



aneurIST

Integrated biomedical informatics for the management of cerebral aneurysms

## **Workflows for Data Mining in integrated multi-modal data on Intracranial Aneurysms using KNIME**

**Roelof Risselada, Christoph M. Friedrich, Christian Ebeling, Roman Klinger, Anna Bauer-Mehren, Manuel Pastor, Maria Cruz Villa, Jose M. Pozo, Alejandro F. Frangi, and Martin Hofmann-Apitius**

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## Outline

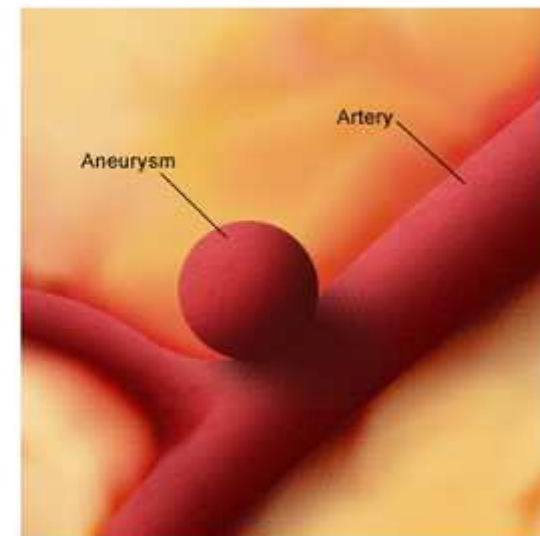
- Introduction
  - Model disease
  - @neurIST project
  - Problem
  - Route to solution
- Introductory to KNIME
- Demonstration KNIME in model disease
- R application in KNIME
- Obtained results – an example



## Model disease

- Intracranial Aneurysm (IA): a bulbous expansion of a brain artery
- Prevalence of 2-5% in the EU population
- Risk of rupture leading to severe bleeding: 0.7 % per year
- Better imaging → more asymptomatic IA are detected
- Therapy: surgical procedure or *watchful waiting*
- Aim: predict outcome
  
