

SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENT IMPUTATION AND OUTCOME PREDICTION FOR ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE REHABILITATION

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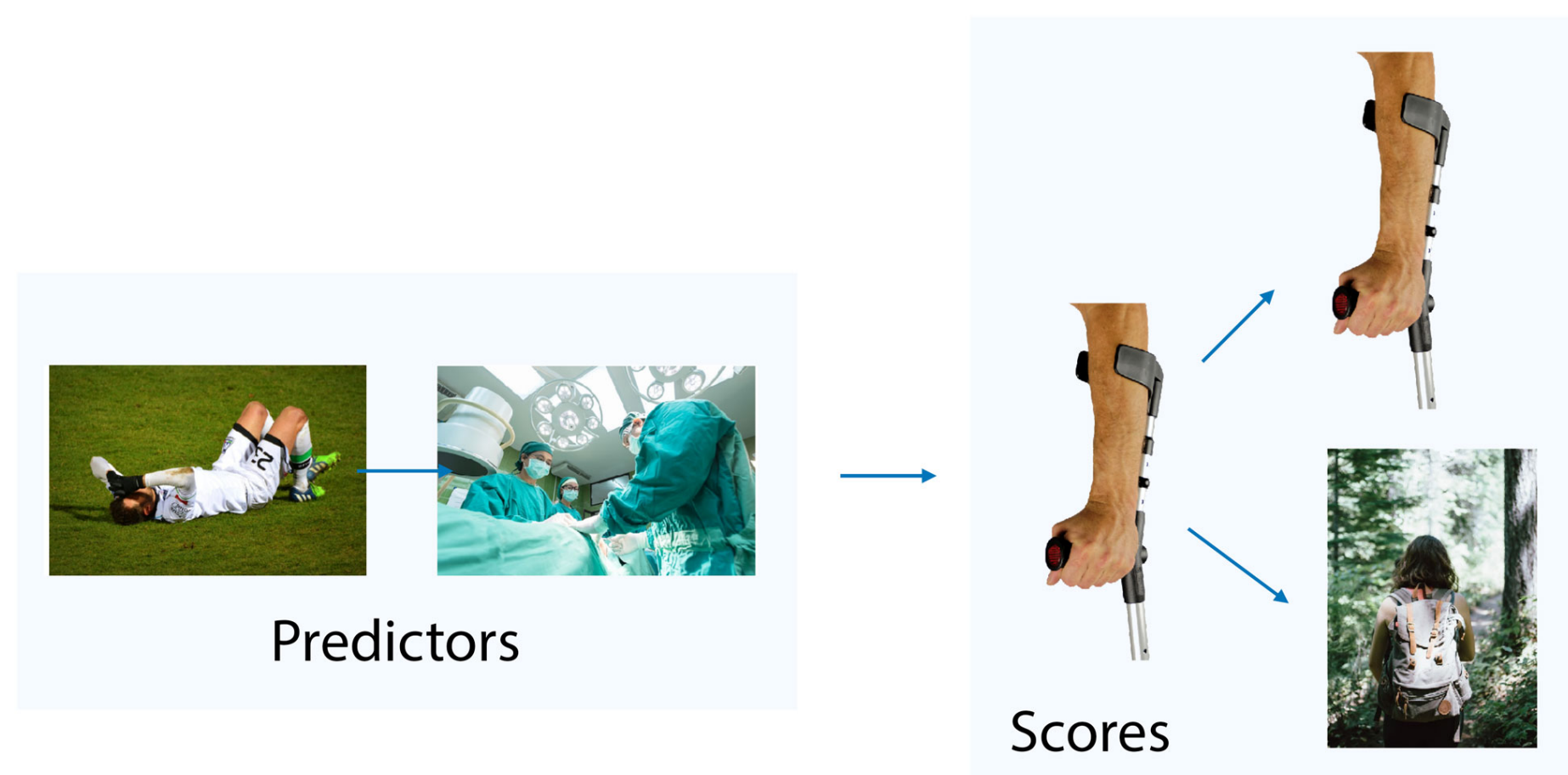
Achilles Tendon Rupture Rehabilitation

- ATR is a **complete** tear through the Achilles tendon.



