

## **Lo Sviluppo di modelli di assistenza e cura e Digital Health nell'assistenza ospedaliera e territoriale**

**Dott. Ferrari Riccardo**

*Az. Osp. San Camillo Forlanini, Roma*

*Presidente della sezione di informatica ed Intelligenza artificiale della SIRM (Società italiana di Radiologia medica ed interventistica)*



## AI e medicina: digitalizzazione

**PNRR - Salute**  
 Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza



Cerca 

Home   Come cambia il Servizio sanitario nazionale ▾   Missione salute ▾   Riforme ▾   Investimenti ▾   Bandi e avvisi ▾   Norme e atti   Notizie

## Come cambia il Servizio sanitario nazionale

### FASCICOLO SANITARIO ELETTRONICO

L'80% delle regioni ha meno del 50% dei documenti indicizzati nel Fascicolo Sanitario Elettronico. Nel secondo trimestre del 2022 solo in Sicilia (19%), Umbria (27%) e Valle d'Aosta (57%) ci sono medici che alimentano il Fse con il profilo sintetico del paziente. Se la generalità degli assistiti del Ssn (62%) non ha mai sentito parlare di Fse e solo il 12% lo ha utilizzato, il quadro si modifica completamente se ci riferiamo a persone che hanno una "frequentazione" costante con il Ssn perché affette da patologie croniche/oncologiche. Il 73% di pazienti cronici/oncologici (persone con scompenso cardiaco, artrite reumatoide o altre malattie reumatiche, diabete, asma, allergie, Bpco o patologie oncologiche) conosce il Fse, ma solo il 37% lo utilizza.

(Fonte: Sanità digitale e cronicità-analisi di Salutequità)



medaliera



Trasformazione digitale per il Ssn



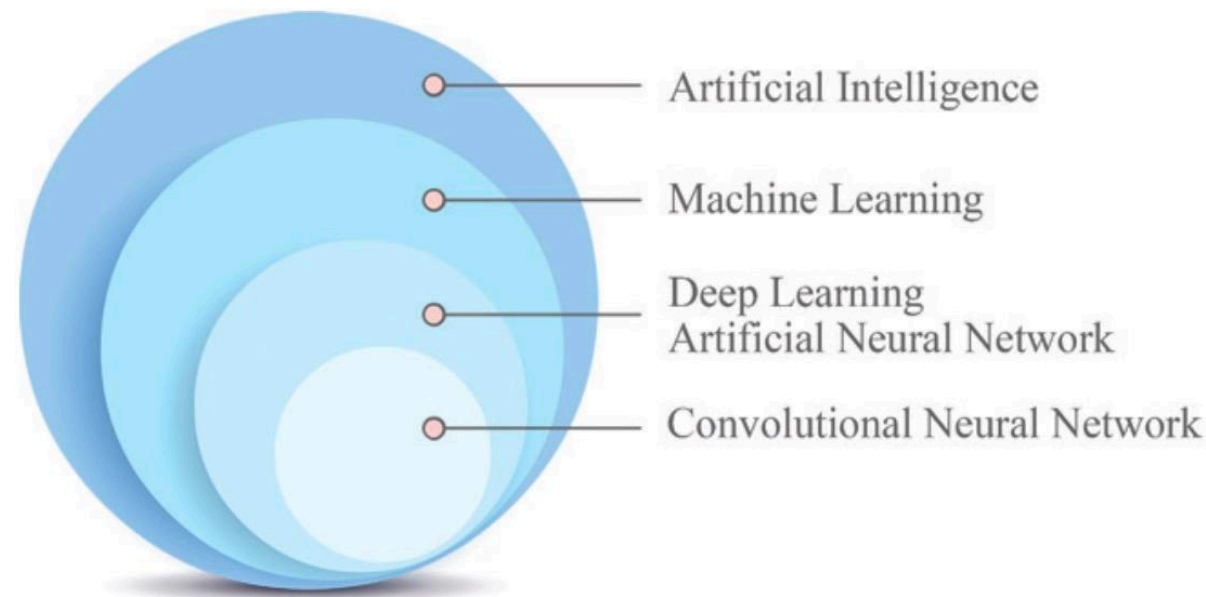
Potenziamento della ricerca in campo bio-medico



Investire sul personale sanitario



**Perché questo grande interesse dell'AI in medicina ed in particolare,  
Perché la radiologia sta facendo da pioniere per l'AI in medicina?**



*SINOSSI*

**LINEE GUIDA PER LA DEMATERIALIZZAZIONE  
DELLA DOCUMENTAZIONE CLINICA IN  
DIAGNOSTICA PER IMMAGINI  
NORMATIVA E PRASSI**



**I radiologi lavorano nell'ambiente più digitalizzato della Medicina**

**Ezekiel Emanuel**, uno degli inventori del Affordable Care Act, oncologo ed esperto di bioetica alla Università della Pennsylvania afferma al meeting dell'ACR del 2016 che il machine learning potrà **“sostituire molto del lavoro dei radiologi”**

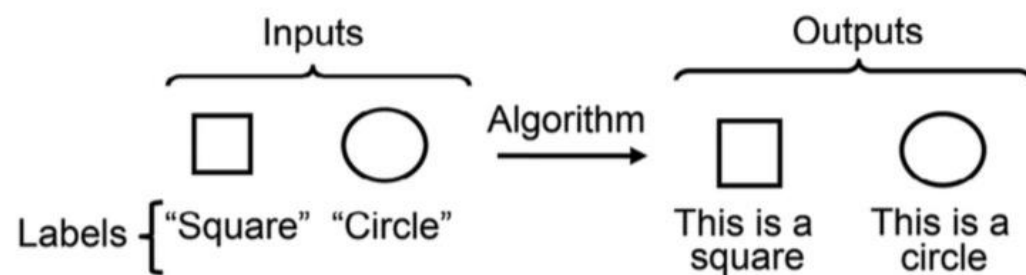
## Machine learning

**Machine learning** (1959 by Arthur Samuel): *“campo di studio che fornisce ai computer l’abilità di imparare senza essere esplicitamente programmati”*

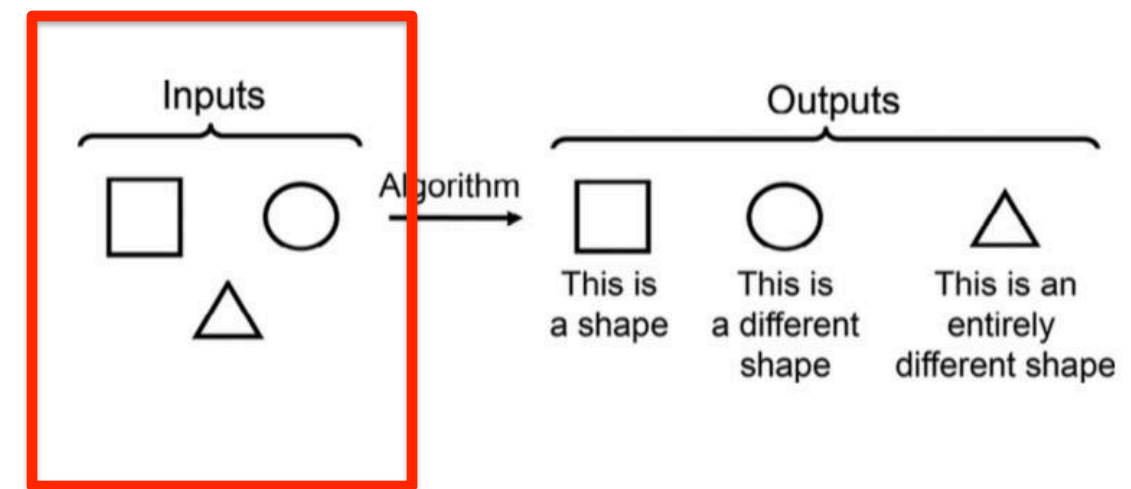
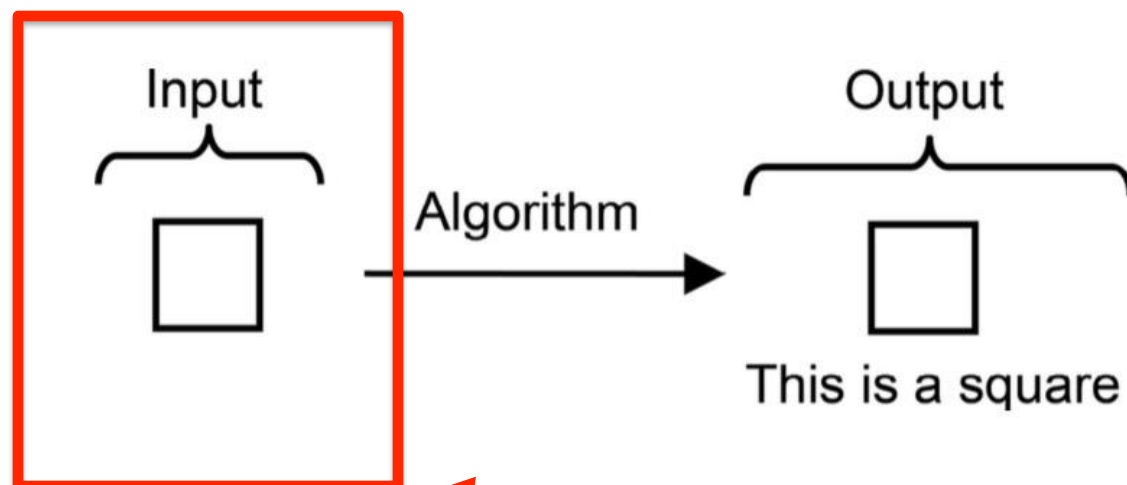
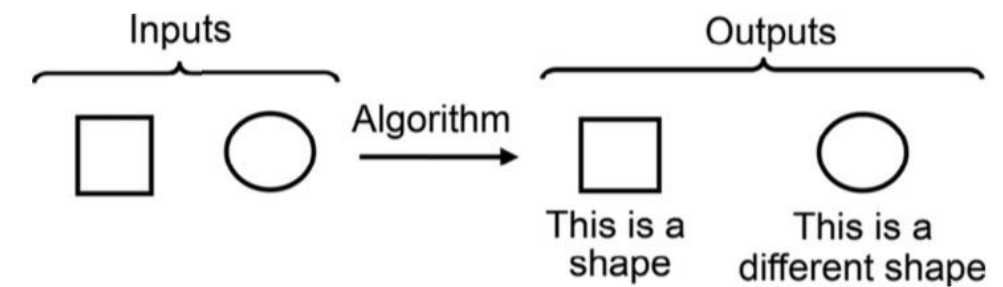
**Supervisionati:**  
 Necessitano di input ed output definiti e addestramento manuale

