

HEADLINER AI in Diagnostic Radiology: How Today's Technology is Solving Real-World Problems



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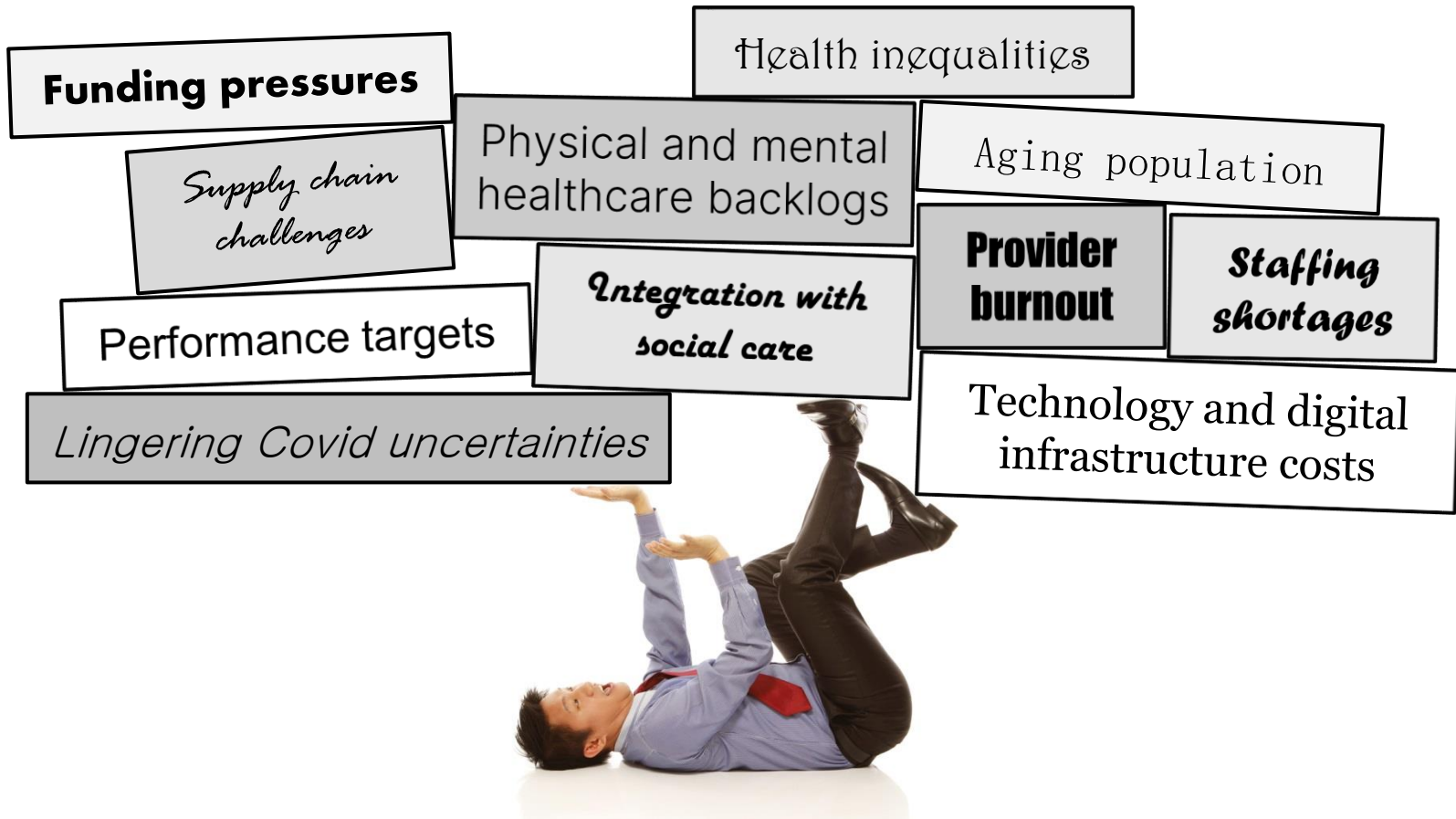
AI in Diagnostic Radiology: How Today's Technology is Solving Real-World Problems

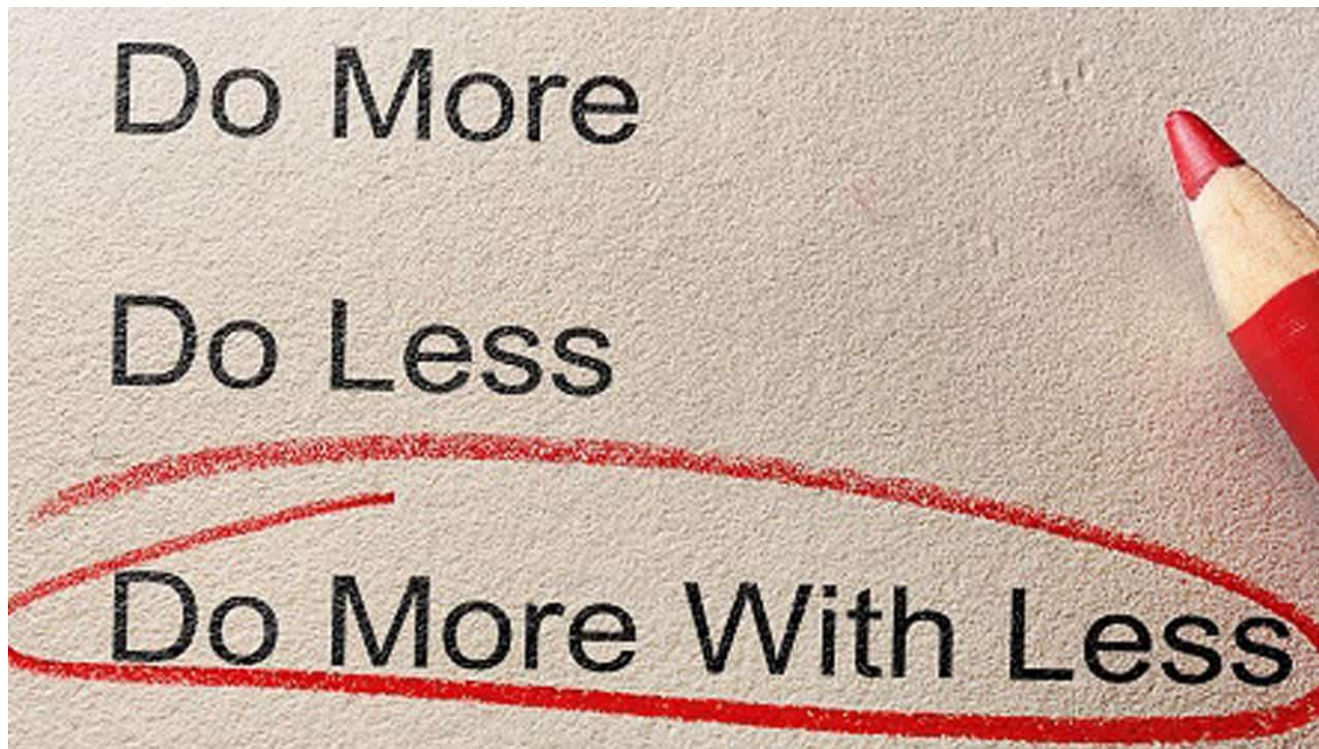
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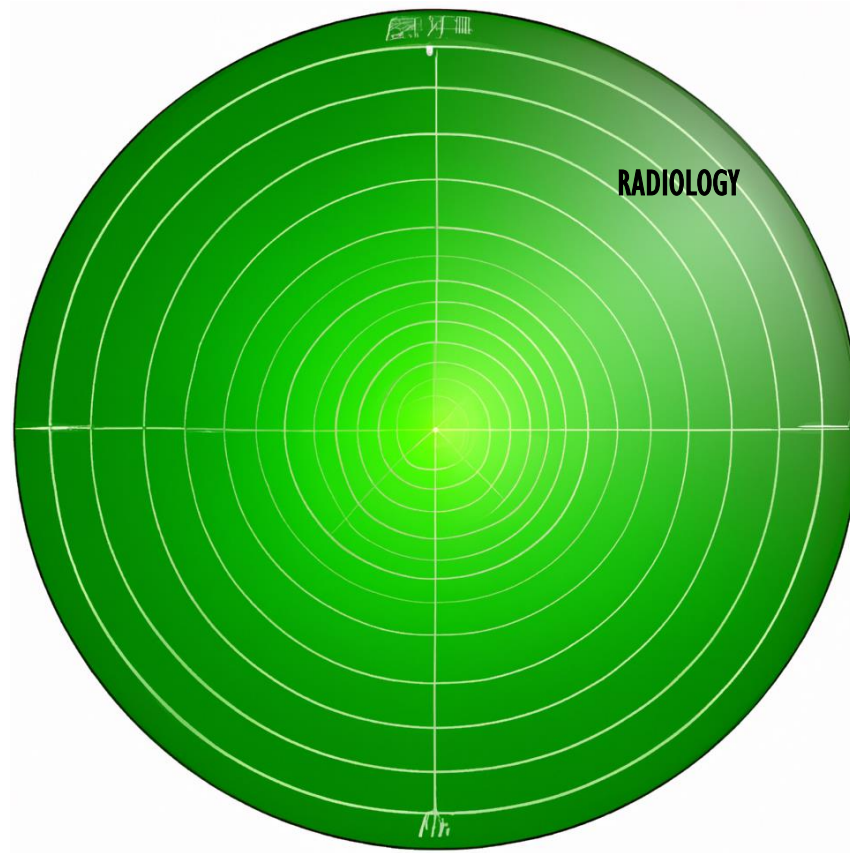
How radiology sees itself...

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...and how radiology is often seen...

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Why we should all pay attention to radiology

