

Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology  
HST.951J: Medical Decision Support, Fall 2005  
Instructors: Professor Lucila Ohno-Machado and Professor Staal Vinterbo

**6.873/HST.951 Medical Decision Support**  
**Fall 2005**

***Biomedical Decision Support***

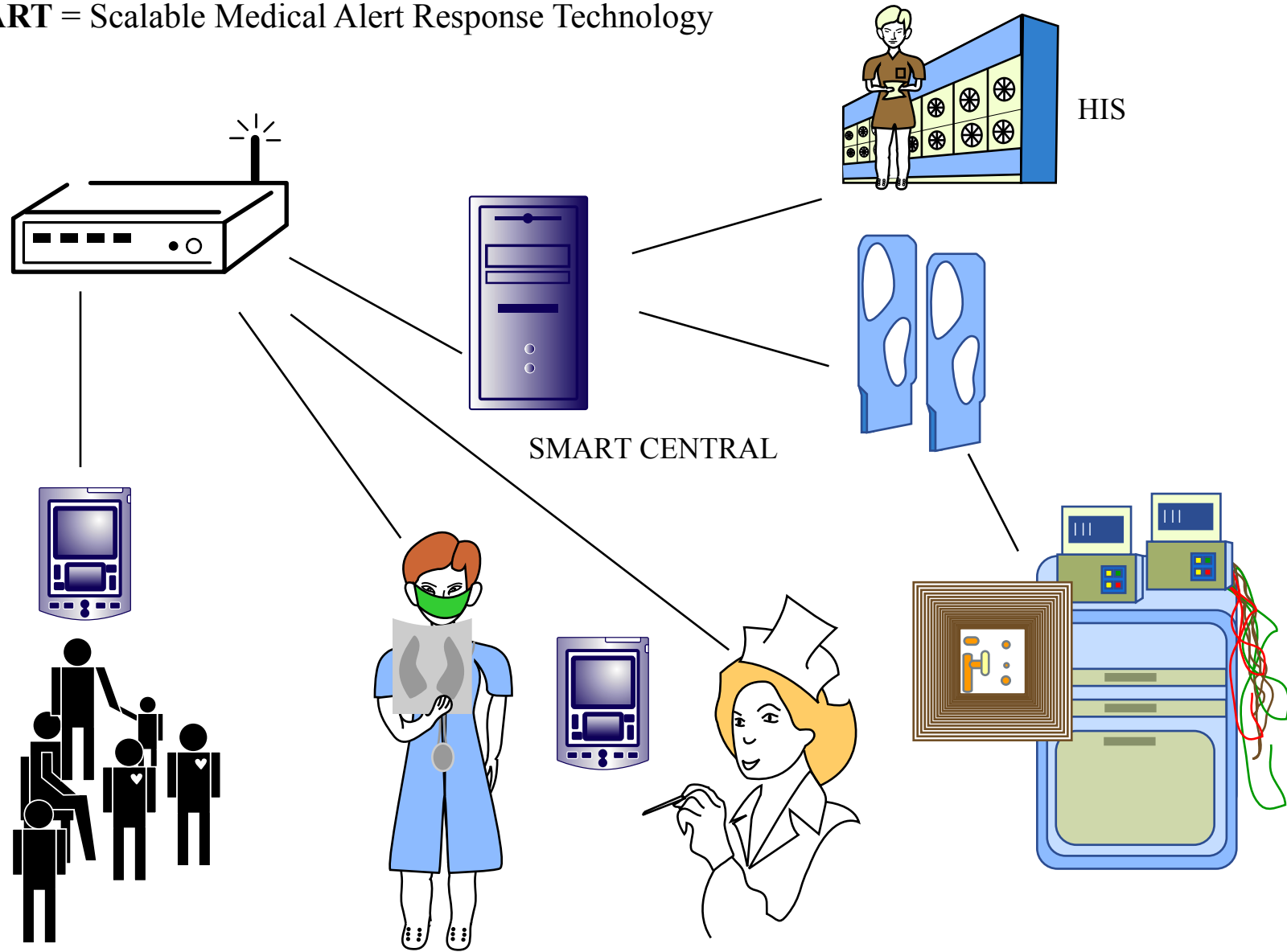
Lucila Ohno-Machado  
Staal Vinterbo  
Pete Szolovits

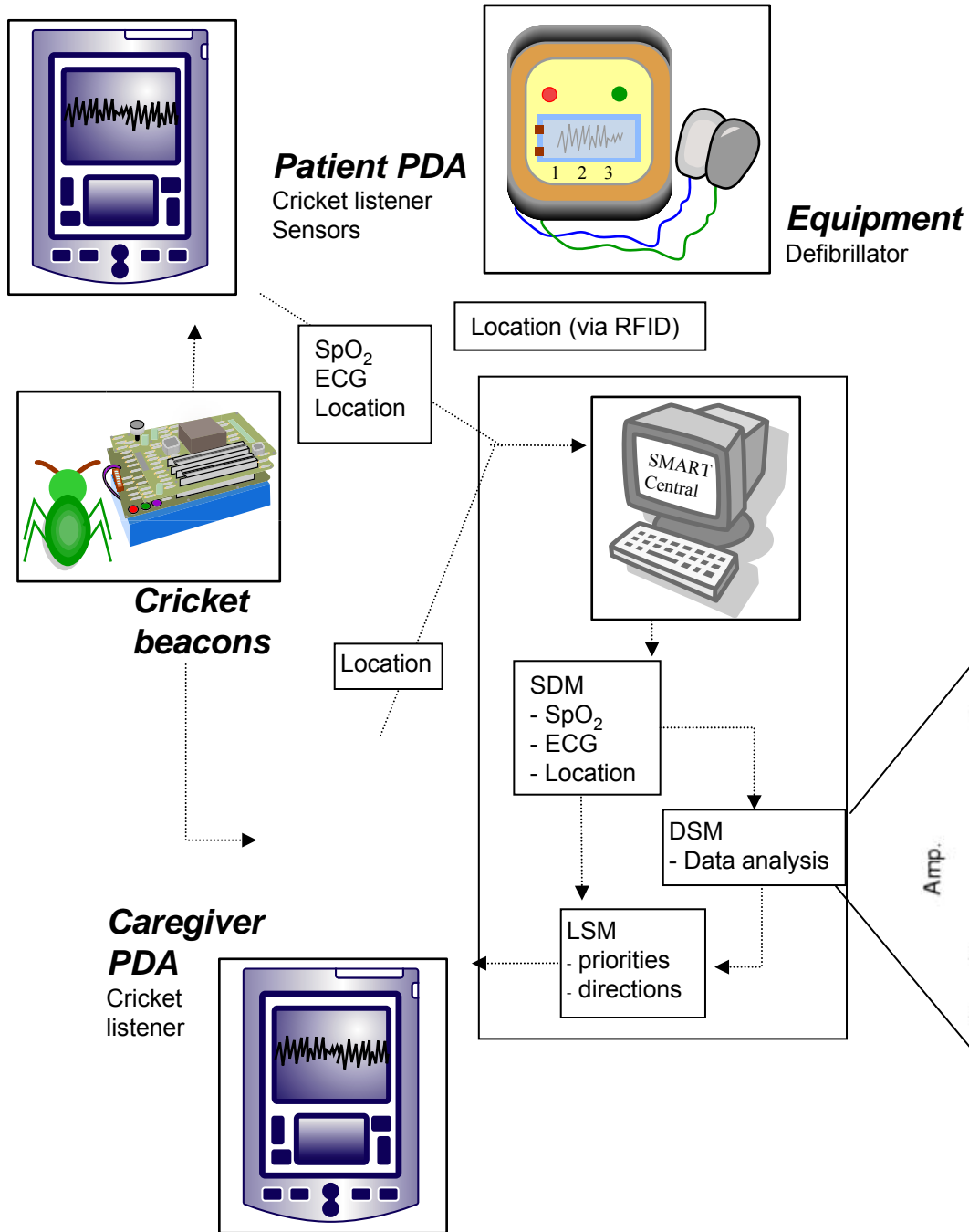
# Medical decisions

Maximize value:

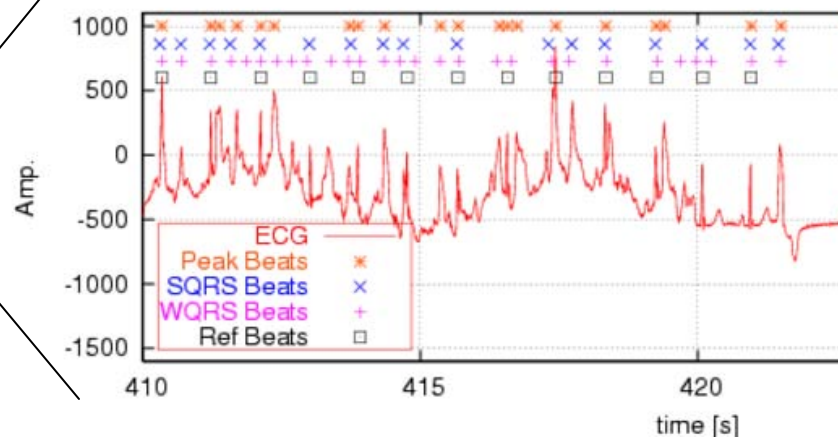
- Prolong life
- Increase quality of life
- Minimize pain
- Minimize cost
- Match available resources

