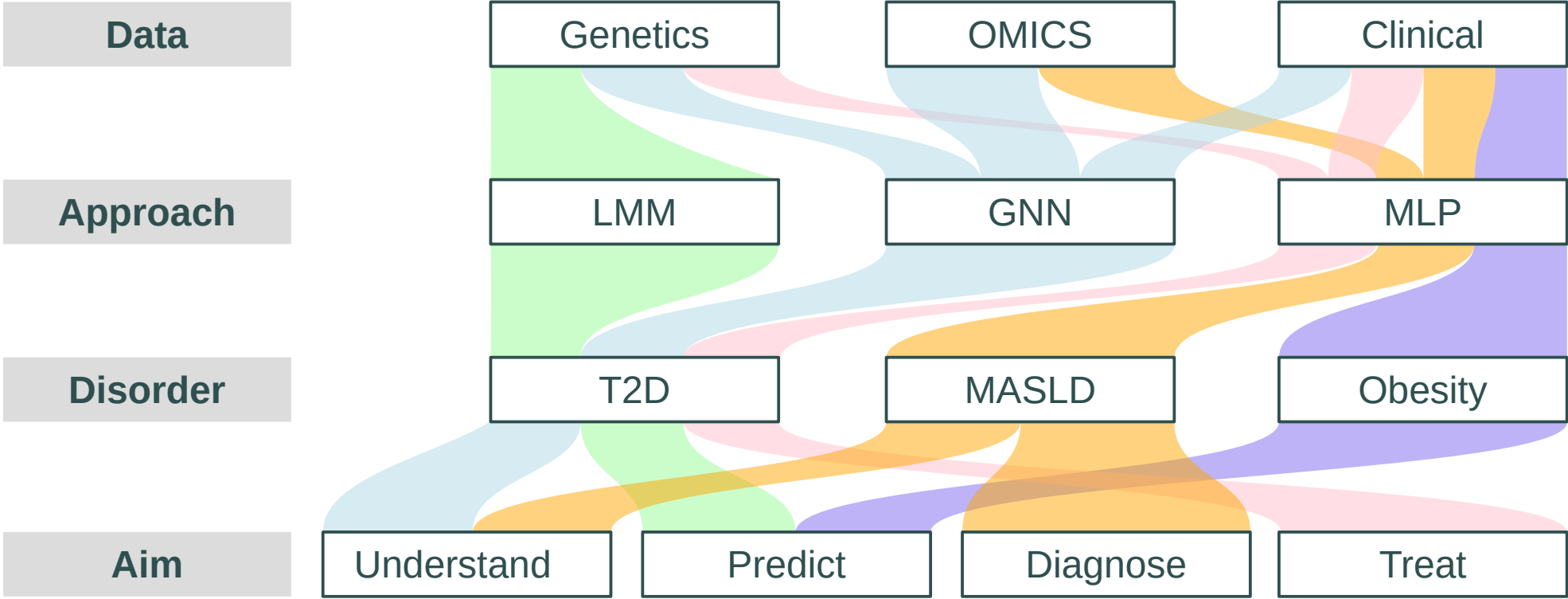
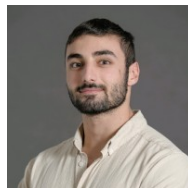


IA @ Egenodia

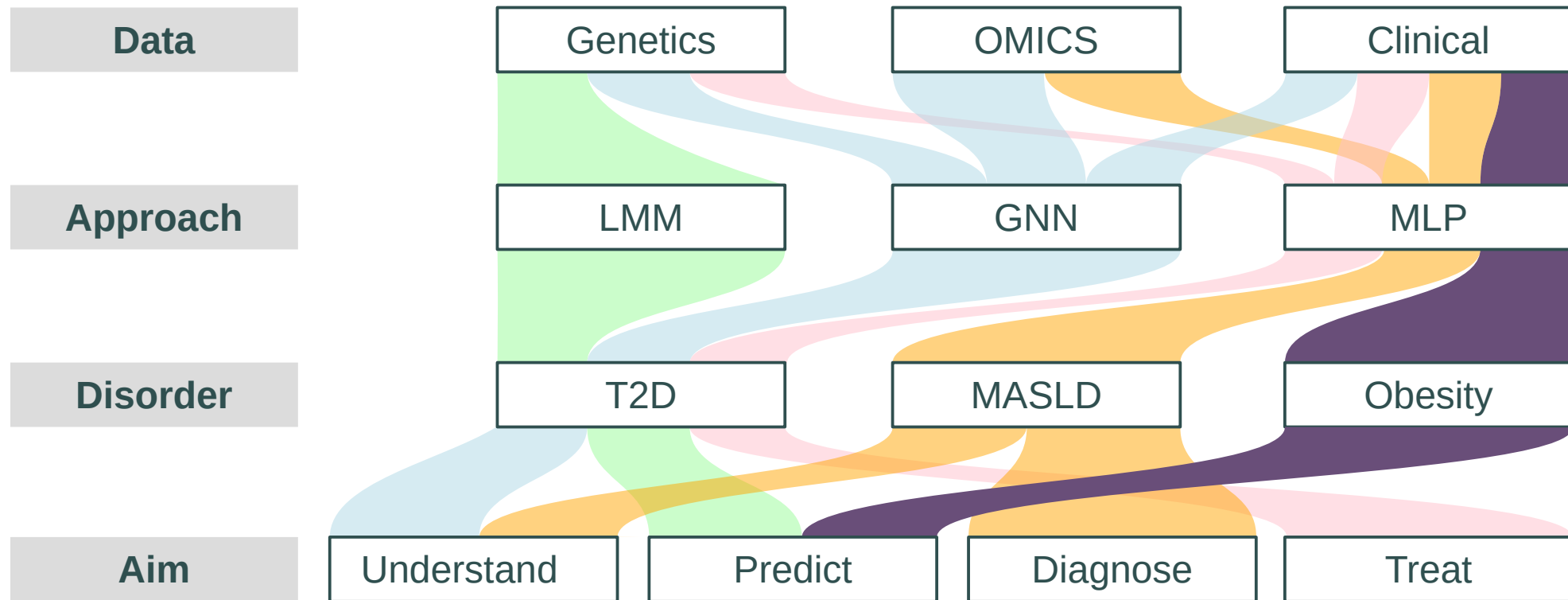


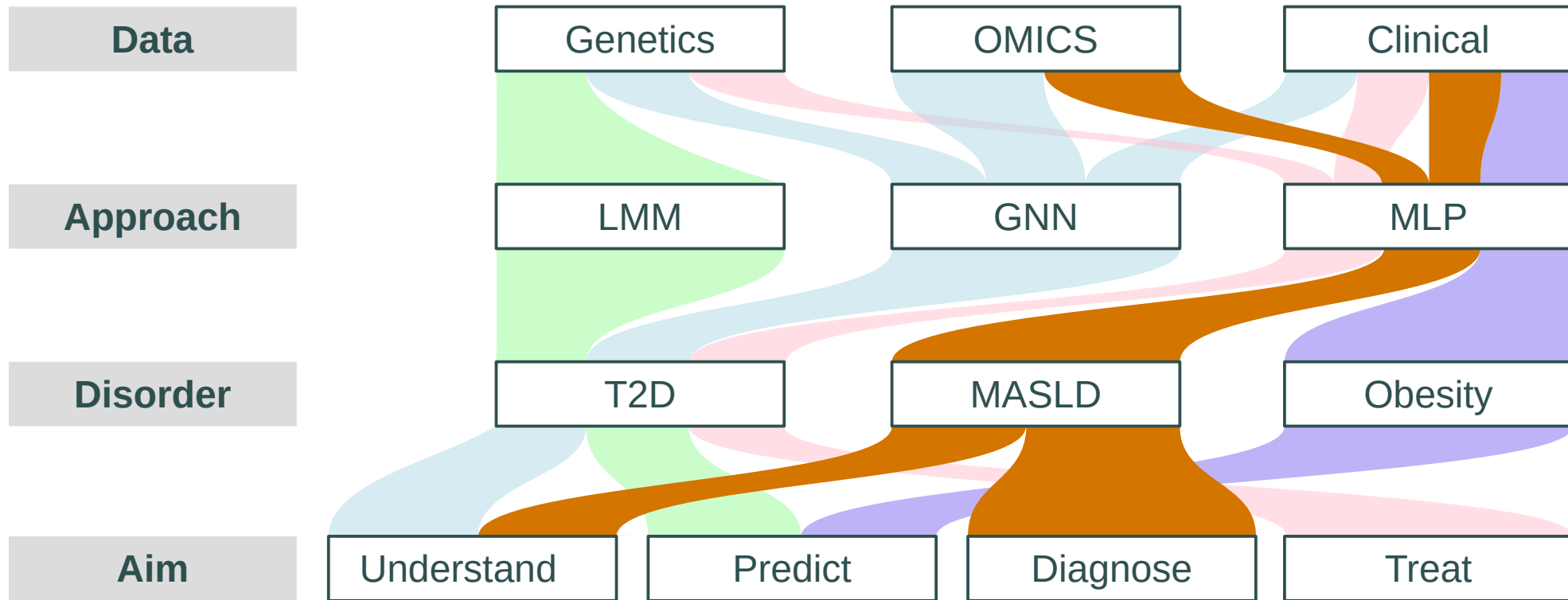
Artificial Intelligence for the precision medicine of cardiometabolic disorders (AlmedCMD)





