



Realization of value from Al in multiple domains

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Radiology is a major area of focus for artificial intelligence products:

75,23% of all FDA authorized Al-enabled medical devices are radiology-related*.

*https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/software-medical-device-samd/artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning-aiml-enabled-medical-devices

At In.lab, our artificial intelligence lab, we are developing projects on:

- Optimized Clinical Workflows
 Calculating surgical risk for lung pathologies
- Improved Diagnostic Accuracy
 Using AI in XRs and CTs images for Covid-19
- Efficient Triage and Prioritization

 Lung diseases screening using torax CT images
- Facilitating Research7-Tesla MRI denoising







The tools are already here, but what does the available evidence say about their use?

THE LANCET Oncology

The Mammography Screening with Artificial Intelligence (MASAI) trial is the first randomized controlled trial evaluating the effect of Al-supported screening.

Compared with standard double reading, Al-supported mammography screening:

- Resulted in a similar cancer detection rate:
- Had a substantially lower screenreading workload (44% lower).

Lång, Kristina, et al. "Artificial intelligence-supported screen reading versus standard double reading in the Mammography Screening with Artificial Intelligence trial (MASAI): a clinical safety analysis of a randomised, controlled, non-inferiority, single-blinded, screening accuracy study." The Lancet Oncology 24.8 (2023): 936-944.



An experiment with professional radiologists that study the effectiveness of human-Al collaboration and to investigate how to optimize it.

- Providing AI predictions does not uniformly increase diagnostic quality;
- The optimal solution involves assigning cases either to humans or to AI, but rarely to a human assisted by AI.

Agarwal, Nikhil, et al. Combining Human Expertise with Artificial Intelligence: Experimental Evidence from Radiology. No. w31422. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2023.

npj | digital medicine

A prospective observational study aimed to observe how Al affected the reading times of radiologists in the daily interpretation of CXRs.

- Overall reading times shortened when radiologists referred to AI, especially for normal CXRs;
- Abnormalities detected by AI on CXR appeared to lengthen reading times.

Shin, Hyun Joo, et al. "The impact of artificial intelligence on the reading times of radiologists for chest radiographs." NPJ Digital Medicine 6.1 (2023): 82.







Even though there are a lot of devices available for use and the promise is great, how to optimize the collaboration between Al and radiologists is still an open question.



Optimal collaboration between radiologists and Al will not be achieved by simply "using it".



This interaction must be designed and facilitated through novel training approaches



Radiologists can then confidently rely on Al while being mindful of its constraints.

