

AI-enhanced precision medicine identifies novel autism subtype

August 10 2020



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

A novel precision medicine approach enhanced by artificial intelligence (AI) has laid the groundwork for what could be the first biomedical screening and intervention tool for a subtype of autism, reports a new

study from Northwestern University, Ben Gurion University, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The approach is believed to be the first of its kind in precision medicine.

"Previously, autism subtypes have been defined based on symptoms only—autistic disorder, Asperger syndrome, etc.—and they can be hard to differentiate as it is really a spectrum of symptoms," said study co-first author Dr. Yuan Luo, associate professor of preventive medicine: health and biomedical informatics at the Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine. "The autism subtype characterized by abnormal levels identified in this study is the first multidimensional evidenced-based subtype that has distinct molecular features and an underlying cause."

Luo is also chief AI officer at the Northwestern University Clinical and Translational Sciences Institute and the Institute of Augmented Intelligence in Medicine. He also is a member of the McCormick School of Engineering.

The findings were published August 10 in *Nature Medicine*.

Autism affects an estimated 1 in 54 children in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Boys are four times more likely than girls to be diagnosed. Most children are diagnosed after age 4, although autism can be reliably diagnosed based on symptoms as early as age 2.

The subtype of the disorder studied by Luo and colleagues is known as dyslipidemia-associated autism, which represents 6.55% of all diagnosed autism spectrum disorders in the U.S.

"Our study is the first precision medicine approach to overlay an array of

research and health care data—including genetic mutation data, sexually different gene expression patterns, animal model data, electronic health record data and health insurance claims data —and then use an AI-enhanced precision medicine approach to attempt to define one of the world's most complex inheritable disorders," said Luo.

The idea is similar to that of today's digital maps. In order to get a true representation of the real world, the team overlaid different layers of information on top of one another.

"This discovery was like finding a needle in a haystack, as there are thousands of variants in hundreds of genes thought to underlie autism, each of which is mutated in less than 1% of families with the disorder. We built a complex map, and then needed to develop a magnifier to zoom in," said Luo.

To build that magnifier, the research team identified clusters of gene exons that function together during brain development. They then used a state-of-the-art AI algorithm graph clustering technique on gene expression data. Exons are the parts of genes that contain information coding for a protein. Proteins do most of the work in our cells and organs, or in this case, the brain.

"The map and magnifier approach showcases a generalizable way of using multiple data modalities for subtyping autism and it holds the potential for many other genetically complex diseases to inform targeted clinical trials," said Luo.

Using the tool, the research team also identified a strong association of parental dyslipidemia with autism spectrum disorder in their children. They further saw altered blood lipid profiles in infants later diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. These findings have led the team to pursue subsequent studies, including clinical trials that aim to promote

early screening and early intervention of autism.

"Today, [autism](#) is diagnosed based only on symptoms, and the reality is when a physician identifies it, it's often when early and critical brain developmental windows have passed without appropriate intervention," said Luo. "This discovery could shift that paradigm."

More information: Luo, Y., Eran, A., Palmer, N. et al. A multidimensional precision medicine approach identifies an autism subtype characterized by dyslipidemia. *Nat Med* (2020). doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-1007-0

Provided by Northwestern University

Citation: AI-enhanced precision medicine identifies novel autism subtype (2020, August 10) retrieved 13 February 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-08-ai-enhanced-precision-medicine-autism-subtype.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.