

Module 3: Semi-supervised learning (PheCAP)

Siyue Yang, Jianhui Gao, and Jessica Gronsbell

```
# Load the packages.
packages <- c("tidyverse", "PheCAP", "glmnet", "glmpath", "pROC", "parallel")

# Check if the packages are missing or not.
# If missing, install automatically.
# If not missing, load the package.
package.check <- lapply(
  packages,
  FUN = function(x) {
    if (!require(x, character.only = TRUE)) {
      install.packages(x, dependencies = TRUE)
      library(x, character.only = TRUE)
    }
  }
)

# Load environment.
load("environment_phecap.RData")

# Load helper functions.
source("../Rscripts/helper_function.R")
```

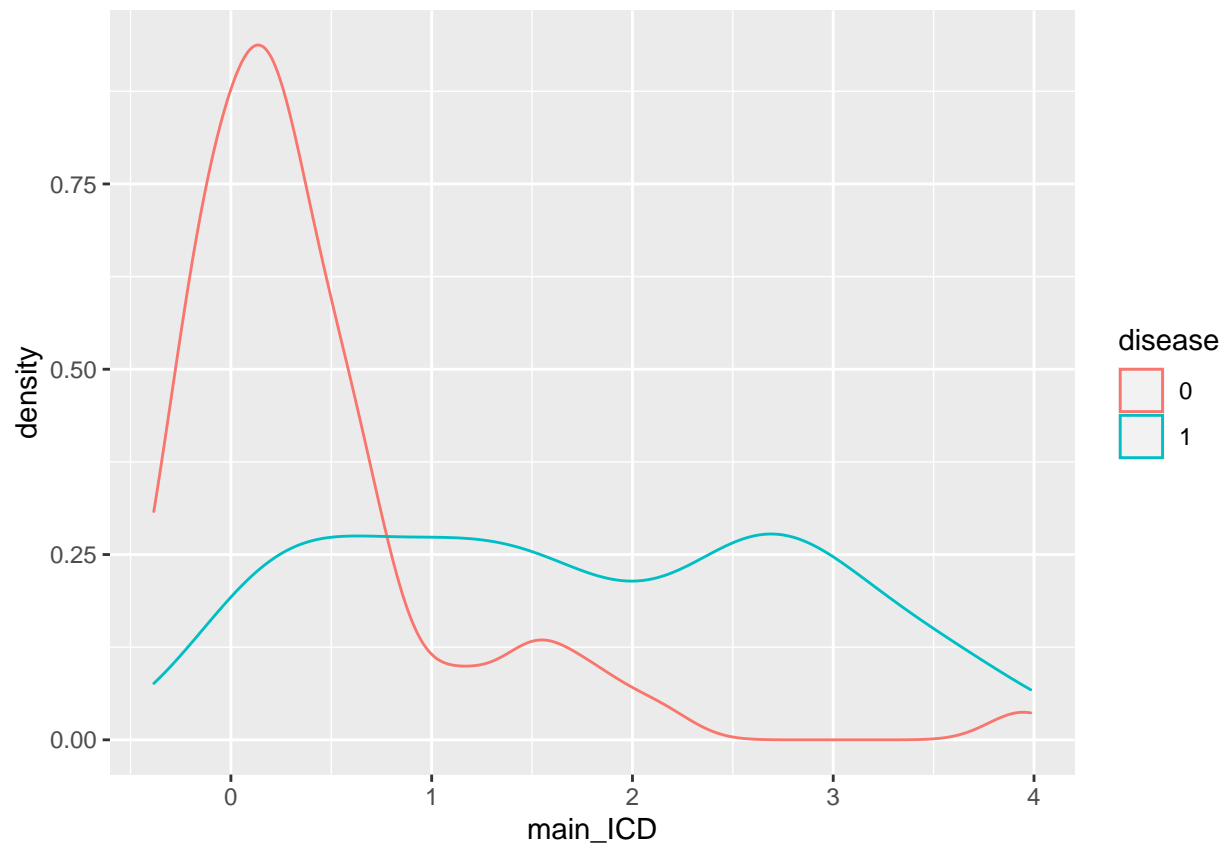
Feature selection

How to select features?

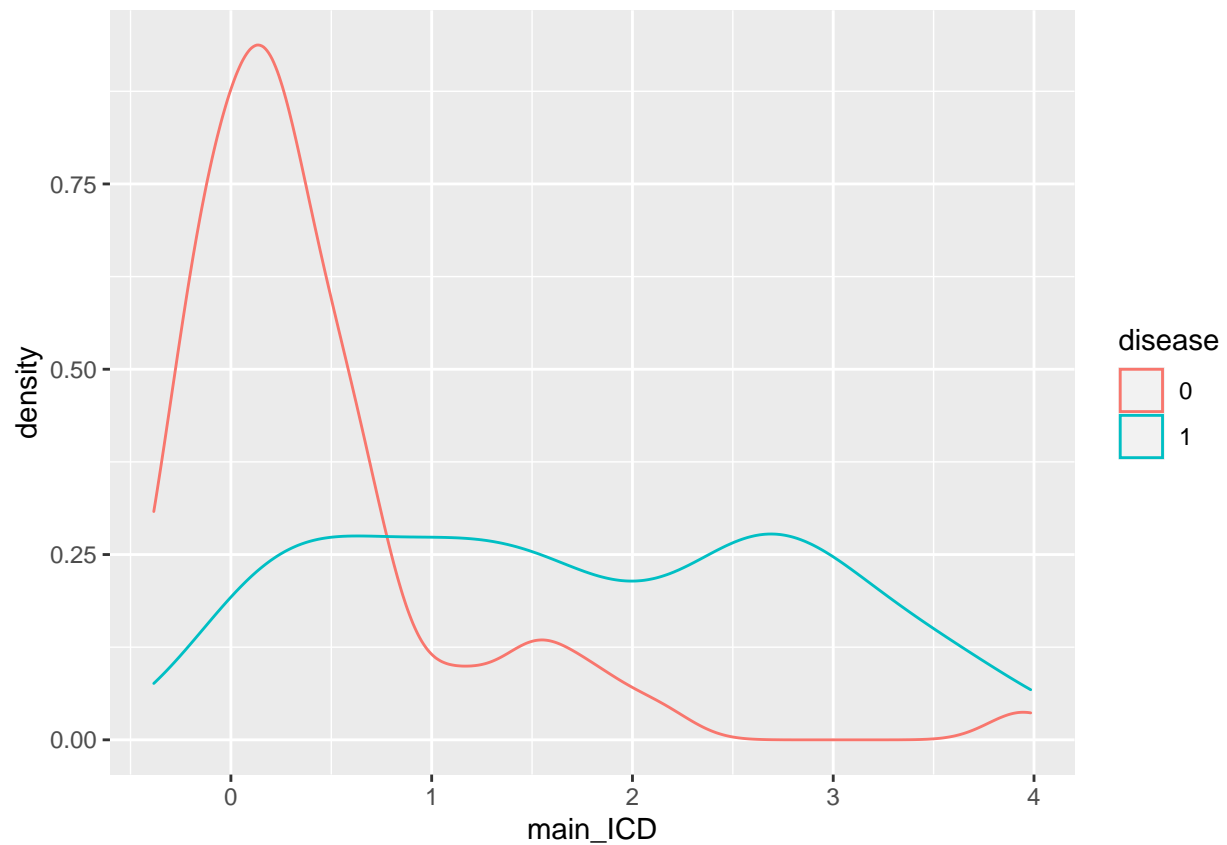
Can leverage some clinical-meaningful features that are related to Y.

