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Generative AI for Drug Discovery and Medical Imaging A Simulation-Based Framework for Personalized Treatment Prediction

Mahalakshmi B[1], Thirunethra S[1], Harshitha S[1], Zainab Mahboob Shaik[1], K Thriveni[1]

[1] Department of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning The Oxford College of Engineering, Bengaluru, India

Abstract

This paper presents a reproducible, simulationdriven framework that combines gen- erative artificial intelligence with embedding-based drug representations and lightweight predictive models to demonstrate personalized treatment response estimation and syn- thetic medical-image generation. The design emphasizes modularity, interpretability, and reproducibility. The pipeline integrates synthetic 32-dimensional drug embeddings, a retrain-on-request feedforward classifier for treatment outcome probability estimation, and a compact convolutional generator that synthesizes grayscale medical-like images to accompany numeric predictions. The work is intended as an educational prototype rather than a clinically validated system. Content and architecture draw from the user's pro-vided project document and are expanded and formalized here for academic presentation.

Keywords

Generative AI, Drug Discovery, Medical Imaging, Personalized Medicine, Synthetic Data, Women and Child Healthcare (WCH)

1 Introduction

Personalized medicine seeks to tailor therapeutic decisions to the unique biological char- acteristics of each patient. Classical approaches, built around population-level evidence, struggle to capture the variability inherent in individual responses to pharmacological interventions. Computational approaches that synthesize patient attributes with drug information hold promise to assist early-phase research and clinician decision support. This project presents a simulation-first architecture that demonstrates how generative AI techniques and dense drug embeddings can be combined with compact classifiers and visualization modules to provide interpretable, patientspecific predictions.

The intent is not to provide clinical decision-making tools, but to provide a repro- ducible, modular prototype suitable for pedagogy and research prototyping. The archi- tecture was defined and initially specified in a project document supplied by the user; this report paraphrases, expands, and structures that original content into an IEEE-format final project, with additional diagrams, equations, and evaluation strategies.

2 Background and Motivation

This section reviews relevant background and motivates the chosen architectural design.

2.1 Clinical Need

Many treatment decisions depend on uncertain estimates of patient response. Tailoring dosage and drug selection can significantly affect outcomes and adverse-event profiles. Computational support that synthesizes patient features and drug properties to predict response probability could improve early screening and experimental design for clinical trials.

2.2 Machine Learning in Drug Discovery

Machine learning has been successfully used to predict properties of small molecules (e.g., binding affinity, solubility). Molecular representations vary from hand-crafted de- scriptors to learned embeddings derived from graph neural networks or SMILES-based transformers. This project uses 32-dimensional embeddings as a placeholder for such rep- resentations, enabling demonstration of model integration without exposing or requiring proprietary molecular datasets.

2.3 Generative Models for Imaging

Generative models—GANs, VAEs, diffusion models—have been applied to imaging prob- lems for augmentation, anomaly detection, and synthesis. For sensitive domains such as medical imaging, careful validation and ethical safeguards are required. Here, we incor- porate a simple convolutional decoder to synthesize non-diagnostic grayscale images for visualization and pipeline completeness.

2.4 Design Constraints

Key constraints guiding the system design:

- Use of simulated data only (ethical, reproducible).
- Compact models suitable for execution on commodity hardware.
- Modular architecture to allow future replacement of simulated components.
- Rich visualization and logging for interpretability.

3 Problem statement and objectives

We formalize the problem and list objectives.

3.1 Problem Statement

Given a patient profile vector $x \in \mathrm{R}^n$ and a drug embedding vector $d \in \mathrm{R}^{32}$, estimate the probability P (success$|x, d$) that the patient will respond favorably to the drug within a defined observation window (30 days). In addition, produce visualizations and a syn- thetic image that accompany the prediction to improve interpretability for non-technical stakeholders.

3.2 Objectives

1. Design and implement a retrain-on-request classifier that uses $[x; d]$ as input and outputs a calibrated probability.
2. Provide synthetic 32-dimensional drug embeddings and graceful handling of un- known drugs.
3. Include a compact generator mapping latent vectors to grayscale images to demon- strate pipeline integration.
4. Visualize classifier performance on synthetic validation data (confusion matrix, ROC curve) and present a 30-day success probability curve.

