

Chapter 2a: Breakout Use cases



#6 Enabler trusted AI

Welcome & opening



Prof. Ulf Nehrbass, CEO, Luxembourg Institute of Health



Al in healthcare – the transborder Clinnova initiative



Cross-border digital health hub



CLINNOVA'S STRATEGIC GOAL:

Unlock the potential of data science and artificial intelligence (AI) in health care



Clinnova partners



d'Gesondheetskeess

LE GOUVERNEMENT

et de la Recherche

DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur

Fonds National de la

Recherche Luxembourg



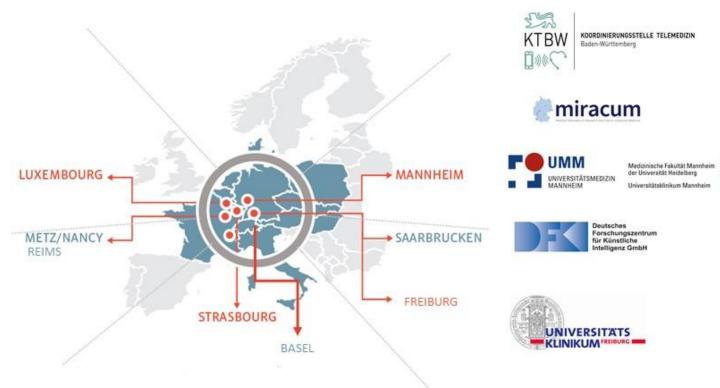














Cross-border digital health hub



CLINNOVA CONSIDERS AI-INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE AN OPERATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGE

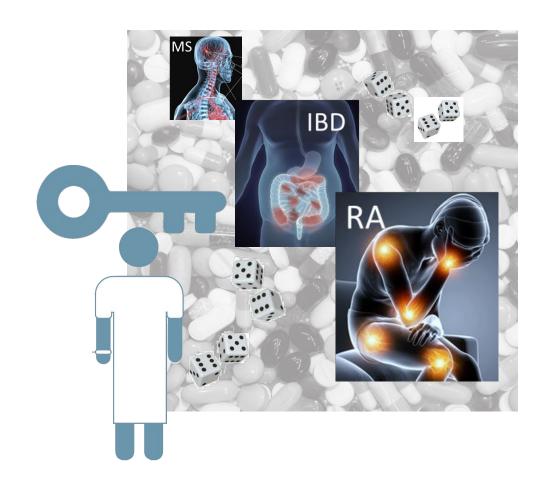
- The key innovation driver is not the AI or ML algorithm
- It rather lies in a data-enabling environment that produces standardized, quality-controlled data around relevant use cases



Cross-border digital health hub

CLINNOVA'S PROSPECTIVE STUDIES START WITH 3 MEDICAL USE CASES

- o RA, IBD and MS: 30Mio patients, €55Bn/ year market
- Standard of care drugs are abound, but it is not known which drug benefits what patient
- Clinnova's stratification approach will assign the right drug to the right patient

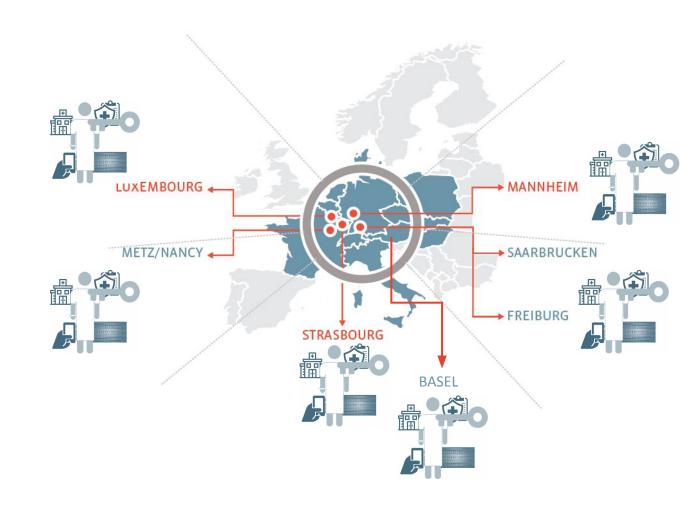




Clinnova trans-border dimension

FACILITATING TRANS-BORDER DATA FLOWS AND COLLABORATION

- Linking up data integration platforms between clinical and research centers across borders
- Federated computing: data remain in local data integration centres and analyses are performed remotely
- Links health data context with neighbours to assure interoperability

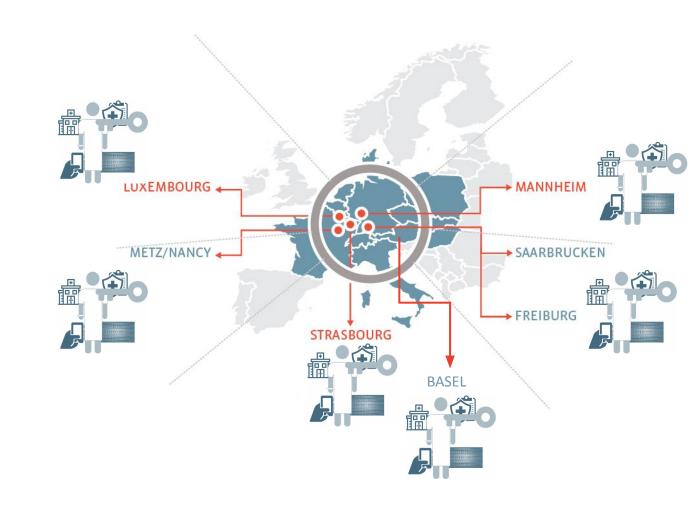




Clinnova trans-border dimension

CRITICAL QUESTIONS ON TRUSTED AI

- How can we ensure trustworthiness of Al algorithms?
- How can we achieve self-explainability of algorithms?
- How can we create a data ecosystem in which data do not need to be transferred / exchanged?



