

AI-ASSISTED CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS: ENHANCING DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to establish the positive developments of AI-assisted Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) in deciphering diagnostic precision and therapeutic advice in the healthcare sector. This literature review starts from the definition of AI in the context of healthcare before dissecting the development of AI technologies and the way they have been assimilated into practical clinical use. This paper evaluates AI-based CDSS with special emphasis on machine learning algorithms and the integration with Electronic Health Records electronic records. In this respect, having presented an understanding of case studies and involving comparative assessment, the review illustrates how AI enhances the efficiency of diagnosis and better than conventional practice. The role of AI in the healthcare sector is omnipresent and intelligible. The capability of modern developed AI techniques might contribute substantially to both therapeutic support (diagnosis and treatment approach) as well as public healthcare policies [1]. AI-assisted clinical decision support tools can offer clinicians access to information derived from thousands of similar and real patients and can significantly influence diagnostic accuracy and improve treatment decisions. Moreover, it goes over the customized plan of treatment to be made by AI and its contribution to the precision of medicine along with the right way in the treatment path. The review includes pros of using AI-supporting CDSS including increased productivity and better outcomes of the therapy; the review focuses on some crucial questions related to the ethical issues, legislation, and trust in AI-supporting CDSS. Thus, the review offered in this paper aims at shedding light on the state of AI in CDS nowadays and pointing to its possible directions that may facilitate future developments in the scope [1]. Also, the review addresses the legal and/or moral implications that come with the use of the AI-supported CDSS. Instead, it discusses the legal and regulatory measures of AI solutions to healthcare and emphasizes on the proper practices. These include issues in the algorithm selection by AI and protection of data in order to realize appropriate integration of the AI technologies [2]. Also, the paper focuses on the enhancement of the compatibility of AI with existing frameworks like EHR to enhance data sharing. In this way, the review yields ideas about the barriers and potentials that concerns the ethical and regulative aspects of AI-supported CDSS application. This integration assures proper patient care and satisfaction of the patients by providing better treatment plans for their conditions. Apart from the above-mentioned specific contributions of the AI-assisted CDSS, it has a number of pre-stipulated values that could benefit in the future. More to this, the systems in use will progress to greater heights especially in the analysis, diagnosis, and even prediction of future events. Further innovative studies and experiences point to a promising breakthrough in the field of tailored medicine as well as the optimisation of costs [2,3].

Keywords: AI Healthcare, Diagnostic Accuracy, Treatment AI Precision Medicine, Ethical AI, Regulatory Frameworks, EHR Integration, Personalized Treatment, Bias Algorithms, Data Privacy, Interoperability, Clinical Decision Support, Machine Learning, Patient Outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence and statistical methods can aid medical professionals to quickly and accurately assess large amounts of information on individual patients and suggest or make complex treatment decisions which

use extensive experiential, quantitative, and research-based sources of data as well as a large amount of patient data that accumulates day by day. AI and statistical models are excellent for incorporating multitudes of patient history variables, and they are efficient in fields where type-II errors matter (false negatives) as well as those where type-I errors matter (false positives) [4]. Moreover, with the ability to learn from a large number of examples, they are particularly suited for tasks such as diagnosis and treatment decision making. In principle, AI systems can assist human medical professionals by providing them with accurate information and suggestions while suffering from none of the cognitive limitations under which human professionals sometimes operate. In practice, CDS applications that may give a large number of superior recommendation or decision support advice for patient care will have high hurdles in terms of evaluation and acceptance in clinical practice [4]. Machine learning and statistical approaches are widely used in the medical sphere at the present stage. The application of AI has been especially helpful in enhancing methods of medical diagnostics and management of the condition of clients. Due to its capacity to analyze huge amounts of patient's information and other resources both formal and clinical, AI and statistical models can help doctors and other clinicians receive valuable suggestions on diagnosis and treatment. They can also allow for the potential of lowering the incidences of errors in the diagnoses as well as the treatment. There is one area where AI performs exceptionally well – the analysis of vast amounts of patients' data containing information that might be difficult for a human doctor to notice. On the whole, the use of AI alongside statistical methods proves to be a promising tool that can stir development of medicine and improve results pertaining to patients. However, integration of AI & statistical models in clinical environments may be incurred with limitations in terms of assessment and acceptance. Due to the accumulation of the amount of medical knowledge, decisions in the field of medicine are becoming more and more intricate[4]. Medical practitioners are often forced to make decisions that come down to the survival of the patient within limited time and with inadequate information; this has been found to cause mistakes and poor results. In response to this problem, several potential AI applications to healthcare have been outlined, starting from the clerical measures such as booking, down to disease detection, therapy advising, and persistent illnesses management. Settings can include the general primary care levels up to specific fields such as genetic counselling where a practice may only see a few patients a year. According to my paper, reports indicate that between four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight thousand hospital deaths in the United States are due to medical mistakes annually.

