



# **Predictive Analysis With SHAP For Predicting Blood Cancer Using AI Techniques**

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**ABSTRACT:** Blood cancer is one of the most serious diseases affecting the production and function of blood cells. Early and accurate detection of blood cancer is essential for improving patient survival rates and enabling timely treatment. Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have provided powerful tools for medical diagnosis by analyzing complex clinical datasets and identifying hidden patterns. However, many AI models operate as "black boxes," making their predictions difficult for healthcare professionals to interpret and trust. To address this challenge, this study proposes a predictive analysis framework for blood cancer detection using AI techniques integrated with SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP). The proposed system employs machine learning algorithms to classify patients based on relevant medical attributes such as blood cell counts, hemoglobin levels, platelet counts, and other diagnostic indicators. SHAP is utilized to explain model predictions by identifying the contribution of each feature toward the final diagnosis. This explainable AI approach enhances transparency, reliability, and clinical decision-making by providing interpretable insights into the prediction process. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed model achieves high prediction accuracy while maintaining interpretability, making it a valuable tool for supporting healthcare professionals in blood cancer diagnosis. The integration of predictive analytics and explainable AI contributes to the development of trustworthy and efficient medical diagnostic systems.

**KEYWORDS:** Blood Cancer Prediction, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Predictive Analytics, Explainable AI (XAI), SHAP, Medical Diagnosis, Classification, Healthcare Analytics, Data Mining, Feature Importance, Clinical Decision Support System

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Blood cancer is a group of diseases that affect the production and function of blood cells, primarily originating in the bone marrow and lymphatic system. Common types of blood cancer include leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma. These diseases can significantly impact a patient's health by disrupting the normal formation and functioning of blood cells. Early detection of blood cancer is crucial, as timely diagnosis and treatment can greatly improve survival rates and overall patient outcomes. However, traditional diagnostic methods often require extensive laboratory testing, expert analysis, and considerable time, which may delay the diagnosis process.

Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have transformed the healthcare sector by enabling automated and accurate disease prediction. AI-based predictive models can analyze large volumes of medical data, identify hidden patterns, and assist healthcare professionals in making informed decisions. Machine learning algorithms have demonstrated promising results in detecting various diseases, including cancer, by utilizing clinical and laboratory data. Despite their high predictive performance, many AI models are often considered "black-box" systems because their decision-making process is difficult to understand and interpret.

In medical applications, interpretability is as important as accuracy because healthcare professionals need to understand the reasoning behind a prediction before relying on it for clinical decisions. Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) addresses this challenge by providing transparency into AI model predictions. One of the most widely used XAI techniques is SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP), which explains the contribution of each feature to the model's

prediction. SHAP helps identify the most influential factors affecting the diagnosis and enables clinicians to understand how different medical parameters contribute to blood cancer prediction.

This study proposes a predictive analysis framework for blood cancer detection using AI techniques integrated with SHAP. The system utilizes machine learning algorithms to analyze patient health data and predict the likelihood of blood cancer. SHAP is employed to interpret the predictions and provide meaningful insights into the factors influencing the diagnosis. By combining predictive analytics with explainable AI, the proposed approach aims to enhance diagnostic accuracy, improve transparency, and increase trust in AI-driven healthcare systems. The study contributes to the development of reliable and interpretable medical decision-support tools that can assist healthcare professionals in the early detection and management of blood cancer.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Artificial Intelligence in Blood Cancer Prediction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful technology in the healthcare sector, particularly for disease diagnosis and prediction. Researchers have applied various AI techniques to detect blood cancer by analyzing clinical and laboratory data. Machine learning algorithms such as Decision Trees, Random Forests, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Neural Networks have demonstrated promising results in identifying patterns associated with blood cancer. These techniques help healthcare professionals make faster and more accurate diagnoses by processing large volumes of patient data. Studies have shown that AI-based prediction systems can improve diagnostic efficiency, reduce human errors, and support early disease detection, thereby enhancing patient outcomes.