Strategic discussion on Trusted Al



- Prof. Philipp Slusallek, Scientific Director, German Research Center for Artifici Intelligence (DFKI)
- Dr Christian Schorr, Senior Researcher, DFKI

Trusted AI



How advanced anonymization can improve federated architectures

Tuomo Pentikäinen, CEO, VEIL.AI

TRUSTED AI – HOW ADVANCED ANONYMIZATION CAN IMPROVE FEDERATED ARCHITECTURES

GDPR-free row level health data through new next generation anonymization technology

Tuomo Pentikäinen, CEO VEIL.AI

April 4th, 2021



SHORT COMPANY INTRODUCTION:



Pseudonymized data

Anonymized data

Synthetic data



OUR BACKGROUND

VEIL.AI HAS DEEP ROOTS IN SENSITIVE HEALTH DATA



FIMM – Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland – with 230 employees representing tens of nationalities, is *focusing on human genomics and precision medicine* (Under the umbrella of the Helsinki Institute of Life Science at the University of Helsinki)

Key Data Scientists

Our key technology experts have an **experience of 20+ years** related to demanding sensitive data management projects, such as:







- VEIL.Al a spin-out from FIMM, a health technology company located at Helsinki Meilahti hospital campus
- Founded in 2019
- Main customer groups: Global Pharma companies, University Hospitals, Health Regulatory bodies, MedTech companies



OUR SOLUTION:

VEIL.AI HAS DEVELOPED A GAME-CHANGING AI-BASED TECHNOLOGY THAT UNLEASHES THE POWER OF DATA

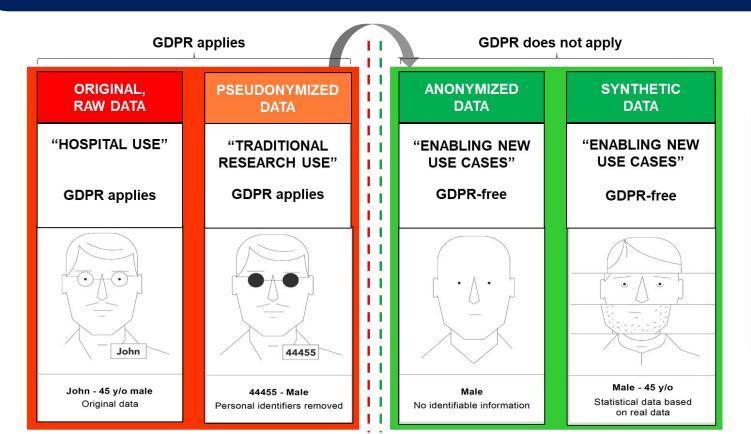


- The scalable VEIL.AI Anonymization Engine creates <u>extremely high-quality</u> <u>row level</u> <u>anonymized and synthetic data</u>, providing great new opportunities for
 - Hospitals
 - Health data hubs / Regulatory bodies
 - Pharma and Diagnostics companies
 - All organizations utilizing sensitive data



WHY TO USE ADVANCED ANONYMIZED DATA?

- One of the big advantages of anonymized data is that according to GDPR it is not considered as personal data (= it is "GDPR-free"). Therefore access and utility of health data improves significantly especially in <u>transborder data collaborations</u>.
- By utilizing also advanced anonymized data the organizations can improve the quality and quantity of the data they need (eg. clinical data).



- We can see a shift in demand from pseudonymized data to advanced anonymized data
 - Due to "GDPR-freedom"

GDPR Recital 26

...

... "The principles of data protection should therefore not apply to anonymous information, namely information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or to personal data rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable.

This Regulation does not therefore concern the processing of such anonymous information, including for statistical or research purposes."



COMPARISON

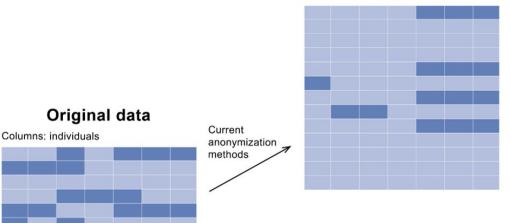
Rows: data variables

= Interesting data

NEW ANONYMIZATION TECHNOLOGY vs. OLD METHODS

VEIL.Al's unique technology enables advanced anonymized datasets that can be used to draw the same conclusions as from the original data

Old state-of-the-art methods



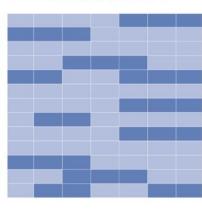
VEIL.AI

advanced

anonymization

- > Transformation loses interesting data
- Much of the interesting data has disappeared
- It is difficult to draw the same conclusions as from the original data

VEIL.AI method



- VEIL.AI finds the best anonymization solution
- > The interesting data is still available
- > We can draw the same conclusions as from the original data

