



D4.3. FAIR4Health platform user guide

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Table of Contents

Executive summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Workflow	5
3. FAIR4Health Platform user manual.....	6
4. FAQs.....	23

List of Figures

Figure 1. Use case one, or association type, workflow.	5
Figure 2. Use case two, or prediction type, workflow.....	5
Figure 3. Login user interface.....	6
Figure 4. Use case list interface.	7
Figure 5. Use case details interface.....	8
Figure 6. Main menu, after user case selection.	8
Figure 7. Feature Set menu Interface.....	9
Figure 8. Feature Set list Interface.....	9
Figure 9. Feature Set details.....	10
Figure 10. Feature Set details.....	10
Figure 11. Create Feature Set, name and description details.	11
Figure 12. Add new variable interface.....	12
Figure 13. Data Set menu.....	12
Figure 14. Data set list interface.	13
Figure 15. Data set creation workflow.....	14
Figure 16. Data Set Management creation workflow, Feature Set selection.....	14
Figure 17. FHIR Query example to get Patients with a certain age.	15
Figure 18. Model Management menu to get into Model management.....	15
Figure 19. Data Model Management Interface.....	16
Figure 20. Model creation workflow.....	17
Figure 21. Data set selection workflow.	17
Figure 22. Model creation workflow, Categorical variables.....	18
Figure 23. Missing values treatment selection.	18
Figure 24. Algorithm selection.....	19
Figure 25. Prospective Study menu to get into Prospective section.....	20
Figure 26. Prospective studies list Interface.....	20
Figure 27. Prospective Study creation workflow.	21
Figure 28. Prospective studies main details.	21
Figure 29. Machine Learning model selection.	21
Figure 30. Machine Learning patient prediction.....	22
Figure 31. Machine Learning set of patient prediction.	22

List of acronyms

API	Application Programming Interface
FAQ	Frequently asked question
GUI	Graphical User Interface
SAB	Scientific Advisory Board

Executive summary

This document is focusing on end user, to guide them to access and move on FAIR4Health platform and is the perfect complement to D4.2 FAIR4Health platform released which describes the FAIR4Health platform and agents released.

There is a FAQ section at the end of the document in order to solve common questions raised in different focus groups but also from members of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB).

1. Introduction

This deliverable guide end users on how to use FAIR4Health Platform, containing instructions, workflows and interfaces figures to fully explain the system, the objective at this stage is to focus on the final user, clinicians and researchers.

This document is the complement to "D4.1. FAIR4Health platform beta release" where architecture is described and "D4.2. FAIR4Health platform released" which explains the FAIR4Health platform and agents released.

FAIR4Health platform is a set of tools; (1) FAIR4Health GUI, (2) Data Curation Tool and (3) Data Privacy Tool. However, this document contains FAIR4Health GUI guidelines. This is due to the user guides of Data Curation Tool and Data Privacy Tool as well as their installation guides are included in D4.1 into annex section.

This document is also focused on FAIR4Health GUI (Graphical User Interface).

This D4.3 document is structured as follows:

- ❖ **Workflow section:** This section identifies the main activity process, from use case creation to data model identification and helps to understand the general steps to carry out.
- ❖ **FAIR4Health Platform user manual section:** This section is the core of the document. This section helps end users to go through all platform features and understanding each step. This section follows workflow definition from previous section.
- ❖ **FAQs section:** This section lists the most common problems or doubts that users may have and resolves all of them. These relevant questions become from all clinical partners.

2. Workflow

FAIR4Health use cases have been defined as: (1) Use case one, or association type; and (2) Use case two, or prediction type. Use case one workflow is showed in following figure:

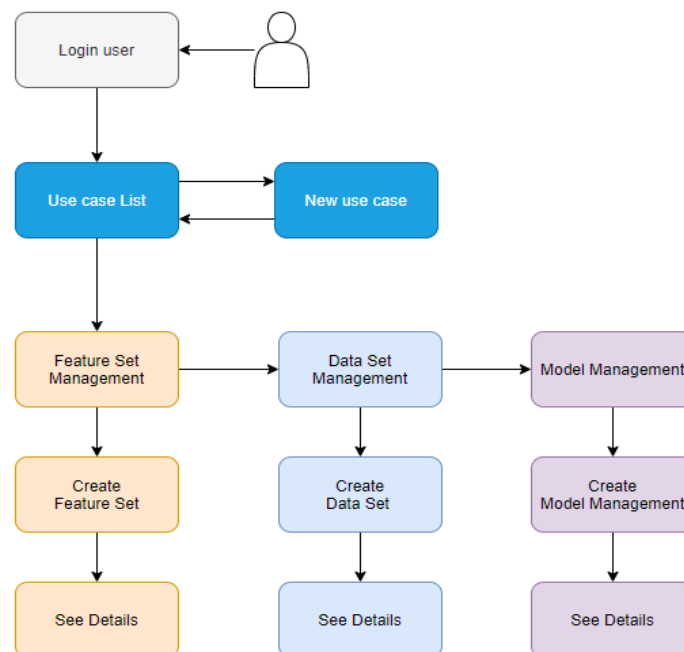


Figure 1. Use case one, or association type, workflow.

