

**Health
Campus**

**Den
Haag**

Translational Data Science in Population Health

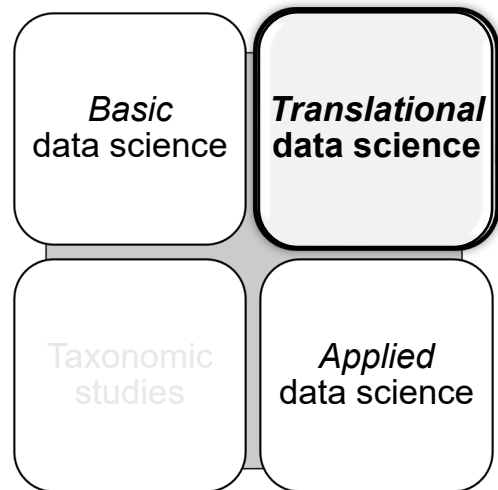
CRISP-DM Methodology in the TDS Lab

Amsterdam Public Health (APH) methodology kickoff workshop, 30 October 2023

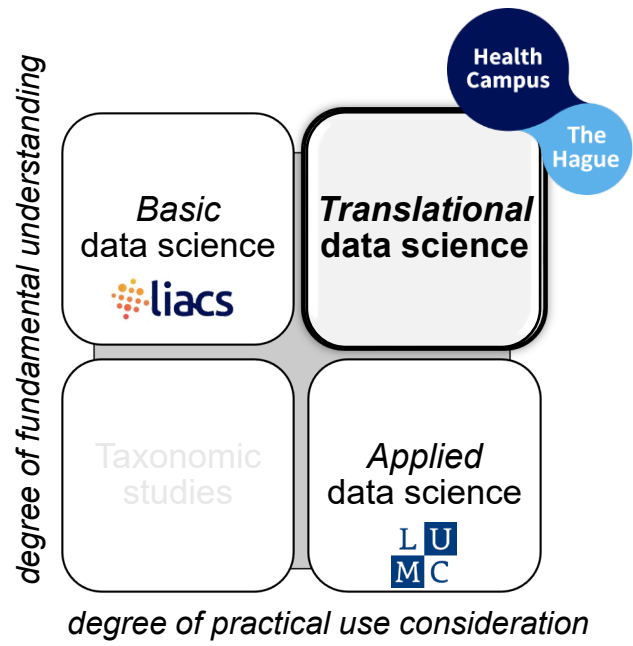
Prof.dr. Marco Spruit



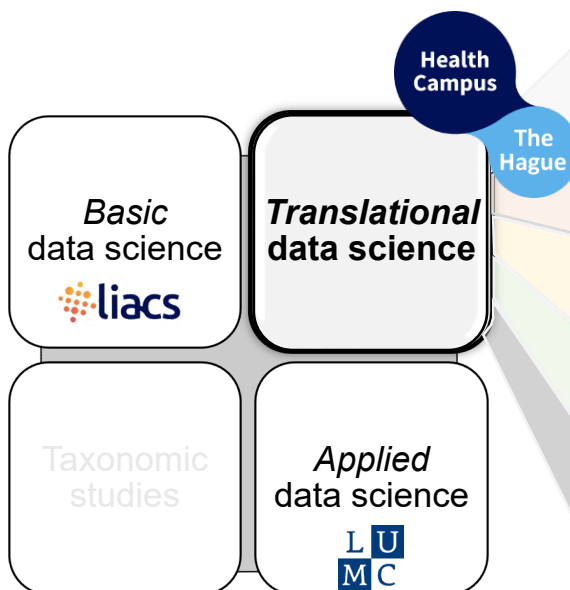
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



degree of fundamental understanding



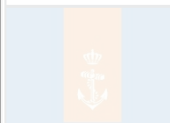
degree of practical use consideration

About: Marco Spruit



1993

- Information Retrieval programmer, ZyLAB Europe



1995

- Big Data system developer, Dutch Military Intelligence & Security Service (MIVD)



1997

- Product software developer/entrepreneur, Insertable Objects & Wizzer BV

ENGINEER



2003

- Ph.D researcher in Computational Linguistics, University of Amsterdam



2007

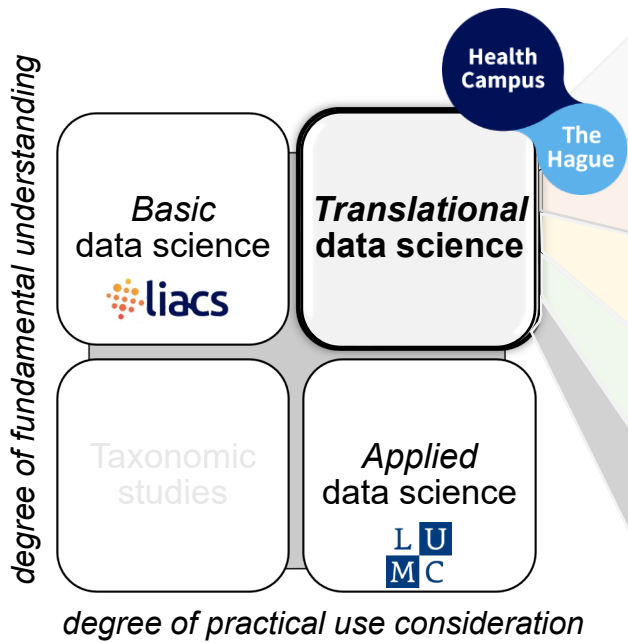
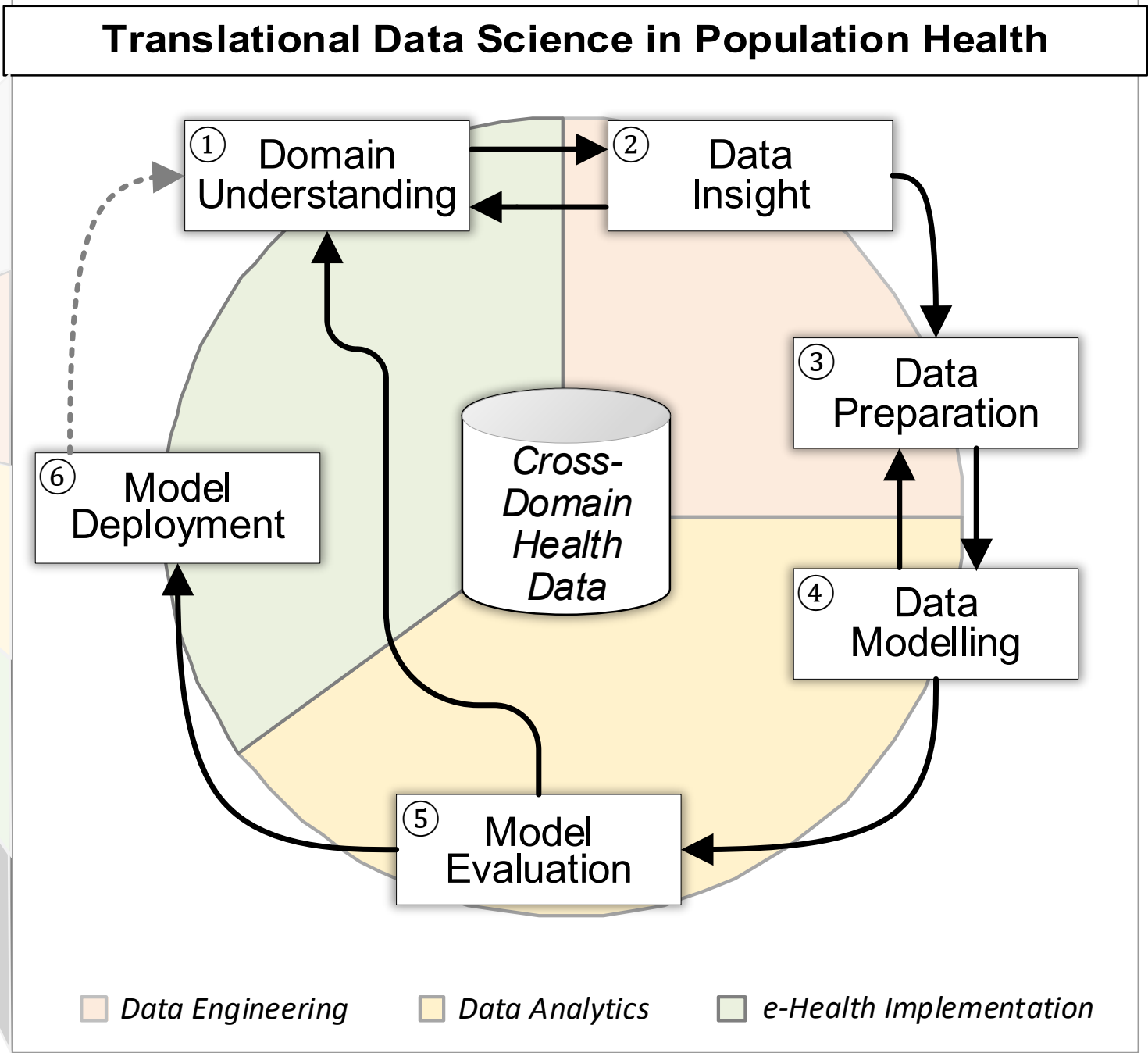
- Assistant → Associate professor Information Science, Utrecht University
 - Applied Data Science Lab



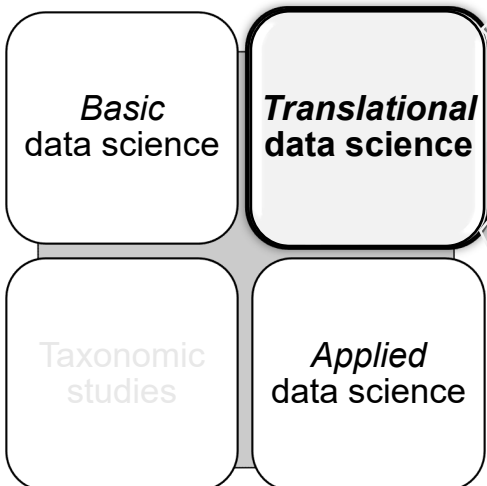
2020

- Professor Translational Data Science in Population Health, LUMC/Leiden University
 - PH Living Lab
 - CAIRE Lab
 - SIG Health Data Science

RESEARCHER



degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

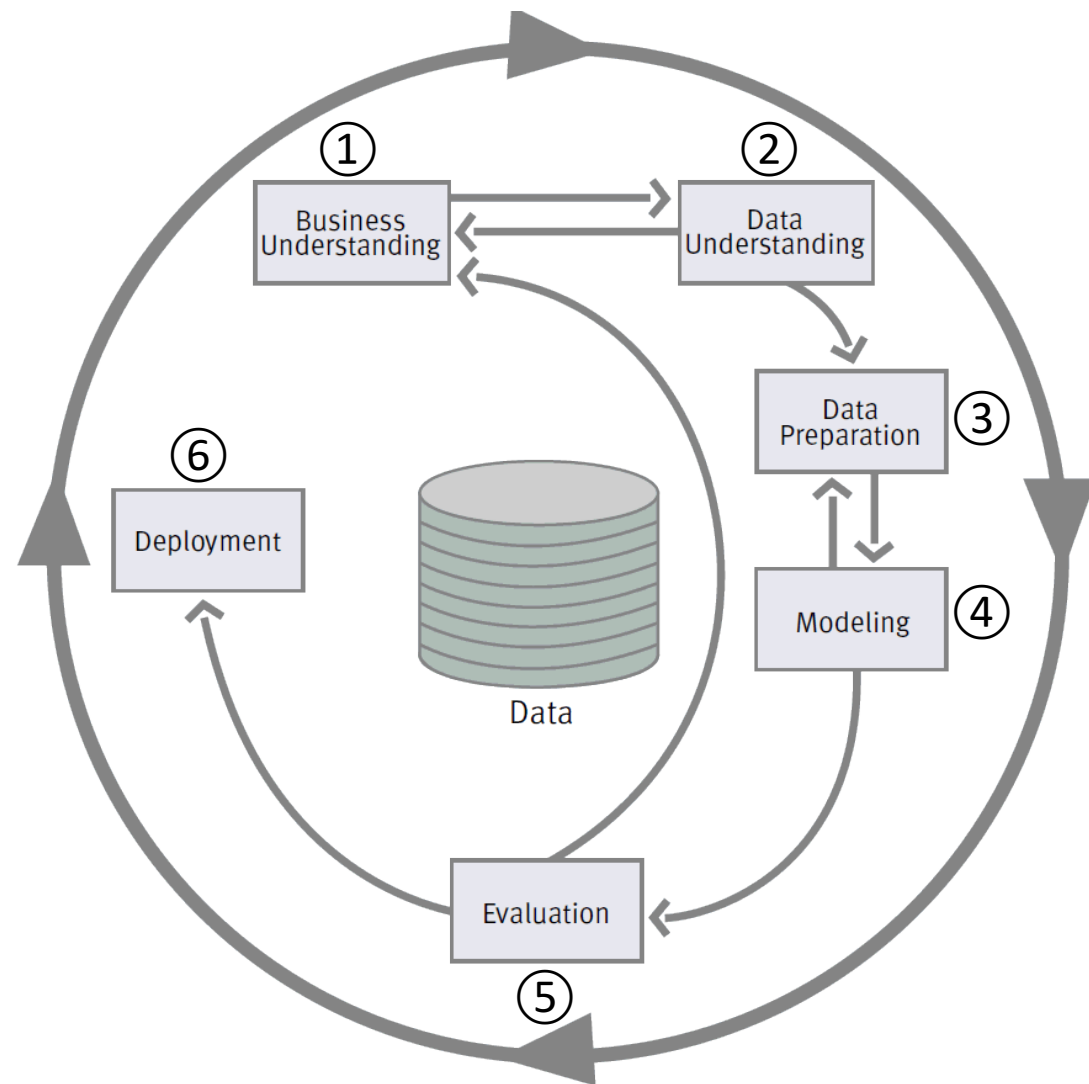
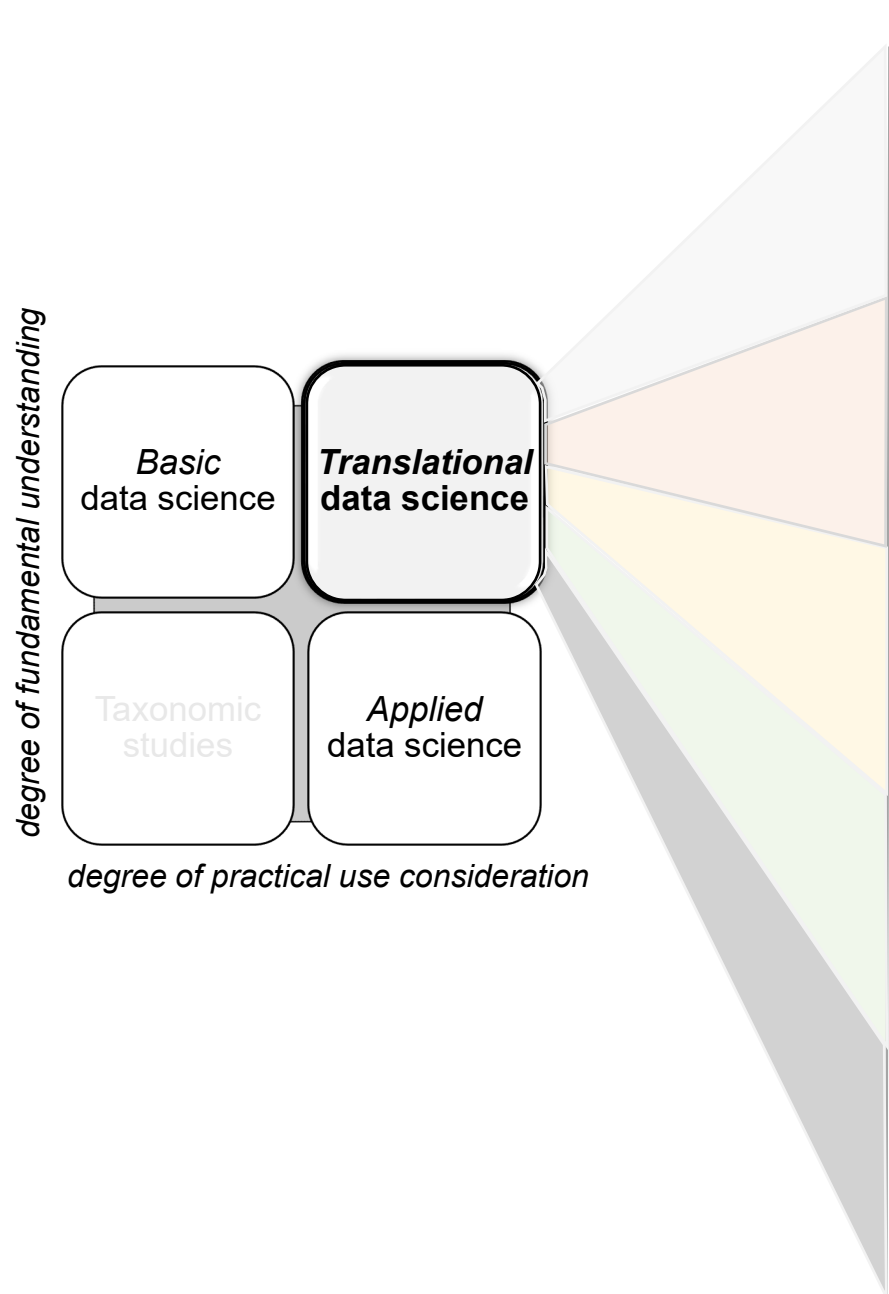
What main methodology are you using for your analytics, data mining, or data science projects

? [200 votes total]

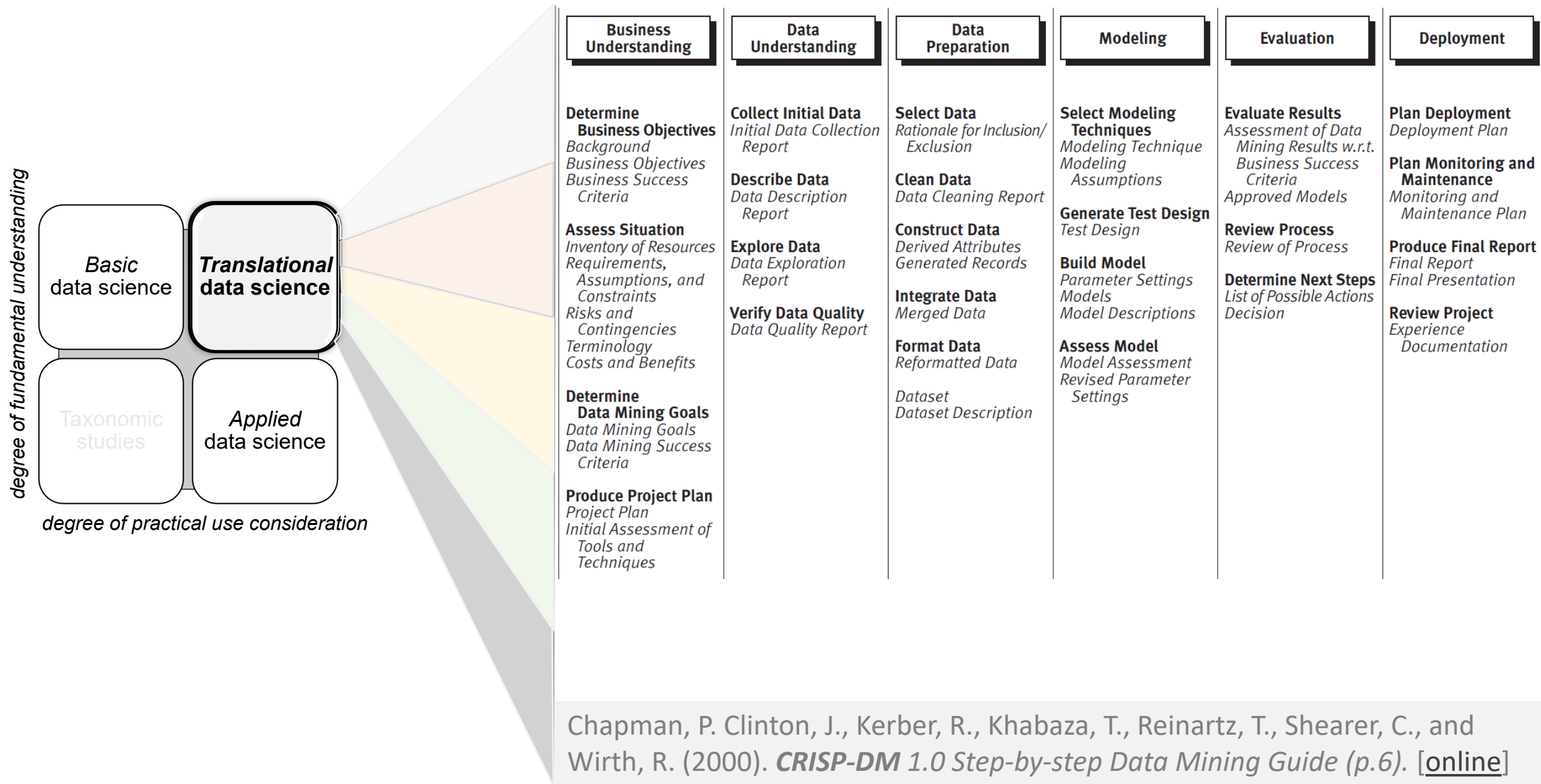
2014 poll 2007 poll

?