**SMART** = Scalable Medical Alert Response Technology





# Pattern Recognition



# Decision Theory

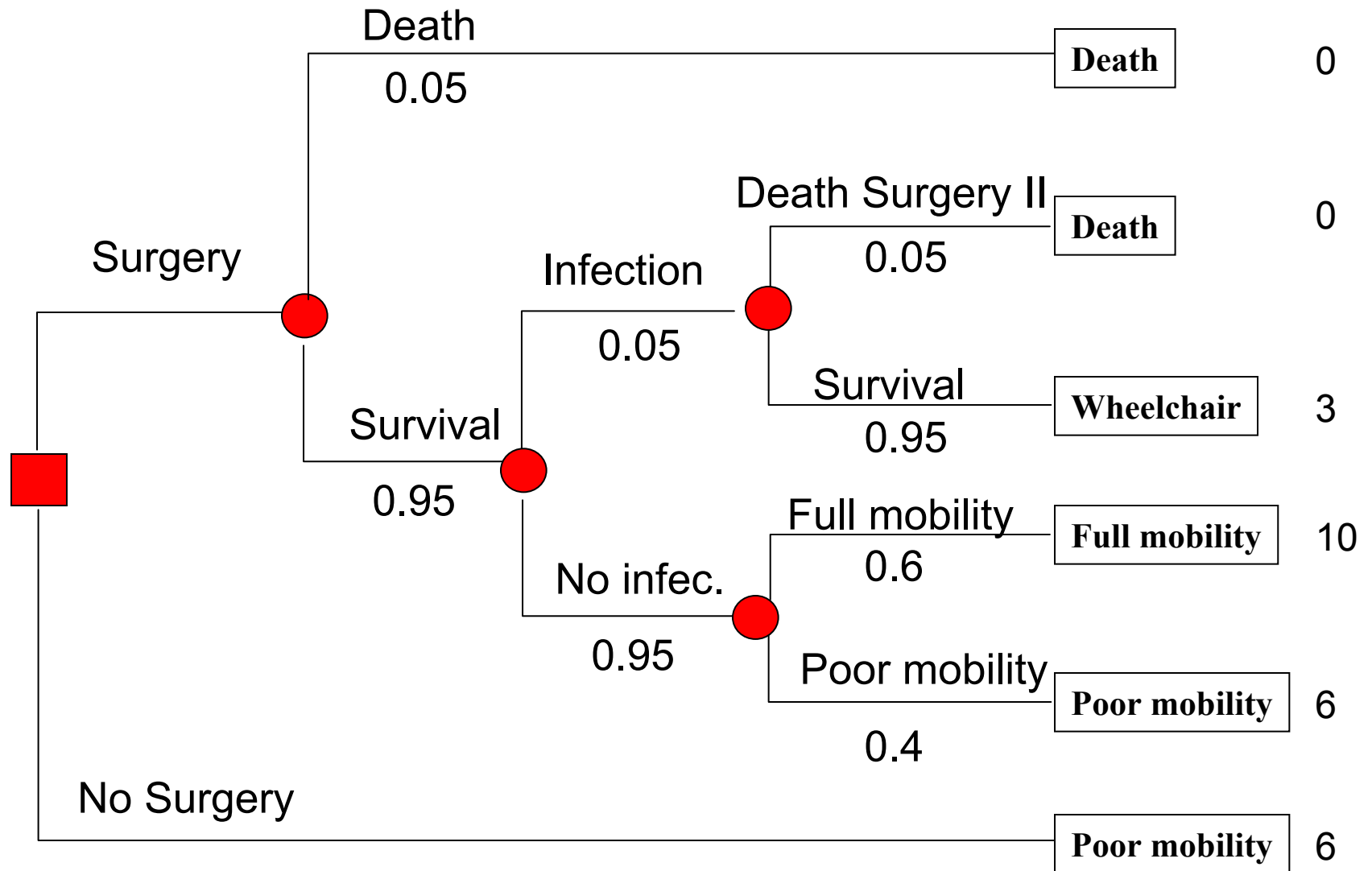
- Game theory
  - Statistics
  - Operations research
- Maximize utility
  - In many domains, this means maximize \$\$\$



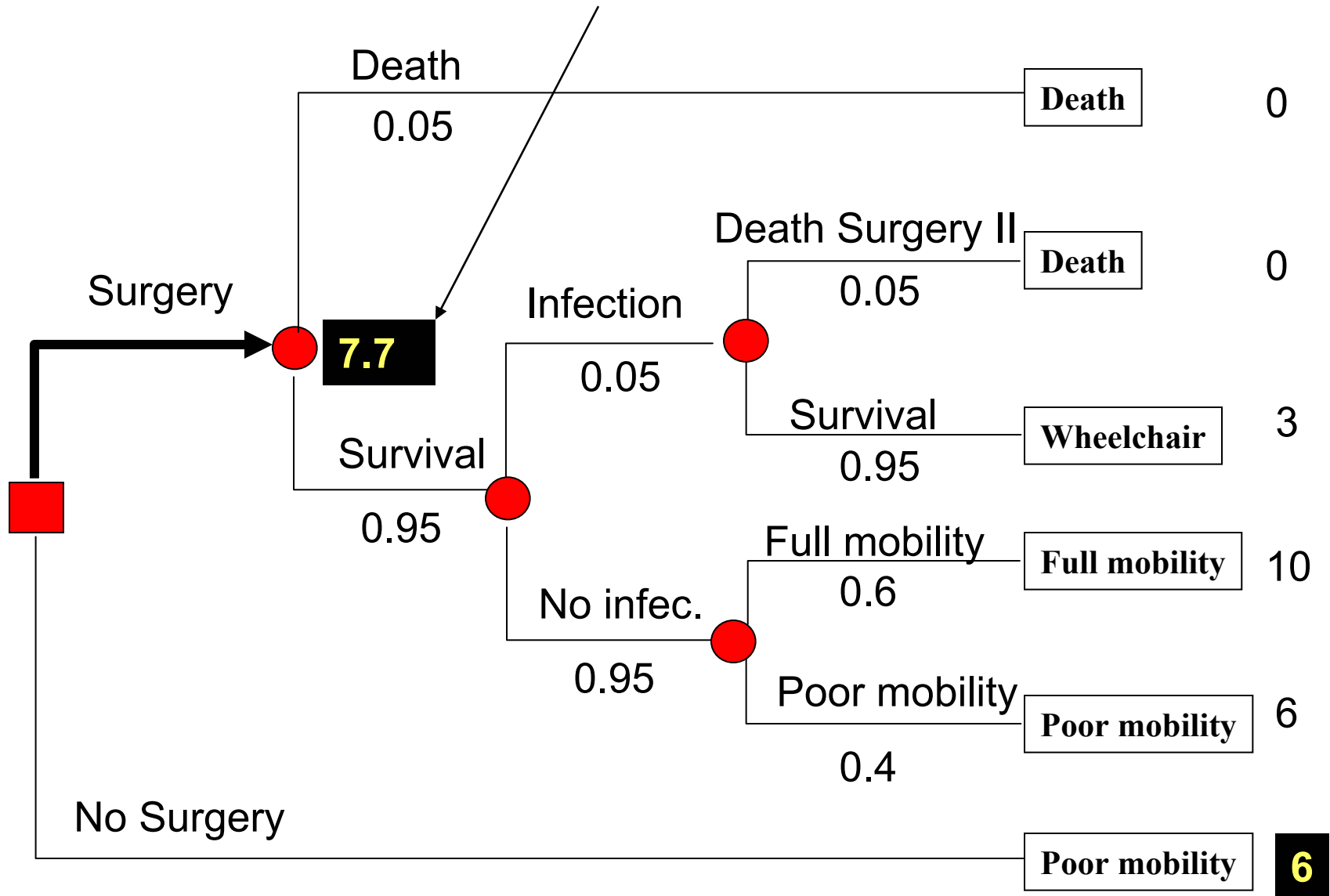
# Example of a Decision Problem

- College athlete considering knee surgery
- Uncertainties:
  - success in recovering perfect mobility
  - infection in surgery (if so, needs another surgery and may lose more mobility)
  - survive surgery

