Les enjeux de l'IA en santé

Prof. Giovanni Briganti

Chef de service

Service de Médecine Computationnelle et Neuropsychiatrie

Titulaire de la Chaire IA et Médecine Digitale

Université de Mons (UMONS)

Giovanni.BRIGANTI@umons.ac.be

Chargé de cours en santé digitale à l'Université de Liège Maître de conférence en biostatistique à l'Université libre de Bruxelles

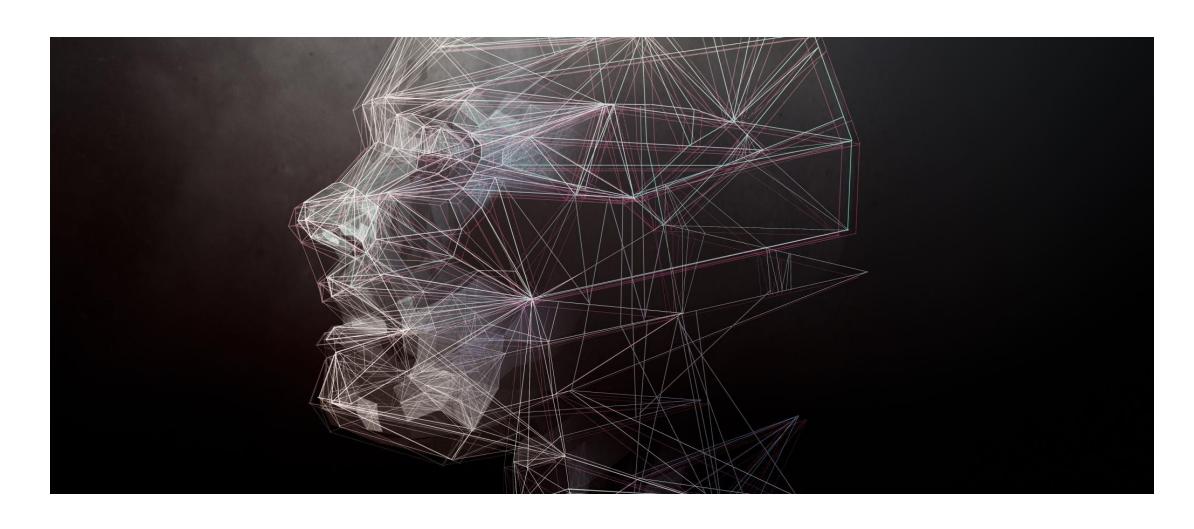




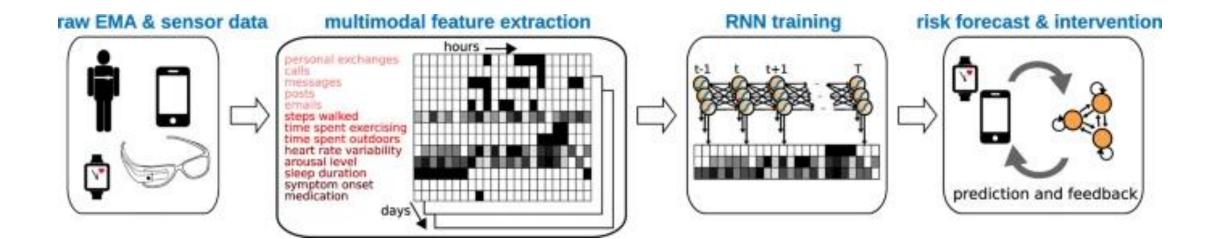




Émerveillement et inquiétude



Un nouveau flux



De l'IA à la médecine augmentée



IA clinique > médecine augmentée



IA paraclinique

Domaines des nouveaux soins de santé



Surveillance

- Cœur
- Diabète
- Épilepsie



Diagnostic

- Radiologie
- Pathologie
- Laboratoire



Prédiction

- Médecine idiographique
- Basé sur les enregistrements



Prévention

- Changement de mode de vie
- -Soi quantifié





- Essais numériques
- Plateformes de données



Intelligence clinique

- Aide à la décision
- Intelligence ambiante



Augmenter les humains



Réduire le fardeau administratif

- NLP
- Automatisation du DSE

Belgique, mine d'or de l'IA en santé



- Hôpitaux champions des études cliniques
- Pharma: représentation +++
- Universités
- 300+ PME, grosses entreprises, géants et consulting
- Mutuelles
- Coalitions et gouvernance politique
- Clusters et pôles de compétitivité