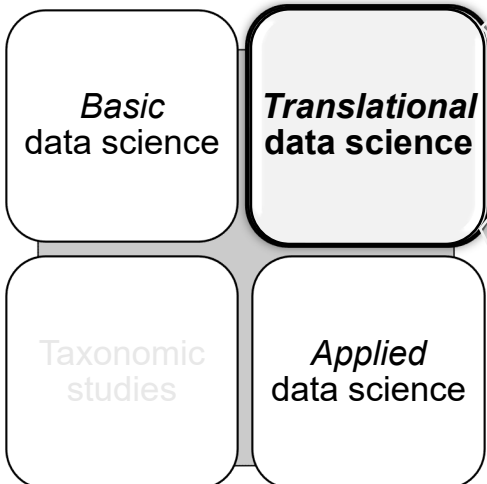
<https://www.kdnuggets.com/polls/2014/analytics-data-mining-data-science-methodology.html>



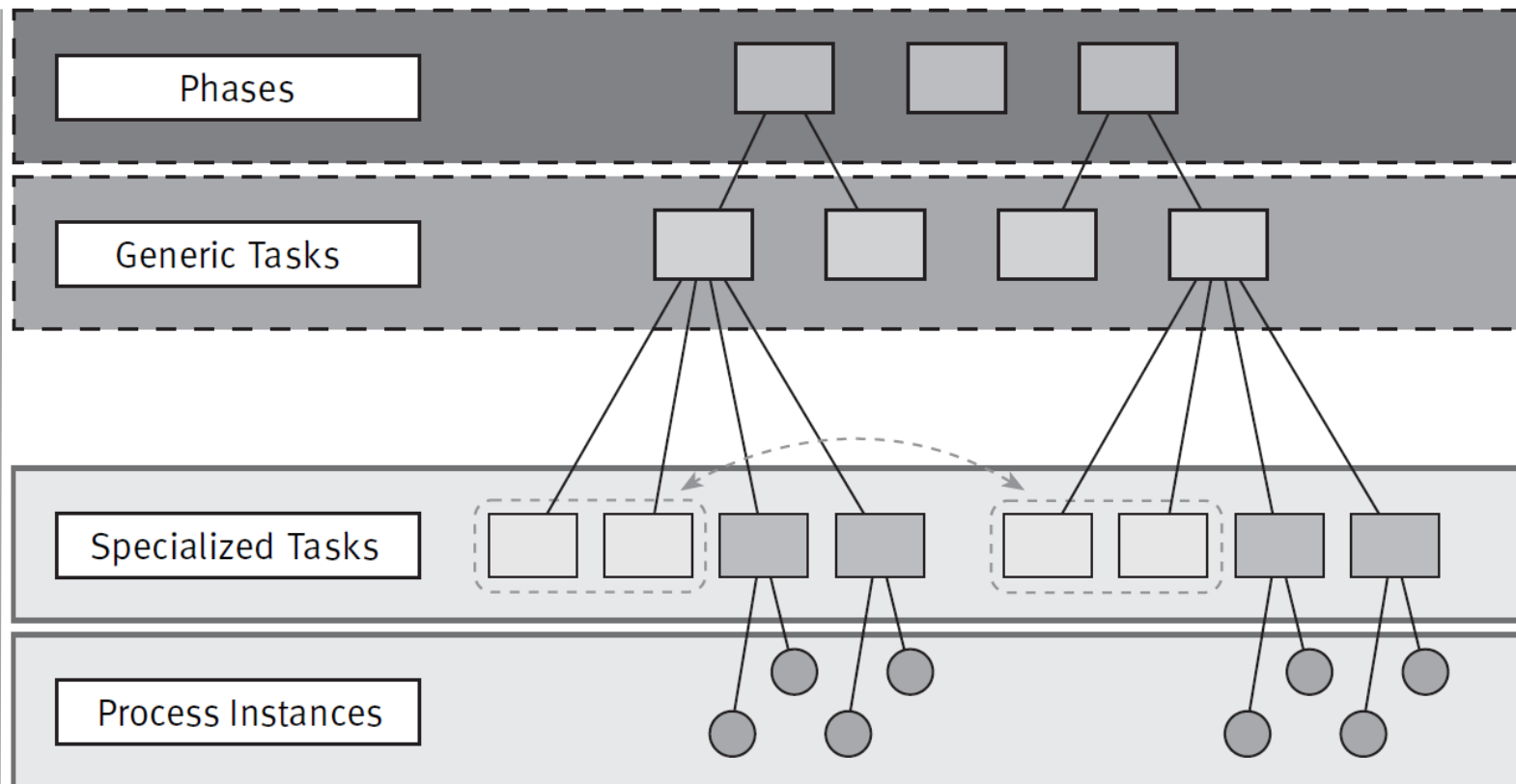
Chapman, P. Clinton, J., Kerber, R., Khabaza, T., Reinartz, T., Shearer, C., and Wirth, R. (2000). **CRISP-DM 1.0 Step-by-step Data Mining Guide** (p.6). [[online](#)]



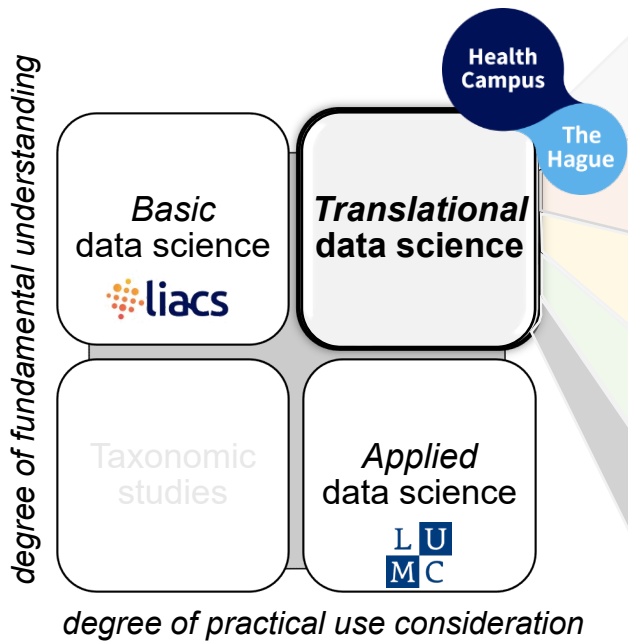
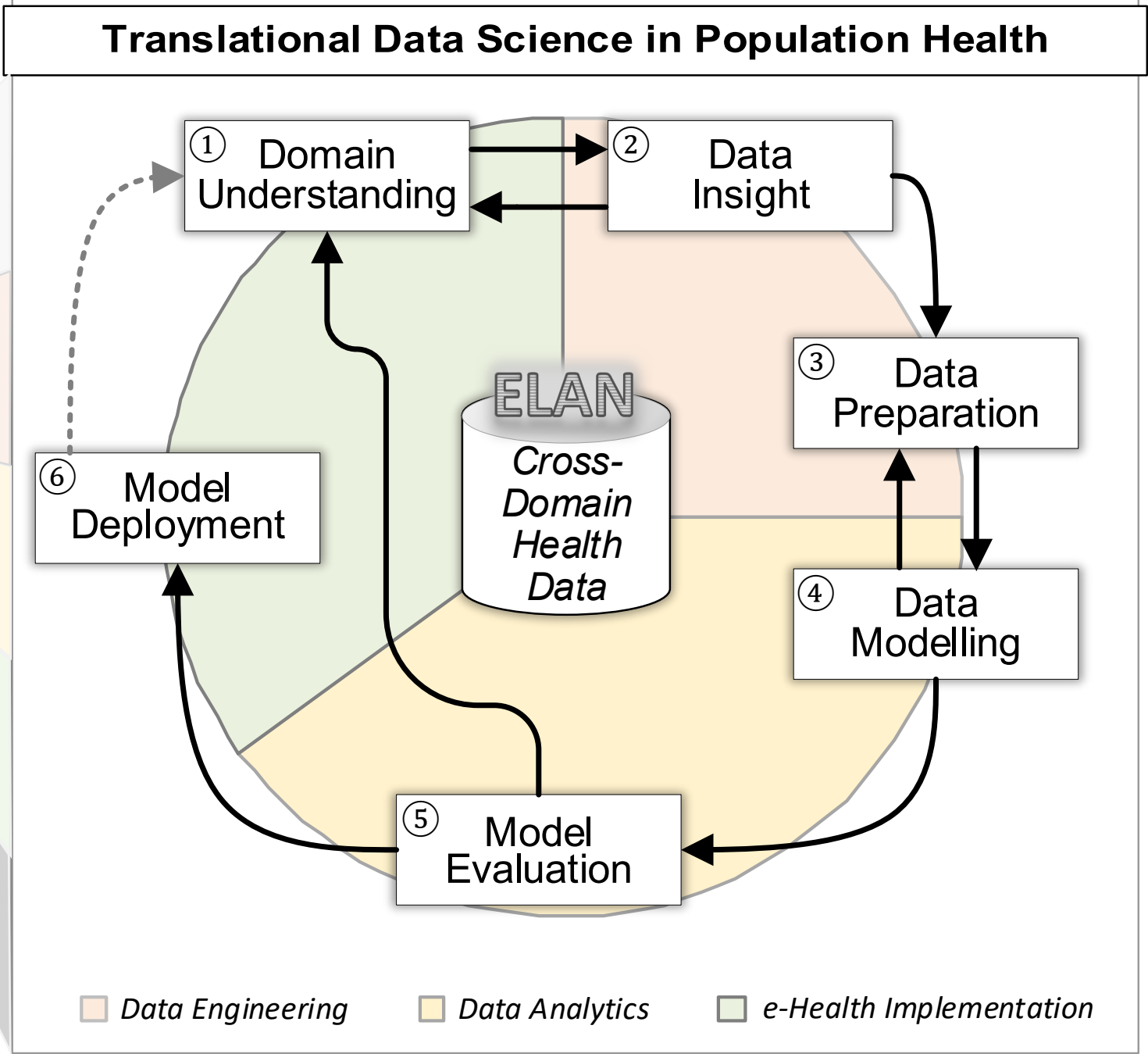
degree of fundamental understanding

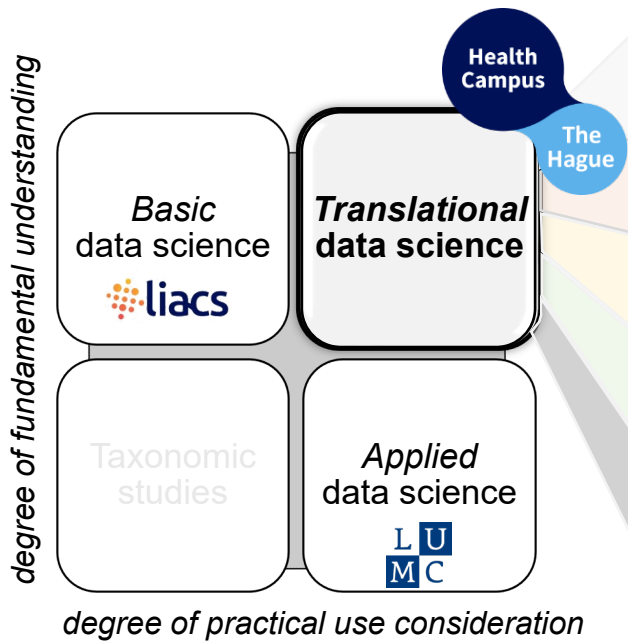
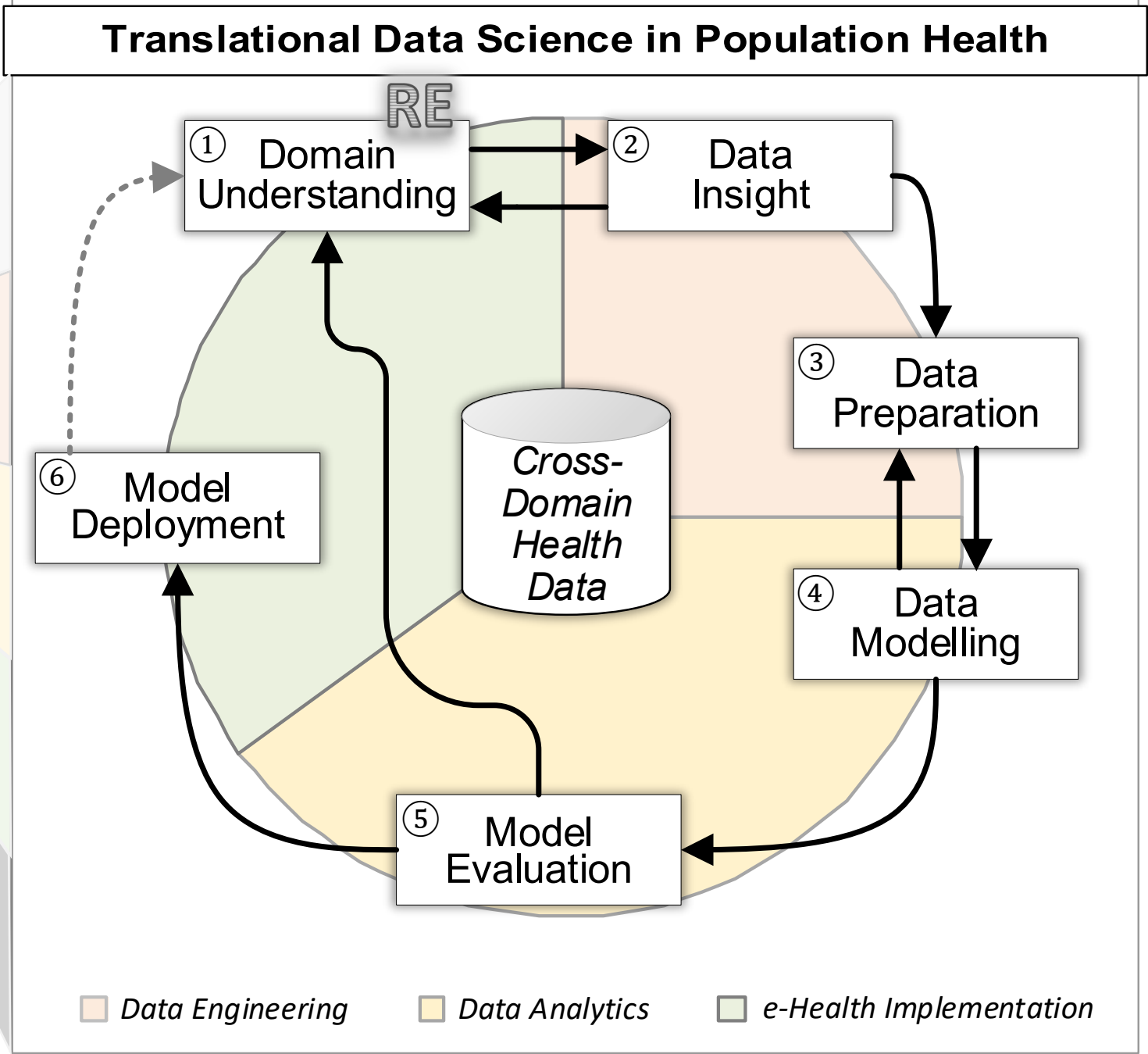


degree of practical use consideration

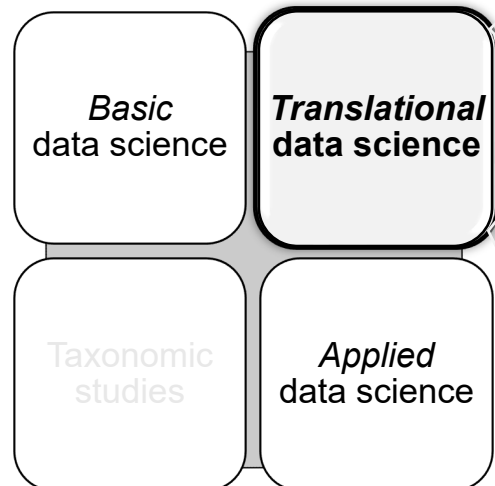


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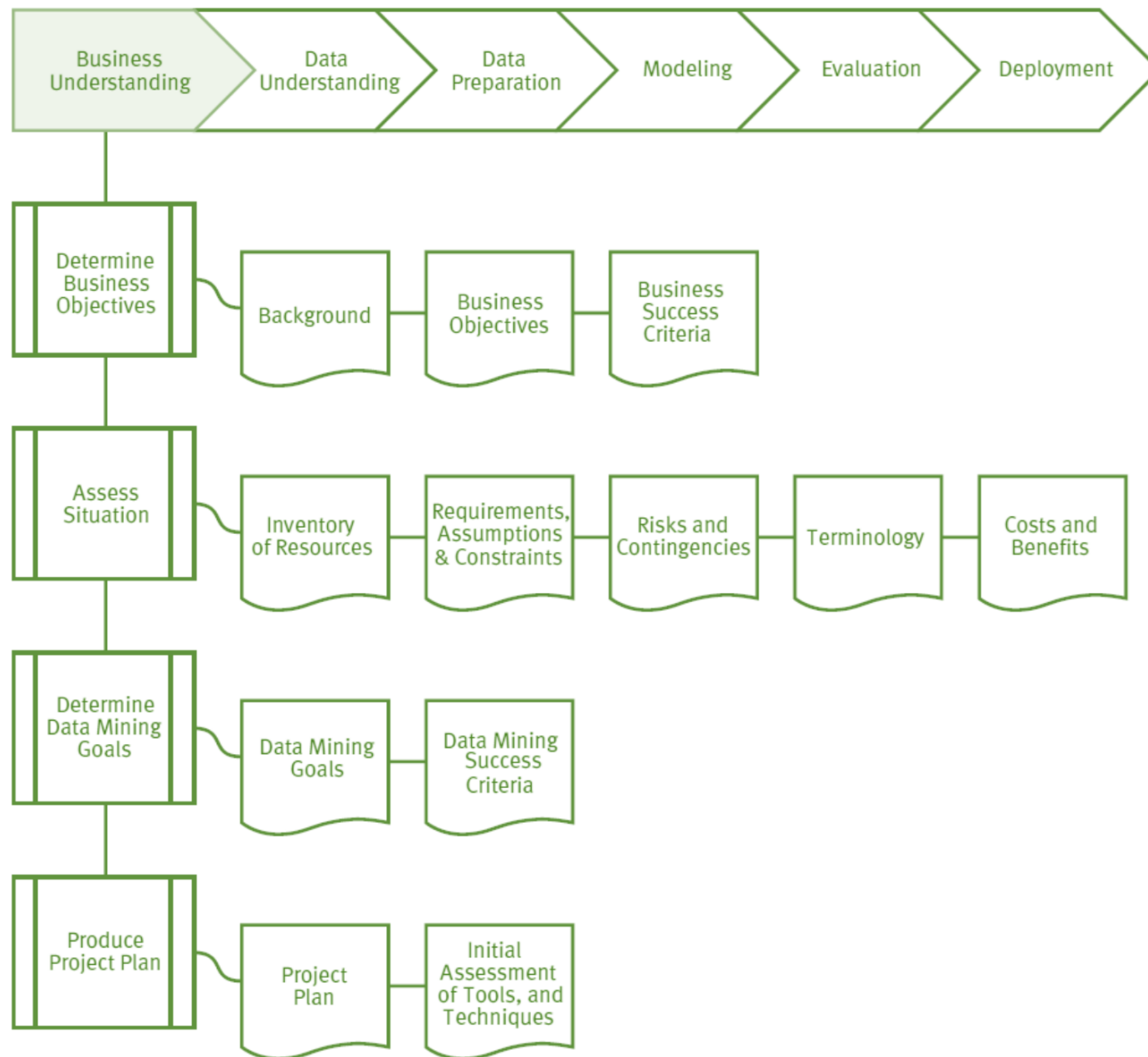




