

Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality in Healthcare

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create4D
Creative Intelligence

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Key Takeaways

1. Transition from computer science into robotics with augmented reality
2. Cost savings for diagnostics targeting low-cost devices
3. Prototyping to production simplified and enabled by code generation



Agenda

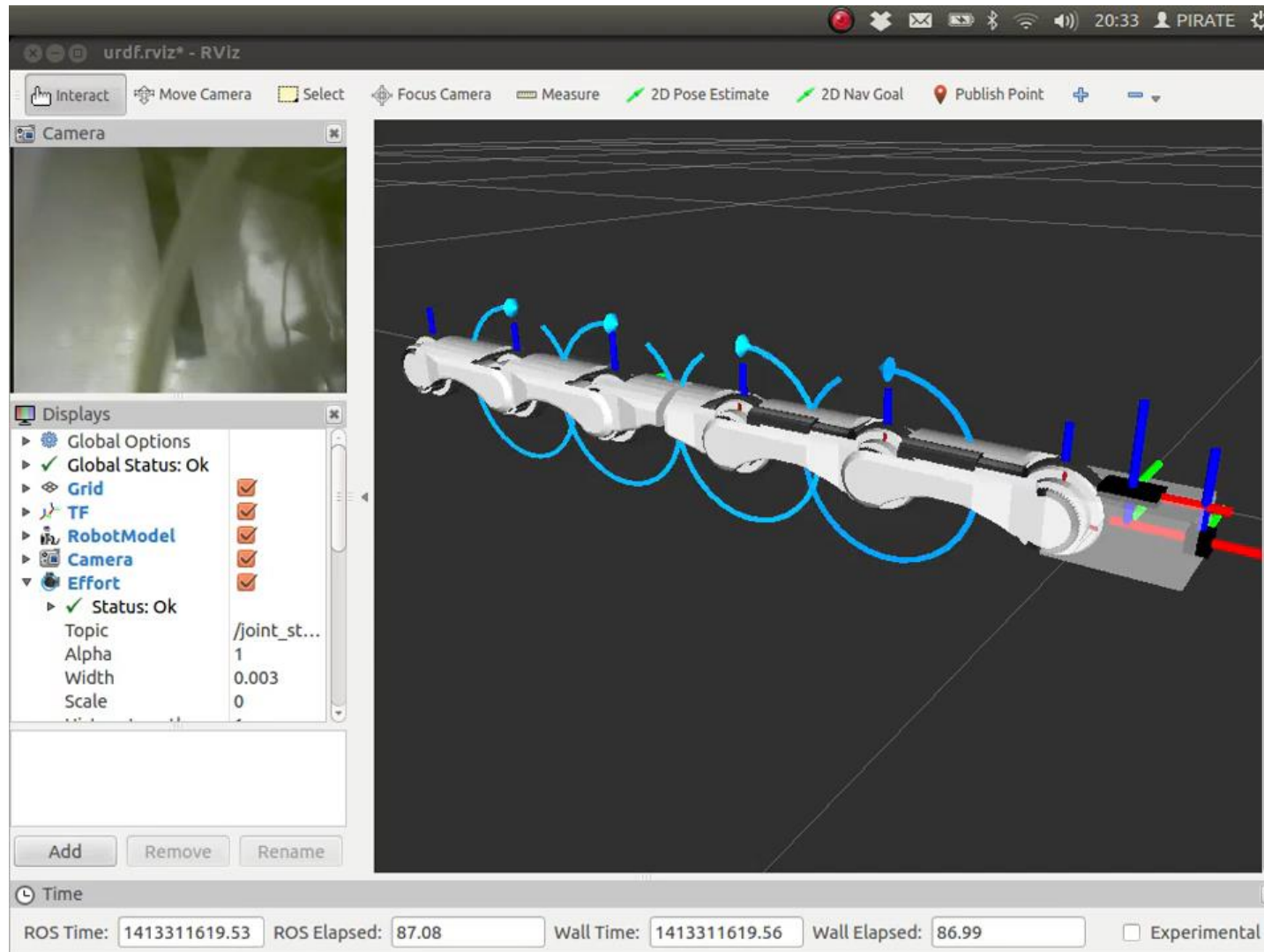
- AI and Robotics at University of Twente
- Societal challenges of AI in healthcare
- The big picture of healthcare technology
- Main usage areas of AI in healthcare
- Concluding remarks

Who we are?

