Innovation in the field of anal dysplasia screening

Francesc Garcia Cuyas, MD PhD

Deputy Medical Director & Chief of Digital Transformation

Hospital Sant Joan de Dèu de Barcelona

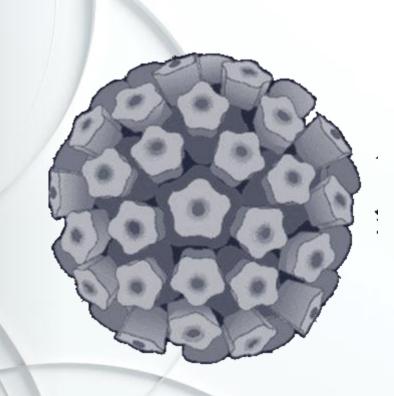
SJD

Surgeon of HPV Unit. Fundació Lluita contra la SIDA

Francesc.garcia@sjd.es

@garciacuyas







- 1. What we mean when we say "innovation"
- 2. Where we can apply it associated with HPV
- 3. Some ideas

Outline



How is innovation defined?

Introduction for the first time in the market of a product, or a modified process, from an idea, invention or recognition of a need, and that has been accepted by the market

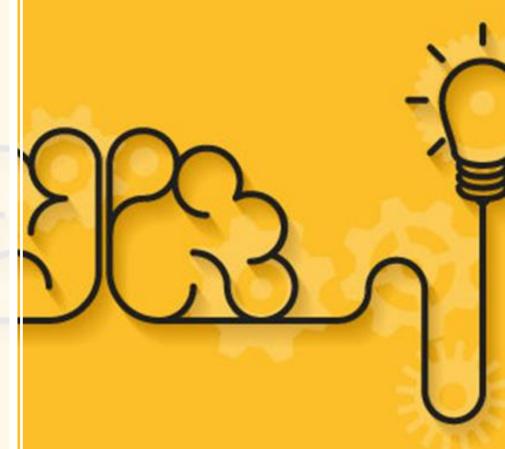


Characteristics of innovation

- It's an action, a process, an activity. Innovation requires doing things.
- This action requires a change or modification that involves significant differences. Innovation requires **change**.
- It is a change that must be introduced to the market, applying to the improvement of the results. Innovation requires that actions have a benefit in the **market**.
- But it also requires it to be sustainable over time.

In short, we could define innovation as:

"Original ideas that generate value, socially or economically, in a sustainable way"





- If you want to be an **inventor**, invent something that currently doesn't exist.
- If you want to be an innovator, do or create something different from what has already been done or created.
- If you want to be an innovator, create something that is better, faster, cheaper and more environmentally friendly than there is today.



Innovation Classification

IMPACT ON THE MARKET

Sustaining

A significant improvement on a product that aims to sustain the position in an existing market.

Disruptive

Technology or new business model that disrupts the existing market

Incremental

Gradual, continuous improvements on existing products and services.

Radical

Technological breakthrough that transforms industries, often creates a new market.

HIGH

Open innovation





"If you want to arrive fast, walk alone. If you want to go far, walk in a group»

African proverb

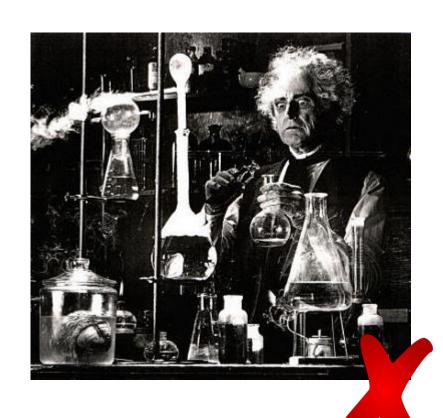
Innovating is not always right







Innovation usually involves a single inventor





2 Innovation often has "Eureka moments!"







It's 10% inspiration

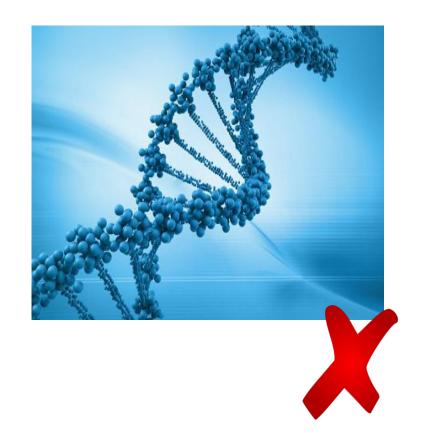


90% perspiration (sweat, hard work).



