# Validação - Somente COVID-19

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#### Variáveis selecionadas

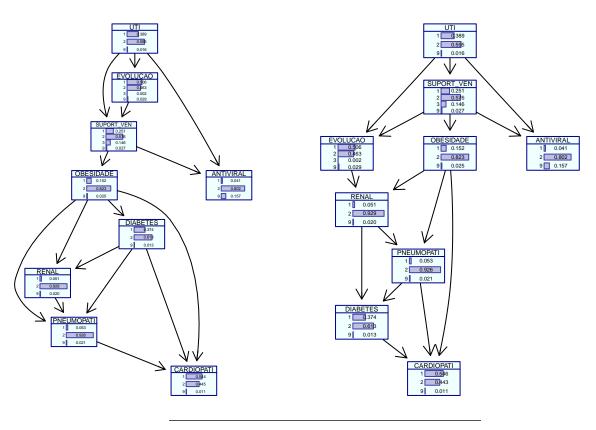
# Imposição de estrutura com arcos que fazem sentido clínico ( $\mathit{White\ list}$ )

# DAG (*Directed Acyclic Graph*) usando ou não *whitelisting* no algoritmo de aprendizado da estrutura da rede causal

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
graphviz.plot(bn2, shape='rectangle', highlight = NULL, main = 'DAG sem WL')
graphviz.plot(bn1, shape='rectangle', highlight = list(arcs = w1), main = 'DAG com imposição de uma WL'
                                             DAG com imposição de uma WL
           DAG sem WL
                  UTI
                                                           EVOLUCAO
              SUPORT_VEN
                                                      SUPORT_VEN
EVOLUCAO
              OBESIDADE
                             ANTIVIRAL
                                                     OBESIDADE
                                                                         ANTIVIRAL
    RENAL
                                                           DIABETES
          PNEUMOPATI
                                                  RENAL
     DIABETES
                                                 PNEUMOPATI
             CARDIOPATI
                                                                 CARDIOPATI
fitted.1 <- bn.fit(bn1, s1)</pre>
fitted.2 <- bn.fit(bn2, s1)</pre>
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
graphviz.chart(fitted.1, type = "barprob", col = "darkblue", bg = "azure", bar.col = "darkblue", main =
graphviz.chart(fitted.2, type = "barprob", col = "darkblue", bg = "azure", bar.col = "darkblue", main
```

### DAG sem WL

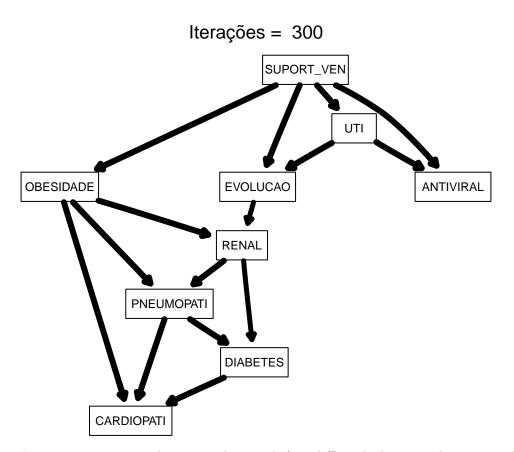
## DAG com WL



### FAse de Bootstrap

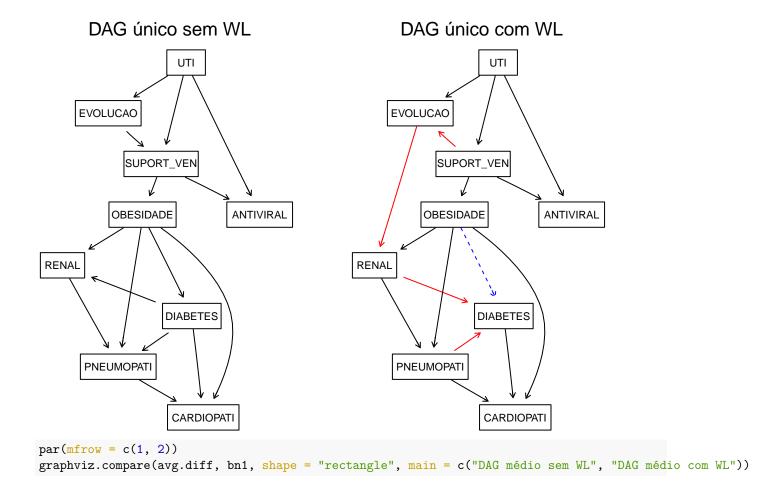
```
boots.trap <- 300
str.diff = suppressMessages(boot.strength(s1, R = boots.trap, algorithm = "mmhc"))
cat(paste('Threshold: ', attr(str.diff, "threshold")))

