

# Fundamentos de Inteligencia Artificial

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# Contenidos

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



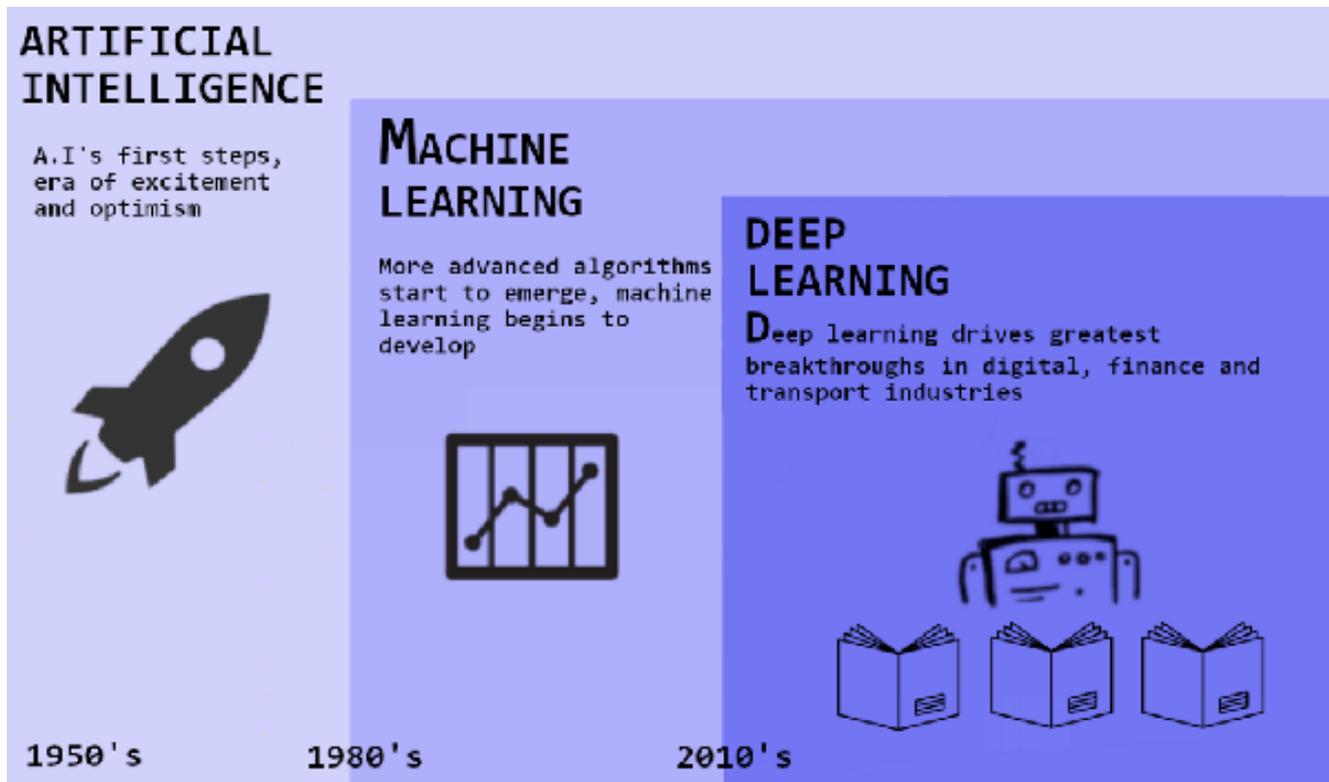
**2017**

## 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

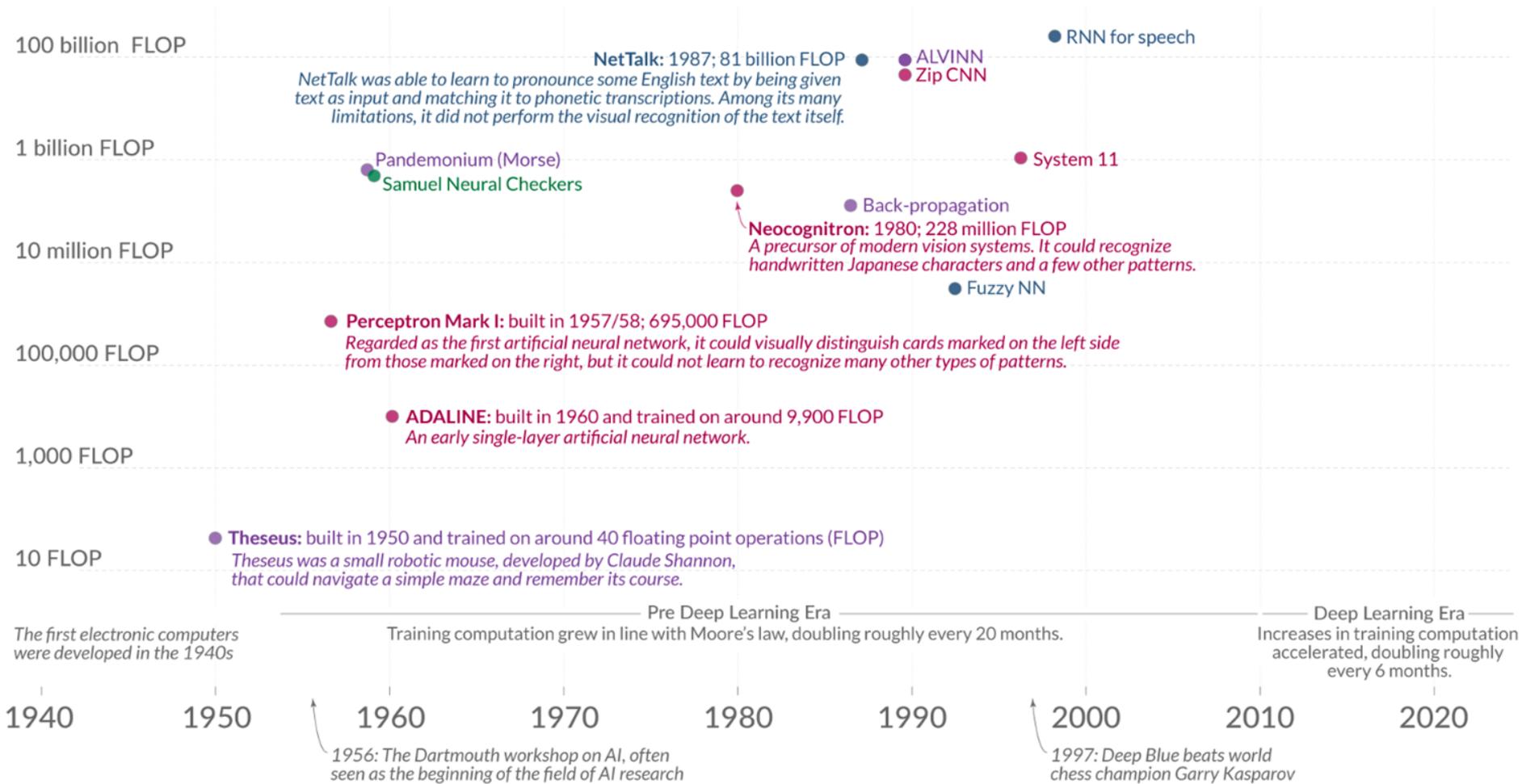
Our World  
in Data

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](https://OurWorldinData.org) – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

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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

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

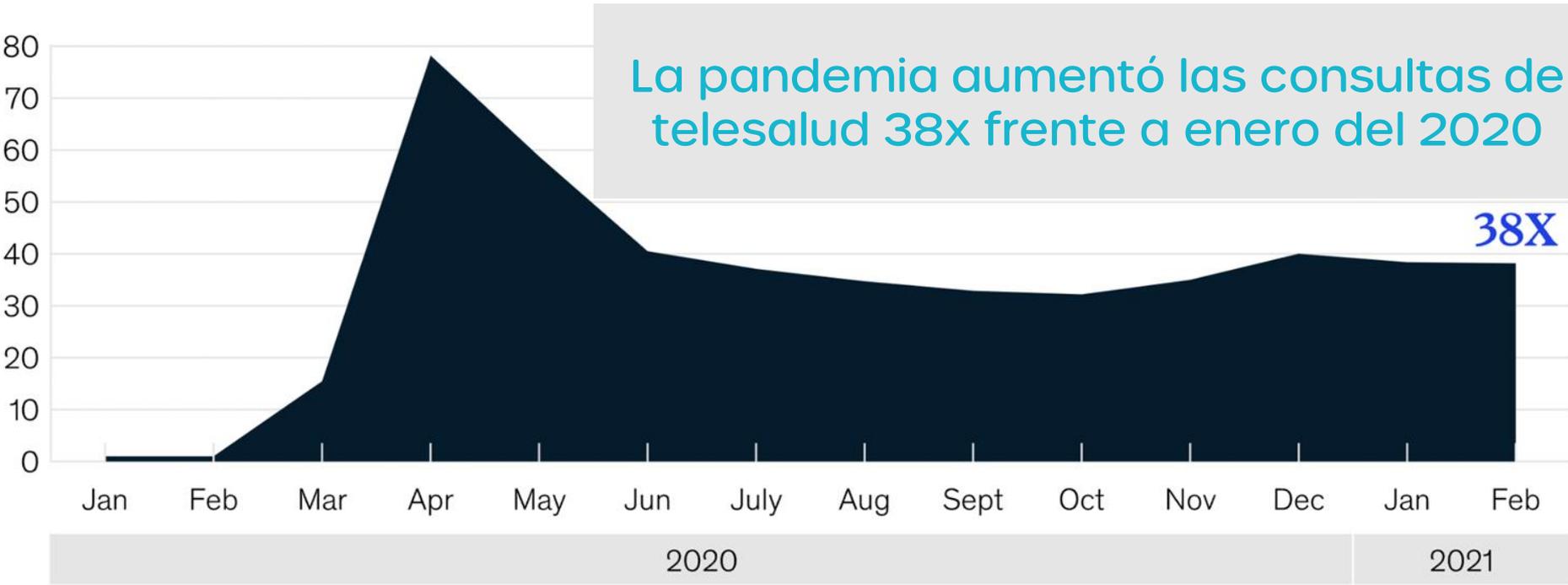
LeNet-5

**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)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

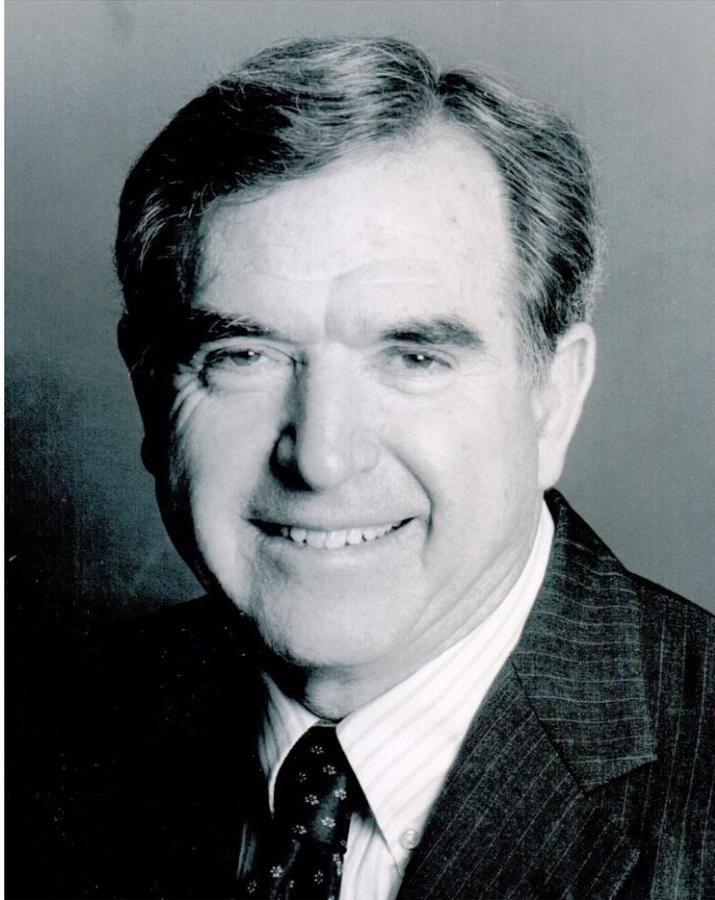
Source: Forbes 2022, [New Survey Shows That Up To 47% Of U.S. Healthcare Workers Plan To Leave Their Positions By 2025](#)

