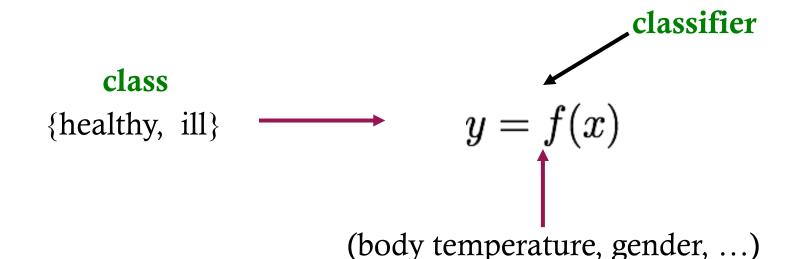
# Explainable and Ethical Machine Learning with applications to healthcare



Panagiotis Papapetrou, PhD Professor, Stockholm University

## Explainability in Machine Learning



attributes

Properties of a good classifier include:

- predictive performance
- (e.g., why is a person healthy?)

### The EXTREMUM team

SU



Panagiotis Papapetrou



Lars Asker



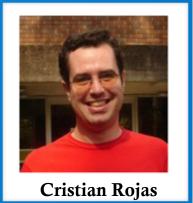
**Stanley Greenstein** 

5 PhDs

1 Postdoc

1 Developer

**KTH** 



**RISE** 

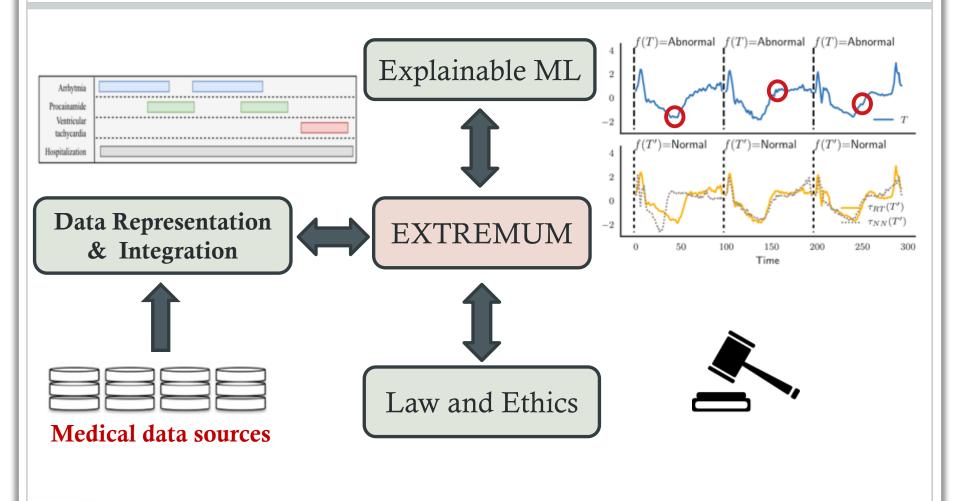


**Externals** 

Karolinska Institute

Funded by Digital Futures 2020-2023

### The EXTREMUM framework



### Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

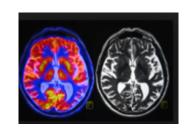
- Diagnoses (ICD)
- Medications (ATC)
- Procedures (CPT)
- Blood tests
- More complex data sources
  - o clinical notes
  - medical images
  - o MRIs
  - o ultra-sounds
  - o ECGs
  - O ...

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### Pilar I: Data Management & Integration

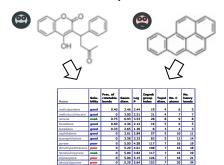
- How to integrate heterogeneous data sources
- Define a unifying data representation that can facilitate machine learning
- Maintain the anonymity of the individuals and the integrity of their private information

### Electronic patient records



Karolinska University Hospital (TakeCare)

### Chemical compound data



Individual case safety reports

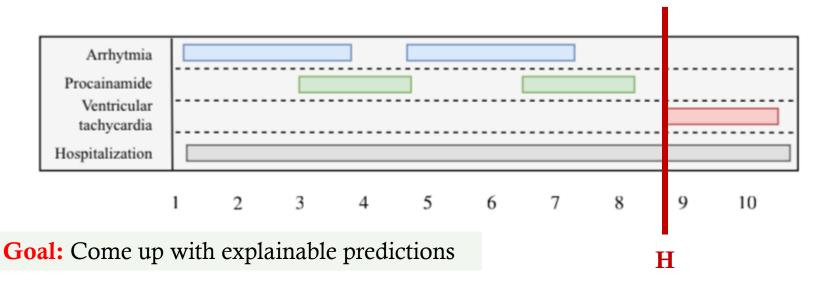


WHO Collaborating Centre for International Drug Monitoring (VigiBase)

