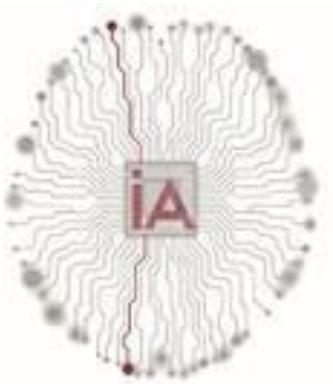


AI in medicine / biology

Diip Summer school

Pr Guillaume Assié



CHAIR D'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE EN SANTÉ



Université
Paris Cité

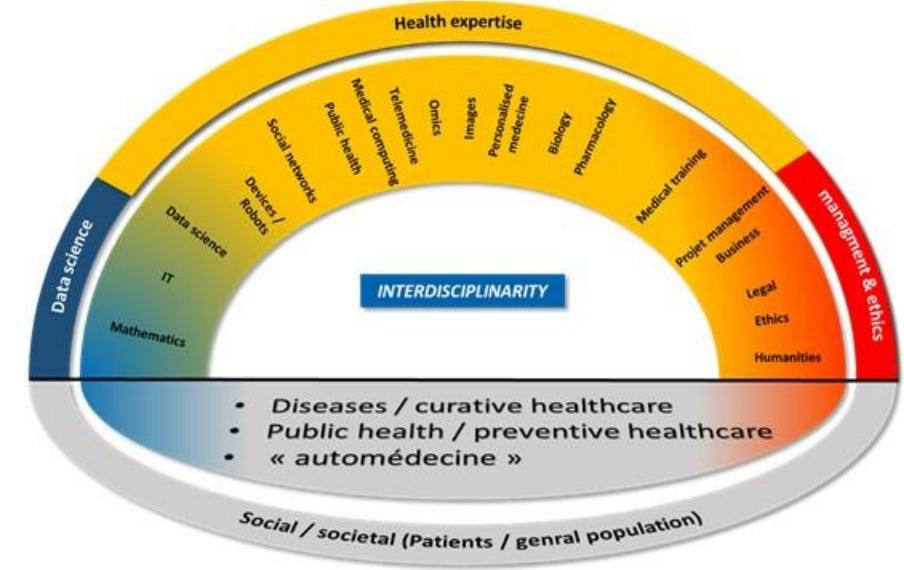
*Endocrinologie, Hôpital Cochin, APHP
Institut Cochin, Inserm, Université Paris Cité
Chaire/Dpt IA Santé, Fondation/UFR médecine Université Paris Cité
June 11th 2024*



FONDATION
Université Paris Cité

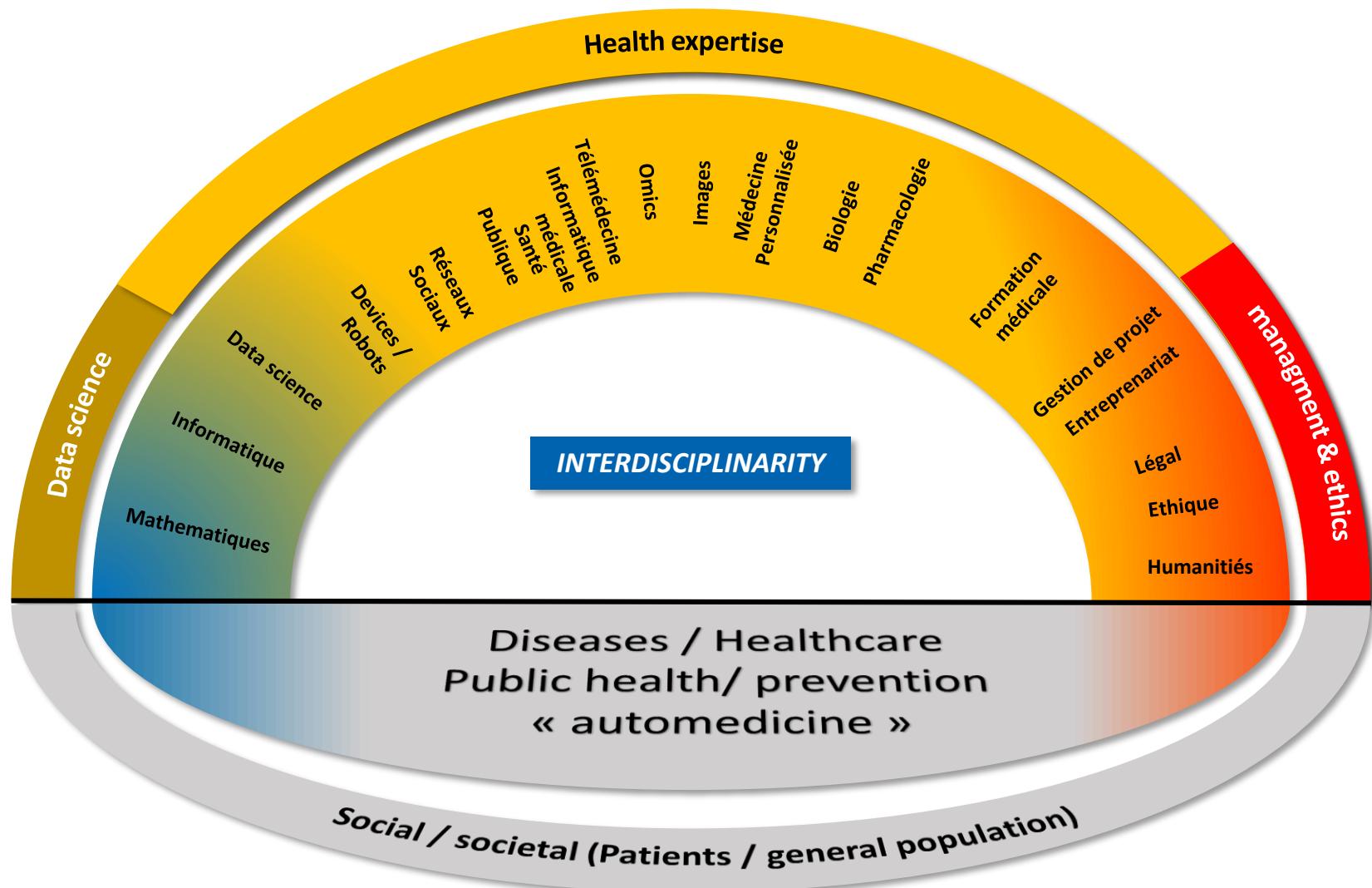


AI in health



- Interdisciplinarity
- Applications
- Training and support

IA in health



Massive digital data

	7,1104079	7,425096	7,2066071	7,4337267	7,3241424	7,2375217
4,2673588	4,7703172	4,3884724	4,6086563	4,3088998	4,530661	
4,9823967	3,7171494	3,3267192	3,6448193	3,5093543	3,5315427	
6,2897159	6,9073141	6,7535014	5,80813	5,8990971	6,521901	
2,2409999	2,1144956	2,16195	2,1140017	2,0483867	2,1742944	
5,7994199	5,9963846	5,7718524	6,1020062	6,0204973	5,8920966	
3,8721279	4,1872516	3,9794374	3,4489021	3,5613566	3,9012435	
3,2090961	3,2633496	3,2286763	3,4115397	3,4143101	3,5392914	
2,7181466	3,0868137	1,9301323	3,8512279	3,3003203	3,3155081	
2,0816018	2,0189836	2,2386076	1,9712238	2,2729591	2,137741	
3,2118327	3,1983282	3,4858168	3,228764	3,2000687	3,3416475	
5,9774671	5,47122	5,7674536	6,0037705	5,7747765	5,7438814	
4,2718858	4,4641148	3,7020115	3,9834614	3,9119741	3,9320902	
11,625383	7,5554274	10,270541	11,101953	11,094391	11,125073	
7,6758722	6,8787045	6,5727752	7,275573	6,9907961	6,9931182	
2,9013231	2,8457321	2,251917	2,3162627	2,563861	2,4549663	
3,1836955	3,6539135	3,691899	3,7406461	3,0113325	3,1955424	
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4,16058	4,587239	4,2898641	4,4260133	4,3013866	4,5033853	
4,699571	4,4915718	4,3363535	4,4306778	4,595512	4,9833262	

- Images (radiology, pathology, aspect)
- Electronic Health records
- Omics
- Holters
- Institutional Databases

« AI »

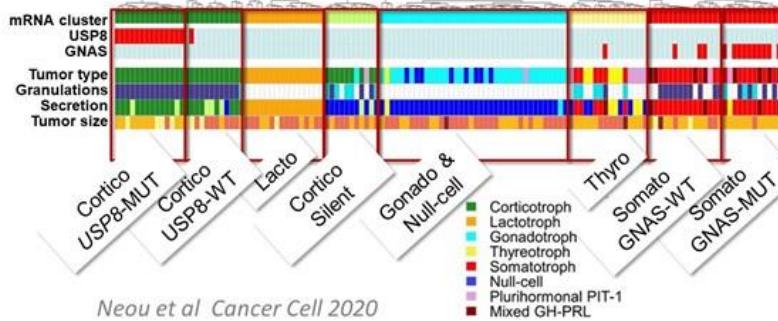
<https://u-paris.fr/ia-sante/chaire/>

... & a « Computing Agent »

Machine learning

Unsupervised
Automated classifications

Transcriptome of Pituitary Tumors



Unsupervised
Generative AI

d'une réflexion générale autour de la formation. Le premier module numérique tout au long de la formation des médecins. L'Unité en Sport (Uness.fr) propose un environnement d'apprentissage interactif, qui permet un usage innovant du numérique à toutes les étapes de l'examen, entraînement, validation de stage, portfolio, saisie de données numériques. Utilisé par tous, est un vecteur de l'innovation sans pareil. Un accompagnement spécifique pour soutenir l'Uness et ses universités membres pour moderniser leurs outils de formation.