- 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”.***



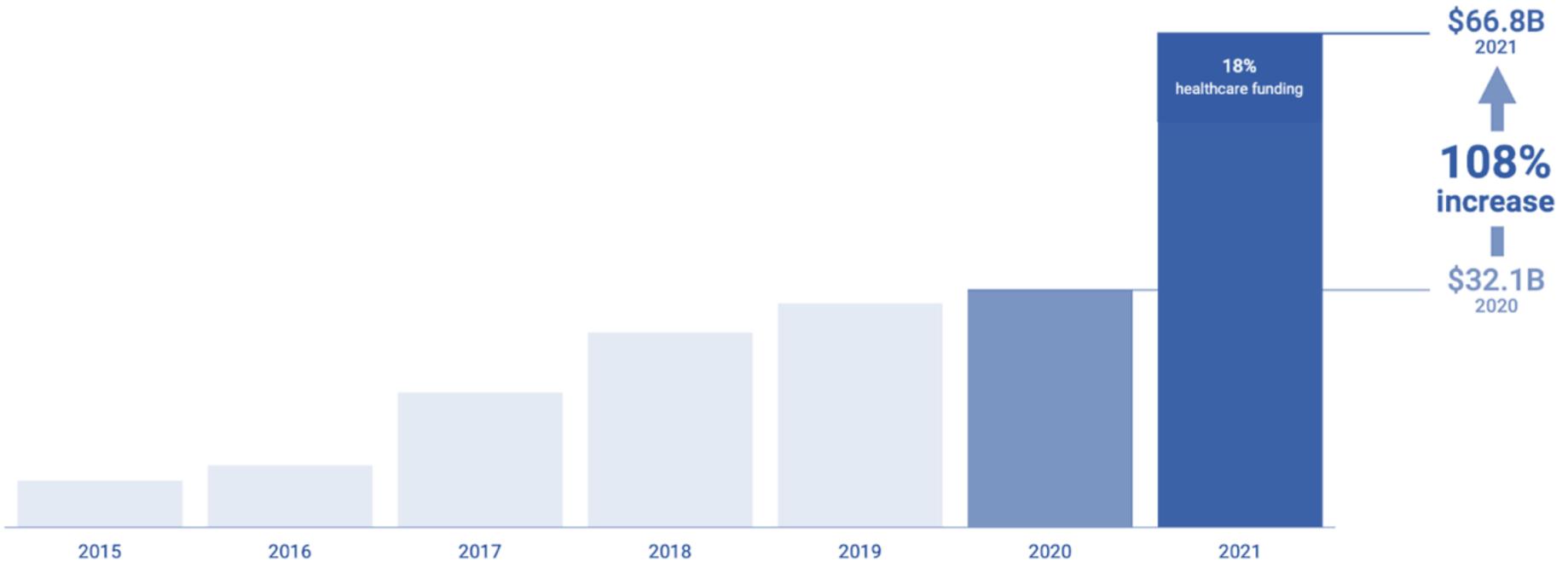
# Conceptos claves e introducción a la IA en salud



*“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

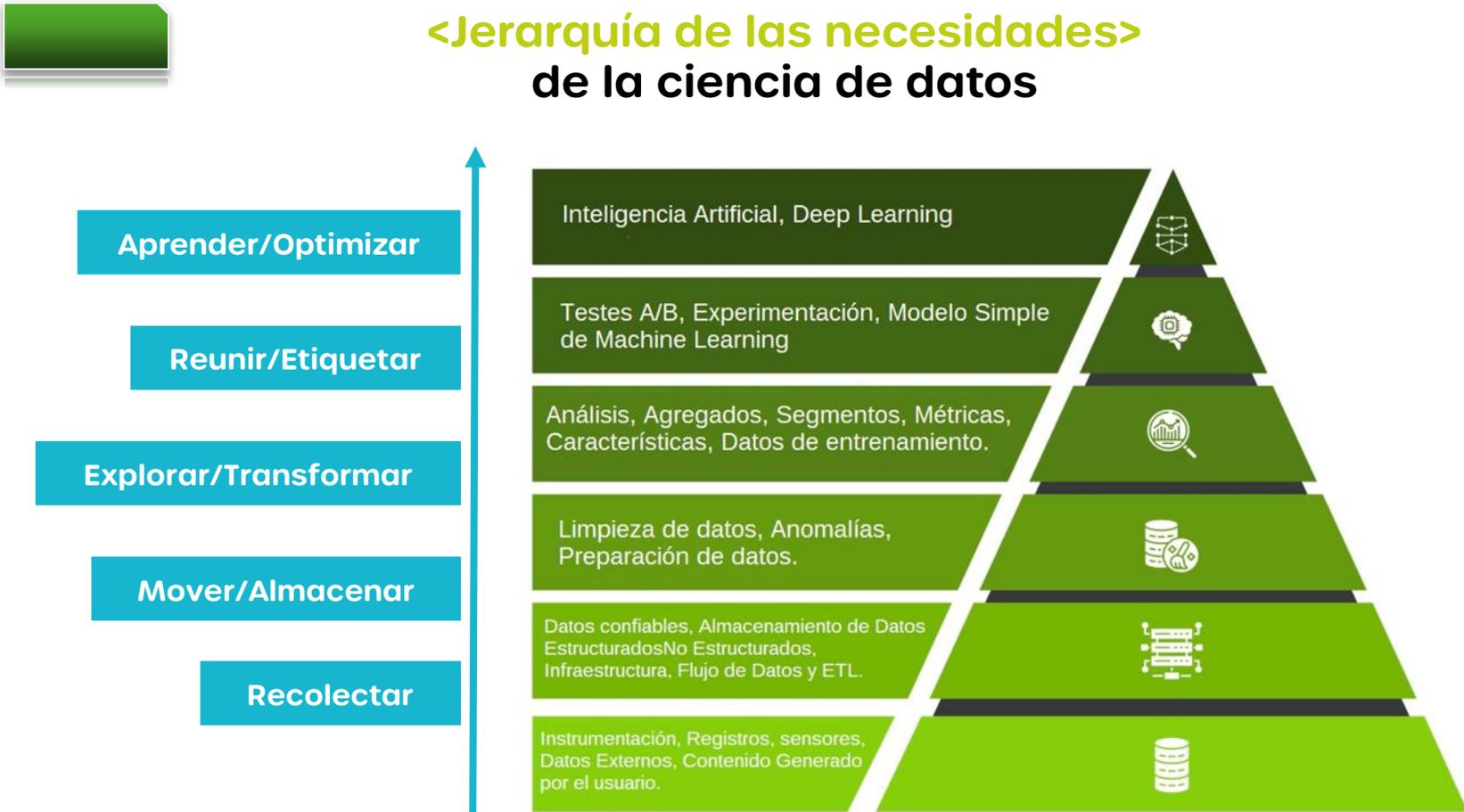


Diagrama propuesto por Monica Rogati en Hackernoon

## 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](mailto:walter.wiggins@duke.edu)).

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

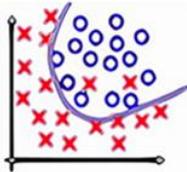
Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

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

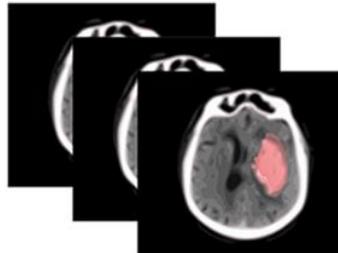
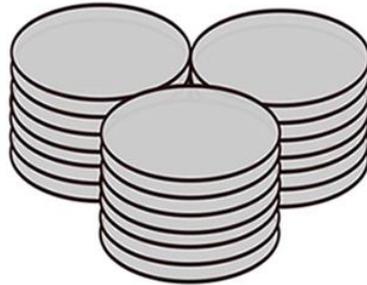
## Fundamentos

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

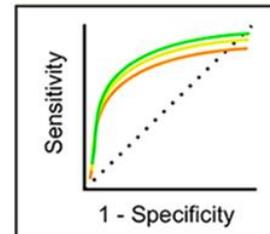
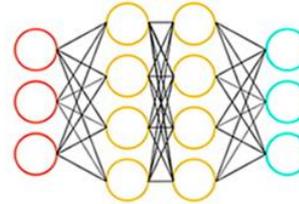
```
> print("hello,  
world!")  
> hello, world!
```



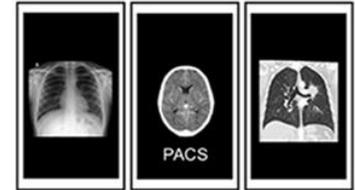
## Curaduría de datos



## Desarrollo del modelo

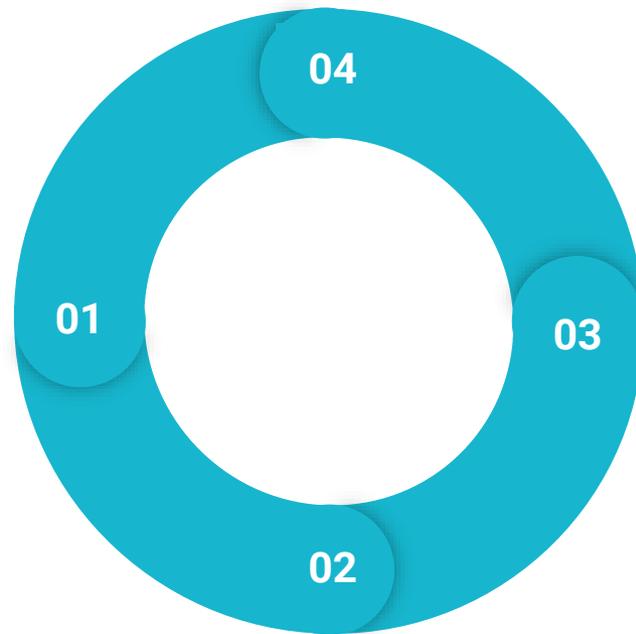


## Integración clínica





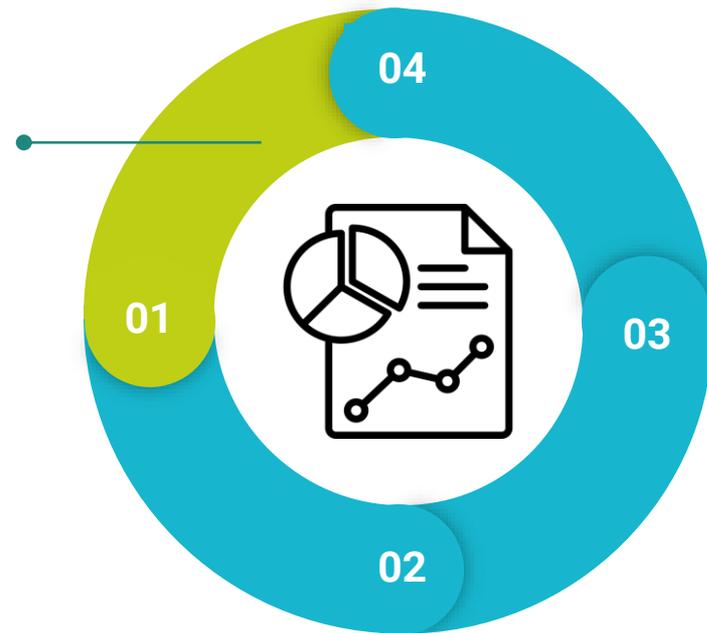
# Analítica Predictiva: Oportunidades para aprovechar la digitalización



# Reporte

## ¿Qué sucedió?

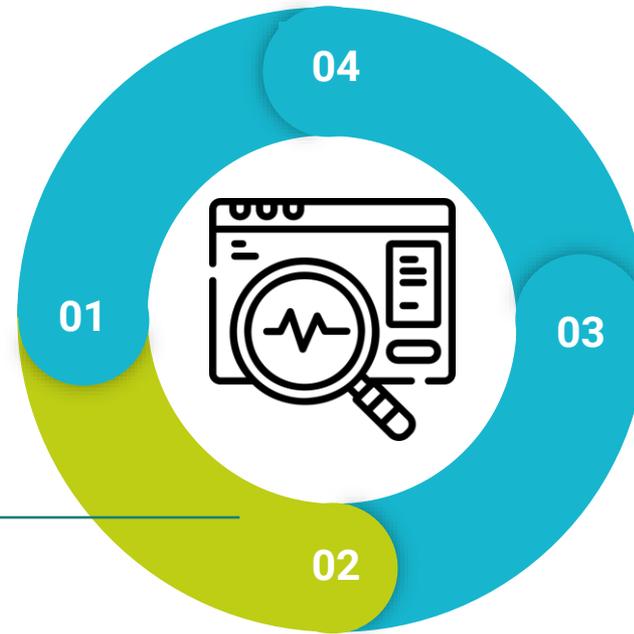
- Primer paso para hacer mejoras.
- Genera interés y promueve el cambio.
- Aumentan capacidades en analítica y el valor de las soluciones.

