

# Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

**Patrick M. Pilarski, Ph.D.**

*Canada Research Chair in Machine Intelligence for Rehabilitation  
Division of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Dept. of Medicine*

*Fellow, Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute (Amii)*



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thinking, moving, and perceiving

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# C.O.I. DISCLOSURE

**No affiliation (financial or otherwise) with a pharmaceutical, medical device or communications organization.**

Unrelated to the content or ideas noted in this talk:  
Senior Staff Research Scientist with DeepMind

# Learning Objectives

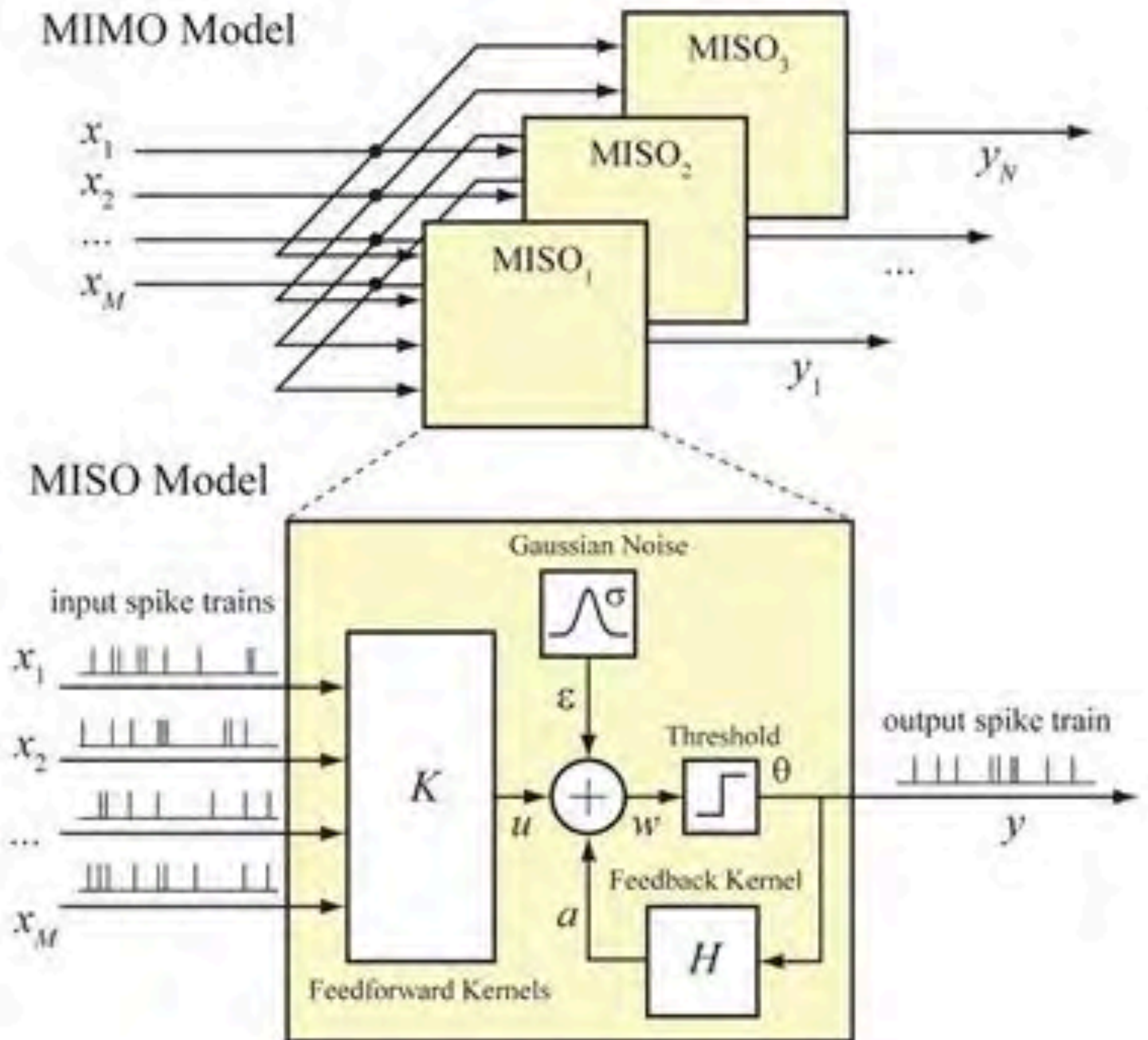
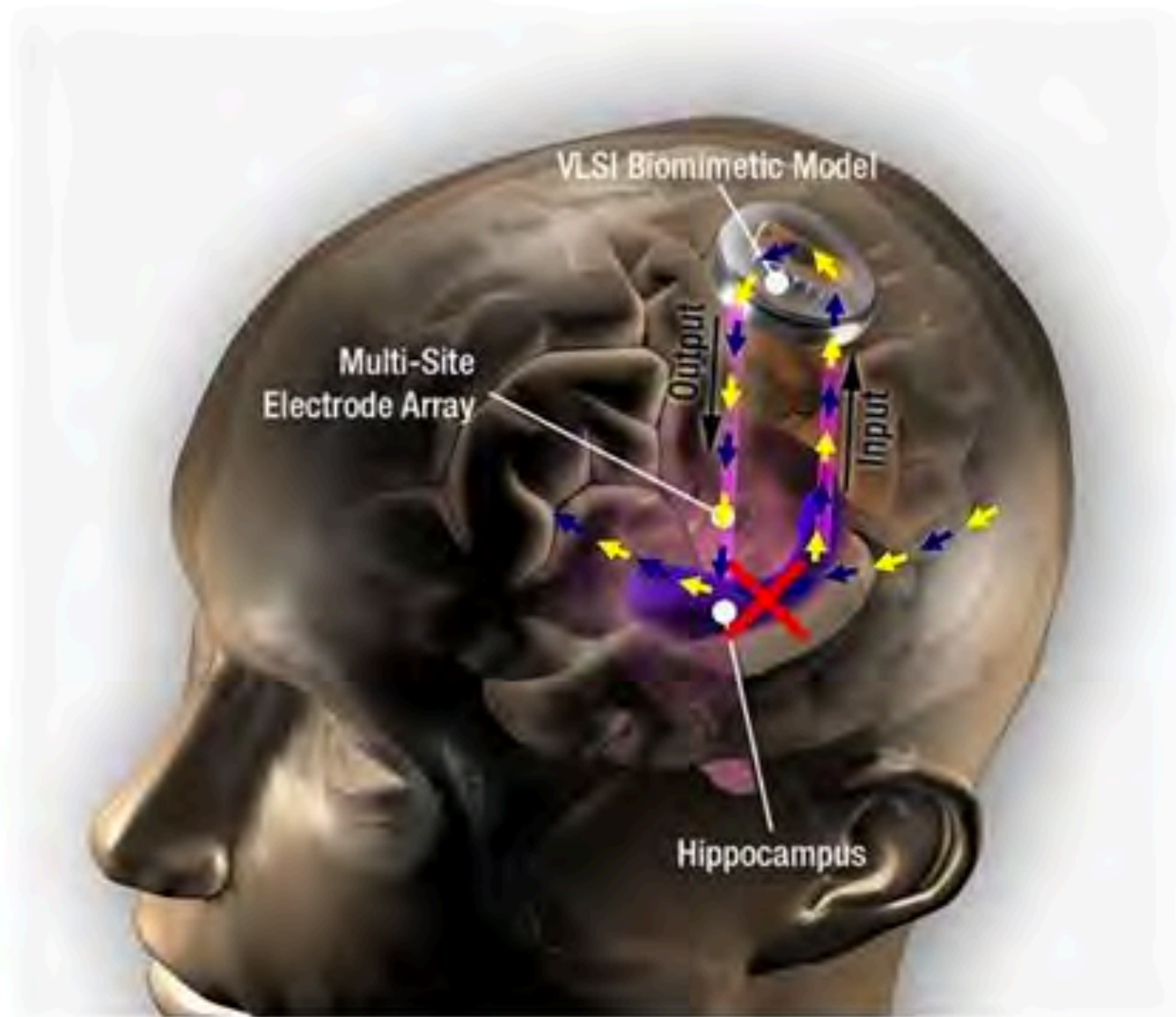
1. be able to **define artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML)**, and related concepts from the field of intelligent systems.
2. be able to describe and **discuss the defining characteristics of AI and ML**.
3. be able to describe and **discuss how AI has been applied in medicine** (specifically with regard to muscles and nerves).
4. be able to **estimate the impact emerging intelligent systems technology** will have on your own life, practice, study, or work within the next 5-10 years.
5. be able to **find and cite appropriate resources for future self-study** on AI and its application within medicine.





