Machine Learning Applied to Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Sangil Lee, Yujing Lu, Josh Tomiyama

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Section 1

Background HCC

HepatoCellular Carcinoma (HCC)

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- Data mining approach to tailor evaluation and treatment for HCC are limited in the literature.
- Using the HCC dataset, we undertook the data mining approach to evaluate the patient level factors to identify those who are at risk of one year mortality.

Section 2

Data Summary

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- Clinical data of 165 pts with HCC (demographic, risk factors, lab data, and survival features)
- 49 features from HCC clinical practice guidelines (Table 1)
- About 80
- Missing data represents 10.22
- Missing data were imputed using various methods, then step_nzv was used to remove the variables that have near zero variability.
- The target variable is the survival at 1 year, coded as 0 (dies) and 1 (lives).

Data Summary Table

Table 1: HCC Data Summary of Selected Variables

	Overall (N=165)
gender	
female	32 (19.4%)
male	133 (80.6%)
symptom	
no	53 (36.1%)
yes	94 (63.9%)
N-Miss	18
alc	
no	43 (26.1%)
yes	122 (73.9%)

Section 3

Random Forest Model

Description

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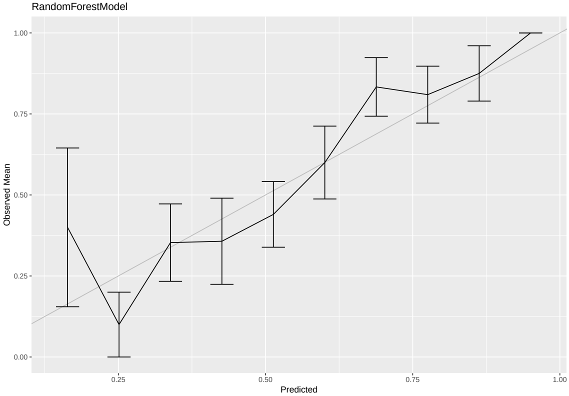
- 10 fold CV
- Tuned Hyperparameter Parameters with Bayesian Optimization
- Applied and tuned KNN imputation and Correlation Filter

Estimated Performance

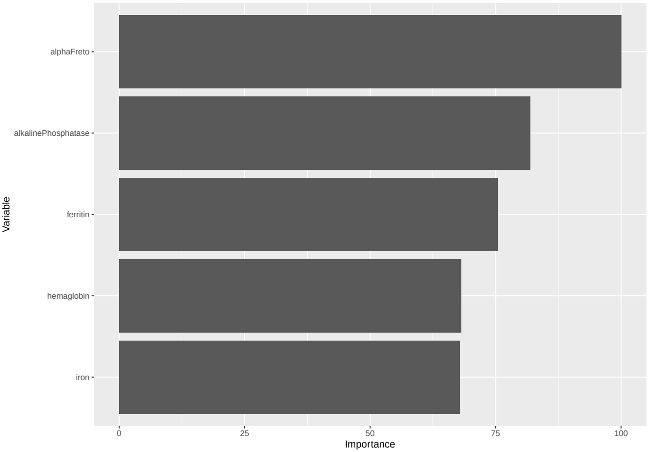
Table 2: RF results with knn imputation and corr filter

Metric	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	NA
Brier	0.175	0.175	0.046	0.115	0.245	0
Accuracy	0.720	0.719	0.103	0.562	0.875	0
Kappa	0.390	0.383	0.220	0.143	0.714	0
ROC AUC	0.799	0.808	0.137	0.608	0.983	0
Sensitivity	0.824	0.800	0.146	0.500	1.000	0
Specificity	0.555	0.619	0.184	0.333	0.833	0

