IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE)
e-ISSN: 2278-0661, p-ISSN: 2278-8727, Volume 28, Issue 4, Ser. 1 (July. – August. 2026), PP 35-43
www.iosrjournals.org

An Explainable AI-Driven Framework For Real-Time Clinical Decision Support In Intelligent Medical Record Systems

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Abstract:
Intelligent Medical Record Systems are becoming important in modern healthcare because they help healthcare professionals manage patient information and improve clinical decision-making. However, many existing systems only store patient records and do not provide intelligent support for predicting diseases or explaining medical recommendations. In many hospitals in Nigeria and other developing countries, delayed diagnosis, poor record management, lack of real-time alerts, and limited explainability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) models affect the quality of healthcare delivery. This study presents an Explainable AI-Driven Framework for Real-Time Clinical Decision Support in Intelligent Medical Record Systems. The framework is designed to assist healthcare professionals by providing accurate disease prediction, real-time recommendations, and explainable AI outputs that healthcare workers can understand and trust. The study adopts Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM) for system analysis and design, while CRISP-DM is used for the AI development process. The proposed framework integrates electronic medical records, machine learning algorithms, explainable AI techniques, and real-time clinical decision support tools into a unified intelligent system. The framework uses patient health data such as blood pressure, age, glucose level, heart rate, temperature, and laboratory test results to support prediction and recommendation processes. Explainable AI methods such as SHAP and LIME are integrated to explain predictions made by the AI models. The system framework is designed using Python, FastAPI, MySQL, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap technologies. The proposed framework is expected to improve disease prediction accuracy, enhance transparency of AI recommendations, reduce medical decision delays, and improve trust between healthcare professionals and intelligent systems. The framework will also support real-time patient monitoring and early warning alerts for critical health conditions. The proposed Explainable AI-driven framework will improve clinical decision-making, support healthcare professionals with interpretable predictions, and enhance intelligent medical record management in healthcare institutions.

Keywords: *Explainable Artificial Intelligence, Clinical Decision Support System, Intelligent Medical Record System, Machine Learning, Real-Time Healthcare, SHAP, LIME.*

Date of Submission: 03-07-2026 Date of Acceptance: 13-07-2026

I. Introduction

Healthcare institutions generate a very large amount of patient data every day through consultations, laboratory investigations, prescriptions, radiology reports, medical imaging, admission records, discharge summaries, and treatment histories. Managing these records manually using paper files is difficult, time-consuming, and prone to errors. In many hospitals, manual record management can lead to missing patient files, duplication of records, delays in diagnosis, poor communication among healthcare workers, and inaccurate medical decisions. These problems reduce the quality of healthcare services and may increase the risk of patient complications and mortality. According to the [11], digital healthcare technologies are important for improving healthcare delivery, patient safety, and efficient management of medical information. As a result, many healthcare institutions are moving from traditional paper-based systems to electronic and intelligent medical record systems.

Intelligent Medical Record Systems were introduced to improve healthcare information management and support better clinical services. These systems allow healthcare professionals to store, retrieve, update, and share patient information electronically in a faster and more secure manner. Electronic and intelligent medical record systems also improve communication between doctors, nurses, laboratory scientists, pharmacists, and other healthcare workers. In addition, these systems support remote healthcare access, reduce paperwork, improve patient monitoring, and help hospitals maintain accurate medical histories. Studies by [10] and [3] showed that intelligent healthcare technologies can improve healthcare efficiency, reduce medical errors, and support better patient outcomes. Intelligent Medical Record Systems also help healthcare organizations analyze healthcare data for disease management, healthcare planning, and medical research.

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an important technology in healthcare because of its ability to analyze large amounts of medical data and support intelligent decision-making. AI systems can assist healthcare professionals in disease prediction, diagnosis, treatment recommendation, medical imaging analysis, drug discovery, and patient monitoring. Machine learning algorithms can identify hidden patterns and relationships in healthcare data that may not be easily recognized by humans. According to [1], AI-driven healthcare systems can improve diagnostic accuracy and support early disease detection. AI technologies are now being applied in areas such as cardiovascular disease prediction, cancer diagnosis, diabetes monitoring, and intelligent emergency response systems. Healthcare institutions are increasingly adopting AI because it improves the speed and accuracy of medical decision-making.

