

Implementing AI: A Practical Playbook

Data to Decisions: AI in Healthcare Course

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Objectives and How to Use



Mental model: idea → safe impact



Step-by-step implementation playbook



MLOps = ongoing patient-safety monitoring



Use on rotations: ask “where, who, how measured?”

Playbook Card



1. Define Problem & Goal



2. Pilot & Validate



3. Integrate Workflow



4. Monitor Safety (MLOps)



5. Scale & Sustain

Questions to Ask:

Where, who, how measured?

Overview

AI in Healthcare: Taxonomy



Predictive

estimate risk or outcomes

Risk score



Generative

summarize, draft, explain

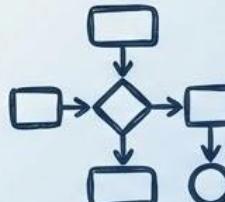
Note summary



Automation

execute constrained tasks

Protocol automation



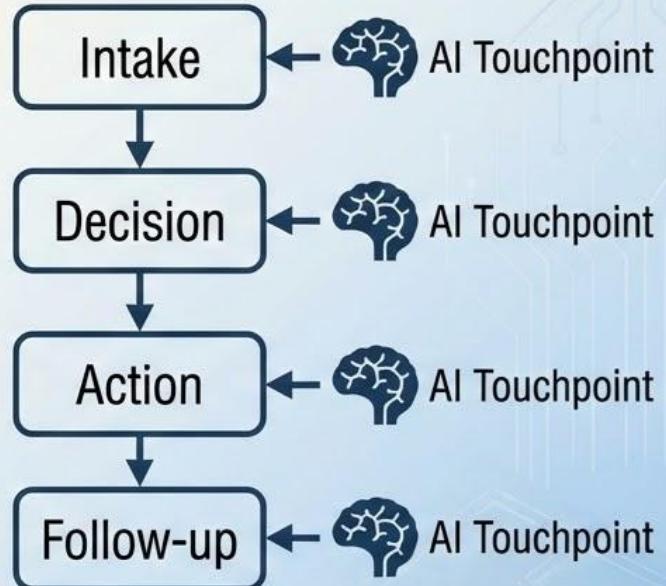
Optimization

allocate resources,
schedule flow

Throughput optimizer

Where AI Fits in Workflow

- Workflow map: intake → decision → action → follow-up
- Place AI where it can change actions
- Minimize extra clicks and interruptions



Pause & Think: Choose one touchpoint: intake, decision, action, follow-up—why?

Why Pilots Fail: Top Causes

- Workflow mismatch + alert fatigue
- Data issues: missingness, drift, labels
- No ownership or governance
- Weak evaluation + unclear success metrics
- Incentives misaligned with operations