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Supervised
Prediction/Decision
 $Y \approx f(X)$

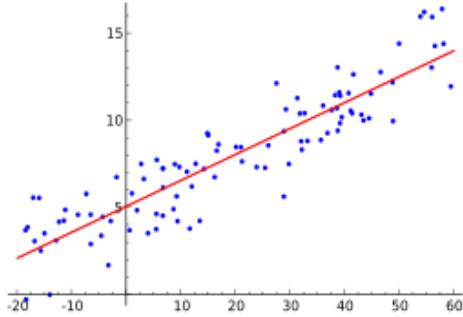
Symbolic AI

Predicates, rules, inferences -> “Expert systems”, “Rules generators”

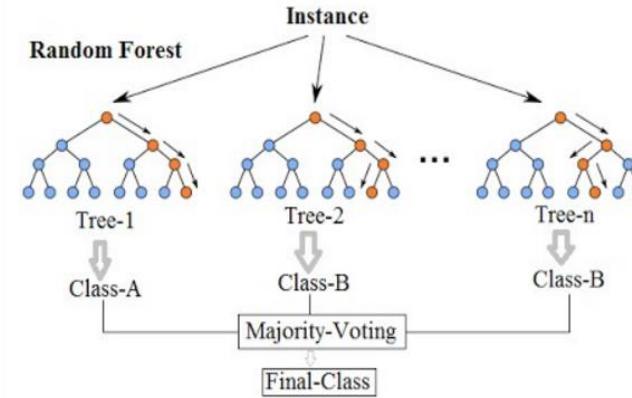


Supervised machine learning : $Y \approx f(X)$

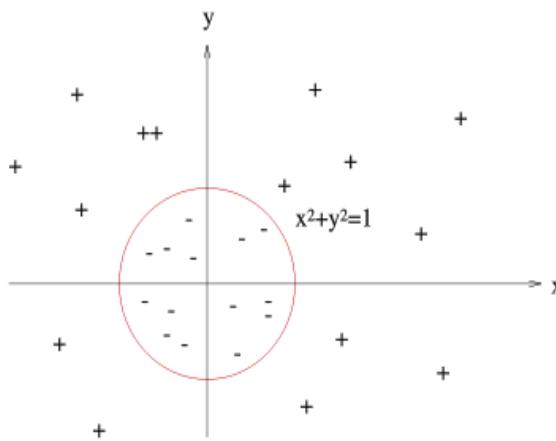
Régressions



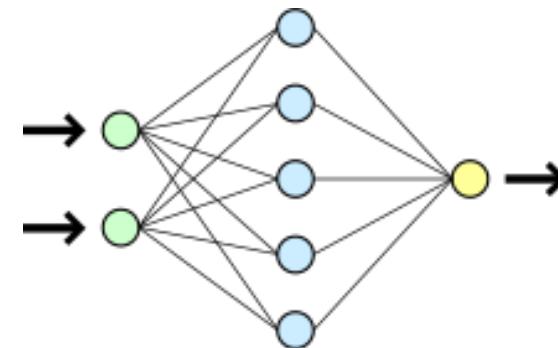
Forêts aléatoires



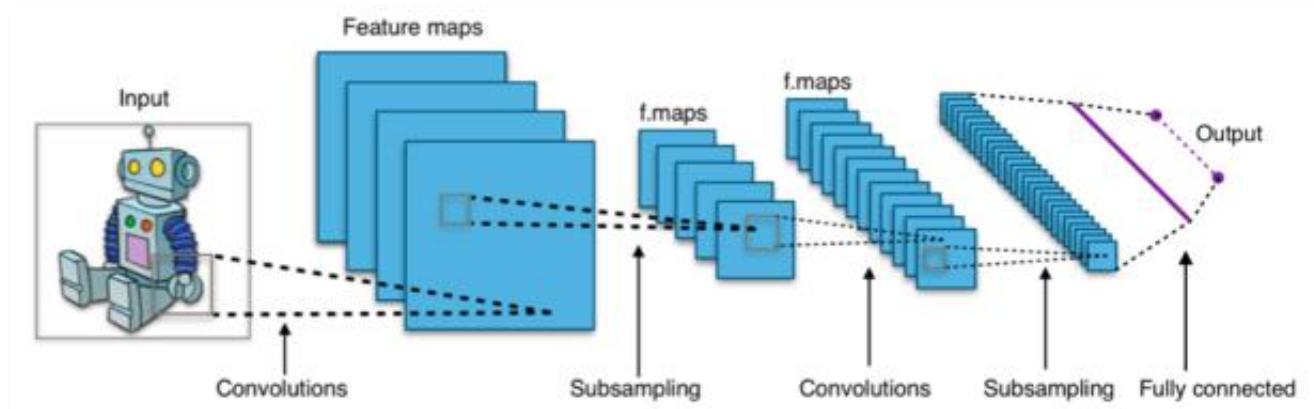
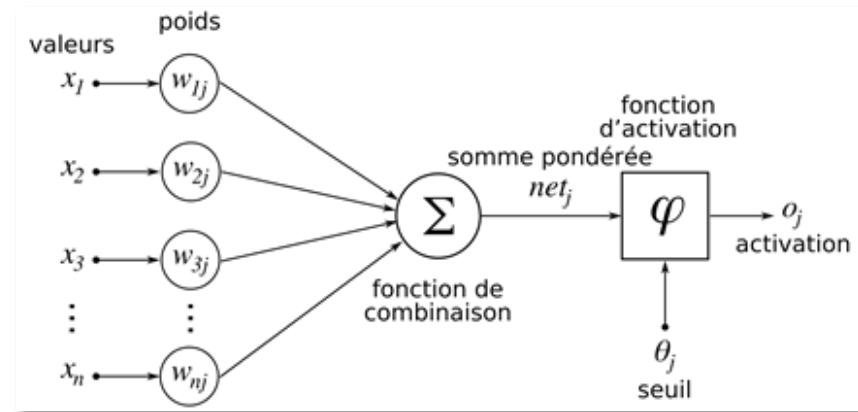
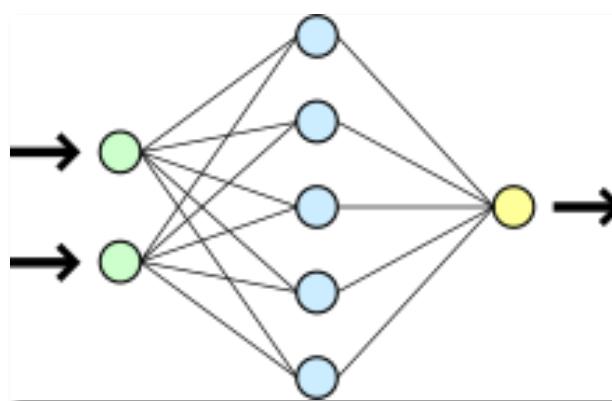
Support Vector Machine



Réseaux de neurones



Deep learning : $Y \approx f(X)$



Massive digital data

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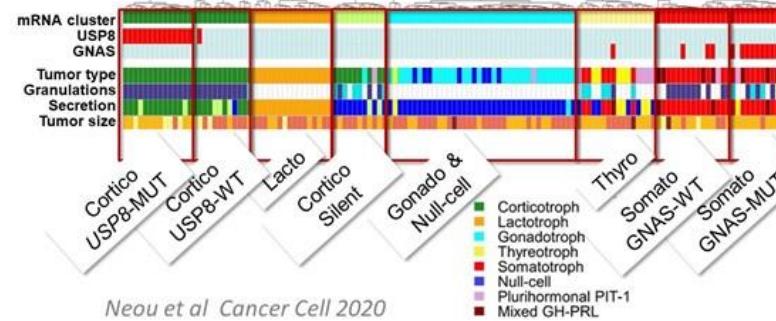


... & a « Computing Agent »

Machine learning

Unsupervised
Automated classifications

Transcriptome of Pituitary Tumors



Unsupervised
Generative AI

→ d'une réflexion générale autour de la formation. Le premier module numérique tout au long de la formation des médecins. L'Unité en Sport (Uness.fr) propose un environnement d'apprentissage en ligne, qui permet un usage innovant du numérique à toutes les étapes : examens, entraînement, validation de stage, portfolio, saisie de données numériques. Utilisé par tous, est un vecteur de sensibilisation de l'innovation sans pareil. Un accompagnement spécifique pour soutenir l'Uness et ses universités membres pour moderniser leurs outils de formation.

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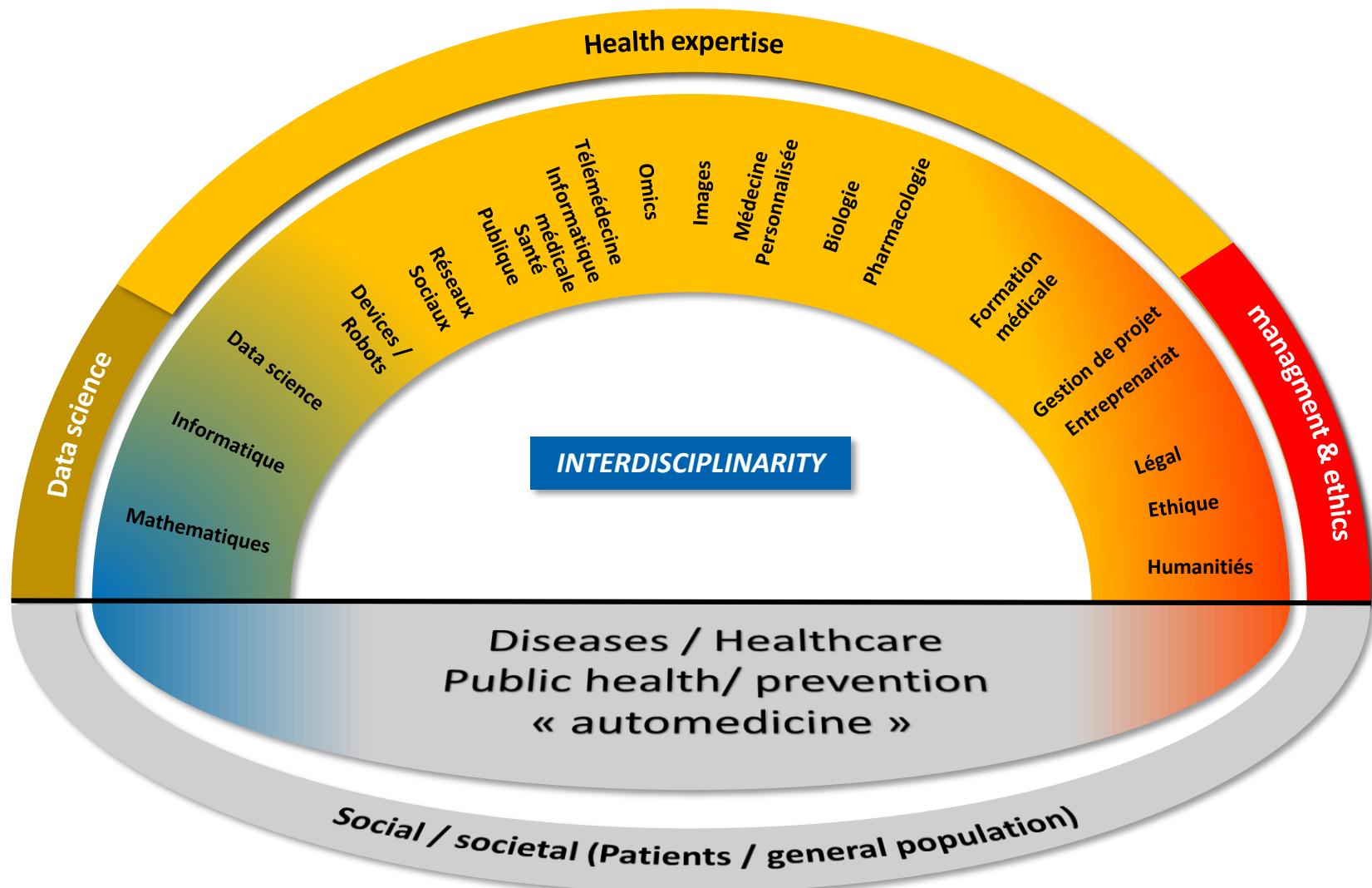
Supervised
Prediction/Decision
 $Y \approx f(X)$

Symbolic AI

Prediction / Decision

Predicates, rules, inferences -> "Expert systems", "Rules generators"

