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Artificial Intelligence in Medical Diagnosis

Andrea Ruiz Escudero

Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine and Nursing, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Leioa, Biscay, Spain.

Department of Information and Communication Technologies, Computer Science Faculty, University of A Coruña, Campus de Elviña, A Coruña, Spain.

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Abstract. Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize the domain of medicine, particularly in the realm of medical diagnosis. AI-based diagnostic tools have the ability to analyze large amounts of data and undercover complex patterns that may be hard for humans to detect. Also, it helps to assist healthcare providers to make more precise and prompt diagnoses. This review explores the role of AI in improving medical diagnoses, the limitations associated with this technology, and relevant examples.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to improve the quality and efficiency of healthcare services significantly. One particular area where AI has shown success is in the analysis of medical images, using deep learning (DL) techniques to uncover complex and subtle patterns.[1] However, it's important to note that AI is not an autonomous system and its effectiveness depends on the decisions made by various stakeholders in the healthcare system.

To fully realize the potential of AI and create learning health systems, we need to address structural issues that affect the quality and suitability of data used to train AI models, as well as the methods used for testing and validating AI systems. It's also essential to incorporate AI into clinical decision-making. Without addressing these issues, pursuing individual interests without coordination could hinder the advancement of important social and clinical objectives. Therefore, it's crucial to coordinate decision-making among all stakeholders to ensure that AI is effectively integrated into healthcare systems, addressing limitations and promoting the development of learning health systems.

Furthermore, implementing AI-based systems also raises ethical and privacy concerns. To instill confidence in this technology and safeguard patients' rights and privacy, we must ensure that AI systems are transparent, secure, and explainable. By doing so, we can maximize the potential of AI to improve healthcare outcomes while maintaining the highest ethical standards.[2]

There are various researches about the use of these AI techniques in specific medical fields such as in colorectal cancer screening and multiple sclerosis imaging.

AI in colorectal cancer screening, diagnosis and treatment

Mitsala, A et al. reviewed the use of AI applications in screening, diagnosing, and treating colorectal cancer (CRC) and found that integrating AI could improve clinical outcomes and prognosis for CRC patients. Deep learning techniques are increasingly being used in clinical cancer research. However, developing optimal therapies that offer targeted approaches or alternative options remains a challenge. The authors emphasize the need to understand the challenges and opportunities presented by AI-based models in CRC screening, diagnosis, and patient care. While AI is a valuable tool in transforming healthcare and precision oncology, more large-scale clinical trials are needed to evaluate the accuracy of AI systems. The authors note that computer-aided systems can help physicians detect and diagnose precancerous lesions or early-stage CRC. Several new algorithms have shown promise in accurately detecting and characterizing suspected lesions.[3]

AI in multiple sclerosis imaging

Afzal, H et al. conducted a review of the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques, specifically computer-aided diagnosis, on the field of multiple sclerosis (MS). The use of AI can aid in early detection and diagnosis of MS, leading to earlier interventions and a reduction in long-term MS-related disability. Recent advancements in AI have improved the classification, quantification, and identification of diagnostic patterns in medical images related to MS. The article discusses state-of-the-art deep learning (DL) techniques being used for various purposes, such as segmentation/detection and prognosis of MS disease. Additionally, it highlights the need for future developments in areas such as image retrieval, managing physical objects with long short-term memory (LSTMs), AI surgical robots, prognostication, and reinforcement learning.[4]

In conclusion, AI has the potential to revolutionize healthcare and improve patient outcomes by analyzing medical images, aiding in early detection and diagnosis of various diseases.

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