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A STUDY OF INTERPRETABLE AI AND MLWITHIN HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The healthcare sector is particularly sensitive, as it pertains to individuals' lives, necessitating that decisions be made with great care and based on robust evidence. Nevertheless, the majority of AI and ML systems are intricate and fail to offer clarity on how issues are resolved or the rationale behind proposed decisions. This deficiency in interpretability is a primary factor hindering the widespread adoption of certain AI and ML models in practical settings like healthcare. Consequently, it would be advantageous for AI and ML models to furnish explanations that empower physicians to make informed, data-driven decisions, ultimately enhancing the quality of service. Recently, numerous initiatives have been undertaken to propose interpretable machine learning models that are more user-friendly and applicable in real-world scenarios. This paper intends to deliver a thorough survey and explore the phenomena of Interpretable AI and ML models along with their applications in healthcare. It addresses the essential characteristics, theoretical foundations required for the development of IML, and emerging technologies, as well as the top ten areas within healthcare.

INTRODUCTION

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in the healthcare sector has been revolutionary, transforming the methods by which we diagnose, treat, and monitor patients. This technology is significantly enhancing healthcare research and outcomes by delivering more precise diagnoses and facilitating more tailored treatments. The capability of AI in healthcare to swiftly analyse extensive volumes of clinical documentation aids medical professionals in recognizing disease markers and trends that might otherwise go unnoticed. The potential uses of AI in healthcare are extensive and impactful, ranging from the analysis of radiological images for early detection to forecasting outcomes based on electronic health records. By utilizing artificial intelligence in hospitals and clinics, healthcare systems can evolve to be more intelligent, rapid, and efficient in delivering care to millions globally. The role of artificial intelligence in healthcare is indeed shaping the future—revolutionizing how patients receive high-quality care while reducing costs for providers and enhancing health outcomes.

It all started with IBM's Watson artificial intelligence system, designed to provide accurate and rapid answers to inquiries. Discussions surrounding artificial intelligence in healthcare highlight IBM's introduction of a healthcare-specific version of Watson in 2011, which concentrated on natural language processing—the technology that enables the understanding and interpretation of human communication. Currently, in addition to IBM, other major technology companies such as Apple, Microsoft, and Amazon are progressively investing in AI technologies tailored for the healthcare industry. [41].

Recently, machine learning (ML) has gained significant traction across various domains, including speech recognition [1] and image processing [2]. The transformation of industrial technology through ML demonstrates its remarkable success and its utility in analysing intricate patterns, which are evident in numerous applications spanning a wide array of sectors, particularly in healthcare [3]. Nevertheless, the most effective models tend to be highly complex or ensemble models that are challenging to interpret (black-box) [4]. In the healthcare sector, medical professionals adhere to evidence-based practice as a fundamental principle, integrating the latest research with clinical expertise and patient circumstances [5].

Furthermore, the use of a non-interpretable machine learning model in the medical field introduces legal and ethical dilemmas [6]. In practical applications, it is essential to provide explanations for the decisions made, as mandated by regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union. Consequently, depending on diagnosis or treatment decisions derived from black-box ML models contravenes the principles of evidence-based medicine [4], as there is a lack of clarity regarding the reasoning or justification for specific decisions in individual cases.

Therefore, the interpretability of machine learning is a crucial attribute necessary for the implementation of such methodologies in critical situations that arise in sectors like healthcare or finance [7]. Emphasis should be placed on delivering machine learning solutions that are interpretable rather than opting for complex, non-interpretable models that may offer high accuracy [8].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section, we outline the current literature and additionally compare our research with other significant studies.

Qayyum et al. offered a survey concerning the privacy and security challenges associated with ML/DL models in healthcare systems. They tackled these vulnerabilities by developing an ML pipeline and also presented a taxonomy of various solutions that ensure secure and robust ML/DL applications (Qayyum et al., 2020).