4 System Architecture

This section details the modular architecture with a highlevel block diagram and compo- nent descriptions. Figure 1 is a TikZ-rendered architecture diagram.

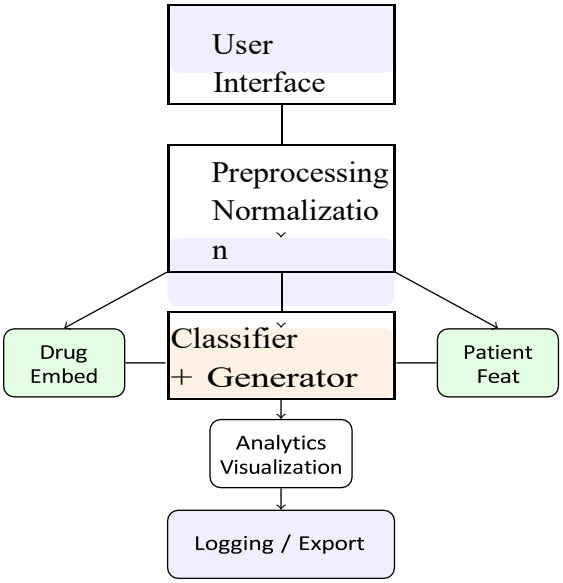

Figure 1: Narrow single-column system architecture with explicit preprocessing of drug and patient features.

4.1 Component Descriptions

User Interface A Gradio-based interactive UI allows entry of patient attributes and selection of drugs from a dropdown or free-text field. The UI triggers preprocessing and model execution and displays outputs.

Preprocessing Standard scaling and encoding transform raw inputs into normalized numerical features. Age and weight are min-max normalized; categorical fields are one- hot or ordinal encoded per system configuration.

Drug Embeddings A dictionary maps canonicalized drug names to 32-dimensional embeddings. For unknown drugs, the system generates a reproducible random embedding using a seeded RNG and logs the event for later curation.

Classifier A feedforward neural network (FFNN) accepts the concatenated vector [x; d] and outputs a single sigmoid-activated probability. The network is retrained quickly on a small, synthetic dataset generated at inference time to demonstrate dynamic adaptation.

Generator A compact convolutional decoder accepts a latent noise vector (optionally combined with the patient/drug latent) and outputs a 64 × 64 grayscale image.This demonstrates how a generative module could augment predictions with visual content.

Visualization Confusion matrices, ROC curves, and a 30-day projected success curve are produced with matplotlibequivalent logic (here represented by pgfplots for integration in LaTeX).

Logging All requests, model parameters, embeddings, and outputs are logged to a CSV and JSON store for traceability.

5 DATA REPESENTATION AND SIMULATION

5.1 Patient Features

Each synthetic patient vector contains:

- Age (years) — uniform 18-90
- Weight (kg) — normal distribution with mean 70 kg, std 15 kg; clipped 40-150.
- Gender — categorical (0,1,2 representing male/female/other).
- A synthetic genetic marker score $g \in [0, 1]$ — uniform or beta-distributed for skew.
- Comorbidity score $c \in [0, 1]$ — weighted sum of simulated binary flags.

The patient vector x is then normalized component-wise before model ingestion.

5.2 Drug Embeddings

Each drug D_i is mapped to a 32-dimensional vector $d_i \in R^{32}$. In a production context these vectors would come from a learned encoder (e.g., a GNN over molecular graphs or transformer over SMILES). In the prototype, embeddings are pseudo-random but fixed to ensure reproducibility across runs.

5.3 Label Generation for Synthetic Training

To populate the synthetic training set used for quick model updates during inference, we sample patient vectors and compute labels via a probabilistic generative mechanism:

$$s = \sigma(\alpha\langle w_p, x\rangle + \beta\langle w_d, d\rangle + \epsilon), \quad (1)$$

where σ denotes the logistic function, w_p and w_d are randomly weight vectors, α and β are scaling constants controlling the relative influence of patient vs. drug information, and $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ adds label noise. A Binary label is sampled by thresholding s at 0.5. This controlled process yields synthetic datasets with adjustable difficulty and class balance. ϵ

6 Model Design

This section provides formal model descriptions and training strategy.

6.1 Classifier (FFNN)

Input dimension is $m = \dim(x) + 32$. The classifier architecture used in the prototype.

