

AI IN THE HEART OF
HEALTHCARE: NATURAL
LANGUAGE PROCESSING
APPLICATION TO HEALTHCARE

IEDE TSU program



OUTLINES

I. Introduction

II. Background of AI and Health

What is AI ,Brief History, Brain vs AI , Subfield of AI, Elements of AI , AI Applications.

III. Healthcare with AI, Healthcare applications of AI, Benefit of AI in Healthcare.

IV. Conclusion



I. INTRODUCTION

AI transformative power is reverberating across many industries, but in one-Healthcare- its impact is being a truly life-changing.

- **Hospital care**
- **Clinical research**
- **Drug development**
- **Insurance,**

AI applications are revolutionizing how the health sector works

- ✓ **Reduce spending**
- ✓ **Improve patient outcomes.**





I.BACKGROUND OF AI & HEALTH CARE

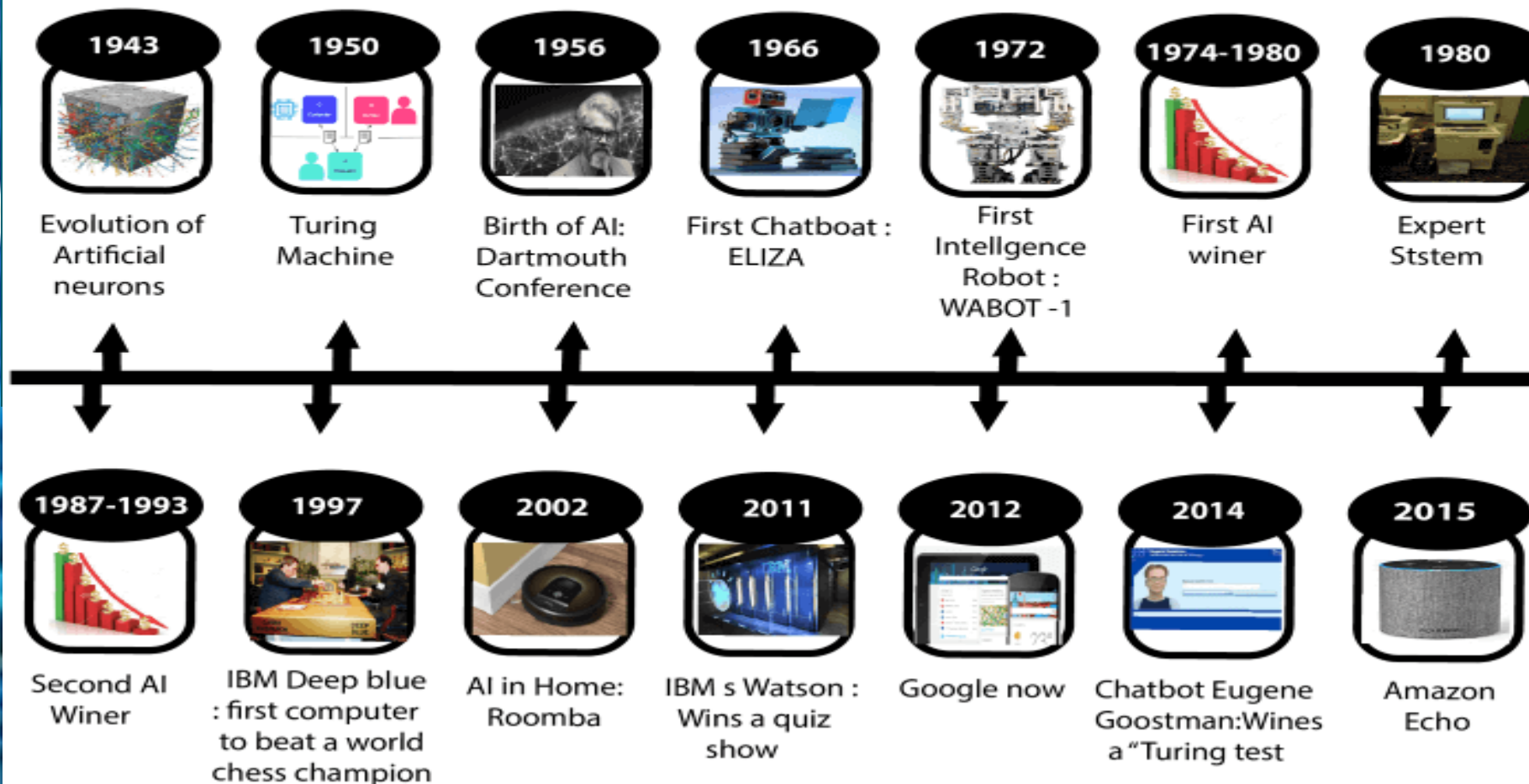
A) What is AI?

- AI is in simple words:
 - ◆ “The science and engineering of making intelligent machines.”
- **AI can also be defined as:** The development of computer systems that are capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as
 - *Decision making,*
 - *Object detection*
 - *Solving complex problem*
- Machines (or computers) that **mimic "cognitive" functions** that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving".



