



Joint Bayesian Modelling of Internal Dependencies and Relevant Multimorbidities of a Heterogeneous Disease

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- Examine relevant factors in a multitarget setup
 - Large sample size
 - Heterogeneous targets (depression)

Unitarget (UT): Choosing one representative target

Individual targets (IT): Multiple analyses using individual targets

Multitarget (MT): Multitarget representation of the disease group

Introduction

- Large sample size 117.392 (UK Biobank)
- 109 variables/factors (disorders)
- Heterogeneous target variable (depression)
- Prevailing approaches:
 - Standard (pairwise) statistics
 - Associative connections

- Bayesian Multilevel Analysis [1]
- Global features [2, 3, 4]:
 - Markov Blanket Membership (MBM)
 - Markov Blanket Set (MBS)
 - Markov Blanket Graph (MBG)

EFFECT OF SINGLE TARGET

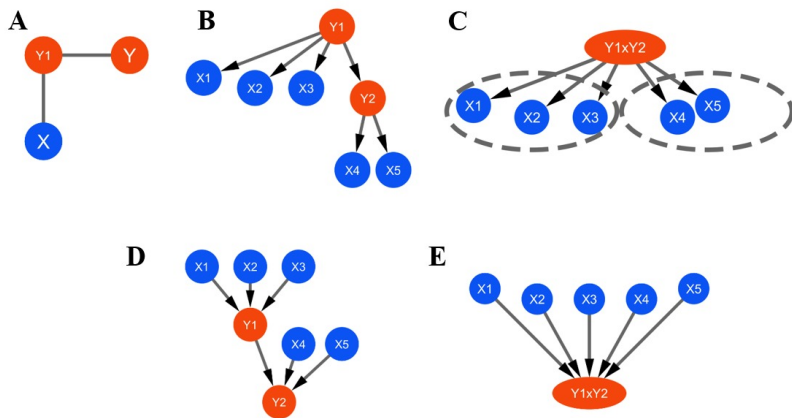


Figure 1: Effects of single target in relevance analysis.

EFFECT OF MULTIPLE ANALYSES

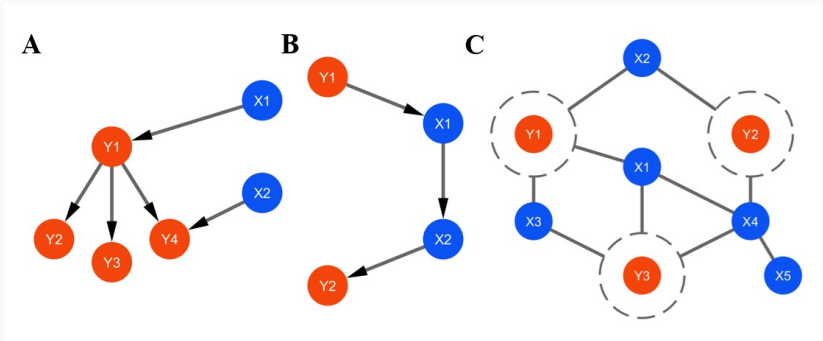


Figure 2: Effects of multiple separated analyses in relevance analysis.

Approach

Definition: k-subMBS, k-supMBS

For a distribution $p(V)$ with Markov Boundary set mbs , a set of variables s is called sub-relevant if it is a k -ary Markov Boundary subset (k-subMBS), i.e. $|s| = k$ and $s \subseteq mbs$. A set of variables s is called sup-relevant if it is a k -ary Markov Boundary superset (k-supMBS), i.e. $|s| = k$ and $mbs \subseteq s$.

$$\underline{p}(s|D_N) = p(MBS(Y, G) = s|D_N) + \sum_{s': s \subset s'} p(MBS(Y, G) = s'|D_N)$$

Table 1: Approximations for the 3 scenarios

		MT MBS	MT MBM
MT	MBM		
IT	MBS		MBM
UT	MBM		MBM

MBM approximation:

$$P(\text{MBM}(X_i, \mathbf{Y}) | D_N) \approx 1 - \prod_j (1 - P(\text{MBM}(X_i, Y_j) | D_N)) \quad (1)$$

MBS approximation by utilizing single target MBM:

$$P(\text{MBS}_i(\mathbf{Y})) \approx \prod_{X_i \in \text{MBS}_i} P(\text{MBM}(X_i, \mathbf{Y})) * \prod_{X_i \notin \text{MBS}_i} (1 - P(\text{MBM}(X_i, \mathbf{Y}))) \quad (2)$$