# Knee Surgery



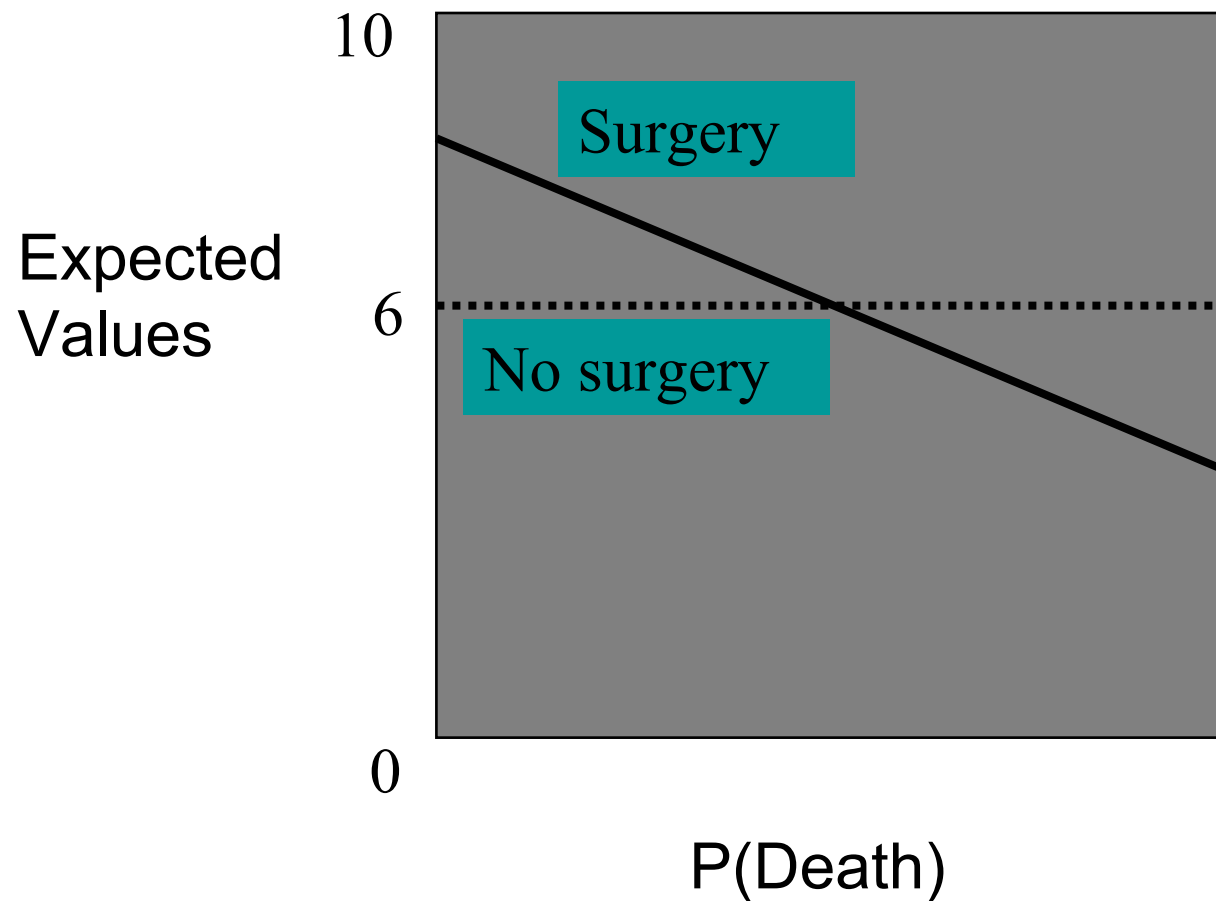
# Expected Value of Surgery





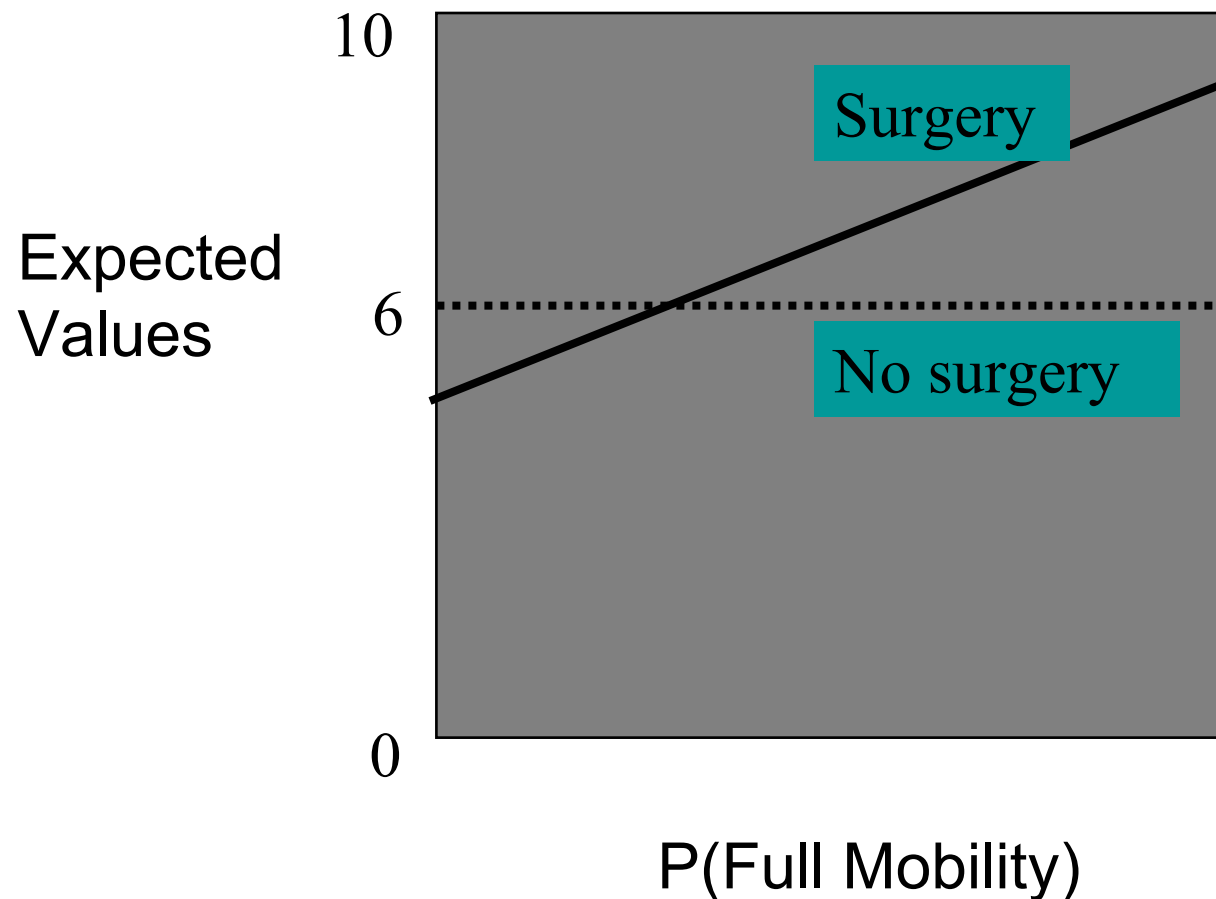
# Sensitivity Analysis

- Effect of probabilities in the decision

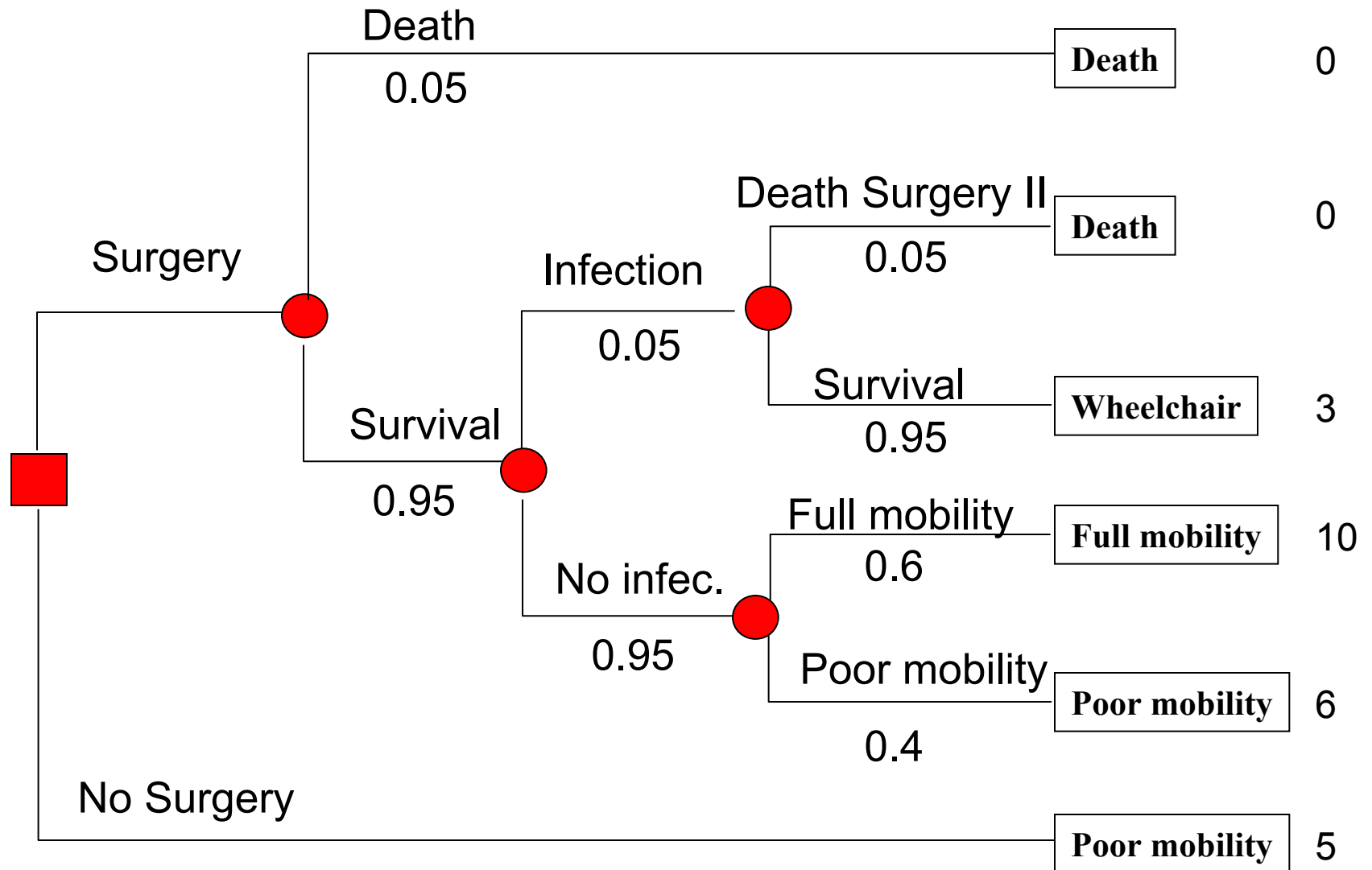


# Sensitivity Analysis

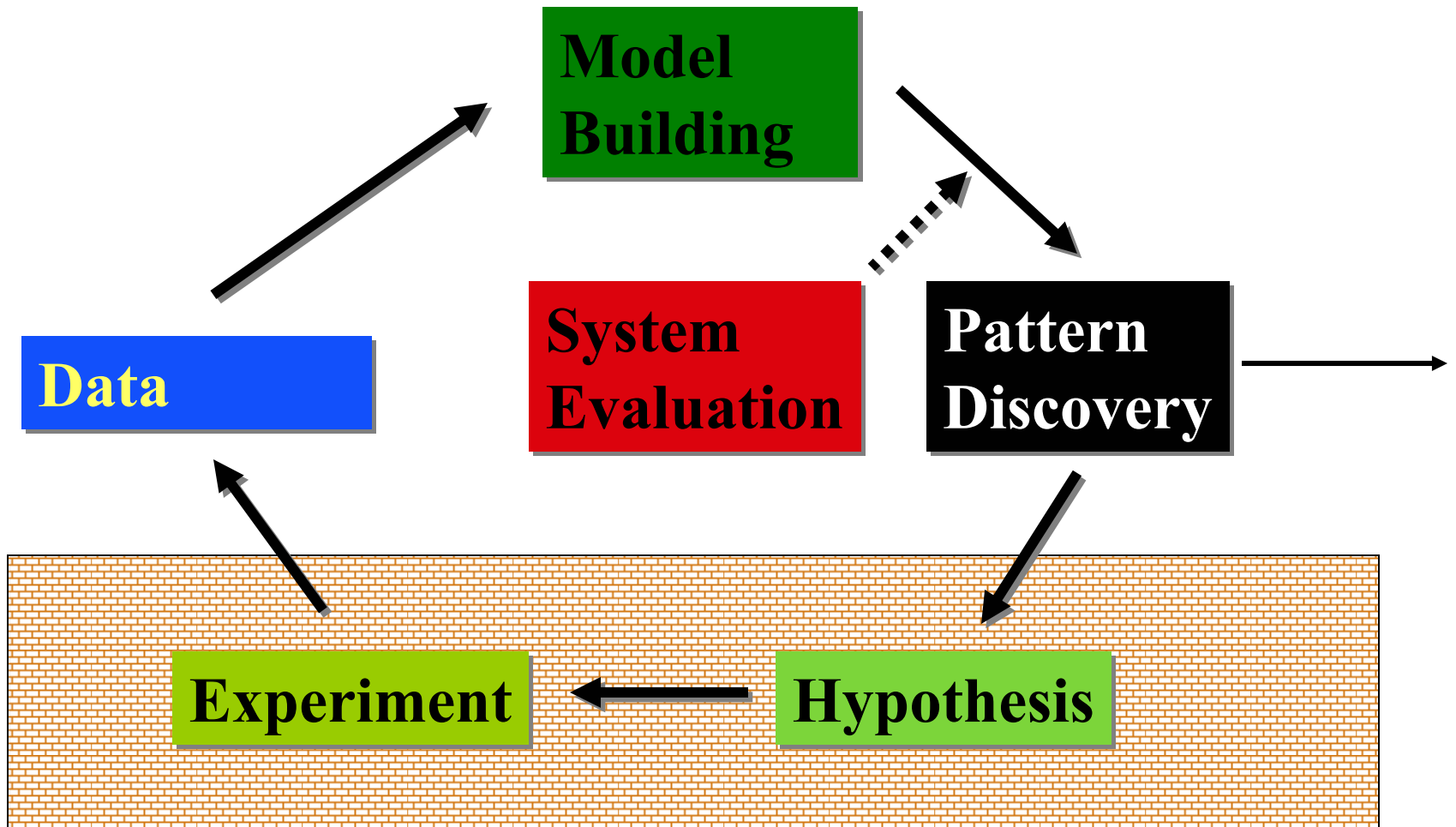
- Effect of probabilities in the decision



# Knee Surgery



# Predictive Models



# Objectives

- Build models from existing data
  - Pattern recognition
- Apply model to new data to predict an unknown feature such as:
  - Diagnosis
  - Prognosis (outcome)

Figures removed due to copyright reasons.

