

AI in the WILD

An Invitation to Translational Investigations

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Inselspital University Hospital Bern

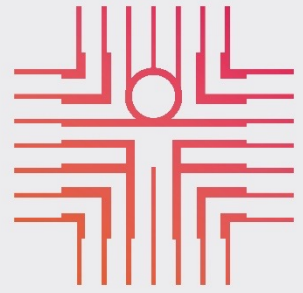




CAIM



A child prodigy



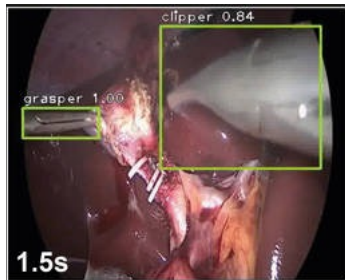
Diagnose Covid pneumonia more accurate than expert radiologists

Fontanellaz M et al, Invest Radiol 2020, doi: 10.1097/RLI.0000000000000748



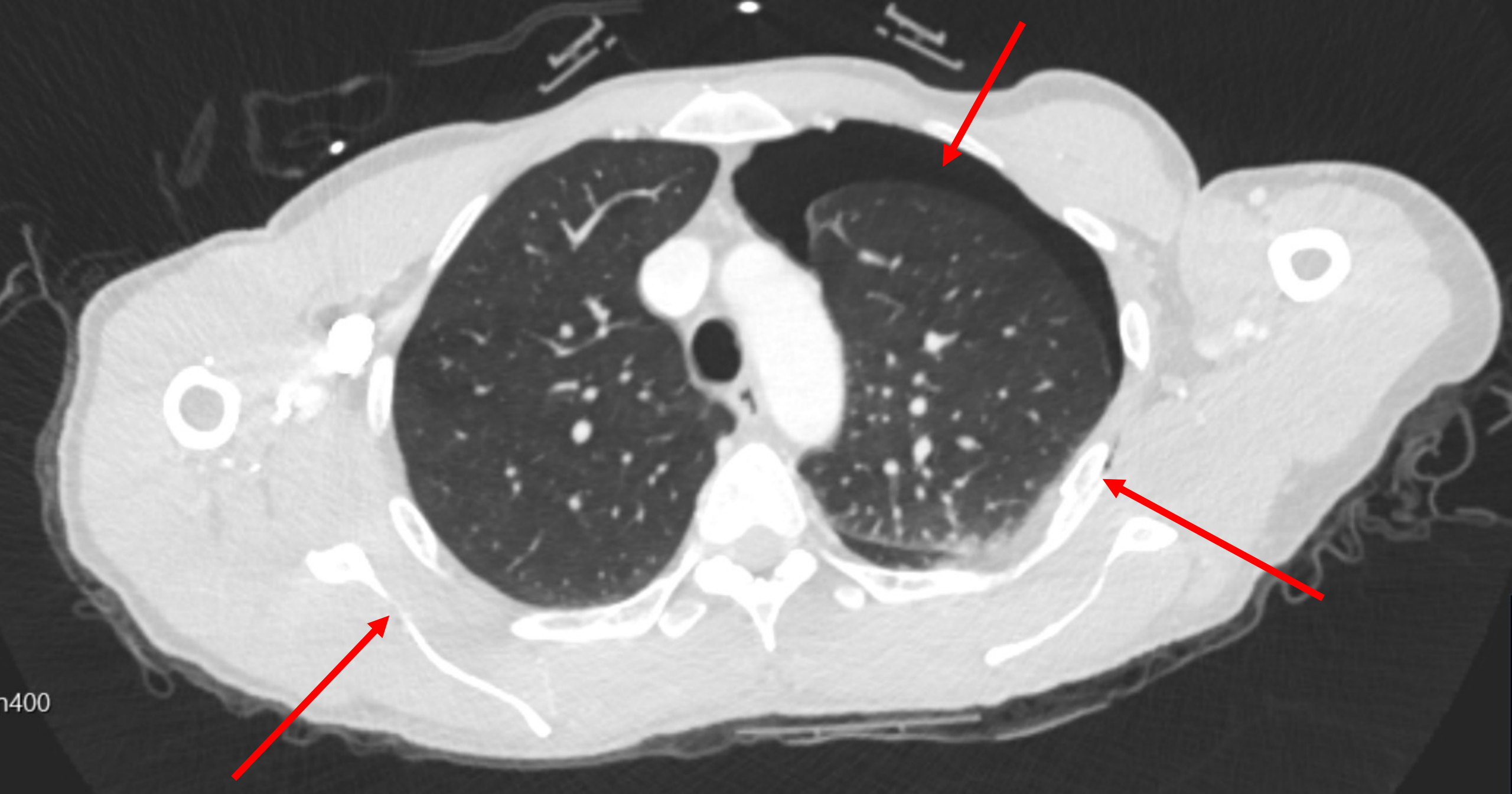
Tell you how healthy your diet is from smartphone pictures