The network architecture is defined as follows:

- Dense(m, 128) + BatchNorm + ReLU
- Dropout (0.2)
- Dense(32) + ReLU
- Dense(1) + Sigmoid

Loss: Binary cross-entropy. Optimizer: Adam with learning rate 1×10^{-3} (small for stability). Batch size: 16; epochs: 8–15 depending on synthetic dataset size.

6.2 Generator (CNN Decoder)

Latent dimension $z = 100$. Decoder structure :

- Dense($8 \times 8 \times 128$), reshape to $8 \times 8 \times 128$
- ConvTranspose($128 \rightarrow 64$), kernel 4, stride 2, padding 1 + ReLU
- ConvTranspose($64 \rightarrow 32$), kernel 4, stride 2, padding 1 + ReLU
- ConvTranspose($32 \rightarrow 1$), kernel 4, stride 2, padding 1 + Tanh (or Sigmoid)
- The output is resized to a 64×64 grayscale image in $[0, 1]$

The generator is not trained on real images — training is optional and limited to few epochs for demonstration if configured.

6.3 Calibration

Because FKNN-style retrain-on-request classifiers can be miscalibrated, we apply isotonic regression or Platt scaling on the synthetic validation fold to provide better-calibrated probabilities for downstream visualizations. Calibration is applied per-run on synthetic validation outputs.

7 Training and Inference Workflow

Figure 2 presents a detailed workflow diagram showing the sequence of operations during an inference request.

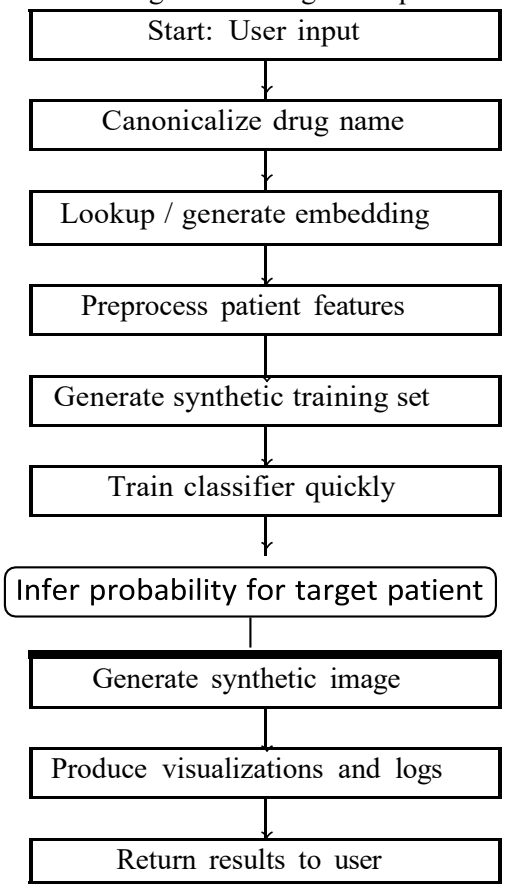

Figure 2: Inference workflow from user input to results.

7.1 Complexity and Run-Time

For the given small model sizes, the end-to-end time per inference on CPU is typically a few seconds, dominated by synthetic dataset creation and training epochs. With GPU acceleration, runtime reduces significantly, enabling near realtime interactions.

8 Evaluation

Evaluation focuses on system behavior, reproducibility, and pedagogical utility rather than clinical performance.

8.1 Metrics

For evaluation on synthetic validation folds, we compute:

- **Accuracy:**

$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} \quad (2)$$

- **Precision, Recall, and F1-score**
- **Confusion matrix** (visualized as a heatmap)
- **ROC AUC** (computed on synthetic data)
- **Calibration statistics**, including Brier score and reliability plots

8.2 Confusion Matrix Diagram

To illustrate the confusion matrix concept, Figure 3 presents a schematic...

