







Integration of services in the personalized medicine agenda: integrating disease areas and settings

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Personalised medicine in testing & linkage to care for HepHIV

- HIV and viral hepatitis rare conditions in the population
- Significant "room for improvement" for testing strategies compared with status quo
- Linkage to care / drop-outs among linked
 - different sections of health system working together



Addressable questions

- Guidance of testing strategies so detection rate is optimised?
- Lack of linkage to care / drop-outs from care who are at risk?

 What are potential benefits and harm from using modern computer science in answering these questions?



COMPUTER SCIENCE:

- 1. STORE AND RETRIEVE HUMAN DIRECTED ANALYSIS
- 2. THINK ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

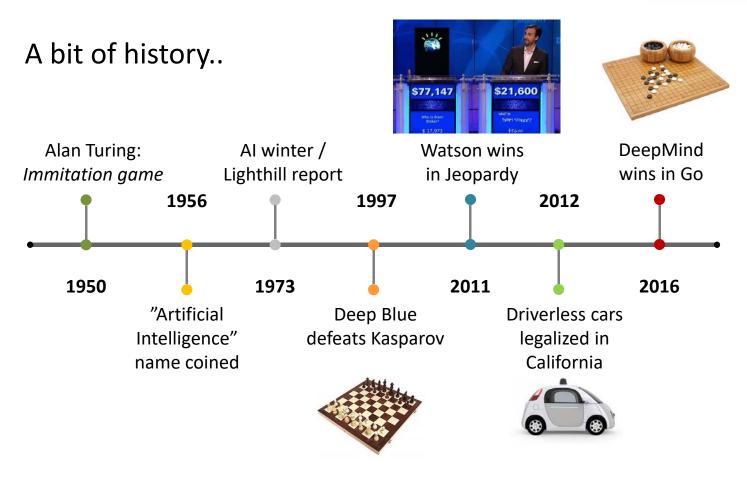


Artificial intelligence: When a machine mimics a human mind for problem solving or learning a task











MEDICAL AI WILL BE PART OF THE FUTURE HEALTH SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1. IT CAN RESOLVE SOME HUMAN TASKS AS WELL AS HUMANS
- 2. THE VOLUME OF DATA GENERATED IN HEALTH SYSTEM IS INCREASING EXPONENTIALLY EXCEED HUMAN BRAIN CAPACITY





















selection

interpretation

coach via a smart sick newborns speaker (like Alexa)

Mental health

Paramedic dx of heart attack, stroke

Assist reading of scans. slides, lesions

Prevent blindness cancer, identify

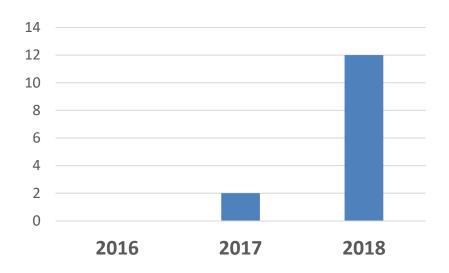
Promote patient safety

Predict death in-hospital

Al vs doctor – current state

- CT: acute neurological events, metastatic lung nodules, mammography
- Pathology brain, breat and lung cancer
- Dermatology: skin cancer
- Ophthalmology: diabetes, retinal disease, macular degeneration
- Gastroenterology: polyps and colonoscopy
- Cardiology: Echocardiography

of FDA approved AI (including 3Q2018)



