Developing a predictive model for conversion of Age-Related Macular Degeneration

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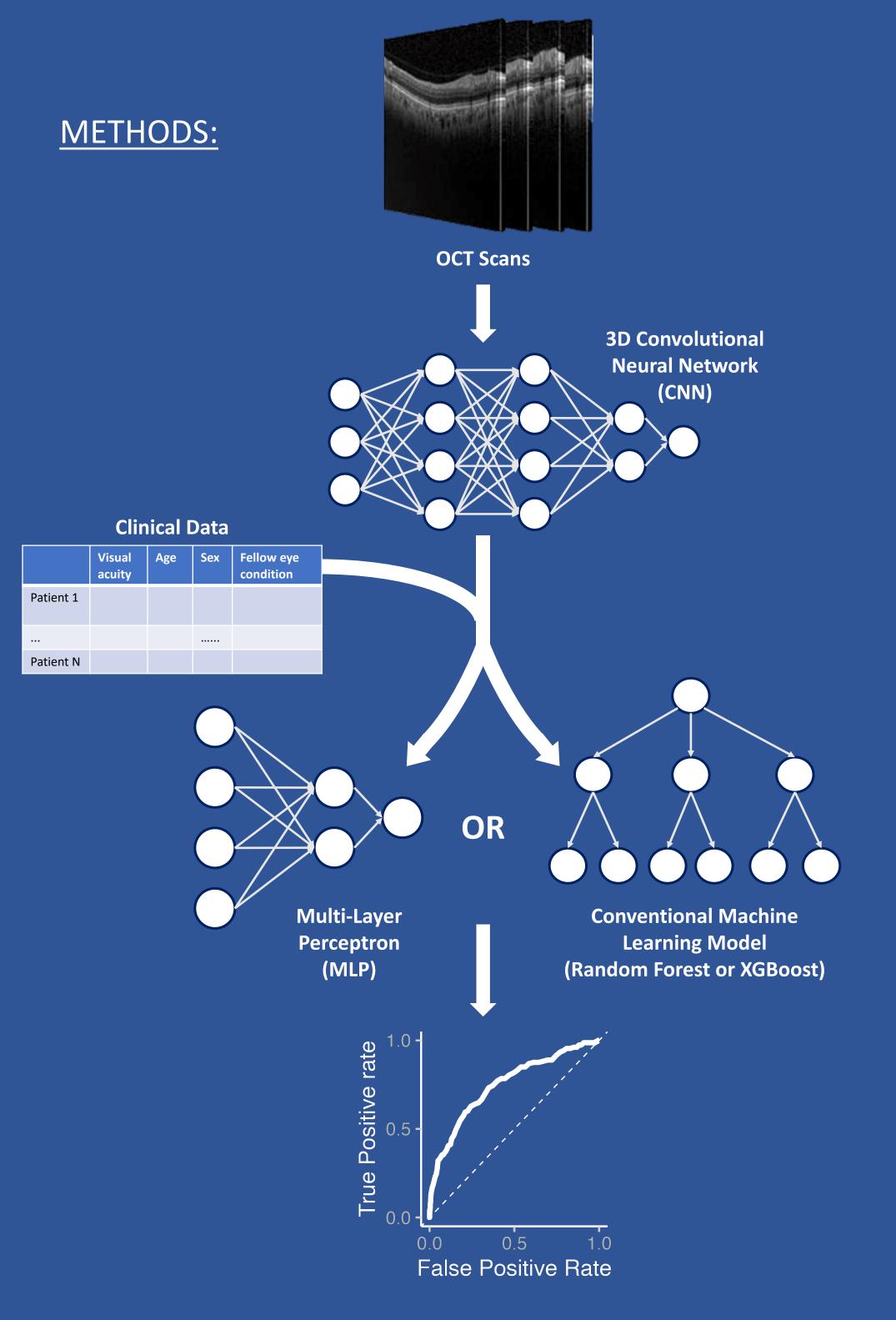
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AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION (AMD):

- Leading cause of vision loss in persons over 50
- 300 million people will have AMD globally by 2040 [1]
- All patients start with the dry form and some will convert to wet AMD which causes central vision loss
- Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) scans are used to diagnose and manage the disease [2]
- Early intervention is crucial for treatment success [1]

PROBLEM: Retinal specialists can only provide average risk estimates for conversion from dry to wet AMD over 5 years; these estimates are not fine-grained enough to provide meaningful, actionable information.

