Design of a diagnosis and follow-up platform for patients with chronic headaches

Kiani Lannoye & Gilles Vandewiele

Supervisors: Prof. dr. ir. S. Van Hoecke, Dr. ir. V. Keereman
Counsellor: ing. O. Janssens

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

Intro
- Current process Ghent University Hospital

Platform requirements

Mobile application

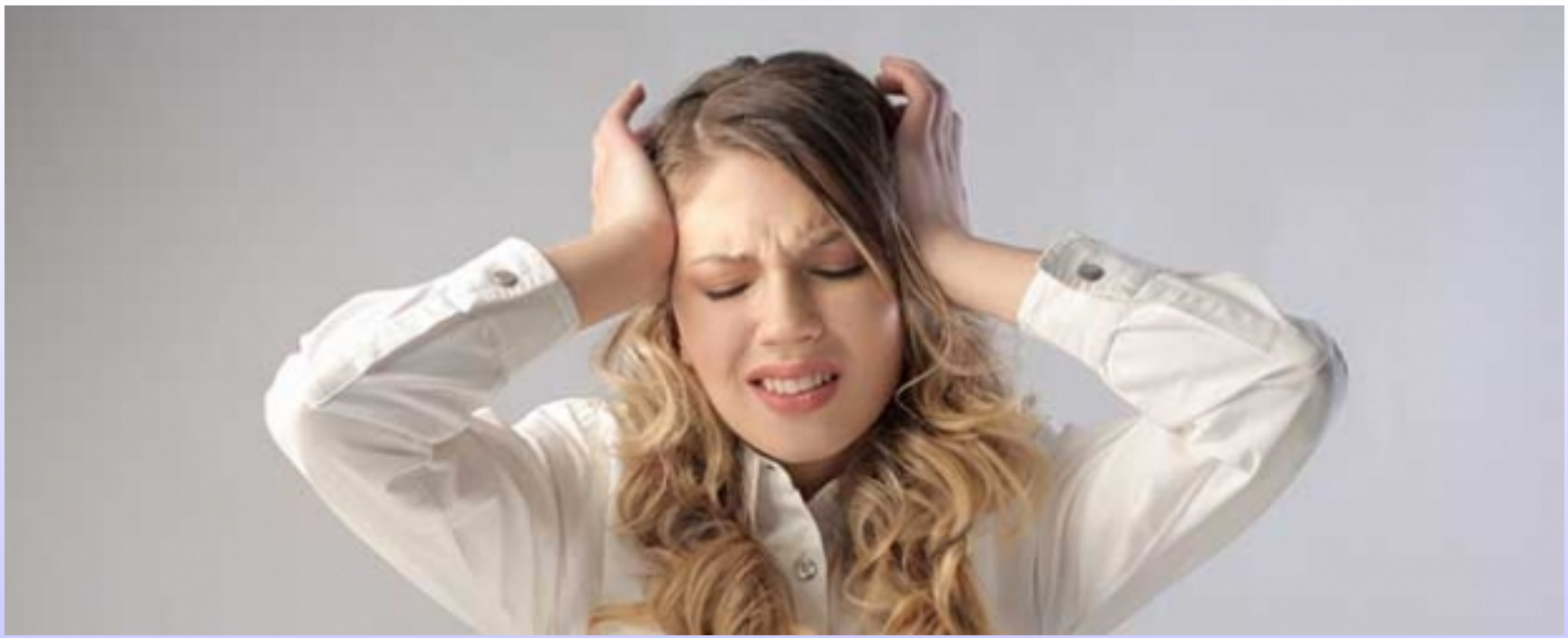
Backend and data exposure

Machine learning

Doctor dashboard

Conclusion & future work

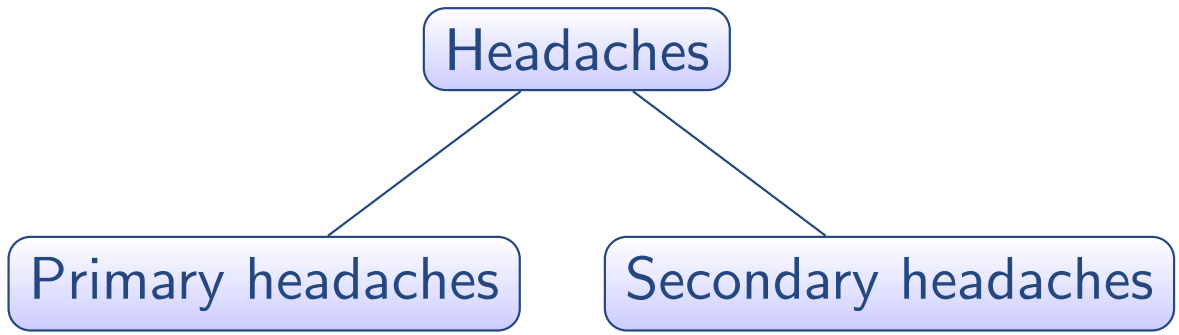
Headaches



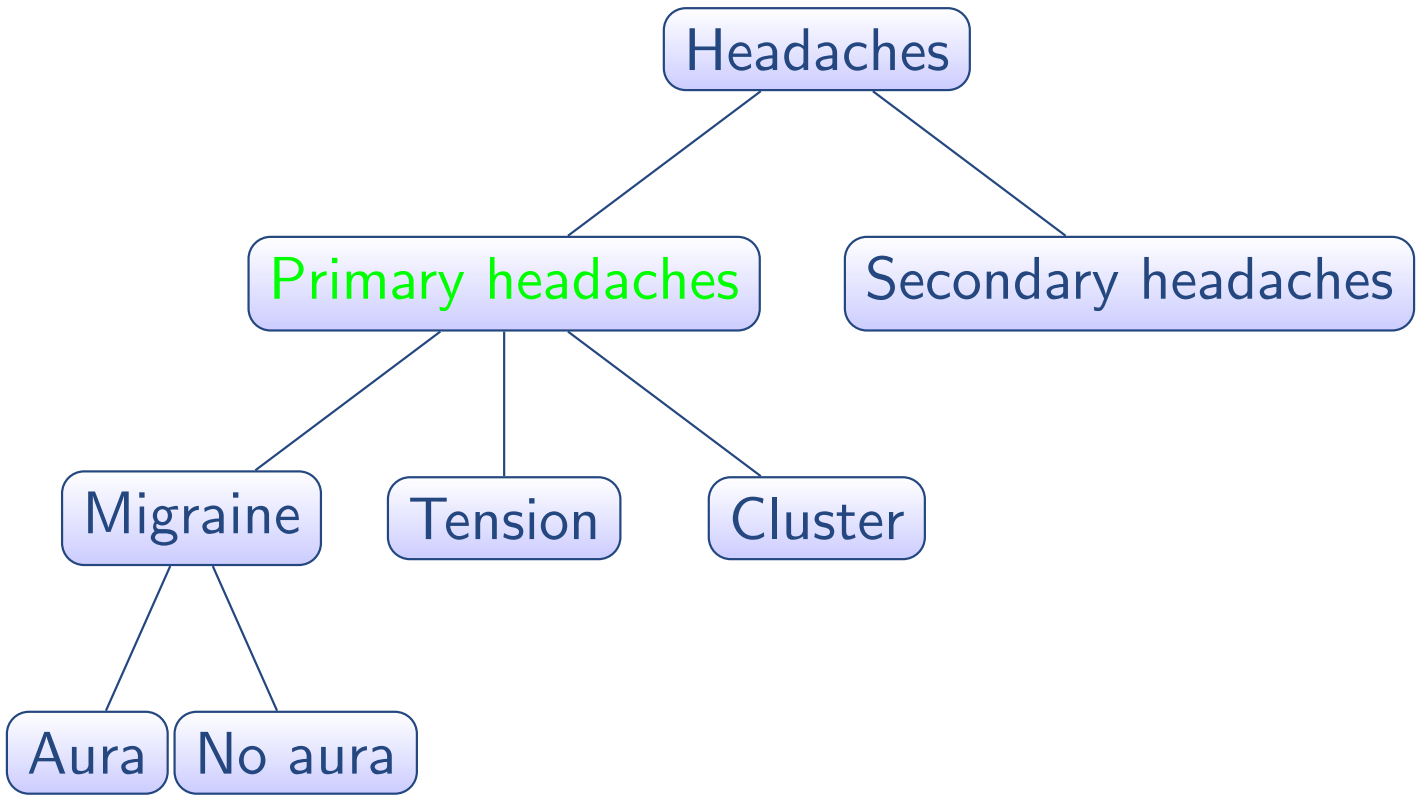
Headaches

Headaches

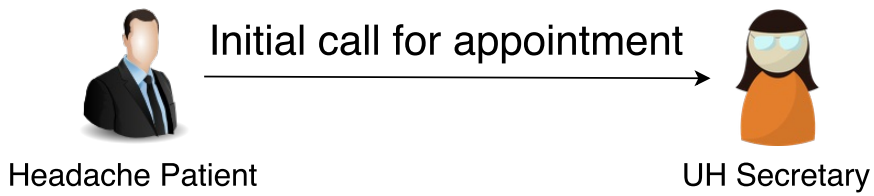
Headaches



Headaches


Headaches
Primary headaches
Secondary headaches
Migraine
Tension
Cluster
Aura
No aura

Current process at Ghent UH



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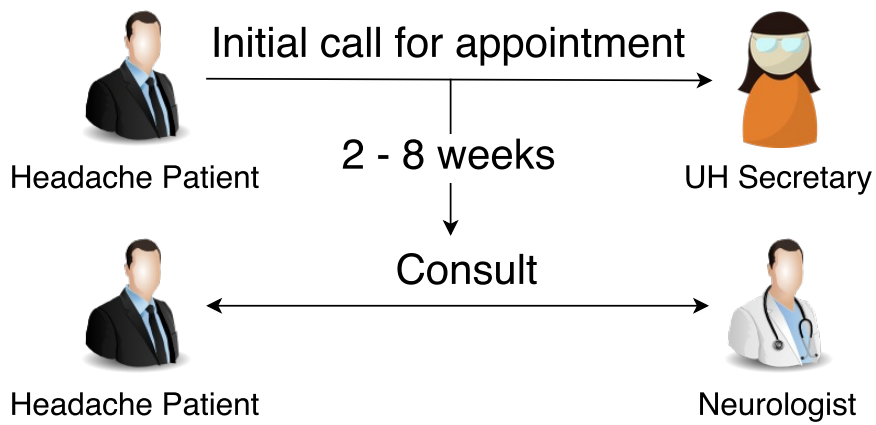

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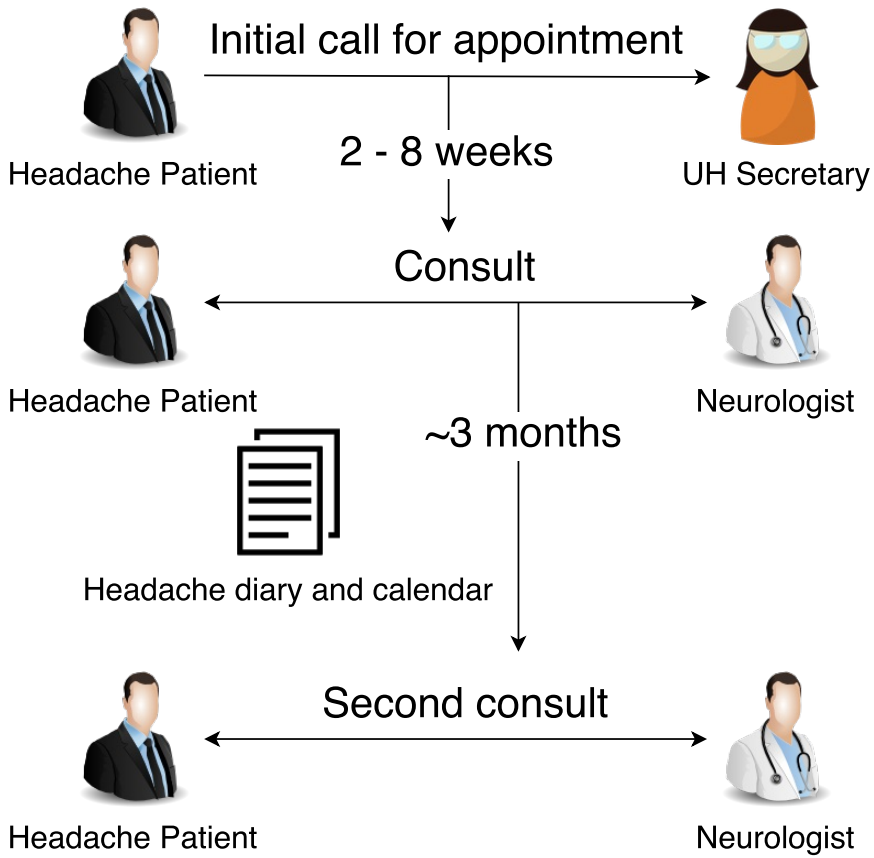