Use case two workflow, or prediction type, is showed on following image:

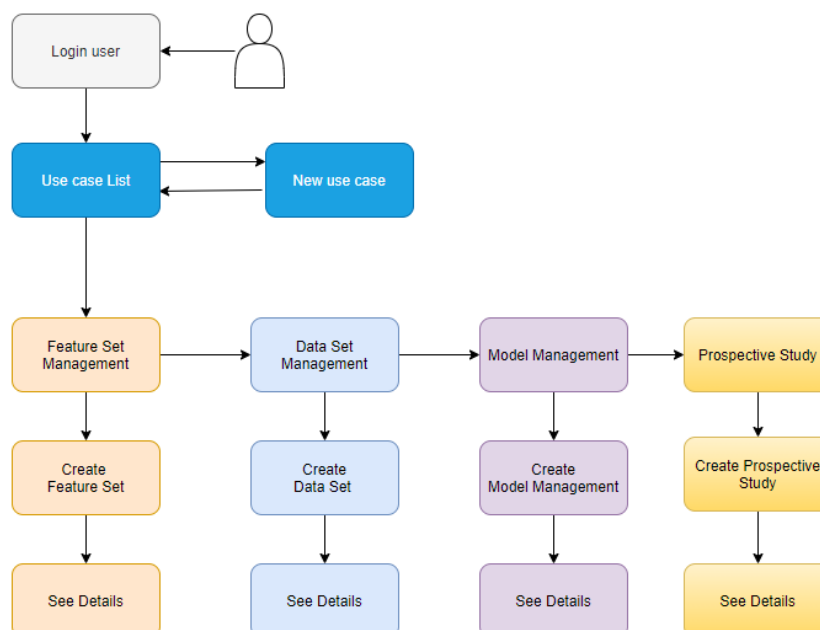


Figure 2. Use case two, or prediction type, workflow.

Use case two, or prediction type, workflow shows an additional step (from use case one) "Prospective Study" since this step is only relevant in prediction type use case.

Notice that, **both figures** show the main and more traditional and general workflow. Once all objects are created, the most common step would be to go straight to the last step, "Prospective study".

3. FAIR4Health Platform user manual

3.1. User access

Users can access to the FAIR4Health platform by clicking on the following link <https://portal.fair4health.eu/> . Then click on login button and type username and password.

For demo purpose, ATOS has created demo user with following data:

- ❖ Username: demo
- ❖ Password: demo2020

Only validated user can access into the system by typing username and password.

The login interface consists of two input fields: "User *" and "Password *". The "Password *" field has a toggle icon (an eye with a slash) to the right of it. Below these fields is a "Login" button.

Figure 3. Login user interface.

3.2. Use case list

Once the user access into the system a use case list is displayed as showed in following figure 4. In this interface the user can:

- ❖ Create a new use case.
- ❖ Select one use case to work with.

Welcome to FAIR4Health Platform!

Select or create a use case to work on.

Use case Name	Description	Type	Created by	Creation time	Select
Discovery of disease association patterns in comorbid patients	Translates into economic savings related to the reduction of efforts in parallel research, and impacts on health outcomes related to the management of this kind of patients.	association	1903	Sep 15, 2020, 6:40:50 AM	»
Discovery of disease association patterns in comorbid patients	Translates into economic savings related to the reduction of efforts in parallel research, and impacts on health outcomes related to the management of this kind of patients.	association	1903	Sep 15, 2020, 6:41:26 AM	»
Discovery of disease association patterns in comorbid patients	Translates into economic savings related to the reduction of efforts in parallel research, and impacts on health outcomes related to the management of this kind of patients.	association	1903	Sep 15, 2020, 7:23:35 AM	»
30-days readmission risk prediction in complex chronic patients	Can be used in real-time during the discharge consultation, with the aim to inform specialists about this risk and therefore support their decision on the treatment after patient discharge, so the readmission could be anticipated and avoided.	prediction	1903	Sep 15, 2020, 7:23:59 AM	»
Use case test creation	Is a test to check if the creation of use cases are well	prediction	1903	Nov 2, 2020, 11:32:28 AM	»

Items per page: 5 0 of 0 |< < > >|

Figure 4. Use case list interface.

3.3. Use case creation

It is important to highlight that there are two types of use cases: (1) Use case one or association; and (2) Use case two or prediction. The use case one or association follows the steps indicated for the first 3 sections of the platform: Feature Set Management, Data Set Management and Model Management. In the second use case or prediction, there are one additional section, the Prospective Study (described on section 3.7) as represented on Figure 1. and Figure 2. Use case type.

Different use cases are focusing on:

(1) Use case one or association: The objective to this use case is to measure the impact of multimorbidity patterns and polypharmacy on 6-months mortality rate and cognitive impairment among elderly individuals in different health care settings.

(2) Use case two or prediction: The objective to this use case is to Develop, validate and assess the accuracy of a clinical decision support tool for predicting 30-day readmission risk in patients suffering from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

To create a new use case, logged user must provide required details:

- ❖ Name: Name of use case, it must be identifying.
- ❖ Description: Short description to understand the purpose of the use case.
- ❖ Model Type: Select model type: prediction or association.

Home >> Use case creation

Use case name

Description

Data type

Save Cancel

Figure 5. Use case details interface.

Once the use case is created, user can select it to work with and the platform display the main menu.