and 100% PASSION

Innovation and creativity are qualities that are inherited







Innovation is synonymous with new technology















Innovation ≠ Ideas

Ideas + execution + Results

= Innovation (VALUE)

CHIC – Innovation









CHIC – Innovation







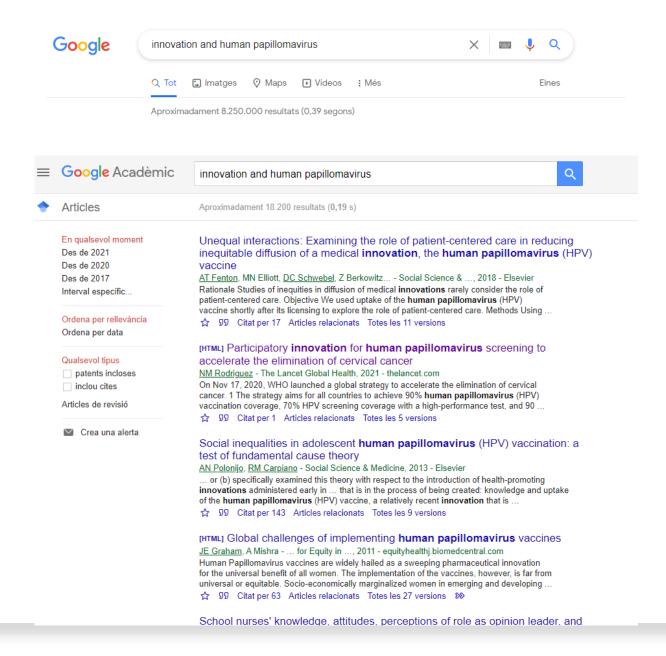


And when we look for "HPV innovation", what we find?

