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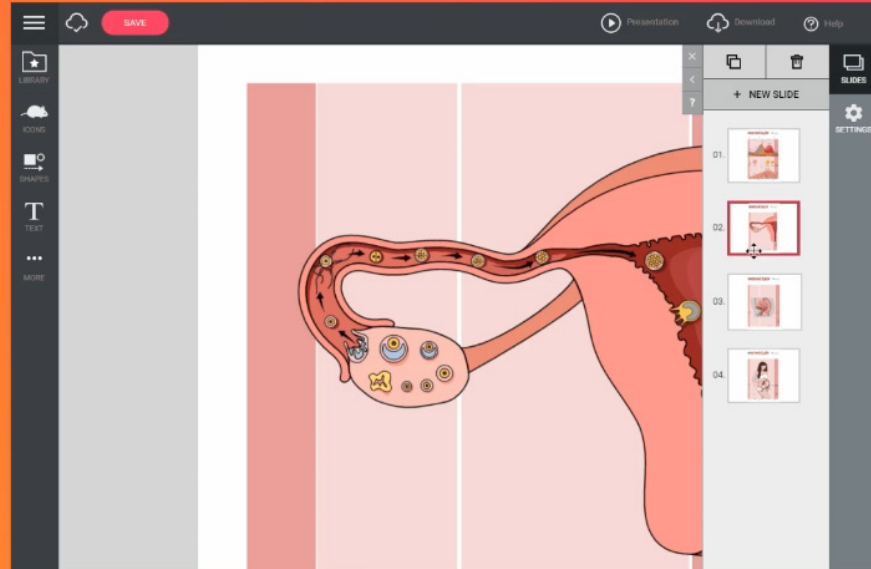


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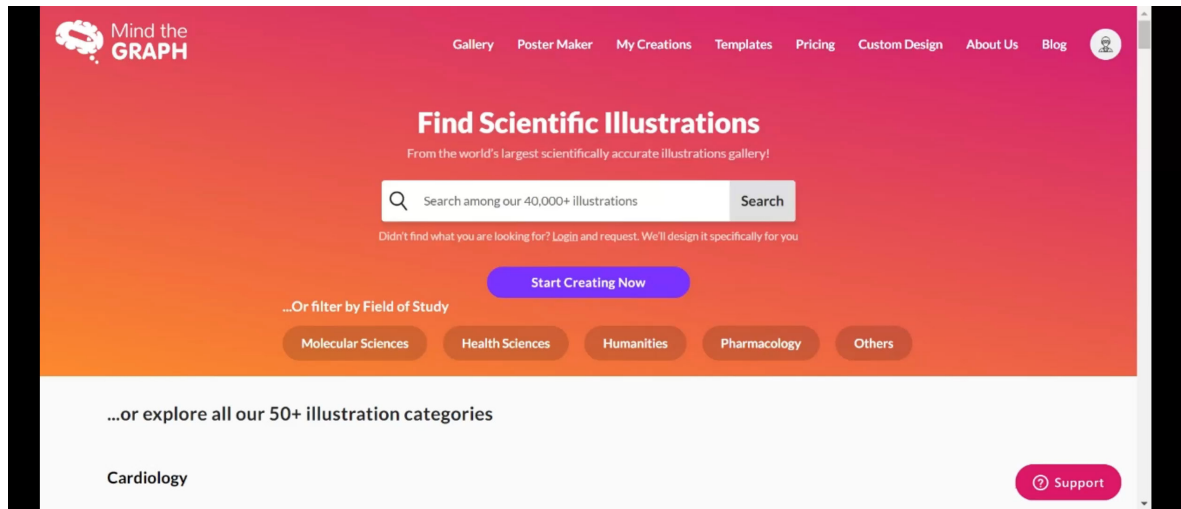
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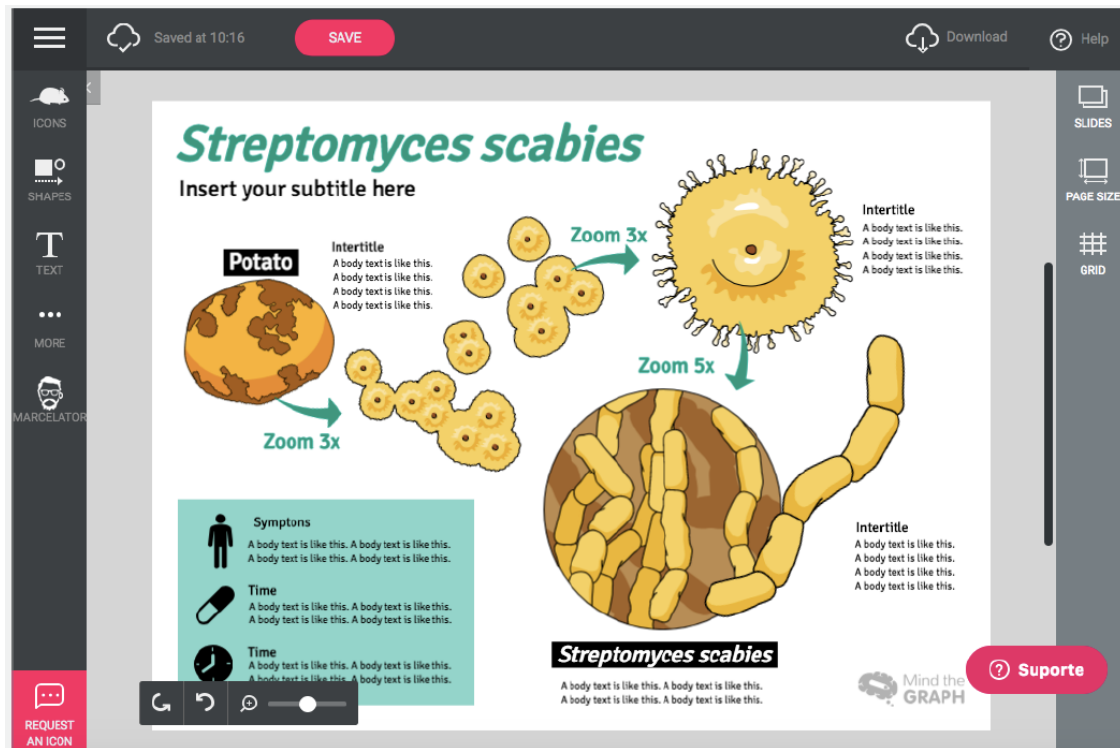