I. BRIEF HISTORY OF AI

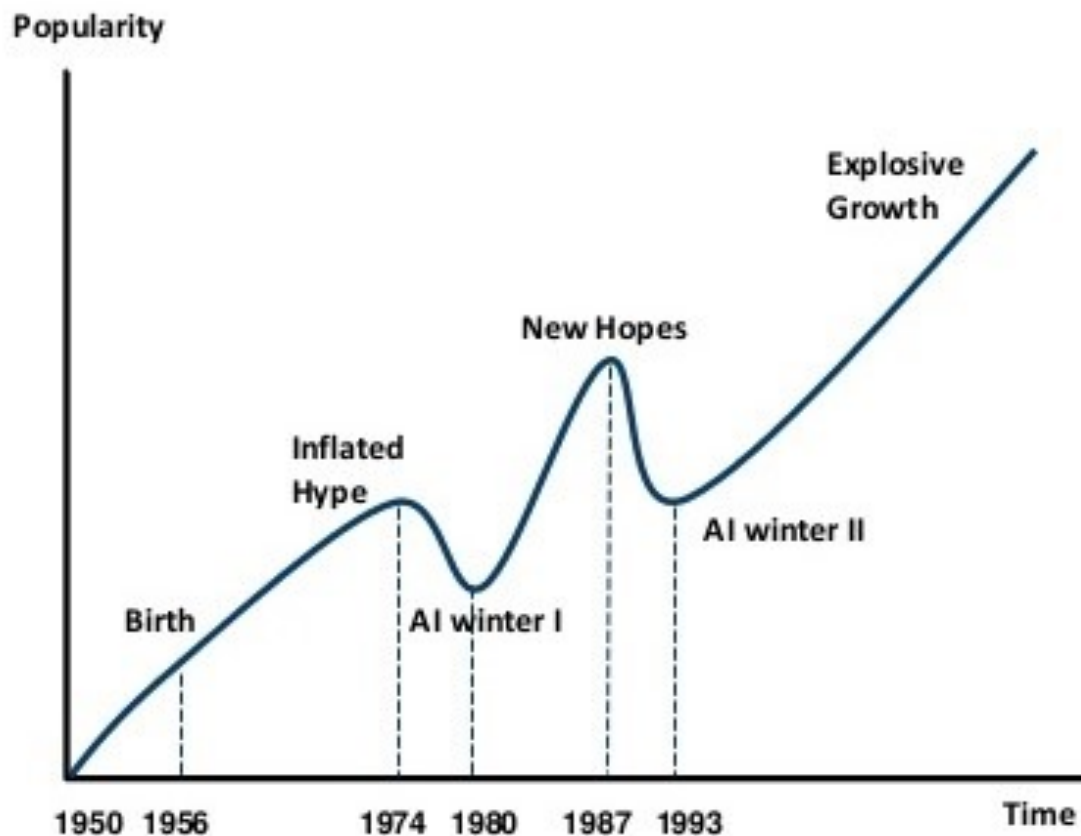
History of AI





I. BRIEF HISTORY OF AI

AI HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BEING “THE NEXT BIG THING” ...



