

# *Final assessment – Oral presentation brief*



# Final assignment – executive summary

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## Executive Summary

In the form of a graphical summary, this represents a summary of your report.

- Briefly state basic relevant information about your AI technology, including name, type, manufacturer (when applicable).
- Briefly state its intended use, including target patient population, user and use environment.
- Briefly summarise evidence (or lack of evidence) of algorithm performance, expected clinical utility, human factors analysis, and impact on processes of care or patient outcomes.
- State if there are any pre-marketing approvals.

# Final assignment – rubric

Research task presentation rubric:

Points	10	8	6	4	2
<b>Relevance</b>	Presentation content is very relevant and informative	Presentation content is mostly relevant and informative	Presentation content is somehow relevant and informative	Presentation content lacks significant relevance	Presentation content is neither relevant nor informative
<b>Accuracy</b>	Presentation content is always accurate	Presentation content is mostly accurate	Presentation content contains some inaccuracies	Presentation content contains significant inaccuracies	Presentation content contains highly significant inaccuracies
<b>Completeness</b>	Presentation is very comprehensive	Presentation is mostly comprehensive	Presentation is missing some information	Presentation is missing some significant information and is incomplete	Presentation is missing highly significant information and is clearly incomplete
<b>Clarity</b>	Presented very clearly	Presented clearly	Presentation is somewhat clear but contains some confusing elements	Presentation is not clear	Presentation lacks significant clarity and it is very difficult to follow
<b>Visual presentation</b>	Presentation is visually very appealing and with great use of visual aids	Presentation is visually appealing and makes use of visual aids	Presentation is visually appealing and informative	Presentation is not visually appealing and informative	Presentation is not visually appealing and lacks visual aids
<b>Oral presentation</b>	Presentation is very engaging and very well articulated	Presentation is engaging and well articulated	Presentation is somewhat engaging	Presentation is not engaging but can be understood	Presentation is not understandable
<b>Answering questions</b>	Presenter answered all questions clearly and comfortably	Presenter answered most questions clearly and comfortably	Presenter answered some (but not all) questions clearly and comfortably	Presenter was not able to answer important questions	Presenter was not able to answer any questions

# Graphical summary - principles

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Focus on the user experience. The process of design starts and always returns to the user experience. Always keep in mind, *"What does my audience on Twitter want to know about scientific research?"*



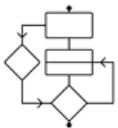
Clarity of Purpose. Particularly within complex articles, you want to spend time narrowing the key message down to what you want to deliver. *Some* simplification of presentation may be necessary to establish a clear focus.



Rapid Prototyping. There are infinite ways to visually display research. Your 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> visual abstract won't be your best one. You will improve significantly by rapidly trying new formats and seeing what works!



Iterative Improvement. Rather than ask, "Is it perfect?" design thinking focuses on, "What is the next step to make it partially better?" You will significantly improve by soliciting feedback and studying other designs.



Thoughtful Restraint. Prioritize the key message over completeness. Sure, having every secondary endpoint and every limitation of the article in the visual abstract is ideal to give context, but this can significantly distract from the key message. In the case of visual abstracts, more is not always better.



Relevant Creativity. Thinking outside the box can be valuable, but ultimately needs to be grounded in the desired outcome. Experimenting "just to be different" isn't always effective. You should frequently balance your design creativity with *thoughtful restraint* and *clarity of purpose*.



# Graphical summary – example 1

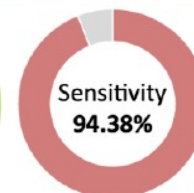
## Executive Summary

### ENDOSCREENER

by **Wision A.I.** 



Latency <50ms @30FPS



- **What:** SegNet based computer-aided detection (CADe) 🤖
- **Intended use:** Real-time automatic detection of polyps during colonoscopy with audio-visual alerts 📺 🔊
- **Target users:** Licensed endoscopists 👨🏻‍⚕️ 👩🏻‍⚕️
- **Target patients:** Adults undergoing white light colonoscopy 🧑🏻
- **Use environment:** Operating theatre 🏥
- **Clinical impact (CADeT-CS Trial):**
  - ⬇️ AMR ( $p = 0.0247$ ) 🔥
  - ⬇️ PMR ( $p = 0.0007$ ) 100
  - ⬇️ SSLMR ( $p = 0.0482$ ) ✨
  - ⬆️ APC ( $p = 0.0323$ ) 🧑🏻
  - Probable positive impact on patient outcomes 😊
- **Human factors analysis:** Nil official 😞

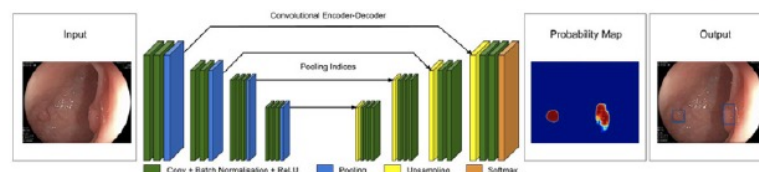


Figure 1: EndoScreener 'SegNet' architecture



Figure 2: CAde OT Setup

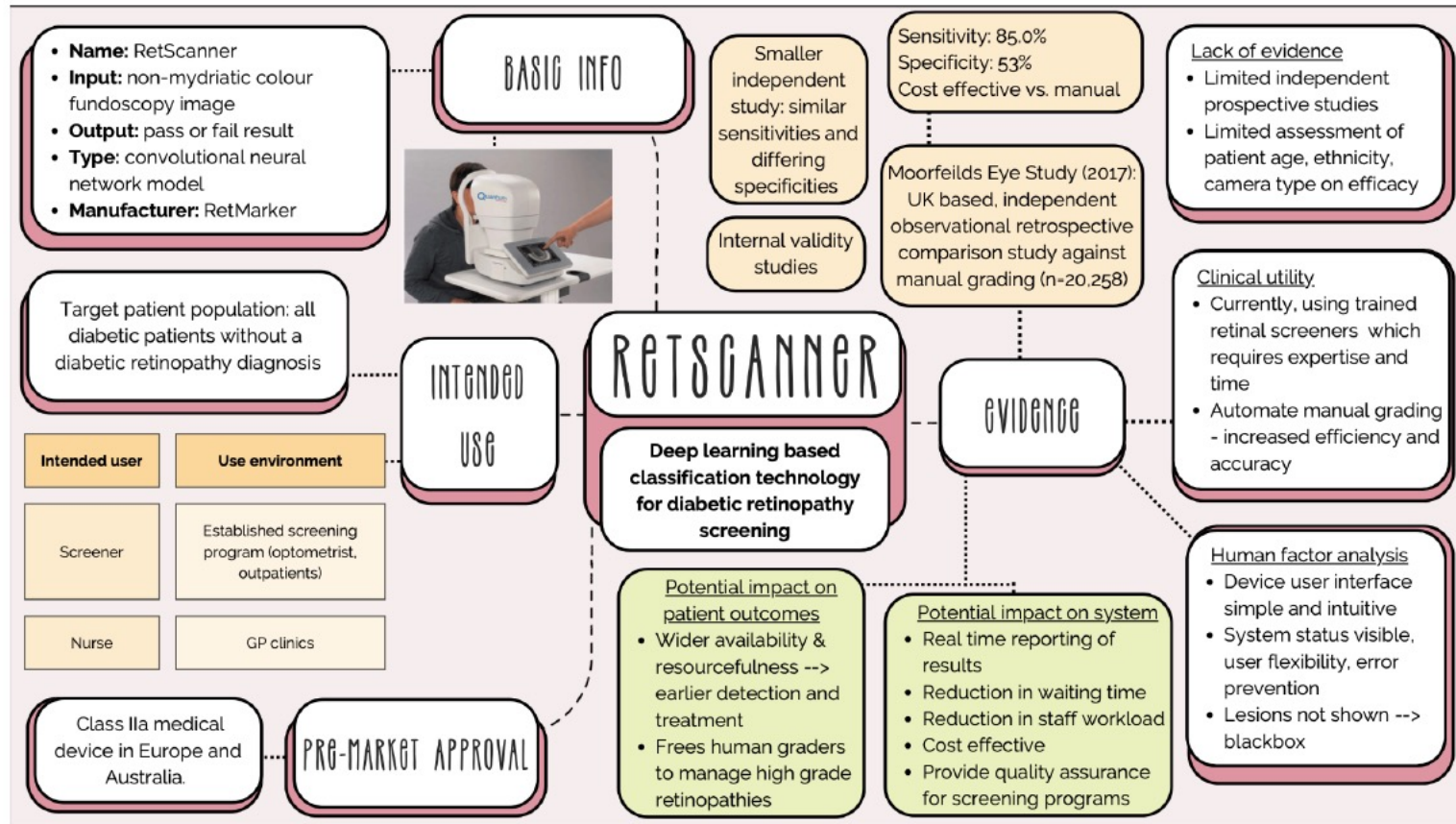


Figure 3: EndoScreener GUI

By 2022 Clinical AI student *Rohan Barar*

# Graphical summary – example 2

## Executive Summary



By 2022 Clinical AI student *Krishne Tharapayan*