# Challenges of spreading innovation-Artificial Intelligence & Robotics in healthcare



**Andy Watts MRCGP** 

# The 21<sup>st</sup> century landscape of care

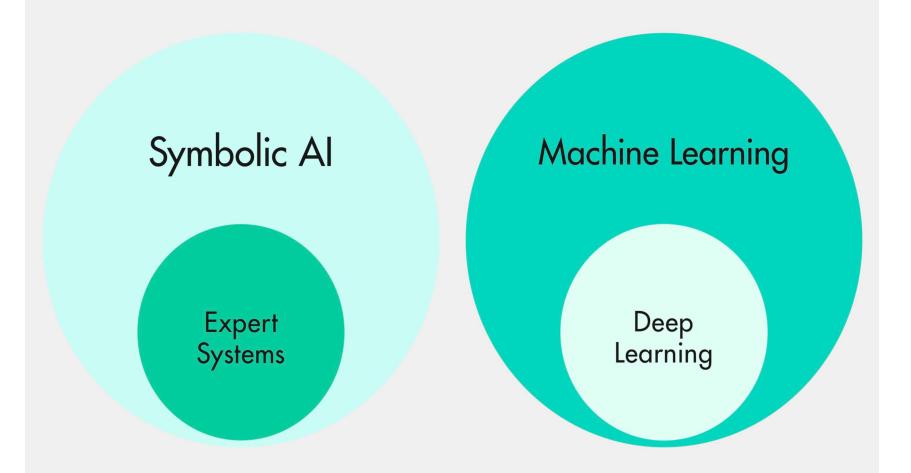
 "What we're experiencing is not simply the acceleration of the pace of change, but the acceleration of acceleration itself. In other words, change growing at an exponential rate"

from 'The Singularity is near'

Kurzweil (2006)



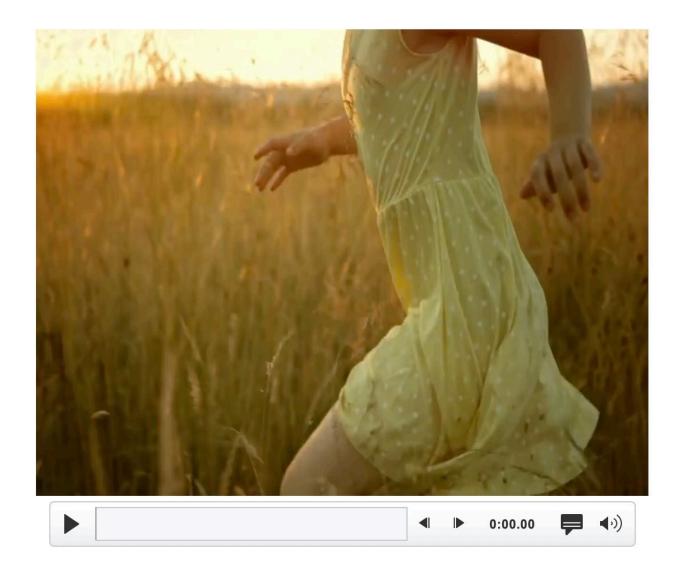
## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



## Defining Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning

- AI combines computer science, engineering and related disciplines to build machines capable of behaviour that would be said to be intelligent if observed in a human- eg solving problems. So far, AI has not achieved a 'human-like' level.
- Machine Learning A type of AI enabling computers to *learn without being explicitly programmed*. Algorithms use complex statistical methods to recognize patterns in data, learn & make predictions. Able to continuously improve in recognising patterns & predictive ability.
- **Deep Learning** A branch of machine learning that involves algorithms that analyse data through multiple layers of complex processing, with each layer's output becoming the input for the next layer.
- Expert System a computer system that emulates the decision-making ability of a human expert, eg in diagnosing a skin condition; or diseases with recognised characteristics.
- Symbolic AI describes AI where all steps are based on symbolic human easily readable representations of the problem being solved.