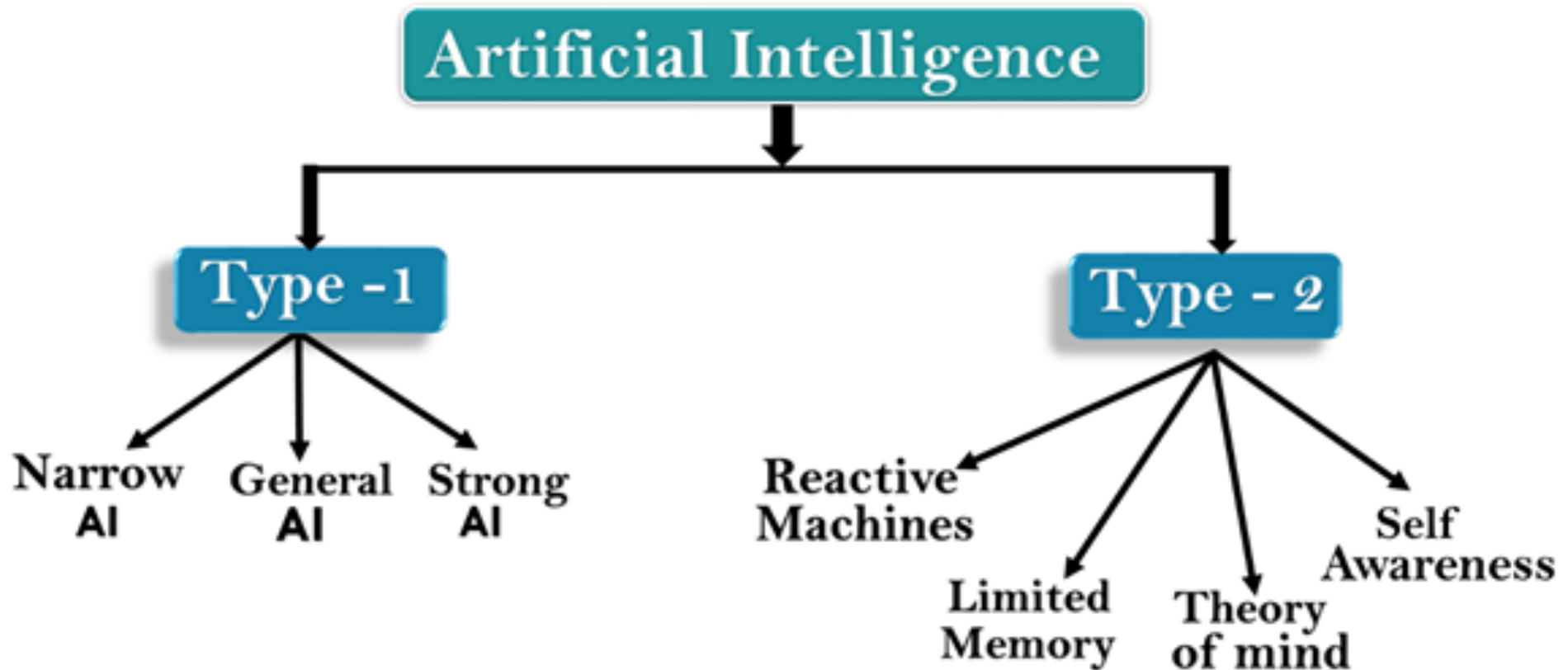
Timeline of AI Development

- **1950s-1960s:** First AI boom - the age of reasoning, prototype AI developed
- **1970s:** AI winter I
- **1980s-1990s:** Second AI boom: the age of Knowledge representation (appearance of expert systems capable of reproducing human decision-making)
- **1990s:** AI winter II
- **1997:** Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- **2006:** University of Toronto develops Deep Learning
- **2011:** IBM's Watson won Jeopardy
- **2016:** Go software based on Deep Learning beats world's champions



I. ELEMENTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Stage of AI





I. ELEMENTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

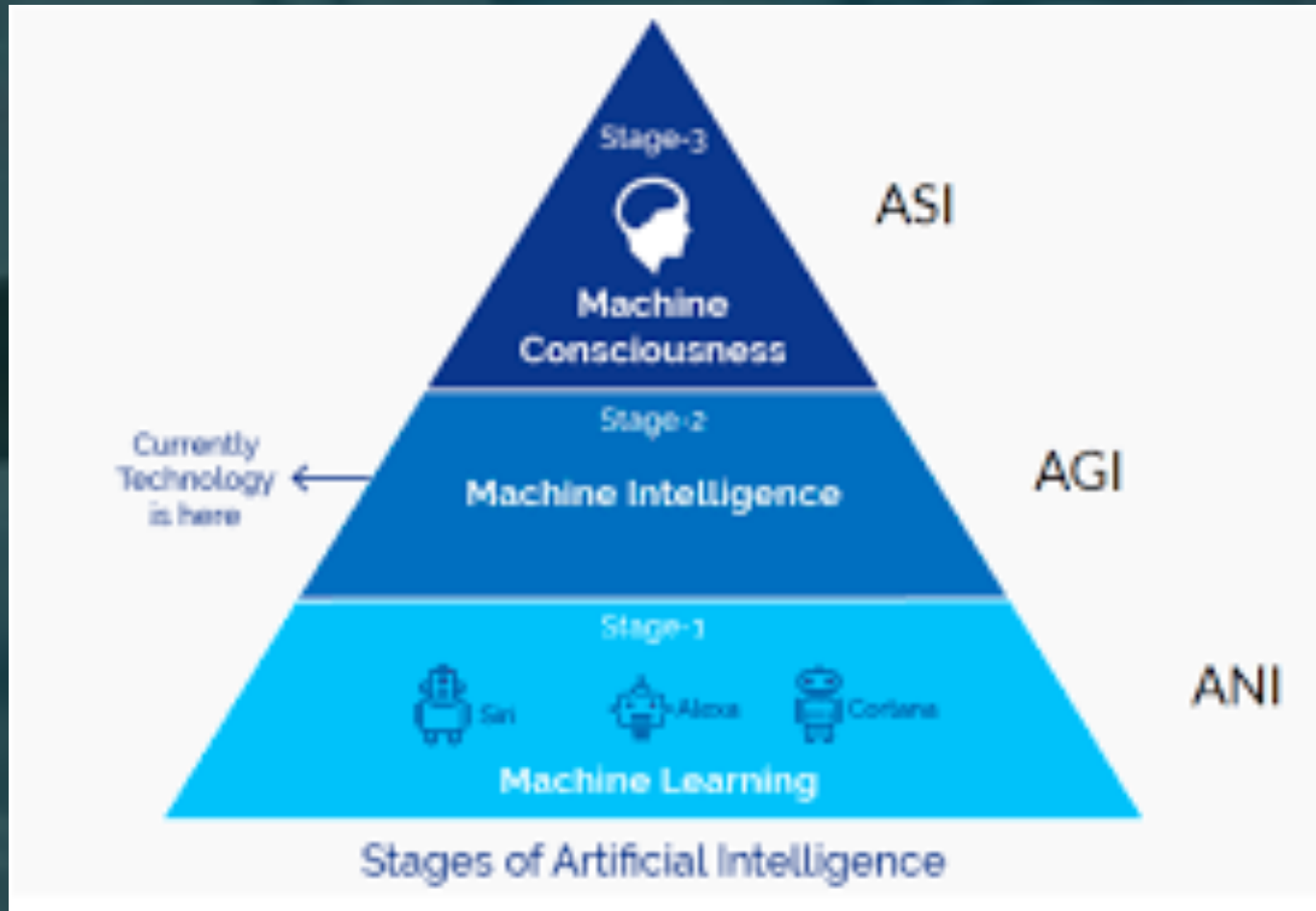
Stage of AI

There are **three stages** of artificial intelligence (AI):

1. **Narrow or weak AI,**
 2. **General or strong AI**
 3. **Artificial superintelligence.**
- • **Artificial narrow intelligence (ANI)**, which has a narrow range of abilities.
 - • **Artificial general intelligence (AGI)**, which is on par with human capabilities.
 - • **Artificial superintelligence (ASI)**, which is more capable than a human.



I. ELEMENTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



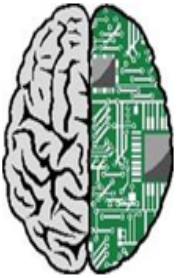


I. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUMAN AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE



Computing
wins

- Input and output
- Information processing and memory



Closely
matched

- Complex movement
- Vision
- Language
- Structured problem solving



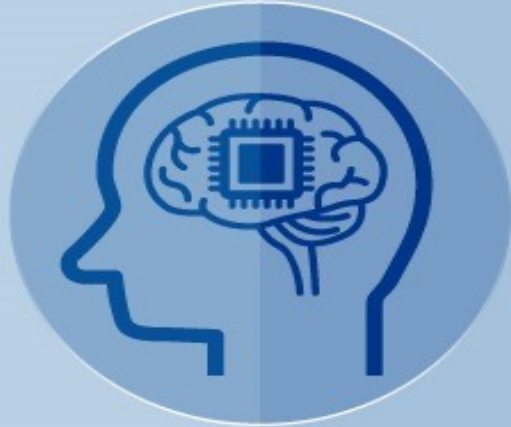
Brain still
wins

- Creativity
- Emotion and Empathy
- Planning and Executive Function
- Consciousness



I. SUBFIELDS OF AI

Artificial
Intelligence



Engineering of
making Intelligent
Machines and Programs

Machine
Learning



Ability to learn
without being explicitly
programmed

Deep
Learning



Learning based on
Deep Neural
Network

1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2006's

2010's

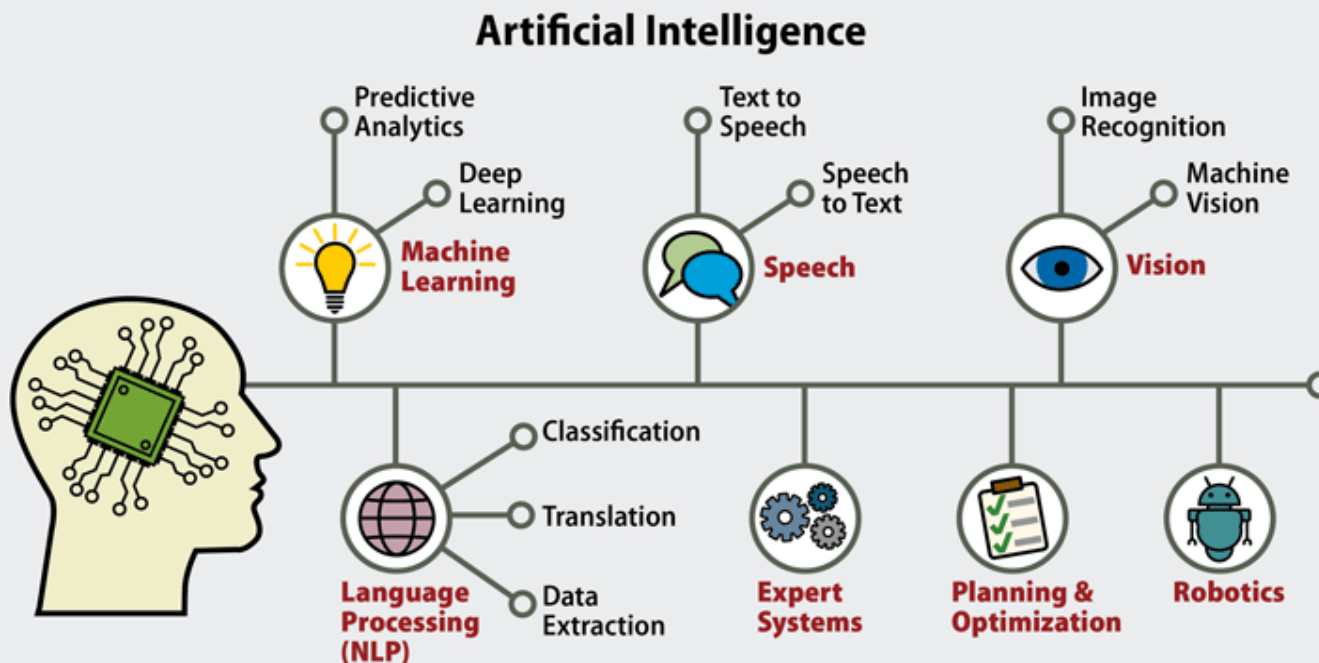
2012's

2017's



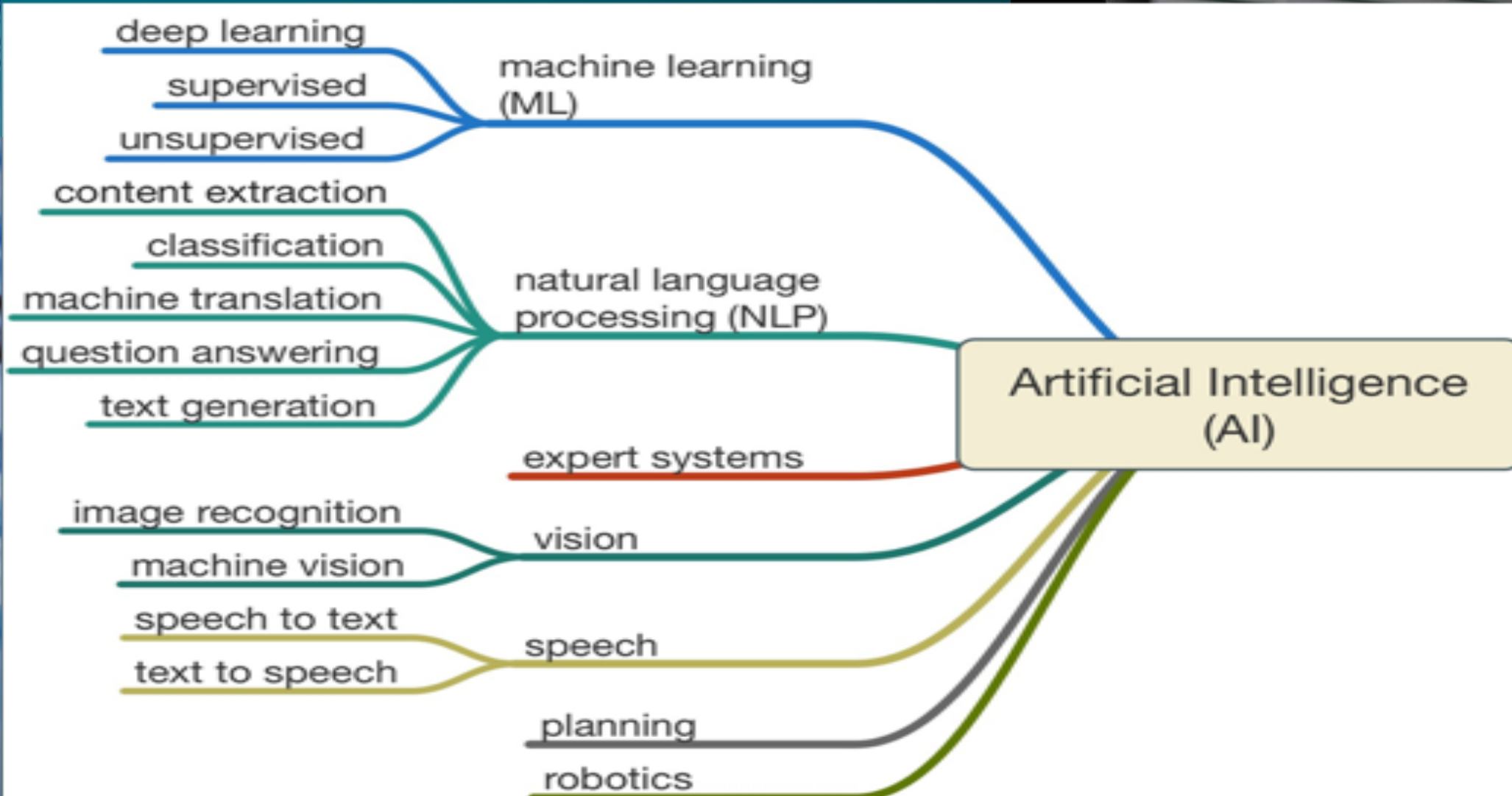
I. SUBFIELDS OF AI

Major sub-fields of AI now include: *Machine Learning, Neural Networks, Evolutionary Computation, Vision, Robotics, Expert Systems, Speech Processing, Natural Language Processing, and Planning.*





