UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

Medizinische Fakultät

Universitätsklinikum Leipzig

Medizin ist unsere Berufung.

Machine Learning

Introduction to Machine Learning

Applications in Healthcare

ScaDS.AI DRESDEN LEIPZIG

Data Science and AI for Medicine - Training School 2025

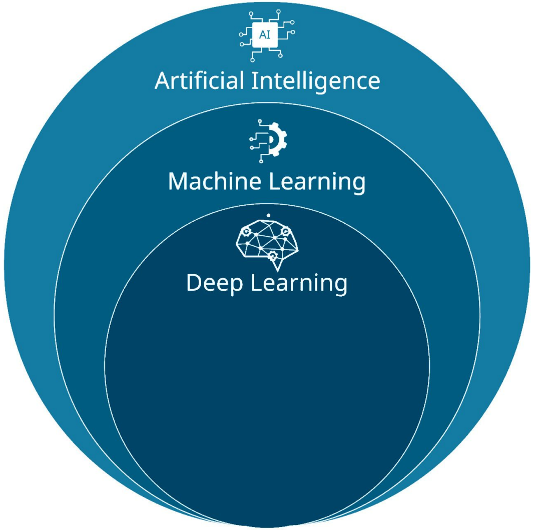
MDS Medical Data Science

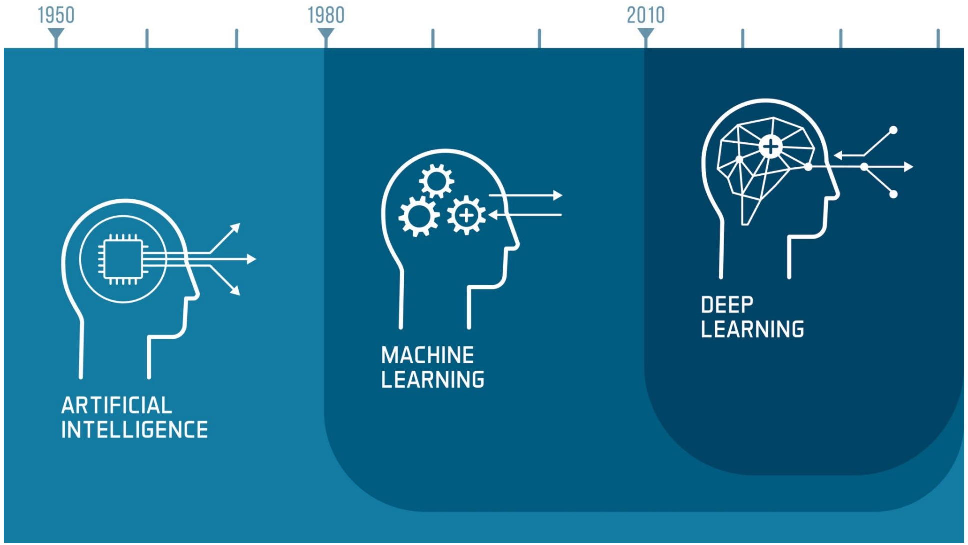
Leipzig, 24 September 2025

Sina Sadeghi

Machine Learning: Overview

Machine Learning vs Deep Learning & Artificial Intelligence





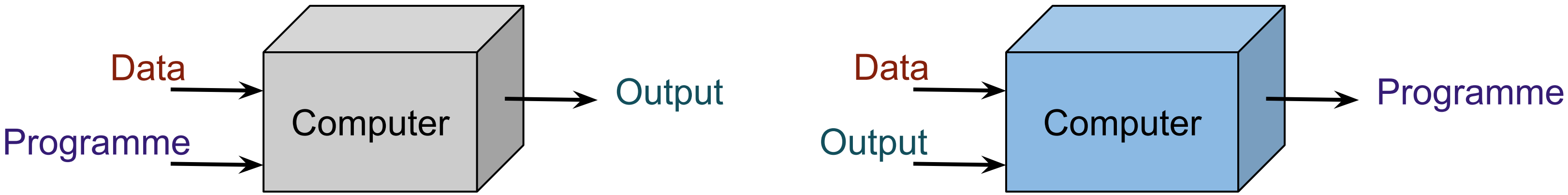
AI: techniques that enables computers to mimic human intelligence / behaviour

ML: ability of computers to learn without explicitly being programmed

DL: learning complex patterns from DATA using multi-layered artificial neural networks

