

A Machine Learning-based Investigation of Gender-Specific Prognosis of Lung Cancers

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Supplementary Table S1

The nomogram predicts the prediction results of 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years of survival

		acc	sn	sp	F1
Total	1	0.9061	0.9902	0.1444	0.9500
	3	0.7517	0.9068	0.4416	0.8296
	5	0.7168	0.6149	0.7879	0.6410
Male	1	0.8779	0.9846	0.1693	0.9334
	3	0.7208	0.8595	0.5158	0.7860
	5	0.7339	0.4505	0.8849	0.5405
Female	1	0.9302	0.9928	0.1146	0.9636
	3	0.7795	0.9382	0.3453	0.8618
	5	0.7169	0.7051	0.7279	0.7047

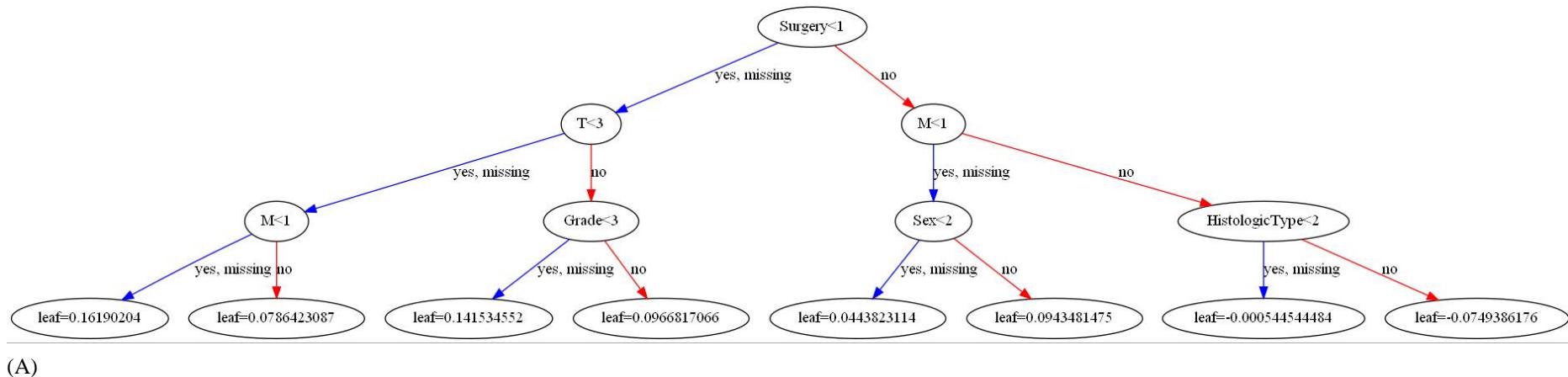
Supplementary Table S2

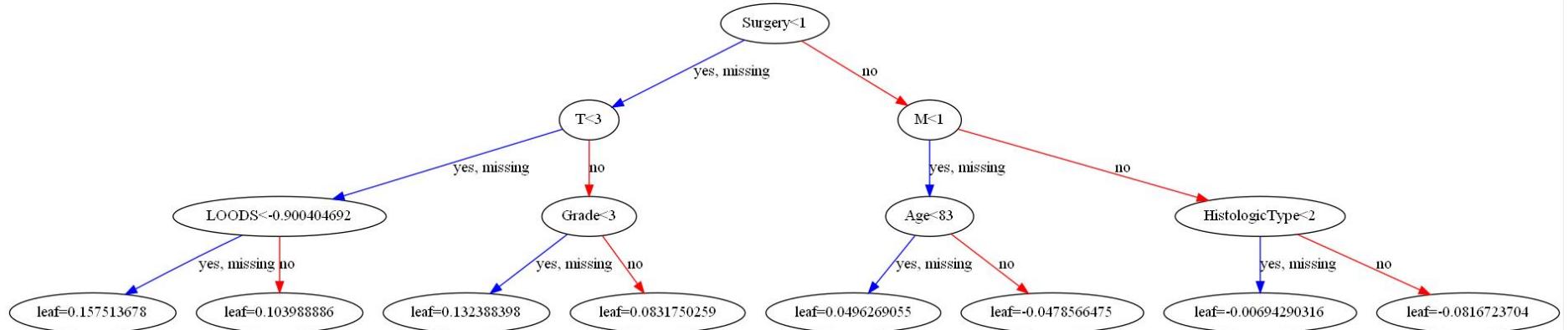
Correlation coefficient analysis on the pairs of baseline characteristics. The notations *.: p<0.05; **.: p<0.001. The correlation between the two continuous variables Age and LOODS was calculated using the Pearson correlation coefficient. All the other pairs of baseline characteristics were evaluated by the Spearman correlation coefficient.

