DIAGNOSIS OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS USING AN ENSEMBLE LEARNING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Rheumatoid arthritis is one of the diseases that its cause is unknown yet; exploring the field of medical data mining can be helpful in early diagnosis and treatment of the disease. In this study, a predictive model is suggested that diagnoses rheumatoid arthritis. The rheumatoid arthritis dataset was collected from 2,564 patients referred to rheumatology clinic. For each patient a record consists of several clinical and demographic features is saved. After data analysis and pre-processing operations, three different methods are combined to choose proper features among all the features. Various data classification algorithms were applied on these features. Among these algorithms Adaboost had the highest precision. In this paper, we proposed a new classification algorithm entitled CS-Boost that employs Cuckoo search algorithm for optimizing the performance of Adaboost algorithm. Experimental results show that the CS-Boost algorithm enhance the accuracy of Adaboost in predicting of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

KEYWORDS

Data Mining, Adaboost, Cuckoo’s Algorithm, Predictive Model, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Decision Tree.

1. INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), is one of the arthritis that causes inflammation, pain and swelling in the joints. Usually it is chronic and can cause long term damage or deformation of the joints. One out of every hundred people is in some way affected by RA in the life [1, 2]. The cause of RA is still unknown. If RA is diagnosed in its early stages, it can be easily controlled. Usually
RA is diagnosed when severe symptoms appear in the patient and disease need more aggressive treatment [3].

A variety of methods has been developed for the early diagnosis of RA [3, 4], such as 2010 ACR/EULAR classification criteria [5] and the van der Helm–van Mil (vHvM) score [6]. Currently, clinical experience is the basis of the diagnosis of RA using certain RA disease classification criteria. Precise and accurate assessment of RA symptoms can avoid permanent damage to the patient’s joints and bones, and also have influence on patients’ quality of life. Rheumatoid arthritis is an area of medicine that has been less considered from the perspective of data mining.

In recent years, data mining using electronic medical records has been very popular and is expected to improve the accuracy of diagnosis and quality treatment using data mining techniques. Developing a model that can infer predicted class is the purpose of the prediction model [7]. In this study, a predictive model for automatic detection of rheumatoid arthritis was developed using an integrated approach. The study relates to the factors that predict disease, data mining, classification techniques, and a database was created for patients in the rheumatology clinic of Shiraz university of medical sciences.

2. RELATED WORKS

In most of the data mining studies that were investigated, more attention has been paid to several medical fields, including RA [8, 9, 10], cardiovascular diseases [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16], cancer [17, 18, 19, 20], lung [21, 22, 23], traumatic brain injury [24, 25, 26] and diabetes [27, 28, 29].

In our study, we investigate the data mining applications in the prediction of RA diseases, and associated classification techniques. Previous researches have studied various attributes and different method to establish disease prediction models. For instance, Pinar Yildirim et al.[8] use textmining to discover similar attribute among RA patients whereas Cader et al. [30] used the 2010 and 1987 ACR/EULAR criteria for the prediction of RA patients. Huizinga et al. [31] examined nine clinical variables to construct prediction rules.

3. THE PROPOSED ALGORITHM

Adaboost algorithm was the first practical boosting algorithm and remains one of the most widely used and studied, and it is applied in numerous fields. This ensemble method is selected to apply to the database and deriving results from it [32, 33, 34, 35]. The next step is to improve the accuracy of modeling, so the Adaboost algorithm [36, 37] is combined with Cuckoo Search algorithm [38, 39] and CS-Boost algorithm is proposed. Cuckoo search (CS) is an optimization algorithm developed by Xin-she Yang and Suash Deb in 2009. In the proposed algorithm, the Decision Stump has been used as weak learners. The tree is designed as a weak learner or a base learner for bagging or boosting techniques [38], and it makes one level decision tree for classical or numerical data sets.
4. **RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS**

Considering advantages of the CRISP-DM model for knowledge discovery, in this study the various stages of the model were implemented. The CRISP-DM model is explained as a procedure of the cross industry standard for developing data mining projects. This is one of the most widely used data mining techniques to discover knowledge, and the six phases implement the model are: The business understanding, data understanding, data preparation, and modeling, evaluation, and deployment phases. A detail of this methodology is available in [27]. In the following, we describe our implementation of each phase.

4.1. **Business Understanding:**

This study provides a model to predict rheumatoid arthritis among patients referred to the Rheumatology clinic. Due to the nature of rheumatic diseases, there is a wide range of overlapping symptoms in RA. A predictive model can be effective in medical knowledge in this field and promote the health of the society [41].