Traditional Programming

Machine Learning

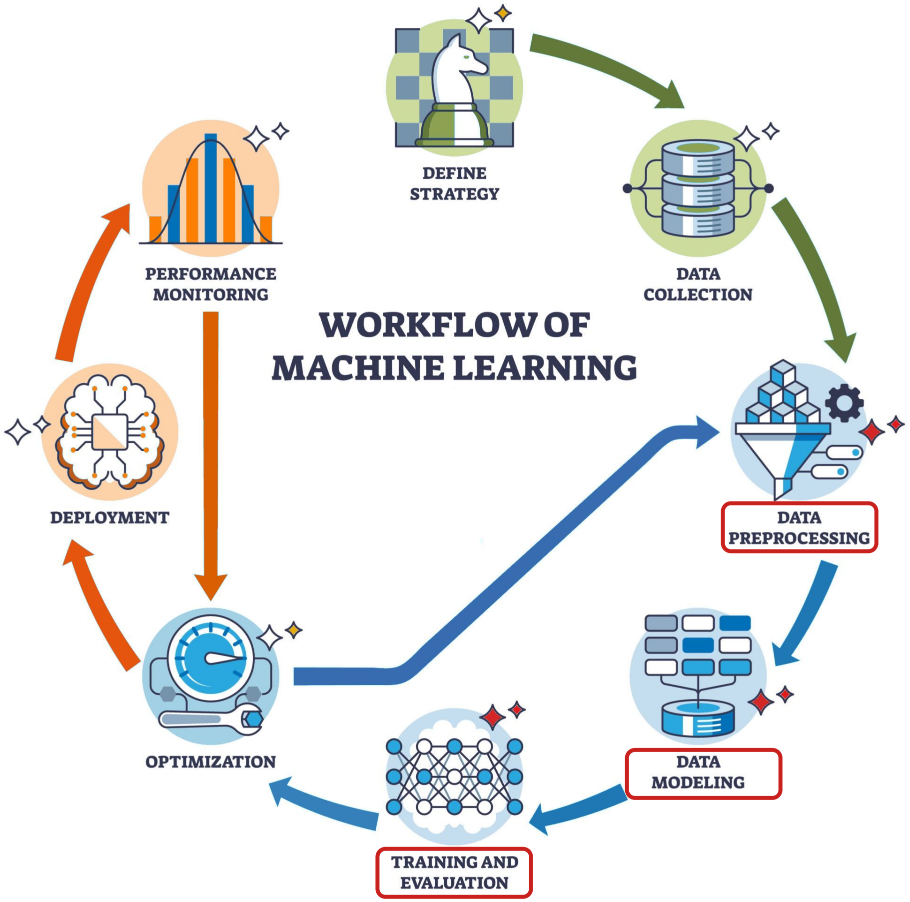


Applications in Medicine & Healthcare

- **Diagnosis & Risk Prediction**: Detect diseases from images, labs, or genomics
- **Prognosis & Survival Analysis**: Predict disease progression, hospital stay
- **Treatment Recommendation**: Personalized medicine and drug dosing
- **Medical Imaging**: Detect tumors, segment organs, assist radiologists
- **Resource Optimization**: Predict patient flow, optimize hospital resources

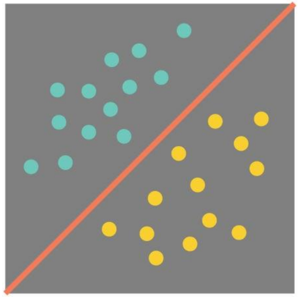
Arthur Samuel (1959): Machine Learning is a field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.

Tom Mitchell (1998): Well-posed Learning Problem – A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.



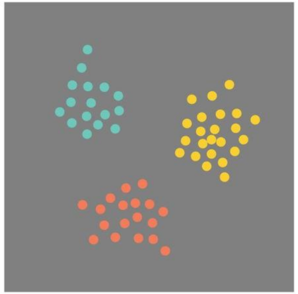
Define Machine Learning Problem

- ➔ Collect Data
- ➔ **Preprocess Data**
- ➔ **Split Data** (Train / Test)
- ➔ **Select Model**
- ➔ **Train Model**
- ➔ **Tune Hyperparameters**
- ➔ **Evaluate Model**



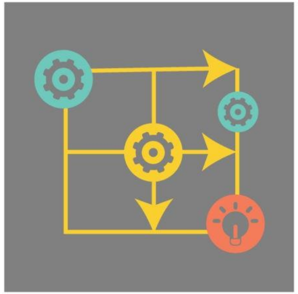
Supervised Learning

- Learns from **labeled data** (input → output)
- Goal: predict outcomes for new inputs
- Examples: classification, regression



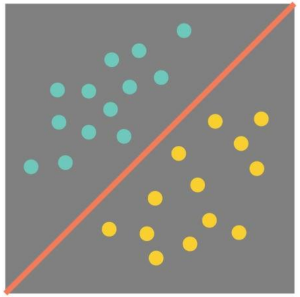
Unsupervised Learning

- Learns patterns from **unlabeled data**
- Goal: discover structure or groupings
- Examples: clustering, dimensionality reduction



Reinforcement Learning

- Learns through interaction with an environment
- Goal: maximize cumulative reward via trial and error
- Examples: game playing, robotics



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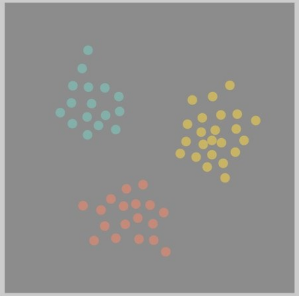

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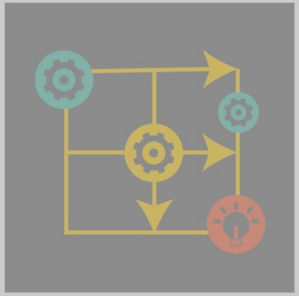

Reinforcement Learning

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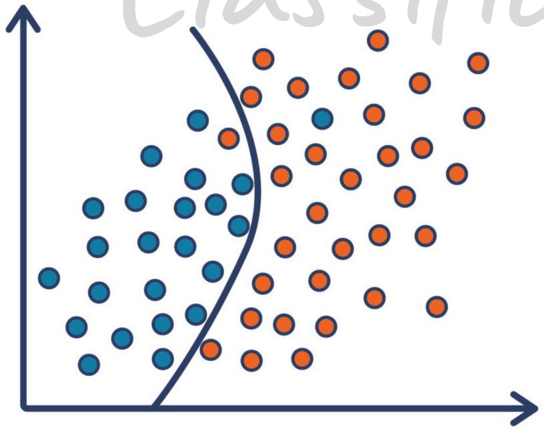
Classification vs. Regression



Classification

★ Predicts **discrete categories**

★ Output: class labels
e.g., disease diagnosis: disease/no disease,
classify tumors: benign vs. malignant

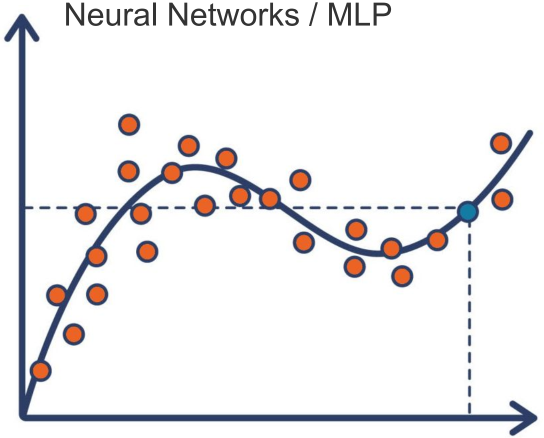
★ Examples: Logistic Regression, Decision Trees

