### ChatGPT und KI-Apps für Ärzte



SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

3<sup>th</sup> Sitzung – KI in der Biomedizin Klassifikationsalgorithmen zur Auswertung medizinischer Daten und zur Unterstützung klinischer Entscheidungen.

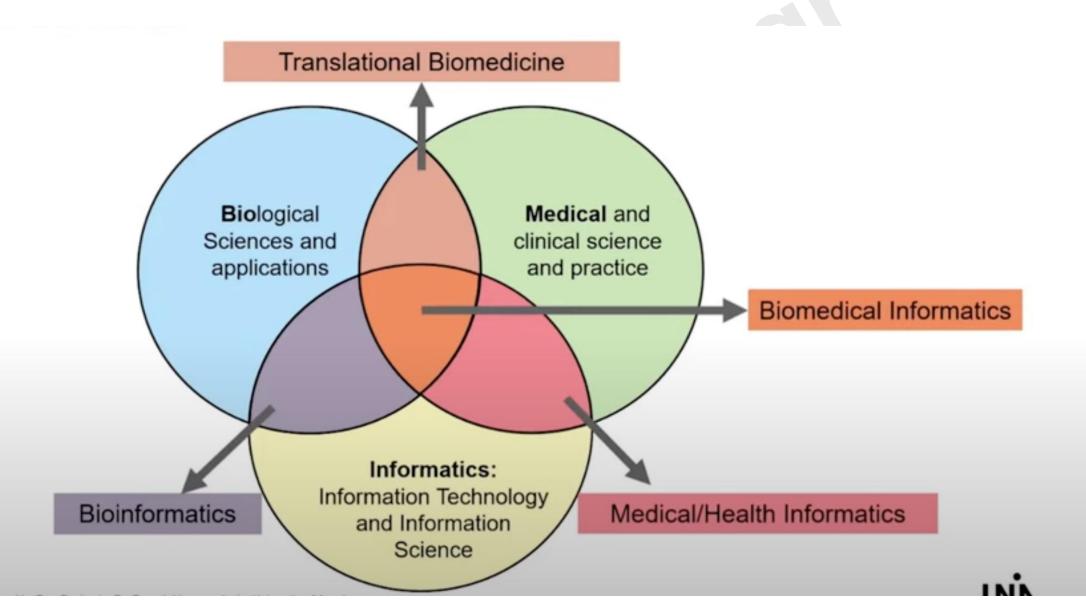
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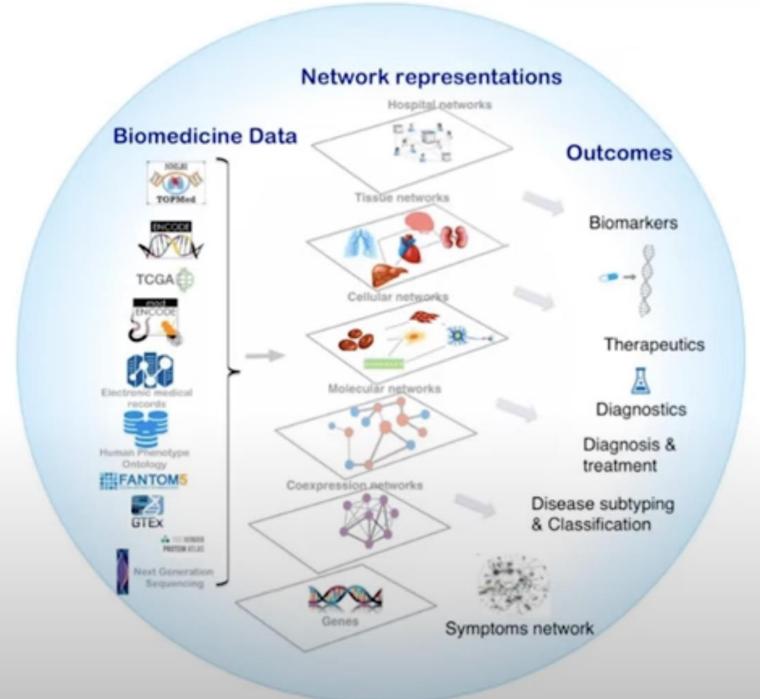
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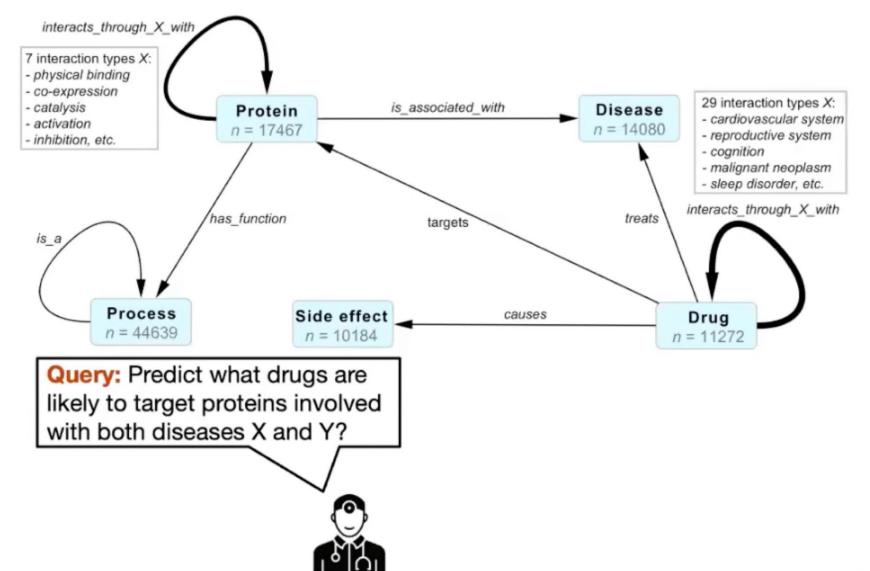
#### Interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft Biologie, Medizin, Informatik



