# A deep-learning algorithm using real-time collected intraoperative vital sign signals for predicting acute kidney injury after major non-cardiac surgeries: A modelling study

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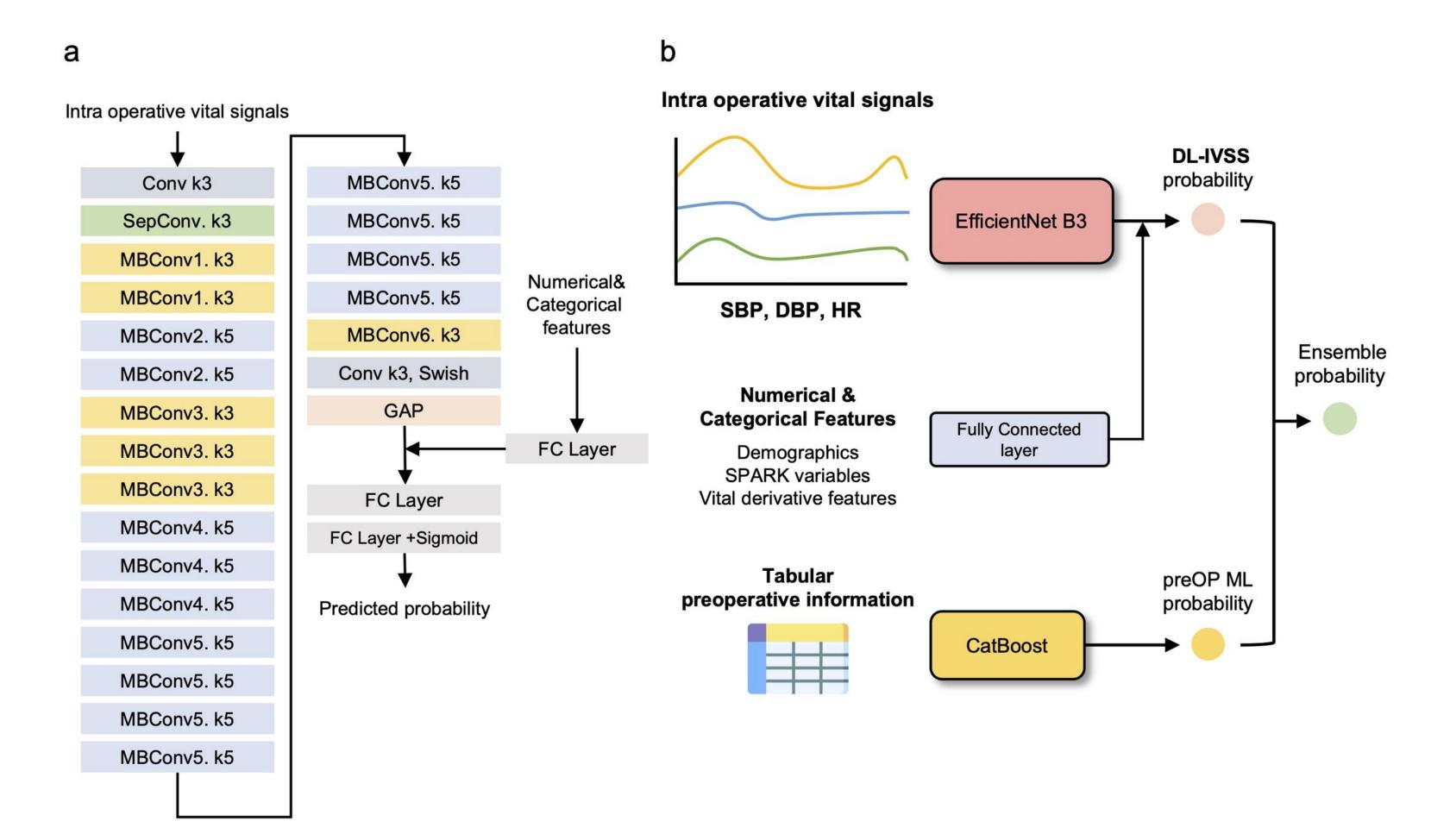
### INTRODUCTION

- PO-AKI affects 5-7% of non-cardiac surgeries with high morbidity/mortality [1,2]
- Current models use only preoperative data (demographics, labs), missing critical intraoperative hemodynamics [3,4]
- Kidney susceptibility to BP/HR fluctuations makes real-time monitoring essential for AKI prediction [5]
- Deep learning enables analysis of complex minute-scale vital sign patterns [6]

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Develop a deep-learning algorithm using intraoperative vital sign signals (DL-IVSS) to predict PO-AKI
- Compare **DL-IVSS** with traditional preoperative-only models
- Evaluate Ensemble approach combining clinical variables with DL-IVSS
- External validation across multiple hospital cohorts

## **METHODS**



### • Study Design: Multi-center retrospective cohort (n=110,696)

- Developmental: Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH) (n=51,345)
- External Validation 1: SNUH Bundang Hospital (SNUBH) (n=47,093)
- External Validation 2: SNU Boramae Medical Center (SNU-BMC) (n=12,258)

#### Data Collection

• Minute-by-minute vital signs: systolic/diastolic BP, heart rate (~9.3 million data points)

**Feature importance** 

• Preoperative clinical variables: demographics, comorbidities, lab values

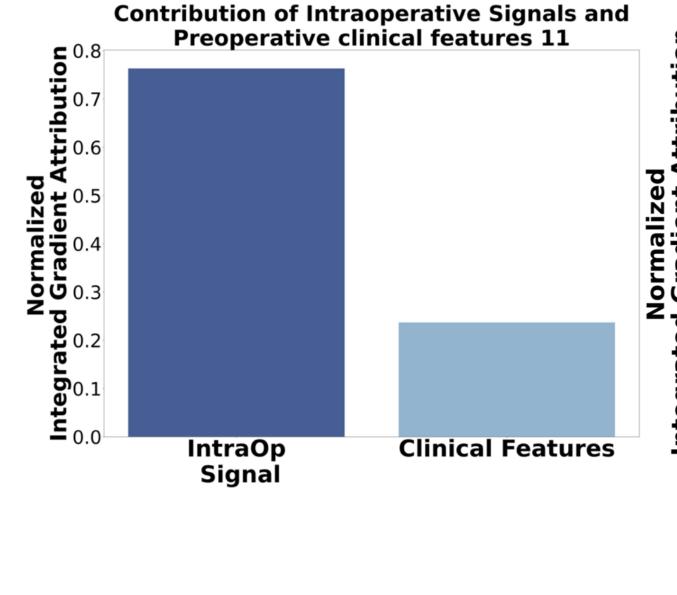
## Model Architecture

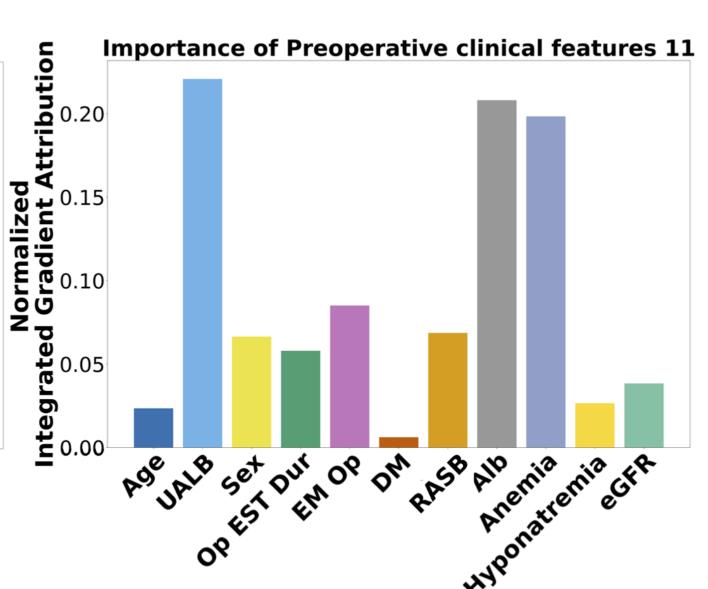
- CNN-based EfficientNet B3 for time-series vital sign processing
- Ensemble model combining CNN with CatBoost for tabular data
- •Outcome: PO-AKI by KDIGO criteria within 7 days post-surgery

