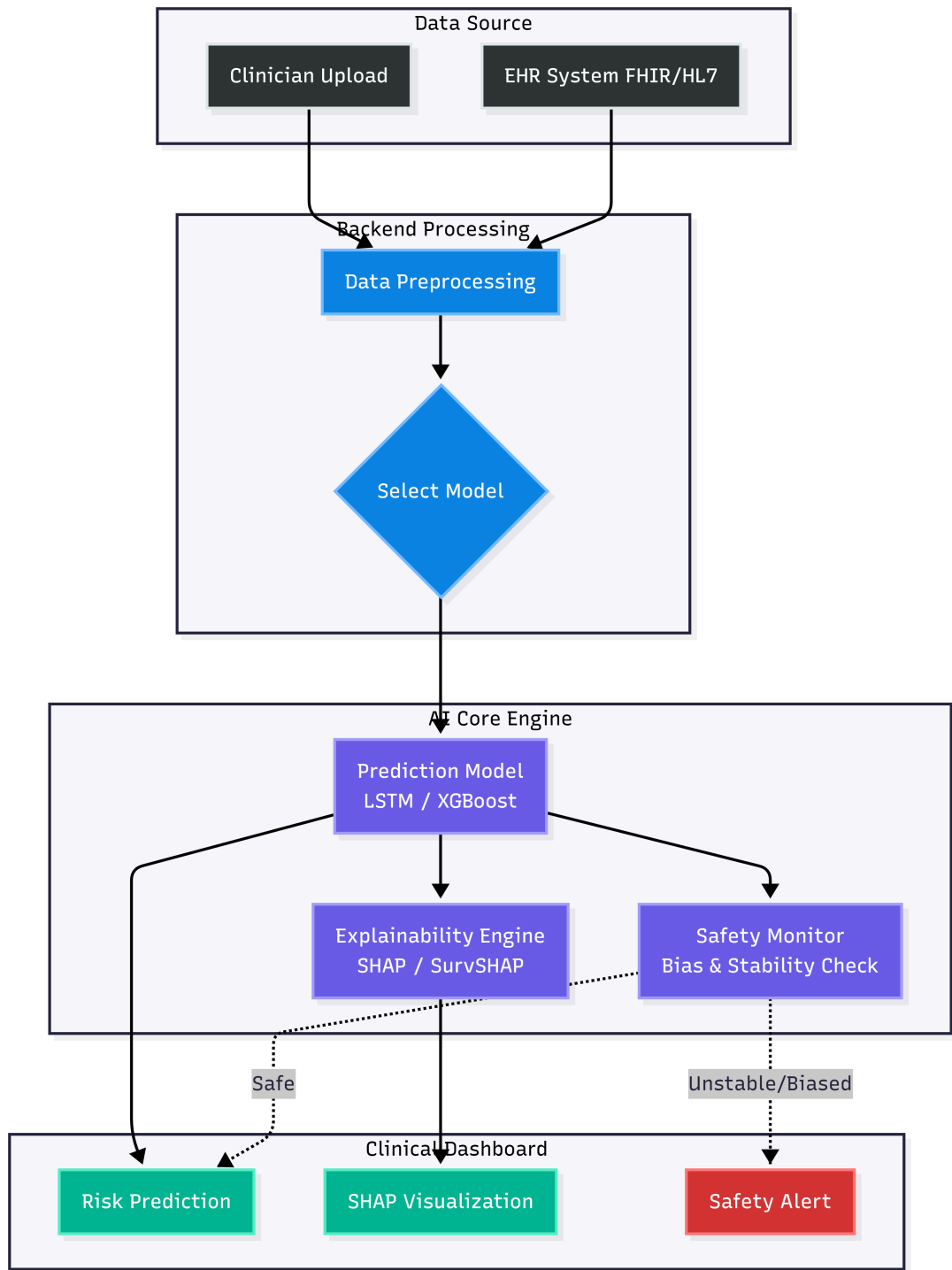




SHAP-AID: Vision & Execution Board

1. Predictive Accuracy	2. Radical Transparency	3. Clinical Safety
Using LSTM & XGBoost to handle complex patient data (Time-series + Genomics).	No "Black Boxes." Every prediction must be backed by SHAP or SurvSHAP visuals.	Detect bias, flag unstable predictions, and warn clinicians of low-quality data.