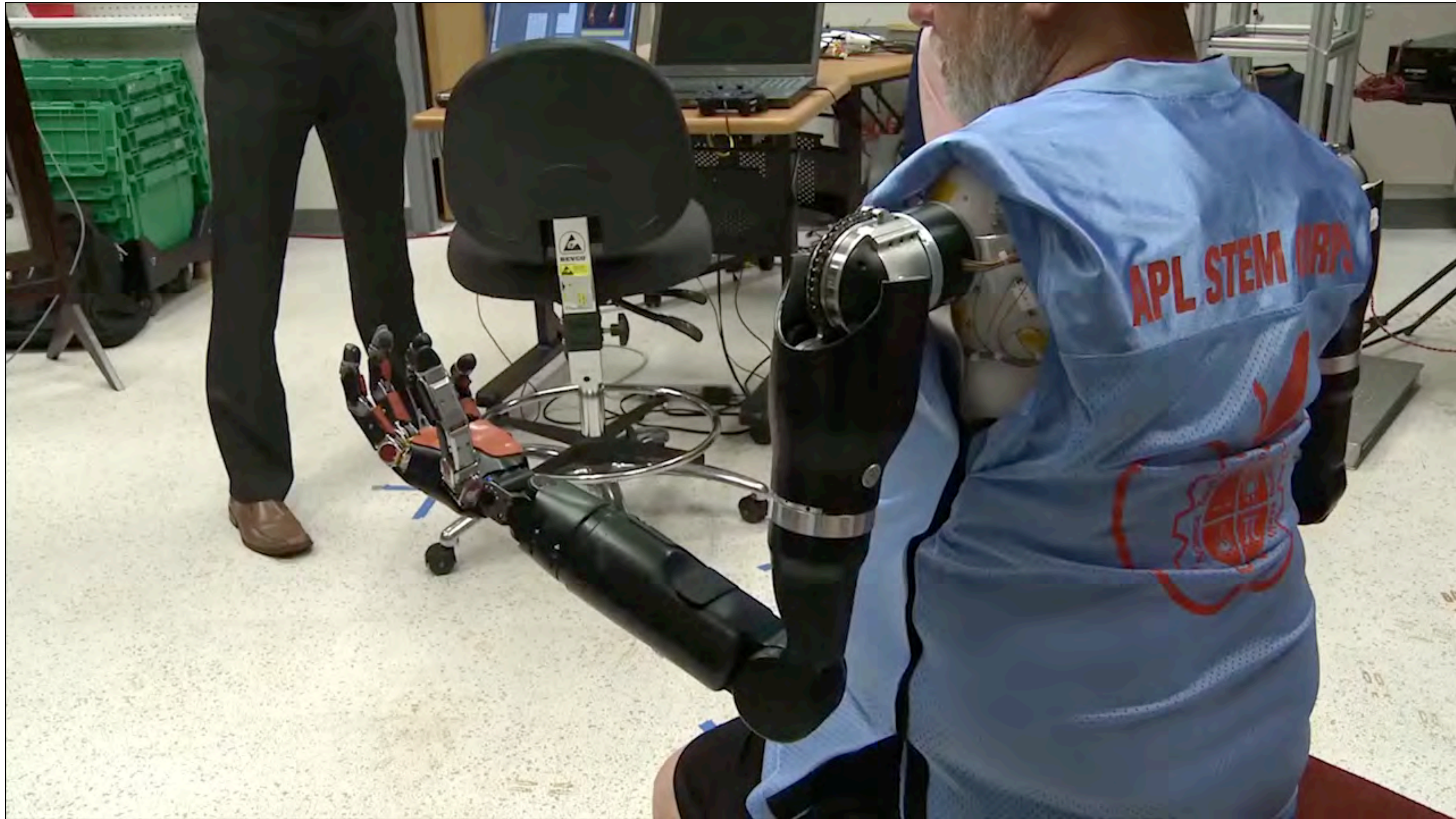
**Direct brain-computer interfaces:** study participant Jan Scheuermann feeding herself with a robotic limb (University of Pittsburgh); <http://www.upmc.com/media/media-kit/bci/Pages/default.aspx>





**Direct brain-computer interfaces:** *memory prostheses* from the Center for Neural Engineering, Viterbi School of Engineering. <https://cne.usc.edu/neural-prosthesis-for-hippocampal-memory-function/> and [IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng.](#) 2018, 26(2):272-280.





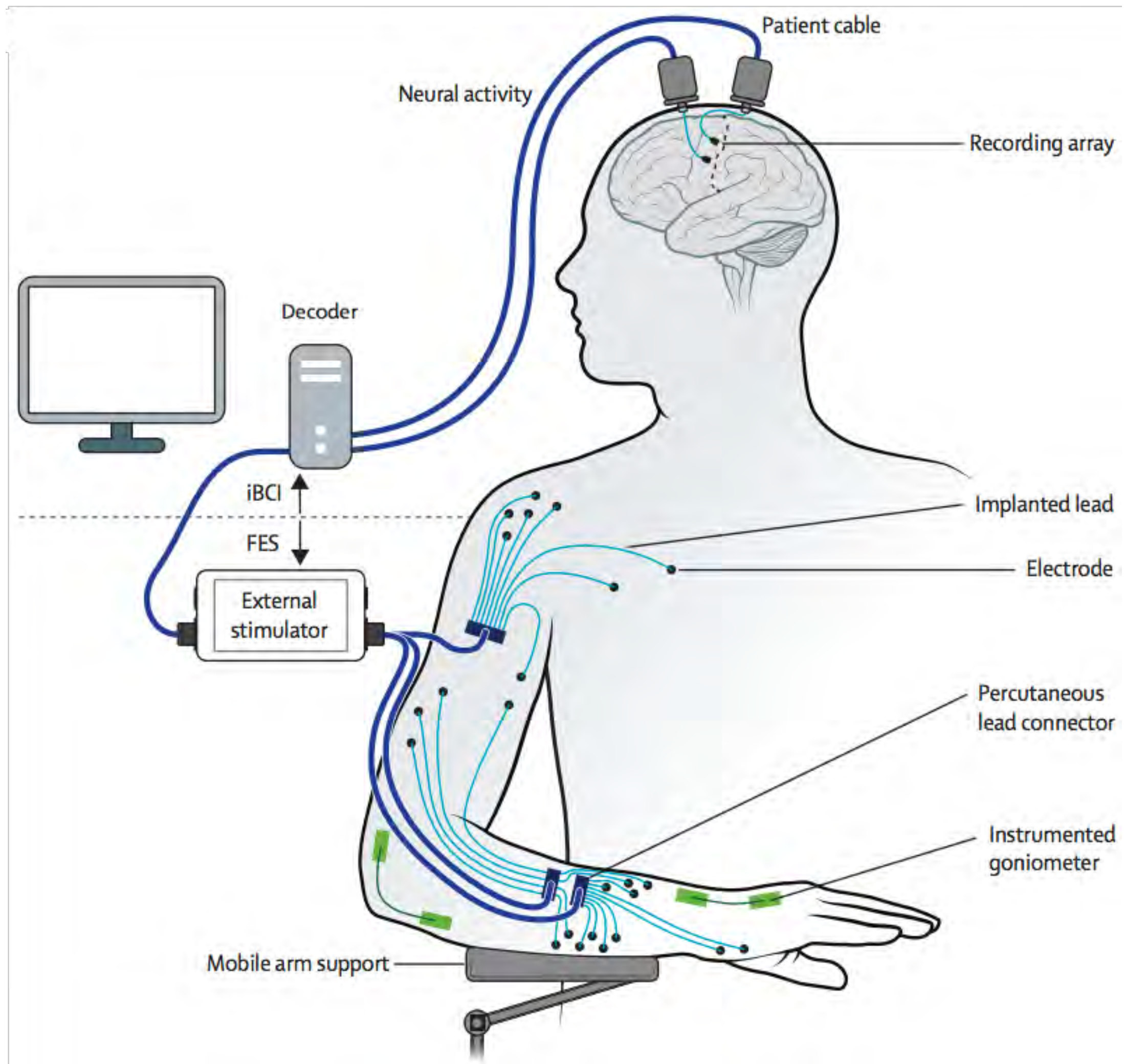
**Brain-body-machine interfaces:** “Amputee Makes History with APL’s Modular Prosthetic Limb” (JHU Applied Physics Laboratory); <https://youtu.be/9NOncx2jU0Q>





**Brain-body-machine interfaces:** “APL’s Modular Prosthetic Limb Reaches New Levels of Operability” (JHU Applied Physics Laboratory); <https://youtu.be/-0srXvOQlu0>





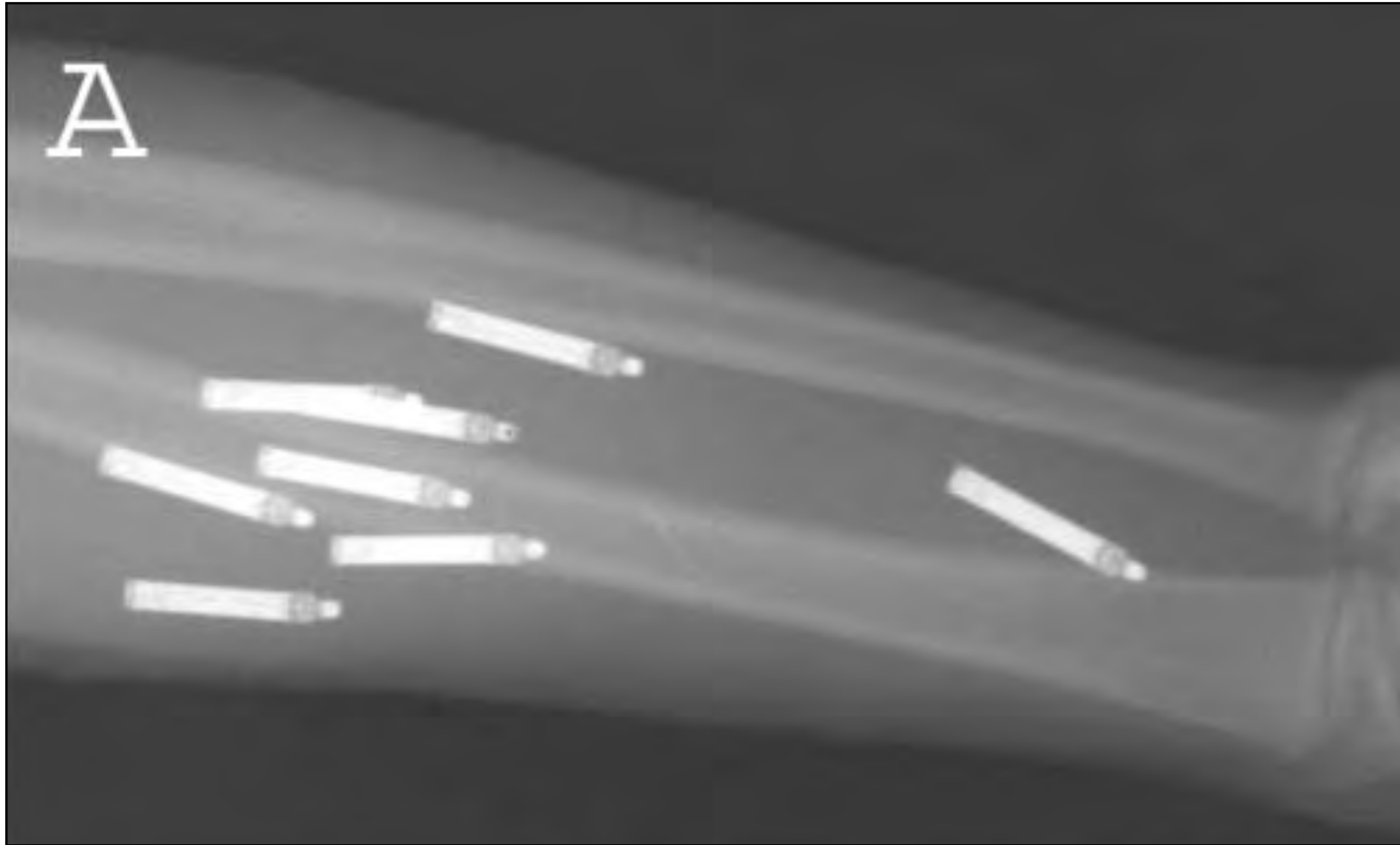
**Brain-body-machine interfaces:** “Restoration of reaching and grasping movements through brain-controlled muscle stimulation in a person with tetraplegia: a proof-of-concept demonstration” Ajiboye, A Bolu et al., *The Lancet*, Volume 389 , Issue 10081, 1821-1830, 2017.