- EU project: @neurIST

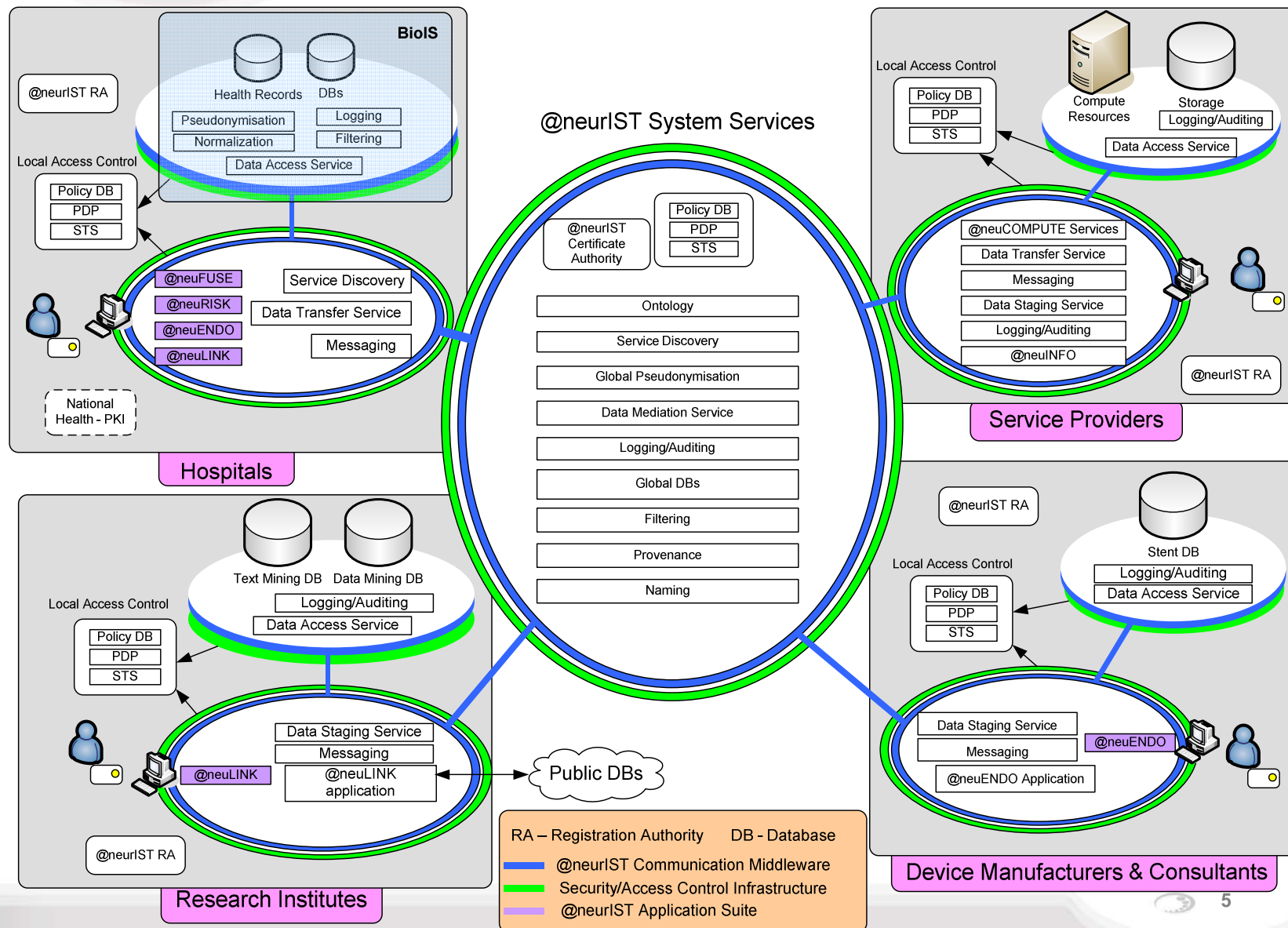
Cerebral Aneurysm





## @neurIST

- Development of an integrated healthcare infrastructure to improve decision support for IA
- Integrated European FP6 healthcare GRID Project with 32 partners  
<http://www.aneurist.org>
- Objective: predict the risk of rupture of IA for an individual patient
- Multi-modal data
  - Imaging data: morphology, haemodynamic models
  - Clinical data
  - Genetic data (SNP)
  - Epidemiological data
  - Literature data





## Clinical issue

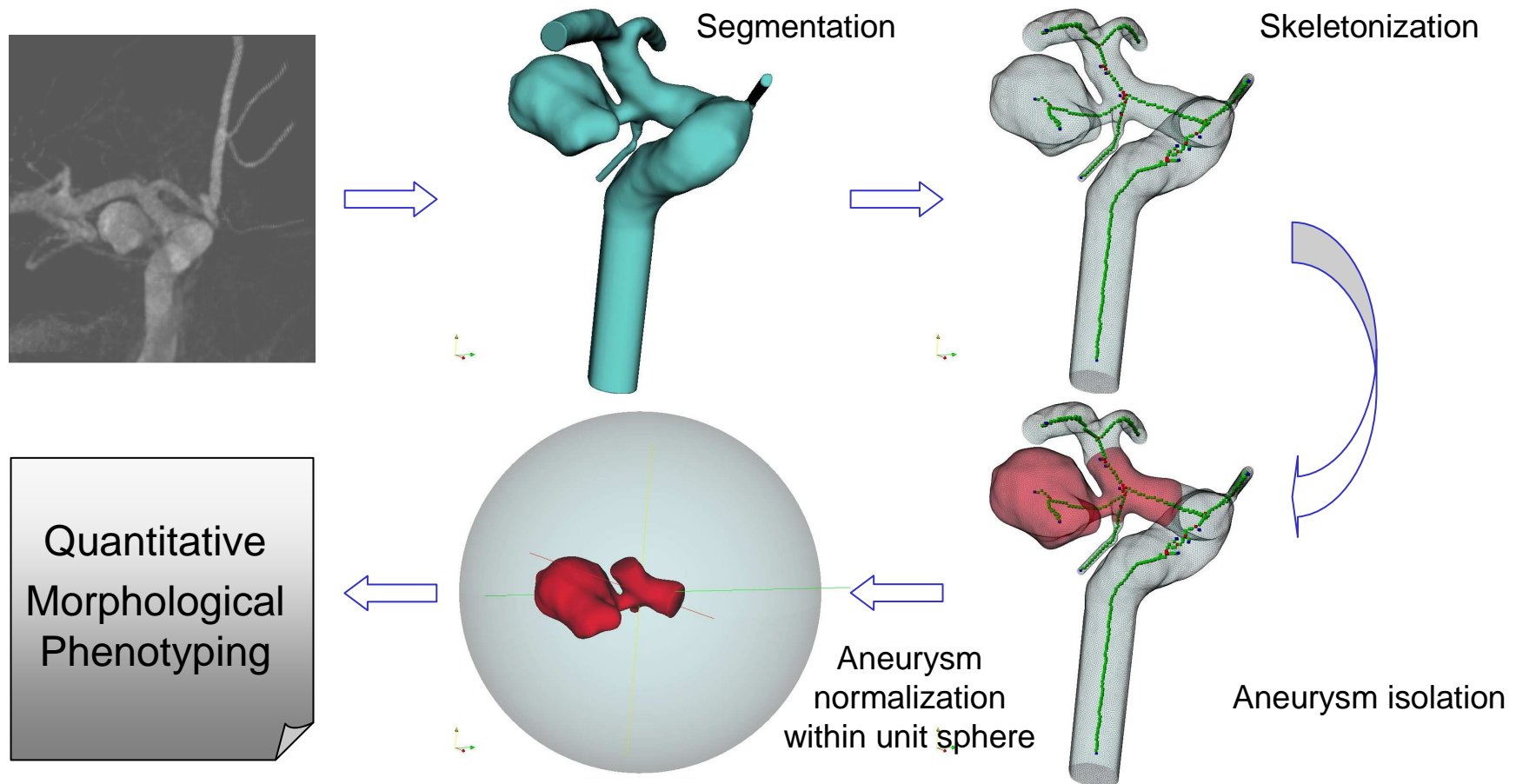
Since aneurysm shape is likely to be dependent on the balance between haemodynamic forces and the aneurysmal surrounding environment, an appropriate morphological 3-D characterization is likely to provide a practical surrogate to quickly evaluate the risk of rupture.