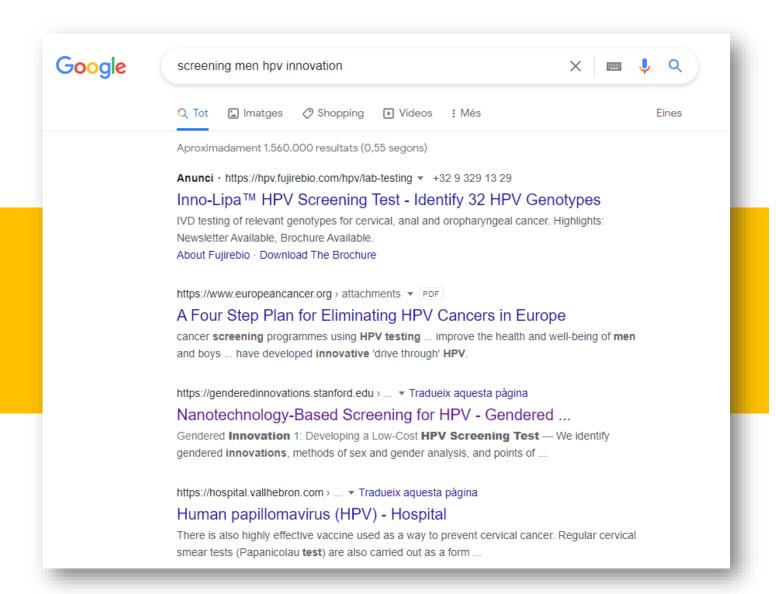


Q Search Google or type a URL

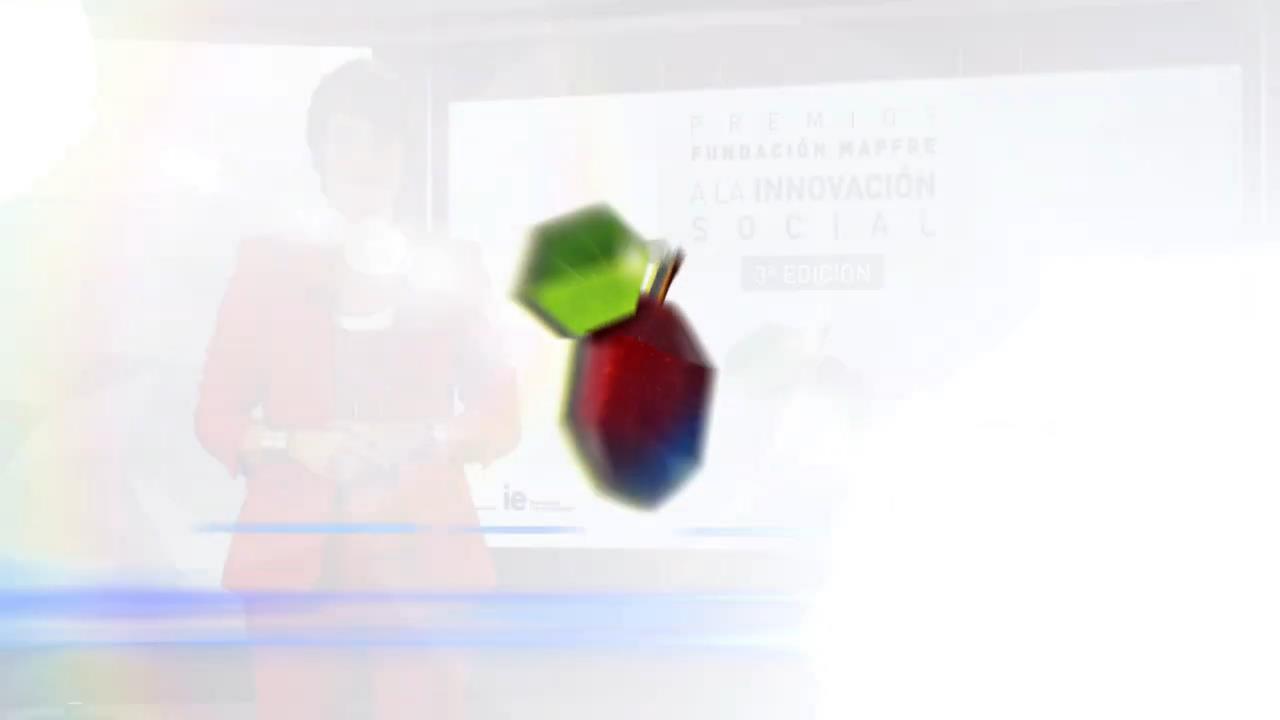




VACCINE



Improve screening test



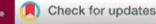
THE LANCET Global Health

COMMENT | VOLUME 9, ISSUE 5, E582-E583, MAY 01, 2021

Participatory innovation for human papillomavirus screening to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer

Natalia M Rodriguez 🖾

Open Access • Published: May, 2021 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30522-2 • (I) Check for updates



The Next 10 Years To Serve As A Booster To Innovation For Human Papillomavirus Testing Market (Reaching US\$ 1,130 Million)

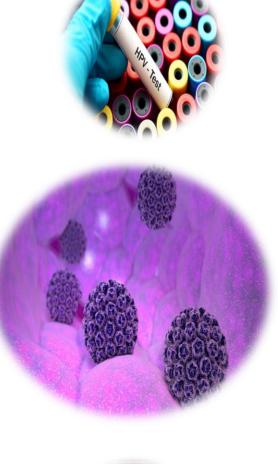
Friday, September 24th 2021, 12:29 PM EDT



Types of innovation and HPV













Types of innovation and HPV

Where can we act?