Sami Le Guilcher

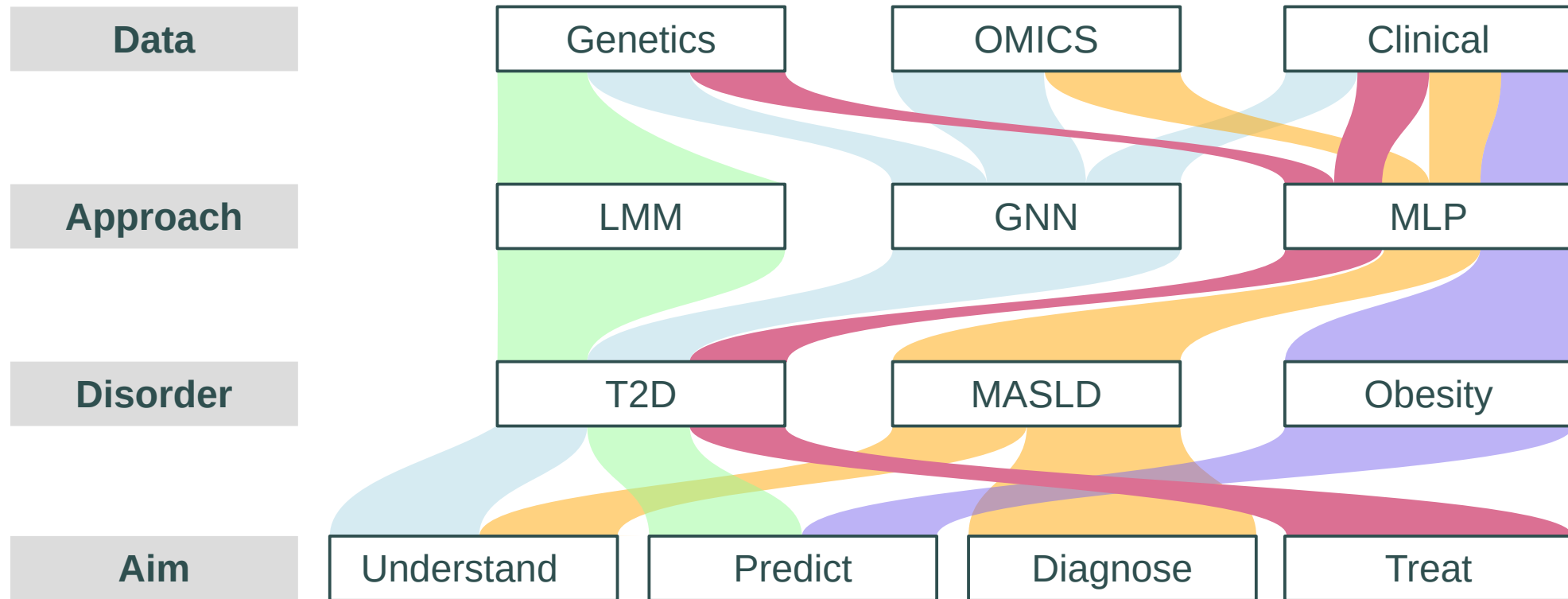




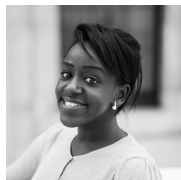
Marwa Afnouch



Arthur Six



Amna Khamis



Omaima Binan

Data

Genetics

OMICS

Clinical

Approach

LMM

GNN

MLP

Disorder

T2D

MASLD

Obesity

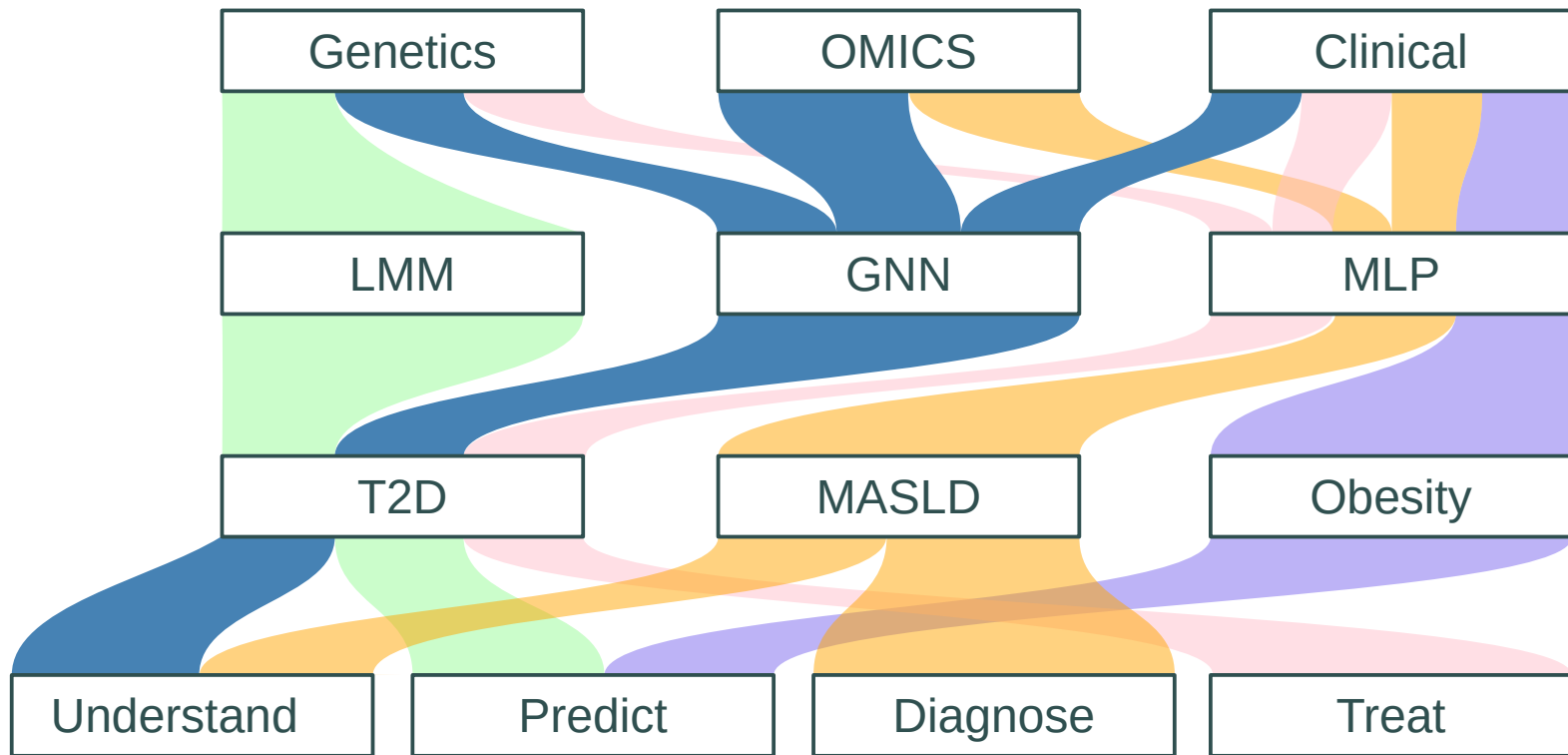
Aim

Understand

Predict

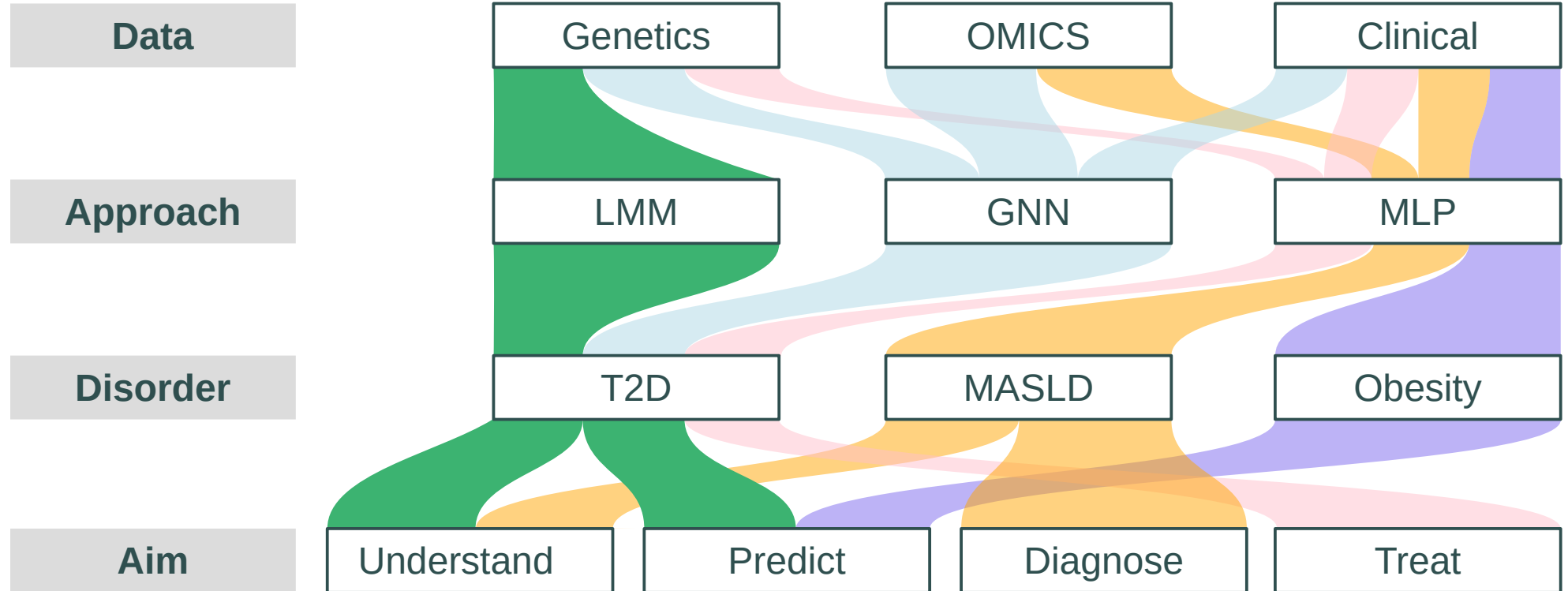
Diagnose

Treat





Smaïn Fettes



Childhood obesity triggers health problem throughout life



- Intracranial hypertension

- Hypertension
- Dyslipidaemia
- Endothelial dysfunction
- Left ventricular hypertrophy

- Fatty liver disease

- Impaired glucose tolerance
- Polycystic ovary syndrome
- Delayed or accelerated puberty
- Metabolic syndrome
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus

- Gastro-oesophageal reflux
- Constipation
- Micronutrient deficiencies

- Coronary artery disease
- Some cancers
- Infertility
- Osteoarthritis
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Adult obesity



- Reduced self esteem
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Disordered eating
- Internalizing disorders
- Body dissatisfaction



- Periodontal disease, caries

- Acanthosis nigricans, psoriasis

- Asthma
- Obstructive sleep apnoea
- Impaired exercise tolerance
- Sleep disordered breathing
- Sleep disorders
- Poor outcomes of viral infection
- Hypoventilation syndrome

- Glomerulosclerosis, enuresis

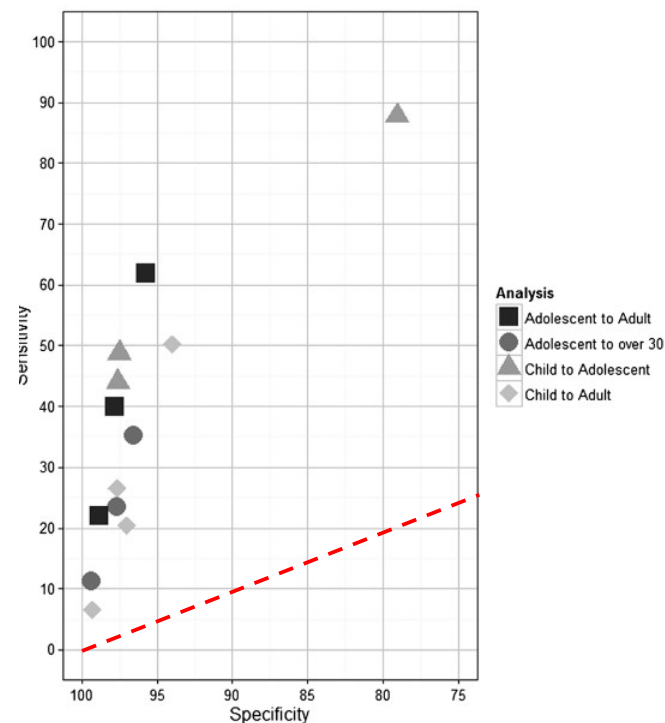
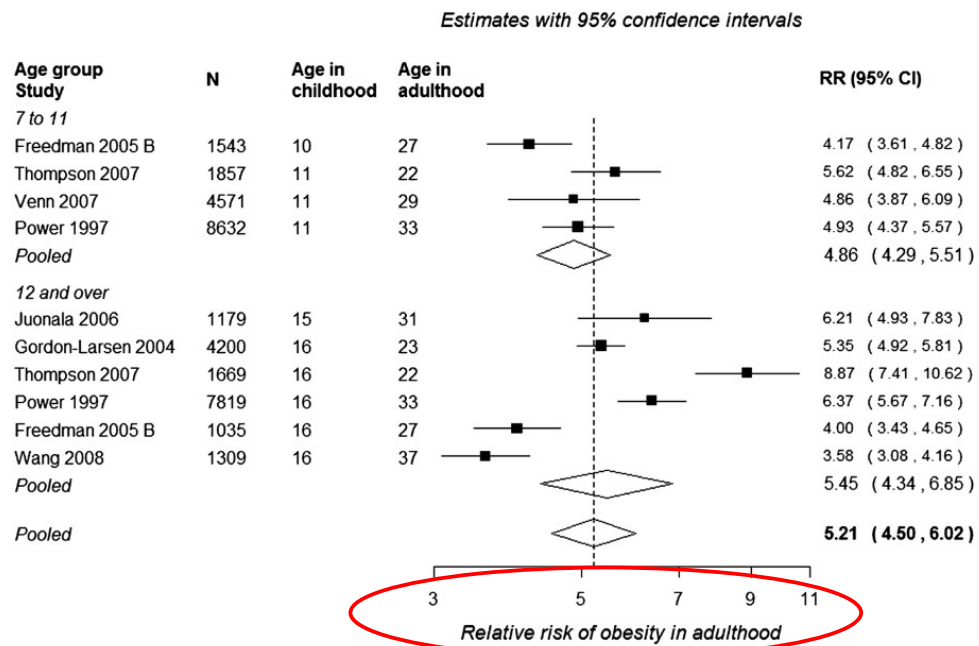
- Pain
- Acute injuries
- Impaired balance and coordination
- Impaired muscle strength
- Gait deviations
- Postural malalignment
- Fractures
- Slipped capital femoral epiphysis
- Blount disease

- Impaired motor skill and competency
- Fatigue
- Impaired functional mobility
- Reduced health-related quality of life
- Reduced moderate-vigorous physical activity level



In adults

Childhood obesity as a predictor of adult obesity



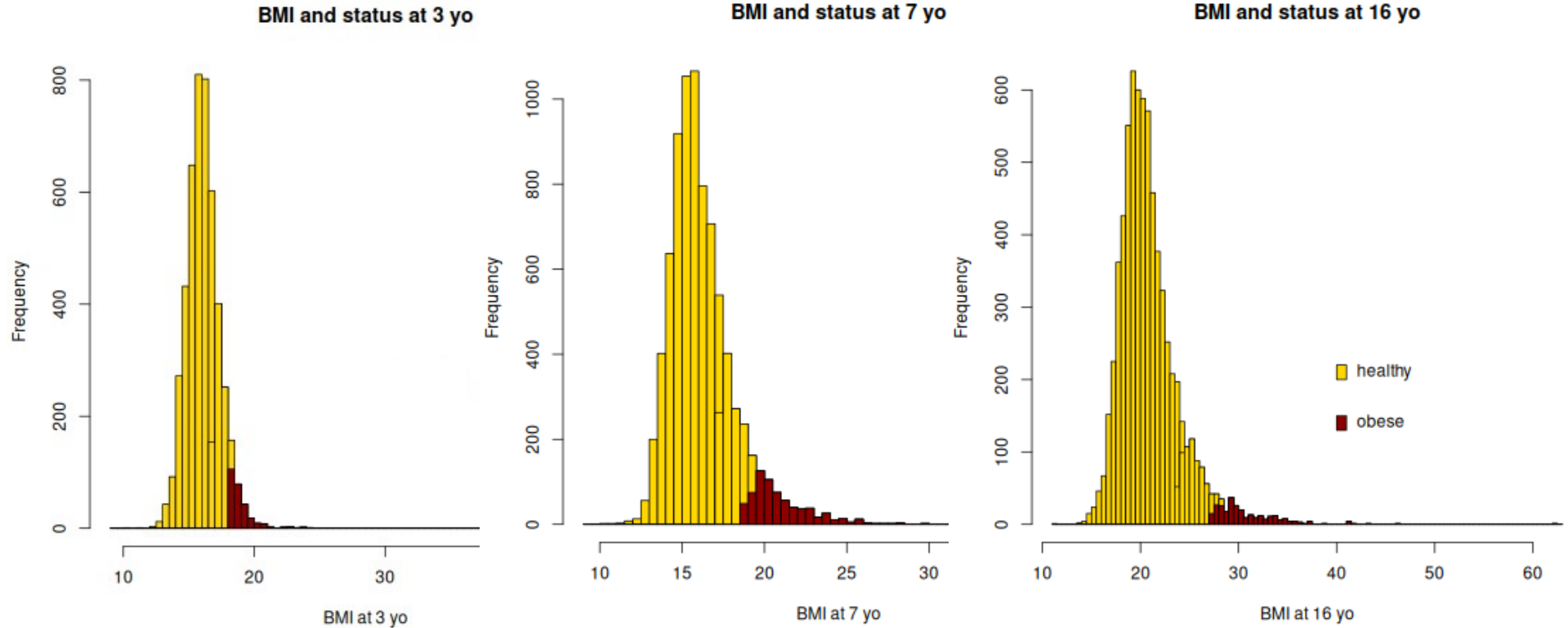
SOA: Morandi *et al* 2012, biological and socioeconomic variables

