

Artificial Intelligence: Implications for Clinical Practice, Research, and Education

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Artificial Intelligence: Implications for Clinical Practice, Research, and Education

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Overview and disclosures

- Uses, successes, and limitations of AI in biomedicine
- Evidence base for AI
- AI in medical education
- AI impacts on how we find and apply information

- Disclosures
 - None

AI in Clinical Practice, Research, and Education

2



2

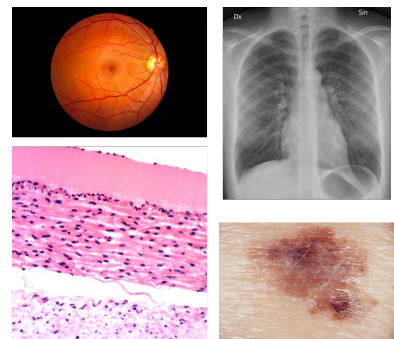
Artificial intelligence (AI)

- AI – information systems and algorithms capable of performing tasks associated with human intelligence (Copeland, 2024)
- Some classify AI into two broad categories (Khare, 2023)
 - Predictive AI – use of data and algorithms to predict some output (e.g., diagnosis, treatment recommendation, prognosis, etc.)
 - Generative AI – generates new output based on prompts (e.g., text, images, etc.)
- A large part of modern success of AI due to machine learning (ML) – “computer programs that learn without being explicitly programmed” (McCarthy, 1990, attributed to Samuel, 1959; Shah, 2023)
 - Most success with deep learning, based on many-layered neural networks



Predictive AI in medicine

- “Predictive AI” driven by advances in ML, increasing availability of data, and more powerful computers and networks (Topol, 2019; Rajpurkar, 2022)
 - Deep learning in imaging breakthroughs by Hinton (2006)
- Most success in image interpretation (Rajpurkar, 2023); examples include
 - Radiology – chest x-rays for diagnosis of pneumonia and tuberculosis
 - Ophthalmology – retinal images for diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy
 - Dermatology – skin lesions for diagnosis of cancer
 - Pathology – breast cancer slides to predict metastasis



Predictive AI not limited to imaging

- Adverse events in hospitalizations from electronic health record (EHR) data (Rajkomar, 2018)
- Protein folding from amino acid sequences (Jumper, 2021)
- Model based on past ICD-10 codes and lab results to predict future diagnoses in office visits (Mukherjee, 2023)
- Semantic reconstruction of continuous language from fMRI brain recordings (Tang, 2023)
- Map chemicals to odors perceived by humans (Lee, 2023)
- Predict Alzheimer's Disease from EHR data up to 7 years before diagnosis (Tang, 2024)
- Voice as a biomarker in Parkinson's Disease, Alzheimer's Disease, cognitive impairment, COVID-19, and others (Idrisoglu, 2023; Bensoussan, 2024)
- The list goes on and on, especially with addition of generative AI...



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Also success in “seeing” where humans cannot (Topol, 2022)

- Retinal images
 - Age, biological sex, and cardiovascular risk determination from retinal images (Poplin, 2018)
 - Race (Coyner, 2023)
- Electrocardiograms (ECGs)
 - Age and biological sex determination (Attia, 2019)
 - Chronic kidney disease (Holmstrom, 2023)
- Chest x-rays
 - Race (Gichoya, 2022)
 - Cardiac function and valvular heart diseases (Ueda, 2023)
 - Diabetes (Pyrros, 2023)
 - Correlation with chronological age in healthy cohorts and, for various chronic diseases, difference between estimated age and chronological age (Mitsuyama, 2023)
 - Cardiac risk as accurately as common models, e.g., atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) (Weiss, 2024)



Using AI techniques, a computer can determine from a 12-lead ECG:



Whether you are male or female with an accuracy of over 90%

Your age, if you're healthy, within 7 years ... And may determine your physiologic age if you have other comorbidities



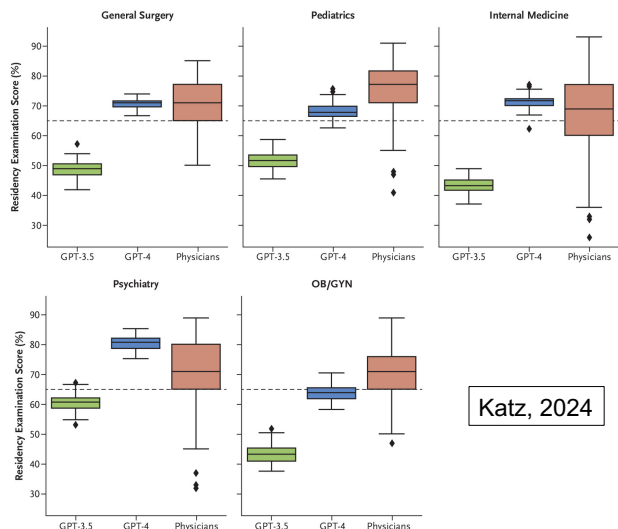
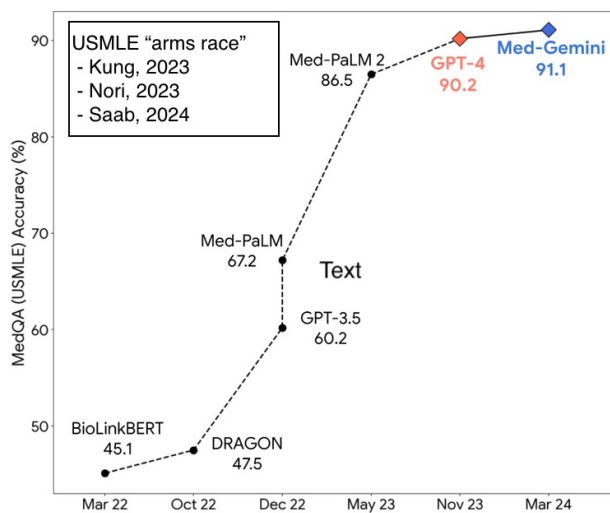
6