### B. Machine Learning Techniques for Cancer Detection

Machine Learning (ML) plays a significant role in cancer prediction by learning patterns from historical medical datasets. Several researchers have explored supervised learning algorithms for blood cancer classification using features such as white blood cell count, red blood cell count, hemoglobin level, platelet count, and other hematological parameters. Algorithms such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, Logistic Regression, and XGBoost have achieved high classification accuracy in cancer diagnosis. Comparative studies indicate that ensemble learning methods often outperform traditional classifiers due to their ability to handle complex relationships among medical features. The increasing availability of healthcare data has further enhanced the effectiveness of machine learning models in supporting clinical decision-making.

### C. Explainable Artificial Intelligence and SHAP

Although machine learning models provide accurate predictions, many of them operate as black-box systems, making their decisions difficult to interpret. Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) has been introduced to improve transparency and trust in AI-based healthcare applications. Among various XAI techniques, SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) has gained significant attention due to its strong theoretical foundation and ability to explain model predictions. SHAP assigns importance values to individual features, indicating their contribution to the final prediction. Researchers have successfully applied SHAP in medical diagnosis to identify critical factors influencing disease detection. The use of SHAP enables healthcare professionals to understand the reasoning behind AI predictions, thereby increasing confidence in automated diagnostic systems.

### D. Predictive Analytics in Healthcare

Predictive analytics combines statistical methods, data mining, and machine learning techniques to forecast future outcomes based on historical data. In healthcare, predictive analytics has been widely used for disease risk assessment, patient monitoring, treatment planning, and early diagnosis. Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of predictive models in identifying high-risk patients and supporting preventive healthcare strategies. For blood cancer prediction, predictive analytics helps uncover hidden patterns in medical records and laboratory results, facilitating early intervention and personalized treatment planning. The integration of predictive analytics with explainable AI techniques such as SHAP further enhances the reliability and interpretability of healthcare decision-support systems, making them more suitable for real-world clinical applications.

### Summary of Literature Review

The reviewed literature indicates that AI and machine learning techniques have significantly improved blood cancer prediction accuracy. However, the lack of interpretability remains a major challenge in healthcare applications.

Explainable AI methods, particularly SHAP, address this issue by providing transparent explanations for model predictions. The integration of predictive analytics, machine learning, and SHAP offers a promising approach for developing accurate, reliable, and interpretable blood cancer prediction systems that can support healthcare professionals in clinical decision-making

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Data Collection and Dataset Preparation**

The first stage of the proposed Blood Cancer Detection System involves collecting a comprehensive dataset of blood smear images from publicly available medical repositories, research databases, and healthcare-related sources. The dataset contains images representing both normal blood cells and leukemia-affected blood cells, enabling the model to learn the distinguishing characteristics of each category. After data collection, the images are carefully examined to eliminate duplicate, incomplete, blurred, or corrupted samples that may negatively affect model performance. Each image is properly labeled according to its class to ensure accurate supervised learning. The dataset is then organized into separate subsets for training, validation, and testing. Typically, a large portion of the dataset is allocated for training the model, while the remaining images are reserved for validation and testing purposes. This systematic dataset preparation process ensures that the model is trained on high-quality data and evaluated fairly, leading to improved reliability and predictive performance.

#### **B. Image Preprocessing**

Image preprocessing is an essential step that prepares the blood smear images for deep learning analysis. Since images collected from different sources may vary in size, resolution, brightness, and quality, preprocessing techniques are applied to create a standardized dataset. Initially, all images are resized to a fixed dimension compatible with the deep learning models. Image normalization is performed to scale pixel values into a suitable range, allowing the neural networks to learn more effectively. Noise reduction and image enhancement techniques are applied to improve the visibility of blood cell structures and important diagnostic features. In addition, data augmentation methods such as rotation, horizontal and vertical flipping, zooming, shearing, and brightness adjustments are utilized to artificially increase the size and diversity of the dataset. These augmentation techniques help the model generalize better by exposing it to various image orientations and conditions, thereby reducing overfitting and improving classification accuracy on unseen data.