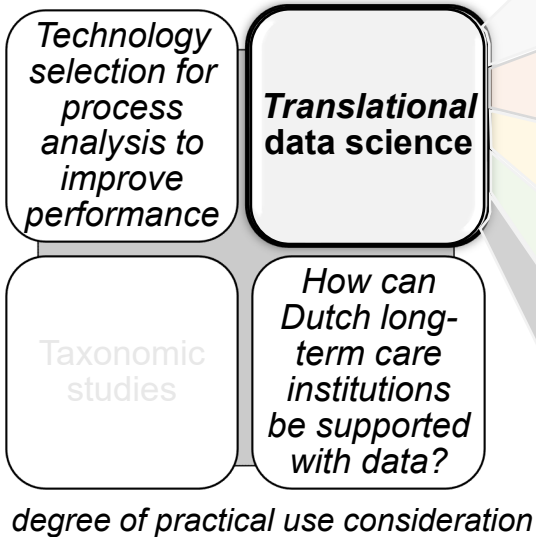
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



degree of fundamental understanding



Example: Understanding Long-term Care

- Portion of Dutch healthcare budget: 38% = **34B!**
- Care Intensity Package (ZZP)
 - **ZZP1**: Extramural living with some guidance
 - **ZZP8**: Intramural living under full surveillance and 24/7 care
- 18 unstructured in-depth interviews
 - 8 (board of) directors experts
 - 7 management experts
 - 7 experts from stakeholders perspective (MinVWS, IGZ, Care insurer)
- **56 information needs** derived (33Q, 23F) from 18 unstructured in-depth interviews with 22 experts

Spruit, M., Vroon, R., & Batenburg, R. (2014). Towards healthcare business intelligence in long-term care: an explorative case study in the Netherlands. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 30, 698–707. [[online](#)]

degree of fundamental understanding

Technology
selection for
process
analysis to
improve
performance

**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
studies

How can
Dutch long-
term care
institutions
be supported
with data?

degree of practical use consideration

Example: Understanding Long-term Care

- Score = $\sum_{\text{Expert level}} \frac{\text{Times mentioned}}{\text{Number of interviews}} \times \text{Valuation}$

#	Type	Information need	Score
1	Q	Customer experience	16.6
2	F	Staffing with respect to ZZP-mix	14.8
3	F	ZZP-mix per business unit	13.6
4	F	ZZP-mix prognoses	13.6
5	F	Staffing with respect to operations	13.5
6	Q	Number of incidents occurred	13.5
7	Q	Types of incidents occurred	13.5
8	Q	Causes of occurred incidents	13.5
9	F	Operations per ZZP	13.0
10	F	Production information (planned, realized, declared)	13.0

degree of fundamental understanding

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Example: Understanding Long-term Care

Information needs



Data mining goals

- Number of occurred incidents
- Types of occurred incidents
- Causes of the occurred incidents
- Patterns in occurred incidents

- Identify patterns in incidents ^[1]

- Number of clients at an increased risk
- Types of risk the clients run

- Identify relationships in risk assessment

- Progress of care-related measures

- Identify patterns in care-related measures

- Treatment goals (obtained & not-obtained)
- Care plan information

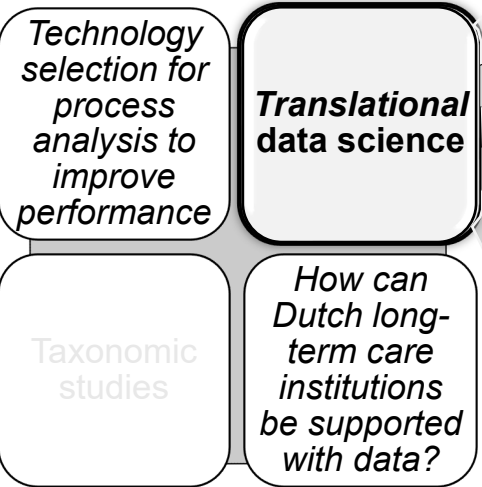
- Identify patterns in obtained and not-obtained treatment goals

- Number of clients per demand for care
- Z郑-mix
- Z郑-mix prognosis

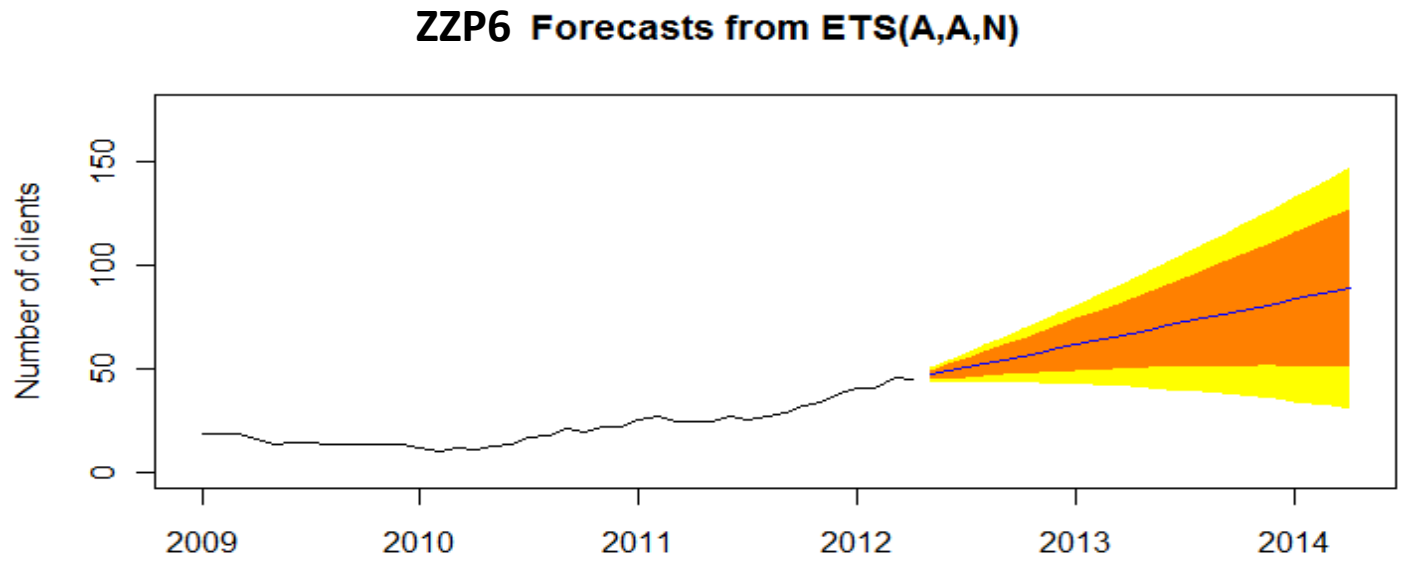
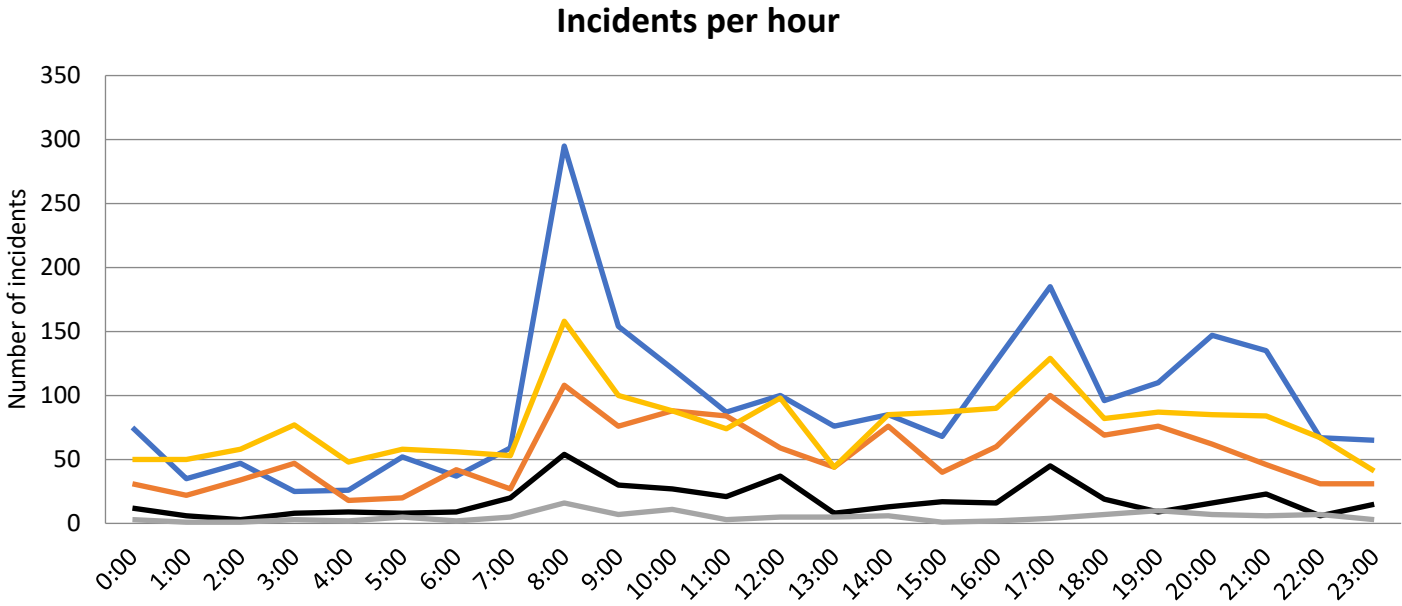
- Identify & predict the Z郑 mix ^[2]

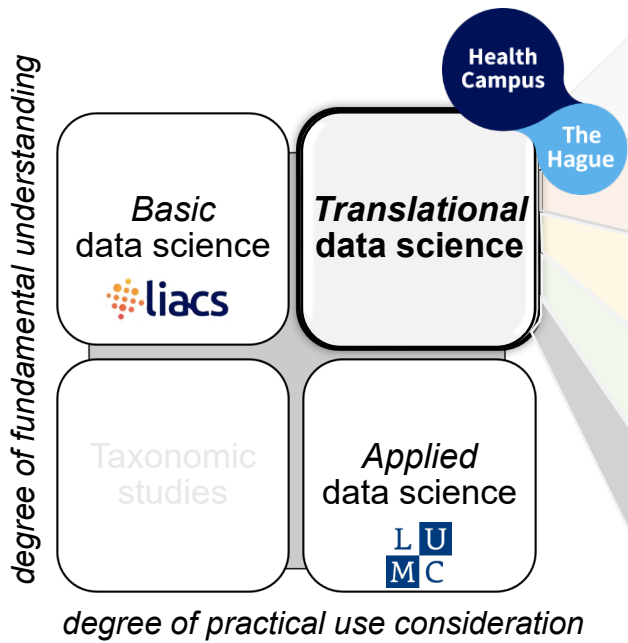
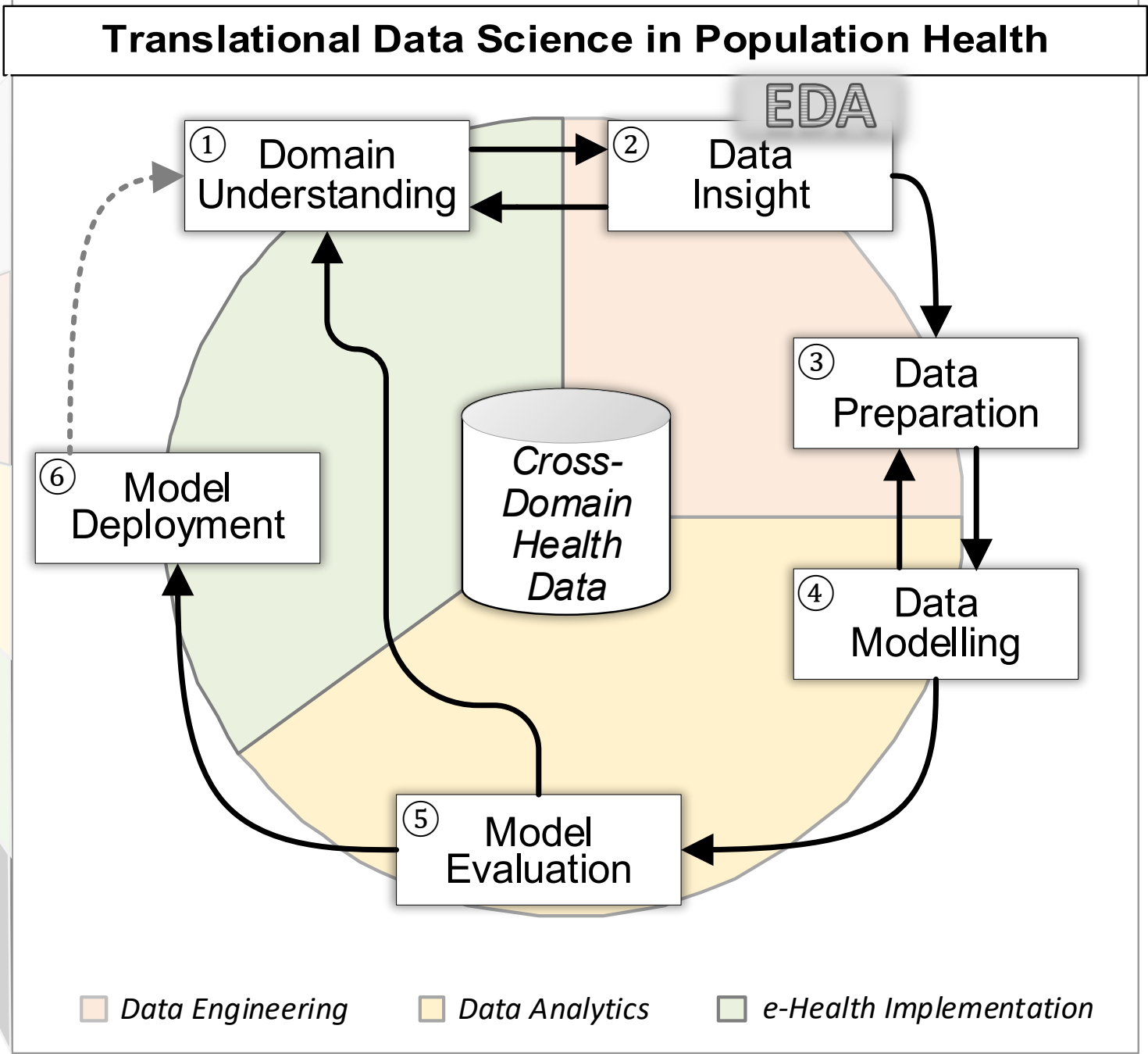
Example: Understanding Long-term Care

degree of fundamental understanding

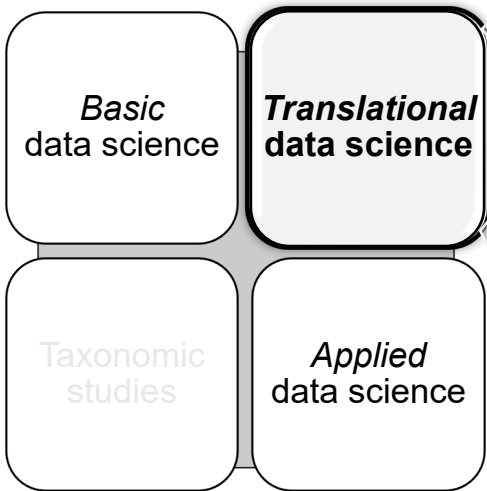


degree of practical use consideration

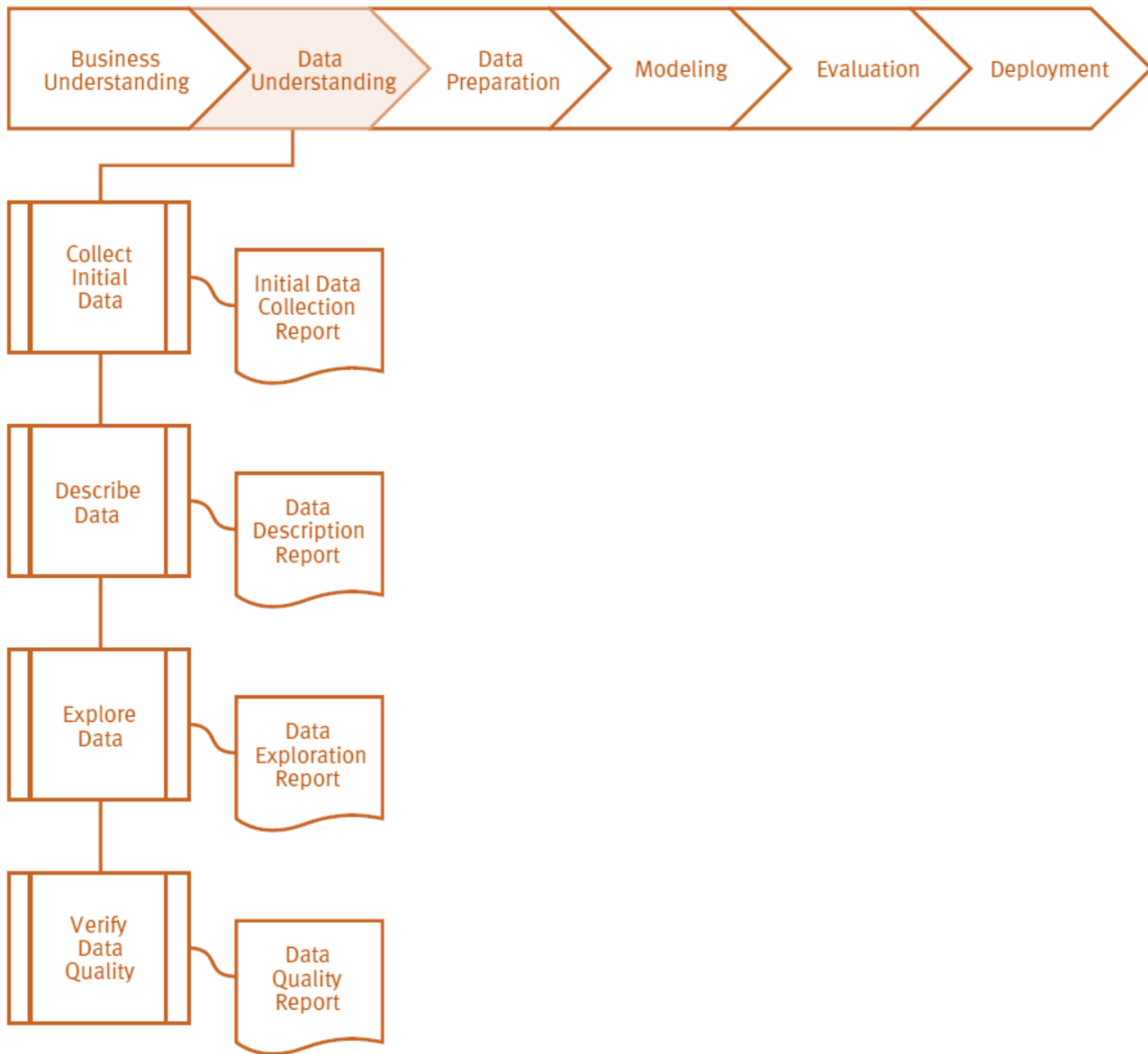




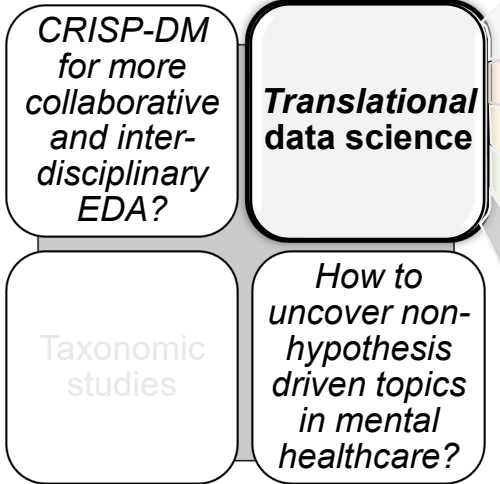
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