**Brain-body-machine interfaces:** “Brain-Machine Interface @ EPFL- Wheelchair” (École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne); <https://youtu.be/0-1sdtnuqcE>





**Brain-body-machine interfaces:** Baker et al., “Continuous Detection and Decoding of Dexterous Finger Flexions With Implantable MyoElectric Sensors,” *IEEE TNSRE* 18(4):424-32, 2010.





Commercially Deployed  
Pattern Recognition for Prostheses





**Muse**



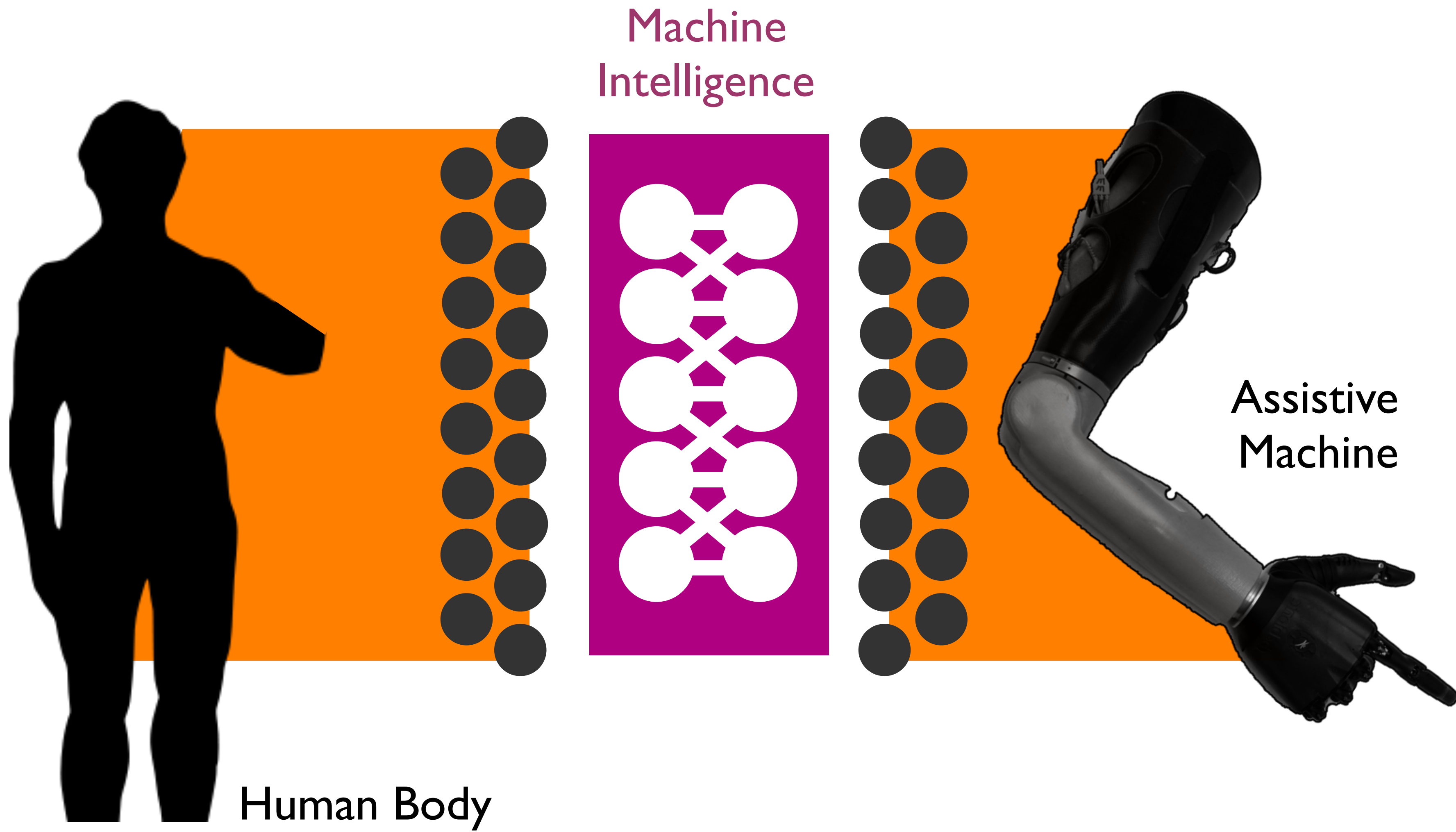
**Myo** (Thalamic Labs)