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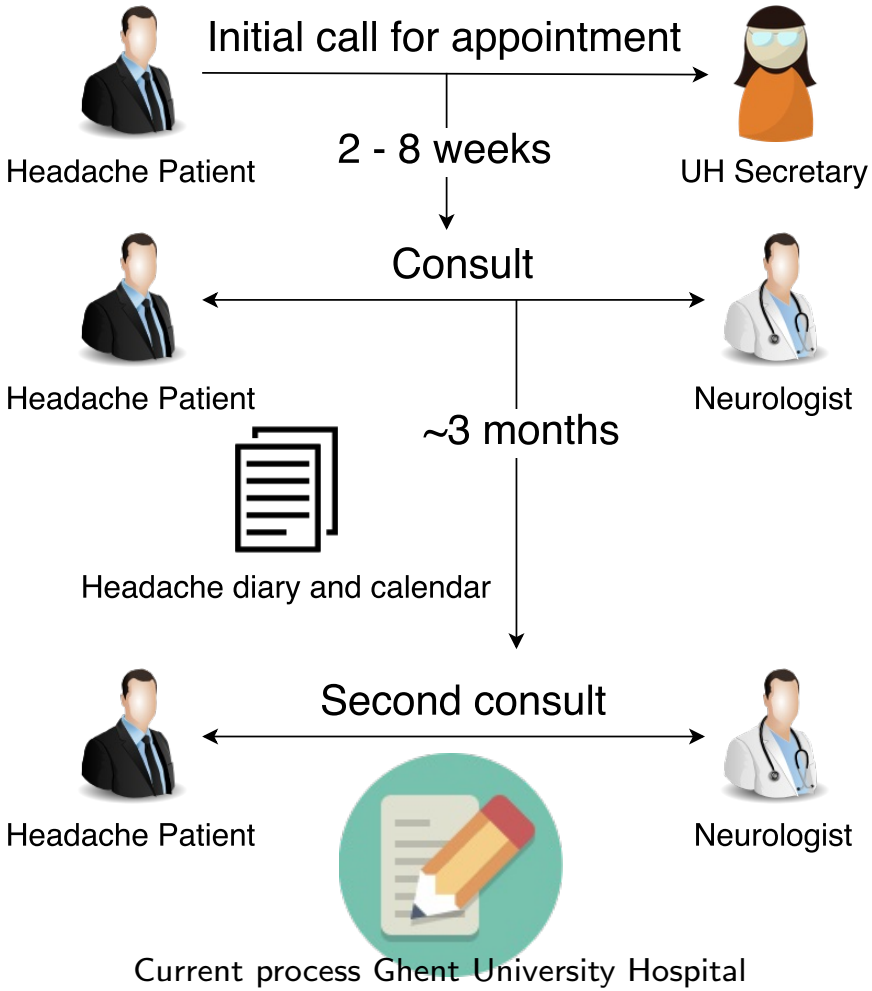

Current process Ghent University Hospital

Current process at Ghent University Hospital is:

- Not digital
- cumbersome
- time consuming

So there is need for a better (digital) alternative! This alternative has to:

- capture at least the same information as current solution
- be more efficient
- support doctors in forming a diagnosis

UNIVERSITEIT GENT

FACULTY OF **ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE**

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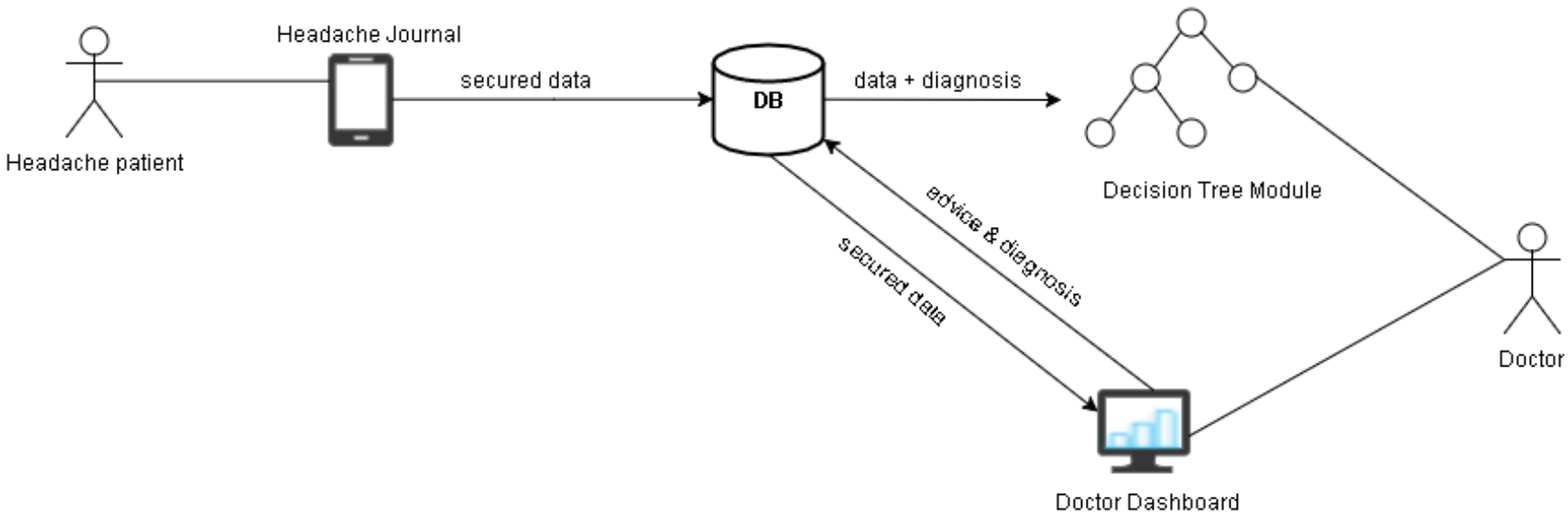
Our proposed alternative consists of:

- Headache journal: mobile app
- Doctor Dashboard: web application
- Machine learning module: decision support

Solution non-functional requirements:

- Security
- Availability
- Performance & learning curve
- Usability

Platform requirements



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- Chronicals

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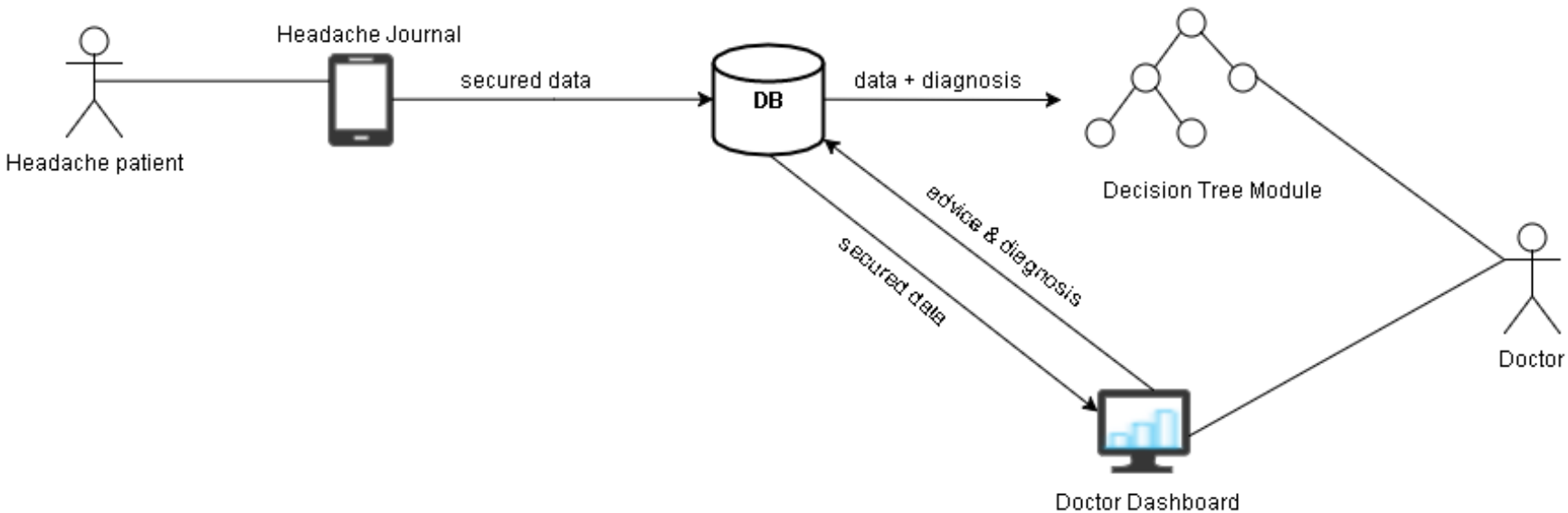
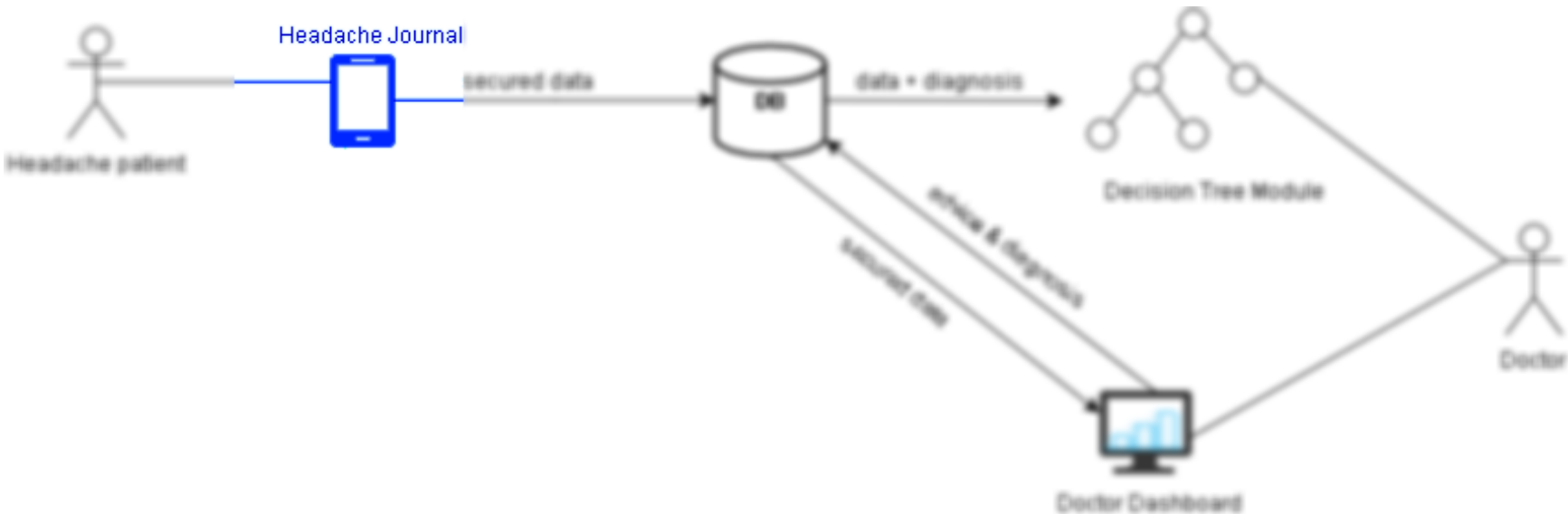


Mobile Application



Mobile Application

Why create a new application?

Competition

- Migraine Buddy
- Headache Diary
- Pfizer headache journal

Mobile Application

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All good, but:

Mobile Application

Why create a new application?

