



Feasibility of Using AI in Clinical Practice

PRESENTED BY

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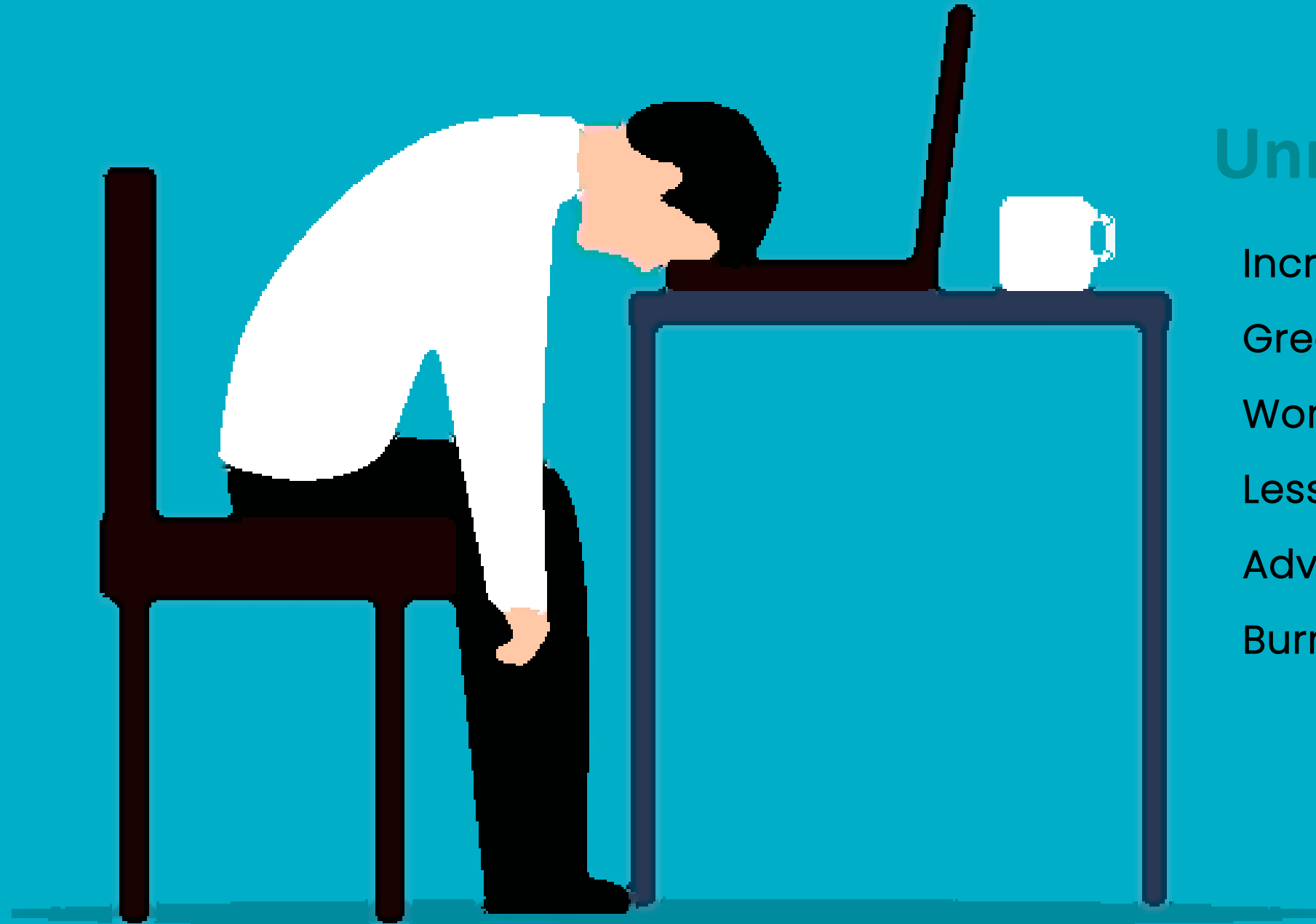
DISCLOSURE

Consultant for AiXMed, Hamamatsu & NTP

Medical advisory board for Ibex

Co-founder of LeanAP Innovators & Placenta AI





Unmet Needs

Increasing workload

Greater case complexity

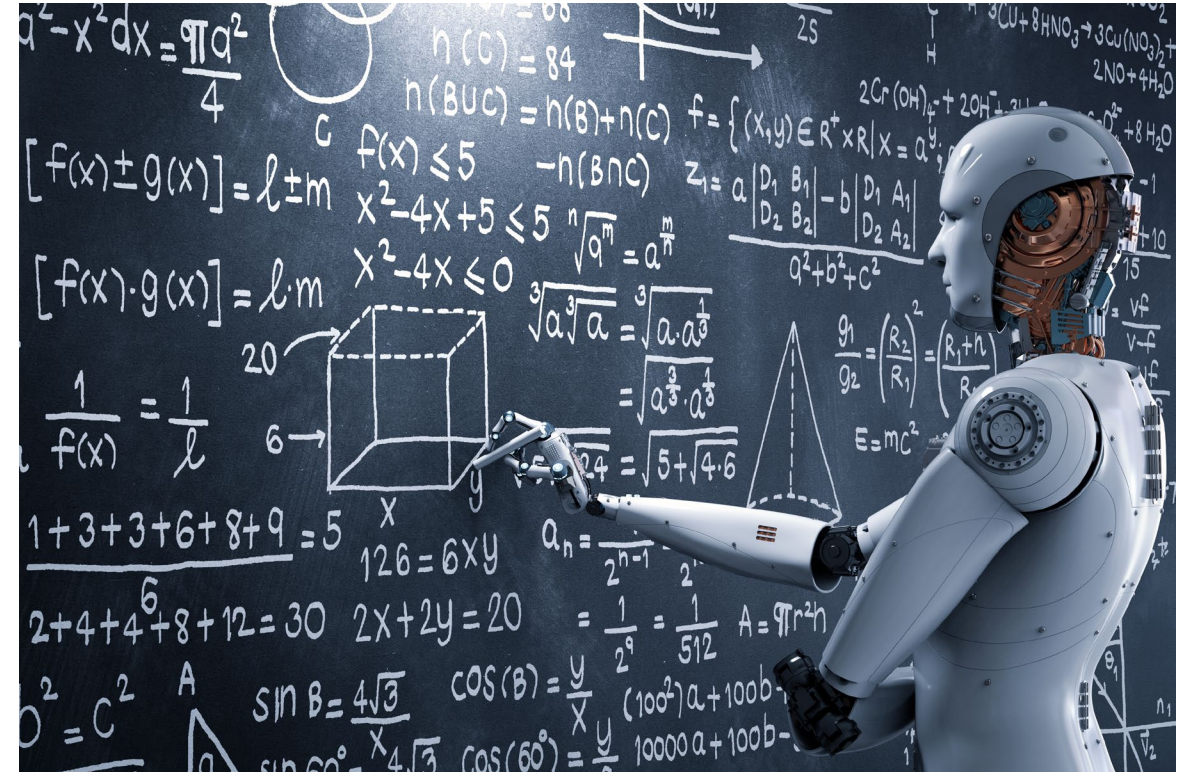
Workforce shortage

Less experts/specialists

Advances in medicine

Burnout persists

Can AI Solve Our Problems?



Story of Elevator Operators



When elevators first became commercially available in the U.S. around 1853, almost everyone still used stairs.

To get people to trust elevators, operators were required.

They were important because there was nothing yet automatic about the operation of elevators. Operators were even tested & given licences.

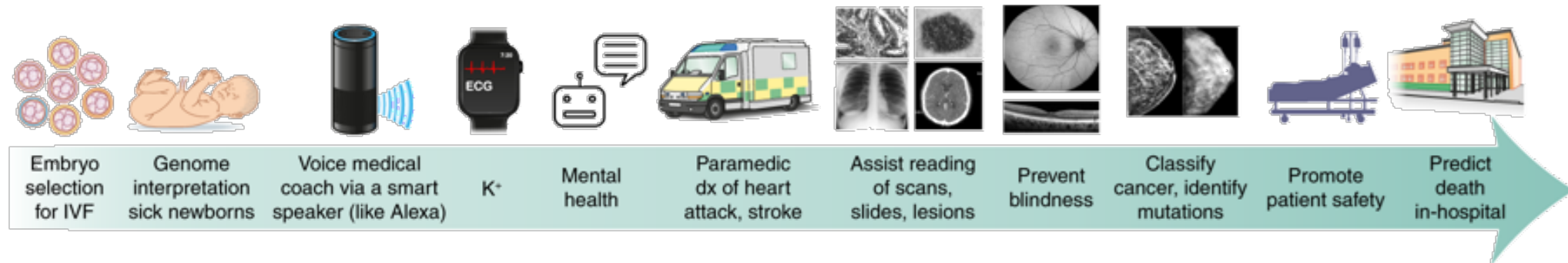
As technology improved, operators did less until they were not needed at all.

However, operators became obsolete when:

- They went on strike (**workforce shortage**), &
- People had to use stairs, as the buildings got taller (**workload increased**).

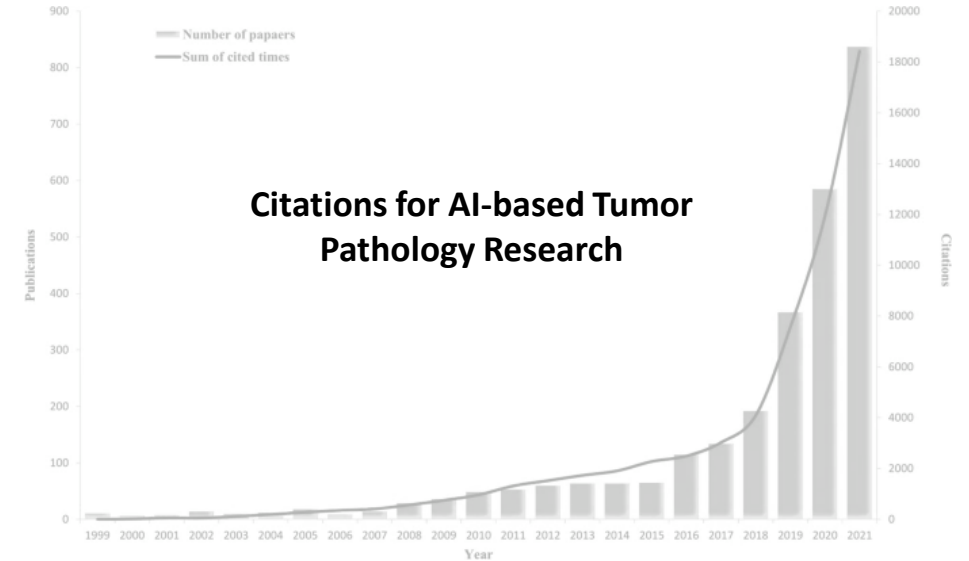
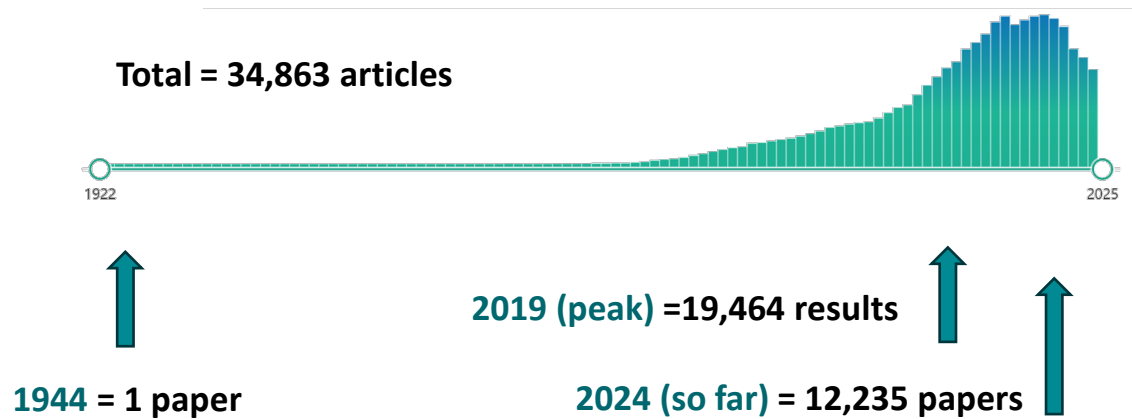
Womb to Tomb

