

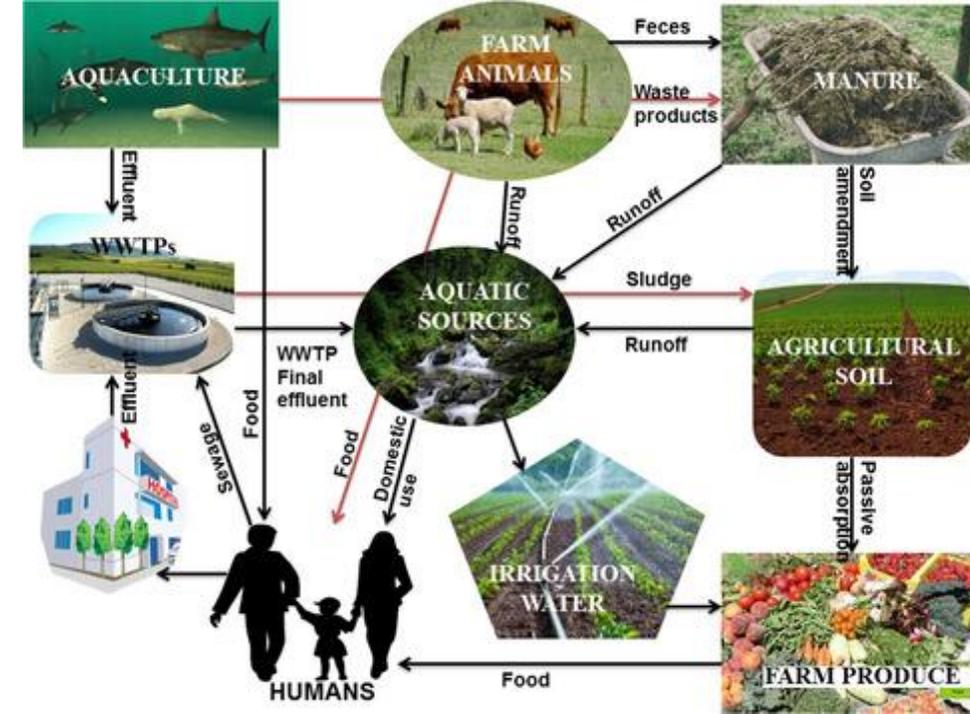
Predicting ARG composition in Effluent based on Influent in WWTP

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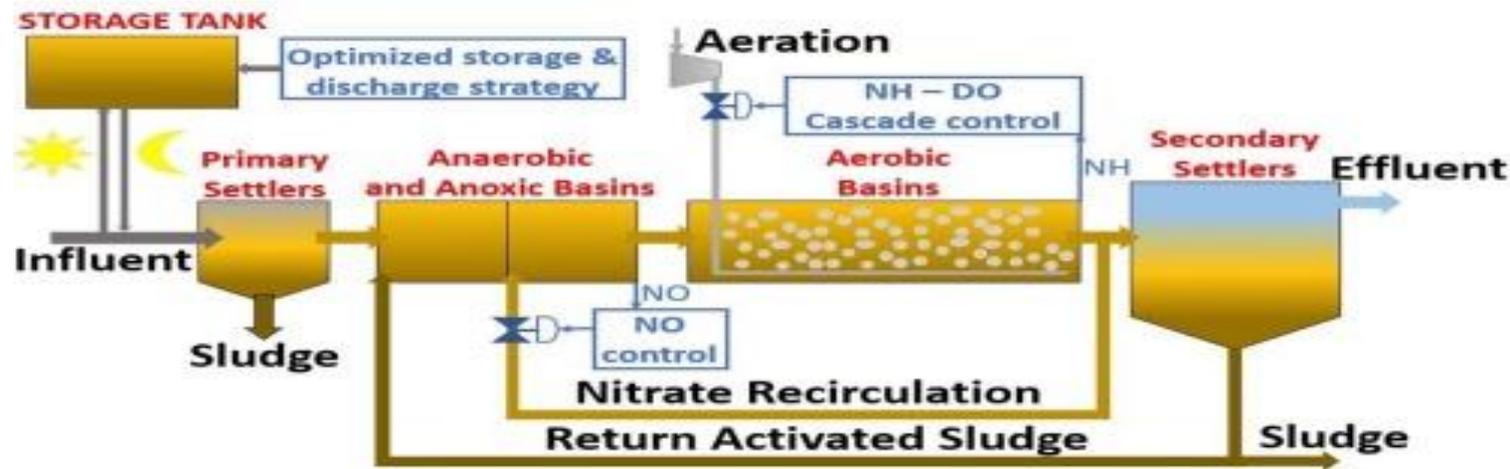
Introduction