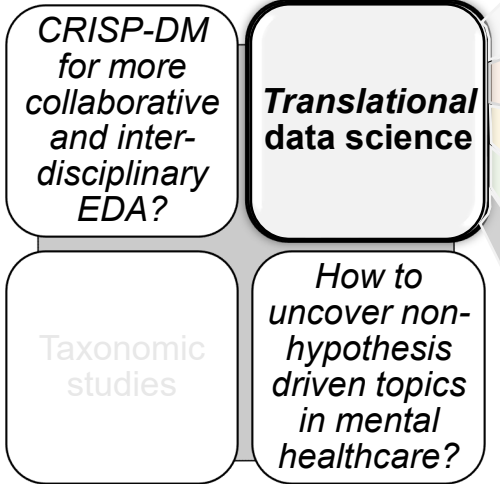
Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- CRISP-IDM: Cross Industry Standard Process for *Interactive* Data Mining
- “Big data” approach: *not* hypothesis-driven

Topic	Theme	Priority
What are relations between the different ROM scores, and can they predict treatment length?	ROM	1
Do medication prescription and change in medication influence the length of admission and the likeliness of readmission?	Medication	2
Can aggression incidents in inpatients be predicted?	Aggression	3
In what way are patients referred between, for example, general practitioners, secondary care institutions, and the UMCU?	Patient referrals	4

Menger,V., Spruit,M., Hagoort,K., & Scheepers,F. (2016). Transitioning to a data driven mental health practice: collaborative expert sessions for knowledge and hypothesis finding. *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, Article ID 9089321, 11. [\[online\]](#)

degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

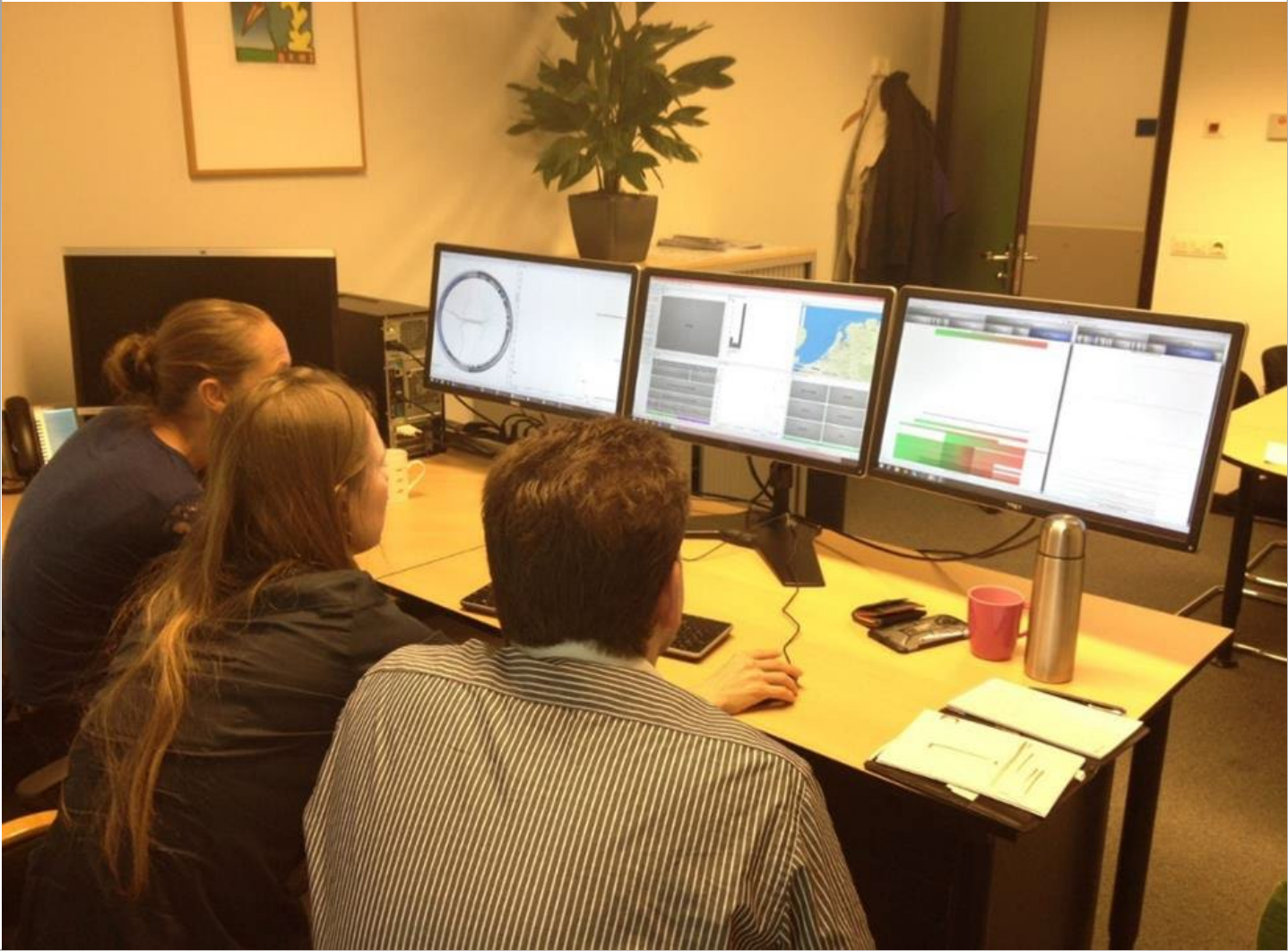
Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- *Data descr.:* EHR, Incident report system, External

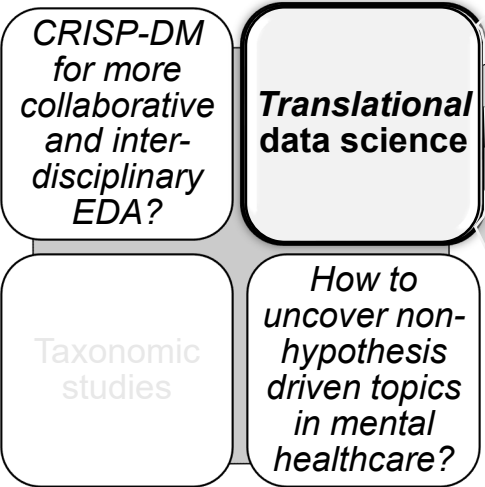
			Records
(1) Diagnosis	Categoric	Structured	5,800
(2) Treatment plan	Categoric, textual	Both	6,500
(3) Medication prescriptions	Categoric, numeric	Structured	22,000
(4) Routine Outcome Monitoring	Numeric, textual	Both	13,000
(5) Admission information	Categoric	Structured	5,400
(6) Daily reports	Textual	Unstructured	150,000
(7) Aggression incident reports	Categoric, textual	Both	1,200
(8) Census data	Numeric	Structured	21,000
(9) Geographic data	Numeric	Structured	5,000

Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- 26 Weekly interactive data visualization explorations!



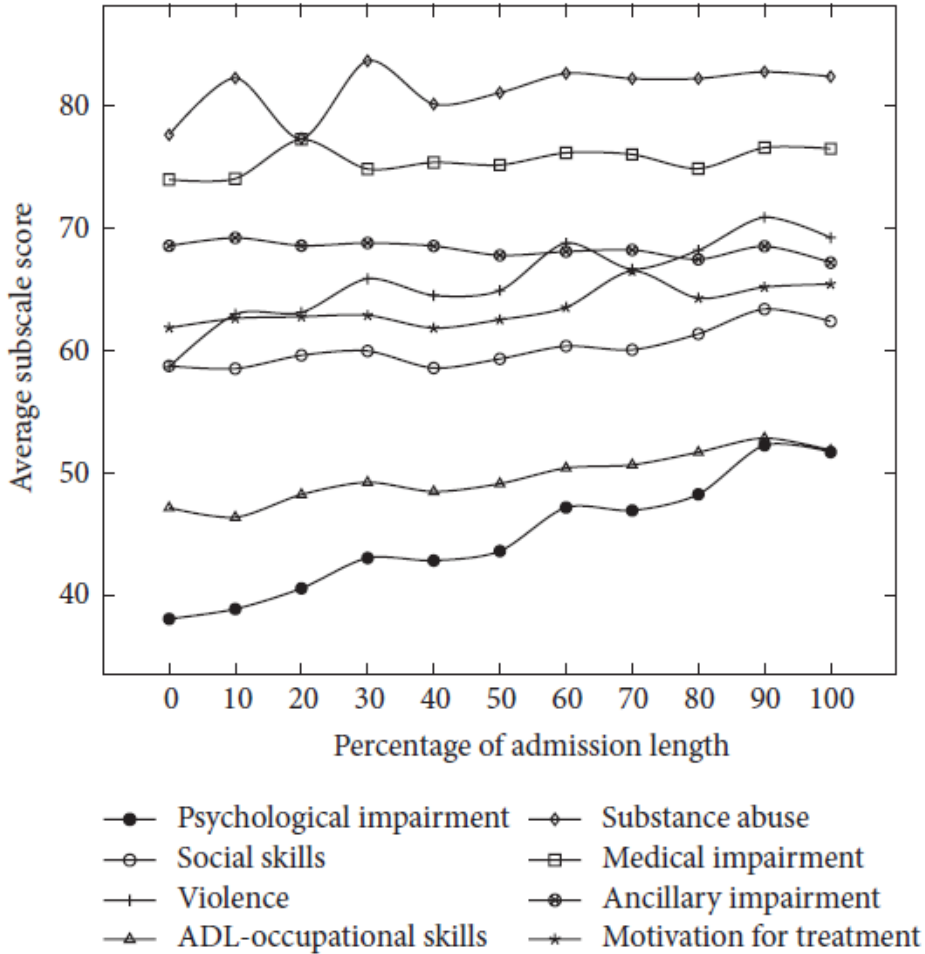
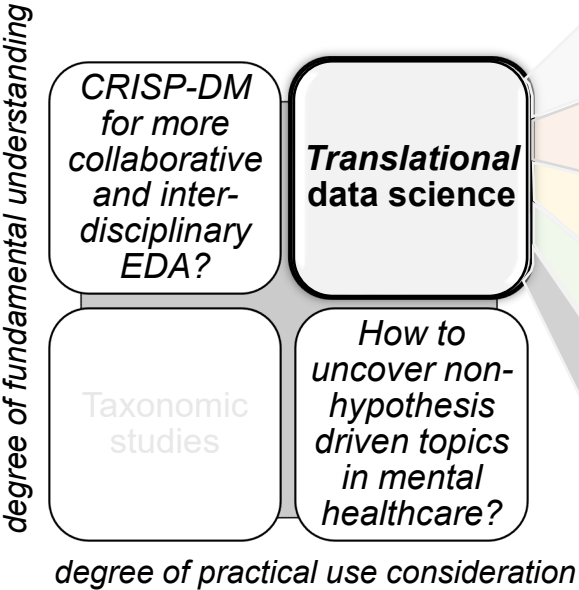
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- Finding:* Domain experts indicated that the lack of variation does not justify scoring the Kennedy Axis V (a ROM on Well-being) on a regular basis.



Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- Finding:* A peak in aggression incidents occurs at day five, esp. in adult patients (dark)?

degree of fundamental understanding

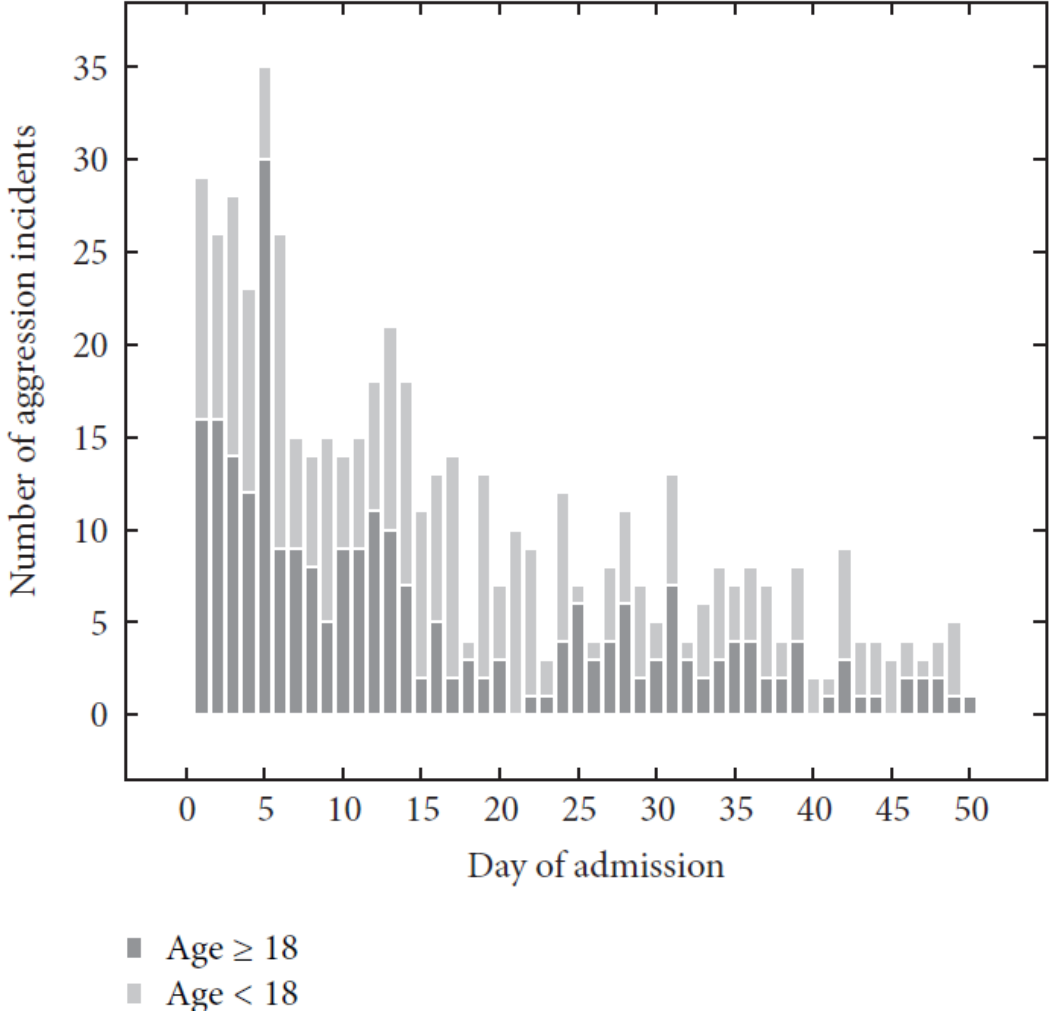
CRISP-DM
for more
collaborative
and inter-
disciplinary
EDA?

**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
studies

How to
uncover non-
hypothesis
driven topics
in mental
healthcare?

degree of practical use consideration



degree of fundamental understanding

CRISP-DM
for more
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**Translational
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Taxonomic
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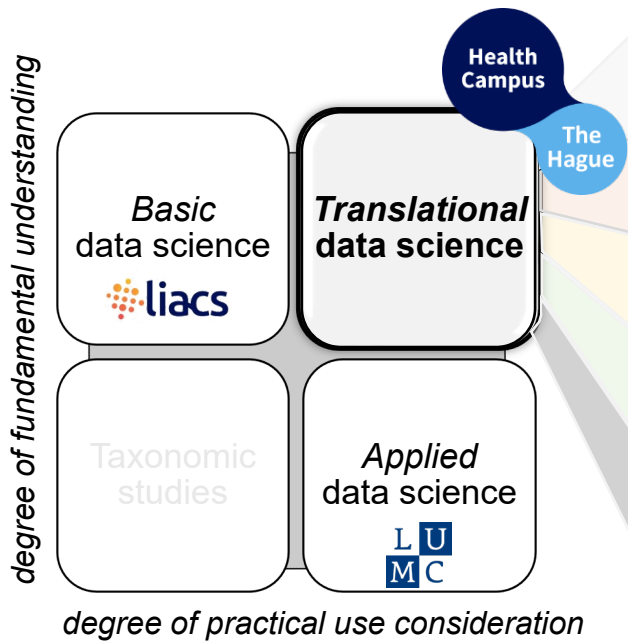
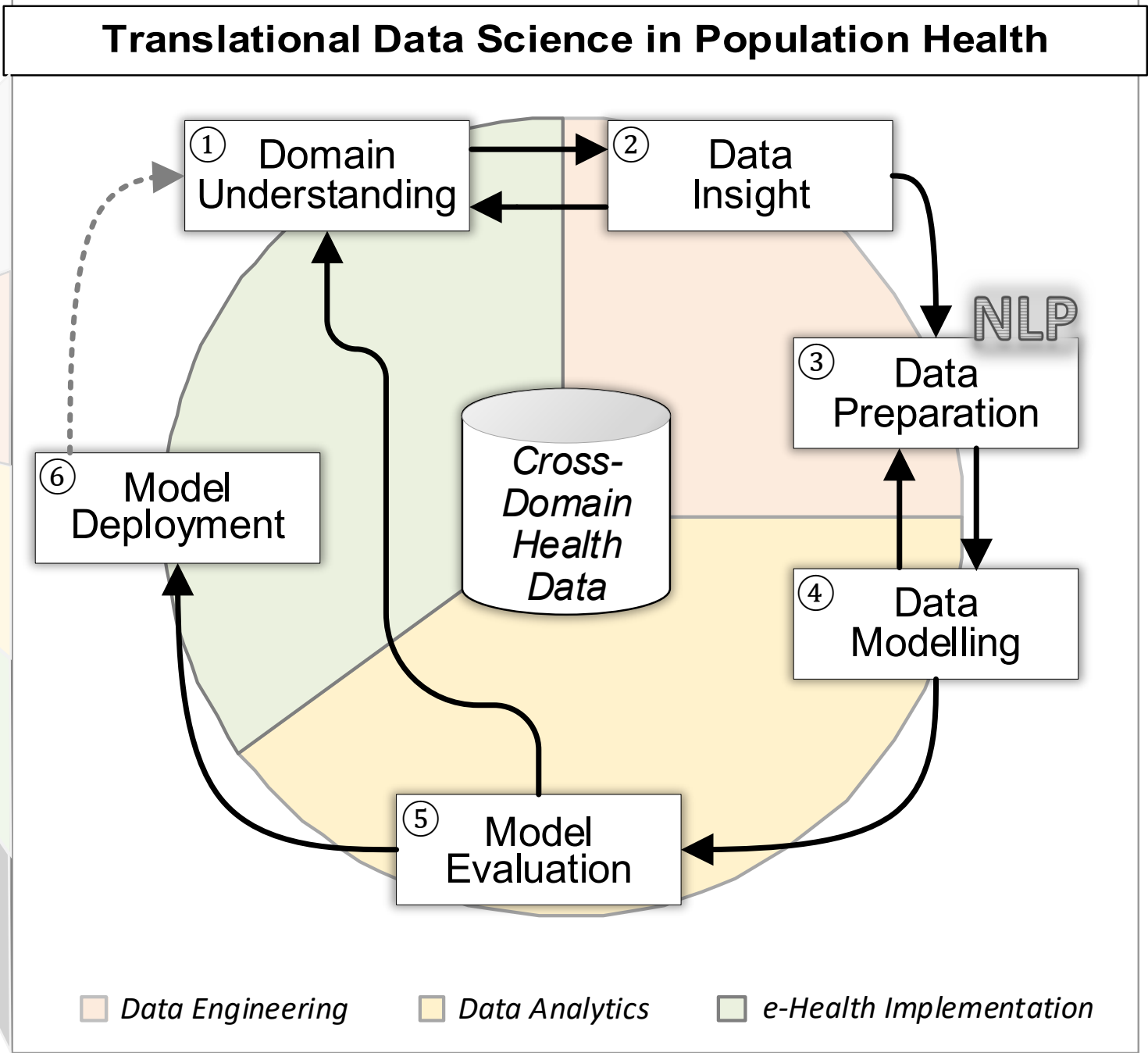
How to
uncover non-
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degree of practical use consideration

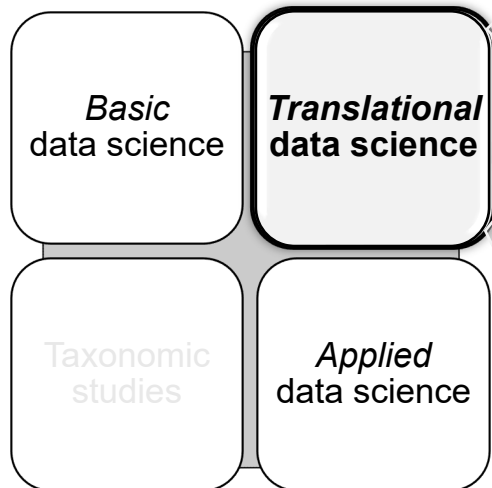
Example: Exploring Mental Healthcare

- Finding: 24/29 hypotheses are new due to CRISP-IDM!