Top 8 failure modes



Mismatched Workflow



Alert Fatigue



Data Gaps



No Owner



Data Drift



Label Errors



Weak Eval

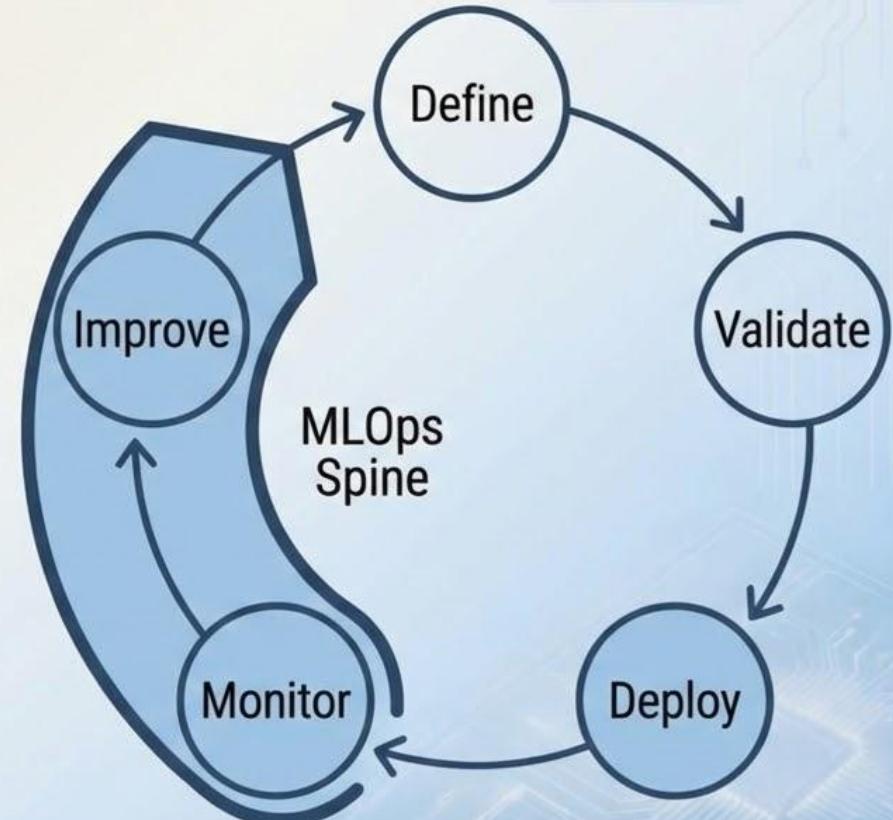


Misaligned Incentives

AI Implementation

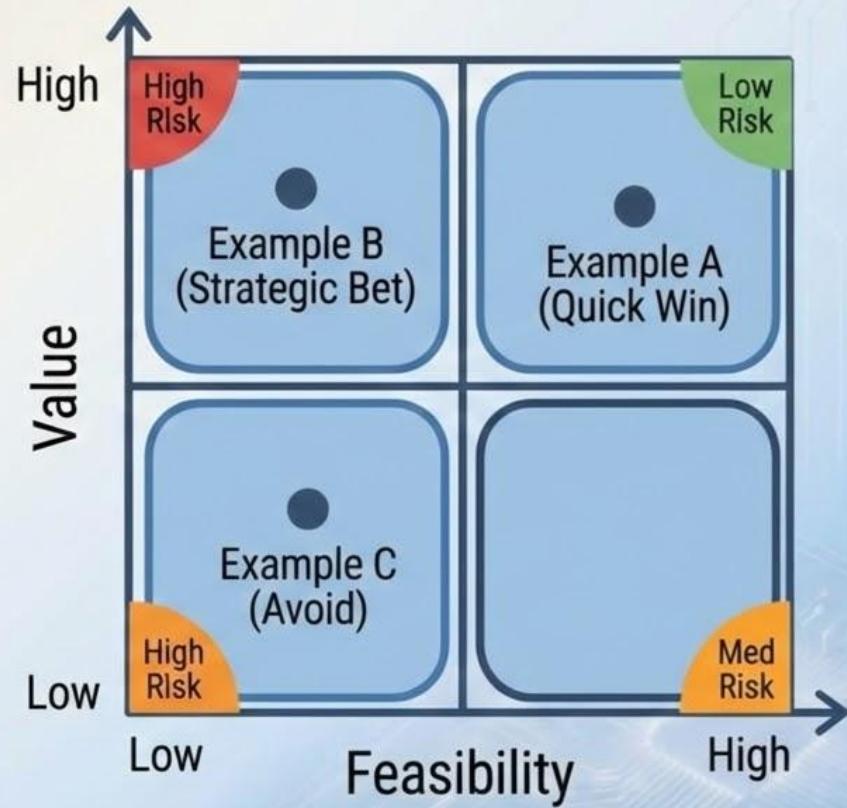
The Implementation Lifecycle Loop

- Define: decision, action, owners, harms
- Validate: technical + clinical performance
- Deploy: workflow + training + controls
- Monitor: drift, safety, equity, usage
- Improve: iterate, retrain, retire



