Supplementary Material

A scoping review of robustness concepts for machine learning in healthcare

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Supplementary Results

Supplementary Table 1. Included studies.

| Authors | Title | Medical specialty | Model type | Data modality | Concept |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Karimi D, et al. (2020) | Deep learning with noisy labels: exploring techniques and remedies in medical image analysis | Urology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Banville H, et al. (2022) | Robust learning from corrupted EEG with dynamic spatial filtering | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Thakoor KA, et al. (2021) | Robust and Interpretable Convolutional Neural Networks to Detect Glaucoma in Optical Coherence Tomography Images | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Hussein R, et al. (2018) | Optimized deep neural network architecture for robust detection of epileptic seizures using EEG signals | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Ghaffari Laleh N, et al. (2022) | Adversarial attacks and adversarial robustness in computational pathology | Urology, Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Aatresh AA, et al. (2021) | LiverNet: efficient and robust deep learning model for automatic diagnosis of sub-types of liver hepatocellular carcinoma cancer from H&E stained liver histopathology images | Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Rodriguez D, et al. (2022) | On the role of deep learning model complexity in adversarial robustness for medical images | Pulmonology; Dermatology; Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Valliani AA, et al. (2022) | Robust Prediction of Non-home Discharge After Thoracolumbar Spine Surgery With Ensemble Machine Learning and Validation on a Nationwide Cohort | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Çallı E, et al. (2021) | Deep learning with robustness to missing data: A novel approach to the detection of COVID-19 | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Multimodal | Missing data |
| Liu W, et al. (2022) | Is the aspect ratio of cells important in deep learning? A robust comparison of deep learning methods for multi-scale cytopathology cell image classification: from convolutional neural networks to visual transformers. | ORL | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Gao Y, et al. (2021) | Improving robustness of a deep learning-based lung-nodule classification model of CT images with respect to image noise | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Cheng S, et al. (2021) | Robust whole slide image analysis for cervical cancer screening using deep learning | ORL | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Könik A, et al. (2021) | Robustness and performance of radiomic features in diagnosing cystic renal masses | Urology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Liu X, et al. (2021) | An Approach for Deep Learning in ECG Classification Tasks in the Presence of Noisy Labels | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Label noise |
| Kurian NC, et al. (2021) | Robust Classification of Histology Images Exploiting Adversarial Auto Encoders | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |

| Hsu TC, et al. (2020) | Generative Adversarial Networks for Robust Breast Cancer Prognosis Prediction with Limited Data Size | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Multimodal | Model specification and learning |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Ho WH, et al. (2021) | Robust optimization of convolutional neural networks with a uniform experiment design method: a case of phonocardiogram testing in patients with heart diseases | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Model specification and learning |
| Ruano J, et al. (2022) | Robust Descriptor of Pancreatic Tissue for Automatic Detection of Pancreatic Cancer in Endoscopic Ultrasonography | Gastroenterology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Zhang Y, et al. (2020) | Robustifying genomic classifiers to batch effects via ensemble learning | Infectious diseases | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Allyn J, et al. (2020) | Adversarial attack on deep learning-based dermatoscopic image recognition systems: Risk of misdiagnosis due to undetectable image perturbations. | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Amador T, et al. (2022) | Early identification of ICU patients at risk of complications: Regularization based on robustness and stability of explanations | Intensive care medicine | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Joel MZ, et al. (2022) | Using Adversarial Images to Assess the Robustness of Deep Learning Models Trained on Diagnostic Images in Oncology | Pulmonology; Gynaecology; Neuro-oncology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Duggento A, et al. (2021) | A novel multi-branch architecture for state of the art robust detection of pathological phonocardiograms | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica 1 signal | External data and domain shift |
| Cao Z, et al. (2019) | Breast tumor classification through learning from noisy labeled ultrasound images | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| He L, et al. (2014) | Identifying the Gene Signatures from Gene-Pathway Bipartite Network Guarantees the Robust Model Performance on Predicting the Cancer Prognosis | Gynaecology; Hematology; Neuro-oncology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Model specification and learning |
| Kusk MW, et al. (2022) | The effect of Gaussian noise on pneumonia detection on chest radiographs, using convolutional neural networks | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Talmon JL, et al. (1992) | The effect of noise and biases on the performance of machine learning algorithms | Endocrinology | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | Label noise; Imbalanced data; Input perturbations and alterations; External data and domain shift |
| Gehlot S, et al. (2021) | A CNN-based unified framework utilizing projection loss in unison with label noise handling for multiple Myeloma cancer diagnosis | Hematology; Other; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | Label noise |
| Shi X, et al. (2019) | Graph temporal ensembling based semi-supervised convolutional neural network with noisy labels for histopathology image analysis | Pulmonology; Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Kakileti ST, et al. (2020) | Robust Estimation of Breast Cancer Incidence Risk in Presence of Incomplete or Inaccurate Information | Gynaecology | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine | Clinical data | Missing data; Input perturbations and alterations |

| | | | learning; Deep learning | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Potapenko I, et al. (2021) | Detection of oedema on optical coherence tomography images using deep learning model trained on noisy clinical data | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Lim AJW, et al. (2023) | Robust SNP-based prediction of rheumatoid arthritis through machine-learning-optimized polygenic risk score | Other | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning; Other | Omics | Feature extraction and selection |
| Peng Y (2005) | A novel ensemble machine learning for robust microarray data classification | Gynaecology; Gastroenterology; Hematology; Urology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Model specification and learning |
| Mamalakis M, et al. (2021) | DenResCov-19: A deep transfer learning network for robust automatic classification of COVID-19, pneumonia, and tuberculosis from X-rays | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Ren LR, et al. (2020) | L2,1-Extreme Learning Machine: An Efficient Robust Classifier for Tumor Classification | Other; Dermatology; Hematology; Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Adeli E, et al. (2018) | Semi-Supervised Discriminative Classification Robust to Sample-Outliers and Feature-Noises | Neurology | Other | Image derived features, Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Zhao W, et al. (2020) | A Novel Deep Neural Network for Robust Detection of Seizures Using EEG Signals | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | External data and domain shift |
| Yassi M, et al. (2014) | Robust and stable feature selection by integrating ranking methods and wrapper technique in genetic data classification | Urology; Other; Gastroenterology; Hematology; Neuro-oncology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Feature extraction and selection |
| Wenzel M, et al. (2019) | Automatic classification of dopamine transporter SPECT: deep convolutional neural networks can be trained to be robust with respect to variable image characteristics | Neurology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Dyrba M, et al. (2013) | Robust Automated Detection of Microstructural White Matter Degeneration in Alzheimer's Disease Using Machine Learning Classification of Multicenter DTI Data | Neurology | Other; Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Qi Y, et al. (2014) | Robust Deep Network with Maximum Correntropy Criterion for Seizure Detection | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |

| Hinrichs C, et al. (2009) | MKL for robust Multi-modality AD Classification | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Multimodal | Label noise |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chong DY, et al. (2015) | Robustness-driven feature selection in classification of fibrotic interstitial lung disease patterns in computed tomography using 3D texture features | Pulmonology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Suter Y, et al. (2020) | Radiomics for glioblastoma survival analysis in pre-operative MRI: exploring feature robustness, class boundaries, and machine learning techniques | Neuro-oncology | Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning; Linear regression model; Other | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Rozycki M, et al. (2018) | Multisite Machine Learning Analysis Provides a Robust Structural Imaging Signature of Schizophrenia Detectable Across Diverse Patient Populations and Within Individuals | Psychiatry | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Chaudhary K, et al. (2017) | Deep Learning–Based Multi-Omics Integration Robustly Predicts Survival in Liver Cancer | Gastroenterology | Hybrid model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Cai L, et al. (2015) | Robust phase-based texture descriptor for classification of breast ultrasound images | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Dong S, et al. (2021) | RCoNet: Deformable Mutual Information Maximization and High-Order Uncertainty-Aware Learning for Robust COVID-19 Detection | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Adeli E, et al. (2016) | Joint feature-sample selection and robust diagnosis of Parkinson's disease from MRI data | Neurology; Neurology | Other | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Moshavash Z, et al. (2018) | An Automatic and Robust Decision Support System for Accurate Acute Leukemia Diagnosis from Blood Microscopic Images | Hematology | Other; Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Sugimoto M, et al. (2013) | Comparison of robustness against missing values of alternative decision tree and multiple logistic regression for predicting clinical data in primary breast cancer | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning; Linear regression model | Clinical data | Missing data |
| Mayer RS, et al. (2022) | How to learn with intentional mistakes: NoisyEnsembles to overcome poor tissue quality for deep learning in computational pathology | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Maron RC, et al. (2021) | Robustness of convolutional neural networks in recognition of pigmented skin lesions | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Mi H, et al. (2015) | Robust feature selection to predict tumor treatment outcome | Pulmonology; Gastroenterology | Non-deep machine learning | Multimodal | Feature extraction and selection |

| Khan MA, et al. (2020) | Multimodal Brain Tumor Classification Using Deep Learning and Robust Feature Selection: A Machine Learning Application for Radiologists | Neuro-oncology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Venton J, et al. (2021) | Robustness of convolutional neural networks to physiological electrocardiogram noise | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Hsu TC, et al. (2023) | Learning from small medical data-robust semi-supervised cancer prognosis classifier with Bayesian variational autoencoder. | Gynaecology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Multimodal | External data and domain shift; Model specification and learning |
| Ren Q, et al. (2022) | Assessing the robustness of radiomics/deep learning approach in the identification of efficacy of anti-PD-1 treatment in advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung carcinoma patients | Pulmonology | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning; Other; Hybrid model | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Alessandrini M, et al. (2022) | EEG-Based Alzheimer's Disease Recognition Using Robust-PCA and LSTM Recurrent Neural Network | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Chuah J, et al. (2022) | Framework for Testing Robustness of Machine Learning-Based Classifiers | Neurology | Other; Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Omics | Feature extraction and selection; Input perturbations and alterations; Model specification and learning |
| Trivizakis E, et al. (2020) | Advancing COVID-19 differentiation with a robust preprocessing and integration of multi-institutional open-repository computer tomography datasets for deep learning analysis | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Fatema K, et al. (2022) | A Robust Framework Combining Image Processing and Deep Learning Hybrid Model to Classify Cardiovascular Diseases Using a Limited Number of Paper-Based Complex ECG Images | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Model specification and learning |
| Jang R, et al. (2020) | Assessment of the Robustness of Convolutional Neural Networks in Labeling Noise by Using Chest X-Ray Images From Multiple Centers | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Hammad M, et al. (2022) | Efficient multimodal deep-learning-based COVID-19 diagnostic system for noisy and corrupted images | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Hashemzehi R, et al. (2021) | Y-net: a reducing gaussian noise convolutional neural network for MRI brain tumor classification with NADE concatenation | Neuro-oncology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Massafra R, et al. (2022) | Robustness Evaluation of a Deep Learning Model on Sagittal and Axial Breast DCE-MRIs to Predict Pathological Complete Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy | Gynaecology | Hybrid model | Multimodal | External data and domain shift |
| Hekler A, et al. (2020) | Effects of Label Noise on Deep Learning-Based Skin Cancer Classification | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |

| Ma L, et al. (2022) | A regularization method to improve adversarial robustness of neural networks for ECG signal classification | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Adversarial attacks |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Itoh H, et al. (2020) | Robust endocytoscopic image classification based on higher-order symmetric tensor analysis and multi-scale topological statistics | Gastroenterology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Liu J, et al. (2023) | AI-Driven Robust Kidney and Renal Mass Segmentation and Classification on 3D CT Images | Urology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Liu J, et al. (2021) | Co-Correcting: Noise-tolerant Medical Image Classification via mutual Label Correction | Dermatology; Other | Deep learning | Image, Image | Label noise |
| Montaha S, et al. (2022) | MNet-10: A robust shallow convolutional neural network model performing ablation study on medical images assessing the effectiveness of applying optimal data augmentation technique. | Gynaecology; Gynaecology; Pulmonology; Dermatology; Neuro-oncology; Gynaecology; Pulmonology; ORL | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image, Image, Image, Image, Image, Image | External data and domain shift; Model specification and learning |
| Mi Z, et al. (2010) | Module-based prediction approach for robust inter-study predictions in microarray data | Urology; Pulmonology | Other; Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations; External data and domain shift |
| Monday HN, et al. (2022) | COVID-19 Diagnosis from Chest X-ray Images Using a Robust Multi-Resolution Analysis Siamese Neural Network with Super-Resolution Convolutional Neural Network | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Ghosh-Dastidar S, et al. (2008) | Principal Component Analysis-Enhanced Cosine Radial Basis Function Neural Network for Robust Epilepsy and Seizure Detection | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Model specification and learning |
| Wei Z, et al. (2022) | Deep Learning-Based Multi-Omics Integration Robustly Predicts Relapse in Prostate Cancer | Urology | Hybrid model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Foote A, et al. (2022) | REET: robustness evaluation and enhancement toolbox for computational pathology | Other | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations; Adversarial attacks |
| Almalki YE, et al. (2022) | Robust Gaussian and Nonlinear Hybrid Invariant Clustered Features Aided Approach for Speeded Brain Tumor Diagnosis | Neuro-oncology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Pierce SG, et al. (2006) | Evaluation of Neural Network Robust Reliability Using Information-Gap Theory | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Model specification and learning |
| Ubaldi L, et al. (2023) | Deriving quantitative information from multiparametric MRI via Radiomics: Evaluation of the robustness and predictive value of radiomic features in the discrimination of low-grade versus high-grade gliomas with machine learning | Neuro-oncology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Liu X, et al. (2021) | VidAF: A Motion-Robust Model for Atrial Fibrillation Screening From Facial Videos | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Input perturbations and alterations |

| Donnelly-Kehoe PA, et al. (2019) | Robust automated computational approach for classifying frontotemporal neurodegeneration: Multimodal/multicenter neuroimaging | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Weninger L, et al. (2019) | Robustness of Radiomics for Survival Prediction of Brain Tumor Patients Depending on Resection Status | Neuro-oncology | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Katsch F, et al. (2022) | Comparison of Convolutional Neural Network Architectures for Robustness Against Common Artefacts in Dermatoscopic Images | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Duo M, et al. (2022) | Integrative bioinformatics analysis to explore a robust diagnostic signature and landscape of immune cell infiltration in sarcoidosis | Other | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| O'Connell GC, et al. (2017) | Stroke-associated pattern of gene expression previously identified by machine-learning is diagnostically robust in an independent patient population | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Guan Y, et al. (2021) | Assessment of the timeliness and robustness for predicting adult sepsis | Infectious diseases | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Ho JC, et al. (2017) | Learning from Different Perspectives: Robust Cardiac Arrest Prediction via Temporal Transfer Learning | Intensive care medicine | Linear regression model | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Sraitih M, et al. (2022) | A Robustness Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms for ECG Myocardial Infarction Detection | Cardiology | Non-deep machine learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Whitney HM, et al. (2021) | Multi-Stage Harmonization for Robust AI across Breast MR Databases | Gynaecology | Other | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Bhanot G, et al. (2005) | A robust meta-classification strategy for cancer detection from MS data | Urology | Hybrid model | Omics | Feature extraction and selection |
| Engemann DA, et al. (2018) | Robust EEG-based cross-site and cross-protocol classification of states of consciousness | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Physiologica l signal | External data and domain shift; Label noise; Input perturbations and alterations |
| Neeb H, et al. (2018) | Multivariate prediction of multiple sclerosis using robust quantitative MR-based image metrics | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Yang Y, et al. (2021) | Robust Collaborative Learning of Patch-level and Image-level Annotations for Diabetic Retinopathy Grading from Fundus Image | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Poirot MG, et al. (2022) | Robustness of radiomics to variations in segmentation methods in multimodal brain MRI | Neurology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |

| Xu M, et al. (2021) | Towards evaluating the robustness of deep diagnostic models by adversarial attack | Dermatology; Opthalmology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | Adversarial attacks; Input perturbations and alterations |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Sudjai N, et al. (2023) | Robustness of Radiomic Features: Two-Dimensional versus Three-Dimensional MRI-Based Feature Reproducibility in Lipomatous Soft-Tissue Tumors | Other | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Kollen B, et al. (2005) | Longitudinal robustness of variables predicting independent gait following severe middle cerebral artery stroke: a prospective cohort study | Neurology | Linear regression model | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Gallego Vázquez C, et al. (2022) | Label noise and self-learning label correction in cardiac abnormalities classification | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Label noise |
| Yang M, et al. (2022) | Performance improvement in multi-label thoracic abnormality classification of chest X-rays with noisy labels | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Huo Z, et al. (2000) | Computerized Classification of Benign and Malignant Masses on Digitized Mammograms: A Study of Robustness | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Adnan N, et al. (2022) | A Robust Personalized Classification Method for Breast Cancer Metastasis Prediction | Gynaecology | Linear regression model | Omics | Feature extraction and selection |
| Kyung S, et al. (2022) | Improved performance and robustness of multi-task representation learning with consistency loss between pretexts for intracranial hemorrhage identification in head CT | Neurology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Ehsani R, et al. (2020) | Robust Distance Measures for kNN Classification of Cancer Data | Neuro-oncology; Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Image, Image derived features | Model specification and learning |
| Schiavi S, et al. (2022) | Classification of multiple sclerosis patients based on structural disconnection: A robust feature selection approach | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Castro-Luna GM, et al. (2019) | Robust keratoconus detection with Bayesian network classifier for Placido-based corneal indices | Opthalmology | Other | Other | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Cao XH, et al. (2016) | A robust data scaling algorithm to improve classification accuracies in biomedical data | Gastroenterology; Urology; Pulmonology; Gynaecology; Hematology; Gynaecology; | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Omics, Omics, Omics, Omics, Omics, Other, | Input perturbations and alterations |

| | | Neurology; Other; | | Other, | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Neurology; | | Omics, | |
| | | Gynaecology; | | Other, | |
| | | Gastroenterology; | | Image | |
| | | Endocrinology | | derived | |
| | | 0, | | features, | |
| | | | | Other, | |
| | | | | Clinical data | |
| Olsen M, et al. | Robust, ECG-based detection of Sleep-disordered breathing in large | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica | External data and domain shift |
| (2019) | population-based cohorts | | , , | 1 signal | |
| Pratap T, et al. (2020) | Efficient network selection for computer-aided cataract diagnosis under noisy environment | Opthalmology | Hybrid model | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Chen W, et al. | Computerized assessment of breast lesion malignancy using DCE-MRI: | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| (2010) | robustness study on two independent clinical datasets from two | | | derived | |
| | manufacturers | | | features | |
| Anghel A, et al. | A High-Performance System for Robust Stain Normalization of Whole-Slide | Urology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and |
| (2019) | Images in Histopathology | 3 | * | Ò | alterations |
| Guo LL, et al. | Evaluation of domain generalization and adaptation on improving model | Intensive care | Deep learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| (2022) | robustness to temporal dataset shift in clinical medicine. | medicine | , . | | |
| Ying X, et al. (2023) | COVID-19 chest X-ray image classification in the presence of noisy labels | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Li H, et al. | Computerized Analysis of Mammographic Parenchymal Patterns on a Large | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| (2012) | Clinical Dataset of Full-Field Digital Mammograms: Robustness Study with | - 5 | S | derived | |
| (===) | Two High-Risk Datasets | | | features | |
| Iori, M, et al. | Mortality Prediction of COVID-19 Patients Using Radiomic and Neural | Pulmonology | Linear | Image | Imbalanced data |
| (2022) | Network Features Extracted from a Wide Chest X-ray Sample Size: A | 1 dimonology | regression | derived | iniouranced data |
| (2022) | Robust Approach for Different Medical Imbalanced Scenarios | | model; Other; | features | |
| | Robust Approach for Different Medical Infoataneed Sections | | Non-deep | reatures | |
| | | | machine | | |
| | | | learning | | |
| Khosravi, M, et | A Robust Machine learning based method to classify normal and abnormal | ORL | Deep learning | Imaga | Model specification and |
| | | OKL | Deep learning | Image | * |
| al. (2022) | CT scan images of mastoid air cells | 0.4.1.1 | TT 1 '1 1 1 | T | learning |
| Pratap, T, et al. | Deep neural network based robust computer-aided cataract diagnosis system | Opthalmology | Hybrid model | Image | Input perturbations and |
| (2021) | using fundus retinal images | | | derived | alterations |
| | | | | features | |
| Hallaji, E, et al. | Adversarial Learning on Incomplete and Imbalanced Medical Data for | Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Clinical data | Imbalanced data; Missing data |
| (2021) | Robust Survival Prediction of Liver Transplant Patients | | | | |
| Qi, Y, et al. | Learning Robust Features From Nonstationary Brain Signals by Multiscale | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica | External data and domain shift |
| (2022) | Domain Adaptation Networks for Seizure Prediction | | | l signal | |
| Back, S, et al. | Robust Skin Disease Classification by Distilling Deep Neural Network | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and |
| (2021) | Ensemble for the Mobile Diagnosis of Herpes Zoster | | | | alterations |

| Chen, X, et al. (2022) | AutoMO-Mixer: An Automated Multi-objective Mixer Model for Balanced, Safe and Robust Prediction in Medicine | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Alzubaidi, L, et al. (2021) | Robust application of new deep learning tools: an experimental study in medical imaging | Gynaecology; Other; Other | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | External data and domain shift |
| Hogue, MA, et al. (2021) | Investigating the Robustness of Deep Neural Network Based COVID-19 Detection Models Against Universal Adversarial Attacks | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Organisciak, D, et al. (2022) | RobIn: A robust interpretable deep network for schizophrenia diagnosis | Psychiatry | Deep learning | Clinical data | Input perturbations and alterations; Missing data |
| Hassan, T, et al. (2022) | Ultrasound image augmentation by tumor margin appending for robust deep learning based breast lesion classification | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Yun, S, et al. (2021) | Robust Deep Multi-task Learning Framework for Cancer Survival Analysis | Other | Deep learning | Multimodal | Imbalanced data |
| Almalik, F, et al. (2022) | Self-Ensembling Vision Transformer (SEViT) for Robust Medical Image Classification | Infectious diseases; Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Hajiabadi, H, et al. (2020) | Combination of loss functions for robust breast cancer prediction | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Label noise |
| Clancy, K, et al. (2019) | Deep learning for identifying breast cancer malignancy and false recalls: A robustness study on training strategy | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Daanouni, O, et al. (2022) | NSL-MHA-CNN: A Novel CNN Architecture for Robust Diabetic Retinopathy Prediction Against Adversarial Attacks | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Jaskari, J, et al. (2022) | Uncertainty-Aware Deep Learning Methods for Robust Diabetic Retinopathy Classification | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Huq, A, et al. (2020) | Robust Deep Neural Network Model for Identification of Malaria Parasites in Cell Images | Infectious diseases | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Anand, D, et al. (2020) | Self-Supervision vs. Transfer Learning: Robust Biomedical Image Analysis Against Adversarial Attacks | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Maron, RC, et al. (2021) | A benchmark for neural network robustness in skin cancer classification | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Mishra, S, et al. (2021) | Robustness of Deep Learning Models in Dermatological Evaluation: A Critical Assessment | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations; External data and domain shift |
| Park, K, et al. (2013) | Robust predictive model for evaluating breast cancer survivability | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning; Other | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Yang, ZB, et al. (2020) | Accurate and adversarially robust classification of medical images and ECG time-series with gradient-free trained sign activation neural networks | Pulmonology; Cardiology; Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Image, Physiologica I signal, Image | Adversarial attacks |