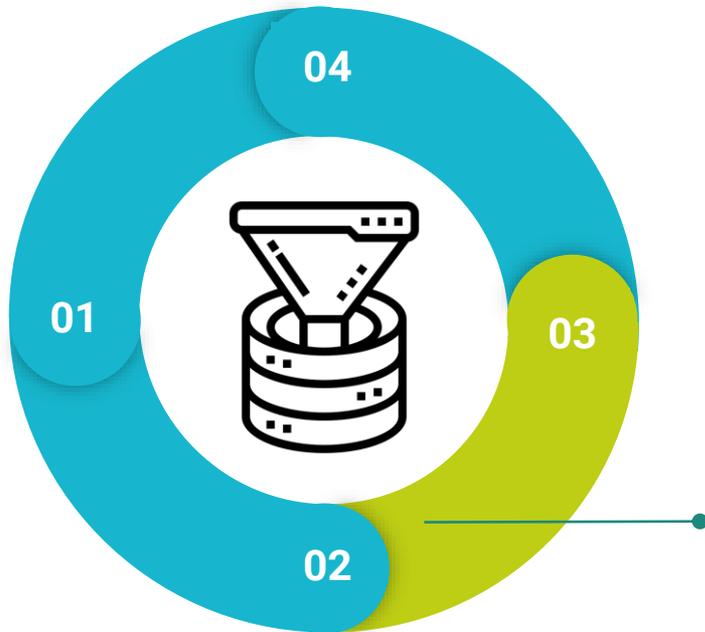


# Monitoreo

## ¿Qué está pasando?

- Ayuda a hacer seguimiento e identificación de errores.

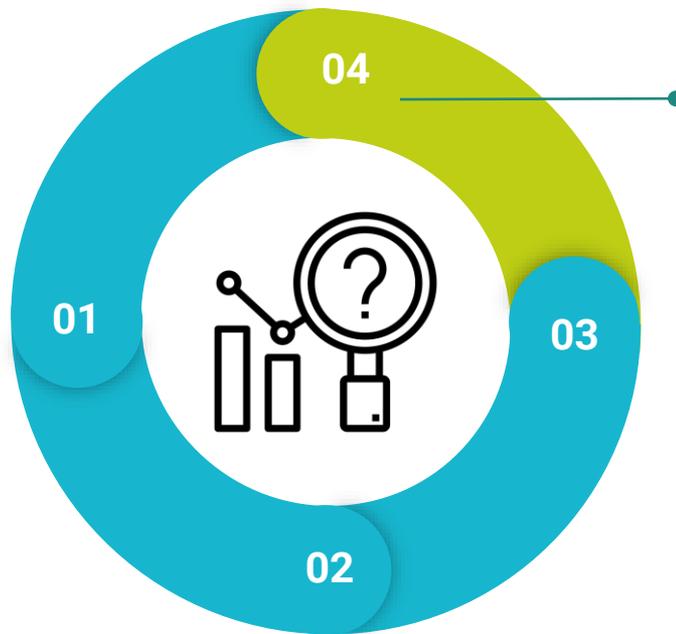




## Minería de Data - Evaluación

### ¿Por qué sucedió?

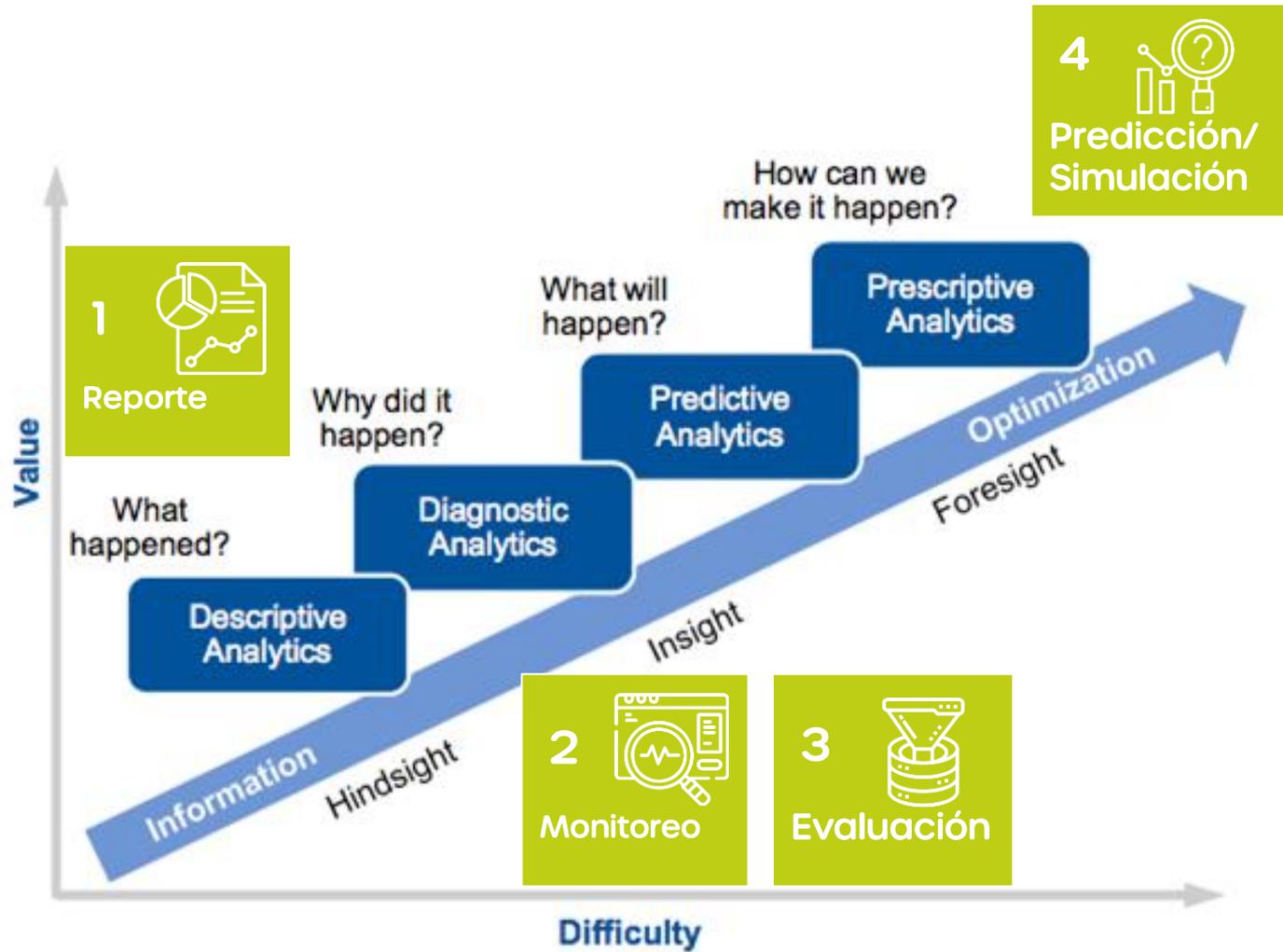
- Uso retrospectivo de datos para analizar e identificar correlaciones.
- Herramientas de bioestadística para inferencia causal.