Examples of AI Applications Across the Human Lifespan



Topol EJ. Nat Med. 2019; 25(1):44-56

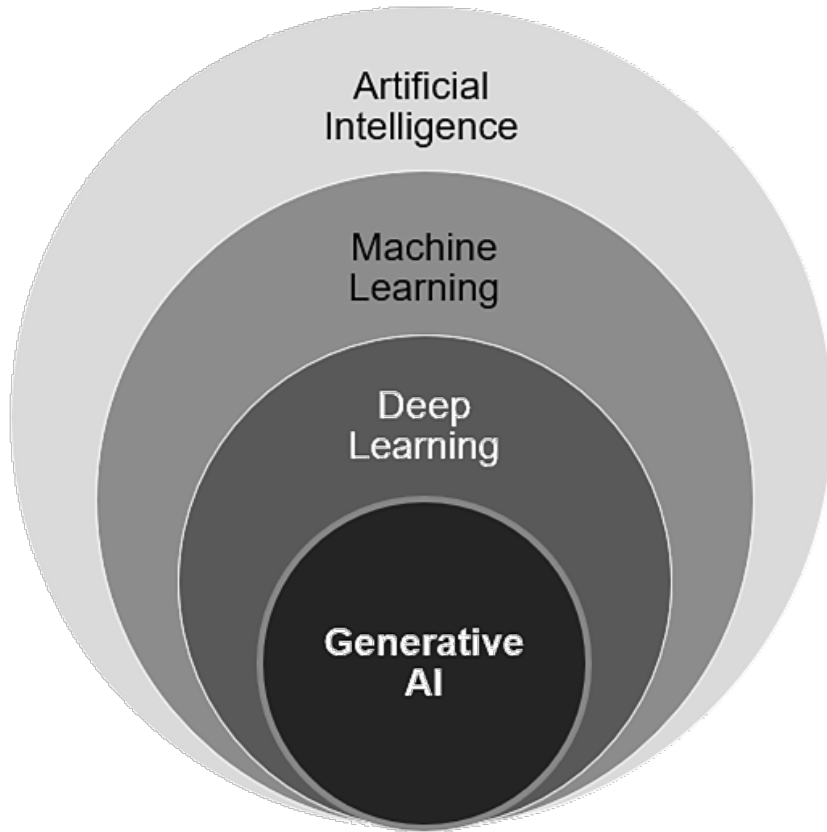
Computational Pathology Literature



Shen et al. *J Transl Med* 2022; 409



The AI Landscape



AI = The development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence (e.g. decision support).

ML = A subfield of AI that involves training models on data to make decisions without being programmed (instructed), but instead identifying patterns to make these decisions.

DL = Subset of ML where computers use layers of artificial neurons within a neural network (e.g. CNN) to learn complex patterns from large amounts of data. These models have become the gold standard for image and text analysis in Pathology.

Gen AI = Refers to AI models that create/generate new content, like text & images, based on the data they have been trained on (e.g. ChatGPT).

Explainable AI

Heat Maps

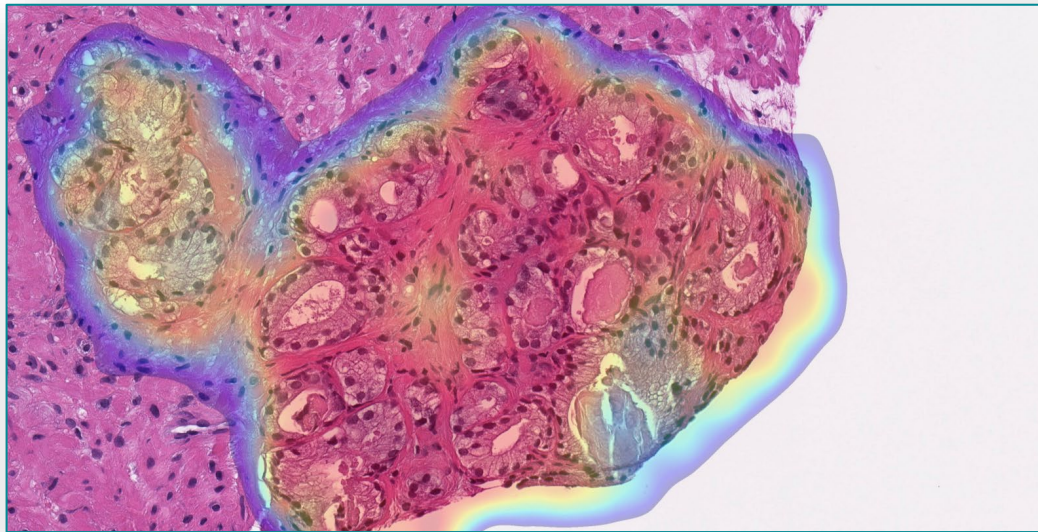
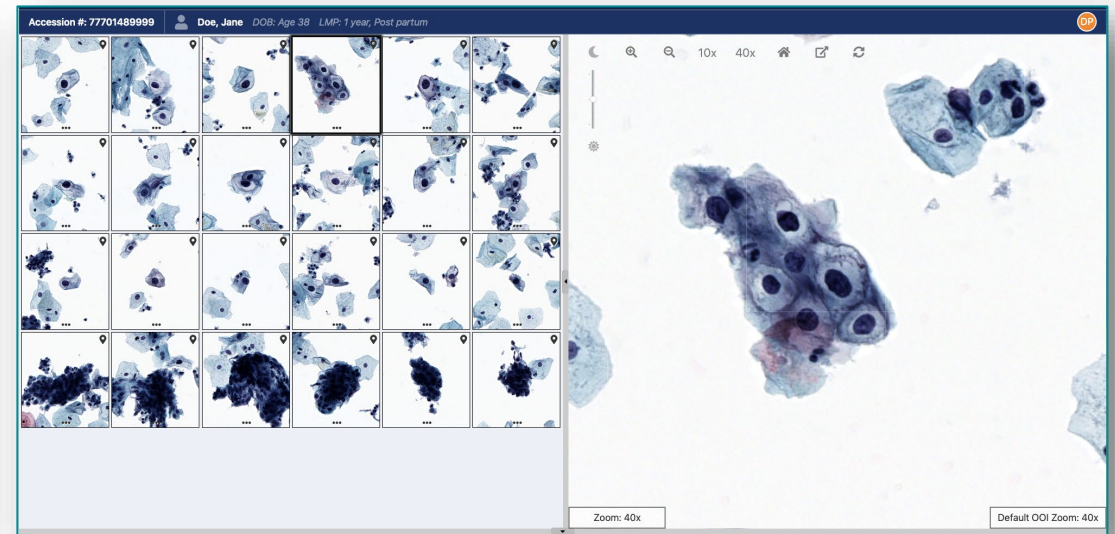


Image Galleries



Current Uses of AI in Radiology

Rajpurkar P & Lungren MP. NEJM 2023; 388:1981-90

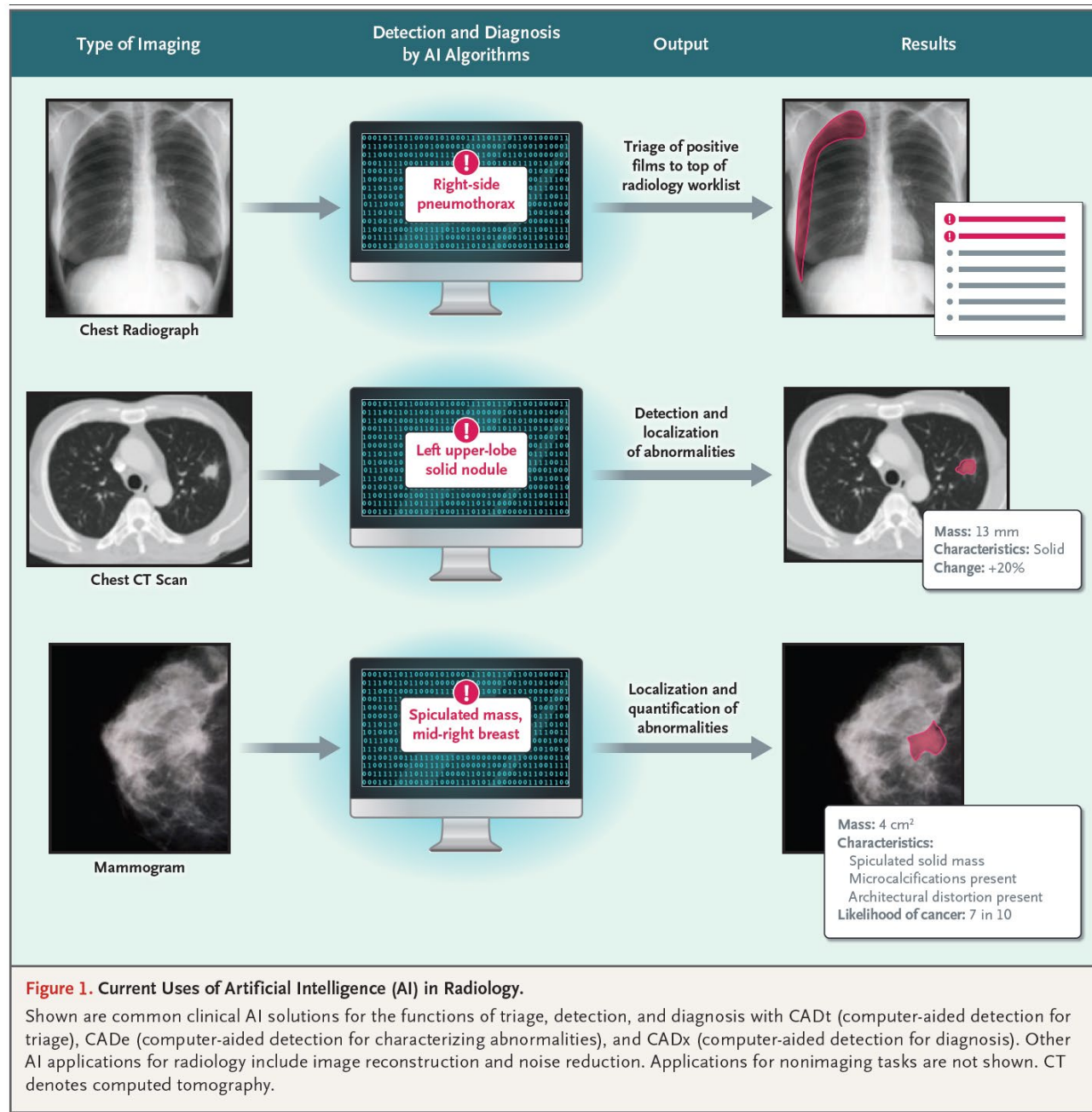
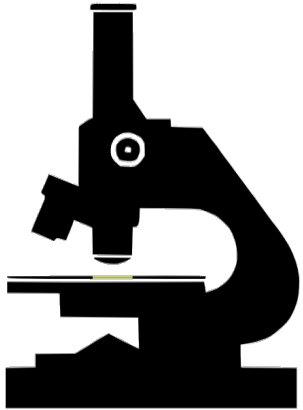
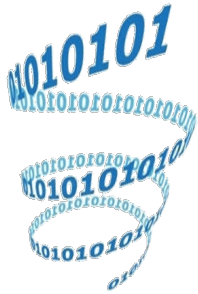


Figure 1. Current Uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Radiology.

Shown are common clinical AI solutions for the functions of triage, detection, and diagnosis with CADt (computer-aided detection for triage), CADe (computer-aided detection for characterizing abnormalities), and CADx (computer-aided detection for diagnosis). Other AI applications for radiology include image reconstruction and noise reduction. Applications for nonimaging tasks are not shown. CT denotes computed tomography.