And now, “generative AI”

- Introduction of ChatGPT on November 30, 2022 brought new type of AI into focus: generative AI
- Based on large language models (LLMs) processed by deep neural networks using large amounts of training data and tuned for specific tasks (Omiye, 2024)
 - Trained on massive amounts of text and other content, e.g., large Web crawls, books, Wikipedia, and more for GPT (Roberts, 2022)
 - Use transformer models that predict words in sequence from billions/trillions of words and add measure of importance to “attention” words (Raschka, 2023)
 - Fine-tuned with reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF) (Lambert, 2022)
 - Activated by (and importance of) prompting (Liu, 2023; Meskó, 2023)



Success of generative AI – medical board exams



Katz, 2024



Success of LLMs (cont.)

- Solving clinical cases – comparable to but not better than expert humans (Levine, 2023; Kanjee, 2023; Rao, 2023; Benoit, 2023; Chen, 2023; Levkovich, 2023)
- In simulated (text-based) objective structured clinical exam (OSCE) format, Google’s Articulate Medical Intelligence Explorer (AMIE) outperformed primary care physicians in text-based dialogue in history-taking, diagnostic accuracy, management reasoning, communication skills, and empathy (Tu, 2024)
- For 20 clinical cases, GPT-4 performed comparable to attending physicians and residents in diagnostic accuracy, correct clinical reasoning, and cannot-miss diagnosis inclusion (Cabral, 2024)



Success of LLMs (cont.)

- Communicating with patients
 - Answering questions in public forums (Sarraj, 2023; Ayers, 2023)
 - Writing letters with comparable or better empathy (Ali, 2023, Ayers, 2023)
 - Generating surgical consent forms better than surgeons (Decker, 2023)
- Closing the loop with predictive AI
 - Classifying CXR findings based on previous images and reports (Xu, 2023)
 - Generating CXR reports from new images in ED from prior images and reports (Huang, 2023)
 - Predicting cardiovascular risk comparable to Framingham models (Han, 2023)
 - Designing and validating easily synthesizable and structurally novel antibiotics (Swanson, 2024)
 - Predicting acuity of patients in emergency department (Williams, 2024)



But there are some downsides to generative AI

- Dictionary.com 2023 word of year: hallucinate
 - <https://content.dictionary.com/word-of-the-year-2023/>
- Fabrication and errors in the bibliographic citations – asked to produce short literature reviews on 42 multidisciplinary topics (Walters, 2023)
 - 55% of GPT-3.5 citations and 18% of GPT-4 citations fabricated
 - 43% of real (non-fabricated) GPT-3.5 citations and 24% of real GPT-4 citations include substantive errors



Downsides to generative AI (cont.)

- 8 clinical questions asked of 4 LLMs recapitulated “harmful, race-based medicine” (Omiye, 2023)
- Automated GPT detectors have mixed results (Sadasivan, 2023; Odri, 2023; Desaire, 2023; Tang, 2024)
 - More likely to classify non-native English writing as AI-generated (Liang, 2023)
 - Humans not able to discern AI writing either (Dell'Acqua, 2023)



And some downsides to AI in general

- After clinical models deployed, performance may decline due to actual real-world use (Vaid, 2023; Palmer, 2023)
- Implementing diabetic retinopathy screening in rural Thailand and India found (Widner, 2023)
 - Challenges related to equipment operation, workflows, and image quality
 - Need for training and attention to human factors
- ML algorithms, especially generative AI, have large carbon footprints, although details sometimes not known due to lack of company transparency (Kirkpatrick, 2023)
 - One estimate is that electricity consumption of AI request is 10-fold more than Google search (de Vries, 2023)



Downsides to AI in general (cont.)

- Variable impacts on different levels of radiologists, leading to automation bias and detrimental effects of incorrect AI (Dratsch, 2023; Yu, 2024)
- Concerns about reproducibility (Ball, 2023)
 - Data bias (especially from EHR – Lewis, 2023; Chin, 2023)
 - Data leakage (Kapoor, 2023)
 - Data drift/shift (Finlayson, 2021; Li, 2024)



Will AI help or hinder healthcare?