<div>Feature Set Management</div> <p>Feature set is like an empty Excel template.</p> <p>Create your feature set template by specifying FHIR Queries and FHIR Paths.</p> <p>Use later it on creating your data set.</p> <div>Select</div>	<div>Data Set Management</div> <p>Data set is like Excel file(s) filled with data.</p> <p>Generate your data set either from single source or several distributed sources.</p> <p>Use later it on creating your predictive model.</p> <div>Select</div>
<div>Model Management</div> <p>Generate models for your use case.</p> <p>Perform clustering analyses and discover associations in your data.</p> <div>Select</div>	<div>Prospective Study</div> <p>Make predictions for future.</p> <p>Select an existing model, provide patient data and see predictions.</p> <p>Check historic predictions.</p> <div>Select</div>

Figure 6. Main menu, after user case selection.

Figure 6. Shows on top, logged username (demo), Logout option to logout, selected use case details (name and description) and different options related to selected use case. All options are described on following sections.

3.4. Feature Set Management

Feature Set is a template to specify FHIR Queries and Paths to identify dataset source.

This Feature Set will be used on Data Set Management section.

On Feature Set Management section, user can create a Feature Set to use it later (on Data Set Management) or see details from previously created Feature Sets.

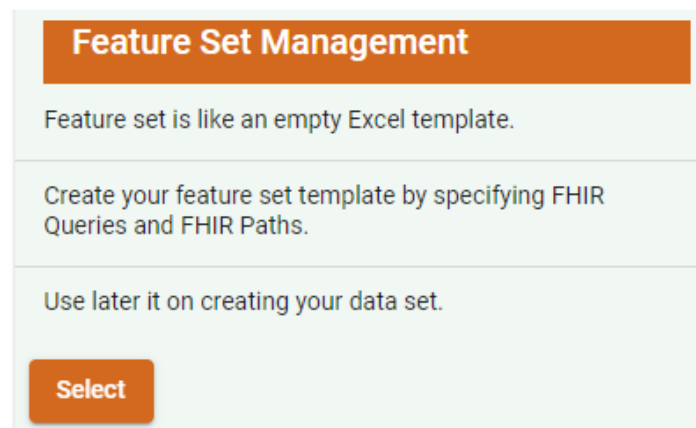


Figure 7. Feature Set menu Interface.

In this section the user can:

- ❖ See details of previously created Feature Set: Logged user can display any Feature Set details.
- ❖ Create a new Feature Set: Logged user can create a new Feature Set to work with.

Both functionalities are explained in following sections.

3.4.1. Feature Set list

To see Feature Set list, user must select related menu (Figure 7.), and the application will show the list of Feature Sets available.


Home >> Use case >> Feature set management					
Create new feature set					
Feature set name	Description	Number of variables	Created by	Creation time	See details
F4H Use-case-2 feature set	Contains medical comorbidities, pharmacological variables, laboratory variables and other variables	6	1903	Sep 15, 2020, 7:25:05 AM	

Figure 8. Feature Set list Interface.

To see all details from any Feature Set, click on “See details” column of each related Feature Set:

Edit feature set

Feature set name

F4H Use-case-2 feature set

Description

Contains medical comorbidities, pharmacological variables, laboratory variables and other variables

Add new variable







Name	Description	Variable Type	Variable data type	FHIR Query	FHIR Path	
Age		independent	categorical	/Patient/{patientId}	Patient.birthdate.toAge()	
Gender		independent	categorical	/Patient/{patientId}	Patient.gender	
Smoking status		independent	categorical	/Observation?code=72166-2&subject={patientId}	{yesOrNo}	
Heart failure		independent	categorical	/Condition?code=sw=I46,I50&subject={patientId}	{yesOrNo}	
Coronary heart disease		independent	categorical	/Condition?code=sw=I20,I21,I24,I25&subject={patientId}	{yesOrNo}	
Number of prescribed drugs		independent	numeric	/MedicationRequest&subject={patientId}	{count}	

Figure 9. Feature Set details.

Notice that, once the Feature Set is created it cannot be updated or removed since the data model depends on those details. If Feature Set is removed related model analysis will be isolated.

3.4.1. Create Feature Set

Click on “Create new Feature Set” button to create a new Feature Set and specify all its details:

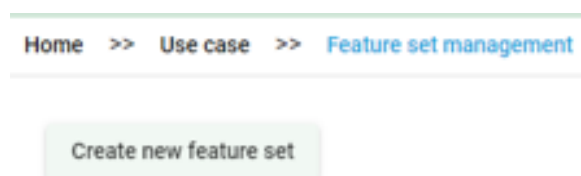


Figure 10. Feature Set details.

The system will ask for all its details and guide the user through all the process:

Create a new feature set

Name	Description	Variable Type	Variable data type	FHIR Query	FHIR Path
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>					

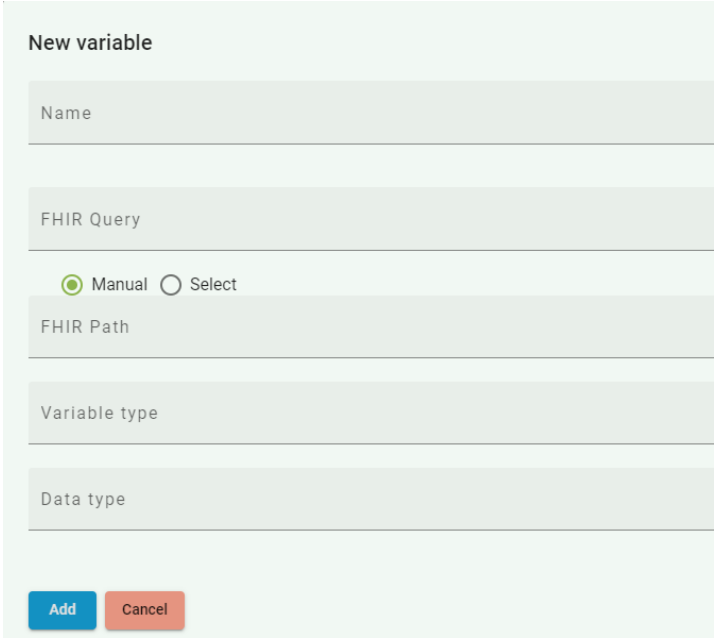
Figure 11. Create Feature Set, name and description details.