- Hard to collect data (costly, painful measurements)
- Lengthy healing process with abundant complications
- Lack of understanding of the healing process and hard to predict healing outcome
- Typical soft tissue injury: method developed for ATR can be applied to all other soft tissue injuries

- A patient journey



- End-to-end probabilistic framework: Missing data **imputation** and rehabilitation outcome **prediction**

Cohort

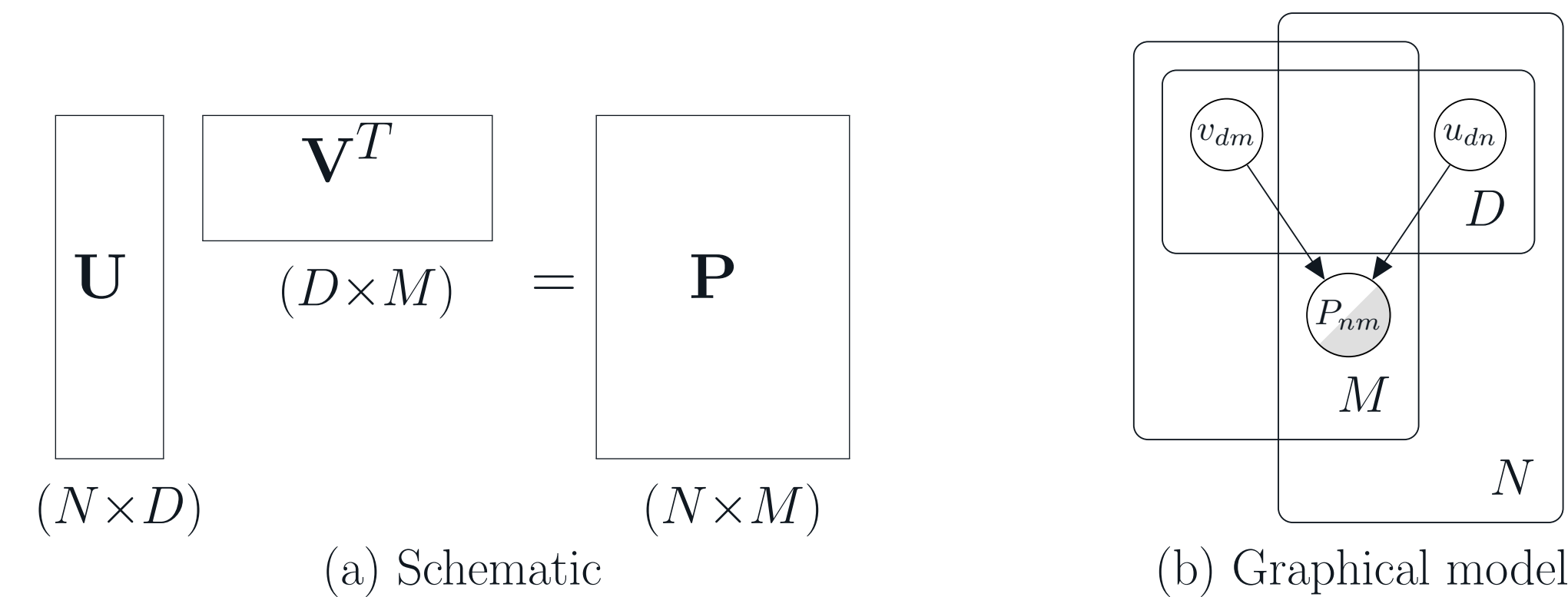
	Length	Weight	.....	DVT_2	...	ATRS_3_pain	...	ATRS_12_stiff
1	172	79.8	.....	×	...	6	...	8
2	×	76.5	.....	0	...	4	...	×
3	×	×	...	1	...	8	...	10

Predictors → Data imputation
Scores → Prediction

- Real dataset aggregated from previous studies [1, 2]
- $N = 442$ patients, $M = 297$ predictors (measurements) and $S = 63$ scores
- Missing entries: 69.5% in predictors, 64.2% in scores
- Several data types: integers, categories, real numbers, strings