Pharmaceutical companies

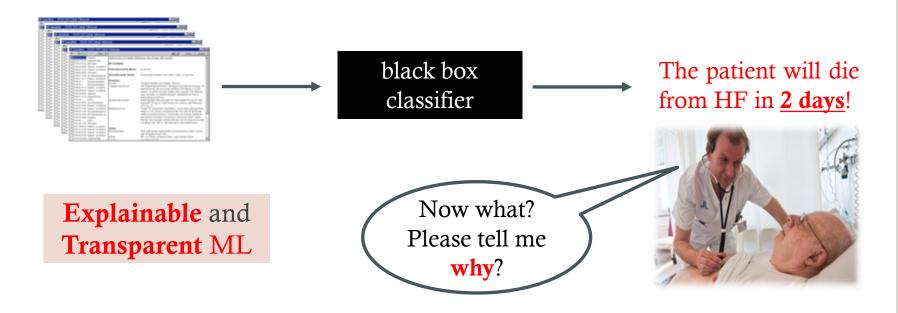
### Defining temporal abstractions

- EHR: patient record
- Many complex variables (static, temporal, text, images)
- An event of interest **H**: e.g., an Adverse Drug Event (ADE), Heart Failure

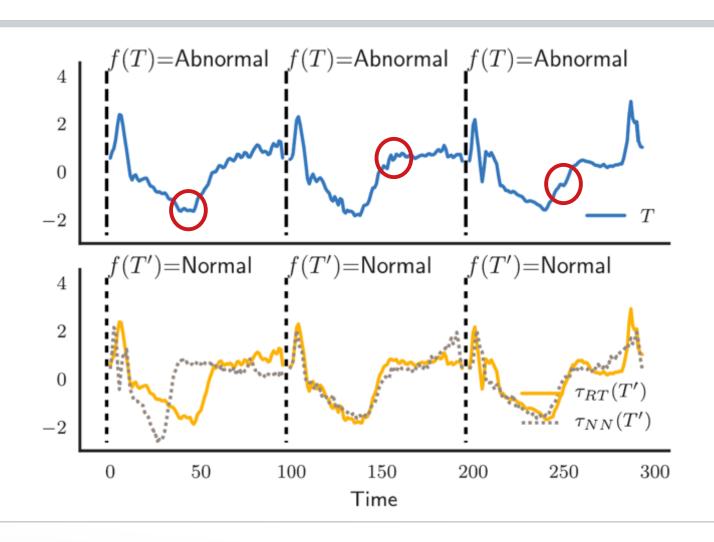


### Pilar II: Explainable Machine Learning

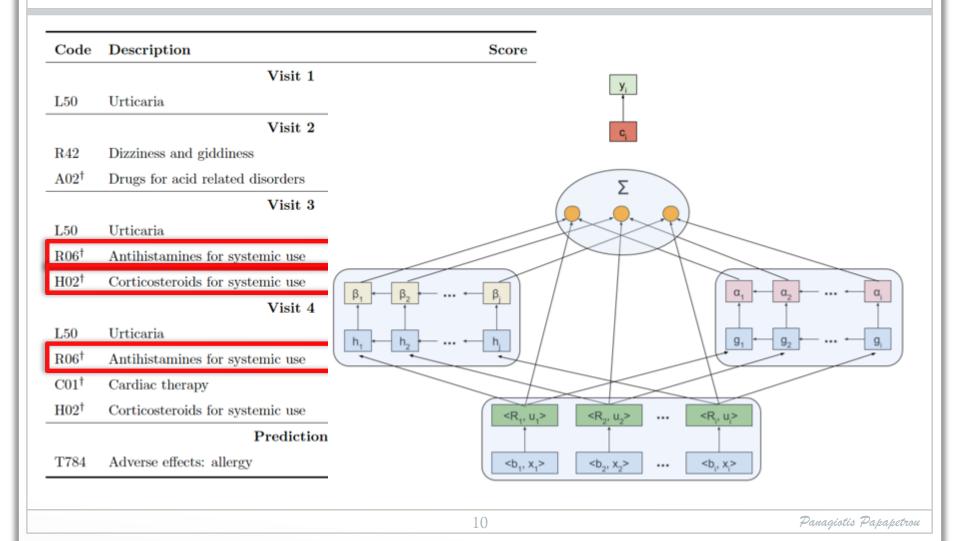
- Trade-offs between <u>explainability</u> + <u>accuracy</u>
- Ability to understand the predictions + act to prevent undesirable outcomes without compromising predictive performance