IA in health



GDPR et AI act

- Information on:
 - data use
 - AI use
- Right to oppose
- Levels of risks

Federated / centralized

Data reuse / re-reuse

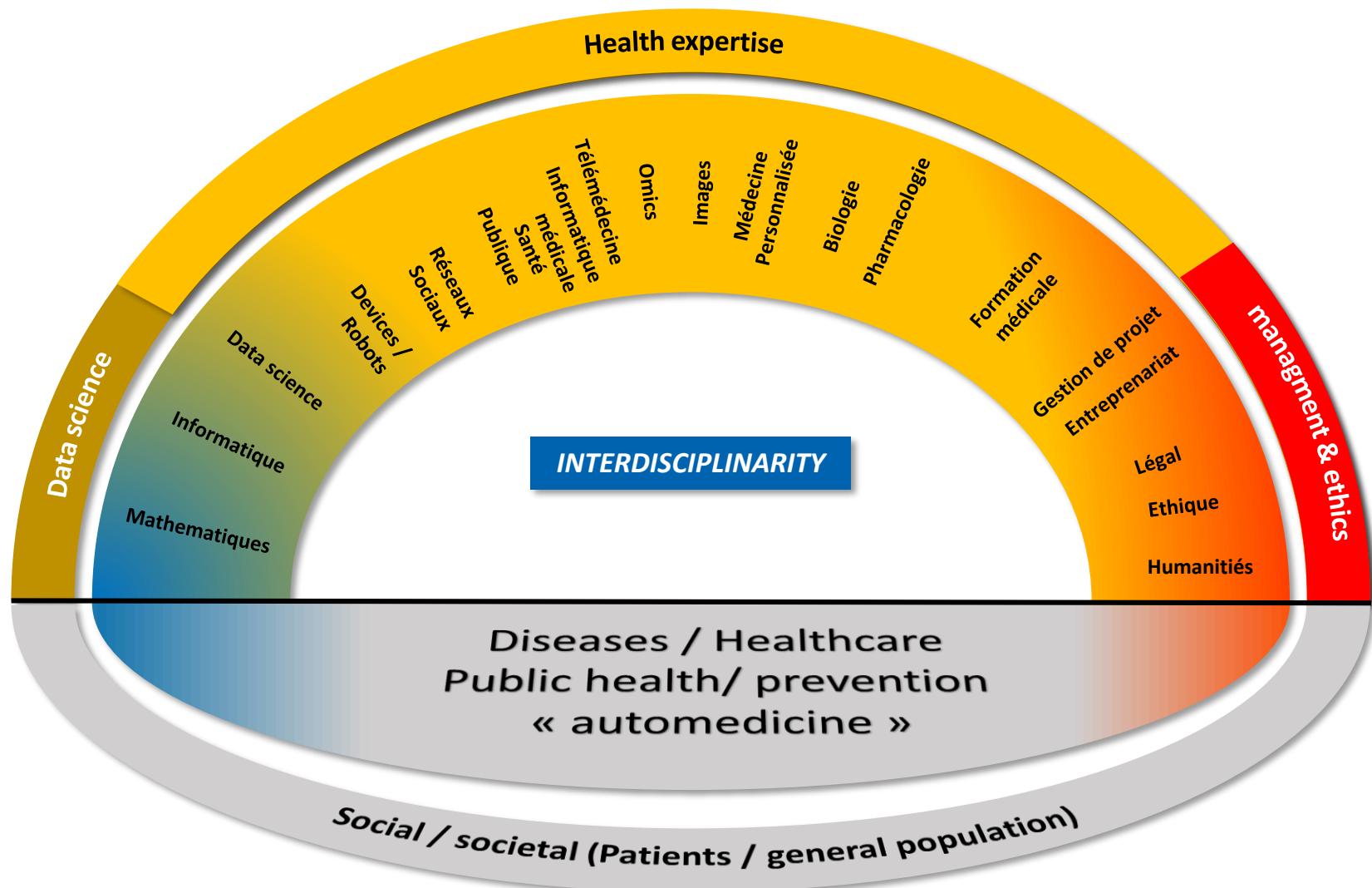
Secured
healthspace

Financial support

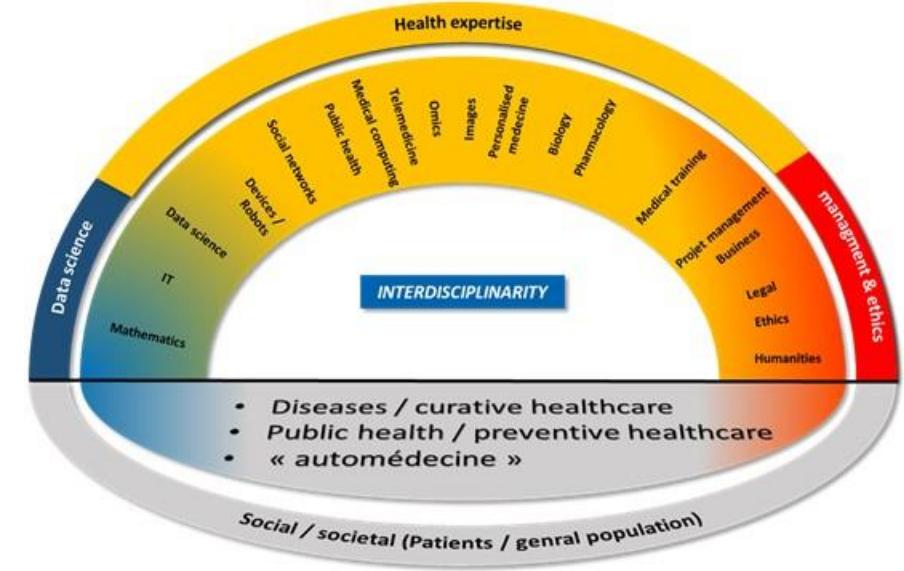
AI human oversight

- Positive regulation
- Regulatory framework for evolutive medical devices
- Individual / social impact

IA in health



AI in health



- Interdisciplinarity
- Applications
- Training and support

AI technologies in health

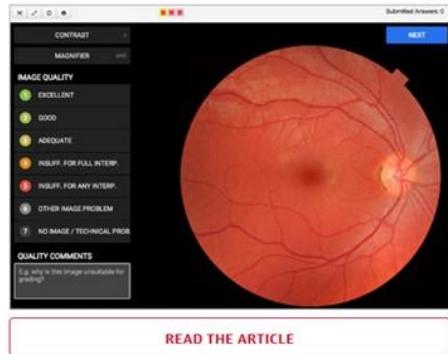
Computer vision	AI-assisted medical imaging AI-assisted pathology Misc
Natural language processing (NLP)	NLP Images Sound Structure biology Genomic Steroidobolomic Metabolomic Proteomic
Generative AI	Metavers Augmented navigation (surgery) Robot assisted surgery automated infusion devices
omics	Telemedicine Continuous monitoring digital twins Synthetic cohorts
Robotics and augmented reality	Data structure exploration Data representation Multimodal integration Machine learning Deconvolution Expert systems
Telemedicine / holters	Realtime monitoring Data repositories enlargement Unstructured data management
Patients virtualisation	
AI-related Methodologies	
AI-related Public Health Approaches	

Computer vision	AI-assisted medical imaging	Tumors extension/grading
	AI-assisted pathology	Tumors diag, inference of mol. alterations
	Misc	
NLP		Structuration of EHR Data collection from patients
Generative AI	NLP	Digital assistants, chatbots for PPP
	Images	Massive data representation for PPP
	Sound	Chatbots for PPP
	Structure biology	Drug design, drug repurposing
omics	Genomic	Tumors mol signatures (diag prono), Non-hormonal markers
	Steroidobolomic	Pharmacogenomics, metagenomics
	Metabolomic	Hormone assays, novel hormones
	Proteomic	Non-hormonal markers
Robotics and augmented reality	Metavers	Non-hormonal markers
	Augmented navigation (surgery)	Endocrine tumors surgery
	Robot assisted surgery	
	automated infusion devices	
Telemedicine / holters	Telemedicine	Clinics, boards
	Continuous monitoring	
Patients virtualisation	digital twins	Optimization of ttt, prediction
	Synthetic cohorts	Trials
AI-related Methodologies	Data structure exploration, representation, integration	
	Machine learning, expert systems	
	Deconvolution	
AI-related Public Health Approaches	Realtime monitoring	Pharmacovigilance, disease detection, health policies
	Data repositories enlargement	Machine-assisted capture of real life data
	Unstructured data management	Direct mining of real life data

Focus area	Pituitary and neuroendocrinology	Thyroid	Adrenal and cardiovascular endocrinology	Reproductive and dev endocrinology	Calcium and bone	Diabetes, obesity, Metabolism and nutrition	Endocrine-related cancer	Environmental endocrinology
Computer vision	Imaging	Pituitary MRI Thyroid ultrasound	Adrenal imaging		Parathyroid imaging Bone density bone fractures	Screening retinographs body composition		
	Path	FNA				Carbohydrates typology from dish		Satellite images
	Misc	Detection of dysmorphic signs						Automated internet texts scraping
	NLP							Susceptibility to ED
	genom							
	Robotics					Hybrid closed loop insulin delivery		
Telemed / holters						Monitoring patients physical activity		
						Continuous glucose blood monitoring		
Patients virtualisation								Virtual cohorts for predicting the impact of ED
AI-related Methods						Glycaemic profiles explorations	Multi-omic representation of tumors	Subgroups of individuals with specific ED exposure
								Models combining health & env data
			 European Society of Endocrinology					
			Home > Focus Areas					



Machine Learning

[Machine Learning](#)[Related](#)[Multimedia](#)[More](#) [READ THE ARTICLE](#) [Related Multimedia](#)

Deep Learning and Artificial Intelligence in Health Care

After years of development, machine learning methods have matured enough to be used in clinical medicine. In 2018 the FDA approved software to screen patients for diabetic retinopathy, and the methods are rapidly making their way into other applications for image analysis, natural language processing, EHR data mining, drug discovery, and more. *JAMA* is proud to be a primary forum for the work of interdisciplinary groups demonstrating the use of machine learning methods for clinical medicine and health care.

