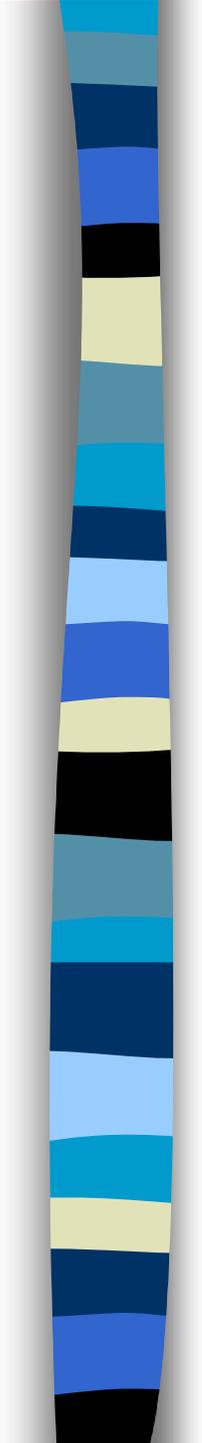


Prediction of Insulin Sensitivity Index using Bayesian Networks

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Claus Dethlefsen

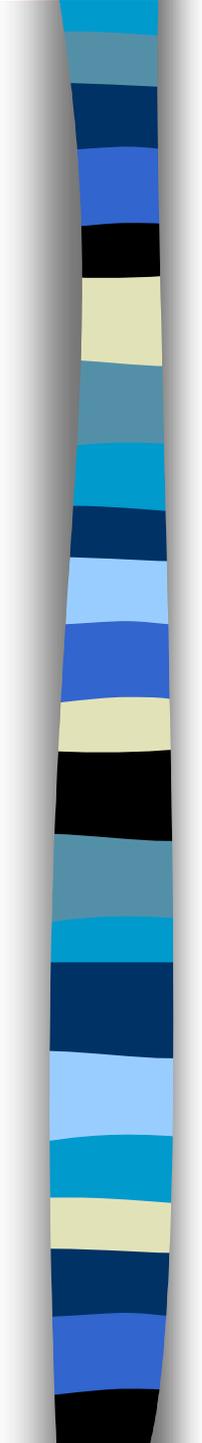
Aalborg University
and
Novo Nordisk A/S





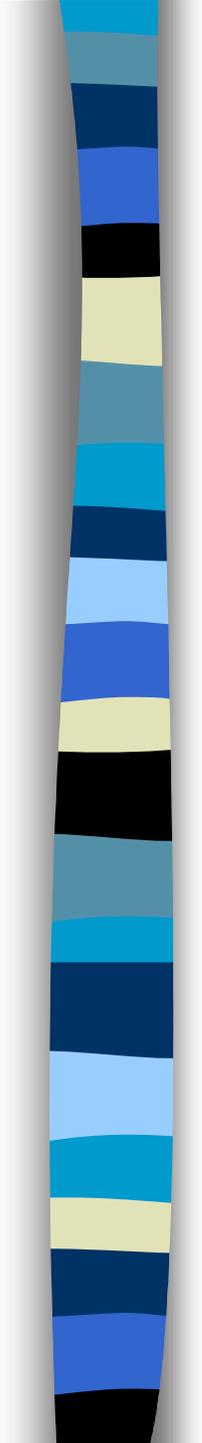
Insulin Sensitivity Index

- Insulin Sensitivity Index (S_I) measures the fractional increase in glucose clearance rate during an IVGTT
- A low S_I indicate a risk of developing type 2 diabetes [Martin et al]



Aim

- Estimate insulin sensitivity index based on measurements of plasma glucose and serum insulin levels during an oral glucose tolerance test in individuals with normal glucose tolerance



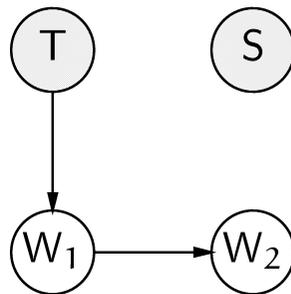
Method

- 187 subjects without known diabetes
- IVGTT determines insulin sensitivity index
- OGTT with measurements of plasma glucose and serum insulin levels at time points 0, 30, 60, 105, 180, 240

