

A background network diagram consisting of various sized circular nodes in shades of orange, pink, and brown, connected by thin, light-colored lines. The nodes are scattered across the frame, with some larger nodes and some smaller ones, creating a complex web-like structure.

  
**dival**  
Healthcare AI evaluation and monitoring

# AI will transform healthcare

Aival enables an AI product to be properly analysed, to give clinicians the confidence to know that it will work at their local site and for their patients

***Our solution allows rapid, scalable and repeatable independent assessment of AI products without requiring technical expertise***

Our methodology is based on decades of experience in developing medical imaging AI algorithms and commercial products, understanding their failure modes and weaknesses and how to test for them



# Our founder

has 15+ years' experience in research, development, and regulation of AI products for healthcare



## Kanwal Bhatia, Ph.D.

Head of Data Science at Visulytix, leading a team of 6 data scientists. Developed IP that sold to big pharma / device manufacturers

AI Architect at Odin Vision

Technical Advisory Board at Ultromics

Ph.D. in Medical Image Computing (Imperial College London, 2007) with 1500+ citations

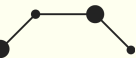
Imperial College  
London

IXICO SIEMENS

KING'S  
College  
LONDON



ULTROMICS™

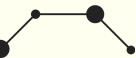




# Clinical adoption of AI is slow

- > 500 AI devices cleared for clinical use (FDA)
  - \$5bn investment into medical imaging AI since 2015
- Lack of standard pathways to adoption
  - AI products are hard to understand, operating as 'black boxes'
  - No standard pathways for validating products before adoption (current methods are expensive / biased)
  - Weak monitoring of AI performance once in use
  - Clinical staff do not have the time or skillset to evaluate technical performance and safety of AI

\* Signify Research, May 2023

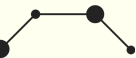




# Build trust through evaluation

Aival software evaluates AI products rapidly and at scale

- **Comparison**
  - Identify and compare products that provide greatest clinical benefit for a given site
- **Evaluation**
  - Rigorous *independent* assessment
  - Substantiate manufacturer performance claims
  - Accelerate time to sale and reduce cost of adoption
- **Monitoring**
  - Ensure products continue to perform as expected over time
  - Standardise post-market surveillance reporting



# AI product assessment on local site data



## Performance metrics

How well does it work?  
Does it work across all acquisition devices and pathologies



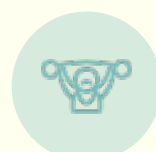
## Explainability

Did the algorithm make the right prediction for the right reasons?



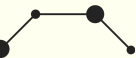
## Fairness & bias

Are all population subgroups treated in the same way?



## Robustness

Will the algorithm perform just as well with unexpected / variable data?