- ARG – antibiotic resistance gene
- WWTP – wastewater treatment plant
- Influent - represents ARGs carried population
- Effluent - discharged into the environment

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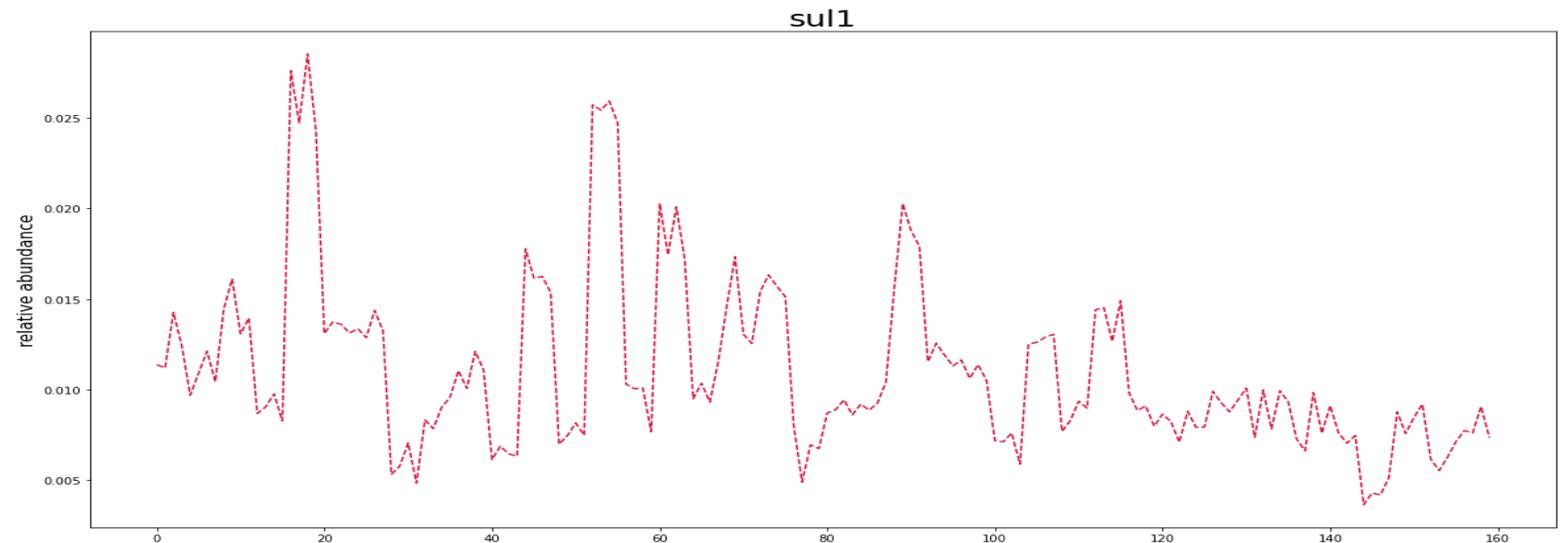
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1. Chidozie D. Iwu, Lise Korsten, Anthony I. Okoh. The incidence of antibiotic resistance within and beyond the agricultural ecosystem: A concern for public health. *Microbiology*, Volume 9, Issue 9, September 2020.
2. Melinda Simon-Várhelyi, Vasile Mircea Cristea, Alexandra Veronica Luca. Reducing energy costs of the wastewater treatment plant by improved scheduling of the periodic influent load. *Journal of Environmental Management*, Volume 262, 2020.

