

# Lessons from Deploying AI in Healthcare

James Zou

Stanford University

March 5, 2022

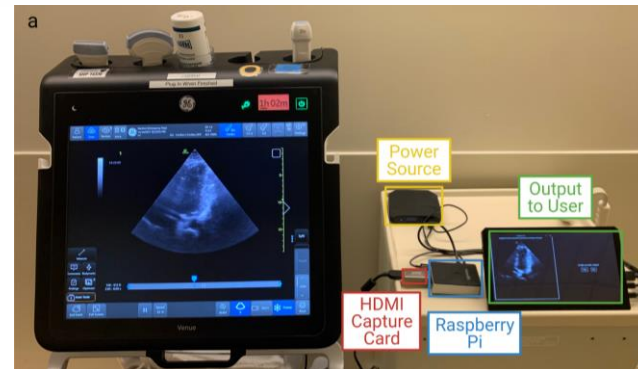
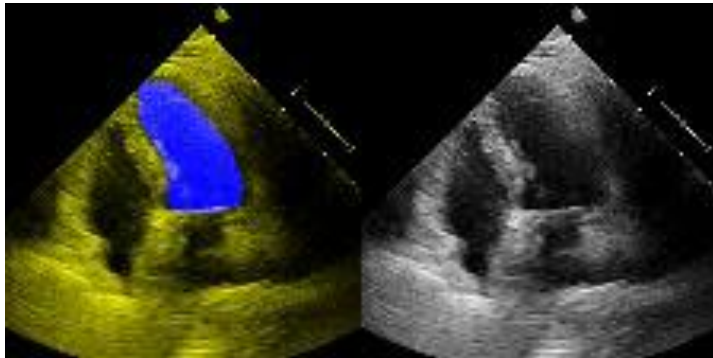
# Example 1: deploying cardiology AI

Article | Published: 25 March 2020

## Video-based AI for beat-to-beat assessment of cardiac function

David Ouyang ✉, Bryan He, Amirata Ghorbani, Neal Yuan, Joseph Ebinger, Curtis P. Langlotz, Paul A. Heidenreich, Robert A. Harrington, David H. Liang, Euan A. Ashley & James Y. Zou ✉

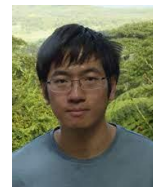
*Nature* **580**, 252–256(2020) | [Cite this article](#)



