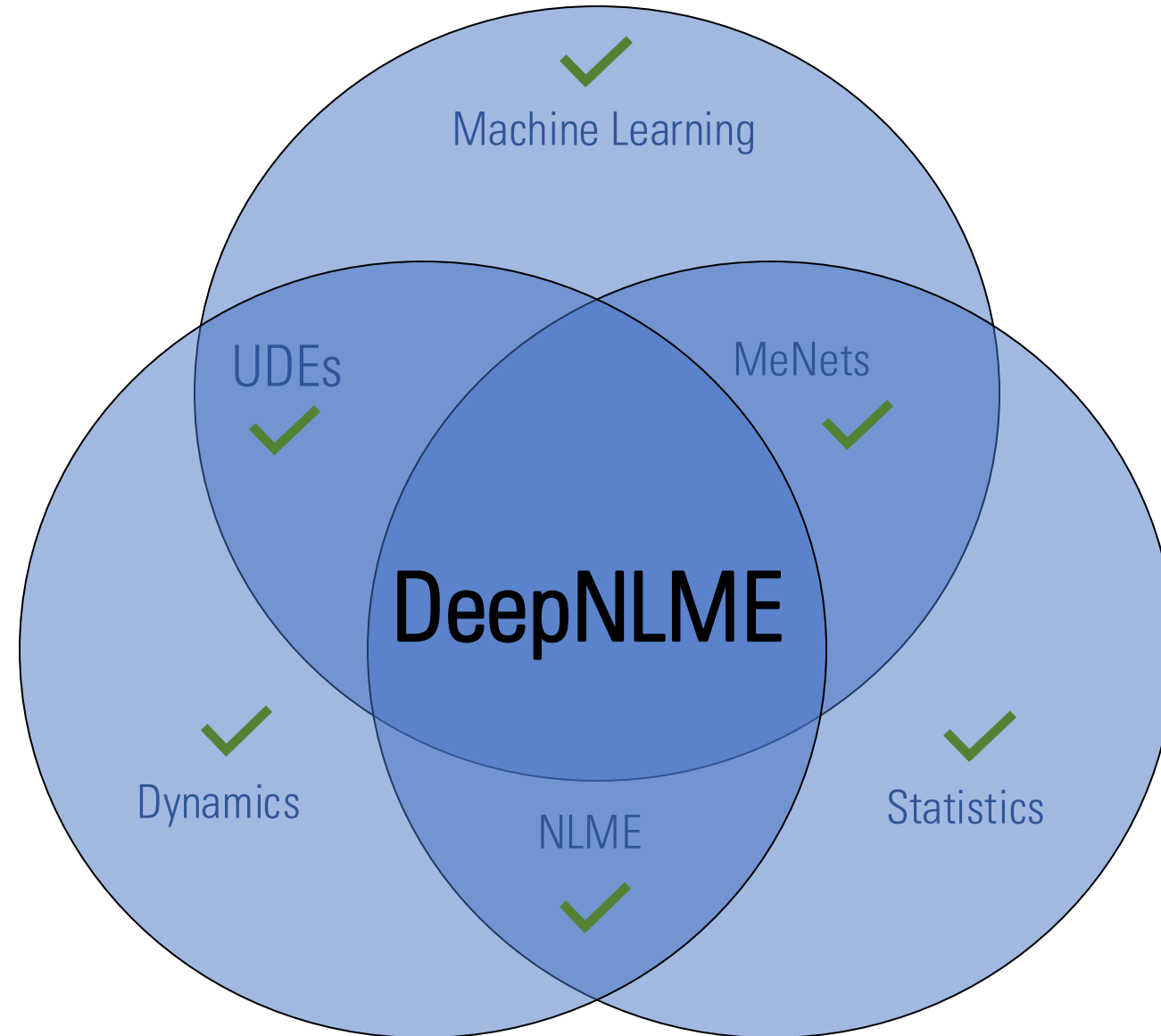


pumas<sup>AI</sup>



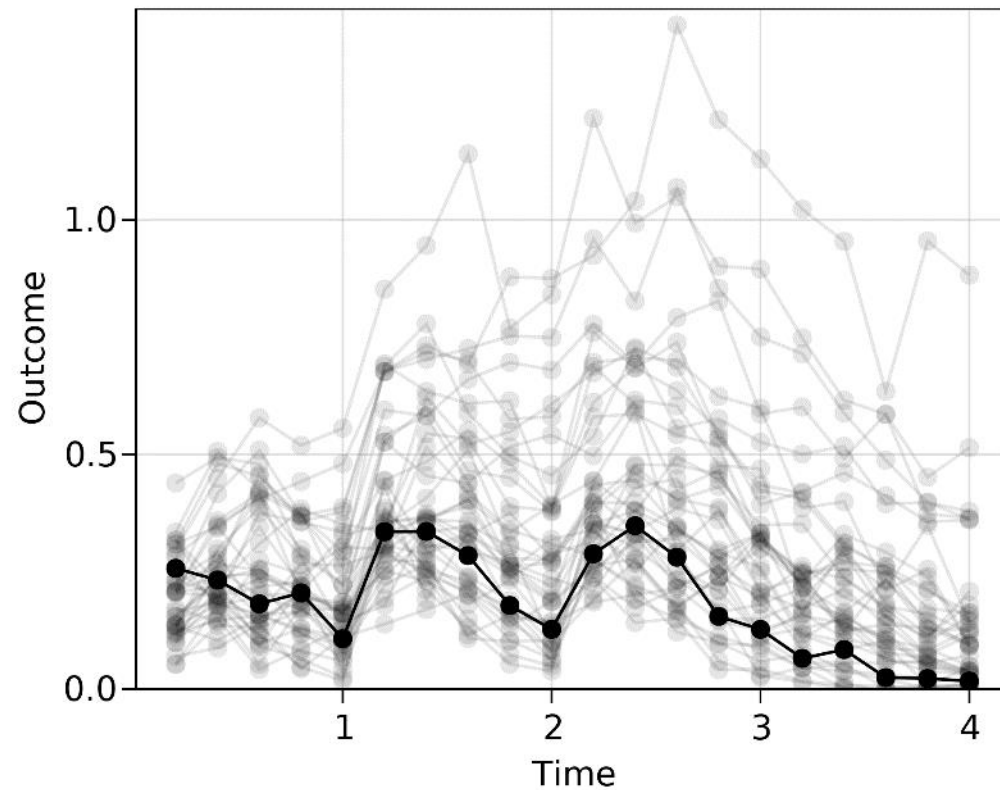
# DeepPumas DeepNLME

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# NLME WITH DEEPPUMAS



Typical values

$$\theta \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$$
$$\Omega \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$$

Patient data

Age   
Weight 

Random effects

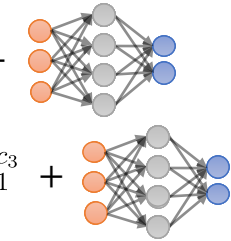
$$\eta \sim \text{MvNormal}(\Omega)$$

Individual parameters

$$Ka_i = \theta_1 \cdot e^{\eta_{i,1}} + c_1 \cdot Age_i$$

$$CL_i = \theta_2 \cdot e^{\eta_{i,2}}$$

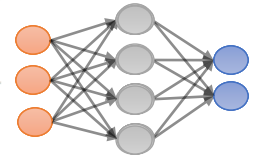
$$V_i = \theta_3 \cdot e^{\eta_{i,3}} + c_2 \cdot Weight_i^{c_3}$$



Dynamics

$$\frac{d[\text{Depot}]}{dt} = -Ka[\text{Depot}],$$

$$\frac{d[\text{Central}]}{dt} = Ka[\text{Depot}] -$$



Error model

$$Outcome \sim \text{Normal}\left(Central, \sqrt{Central} \cdot \sigma\right)$$



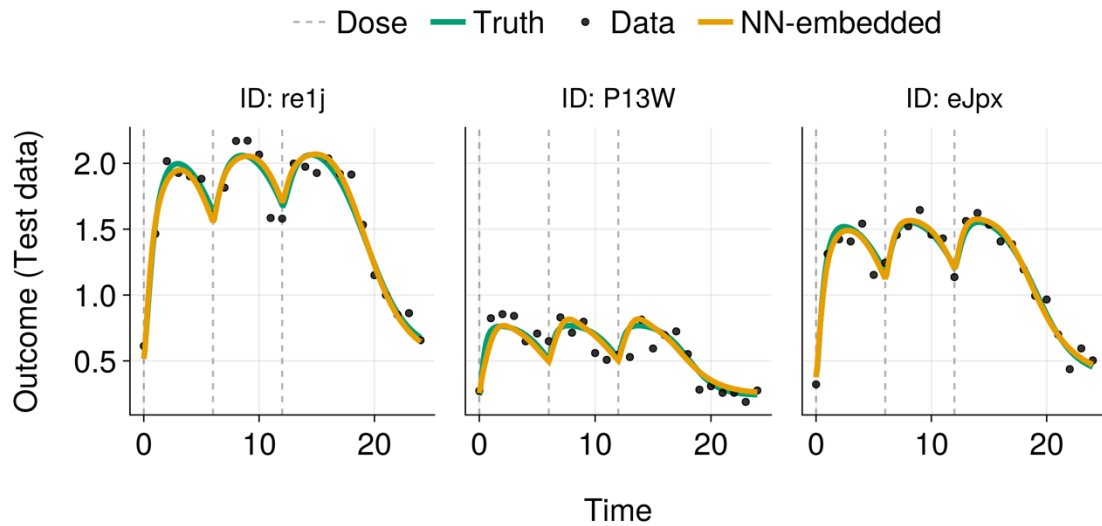