I. SUBFIELDS OF AI





I.AI APPLICATIONS

In the last years we can watch how AI is starting to disrupt different industries. As a result, this will radically change the nature of work and the workplace

- ❑ AI in healthcare
- ❑ AI in business
- ❑ AI in education
- ❑ AI in finance
- ❑ AI in manufacturing
- ❑ AI in banking
- ❑ AI in law
- ❑ AI in transportation



I.AI APPLICATIONS

How AI is impacting our lives?





I. HEALTH CARE

Definition: Healthcare is defined as the maintenance or improvement of health *via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, recovery, or cure* of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people.





I. HEALTH CARE

Artificial intelligence in healthcare and medicine means **using data** more **efficiently** through **machine learning algorithms** to produce positive outcomes for patients.

AI offers a number of **advantages** over traditional analytics and clinical decision-making techniques.

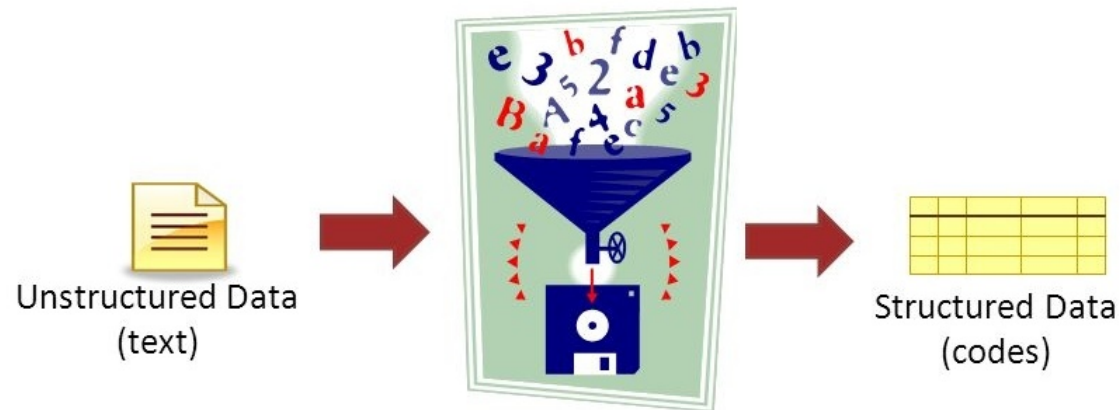
Learning algorithms can become :