**Non supervisionati:**  
 Hanno solo l’output definito

### Training



### Training



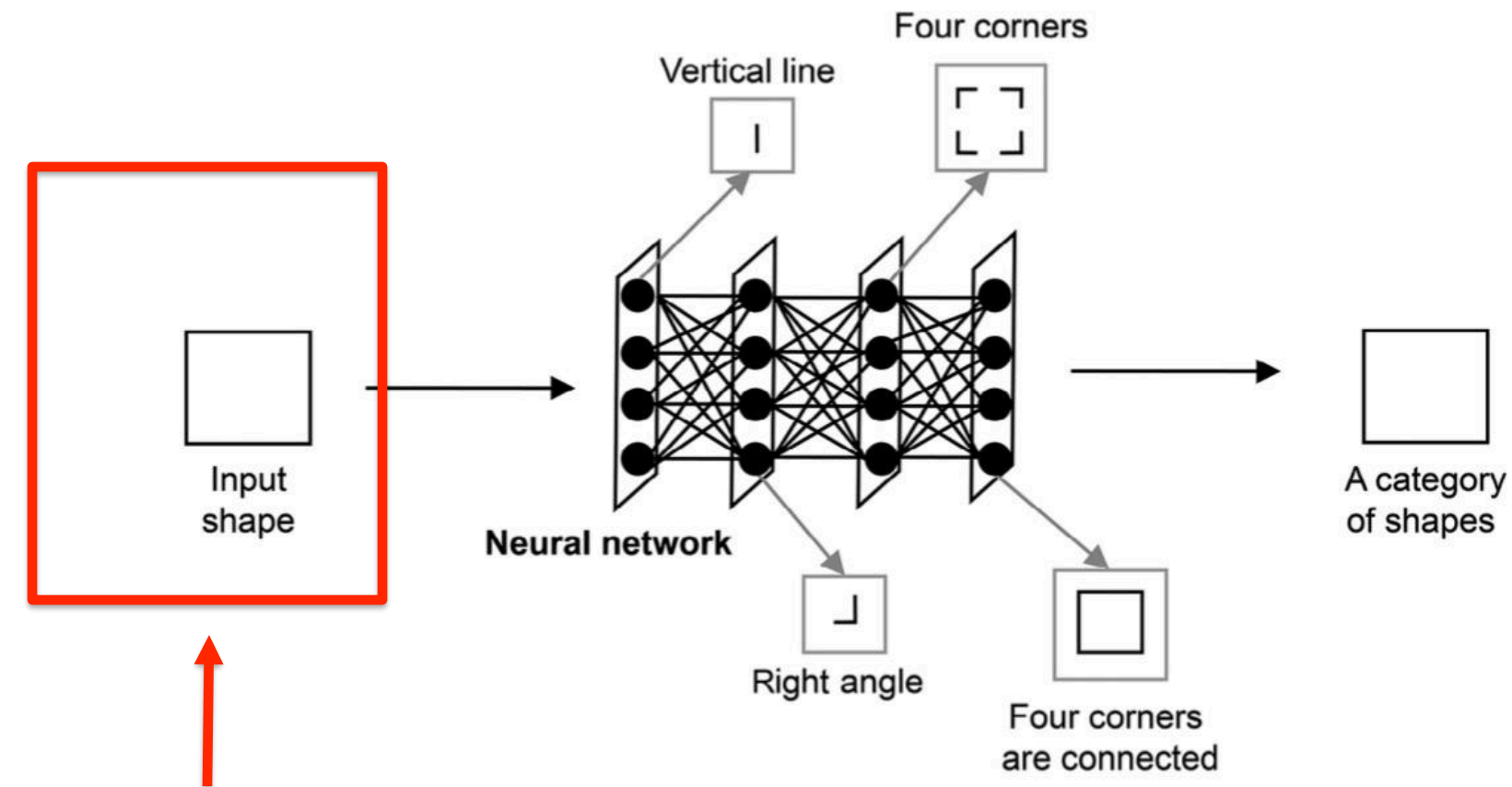


## Deep learning artificial neural network

Livelli multiprocessori che imparano a riconoscere la rappresentazione dei dati con diversi processi di astrazione. Basati sulla rappresentazione dei dati piuttosto che su precisi algoritmi. Necessità di moltissimi dati per imparare e altissime potenze di calcolo (almeno 20 livelli).

## Convolutional neural network

Sono categorie particolari di reti neurali particolarmente efficienti con l'interpretazione delle immagini.



**Il problema dei DATI**



## Explainable AI in radiology: a white paper of the Italian Society of Medical and Interventional Radiology

Emanuele Neri<sup>1</sup> · Gayane Aghakhanyan<sup>1</sup> · Marta Zerunian<sup>2</sup> · Nicoletta Gandolfo<sup>3</sup> · Roberto Grassi<sup>4</sup> · Vittorio Miele<sup>5</sup> · Andrea Giovagnoni<sup>6</sup> · Andrea Laghi<sup>2</sup> · SIRM expert group on Artificial Intelligence

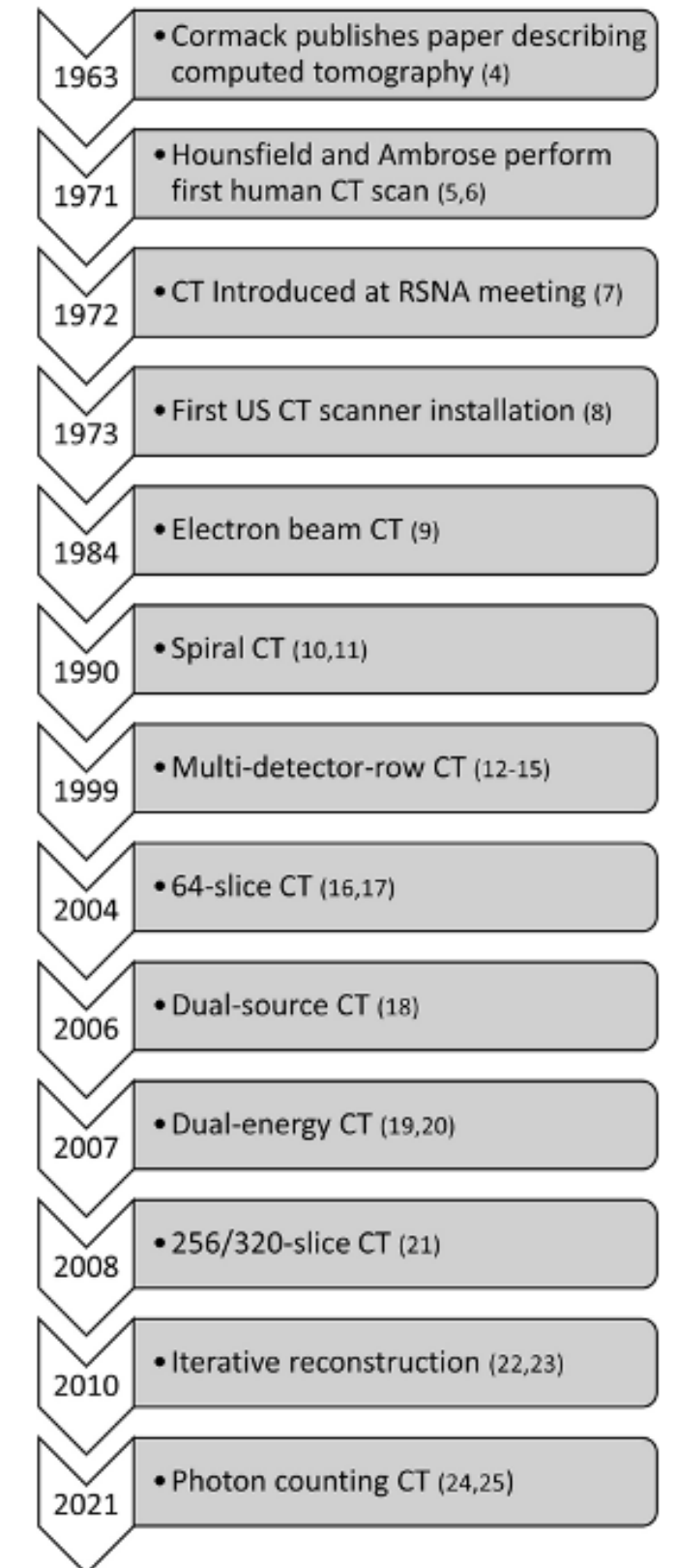
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26-29 NOVEMBRE  
AREZZO FIERE E

# VANTAGGI DELL'USO DELL'INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE

- La radiodiagnostica sta aumentando la mole di dati da analizzare in maniera esponenziale
- A breve non sarà possibile interpretarli solo scorrendo le migliaia di immagini
- Automazioni necessarie per poter integrare le immagini con dati clinici
- Sempre maggiori classificazioni di malattie, e loro aggiornamenti
- Ergonomia ed interfaccia uomo macchina deve essere semplificata