e.g. Feature “main_ICD” = the total number of the disease-related billing codes.

```
ehr_data %>%
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = main_ICD)) +
  geom_density(aes(color = disease))
```

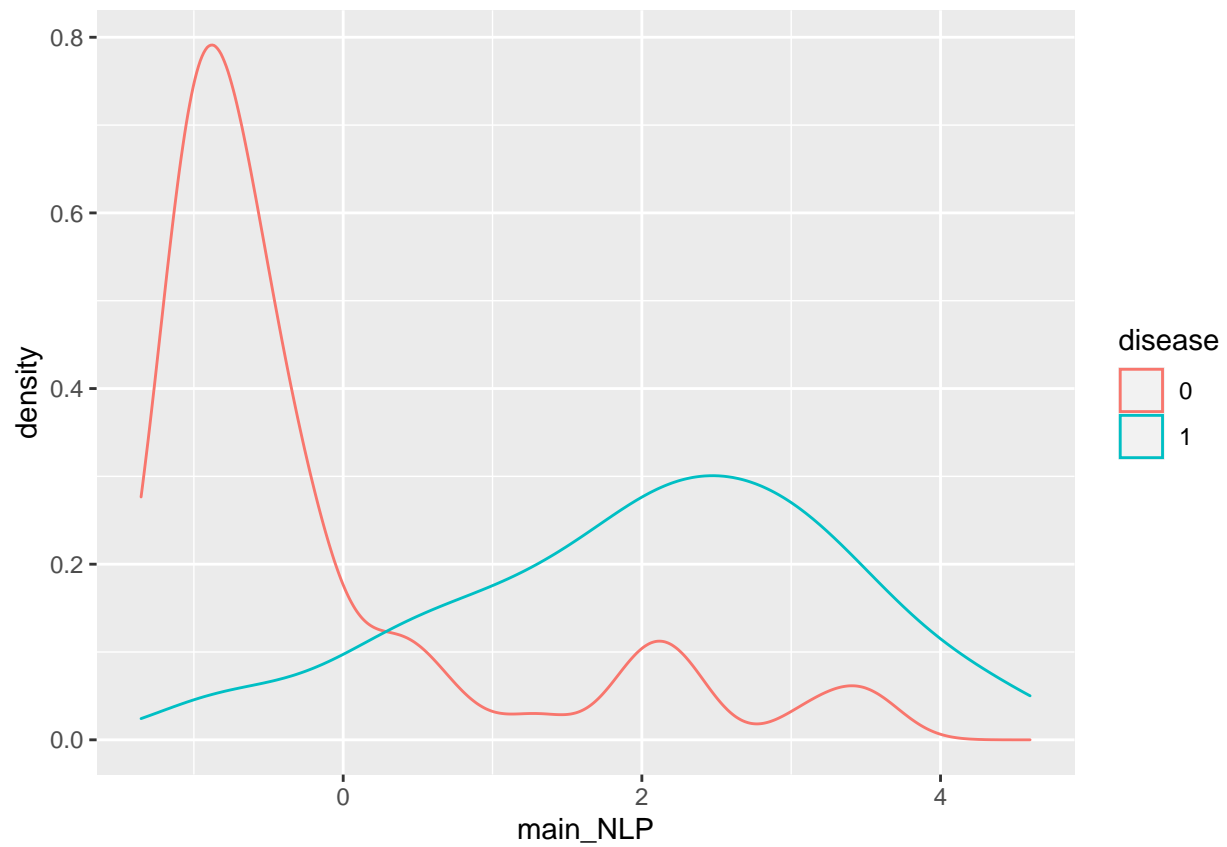


```
# With log transformation.
ehr_data %>%
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = main_ICD)) +
  geom_density(aes(color = disease))
```