Bayesian Networks

- A Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) $D = (V, E)$.
- To each node v with parents $pa(v)$, there is attached a local probability distribution, $p(x_v|x_{pa(v)})$.
- Bayes' rule: $p(\text{Unobserved}|\text{observed}) \propto p(\text{Unobserved})p(\text{Observed}|\text{Unobserved})$

DAG:

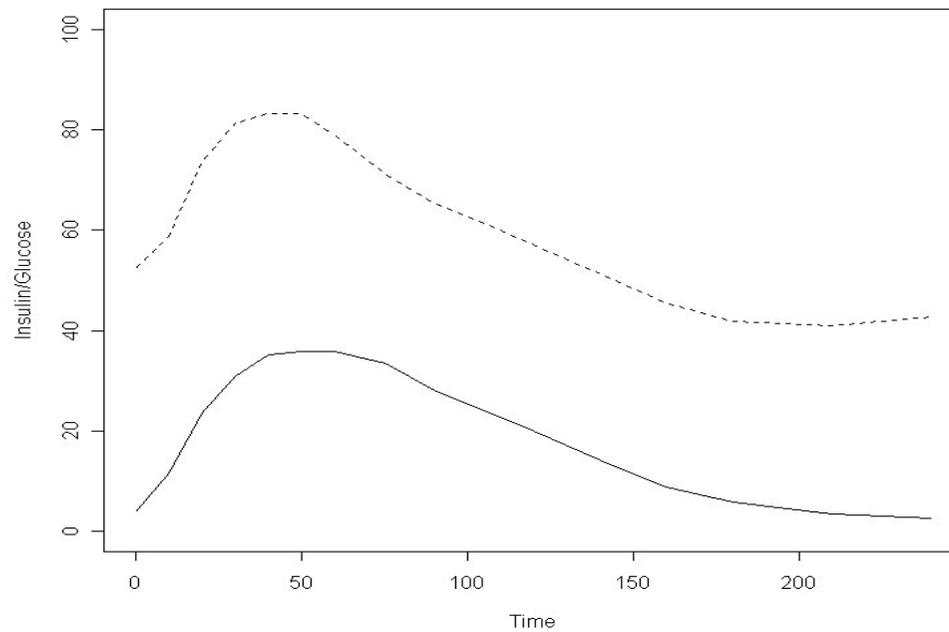


Joint probability distribution:

$$p(S, T, W_1, W_2) = p(S)p(T)p(W_1|T)p(W_2|W_1)$$

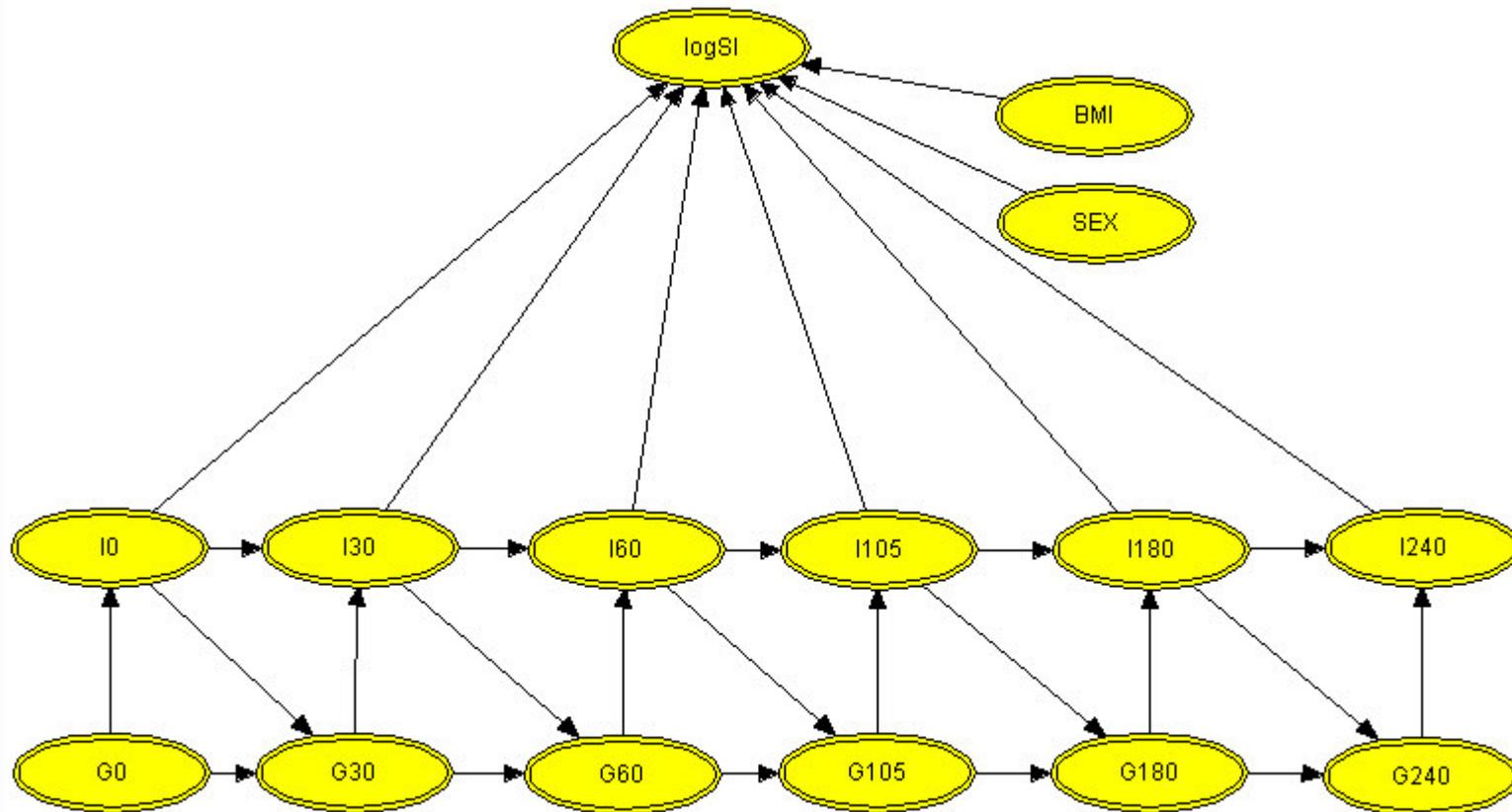
Data

- 140 subjects as training data
- 47 validation data



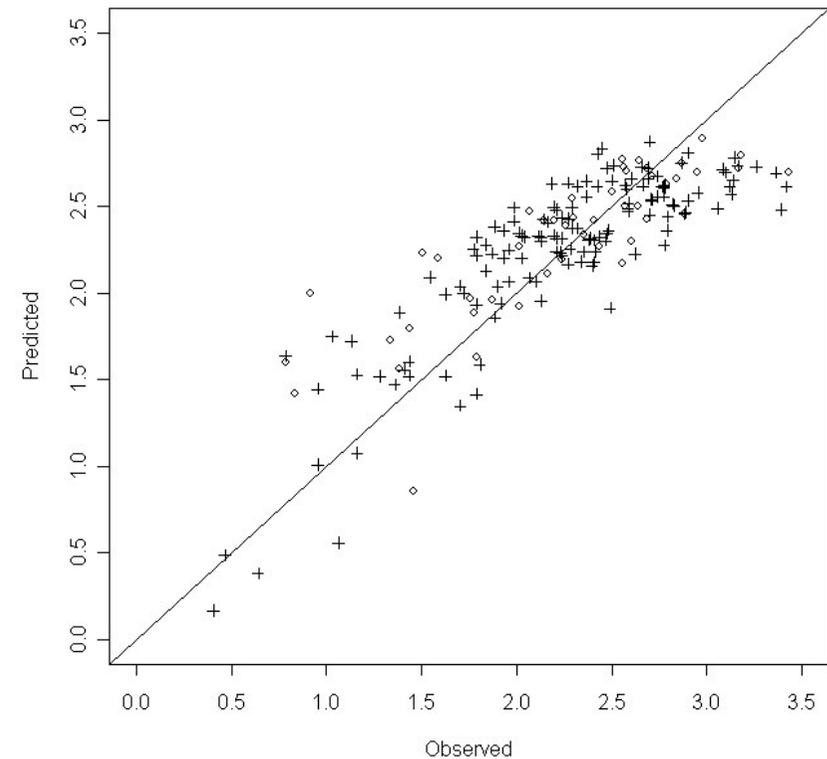
Dashed:
avg. blood glucose
Solid:
avg. insulin