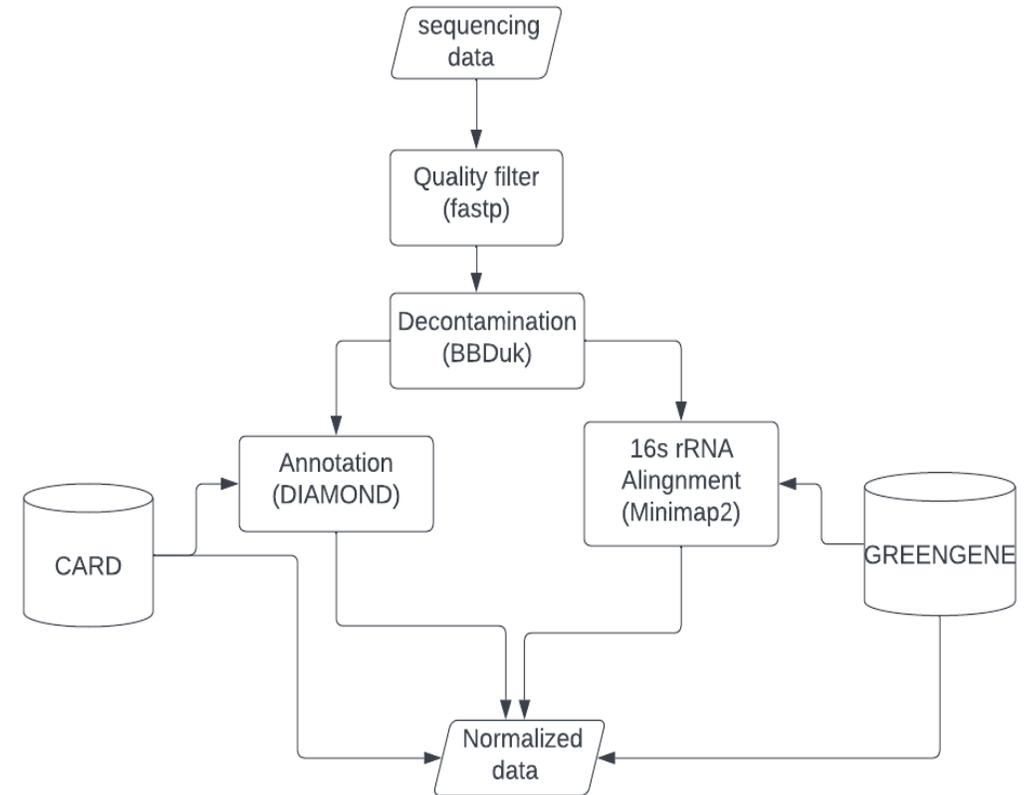
Introduction

- Target: predict ARG abundances in effluent from influent
- Limitations
 - Sequencing is expensive
 - Not enough data
 - Data aggregation is non-trivial



Data

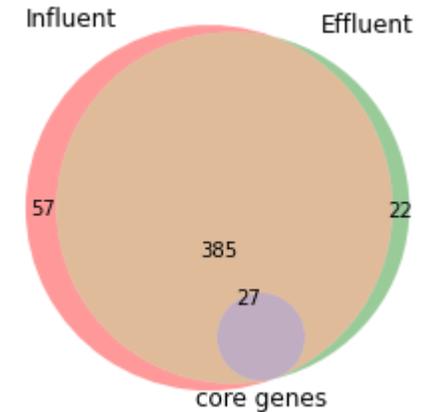
- Data Collection
 - Christianburg, VA
 - August, 2020 – September, 2021
 - 192 effluent samples
 - 224 influent samples



$$\text{Abundance} = \sum_1^n \frac{N_{\text{ARG-like sequence}} \times L_{\text{reads}} / L_{\text{ARG reference sequence}}}{N_{\text{16S sequence}} \times L_{\text{reads}} / L_{\text{16S sequence}}}$$