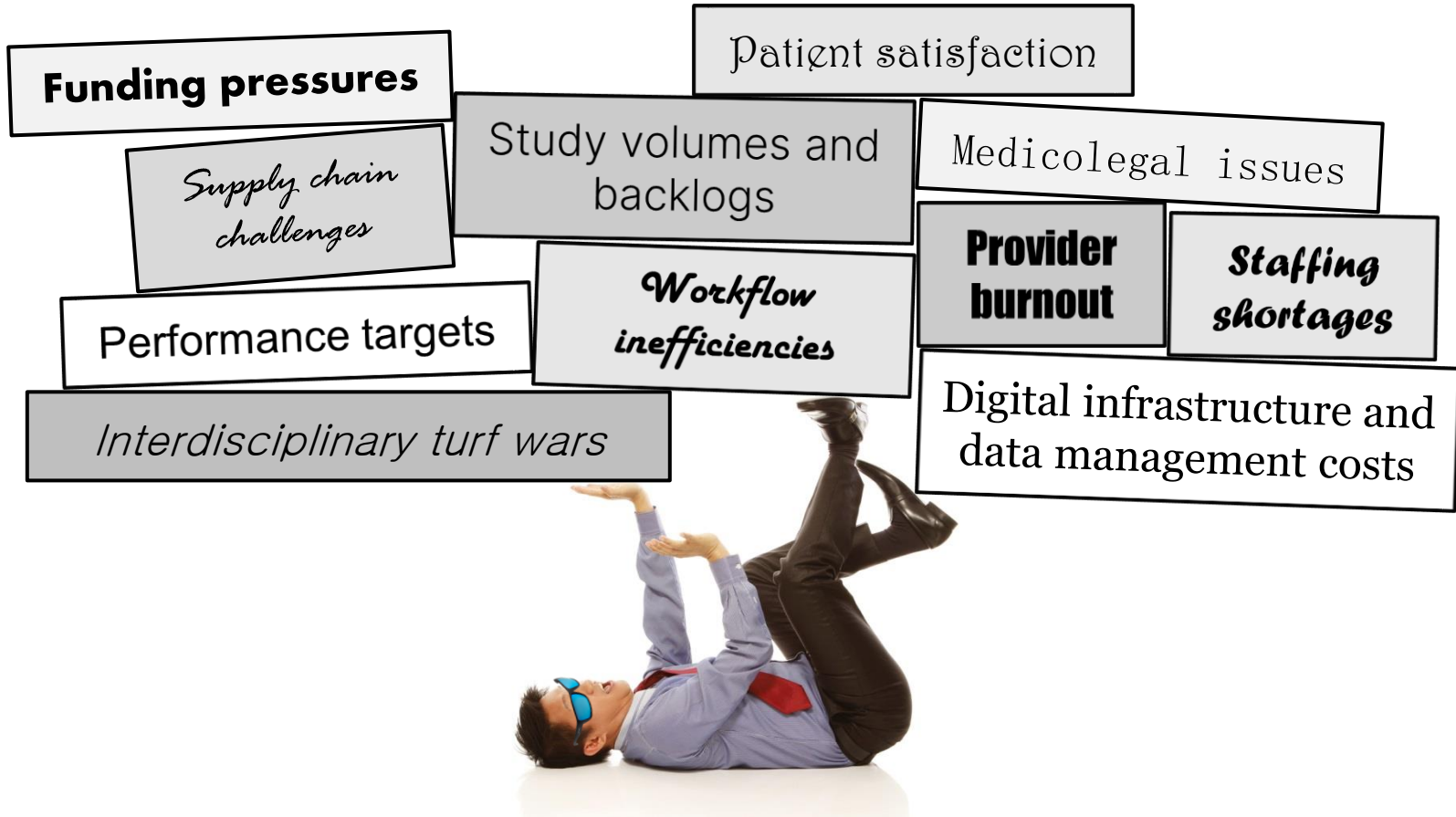


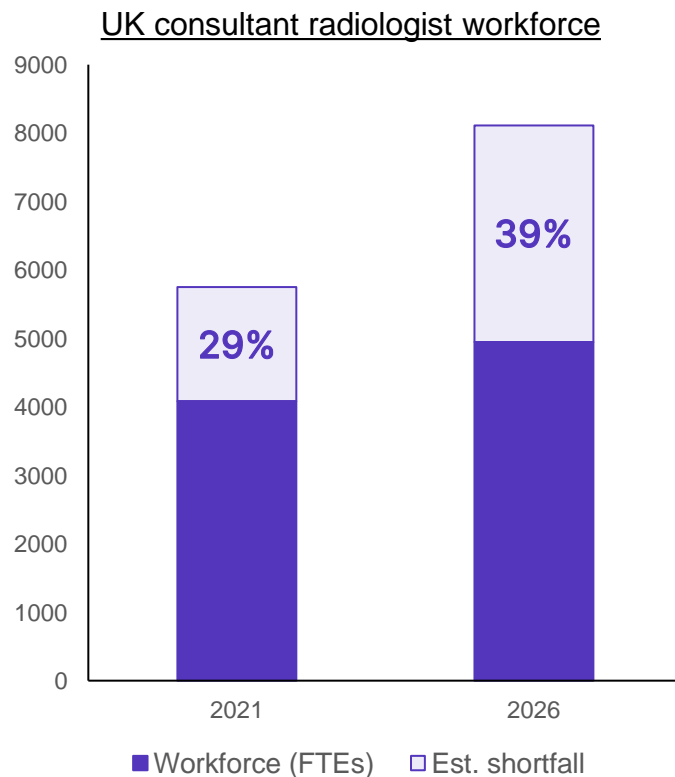
Screening

Diagnostic
problem solving

Treatment
planning

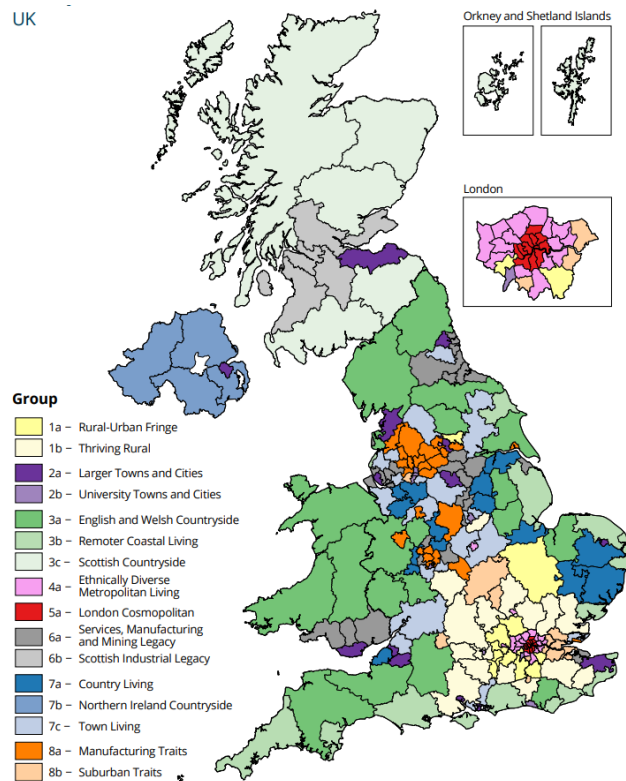
Surveillance
and monitoring





- Predicted shortfall of **over 3,000 consultants** by 2026
- New radiologists entering workforce not enough to meet increasing demand

Radiologist shortage of particular concern in rural regions



63%

of clinical directors report that workforce shortages are significant enough to compromise **patient safety**

97%

of clinical directors are worried about **backlogs and delays** for patients

98%

of clinical directors are worried about **workforce morale, stress, and burnout**

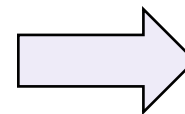
Patients face delayed diagnoses of critical conditions

History 33 patients, 35 examinations

Study Priority	Annaliseai	Date and time	Modality	Body part	Description	Name, sex and age	Date of birth	Institution	Name	Sex	Accessed	Current age
		29/06/2017, 1:37 PM	DX	CHEST	X-RAY CHEST	M, 62 years	1/01/1960	ANNALISE		M	19/01/2022, 5:50 AM	62 years
		14/03/2020, 4:09 PM	CR	CHEST	X-RAY CHEST	M, 62 years	1/01/1960	ANNALISE		M	1/02/2022, 1:52 PM	62 years
		15/06/2020, 10:24 AM	CR	CHEST	X-RAY CHEST	Potts, Pepper, F, 49 years	10/04/1972	ANNALISE	Potts, Pepper	F	2/02/2022, 4:51 PM	49 years
HIGH		1/01/2021, 5:00 PM	DX		Chest X-Ray	Nothrop, Marc, 2, 22 years	1/01/2000	ANNALISE	Nothrop, Marc	2	11/03/2022, 1:12 AM	22 years
		1/01/2021, 11:59 PM	CR	CHEST	CXR	Doe, Jon, M, 22 years	31/12/1999	ANNALISE	Doe, Jon	M	3/04/2022, 6:33 AM	22 years
		1/01/2021, 11:59 PM	CT		CT BRAIN	Smith, James, M, 22 years	31/12/1999	ANNALISE	Smith, James	M	3/04/2022, 6:36 AM	22 years
		7/07/2021, 7:32 AM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Grimley, Donald, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Grimley, Donald	M	1/04/2022, 5:06 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 11:23 AM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Rose, Randy, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Rose, Randy	M	9/03/2022, 8:11 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 11:30 AM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Sparaco, Jackie, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Sparaco, Jackie	F	1/04/2022, 4:04 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 12:38 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Hansen, Daniel, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Hansen, Daniel	M	1/04/2022, 3:14 PM	58 years
CRITICAL		7/07/2021, 2:04 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Woods, Leslie, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Woods, Leslie	F	3/04/2022, 6:38 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 4:04 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Franqui, Richard, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Franqui, Richard	M	1/04/2022, 7:03 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 4:05 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Hahn, George, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Hahn, George	M	9/03/2022, 8:08 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 5:15 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Shipman, Christine, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Shipman, Christine	F	1/04/2022, 4:04 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 6:40 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Helms, Gerald, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Helms, Gerald	M	3/04/2022, 6:41 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 8:03 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Perلمان, Deanna, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Perلمان, Deanna	F	1/04/2022, 5:06 AM	58 years
		7/07/2021, 8:14 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Marrow, Amanda, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Marrow, Amanda	F	3/04/2022, 6:38 AM	58 years
HIGH		7/07/2021, 9:05 PM	DX		CHEST X-RAY	Edwards, Norma, F, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Edwards, Norma	F	1/04/2022, 5:06 AM	58 years
CRITICAL		8/07/2021, 2:00 PM	DX		Chest X-Ray	Rose, Randy, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Rose, Randy	M	9/03/2022, 8:12 AM	58 years
		8/07/2021, 2:00 PM	DX		Chest X-Ray	Schuh, Dennis, M, 58 years	5/12/1963	ANNALISE	Schuh, Dennis	M	9/03/2022, 4:12 AM	58 years
		18/08/2021, 12:39 PM	CR		Chest X-Ray (Mobile)	Herron, Spencer, M, 75 years	28/01/1947	ANNALISE	Herron, Spencer	M	21/01/2022, 4:13 AM	75 years
		22/11/2021, 12:15 AM	CT		RWG-CTB	Crews, Terry, M, 23 years	4/05/1998	ANNALISE	Crews, Terry	M	1/04/2022, 4:00 AM	23 years
HIGH		22/11/2021, 10:47 AM	CT	BRAIN	CGS-CT BRAIN	Battle, Florina, F, 30 years	6/05/1991	ANNALISE	Battle, Florina	F	11/03/2022, 12:40 AM	30 years

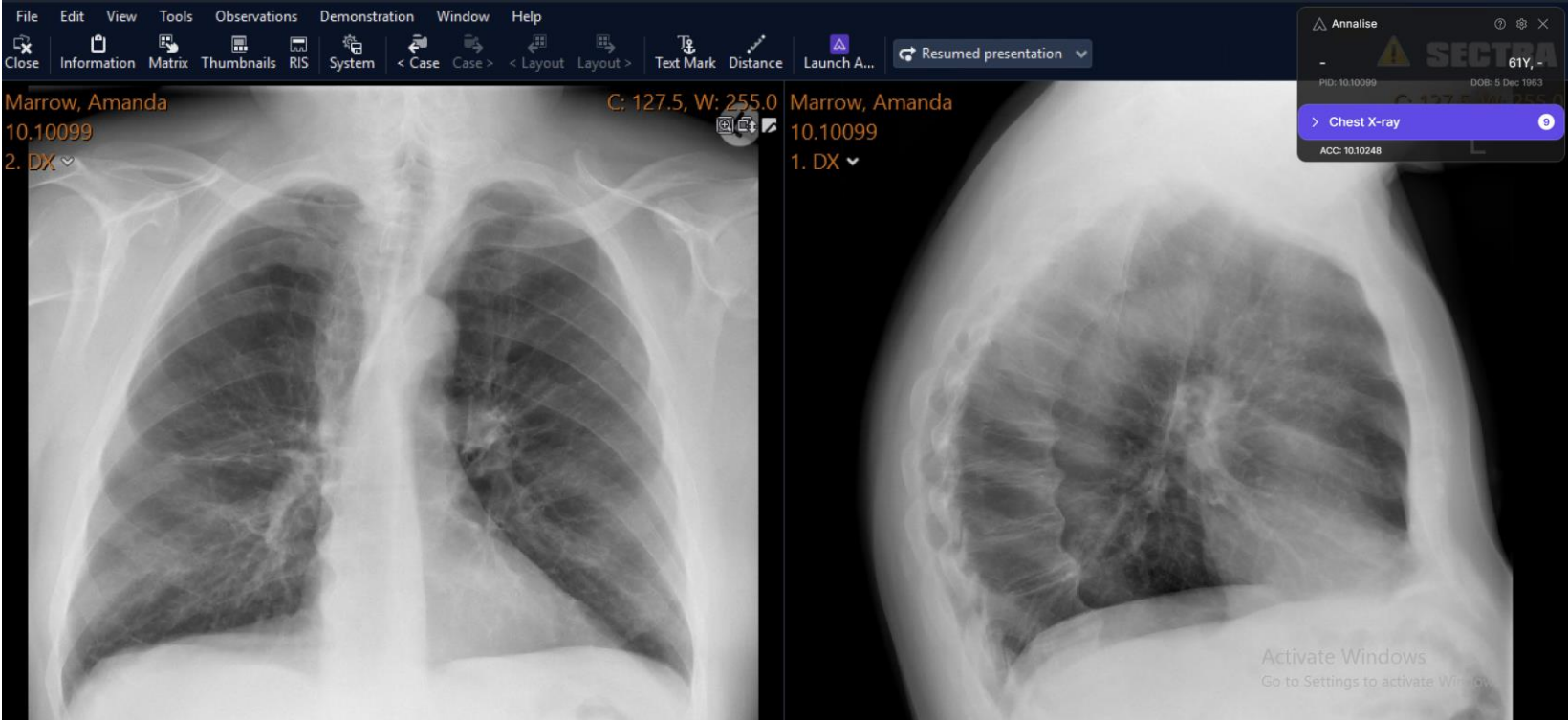
Spending on outsourcing, insourcing, and ad hoc locums (GBP)