MBS approximation using single target MBS:

$$P(\text{MBS}_k(\mathbf{Y})) \approx \sum_{\{I_i\}_{i=1}^n: \cup \text{MBS}_{I_i}(Y_i) = \text{MBS}_k} \prod_{i=1}^n P(\text{MBS}_{I_i}(Y_i)) \quad (3)$$

Definition: Interaction redundancy score (IRS)

$$IRS(X_1; X_2) = \log \frac{p(\{X_1, X_2\} \subseteq \text{MBS}(Y))}{p(\text{MBM}(Y, X_1, G))p(\text{MBM}(Y, X_2, G))}$$

Results

MBM APPROXIMATIONS

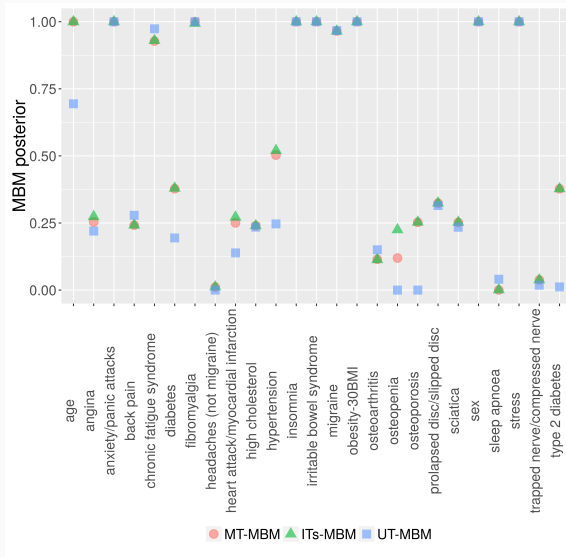


Figure 3: MBM approximations

MBS APPROXIMATIONS

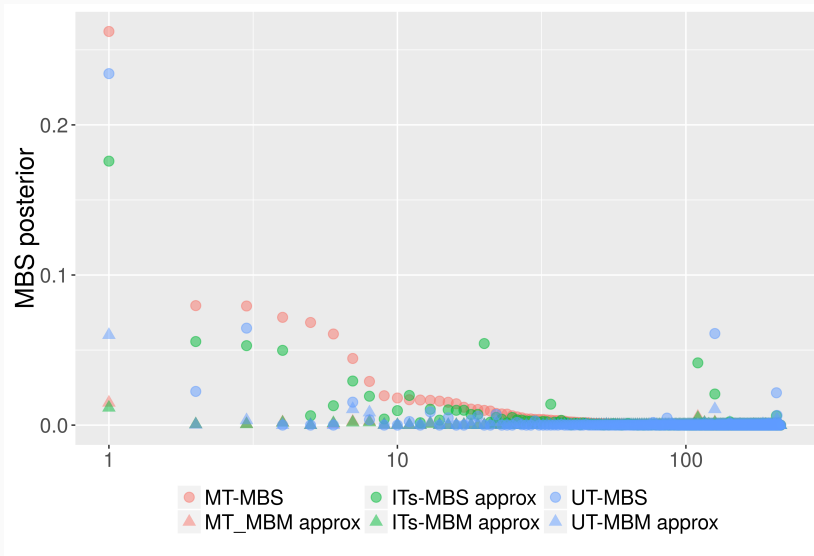


Figure 4: MBS approximations

SUB- AND SUPMBS

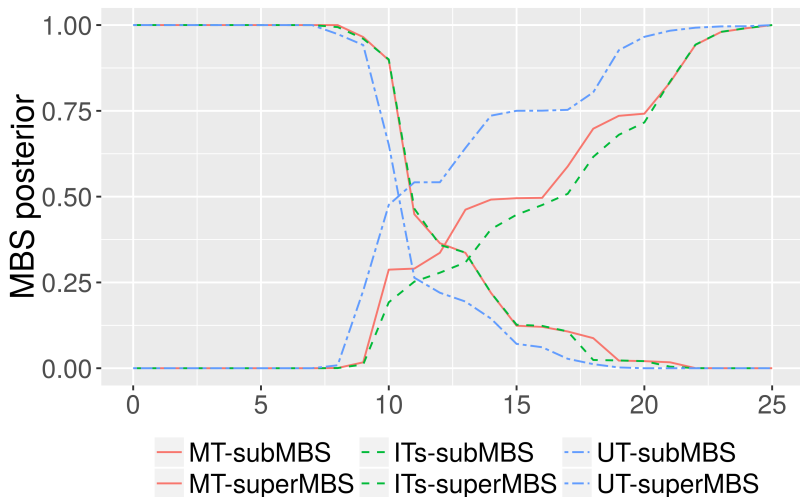


Figure 5: Sub- and supMBS curves for the 3 scenarios.

