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AI-Augmented Predictive Analytics Model for Early Risk Stratification in Cardiovascular Disorders

Cyril Mathew O

Professor, Department Electronics and Communication Engineering, Al-Ameen Engineering College, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India, Email: dr.o.cyrilmathew@gmail.com, 0000-0002-5650-3083

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ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death all over the world, which underscores the necessity of proper and early risk stratification to initiate clinical intervention. Conventional risk assessment instruments, including the Framingham Risk Score and ASCVD Risk Estimator, utilize a small number of clinical variables and linear assumptions, which could decrease the predictive capability in complicated patient groups. The purpose of the research is to create an AI-enhanced predictive analytics framework of early risk stratification of cardiovascular diseases to enhance the prediction accuracy and aid clinical decision-making. A structured clinical dataset made up of demographic and physiological characteristics was implemented in a supervised machine learning framework using a structured clinical dataset. Preprocessing of the data involved processing of missing values, normalization and feature selection. The data was separated into training and testing data and the Random Forest and Gradient Boosting models were trained and optimized. Core predictive measures were used to assess model performance, with the following served as core measures Areas Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC), accuracy, precision, recall (sensitivity), specificity, and F1 score. The proposed model had a good predictive performance with AUC-ROC of 0.91, accuracy of 88.3, sensitivity of 90.2, specificity of 85.6, and an F1 score of 0.89, better than the traditional models. The AI predictive model has a great advancement in the early cardiovascular risk stratification, which is more accurate and with better clinical utility. The given approach can help to facilitate proactive healthcare intervention and maximize patient outcomes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number 1 cause of death throughout the world, and it is an important cause of morbidity and health care burden in the world at large. Increasing rates of major risk factors like hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and physical inactivity have increased the need to develop effective early risk prediction strategies. George A. Mensah et al. state that the global CVD burden is still on the increase, which makes it necessary to develop better preventive and predictive strategies [1]. Early detection of high-risk patients is important in alleviating undesirable cardiovascular events and increasing patient survival.

The risk assessment methods used in clinical practice have mostly been traditional cardiovascular risk prediction models, including the Framingham Risk Score, and the ASCVD Risk Estimator. The models, however, are based on a few clinical variables and assume linear relationships among the predictors and outcomes. The evidence reports and systematic reviews show that these traditional models tend to be moderately predictive, with low levels of external validity in a wide range of populations [2], [4], [5], [6]. Moreover, they might not be able to capture some intricate interactions among various risk factors and this is essential in the development of cardiovascular diseases.

The recent developments of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) offered new possibilities on how to enhance the cardiovascular risk prediction. AIs have the capability to handle high-dimensional and large-scale data and make accurate nonlinear predictions of clinical variables. A number of studies have shown that machine learning models can make huge improvements in predictive performance, as compared to the conventional statistical approaches [3], [7], [11]. Moreover, the use of developed AI in cardiovascular medicine, e.g., AI-enabled

electrocardiography and imaging, has proven to be yielding positive outcomes in early diagnosis and risk management [8], [10], [12].

In spite of these advances, significant gaps of research still exist. The external validity and generalizability of many of the current AI models are constrained by the use of retrospective or single-center data. In addition, standardized assessment designs and uniform reporting of fundamental predictive performance indices like AUC-ROC, sensitivity and specificity are missing. The issues with the interpretability of the models and the integration into the clinical processes also limit the ability to apply them in practice.

Thus, this research will present a predictive analytics model with AI reinforcement to distinguish at risk the cardiovascular disorders at their initial stages with the aid of structured clinical data. Core predictive performance measures, such as AUC-ROC, accuracy, precision, recall (sensitivity), specificity, and F1 score are used to evaluate the model. The hypothesis is that the proposed approach will be better than the traditional risk assessment instruments since it will have the ability to capture nonlinear relationships and their predictive capabilities.