Research

Development and Validation of a Deep Learning System for Diabetic Retinopathy and Related Eye Diseases Using Retinal Images From Multiethnic Populations With Diabetes

Daniel Shu Wei Ting and Coauthors

JAMA | *Original Investigation*, December 12, 2017

Diagnostic Assessment of Deep Learning Algorithms for Detection of Lymph Node Metastases in Women With Breast Cancer

Babak Ehteshami Bejnordi and Coauthors

JAMA | *Original Investigation*, December 12, 2017

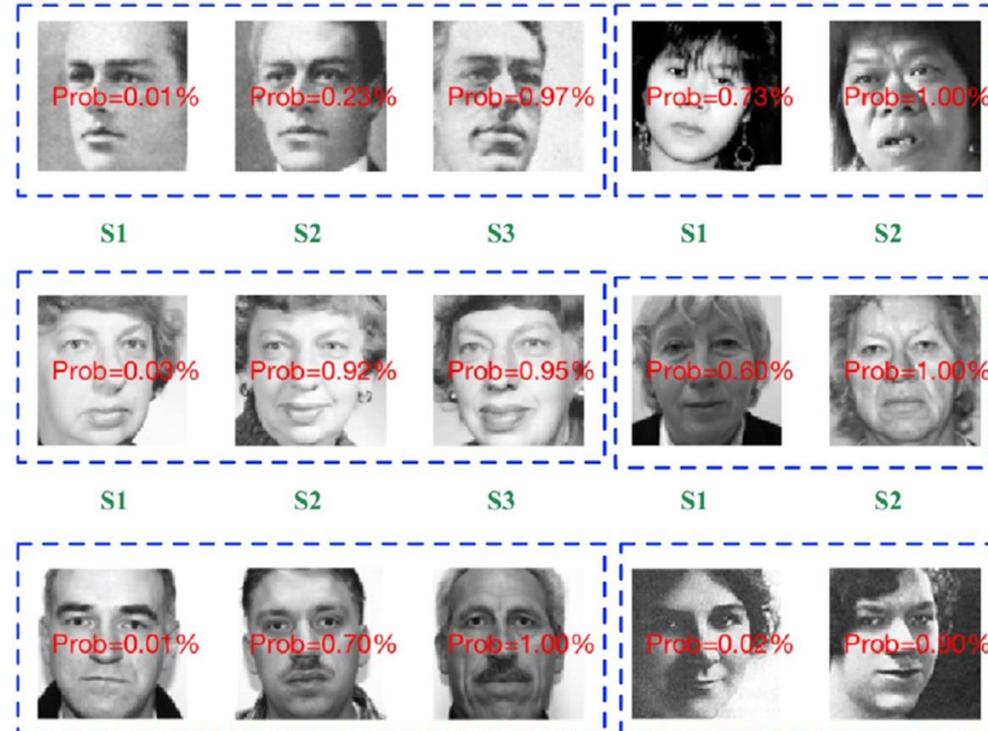
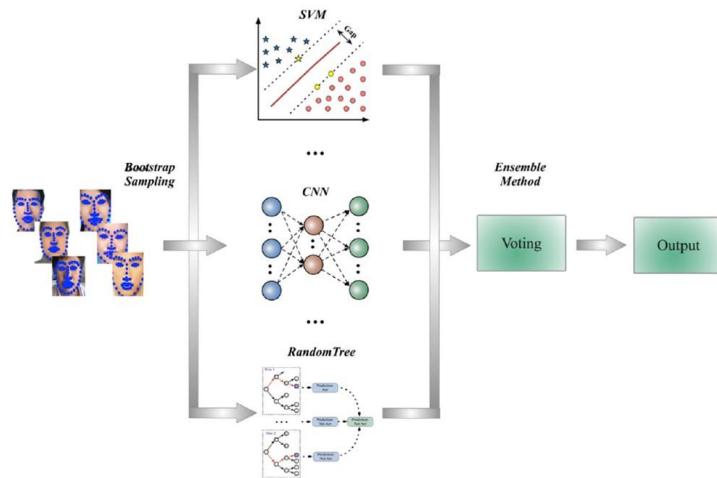
Development and Validation of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Retinal Fundus Photographs

Varun Gulshan and Coauthors

JAMA | *Original Investigation*, December 13, 2016

Diagnostiquer l'acromégalie depuis ... une photographie

X. Kong et al. / EBioMedicine 27 (2018) 94–102



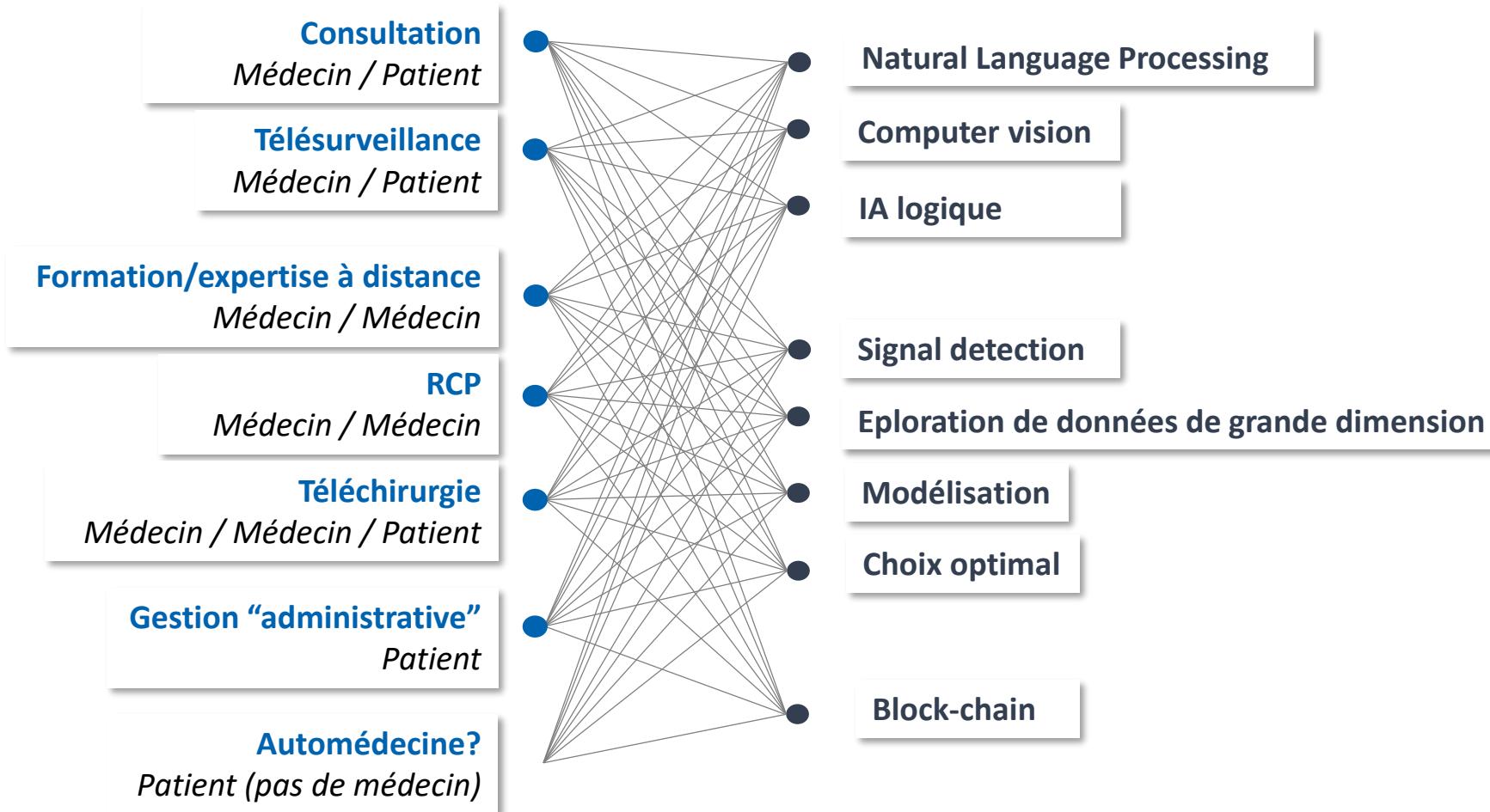
Télémedecine

Differentes “Télémédecines”.....

- Consultation**
Médecin / Patient
- Télésurveillance**
Médecin / Patient
- Formation/expertise à distance**
Médecin / Médecin
- RCP**
Médecin / Médecin
- Téléchirurgie**
Médecin / Médecin / Patient
- Gestion “administrative”**
Patient
- Automédecine?**
Patient (pas de médecin)