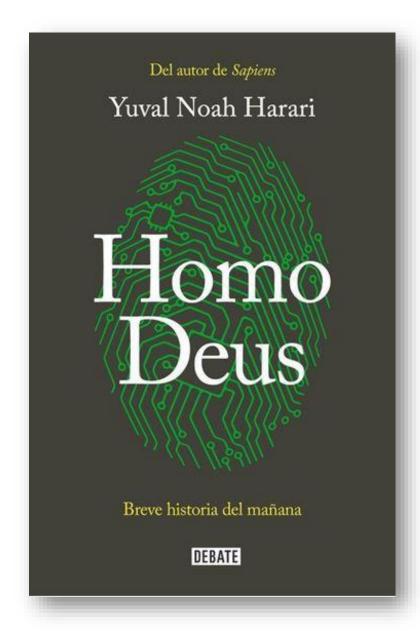
- In the process
- In the technique
- In training

What we could use to improve both the process and the technical

- Data
- Proactive identification systems for lesions

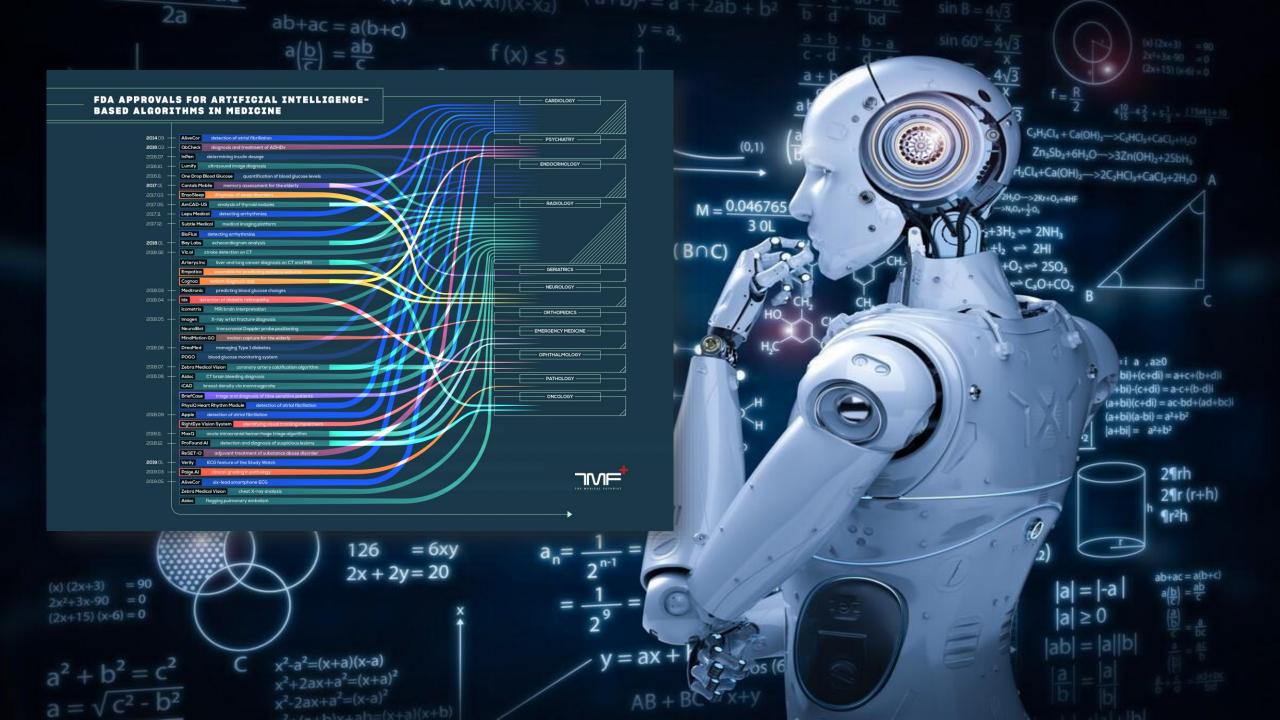
With out data there is not intelligence

The amount of data available is growing at an incredible rate, doubling every two years. In 2013, it reached 4.4 zettabyte, but in 2021 the digital universe will reach 44 Zettabyte or 44 billion gigabytes.