# BBC Click Video clip – 'The Rise of the Machines'



# Key Challenges of spreading Innovation in Artificial Intelligence (AI):

## Key challenges & risks: -

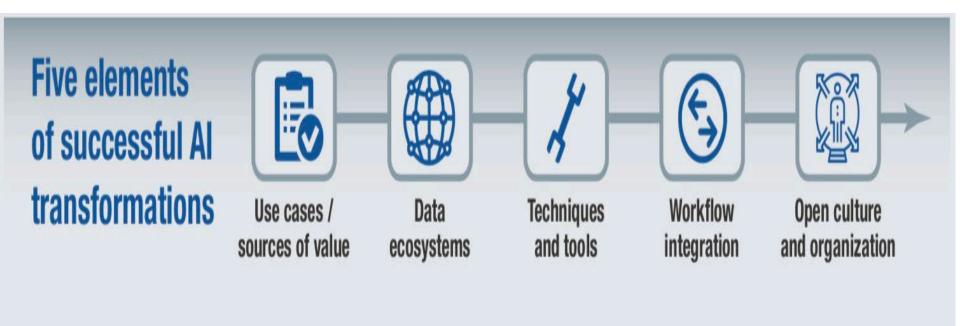
- Failure of Organisations to <u>adapt</u> to the new technologies;
- Governments fail to employ and *regulate* these new technologies;
- <u>Shifting power</u> creates significant new concerns... e.g. for democracy;
   ("a new Power Compass");
- Risk of growing inequalities;
- Fragmentation of societies "frustrations & factions".

<u>The Fourth Industrial Revolution</u> - 'a time of great promise & great peril'

(Klaus Schwab)

# Key Challenges of spreading Innovation in Artificial Intelligence (AI):

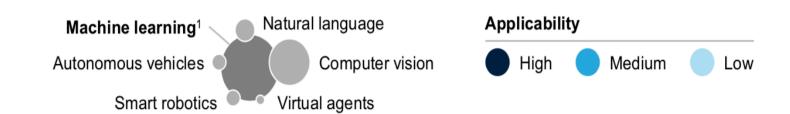
Key elements for success:-



MCKINSEY GLOBAL INSTITUTE (2017

McKinsey&Company

# How is Al predicted to <u>add 'Value'</u> within healthcare redesign & delivery?



	Project	Produce	Promote	Provide
•	Enlightened R&D, real-time forecasting, and smart sourcing	Operations with higher productivity, lower cost, and better efficiency	Products and services at the right price, with the right message, and to the right targets	Enriched, tailored, and convenient user experience

Applicable technologies

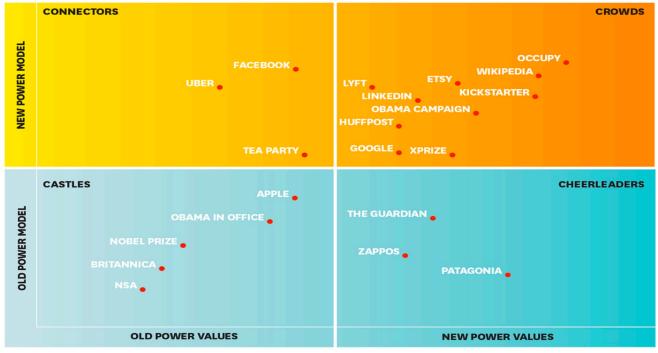
Health care  Predict disease, identify high-risk patient groups, and launch prevention therapies  Automate and optimize hospital operations; automate diagnostic tests and make them faster and more accurate  Automate and optimize hospital operations; automate diagnostic tests and make them faster and more accurate  Predict cost more accurately, focus on patients' risk reduction  Adapt therapies drug formulation patients, use viriagents to help patients navigate them faster and more accurate	ons to irtual ate
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## Al as classic 'disruptive innovation'—

Recent controversy over the 'misuse of social media': its' algorithms, 'deep learning' & use of 'big data' to predict human behaviour – eg 'bots'

#### **The New Power Compass**

New and old power values and models intersect in revealing ways. Plotting organizations along these dimensions sheds light on how companies are accumulating and wielding power. Occupy's position in the Crowds quadrant, for instance, reflects its strong commitment to new power (though not necessarily its ability to compel change).