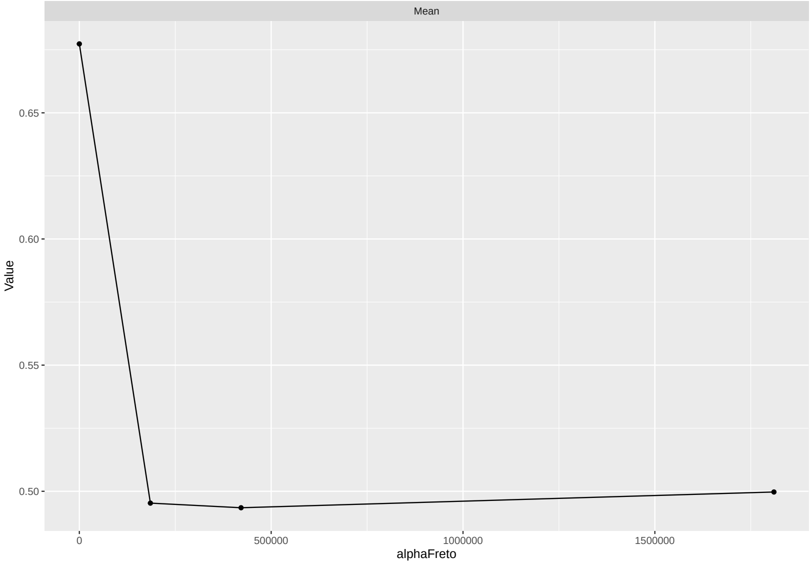
Calibration Plots



Variable Importance



Partial Dependence



Section 4

XGBoost Model

Description

Input: training set $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$, a differentiable loss function $L(y, F(x))$, a number of weak learners M and a learning rate α.

1. Initialize model with a constant value: $\hat{f}_{(0)}(x) = argmin_\theta \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, \theta)$.
2. For $m = 1, ..., M$:
   a. Compute gradients and hessians: $\hat{g}_m(x_i) = \left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)}\right]_{f(x)=\hat{f}_{m-1}(x)}$ $\hat{h}_m(x_i) = \left[\frac{\partial^2 L(y_i, f(x_i))}{\partial f(x_i)^2}\right]_{f(x)=\hat{f}_{m-1}(x)}$.
   b. Fit a base learner using the training set $\left\{x_i, -\frac{\hat{g}_m(x_i)}{\hat{h}_m(x_i)}\right\}_{i=1}^N$ by solving the optimization problem below: $\hat{\phi}_m = argmin_{\phi\in\Phi} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2}\hat{h}_m(x_i)\left[-\frac{\hat{g}_m(x_i)}{\hat{h}_m(x_i)} - \phi(x_i)\right]^2$.
   c. Update the model: $\hat{f}_m(x) = \hat{f}_{(m-1)}(x) + \alpha\hat{\phi}_m$.
3. Output $\hat{f}(x) = \hat{f}_{(M)}(x)$.

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- Tuning inputs: KNN with the number of neighbors, correlation among variables, principal component analysis proportion of variance to be retained.

Estimated Performance

Table 3: XGBoost results with knn imputation and feature selection using correlation

Metric	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	NA
Brier	0.221	0.219	0.086	0.081	0.344	0
Accuracy	0.701	0.688	0.096	0.562	0.889	0
Kappa	0.360	0.353	0.210	0.097	0.766	0
ROC AUC	0.768	0.775	0.116	0.584	0.961	0
Sensitivity	0.774	0.800	0.116	0.600	0.909	0
Specificity	0.586	0.619	0.187	0.333	0.857	0

- Tried six models with different combinations of imputation methods and feature selection methods. All models are not doing well for specificity.

Estimated Performance

Table 4: XGBoost results with knn imputation and feature selection using correlation

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- KNN_corr appears to do better among models for its highest accuracy and kappa, second highest sensitivity and specificity, reasonable brier and roc auc.

Estimated Performance

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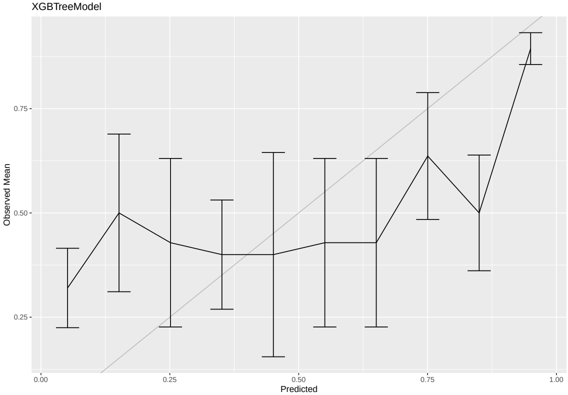
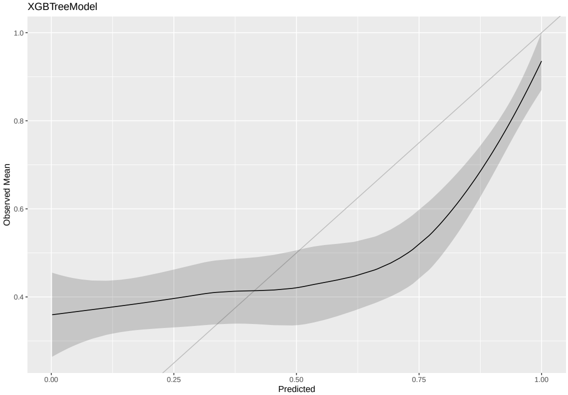
- P-values are not significant.
- Bayesian optimization selected $\eta = 0.1$, maximum tree depth $= 7$, number of boosting iterations $= 106$, number of features $= 44$.

