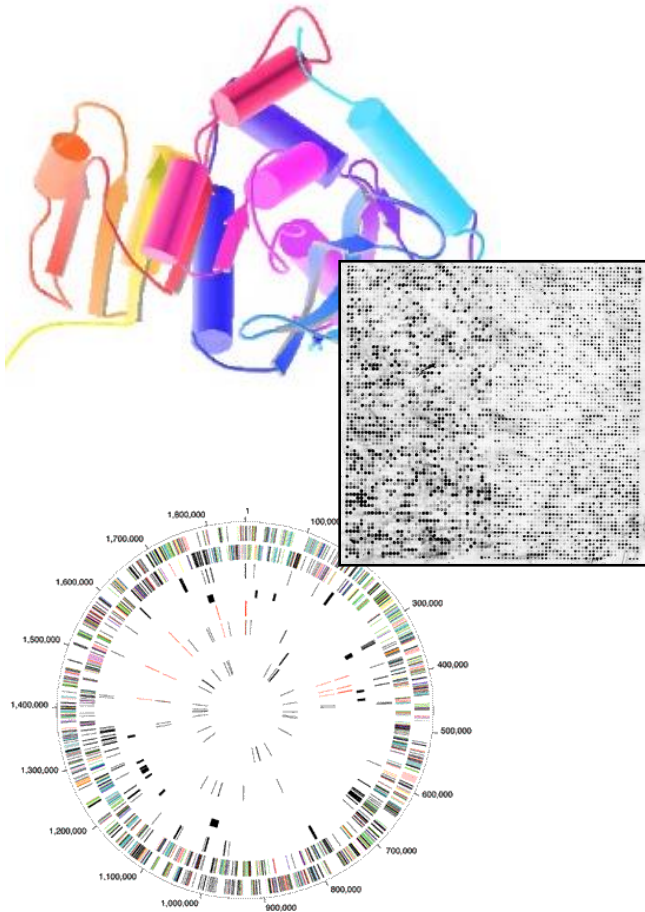


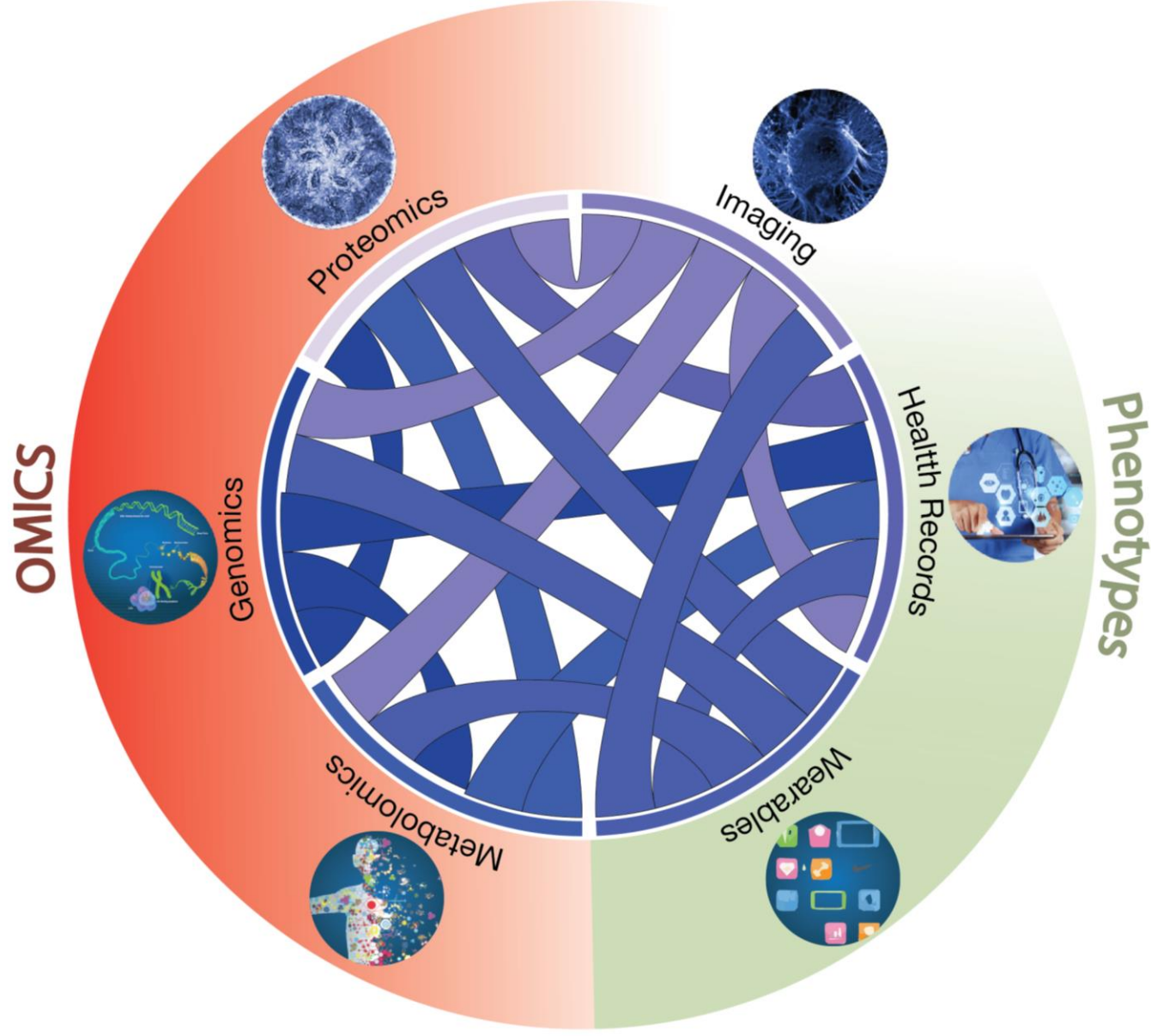
Biomedical Data Science: **Biosensor Analysis**