- More **precise and accurate** as they interact with training data.
- Allowing humans to gain unprecedented insights into **diagnostics, care processes, treatment variability, and patient outcomes**.



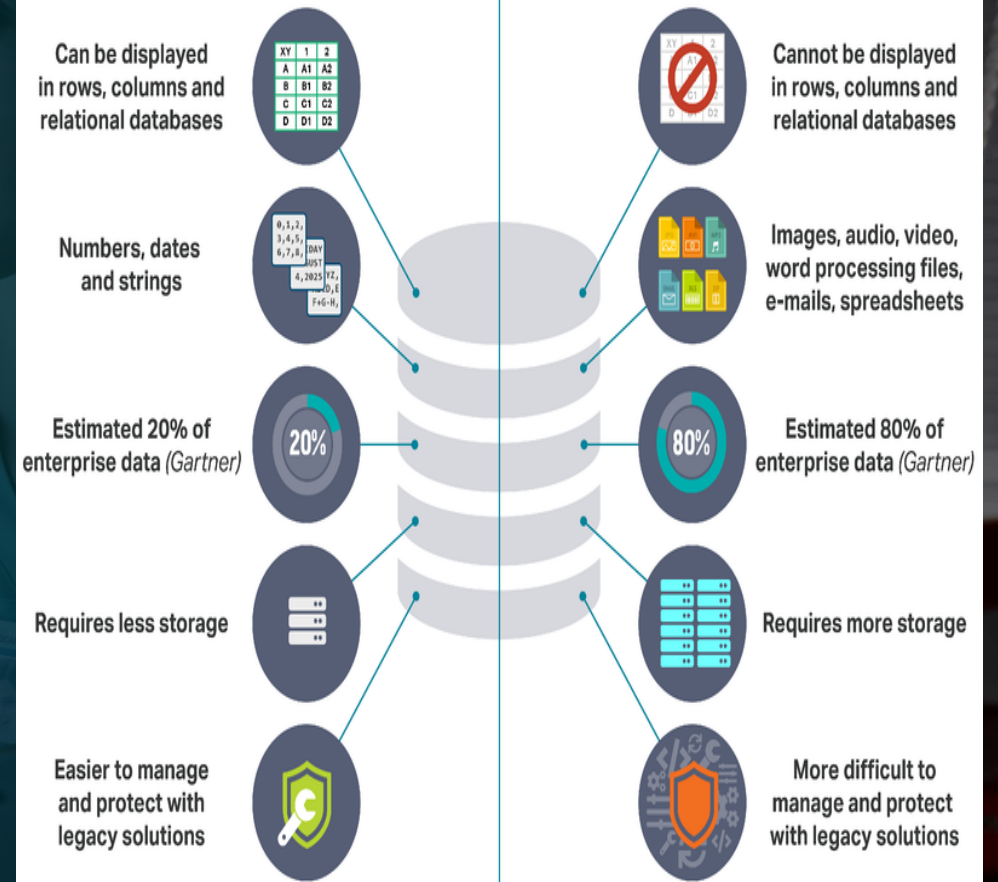
I. HEALTH CARE

Natural Language Processing



- NLP technology also saves time for clinicians by visualizing the patient's data in the form of charts.
- Visualization can help clinicians in easily grasping the data and be able to spend more time on patient care.

Structured Data vs Unstructured Data





I. HEALTH CARE

-AI can work as a

- ✓ Fast
- ✓ Accurate,
- ✓ **Long-term cost-effective** method to help human experience and intuition through predictive analytics.

AI is not meant to replace physicians but rather to

- ◆ Empower healthcare professionals by adding a **data-driven context**
- ◆ Delivers the right **information** at the right **time**, enabling them to make more informed decisions