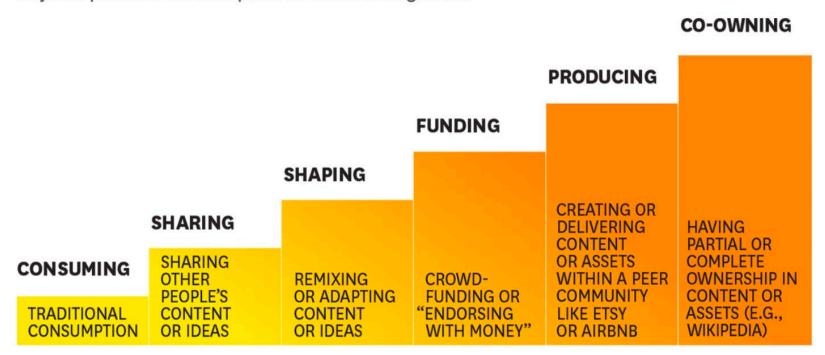


# Greater <u>Co-production</u> & openness in how healthcare is planned & our health data used -

Patient & Public involvement (PPI) in evaluation to regain trust of patients/carers is essential

### **The Participation Scale**

New power gains its force from people's growing capacity—and desire—to go far beyond passive consumption of ideas and goods.



## Point of Care Foundation Video – Experience Based Co-design for Healthcare (EBCD)

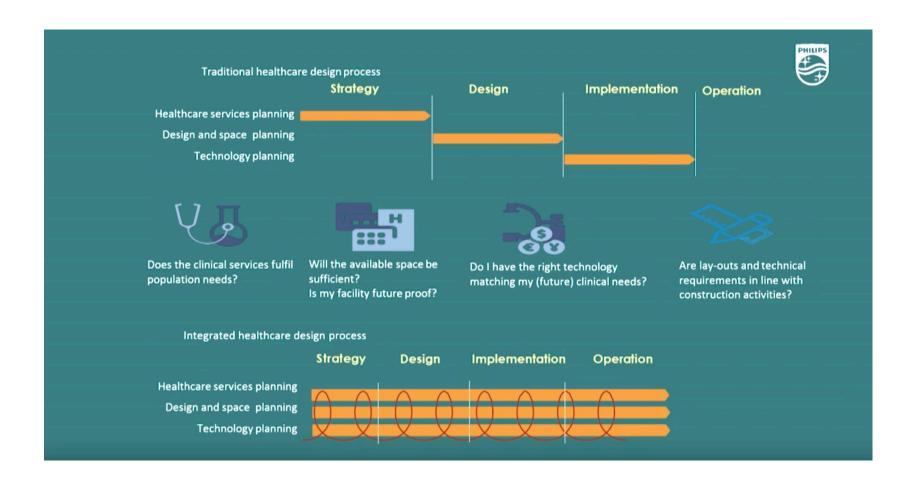




"The masters of life know the way, for they listen to the voice within them, the voice of wisdom and simplicity, the voice that reasons beyond cleverness and knows beyond knowledge."

Benjamin Hoff, 'The Tao of Pooh' (Methuen Books – 1982)

# Future healthcare <u>Business & Estates Planning</u> will require more 'cyclical' process to integrate technological change