Vasilougly MF et al, Nutrients 2020, doi: 10.3390/nu12123763

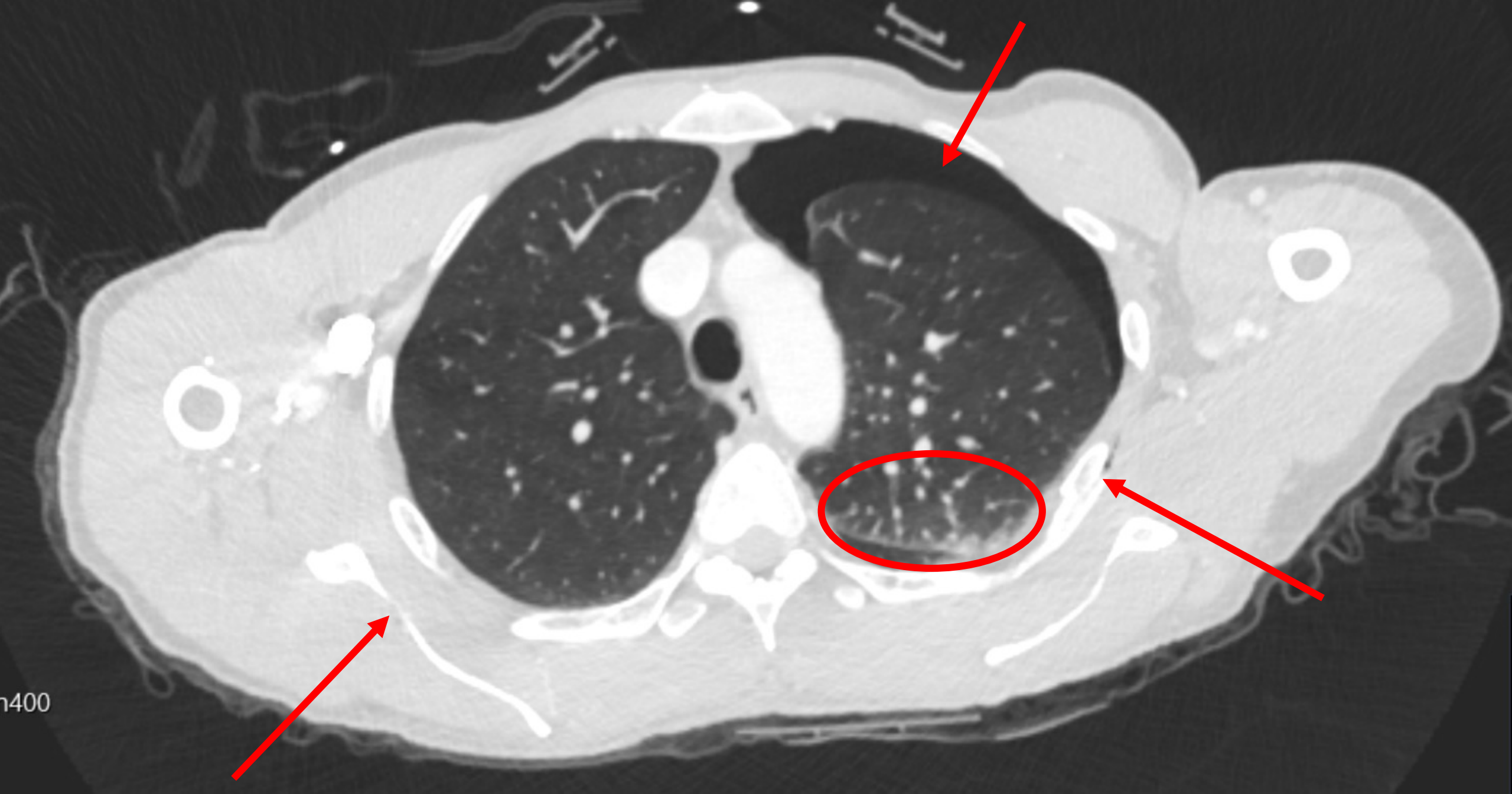


Assess you how skilled your surgeon is

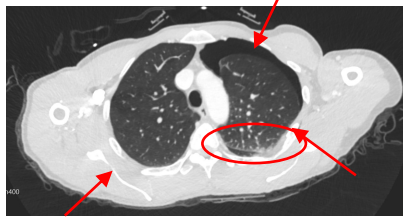
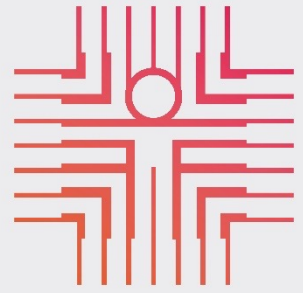
Lavanchy JL et al, Scientific Reports 2021, doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-84295-6



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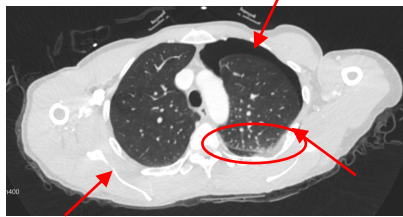
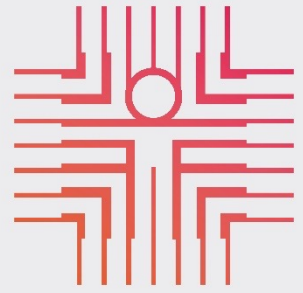


Where we need your help (most)



The most frequently missed pathology in acute care?
The second one! Mattson B et al, BMJopen 2018, doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-020230

Where we need your help (most)



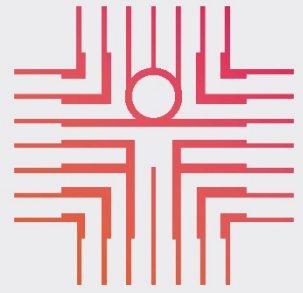
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One in ten diagnoses is wrong (in acute care)

Balogh et al. National Academic Press; 2015, doi: 10.17226/21794
Hautz WE at al, Scand J Trauma Resuc 2019, doi: 0.1186/s13049-019-0629-z

Where we need your help (most)



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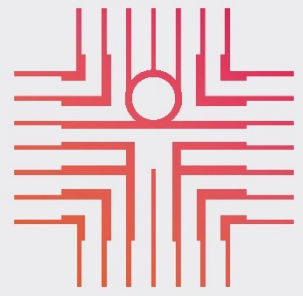
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Current diagnostic decision support is of unknown value

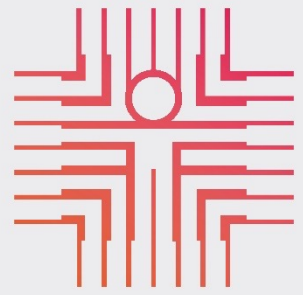
Hautz WE et al, SNF funding, 2020, <http://p3.snf.ch/project-187284>

Diagnostic decision support



Name	ICD10	Info	Match	
Sepsis und Schock	R65.21	Info	100%	
Lungenembolie	I27.82	Info	99%	
Kardiogener Schock	R57.0	Info	82%	
Coronavirus	B97.21	Info	82%	
Perikarderguss / Tamponade	I31.3	Info	80%	
Natriumazid-Toxizität	T54.2	Info	64%	
Pneumothorax	J93.9	Info	61%	
ARDS	J80	Info	55%	
Herzinsuffizienz / CHF	I50.20	Info	55%	
Lungenödem	J81.0	Info	55%	
Aspirationssyndrome	J69.0	Info	53%	
Aortenaneurysma / Dissektion	I71	Info	51%	
Anaphylaxie	T78.2	Info	49%	

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Blood Cultures, labs

CT-Scan

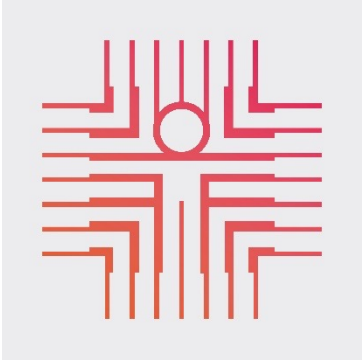
More labs, Ultrasound

PCR test, Xray

Echocardiographia

...

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Blood Cultures, labs

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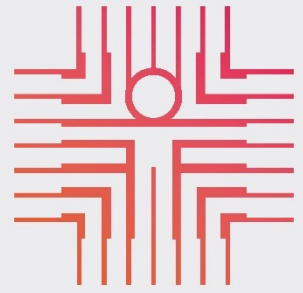
PCR test, Xray

Echocardiographia

...

We usually do consider (but disregard) the correct diagnosis

Why our problems are hard



Anamnese Diagnostik Therapie

Diagnosen

16.03.2021 12:13:30

1) Erneuter epileptischer Anfall am 16.03.2021 bei bekannter struktureller fokaler sensibler Epilepsie

- Symptomatik bei Eintritt: Armbetontes sensomotorisches Hemisyndrom rechts (NIHSS 4)
- Bekannte Anfallsseminologie: Anfälle mit aufsteigenden Kribbelparästhesien am rechten Arm
- 26.02.2021 EEG: Keine epilepsietypischen Potentiale
- Apydan 1800 mg/d

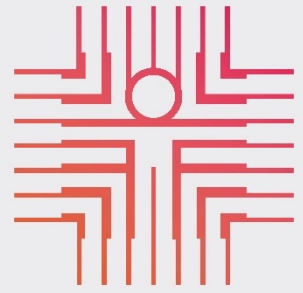
2) Postoperatives Liquorkissen fronto-parietal links i.R. Dg. 2