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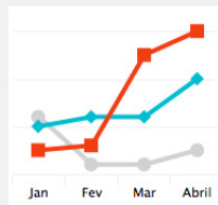
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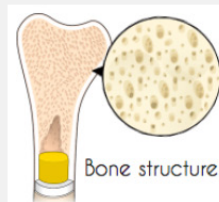
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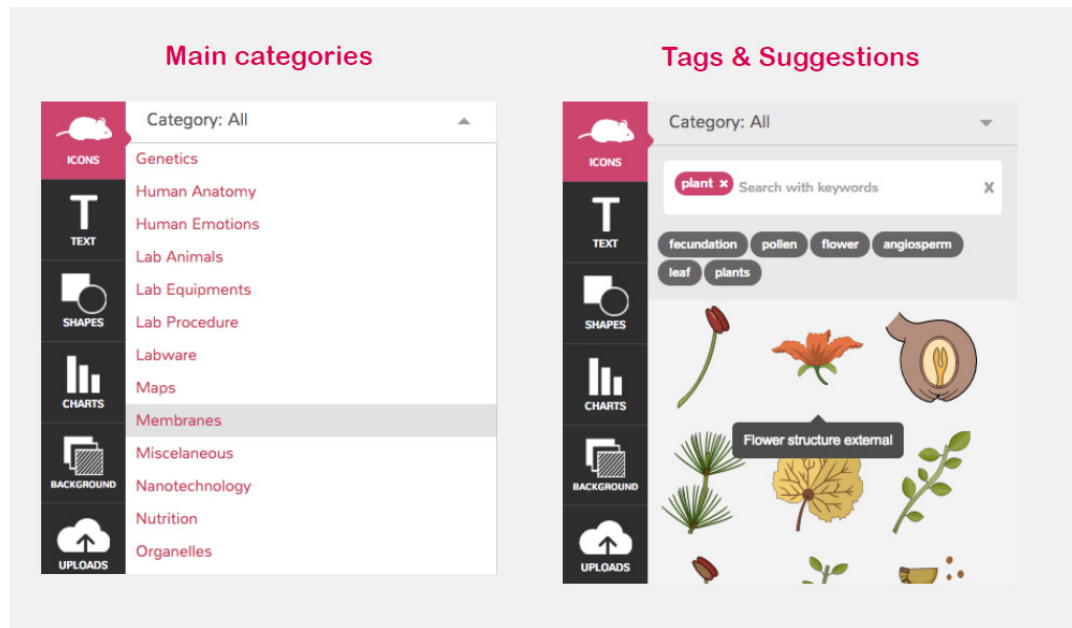