Al based, next generation anonymization technology



FEDERATED LEARNING ARCHITECTURE CAN BE A GOOD APPROACH

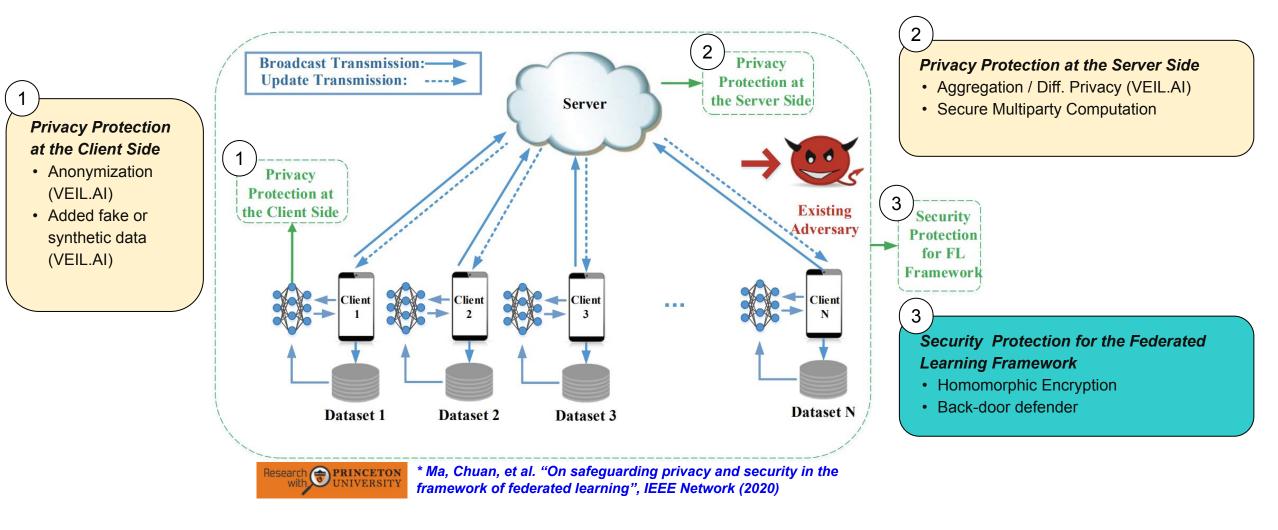
TRANSBORDER DATA COLLABORATION INCLUDE MAJOR DATA PRIVACY AND DATA SECURITY RISKS.

SOME SUGGEST THAT FEDERATED LEARNING SOLVES ALL THESE PROBLEMS.

UNFORTUNATELY THIS IS NOT TRUE, UNLESS...



FEDERATED LEARNING ARCHTECTURES REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PRIVACY AND INFORMATION SECURITY PROTECTIONS*



• Federation alone is not a solution to privacy problems



AFTER ANONYMIZATION - "IS THE DATA GONE NOW?"





ADVANCED ANONYMIZED ROW LEVEL DATA LOOKS THE SAME AND PERFORMS ALIKE THE ORIGINAL (RAW) DATA

Univariate analysis (Target: TenYearCHD)

	Mean accuracy		Mean prediction loss	
Methods	Orig	Anon	Orig	Anon
Logistic Regression*	0.846	0.842	0.154	0.158
Bayesian Ridge Regression	0.838	0.840	0.162	0.160
Gaussian NB	0.820	0.813	0.180	0.187

Multivariate analysis (Target: currentSmoker+TenYearCHD)

	Mean accuracy		Mean prediction loss	
Methods	Orig Anon		Orig	Anon
Random Forest Classifier	0.836	0.838	0.071	0.073
Decision Tree Classifier**	0.732	0.745	0.150	0.147
K-Neighbors Classifier**	0.725	0.715	0.133	0.139

AutoML:

Train on Anonymized → Test on Real data results using holdout data. (Target: TenYearCHD)

Mea	n a	ccuracy	ROC_AUC (area under the curve)		Log prediction loss	
Orig	g	Anon	Orig Anon		Orig	Anon
0.83	1	0.836	0.720	0.718	0.403	0.401

- Using automatic optimization of the anonymization process
- Summary: VEIL.Al row level anonymized data <u>looks the same and</u> <u>performs alike the original (raw) data</u>



^{*} published model for Framingham dataset on kaggle.com

** modified model for multivariate prediction

DIFFERENTIAL PRIVACY STANDARD vs. VEIL.AI TECHNOLOGY

Multivariate analysis (Target: currentSmoker+TenYearCHD)

	Mean accuracy		
Methods	Orig Anon Anon baseline optimize		
Random Forest Classifier	0.844	0.686	0.842
Decision Tree Classifier***	0.734	0.562	0.761
K-Neighbors Classifier***	0.725	0.444	0.684

Significant difference p < 0.05

Significant difference p < 0.05

p > 0.05

The difference is not significant

* published model for Framingham dataset on kaggle.com

** a correlation coefficient value between -1 and +1 where +1 represents a perfect prediction, 0 an average random prediction and -1 an inverse prediction

*** modified model for multivariate prediction

ADVANCED ANONYMIZATION OFFERS SUPER QUALITY!



SUMMARY

Next generation AI based anonymization technology beats "old state-of-the-art" anonymization technologies

Feature	Unique VEIL.Al technology	"Old" state-of-the-art anonymization
Data security and privacy	✓	✓
Data with high quality and utility	✓	х
High performance and scalability	✓	x
Secure multiparty anonymization	✓	x
Multi-modal data protection	✓	x
Continuous and real-time anonymization	✓	х
AI-assisted privacy risk assessment	✓	х
Adaptive anonymization and data synthesis	✓	X

- Advanced anonymized row data looks the same and performs alike the original (raw) data
 - Advanced anonymized datasets can be used to draw the same conclusions as from the original data

3	Federation is great, but it needs anonymization to solve
	the privacy protection problems

		Mean accuracy		
Methods	Orig	Anon baseline	Anon optimized	
Random Forest Classifier	0.844	0.686	0.842	
Decision Tree Classifier***	0.734	0.562	0.761	
K-Neighbors Classifier***	0.725	0.444	0.684	
Significar The difference is no	Significal	< 0.05 nt difference p p > 0.05	< 0.05	



* Ma, Chuan, et al. "On safeguarding privacy and security in the framework of federated learning", IEEE Network (2020)



FOR MORE INFO, PLEASE VISIT:

www.veil.ai

THANK YOU!