Region	Spend (£)
England	157.9m
Northern Ireland	5.5
Scotland	9.1
Wales	6.0
Total UK	178.5m

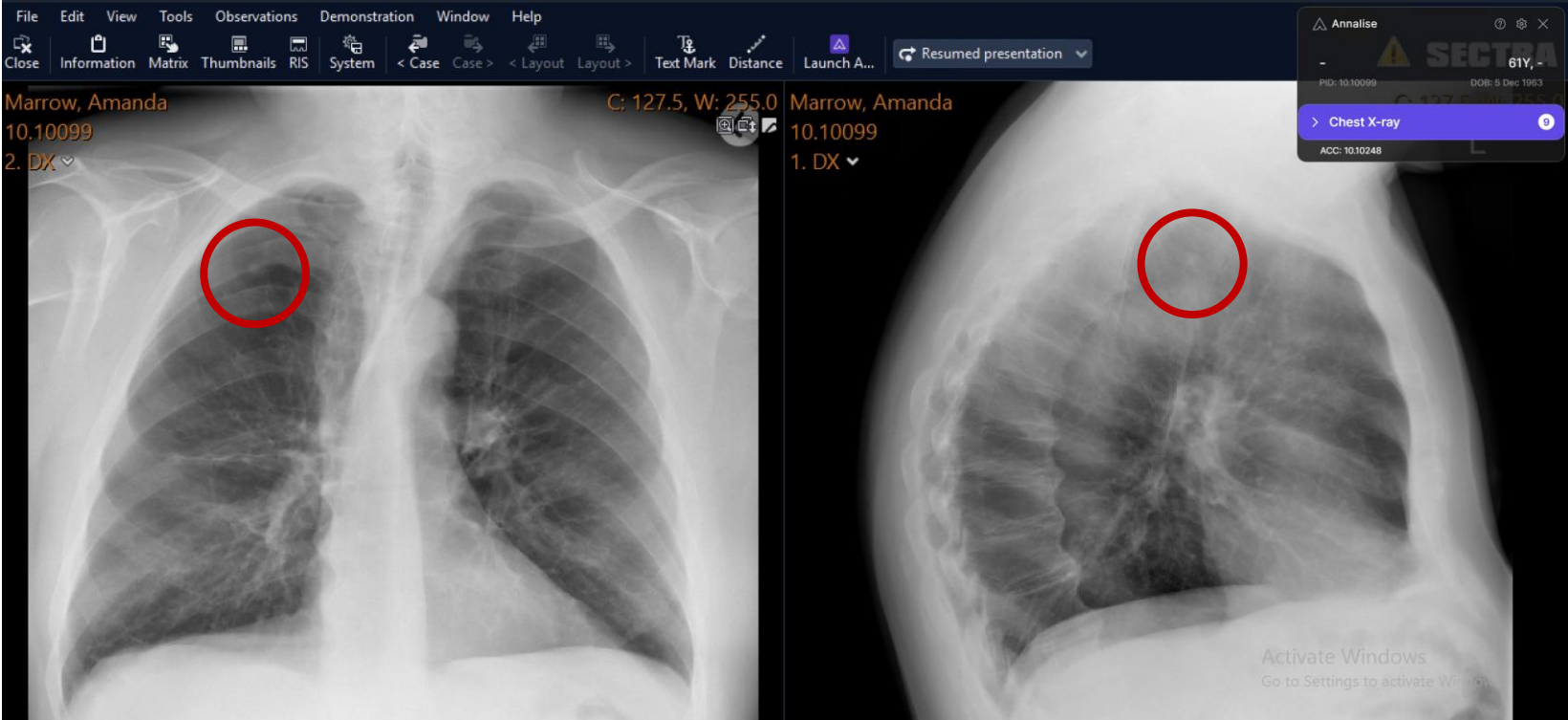


equivalent to **1,875** consultant salaries, or approximately half of the entire clinical radiology workforce!

Radiologists working harder and faster than ever before



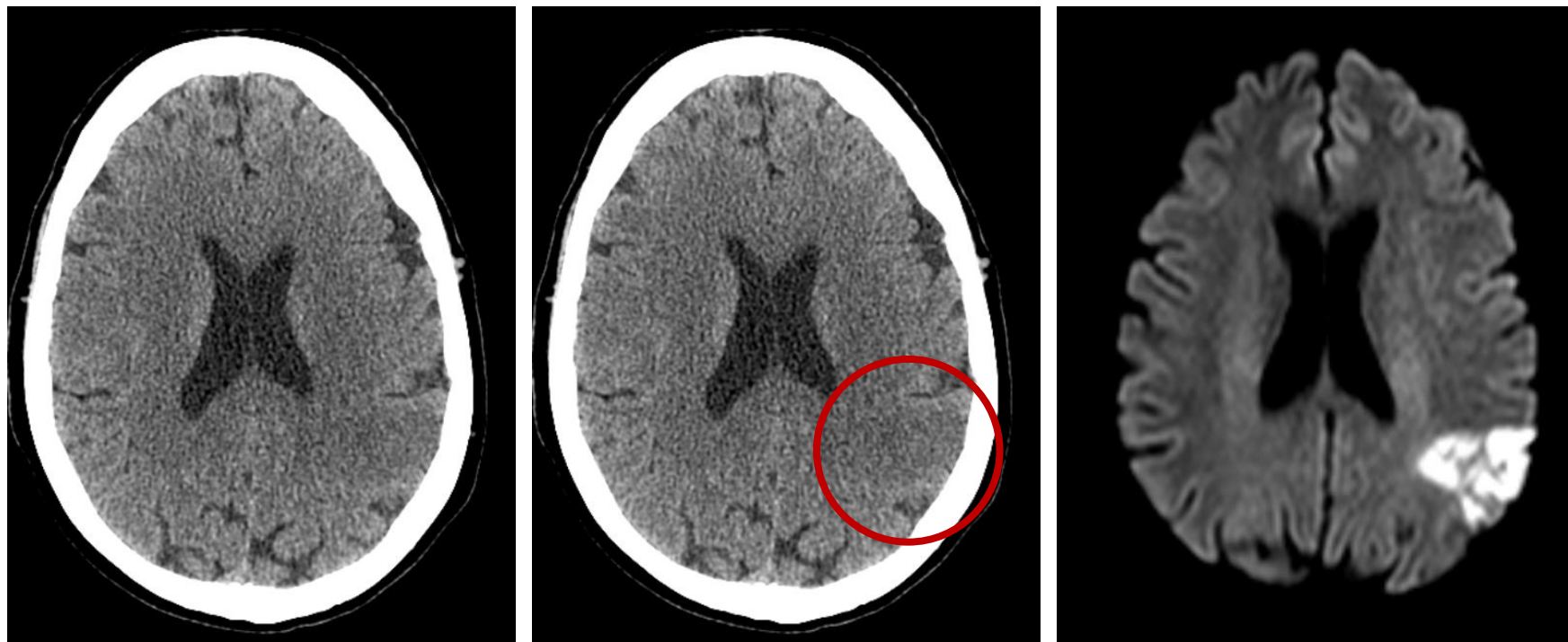
Radiologists working harder and faster than ever before



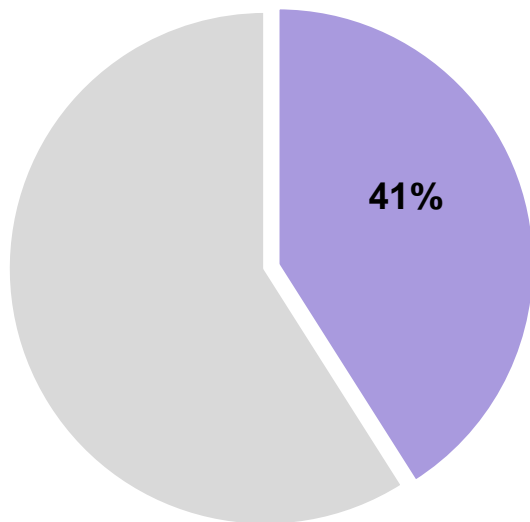
Radiologists working harder and faster than ever before

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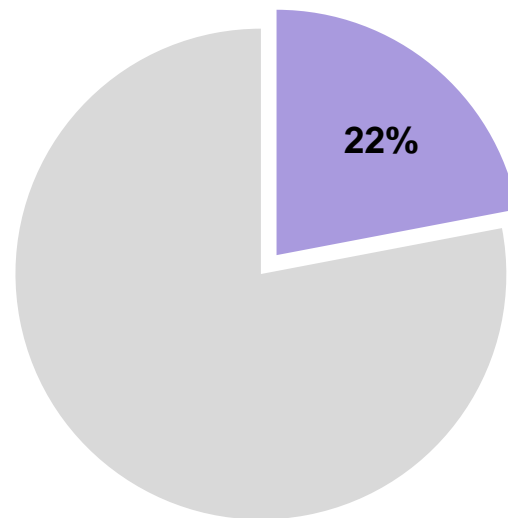




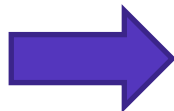
Moderately or severely demoralized in their jobs

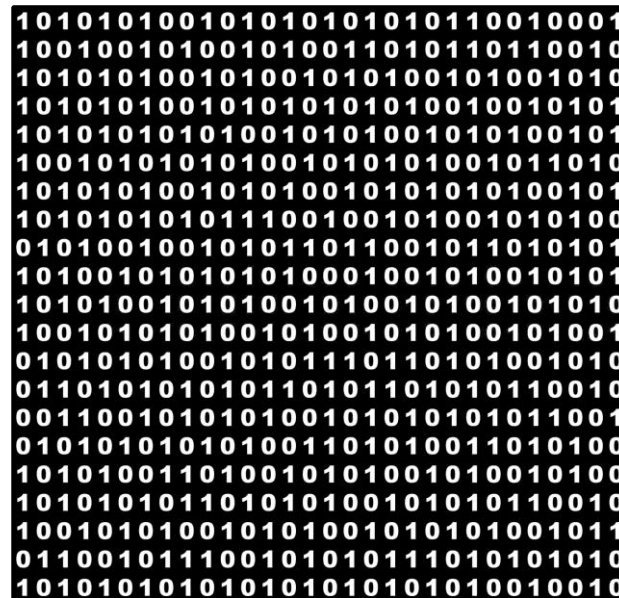
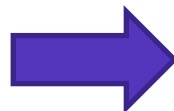


