

Collinearity in Prognostic Models for Dysphagia

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Compared methods

1. Standard logistic regression (**LR**)
2. **Lasso** penalization
3. **Ridge** penalization
4. **ElasticNet** penalization
5. Principal component analysis logistic regression (**PCLR**)
6. Linear auto-encoder logistic regression (**LAELR**)
7. **Dropout** regularization
8. Non-negative constraints (**LRnn**)



Simulation study

Case study (simulation study):

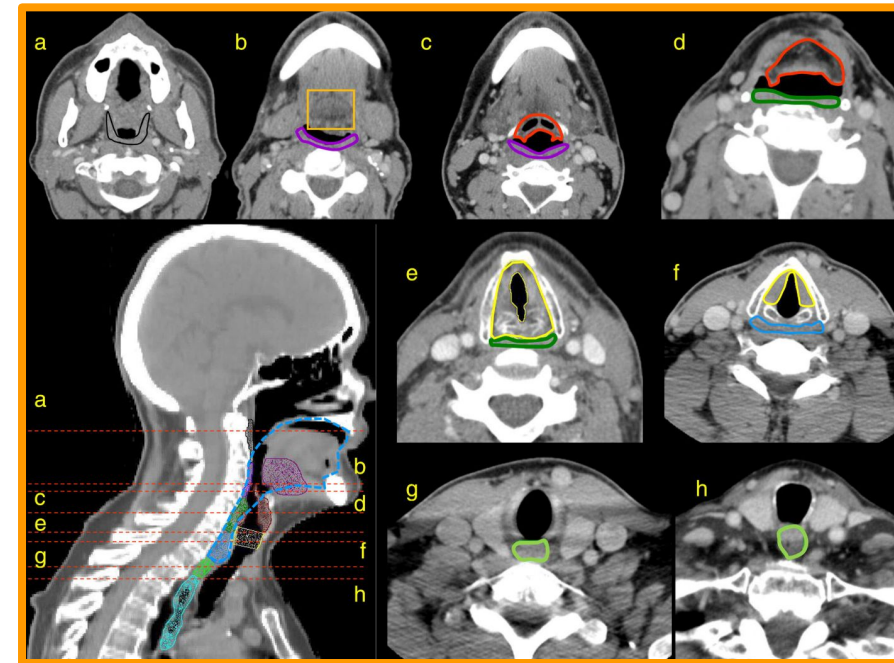
For **head and neck cancer patients**, we aim to predict the risk of experiencing **complications 6 months after radiotherapy**.

Predictors X:

- **Dosage per relevant organ**
- ...

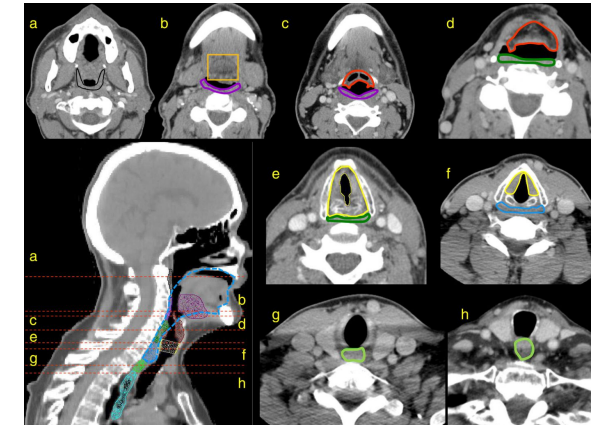
Outcome y:

- Dysphagia M₆



High collinearity of dosage for OAR

Subm.L.Dm	-0.25												
Subm.R.Dm	-0.27	0.88											
Parotid.L.Dm	-0.26	0.85	0.72										
Parotid.R.Dm	-0.28	0.69	0.83	0.74									
PCM.Sup.Dm	-0.28	0.85	0.86	0.82	0.81								
PCM.Med.Dm	-0.25	0.87	0.89	0.74	0.72	0.79							
PCM.Inf.Dm	0.11	-0.11	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12	-0.35	0.11						
Supraglottic.Dm	-0.08	0.36	0.38	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.60	0.69					
OralCavity.Ext.Dm	-0.28	0.83	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.73	-0.40	0.07				
GlotticArea.Dm	0.15	-0.33	-0.34	-0.31	-0.31	-0.56	-0.16	0.89	0.54	-0.60			
DYSFAGIE.BSL.1	-0.04	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.23	-0.06	0.03	0.28	-0.12		
DYSFAGIE.BSL.2	-0.09	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.06	0.13	0.21	-0.01	-0.10	
	AGE	Subm.L.Dm	Subm.R.Dm	Parotid.L.Dm	Parotid.R.Dm	PCM.Sup.Dm	PCM.Med.Dm	PCM.Inf.Dm	Supraglottic.Dm	OralCavity.Ext.Dm	GlotticArea.Dm	DYSFAGIE.BSL.1	



Simulation setup

Two levels of collinearity: **2** settings.

- Multivariate Gaussian to simulate predictor (cov from real data of 750 pts.)
- True predictor–outcome relation: Ridge fit on real data of 750 pts.
- ~600 training samples, 10.000 test samples, 100 repeats



Results: spot the differences



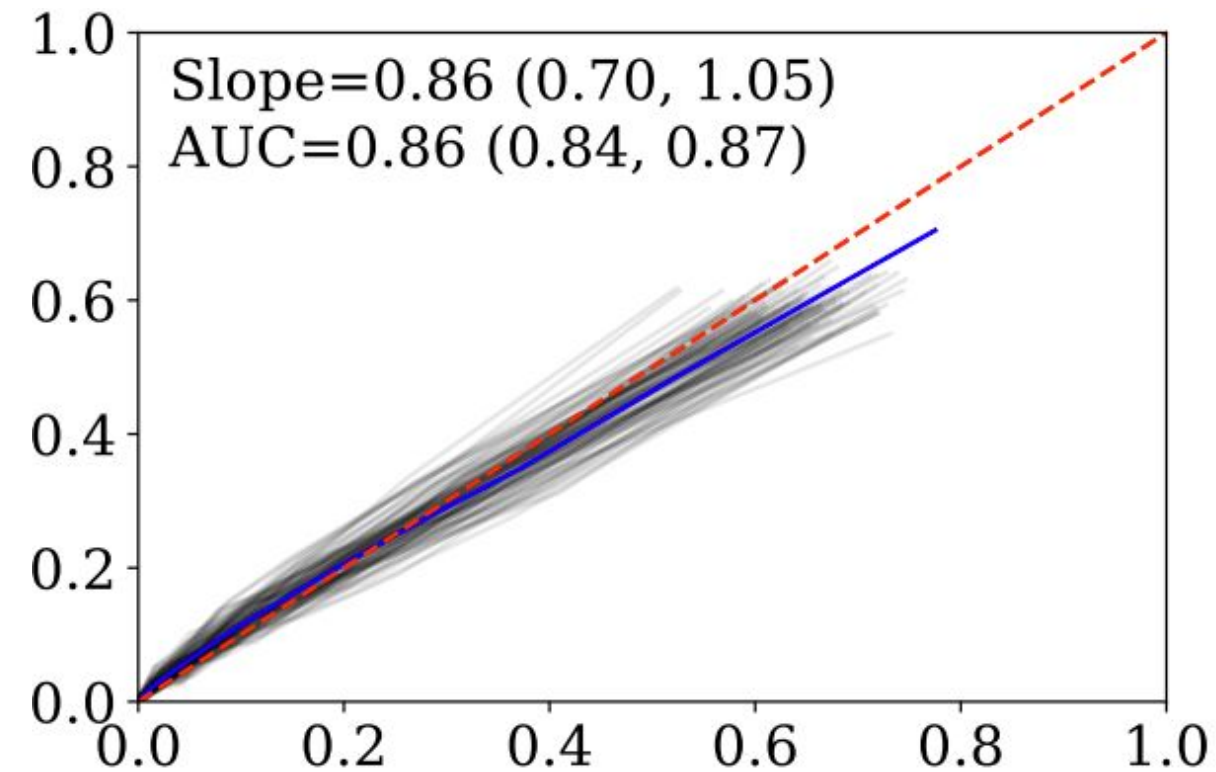
VIF=5 (EPV:6)



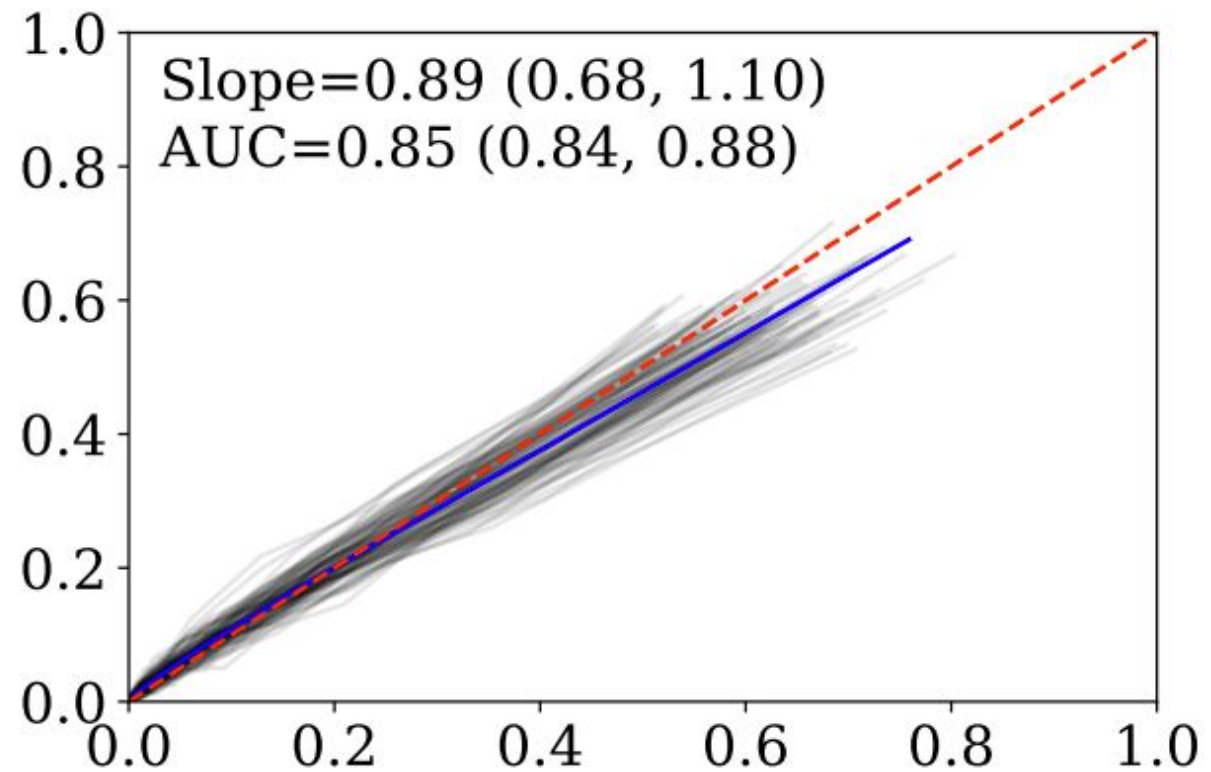
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: LR



