

An Al Journey in Healthcare











































Council

Herefordshire











VERISEC





















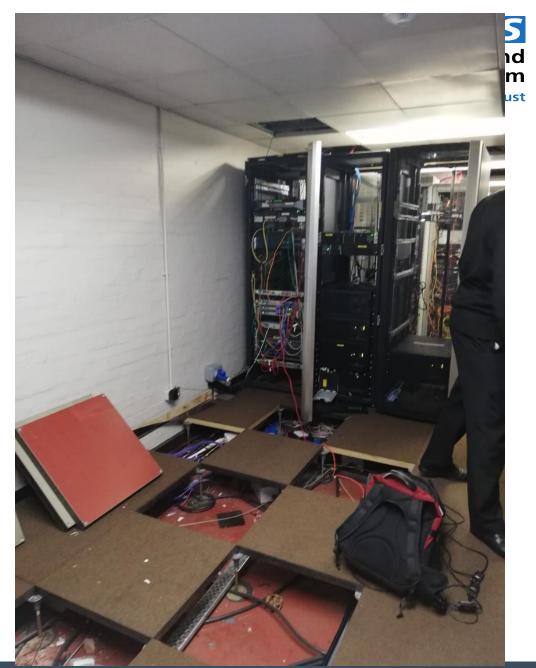
South

Council

Staffordshire

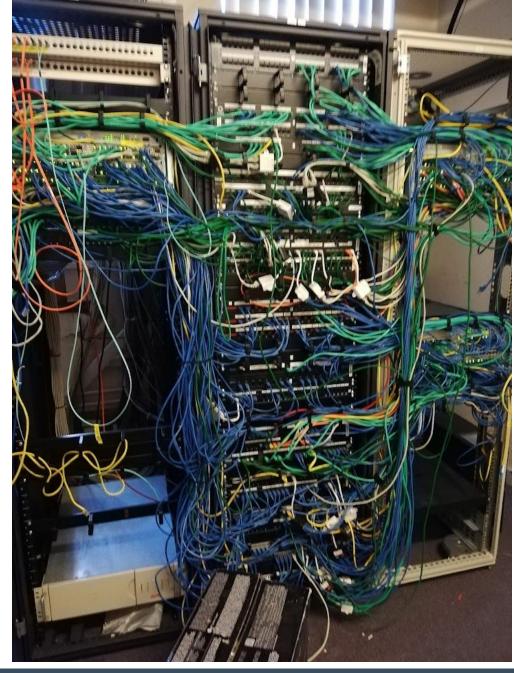






where everyone matters







where everyone matters swbh.nhs.uk











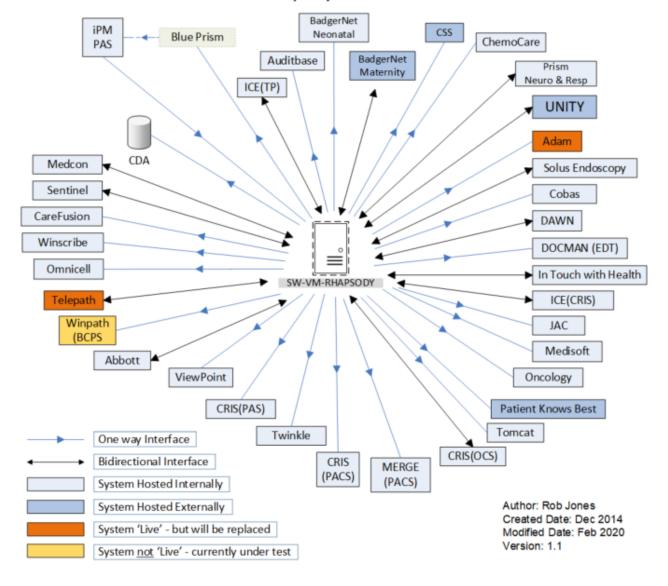