Model

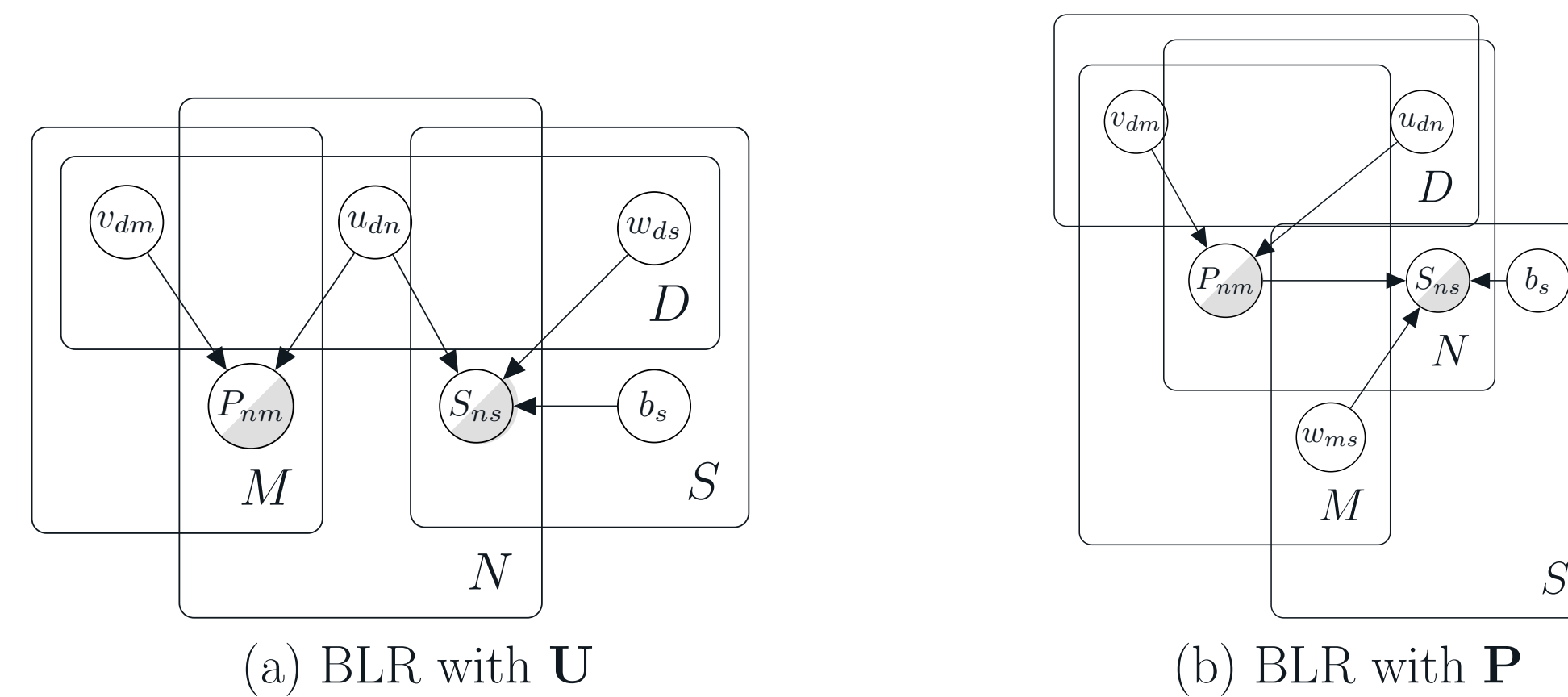
- Data Imputation



$$p(\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, \sigma_{\mathbf{P}}^2) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{m=1}^M \left[\mathcal{N}(P_{nm} | \mathbf{u}_n \mathbf{v}_m^T, \sigma_{\mathbf{P}}^2) \right]^{\mathbf{I}(n,m)}$$