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Expert.ai NLU technology



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What Expert.ai does



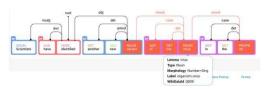
The ability to understand language and transform it into insights

Knowledge Graph



Expert.ai's knowledge graph is a representation of the real world where concepts are defined and connected to one other by semantic relationships.

Natural Language Understanding



Expert.ai distinguishes the correct **meaning of words** and expressions in context and automatically associates the attributes of more general terms that are conceptually linked to these words.

Reasoning Process



As the accurate comprehension of textual content always requires domain-specific knowledge. Hybrid Expert.ai technology can mimic human reasoning while analysing either on-line or off-line contes

YOUR EXPERTISE AT SCALE

Embedded Knowledge

Disambiguation

Actionable Insight

The benefits of Hybrid NL







Expert.ai uses **patented Al algorithms** to mimic the human ability to read and understand any textual content

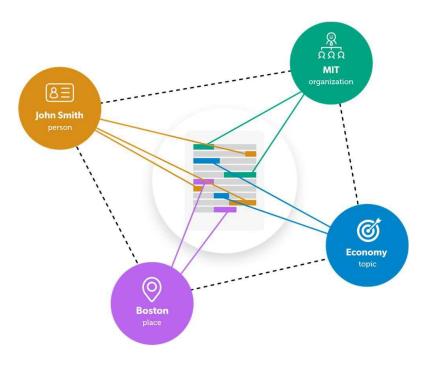
Expert.ai is based on a **pre-trained Knowedge Graph** with millions of concepts, entities, synonyms in **15 different languages**

Unlike traditional ML, it does not require thousands or millions of examples to be "trained from scratch"

Uses **advanced semantic rules** to classify and extract information with one of the higher accuracy levels on the market*

It's **not** a **black-box**: its Explainable Al concepts can always be described, documented and audited







How to use it

The target is to extract semantic data from unstructured contents in order to gain *Information Superiority* useful for *Augmented DSS*, *Simulation & Prediction* environment.

In the Healthcare domain f.e:

- Clinical Research
- Medical Report & Patient records analysis and cross correlation
- Disinformation vs Misinformation highlighting (Cognitive Warfare)
- Pandemic Surveillance
- Social Impact Discovering
- Digital Disease Detection
- Pharmacovigilance





How do you detect and act on clinical insights when they are hidden across 100 million medical documents?



The Challenge

Overwhelming volumes of medical information (scientific literature, clinical studies, patents, side effect reports, and news) make it increasingly difficult for life sciences professionals to stay ahead of and develop relevant insights into their scientific and competitive landscape

How AI helps



Analyze 300+ information sources (Scientific and Healthcare)



Extract and Map connections between molecules, mechanisms of action, Pharmas & Biotechs, side effects, clinical trials, research, and networks of experts

The Impact

Days/month
Time
Savings

Professionals can focus on analysis & decisions instead of data gathering

About Expert.ai





Public Company (EXSY)

- Largest global company specialized in Nybrid Natural Language Understanding technology
- Direct branches in US, CAN, UK, FR, DE, ES & IT

Dedicated to Customer Success

- Award winning Patented technology
- 30 years of R&D investments to create expert.ai technology
- Local technical & client teams committed to our customers' business & technology needs



2020 Best Overall NLP Company Magic Quadrant for Insight Engines

FORRESTER

Al-based Text Analytics Platforms

Industry Recognition



FORRESTER®

AI-Based Text Analytics
People & DocumentFocused Platforms

"...expert.ai's knowledge graph beats purely ML-based text analytics apps ...achieving faster time-to-value, more predictable results, and lower overall cost of ownership."

2020 Forrester Wave



Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence Partner of the Year



Best Overall Natural Language Processing Company



KMWorld 100 Companies that matter in KM

Live Demos



Enjoy our Free Live Demos at:

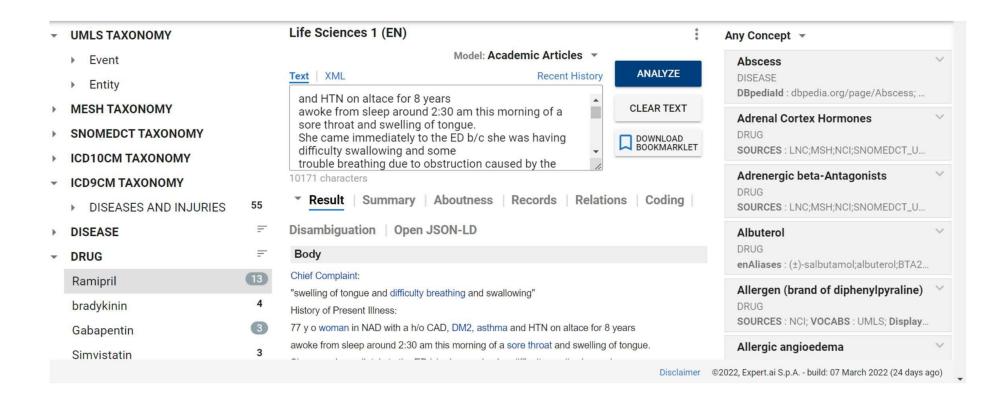
- https://try.expert.ai standard and available in 5 languages
- https://www.intelligenceapi.com/demo/ available in English language and dedicated to Stylometric and Emotional analysis (Behavioural algorithms for Human Factor attributes extractions)

Healthcare Live Demo with domain oriented international vocabularies such as ICD-9, ICD-10, UMLS, SNOMED, MESH, IUPHAR and ChemID*plus*.