| Thomas, AH, et al. (2020) | Noise-Resilient and Interpretable Epileptic Seizure Detection | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Akbarimajd, A, et al. (2022) | Learning-to-augment incorporated noise-robust deep CNN for detection of COVID-19 in noisy X-ray images | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Chen, L, et al. (2020) | Graph Learning Approaches for Graph with Noise: Application to Disease Prediction in Population Graph | Neurology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Label noise |
| Xue, C, et al. (2022) | Robust Medical Image Classification from Noisy Labeled Data with Global and Local Representation Guided Co-training | Dermatology; Other; Pulmonology; Urology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image, Image | Label noise |
| Wang, K, et al. (2019) | How Robust is Your Automatic Diagnosis Model? | Intensive care medicine | Deep learning | Other | Adversarial attacks |
| Zhang, YL, et al. (2022) | Benchmarking the Robustness of Deep Neural Networks to Common Corruptions in Digital Pathology | Other; Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Chatterjee, A, et al. (2019) | Creating Robust Predictive Radiomic Models for Data From Independent Institutions Using Normalization | Gynaecology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Lu, Y, et al. (2020) | Robust Speech and Natural Language Processing Models for Depression Screening | Psychiatry | Deep learning | Other | External data and domain shift |
| Ochoa, A, et al. (2019) | Noise-tolerant Modular Neural Network System for Classifying ECG Signal | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Subbaswamy, A, et al. (2021) | Evaluating Model Robustness and Stability to Dataset Shift | Infectious diseases | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Wang, Z (2018) | Robust boosting with truncated loss functions | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Label noise |
| Ren, HX, et al. (2021) | RAPT: Pre-training of Time-Aware Transformer for Learning Robust Healthcare Representation | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Xue, C, et al. (2019) | Robust Learning at Noisy Labeled Medical Images: Applied to Skin Lesion Classification | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| O'Brien, M, et al. (2022) | Evaluating Neural Network Robustness for Melanoma Classification using Mutual Information | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Nurmaini, S, et al. (2020) | Robust detection of atrial fibrillation from short-term electrocardiogram using convolutional neural networks | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | External data and domain shift |
| Arcaini, P, et al. (2020) | Dealing with Robustness of Convolutional Neural Networks for Image Classification | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Petersen, E, et al. (2022) | Feature robustness and sex differences in medical imaging: a case study in MRI-based Alzheimer's disease detection | Neurology | Deep learning; Linear regression model | Image derived features, Image | External data and domain shift |

| Kamran, SA, et | Improving Robustness Using Joint Attention Network for Detecting Retinal | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| al. (2020) | Degeneration From Optical Coherence Tomography Images | 1 | | | |
| Xie, L, et al. (2020) | Towards implementation of AI in New Zealand national diabetic screening program: Cloudbased, robust, and bespoke | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Zhu, MJ, et al. (2022) | Robust co-teaching learning with consistency-based noisy label correction for medical image classification | Dermatology; Endocrinology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Label noise |
| Pang, CY, et al. (2022) | Improving model robustness via enhanced feature representation and sample distribution based on cascaded classifiers for computer-aided diagnosis of brain disease | Neurology; Neurology | Deep learning | Image derived features | Model specification and learning |
| Abbas, MR, et al. (2019) | Accuracy Rejection Normalized-Cost Curves (ARNCCs): A Novel 3-Dimensional Framework for Robust Classification | Gynaecology; Gynaecology | Other; Linear regression model | Image derived features, Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Malafaia, M, et al. (2022) | Robustness Analysis of Deep Learning-Based Lung Cancer Classification Using Explainable Methods | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Li, X, et al. (2020) | Robust Detection of Adversarial Attacks on Medical Images | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Beyrami, SMG, et al. (2020) | A robust, cost-effective and non-invasive computer-aided method for diagnosis three types of neurodegenerative diseases with gait signal analysis | Neurology | Other | Other | External data and domain shift |
| Shanthini, A, et al. (2019) | A taxonomy on impact of label noise and feature noise using machine learning techniques | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations; Label noise |
| Wahi-Anwar, MW, et al. (2021) | A Novel Physics-based Data Augmentation Approach for Improved Robust Deep Learning in Medical Imaging: Lung Nodule CAD False Positive Reduction in Low-Dose CT Environments | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Waseem, MH, et al. (2019) | On the Feature Selection Methods and Reject Option Classifiers for Robust Cancer Prediction | Hematology; Gastroenterology; Gynaecology | Other; Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Feature extraction and selection; Model specification and learning |
| Kurian, NC, et al. (2022) | Improved Histology Image Classification under Label Noise Via Feature Aggregating Memory Banks | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Label noise |
| Booth, BM, et al. (2022) | Toward Robust Stress Prediction in the Age of Wearables: Modeling Perceived Stress in a Longitudinal Study with Information Workers | Psychiatry | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Other | Label noise; Imbalanced data; Missing data |

| Hussein, R, et al. (2018) | Robust detection of epileptic seizures based on L1-penalized robust regression of EEG signals | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Xue, FF, et al. (2019) | Improving Robustness of Medical Image Diagnosis with Denoising Convolutional Neural Networks | Dermatology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Lee, H, et al. (2022) | Noisy Label Classification using Label Noise Selection with Test-Time Augmentation Cross-Entropy and NoiseMix Learning | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Das, SSS, et al. (2022) | BayesBeat: Reliable Atrial Fibrillation Detection from Noisy Photoplethysmography Data | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Samarasinghe, S (2016) | Order in the Black Box: Consistency and Robustness of Hidden Neuron Activation of Feed Forward Neural Networks and Its Use in Efficient Optimization of Network Structure | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Mata, D, et al. (2022) | Increased Robustness in Chest X-Ray Classification Through Clinical Report-Driven Regularization | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Multimodal | Model specification and learning |
| Gouabou, ACF, et al. (2022) | End-to-End Decoupled Training: A Robust Deep Learning Method for Long-Tailed Classification of Dermoscopic Images for Skin Lesion Classification | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Imbalanced data |
| Soukup, M, et al. (2005) | Robust classification modeling on microarray data using misclassification penalized posterior | Hematology; Gastroenterology | Other; Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Model specification and learning |
| dos Santos, FP, et al. (2018) | Robust feature spaces from pre-trained deep network layers for skin lesion classification | Dermatology | Hybrid model | Image | Feature extraction and selection |
| Conroy, B, et al. (2015) | A dynamic ensemble approach to robust classification in the presence of missing data | Intensive care medicine | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | Missing data |
| Arcaini, P, et al. (2021) | ROBY: a Tool for Robustness Analysis of Neural Network Classifiers | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Kamran, SA, et al. (2022) | Feature Representation Learning for Robust Retinal Disease Detection from Optical Coherence Tomography Images | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Feng, XX, et al. (2022) | Robust Classification Model for Diabetic Retinopathy Based on the Contrastive Learning Method with a Convolutional Neural Network | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Songyang, YY, et al. (2019) | Large-scale gene expression analysis reveals robust gene signatures for prognosis prediction in lung adenocarcinoma | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Shi, XS, et al. (2022) | Robust convolutional neural networks against adversarial attacks on medical images | Pulmonology; Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Khoshnevisan, F, et al. (2021) | Unifying Domain Adaptation and Domain Generalization for Robust Prediction across Minority Racial Groups | Intensive care medicine | Deep learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |

| Song, WT, et al. (2021) | A Statistical Robust Glaucoma Detection Framework Combining Retinex, CNN, and DOE Using Fundus Images | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Karagoz, A, et al. (2022) | Robust whole-tumour 3D volumetric CT-based radiomics approach for predicting the WHO/ISUP grade of a ccRCC tumour | Urology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Oliveira, C, et al. (2021) | Preselection of robust radiomic features does not improve outcome modelling in non-small cell lung cancer based on clinical routine FDG-PET imaging | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Zuo, SG, et al. (2019) | A robust six-gene prognostic signature for prediction of both disease-free and overall survival in non-small cell lung cancer | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Omics | Model specification and learning |
| Xi, XM, et al. (2017) | Robust texture analysis of multi-modal images using Local Structure Preserving Ranklet and multi-task learning for breast tumor diagnosis | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Pan, SY, et al. (2022) | BAW: Learning from class imbalance and noisy labels with Batch Adaptation Weighted Loss | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise; Imbalanced data |
| Lebedev, AV, et al. (2014) | Random Forest ensembles for detection and prediction of Alzheimer's disease with a good between-cohort robustness | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Swami, P, et al. (2016) | A novel robust diagnostic model to detect seizures in electroencephalography | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Model specification and learning |
| Madruga, M, et al. (2020) | Multicondition training for noise-robust detection of benign vocal fold lesions from recorded speech | ORL | Non-deep machine learning | Other | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Wang, K, et al. (2022) | Robust Identification of Subtypes in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Radiomics | Pulmonology | Non-deep machine learning; Linear regression model | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Xu, MT, et al. (2022) | MedRDF: A Robust and Retrain-Less Diagnostic Framework for Medical Pretrained Models Against Adversarial Attack | Pulmonology; Dermatology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Input perturbations and alterations; Adversarial attacks |
| Champion, A, et al. (2014) | Semantic interpretation of robust imaging features for Fuhrman grading of renal carcinoma | Urology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Model specification and learning |
| Wang, X, et al. (2022) | SurvMaximin: Robust federated approach to transporting survival risk prediction models | Other | Linear regression model | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Ray, S, et al. (2022) | A robust COVID-19 mortality prediction calculator based on Lymphocyte count, Urea, C-Reactive Protein, Age and Sex (LUCAS) with chest X-rays | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Pratap, T, et al. (2020) | Correcting Automatic Cataract Diagnosis Systems Against Noisy/Blur Environment | Opthalmology | Hybrid model | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |

| Vargason, T, et | Classification of autism spectrum disorder from blood metabolites: | Neurology | Other | Omics | External data and domain shift |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| al. (2020) | Robustness to the presence of co-occurring conditions | ricarology | Other | o inics | External data and domain sinte |
| Zhao, JH, et al. (2021) | Noisy Mammogram Classification Method Based on New Weighted Fusion Framework | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Ramoni, M, et al. (2001) | Robust Outcome Prediction for Intensive-Care Patients | Intensive care medicine | Other | Clinical data | Missing data |
| Lausser, L, et al. (2020) | Constraining classifiers in molecular analysis: invariance and robustness | Hematology; Gynaecology; Urology; Other; Neurology; Gastroenterology; Pulmonology; Dermatology | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Binta, N, et al. (2022) | Hilbert-Envelope Features for Cardiac Disease Classification from Noisy Phonocardiograms | Cardiology | Hybrid model | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Li, JT, et al. (2022) | Improving diagnosis accuracy of non-small cell lung carcinoma on noisy data by adaptive group lasso regularized multinomial regression | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Sbrollini, A, et al. (2021) | Repeated Structuring & Learning Procedure for Detection of Myocardial Ischemia: a Robustness Analysis | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Model specification and learning |
| Gruszauskas, NP, et al. (2009) | Breast US Computer-aided Diagnosis System: Robustness across Urban Populations in South Korea and the United States | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Fengbei, LB, et al. (2022) | NVUM: Non-Volatile Unbiased Memory for Robust Medical Image Classification | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise; Imbalanced data |
| Mitra, V, et al. (2016) | Noise and reverberation effects on depression detection from speech | Psychiatry | Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Other | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Bhattacharjee, T, et al. (2021) | Effect of Noise and Model Complexity on Detection of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Parkinson's Disease Using Pitch and MFCC | Neurology; Neurology | Deep learning | Other | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Huo, JY, et al. (2021) | Development and Validation of a Robust Immune-Related Prognostic Signature for Gastric Cancer | Gastroenterology | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Zhang, W, et al. (2022) | A Novel and Robust Prognostic Model for Hepatocellular Carcinoma Based on Enhancer RNAs-Regulated Genes | Gastroenterology | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| Wu, PC, et al. (2020) | Development and validation of a robust immune-related prognostic signature in early-stage lung adenocarcinoma | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| T. Peng, et al. (2020) | Noise Robust Learning with Hard Example Aware for Pathological Image classification | Gastroenterology; Gastroenterology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |

| Y. Cao, et al. | An auxiliary tool for preliminary tests of skin cancer: A self-modifying | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| (2021) R. Colbaugh, et | meta-learning method for clean and noisy data Learning to Identify Rare Disease Patients from Electronic Health Records | Other | Hybrid model | Clinical data | Label noise |
| al. (2018) | Learning to identify Rate Disease Fatients from Electronic Hearth Records | Other | Tryona moder | Cilifical data | Label Hoise |
| A. Majumdar, et al. (2017) | Robust Greedy Deep Dictionary Learning for ECG Arrhythmia Classification | Cardiology | Hybrid model | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| D. Padovano, et al. (2022) | Machine Learning Methods to Detect Obstructive Sleep Apnea under a Robust Testing Framework | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Physiologica l signal | External data and domain shift |
| S. Chuprov, et al. (2022) | Are ML Image Classifiers Robust to Medical Image Quality Degradation? | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| P. J. Garcia-Laencina , et al. (2008) | A robust approach for classifying unknown data in medical diagnosis problems | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | Missing data |
| I. Escrivães, et al. (2022) | ECG classification using Artificial Intelligence: Model Optimization and Robustness Assessment. | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Model specification and learning |
| J. Roh (2022) | Impact of Adversarial Training on the Robustness of Deep Neural Networks | Other | Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations; Adversarial attacks |
| Y. Yang, et al. (2022) | A robust and generalizable immune-related signature for sepsis diagnostics | Infectious diseases | Linear regression model | Omics | External data and domain shift |
| N. C. Kurian, et al. (2021) | Sample Specific Generalized Cross Entropy for Robust Histology Image Classification | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| K. Ren, et al. (2018) | A Robust AUC Maximization Framework With Simultaneous Outlier Detection and Feature Selection for Positive-Unlabeled Classification | Infectious diseases; Neurology | Other | Clinical data, Physiologica l signal | Imbalanced data; Input perturbations and alterations; Label noise |
| K. Shekokar, et al. (2022) | Identification of Epileptic Seizures using CNN on Noisy EEG Signals | Neurology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| W. A. Al-Olofi, et al. (2018) | Improved Anomaly Detection in Low-Resolution and Noisy Whole-Slide Images using Transfer Learning | Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| A. Jaiswal, et al. (2022) | RoS-KD: A Robust Stochastic Knowledge Distillation Approach for Noisy Medical Imaging | Dermatology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Adversarial attacks |
| R. Venkatesh, et al. (2006) | Robust Model Selection Using Cross Validation: A Simple Iterative Technique for Developing Robust Gene Signatures in Biomedical Genomics Applications | Gastroenterology | Other | Omics | Feature extraction and selection |
| S. Amin, et al. (2016) | A robust approach towards epileptic seizure detection | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning | Physiologica 1 signal | Imbalanced data |