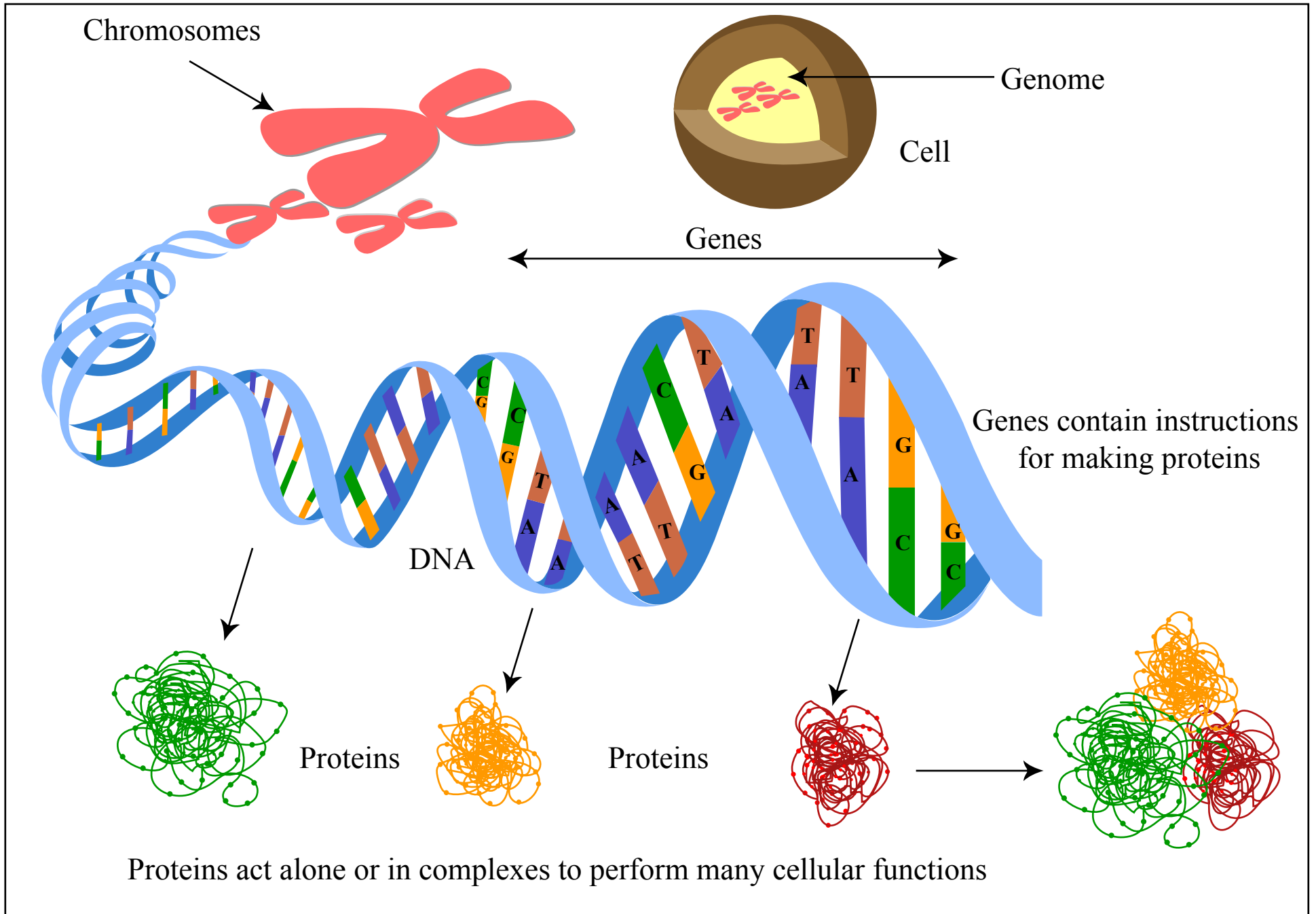


Figure by MIT OCW.

# What kind of data?

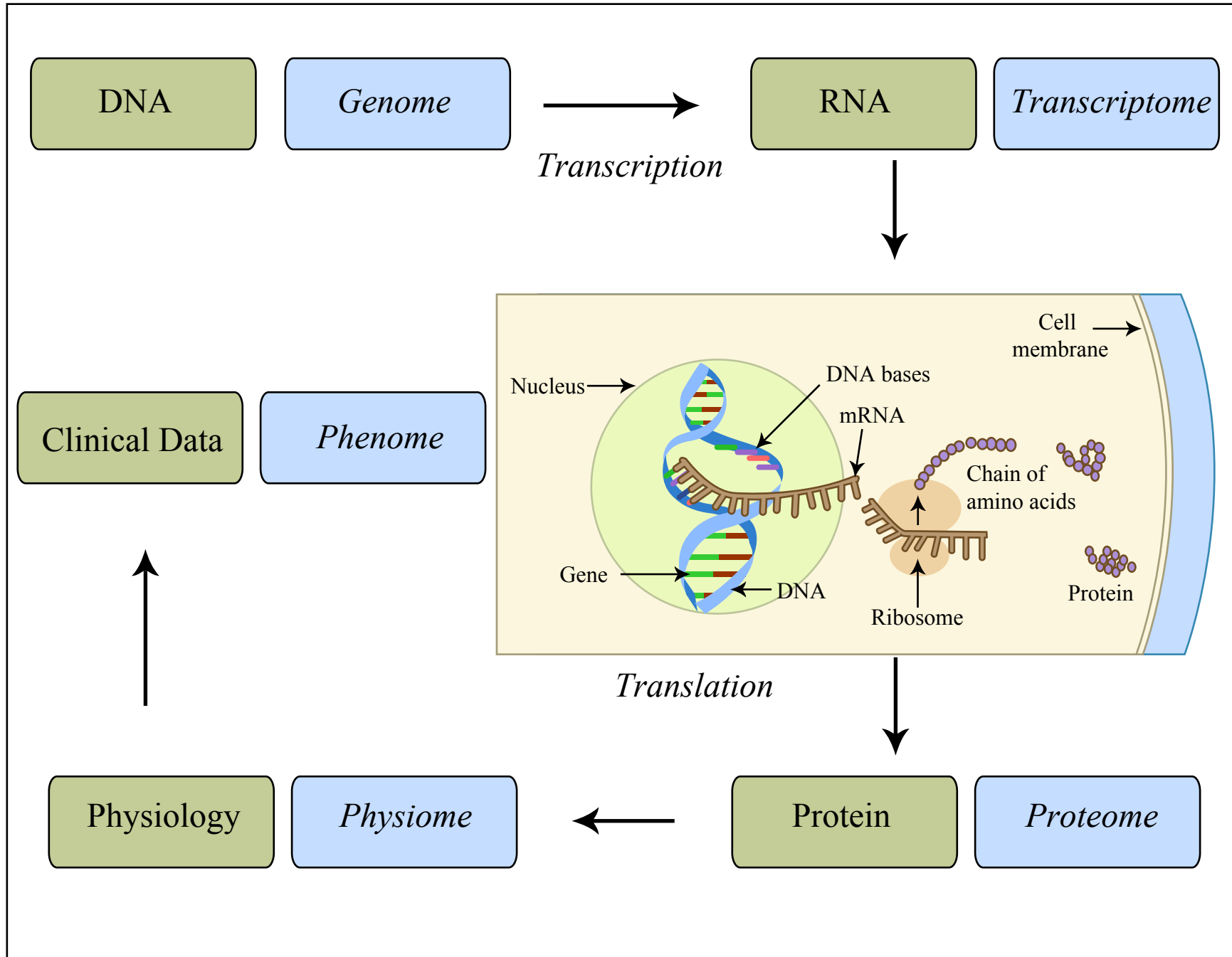
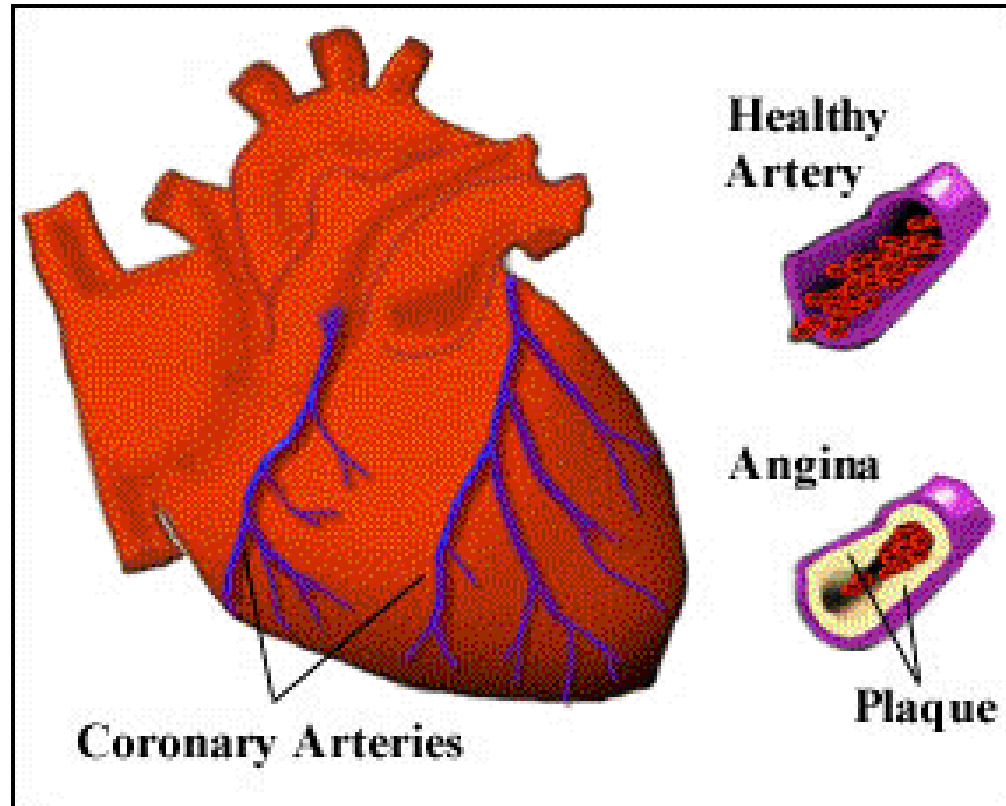


Figure by MIT OCW.

# Coronary Disease





# Myocardial Infarction Risk Assessment Calculator

M.I. Probability: Low Risk  High Risk **68** %

Recommendation: **CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY**

(Some chest pain is assumed to exist.)

What is your age?