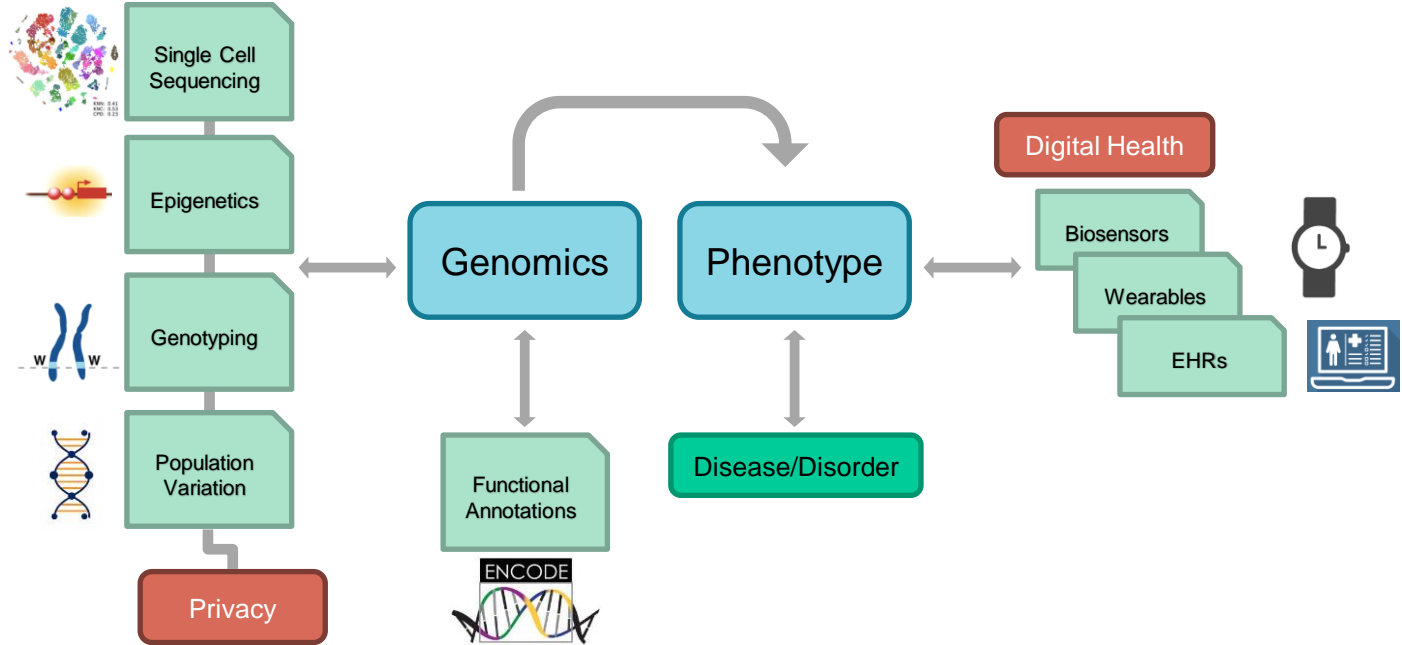
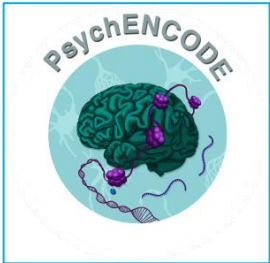
Mark Gerstein, Yale University
gersteinlab.org/courses/452

(Last edit in spring '22. Pack 22m11, which has no counterpart in '21.)

