

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

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Faculty of Engineering and Architecture

Intro

Current process UH Ghent

Platform requirements

Mobile application

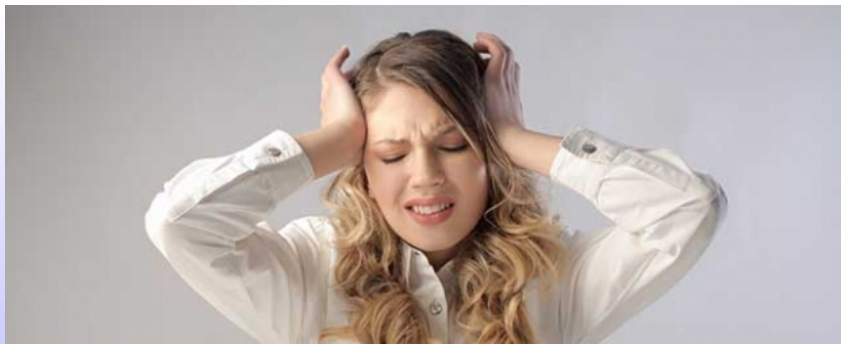
Backend and data exposure

Machine learning

Doctor dashboard

Conclusion & future work

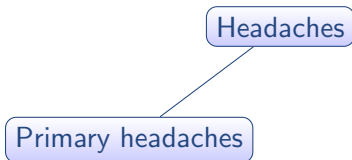
Headaches



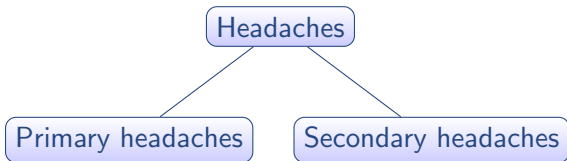
Headaches

Headaches

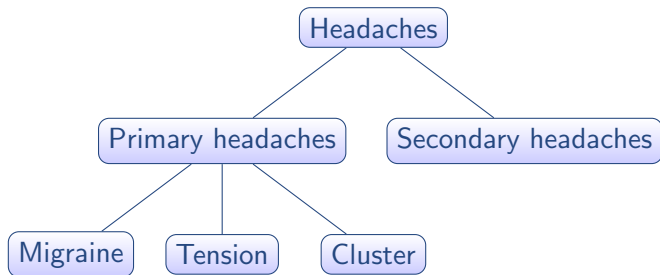
Headaches



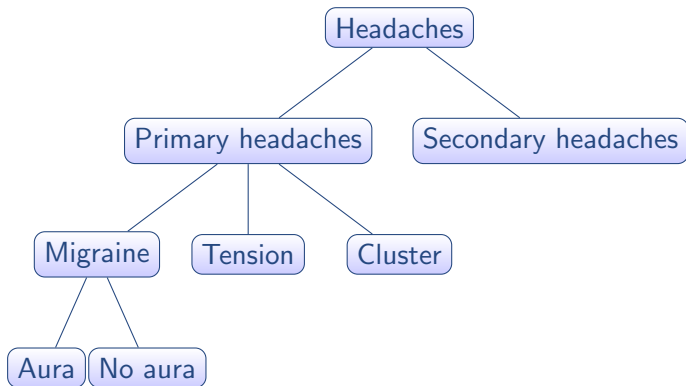
Headaches



Headaches



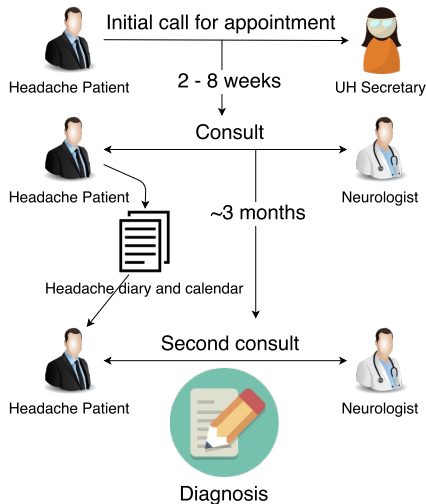
Headaches



Current process UH Ghent

Current process at UH Ghent is:

- ▶ Not digital
- ▶ cumbersome
- ▶ long-lasting



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
- ▶ provide a second opinion for the doctors (auto-diagnose)