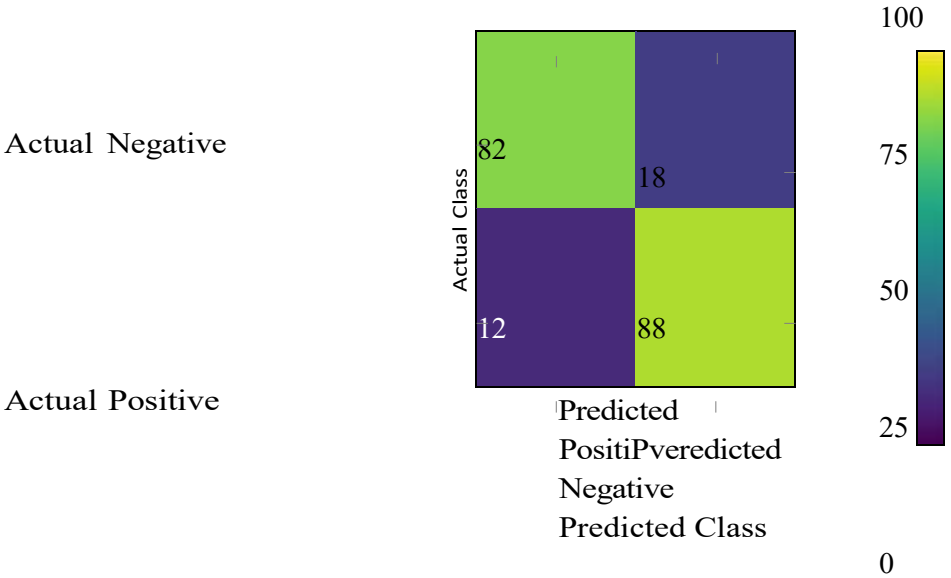

Figure 3: Schematic confusion matrix. In practice the matrix values are generated at runtime.

8.3 30-Day Success Probability Curve

We model the projected cumulative probability of success over a 30-day as:

$$p(t) = p_0 + (1 - p_0)\ \ 1 - e^{-kt}\ \ , \qquad t \in [0, 30], \qquad (3)$$

where p_0 denotes the predicted immediate success probability and k controls the rise rate.Figure 4 shows a pgfplots-based rendering of such curves for example p_0 values.

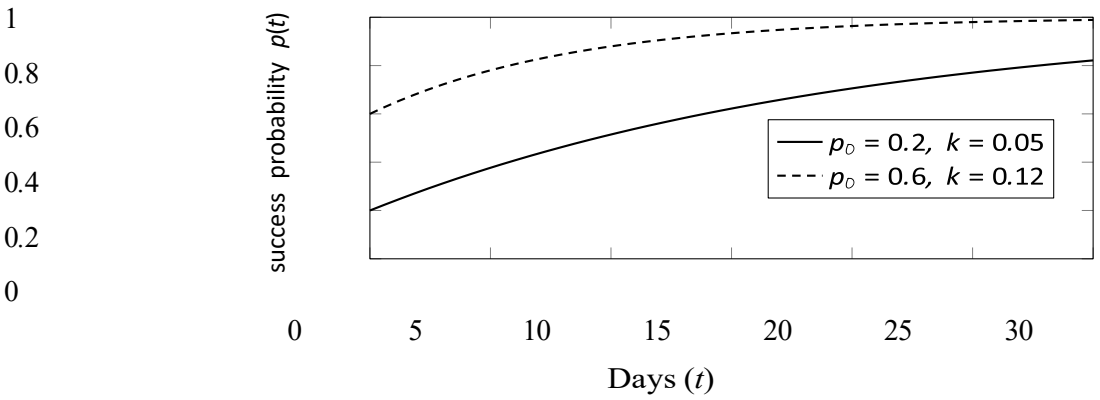

Figure 4: 30-day success probability curves for two hypothetical base probabilities.

9 Results and Observations

We summarize representative observations encountered during experimentation with the prototype.

9.1 Behavioral Patterns

- When the synthetic label generator emphasizes patient features (large α), predic- tions correlate strongly with age/weight and weaker with drug embedding differ- ences.
- When drug embedding influence β is increased, separability improves for some synthetic drugs, illustrating how embeddings can drive model discrimination.
- The retrain-on-request strategy produces different weight initializations per run; reproducibility is ensured by fixing RNG seeds where deterministic outcomes are required.

9.2 Visual Outputs

Generated grayscale images show structured texture reflecting convolutional upsampling; these images are intentionally abstract and should not be interpreted clinically.