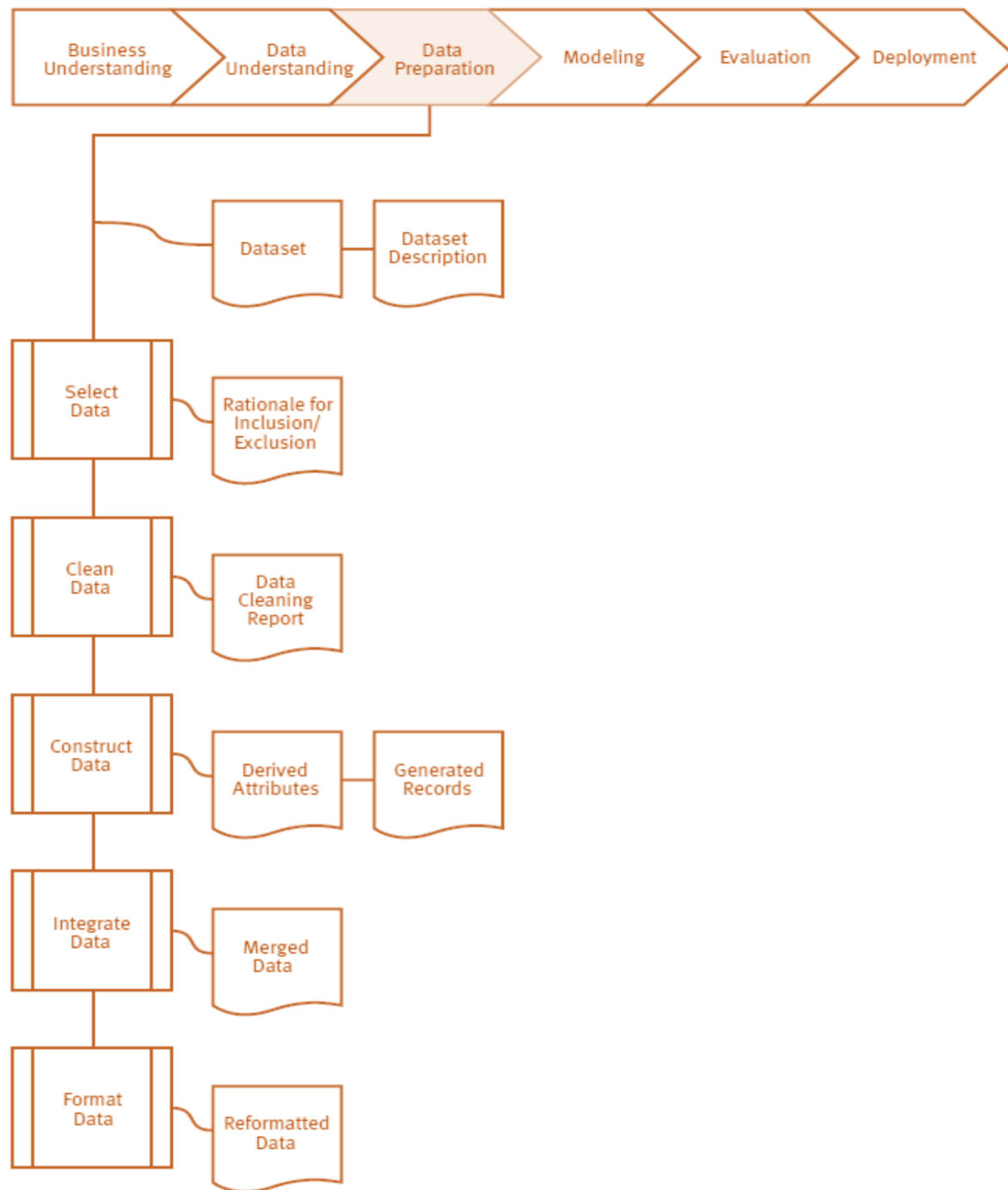
Top-5 hypotheses	Theme
There exists a positive relation between season of admission and length of admission (longer admissions during winter)	Admission
A peak in aggression incidents occurs on the fifth day of admission	Aggression
There exists a relation between aggression incidents and wearing of medication effects in patients diagnosed with ADHD	Aggression, medication
There is an absence of a relation between amount of green space in patient environment and likelihood of developing a disorder	Context factors
There is a negative relation between economic status of living environment and length of admission	Admission, context factors



degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



Example: Extracting Lifestyle Characteristics with NLP

Muizelaar,H., Haas,M., Putten,P. v.d., & Spruit,M. (submitted).

Example text data	Smoking	Alcohol	Drugs
<i>Patient smokes, does not drink or use drugs</i>	Current user	Non-user	Non-user
<i>Patient used to smoke, drinks 1 beer a day</i>	Former user	Current user	Unknown
<i>Patient used to smoke, uses marihuana daily</i>	Former user	Unknown	Current user

Model	Smoking	Alcohol	Drugs
String Matching	0.84	0.74	0.68
Machine Learning (SGD)	0.85	0.71	0.60
HAGALBERT	0.66	0.54	0.43
RobBERT-HAGA	0.87	0.71	0.63
belabBERT-HAGA	0.48	0.64	0.57
MedRoBERTa.nl-HAGA	0.93	0.79	0.77
BioBERT (translated)	0.91	0.72	0.52
ClinicalBERT (translated)	0.92	0.80	0.61

degree of fundamental understanding

BERT-based
Dutch NLP
on sloppy
informal
medical text
snippets?

**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
studies

How to
extract
lifestyle infor-
mation for
personalised
prognoses?

degree of practical use consideration

Example: Extracting Lifestyle Characteristics with NLP

- tSNE visualisation of MedRoBERTa.nl-HAGA sentence embeddings

degree of fundamental understanding

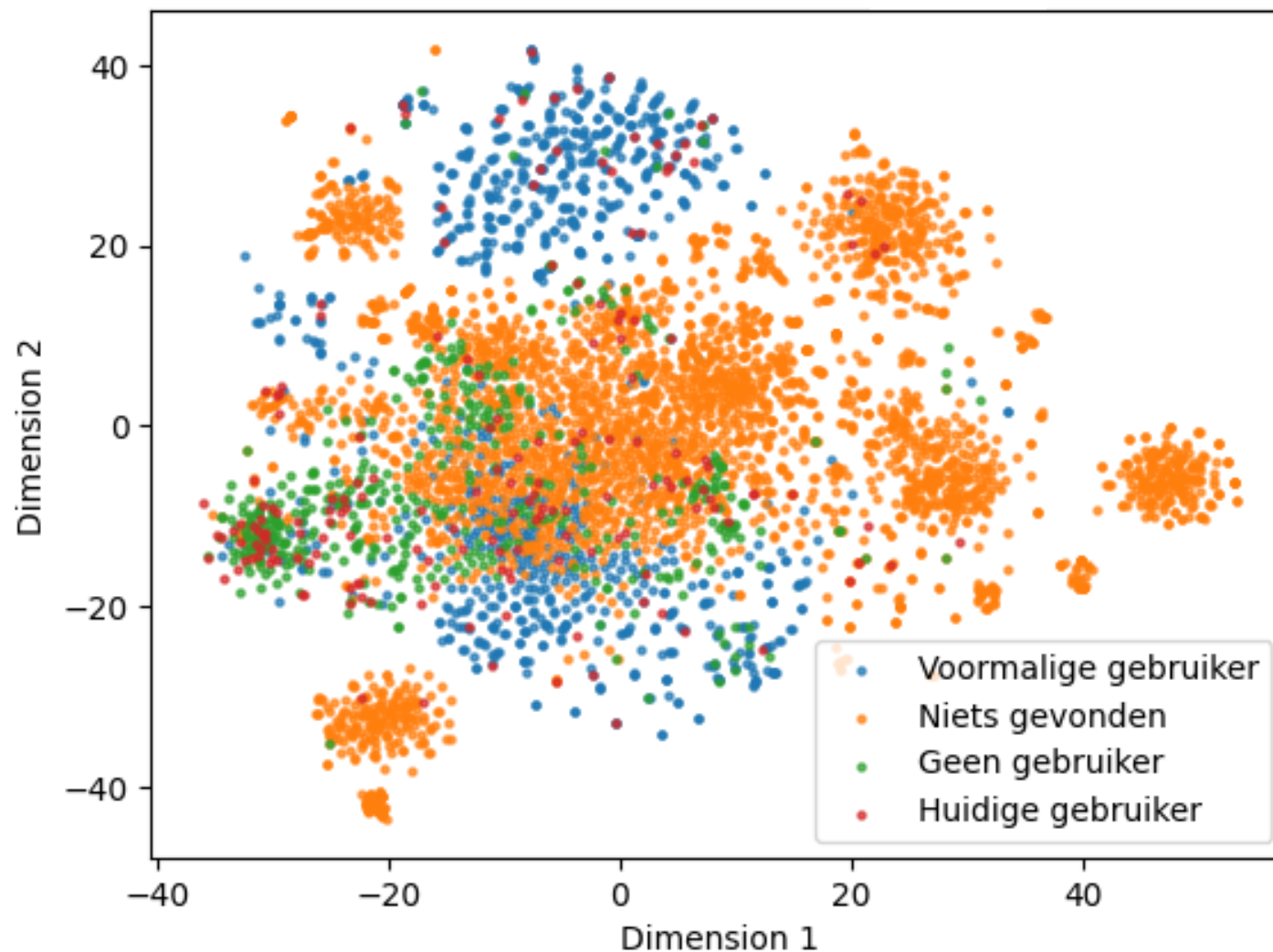
BERT-based
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**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
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How to
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Translational Data Science in Population Health

① Domain Understanding

② Data Insight

③ Data Preparation

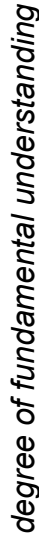
④ Data Modelling
AutoML

⑤ Model Evaluation

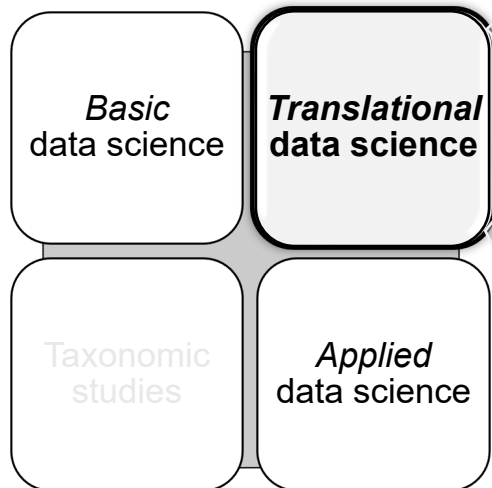
⑥ Model Deployment

Cross-Domain Health Data

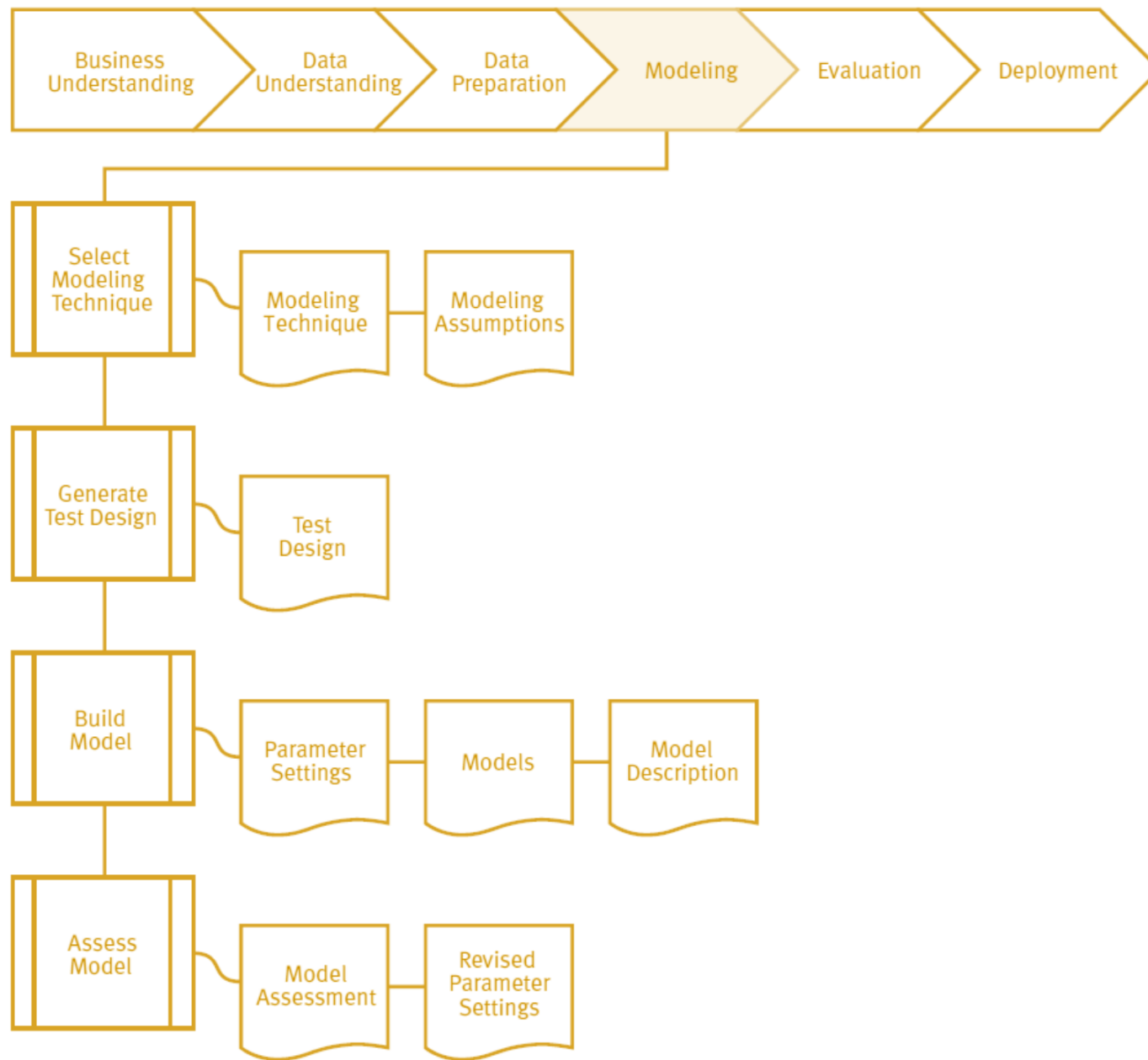
Data Engineering *Data Analytics* *e-Health Implementation*



degree of fundamental understanding

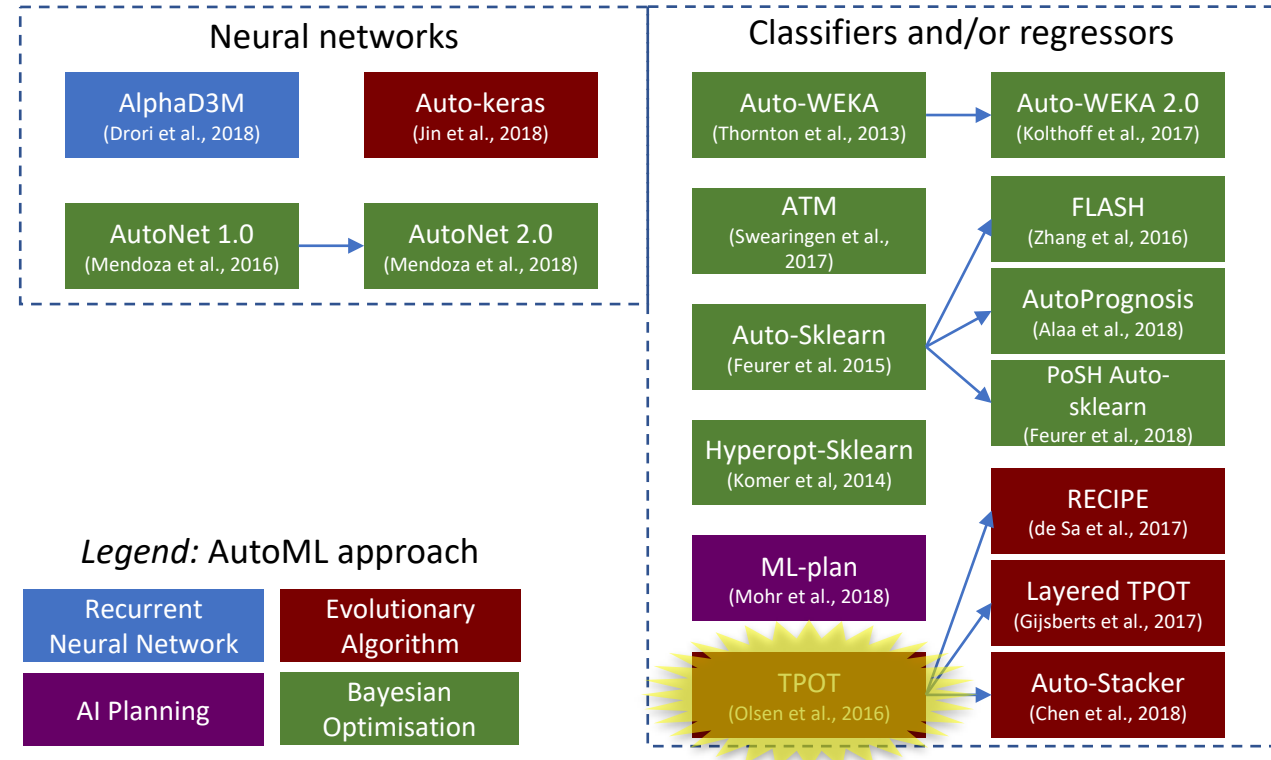
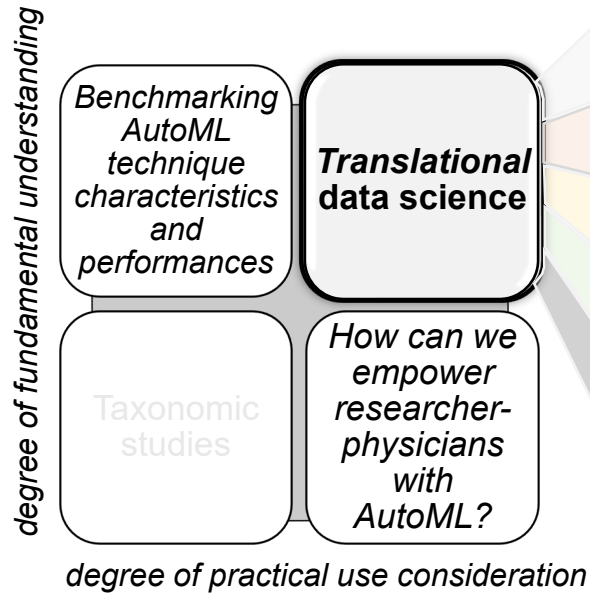


degree of practical use consideration



Example 1: Automated Machine Learning in Healthcare

- Question: “How can we support the knowledge discovery process of domain experts in healthcare using automated machine learning?”



