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Summary

IBDQ AND NON-INVASIVE MACHINE LEARNING-BASED PREDICTION OF ENDOSCOPIC ACTIVITY IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

Iolanda Valentina Popa

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IBD

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A machine learning study developed models using IBDQ-32 questionnaire scores and low-cost biological predictors to estimate endoscopic disease activity in ulcerative colitis patients.

KEY POINTS

- Two random forest and two multilayer perceptron classifiers were developed to predict endoscopic disease activity, with one set including IBDQ-32 scores and one set excluding them
- Inclusion of IBDQ-32 improved accuracy and AUC for both random forest and multilayer perceptron algorithms
- Random forest classifiers performed noticeably better than multilayer perceptron methods on the independent patient cohort
- This represents the first study to propose IBDQ-32 as a predictor in a machine learning model for estimating ulcerative colitis endoscopic disease activity
- The model may provide a cost-effective and non-invasive alternative for assessing disease activity in UC patients requiring long-term treatment

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