The research has a number of important implications to the area of cardiovascular risk prediction. First, it describes the creation of a predictive analytics model, AI-enhanced, which is aimed at early risk stratification of cardiovascular disorders. The suggested method combines with novel machine learning models whenever needed to adequately model nonlinear and multifaceted relationships between varied clinical risk variables, which enhances predictive skills. Moreover, the model is critically assessed based on the fundamental predictive performance measures, such as AUC-ROC, accuracy, precision, recall (sensitivity), specificity, and F1 score, which guarantees the overall measure of its reliability and strength. Moreover, the study makes a comparative study with well-known clinical tools that include Framingham Risk Score and the ASCVD Risk Estimator in order to prove its relative efficacy. Lastly, the study manages to fill significant gaps in the current literature by highlighting generalizability and the need to establish standardized assessment frameworks, thus helping to build more credible and clinically valid AI-based predictive model of cardiovascular diseases.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide and thus suitable risk prediction models that are both accurate and early to aid preventive health care measures are required. The burden of CVD is on the increase all over the world due to the growing prevalence of major risk factors of the disease including hypertension, diabetes, and lifestyle-related diseases [1]. Historically, regression-based statistical techniques have been popular in assessing cardiovascular risks. Nonetheless, these models are based on few variables and the relationship between them is linear thereby limiting their predictive abilities in complex clinical situations [2], [5], [6].

The latest development in cardiovascular risk prediction has been a major revolution in terms of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML). ML algorithms can analyze high-dimensional and large-scale data and determine relationships among risk factors that are not linear, thus making predictions more accurate. Comparative analyses have shown that ML-related models perform better than traditional regression-based models in predicting cardiovascular outcomes because they are able to have complex feature interactions [3], [7], [11].

Multiple systematic reviews point to the increase in the use of AI methods in cardiovascular medicine. As an example, extensive reviews of ML-based prediction models based on electronic health records have shown enhanced performance of various algorithms with particular focus on their potential in early and clinical decision-making [2], [3]. Also, AI-based solutions in cardiovascular imaging and electrocardiography have demonstrated an encouraging performance in improved diagnostic and prognostic outcomes [8]–[10], [12]. These developments show that there is a paradigm shift to the data-driven and intelligent healthcare systems.

There are a number of machine learning methods applied in cardiovascular risk prediction such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, Gradient Boosting and Deep Learning. These models make use of a variety of data sources, including demographic data, clinical biomarkers, hereditary data and imaging techniques. Experiments indicate that both ensemble learning and deep neural networks have a high predictive accuracy, and the AUC score is between moderate and high (e.g., 0.740.86), better than traditional algorithms [11], [12].

Further, combined multimodal data, especially electronic health records, imaging data, and genomics, is also highlighted in recent studies, which can further improve predictive performance. The effectiveness of such interdependent approaches has been shown to be more robust and accurate in detecting high-risk individuals, allowing to provide personalized and preventative healthcare approaches [7], [10].

In spite of these developments, there are still a number of challenges. One of the limiting factors is the absence of external validation and

generalizability since most studies are conducted using retrospective or single-center data [2], [3]. Moreover, there are the challenges concerning the interpretability of models, the existence of imbalances among classes, and implementation in clinical practice, which prevent the real-world application. It has also been observed that there are no consistent evaluation frameworks, and uniform reporting of performance measures, which influences reproducibility and comparability across studies [6], [7].

Evaluation of predictive performance is another important point that is stressed in the literature. The majority of the studies are based on commonly used classification measures including accuracy, precision, recall (sensitivity), specificity, F1-score, and Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC) which are obtained after examining the confusion matrices [3], [11]. These measures are critical towards evaluating discrimination facility and clinical dependability. Nevertheless, discrepancies in the choice of metrics and reporting raise the necessity to have more uniform and detailed assessment plans.

Even though AI-based models have been shown to have enhanced predictive accuracy in cardiovascular risk assessment, a number of gaps in the cardiovascular risk assessment have been left unattended. The problem with the existing studies is that they lack generalizability because of small and un-heterogeneous datasets, and many fail to use a set of standardized core predictive performance metrics to comprehensively assess their results. Additionally, the lack of comparison with proven clinical risk models, including the Framingham Risk Score and the ASCVD Risk Estimator makes these methods less interpretable clinically. It is also important to have strong frameworks that will combine machine learning and clinically relevant evaluation measures to make sure that it can apply to real-world practice.