- Real-world use still modest; most prominent applications include
 - Predictive models, e.g., sepsis (Gorecki, 2024; Yin, 2024)
 - Drafting replies to patient messages (Yan, 2024; Baxter, 2024; Small, 2024; Tai-Seale, 2024)
 - Ambient dictation (Owens, 2024)
- “AI won’t replace radiologists, but radiologists who use AI will replace radiologists who don’t,” (Langlotz, 2019)
 - (Plug in your health profession)



AI impacts on evidence, education, and search

- Translational AI (Hersh, 2024)
 - Generating the evidence base is a necessity and opportunity
- Impact on education (Hersh, 2024)
 - How do we learn and assess what we learn?
- Search still matters (Hersh, 2024)
 - In many circumstances, who said what is more important than providing a generated answer

The screenshot shows a webpage from the National Library of Medicine. At the top, there is a header for "MUSINGS from the MEZZANINE" with the subtitle "Innovations in Health Information from the National Library of Medicine". Below this, there are two main article sections. The first section is titled "Translational AI: A Necessity and Opportunity for Biomedical Informatics and Data Science" and is dated February 7, 2024. The second section is titled "Results and implications for generative AI in a large introductory biomedical and health informatics course" and is dated February 7, 2024. The authors for both sections are William Hersh and Kate Fultz-Hollis. The page also features logos for NPJ Digital Medicine, AMIA, and Oxford.

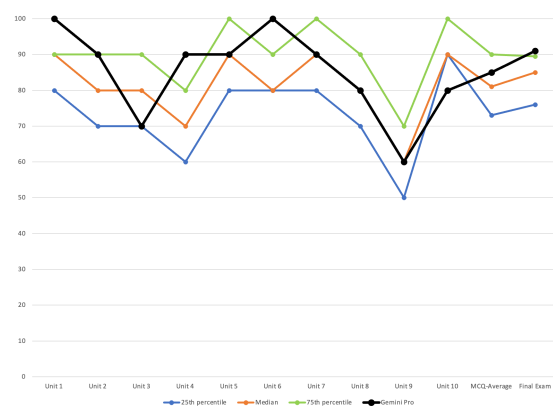
Translational AI: how do we “show the evidence?”

- Many, many papers published about models and simulated use (basic science), including systematic reviews of those papers
- Very few RCTs demonstrating value from real-world use (clinical science) – systematic reviews of RCTs show (Zhou, 2021; Plana, 2022; Han, 2024)
 - Much smaller numbers of RCTs – about 100, depending on how we count
 - 65-82% of RCT showed positive outcomes
 - Many RCTs showed aspects of “risk of bias”



Impact on education: generative AI is a challenge

- (Hersh, 2024)
- Well-known, highly subscribed introductory course taught at graduate, continuing education, and medical student levels
- Commercial LLMs prompted using interactive Web interface for multiple-choice and final exam questions from 2023 course materials
- Highest score by Gemini Pro at about 75th percentile for 139 students, other LLMs close behind



Challenges for educators in many disciplines

- May be causing “homework apocalypse” (Mollick, 2023) but also provides opportunity to improve teaching and learning (Mollick, 2024)
- Impact in many disciplines beyond medicine, including
 - Computer science (Denny, 2024)
 - Data science (Hong, 2024)
 - Law (Choi, 2023)



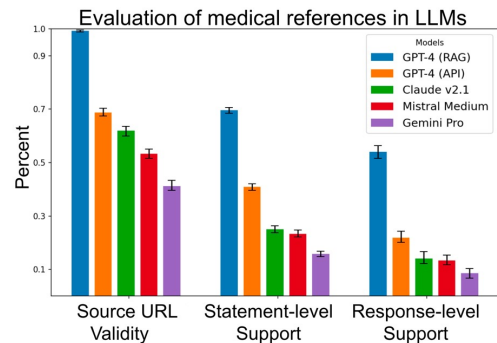
Search still matters (Hersh, 2024)

- Generative AI systems such as ChatGPT are cool and fun but
 - For some tasks that many of us do, need more than answers, e.g.,
 - Clinical – patient-care questions
 - Research – methods and insights
 - Teaching – synthesizing knowledge for our students
 - Where the information comes from is as important what it says



Search in era of generative AI

- How well do LLMs cite their sources?
- Best LLM with RAG (GPT-4 in CoPilot) achieved about 70% statement-level support and <50% for others (Wu, 2024)
- Research being pursued in Text Retrieval Conference (TREC) Biomedical Generative Retrieval (BioGen) Track
 - <https://dmice.ohsu.edu/trec-biogen/>



Conclusions

- AI will profoundly impact the practice and education of all health professions
- Translational AI is a necessity and opportunity for clinicians, researchers and others
- Educators must develop new approaches to teaching and student assessment in era of generative AI
- Healthcare, informatics, and educational professionals must be competent with AI as much as any other tool in clinical practice
- Generative AI systems must provide attribution for their assertions



Questions?

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AI in Clinical Practice, Research, and Education

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HEALTH INFORMATICS

Practical Guide

EIGHTH EDITION



William R. Hersh
Editor