# Netzwerkmedizin oder auch: Graphenmedizin



### Beispiel für eine relevante Frage



## KI für die Forschung in der Biomedizinischen Informatik

 Protein Engineering: AlphaFold, ein von DeepMind entwickeltes KI-Werkzeug, sagt die Strukturen von Tausenden Proteinen mit über 90% Genauigkeit voraus und beschleunigt die wissenschaftliche Produktivität erheblich:Früher benötigte ein:e Doktorand:in Jahre, um die dreidimensionale Struktur eines einzelnen Proteins zu erforschen (Jumper et al., 2021).

Jumper, J., Evans, R., Pritzel, A., Green, T., Figurnov, M., Ronneberger, O., Tunyasuvunakool, K., Bates, R., Žídek, A., Potapenko, A., Bridgland, A., Meyer, C., Kohl, S. A. A., Ballard, A. J., Cowie, A., Romera-Paredes, B., Nikolov, S., Jain, R., Adler, J., ... Hassabis, D. (2021). Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold. Nature, 596(7873), 583–589. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03819-2">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03819-2</a>

# Wirkstoff-Neupositionierung (Drug Repurposing)

- "Drug repurposing or, simply, drug repositioning/rediscovery or reprofiling is a strategy to identify advanced uses for preapproved drugs or existing medications."
- Discover new useful activity for a distinct malady in an older clinically used drug or one that failed in later stages of development
- Exploring new medical uses for existing drugs, including approved, discontinued, shelved and investigational therapeutics
- Estimation: 1/3 of recent approvals correspond to repurposing examples
- Partially predicted and carried out using systematic methods



## KI-Algorithmen für die Wirkstoff-Neupositionierung

(Einsatz vorhandener Medikamente für neue Krankheiten)

### Network medicine framework for identifying drug-repurposing opportunities for COVID-19

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Edited by Eugene V. Koonin, NIH, Bethesda, MD, and approved March 30, 2021 (received for review December 12, 2020)

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to quickly and reliably prioritize clinically approved compounds for their potential effectiveness for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections. Here, we deployed algorithms relying on artificial intelligence, network diffusion, and network proximity, tasking each of them to rank 6,340 drugs for their expected efficacy against SARS-CoV-2. To test the predictions, we used as ground truth 918 drugs experimentally screened in VeroE6 cells, as well as the list of drugs in clinical trials that capture the medical community's assessment of drugs with potential COVID-19 efficacy. We find that no single predictive algorithm offers consistently reliable outcomes across all datasets and metrics. This outcome prompted us to develop a multimodal technology that fuses the predictions of all algorithms, finding that a consensus among the different predictive methods consistently exceeds the performance of the best individual pipelines. We screened in human cells the top-ranked drugs, obtaining a 62% success rate, in contrast to the 0.8% hit rate of nonguided screenings. Of the six drugs that reduced viral infection, four could be directly repurposed to treat COVID-19, proposing novel treatments for COVID-19. We also found that 76 of the 77 drugs that successfully reduced viral infection do not bind the proteins targeted by SARS-CoV-2, indicating that these network drugs rely on network-based mechanisms that cannot be identified using docking-based strategies. These advances offer a methodological pathway to identify repurposable drugs for future pathogens and neglected diseases underserved by the costs and extended timeline of de novo drug development.

systems biology | network medicine | drug repurposing | infectious diseases

The disruptive nature of the COVID-19 pandemic has unveiled the need for the rapid development, testing, and deployment of new drugs and cures. Given the compressed timescales, the de novo drug development process, which typically lasts a decade or longer is not feasible. A time-efficient strategy must rely on drug

wide association studies (7), and network perturbations (7–15). Yet, typically only a small subset of the top candidates is validated experimentally; hence, the true predictive power of the existing repurposing algorithms remains unknown. To quantify and compare their true predictive power, all algorithms must make predictions for the same set of candidates, and the experimental validation must focus not only on the top candidates, as it does now, but on a wider list of drugs chosen independently of their predicted rank.

The COVID-19 pandemic presents both the societal imperative and the rationale to test drugs at a previously unseen scale. Hence, it offers a unique opportunity to quantify and improve the efficacy of the available predictive algorithms, while also identifying potential treatments for COVID-19. Here, we implement three network-medicine drug-repurposing algorithms that rely on artificial intelligence (AI) (15, 16), network diffusion

#### **Significance**

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of prioritizing approved drugs to treat severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections. Here, we deployed algorithms relying on artificial intelligence, network diffusion, and network proximity to rank 6,340 drugs for their expected efficacy against SARS-CoV-2. We experimentally screened 918 drugs, allowing us to evaluate the performance of the existing drugrepurposing methodologies, and used a consensus algorithm to increase the accuracy of the predictions. Finally, we screened in human cells the top-ranked drugs, identifying six drugs that reduced viral infection, four of which could be repurposed to treat COVID-19. The developed strategy has significance beyond COVID-19, allowing us to identify drug-repurposing candidates for neglected diseases.

# Prognose der ICU-Sterblichkeit und Medikamentenempfehlung

**Publikation** 

Mortality Prediction and Safe Drug Recommendation for Critically-ill Patients (Symeonidis et al., IEEE BIBE 2022)

#### Medizinische Scores und biologische Indizes

Die meisten medizinischen Scores sind gute Prädiktoren für die Sterblichkeit auf der Intensivstation (ICU), versagen jedoch bei der Vorhersage des Überlebens nach der Entlassung.

- PESI: Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index
- SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment
- OASIS: Oxford Acute Severity of Illness Score
- APACHE: Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation
- SAPS: Simplified Acute Physiology Score

#### **PESI** score

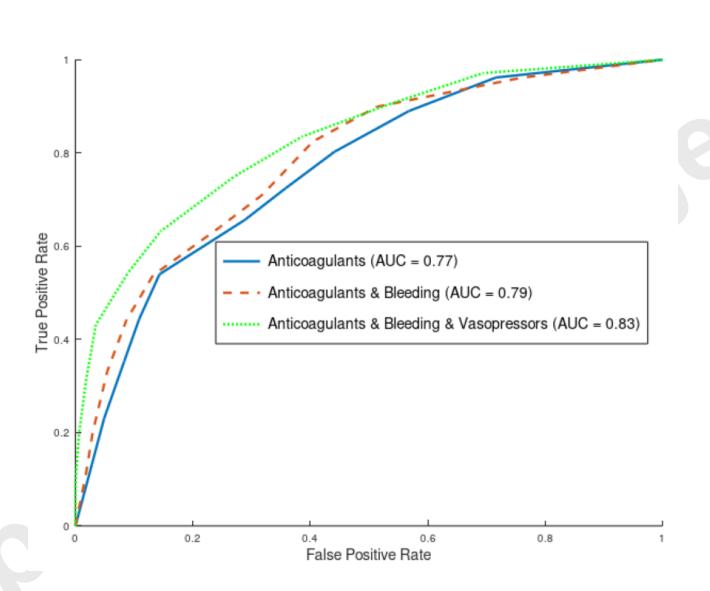
Predictors	Score
Age	Years
Male sex	+ 10
Cancer	+ 30
Heart failure	+ 10
COPD	+ 10
HR ≥ 110 b.p.m	+ 20
SBP <100 mmHg	+ 30
RR > 30 breath per	+ 20
minute	
BT < 36 °C	+ 20
Delirium	+ 60
SaO <sub>2</sub> < 90%	+ 20
	Total

Low risk (≤ 65 class I, 66-85, class II) Mortality 1.9%

Intermediate risk 86-105 class III, 106-125 class IV) Mortality 18.4%

High risk (> 125 class V) Mortality 25%

# Ablationsstudie zur Vorhersage der Sterblichkeit auf der Intensivstation



Antikoagulanzien (Anticoagulants) senken das Risiko der Bildung von Blutgerinnseln, die den Blutfluss im Körper behindern.

