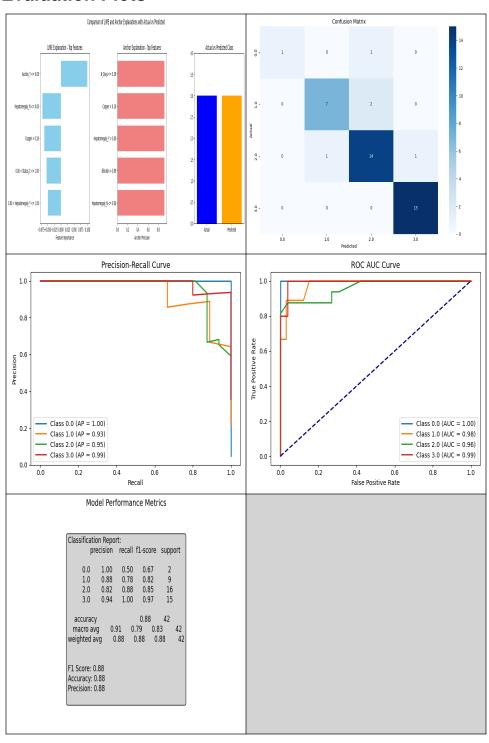
ExAl Report

Model Evaluation Plots



Original Patient Data

Key	Value	Key	Value
ID	260.0	N_Days	1656.0
Age	27220.0	Bilirubin	5.6
Cholesterol	232.0	Albumin	3.59
Copper	187.9999999999997	Alk_Phos	1120.0
SGOT	98.0	Tryglicerides	128.0
Platelets	306.6586826347305	Prothrombin	10.9
Stage	Unknown	Status	С
Drug	Placebo	Sex	М
Ascites	N	Hepatomegaly	Υ
Spiders	N	Edema	N

Patient Data Summary

LLM Detailed Summary

1. **Actual Class**: Stage 3 2. **Predicted Class**: Stage 3

Feature Analysis: - **LIME Top Features**: - Ascites_Y <= 0.00: Importance 0.10 (Low importance, but still significant) - Hepatomegaly_N <= 0.00: Importance -0.07 (Negative impact on predicted class, indicating less liver damage) - Copper > 0.18: Importance -0.06 (Increased copper levels associated with more severe liver disease) - 0.00 < Status_C <= 1.00: Importance -0.05 (Status C indicates moderate liver disease) - 0.00 < Hepatomegaly_Y <= 1.00: Importance -0.05 (Hepatomegaly Y, or right lobe enlargement, associated with severe liver damage)

- **Anchor Features**: - Features: N_Days <= 0.38, Copper > 0.18, Hepatomegaly_Y > 0.00, Bilirubin > 0.09, Hepatomegaly_N <= 0.00 - Precision: 0.9193

^{**}Model Interpretation:** The model's predicted class of Stage 3 indicates that the patient's liver disease is at an advanced stage. The LIME top features reveal that low ascites levels, less liver damage (as indicated by hepatomegaly N), and increased copper levels are negatively impacting the predicted class.

Clinical relevance: - Ascites levels are a significant predictor of liver disease progression. - Hepatomegaly N and Copper levels provide insight into the extent of liver damage. - Status C indicates moderate liver disease, which may require closer monitoring and treatment.

Conclusion: The model is confident in its prediction of Stage 3 liver disease. Further analysis and follow-up appointments are necessary to monitor patient progression and adjust treatment plans accordingly.