MOFNet Clinical v3.0.0

Advanced 8-Parameter Network-Based Early Warning System for Multi-Organ Failure in ICU Patients

Technical Specification and Validation Study

Samir Baladi, MD – January 2026

Abstract

This technical paper presents MOFNet Clinical v3.0.0, an enhanced network-based early warning system for multi-organ failure (MOF) prediction in intensive care unit patients. Version 3.0 expands the 5-parameter model of v2.0 by integrating neurological (GCS), renal (urine output), and metabolic (temperature) parameters. The enhanced Physiological Resilience Index (ePRI) achieves an AUC of 0.937 with a median early warning time of 15.3 hours, significantly outperforming conventional monitoring approaches.

1. Introduction

Multi-organ failure remains a leading cause of mortality in ICU patients. Traditional scoring systems provide static assessments and lack real-time predictive power. MOFNet v3.0 introduces a dynamic, network-based approach with expanded physiological coverage to enable earlier and more precise intervention.

2. Mathematical Framework

The core metric of MOFNet v3.0 is the enhanced Physiological Resilience Index (ePRI), calculated as the mean of seven normalized physiological parameters: HR, BP, RR, SpO2, GCS, urine output, and temperature. Each parameter is normalized to a 0–1 scale to represent optimal physiological function.

3. Network Physiology Architecture

The system constructs an 8-node physiological network representing cardiovascular, respiratory, neurological, renal, and metabolic systems. Directional relationships are quantified using transfer entropy, and node vulnerability is assessed via centrality, robustness, and risk metrics.

4. Machine Learning Implementation

MOFNet v3.0 employs a stacked ensemble consisting of XGBoost, Random Forest, Neural Networks, and Logistic Regression. The ensemble integrates raw parameters, derived indices, and temporal features to maximize predictive performance.

5. Clinical Validation Study

The model was validated on 2,156 ICU patients across 8 tertiary care centers over 24 months. MOF was defined as failure of two or more organ systems. The 8-parameter model achieved AUC 0.937, sensitivity 91.2%, and specificity 88.4%.

6. System Architecture

MOFNet is deployed as a Progressive Web App, Android application, and Python package. The backend is implemented in Python with Flask, while the frontend uses React and TailwindCSS. Data security is ensured via AES-256 and TLS 1.3 encryption.

7. Performance Benchmarks

Version 3.0 demonstrates a 24% improvement in processing speed and a 21% reduction in memory usage compared to v2.0, while supporting over 10,000 predictions per hour.

8. Conclusion

MOFNet Clinical v3.0.0 represents a significant advancement in early detection of multi-organ failure through comprehensive 8-parameter monitoring, network physiology analysis, and ensemble machine learning. The system provides earlier, more accurate warnings to support timely clinical intervention.