Module 1: Introduction

CAD data overview

This data mart is a random sample of patients in the Mass General Brigham (formerly Partner's Healthcare) EHR database who had at least one note of 500 characters and met an initial filter for **coronary artery disease** (CAD) defined as:

- \geq 1 ICD9 code related to CAD (410.x, 411.x, 412.x, 413.x, 414.x).
- $ightharpoonup \geq 1$ mention for any CAD related concepts (eg. CAD, CAD procedures, CAD biomarkers, positive stress test).

"label": whether the patient has CAD, extracted from chart review by a clinician.

```
data(ehr_data)
data <- PhecapData(
  ehr_data, "healthcare_utilization", "label", 75,
  patient_id = "patient_id", seed = 123
)
data</pre>
## PheCAP Data
```

```
## PheCAP Data
## Feature: 10000 observations of 587 variables
## Label: 119 yes, 62 no, 9819 missing
## Size of training samples: 106
## Size of validation samples: 75
```

"main_ICD", "main_NLP": total number of billing codes or NLP mentions of the disease.

13 12

"healthcare_utilization": total number of notes the patient has.

"CODx" (n = 10): the counts of a specific code. "NLPx" (n = 574): the counts of a NLP term.

```
head(ehr data[, c(1:5, 25:30)])
     patient id label main ICD main NLP healthcare utilization NLP10 NLP11 NLP12
                   NA
                                                             25
                   NA
                            41
                                    157
                                                            187
                   NA
                                                            138
                   NΑ
                   NΑ
     NLP13 NLP14 NLP15
                    47
             13
                  12
```

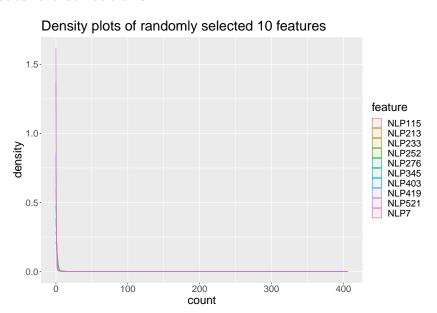
Basic descriptives

```
# Check for missing data.
colnames(ehr_data)[which(colMeans(is.na(ehr_data)) > 0)]
## [1] "label"
```

Basic descriptives

```
# Check for missing data.
colnames(ehr_data)[which(colMeans(is.na(ehr_data)) > 0)]
## [1] "label"
# Prevalence of the label.
mean(ehr_data$label, na.rm = TRUE)
## [1] 0.6574586
```

Feature distributions



Prepare the data for model fitting

- ▶ We log transform all the features as they are highly skewed
- ▶ We orthogonalize all features against health care utilization before fitting as patients with higher healthcare utilization have higher feature counts (in Module 3)

(Please find more details in the .Rmd file.)