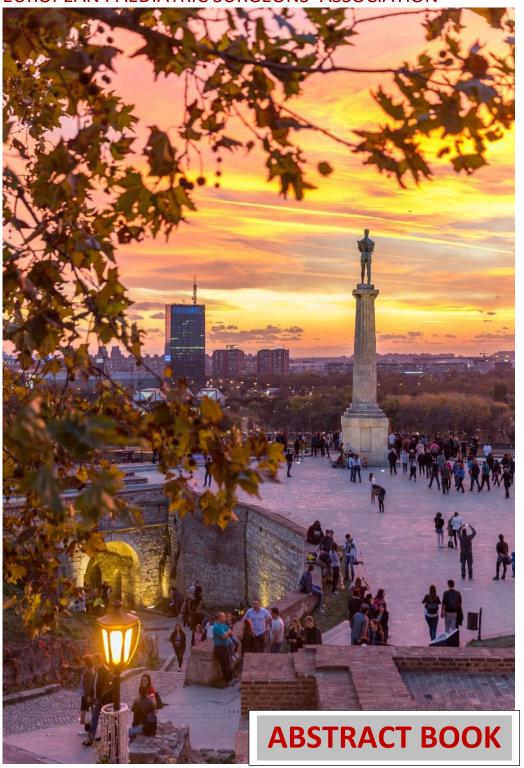
EUPSA 2@19

EUROPEAN PAEDIATRIC SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION



20th ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN PAEDIATRIC SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION

BELGRADE, SERBIA - June 12^{th -} 16th, 2019

Chairpersons: Leopoldo Martinez (Spain), Janne Suominen (Finland)

PW15GE11: A NOVEL METHOD IN PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN CHILDREN

Emrah Aydin^{1,2,3}, İnan Utku Türkmen⁴, Fatih Akova^{3,5}, Gözde Namlı², Mehmet Ali Özen¹, Çiğdem Öztürk⁶, Ayşe Esen⁷, Yaşar Nur Eray³, Egemen Eroğlu¹

¹Department of Pediatric Surgery, Koç University School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey. ²Department of Pediatric Surgery, Bahcelievler State Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey. ³Department of Pediatric Surgery, Bagcilar Training & Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey. ⁴Applied Data Science, TED University, Ankara, Turkey. ⁵Department of Pediatric Surgery, Biruni University, Istanbul, Turkey. ⁶Department of Pathology, Bagcilar Training & Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey. ⁷Department of Microbiology, Bagcilar Training & Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

AIM OF STUDY

There is a tendency toward the nonoperative management which results in an increasing need for preoperative diagnosis and classification of appendicitis. For medical decision-making purposes conceptual simple decision-making models that can learn, are widely used. Decision trees are reliable and effective techniques which provide high classification accuracy. We aim to test if we can detect appendicitis patients and differentiate noncomplicated appendicitis from complicated.

METHODS

After approval of IRB#2017/2549, all cases admitted between 2010 and 2016 were grouped as Group 1 healthy control, Group 2 sham control, Group 3 sham disease and Group 4 disease which also analyzed under four groups as false laparotomy, noncomplicated, complicated without abscess and complicated with abscess. Patients who had comorbidities and whose CBC or pathology results were lack, excluded from the study. Data was collected by demographics, preoperative blood analysis, and postoperative diagnosis. Various machine learning algorithms applied to detect appendicitis patients. Most of the algorithms, especially linear methods, provided similar performance measures. We have preferred decision tree model due to its easier interpretability.

MAIN RESULTS

There were 7244 patients with a mean age of 6.84±5.31 years, of which 82.3% (5960/7244) were male. We detect the appendicitis patients with 95.45% accuracy, 97.87% area under the curve (AUC), 97.63% sensitivity and 94.11% specificity, and noncomplicated appendicitis with 70.83% accuracy, 79.47% AUC, 66.81% sensitivity and 81.88% specificity (Figure 1).

CONCLUSION

Machine learning is a novel approach to prevent unnecessary operations and decrease the burden of appendicitis both on patients and health systems.

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CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

This is to certify that

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