4.2. **Data Understanding:**

The cohort consisted of patients referred to the rheumatology clinic at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences during the study period. We identified 2564 patients who were admitted to the clinic with arthritis diagnoses. We constructed a new data set for the arthritis and for each patient, we have saved records consist of the demographic and clinical data. The final data set has contained more than 600 attributes such as demographic data, lab data, treatments, and physical exams, symptoms, past history and having pain, redness, and tenderness and… in the patient's joints. Finally, we categorized data values and derived new fields from existing data. These features were changed to categorical attributes for better analysis and to obtain good results. More than 72 features were selected due to preliminary feature selection and physicians' opinions. Table1 shows these features, their values and data types.

4.3. **Data Preparation:**

In the data preparation phase, the data were preprocessed. The preprocessing phase includes the following steps:

- **Data Cleaning**

- **Constructing New Data:** New fields are derived from existing ones. The total number of joints, MCP count pj15 to pj24, PIP count pj25 to pj40, DIP count pj41 to pj56, MTP count pj61 to pj75 and BMI that is calculated from weight and height. Figure1 shows the joint and their locations.
Table 1: Data set features and their values and data types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Data type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>{Male, Female}</td>
<td>Binominal</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disease duration</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth place</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td></td>
<td>pj2-pj32</td>
<td>{Yes, No}</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>{Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed}</td>
<td>Polynomial</td>
<td>Pj37-pj49</td>
<td>{Yes, No}</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>{Diploma, High School, Associate, BS/BA, None, Intermediate, Primary School, MS/BA, Doctoral}</td>
<td>Polynomial</td>
<td>Pj57-pj75</td>
<td>{Yes, No}</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td>{Disabled, Full Time Employed, Housewife, Part-time Employed, Retired, Student, Unemployed}</td>
<td>Polynomial</td>
<td>ESR</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: The joints and their location in the patient’s body

1 Patient Joint
- **Feature Selection:** At this stage, different methods for selecting effective features, in three steps have been taken. At this stage only features influencing the target field are selected as the input for modeling phase. 1) In this way, using feature selection techniques such as Chi Squared, CFS, Gain Ratio, Info Gain, OneR and Relief, the main features from each technique are separately extracted [42, 43]. To increase the accuracy of assessing, 10-fold Cross Validation is used. 2) The Feature Selection nodes in SPSS Modeler software are used to select the most important features. In this way, by eliminating features that have small variances, ranked features and 11 features are selected as a subset of them. 3) The features are presented to specialists and they ranked them. The results from these three steps are integrated and finally 18 features are entered to modeling phase. Table 2 shows the feature selection results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MCP</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>pj8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>pj10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pj9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>pj12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pj11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pj58</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>MTP</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>pj59</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pj57</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Marital Stat</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4. Modeling:

The learning model in this study is supervised method, considering the goal field which is diagnosed by specialists as well as finding the most important factors influencing the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. In fact, goal feature has two distinct values, susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and other rheumatic diseases (Other), so the nature of data mining tends to classification. Therefore, applying classification algorithms that extract the rules and determine the relationship between individual features and goal feature is the main parts of the model. In this study, first C4.5, CHAID, ID3, W-J48 and Adaboost algorithms are implemented on the dataset. Then SVM, KNN and Adaboost algorithm with Decision Stump as a weak learner are implemented using MATLAB software on the dataset. In the implementation of these algorithms, the doctor's diagnosis was goal feature and other features that are selected in the selection phase are considered as the input features. By implementing the above steps, the ensemble algorithm, Adaboost accuracy in modeling was higher than other methods using the combination of weak classifier.

### 4.5. Evaluation:

The algorithms are applied to the data set using stratified 5-fold validation in order to assess the performance of classification techniques for predicting a class. Evaluation criteria in
classification problems are accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV that are achieved using confusion matrix.

Table 3: A Confusion matrix Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confusion Matrix</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>RA</th>
<th>Class precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>FN</td>
<td>NPV=TN/(TN+FN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>FP</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>PPV=TP/(TP+FP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class recall</td>
<td>Specificity=TN/(TN+FP)</td>
<td>Sensitivity=TP/(TP+FN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>(TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PPV: It denotes the percentage of RA predictions that are correct. Recall / Sensitivity: It denotes the percentage of RA labeled instances that were predicted as RA. Specificity: It denotes the percentage of Other labeled instances that were predicted as Other. Accuracy: It denotes the percentage of predictions that are correct. Table 3 shows the comparison of decision tree that the Adaboost with J48 algorithm as the base learner has maximum accuracy and sensitivity. Table 4 shows the comparison of classification algorithms. The Adaboost algorithm implemented with decision stamp as base learner. The proposed CS-Boost has maximum accuracy and the minimum sensitivity.