Al-Dhief et al. conducted a survey on the contemporary IoT and ML techniques applied in healthcare applications broadly, and specifically introduced a voice pathology surveillance system. They also addressed several open issues and challenges related to the IoT framework in healthcare (Al-Dhief et al., 2020).

Qadri et al. provided a comprehensive overview of the structure of Healthcare IoT (H-IoT) and its pertinent use cases, specifically focusing on Cardio vascular diseases, Neurological disorders, Ambient Assisted Living (AAL), and Fitness tracking. The authors also examined the current literature on machine learning (ML), edge/fog computing, big data, blockchain, and Software Defined Networks (SDN). They highlighted the significance of the Internet of Nano Things in the context of future research and ultimately outlined prospective research directions in healthcare (Qadri et al., 2020).

Karthick et al. delivered an overview of the application areas related to the Human Healthcare Internet of Things (H2IoT); they analyzed the sensing devices and data transmission technologies utilized in H2IoT; and discussed the challenges, privacy, security issues, and potential attacks within H2IoT (Karthick and Pankajavalli, 2020).

Ahmadi et al. conducted a systematic literature review to identify key application areas of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the healthcare sector. They also examined critical components of IoT infrastructure in healthcare, the most widely used network technology in IoT, and the features of cloud-related architecture. Additionally, they addressed various security and interoperability challenges associated with IoT-based healthcare in their publication (Ahmadi et al., 2019).

Children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) encounter various health challenges. This condition not only impacts the lives of affected children but also diminishes the quality of life (QoL) for their caregivers. Hosseinzadeh et al. explored diagnostic methods for children with ASD and proposed a strategy to enhance their QoL (Hosseinzadeh et al., 2021).

Saheb et al. provided a review of the big data analytics paradigm (BDA) and fog computing within the healthcare context. They investigated the impact of BDA on the health industry and discussed several health-related applications of IoT BDA (Saheb and Izadi, 2019).

Mutlag et al. offered a comprehensive overview of the fog computing paradigm in IoT healthcare systems (Mutlag et al., 2019). Ray et al. examined the significance of the edge paradigm in IoT healthcare solutions and illustrated various use cases related to edge-IoT based healthcare architecture. Their research introduced an innovative edge-IoT based architecture for e-healthcare (Ray et al., 2019).

Qi et al. conducted a comprehensive review on IoT-enabled Personalized Healthcare Systems (PHS). They highlighted the key enabling technologies of IoT and contemporary healthcare applications, while also investigating the research challenges (Qi et al., 2017). Tokognon et al. presented a framework for a Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) system that incorporates IoT and big data elements. They also detailed various communication technologies and protocols utilized in the monitoring of SHM (Tokognon et al., 2017).

Islam et al. offered a survey on healthcare services and applications related to IoT. They additionally analyzed the industrial trends concerning IoT healthcare solutions. The authors illustrated the security and privacy challenges associated with IoT in healthcare; furthermore, they proposed an intelligent collaborative security model aimed at reducing security risks. They also discussed IoT policies in healthcare, addressing various open issues related to IoT-based healthcare (Islam et al., 2015).