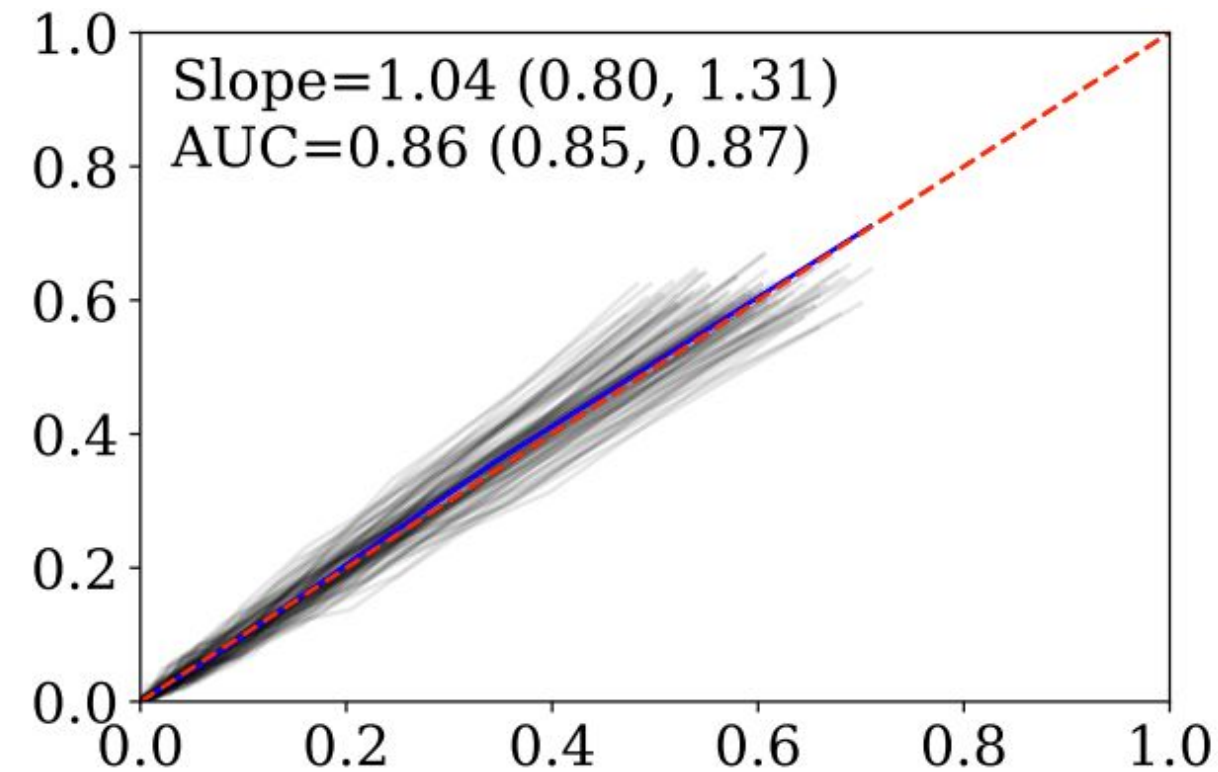
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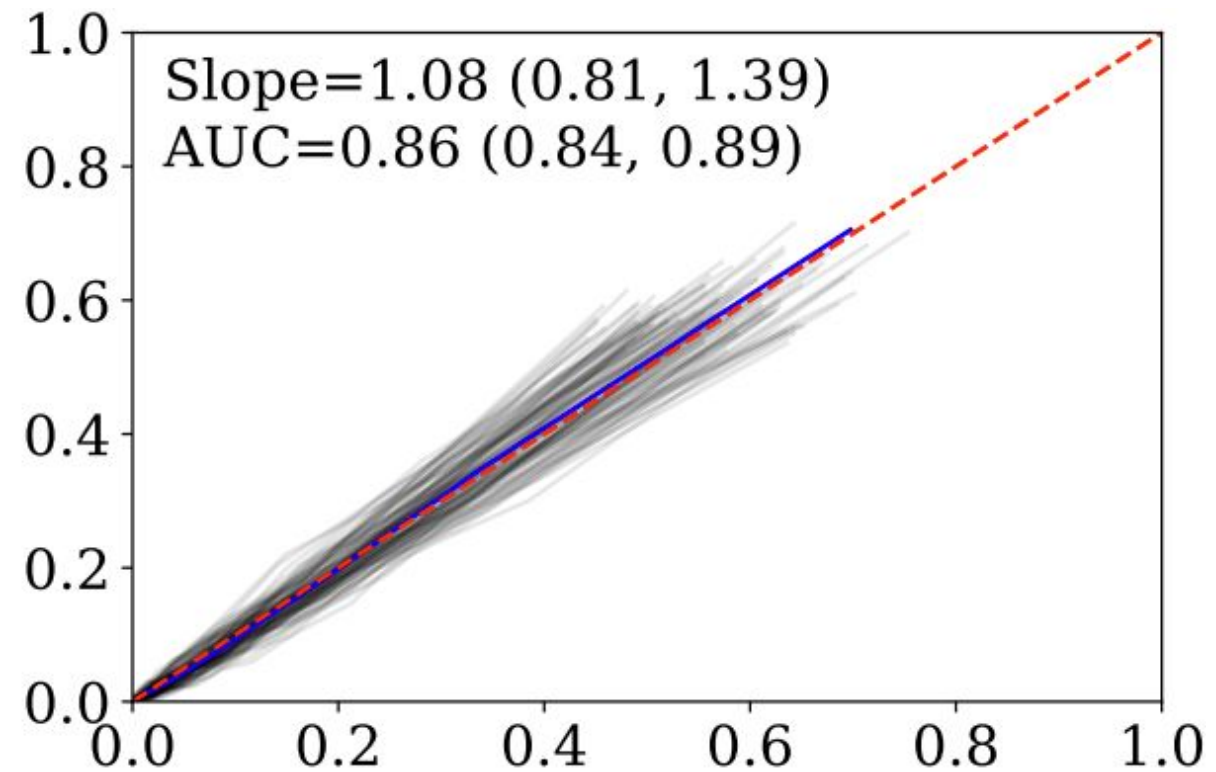
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: Lasso