Competition

- Migraine Buddy
- Headache Diary
- Pfizer headache journal

All good, but:

- none captures all data needed
- none offers usable data export

Cross platform vs Native

	Native	**Cross-platform**
+	+ Native UX + device-specific features + Better performance	+ 1 language + Write once, run everywhere + Less maintenance
-	- Multiple languages - Time consuming (development)	- Slower (lower performance) - Less device specific features - Harder to release online (Play Store/App Store)

Cross platform vs Native

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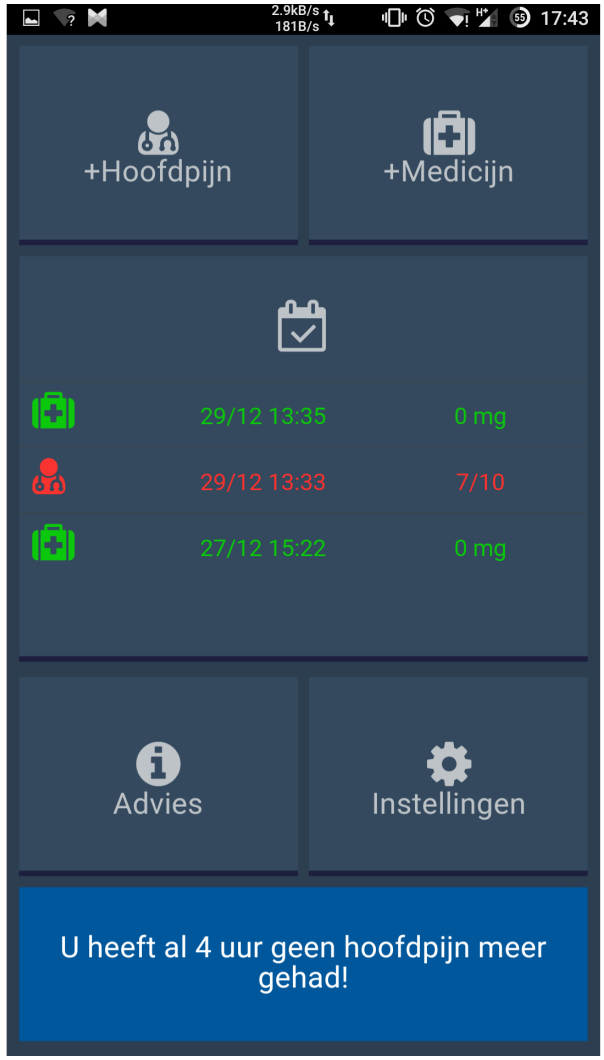
HTML
CSS
Onsen UI
PhoneGap

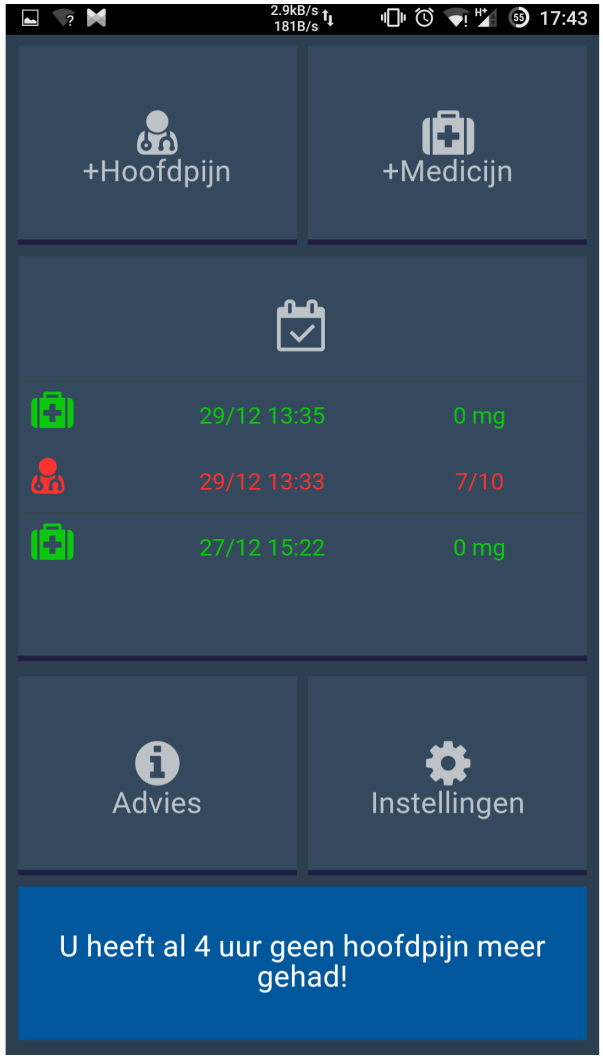

17:43
+Hoofdpijn
+Medicijn
29/12 13:35
0 mg
29/12 13:33
7/10
27/12 15:22
0 mg
Advies
Instellingen
U heeft al 4 uur geen hoofdpijn meer gehad!

HTML

CSS

Onsen UI

PhoneGap



Chronicals

Chronicals

17:44
Terug
29 dec. 17:44
?
Locatie
Toon op welke plaats(en) u pijn voelt.
Tip: u kan het model draaien
Annuleer
Overslaan
Volgende

Chronicals

17:44
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29 dec. 17:44
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Locatie
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Volgende

13:09
Terug
29 dec. 17:44
?
Braken
Gevoeligheid aan inspanning
Misselijkheid
Gevoeligheid aan licht
Gevoeligheid aan geluid
Gebrek aan eetlust
Hoofdpijn omschrijving
Autonoom
Aurasymptomen
Visueel aura
Sensibel aura
Motorisch aura
Spraakproblemen
Annuleer
Overslaan
Volgende

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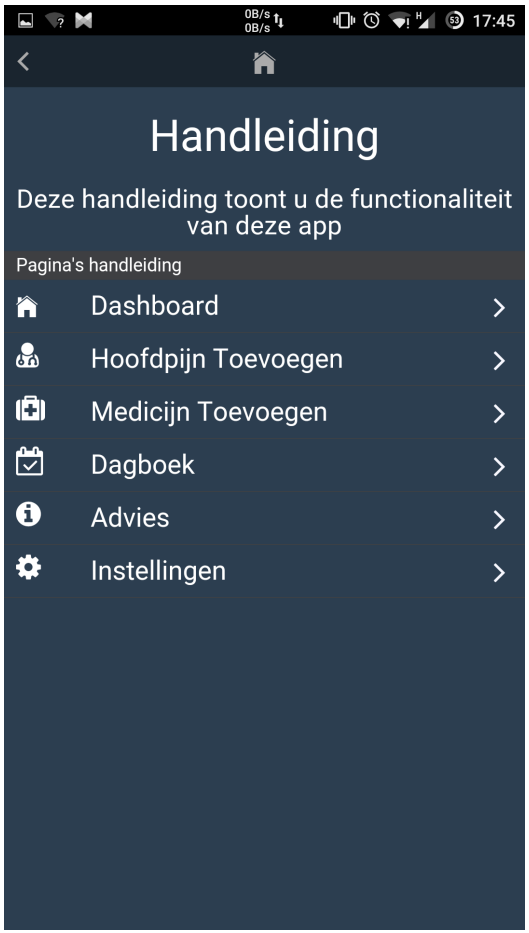
17:45
Handleiding
Deze handleiding toont u de functionaliteit van deze app
Pagina's handleiding
Dashboard
Hoofdpijn Toevoegen
Medicijn Toevoegen
Dagboek
Advies
Instellingen

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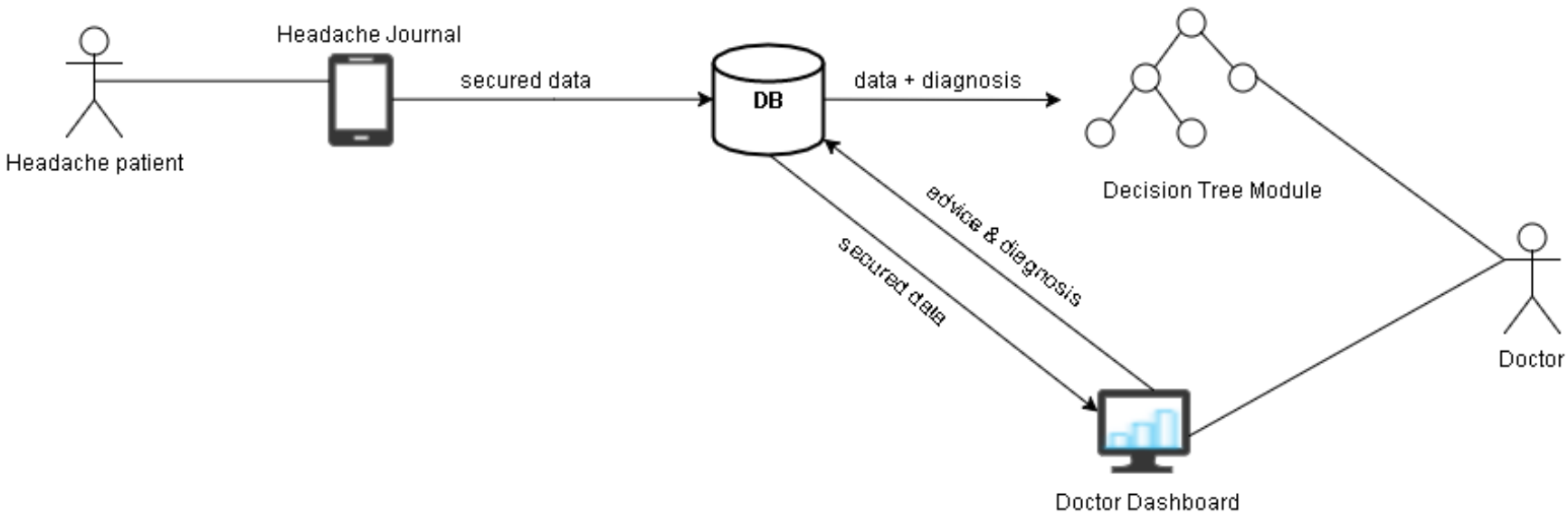
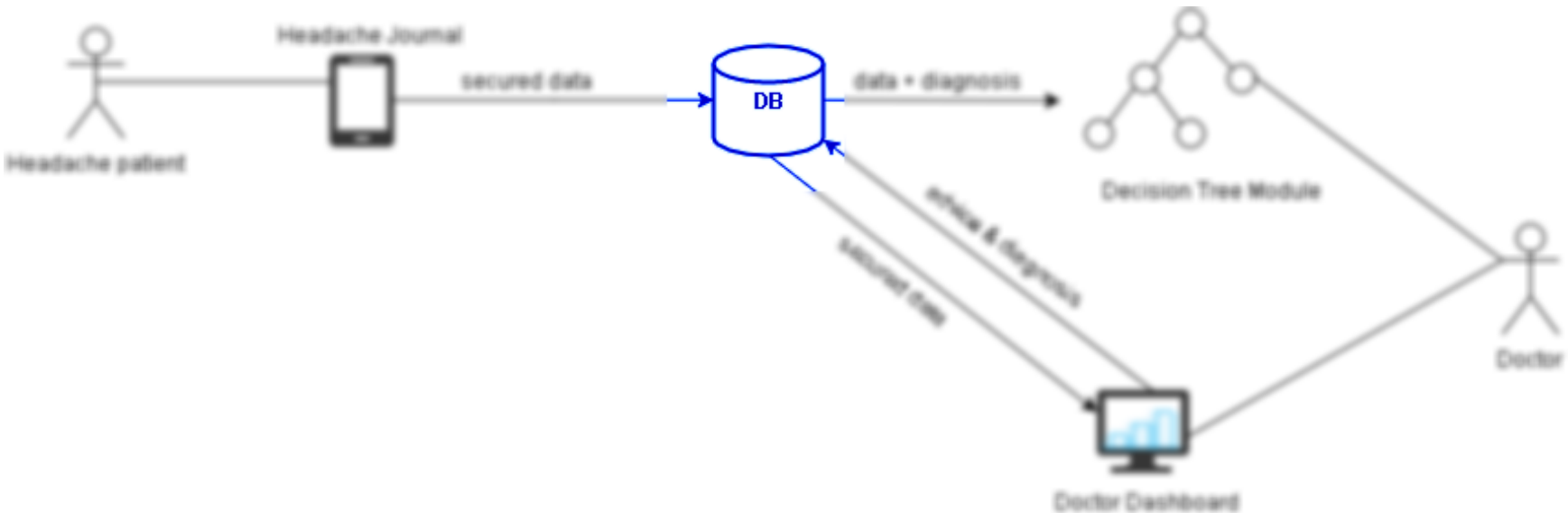
Backend and data exposure