(please ask me (gsensidoni@expert.ai) for a dedicated session)







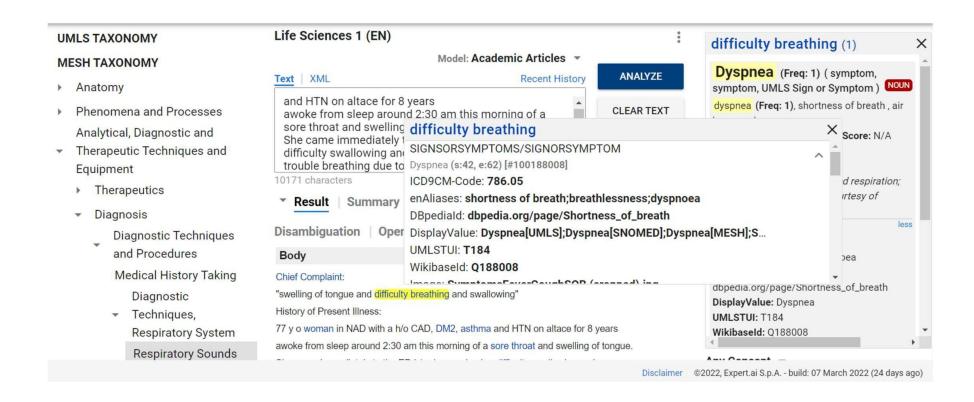




disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	Theophyline (Uniphyl) 600 mg qhs – bronchodilator by increasing cAMP used for treating asthma	DRUG SOURCES: LNC;MSH;NCI;SNOMEDCT_U
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99) Neoplasms (C00-D49)	Diltiazem 300 mg qhs – Ca channel blocker used to control hypertension Simvistatin (Zocor) 20 mg qhs- HMGCo Reductase inhibitor for hypercholesterolemia Ramipril (Altace) 10 mg BID – ACEI for hypertension and diabetes for renal protective effect	Bronchodilator Agents DRUG SOURCES: LNC;MSH;NCI;SNOMEDCT_U
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	Glipizide 5 mg BID (diabetes) – sulfonylurea for treatment of diabetes Omecprazole (Prilosec) 20 mg daily (reflux) – PPI for treatment of ulcers Gabapentin (Neurontin) 100 mg qhs – modulates release of neurotransmitters to treat	Cellulitis DISEASE ICD10CM: L03.90; DBpediald: dbpedia.o
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99) Diseases of the nervous system	Metformin 500 mg qam – biguanide used to treat diabetes Aspirin 81 mg qam - prophylaxis for MI and TIA	Chest Pain SIGNORSYMPTOM ICD9CM-Code: 786.50; enAliases: Chest
(G00-G99) Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K95) Endocrino putritional and	Servant 1puff bid - [Fluticasone] (Flovent) 2 puff bid - corticosteroid to treat airways in asthma/copd xoperex 1.25mg and Ipratropium 2.5 ml nebulized qam - anticholinergic to treat airways in COPD	Chlorine DRUG enAliases: Cl;element 17; DBpediald: db
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E89) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	Review of Systems: Constitutional - NAD, has been generally feeling well the last couple of weeks Eyes - no changes in vision, double vision, blurry vision, wears glasses	Cholinergic Antagonists DRUG SOURCES: LNC;MSH;NCI;SNOMEDCT_U
Subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	ENT - No congestion, changes in hearing, does not wear hearing aids Disclaime	er ©2022, Expert.ai S.p.A build: 07 March 2022 (24 days ago)







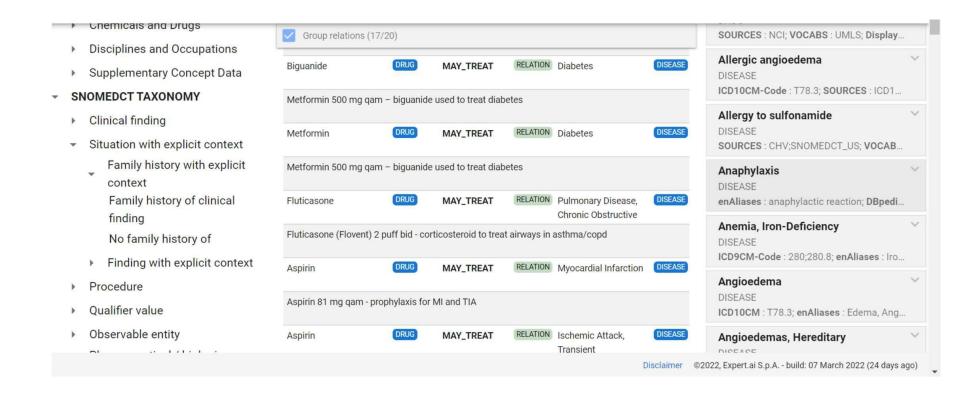
Healthcare Live Demo (4)



