

# Measuring resilience through time series data

**Alan A. Cohen**

**Biological Complexity and Healthy  
Longevity Associate Professor**

*Columbia  
University*

*Mailman School  
of Public Health*

*Department of  
Environmental  
Health Sciences*

*NIA R13 Workshop on resilience, March 4, 2024*

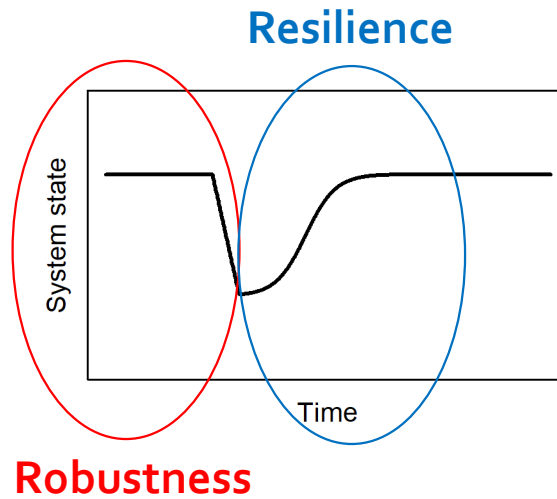
# *Declaration of Conflict of Interest*

- Founder and CEO at Oken Health

## *Defining resilience*

- **Canalized resilience:** Specific pathways that have evolved to allow organisms to respond to various stressors
- **Systemic resilience:** Emergent property of a dynamic system that cannot be traced to particular pathways

# Robustness vs. Resilience

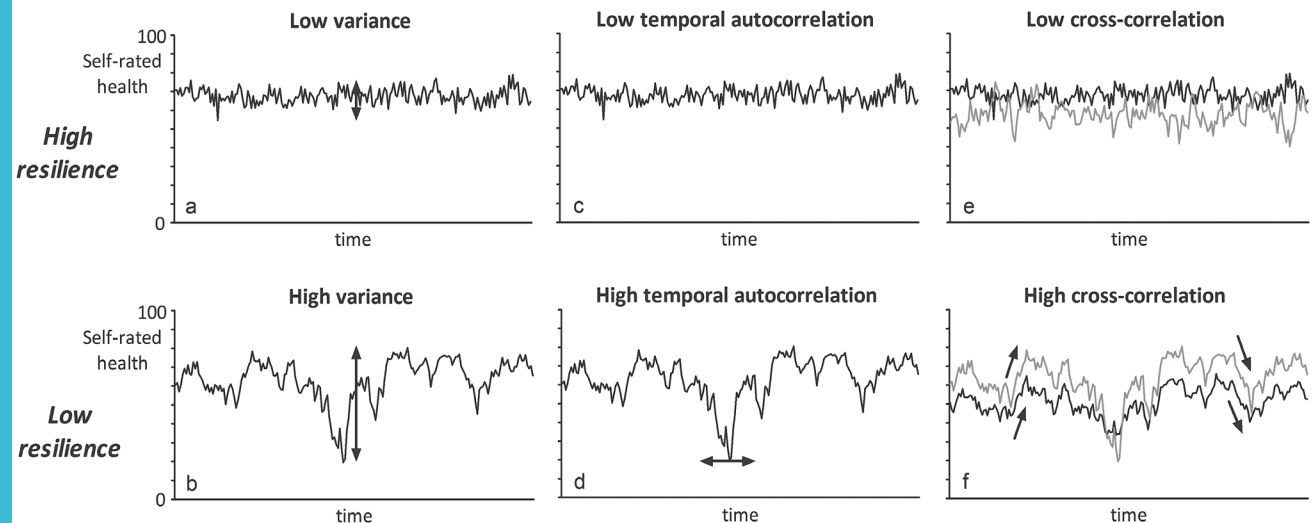


Micro- vs. macro resilience

Ives, A. R. (1995). Measuring resilience in stochastic systems. *Ecological Monographs*, 65(2), 217-233.