**Consumer-Available BCI and BMI**



These examples  
**all involve machine intelligence**  
or machine learning





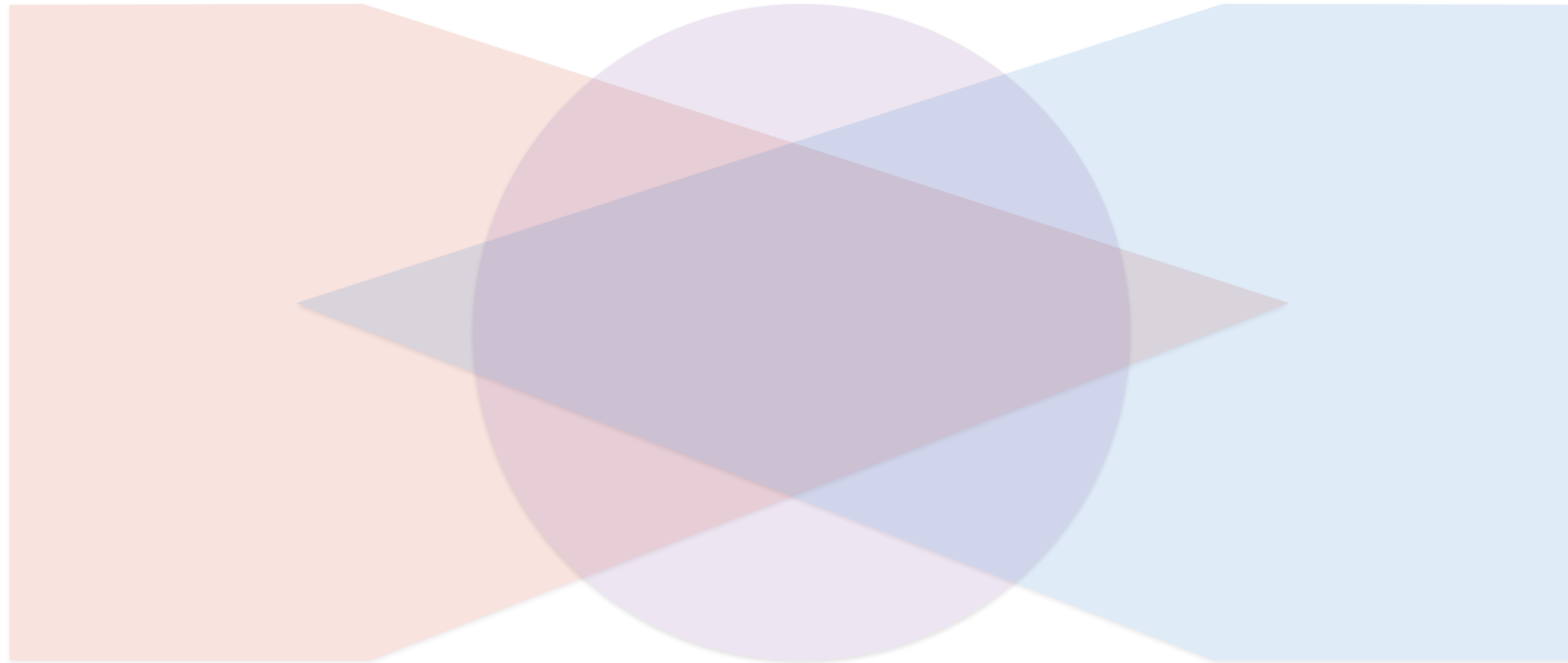




**Hallmarks of Intelligence:**  
Artificial, Machine (and Human)

DATA

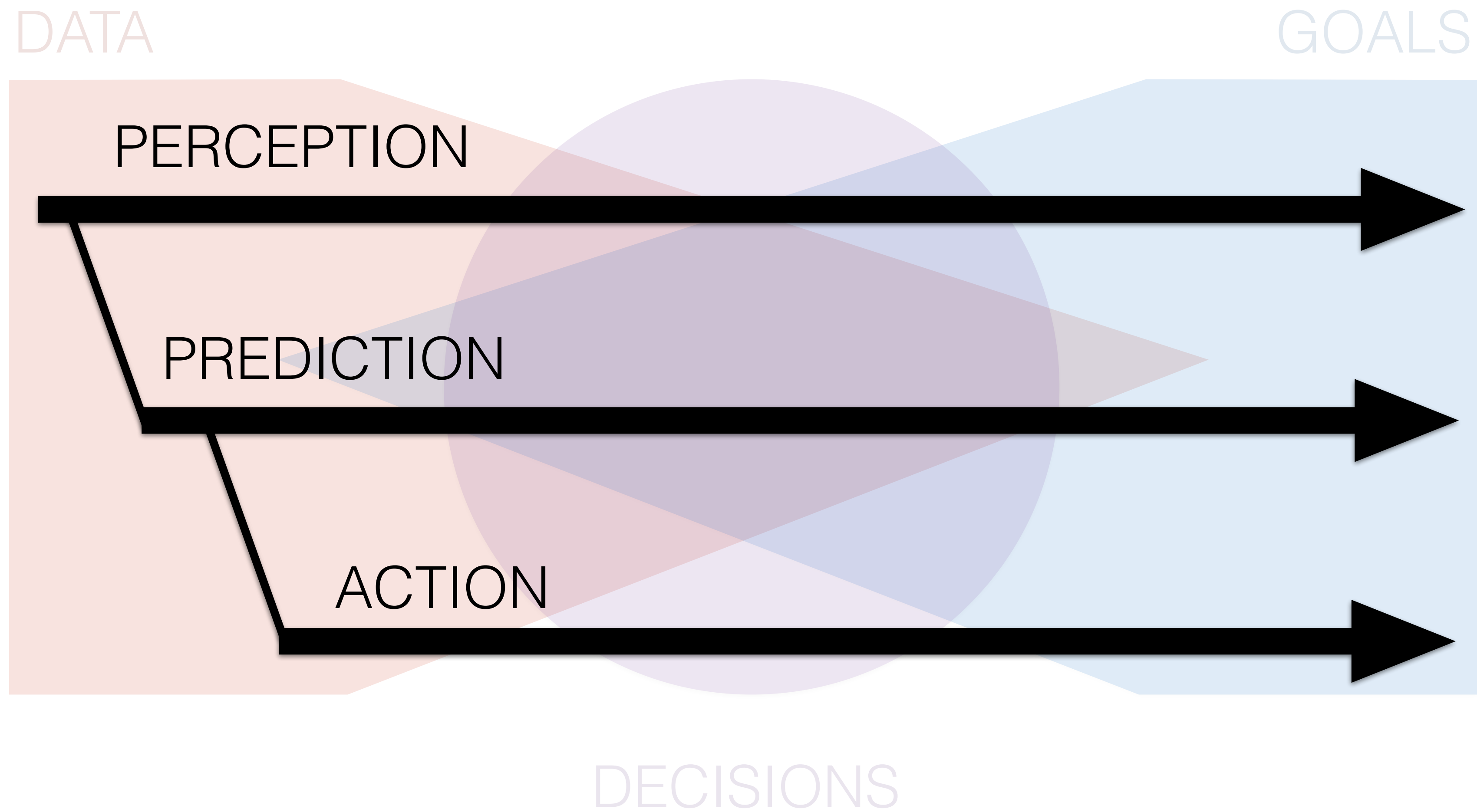
GOALS



DECISIONS

**Hallmarks of Intelligence:**  
Artificial, Machine (and Human)





**Hallmarks of Intelligence:**  
Artificial, Machine (and Human)

**Intelligent or not?**





# Intelligent or not?



# Intelligent or not?





# Intelligent or not?





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# Intelligent or not?

