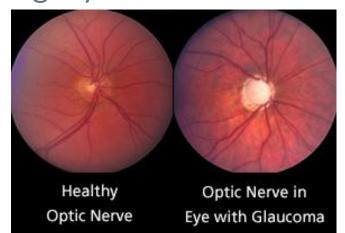
## Goal

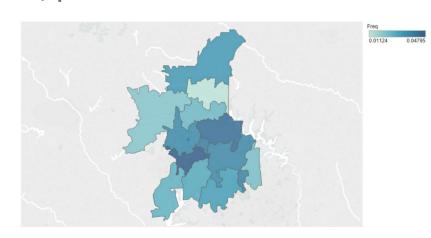
Predict and identify risk factors for glaucoma patients presenting to Duke legally blind.



Glaucoma, the leading cause of irreversible blindness in the world, is a disease of the optic nerve that is difficult to diagnose using any one clinical measurement.

## The Data

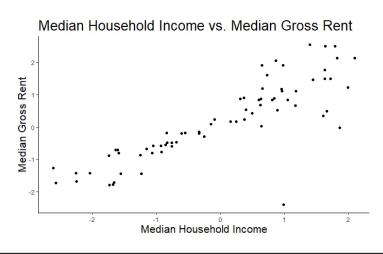
We used a combination of EHR data between 1993-2019 to assemble a clinical data set. Patients who lived in Durham zip codes also had demographic data pulled from Durham Neighborhood Compass. There were 33862 total glaucoma patients, of which approximately 3% (988) presented blind.



Proportion of Blindness in Durham Zip Codes

# Multicollinearity

Many of the variables were highly correlated, leading to inflated standard errors and limiting the results of our model.



# **Predicting Blindness**

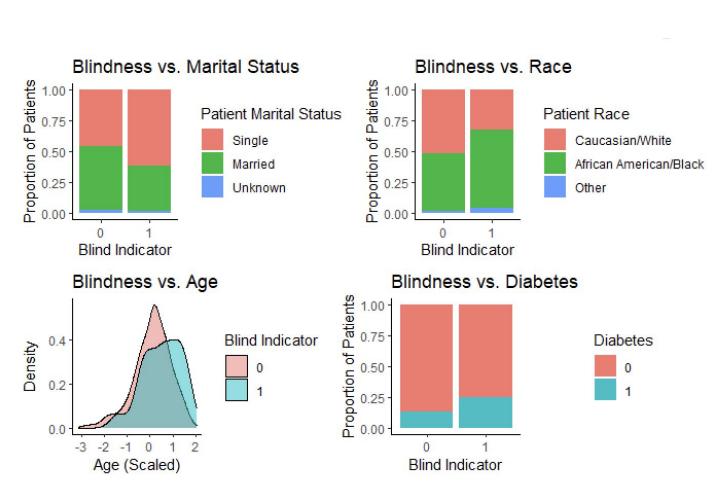
In Duke's Glaucoma Patient Population

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Project Manager: Kimberly Roche

# EDA



In general, the blind cohort had a greater proportion of single patients, African Americans, men, older patients, diabetes, and patients with a history of macular degeneration.

## Model Selection

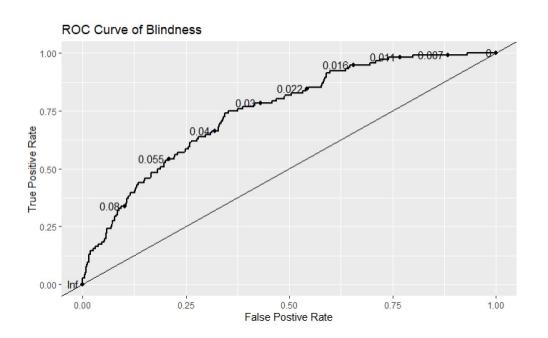
- LASSO and ridge regression models to attempt to account for multicollinearity a. Eliminated all variables
- 2. Univariate models for all variables  $\rightarrow$ Multivariate model containing significant predictors
  - a. Vfmeandev and rnflmean\_g not includedb. One model using all possible predictors

  - One model using only demographic variables for patient use

#### Results

| Terms                                 | OR_uni | P_value_uni | AUC   | OR_multi | P_value_multi |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|---------------|
| Patient Race (African American/Black) | 2.310  | 0.000       |       | 2.862    | 0.000         |
| Patient Race (Other)                  | 1.191  | 0.147       |       | 3.969    | 0.017         |
| Patient Marital Status (Married)      | 0.611  | 0.000       |       | 0.527    | 0.004         |
| Patient Marital Status (Unknown)      | 0.788  | 0.001       |       | 1.444    | 0.566         |
| Age (Years)                           | 1.229  | 0.000       | 0.557 | 2.226    | 0.000         |
| Corneal Thickness (Right Eye)         | 0.000  | 0.000       | 0.571 | 1.176    | 0.367         |
| Corneal Thickness (Left Eye)          | 0.768  | 0.000       | 0.567 | 0.663    | 0.288         |
| Macular Degeneration                  | 2.047  | 0.000       |       | 1.501    | 0.121         |
| Median Age                            | 0.844  | 0.010       | 0.538 | 0.460    | 0.186         |
| Retirement Age Population             | 0.878  | 0.035       | 0.538 | 2.135    | 0.144         |
| Median Gross Rent                     | 0.870  | 0.028       | 0.542 | 1.665    | 0.231         |

The final model was fit on 3,066 complete observations. Displayed above is a selection of the most significant variables in the final model, notably including race, marital status, and age.



This model's ROC curve is shown above. The AUC is 0.750.

#### Future Work

We are looking into timing to blindness under Duke care using survival analysis.