# Let's just dive into the deep end.

## Exercise time!

Open up 04\_DeepNLME.jl



# What did we just see?



Where  $S_{max}$ ,  $SC_{50}$ ,  $V_c$ , and  $K_{out}$  all have different “true” values for each patient

Very similar results on test data.

What must the DeepPumas model have discovered?



# Flexible local information processing

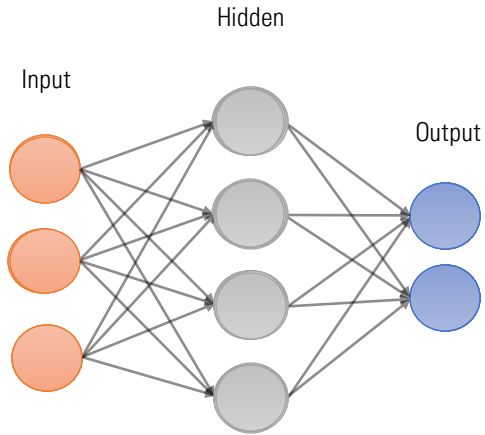
Dynamic variables

Drug PK

Random effects

Covariate data

Time



DiffEQ terms

Outcome transformations

Individualized parameters

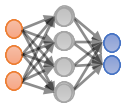
Longitudinal biomarkers

Dynamic variables



Dynamics term

Dynamic variables



Individualizable dynamics term

Random effects

Receptor drug occupancy



Pain score

Random effect

Image



Parameter contribution

Time after first dose

Random effects



Individualizable longitudinal biomarkers



# Sharing information

- Direct mechanistic dependencies
- Shared random effects
- Random effect covariances

Look at code for examples