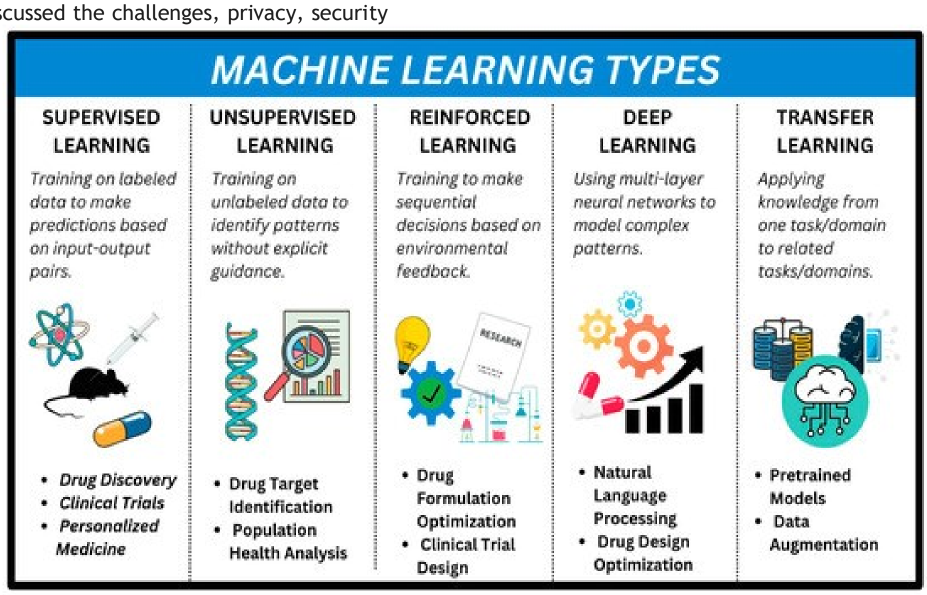

Figure 1. Different Applications of AI & ML in Drug discovery.

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) within the realm of pharmaceutical sciences has resulted in a significant transformation across various aspects of the discipline. These innovative technologies have fundamentally altered drug discovery, development, and patient care by utilizing sophisticated computational algorithms to scrutinize vast datasets that include genomics, proteomics, and chemical structures [12]. By predicting drug–target interactions, discovering new drug candidates, and refining molecular compounds, AI/ML techniques empower researchers to uncover insights into disease mechanisms at a molecular level, thereby aiding in the creation of more effective therapies [13]. Importantly, recent progress in deep learning models, particularly graph neural networks, has greatly accelerated drug discovery efforts by precisely forecasting protein–ligand binding affinities [12].

AI/ML significantly contributes to the improvement of various elements involved in the design and execution of clinical trials. These technologies assist in optimizing patient recruitment by pinpointing appropriate candidates based on their genetic profiles and clinical characteristics, thus enabling adaptive trial designs that reduce costs and time [14]. Real-world data (RWD) obtained from wearable devices, electronic health records, and imaging studies are utilized to generate valuable insights, which AI algorithms analyze to tailor treatment regimens, forecast adverse events, and categorize patient populations [15]. For example, AI-driven algorithms can anticipate patient responses to immunotherapies by examining features of the tumor microenvironment.

Furthermore, in the field of pharmacovigilance and safety monitoring, AI/ML algorithms play a crucial role in post-market surveillance for drug safety. By evaluating adverse event reports, electronic health records, and social media data, these tools swiftly identify safety signals, thereby improving pharmacovigilance by uncovering rare adverse events that may otherwise remain undetected [16]. Additionally, the use of Natural Language Processing (NLP) models aids in extracting valuable information from unstructured text, allowing for efficient analysis of medical literature and narratives related to adverse events [17].

In the realm of pharmaceutical manufacturing and quality assurance, AI/ML technologies enhance manufacturing processes to guarantee consistent drug quality [18]. Predictive maintenance models are utilized to avert equipment failures, thus reducing production downtime. Quality control processes benefit from AI-enhanced image analysis, as machine vision systems identify defects in drug formulations, packaging, and labeling, ensuring adherence to regulatory standards [19].

As AI and ML models grow more essential to decision-making processes, ethical considerations take on great importance. It is vital to ensure the transparency and interpretability of these models, which drives researchers to create explainable AI techniques that help in understanding model predictions and mitigating biases. Collaborative initiatives among pharmaceutical scientists, clinicians, and data scientists are considered critical for the responsible implementation of AI in healthcare.

III. THE INFLUENCE OF AI & ML ON DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

The process of developing new pharmaceuticals entails identifying drug targets, validating these targets, advancing from initial hits to lead compounds, refining those leads, pinpointing preclinical molecules, assessing them in preclinical settings, and executing clinical trials to introduce a new drug to the market [20]. The average pre-tax cost associated with bringing a new prescription medication to market is approximately USD 2.6 billion, with a timeline of 5.9–7.2 years for non-oncological drugs and 13–15 years for oncological drugs [12].