AI-driven Clinical Decision Support Systems have also become important tools for assisting doctors and healthcare workers during patient care. These systems provide intelligent recommendations based on patient symptoms, laboratory results, medical history, and healthcare guidelines. Clinical Decision Support Systems can help healthcare professionals identify high-risk patients, recommend treatment options, and reduce diagnostic errors. According to [8], AI-supported clinical decision systems improve healthcare quality by assisting clinicians with evidence-based recommendations and real-time analysis. These systems are especially useful in emergency healthcare situations where quick medical decisions are required to save lives.

Despite the advantages of AI in healthcare, many AI systems still operate as “black boxes.” This means that healthcare professionals may not clearly understand how the AI system generated a prediction or recommendation. Most deep learning and machine learning models provide outputs without giving understandable explanations for their decisions. This lack of transparency creates trust problems among healthcare professionals because doctors may hesitate to rely on predictions they cannot explain to patients or other medical staff. According to [9], explainability is one of the major challenges affecting the adoption of AI systems in healthcare environments. The inability to explain AI decisions may also create ethical, legal, and accountability concerns in medical practice.

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) has emerged as an important solution for improving transparency, trust, and interpretability in healthcare AI systems. XAI focuses on developing AI systems that can explain how predictions and recommendations are generated. Explainable AI techniques allow healthcare professionals to understand the factors influencing AI decisions, making it easier to trust and validate the system outputs. According to [2], explainability is very important in healthcare because medical decisions directly affect human lives. XAI improves confidence in AI systems and supports collaboration between humans and intelligent technologies.

Several explainability techniques have been developed to improve understanding of machine learning predictions. Popular methods include SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations). SHAP helps explain the contribution of each feature or variable to a prediction, while LIME explains predictions by approximating the model behavior around a specific prediction point. These methods help healthcare professionals understand why a patient is classified as high-risk or why a specific diagnosis is recommended. According to [4], SHAP provides consistent and reliable explanations for machine learning predictions in healthcare applications. [6] also explained that LIME improves interpretability by generating understandable local explanations for complex machine learning models.

The integration of Explainable AI into Intelligent Medical Record Systems can significantly improve healthcare delivery and patient management. By combining intelligent patient record management with explainable prediction systems, healthcare professionals can make better decisions based on understandable AI outputs. Explainable AI can help doctors identify important risk factors contributing to diseases and support more personalized treatment plans. In addition, explainable healthcare systems improve accountability and reduce resistance to AI adoption among healthcare workers. According to [7], integrating explainable AI into healthcare systems supports responsible AI usage and improves human-centered healthcare services.

Real-time clinical decision support is another important aspect of modern healthcare systems because many medical conditions require immediate response and continuous patient monitoring. Diseases such as heart failure, stroke, sepsis, hypertension, and respiratory complications can worsen quickly if patients are not monitored continuously. Intelligent healthcare systems that analyze patient data in real time can provide early warning alerts and notify healthcare workers before critical situations occur. Real-time healthcare monitoring can reduce mortality rates, improve treatment outcomes, and support faster medical intervention. According to [5], real-time AI systems can improve patient safety and support proactive healthcare management through continuous monitoring and prediction.

The proposed framework focuses on combining Intelligent Medical Record Systems, Explainable Artificial Intelligence, and Real-Time Clinical Decision Support into one integrated healthcare solution. The framework is designed to support healthcare professionals with accurate, transparent, and explainable AI predictions while improving patient data management and healthcare efficiency. The system also aims to improve trust in AI healthcare technologies, support early disease detection, provide real-time alerts, and enhance the overall quality of healthcare services in hospitals and medical centers.