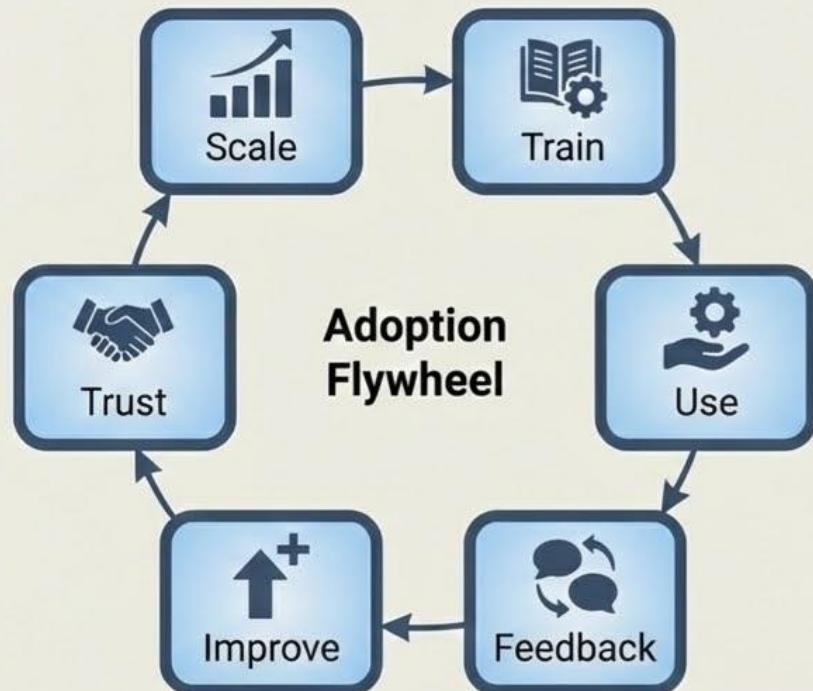
Choosing Use Cases: Value vs Feasibility

- Score: value, feasibility, and risk
- Prefer “high value, low burden” starts
- Define the action pathway before building
- Document why you said “no”



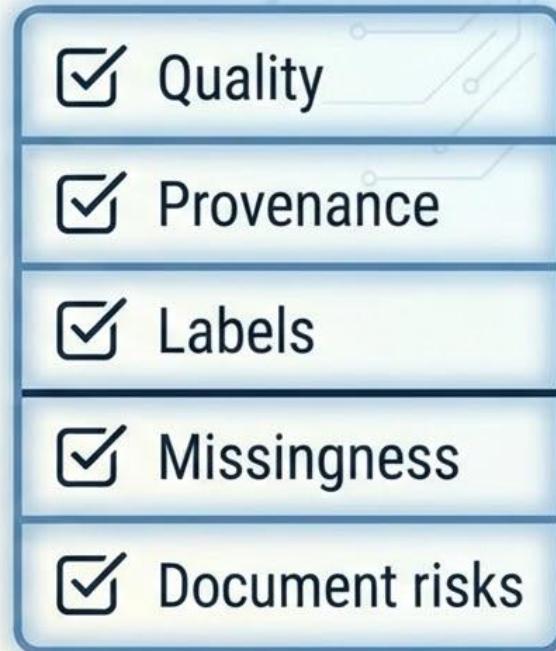
Adoption and Change Management

- Identify champions and accountable owners
- Train for “why,” not just “how”
- Feedback loops: rapid, visible iterations
- Plan de-implementation of failed tools



Data Readiness: The Checklist

- Quality: accuracy, completeness, timeliness
- Provenance: source, transformations, versioning
- Labels: definitions, bias, adjudication
- Missingness patterns can be informative
- Document known bias risks



Governance and Accountability (RACI)

- Assign: clinical owner + accountable leader
- Separate: build, validate, approve, monitor
- Include: IT, compliance, QI, safety, operations
- Decide escalation and rollback authority

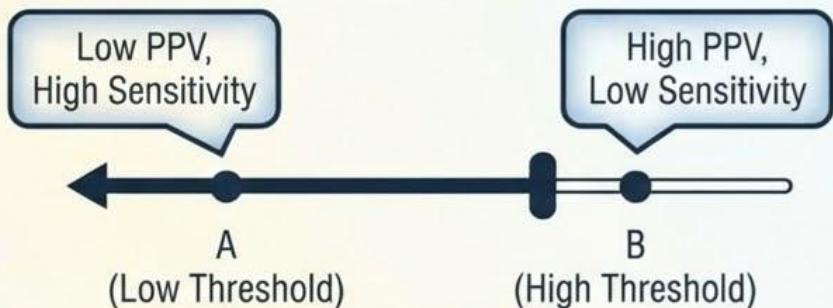
	Clinical Owner	DS/ML	IT	Compliance	QI/Safety
Define	R	C	I	I	C
Validate	A	R	I	C	C
Deploy	C	C	R	I	I
Monitor	A	R	C	C	C
Update	R	A	C	I	C

R: Responsible, A: Accountable, C: Consulted, I: Informed

Clinical Evaluation: Beyond AUROC

- Calibration: predicted risk matches reality
- PPV/NPV at chosen thresholds
- Decision-curve: net clinical benefit
- Subgroup performance + fairness checks
- Pause & Think: Which threshold?