	AUROC when term is added
<i>Childhood Overweight-Obesity</i>	
Maternal BMI	0.63 (0.60–0.65)
Paternal BMI	0.65 (0.62–0.67)
N of household members	0.66 (0.64–0.68)
Gestational weight gain	0.66 (0.64–0.69)
Birth weight	0.67 (0.65–0.69)
Maternal smoking	0.67 (0.65–0.69)

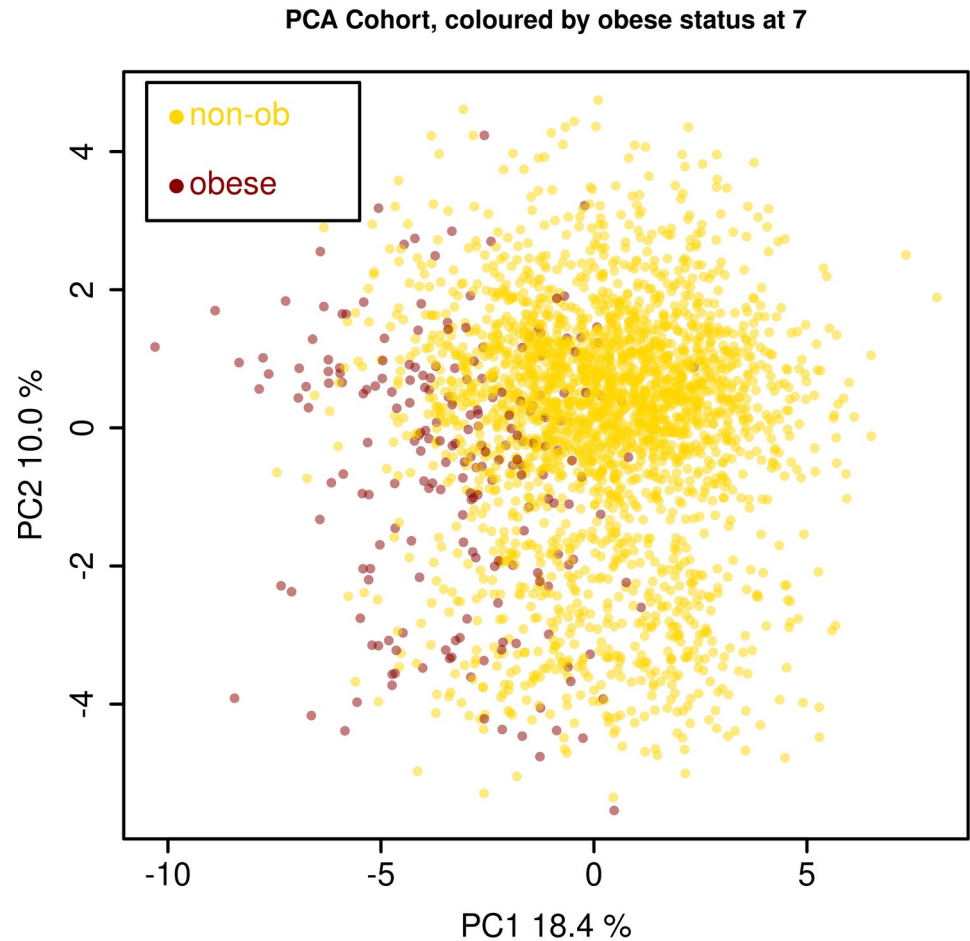
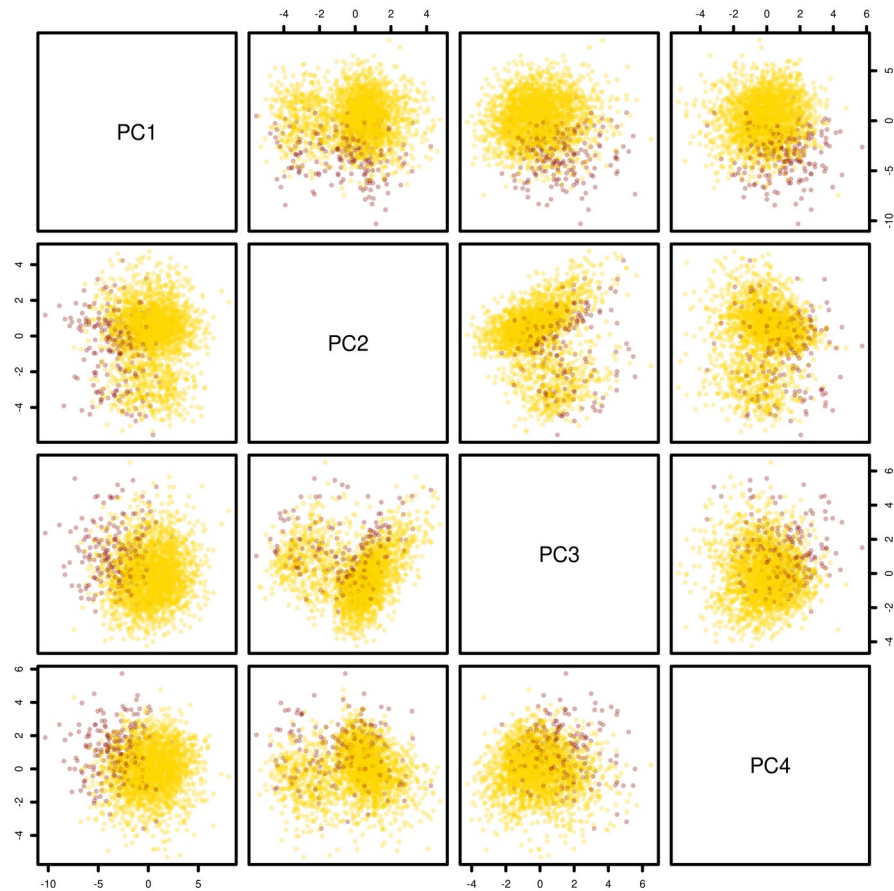
	AUROC when term is added
<i>Childhood Obesity</i>	
Paternal BMI	0.68 (0.64–0.73)
Maternal BMI	0.74 (0.70–0.78)
N of household members	0.77 (0.73–0.80)
Birth weight (kg)	0.77 (0.73–0.80)
Maternal occupation	0.77 (0.73–0.81)
Gestational smoking	0.78 (0.74–0.82)

Morandi A, Meyre D, Lobbens S, Kleinman K, Kaakinen M, Rifas-Shiman SL, Vatin V, Gaget S, Pouta A, Hartikainen AL, Laitinen J, Ruokonen A, Das S, Khan AA, Elliott P, Maffei C, Gillman MW, Järvelin MR, **Froguet P** (2012) Estimation of Newborn Risk for Child or Adolescent Obesity: Lessons from Longitudinal Birth Cohorts. *PLoS ONE* **7**(11): e49919. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0049919>

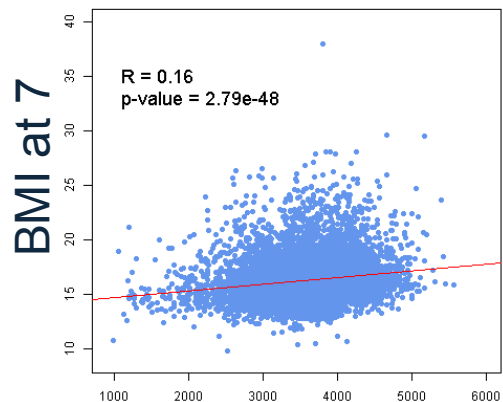
The Finn youth population is reasonably fit



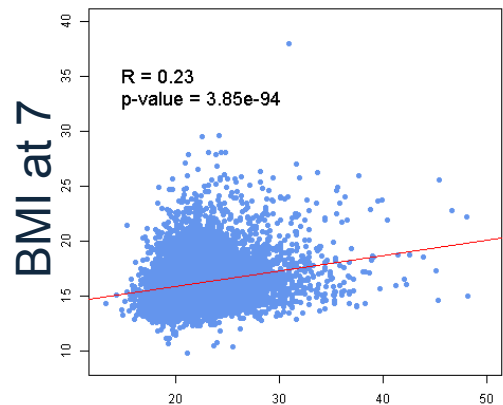
Obese vs non-obese differ but clusters are not well defined



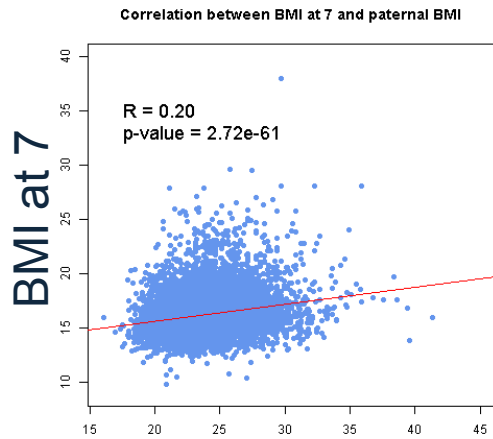
Few quantitative variables clearly correlate with obesity