Topol. Nature Med 2019



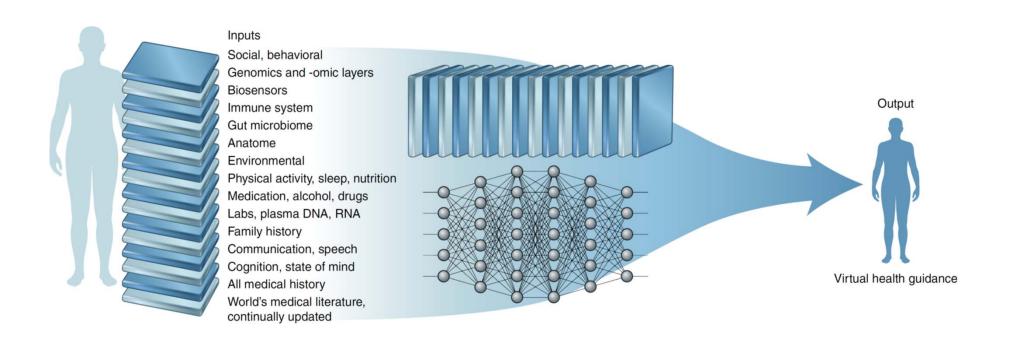
Requires: Algoritmes and a Data Lake

- Algorithm
 - Specifications on task to resolve
- Data-lake
 - Real-time, original, relevant data
 - Algorithm trained
 - A matrix is derived
 - Performance assessed
- Satisfactory
 - Algorithm can run "online"
 - On same datalake or
 - Other datalakes



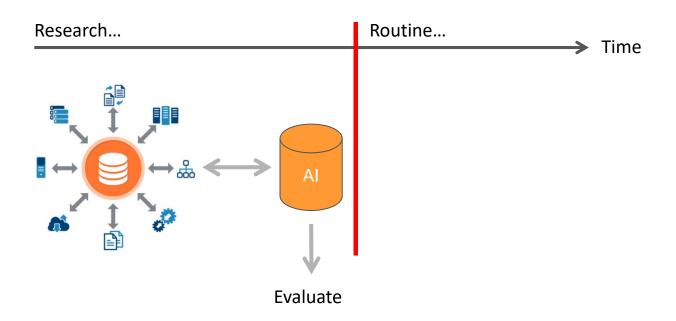


Virtual health advice – multiple data model inputs



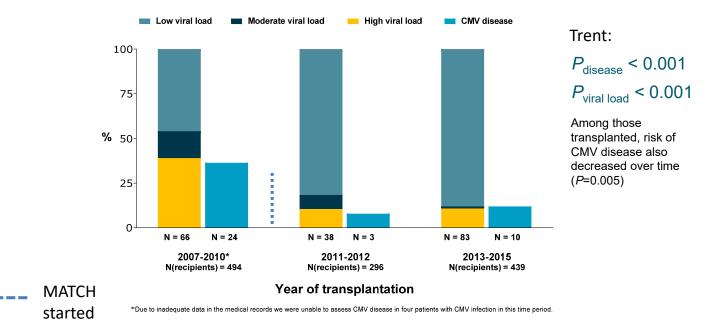


Artificial intelligence in healthcare: development of "clinical applications"





CMV infection/disease in non-lung solid organ transplant recipients: before and after MATCH program*



An artificiel intelligence virtual health platform

Ekenberg & Cunha-Bang et al, IDWeek, 2018



Key assets making MATCH succesful

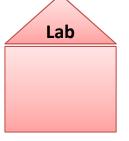
(i.e. reducing risk of post-transplant CMV disease)

- Early treatment of emerging CMV infection prevents CMV disease (-pre-emptive strategy)
 - Window of opportunity before disease: 1-3 weeks
- Large variation in risk of contracting CMV infection
 - Everybody can't be tested all the time, but
 - Reliable predictive algorithm
 - A data lake with all required data elements accessed real-time
 - Centralization few doctors+computer do what many doctors did "virtual health"
- Output from algorithm
 - Intensity of testing for emerging CMV infection
 - The higher the risk the more intense
 - Testing plan part of EMR + to patient directly (if requested)
 - If not adhered to automated electronic reminder