RAM ● ROBOTICS
AND
MECHATRONICS



Robotic and Mechatronics (RAM), University of Twente



[PIRATE Pipe inspection](#)

Robotic and Mechatronics (RAM), University of Twente



[Robird Project](#)

Robotic and Mechatronics (RAM), University of Twente



Aerial Manipulation: Apply Large Force with UAVs or drones

Societal Challenges of AI in Healthcare

Trustworthy AI must comply 3 components:

- **Lawful:** producing data/experiments/solutions acceptable by laws (FDA)
- **Ethical:** ensuring that the privacy issue of the patients is taken care of and the application + data fits into ethical rules
- **Robust:** Technically and socially

The Big Picture of Healthcare Technology

- **Modeling and Simulation:** necessary to minimize too many iterations with patients and clients to converge to a ready-for-production prototype
- **Robotics:** increasing use in surgical procedures and orthopedics
- **IoT , Data Analytics and AI:** Telemedicine and Teleoperation of medical devices on the rise

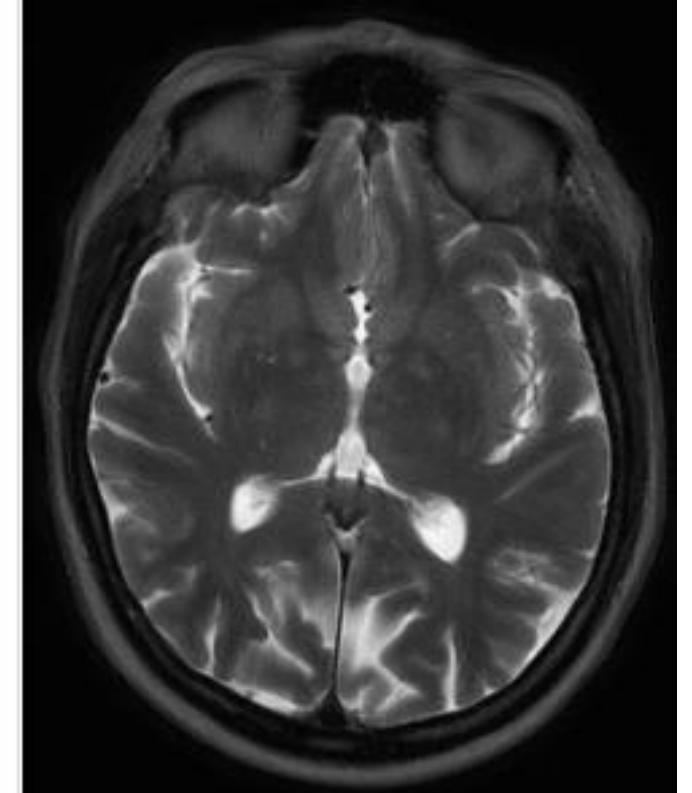
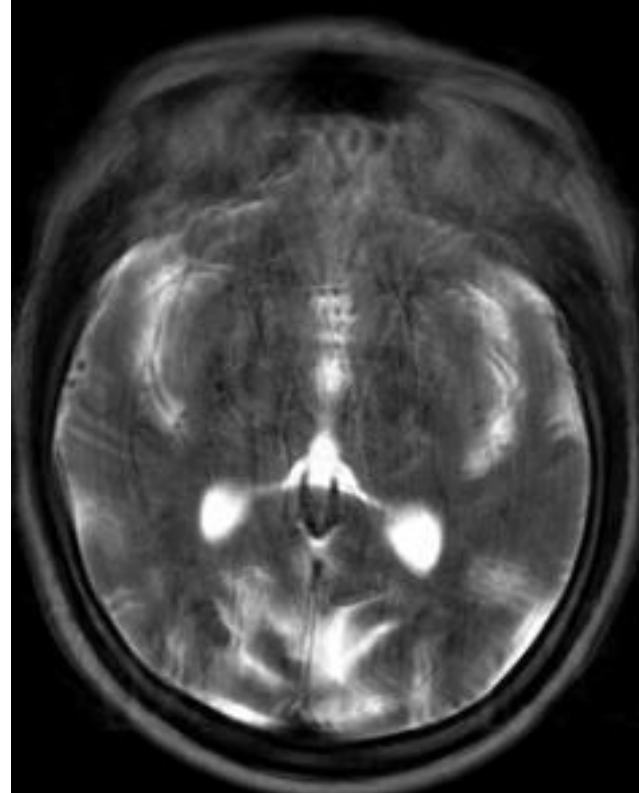
Main usage areas of AI in Healthcare at University of Twente