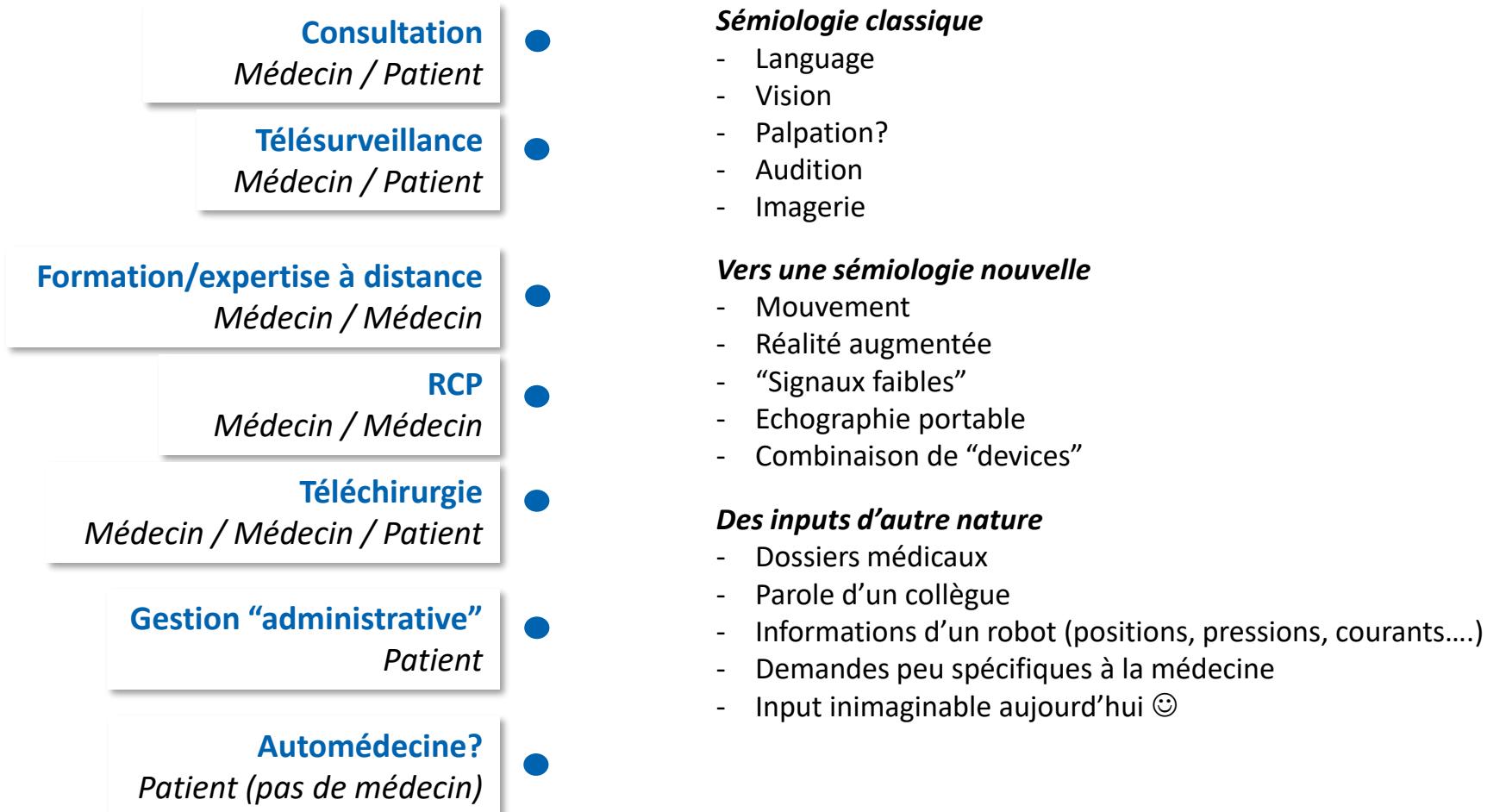
Télémédecine

Différentes “Télémédecines”.....avec différentes technologies d'IA



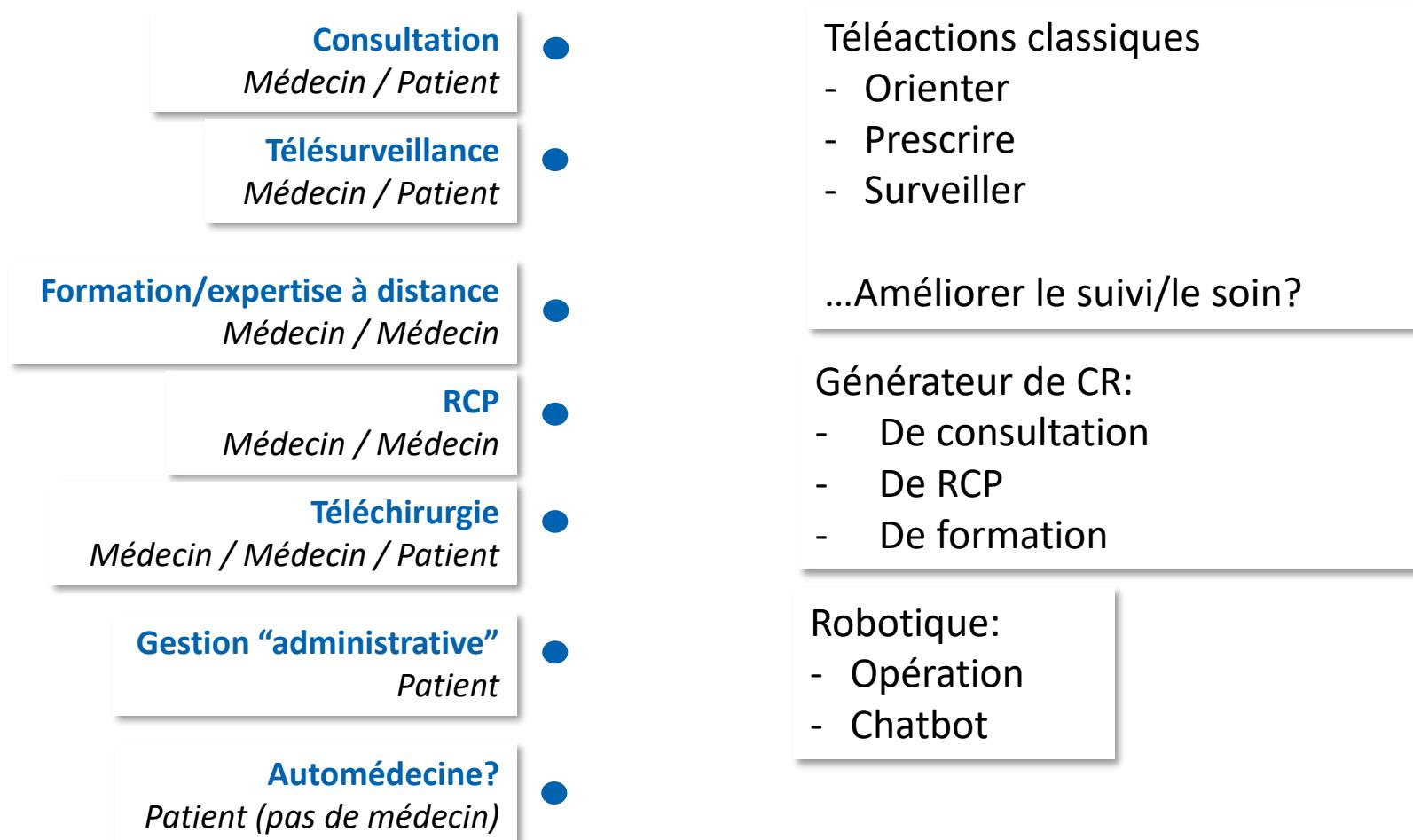
Télémédecine

Différentes “Télémédecines”.....avec différents capteurs



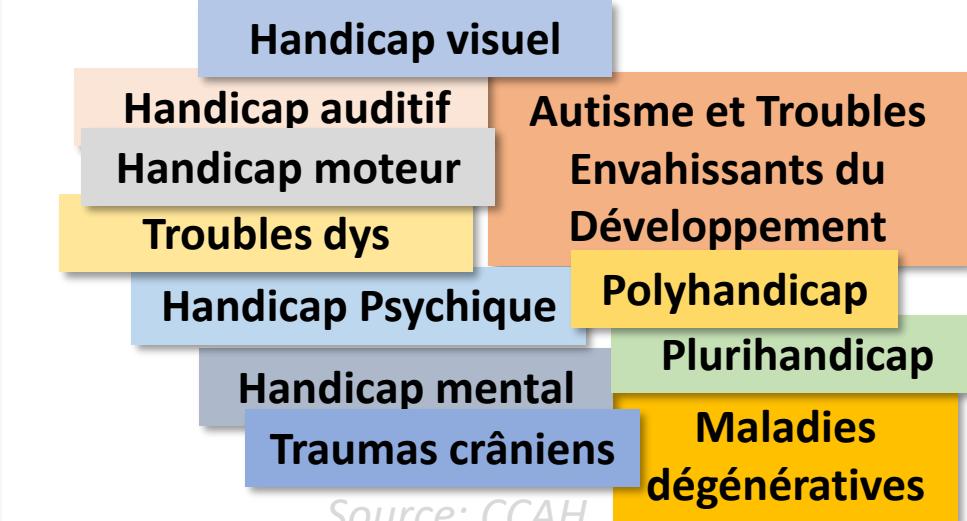
Télémédecine

Différentes “Télémédecines”.....avec différents effecteurs

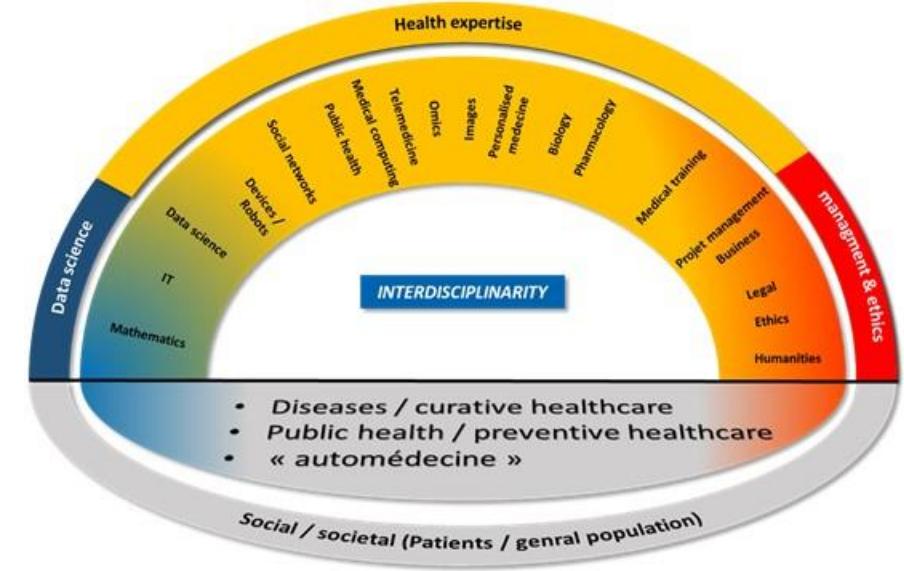


Les interfaces homme-machine

- Différentes natures d'interfaces
 - Capteurs
 - sonores, caméras, capteurs mécaniques « ordinateur »
 - sondes, catéthers, électrodes
 - Effecteurs
 - Voix, image
 - Mécanique
 - injections, impulsions...
- Ergonomie
- Personnalisation
- IA générative: le piège du « comme en vrai »



AI in health



- Interdisciplinarity
- Applications
- Training and support

GenAI will pass Licensing Examinations

JMIR MEDICAL EDUCATION

Gilson et al

Original Paper

How Does ChatGPT Perform on the United States Medical Licensing Examination? The Implications of Large Language Models for Medical Education and Knowledge Assessment

“ChatGPT ...achieves the equivalent of a passing score for a third-year medical student”

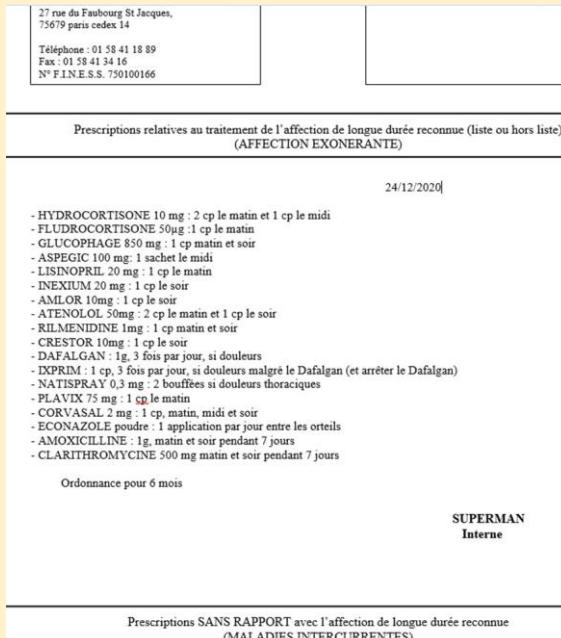
Aidan Gilson^{1,2}, BS; Conrad W Safranek¹, BS; Thomas Huang², BS; Vimig Socrates^{1,3}, MS; Ling Chi¹, BSE; Richard Andrew Taylor^{1,2*}, MD, MHS; David Chartash^{1,4*}, PhD

- How to train health pros in generative AI ?
- How to use generative AI to train health pros?

Interdisciplinarity of « AI in health »

The « exclusive » expertises

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$



CGU de la plateforme de recueil de données

ARTICLE 1 : Objet

Les présentes Conditions Générales d'Utilisation (par la suite - CGU) définissent les droits et conditions d'accès ainsi que d'utilisation des services proposés par la société Anamnèse via son site Anamnese.me. Ces services sont proposés à titre gracieux, personnel, non exclusif, non transférable et non cessible, par Anamnèse aux utilisateurs de la plateforme Anamnese.me.

ARTICLE 2 : Description de la société et des services fournis

Description de la société

La société Anamnèse propose via son site un ensemble de services destinés aux patients et professionnels de santé. Anamnèse offre la possibilité de collecter et d'analyser les données de santé des patients utilisateurs dans le but de les restituer aux professionnels de la santé.

Description des services fournis

Anamnèse propose via la plate-forme Anamnese.me les prestations de service suivantes : Collecte et traitement des données d'utilisateurs Patients dans une des 10 langues générées à ce jour, dans le but de créer un dossier patient exhaustif qui assistera le professionnel de santé lors de sa consultation. Proposition de mises en relation entre utilisateurs « patients » et professionnels de santé (médecins, télémédecine, hôpitaux, etc...) et prise de rendez-vous chez le professionnel de la santé.

Téléconsultation

Logiciel de consultation pour professionnel de santé selon sa spécificité incluant un calcul de profil de risque patient ou une aide au diagnostic au travers de notre outil de diagnostic différentiel.

Parcours de prévention (addictologie, bilan de santé etc...)

Suivi du patient à distance pour le compte du professionnel de santé (suivi maladie chronique entre deux consultations, coaching préopératoire et suivi post-opératoire etc.).