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| M. Osman, et al. (2022) | SkinFormer: Robust Vision Transformer for Automatic Skin Disease Identification | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| P. Arcaini, et al. (2021) | Efficient Computation of Robustness of Convolutional Neural Networks | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| YC. Chuang, et al. (2020) | An Arbitrarily Reconfigurable Extreme Learning Machine Inference Engine for Robust ECG Anomaly Detection | Cardiology | Hybrid model | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| X. Fan, et al. (2020) | Effect of Image Noise on the Classification of Skin Lesions Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| YL. Huang, et al. (2020) | Conditional Domain Adversarial Transfer for Robust Cross-Site ADHD Classification Using Functional MRI | Neurology | Deep learning | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| BF. Wu, et al. (2022) | Motion-Robust Atrial Fibrillation Detection Based on Remote-Photoplethysmography | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| R. Ghongade, et al. (2008) | A Robust and Reliable ECG Pattern Classification using QRS Morphological Features and ANN | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Y. Park, et al. (2019) | Tackling Overfitting in Boosting for Noisy Healthcare Data | Intensive care medicine; Intensive care medicine; Intensive care medicine | Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| T. Asvestopoulou, et al. (2019) | Towards a robust and accurate screening tool for dyslexia with data augmentation using GANs | Neurology | Non-deep machine learning; Other | Other | Input perturbations and alterations |
| T. P. Karnowski, et al. (2011) | Automatic Detection of Retina Disease: Robustness to Image Quality and Localization of Anatomy Structure | Opthalmology | Hybrid model | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Hong Hu, et al. (2008) | Robustness analysis of diversified ensemble decision tree algorithms for Microarray data classification | Hematology; Gastroenterology; Pulmonology; Other | Non-deep machine learning | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Nestor, Bret, et al. (2019) | Feature Robustness in Non-stationary Health Records: Caveats to Deployable Model Performance in Common Clinical Machine Learning Tasks | Intensive care medicine; Intensive cancer medicine | Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Clinical data | Feature extraction and selection; External data and domain shift |
| Yip, Stephen SF, et al. (2020) | Performance and Robustness of Machine Learning-based Radiomic COVID-19 Severity Prediction | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | Label noise |
| Yilmaz, Ibrahim, et al. (2021) | On the Assessment of Robustness of Telemedicine Applications against Adversarial Machine Learning Attacks | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |

| Kuijs, Merel, et al. (2021) | Interpretability Aware Model Training to Improve Robustness against Out-of-Distribution Magnetic Resonance Images in Alzheimer's Disease Classification | Neurology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Oala, Luis, et al. (2020) | ML4H Auditing: From Paper to Practice | Opthalmology; Neurology; Hematology | Deep learning; Other; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Image, Multimodal, Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Hsu, Yi-Te, et al. (2018) | Robustness against the channel effect in pathological voice detection | ORL | Deep learning | Other | External data and domain shift |
| Abdelhack, Mohamed, et al. (2023) | A Modulation Layer to Increase Neural Network Robustness Against Data Quality Issues | Intensive care medicine; Urology; Cardiology; Gynaecology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Clinical data, Image derived features, Clinical data | Missing data |
| Hooper, Sarah M, et al. (2020) | Assessing Robustness to Noise: Low-Cost Head CT Triage | Neurology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Ishii, Shotaro, et al. (2021) | A Comparative Analysis of Robustness to Noise in Machine Learning Classifiers | Endocrinology; Gynaecology | Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | Clinical data, Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Liang, Paul Pu, et al. (2021) | MULTIBENCH: Multiscale Benchmarks for Multimodal Representation Learning | Intensive care medicine | Deep learning | Multimodal | Input perturbations and alterations; Missing data |
| Yao, Huaxiu, et al. (2022) | Wild-Time: A Benchmark of in-the-Wild Distribution Shift over Time | Intensive care medicine | Deep learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Kulkarni, Mihir, et al. (2022) | Predicting Treatment Adherence of Tuberculosis Patients at Scale | Infectious diseases | Non-deep machine learning | Other | External data and domain shift; Model specification and learning |
| Lopez-Martinez , Daniel, et al. (2022) | Instability in clinical risk stratification models using deep learning | Other | Linear regression model; Deep learning | Clinical data | Model specification and learning |
| Saab, Khaled, et al. (2022) | Reducing Reliance on Spurious Features in Medical Image Classification with Spatial Specificity | Pulmonology; Dermatology | Deep learning | Image, Image | External data and domain shift |
| Zhu, Jiacheng, et al. (2022) | GeoECG: Data Augmentation via Wasserstein Geodesic Perturbation for Robust Electrocardiogram Prediction | Cardiology | Deep learning | Physiologica l signal | Adversarial attacks |
| Filos, Angelos, et al. (2019) | A Systematic Comparison of Bayesian Deep Learning Robustness in Diabetic Retinopathy Tasks | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
| Taghanaki, Saeid Asgari, et al. (2018) | Vulnerability Analysis of Chest X-Ray Image Classification Against Adversarial Attacks | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |

| Drukker, Karen, | Robustness of computerized lesion detection and classification scheme | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image | External data and domain shift |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| et al. (2005) | across different breast US platforms | | | derived features | |
| Gruszauskas, Nicholas P., et | Performance of breast ultrasound computer-aided diagnosis: Dependence on image selection | Gynaecology | Deep learning | Image derived | Feature extraction and selection; Model specification |
| al. (2008) | 9 | | | features | and learning |
| Ho WH, et al. (2021) | Artificial intelligence classification model for macular degeneration images: a robust optimization framework for residual neural networks. | Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Le EPV, et al. (2021) | Assessing robustness of carotid artery CT angiography radiomics in the identification of culprit lesions in cerebrovascular events. | Cardiology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | Feature extraction and selection |
| Gao M, et al. (2022) | Bayesian statistics-guided label refurbishment mechanism: Mitigating label noise in medical image classification. | Opthalmology; Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image, Image | Label noise |
| Ren LR, et al. (2020) | Correntropy induced loss based sparse robust graph regularized extreme learning machine for cancer classification. | Other | Deep learning | Omics | Input perturbations and alterations |
| Paschali, M, et al. (2018) | Generalizability vs. Robustness: Investigating Medical Imaging Networks Using Adversarial Examples | Dermatology | Deep learning | Image | Adversarial attacks |
| Ju, L, et al. (2022) | Improving Medical Images Classification With Label Noise Using Dual-Uncertainty Estimation | Dermatology; Urology; Opthalmology | Deep learning | Image, Image, Image | Label noise |
| Chen, Y, et al. (2021) | LDNNET: Towards Robust Classification of Lung Nodule and Cancer Using Lung Dense Neural Network | Pulmonology; Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Model specification and learning |
| Roland, Theresa, et al. (2022) | Machine learning based COVID-19 diagnosis from blood tests with robustness to domain shifts | Pulmonology; Pulmonology | Deep learning; Linear regression model; Non-deep machine learning | Clinical data | External data and domain shift |
| Shen C, et al. (2020) | On the Robustness of Deep Learning-based Lung-Nodule Classification for CT images with respect to image noise. | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Input perturbations and alterations; Adversarial attacks; Model specification and learning |
| Anisetti, Marco, et al. (2023) | On the Robustness of Random Forest Against Untargeted Data Poisoning: An Ensemble-Based Approach | Opthalmology | Non-deep machine learning | Image derived features | Input perturbations and alterations; Label noise |
| Dong, MS, et al. (2021) | Preoperatively Estimating the Malignant Potential of Mediastinal Lymph Nodes: A Pilot Study Toward Establishing a Robust Radiomics Model Based on Contrast-Enhanced CT Imaging | Pulmonology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Yun J, et al. (2019) | Radiomic features and multilayer perceptron network classifier: a robust MRI classification strategy for distinguishing glioblastoma from primary central nervous system lymphoma. | Neuro-oncology | Deep learning; Linear regression | Image derived | External data and domain shift |

