

# Benchmarking federated learning approaches against siloed and mega-analysis regimes

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## Introduction

Many clinical neuroscience datasets **cannot be openly shared** due to institutions and countries adopting strong data privacy frameworks (Marelli & Testa, 2018): these dataset remain in so-called "**data silos**".

**Decentralized** data processing tools and **federated** analysis methods could enable large-scale, multi-site studies that make use of these datasets while **respecting data sharing constraints**.

We compare a simple **federated** machine learning setup (i.e. sharing only fitted models) with two traditional experimental setups – **siloed** (no sharing) and **mega-analysis** (sharing data).

**Hypothesis:** model generalizability improves as we go from siloed to federated to mega-analysis setups.

### Neuroinformatics tool for multicentric analyses

**Nipopy** framework for the organization and **decentralized processing** of datasets.



**Neurobagel** ecosystem for distributed data **harmonization** and **search**.



## Methods

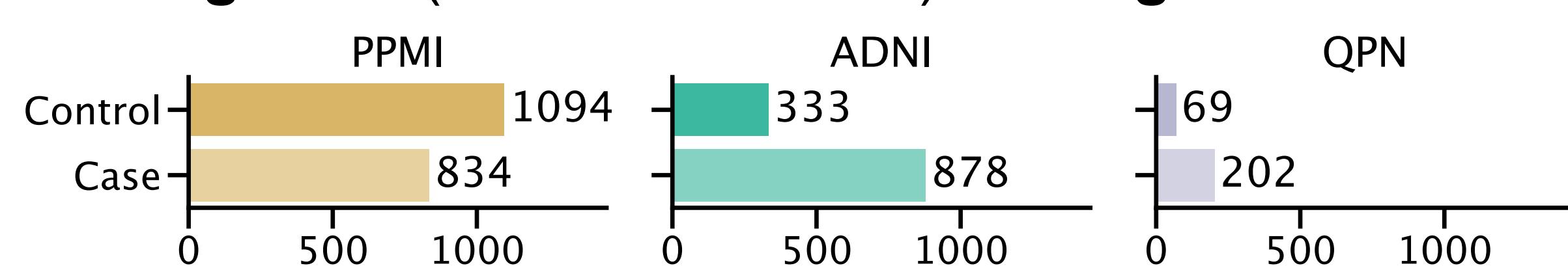
### Datasets

We used **demographic** information, structural **neuroimaging** features (cortical thickness [CT] and subcortical volumes [SV]) and **cognitive** assessment scores (Montreal Cognitive Assessment [MoCA] or Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE]) from three Parkinson's disease (PD) or Alzheimer's disease (AD) datasets:

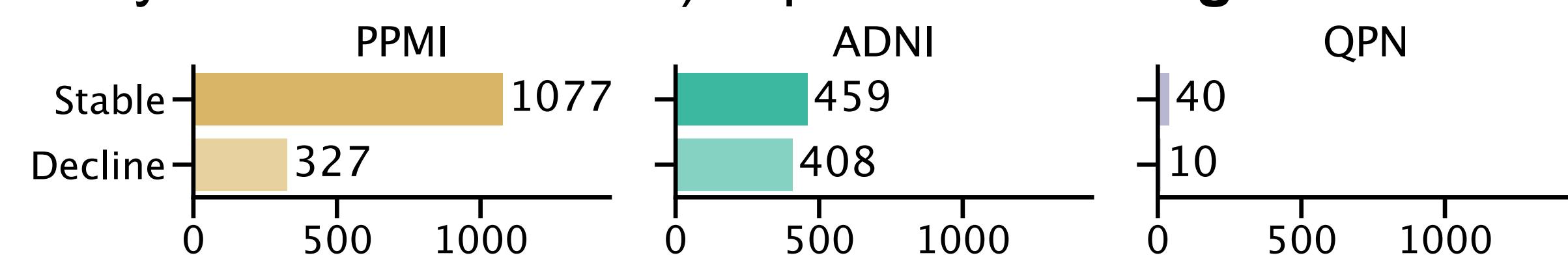
- Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative (**PPMI**) (Marek et al., 2018)
- Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (**ADNI**) (Jack et al., 2008)
- Quebec Parkinson Network (**QPN**) (Gan-Or et al., 2020)