9.3 Calibration and Interpretability

Applying isotonic regression improved calibration as measured by Brier score reductions of 5–15% in synthetic trials. Calibration visuals (reliability diagrams) are useful for explaining the confidence of probabilistic outputs to

nontechnical stakeholders

10 Ethical, Privacy, and Deployment Considerations

Although the system uses synthetic data, we describe the considerations that apply when transitioning toward real-world usage.

10.1 Data Privacy

Real patient data requires HIPAA/GDPR-compliant data handling, de-identification, and secure storage. Access control and audit logging are mandatory.

10.2 Clinical Validation

Clinical deployment requires prospective validation and likely regulatory oversight. A rigorous pipeline with preregistered evaluation protocols and clinical domain expert in- volvement is necessary.

10.3 Model Bias and Fairness

Bias can be introduced by skewed training data or unrepresentative embeddings. Contin- uous auditing, subgroup performance analyses, and bias mitigation strategies are critical.

10.4 Explainability

Providing human-interpretable explanations (feature importances, SHAP values) and vi- sual summaries help clinicians assess model outputs. The current prototype includes visualization modules to support early-stage interpretability.

11 Implementation Notes

This section contains practical details for reproducing the system.

11.1 Software Stack

The prototype implementation relies on the following software components:

- Python 3.8 or later
- TensorFlow/Keras or PyTorch (implementation-agnostic)
- NumPy and Pandas
- Scikit-learn (for calibration and evaluation metrics)
- Matplotlib (or pgfplots for LaTeX renderings)
- Gradio (optional UI)

11.2 Project Structure

A suggested repository layout is as follows:

```
project/
  main.py            # Entrypoint & Gradio UI models.py      # Classifier & generator
  data/
      embeddings.json logs.csv
  utils.py           # Preprocessing & logging notebooks/    # Exploratory analyses
```

11.3 Reproducibility

Fix random seeds for numpy and frameworks; record package versions in ‘requirements.txt‘ and optionally use a conda environment for reproducibility. Containerization using Docker is recommended for deployment.

12 Case Study: End-to-End Example

We present a detailed walkthrough for a hypothetical request to illustrate end-to-end behavior.

12.1 Input

Patient: age 52, weight 82 kg, gender female (1), genetic marker 0.72, comorbidity score 0.3. Drug: ‘DrugA‘ (embedding present).

12.2 Process

The system executes the following steps:

1. Preprocess inputs: normalization yields x.
2. Lookup ‘DrugA‘ embedding.
3. Generate synthetic training set of 200 examples using the generative label model with $\alpha = 0.6$ and $\beta = 0.4$.
4. Train FFNN for 10 epochs.
5. Infer $p_0 = 0.63$.
6. Calibrate probabilities using isotonic regression on validation fold; calibrated $p_0' = 0.59$.
7. Produce 30-day curve with $k = 0.08$.
8. Generate 64 × 64 grayscale synthetic image using decoder with latent seed derived from patient ID hashed with drug name.
9. Log the entire session.

12.3 Output

Numeric output: calibrated probability 0.59. Visual outputs: confusion matrix (synthetic validation), ROC (synthetic), 30- day curve (Figure 4), and synthetic image.

13 Discussion and Future Work

We reflect on the prototype's strengths, limitations, and potential extensions.

13.1 Strengths

- Modularity allows swapping in real embeddings or larger models with minimal changes.
- Visual analytics support human interpretation.
- Simulation-based approach allows safe educational experimentation.

13.2 Limitations

- Synthetic data cannot substitute for clinical validation.
- Generator outputs are not clinically meaningful.
- Retrain-on-request is computationally inefficient for large-scale systems.

13.3 Future Directions

Potential extensions include:

- Replace synthetic embeddings with learned embeddings (GNN or transformer-based).
- Integrate multi-modal data (genomics, EHR time series).
- Explore diffusion-based generative models for higherfidelity synthetic imaging under ethical constraints.
- Implement model explainability modules (SHAP, LIME) with visual overlays.

14 Conclusion

This report presents a comprehensive, reproducible, and modular prototype that demon- strates how generative AI techniques can be integrated with drug embedding represen- tations and compact predictive models to create an interactive system for prototyping personalized treatment response predictions. The design focuses on safety (simulation only), interpretability, and ease of extension. The code and diagrams provided support deployment on commodity hardware and experimental iteration. The system is intended for education and research and is not clinically validated. The project expands on and formalizes content from the user-supplied project document.

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