# CLASSIFICATION AND THE SURVIVAL ANALYSES IN THE ARTREAT PROJECT

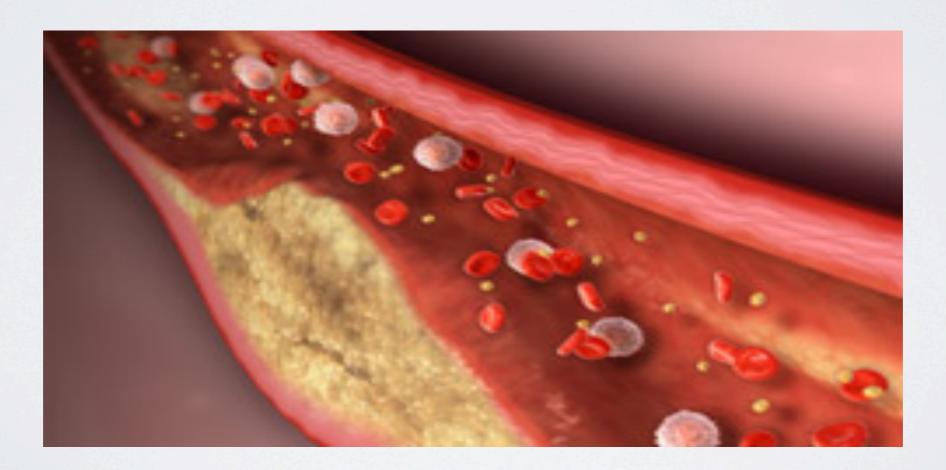
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### ARTREAT PROJECT

- ARTreat targets at providing a computational model of the cardiovascular system, to improve the prediction for the atherosclerosis progression and propagation into life-threatening events.
- FP7 Large-scale Integrating Project (IP)
- 16 partners
- Funding: 10,000,000 €

### ATHEROSCLEROSIS

Atherosclerosis is the condition
in which an artery wall thickens as the result
of a build-up of fatty materials such as cholesterol



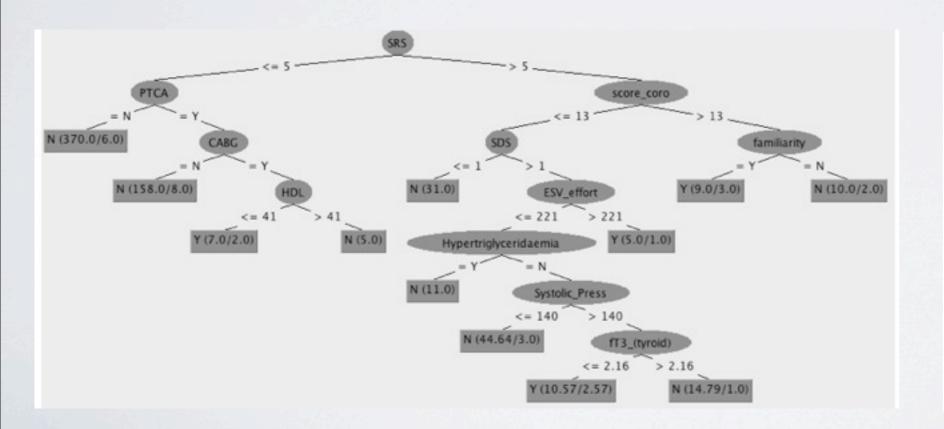
#### THE DATA

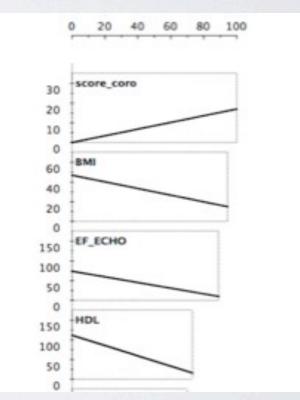
- 3000 patients with 97 attributes
- 450 patients with genetic profiles
- 400 patients with repeated angiographies
- 600 patients with scintigraphies