La Chaire IA et Médecine Digitale























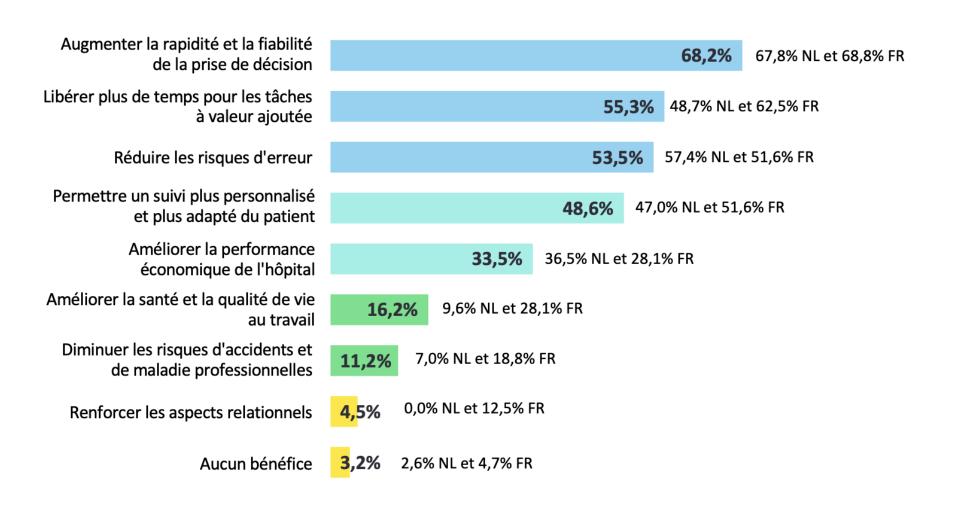




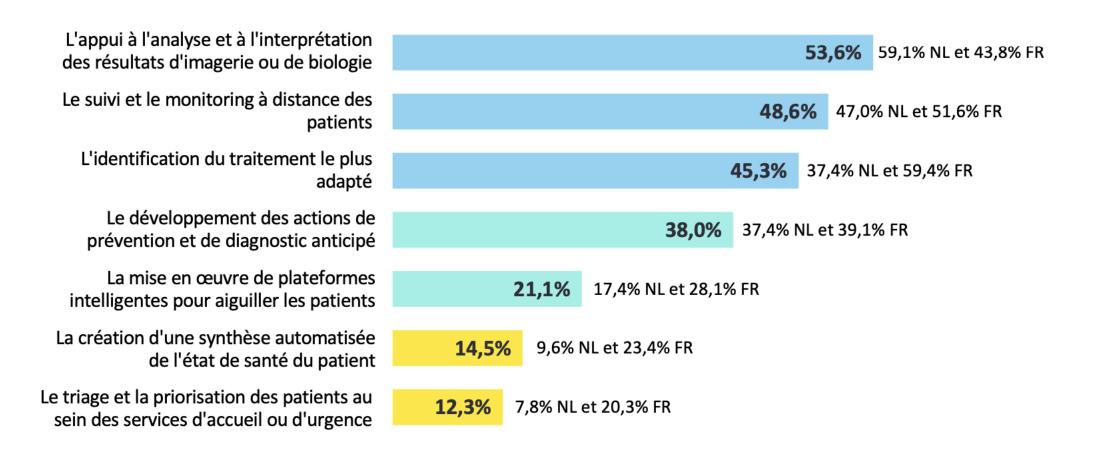


- Déjà 900+ étudiants touchés ces trois dernières années dans les trois universités
- En formation initiale
 - IA en santé
 - Sciences des données
 - Informatique médicale
 - Santé digitale
- En formation continue pour
 35.000+ médecins opt-in
 - Formations certifiées BrainTop
 - CIU IA et médecine digitale

Le baromètre d'adoption Al4Health-UMONS-Numerikare les bénéfices les plus recherchés



Le baromètre de l'adoption Al4Health-UMONS-Numerikare: les priorités



L'IA en médecine est donc là. Quelle vision sociétale voulons nous pousser?