# Performance

Accuracy

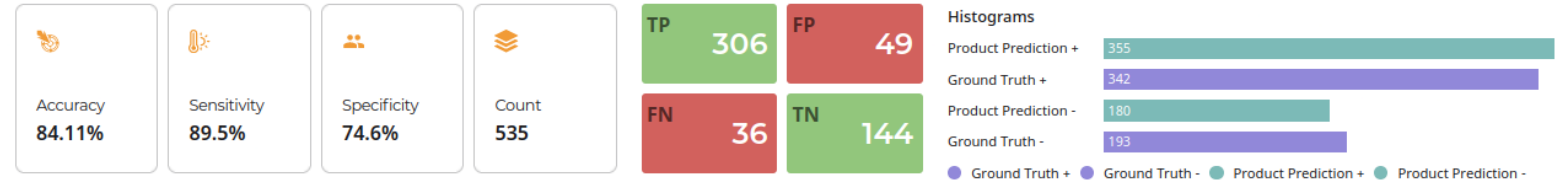
Sensitivity

Specificity

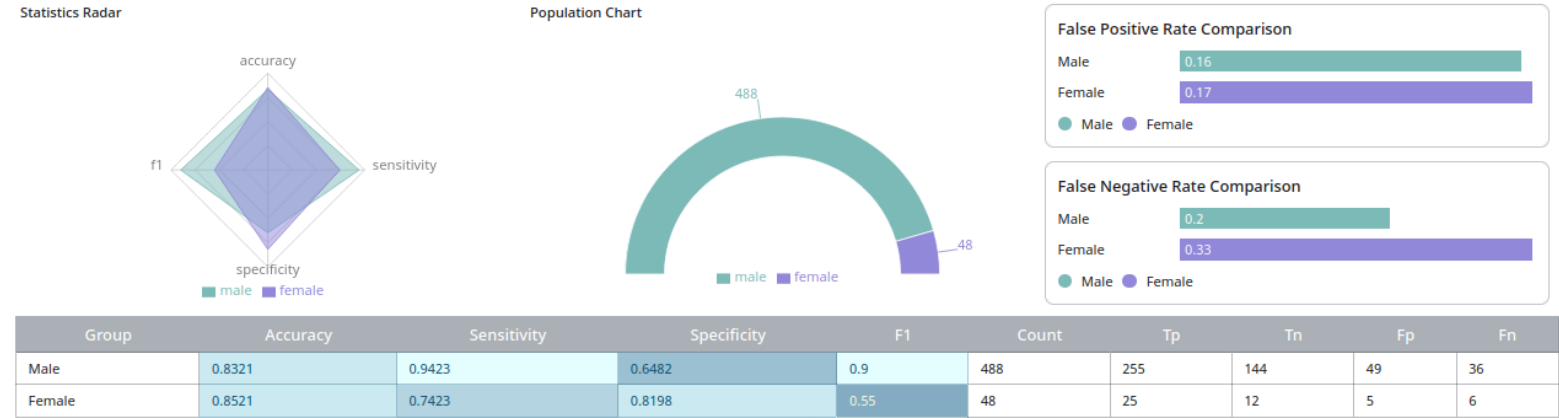
Errors

Subgroup analysis

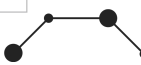
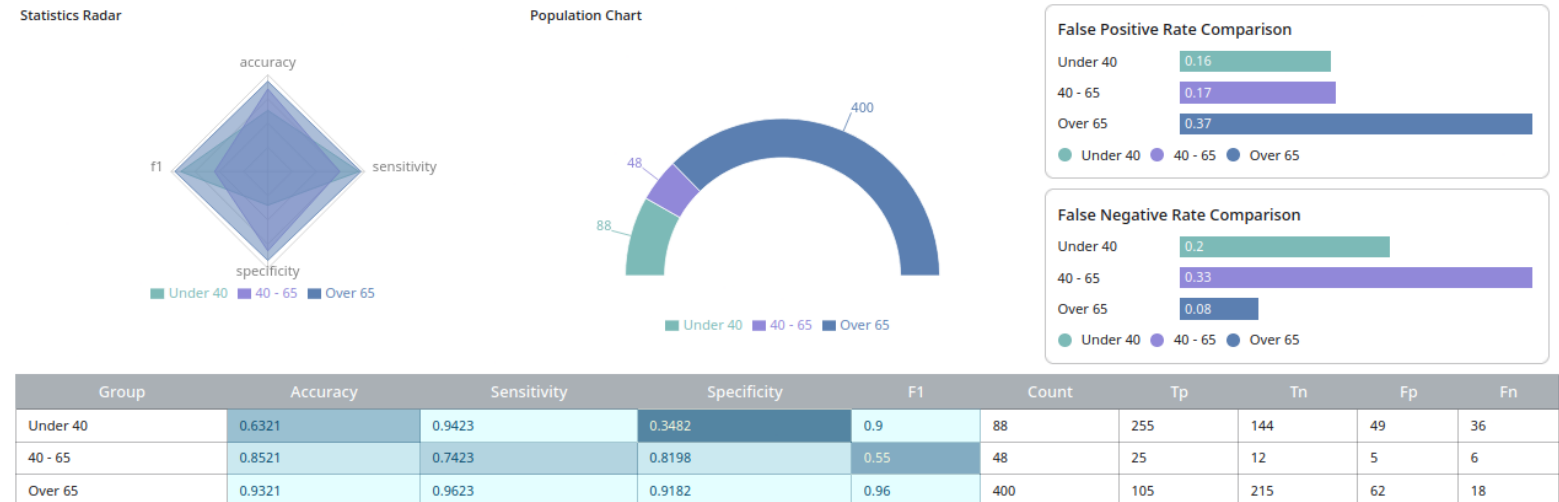
## Overall Evaluation Results