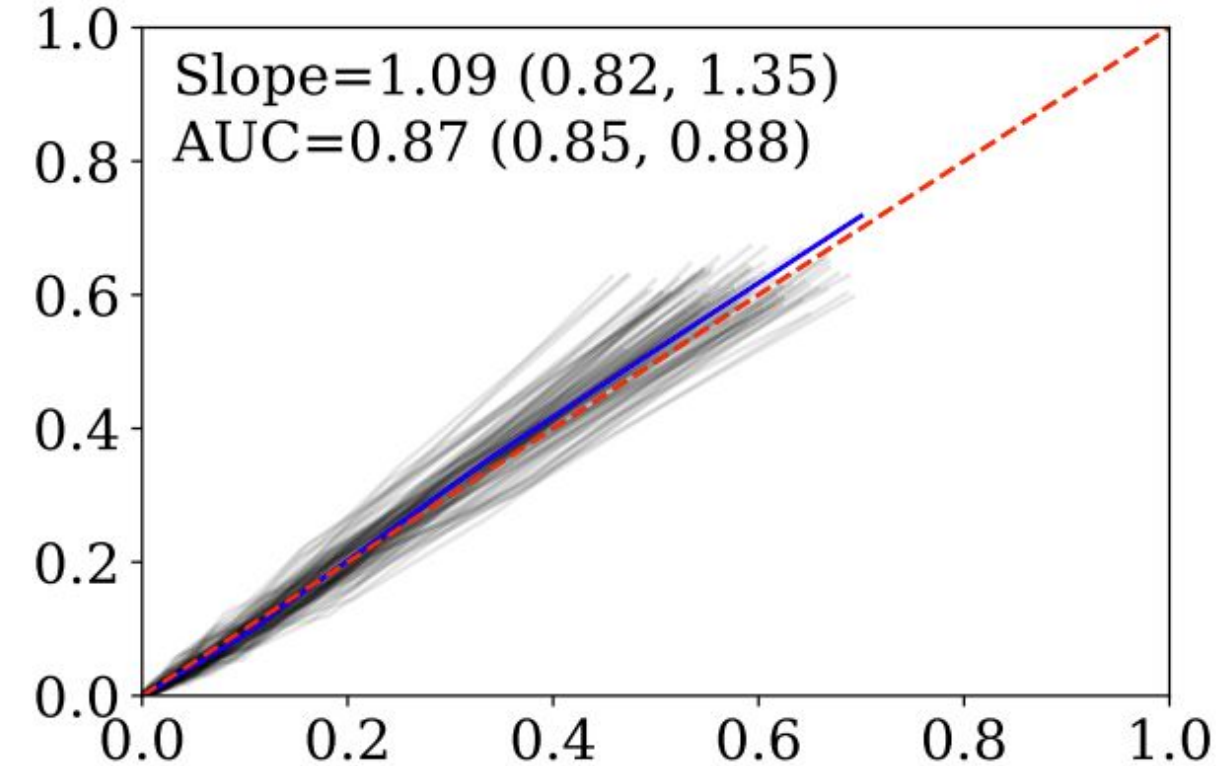
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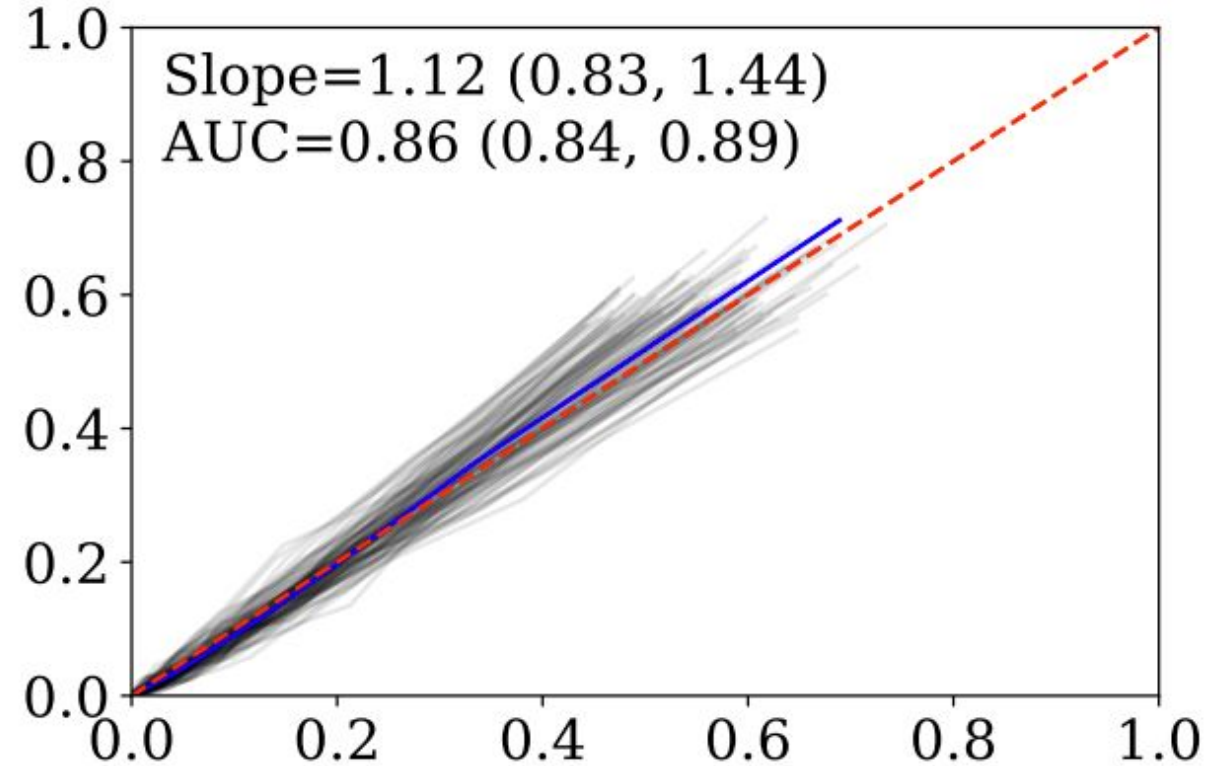
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Results: Ridge



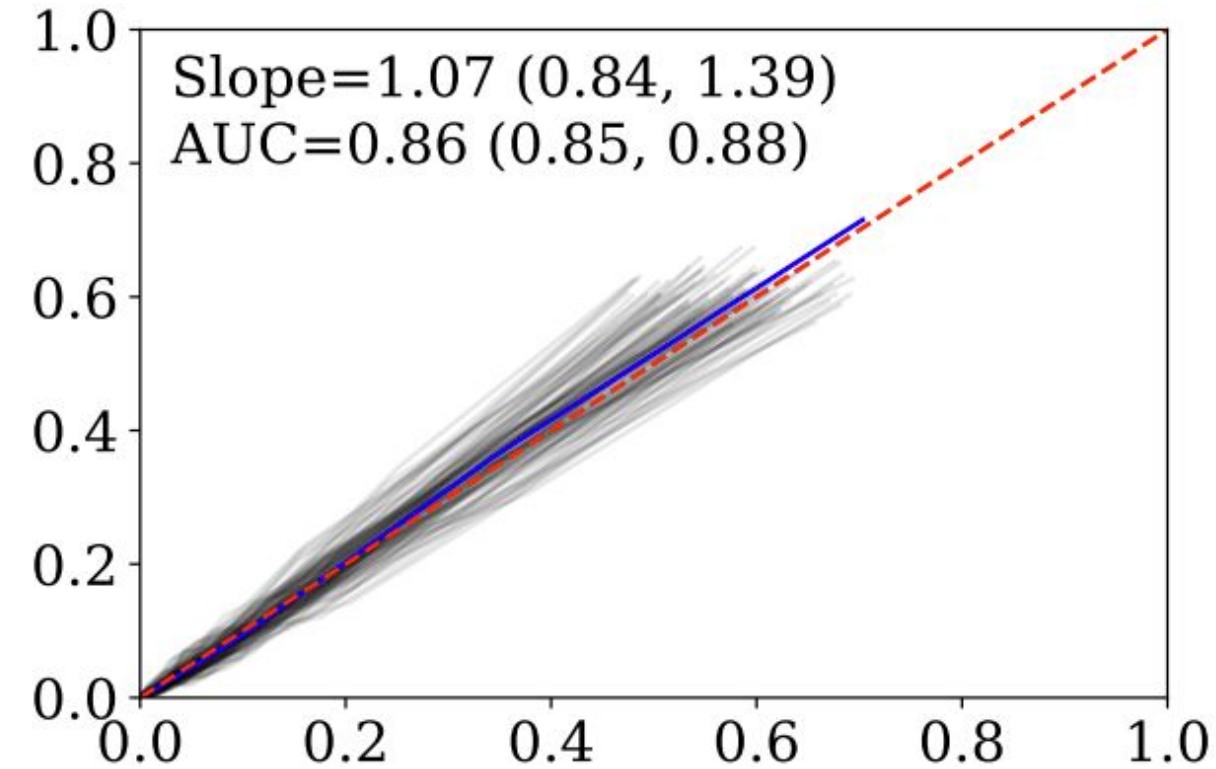
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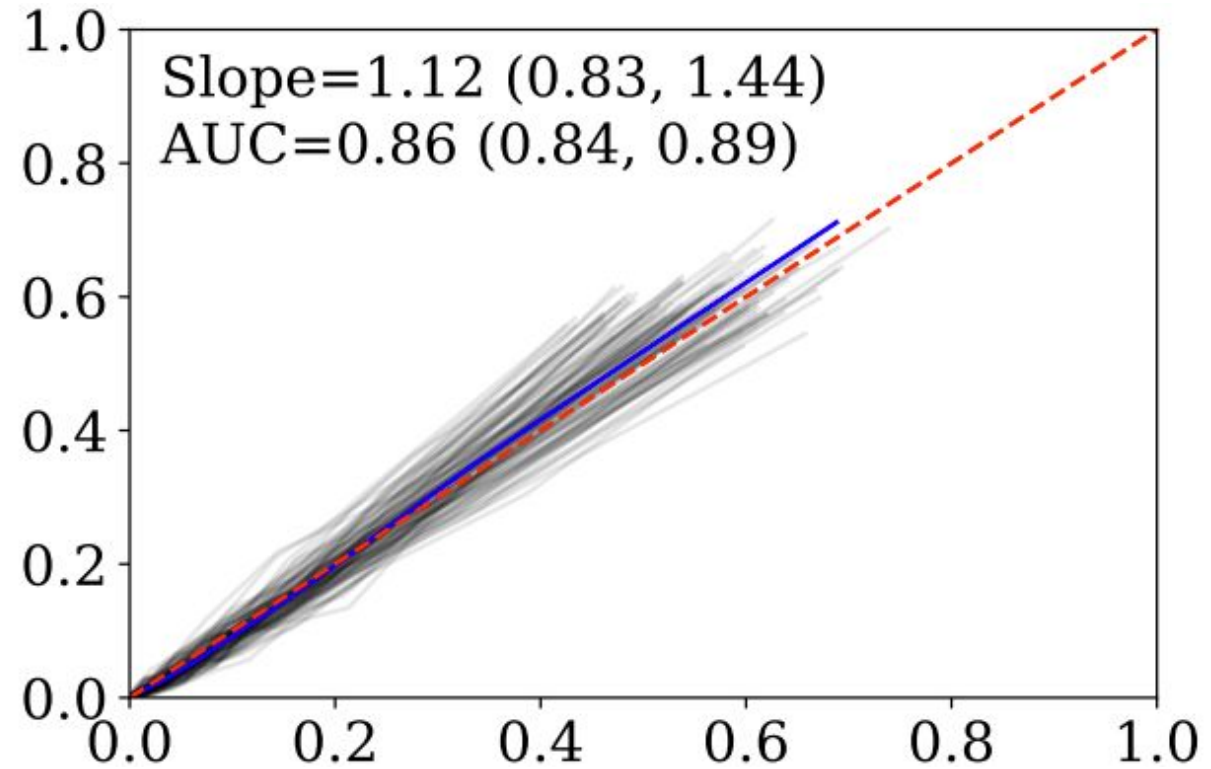
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: ElasticNet



