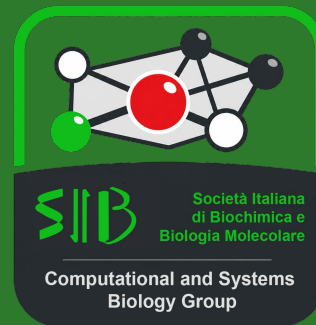


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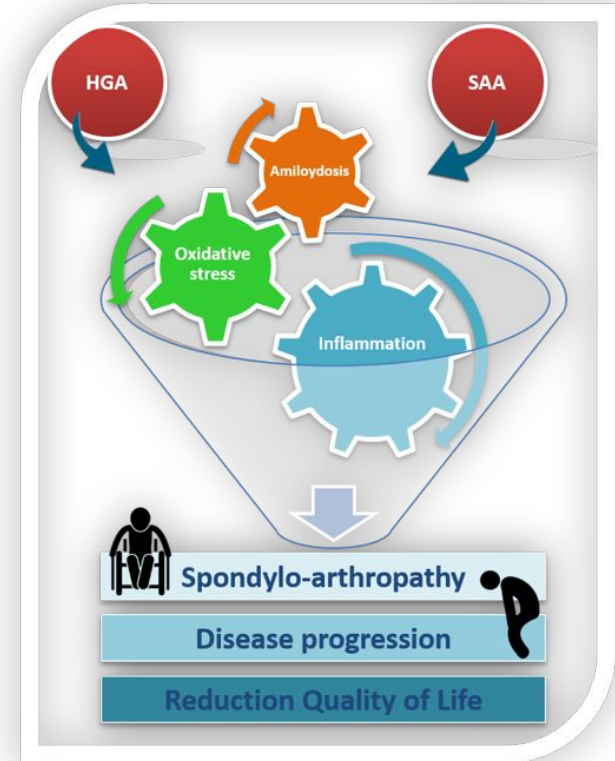
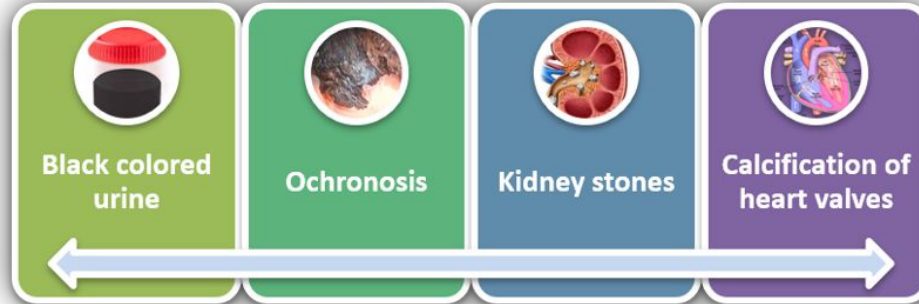
Quantifying the Functional Gap in Alkaptonuria Through Machine Learning and Clinical Data Integration

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- Ultra-rare autosomal recessive disease
- Mutation in the **HGD** gene, which encodes the enzyme **HGD** (*homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase*)
- Multisystemic disorder: amyloidosis, cardiovascular complications, chronic inflammation, oxidative stress.





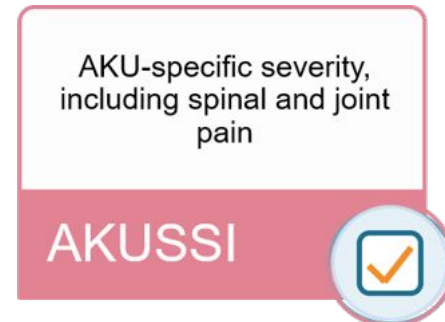
Demographic info	Life style	Mutations
Patient code, Gender, Birth year, Country	BMI, Comorbidities, Surgery, Treatment	Variants in the two alleles of the HGD gene, described at three levels: molecular, structural, and functional.
Plasma analysis and Urine analysis		Oxidative stress, inflammation, and tissue damage
Metabolic profile of the disease		Inflammatory and degenerative component of AKU



*Health Assessment
Questionnaire - Disability Index*



*Knee injury and
Osteoarthritis Outcome Score*



Translate multiple functional measures into a single, clinically intuitive metric: the functional age gap.