ARTICLE 3 : Conditions d'accès aux services

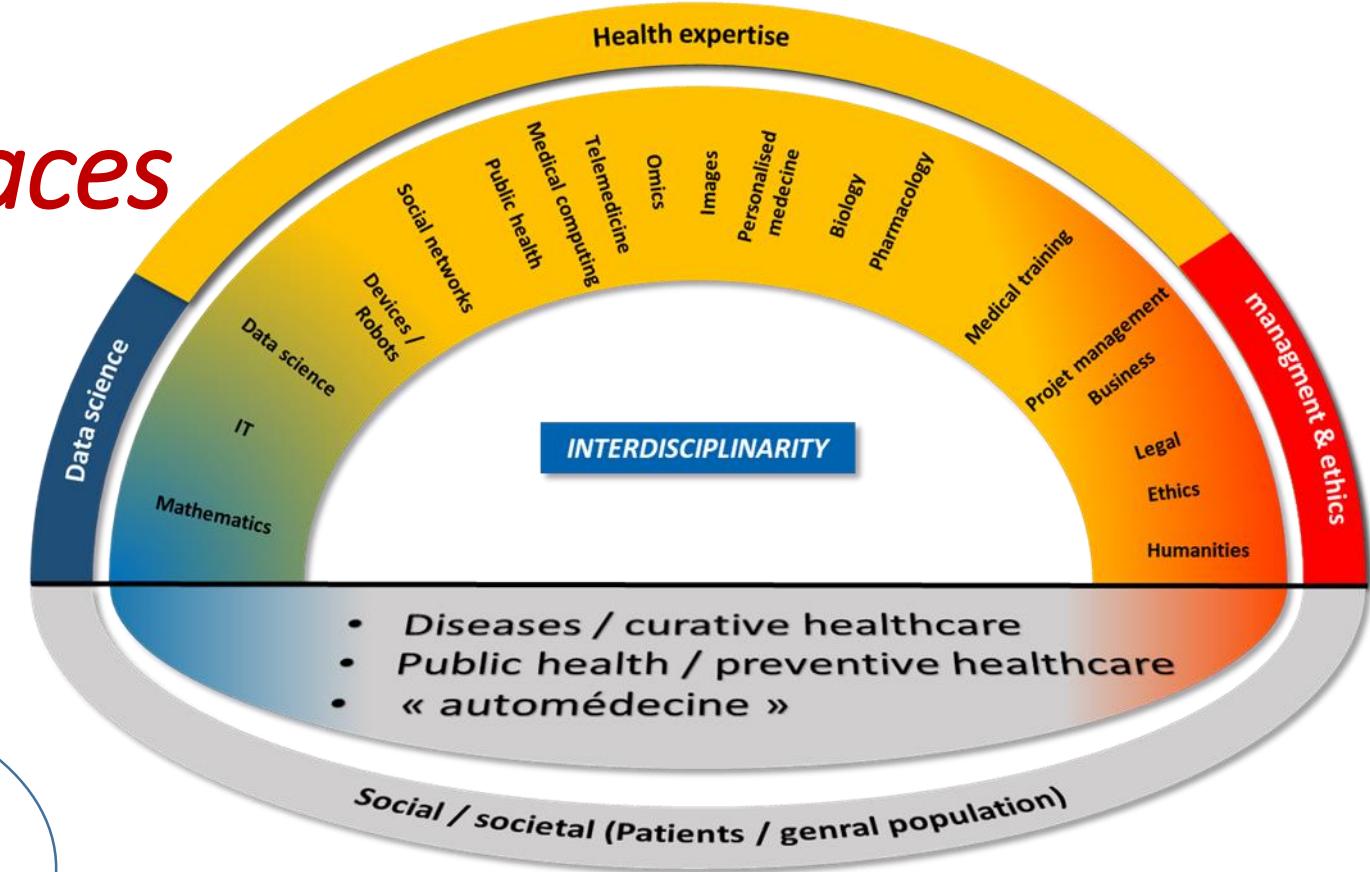
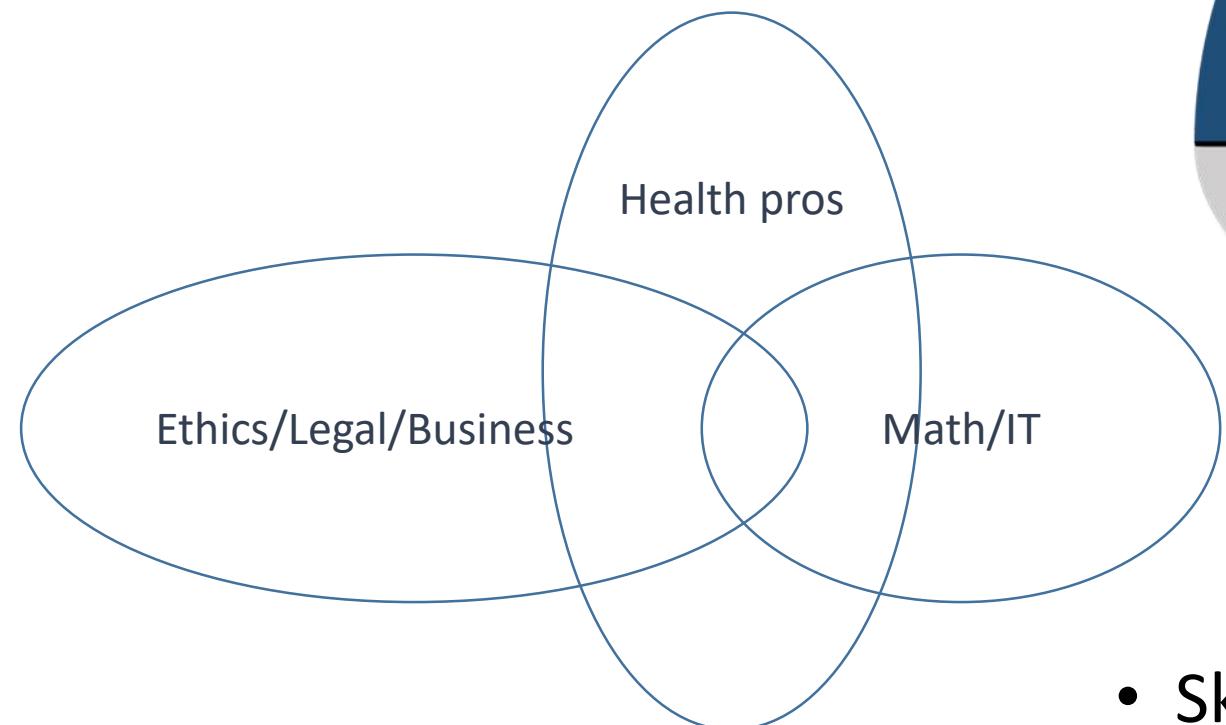
L'accès aux services proposés par la société Anamnèse se fait par la plateforme web disponible à l'adresse : www.anamnese.me.

L'accès aux services est libre pour les utilisateurs de profil « patients » sous condition d'acceptation des CGU et de la politique de confidentialité. Les patients sont libres de s'inscrire afin de bénéficier d'un espace compte dédié au sein de la plateforme.

• • •

Interdisciplinarity

How to promote interfaces



- Skills overlap
- Train health professionals

Interdisciplinarity for GenAI in health

Math/IT training: to which extent?

- Not necessarily very advanced



To understand general principles

- A master's degree in data science?



...Instead of growing transgenic cells?

...Genomics may be a good transition?



- Becoming a labeler of “true” ?



...Machines are here to serve humans (and not the opposite!)

- **Prompt design?**

Interdisciplinarity for GenAI in health

Ethics and legal training: mandatory

- Consent
- Ethics Committees
- GDPR, « AI act »
- CNIL
- Equal acces
- Certification
- **GenAI: patients information,
« high risk » tech...**



PASS

UE1 CHIMIE-BIOCHIMIE

UE2 BIOLOGIE CELLULAIRE

UE3 BIOPHYSIQUE

UE4 STATISTIQUES

UE5 : ANATOMIE

UE6 : INITIATION A LA CONNAISSANCE DU MEDICAMENT

UE7 : SANTE SOCIETE HUMANITE

UE8 SPECIFIQUE MEDECINE

UE9 SPECIFIQUE MAIEUTIQUE

UE10 SPECIFIQUE ODONTOLOGIE

UE11 SPECIFIQUE PHARMARIE

UE12 METHODOLOGIE - CONNAISSANCE DES METIERS - ANGLAIS

UE MINEURE - OPTION DE LICENCE

DFGSM

Anatomie

Bases moléculaires et cellulaires des pathologies

Bases moléculaires, cellulaires et tissulaires des traitements

médicamenteux

Biopathologie tissulaire, illustrations et moyens d'exploration

Génétique médicale,

Médecine d'urgence,

Santé société humanité

Sémiologie générale

Tissu sanguin et système immunitaire, bases générales

initiation à la recherche

sciences humaines et sociales

Appareil locomoteur

Appareil respiratoire

Immunopathologie et immunointervention

Système neurosensoriel et psychiatrie

Tissu sanguin

DFASM: TD

anesthésie-réanimation

cardiologie vasculaire

dermatologie

digestif

geriatrie

hématologie

infectieux

médecine interne

néphrologie

neurologie

pneumologie

urologie

endocrinologie

gynécologie

médecine légale

médecine du travail

stratégie des examens de laboratoire et imagerie

module transversal

médecine physique réadaptation (MPR)