## Sex Results Breakdown



## Age Results Breakdown



# Fairness

Accuracy parity

Predictive value parities

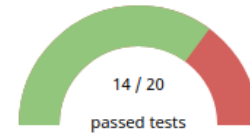
False positive rate parity

False negative rate parity

## Aequitas Bias Summary

Report Details	
<b>Audit Date:</b>	29/12/2022
<b>Audit Count:</b>	535
<b>Audit Groups:</b>	sex, age
<b>Fairness Threshold:</b>	0.75

### Report Grade



### Results: Summary

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- Equality Parity** ✗ Ensure all protected groups are have equal representation in the selected set. [Details](#)
- Proportional Parity** ✗ Ensure all protected groups are selected proportional to their percentage of the population. [Details](#)
- False Positive Rate Parity** ✗ Ensure all protected groups have the same false positive rates as the reference group). [Details](#)
- False Negative Rate Parity** ✗ Ensure all protected groups have the same false negative rates (as the reference group). [Details](#)

Equality Parity

False Positive Rate Parity

### Proportional Parity: Failed

#### Audit Results by Group

**Sex Proportional Parity** ✗ FAIL 1 group failed the test

Group Name	PP	x Disparity Rate	Result
F	0.35	x 0.55	Fail
M	0.65	x 1.00	Reference

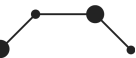
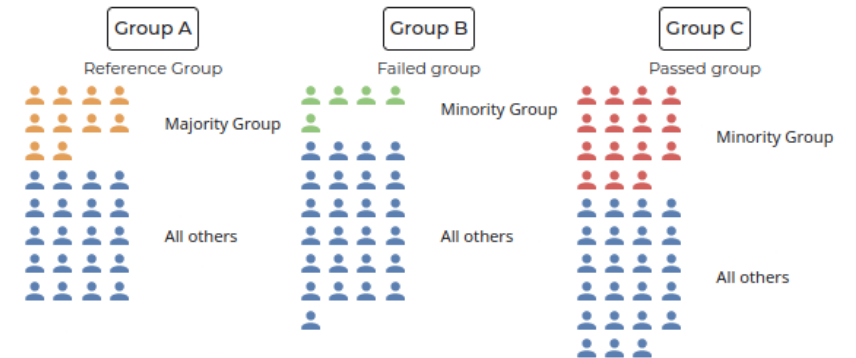
**Age Proportional Parity** ✗ FAIL 1 group failed the test

Group Name	PP	x Disparity Rate	Result
46 To 65	0.38	x 1.00	Reference
Over 65	0.35	x 0.90	Pass
Under 46	0.27	x 0.70	Fail

