

Fundamentos de Inteligencia Artificial

Juan Sebastián Osorio Valencia, MSc MPH

Director de Proyectos MIT Critical Data
Co-fundador ScienteLab

Contenidos

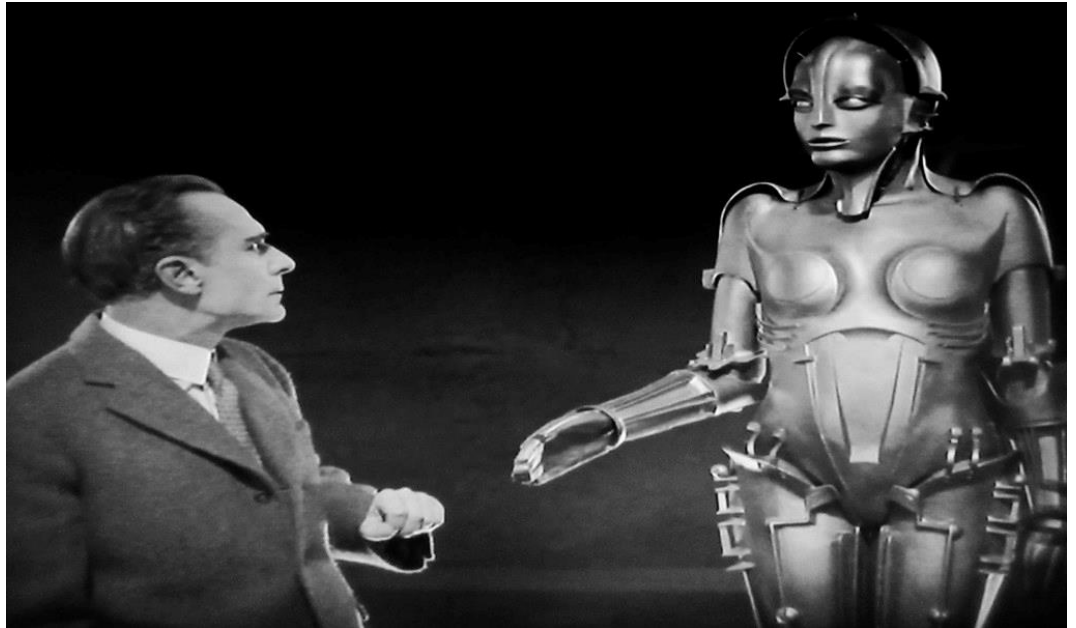
1. **Contexto histórico de la Inteligencia Artificial (IA) y actualidad del sector salud.**
2. **Conceptos claves e introducción a la IA en salud.**
3. **Caso de éxito de IA en salud.**
4. **Importancia del trabajo multidisciplinario y en red.**
5. **Desarrollo e implementación de IA responsable.**
6. **Oportunidades del ecosistema.**

Contexto histórico de la Inteligencia Artificial (IA) y actualidad del sector salud

Más de 100 años en búsqueda de la IA



U.S. Lithograph Co. - Library of Congress



Flickr - Brecht Bug

- En 1950 ya era común entre científicos, matemáticos y filósofos hablar del concepto de IA. Lo que revolucionó el área, fueron cambios en la **capacidad de almacenamiento y de cómputo, y la reducción en costos.**
- En 1956, John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky acuñan el término de Inteligencia Artificial en el *Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence* (DSRPAI).

A.I. TIMELINE

1950

TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a **test** for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence



1961

UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

1964

ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans

1966

SHAKY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions

A.I. WINTER

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

1997

DEEP BLUE

Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov

1998

KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



1999

AIBO

Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AIBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



2002

ROOMBA

First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



2011

SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



2011

WATSON

IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



2014

EUGENE

Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



2014

ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016

TAY

Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments



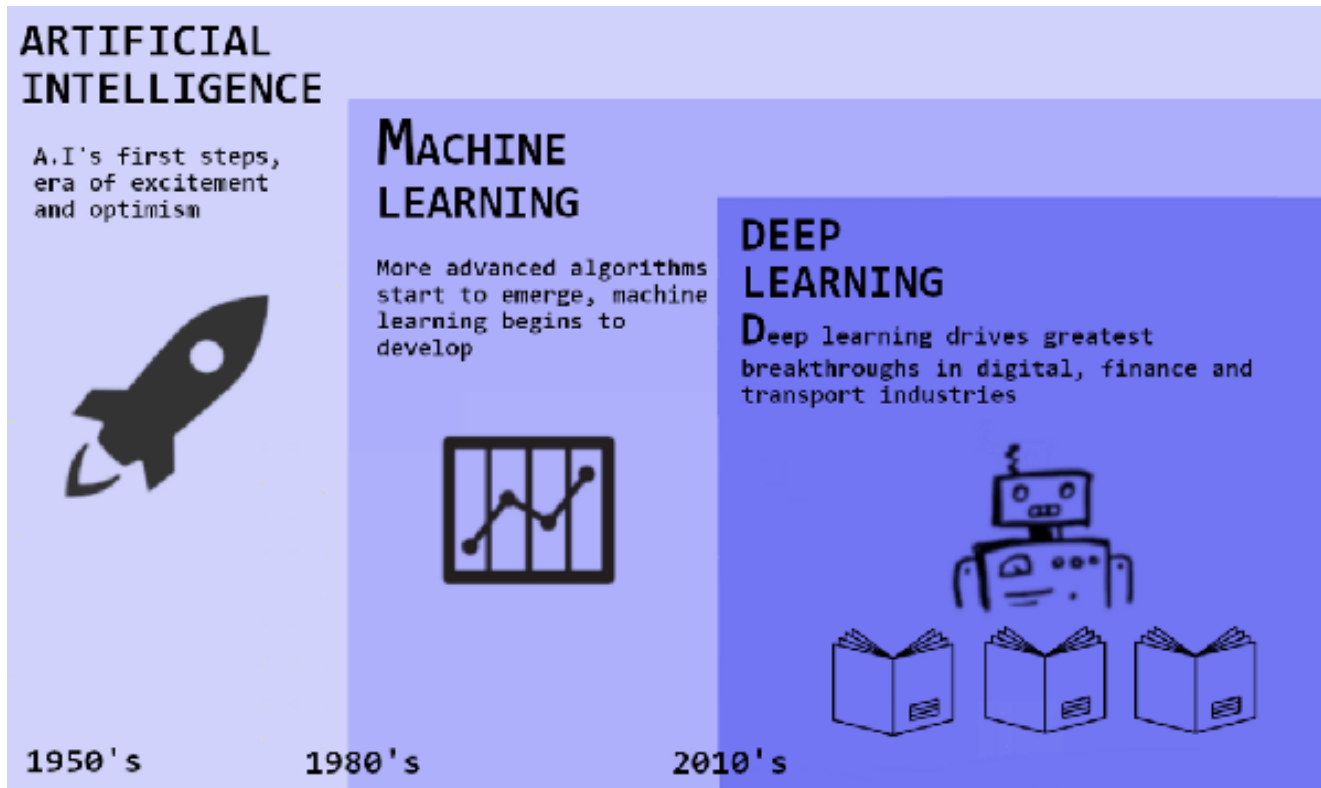
2017

ALPHAGO

Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions

Fuente: <https://www.microservos.com/archivo/ia/una-linea-temporal-inteligencia-artificial.html>

IA no es un concepto nuevo



IA limitada vs. general

- La **IA limitada**, o estrecha o "aplicada" (ANI), está diseñada para realizar una tarea específica de razonamiento o resolución de problemas.
- En la **IA general** (AGI) las máquinas autónomas se volverían capaces de **una acción inteligente general**.
- **AGI** tendría una fuerte memoria asociativa y sería capaz de juzgar y tomar decisiones.

The rise of artificial intelligence over the last 8 decades: As training computation has increased, AI systems have become more powerful

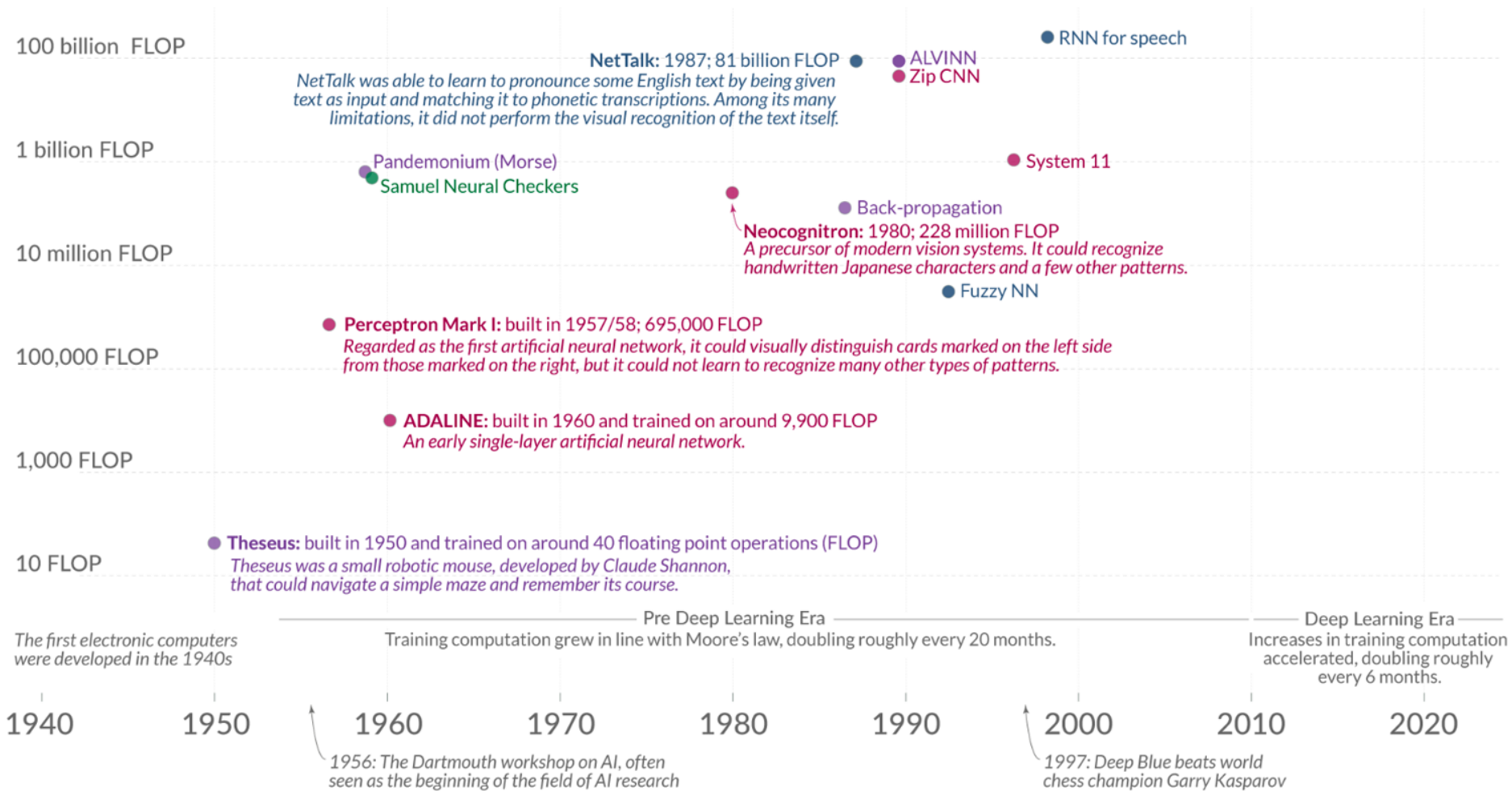
Our World
in Data

The color indicates the domain of the AI system: ● Vision ● Games ● Drawing ● Language ● Other

Shown on the vertical axis is the **training computation** that was used to train the AI systems.

The data on training computation is taken from Sevilla et al. (2022) – Parameter, Compute, and Data Trends in Machine Learning. It is estimated by the authors and comes with some uncertainty. The authors expect the estimates to be correct within a factor of two.
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under [CC-BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) by the authors
Charlie Giattino, Edouard Mathieu, and Max Roser



Shown on the vertical axis is the **training computation** that was used to train the AI systems.

10 billion petaFLOP

Computation is measured in floating point operations (FLOP). One FLOP is equivalent to one addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division of two decimal numbers.

100 million petaFLOP

The data is shown on a logarithmic scale, so that from each grid-line to the next it shows a 100-fold increase in training computation.

1 million petaFLOP

10,000 petaFLOP

100 petaFLOP

1 petaFLOP = 1 quadrillion FLOP

10 trillion FLOP

The first electronic computers were developed in the 1940s

1940 1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

1956: The Dartmouth workshop on AI, often seen as the beginning of the field of AI research

1997: Deep Blue beats world chess champion Garry Kasparov

Pre Deep Learning Era

Training computation grew in line with Moore's law, doubling roughly every 20 months.

Deep Learning Era

Increases in training computation accelerated, doubling roughly every 6 months.

Minerva: built in 2022 and trained on 2.7 billion petaFLOP
Minerva can solve complex mathematical problems at the college level.

PaLM: built in 2022 and trained on 2.5 billion petaFLOP
PaLM can generate high-quality text, explain some jokes, cause & effect, and more.

GPT-3: 2020; 314 million petaFLOP
GPT-3 can produce high-quality text that is often indistinguishable from human writing.

DALL-E: 2021; 47 million petaFLOP
DALL-E can generate high-quality images from written descriptions.

NEO: 2021; 1.1 million petaFLOP
Recommendation systems like Facebook's NEO determine what you see on your social media feed, online shopping, streaming services, and more.

AlphaGo: 2016; 1.9 million petaFLOP
AlphaGo defeated 18-time champion Lee Sedol at the ancient and highly complex board game Go. The best Go players are no longer human.

AlphaFold: 2020; 100,000 petaFLOP
AlphaFold was a major advance toward solving the protein-folding problem in biology.

MuZero: 2019; 48,000 petaFLOP
MuZero is a single system that achieved superhuman performance at Go, chess, and shogi (Japanese chess) — all without ever being told the rules.

AlexNet: 2012; 470 petaFLOP
A pivotal early "deep learning" system, or neural network with many layers, that could recognize images of objects such as dogs and cars at near-human level.