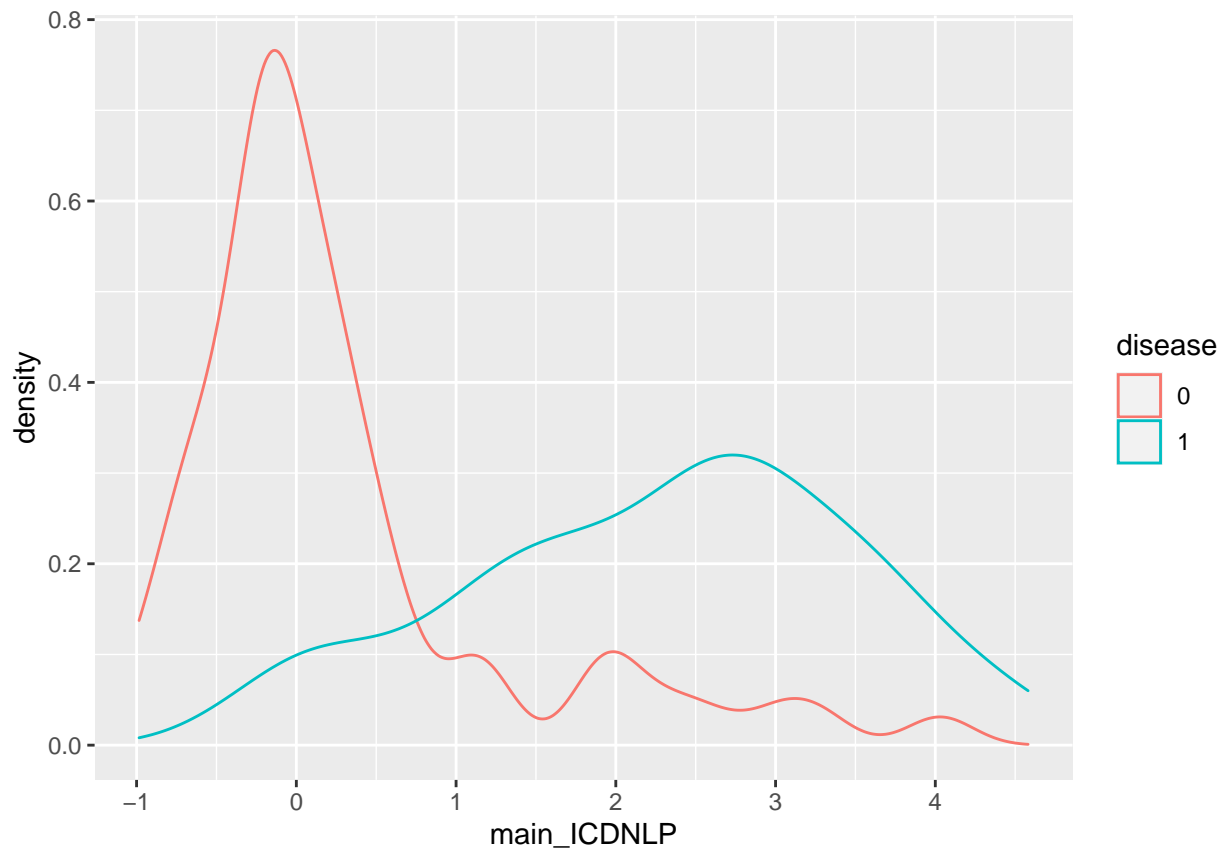
The more the disease-related codes, the more **likely** the patient has the disease.

```
ehr_data %>%  
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%  
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = main_NLP)) +  
  geom_density(aes(color = disease))
```



Other options? - Combine them.

```
ehr_data %>%  
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%  
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = main_ICDNLP)) +  
  geom_density(aes(color = disease))
```



```
nonmissing_index <- which(!is.na(ehr_data$label))
y <- ehr_data$label[nonmissing_index]
sibd <- ehr_data$main_ICD
snlp <- ehr_data$main_NLP
sibdnlp <- ehr_data$main_ICDNLP

get_auc(y, sibd[nonmissing_index])
```

```
## [1] 0.8394551
```

```
get_auc(y, snlp[nonmissing_index])
```

```
## [1] 0.8841149
```

```
get_auc(y, sibdnlp[nonmissing_index])
```

```
## [1] 0.8875034
```

We call these highly predictive features of the true disease status “surrogates”.

Opportunities of using surrogate features

1. Feature selection to reduce p

2. Algorithm development with limited Y
3. Algorithm validation with limited Y

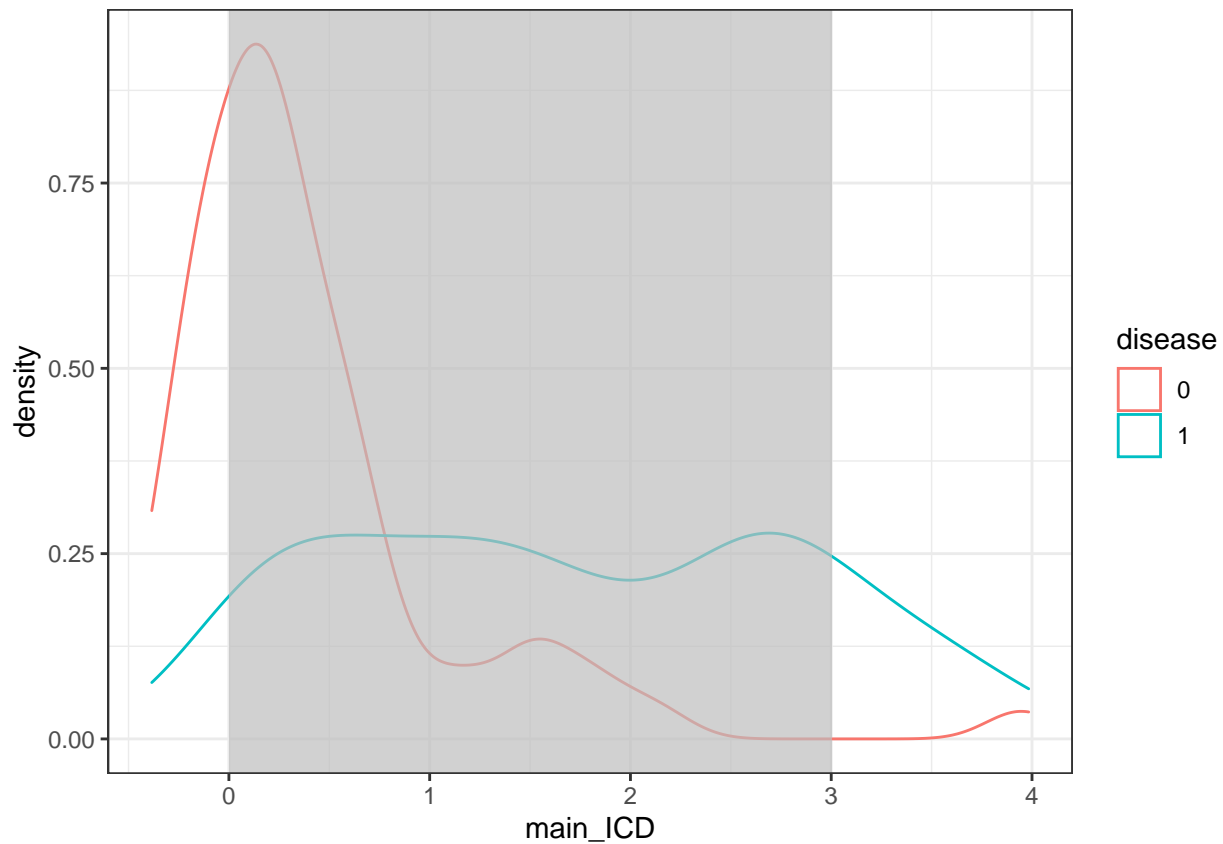
Opportunity 2 and 3 will be covered in the next module!