Shared Addiction Care Copenhagen (SACC)

model for hepatitis C care



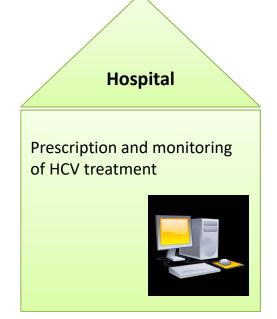
Addiction center

- Counseling on hepatitis & HIV
- Screening hepatitis & HIV
- Clinical evaluation and treatment



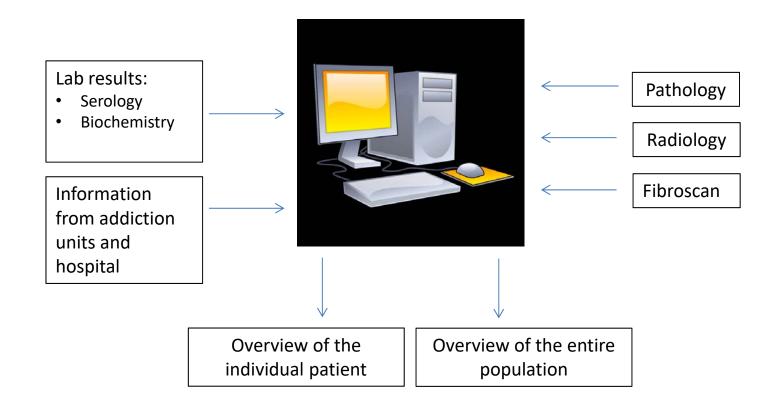








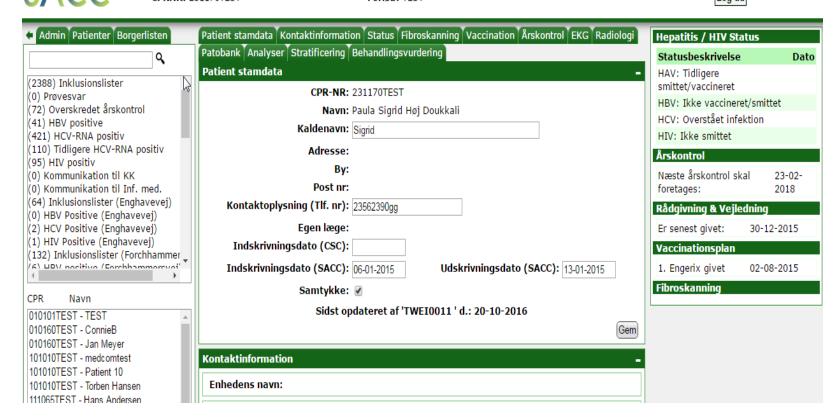
The SACC database – combined EMR with AI







la Sigrid Høj Doukkali Startdato: 06-01-2015 170TEST Forløb: TEST LPET0031 (CHIP) Logget ind d. 28-03-2017 Log ud





Suspicion of acute EBV infection (mononucleosis): indicator for HIV testing

- 2-7% are HIV+
- One of several conditions associated with excess risk of HIV+
- 1 in 5 were tested for HIV (Catalonia data)
- Prompt for HIV test / part of prediction

Region	N	N	Prevalence
	Total	HIV+	(95%CI)
Total	1569	85	5.4 (4.3 – 6.5)
East	994	67	6.7 (5.2 – 8.3)
West	61	2	3.3 (0 – 7.7)
South	84	6	7.1 (1.6 – 12.7)
North	430	10	2.3 (0.9 – 3.8)

Raben, Sullivan et al, HIDES



Virtual HIV treatment

- Datalake (e.g. data from patients cared for at one clinic)
 - Real-time, lab, medicines, vital signs, imaging, pathology
 - Legacy lab and diagnoses
- The task for the algorithm
 - Predicting risk of clinical disease
 - Viral failure
 - Organ disease (CVD, CKD, cancer)
 - Output
 - Real-time prediction for individual patients (accessible to patient and provider)
 - Pro-active prompts as requested