Modern healthcare is a significant category in the economic development of a country. It has a dynamic function in the generation of economic growth and development besides adding to the welfare of persons and groups[5]. A medical institution acts as a central point of providing accurate health diagnoses, medical cures, and prevention strategies to diseases and other related illnesses. Holders of this clientele are at the center of the healthcare system framework, where other participants offering healthcare services encompass doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists to mention but a few. All these experts display conductivity in their functions in addition to maintaining high levels of dedication in the quest to maintain and improve on the status of human health, freedom from diseases, traumas, and mental difficulties. Treatment planning forms the core of actions with respect to the diagnosis and analysis; it involves assembling right data about the patients as well as performing proper assessments to establish the most appropriate line of action that will be taken. Such information is derived from case studies, patient treatment records, researches, meta-analysis of comparison data, expert's advice, treatment guidelines, research techniques, and real-life practice databases. Altogether, these resources help to build the basis of sound decisions that are crucial for proper functioning of healthcare services and for patients' treatment[5,6]. On this note, technology has steadily improved the health care system with a blink of an eye. Technology in use ranging from electronic health records through telemedicine to robo

surgery has taken health care to another level and revolutionized the way medical services are provided. The advanced tools have supported patients, benefitted patients, have reduced the harm of patient results and have reduced harm to Healthcare organization operational efficiency. It will also be relevant for local healthcare providers to take into consideration these advances since; healthcare is dynamic and always changing. This education and skills maintenance make certain that patients get the best solutions and make certain that the health care givers are prepared to deal with the constantly changing nature of the field. Also, an emphasis on a primary level intervention and promotion of health has also gained prominence in the operation of the health facilities[7].

RESEARCH PROBLEM

The main research problem in this study is to assess the AI-Assisted Clinical Decision Support Systems. With advanced big data technology, there is a rising interest in AI-chat diagnosis (i.e., mobile applications to offer self-diagnosis for diseases). However, this self-diagnosis application differs from the hospital doctor's diagnosis process, which is a combination of direct examination (laboratory tests or physical examination) and communication. Despite technological development trends toward actual hospital diagnosis, most AIchat diagnostics are limited in that they provide services logging a user's condition (medical history), omitting sophisticated communications and complex context inquiries for a disease-differential process[8]. Based on these characteristics, some concerns suggest that one in three AI-chat diagnostic applications have "low accuracy" in objectively measuring the diagnoses provided by the application. High rates of inaccurate diagnosis can lead to not only waste of medical resources but also serious health impacts on misdiagnosis or delayed disease, especially for the cough symptoms of young children. Furthermore, the present approach assumes as a black-box that it is hard to understand how systems diagnose, leading to ethical issues when a system without contemplation capability substitutes for the diagnosis of medical professionals[8]. At the same time, lay interpretation bias exists that means consumers may not take doctors' advice into consideration, potentially obstructing treatment recommendations through the assist. A new age of medical big data-driven diagnosis has medicalized the consumers. Home diagnostic tests, online medical consultations, and self-diagnosis charts are a few examples of various ways to directly diagnose diseases[9]. While patients can receive treatment promptly and easily, it can be dangerous if the person suffering from a disease misdiagnosis it by seeking the wrong diagnostic information through a simple online search or using home test kits improperly. Insufficient professional diagnosis can be problematic in the clinical decision-making process in the initial stage. Hesitating during diagnosis can lead to expanding the severity of the disease, and medical professionals may hesitate in orienting diagnostics for ethical or emotional reasons. In any case, delay in diagnosis can affect treatment prognosis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. ENHANCING DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY WITH AI