Preprocessing

- Filtering
 - Genes with low count
 - threshold = 5; Rarefaction [R, vegan]
 - ~500 unique genes available
- Feature and target selection
 - Use of domain knowledge
 - Core genes – present in all samples
 - Mutually exclusive gene
 - Low frequency – present in a few samples
 - Use ML technique
 - Correlation, mutual information



Preprocessing

- Metadata
 - Time dependency
 - Impacts X, y formation
 - Same day - 160 samples
 - Gap day - 156 samples
 - 2-5 days gap

INF	EFF
Y20_M10_D12	Y20_M10_D12
Y20_M10_D16	Y20_M10_D16
Y20_M10_D19	Y20_M10_D19
Y20_M10_D2	Y20_M10_D2
Y20_M10_D5	Y20_M10_D5
Y20_M10_D7	Y20_M10_D7
Y20_M11_D30	Y20_M11_D30
Y20_M12_D11	Y20_M12_D11
Y20_M12_D14	Y20_M12_D14
Y20_M12_D18	Y20_M12_D18
Y20_M12_D21	Y20_M12_D21

INF	EFF
Y20_M10_D2	Y20_M10_D5
Y20_M10_D5	Y20_M10_D7
Y20_M10_D7	Y20_M10_D12
Y20_M10_D12	Y20_M10_D16
Y20_M10_D16	Y20_M10_D19
Y20_M11_D2	Y20_M11_D6
Y20_M11_D25	Y20_M11_D30
Y20_M12_D4	Y20_M12_D11
Y20_M12_D11	Y20_M12_D14
Y20_M12_D14	Y20_M12_D18
Y20_M12_D18	Y20_M12_D21
Y20_M12_D21	Y20_M12_D24

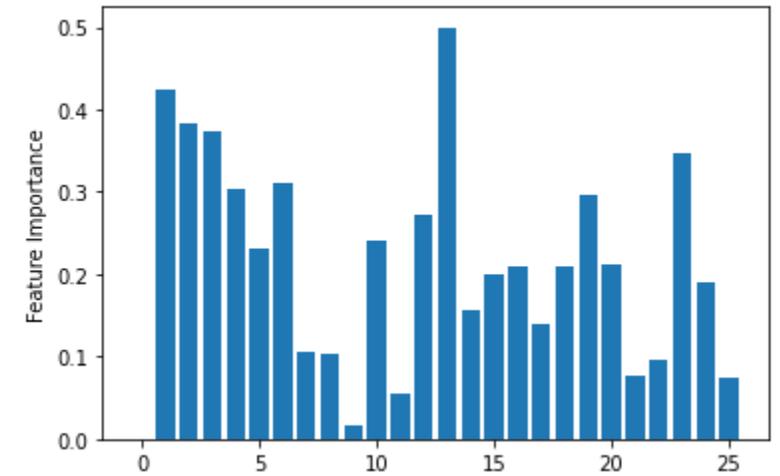
Method

- Alignment of input-output
 - Algorithm: Linear Regression
 - X & y formation
 - Feature: one/multiple INF core genes
 - Target: corresponding EFF core gene
 - Evaluation metric
 - RMSE
 - R-square

Result: Linear Regression

- Feature/target 1:1
 - Negative R-square
- Feature/target 10:1
 - k best feature; mutual information