By clicking on **"Add new variable"** user can add a new variable, in the same mode, user can remove any variable by clicking on delete icon on each variable row (right). At this moment, the full Feature Set is not saved on the server, so the user can add or remove variables additional information or message confirmation (e.g. variable will be remove) are not necessary.

Variables must have following required details:

- ❖ Name: Variable name to identify it.
- ❖ Description: Variable short description to know additional details.
- ❖ Type:
 - Manual: User must type FHIR Path¹.
 - Select: User must select FHIR Path from a list.
- ❖ Variable type: Dependent or Independent.
- ❖ Data type: Categorical or numeric.

¹ <https://www.hl7.org/fhir/fhirpath.html>

A form titled "New variable" with several input fields and buttons. The fields are: "Name", "FHIR Query", "FHIR Path", "Variable type", and "Data type". There are radio buttons for "Manual" (selected) and "Select". At the bottom are "Add" and "Cancel" buttons.

New variable

Name

FHIR Query

☒ Manual ☐ Select

FHIR Path

Variable type

Data type

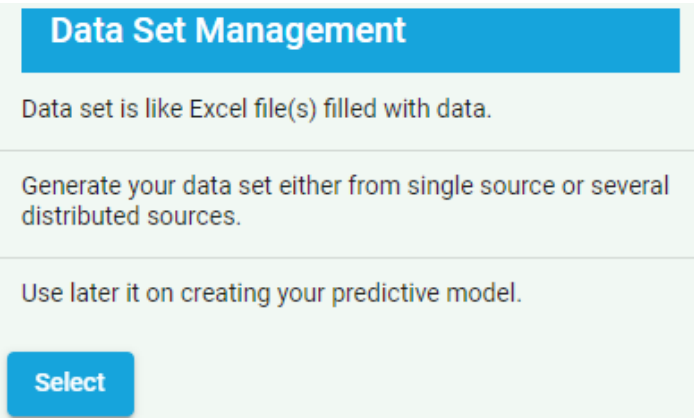
Add Cancel

Figure 12. Add new variable interface.

The use of drop-down menus on Variable type and Data Type helps the definition of features and variables, given the fact that the number of choices is currently limited. Related to FHIR Path, the app will follow regular expression to help insertion details.

3.5. Data Set Management

On "Data Set Management" section, user can create a data set to use it later (on Model Management) or see details from previously created data sets.

A menu titled "Data Set Management" with a blue header. Below the header is a description: "Data set is like Excel file(s) filled with data." followed by "Generate your data set either from single source or several distributed sources." and "Use later it on creating your predictive model." At the bottom is a blue "Select" button.

Data Set Management

Data set is like Excel file(s) filled with data.

Generate your data set either from single source or several distributed sources.

Use later it on creating your predictive model.

Select

Figure 13. Data Set menu.

After getting into Data Set Management section by clicking on "**Select**" button, the system displays all Data sets and its details.



3.5.1. Data set list

To see Data set list, user must select related menu, and the application will show the list of data sets available.

Home >> Use case >> [Data set management](#)

Create new data set

Ready

Name	Description	Dataset Sources	Status	Created by	Creation time	See details
F4H Use-case-1 data set	Contains data of patients older than 65 and having at least two chronic diseases	Demo Agent	final	1903	2020-09-15T14:48:42.941	
data set create test	is a test to check if the save of data test works	Demo Agent	final	1903	2020-10-05T10:09:51.208	

In progress





Name	Description	Dataset Sources	Status	Created by	Creation time	See details
second data set creation test	Is the second test created to check if this feature works	Demo Agent	executing	1903	2020-10-05T10:26:23.076	
Data test testing 3	is a test for the creation of datatest 3	Demo Agent	executing	1903	2020-10-05T10:56:43.069	
sdf	s	Demo Agent	executing	1903	2020-10-06T08:30:44.486	
Data set test 10	is a test 10	Demo Agent	executing	1903	2020-10-29T11:21:50.398	

Figure 14. Data set list interface.

In this interface the user can:

- ❖ Create a new data set.
- ❖ See details of previously created data set.