#### **C. Hybrid Deep Learning Model Development**

The core component of the proposed system is a hybrid deep learning architecture that combines the strengths of MobileNetV2, ResNet50, and EfficientNetB0. Each of these pre-trained convolutional neural networks contributes unique capabilities to the feature extraction process. MobileNetV2 is selected for its lightweight architecture and computational efficiency, making it suitable for rapid feature extraction with minimal resource consumption. ResNet50 introduces residual learning mechanisms that allow the network to become deeper without suffering from the vanishing gradient problem, enabling it to capture complex patterns present in blood cell images. EfficientNetB0 further enhances performance through optimized scaling of network depth, width, and resolution, providing highly discriminative features while maintaining computational efficiency. The feature maps extracted from these three models are combined through a feature fusion mechanism and passed through additional fully connected layers. Dropout layers and activation functions are incorporated to improve learning capability and reduce overfitting. The final output layer performs binary classification to determine whether the uploaded blood smear image belongs to a normal or leukemia-affected category. This hybrid architecture improves robustness, accuracy, and reliability compared to single-model approaches.

#### **D. Model Training and Validation**

After developing the hybrid architecture, the model undergoes a comprehensive training process using the prepared dataset. During training, the model learns the distinguishing characteristics of blood cancer by adjusting its internal parameters based on the input images and corresponding labels. An appropriate loss function is employed to measure prediction errors, while optimization algorithms such as Adam are used to update network weights and improve learning performance. The training process is conducted over multiple epochs, allowing the model to iteratively refine its feature extraction and classification capabilities. A separate validation dataset is used during training to monitor performance and detect potential overfitting. Various evaluation metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix analysis, are utilized to assess the effectiveness of the model. Early stopping and model

checkpoint techniques are implemented to preserve the best-performing model and prevent unnecessary training. This rigorous training and validation process ensures that the final model achieves high predictive accuracy and strong generalization capability.

#### E. Blood Cancer Prediction Process

Once the hybrid deep learning model has been successfully trained and validated, it is integrated into the prediction environment to perform real-time blood cancer detection. Users can upload blood smear images through the web-based interface, after which the system automatically initiates the prediction workflow. The uploaded image first undergoes the same preprocessing operations used during training, ensuring consistency between training and testing conditions. The preprocessed image is then fed into the hybrid deep learning model, which extracts relevant features and analyzes cellular patterns associated with leukemia. Based on the learned representations, the model generates a prediction indicating whether the blood sample is normal or cancerous. Along with the classification result, the system also calculates and displays a confidence score that reflects the probability associated with the prediction. This confidence information assists healthcare professionals in evaluating the reliability of the model's output and supports informed clinical decision-making.

#### F. Web Application Development Using Flask

To provide an accessible and user-friendly platform, the proposed system is implemented as a web application using the Flask framework. Flask serves as the backend component that connects the user interface with the deep learning prediction engine. The application includes secure user registration and login functionalities, allowing users to create accounts and access personalized services. Once authenticated, users can upload blood smear images, initiate predictions, and view diagnostic results through an intuitive graphical interface. Flask handles image uploads, model invocation, result processing, and database interactions efficiently. The frontend is designed using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap to provide a responsive and visually appealing user experience. By integrating deep learning with a web-based environment, the system enables users to access blood cancer prediction services remotely without requiring specialized software or technical expertise.