In spite of the considerable financial investment, the probability of success for new small drugs receiving clinical approval is merely 13%, accompanied by a substantial risk of failure [21]. The intricate and extensive data derived from genomics, proteomics, microarray analyses, and clinical trials pose a significant challenge within the drug discovery pipeline [22]. The emergence of computer-assisted drug design technology is regarded as a promising approach to improve this challenging environment by effectively streamlining the drug development process [20]. Moreover, the application of computational techniques that integrate multi-objective refinement can assist in reducing the failure rate of preclinical lead compounds [2].

In the realm of drug development, artificial intelligence (AI) employs computer software to analyze, learn from, and interpret extensive pharmaceutical data, capitalizing on advancements in machine learning (ML) to facilitate the discovery of new drug molecules in a cohesive and automated fashion [22]. Currently, AI technologies, especially Deep Learning (DL) methodologies, exhibit significant potential in drug design due to their exceptional capacity to generalize and extract features [23]. Conventional machine learning approaches depend on manually crafted features, while Deep Learning methods can independently learn features from input data, converting basic attributes into intricate characteristics through multi-layer feature extraction [24]. Figure 2 effectively illustrates the various applications of AI/ML within the drug discovery domain.

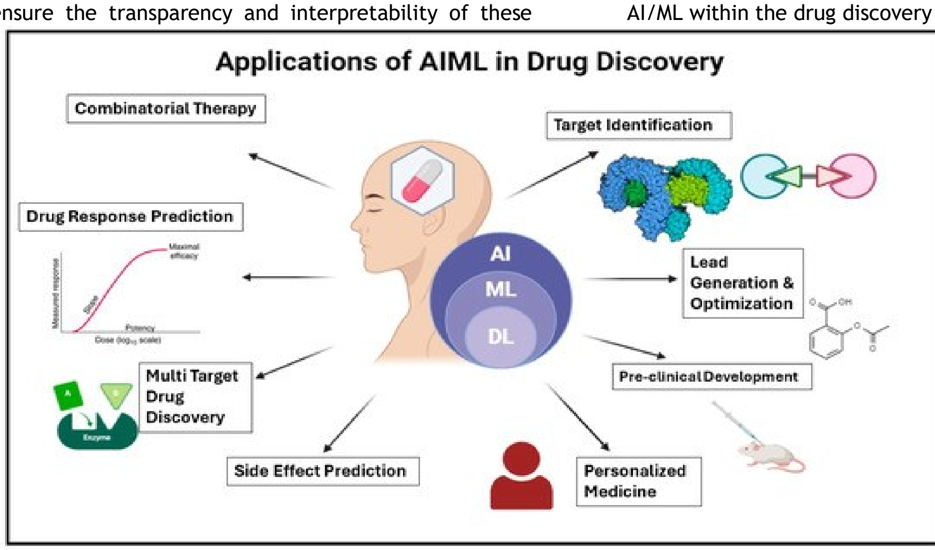

Figure 2. Different Applications of AI & ML in Drug discovery.

IV. PREDICTIVE MODELING FOR TARGET IDENTIFICATION

The approach of modifying a target's activity to address a disease is a prevalent strategy in the realm of drug discovery. The initial phase of drug development typically involves identifying new targets that can be adjusted to produce a therapeutic effect while maintaining an acceptable safety profile. Although there is an increasing focus on the discovery of novel therapeutic targets linked to diseases, the experimental validation of these targets tends to be both time-intensive and costly [25,26]. To enhance the selection process for the most promising target candidates for subsequent research, scientists have begun to utilize AI and machine learning (ML) methodologies.