1. La validation et l'adoption

Is AI leading to a reproducibility crisis in science?

Scientists worry that ill-informed use of artificial intelligence is driving a deluge of unreliable or useless research.

By Philip Ball



January 6, 2020

Challenges to the Reproducibility of Machine Learning Models in Health Care

Andrew L. Beam, PhD^{1,2}; Arjun K. Manrai, PhD^{2,3}; Marzyeh Ghassemi, PhD^{4,5}

Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2020;323(4):305-306. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.20866



ARTICLES | VOLUME 1, ISSUE 6, E271-E297, OCTOBER 2019

A comparison of deep learning performance against health-care professionals in detecting diseases from medical imaging: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Xiaoxuan Liu, MBChB † • Livia Faes, MD † • Aditya U Kale, MBChB • Siegfried K Wagner, BMBCh • Dun Jack Fu, PhD • Alice Bruynseels, MBChB • Thushika Mahendiran, MBChB • Gabriella Moraes, MD • Mohith Shamdas, MBBS • Christoph Kern, MD • Joseph R Ledsam, MBChB • Martin K Schmid, MD • Konstantinos Balaskas, MD • Eric J Topol, MD • Prof Lucas M Bachmann, PhD • Pearse A Keane, MD • Prof Alastair K Denniston, PhD A Show less • Show footnotes

Open Access • Published: September 25, 2019 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(19)30123-2 •

L'urgence de la validation

Epistémologie, éthique et acceptabilité Robustesse technique Pertinence clinique Valeur sociétale

Le problème « Cassandre »





JAMA Netw Open. 2023 Oct; 6(10): e2337789. Published online 2023 Oct 13.

doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.37789

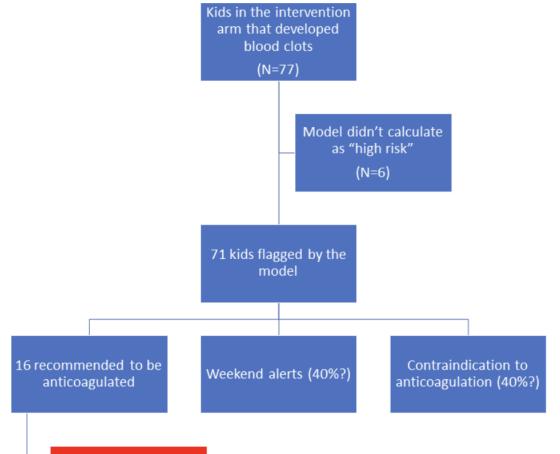
PMCID: PMC10576217 | PMID: <u>37831448</u>

Model-Guided Decision-Making for Thromboprophylaxis and Hospital-Acquired Thromboembolic Events Among Hospitalized Children and Adolescents

The CLOT Randomized Clinical Trial

Shannon C. Walker, MD, ^{1,2,3} Benjamin French, PhD, ⁴ Ryan P. Moore, MS, ⁴
Henry J. Domenico, MS, ⁴ Jonathan P. Wanderer, MD, MPhil, ^{5,6} Amanda S. Mixon, MD, MS, MSPH, ^{6,7} C. Buddy Creech, MD, MPH, ³ Daniel W. Byrne, MS, ^{4,6,7} and Allison P. Wheeler, MD, MSCI ^{1,2}

Que le modèle ne fonctionne pas est en fait le moindre des problèmes ?



7 anticoagulated!

- Perte de 7% des cas dû à la précision du modèle
- Absence de l'équipe (40%)
- On ne peut rien faire car contrindication (40%)
- On choisit de ne rien faire malgré l'alerte (50+%)



Source: Walker et al. JAMA Network Open, 2023

Le problème Jormungandr



ChatGPT contre les radiologues

Horiuchi et al. European Radiology https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-024-10902-5



IMAGING INFORMATICS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE Open Access

ChatGPT's diagnostic performance based on textual vs. visual information compared to radiologists' diagnostic performance in musculoskeletal radiology