David Ouyang

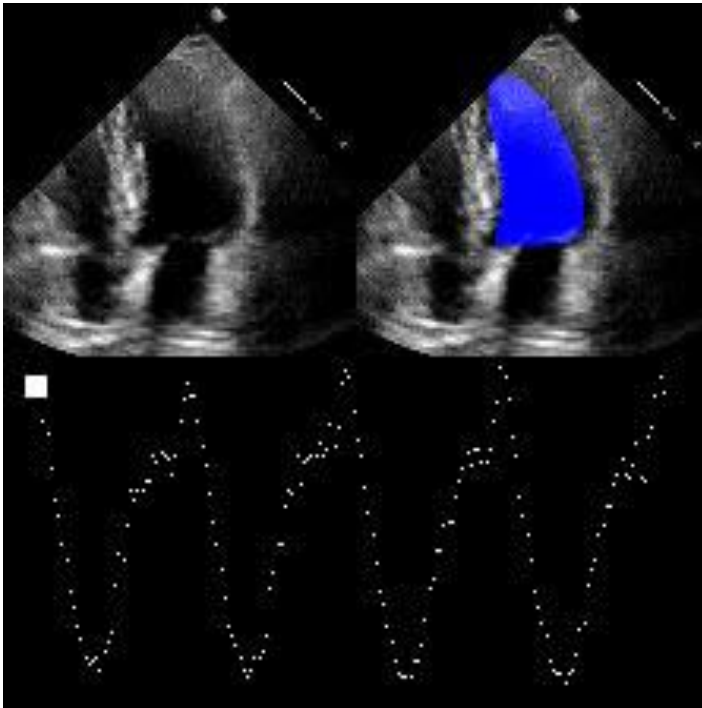


Bryan He

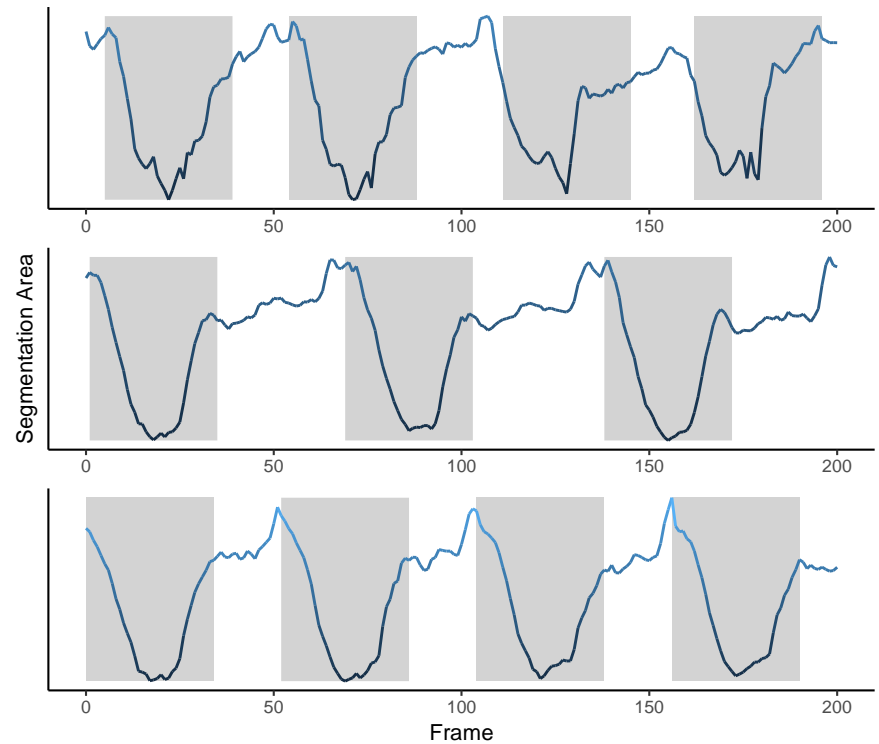


# Computer vision assesses cardiac ultrasound

Algorithm output

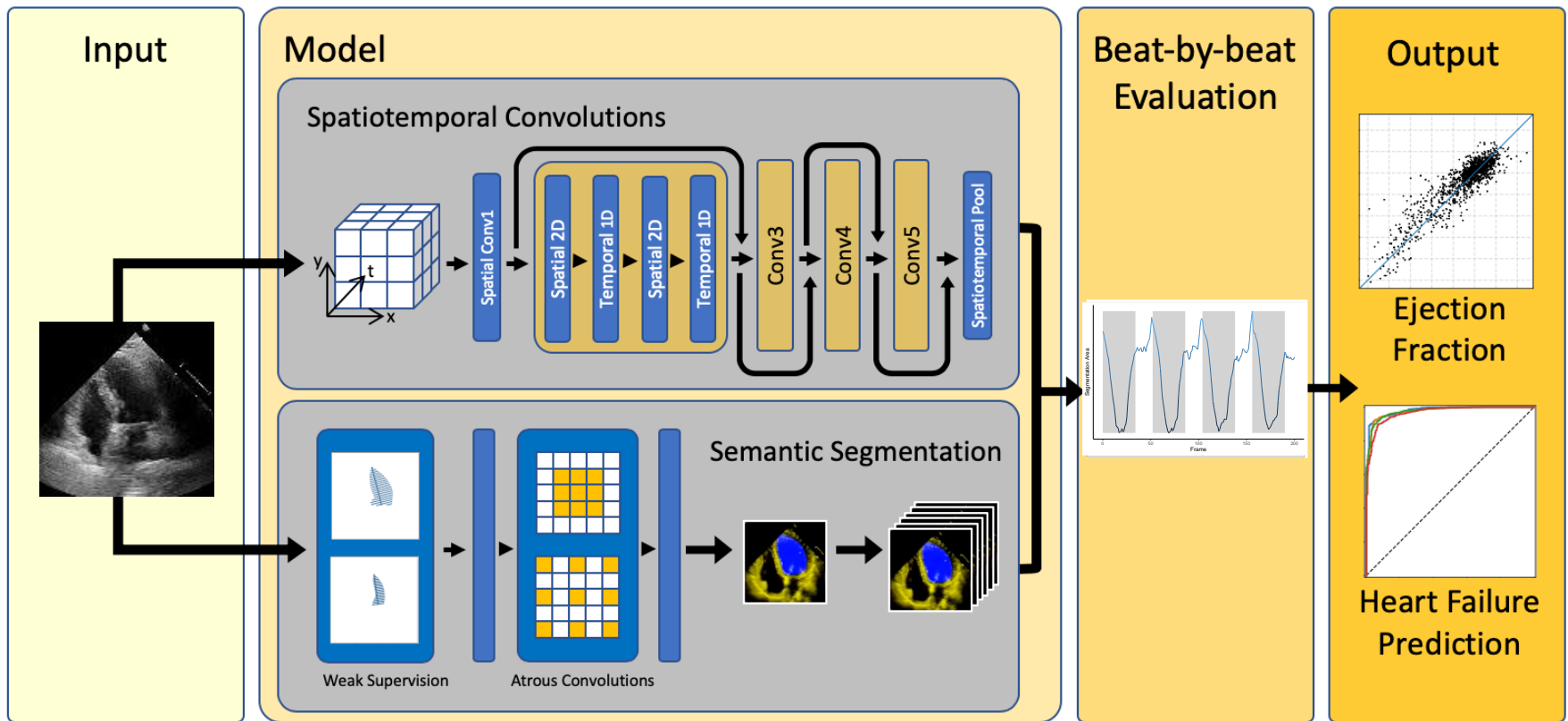


EchoNet assessed chamber area



# Algorithm mimics clinical workflow

## EchoNet-Dynamic

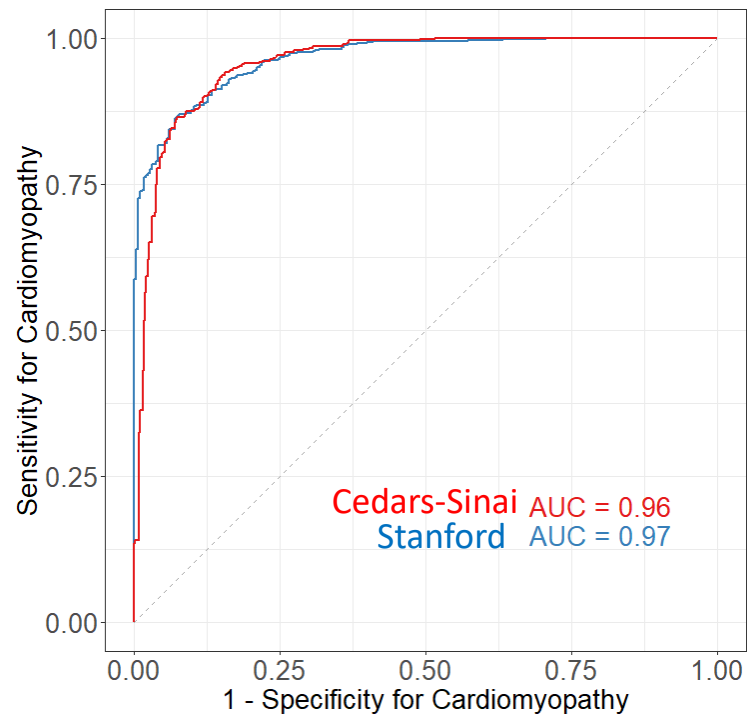


**Idea:** use temporal segmentation to focus attention of model.

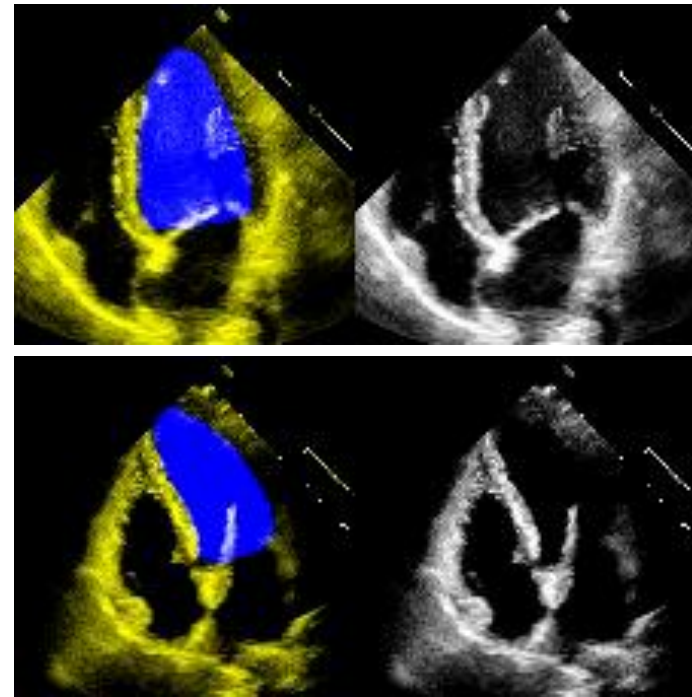
Kidney  
Liver  
...

# Achieves expert performance in new hospital

## Predicting heart failure



## Examples



## Example 2: AI to improve telemedicine

**COVID-19**



**50x increase  
in digital  
visits**

# Many patient photos for telemedicine are poor quality

- Manual review of photos prior to the physician encounter consumed **>2000 hours** in 2021 at Stanford
- Poor quality photos disrupt clinic workflow
- Improving teledermatology = improving access to care