- Visualization
- Robotics
- Diagnosis
- Decision support

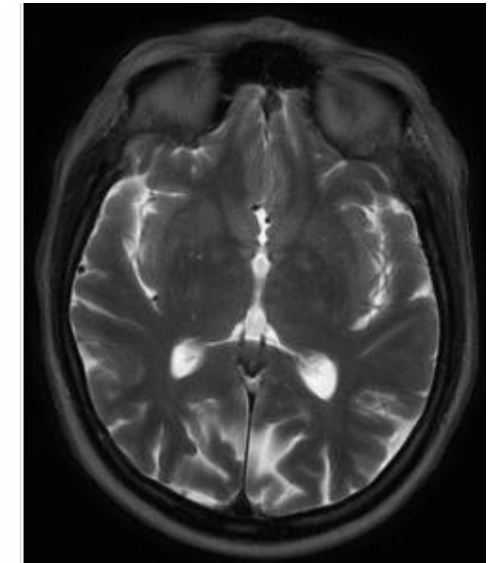
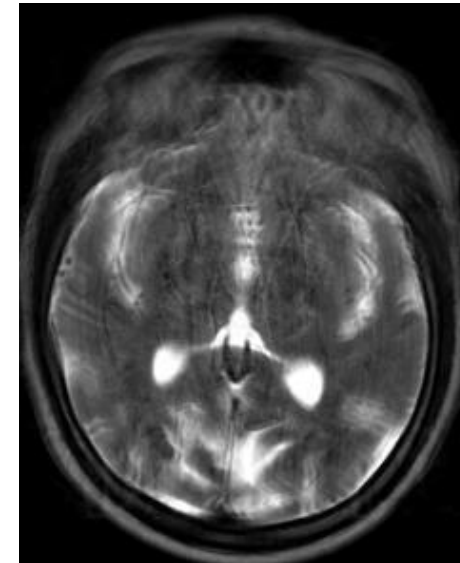
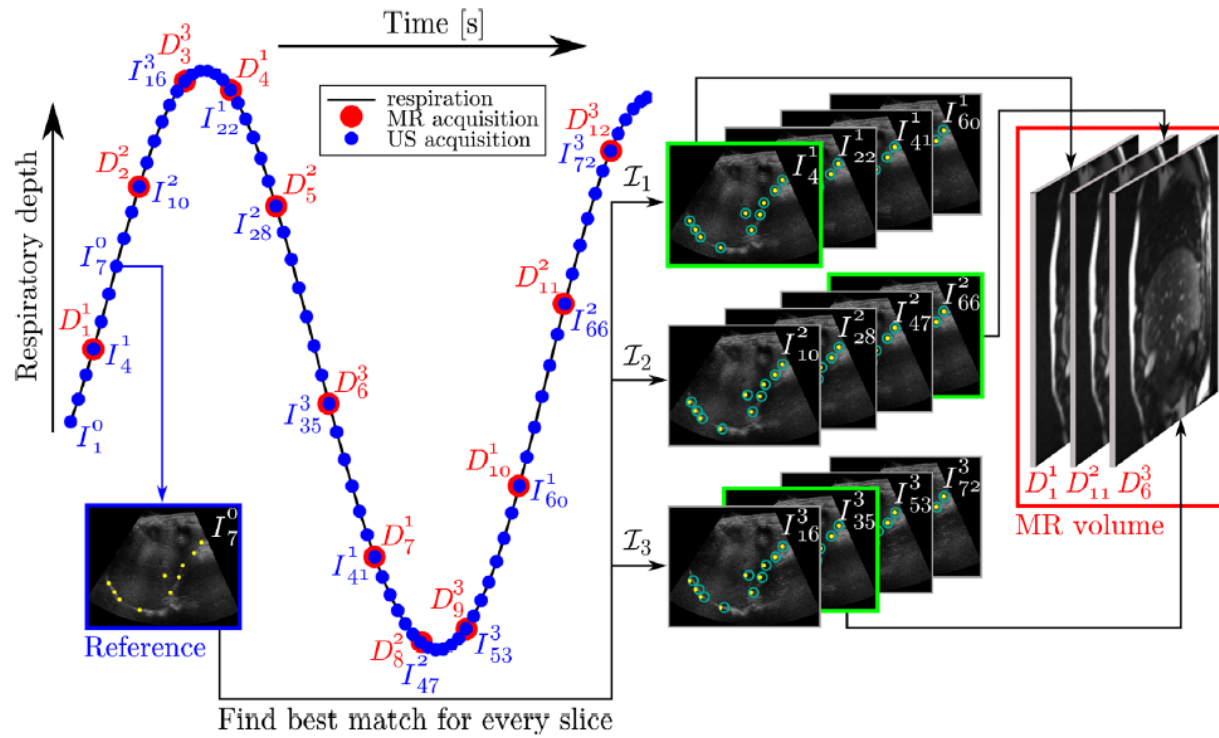