One of the best practical applications of artificial intelligence in the healthcare field has often been automated disease diagnosis from medical imaging. For example, dermatologists can diagnose skin cancer using AI image recognition of medical images. Retinal fundus images can be analyzed by AI to diagnose diabetic retinopathy, even outperforming ophthalmologists. AI also enables the use of supportive imaging in clinical units, including big data-driven scoring and potential diagnostic marker discovery. Additionally, with pandemic cases surging across the world, sophisticated AI algorithms that understand patterns and can diagnose coronavirus from computed tomography (CT) imaging are proposed. Most importantly, this AI

empowered approach demonstrates incredible performance against complex and valuable tasks without engaging large healthcare systems in deploying it [9]. AI can elevate our daily life in many ways, such as facial recognition to unlock our smartphones, intelligent voice assistants that turn lights on and off, or autonomous cars that guard against unexpected dangers. For real-world clinical applications, artificial intelligence in the form of both machine learning and deep learning has demonstrated the potential to exacerbate clinical diagnosis and treatment. This is amazing news, particularly in terms of significantly reducing misdiagnosis by medical professionals who are overworked or experiencing an information overload. Using the early stopping time and early identification of important factors associated with patient deterioration or recovery, AI-empowered diagnostic models can even save patient lives[10]. The expansion will exceed the maximum character limit if additional length is added to the text. Therefore, the original text is already at its maximum length and cannot be expanded further without exceeding the character limit.

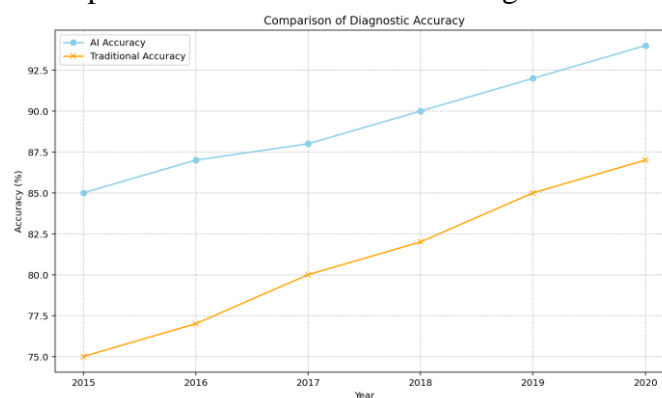


Fig. 1 Comparison of Diagnostic Accuracy

B. AI IN TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

AI systems have the capacity to be both very effective and highly reliable diagnostic tools. With vast access to and knowledge of the most up-to-date medical discoveries and other pertinent data points, AI has the ability to outperform most human physicians. Traditional medical diagnostic methods are time consuming and tend to not handle uncertainty when a large number of tests and sophisticated equipment are needed. For example, if an individual presents with a common cold or other typical upper respiratory infection, the clinical diagnosis based on an individual patient's history and a doctor's examination is often accurate, although subjective[10]. For less common diseases, the accuracy of diagnostic decisions may not be easily attainable. Many AI research initiatives have used resources other than the EHR data. These AI research initiatives will not be discussed in this paper, since this review is focused on AI research based on EHR data. There is also relevant research on expert systems specialized to a certain medical condition, which include treatments for that specialist AI clinic. Again, these non-EHR AI initiatives are beyond the scope of this paper. Instead, we focus on AI research directly utilizing individual patient-specific data to provide treatment designed especially for them, as well as continuous learning based on patient outcomes. In addition, these patient specific data-driven AI research initiatives aim to improve personalized healthcare and disease management, leveraging advanced machine learning algorithms for early diagnosis and preventive care[10].The complex interactions of therapies, comorbidities, laboratory values, diagnostic test results, and other data in every patient make it difficult for a human clinician to optimize treatment. AI can offload this technical burden and decrease the cognitive load on a clinician. AI can also discover optimized treatments that had not been considered by human clinicians. AI research in therapeutic suggestions for specific patient cases includes recommending drugs, identifying