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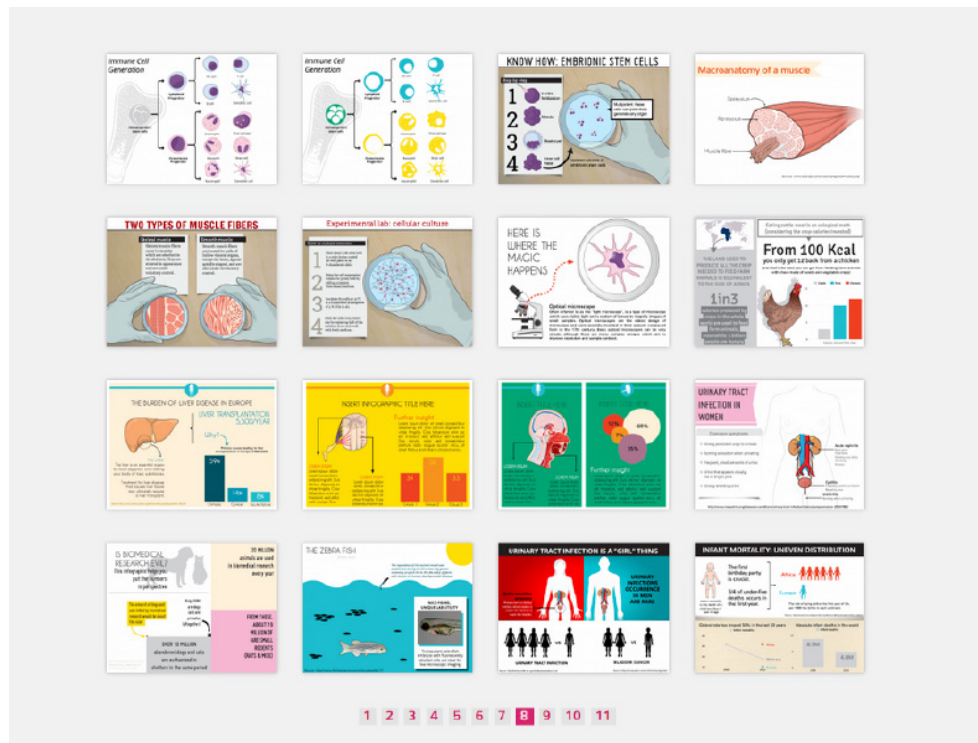
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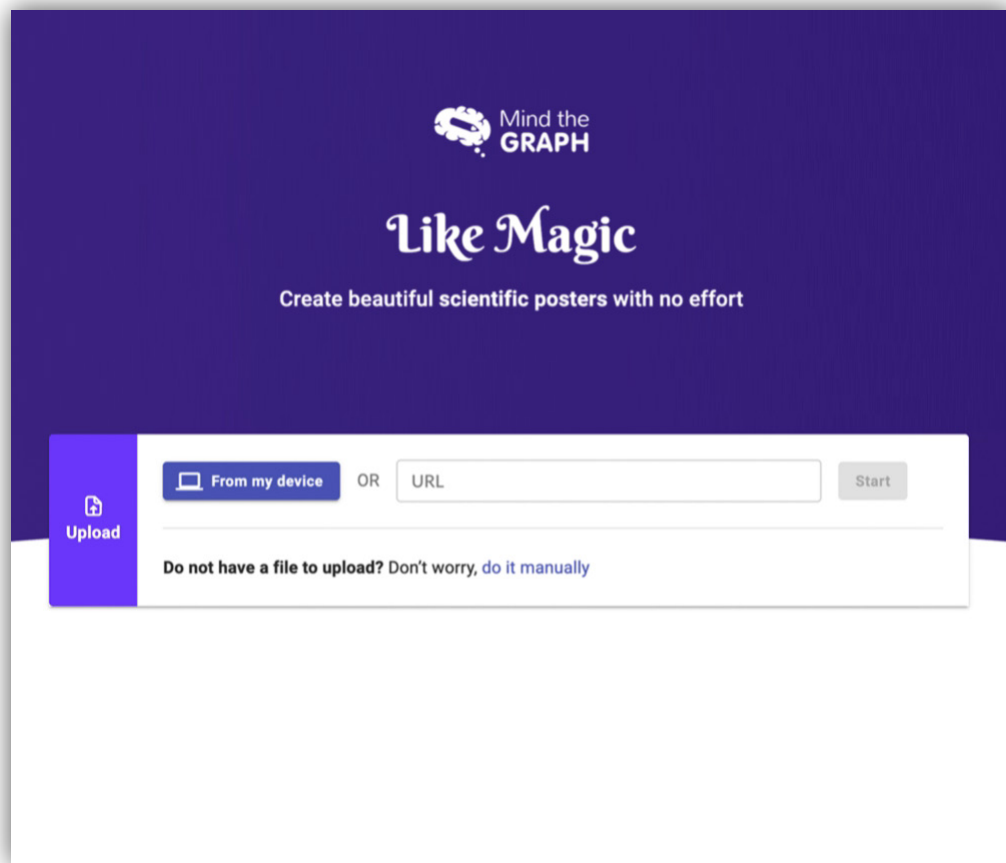
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Predicting outcomes with machine learning: a study of patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer

March 2021
Study summary

Machine learning is a powerful tool that can help predict clinical outcomes in a range of diseases. This study used machine learning to identify factors that could predict clinical outcomes in patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer being treated with cabazitaxel.

Why was this study conducted?
A wide range of factors can contribute to outcomes of an illness or treatment. Identifying these factors, termed prognostic factors, can improve our understanding of a disease, and contribute to the optimisation of treatment strategies for an individual patient.

While statistical modelling is commonly used to identify prognostic factors, machine learning algorithms may lead to better identification of prognostic factors through increased flexibility and enhanced performance.

Previous studies have identified several factors that may predict clinical outcomes in patients with CRPC, such as cabazitaxel, but higher doses of cabazitaxel may also lead to more cases of neutropenia or the development of neutropenic colitis.

What was the aim of the study?
The aim of this study was to use machine learning to predict clinical outcomes in patients with CRPC.

How was the study conducted?
This study used machine learning to a cohort of 660 adult male patients with CRPC. Two types of analyses, graphical and tabular, were used to identify factors that were associated with clinical outcomes following potential patient factors.

• Patient factors: These included baseline performance status, haemoglobin, medical and treatment histories, and following potential patient factors.
• Clinical outcomes: These included survival, performance status, and prostate-specific antigen (PSA).
The factors that were identified for survival were then confirmed in the original clinical trial.

Better outcomes were associated with neutropenia and treatment duration.

Worse outcomes were associated with poor performance status and the presence of tumours in the liver and lungs.

Pathophysiology, prognosis, and treatment of tardive dyskinesia

Context

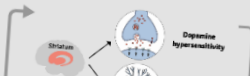
Knowledge of tardive dyskinesia (TD) may be lacking among physicians in Japan.

Accurate and timely diagnosis is challenging.

Effective treatment options are limited.

Pathophysiology

Pathophysiology of drug-induced TD is not fully understood. It has been suggested that dopamine sensitivity, dysfunction of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)ergic neurons in the striatum, and dysfunction of reactive oxygen species may all contribute.



Complications and prognosis

Patients with TD have a poorer prognosis and higher risk of mortality compared with patients without TD. Severe TD may be life-threatening.

TD can profoundly affect a patient's ability to care for themselves and perform activities necessary for daily living.

Patients may have difficulty maintaining employment and socialising.

