

AI and Biomarkers: Advancing Medical Imaging



Ghiotto Anna - 2124591
Longhini Mattia - 2123448
Palmarini Caterina - 2104964
Ruzzante Pietro - 2124590

Biomarkers, precision medicine and drug development

Infographic Challenge

Introduction

The field of medical imaging is undergoing a transformative revolution driven by artificial intelligence (AI). This integration reveals the great **potential** of imaging biomarkers, quantifiable features extracted from medical images that hold immense value for disease diagnosis and treatment.

However, AI in medical imaging poses **risks** such as privacy breaches, data bias, black box problems, and overreliance, potentially compromising patient confidentiality, exacerbating health disparities, obscuring decision-making rationale, and fostering dependence on imperfect technology.

Machine Learning

Through image **segmentation**, machine learning models separate images into distinct areas, allowing doctors to identify structures or abnormalities. ML techniques help find **patterns** in this data, aiding diagnosis, and treatment. **Feature extraction** captures key details from images, making them easier to analyze and understand for better patient care.

Deep Learning

Deep learning unlocks new possibilities in medical imaging. Unlike traditional methods, convolutional neural networks (**CNNs**) can learn directly from raw images, uncovering **hidden patterns**. Additionally, deep learning excels at **combining** various **data sources** like medical records and genetic profiles with images, creating a more complete view of a patient's health. This multimodal approach helps to reach more accurate disease predictions and personalized treatment plans.

Generative AI

Generative AI creates new data resembling existing data. Generative Adversarial Networks (**GANs**) use two networks, a generator and a discriminator, to produce synthetic images akin to real ones. Variational AutoEncoders (**VAEs**) reconstruct input data, aiding anomaly detection for early disease identification in precision medicine.

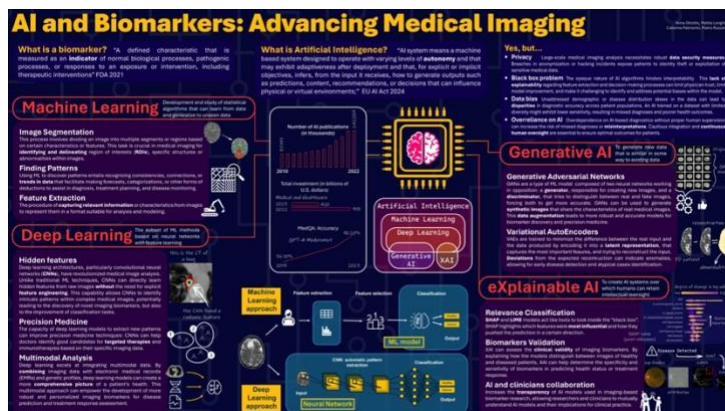
Explainable AI

XAI enables human oversight in AI systems. Methods like **SHAP** and LIME unveil "black-box" models, highlighting influential features. In biomarker validation, XAI assesses imaging biomarkers' **clinical validity**, aiding specificity and sensitivity determination. Collaborative efforts with clinicians enhance **transparency**, fostering mutual understanding and clinical integration of AI models in research.



References

1. Maslej N. et al., The AI Index 2024 Annual Report, AI Index Steering Committee, Institute for Human Centered AI, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, April 2024.
2. Muñoz-Ramírez, V. et al., Subtle anomaly detection: Application to brain MRI analysis of de novo Parkinsonian patients, Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, 2022
3. Musalamadugu T. S., Kannan H., Generative AI for medical imaging analysis and applications, Future Medicine AI, Vol 1, No. 2, 2023
4. Rajpurkar, P., et al., AI in health and medicine, Nat Med 28, 31–38, 2022
5. Kakileti S., Gabrani M., Manjunath G., Rosen-Zvi M., Braman N., Schwartz R., Frangi A., Chung P., Weight C., Jagadish V., Artificial Intelligence over Infrared Images for Medical Applications and Medical Image Assisted Biomarker Discovery, First MICCAI Workshop, Singapore, September 18 and 22, 2022
6. Bloch L., Friedrich C., Developing a Machine Learning Workflow to Explain Black-box Models for Alzheimer's Disease Classification, Department of Computer Science, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Dortmund, Emil-Figge-Str. 42, 44227 Dortmund, Germany, January 2021
7. Yousefzadeh, N., et al. Neuron-level explainable AI for Alzheimer's Disease assessment from fundus images, 2024
8. Erik R. Ranschaert, Sergey Morozov, Paul R. Algra, Artificial Intelligence in Medical Imaging, Springer Cham, 2019
9. Avanzo M. et al., Radiomics and deep learning in lung cancer, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2020
10. Xiaoyang X. et al., A deep learning model combining multimodal radiomics, clinical and imaging features for differentiating ocular adnexal lymphoma from idiopathic orbital inflammation, European Society of Radiology 2022
11. Pinto-Coelho L., How Artificial Intelligence Is Shaping Medical Imaging Technology: A Survey of Innovations and Applications, SEP—School of Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Porto, 2023
12. Hosny A. et al., Handcrafted versus deep learning radiomics for prediction of cancer therapy response, Department of Radiation Oncology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA, 2019
13. Alberich-Bayarri A. et. Al., How to Develop Artificial Intelligence Applications, Artificial Intelligence in Medical Imaging, 2019
14. Erickson B., Deep Learning and Machine Learning in Imaging: Basic Principles, Artificial Intelligence in Medical Imaging, 2019
15. Seo H. et. Al., Machine learning techniques for biomedical image segmentation: An overview of technical aspects and introduction to state-of-art applications, American Association of Physicists in Medicine ,2020
16. Cui B. et. Al., A feature extraction and machine learning framework for bearing fault diagnosis, ScienceDirect, 2022
17. He J. et. Al., Control Risk for Potential Misuse of Artificial Intelligence in Science, Cornell University, 2020
18. Gong C. et al., Generative AI for brain image computing and brain network computing: a review
19. Muñoz-Ramírez V. et Al., Subtle anomaly detection: Application to brain MRI analysis of de novo Parkinsonian patients



Click here to see
the full image!