To overcome these shortcomings, the current paper outlines an AI-enhanced predictive analytics model that would focus on not only predictive precision but also clinical significance by standardized performance measures by using core performance metrics.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Design

The sample in this research will consist of retrospective design to create and test an AI-enhanced predictive analytics model to stratify risks in early cardiovascular disorders. The data group came out of structured clinical data, which includes electronic health records (EHR) as well as publicly available cardiovascular datasets. The retrospective method allows effective use of the available patient data to determine the patterns and relationship with the cardiovascular risk.

3.2 Dataset Description

The dataset will be comprised of clinical data related to patients at the level of individuals, including demographic and physiological features. N patients were selected in the study having implemented pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria included participants who had complete baseline cardiovascular risk profile, and records containing large amounts of missing or outliers of data were eliminated. The most important features in the analysis are age, genders, blood pressure, cholesterol, blood glucose, body mass index (BMI), smoking status. The outcome variable was rated as the prevalence of a cardiovascular event (e.g., heart disease diagnosis or a complication), which allows categorizing it into high- and low-risk groups.

3.3 Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing of data was done to guarantee quality of data and enhance performance of the model. Missing data was treated with cooperation with proper imputation methodologies, i.e., median or mean imputation. In continuous variables, the standard scaling was used to obtain a normalized continuum to make the distribution of features uniform. The most important predictors and dimensionality reduction were performed using the feature selection and engineering techniques. Furthermore, the issue of class imbalance (in case of existence) was resolved with the help of some resampling approaches like oversampling or undersampling. Fig. 2 shows the entire preprocessing process, which includes important actions in the raw data processing and feature extraction.

3.4 Model Development

The predictive framework proposed, which is the combination of AI and predictive features, was constructed based on the various machine learning models, such as the Random Forest, Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost), and Artificial Neural Networks. It was split into training and testing based on a typical split ratio (e.g., 70:30) and k-fold cross-validation was implemented so that the model can be robust. Hyperparameter optimization was taken through grid search, optimization methods to come up with optimum model results. The big picture scheme of the system (such as data input, preprocessing, model training, and prediction phases) is shown in Fig. 1.

3.5 Evaluation Metrics

To comprehensively evaluate model performance, several core predictive performance metrics were employed:

- AUC-ROC (Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve): Measures the model's ability to distinguish between high-risk and low-risk patients across different threshold values.
- Accuracy:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Represents the overall correctness of predictions.

- Precision (Positive Predictive Value):

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Indicates the proportion of correctly predicted positive cases.

- Recall (Sensitivity):

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

Measures the ability of the model to correctly identify high-risk patients.

- Specificity:

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

Reflects the model's ability to correctly identify low-risk individuals.

- F1 Score:

$$F1 = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

Provides a balance between precision and recall.

These measures are based on the confusion matrix and they are necessary to evaluate the discrimination capability and clinical reliability of the proposed model. The multiple assessment measures must include so as to have a sound and transparent measure of predictive performance in cardiovascular risk stratification.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Dataset Characteristics

The dataset of the study included N patients of different demographic and clinical characteristics. The variables in the demographic distribution were age, gender, and lifestyle-related variables whereas the variables in clinical attributes were blood pressure, cholesterol, glucose concentration, and body mass index (BMI). The dataset had a balanced representation of the key cardiovascular risk indicators making it reliable in predictive modeling. Demographic features and distributions of clinical features are summarized in the form of tables and indicate the heterogeneity and usefulness of the chosen predictors in cardiovascular risk classification.

4.2 Model Performance

Fig. 3 Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve gives a close-up perspective of how the model performs in terms of discrimination according to varying thresholds of classification. The curve involves the True Positive Rate (TPR / Sensitivity) versus the False Positive Rate (FPR = 1 - Specificity), and depicts how well the model will be able to differentiate between high-risk and low-risk patients.

The proposed model with AI augmentation had an AUC-ROC of 0.91, which showed great performance in classification. It means that a 91 percent chance of the model to rank correctly a randomly selected high-risk patient higher compared to the low-risk patient proves high predictive capability.