I. HEALTH CARE

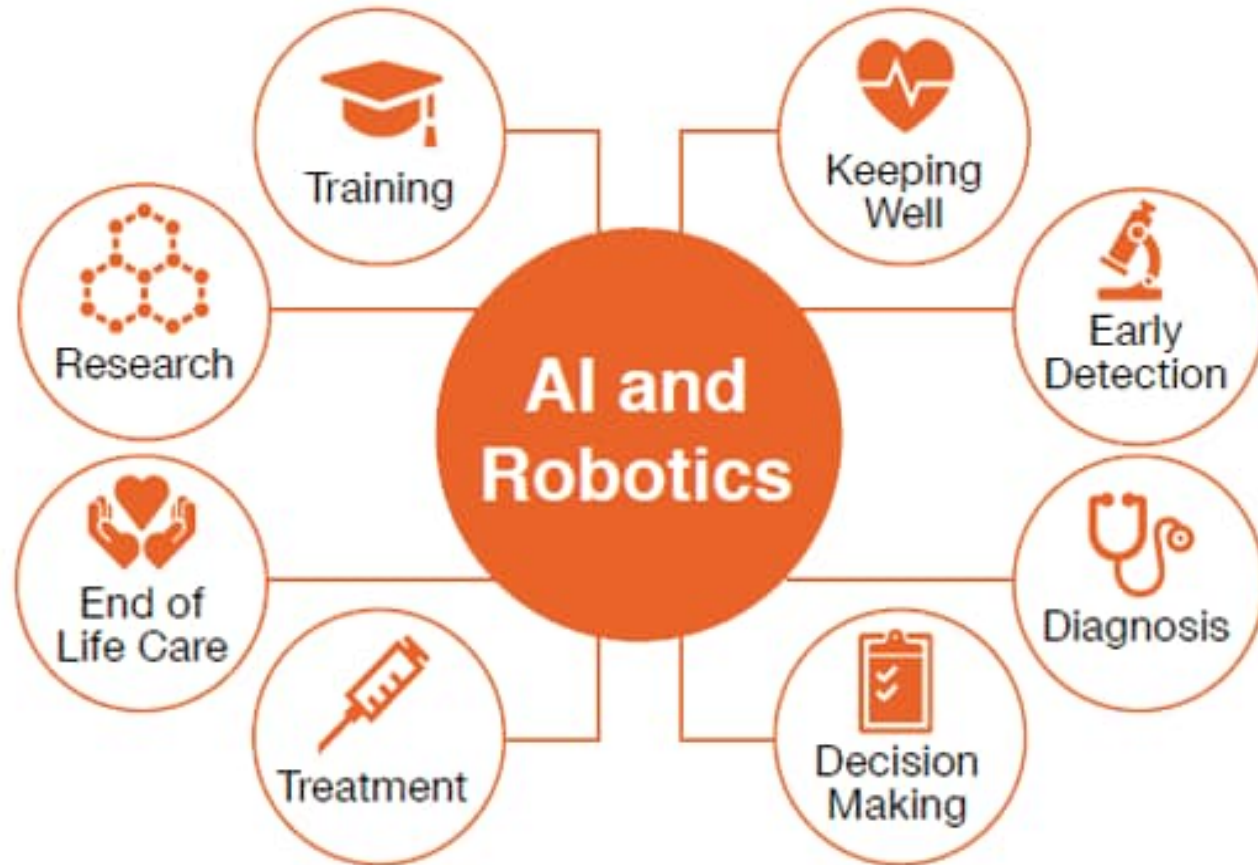
-**Healthcare applications** that take advantage of artificial intelligence could be used to make:

- ◆ More accurate diagnoses.
- ◆ Identify populations at risk.
- ◆ Manage and allocate administrative resources.
- ◆ Predict the potential value of research projects.
- ◆ Better understand how patients will respond medications and treatment protocols.





I. HEALTH CARE





I. HEALTH CARE

-**AI programs** have been developed and applied to practices such as:

- Diagnostic processes.
- Treatment protocol development.
- Drug development.
- Personalized medicine.
- Patient monitoring and care.

-**Companies** are developing **predictive analytics solutions**.

- ✓ Help healthcare managers improve business operations
- ✓ Increasing utilization
- ✓ Reducing patient on-board
- ✓ Reducing length of stay and optimizing staffing levels.



I. HEALTH CARE

- ❑ Early diseases diagnosis
- ❑ Radiology
- ❑ Skin cancers
- ❑ Diabetes and cardiovascular disease (CVD),
- ❑ Telehealth
- ❑ Psychiatry
- ❑ Alzheimer

-The rise of **telemedicine** has shown the rise of possible **AI applications** like:

- Wearable devices
 - Chatbots
 - Healthcare trackers
-
- Machine learning algorithms
 - Deep learning algorithms
 - Electronical Health Recording