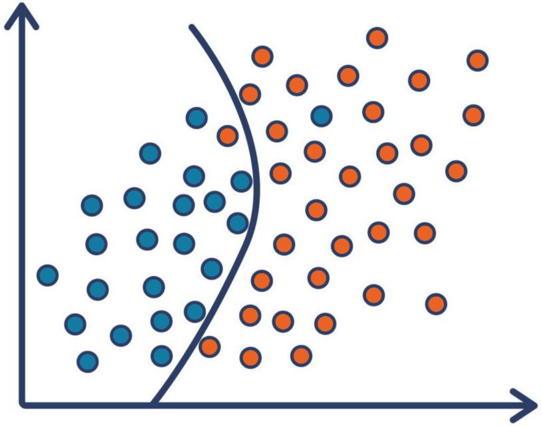
Regression

★ Predicts **continuous values**

★ Output: numerical values
e.g., patient survival time (after diagnosis/surgery),
hospital length of stay (for admitted patients)

★ Examples: Linear Regression,
Neural Networks / MLP





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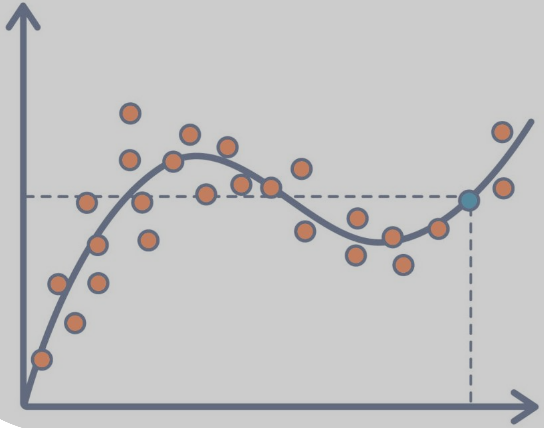

Dataset

Pima Indians Diabetes Database

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

feature 1 feature 2

$X_i \qquad i = 1 \ldots N$

ground truth

y

	Age	BMI	BloodPressure	Glucose	Insulin	SkinThickness	Pregnancies	DiabetesPedigree	Outcome
patient 1 → 0	50	33.6	72	148	0	35	6	0.627	1
patient 2 → 1	31	26.6	66	85	0	29	1	0.351	0
2	32	23.3	64	183	0	0	8	0.672	1
3	21	28.1	66	89	94	23	1	0.167	0
4	33	43.1	40	137	168	35	0	2.288	1

$\text{patient}_j \qquad j = 1 \ldots M$

Pima Indians Diabetes Database

Using the ADAP Learning Algorithm to Forecast the Onset of Diabetes Mellitus - PMC

Example

Binary Outcome

X_1 X_2 X_i $i = 1 \dots N$

y 0/1

	Age	BMI	BloodPressure	Glucose	Insulin	SkinThickness	Pregnancies	DiabetesPedigree	Outcome
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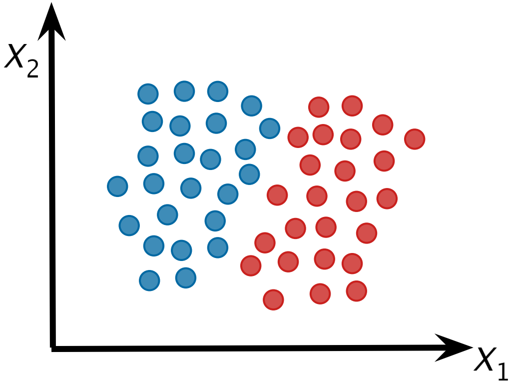
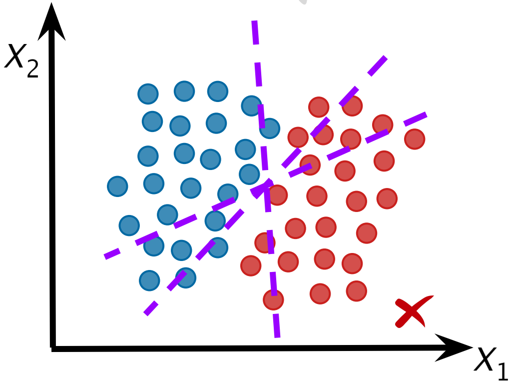
Pima Indians Diabetes Database

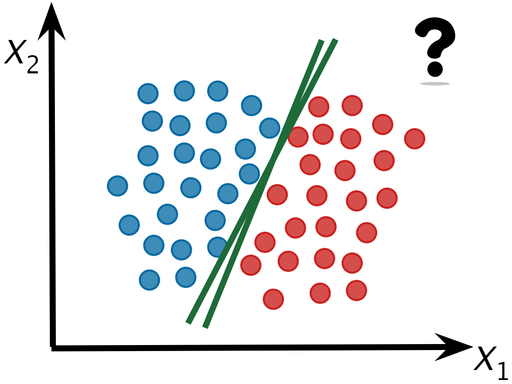
Using the ADAP Learning Algorithm to Forecast the Onset of Diabetes Mellitus - PMC