Harm

- Performance of AI deviates because data from source changes over time
 - Requires continued supervision of data sources
- Data safety
 - Health data lakes in secure clouds
 - Compliant with national legislation
- Data governance who have access ?
 - While data is in data lake, only computer has access
 - Meta-data population-based data
 - Guide public health decisions
 - Individual person's data
 - person self
 - treating health professionals
 - Ensure avoidance of in-legitimate access



Medical AI - summary

- Computer science to support (but not take over) health decision making
- Reality question: extent
- Requires
 - Trained algorithm i.e. a matrix
 - Data lake for relevant data on a given population
- User potentials
 - Guide testing intensity according to individual persons risk
 - Stratify activities re linkage to care per individual persons risk of missing out on linkage
 - Guide treatment
 - Laboratory monitoring
 - Done if not, get it done
 - Optimal if not, refer to expertise
- Misuse (and misperception) can be contra-acted if due diligence excerted



Thank you

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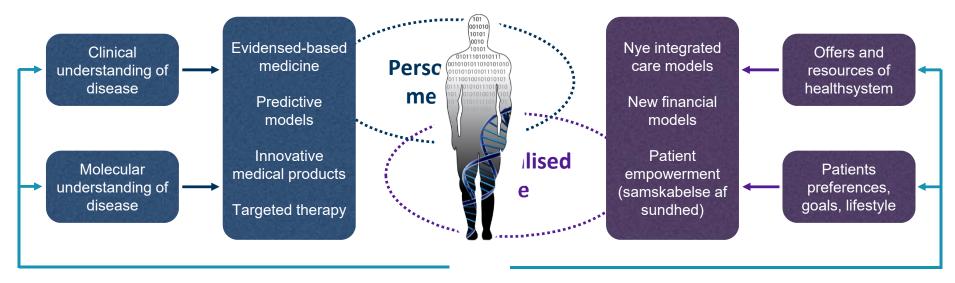
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Personalised medicine & personalised care

...the learning healthsystem



...depends entirely on interoperative big data sharing!



A broad perspective on personalised medicine

 Personalised medicine is a medical procedure, able to tailor specified components of diagnosis, treatment and care, based on individual persons predicted risk of benefit and harm



WALL OF FAME PERSIMUNE DATA WAREHOUSE

Stocking a data warehouse with analyzable data is a huge task, requiring strong efforts of medical doctors and IT specialists. The service of the very dedicated men and women in CHIP, who performed this huge task since 2015, is acknowledged with gratitude on this list.

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Analogy: self-driving car and computer doctor

Levels of self-driving car

Human driver monitors environment

0 No automation

The absence of any assistive features such as adaptive cruise control.

Driver assistance

Systems that help drivers maintain speed or stay in lane but leave the driver in control. 2 Partial

automation

The combination of automatic speed and steering control—for example, cruise control and lane keeping.

System monitors environment

3

Conditional automation

Automated systems that drive and monitor the environment but rely on a human driver for backup.

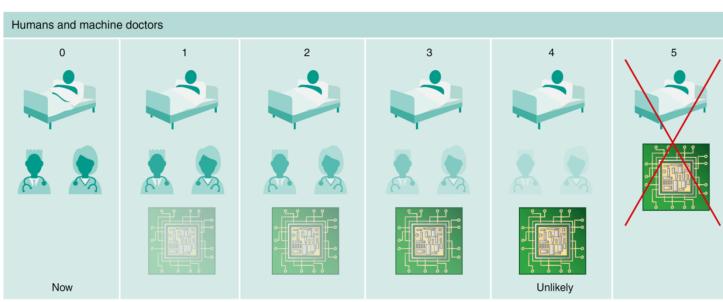
High automation

Automated systems that do everything—no human backup required—but only in limited circumstances.

5 Full automation

The true electronic chauffeur: retains full vehicle control, needs no human backup, and drives in all conditions.

Level of computer doctor



Topol. Nature Med 2019