oncologie cancérologie

ophtalmologie

ORL

psychiatrie

rhumatologie ostheo-articulaire

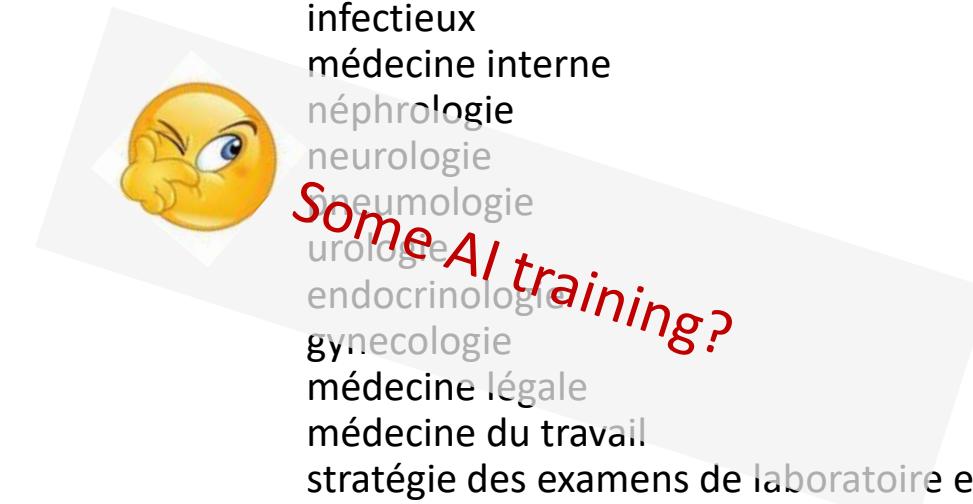
stomatologie

séminaire thérapeutique

médecine légale

thérapeutique

LCAA



The holistic view of doctors

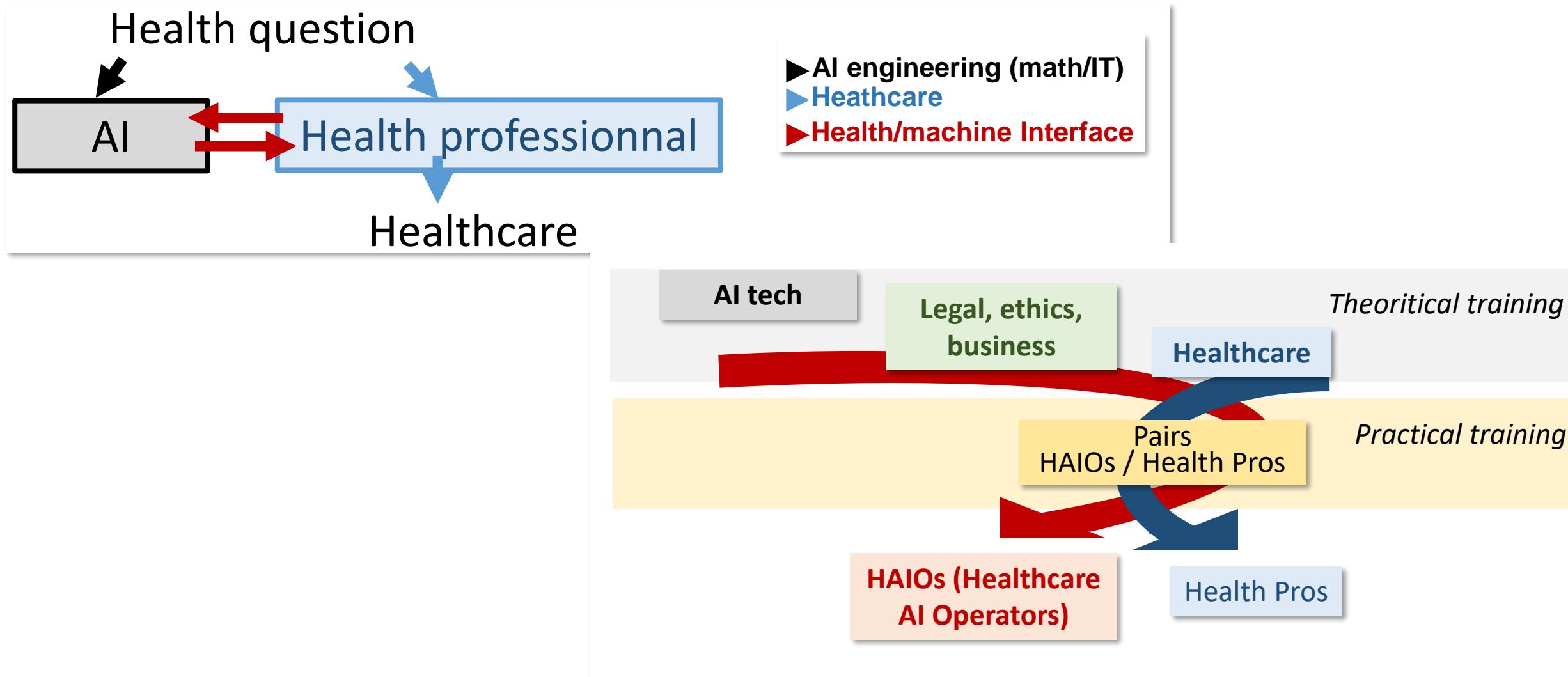


« Doctors know »

« Machines do not
replace doctors »

« Doctors supervise
the machines »

Towards a new profession : HAIOS? (Healthcare AI Operators)



For (more) elders, everything is not lost!

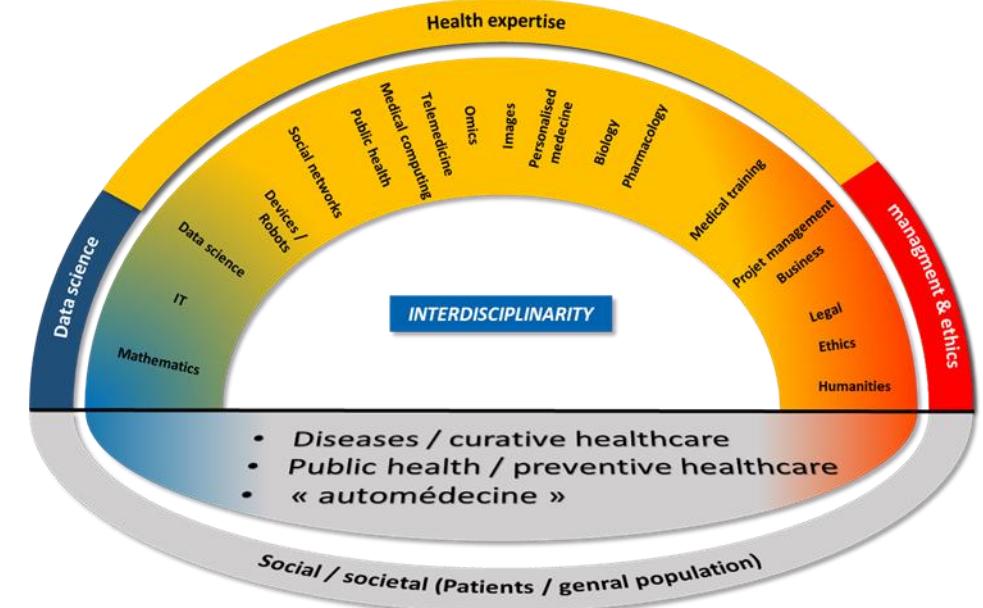
- Start from practical use cases: ***know how to use***
 - Interdisciplinary training: ***aknow how to understand each other***



- Reinsure

- Convince:

- Health pros are central

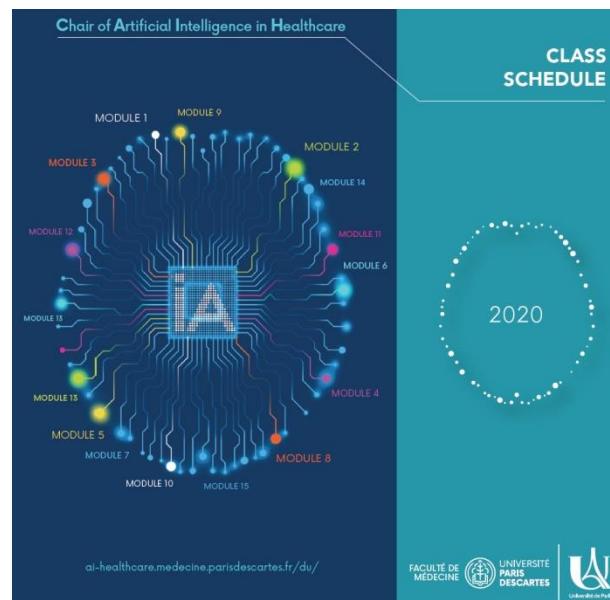
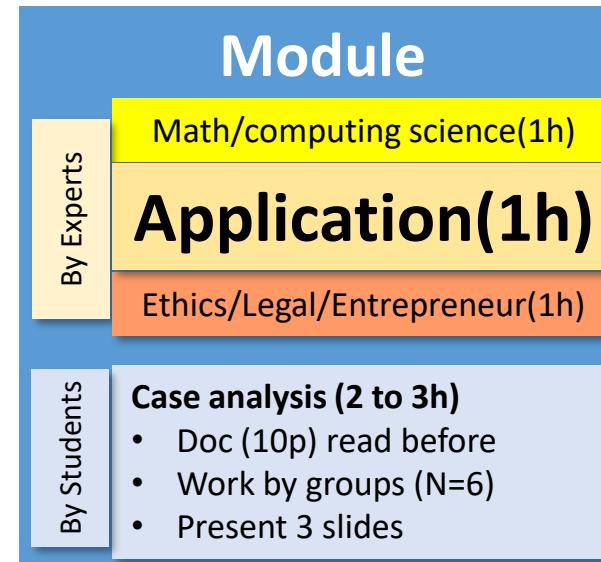


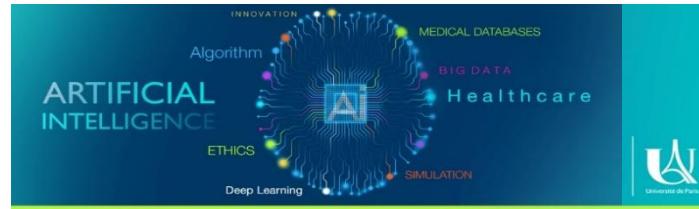
- Health pros garanty the quality of care
- Health pros garanty the humanity of care

Training is lifelong !

Diplôme Universitaire : IA appliquée à la Santé

- *Volume:*
 - 90 hours
 - 1 afternoon / week (6hours)
 - **15 modules** (one per day; 5 to 6 hours) during 6 months
- *Level:*
 - Master 1 level
- *Language:*
 - English (International)
- *Targeted audience:*
 - Healthcare professionals : students (end of 2nd cycle, 3rd cycle), post-graduate
 - Engineers working in AI
 - All other professionals focused on AI in health (on legal, business, ethics aspects etc...)
- *Application:*
 - A Guest star
 - Also an opened seminar