Feature selection method

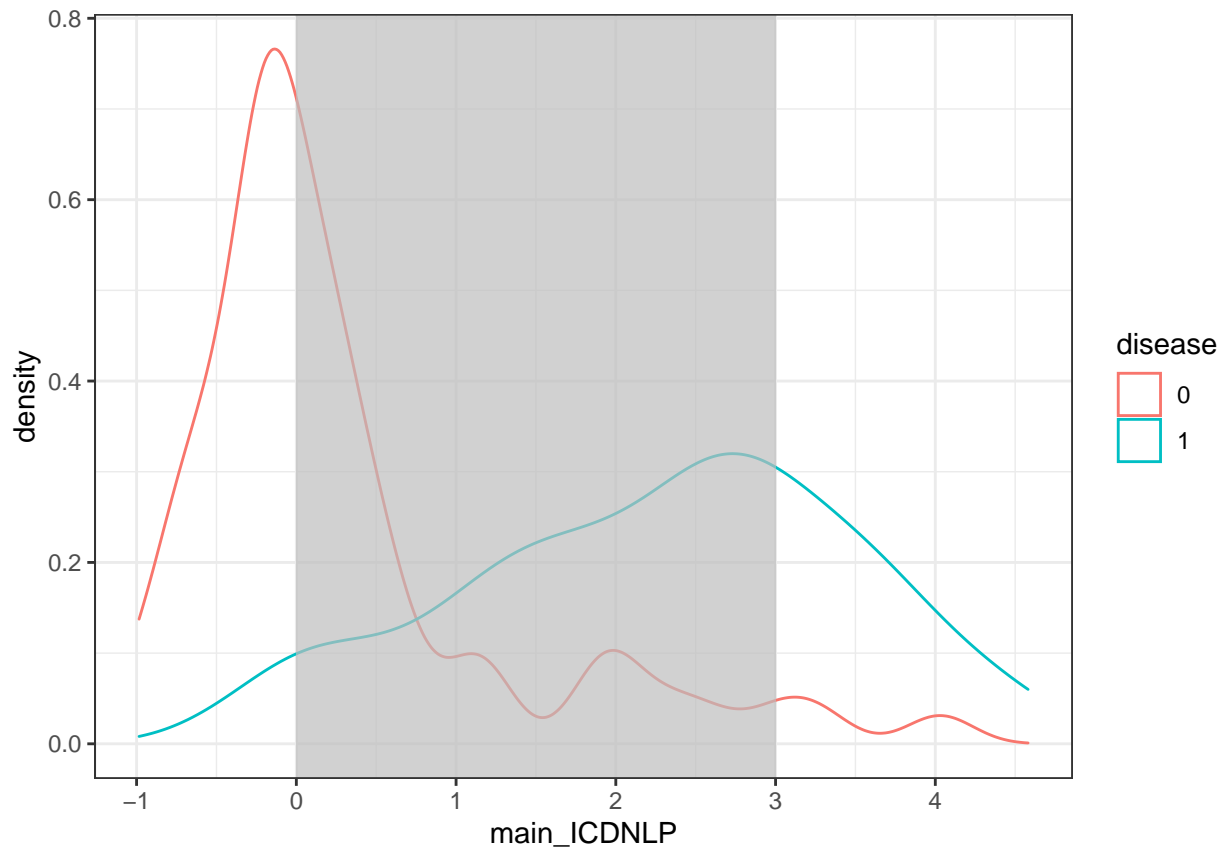
Motivation (Extreme assumption):

- Patients with **high** main ICD or NLP mentions generally have the phenotype.
- Patients with **extremely** low counts are unlikely to have the phenotype.

```
ehr_data %>%  
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%  
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = main_ICD)) +  
  geom_density(aes(color = disease)) +  
  theme_bw() +  
  annotate("rect", fill = "grey", alpha = 0.7, xmin = 0, xmax = 3,  
         ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf)
```



```
ehr_data %>%
  filter(!is.na(label)) %>%
  mutate(disease = factor(label)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = main_ICDNLP)) +
  geom_density(aes(color = disease)) +
  theme_bw() +
  annotate("rect", fill = "grey", alpha = 0.7, xmin = 0, xmax = 3,
          ymin = -Inf, ymax = Inf)
```



- Left white rect: patients not having the disease.
- Right white rect: patients having the disease.

Prepare data for feature selection

Prepare surrogates

Surrogates are available for all the patients!

```
# Prepare 3 surrogates.
sicd <- ehr_data$main_ICD
snlp <- ehr_data$main_NLP
sicdnlp <- ehr_data$main_ICDNLP

# Prepare features to be selected.
x <- data.matrix(ehr_data %>% select(starts_with("COD") | starts_with("NLP")))
```

Run surrogate-assisted feature extraction (SAFE) and show result.

```
# Truncated using 3 and 1.
SAFE_icd <- extreme_method(sicd, x, u_bound = 3, l_bound = 0)
SAFE_nlp <- extreme_method(snlp, x, u_bound = 3, l_bound = 0)
SAFE_both <- extreme_method(sicdnlp, x, u_bound = 3, l_bound = 0)

# Majority voting.
beta <- rbind(SAFE_icd$beta_all, SAFE_nlp$beta_all, SAFE_both$beta_all)
SAFE_select <- which(colMeans(beta, na.rm = T) >= 0.5)
SAFE_feature <- colnames(x)[SAFE_select]
SAFE_feature

## [1] "NLP6" "NLP56" "NLP93" "NLP160" "NLP161" "NLP231" "NLP306" "NLP309"
## [9] "NLP321" "NLP349" "NLP403" "NLP434" "NLP446" "NLP495"
```

We select features that occur 50% among the three different surrogate-selected feature sets. This is the idea of *majority voting*.