| | | | model; Non-deep machine learning; Deep learning | features, Image | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Zhang, HX, et al. (2022) | Re-thinking and Re-labeling LID C-IDRI for Robust Pulmonary Cancer Prediction | Pulmonology | Deep learning | Image | Label noise |
| Moen, T, et al. (2018) | Robustness of Textural Features to Predict Stone Fragility Across Computed Tomography Acquisition and Reconstruction Parameters | Urology | Linear regression model | Image derived features | External data and domain shift |
| Singla M, et al. (2021) | pin -TSVM: A Robust Transductive Support Vector Machine and its Application to the Detection of COVID-19 Infected Patients. | Pulmonology | Hybrid model | Image derived features | Label noise |

Supplementary Table 2. List of data, model type, and medical applications classified as "Other".

| Domain extracted | List |
|---------------------|--|
| Data type | Vocal/speech recording based measurements, clinical notes (discharge summaries), smartwatches and smartphones extracted features, topographic indices from placido ring images, gait data |
| Model type | Naive Bayes, custom model, linear discriminant analysis, quadratic discriminant analysis, partial least squares-discriminant analysis, gaussian process, non-negative least squares (NNLS), graph-based semi-supervised learning |
| Medical application | Lymphoma detection, lipomatous soft-tissue tumours classification, diabetic foot ulcer classification, wound classification, cancer classification, cancer patient survival, computational pathology analysis, metastatic cancer detection, sarcoidosis detection, rheumatoid arthritis disease prediction, prediction of outpatient deterioration causing hospitalization |

Supplementary Table 3. Different sources of variations encountered in healthcare.

| Measure | Concept(s) tackled |
|--|--|
| Patient motion | Artefacts caused by patient movement during data acquisition, such as imaging or ECG recording, leading to distorted data. |
| Noise from acquisition devices | Artefacts originating from the devices used to collect data, such as imaging machines or sensors, which can degrade data quality. |
| Environmental noise | Variations introduced by the environment in which data is acquired, such as background noise or lighting conditions. |
| Measurement noise | Noise in lab exams measurement. |
| Image alterations (e.g., rotation, brightness) | Changes made to images during pre-processing, such as rotating or adjusting brightness. |
| Image compression and transmission | Loss of data quality due to compression and transmission, which can introduce artefacts and affect model accuracy. |
| Missing completely at random | Missing data that occurs without any specific pattern, unrelated to any other measured variables. |
| Missing due to clinical reasons | Missing data that occurs due to an underlying clinical reason, such as a test not being ordered based on a patient's health condition. |
| Medical uncertainty | Mismatch between the label used to train the model and the true diagnosis caused by annotators uncertainty. |
| Proxy labelling | Discrepancies arising from using surrogate outcomes instead of direct measures of the target variable. |
| Automatic labelling tools | Errors introduced by using automated tools to generate labels for training data. |
| Spatial heterogeneity | Differences in labels across different regions or part of an input. |
| Rare diseases | Underrepresentation of certain conditions, leading to limited data for training and validating models. |
| Feature selection methods | Variations stemming from different methods used to select features for model training. |
| Features extraction under different settings | Differences arising from the methods or conditions under which features are extracted from data. |
| Model selection procedure | Variations due to different methods used to select the best model from a set of candidates. |
| Model parametrisation | Variations due to different choices of model parameters. |
| Training hyperparameters | Variations due to different choices of training hyperparameters, such as learning rate or batch size. |
| Model evaluation method | Variations due to the use of different evaluation metrics or validation methods. |
| Uncertainty in model predictions | Variability in model output (predicted probabilities). |
| Model explainability | Variations in methods used to explain model decisions. |
| Different healthcare system | Variability in data and outcomes due to differences in healthcare systems across regions or countries. |
| Different care settings | Variability in different care settings. |
| Acquisition devices/platforms/protocols | Differences due to variations in data acquisition devices, platforms, or protocols. |

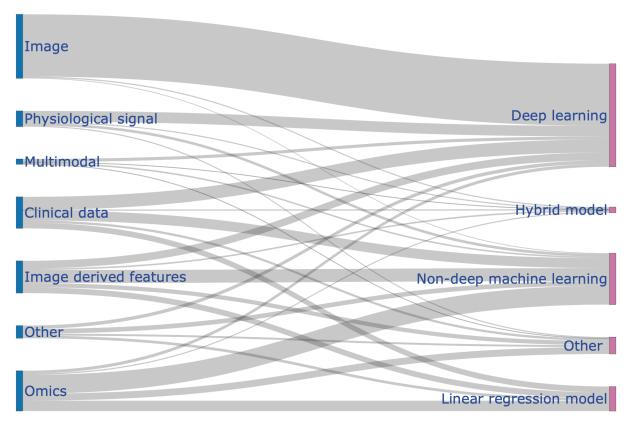
Supplementary Table 4. List of methods used to evaluate the robustness of machine learning models.

| Measure | Concept(s) tackled | References |
|---|--|------------|
| Measure of the percentage of altered samples correctly classified given an acceptable accuracy | Input alterations and perturbations | 1–3 |
| Measure of model performance on altered samples | Input alterations and perturbations, Adversarial attacks, Missing data | 4–7 |
| Measures by how much on average the model's output probability changes after the sample is altered | Input alterations and perturbations | 8 |
| Measure of the relative errors between model performance on clean and altered samples | Input alterations and perturbations, Label noise, Missing data | 4,5,7,9-12 |
| Measure of the relative errors between model trained on clean samples and a model trained on altered samples | Label noise, Input alterations and perturbations, Missing data | 13 |
| Measures mismatch between degree of alteration and human intuitions | Input alterations and perturbations | 4 |
| Measure of the number of time a model changes its prediction after a sample has been altered several times | Input alterations and perturbations | 14,15 |
| Measure of the percentage of samples for which the model changes its predictions after alteration | Input alterations and perturbations, Adversarial attacks | 5,8,15–20 |
| Measure of the confidence score/uncertainty/intervals of model predictions | Input alterations and perturbations, Adversarial attacks, Model specification and learning, External data and domain shift | 21–25 |
| Measure of the degree of alteration of a sample | Adversarial attacks | 16 |
| Measure of similarity between clean and altered samples | Adversarial attacks | 16 |
| Measure of model performance tradeoff between clean sample and altered samples | Adversarial attacks | 26 |
| Measures the stability based on the average model performance on different runs (e.g. with different hyperparameters, random seeds, etc.) | Model specification and learning, External data and domain shift | 27-30 |
| Measure of the number of samples for which the predictions change if another model with similar performance was used. | Model specification and learning | 31 |
| Measure of the reliability of extracted features under different conditions | Feature selection and extraction, External data and domain shift | 32-42 |
| Measure of the similarity between two (or more) sets of features obtained on resampled datasets/disjoints partition of the data | Feature selection and extraction | 43-46 |
| Compares model performance using data extracted under different conditions/or using different preprocessing steps | Feature selection and extraction | 40 |
| Measure of the ability to recover noisy labels | Label noise | 47 |
| Measure of the average sensitivity for each class | Imbalanced data | 48 |
| Measure of the concordance of different explanation methods for the same samples | Model specification and learning | 49 |
| Measures whether similar inputs have similar explanations | Model specification and learning | 50 |
| Measures model performance on samples without signs of spurious correlations | External data and domain shift | 51 |
| Measures model performance on samples from future time period | External data and domain shift | 52 |
| Measures the most correlated attributes with model predictions | External data and domain shift | 53 |

