Identifying ovarian cancer with machine learning RNA methylation pattern analysis

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Keywords: Machine learning, ovarian cancer, methylation, informatics

High grade serous ovarian cancer remains one of the deadliest forms of cancer among women, largely in part due to the difficulty in early diagnosis and detection. Current methods for detecting ovarian cancer relv on imperfect biomarkers with poor sensitivity and specificity. New technologies are emerging which may have potential utility in improving ovarian cancer detection in the future. We hypothesize that we can modify and use an existing Machine Learning framework to identify ovarian cancer patterns found in based on the methylation of RNA extracted from benign and malignant tissue samples. With access to a large biobank of

samples we obtained RNA sequences of 109 patients which were then used to perform unsupervised training of a machine learning framework with an AUC of 94.6 and interrogate the framework for top CpG sites influencing the prediction using Shapley analysis. Prospective validation of this framework and investigation of top CpGs could result in a tool which could be applied to analvze clinical samples for the presence of ovarian cancer.

Presented at New Technologies in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine Obstetrics and Gynecology Postgraduate Conference, 4 November 2022, Hyatt Regency Coralville, Coralville, IA.

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Please cite this abstract as: Russo DJ, Gonzalez Bosquet J. Identifying ovarian cancer with machine learning RNA methylation pattern analysis. Proc Obstet Gynecol. 2023;12(1):Article 3 [1 p.]. Available from: <u>https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu</u>.Free full text article.

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