Sandwell and West Birmingham





Sandwell and West Birmingham

Rhapsody interfaces



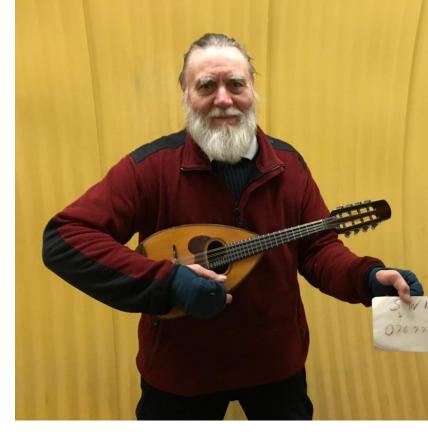


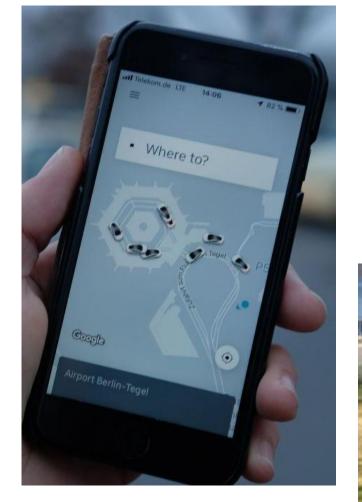












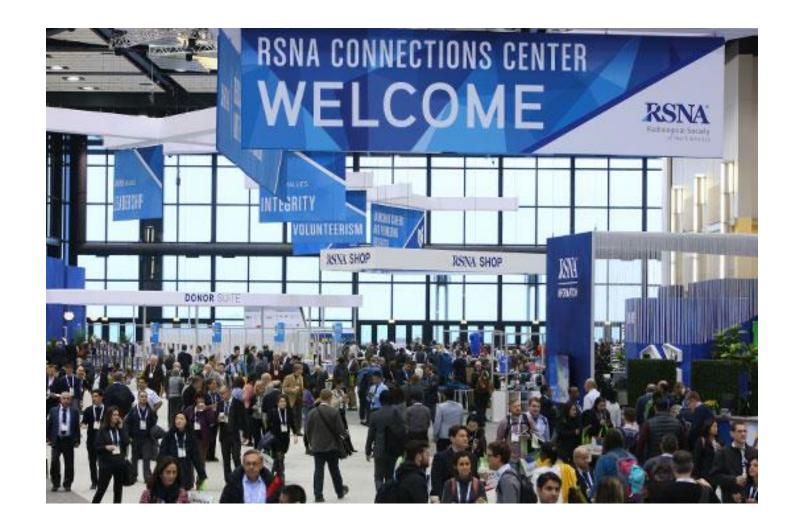








Radiological Society of North America Sandwell and NHS Trust



IT progression



People

Process

Tools





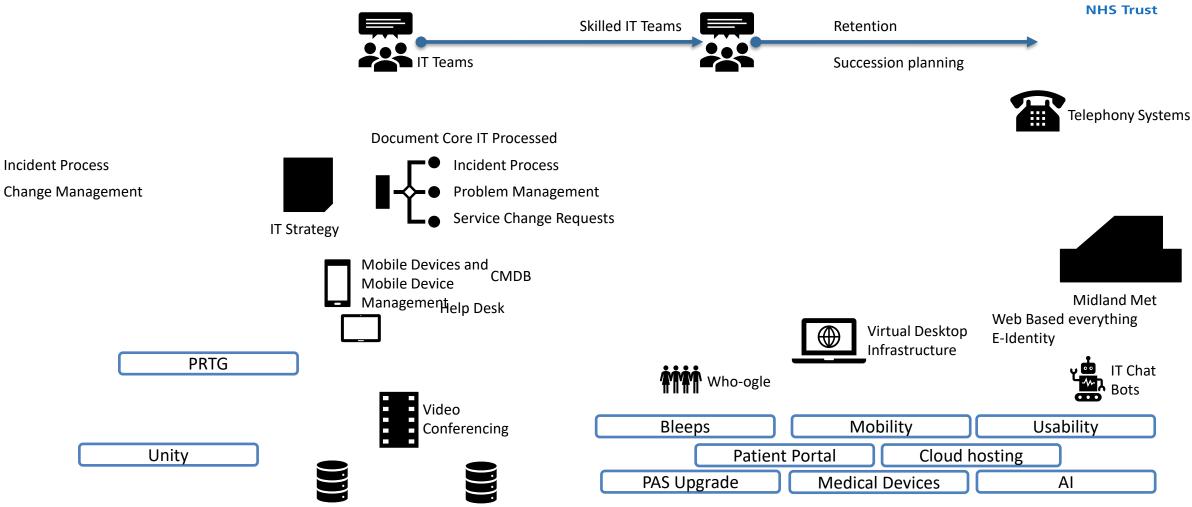
