



Machine Learning Can Predict Level of Improvement in Shoulder Arthroplasty

Adil Shahzad Ahmed, M.D.

PGY-5

FLORIDA
ORTHOPAEDIC
INSTITUTE



Machine Learning



$ab+ac = a(b+c)$
 $\frac{a(b)}{c} = \frac{ab}{c}$
 $\frac{a}{\frac{b}{c}} = \frac{ac}{b}$
 $\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{c} = \frac{a}{bc}$
 $\frac{a}{\frac{b}{\frac{c}{d}}} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$

$f(x) \leq 5$
 $X^2 - 4X + 5 \leq 5$
 $X^2 - 4X \leq 0$

$n(B \cap C) = 22$
 $n(B) = 68$
 $n(C) = 84$
 $n(B \cup C) = n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C)$

$M = \frac{0.046765}{3.0L}$

$\log_b b^x = x$
 $\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$
 $\log_a(x^r) = r \log_a x$
 $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$
 $\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$

$a(bc) = (abc)$
 $a+b = b+a$
 $a(b+c) = ab+ac$

$126 = 6xy$
 $2x + 2y = 20$

$a_n = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2^9}$

$y = ax + b$

$|a| = |-a|$
 $|a| \geq 0$
 $|ab| = |a||b|$

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 $a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$

$x^2 - a^2 = (x+a)(x-a)$
 $x^2 + 2ax + a^2 = (x+a)^2$
 $x^2 - 2ax + a^2 = (x-a)^2$

$AB + BC = x+y$

$2rh$
 $2r(r+h)$
 $\frac{1}{r}rh$

$He = 4.002602$
 $Na = 22.989769$
 $Ar = 39.948$

$CH_4 + Cl_2 \rightarrow CH_3Cl + HCl$
 $Zn + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + H_2$
 $CaCl_2 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow 2CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$
 $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$
 $2H_2 + S \rightarrow 2H_2S$
 $2H_2 + 2HI \rightarrow 2H_2 + 2HI$
 $C_2O + CO_2$



Everyday Life



Google





Rationale

- Achieving good outcomes is a prime goal of surgery
- Reliable outcome prediction benefits patient and surgeon
- Machine learning has shown initial promise in outcome prediction



Study Question

Can pre-operative data be combined and analyzed via machine learning algorithms to predict level of improvement at minimum 2 year follow up after shoulder arthroplasty?

Machine Learning Can Predict Level of Improvement in Shoulder Arthroplasty

Paul B. McLendon, MD, Kaitlyn N. Christmas, BS, CCRC, Peter Simon, PhD, Otho R. Plummer, PhD, Audrey Hunt, BS, Adil S. Ahmed, MD, Mark A. Mighell, MD, and Mark A. Frankle, MD

- Retrospective
- 472 patients, 1° glenohumeral OA
 - 431 TSA, 41 RSA; 56% male; mean age 68
- Minimum 2 year follow up



Methodology

- **Input data** for machine learning algorithms
 - Patient demographics
 - CT-based morphology (bone and soft tissue)
 - Pre-op & post-op ASES scores
- **Level of improvement** assessed by change in ASES score from pre-op to 2 year post-op



Levels of ASES Improvement

A

- Improvement < 29

B

- Improvement of 29 - 55

C

- Improvement > 55



3 Machine Learning Models Created

- Model 1
 - Included all the aforementioned data variables
- Model 2
 - Omitted morphology data
 - Only included demographic & ASES data
- Model 3
 - Omitted ASES data
 - Only included demographic & morphology data



Results



Level of ASES Improvement

Approx. 41 point improvement at 2 years post-op

A = 137 B = 172 C = 163

Measure	Mean Score		
	All Patients (N = 472)	TSA (N = 431)	RSA (N = 41)
Preop. ASES	36.5	37.0	31.1
2-yr ASES	78.1	78.5	73.5
Difference in ASES	41.6	41.5	42.4



Predictive Ability

- Excellent overall predictive ability
- Most accurate when all input data incorporated
 - Model 1

TABLE V Tier as Predicted by Different Models Using Change in ASES Score Beyond 2-Year-Range Follow-up

	Class*		
	A	B	C
Model 1 predicted tier			
Probability			
p(A)	0.94	0.04	0.04
p(B)	0.05	0.95	0.03
p(C)	0.02	0.01	0.94
Sensitivity	0.91	0.94	0.98
Model 2 predicted tier			
Probability			
p(A)	0.93	0.16	0.14
p(B)	0.06	0.80	0.13
p(C)	0.01	0.03	0.73
Sensitivity	0.57	0.81	0.96
Model 3 predicted tier			
Probability			
p(A)	0.77	0.17	0.06
p(B)	0.18	0.72	0.10
p(C)	0.13	0.16	0.71
Sensitivity	0.6	0.72	0.86