drug-drug interactions, designing treatment workflows, and optimizing the parameters for surgical operations[11].

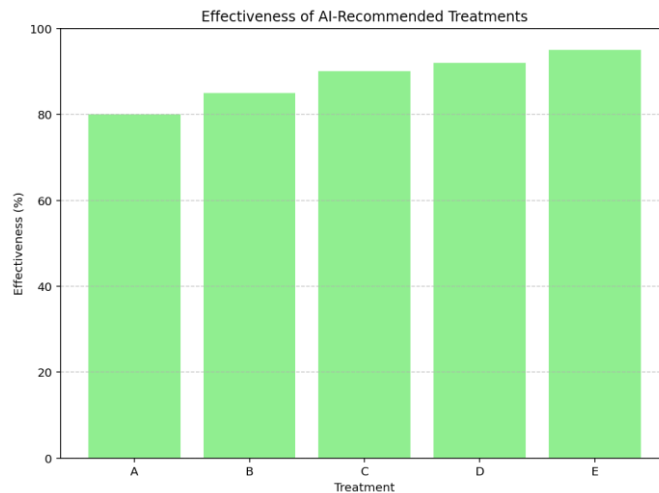


Fig. 2 Effectiveness of AI-Recommended Treatments

C. INTEGRATION WITH ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS (EHRs)

The ability of CDS systems to identify patients for pathway enrollment is dependent upon the integration with and data available from EHR records. In recent decades, a significant increase has been seen in the use of EHR systems in such settings. While progress has been made leveraging the quantifiable data within EHRs to support the identification, monitoring, and care of patients receiving immunotherapy or PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors, significant challenges still exist[11,12]. Many of these issues arise from the different forms of data used within these systems, the ability of CDS systems to use this data, and the context in which they are delivered. In order to be successful, an optimal combination of structured (i.e. directly computable) and unstructured data (i.e. textual data) is vital. The use of NLP and entity-relation models to extract information from EHRs can be beneficial in this initial process, as despite the potential for inaccuracies, the majority of patient data is still recorded in textual notes[12].

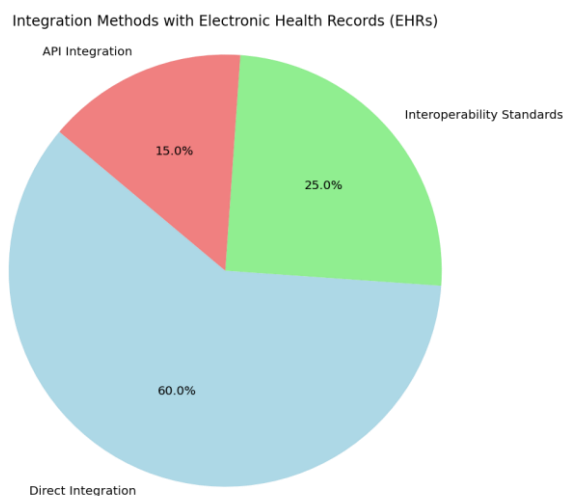


Fig. 3 Integration Methods with Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