NEED: Clinicians need a way to predict if a patient will convert to wet AMD prior to their next screening, which is typically every 6 months. This will allow for earlier intervention, leading to improved treatment outcomes.



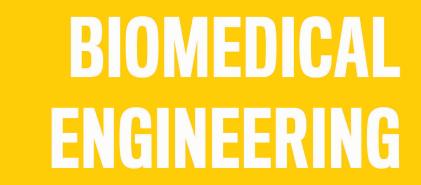
CONCLUSIONS:

 Our models can provide clinically actionable predictions for conversion to wet AMD

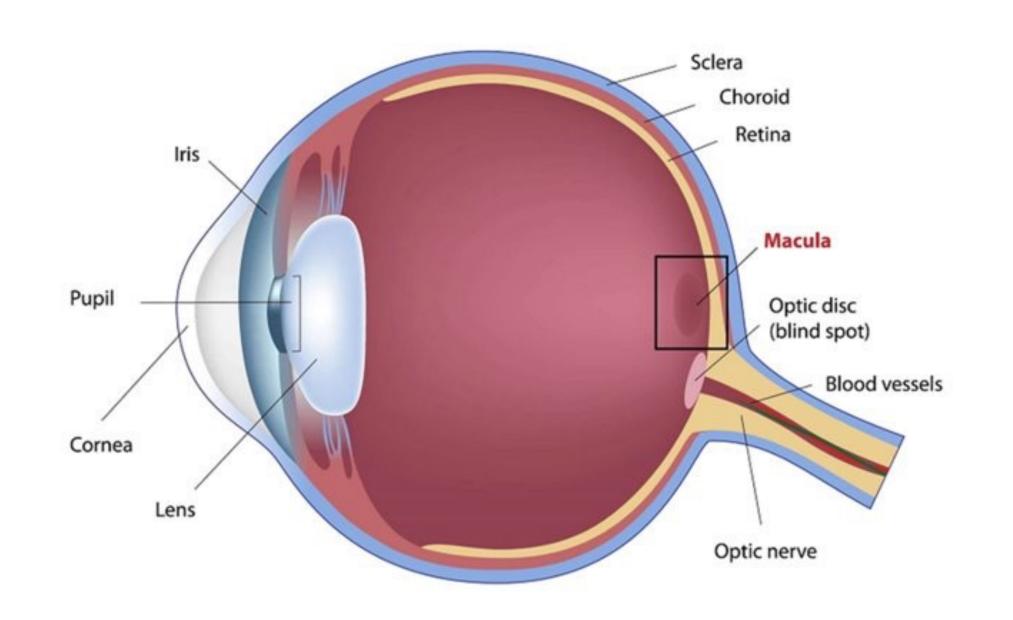
References: [1] Mitchell, The Lancer, 2018 [2] Yim, Nat. Med., 2020

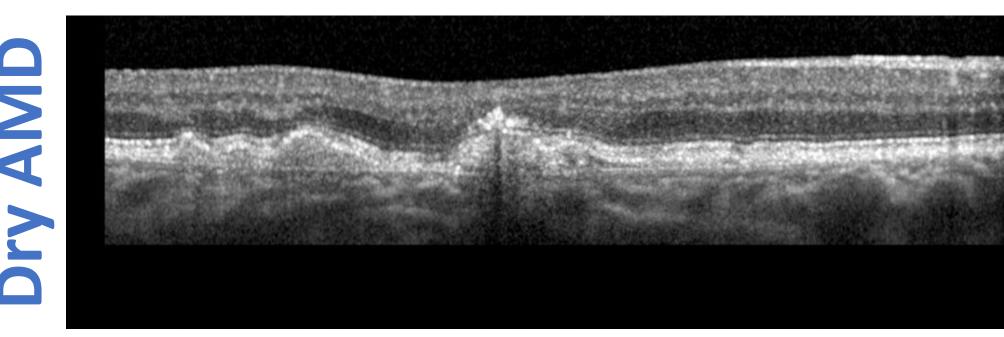
- Clinical data provides a slight increase in predictive power over OCT scans alone
- This framework can be used to predict treatment response