134 AKU patients

Clinical + biochemical +
functional data

Compute the functional
age gap



1 Functional vs biological age

Functional age exceeded chronological age in the vast majority of the cohort.

94.8%

Patients with a positive functional age gap

15 years

Mean difference between functional and chronological age

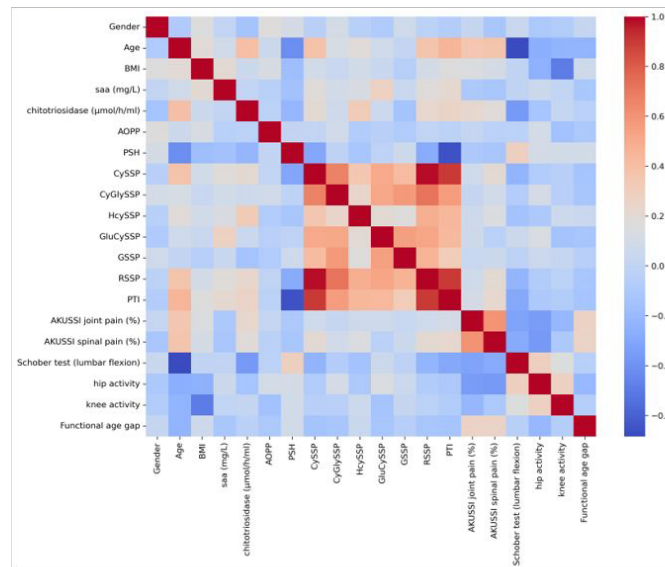
8–20 years

Interquartile range of the functional age gap



Premature functional decline is a predominant feature

2 Correlation analysis



Pearson correlation analysis revealed only weak-to-moderate linear associations with functional age gap.

3 Model implementation

The decision-tree classifier outperformed XGBoost, SVM, and KNN in this cohort. Performance is moderate but stable, consistent with an exploratory rare-disease study.

3 classes

low, intermediate and high functional age gap severity

0.64 ± 0.08

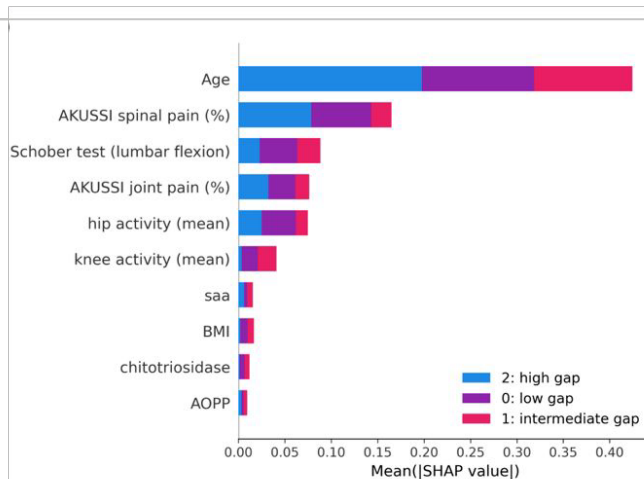
mean accuracy

0.61 ± 0.09

macro F1-score

4 Shap analysis

- Pain and mobility-related variables are central drivers of functional impairment.
- Biochemical markers such as SAA, chitotriosidase and AOPP contributed less strongly.
- The model therefore points to a clinically meaningful multivariable structure.



Mean functional age gap:
+15 years



94.8% showed a positive gap



Model accuracy:
0.64



Top predictors: age, spinal pain, joint pain, Schober test, hip/knee activity

Potential applications



The functional age gap condenses functional information into a single clinically intuitive descriptor.



Premature decline

Most AKU patients appear functionally older than expected.



Systems-level phenotype

The gap integrates pain, disability and mobility into a single emergent phenotype.



Precision-medicine

It may support patient stratification and identification of unexpectedly severe cases.



Potential applications

A candidate digital endpoint for future treatment-response studies.

Next steps



- Validate the metric in larger, longitudinal cohorts.
- Integrate treatment exposure, imaging and biomechanical parameters.

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