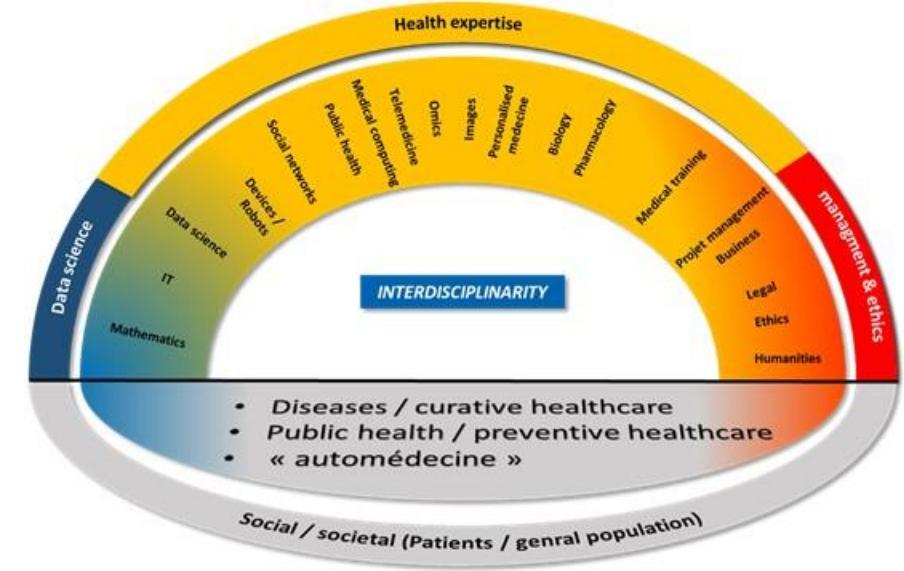


UNIVERSITY DEGREE in Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare		
MODULE	Content	Date
1	Demystifying AI use in healthcare A general introduction to AI in healthcare	JANUARY 09, 2020
2	Medical Data Center Using AI to generate structured databases from real-life medical records. > Health implications/specialties: public health (medical informatics, epidemiology, billing).	JANUARY 16, 2020
3	Behaviors Using AI to analyse human behaviors. > Health implications/specialties: psychiatry, all specialties.	JANUARY 23, 2020
4	Self-Medicine Using AI solutions to assess and promote individual health without the need of a doctor; focus on devices, applications, and informations available to broad public.	JANUARY 30, 2020
5	Omics databases Using AI to analyse extremely high dimension data; exploring data structure; link between various omics and with clinical outcomes. > Health implications/specialties: all.	FEBRUARY 06, 2020
6	Health Monitoring How AI can improve pharmacovigilance, pharmacoepidemiology. > Health implications/specialties: all specialties.	FEBRUARY 27, 2020
7	Avatar Using system bi from patients d > Health implications/specialties: all.	MARCH 05, 2020
8	Imaging Using AI to analyse images and videos. > Health implications/specialties: radiology, pathology, ophthalmology, endoscopy.	MARCH 12, 2020
9	Inspection Using AI to analyse images and videos corresponding to what a doctor can see. > Health implications/specialties: all specialties, pathology, ophthalmology, endoscopy.	MARCH 19, 2020
10	Non-medical data for health Using AI to capture health information from public data (social networks, pollutions, etc...). > Health implications/specialties: public health (epidemiology).	MARCH 26, 2020
11	Robots To which extent robots can be used as AI effectors in health. > Health implications/specialties: surgery, dependency, all specialties.	APRIL 02, 2020
12	Telemedicine AI contribution for improving distant patient/doctor interaction. > Health implications/specialties: all specialties.	APRIL 23, 2020
13	Personalized medicine How AI can help physicians in choosing the best treatments and best surveillance. > Health Implications/specialties: all specialties.	APRIL 30, 2020
14	Medical organization How AI can help medical organization (hospital beds, emergency fluxes...), certification, securization. > Health implications/specialties: medical departments managements.	MAY 07, 2020
15	Medical trainings AI tools for improving medical training; training future doctors to AI-related tools. > Health implications/specialties: all organizations	MAY 14, 2020

Master-classes

- Specialized
- The “magic pair”: ***math/computing + medical doctor***
- Short format (3-5 days)
- Data/tools manipulation included
- Topics:
 - “Computer vision” : imaging, pathology, ophthalmology, dermatology
 - Oncology
 - Genomic
 - Ethical, philosophical and legal aspects (*ethic/legal/philo + med doctor*)
- Each specifically sponsored

AI in health



- Interdisciplinarity
- Applications
- Training and support
- Conclusions & perspectives

Stakeholders of AI in health: a complex world

Pharma

Regulation
bodies

Universities

Patients

Start-ups

Population

Industry

Healthcare
providers

Research
institutes

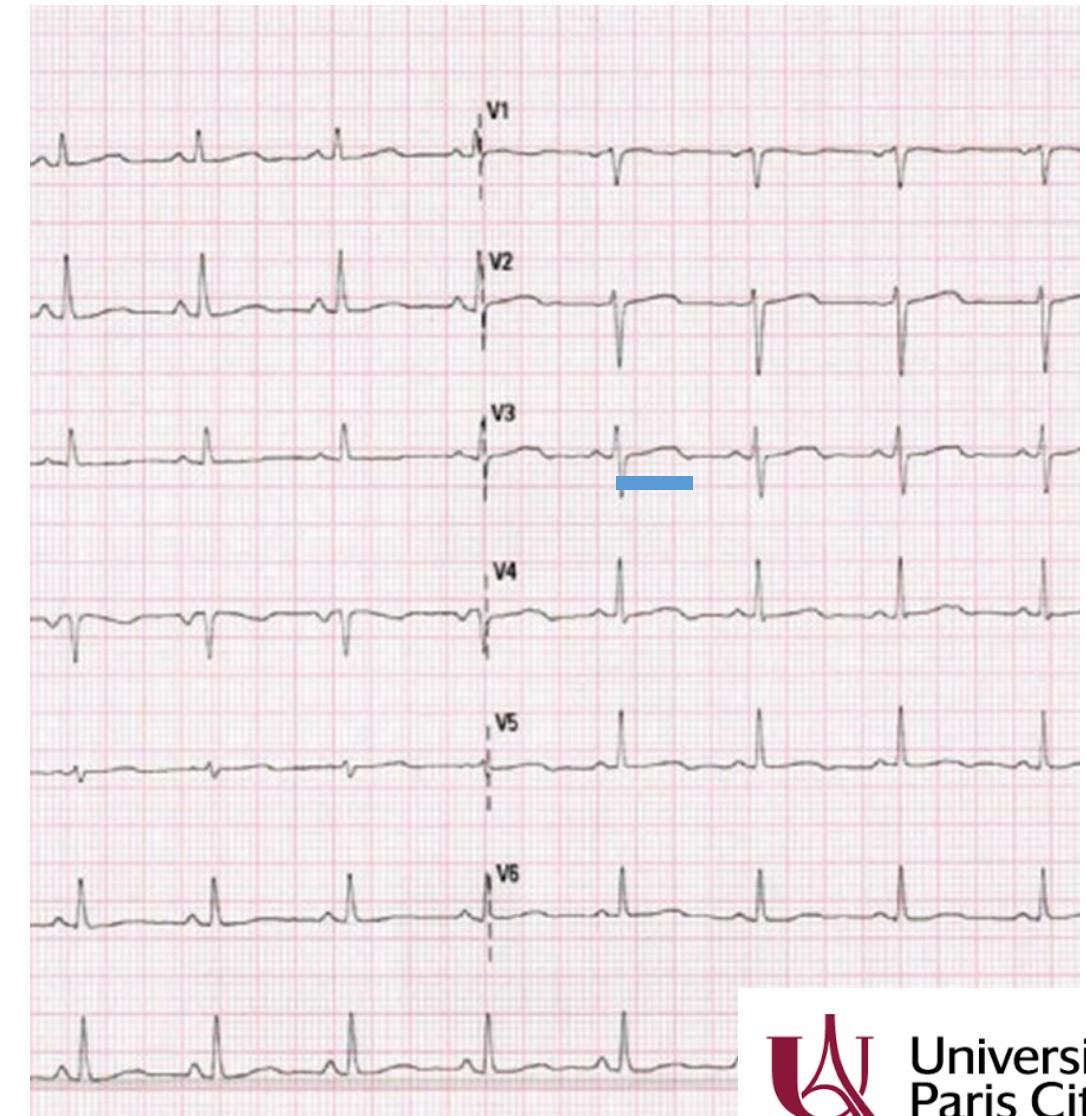
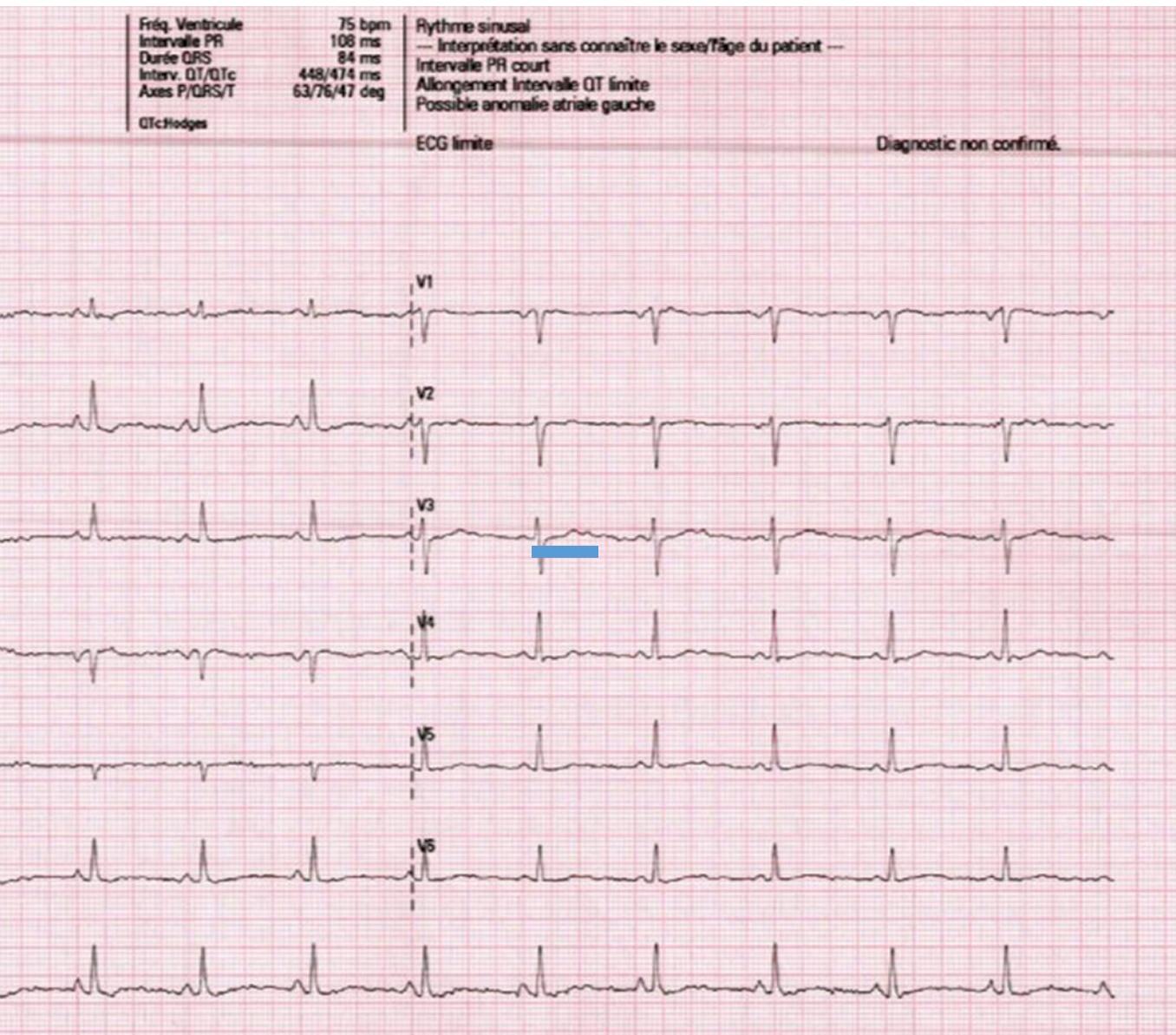
Healthcare
structures

AI in health: the expectations ...

- From patients
- From healthcare providers
- From business
- From institutions

GenAI: information accuracy... ~95%

Limits of « diagnostic aid »

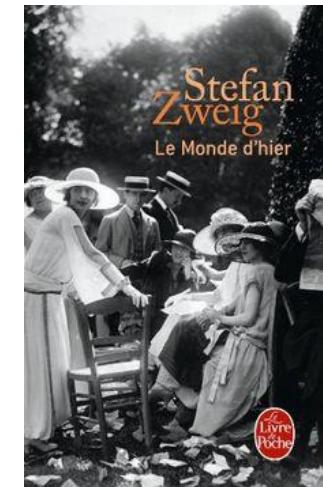


Prepare health pros for patients informed by GenAI

- World of health engineering without doctors
- Expert Patients
- Hope: improved prevention ? (and risks...)

Conclusion

- « AI » is an engineer science
« IA in health » is a health science
- Rapid and massive evolution, numerous challenges
- Impacts ALL healthcare professionals
We shall not forget anyone on the track
- Learn to learn, because future is unimaginable



Thank you for your attention



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« Machines do not
replace doctors »

« Doctors supervise
the machines »