

Modern Machine Learning Techniques and Their Applications to Medical Diagnostics

Alexander Gammerman

► **To cite this version:**

Alexander Gammerman. Modern Machine Learning Techniques and Their Applications to Medical Diagnostics. Harris Papadopoulos; Andreas S. Andreou; Max Bramer. 6th IFIP WG 12.5 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence Applications and Innovations (AIAI), Oct 2010, Larnaca, Cyprus. Springer, IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology, AICT-339, pp.2-2, 2010, Artificial Intelligence Applications and Innovations. <10.1007/978-3-642-16239-8_2>. <hal-01060643>

HAL Id: hal-01060643

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01060643>

Submitted on 16 Nov 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Modern Machine Learning techniques and their applications to medical diagnostics

Alexander Gammerman

Computer Learning Research Centre,
Royal Holloway, University of London, UK.
`A.Gammerman@cs.rhul.ac.uk`

Abstract. The talk presents several machine learning techniques and their applications to clinical decision-making. In many problems of computer-aided medical diagnosis and treatment a program must be capable of learning from previously accumulated past patients data records, and extrapolating to make diagnosis for new patient by considering their symptoms. Many machine learning and statistical techniques have been developed to help in clinical decision making. Among them decision trees, the Bayesian techniques, discriminant analysis, neural networks and many others. These techniques usually deal with conventional, small-scale, low-dimensional problems, and the application of these techniques to modern high-dimensional data sets with many thousand attributes (symptoms) usually leads to serious computational problems. Several new techniques such as Support Vector Machine (SVM) have been developed to tackle the problem of dimensionality by transferring the problem into high-dimensional space, and solving it in that space. They based on so-called kernel methods and can very often solve some high-dimensional problems. These techniques perform very well with good accuracy. However, a typical drawback of techniques such as the SVM is that they usually do not provide any useful measure of confidence of new, unclassified examples (new patients). Recently a new set of techniques, called Conformal Predictors, have been developed that allows to make predictions with valid measures of confidence. The approach is based on approximations to the universal measures of confidence given by the algorithmic theory of randomness and allows us to compute diagnostic classes and estimate confidence of the diagnostics for high-dimensional data. The talk will present Conformal Predictors and their applications in medicine.