3.5.2. Data set creation

To create a new Data set, logged user must follow these five identified steps:

1. Name and Description

Home >> Use case >> Data set management >> [Data set creation](#)

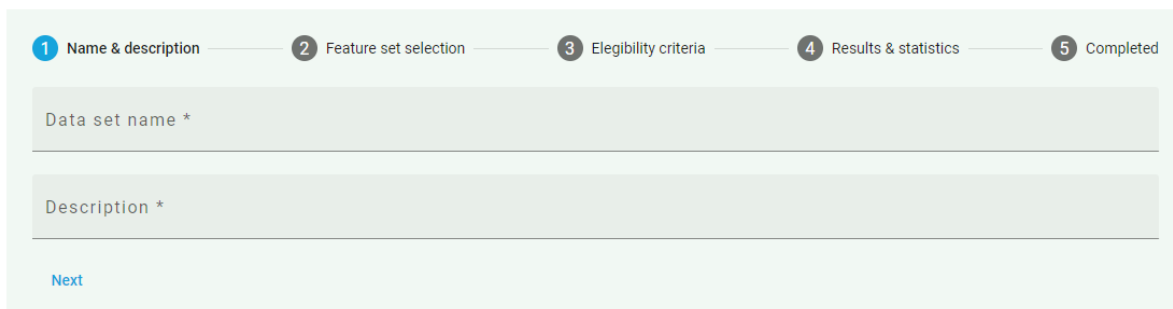


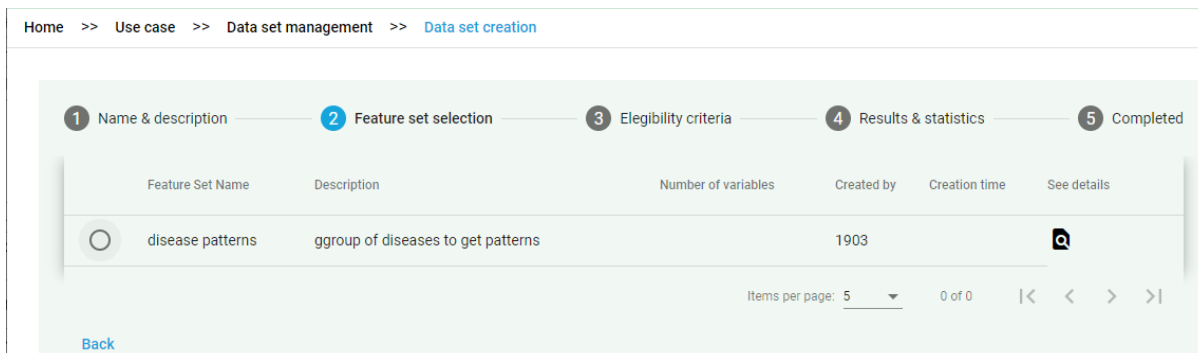
Figure 15. Data set creation workflow.

Each data set has following details:

- ❖ Name: Data set name to identify it.
- ❖ Description: Short description to know additional details.
- ❖ Feature Set: Feature Set selected and previously created (see section 3.3).
- ❖ Eligibility criteria: Search query and FHIR Path to identify data source and defined on section 2.

2. Feature Set selection

Logged user must select related Feature Set previously created



Feature Set Name	Description	Number of variables	Created by	Creation time	See details
<input type="radio"/> disease patterns	ggroup of diseases to get patterns	1903			

Figure 16. Data Set Management creation workflow, Feature Set selection.

3. Eligibility criteria

These two parameters; (1) FHIR query and (2) FHIR Path, are fundamentals to identify and select data source based on HL7 concepts.

- ❖ FHIR Query²: Allows the platform to identify resources and conditions into them. For example, to get patients with a certain age, patient is the resource and age the condition. GUI will facilitate insertion providing format information and using regular expressions.
Its format is:
'/' + ResourceType + '?' + QueryParameter + Operation + Value.

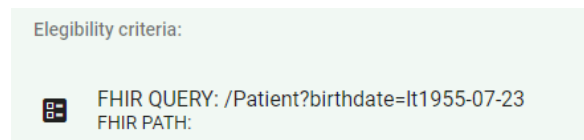


Figure 17. FHIR Query example to get Patients with a certain age.

- ❖ FHIR Path³: A path-based navigation and extraction language used in search parameter paths to define what contents the parameter refers to (e.g. Observation.dataAbsentReason).

4. Result & Statistics

This section shows details considering selected use case and Feature Set criteria.

5. Completed

Final section where data are stored into the system. After the data are saved those details can-not be changed or removed and Feature Set list table will be updated including the new element.

3.6. Model Management

On Model Management section, user can create a new model or see details from previously created models.

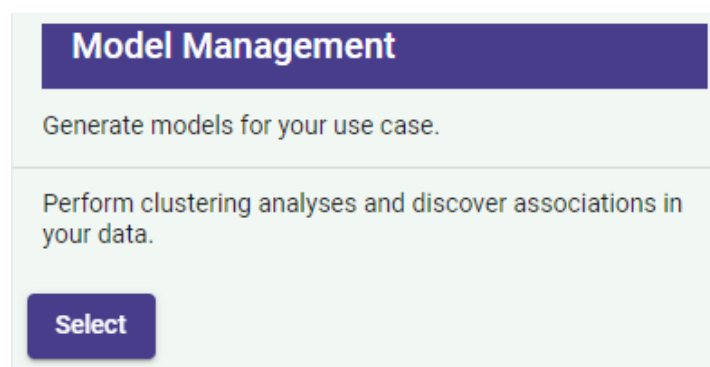


Figure 18. Model Management menu to get into Model management.

² <https://www.hl7.org/fhir/search.html>

³ <https://www.hl7.org/fhir/fhirpath.html>

After getting into Model Management section by clicking on “**Select**” button, the system displays all Data models and its details.

In this section the user can:

- ❖ Create a new Model or.
- ❖ See details of previously created Model.