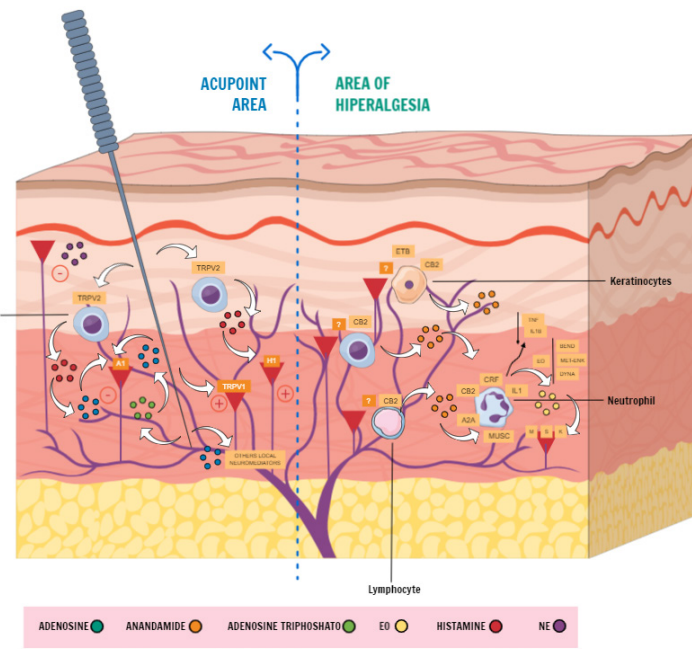
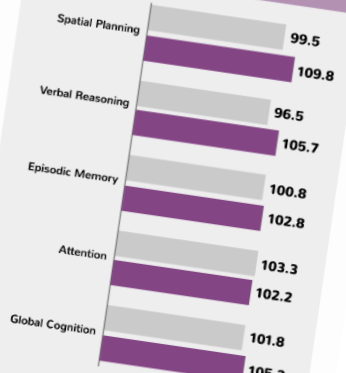


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6 Month Lifestyle Coaching Intervention on Cognition on Older Adults

5 healthy coaching intervention to improve their brain health

Average Changes in Cognition After 6 Months of Lifestyle Psychoeducation



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Lysyl oxidase is essential for hypoxia-induced metastasis

Janine T. Erler¹, Kevin L. Bennewith², Monica Nicolau³ et al. 2006

Nature volume 440, issue 7088, P1222-1226 Retracted 2020-3-18

📄 1,135 | ✅ 46 | ⌚ 1,130 | ⓘ 10 | ❌ 1

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Brain Research

2012 DOI: 10.1016/j.brainres.2011.11.013

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Frontoparietal connectivity in substance-naïve youth with and without a family history of alcoholism

Reagan R. Wetherill, Sunita Bava, Wesley K. Thompson, Veronique Boucquey, Carmen Pulido, Tony T. Yang, Susan F. Tapert

Abstract: Frontoparietal connections underlie key executive cognitive functions. Abnormalities in the frontoparietal network have been observed in chronic alcoholics and associated with alcohol-related cognitive deficits. It remains unclear whether neurobiological differences in frontoparietal circuitry exist in substance-naïve youth who are at-risk for alcohol use disorders. This study used functional connectivity magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion tensor imaging to examine frontoparietal connectivity and underl...

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4

辨識被引述的章節



References 81 publications (92 reference statements)

Our findings are in contrast to some preliminary findings that suggest that FHP youth have lower (Herting et al 2010) or equivalent (Wetherill et al 2012) white matter integrity compared with FHN youth. However, our results are consistent with the growing research showing higher FA in youth who engaged in high rates of dangerous behaviors (Berns et al 2009), as well as youth diagnosed with conduct disorder (Sarkar et al 2013) and ADHD (Li et al 2010).

Section: Discussion

White matter integrity in alcohol-naïve youth with a family history of alcohol use disorders
Squeglia, Jacobus, Brumback, et al. 2014 *Psychol. Med.*

19 | 3 | 28 | 1

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On the right side of the article, there is a "Download PDF" button and a "scite_" extension overlay. The overlay shows a table of citation counts for the article:

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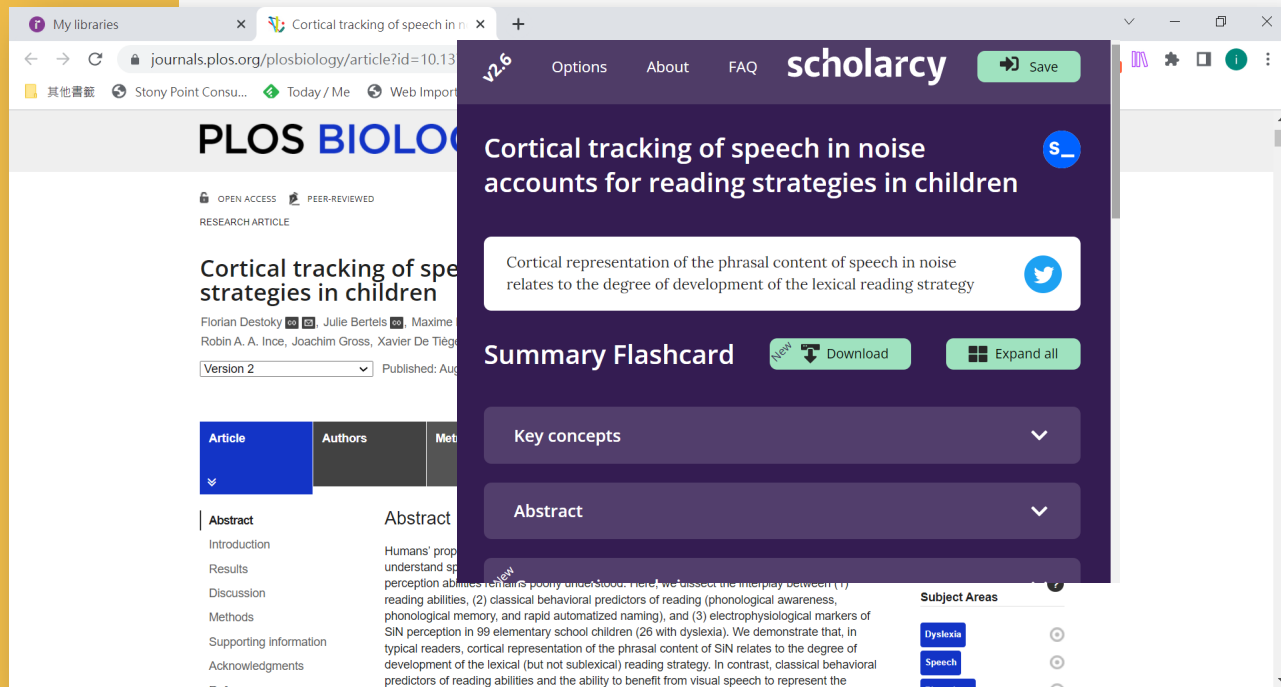


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Main highlight:

We find that combinations of various commonly available fabrics used in cloth masks can potentially provide significant protection against the transmission of aerosol particles

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Author: Abhiteja Konda, Abhinav Prakash, Gregory A. Moss, et al.

Email: guha@uchicago.edu

Year of publication: 2020

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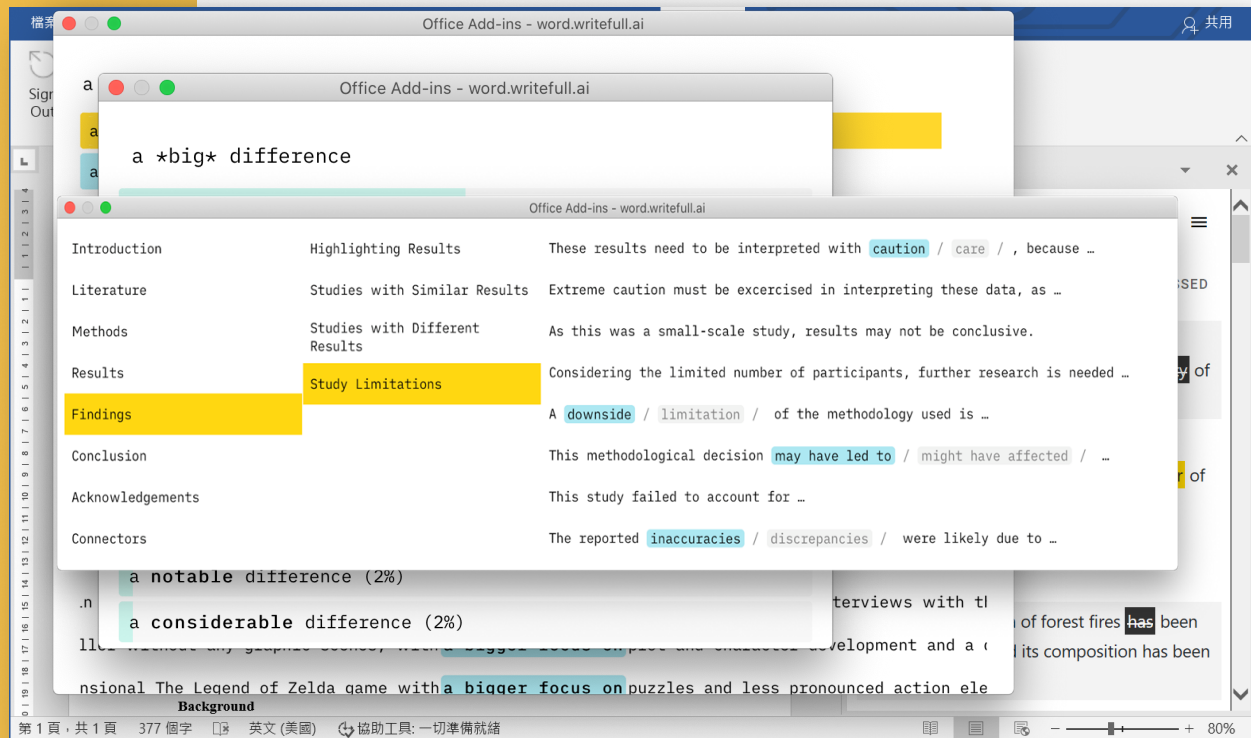