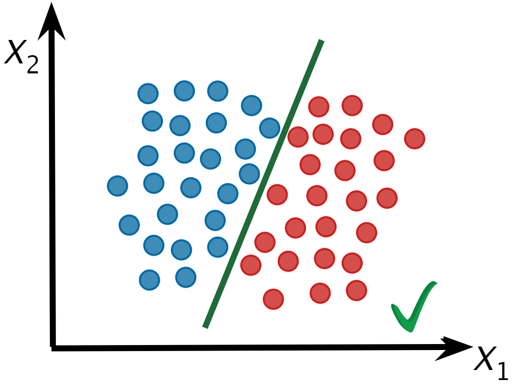
Classification

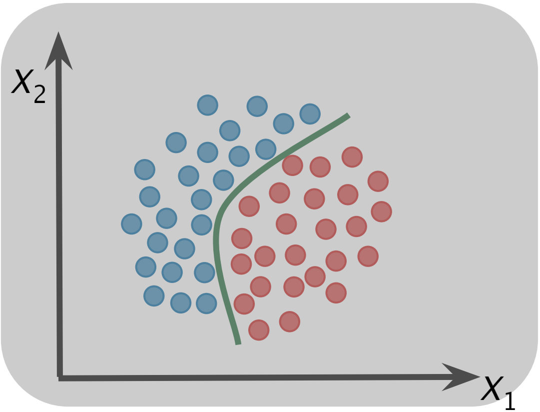
Binary Classification

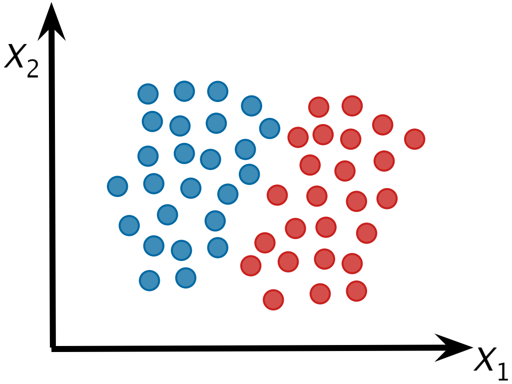


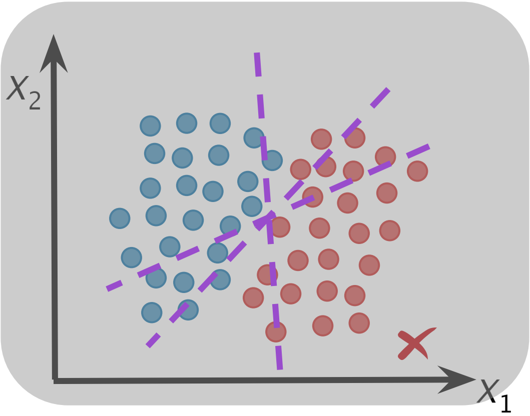




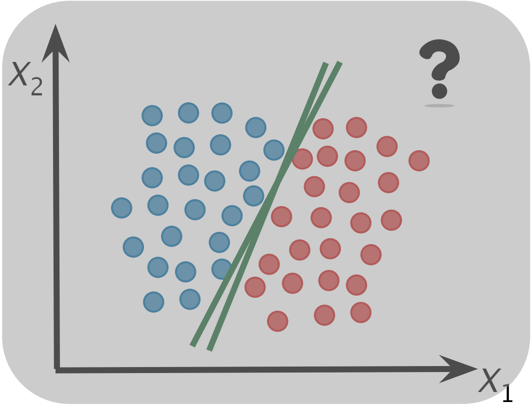


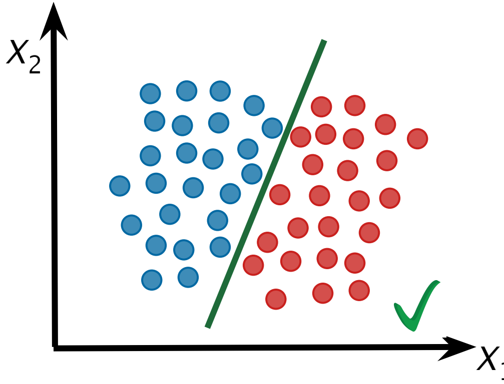


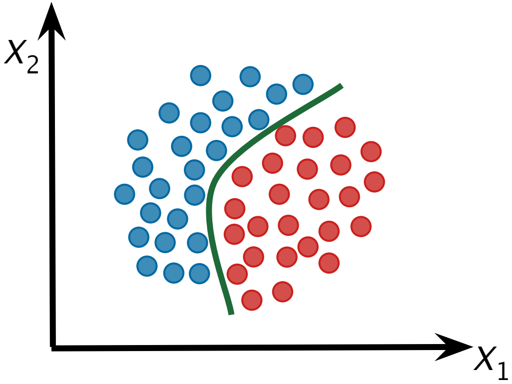




Binary Classification



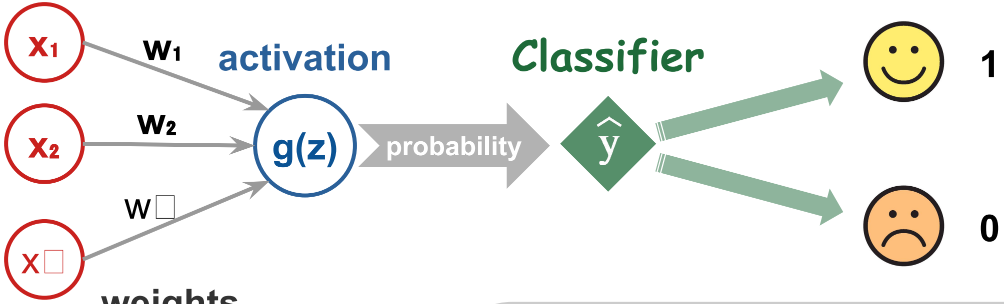




Logistic Regression

input data

Binary Classification

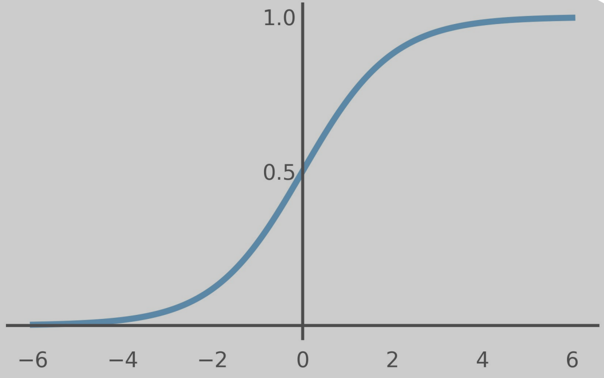


weights –
model parameters

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \cdots = z$$

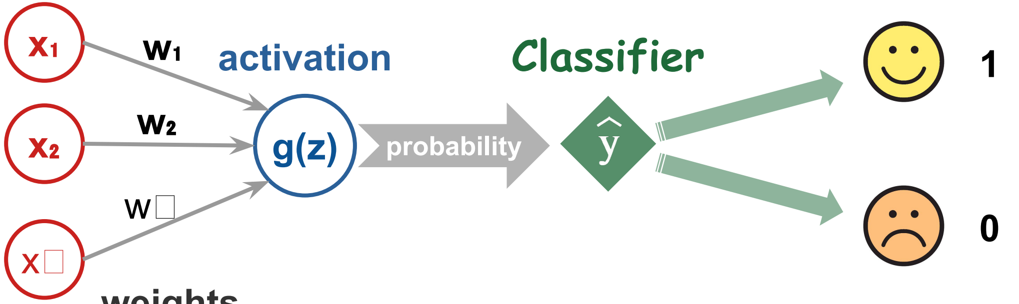
Sigmoid function

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$$



input data

Binary Classification



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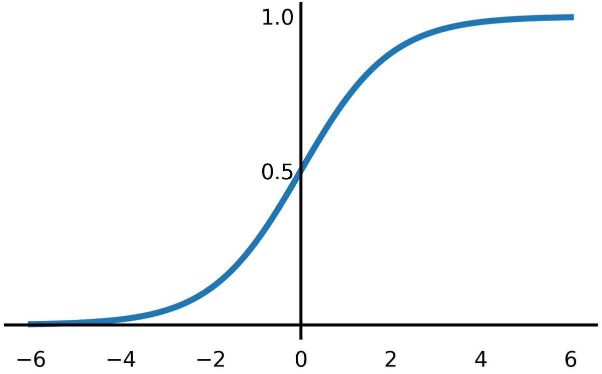
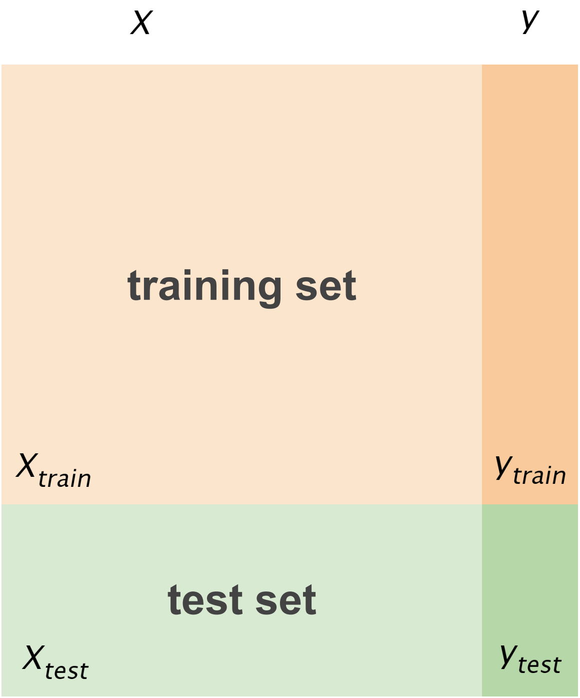


$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \cdots = z$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