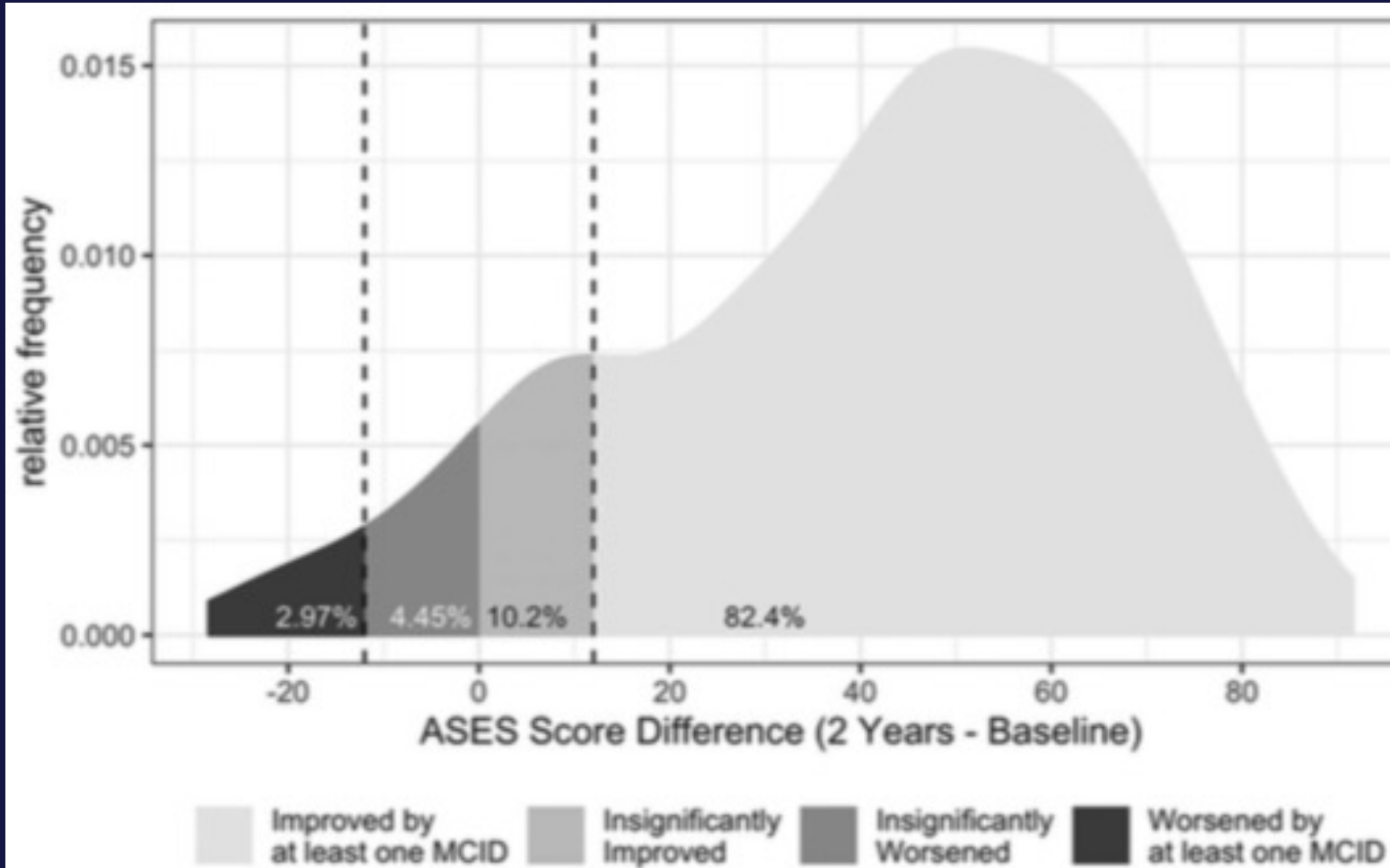
Outcome Distribution

92.6% of patients exhibited improvement

82% significant

MCID = 12

Minimum clinically important difference





Conclusion

Using pre-operative data, Machine Learning models can accurately predict level of improvement after shoulder arthroplasty



Limitations

- Highly specialized and complex analysis
 - Not readily available
- Retrospective
 - Potential for missing follow up data or sampling error
- Generalizability & “Over-fitting”
 - Future direction?