### What does this mean?

#### Proportional Parity Example

how equal is the prediction for each group proportional to the population

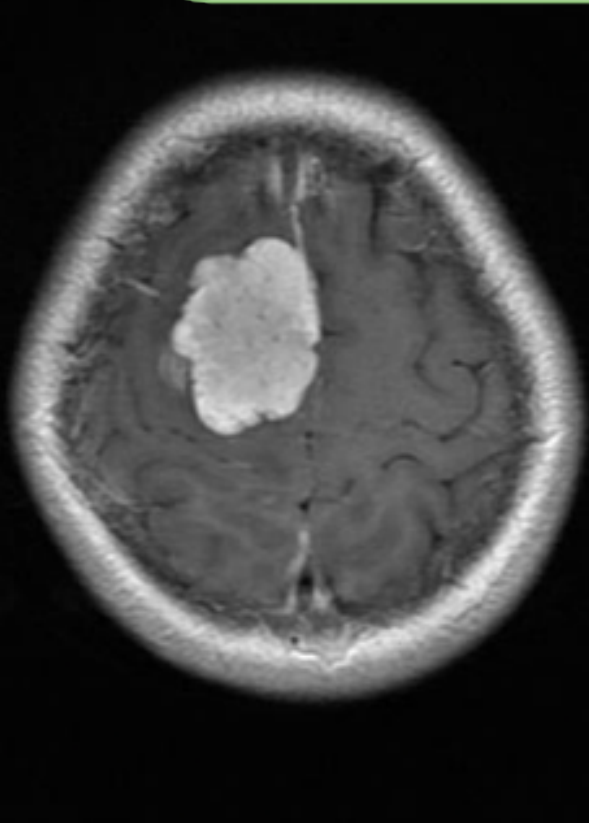




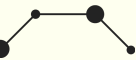
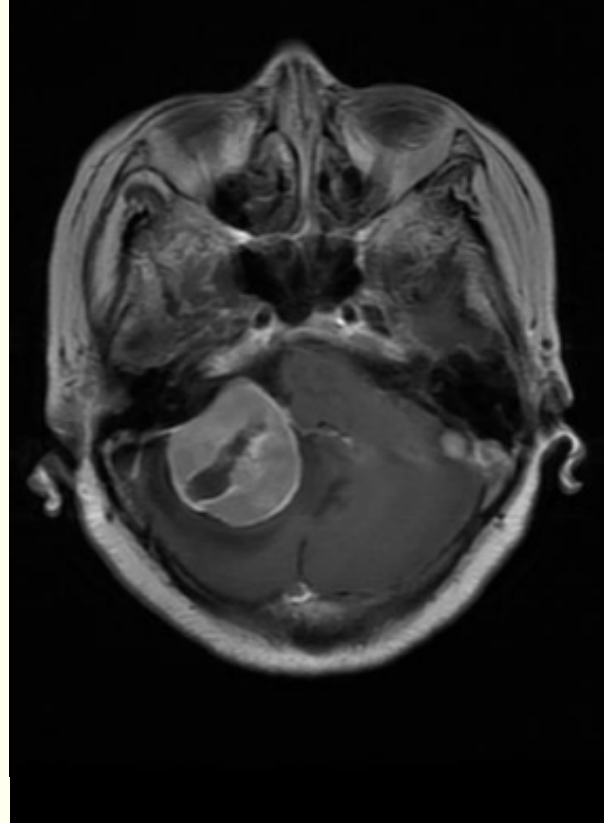
# Explainability (black-box)

Is the AI product making the right decisions for the right reasons? We test products as black-boxes without access to underlying model / architecture