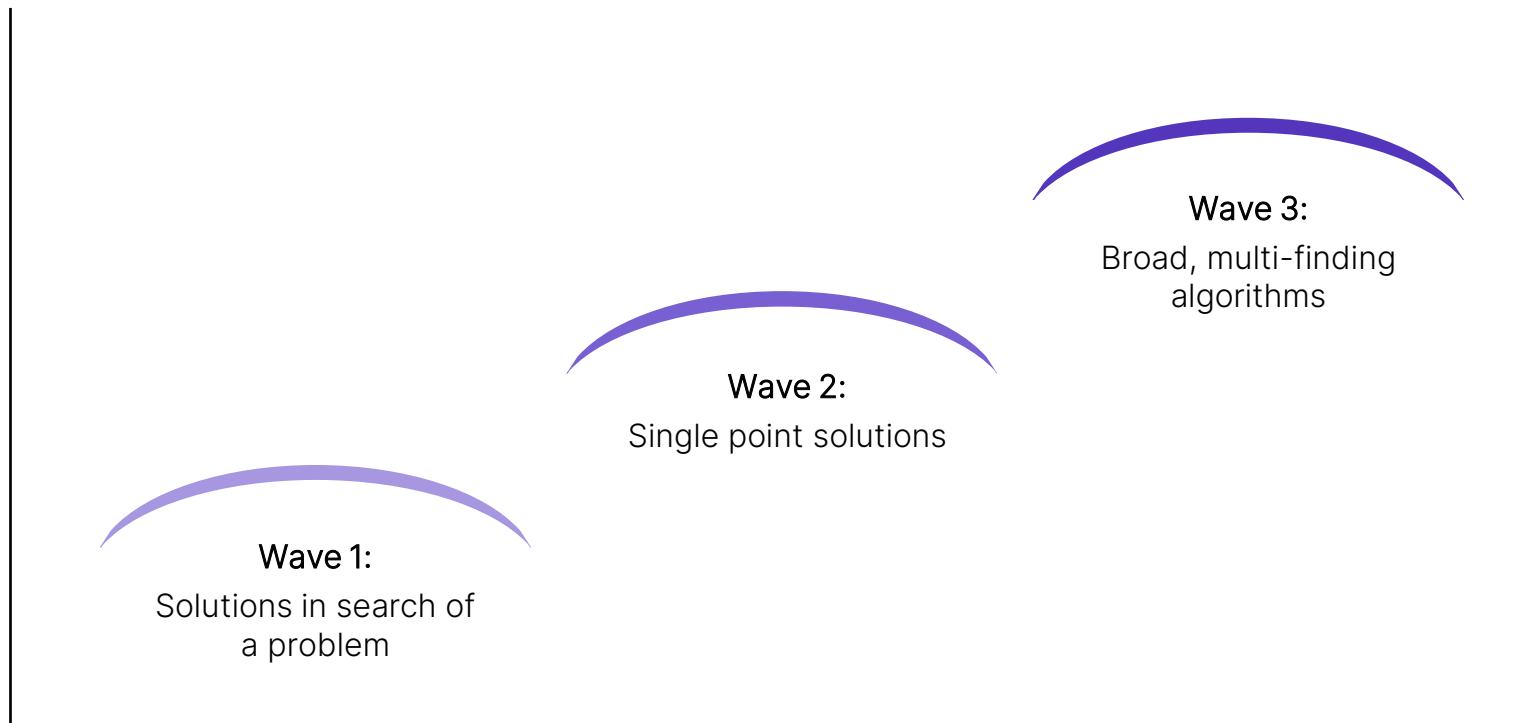
Actively considering leaving the NHS

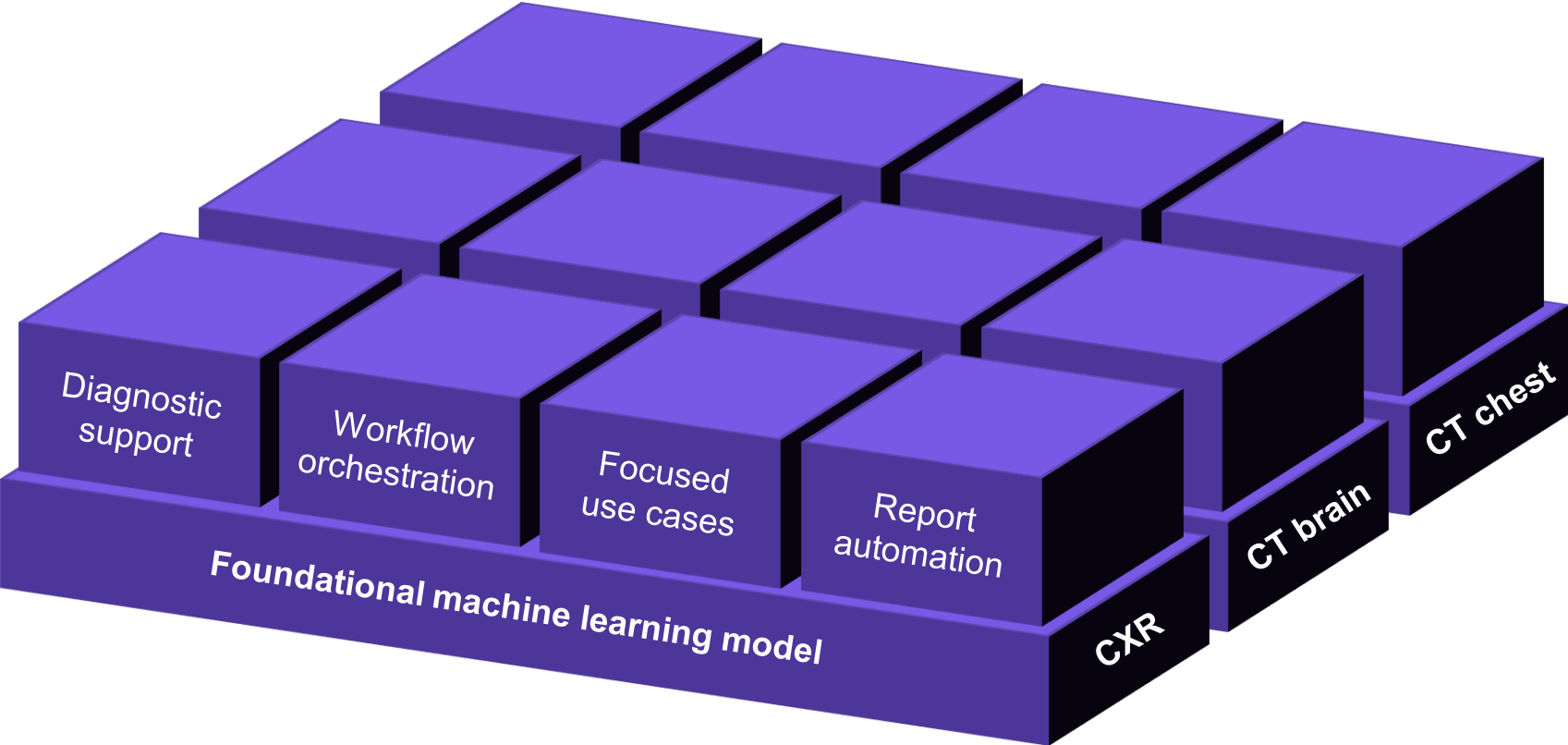


DO
MORE
WITH
LESS

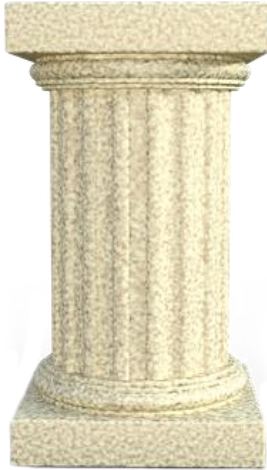




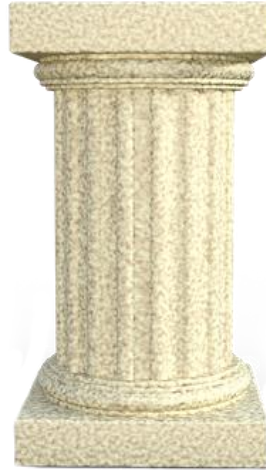




Efficiency



Quality



Access

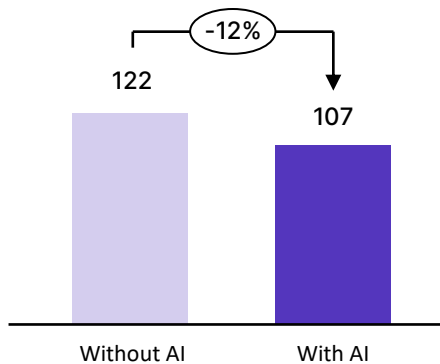


Efficiency

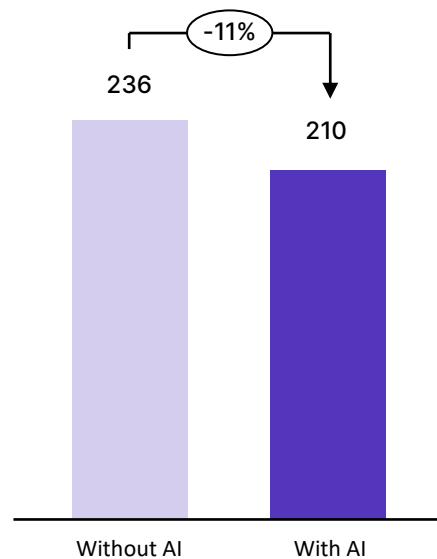
AI improves radiologist efficiency

Average examination reading time (seconds)

Annalise Chest X-ray



Annalise CT Brain



Seah, *Lancet Dig Health* 2021
Buchlak, *Eur Radiology* in review

Information delivered to radiologists

Annalise Enterprise CXR 2023

TECHNICAL FACTORS

Patient Rotated Obscured by Chin Underinflated Underexposed Overexposed Lungs Incidentally Imaged Obscured by Object



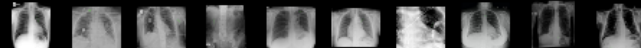
LINES AND TUBES

Central Venous Catheter IN POSITION Central Venous Catheter SUBOPTIMAL Pulmonary Artery IN POSITION Pulmonary Artery SUBOPTIMAL Interstitial of Chest Nasogastric Tube IN POSITION Nasogastric Tube SUBOPTIMAL Endotracheal Tube IN POSITION Endotracheal Tube SUBOPTIMAL



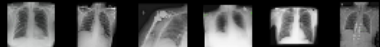
SURGICAL CLIPS AND STENTS

Mediastinal / Hilar Clips Neck Clips Aortic Clips Abdominal Clips Lung Subares Aortic Stent Coronary Stent Artery Stent Cholecystical Stent Biliary Stent



ORTHOPAEDIC IMPLANTS

Rib Fracture Shoulder Fracture Shoulder Prosthesis Rotor/Cuff Fracture Clavicle Fracture Spinal Fracture



CARDIAC DEVICES

Pacemaker Electronic Cardiac Valve Prosthesis Stentary Views Device or Wire



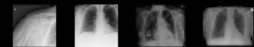
RIBS

Chronic Rib Fracture Rib Fracture Acute Rib Fracture



HUMERUS

Acute Humeral Fracture Chronic Humeral Fracture Shoulder Dislocation Shoulder Arthritis



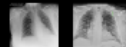
SCAPULAR

Scapular Fracture (Any Age)



CLAVICLE

Acute Clavicle Fracture Chronic Clavicle Fracture



SPINE

Scoliosis Hypertension Spinal Fracture Compression Fracture Significant Spinal Deformation Disk Level Hypertension Osteoporosis



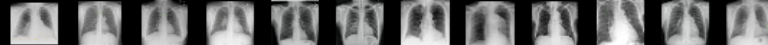
BONE LESIONS

Spine lesion Scapular lesion Humeral lesion Rib lesion Clavicle lesion



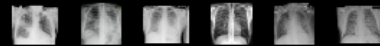
CARDIOMEDIASTINUM

Widened Cardiovascular Silhouette Mediastinal Mass (Mediastinal Separation) Superior Mediastinal Mass (Retrosternal Widening) Hilar Lymphadenopathy Hilar Lymphadenopathy + Calcified Pseudoneoplasm Aorta - Unfolded / Eccentric Aortic Dissection / Rupture Aortic Arch Calcification Pulmonary Vessel Congestion Pulmonary Vessel Enlargement Reticular Fat Pad



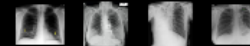
AIR SPACE OPACITY

Air Space Opacity - Focal Air Space Opacity - Multifocal Air Space Opacity - Diffuse (LOWER) Air Space Opacity - Diffuse (UPPER) Air Space Opacity - Diffuse (BIPHASE) Air Space Opacity - Diffuse (ALL LUNG)