	Same day			Gap day	
gene	RMSE	R2_score	gene	RMSE	R2_score
MuxB	0.003449	-2.75506	MuxB	0.003229	-3.45499
adeF	0.000304	0.232549	adeF	0.000399	0.025607
bpeF	0.000278	0.215164	bpeF	0.000643	-0.89298
ceoB	0.00057	0.36544	ceoB	0.00071	0.264166
mtrA	0.020188	0.117745	mtrA	0.022313	-0.00869
multidrug	0.001568	0.047176	multidrug	0.0021	-0.35824
ompR	0.003985	0.185359	ompR	0.005946	-0.16503
oqxB	0.001314	0.002676	oqxB	0.001238	0.283696
rosB	0.001095	-0.06005	rosB	0.001158	-0.0938
rpoB2	0.016249	0.06119	rpoB2	0.016149	0.113843
sul1	0.004025	0.00064	sul1	0.004566	-0.14353

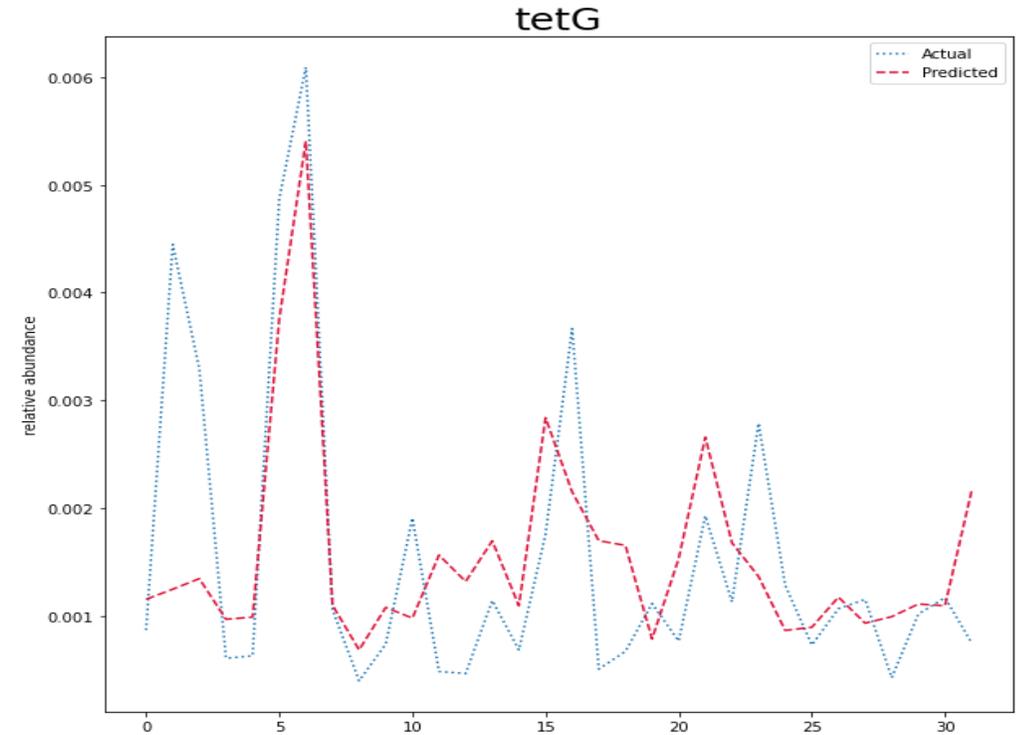
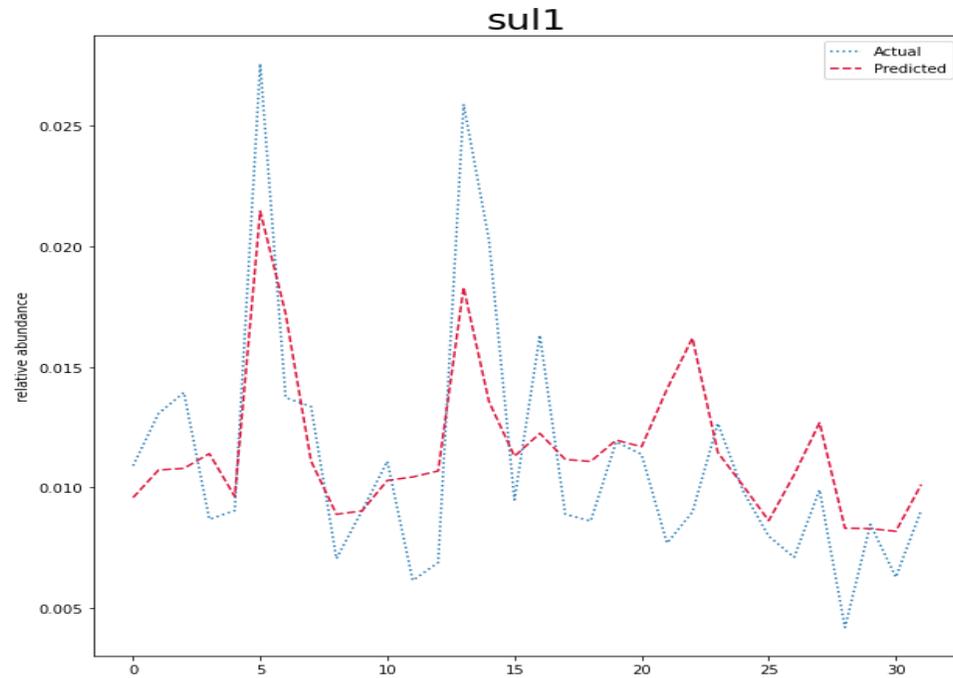