-Radiology



I. HEALTH CARE

Patient-Facing

AI Chatbots



Wearables & Devices



Personalized Genetics



Mental Health



Women's Health



Skin



Telehealth

Telemedicine



Lifestyle Management



Disease Management



AI in Healthcare

Research

Drug Discovery



Information & Clinical Trials



Genetic Research



Doctor-Facing

Medical Records



Data Analytics



Medical Imaging



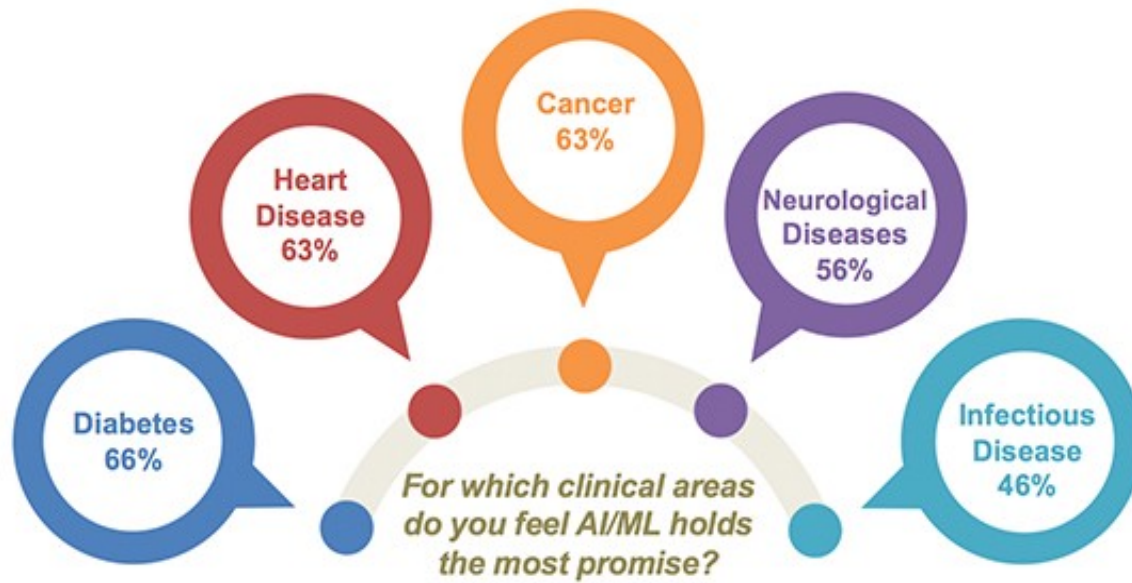
Hospital





I. HEALTH CARE

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO BENEFIT MOST FROM AI/ML



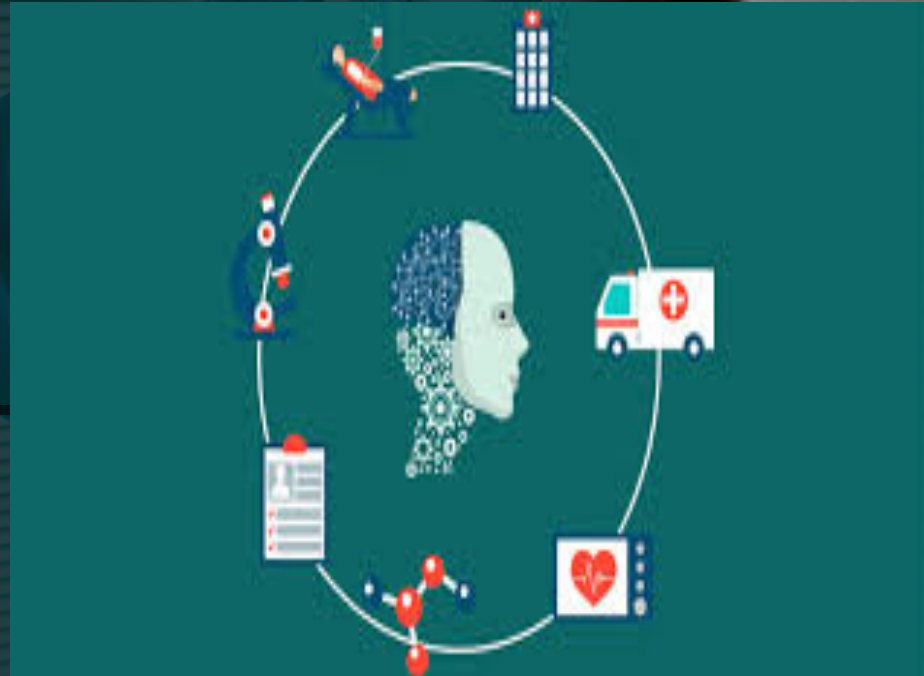


I. HEALTH CARE

Benefits of AI in healthcare :

-Some of the **present and future AI applications** in healthcare include:

- Robot-assisted surgery
- Virtual nurses
- Symptom checking and triage
- Treatment Plans
- Medication
- Precision medicine
- Health monitoring
- Healthcare system analysis





I. HEALTH CARE

Natural Language Processing in Healthcare is expected to grow from :

USD 1030.2 million in 2016

USD 2650.2 million in 2021

at a CAGR of 20.8 percent during the forecast period.

Integrating NLP with *electronic health record* systems will :

- Help take off workload from doctors -Radiology
- Make analysis easier.

Already, virtual assistants such as **Siri, Cortana, and Alexa** have made it into healthcare

- Empowering Patients with Health Literacy





I. HEALTH CARE

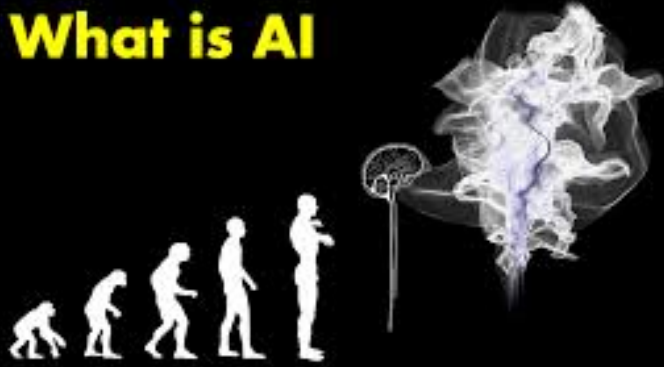
There are numerous applications of AI on the market today or awaiting approval that improve patient care and potentially save lives.





I. CONCLUSIONS

What is AI



Communication System Optimization Perception Planning
Robotics Future Reasoning
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE Logic AI
Learning Technology Machines
Cybernetics Intelligent Search Data
Knowledge Computers Virtual
Simulation Networks Design Tools
Research Solving Action Systems



THANK YOU



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