## Time series explainability



### Attention-based ADE prediction

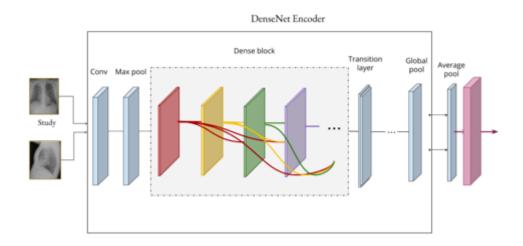


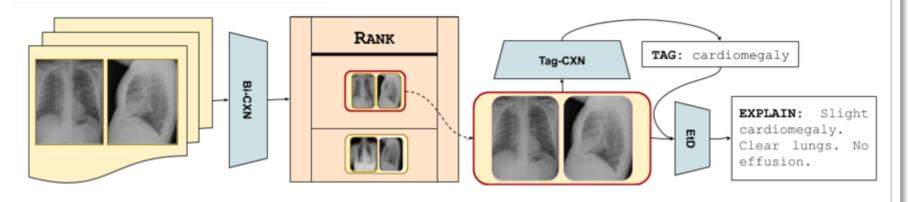
## X-Ray Ranking and Explanatory Diagnostic Tagging



FINDINGS: The cardiac contours are normal. XXXX basilar atelectasis. The lungs are clear. Thoracic spondylosis. Lower cervical XXXX arthritis.

TAGS: Atelectases, Cervical Arthritis, Atelectasis, Spondylarthritis. Thoracic Spondylosis.





### Pilar III: Legal and Ethical Compliance

- Legal requirements for explanations (GDPR)
- Bias detection and mitigation in the training data:
  - o discriminatory variables
  - o complex relation patterns
- Formulation of a legal framework
  - o ability to check the legal compliance of ML algorithms
  - o ability to identify and remove bias



### Demonstrator beta 1.0

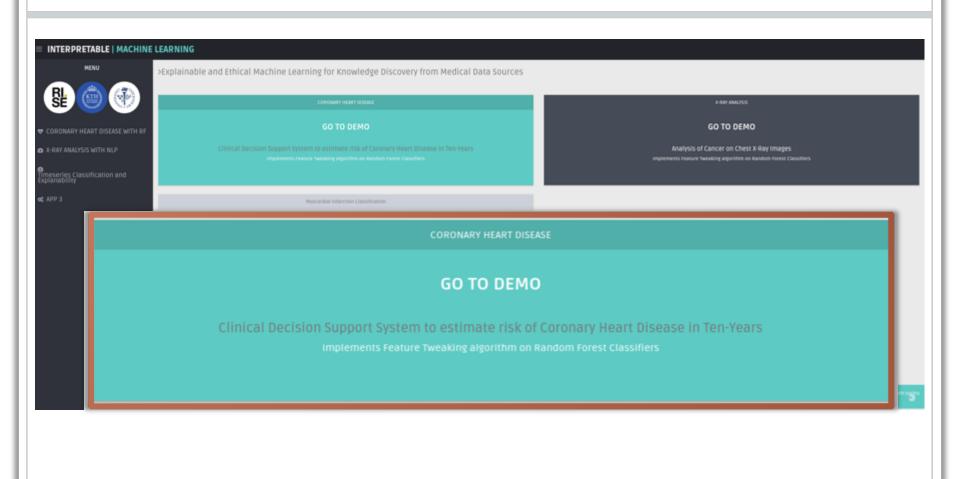
- Tool created using Django and Python
- Facilitate its scalability with future data science applications developed in this programming language