Visualization

- AI for enhancing data
- 3D rendering
- AR
- Displaying the progress



Visualization



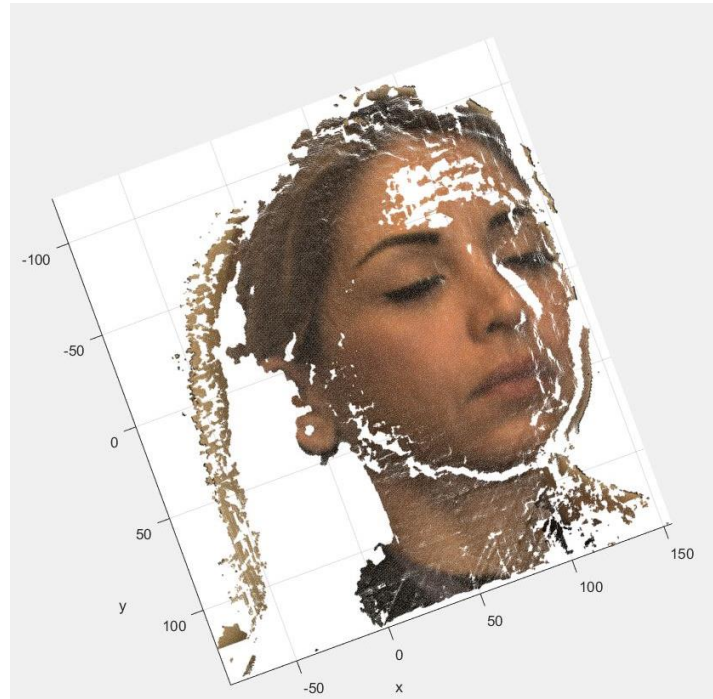
Biggest Advantage of using MATLAB

A single platform for all aspects of the project, including image processing and computer vision, SLAM, and deep learning