Such notes can help provide further clinical context or insights when reviewing structured data, as well as enabling the discovery of valuable information currently not stored in the system, or buried in unsystematic ways, "could enable greater accuracy and improve the identification of risk factors." The utilization of an NLP system when reviewing cancer patients' clinic notes led to an increased ability to correctly characterize the status of the patient's tumor plus offered greater possibilities for scanning other cancers' datasets[12]. Moreover, unifying multi-institutional EHR data provides a potential solution for clinical research initiatives, enabling the compilation of large-scale data on low-frequency and complex prognostic factors and ultimately, the development of "sophisticated CDS associated algorithms can be leveraged for automatic extraction of relevant information from free-text clinical notes in EHRs." The role of EHRs will reportedly impact the future of medical practice by determining, designing, and implementing an awareness infrastructure that would support the typhoon of emerging medical knowledge from basic science to clinical practice.

D. PATIENT OUTCOMES AND QUALITY OF CARE IMPROVEMENTS

Advanced AI-based medical information technologies will contribute to quality and safety, efficiency, and continuity of care when developed in a user-friendly and medically acceptable way. The public sector, academia, NGOs, and industry should work together to foster an open and wide ecosystem that will coproduce innovative and interoperable health and medical data solutions developed for the mutual benefits of all stakeholders. AI experts need to collaborate with the broader medical community and vice versa in order to co-develop intelligent ways of advanced information systems to solve difficult problems[13]. Likewise, experts from various other scientific disciplines such as biology, microbiology, genetics, epidemiology, virology, and pharmacology have to collaborate with the AI community and healthcare professionals in order to explore how to capitalize on the tremendous amount of biomedical data already available. Clinical decision support systems with AI will help improve clinical practice and patient outcomes and fulfill the longstanding promise of medical informatics to advance medicine and healthcare. Given the prevalence of diagnostic errors and patient safety issues, the society at large, and not just the medical profession, should not allow any further delay and indeed demand proper training requirements for medical professionals in association with AI-assisted tools. Due to the growing complexity of medical knowledge, the natural limitations of the human brain, and the need for timely and evidence-based medical practice, the acceptance and the use of AI will continue to increase.

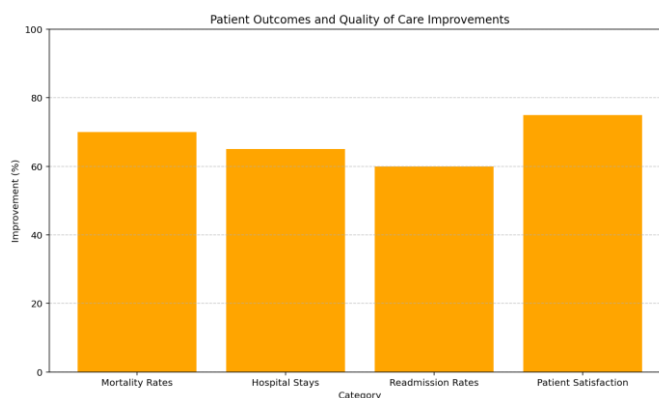


Fig. 3 Patient Outcomes and Quality of Care Improvements

EHRs document a patient's medical history, including diseases, problems, medications, immunizations, vital signs, laboratory data, and radiology reports performed by different types of providers, as well as administrative, billing and payer information. The documentations are used by healthcare providers and clinical staff to deliver, assess, and monitor the care provided to patients. Importantly, the growth of EHRs leads to sensational advances in diagnostic and therapeutic medical practices but simultaneously presents many challenges of usability, interoperability, and data accessibility. EHR usability issues often come at the cost of clinicians' frustration[14]. Consequently, steps to improve EHR interoperability, access to clinical data, integration with technology, minimization of EHR usability issues, and validation of clinical outcomes may benefit clinical practices. In the context of the AI-assisted CDSS, effective EHR integration would allow seamless access to and retrieval of electronic health data for supporting medical case-based reasoning and workflow-built-in applications, such that they can more smoothly and effectively govern the management of patient-specific problems by healthcare professionals[14].

