

PREDICTING DISCONTINUATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT AFTER CHANGE IN ANTIDEPRESSANT PRESCRIPTIONS

-★ all
-★ citalopram

15 -★ bupropion

Melanie F. Pradier¹ Thomas H. McCoy^{2,3}

¹Harvard University

²Harvard Medical School
melanie@seas.harvard.edu

Michael Hughes^{1,4}
Roy H. Perlis^{2,3}
Finale Doshi-Velez¹

Finale Doshi-Velez¹

³Center for Quantitative Health, MGH

⁴Tufts University



MOTIVATION

- ► Great differences in tolerability of antidepressant
- Patients often fail to return to follow-up visits after a change in antidepressant prescription.
- Reasons for dropout include:
 - a) poor motivation due to symptoms of depression
 - b) adverse effects
 - c) fail to perceive benefit
 - d) external factors: e.g, cost of therapy
- ► **Approach**: use machine learning on electronic health records (EHRs) to develop predictions or early treatment discontinuation

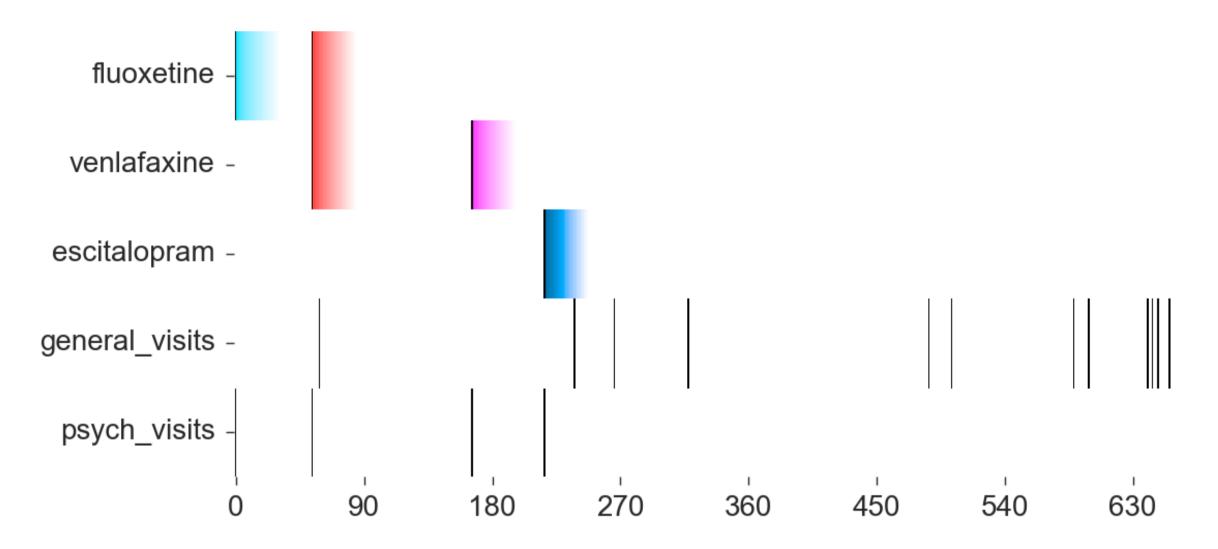
APPROACH

Outcome Definition:

Discontinuation occurs if:

- a) temporal interval shorter than expected (< 90 days)
- b) patient not trying any psychiatric alternative (no psych CPT codes in the following 13 months after last prescription)

Patient Representation:

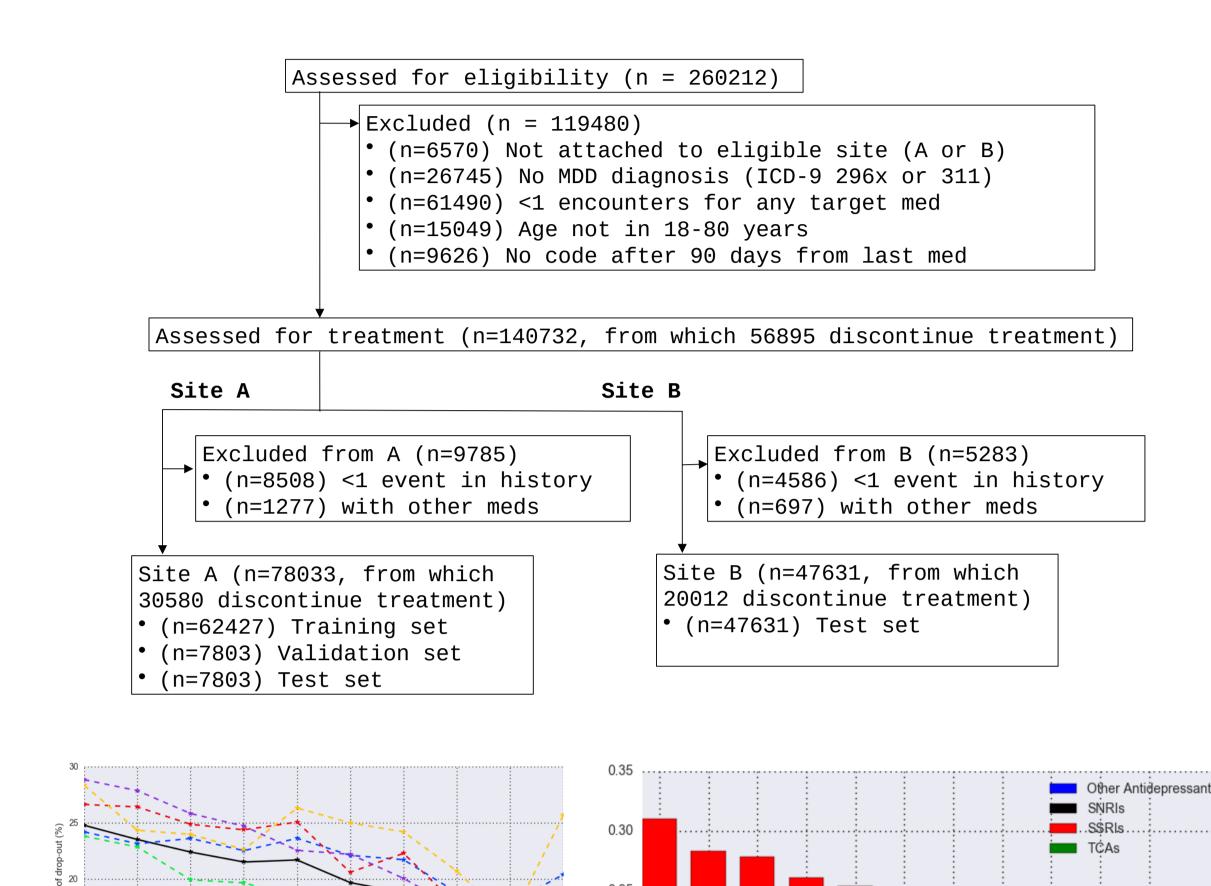


- ▶ Demographics + patient history: ICD9 codes, CPT lab tests, past medication prescriptions.
- ► Bag-of-codes representation: 23,949 codes to 7,859 codes by freq. thresholding.
- ► **Prediction Task**: we want to predict whether any change in antidepressant medication will entail patient dropout.
 - ► Binary classification tasks (11 meds)
 - Random forest
 - Logistic regression