#### G. Report Generation and Notification Services

To improve documentation and communication, the proposed system incorporates automated report generation and notification functionalities. After completing a prediction, the system automatically generates a detailed PDF report containing essential information such as patient details, uploaded image information, prediction results, confidence scores, date and time of analysis, and diagnostic summaries. The report serves as a valuable record that can be downloaded, printed, or shared with healthcare professionals for further evaluation. In addition to PDF generation, the system includes an email notification module that automatically sends prediction outcomes and reports to registered users. This automation eliminates the need for manual report preparation and distribution, reducing administrative workload and ensuring timely delivery of diagnostic information. These features enhance user convenience, improve record management, and facilitate efficient communication between patients and healthcare providers.

#### H. Administration and System Monitoring

The proposed system includes a dedicated administrative dashboard that supports efficient management, monitoring, and maintenance of the application. Through the dashboard, administrators can monitor user registrations, view prediction statistics, track uploaded images, and analyze overall system usage. The dashboard also provides access to prediction history, allowing administrators to review previous diagnoses and evaluate system performance. One of the key features is model retraining, which enables administrators to update the deep learning model using newly collected data. This continuous learning approach helps maintain high prediction accuracy as additional medical images become available. Furthermore, the dashboard generates analytical reports and visual summaries that assist in evaluating system effectiveness and identifying areas for improvement. By providing centralized control and monitoring capabilities, the administrative module ensures the long-term reliability, scalability, and effectiveness of the Blood Cancer Detection System.

### **IV. EXPERIMENTAL FRAMEWORK**

The experimental framework of the proposed Blood Cancer Detection System is designed to evaluate the effectiveness, accuracy, and reliability of the hybrid deep learning model in detecting leukemia from blood smear images. The framework consists of multiple stages, including data acquisition, preprocessing, model development, training, testing,

performance evaluation, and deployment through a web-based application. Each stage is carefully structured to ensure accurate prediction and efficient system performance.

Initially, blood smear images are collected from publicly available medical datasets and organized into normal and leukemia categories. The collected images undergo preprocessing operations such as resizing, normalization, image enhancement, and data augmentation to improve image quality and increase dataset diversity. The preprocessed images are then divided into training, validation, and testing datasets. The training dataset is used to teach the deep learning model to recognize patterns associated with blood cancer, while the validation dataset is utilized to monitor learning progress and prevent overfitting. The testing dataset is reserved for evaluating the final performance of the trained model on previously unseen data.

The core of the experimental framework is the hybrid deep learning architecture that integrates MobileNetV2, ResNet50, and EfficientNetB0. These pre-trained convolutional neural networks are employed as feature extractors to capture both low-level and high-level characteristics of blood cell images. The extracted features from the three models are combined through a feature fusion mechanism and processed using fully connected layers to perform binary classification. The final output determines whether the blood smear image belongs to a normal or leukemia-affected category.

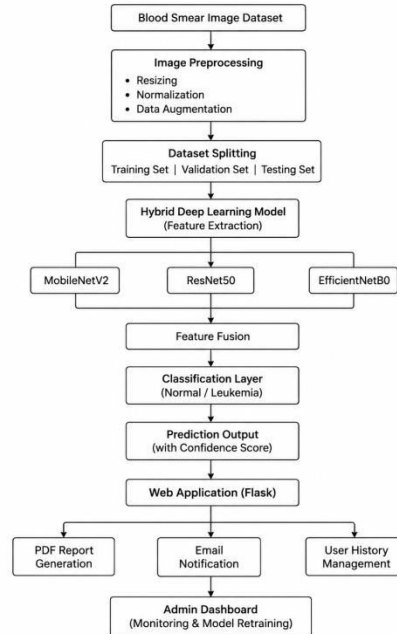
During the training phase, the model is optimized using appropriate loss functions and optimization algorithms. Multiple training epochs are executed to allow the model to learn complex image patterns effectively. Validation performance is continuously monitored using metrics such as accuracy and loss. Techniques such as dropout, batch normalization, and early stopping are incorporated to improve generalization and reduce overfitting. The model achieving the highest validation accuracy is selected as the final prediction model.