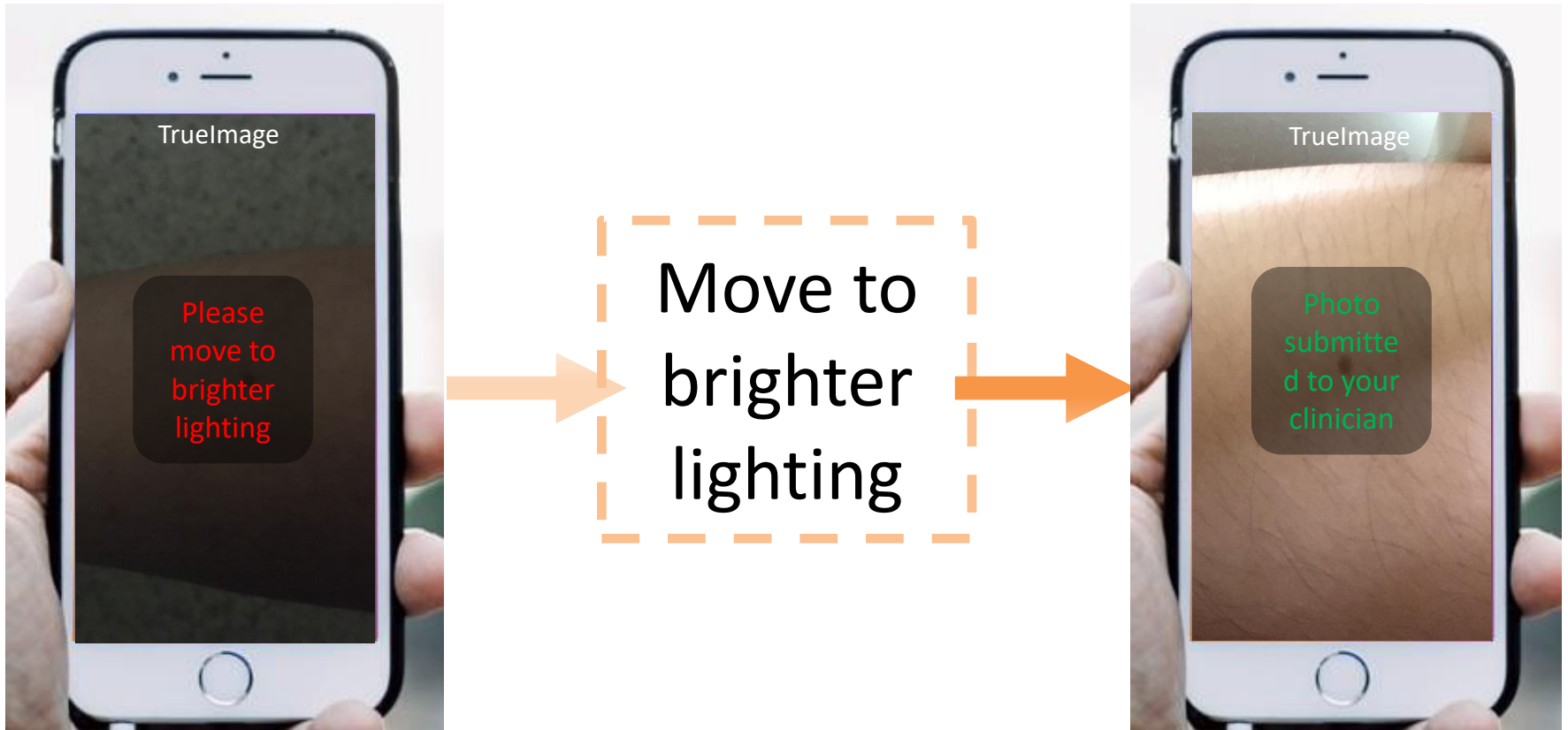


# TrueImage = Online check deposit for dermatology

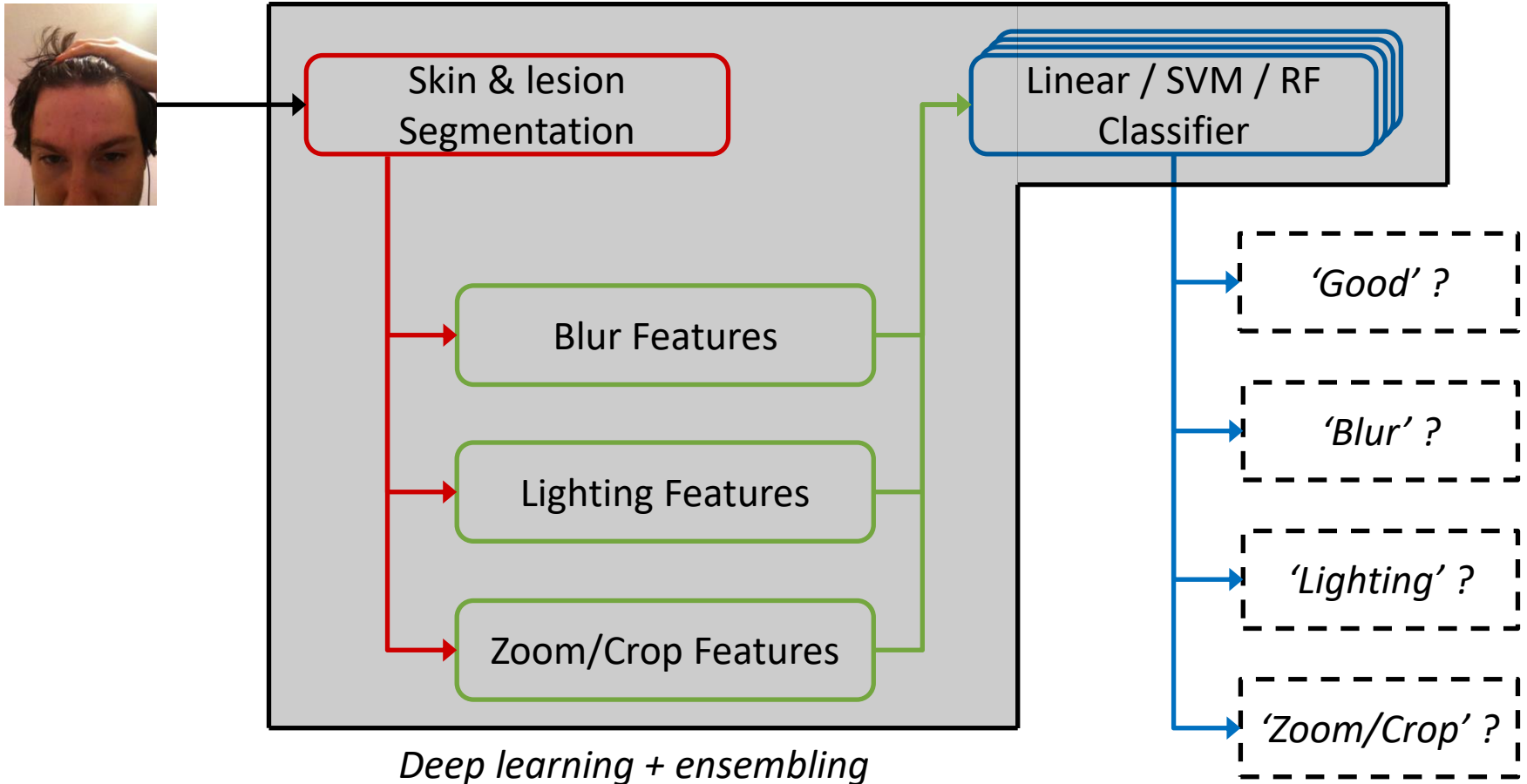




# TrueImage Workflow



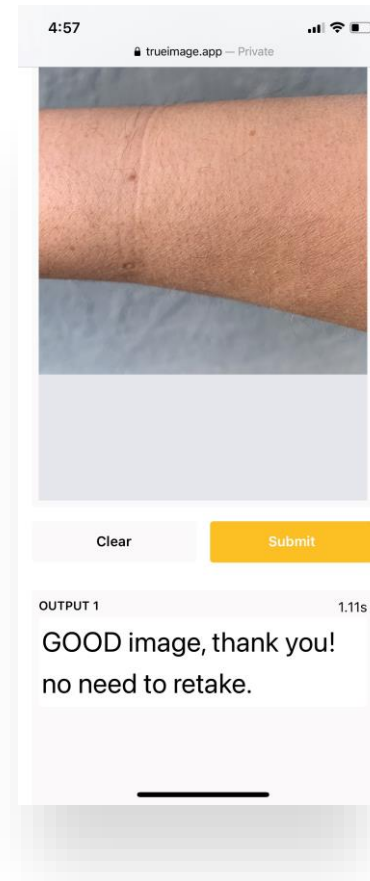
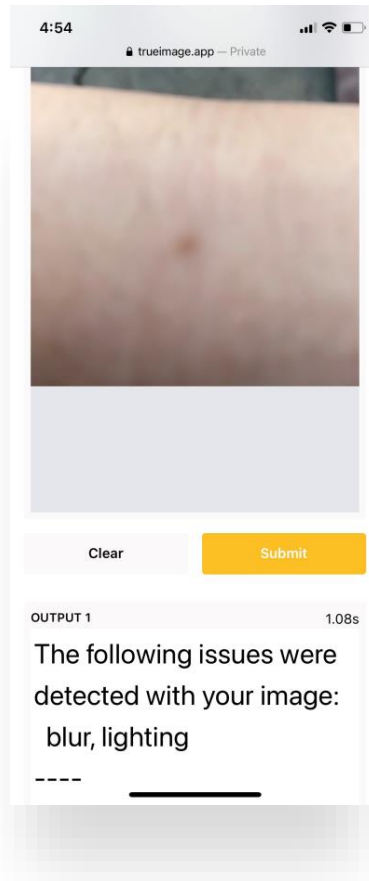
# TrueImage Algorithm