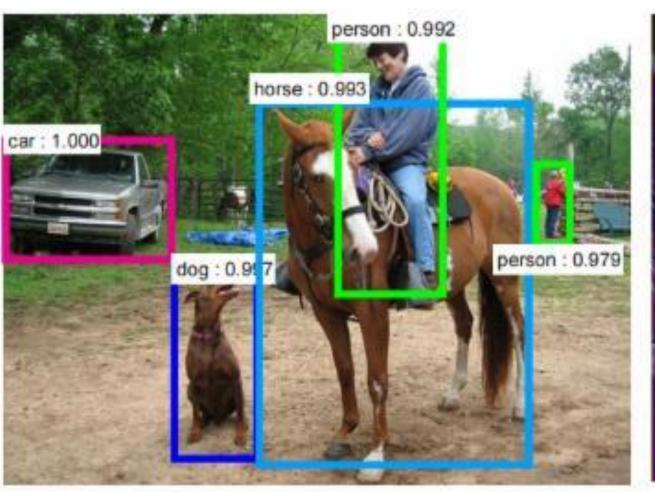


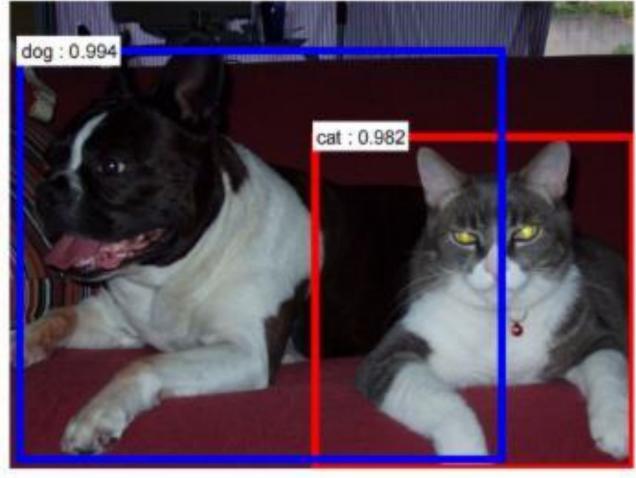


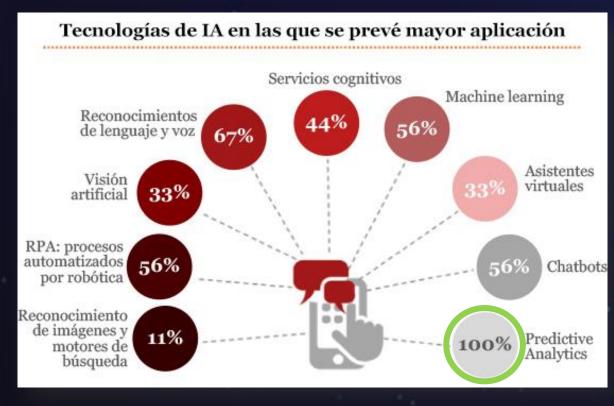












"Realidad y perspectivas de la IA en España, 2018. Bots, Machine Learning, Servicios Cognitivos". Madrid: PwC y Microsoft, 2018



Healthcare professionals are gradually becoming comfortable with AI

Familiarity with using AI for workflow purposes could have a positive effect on clinical implementation

Healthcare professionals are most comfortable using artificial intelligence (AI) for administrative tasks, such as scheduling (64%). To help provide the highest quality care to patients, healthcare professionals' use of AI can move beyond these tasks into spaces where there is room for growth and a more profound impact on both the healthcare professional and patient experience, including diagnosis and treatment.

Percentage of healthcare professionals who are comfortable with using Al for the following:



A 2018 Ipsos study looked at AI adoption across a range of business sectors. In workplaces that use Al-powered tools, more than two-thirds of the employees surveyed say the tools have already had a positive impact on their efficiency (75% cite improvements in their effectiveness, 75% in their results, and 74% in how their work is structured). They also note that AI has had a positive impact on the appeal of their work (70%), on their level of well-being at work (69%), and on the training courses made available to them (67%).

scheduling

Base: Total healthcare professionals

treatment

plans

Where the AI can act



Before seeing the patient

 Model of prediction of the probability of having a Grade III dysplastic lesion

With the patient

• Aid for the identification of lesions

After seeing the patient being treated

Recurrence prediction



Views 61,727 | Citations 2 | Altmetric 638





Original Investigation | Innovations in Health Care Delivery



December 13, 2016

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

Varun Gulshan, PhD¹; Lily Peng, MD, PhD¹; Marc Coram, PhD¹; et al

Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2016;316(22):2402-2410. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.17216



Key Points

Question How does the performance of an automated deep learning algorithm compare with manual grading by ophthalmologists for identifying diabetic retinopathy in retinal fundus photographs?

Finding In 2 validation sets of 9963 images and 1748 images, at the operating point selected for high specificity, the algorithm had 90.3% and 87.0% sensitivity and 98.1% and 98.5% specificity for detecting referable diabetic retinopathy, defined as moderate or worse diabetic retinopathy or referable macular edema by the majority decision of a panel of at least 7 US board-certified ophthalmologists. At the operating point selected for high sensitivity, the algorithm had 97.5% and 96.1% sensitivity and 93.4% and 93.9% specificity in the 2 validation sets.

Meaning Deep learning algorithms had high sensitivity and specificity for detecting diabetic retinopathy and macular edema in retinal fundus photographs.

Comparative Study > Eur J Cancer. 2019 Sep;119:11-17. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2019.05.023.

Epub 2019 Aug 8.

Deep neural networks are superior to dermatologists in melanoma image classification

Titus J Brinker ¹, Achim Hekler ², Alexander H Enk ³, Carola Berking ⁴, Sebastian Haferkamp ⁵, Axel Hauschild 6, Michael Weichenthal 6, Joachim Klode 7, Dirk Schadendorf 7, Tim Holland-Letz 8, Christof von Kalle ², Stefan Fröhling ², Bastian Schilling ⁹, Jochen S Utikal ¹⁰

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31401469 DOI: 10.1016/j.ejca.2019.05.023

Free article

Abstract

dermatologists (p < 0.001).

Background: Melanoma is the most dangerous type of skin cancer but is curable if detected early. Recent publications demonstrated that artificial intelligence is capable in classifying images of benign nevi and melanoma with dermatologist-level precision. However, a statistically significant improvement compared with dermatologist classification has not been reported to date.

Methods: For this comparative study, 4204 biopsy-proven images of melanoma and nevi (1:1) were used for the training of a convolutional neural network (CNN). New techniques of deep learning were integrated. For the experiment, an additional 804 biopsy-proven dermoscopic images of melanoma and nevi (1:1) were randomly presented to dermatologists of nine German university hospitals, who evaluated the quality of each image and stated their recommended treatment (19,296 recommendations in total). Three McNemar's tests comparing the results of the CNN's test runs in terms of sensitivity, specificity and overall correctness were predefined as the main outcomes. Findings: The respective sensitivity and specificity of lesion classification by the dermatologists were 67.2% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 62.6%-71.7%) and 62.2% (95% CI: 57.6%-66.9%). In comparison, the trained CNN achieved a higher sensitivity of 82.3% (95% CI: 78.3%-85.7%) and a higher specificity of 77.9% (95% CI: 73.8%-81.8%). The three McNemar's tests in 2×2 tables all reached a significance level of p < 0.001. This significance level was sustained for both subgroups. Interpretation: For the first time, automated dermoscopic melanoma image classification was shown to be significantly superior to both junior and board-certified

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DOI: 10.1016/j.piel.2020.06.003

La inteligencia artificial: ¿reemplazará al dermatólogo para hacer diagnósticos?

