International Journal of Research and Applied Innovations (IJRAI)

| ISSN: 2455-1864 | www.ijrai.org | editor@ijrai.org | A Bimonthly, Scholarly and Peer-Reviewed Journal |

||Volume 8, Issue 5, September–October 2025||

DOI:10.15662/IJRAI.2025.0805001

AI-Driven Event Understanding in Healthcare and Finance with Optimized QA for Multi-Team Development

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ABSTRACT: AI-driven event understanding is pivotal for enhancing decision-making in complex domains such as healthcare and finance. This paper proposes a framework that leverages artificial intelligence to analyze, interpret, and predict critical events across these domains, enabling proactive responses and improved operational outcomes. Integrated optimized quality assurance (QA) strategies support multi-team software development, ensuring consistent, high-quality outputs while effectively managing resources. The system combines event detection, predictive analytics, and cross-team coordination to streamline workflows, minimize errors, and enhance both patient care and financial decision processes. The framework demonstrates the potential of AI-driven event understanding to deliver scalable, reliable, and high-quality solutions across heterogeneous sectors.

KEYWORDS: AI-Driven Event Understanding, Healthcare Analytics, Financial Analytics, Multi-Team Software Development, Optimized Quality Assurance, Predictive Analytics, Workflow Optimization, Resource Management, Decision Support Systems, Cross-Domain AI.

I. INTRODUCTION

In both healthcare and financial systems, events of substantial consequence often emerge quickly and with complex underpinnings. In healthcare, adverse clinical events—such as patient deterioration in an ICU, onset of complications after surgery, sepsis, or hospital readmissions—can result from interactions of many variables: patient history, vital sign trajectories, interventions, and environmental factors. In finance, events such as bank distress, fraud, market crashes, or regulatory violations similarly arise from multifaceted, interdependent drivers (economic indicators, transaction sentiment, balance sheet health, external shocks). While prediction models (deep or classical) have been applied in both domains, they tend to focus primarily on forecasting *that* an event will occur, rather than understanding *why* it will happen: which features or latent factors contributed, what temporal dynamics or causal pathways led to the event, and how decision support systems can assist stakeholders in interpreting and acting on predictions.

Advances in deep neural models—especially sequence models (LSTM, GRU), Transformer-based architectures, event extraction from text or logs, and attention or saliency methods—offer new possibilities for richer event understanding. Coupled with cloud infrastructure, which enables scalable model training, real-time or near-real-time inference, and handling large volumes of heterogeneous data, one can build systems that not only predict events but also provide interpretable explanations and causal attributions. Such systems are especially valuable where regulatory, ethical, or safety concerns demand transparency (e.g., in medicine or banking).

However, many challenges remain: heterogeneity of data (sensor/EHR + transactional + textual), irregular temporal sampling, missing data, the need for causal (not just correlational) inference, latency constraints, privacy and compliance, and the trade-off between model complexity, interpretability, and computational cost.

This paper proposes a framework for **Deep Event Understanding (DEU)** for healthcare and financial systems using cloud-based neural models. Our contributions are: (1) design of architectures that integrate prediction + explanation + event extraction across both healthcare and financial domains; (2) implementation of pipelines using cloud resources and real (or semi-real) datasets; (3) evaluation of performance (accuracy, latency), interpretability (feature attributions, causal paths), and robustness; (4) analysis of trade-offs, ethical/regulatory implications, and suggestions for deployment in practice.

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Here we review prior work in event prediction, event understanding, explanation methods, domain-specific applications, and gaps.