What is your sex?  Male  Female

Do you smoke?  Yes  No

Previous angina?  Yes  No

Previous M.I.?  Yes  No

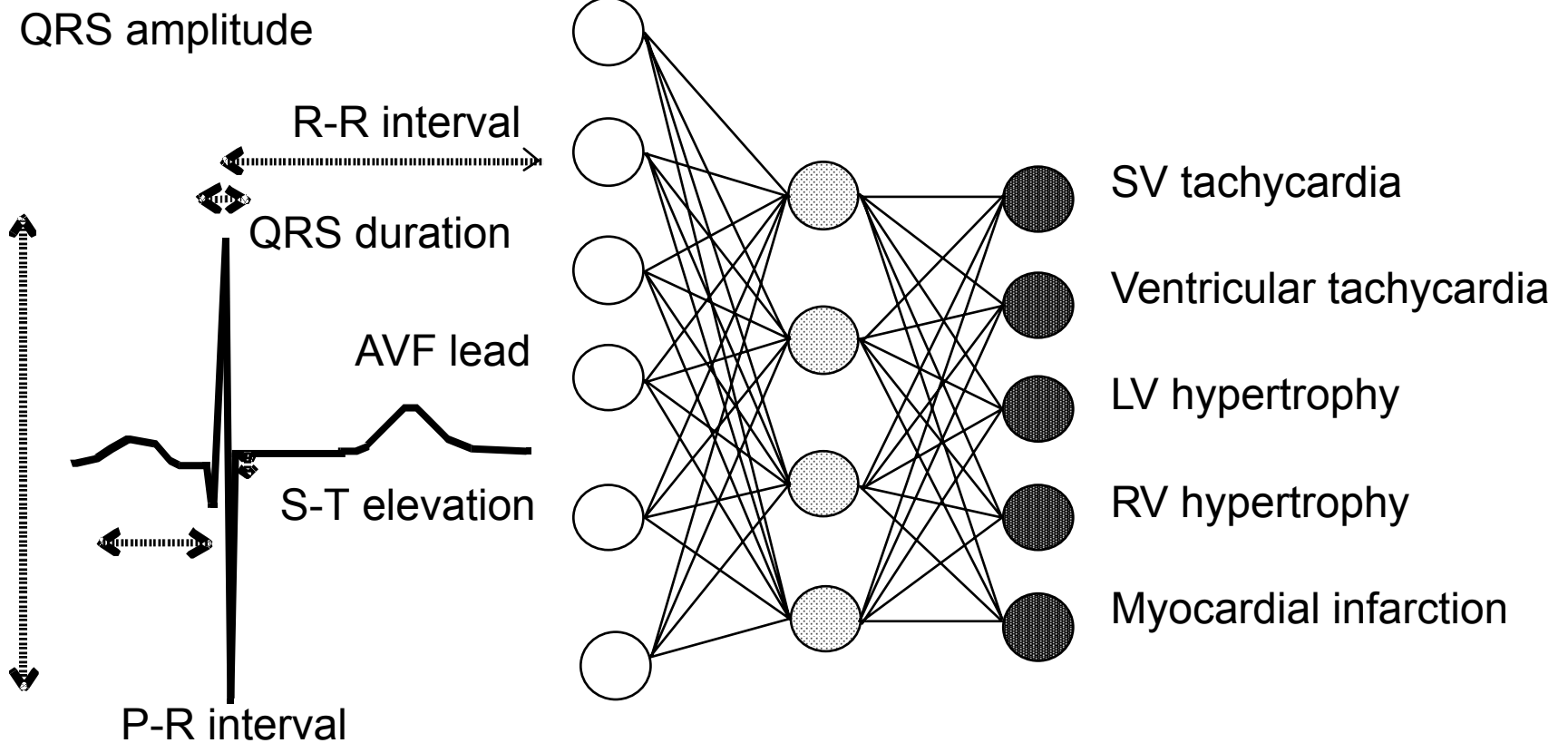
Select all that apply:

- Pain in Left Arm
- Pleuritic
- Sharp Chest Pain
- Sweating
- Nausea
- Episodic

Calculate

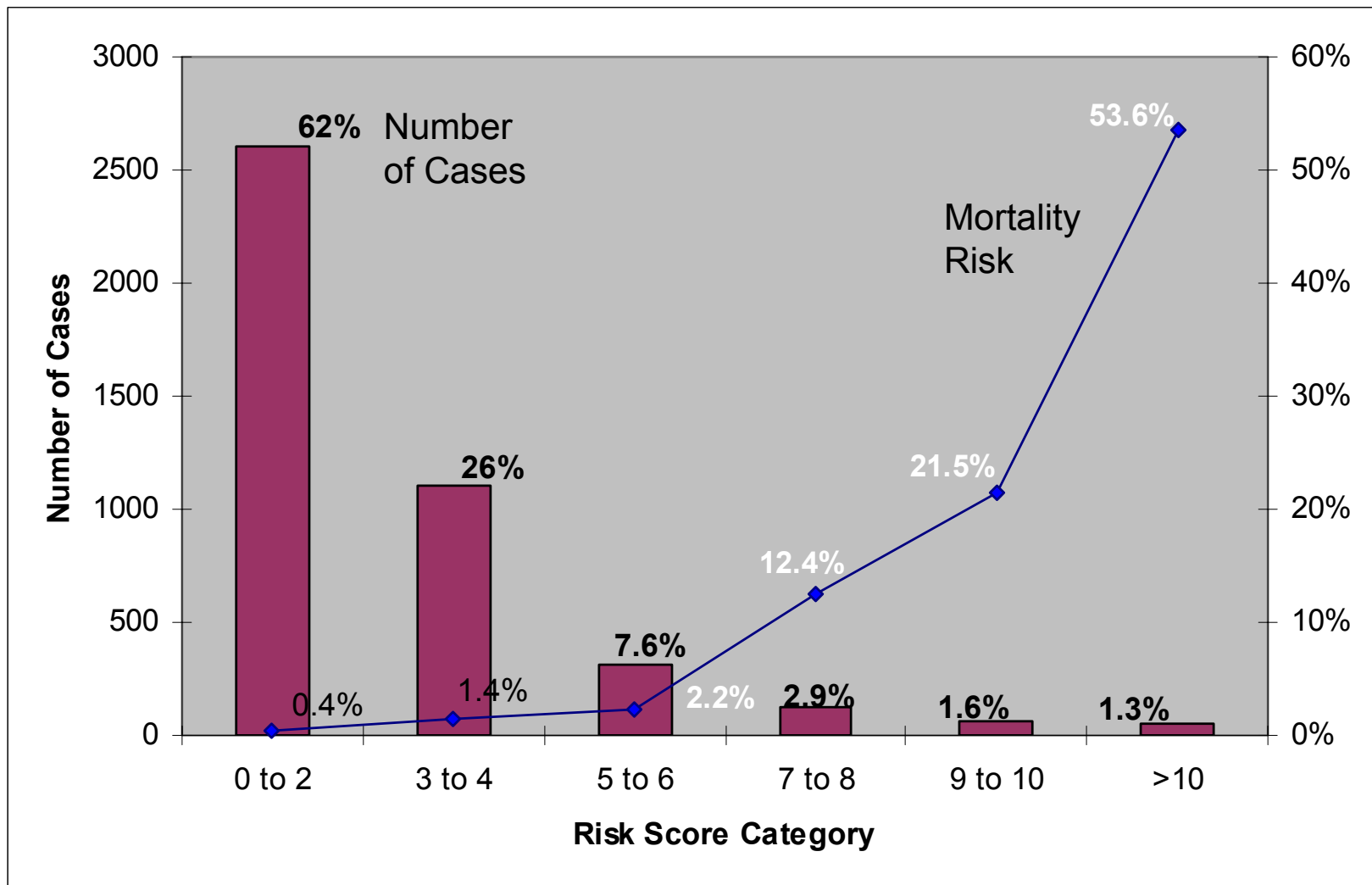
Clear

# ECG Interpretation



# Risk Score of Death from Angioplasty

Unadjusted Overall Mortality Rate = 2.1%



# Predicting Individual Outcome in Coronary Intervention

## Logistic Regression Model

## Prognostic Risk Score Model

	Odds Ratio	p-value	beta coefficient	Risk Value
Age > 74yrs	2.51	0.02	0.921	2
B2/C Lesion	2.12	0.05	0.752	1
Acute MI	2.06	0.13	0.724	1
Class 3/4 CHF	8.41	0.00	2.129	4
Left main PCI	5.93	0.03	1.779	3
IIb/IIIa Use	0.57	0.20	-0.554	-1
Stent Use	0.53	0.12	-0.626	-1
Cardiogenic Shock	7.53	0.00	2.019	4
Unstable Angina	1.70	0.17	0.531	1
Tachycardic	2.78	0.04	1.022	2
Chronic Renal Insuf.	2.58	0.06	0.948	2

# Informed consent

"Informed consent and good clinical practice require a discussion of these risks and benefits, but there is very little data on the degree to which patients comprehend the specifics of this information,"

The researchers found that, of the patients who received angioplasty 42 percent could not identify any risks, and 41 percent could not identify any benefits. For the surgery patients, 45 percent could not identify any risks and 22 percent could not identify any benefits. Furthermore, when asked to quantify the risks of the procedure, 78 percent of the angioplasty and 57 percent of the surgery patients could not.