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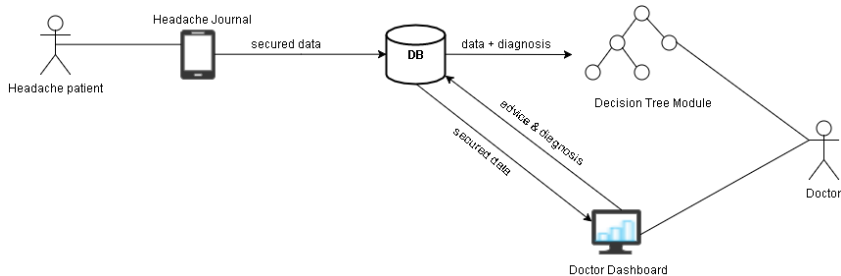
Our proposed alternative consists of:

- ▶ 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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Platform requirements

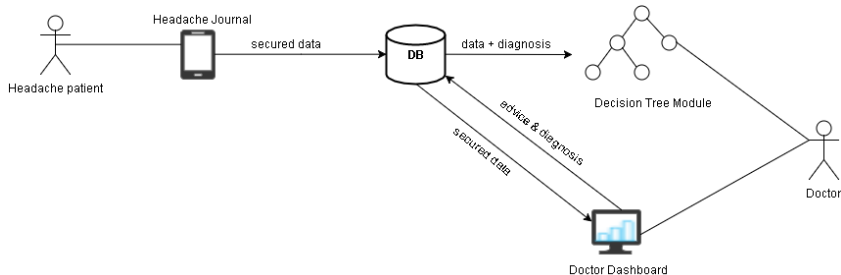
Doctor dashboard

Mobile application
Chronicals

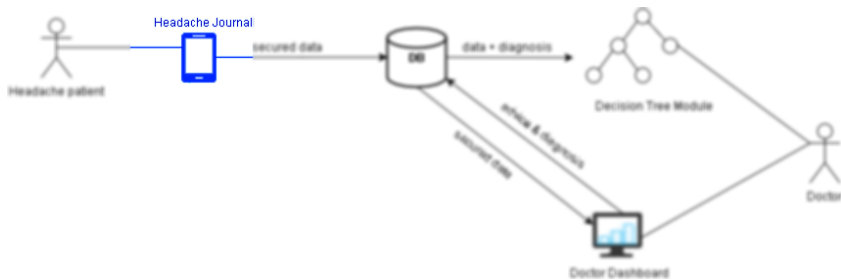
Conclusion & future work

Backend and data exposure

Mobile Application



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?

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All good, but:

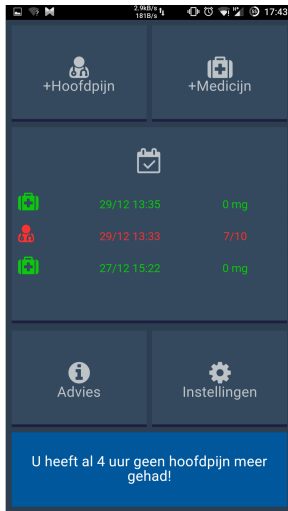
- ▶ none captures all data needed
- ▶ none offers usable data export

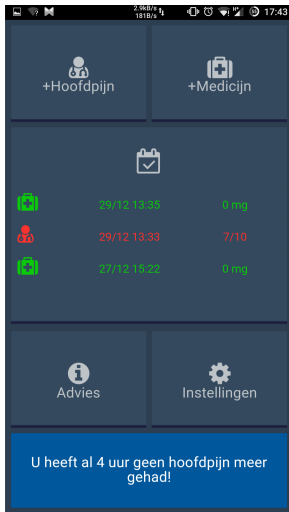
Cross platform vs Native

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

Cross platform vs Native

	Native	Cross-platform
+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Native UX + device-specific features + Better performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 1 language + Write once, run everywhere + Less maintenance
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple languages - Time consuming (development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slower (lower performance) - Less device specific features - Harder to release online (Play Store/App Store)