Classification: Meningioma, confidence=0.999



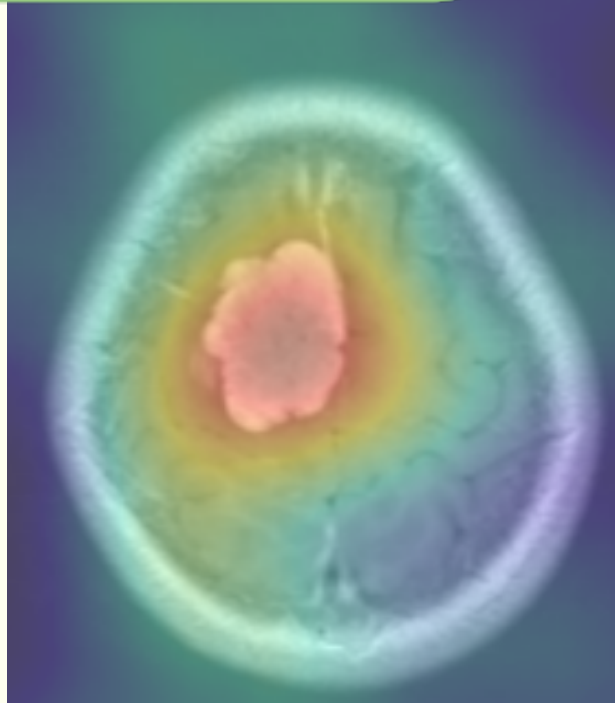
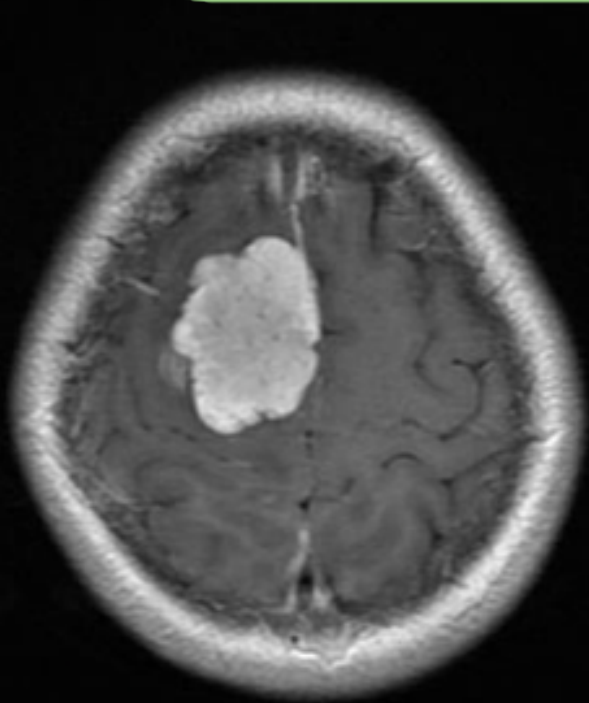
Classification: Meningioma, confidence=0.998