Backend and data exposure



Backend and data exposure

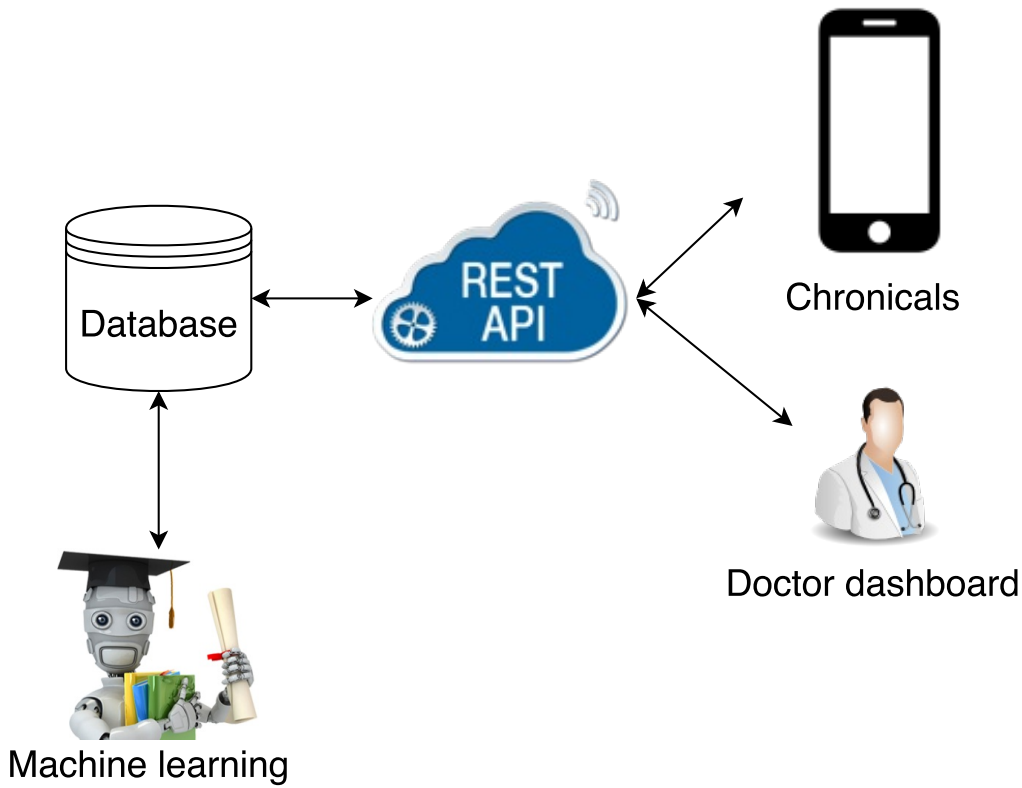


Backend and data exposure

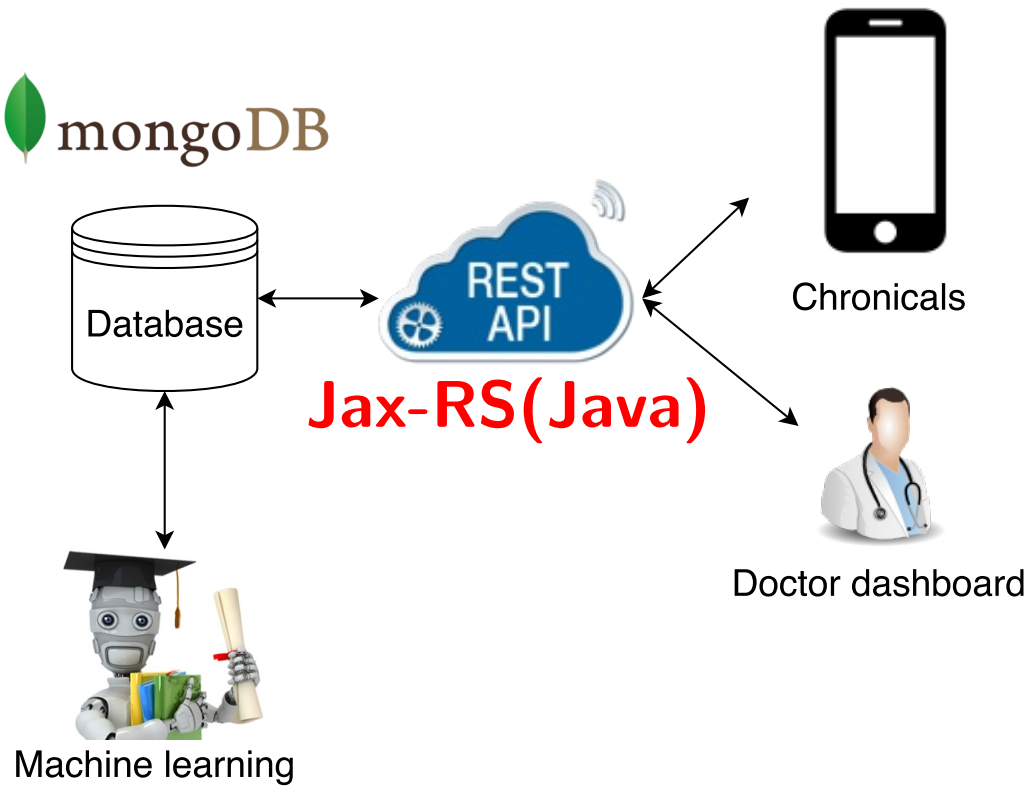
Components

- Database
- Connection to App
- Connection to Doctor Dashboard
- Connection Machine learning module

System


Database
REST API
Chronicals
Doctor dashboard
Machine learning

System


mongoDB
Database
REST API
Jax-RS(Java)
Chronicals
Doctor dashboard
Machine learning

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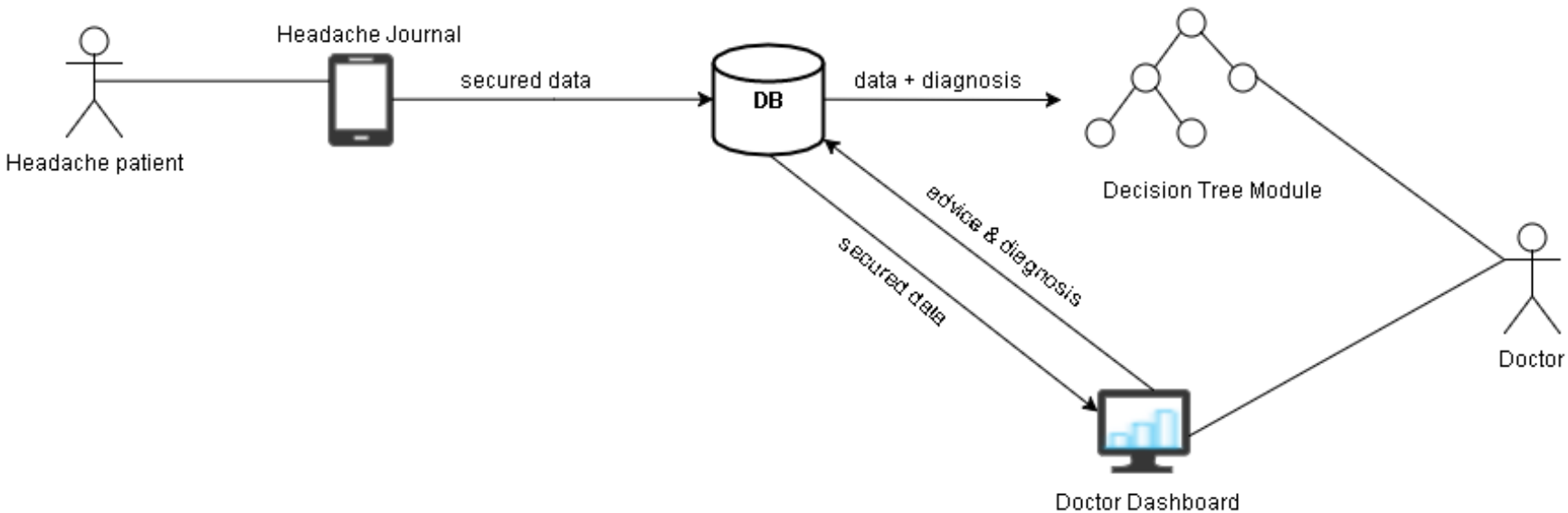
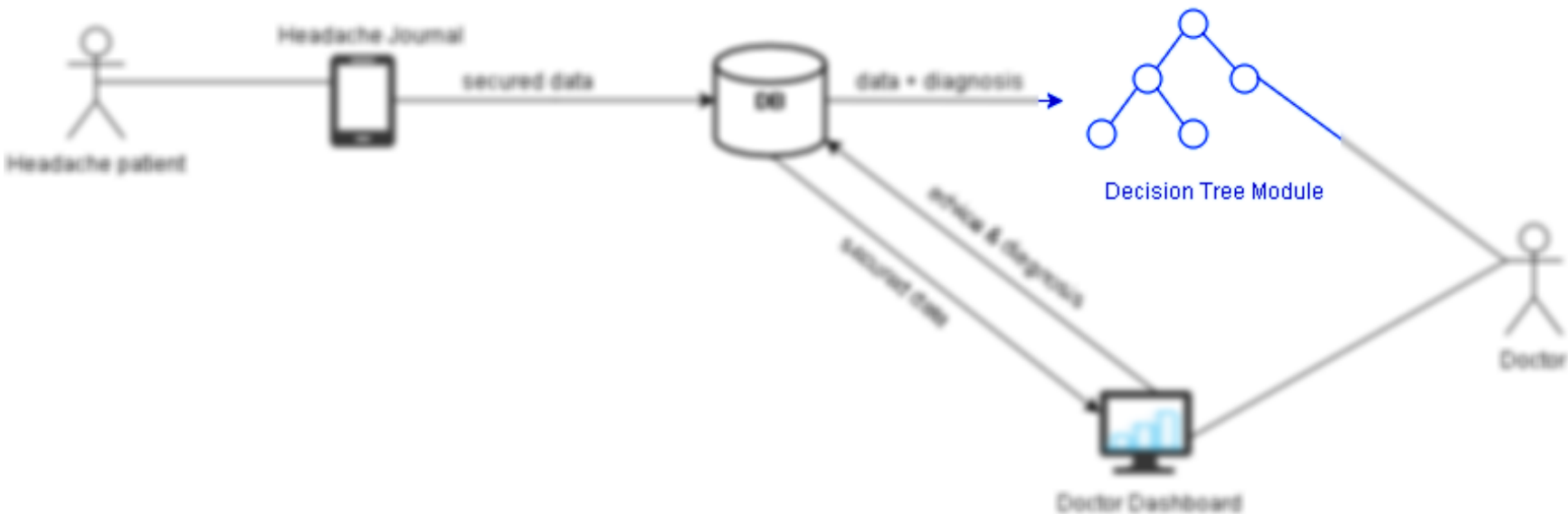
Machine learning



Machine learning



Machine Learning

Decision support ($\neq$ decision making) $\Rightarrow$ White box model

Possible models

- Decision trees
- Random Forests (Gray box)
- Bayesian networks

Machine Learning

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Genetic merging of DT's

C4.5 (C5.0)

CART

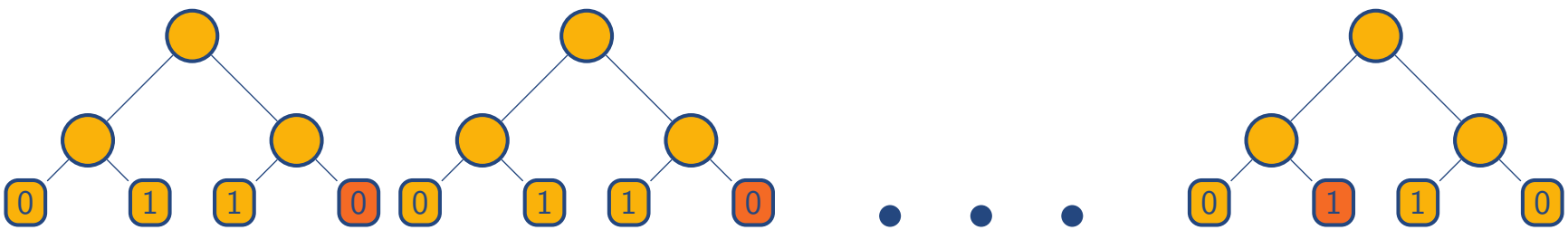
QUEST

...