NPLM

Decision tree

LSTM

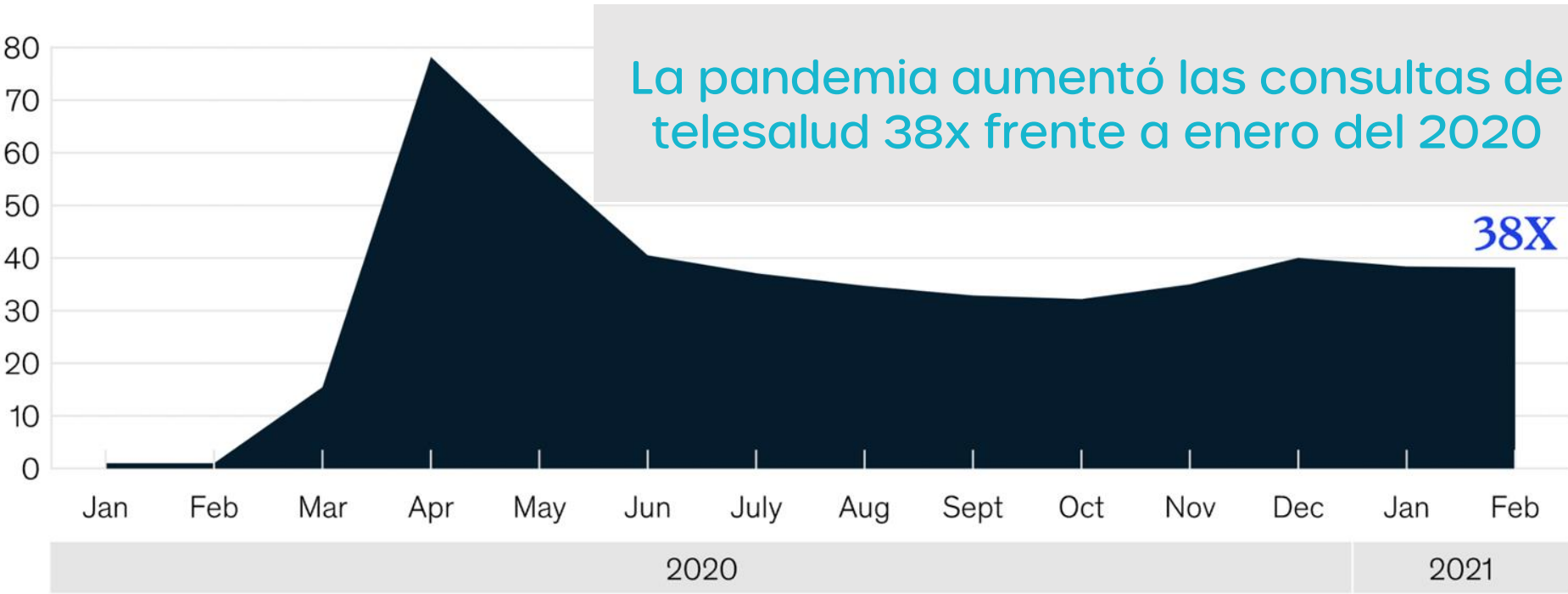
LeNet-5

TD-Gammon: 1992; 18 trillion FLOP

TD-Gammon learned to play backgammon at a high level, just below the top human players of the time.

Growth in telehealth usage peaked during April 2020 but has since stabilized.

Telehealth claims volumes, compared to pre-Covid-19 levels (February 2020 = 1)¹



¹ Includes cardiology, dental/oral, dermatology, endocrinology, ENT medicine, gastroenterology, general medicine, general surgery, gynecology, hematology, infectious diseases, neonatal, nephrology, neurological medicine, neurosurgery, oncology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, poisoning/drug tox./comp. of TX, psychiatry, pulmonary medicine, rheumatology, substance use disorder treatment, urology. Also includes only evaluation and management visits; excludes emergency department, hospital inpatient, and psychiatry inpatient claims; excludes certain low-volume specialties.

Source: Compile database; McKinsey analysis

Fuente: Mckinsey 2021, [Telehealth: A quarter-trillion-dollar post-COVID-19 reality?](#)



Colombia

165 millones de atenciones bajo la modalidad de Telesalud en un periodo de 2 años

6 millones de consultas mensuales

[Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá]

Forbes

Mar 15, 2022, 09:35am EDT | 219,010 views

Unless We Future-Proof Healthcare, Study Shows That By 2025, 75% Of Healthcare Workers Will Leave The Profession



Jack Kelly Senior Contributor ©

Careers

I write actionable interview, career and salary advice.

Follow



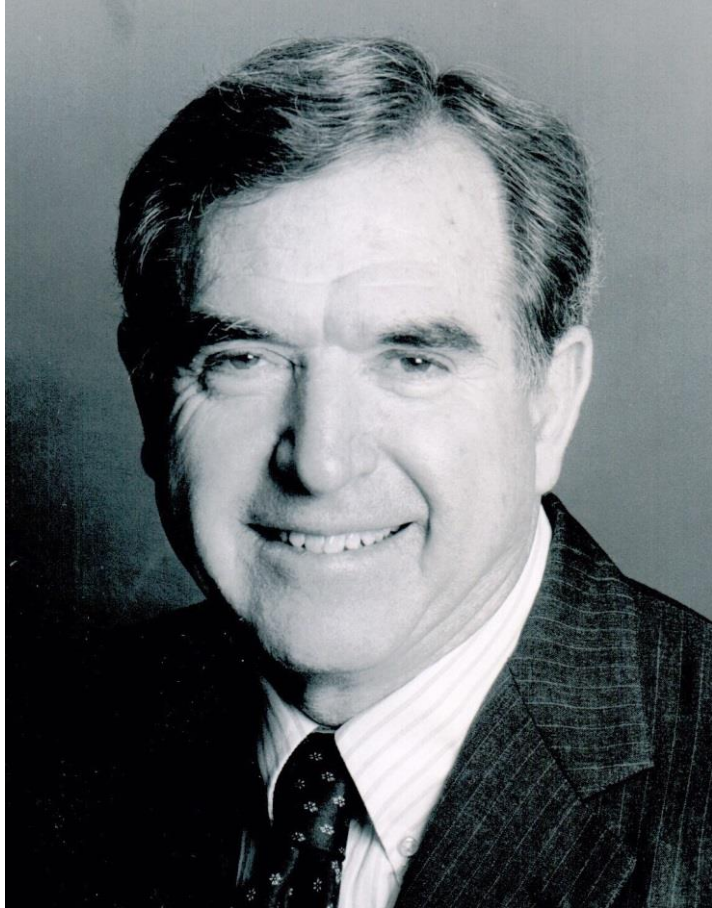
Healthcare workers thought that vaccines would ease the traumas endured in initial surges. Instead, they saw waves of patients. There was one variant wave after another.

Source: [Forbes 2022, New Survey Shows That Up To 47% Of U.S. Healthcare Workers Plan To Leave Their Positions By 2025](#)

- El agotamiento del personal de la salud se intensificó durante la pandemia.
- Primer informe global *“Clinician of the Future”* de Elsevier reveló puntos débiles, predicciones para el futuro y cómo el sector puede unirse para abordar estas brechas.
- Se pide un apoyo urgente en más capacitación en habilidades, especialmente en el **uso efectivo de datos y tecnología de salud**, preservando la relación médico-paciente en un mundo digital cambiante y reclutando más profesionales de la salud.

“El 56 % de los médicos predicen que basarán la mayoría de sus decisiones clínicas en herramientas que utilizan inteligencia artificial”.

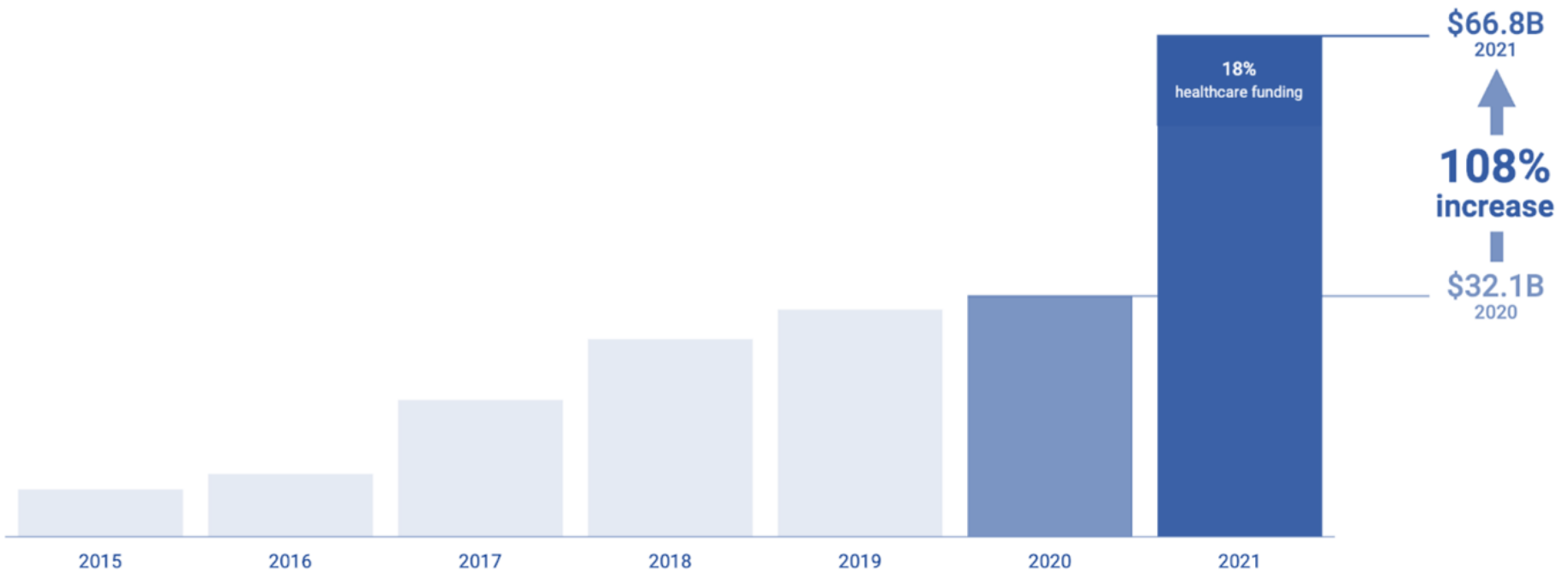
Conceptos claves e introducción a la IA en salud



“Muchas personas piensan que los médicos hacen sus recomendaciones sobre la base de la certeza científica, que los hechos son muy claros y que solo hay una forma de diagnosticar o tratar una enfermedad. En realidad, ese no es siempre el caso. Muchas cosas son cuestión de conjeturas, tradiciones, conveniencias, hábitos”.

Arnold Relman (1923-2014)
Former Editor-in-Chief, New England Journal of Medicine

AI funding up 108% in 2021: Healthcare accounts for nearly a fifth of total funding



<Jerarquía de las necesidades> de la ciencia de datos

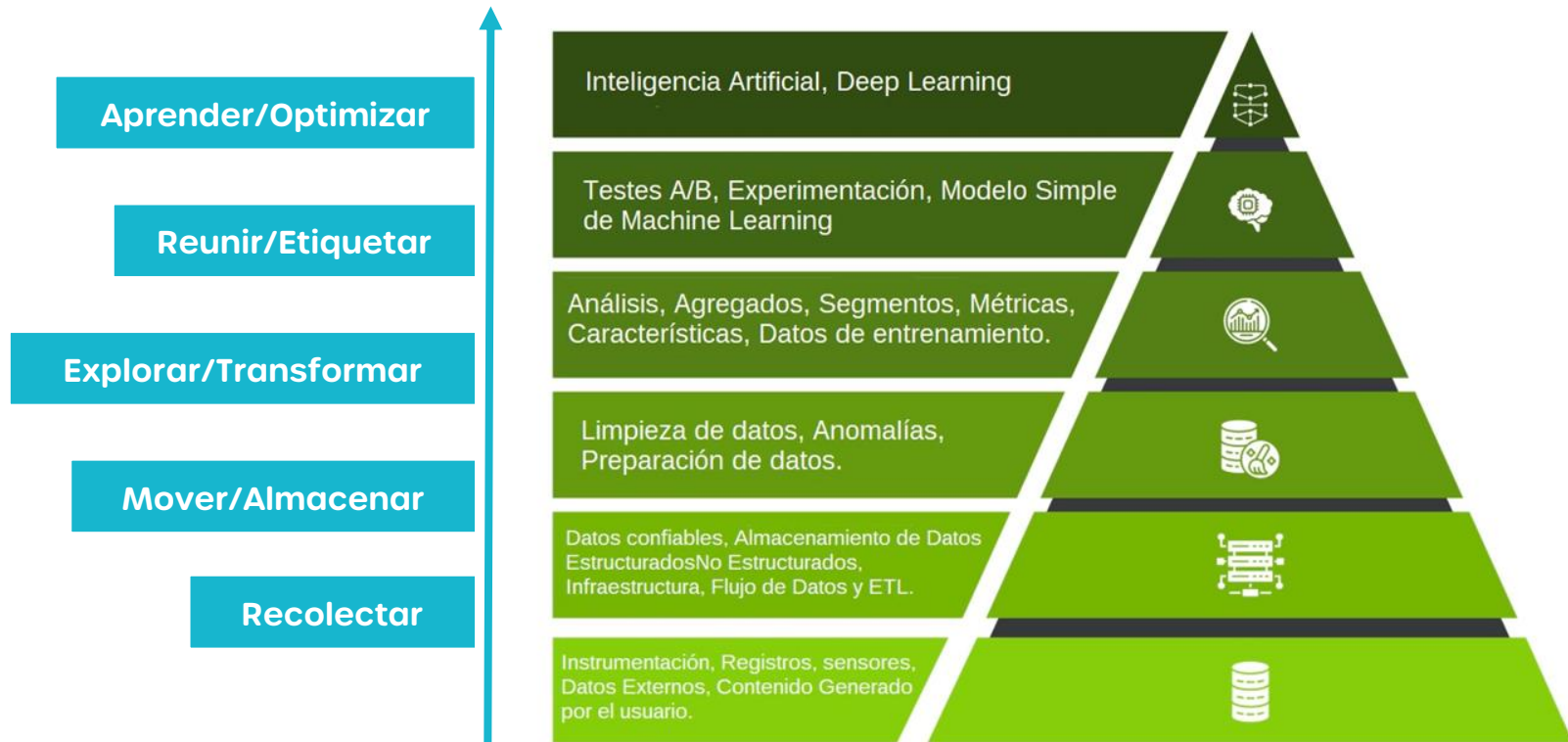


Diagrama propuesto por Monica Rogati en Hackernoon

Preparing Radiologists to Lead in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Designing and Implementing a Focused Data Science Pathway for Senior Radiology Residents

*Walter F. Wiggins, MD, PhD** • *M. Travis Caton, MD** • *Kirti Magudia, MD, PhD* • *Sha-har A. Glomski, MD* • *Elizabeth George, MBBS* • *Michael H. Rosenthal, MD, PhD* • *Glenn C. Gaviola, MD* • *Katherine P. Andriole, PhD*

From the Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass (W.F.W., M.T.C., K.M., S.A.G., E.G., M.H.R., G.C.G., K.P.A.); and MGH & BWH Center for Clinical Data Science, Boston, Mass (W.F.W., M.T.C., K.M., K.P.A.). Received April 10, 2020; revision requested June 16; revision received June 30; accepted July 7. **Address correspondence to** W.F.W., Department of Radiology, Duke University Hospital, 2301 Erwin Rd, Durham, NC 27710 (e-mail: walter.wiggins@duke.edu).

*W.F.W. and M.T.C. contributed equally to this work.