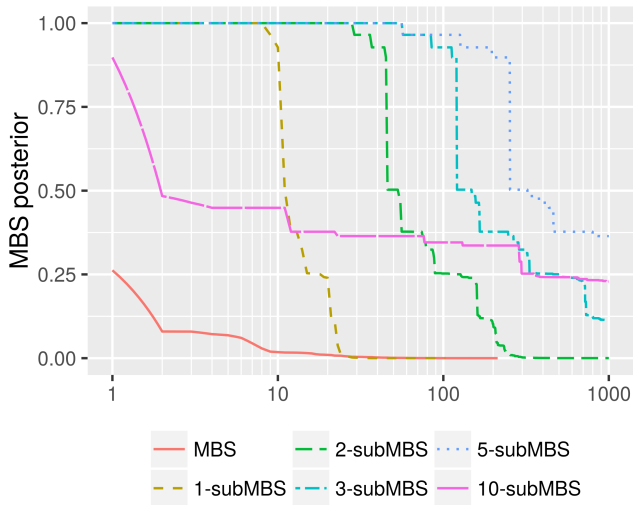


Figure 6: Posterior probability of the k-subMBS sets.

INTERACTIONS I

Joint relevant comorbidities for depression	MT			ITs			UT			$\frac{IRS_{MT}}{IRS_{ITs}}$	$\frac{IRS_{MT}}{IRS_{UT}}$	$\frac{IRS_{ITs}}{IRS_{UT}}$
	<i>P</i>	\hat{P}	<i>IRS</i>	<i>P</i>	\hat{P}	<i>IRS</i>	<i>P</i>	\hat{P}	<i>IRS</i>			
osteoporosis osteoarthritis	0.091	0.029	3.151	0.024	0.028	0.844	0.001	0.006	0.234	3.732	13.477	3.611
heart attack osteoarthritis	0.113	0.029	3.927	0.044	0.031	1.455	0.023	0.006	3.684	2.698	1.066	0.395
angina osteoarthritis	0.114	0.029	3.905	0.045	0.031	1.452	0.023	0.006	3.693	2.691	1.057	0.393
diabetes osteopenia	0.119	0.045	2.648	0.085	0.085	0.997	0.000	0.000	0.185	2.656	14.332	5.397
type 2 diabetes osteopenia	0.119	0.045	2.646	0.085	0.085	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.363	2.647	7.287	2.752
osteoarthritis high cholesterol	0.114	0.028	4.133	0.042	0.027	1.576	0.023	0.006	3.905	2.622	1.058	0.404
type 2 diabetes osteoarthritis	0.091	0.043	2.106	0.035	0.042	0.830	0.001	0.009	0.155	2.538	13.577	5.351
diabetes osteoarthritis	0.091	0.043	2.108	0.036	0.043	0.831	0.001	0.009	0.158	2.536	13.359	5.268

INTERACTIONS II

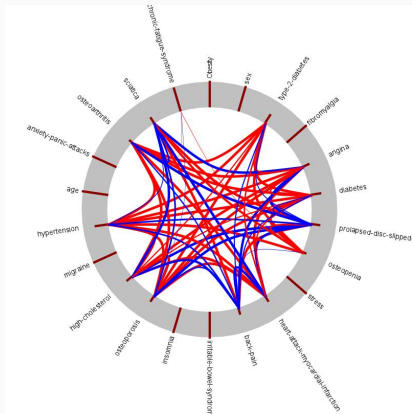


Figure 7: Interactions among the disorders using the MT approach.

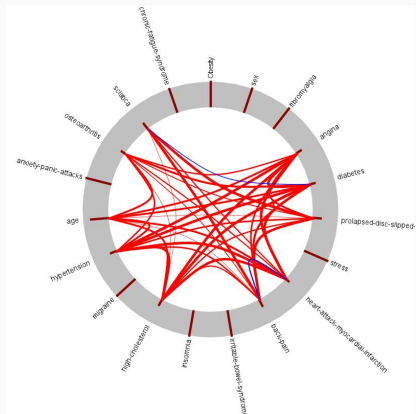


Figure 8: Interactions among the disorders using the IT approach.

Conclusion

- Flat posterior landscape
- subMBS concept
- Approximation of higher level global features
- Multitarget interactions

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Questions?

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