NEXT STEPS

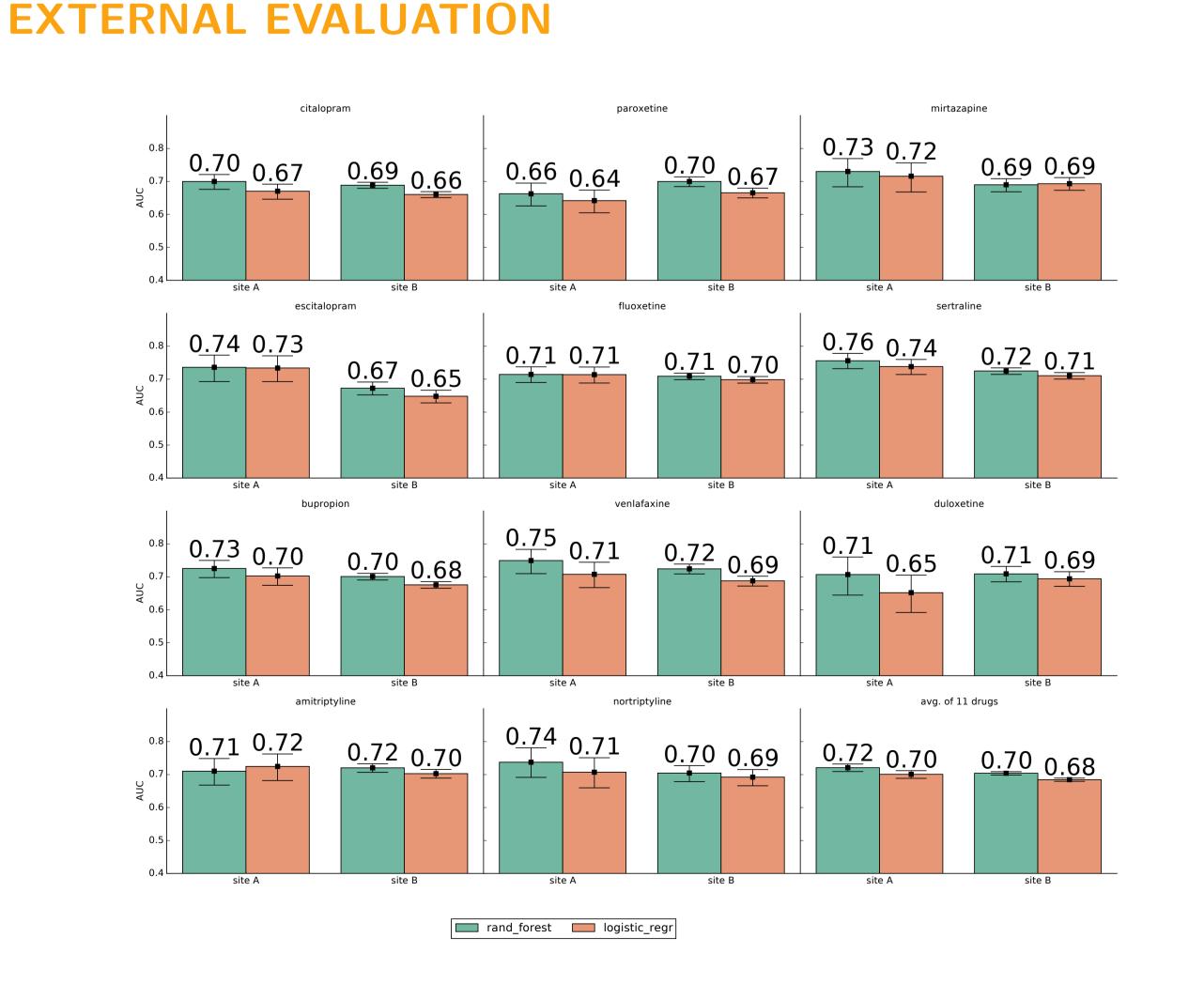
- Incorporation of expert knowledge in models
- ► HCI-clinical trial to display recommendations in clinical practice