Project Architecture



Timeline

Phase 1: Discovery & Data Prep (Weeks 1–3)

Focus: Preparing the raw materials.

- ☐ **Literature Review:** Study `SurvSHAP(t)` and `CorrSHAP`.
- ☐ **Data Acquisition:** Download and explore datasets.
 - *Target:* NHANES (general health), TCGA (cancer), or OpenFDA.
- ☐ **Preprocessing Pipeline:** Handle missing values and normalize data.
- ☐ **Feature Selection:** Identify key features (age, BMI, CYP2D6 variants) and remove multicollinearity.

Phase 2: AI Engine Development (Weeks 4–7)

Focus: Building the backend logic.

- ☐ **Baseline Models:** Train simple models (Linear Regression, Random Forest) to set a benchmark.
- ☐ **Advanced Models:** Train XGBoost (tabular) and LSTM (time-series) on processed data.
- ☐ **SHAP Integration:** Implement `shap` library in Python to generate local explanations for predictions.
- ☐ **Model Comparison:** Compare accuracy vs. F1-score across all models.

Phase 3: Prototype & Dashboard (Weeks 8–11)

Focus: Building the UI/UX.

- ☐ **Frontend Setup:** Initialize React (or Streamlit for faster iteration).
- ☐ **Input Interface:** Build "Patient Upload" and "Model Selection" screens.
- ☐ **Visualization Components:** Create SHAP bar charts (red/blue bars) using a charting library (e.g., Recharts or Plotly).
- ☐ **Integration:** Connect the Python backend (Flask/FastAPI) to the frontend.

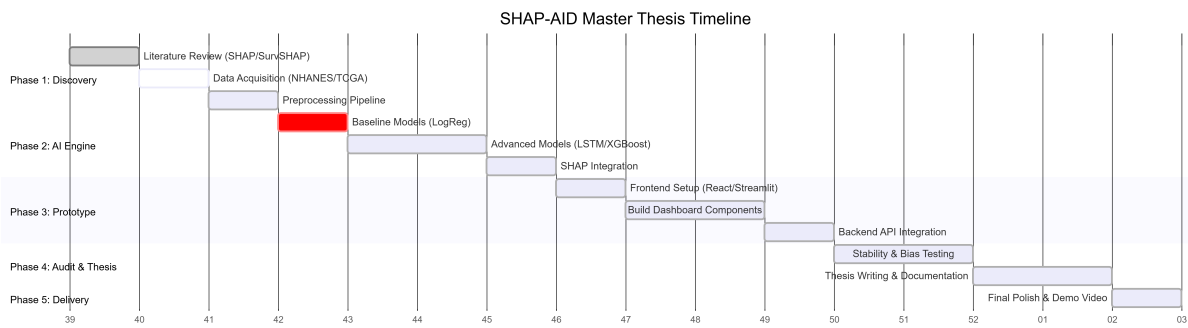
Phase 4: Audit & Thesis Evaluation (Weeks 12–14)

Focus: Meeting thesis requirements.

- ☐ **Stability Test:** Run 5-fold cross-validation and measure SHAP value changes (stability metric).
- ☐ **Bias Check:** Test the model across demographic groups to ensure fairness.
- ☐ **Trust Monitor:** Build logic for safety alerts (e.g., if prediction confidence is high but data is sparse, trigger alert).

Phase 5: Polish & Documentation (Weeks 15–16)

- ☐ **Final UI Polish:** Add dark mode styling and mobile responsiveness.
- ☐ **Thesis Writing:** Document architecture, stability results, and clinical relevance.
- ☐ **Demo Prep:** Record a video walkthrough of a patient scenario (e.g., oncology case).