Modeling this morphological characterization of all individuals in a large study population.

Compare morphological characterizations



# Morphological phenotyping - global shape descriptor





## Calculation of similarity

- Segmentation of the intracranial aneurysm
- Use of 3D Zernike moments
  - compressed representation of shape
  - yields a numerical vector
- Additionally add nominal information, e.g. location and side
- Distance based on Gower-metric, allowing nominals and numerics





## Problem

Use of 'monolithic mining scripts' leads to difficulties with:

- maintenance
- re-use of mining strategies
- user presentation of data flows
- use by non R users
- presentation of results to non R users



## Roadmap to a solution

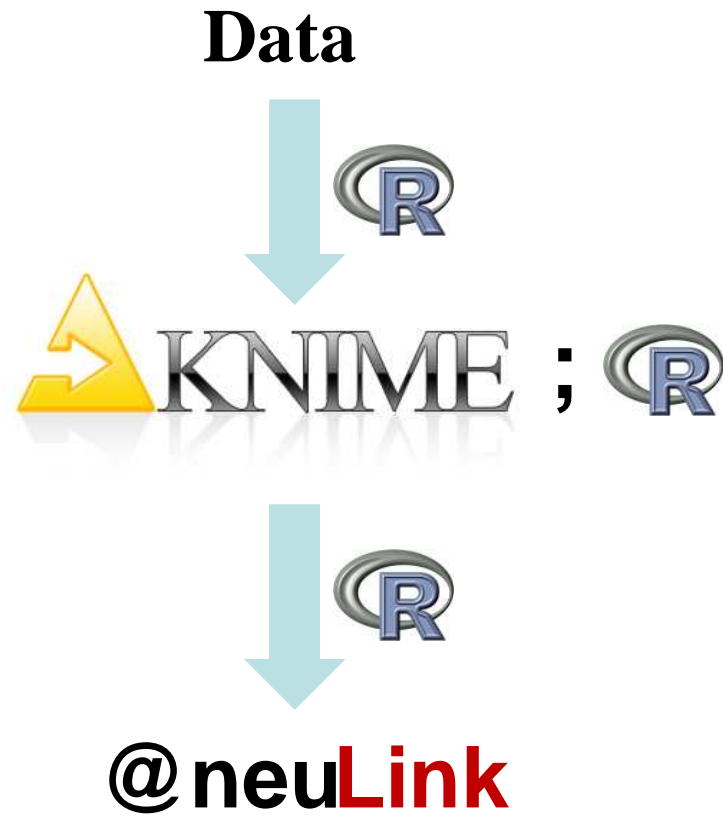
Considering that in the GRID context workflows like Taverna (<http://taverna.sourceforge.net/>) have shown great success (HealthGrid 2009, Medline publications);

Make use of a workflow engine:

- KNIME, exploration platform for multi-modal data:
  - R scripts
  - Weka
  - Java/Python
  - ...
  - ...