Train phenotyping model and show the AUC on the testing set.

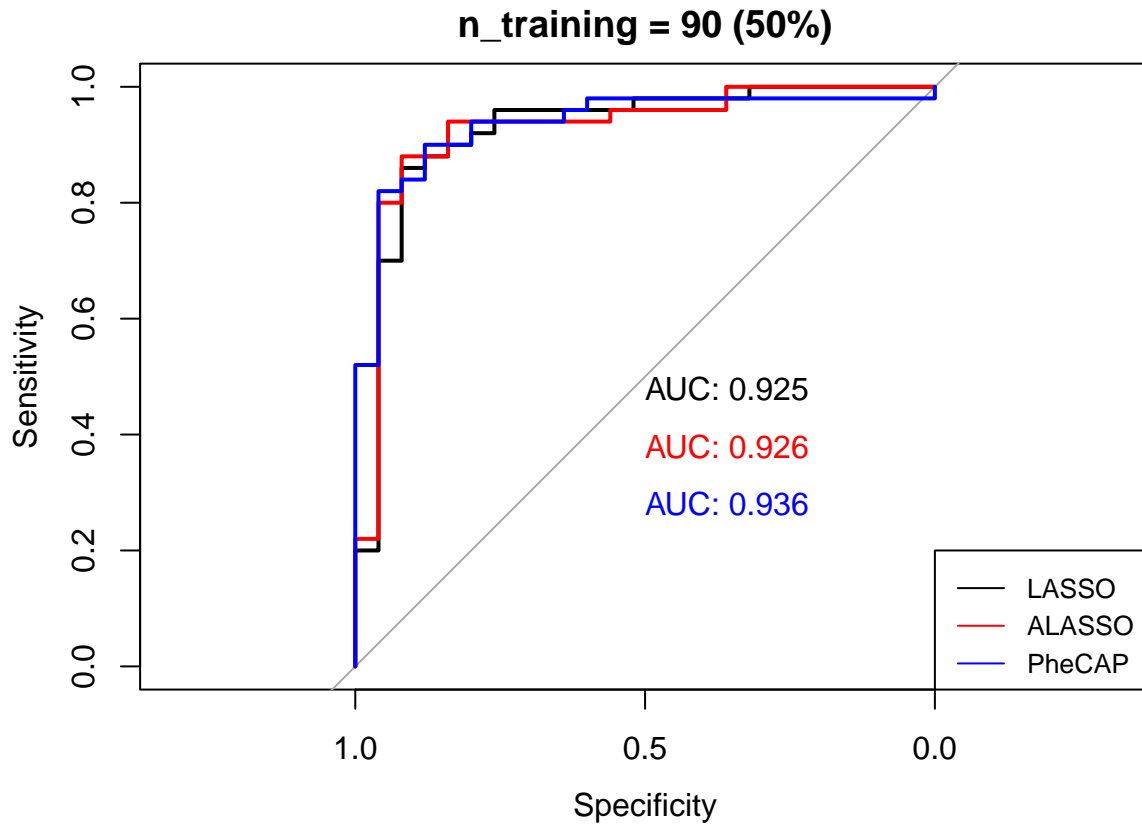
```
selected_features <- c("main_ICD", "main_NLP", "healthcare_utilization", SAFE_feature)

# Fit PheCAP.
beta.phecap <- adaptive_lasso_fit(x = train_x[, selected_features],
                                y = train_y,
                                tuning = "cv", family = "binomial")

y_hat.phecap <- linear_model_predict(beta = beta.phecap,
                                    x = test_x[, selected_features] ,
                                    probability = TRUE)
```

```
roc.phecap <- roc(test_y, y_hat.phecap)

plot(roc.lasso,
     print.auc = TRUE, main = "n_training = 90 (50%)")
)
plot(roc.alasso,
     print.auc = TRUE, col = 'red', add = TRUE, print.auc.y = 0.4
)
plot(roc.phecap,
     print.auc = TRUE, col = 'blue', add = TRUE, print.auc.y = 0.3
)
legend(0, 0.2, legend = c("LASSO", "ALASSO", "PheCAP"), col = c("black", "red", "blue"),
      lty = 1, cex = 0.8)
```

```
roc_full.lasso <- get_roc(y_true = test_y, y_score = y_hat.lasso)
head(roc_full.lasso,10)
```

##	cutoff	pos.rate	FPR	TPR	PPV	NPV	F1
## [1,]	0.9449428	0.006666667	0.00	0.09090909	1.0000000	0.3548387	0.1666667
## [2,]	0.9160620	0.053333333	0.00	0.14545455	1.0000000	0.3691275	0.2539683
## [3,]	0.8871812	0.140000000	0.02	0.20000000	0.9523810	0.3798450	0.3305785
## [4,]	0.8863887	0.146666667	0.04	0.32500000	0.9420290	0.4155844	0.4832714
## [5,]	0.8855961	0.153333333	0.04	0.45000000	0.9574468	0.4660194	0.6122449
## [6,]	0.8220197	0.386666667	0.04	0.57500000	0.9663866	0.5303867	0.7210031
## [7,]	0.7584434	0.486666667	0.06	0.70000000	0.9589041	0.6103896	0.8092486
## [8,]	0.7537611	0.493333333	0.08	0.74000000	0.9487179	0.6388889	0.8314607
## [9,]	0.7490788	0.500000000	0.08	0.78000000	0.9512195	0.6764706	0.8571429
## [10,]	0.7064189	0.560000000	0.08	0.82000000	0.9534884	0.7187500	0.8817204

```
roc_full.lasso <- get_roc(y_true = test_y, y_score = y_hat.lasso)
head(roc_full.lasso,10)
```