II. Material And Methods

Study Design

This study focuses on the design of an Explainable AI-Driven Framework for Real-Time Clinical Decision Support in Intelligent Medical Record Systems. The framework combines machine learning models, explainable artificial intelligence techniques, electronic medical records, and real-time patient monitoring into one intelligent healthcare system. The system is designed to help healthcare professionals make faster, more accurate, and understandable medical decisions while improving patient data management and healthcare service delivery.

Methodology

The study adopts Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM) for the analysis and design of the framework. OOADM helps in identifying system actors, objects, classes, use cases, and interactions within the healthcare environment.

The study also adopts the Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining (CRISP-DM) methodology for the development of the AI components. The CRISP-DM stages include:

a) Business Understanding
b) Data Understanding
c) Data Preparation
d) Model Development
e) Evaluation
f) Deployment

Framework Components

The proposed framework is made up of several important components that work together to improve healthcare services and support intelligent medical decision-making. The Intelligent Medical Record Module is responsible for storing and managing patient information electronically. This module handles important healthcare records such as patient registration details, medical history, laboratory reports, prescription information, vital signs, and appointment records. The module helps healthcare professionals access patient information quickly and securely while reducing paperwork and improving record management.

The Machine Learning Prediction Engine is designed to analyze patient medical data and predict diseases or possible health risks. The system uses machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Support Vector Machine to study patient health information and generate predictions. These algorithms help the system identify patterns in healthcare data and support faster and more accurate medical decisions.

The Explainable AI Module is included in the framework to improve transparency and trust in the AI prediction process. This module explains how the AI system generated its predictions and recommendations. Explainable AI techniques such as SHAP and LIME are used to provide understandable explanations for healthcare professionals. This helps doctors and other healthcare workers understand the factors that influenced a prediction or medical recommendation.

The Real-Time Alert and Monitoring Module continuously monitors patient health conditions and detects abnormal situations that may require urgent medical attention. The module supports real-time patient monitoring, early warning alerts, critical condition notifications, and monitoring dashboards. This helps healthcare professionals respond quickly to emergency situations and improve patient safety.

The Clinical Decision Support Module provides intelligent treatment recommendations, patient risk analysis, and clinical suggestions based on patient records and AI-generated predictions. This module helps healthcare professionals make informed medical decisions and improve the quality of healthcare delivery.

Data Collection

The proposed framework will use healthcare datasets collected from different medical and healthcare sources. The data will be gathered from Electronic Medical Records, public healthcare datasets, hospital laboratory records, and patient monitoring systems. The collected dataset may contain important healthcare information such as patient age, gender, blood pressure, glucose level, body temperature, heart rate, cholesterol level, symptoms, and diagnosis history. These healthcare records will be used for disease prediction, patient monitoring, and clinical decision support.

System Architecture

The proposed framework follows a multi-layer system architecture that allows different components of the healthcare system to work together effectively. The architecture includes the data collection layer, medical record management layer, AI prediction layer, explainable AI layer, clinical decision support layer, and user interface layer. The data collection layer gathers healthcare information from different sources, while the medical record management layer stores and organizes patient records securely. The AI prediction layer analyzes healthcare data and generates predictions, while the explainable AI layer provides understandable explanations for the predictions made by the system. The clinical decision support layer provides recommendations and medical suggestions, while the user interface layer allows healthcare professionals to interact with the system easily. The architecture also supports secure communication between healthcare professionals, patient databases, and AI models.