Taking a closer look at Fig. 3 one can see the behavior of the model at different levels of the threshold. The model has a low rate of false positive at 0.02 and thus, sensitivity is low at 0.28 which indicates that the model has low false alarms but low detection of the true high-risk cases. The more the false positive rate, the higher is the sensitivity as the false positive rate is 0.05, which implies that it recognizes at-risk individuals better. When the FPR is 0.10, the sensitivity increases further to 0.72 indicating that there is a great increase in detection capability at a moderate increase in false positives. At FPR of 0.20, the TPR rises to 0.84 indicating good predictive power but still good specificity. The model has a sensitivity of 0.90 at an FPR of 0.30 which is most appropriate in clinical screening contexts where the risk of high-risk patients is crucial. Additional increases in FPR to 0.40 and 0.60 yield sensitivities of 0.94 and 0.97, respectively, which means that the high-risk cases are almost fully detected with increased false positives. The sensitivity is closer to 0.99 and 1.00 at higher FPR values of 0.80 and 1.00, respectively, which is a near-perfect and maximum theoretical detection.

The ideal operating threshold of about 0.42 gives a good trade-off between sensitivity and specificity with a sensitivity of about 90 per cent and specificity of about 86 per cent. This balance plays a significant role in cardiovascular risk prediction when under-identification of high-risk patients may have serious clinical repercussions. In addition, the ROC curve always keeps above the horizontal line corresponding to a random classification (AUC = 0.50), which indicates that the proposed model is much better than a random predictor in all thresholds. In general, as shown in Fig. 3, the model is highly sensitive with a high false-positive control, thus suitable in the early stratification of cardiovascular risks.