Method (continued)

- Algorithm
 - Random forest
 - MultiOutputRegressor (scikit-learn)
- X & y formation
 - highly abundant genes
 - Threshold = 50%, Grid search
 - Common in INF & EFF
 - 93 genes available

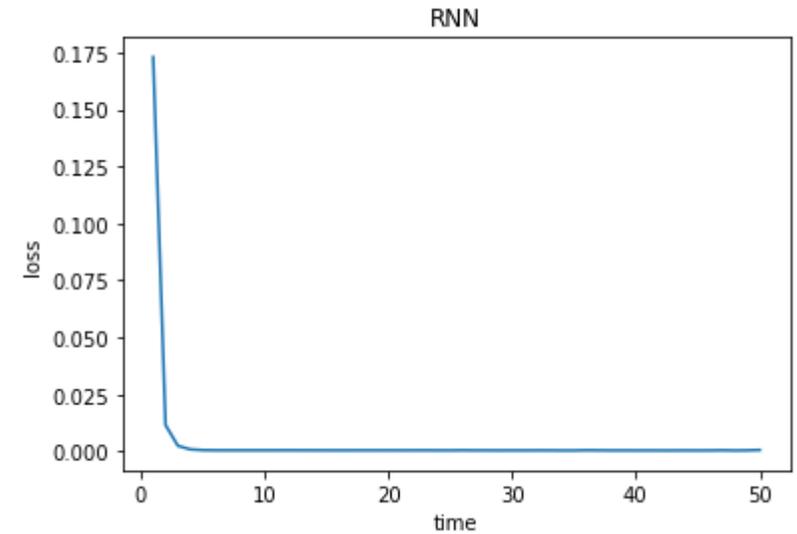