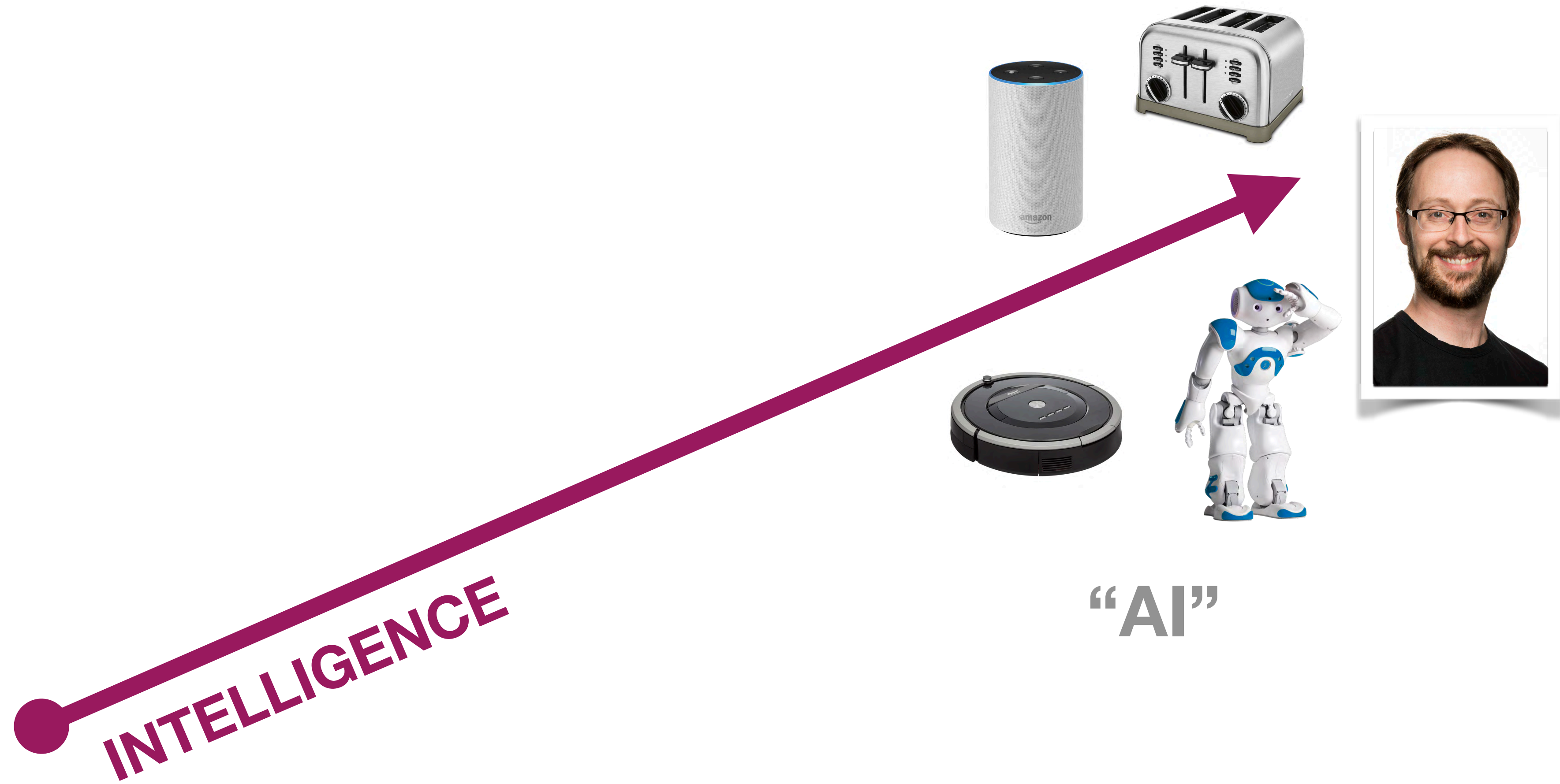


# Common Misconceptions

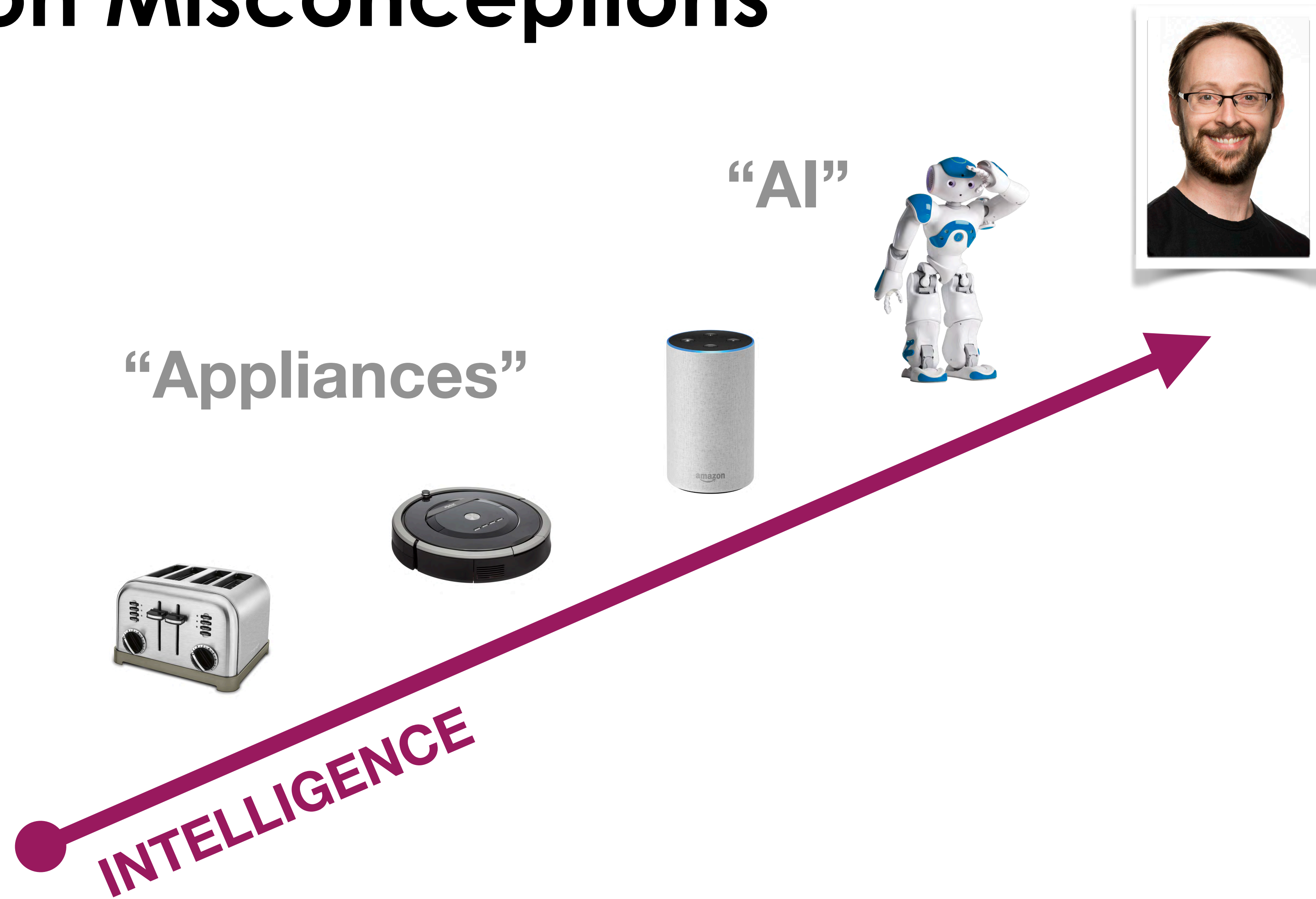




# Common Misconceptions



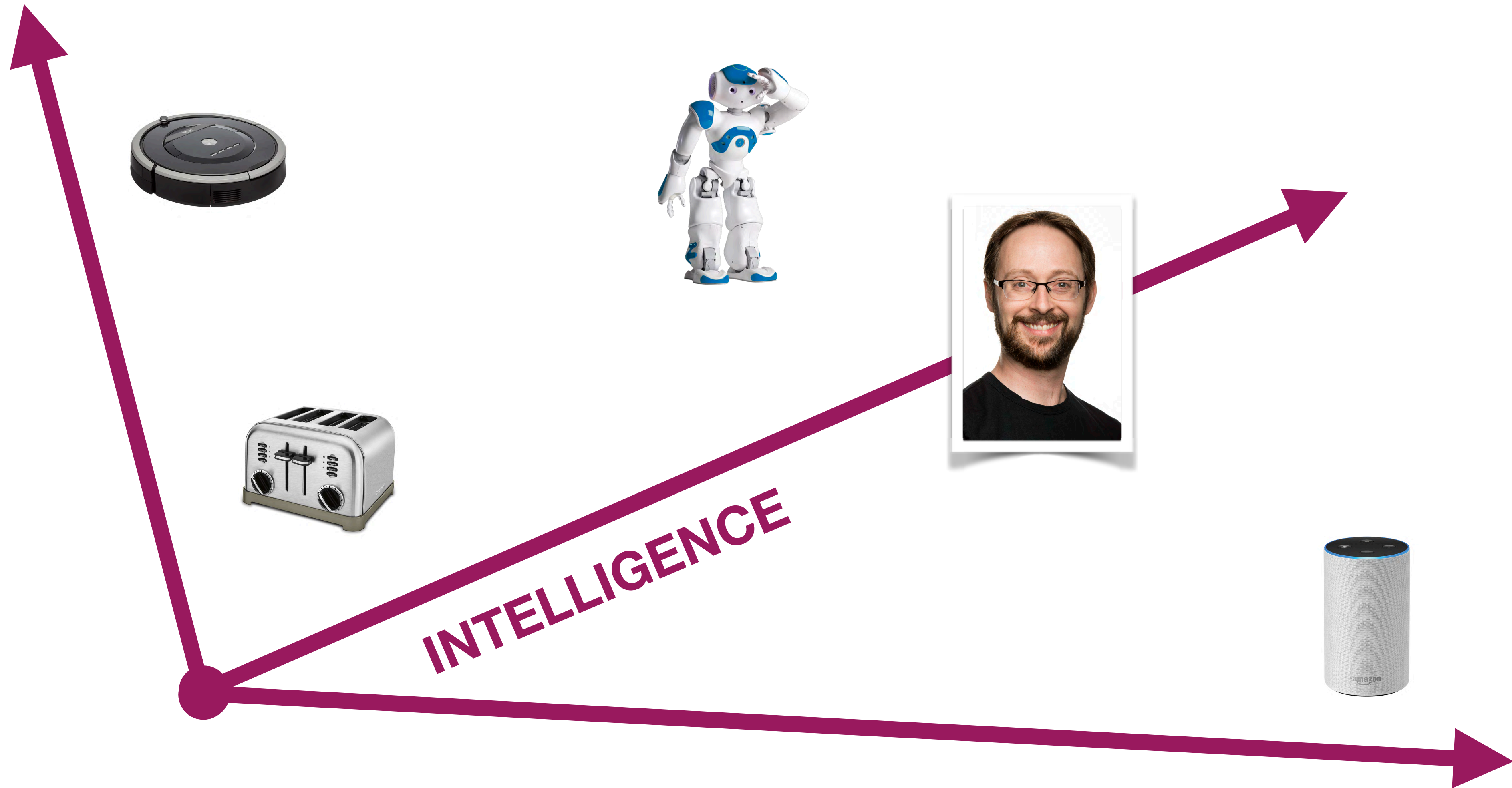
# Common Misconceptions





# Data, Decisions, Goals

## Perception, Prediction, Action



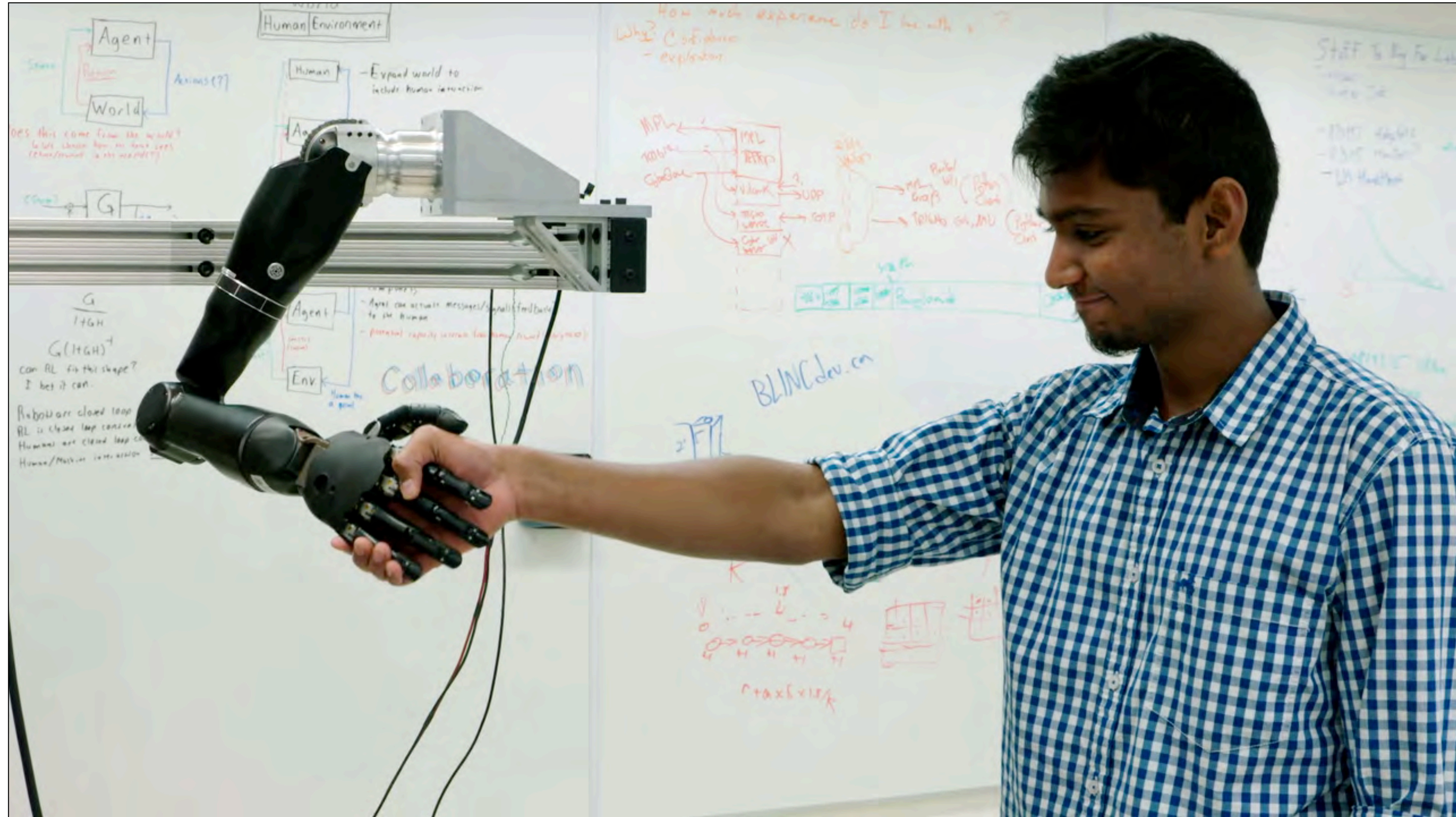
# Why Machine Intelligence?

- **Enhanced control** over a changing and increasingly complex world.
- **Anticipation** of future events and outcomes.
- **General tools** for solving hard problems.

“Controlling complex systems and extracting knowledge from massive amounts of data.”

Examples: finance, healthcare, energy, resources, transport, information processing.



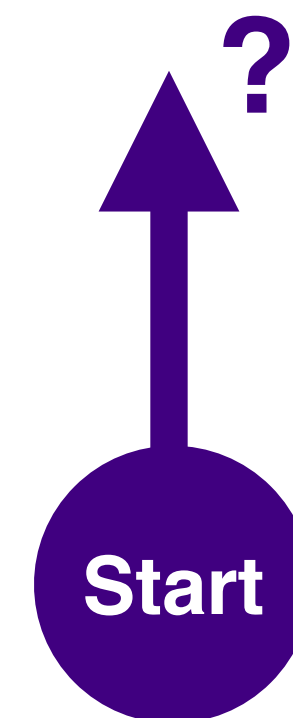


**Pilarski Lab**  
August 2016



# Why Learning?

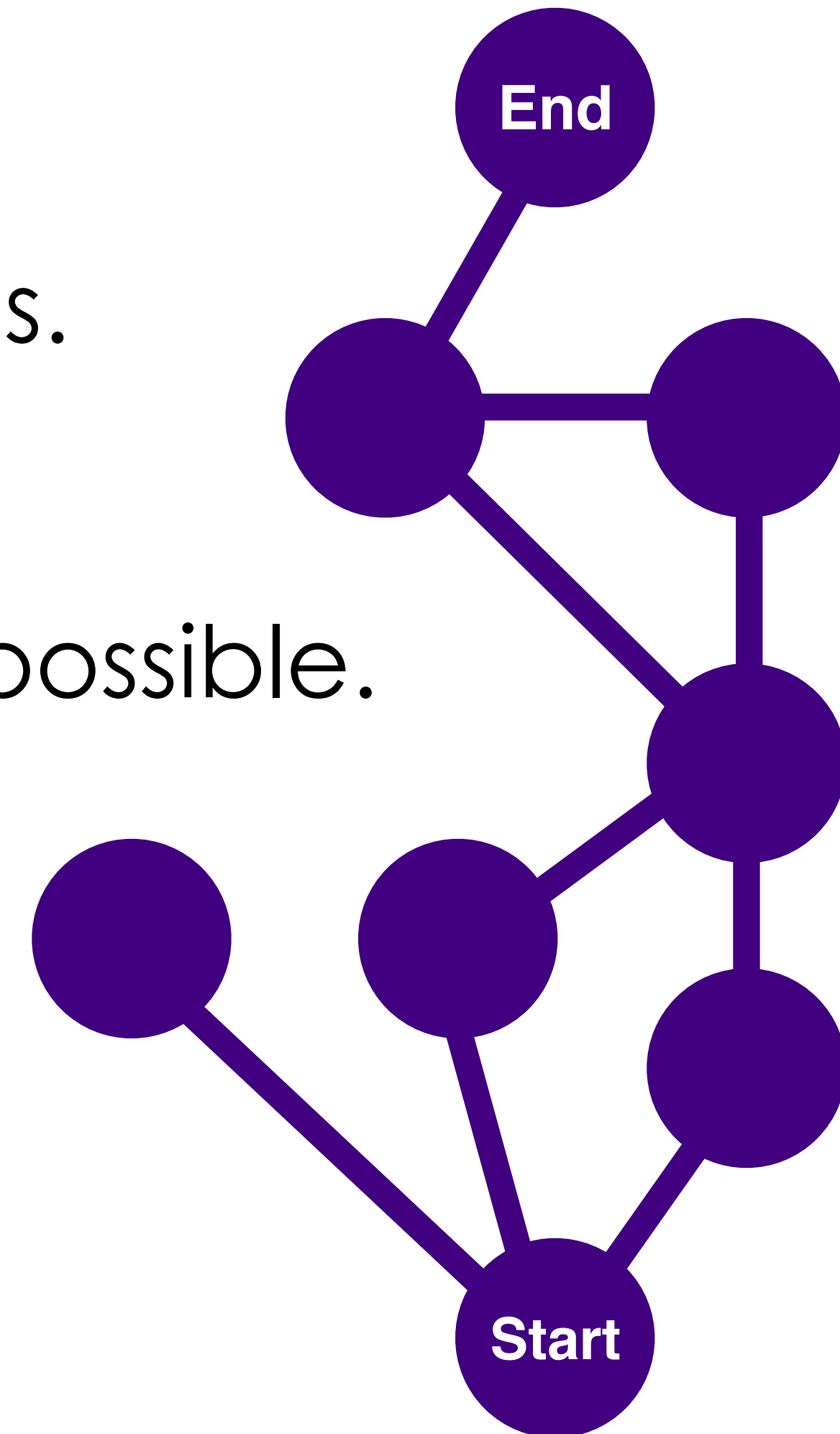
- **Things are Unknown:**  
known ends but unclear means.
- **Things are Complex:**  
scaling up is demanding or impossible.
- **Things Change:**  
systems need to adapt!