Handheld Device



3D reconstruction

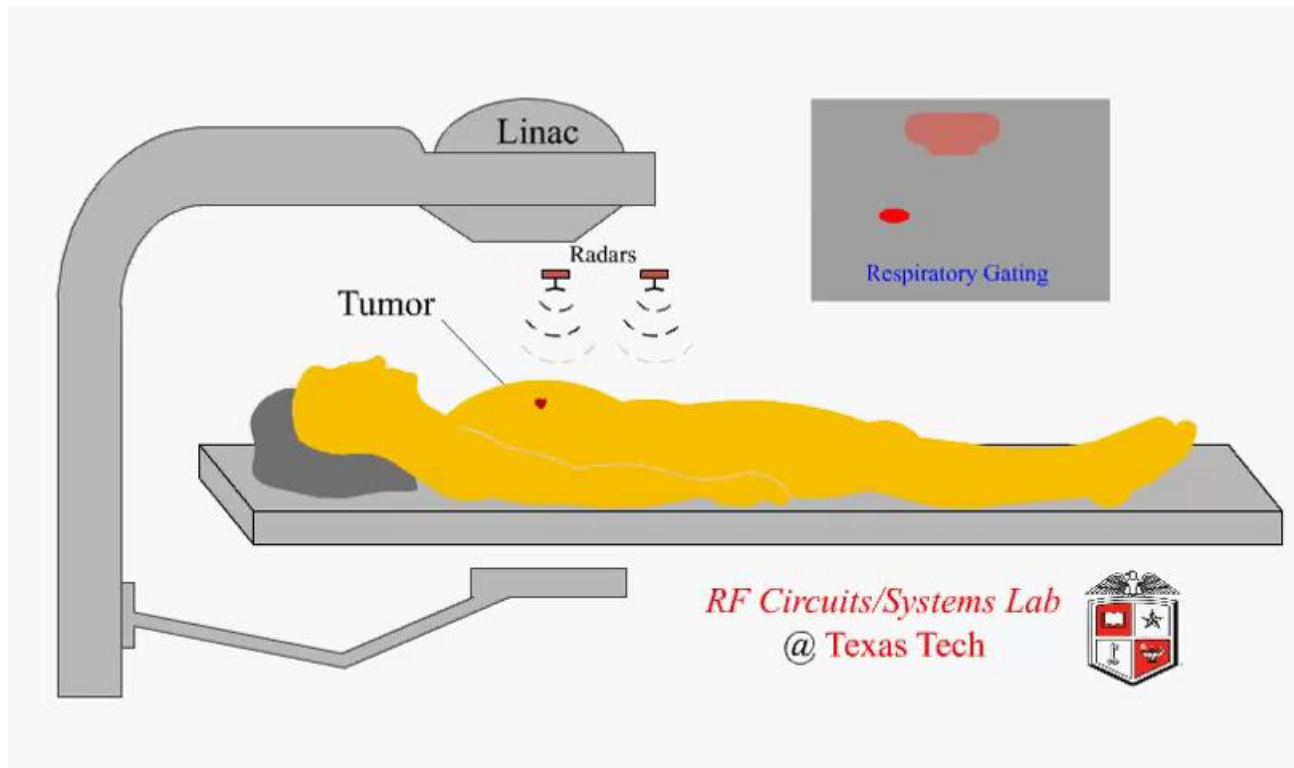


Augmented Reality



Robotics

AI for Respiratory motion estimation



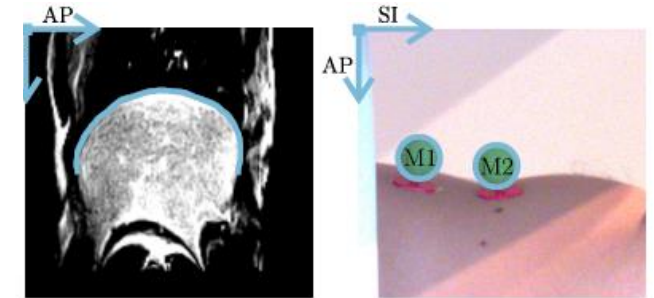
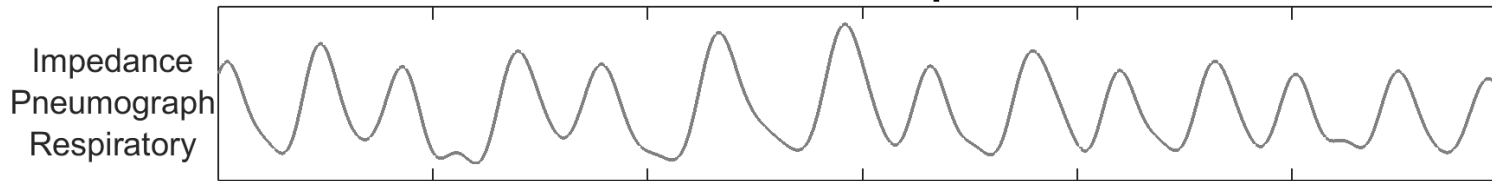
Literature gap:

- Breathing mode (deep or shallow)
- Inter- or intra-cycle variations
- Tumor size or mass
- Location of the tumor
- Properties of the tissues

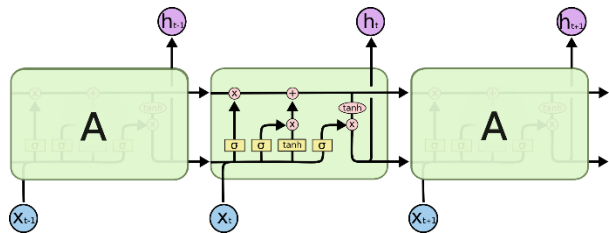
Robotics

AI for Respiratory motion estimation

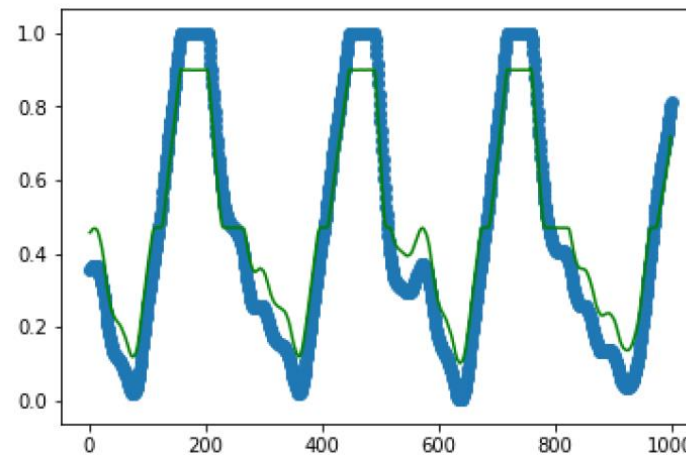
Critical care patients



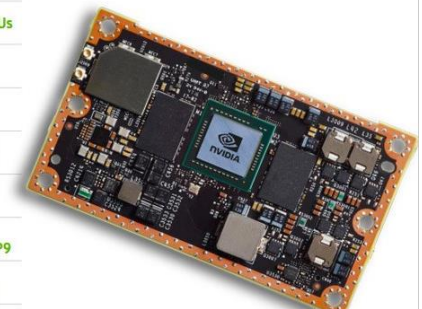
LSTM structure



Our overall test data sets gives 0.09 as the RSME on the estimated value and real value comparisons.



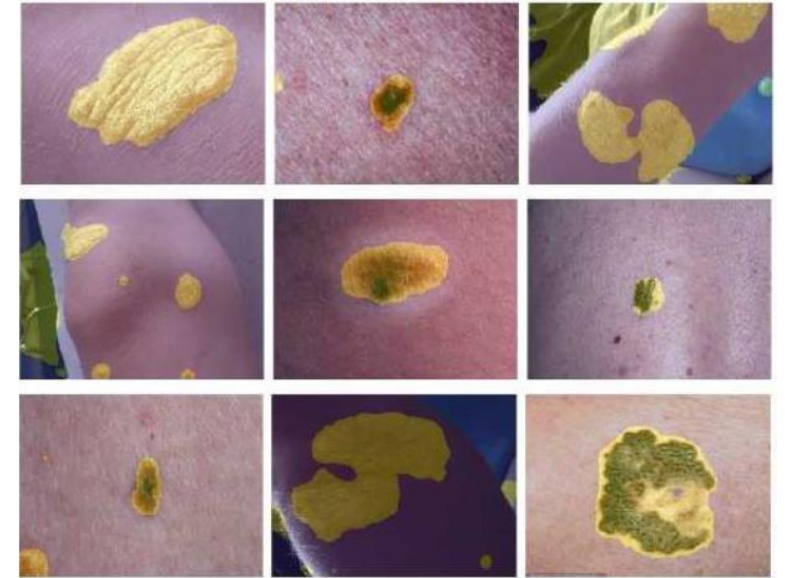
JETSON TX2
Pascal
64-bit Denver 2 and A57 CPUs
8 GB 128 bit LPDDR4 58.4 GB/s
32 GB eMMC
802.11 2x2 ac/BT Ready
2160p @ 60
2160p @ 60 12 bit support for H.265, VP9
1.4Gpix/s Up to 2.5Gbps per lane



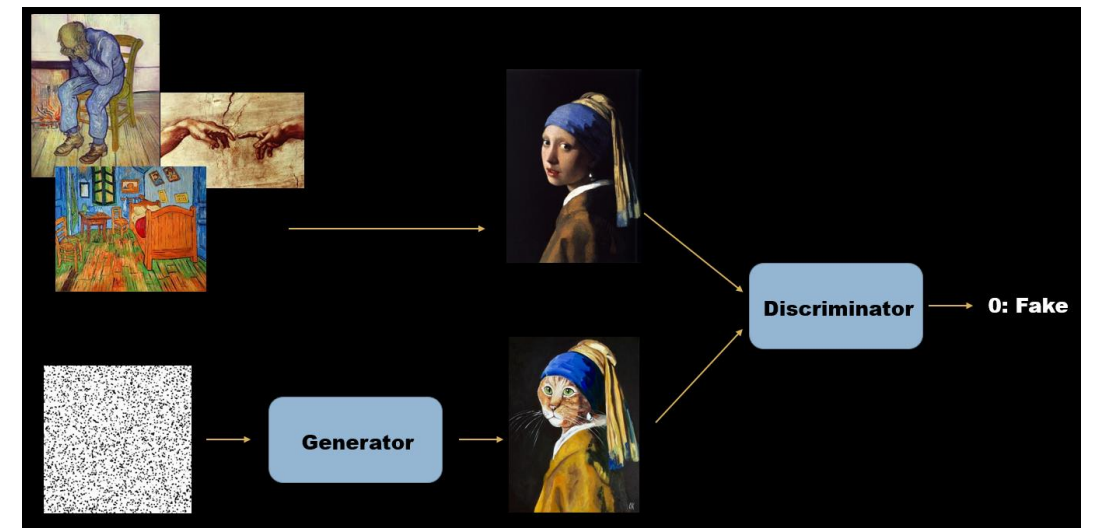
Diagnosis

Cancer is the 2nd cause of death¹

*“How can we train a neural network in order to accurately segment the skin cancer tissues when **very small amount of expert labelled data set is available?**”*



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

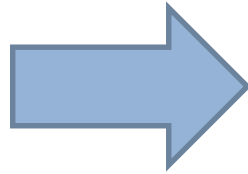


¹ World Health organization, <http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cancer>