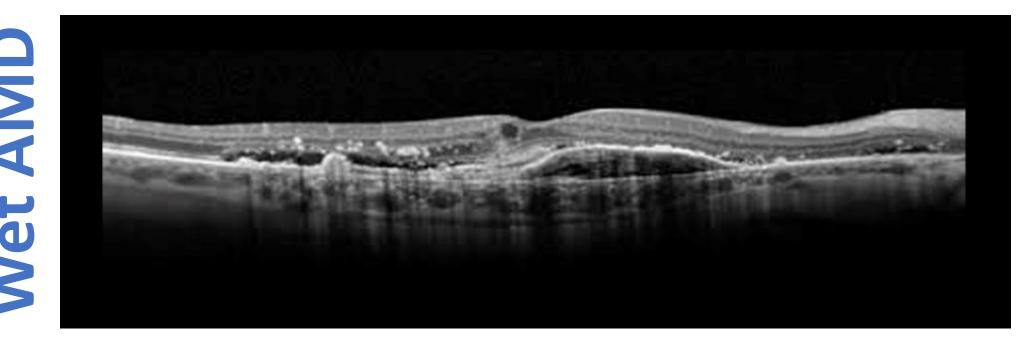
Deep learning with multimodal data can predict imminent conversion to wet Age-Related Macular Degeneration.