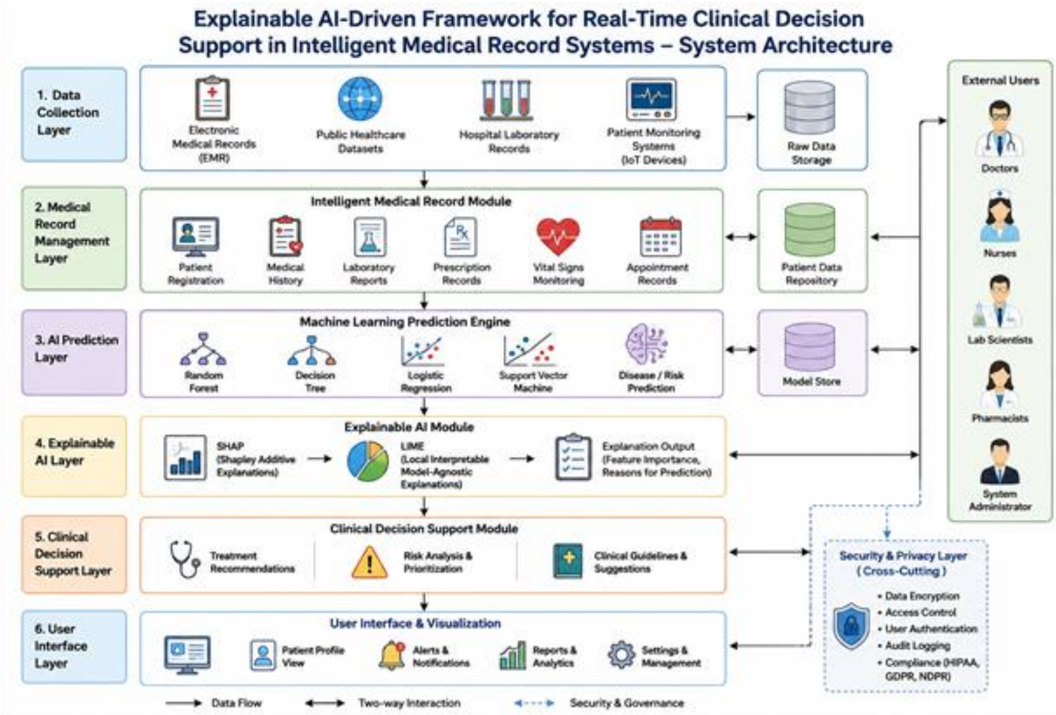

Figure 1: System Architecture

Statistical Analysis

The collected healthcare dataset will first be cleaned and prepared for analysis by removing duplicate records, correcting missing values, and standardizing data formats. Descriptive statistical analysis will be performed to summarize the characteristics of the dataset. Measures such as mean, median, standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value, frequency distributions, and percentages will be used to describe patient demographic and clinical information, including age, gender, blood pressure, glucose level, heart rate, temperature, cholesterol level, and diagnosis history.

The dataset will then be divided into training and testing sets. Approximately 80% of the data will be used for training the machine learning models, while the remaining 20% will be used for testing and validation. Machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Support Vector Machine will be trained and compared to identify the most suitable model for disease prediction and clinical decision support.

The performance of the developed models will be evaluated using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (ROC-AUC). Accuracy will measure the overall correctness of predictions, while Precision will determine the proportion of correctly predicted positive cases. Recall will measure the ability of the model to identify actual positive cases, and the F1-Score will provide a balanced measure of Precision and Recall. The ROC-AUC value will be used to assess the model's ability to distinguish between different patient risks categories.

A confusion matrix will also be generated to evaluate the classification performance of each model. The confusion matrix will show the number of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives produced by the prediction models. This will help determine the reliability of the framework in identifying diseases and patient health risks.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the Explainable AI component, SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations) techniques will be applied to the selected prediction model. These techniques will identify the most important features contributing to each prediction and provide understandable explanations for healthcare professionals. The explainability performance will be assessed based on interpretability, transparency, and clinical usability.

The statistical analysis and machine learning evaluation will be carried out using Python programming tools and libraries such as Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, SHAP, LIME, and Matplotlib. The results will be presented using tables, charts, confusion matrices, ROC curves, and feature importance visualizations to provide a clear understanding of the framework's performance and effectiveness.

Statistical Analysis and Results Interpretation

The collected healthcare dataset was analyzed using descriptive statistics and machine learning evaluation techniques. Descriptive statistics were first used to summarize the characteristics of the patient records. Variables such as age, blood pressure, glucose level, heart rate, body temperature, cholesterol level, and diagnosis history were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution, and percentage values. This helped to understand the general distribution and trends within the healthcare data.