Result: Random forest

- Evaluation metric
 - RMSE: 0.0028
 - R-square: 0.75

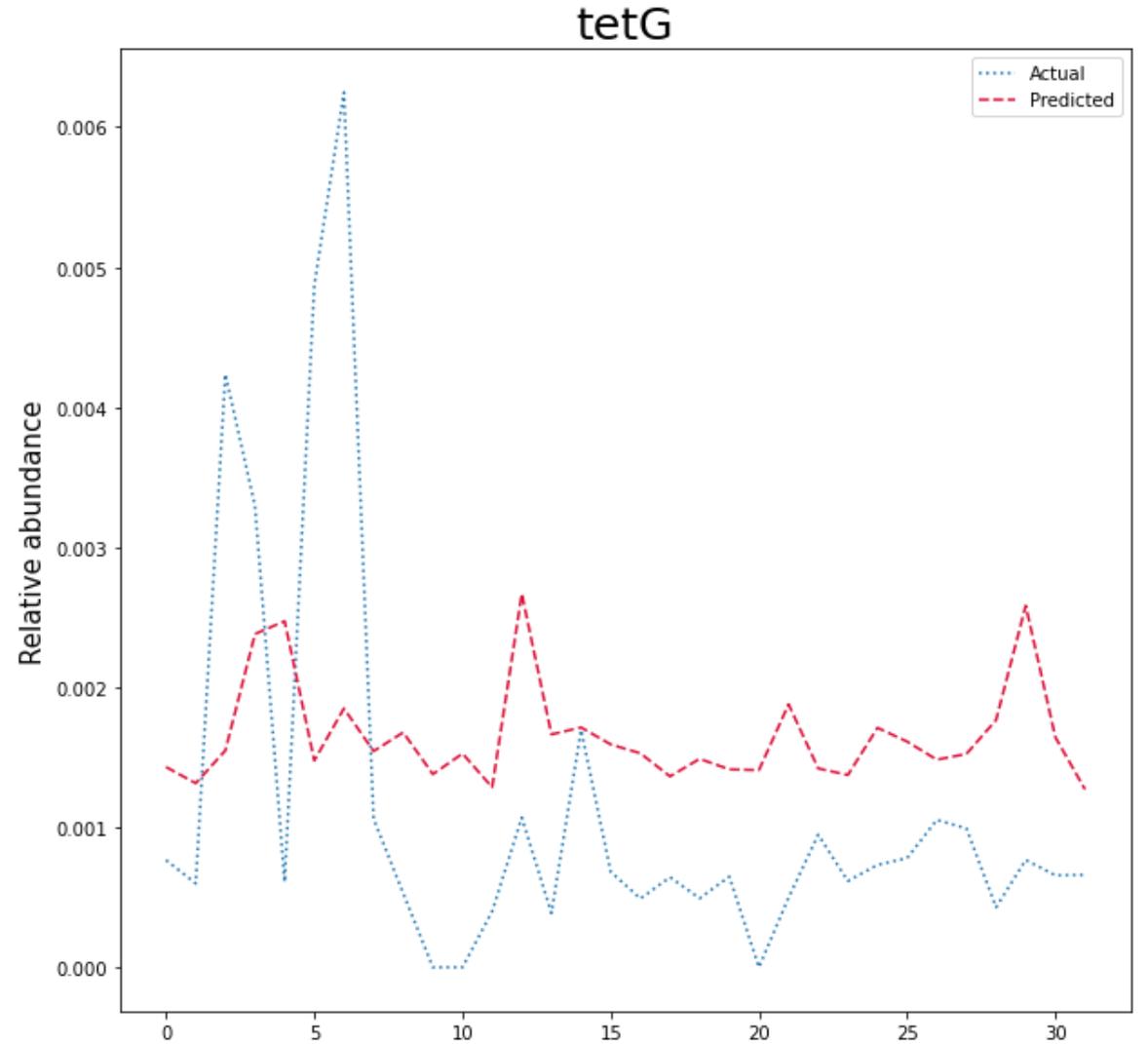
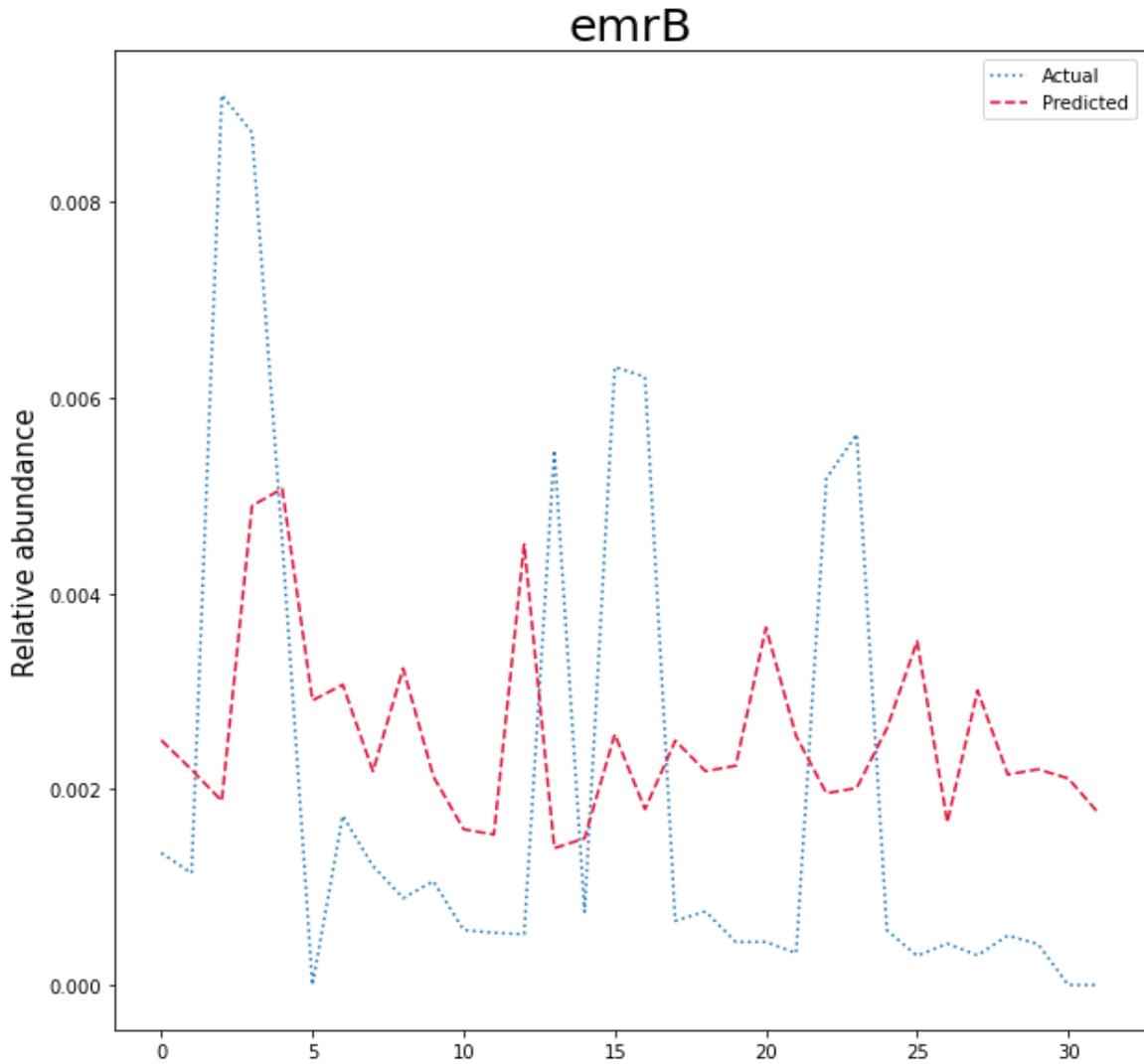


Method (continued)

- Neural network
 - RNN
- Criterion
 - Loss function: MSE
- Evaluation
 - R-square negative



Result: Neural Network



Future Task

- Environmental data as feature
 - Temperature, pH level etc
- Model for other genes
 - genes with low frequency
 - Genes present in Effluents only



Questions