

Continuous vs. Binary over varying training size

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Comparison of continuous and binary outcome prediction based on the subset of data

The below results summarize a test run comparing the Combined Online SL and Regular SL at various time points, for both the continuous and binary outcome.

1. Combined Online SL: consists of both global and individualized learners, as well as various variations of the global learners that differentially adjust for baseline covariates.
2. Regular SL: just global SL.

The prediction is based on the following covariates:

1. Baseline and Time-varying: “gender”, “age”, “care_unit”, “admission_type_descr”, “sapsi_first”, “sofa_first”, “amine”, “sedation”, “ventilation”, “spo2”, “abpsys”, “abpdias”
2. Baseline: “amine”, “sedation”, “ventilation”, “spo2”, “abpsys”, “abpdias”

Initial training size included $n = 400$ samples, trained at $t = \{30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 240\}$ minutes. For each t , we follow a gap of 30 minutes and predict the event for the following 20 minutes after the gap.

##

Call:

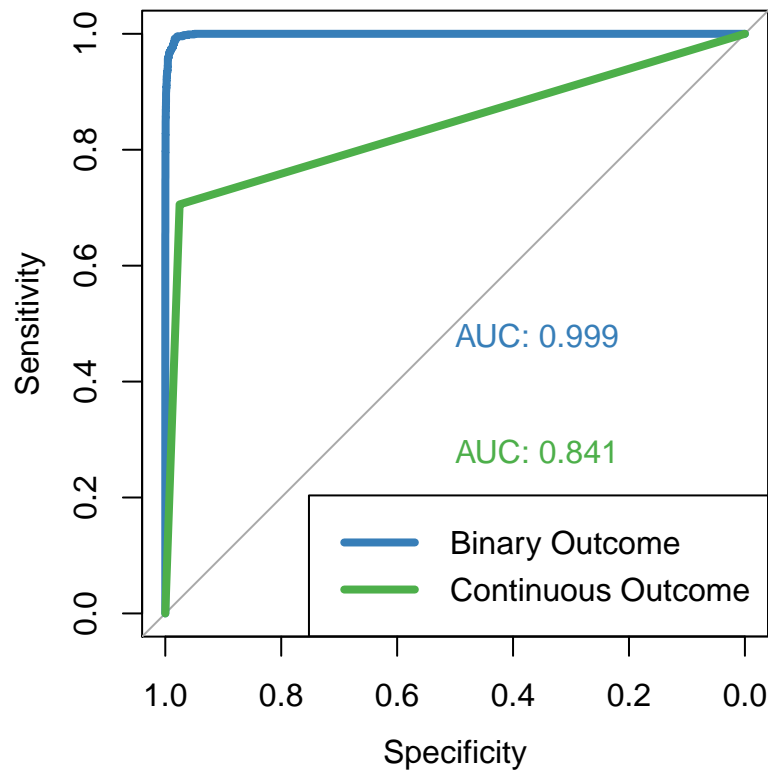
roc.default(response = calc_bin_t30\$truth\$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t30\$pred_fin\$pred, plot = 'r')