		Predicted Positive	Predicted Negative
Actual Positive	1 Yes	2 No	
	3 Pos	4 Nega	



For scarce resources, pick A or B—why?

Decision Support Design Choices

- Alerts: interruptive, high risk of fatigue
- Inline recommendations: “right place, right time”
- Automation: only with guardrails + audit trails
- Always include human override + escalation



Alerts

Benefit: High visibility, forces attention

Risk: Interruptive, high risk of fatigue



Inline Recommendations

Benefit: “Right place, right time” guidance

Risk: Can be overlooked if subtle



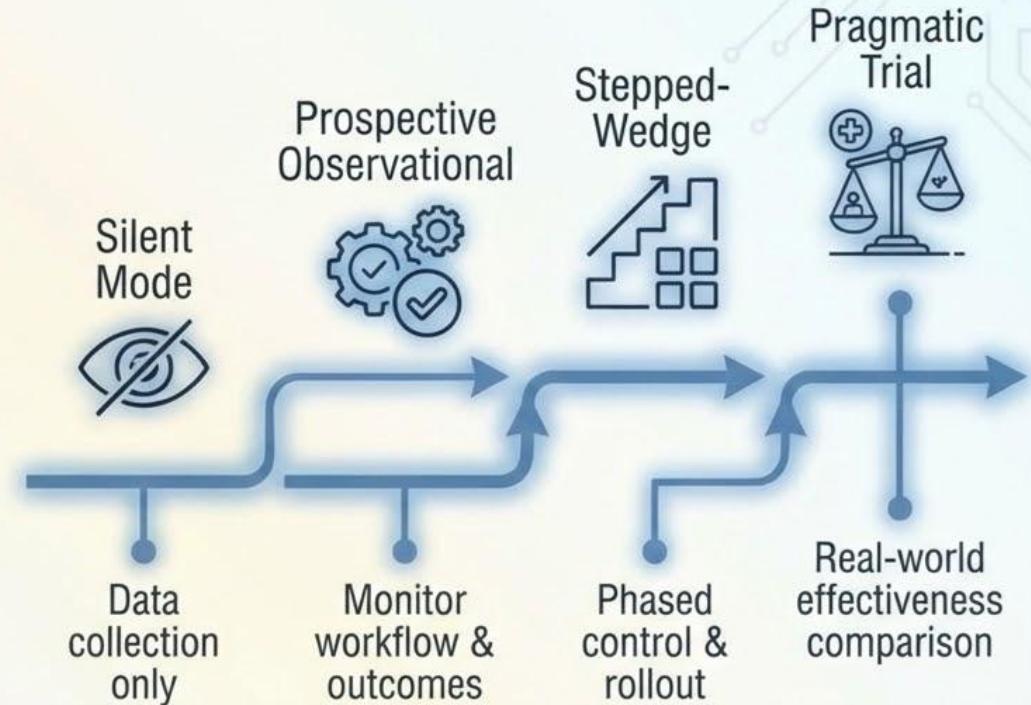
Automation

Benefit: Efficiency, reduced cognitive load