Hämostatische (Bleeding) Medikamente zur Blutstillungdrugs

Vasopressoren (Vasopressors) steigern den mittleren arteriellen Blutdruck und fördern dadurch die Organperfusion.

Random Forest erwies sich als der beste Klassifikator/Prädiktor.

### **Klassifikation: Definition**

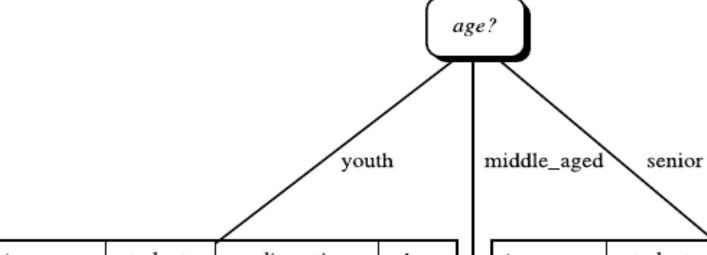
# Gegeben ist eine Sammlung von Datensätzen (Trainingsmenge)

- -Jeder Datensatz wird durch ein Tupel (x,y) charakterisiert, wobei: x die Attributmenge darstellt und y das Klassenlabel ist
  - ♦ x: Attribut, Prädiktor, unabhängige Variable, Eingabe
  - ♦ y: Klasse, Antwort, abhängige Variable, Ausgabe

#### Aufgabe:

-Ein Modell zu erlernen, das jedes Attribut-Set x einer der vordefinierten Klassen y zuordnet.

### **Attributauswahl: Informationsgewinn**



income	student	credit_rating	class
high	no	fair	no
high	no	excellent	no
medium	no	fair	no
low	yes	fair	yes
medium	yes	excellent	yes

income	student	credit_rating	class
medium	no	fair	yes
low	yes	fair	yes
low	yes	excellent	no
medium	yes	fair	yes
medium	no	excellent	no

income	student	credit_rating	class
high low medium high	no yes no yes	fair excellent excellent fair	yes yes yes yes

#### Metriken zur Leistungsevaluierung

#### Fokus auf die Vorhersagegenauigkeit eines Modells

 Anstatt auf Aspekte wie Klassifikationsgeschwindigkeit, Modellaufbauzeit oder Skalierbarkeit.

#### Konfusionsmatrix:

	VORHERGESAGTE KLASSE		
TATSÄCHLICHE		Klasse=Ya	Klasse=Nein
KLASSE	Klasse=Ya	а	b
	Klasse=Nein	С	d

a: WP (Wahr Positiv)

b: FN (Falsch Negativ)

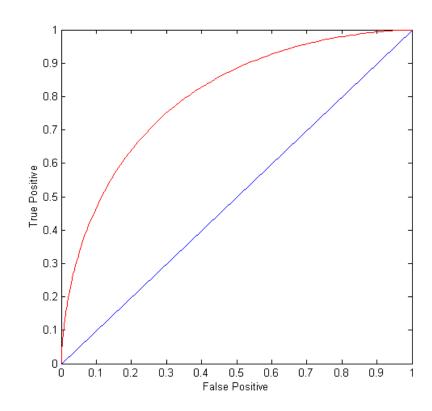
c: FP (Falsch Positiv)

d: WN (Wahr Negativ)

#### **ROC-Kurve**

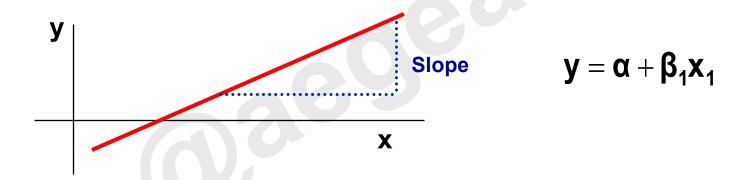
#### (TPR,FPR):

- (0,0): Alles wird der negativen Klasse zugewiesen
- (1,1): Alles wird der positiven Klasse zugewiesen
- (1,0): Idealfall
- Diagonale Linie:
  - Zufälliges Raten (Random Guessing)
  - Unterhalb der Diagonale:
    - » Die Vorhersage ist umgekehrt zur tatsächlichen Klasse



#### **Einfache Lineare Regression**

 Beziehung zwischen zwei kontinuierlichen Variablen (z. B. systolischer Blutdruck (SBP) und Alter)



- α-Koeffizient: Der Achsenabschnitt der Regressionsgeraden also der Wert von y, wenn x = 0.Er gibt den Punkt an, an dem die Gerade die y-Achse schneidet.
- β<sub>1</sub>-Koeffizient : Die Steigung der Regressionsgeraden.
  - Gibt an, um wie viel sich y im Durchschnitt ändert, wenn sich x um eine Einheit verändert.
  - Er zeigt an, wie steil die Regressionslinie ist.