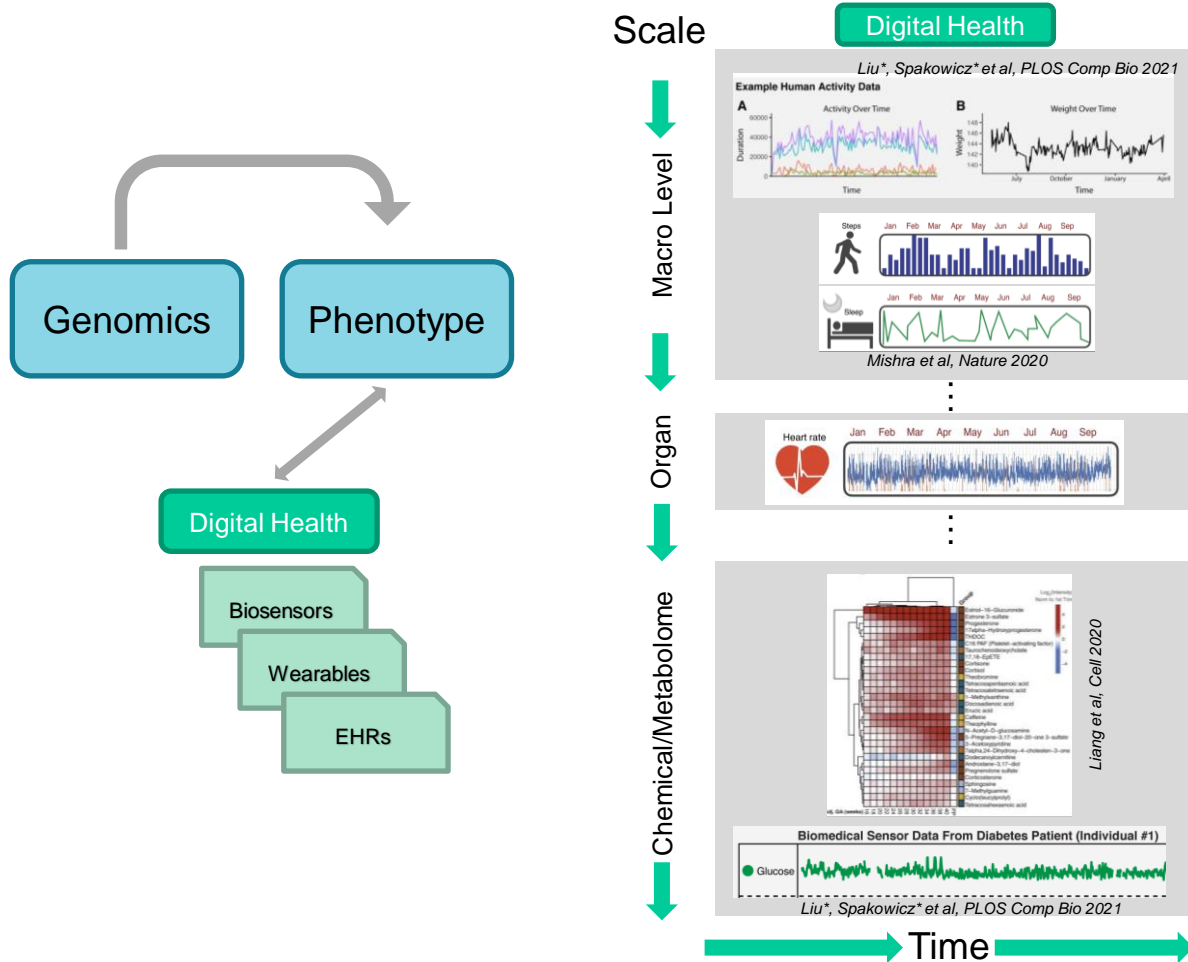
Data Drivers for Biomedical Data Science



Genotype-Phenotype Correlations



Deep Phenotyping through Digital Health



As mobile technology advances rapidly, the global mobile healthcare market is projected to be over 90 billion USD in 2022
 (Lee SM, Lee D. Healthcare wearable devices: An analysis of key factors for continuous use intention. Service Business 2020; 12(01);14(4):503–531)

Biosensors

**Direct Models of
Sensor data**

Wearable Sensors in Biomedical and Clinical Research

nature
medicine

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-021-01339-0>



Wearable sensors enable personalized predictions of clinical laboratory measurements

