

## Reviewer Report

**Title: How to remove or control confounds in predictive models, with applications to brain biomarkers.**

**Version: Revision 1**      **Date: 9/30/2021**

**Reviewer name: Lawrence Hall**

### Reviewer Comments to Author:

I have mostly minor comments on the writing. Overall, the paper is pretty dense. Confounds are an issue and the authors point out how age can be one in brain imaging and education. Figuring out what the predictive accuracy is without confounds is certainly important. This paper has two approaches to the problem.

When you say link between brain imaging and age do you mean you can tell age in introduction? I think you mean that age affects movement and you can tell from movement the age (from later). Clarity is generally needed throughout this paper.

nuisance factors have been isolated in one confound variable. -> How would you do this? One has to assume nuisance == confound. Please clarify.

Is it always going to be possible to isolate the confounding effect in a CV? The statement implies that you know the confound. If so, state it. There are a number of problems where we do not know the confound. This has happened with CXRs quite a bit.

A question that remained for me after reading this is how you would remove a confound (or would you if site related? Obviously segregating sites tells you of confounds, but if one exists you have to solve the problem

Your k-fold approach seems unnecessarily confusing with standard CV. You are really creating a set (say  $S$ ) of test sets that are not necessarily non-overlapping. They might not be unique? Later you say they could all be the same, but clarity up front would help the reader.

This work depends on knowing what the confound  $z$  is. In many imaging problems there appear to be confounds because performance is not the same for a different site, image capture settings, etc., but we do not know what they are. So, it would be helpful to note this work requires knowing or being able to estimate the confound. The confusion for me is that all of my work deals with confounds that are not like age and are unknown, so finding them really matters and then I guess we might use your approach.  $w^{\wedge}$  is an estimate of  $w$  which should be explicitly said.

In algorithm 2:  $f$  seems to have two arguments, but then 1. I think you mean that  $f$  becomes the trained model and then you use  $z\_test$  for testing. So,  $g$  produces values for each feature or a model taking all features?

Maybe someone could figure it all out from code, but first they have to decide this approach is useful. It might be if you can make it clear.

All results are in figures that are complex and hard to read. Your MAE is generally low and yet you say some is worse than random which is odd. I think most readers would prefer some tabular results with a clear explanation. The overall takeaway points are not clearly made and the paper needs to be written

more clearly so non-experts can benefit from it.

### **Methods**

Are the methods appropriate to the aims of the study, are they well described, and are necessary controls included? Choose an item.

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