	Gender	Age	LOODS	Race	Histologic Type	Grade	Surgery	Marital status	Laterality	T	N	M	Stage
Gender	1.000	-0.005	-0.021**	0.008	-0.119**	-0.116**	-0.043**	-0.189**	-0.008	-0.091**	-0.056**	-0.027**	-0.064**
Age	-0.005	1.000	-0.045**	-0.067**	-0.005	-0.011	-0.006	-0.013*	0.003	-0.003	-0.072**	-0.057**	-0.034**
LOODS	-0.021**	-0.045**	1.000	0.030**	0.014*	0.126**	0.282**	-0.002	0.009	0.125**	0.630**	0.183**	0.371**
Race	0.008	-0.067**	0.030**	1.000	-0.075**	-0.017**	0.002	-0.041**	-0.007	0.016**	0.022**	0.004	0.021**
Histologic Type	-0.119**	-0.005	0.014*	-0.075**	1.000	0.206**	0.072**	-0.008	0.031**	0.084**	0.028**	0.019**	0.028**
Grade	-0.116**	-0.011	0.126**	-0.017**	0.206**	1.000	0.147**	-0.028**	0.018**	0.230**	0.221**	0.119**	0.246**
Surgery	-0.043**	-0.006	0.282**	0.002	0.072**	0.147**	1.000	-0.016**	-0.019**	0.203**	0.323**	0.348**	0.279**
Marital status	-0.189**	-0.013*	-0.002	-0.041**	-0.008	-0.028**	-0.016**	1.000	0.014*	0.003	0.019**	0.012*	0.008
Laterality	-0.008	0.003	0.009	-0.007	0.031**	0.018**	-0.019**	0.014*	1.000	0.007	0.033**	0.004	0.010
T	-0.091	-0.003	0.125**	0.016**	0.084**	0.230**	0.203**	0.003	0.007	1.000	0.266**	0.200**	0.653**
N	-0.056**	-0.072**	0.630**	0.022**	0.028**	0.221**	0.323**	0.019**	0.033**	0.266**	1.000	0.223**	0.579**
M	-0.027**	-0.057**	0.183**	0.004	0.019**	0.119**	0.348**	0.012*	0.004	0.200**	0.223**	1.000	0.415**
Stage	-0.064**	-0.034**	0.371**	0.021**	0.028**	0.246**	0.279**	0.008	0.010	0.653**	0.579**	0.415**	1.000