After training, the model is evaluated using the testing dataset. Performance is measured using several evaluation metrics, including Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, Sensitivity, Specificity, and Confusion Matrix analysis. These metrics provide a comprehensive assessment of the model's ability to correctly identify leukemia cases while minimizing false predictions. The confidence score generated for each prediction is also analyzed to determine the reliability of the classification results.

To enhance interpretability, SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) are integrated into the framework. SHAP analysis identifies the contribution of individual image features toward the model's prediction, enabling healthcare professionals to understand the reasoning behind classification decisions. This explainable AI component improves transparency and trust in the system, making it more suitable for real-world medical applications.

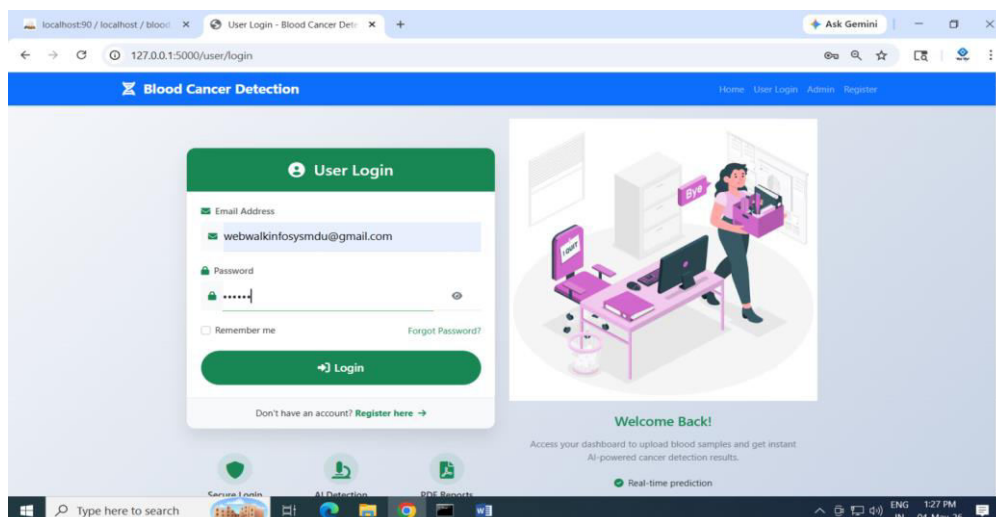
The trained model is then deployed within a Flask-based web application. Users can register, log in, upload blood smear images, and receive instant diagnostic results along with confidence scores. The system automatically generates PDF reports and sends email notifications containing prediction outcomes. An administrative dashboard is included to monitor user activities, manage prediction history, and retrain the model when new data becomes available.