Alexander et al, 52th ACC meeting

# Overview of this Course

***Individualized prediction  
for decision support in  
medical/biological  
problems***

- ***Theory -- how it works***
- ***Practicality -- when to  
apply***
- ***Implementation -- how to  
apply***

# Pre-Requisites

6034 -- Intro to AI (Machine Learning)  
basic statistics, including linear regression

If needed, we will consider optional refresher recitations:

- basic linear algebra (mostly notation)
- basic statistical tests
- set theory

# Course Structure

- Homeworks, individual (30%)
- Midterm (30%)
- Final Project
- Presentation and write-up – 5 pages plus references, figures, tables on the web (40%)
- No final exam

Slides available online.

Office hours by arrangement.

Password protection for posting articles: Username and password.



# Intro to Decision Theory and Decision Analysis

- Optimal classification performance of a model
- Cost functions
- Individualized decisions
  - Confidence in predictions
  - Decision trees

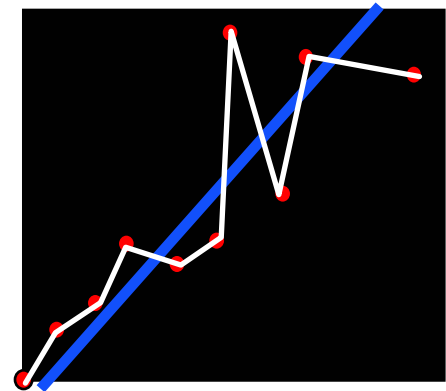


Source: DOE

# Simple Models

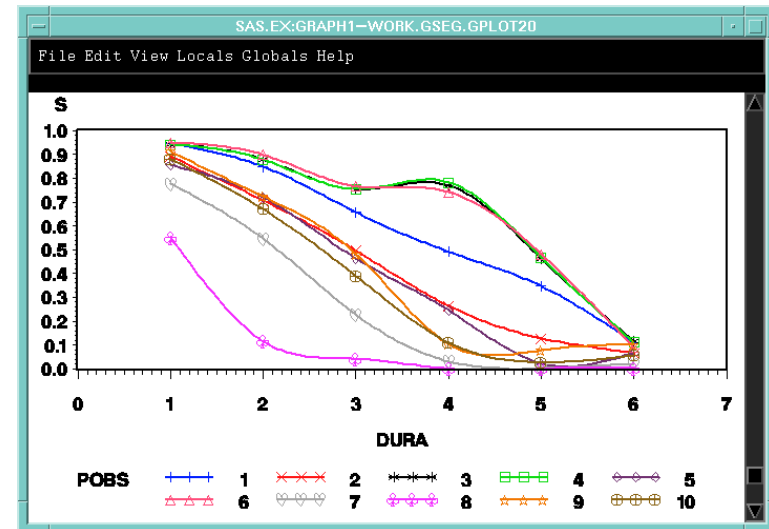
- Artificial Intelligence
  - Nearest neighbors
  - Association rules
  - Learning from experts

- Statistics
  - Linear regression
  - Linear discriminant analysis



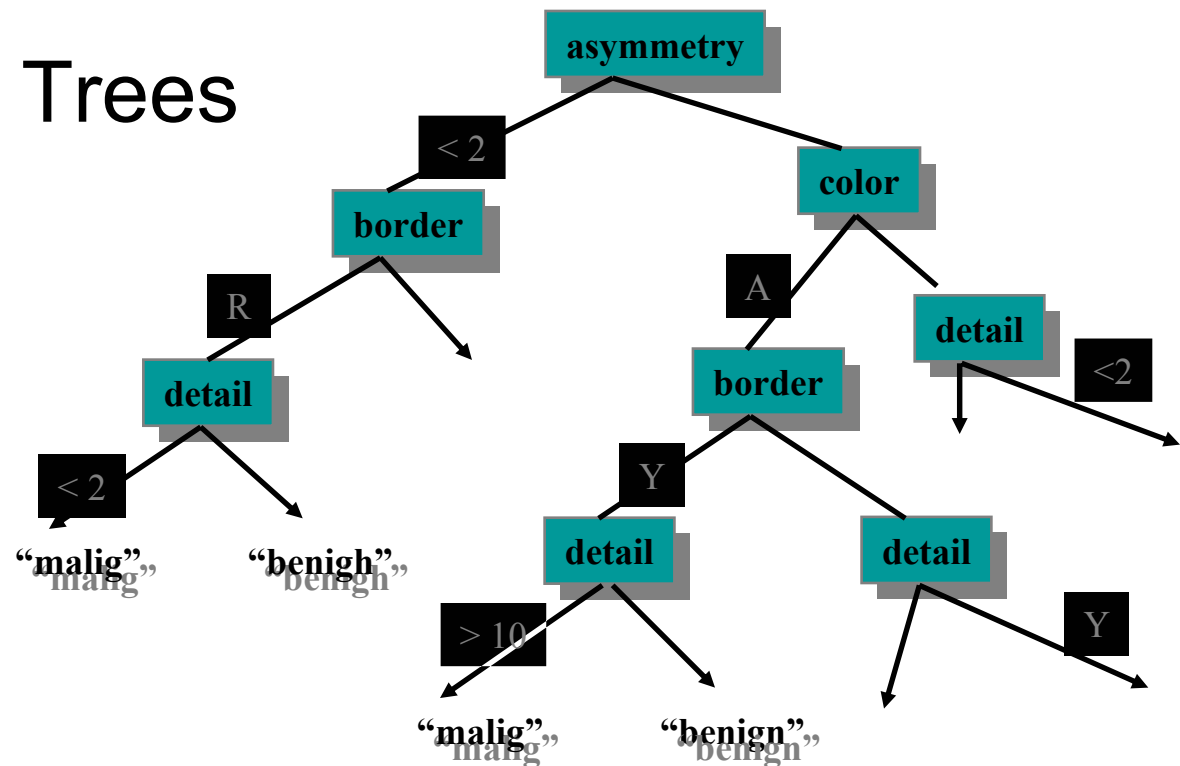
# Analysis of Failure Times

- Survival analysis
- Cox model
- Assumptions required for models
- Alternatives



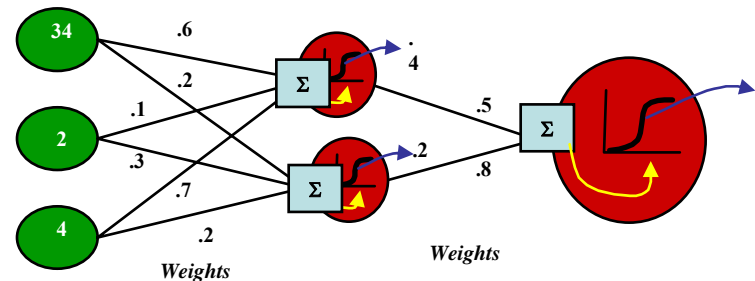
# Supervised Methods I

- Logistic Regression
  - interpretation of coefficients
  - limitations
- Classification Trees
  - splitting functions
  - pruning
  - forests



# Supervised Methods II

- Neural networks
  - Regularization
  - Mixture of experts
- Support Vector Machines
  - VC dimension
  - Soft margins



# Supervised Methods III

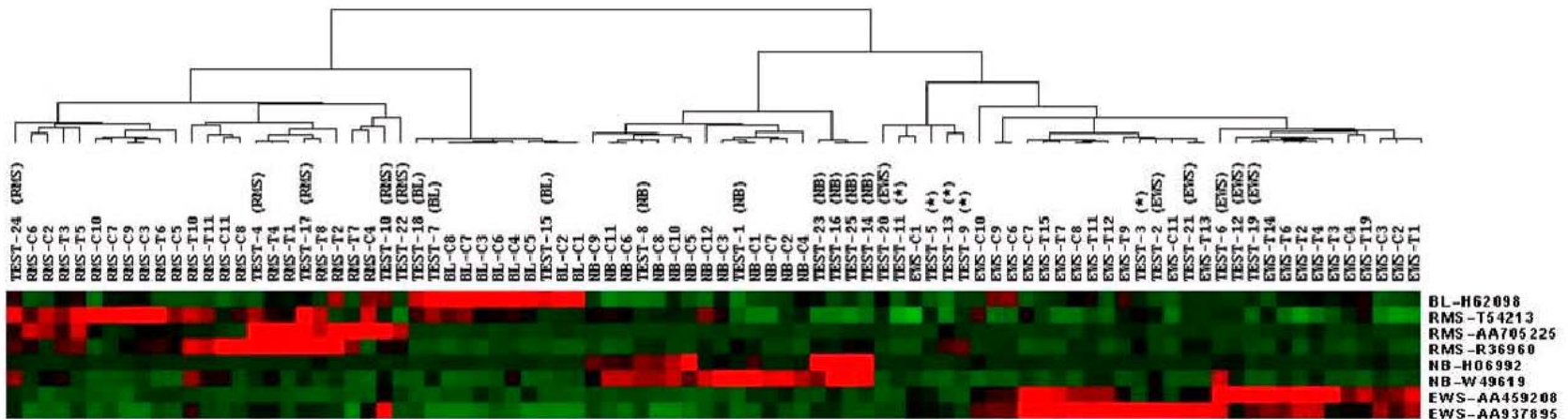
- Rule-based approaches
  - Rough sets
  - Fuzzy sets