	 Named Groups 		"swelling of tongue and difficulty breathing and swallowing"	Allergen (brand of diphenylpyraline)	~
	Chemicals and Drugs		History of Present Illness:	DRUG	
	 Disciplines and Occupations 	c	77 y o woman in NAD with a h/o CAD, DM2, asthma and HTN on altace for 8 years	SOURCES : NCI; VOCABS : UMLS; Display	**
			awoke from sleep around 2:30 am this morning of a sore throat and swelling of tongue.	Allergic angioedema	\sim
	 Supplementary Concept Da 	ta	She came immediately to the ED b/c she was having difficulty swallowing and some	DISEASE	
•	SNOMEDCT TAXONOMY		trouble breathing due to obstruction caused by the swelling. She has never had a similar	ICD10CM-Code: T78.3; SOURCES: ICD1	
	ICD10CM TAYONOMY		reaction ever before and she did not have any associated SOB, chest pain, itching, or	Allergy to sulfonamide	V
P	CD10CM TAXONOMY		nausea. She has not noticed any rashes, and has been afebrile. She says that she feels like	DISEASE	
•	ICD9CM TAXONOMY		it is swollen down in her esophagus as well. In the ED she was given 25mg benadryl IV,	SOURCES: CHV;SNOMEDCT_US; VOCAB	
~	DISEASE	=	125 mg solumedrol IV and pepcid 20 mg IV. This has helped the swelling some but her	Anaphylaxis	
			throat still hurts and it hurts to swallow. Nothing else was able to relieve the pain and	DISEASE	
	Angioedema	8	nothing make it worse though she has not tried to drink any fluids because of trouble	enAliases : anaphylactic reaction; DBpedi	
	Asthma	6	swallowing. She denies any recent travel, recent exposure to unusual plants or animals or		~
	Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive		other allergens. She has not started any new medications, has not used any new lotions or	Anemia, Iron-Deficiency	~
			perfumes and has not eaten any unusual foods. Patient has not taken any of her oral	DISEASE ICD9CM-Code: 280:280.8; enAliases: Iro	
		5	medications today.	icb yelvi-code . 200,200.0, enanases . Iro	**
	rash	3	Surgical History:	Angioedema	~
	9029-0F0	s/p vaginal wall operation for prolapse 2006	DISEASE		
	DM2	3	s/p Cardiac stent in 1999	ICD10CM: T78.3; enAliases: Edema, Ang	***

Healthcare Live Demo (5)





Healthcare Live Demo (6)



Diseases	UMLS Taxonomy	DRUG enAliases: (±)-salbutamol;albuterol;BTA2
Named Groups	T123 Biologically Active Substance	Allergen (brand of diphenylpyraline)
Chemicals and Drugs	T091 Biomedical Occupation or Discipline	DRUG
	T029 Body Location or Region	SOURCES : NCI; VOCABS : UMLS; Display
Disciplines and Occupations	T023 Body Part, Organ, or Organ Component	GOORGES : NOI, VOCADS : OWIEG, DISPIRY
	T030 Body Space or Junction	Allergic angioedema
 Supplementary Concept Data 	T022 Body System	DISEASE
NOMEDCT TAXONOMY	T025 Cell	ICD10CM-Code: T78.3; SOURCES: ICD1
	T060 Diagnostic Procedure	
Clinical finding Situation with explicit context	T047 Disease or Syndrome	Allergy to sulfonamide
	T196 Element, Ion, or Isotope	DISEASE
	T033 Finding	SOURCES: CHV;SNOMEDCT_US; VOCAB
Procedure	T028 Gene or Genome	
	T131 Hazardous or Poisonous Substance	Anaphylaxis
Qualifier value	T125 Hormone	DISEASE
Qualifier value	T197 Inorganic Chemical	enAliases: anaphylactic reaction; DBpedi
 Observable entity 	T059 Laboratory Procedure	Anomia Iran Deficiency
▼ Function	T191 Neoplastic Process	Anemia, iron-benciency
	T114 Nucleic Acid, Nucleoside, or Nucleotide	DISEASE
General metabolic function	T109 Organic Chemical	ICD9CM-Code: 280;280.8; enAliases: Iro
	T040 Organism Function	Anginedema

Al-Evidence – AIR_PTE



Prof. Dr. Thomas P. Zahn

DCC Risk Analytics & DSI Data Science Institute

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AIR_PTE AI based Risk Prediction & Treatment Effect Estimation



International Collaboration Project funded by BMWI & IRAP

- Current Partners from Germany, Canada, Denmark and Romania – open to join now

Goal: Rapid Evidence Generator (REG)

Risk Adjusted Propensity Score (RAPS) using gradient boost & deep Learning

- on historic (spatio-temporal) treatment pattern (ICD, ATC, OPS ...)
- to identify outcome risk adjusted control for multiple interventions in real world claims data Applicable to generate RCT comparable Evidence – fast, reliable and effective i.e. for
- Innovative treatment options (DOAC for VTE treatment study) & programs (Smart CasaPlus)
- Digital Health Applications (DiGA)





















Problem





Health **innovation speed** is exponentially increasing i.e. in pharma, devices and digital health



Innovations in Health need approval by regulators based on scientifically validated studies



The Gold Standard - randomized control trials (RCT) – are very time consuming and expensive

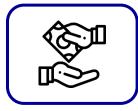


Real World Application of Health Innovations often differ from RCT study populations

HENCE



Innovators need Real World Evidence to continuously monitor effectiveness and efficiency of their innovations



Public Healthcare Systems need Real World Evidence to focus Innovations to populations with highest benefits



Medical Practitioners need
Real World Evidence to support
personalized treatment
decisions



Solution







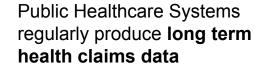




mirror the real-world effect of innovations on the entire population



can be used for the purpose of generating Real World Evidence







Real World Evidence from claims data is **fast**, **inexpensive and continuously** obtainable





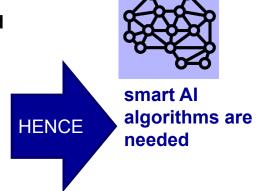
contain highly sensitive personal information and **need** the highest level of data protection



are obtained for the purpose of reimbursement and not always available for research



are highly structured and standardized but may lack specific information typical to RCT



to **ensure full data protection** when using health claims for research

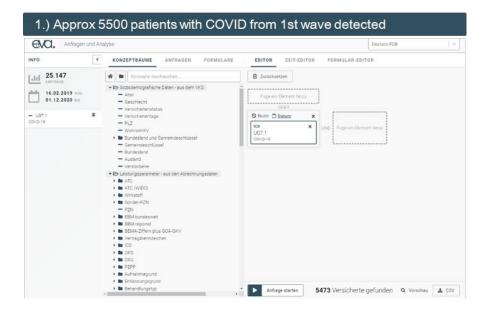
for the retrospective identification of study sub-populations and outcomes