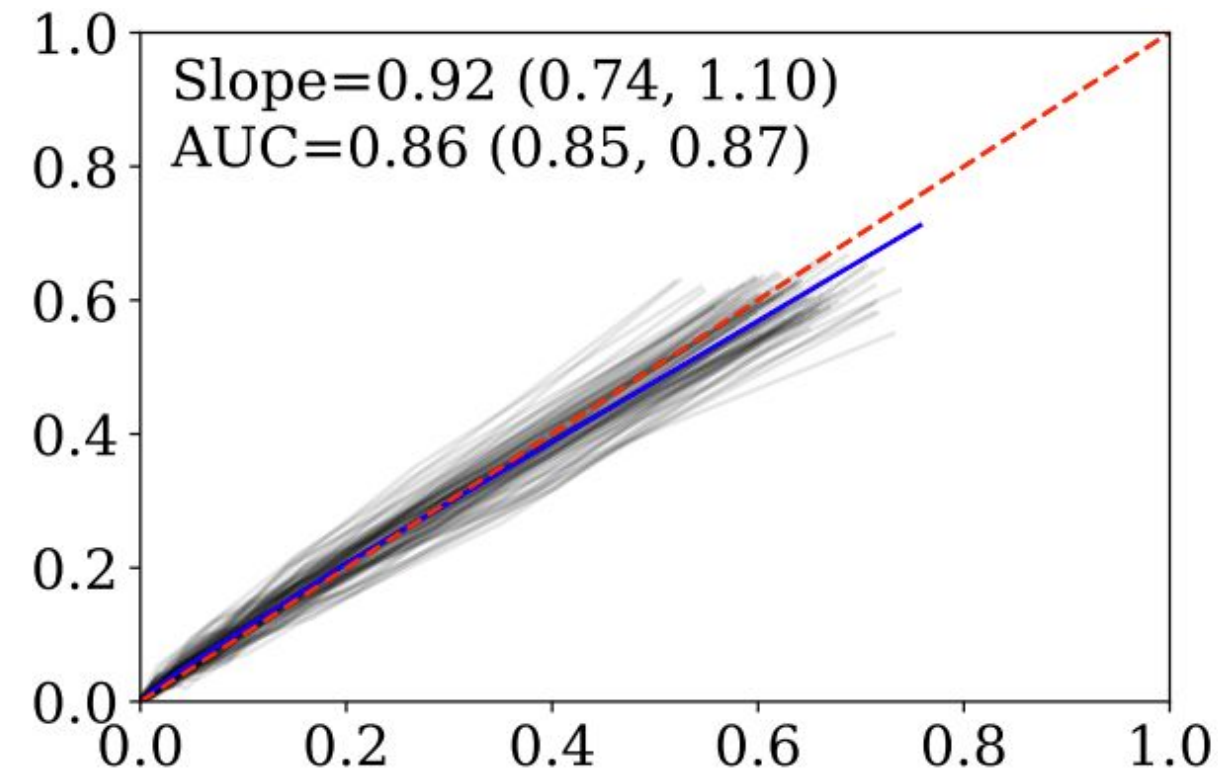
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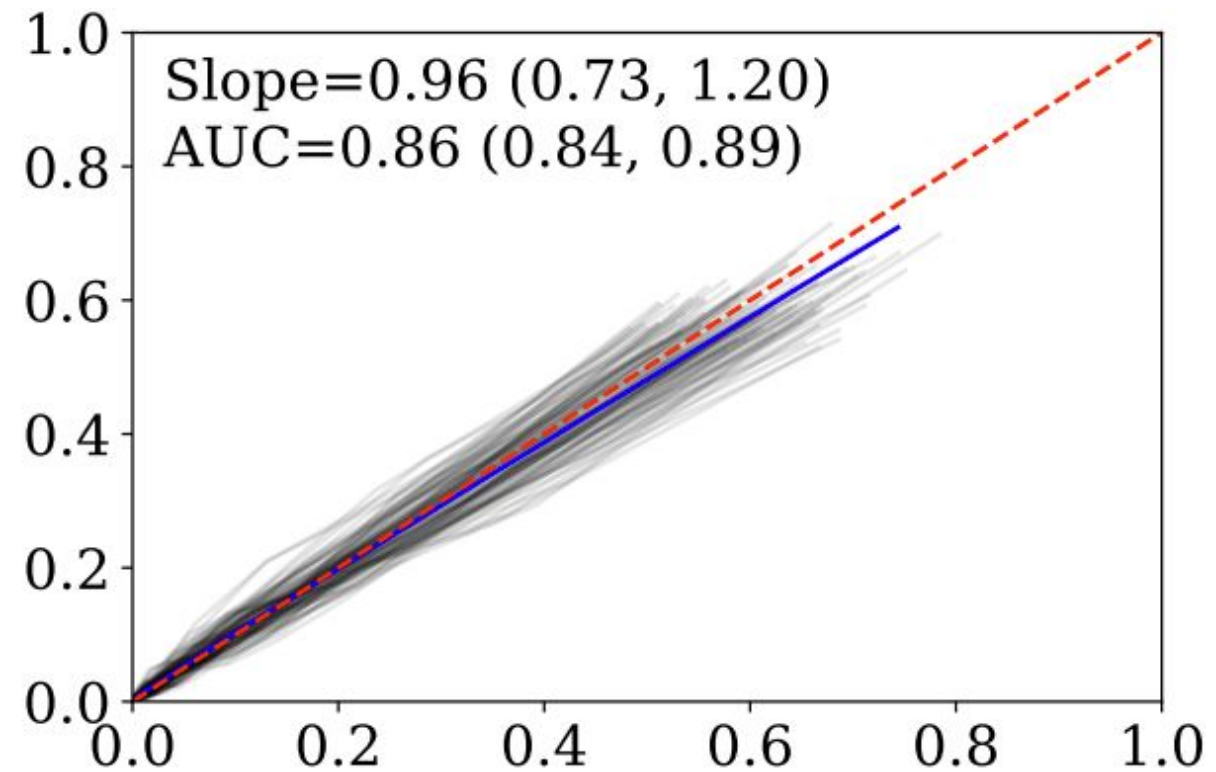
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: PCLR



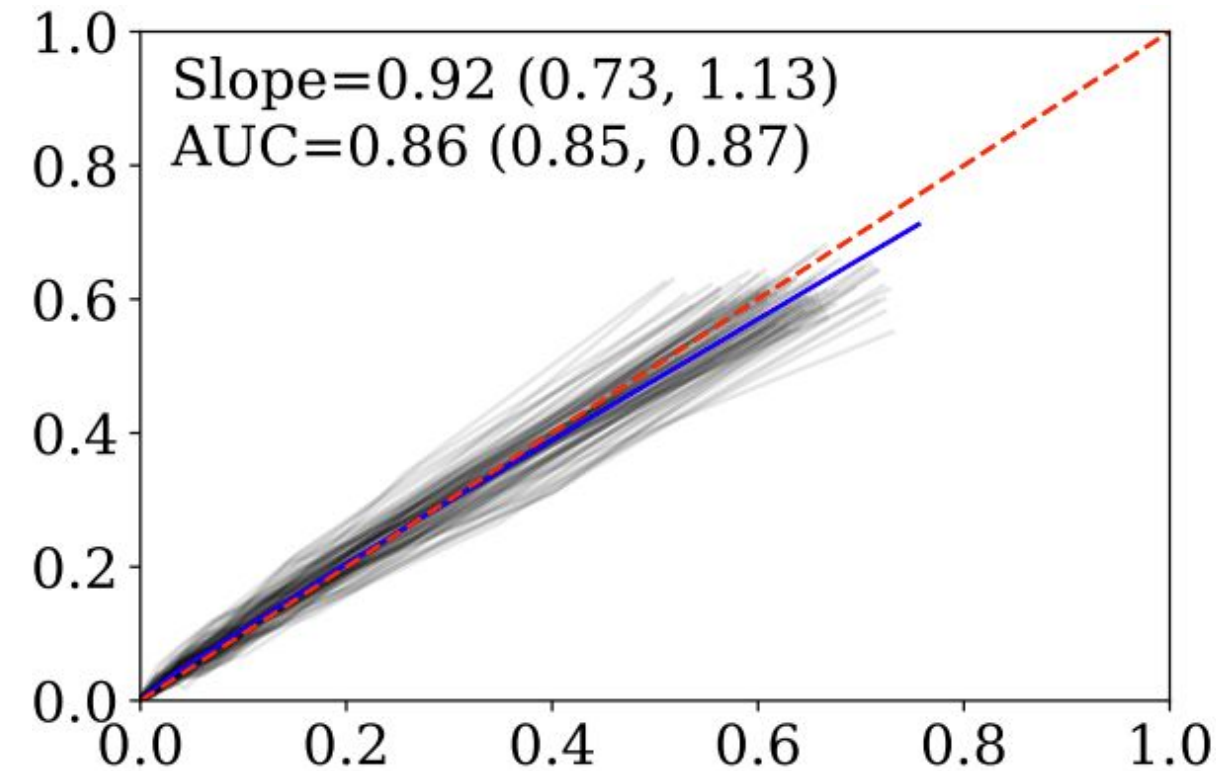
VIF=5 (EPV:6)



