

UNVEILING HIDDEN LINKS: MACHINE LEARNING MAY UNLOCK COMORBIDITIES OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME IN A CLINICAL DATASET

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Poster

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A UK Biobank clustering analysis of 8168 IBS patients identified ten key comorbidities and achieved 83% accuracy in predicting IBS using machine learning based on comorbidity profiles.

KEY POINTS

- Among 18000 adults over age 40, 8168 were coded for IBS, 75% of whom were female.
- The top comorbidities included diverticular disease (16.68% importance), hypertension, hernia, haemorrhoids, osteoarthritis, asthma, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease without oesophagitis, history of psychoactive substance abuse, hypercholesterolaemia, and cholelithiasis.
- K-Means machine learning algorithm achieved 83% accuracy for predicting IBS based on comorbidity profile.
- Most clusters contained obesity, hypercholesterolemia, and hypertension, while asthma and allergies were also present in identified clusters.
- This research may inform future work on predicting IBS development and identifying patient subgroups for targeted therapies.

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