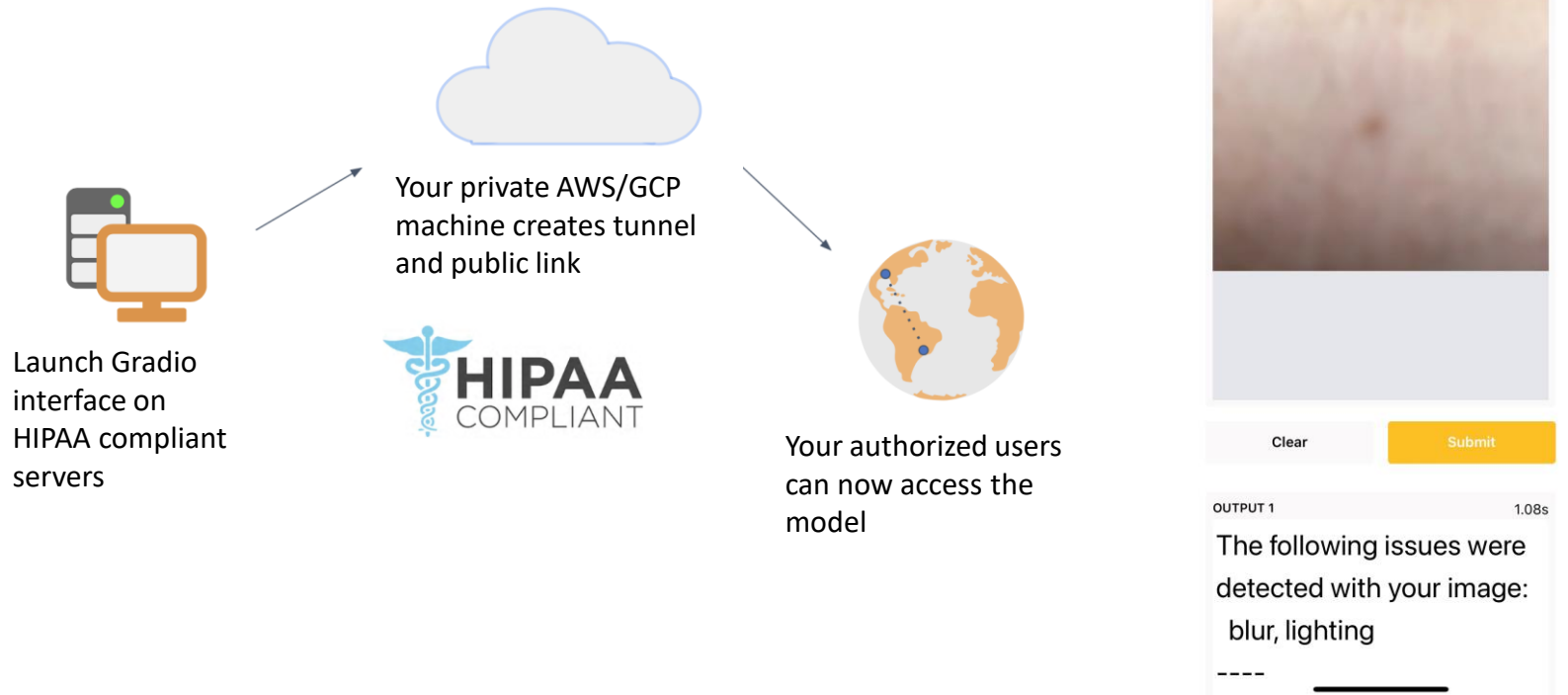
## Prospective study at Stanford

TrueImage filters 80% of poor quality photos; takes <1 minute per patient

# What does improvement look like?




# Deploying TrueImage at Stanford clinics



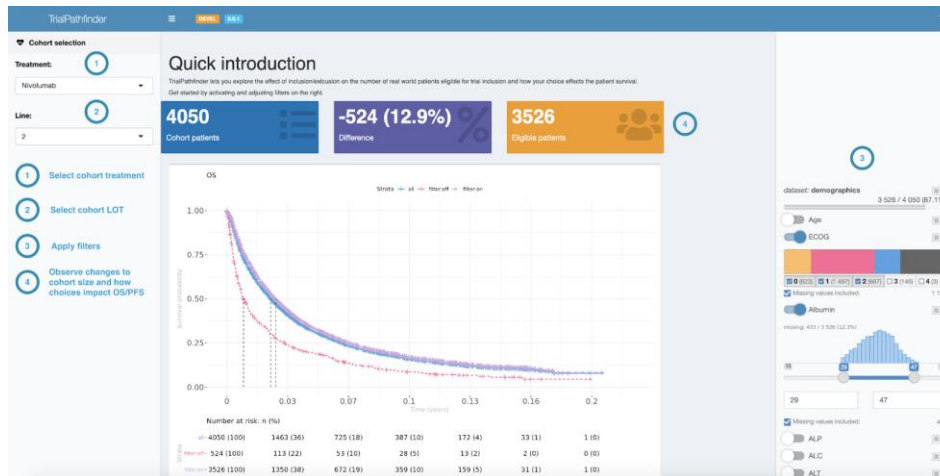
# Example 3: AI to design clinical trials

Article | Published: 07 April 2021

## Evaluating eligibility criteria of oncology trials using real-world data and AI

Ruishan Liu, Shemra Rizzo, Samuel Whipple, Navdeep Pal, Arturo Lopez Pineda, Michael Lu, Brandon Arnieri, Ying Lu, William Capra, Ryan Copping  & James Zou 

*Nature* **592**, 629–633(2021) | [Cite this article](#)



Genentech  
A Member of the Roche Group

Ruishan Liu



Liu et al. *Nature* 2021

# Google launches AI health tool for skin conditions 5/18/21

Breakthrough development will assist users in self-diagnosing issues ranging from acne to melanoma



A woman checks birthmarks on her back. Derm Assist will be free to all internet users, whether they are Google users or not © Albina Gavrilovic/Getty