COHORT DESCRIPTION

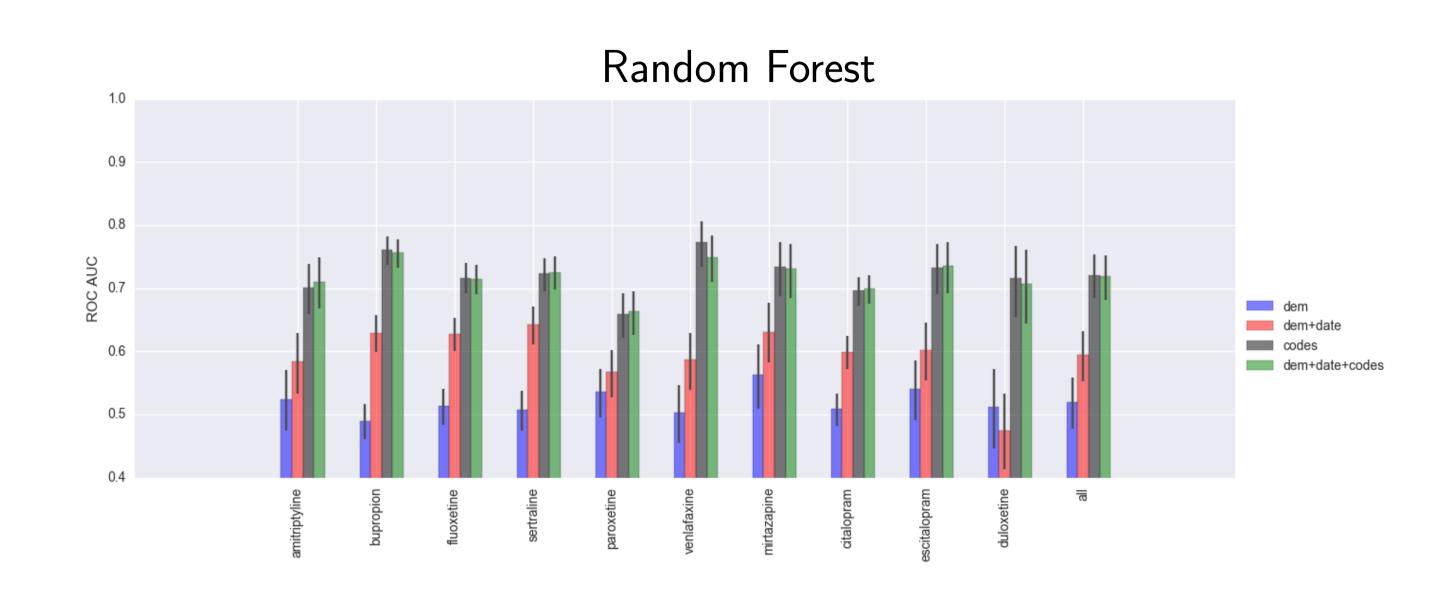


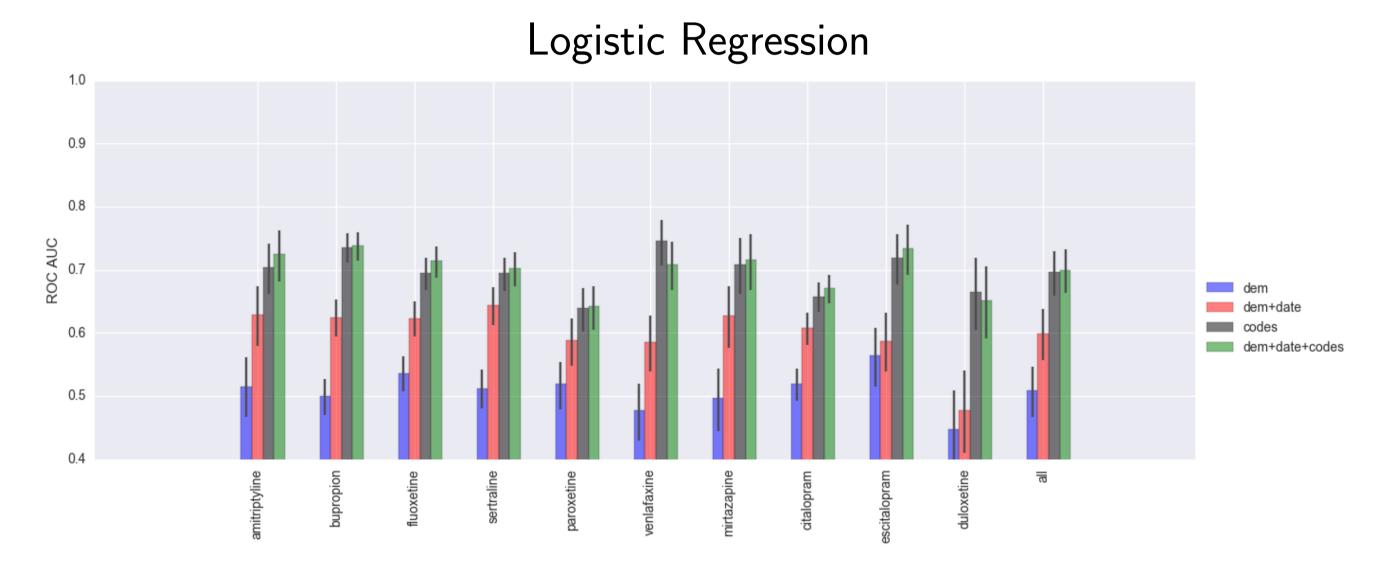


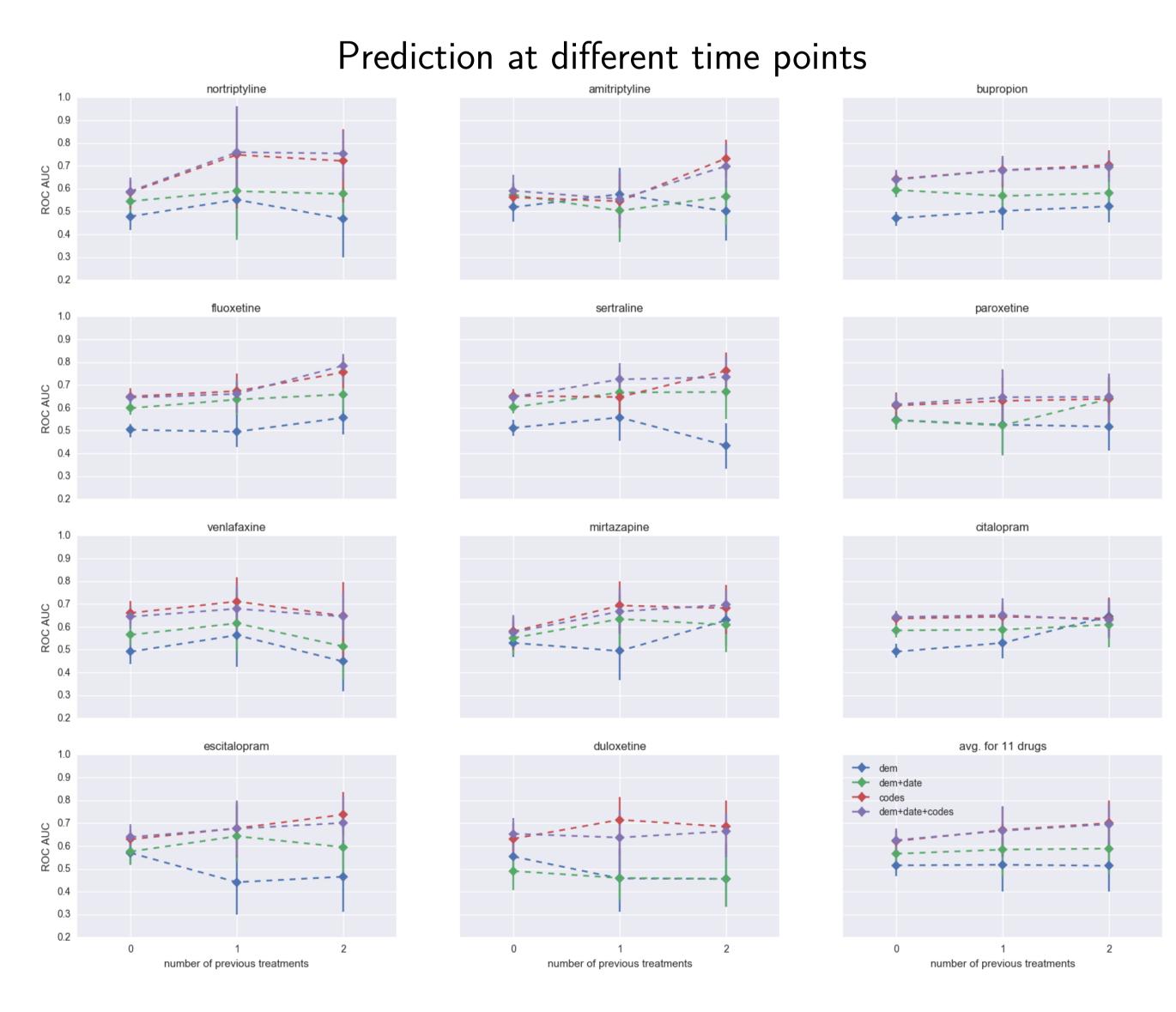
venlafaxine
mitriptyline
mirtazapine
mirtazapine
mescitalopram



RESULTS







HARVARD UNIVERSITY

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL