

The Challenge of Medical Artificial Intelligence

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Harvard Medical School



Artificial Intelligence

How AI is transforming healthcare and solving problems in 2017

New studies and new products are showing how artificial intelligence is transforming the industry.

Artificial Intelligence Will Redesign Healthcare

Artificial Intelligence has an unimaginable potential. Within the next couple of years, it will revolutionize every area of our life, including medicine. I am fully convinced that it will redesign healthcare completely – and for the better. Let's take a look at the promising solutions it offers.





Established in 1989 in response to an Institute of Medicine report that pointed out

“escalating healthcare costs, wide variations in medical practice patterns, and evidence that some health services are of little or no value”



Development and Validation of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Retinal Fundus Photographs

Varun Gulshan, PhD; Lily Peng, MD, PhD; Marc Coram, PhD; Martin C. Stumpe, PhD; Derek Wu, BS; Arunachalam Narayanaswamy, PhD; Subhashini Venugopalan, MS; Kasumi Widner, MS; Tom Madams, MEng; Jorge Cuadros, OD, PhD; Ramasamy Kim, OD, DNB; Rajiv Raman, MS, DNB; Philip C. Nelson, BS; Jessica L. Mega, MD, MPH; Dale R. Webster, PhD

Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks

Andre Esteva^{1*}, Brett Kuprel^{1*}, Roberto A. Novoa^{2,3}, Justin Ko², Susan M. Swetter^{2,4}, Helen M. Blau⁵ & Sebastian Thrun⁶

CheXNet: Radiologist-Level Pneumonia Detection on Chest X-Rays with Deep Learning

Pranav Rajpurkar*, Jeremy Irvin*, Kaylie Zhu, Brandon Yang, Hershel Mehta, Tony Duan, Daisy Ding, Aarti Bagul, Curtis Langlotz, Katie Shpanskaya, Matthew P. Lungren, Andrew Y. Ng

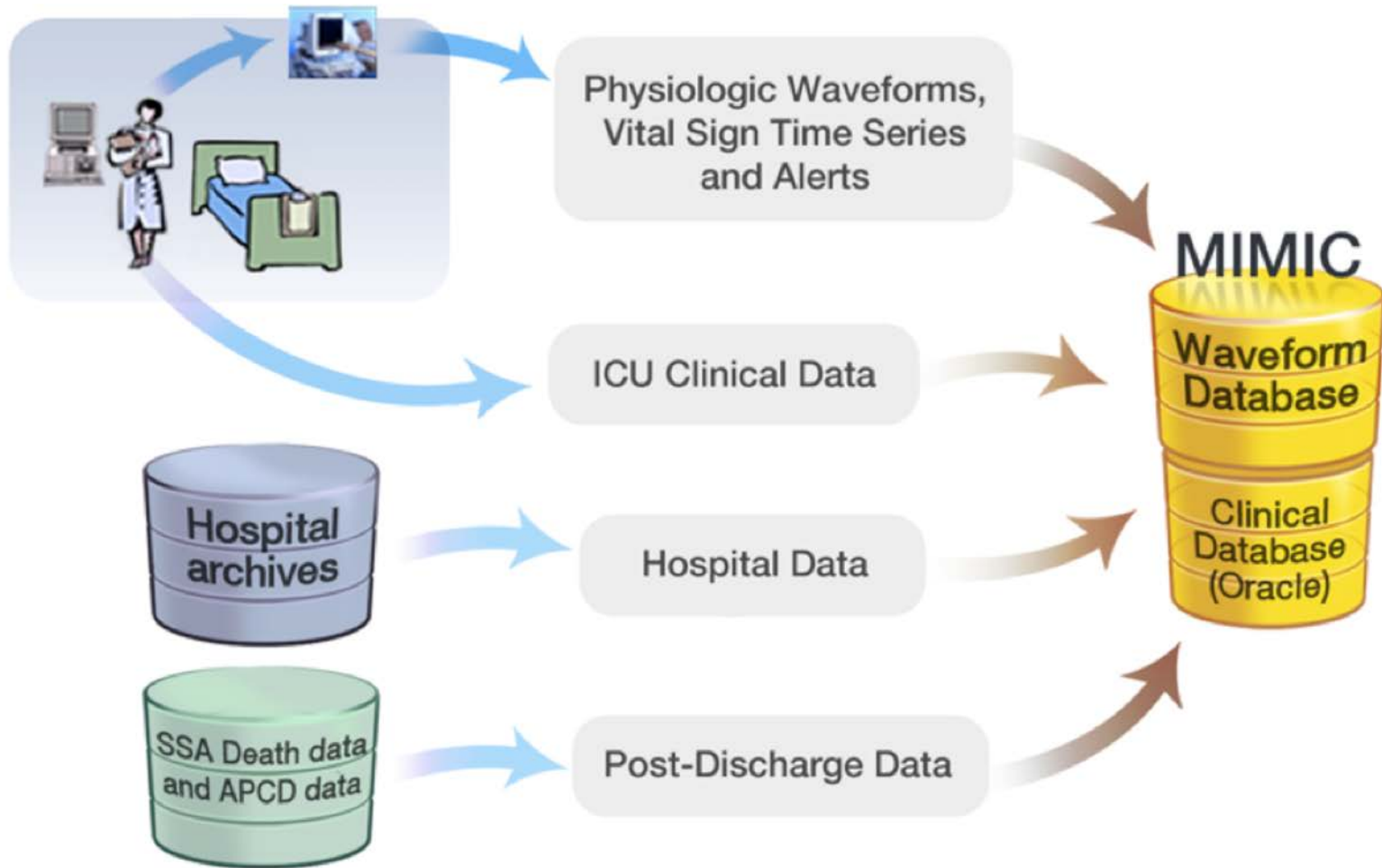


Image classification is a low-hanging fruit when it comes to fixing healthcare.



Crowdsourcing Knowledge Discovery

Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care



eICU Collaborative Research Database

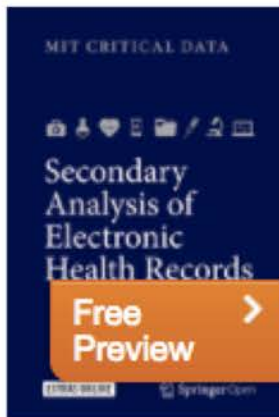
Documents 

Data 

Community 

Code (GitHub) 





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Secondary Analysis of Electronic Health Records

Authors: MIT Critical Data

Written with the aim of promoting an inter-disciplinary and ethical approach to health data analytics

[» see more benefits](#)

[About this Textbook](#)

[About the authors](#)

This book trains the next generation of scientists representing different disciplines to leverage the data generated during routine patient care. It formulates a more complete lexicon of evidence-based recommendations and support shared, ethical decision making by doctors with their patients.

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Provided by **Bookmetrix**





Datathon 2016, 3-4 December 2016

This is the 4th annual Critical Care data weekend, bringing together teams of clinicians and data scientists from London and Boston, USA. Critical Care Data London invites clinicians and data scientists, experts and novices to come and explore two iconic clinical data repositories with talks from experts in electronic health records, 'big data' and database design.

Our free Data Science for Doctors pre-course workshop on Friday 2nd December teaches clinicians practical skills in data wrangling, analysis and visualisation using the R language.

JISA Jornadas de Innovación
en Salud Digital

[About the event](#) [Guest Experts](#) [MIT guests](#) [Organizing Committee](#) [Agenda of activities](#) [Inscription](#) [Contact](#)

DATATHON

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NUS-MIT Healthcare Analytics Datathon 2017

June 30 ~ July 2 National University of Singapore

[Register](#)

JISA ARGENTINA 2018 | Digital Health Innovation Conference

11 and 12 MAY 2018
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UBA | BUENOS AIRES | ARGENTINA

MIMIC

**Datathon for Intensive Care DAT-ICU event
20-21st of January // PARIS, FRANCE**

**Madrid 2017
Critical Care - Datathon**

December the 1st - 3rd

[Sign up!](#)

MIT-HIAE Health Conference and Datathon

May 6/7th

[Register](#)

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**ANZICS CORE
CRITICAL CARE DATATHON**

28th & 29th April 2018

Faculty of Engineering and IT, Peter Nicol Russell Learning Studio 310,

The University of Sydney

The 2nd Chinese PLA General Hospital-MIT Health Data Conference and Workshop

2017 Nov 3~5 Beijing

CMD 中国医疗设备

301 PLAGH
Chinese PLA General Hospital

MIT
Critical
Data



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简介



- 一阵风 👍
- 李姣 赞赞厉害厉害
- Jin 不错哦
- 国际潇洒哥 👍👍👍
- 静静 厉害，国际化
- 果果 厉害了
- 素饽饽 赞赞赞

说点什么吧...





sana.mit.edu



Home > All Subjects > Medicine > Global Health Informatics to Improve Quality of Care



Global Health Informatics to Improve Quality of Care

Learn how to design health information and communication technology (ICT) solutions for the developing world.



Archived

Future Dates To Be Announced

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- I would like to receive email from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and learn about other offerings related to Global Health Informatics to Improve Quality of Care.

About this course

4 Reviews 4/5 ★★★★★

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What you'll learn

- Global health burden
- Design thinking
- Health informatics
- Software development process
- Evaluation and monitoring

Meet the instructors



Leo Anthony Celi MD SM
MPH
Course Co-director
MIT



Alon Dagan MD
Course Instructor
MIT



Rodrigo Deliberato MD
PhD
Course Instructor
MIT

🕒 Length:	10 weeks
👤 Effort:	2-3 hours per week
💰 Price:	FREE Verified Certificate option closed
🏛️ Institution:	MITx
🎓 Subject:	Medicine
🌐 Level:	Advanced
🗨️ Languages:	English
📺 Video Transcripts:	English

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Prerequisites

None





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Global Health Informatics

Principles of eHealth and mHealth to Improve Quality of Care

Edited by [Leo Anthony G. Celi](#), [Hamish S. F. Fraser](#), [Vipan Nikore](#), [Juan Sebastián Osorio](#) and [Kenneth Paik](#)

Overview

The widespread usage of mobile phones that bring computational power and data to our fingertips has enabled new models for tracking and battling disease. The developing world in particular has become a proving ground for innovation in eHealth (using communication and technology tools in healthcare) and mHealth (using the affordances of mobile technology in eHealth systems). In this book, experts from a variety of disciplines--among them computer science, medicine, public health, policy, and business--discuss key concepts, frameworks, examples, and lessons learned in designing and implementing digital health systems in the developing world.



HST.936

SPRING 2018

GLOBAL HEALTH INFORMATICS

to improve **QUALITY** of **CARE**

Leveraging Big Data in Global Health

This year, our course explores **digital disease surveillance** through the lens of non-traditional data sources. Developing countries are uniquely prone to large-scale emerging infectious disease outbreaks due to disruption of **ecosystems**, **civil unrest**, and poor healthcare **infrastructure** – and without comprehensive surveillance, delays in outbreak identification, resource deployment, and case management can be catastrophic. In combination with context-informed **analytics**, students will learn how non-traditional **digital disease data sources** – including news media, social media, Google Trends, and Google Street View – can fill critical knowledge gaps and help inform on-the-ground decision-making when formal surveillance systems are insufficient.



A hand holding a black HTC smartphone. The screen displays a healthcare application interface with a list of items. The text on the screen includes "HTC", "X 1.1.1.1", "5 AM", "SSA", "New Medications", "New Encounters", and "New Counter".

**Technology alone cannot
fix the problems of healthcare.**



Business Report

The Costly Paradox of Health-Care Technology

In every industry but one, technology makes things better and cheaper. Why is it that innovation increases the cost of health care?

by Jonathan S. Skinner September 5, 2013





1981 hard drive



5 MB Hard Drive, 1956
1 GB = 1000 MB



PNY

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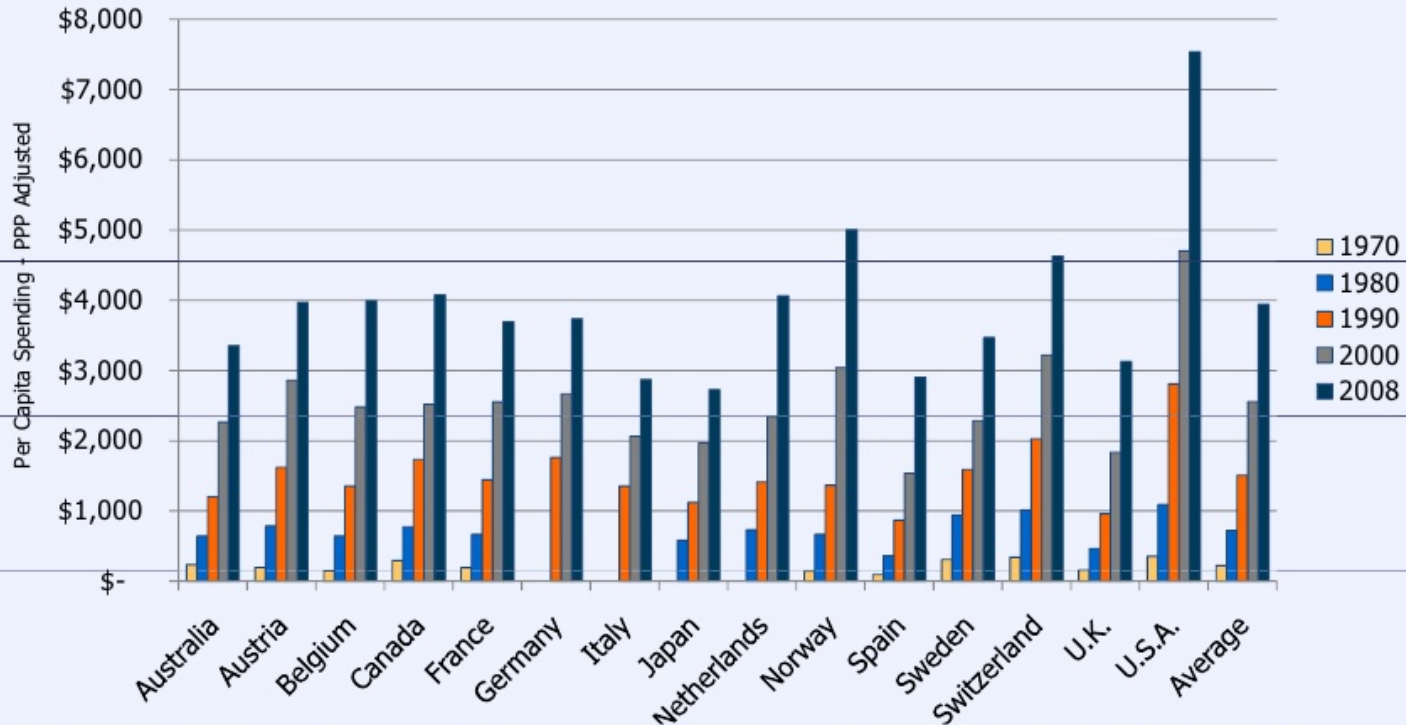
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Total Health Expenditure Per Capita, U.S. and Selected Countries, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2008



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2010), "OECD Health Data", *OECD Health Statistics* (database). doi: 10.1787/data-00350-en (Accessed on 14 February 2011).

Notes: Data from Australia and Japan are 2007 data. 2008 figures for Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, are OECD estimates. 2000 figured for Belgium are OECD estimates. Numbers are PPP adjusted. Break in Series AUS (1998); AUSTRIA(1990); BEL(2003, 2005); CAN(1995); FRA(1995); GER(1992); JAP(1995); NET(1998, 2003); NOR(1999); SPA(1999, 2003); SWE(1993, 2001); SWI(1995); UK (1997). Starting in 1993 Belgium used a different methodology.



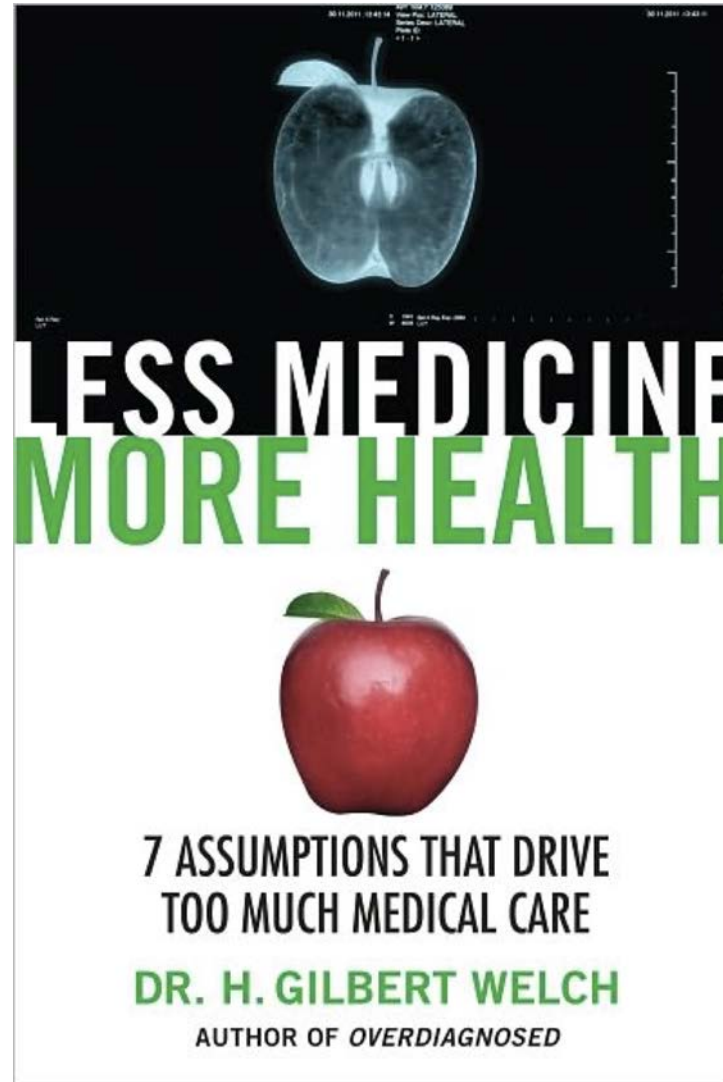
The Cost of Health Care

How much is waste?

■ = \$1 Billion



Overdiagnosis and Overtreatment



Overtesting

- Overdiagnosis - correct diagnosis of a disease that is never going to bother you in your lifetime
- US: number of thyroid cancer detected has tripled over the last 2 decades
- Korea: 15-fold increase in detection of thyroid cancer
- No change in the death rate from thyroid cancer in either country



Overtesting

- Also applies to the increase in
 - monitoring from wireless sensors and other new gadgets
 - all sorts of omics biomarkers
- More sensitive technologies turn up more abnormalities that aren't actually causing problems and never will
- Creates a trail of data that we currently don't know how to interpret



THE HEALTH ORANGE > STAY HAPPY > HOLISTIC LIVING > 5 Surgeries That Make Hospitals Rich But Are Often Unnecessary

5 Surgeries That Make Hospitals Rich But Are Often Unnecessary

STAT Sections

BLOG POST

The Global Epidemic of Unnecessary Cesarean Sections

HOSPITALS

This orthopedic surgery is the world's most common. But patients rarely benefit, a panel says

QUARTZ

The \$100 billion per year back pain industry is mostly a hoax

Vox

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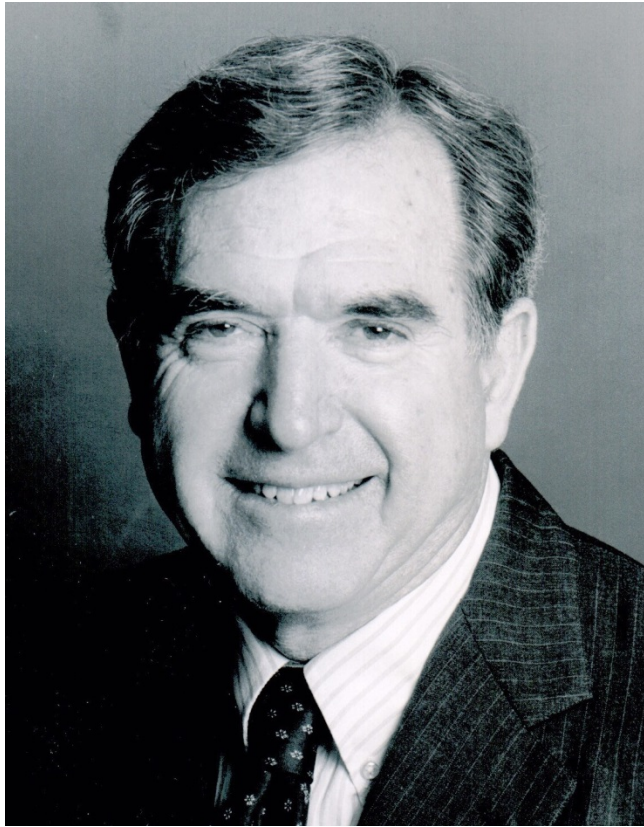
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Thousands of heart patients get stents that may do more harm than good

Stents are commonly used for stable chest pain — but the devices may not be helping.





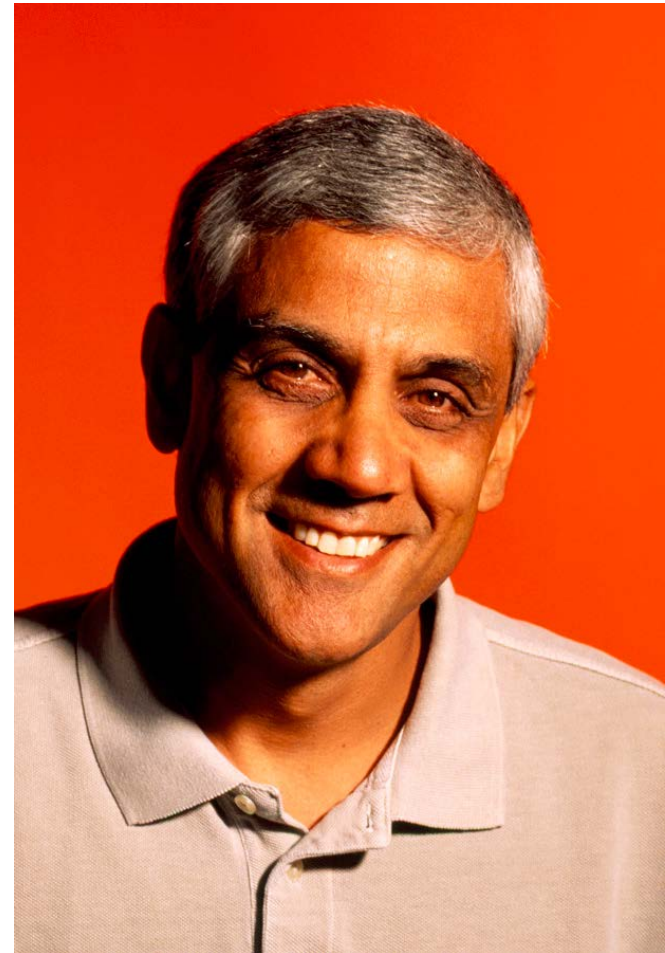
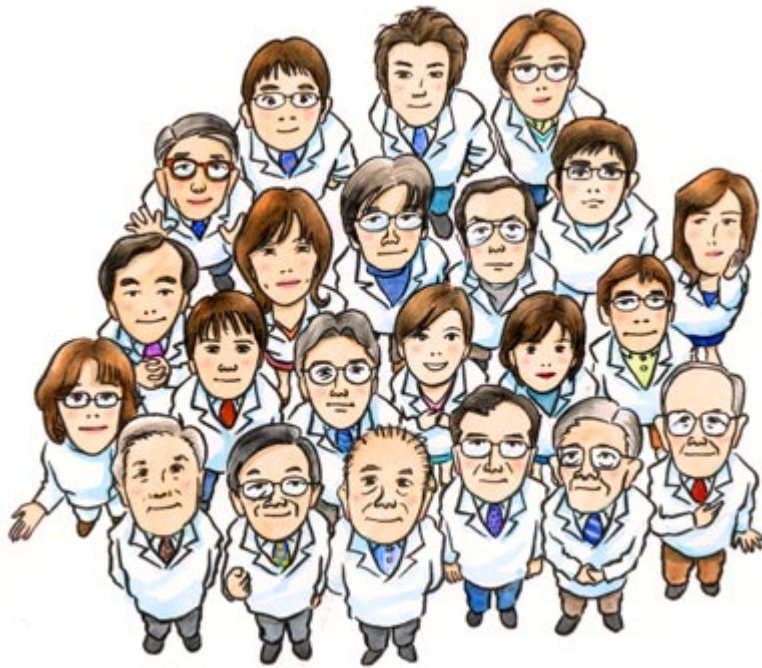
“Many people think that doctors make their recommendations from a basis of scientific certainty, that the facts are very clear and there’s only one way to diagnose or treat an illness. In reality, that’s not always the case. Many things are a matter of conjecture, tradition, convenience, habit.”

Arnold Relman (1923-2014)

Former Editor-in-Chief, New England Journal of Medicine



Vinod Khosla on Healthcare



Care Variation

- Variability in doctor training, knowledge base, experience
- Uncertainties and information gaps
- Doctor and patient biases



Care Variation

- The application of AI may reduce variability around complex clinical decisions that are not explained by patient factors or clinical context
- It has the potential to move clinical decision making from intuitive to data-substantiated, from the realm of art to a domain of science





REVIEW ARTICLE

THE CHANGING FACE OF CLINICAL TRIALS

Jeffrey M. Drazen, M.D., David P. Harrington, Ph.D., John J.V. McMurray, M.D., James H. Ware, Ph.D., and Janet Woodcock, M.D., *Editors*

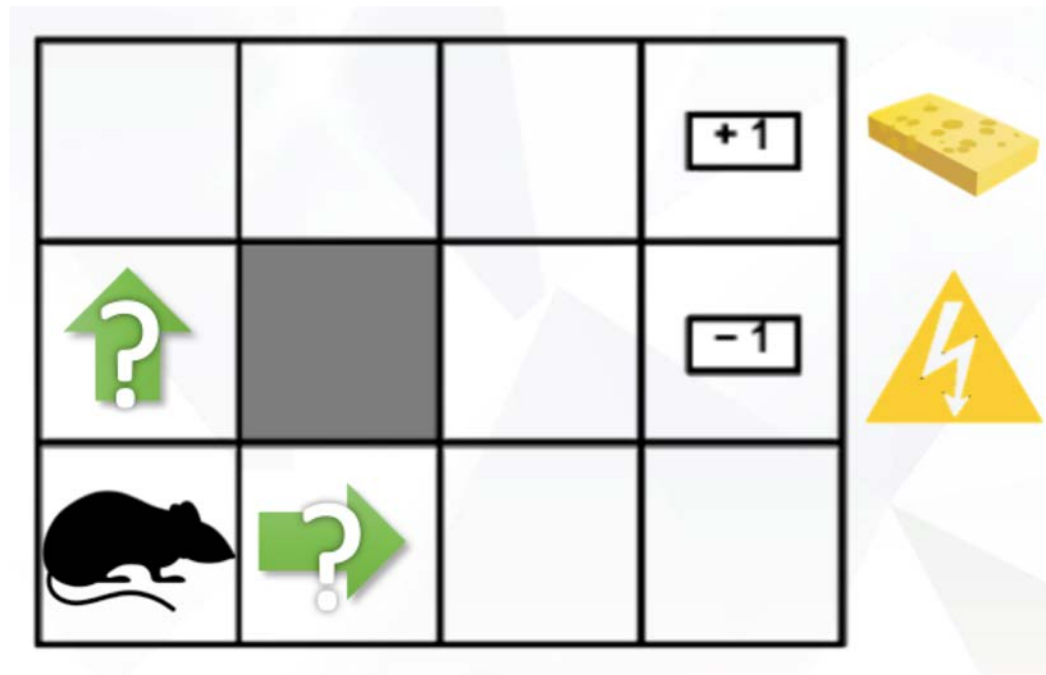
Evidence for Health Decision Making —
Beyond Randomized, Controlled Trials

Thomas R. Frieden, M.D., M.P.H.

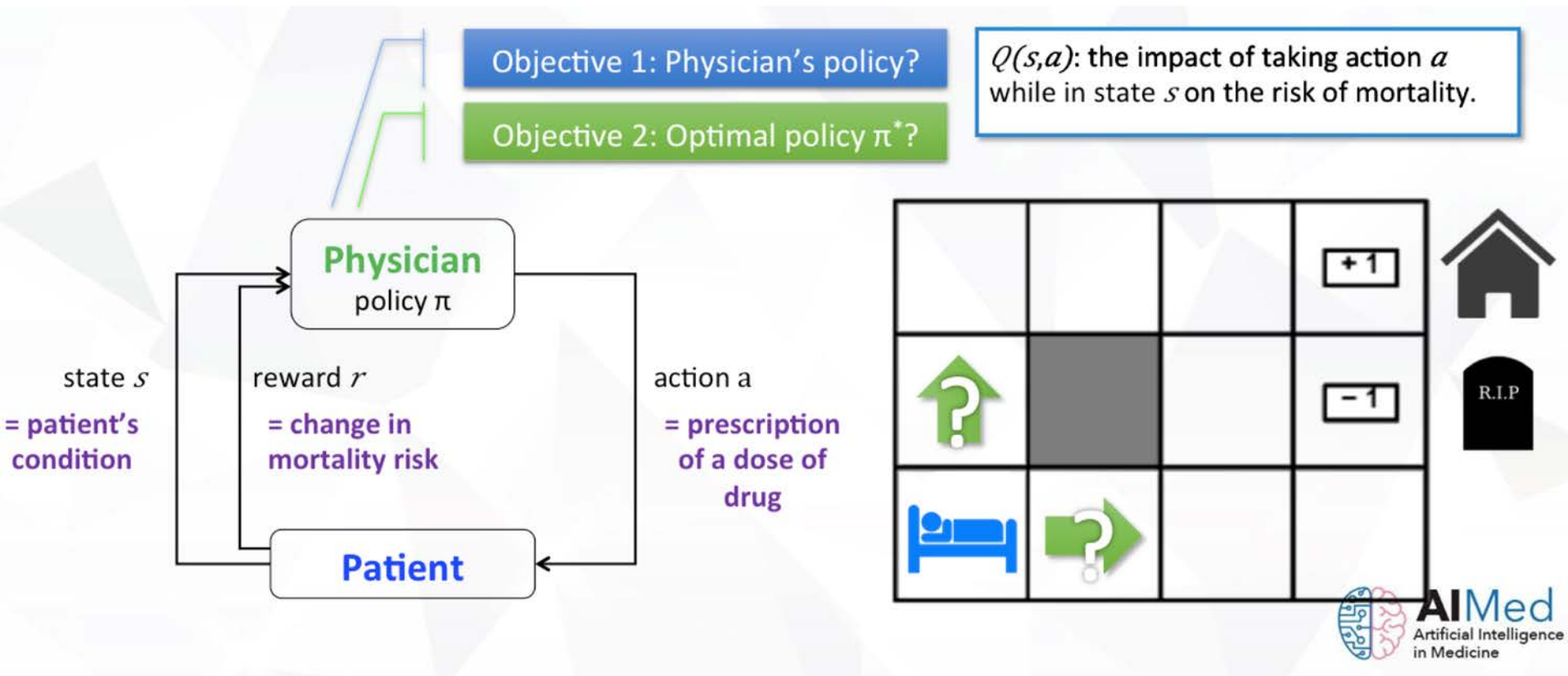
“For much, and perhaps most of medical practice, RCT-based data are lacking and no RCT is being planned or is likely to be completed to provide evidence for action. It leaves practitioners with large information gaps for most conditions and increases reliance on clinical lore.”



Optimizing resuscitation strategy in sepsis with reinforcement learning



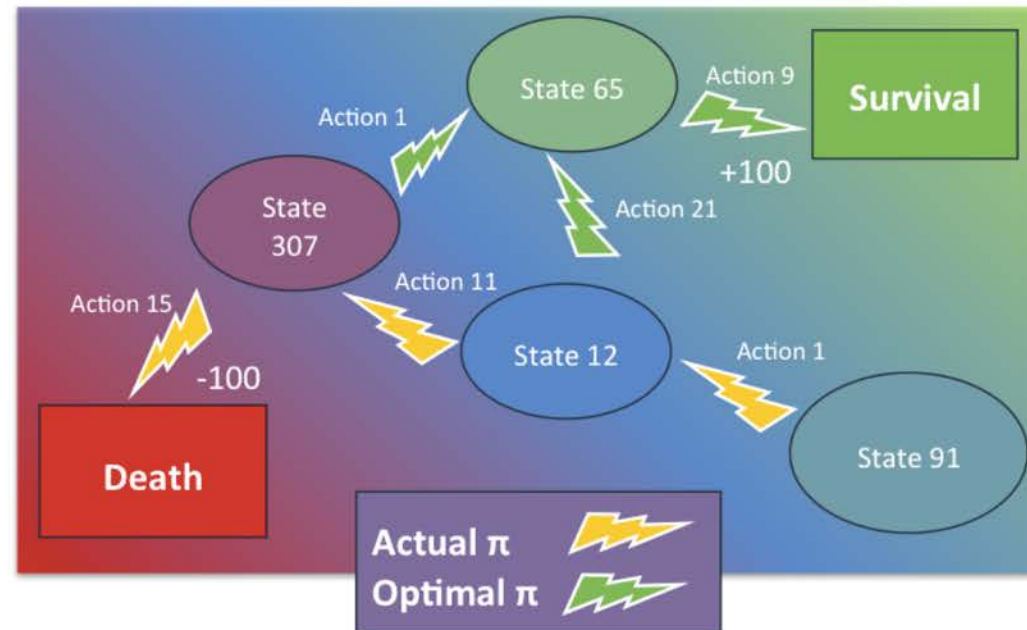
Medical Decision as a Reinforcement Learning Problem



Markov Decision Process

- A general framework used for modelling sequential decision making.
- Most useful in problems involving **complex, stochastic and dynamic decisions**, for which they can find optimal solutions.

- Defined by $\{S, A, T, R\}$
 - S : a finite set of states
 - A : a finite set of actions
 - $T(s \downarrow t+1, s \downarrow t, a \downarrow t)$: the transition matrix
 - R : the immediate reward



[Schaefer 2005]



Tasks at Hand

- Model the prescription of intravenous fluids and vasopressors using a Markov decision process
- 750 states defined by k-means clustering of time series of 52 variables, up to 72 hrs of data per patient
- Identify optimal decisions from one state to another based on 90-day survival



The datasets



Development dataset

MIMIC-III

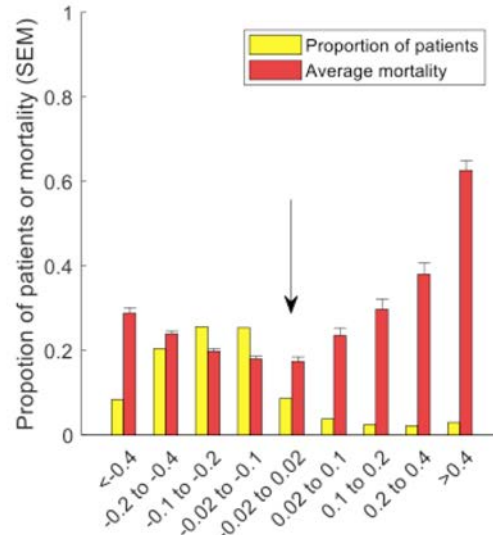
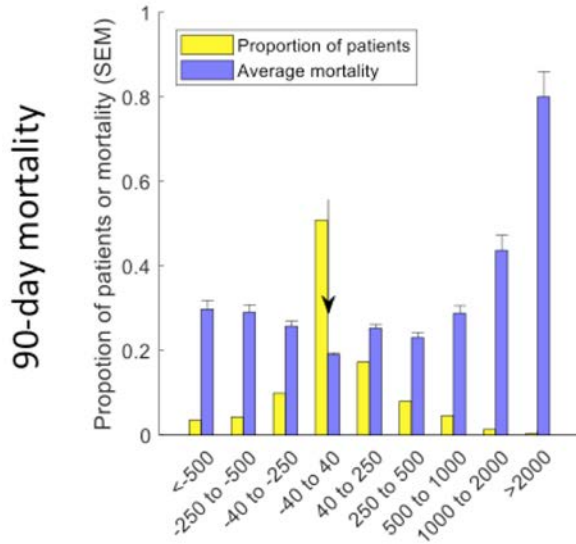
Validation dataset

eICU-RI

- Inclusion: adults with sepsis [sepsis-3 definition]
- Exclusion: excessive missingness, patients coming from hospitals with low data quality in eICU-RI

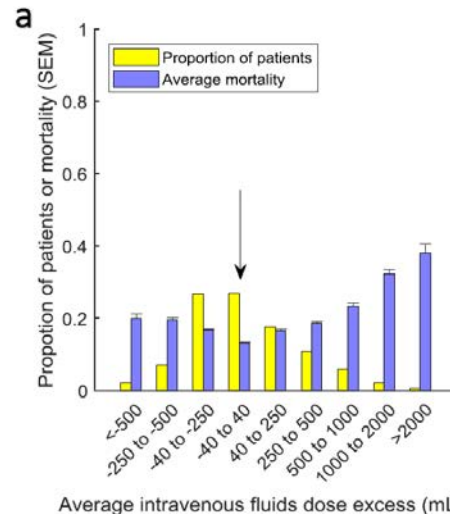


Is the optimal strategy associated with the best outcome?

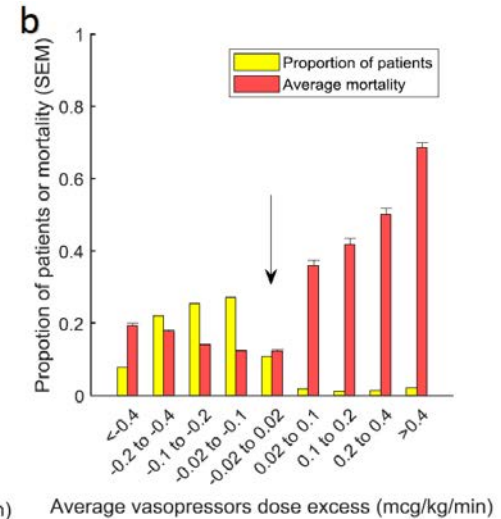


MIMIC Test Set

eICU
Validation Set



Average intravenous fluids dose excess (mL/4h)

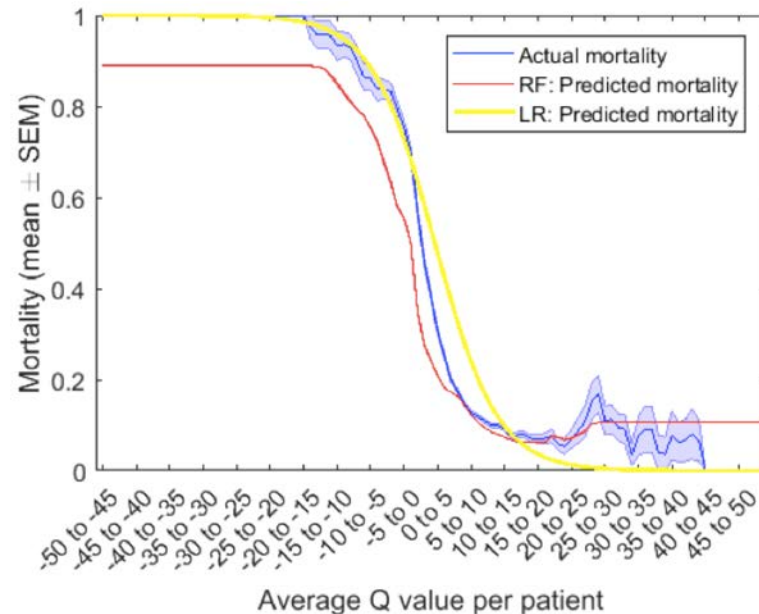


Average vasopressors dose excess (mcg/kg/min)



Mortality Benefit from Optimal Strategy

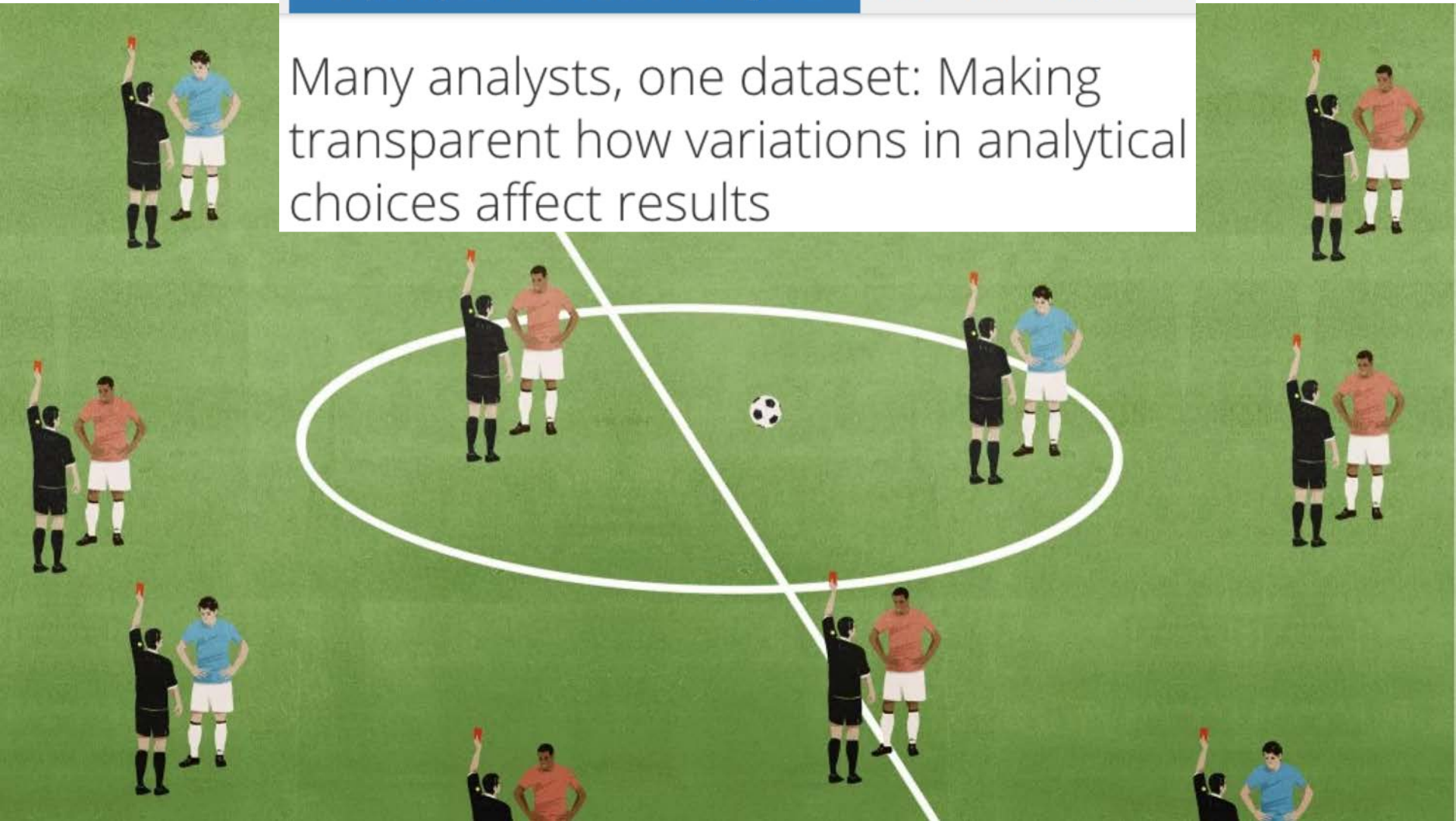
- Random forest and regression models were built that map fluid and vasopressor dose in each state with hospital mortality
- Predicted mortality when optimal action is followed: 9.6% (vs. 17.7% actual); 8.2% absolute reduction (95% CI: 7.8% - 8.5%)



The pitfalls of Big Data are no different from the pitfalls of statistics, except magnified.



Many analysts, one dataset: Making transparent how variations in analytical choices affect results



Same Data, Different Conclusions

Twenty-nine research teams were given the same set of soccer data and asked to determine if referees are more likely to give red cards to dark-skinned players. Each team used a different statistical method, and each found a different relationship between skin color and red cards.