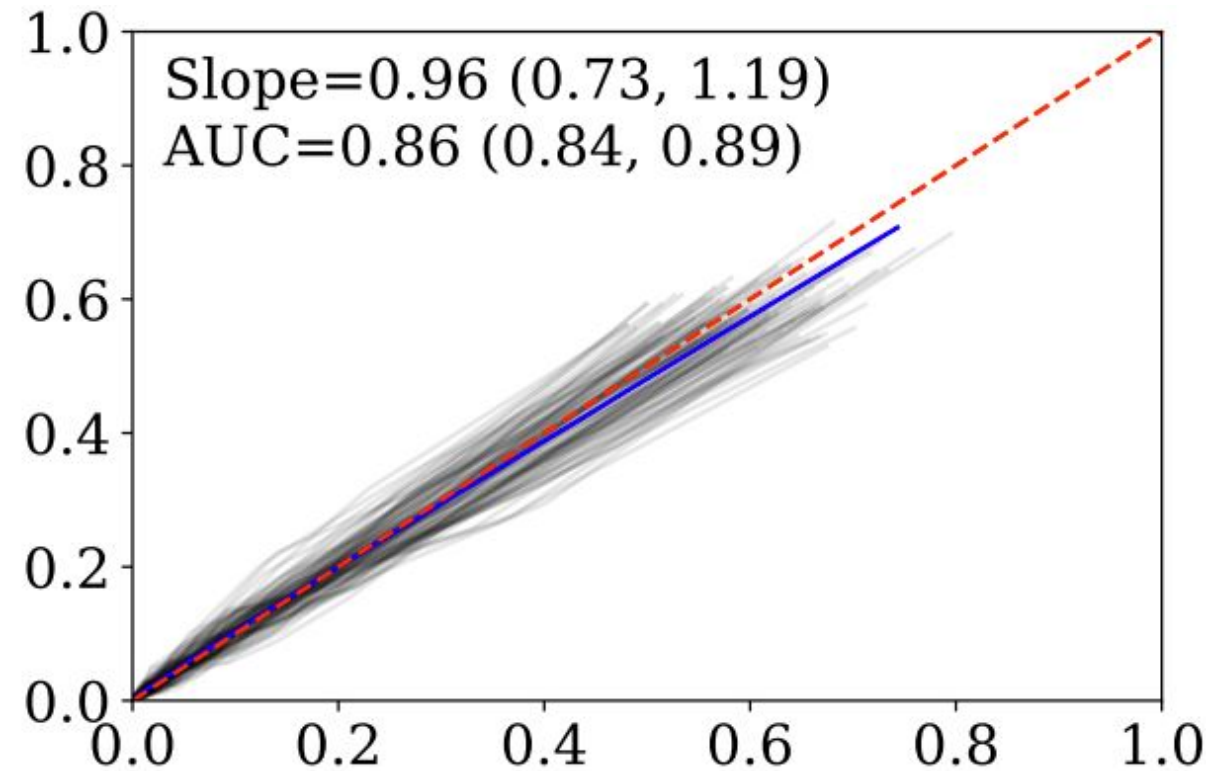
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: LAELR



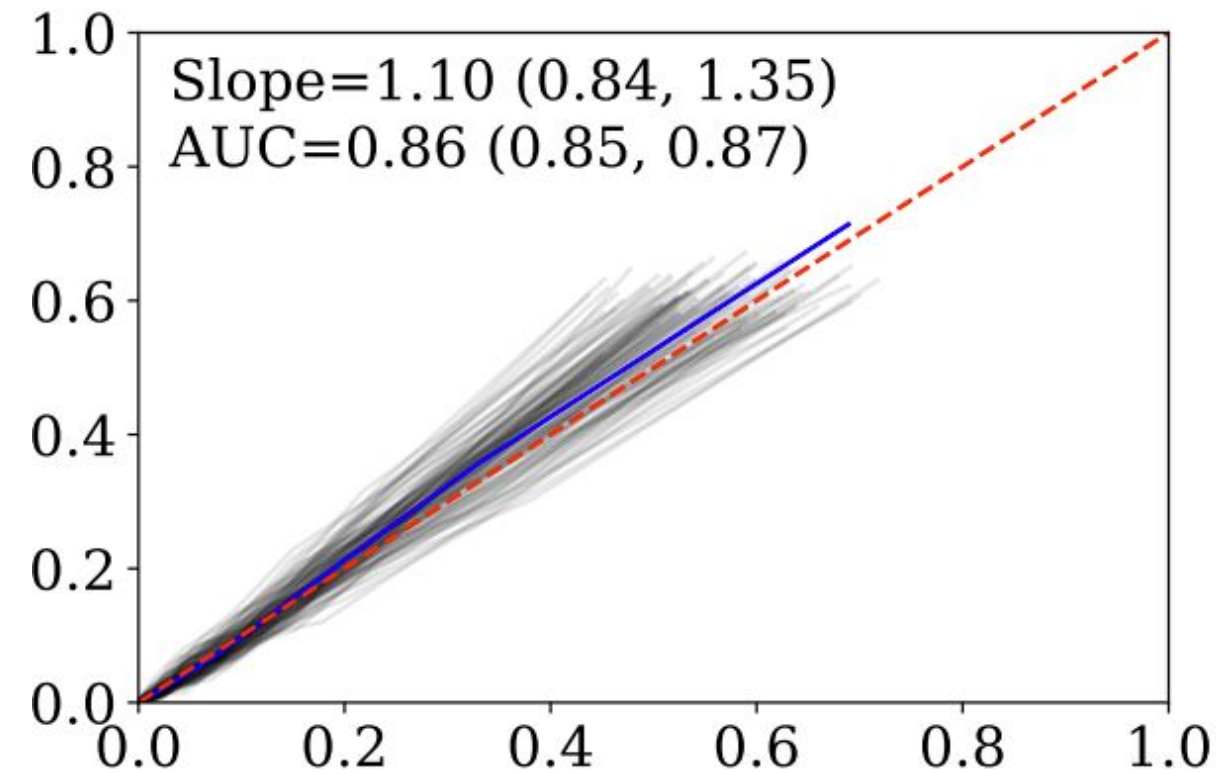
VIF=5 (EPV:6)



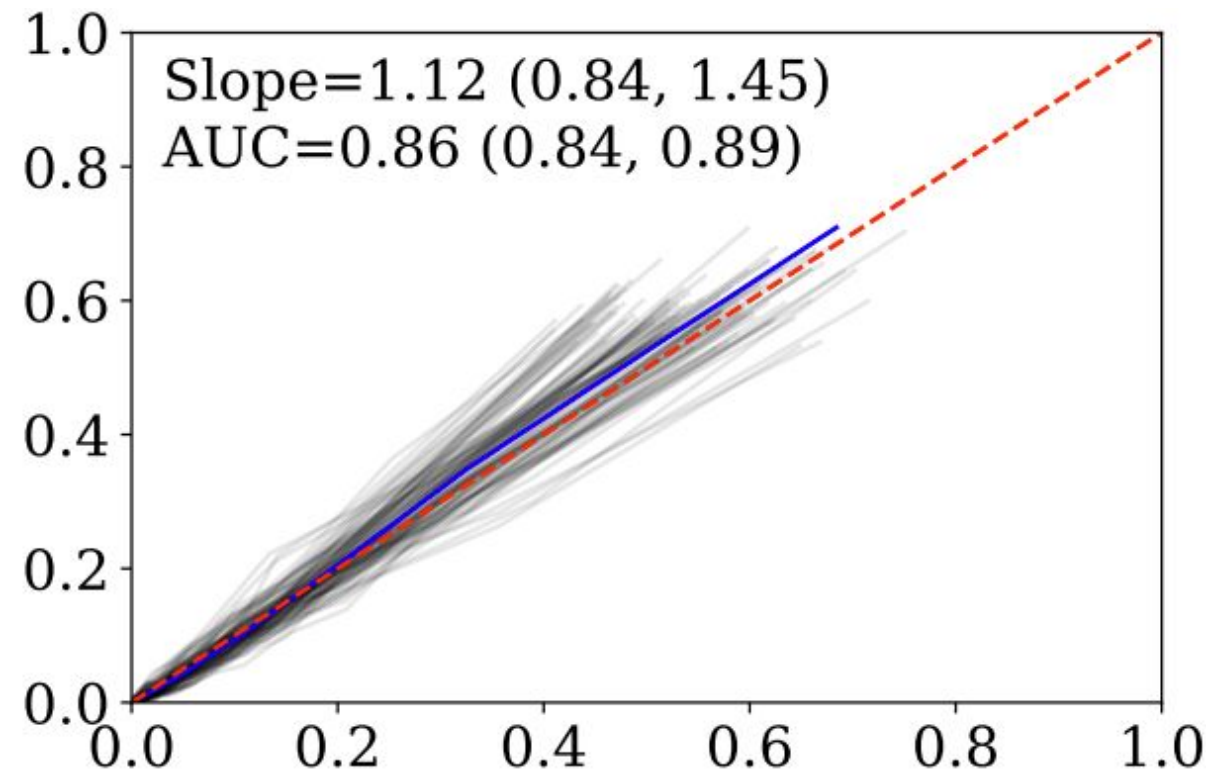
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: Dropout