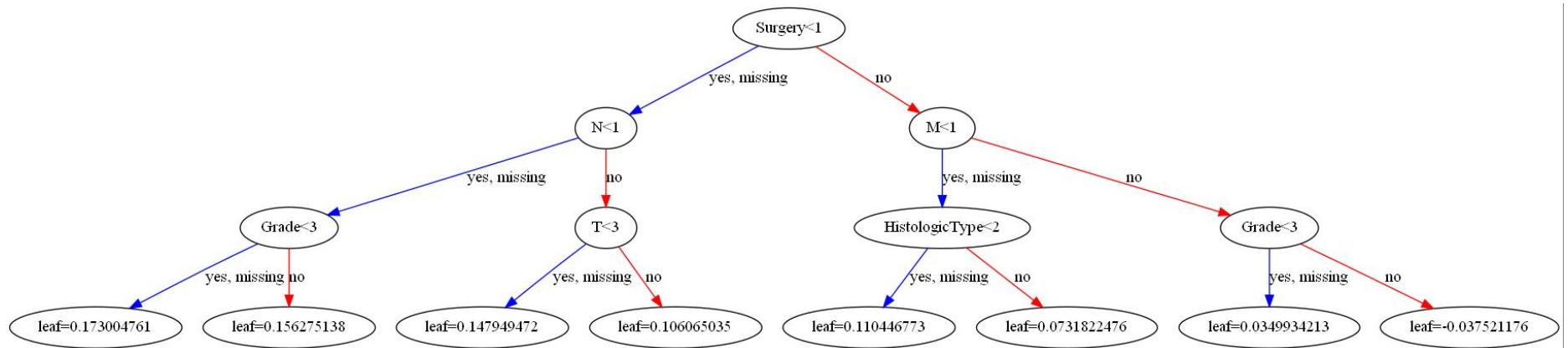
Supplementary Figure S1

Visualization of using XGB model to predict the survival status of patients with primary lung cancer. (A), (D) and (G) are visualizations of one-year, three-year and five-year survival prediction problems, respectively. (B), (E) and (H) are visualizations of one-year, three-year and five-year male survival prediction problems, respectively. (C), (F) and (I) are visualizations of female survival prediction problems in one, three and five years respectively. The tree structures were plotted using the function `to_graphviz()` in the package `xgboost` version 0.81 in the programming language Python version 3.6.

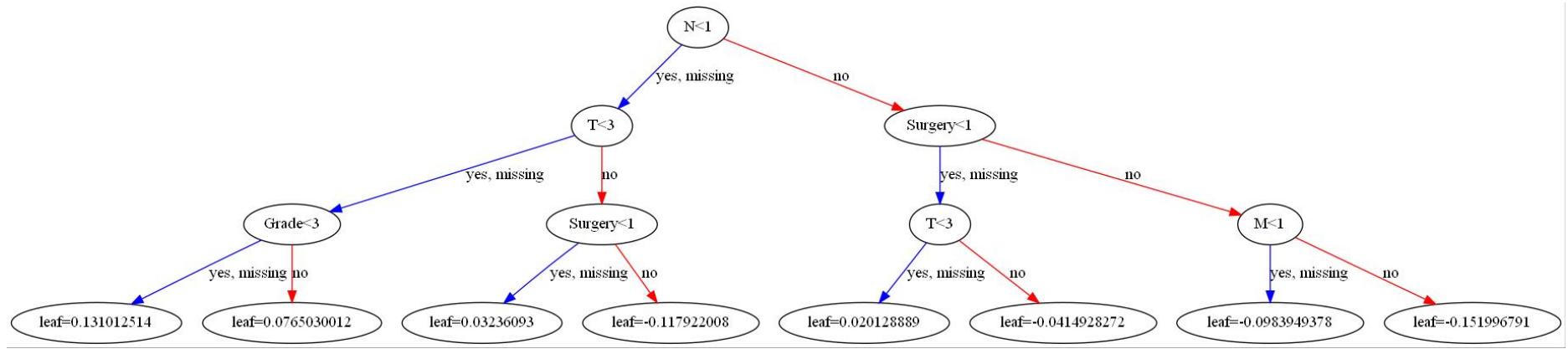




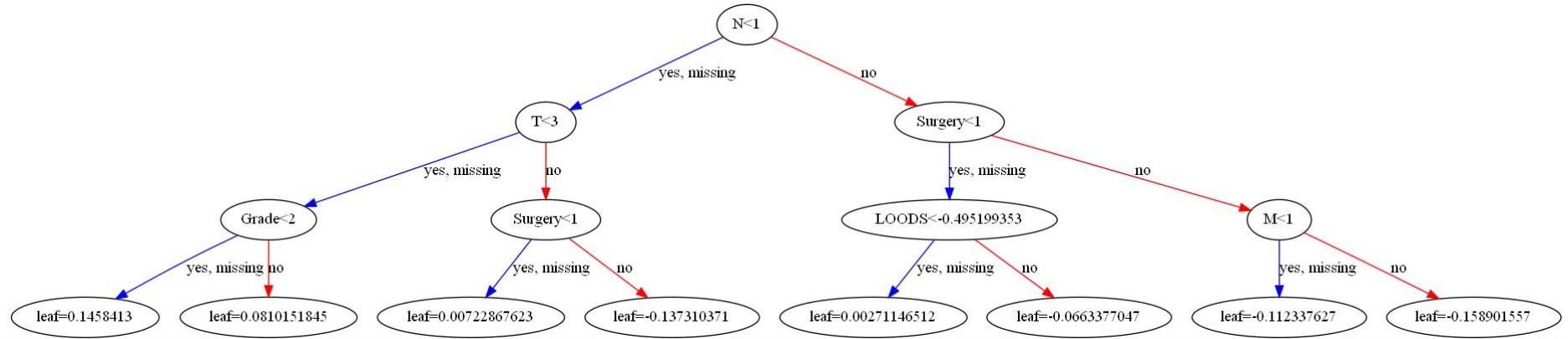
(B)