Strengths

- High level of predictive accuracy
- Data set with granular input of variables
- Able to parse relative importance of input variables
 - Future studies?
- Consecutive patients, reproducible surgery, single surgeon
 - Stratification of Walch, Goutallier, Target sign, and mean ASES improvement are consistent with reported literature

References

1. Gagnier JJ. Patient reported outcomes in orthopaedics. *J Orthop Res.* 2017 Oct; 35(10):2098-108. Epub 2017 Jun 13.
2. Graham B, Green A, James M, Katz J, Swiontkowski M. Measuring patient satisfaction in orthopaedic surgery. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 2015 Jan 7;97(1):80-4.
3. Zywił MG, Mahomed A, Gandhi R, Perruccio AV, Mahomed NN. Measuring expectations in orthopaedic surgery: a systematic review. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2013 Nov;471(11):3446-56.
4. Deakin AH, Smith MA, Wallace DT, Smith EJ, Sarungi M. Fulfilment of preoperative expectations and postoperative patient satisfaction after total knee replacement. A prospective analysis of 200 patients. *Knee.* 2019 Dec;26(6):1403-12.
5. Jain D, Nguyen LL, Bendich I, Nguyen LL, Lewis CG, Huddleston JI, Duwelius PJ, Feeley BT, Bozic KJ. Higher patient expectations predict higher patient-reported outcomes, but not satisfaction, in total knee arthroplasty patients: a prospective multicenter study. *J Arthroplasty.* 2017 Sep;32(9S):S166-70. Epub 2017 Jan 18.
6. Culliton SE, Bryant DM, Overend TJ, MacDonald SJ, Chesworth BM. The relationship between expectations and satisfaction in patients undergoing primary total knee arthroplasty. *J Arthroplasty.* 2012 Mar;27(3):490-2. Epub 2011 Nov 7.
7. Neuprez A, Delcour JP, Fatemi F, Gillet P, Crielaard JM, Bruyere O, Reginster JY. Patients' expectations impact their satisfaction following total hip or knee arthroplasty. *PLoS One.* 2016 Dec 15;11(12):e0167911.
8. Jain D, Bendich I, Nguyen LL, Nguyen LL, Lewis CG, Huddleston JI, Duwelius PJ, Feeley BT, Bozic KJ. Do patient expectations influence patient-reported outcomes and satisfaction in total hip arthroplasty? A prospective, multicenter study. *J Arthroplasty.* 2017 Nov;32(11):3322-7. Epub 2017 Jun 16.
9. Booker S, Alfahad N, Scott M, Gooding B, Wallace WA. Use of scoring systems for assessing and reporting the outcome results from shoulder surgery and arthroplasty. *World J Orthop.* 2015 Mar 18;6(2):244-51.
10. Swarup I, Henn CM, Nguyen JT, Dines DM, Craig EV, Warren RF, Gulotta LV, Henn RF III. Effect of pre-operative expectations on the outcomes following total shoulder arthroplasty. *Bone Joint J.* 2017 Sep;99-B(9):1190-6.
11. Rauck RC, Swarup I, Chang B, Dines DM, Warren RF, Gulotta LV, Henn RF 3rd. Effect of preoperative patient expectations on outcomes after reverse total shoulder arthroplasty. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2018 Nov;27(11):e323-9. Epub 2018 Sep 30.
12. Lapner PL, Jiang L, Zhang T, Athwal GS. Rotator cuff fatty infiltration and atrophy are associated with functional outcomes in anatomic shoulder arthroplasty. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2015 Feb;473(2):674-82. Epub 2014 Sep 30.
13. Rulewicz GJ, Beatty S, Hawkins RJ, Kissenberth MJ. Supraspinatus atrophy as a predictor of rotator cuff tear size: an MRI study utilizing the tangent sign. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2013 Jun;22(6):e6-10. Epub 2013 Jan 23.
14. Williams MD, La'dermann A, Melis B, Barthelemy R, Walch G. Fatty infiltration of the supraspinatus: a reliability study. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2009 Jul-Aug;18(4): 581-7.
15. Goutallier D, Postel JM, Bernageau J, Lavau L, Voisin MC. Fatty muscle degeneration in cuff ruptures. Pre- and postoperative evaluation by CT scan. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1994 Jul;304:78-83.
16. Shapiro TA, McGarry MH, Gupta R, Lee YS, Lee TQ. Biomechanical effects of glenoid retroversion in total shoulder arthroplasty. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2007 May- Jun;16(3)(Suppl):S90-5. Epub 2006 Dec 12.