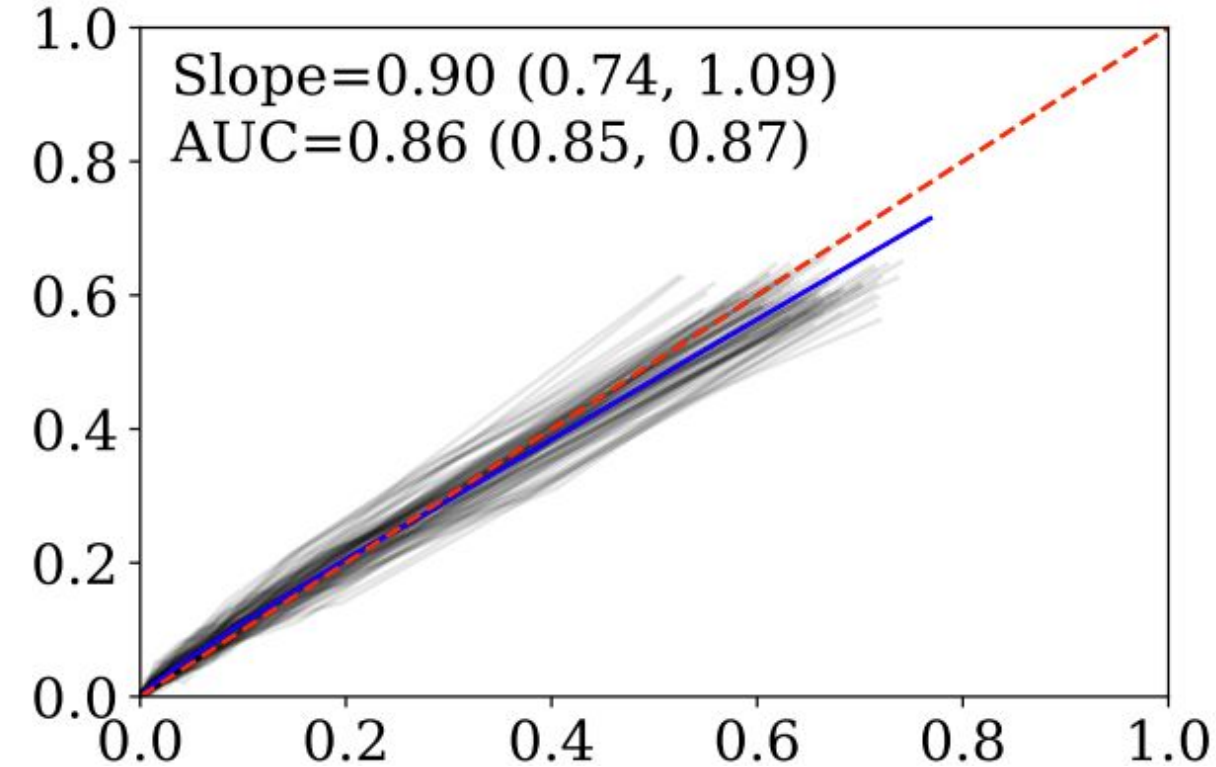
VIF=5 (EPV:6)



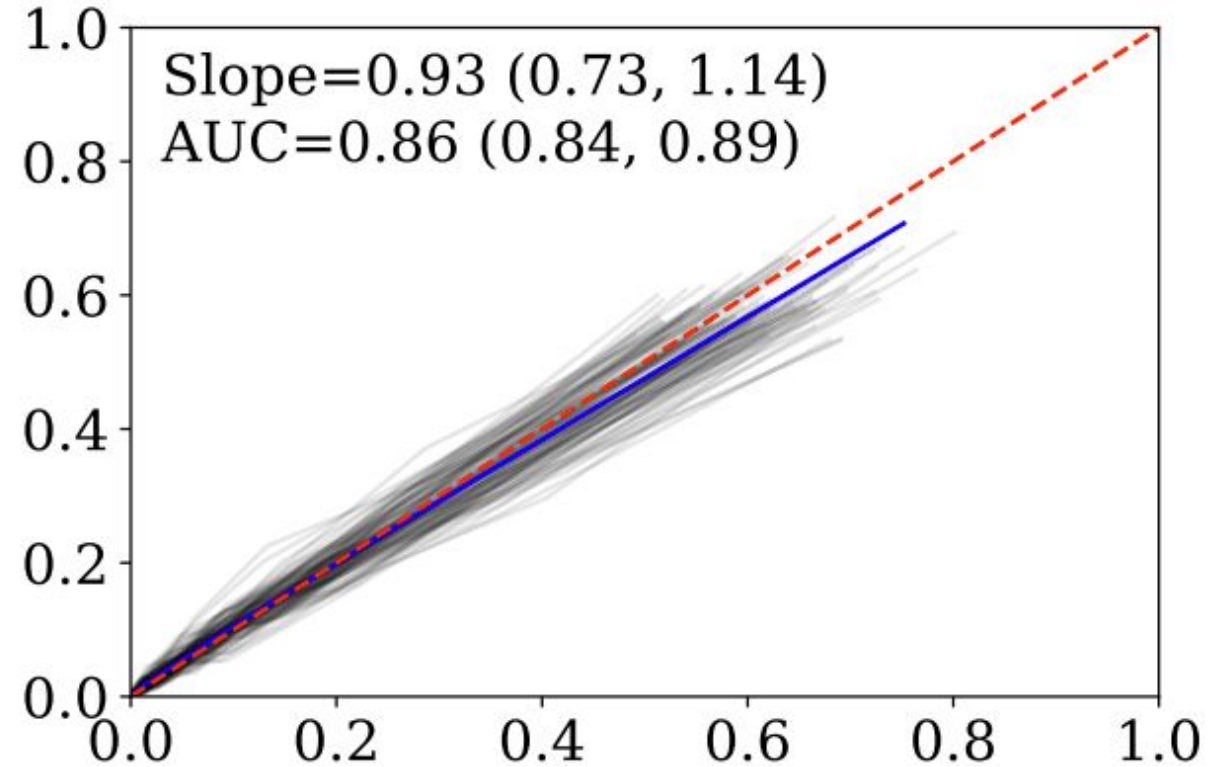
VIF=43 (EPV:6)



Results: LR_{NN}



VIF=5 (EPV:6)



VIF=43 (EPV:6)

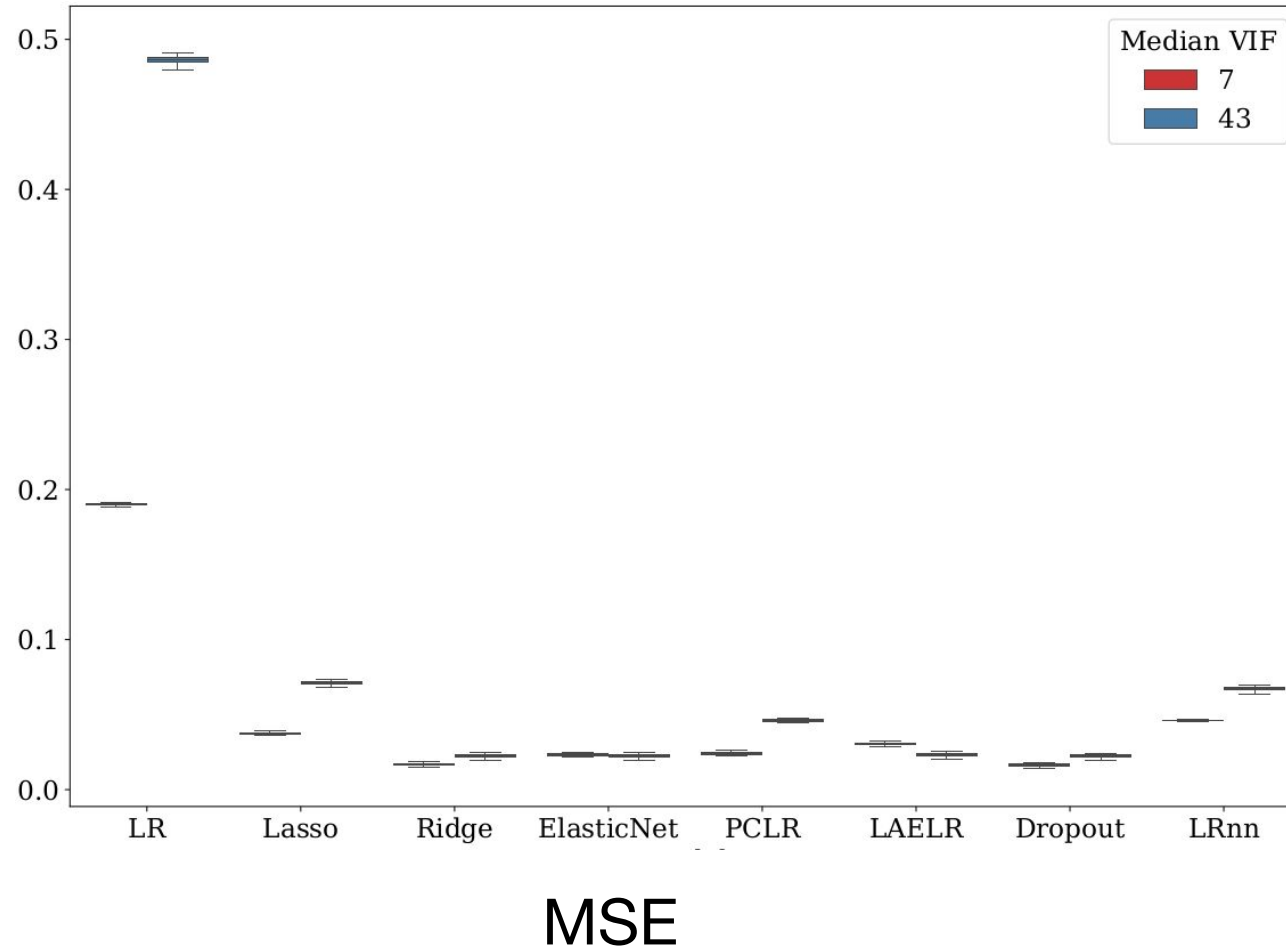


Confirmation

Collinearity did not impact predictive performance in the simulations.



