

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 80

(11)

**N.B.: 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.****2) Answer any three out of remaining questions.****3) Assume suitable data if necessary.****4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

Q1. (a) Explain why AI is considered a multifaceted discipline. Provide examples from different domains. (5)

Q1. (b) Demonstrate how conversational AI can assist in patient engagement and monitoring in digital health systems. (5)

Q1. (c) What are the key stages in the AI/ML model development workflow? (5)

Q1. (d) Explain the concepts of personalized medicine and connected medicine. (5)

Q2. (a) Define Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) and explain how it relates to Data Mining and Machine Learning. (10)

Q2. (b) Critically discuss the ethical concerns related to the use of Artificial Intelligence, particularly in sensitive fields like healthcare and finance. How can bias in models be identified and mitigated? (10)

Q3. (a) Explain Ensemble Learning and how does it differ from Multi-classifier Decision Fusion? (10)

Q3. (b) How can AI techniques be applied in drug discovery and follow-up care? Give a real-world healthcare use case. (10)

Q4. (a) List and briefly explain the NLP methods commonly used in healthcare data analysis. (10)

Q4. (b) Discuss dimensionality reduction techniques used to handle high-dimensional medical data? (10)

Q5. (a) An AI-based diagnostic tool is tested to detect COVID-19 in patients. A dataset of 120 patients is used for testing, and the confusion matrix is given below:

Table 1: Confusion Matrix

	Predicted Positive	Predicted Negative
Actual Positive	50	10
Actual Negative	15	45

Based on this confusion matrix, define and calculate the following:

Accuracy, Precision, Recall (Sensitivity), F1-score (10)

Q5. (b) Explain the concept of guided search for disease information in iPHR systems. Why is it important for patients? (10)

Q6. Explain any Two: (20)

a) Blockchain in healthcare

b) Genetic Algorithm

c) Augmented Reality (AR)

d) Deep Learning