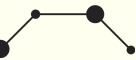
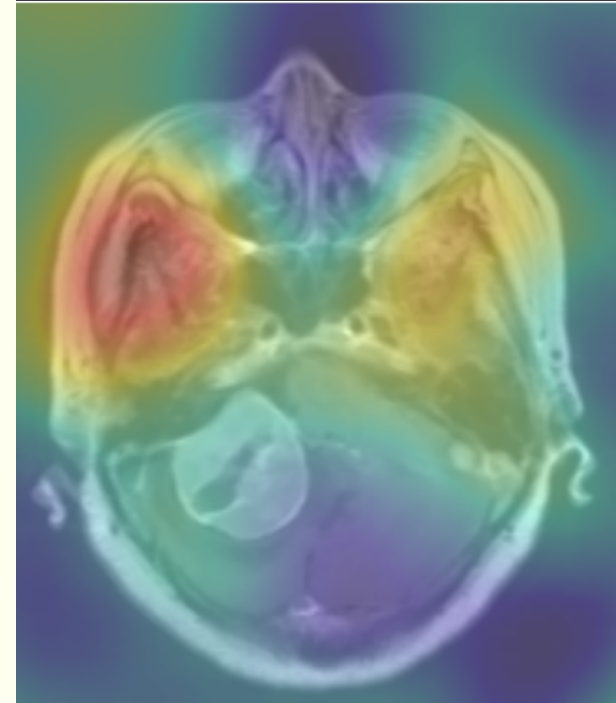
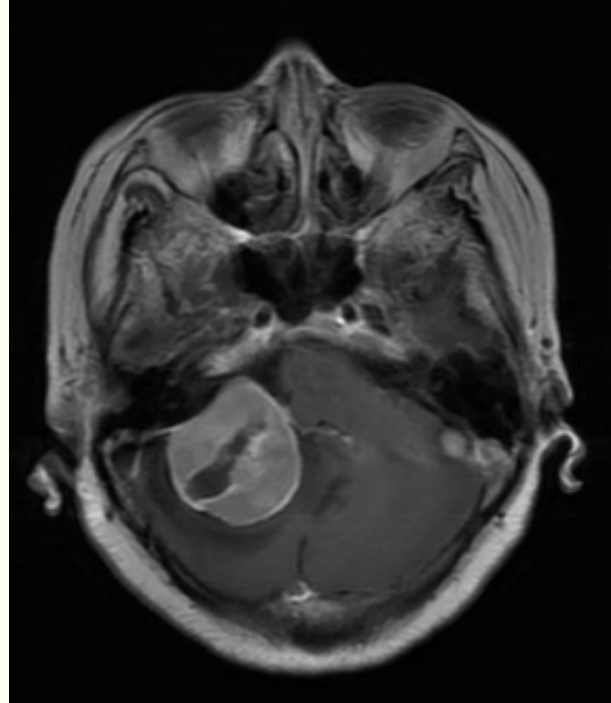
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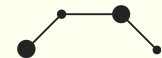
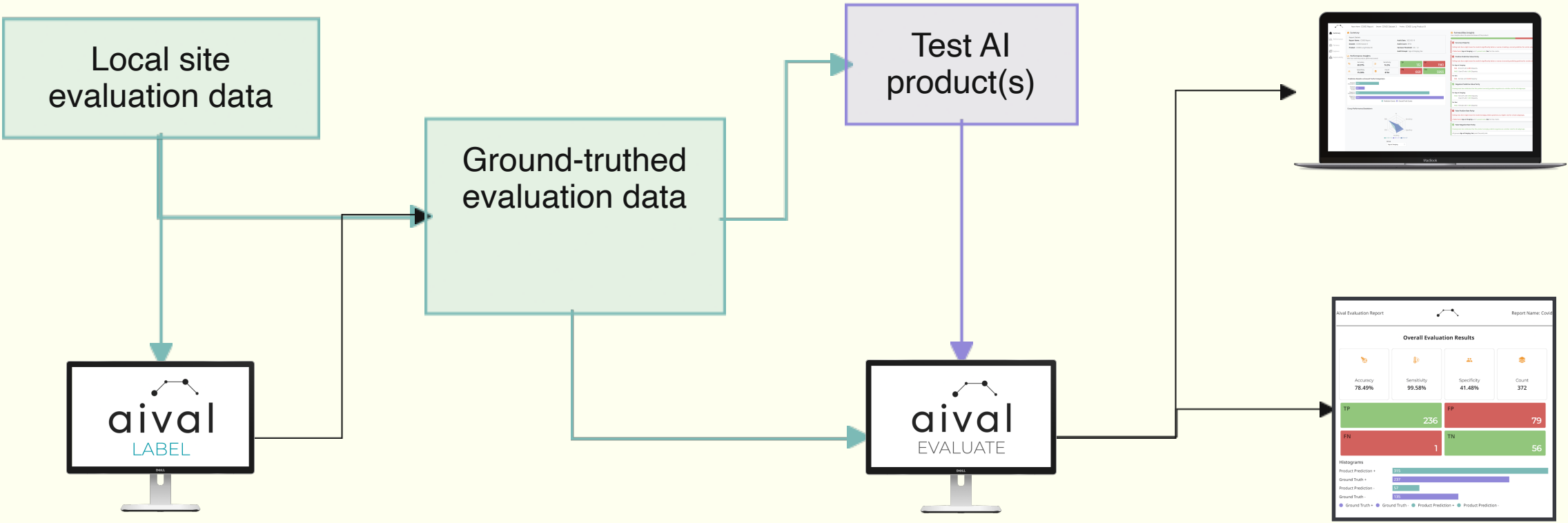
Classification: Meningioma, confidence=0.999