Risk: Requires guardrails + audit trails

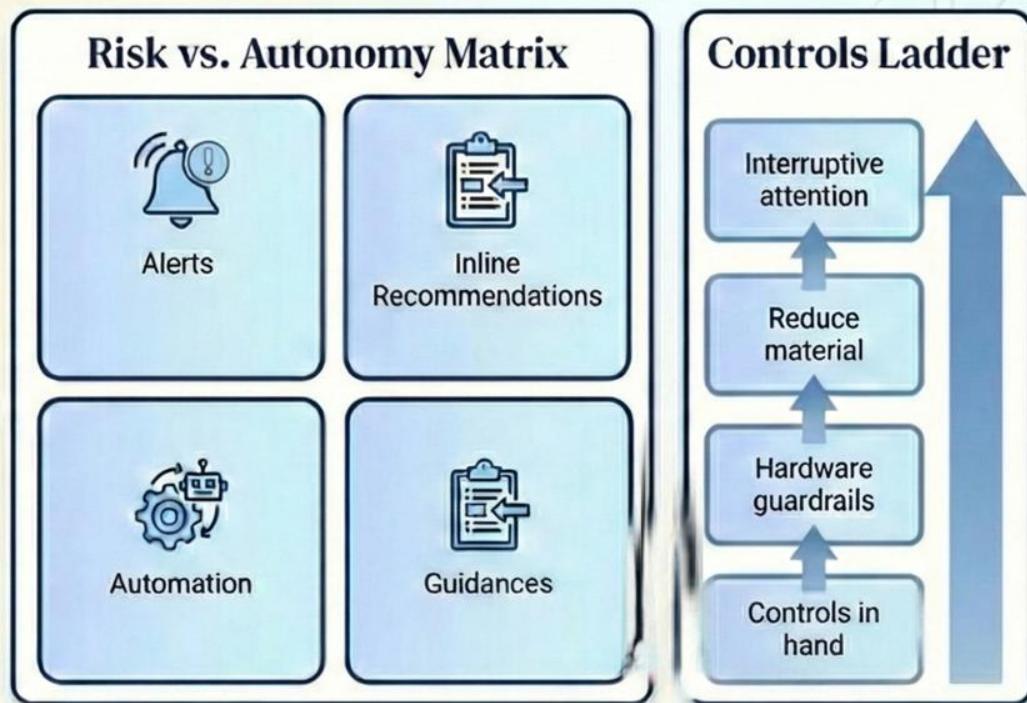
Real-World Evidence: Study Designs

- Silent mode: measure before showing clinicians
- Prospective observational: workflow + outcomes
- Stepped-wedge: phased rollout with controls
- Pragmatic trial: real-world effectiveness



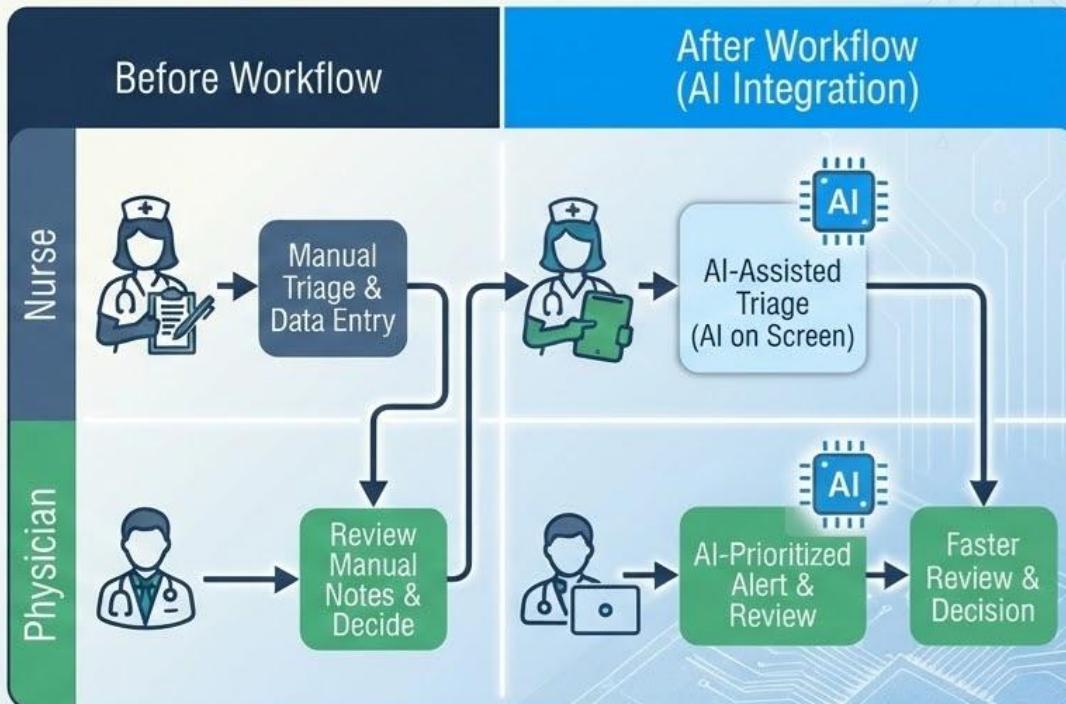
Safety Controls: Risk Ladder

- Alerts: interruptive, high risk of fatigue
- Inline recommendations: “right place, right time”
- Automation: only with guardrails + audit trails
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Human Factors: Workflow Integration