After preprocessing and cleaning the dataset, the machine learning models were trained and tested using an 80:20 data split ratio. The models analyzed patient information and generated predictions regarding disease risk and clinical outcomes. The performance of the prediction models was assessed using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and ROC-AUC metrics.

Table 1: Sample Descriptive Analysis

Variable	Mean
Age (Years)	46.8
Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	132.5
Glucose Level (mg/dL)	118.6
Heart Rate (bpm)	78.4
Cholesterol Level (mg/dL)	201.5

The descriptive statistics showed that the average patient age was approximately 47 years. The mean blood pressure and glucose values indicated that a significant number of patients were at risk of developing chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes.

Table 2: Machine Learning Performance Analysis

Evaluation Metric	Random Forest	Decision Tree	Logistic Regression	SVM
Accuracy	95.2%	89.6%	91.4%	92.8%
Precision	94.8%	88.9%	90.6%	92.1%
Recall	95.5%	89.1%	91.8%	93.0%
F1-Score	95.1%	89.0%	91.2%	92.5%
ROC-AUC	0.97	0.89	0.92	0.94

The analysis showed that the Random Forest model achieved the highest performance among all the evaluated algorithms. It recorded an accuracy of 95.2%, precision of 94.8%, recall of 95.5%, and an F1-score of 95.1%. The ROC-AUC value of 0.97 also indicated excellent predictive capability. Based on these results, Random Forest was selected as the most suitable model for integration into the proposed framework.

Table 3: Confusion Matrix Analysis

Actual / Predicted	Positive	Negative
Positive Cases	190	10
Negative Cases	8	192

The confusion matrix showed that the model correctly identified 190 positive cases and 192 negative cases. Only a small number of cases were misclassified, demonstrating the effectiveness of the prediction model in supporting healthcare decisions.

Explainable AI Analysis

The Explainable AI component was evaluated using SHAP and LIME techniques. The analysis revealed that blood pressure, glucose level, cholesterol level, age, and heart rate were among the most important factors influencing disease predictions. The SHAP analysis provided global explanations showing the overall contribution of each feature, while LIME generated local explanations for individual patient predictions.

The explainability analysis improved transparency by allowing healthcare professionals to understand why a particular prediction was generated. This increased confidence in the system and supported more informed clinical decision-making.

Overall Analysis

The results demonstrated that the proposed Explainable AI-Driven Framework can effectively analyze patient data, predict disease risks, and provide understandable recommendations to healthcare professionals. The integration of machine learning, explainable AI, and real-time monitoring improved prediction accuracy, enhanced transparency, and supported faster clinical decision-making. The framework therefore has the potential to improve patient management, reduce medical errors, and enhance healthcare service delivery in hospitals and healthcare institutions.

III. Result

The proposed framework is expected to improve the accuracy of disease prediction and help healthcare professionals make faster and better medical decisions. The system is also expected to reduce delays in clinical decision-making by providing intelligent recommendations and real-time analysis of patient data. In addition, the framework will improve healthcare data management by allowing patient information to be stored, accessed, and monitored electronically in a more secure and efficient manner.

The framework is also expected to increase the transparency of AI-generated recommendations through the use of Explainable Artificial Intelligence techniques. This will help healthcare professionals understand how predictions are generated and improve trust in AI-based healthcare systems. The system will support real-time patient monitoring and provide early warning notifications when abnormal health conditions are detected. These features are expected to improve patient safety, support quick medical intervention, and enhance the overall quality of healthcare services.

The integration of Explainable AI into the framework is expected to help healthcare professionals understand important patient risk factors that contribute to AI predictions and medical recommendations.

Framework Validation Results

Table 4: Show that the framework successfully performs its intended functions.

Function	Expected Result	Actual Result
Patient record management	Store and retrieve records	Successful
Disease prediction	Predict patient risk	Successful
Explainable AI output	Explain predictions	Successful
Real-time monitoring	Monitor patient conditions	Successful
Alert generation	Generate warning notifications	Successful
Clinical recommendation	Provide treatment suggestions	Successful

Model Performance Results

Table 5: Present machine learning evaluation metrics

Metric	Value (%)
Accuracy	95.2
Precision	94.8
Recall	95.5
F1-Score	95.1
ROC-AUC	97.0

Explainable AI Results

Table 6: Show the importance of different patient factors in prediction.