Tech Stack & Resources

Core Technology

- **Language:** Python 3.9+
- **ML Libraries:** PyTorch/TensorFlow (for LSTM), XGBoost, Scikit-Learn
- **Explainability:** `shap`, `survshap` (Python packages)
- **Frontend:** React.js (custom UI) or Streamlit (rapid prototyping)
- **Backend:** FastAPI (recommended for ML) or Flask

Data Sources

- 📁 [NHANES \(CDC Data\)](#).
- 🧬 [cBioPortal \(Cancer Genomics\)](#).
- 🏥 [MIMIC-III \(ICU Data\)](#).

Experiments Tracker (Database)

Create a Notion Database with these columns to track your ML experiments.

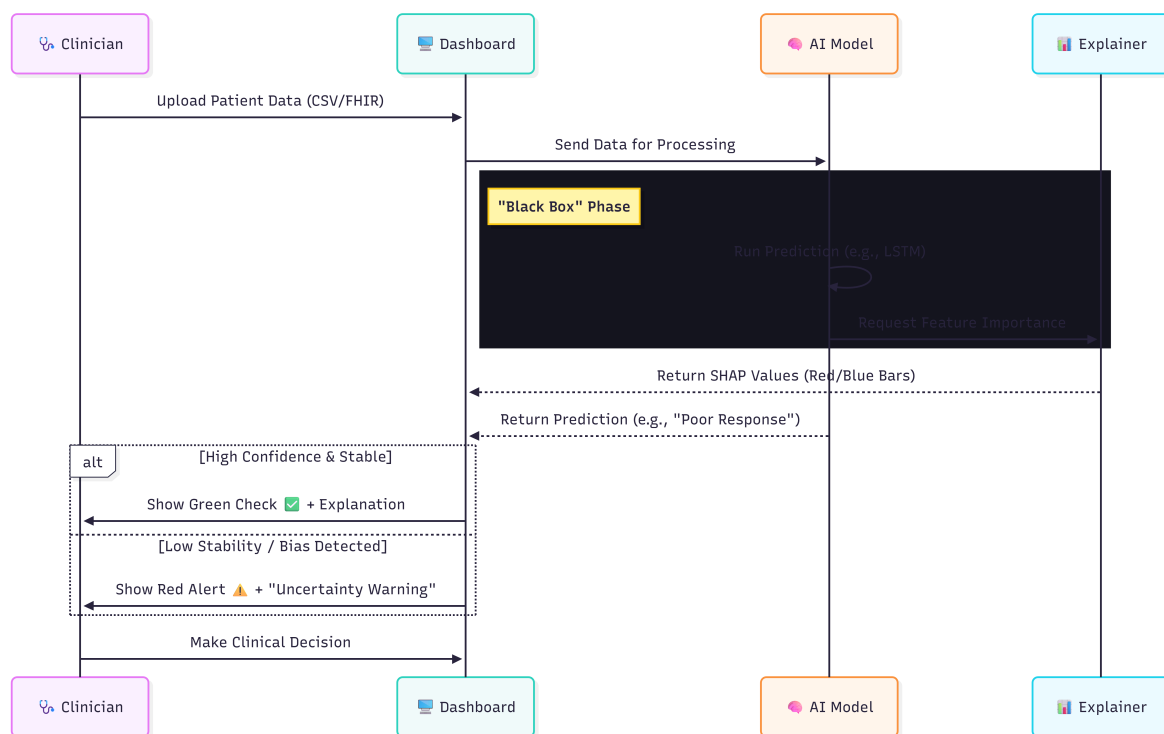
Experiment Name	Model Type	Accuracy	F1 Score	SHAP Stability	Notes
<i>Baseline_LogReg</i>	Logistic Regression	72%	0.68	High	Good baseline, but misses non-linear patterns.

<i>XGBoost_v1</i>	XGBoost	89%	0.86	Medium	Strong performance, but heavily relies on Age.
<i>LSTM_TimeSeries</i>	LSTM	94%	0.91	Low	Excellent prediction, but SHAP values fluctuate (Unstable).

Startup & Scale Potential (Future Ideas)

- **Integration:** Add FHIR/HL7 API support for hospital EHRs.
- **Commercial Model:** "Freemium" for research, Subscription for Clinics.
- **Mobile App:** A lightweight version for doctors on rounds.

User Journey Flow



Proposed DB structure