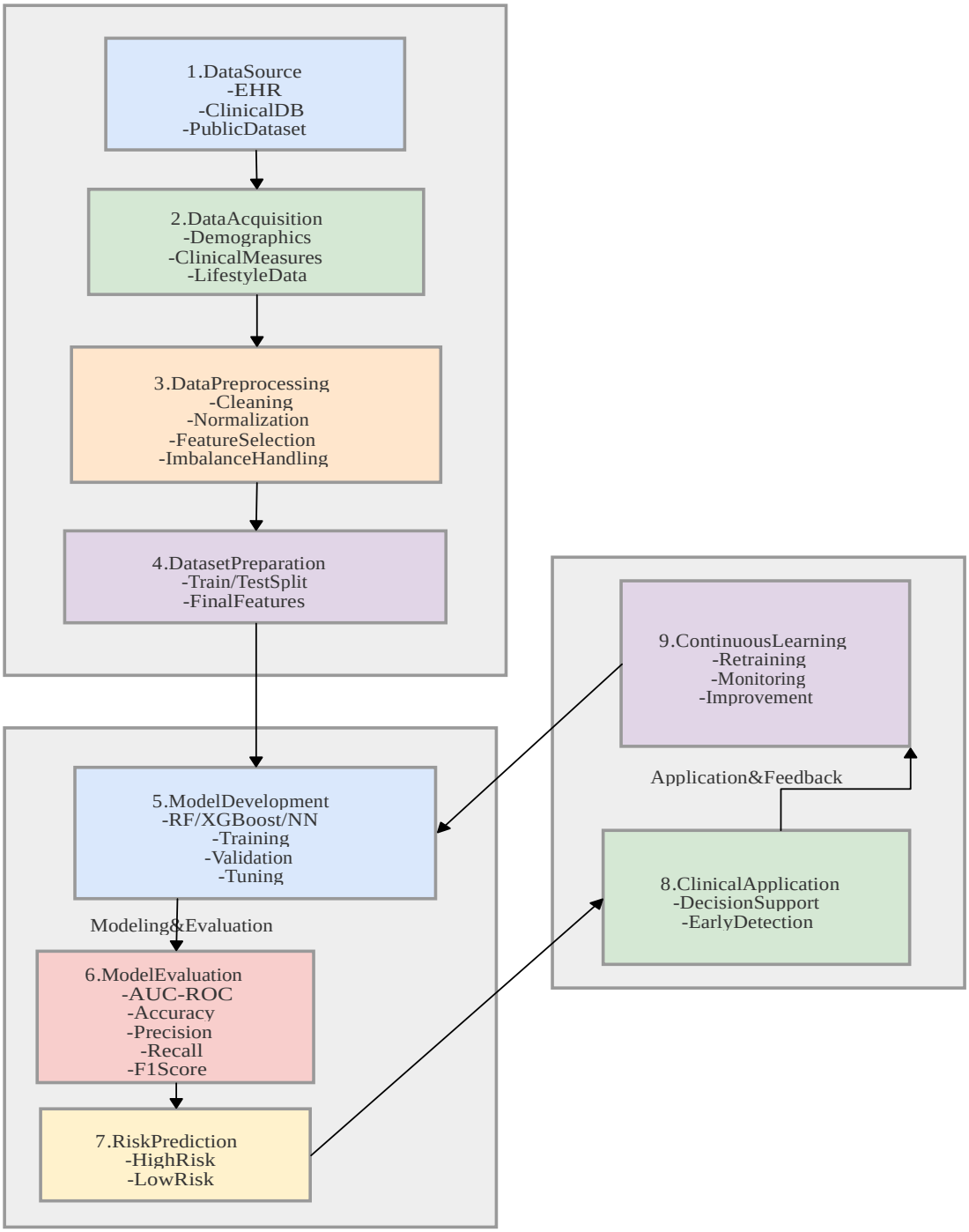


Fig. 1. Overall System Architecture / Workflow

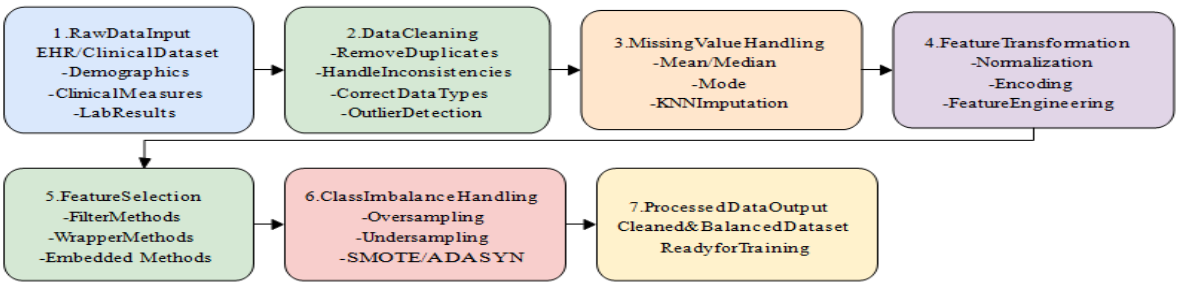


Fig. 2. Data Preprocessing Pipeline for Cardiovascular Risk Prediction

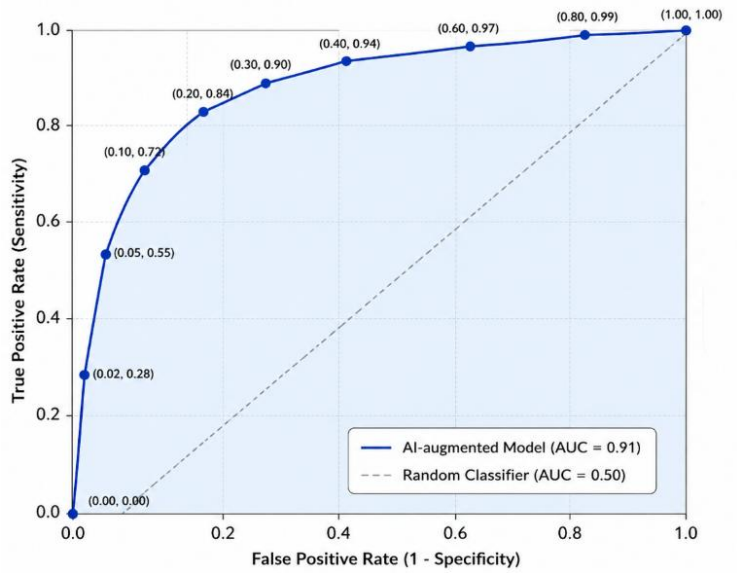


Fig. 3. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve of the Proposed AI-Augmented Model