training vs. test



Dividing data into **training** and **test** sets

Learning

$X_{train} \Rightarrow$ training model $\Rightarrow \hat{y}_{train}$, y_{train} $\Rightarrow$ minimize error

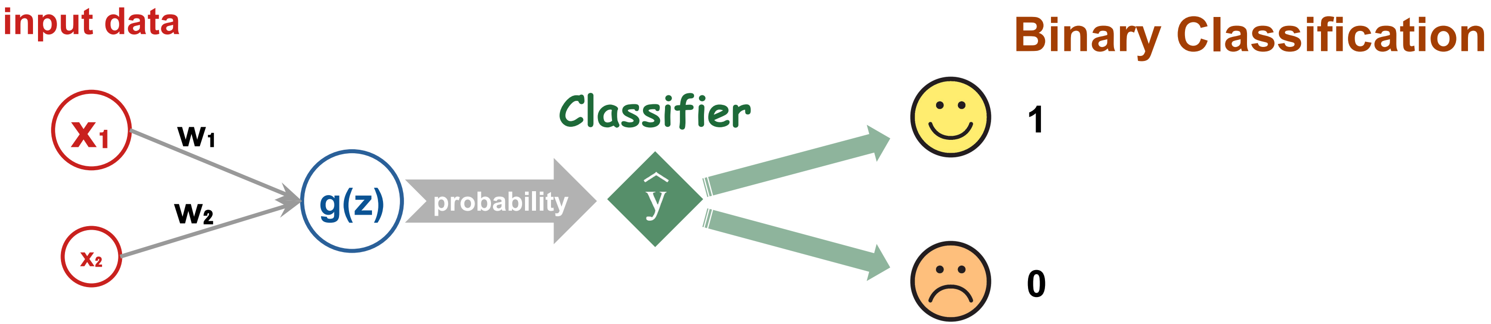
model learns patterns from the training set

Evaluation

$X_{test} \Rightarrow$ trained model $\Rightarrow \hat{y}_{test}$, y_{test} $\Rightarrow$ evaluate performance

model performance is evaluated
on the unseen test set (generalization)

Normalization



Rescaling numerical features to a common range (often [0, 1] or [-1, 1])

- Prevents features with large scales from dominating the model
- Improves convergence speed in optimization (e.g., gradient descent)

Min-Max Scaling: $$x_{scaled} = \frac{x - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$

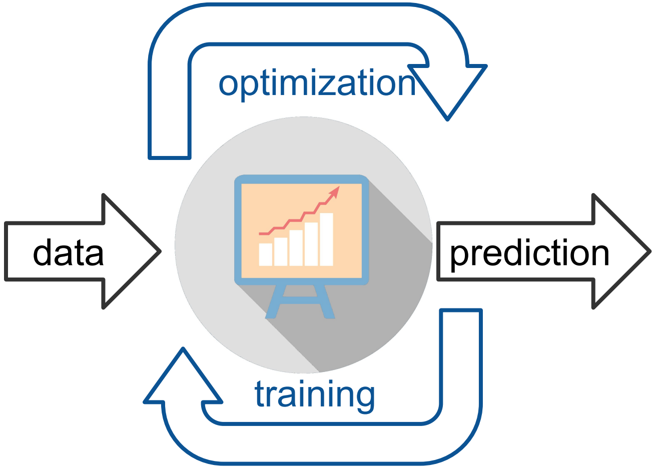
Standardization: $$x_{scaled} = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