## LIMITI DELL'INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE IN MEDICINA

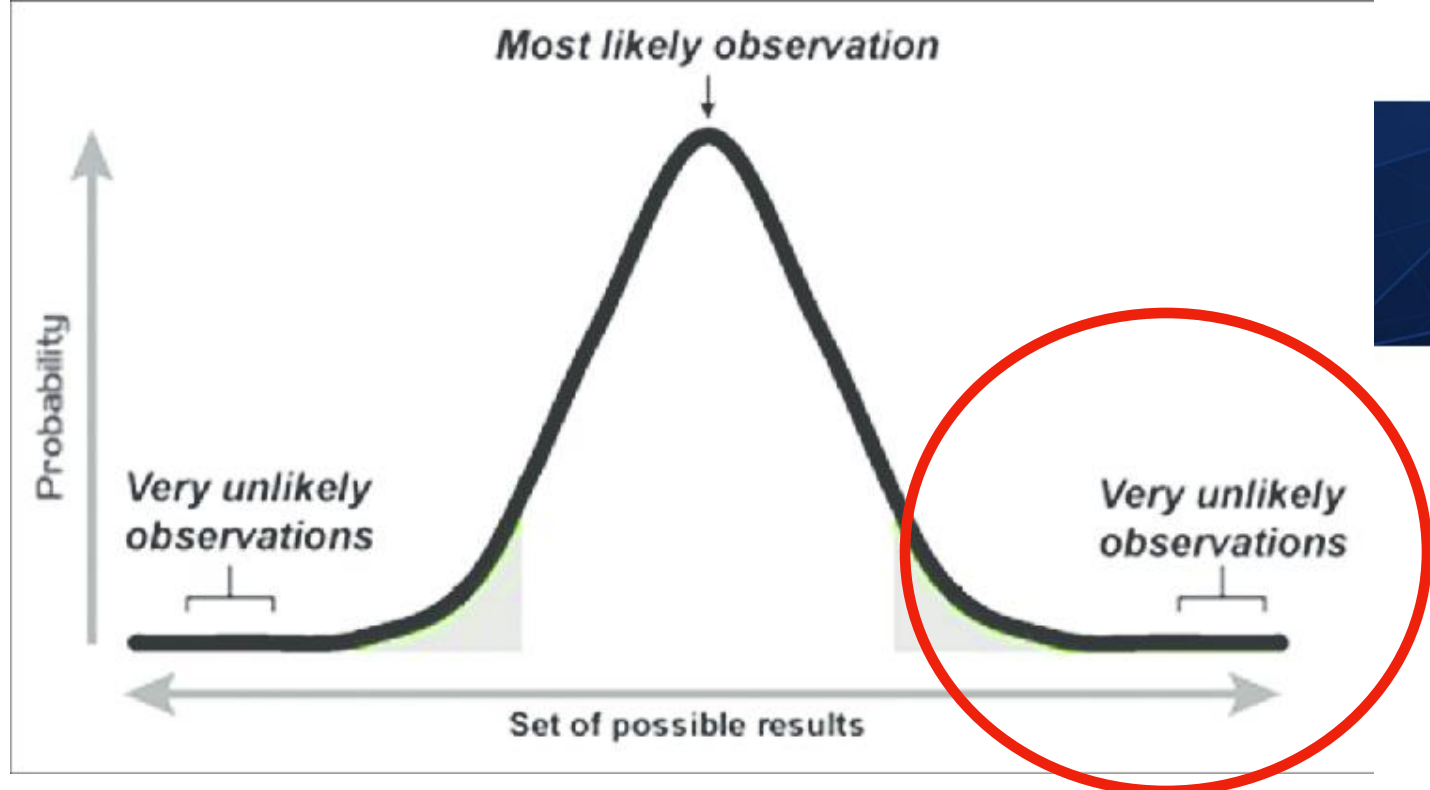
- **Variabilità biologica**
- **Variabilità tecnica** di acquisizione delle immagini in particolare di RM il cui segnale è relativo e le cui immagini necessitano di processi di omogenizzazione per essere confrontabili; ma anche i protocolli di somministrazione di mdc in TC sono piuttosto variabili e rischiano di dare in pasto informazioni non omogene alle macchine.
- **Database** necessario ad imparare per i software di IA, che vuol dire mettere insieme tanti casi con le medesime patologie.
- **Tematiche Medico Legali**
- **ETICA!!**

### Le domande:

1) Il nostro lavoro è solo riconoscere le immagini patologiche e seguire le flowchart diagnostiche?

2) Può essere scisso da considerazioni cliniche e mediche anamnestiche?

3) Non è necessaria la comunicazione e l'empatia con il paziente?



## CONFORMISMO DEI DATI

26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024

Radiology: Artificial Intelligence

EDITORIAL



### Will Artificial Intelligence Replace Radiologists?

Curtis P. Langlotz, MD, PhD

From the Department of Radiology, Stanford University, 300 Pasteur Dr, Room H1330D, Stanford, CA 94305. Received April 9, 2019; revision requested April 16; revision received April 16; accepted April 17. Address correspondence to the author (e-mail: langlotz@stanford.edu).

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

Radiology: Artificial Intelligence 2019; 1(3):e190058 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/ryai.2019190058> • Content code: **IN**

*The question of whether Machines Can Think is about as relevant as the question of whether Submarines Can Swim.*

Edsger Dijkstra, 1984

#### Computer-aided Detection for Mammography: A Cautionary Tale

Concerns in the 1990s about the variable quality of mammography interpretation (10) led to two key steps forward: (a) the Breast Image Reporting and Data System

## Radiologists Know “The Long Tail”

These assessments dramatically oversimplify what radiologists do. A comprehensive catalog of radiology diagnoses lists nearly 20000 terms for disorders and imaging observations and over 50000 causal relations (20).

But human radiologists are also trained to detect uncommon diseases **in the long tail** of the distribution, including rheumatoid arthritis, sickle cell disease, and post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder.

JMIR MEDICAL INFORMATICS

Huang et al

Review

### Evaluation and Mitigation of Racial Bias in Clinical Machine Learning Models: Scoping Review

Jonathan Huang<sup>1</sup>, BSc; Galal Galal<sup>1</sup>, MD, MPH; Mozziyar Etemadi<sup>1,2</sup>, MD, PhD; Mahesh Vaidyanathan<sup>1,3</sup>, MD, MBA

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anesthesiology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, United States

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, United States

<sup>3</sup>Digital Health & Data Science Curricular Thread, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, United States



**ESEMPIO DI CONFORMISMO DEI DATI: GOOGLE**

L'esempio più famoso di automatismo determinato da AI è google che cerca per noi in tutte le pagine internet i dati che inseriamo nella barra di ricerca. E se cerco la parola DONNA esce una rappresentazione stereotipata e conformista

The screenshot shows a Google search interface with the search term "Donna". Below the search bar, there is a carousel of related terms: letto, incinta, piscina, rosso, bianco, triste, seduta, carne, inverno, mese. Below this, there are two rows of image results. The first row includes: a woman in a black hat (Terapeuta Online), a woman in a pink dress (Wikizionario), a woman with red hair (Studenti.it), a woman with long brown hair (Vanity Fair), a woman smiling (Nostrofiglio.it), and a black and white portrait (Album News). The second row includes: a woman in a black hat (Depositphotos), a woman with blonde hair (Vogue), a woman smiling (Open), a woman with curly hair (Wikipedia), and a woman in a yellow shirt (Alfemminile).



## INTERAZIONE COMPUTER-UMANO CHE NON FUNZIONA

**Quello che succederà in medicina sarà simile a quello che è già successo in aviazione. L'80% del lavoro viene eseguito dal pilota automatico. Ma nei momenti essenziali (decollo e atterraggio la cloche è in mano all'uomo**



**"Non fu errore umano, il software era difettoso": così è caduto il Boeing**

*Il ministro etiope dei Trasporti ha anticipato i risultati delle indagini preliminari sull'incidente: "I piloti hanno lottato fino all'ultimo"*

Lo schianto del volo dell'Ethiopian Airlines, nel quale hanno perso la vita 157 persone, non è stato causato da un errore umano.

Secondo il rapporto preliminare sulle **cause dell'incidente** del volo 302, i piloti "hanno ripetutamente attuato le procedure raccomandate da Boeing, ma non sono riusciti a controllare il velivolo", che è precipitato al suolo, vicino ad Addis Abeba, solamente sei minuti dopo il decollo.

Il ministro dei Trasporti etiope, Dagmawit Moges, ha dichiarato che "non si è trattato di un errore umano, bensì di un difetto di software". L'attenzione torna quindi sul **sistema anti-stallo**, già sotto la lente di ingrandimento degli inquirenti e delle Nazioni, che poco dopo lo schianto avevano lasciato a terra tutti i **Boeing 737 Max 8**, perché dotati dello stesso sistema di volo, che già in precedenza aveva causato un incidente aereo. Secondo la prima ricostruzione, "il pilota ha tentato varie volte di disattivare il controllo automatico del volo, che ha spinto l'aereo in picchiata pochi minuti dopo il decollo" e ha fatto "diversi tentativi di riprendere il controllo del velivolo". Ma l'attivazione di **picchiata**, avvenuta in automatico, non ha lasciato scampo.



## INTERAZIONE COMPUTER-UMANO CHE FUNZIONA

On January 15, 2009, Captain Chesley “Sully” Sullenberger landed an Airbus A320-214 in New York’s freezing Hudson River following a bird strike-induced loss of both engines. All 155 passengers and crew on board [US Airways Flight 1549](#) survived.

### Why the ‘Miracle on the Hudson’ in Sully was No Crash Landing

by The Conversation | Jul 18, 2017 | The Conversation



### The real miracle

The miracle was enabled because of an optimal system response comprising many human and non-human parts. As is always the case in such recoveries, the human element was central in holding the system together.

## LEGISLAZIONE E LINEE GUIDA



## What is the EU AI Act?

The AI Act is a proposed European law on artificial intelligence (AI) – the first law on AI by a major regulator anywhere. The law assigns applications of AI to three risk categories. First, applications and systems that create an **unacceptable risk**, such as government-run social scoring of the type used in China, are banned. Second, **high-risk applications**, such as a CV-scanning tool that ranks job applicants, are subject to specific legal requirements. Lastly, applications not explicitly banned or listed as high-risk are largely left unregulated.

## A European Strategy for Artificial Intelligence

Lucilla SIOLI

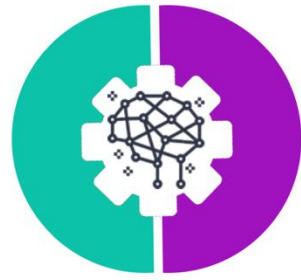
Director for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Industry  
DG CNECT, European Commission

CEPS webinar -European approach to the regulation of artificial intelligence  
23 April 2021