# AI dermatology apps



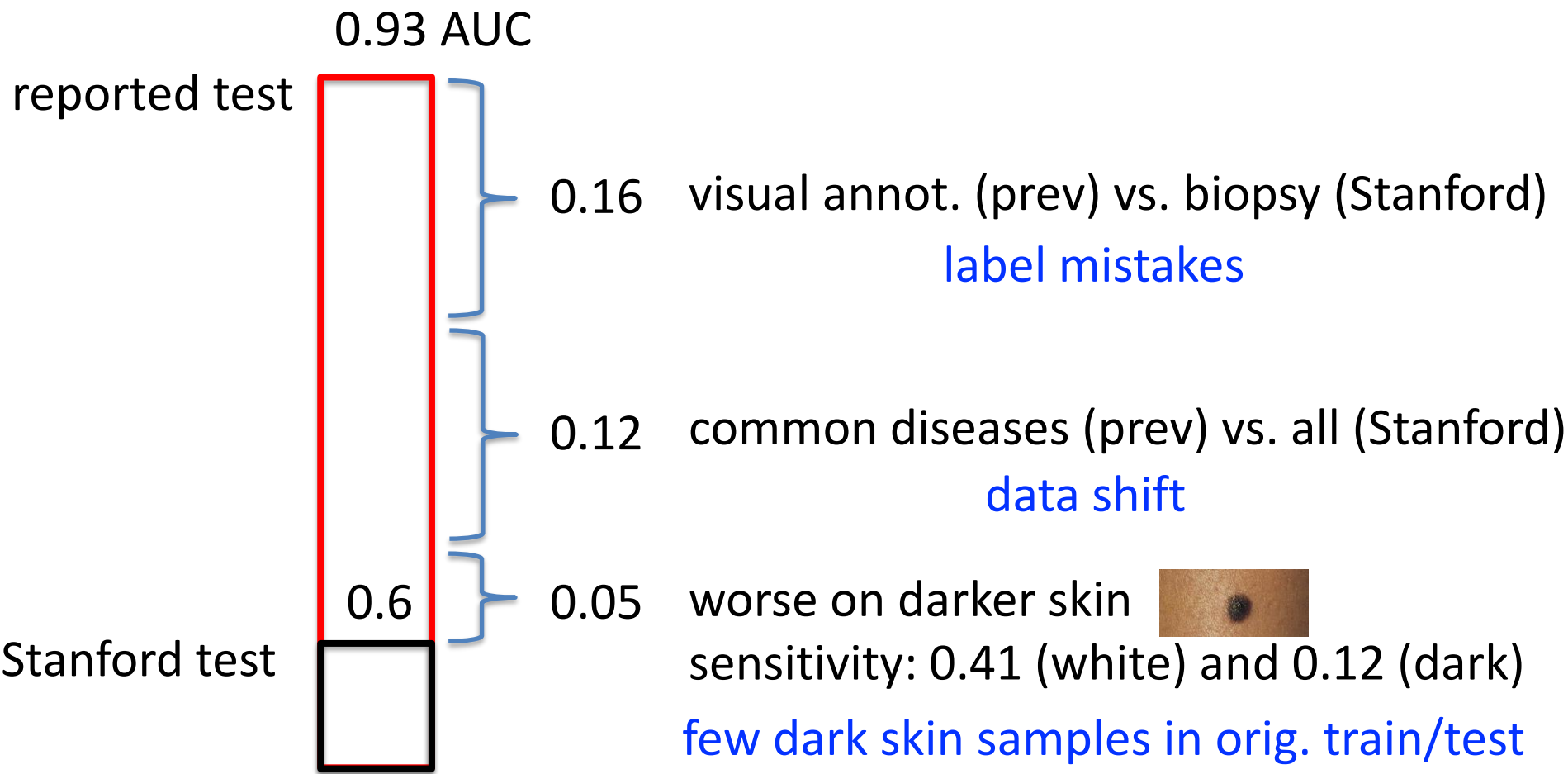
Original reported: 0.93 AUC



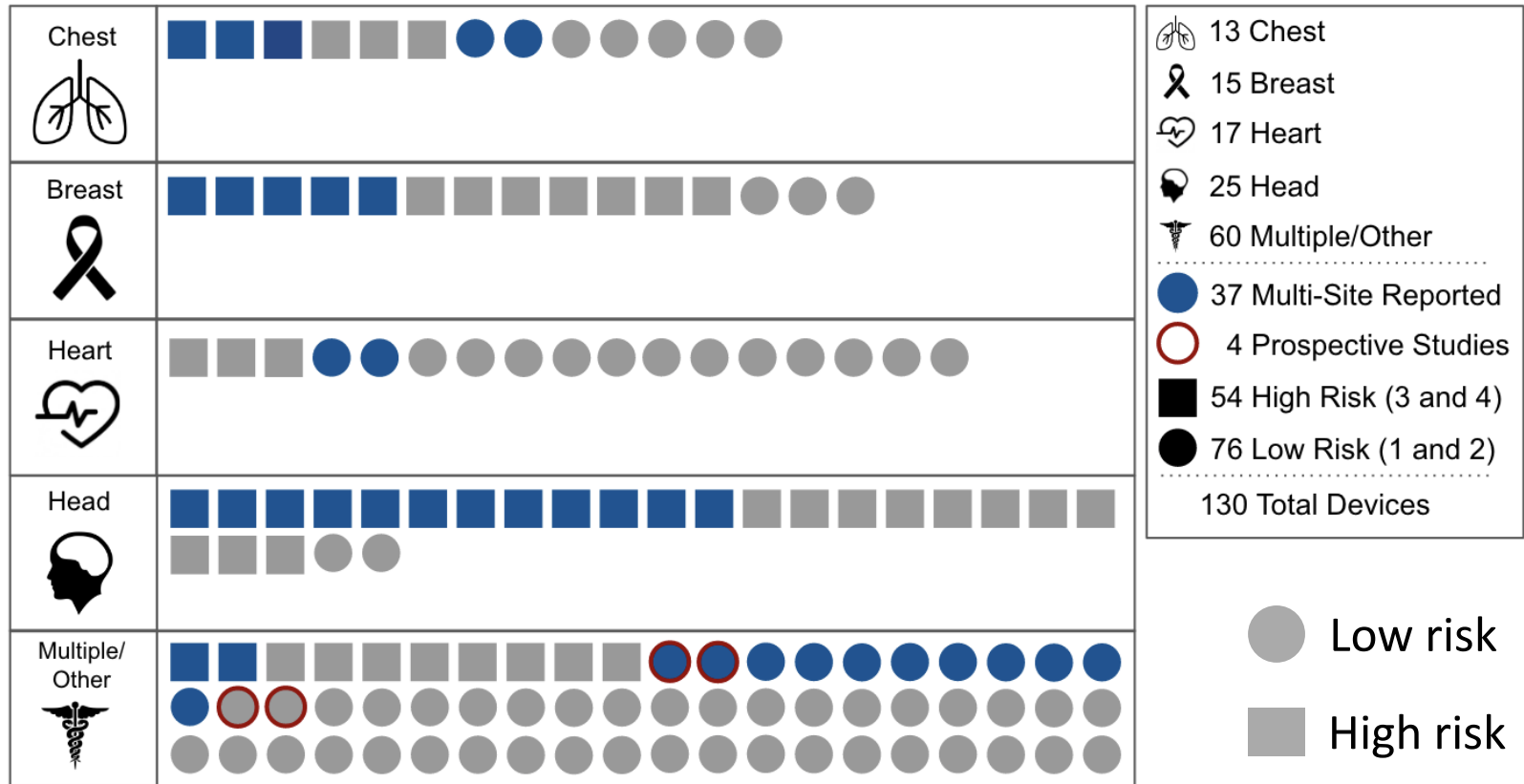
Stanford patients: 0.60 AUC



# Why did the Derm AI performance crater?



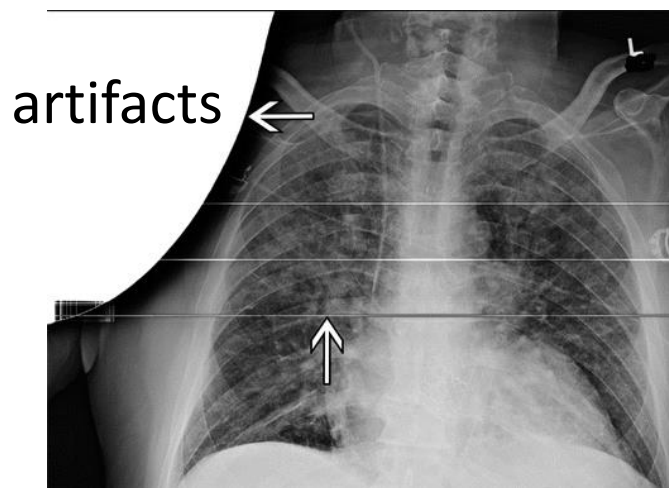
# Data used to test 130 FDA-approved AI



93/130 did not report multi-site evaluation  
 Only 4 prospective studies

# Large variability in cross site performance

| Site            | Stanford<br>(N=19K) | Boston<br>(N=23K)  | NIH<br>(N=11K)     |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Stanford</b> | <b>0.90 ± 0.01</b>  | 0.87 ± 0.01        | 0.85 ± 0.02        |
| <b>Baylor</b>   | 0.83 ± 0.01         | <b>0.89 ± 0.01</b> | 0.84 ± 0.02        |
| <b>NIH</b>      | 0.78 ± 0.01         | 0.76 ± 0.02        | <b>0.88 ± 0.02</b> |