→ **Which tree is the most beautiful?**

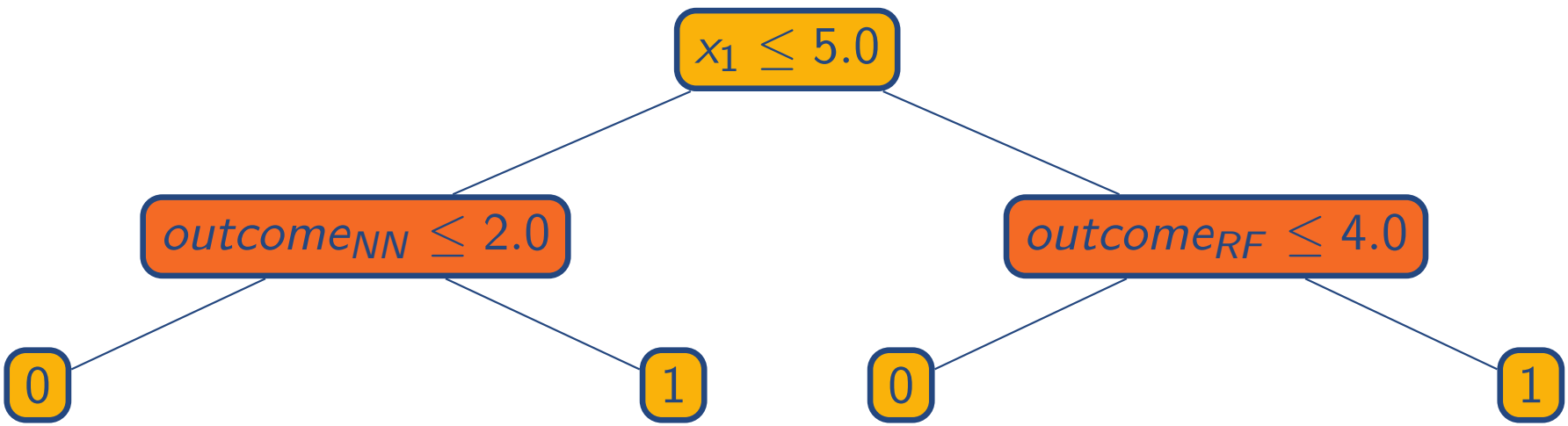
Current ensembles lack interpretability

Boosting, bagging, random forests, etc. require majority voting (classification) or mean calculation (regression) to obtain prediction



Current ensembles lack interpretability

The final decision tree obtained by **stacking** contains uninterpretable internal nodes

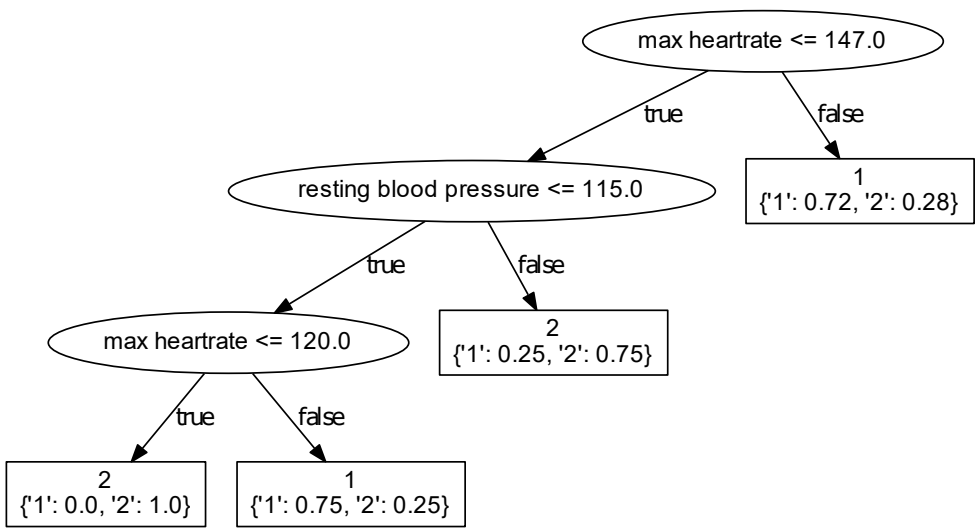


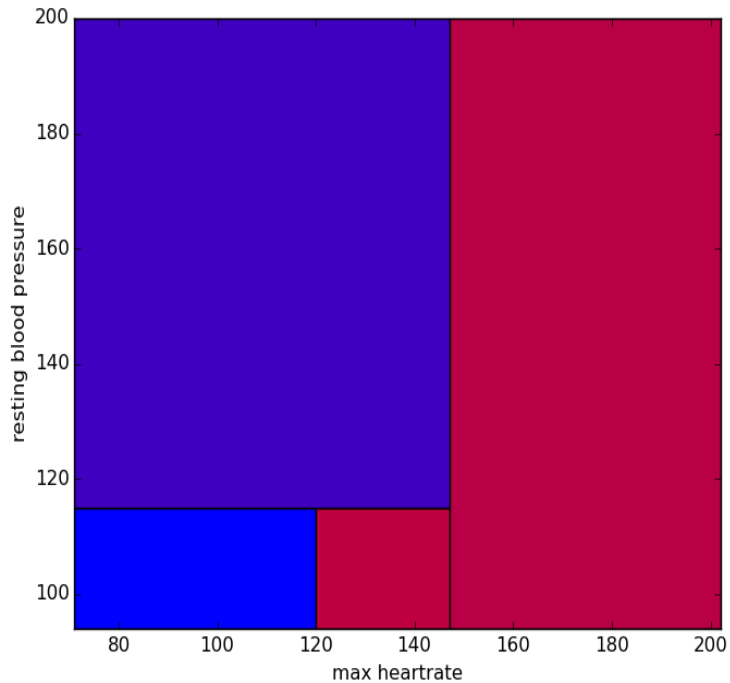
Decision tree $\rightarrow$ decision space

Converting decision trees to decision spaces

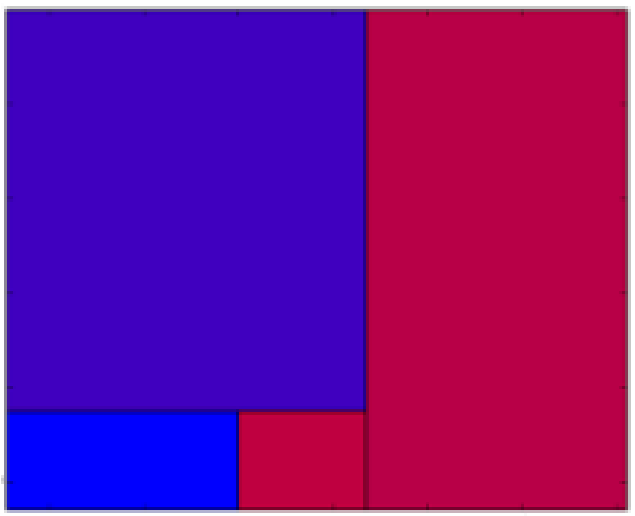
We can define a one-to-one mapping between a decision tree and a set of k-dimensional hyperplanes ($k = \#\text{features}$), called **decision space**. Each node in the decision tree corresponds to a hyperplane in the decision space.

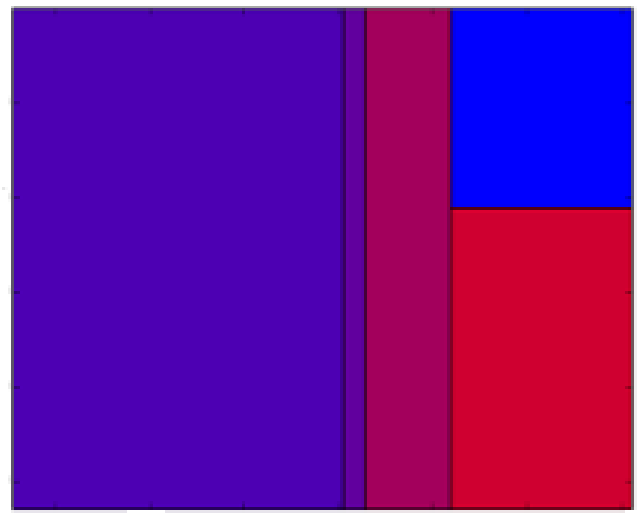
Decision tree → decision space





Merging decision spaces





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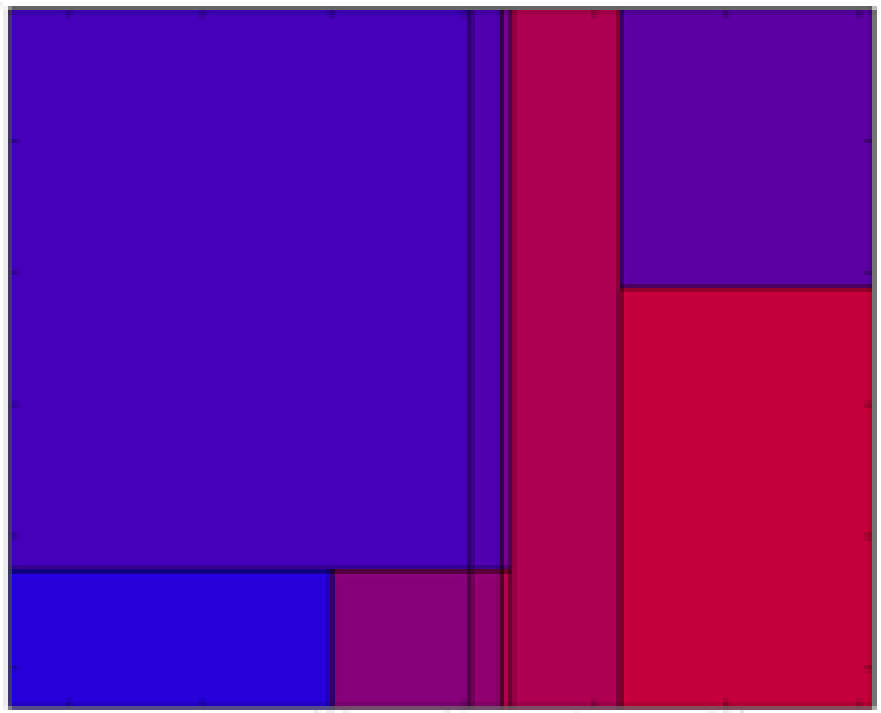
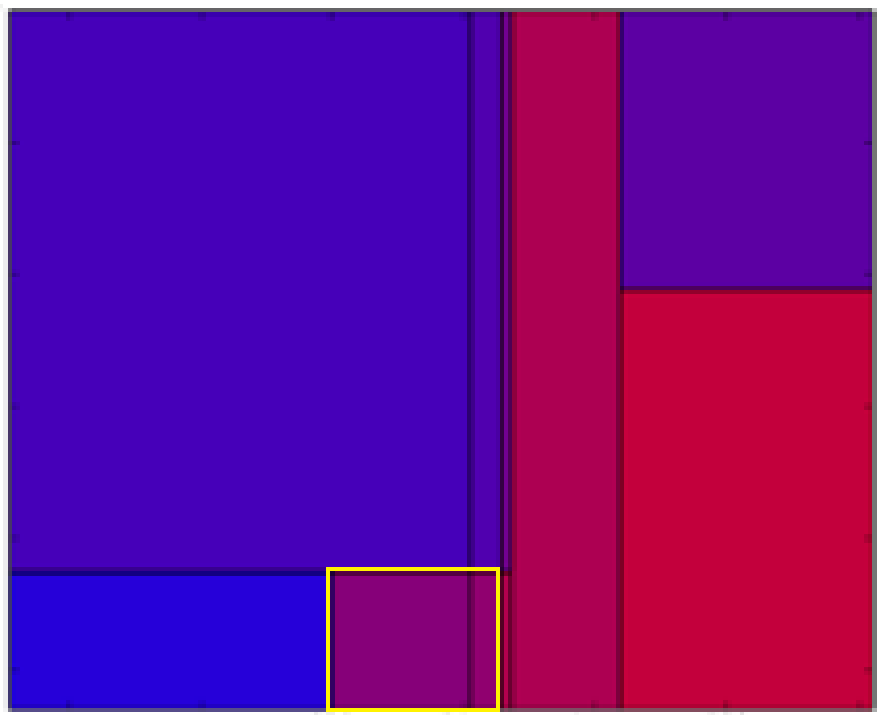