Applications of AI Pathology



Detect rare events (e.g. microorganisms, cancer)

Automatically quantify features in digital images

Diagnose diseases (e.g. cancer) from digital slides

Make prognostic predictions by analyzing pixels

Discovery (e.g. biomarker research, clinical trials)

Heatmaps

Example: Breast Biopsy

A1_1HNE ✓



detected > Other

A1_2HNE ✓



A1ER1_80 ✓



98A1KIG7 ✓



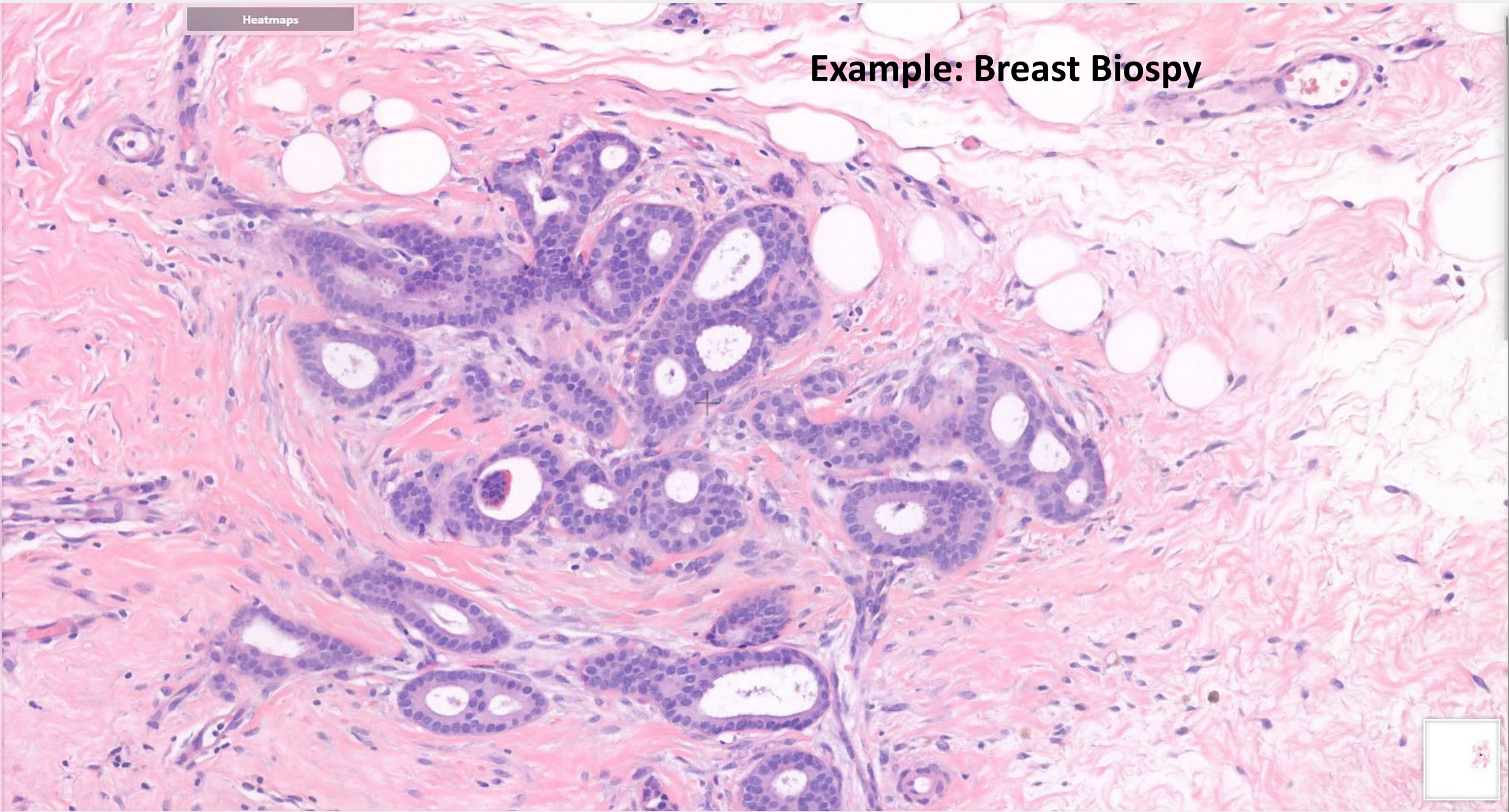
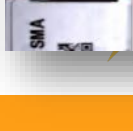
98A1P63 ✓



1PGR-312 ✓



98A1SMA ✓



16.0x



098A1_1HNE



Invasive cancer detected

A1_2HNE



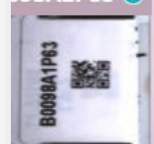
A1ER1_80



98A1KIG7



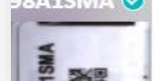
098A1P63



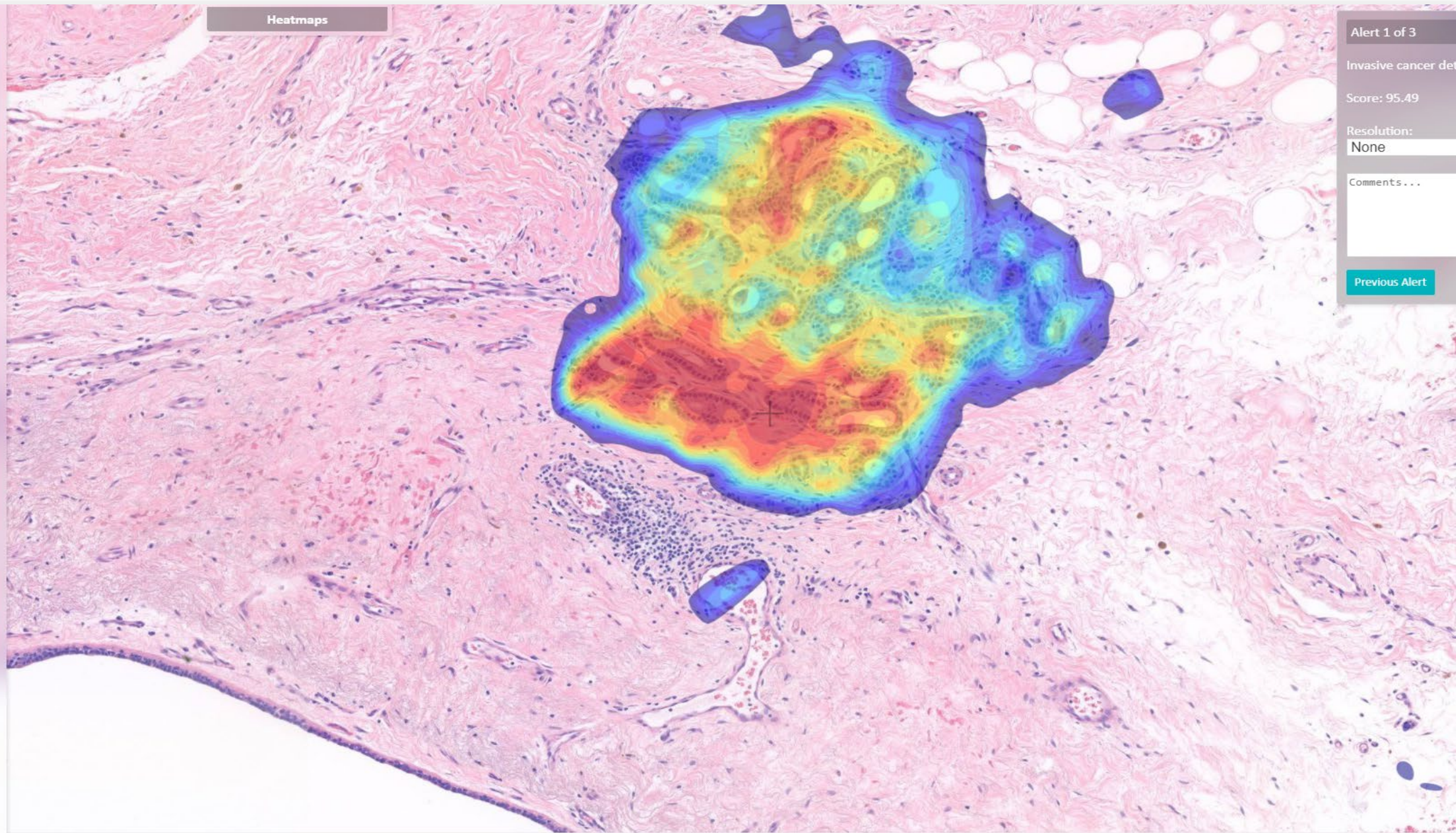
1PGR-312



98A1SMA



Heatmaps



Alert 1 of 3

Invasive cancer det

Score: 95.49

Resolution:

None

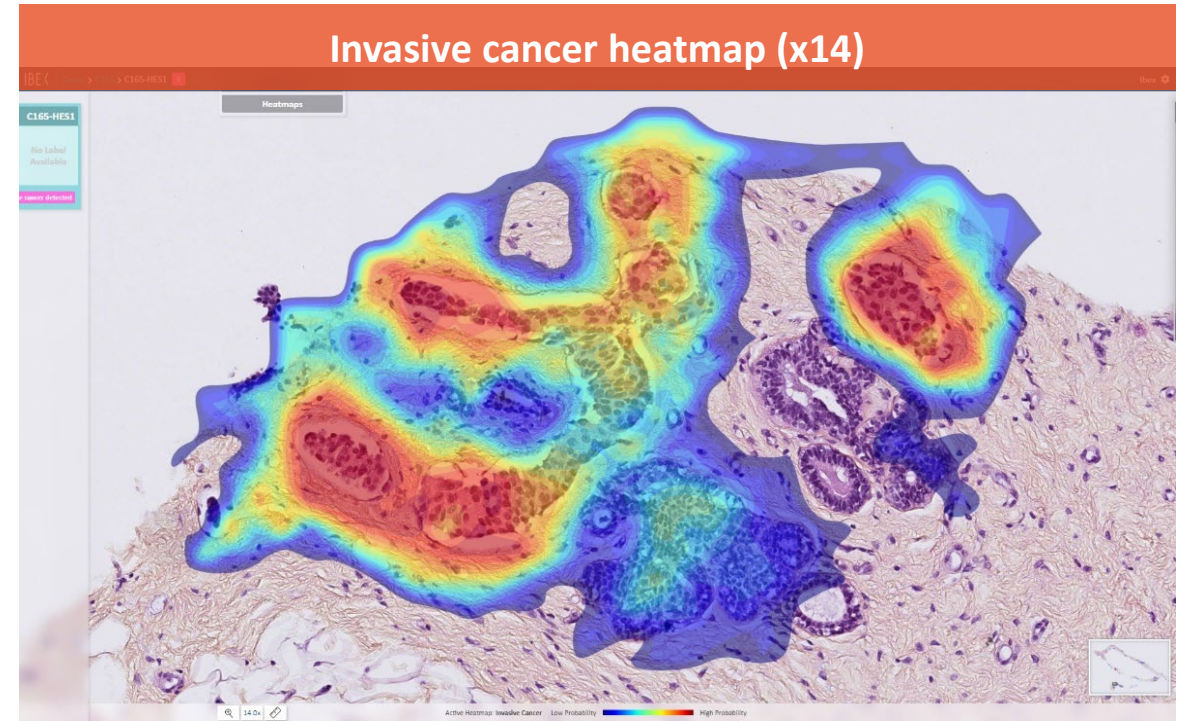
Comments...