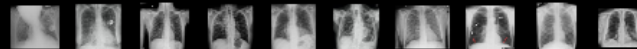
COLLAPSE

Atelectasis Lobar / Segmental Collapse Whole Lung or Major Collapse Post Lung Resection Volume Loss



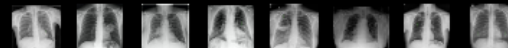
INTERSTITIAL

Interstitial Thickening (UPPER ZONE) Interstitial Thickening (LOWER ZONE) Interstitial Thickening (BIPHASE) Interstitial Thickening with Volume Loss (UPPER) Interstitial Thickening with Volume Loss (LOWER) Interstitial Thickening with Volume Loss (DIFFUSE) Diffuse Peribronchovascular Markings Diffuse Peribronchovascular Markings (UPPER ZONE) Diffuse Peribronchovascular Markings (LOWER ZONE) Diffuse Peribronchovascular Markings (DIFFUSE)



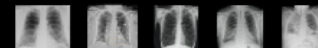
PULMONARY LESION

Solitary Nodule (less than 3cm) Solitary Mass (over 3cm) Multiple Well-Defined Nodules or Masses Cavitation (Abscess) Cavitation (Masses with Air Fluid Level / Air Crescent) Calcified Nodule (1-3mm) Calcified Nodule (> 3mm) Nipple Shadow



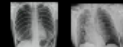
AIRWAYS

Reduced Lung Volumes (Hyperinflation) Peribronchovascular Colling Hyperinflation Bronchovascular Distortion Fractured Clavicle



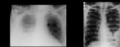
PNEUMOTHORAX

Simple Pneumothorax Tension Pneumothorax



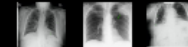
PLEURAL EFFUSION

Simple Effusion Localized Effusion



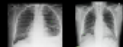
PLEURAL THICKENING

Calcified Pleural Plaques Ruptured Mass Diffuse Nodular Pleural Thickening



DIAPHRAGMATIC CONTOUR

Raised Hemidiaphragm Elevated Hemidiaphragm



CHEST WALL CONTOUR

Pneumothorax Pneumothorax



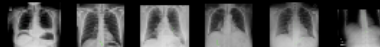
SOFT TISSUES

Subcutaneous Emphysema Mediastinum Breast Implant Calcified Aortic Nodes Calcified Neck Nodes



ABDOMEN

Free Abdominal Gas Dilated Bowel HilaroHernia Calcification Calcified Bowel IN POSITION Calcified Bowel SUBOPTIMAL



FOREIGN BODIES

Non-Surgical Internal Foreign Body

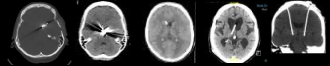


Information delivered to radiologists

Annalise Enterprise CTB 2023

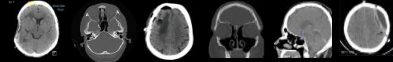
TUBES CLIPS & DEVICES

Vascular Clips Aneurysm Coils EVD VP Shunt DBS Electrodes



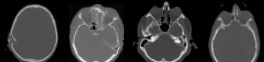
POST SURGICAL PROCEDURE

Craniotomy Mastoidectomy Resection Cavity Sino-Nasal Surgery Transphenoidal Surgery Craniotomy Collection



FRACTURE

Fracture of Calvarium Fracture of Skull Base Petrous Bone Fracture Facial Bone Fracture



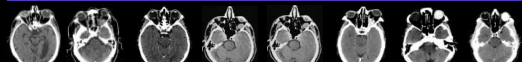
SKULL LESION

Aggressive Sclerotic Lesion Aggressive Lytic Lesion Lytic Lesion Of Skull Base Generalised Calvarial Thickening Hyperostosis Frontalis



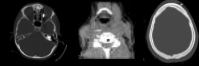
ORBITS

Vitreous Haemorrhage Orbital Mass Benign Scleral Thickening Or Mass Orbital Mass Inflammation Orbital Fat Stranding Exophthalmos Intra-Ocular Silicone Prosthetic Globe



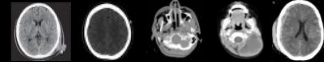
FOREIGN BODIES

Foreign Body Orbital Foreign Body Face And Neck Foreign Body Intracranial Scalp



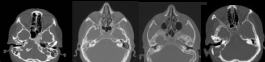
SKIN AND SCALP

Aggressive Skin Lesion Non-Aggressive Skin Lesion Subcutaneous Emphysema Face And Neck Haematomas Scalp Haematomas



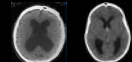
PETROUS TEMPORAL BONES

Petrous Apex Lesion Mastoid Opacification Hypo-aeromatized Mastoid Opacity In Tympanic Cavity



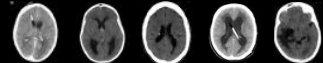
HYDROCEPHALUS

Communicating Hydrocephalus Obstructive Hydrocephalus



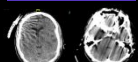
VENTRICLES

Intra-Ventricular Debris Colloid Cyst Subependymal Calcification Or Nodule Transependymal Oedema Entrapment Of Lateral Ventricle



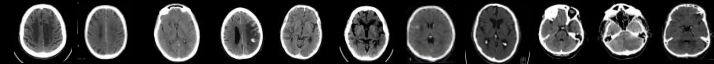
ARTIFACT

Metallic Artefact Movement Artefact



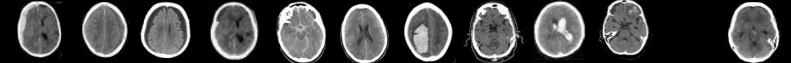
STROKE

Acute Cerebral Infarct Acute Watershed Infarct Acute Peripheral Infarct Acute Hemorrhagic Infarct Acute Parenchymal Hemorrhagic Infarct Insular Ribbon Sign Hypodense Basal Ganglia Acute Lacunar Infarct Acute Brainstem Infarct Acute Cerebellar Infarct Hypodense Artery In Arterios Circulation



INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGE

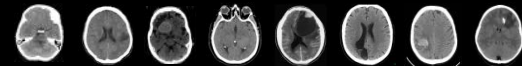
Acute Subdural Haematoma Subacute Subdural Haematoma Chronic Subdural Haematoma Acute on Chronic Subdural Haematoma Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Haemorrhage Cerebral Convexity Subarachnoid Haemorrhage Acute Intraparenchymal Haemorrhage Subacute Intraparenchymal Haemorrhage Intraventricular Haemorrhage Hemorrhagic Contusion Aneurysm



VASCULAR

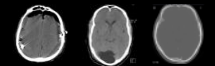
INTRA-AXIAL MASS

Intra-axial lesion Heterogeneous Intra-axial lesion Hypodense Intra-axial lesion Hyperdense Intra-axial lesion Isodense Intra-axial lesion Complex Cyst Intra-axial lesion CSF Cyst Intra-axial lesion Haemorrhage Intra-axial lesion Calcification



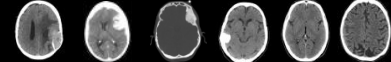
EXTRA-AXIAL COLLECTION

Extra-Axial Collection of Air Extra-Axial CSF Collection Dural Calcification



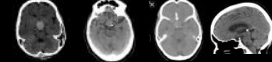
EXTRA-AXIAL MASS

Aggressive Extra-Axial Mass of Soft Tissue Non-Aggressive Extra-Axial Mass No Fat or Calcification Meningioma with Hypointensity of Adjacent Calvarium Non-Aggressive Extra-Axial Mass Containing Calcification Benign Meningeal Thickening Aggressive Meningeal Thickening



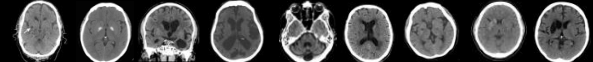
SELLA LESION

Hemorrhagic Lesion in Sella Sella/Suprasellar Cyst or Mass Expanded Pituitary Fossa Empty Sella



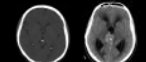
CHRONIC CHANGES

Prominent Perivascular Spaces Basal Ganglia And Dentate Calcification Enccephalomalacia Cerebral Atrophy Cerebellar Atrophy Small Vessel Ischaemic Disease Lacunar Infarct SLLike Chronic Hemorrhage Deep White Or Gray Matter Infarct



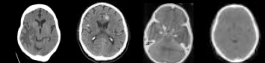
PINEAL LESION

Simple Pineal Pineal Mass or Complex Cyst



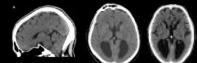
INTRA-AXIAL ABNORMALITY

Vasogenic Oedema Focal Intra-Axial Calcification Pseudo Subarachnoid Haemorrhage Diffuse Hypoxic Ischaemic Encephalopathy



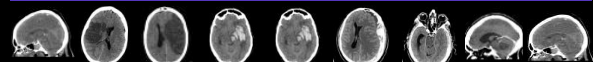
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITY

Chiari I Corpus Callosum Agenesis Colpocephaly



MASS EFFECT

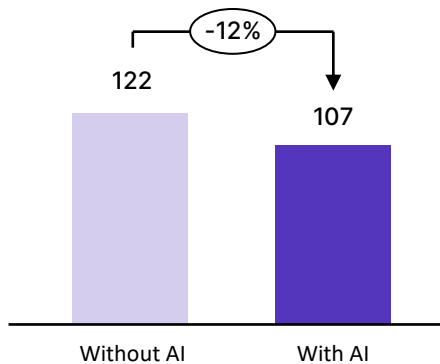
Effacement Of Basal Cisterns Subal Effacement Lateral Ventricular Effacement Third Ventricular Effacement Fourth Ventricular Effacement Midline Shift Uncal Herniation Upward Transfornical Herniation Tonsillar Herniation



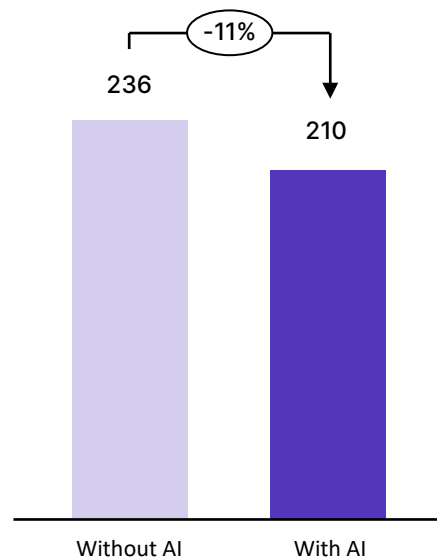
AI improves radiologist efficiency

Average examination reading time (seconds)