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# Unsupervised Learning

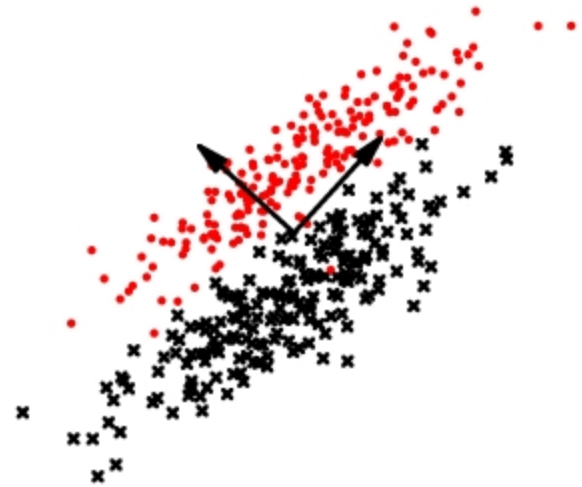
## Clustering

- Agglomerative/divisive
- Hierarchical/nonhierarchical
  
- K-means, k-medoids
- Multidimensional scaling
- Visualization



# Dimensionality Reduction

- Pre-processing
  - Discretization algorithms
  - Filtering, cleaning
- Compression
  - Principal components analysis
  - Partial least squares
- Variable/Model Selection
  - Multivariate strategies
  - Interpretation



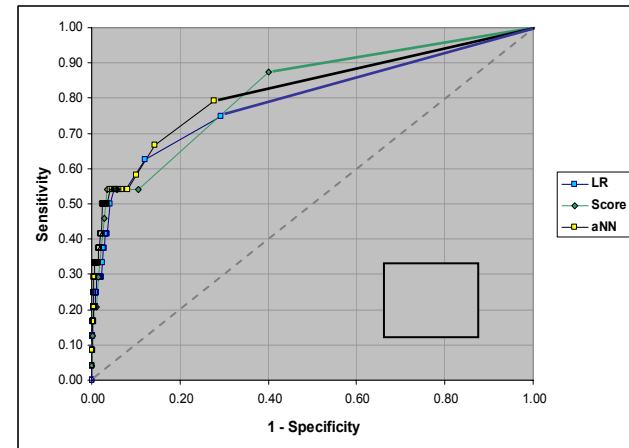


# Stochastic Search

- Approximate solution strategies
  - Greedy
  - Annealing
  - Genetic algorithms
  - Ant colony optimization
  - Other evolutionary approaches

# Evaluation

- How good is the prediction?
  - Calibration
  - Discrimination
  - Bias and variance
- Strategies for evaluation when number of cases is small
  - Cross-validation
  - Jackknife
  - Bootstrap



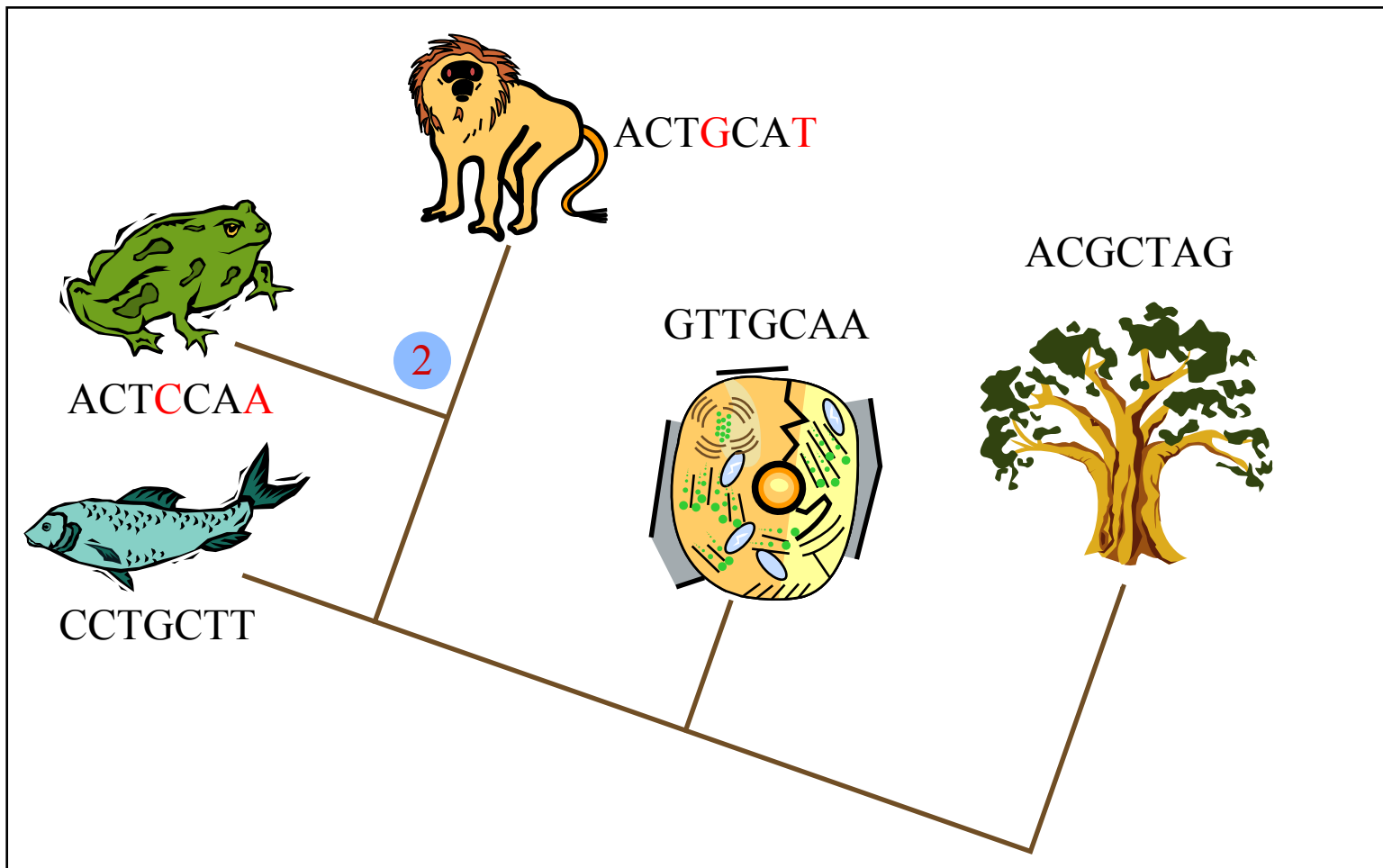
# Improving Performance

## Combining Models/Ensembles

- Boosting
- Bagging
- Stacking

# Bioinformatics

- Phylogenetic trees
- Haplotype tagging (SNP patterns)



Figures by MIT OCW.

# Suggested General Books

- Duda R, Hart P, Stork D.

*Pattern Classification*

Wiley Interscience  
(\$103)

Duda, Richard O., Peter E. Hart, and David G. Stork.  
*Pattern Classification*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Wiley, 2001.  
ISBN: 0471056693.

- Hastie T, Tibshirani R, Friedman J.

*The Elements of Statistical Learning*  
Springer (\$67)

Hastie, Trevor, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman.  
*The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction*. New York, NY: Springer, 2001.  
ISBN: 0387952845.

# Decision Analysis Module

- Chernoff and Moses  
Elementary Decision  
Theory. Dover (\$12)

Chernoff, Herman and Lincoln E. Moses.  
*Elementary Decision Theory*. New York, NY:  
Dover Publications, 1986, c1959. ISBN: 0486652181.□□

- Hunink et al  
Decision Making in  
Health and Medicine:  
Integrating Evidence  
and Values. (\$65)

Hunink, M.G. Myriam and et. al.  
*Decision Making in Health and Medicine: Integrating  
Evidence and Values*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge  
University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0521770297.