Ooms, R., & Spruit, M. (2020). Self-Service Data Science in Healthcare with Automated Machine Learning. *Applied Sciences*, 10(9), Medical Artificial Intelligence, 2992. [\[online\]](#)

Example: Automated Machine Learning in Healthcare

- *Data:* All medical datasets suited for binary classification problems (4) in OpenML-CC18 open-source benchmark suite (Gijssbers *et al.*, 2019)

Dataset	Data points	Missing data	Predictive features	Class variable
Breast cancer	699	-	9	458/241
Diabetes	768	-	8	500/268
Indian Liver Patients	583	-	10	416/167
Sick	3772	6064	29	3541/231

- All AutoML methods receive 1 hour in a 10-fold cross-validation set-up to create the best pipeline on these datasets

degree of fundamental understanding

Benchmarking
AutoML
technique
characteristics
and
performances

**Translational
data science**

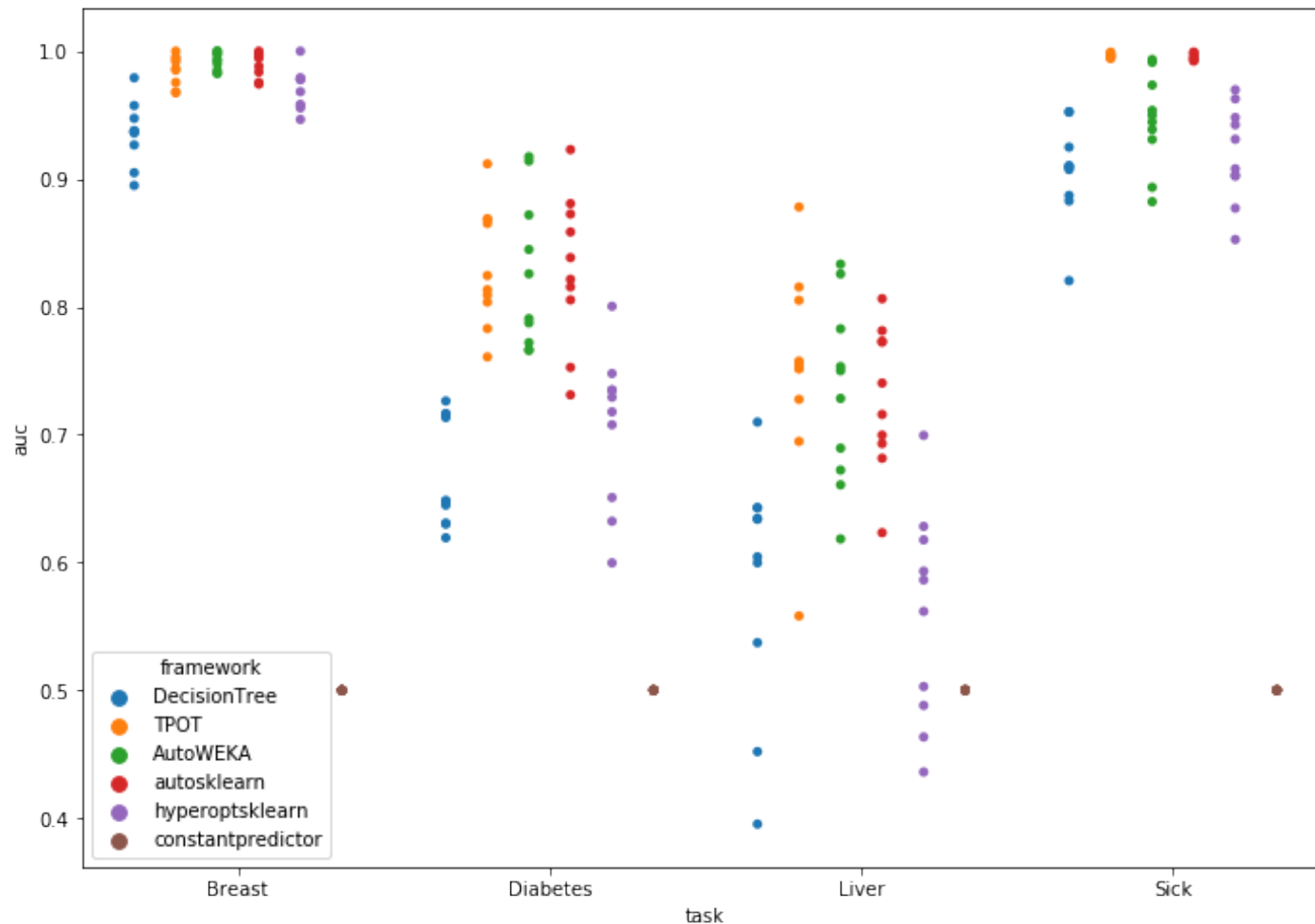
Taxonomic
studies

How can we
empower
researcher-
physicians
with
AutoML?

degree of practical use consideration

Example: Automated Machine Learning in Healthcare

- Decision tree and constant predictor as baseline
- Hyperopt performs worst; TPOT and Auto-Sklearn best <1-hour budget>



degree of fundamental understanding

Benchmarking
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**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
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degree of practical use consideration

Example: Automated Machine Learning in Healthcare

- When benchmarking with 4 hour budget, again, TPOT and Auto-Sklearn perform best
<4-hour budget>

degree of fundamental understanding

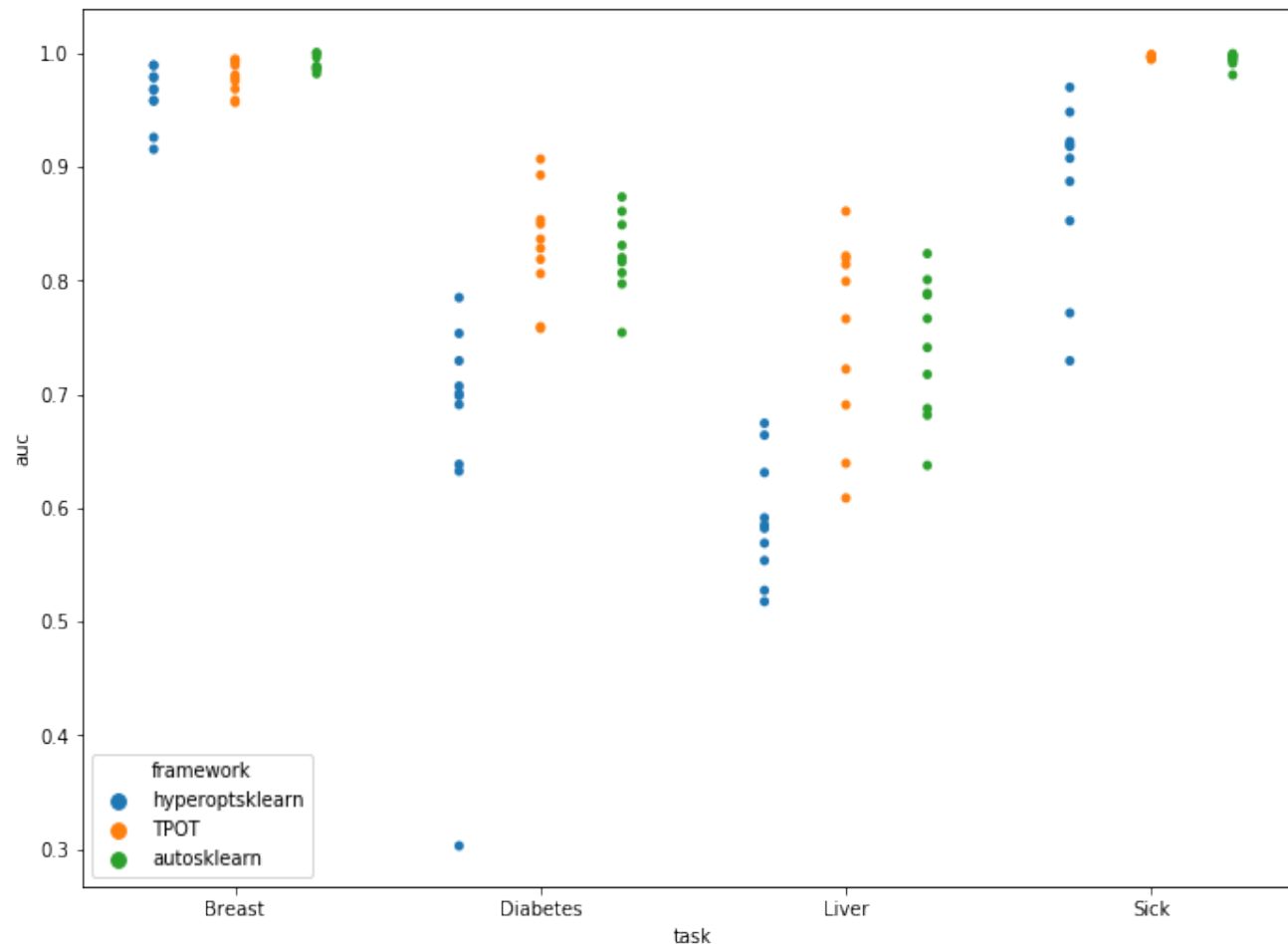
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**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
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Example: Automated Machine Learning in Healthcare

- *Evaluation: Webapp vs Notebook deployment*

AutoML selection Home Upload Create subset Create model Logout

Select dataset for processing

You are now using 1-test as a dataset to make a subset from. Please also select the target variable in the variables to include. You can select multiple columns by holding the ctrl or shift button while clicking.

Name of the dataset

Target variable

Columns to include

Submit

No-Code

AutoML notebook

Hi! Welcome to the AutoML notebook. In this notebook you will be enabled to use AutoML in a few steps.

1. Upload a raw dataset
2. Create a subset from this raw dataset to do your analysis on
3. Let AutoML create a good model for your data a model based on the provided subset

To use the notebook in the right way you have to run each code block. Above each code block there is an explanation of what is happening.

```
In [1]: from numpy import argwhere, delete
from pandas import read_csv, read_sql_table, DataFrame
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from ipot import TPOTClassifier
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Step 1: Upload dataset

Upload a raw dataset, this has to be a csv file. Copy the filepath into the location variable, use two \\' instead of one to make sure that the file is uploaded and no error is thrown. Denote the separator of the csv file in the separator variable. examples are commented in the lines below. The top of the dataframe is shown if it is successful

```
In [28]: #separator = ";"
location = "C:\\Users\\riooms\\Desktop\\dataset_37_diabetes.csv"
separator = ','
#location = 'D:\\28.5. - RARP - CWZ - MS.csv'
df = read_csv(location, sep = separator)
df.head()
```

```
Out[28]:
```

	preg	plas	pres	skin	insu	mass	pedi	age	class
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	tested_positive
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	tested_negative
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	tested_positive
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	tested_negative
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	tested_positive

All variables that are not numeric are label-encoded to numeric values in this code section, so that the AutoML method can read your data. The output of this code block is a list with the names of the variables in your dataset.

- *Artefact A: GUI /Flask app*
- *Artefact B: Interactive code/ Jupyter notebook*

- *Findings: “best of both” ...*
- *A preferred for ‘basic’ ops*
- *B preferred for modeling*

degree of fundamental understanding

Benchmarking
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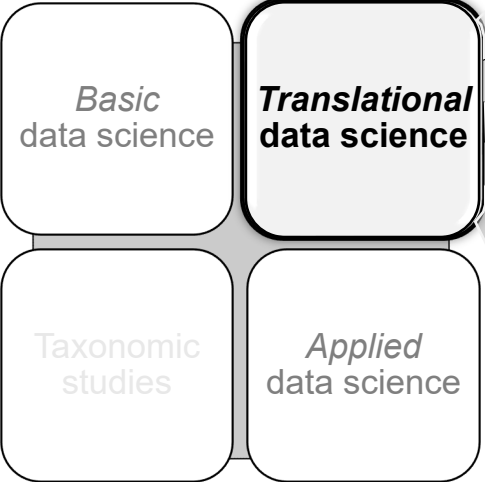
degree of practical use consideration

PS: PyCaret for Self-Service Data Science?