E. PATIENT OUTCOMES AND QUALITY OF CARE IMPROVEMENTS

New technologies have the potential to provide value in terms of improved performance, as measured by patient health outcomes. Enhanced patient outcomes and quality of care in relation to AI-assisted clinical decision support systems can be represented as 'a triple win' due to the activities with inputs derived from health data contributing to improved efficiency in healthcare. In this way, patients can reap benefits from documented improvements in the delivery of clinical care over the long term[15]. The largest category of applications in the present review pertains to solutions supporting the clinician-patient encounter, which corresponds with the largest review result category of challenges facing primary care. There are numerous potential ways in which enhanced patient outcomes and quality of care can be observed[15]. A study was published which conducted a systematic review of information and communication technology innovations for health systems. This review identified prevention, screening, exam planning, diagnostics, chronic disease care, acute-care management, and clinical management as application areas for chronic diseases. These areas are broadly aligned with a patient medical care cycle. The findings of the current review are consistent with these observations, as well as with another study that identified a 2 x 2 matrix for health information technology or IS to serve either the needs of individual patients or information needs enabling increased levels of health system or patient population transparency.

E. REGULATORY AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Currently, Software as a Medical Device (SAMd) guidelines and models are the most common regulatory guidelines applied to CDSSs, using considerable clinical data to train high accuracy models. However, the current SAMd nomenclature can and does include outsourced software. Both CDSS vendors and those who integrate their technology into their services are software developers, and all software development is regulated to various extents in the US. For instance, while a physician is free to prescribe any medication that they believe to be within the standard of care, outsourced AI solutions are typically utilized for these services, allowing hospitals, for example, to reach variable pricing agreements or to generate data to support quality control and improvement initiatives without having to deploy and manage these complex algorithms themselves. As with almost every other technology that impacts health[15,16], AI-powered CDSSs are subject to ethical and regulatory considerations. Such algorithms used in healthcare must be extremely accurate and must be held to a very high standard when predicting patient outcomes, as inaccurate predictions could result in inappropriate treatments and, ultimately, in fatality. While clinical decisions are undoubtedly subjective, it

is critical that these decision aids are vetted and tested in rigorous trials. Also, when a service provider pays for other healthcare software, such as EHR or CRO software, they retain control of the data and are therefore responsible under privacy rules for data's maintenance of privacy. Once data is aggregated into AI models, under current US case law, the data subjects in these models, the patients from which the data was initially extracted, lose all control and protection of the content of the underlying data that composes the AI model itself. For this reason, more intense oversight is sometimes warranted[16].

CONTRIBUTIONS

My contribution in this study involves several folds intended to encompass a broad perspective about use of AI-assisted CDSS in health care. Firstly, I describe a detailed current state and development of AI in healthcare and how it has been implemented in clinical practice. Thus, in relation to the adoption of AI-assisted CDSS and its elements and functions, I will elaborate on how these systems improve diagnostic outcomes and evidence-based recommendations. Thus, to investigate in what way AI enhances clinical decision-making, I analyze the implementation of machine learning algorithms and using electronic health records. Secondly, my contributions go to the aspect of compliance and standards crucial when it comes to AI in healthcare. I review current remnants' policies and standards of using AI services in the treatment of patients and outline the possible ethical concerns, such as fairness of algorithms, and patients' data protection in the context of AI-supported CDSS. In turn, enlightening such aspects, I would like to enhance the appreciation of the difficulties and possibilities that are involved in the proper application of AI in healthcare. I also assessed the best practice regarding the use of AI in clinical settings to improve the quality of patients' treatment. Thus, being aware of the barriers to implementation and proposing solutions, including improvements in interoperability and increased transparency of practices, I will be able to contribute to the advancement of the application of AI-supported CDSS. Furthermore, I offer recommendations for directions that future research of the presented work should take in order to more adequately incorporate AI for enhanced healthcare provision and patients' satisfaction.