-  Map “before vs after” workflow
-  Minimize cognitive load and interruptions
-  Put AI in the clinician’s line-of-sight
-  Define override and escalation paths



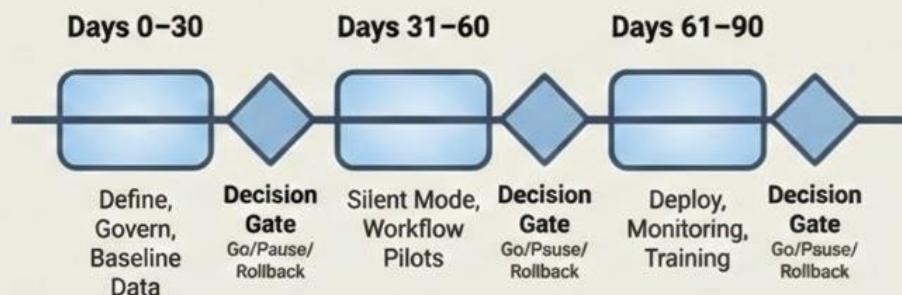
Equity and Bias in Deployment

- 🔍 Bias enters via data, labels, access, workflows
- 👥 Monitor subgroup performance continuously
- 📋 Use mitigation playbook (data, thresholds, workflows)
- 👥 Engage affected communities early

Bias Entry Points vs. Mitigations Matrix				
Mitigations	Data	Labeling	Workflow	Access
Relabeling	Audit & Correct	Adjust Labels	Review Steps	Update Policy
Reweighting	Rebalance Data	Modify Weights	Prioritize Steps	Equitable Access
Thresholding	Set Fairness Metrics	Define Criteria	Apply Guardrails	Limit Exposure
Workflow Redesign	Redesign Process	Simplify Tasks	Introduce Checks	Streamline Access
Outreach	Collect Feedback	Community Input	Stakeholder Review	Broad Engagement

The 90-Day Implementation Playbook

- Days 0–30: define, govern, baseline data
- Days 31–60: silent mode + workflow pilots
- Days 61–90: deploy + monitoring + training
- Decision gates: go/pause/rollback