## Overall workflow



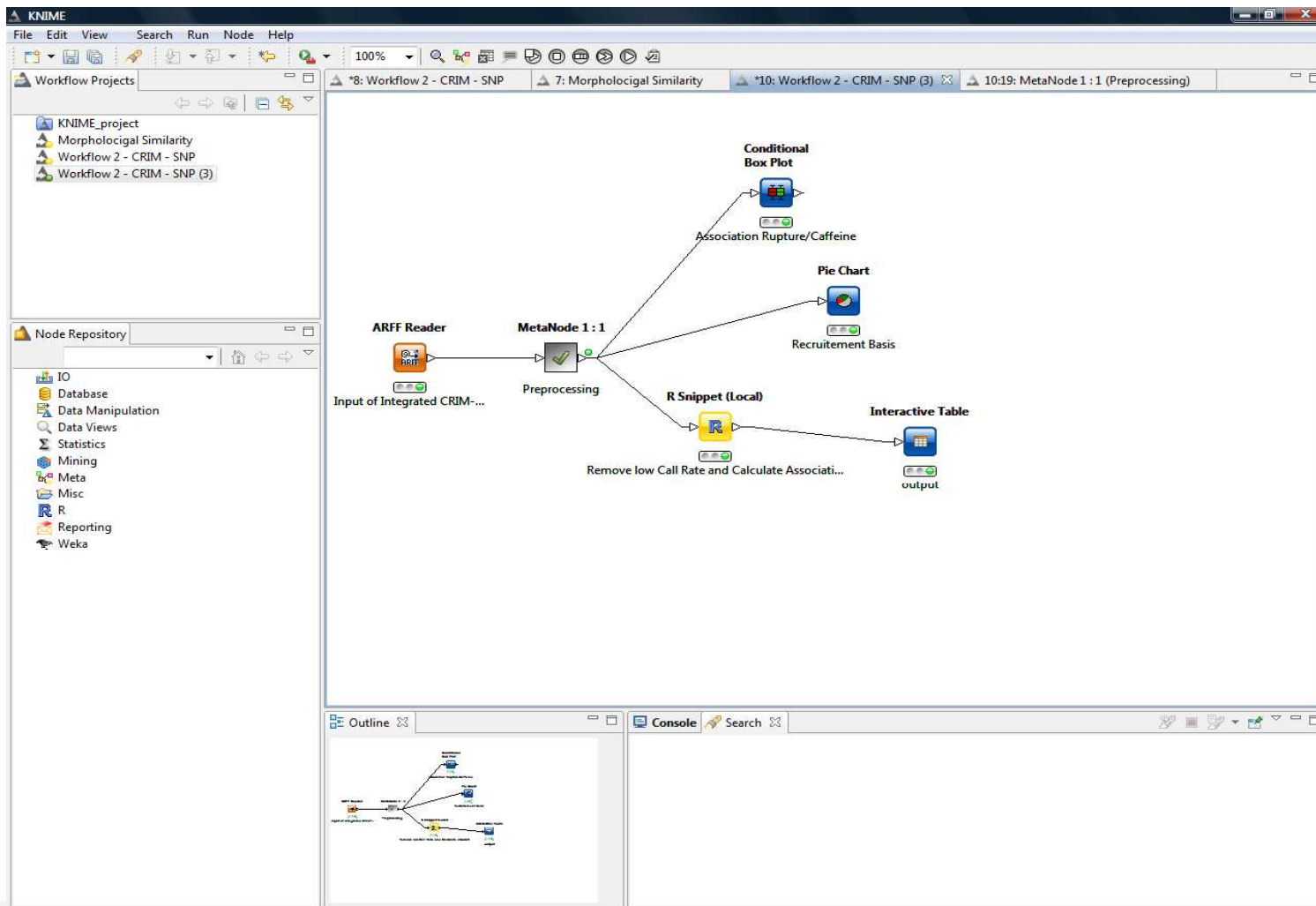


## **KNIME** (<http://www.knime.org>)

- Konstanz Information Miner
- Workflow based Knowledge Discovery Tool
- Easy to use and Open Source
- Based on Eclipse
- Supports sub-workflows and evaluation workflows
- Includes ao R, Weka, and Java/Python
- Includes simple Graphics capabilities
- Workflows can be saved and run as a Batch