Previous Alert

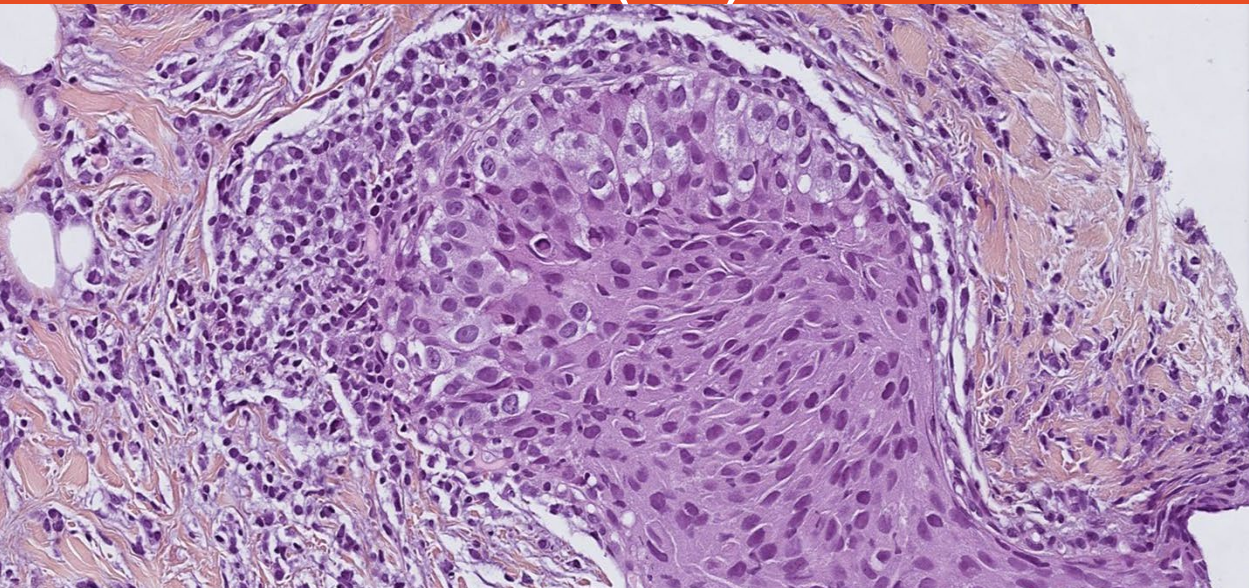
8.0x

Active Heatmap: Invasive Cancer Low Probability High Probability

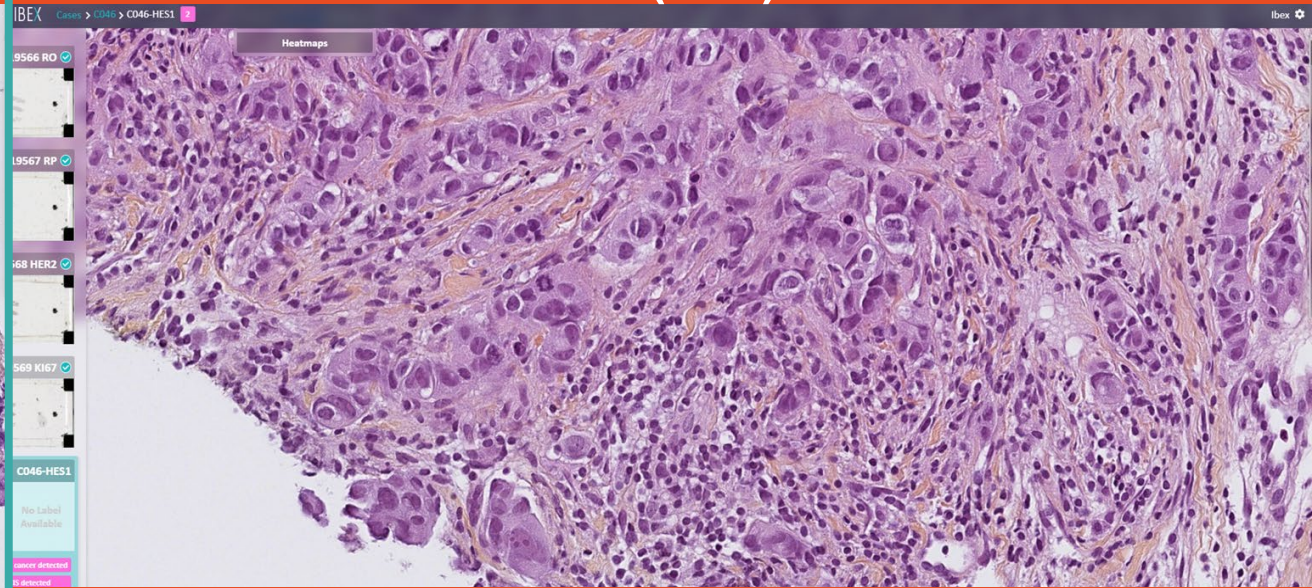
Lymphovascular Invasion (LVI) Detected



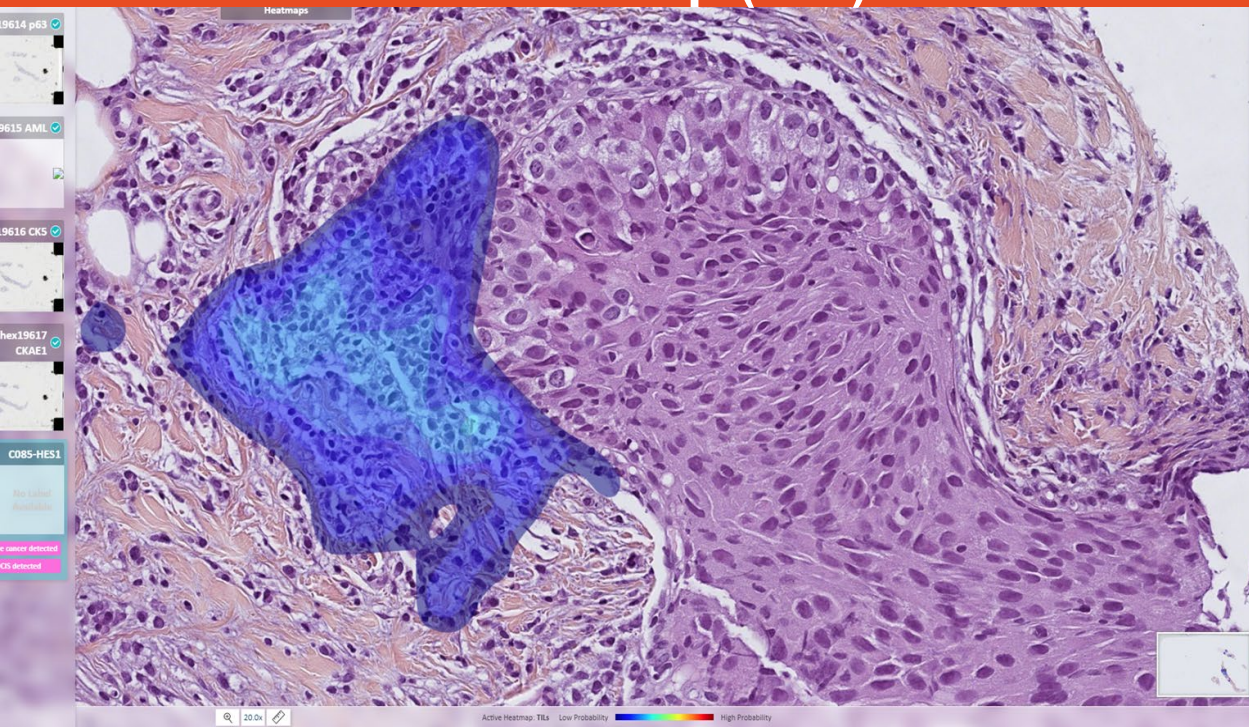
DCIS (x20)



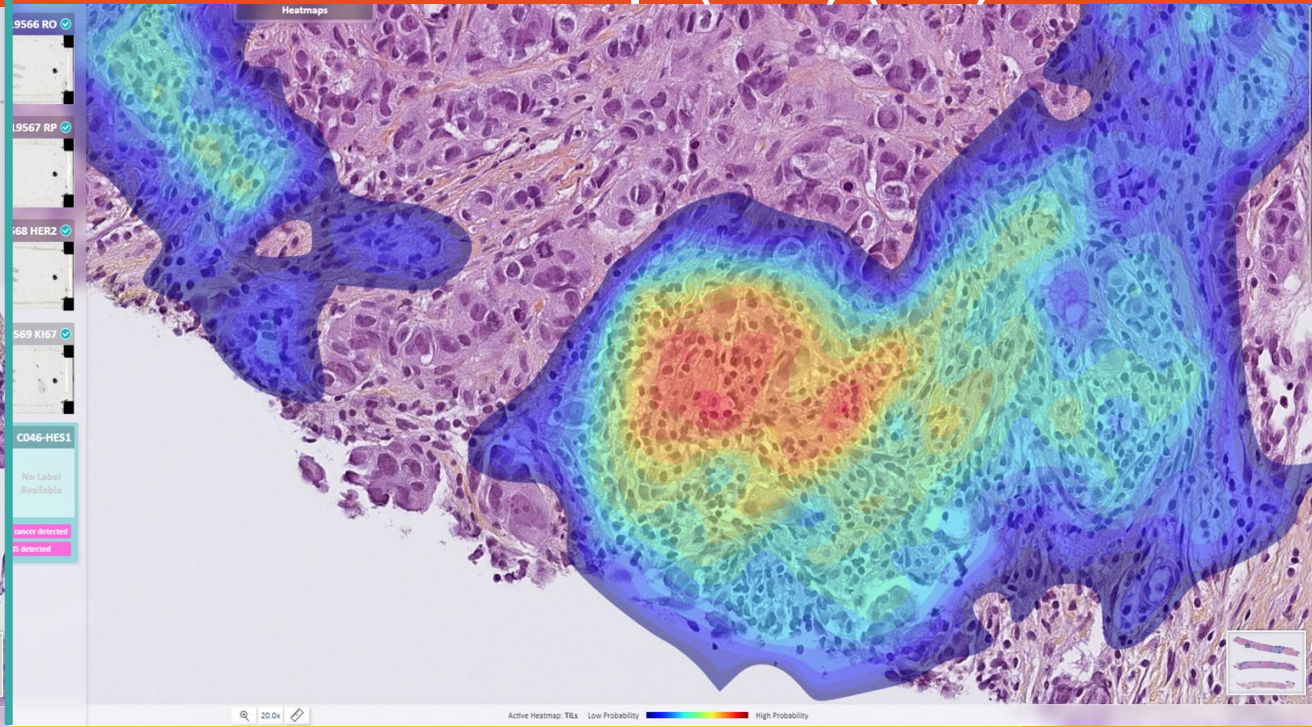
IDC (x20)



TIL heatmap (x20)

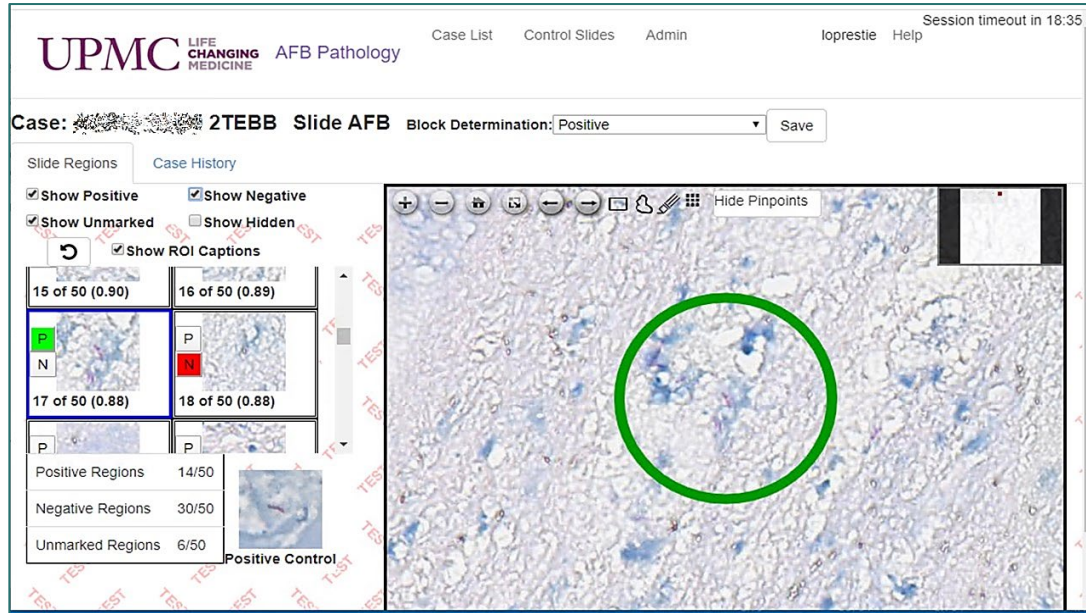


TIL heatmap (30%) (x20)