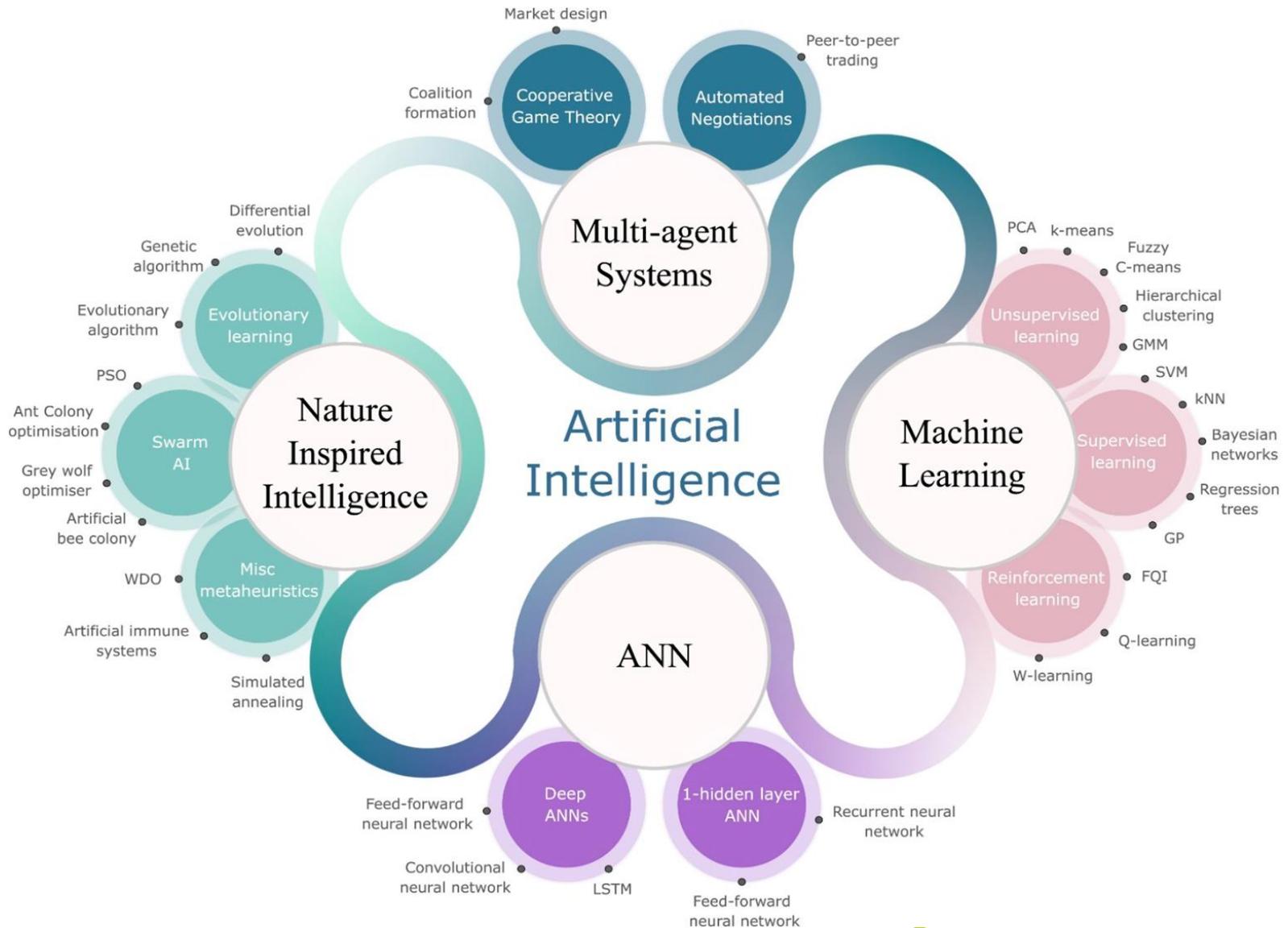
## Predicción / Simulación

### ¿Qué sucederá?

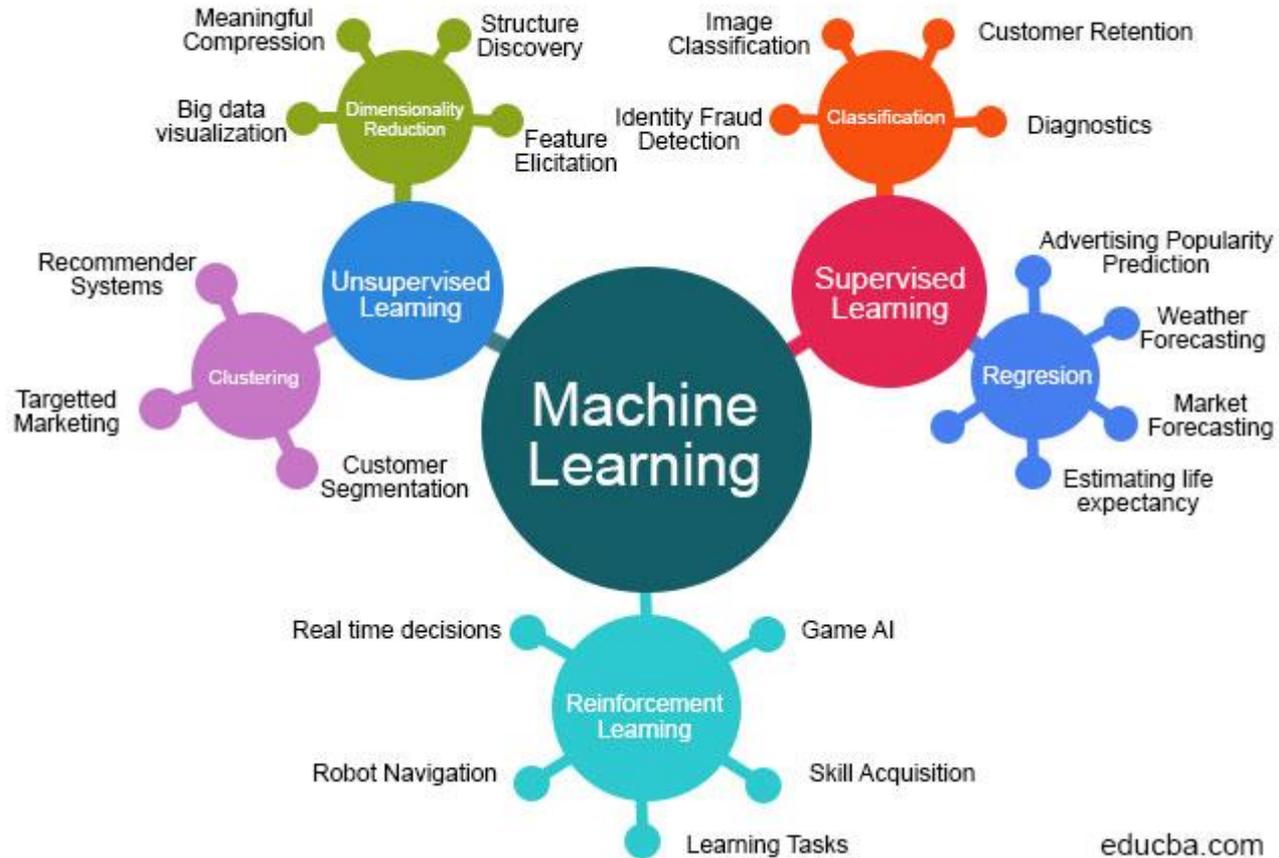
- ¿Qué sucederá y qué haremos al respecto?
- ¿Cómo cambiar nuestro comportamiento para solucionar la situación actual?



Source: Gartner (March 2012)



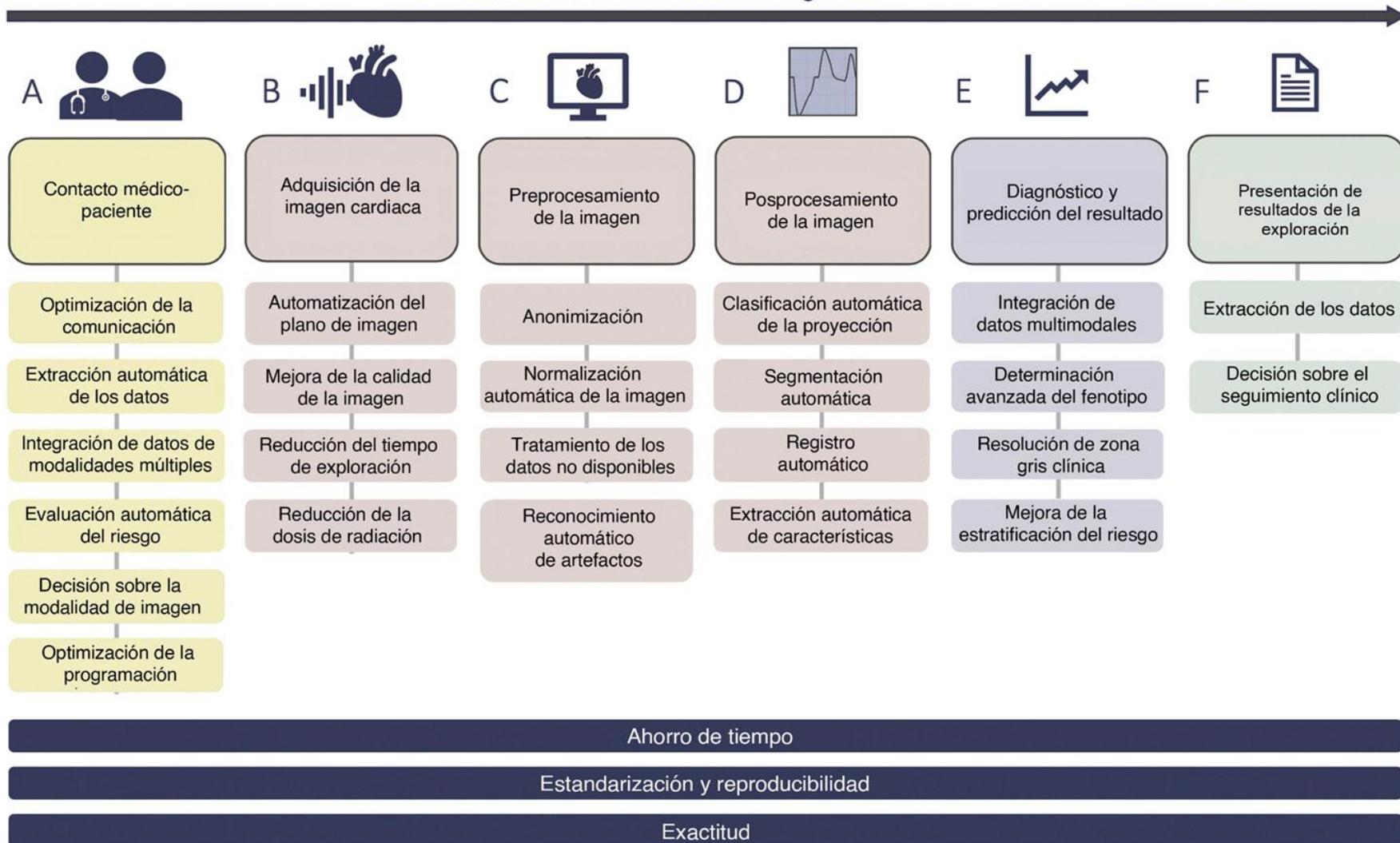
# Machine Learning Algorithms



## 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**.

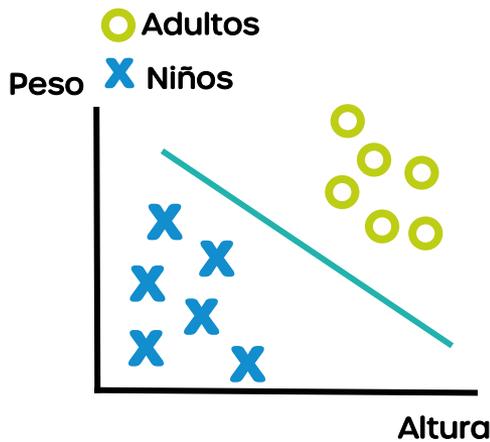
Por ejemplo, los datos de EHR podrían usarse para detectar pacientes con insuficiencia cardíaca mediante ML y evaluarse frente a un estándar de oro específico del análisis, como la revisión de expedientes adjudicados.

## No Supervisado

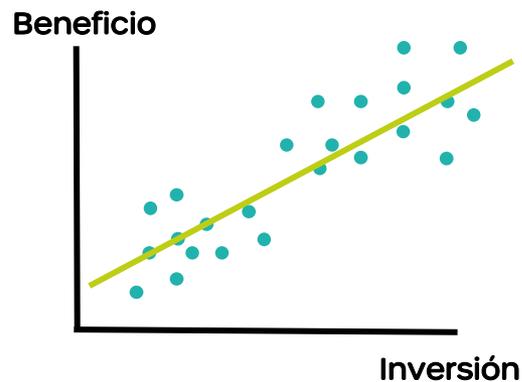
Identificar **patrones latentes** dentro de los datos de entrada que representan subgrupos dentro de una población (p. ej., identificación de pacientes con subtipos de tumores que muestran una fuerte respuesta a una quimioterapia en particular).

# Técnicas de Machine Learning

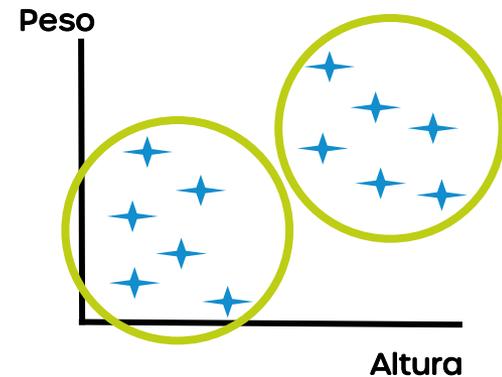
## Clasificación



## Regresión



## Agrupación (clustering)



APRENDIZAJE SUÉRVISADO

APRENDIZAJE NO SUÉRVISADO

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

# Modelo de aprendizaje por esfuerzo

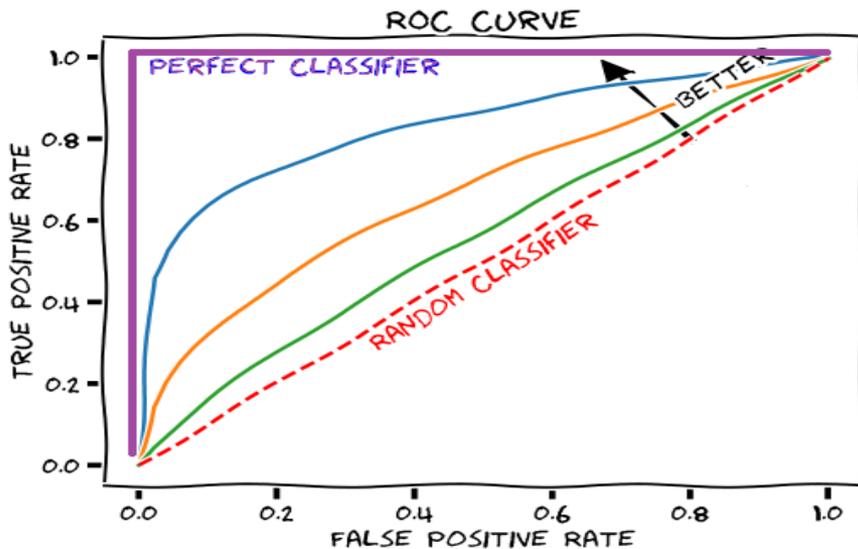


Fuente: <https://medium.com/soldai/tipos-de-aprendizaje-autom%C3%A1tico-6413e3c615e2>