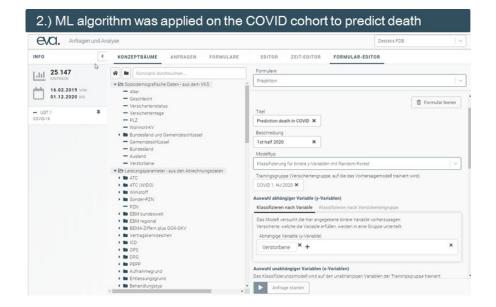
for the identification of specific intervention and valid control groups

for generating **Real World Evidence for innovative Treatment** options

we aim to adapt the REG Methods to the needs of COVID-19 Pandemic Risk predictions











Home / News / WHO, Germany launch new global hub for pandemic and epidemic intelligence

WHO, Germany launch new global hub for pandemic and epidemic intelligence



Together, we will provide REG Results to Payors, Providers and Researchers via an international Rapid Evidence Repository



www.ai-evidence.de



Home

Partner

Rapid Evidence Generator

Rapid Evidence Repository

Contact



Rapid Evidence Generators (REG)

The Rapid Evidence Generators (REG), developed in cooperation with payors, medical experts and researchers, is intended to obtain new evidence for the effectiveness of specific treatment patterns on defined outcomes, also for special patient groups. It takes advantage of the large number of individual cases and the wide range of long-term treatment courses in anonymized claims of public health insurances. Specific research questions can be submitted in the Rapid Evidence Generator section.



Rapid Evidence Repository (RER)

The Rapid Evidence Generator results will become available at the point of care by a Rapid Evidence Repository (RER) in compliance with all data protection regulations. There, physicians can enter the patient's characteristics and treatment goals after consent and rapidly obtain information on the potential effect of the different treatment options available, as well as links to the respective evidence studies.

Contact: Prof. Dr.-Ing Thomas P. Zahn, Vice President Research bbw University, CEO DCC Risikoanalytik Tel. +49 171 7909941 e-mail: thomas.zahn@risikoanalytik.de

Trusted AI for Data Interoperability

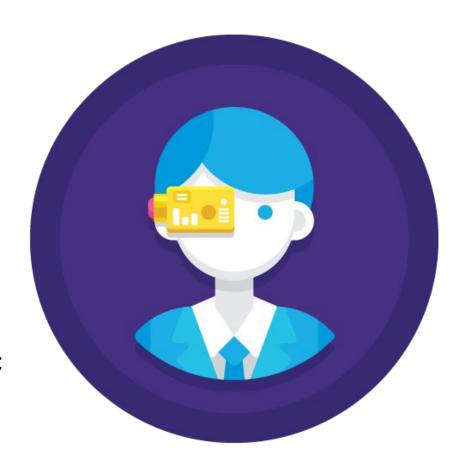


Dermot Doyle, CEO, Dynaccurate



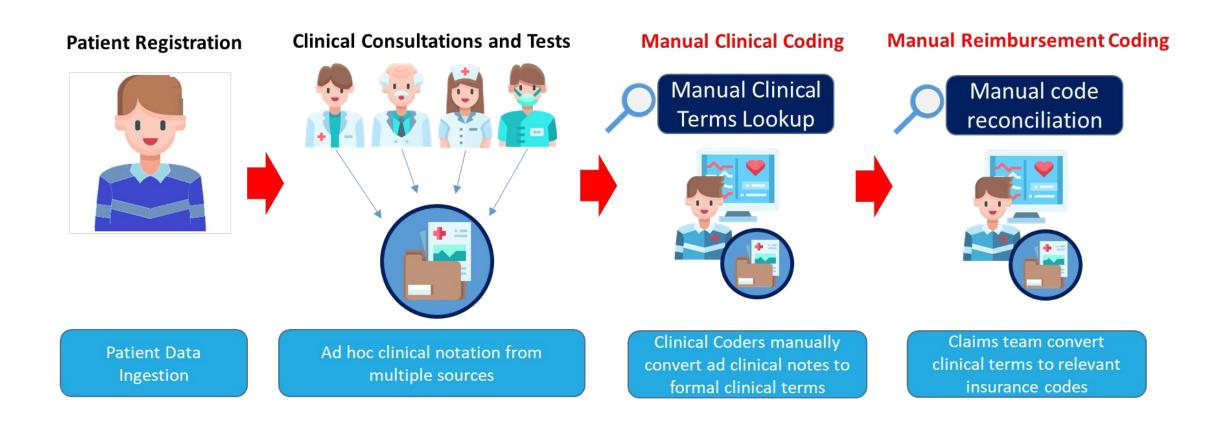
About Us...

- Dynaccurate is a spin out from Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST)
- We provide AI solutions for health data interoperability
- We use both Experts Systems, Machine Learning as well as advanced search technologies
- Our mission is to provide **affordable**, **trustworthy AI** to the health sector to help make health data FAIR
- The health sector actually requires AI for data management much more than many other sectors
- Health data sector underserved for AI solutions



The reality of health data processing right now...