Daisuke Horiuchi¹, Hiroyuki Tatekawa¹, Tatsushi Oura¹, Taro Shimono¹, Shannon L. Walston¹, Hirotaka Takita¹, Shu Matsushita¹, Yasuhito Mitsuyama¹, Yukio Miki¹ and Daiju Ueda^{1,2*}

ChatGPT contre les psychiatres

JMIR MENTAL HEALTH

Levkovich & Elyoseph

Original Paper

Suicide Risk Assessments Through the Eyes of ChatGPT-3.5 Versus ChatGPT-4: Vignette Study

Inbar Levkovich¹, PhD; Zohar Elyoseph^{2,3}, PhD

The performance of ChatGPT in generating answers to clinical questions in psychiatry: a two-layer assessment

ChatGPT (Chat Generative Pretrained Performer), an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot, was launched in 2022. It is trained on a large language model (LLM) consisting of text derived from websites, Internet forums, digital books, and subtitles of videos. After registration on openai.com, users can prompt ChatGPT on chat. openai.com to give answers to any questions.

Research and clinical communities are currently signaling opportunities and pitfalls when relying on ChatGPT to write scientific papers or provide information about clinical issues¹. Importantly, few resources are available to guide the uptake of ChatGPT in health care education, e.g., concerning its performance in answering relevant clinical questions that professionals see themselves confronted with in everyday practice. Indeed, many researchers and clinicians are worried about incorrect content and lack of nuanced information generated by AI^{2,3}. On the other hand, given large inequities in medical education opportunities and in

ity criteria (accuracy, completeness and nuance). Average scores and standard deviations (SDs) were computed.

In the second layer, 85 psychiatrists and psychiatry residents working in institutes in The Netherlands, Germany and the US, not including the raters, were asked to participate in an online survey. Participants were randomized either to ChatGPT or to any other source of information they preferred, except for other chatbots. After randomization, each participant was requested to answer 10 of the same questions as in the first layer, with all questions having the same number of respondents in the two groups. Then, two raters blindly (for group, i.e. ChatGPT vs. other) assessed the accuracy, completeness and nuance of each answer. Squared weighted kappas were computed to assess interrater reliability between the blinded raters. Times recorded to answer the questions were compared between the ChatGPT and the other group.

¹Oranim Academic College, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Kiryat Tivon, Israel

²Department of Psychology and Educational Counseling, The Center for Psychobiological Research, Max Stern Israel

³Department of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Humain dans la boucle?



À quel point c'est devenu ok de demander : « est-ce que les machines sont assez bonnes que pour remplacer les cliniciens? »



La révolte

Nurses protest AI at Kaiser Permanente

Giles Bruce - Monday, April 22nd, 2024



Hundreds of nurses gathered April 22 to protest the use of artificial intelligence at Oakland, Calif.-based Kaiser Permanente.

The California Nurses Association held the demonstration at Kaiser Permanente's San Francisco Medical Center to coincide with the beginning of KP International's Integrated Care Experience conference.

"It is deeply troubling to see Kaiser promote itself as a leader in AI in healthcare, when we know their use of these technologies comes at the expense of patient care, all in service of boosting profits," said Michelle Gutierrez Vo, BSN, RN, a president of the California Nursing Association and registered nurse at Kaiser Permanente Fremont (Calif.) Medical Center, in a statement. "Nurses are all for tech that enhances our skills and the patient care experience. But what we are witnessing in our hospitals is the degradation and devaluation of our nursing practice through the use of these untested technologies."

"Al has got to go!" nurses chanted as they held signs that read "Trust Nurses Not Al," according to an April 22 video posted to X by the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Convaincre les collègues

- Direction générale
- Direction médicale
- Comité d'éthique
- Département informatique
- Chefs de service
- Collège infirmier