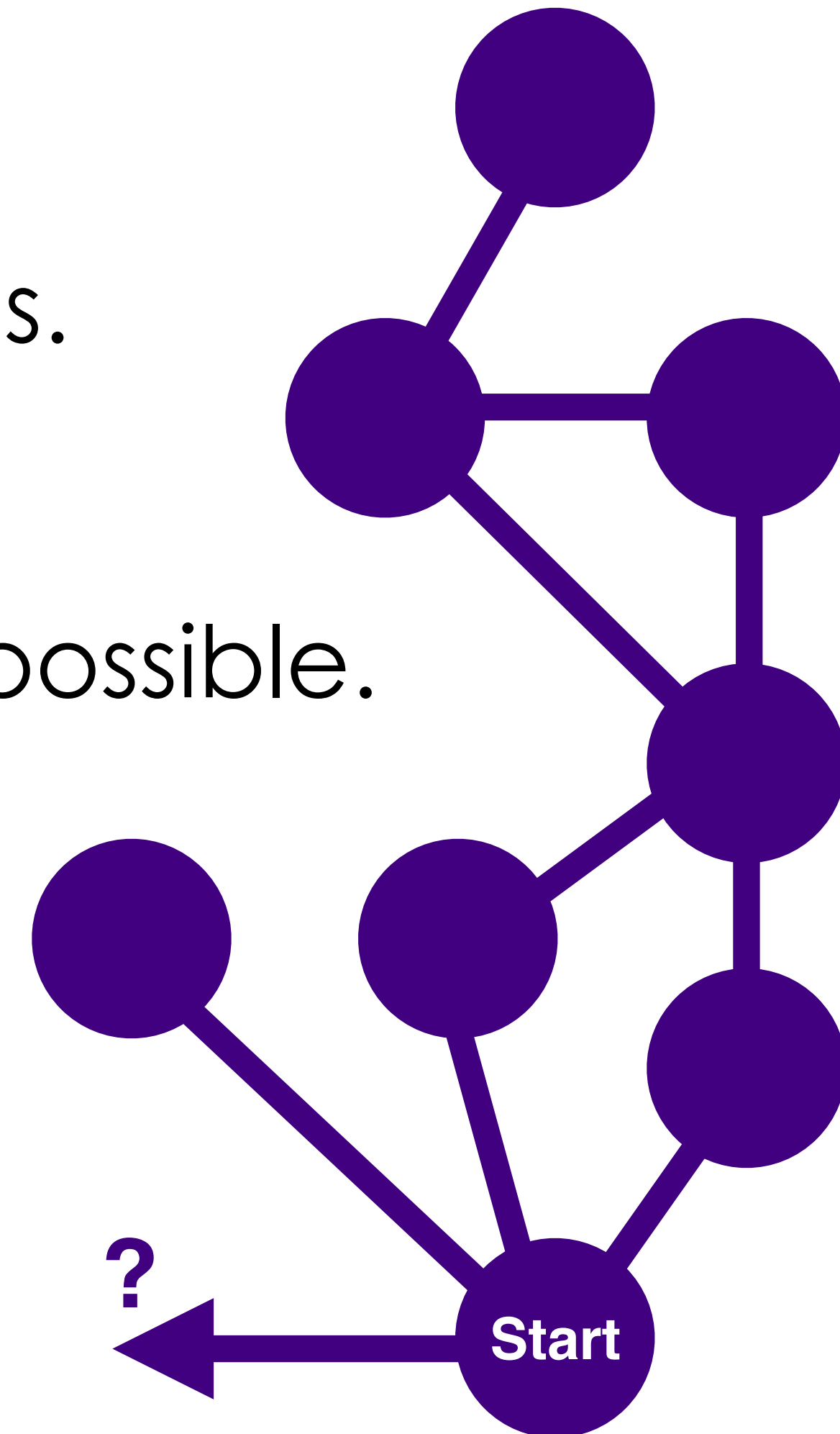
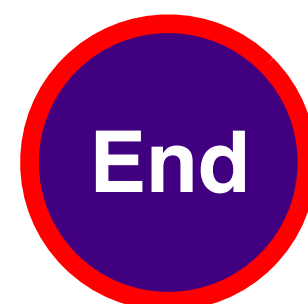
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# AI and ML in Medicine

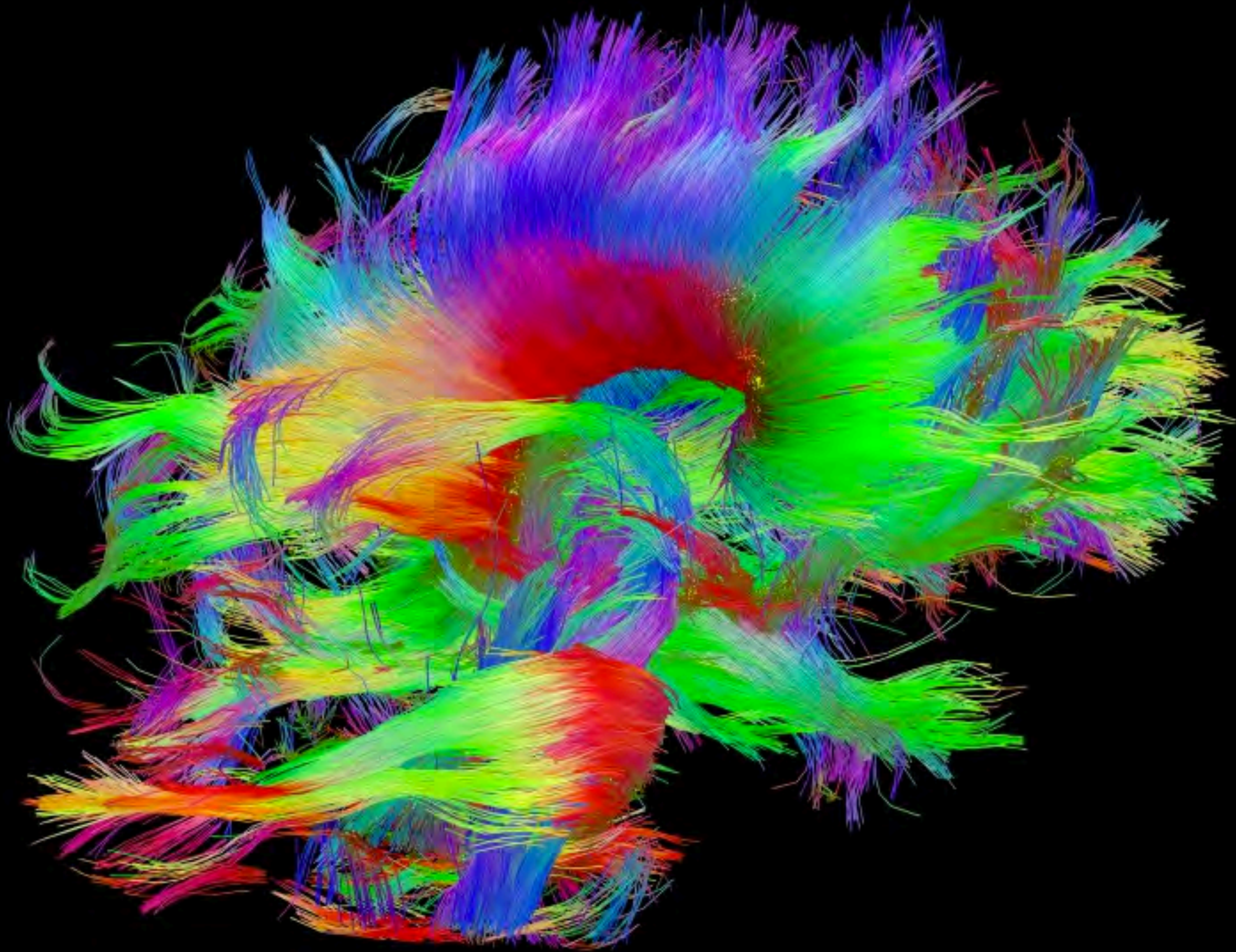
1. Helping to understand patient populations (**generalization**);
2. Helping to understand individual patients (**personalization**);
3. Helping choose and improve interventions (**optimization**):
  - by connecting patients to assistive devices;
  - by helping deploy treatment strategies.