- MR Schädel vom 15.02.2021: Im Vergleich zur **VU** vom 18.12.2020 neu aufgetretene intrakranielle extraaxiale Flüssigkeitskolektion (Lamelle von max. 20 mm)fronto-parietal links mit dadurch Kompression des benachbarten Hirnparenchyms mit zunehmendem Ödem ebenda.
- St.n. Rekraniotomie und Revision der Duraplastik sowie Einlage einer Lumbaldrainage am 16.02.2021

Sonstige Anamnese

Im Vergleich zur VU: Voruntersuchung
VU vom 18.12.: Verkehrsunfall

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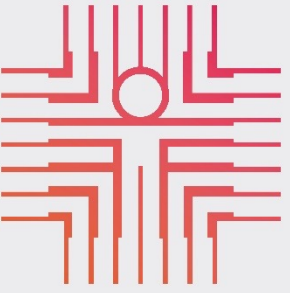
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Sonstige Anamnese

Justification
current treatment
suggested procedure
contradictory evidence

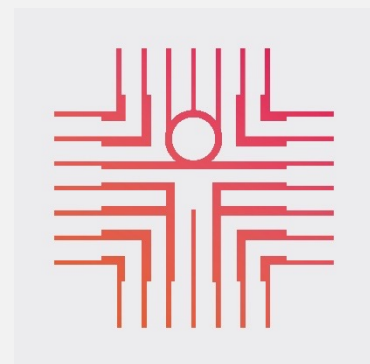
all intermixed
with actual diagnosis

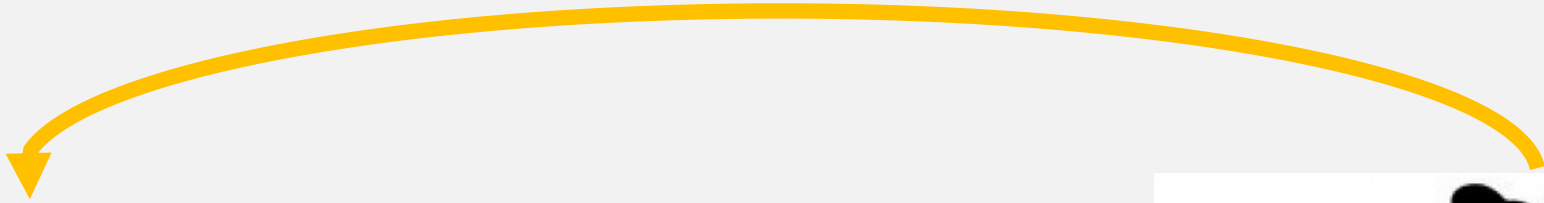
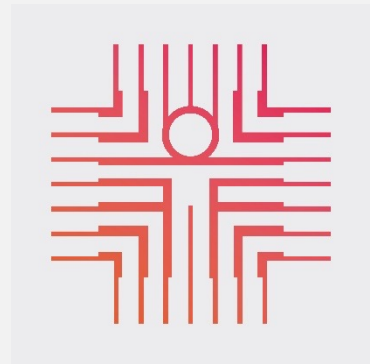
Your next challenge?

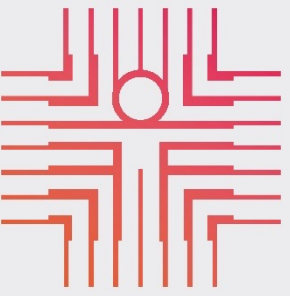


Compared to images or videos

- Much more information in much less data
- Data are ambiguous
- Meaning is context dependent
- Data are much less structured
- The space of correct possible outcomes is vast
- ...







[nature](#) > [npj digital medicine](#) > [perspectives](#) > [article](#)

Perspective | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 16 August 2019](#)

The “inconvenient truth” about AI in healthcare

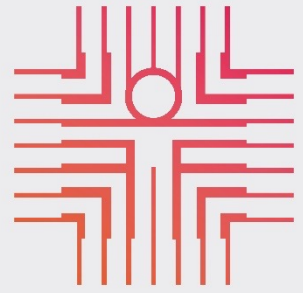
Trishan Panch, Heather Mattie & Leo Anthony Celi [✉](#)

npj Digital Medicine **2**, Article number: 77 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

However, “the inconvenient truth” is that at present the algorithms that feature prominently in research literature are in fact not, for the most part, executable at the frontlines of clinical practice. This is for two reasons: first, these AI innovations by themselves do not re-engineer

What we bring to the journey

In depth knowledge of when and why we make diagnostic errors



Statistician



Qualitative
Researcher



Social Scientist



Cognitive
psychologist



Physician



Rehab. Specialist



AI in the WILD
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