Neural Networks

Glynis Mattheisen



How can we better diagnose Alzheimer's disease in patients?

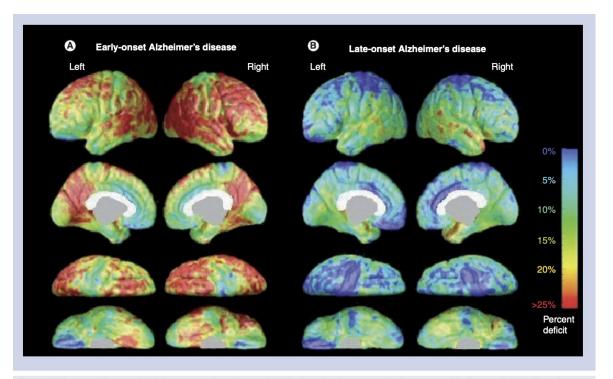
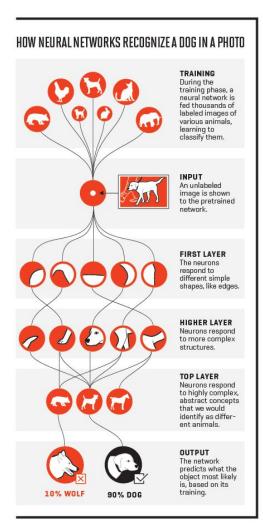
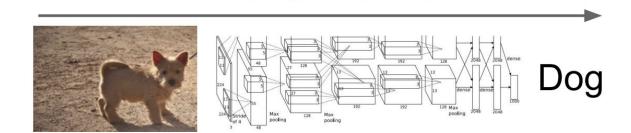


Figure 8. Gray matter loss in (A) a group of early-onset Alzheimer's disease and (B) a group of late-onset Alzheimer's disease patients compared with a group of normal controls assessed by cortical pattern matching.



How do neural networks achieve image recognition?



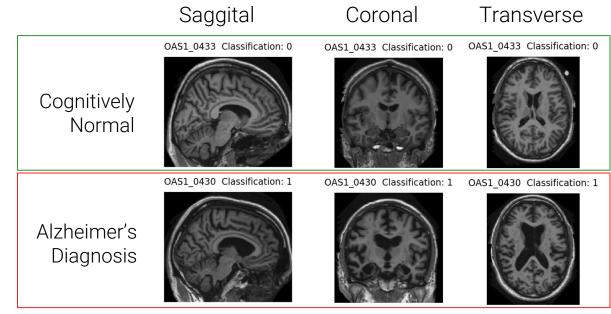


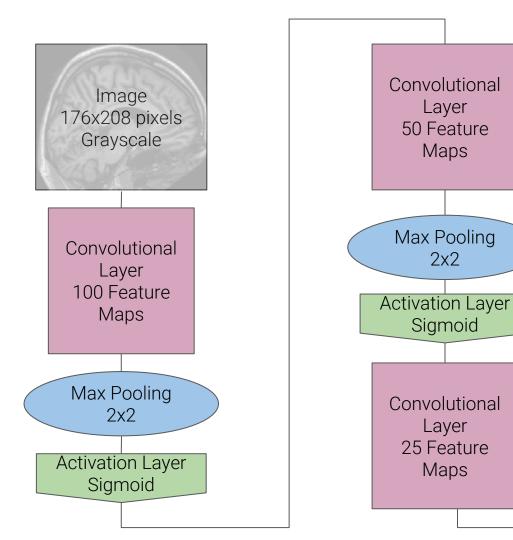
OASIS-1

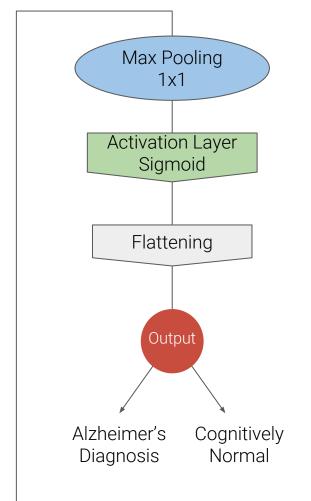
T1-weighted MRI scans

430 patients

- 330 Cognitively normal
- 100 Alzheimer's diagnosis







			Data Processing
			TRA_Model
0 11	0	-	SAG_Model
Saggital	Coronal	Transverse	CORR_Model
OAS1_0426 Classification: 0 OAS1_0425 Classification: 1	OAS1_0426 Classification: 0 OAS1_0425 Classification: 1	OAS1_0426 Classification: 0 OAS1_0425 Classification: 2	