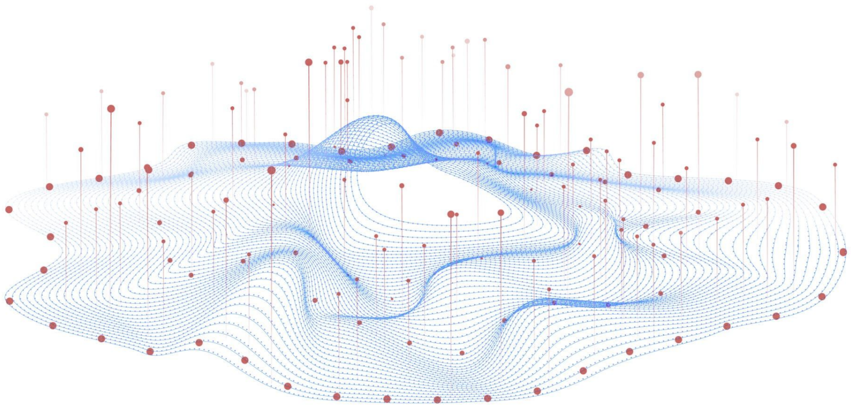
μ mean

σ standard deviation

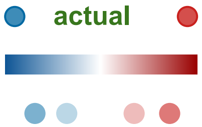
Optimization

Goal: minimizes the prediction error for binary classification





$$X_{train} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{training model}} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} y_{train} \\ \hat{y}_{train} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{minimize error}$$



model prediction

Binary Classification

prediction error: difference between what the model predicted and what the actual (true)

Binary Cross Entropy

M – number of instances

$\log$ – the natural logarithm

y – binary true label (0 or 1)

$\hat{y}$ – predicted probability

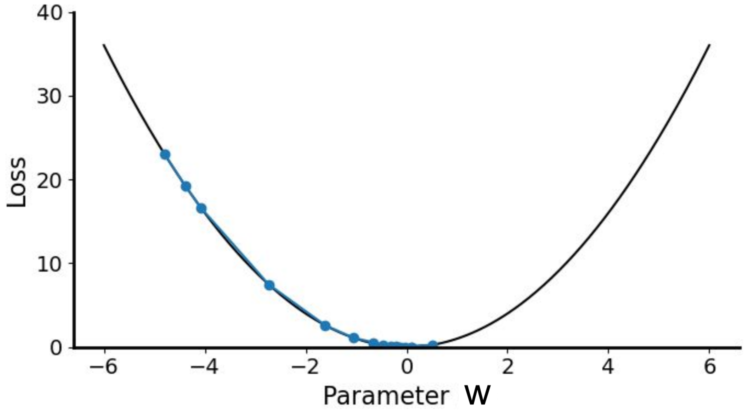
$$loss(y,\hat{y}) = -(y\log(\hat{y}) + (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y}))$$

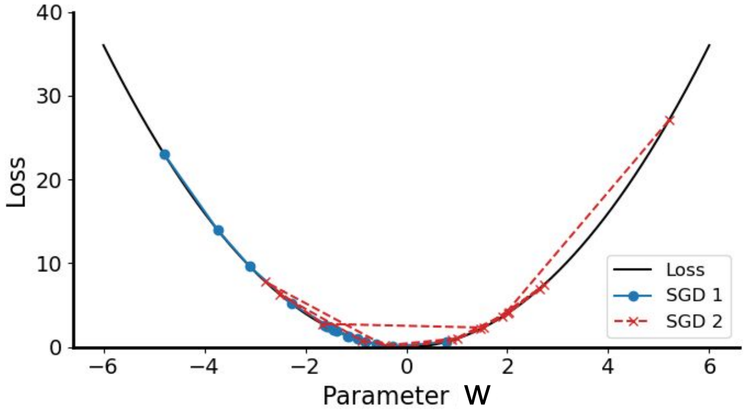
$$\mathrm{Loss}(y,\hat{y}) = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{i=1}^{M} loss(y_i,\hat{y}_i)$$

Goal: minimize Loss function

Maths

Stochastic Gradient Descent





Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

an iterative optimization method that approximates gradient descent by using a small randomly selected subset of data

$$w_{new} = w_{old} - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathrm{Loss}(y,\hat{y})}{\partial w}$$

α Learning rate

Maths

Evaluation

Performance metrics

sensitivity **specificity**

accuracy

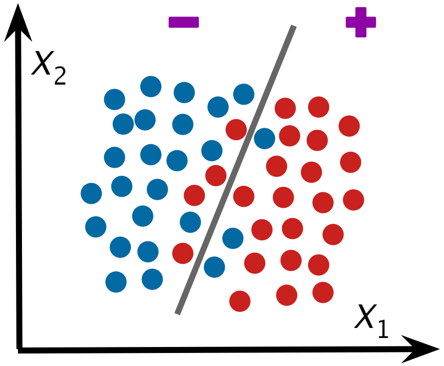
AUROC

precision **F1–score**

➔ Measures how well a trained model performs on **unseen test data**

➔ Estimates how the model generalizes beyond the **training data**

X_{test} ⇨ trained model ⇨ $\hat{y}_{test}$, y_{test} ⇨ evaluate performance



Confusion Matrix

Model Prediction / Ground Truth

Ground Truth \ Model Prediction	P	N
P	TP	FN
N	FP	TN

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

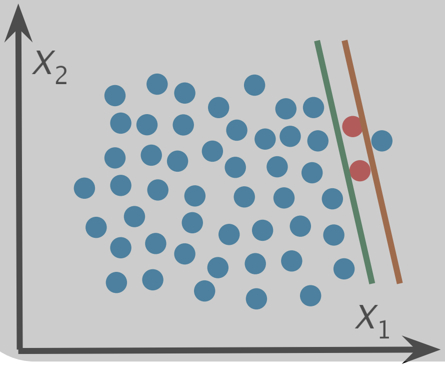
$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