Home >> Use case >> [Model management](#)

Create new model

Ready

0 models to show

In progress

Name	Description	Algorithms	Dataset Sources	Status	Created by	Creation time	See details
F4H Use-case-2 model	Predict 30-days readmission risk for F4H Use-case-2	classification_gbt classification_knn	SAS UNIGE IACS UCSC UP	generating	1903	2020-07-27T14:47:46.231	

Figure 19. Data Model Management Interface.

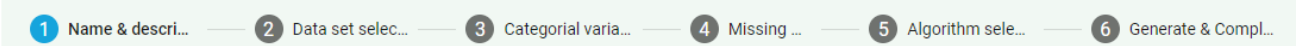
3.6.1. Data Model creation

Each model has following details:

- ❖ Name: Model name to identify it.
- ❖ Description: Short description to know additional details and purpose.
- ❖ Data set: Each model has a dataset object selected from the list of data sets of the project (previously created).
- ❖ Categorical variables: The list of variables created in the Feature Set (previously created).
- ❖ Missing values: It is important for analysis purpose to identify the treatment of missing values (if any) in each variable.

To create a Model, logged user must follow these identified steps:

1. Name and Description



1 Name & descri... — 2 Data set selec... — 3 Categorial varia... — 4 Missing ... — 5 Algorithm sele... — 6 Generate & Compl...

Model name *


Description *

Next

Figure 20. Model creation workflow.

2. Data set selection

Logged user must select the appropriate Data set previously created.



1 Name & description — 2 Data set selection — 3 Categorical variables — 4 Missing Data — 5 Algorithm selection — 6 Generate & Completed

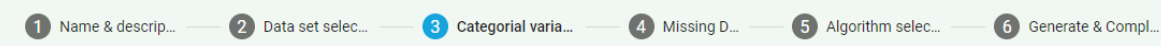
name	description	data_sources	created_by	creation_time	details
Big test - dataset	Big test dataset desc		1903		

Back Next

Figure 21. Data set selection workflow.

3. Categorical variables

Each Data model has attached a Feature Set by which it is possible to recognize its variables and specify a treatment for each one of them.



1 Name & descrip... — 2 Data set selec... — 3 Categorical varia... — 4 Missing D... — 5 Algorithm selec... — 6 Generate & Compl...

Name	FHIR path	FHIR query	Type
Age	Patient.birthdate.toAge()	/Patient/[patientId]	independent
Gender	Patient.gender	/Patient/[patientId]	independent
Smoking status	{yesOrNo}	/Observation?code=72166-2&subject=[patientId]	independent
Heart failure	{yesOrNo}	/Condition?code=sw=146,I50&subject=[patientId]	independent
Coronary heart disease	{yesOrNo}	/Condition?code=sw=I20,I21,I24,I25&subject=[patientId]	independent

Back Next

Figure 22. Model creation workflow, Categorical variables.

4. Missing values data

Datasets may contain missing values for different reasons (typing errors, unknown information, etc.) those values may change analysis results, so, it is important for analysis purpose to identify the treatment of missing values (if any) in each variable.

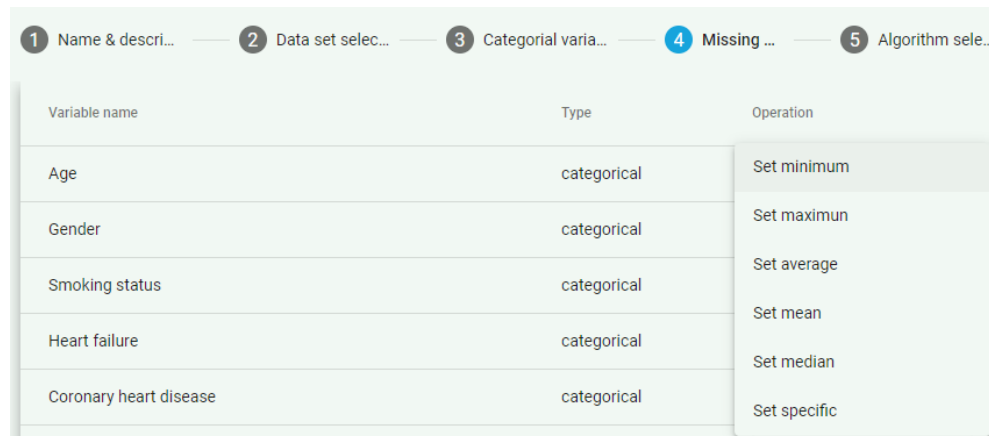


Figure 23. Missing values treatment selection.

For each variable user must identify missing values treatment by selecting one of those options:

- ❖ **Set minimum:** Missing values are replaced based on the minimum value. It can only be used with numeric data.
- ❖ **Set maximum:** Missing values are replaced based on the maximum value. It can only be used with numeric data.
- ❖ **Set average:** Missing values are replaced based on the average of no missing values. It can only be used with numeric data.
- ❖ **Set mean:** Missing values are replaced based on the mean of no missing values. It can only be used with numeric data.
- ❖ **Set median:** Missing values are replaced based on the median of no missing values. It can only be used with numeric data.
- ❖ **Set specific:** Missing values are replaced with specific values specified by the user.

5. Algorithm selection and parameters

This interface allows logged user to specify the algorithm and its parameters to use and its parameters. For example K-means algorithm will ask for the number of clusters, maximum number of iterations or number of time the k-means algorithm will be run with different centroid seeds and Decision tree regressor algorithm will ask for the function to measure the quality of a split, the maximum depth of the tree or The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node.