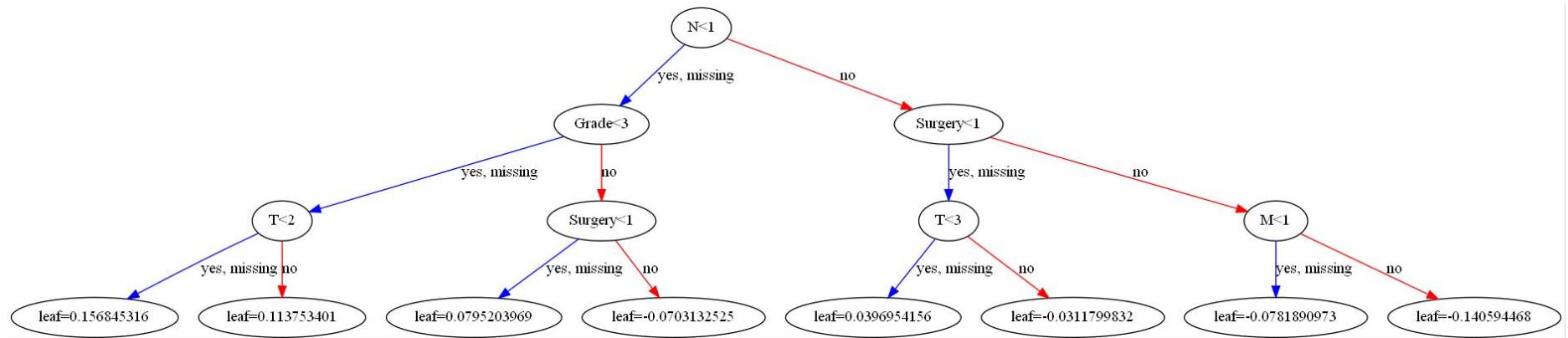
(C)



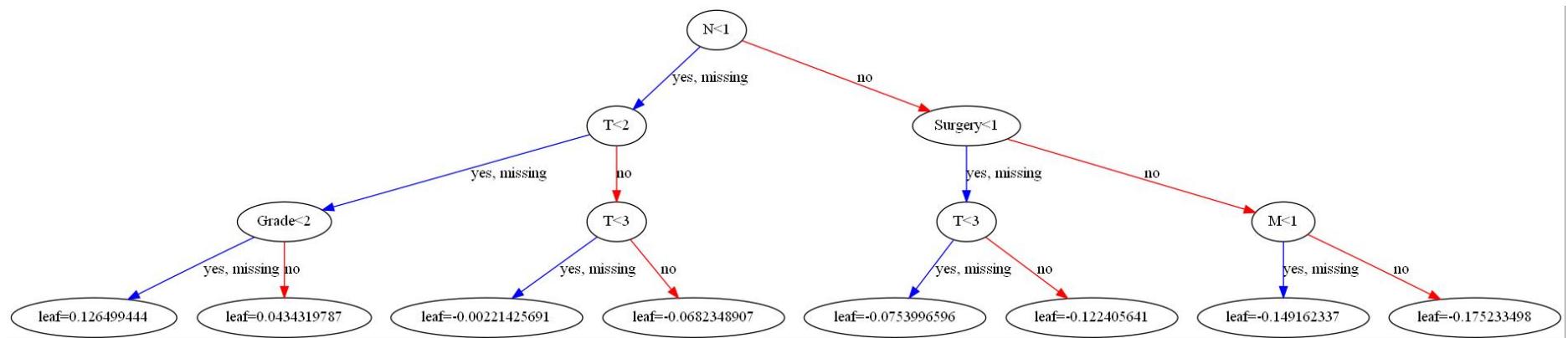
(D)



