A Pilot study on Prediction of Pouchitis in Ulcerative Colitis Patients by Decision Tree Method Versus Logistic Regression Analysis

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Background: Pouchitis is a non-specific inflammation of the ileal reservoir and the most frequent complication that patients experience in long time periods. Diagnosis should be made on the basis of clinical, endoscopic, and histological aspects. Prediction of pouchitis is an important issue for the physician.

Objectives: Identifying the predictive factors of pouchitis and their importance is the study's objective.

Patients and Methods: In the present study, two classifier techniques namely decision trees method and logistic regression analysis are used to help the physician for prediction of pouchitis in ulcerative colitis (UC) patients. These patients are submitted to a specific surgery. The ability of these two methods in prediction is achieved by comparison of the accuracy of the correct predictions (the minimum error rate) and the interpretability and simplification of the results for clinical experts.

Results: The accuracy rate in prediction is 0.6 for logistic regression method and 0.45 for decision tree algorithm. In addition, the mean squared error is lower for logistic regression (0.41 versus 0.48). However, the area under the ROC is more for decision tree than logistic regression (0.52 and 0.45 respectively).

Conclusions: The results are not in favor of none of these two methods. However, the simplicity of decision tree for clinical experts and theoretical assumptions of logistic regression method make the choice clear. But more sample size may be needed to choose the best model with more confident.

Keywords: Pouchitis; Ulcerative Colitis; Decision Trees; Logistic Regression

1. Background

Up to 30% of patients suffering from ulcerative colitis (UC) will ultimately need to undergo a total colectomy (1). The most frequent indications for colectomy include intractable disease and the occurrence of dysplasia or cancer in case of longstanding colitis. A total proctocolectomy with ileal pouch-anal anastomosis (IPAA) has become the surgery of choice for the "definitive" management of UC, since it avoids a permanent stoma while removing all diseased colonic mucosa (1). The most frequent long-term complication is the occurrence of pouchitis, with cumulative incidence rates varying significantly between studies (7 to 59%).

The most frequent symptoms, which characterize pouchitis, include increased stool frequency and fluidity, rectal bleeding, abdominal cramping, urgency, malaise, tenesmus, and, in the most severe cases, incontinence and fever (2).

A clinical diagnosis should be confirmed by endoscopy and histology. Prediction of pouchitis in ulcerative colitis patients is a challenging issue for the physicians, a problem which calls the classifiers in data mining techniques for help.

There are different classification methods in data mining techniques. Some of them are parametric methods (depending on underlying theoretical assumptions) such as logistic regression model, and some others are nonparametric ones (assumption free), like artificial neural networks, decision trees, K-nearest neighborhood, etc. Logistic regression is a type of predictive model in which the output variable is a binary variable like healthy or unhealthy, dead or alive, win or loss, etc. This is used for prediction of the probability of the desired event (3). Logistic regression is widely applied in the medical sciences. The binary output variable can take one of two possible values, denoted by 1 and 0 (for example, Y = 1 if a disease is present; Y = 0 otherwise). The input variables are the at-
tributes involved in prediction of the probability of the desired event \( Y = 1 \) denoted by \( X = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \). Logistic regression method models the relations between these variables through the following formula:

\[
\log \left( \frac{P(Y = 1)}{1 - P(Y = 1)} \right) = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + \cdots + b_n x_n
\]

Where \( P \) stands for probability, \( b_i \) is called the “intercept” and \( b_1, b_2, \ldots \) are called the “regression coefficients” of \( x_1, x_2, \ldots \) respectively. Each of the regression coefficients describes the importance of corresponding input attribute on output.