Data sets will be trained using this selected algorithm and parameters running in the background since it is an asynchronous process.

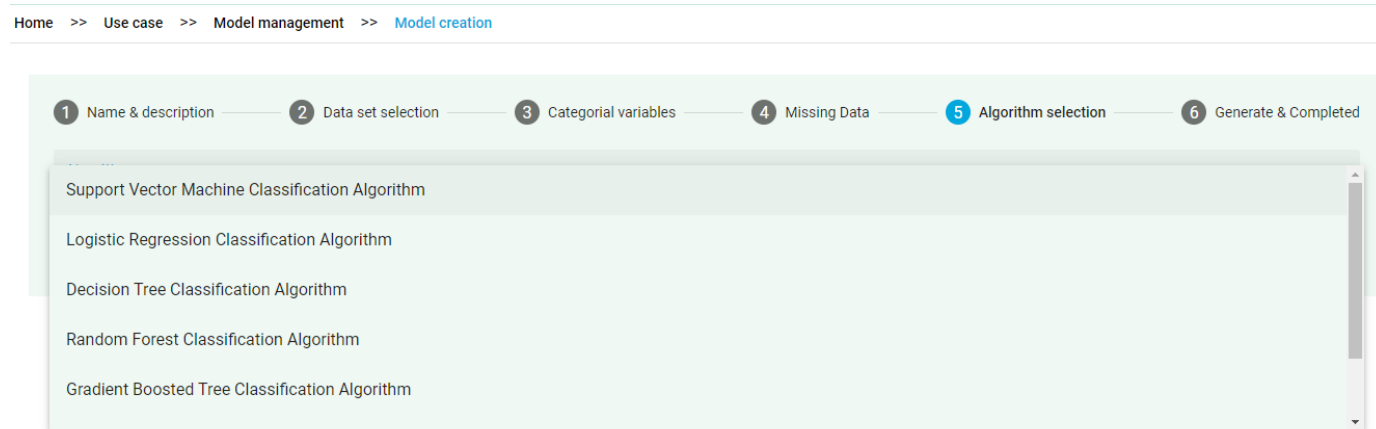


Figure 24. Algorithm selection.

For each algorithm user must fill up its corresponding parameters. Each time users select an algorithm; parameters will be updated according to selected one.

Notice that, use case one or association will show association algorithm and use case two or prediction will show only prediction algorithms.

6. Generate and completed

This is the final section where data model is stored into the system. After the data are saved those details can-not be changed or removed and data model list table will be updated with the new element.

3.7. Prospective Study

It is important to remember that this section is related to use case two or prediction. In this section users can make predictions for future by selecting an existing model, provide patient data and see predictions of the FAIR4Health platform.

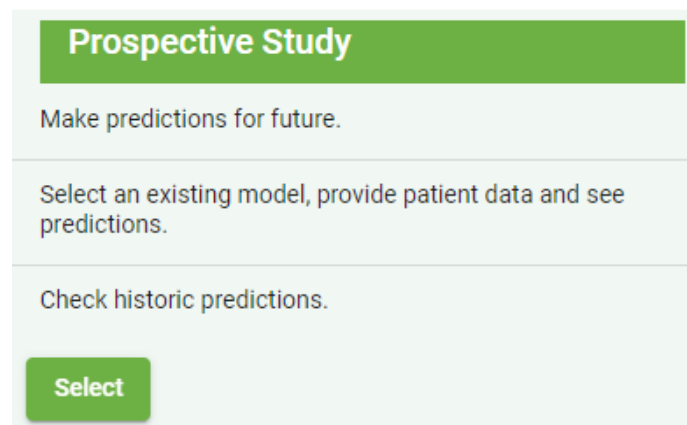
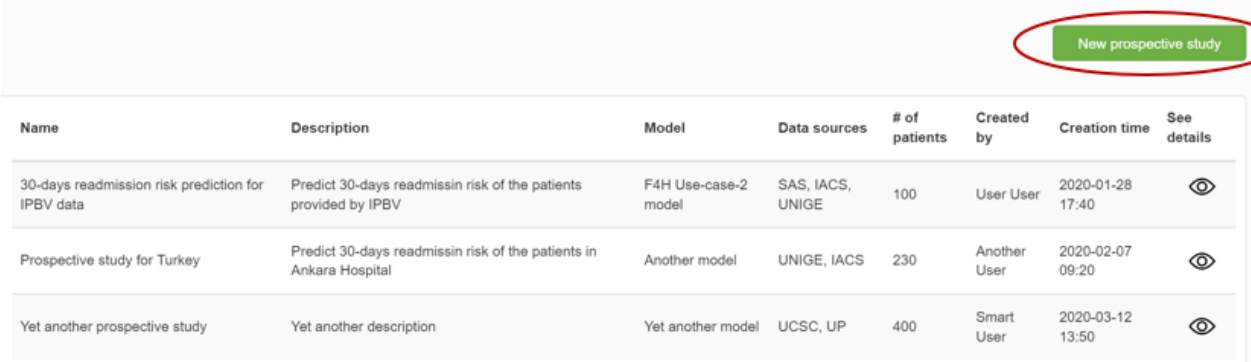


Figure 25. Prospective Study menu to get into Prospective section.

After getting into Prospective Study by clicking on “Select” button (Figure 20.), the system displays all studies and its details.



