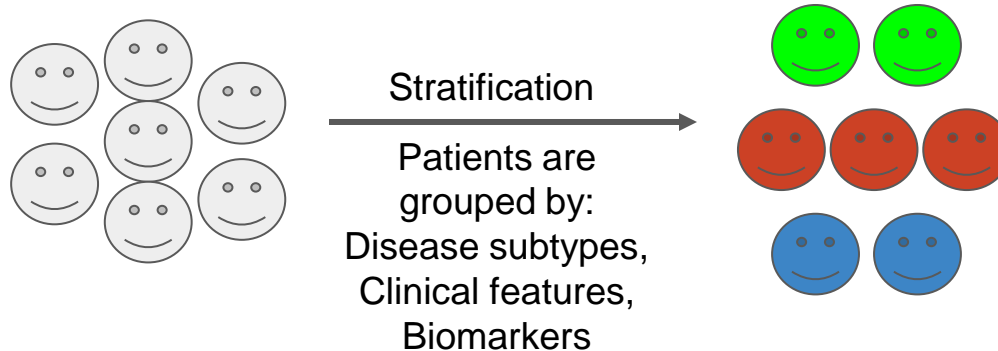


# **Patient Stratification via building Genomic Profile using Deep Learning in Neurodegenerative Diseases**

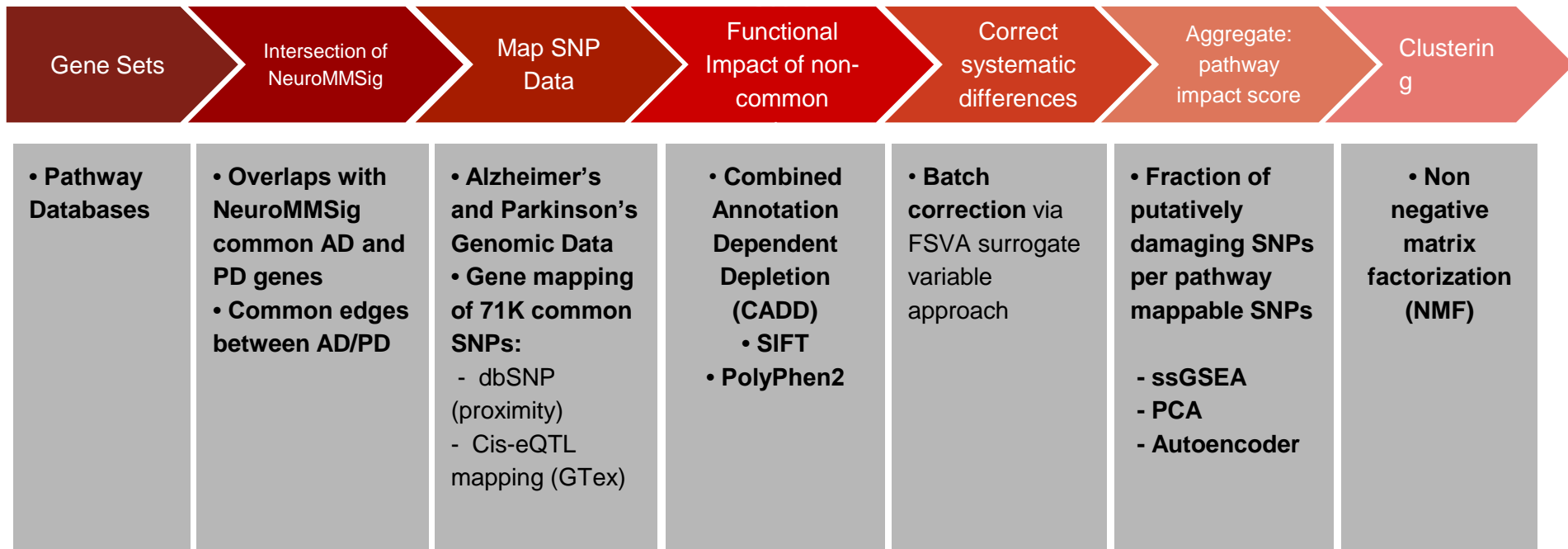
**Asif Emon**

# Introduction:

- **Neurodegenerative disease** is an umbrella term for a range of disorders that are characterized by the progressive degeneration of the structure and function of the central or peripheral nervous system.
- **Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)** are the most common type of genetic variation among people. Each SNP represents a difference in a single DNA building block, called a nucleotide.
- Building **genomic profile** that could corresponds to specific patient subgroups would allow to find/develop better cure to treat these diseases.