```
best = compare_models(sort='R2')
```

	Model	MAE	MSE	RMSE	R2	RMSLE	MAPE	TT (Sec)
rf	Random Forest Regressor	2342.1429	22959433.7357	4762.0337	0.8351	0.4097	0.2091	0.2360
gbr	Gradient Boosting Regressor	2275.4641	22815428.3119	4750.1089	0.8350	0.3858	0.1874	0.0740
ada	AdaBoost Regressor	3257.2171	23279230.3521	4807.0257	0.8339	0.4770	0.4264	0.0330
lightgbm	Light Gradient Boosting Machine	2491.6919	24030584.9610	4865.2118	0.8272	0.4153	0.2118	0.4180
et	Extra Trees Regressor	2364.4206	25237906.1980	4999.4284	0.8167	0.4283	0.2116	0.2060
catboost	CatBoost Regressor	2530.8745	25732627.8903	5042.4862	0.8134	0.4088	0.2020	1.0060
xgboost	Extreme Gradient Boosting	2931.6919	31946244.2000	5615.7612	0.7678	0.4551	0.2602	0.3410
dt	Decision Tree Regressor	3031.4152	42283353.7664	6468.0098	0.6936	0.5132	0.3181	0.0240
omp	Orthogonal Matching Pursuit	5645.3004	59119654.4986	7679.3606	0.5758	0.6831	0.6880	0.0190
ridge	Ridge Regression	4066.3599	61583179.6000	7714.4257	0.5583	0.4400	0.2707	0.0150
br	Bayesian Ridge	4072.9367	61948316.9816	7735.3075	0.5556	0.4399	0.2705	0.0210
lr	Linear Regression	4081.2541	62419186.8000	7762.5140	0.5521	0.4399	0.2702	0.6810
lar	Least Angle Regression	4081.2284	62418429.6714	7762.4664	0.5521	0.4399	0.2702	0.0210
knn	K Neighbors Regressor	4590.2544	70154126.3724	8271.6145	0.5162	0.5252	0.3131	0.0260
huber	Huber Regressor	4211.3096	80449305.4129	8799.2293	0.4214	0.4535	0.2076	0.0240
par	Passive Aggressive Regressor	5841.9890	94762106.9683	9607.9039	0.2863	0.6406	0.4609	0.0260
en	Elastic Net	8222.6689	160918301.6000	12608.0390	-0.1206	0.9079	0.9707	0.0200
lasso	Lasso Regression	8249.2145	161224220.8000	12619.7366	-0.1227	0.9107	0.9777	0.0150
llar	Lasso Least Angle Regression	8249.2145	161224210.7582	12619.7361	-0.1227	0.9107	0.9777	0.0190

degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

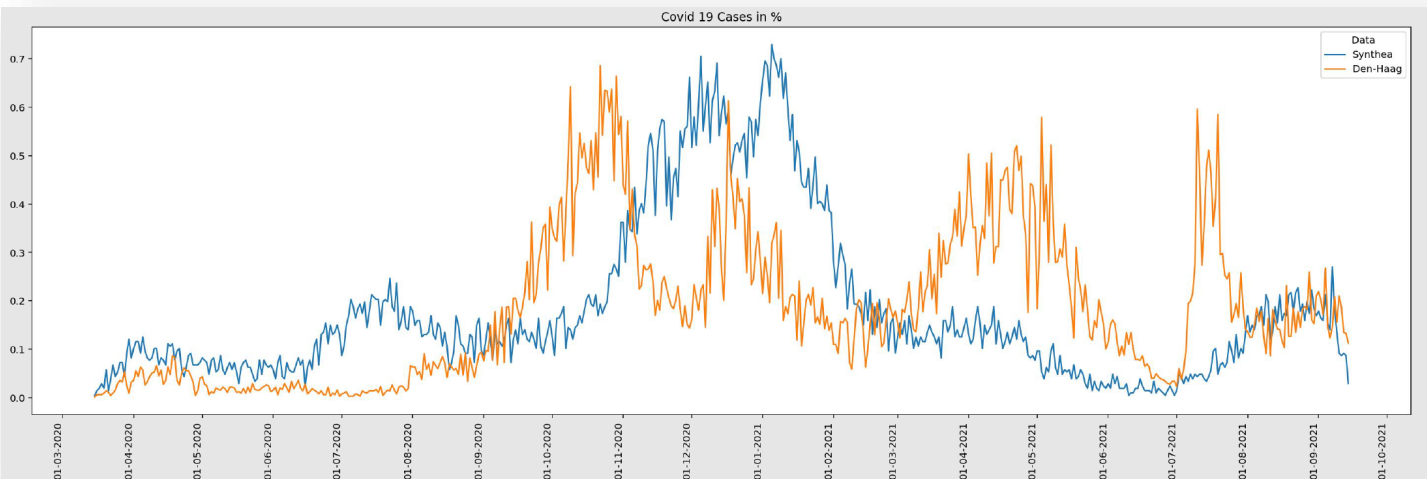
Example 2: Synthesising Virtual Patients & Population

ABM approach (*Ammar Faiq*)

- Synthea-based dataset
An ELAN 'digital twin' is already being used in the PHM Fundamentals master course to let students analyse COVID outbreaks in The Hague region (see below)
- Joint research with Statistics Netherlands (CBS) & Syntho
- Workshop 'Guidance Ethics': many stakeholders, 50+ effects

CGAN approach (*Jim Achterberg*)

- [Thesis](#)
Evaluation Framework for synthetic EHR data (supporting heterogeneous types, time series, unpredictable quality)
 - tSNE extension
 - two-sample GoF test
 - evaluation metric for privacy risk through AiAs
- Horizon Europe, NWO OSF



degree of fundamental understanding

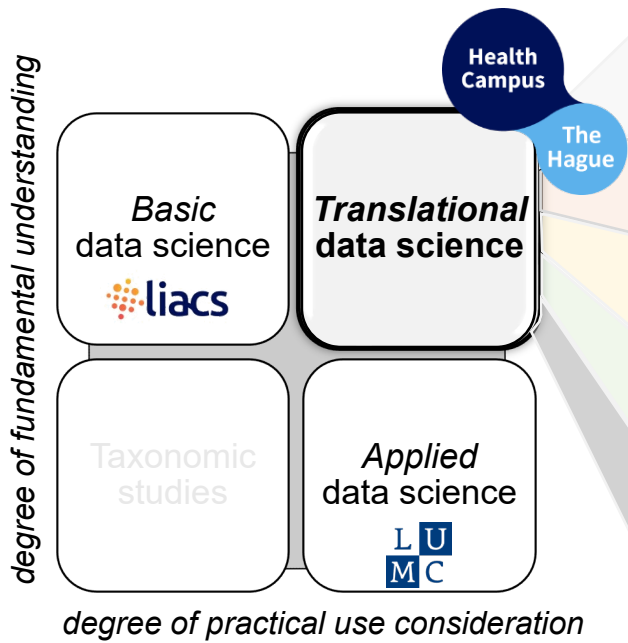
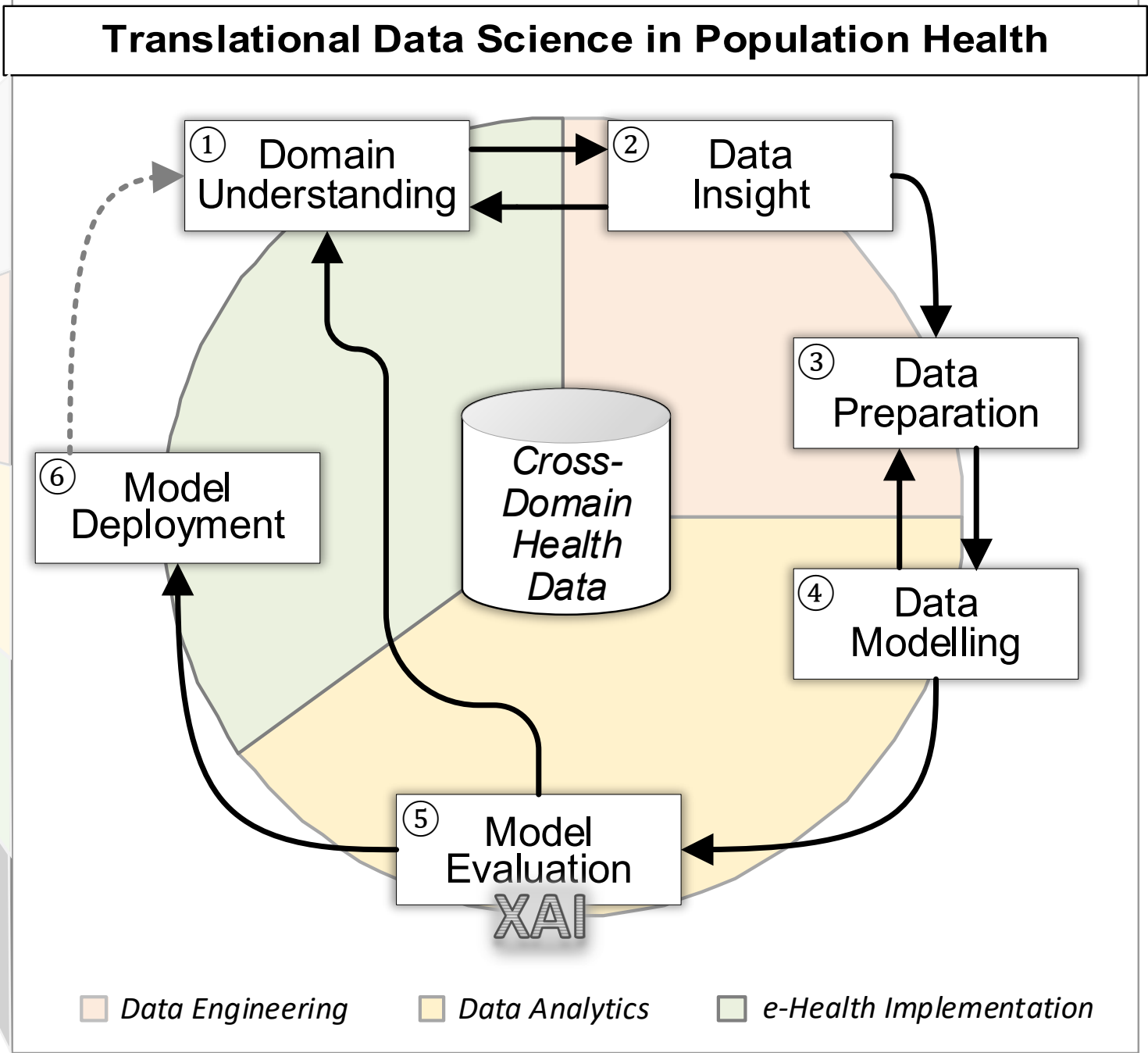
A CGAN vs ABM benchmark for synthetic EHR data?

Translational data science

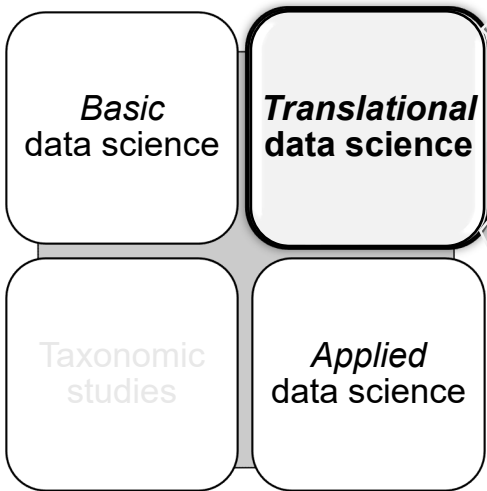
Taxonomic studies

A realistic data twin for faster research and better education?

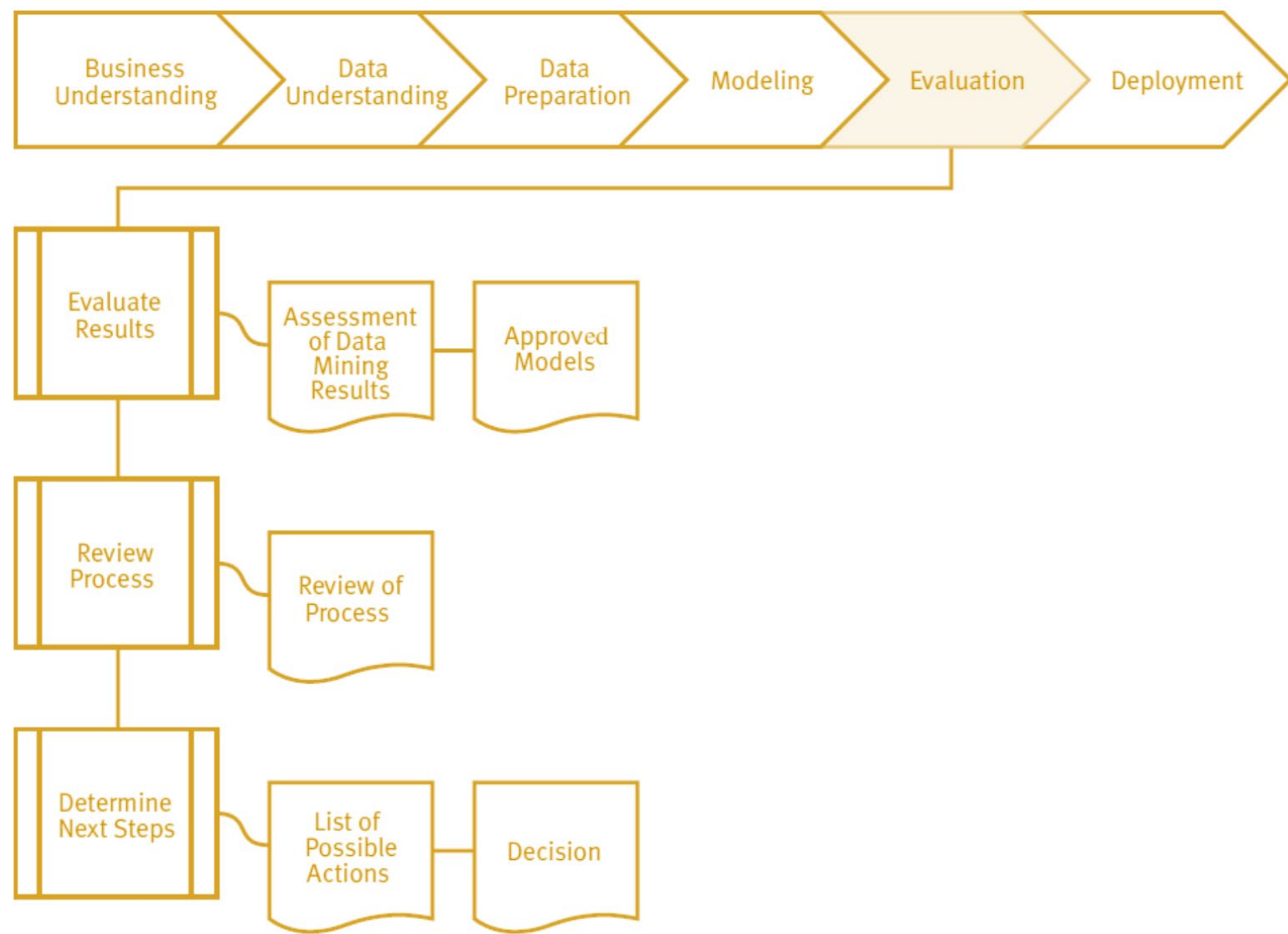
degree of practical use consideration



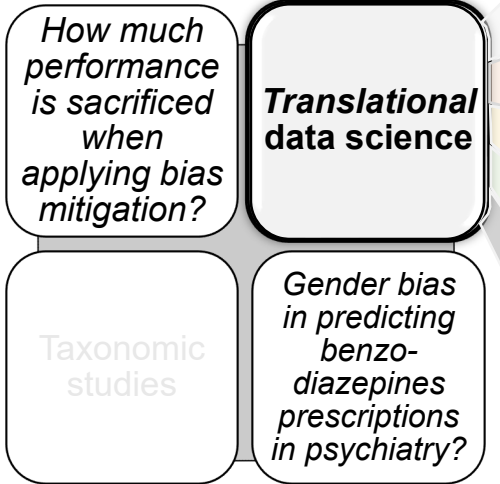
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



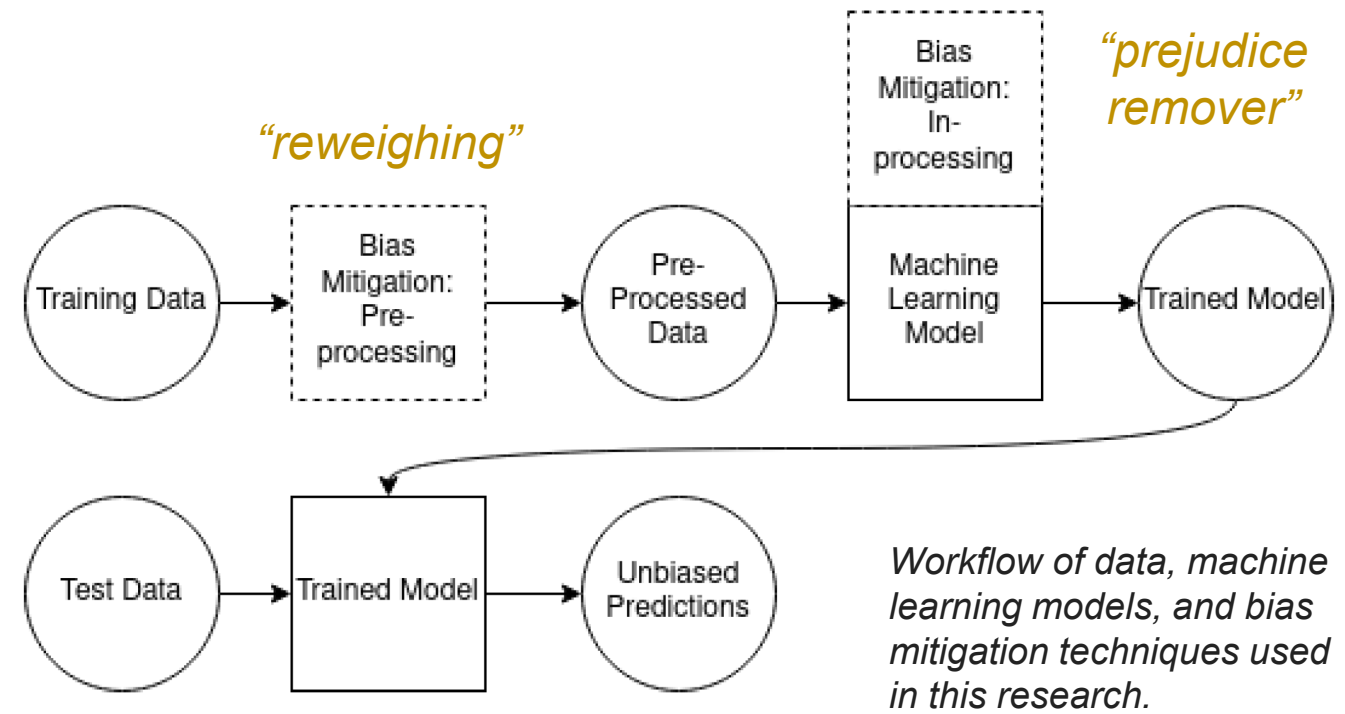
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration

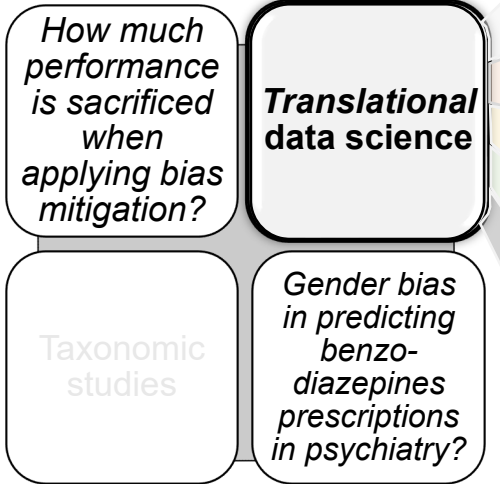
Example: Discovering Bias in Mental Health

- Effects and mitigation of gender fairness bias on a model trained to predict the future administration of benzodiazepines to psychiatric patients (*AI Fairness 360*)



Mosteiro,P., Kuiper,J., Masthoff,J., Scheepers,F., & Spruit,M. (2022). Bias Discovery in Machine Learning Models for Mental Health. *Information*, 13(5), Advances in Explainable Artificial Intelligence, 237. [[online](#)]

degree of fundamental understanding



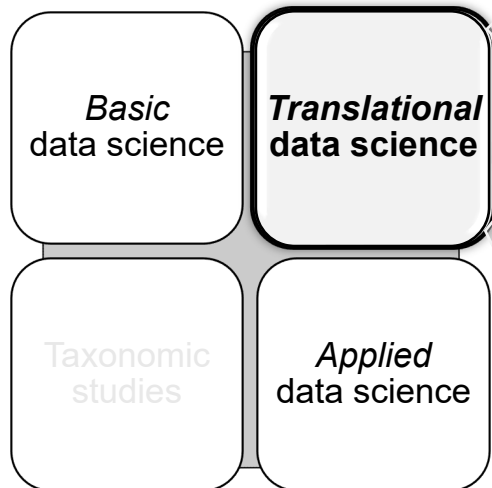
degree of practical use consideration

Example: Discovering Bias in Mental Health

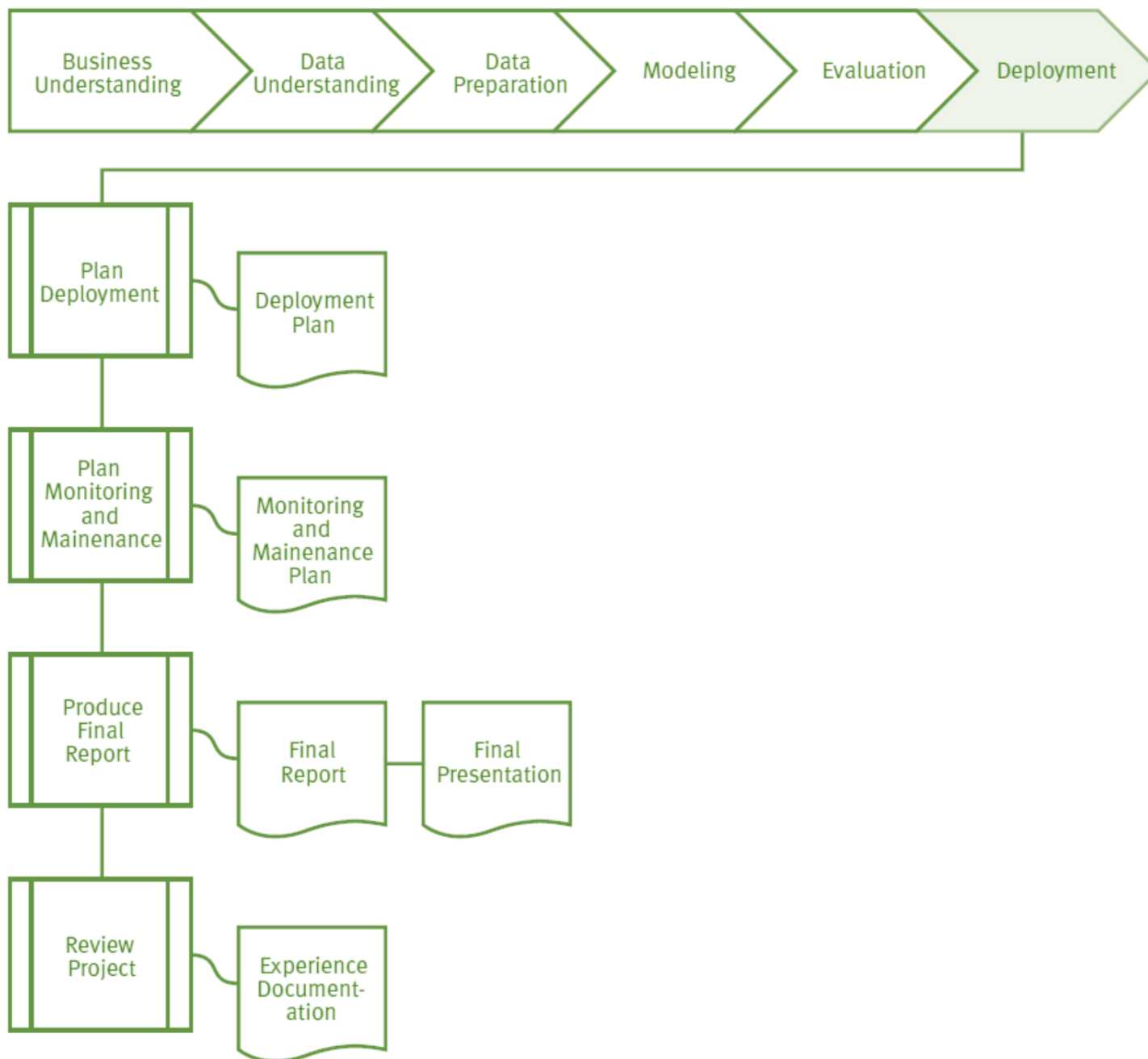
Model		Performance (comp. to baseline)	
Classifier	Mitigation strategy	Δ Balanced accuracy	Δ F1
Logistic regression	Predudice remover	-0.040 ± 0.013	-0.041 ± 0.025
Logistic regression	Re-weighting	-0.003 ± 0.013	-0.005 ± 0.013
Random forest	Re-weighting	0.003 ± 0.002	0.005 ± 0.001

Model		Fairness metric (compared to baseline)			
Classifier	Mitigation strategy	Δ Disparate impact	Δ Average odds difference	Δ Statistical parity difference	Δ Equal opportunity difference
Logistic regression	Predudice remover	0.092 ± 0.036	0.038 ± 0.021	0.050 ± 0.019	0.018 ± 0.042
Logistic regression	Re-weighting	0.075 ± 0.021	0.043 ± 0.017	0.043 ± 0.014	0.042 ± 0.034
Random forest	Re-weighting	0.034 ± 0.013	0.014 ± 0.006	0.013 ± 0.006	0.014 ± 0.011

degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



degree of fundamental understanding

Feasibility of
ML model
deployment
from within a
highly secure
sandbox env

**Translational
data science**

Taxonomic
studies

Make ELAN
ML models
available on-
demand to
GP practices

degree of practical use consideration

Example: Deploying Prediction Models for CDSS

Lisanne Wallaard

[GitHub](#)

[Thesis](#)

[Demo](#)

Feature Selection



Race

American Indian/Alaskan Native

Sex

Female

Age category

18-24

BMI category

Normal weight (18.5 <= BMI < 25.0)

How many hours on average do you sleep?

7

How can you define your general health?

Excellent

Heart Disease Prediction

Are you wondering about the condition of your heart? This app will help you to diagnose it!



I'll help you diagnose
your heart health! - Dr.
Logistic Regression

Predict

Did you know that machine learning models can help you predict heart disease pretty accurately? In this app, you can estimate your chance of heart disease (yes/no) in seconds!