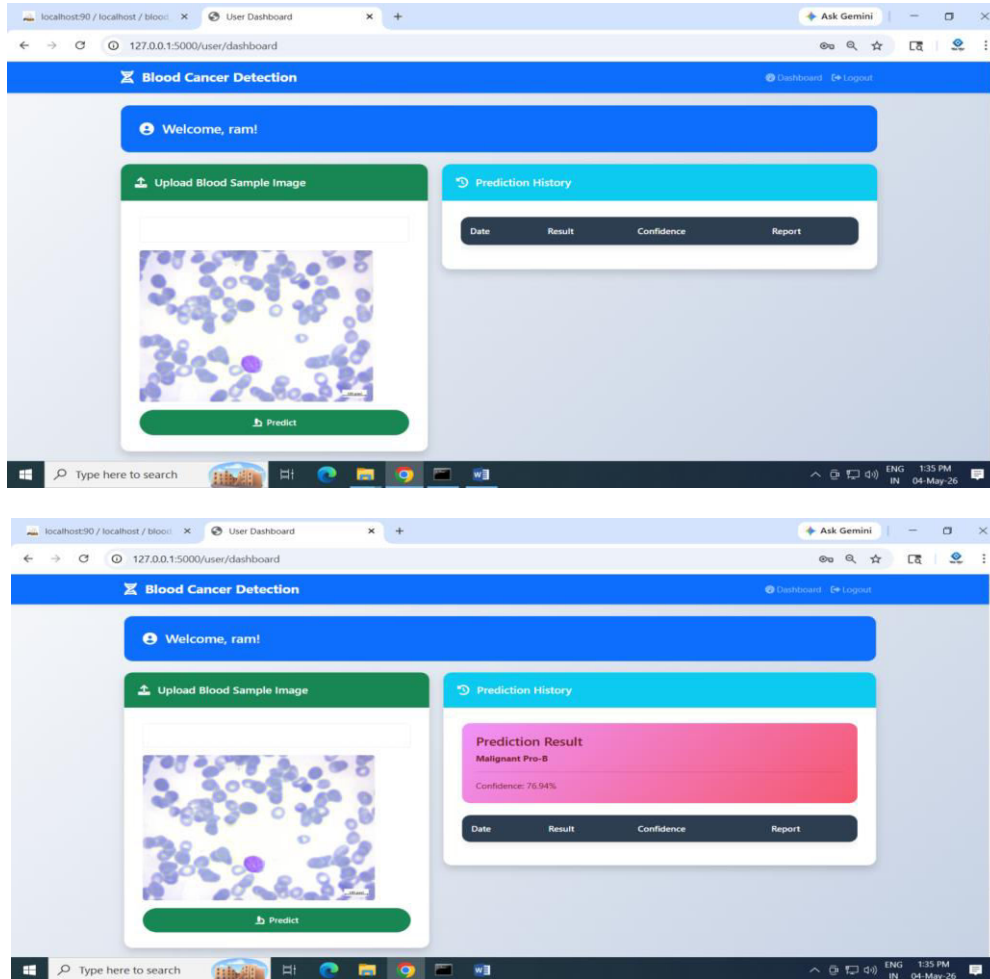
Overall, the experimental framework provides a systematic approach for developing, evaluating, and deploying an explainable AI-based blood cancer detection system. By combining advanced deep learning architectures, SHAP-based interpretability, and web application technologies, the framework ensures accurate, transparent, and user-friendly blood cancer diagnosis.



## V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed Blood Cancer Detection System was successfully implemented using a hybrid deep learning architecture consisting of MobileNetV2, ResNet50, and EfficientNetB0 integrated with a Flask-based web application. Experimental results demonstrated that the hybrid model achieved high classification accuracy in distinguishing leukemia-affected blood smear images from normal blood cell images. The combination of multiple deep learning models enabled effective feature extraction and improved prediction performance compared to individual models. The system generated prediction results along with confidence scores, providing users with a clear indication of diagnostic reliability. Furthermore, the integration of SHAP-based explainable AI helped identify the most influential features contributing to each prediction, improving transparency and trust in the diagnostic process. The web application successfully supported image upload, real-time prediction, PDF report generation, email notifications, and user history management. Overall, the results indicate that the proposed system offers an accurate, efficient, and user-friendly solution for blood cancer detection while reducing manual effort and supporting healthcare professionals in making informed clinical decisions.





## VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed Blood Cancer Detection System demonstrates the effectiveness of combining advanced deep learning techniques with explainable artificial intelligence for accurate and efficient leukemia diagnosis. By integrating MobileNetV2, ResNet50, and EfficientNetB0 into a hybrid model, the system achieves reliable classification of blood smear images while improving prediction accuracy. The inclusion of SHAP enhances model interpretability by providing meaningful explanations for prediction outcomes, thereby increasing trust and transparency in AI-based medical diagnosis. Furthermore, the Flask-based web application offers a user-friendly platform with features such as image upload, real-time prediction, PDF report generation, email notifications, and administrative monitoring. Overall, the proposed system reduces diagnostic time, minimizes manual effort, and supports healthcare professionals in early blood cancer detection, contributing to improved patient care and clinical decision-making.

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