- Simultaneous Data Imputation and Outcome Prediction

- Graphical models

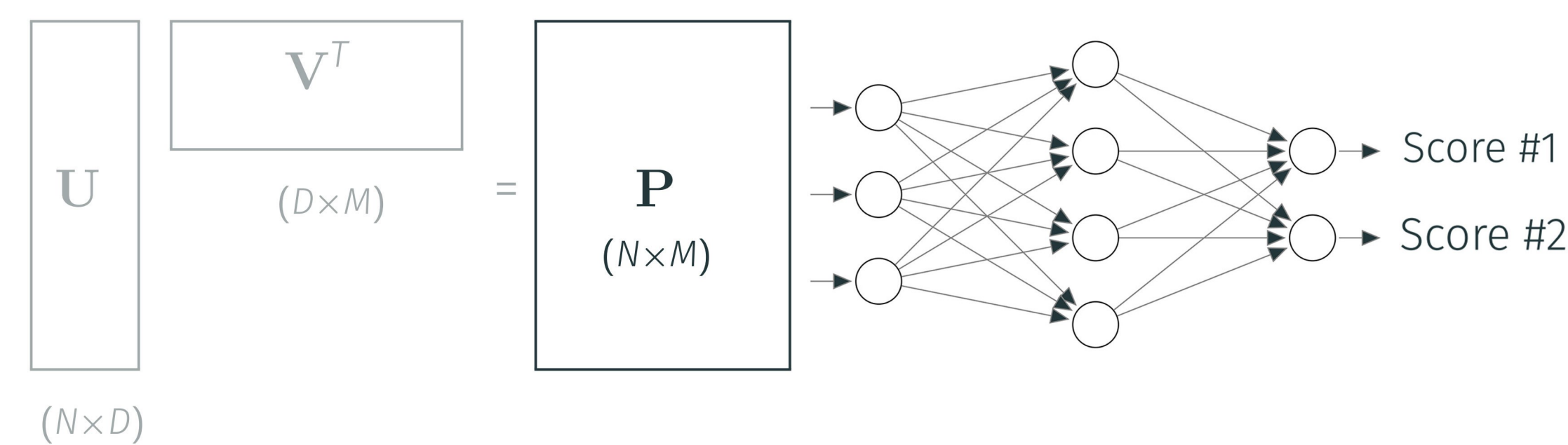


$$p(\mathbf{S} | \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{X}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{s=1}^S \left[\mathcal{N}(S_{ns} | \mathbf{x}_n \mathbf{w}_s + b_s, \sigma_{\mathbf{S}}^2) \right]^{\mathbf{I}(n,s)}, \quad \mathbf{W} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{W} | \mathbf{0}, \sigma_w^2 \mathbf{1}), \quad \mathbf{b} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{b} | \mathbf{0}, \sigma_b^2)$$

$$p(\mathbf{S} | \theta, \mathbf{X}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{s=1}^S \left[\mathcal{N}(S_{ns} | \text{NN}(\mathbf{x}_n; \theta), \sigma_{\mathbf{S}}^2) \right]^{\mathbf{I}(n,s)}, \quad \mathbf{H}_l = \tanh(\mathbf{H}_{l-1} \mathbf{W}_l + \mathbf{b}_l) \quad \text{for } l = 1, \dots, L$$

$$w_{lij} \sim \mathcal{N}(w_{lij} | 0, \sigma_{w_{lij}}^2), \quad \sigma_{w_{lij}}^2 = \frac{2}{n_{l,j,\text{in}} + n_{l,j,\text{out}}}$$