# Workflow:

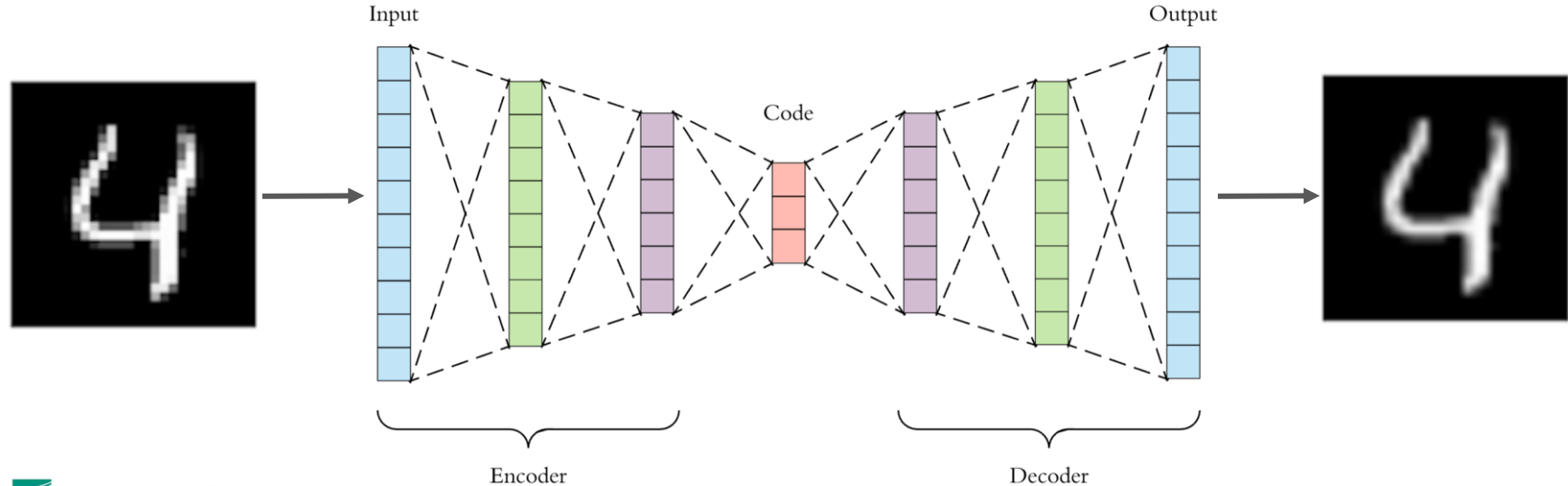


# Autoencoder (AE) neural network:

- Autoencoders are a specific type of feedforward neural networks where the input is the same as the output.
- They compress the input into a lower-dimensional code and then reconstruct the output from this representation in an unsupervised manner.
- AEs are mainly a dimensionality reduction (or compression) algorithm with a couple of important properties: Data-specific, Lossy and Unsupervised.
- Mathematically minimizing the reconstruction error in AE is the same as PCA. However, AE can introduce nonlinearities in the encoding, whereas PCA can only represent linear transformations.

# Autoencoder architecture:

An autoencoder consists of 3 components: encoder, code and decoder. The encoder compresses the input and produces the code, the decoder then reconstructs the input only using this code.



# Results:

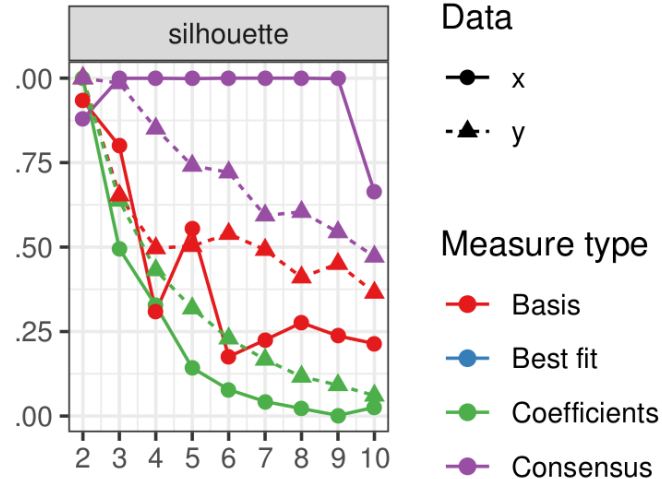
**autoencoder + sparse NMF:**

Clusters	AD	PD	Total	SI
Cluster 1	95	27	122	1
Cluster 2	119	167	286	1
Cluster 3	106	32	138	1
Cluster 4	166	132	298	1