### Prediction tasks

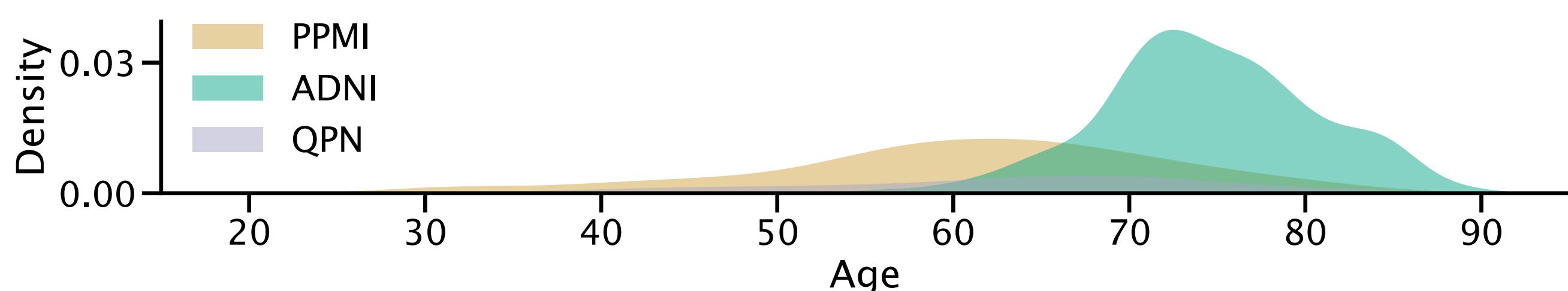
1) Predict **diagnosis** (PD/AD vs control) from **age + sex + CT + SV**



2) Predict **cognitive decline** ( $\geq 3$ -point loss in MoCA or MMSE scores within 5 years from baseline) in patients from **age + sex + CT**



3) Predict **age** of control participants from **age + sex + SV**



### Model training setups

**Model:** Z-scoring + logistic/linear regression

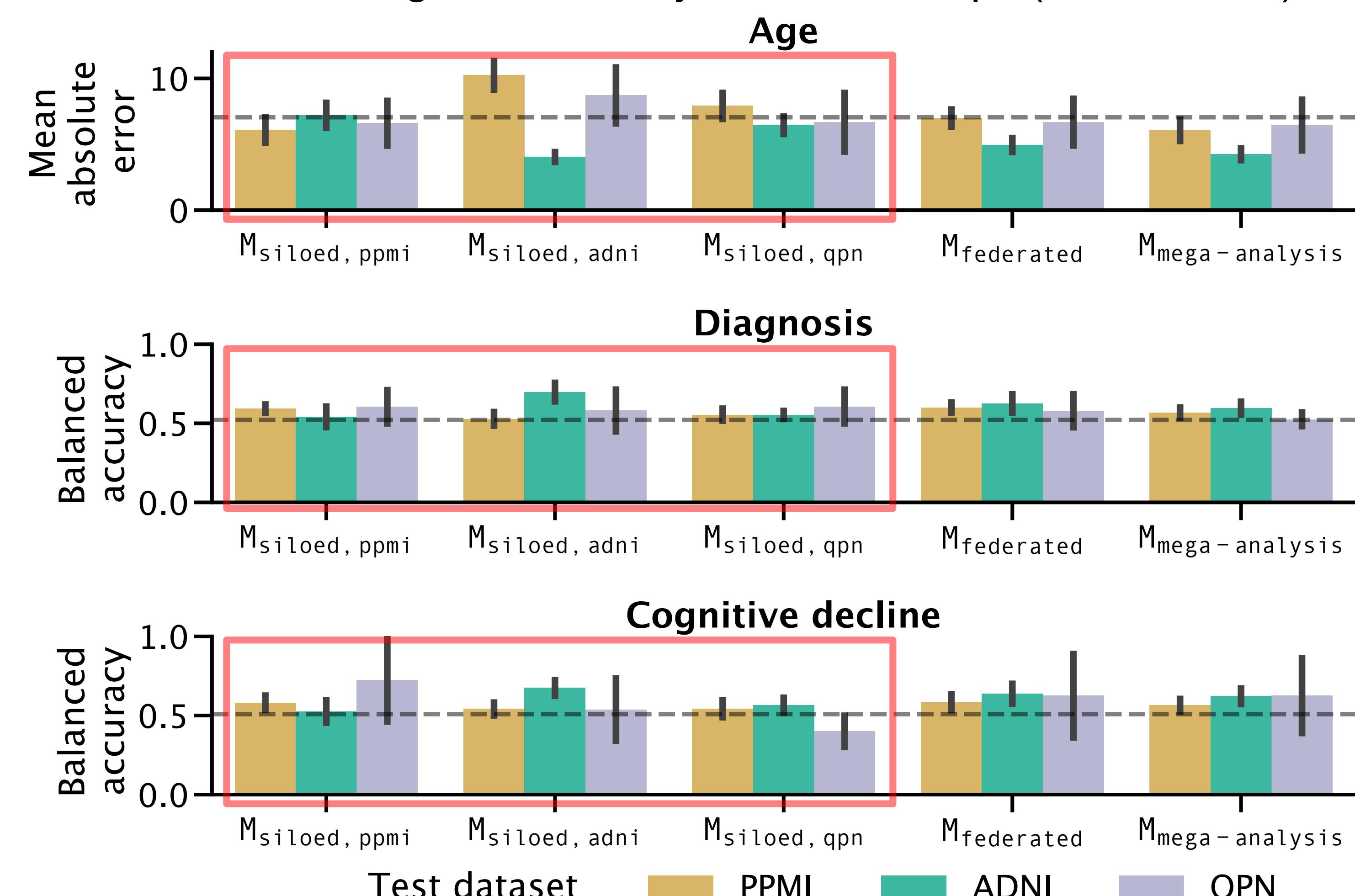
Setup	Train data	Model
Siloed (PPMI)	PPMI	$M_{\text{siloed, ppmi}}$
Siloed (ADNI)	ADNI	$M_{\text{siloed, adni}}$
Siloed (QPN)	QPN	$M_{\text{siloed, qpn}}$
Federated	PPMI	$M_{\text{ppmi}}$
	ADNI	$M_{\text{adni}}$
	QPN	$M_{\text{qpn}}$
Mega-analysis	PPMI	
	ADNI	
	QPN	$M_{\text{mega-analysis}}$