- Schematics



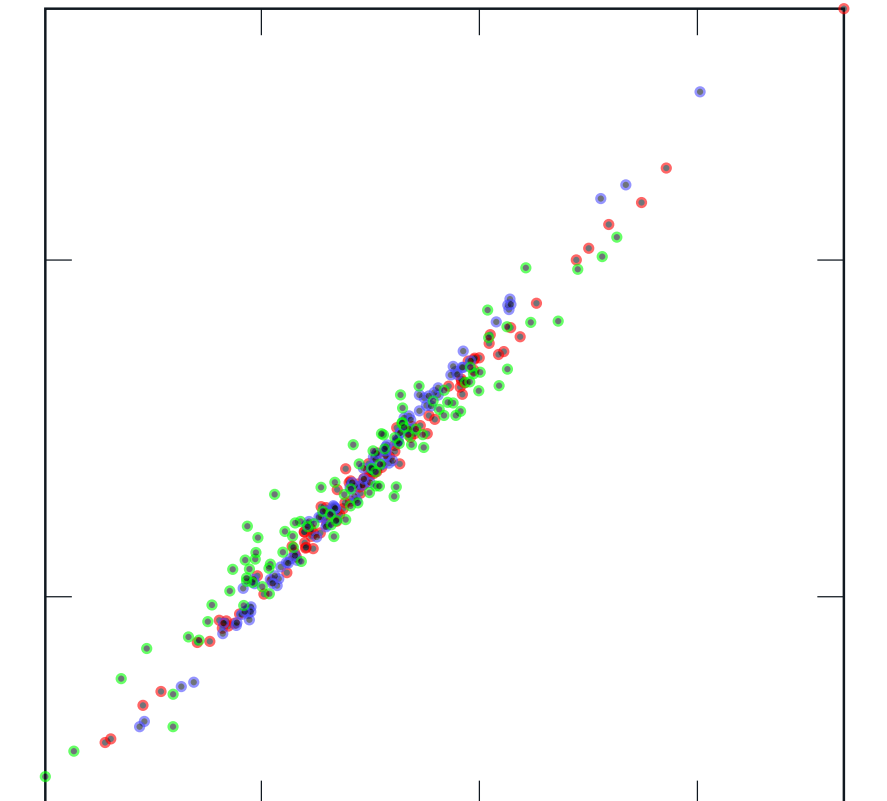
(a) BNN with P

Experiments

MAE of Two-stage and End-to-end Methods

Component 2 Input	BLR P	BLR S	BLR S _{ATRS}
P 2-stage (mean)	0.228 ± 0.0014	0.230 ± 0.008	0.200 ± 0.010
P 2-stage (OptSpace)	0.224 ± 0.0028	0.207 ± 0.009	0.193 ± 0.010
P 2-stage (SoftImpute)	0.2049 ± 0.002	0.206 ± 0.008	0.192 ± 0.010
P 2-stage (SVP)	0.316 ± 0.003	0.205 ± 0.012	0.200 ± 0.014
P 2-stage (IALM)	0.237 ± 0.008	0.201 ± 0.011	0.201 ± 0.010
P 2-stage (PMF)	0.164 ± 0.002	0.220 ± 0.006	0.201 ± 0.007
U 2-stage (PMF)	0.164 ± 0.002	0.237 ± 0.006	0.208 ± 0.006
P EE (proposed)	0.181 ± 0.001	0.202 ± 0.003	0.195 ± 0.005
U EE (proposed)	0.178 ± 0.001	0.164 ± 0.004	0.146 ± 0.005

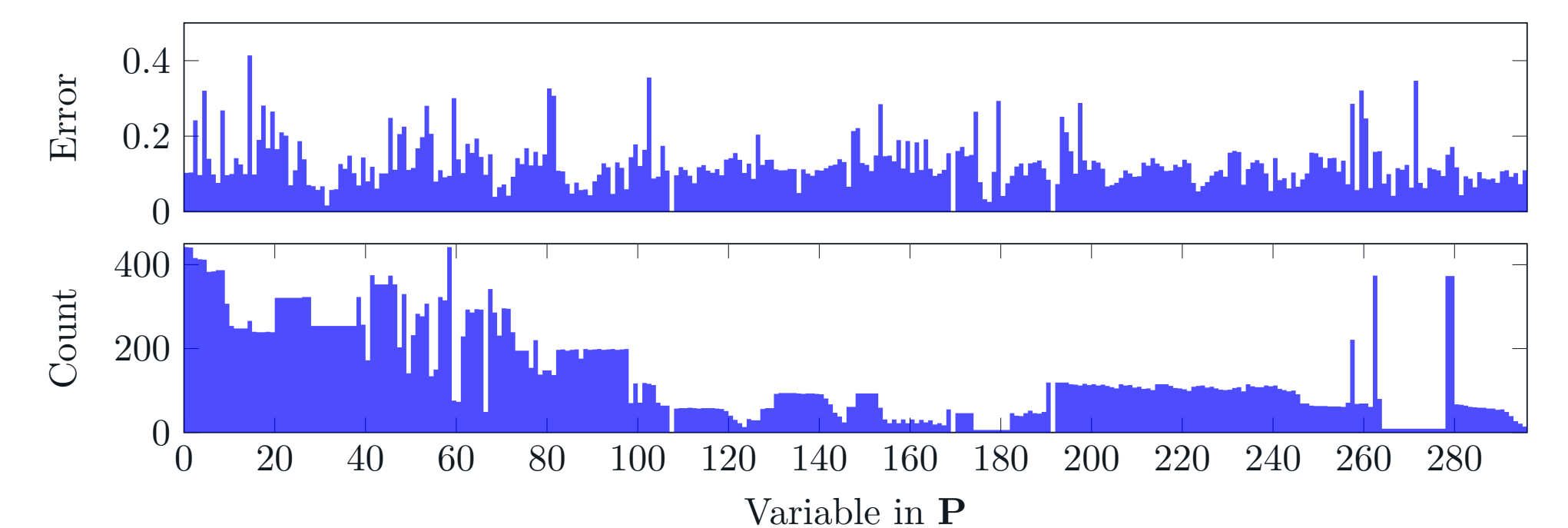
Simulation Experiments: Recovered and True Traits