Accuracy Precision Recall

85.56

85.23

86.11

91.67

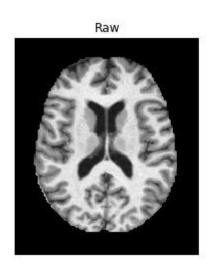
89.29

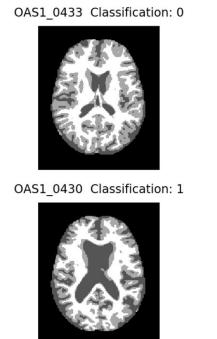
73.81

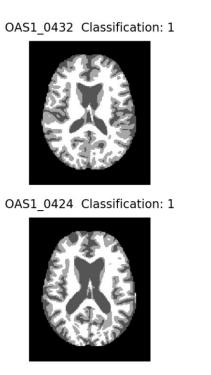
88.02

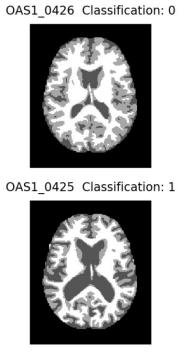
86.83

80.84

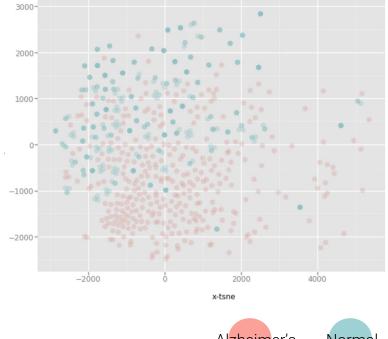








t-SNE with Raw MRI Images

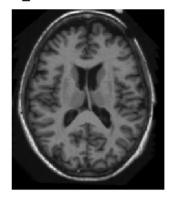




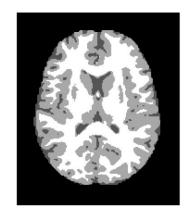


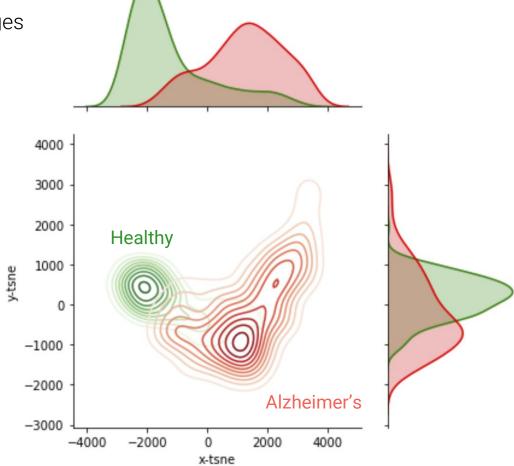
	Accuracy	uracy Precision	
Data Processing			
TRA_t	74.85	76.92	71.43
SAG_T	68.86	71.62	63.10
CORR t	67.07	64.95	75.00