##	cutoff	pos.rate	FPR	TPR	PPV	NPV	F1
## [1,]	0.9449428	0.006666667	0.00	0.09090909	1.0000000	0.3548387	0.1666667
## [2,]	0.9160620	0.053333333	0.00	0.14545455	1.0000000	0.3691275	0.2539683
## [3,]	0.8871812	0.140000000	0.02	0.20000000	0.9523810	0.3798450	0.3305785
## [4,]	0.8863887	0.146666667	0.04	0.32500000	0.9420290	0.4155844	0.4832714
## [5,]	0.8855961	0.153333333	0.04	0.45000000	0.9574468	0.4660194	0.6122449
## [6,]	0.8220197	0.386666667	0.04	0.57500000	0.9663866	0.5303867	0.7210031
## [7,]	0.7584434	0.486666667	0.06	0.70000000	0.9589041	0.6103896	0.8092486

```
## [8,] 0.7537611 0.493333333 0.08 0.74000000 0.9487179 0.6388889 0.8314607
## [9,] 0.7490788 0.500000000 0.08 0.78000000 0.9512195 0.6764706 0.8571429
## [10,] 0.7064189 0.560000000 0.08 0.82000000 0.9534884 0.7187500 0.8817204
```

```
roc_full.phcap <- get_roc(y_true = test_y, y_score = y_hat.phcap)
head(roc_full.phcap,10)
```

```
##          cutoff    pos.rate  FPR      TPR      PPV      NPV      F1
## [1,] 0.9954812 0.006666667 0.00 0.2503704 1.0000000 0.4001186 0.4004739
## [2,] 0.9592836 0.133333333 0.00 0.3851852 1.0000000 0.4485050 0.5561497
## [3,] 0.9230859 0.353333333 0.02 0.5200000 0.9811321 0.5051546 0.6797386
## [4,] 0.9223259 0.360000000 0.04 0.5950000 0.9674797 0.5423729 0.7368421
## [5,] 0.9215658 0.366666667 0.04 0.6700000 0.9710145 0.5925926 0.7928994
## [6,] 0.8506116 0.466666667 0.04 0.7450000 0.9738562 0.6530612 0.8441926
## [7,] 0.7796575 0.566666667 0.06 0.8200000 0.9647059 0.7230769 0.8864865
## [8,] 0.7753985 0.573333333 0.08 0.8250000 0.9537572 0.7244094 0.8847185
## [9,] 0.7711394 0.580000000 0.08 0.8300000 0.9540230 0.7301587 0.8877005
## [10,] 0.7573189 0.586666667 0.08 0.8350000 0.9542857 0.7360000 0.8906667
```

Different training size

- randomly sample training size = 50, 70, 90
- rest as testing set
- repeat 600 times

```
selected_index <- which(colnames(ehr_data) %in% selected_features == TRUE)
```

```
start<- Sys.time()
auc_phcap <- validate_phcap(dat = labeled_data, nsim = 600,
                           n.train = c(50, 70, 90),
                           selected_features = selected_index)
end <- Sys.time()
end - start
```

```
## Time difference of 1.706747 mins
```

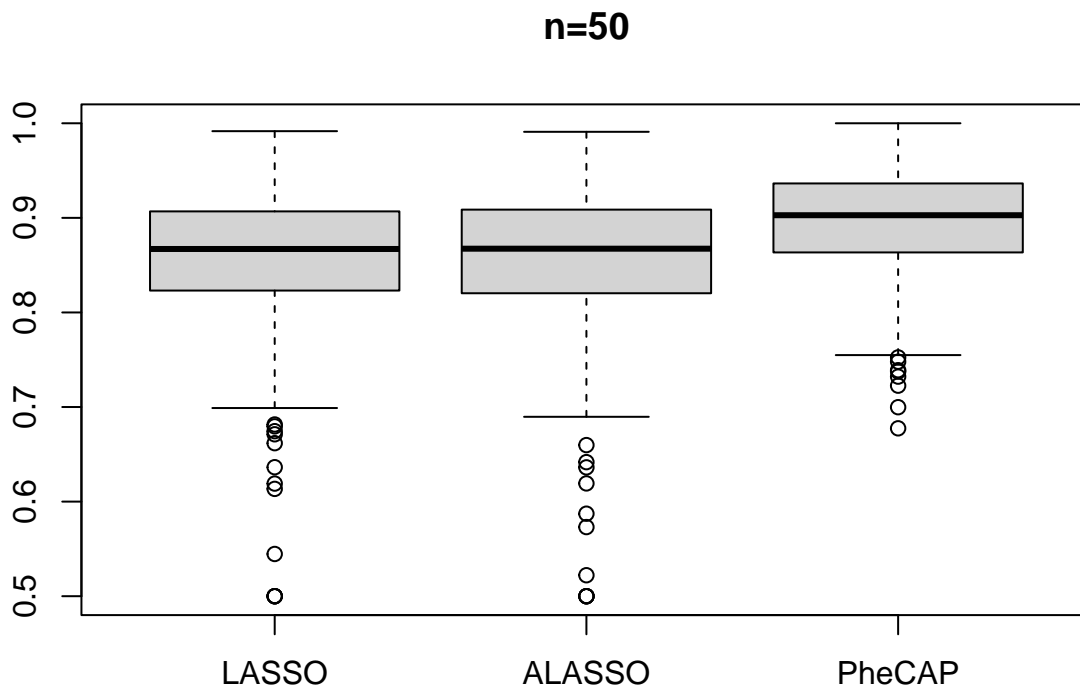
```
# median AUC
apply(auc_supervised, 2, median)
```

```
## n=50,LASSO n=70,LASSO n=90,LASSO n=50,ALASSO n=70,ALASSO n=90,ALASSO
## 0.8670982 0.8789683 0.8907670 0.8673935 0.8736602 0.8855655
```