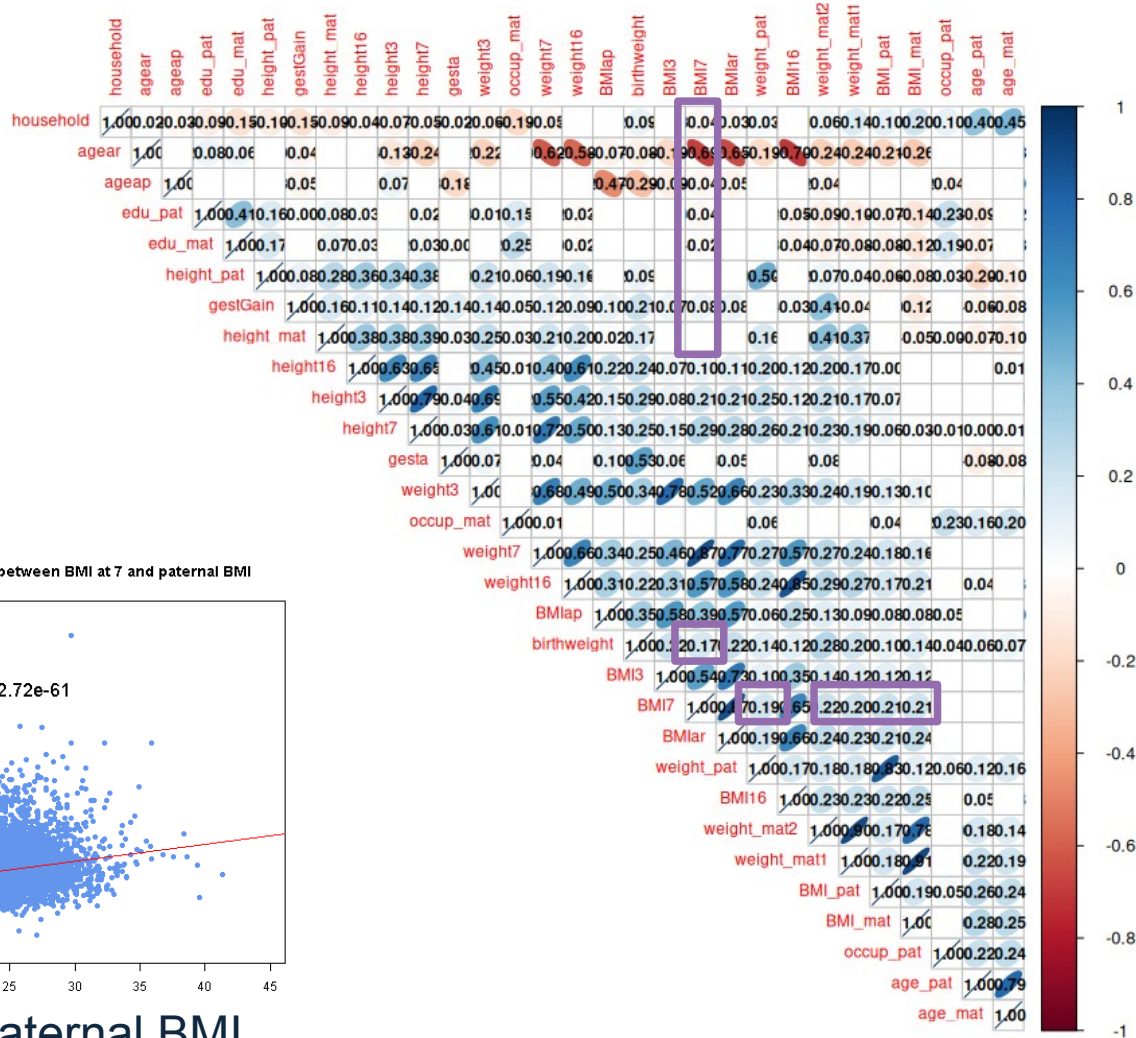
Birth weight



Maternal BMI



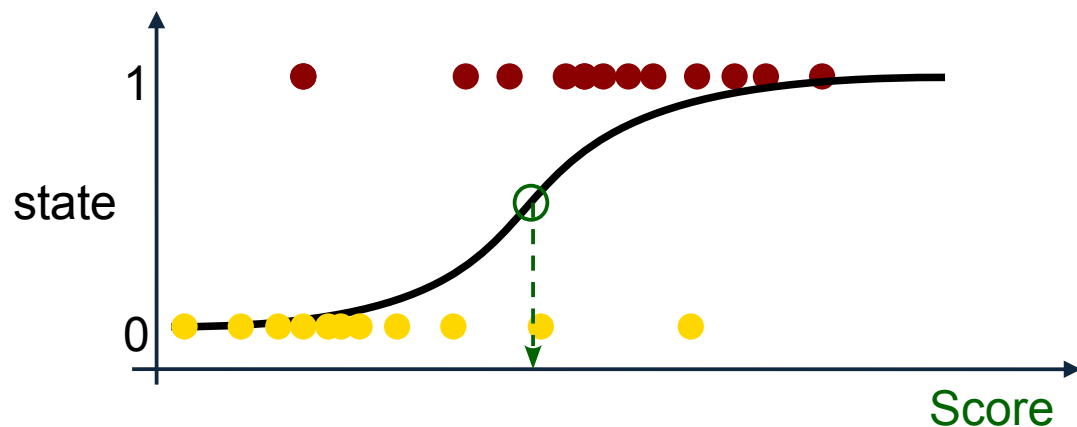
Paternal BMI



Morandi et al 2012, logistic regression

$$p(X) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 V_1 + \beta_2 V_2 + \dots)}}$$

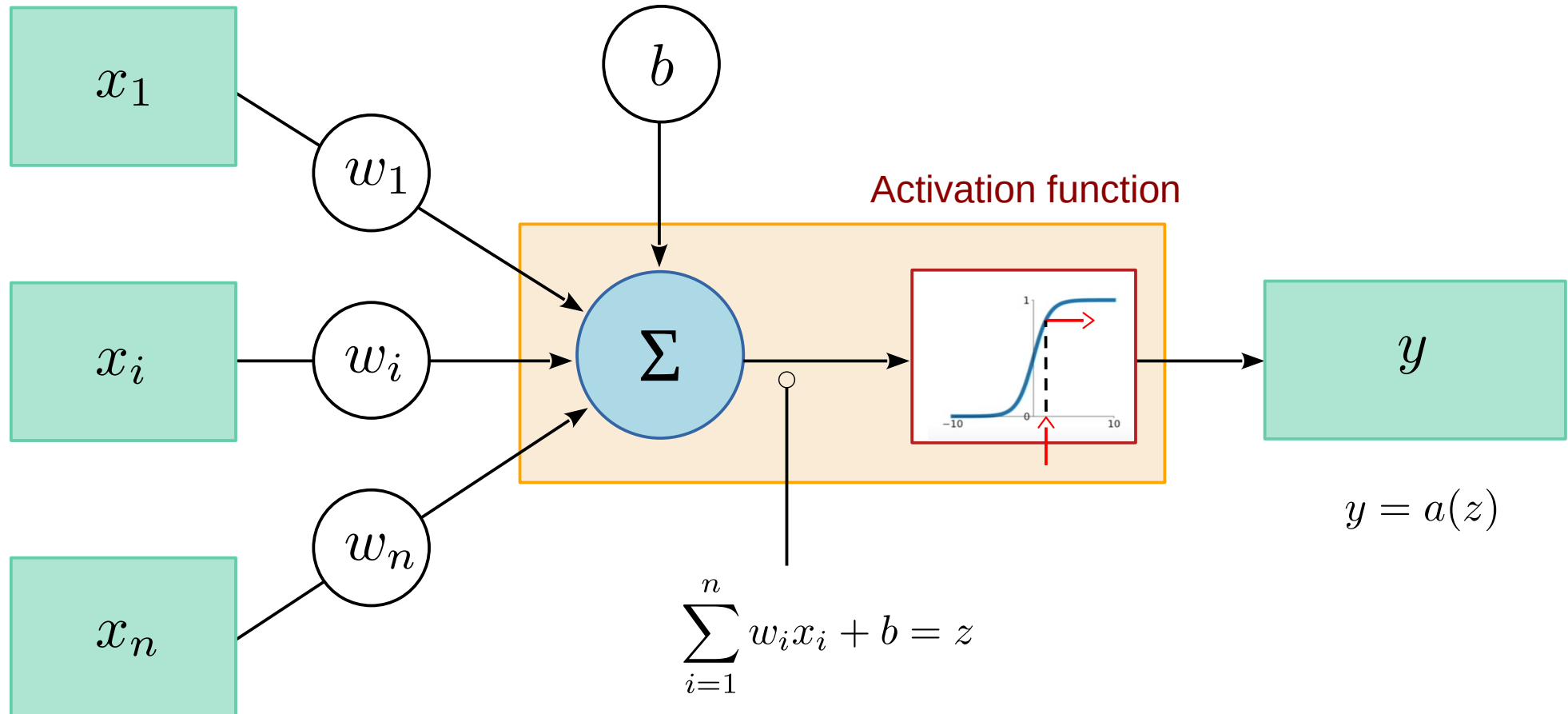
linear
regression



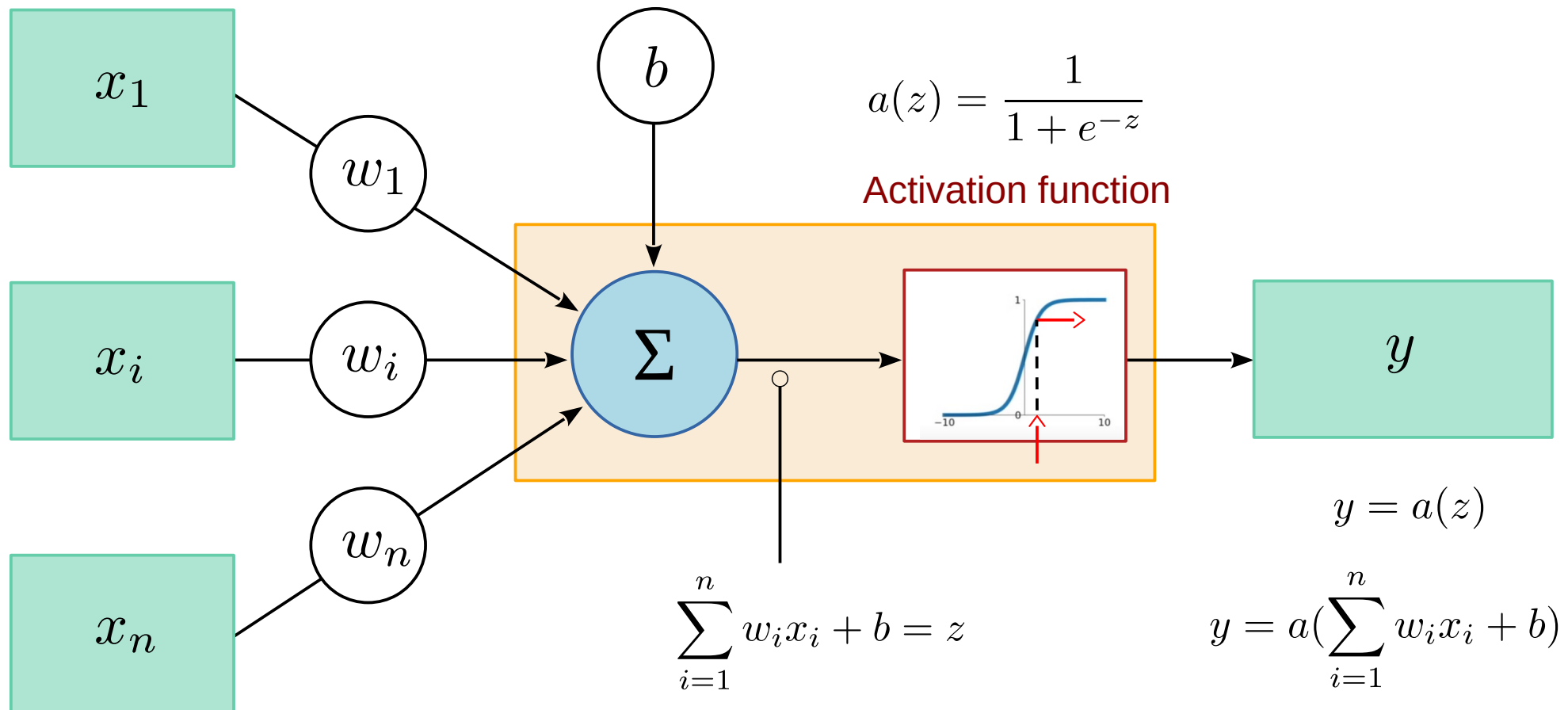
NFBC 1986:

Risk for childhood obesity = $e^{(-10.61 + 0.12 \cdot \text{maternal BMI} + 0.18 \cdot \text{paternal BMI} - 0.31 \cdot \text{number of household members} - 0.69 \cdot \text{maternal occupation} + 0.61 \cdot \text{gestational smoking}^* + 0.75 \cdot \text{birth weight})} / (1 + e^{(-10.61 + 0.12 \cdot \text{maternal BMI} + 0.18 \cdot \text{paternal BMI} - 0.31 \cdot \text{number of household members} - 0.69 \cdot \text{maternal occupation} + 0.61 \cdot \text{gestational smoking}^* + 0.75 \cdot \text{birth weight})})$

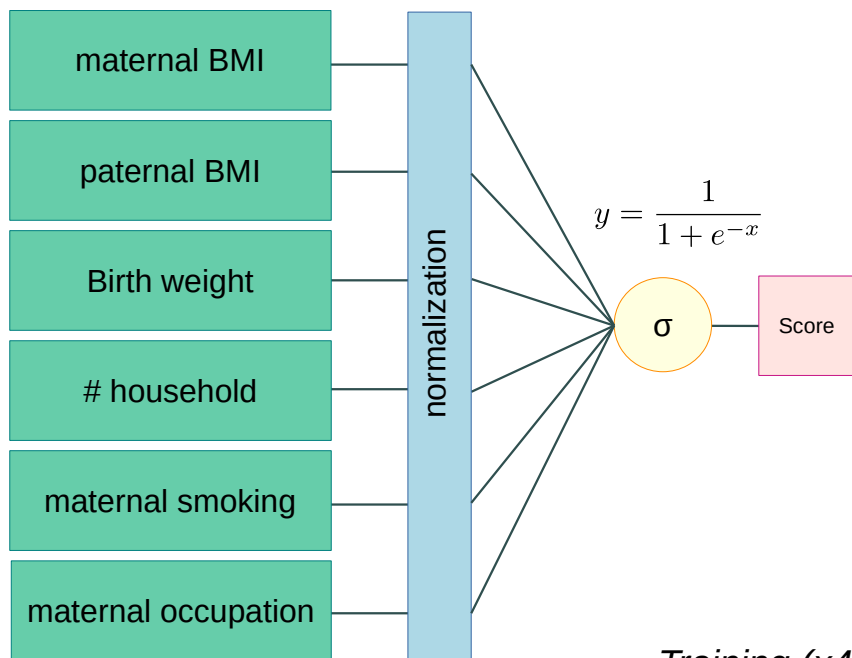
logistic regression $\approx$ 1 artificial neuron



logistic regression $\approx$ 1 artificial neuron



Let's retrain Morandi



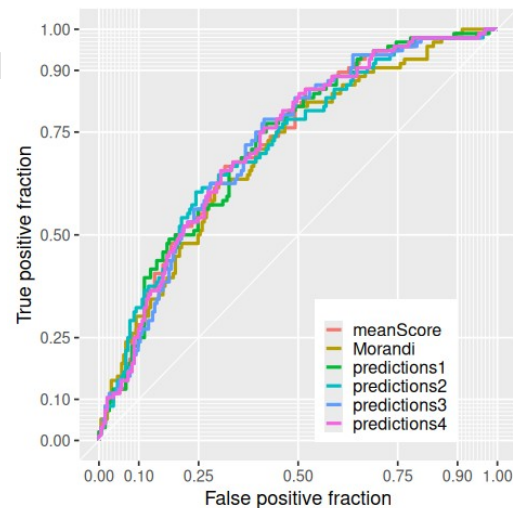
NB:
Maternal occupation
1 = unskilled/apprentice/unemployed
2 = skilled manual
3 = skilled non manual
4 = entrepreneur/professional