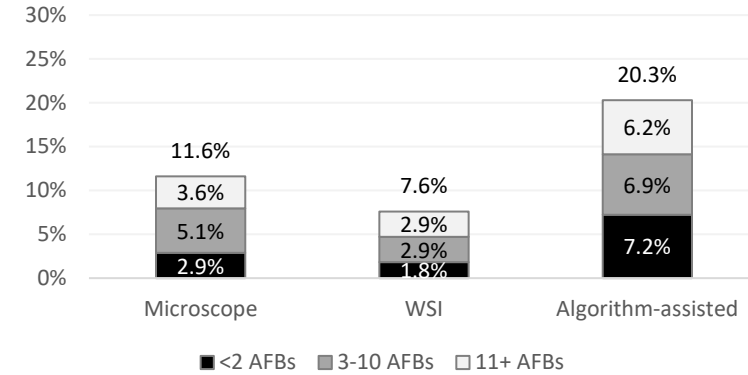
AI-Assisted AFB Screening

Web Portal

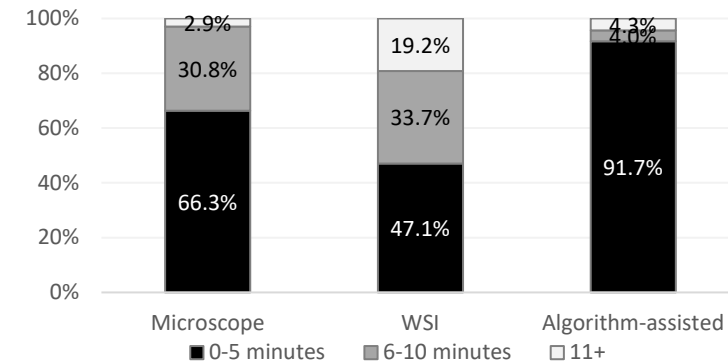


Pantanowitz et al. AJCP 2021; 156(1):117-128

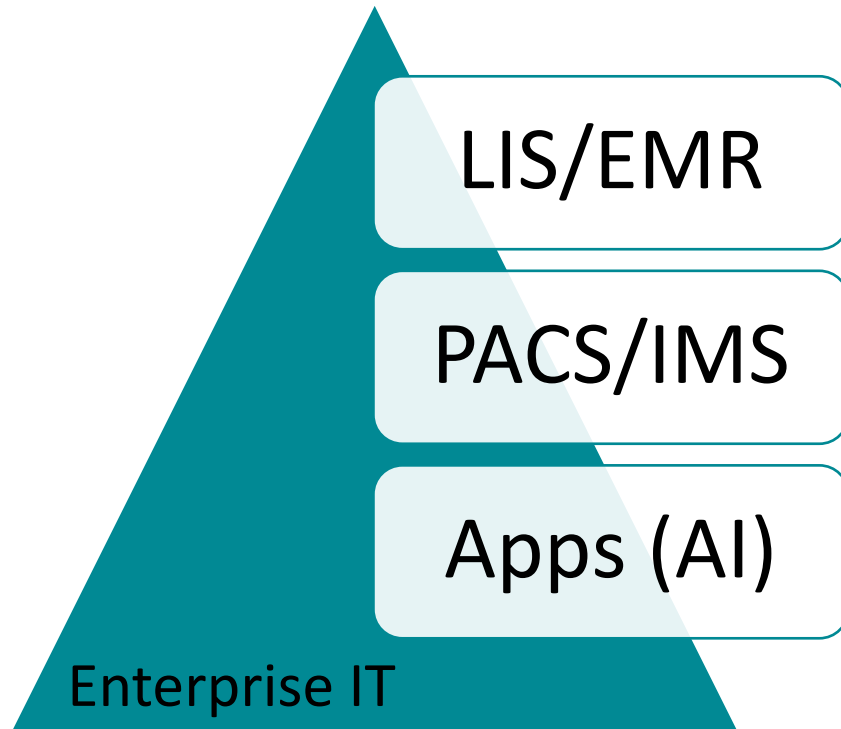
More Accurate



Much Quicker

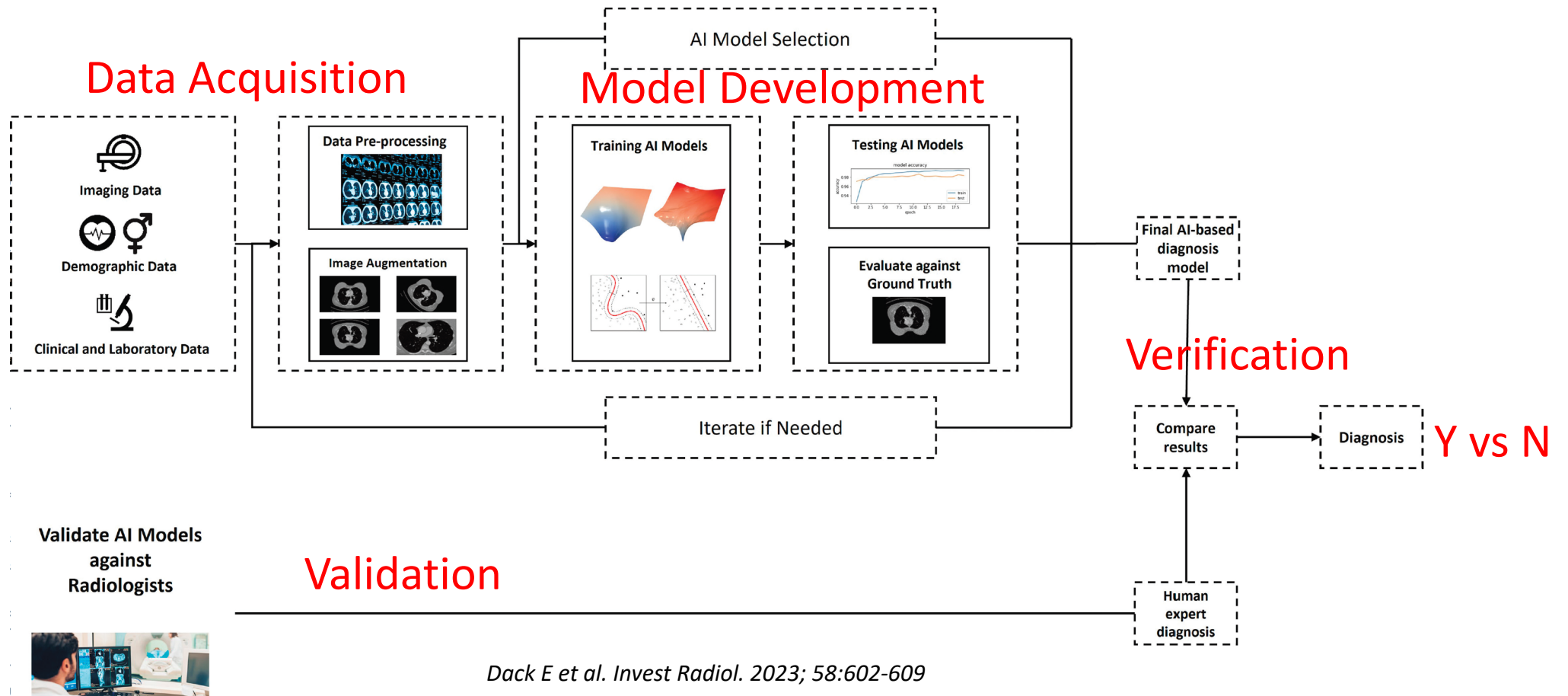


Digital Ecosystem



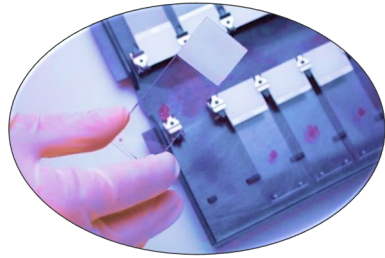
- **On-prem, edge vs cloud**
- **System interoperability**
- **DICOM image standard**
- **Going “fully” digital**
- **Loss of app functionality**
- **IT analyst support**

AI Deployment for Clinical Use



Dack E et al. Invest Radiol. 2023; 58:602-609

Where to Insert AI Tools?



Scanning



First read: AI to rescan, triage cases, screen, pre-order, pre-diagnose, sign-out negative cases

Primary Diagnosis



Second read: AI to perform tasks only when directed (grade, confirm diagnosis, offer a differential)