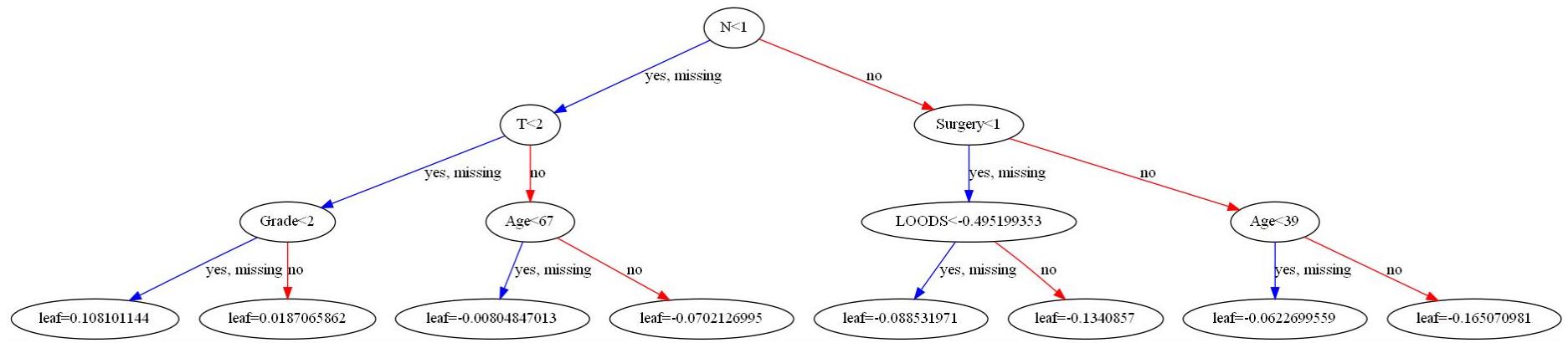
(E)



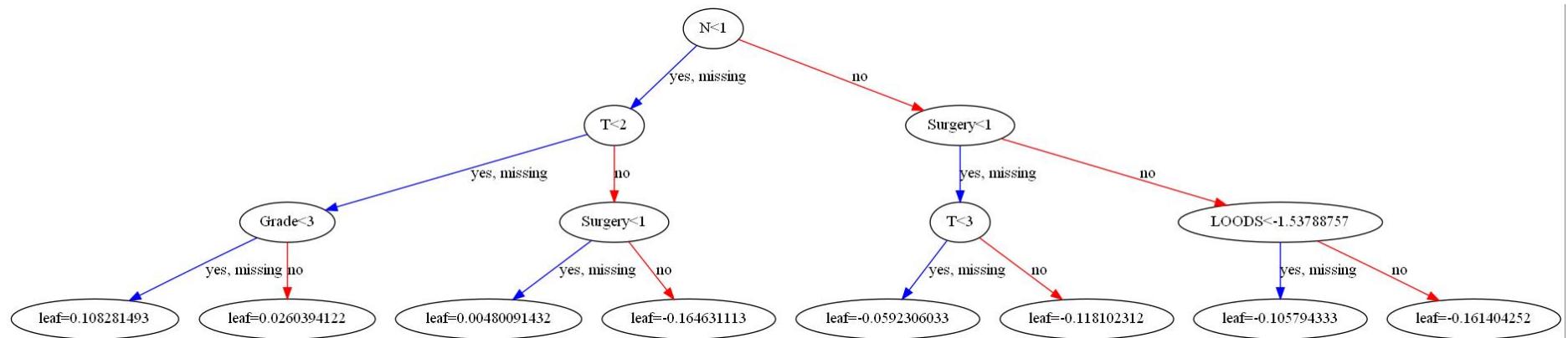
(F)



(G)



(H)



(I)

Supplementary Table S3

Parameters of the 7 machine learning methods

Abbreviation	Method	Parameter	Programming language (version)	Function library (version)
LR	LogisticRegression	penalty='l2',tol=1e4,C=1.0	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)
SVM	SVC	C=1.0, kernel='rbf'	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)
RF	RandomForestClassifier	n_estimators=10, criterion='gini', min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)
NBayes	BernoulliNB	alpha =1.0	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)
DTree	DecisionTreeClassifier	criterion='gini',min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1 min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1,	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)
XGB	XGBClassifier	max_depth=3, learning_rate=0.1,	Python(3.6.5)	xgboost (0.90)
KNN	KNeighborsClassifier	n_neighbors=5	Python(3.6.5)	scikit-learn (0.19.1)