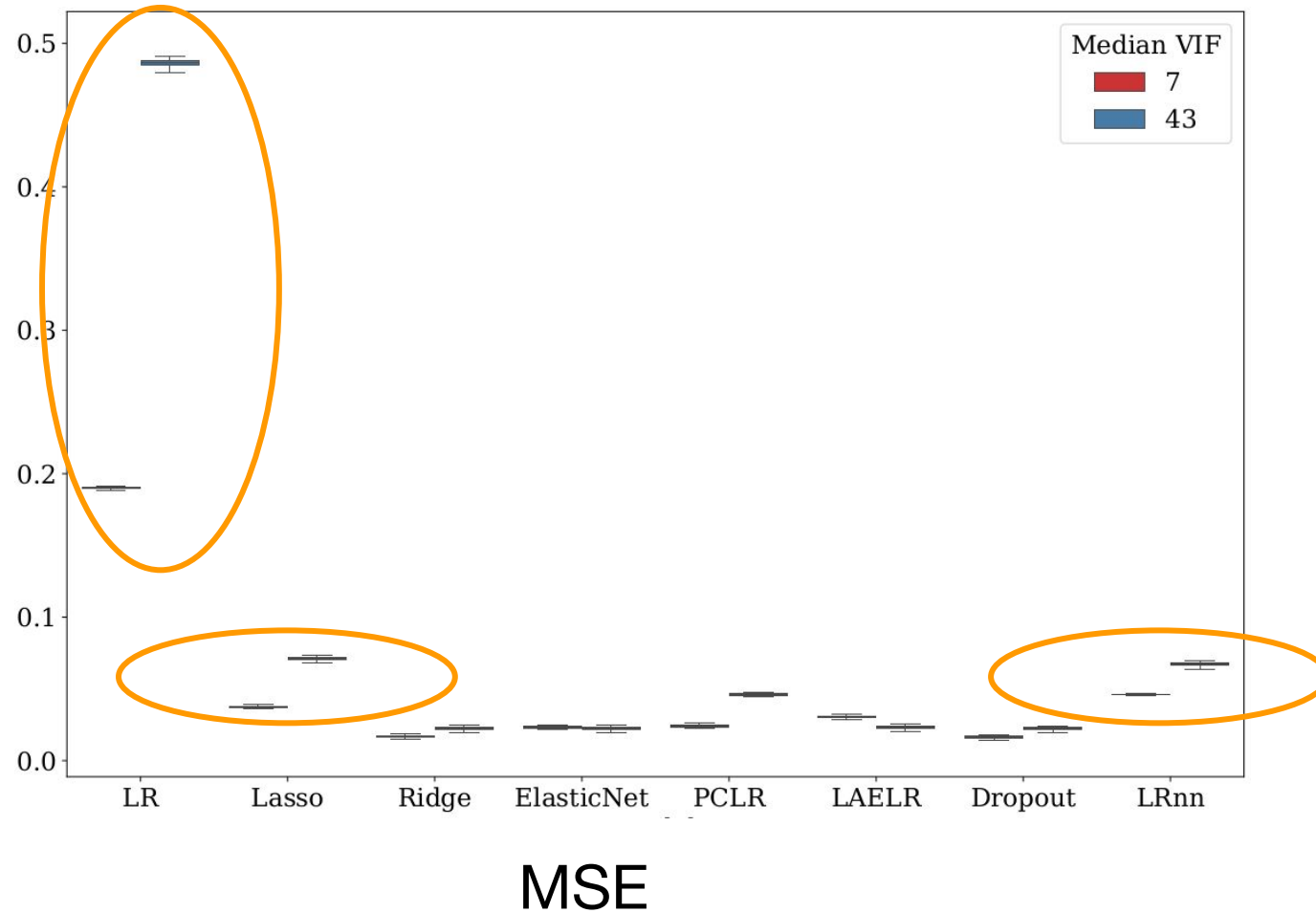
Coefficient estimation



How far are the estimated coefficients from the true coefficients?



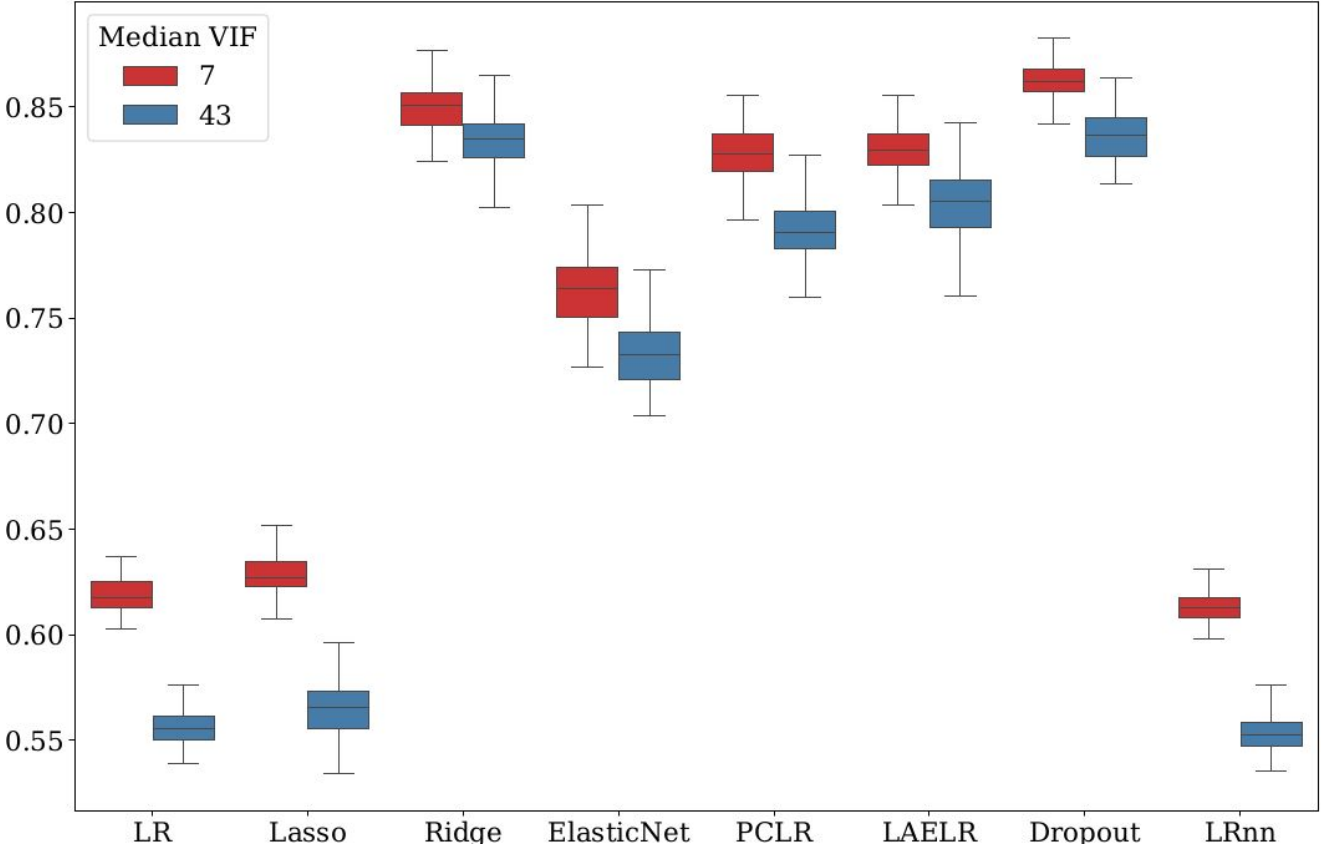
Coefficient estimation



How far are the estimated coefficients from the true coefficients?



Coefficient estimation



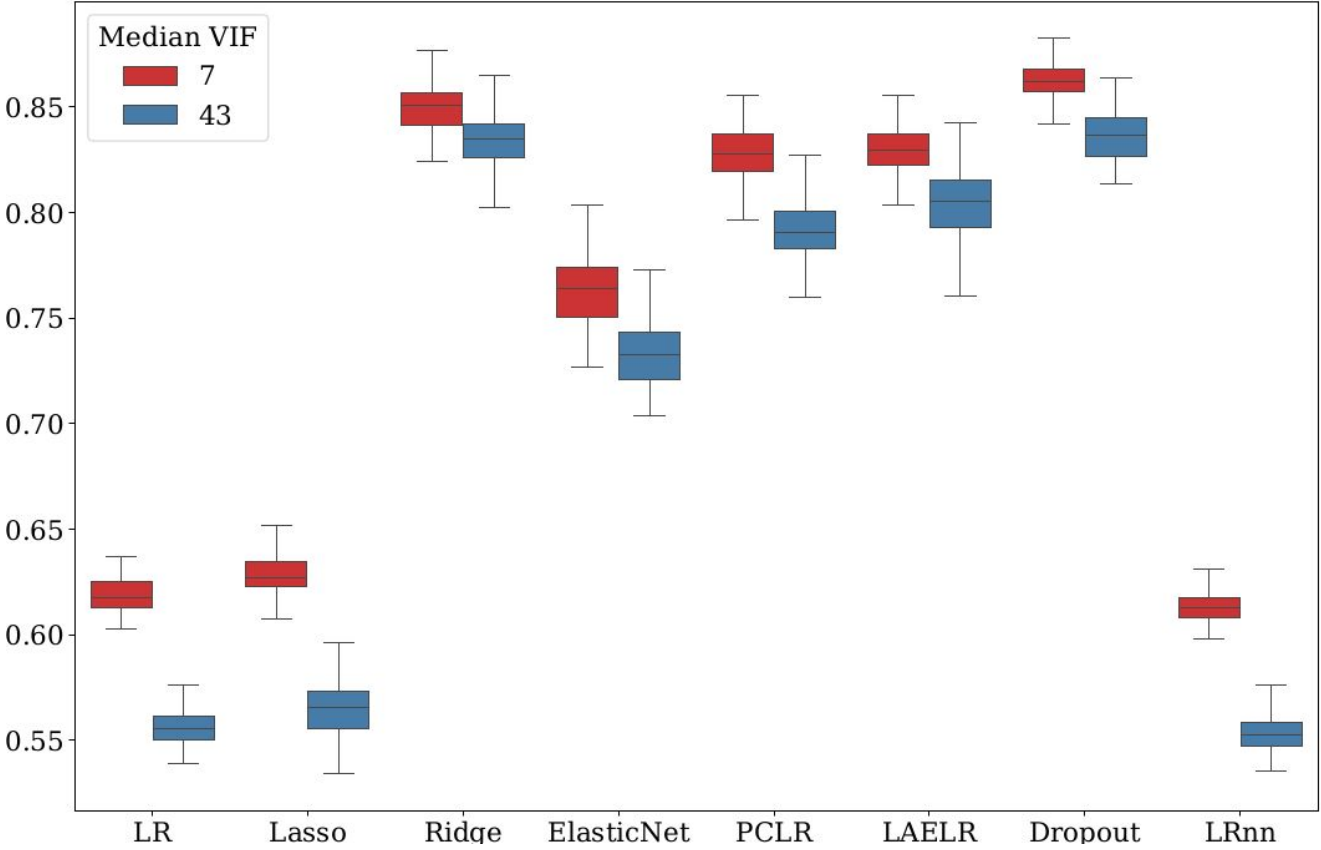
What percentage of coefficients is expected to get the same sign when repeating the experiment?