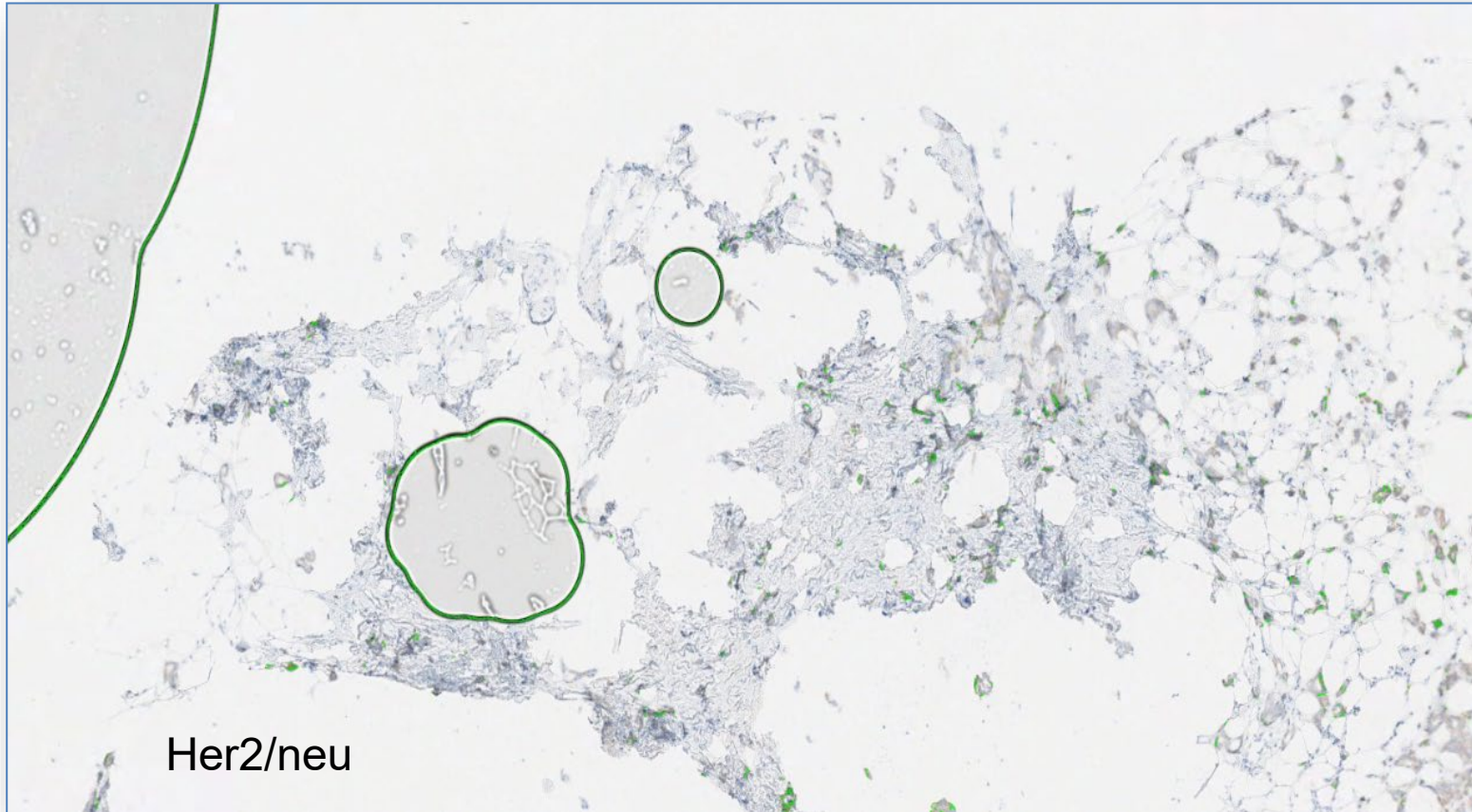
AI for running QA in the background



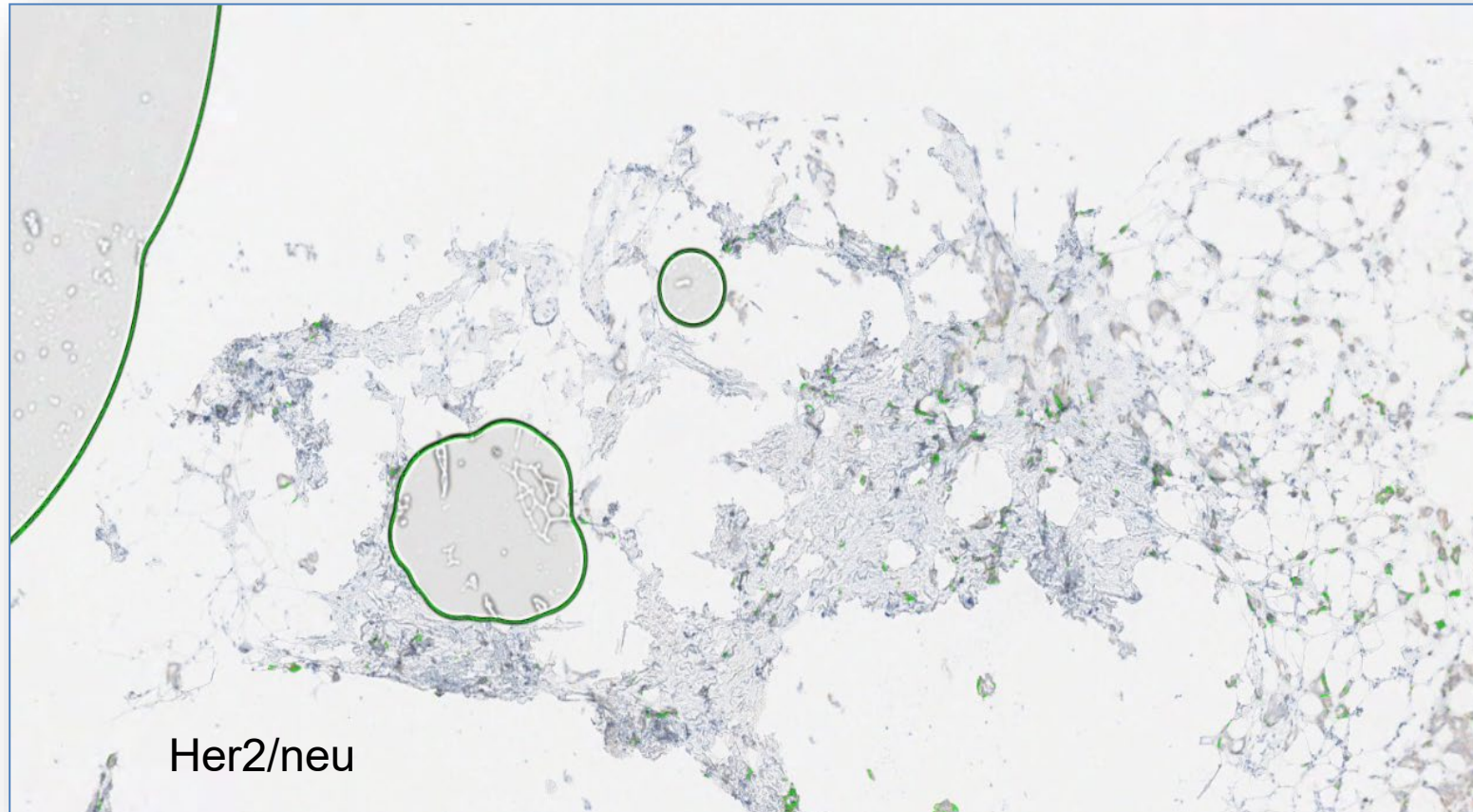
GIGO Principle



Artifact = False Her2+ Result



Artifact = False Her2+ Result



Safeguards:

Large (unbiased),
and heterogenous
datasets for training

Clinical validation

Human-in-the loop

Post-deployment
monitoring



Analytical Validation

- Technical
- Vendor responsible
- Tool development step
- Large (hold-out) dataset
- App development
- Regulatory standards

Technical Verification

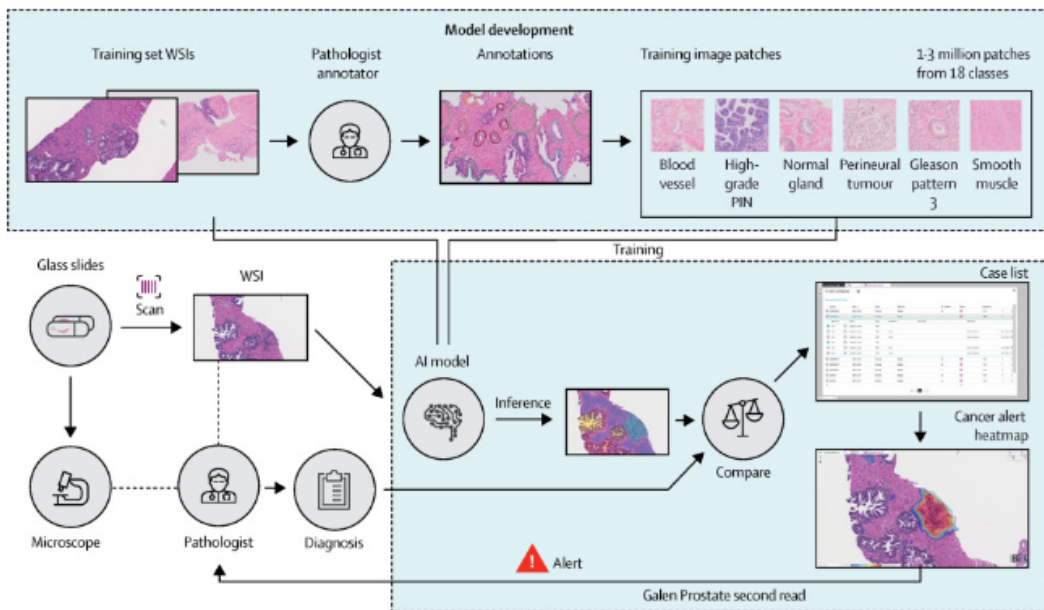
- Technical
- Vendor + Lab effort
- Tool calibration
- Small dataset
- Fine tuning
- External evidence

Clinical Validation

- Clinical
- Lab liable
- “Test drive”
- Medium dataset
- Locked algorithm
- Compliance

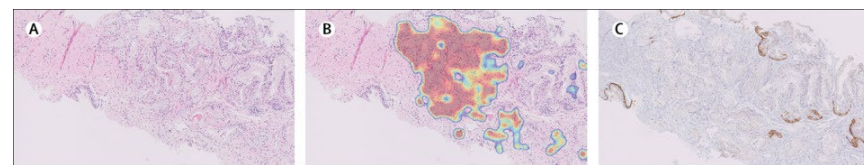
An artificial intelligence algorithm for prostate cancer diagnosis in whole slide images of core needle biopsies: a blinded clinical validation and deployment study

Liron Pantanowitz, MD • Gabriela M Quiroga-Garza, MD • Lilach Bien • Ronen Heled • Daphna Laifenfeld, PhD • Chaim Linhart, PhD • et al. [Show all authors](#)



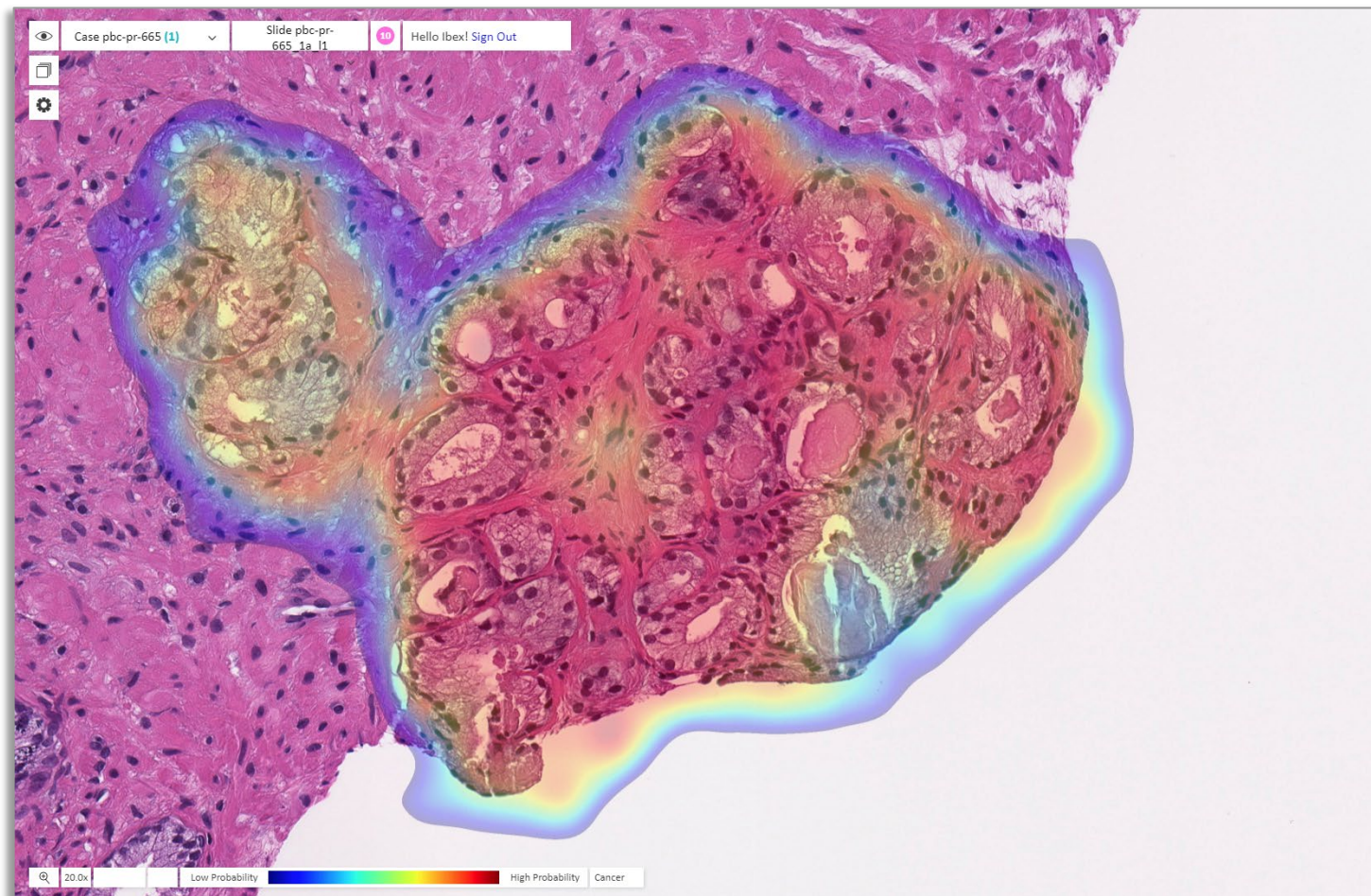
Pathologists' misdiagnoses identified by the algorithm

	False positive	False negative
Adenocarcinoma	1 benign, 2 ASAP	2 cancer, 2 ASAP
Gleason score 7-10	2	4
Gleason pattern 5	0	1
Perineural invasion	1	2



Missed cancer case originally diagnosed as benign

The Lancet Digital Health 2020 2:e407-e416DOI: (10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30159-X)



Prostate CNB with cancer heatmap

Blue = low probability
Red = high probability

The original diagnosis of benign was changed to cancer G3+3 following review.