**AI is good ...**

- For citizens
- For business
- For the public interest

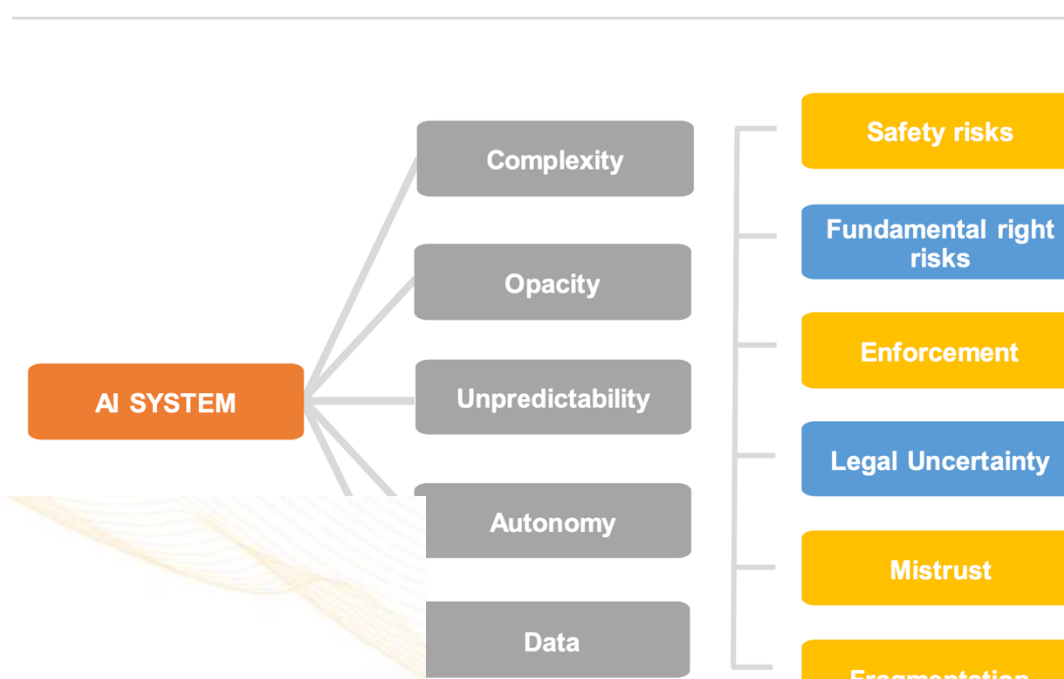


**... but creates some risks**

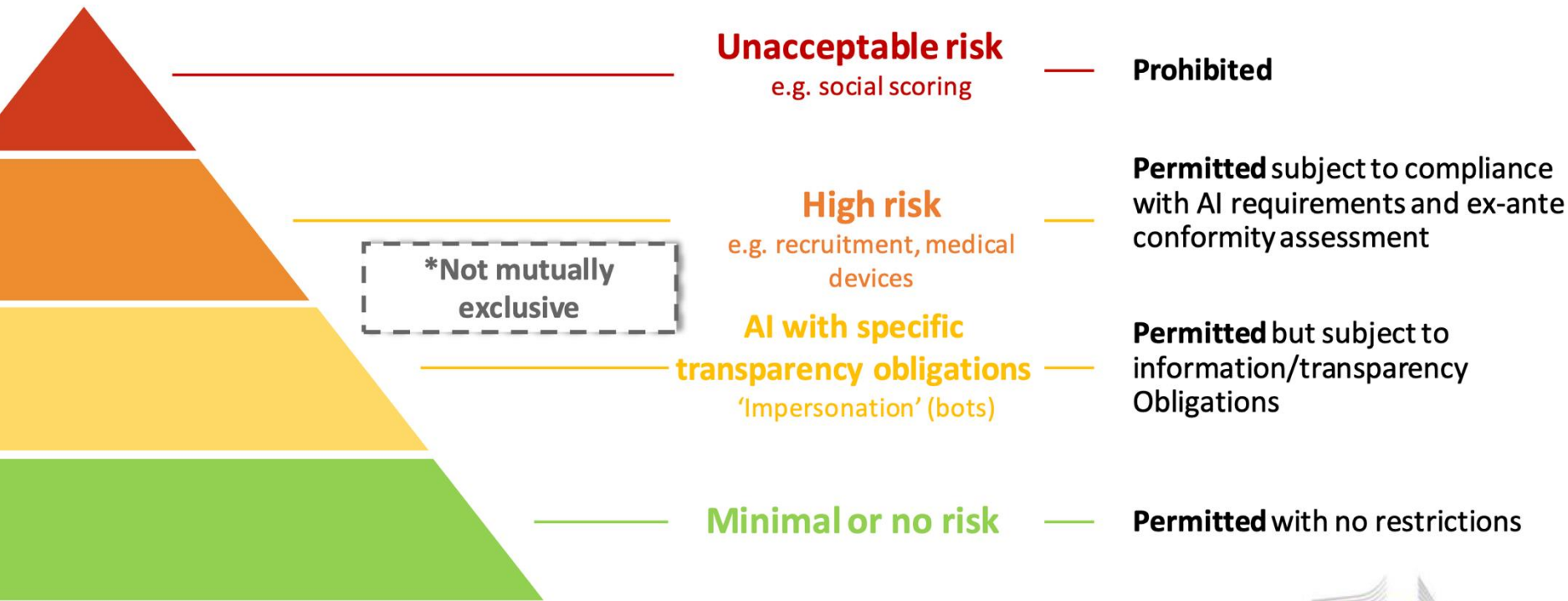
- For the safety of consumers and users
- For fundamental rights



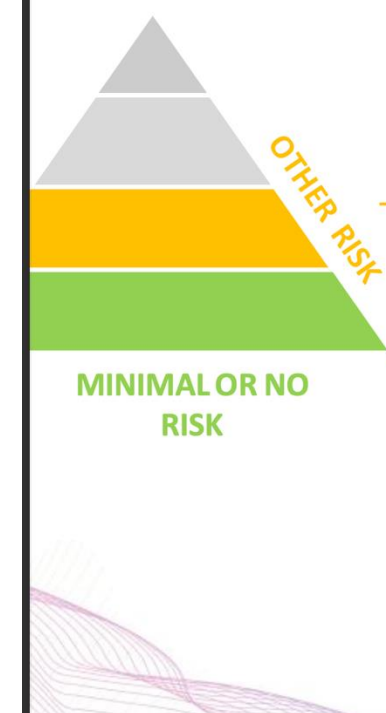
**Why do we regulate AI use cases?**



**A risk-based approach to regulation**



Most AI systems will not be high-risk (Titles IV, IX)



**New transparency obligations for certain AI systems (Art. 52)**

- ▶ **Notify humans** that they are **interacting with an AI system** unless this is evident
- ▶ Notify humans that emotional recognition or biometric categorisation systems are applied to them
- ▶ Apply **label to deep fakes** (unless necessary for the exercise of a fundamental right or freedom or for reasons of public interests)

**Possible voluntary codes of conduct for AI with specific transparency requirements (Art. 69)**

- ▶ No mandatory obligations
- ▶ Commission and Board to encourage drawing up of codes of conduct intended to foster the **voluntary application of requirements to low-risk AI systems**

**UE ACT - Impedisce l'utilizzo di software automatici per alcuni ambiti; *ambito sanitario deve essere strettamente regolato ed è considerato HIGH RISK***



## DISEGNO DI LEGGE ITALIANO

EMANDA DI DISEGNO DI LEGGE RECANTE DISPOSIZIONI E DELEGA AL GOVERNO IN MATERIA DI INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE

### CAPO I – PRINCIPI E FINALITA'

#### ART. 1

*(Finalità e ambito di applicazione)*

L'esecutivo ha sottolineato che il disegno di legge non si sovrappone al **Regolamento europeo sull'intelligenza artificiale** approvato lo scorso 13 marzo dal Parlamento Europeo, di prossima emanazione, ma ne accompagna il quadro regolatorio in quegli spazi propri del diritto interno, tenuto conto che il regolamento è impostato su un'architettura di rischi connessi all'uso della intelligenza artificiale (IA).

Le norme intervengono in cinque ambiti:

1. strategia nazionale,
2. autorità nazionali,
3. azioni di promozione,
4. tutela del diritto di autore,
5. sanzioni penali.

- 1) Principi fondamentali e promozione dell'IA
- 2) Accessibilità e intelligenza artificiale in ambito sanitario e di disabilità
- 3) Utilizzo intelligenza artificiale in materia di lavoro
- 4) Strategia governativa sull'AI
- 5) Intelligenza artificiale e disciplina penale

## 2) Accessibilità e intelligenza artificiale in ambito sanitario e di disabilità

L'utilizzo dell'intelligenza artificiale non può in alcun modo selezionare con criteri discriminatori condizionando e restringendo l'accesso alle prestazioni sanitarie.

Prioritario è il diritto dell'interessato ad essere informato circa l'utilizzo di tali tecnologie.

L'utilizzo dei sistemi di IA in ambito sanitario deve lasciare impregiudicata la spettanza della decisione alla professione medica.

decisione alla professione medica.

I trattamenti di dati, anche personali, eseguiti da soggetti pubblici e privati senza scopo di lucro per la ricerca e la sperimentazione scientifica nella realizzazione di sistemi di intelligenza artificiale per finalità terapeutica e farmacologica, sono dichiarati di rilevante interesse pubblico.

Si istituisce una piattaforma di intelligenza artificiale per il supporto alle finalità di cura e, in particolare, per l'assistenza territoriale.



## PRINCIPI ETICI

**MODELLO DI INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE CHE GESTISCA L'ENORME MOLE DI INFORMAZIONI NUMERICHE ESTRATTE DALLA TEXTURE CREANDO CURVE DI DECISIONE E VALUTAZIONI PROGI**