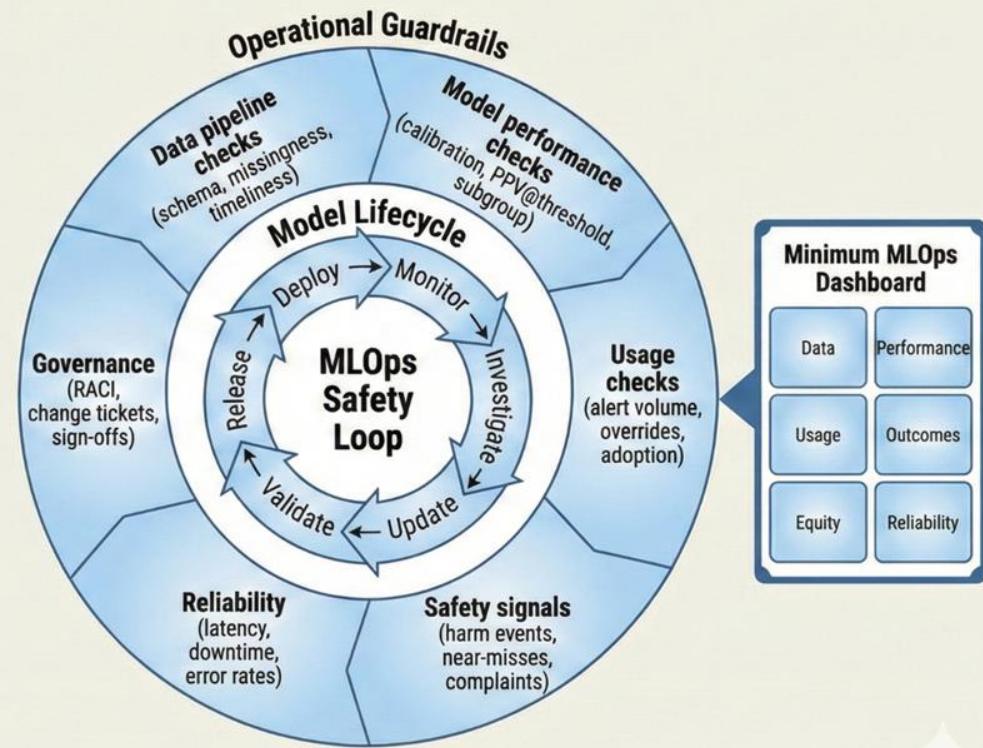


MLOps



MLOps: Clinical Model Operations for Safety

- MLOps = keep models safe, reliable, and current
- Monitor: data drift, performance, usage, equity
- Control change: versioning, approvals, rollback
- Operate pipelines: uptime, latency, auditability
- Treat updates like clinical changes



Monitoring: What to Watch

- Model: performance drift + calibration shift
- Data: missingness, coding, feature distribution drift
- Use: adoption, overrides, alert burden
- Outcomes: safety signals + equity metrics
- Pause & Think: Drift suspected—now what?

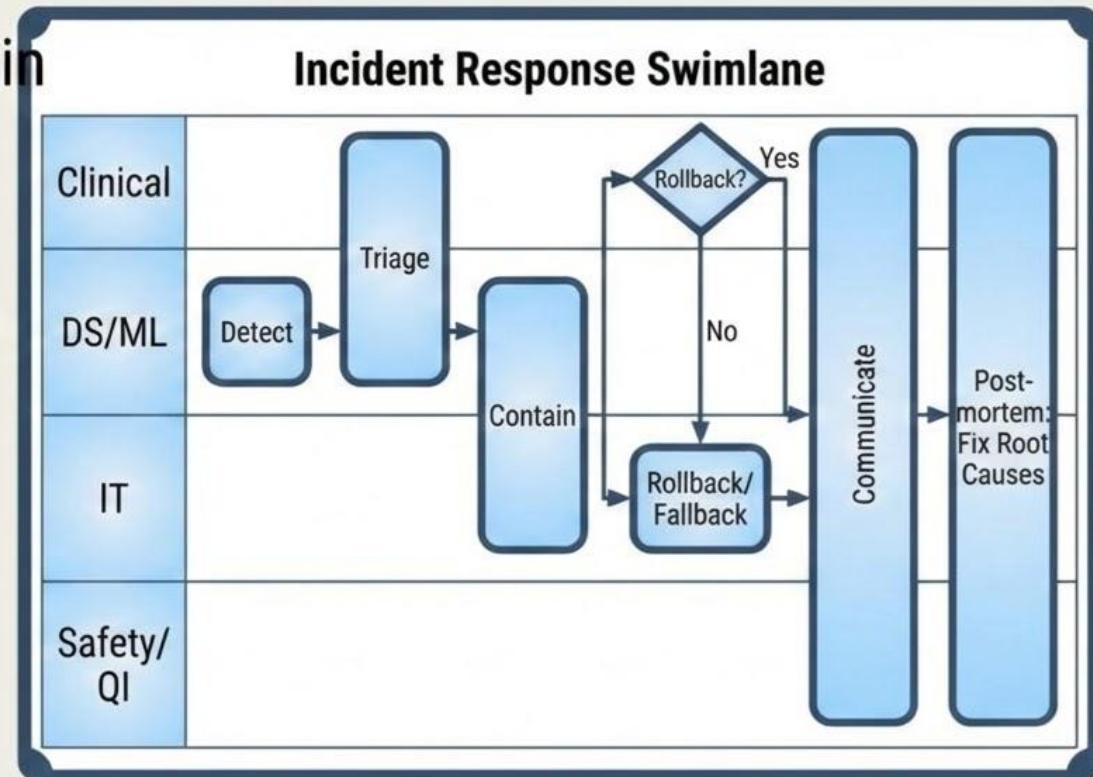
Monitoring Matrix

	Leading indicators	Lagging indicators
Model	Performance drift, Calibration shift	Error Analysis, Subgroup Check
Data	Missingness, Coding, Feature distribution drift	Data Integrity Audit, Source Review
Use	Adoption, Overrides, Alert burden	Workflow Analysis, User Feedback
Outcomes	Near Misses, Process Measures	Safety signals, Equity metrics
Equity	Bias Detection, Fairness Assessment	Disparity Analysis, Long-term Impact

What is your first step?

