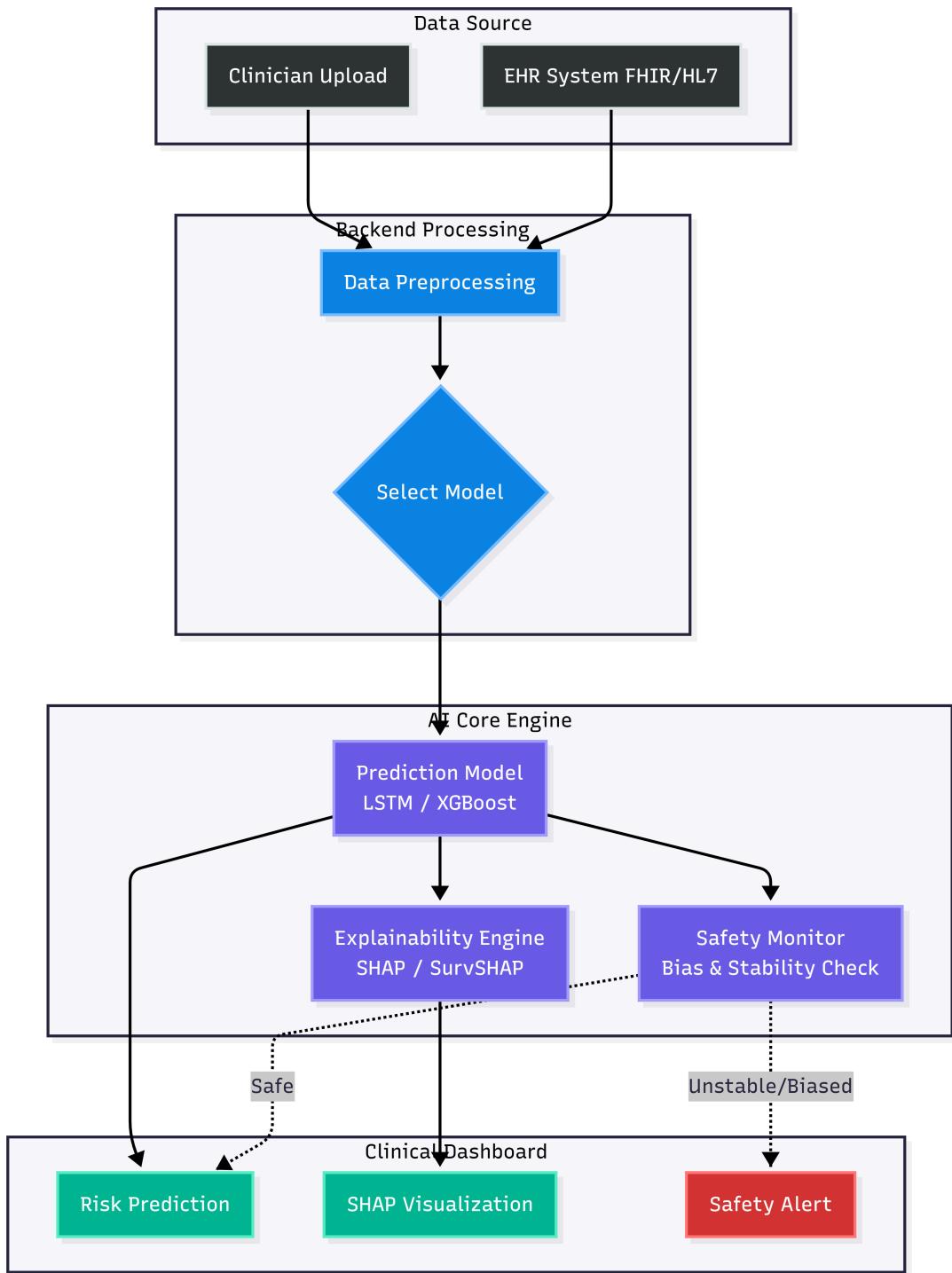




# 💊 SHAP-AID: Vision & Execution Board

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.