Artificial intelligence: Will replace the dermatologist making diagnoses?

Mariángeles Jofre A, Alejandra Abeldaño

Unidad de Dermatología, Hospital General de Agudos Dr. Cosme Argerich, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Portada > Secciones > DERMATOLOGÍA

"Nuestro algoritmo consigue un diagnóstico instantáneo de cáncer de piel"

El Virgen del Rocío desarrolla una tecnología capaz de solventar los tres meses de demora del diagnóstico



José Juan Pereira.



18 oct 2021, 17,40H

SE LEE EN 5 5 MINUTOS

POR IVÁN FERNÁNDEZ

BioMind

An artificial intelligence system has registered a 2-0 victory against renowned doctors and specialists, in a competition in Beijing to diagnose brain tumors and predict the expansion of brain bruises or contusions.

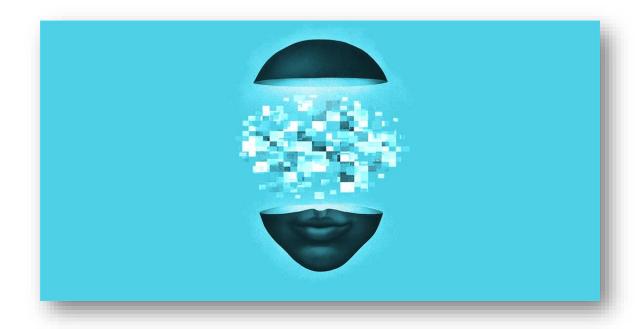
BioMind, which was developed by researchers at the AI Neurological Disorders Research Center and Capital Medical University, made correct diagnoses in 87% of the 225 cases in approximately 15 minutes. A team of 15 doctors from the best hospitals in China achieved 66% accuracy in 30 minutes.

The artificial intelligence system also made correct predictions, in **83 percent** of cases, of brain hematoma expansion, outperforming doctors, who were only **63 percent** accurate.



Prediction of thoughts

Prediction of compound thoughts by knowing the brain patterns of a human





New technology

Intraoral scanner

Add systems to actual technology

Frequency of light

Mix data and technology

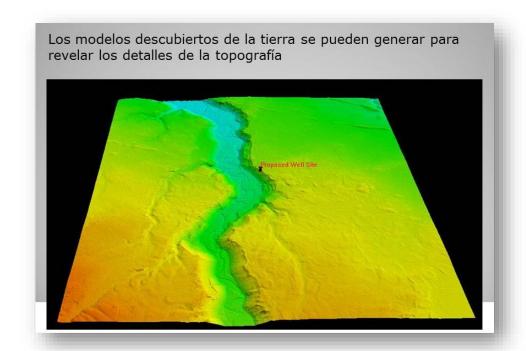
Biopsy equivalent....