Table 3: Decision Tree Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithms</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Accuracy (%)</th>
<th>PPV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C4.5</td>
<td>60.71</td>
<td>73.61</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>47.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID3</td>
<td>64.29</td>
<td>72.22</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J48</td>
<td>53.57</td>
<td>77.78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>48.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAID</td>
<td>55.11</td>
<td>73.61</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>34.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AdaBoost</td>
<td>44.83</td>
<td>68.73</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>61.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS-Boost</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Classification model comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithms</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Accuracy (%)</th>
<th>PPV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision Tree</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNN</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVM (polynomial)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaboost</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS-Boost</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 shows that the AdaBoost algorithm with J48 algorithm as the weak learner has the highest Sensitivity 88.73 percent and can diagnose RA correctly for a rheumatic patient. The ID3 algorithm on this dataset for patients with other arthritis diseases will have discretion 64.29 percent, the highest Specificity compared to other algorithms. If you have RA patients, the ID3 algorithm detects the correct model, 83.87 percent and has the highest percision. If patients have diseases other than RA, AdBoost 61.90 percent can recognize other diseases correctly that is the highest percentage among the other algorithms. Among these algorithms, AdaBoost algorithm has the highest accuracy 76 percent.

Table 4 shows that the CS-Boost algorithm has the highest PPV, 89 percent. The SVM algorithm on this dataset has the highest Specificity, 80 percent compared to other algorithms. If patients have diseases other than RA, SVM 81 percent can recognize other diseases correctly that is the
highest percentage among the other algorithms. Among these algorithms, CSBoost algorithm has the highest accuracy 85 percent.

5. DISCUSSION

This study, carried out along with the 2564 patients refer to the Rheumatology clinic in Shiraz university of medical sciences, and used data mining technology to construct a rheumatoid arthritis disease predictive model. A total of 300 valid sample patients was acquired from this database, the data on the patients were collected for classification study, which included their physical exam results, symptoms, lab data results, patient history, demographic data and diagnoses. Data mining technologies adopted in this study were decision tree, c4.5, Id3, Chaid, WJ48, SVM, KNN and boosting algorithm (Adaboost). In comparison, of data mining technology, this study used sensitivity and accuracy indicators to evaluate classification efficiency of different algorithms. After comparing classification accuracy, Adaboost was the best classification algorithm in this study.

The optimum RA disease predictive model obtained in this study adopts CS-Boost as classification algorithm, 18 attributes as attribute input mode, and its classification efficiency: sensitivity indicator = 44% and accuracy indicator = 85%. 18 major influence factors were recognized for accurately predicting RA disease but education, BMI, occupation and birthplace were less important as other factors that is similar to the 2010 ACR/EULAR Classification Criteria. The research results could not be comparable with the other similar mining researches in RA such as [8, 9, 10] because they have used text mining and their search result was related to RA but were different from this study. In addition, 20 diagnosis, classification rules were extracted from this predictive model, and confirmed by three RA specialists to be conformable with the current clinical medical condition and have reference value in diagnosis and prediction of RA disease.

This study has some weak points. The research carried on patient that the treatment was started for their disease. It is suggested that in the future work the dataset can be collected from new case patients. For this research, there are 2564 records patients, but 357 of these records was suitable for this study so in the future work classification can be applied in more patients' records to get more precise and accurate results.

6. CONCLUSION

Rheumatoid arthritis, is one of the diseases that its cause is not known yet, data mining can help the medical field in order to provide early diagnosis and treatment of this disease. The aim of this study is to provide predictive models for the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. The data were collected from patients referred to the rheumatology clinic of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. Next the data is preprocessed. Decision tree algorithms for the modeling are applied such as C4.5, ID3, CHAID, J48, SVM and Adaboost. Then the Adaboost algorithm is combined with a Cuckoo Search algorithm and CSBoost algorithm is proposed. The optimum RA disease predictive model obtained in this study adopts CSBoost as classification algorithm. Comparison of the models has shown that CSBoost has the highest accuracy among them. The results indicate that elbow and knee joints, gender, number of joints and ESR test result have the most impact in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. The models can be applied in a computer software to predict rheumatoid arthritis and become a decision support for physicians.
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