Jessilyn Dunn ^{1,2,3,4,5,10} , Lukasz Kidzinski ^{4,10}, Ryan Runge^{1,4}, Daniel Witt^{2,3}, Jennifer L. Hicks⁴,
Sophia Miryam Schüssler-Fiorenza Rose ^{1,5,6}, Xiao Li^{1,7}, Amir Bahmani¹, Scott L. Delp^{4,8},
Trevor Hastie ⁹  and Michael P. Snyder ^{1,5} 

Predicting Clinical Lab Values from Vitals taken from the Hospital vs Wearables

1) Compare  with 

2) Build models of clinical labs

- Electrolytes
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular disease
- Liver function
- Immune system
- Hematologic

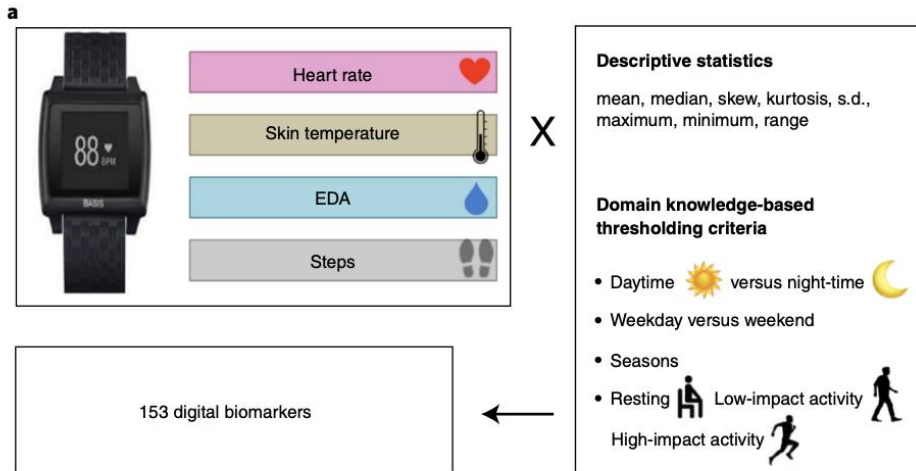
Lab Values to Predict

a

Electrolytes	Ca ²⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻ , CO ₂ , Na ⁺ , AG
Diabetes	HbA1c, ALB, GLU, UALB, CR, ALCRU
Cardiovascular disease	CHOL, LDLHDL, HDL, CHOLHDL, NHDL, TGL, LDL
Hepatic	ALKP, BUN, ALT, TBIL, AST
Immune system	LYM, LYMAB, MONO, MONOAB, NEUT, NEUTAB, IGM, EOS, EOSAB, BASO, BASOAB, WBC, HSCRP
Hematologic	PLT, GLOB, TP, HGB, HCT, RDW, MCH, MCV, RBC, MCHC

Engineering Wearable Features Used to Predict Clinical Lab Values

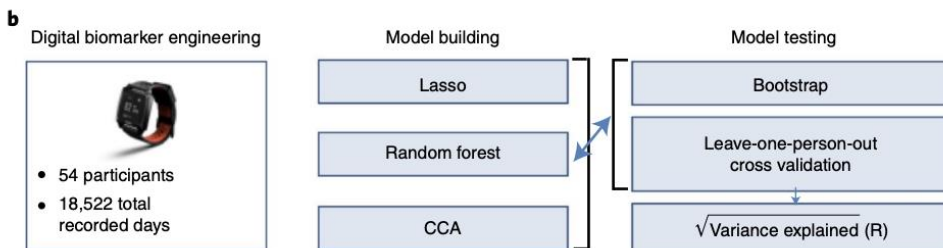
Wearable Features



Lab Values to Predict

a

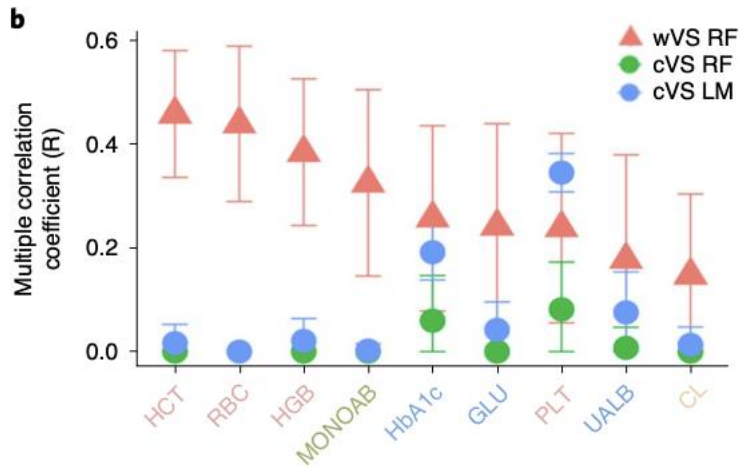
Electrolytes	Ca ²⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻ , CO ₂ , Na ⁺ , AG
Diabetes	HbA1c, ALB, GLU, UALB, CR, ALCRU
Cardiovascular disease	CHOL, LDLHDL, HDL, CHOLHDL, NHDL, TGL, LDL
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Hematologic	PLT, GLOB, TP, HGB, HCT, RDW, MCH, MCV, RBC, MCHC