17. Mansat P, Briot J, Mansat M, Swider P. Evaluation of the glenoid implant survival using a biomechanical finite element analysis: influence of the implant design, bone properties, and loading location. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2007 May-Jun; 16(3)(Suppl):S79-83. Epub 2006 Aug 7.
18. Luedke C, Kissenberth MJ, Tolan SJ, Hawkins RJ, Tokish JM. Outcomes of anatomic total shoulder arthroplasty with B2 glenoids: a systematic review. *JBJS Rev.* 2018 Apr;6(4):e7.
19. Koh HC, Tan G. Data mining applications in healthcare. *J Healthc Inf Manag.* 2005 Spring;19(2):64-72.
20. Neeman T. Clinical prediction models: a practical approach to development, validation, and updating by Ewout W. Steyerberg. *International Statistical Review.* 2009 Aug;77(2):320-1.
21. Kuhn M, Johnson K. Applied predictive modeling. Springer; 2013.
22. Choi E, Schuetz A, Stewart WF, Sun J. Using recurrent neural network models for early detection of heart failure onset. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2017 Mar 1;24(2): 361-70.
23. Luo G. Automatically explaining machine learning prediction results: a demonstration on type 2 diabetes risk prediction. *Health Inf Sci Syst.* 2016 Mar 8;4:2.
24. Ahmad LG, Eshlaghy AT, Poorebahimi A, Ebrahimi M, Razavi AR. Using three machine learning techniques for predicting breast cancer recurrence. *J Health Med Inform.* 2013;4(2):1-3.
25. Kim JS, Arvind V, Oermann EK, Kaji D, Ranson W, Ukogu C, Hussain AK, Caridi J, Cho SK. Predicting surgical complications in patients undergoing elective adult spinal deformity procedures using machine learning. *Spine Deform.* 2018 Nov - Dec; 6(6):762-70.
26. Yang C, Delcher C, Shenkman E, Ranka S. Machine learning approaches for predicting high cost high need patient expenditures in health care. *Biomed Eng Online.* 2018 Nov 20;17(Suppl 1):131.
27. Chen S, Bergman D, Miller K, Kavanagh A, Frownfelter J, Showalter J. Using applied machine learning to predict healthcare utilization based on socioeconomic determinants of care. *Am J Manag Care.* 2020 Jan;26(1):26-31.
28. Edwards TB, Kadakia NR, Boulahia A, Kempf JF, Boileau P, Ne'moz C, Walch G. A comparison of hemiarthroplasty and total shoulder arthroplasty in the treatment of primary glenohumeral osteoarthritis: results of a multicenter study. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2003 May-Jun;12(3):207-13.
29. Izquierdo R, Voloshin I, Edwards S, Freehill MQ, Stanwood W, Wiater JM, Waters WC 3rd, Goldberg MJ, Keith M, Turkelson CM, Wies JL, Anderson S, Boyer K, Raymond L, Sluka P; American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. Treatment of glenohumeral osteoarthritis. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg.* 2010 Jun;18(6):375-82.
30. Bartelt R, Sperling JW, Schleck CD, Cofield RH. Shoulder arthroplasty in patients aged fifty-five years or younger with osteoarthritis. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2011 Jan; 20(1):123-30. Epub 2010 Aug 25.
31. Walch G, Badet R, Boulahia A, Khoury A. Morphologic study of the glenoid in primary glenohumeral osteoarthritis. *J Arthroplasty.* 1999 Sep;14(6):756-60.
32. Bercik MJ, Kruse K 2nd, Yalozis M, Gauci MO, Chaoui J, Walch G. A modification to the Walch classification of the glenoid in primary glenohumeral osteoarthritis using three-dimensional imaging. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2016 Oct;25(10):1601-6.
33. Zanetti M, Gerber C, Hodler J. Quantitative assessment of the muscles of the rotator cuff with magnetic resonance imaging. *Invest Radiol.* 1998;33(3):163-70.
34. Hussey MM, Steen BM, Cusick MC, Cox JL, Marberry ST, Simon P, Cottrill BJ, Santoni BG, Frankle MA. The effects of glenoid wear patterns on patients with osteoarthritis in total shoulder arthroplasty: an assessment of outcomes and value. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg.* 2015 May;24(5):682-90. Epub 2014 Dec 3.
35. Cuff D, Pupello D, Virani N, Levy J, Frankle M. Reverse shoulder arthroplasty for the treatment of rotator cuff deficiency. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 2008 Jun;90(6):1244-51.



Questions?

Thank You

Adil Shahzad Ahmed, M.D.
adilahmed0000@gmail.com