# Métricas de evaluación

## Supervisado

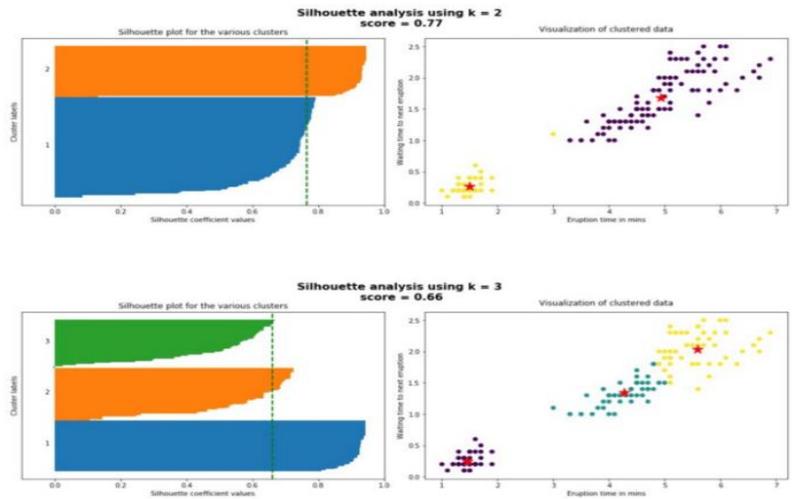
Sensibilidad/*recall*, valor predictivo positivo/precisión, valor F1, y área bajo la curva ROC (AUROC), y el área bajo la curva de precisión-*recall*.



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>

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# MEDICAL CARE

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



### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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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<sup>a, b</sup>  , Benjamin J. Turk MAS<sup>b</sup>, David A. Wulf BS<sup>b</sup>, Juan Carlos LaGuardia MS<sup>b</sup>, Vincent Liu MD, MS<sup>b, c</sup>, Matthew M. Churpek MD, MPH, PhD<sup>d</sup>, Santiago Romero-Brufau MD<sup>e</sup>, Gabriel J. Escobar MD<sup>b, f</sup>

**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.**

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# MEDICAL CARE

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



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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

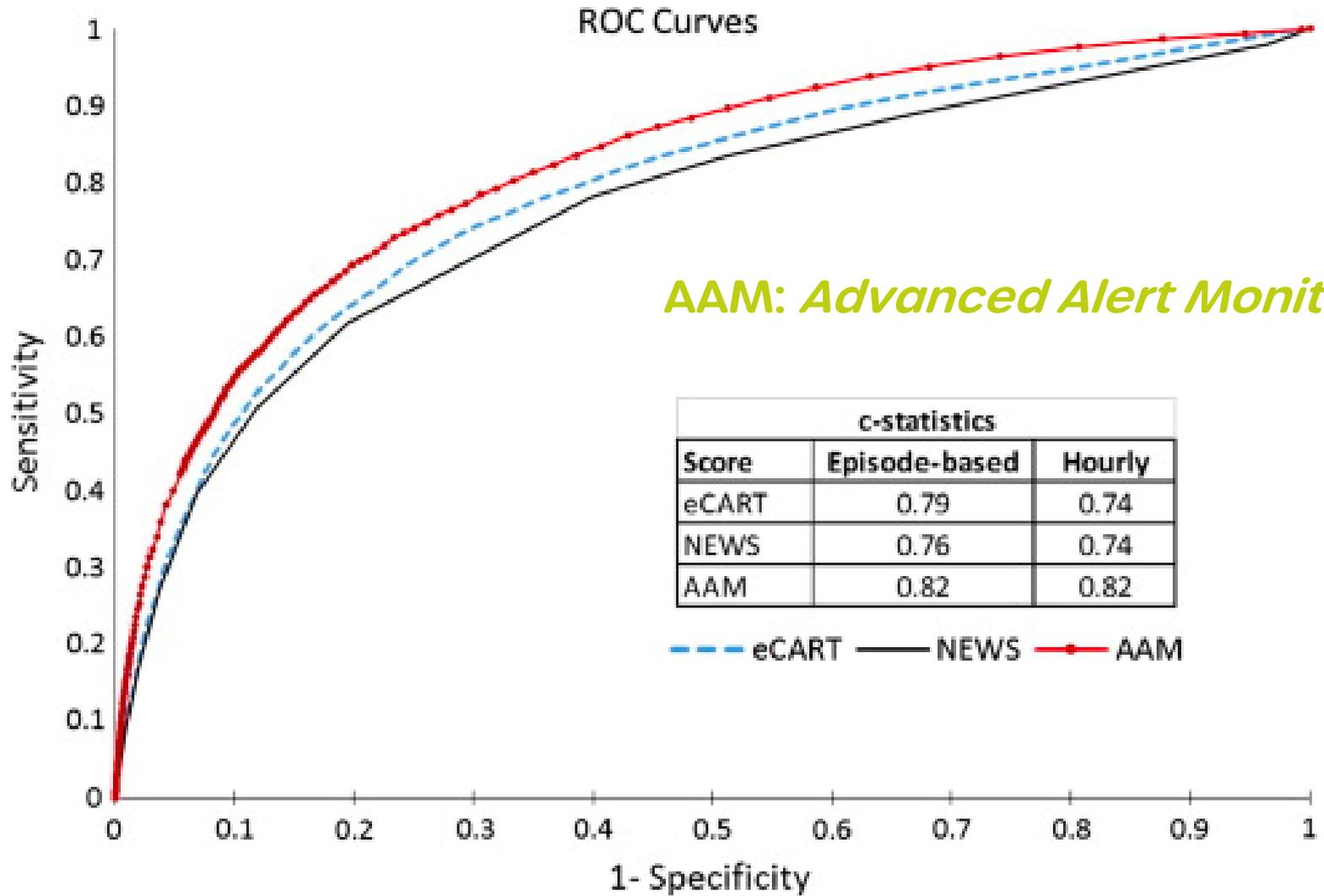
Escobar, Gabriel J. MD<sup>††</sup>; Greene, John D. MA<sup>†</sup>; Scheirer, Peter MA<sup>†§</sup>; Gardner, Marla N. BA<sup>†</sup>; Draper, David PhD<sup>‡</sup>; Kipnis, Patricia PhD<sup>†§</sup>

[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..

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



### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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ELSEVIER

Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Volume 64, December 2016, Pages 10-19



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ELSEVIER

The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety

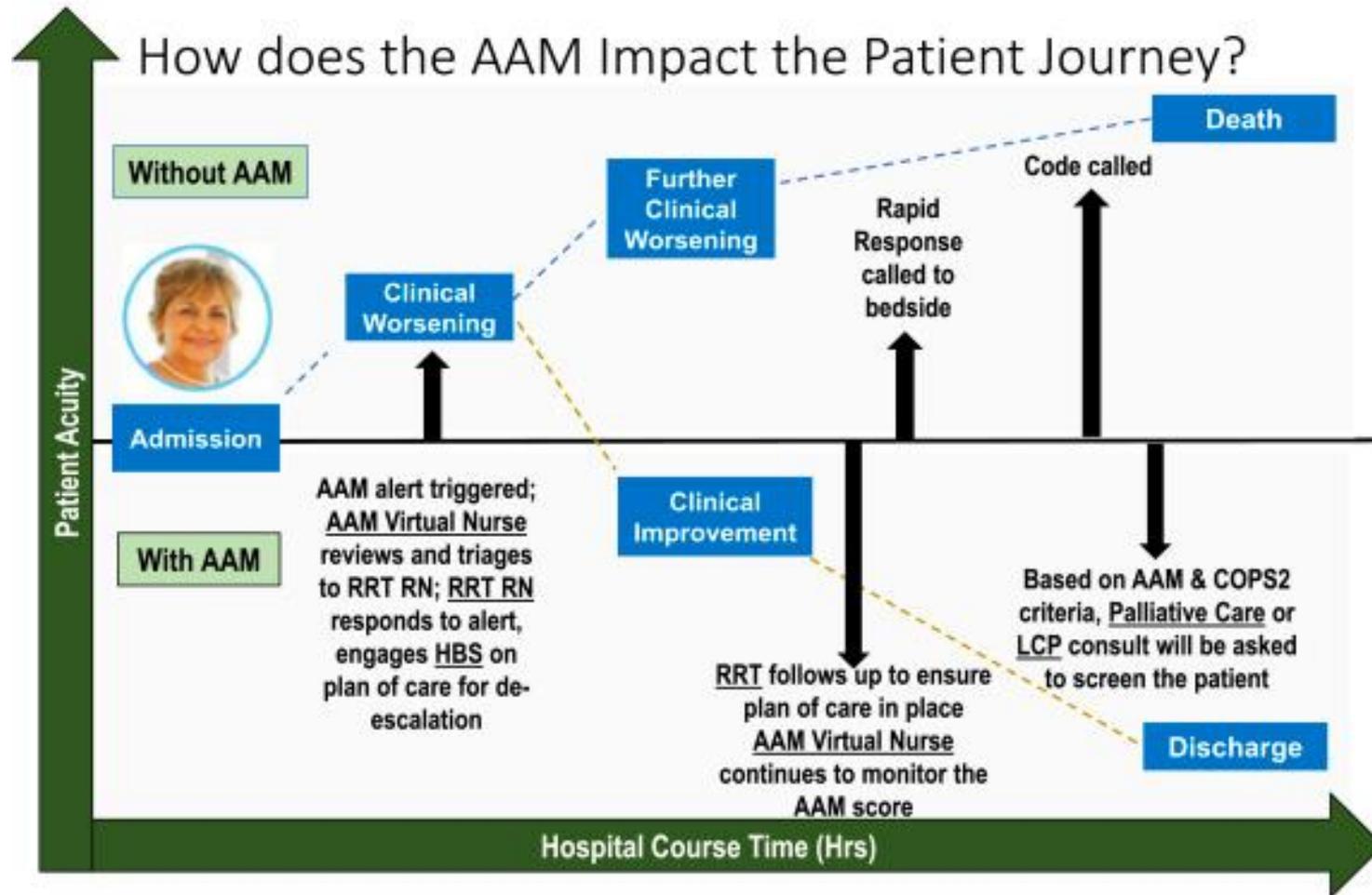
Volume 46, Issue 4, April 2020, Pages 207-216

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
<b>Total count</b>	<b>1</b>

**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
<b>Total count</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Active Alerts**
Just now

🕒 Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

Needs Assessment	Total
Yellow	0
Green	0
Grey	0
Other	1
<b>Total count</b>	<b>1</b>

**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
<b>Total count</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**All Patients By Hospital**
Just now