Calibration Plot



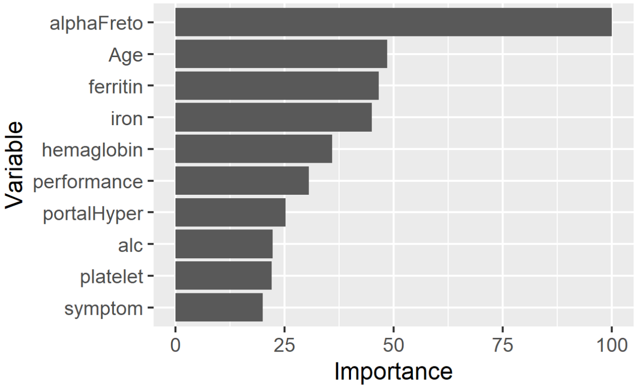
- Some fluctuations.

Smoothed Calibration Plot

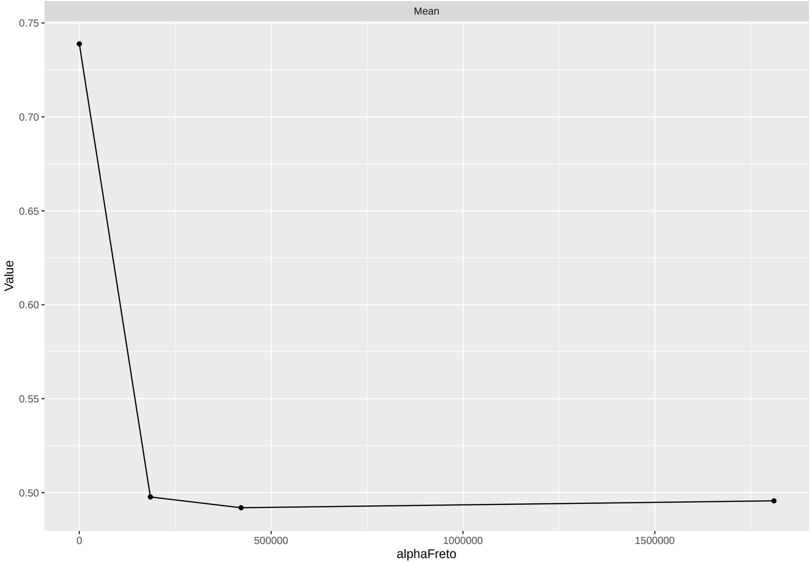


- Smoothed calibration curve shows false negatives on the lower left part and some false positives on the upper right part. This is consistent to the low specificity and relatively high sensitivity of the model.