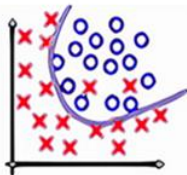
Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

Radiology: Artificial Intelligence 2020; 2(6):e200057 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/ryai.2020200057> • Content code: **AI** **ED** **IN**

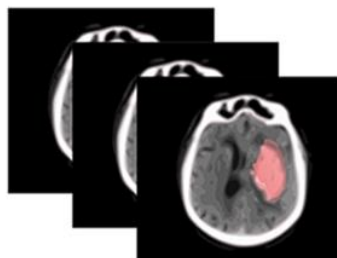
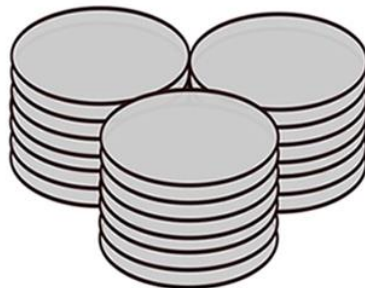
Fundamentos

$$\nabla_x f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial f(x) \\ \partial x_1 \\ \partial f(x) \\ \partial x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \partial f(x) \\ \partial x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

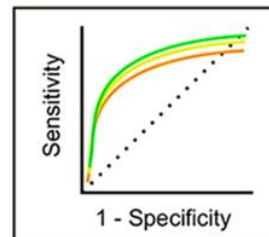
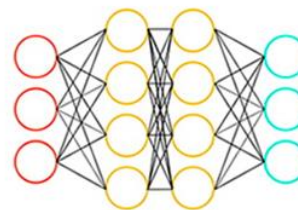
```
> print("hello,  
world!")  
> hello, world!
```



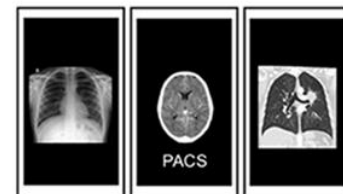
Curaduría de datos



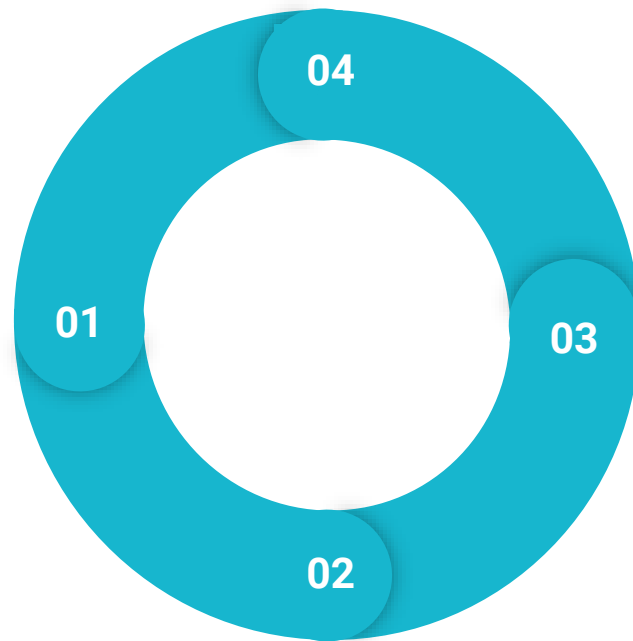
Desarrollo del modelo



Integración clínica



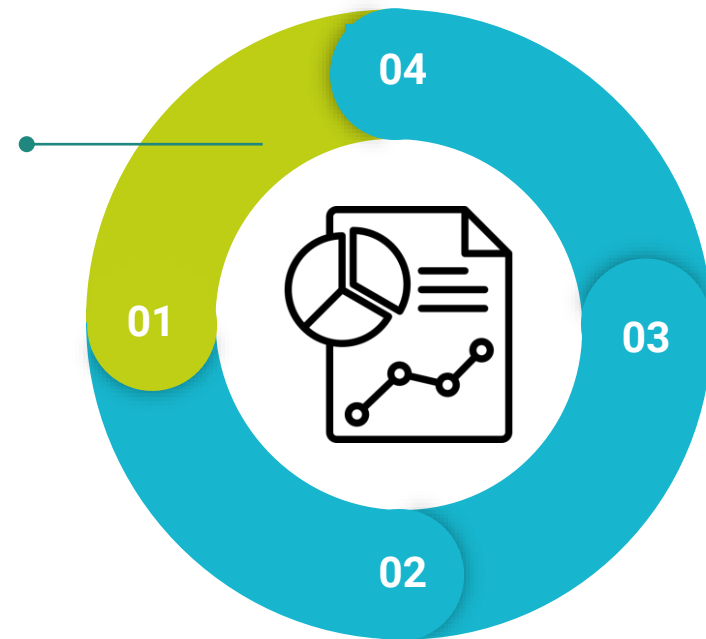
Analítica Predictiva: Oportunidades para aprovechar la digitalización



Reporte

¿Qué sucedió?

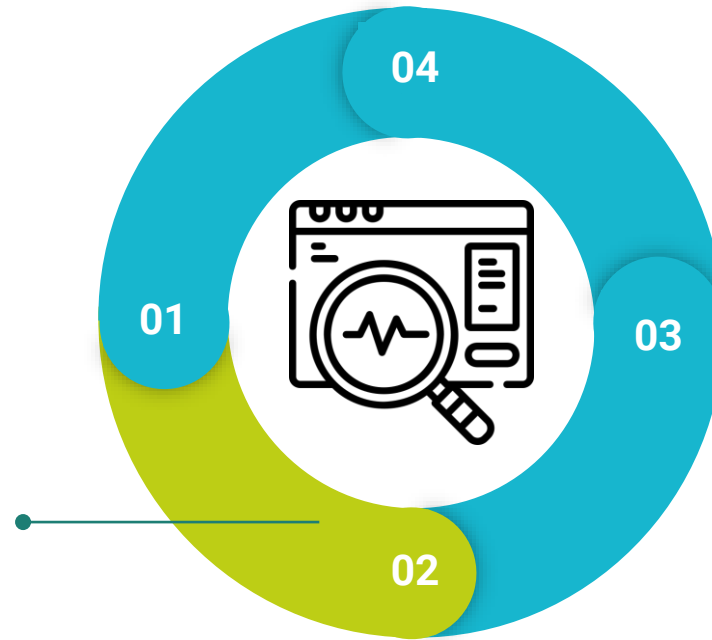
- Primer paso para hacer mejoras.
- Genera interés y promueve el cambio.
- Aumentan capacidades en analítica y el valor de las soluciones.

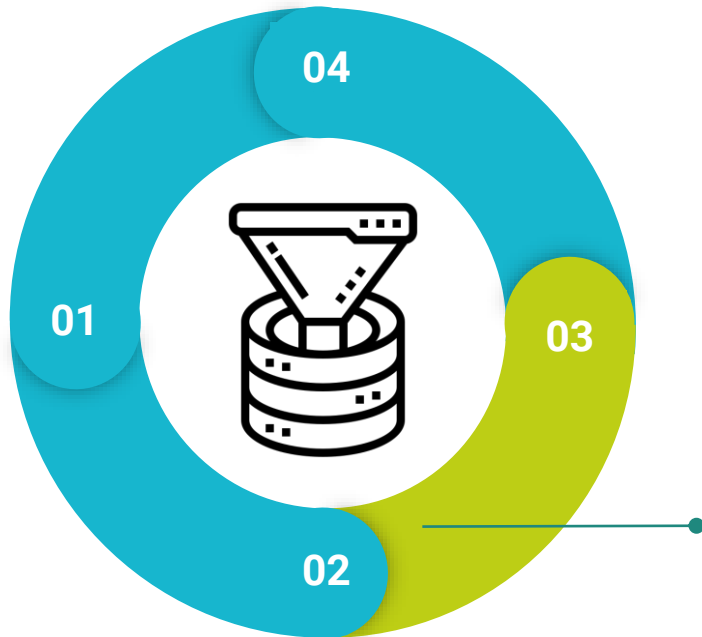


Monitoreo

¿Qué está pasando?

- Ayuda a hacer seguimiento e identificación de errores.

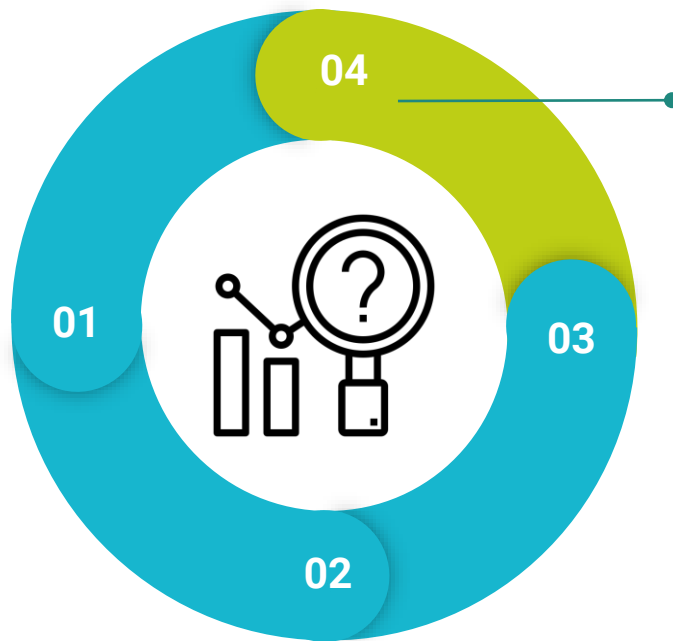




Minería de Data - Evaluación

¿Por qué sucedió?

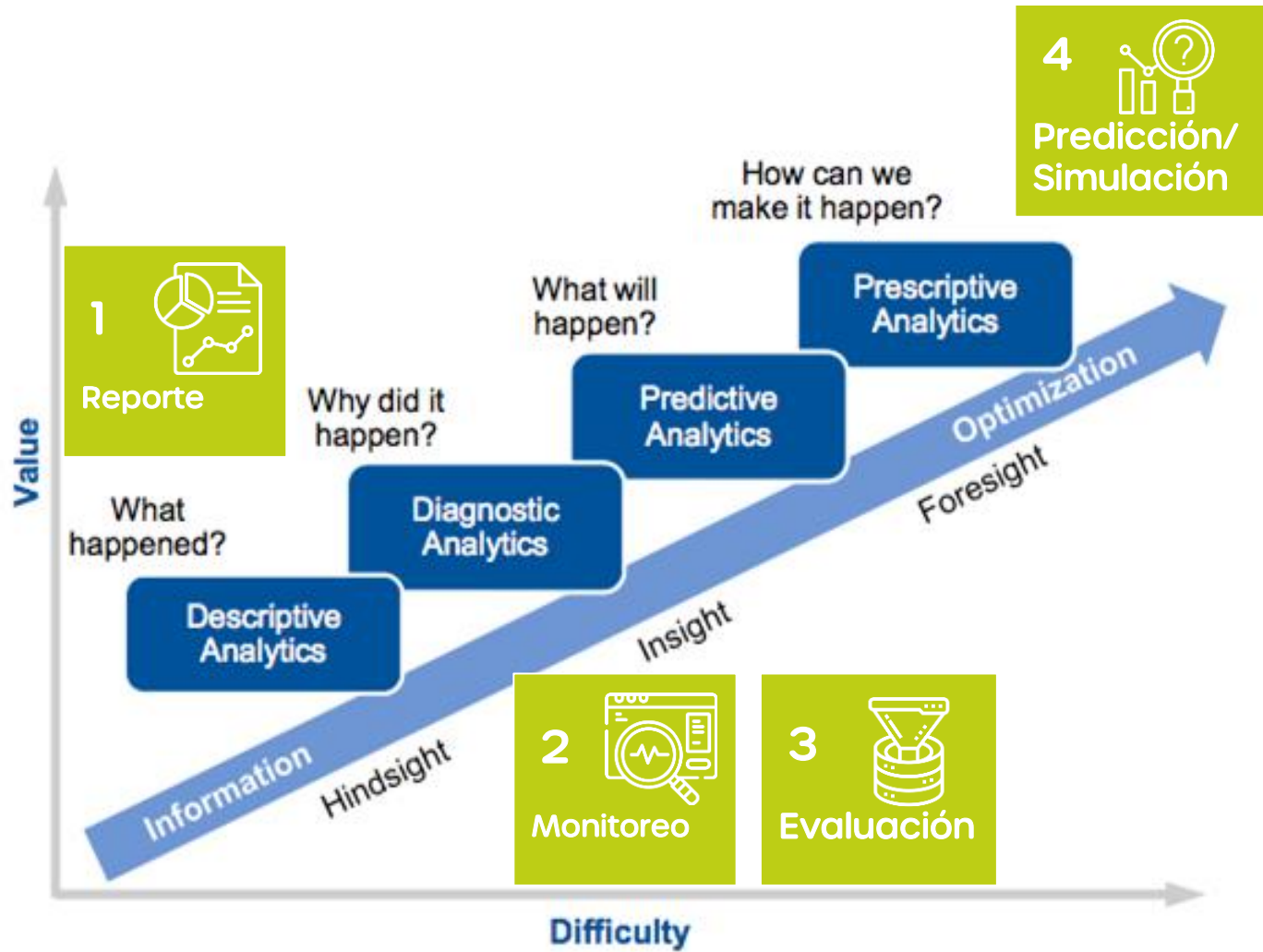
- Uso retrospectivo de datos para analizar e identificar correlaciones.
- Herramientas de bioestadística para inferencia causal.



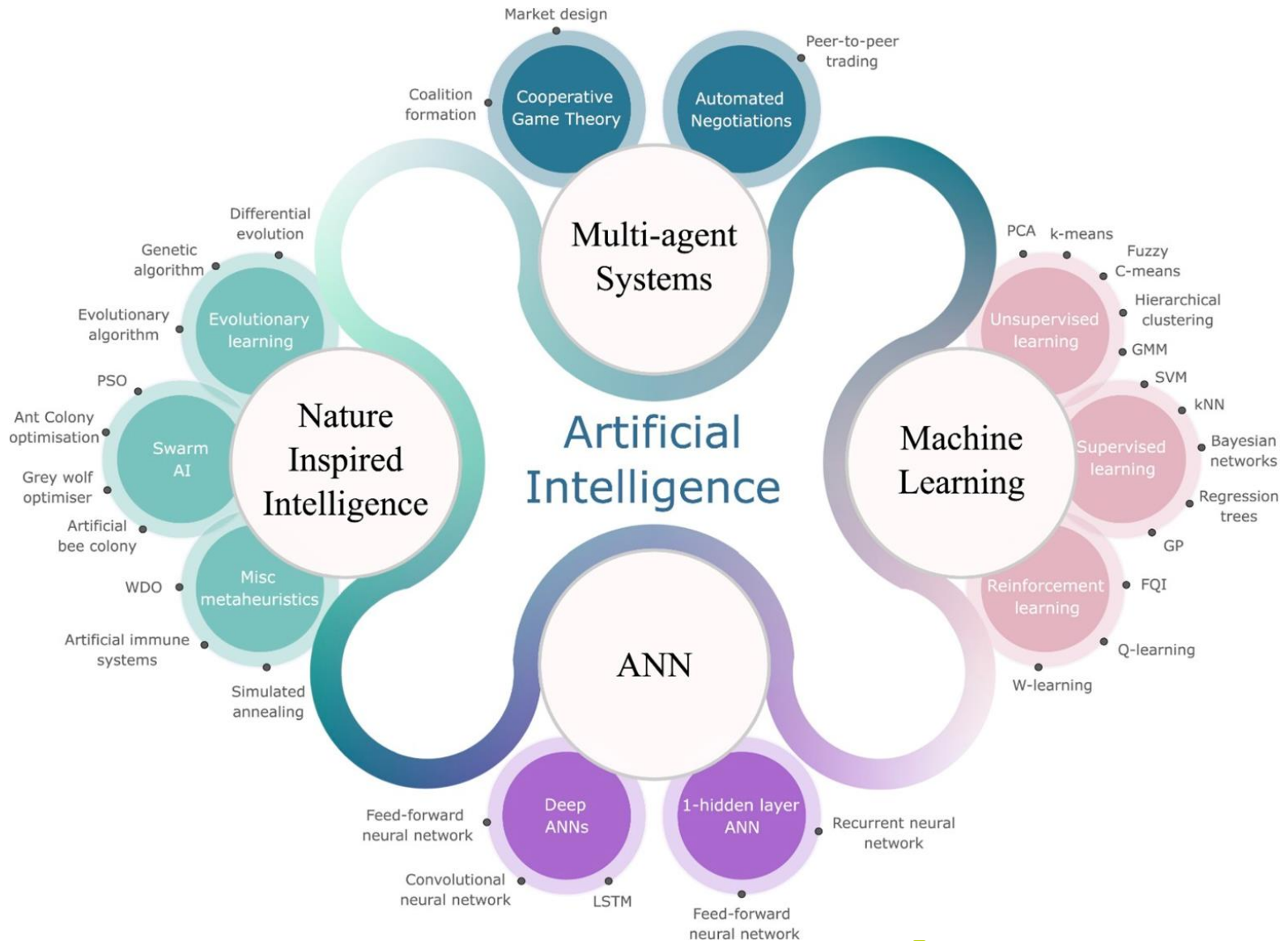
Predicción / Simulación

¿Qué sucederá?