# Von der multiplen linearen zur logistischen Regression

•Multiple lineare Regression

$$z = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_k X_k$$

$$z = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \sum \beta_i X_i)}}$$

•Logistische Regression

•Modell

# Beispiel zur Vorhersage der Koronaren Herzkrankheit (KHK) (Heart Disease (CHD) )

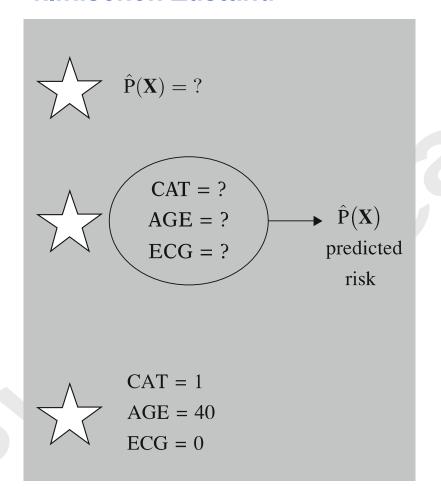
#### **ZU DEN PATIENTENDATEN**

DIE FOLGENDEN VIER MERKMALE WERDEN ERFASST:

probability of CHD	<ul> <li>Abhängige Variable</li> </ul>
catecholamine level (0=low, 1=high)	<ul> <li>Unabhängige Variable</li> </ul>
ECG (0=normal,1=abnormal)	<ul> <li>Unabhängige Variable</li> </ul>
age (in years)	<ul> <li>Unabhängige Variable</li> </ul>

#### Überprüfung der Prognosefähigkeit des trainierten Modells

Angenommen, ein:e Patient:in mit folgendem klinischen Zustand



Risikovorhersage für Koronare Herzkrankheit

$$\hat{P}(X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\left[-3.911 + 0.652(1) + 0.029(40) + 0.342(0)\right]}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\left(-2.101\right)}}$$

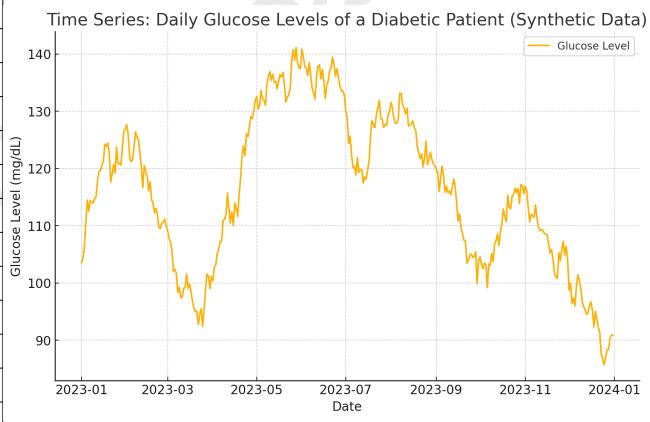
$$= \frac{1}{1 + 8.173}$$

$$= 0.1090, i.e., risk \simeq 11\%$$

### **Beispiel einer Zeitreihe**

Die Sammlung der täglichen Durchschnittswerte des Glukosespiegels eines Patienten über ein Jahr stellt eine Zeitreihe dar.

Date	Glucose Level
2023-01-01	104
2023-01-31	127
2023-03-02	108
2023-04-01	100
2023-05-01	133
2023-05-31	137
2023-06-30	133
2023-07-30	129
2023-08-29	122
2023-09-28	105
2023-10-28	114
2023-11-27	107
2023-12-27	88



#### Fehleranalyse und Zusammenfassung

- 1. MSE = mean\_absolute\_error(y\_true=test\_Y, y\_pred=y\_predicted):
  Berechnet den mittleren absoluten Fehler (Mean Absolute Error MAE).
- 2. mse\_total.append(MSE): Speichert denMAE.
- 3. rmse\_total.append(math.sqrt(MSE)): Berechnet und speichert den Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE).
- 4. Zusammenfassung: Der Code durchläuft die Patient:innen, trainiert jeweils ein Modell, trifft Vorhersagen und bewertet die Leistung anhand von MAE und RMSE.