Research article

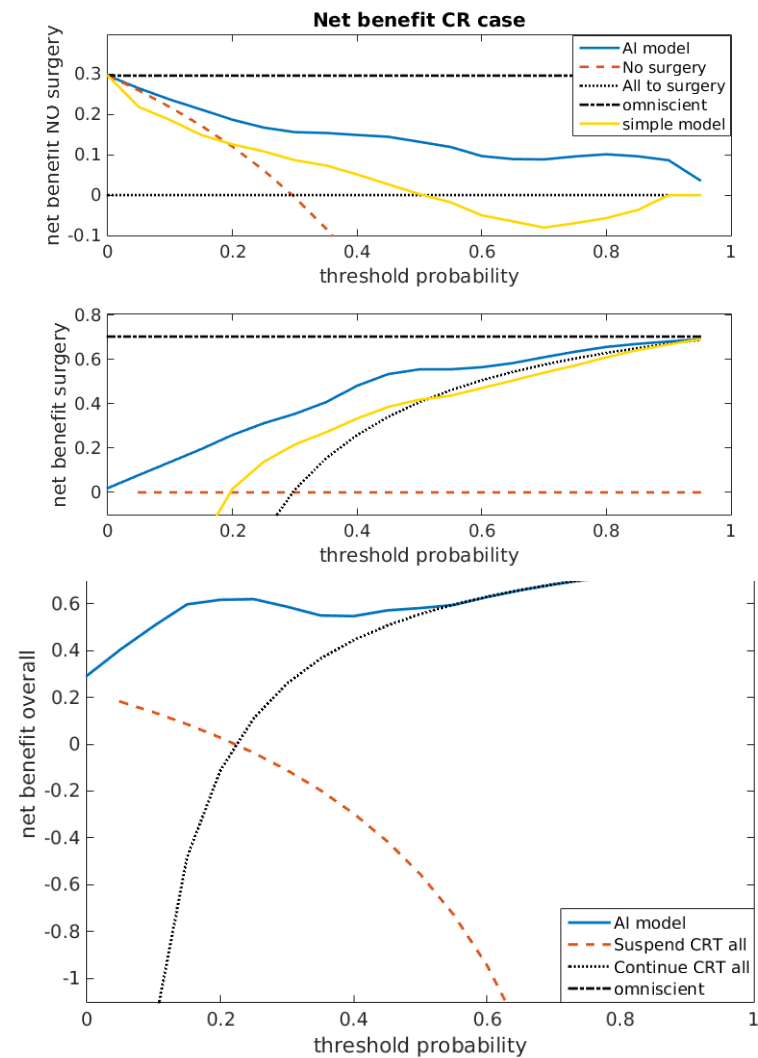
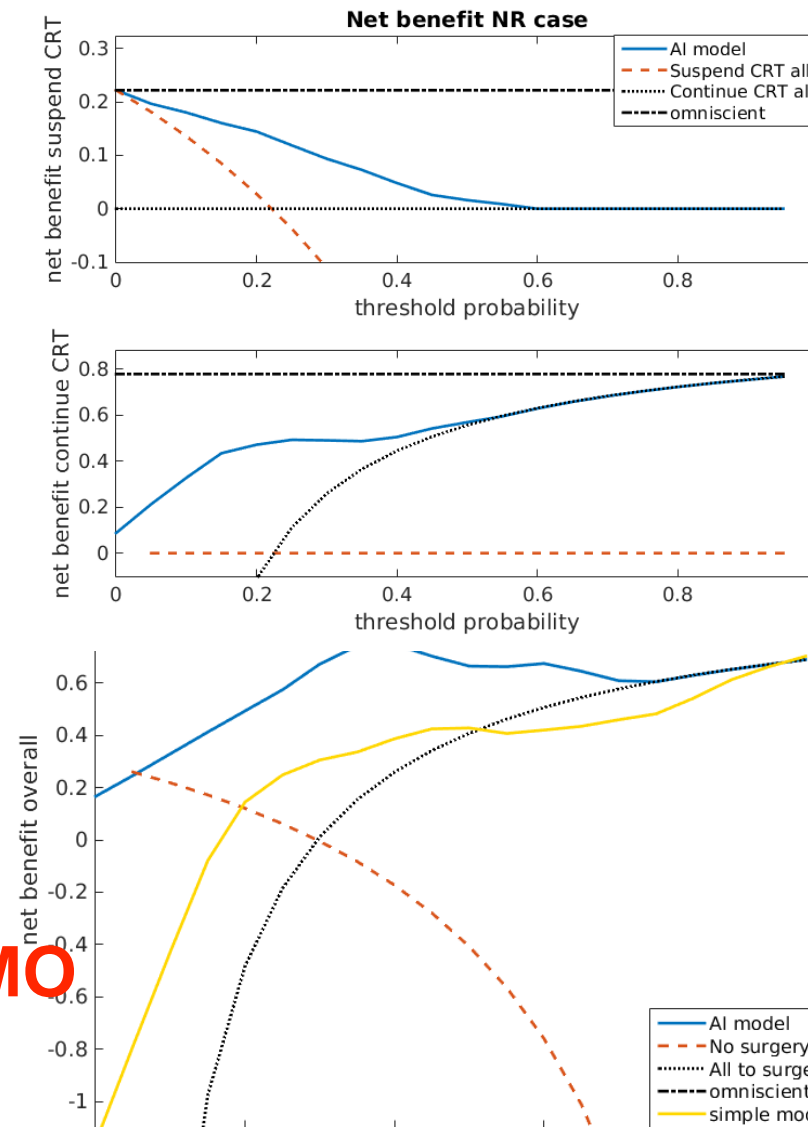
MR-based artificial intelligence model to assess response to therapy in locally advanced rectal cancer

R. Ferrari<sup>a</sup>, C. Mancini-Terracciano<sup>b</sup>, C. Voena<sup>b,\*</sup>, M. Rengo<sup>c</sup>, M. Zerunian<sup>c</sup>, A. Ciardiello<sup>b,d</sup>, S. Grasso<sup>d</sup>, V. Mare<sup>d,e</sup>, R. Paramatti<sup>b,d</sup>, A. Russomando<sup>f</sup>, R. Santacesaria<sup>b</sup>, A. Satta<sup>g</sup>, E. Solfaroli Camillocci<sup>b,d,h</sup>, R. Faccini<sup>b,d</sup>, A. Laghi<sup>i</sup>

**ETICA ED AI UNA QUESTIONE ATTUALE**

**INTERAZIONI UOMO MACCHINA QUANDO**

**LE AUTOMAZIONI SARANNO OLTRE IL CONTROLLO DELL'UOMO**



Published OnlineFirst September 5, 2017; DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-17-1510

Personalized Medicine and Imaging

**A Radiomics Nomogram for the Preoperative Prediction of Lymph Node Metastasis in Bladder Cancer**

Shaoxu Wu<sup>1,2</sup>, Junjiong Zheng<sup>1,2</sup>, Yong Li<sup>3</sup>, Hao Yu<sup>1,2</sup>, Siya Shi<sup>3</sup>, Weibin Xie<sup>1,2</sup>, Hao Liu<sup>1,2</sup>, Yangfan Su<sup>1,2</sup>, Jian Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, and Tianxin Lin<sup>1,2</sup>

Clinical Cancer Research



NAS

**Automatic classification of prostate cancer Gleason scores from multiparametric magnetic resonance images**

Duc Fehr<sup>a,1</sup>, Harini Veeraraghavan<sup>a,1,2</sup>, Andreas Wibmer<sup>b</sup>, Tatsuo Gondo<sup>c</sup>, Kazuhiro Matsumoto<sup>c</sup>, Herbert Alberto Vargas<sup>b</sup>, Evis Sala<sup>b</sup>, Hedvig Hricak<sup>b</sup>, and Joseph O. Deasy<sup>a</sup>



PINAS PLUS



## ASPETTI ETICI

### Chi ha la responsabilità civile dell'intelligenza artificiale?

- Il sistema intelligente potrebbe sbagliare (sistemi predittivi in ambito bancario che provocano minicrisi)
- Dalla decisione può derivare un danno (macchina a guida autonoma se un pedone passa con il rosso che deve fare tutelare l'incolumità del guidatore o del pedone???)

<https://www.moralmachine.net/>

#### LIVELLI DI AUTOMATIZZAZIONE

##### Livello 0 – nessuna autonomia:

il conducente si deve occupare di ogni singolo aspetto della guida del veicolo.

##### Livello 1 – assistenza alla guida:

l'automobile regola la velocità (Tempomat) oppure è equipaggiata con un sistema di assistenza al mantenimento della corsia; il conducente si deve occupare di ogni ulteriore aspetto della guida. Il conducente deve sorvegliare tutto e, se necessario, riprendere il controllo del mezzo.

##### Livello 2 – automazione parziale:

per determinati lassi di tempo o in determinate situazioni (ad es. durante i sorpassi in autostrada), l'auto sterza e regola la velocità, autonomamente. Il conducente, però, deve sempre essere pronto a riprendere i comandi del veicolo.

##### Livello 3 – automazione condizionata:

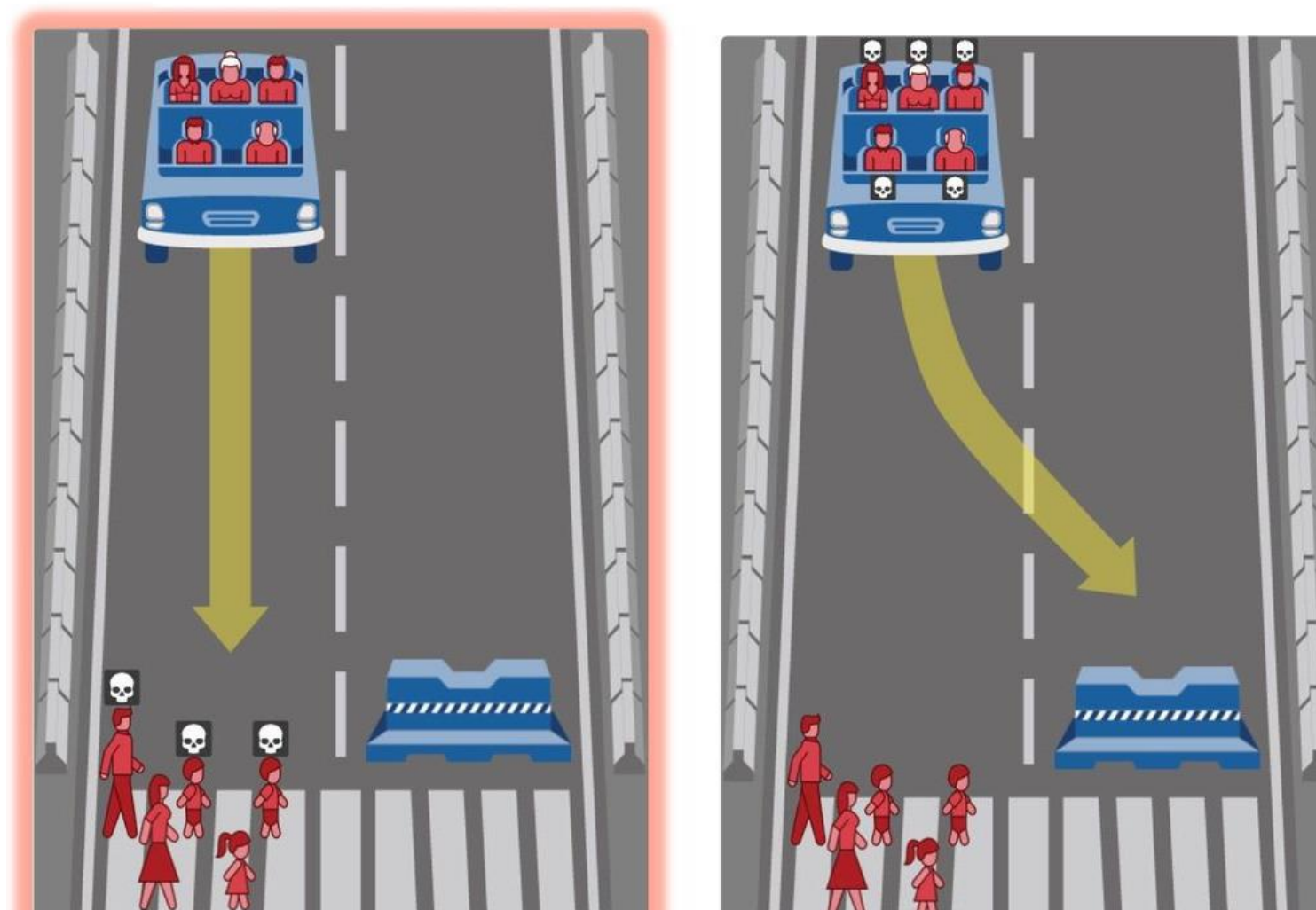
anche nel terzo livello, accelerazione/frenata e comandi direzionali (sterzo) sono lasciati al veicolo. Tuttavia, sebbene il conducente non sia tenuto a monitorare di continuo il sistema, deve essere in grado di riprendere i comandi in caso di richiesta del sistema (ad es. in caso di nebbia).

