Cluster Analysis: Identifying Parkinson's Disease Subtypes

Jesse Mu

Wednesday, June 10

1 Preprocessing

1.1 Dataset Description

951 subjects, 145 metrics, collected 15-4-2012. From Pablo Martinez Martín. 170 subjects with missing values (brought down to 781); these were removed automatically, even if the missing values were not included in the selected features below. This will need to be changed later on, by keeping those removed that still have all selected features and perhaps with some compensation for missing values.

1.2 Selected Features

Combination of non-motor scale (NMS) symptoms and standard motor symptoms.

Name	Type	Format	Description	
nms_d1	byte	%8.0g	cardiovascular	
nms_d2	byte	%8.0g	sleep/fatigue	
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}3$	byte	%8.0g	mood/cognition	
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}4$	byte	%8.0g	percep/hallucinations	
$\mathrm{nms}_{ ext{-}}\mathrm{d}5$	byte	%8.0g	attention/memory	
$\mathrm{nms_d6}$	byte	%8.0g	gastrointestinal	
$\mathrm{nms}_{ ext{-}}\mathrm{d}7$	byte	%8.0g	urinary	
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}8$	byte	%8.0g	sexual function	
$nms_{-}d9$	byte	%8.0g	miscellaneous	
tremor	float	%9.0g	tremor	
bradykin	float	%9.0g	bradykinesia ¹	
rigidity	float	%9.0g	rigidity	
axial	float	%9.0g	$ axial^2 $	
pigd	float	%9.0g	postural instability and gait difficulty	

Table 1: Selected Features and Details

Name	μ	σ	min-max
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}1$	1.76	3.32	0-24
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}2$	8.71	8.76	0-48
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}3$	8.70	11.83	0-60
nms_d4	1.65	3.94	0-33
$nms_{-}d5$	5.22	7.44	0-36
$\mathrm{nms_d6}$	5.67	6.92	0-36
$\mathrm{nms}_{-}\mathrm{d}7$	8.02	9.09	0-36
nms_d8	3.57	5.97	0-24
nms_d9	6.99	7.74	0-48
tremor	2.59	2.63	0-12
bradykin	2.49	1.39	0-6
rigidity	2.34	1.36	0-6
axial	3.28	2.75	0-12
pigd	3.36	2.77	0-12

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

1.3 Dimensionality Reduction: PCA

May not be useful? If we're trying to identify *clinically* relevant features, merging them may not be a good idea.

Figure 1 shows scree test elbow occurs around 2 or 3. Also, eigenvalues 1 and 2 > 1, while 3 is around .9

$\mathbf{2}$ k-means

2.1 Identifying optimal number of clusters

Figure 2 shows no optimal elbow in scree test! Maybe 2-3?

2.2 Decision Tree classifier based on clusters

- 3 Biclustering
- 4 Subspace clustering
- 5 Bayesian Networks

¹Impaired ability to adjust the body's position.

²Issues affecting the middle of the body.

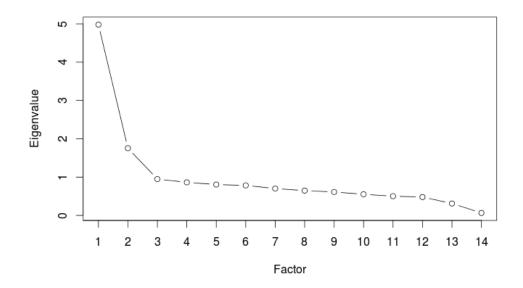


Figure 1: Scree test: eigenvalues by factor

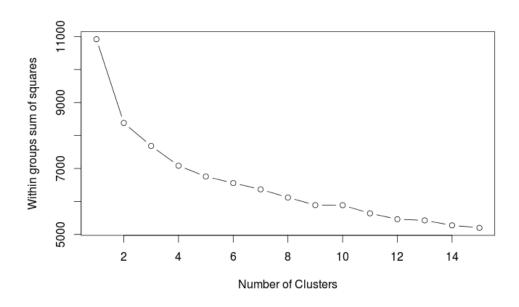


Figure 2: Scree test: WSS error by cluster size