

# Term Project #1 Fall, 2021

## Due Date: 11:59PM 12/12/2021

### Data mining in PJI research: periprosthetic joint infection early diagnosis for total joint replacement

#### Background

Total knee/hip joint replacement (total knee/hip arthroplasty) is performed to restore function and relieve pain in patients with severely damaged knees. The surgery involves replacement of both the medial and lateral femorotibial joints and the patellofemoral joint. Although total joint replacement is an effective treatment, postoperative complications include blood clots, infection, and loosening or malalignment of the prosthetic component. Periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) is a serious complication occurring in 1% to 2% of primary arthroplasties, which is associated with high morbidity and need for complex interdisciplinary treatment strategies.

#### Objective

This Project aims to encourage the development of algorithms for detecting the periprosthetic joint infection (PJI) from medical records. An accurate early PJI diagnosis can help doctors proceed with further necessary and appropriate treatments.

#### Data Description

We have posted 52159 of the joint replacement surgical patient records and labels as public training sets and kept 980 records as private test sets. For more details about the data for this project, please see Table 1.

#### Evaluation

Different measures, as defined in Table 2, can be used to evaluate the predictive performances. You can use the *appropriate* measures to evaluate the performances of your models.

#### Mining tool

C4.5 developed by Quinlan, as posted on e3.

C4.5 was originally developed on UNIX. To make it run on different operating systems (e.g. Windows), you may revise the C4.5 source code a bit, but only enough that you can compile and run it on your platform.

You are NOT allowed to modify the core of the source.

#### Evaluation and What to Turn in

Your project will be evaluated on 2 parts:

- Predictive performances.  
Your predictions will be evaluated based on various *appropriate* measures.
- A detailed report that clearly describes your data pre-process and any other necessary data-centric procedure.  
Procedures may involve, but not limited to: (1) Data Cleaning; (2) Data Transformation; (3) Data Reduction; (4) Data imputation, etc.  
For this part, you must (1) discuss possible problems, and (2) explain how to deal with them?  
Some hints:
  - ◆ Provide summary statistics, box plot, and histogram... Detect if there exist any outliers or anomalies in this dataset.
- You need to turn in your final training dataset and test dataset in Excel sheet format.
- You need to turn in your a print-out (in text file) of your final trained classification tree.

PS. Term Project #2 is coming soon.

**Table 1.** Data Description

Item	description	Item	description
Outcome	infected or non-infected	Cemented	procedure
Non_commercial_ALBC	Noncommercial antibiotic-loaded bone cement (procedure)	Commercial_ALBC	Commercial antibiotic-loaded bone cement (procedure)
Age	Age	Sex	Sex
LOS	length of stays	CBC_WBC	routine blood test
Joint	Categories of Joint	CBC_RBC	routine blood test
Drain	drainage (procedure)	CBC_HG	routine blood test
cci_index	Charlson Comorbidity Index	CBC_HT	routine blood test
elx_index	Elixhauser Comorbidity Index	CBC_MCV	routine blood test
Blood_trans	Blood transfusion	CBC_MCH	routine blood test
OP_time_minute	Operation time (minutes)	CBC_MCHC	routine blood test
OP_time_hour	Operation time (hours)	CBC_RDW	routine blood test
ASA	ASA code	CBC_Platelet	routine blood test
Congestive Heart Failure	heart failure	CBC_RDWCV	routine blood test
Cardiac Arrhythmia	irregular heartbeat	BUN	routine blood test
Valvular Disease	Heart valve disease	Crea	routine blood test
Heart disease	such as coronary heart disease, heart attack, congestive heart failure, and congenital heart disease.	GOT	routine blood test
Pulmonary Circulation Disorders	Pulmonary vascular disease	GPT	routine blood test
Peripheral Vascular Disorders	Peripheral vascular disease	ALB	routine blood test
Hypertension Uncomplicated	Hypertension Uncomplicated	Na	routine blood test
Paralysis	Paralysis	K	routine blood test
Other Neurological Disorders	Neurological Disorders	UA	Uric Acid
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Diagnosis	{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Item	description	Item	description
Lung disease	Lung disease	Metastatic Cancer	Metastatic Cancer
Diabetes	Diabetes mellitus	Solid Tumor without Metastasis	Solid Tumor without Metastasis
Hypothyroidism	Hypothyroidism	Cancer history	Cancer history
Renal Failure	Renal Failure	Rheumatoid Arthritis/collagen	Rheumatoid Arthritis/collagen
Liver Disease	Liver Disease	Coagulopathy	Coagulopathy
Peptic Ulcer Disease excluding bleeding	Peptic Ulcer Disease excluding bleeding	Obesity	Obesity
AIDS/HIV	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	Weight Loss	Weight Loss
Lymphoma	Lymphoma	Fluid and Electrolyte Disorders	Fluid and Electrolyte Disorders

Psychiatric disorder	Psychiatric disorder		Blood Loss Anemia	Blood Loss Anemia
Anemia	Anemia		Deficiency Anemia	Deficiency Anemia
Alcohol Abuse	Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse
Psychoses	Psychoses		Depression	Depression

**Table 2.** Evaluation Metrics

True Positive · TP (Infected)	True Negative · TN (Non-infected)	False Positive · FP	False negative · FN
Indicator		Definition	
Accuracy · ACC		$\frac{(TP + TN)}{(TP + FP + TN + FN)}$	
F1-Score (Based on Death) (Harmonic mean of Precision and Sensitivity)		$\frac{(2 * TP)}{(2 * TP + FP + FN)}$	
Positive Predictive Value, PPV (Precision)		$\frac{(TP)}{(TP + FP)}$	
True positive rate · Recall · Sensitivity		$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$	
Matthew's Correlation Coefficient · MCC		$\frac{(TP * TN) - (FP * FN)}{\sqrt{(TP + FP) * (TP + FN) * (TN + FP) * (TN + FN)}}$	
Area Under the ROC curve, AUC		Area under the ROCcurve	