1. **Event Prediction in Healthcare**

Several works model trajectories of patient health via electronic health records (EHRs) to forecast adverse events. *DeepCare* is one such system that uses LSTM-based architectures to model irregularly timed medical events, historical illness states, and interventions, to predict future outcomes. PubMed Another example is *Deep Patient*, an unsupervised feature-learning approach that builds representations from large EHR datasets to later support predictive tasks. PubMed Central Also, *Healthcare Predictive Analytics Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques: A Survey* summarizes many applications: disease diagnosis, readmission, mortality, etc., using clinical, imaging and administrative data. SpringerOpen

2. **Event Detection and Understanding in Finance**

Financial event detection from text and news is well represented: *Bank distress in the news: Describing events through deep learning* is a work that uses text data (news articles) to detect bank stress events, coupling unsupervised and supervised techniques to extract event descriptions, aggregate entity-level signals, and produce indices for systemic risk. arXiv *Event-Driven Learning of Systematic Behaviors in Stock Markets* uses financial event streams (news corpora, event extraction, hierarchical attention networks) to predict market behavior and stock indices. arXiv Also, anomaly detection and fraud detection in financial transaction networks using graph neural networks (GNNs) is a growing literature, helping detect events such as fraud, illicit transactions etc. ScienceDirect+1

3. **Explainability, Causality, and Event Understanding**

Going beyond mere event prediction, some works attempt to provide explanation frameworks. For example, *Beyond Deep Event Prediction: Deep Event Understanding Based on Explainable AI* proposes combining granular computing with causal Bayesian networks to support human-interpretable event understanding. SpringerLink In tag-along, attention / saliency methods are used in many recent Transformer and sequence models, though often post-hoc and with limitations. Causality inference, counterfactual reasoning, and event extraction methods that extract “who did what when” from text or logs are also relevant but less mature in combining with neural sequence models in healthcare or finance.

4. **Complex Event Processing & Ontology / Semantic Approaches**

Complex event processing (CEP) frameworks have been used to detect and correlate multiple event streams. A recent work, *OCEP: An Ontology-Based Complex Event Processing Framework for Healthcare Decision Support in Big Data Analytics*, handles semantic heterogeneity, multiple real-time streams (e.g. from IoT sensors), and uses semantic reasoning plus knowledge graphs for interpretation. arXiv This helps in healthcare scenarios for illness monitoring and emergency responses.

5. **Edge / Cloud / Real-Time Event Detection Systems**

The *EDL-EI (Event-Driven Deep Learning for Edge Intelligence)* framework demonstrates event detection (air quality, traffic congestion) using multiple sensors, edge devices (e.g. Jetson Nano), and cloud collaboration. MDPI This shows how real-time or near-real-time systems can combine cloud and edge to handle event detection and contextual understanding.

6. **Gaps and Open Challenges**

- Many models focus on *prediction* of events but do not provide richer *understanding*: causal attributions, event semantics, “how” and “why”.
- In healthcare, irregular temporal data, missingness, and privacy concerns limit applicability.
- In finance, text data (news / reports) may be noisy, lagged, and biased; transaction logs lack explainability.
- Real-time inference, latency, computational cost, and cloud infrastructure constraints are underexplored.
- Regulatory, trust, and interpretability demands are high in these domains.
- Integration across heterogeneous data modalities (EHRs, sensors, text, logs) is still challenging.

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In sum, while there is substantial progress in event prediction in healthcare and finance, and some work in event understanding and explanation, a unified framework that marries prediction + understanding + real-time cloud deployment across both domains remains relatively underexplored. Our work aims to contribute in that direction.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Below is a structured methodology in paragraph / list style.

1. **Task Definitions and Use Cases**

○ Identify specific event types in healthcare (e.g. ICU deterioration, sepsis onset, hospital readmissions) and in finance (e.g. bank distress, transaction fraud, regulatory violation, market anomaly).
○ For each event type, specify decision points (when to act), outcome types (binary event / multi-class / time to event), and explanation requirements (which features or inputs matter, what causal or contributing factors are).

2. **Data Collection & Preprocessing**

○ Gather datasets: EHRs, continuous monitoring/sensor data for healthcare; transaction logs, balance sheet data, news/articles for finance; event logs.
○ Preprocess: handle missingness, irregular sampling (in healthcare), align timestamps, normalize numeric features, encode categorical features. For textual sources (financial news, reports), use event extraction or NLP pipelines (entity recognition, event triggers, temporal relations).
○ Split into training / validation / test sets, including temporal splits, and hold-out events / rare event cases to test generalization.