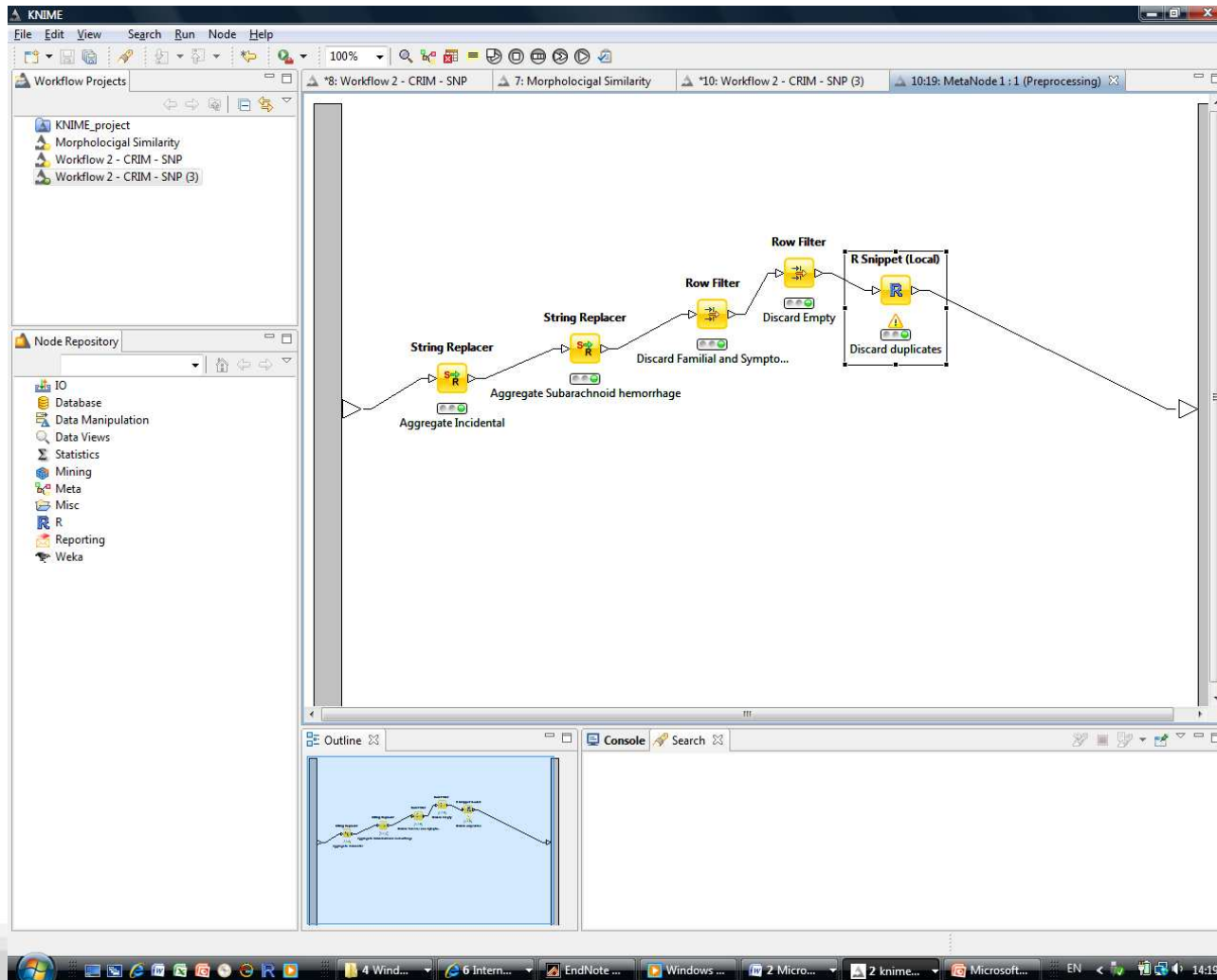


# KNIME – Workflow overview



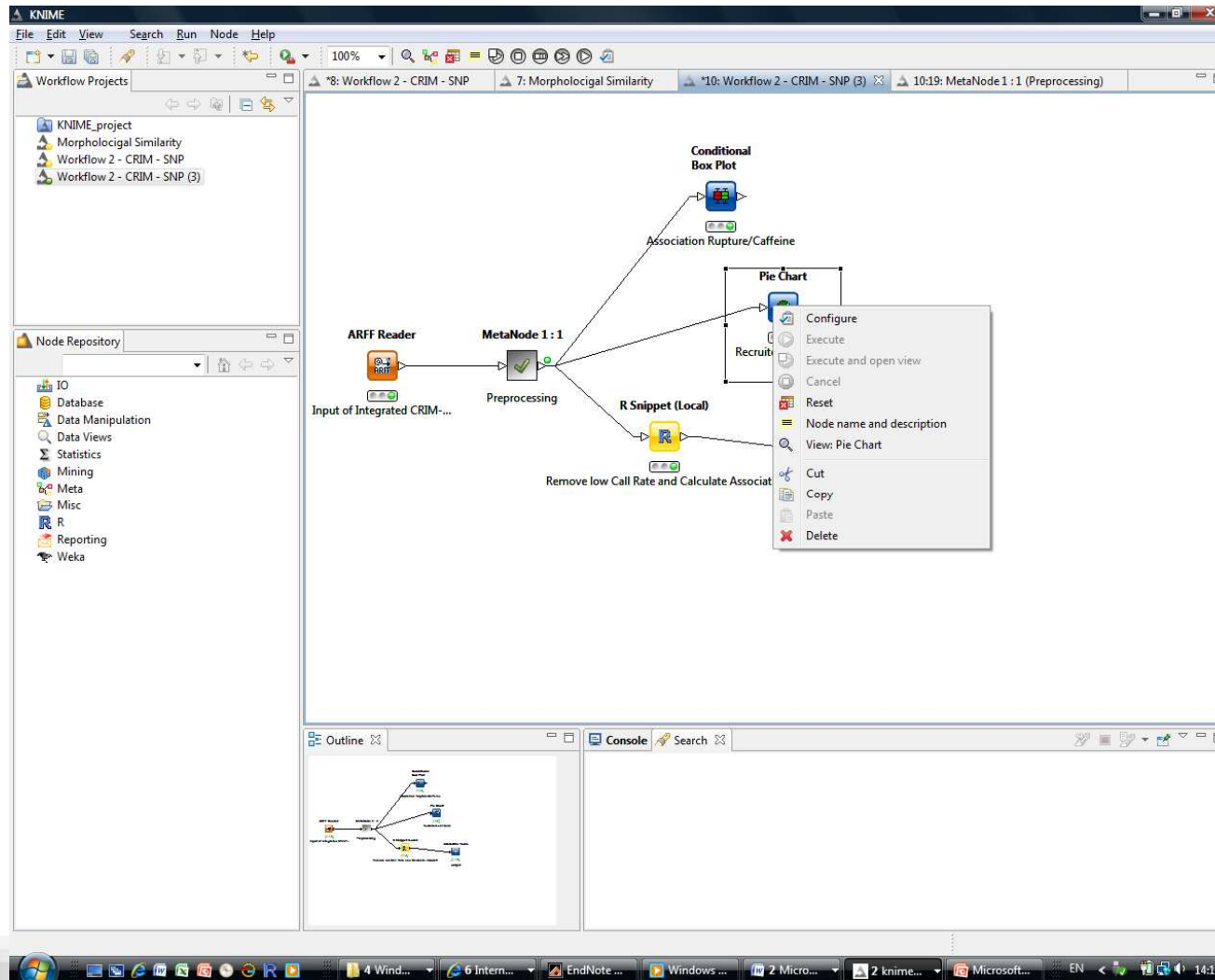


# Meta node



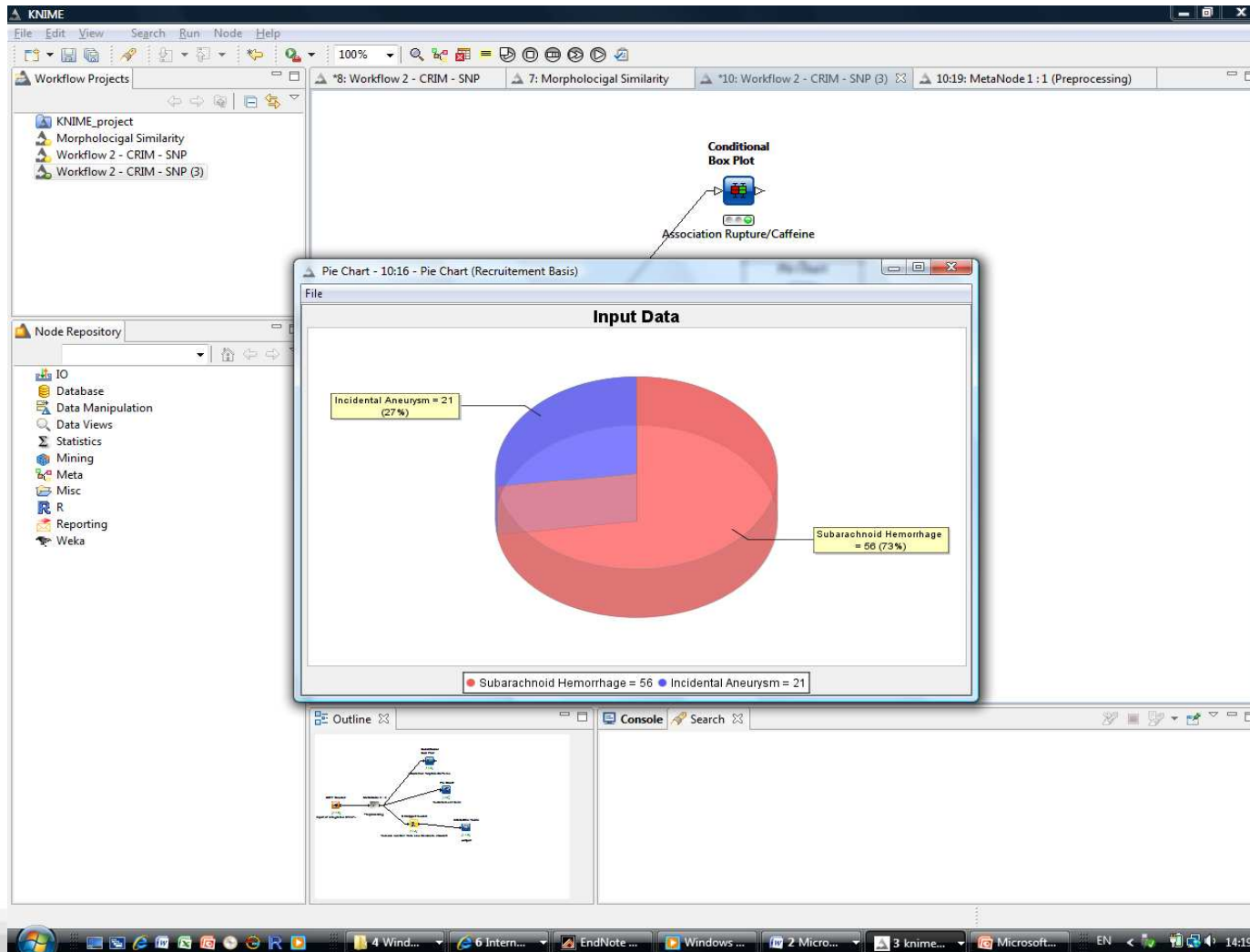


# Click node to view Pie chart





# Pie chart







# Click R node to view script

The screenshot shows the KNIME software interface. The main workspace displays a workflow diagram with the following nodes: ARFF Reader, MetaNode 1:1, Preprocessing, R Snippet (Local), Interactive Table, Association Rupture/Caffeine, Conditional Box Plot, Pie Chart, and Recruitment Basis. A