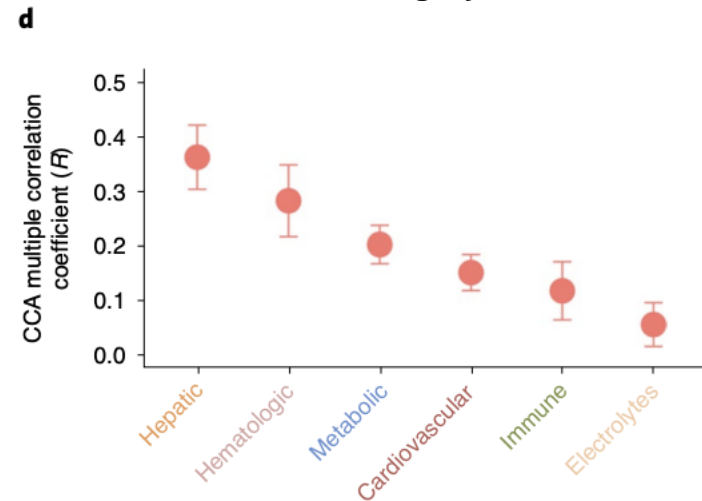
**Prediction using Random Forest
And Linear model (Lasso)**

Correlation of Predicted and Observed Lab Values using Wearable vs Clinical Vital Signs

Comparing predictions between wearables and clinical vital signs



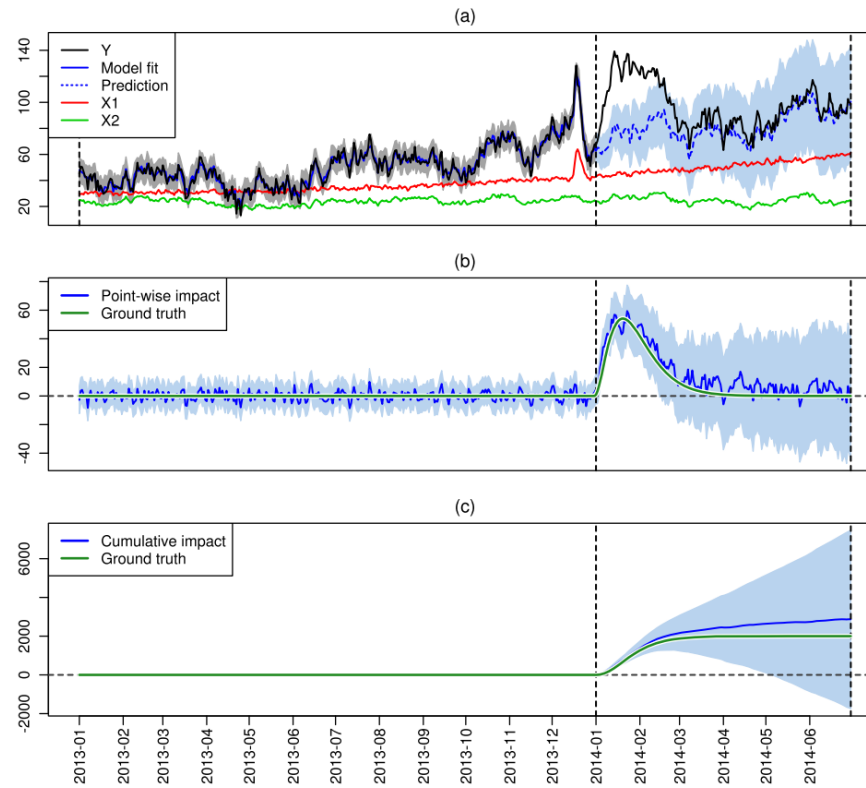
Overall **CCA** between predicted (wearable) and observed variables within each clinical category