The image shows a table of prospective studies. A red circle highlights a green button labeled 'New prospective study' in the top right corner. The table has columns for Name, Description, Model, Data sources, # of patients, Created by, Creation time, and See details. There are three rows of data.




Name	Description	Model	Data sources	# of patients	Created by	Creation time	See details
30-days readmission risk prediction for IPBV data	Predict 30-days readmission risk of the patients provided by IPBV	F4H Use-case-2 model	SAS, IACS, UNIGE	100	User User	2020-01-28 17:40	
Prospective study for Turkey	Predict 30-days readmission risk of the patients in Ankara Hospital	Another model	UNIGE, IACS	230	Another User	2020-02-07 09:20	
Yet another prospective study	Yet another description	Yet another model	UCSC, UP	400	Smart User	2020-03-12 13:50	

Figure 26. Prospective studies list Interface.

In this interface the user can:

- ❖ Create a new Prospective Study.
- ❖ See details of previously created Prospective Study.

3.7.1. Prospective Study creation

This is a complex process for which the app uses a wizard approach to facilitate this process to end user.

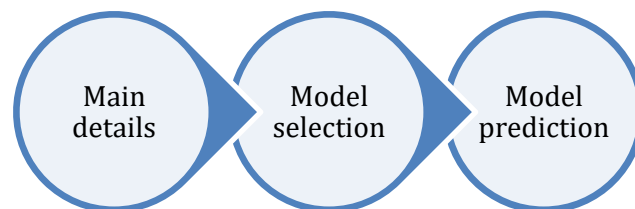


Figure 27. Prospective Study creation workflow.

1. To create a new Prospective Study

The user must identify its main details:

- Name of the study: Prospective name to identify its purpose.
- Description: Additional details to enforce understanding of study and purpose.



Figure 28. Prospective studies main details.

2. Machine Learning model selection

User must select the appropriate model from a list of them previously created.

Model name	Description	Algorithm	Data sources	Created by	Creation time	See details
<input type="radio"/> Model on all patients data set	Predict 30-days readmission risk for all patients in SAS and IACS.	K-Neighbours Classification	SAS, IACS	User User	2020-01-28 17:40	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> F4H Use-case-2 model	Predict 30-days readmission risk for F4H Use-case-2.	Logistic Regression	SAS, UNIGE, IACS	Another User	2020-02-07 09:20	
<input type="radio"/> Another model	This model did not perform well.	Gradient Boosted Tree	UNIGE	Tail User	2020-02-23 12:15	

Previous Next

Figure 29. Machine Learning model selection.

3. Model prediction

- Model prediction for a user.

Make prediction for a patient

Identifier:

Age:

Gender: ☐ Male ☒ Female ☐ Unknown

Smoking status: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Heart failure: ☒ Yes ☐ No


Coronary artery disease: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Haemoglobin: ☒ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High

Number of prescribed drugs:

Figure 30. Machine Learning patient prediction.

- Model prediction for a set of patients: Logged user can upload a set of patient details to make predictions on them.



Upload

List of patients

		Smoking status	Heart failure	Coronary artery disease	Haemoglobin	Number of prescribed drugs	Predictions
	60-70	Female	No	No	Low	0	35%
	50-60	Male	Yes	Yes	Medium	2	50%
	30-40	Female	Yes	Yes	Low	2	45%
	40-50	Male	Yes	No	High	4	90%
	60-70	Female	No	No	Low	0	65%
	50-60	Male	Yes	Yes	Medium	2	65%
	30-40	Female	Yes	No	Low	2	30%

Figure 31. Machine Learning set of patient prediction.

4. FAQs

- **How could I get my own username and password to access to FAIR4Health platform?**

At this moment, users can access using testing user demo. Once this testing phase gone each user must ask for its own username and password to the administrator.

- **Can I update a use case detail?**

No, once users save the data, they cannot be updated or changed. This happen with use case and Feature Set and data models. This happens since, the data analysis depends on those details (use case, Feature Set and data model) if we remove any of them the data analysis will get isolated and unreachable.

- **Can I edit the parameters of a model that has already been created?**

Yes, once the model is saved, is possible to edit its details by clicking on “**see details**” button. Logged user can see all its details, but can-not update them, since the data analysis related to removed data model will become isolated.

- **How can I calculate the prediction of a set of patients already created?**

User can upload an Excel file with a set of patients to calculate its predictions, This file must ensure same variables than those defined in related Feature Set, see section 3.7.1 Prospective Study creation.

- **Can I download the predictions made on the patient data in the Prospective Study?**

No at this moment, the platform could be improved to add this functionality.

- **How can I edit Feature Set?**

Log into the system and select one user case, the system will display the main menu, click on “Feature Set Management”. Feature Set Management section shows a list of all Feature Set created, logged user can see its details by selecting one of them and click on “**see details**” button, the app will display all its details.

- **Can I edit the parameters of an algorithm that has already been generated?**

Yes, Log into the system and select one user case, the system will display the main menu, click on “Data Model Management”. Data Model Management section shows a list of all models created, logged user can see its details by clicking on “**See details**” button, the app will display all its details.

- **How do you facilitate to find suitable use cases?**

After users gets into the system, the system displays a list of available use cases. Those uses cases are fully identified by name, description and model type. This information is displays since the very beginning so, logged user does not need to make additional clicks to identify the proper use case to work with. Nevertheless, if the list of use cases significantly increases, it will be possible to include a smart searcher.