Lipinski's Rule of Five (Ro5), formulated in 1997 based on the physicochemical profiles of Phase II drugs, serves as a guideline for the design of developable molecules by highlighting potential concerns such as an excessive number of hydrogen-bond donors and acceptors, high molecular weight, and elevated Log p values

[20]. While Ro5 has played a crucial role in the design of compounds for established targets, there is an increasing demand for innovation to target new biological pathways. In addition to Ro5, emerging modalities such as bifunctional small molecules, peptides, and oligonucleotides present new opportunities for drug discovery [27].

Research into carbohydrate-based drugs is gaining momentum, with more than 170 approved drugs demonstrating their potential across a variety of therapeutic areas [28]. Lipids, which are vital for cellular functions, represent a rich source of drug targets, especially within lipid signaling pathways and proteins [29]. Druggable proteins, which are critical for interactions with small molecules, continue to be a primary focus in drug development, although the landscape of potential targets is still under exploration. The challenge remains in the efficient delivery of therapeutic agents, as traditional computational methods encounter limitations in accurately predicting interactions. The abundance of complex data from diverse sources further complicates the drug discovery process, highlighting the need for innovative solutions to address these challenges.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made remarkable progress in the field of big data analytics within biomedical research by providing a diverse range of Machine Learning (ML) techniques that facilitate the extraction of meaningful insights from intricate datasets. In drug discovery, AI-driven models enhance the Ro5 framework by improving assessments of drug-likeness and accurately predicting molecular properties such as solubility, permeability, and metabolism. AI also aids in identifying exceptions to Ro5, enabling researchers to investigate unconventional drug candidates like peptides and biologics that may not adhere to traditional small-molecule criteria [10].

In the realm of target identification, gene expression features are frequently employed to elucidate disease mechanisms and identify genes linked to specific disorders [30]. Repositories such as the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) and The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) offer comprehensive gene expression data for further analysis [20].

Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) are essential for comprehending the genetic underpinnings of complex disorders, with resources like GWAS Central and the NHGRI-EBI GWAS Catalogue housing significant genetic information [31,32]. For example, Ref. [33] applied various functional gene networks and a kernel-based approach to prioritize genes based on disease MeSH keywords, thereby improving the prioritization of genes associated with diseases.

AI technologies such as Google's DeepMind's AlphaFold, which is trained on protein structural data, are capable of predicting three-dimensional protein structures from amino acid sequences [34]. Meanwhile, tools based on text mining utilize Natural Language Processing (NLP) to derive structured data from unstructured text, thereby supporting traditional drug discovery methods [20]. Importantly, AlphaFold has played a crucial role in elucidating the structures of previously unresolved proteins, including those associated with SARS-CoV-2, which has facilitated the swift development of antiviral therapies [35].

Furthermore, AI-powered platforms like Insilico Medicine's PandaOmics have effectively pinpointed new drug targets for conditions such as fibrosis and cancer, thereby expediting preclinical research [36]. Text mining tools that employ Natural Language Processing (NLP), including IBM Watson, have also been utilized in pharmaceutical research to analyze extensive biomedical literature and extract pertinent drug-target interactions, thus accelerating the generation of hypotheses for new therapeutics [37]. These AI-driven methodologies present significant potential for enhancing target identification, drug development, and personalized medicine within the pharmaceutical sector.

These methods have been employed to tackle various challenges in drug design, including the creation of compounds with a defined scaffold, molecules that fulfill specific criteria for synthetic accessibility and drug-likeness, as well as dual inhibitors targeting certain objectives [26]. Nevertheless, it is important to note that, despite their promise, these methods remain in the research and development phase, and their practical utility in the drug discovery process is still uncertain. Figure 3 illustrates the incorporation of AI/ML algorithms throughout the drug discovery continuum.