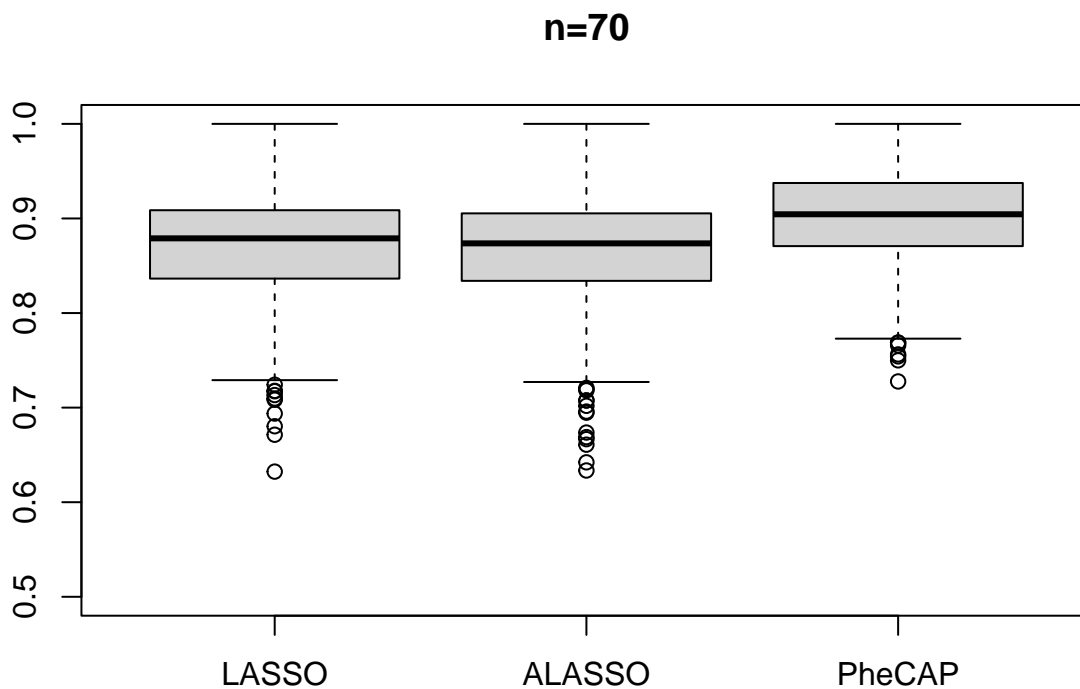
```
# se
apply(auc_supervised, 2, sd)
```

```
## n=50,LASSO n=70,LASSO n=90,LASSO n=50,ALASSO n=70,ALASSO n=90,ALASSO
## 0.07197573 0.05587566 0.05184181 0.07300341 0.05871336 0.05415953
```

```
boxplot(cbind(auc_supervised, auc_phecap) %>% select(starts_with("n=50")),
        ylim = c(0.5, 1), names = c("LASSO", "ALASSO", "PheCAP"), main = "n=50")
```

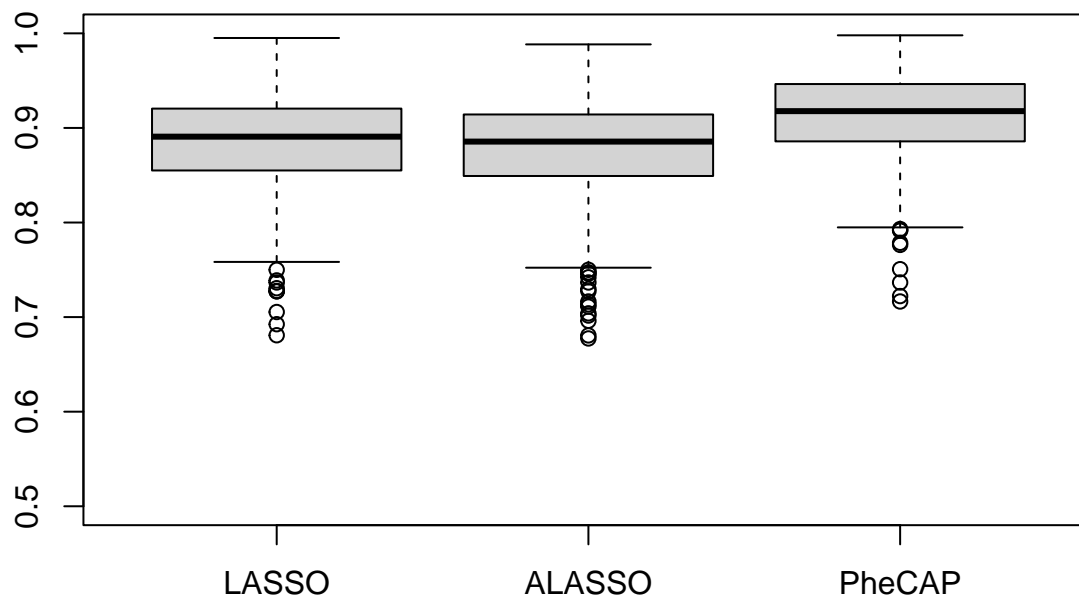


```
boxplot(cbind(auc_supervised, auc_phecap) %>% select(starts_with("n=70")),
        ylim = c(0.5, 1), names = c("LASSO", "ALASSO", "PheCAP"), main = "n=70")
```



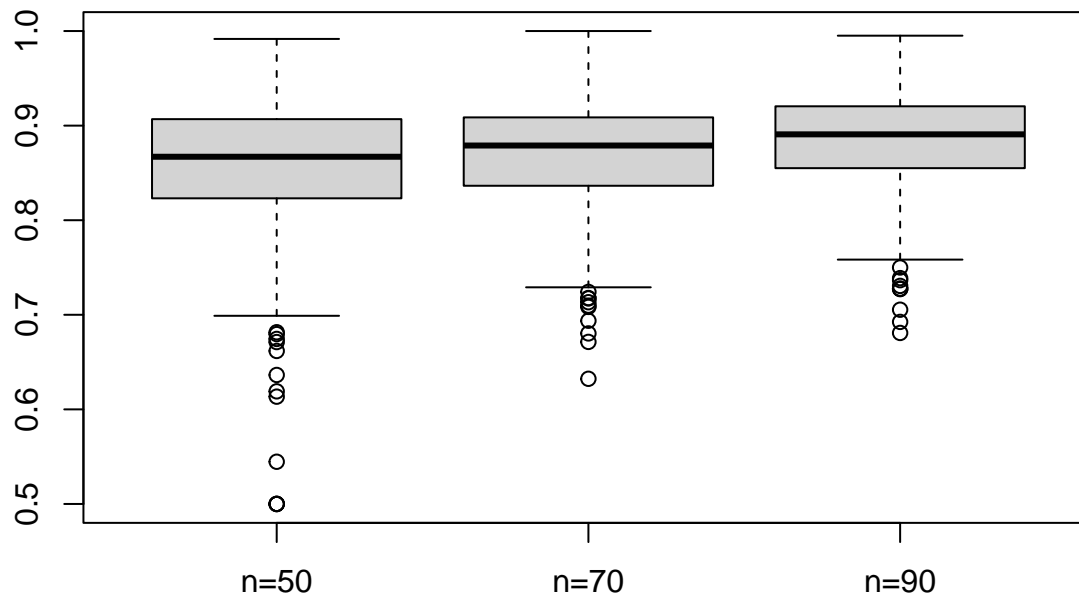
```
boxplot(cbind(auc_supervised, auc_phecap) %>% select(starts_with("n=90")),
        ylim = c(0.5, 1), names = c("LASSO", "ALASSO", "PheCAP"), main = "n=90")
```