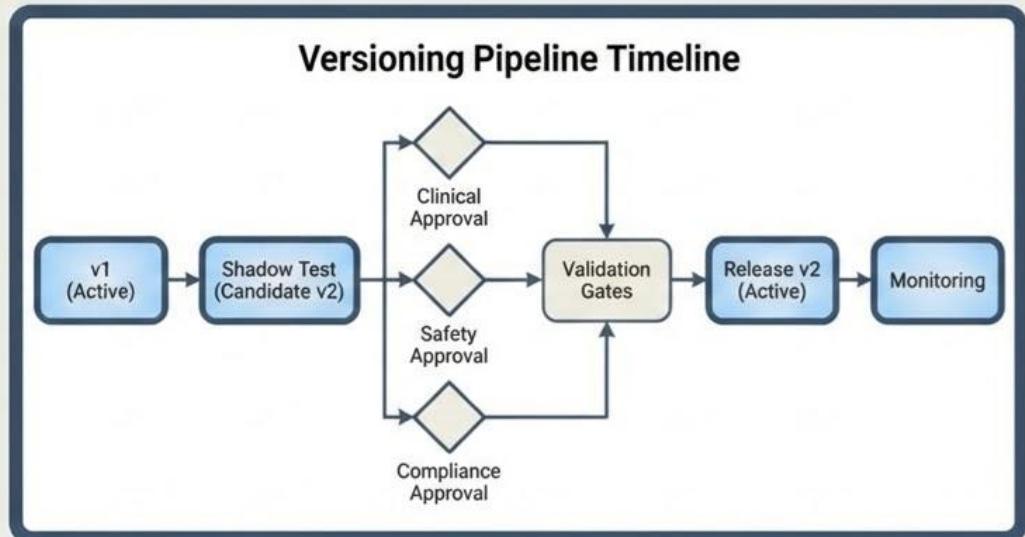
AI Incident Response Playbook

- Detect → triage → contain
→ communicate
- Rollback and fallback
must be practiced
- Document decisions and
impact
- Postmortem: fix root
causes



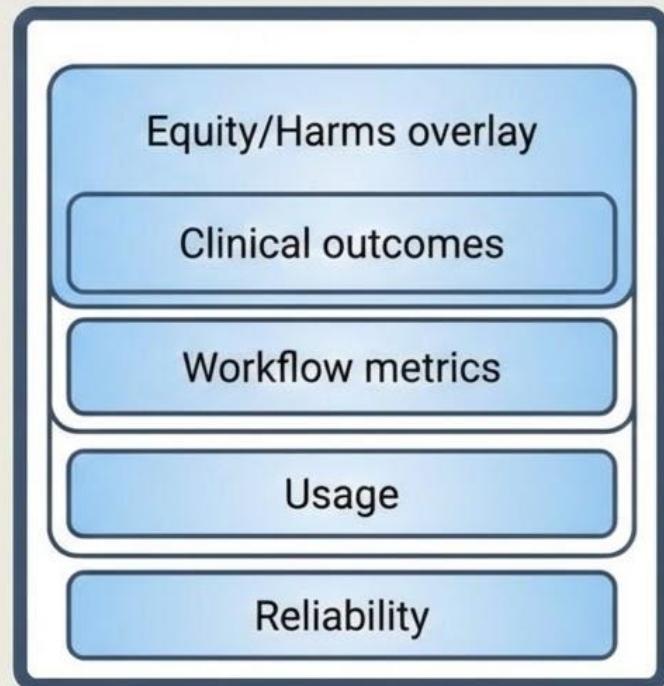
Retraining and Versioning With Gates

- Triggers: drift, new data, new workflow
- Validate in shadow mode before release
- Approvals: clinical + safety + compliance
- Maintain version history and changelogs



Measuring Value: The Metric Stack

- Patient outcomes + safety outcomes
- Clinician experience (burden, trust, time)
- Operations (throughput, capacity, delays)
- Cost and unintended consequences
- Leading vs lagging metrics



Your Rotation Rubric + Call to Action

- Rubric: Safe, Useful, Adopted, Maintained
- 3 questions to ask any AI tool
- Spot one workflow opportunity on rotations
- Partner with clinicians, safety, and IT early