Training (x4)
290 obese
580 non-obese

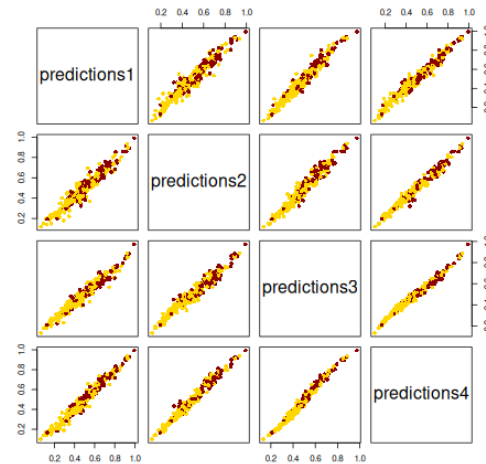
Test and Validation
96 obese
192 non-obese

AUC
Morandi = 0.701
Now = 0.72
Sensitivity = 64.6

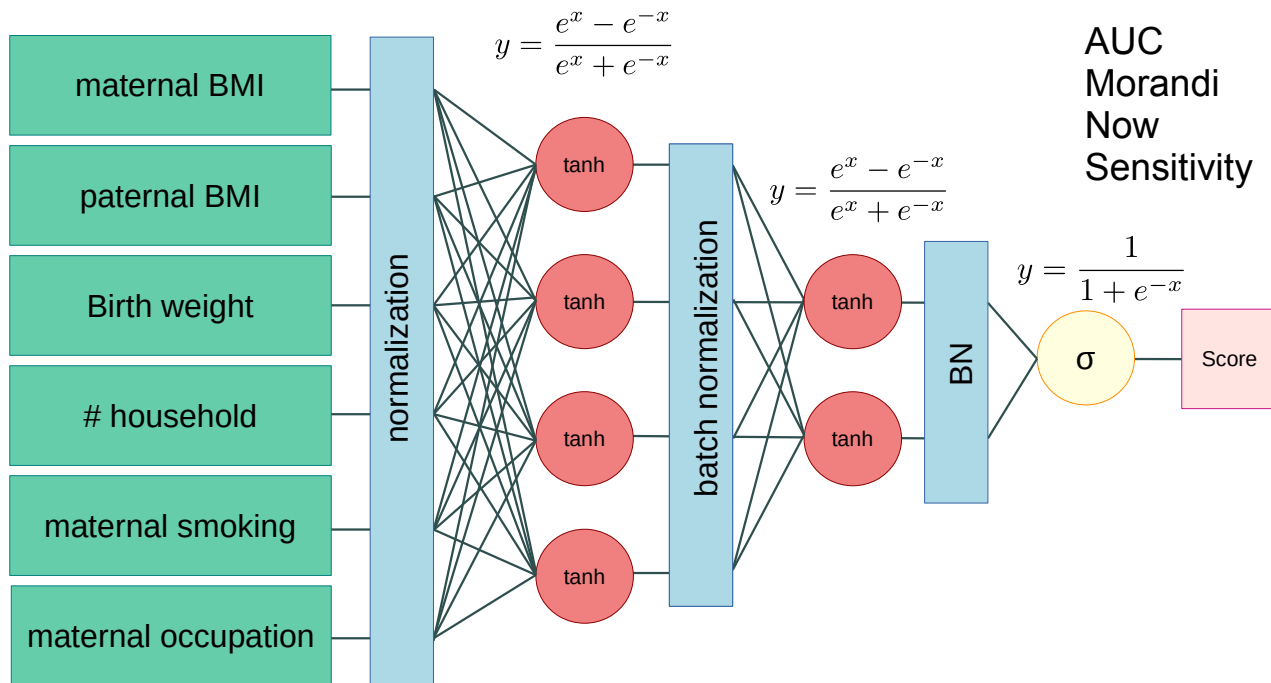
Validation set



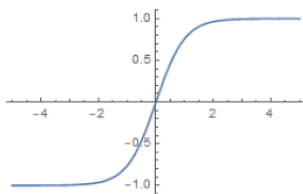
Comparison
models' scores



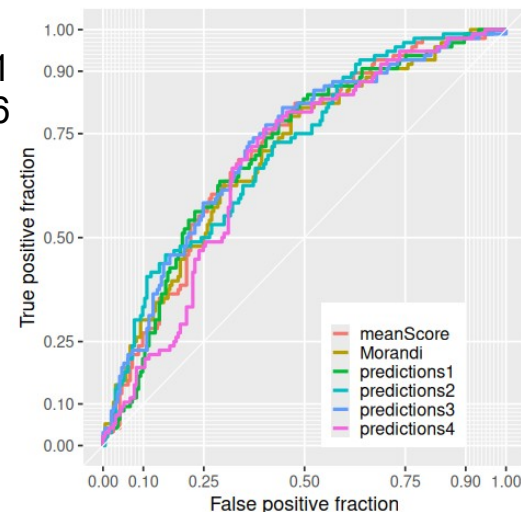
Can we improve on that?



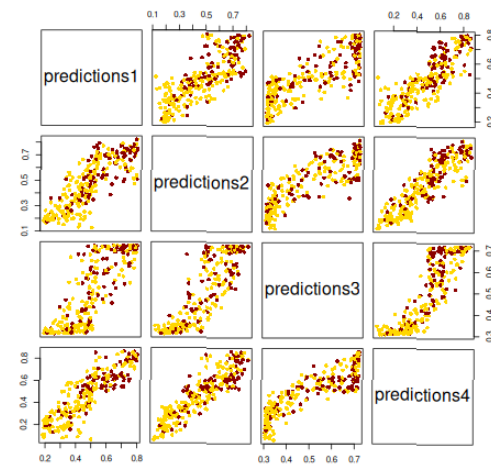
AUC
Morandi = 0.701
Now = 0.726
Sensitivity = 67.7



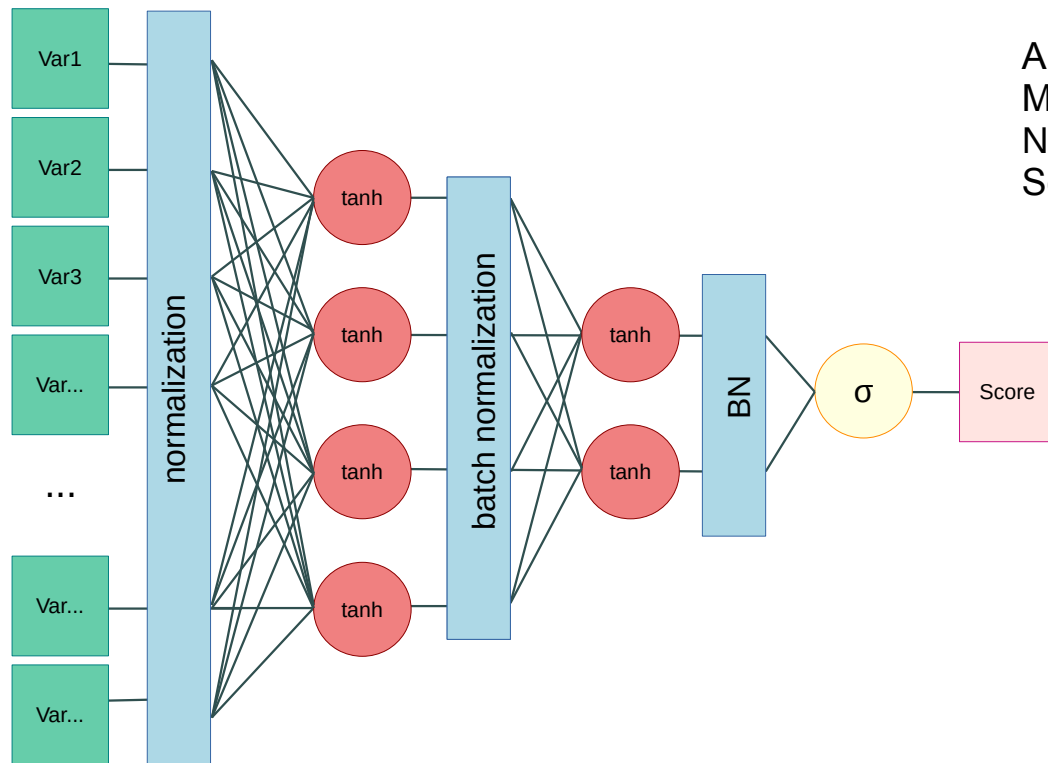
Validation set



Comparison models' scores

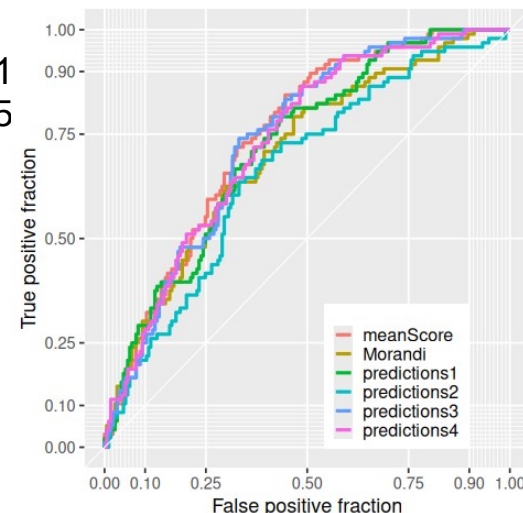


Increasing the number of variables



AUC
Morandi = 0.701
Now = 0.745
Sensitivity = 69.8

Validation set



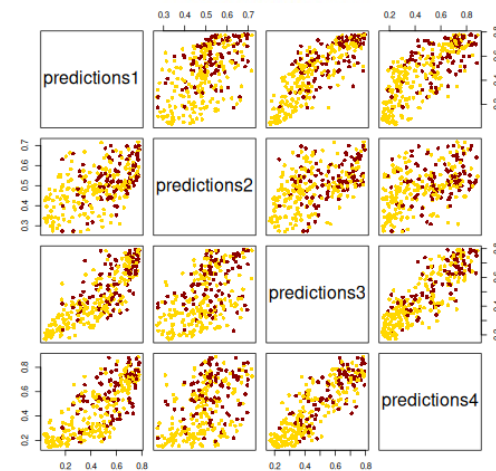
Variables =

gender, birth weight, BMI mat, BMI pat, gestational weight gain, # household, maternal smoking (2nd month), maternal and paternal alcohol, maternal and paternal education, maternal and paternal occupation



4 levels based on ISCED

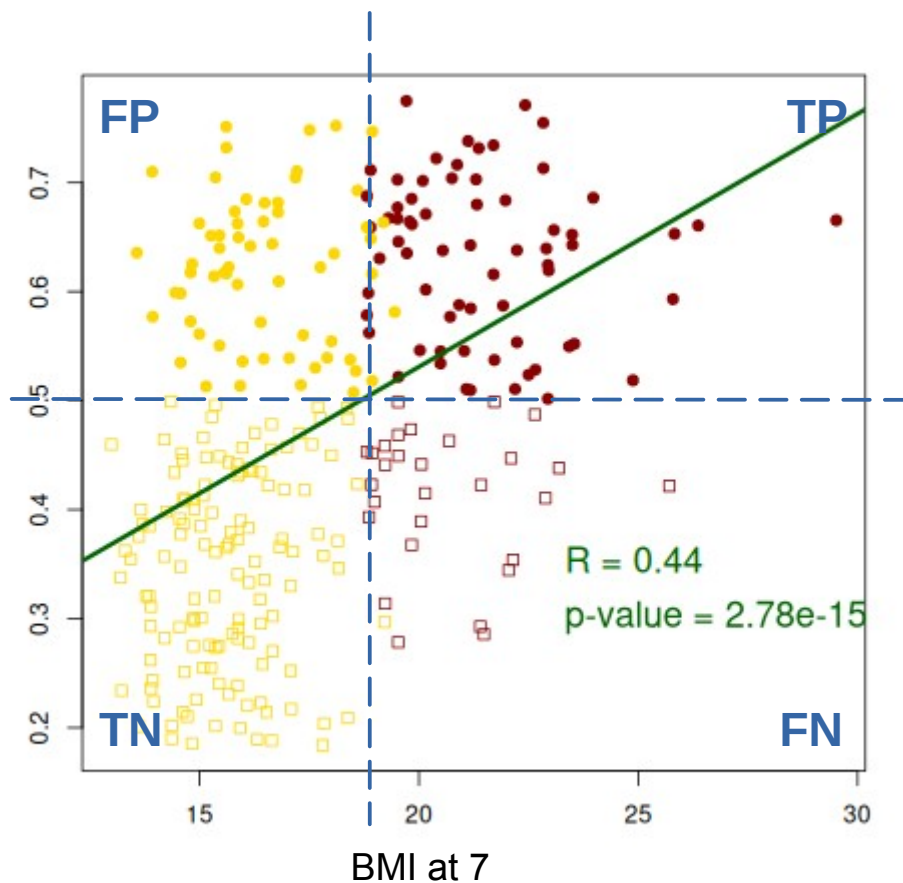
Comparison models' scores



How good is the prediction?