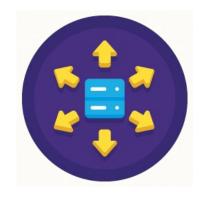




X Slow - Bottlenecked - Siloed - No Automation X

Why so tough??? - Financial Data vs. Health Data





In Finance

- Bank accounts and Bank identifiers rarely change (Stable)
- Data is largely numeric and can be worked on with formula, spreadsheets, basic mathematics (Easier to process with applications)
- Common on identifiers IBANs, ISINs, CUSIPs, SEDOLs etc. - and SWIFT infrastructure (Global regime)
- Banks motivated to make it happen More transaction volume, more fees, more profit - (Common Incentives)

In Health

- Health data identifiers like SNOMED, ICD and local terms etc. change a lot (not stable)
- Data is largely expert domain terminologies / ontologies and human medical knowledge (very few applications – requires Semantic Web AI)
- Common identifiers (i.e. SNOMED, ICD, Global Unique Identifiers)
 but not backwards compatible (heavily fragmented)
- Countries did, and do, 'their own thing' (few incentives to change, fewer international incentives)



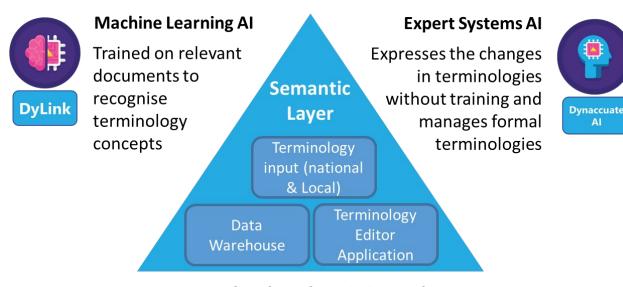
Semantic Interoperability Triad



Because of the complexity of health data, there's no easy solutions...

Al is fundamental...

Expert Systems and Machine Learning Als are the main solutions.



Manual updates by existing Coders

Assists in training of ML via entity linking. Validates Experts System recommendations. Edits Terminologies Management by exception.



Machine Learning vs. Expert Systems



Machine Learning

- Requires data sets & human training
- Quality is determined by both data & training
- When trained can 'read' data
- Many off-the-shelf tools
- Expensive to implement
- Not transferrable between languages...

Risks/Quality factors:

- Should be trained on data sets of the type which it will later process.
- Training an AI can be quite mundane and repetitive.
- Will need ongoing training to maintain accuracy

Expert Systems

- No training the AI simply expresses the changes
- Quality based on sophistication of the rules
- Manages the meta-data
- Much cheaper to implement
- Transferable
- Expensive to build (> €1m!!!)

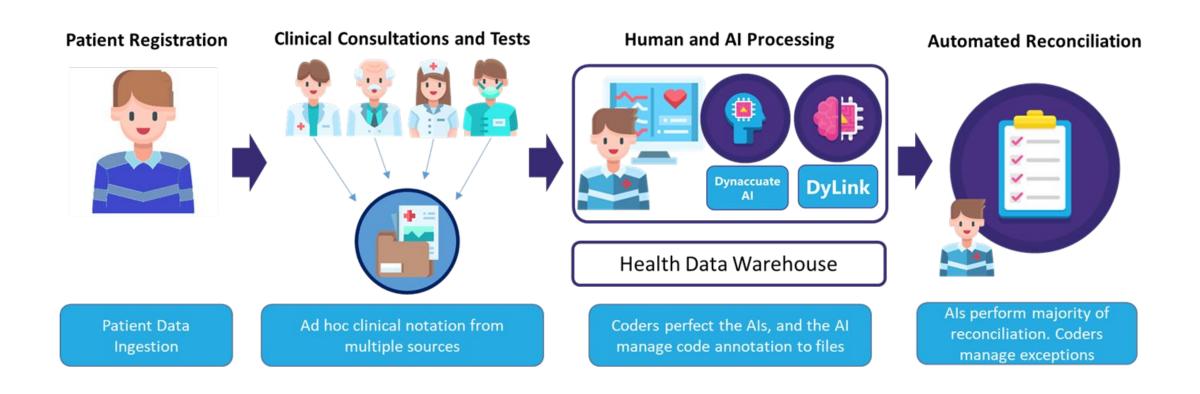


Risks/Quality factors:

- 'Low hanging fruit' has all been taken
- Initial algorithms will need to be persistently tested.
 Better if peer reviewed
- Depending on how generic the algorithms are, they may transfer or not

Short term impact





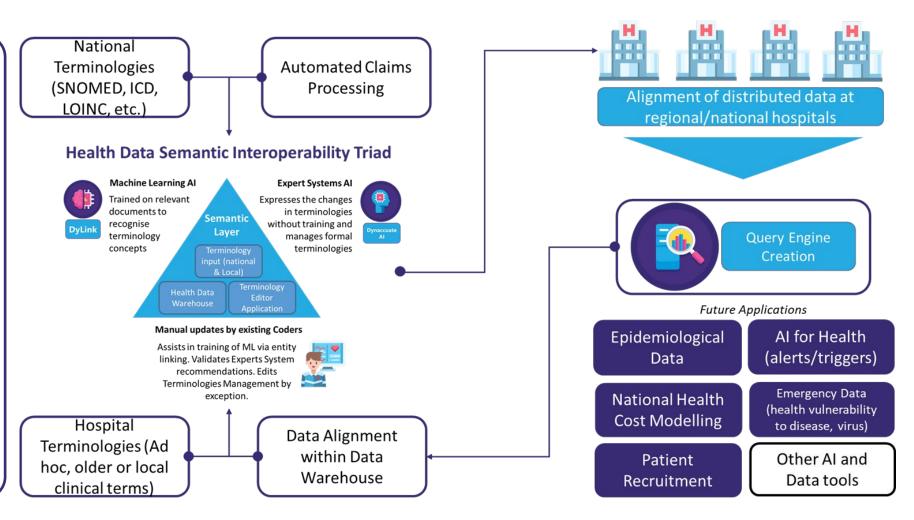
Most clinical coding becomes automated...

Long Term Impact...



As Al becomes prevalent the following will happen:

- Manual coding disappears
- Skilled staff work on Al validation & perfection
- Capture of all health indicators (i.e. symptoms data), not just reimbursable codes
- 'Super Al' enabled by better health data



Reliable, granular health data enables a completely new economy

Q&A with the audience





Compile session summary