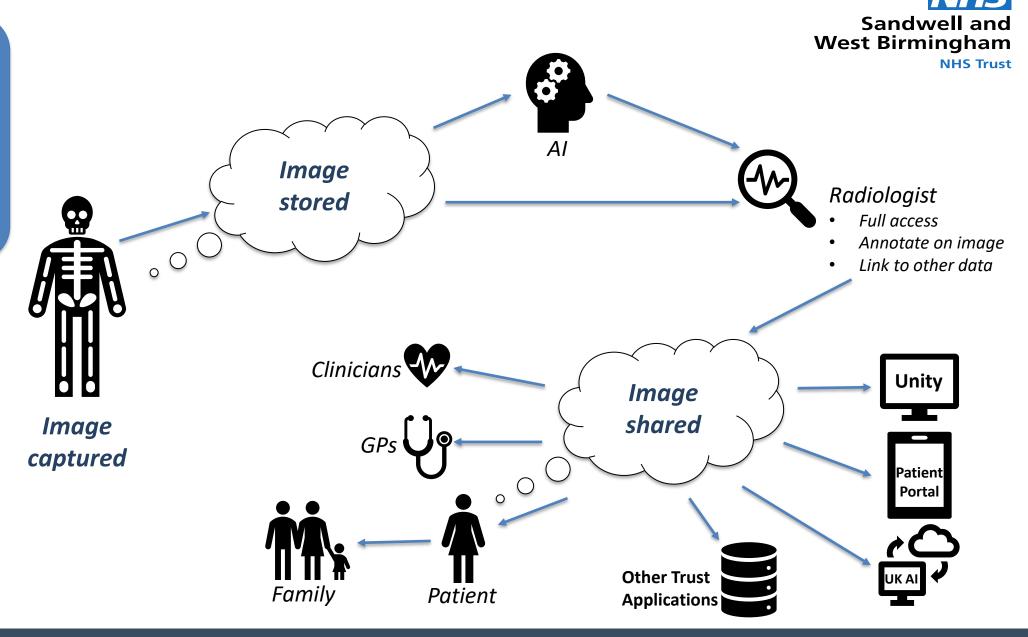


Image based vision for information sharing

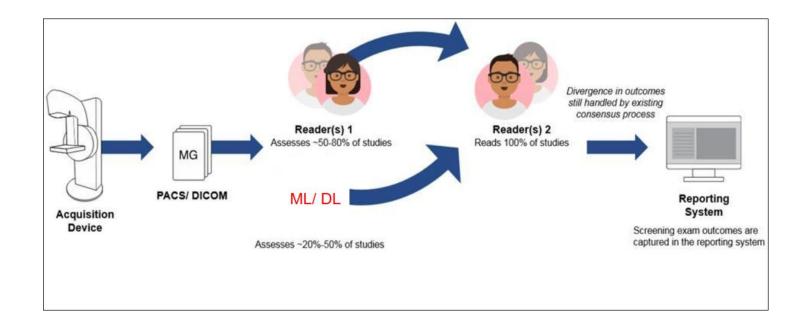
Software Strategy

- Security in Activity
- Web based
- Platform independent
- Links to other NHS systems





Breast screening example

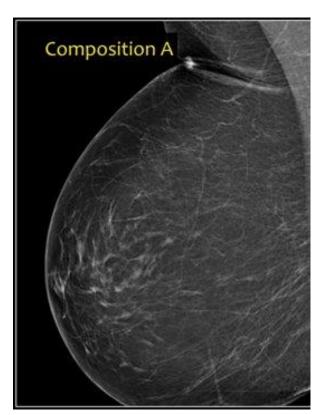


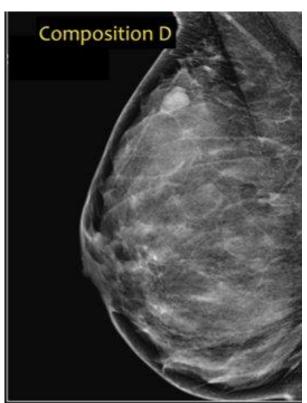
DOG OR MUFFIN?