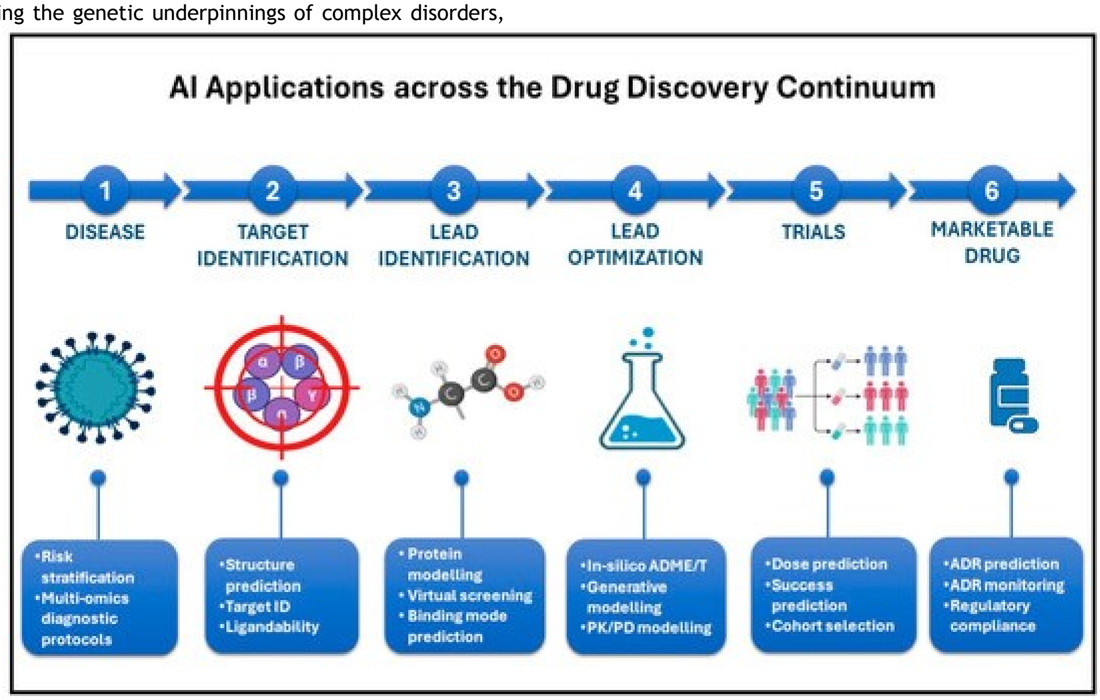

Figure 3. Applications of AI across the drug discovery continuum.

Cheminformatics, also known as cheminformatics, exists at the convergence of physical chemistry theory and computer science methodologies, providing a multidisciplinary framework for addressing both descriptive and prescriptive issues in chemistry and its applications to related domains such as biology. This discipline is based on the principles of efficient data representation and manipulation, leveraging the capabilities of computers to store and process chemical formulas, properties, and relevant information. Its main goal is to create tools and methodologies for handling extensive collections of chemical data, facilitating activities such as data mining, machine learning, and predictive modelling.

Concurrently, computational chemistry, which focuses on computational techniques, offers a complementary pathway for comprehending molecular systems. By employing methods such as quantum mechanics, molecular dynamics, and density functional theory (DFT), computational chemists investigate the electronic structures, molecular dynamics, and characteristics of chemical compounds.

The AI Accelerated Virtual Screening Platform employs AI algorithms to effectively screen multi-billion compound libraries against various targets. Machine Learning applied to DNA-encoded libraries, as demonstrated by Google Research and X-Chem, merges physical screening with DNA-encoded small-molecule libraries and virtual screening utilizing a graph convolutional neural network. Lig3DLens serves as a comprehensive computational toolbox for 3D virtual screening, focusing on shape and electrostatics similarity to a reference (hit) compound.

These approaches leverage the power of AI/ML to accelerate the drug discovery process by efficiently navigating through vast compound libraries. They represent a significant advancement in the domain of computational chemistry and drug design, offering improved efficiency and effectiveness in the identification of potential therapeutics.

V. EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Emerging technologies are becoming increasingly vital in the healthcare sector due to their swift advancement oT), cloud computing, social networking, and Big Data analytics.