context menu is open over the R Snippet (Local) node, listing options such as Configure, Execute, Execute and open view, Cancel, Reset, Node name and description, View: R Error Output, Cut, Copy, Paste, Delete, and 0 Data Output. The Node Repository on the left lists various categories like IO, Database, Data Manipulation, Data Views, Statistics, Mining, Meta, Misc, R, Reporting, and Weka. The bottom of the window shows a Windows taskbar with several open applications and the system clock at 14:20.



# R-script

Dialog - 10:6 - R Snippet (Local) (Remove low Call Rate and Calculate Association)

File

R Command R Binary General Node Settings

R Command

```
R<-R
x <- R

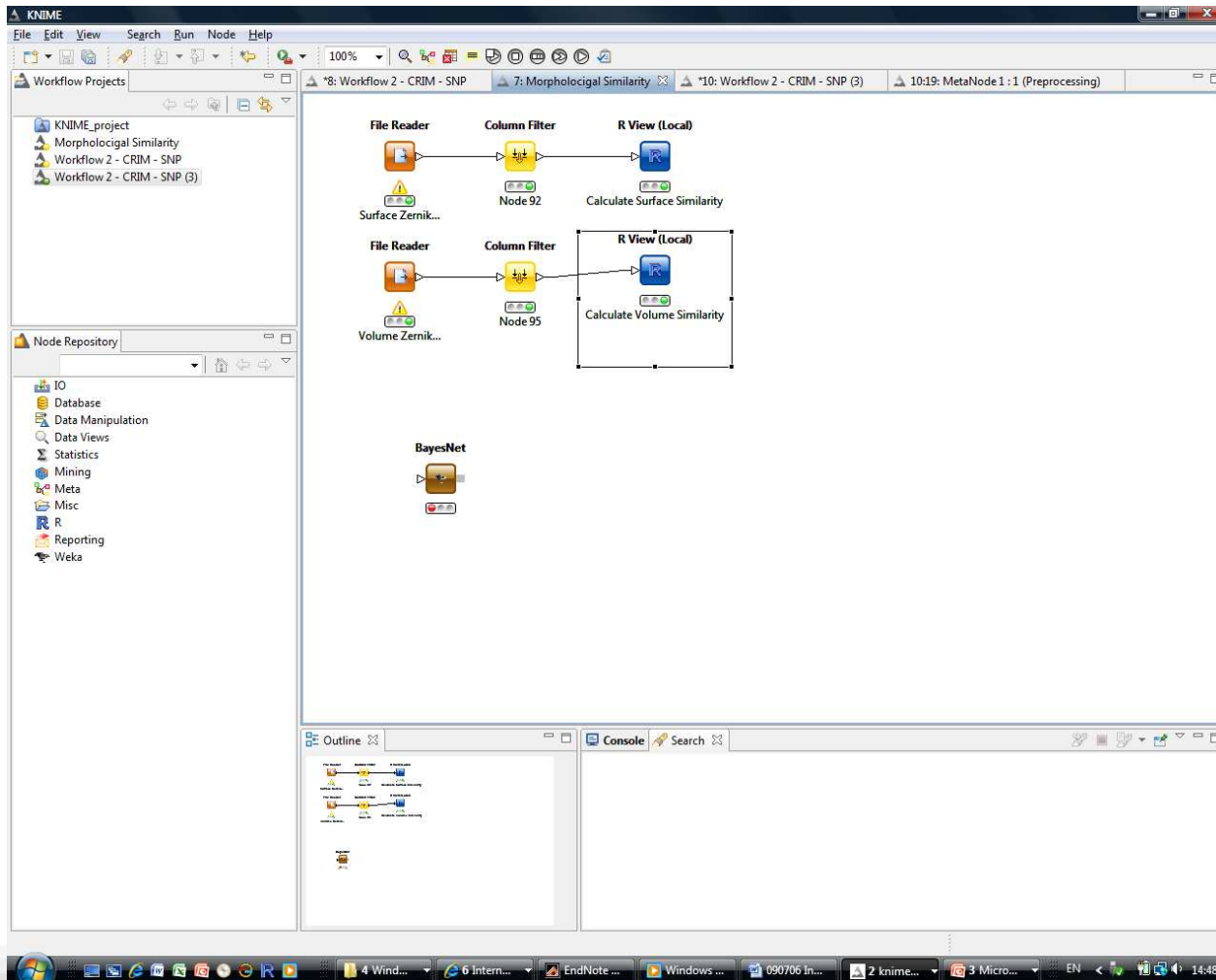
abstractSNPs <- names(x)[grep("rs", names(x))]
selectedSNPs <- c()
pValue <- c()
for (i in abstractSNPs) {
  if (length(which(x[,i]=='NULL'))==0) {
    selectedSNPs <- c(selectedSNPs, i)
    pValue <- c(pValue, chisq.test(table(data.frame(x[,i], x$ROOT.recruBasis)))$p.value)
  }
}

y <- data.frame(selectedSNPs,pValue)
R <- y[sort(as.character(y[,1]), index.return=TRUE)$ix,]
```