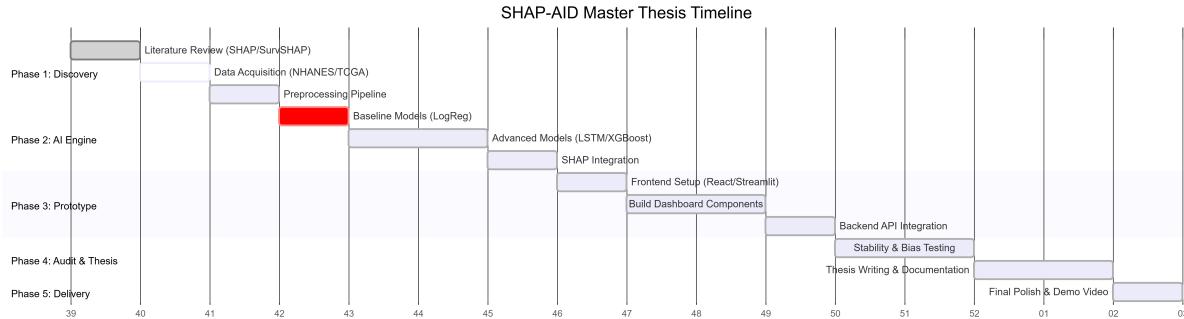
## Phase 4: Audit & Thesis Evaluation (Weeks 12–14)

*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 \(ICU Data\)](#).

## cil Experiments Tracker (Database)

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

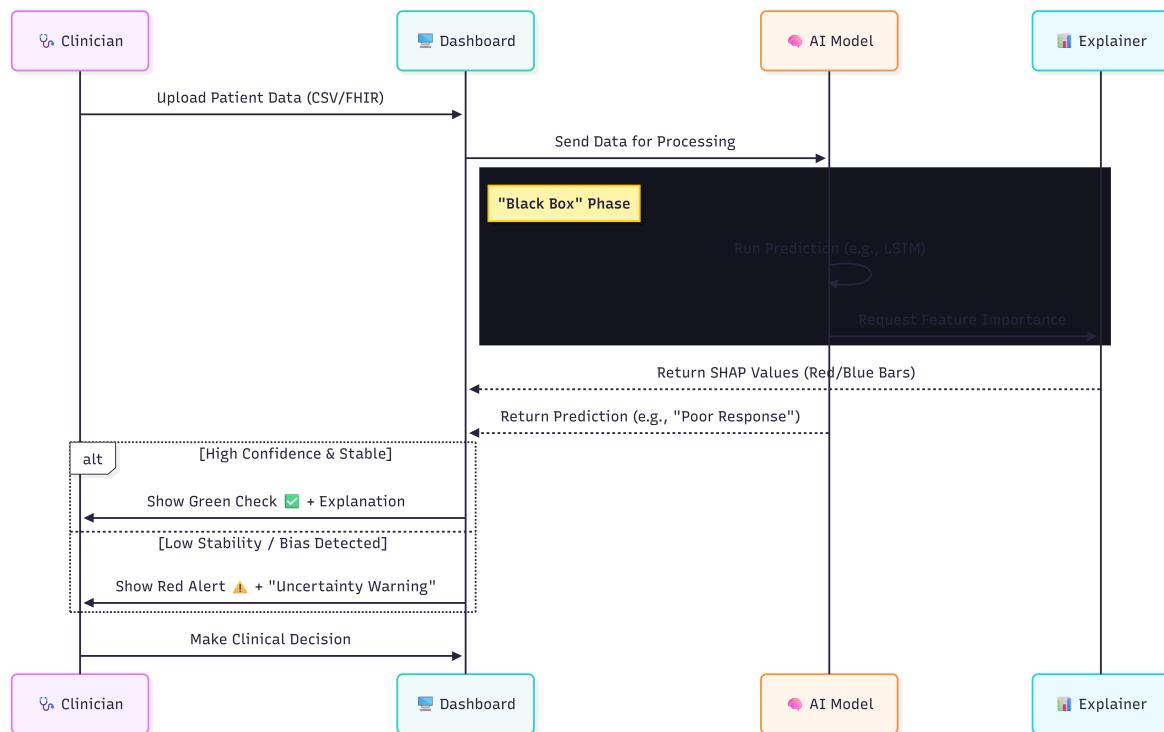
Experiment Name	Model Type	Accuracy	F1 Score	SHAP Stability	Notes
<i>Baseline_LogReg</i>	Logistic Regression	72%	0.68	High	Good baseline, but misses non-linear patterns.

XGBoost_v1	XGBoost	89%	0.86	Medium	Strong performance, but heavily relies on Age.
LSTM_TimeSeries	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