Nevertheless, many healthcare systems struggle to utilize these technologies effectively, even though there is no significant observable difference in patient care. Patients often receive comparable treatment, which is a resin areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), the Internet of Things (Iult of various research gaps that need to be addressed to enhance understanding and improve the healthcare system.In light of the aforementioned gaps, existing issues, and the pressing need to ado pt the latest technologies through a heuristic approach, this research aims to emphasize the role of AI, ML, and Big Data in the contemporary context of precision patient care within healthcare systems. Emerging AI technologies and algorithms are developed through design and rapid development systems to enhance treatment in healthcare delivery processes.

The proposed solutions concentrate on the integration of innovative architectures and models with sophisticated deep learning frameworks to derive significant patterns and advanced solutions from expert knowledge, as well as unstructured and semi-structured data sets.

Innovative machine learning models are investigated and applied through various learning paradigms for the purpose of automatic feature extraction. The conventional neural network models are improved by integrating different deep network architectures and classifiers with sophisticated optimization algorithms, which enhance performance while requiring fewer training samples. Furthermore, additional initiatives are undertaken to increase machine learning efficiencies through semi-supervised, reinforcement, and transfer learning strategies.

AI seeks to replicate human-like intelligence in machines to provide enhanced user support and automated control, whereas Big Data analytics emphasizes the vast availability of electronic data and innovative techniques to comprehend it. The combination and effective application of AI algorithms alongside the relevant Big Data frameworks present one of the most significant challenges and opportunities for the IT and computing sectors. New product releases, technologies, and methodologies will be disseminated, along with industry-focused implementations that outline specific objectives that are currently attainable and must be achieved in both the short and long-term future.

VI. POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON HEALTHCARE PROVISION

The current and expected effects, along with the challenges posed by Big Data, AI, and ML on the evolution and provision of healthcare services, are quite apparent. Intelligent and personalized care delivery, along with timely interventions based on improved data regarding population genetics, environmental exposures, and behavioural estimations, will foster equity, safety, and cost-effectiveness in healthcare services.

A significant challenge for AI-enabled clinical decision support systems is the reluctance of clinicians to embrace them, particularly since clinical decision support systems that utilize dashboards and algorithms have not generally penetrated clinical practice deeply enough to enhance physicians' productivity and understanding of their patients. Additionally, the challenge of model transferability within the Big Data ecosystem arises from the necessity for multi-authority databases and the resulting diminished trust in data, despite the medical community's belief in the high-quality claims of integrity, safety, and safety-after-use, interoperability, data provenance, transparency, and reproducibility.

Although these issues are surmountable, it is essential to first address the question: Why are contemporary healthcare systems in such a critical condition? Deep learning and AI are grounded in the standards of Moore's law and 2.5D computer chip manufacturing, as well as the economies of scale concerning equal resolutions, grain sizes, and measurement methods. To date, this 'Building Blocks' concept of parallel-processing grids of supercomputer clusters and tensor processing units has not significantly expanded to cover much of the medical field. There have been advancements in pipeline computations and receptor-oriented serial processing related to medical imaging; however, the demand for an AI-enabling ecosystem comprising standards, interfaces, formats, storage, and prototyping tools for reconstruction calculations and algorithms that can be reused, audited, benchmarked, and repurposed across various sensors is critical.

VII. TECHNICAL CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

Initial versions of artificial intelligence concentrated on particular challenges or elements of health records, such as scheduling appointments, analysing prescriptions, and detecting fraud. The safeguarding of health information is governed by HIPAA regulations. Nevertheless, when one attempts to analyse a comprehensive electronic health record (EHR), these regulations frequently fall short. The architecture of EHR databases obstructs the integration and identification of patient cohorts. Even if the construction of cohorts is achieved, the amalgamation of pertinent data sources continues to pose a challenge.

Furthermore, the majority of natural language processing methods depend on extensive corpuses of training data, of which only a limited quantity is accessible in the healthcare sector. There has been an exponential increase in wearable devices, smartphone applications, and other systems that capture, stream, and store vast amounts of data from patient-physician interactions. This surge has primarily occurred because these data streams are both inexpensive and readily obtainable. If these data streams are properly organized and processed, they could transform EHR into a foundation for predictive modelling and current status recommendations.