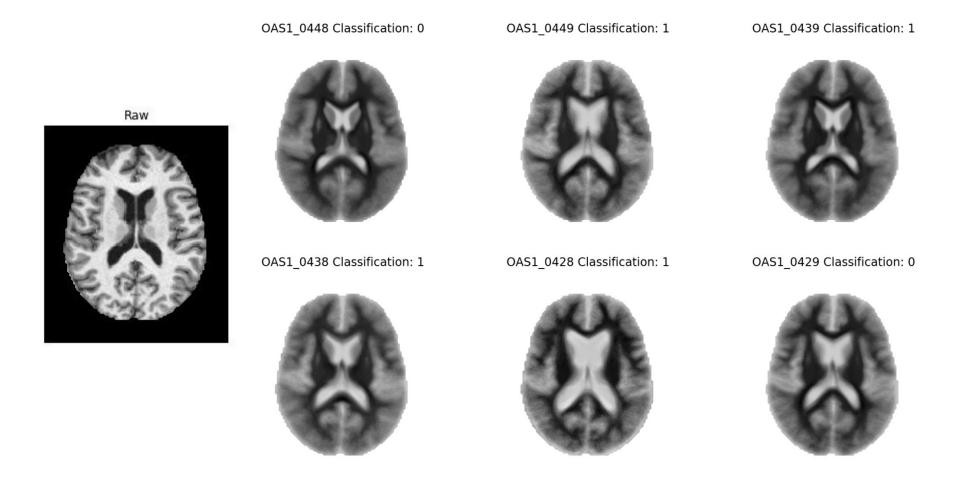
OAS1_0426 Classification: 0



t-SNE with Masked-MRI Images

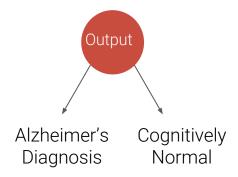


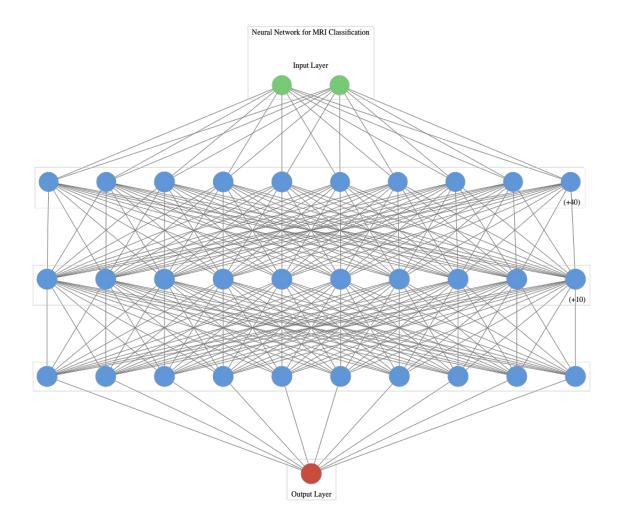




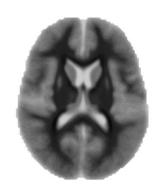
3 layers

- 50 neurons
- 30 neurons
- 15 neurons





PCA + ANN Provides the Best Predictions on MRI Data

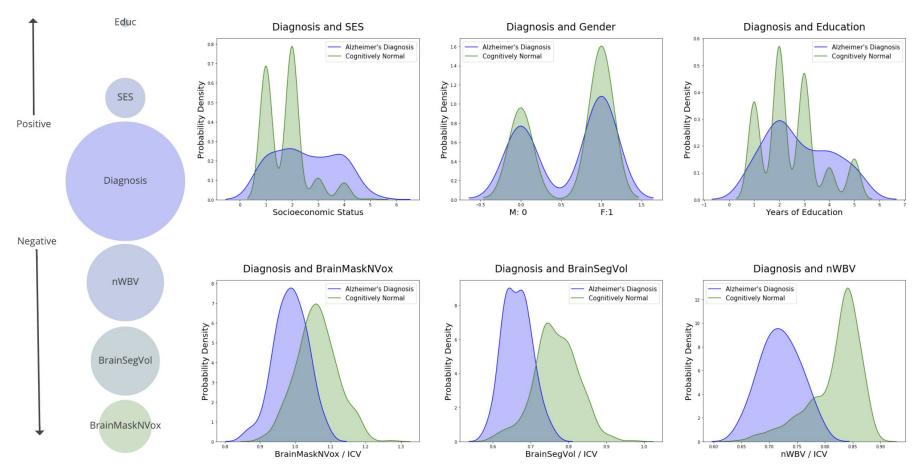


	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Model			
PCA + NN	94.61	92.13	97.62
T-SNE + NN	88.02	87.21	89.29
NN	86.83	82.29	94.05

Demographic Data and Derived Anatomical Measures

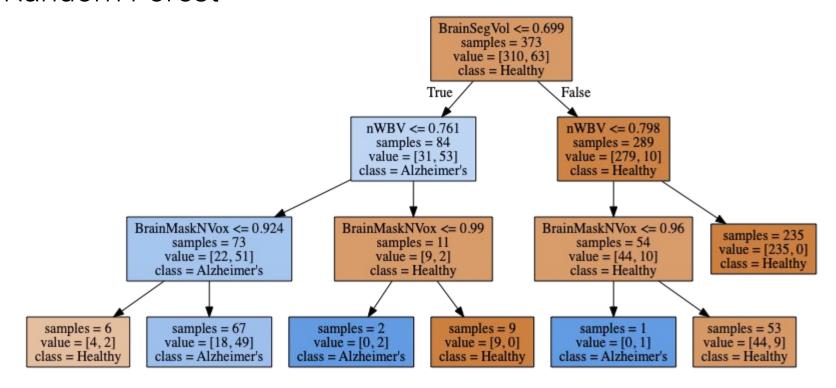
- M/F Male: 0, Female: 1
- EDUC Years of education
- SES Socioeconomic status as assessed by the Hollingshead Index of Social Position and classified into categories from 1 (highest status) to 5 (lowest status)
- **nWBV** normalized whole brain volume
- BrainMaskNVox total volume of non-zero voxels, includes cerebellum and ventricles
- BrainSegVol sum of the volume of the structures identified in the aseg.mgz volume, includes ventricles but not dura or cerebellum

