

## Is Dementia predictable?

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## Dataset Dementia and Alzheimer longitudinal

Subject.ID *	MRI.ID <sup>‡</sup>	Group	Visit <sup>‡</sup>	MR.Delay <sup>‡</sup>	M.F <sup>‡</sup>	Hand <sup>‡</sup>	Age ÷	EDUC <sup>‡</sup>	SES ÷	MMSE <sup>‡</sup>	CDR ÷	eTIV ÷	nWBV <sup>‡</sup>	ASF <sup>‡</sup>
OAS2_0001	OAS2_0001_MR1	Nondemented	1	0	М	R	87	14	2	27	0.0	1987	0.696	0.883
OAS2_0001	OAS2_0001_MR2	Nondemented	2	457	М	R	88	14	2	30	0.0	2004	0.681	0.876
OAS2_0002	OAS2_0002_MR1	Demented	1	0	М	R	75	12	NA	23	0.5	1678	0.736	1.046
OAS2_0002	OAS2_0002_MR2	Demented	2	560	М	R	76	12	NA	28	0.5	1738	0.713	1.010
OAS2_0002	OAS2_0002_MR3	Demented	3	1895	М	R	80	12	NA	22	0.5	1698	0.701	1.034
OAS2_0004	OAS2_0004_MR1	Nondemented	1	0	F	R	88	18	3	28	0.0	1215	0.710	1.444
OAS2_0004	OAS2_0004_MR2	Nondemented	2	538	F	R	90	18	3	27	0.0	1200	0.718	1.462
OAS2_0005	OAS2_0005_MR1	Nondemented	1	0	М	R	80	12	4	28	0.0	1689	0.712	1.039
OAS2_0005	OAS2_0005_MR2	Nondemented	2	1010	M	R	83	12	4	29	0.5	1701	0.711	1.032

where SES is Socioeconomic Status, MMSE is Mini Mental State Examination, CDR is Clinical Dementia Rating, eTIV is Estimated Total Intracranial Volume, nWBV is Normalize Whole Brain Volume and ASF is Atlas Scaling Factor.

Source: Kaggle

We tried to solve the problem of correlation using the PCA method.

Separating Demented and Nondemented

Male

Female

Permutation \_\_\_\_\_\_6/:

regression

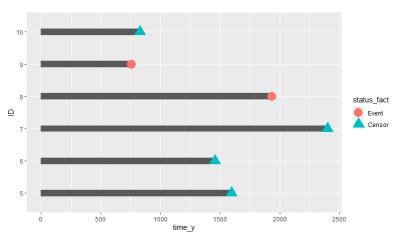
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regression

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Prediction 10/12

## Event: disease occurred



Future questions