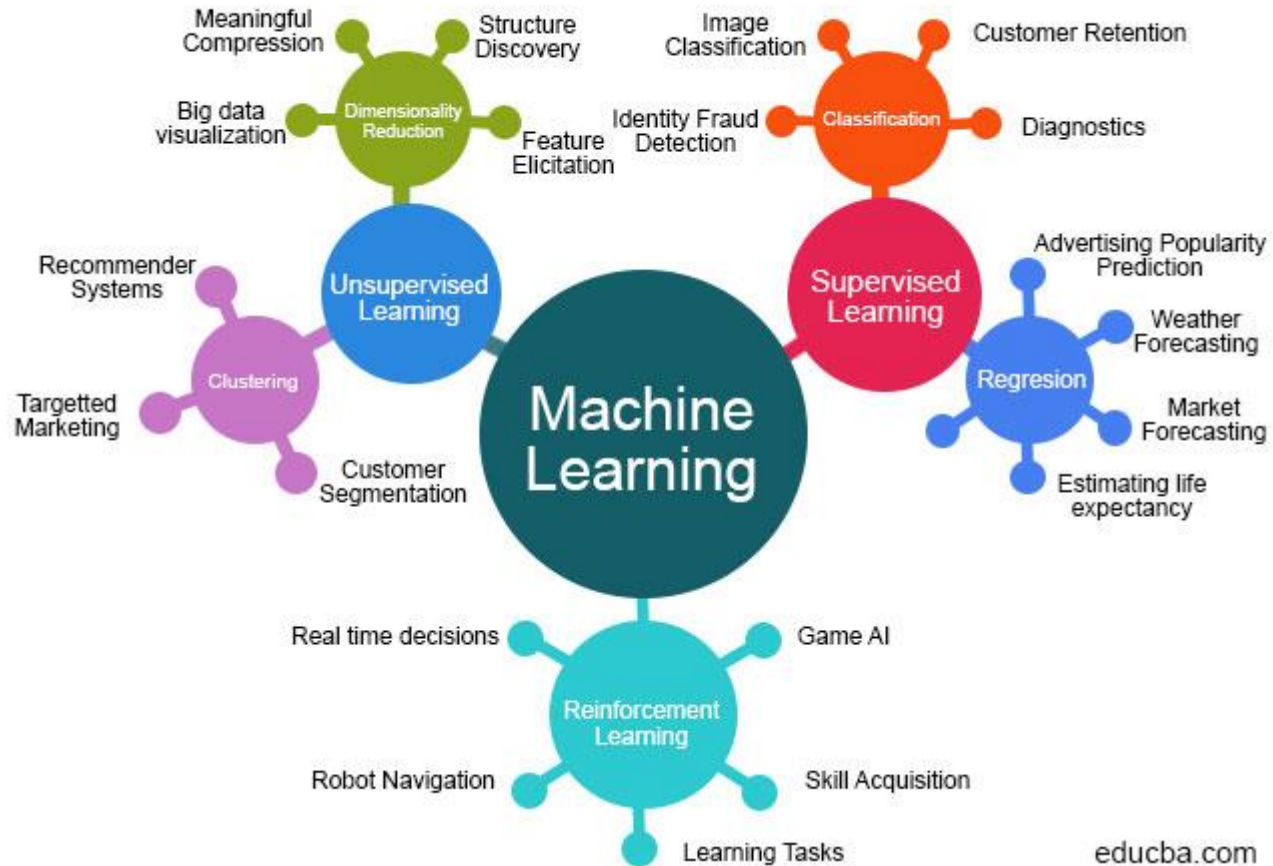
- ¿Qué sucederá y qué haremos al respecto?
- ¿Cómo cambiar nuestro comportamiento para solucionar la situación actual?



Source: Gartner (March 2012)

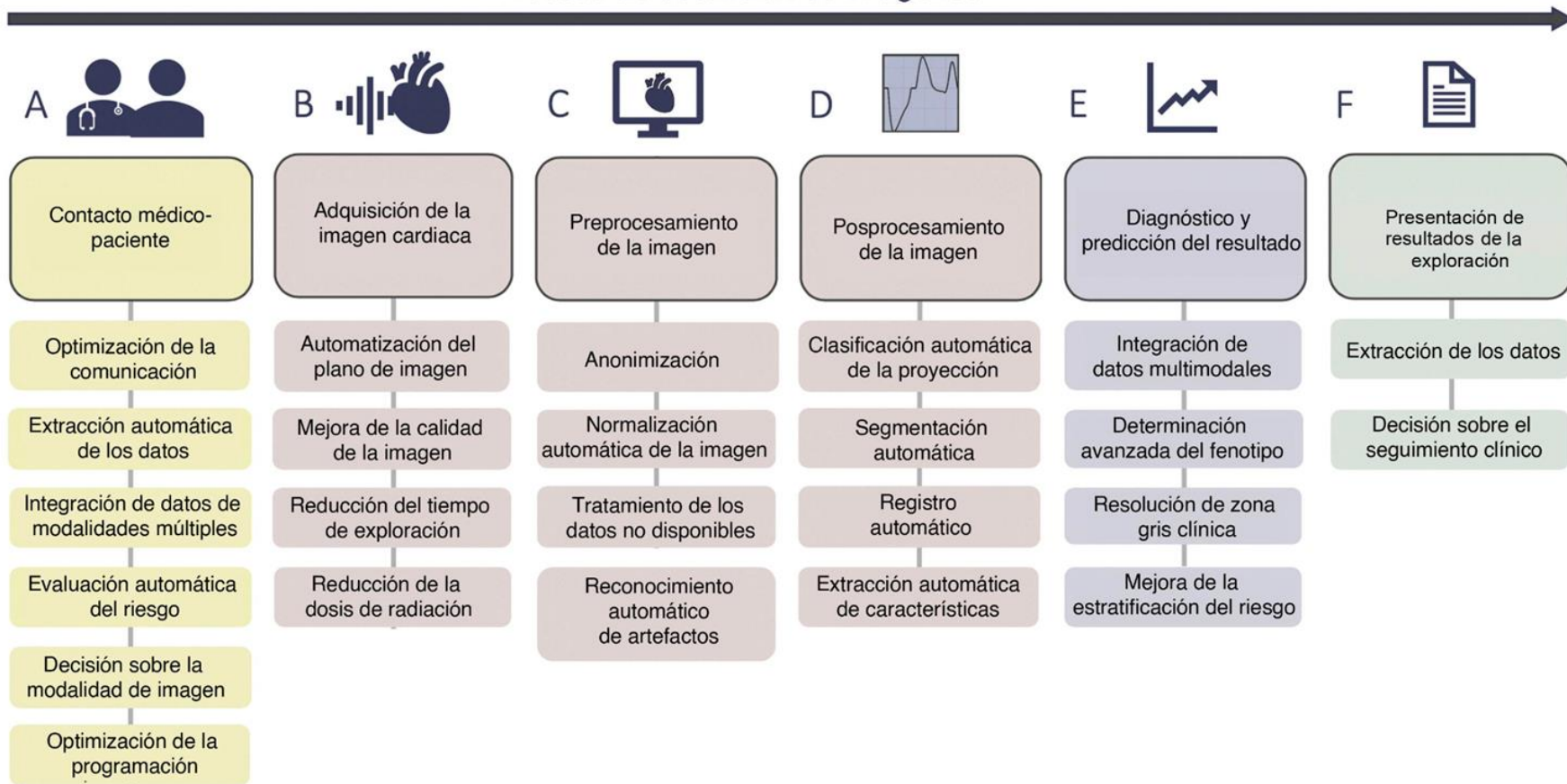


Machine Learning Algorithms

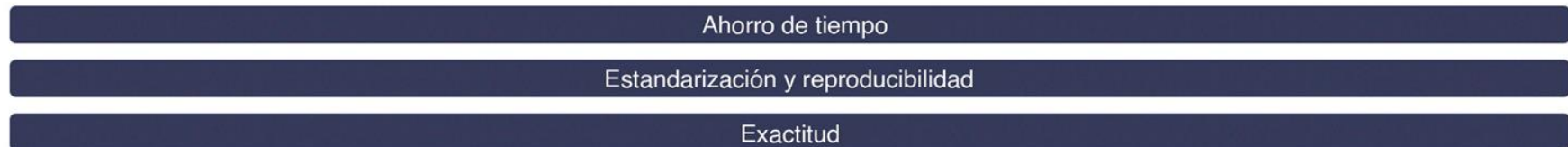


Proceso de obtención de imágenes

Ámbitos para la aplicación de la IA



Objetivos



Algoritmos de ML

Supervisado

Las funciones de entrada se utilizan para **clasificar** cada sujeto de acuerdo con una **respuesta etiquetada**.

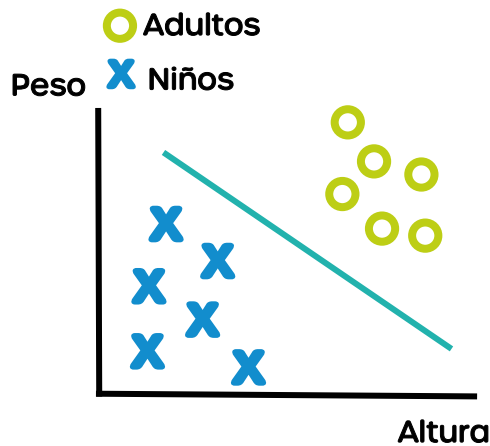
Por ejemplo, los datos de EHR podrían usarse para detectar pacientes con insuficiencia cardíaca mediante ML y evaluarse frente a un estándar de oro específico del análisis, como la revisión de expedientes adjudicados.

No Supervisado

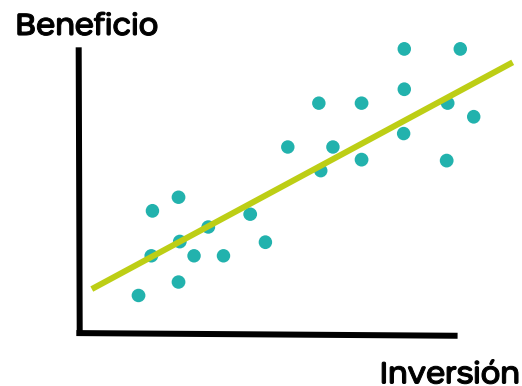
Identificar **patrones latentes** dentro de los datos de entrada que representan subgrupos dentro de una población (p. ej., identificación de pacientes con subtipos de tumores que muestran una fuerte respuesta a una quimioterapia en particular).

Técnicas de Machine Learning

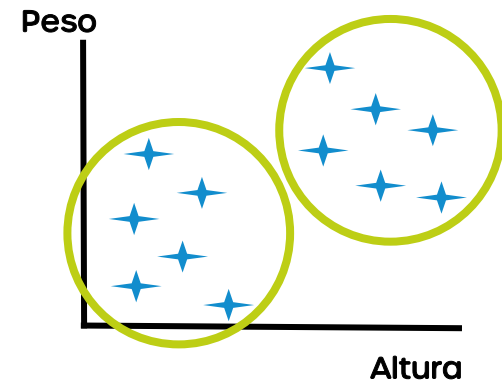
Clasificación



Regresión



Agrupación (clustering)



APRENDIZAJE SUÉRVISADO

APRENDIZAJE NO SUÉRVISADO

Fuente: <https://openwebinars.net/blog/modelos-de-machine-learning/>

Modelo de aprendizaje por esfuerzo

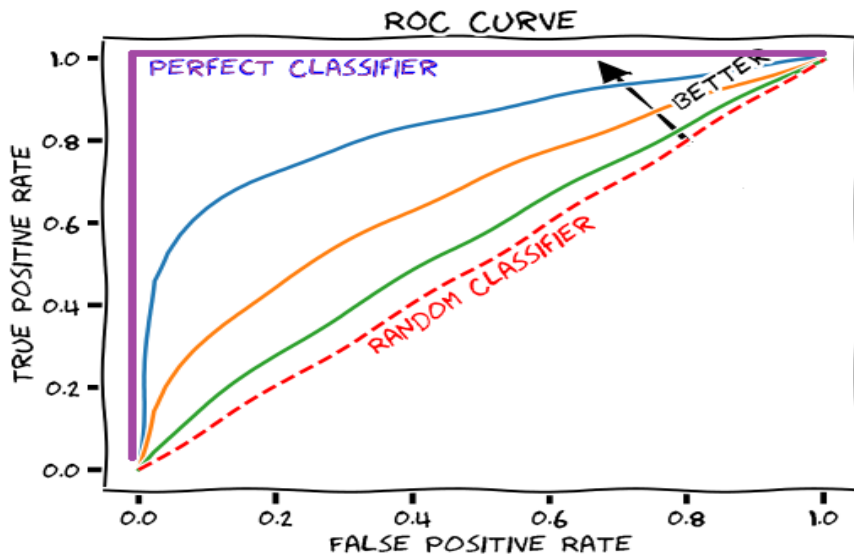


Fuente: <https://medium.com/soldai/tipos-de-aprendizaje-autom%C3%A1tico-6413e3c615e2>

Métricas de evaluación

Supervisado

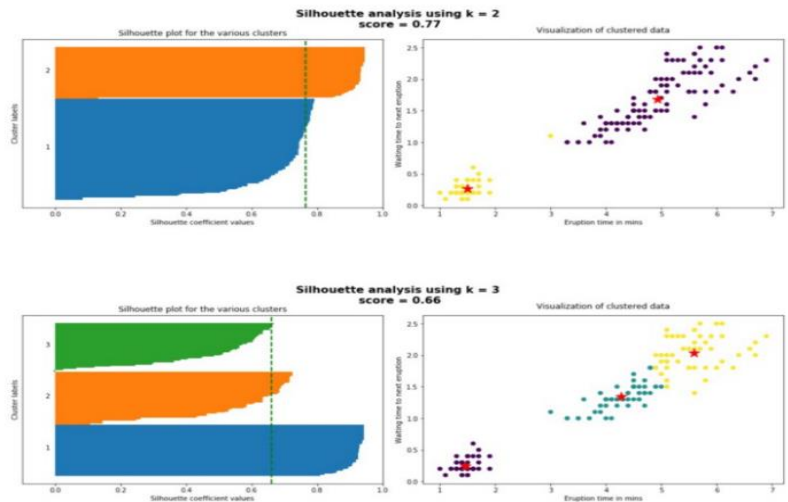
Sensibilidad/*recall*, valor predictivo positivo/precisión, valor F1, y área bajo la curva ROC (AUROC), y el área bajo la curva de precisión-*recall*.