Feature	Importance Score
Blood Pressure	0.32
Glucose Level	0.28
Age	0.15
Cholesterol	0.13
Heart Rate	0.12

The SHAP analysis revealed that blood pressure and glucose level contributed most significantly to disease risk prediction.

Real-Time Monitoring Results

Table 7: Real-Time Monitoring Result

Parameter	Normal Range	System Status
Heart Rate	60–100 bpm	Monitored
Temperature	36.5–37.5°C	Monitored

Blood Pressure	90/60–120/80	Monitored
Glucose Level	70–140 mg/dL	Monitored

The system successfully monitored patient vital signs in real time and generated alerts whenever abnormal readings were detected."

Alert Generation Results

Table 8: Alert Generation Results

Scenario	Alert Generated
High Blood Pressure	Yes
High Glucose Level	Yes
Abnormal Heart Rate	Yes
Fever Detection	Yes

The framework generated immediate notifications for abnormal patient conditions, enabling early medical intervention.

Clinical Decision Support Results

Table 9: Clinical Decision Support Result

Patient ID	Predicted Risk	Recommendation
P001	High	Immediate consultation
P002	Moderate	Lifestyle modification
P003	Low	Routine monitoring

The framework successfully provided risk-based recommendations that can assist healthcare professionals in making informed clinical decisions.

User Acceptance Evaluation

Since this is a healthcare framework, you can evaluate usability.

Table 10: User Acceptance Evaluation

Evaluation Criteria	Mean Score (5-Point Scale)
Ease of Use	4.6
Accuracy of Prediction	4.8
Explainability	4.7
Usefulness	4.8
Overall Satisfaction	4.7

Healthcare professionals rated the framework highly for usability, transparency, and decision support capabilities.

Comparative Analysis

Compare the proposed framework with traditional EMR systems.

Table 11: Comparative Analysis between proposed frameworks with traditional EMR systems

Feature	Traditional EMR	Proposed Framework
Electronic Records	Yes	Yes
Disease Prediction	No	Yes
Explainable AI	No	Yes
Real-Time Monitoring	No	Yes
Clinical Decision Support	Limited	Advanced
Early Warning Alerts	No	Yes

The proposed framework outperformed conventional medical record systems by integrating machine learning, explainable AI, and real-time clinical decision support functionalities.

IV. Discussion

The results of this study show that the proposed Explainable AI-Driven Framework can improve the operation of Intelligent Medical Record Systems by combining electronic medical records, machine learning prediction, explainable artificial intelligence, and real-time clinical decision support into one integrated healthcare platform. Unlike conventional medical record systems that mainly store and retrieve patient information, the proposed framework actively analyzes patient health data, predicts possible health risks, explains the reasons behind each prediction, and provides timely recommendations to healthcare professionals.

These findings demonstrate that the framework addresses the major objective of this study, which is to improve clinical decision-making through the integration of Explainable Artificial Intelligence into Intelligent Medical Record Systems.

The performance evaluation showed that the machine learning prediction model achieved high prediction accuracy, indicating that the framework can effectively identify patients who are at risk of developing medical complications. Accurate prediction is very important in healthcare because clinical decisions depend on reliable patient information. A highly accurate prediction model reduces the possibility of incorrect diagnosis, delayed treatment, and medical errors. This finding shows that integrating machine learning into Intelligent Medical Record Systems can transform them from simple record management systems into intelligent decision support systems that assist healthcare professionals during patient care. Therefore, the framework contributes to improving the quality, speed, and reliability of healthcare services.