##### Livello 4 – elevata automazione:

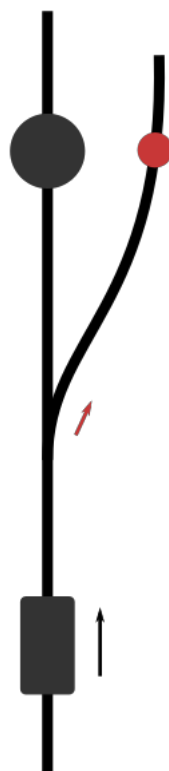
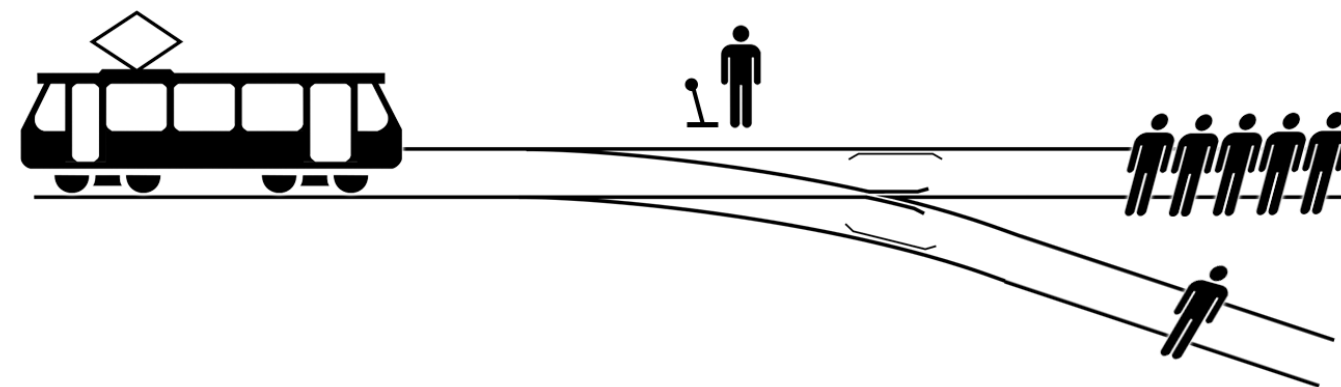
l'automobile assume completamente e svolge autonomamente determinate applicazioni (ad es. guida in autostrada). Soltanto alla fine dell'applicazione (ad es. all'uscita autostradale) il conducente deve riprendere i comandi dell'auto.

##### Livello 5 – completa automazione:

il sistema rileva tutti i compiti, dalla partenza all'arrivo a destinazione. Il conducente non è più necessario, a prescindere se nevichi, piova, ci sia nebbia o un cantiere che restringe la carreggiata.



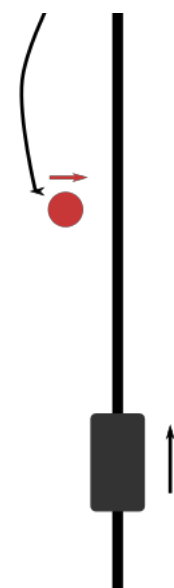
## il dilemma del carrello



the switch  
*Foot, 1967*



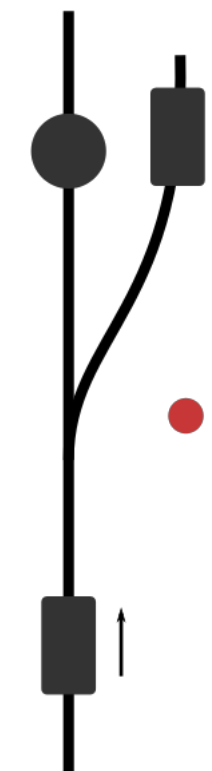
the fat man  
*Thomson, 1976*



the fat villain



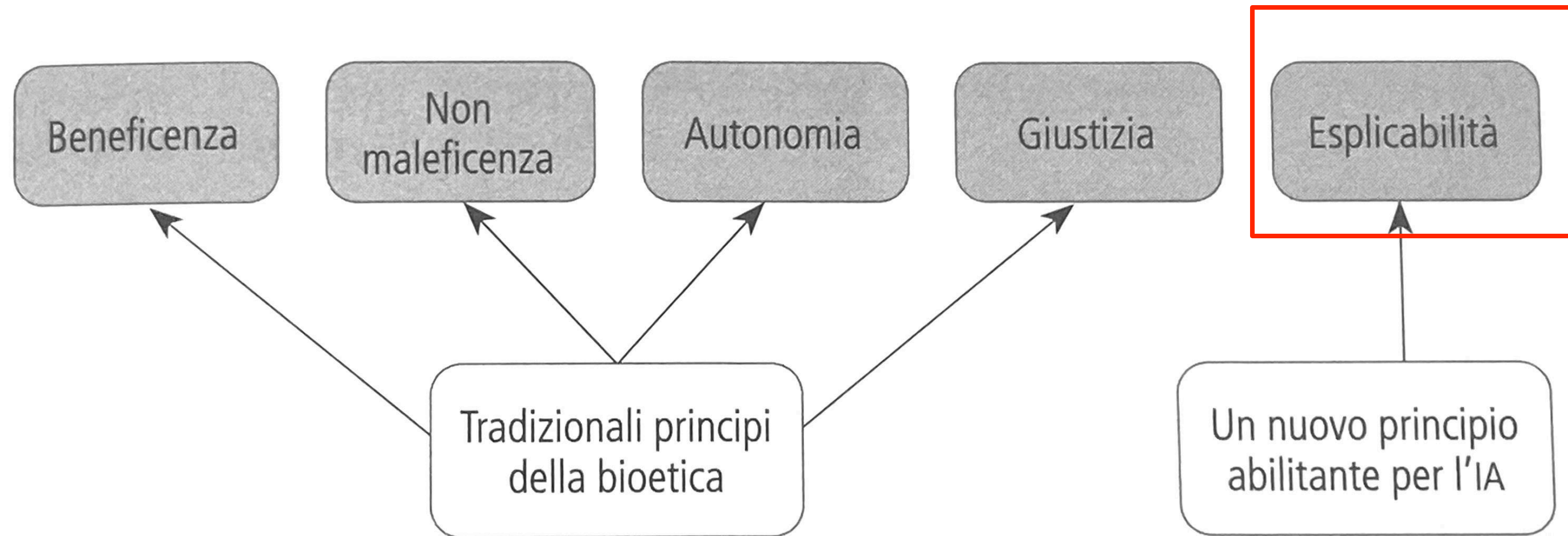
the loop  
*Costa, 1987*



the man in the yard  
*Unger, 1992*

Nel 2001 il neuroscienziato e filosofo Joshua Greene di Harvard, avendo constatato che la maggior parte delle persone considera una scelta morale deviare il carrello verso una sola persona, mentre spingere una persona sulle rotaie un omicidio, tramite scansione cerebrale ha constatato che nelle due situazioni si attivano aree cerebrali distinte, e ha chiamato le due situazioni **decisione morale impersonale** e **decisione morale personale**.





ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-021-00338-7>

nature  
machine intelligence

Check for updates

## AI for radiographic COVID-19 detection selects shortcuts over signal

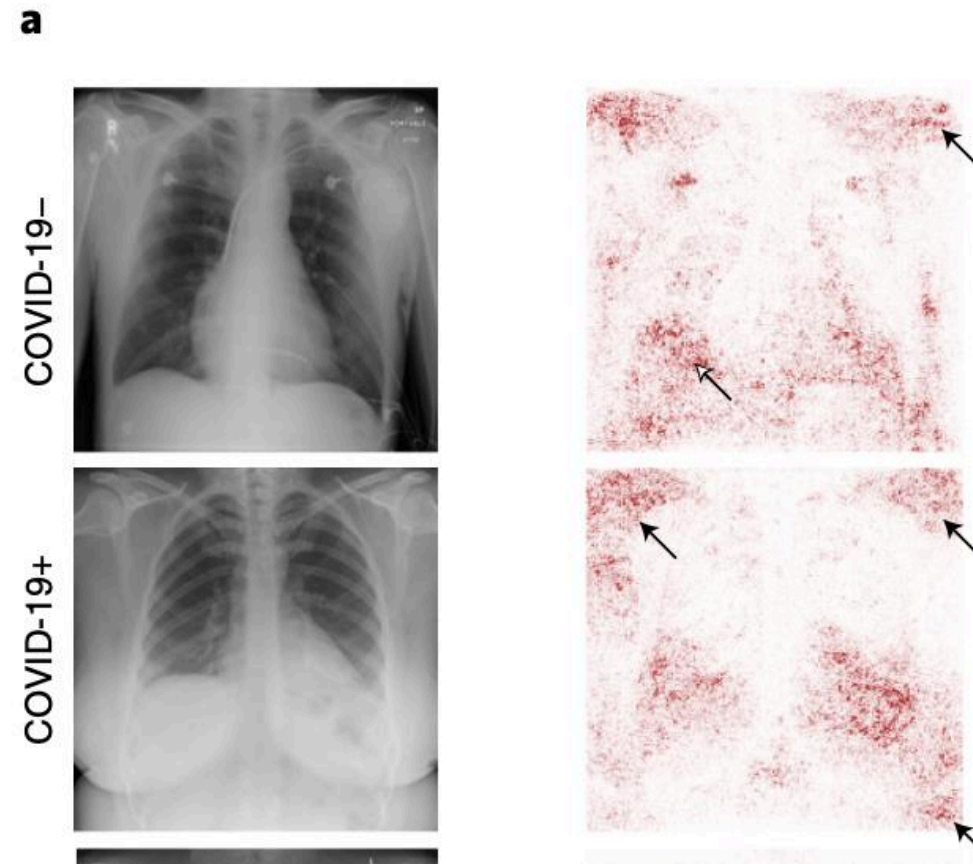
Alex J. DeGrave<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Joseph D. Janizek<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Su-In Lee<sup>1</sup>✉