# Early warning signs of critical transitions

- Based on ecological theory on resilience



Gijzel et al. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci*, 72 (7) 2017,991–996. <https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glx065>

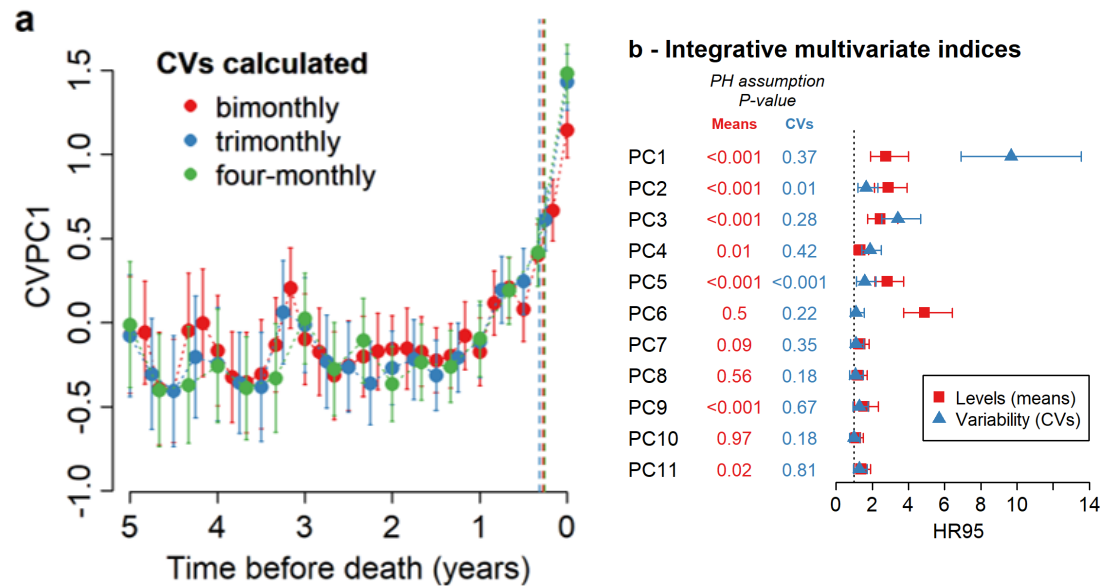
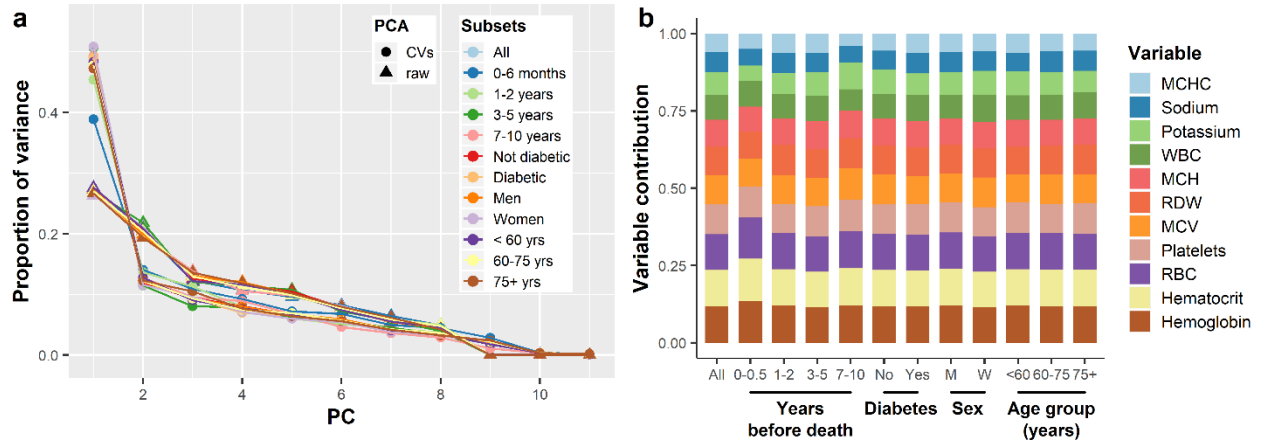
Scheffer, M. (2020). *Critical transitions in nature and society* (Vol. 16). Princeton University Press.

Scheffer, M. et al. (2012). Anticipating critical transitions. *Science*, 338(6105), 344-348.

## *EWSs: Data*

- Quebec: CIRESSES clinical database
  - Hemodialysis patients, 6+ months, 1997-2017
  - Bi-weekly panels of 11 biomarkers
  - 763 patients, ~56K visits, 409 deaths, 3127 hospitalizations
- Saitama, Japan: Hakuyukai Medical Corp.
  - Hemodialysis patients, 6+ months, June 2015- May 2016
  - Semi-monthly blood panels, 19 parameters
  - 580 patients, 109 frail

# EWSs: Results



Cohen, A. A. et al. (2022). Synchrony of biomarker variability indicates a critical transition: Application to mortality prediction in hemodialysis. *Science*, 25(6).

Schreiber, T. (2000). Measuring information transfer. *Physical review letters*, 85(2), 461.