Pruning decision spaces



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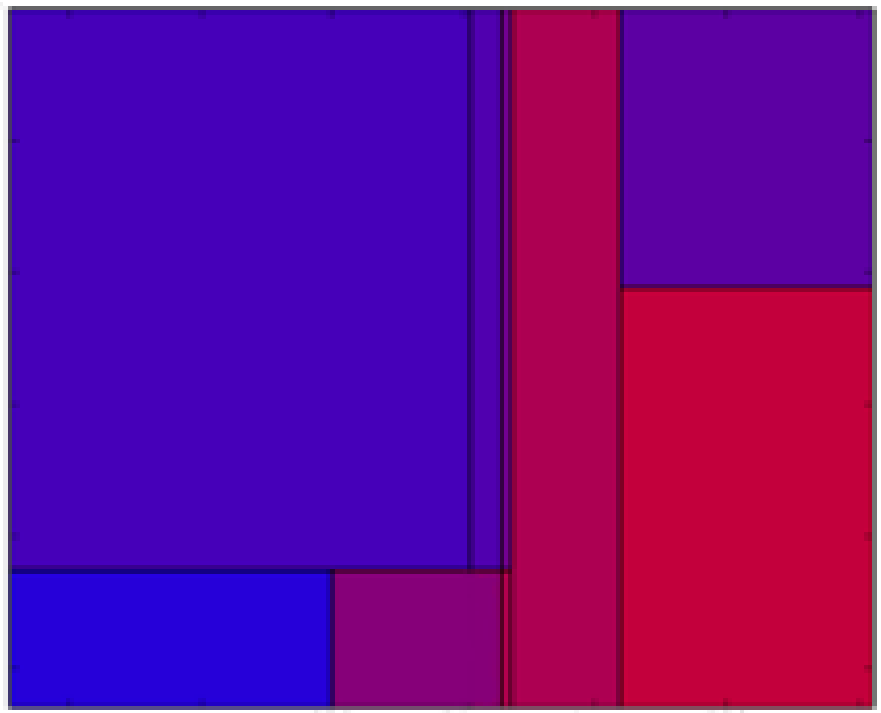
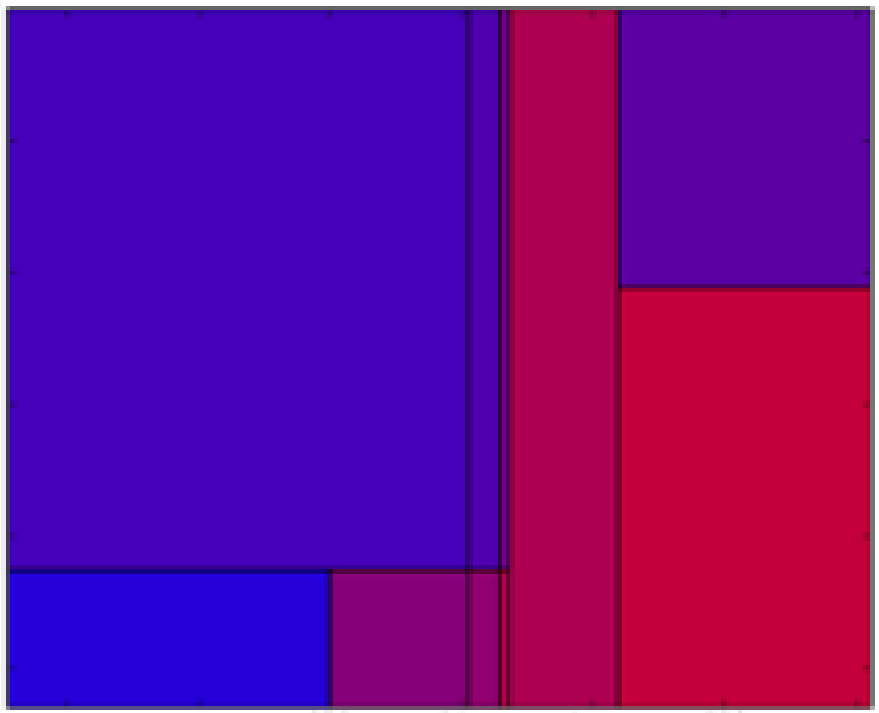


Decision space $\rightarrow$ decision tree

Converting decision spaces to decision trees

One-to-one mapping from decision tree to space is lost during conversion because the order is lost. Therefore, a **heuristic** approach must be taken, identifying **hyperplane candidates** and calculating a metric to choose the 'best' plane.

Decision space $\rightarrow$ decision tree



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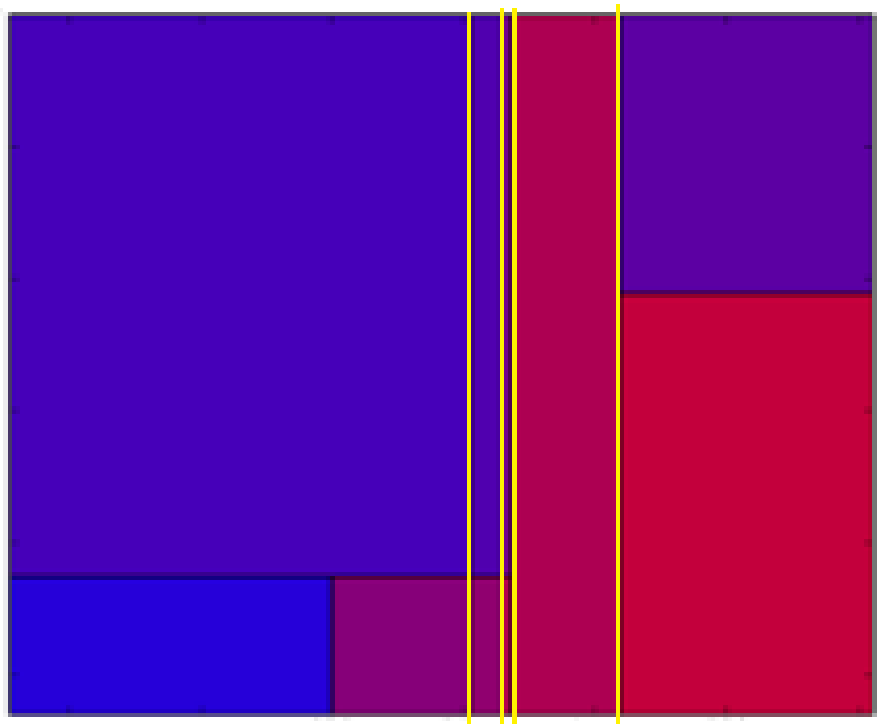
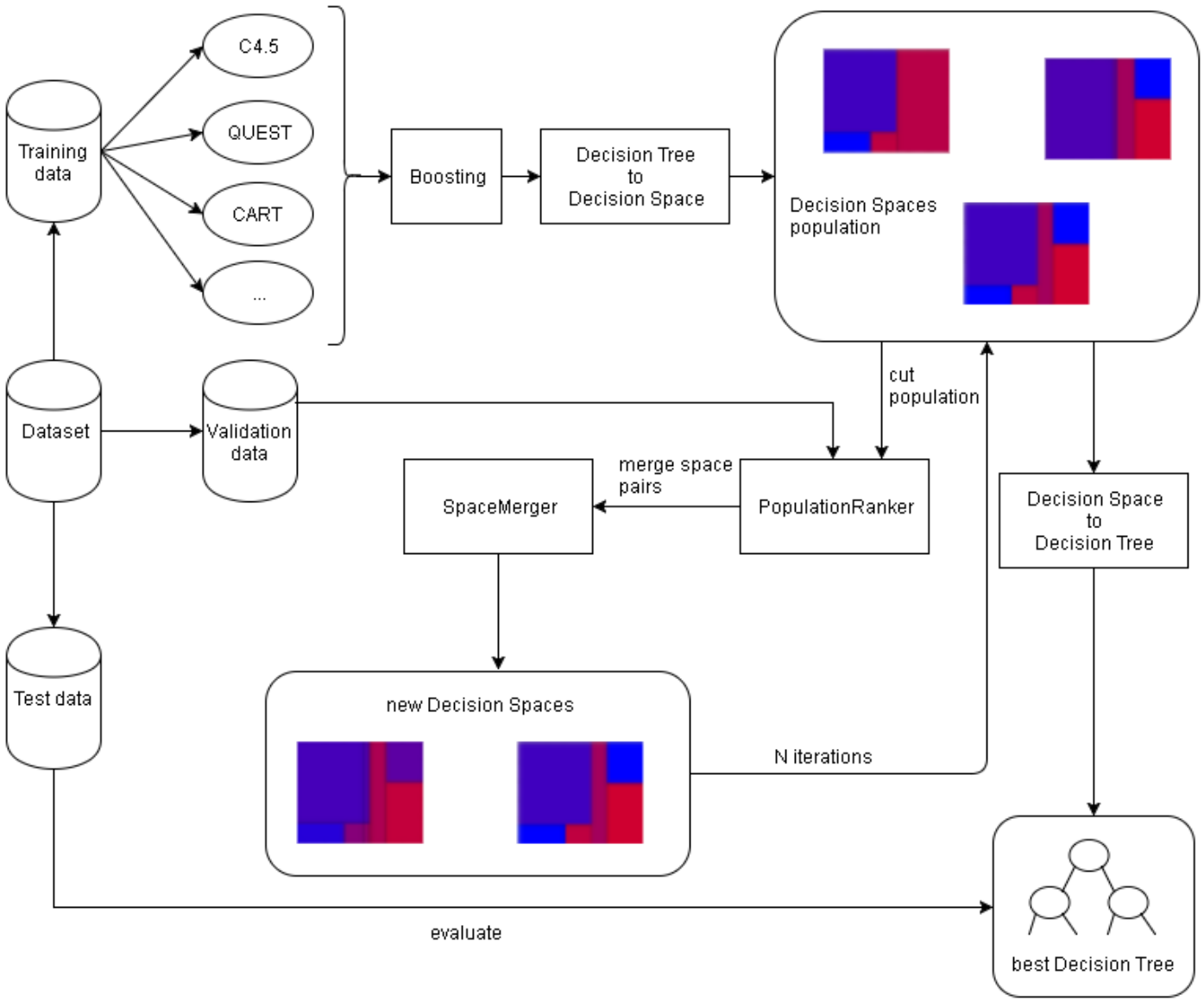


Decision space $\rightarrow$ decision tree

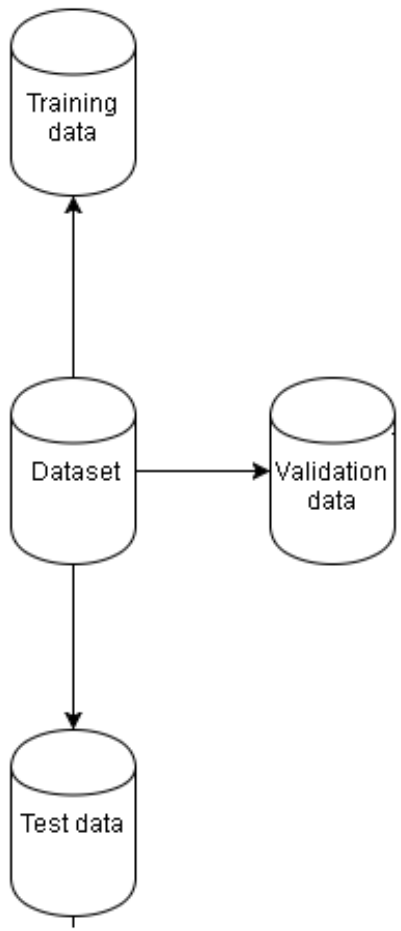
Finding 'best' candidate hyperplane

Apply metric function to each plane, these include:

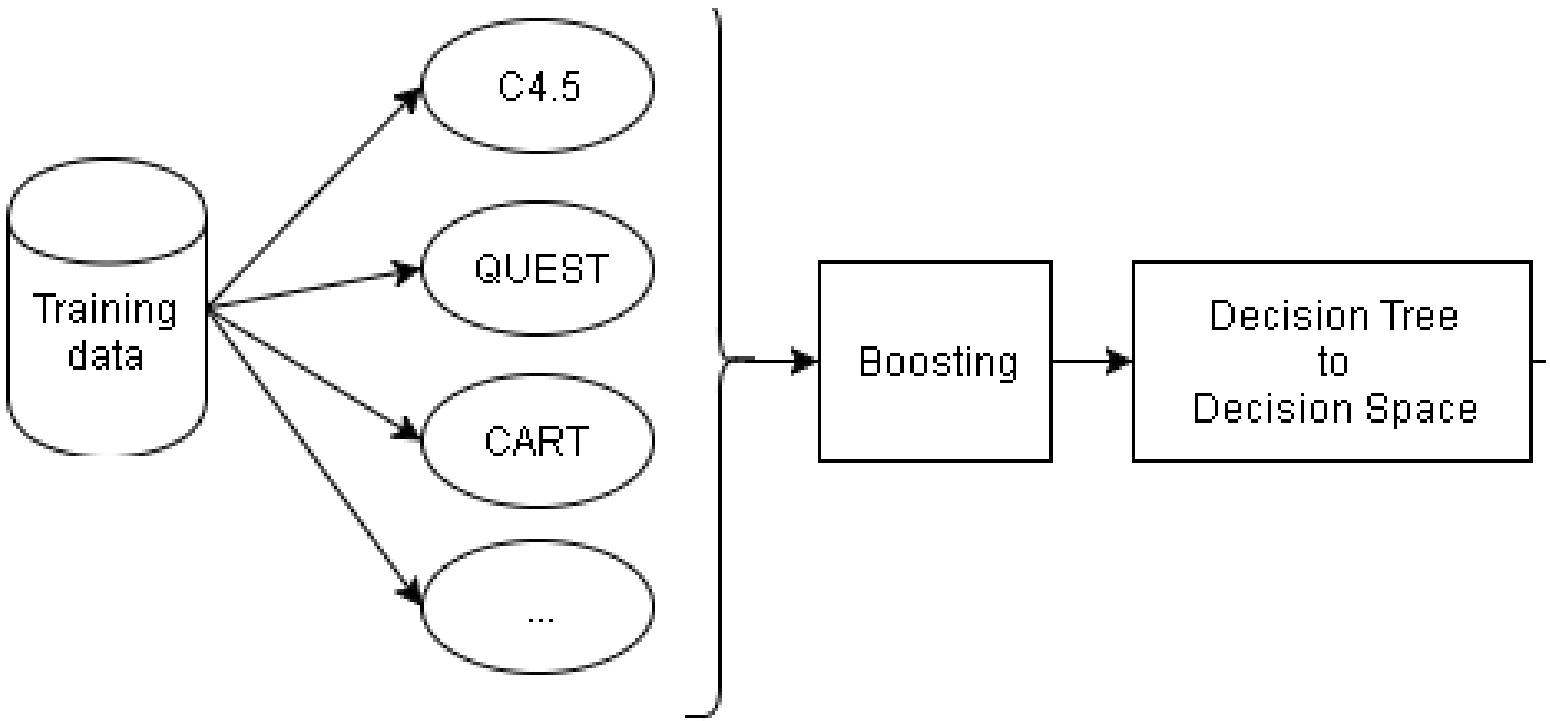
- information gain and Gini
- pick plane from most correlated feature
- pick plane that divide space in two most equal subspaces
- combination