	BrainMaskNVox	BrainSeg V ol	M/F	Educ	SES	nWBV	Diagnosis
Subject							
OAS1_0002	1.069785	0.762842	1	4	1	0.810	0
OAS1_0003	0.994005	0.677106	1	4	3	0.708	1
OAS1_0004	1.008911	0.729594	0	2	2	0.803	0
OAS1_0005	1.036834	0.789169	0	1	1	0.848	0
OAS1_0007	1.027285	0.754648	0	1	2	0.830	0
OAS1_0009	1.197409	0.891958	1	2	1	0.843	0
OAS1_0010	0.935540	0.598557	0	5	2	0.689	0
OAS1_0011	1.070432	0.754834	1	3	2	0.827	0
			_	_			_



M/F

Random Forest



Conclusions

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Model			
PCA + NN	94.61	92.13	97.62
T-SNE + NN	88.02	87.21	89.29
NN	86.83	82.29	94.05
Demographic Data + RF	84.8	62.96	65.38



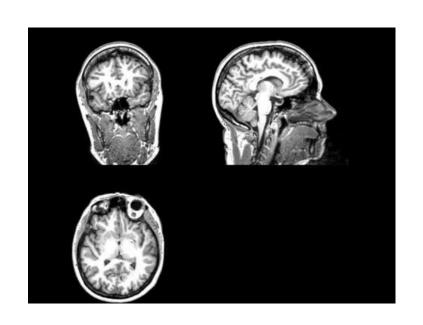
OASIS-3

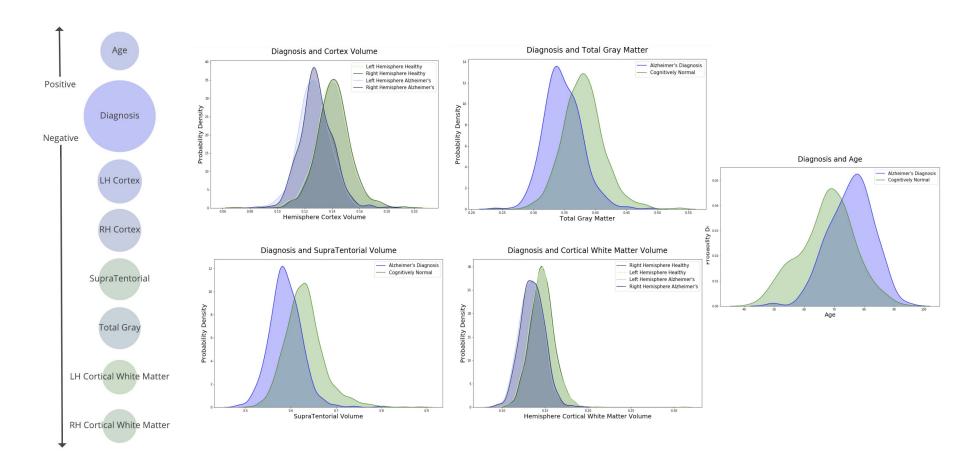
Longitudinal Dataset

Demographic and Derived Anatomical Measures

1098 patients

- 609 Cognitively normal
- 409 in various stages of cognitive decline

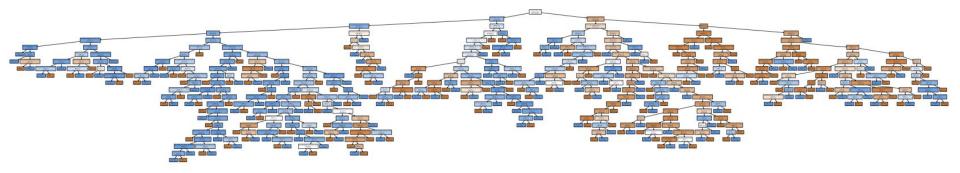




Can MRI Values Predict Alzheimer's Before a Physician Can?

							,		
	ADRC_ADRCCLINICALDATA ID	Subject	mmse	cdr	dx1	dx2	dx3	dx4	dx5
112	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d0000	OAS30022	30	0	Cognitively normal	•			
113	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d0519	OAS30022	26	0	Cognitively normal				٠
114	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d1149	OAS30022	27	0	Cognitively normal	•			
115	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d1906	OAS30022	20	1	AD Dementia				٠
116	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d2292	OAS30022	18	1	AD Dementia				
117	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d2843	OAS30022	20	1	AD Dementia	AD dem w/oth (list B) contribut	Active Alcoholism		÷
118	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d3382	OAS30022	18	1	AD dem distrubed social- with				•
119	OAS30022_ClinicalData_d3822	OAS30022	18	2	AD Dementia				

Random Forest



	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	
Model	89.97	85.61	96.1	

ML Models can Accurately Predict Alzheimer's Disease in Patients before a Clinical Diagnosis