Bayesian Network



Result

- Bayesian network learned with training dataset using DEAL
- Predictions for training data (+) and validation data (o) obtained using Hugin
- $SD = 0.36$

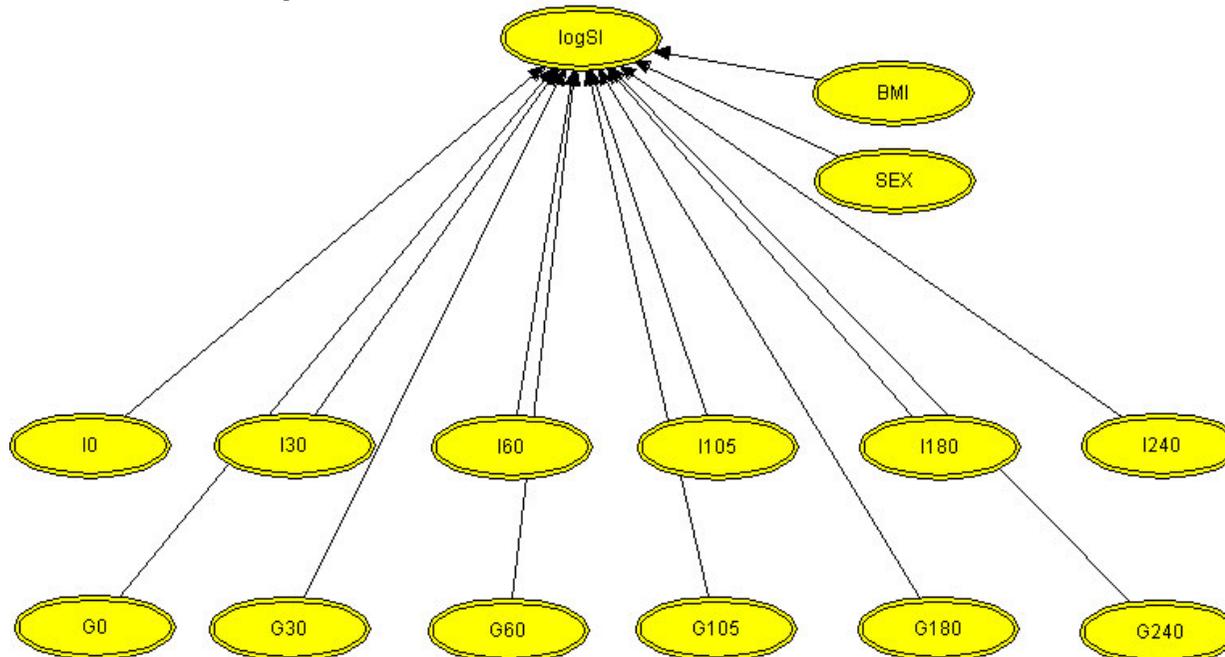


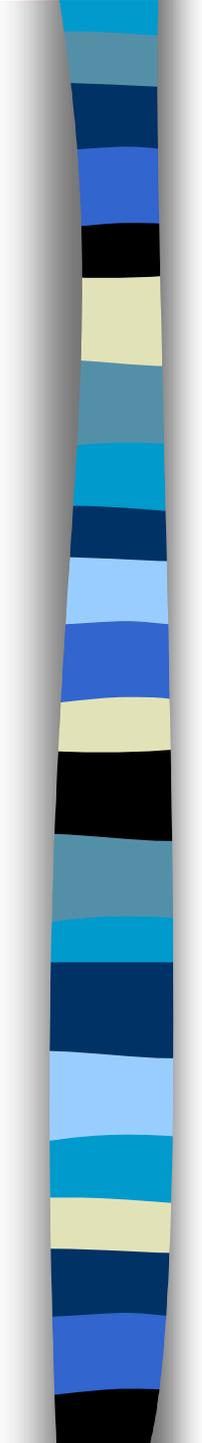
Comparison with previous result

Hansen et al used a multiple regression analysis

$$\text{Log(S.I)} \sim \text{BMI} + \text{SEX} + \text{G0} + \text{I0} + \text{G30} + \text{I30} + \text{G60} + \text{I60} + \text{G105} + \text{I105} + \text{G180} + \text{I180} + \text{G240} + \text{I240}$$