# AI and ML in Medicine



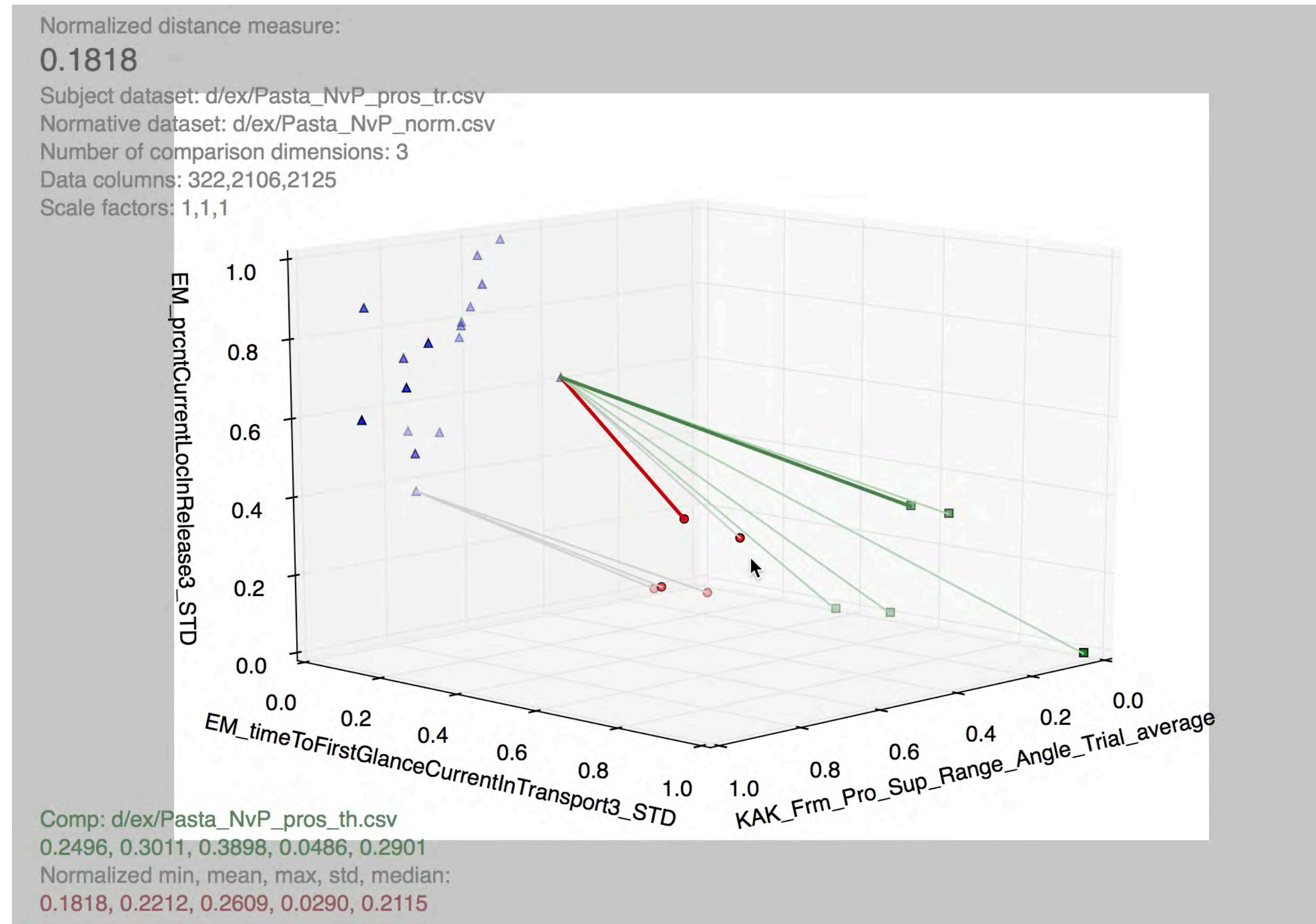
Helping to understand populations (**generalization**).







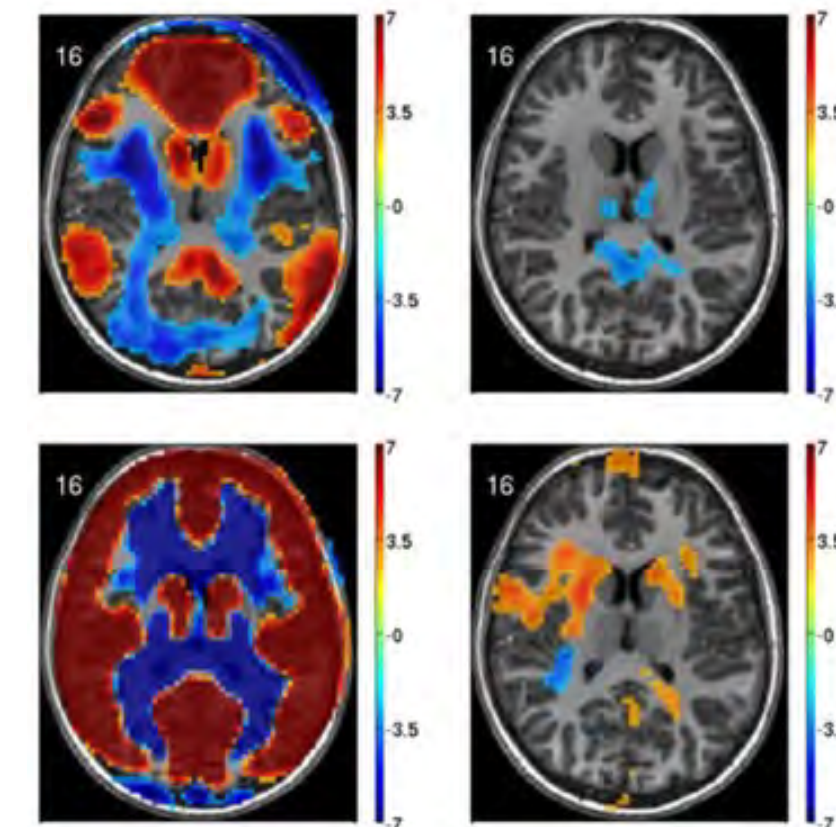
# AI and ML in Medicine



Helping to understand individuals (**personalization**).

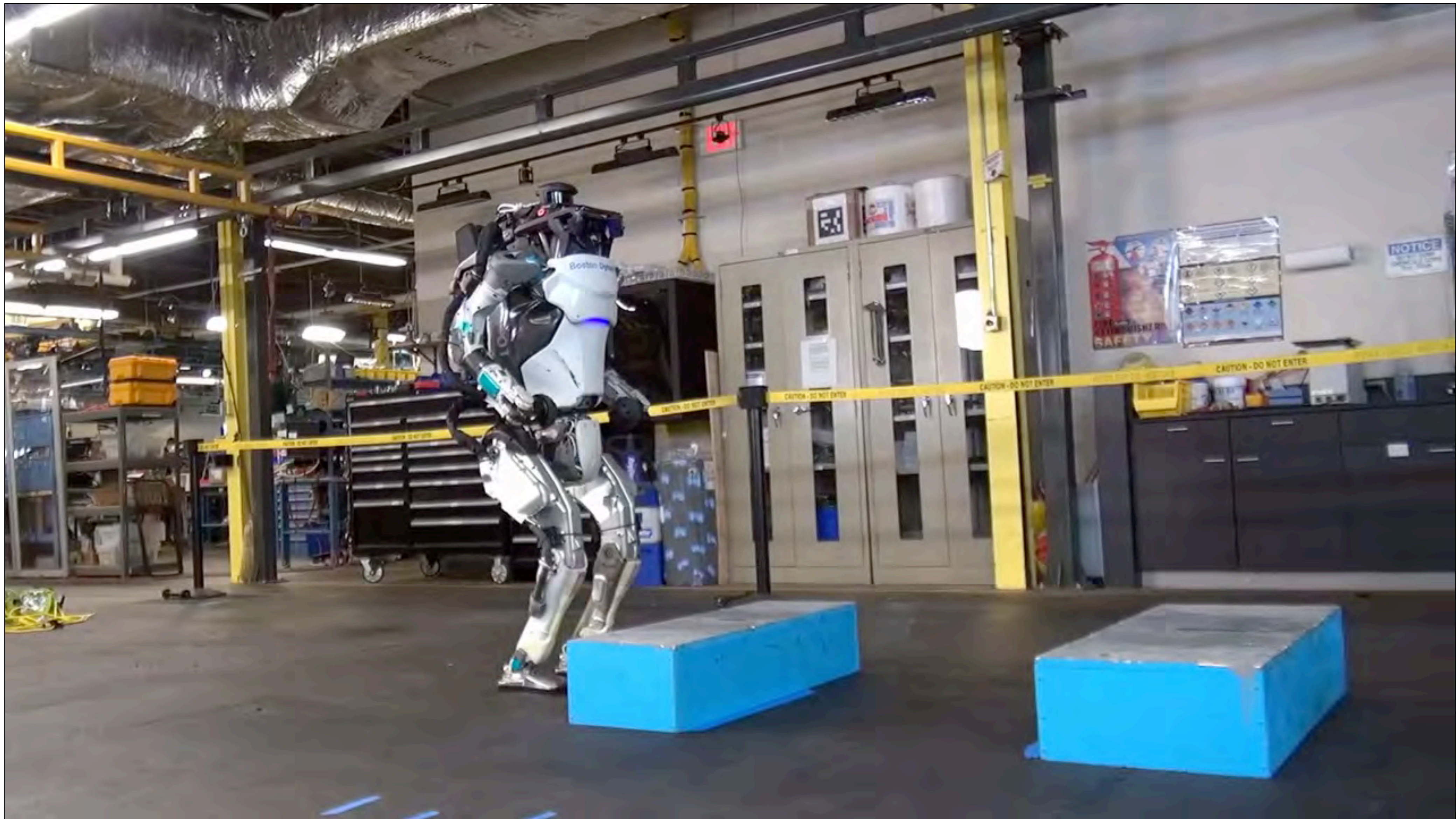


# AI and ML in Medicine



Helping choose and improve interventions (**optimization**).