Pneumothorax  
detection

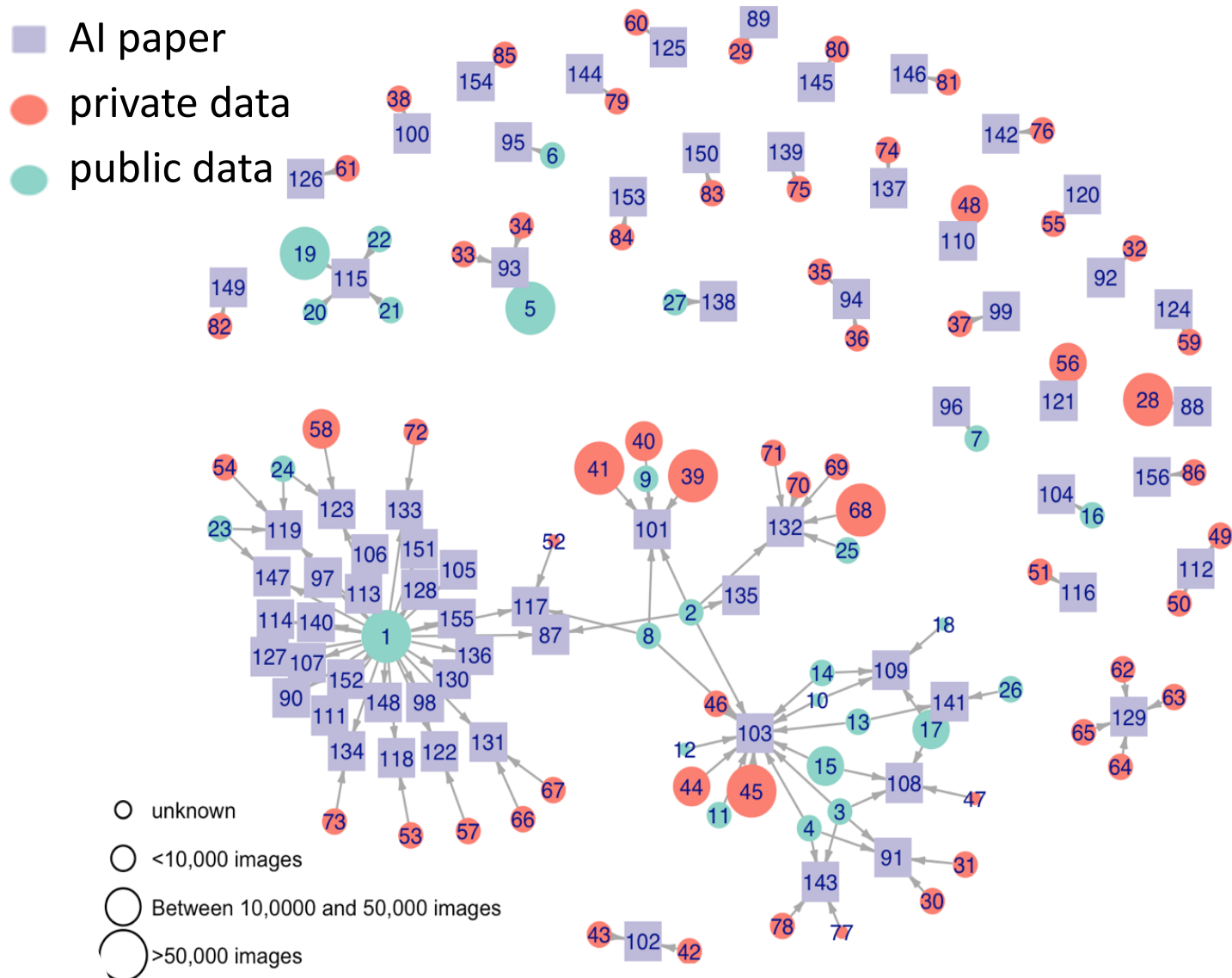
# Lessons for deploying trustworthy medical AI

1. Understand what data is used to develop the AI.
2. Understand why AI makes systematic mistakes.
3. Use human-in-the-loop evaluation.

# Lessons for deploying trustworthy medical AI

1. Understand what data is used to develop the AI.
2. Understand why AI makes systematic mistakes.
3. Use human-in-the-loop evaluation.

# 1. Data used to train dermatology AI



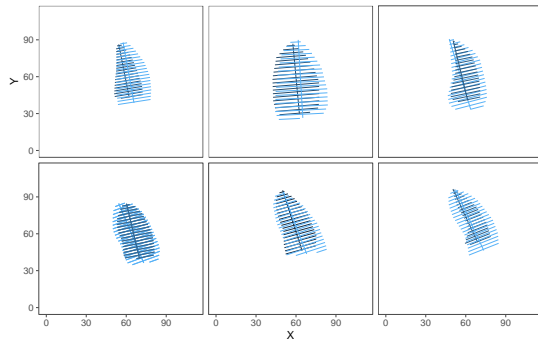
# 1. Transparent dataset and code



## EchoNet-Dynamic

A Large New Cardiac Motion Video Data Resource for Medical Machine Learning

Home Introduction Motivation Dataset Baseline Model Leaderboard Accessing Dataset Citation

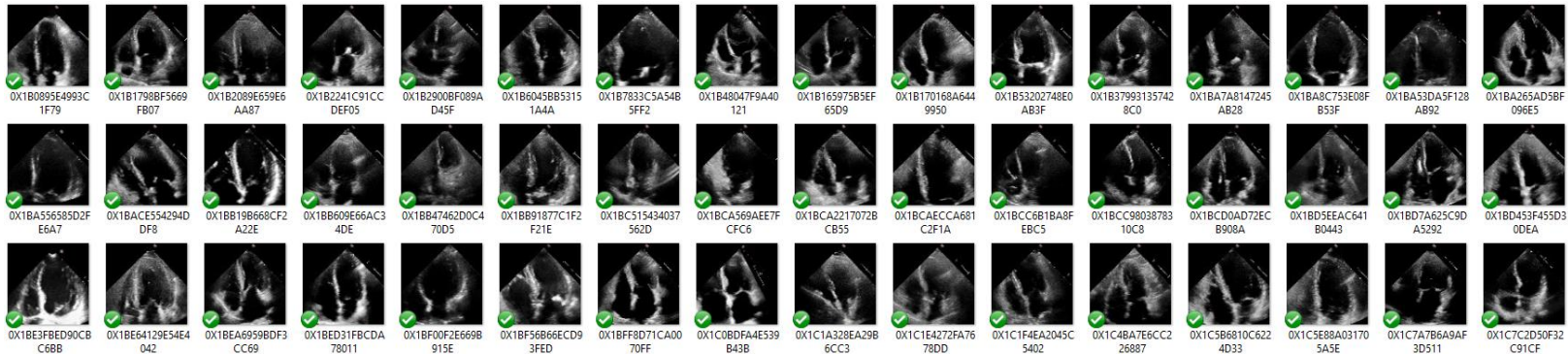


Dataset Label Variables

| Variable  | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| FileName  | Hashed file name used to link videos, labels, and annotations      |
| EF        | Ejection fraction calculated from ESV and EDV                      |
| ESV       | End systolic volume calculated by method of discs                  |
| EDV       | End diastolic volume calculated by method of discs                 |
| Height    | Video Height   |
| Width     | Video Width  |
| FPS       | Frames Per Second  |
| NumFrames | Number of Frames in whole video                                    |
| Split     | Classification of train/validation/test sets used for benchmarking |

Collaborators are only visible to folder owner and co-owners.