Model A	Model B
0	0.45
0.33	0.22
-0.13	0.34

Expected Percentage of Similar Coefficients



Coefficient estimation



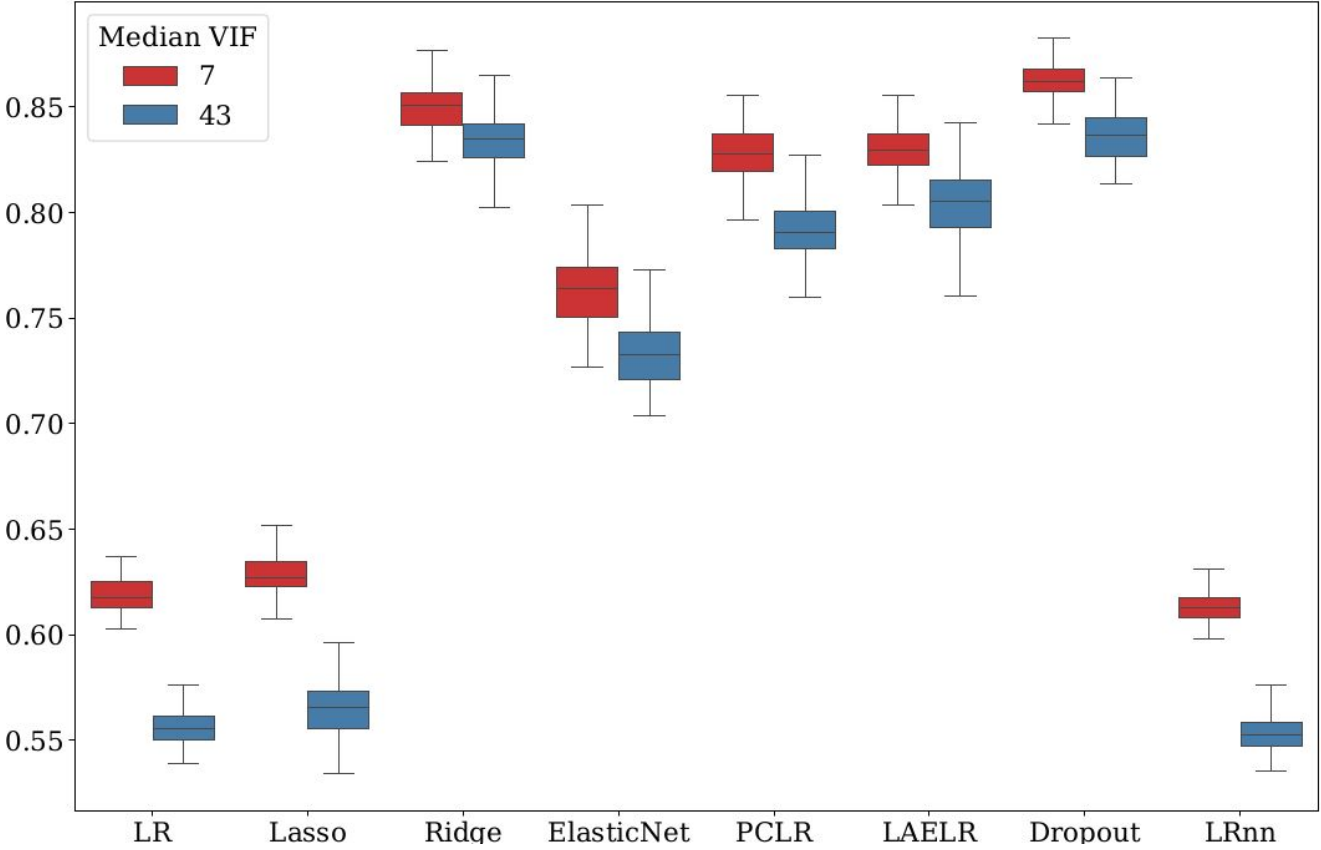
What percentage of coefficients is expected to get the same sign when repeating the experiment?

Model A	Model B
0	+
+	+
-	+

Expected Percentage of Similar Coefficients



Coefficient estimation



What percentage of coefficients is expected to get the same sign when repeating the experiment?

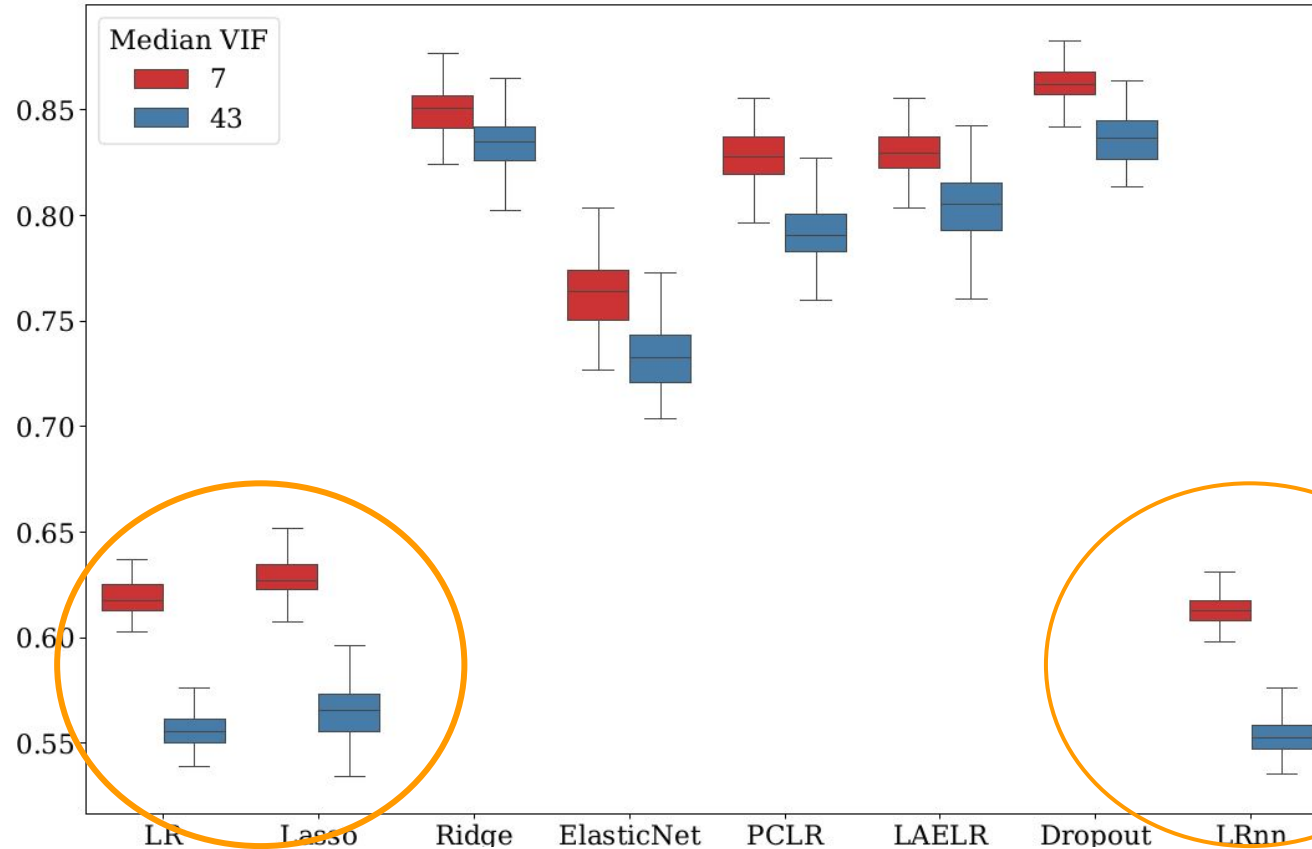
Model A	Model B
0	+
+	+
-	+

↓
 $\frac{1}{3}$

Expected Percentage of Similar Coefficients



Coefficient estimation



What percentage of coefficients is expected to get the same sign when repeating the experiment?

Expected Percentage of Similar Coefficients



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Conclusions

(in presence of high collinearity)

Predictive performance:
Similar across methods.

Coefficient estimation:
For mostly LR, but also Lasso and LRnn

- Increase in MSE
- Less consistent selection of coefficients



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