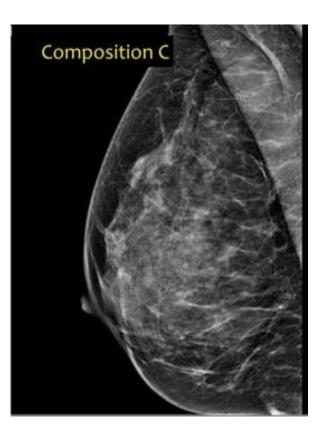


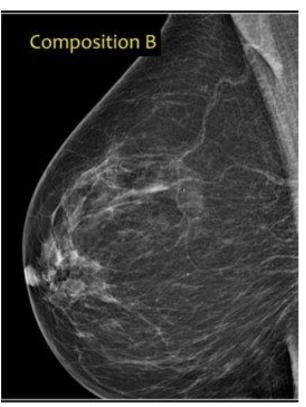


Low to high Mammographic Density (MD)













IBM Watson Health

Care Advisor Breast

Mammography screening.
Phase 1 UX

Clinical Review Chest v3.2

- Chest. Phase 1& Phase 2
- Retrospective workflow, after radiologists have reported

Care Advisor Liver

- Secondary metastases.Phase 1 Evaluation
- Lesion detection

Care Advisor Prostate

 MRI Guided biopsy. Phase 1 UX/UI, Evaluation

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Human + Machine = greater than the sum of its parts

Humans excel at:



Common sense



Dilemmas



Morals



Compassion



Imagination



Dreaming



Abstraction



Generalization

Machines excel at:



Natural language



Pattern identification



Locating knowledge



Machine learning



Eliminating bias



Endless capacity

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How Al works



Clinical History:

Clinical Details: Right supraclavicular neck swelling and right arm swelling with venous congestion Clinical Question: ? central cause for venous obstruction Past Medical History: Nil

CT Thorax with contrast: Post-intravenous contrast arterial phase examination. No previous cross-sectional imaging available for comparison.

Marked emphysematous changes with apical and paramediastinal bullous formation. No focal collapse, consolidation or large effusion. Mild left basal subpleural patchy groundglass change.

No incidental central pulmonary embolus. Normal heart size.

The right internal jugular vein appears distended and does not enhance on this examination.

Again, this is an arterial phase examination is difficult to visualise either subclavian or axillary veins (bilaterally), some reactive lymphadenopathy noted within the right axilla. No destructive bone lesion within the thorax.

Within the partially imaged upper abdomen, calcified gallstones within an unremarkable gallbladder. Fatty infiltration within the liver.

Conclusion: Findings are suspicious for right internal jugular and right SVC thrombus. Emphysematous changes within the lungs, no central cause identified.



Missed pulmonary embolism



Clinical History:

Clinical Details: Right supraclavicular neck swelling and

right arm swelling with venous congestion

Clinical Question: ? central cause for venous obstruction

Past Medical History: Nil

CT Thorax with contrast: Post-intravenous contrast arterial phase examination. No previous cross-sectional imaging available for comparison.

Marked emphysematous changes with apical and paramediastinal bullous formation. No focal collapse, consolidated text effusion. Mild left basal subpleural patchy groundglass change.

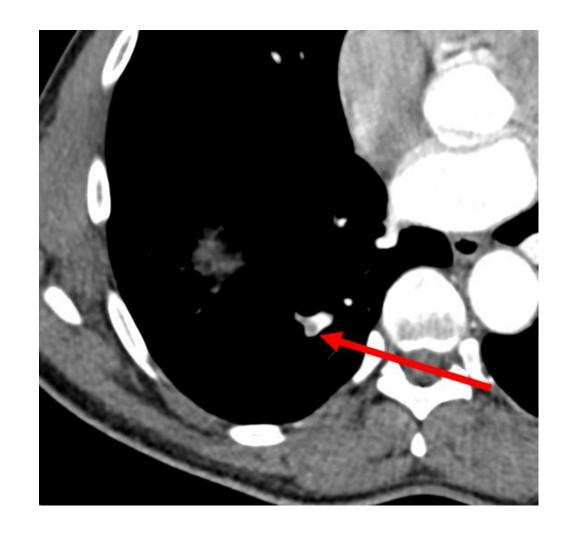
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Latest research

- A review of 8 studies
- Studies from 2010 to 2020
- Concluded that evidence not sufficient to recommend use of AI

"it is important to assess how accurate AI is in breast screening clinical practice before changing it"

"AI might reduce the workload of staff, the number of cancers missed at screening, and the number of women called back for further tests when they do not have cancer, however, the quality of evidence is very low"



Use of artificial intelligence for mammographic image analysis in breast cancer screening

Rapid review and evidence map



Thankyou