Over-zealous:
Stigmatising?

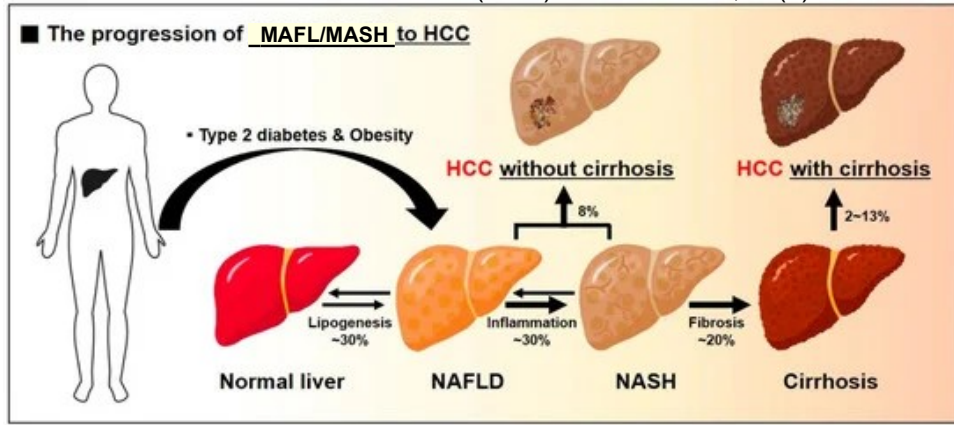
mean of
models' scores



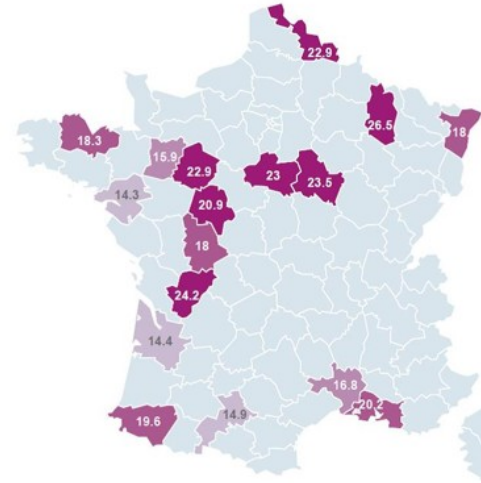
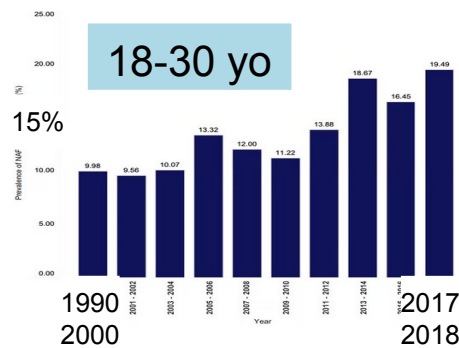
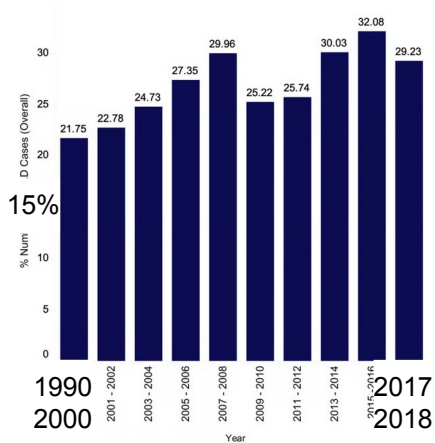
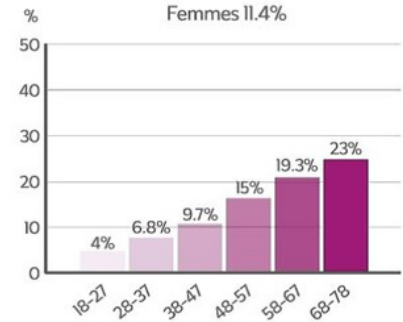
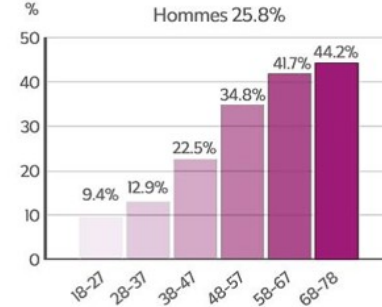
Missed:
Failure to duty?

Omics data: recognising MASLD severity

Kim et al (2021) *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 22(9): 4495



Prévalence en fonction de l'âge et du sexe



NASH
(now MASH)

Paris MASH Meeting

(11-12 juillet 2019)

Kim et al (2022) *Met. Target Organ Damage*, 2: 19

NALFD (now MASLD)

Biological and clinical variables

Definition

Biological sex

Age at the time of intervention

Mean fasting glycaemia (mmol/l)

Fasting insulinaemia (pmol/l)

Glycated haemoglobin (%)

HDL cholesterol (mmol/l)

LDL cholesterol (mmol/l)

Triglycerides (mmol/l)

Total bilirubin (mg/l)

Aspartate transaminase (U/l)

Alanine transaminase (U/l)

Gamma-glutamyltransferase (U/l)

α 2 macroglobulin (g/l)

Haptoglobin (g/l)

Apolipoprotein A1 (g/l)

Ultrasensitive CRP (mg/l)

Platelets ($10^9/l$)

Lymphocytes ($10^9/l$)

Type

Categorical (M, F)

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Quantitative

Range; mean (SD)

Converted into {0, 1}

18-65; 4.56 (11.81)

4.26-18.89; 7.24 (3.10)

11.11-7952.03; 238.83 (638.39)

4.4-14; 6.65 (1.76)

0.41-1.86; 1.11 (0.25)

0.85-6.44; 3.03 (0.89)

0.41-16.01; 1.87 (1.53)

1.5-14; 4.76 (2.14)

8-113; 31.36 (16.23)

8-161; 40.15 (24.91)

7-380; 54.41 (56.01)

0.31-3.7; 1.78 (0.56)

0.27-5.08; 2.02 (0.73)

0.77-2.48; 1.46 (0.24)

0.17-11.1; 6.70 (3.09)

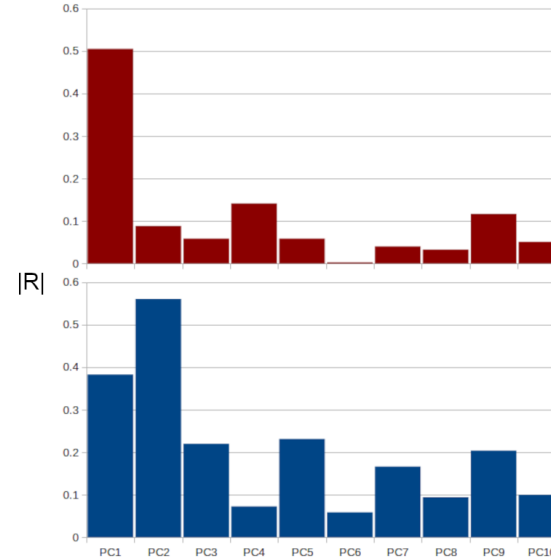
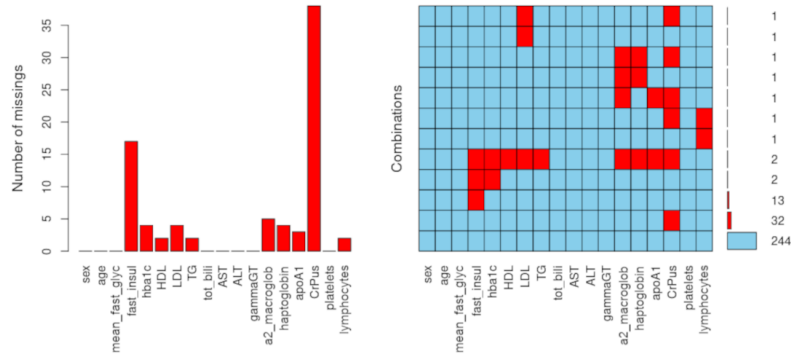
130-460; 272.06 (60.86)

0.3-5.4; 2.43 (0.72)

Among 66 available, ignoring redundant, overlapping, and irrelevant ones

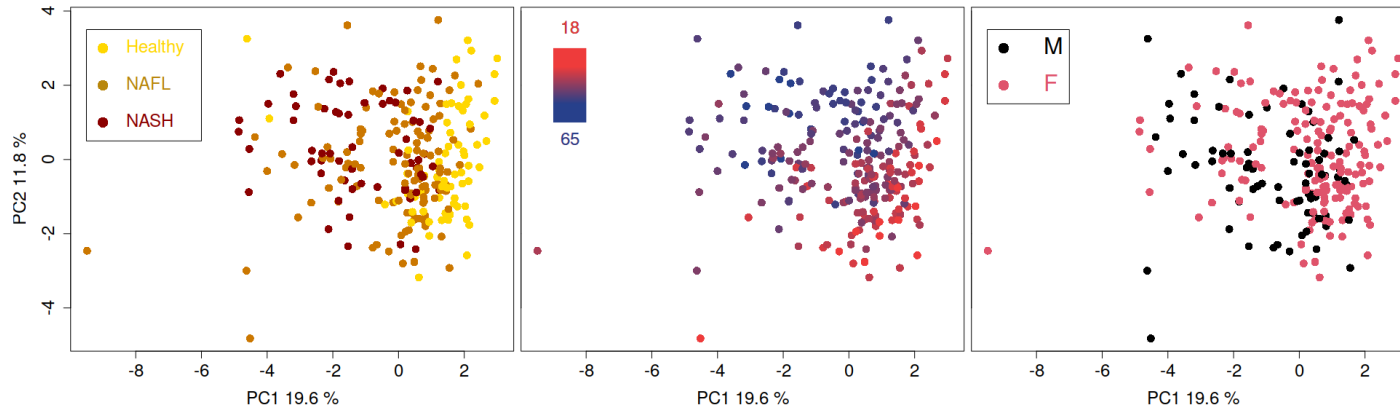
Biological and clinical variables

Missing data
→ Imputation



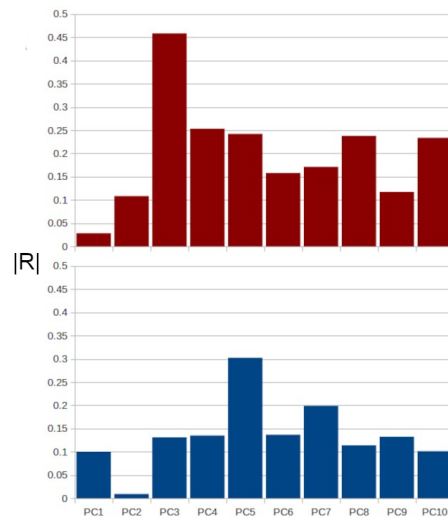
PCA, correlation
with severity

PCA, correlation
with age

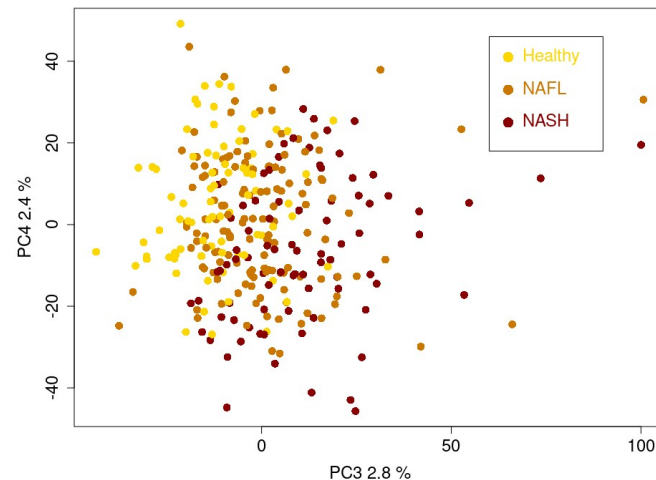


Omics features: RNA-seq

PCA, correlation with severity

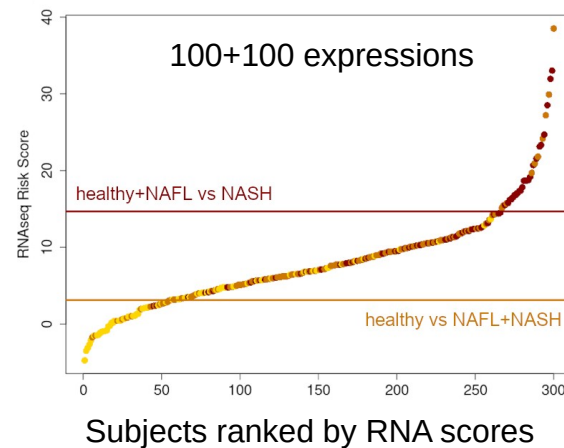
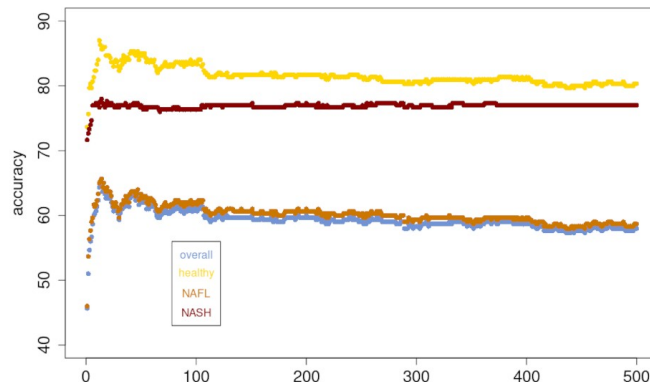