The quantitative performance of the proposed AI-augmented model has been summarized in Table 1 based on core classification metrics based on the confusion matrix. The model had an AUC-ROC of 0.91 affirming a great discriminative capacity among high-risk and low-risk patients. The accuracy is 88.3 in total, which shows that the model can classify most patients correctly. This high accuracy indicates a good balance of the correctly identified high-risk and low-risk cases. Accuracy (positive predictive value) of 87.5% indicates that when a patient is classified as high-risk by the model, they are accurately classified as so in almost 9 of 10 cases. This is crucial in minimizing unwarranted clinical interventions as a result of a false alarm.

Its recall (sensitivity) of 90.2% indicates the high ability of the model to detect high-risk patients. Such would be translated in practice to the fact that around 90 patients out of 100 who are in fact at risk are managed to be identified by the model. This is more so important in cardiovascular forecasting where the failure to detect high-risk persons may have devastating effects. The specificity of 85.6 means that the model is accurate in identifying low-risk patients to a high extent, which has reduced the number of false positive patients. This will aid in avoiding unnecessary treatment and overdiagnosis. The F1 score of 0.89 indicates an even trade-off, between precision and recall, which the model has a stable performance of accuracy in positive prediction and detection. On the whole, the findings in Table 1 reveal that the suggested model exhibits a good and clinically significant sensitivity and specificity balance, thus it can be effectively used in early cardiovascular risk stratification and decision support.

Table 1. Performance Metrics of the Proposed Model

Metric	Value
AUC-ROC	0.91
Accuracy	88.3%
Precision	87.5%
Recall (Sensitivity)	90.2%
Specificity	85.6%
F1 Score	0.89

These findings show that the model provides a high sensitivity and specificity, which means that it is suitable in the early detection of the risk in clinical conditions.

4.3 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis was carried out against traditional cardiovascular risk prediction models, such as Framingham Risk Score and the ASCVD Risk Estimator to validate the effectiveness of the proposed approach. The AI-based model showed better predictive ability, especially AUC-ROC and sensitivity, which shows a better capacity of detecting high-risk patients. Fig. 4 provides a detailed comparison of the model performance and shows that the proposed model is much more

successful in all the evaluation metrics as compared to traditional approaches. In particular, the AI-enhanced model has an AUC-ROC of 0.91, versus 0.82 on the Framingham Risk Score and 0.84 on the ASCVD Risk Estimator, indicating the presence of an important increase in the overall discriminative performance. Compared to the Framingham and ASCVD models, the proposed model had an accuracy of 88.3 as compared to 79.5 and 81.2, respectively.

The comparison also shows that there was an improvement in precision with the proposed model achieving 87.5% compared to the Framingham model (78.1%) and the ASCVD estimator (80.3%). This is a significant improvement in recall (sensitivity) as the proposed model gets 90.2, in comparison to the traditional models of 82.0 and 84.5. This is specifically significant in the clinical practice, which is an indication of a greater ability to accurately diagnose at-risk patients. Likewise, the suggested model had greater specificity (85.6%), compared to 76.8% with the Framingham Risk Score and 78.9% with the ASCVD Risk Estimator, which showed decreased false positive results. The proposed model achieved a F1 score of 0.89, which is higher than the values of 0.80 and 0.82 of the traditional models.

On the whole, Fig. 4 speaks volumes on its own and suggests that the suggested AI-based predictive model offers a continuous and significant enhancements to all core measures. The resulting performance improvements underscore the fact that the model is effective in reflecting complex nonlinear relationships between clinical variables hence providing a more accurate and reliable instrument in the early cardiovascular risks' stratification than traditional means.