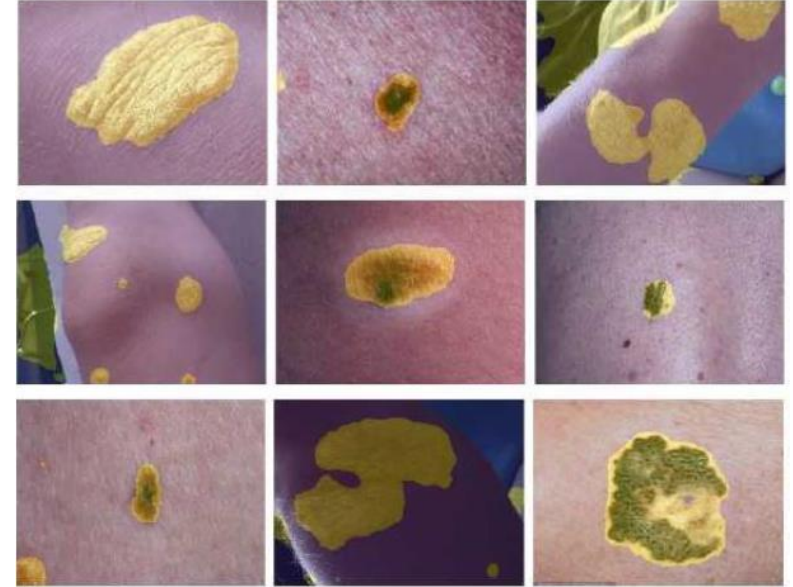
Diagnosis

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

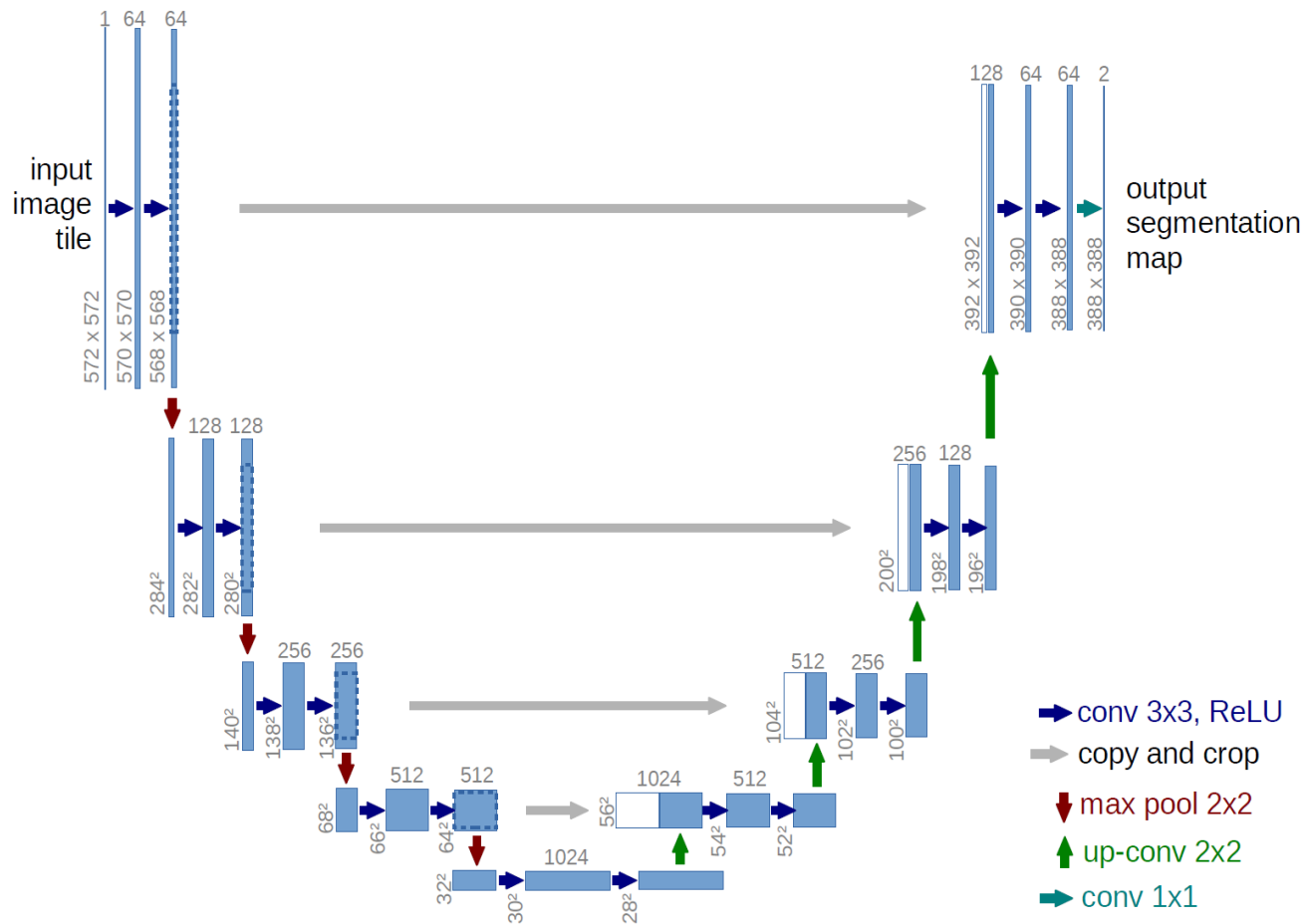
41
expert
labelled
images



total 27336
number of labelled
images (virtual)