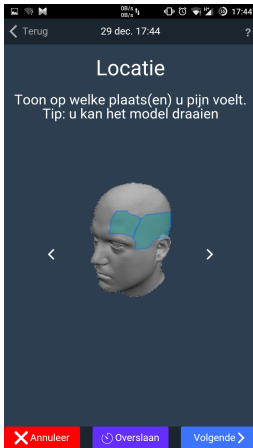
Chronicals



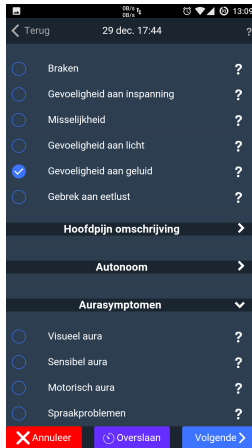
Chronicals



Chronicals

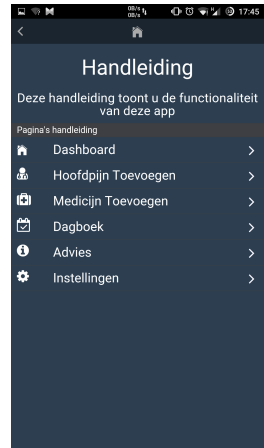
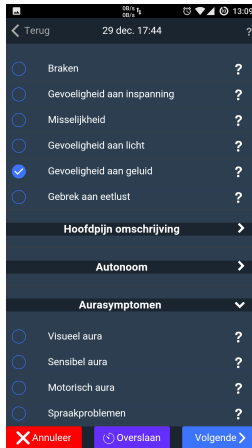
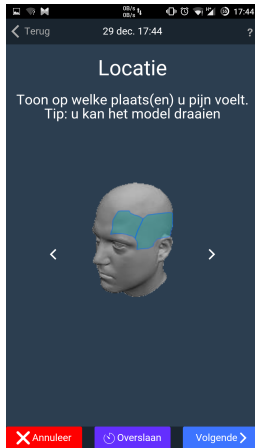


Mobile application



Chronicals

Chronicals



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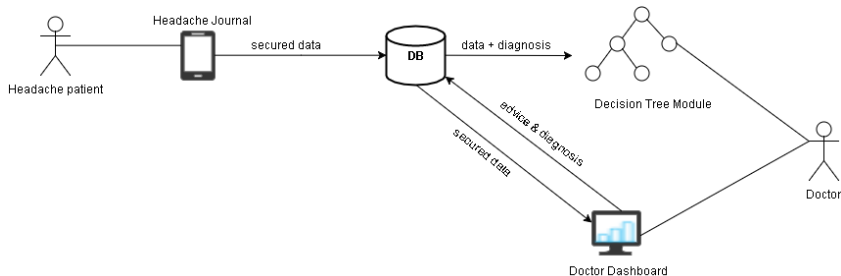
Doctor dashboard

Mobile application

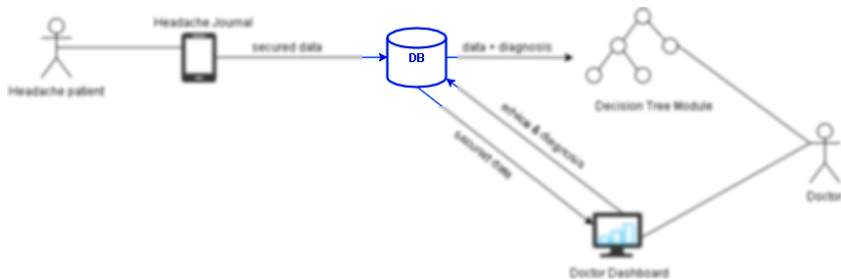
Conclusion & future work

Backend and data exposure

Backend and data exposure



Backend and data exposure

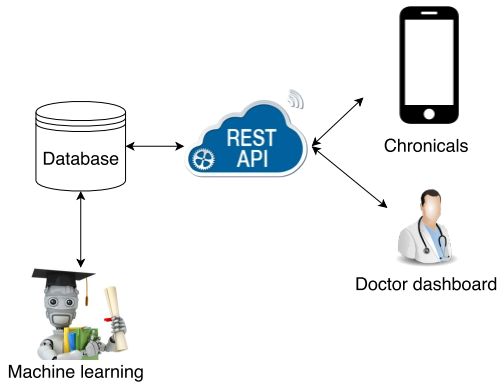


Backend and data exposure

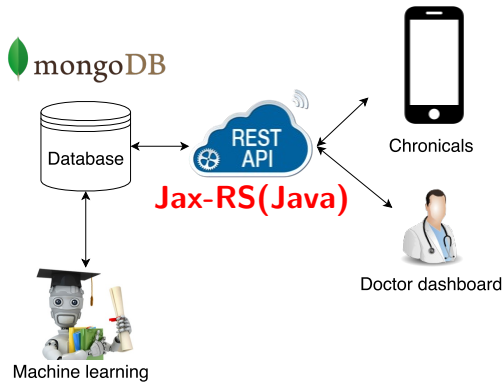
Components

- ▶ Database
- ▶ Connection to App
- ▶ Connection to Docter Dashboard
- ▶ Connection Machine learning module