C4.5
QUEST
CART
...
Training data
Boosting
Decision Tree to Decision Space
Decision Spaces population
cut population
Dataset
Validation data
SpaceMerger
merge space pairs
PopulationRanker
Decision Space to Decision Tree
Test data
new Decision Spaces
N iterations
evaluate
best Decision Tree

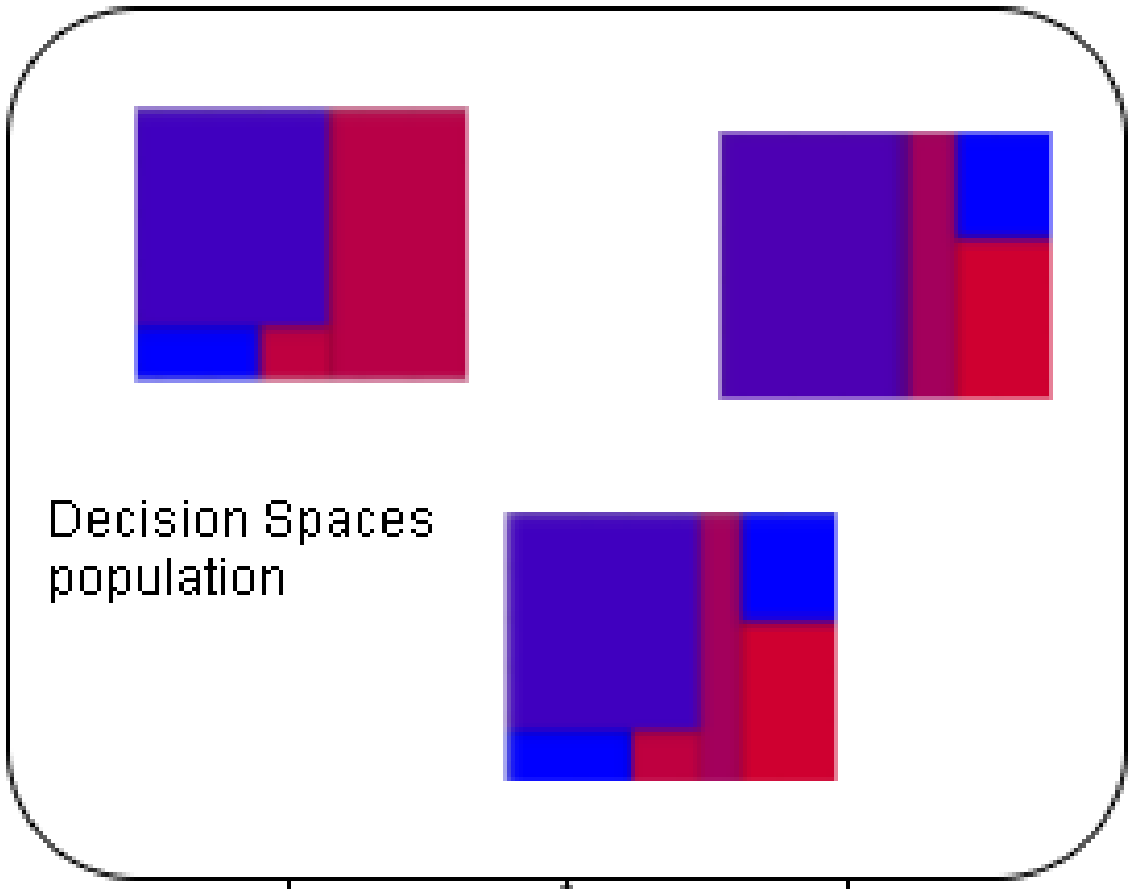
Splitting the data



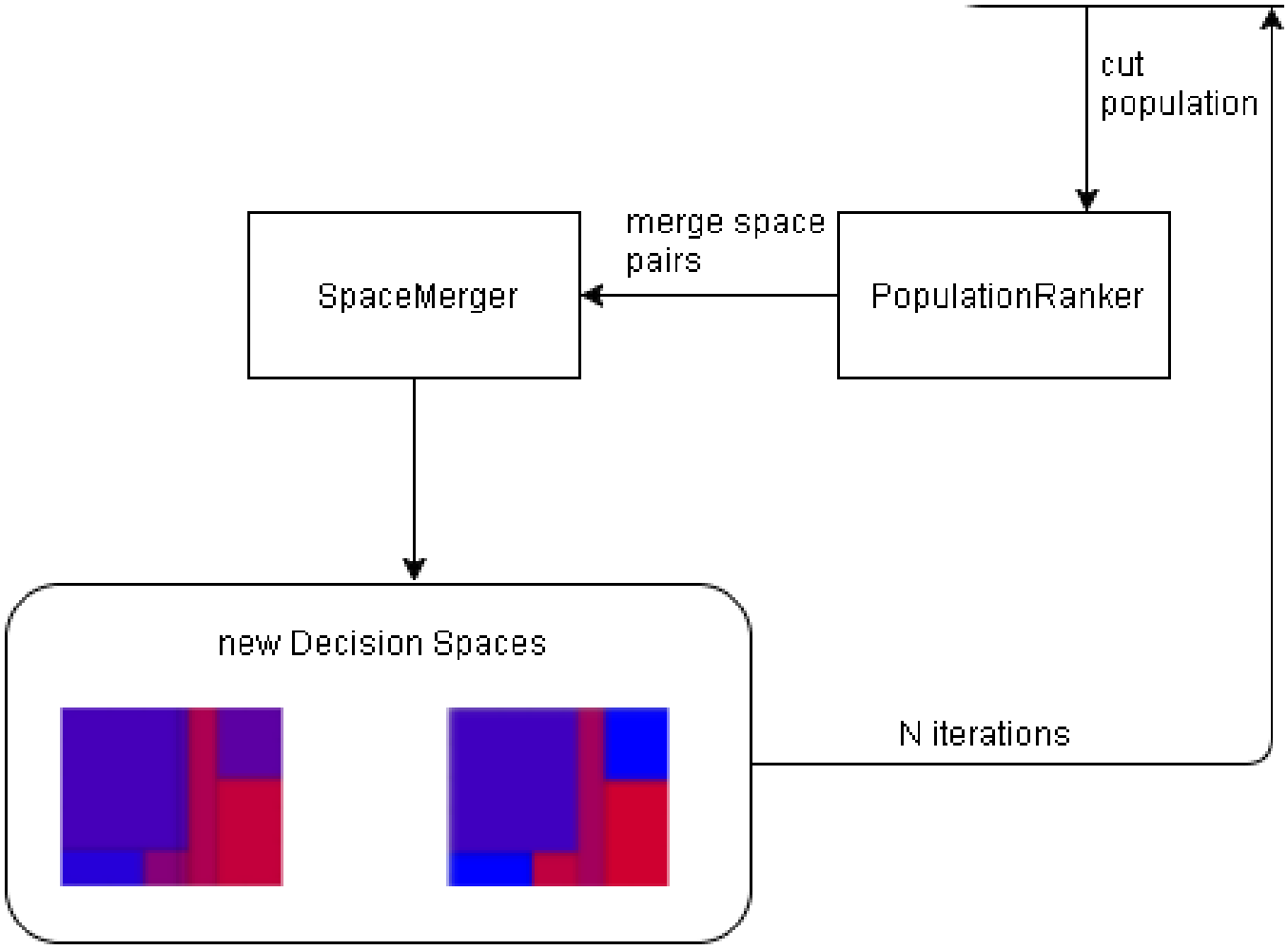
Generate different decision trees



Generate different decision trees



Genetic merging

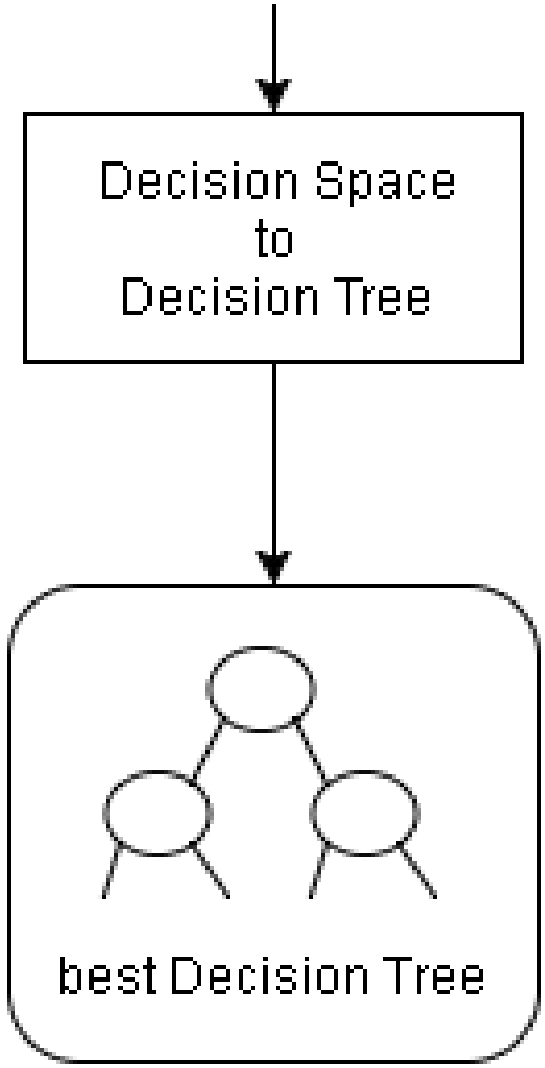


PopulationRanker

Fitness function

A high accuracy is the most important property of a decision tree, followed by its' size ($\rightarrow$ comprehensibility). Genetic algorithms are well suited for **multi-objective optimization**.

Final iteration



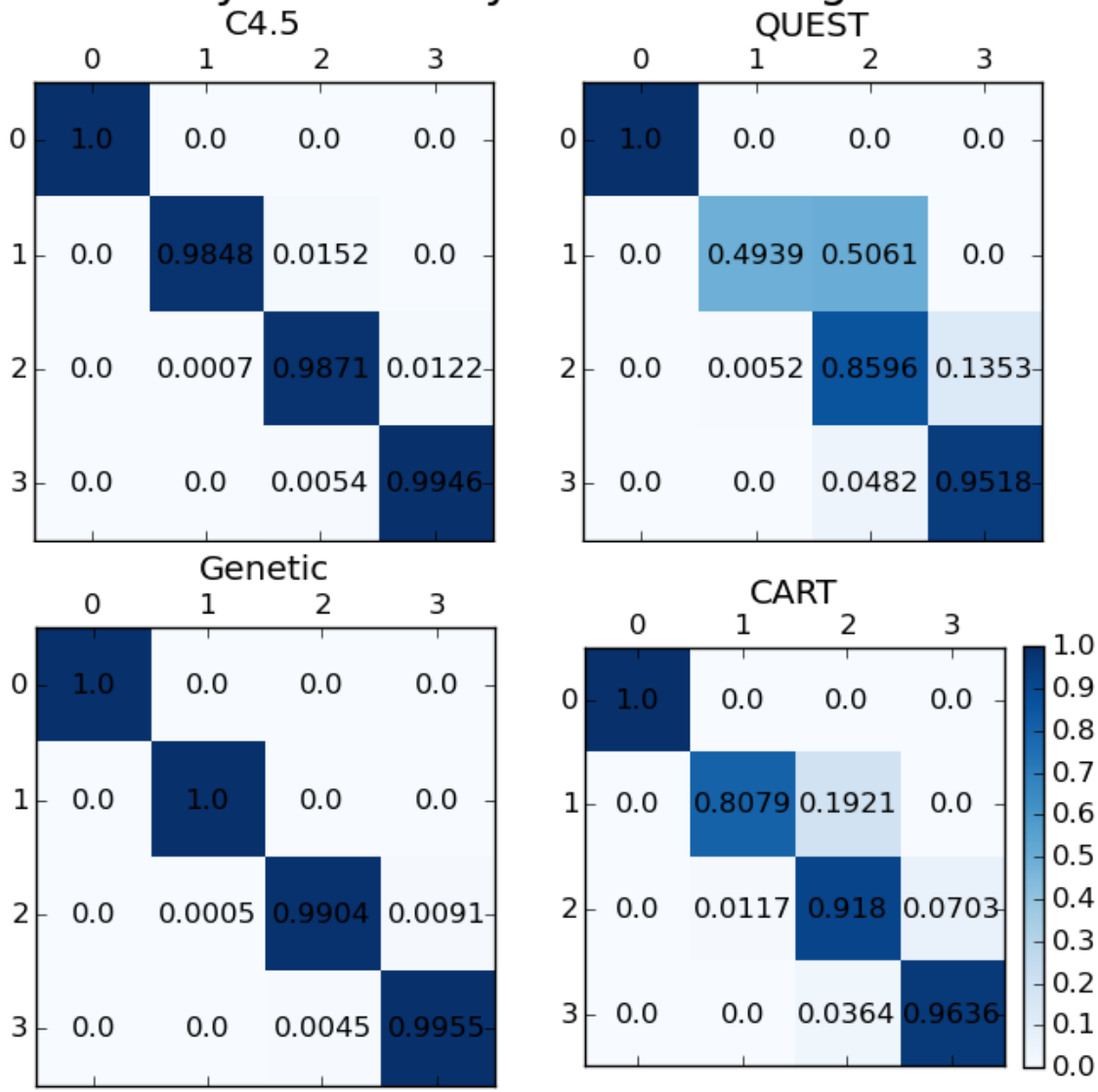
Evaluating our algorithm

5 datasets from UCI
optimal parameters, feature selection when needed and k-fold CV