Here, a logistic regression model using an undersampling technique was constructed using survey data of over 300k US residents from the year 2020. This application is based on it because it has proven to be better than the random forest (it achieves an accuracy of about 80%, which is quite good).

To predict your heart disease status, simply follow the steps bellow:

1. Enter the parameters that best describe you;
2. Press the "Predict" button and wait for the result.

Keep in mind that this results is not equivalent to a medical diagnosis! This model would never be adopted by health care facilities because of its less than perfect accuracy, so if you have any problems, consult a human doctor.

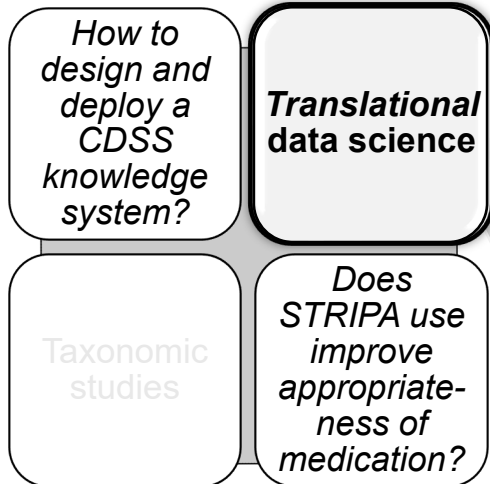
Author: Kamil Pytlak ([GitHub](#))

You can see the steps of building the model, evaluating it, and cleaning the data itself on my GitHub repo [here](#).

Example: STRIP Assistant for Medication Reviews

- A 10-years running research programme with big funding (OPERAM, OPTICA, STRIMP)
- Basically lost the fight with UU biz developers: *no product*

degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



Jungo,K., ..., Spruit,M., ..., Rodondi,N., Streit,S. (2023). Optimising prescribing in older adults with multimorbidity and polypharmacy in primary care (OPTICA): cluster randomised clinical trial. BMJ, 381. [\[online\]](#)

Example: Understanding Long-term Care

Identify the patterns in incidents

Relationship between care-related measures and incidents

Identify care within & outside ZP indication (planned, realized)

Identify & predict the ZP-mix

degree of fundamental understanding

Technology selection for process analysis to improve performance

Translational data science

Taxonomic studies

How can Dutch long-term care institutions be supported with data?

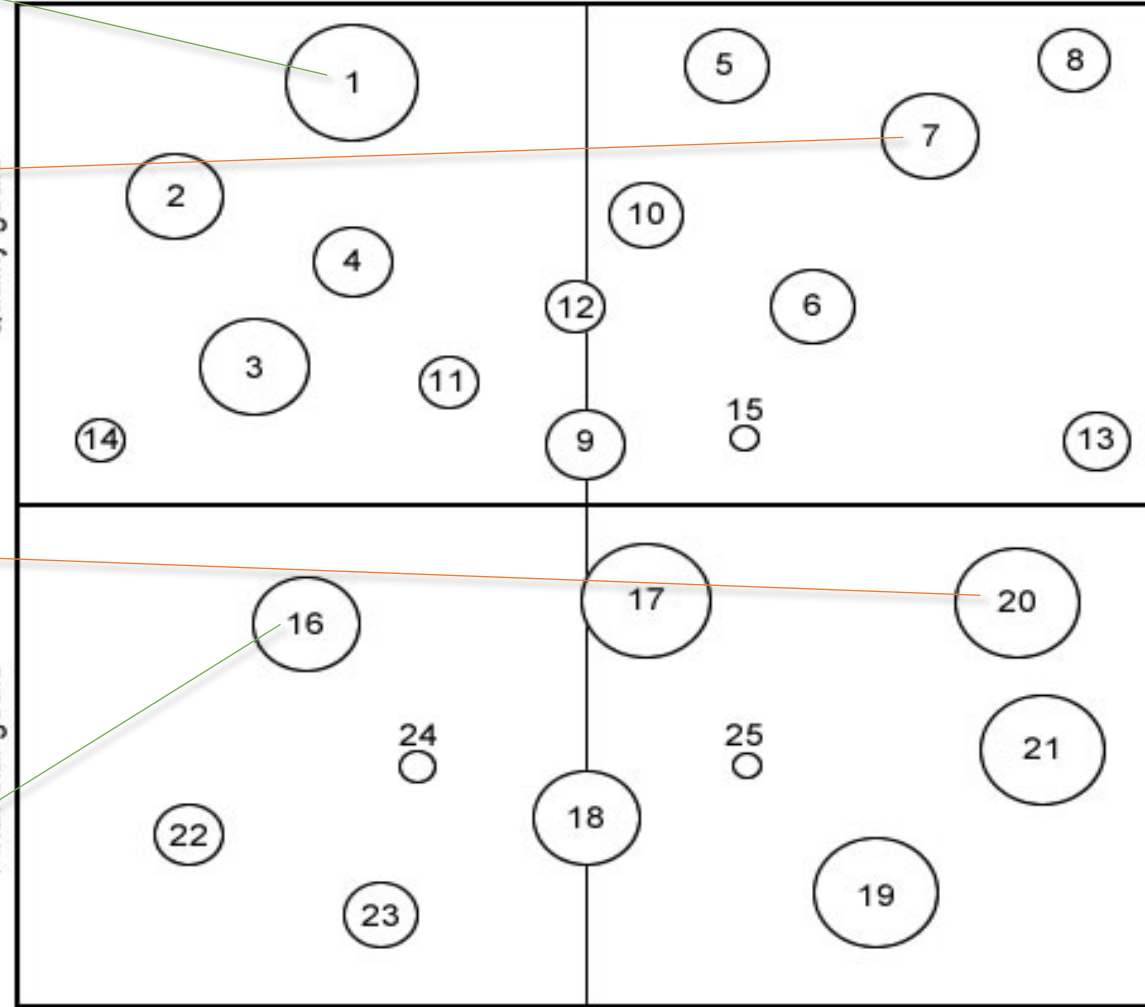
degree of practical use consideration

Quality goals

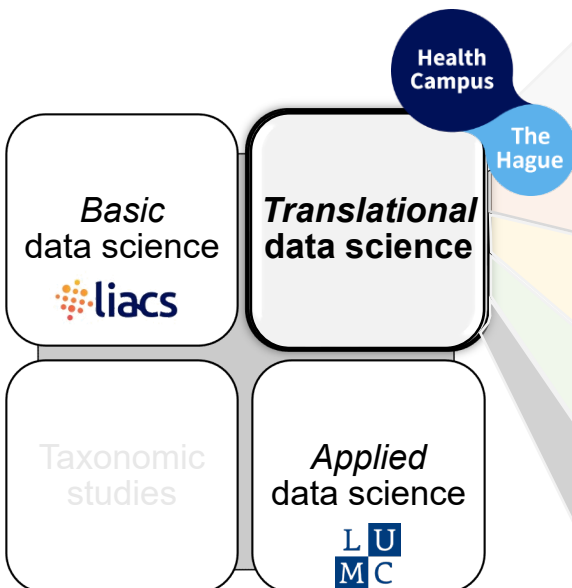
Financial goals

Present

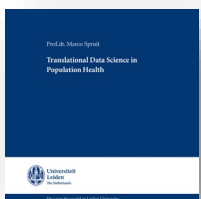
Future



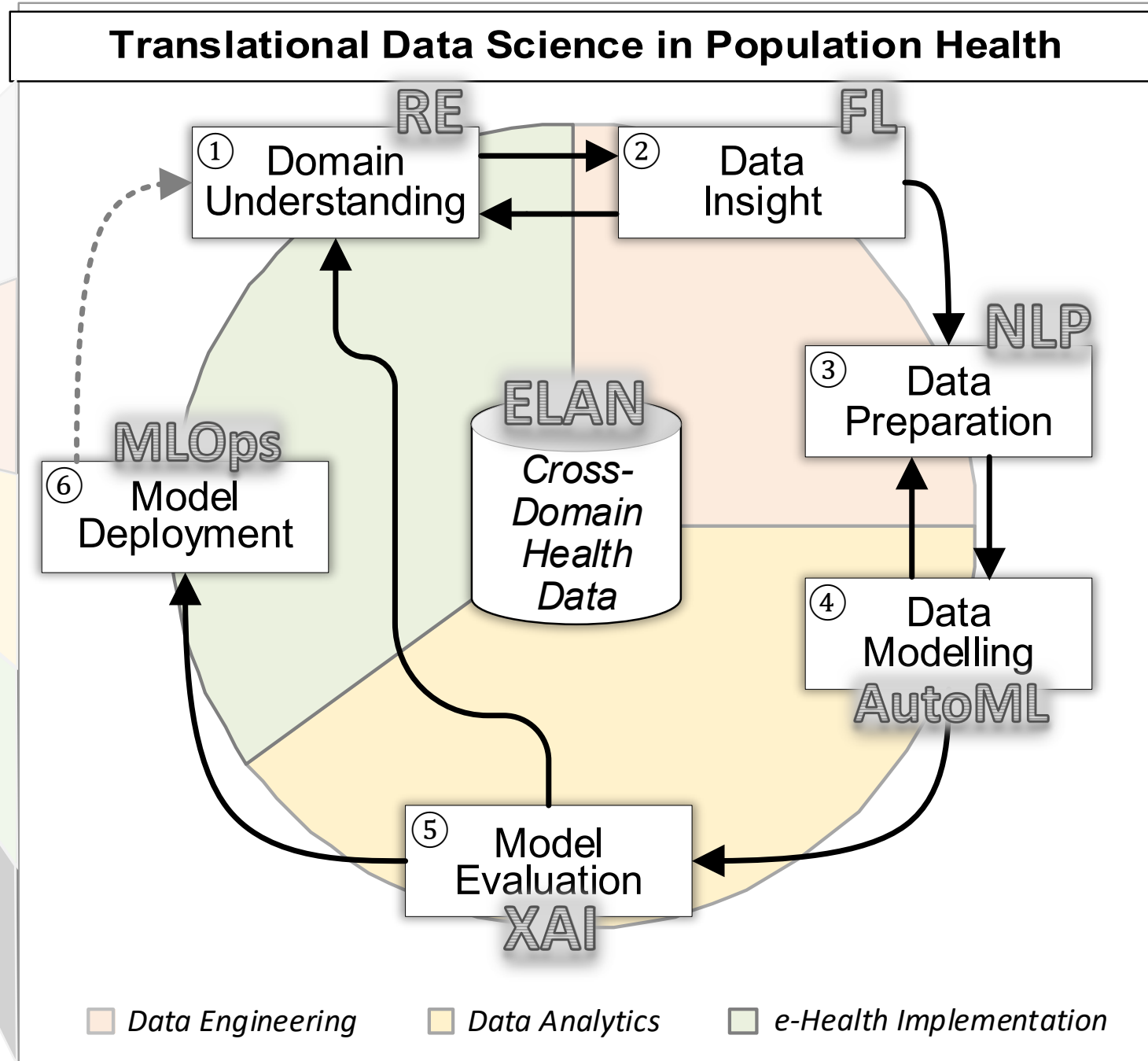
degree of fundamental understanding



degree of practical use consideration



Spruit, Marco. (2022). *Translational Data Science in Population Health* (p. 20). Inaugural lecture. Leiden University. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7665858>



The logo consists of two overlapping circles. The larger circle on the left is dark blue and contains the text 'Health Campus' in white. The smaller circle on the right is a lighter blue and contains the text 'Den Haag' in white. The background features a light blue wavy line that separates the logo area from the rest of the slide.

**Health
Campus**

**Den
Haag**

Thanks

Translational Data Science LAB : members d.d. 29-10-2023

Dr. Armel Lefebvre
Postdoc (LUMC/LIACS)
Research Data Management



Friso van Dijk
PhD student (UU)
Privacy Governance



Els Roorda
PhD student LUMC
Population Health Information Systems



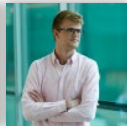
Prof.dr. Marco Spruit
Full Professor
Translational Data Science (LUMC/LIACS)



Dr. Marcel Haas
Assistant prof. (LUMC)
Health Data Science



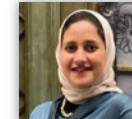
Max van Haastrecht
PhD student (LIACS)
Cybersecurity Risk Modelling & Validation



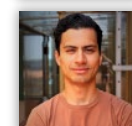
Ian Shen
PhD student (LIACS)
Healthcare and Open Science Engineering



Samar Samir
PhD student (LIACS)
Federated NLP in Mental health



Bram van Dijk
PhD student (LIACS)
Mindreading with NLP



Emil Rijcken
PhD student (TUE)
Topic Modelling in NLP



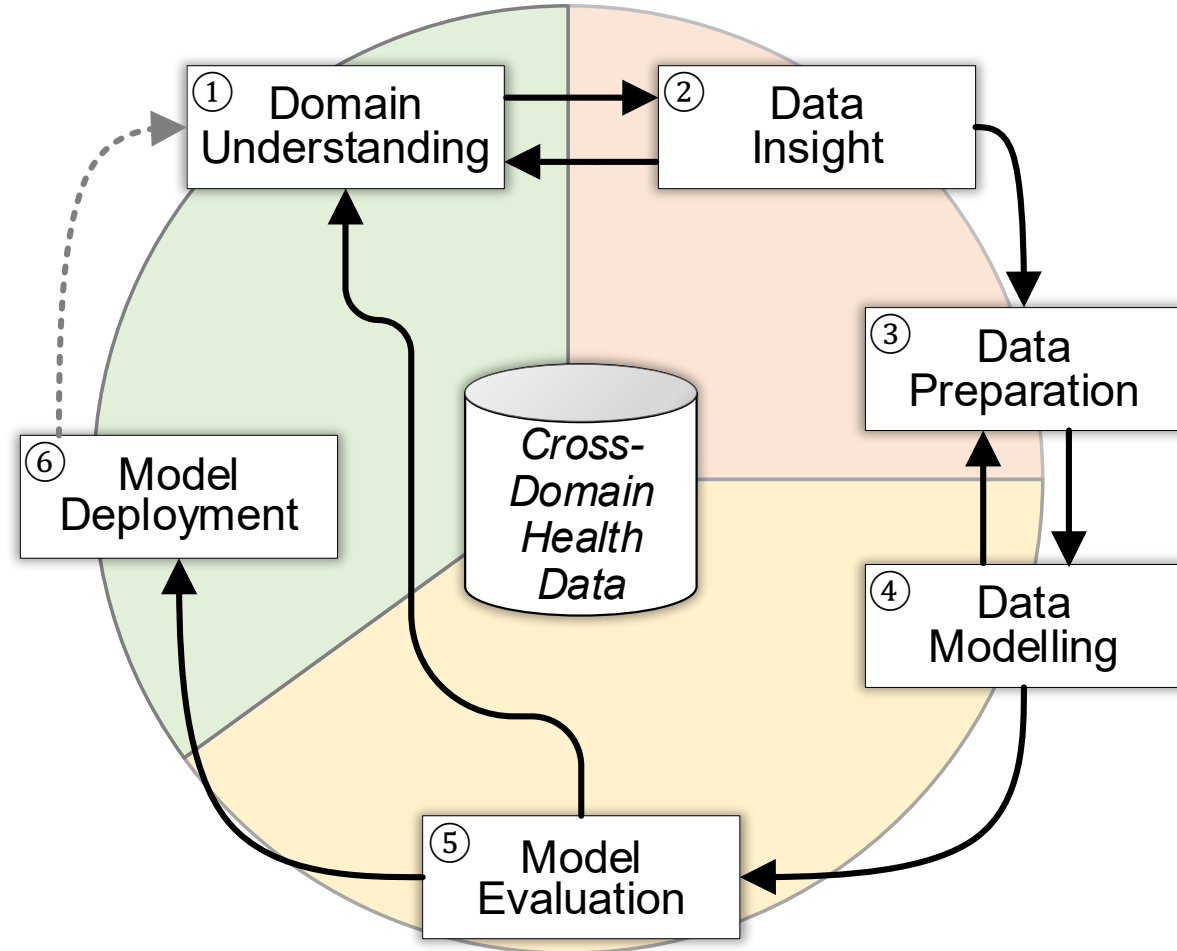
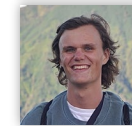
Hielke Muizelaar
PhD student (LUMC)
NLP/ML for Patient Segmentation Modelling



Sukainah Alfaraj
PhD student (LUMC)
Risk Prediction of Diabetes progression



Jim Achterberg
PhD student (LUMC)
Synthetic HTA data Generation & Validation



■ Data Engineering

■ Data Analytics

■ e-Health Implementation









<http://tdslab.nl>

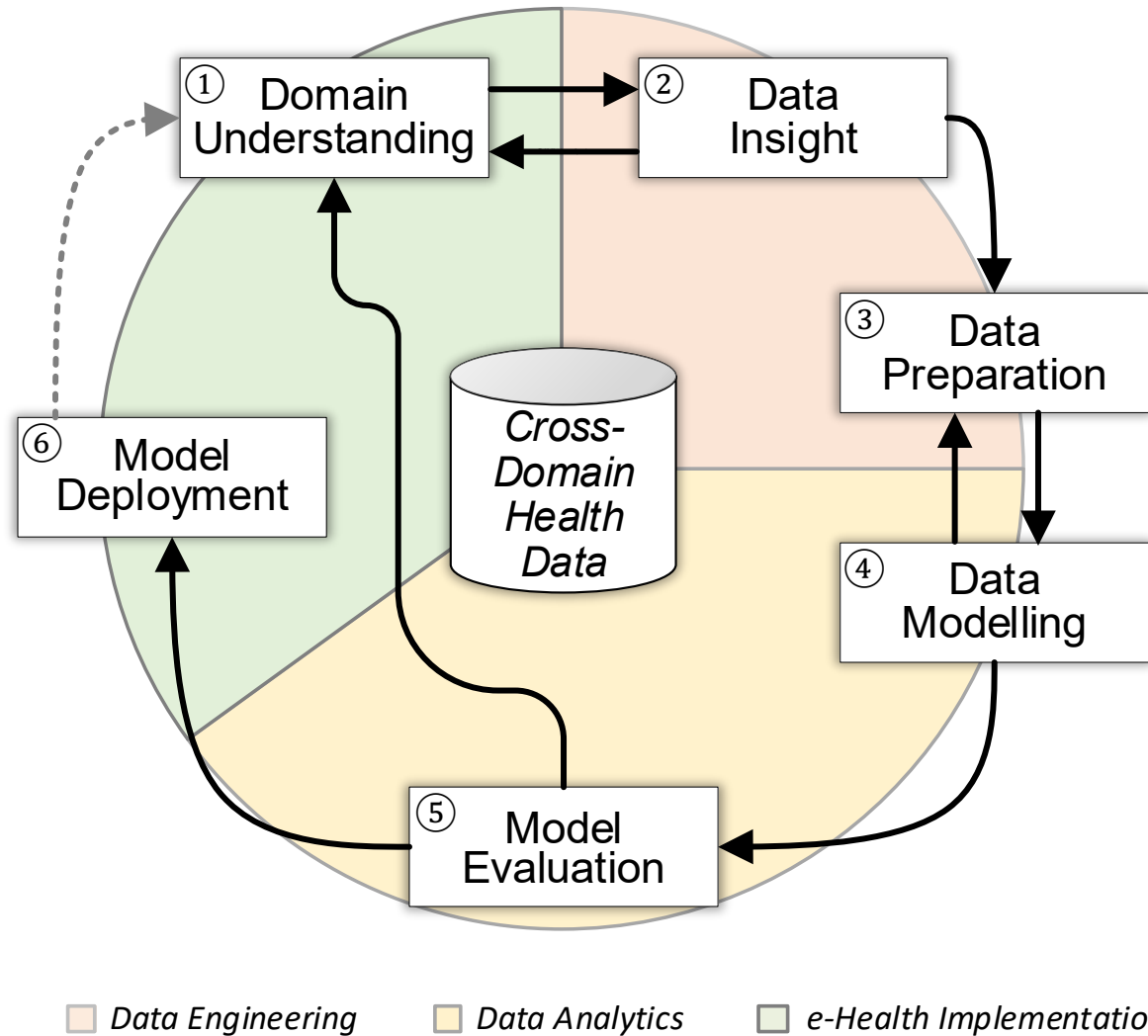
Health Campus

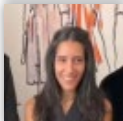


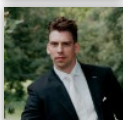
The Hague

Translational data science

Translational Data Science LAB : former members d.d. 9-10-2023

Dr. Willem Bekkers former PhD student (UU) <i>Situational Process Improvement in Software Product Management</i>	
Dr. Michiel Meulendijk former PhD & postdoc (UU) <i>Optimizing Medication Reviews through Decision Support</i>	
Dr. Armel Lefebvre former PhD student (UU) <i>Research Data Management for Open Science</i>	
Dr. Bilge Yigit Ozkan former PhD student (UU) <i>Cybersecurity Maturity Assessment & Standardisation</i>	
Dr. Alireza Shojafar former PhD student (UU) <i>Volitional Cybersecurity</i>	
Jan van Dijk former PhD student (UU) <i>Heterogeneous Data Space Engineering</i>	
Dr. Lamia Elloumi former postdoc (UU) <i>Medication Review Decision Support RCT Implementation</i>	
Edwin Brinkhuis Software Engineer (Trumpett) <i>Medication Review Decision Support RCT Implementation</i>	



	Dr. Kalliopi Zervanou former assistant professor (LUMC/LIACS) <i>Health Data Science & NLP</i>
	Dr. Shaheen Syed former PhD student (UU) <i>Topic Discovery from Textual Data</i>
	Dr. Noha Seddik Tawfik former PhD student (UU) <i>Text Mining for Precision Medicine</i>
	Dr. Ingy Sarhan former PhD student (UU) <i>Open Information Extraction for Knowledge Representation</i>
	Chaïm van Toledo former PhD student (UU) <i>Dutch NLP for HR</i>
	Dr. Vincent Menger former PhD student (UU) <i>Knowledge Discovery in Clinical Psychiatry</i>
	Dr. Wien and Omta former PhD student (UU) <i>Knowledge Discovery in High Content Screening</i>
	Dr. Pablo Mosteiro Romero former postdoc (UU) <i>Dutch NLP for Mental Health care</i>

<https://tdslab.nl>

Health Campus

The Hague

Translational data science