System



System



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Mobile application

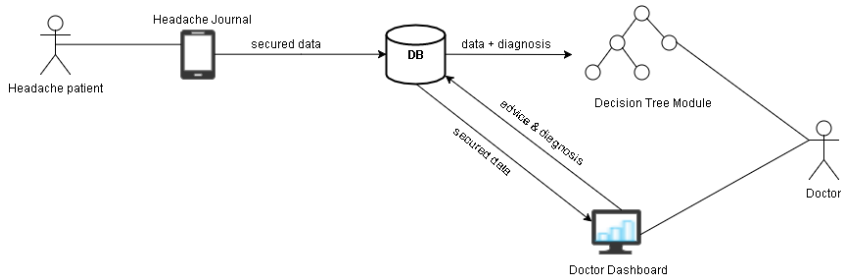
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Machine learning

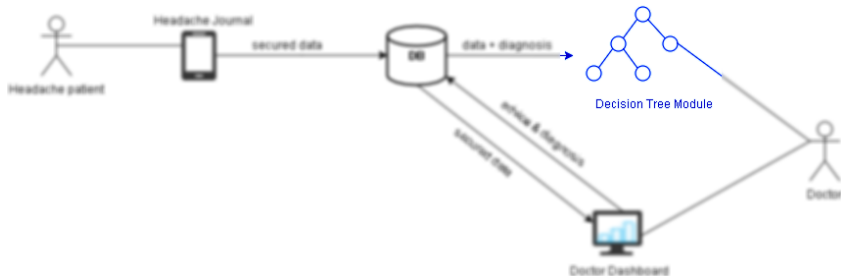
Doctor dashboard

Conclusion & future work

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

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Genetic merging of DT's



C4.5 (C5.0)



CART



QUEST

...

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

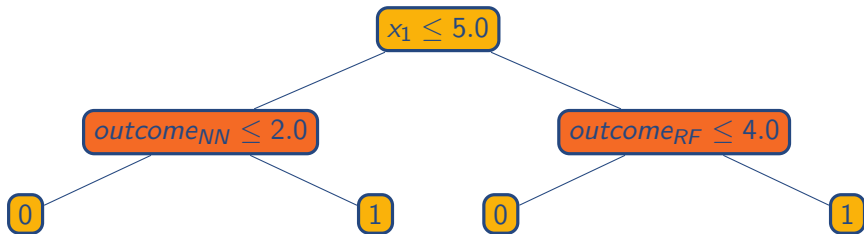
Current ensembles lack interpretability

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

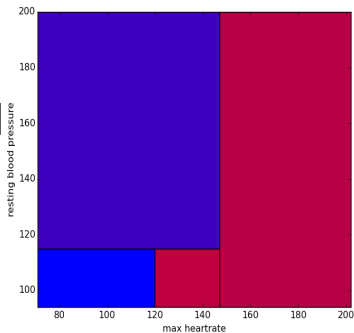
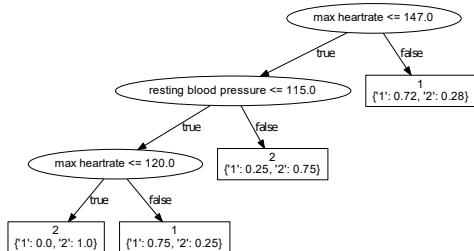


Decision tree \rightarrow decision space

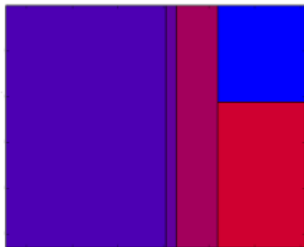
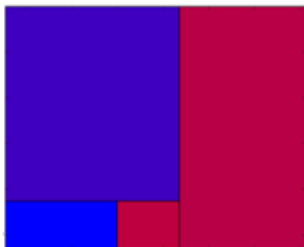
Converting decision trees to decision spaces

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.