Supplementary Table 5. Concepts of robustness stratified by medical specialty.

| Medical specialty | Input perturbations | Label noise | Missing data | Imbalanced data | Feature selection | Model parametrization | External data and | Adversarial |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | and alterations | | | | and reliability | and learning | domain shift | attacks |
| Pulmonology | 17 (12.0%) | 12 (21.1%) | 2 (9.5%) | 5 (33.3%) | 10 (16.7%) | 9 (11.1%) | 18 (16.4%) | 13 (32.5%) |
| Gynaecology | 21 (14.8%) | 10 (17.5%) | 7 (33.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 8 (13.3%) | 22 (27.2%) | 15 (13.6%) | 2 (5.0%) |
| Neurology | 29 (20.4%) | 4 (7.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (13.3%) | 5 (8.3%) | 10 (12.3%) | 23 (20.9%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Dermatology | 10 (7.0%) | 8 (14.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (6.7%) | 1 (1.7%) | 1 (1.2%) | 5 (4.5%) | 7 (17.5%) |
| Gastroenterology | 8 (5.6%) | 2 (3.5%) | 1 (4.8%) | 1 (6.7%) | 6 (10.0%) | 7 (8.6%) | 5 (4.5%) | 2 (5.0%) |
| Intensive care | 2 (1.4%) | 0 (0.0%) | 5 (23.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 6 (10.0%) | 5 (6.2%) | 13 (11.8%) | 1 (2.5%) |
| Ophthalmology | 9 (6.3%) | 5 (8.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 4 (4.9%) | 5 (4.5%) | 6 (15.0%) |
| Cardiology | 10 (7.0%) | 2 (3.5%) | 1 (4.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (1.7%) | 4 (4.9%) | 2 (1.8%) | 3 (7.5%) |
| Urology | 7 (4.9%) | 3 (5.3%) | 1 (4.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (5.0%) | 2 (2.5%) | 5 (4.5%) | 1 (2.5%) |
| Haematology | 8 (5.6%) | 1 (1.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 4 (6.7%) | 8 (9.9%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Neuro-oncology | 1 (0.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 10 (16.7%) | 3 (3.7%) | 5 (4.5%) | 1 (2.5%) |
| Psychiatry | 3 (2.1%) | 3 (5.3%) | 4 (19.0%) | 3 (20.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (1.8%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Infectious diseases | 1 (0.7%) | 1 (1.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (6.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (1.2%) | 5 (4.5%) | 2 (5.0%) |
| Endocrinology | 5 (3.5%) | 2 (3.5%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (6.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (0.9%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| ENT | 2 (1.4%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (2.5%) | 3 (2.7%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Other | 9 (6.3%) | 4 (7.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (6.7%) | 6 (10.0%) | 3 (3.7%) | 3 (2.7%) | 2 (5.0%) |

ENT: Ear-nose-throat



Supplementary Figure 1. Alluvial diagram of data types and predictive model types.

The alluvial diagram illustrates the associations between data types and the predictive models used. The thickness of each path represents the frequency of corresponding data-model pairings across the included studies.

Supplementary Table 6. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist

| SECTION | ITEM | PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM | REPORTED ON PAGE # |
|---|------|--|--------------------------|
| TITLE | | | |
| Title | 1 | Identify the report as a scoping review. | 1 |
| ABSTRACT | | | |
| Structured summary | 2 | Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives. | 2 |
| INTRODUCTION | | | |
| Rationale | 3 | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach. | 3-4 |
| Objectives | 4 | Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives. | 4 |
| METHODS | | | |
| Protocol and registration | 5 | Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number. | 13 |
| Eligibility criteria | 6 | Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale. | 13 |
| Information sources* | 7 | Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed. | 13 |
| Search | 8 | Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated. | Supplementary Tables 7-9 |
| Selection of sources of evidence† | 9 | State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review. | 13-14 |
| Data charting process‡ | 10 | Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators. | 14 |
| Data items | 11 | List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made. | 14 |
| Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence§ | 12 | If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate). | N.A |
| Synthesis of results | 13 | Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted. | 14 |
| RESULTS | | | |
| Selection of sources of evidence | 14 | Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram. | Figure 1 |

| SECTION | ITEM | PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM | REPORTED ON PAGE # |
|---|------|---|---|
| Characteristics of sources of evidence | 15 | For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations. | Table 1 |
| Critical appraisal within sources of evidence | 16 | If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12). | N.A |
| Results of individual sources of evidence | 17 | For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives. | Supplementary Table 1 |
| Synthesis of results | 18 | Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives. | Table 2, Figures 2-3, Supplementary Tables 2-5, Supplementary Figure 1 |
| DISCUSSION | | | |
| Summary of evidence | 19 | Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups. | 4-7, 10-11 |
| Limitations | 20 | Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process. | 11-12 |
| Conclusions | 21 | Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps. | 10-12 |
| FUNDING | | | |
| Funding 22 | | Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review. | 15 |

JBI = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.

From: Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, et al. PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMAScR): Checklist and Explanation. Ann Intern Med. 2018;169:467–473. doi: 10.7326/M18-0850.

^{*} Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.

[†] A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

[‡] The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

[§] The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 19 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

Supplementary Table 7. Search strategy on PubMed.

| <u>#1</u> | ("Machine Learning" [MeSH Terms] OR "Artificial Intelligence" [MeSH Terms:noexp] OR "Machine |
|-----------|---|
| | Learning"[Title/Abstract] OR "deep learning"[Title/Abstract] OR "Artificial Intelligence"[Title/Abstract] OR |
| | "statistical learning"[Title/Abstract] OR "computer vision"[Title/Abstract] OR "prediction model"[Title/Abstract] |
| | OR "neural network"[Title/Abstract]) |
| <u>#2</u> | "robust*"[Title] OR "perturbation*"[Title] OR "nois*"[Title] |
| #3 | #1 AND #2 |

Supplementary Table 8. Search strategy on IEEE Xplore.

(((("All Metadata":artificial intelligence OR "All Metadata":deep learning OR "All Metadata":machine learning OR "All Metadata":prediction model OR "All Metadata":statistical learning OR "All Metadata":computer vision OR "All Metadata":neural network)

AND ("Document Title":robust*" OR "Document Title":"perturbation*" OR "Document Title":"nois*")

AND ("All Metadata":"health*" OR "All Metadata":"clinic*" OR "All Metadata":"medic*" OR "All Metadata":"hospitals" OR "All Metadata":"hospitals" OR "All Metadata":"patient" OR "All Metadata":"patients"))))

Supplementary Table 9. Search strategy on Web of Science.

| <u>#1</u> | TS=(machine learning) OR TS=(artificial intelligence) OR TS=(deep learning) OR TS=(statistical learning) OR TS=(computer vision) OR TS=(prediction model) OR TS=(neural network) |
|-----------|--|
| <u>#2</u> | TI=(robust*) OR TI=(perturbation*) OR TI=(nois*) |
| <u>#3</u> | TS=(health*) OR TS=(clinic*) OR TS=(medic*) OR TS=(diagnos*) OR TS=(prognos*) OR TS=(hospital*) OR |
| | TS=(patient*) |
| <u>#4</u> | #1 AND #2 AND #3 |

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