Fuente: <https://glassboxmedicine.com/2019/02/23/measuring-performance-auc-auroc/>

No Supervisado

Estadísticas de error que describen la similitud entre los miembros de un grupo, la diferencia entre grupos o la clasificación general de la población.



Fuente: <https://medium.com/@cmukesh8688/silhouette-analysis-in-k-means-clustering-cefa9a7ad111>

Caso de éxito de IA en salud

Contexto

- Las Unidades de Cuidados Intensivos (UCI) brindan el más alto nivel de atención en un hospital.
- El costo de operación de una UCI es elevado debido a los altos requerimientos de personal y al uso de equipos especializados.
- Pueden comprender solo el 10% de las camas de un hospital, pero representan entre el 20 y el 40% de los costos operativos del hospital [1].

[1] Kiliç M, et al. Anaesthesiol Reanim. 2019

Contexto

Equipos de respuesta rápida:

- Accede a las necesidades y riesgos de los pacientes en deterioro y permite transferencias rápidas a la UCI.
- Garantiza un acceso más rápido a la atención de los pacientes más inestables.

Early Warning System (EWS):

- Crea alertas tempranas (*Early Warning*) para llamar a los equipos de respuesta rápida.
- Calcula estos puntajes en función de varios niveles de signos vitales del paciente.

Caso de éxito en KP

Advanced Alert Monitor



November 11, 2020

Real-time alerts associated with lower mortality

Kaiser Permanente's Advance Alert Monitor uses a combination of sophisticated informatics tools, clinician guidance, and system integration.

Source: <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/our-story/health-research/news/real-time-alerts-associated-with-lower-mortality>

Caso de éxito en KP *Advanced Alert Monitor*



November 11, 2020

Real-time alerts associated with lower mortality

Kaiser Permanente's Advance Alert Monitor uses a combination of sophisticated informatics tools, clinician guidance, and system integration.

Source: <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/our-story/health-research/news/real-time-alerts-associated-with-lower-mortality>

MEDICAL CARE

Official Journal of the Medical Care Section, American Public Health Association



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ri:
Au
Da



ELSEVIER

Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Volume 64, December 2016, Pages 10-19



Esci
Mar
Aut
Mec
doi:

Development and validation of an electronic medical record-based alert score for detection of inpatient deterioration outside the ICU

Patricia Kipnis PhD^{a, b}  , Benjamin J. Turk MAS^b, David A. Wulf BS^b, Juan Carlos LaGuardia MS^b, Vincent Liu MD, MS^{b, c}, Matthew M. Churpek MD, MPH, PhD^d, Santiago Romero-Brufau MD^e, Gabriel J. Escobar MD^{b, f}

Se describe el desarrollo y desempeño de un EWS automatizado (AAM) basado en datos de la HCE. Se incluyen más de 374,838 pacientes, y se compara con otros algoritmos como NEWS y eCART.



Caso de éxito en KP *Advanced Alert Monitor*



November 11, 2020

Real-time alerts associated with lower mortality

Kaiser Permanente's Advance Alert Monitor uses a combination of sophisticated informatics tools, clinician guidance, and system integration.

Source: <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/our-story/health-research/news/real-time-alerts-associated-with-lower-mortality>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Risk-Adjusting Hospital Inpatient Mortality Using Automated Inpatient, Outpatient, and Laboratory Databases

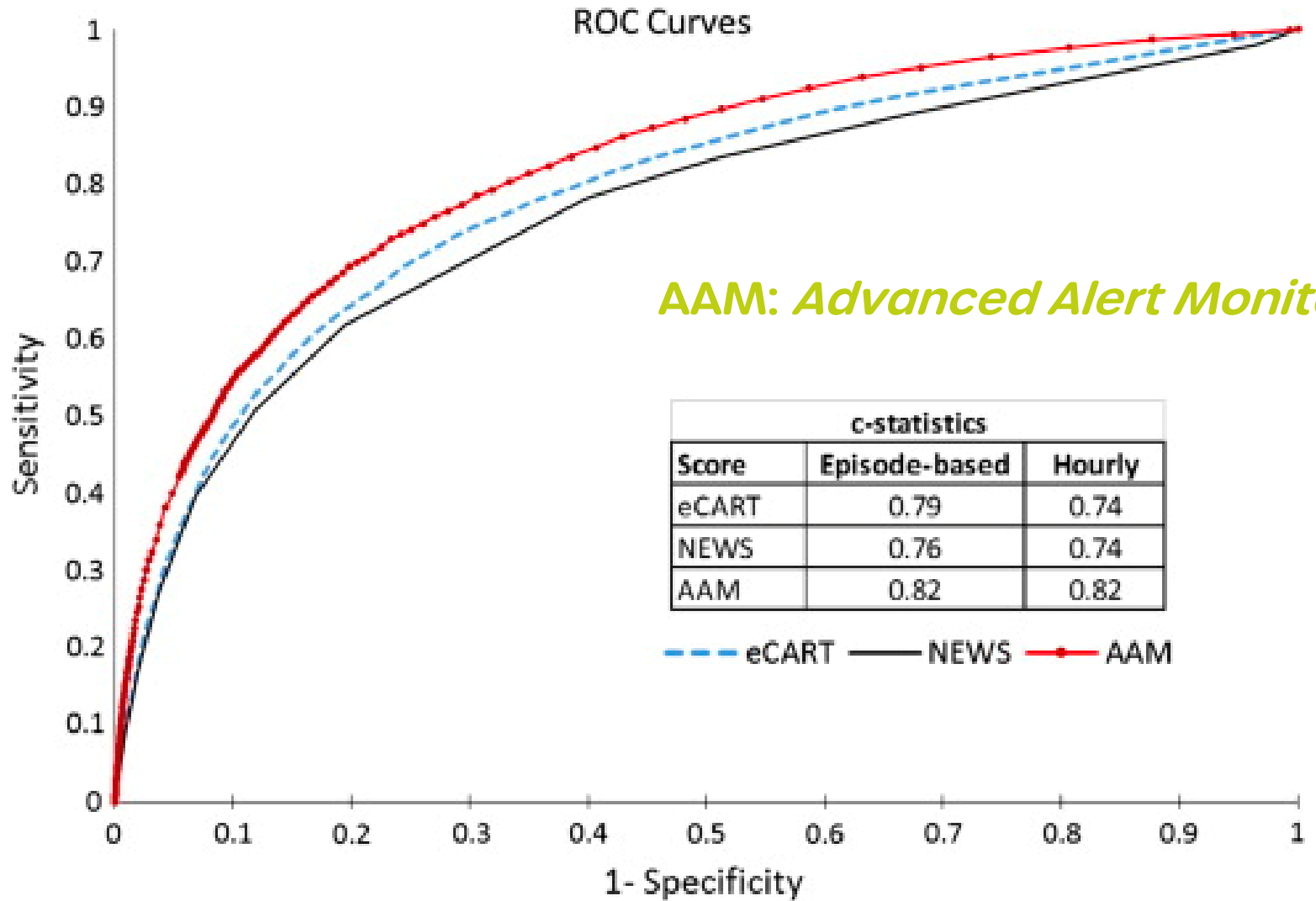
Escobar, Gabriel J. MD^{††}; Greene, John D. MA[†]; Scheirer, Peter MA^{†§}; Gardner, Marla N. BA[†]; Draper, David PhD[‡]; Kipnis, Patricia PhD^{†§}

Author Information

Medical Care: March 2008 - Volume 46 - Issue 3 - p 232-239
doi: 10.1097/MLR.0b013e3181589bb6

Estudio de cohorte retrospectivo (n=259,699) que analiza mortalidad durante estadía y a los 30 días, a partir de modelos de regresión logística ajustados, usando datos automatizados de fisiología y diagnóstico previos a hospitalización.

scu!app



Kipnis, P., et al). Journal of biomedical informatics. 2016..

Caso de éxito en KP *Advanced Alert Monitor*



November 11, 2020

Real-time alerts associated with lower mortality

Kaiser Permanente's Advance Alert Monitor uses a combination of sophisticated informatics tools, clinician guidance, and system integration.

Source: <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/our-story/health-research/news/real-time-alerts-associated-with-lower-mortality>

MEDICAL CARE

Official Journal of the Medical Care Section, American Public Health Association



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ris
Aut
Dat



ELSEVIER

Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Volume 64, December 2016, Pages 10-19



Esco
Marl
Auth

Dev
meo
inp



ELSEVIER

The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and
Patient Safety

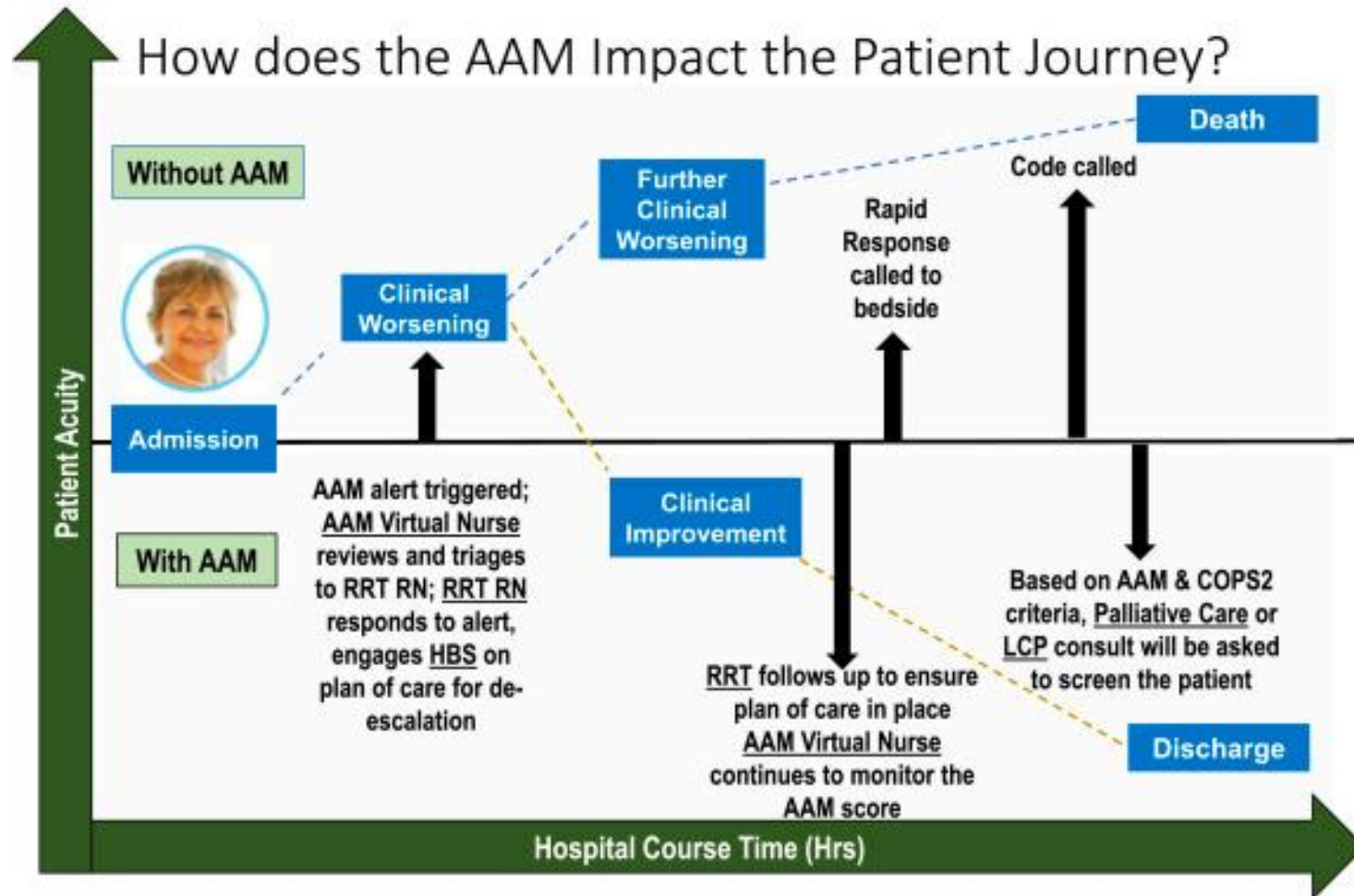
Volume 46, Issue 4, April 2020, Pages 207-216

Medi
doi:

Patricia
MD, MS

What Do We Do After the Pilot Is Done?
Implementation of a Hospital Early Warning
System at Scale

A Patient's Journey



Martinez, V.A., et al. The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety, 48(8). 2021.

Virtual Quality Team Nurse Dashboard

Advance Alert Monitor

What's New in Reporting

SSF Hospital Dashboard

Advance Alert Monitor

Red Alerts Just now

Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

Needs Assessment	Total
Red	1
Orange	0
Total count	1

Red Alerts By Hospital Just now

Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

Hospital Area	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Grey
SSF-HOSPITAL	1	0	0	0	0
Total count	1	0	0	0	0

Active Alerts Just now

Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

Needs Assessment	Total
Yellow	0
Green	0
Grey	0
Other	1
Total count	1

Alerts By Hospital Just now

Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

Hospital Area	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Grey
SSF-HOSPITAL	1	0	0	0	0
Total count	1	0	0	0	0


All Patients By Hospital Just now

Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

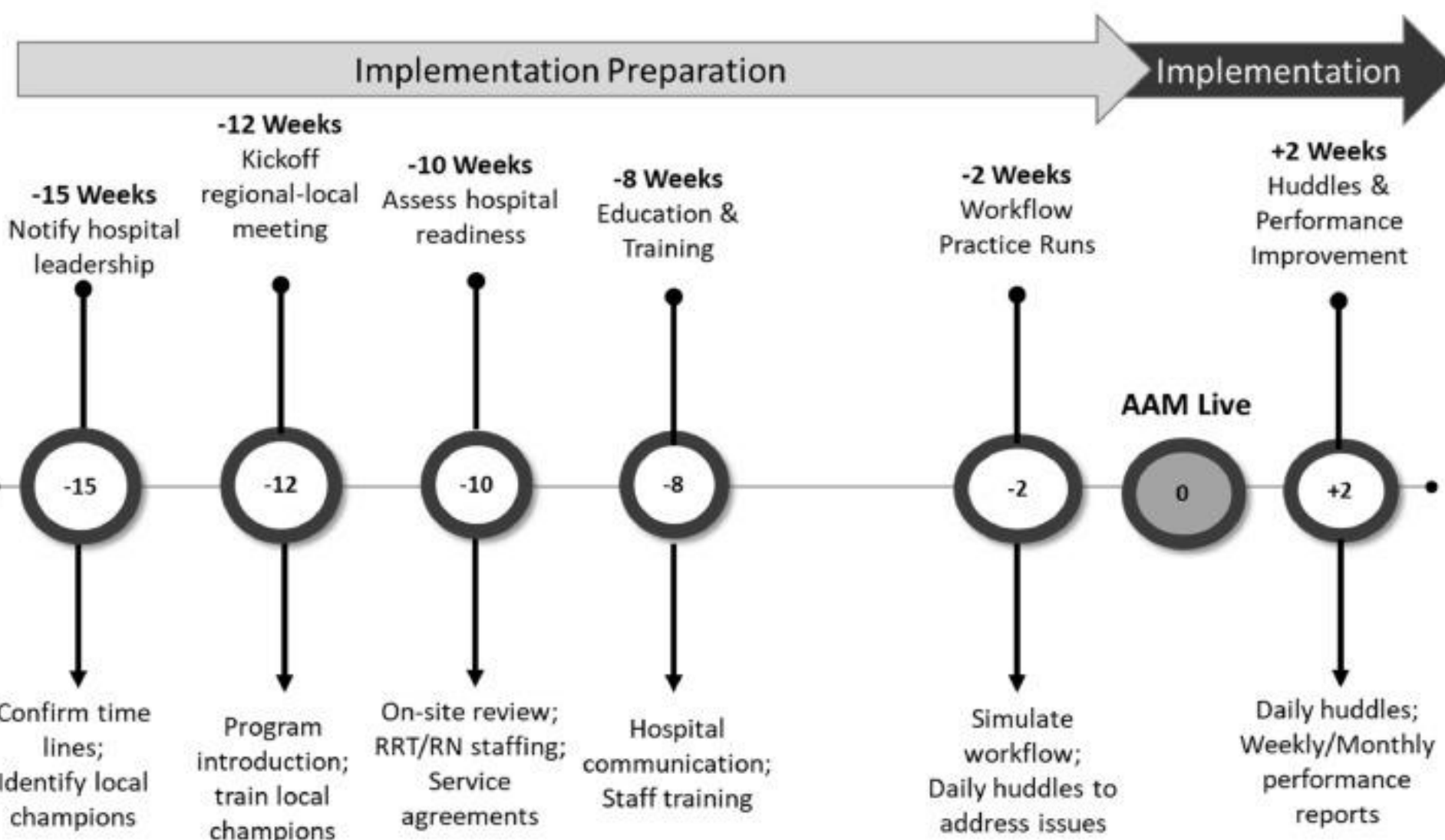
Hospital Area	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Grey
RWC-NEW HOSPITAL	0	0	0	0	0
SFO-	0	0	0	0	0

© 2019 Epic Systems Corporation. Used with permission.