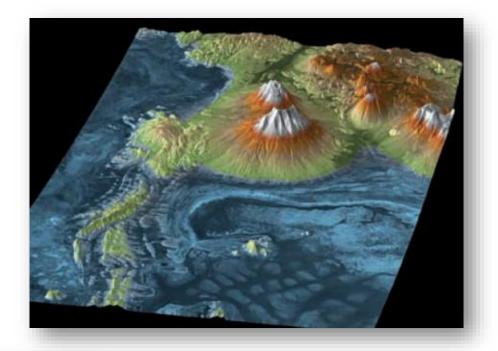
Intraoral scanner

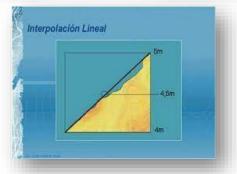




Intraoral scanner + surface scanner



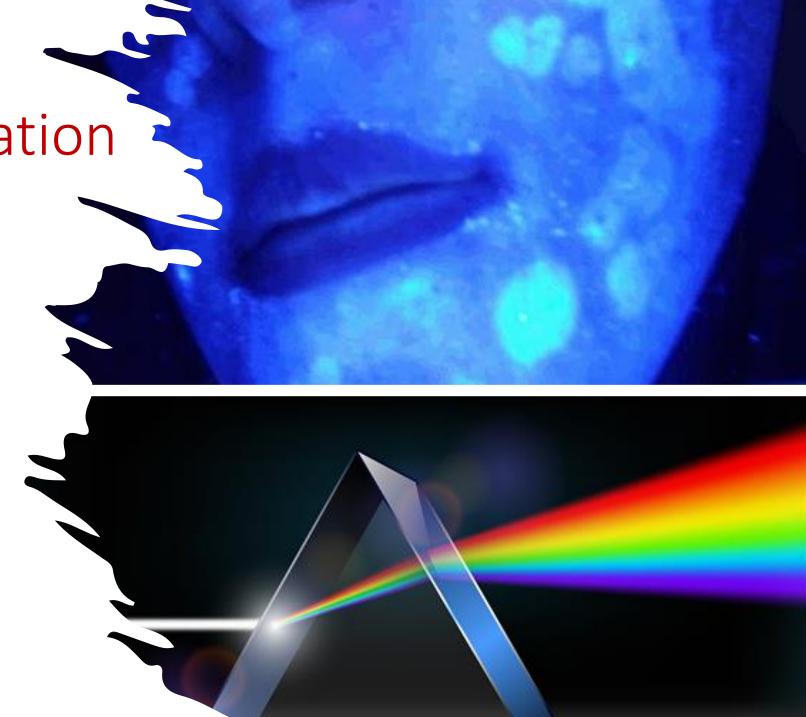




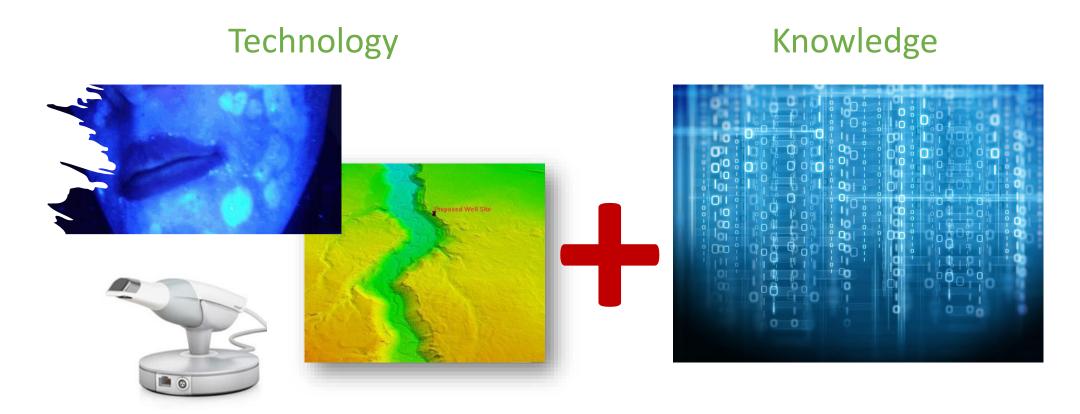
Add systems to actual technology

Applying a frequency of light with the endoscope that identifies injuries

Could this substitute the use of acetic acid or lugol?



Mix data and technology

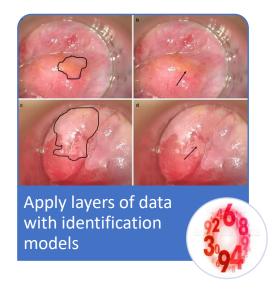


Could this supply the biopsy?

It would allow us to











Innovation in training



New technology



Injuries simulation

<u></u>

New challenge

Augmented reality

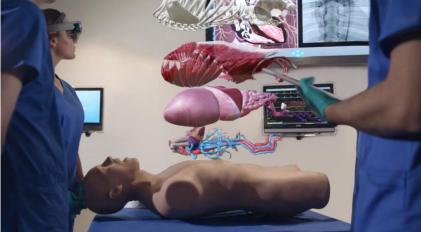
Placement of lesions

Levels of experience









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Francesc.garcia@sjd.es

@garciacuyas