##

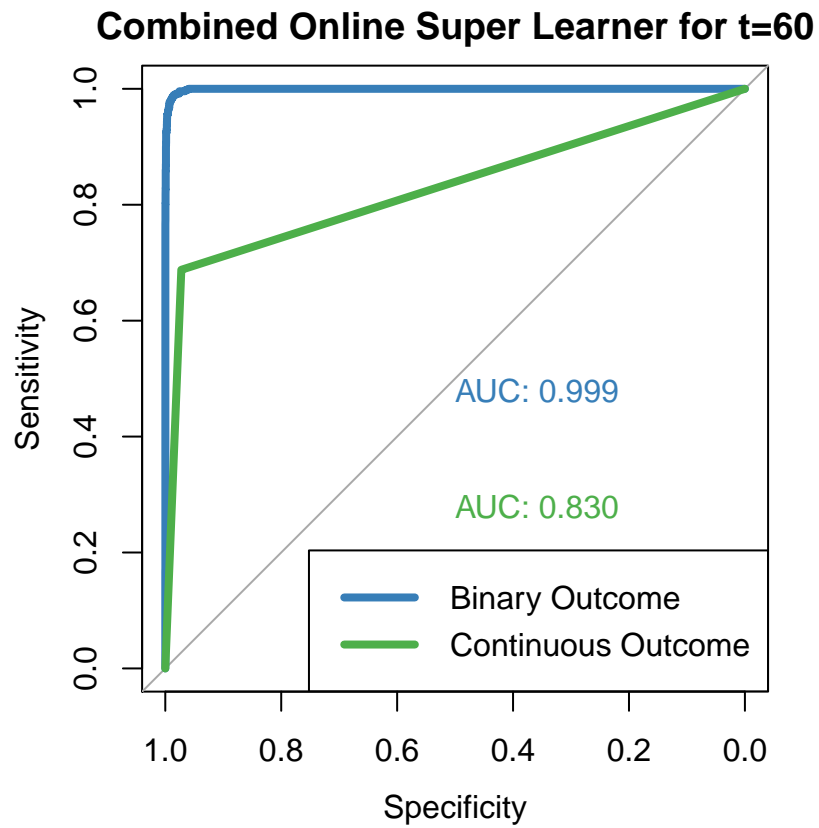
Data: calc_bin_t30\$pred_fin\$pred in 7052 controls (calc_bin_t30\$truth\$truth 0) < 948 cases (calc_bin_t30\$truth\$truth 1)

Area under the curve: 0.9991

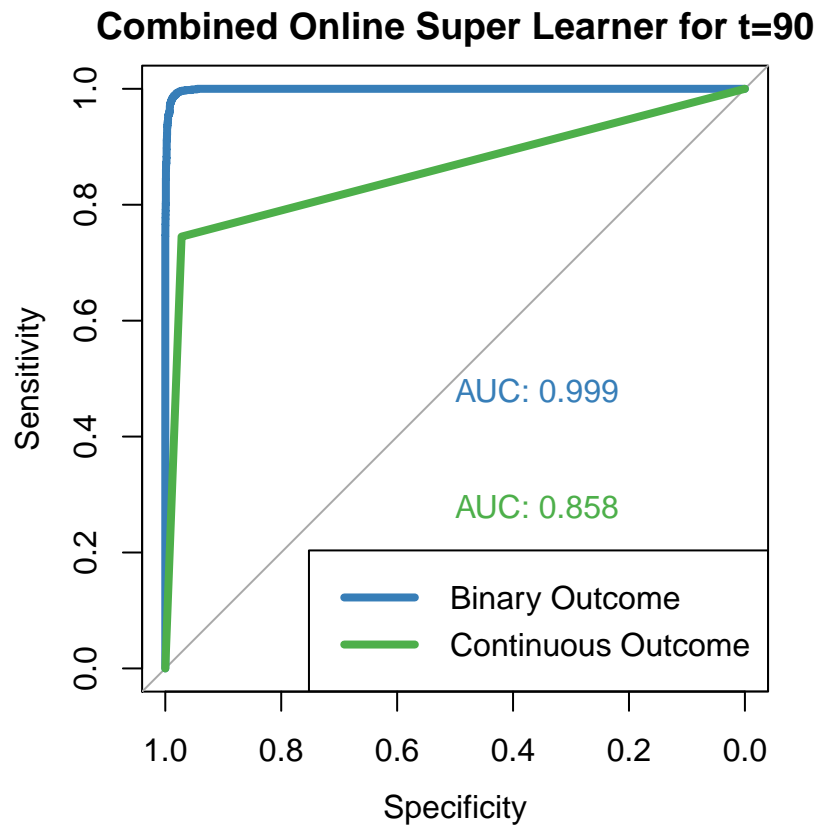
Combined Online Super Learner for t=30



```
##
## Call:
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t60$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t60$pred_fin$pred, plot = "r")
##
## Data: calc_bin_t60$pred_fin$pred in 7052 controls (calc_bin_t60$truth$truth 0) < 948 cases (calc_bin_t60$truth$truth 1)
## Area under the curve: 0.9991
```