Il sistema aveva avuto un addestramento con immagini radiografiche da diversi siti che presentavano lettere R o L diverse nei vari ospedali

Il sistema ha correlato una particolare forma della lettera con la possibilità di avere il covid non basandosi più sulla immagine radiografica ma sulla posizione e morfologia della lettera

Questo è il tipico problema del black box

La soluzione è stata mostrare delle mappe che riporta quale parte dell'immagine il sistema utilizza per la diagnosi







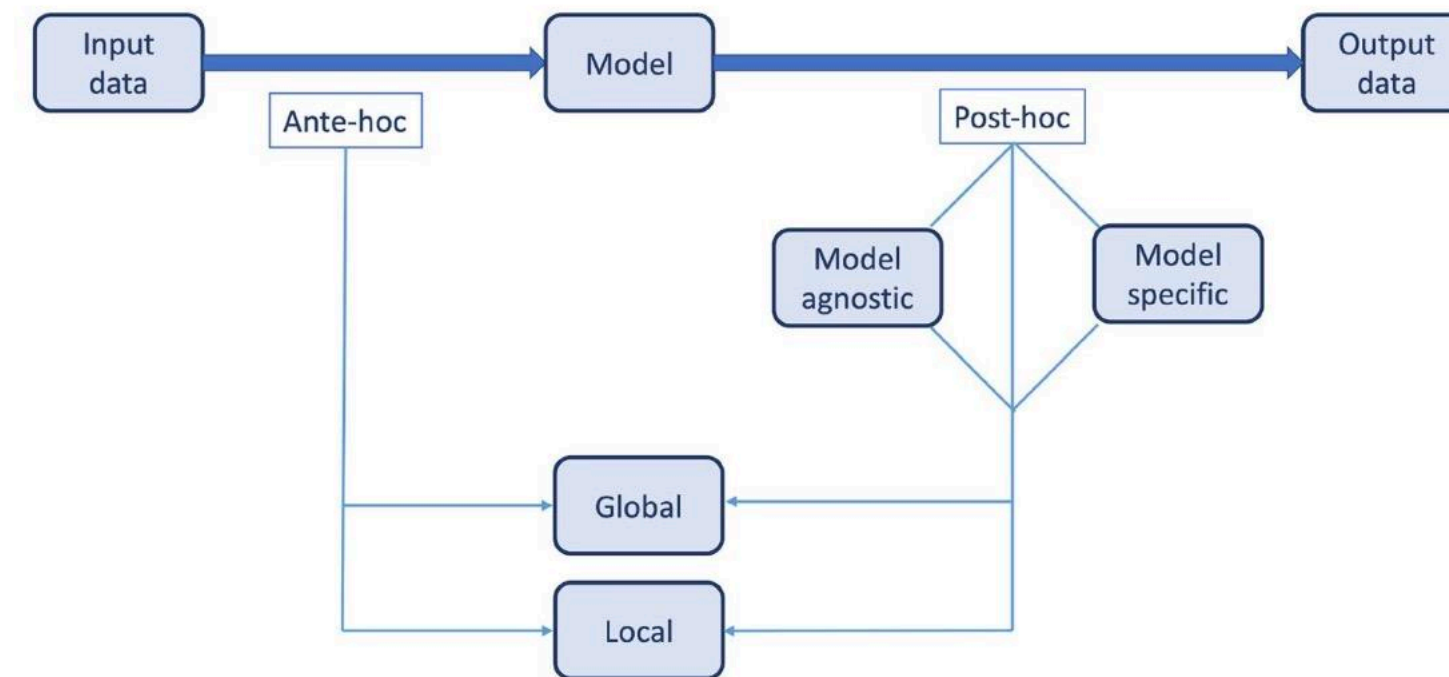
## What does explainable AI mean?

- *Interpretability*, refers to the understanding of the output of the algorithm for end-user implementation
- *Explainability*, involves clarifying how a decision was reached so that a broader range of users can understand it.
- *Transparency*, refers to the degree of the incomprehensibility of the model.
- *Justifiability*, involves providing an in-depth case to support certain conclusions.
- *Contestability*, relates to the fact that users are able to proclaim a particular decision.

## Explainable AI in radiology: a white paper of the Italian Society of Medical and Interventional Radiology

Emanuele Neri<sup>1</sup> · Gayane Aghakhanyan<sup>1</sup>  · Marta Zerunian<sup>2</sup> · Nicoletta Gandolfo<sup>3</sup> · Roberto Grassi<sup>4</sup> · Vittorio Miele<sup>5</sup> · Andrea Giovagnoni<sup>6</sup> · Andrea Laghi<sup>2</sup> · SIRM expert group on Artificial Intelligence

Received: 17 February 2023 / Accepted: 19 April 2023 / Published online: 8 May 2023  
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## PRINCIPALI APPLICAZIONI AI



**INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE**



**APPLICAZIONI  
INTERPRETATIVE**



**APPLICAZIONI NON  
INTERPRETATIVE**



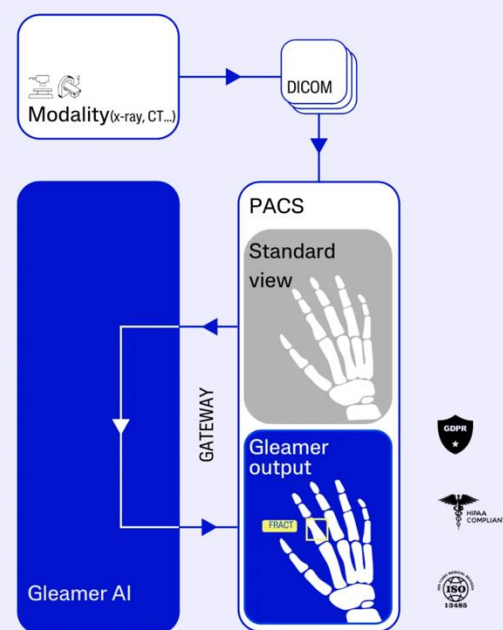
26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024

SOFTWARE AI DISPONIBILI AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI



### Integrates seamlessly into your existing workflow

Our solutions adhere to the strictest standards for patient data security. Additionally, we prioritize seamless integration into your existing workflow, ensuring transparency and eliminating the need for additional tools or software.



## DETECTION



### Radiology

ORIGINAL RESEARCH • MUSCULOSKELETAL IMAGING

### Assessment of an AI Aid in Detection of Adult Appendicular Skeletal Fractures by Emergency Physicians and Radiologists: A Multicenter Cross-sectional Diagnostic Study

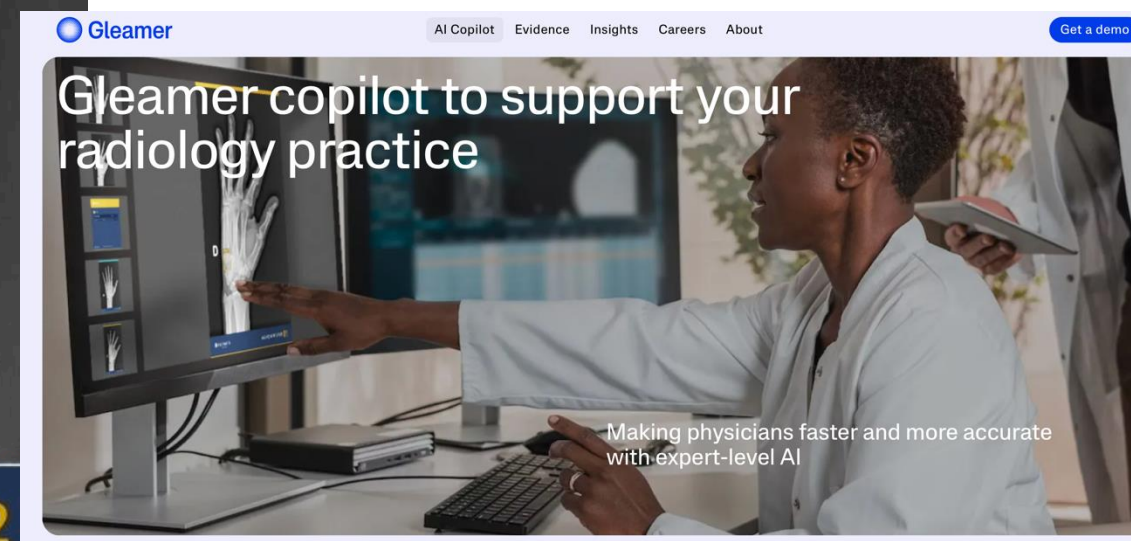
Loïc Duron, MD, MSc • Alexis Ducarouge, MSc • André Gillibert, MD, MSc • Julia Lainé, MD, MSc • Christian Allouche • Nicolas Cherel, MSc • Zekun Zhang, MSc • Nicolas Nitche, MSc • Elise Lacave, MSc • Aloïs Pourchot, MSc • Adrien Felter, MD • Louis Lassalle, MD, MSc • Nor-Eddine Regnard, MD, MSc • Antoine Feydy, MD, PhD

From the Department of Radiology, Hôpital Fondation A. de Rothschild, 25 rue Manin, 75019 Paris, France (L.D.); Faculty of Medicine, Université de Paris, Paris, France (L.D., A. Feydy); Gleamer, Paris, France (A.D., C.A., N.C., Z.Z., N.N., E.L., A.P., N.E.R.); Department of Biostatistics, CHU Rouen, Rouen, France (A.G.); Department of Radiology, Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France (J.L.); Department of Radiology, Hôpital Ambroise-Paré, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Boulogne-Billancourt, France (A. Felter); Department of Radiology, Hôpital Raymond-Poincaré, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Garches, France (A. Felter); and Department of Radiology B, Hôpital Cochin, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France (L.L., N.E.R., A. Feydy). Received September 30, 2020; revision requested December 23; revision received January 26, 2021; accepted March 4. Address correspondence to L.D. (e-mail: lduron@for.paris).