PCA, correlation with age



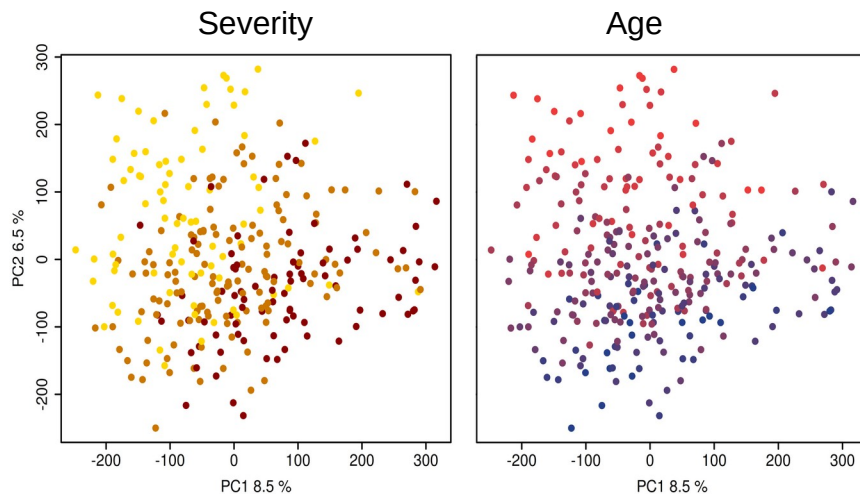
Logistic regressions on RNA score

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \log(CPM_i + 1) \times PC3load_i$$



Omics features: DNA methylation

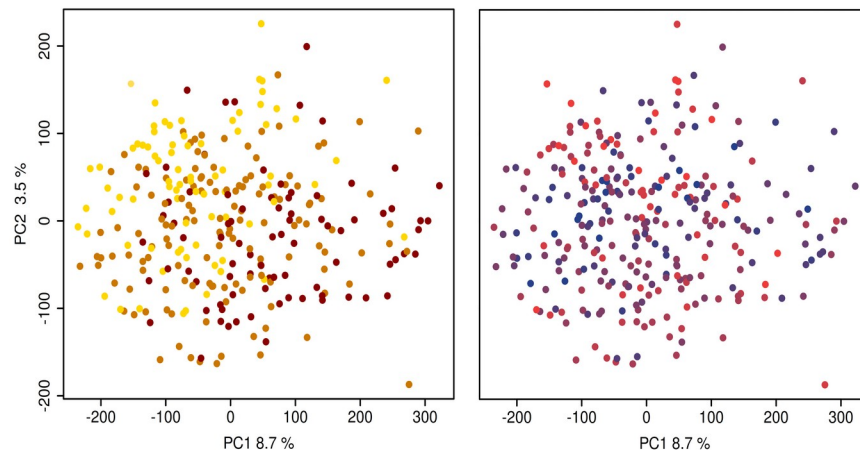
Before
correction



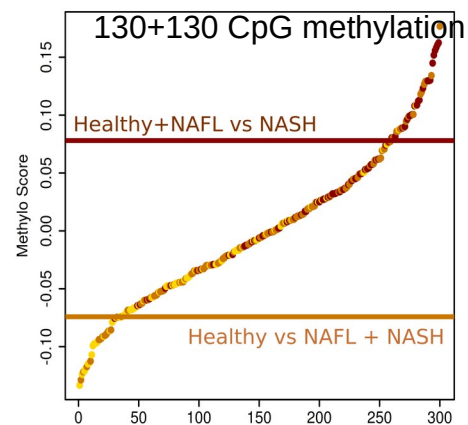
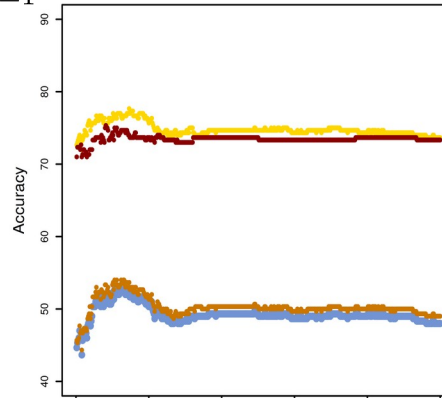
Correction for age:
For each CpG

$$\hat{M}_i = a_0 + a_1 \times age_i + \varepsilon_i$$

After
correction

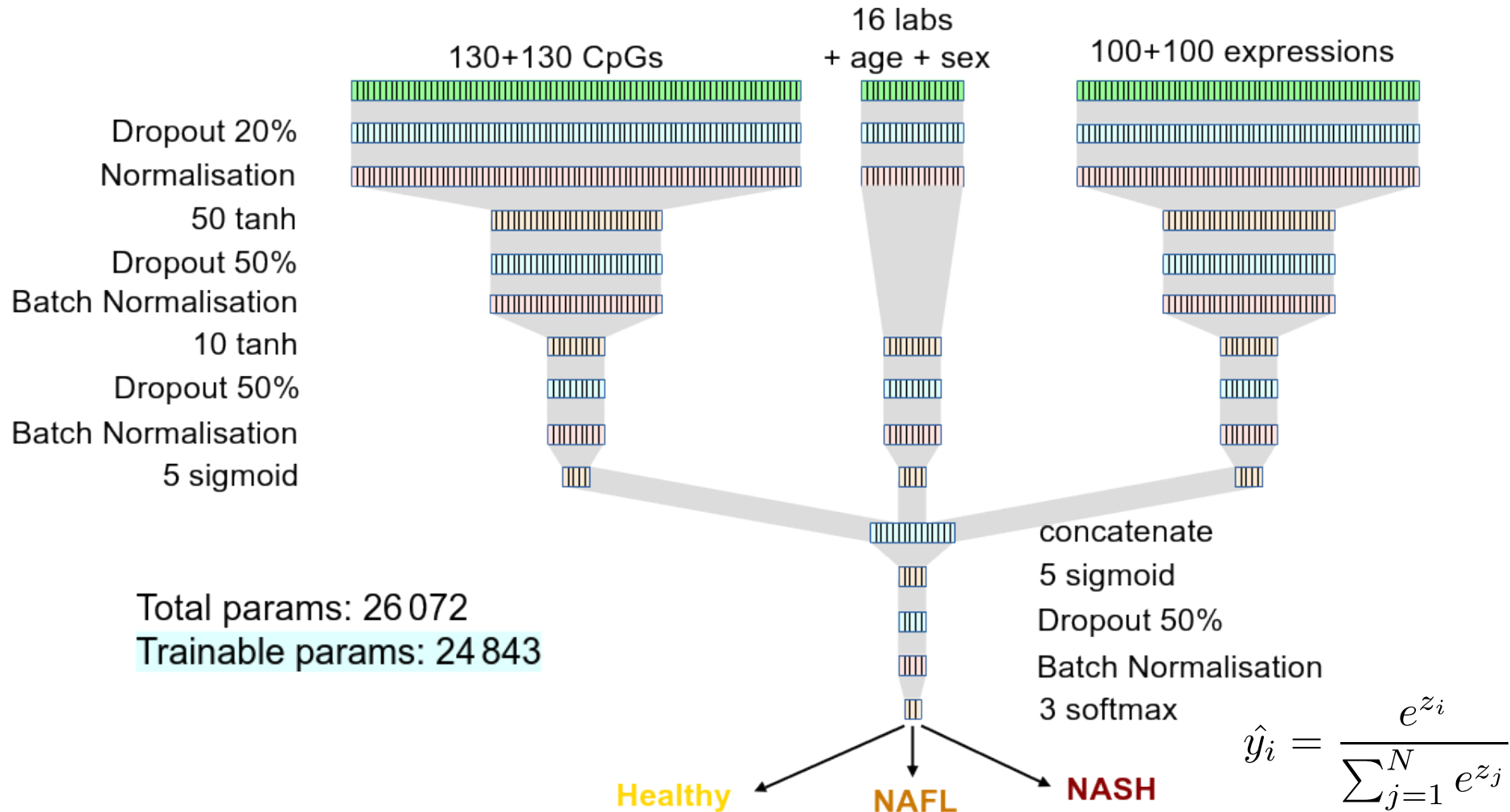


$$\sum_{i=1}^{\#CpGs} \text{Methyl}(CpG_i) \times PC1load(CpG_i)$$

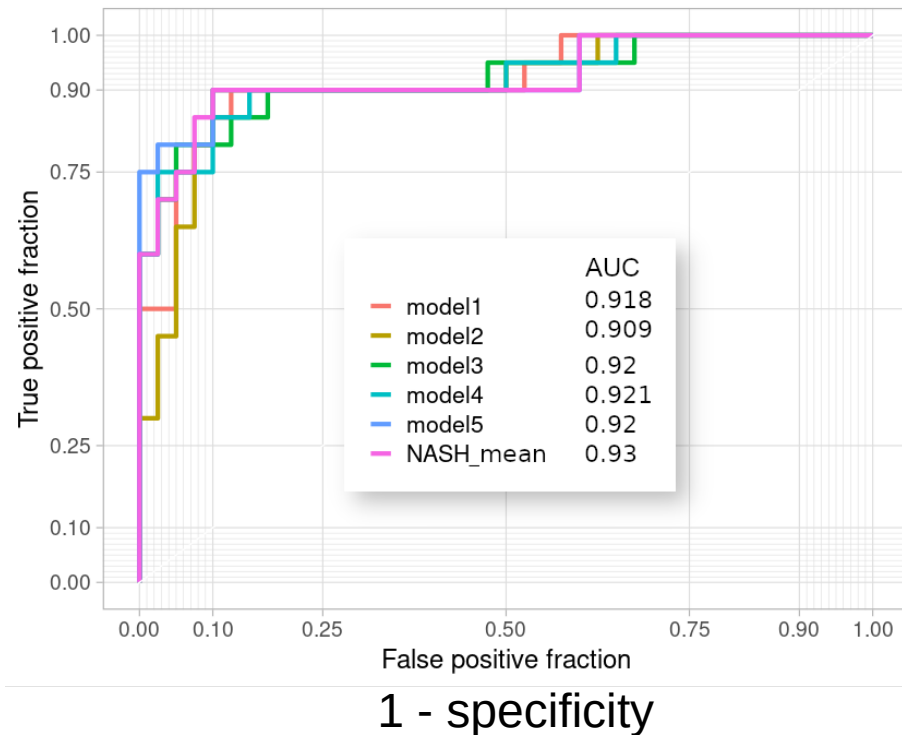
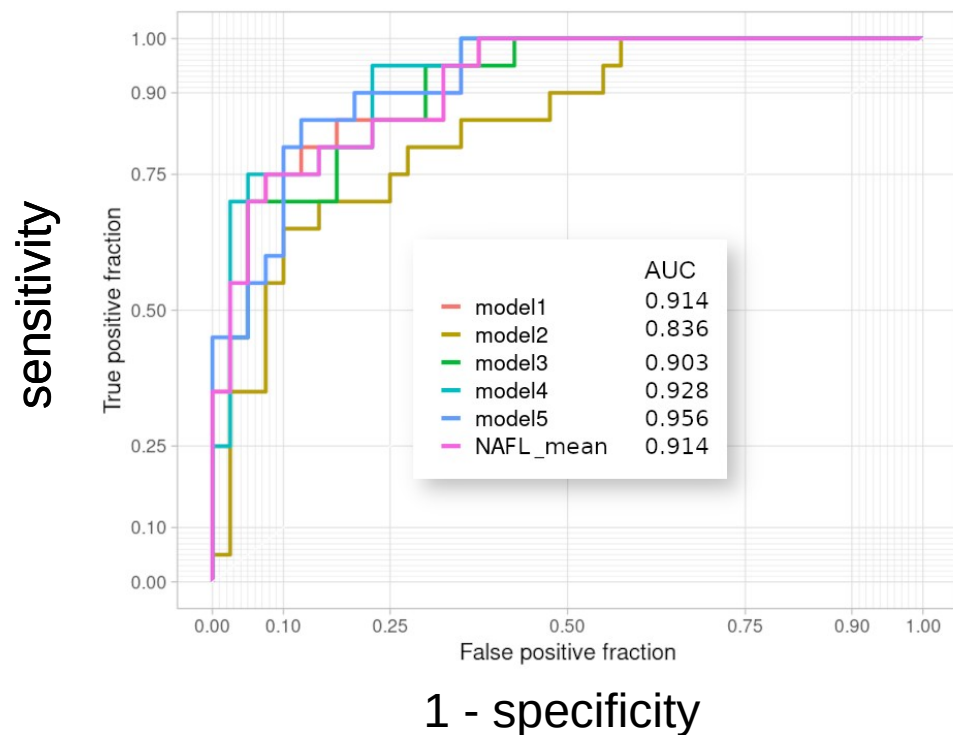