**And in case you were wondering what the robots are up to these days...**

Atlas Robot (Boston Dynamics): <https://youtu.be/fRj34o4hN4I>





**Exoskeletons:** UC Berkeley spin-off suitX exoskeleton technology;  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I3roYI3CB2Y>

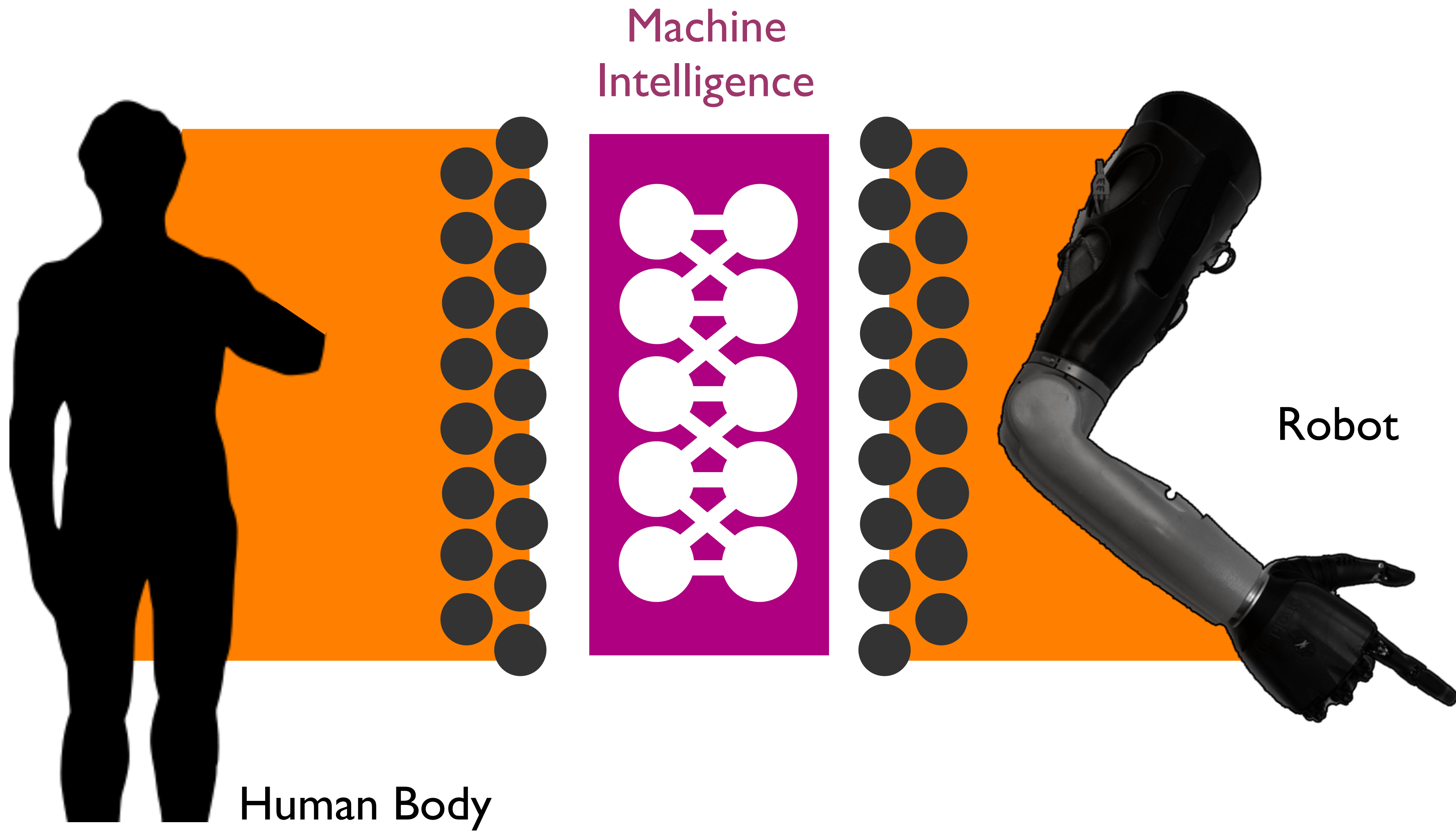


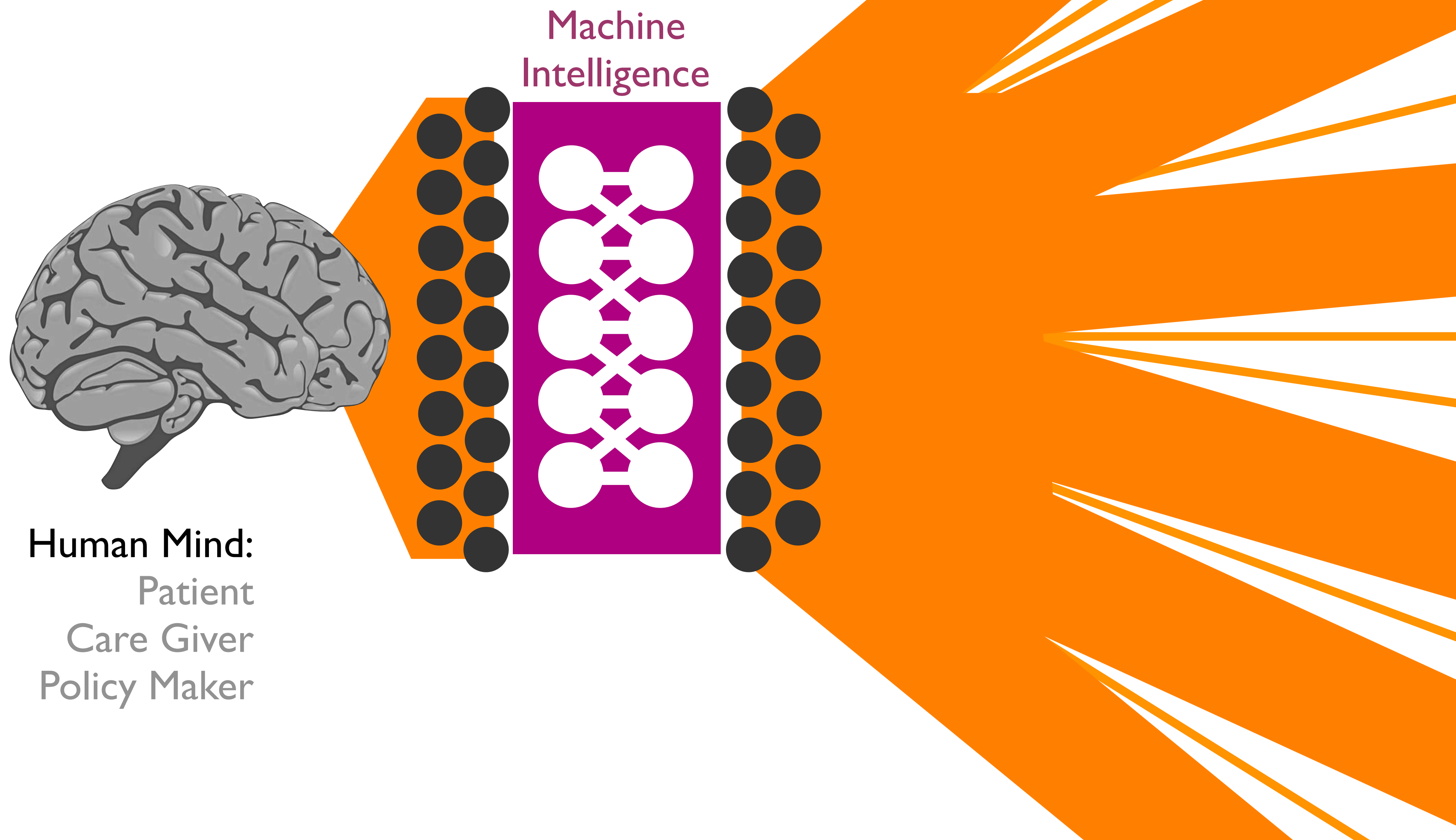
# Looking Forward: Complex Bodies, Multidisciplinary Care

If a patient's body and mind are comprised of both biology and technology, how do we best treat the whole patient?

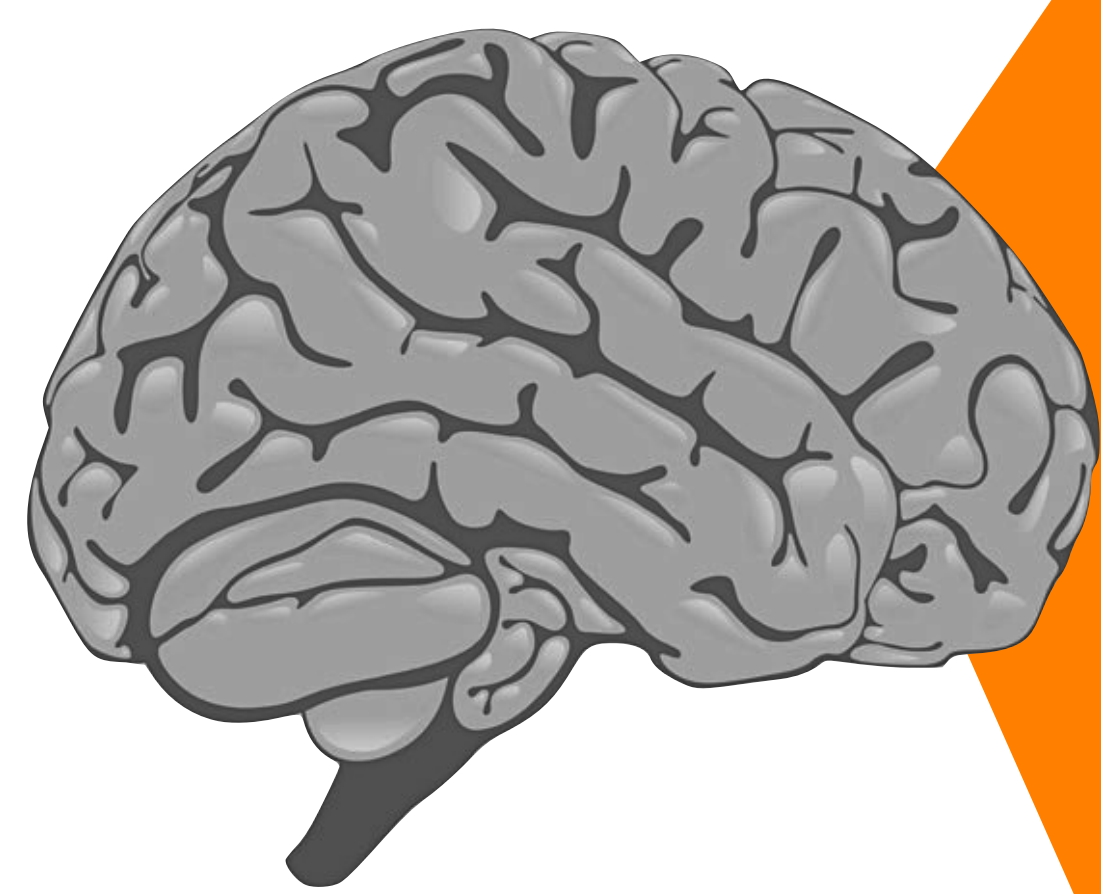
- patients may (do) consider their technology part of themselves;
- biology and technology may not be easily separable;
- biological and technical care may not be easily separable;
- normal care may soon involve experts in **muscles, nerves, and bones**, alongside experts in **hardware, software, and data science**.







Machine  
Intelligence



Human Mind:  
Patient  
Care Giver  
Policy Maker



# Questions

... and thank you very much!

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