Annalise Chest X-ray



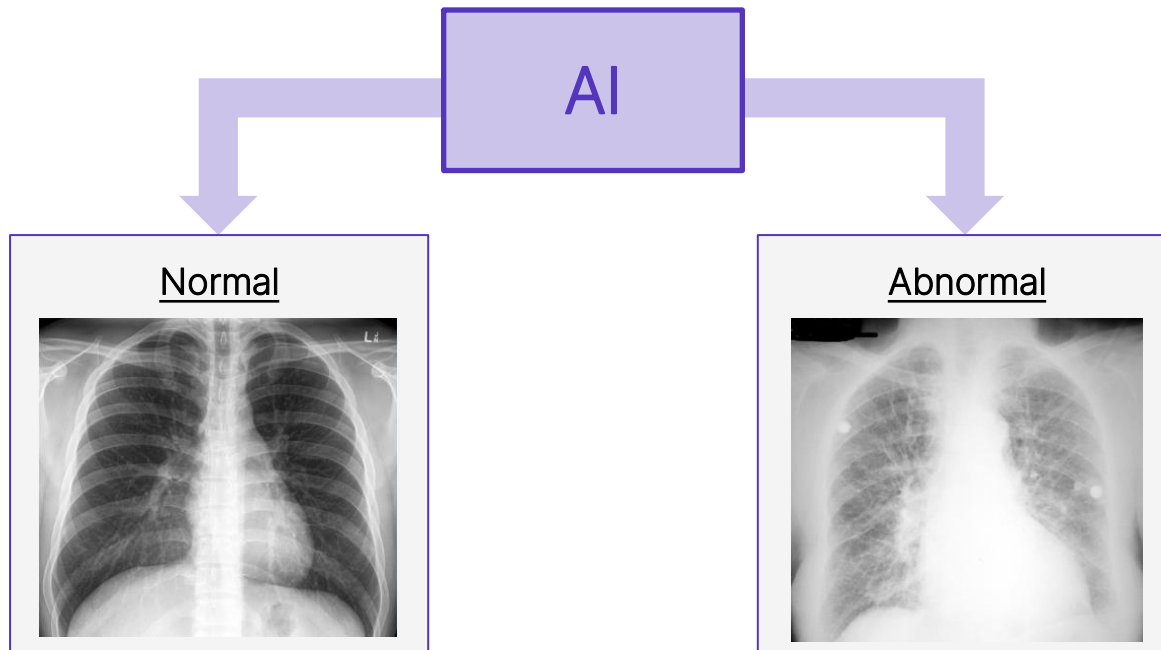
Annalise CT Brain



Seah, *Lancet Dig Health* 2021
Buchlak, *Eur Radiology* in review

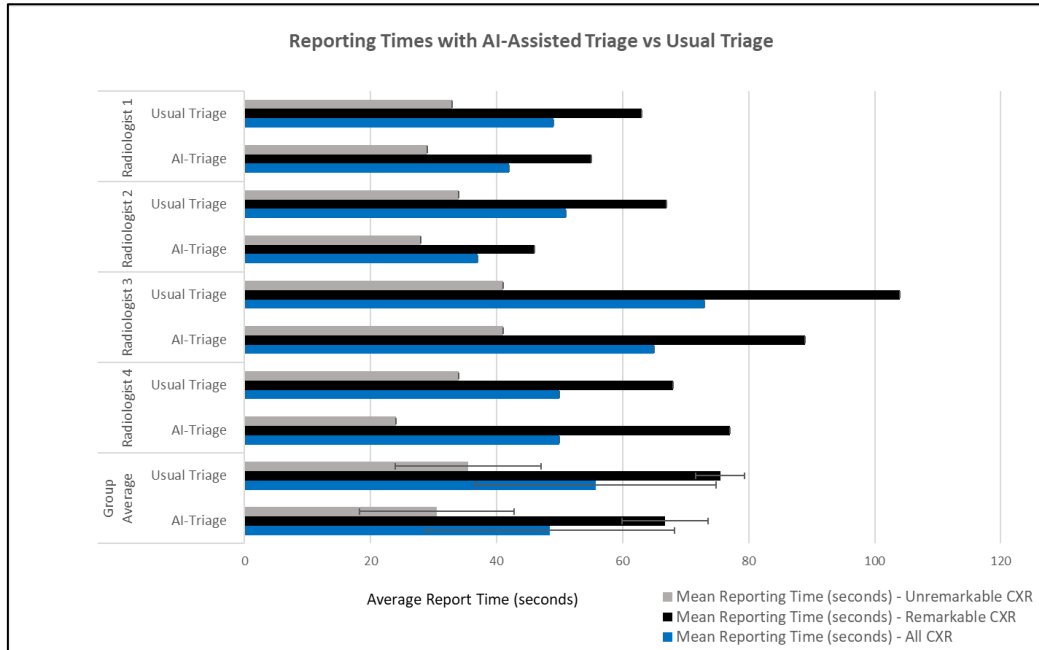
AI enables new, more efficient radiology workflows

Batch reading with “triaged” normal vs abnormal radiographs

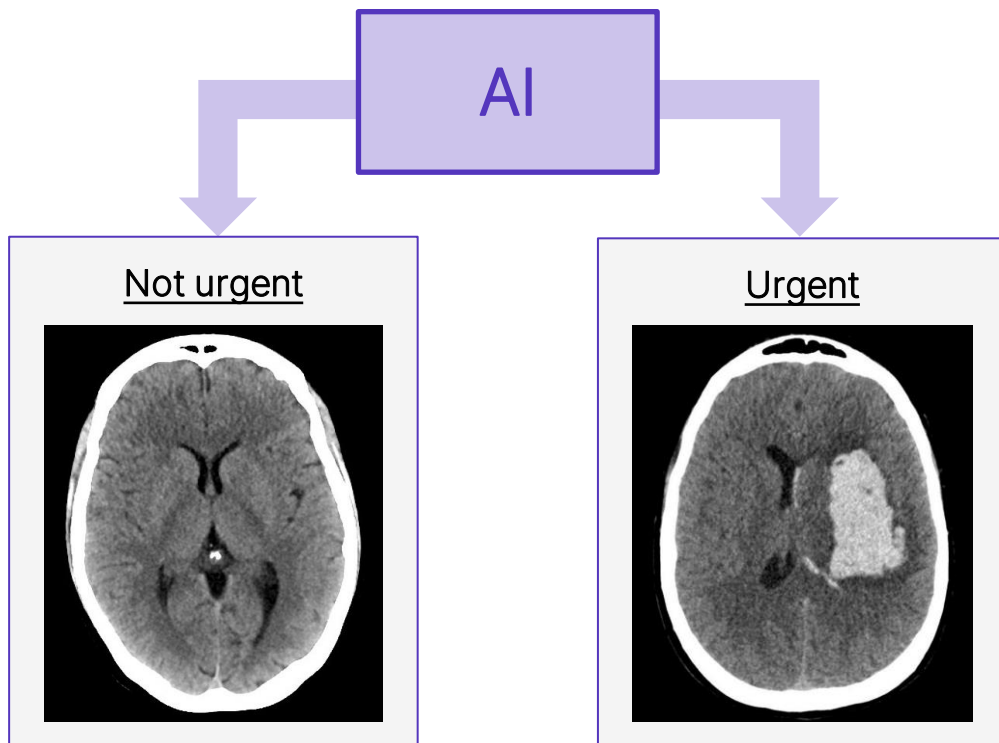


AI enables new, more efficient radiology workflows

Batch reading with “triaged” normal vs abnormal radiographs



- 13% overall reporting time savings



- 60-80% of head CTs ordered in A&E are normal
- Triaging only urgent cases for overnight teleradiology reads could save up to £175,000 per annum at a single NHS trust

Hindawi
 Publishing Research and Practice
 Volume 2022, Article ID 2144386, 7 pages
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/2144386>

Research Article
Decreased Hospital Length of Stay for ICH and PE after Adoption of an Artificial Intelligence-Augmented Radiological Worklist Triage System

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The purpose of the study was to determine whether there was a difference in the length of stay (LOS) for inpatients diagnosed with intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) or pulmonary embolism (PE) prior to and following implementation of an AI triage software. A retrospective review was performed for patients that underwent CT imaging procedures related to ICH and PE from April 2016 to October 2019. All patient encounters that included noncontrast head computed tomography (CT) or CT chest angiogram (CTCA) procedures, identified by the DICOM study descriptions, from April 2016 to April 2019 were included for ICH and PE, respectively. All patients that were diagnosed with ICH or PE were identified using ICD9 and ICD10 codes. Three separate control groups were defined as follows: (i) all remaining patients that underwent the designated imaging studies, (ii) patients diagnosed with hip fractures, and (iii) all hospital-wide encounters during the study period. Pre- and post-AI time periods were defined around the deployment dates of the ICH and PE modules, respectively. The reduction in LOS was 1.30 days (95% CI, 0.1–2.5), resulting in an observed percentage decrease of 1.9% (p value = 0.032), for ICH and 2.07 days (95% CI, 0.1–4.0), resulting in an observed percentage decrease of 26.3% (p value = 0.534), for PE when comparing the pre- and post-AI time periods. Reductions in LOS were observed in the ICH pre- and post-AI time period group for patients that were not diagnosed with ICH, but that underwent related imaging, 0.46 days (95% CI, 0.1–0.8) resulting in an observed percentage decrease of 5% (p value = 0.003), and inpatients that were diagnosed with hip fractures, 0.40 days (95% CI, 0.1–1.2) resulting in an observed percentage decrease of 8.3% (p value = 0.008). No other significant decrease in length of stay was observed in any of the other patient groups. The introduction of computer-aided triage and prioritization software into the radiological workflow was associated with a significant decrease in length of stay for patients diagnosed with ICH and PE.

1. Introduction

Radiologists face a demand for improved healthcare efficiency under a simultaneously increasing workload [1]. Artificial intelligence (AI), a computer topic within radiology over the past decade, has shown promising applications for enhancing radiologist productivity and efficiency [2–5]. AI algorithms used for lesion detection, case triage, and workflow management can prioritize critical cases to accelerate diagnosis and reduce study turnaround time (TAT) [6].

While AI has been shown to improve radiology workflow processes, the role AI plays in other healthcare efficiency metrics, such as hospital length of stay (LOS), is unclear.

Hospital LOS is a crucial component of healthcare efficiency as it directly impacts healthcare costs. Generally, reduced LOS translates to reduced cost and substantial hospital savings [5–7]. Excessive LOS, on the other hand, leads to increased cost and potentially, clinical complications related to the increased risk of adverse events [8]. Improved

- 12% hospital length-of-stay reduction from ICH and PE detection

Journal of Medical Systems (2022) 48:49
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10919-022-01833-z>

CLINICAL SYSTEMS

Pilot Report for Intracranial Hemorrhage Detection with Deep Learning Implanted Head Computed Tomography Images at Emergency Department

Hung-Wei Chang Chien¹, Tsung-Lung Yang¹, Wang-Chuan Juang^{1,3}, Yen-Yu Arthur Chen¹, Yu-Chuan Jack Li⁴, Chih-Yu Chen^{1,5}

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Abstract

Intracranial hemorrhage is a serious clinical condition that requires timely diagnosis. An artificial intelligence algorithm system called DeepCT can identify hemorrhagic lesions rapidly from non-contrast head computed tomography (NCCT) images and has received regulatory clearance. A non-controlled retrospective pilot clinical trial was conducted. Patients who received NCCT at the emergency department (ED) of Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital were collected. From 2020 January 1st to April 30th, the physicians read NCCT images without DeepCT. From 2020 May 1st to August 31st, the physicians were assisted by DeepCT. The length of ED stays (LOS) for the patients was collected. 2,999 patients were included (1188 and 2811 with and without ICH). For patients with a final diagnosis of ICH, implementing DeepCT significantly shortened their LOS (500.67 ± 604.93 min with DeepCT vs. 780.43 ± 710.27 min without DeepCT; $p = 0.022$). For patients with a non-ICH diagnosis, the LOS did not significantly differ (705.90 ± 760.86 min with DeepCT vs. 679.45 ± 681.97 min without DeepCT; $p = 0.062$). For patients with ICH, those assisted with DeepCT had a significantly shorter LOS than those without DeepCT. For patients with a non-ICH diagnosis, implementing DeepCT did not affect the LOS, because emergency physicians need some efforts to identify the underlying problem(s) with or without DeepCT. In summary, implementing DeepCT systems in the ED will save costs, decrease LOS, and accelerate patient flow; most importantly, it will improve the quality of care and increase the confidence and shorten the response time of the physicians and radiologists.