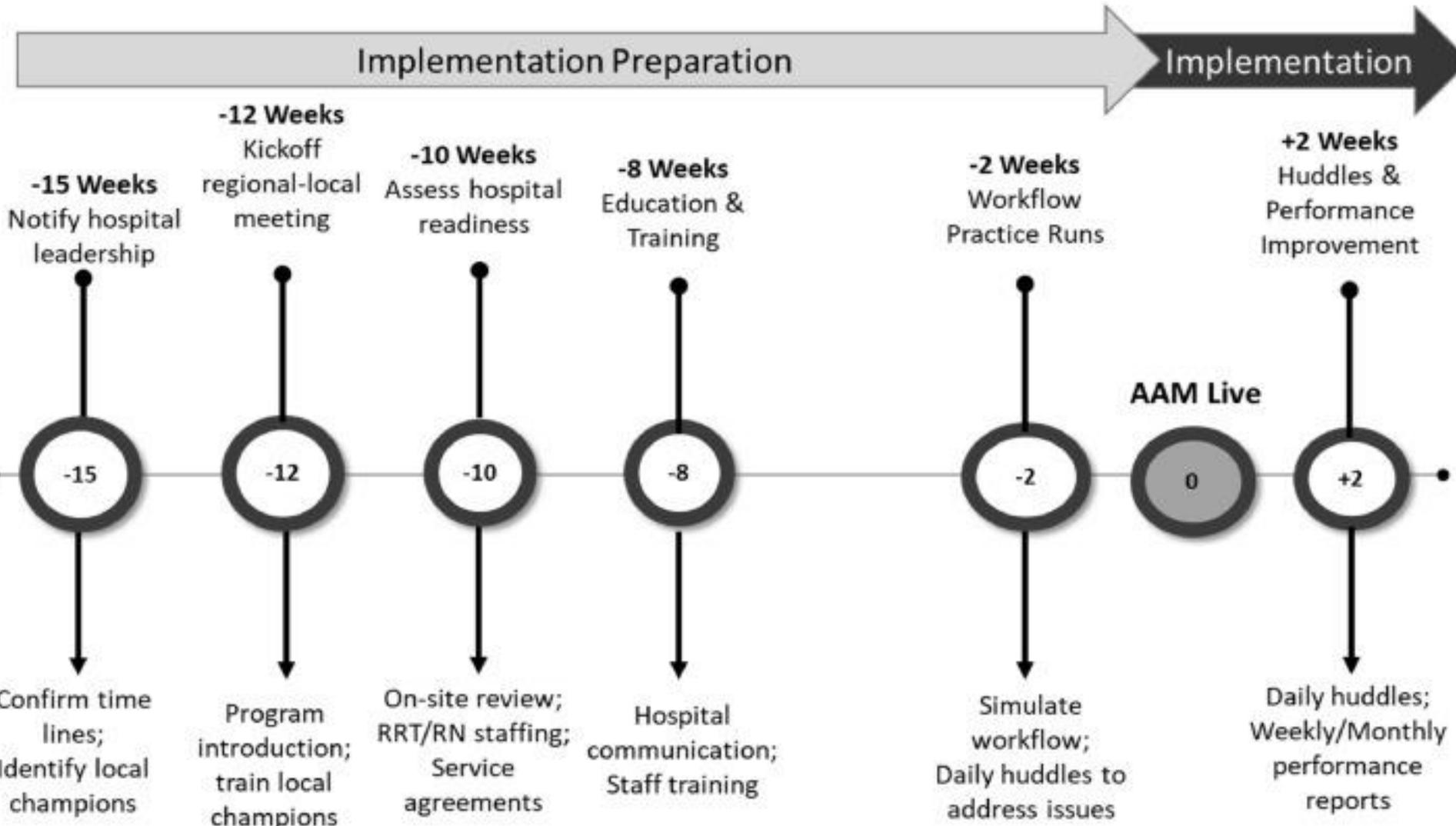
🕒 Report completed: Mon 12/10 01:31 PM

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

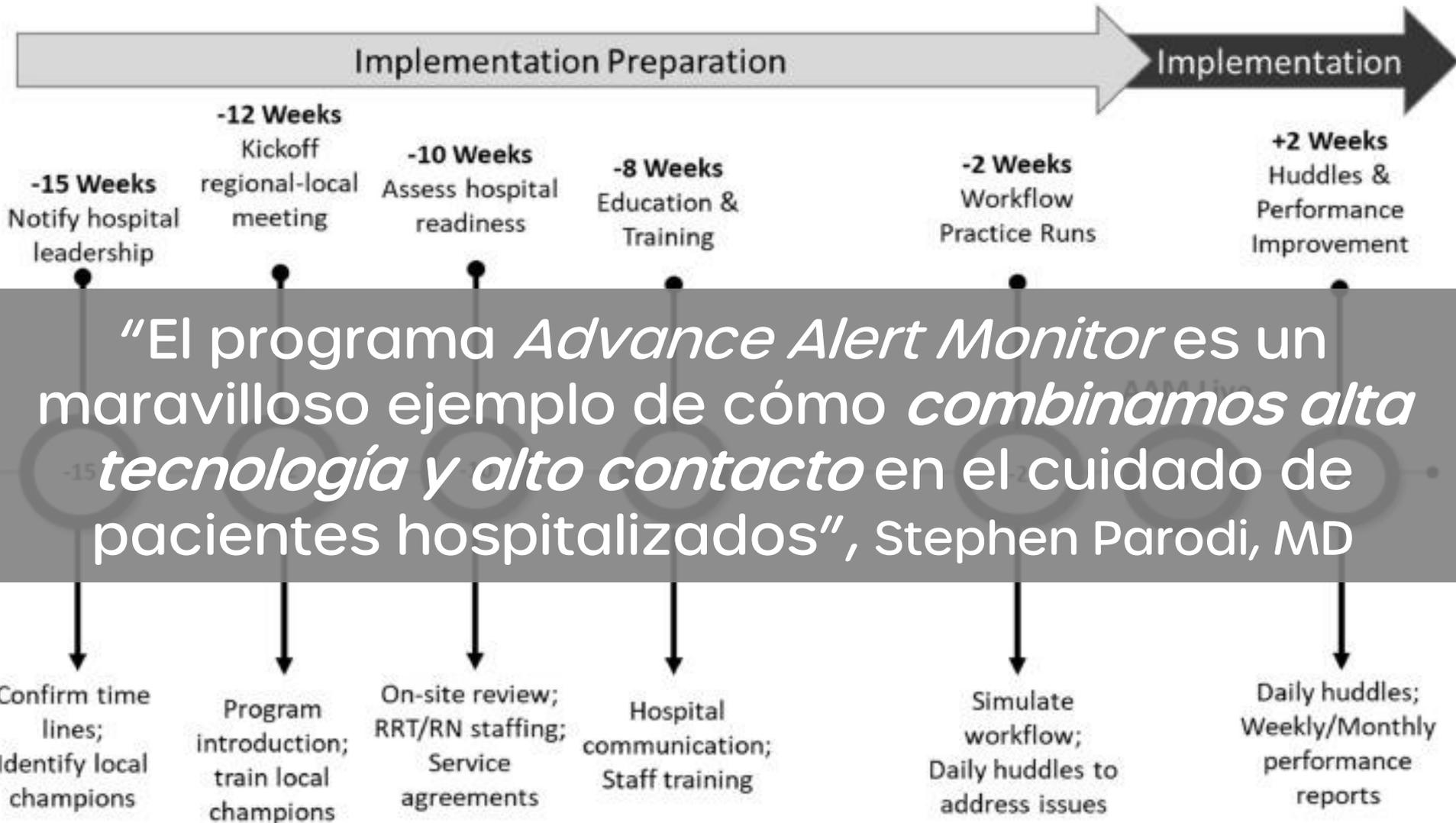
© 2019 Epic Systems Corporation. Used with permission.

*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

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Da



ELSEVIER

Journal of Biomedical Informatics

Volume 64, December 2016, Pages 10-19



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doi:



ELSEVIER

The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety

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

Patricia K

MD, MS<sup>1</sup>

Syst

, [medrxiv.org](#)



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

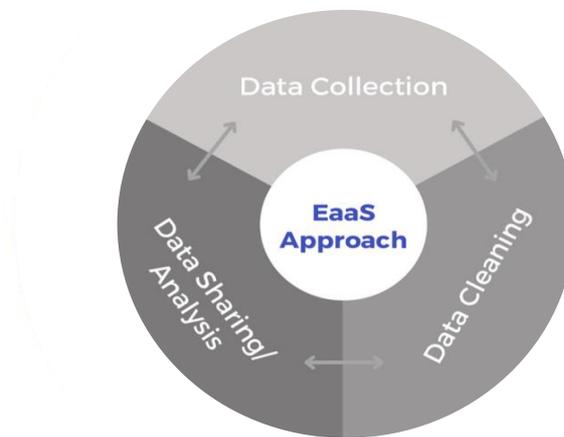
Network with **individuals, hospitals, governments, and the private sector** and share best practices

Collaborate and publish innovative research and solutions in multidisciplinary teams

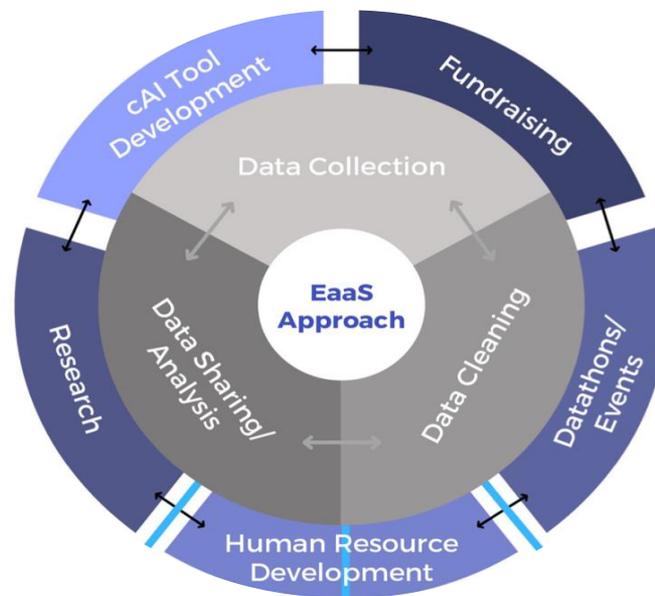
EDUCATION



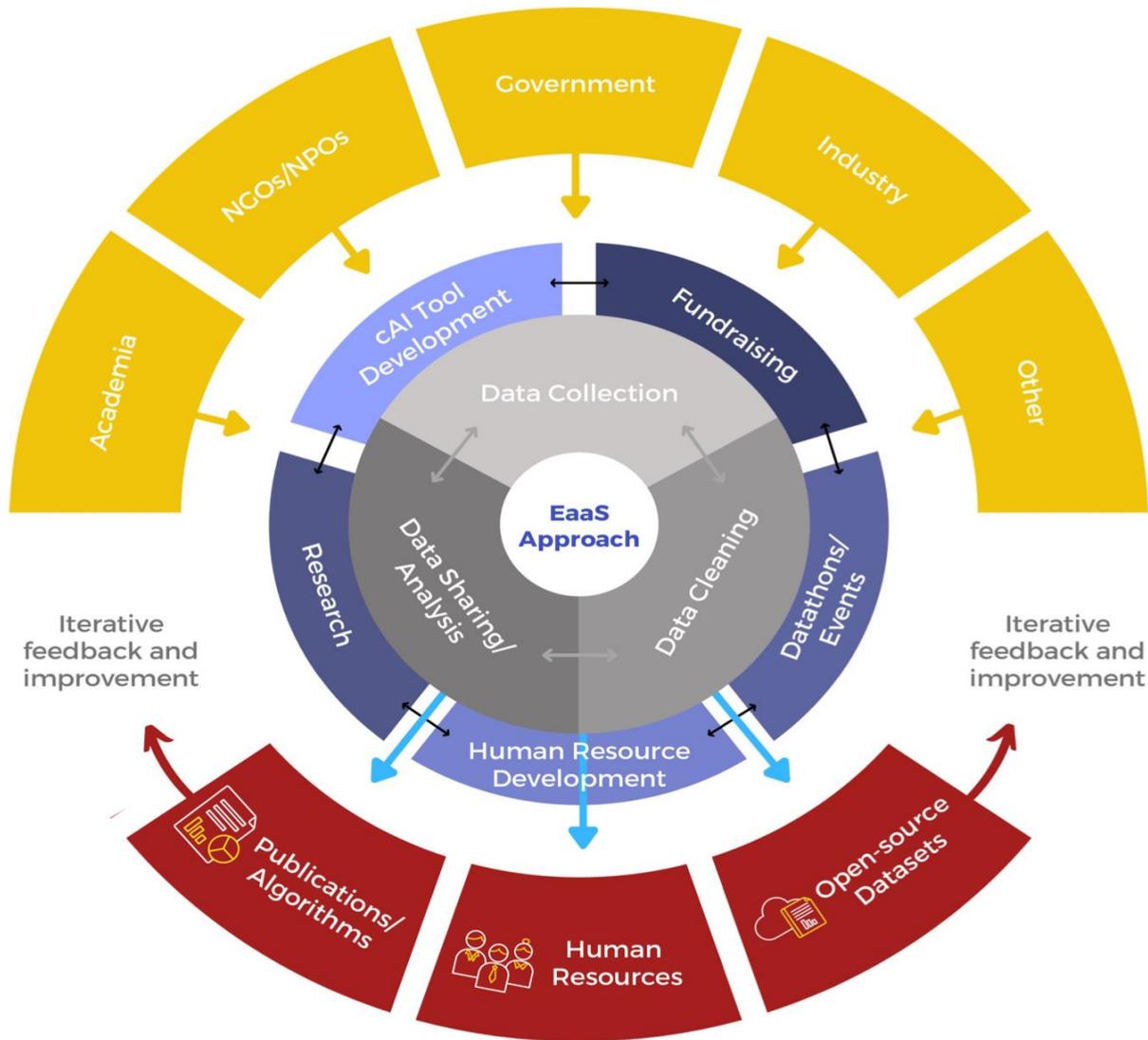
Fuente: PLOS Digital Health 2022, [The "Ecosystem as a Service \(EaaS\)" approach to advance clinical artificial intelligence \(cAI\)](#)