The Lancet Digital Health 2020 2e407-e416DOI: (10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30159-X)

Business Use Case



Academic Medical Centers

What they have

Moderate case volume
High case complexity
Subspecialty experts



What they need

Automation & efficiency
Standardization of care
Time for academics

Community Pathology Practices

What they have

Low case volume

Low case complexity

Generalists



What they need

Quick & ease of use

Diagnostic assistance

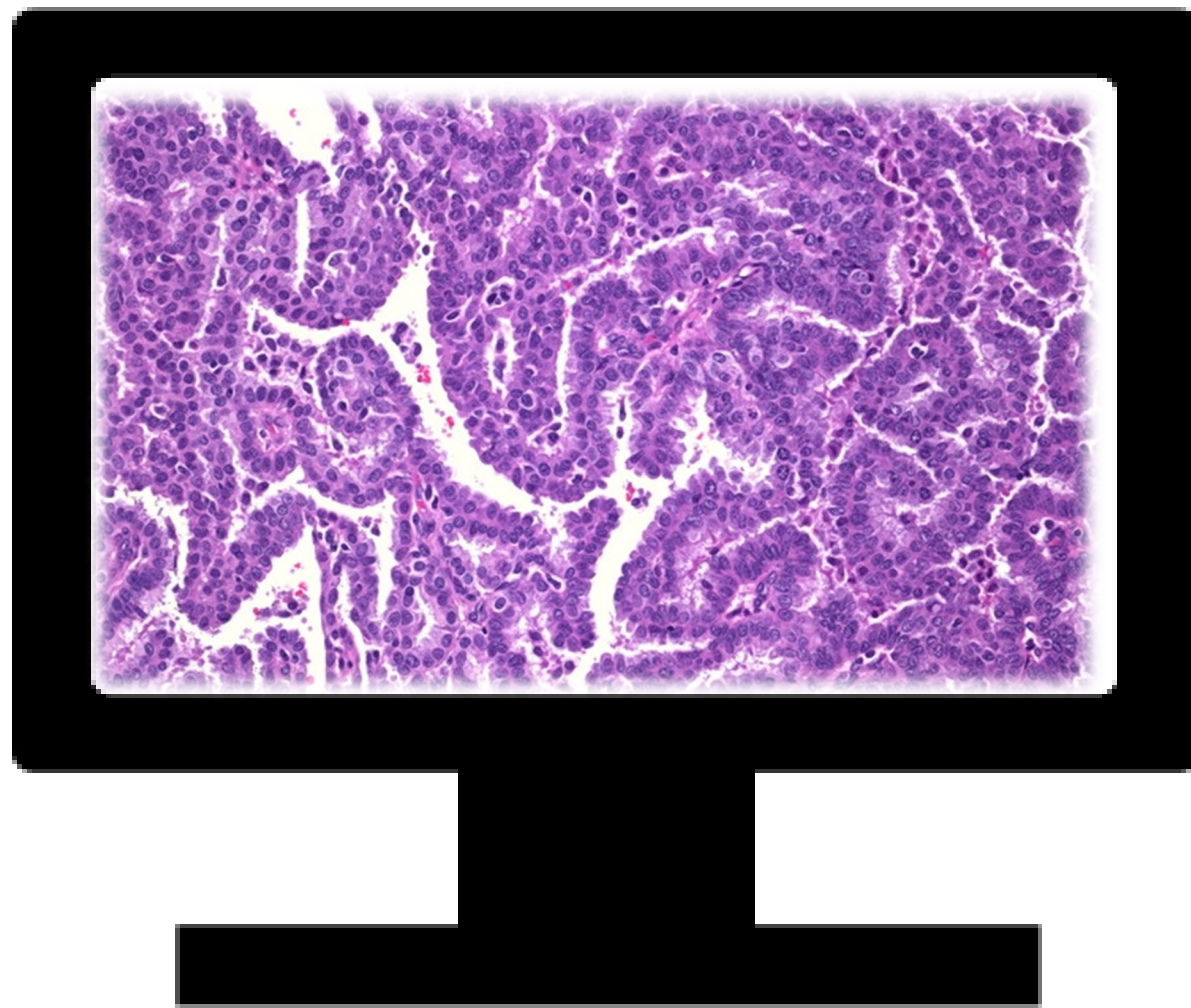
Less referrals



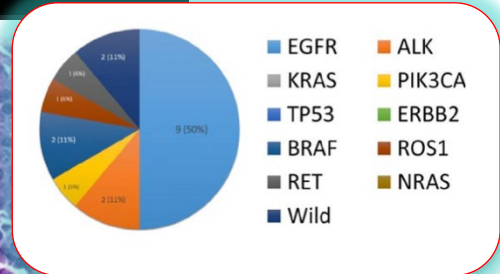
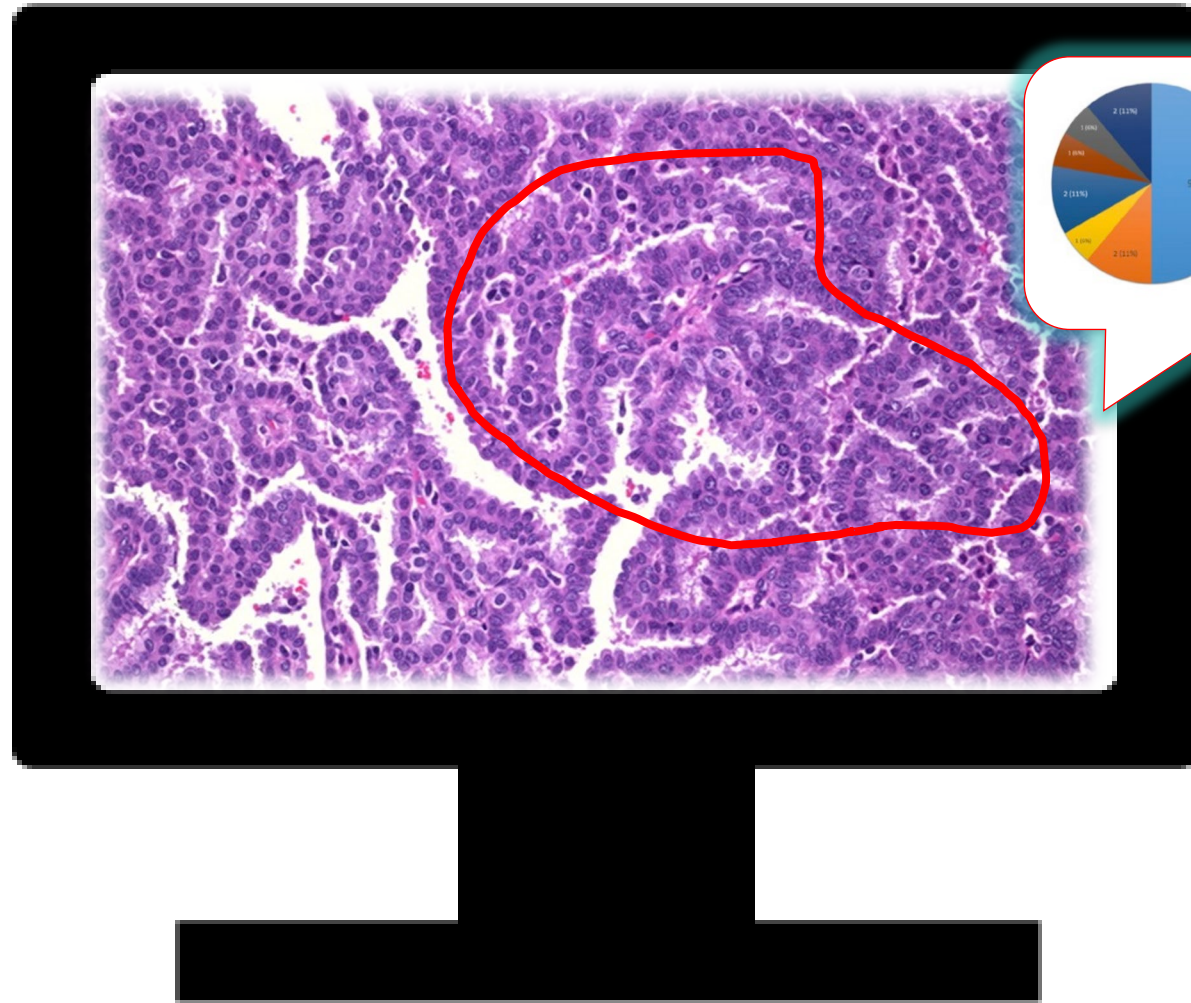
Can AI do MORE than I can with my (micro)scope?

Do we train algorithms to just replicate what we can do with a microscope (e.g. train to interpret cases that fit into existing classification systems), or should we instead train AI systems to predict outcomes (e.g. underlying genotype from phenotype, prognosis, response to therapy)?







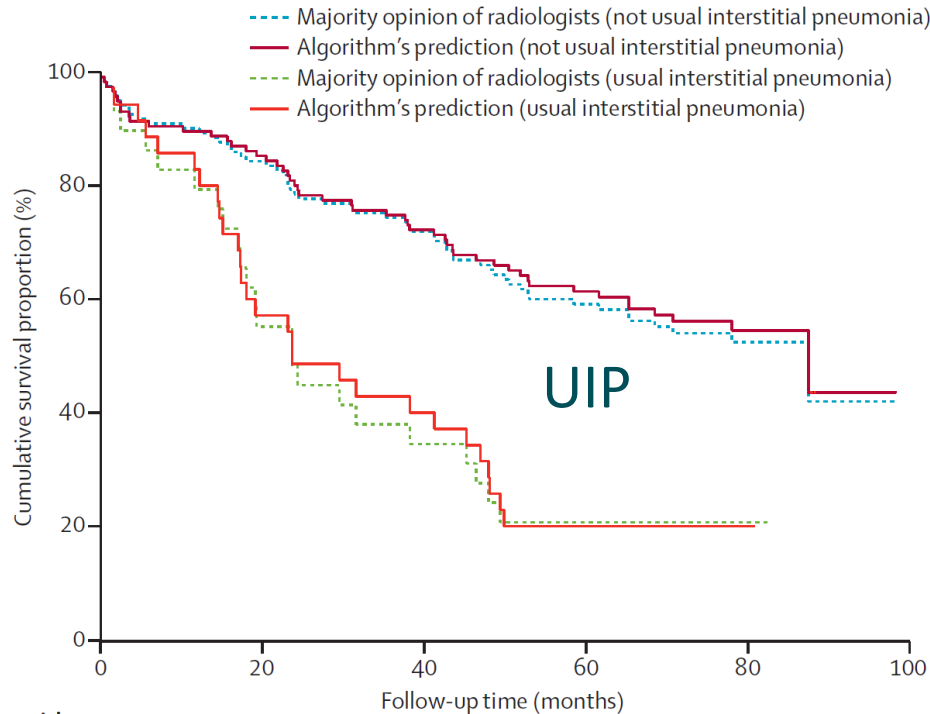




AI & Survival Analysis

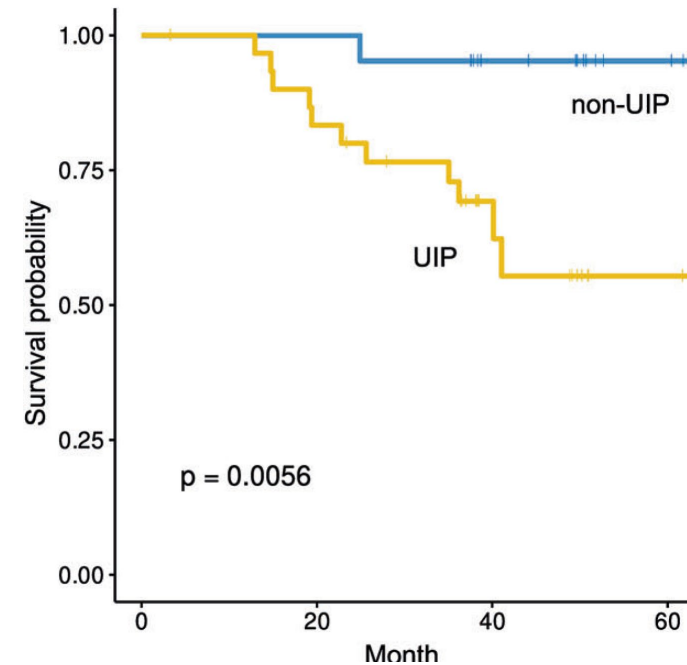
Cases predicted as UIP had a significantly worse prognosis than those predicted as non-UIP

Radiology (HRCT)