# **RESULTS**

## **Performance Comparison**

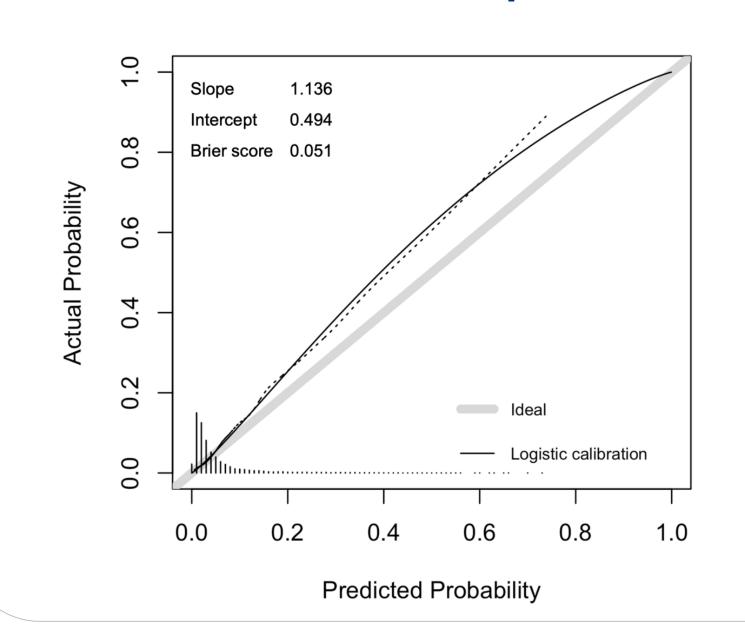
Hospital	Method	AUROC	Balanced
(Cases N (%))			Accuracy
Developmental cohort (3,188 (6.2%))	SPARK	0.724	0.664
	DL-IVSS_only	0.707	0.666
	DL-IVSS_PCFs 11	0.765	0.708
	Ensemble_PCFs 11	0.795	0.732
EVC 1 (2,519 (5.3%))	SPARK	0.697	0.646
	DL-IVSS_only	0.637	0.601
	DL-IVSS_PCFs 11	0.716	0.655
	Ensemble_PCFs 11	0.762	0.696
EVC 2 (579 (4.7%))	SPARK	0.745	0.689
	DL-IVSS_only	0.607	0.588
	DL-IVSS_PCFs 11	0.761	0.701
	Ensemble_PCFs 11	0.786	0.715



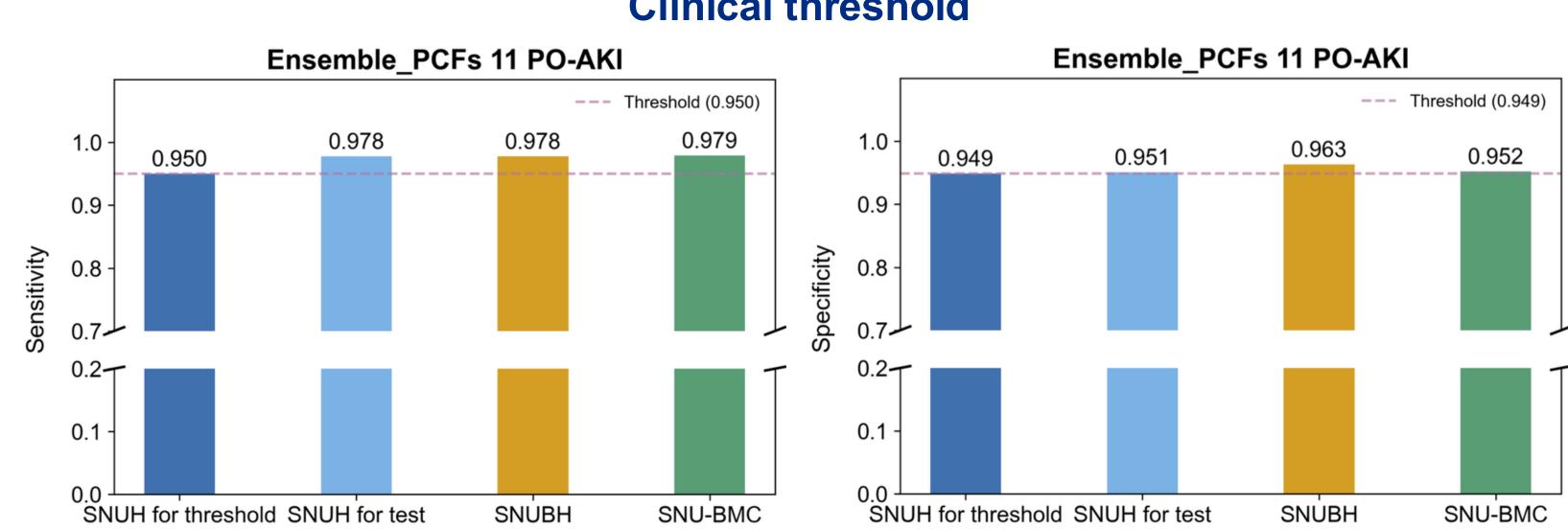


DL-IVSS\_only; only use Intra operative signals
DL-IVSS\_PCFs 11; add Preoperative Clinical Features 11 on DL-IVSS\_only
Ensemble\_PCFs 11; CatBoost + DL-IVSS\_PCFs 11

## **Calibration plot**



## Clinical threshold



#### CONCLUSION

- First study to leverage minute-scale intraoperative vital signs (~9.3M data points) for PO-AKI prediction
- Ensemble model achieved superior performance (AUROC 0.795) vs. conventional SPARK model (0.724)
- Intraoperative hemodynamics outperformed preoperative factors in feature importance analysis
- Clinical utility: Model maintains >95% sensitivity and >95% specificity at preset thresholds across validation cohorts
- Robust external validation: Consistent performance across 3 independent hospital datasets

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