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 \(cAI\)](#)



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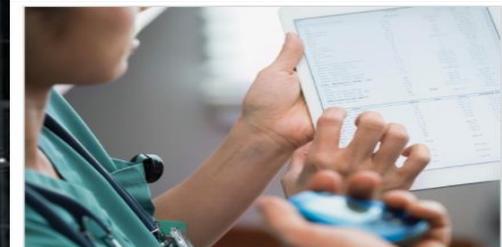
**MIT**  
**Critical Data**

**EMPOWERING  
DATA SCIENCE  
RESEARCH IN  
HEALTHCARE.**



# MIT Critical Data

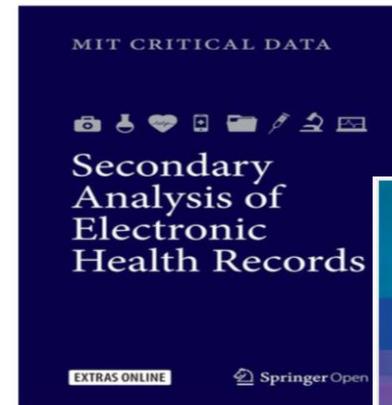
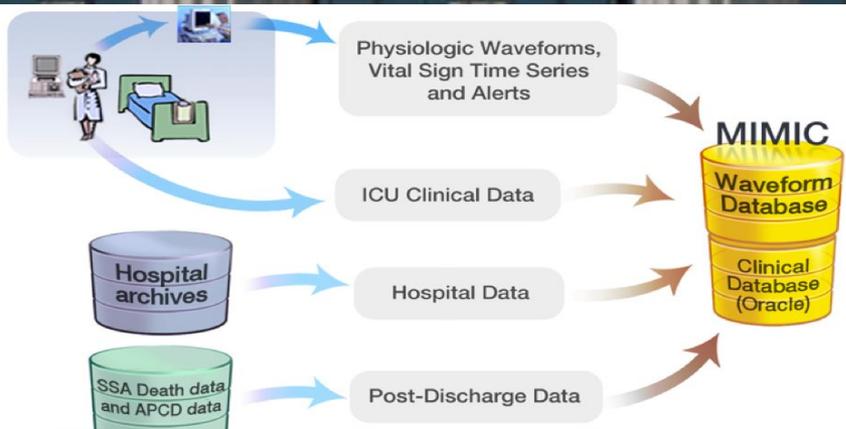
Empowering research in critical care.



## 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](http://criticaldata.mit.edu)



**Colaboración**

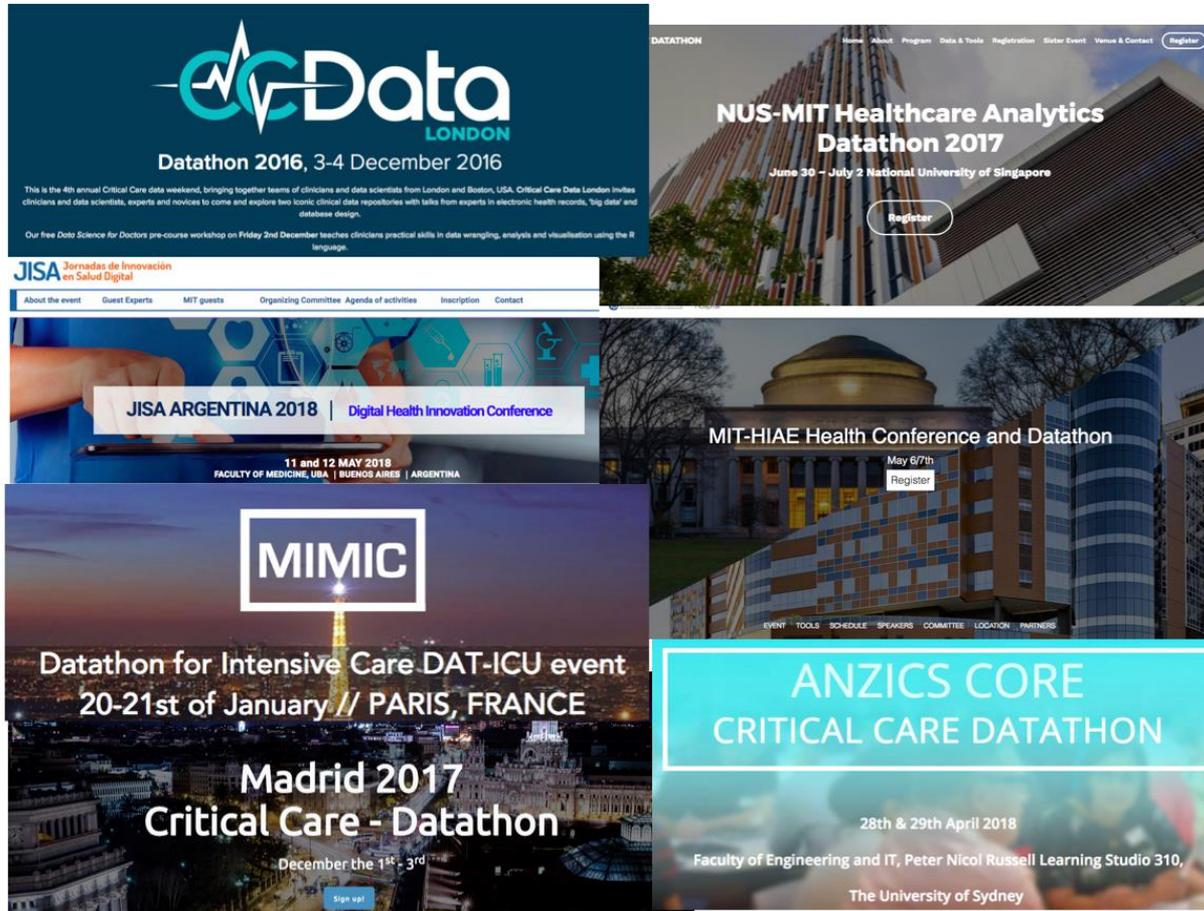
**Educación**

**Tecnología**

**Políticas**



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







# 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.

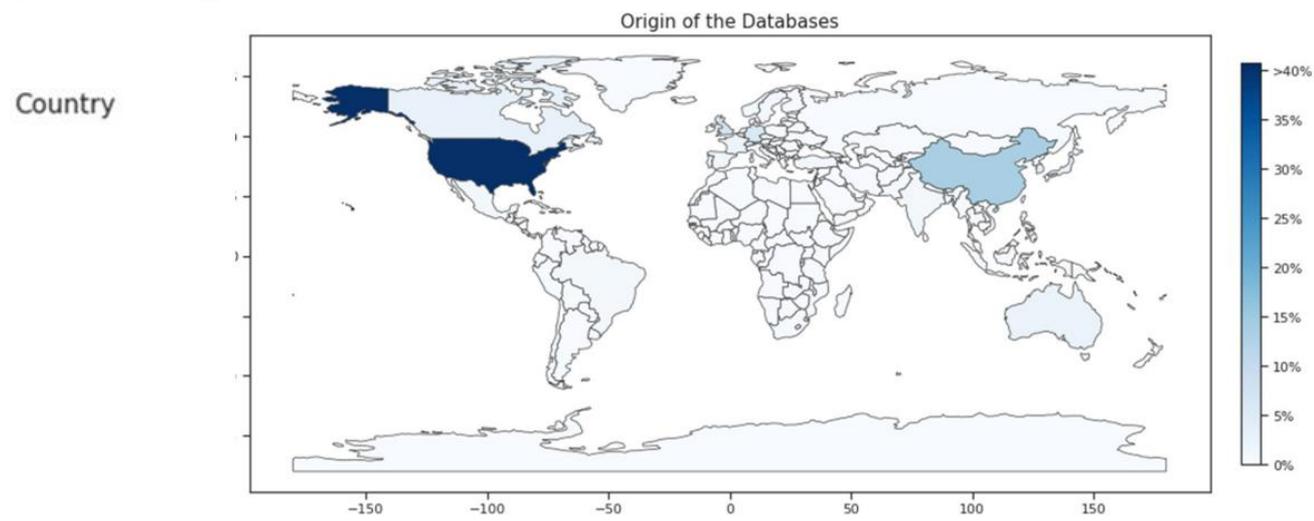
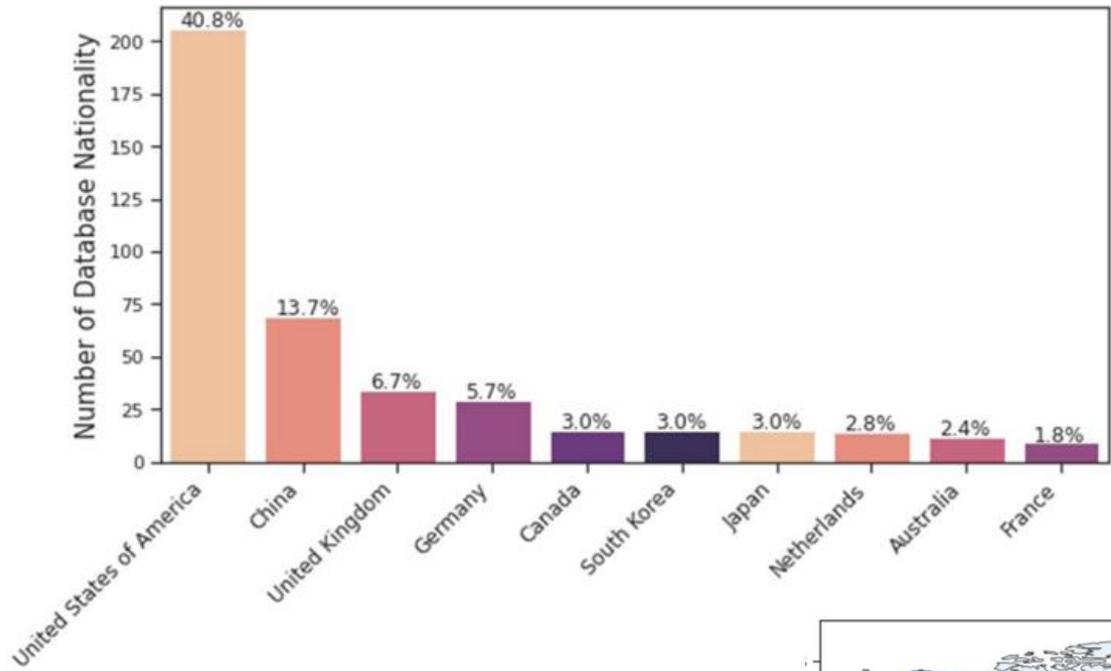
 OPEN ACCESS  PEER-REVIEWED