Model performance estimated using **10-fold cross-validation**

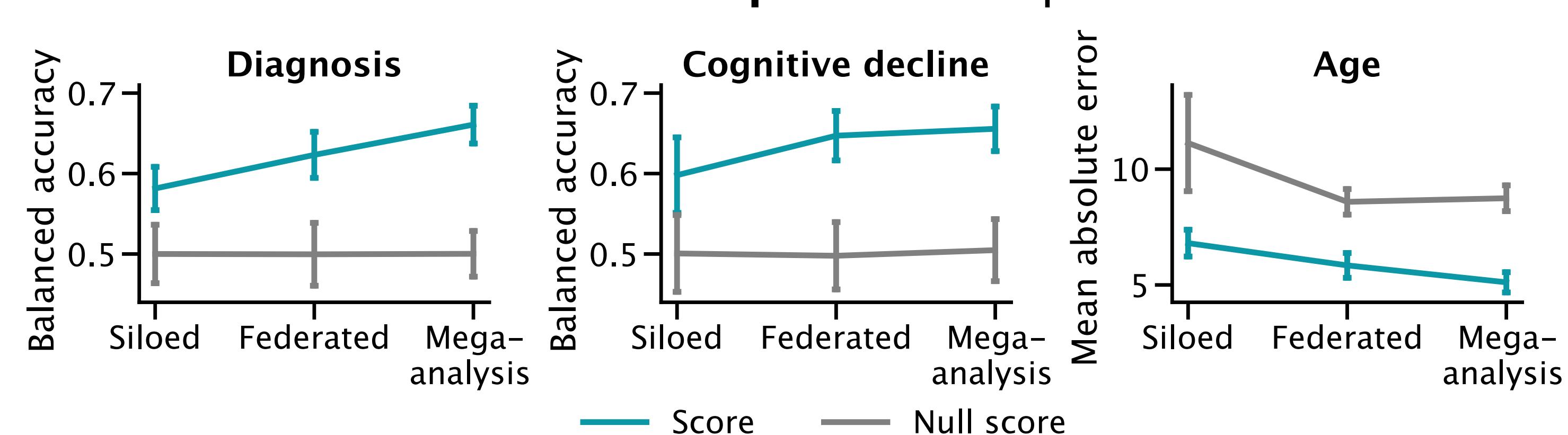
**Test datasets:** **PPMI**, **ADNI**, **QPN**, **PPMI+ADNI+QPN**

## Results

Poor cross-dataset generalizability in Siloed setups (dataset shift)



Test performance scores on **PPMI+ADNI+QPN** show **improvement from Siloed to Federated setup** in all three prediction tasks



## Conclusion

Preliminary results suggest that, for the datasets and use-cases investigated, **federated setup shows generalizable and comparable performance to the mega-analysis approach**, opening the way to a change in analysis paradigm for many studies.

Neuroinformatics infrastructure is needed for handling the practical aspects of this type of analysis. **Nipopy** and **Neurobagel** can help build standardized cohorts for federated analyses.

## References

- Gan-Or, Z. et al. (2020). The Quebec Parkinson Network: A Researcher-Patient Matching Platform and Multimodal Biorepository. *Journal of Parkinson's Disease*, 10(1), 301–313.  
Jack, C. R. et al. (2008). The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI): MRI methods. *Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging*: JMRI, 27(4), 685–691.  
Marek, K. et al. (2018). The Parkinson's progression markers initiative (PPMI) – establishing a PD biomarker cohort. *Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology*, 5(12), 1460–1477.  
Marelli, L., & Testa, G. (2018). Scrutinizing the EU General Data Protection Regulation. *Science*, 360(6388), 496–498.

## Acknowledgements