- BA box admin Owner
- DO David Ouyang Co-owner ...
- A System Account Co-owner
- SA System Account Co-owner
- JK Johanna Kim Co-owner ...
- +121 People Externally Shared



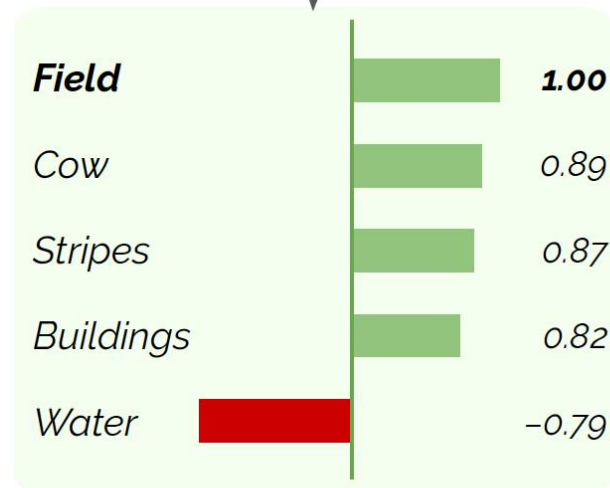
Largest public dataset of medical videos.

# Lessons for deploying trustworthy medical AI

1. Understand what data is used to develop the AI.
2. Understand why AI makes systematic mistakes.
3. Use human-in-the-loop evaluation.



## 2. Why did the model make this mistake?



Conceptual explanation of mistakes

# Conceptual explanation of mistakes

## Mistakes made by the model

Label: [Allergic Contact Dermatitis](#)  
Pred: [Stasis Edema \(19%\)](#)



|             |  |       |
|-------------|--|-------|
| - Blackness |  | -0.42 |
| - Dark Skin |  | -0.67 |

Label: [Fixed Eruptions](#)  
Pred: [Erythema Nodosum \(35%\)](#)



|                |  |       |
|----------------|--|-------|
| - Ashcan       |  | -1.02 |
| - Defocus Blur |  | -1.20 |

Label: [Mucinosis](#)  
Pred: [Aplasia Cutis \(9%\)](#)



|            |  |      |
|------------|--|------|
| + Zoom     |  | 0.75 |
| + Contrast |  | 0.73 |

Label: [Sarcoidosis](#)  
Pred: [Nevus Sebaceous of Jadassohn \(36%\)](#)



|               |  |       |
|---------------|--|-------|
| - Motion Blur |  | -0.57 |
| - Skin Hair   |  | -0.87 |

Output of our AI mistake explainer

# Lessons for deploying trustworthy medical AI

1. Understand what data is used to develop the AI.
2. Understand why AI makes systematic mistakes.
3. Use human-in-the-loop evaluation.

### 3. AI often optimizes the wrong objective

optimization over a **fixed, single-site** validation dataset

Data Acquisition  
and Labeling

Split Data into  
Train/Validation

Model  
Building

Model  
Validation



# Optimize for **human usage** instead!

optimize over **real-world user data**

Data Acquisition  
and Labeling

Split Data into  
Train/Validation

Model  
Building

Model  
Validation

Real-World  
Usage



# Human-in-the-loop evaluation of ML impact

Would you biopsy the lesion?



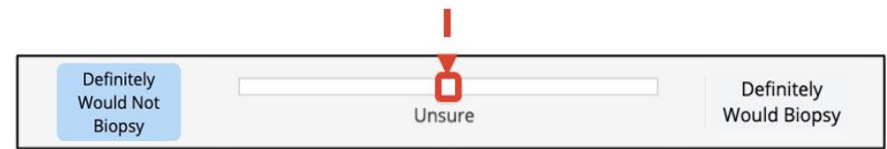
Definitely Would Not Biopsy

Unsure

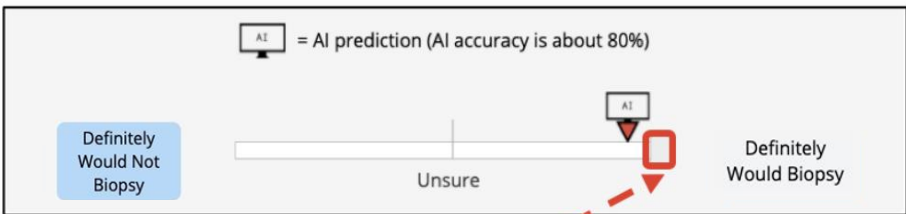
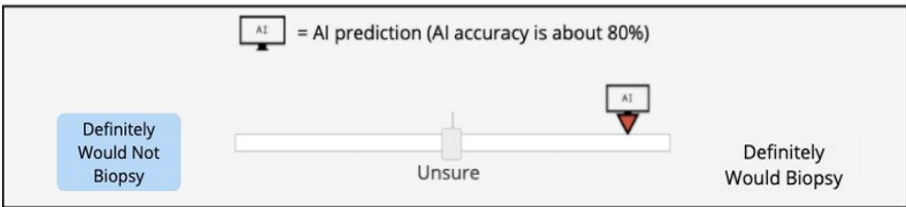
Definitely Would Biopsy

SUBMIT

Participant's initial response  
(response 1)



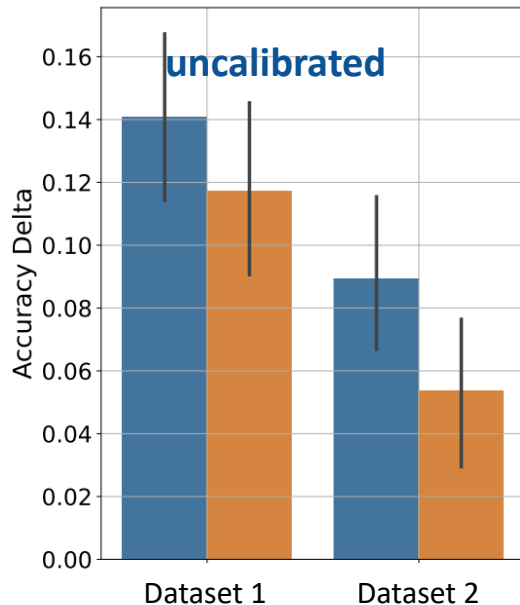
"AI" advice given



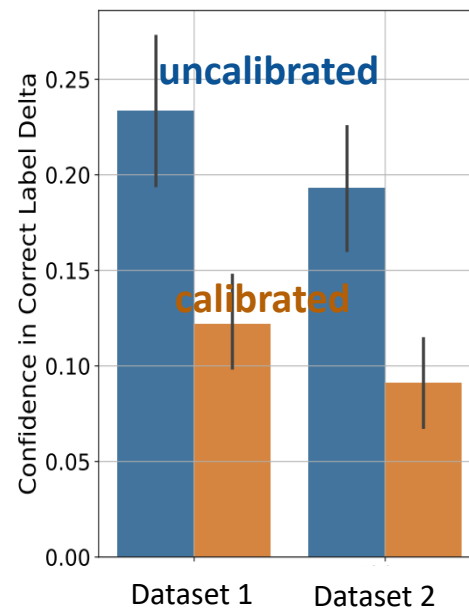
Participant's final response  
(response 2)

# Worse AI can be better for humans

Human accuracy improvement



Human confidence in correct answer

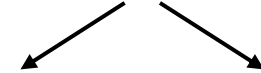


Uncalibrated = overconfident models

# Using gradio

model to  
deploy

type of UI to  
create

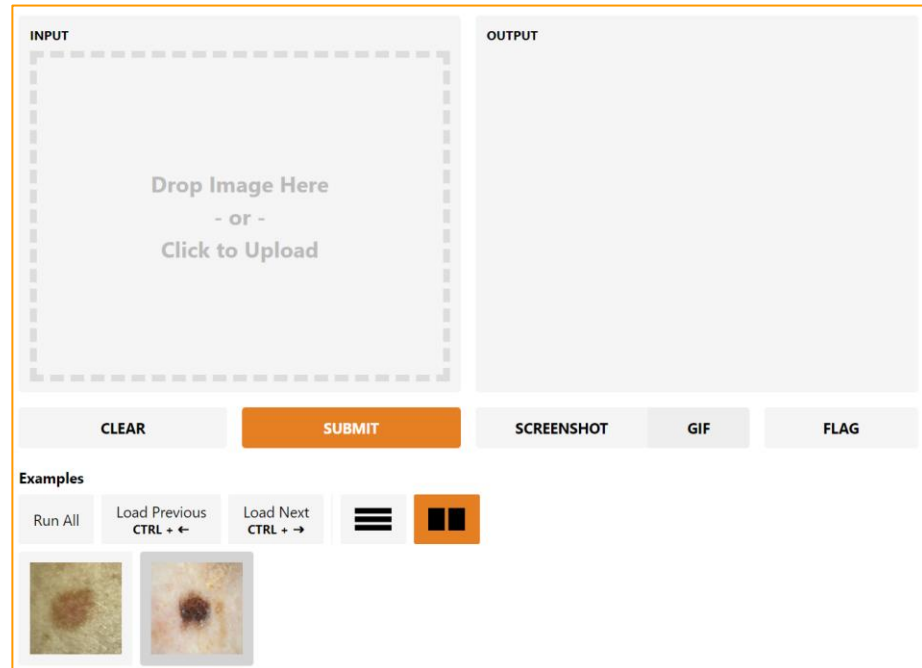


```
import gradio
app = gradio.Interface(classify_skin_image, inputs="image", outputs="label")
app.launch(share=True)
```