Walsh SLF et al. *Lancet Respir Med* 2018; 6:837–45

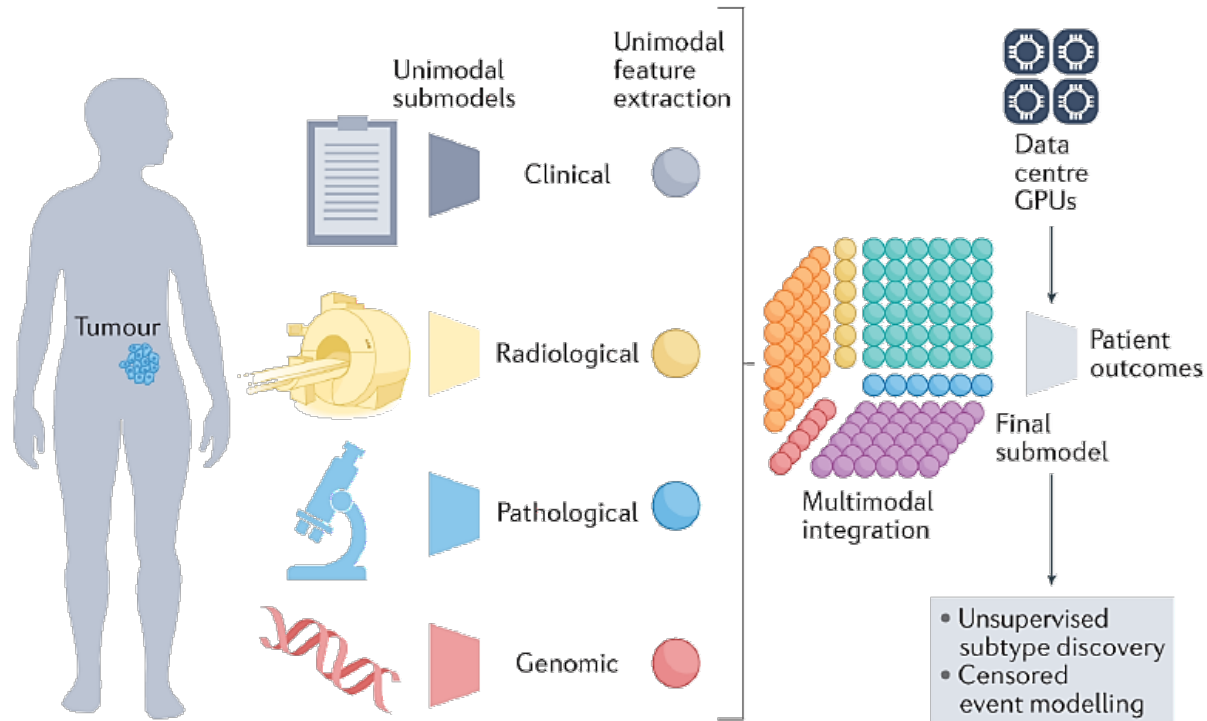
Pathology (Histopathology)



Uegami W et al. *Mod Pathol.* 2022; 35:1083-1091



Multimodal AI Models



- Advanced ML models designed to process, integrate and link multiple data types (modalities).
- Allows more comprehensive & contextually aware decisions, to improve AI-based diagnostics & predictions.

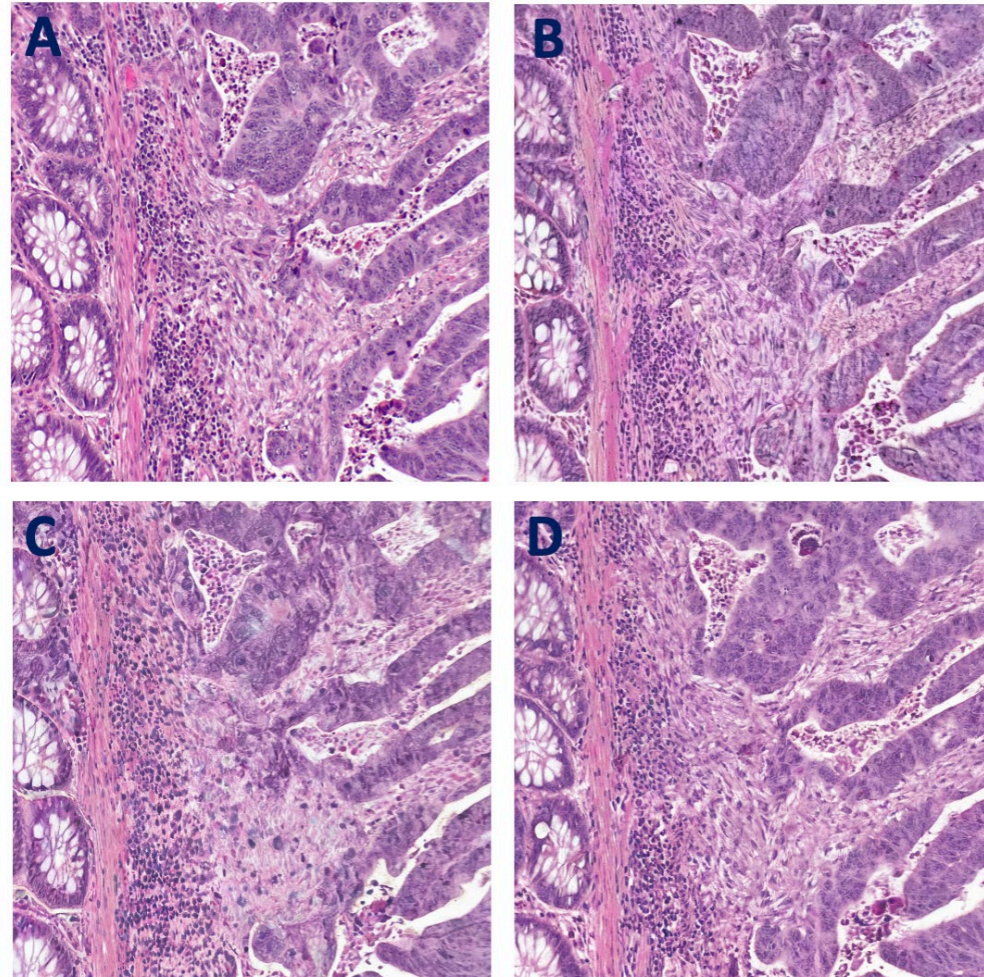
Boehm KM et al. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2022; 22(2):114-126

Generative AI

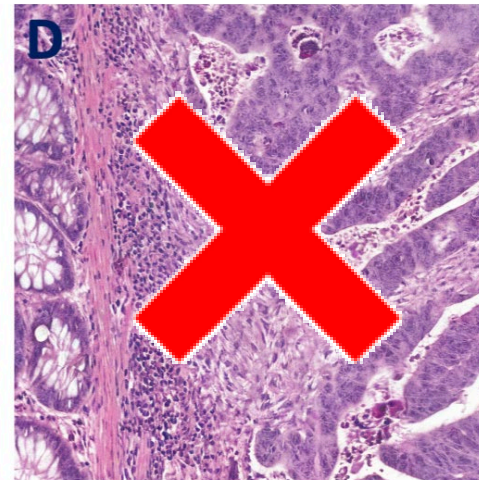
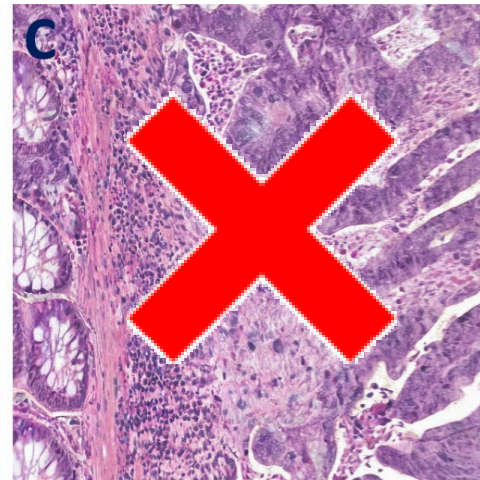
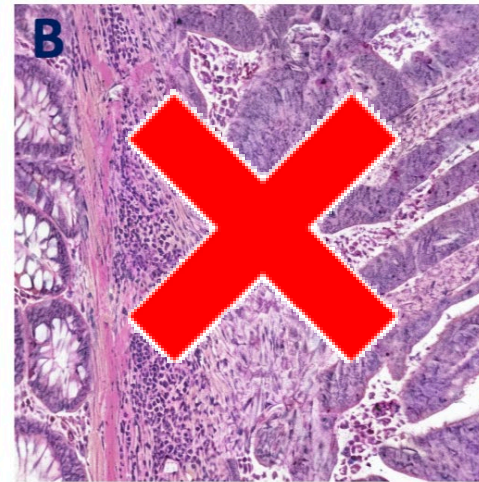
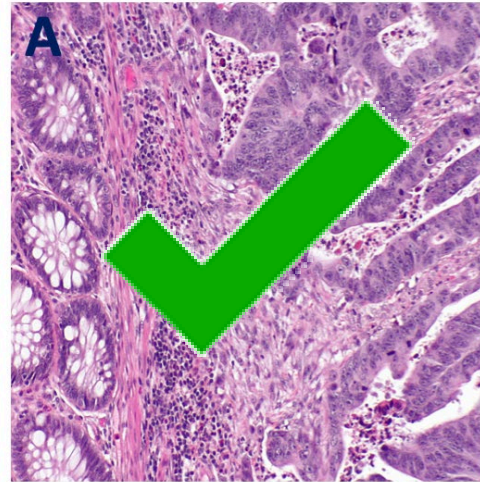
- AI capable of generating text, images, code or other media
- E.g. ChatGPT (GPT = generative pretrained transformer)
- **Common uses:** Creative writing, summarize text, translation, producing code, data mining, categorization, etc.
- **Clinical uses:** Automate report generation, diagnosis classification, synthetic (fake) data, etc.
- **Challenges:** Bias, ethics (e.g. deepfake), hallucinations



Which Digital H&E Recut is Fake?



Which Digital H&E Recut is Fake?



Questions About Using AI in Healthcare

- **What are the right tasks for AI in Medicine (i.e. killer app)?**
- **What is the right evidence for using AI (FDA, publications)?**
- **How do we pay for AI tools and get reimbursed (CPT code)?**
- **How do trainees interact with AI (will they be deskilled)?**
- **What are the emerging ethics & regulatory concerns?**

FDA & AI/ML-enabled Medical Devices Marketed in the US

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Software as a Medical Device | FDA

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML)-Enabled Medical Devices | FDA

04/30/2024	K232923	Ethos Treatment Management (3.0); Ethos Treatment Planning (2.0)	Varian Medical Systems Inc.	Radiology	IYE
04/29/2024	K240062	ARVIS® Shoulder	Insight Medical Systems, Inc.	Neurology	OLO
04/26/2024	K232799	syngo.via RT Image Suite	Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc.	Radiology	MUJ
04/26/2024	K240406	Sonio Detect	Sonio	Radiology	IYN
04/26/2024	K233673	uMR Jupiter	Shanghai United Imaging Healthcare Co., Ltd	Radiology	LNH
04/25/2024	K232331	InVision Precision LVEF (LVEF)	InVision Medical Technology Corporation	Radiology	QIH
04/24/2024	K240850	EPIQ Series Diagnostic Ultrasound Systems; Affiniti Series Diagnostic Ultrasound Systems	Philips Ultrasound LLC	Radiology	IYN
04/23/2024	K240058	AEYE-DS	AEYE Health Inc.	Ophthalmic	PIB
04/22/2024	K233582	Rapid	iSchema View Inc.	Radiology	LLZ
04/22/2024	K234068	ART-Plan (v.2.2.0)	Therapanacea SAS	Radiology	MUJ
04/19/2024	K240781	SKOUT® system	Iterative Scopes, Inc.	Gastroenterology-Urology	QNP
04/17/2024	K233186	uOmnispace.MR	Shanghai United Imaging Healthcare Co., Ltd.	Radiology	QIH
04/16/2024	K232202	Aperio GT 450 DX	Leica Biosystems Imaging, Inc.	Pathology	PSY
04/15/2024	K240773	VisAble.IO	Techsomed	Radiology	QTZ
04/12/2024	K240238	Vantage Fortian/Orian 1.5T, MRT-1550, V9.0 with AICE Reconstruction Processing Unit for MR	Canon Medical Systems Corporation	Radiology	LNH

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AI Tool →



It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

Charles Darwin