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

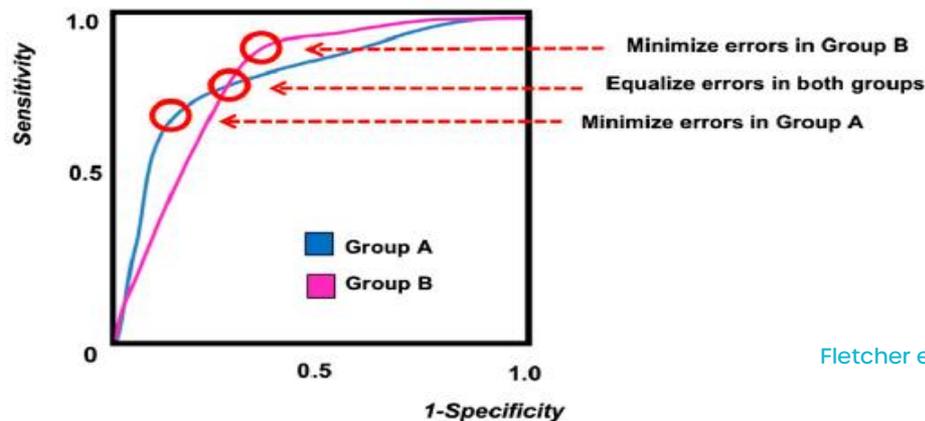
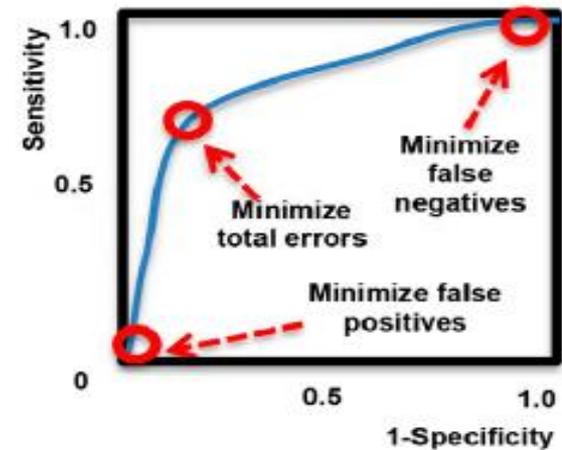
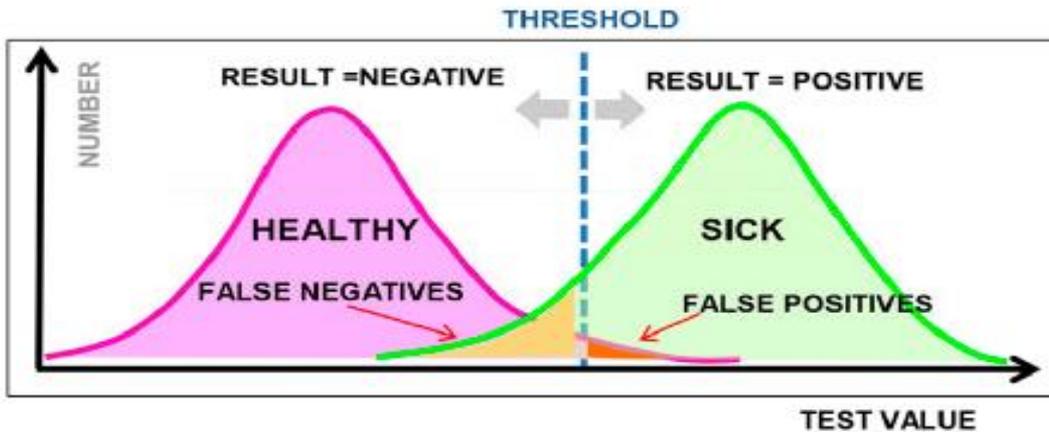
# HUMANS ARE BIASED. GENERATIVE AI IS EVEN WORSE

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

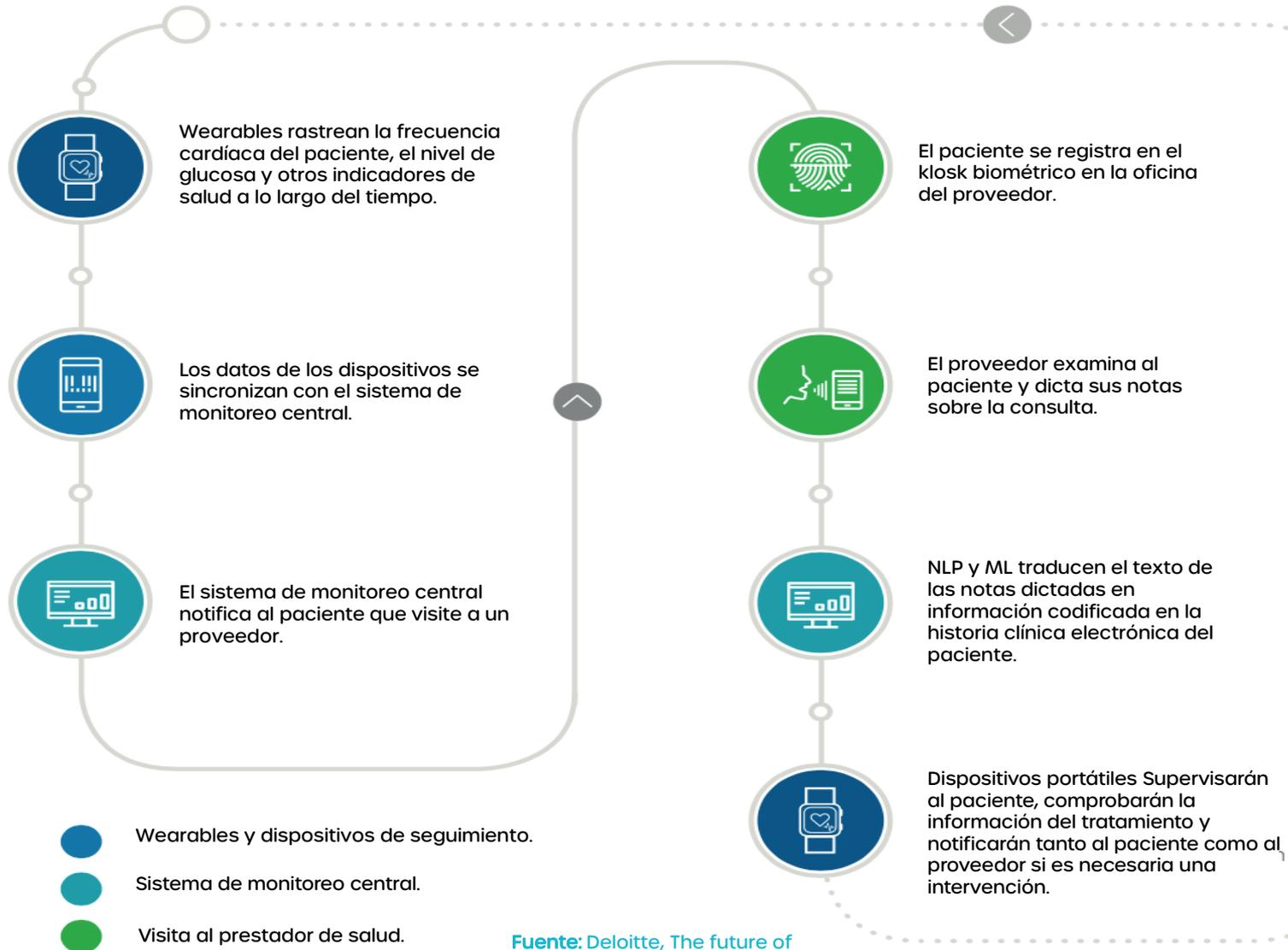
# IA en el 'journey' del paciente o *Continuum of Care*



**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 - Agendamiento - 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)

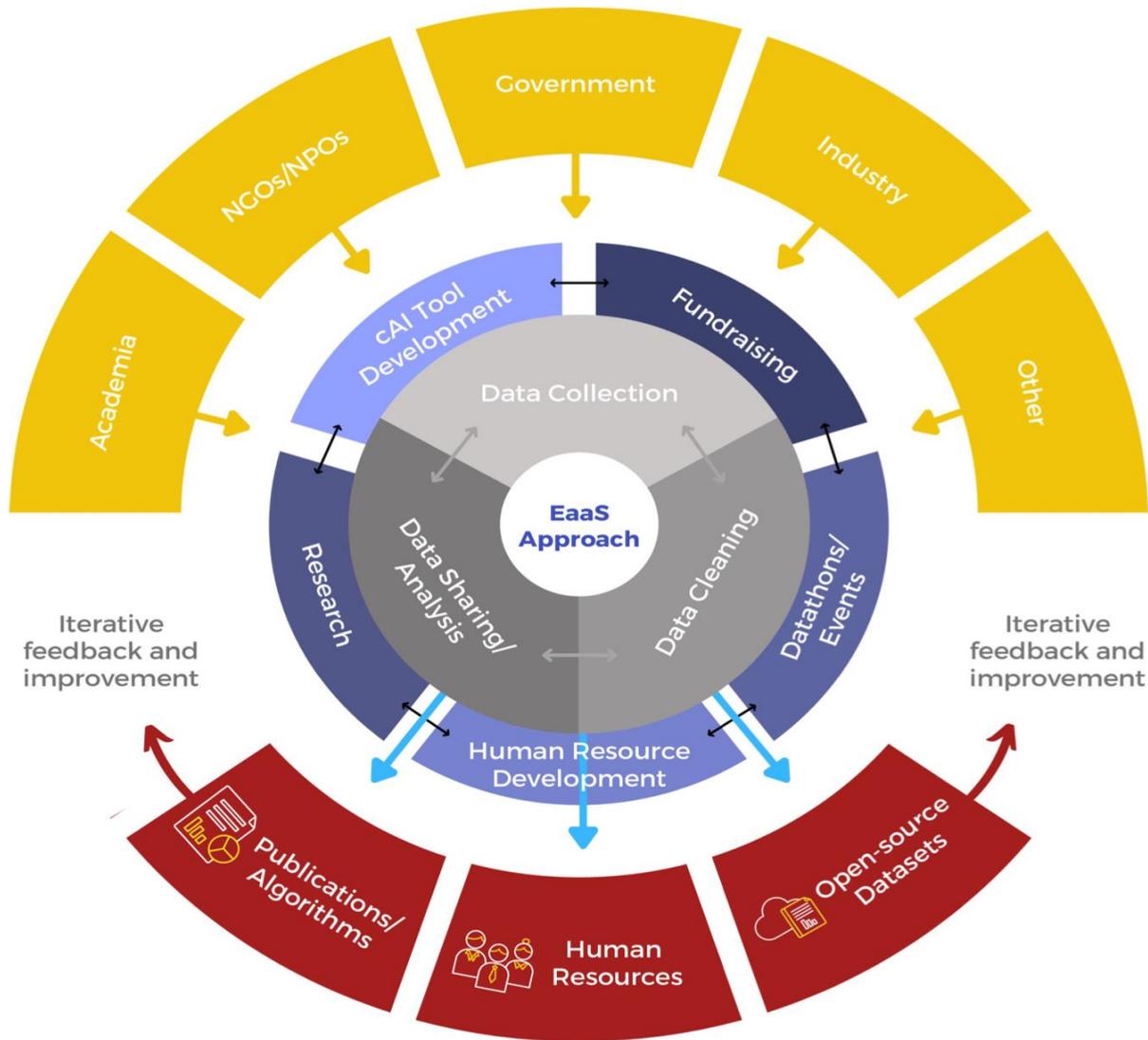


### Tele salud - Atención domiciliaria - Plataformas de profesionales (36)



Para incluir su startup o proponer modificaciones/adiciones escribir a [GermanRueda@pm.me](mailto: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**