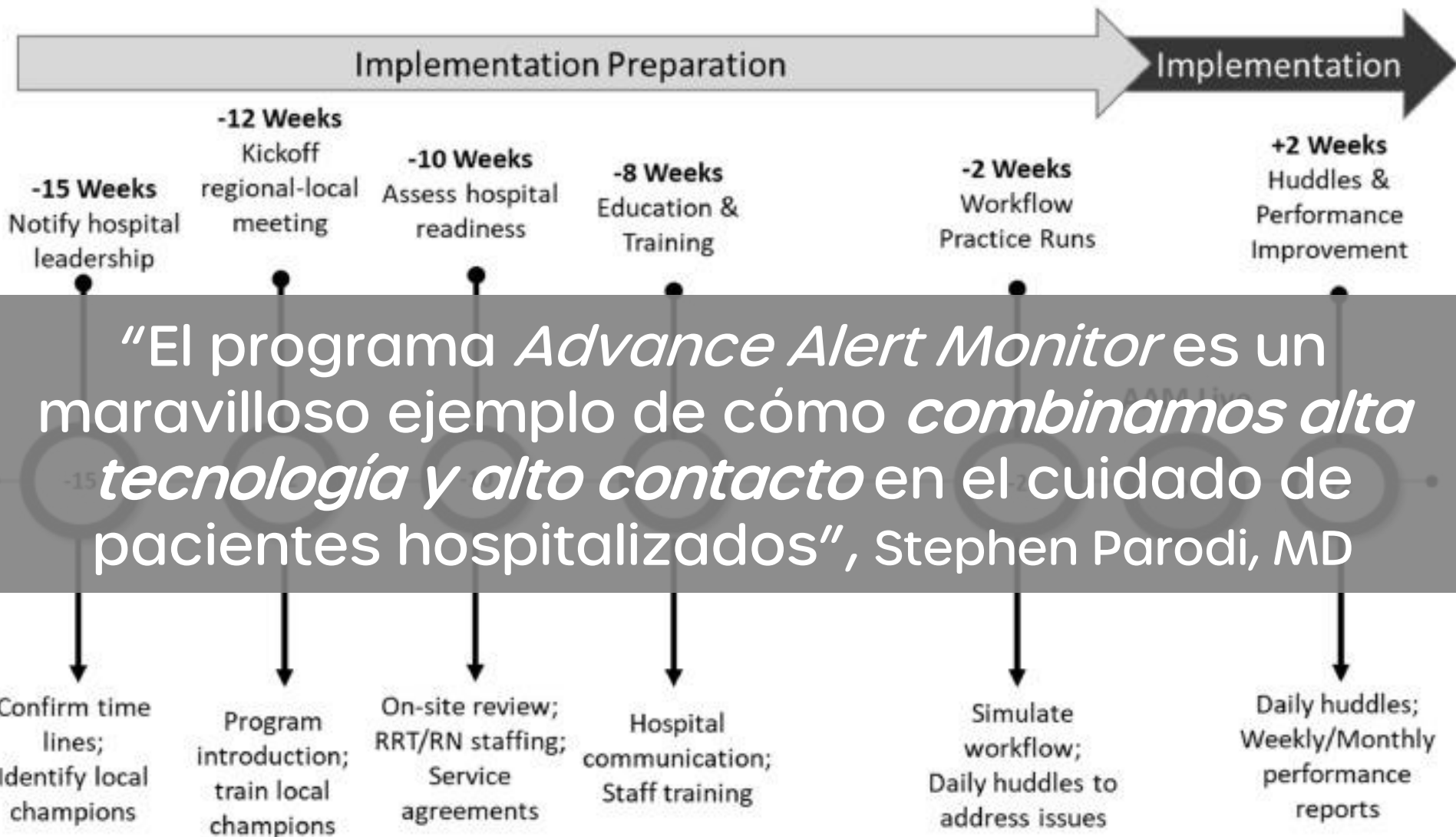
What Do We Do After the Pilot Is Done? Implementation of a Hospital Early Warning System at Scale
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1553725020300064>



Rapid Response System Standardized Deployment Time Line



Rapid Response System Standardized Deployment Time Line



“El programa *Advance Alert Monitor* es un maravilloso ejemplo de cómo *combinamos alta tecnología y alto contacto* en el cuidado de pacientes hospitalizados”, Stephen Parodi, MD

Caso de éxito en KP *Advanced Alert Monitor*



November 11, 2020

Real-time alerts associated with lower mortality

Kaiser Permanente's Advance Alert Monitor uses a combination of sophisticated informatics tools, clinician guidance, and system integration.

Source: <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/our-story/health-research/news/real-time-alerts-associated-with-lower-mortality>

MEDICAL CARE

Official Journal of the Medical Care Section, American Public Health Association



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Risk Adjusting Hospital Inpatient Mortality Using

Au

Da

Esc

Mar

Aut

Med

doi:



ELSEVIER



ELSEVIER

What
inpa
Imp
Syst

Patricia K
MD, MS¹

, [mallick](#)

Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Volume 64, December 2016, Pages 10-19



The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety

Volume 46, Issue 4, April 2020, Pages 207-216

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Automated Identification of Adults at Risk for In-Hospital Clinical Deterioration

Gabriel J. Escobar, M.D., Vincent X. Liu, M.D., Alejandro Schuler, Ph.D., Brian Lawson, Ph.D., [et al.](#)

November 12, 2020



Adjusted relative risk: intervention vs. comparison cohort

ICU admission within 30 days after alert



Death within 30 days after alert



Favorable status at 30 days after alert



■ Intervention ■ Comparison

Fuente: <https://www.kpihp.org/integrated-care-stories/early-warning-system-for-hospitalized-patients/>

Importancia del trabajo multidisciplinario y en red

STAKEHOLDERS

Translating and customizing larger/global approaches

External validation of algorithms by cAI experts

Introduction of new methods and practices

Robust collection of patient/clinical data

In-house creation of algorithms

In-house team of data-literate clinicians and researchers

GLOBAL COALITION OF AI CLINICIANS

INDIVIDUAL HOSPITAL

GLOBAL CLINICAL AI SUPPORT SYSTEM

EDUCATIONAL AND ACCOUNTABILITY PLATFORM

CLINICAL AI: "ECOSYSTEM AS A SERVICE"

CREATION OF CLINICALLY INFORMED ENGINEERS AND DATA-LITERATE CLINICIANS

SHARING BEST PRACTICES

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

NETWORKING/EVENTS

Opportunities for research collaboration with individuals, hospitals, governments, and the private sector

Introduction to open-sourced databases

Provision of guidance and overall support to understand data and algorithms

Opportunities to attend global datathons to further understanding

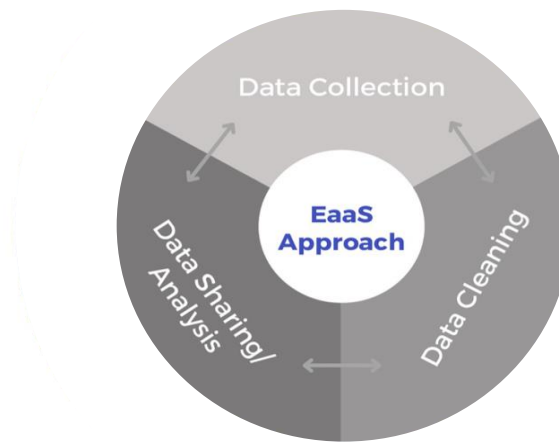
Network with **individuals, hospitals, governments, and the private sector** and share best practices

Collaborate and publish innovative research and solutions in multidisciplinary teams

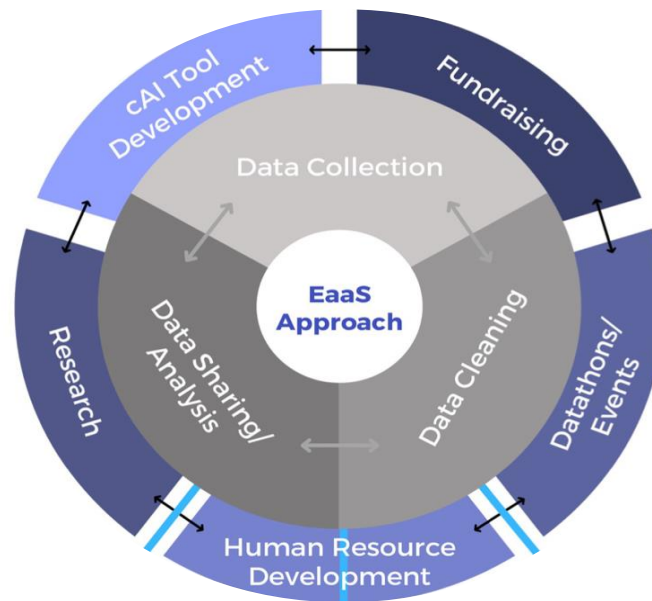
EDUCATION



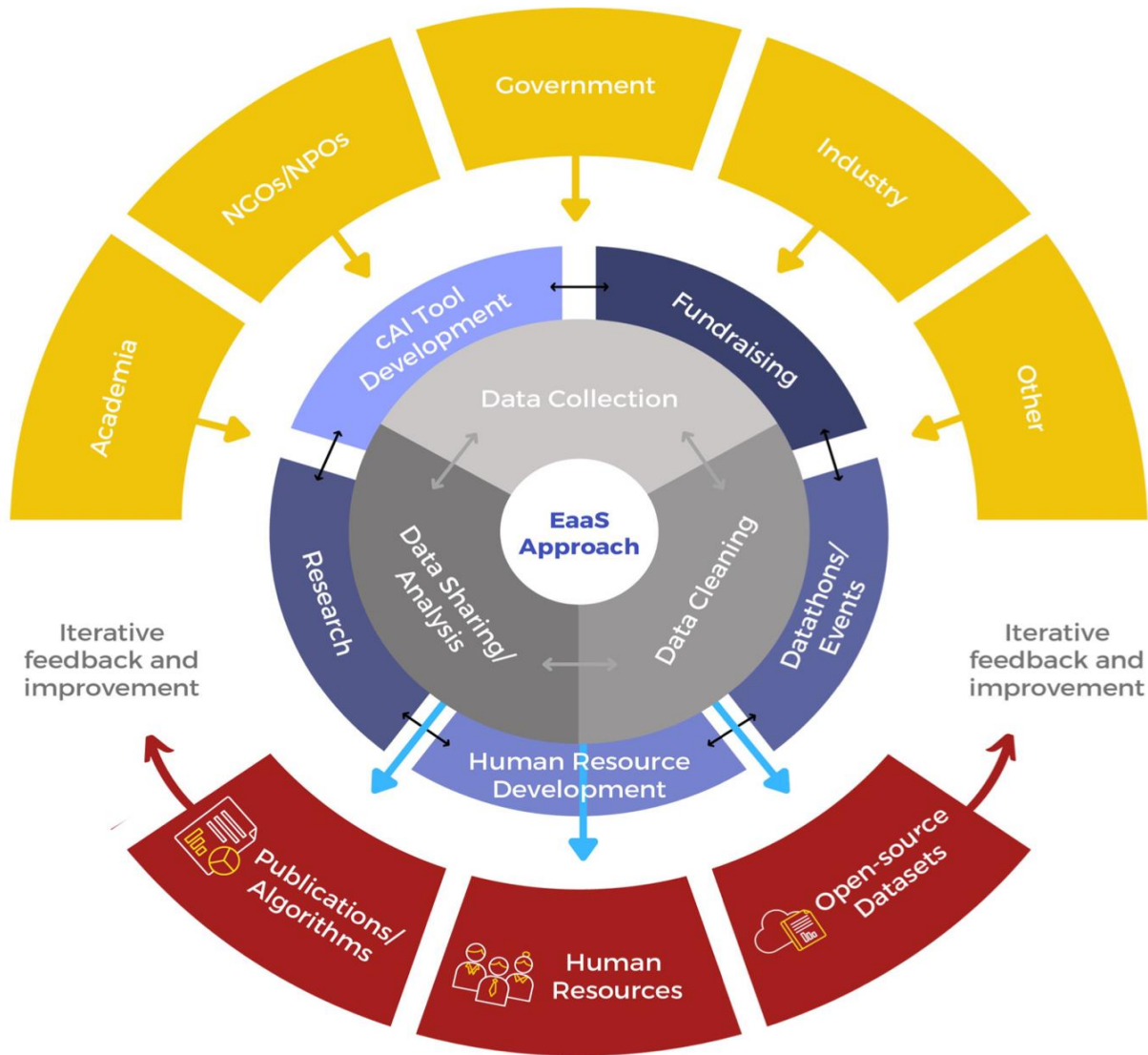
Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The “Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)” approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(cAI\)](#)



Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The “Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)” approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(CAI\)](#)



Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The "Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)" approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(cAI\)](#)



Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The "Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)" approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(cAI\)](#)



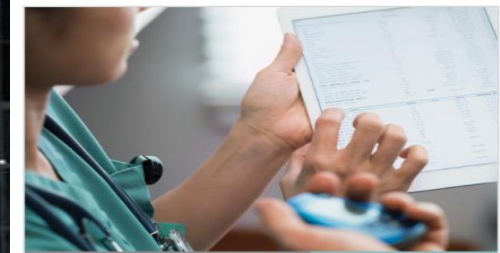
MIT
**Critical
Data**

**EMPOWERING
DATA SCIENCE
RESEARCH IN
HEALTHCARE.**



MIT Critical Data

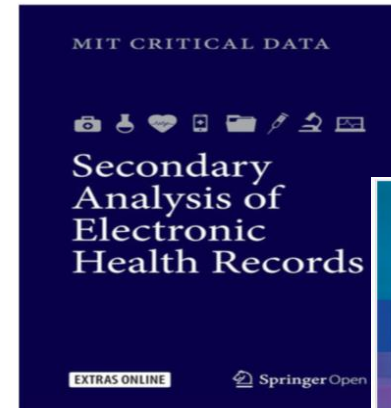
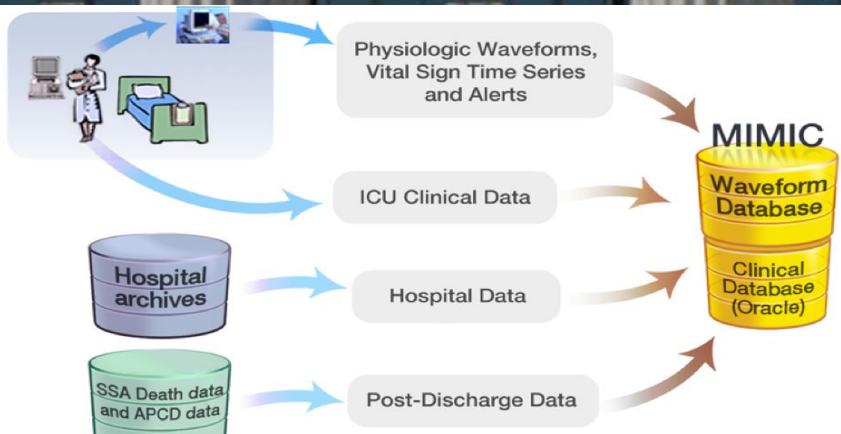
Empowering research in critical care.



