Data-Adaptive Super Learning to Predict Viral Rebound based on Electronic Adherence Monitoring

An Analysis of the MACH-14 Cohort Consortium

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on behalf of
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HIV Treatment and Prevention Adherence, Miami Beach FL, June 3-5, 2012
I have no conflicts of interest to declare
Remote Electronic Adherence Monitoring

• Mobile technologies can
  – Monitor adherence remotely
    • Medication Event Monitoring System (MEMS)
  – Transmit data in real time over the cellular network
  – Real time adherence data from Uganda available
    • Haberer Abs #80027, Session 10

Haberer et al, AIDS Behav. 2010 Dec;14(6):1340-6
Real Time Adherence Monitoring and Personalized Medicine

• Targeted viral load testing?
  – Viral loads every 3 months: Expensive and most tests are negative
  – Target testing to those patients with non-negligible probability of failure?

• Targeted clinic visits?
  – Visits every 3 months: Does not correspond with when people are having trouble
  – Clinic visits and adherence interventions triggered by worrisome adherence patterns?

• Ability to detect relapse in adherence problems?
  – Adherence interventions are short-lived
Can Electronic Adherence Data Accurately Predict Viral Rebound?

- **Objective**: Predict viral rebound using adherence (MEMS) data and other patient characteristics
- **Challenge**: MEMS data highly multi-dimensional
  - How to summarize?
    - Average adherence?
    - Interruptions?
    - Nadir adherence?
    - Variance?
  - Over what period?
    - Since previous VL?
    - Shorter? Longer?
  - Interactions?
    - With regimen?
    - With each other?
Building an Optimal Predictor

• Most previous analyses of adherence data to predict viral failure or rebound have used:
  – Single variable predictors
    • Example: Average adherence since previous viral load
  – A priori specified models
    • Example: Logistic regression with average adherence and interruptions since previous viral load as main terms

• Machine learning (automated algorithms for signal detection from complex data) may improve the accuracy with which viral rebound can be predicted
Data: MACH-14 Consortium

- Multi-site collaborative study
  - 16 studies at 14 sites
  - 2835 subjects followed between 1997 and 2009
  - Longitudinal MEMS, virologic and clinical data
- We predicted **viral rebound** (>400 copies/ml) among subjects with
  - Previous viral load <= 400 copies/ml
  - >=1 day of MEMS monitoring in preceding 7 days
  - Basic clinical data (prior CD4, regimen) observed
- 1768 viral loads in 754 subjects
  - 147 viral rebounds observed in 134 (18%) subjects
Candidate Predictor Variables

• **Adherence summaries**
  – Average adherence
  – # of Interruptions of at least 2-14 days duration
  – Nadir of moving average (over 2-28 day windows)
  – Variance of average daily adherence
  – Above summaries using only weekdays and only weekends

• **Each summarized over**
  • Days since previous viral load
  • 7-168 days preceding current viral load date

• **Additional Predictors**
  – Days monitored with MEMS
    • For each period over which adherence summarized
  – Site
  – Regimen
  – Drug class monitored
  – Most recent CD4
  – Time on study
  – Time since viral load
  – Time since CD4

• **809 a priori specified candidate predictor variables**
Super Learning

- The user supplies a library of competing prediction algorithms
  - Generalized additive models, Lasso regularized generalized linear models, generalized boosted regression models, multivariate adaptive polynomial spline regression
  - Also consider combinations of all of the above

- Data split into 10 parts and 10-fold cross-validation is used to choose between algorithms
  - Predictive performance is evaluated on data that are not used to fit the prediction model

Van der Laan, Polley and Hubbard (2007) Super Learner. SAGMB; 6(25)
Example: 10-fold Cross-Validation

1. Split the data into 10 parts
2. Run the competing algorithms on $9/10$ths (the training set)
3. Evaluate performance on the remaining $1/10$th (the validation set)
4. Repeat for each of 10 training/validation sets
5. Average estimates of performance
Example: 10-fold Cross-Validation

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Measuring Performance: ROC Curves

- Cross-validated Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curves [cvAUC] calculated based on data not used in model fitting
  - Super Learner run separately on each of 10 training sets
  - Resulting predictor used to generate Area Under the ROC Curve for the corresponding validation set
  - cvAUC calculated as the average across validation sets

- 95% CIs for cvAUC calculated using influence curve based approach
  - Accounting for repeated measures on a subject
  - New theoretical results (van der Laan)
  - R package to be released soon (cvAUC, LeDell)
## Results: Sample Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate Predictor Variable (Summarized over VLs meeting inclusion criteria)</th>
<th>Median (IQR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Adherence since previous viral load</td>
<td>87% (55%, 99%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of interruptions &gt;24 hours since previous viral load</td>
<td>2 (1, 7)</td>
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<td>Days since previous viral load</td>
<td>32 (28, 86)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Days monitored using MEMS since previous viral load</td>
<td>28 (23, 56)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Most recent CD4 T cell count (cells/μl)</td>
<td>384 (218, 570)</td>
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<tr>
<td>At least one interruption &gt;72 hours since prior viral load</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<td>NNRTI-based regimen</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>PI-based regimen</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>Boosted PI-based regimen</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>Other ART regimen</td>
<td>31%</td>
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Super Learning resulted in improved classification of viral rebound compared to simple *a priori* specified predictors (p<0.001)

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<th>Prediction Model</th>
<th>cvAUC (95% CI)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Adherence</td>
<td>0.64 (0.59, 0.70)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Adherence + 3 day interruption (main term logistic regression)</td>
<td>0.65 (0.60, 0.70)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Super Learner</td>
<td>0.73 (0.69, 0.77)</td>
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</table>
Classification of Viral Rebound using Super Learner: Cross Validated Performance Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>PPV</th>
<th>NPV</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.97</td>
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<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.17</td>
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<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.18</td>
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<td>0.57</td>
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Conclusions/Future Work

• Super Learner analysis of electronic adherence data classified viral failure with reasonable accuracy in a highly heterogeneous population of HIV infected individuals

• This method could potentially be combined with real time monitoring to target clinical visits, viral load testing, and referral to adherence intervention to individuals at risk of failure

• Ongoing work: comparison of targeted monitoring strategies as compared to standard of care (costs and delay in rebound detection)
Acknowledgements

UC Berkeley Biostatistics
• Mark van der Laan
• Anna Decker
• Erin LeDell
• Varada Sarovar
• Joshua Schwab

MACH 14
• Robert Gross
• Ira Wilson
• Carol Golin
• Nancy Reynolds
• Robert Remien
• Kathleen Goggin
• Jane Simoni
• Marc Rosen
• Honghu Liu
• David Bangsberg

The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
• Clinical Scientist Development Award (mentor David Bangsberg)
Thank You!