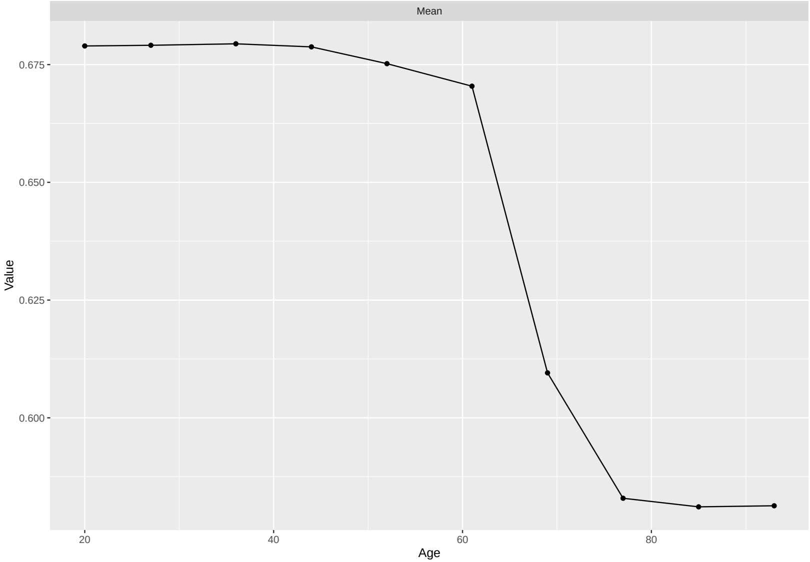
Variable Importance



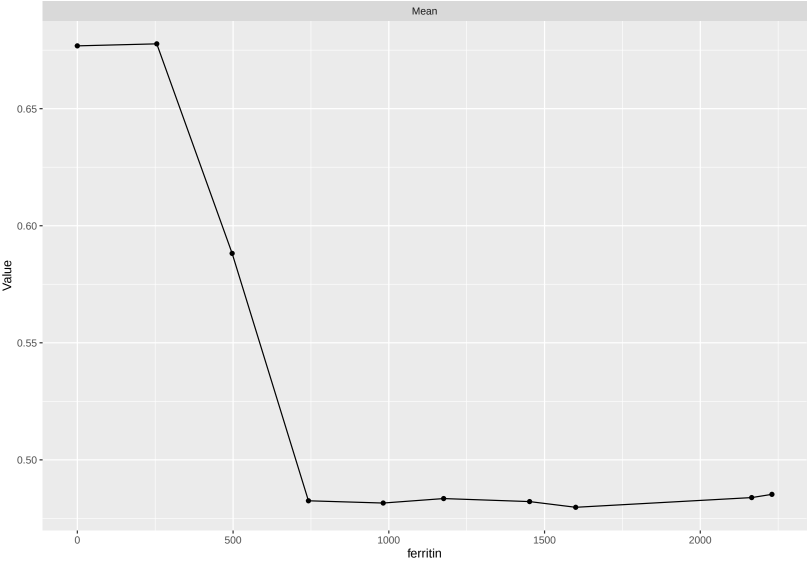
Partial Dependence: alphaFreto



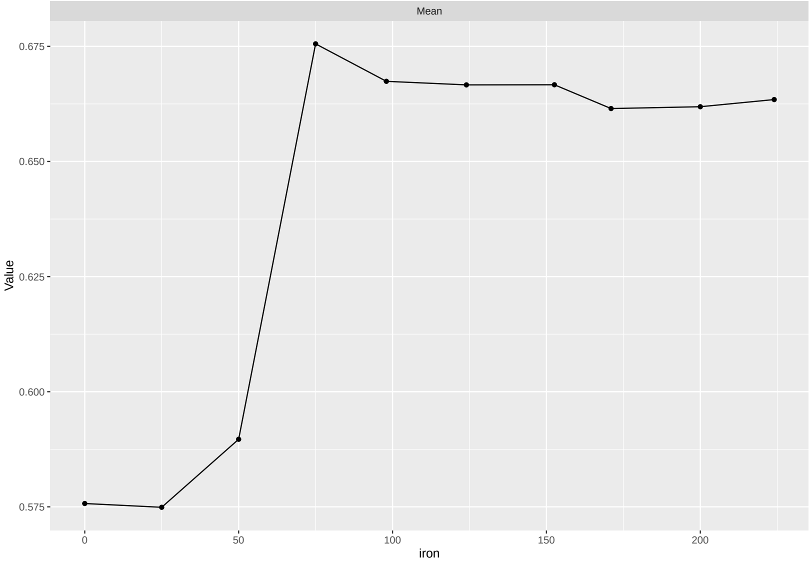
Partial Dependence: Age



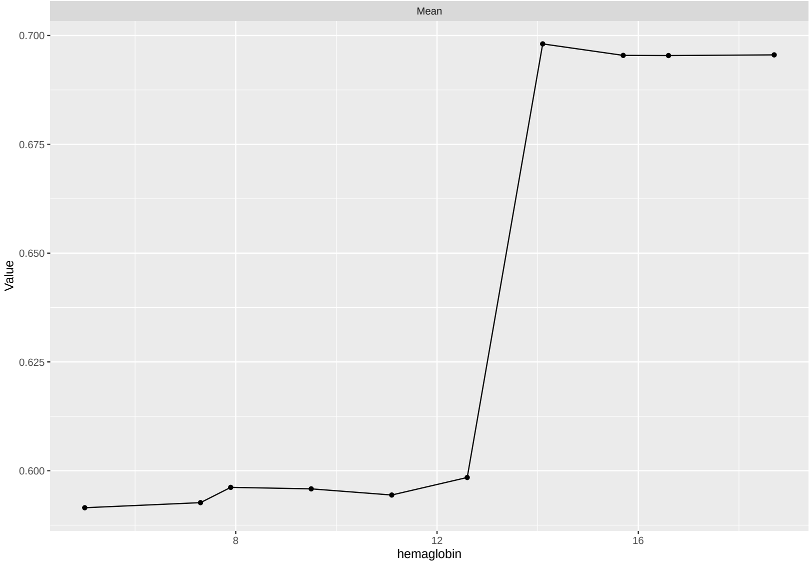
Partial Dependence: ferritin



Partial Dependence: iron



Partial Dependence: hemaglobin



Section 5

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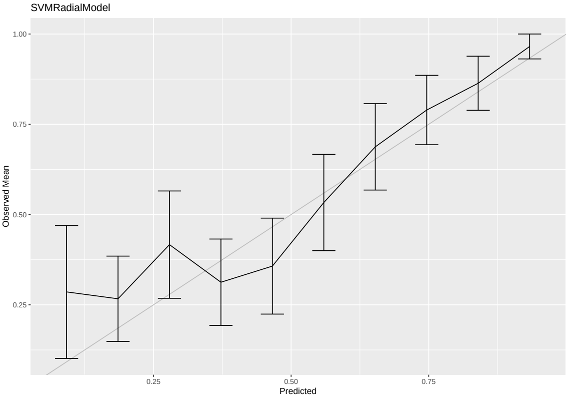
- Radial Basis kernel function: $\exp(-\sigma^2\|x - x'\|^2)$; $\sigma = 0.0123873$
- Cost of misclassification C $=$0.8956493