#### Thanks to

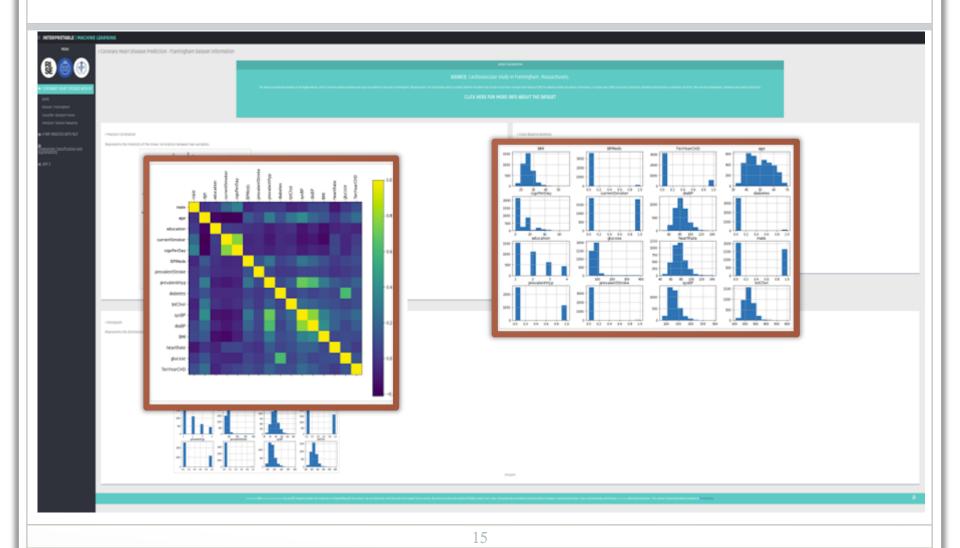
Luis Quintero (SU) Sugandh Sinha (RISE)

Demo scenario	Data types	Classification models	Explainability techniques
Cardiovascular disease identif.	Tabular data: binary, categorical	Random forests	Actionable Feature Tweaking a.k.a Counterfactual Explanations
Time series tweaking via shapelet transformations	Time series: univariate and multivariate	Random shapelet forests SVM K-NN	Explanation guided by prototypes LIME on DFT features Global tweaking: k-NN, SVM Explain [T1]
Medical X-ray ranking and captioning	Images: x-ray medical images	Ranking: BI-CXN Tagging: TAG-CXN Captioning: LSTM-ETD	X-Ray Ranking and Explanatory Diagnostic Tagging

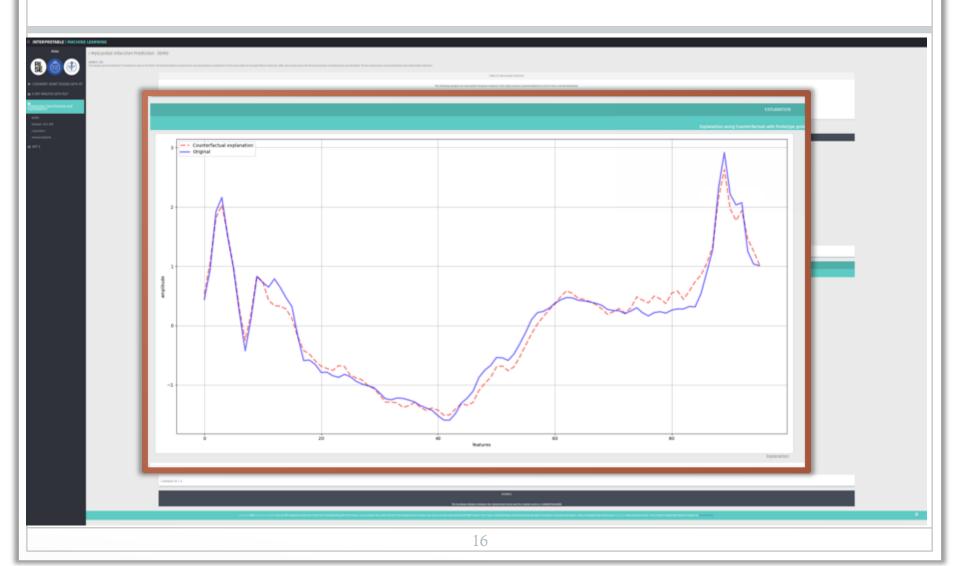
### Demonstrator beta 1.0



## Data exploration



### Time series counterfactuals



## Thank you!



### The data science group at SU

https://dsv.su.se/en/research/research-areas/datascience/

### The EXTREMUM project

https://dsv.su.se/en/research/research-areas/datascience/extremum-explainable-and-ethical-machine-learning-for-knowledge-discovery-from-medical-data-sources-1.442728