

Towards Deployment of AI in Healthcare: Clinical Decision Support (CDS) Algorithms

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10/17/2017

Who is CDHI?



UCSF

UC System : 430,000 Jobs 14 Million Patient Records \$46.3B Contribution to CA Economy

Facilities: 10+ Campuses 5 Medical Centers 3 National Laboratories

Research: Top in NIH Funding; Clinical + Research Data UCSF is One of the Top **Research Funded** Academic Medical Centers: 1600 Active UCSF Inventions 1.000 Products From **UCSF** Technologies **5** Nobel Laureates



Center for Digital Health Innovation at **UCSF**

The Center for Digital Health Innovation collaborates with Industry and UCSF Scientific Innovators to envision and realize new solutions to improve the lives of providers and patients.



CDHI Approach

- Finding value in data
- Scalable Research & Development Platform
- Robust set of tools
- Enhance information commons vision
- New paradigm for Academic & Industry collaboration

Right Treatment to the Right Patient at the Right Time



Data Asset Management





Collaborating with industry to create innovative platforms

A historic computational platform built upon up-to-date data science methodologies and capacities that transcend traditional reductionism:

<u>**GE</u>** - Creates access to all health workflows throughout the world</u>

Intel - Enables world wide scalability of advanced analytics and Artificial Intelligence in Medicine











 Allows integration of analysis tasks over images and metadata that can be automatically scaled across compute grids





Innovation platform





CDHI Advanced Analytic Environment – Target Capabilities

Analytic and Data Asset Stewardship		Analytics & Model Development	Data Enrichment & Transformation	ent Data Storage & tion Sharing		Data Acquisition & Production	
Clinical Model Validation: steward of models and othe assets during validat activities including p of-care. Model / Algorithm Pipeline: discovery evaluation, refinemed clinically applicable analytic proposals. Asset Catalog: repository targeted asset stewardship, discoverability, and improvement.	dship r data tion point- n r, ent of to	 High Performance Computing: traditional parallel processing environment. Spark / HDFS: scale- out analytics framework for machine learning, stream processing, big data. Deep Learning: BigDL, Tensorflow, Caffe, etc. 	Multi-Modality / Multi-Domain Data Systems: data representation, structuring, semantics and management for multi-modality and multi-domain data inferention: Labels, grouping, graphical annotations, variants. Quality Assurance / Linking: data merges, multi-study cohorts, data quality assurance, identity mapping. Enrichment: merging non-traditional data sources, novel transformations.	Dataset Storage: secure data storage, versioning, backup, performance. Dataset Sharing: Authorizations and access controls. Logging and monitoring. Dataset Delivery: Efficient and secure data transfer to collaboration, analytic, and/or disaster recovery environments		Approvals / Ethics: IRB, contracting, privacy. Data Catalog: information base of internal and external data sources, types, cohort characteristics, terms and conditions. Health / Streaming Data: ib / Brokers, data receipt / in framework g: DICOM Gateways; Image pries; Indexes / Databases / EHR: EMR Extractions, Trials Management Systems, atabases	
Process / Source models in development	Control: 16 nt.	epository, versioning, sharing of methods ,	/ scripts / custom software /		Omics: Sequencing, Genotyping, pathways, mechanisms		
Data & Analytic Asset Control: repository, versioning, secure access for models and derived data products.			De-identification/Re-ident mapping / brokers, de-identi	De-identification/Re-identification: Tools and patterns for de-identification, secure ID mapping / brokers, de-identified data linking, certification and documentation.			
Resource Allocation / Measurement: Storage quotas, cluster shares, billing / cost allocation, projections and capacity planning. approvals and reporting.							

Unified Security and Privacy Model: Process, Policies, and Procedures; Identity Management; Authorization; Monitoring and Incident Response; Asset Tracking

Leveraging Multi-modal Data



Machine-based algorithms can help to:
Automate triage
Predict disease trajectories
Design therapies
Expedite workflow
Define next generation treatment paths
Automate individual patient context



Trauma: a Precision Medicine Approach



Crossing from CDS to Analytics as Devices:



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Center for Digital Health

Innovation at UCSF

Advantages of Our Approach

- Horizontal model that is not discipline or domain specific
- Modular proof of concept projects adhere to UCSF privacy and protection policies, creating a more flexible way to collect, analyze, and utilize data
- Multidisciplinary team of basic scientists and researchers, clinicians, data scientists, and forward-thinking business professionals
- Scalable infrastructure from storage and computational bandwidth and expertise





Creating Machine-based Algorithms is Now Possible



- Next generation data science techniques are providing powerful new capabilities
- Very large, curated clinical data sources provide unparalleled opportunity
- Availability of off-the-shelf, affordable tools is enabling scalable innovation
- New data sources are rapidly evolving

... but most development lacks the clinical content expertise within the context of the care delivery environment



Challenges & Promise:

- Devices as Analytics
- Data & Workflow Interoperability
- CDS Software
- Leveraging new technology to streamline the regulatory process



Right Treatment to the Right Patient at the Right Time