V																								AT		AV		A
fatcor1	vessels			DA M	DA D	1	5	D	CX	CXP	CX M	CX D	MO	DP		DX P	DIK M	DIK D	R.VDX	MA	DP	TC	hr	pressmin	pressmax	creatinine	colesterol	hd
11/19/92		75													75													
1/19/83		75							75				50		50								60					
12/13/78		90													100								64					
2/4/83		100																					60	70				
1/14/83		90	90																				95	80				
5/9/79		90						90							75								64	82				
11/3/03		100							100	100					100	100							70	70				)
2/16/83															90	75	90						65	70				
2/16/83	0																						66	85	120	1.0	230	1
4/22/83	2	90													90								70			1.1		
3/2/83	- 3	90	90						75				75		50	50							60			1.4	248	1
3/6/03	- 4	50		50					90	90			75		100		100					50	48	90		1.08	236	5 . 5
3/30/83	- 3	90							90				90		90		90				75		84	90	140	1.5	238	1
4/20/83	2	100					90		50	50													74	80	130	1.7	207	1
5/15/79	3	100							90				100		75	75							68	78	118	0.8	415	
11/14/07		90			90		50	75	100			100			50	50		50					64	80	140	1.49	142	2 2
4/27/83	3	90	90						75	75					75	75		75					62	82	140	1.1	320	1
3/9/93																						100	70	80	110			1
5/4/83	1	90																					64	80	120	0.9	225	
5/13/83	0																						58	80	118	1.2	201	
6/8/93															100								60	85	130	1.0	171	
7/13/63																							62					
7/15/83		100							90														54	80				
5/11/83		100							75						100								58	80	140			
4/22/08		100							100						100						-	100						1
10/5/83		100													100		100				_	+	62					
10/28/83		90													75								78	85	122			
11/11/83		-							75												-	-	76	80				
2/8/94		75		75				100							90		90				90		66	92	135			
12/16/83		50						100	100						100		50				-		76					
12/2/83													_		50		50				-	-	70		115			
11/16/83		90	75	75	90				90						75	75	- 20				-	75			130			
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10/9/02		100		100											~	- ~	- 54				-	-	60	80				1
3/12/84		50		200		75		50					50		100		100		75				58	80				
3/23/84			- 20		-	12		-					200		200		100		- 12		-	-	72	58				
2/27/84					-			76	100			100	90							-	-	-	64	70				
3/7/84		50			50	90	90					200	30										76	75				
3/28/84		100			30	70	70	79	90						75						-	-	79	75				
3/28/84				90					90						73						-	-	80					

# CLASSIFICATION: HARD EVENTS

Divide patients into:
 those who had an event vs. those who did not





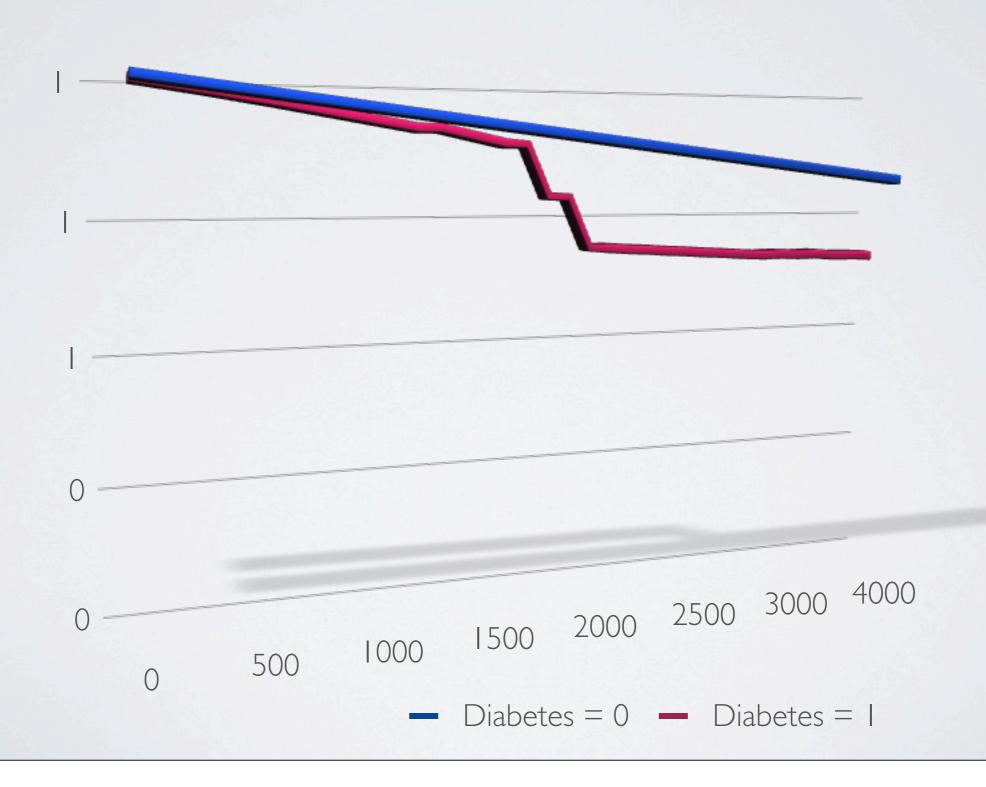
# CLASSIFICATION: HARD EVENTS

- Interventions in most severe cases change patient characteristics
- Hard event classification became meaningless
- A MACE study (Major Adverse Cardiac Events)
- Better results, still not sufficient

#### SURVIVAL ANALYSES

- Type of problems:
  - Study over a period of time
  - · In the course of study and event either happens or not
  - · Not just about if, but also when

### KAPLAN-MEIER ESTIMATOR



### COX REGRESSION

- Proportional Hazards assumption
- · Omits the underlying hazard function
- Gives only a Hazard Ratio
- Relatively Simple, and often sufficient
- Easy to add time varying predictors and covarities