Keywords Intra-cranial hemorrhage (ICH) · Deep learning · Artificial intelligence (AI) · Head non-contrast computed tomography · Convolutional neural network · Cost efficiency

This article is part of the Topical Collection on Clinical Systems

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- 28% ED length-of-stay reduction for patients diagnosed with ICH

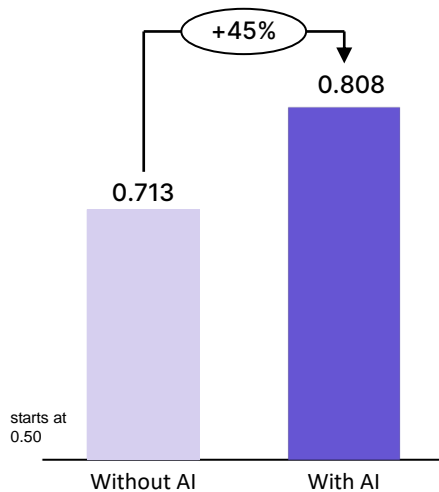


Quality

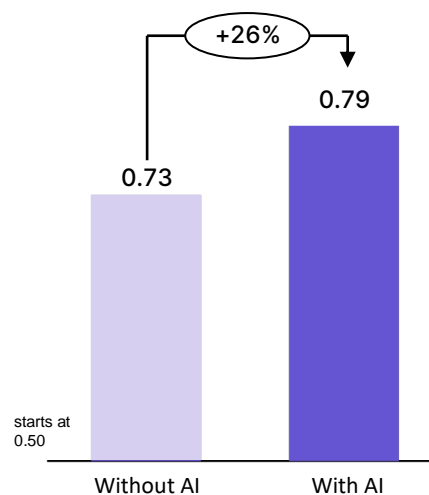
AI improves radiologist accuracy

Mean AUC improvement across all findings

Annalise Chest X-ray

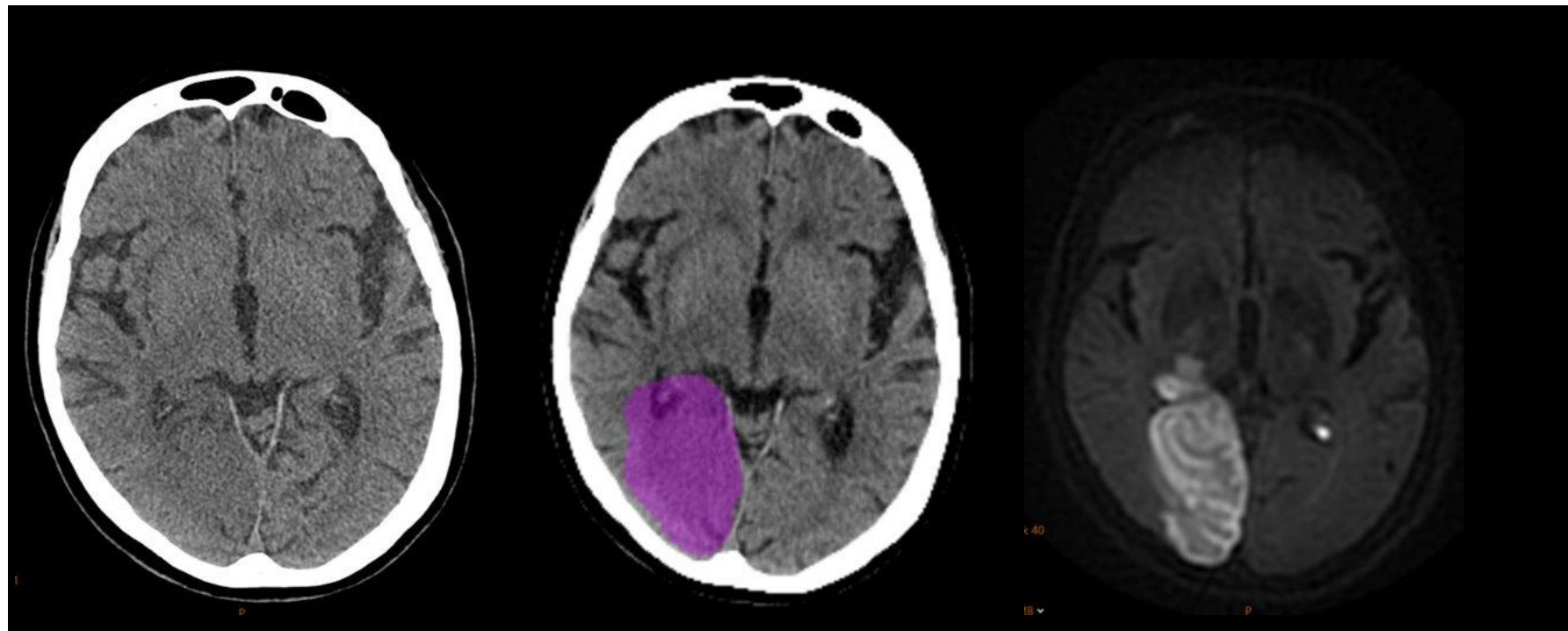


Annalise CT Brain



Seah, *Lancet Dig Health* 2021
Buchlak, *Eur Radiology* in review

AI reduces dangerous errors and misses



AI reduces dangerous errors and misses

14/08/1975
M

Extra-axial haematoma

ANTERIOR

POSTERIOR

Annalise

Oliver THORBURY 46Y, M
PID: AALCTB.SSS001 DOB: 14 Aug 1975

CT Brain 5

14 May 2022 - 12:47:54 AM
THINS SOFT, IDOSE (3)
Series 201 | ACC: SSS001

PRIORITY 5

- Extra-axial haematoma
- Fracture
- Scalp haematomas
- Air fluid level paranasal sinuses

AI reduces dangerous errors and misses

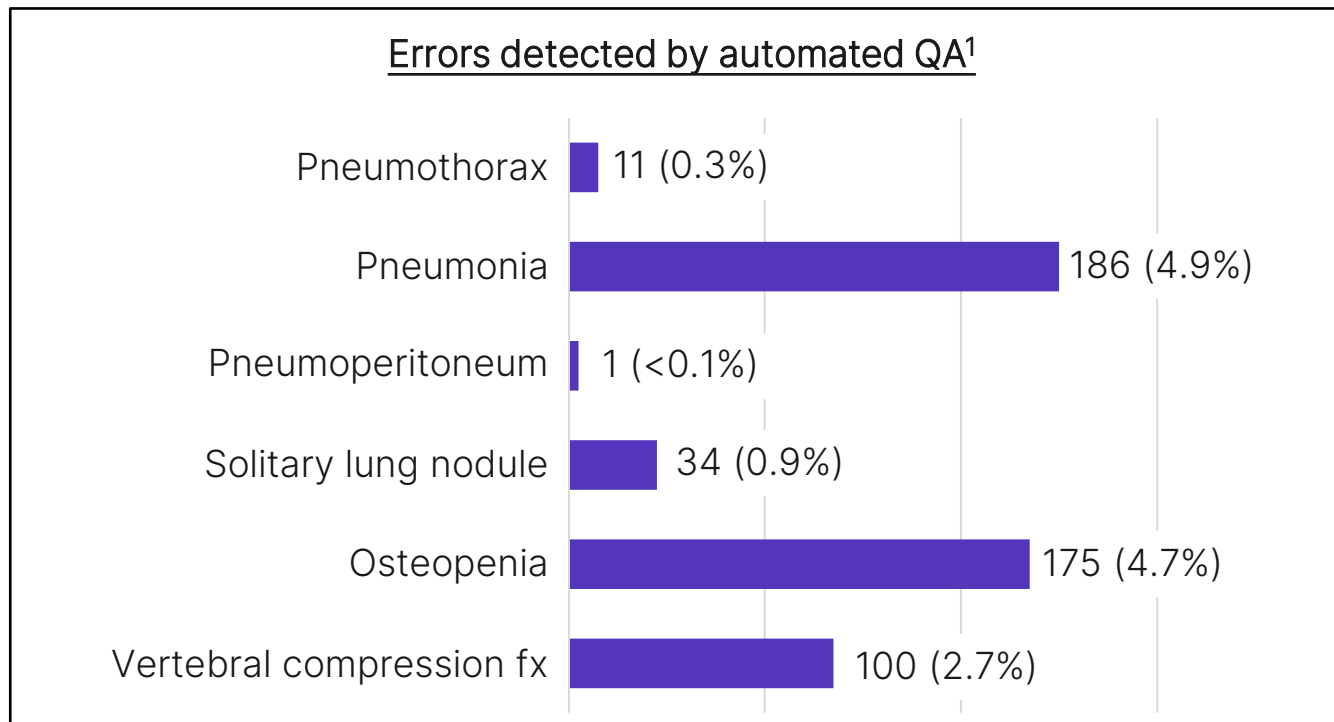
The screenshot displays the annalise.ai interface. On the left, a chest X-ray is shown with a pink dot highlighting a lesion on the right clavicle. The interface includes a 'Clavicle lesion' title, a 'FRONT' view indicator, and a 'PRESENT' probability bar at the bottom. On the right, a sidebar lists findings: 'Chest X-ray', '1 Aug. 2019 - 2:26:03 PM', 'PRIORITY', 'Unfolded aorta', 'Atelectasis', 'Simple effusion', 'Rib lesion', 'Humeral lesion', 'Scapular lesion', 'Clavicle lesion' (highlighted), 'Spine lesion', and 'Spine arthritis'.

AI reduces dangerous errors and misses

The screenshot displays the Annalise AI interface for a chest X-ray. On the left, a large chest X-ray image shows a purple dot indicating a detected solitary lung nodule. Above the image, the text "Solitary lung nodule" is displayed. Below the image, there is a "Show" button and a "Hide" button. At the bottom, a progress bar indicates the confidence level, with "ABSENT" on the left and "PRESENT" on the right, and a vertical line positioned towards the "PRESENT" side.

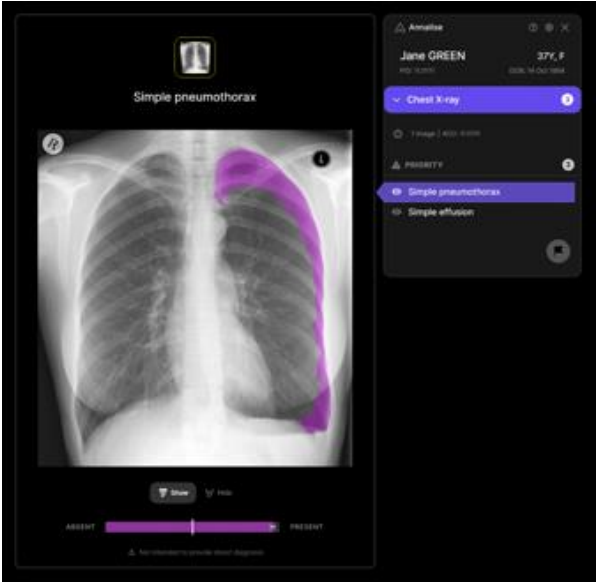
On the right side of the interface, a sidebar contains patient information and a list of findings:

- Annalise
- Audrey HUME, 52Y, F
- PID: 10.10124 | DOB: 20 Mar 1961
- ▼ Chest X-ray (1)
- 27 Nov 2013 - 9:51:05 AM
- 2 Images | ACC: 10.10283
- ▲ PRIORITY (1)
- ☉ Solitary lung nodule
- ▼ OTHER (2)
- ☉ Calcified mass (> 5mm)
- ☉ Rib lesion

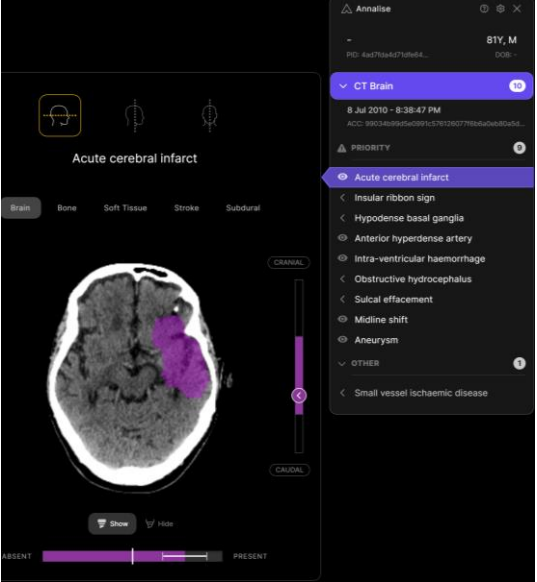


¹AI performed on images compared to natural language processing (NLP) performed on reports. Results verified by independent subspecialty thoracic radiologists. Cohort size = 3,760 consecutive CXRs.