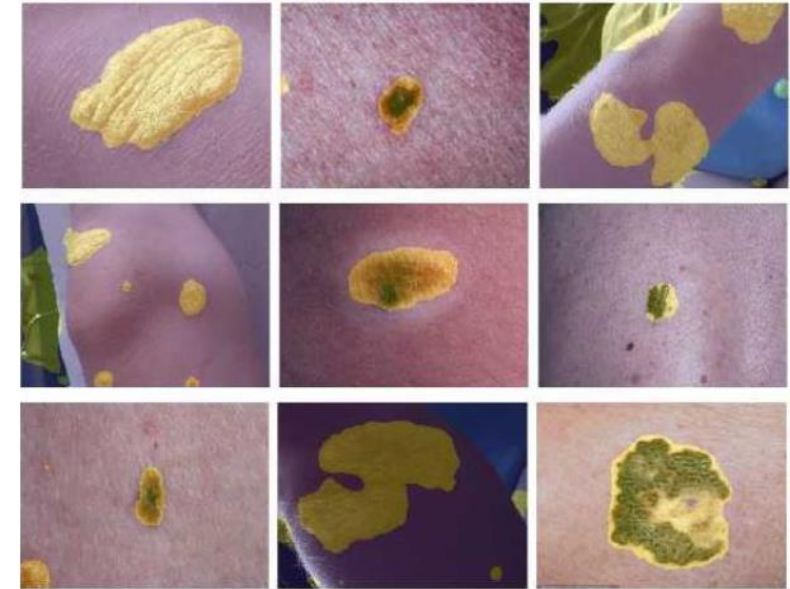


Diagnosis



U-Net

Transfer learning applied from VGG16



	Skin	Cancer
Skin	0.9598	0.0402
Cancer	0.0379	0.9621

Confusion matrix shows the 96.21% success

Decision support

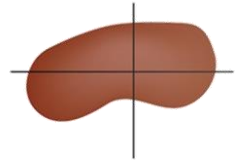
Reinforcement Learning



Decision support

ABCDE

rule for the early detection of melanoma



Asymmetry



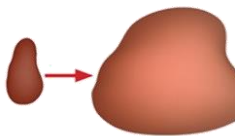
Borders
(outer edges are uneven)



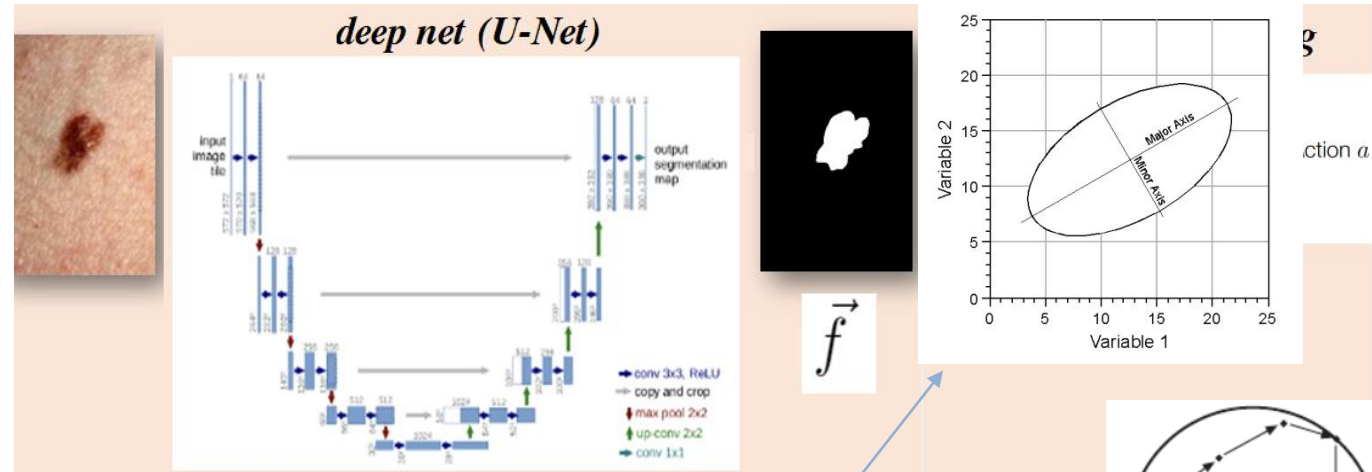
Colour
(dark black or has multiple colours)



Diameter
(greater than 6mm)



Evolving
(change in size, shape or colour)



	Method	Weight
A (Asymmetry)	PCA	w_a
B (Border)	Circularity	w_b
C (Color)	Color value	w_c
D (Diameter)	Circle diameter	w_d
E (Evolution)	Correlation	w_e

$$f = Aw_a + Bw_b + Cw_c + Dw_d + Ew_e$$

$$w_i = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T w_{i-1} v^{t-1}$$

Concluding Remarks

- Increase collaboration with AI community, Mechatronics and Robotics departments and Technical Medicine experts
- **Next step:** moving from translational medicine into real-world prototypes to be used at Radboud University Hospital
 - Further distribution of the product to other hospitals, leveraging student mobility for interdepartmental collaboration between Universities and hospitals