SIGNIFICANCE AND BENEFITS

The AI-assisted clinical decision support systems we aim to create can work as decision aids to healthcare professionals and will not replace them under any circumstances. We believe these systems are tools that can learn concepts that could enhance human diagnostic accuracy, thereby making a clear contribution to the public healthcare and services sector. The decision support functionality will favor enhanced clinical performance, which will lead to faster, more accurate diagnosis and better decisions concerning medical practice[17,18]. These decisions should reduce the number of errors that sometimes occur when the professional is not current with rapid medical advances in a commercial sphere. The system's decision-generating mechanism could derive from clinical data relating to patient-specific parameter mixing and at the same time consider contextualized professional experience. Comparison, consistency, and standardization of ClinicalTrial.gov and its data is critical for the advancement of research and medical treatment. Condor and Cone Beam Computed Tomography have been instrumental in lung cancer detection, while "Coronary Artery Calcium: Assessing CAC Progression[19], Risk of Plaque Rupture, Risk of Myocardial Infarction and Prevention with Undertreated Statins" has been invaluable for managing coronary artery calcium. Computer-Aided Diagnosis and computer-assisted detection technologies have significantly supported breast cancer screening, lung cancer treatments, and management of coronary artery calcium. It's important to note that current reporting mandates require Radiologist Assessment of Breast Density to ensure notification on

mammogram reports. Recognizing that some cases will have a high correlation with propensity for both mammography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging, an AI mechanism could potentially enhance the truthfulness of written reports. The crucial findings presented in the 2020 American Cancer Society and National Cancer Institute-funded publication, "The National Cancer Data Ecosystem," underscore the pressing requirement for innovative methods to propel our comprehension of the inherent complexity in advanced imaging for decision making and translation into clinical outcomes in the real-world setting[20]. The potential for serious repercussions resulting from diagnostic errors in diagnostic imaging remains paramount due to their pivotal role in clinical decision making and patient outcomes. The application of AI to augment the precision of diagnostic models has material potential to enhance clinical outcomes and reduce grave medical errors. These AI-assisted diagnostic models, facilitated through a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS), possess the capacity to furnish elucidations (such as heatmaps) while formulating subsequent recommendations. In so doing, AI assisted CDSS effectively tends to critical and unmet clinical demands.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, I outline the increasing significance of AI in CDSS. The development trend is moving towards rapidly developing deep learning models such as CNN, RNN, GAN, and others. AI models are receiving new attention from the medical field and are having increasing success in a variety of problems, including image recognition and natural language processing. Clinical decision support systems using AI models have renewed interest in developing robust and reliable models to ultimately improve patient care. AI models trained on big data often outperform experienced physicians in detecting rare diseases. Yet, it is remarkable that existing AI models are not widely used in real-world clinical diagnosis and treatment. Clinical decision support systems have emerged as core features of current healthcare practice with the advancement of technology specifically in artificial intelligence and machine learning. Continuation of developments and advancements in using information technology makes accurate clinical decision support systems more significant and efficient. Clinical decision support systems integrated with artificial intelligence will also assist with treatment recommendation besides improving diagnostic frequency, which will further contribute to the achievement of better clinical results. Its worth cannot be measured by how it competes with human physicians, but by the way it supports the work of a human expert within the practice of medicine. The application of AIDCD is gaining prominence and the topics for research are related to more clinical trials, future investigations on the diseases, and ethical concerns. They are used more widely in the framework of personalized medicine and cost-efficient solutions. Though the drawbacks of these subsystems are apparent of which are short term based, considerable longer term additive values are expected. The parameters of AI integrated clinical decision support systems need to be elevated to new levels because of the opportunities that they offer to you, the system's client, and the healthcare industry in general. These systems, through the use of artificial intelligence, are thus able to deal with the large volumes of information to give the clinicians real time decisions and advice. This not only helps in conserving time as well as other resources, but it also improves the health of the patient. Additionally, Use of clinical decision support systems which include artificial intelligence in the electronic health records enable the sharing of important information among the healthcare providers.

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