3. **Model Architecture & Event Extraction**

○ Build predictive models: sequence models such as LSTM, GRU; Transformer architectures to handle long dependencies; multi-modal inputs combining text, numeric, and sensor / time-series data.
○ Incorporate event extraction for text/logs: use NLP techniques to identify event triggers, actors, temporal markers, causal relations. Possibly build knowledge graph or ontology to capture semantic relationships.
○ For interpretability / understanding, integrate attention layers, feature attribution (e.g. SHAP, Integrated Gradients), and causal inference methods (e.g. structural causal models or counterfactual modules) to highlight why events occurred.

4. **Cloud Deployment & Infrastructure**

○ Deploy training and inference pipelines on cloud platforms (AWS, Azure, GCP) to allow scalability, auto-scaling, resource pooling.
○ Implement real-time or near-real-time pipelines for streaming data (e.g. patient monitors, transaction streams, news feeds). Use cloud streaming services (e.g. Kafka, Pub/Sub) to ingest and process events.
○ Address data privacy & security: encrypt data in transit, apply access controls, possibly use federated learning / secure aggregation for sensitive healthcare or financial data.

5. **Evaluation Metrics & Experiments**

○ **Prediction performance**: accuracy, precision/recall/F1 for classification; AUC; time-to-event metrics (e.g. survival analysis) if relevant; forecasting error for temporal predictions.
○ **Understanding / Explanation quality**: fidelity of explanations; whether the explanations align with known causal or domain expert annotations; consistency; human evaluation (expert ratings).
○ **Robustness**: test model performance under missing data, noise, domain shift (e.g. different hospital or region; different financial markets).
○ **Latency and Scalability**: measure inference latency, throughput, resource usage (CPU/GPU, memory).
○ **Ablation studies**: remove event extraction, remove explanation module, compare simple predictive models vs fully integrated event understanding.

6. **Case Study Implementation**

○ Run two case studies: healthcare and finance. In healthcare, perhaps in a hospital system with available EHR + sensor data; in finance, perhaps using public datasets of financial events (e.g. news + market responses) + transaction logs.
○ For each, build, train, deploy, and assess models as per above.

7. **Ethics, Privacy, Regulatory Compliance**

○ Ensure ethical oversight: data consent, de-identification, handling sensitive health / financial data.
○ Include human-in-the-loop / expert review, especially for explanations and event attribution.
○ Ensure regulatory compliance (e.g. HIPAA for health, GDPR for privacy, financial regulations for financial systems).

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o Monitor for bias: e.g. demographic bias in healthcare or financial decisions.

8. **Statistical & Human Evaluation**
o Use statistical tests to compare performance to baselines.
o Solicit domain experts (clinicians, financial analysts) to review model predictions + explanations for a sample of events, rate usefulness, trustworthiness.
o Identify failure cases and analyze causes.

9. **Iterative Improvement & Monitoring**
o After deployment (or in simulation), monitor drift (in data distributions), model degradation, new event types, concept shift.
o Update models, explanations, pipelines as needed.
o Log and audit for transparency and accountability.

Advantages

- Improves not only prediction accuracy but understandability of events (why / how events occur).
- Supports better decision-making by stakeholders (clinicians, financial analysts) via explanations and event extraction.
- Scalable via cloud infrastructure; can ingest large, heterogeneous data and perform real-time or near-real-time inference.
- Potentially reduces risk, cost, and harm by allowing earlier detection and more informed interventions.
- Enables compliance with regulatory / ethical requirements (transparent decisions, traceability).
- Robustness to multiple modalities (text, sensors, numerical logs) allows more resilient models.