url: [www.gradio.app/test12543](http://www.gradio.app/test12543)

can be shared





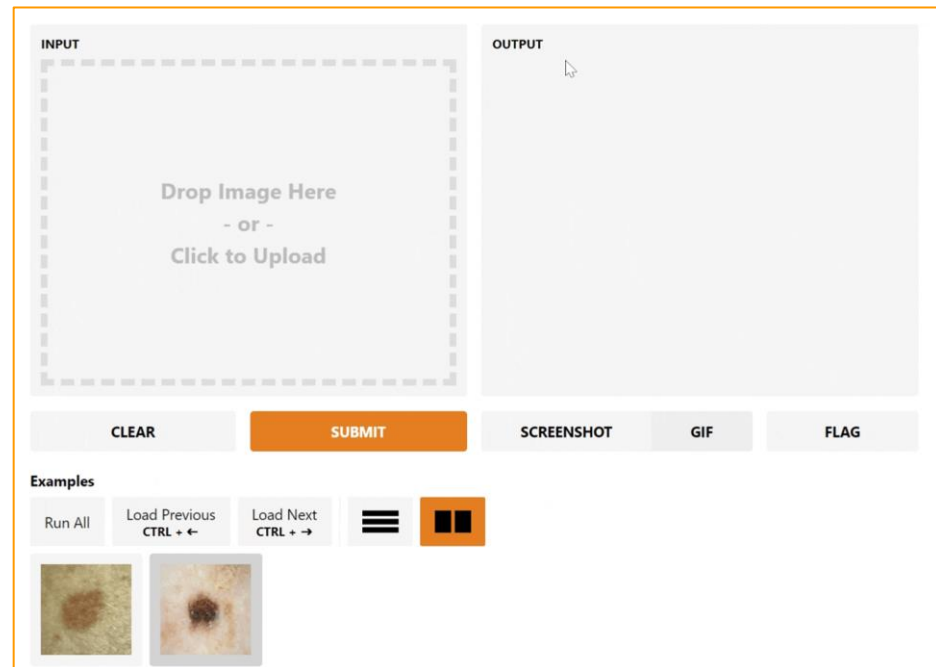
# Using gradio

model to  
deploy

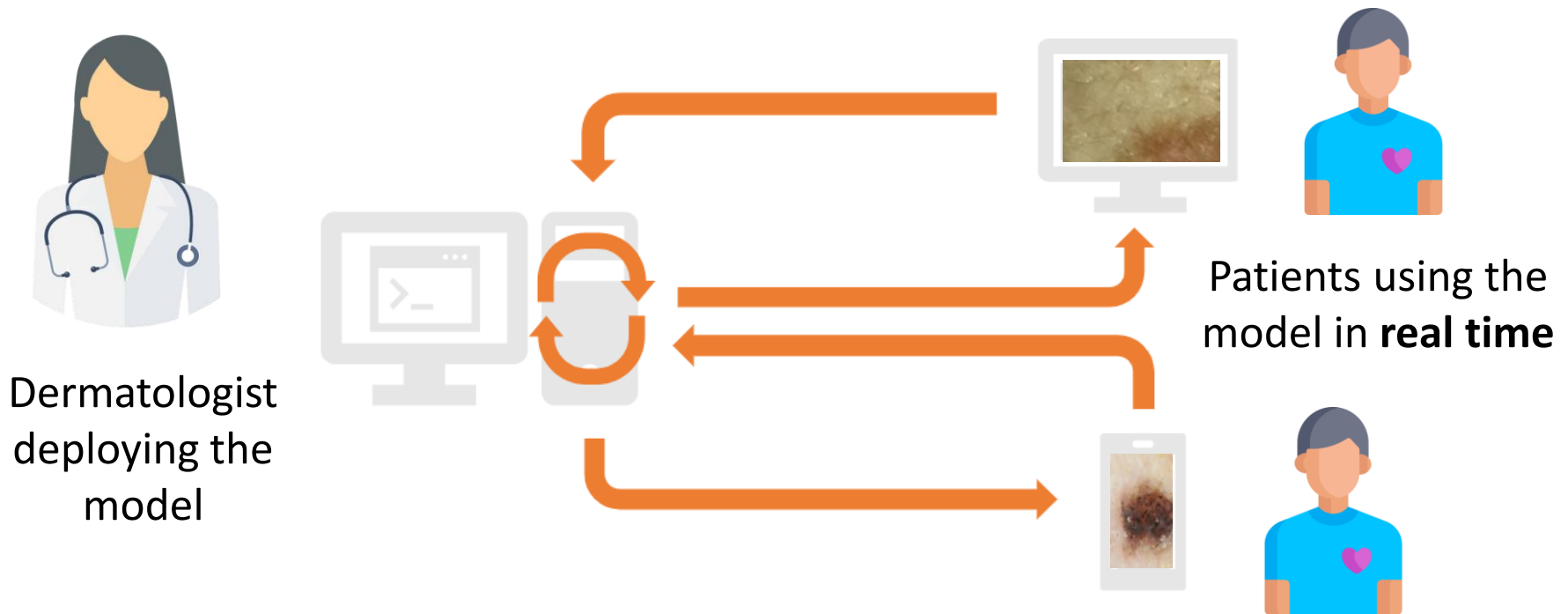
type of UI to  
create

```
import gradio
app = gradio.Interface(classify_skin_image, inputs="image", outputs="label")
app.launch(share=True)
```

url: [www.gradio.app/test12543](http://www.gradio.app/test12543)  
can be shared



# gradio used for Stanford's 1st real-time AI trial



Google

amazon

facebook

cisco



vmware



SIEMENS

MIT



UiPath

UNIFYID

HUMANISE

FACTMATA

WNS

# Lessons for deploying trustworthy medical AI

1. Understand what data is used to develop the AI.
2. Understand why AI makes systematic mistakes.
3. Use human-in-the-loop evaluation.

# Resources and thanks

Papers and codes available [www.james-zou.com](http://www.james-zou.com)

Disparity in dermatology AI

[Daneshjou et al. \*JAMA Dermatology\* 2021](#)

Roxana Daneshjou



Data transparency for biomedical AI

[Wu et al \*Nature Medicine\* 2021](#)

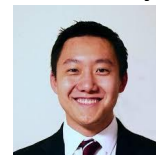
Eric Wu



Video-based AI for cardiac assessment.

[Ouyang et al. \*Nature\* 2020](#)

David Ouyang



Explaining model mistakes

[Abid, Yuksekgonul, Zou. In review 2022](#)

Mert Yuksekgonal



Gradio for human-in-the-loop AI

[Abid et al. \*Nature Machine Intelligence\* 2020](#)

Abu Abid



Thanks to: NIH, NSF CAREER, Sloan, Chan-Zuckerberg