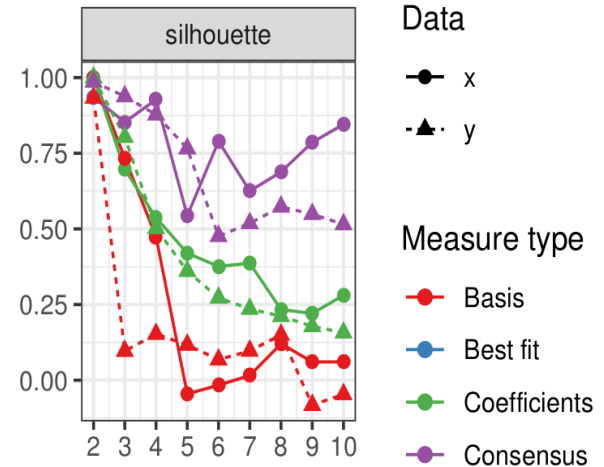
**PCA + sparse NMF:**

Clusters	AD	PD	Total	SI
Cluster 1	102		102	1
Cluster 2	384	358	742	0.95

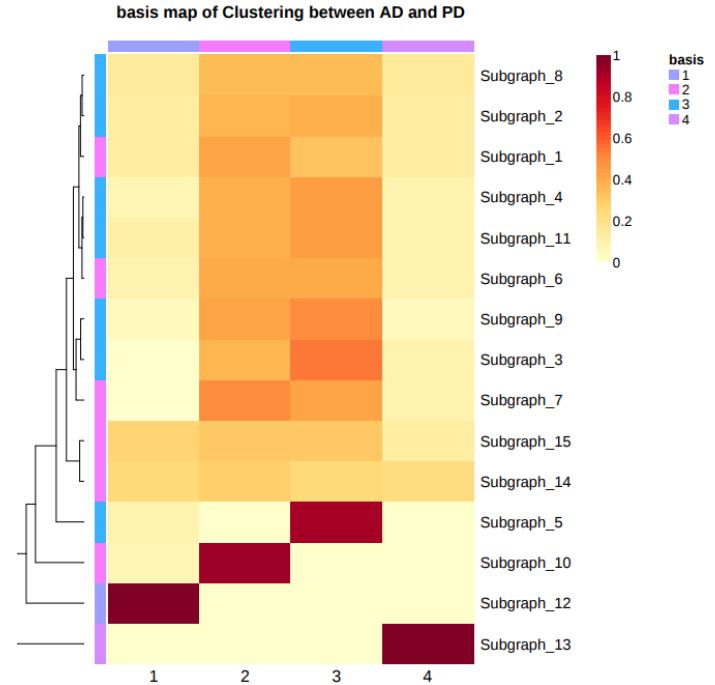
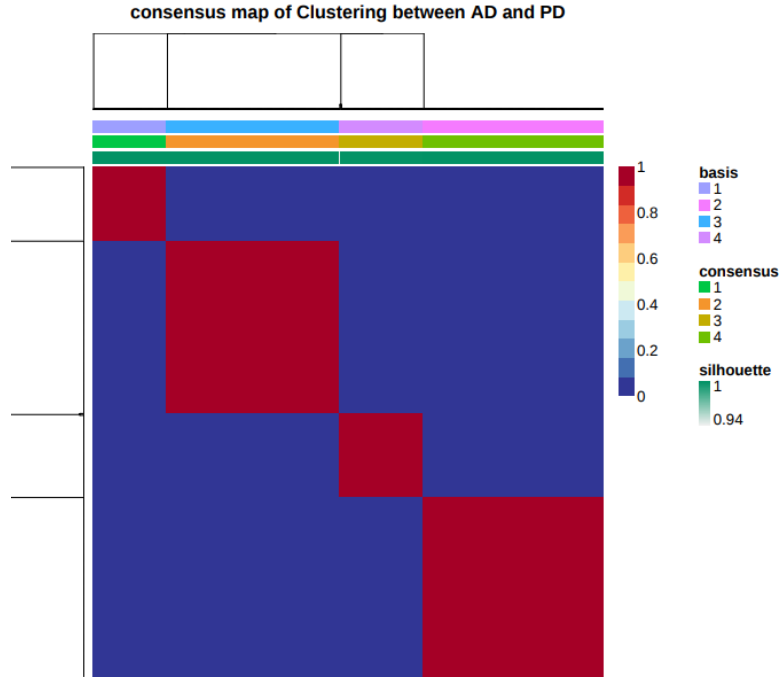
**Clustering with 10 times shuffled dataset**



**Clustering with 10 times shuffled dataset**



# Results:



# Thanks!