Global Health Informatics

edited by
Leo Anthony G. Celli,
Hamish S. F. Fraser,
Vipan Nikore,
Juan Sebastián Osorio,
and Kenneth Paik

and mHealth
of Care



ISBN 978-3-319-43742-2
(ebook)



criticaldata.mit.edu

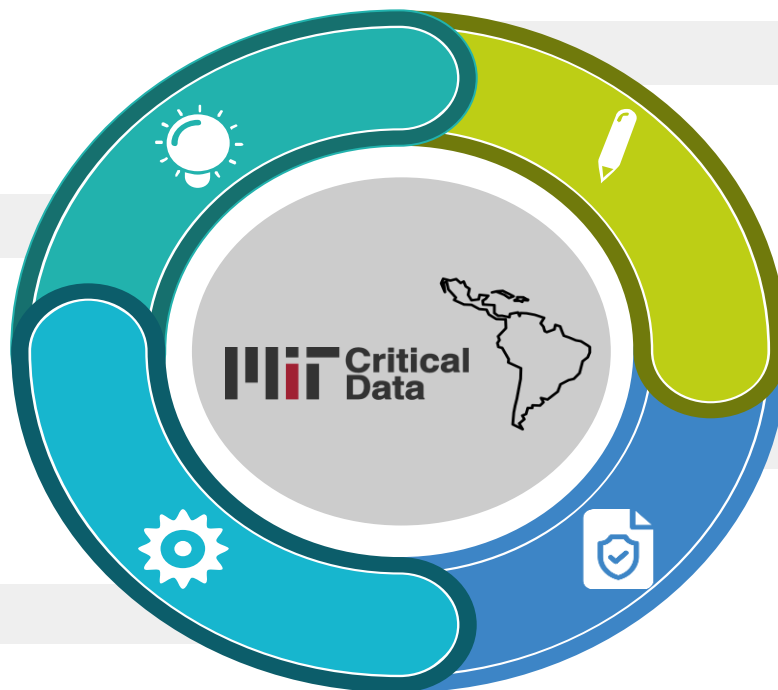


Colaboración

Educación

Tecnología

Políticas



>45 Datathons en Salud y Workshops en Ciencia de Datos en 5 Continentes

Critical Care Data LONDON
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

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!

DATATHON Home About Program Data & Tools Registration Sister Event Venue & Contact Register

NUS-MIT Healthcare Analytics Datathon 2017
June 30 - July 2 National University of Singapore

Register

MIT-HIAE Health Conference and Datathon

May 8/7th
Register

EVENT | TOOLS | SCHEDULE | SPEAKERS | COMMITTEE | LOCATION | PARTNERS

ANZICS CORE CRITICAL CARE DATATHON

28th & 29th April 2018
Faculty of Engineering and IT, Peter Nicol Russell Learning Studio 310,
The University of Sydney



Desarrollo e implementación de IA responsable



REPORT

Why is AI adoption in health care lagging?

Avi Goldfarb and Florenta Teodoridis · Wednesday, March 9, 2022

- (1) Limitaciones algorítmicas,
- (2) Limitaciones acceso a datos,
- (3) Barreras regulatorias,
- (4) Incentivos desalineados.

Fuente: Brookings 2022, [Why is AI adoption in health care lagging?](#)

Otros retos y posibles soluciones

1

Falta de confianza en el potencial de la IA en Salud

Identificar donde se pueden obtener victorias tempranas y de impacto directo.

2

Dificultad para encontrar talento y con el foco Salud

Proveer herramientas para entrenamiento in-house y promover la multidisciplinariedad.

3

Falta de Interoperabilidad y datos disponibles

Inversión en infraestructura y apertura a liberación de datos.

4


Falta de estrategia de negocios y valor en Salud

Encontrar un líder dedicado al tema de IA en Salud.

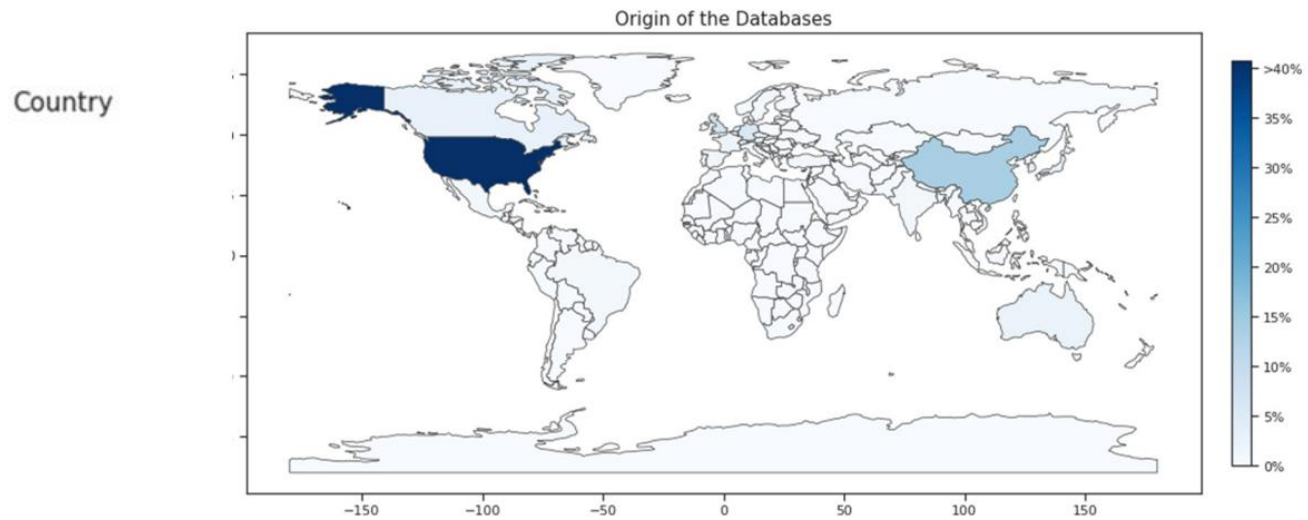
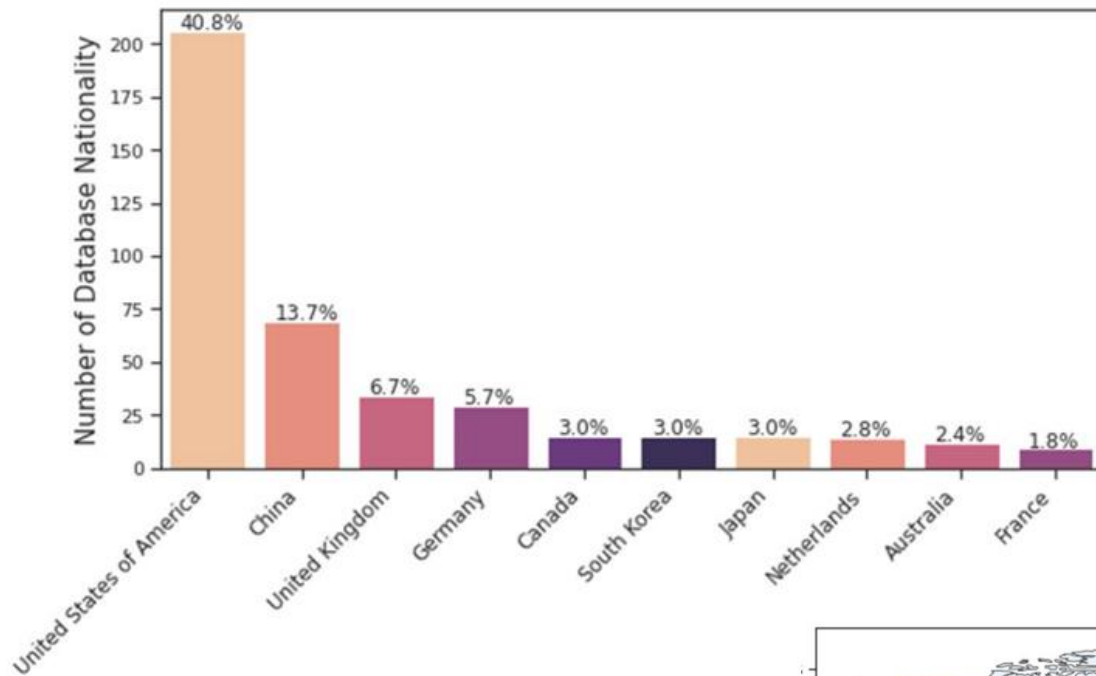
 OPEN ACCESS  PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sources of bias in artificial intelligence that perpetuate healthcare disparities—A global review

Leo Anthony Celi, Jacqueline Cellini, Marie-Laure Charpignon, Edward Christopher Dee, Franck Dernoncourt, Rene Eber, William Greig Mitchell , Lama Moukheiber, Julian Schirmer, Julia Situ, Joseph Paguio, Joel Park, Judy Gichoya Wawira, Seth Yao, for MIT Critical Data

Published: March 31, 2022 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pdig.0000022>





Machine Bias

Software utilizado en todo EEUU para predecir futuros delincuentes... y estaba sesgado contra la población de raza negra.

Fuente: <https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

[HEALTH](#)

Widely used algorithm for follow-up care in hospitals is racially biased, study finds

By SHRADDHA CHAKRADHAR [@scchak](#) / OCTOBER 24, 2019

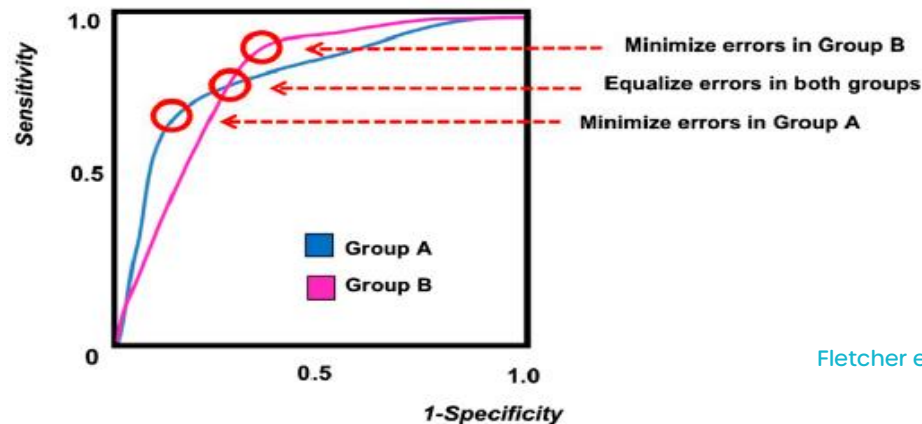
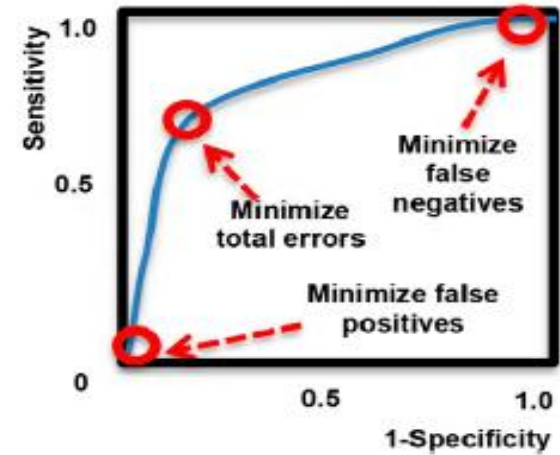
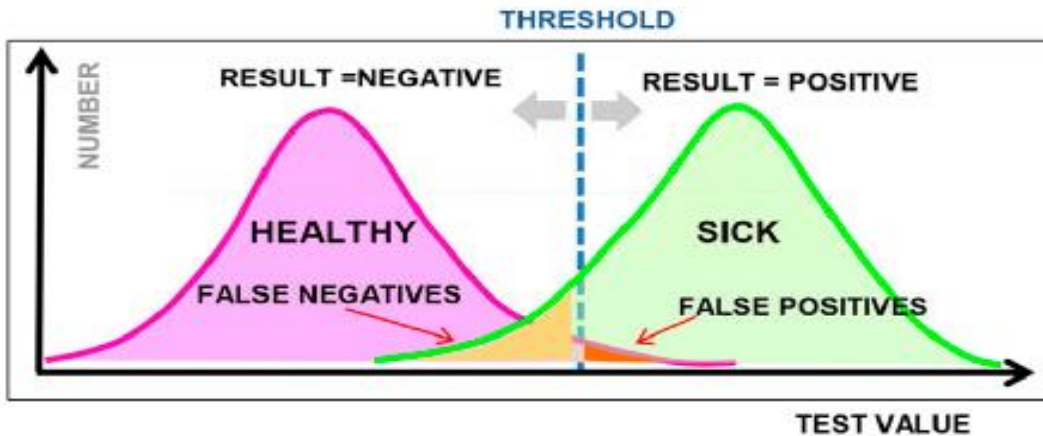
HUMANS ARE BIASED. GENERATIVE AI IS EVEN WORSE

Stable Diffusion's text-to-image model amplifies stereotypes about race and gender – here's why that matters

By [Leonardo Nicoletti](#) and [Dina Bass](#) for **Bloomberg Technology + Equality**



Algoritmos de Clasificación y su conexión con ética en IA



Fletcher et al, 2021 Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence

Preclinical development	Offline validation ^s	Safety/utility, small-scale			Safety/effectiveness, large-scale	Post-market surveillance
Drugs		Clinical trials, phase 1 Clinical trials, phase 2			SPIRIT(-AI) and CONSORT(-AI) Clinical trials, phase 3	Pharmacovigilance, phase 4
AI in healthcare	TRIPOD-AI and STARD-AI Silent/shadow evaluation	DECIDE-AI Early <i>live</i> clinical evaluation			Comparative prospective evaluation	Vigilance
Surgical innovation		IDEAL stage 1	IDEAL stage 2a	IDEAL stage 2b	IDEAL stage 3	IDEAL IDEAL stage 4



MIT News

ON CAMPUS AND AROUND THE WORLD

[SUBSCRIBE](#)

▼ [SEARCH NEWS](#)

Study finds the risks of sharing health care data are low

Greater availability of de-identified patient health data would enable better treatments and diagnostics, the researchers say.