Referees are **three times as likely** to give red cards to dark-skinned players

Twice as likely

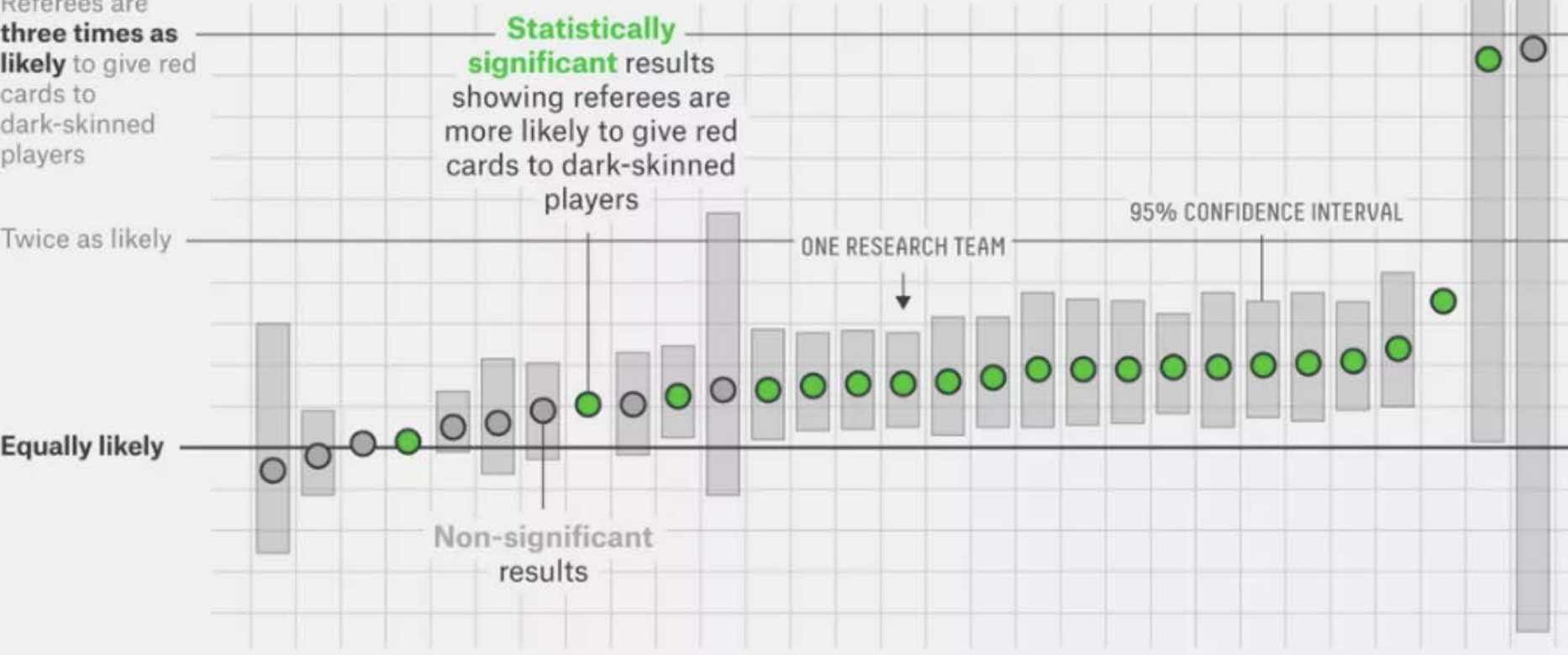
Equally likely

Statistically significant results showing referees are more likely to give red cards to dark-skinned players

Non-significant results

ONE RESEARCH TEAM

95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL





Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.



Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.

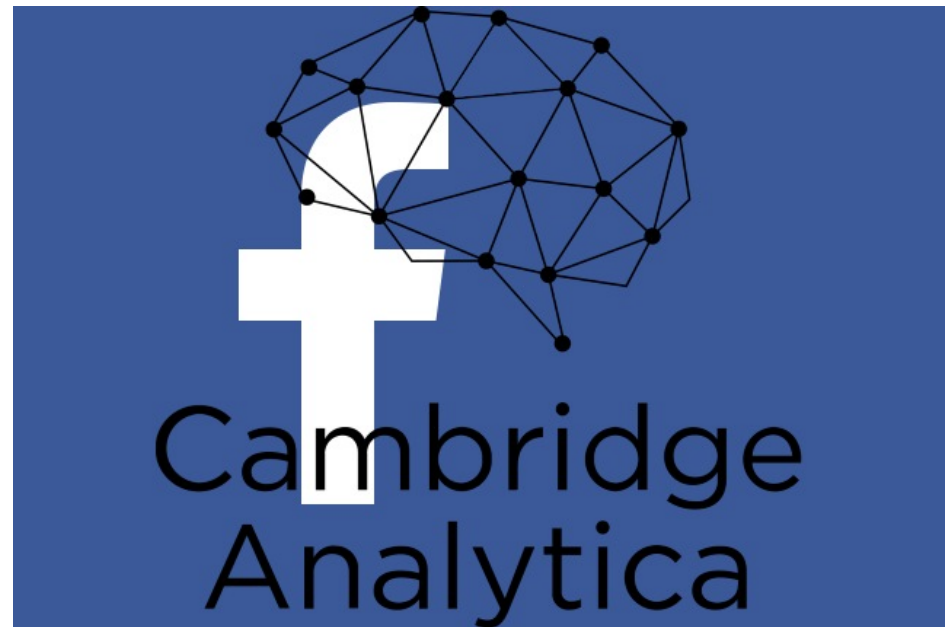
- The formula was particularly likely to falsely flag black defendants as future criminals, wrongly labeling them at almost twice the rate as white defendants.
- White defendants were mislabeled as low risk more often than black defendants.



Machine Bias Scenarios in Healthcare

- Algorithms predicting response to treatment may be biased against certain groups and may suggest withholding treatments from those groups
- Algorithms predicting prognosis may be biased against certain groups and may suggest premature termination of treatments





“The pressing ethical questions in machine learning are not about machines becoming self-aware and taking over the world, but about how people can exploit other people, or through carelessness introduce immoral behavior into automated systems.”

- Nick Bostrom



A Brave New 'Post-Real' World

- A world constantly listening to and learning about us, adapting to our wants, while subtly shaping us to its ends
- Two components:
 - Profiling through machine learning
 - Algorithms to 'curate' reality



Profiling using Machine Learning

- Facebook in 2016: 'gigantic machine learning system'
- Learns from every user interaction - every click, every scroll, every link followed to an outside website - to build a 'profile' to model the behavior and interests of its users