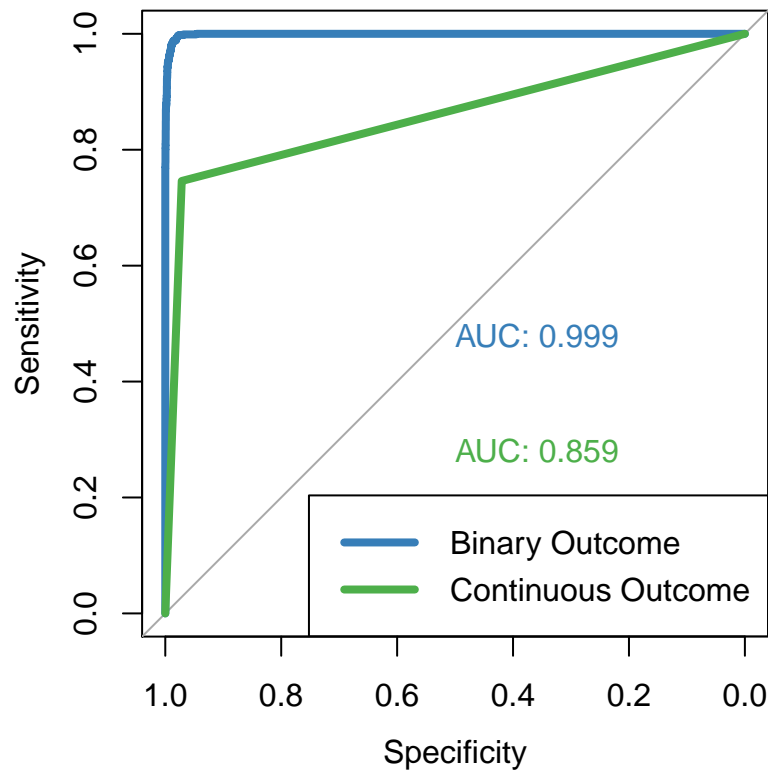


```
##
## Call:
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t90$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t90$pred_fin$pred, plot = "r")
##
## Data: calc_bin_t90$pred_fin$pred in 7047 controls (calc_bin_t90$truth$truth 0) < 953 cases (calc_bin_t90$truth$truth 1)
## Area under the curve: 0.999
```



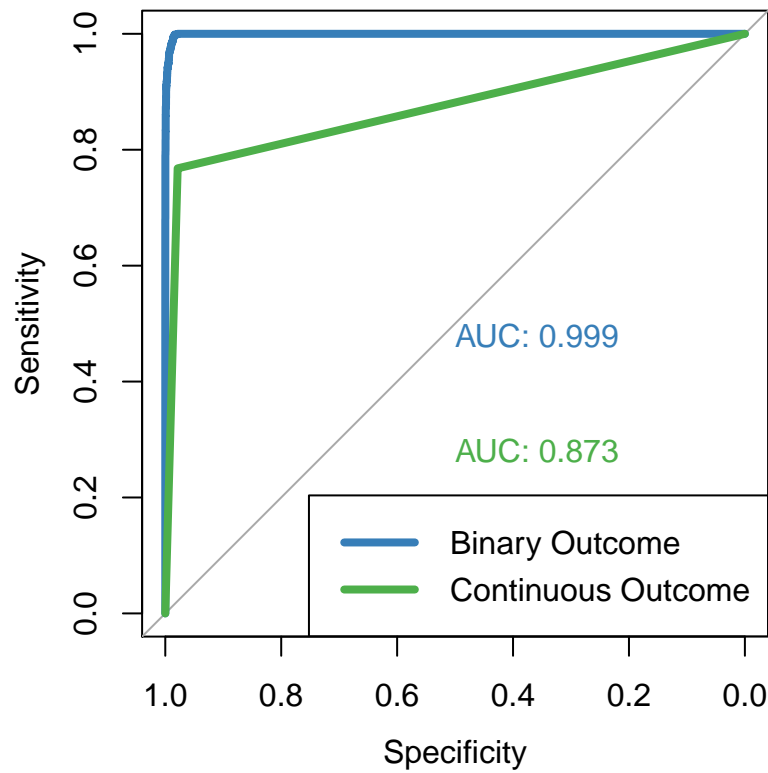
```
##
## Call:
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t120$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t120$pred_fin$pred, plot = TRUE)
##
## Data: calc_bin_t120$pred_fin$pred in 7047 controls (calc_bin_t120$truth$truth 0) < 953 cases (calc_bin_t120$truth$truth 1)
## Area under the curve: 0.9991
```