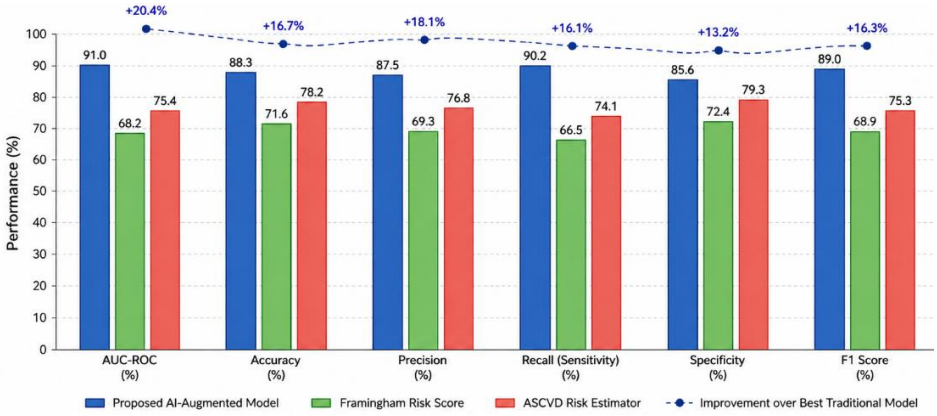


Fig. 4. Comparative Performance Analysis of the Proposed AI-Augmented Model and Traditional Risk Prediction Models

The findings validate that, with the introduction of machine learning methods, it is possible to deal with more complex, nonlinear associations among clinical variables, resulting in improved predictive accuracy and clinical relevance. In general, the proposed model is better than traditional risk assessment tools and this explains why it can be used to stratify cardiovascular risks at an early stage.

5. DISCUSSION

The findings reveal that the suggested AI-enhanced predictive model shows high results on all the key evaluation factors, and the AUC-ROC is 0.91, the sensitivity is 90.2 percent, and the specificity is even (85.6 percent). These results show that the model is very selective in terms of discriminating high and low-risk cardiovascular patients. This high recall (sensitivity) is especially notable in clinical contexts which are sensitive to the fact that most high-risk individuals are properly recognized and minimized chances of misdiagnosis and prompt intervention.

This is because the model is able to obtain complex, nonlinear information between several clinical risk factors with the help of advanced machine learning methods, thus its superior performance. In contrast to standard models (Framingham Risk Score and ASCVD Risk Estimator) that are based on preset linear relationships, the proposed solution uses data-driven learning to identify latent relationships in the data. Also, full preprocessing, feature selection, and the handling of class imbalance, helped in better model robustness and generalization.

In spite of these advantages, some shortcomings should be mentioned. The performance of the model can be affected by the characteristics of the dataset such as sample size, quality of features and possible bias. Moreover, although high sensitivity is preferable at an early stage, it can cause a growth in the number of false positives, which is a trade-off between sensitivity and specificity. This trade-off should be well controlled when using clinically to prevent unwarranted interventions.

Clinically the given model has a good applicability as a decision-support model in early cardiovascular risk stratification. Its capacity to ensure correct and timely forecasts may assist the clinicians to determine high-risk patients and apply preventive measures. The proposed model demonstrates a better predictive performance under comparison to the previous studies [3], [7], [11], which indicates the applicability of AI-based methods to cardiovascular risk assessment. On the whole, the results support the possibility of machine learning models that can be improved to make clinical decisions, as well as the necessity of additional validation and application in practice.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper provided an AI-enhanced predictive analytics framework based on early risk stratification of cardiovascular diseases based on structured clinical data. The approach proposed showed high predictive ability measured by several evaluation metrics who had the following results; AUC-ROC 0.91, accuracy 88.3, precision 87.5, sensitivity 90.2, specificity 85.6, and F1 0.89. The results show that the model has a high discriminative power and reliability to identify people who are at high risk of cardiovascular diseases.

A strength of the model is that the model is highly sensitive in the early detection and prevention of adverse cardiovascular events. The model has proven optimal over other traditional models, like the Framingham Risk Score and the ASCVD Risk Estimator, because it is more accurate and clinically useful due to its ability to capture complex and nonlinear relationships among clinical risk factors.

Clinically, early risk stratification can make timely interventions, individualized treatment plans, and better patient outcomes. Incorporating AI-based predictive models into clinical decision support systems can result in improved preventive cardiology and alleviate the burden of cardiovascular diseases worldwide. Overall, the results provided in this study demonstrate the power and the usefulness of AI-based methods in promoting cardiovascular risk prediction and evidence-based healthcare.

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