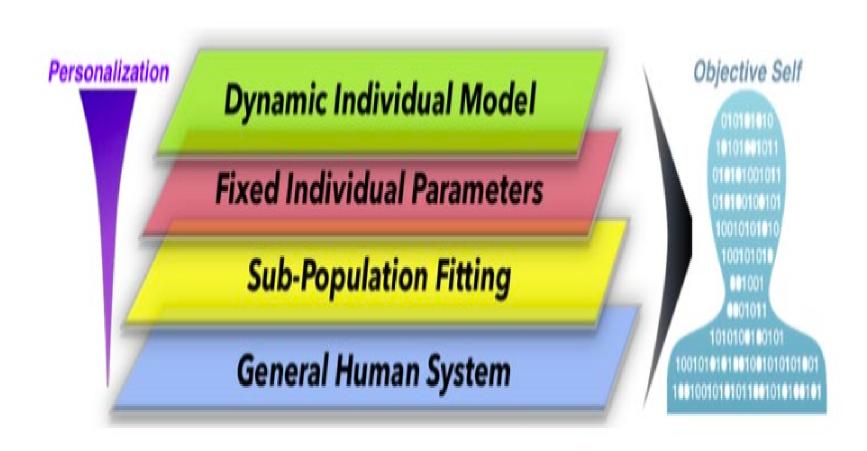


## House of Care —

a framework for managing long term conditions

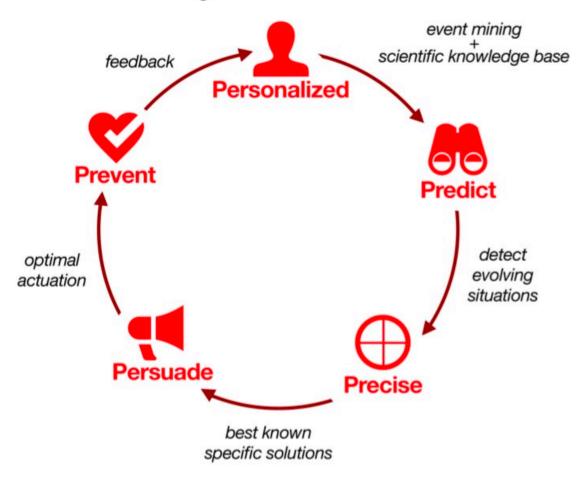


# How layers of data modelling *('Big Data')* contributes to *identify high-risk individuals & stratify risk*

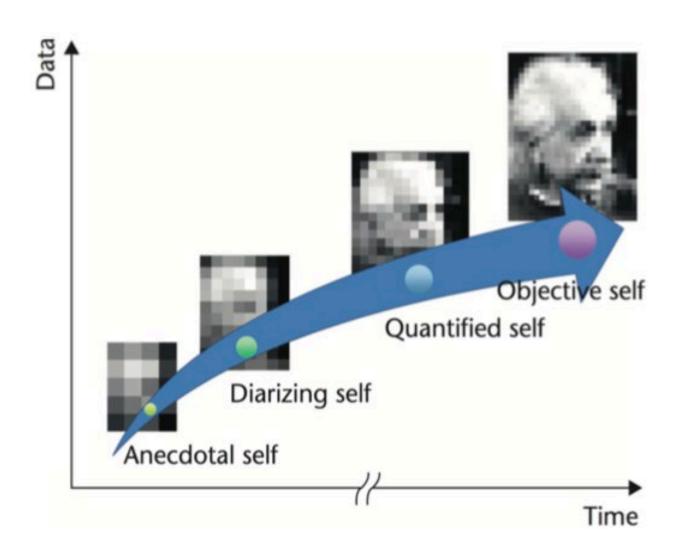


'<u>Cyberkinetics</u>': applying the principles of Al into complex healthcare decision-making (1)

P<sup>5</sup> Cybernetic Health



# '<u>Cyberkinetics</u>': applying the principles of Al into complex healthcare decision-making (2)



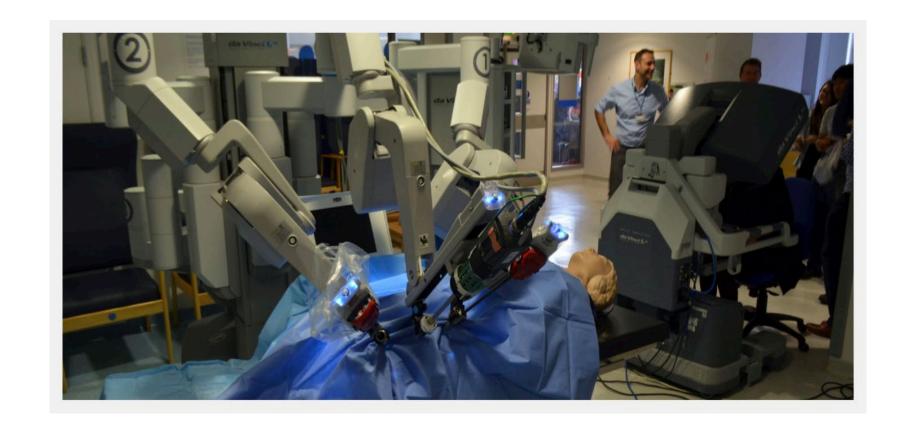
BBC Click Video clip – 'Can Artificial Intelligence beat a Doctor?'



# Current treatment developments (1):

Accuray 'Cyberknife' radiotherapy machine — robotic control allows for patient movements, claims less exposure of healthy tissue.





# Current treatment developments (2):

Robot Surgical systems – 'da Vinci system'

assisted surgery which is less invasive requiring 'keyhole' incisions & reduced time for recovery.