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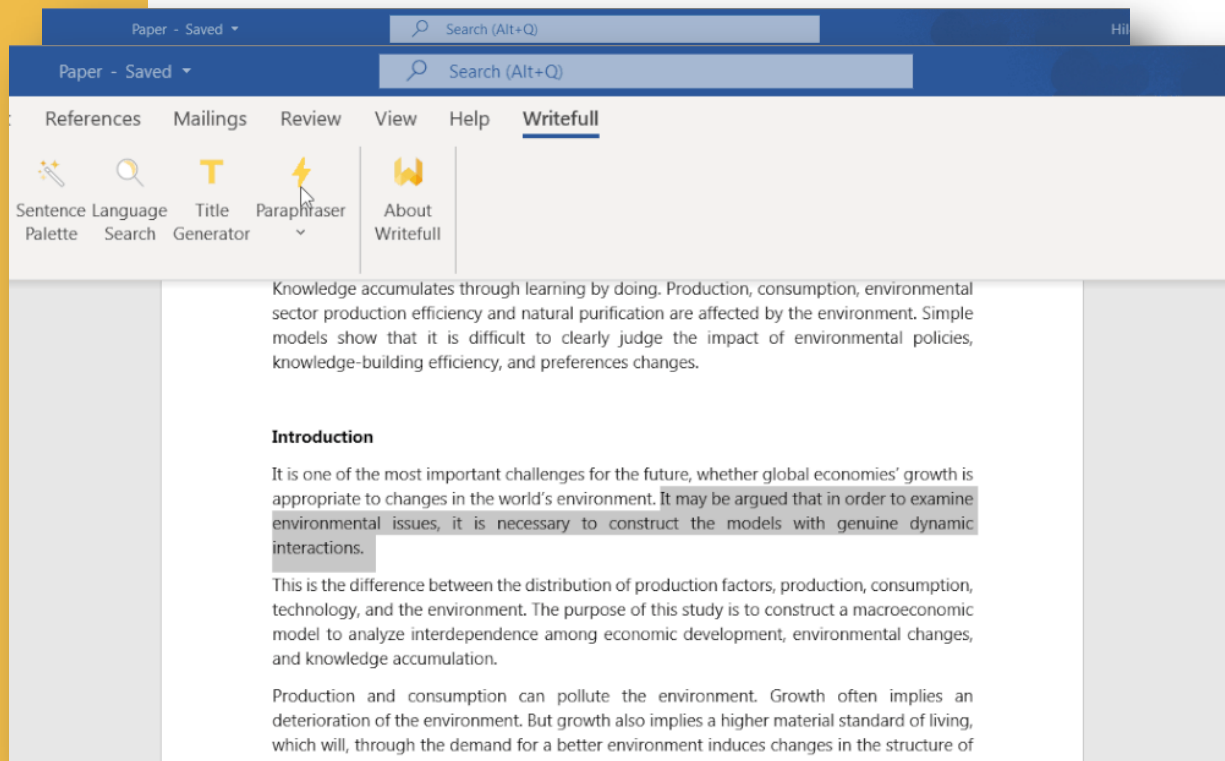


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