21	4
3	22

Acc = 0.86
Sen = 0.84
Spe = 0.88



0	2
1	47

Acc = 0.940
Sen = 0.0
Spe = 0.979

2	0
1	47

Acc = 0.98
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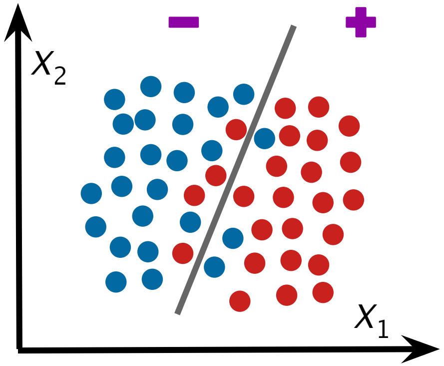

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Model Prediction

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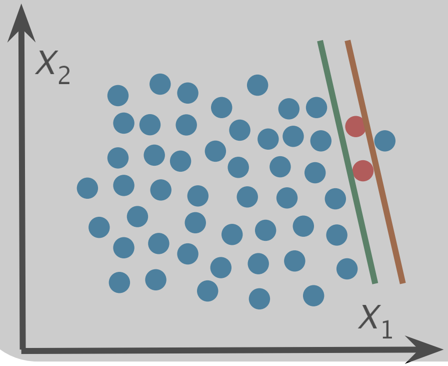

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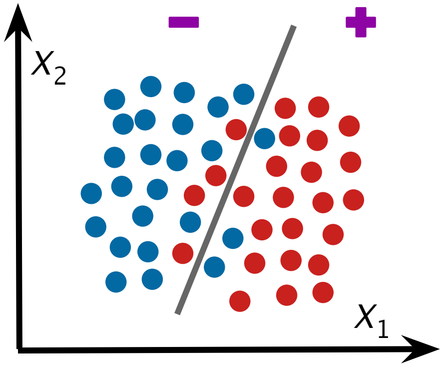
Classification – Evaluation Metrics



Confusion Matrix

		Model Prediction	
		P	**N**
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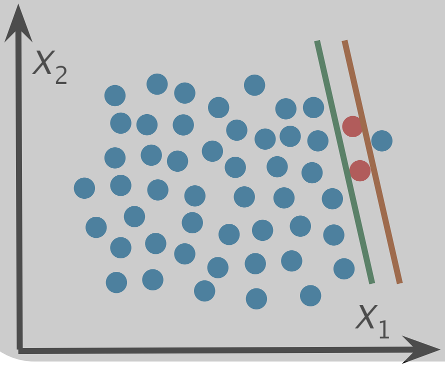

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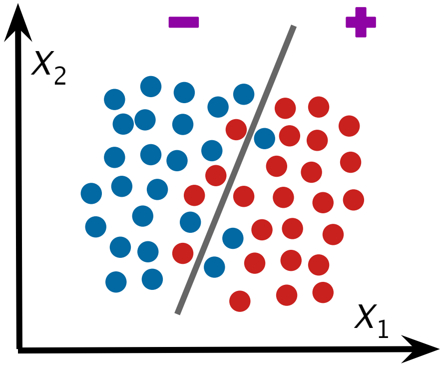

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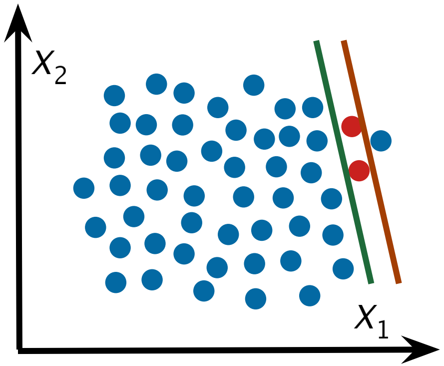

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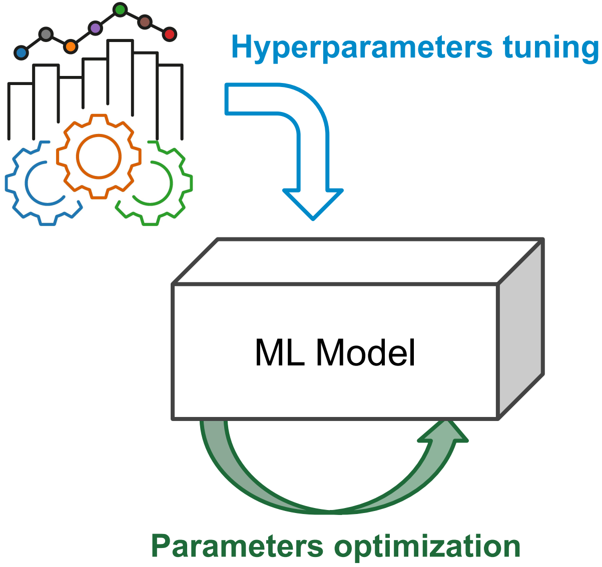
Hyperparameters



Hyperparameters vs. Parameters in ML

Hyperparameters

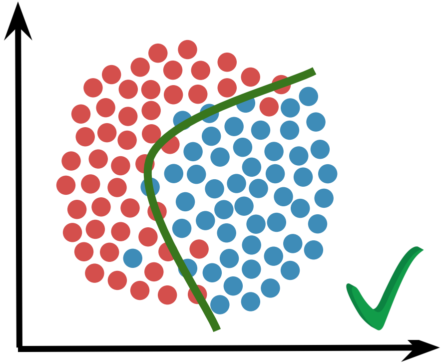
- ➢ Define the model's structure and training process
- ➢ Set before training (not learned from data)
- ➢ Examples: learning rate, number of layers, regularization strength

Parameters

- ➢ Define how the model makes predictions
- ➢ Learned from data during training
- ➢ Examples: weights, biases in neural networks (and logistic regression)