Preparing these data streams for analysis necessitates a detailed description of the data regarding what can or should be extracted, combined for future analysis, and cataloged to facilitate safe and easy retrieval and review. Given the sensitivity and diverse formats of these data streams, the process must consider security, regulations for data stakeholders, and privacy laws. This would delineate where sensitive data may be directed, who is permitted to access it, and establish mechanisms for secure access and monitoring. The demand for more comprehensible solutions emerges in high-risk medical situations, raising concerns about loyalty, fairness, bias, and concept drift.

The rise and spread of AI technologies in the healthcare sector present ethical and regulatory challenges that necessitate immediate attention and action from all pertinent stakeholders. AI-driven solutions are quickly emerging; however, numerous products and applications lack approval from regulatory bodies, resulting in scenarios where AI technologies remain unproven and unsafe, thus violating legal and ethical standards.

The absence of unified and comprehensive regulations that ensure the elucidation of black-box algorithms, accountability, and interoperability is propelled by the rapid expansion of intelligent software, tools, and applications within a brief period. AI technologies capable of performing essential healthcare functions and interpreting real-world unstructured data with assurances of safety and explainability are still lacking. Recently, there has been a significant and urgent demand for a clear legal and ethical framework that is compliant with the management of health-related biometric data throughout the healthcare continuum and across various sectors.

AI technologies in healthcare are not governed or regulated by a universal directive and are devoid of guidelines or indications, such as developmental and clinical research processes that ensure safety and risk management strategies. Furthermore, the processes for approval or clearance, along with post-market oversight and supervision, complicate matters. AI applications ought to be approved in a manner akin to new medical devices, with a designated timeframe for amendments to adhere to regulations. In contrast to medical devices, healthcare AI predominantly consists of software, which introduces additional critical factors.

VIII. TOP 10 APPLICATIONS OF ML IN PHARMA AND MEDICINE

The increasingly growing number of applications of machine learning in healthcare allows us to glimpse at a future where data, analysis, and innovation work hand-in-hand to help countless patients without them ever realizing it. Here are the top 10 applications of machine learning in healthcare -

- Recognizing Illnesses and Diagnosing
- Pharmaceutical Development and Production
- Diagnostic Medical Imaging
- Tailored Medicine
- Behavioral Modification Utilizing Machine Learning
- Intelligent Health Records
- Research and Clinical Trials
- Data Collection through Crowdsourcing
- Enhanced Radiotherapy
- Prediction of Outbreaks

CONCLUSION

The contemporary technological revolution has significantly reduced system and data footprints, and the widespread sharing of open-source frameworks has created new opportunities. However, the growing complexity and scale of data analysis continue to present an unmet need. Technological progress, particularly in scientific computing and machine learning, paves the way for addressing the numerous complexities associated with precision healthcare systems and big data-driven precision medicine. A thorough understanding of the various factors that influence decision-making is essential for enhancing the performance of monitoring or diagnostic models. Tool platforms and treatments designed with a focus on predicting health conditions can be developed to improve efficiency. Interpretable AI and machine learning provide insights into how known variables contribute to specific outcomes while ensuring transparency by analyzing their distribution across different health condition cohorts. Algorithms that elucidate the decision-making processes of models can be created, facilitating more regulatory-compliant screening and necessitating health agencies to validate machine learning-based monitoring and diagnostic tools against established biomedical knowledge. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of biomedical phenomena can enhance both model and interpretation design through holistic approaches. This review outlines the recent developments in AI, machine learning, and big data-driven precision healthcare systems, addressing the challenges in thoroughly understanding the performance of these systems and critically examining potential analytic tools and frameworks that can be utilized to overcome limitations in tracking the evolution of health events over time and how health status can vary within the patient population.

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