

Medical Mining Topic – Summer Term 2019

Multifactorial Diseases & Disorders

Which risk factors and characteristics are associated with a disease or disorder?

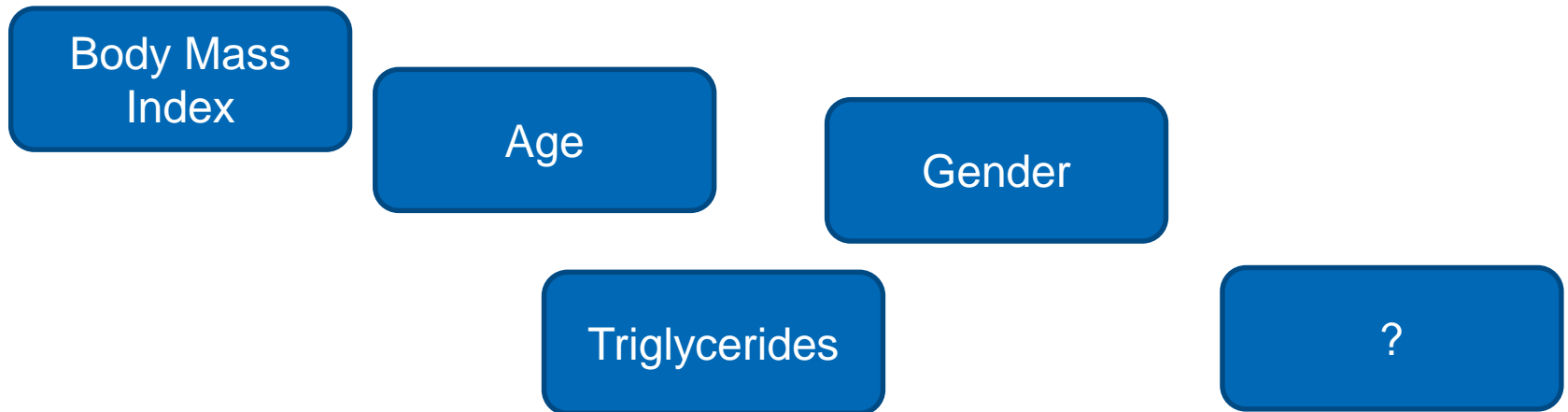
- Lifestyle factors like daily alcohol intake
- Genetic factors about individual predispositions
- Environmental factors like water pollution

Longitudinal epidemiological studies

- Multiple study waves
- Same-participant followups
- Repeated medical examination programmes

Hepatic Steatosis

- “Fatty liver”
- Example of a multifactorial disorder
- Multiple independent risk factors and important features
- Potential predictors according to [BBM⁺06]:



How do we find relevant factors? – One example:

- Given a study participant dataset with feature set F and target disease C :
 - (1) Enumerate a number of subspaces of F
 - (2) Use each subspace to predict the C
 - (3) Compare the performance of each space and analyze the best ones
- (1), (2) and (3) is easy when a lot of ground truth is available
- However, how do we proceed when only **limited** ground truth w.r.t. the disease under study is available?
- One way is to enumerate and evaluate subspaces according to their best match between internal structure of the data and the limited knowledge w.r.t. the medical outcome under study

SP : Integrating Subspace Clustering with Constraints–based Feature Selection

How to utilize limited knowledge about the target disease/disorder?

- Limited knowledge stating that two participants have or have not the disease / disorder under study (Must–Link / Not–Link constraints)
- Assessing relevance of subspaces

TODO

- Literature has to be reviewed and compared: Find and review different subspace clustering methods.
- Integrate the subspace clustering method into a given feature selection framework for constraints exploitation.
- Evaluate your method on real–world data.

The End

Thank you very much!