Subjects ranked by methylation scores

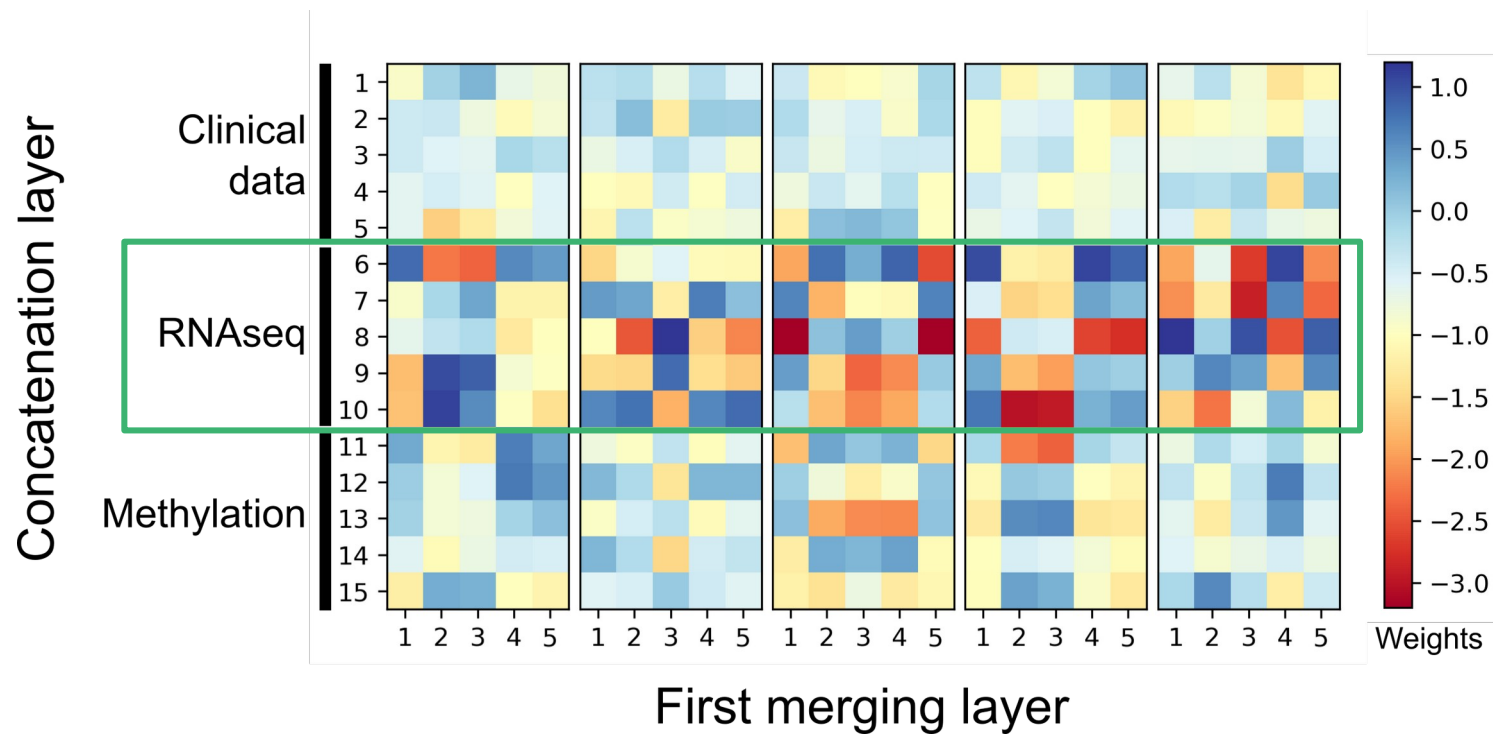
Multi-module multilayer perceptron



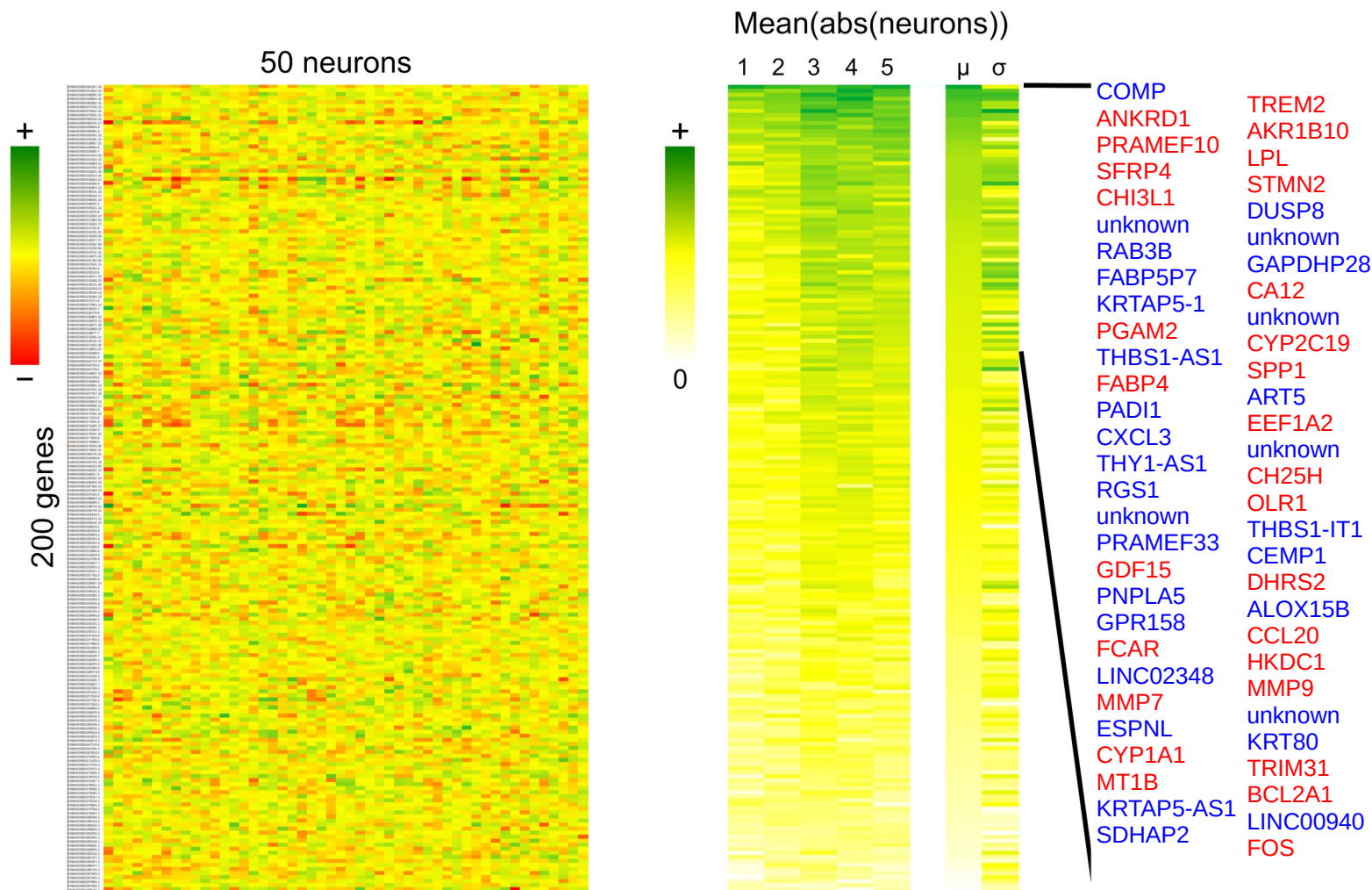
Performance on validation set: AUC > 0.9 for NAFL and NASH



Peeping into the black box: RNA-seq is key



What are the most impactful genes; old culprits, new faces

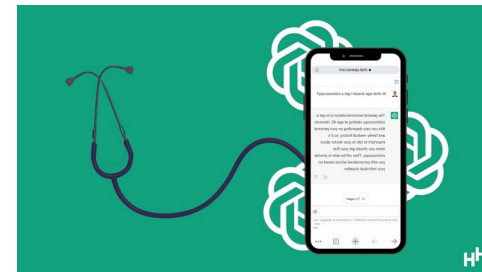
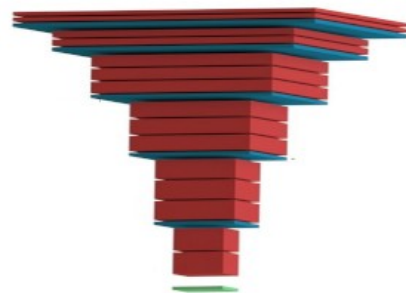
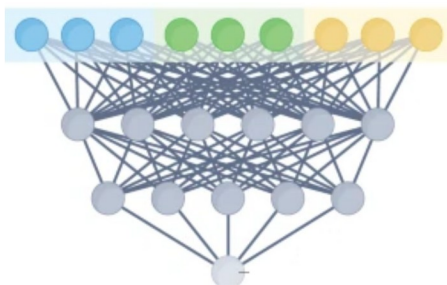
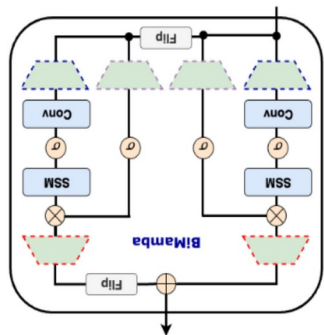
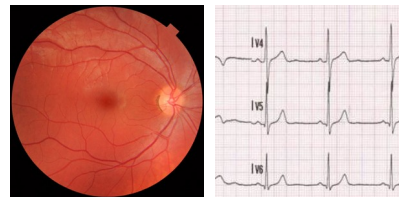
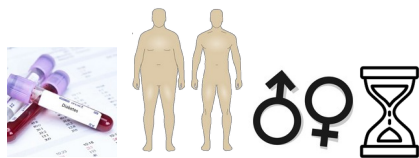


Coming collaborations

- **Dark metabolome**
 - Collaboration with Francesc Puig-Castellvi
 - Liquid Chromato-High Res Mass Spec Metabolomics
 - **Aim:** Increase the annotated metabolites and unravel their role
- **Biological clocks**
 - Collaboration with Marc-Emmanuel Dumas
 - ECG, DNA methylation, metabolomes
 - **Aim:** Comparing cardiac, epigenetic, and metabolic aging
- **Adiposity, physical activities and cardiometabolic diseases**
 - Collaboration with CHUV, Colaus cohort
 - Genetic, clinical and demographic data, plus adiposity and physical activity. Longitudinal over 25 years
 - **Aim:** Predict disease trajectories, anticipate comorbidities
- **Cardiometabolic diseases**
 - Collaboration with Inria and University of Evry (multi-cohorts)
 - Digital twins:
Genetic foundation models + Graph neural networks
 - **Aim:** better understand underpinning molecular pathways

Next-Gen AI for CMDs: multi-modality

rs4661310 CC
rs4920461 GA
rs11249215 GG
rs12116935 TA
...



How, what, when, who, why
Understand, predict, prevent, cluster, care better



Acknowledgments

The group

Smaïn Fettes
Marwa Afrouch
Omaïma Binan
Sami Le Guilcher

The tools

R package developers
(*VIM, MICE, DESeq2, ChAMP*)

Python package developers
(*Tensorflow/Keras, Numpy, Pandas, Scikit-learn*)

Egenodia

Philippe Froguel
Amélie Bonnefond

Mathilde Boissel
Mehdi Derhourhi
Emma Henriques
Stefan Gaget
ShuangShuang Geng
Anne-Sophie Ledoux
Vincent Massy
Lijiao Ning

Marc-Emmanuel Dumas
Amna Khamis
Francesc Puig-Castellvi

Hélène de Gavre
Mélanie Hocquet

PreciNASH

François Pattou
Violetta Raverdy

Obelisk

Anita Morandi
Rozenn Nedelec
Susanna Pätsi
Sylvain Sebert

PreciDIAG

Marjorie Fadeur
Nicolas Paquot