As mentioned earlier, logistic regression method depends heavily on its theoretical assumptions, whereas the real dataset seldom follows the underlying theoretical assumptions of parametrical modeling methods, such as with clinical datasets. The variable nature of biological data and their vague relation does not consist with their ideal assumptions. In comparison, nonparametric methods in data mining techniques, by use of learning process from a set of existent prototypes, attract the attention of researchers in different fields. In these methods, without any specific underlying assumption, the relation among a large part of a dataset (training set) is discovered and the model’s parameters are estimated in such a way that the error prediction is minimized. Then, the power of model's prediction is evaluated by the other part of dataset (testing set). Decision tree is one of these methods. Decision tree is a typical method for the classification of objects into decision classes (4). A decision tree classifier is a function stated as following:

\[ dt: \text{dom}(X_1) \times \text{dom}(X_2) \times \cdots \times \text{dom}(X_n) \rightarrow \text{dom}(Y) \]

In which \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \) are input attributes and \( Y \) is the output, where \( X_i \) has domain \( \text{dom}(X_i) \) and \( Y \) has domain \( \text{dom}(Y) \). A decision tree is a directed, acyclic graph \( T \) in a form of a tree. Each node in a tree has either zero or more outgoing edges. If a node has no outgoing edges, then it is called a decision node (a leaf node); otherwise, a node is called a test node (or an attribute node). Each decision node \( N \) is labeled with one of the possible decision classes, \( \forall Y \in \{Y_1, Y_2\} \). Each test node is labeled with one input attribute, \( X \in \{X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n\} \) i.e. called the splitting attribute. Each splitting attribute \( X_i \) has a splitting function \( f_i \) associated with it. The splitting function \( f_i \) determines the outgoing edge from the test node, based on the attribute value \( X_i \) of an object \( O \) in question. It is in the form of \( X_i \in Y_i \) where \( Y_i \subseteq \text{dom}(X_i) \) if the value of the attribute \( X_i \) of object \( O \) is within \( Y_i \), then the corresponding outgoing edge from the test node is chosen (5).

All this leads to some practical rules. In this way, it helps the person to make a decision. Decision tree plays a vital role in medical diagnosis (6). The derived rules from this method help the physician to decide about a patient based on his/her own clinical observations. Among all classifiers in data mining techniques, decision tree is preferred in medical researches as it provides human readable rules of classification, it is easy to interpret, and yields better accuracy. Furthermore, construction of decision tree is fast (6). These advantages encourage us to apply this method for prediction of pouchitis in ulcerative colitis patients. In the present study, the performance of this method is compared with logistic regression analysis in a real clinical data set. Since there is low number of patients and their clinical observations at hand, this study is done as a pilot. Obviously, to derive more reliable rules a larger sample size of patients is required.

2. Objectives

The aim of this study is to identifying the predictive factors of pouchitis and their importance.

3. Patients and Methods

All 43 patients who underwent a proctocolectomy with IPAA for ulcerative colitis (UC) at the Nemazi and Faghihi Hospitals in Shiraz University of medical sciences (tertiary referral centre) between 2001 and 2012 were identified through the pre and post operation data.

Clinical charts of all patients were reviewed to trace clinical, endoscopic, and histologic characteristics. The occurrence of pouchitis is considered as the binary output and 85 related attributes are used as the inputs or risk factors.

Logistic regression analysis and decision tree method are used for data analysis (7). Weka software is used for both types of data analysis. C4.5 algorithm is chosen for constructing decision tree. This algorithm is called J48 in Weka and it is chosen for its ability to handle binary output, both nominal and numeric input attributes, and missing values. The datasets are split into 70 percent for training set (constructing the tree) and the remainder percent for testing. To evaluate these two modeling methods, 10-fold cross validation procedure and area under the ROC (Receiver Operating Curve) are used (8).

4. Results

Some descriptive attributes and the frequency of pouchitis in the patients sample are summarized in Table 1. In addition of those, the factors such as onset of disease symptoms, extra intestinal manifestations, complications, autoimmune disease, microscopic findings, WBC, HB, Na, K... at time of surgery, instruments during surgery, some post operation, etc. are considered as the input risk factors. Logistic regression analysis and J48 decision tree algorithm are used to predict the occurrence of pouchitis in these patients. The results for
both methods are shown in Table 2. However, the large number of categorical variables and their parameters may make some problems in the estimating process in logistic regression method such that the number of parameters is equal or even more than the observations in this pilot study. Therefore, there is no possibility to enter all the variables to the model. Consequently, the significant variables with the occurrence of pouchitis are chosen from univariate analysis (by chi-square test) and then enter to the model simultaneously. Unfortunately, the variables which are important clinically are not entered to the model and therefore the formulation has not been shown here.

