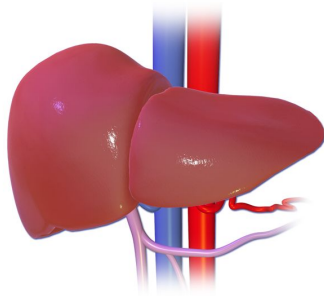
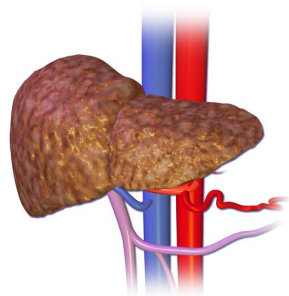


Machine Learning Analysis for Improve Cirrhosis Prediction



Normal Liver



Liver Cirrhosis

By: Sophia Giustino, Emma Kim,
Gabriel Miranda Contreras,
Sydney Pham, Yunxiang Zhang

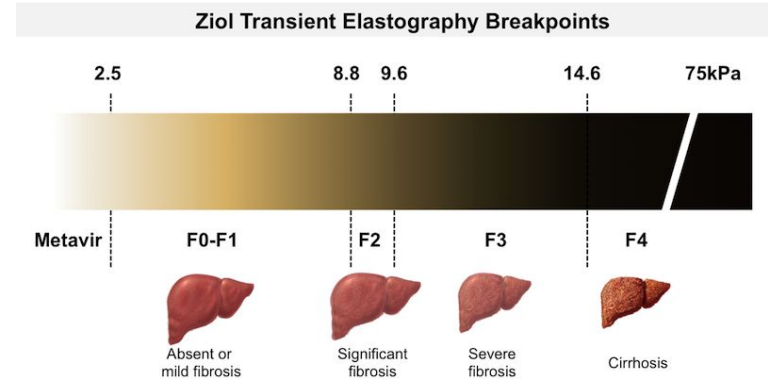
Introduction

Cirrhosis

- ❖ 12th leading cause of Death in the US [1]
- ❖ Liver disease related to damage of the tissue
- ❖ Disrupts the normal function of the liver
- ❖ Causes problems in a systematic level

Stages of Cirrhosis:

- ❖ Stage 1: Steatosis
- ❖ Stage 2: Liver Scarring (fibrosis)
- ❖ Stage 3: Cirrhosis
- ❖ Stage 4: Liver Failure



Compensated

Decompensated

Reversible Damage

Permanent Damage

[1] Smith, A., Baumgartner, K., & Bositis, C. (2019). *Cirrhosis:Diagnosis and Management*. 100(12).

[2] D'Amico, G., Bernardi, M., & Angeli, P. (2022). Towards a new definition of decompensated cirrhosis. *Journal of Hepatology*, 76(1), 202–207. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2021.06.018>

[3] Karthik Kumar, M. (2022, April 7). 4 stages of cirrhosis of the liver: 18 symptoms, causes & treatment. MedicineNet. https://www.medicinenet.com/what_are_the_4_stages_of_cirrhosis_of_the_liver/article.htm

Introduction

Problem – Current symptoms of cirrhosis occur in mild or mild-advance stages of the disease

Proposal – Build models to predict the stage of Cirrhosis from physiological data

```
graph LR; A[Fit classification models] --> B[Feature Selection]; B --> C[Choose best model]; C --> D[Evaluate predictiveness of model]
```

Fit classification models

Feature
Selection

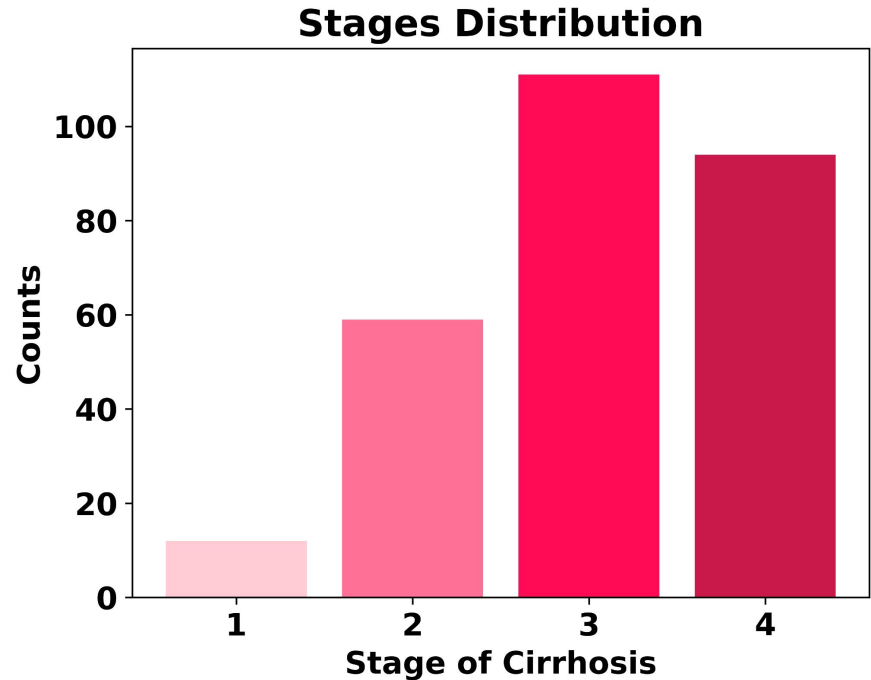
Choose best
model

Evaluate
predictiveness
of model

Data Set

Cirrhosis Patient Survival Prediction Dataset

- ❖ Data including **17 clinical features** from **patients** of the Mayo Clinic
- ❖ Content
 - 4 conditions of liver physiognomy
 - 9 samples of different compounds in blood
 - Stage of liver damage in 4 stages
 - Patient characteristics
 - Drug treatment
 - Classifier for the study



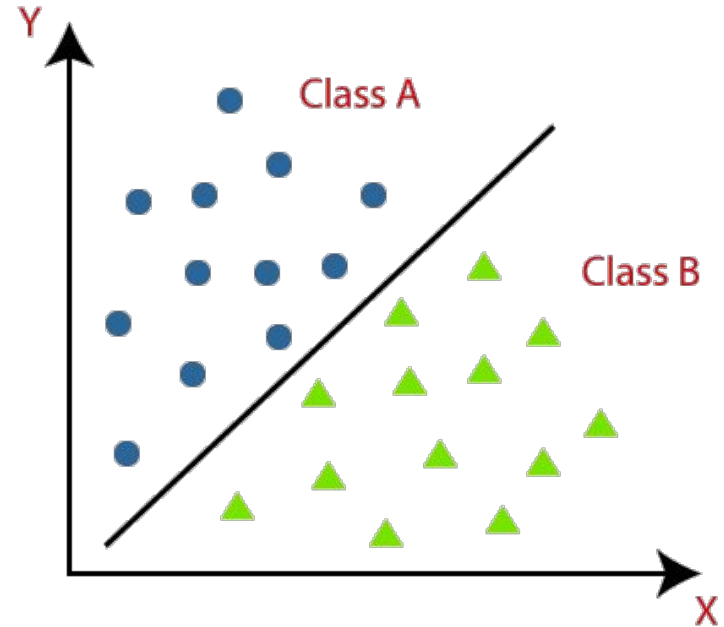
Methods

Classification Methods:

- ❖ Decision Tree Classification
- ❖ Logistic Regression Classification (L2 regularization)
- ❖ K-Nearest Neighbors Classification
- ❖ Random Forest
- ❖ Gradient Boosting
- ❖ Support Vector Machine Classification

Hyperparameter tuning

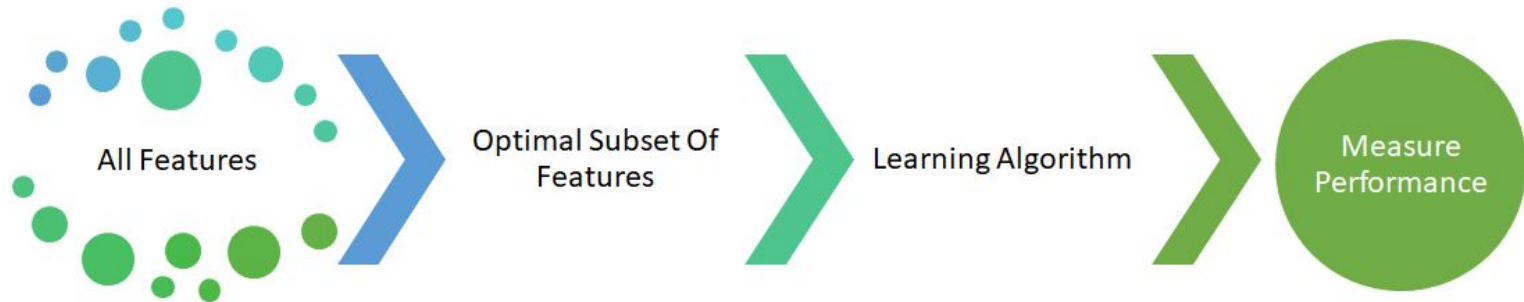
- ❖ Randomized Search for Hyperparameter tuning with 5-Fold cross validation



Methods

Feature Selection: SelectKBest

- ❖ Score function: chi2



Results

Classification Models: 4-stage Classification Performance over Test set

Method	Accuracy	ROC AUC	Precision Score	Recall Score
KNN	0.375	0.6126	0.3939	0.375
Decision Tree	0.4464	0.6786	0.4419	0.4464
Random Forest	0.5357	0.7199	0.4403	0.5357
Gradient Forest	0.4642	0.6677	0.3904	0.4642
Logistic Regression	0.4643	0.6508	0.3908	0.4643
Support Vector Machine	0.4643	0.6351	0.3083	0.4643

Software used: [DecisionTreeClassifier](#); [LogisticRegression](#); [KNeighborsClassifier](#); [RandomForestClassifier](#); [SupportVectorMachine](#); [GradientBoostingClassifier](#)

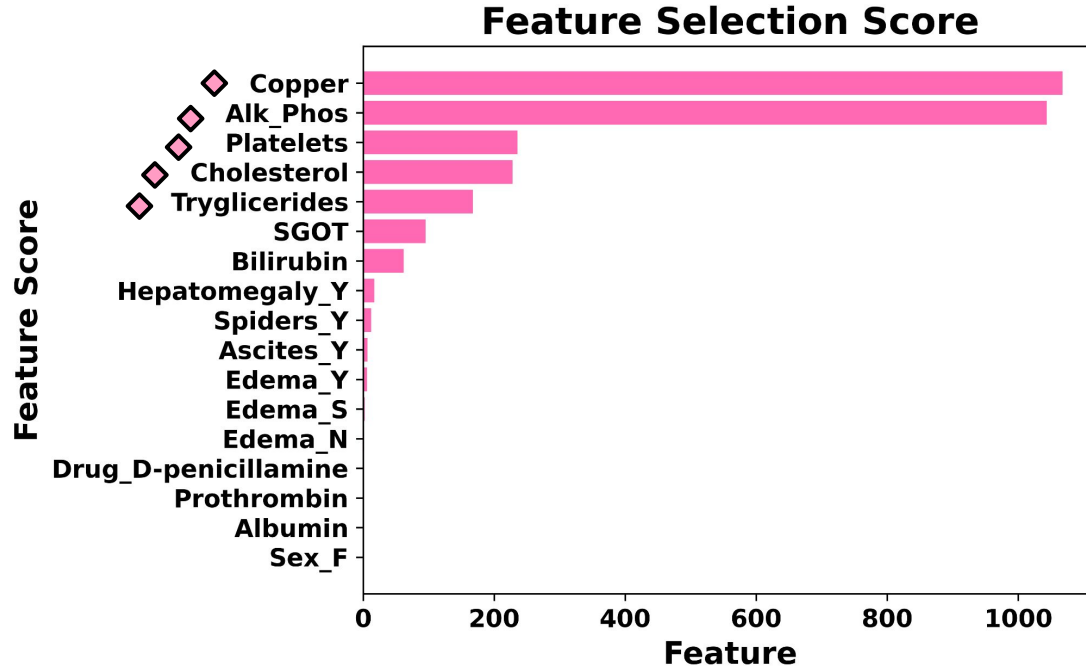
Results

Classification Models: Reversible/Irreversible Stage Classification Performance over Test set

Method	Accuracy	ROC AUC	Precision Score	Recall Score
KNN	0.7143	0.5757	0.7142	0.7142
Decision Tree	0.6964	0.5946	0.7229	0.6964
Random Forest	0.7321	0.5871	0.7239	0.7321
Gradient Forest	0.6964	0.5037	0.6661	0.6964
Logistic Regression	0.7143	0.5151	0.6755	0.7142
Support Vector Machine	0.75	0.4773	0.6111	0.75

Results

Feature Selection: Score Function Chi2



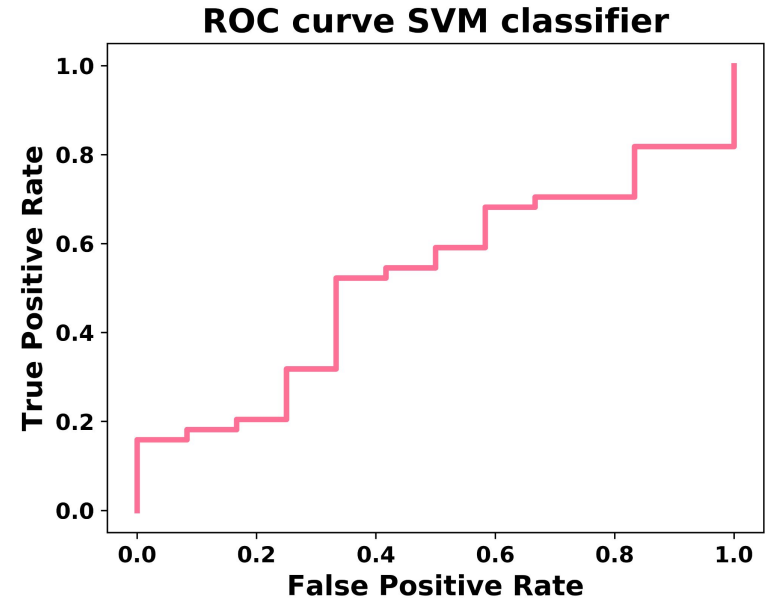
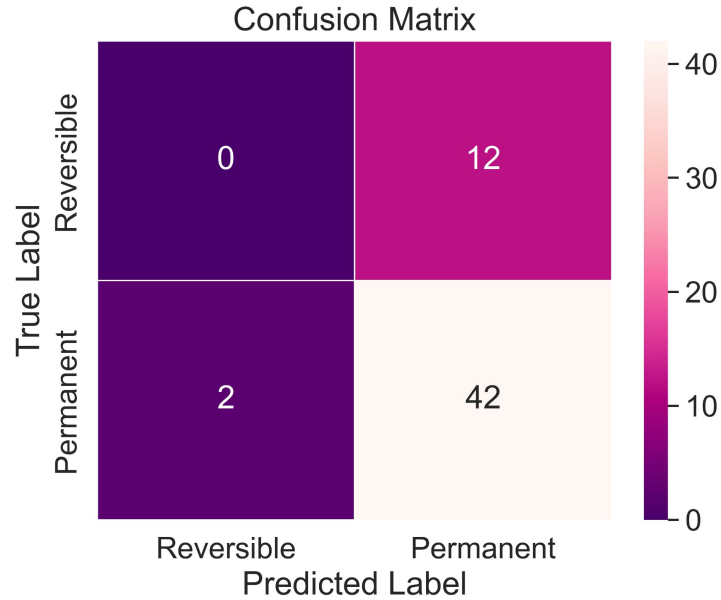
Results

Feature Selection of Best Model

Method	Accuracy	ROC AUC	Precision Score	Recall Score
Random Forest	0.7321	0.4962	0.659	0.7321
Support Vector Machine 	0.75	0.4773	0.6111	0.75

Results

Support Vector Machine Metrics



Conclusion

- ❖ **Classification:** Reversible Cirrhosis or Irreversible Cirrhosis
- ❖ **Model:** Support Vector Machine
- ❖ **Predictive Features:**
 - Copper
 - Alk_Phos
 - Platelets
 - Cholesterol
 - Triglycerides
- ❖ **Accuracy:** 0.75
- ❖ Errors are mostly false positives (irreversible when truly reversible)