Biosensors

**Analysis of the Impact
of an Intervention**

Bayesian Structural Time Series and Causal Impact

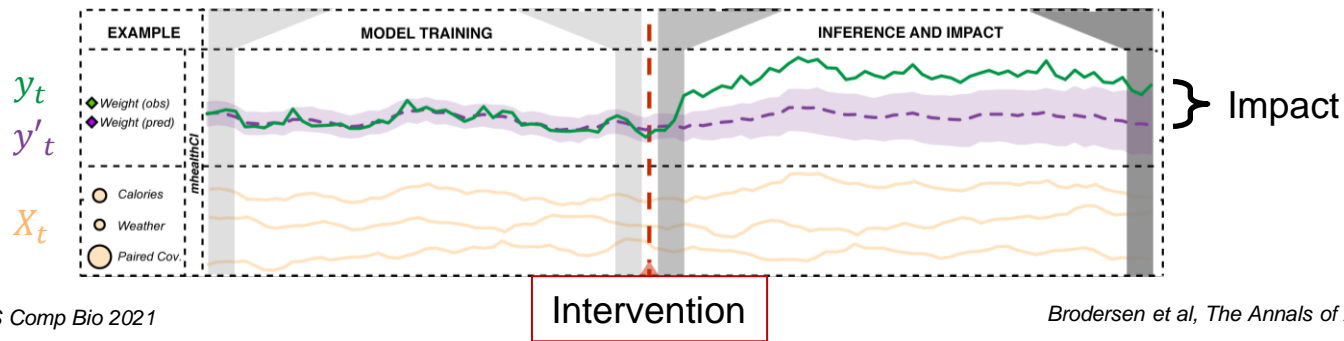


Brodersen et al

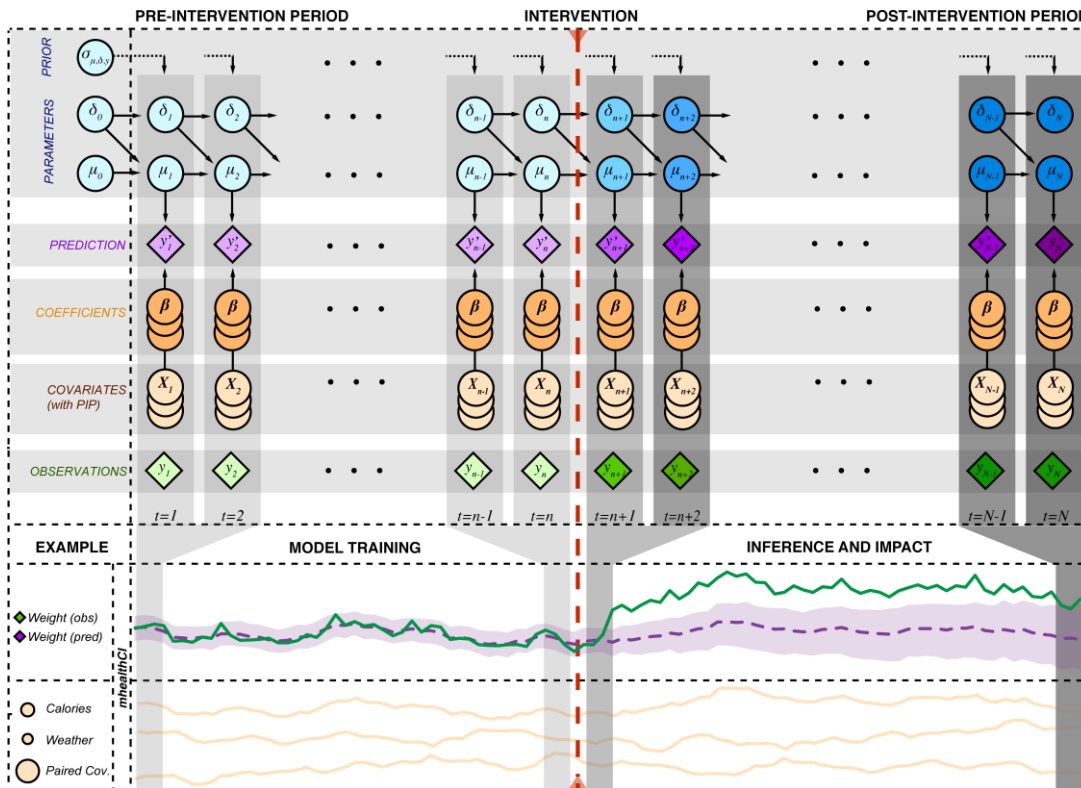
Bayesian Structural Time Series and Causal Impact

- Understanding the causal effect of an intervention as measured by biosensors
- As an example:
 - y_t : weight (observed)
 - y'_t : weight (predicted)
 - S_t : latent state variable
 - X_t : Covariates (calories, weather, etc.)