# MiSBIE dataset

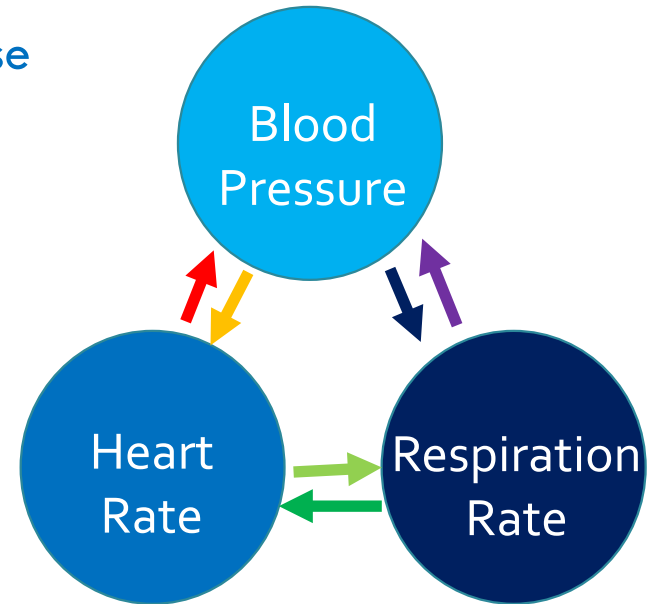
$$T_{J \rightarrow I}(k, l) = \sum_{i_j} p(i_{t+1}, i_t^{(k)}, j_t^{(l)}) \cdot \log \left( \frac{p(i_{t+1} | i_t^{(k)}, j_t^{(l)})}{p(i_{t+1} | i_t^{(k)})} \right)$$

Transfer entropy

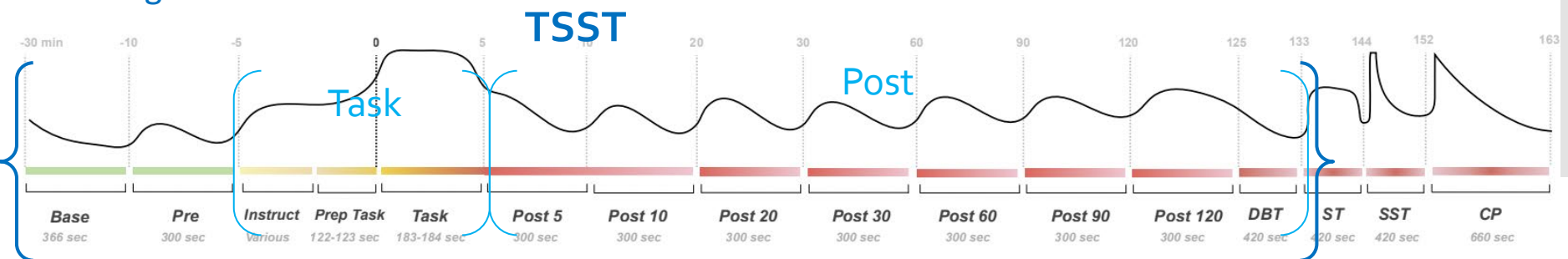
- Mitochondrial disease status



- $TE_{HR \rightarrow BP}$
- $TE_{BP \rightarrow HR}$
- $TE_{BP \rightarrow RSP}$
- $TE_{RSP \rightarrow BP}$
- $TE_{HR \rightarrow RSP}$
- $TE_{RSP \rightarrow HR}$



**Collaborators:**  
Martin Picard  
Sen Pei  
Yan Wang





# Results - Patient Status

Phase	Biomarker 1	Biomarker 2	Control	Deletion	Mutation	p_value_Mutation_Control	p_value_Deletion_Control
post	Bp	Hr	0.059	0.056	0.058	0.971	0.279
	Bp	Rsp	0.059	0.051 ↓	0.046 ↓	0.019	0.043
	Hr	Bp	0.071	0.073	0.063	0.136	1.000
	Hr	Rsp	0.058	0.057	0.047 ↓	0.036	0.615
	Rsp	Bp	0.057	0.050	0.046 ↓	0.047	0.192
	Rsp	Hr	0.051	0.054	0.041 ↓	0.029	0.590
SST	Bp	Rsp	0.086	0.079	0.104 ↑	0.049	0.342
SST	Rsp	Bp	0.084	0.096	0.116 ↑	0.002	0.725
ST	Hr	Rsp	0.080	0.089	0.065 ↓	0.074	0.540

- Conducting Wilcox Test to see whether there is any **significant difference** between patients with different health statuses.
- In the **TSST post phase**, TE in the **mutation group** are significantly **lower than the control group**.
- In **SST**, TE in the mutation group are significantly **higher** than the control group.

Questions?

- [Alan.Cohen@columbia.edu](mailto:Alan.Cohen@columbia.edu)