Anne Trafton | MIT News Office
October 6, 2022



Oportunidades del ecosistema

IA en el *'journey'* del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



Wearables rastrean la frecuencia cardíaca del paciente, el nivel de glucosa y otros indicadores de salud a lo largo del tiempo

Fuente: Deloitte, The future of artificial intelligence in health care

IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



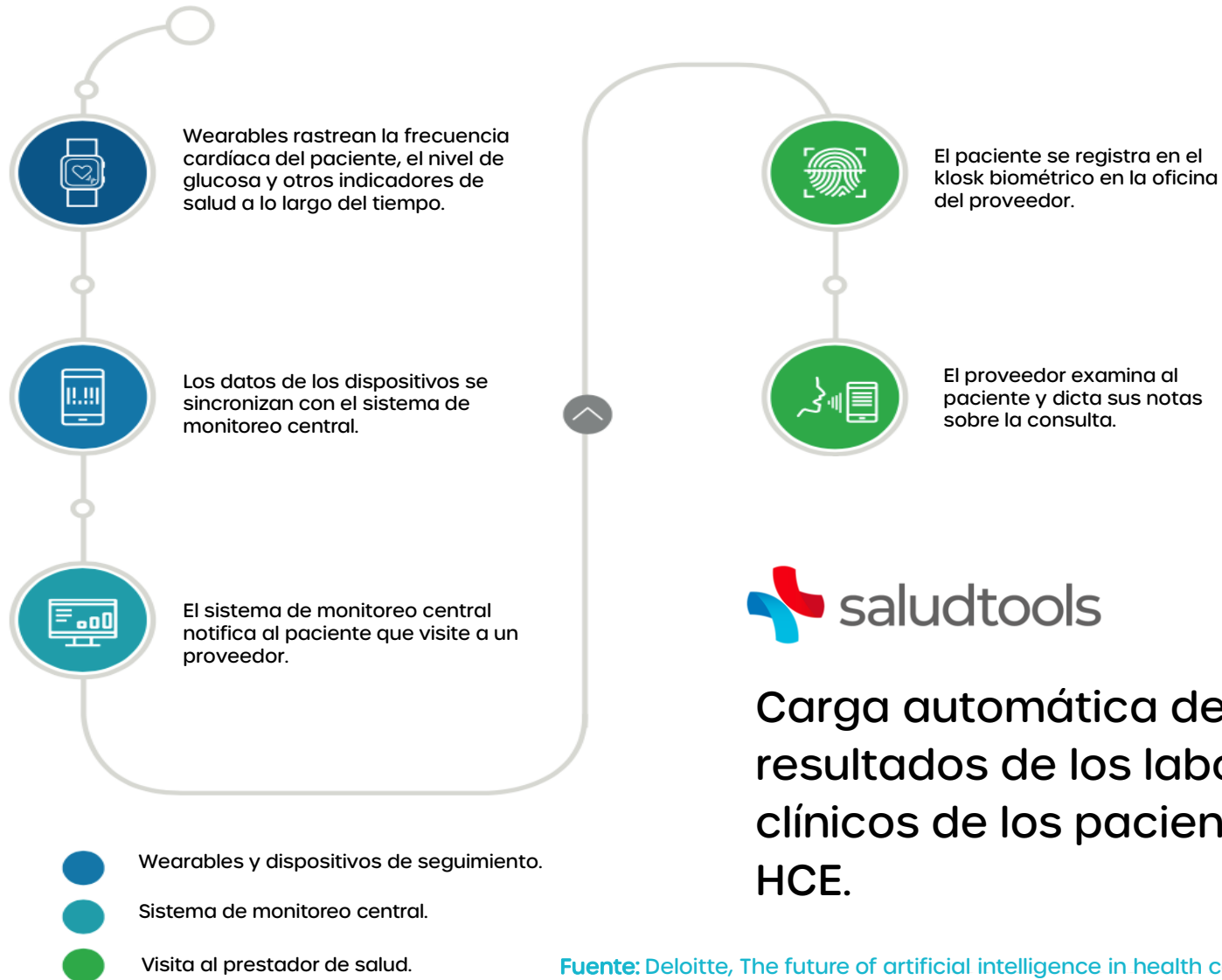
- Wearables y dispositivos de seguimiento.
- Sistema de monitoreo central.

bukeala

Permite predecir la ocupación de los centros a futuro permitiendo optimizar el flujo de pacientes.

Fuente: Deloitte, *The future of artificial intelligence in health care*

IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



Carga automática de los resultados de los laboratorios clínicos de los pacientes a su HCE.

Fuente: Deloitte, *The future of artificial intelligence in health care*

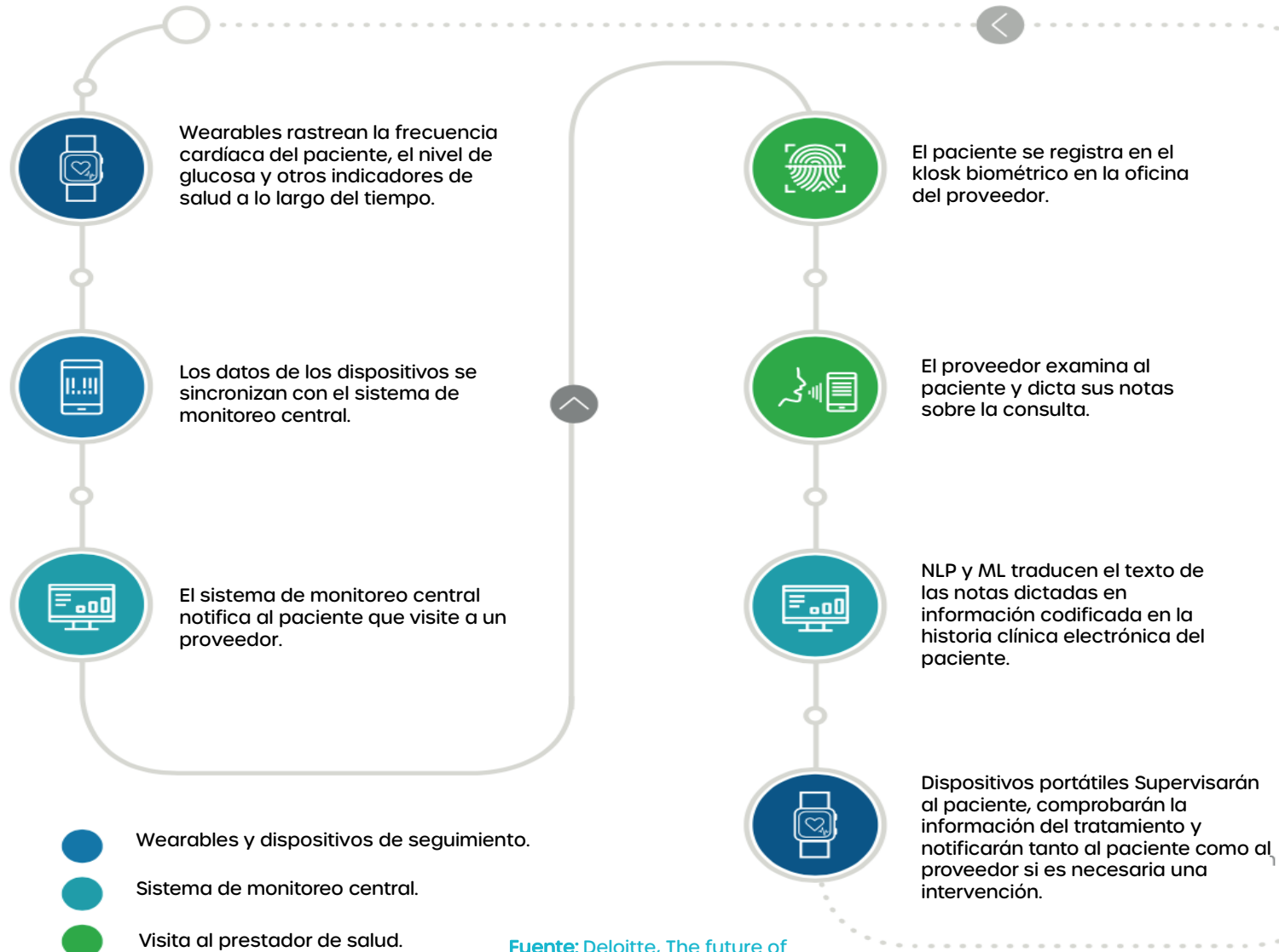
IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



hiSmart
LA TRANSFORMACIÓN EN LA ATENCIÓN MÉDICA

Asistente web que reduce el tiempo de documentación clínica entre un 44 % a un 94%, mejorando la atención centrada en el paciente.

IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



Fuente: Deloitte, *The future of artificial intelligence in health care*

IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



Wearables rastrean la frecuencia cardíaca del paciente, el nivel de glucosa y otros indicadores de salud a lo largo del tiempo.



El paciente se registra en el kiosk biométrico en la oficina del proveedor.



Data from devices is analyzed in a central system.

Arkangel Ai

Plataforma de IA que ayuda a transformar datos en modelos predictivos sin la necesidad de escribir código.






Diagnóstico de enfermedades, en particular enfermedades huérfanas o raras.

Predicción de la progresión de la Enfermedad Renal Crónica usando registros de historias clínicas.



Dispositivos portátiles Supervisarán al paciente, comprobarán la información del tratamiento y notificarán tanto al paciente como al proveedor si es necesaria una intervención.

-  Wearables y dispositivos de seguimiento.
-  Sistema de monitoreo central.
-  Visita al prestador de salud.

Fuente: Deloitte, The future of artificial intelligence in health care

Analítica de Datos - Gestión de Riesgo - Diagnóstico (8)



Historia Clínica Electrónica - Agendamento - Software de gestión (22)



Medicamentos (6)



Monitoreo Remoto - Empoderamiento de pacientes (2)



Desarrollo de software (5)



Bienestar personal - Salud laboral (8)



Salud personalizada (11)



Startups HealthTech Colombia- 2022 Q2

(106)

consolidado por: [in](#) [m](#) [t](#) @GermanRueda

Wearables - Dispositivos Médicos (8)

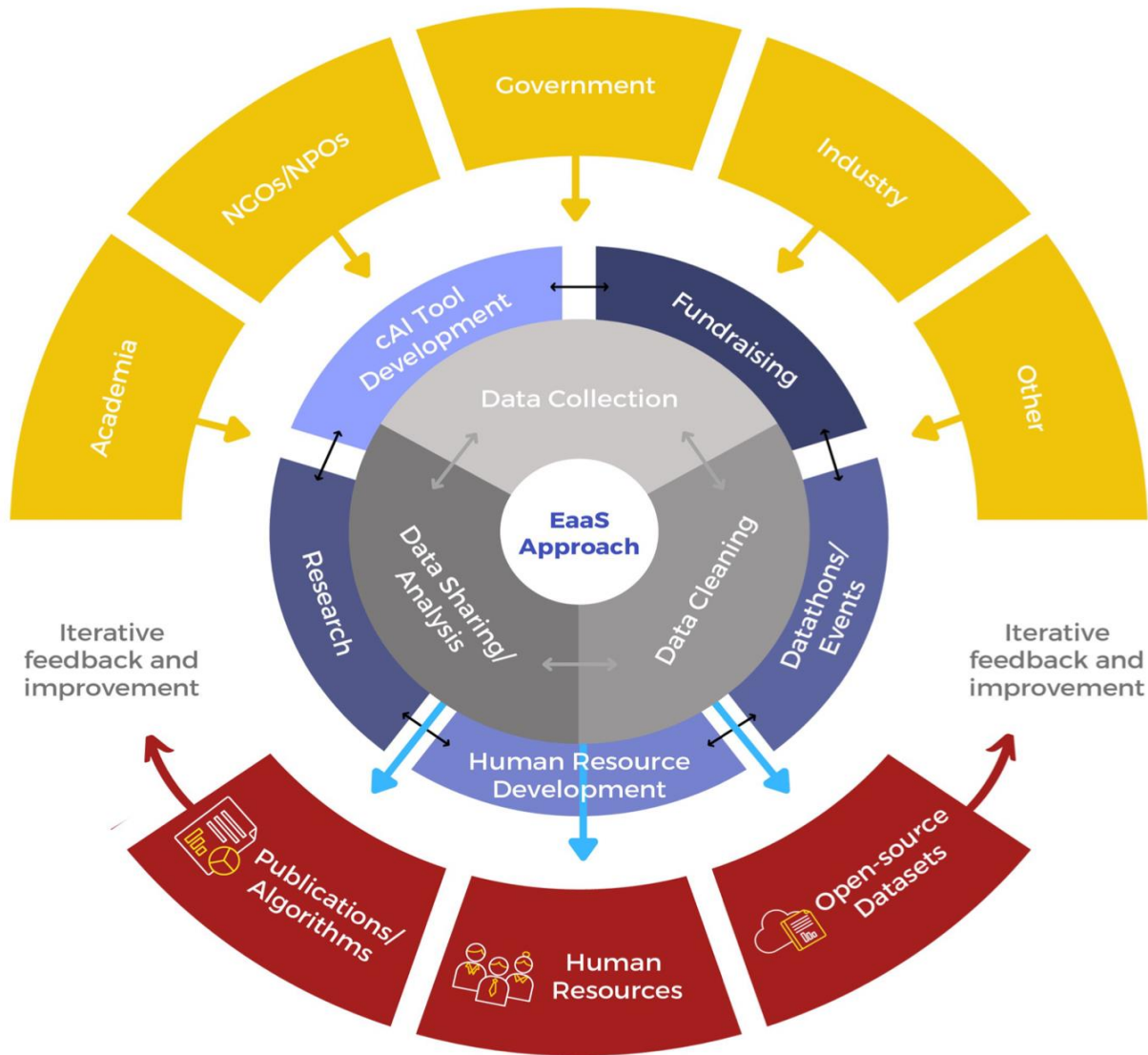


Tele salud - Atención domiciliaria - Plataformas de profesionales (36)



Para incluir su startup o proponer modificaciones/adiciones escribir a GermanRueda@pm.me

Infografía: Natalia Jiménez J.



Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The “Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)” approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(CAI\)](#)

Conclusiones

Fundamentos de IA en Salud

- La IA en salud no es un concepto nuevo, las necesidades del sector y un aumento en las capacidades de cómputo han sido determinantes.
- Usada apropiadamente, la IA influirá y puede mejorar todos los componentes del flujo de trabajo clínico.
- Un factor determinante para el éxito de IA en salud es pensar en su implementación desde el inicio y las necesidades de transformación a nivel organizacional.

Fundamentos de IA en Salud

- La colaboración es fundamental para el desarrollo de la IA en el sector. Un modelo de ecosistema cómo servicio puede acelerar una adopción responsable de la IA.
- El uso responsable de la tecnología parte de entender los posibles sesgos e injusticias que puede perpetuar.
- El ecosistema actual brinda grandes oportunidades con actores diversos. Es el momento de fomentar alianzas para una atención más humanizada del paciente.

**Muchas
gracias**