$$y_t = S_t + X_t\beta$$



Using a Bayesian Structural Time Series Framework for Modeling Biosensor Data to Evaluate Interventions



$$y'_t = \mu_t + X_t\beta + e_t, e_t \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \delta_t, \delta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_\delta^2)$$

- y_t : weight
- X_t : Covariates (calories, weather, etc.)
- e_t : error term
- μ_t : local level (unobserved trend)
- δ_t : slope

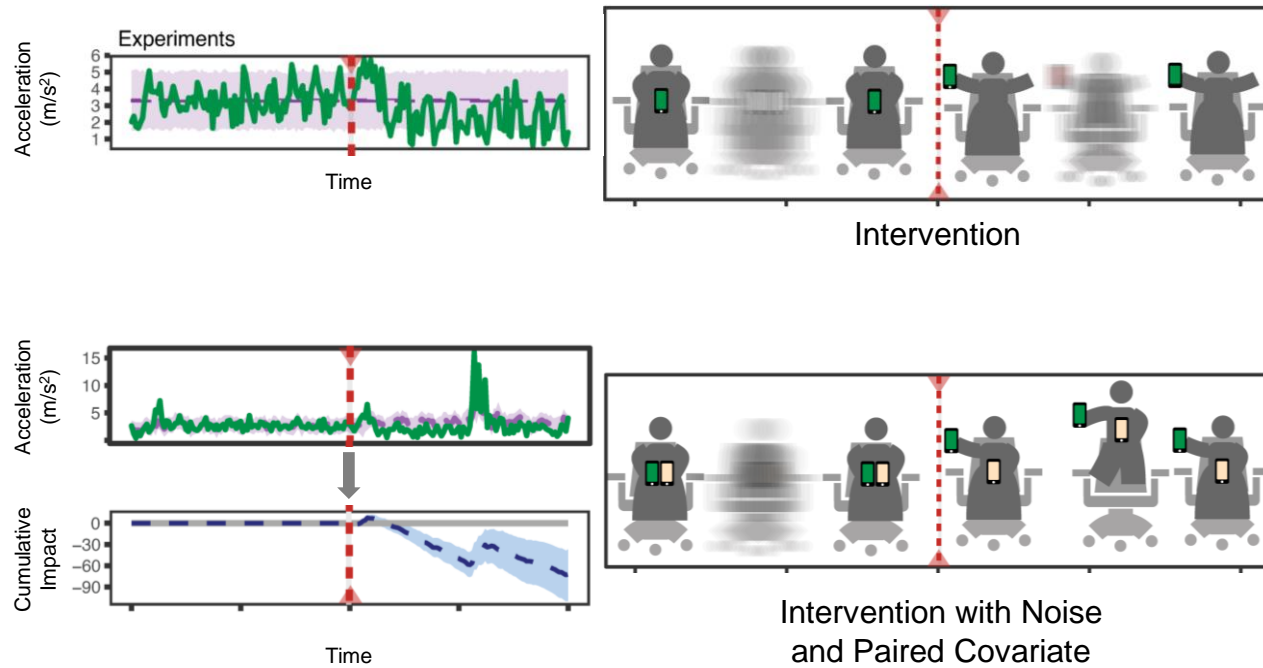
$$P(y'_{n+1:N} | y_{1:n})$$

Impact