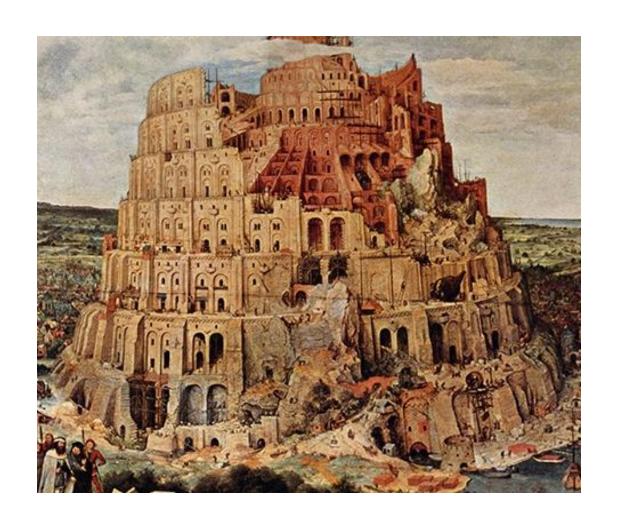
2. Le financement

Le problème Midas: quand le patient peut y gagner, mais pas ceux qui soignent



Le problème Babel

- Plusieurs études nationales
- Médecins, hôpitaux ≠ pharma
- Risques
 - Arrêt d'interventions utiles
 - Ralentissement de l'innovation
 - Mauvaise première impression
- Alignement des priorités



Des institutions ralenties

- Autour, des pays qui commencent à investir +
- Une réputation à garder
- Une efficacité à chercher
- Difficultés de remboursement
- Difficultés de validation et régulation



Rendre la valeur aux patients



- Peu de données sont utilisées pour aider les patients à améliorer leur santé
- Celles qui sont collectées partent en dehors de l'Europe
- Patients veulent collaborer mais nécessitent transparence
- Et un retour

La paralysie hospitalière



- Perte de fonds
- Perte de compétitivité
- Perte de soignants
- Perte de profils IT

MAIS

- + de patients
- + de maladies chroniques
- + de taches
- + de complexité

3. L'impact sociétal d'une IA qui touche à la santé et au bien être

Le problème Màni: est-ce que le temps rendu existe?











Technology

Italy bans U.S.-based AI chatbot Replika from using personal data

By Elvira Pollina and Martin Coulter

February 3, 2023 10:37 PM GMT+1 · Updated a year ago

The 'virtual friend' is marketed as being able to improve the emotional well-being of the user.

But the Italian watchdog said that by intervening in the user's mood, it "may increase the risks for individuals still in a developmental stage or in a state of emotional fragility".

Le tournant





"Nous vivrons ensemble au Paradis" : un Belge se suicide après des discussions avec une intelligence artificielle

LE SOIR

Comment un «chatbot» a poussé un jeune Belge au suicide

En six semaines d'échanges intensifs et sans garde-fous, un assistant conversationnel, nommé Eliza, a poussé un père de famille à commettre l'irréparable. Un drame qui soulève la question des dangers d'une l'inte artificielle non cadrée.

Un Belge se suicide après avoir trouvé refuge auprès d'un robot conversationnel

Par Le Figaro Mis à jour le 29/03/2023 à 15:50



The Brussels Times



Belgian man dies by suicide following exchanges with chatbot

5.3 millions de vues pour un Tuto « comment transformer ChatGPT en thérapeute»

Therapy is expensive, costing over \$150/hour.

Luckily, you can turn ChatGPT into a FREE therapist.

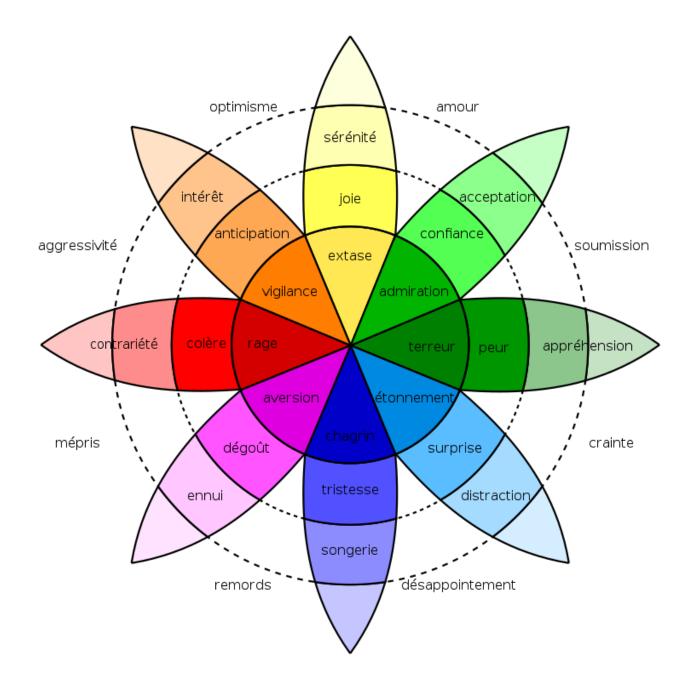
Here's how to use ChatGPT to improve your mental health:

Traduire le post

14:21 · 3/06/23 Depuis Earth · **5,3M** vues

2,1k reposts 1k citations 10,1k J'aime 15,9k signets

Fake Humanity Fake Emotions



Est-ce qu'on perd tous la tête?

Original Investigation

April 28, 2023

Comparing Physician and Artificial Intelligence Chatbot Responses to Patient Questions Posted to a Public Social Media Forum

John W. Ayers, PhD, MA^{1,2}; Adam Poliak, PhD³; Mark Dredze, PhD⁴; et al

> Author Affiliations

JAMA Intern Med. 2023;183(6):589-596. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2023.1838

J Med Internet Res. 2019 May; 21(5): e13216.

Published online 2019 May 9. doi: 10.2196/13216

Your Robot Therapist Will See You Now: Ethical Implications of Embodied Artificial Intelligence in Psychiatry, Psychology, and Psychotherapy

PMCID: PMC6532335

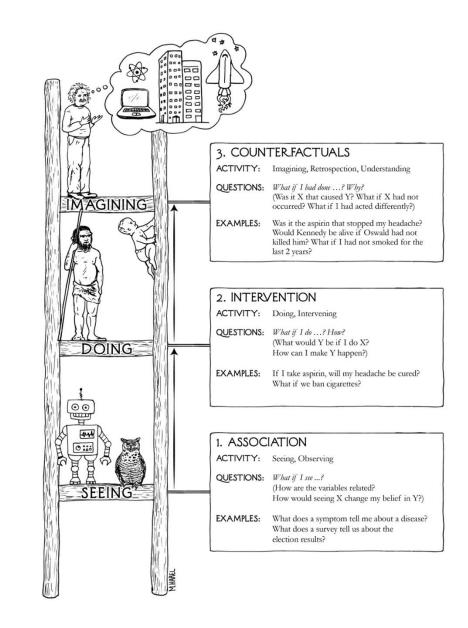
PMID: 31094356

Monitoring Editor: Christiane Eichenberg

Reviewed by Manfred Beutel and David Johnson

Amelia Fiske, BA, PhD, ¹ Peter Henningsen, PhD, MD, and Alena Buyx, MPhil, PhD, MD 1

L'IA est smart, mais pas si smart que ça



Où sera-t-on dans 5 ans?

Tendance 1. L'IA dans tous ses états

a **Multimodal self-supervised training** Medical domain knowledge Flexible interactions Text Literature **Publications** Q&A exchanges Multimodal inputs Clinical Knowledge **EHRs Omics** Signals Graphs Audio Images and outputs graphs notes Reasoning with multiple Dynamic task specification **GMAI** knowledge sources **Applications** Chatbots for Augmented Bedside decision Interactive Grounded Text-to-protein patients note-taking procedures radiology reports generation support

Tendance 2. Le patient augmenté



Health Topics >

Countries ~

Newsroom >

Emergencies ~

Data 🗡

About WHO ~

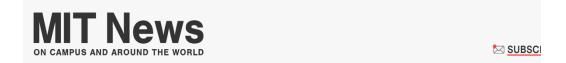
Meet S.A.R.A.H.

A Smart AI Resource Assistant for Health

She uses generative AI to help you lead a healthier life

Speak to Sarah

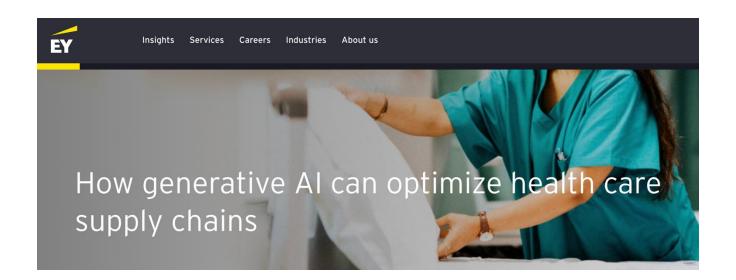
Tendance 3. Le reste



Using AI, MIT researchers identify a new class of antibiotic candidates

These compounds can kill methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a bacterium that causes deadly infections.