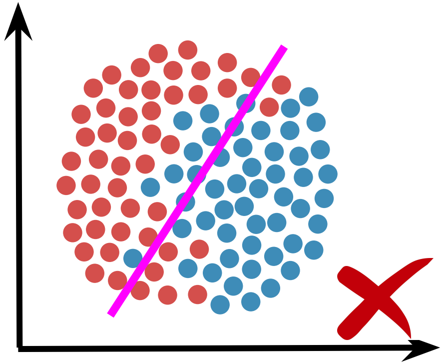
Under- vs. Overfitting

Binary Classification



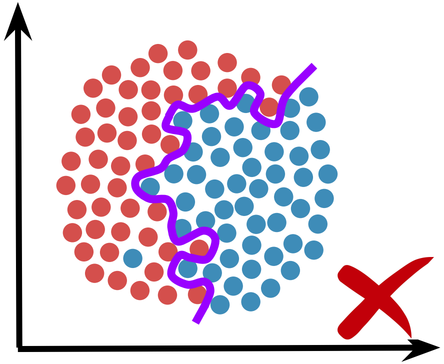
Good fit (robust model)

- Model captures patterns in data without excessive noise
- Performs well on both training and test dataset



Underfitting (simple model)

- Model is too simple, fails to capture patterns
- High error on training and test dataset



Overfitting (complex model)

- Model is too complex, memorizes training data
- Low training error but high test error

Regularization

Goal: Prevents overfitting by penalizing large coefficients

How: Adds a penalty term to the loss function

- **L2 Regularization (Ridge)**

  Shrinks coefficients smoothly (reduces their magnitude)

- **L1 Regularization (Lasso)**

  Introduces sparsity (feature selection) – some coefficients become 0

Effect: Improves generalization and model robustness on unseen data

$$\mathrm{Loss}(y,\hat{y}) = \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{L2} = \mathcal{L} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_j^2$$

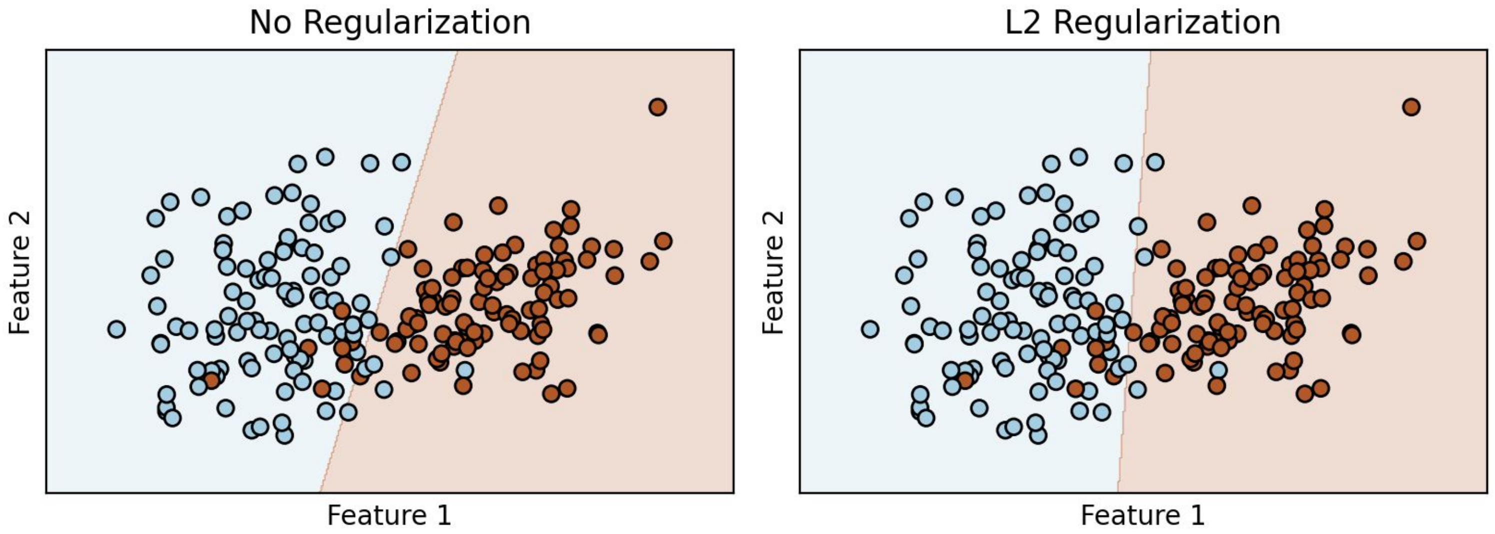
$$\mathcal{L}_{L1} = \mathcal{L} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{N} |w_j|$$

λ regularization strength (controls the penalty in the Loss function)

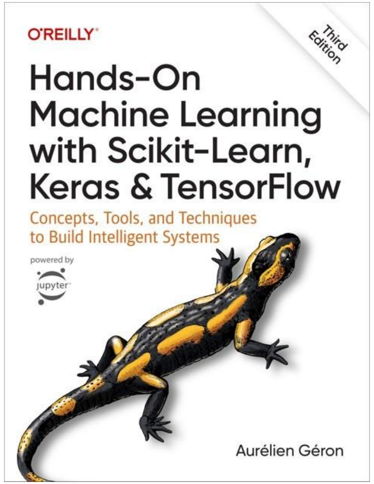
$\lambda = 0$ no regularization

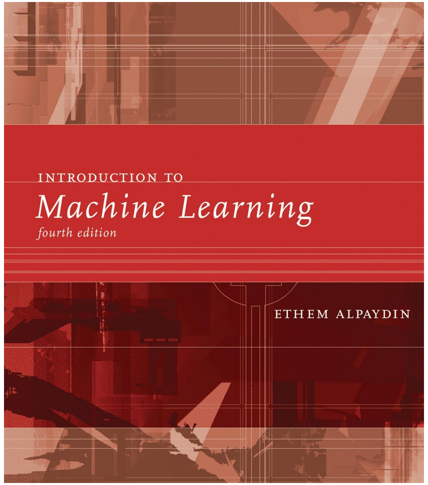
Maths

Binary Classification



Learning





- Machine Learning Specialization
- AI for Medicine Specialization
- Machine Learning Mastery
- StatQuest with Josh Starmer - YouTube

- Big Data and Machine Learning in Health Care | Artificial Intelligence | JAMA
- Disease Prediction by Machine Learning Over Big Data From Healthcare Communities | IEEE Journals & Magazine

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

Medizinische Fakultät

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Medizin ist unsere Berufung.

THANK YOU!

MDS

Medical Data Science

Sina Sadeghi

Medical Data Science