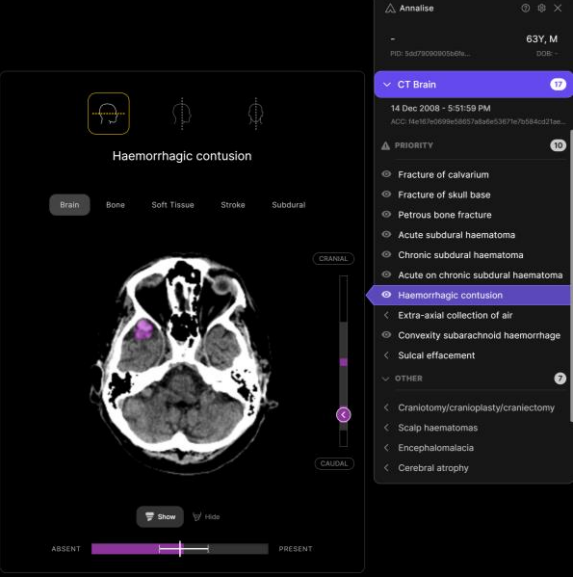
AI triage reduces reporting times for critical findings



Pneumothorax



Ischemic stroke



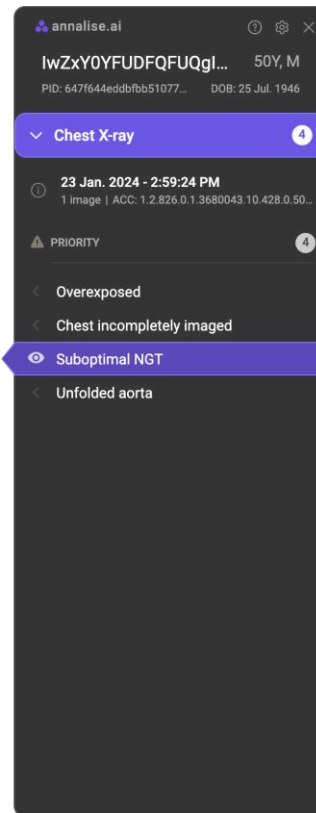
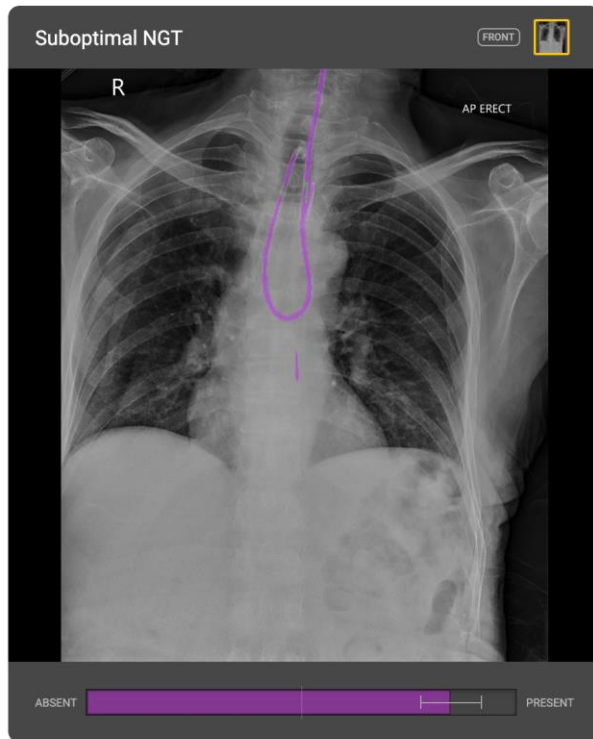
Brain hemorrhage

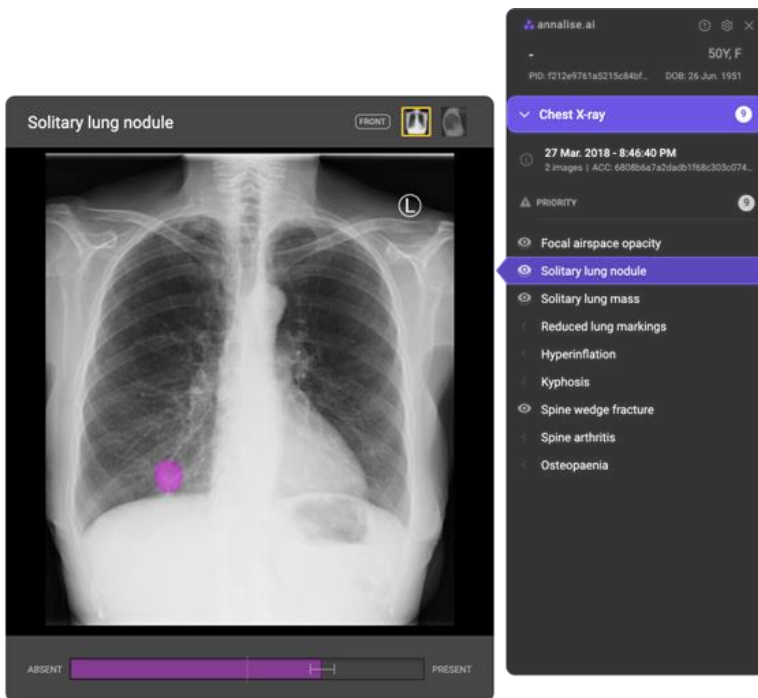
*"It's an extra pair of eyes for us
and that's very welcome on a
really busy ward round."*

- Dr. Ben Dobb
Consultant in Acute Medicine
Emergency Department
NHS Grampian



AI helps prevent “never events”



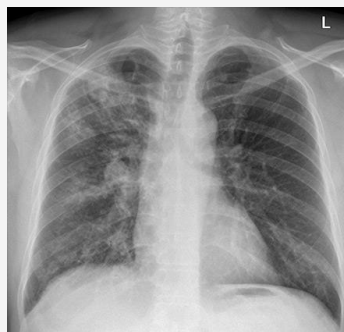


- 1 Increases detection rates for early lung cancers
- 2 Decreases false positives
- 3 Clears reporting backlogs → decreases delay to subsequent diagnosis and treatment

CHF



Tuberculosis

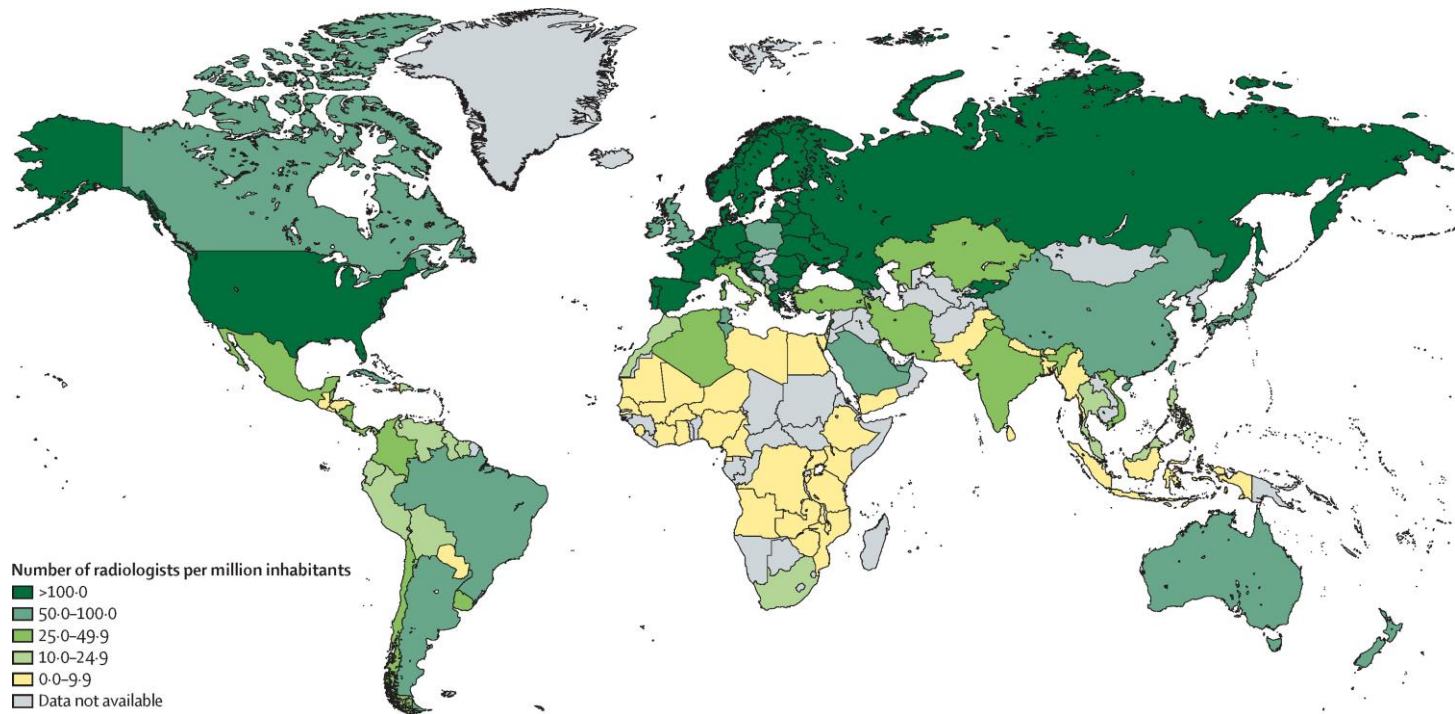


COPD



Access

Radiologists per 1 million inhabitants



Hricak, *Lancet Oncology* 2021

Thanh An, Vietnam



Thanh An island is located 70km east of Ho Chi Minh, and home to nearly 5,000 people. For medical treatment, people often have to travel to the mainland by boat, taking at least 1-2 hours. In Q4 2022, the Harrison Foundation partnered with ASIF and Fujifilm to deliver a portable X-ray machine equipped with Annalise CXR Edge for immediate AI decision-support helps improving health care within this community.



Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo



Goma, located in the northeast of the DRC, near the Rwandan border has a population of nearly 1 million people. In addition to being located in a geographically challenging region, bordered by the active volcano Mount Nviragongo, experiencing limnic eruptions, Goma has been the site of intermittent fighting for decades, with UN peacekeepers present. In Q1 2023, together with the Sonic Foundation, the Harrison Foundation is aiming to deploy Annalise Enterprise at Heal Africa Hospital in Goma.



Questions stakeholders should be asking

Problem

Does the solution address a real clinical or operational problem?

Opportunity

What is the market size and growth potential?

Competitors

Who are the competitors and why is this AI solution unique?

IP

What is the intellectual property status of the AI solution?

Funding

What is the company's funding status and runway?

Management

Who is the management team and what is their experience?

Regulatory

What are the required regulatory approvals and timeline?

Scope

What modalities, conditions, and care pathways are supported?

Benefits

What are the expected benefits for both economics and quality?

Cost

What is the cost relative to the expected benefits?

Integration

How will the AI integrate with existing workflows and systems?

Security

How will the AI comply with data security and privacy policies?

Support

What training, support, and update mechanisms are provided?

Acceptance

What is the level of trust and acceptance among providers?

Validation

Has the AI solution been validated in real-world clinical trials?

Performance

How does the AI perform for both sensitivity and false-positives?

Outcomes

How does the AI affect patient outcomes and care efficiency?

Workflows

Does the UX allow for easy adoption into existing workflows?

Model

Was the AI solution constructed using manual labeling?

Representation

Was the AI training dataset representative of your population?

Bias

What mechanisms are in place to address model drift and bias?

Customer

Do you know who your customer is?

Value

Can you succinctly explain the value proposition?

Team

Can you recruit a team with the necessary experience?

Investment

What are the estimated development costs and funding options?

Data

Is there sufficient data to create and validate the AI?

Partnerships

Can any partnerships accelerate product launch and adoption?

Ethics

How will you ensure ethically responsible use of the AI solution?

Closing thoughts

AI poses existential threat and risk to health of millions, experts warn

Is Artificial Intelligence
Dangerous? 6 AI Risks Everyone
Should Know About

Artificial General Intelligence:
can we avoid the ultimate
existential threat?

What could an AI-caused
existential catastrophe
actually look like?

*Elon Musk and Others Call for Pause on
A.I., Citing 'Profound Risks to Society'*

Can AI be dangerous?

**Threats by artificial intelligence to
human health and human existence**



 **annalise.ai**

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