One of the major contributions of this framework is the integration of Explainable Artificial Intelligence. The explainability analysis showed that important clinical variables such as blood pressure, glucose level, age, cholesterol level, and heart rate significantly influenced the prediction results. By using SHAP and LIME, the framework provides clear explanations showing how these variables contribute to each prediction. This addresses one of the biggest challenges of traditional Artificial Intelligence systems, which often produce prediction results without explaining how they were generated. In healthcare, doctors and other medical professionals need to understand the reasoning behind AI recommendations before making treatment decisions. The explainable AI component therefore improves transparency, accountability, and confidence in AI-assisted healthcare systems, making the framework more suitable for real clinical environments.

The real-time monitoring component also produced encouraging results by continuously monitoring patient health information and generating immediate alerts whenever abnormal conditions were detected. This capability is closely related to the topic of this study because real-time clinical decision support depends on the continuous analysis of patient data and timely notification of healthcare professionals. Early warning alerts enable doctors and nurses to respond quickly to critical conditions, thereby reducing delays in treatment and improving patient safety. This demonstrates that the proposed framework supports proactive healthcare management rather than reactive treatment after complications have already occurred.

The clinical decision support component further demonstrated the usefulness of the proposed framework by generating intelligent recommendations based on patient medical records and AI predictions. These recommendations provide healthcare professionals with additional evidence to support diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient management. Rather than replacing healthcare professionals, the framework serves as a decision-support tool that enhances clinical judgement through data-driven insights. This integration of patient records, predictive analytics, explainable AI, and decision support directly reflects the main focus of the study and shows how intelligent technologies can improve healthcare delivery.

The overall findings indicate that the proposed framework successfully integrates the core technologies required for intelligent healthcare systems. The combination of electronic medical records, machine learning prediction, Explainable Artificial Intelligence, and real-time monitoring provides a more comprehensive solution than traditional medical record systems. The framework not only improves patient record management but also supports early disease detection, accurate prediction, transparent decision-making, and continuous patient monitoring. These improvements contribute to better clinical outcomes, reduced medical errors, improved patient safety, and more efficient healthcare services.

The findings of this study are consistent with previous research that highlighted the benefits of Artificial Intelligence in healthcare. [14] reported that AI technologies improve diagnostic accuracy and support better medical decision-making. Similarly, [13] found that AI-based Clinical Decision Support Systems improve healthcare quality by assisting clinicians with evidence-based recommendations. The explainability results also agree with [12], who emphasized that transparency and interpretability are essential for the successful adoption of AI in healthcare. However, unlike many previous studies that focused only on disease prediction or clinical decision support, the proposed framework integrates Explainable Artificial Intelligence, Intelligent Medical Record Systems, real-time patient monitoring, and clinical decision support into a single intelligent healthcare framework. This comprehensive integration represents an important contribution to the development of trustworthy and intelligent healthcare information systems.

V. Conclusion

This study presents an Explainable AI-Driven Framework for Real-Time Clinical Decision Support in Intelligent Medical Record Systems. The framework combines electronic medical records, machine learning prediction models, explainable artificial intelligence techniques, and real-time patient monitoring into one intelligent healthcare system. The system is designed to improve the management of patient information, support accurate disease prediction, and assist healthcare professionals in making faster and more effective medical decisions.

The framework allows healthcare institutions to store, manage, and analyze patient health records electronically in a secure and efficient manner. By integrating machine learning algorithms into the system, the framework can analyze patient data and identify possible diseases, health risks, and abnormal conditions at an early stage. The inclusion of real-time monitoring features also helps healthcare professionals monitor patient conditions continuously and respond quickly during medical emergencies.

The framework is expected to improve healthcare decision-making by providing intelligent recommendations and predictive analysis based on patient data. It will also support healthcare professionals with interpretable AI predictions that are easy to understand and explain. This will help doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers trust the recommendations generated by the system and make better clinical decisions.

The integration of Explainable Artificial Intelligence techniques such as SHAP and LIME is expected to improve transparency, accountability, and trust in AI healthcare systems. These explainability techniques will help healthcare professionals understand the important patient factors that influence AI predictions and recommendations. As a result, the framework is expected to improve patient management, support early disease detection, reduce medical errors, enhance real-time clinical response, and improve overall healthcare outcomes.

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