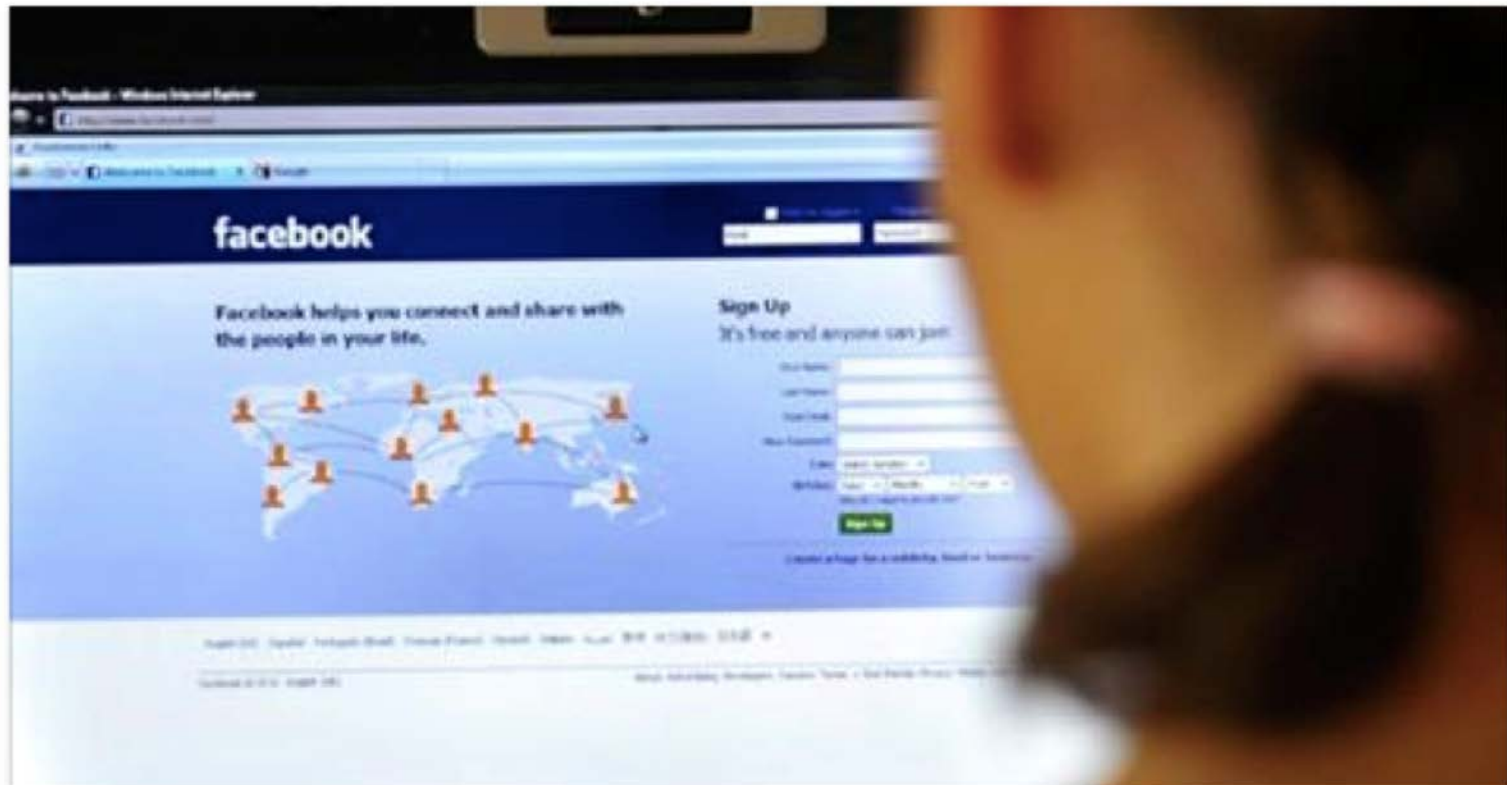


The Australian

April 30, 2017 · 🌐



Facebook is allowing advertisers to target kids as young as 14 at their most vulnerable, including when they feel “worthless” and “insecure”, secret internal documents reveal.



Facebook targets ‘insecure’ young people



Profiling using Machine Learning

- By monitoring posts, pictures, interactions and internet activity, Facebook can work out when users feel 'stressed', 'defeated', 'anxious', 'overwhelmed', 'nervous', 'stupid', 'silly', 'useless' and a 'failure'
- Ads or message delivered at the moment of maximum impact



Algorithms to Curate Reality

- Facebook has increasingly used opaque ‘algorithms’ to curate personalized newsfeed and keeps users glued to Facebook
- Algorithms based on deep analysis of users’ behavior: websites visited outside Facebook (and time spent there), news read, online shopping



The Guardian

Facebook reveals news feed experiment to control emotions

Protests over secret study involving 689,000 users in which friends' postings were moved to influence moods

Poll: Facebook's secret mood experiment: have you lost trust in the social network?



Facebook Cornell Experiment

- 700,000 Facebook users
- Group 1: reduce 'positive emotional content' of feed -> fewer posts with 'positive emotional content'
- Group 2: reduce 'negative emotional content' of feed -> fewer posts with 'negative emotional content'
- Emotional Contagion



AI for Profiling and Targeted Behavior Modification

- Cambridge Analytica founded by a hedge fund billionaire Robert Mercer, a world-class computer scientist
- High profile clients: Nigel Farage and Steve

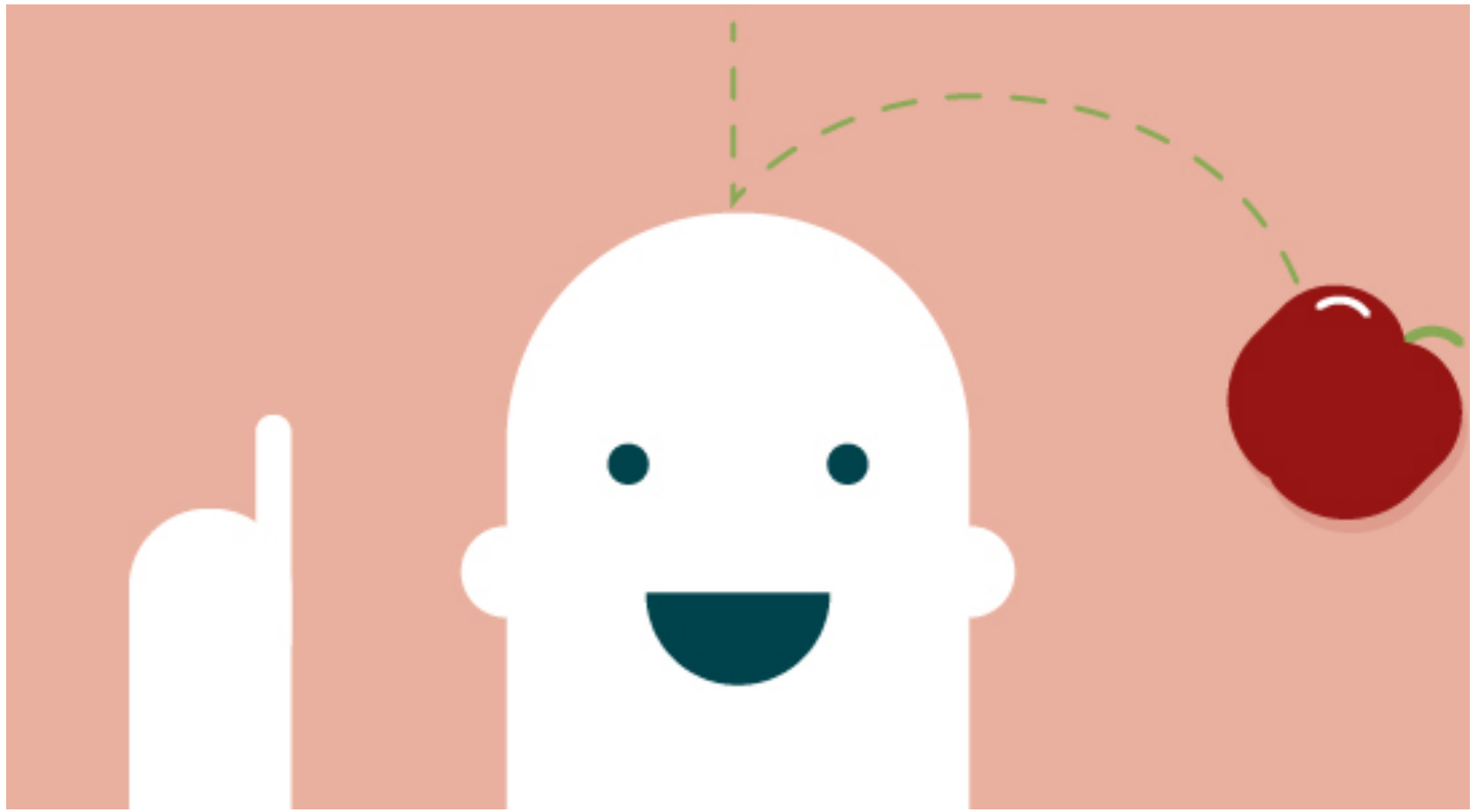


AI for Profiling and Targeted Behavior Modification

- Harvested 87M Facebook user data to generate voter profiles
- Purchased Facebook advertising targeted at the voter to ‘trigger’ that voter into making a desired voting choice
- Targets voters at their most persuadable moment and delivers via their newsfeed a stimulus to get them to vote (or not vote)



AI for Profiling and Targeted Behavior Modification



AI for Patient Profiling and Targeted Behavioral & Social Intervention



AI for Patient Profiling and Targeted Behavioral & Social Intervention

- Patient profiling to understand their disease better – trajectory, predicted response to interventions
- Targeted interventions to modify behavior and social circumstances



From



To



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