Liu*, Spakowicz* et al, PLOS Comp Bio 2021

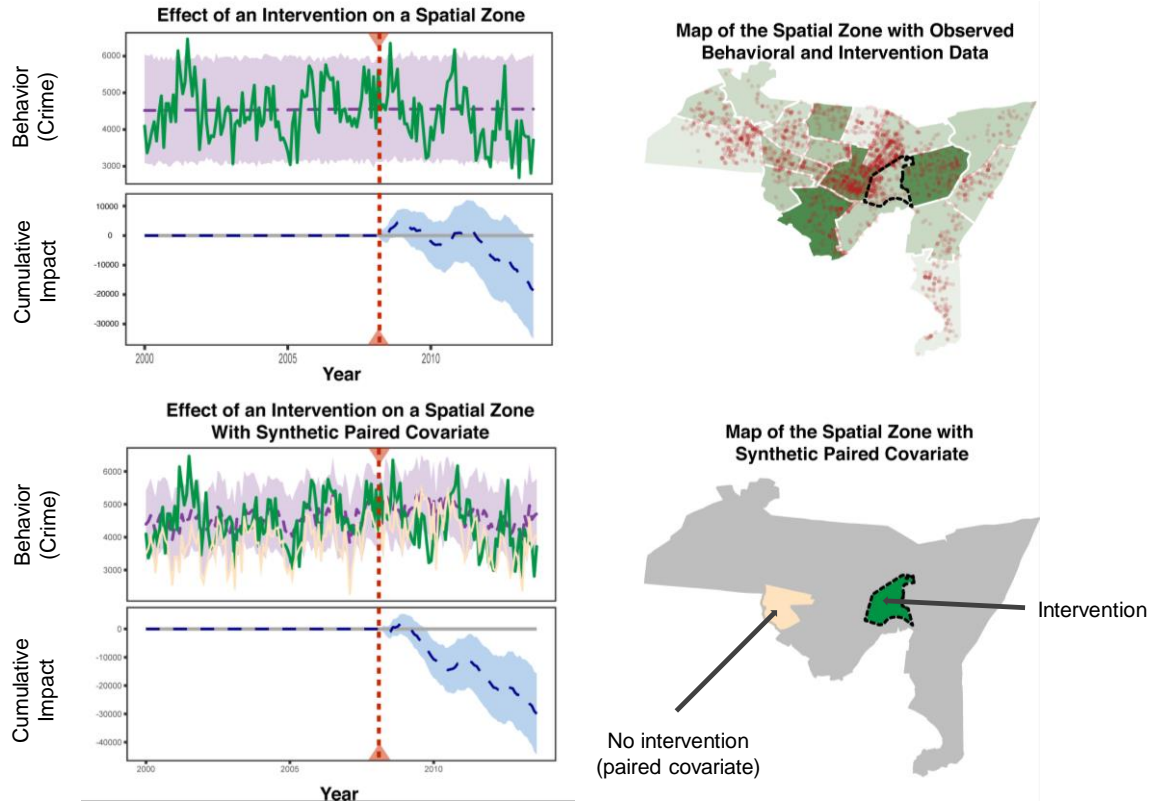
Brodersen et al, The Annals of App. Stat. 2015

Simple Ex of Performance on Biosensor Data



Liu*, Spakowicz* et al, PLOS Comp Bio 2021

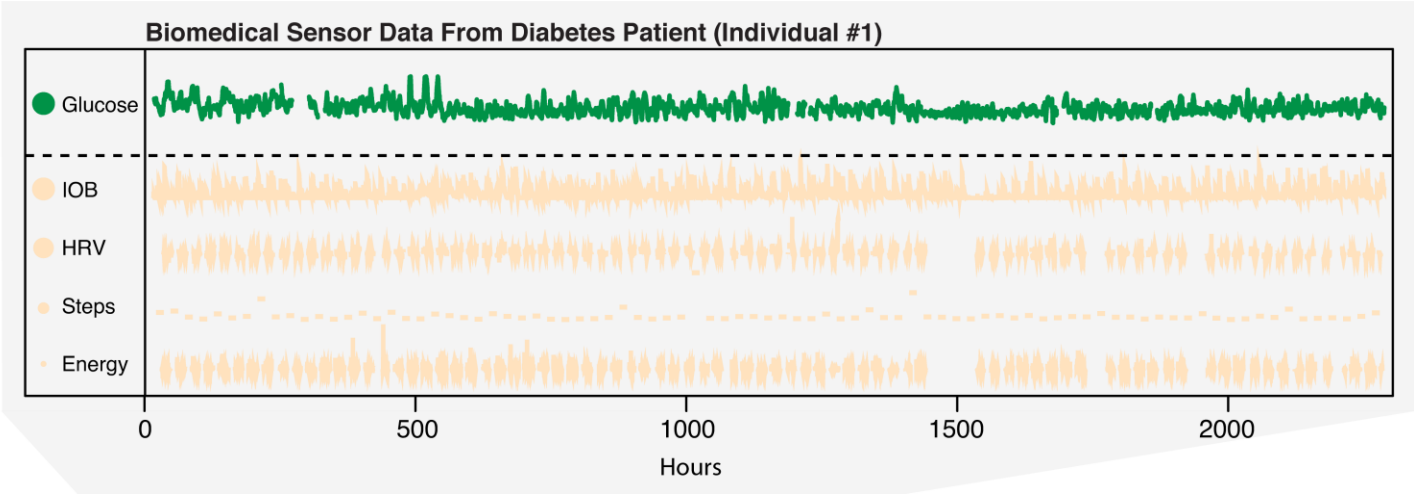
Analyzing Behavioral Sensor Data using Paired and Spatial Covariates



Liu*, Spakowicz* et al, PLOS Comp Bio 2021

Collecting Biosensor and Wearable Data from Diabetes Patients

A



Evaluating The Efficacy of Exercise Regimens in Diabetes Patients