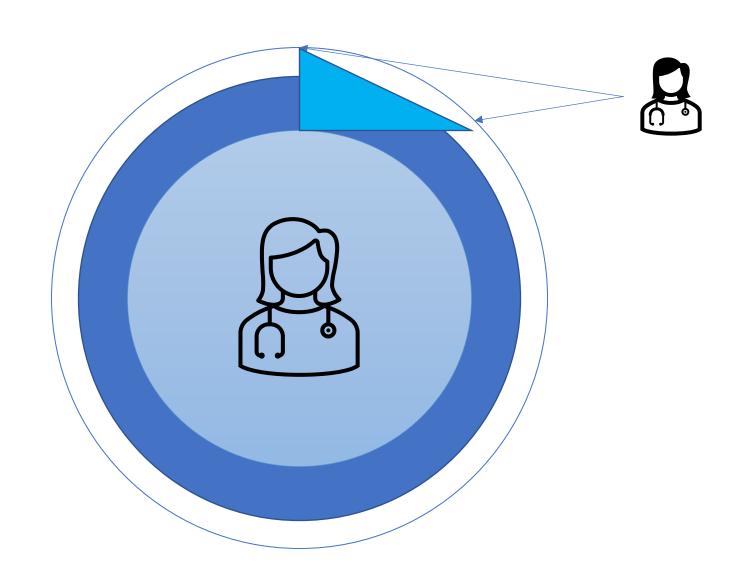
Anne Trafton | MIT News December 20, 2023



Custos Salutis

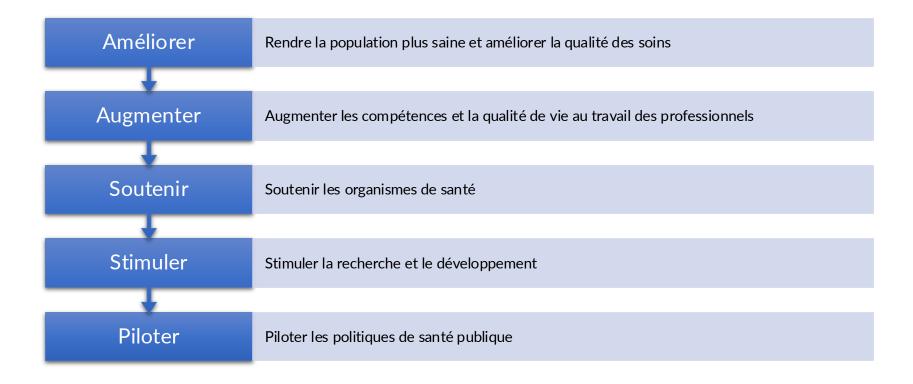
Défendre la santé face à l'inconnu

Remodeler le rôle des médecins



Perspectives

Al4Health: 5 objectifs



Les règlements en matière d'IA en santé



- Al Act
- MDR
- IVDR
- (GDPR)

• Et l'Ordre des Médecins!

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE AND REGULATION CHALLENGES: A MINI GUIDE FOR (MENTAL) HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Allison Gilbert¹, Emanuela Pizzolla², Sofia Palmieri³ & Giovanni Briganti¹

¹Department of Computational Medicine and Neuropsychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Mons, Mons, Belgium

²University of Verona, Verona, Italy

³Faculty of Law and Criminology, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium

Take-home messages

1. L'IA a un gros potentiel en médecine

Mais son impact sociétal n'est pas assimilé suffisamment

2. Nous devons changer la façon dont nous développons et validons l'IA

Et pour ce faire les médecins et académiques doivent assumer leur place

3. La Belgique a le potentiel d'être la meilleure en IA et médecine

Mais il faut soutenir son tissu médical, scientifique, citoyen, et économique

Merci!