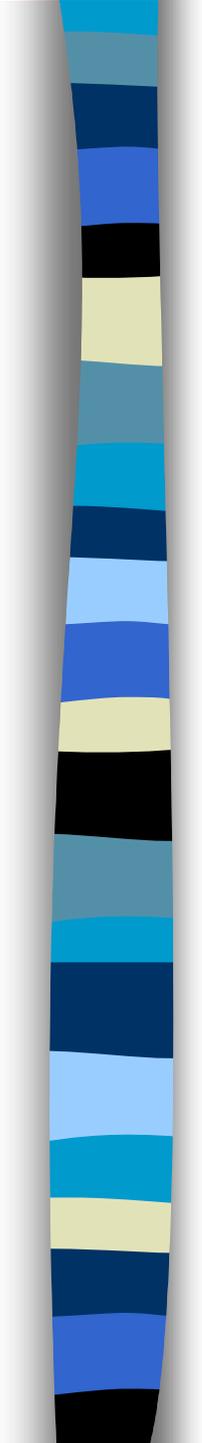
SD = 0.39 for the validation data after using the training data for estimation of parameters





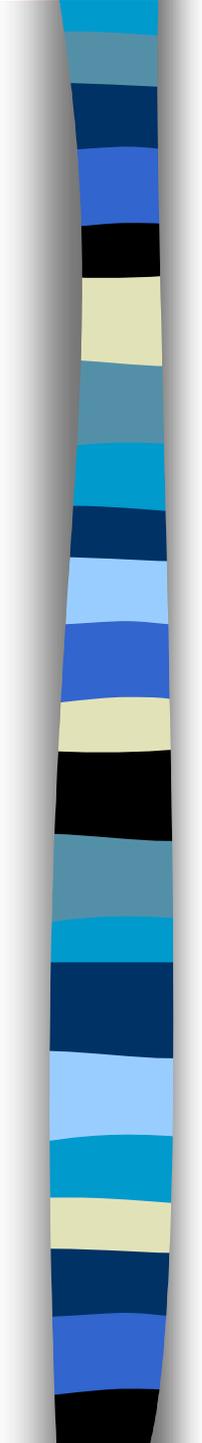
Advantages using Bayesian networks

- Qualitative representation of knowledge. Correlation of all variables is modelled in a complex dependency structure
- Prior information is combined with data in the learning process
- Observations at all timepoints are not needed



Software

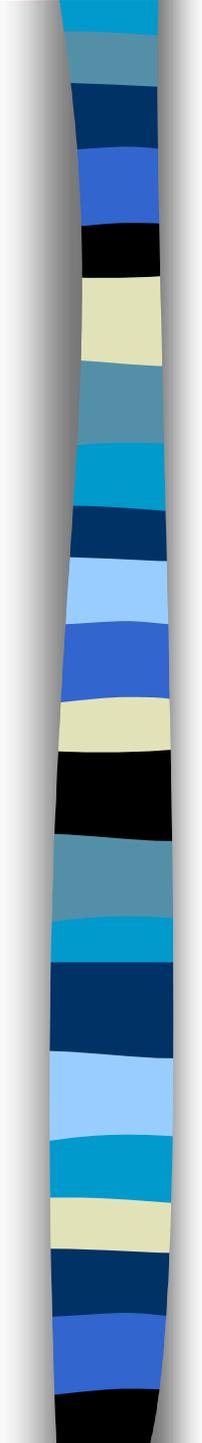
- Hugin: <http://www.hugin.com>
Prediction in Bayesian networks
- R: Free software <http://sunsite.dk/R>
Statistical software
- Deal: <http://www.math.auc.dk/novo/deal>
Package for R
Learning of parameters and structure



What can DEAL do for us?

General setup of Bayesian Networks with mixed variables

- Graphical interface.
- Setup prior networks.
- Master prior procedure for determining parameter priors for all networks.
- Learning parameter posteriors from data.
- Calculation of network score.
- Structure learning using heuristic search.
- Supports time series data.
- Simulation of datasets.



Acknowledgements

- The work is supported by Novo Nordisk A/S
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