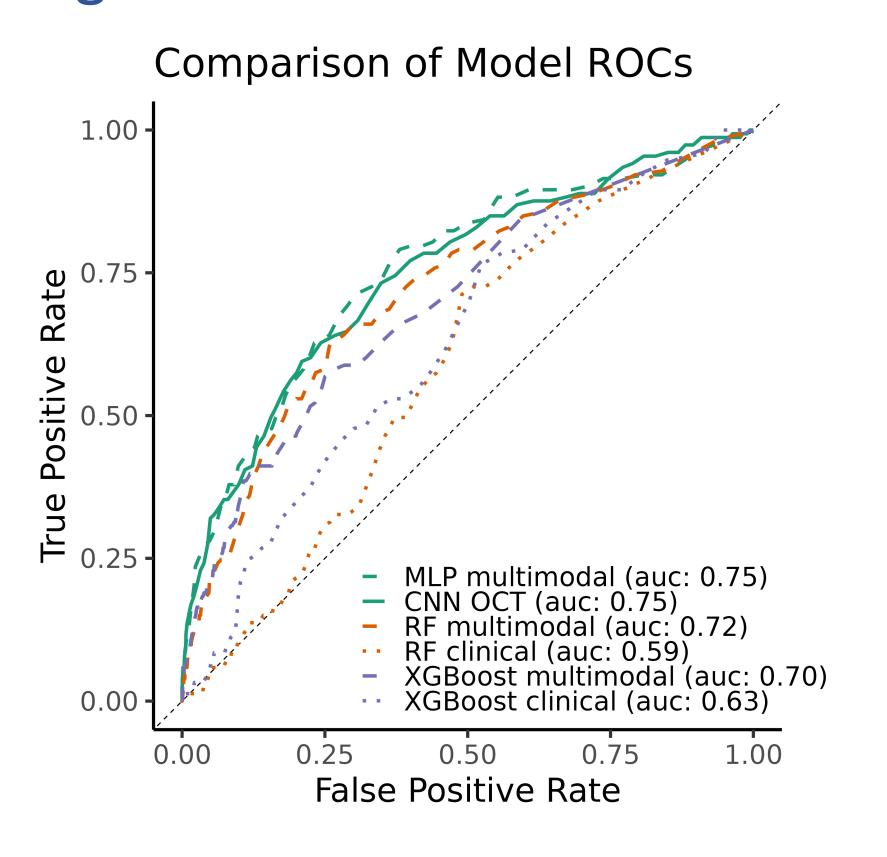
OCT Scans

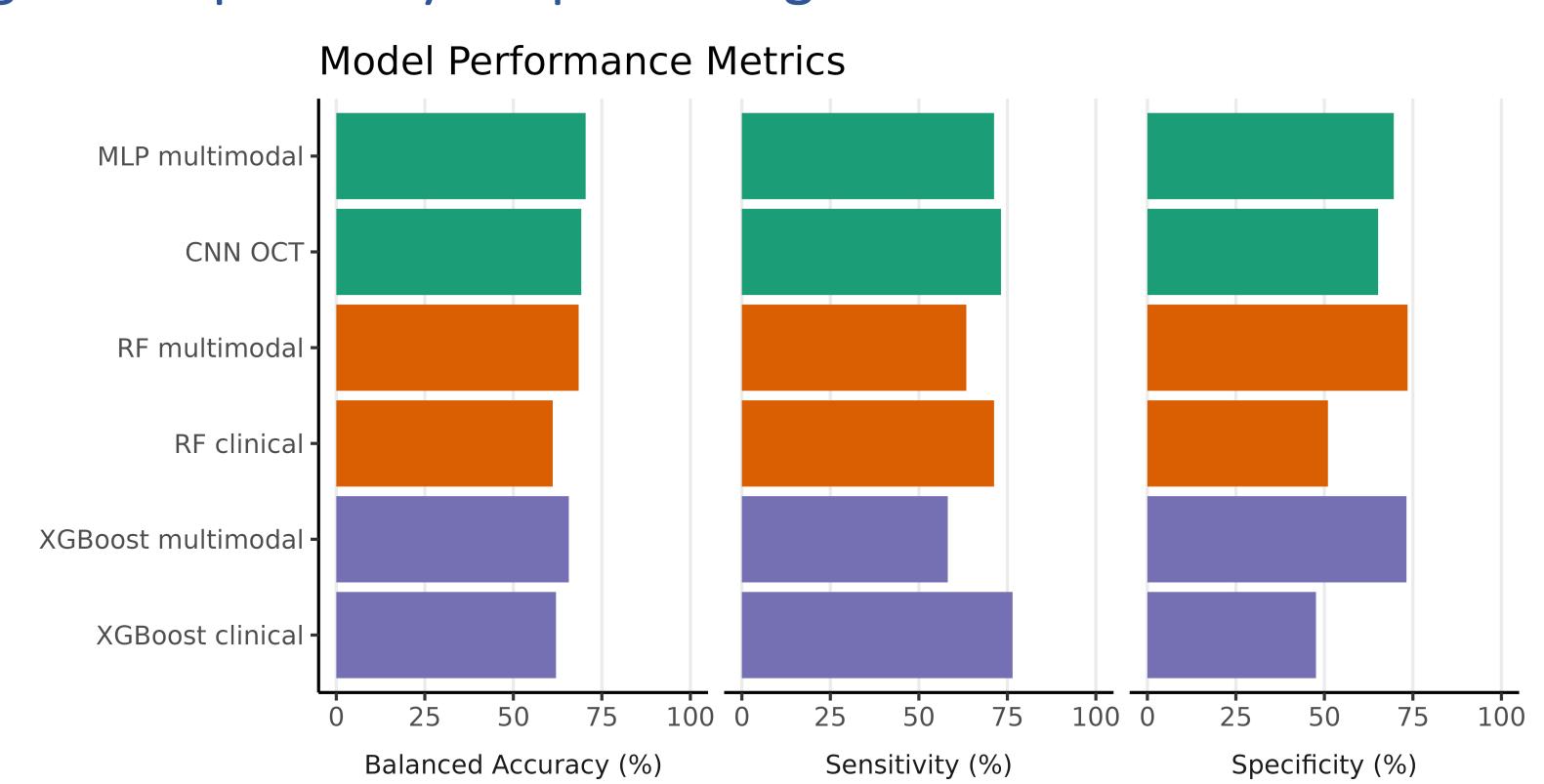






Including multimodal data increases diagnostic specificity for predicting conversion.





Incorporating multimodal data in a neural network boosts performance for predicting first eye conversions.