![Decision Tree Derived from the Information of 43 Ulcerative Colitis Patients](image)

The area under ROC near to 1 and far from 0.5 and also the mean squared error near to 0 is desired. The more the area under ROC is far from 0.5, the more is the model ability to distinguish between patient with and without pouchitis. Furthermore, the mean squared error near 0 detects the low error in prediction. Accordingly, findings show weak results for both methods. This fact is also detected in accuracy rate for both methods. The main reason for this result is the low sample size compared to the large number of attributes in the study. The derived rules from the constructed decision tree are summarized in Table 3. Furthermore, Figure 1 features these rules in flowchart view. These rules are evaluated by the testing set (30 percent of the observations which were not used in model construction). However, with larger sample size more reliable rules can be derived.

| Table 1. Some Descriptive Attributes of our Patients’ Samples |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Attribute        | Percent, %       |
| Gender           |                 |
| Male             | 44              |
| Female           | 56              |
| Marital Status   |                 |
| Single           | 32.4            |
| Married          | 67.6            |
| Education level  |                 |
| Illiterate       | 14.7            |
| Primary          | 38.2            |
| High school      | 23.5            |
| University       | 14.8            |
| Post graduate    | 8.8             |
| Birth place      |                 |
| Shiraz           | 39.3            |
| Other cities in Fars | 60.7 |
| Family history of Pouchitis |       |
| Yes              | 35.3            |
| No               | 64.7            |
| Under surgery    |                 |
| Yes              | 29.4            |
| No               | 70.6            |
| Type of surgery  |                 |
| Laparoscopy      | 61.8            |
| Laparatomy       | 38.2            |
| Malignancy       |                 |
| No               | 81.3            |
| Rectum           | 16.3            |
| Liver and gall bladder | 2.4 (1 case) |
| Occurrence of Pouchitis |     |
| Yes              | 47.1            |
| No               | 52.9            |

| Table 2. Brief Results of two Applied Modeling Method on the Clinical Data Set |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Method                        | TP rate$^a$     | FP rate$^a$     | Accuracy rate$^a$ | Area under ROC | Mean squared error |
| Logistic regression           | 0.6             | 0.43            | 0.6             | 0.45            | 0.41              |
| Decision tree (J48 algorithm) | 0.4             | 0.48            | 0.45            | 0.52            | 0.48              |

$^a$ Abbreviations: TP; True Positive; FP; False Positive; Accuracy: (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)
5. Discussion

The attempt in the present study was to predict pouchitis in ulcerative colitis patients, the issue which its diagnosis is accompanied with some doubt for the physicians (1). In other words, there are no clear laboratory tests or wholly accepted diagnosis criteria for occurrence of this phenomenon in ulcerative colitis patients. Therefore, we tried to model the relations among clinical findings of samples of these patients by two classifier methods. One method was more theoretic with ideal underlying assumptions to be submitted before use, namely logistic regression analysis, and the other one was more practical and flexible to the real data circumstances but required a larger data set to be trained, namely decision tree technique (5). Unfortunately, the number of available patients for this research was low and consequently this study was done as a pilot. Therefore, the derived results could not reveal the real performance of these two methods. Nevertheless, the simplicity and interpretability of decision tree was obvious from the results of this study. Since the underlying theoretical assumptions of logistic regression analysis had not been checked before modeling procedure, the use of this method was not applicable and should be expressed with more care. Furthermore, logistic regression method cannot handle the large amount of categorical variables especially with low sample size (5). Therefore, although the significant variables in primary univariate analysis were entered to logistic regression model, the clinical important variables did not remain in the final model and consequently, the estimated model was not valuable for clinical experts. Whereas decision tree algorithm lead to practical rules which led the user to the decision. Obviously, with larger sample size, the more accurate results can be achieved for both methods.

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Authors’ Contribution

Saeedeh Pourahmad: Data analyzer and The main writer of the manuscript. Ali Reza Safarpour, Alimohammad Bananzadeh and Salar Rahimikazerooni: Clinical research group. Zahra Zabangirfard: Data gathering secretary.

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