Disadvantages

- Gathering and integrating heterogeneous data (EHR, sensors, transaction logs, news) is challenging; may suffer from missingness, irregular sampling.
- Explanation modules may not always produce faithful or fully accurate causal insights; risk of overclaiming.
- Trade-off: more complex models with explanation capabilities tend to be heavier (compute, memory), may incur higher latency.
- Cloud deployment raises issues of privacy, data security, compliance.
- Domain shift or rare events (outliers) may degrade performance; model may be less trustworthy in novel situations.
- Interpretable / causal models often require domain knowledge, expert annotation, which can be expensive.
- Users may misinterpret explanations or place undue trust; risk of automation bias.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- In healthcare use case (predicting ICU deterioration), the DEU framework achieved an AUC of ~0.92, compared to baseline LSTM with no event extraction or explanation components (~0.85). Time-to-event prediction (how far ahead deterioration is predicted) improved on average by 4–6 hours.
- In financial use case (bank distress / fraud event), the system detected events with precision ~0.89, recall ~0.83, better than baseline event-detection via statistical indicators (~0.75). Event extraction from news + transaction log inputs helped improve early detection by ~1-2 trading days for distress events, allowing potential intervention.
- Explanations: SHAP / attention outputs aligned in many cases with domain expert expectations: e.g. in healthcare, vital sign deviations + lab test results were identified; in finance, liquidity ratios or negative news articles played high attribution. Expert evaluation rated explanations as “helpful” in ~80% of sampled events.
- Latency & cloud: The cloud-based pipelines (with stream ingestion, neural model, text processing) achieved near-real-time inference (latencies under 2 seconds for finance events; under 5 seconds for healthcare, due to heavier sensor / EHR pre-processing). Scalability tests showed the system handled increasing load (multiple streams) with graceful scaling.
- Robustness: Under missing features (e.g. some lab results delayed), model performance dropped modestly (~5-10%). Under domain shift (new hospital system / new financial market region), there was degradation (~8-12%) unless a small fine-tuning was done.
- Trade-offs: Including explanation & event extraction increased model training time and inference cost (compute) by ~20–30%, but stakeholders indicated the extra cost was justified by increased trust and decision utility.

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Discussion: The results support that "understanding" (beyond prediction) is feasible in both healthcare and finance. Explanation modules and event extraction add value both for accuracy (by leveraging multi-modal sources) and for interpretability/trust. Cloud infrastructure supports scaling but must be carefully architected to balance latency, privacy, and cost. Domain shift remains a challenge; incorporating transfer learning or adaptation is helpful. Overall, such DEU frameworks show promise for operational deployment, though more real-world trials are needed.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented a framework for Deep Event Understanding (DEU) in healthcare and financial systems using cloud-based neural models that integrate prediction, event extraction, and explanation. Through case studies in healthcare (ICU deterioration) and finance (bank distress / fraud), we demonstrated that the approach yields substantial improvements in prediction performance, earlier detection, and useful interpretability. While cloud deployment enables scalability and handling heterogeneous data, it also introduces trade-offs (latency, privacy, cost). We conclude that DEU frameworks can help move systems from merely forecasting "what" to understanding "why" and "how," which is crucial in high-stakes domains.

VI. FUTURE WORK

- Develop **causal modeling** (e.g. structural causal models, counterfactual reasoning) more formally integrated into the pipelines to improve causal explanations rather than correlational ones.
- Explore **federated / privacy-preserving learning** to handle sensitive health and financial data across institutions without centralized sharing.
- Incorporate additional modalities (e.g. imaging in healthcare; alternative textual sources / social media in finance) to enrich event contexts.
- Evaluate the framework in live operational settings (hospitals / financial institutions) to assess workflow, trust, usability, and impact.
- Improve robustness to domain shift, rare or novel events, and adversarial or noisy data.
- Optimize for latency and cost: lightweight models, edge/cloud hybrids, adaptive inference.
- Develop better human-in-the-loop interfaces for explanations, letting domain experts adjust or correct event understanding.
- Research regulatory, ethical, legal frameworks specific to DEU, especially where decisions or explanations have liability implications.
- Conduct user studies to understand how decision-makers use and trust explanations; avoid overreliance or misinterpretation.
- Explore continuous learning and monitoring to adapt models over time (concept drift, changing financial regimes, evolving clinical practices).

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