- imputation using KNN with neighbors $= 4$

Estimated Performance

Table 6: SVMRad results with knn imputation

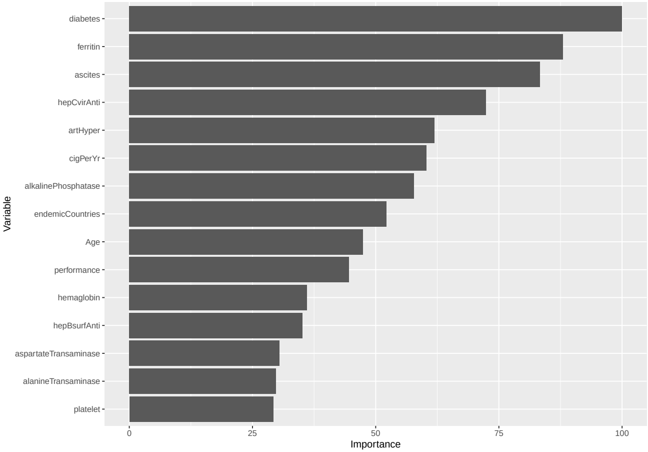
Metric	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	NA
Brier	0.176	0.166	0.057	0.101	0.287	0
Accuracy	0.756	0.764	0.119	0.562	0.938	0
Kappa	0.482	0.503	0.254	0.097	0.871	0
ROC AUC	0.818	0.829	0.101	0.600	0.967	0
Sensitivity	0.803	0.809	0.107	0.600	0.909	0
Specificity	0.681	0.643	0.190	0.500	1.000	0

Calibration Plots



- Decently calibrated. Low probabilities have many false negatives.