Combined Online Super Learner for t=120



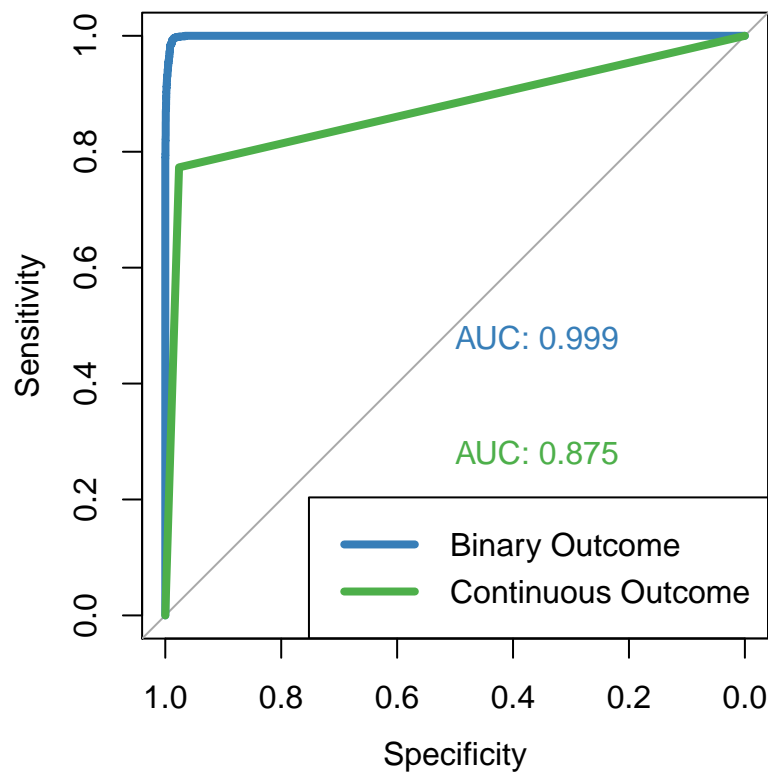
```
##  
## Call:  
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t150$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t150$pred_fin$pred, plot = TRUE)  
##  
## Data: calc_bin_t150$pred_fin$pred in 7035 controls (calc_bin_t150$truth$truth 0) < 965 cases (calc_bin_t150$truth$truth 1)  
## Area under the curve: 0.9993
```

Combined Online Super Learner for t=150



```
##
## Call:
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t180$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t180$pred_fin$pred, plot = TRUE)
##
## Data: calc_bin_t180$pred_fin$pred in 7035 controls (calc_bin_t180$truth$truth 0) < 965 cases (calc_bin_t180$truth$truth 1)
## Area under the curve: 0.9993
```

Combined Online Super Learner for t=180



```
##  
## Call:  
## roc.default(response = calc_bin_t240$truth$truth, predictor = calc_bin_t240$pred_fin$pred, plot = TRUE)  
##  
## Data: calc_bin_t240$pred_fin$pred in 7075 controls (calc_bin_t240$truth$truth 0) < 925 cases (calc_bin_t240$truth$truth 1)  
## Area under the curve: 0.9992
```

Combined Online Super Learner for t=240