Classification: Meningioma, confidence=0.998



# Aival evaluation workflow



# Sample analysis report



Report Name COVID Report Dataset COVID Dataset 3 Product COVID Lung Product B



- Summary
- Performance
- Fairness
- Explorer
- Explainability

## Summary

Report Details

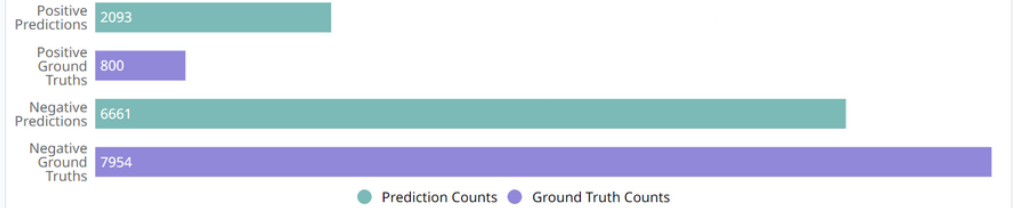
<b>Report Name:</b> COVID Report	<b>Audit Date:</b> 2023-05-19
<b>Dataset:</b> COVID Dataset 3	<b>Audit Count:</b> 8754
<b>Product:</b> COVID Lung Product B	<b>Fairness Threshold:</b> 0.8 - 1.2
<b>Audit Groups:</b> Age at Imaging, Sex	

## Performance Insights

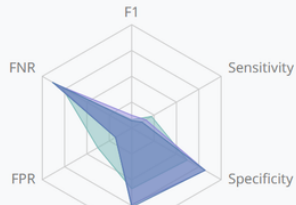
View how well this product performed overall.

Accuracy 69.97%	Sensitivity 16.5%	TP 132	FP 1961
Specificity 75.35%	Count 8754	FN 668	TN 5993

## Prediction Results vs Ground Truths Comparison



## Group Performance Breakdown



## Fairness/Bias Insights

View insights about the potential biases of this product.



**Accuracy Disparity**

Failing tests here might mean the model is significantly better or worse at making a correct prediction for certain subgroups.

2 failed tests (Age at Imaging) and 1 passed tests (Sex) for this metric.

**Positive Predictive Value Parity**

Failing tests here might mean the model is significantly better or worse at correctly predicting positives for certain subgroups than in others.

For Age at Imaging: Reference Group: Under 50

- FAIL 50 to 67 with 2.09X Disparity
- PASS Over 67 with 1.03X Disparity

For Sex: Reference Group: Male

- FAIL Female with 0.62X Disparity

**Negative Predictive Value Parity**

Passing tests here indicates that the product correctly predicts negatives at a similar rate for all subgroups.

For Age at Imaging: Reference Group: Under 50

- PASS 50 to 67 with 0.98X Disparity
- Over 67 with 1.02X Disparity

For Sex: Reference Group: Male

- PASS Female with 1.03X Disparity

**False Positive Rate Parity**

Failing tests here might mean the model wrongly predicts positives at a higher rate for certain subgroups.

2 failed tests (Age at Imaging) and 1 passed tests (Sex) for this metric.

**False Negative Rate Parity**

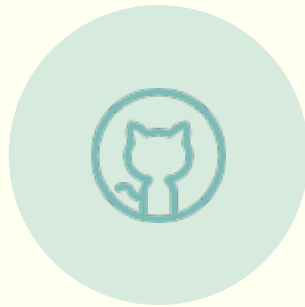
Passing tests here indicates that the product wrongly predicts negatives at a similar rate for all subgroups.

# Use cases



## Healthcare Providers

- Validate manufacturer performance claims on local data
- Ensure fairness across demographics
- Compare different AI products



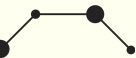
## AI Vendors

- Gain trust with clinical users
- Internal self-assessment of failure modes
- Standardise reporting for regulatory submissions



## AI Platforms

- Help your users to assess different products across your platform





# Get in touch

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