Name	#Samples	#Disc	#Cont	#Class	Imbalance rate
Heart	270	7	6	2	0.058
Car	1728	6	0	4	0.225
Iris	150	0	4	3	0
Shuttle	14500	0	9	7	0.18308
Nursery	12960	8	0	5	0.1498

Dataset	Folds	C4.5	CART	QUEST	Genetic
Heart disease	5	**0.8067**	0.7844	0.7844	**0.8067**
	10	**0.8104**	0.7732	0.7881	0.7993
Iris	3	0.9533	0.9467	0.9467	**0.96**
	5	0.9467	0.9333	0.9467	**0.9533**
Cars	3	**0.9722**	0.9693	0.9229	0.9693
	5	0.9711	0.9682	0.9241	**0.9786**
	10	0.9756	0.9751	0.9265	**0.9803**
Shuttle	3	0.9987	0.9983	0.9964	**0.9988**
	5	0.9986	0.9981	0.9962	**0.9988**
	10	0.9990	0.9987	0.9941	**0.9992**
Nursery	3	0.9890	0.9431	0.9147	**0.9914**
	5	0.9918	0.9498	0.9251	**0.9958**
	10	0.9937	0.9568	0.9259	**0.9954**

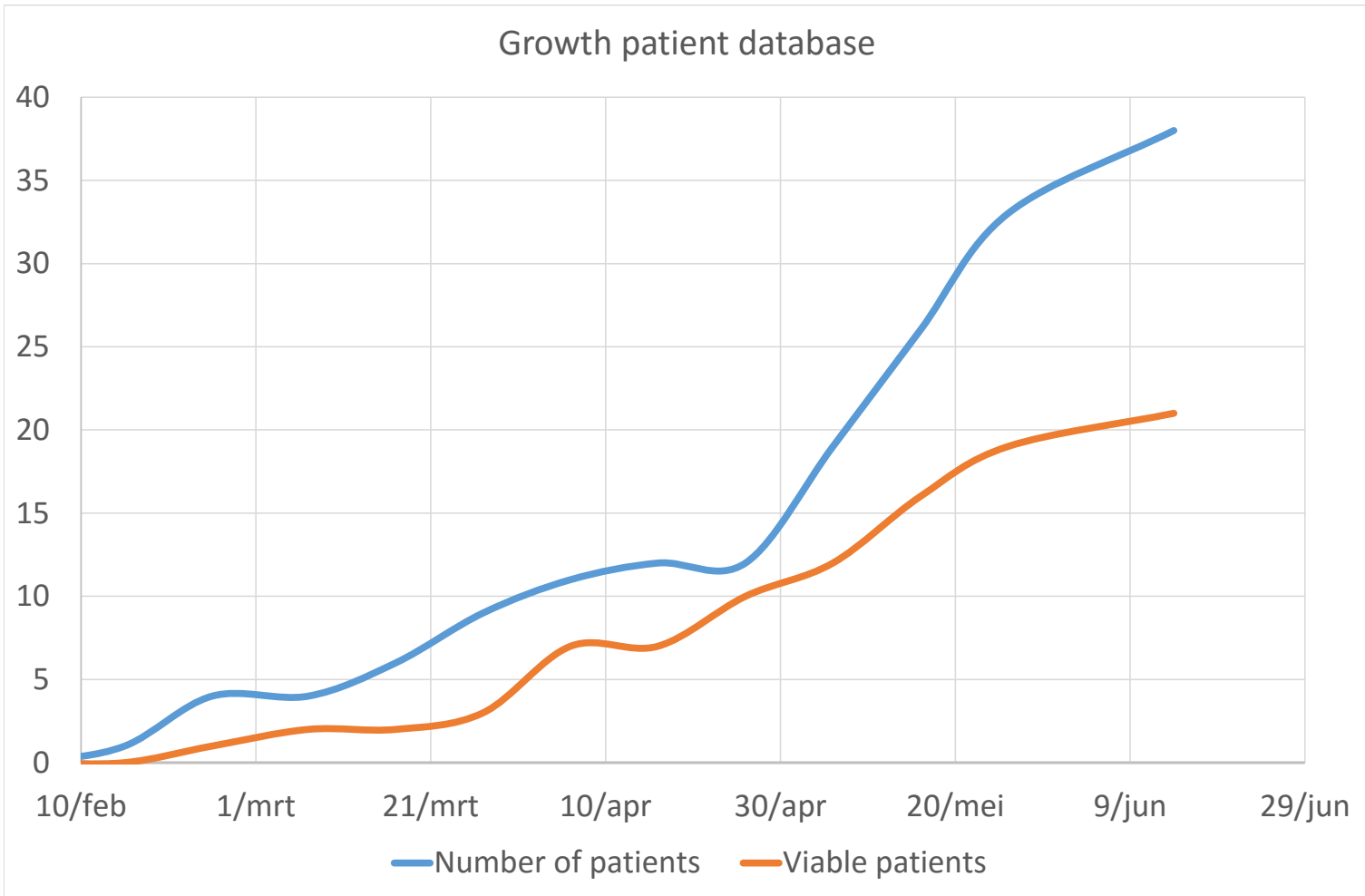
Accuracy on nursery dataset using 10 folds



Headache dataset

Promissing results

Test algorithm on headache dataset


Growth patient database
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
10/feb
1/mrt
21/mrt
10/apr
30/apr
20/mei
9/jun
29/jun
Number of patients
Viable patients

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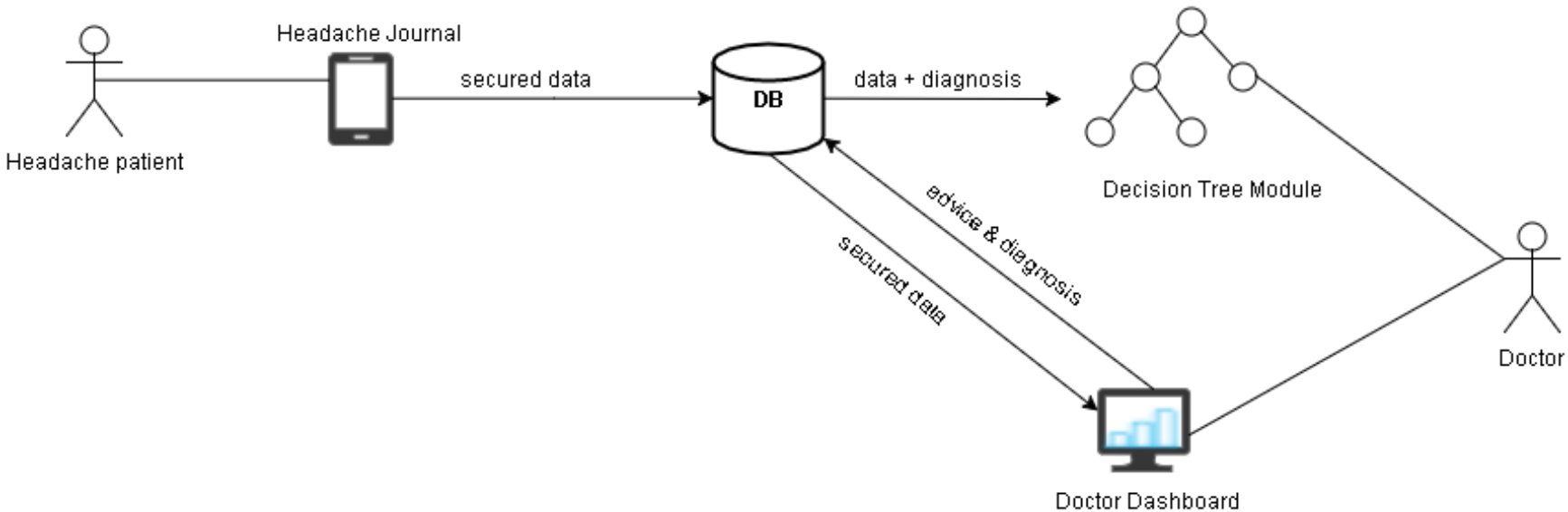
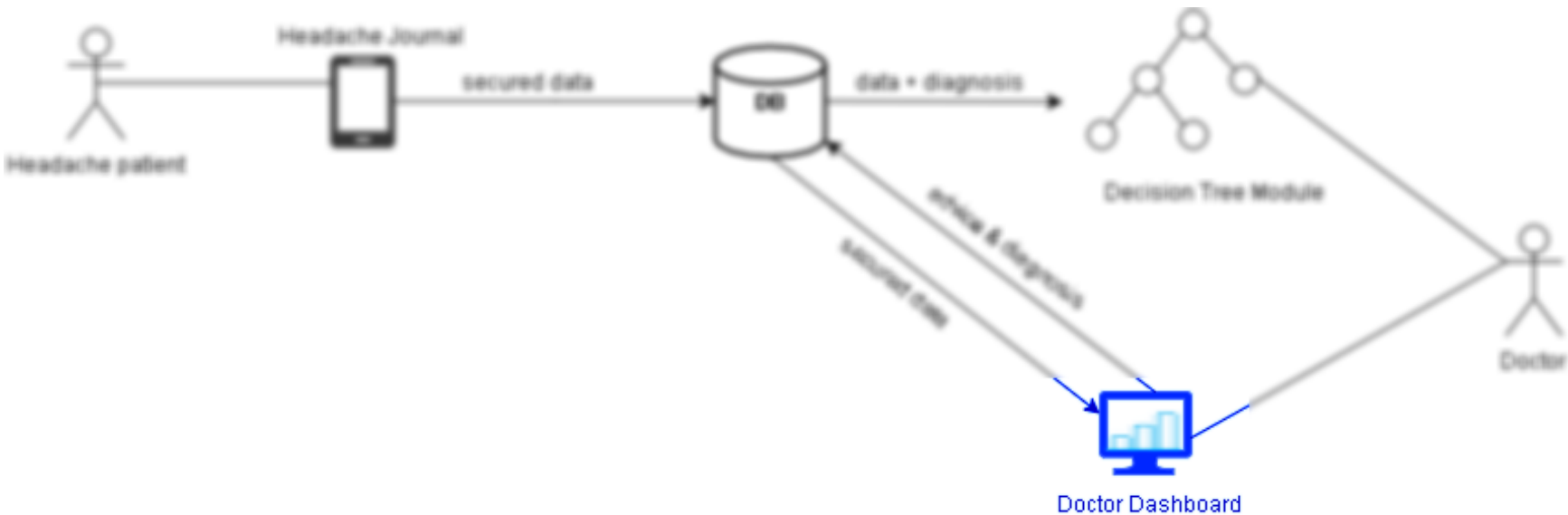
Doctor dashboard



Doctor dashboard



Doctor Dashboard

- Web application in order for the doctors to access the data exposed by our REST API
- Preferably in the form of visualizations, which allow to process a lot of data in a small amount of time
- Developed by Maarten Vanden Berghe

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Conclusion

- It is shown that the current process in the UH of Ghent can be completely digitized. Our solution can significantly improve the efficiency and reduce the frequency of consults, leading to a reduction in health care costs.

- The foundations for a diagnosis support system are built, using a genetic approach to merge different induced decision trees to obtain a single decision tree with enhanced accuracy.

Future work

- Develop native applications for iOS and Android to enhance look-&-feel
- Re-evaluate our machine learning models on a larger headache dataset
- Implement more induction algorithms and ensemble techniques to create a more diverse initial population
- Experiment with other selection techniques and fitness functions
- Optimize the heuristic approach to convert decision spaces to decision trees

Thank you for your attention!

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