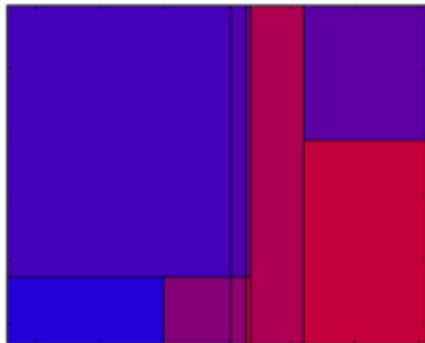
Decision tree → decision space



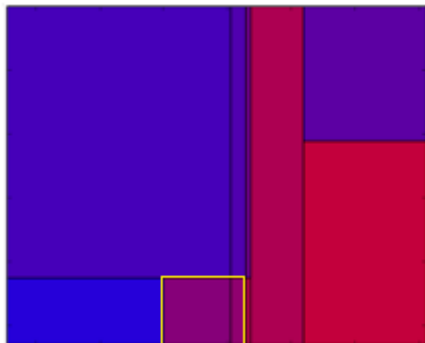
Merging decision spaces



Merging decision spaces



Pruning decision spaces

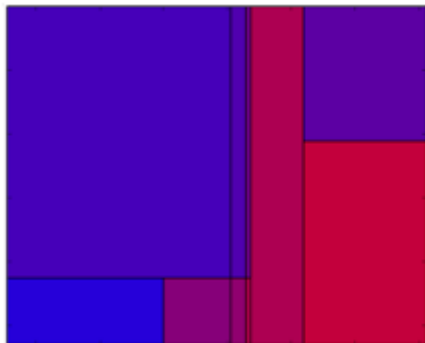


Decision space \rightarrow decision tree

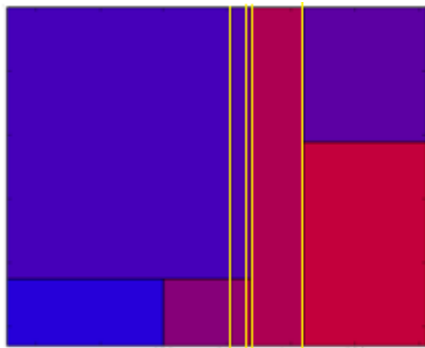
Converting decision spaces to decision trees

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



Decision space \rightarrow decision tree

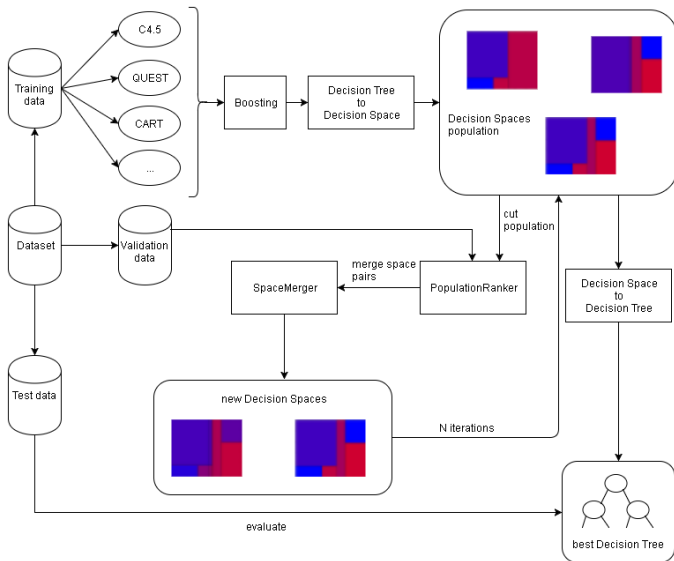


Decision space \rightarrow decision tree

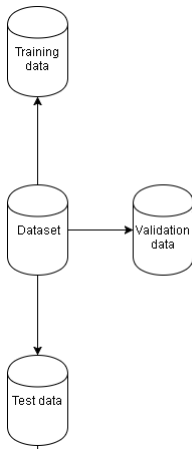
Finding 'best' candidate hyperplane

Apply metric function to each plane, these include:

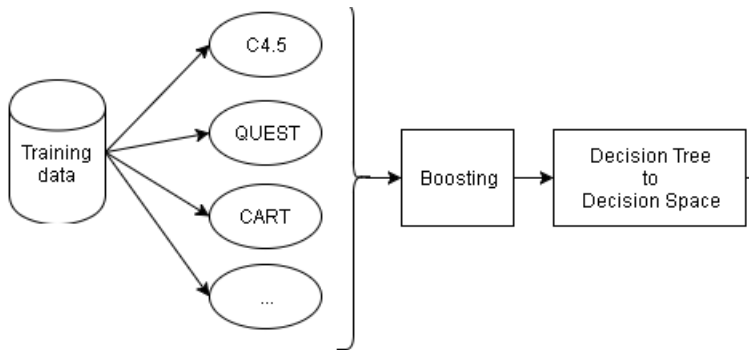
- ▶ information gain and Gini
- ▶ pick plane from most correlated feature
- ▶ pick plane that divide space in two most equal subspaces
- ▶ combination



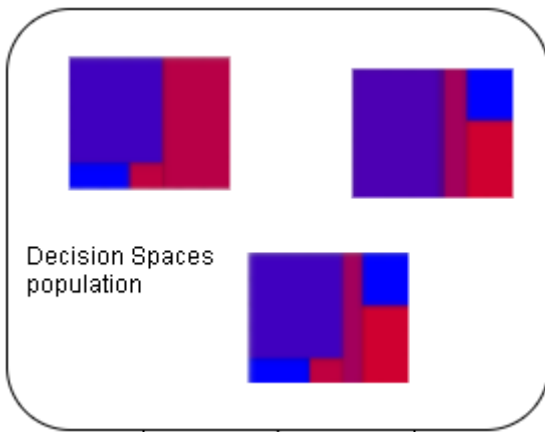
Splitting the data



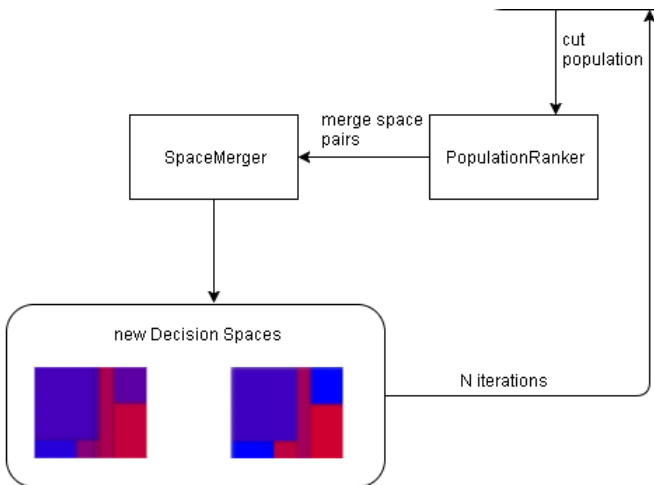
Generate different decision trees



Generate different decision trees



Genetic merging

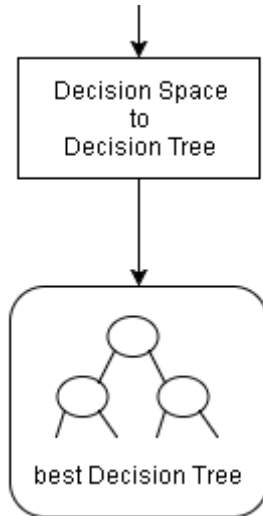


PopulationRanker

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

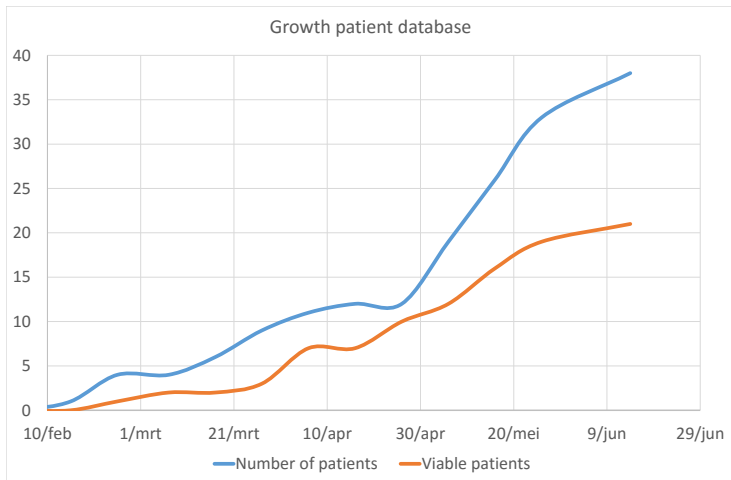


Headache dataset

Data collection could only start in March:

- ▶ the mobile application had to be finished first
- ▶ an ethical committee had to approve our application

→ too few samples for machine learning



Evaluating our algorithm

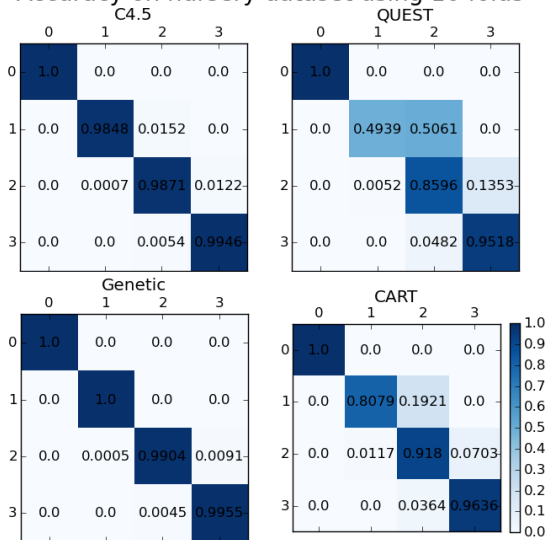
5 datasets from UCI

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	<u>0.8067</u>	0.7844	0.7844	<u>0.8067</u>
	10	<u>0.8104</u>	0.7732	0.7881	0.7993
Iris	3	0.9533	0.9467	0.9467	<u>0.96</u>
	5	0.9467	0.9333	0.9467	<u>0.9533</u>
Cars	3	<u>0.9722</u>	0.9693	0.9229	0.9693
	5	0.9711	0.9682	0.9241	<u>0.9786</u>
	10	0.9756	0.9751	0.9265	<u>0.9803</u>
Shuttle	3	0.9987	0.9983	0.9964	<u>0.9988</u>
	5	0.9986	0.9981	0.9962	<u>0.9988</u>
	10	0.9990	0.9987	0.9941	<u>0.9992</u>
Nursery	3	0.9890	0.9431	0.9147	<u>0.9914</u>
	5	0.9918	0.9498	0.9251	<u>0.9958</u>
	10	0.9937	0.9568	0.9259	<u>0.9954</u>

Accuracy on nursery dataset using 10 folds



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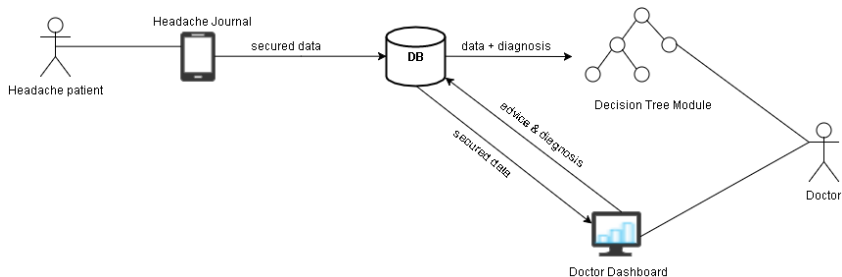
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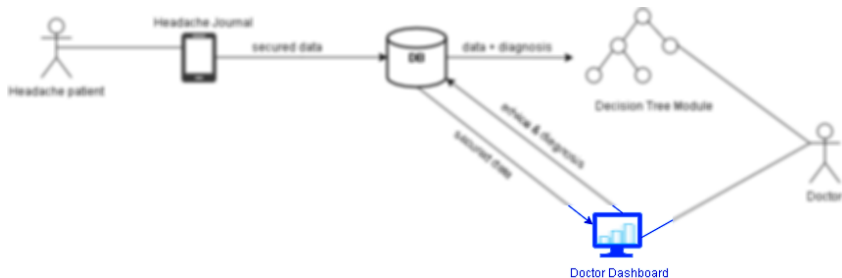
Conclusion & future work

Backend and data exposure

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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