## Threshold: 0.34
avg.diff = averaged.network(str.diff)
strength.plot(avg.diff, str.diff, shape = "rectangle", main = paste("Iterações = ", boots.trap))</pre>
```



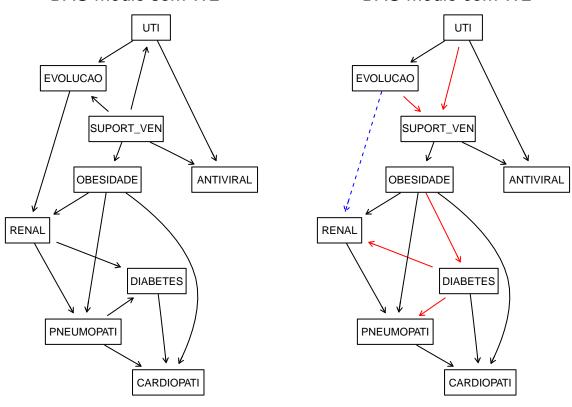
How can we compare the averaged network (avg.diff) with the network we originally learned in from all the data? The most qualitative way is to plot the two networks side by side, with the nodes in the same positions, and highlight the arcs that appear in one network and not in the other, or that appear with different directions.

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
graphviz.compare(bn1, bn2, shape = "rectangle", main = c("DAG único sem WL", "DAG único com WL"))
```



# DAG médio sem WL

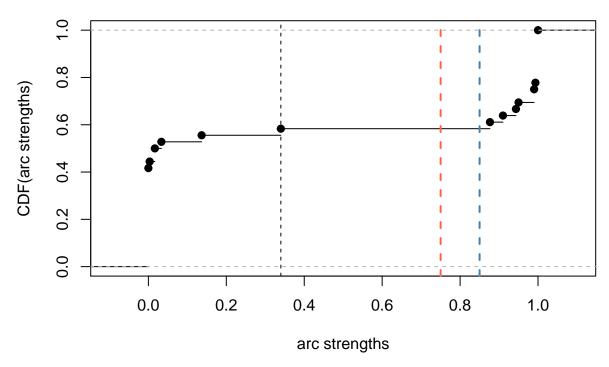
# DAG médio com WL



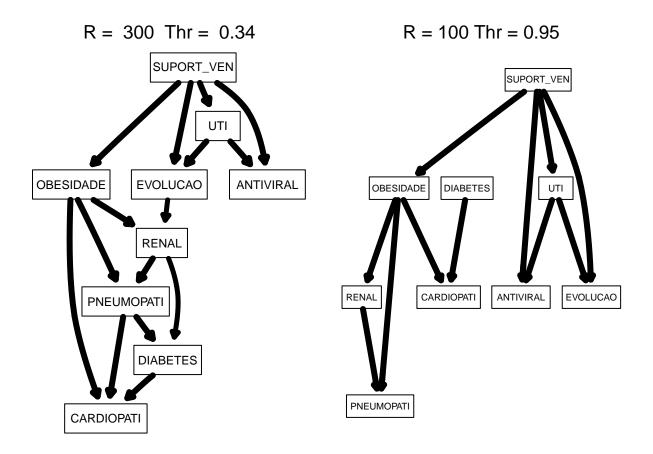
It is also a good idea to look at the threshold with respect to the distribution of the arc strengths

```
plot(str.diff)
abline(v = 0.75, col = "tomato", lty = 2, lwd = 2)
abline(v = 0.85, col = "steelblue", lty = 2, lwd = 2)
```

# threshold = 0.34



The simpler network we obtain by setting threshold = 0.8 in averaged.network() is shown below; it is certainly easier to reason with from a qualitative point of view. Na figura abaixo R é o número de iterações usadas na fase de bootstrapping



# Markov Blanket da variável EVOLUCAO

```
cat (mb(x = avg.diff, node = 'EVOLUCAO'))

## RENAL OBESIDADE UTI SUPORT_VEN

##
cat (mb(x = avg.simpler, node = 'EVOLUCAO'))

## UTI SUPORT_VEN

#save the currente workspace
save(list = ls(all.names = TRUE), file = "kk_07_sem_neuro_sem_idade_90pc_300it.RData", envir = .GlobalE
```