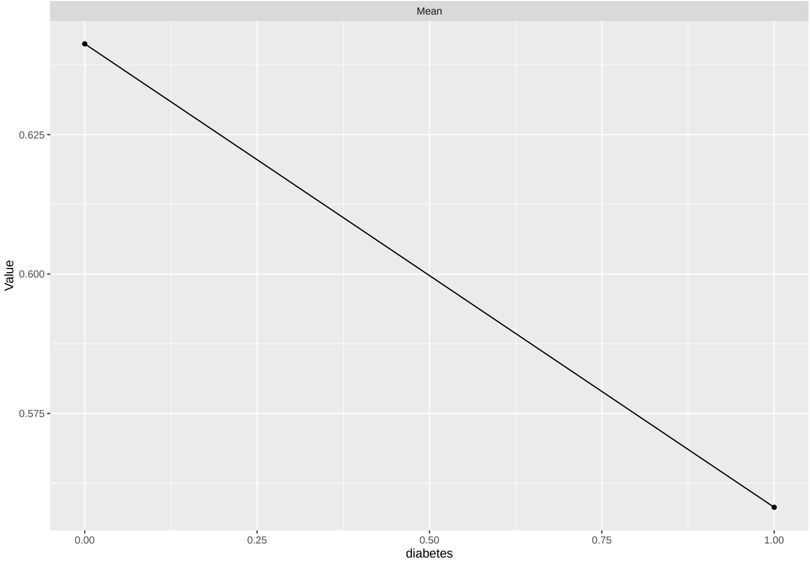
Variable Importance



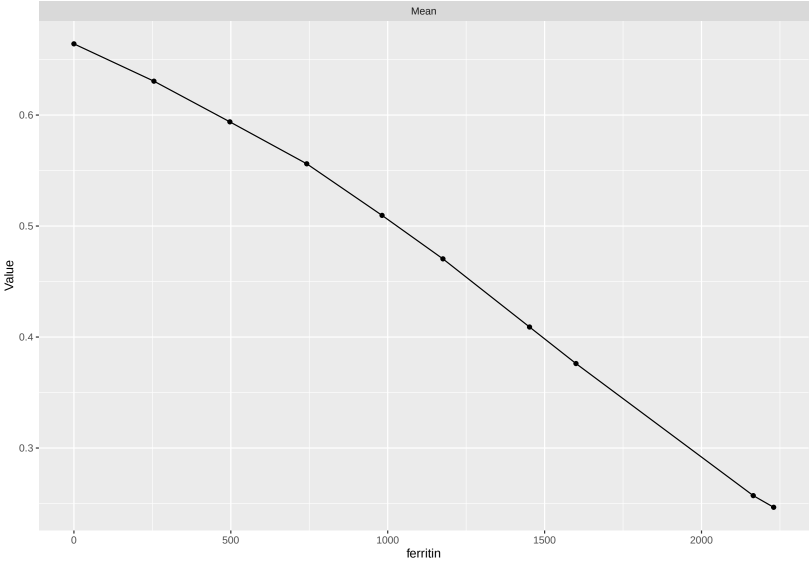
Variable Importance

- Symptoms (performance)
- Indicators of liver injury/disease/infection (hepBsurfAnti, hepCvirAnti,aspartateTransaminase, alkalinePhosphatase, ferritin, totalProteins, ascites, hemoglobin)
- Biological Characteristics (age, portalVeinThromb)
- Risk factors (diabetes, artHyper)
- behavioral/demographic (endemicCountries, cigPerYr)

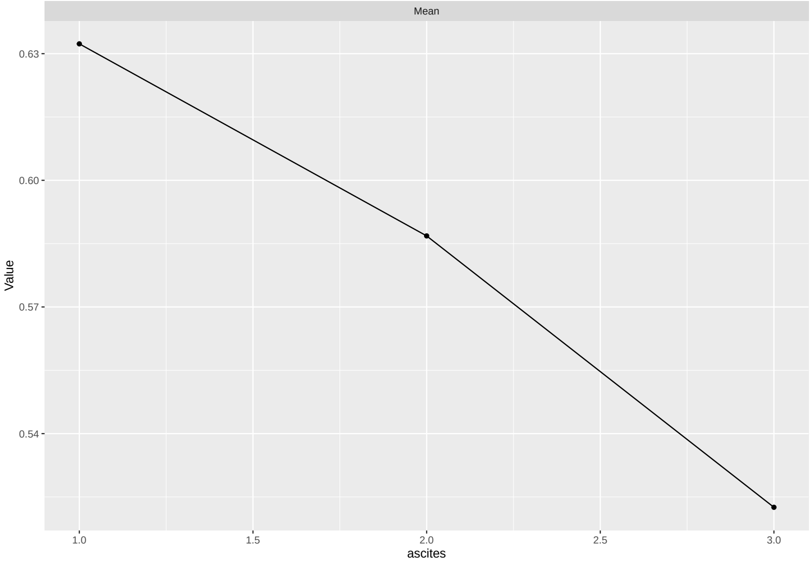
Partial Dependence: diabetes



Partial Dependence: ferritin



Partial Dependence ascites



Section 6

Final Model choice

Criteria

- Final model was chosen by the model with the highest Sensitivity

Table 7: Comparison of Sensitivity

	Metric	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
RandomForest	Sensitivity	0.824	0.800	0.146	0.5	1.000
XGBTree	Sensitivity	0.774	0.800	0.116	0.6	0.909
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- Minimizes incorrectly telling a patient they will die

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References

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