OK Apply Cancel



# Volume based symmetry workflow





## R script

```
for (i in 1:length(blo.dis)) {  
  inter <- as.character(blo.dis[sort(dis.matrix[i,], index.return=TRUE)$ix[1:10]])  
  distan <- dis.matrix[i,sort(dis.matrix[i,], index.return=TRUE)$ix[1:10]]  
  inter <- as.vector(rbind(inter, distan))  
  blo.res <- rbind(blo.res, inter) }  
write.table(blo.res, paste("similarAneurysmsId",modeName,".txt", sep=""), quote=FALSE,  
  row.names=FALSE, sep="\t", col.names=FALSE)  
write.table(dis.matrix, paste("similarityMatrix",modeName,".txt", sep=""), quote=FALSE,  
  row.names=FALSE, sep="\t", col.names=FALSE)  
png("similarAneurysmsClusterSurface.png")  
image(1:nrow(dis.matrix), 1:nrow(dis.matrix), dis.matrix, main=paste(modeName," based  
  Similarity", sep=""))  
dev.off()  
x.res <- biclust(dis.matrix, method=BCCC(), number=2)  
drawHeatmap(dis.matrix,x.res,1)  
image(1:nrow(dis.matrix), 1:nrow(dis.matrix), dis.matrix, main=paste(modeName," based  
  Similarity", sep=""))  
setwd(savedWd)
```



# Outcome of similarity to @neuLink

The screenshot shows the @neuLink Data Mining interface. The main content area is titled "Find similar aneurysms in volume similarity matrix". It includes a legend for the similarity matrix, a heatmap, and two 3D models of aneurysms. The legend defines the following parameters:

- Legend:**
  - Rupture state: ?(unknown), R(ruptured), U(unruptured)
  - Localization
  - Type of aneurysm (B (bifurcation), L (lateral) or T (terminal))
  - Side (L (left) or R (right))
  - Anterior or posterior circulation (A or P)

The heatmap shows a similarity matrix with a color scale from min (dark red) to max (yellow). Two 3D models are shown on the right, each with its own set of parameters:

- Model 1:**
  - Rupture state: U
  - Localization: ACoP
  - Type of aneurysm: B
  - Side: R
  - Circulation: A
  - aa0036\_cuto
- Model 2:**
  - Rupture state: R
  - Localization: ICA-Pcom
  - Type of aneurysm: B
  - Side: R
  - Circulation: A
  - aa0038\_cuto



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