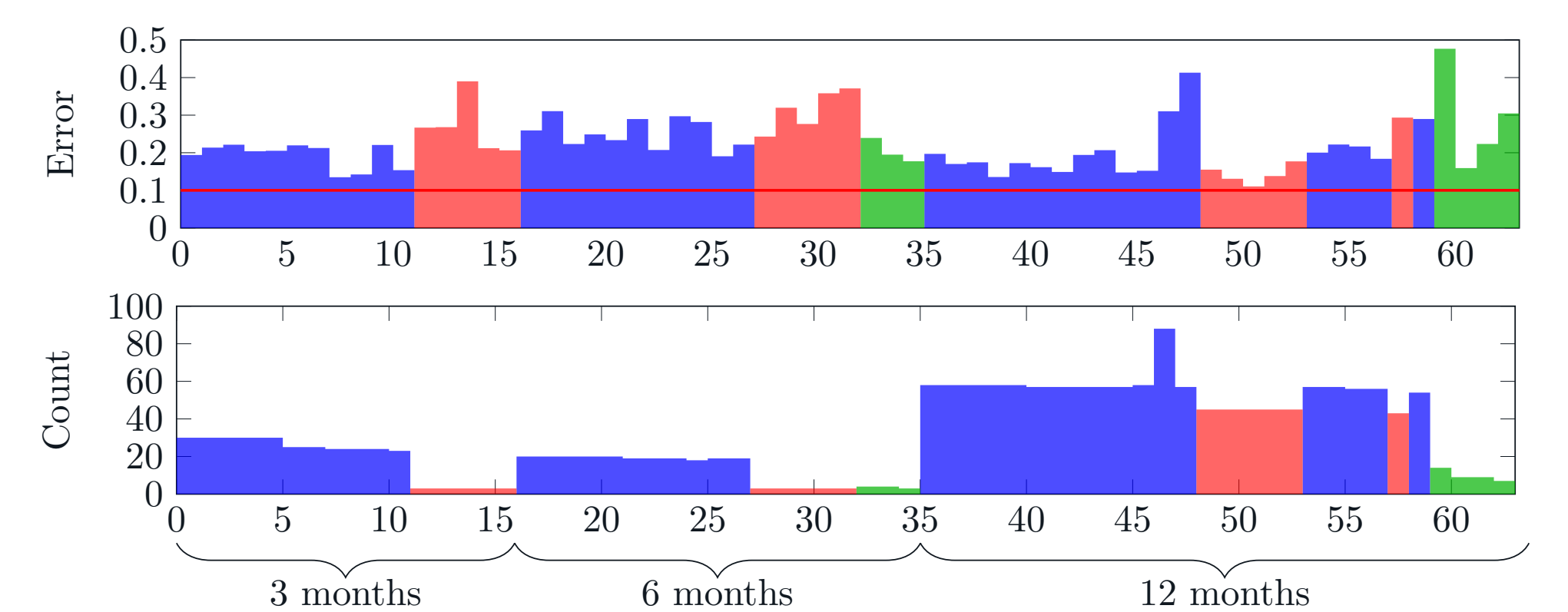
Outcome Prediction at Various Timestamps

	Discharge $\bar{\mathbf{P}}$	3 Month $\bar{\mathbf{P}}_3$	6 Month $\bar{\mathbf{P}}_6$
MAE S ₃	0.177 ± 0.006		
MAE S _{ATRS-3}	0.173 ± 0.005		
MAE S ₆	0.172 ± 0.007	0.178 ± 0.006	
MAE S _{ATRS-6}	0.167 ± 0.009	0.169 ± 0.010	
MAE S ₁₂	0.138 ± 0.006	0.140 ± 0.006	0.132 ± 0.006
MAE S _{ATRS-12}	0.111 ± 0.003	0.114 ± 0.004	0.108 ± 0.003

Predictors P: Per-variable MAE and Number of Data



Per-variable MAE and Number of Data Scores: ATRS, FAOS, and other scores



References

- [1] E Domeij-Arverud et al. "Ageing, deep vein thrombosis and male gender predict poor outcome after acute Achilles tendon rupture". In: *Bone Joint J* (2016).
- [2] Kars P Valkering et al. "Functional weight-bearing mobilization after Achilles tendon rupture enhances early healing response: a single-blinded randomized controlled trial". In: *Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy* (2017).