n=90



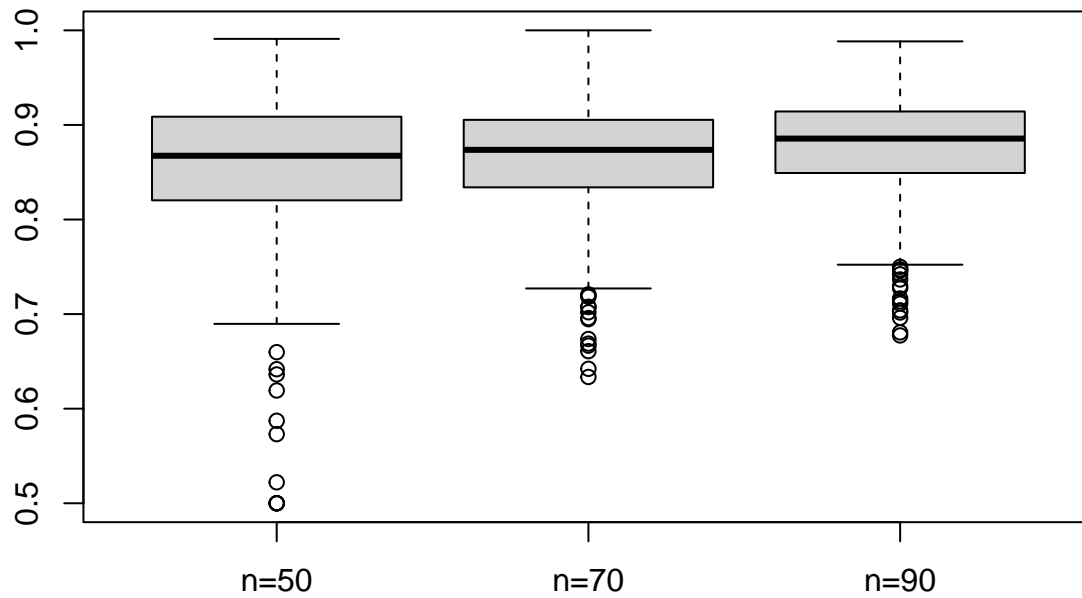
```
boxplot(auc_supervised[,1:3], ylim = c(0.5, 1),  
        names = c("n=50", "n=70", "n=90"), main = "LASSO")
```

LASSO



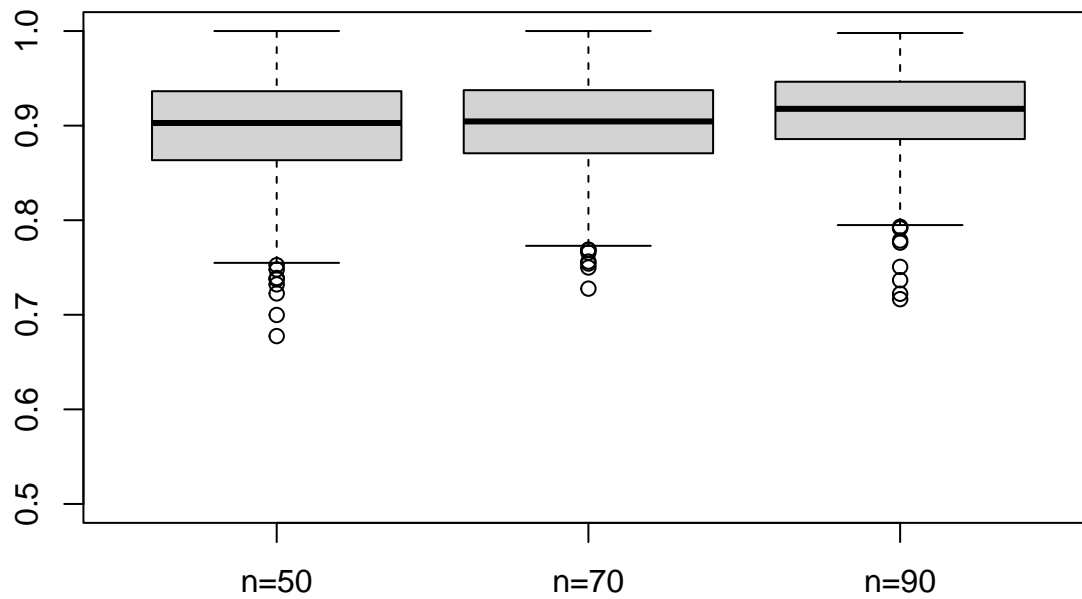
```
boxplot(auc_supervised[,4:6], ylim = c(0.5, 1),  
        names = c("n=50", "n=70", "n=90"), main = "ALASSO")
```

ALASSO



```
boxplot(auc_phecap[,1:3], ylim = c(0.5, 1),  
        names = c("n=50", "n=70", "n=90"), main = "PheCAP")
```

PheCAP



Save the data and feature selected for module 4 and model fitting.

```
save(list = ls(), file = "../module4/environment_phecap.RData")
```