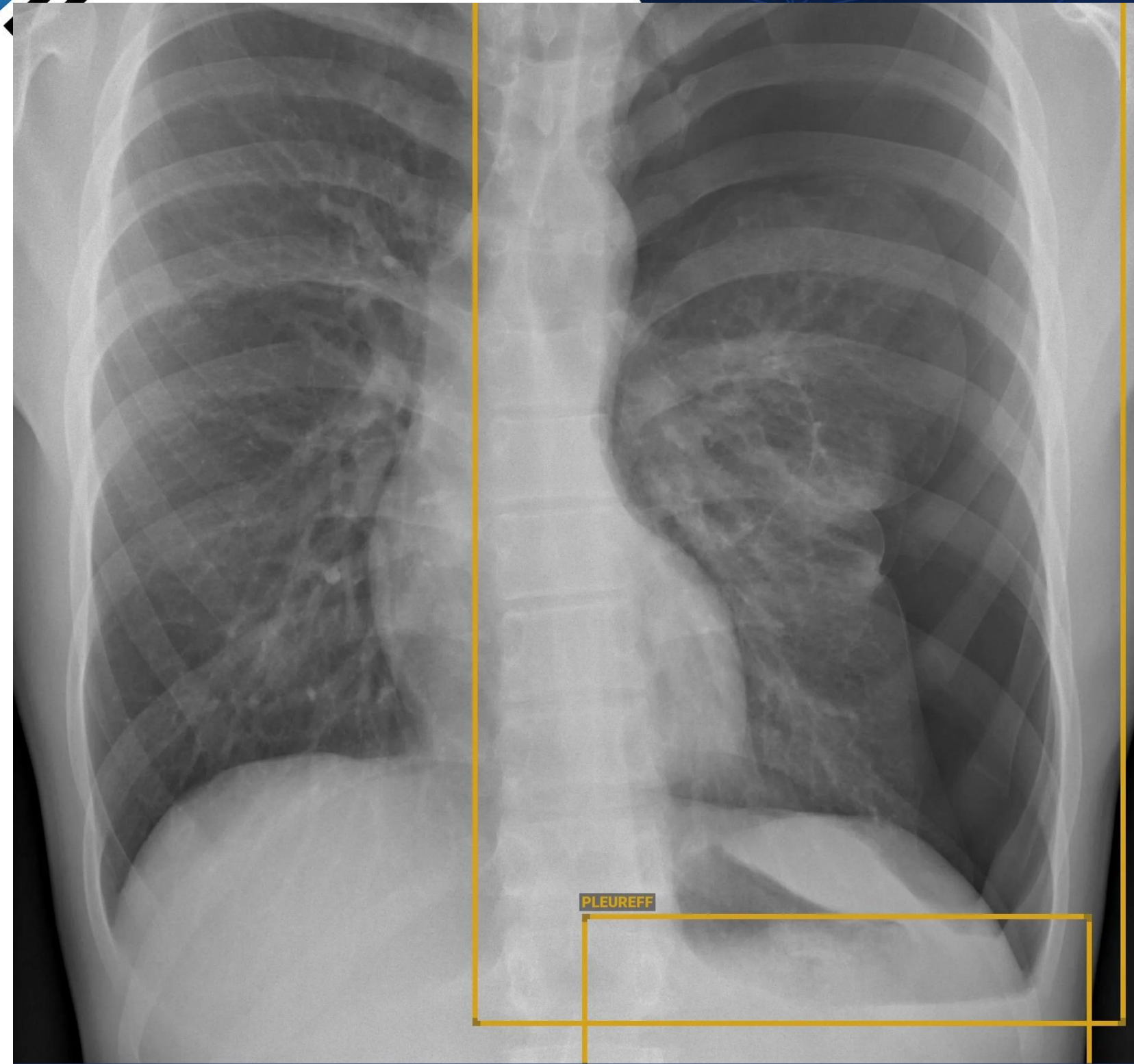
This study was funded by Gleamer.

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

Radiology 2021; 000:1-10 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2021203886> • Content codes: **MR** **AI**







## Radiology

ORIGINAL RESEARCH • THORACIC IMAGING

### Using AI to Improve Radiologist Performance in Detection of Abnormalities on Chest Radiographs

*Soubail Benmani, MD • Nor-Eddine Regnard, MD • Jeanne Ventre, PhD • Louis Lassalle, MD • Toan Nguyen, MD • Alexis Ducarouge, MSc • Lucas Dargent, MD • Enora Guillo, MD • Elodie Goubier, MD • Sophie-Hélène Zaimi, MD • Emma Canniff, MD • Cécile Malandrin, MD • Philippe Khafagy, MD • Hasmik Koulakian, MD • Marie-Pierre Revel, MD, PhD • Guillaume Chassagnon, MD, PhD*

From the Department of Thoracic Imaging, Cochin Hospital, AP-HP, 27 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Jacques, Paris 75014, France (S.B., L.D., E. Guillo, E. Goubier, S.H.Z., E.C., M.P.R., G.C.); Gleamer, Paris, France (S.B., N.E.R., J.V., L.L., T.N., A.D.); Réseau d'Imagerie Sud Francilien, Lieusant, France (N.E.R., L.L., C.M.); Department of Pediatric Radiology, Armand Trousseau Hospital, AP-HP, Paris, France (T.N.); HFR Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland (P.K.); and Centre d'Imagerie Médicale de l'Ouest Parisien, Paris, France (H.K.). Received April 20, 2023; revision requested June 26; revision received October 9; accepted October 23. **Address correspondence to** M.P.P. (email: [marie-pierre.revel@aphp.fr](mailto:marie-pierre.revel@aphp.fr)).

Supported by Gleamer.

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

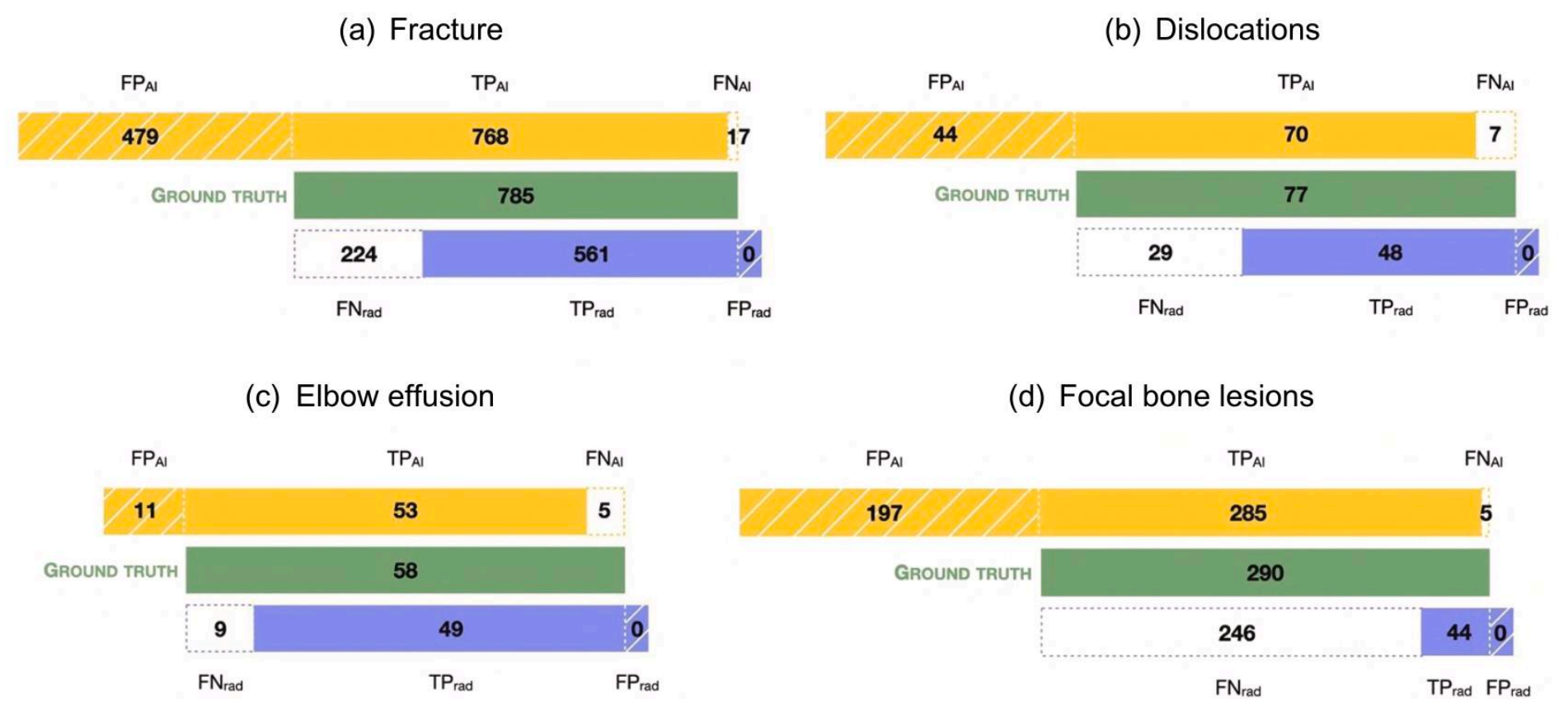
Radiology 2023; 309(3):e230860 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.230860> • Content codes: **CH AI**





	Disorder	No Disorder
Positive Test Result	True Positive (TP)	False Positive (FP)
Negative Test Result	False Negative (FN)	True Negative (TN)

Sensitivity =  $TP / (TP + FN)$   
 Specificity =  $TN / (TN + FP)$   
 PPV =  $TP / (TP + FP)$   
 NPV =  $TN / (FN + TN)$



**TABLE 2**  
Stand-alone patient-wise sensitivity, specificity, NPV, PPV, and F1-score of the AI depending on the type of lesion.

$PPV = TP / (TP + FP)$   
 $NPV = TN / (FN + TN)$

	Patient-wise sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	NPV (%)	PPV (%)	F1 score (%)
<b>Fracture</b>	97.8	88	99.5	61.6	75.6
<b>Dislocation</b>	90.9	99.1	99.8	61.4	73.3
<b>Elbow effusion</b>	91.4	99.8	99.9	84.1	87.6
<b>Bone lesion</b>	98.3	95.6	99.9	59.1	73.8



RapidAI > Why RapidAI for Stroke > Rapid CTP

## Rapid CTP

# Advanced CT Perfusion Analysis in Minutes

Rapid CTP is the only clinically validated software with an FDA indication to aid in the selection of patients for acute stroke therapy.





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aidoc

SOLUTIONS

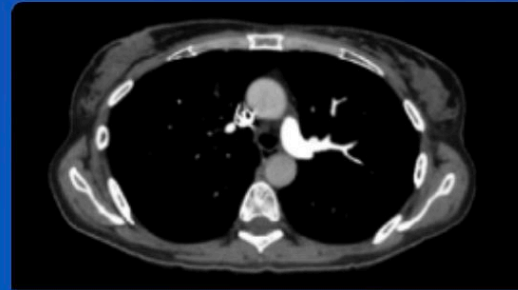
PLATFORM

HEALTHCARE AI

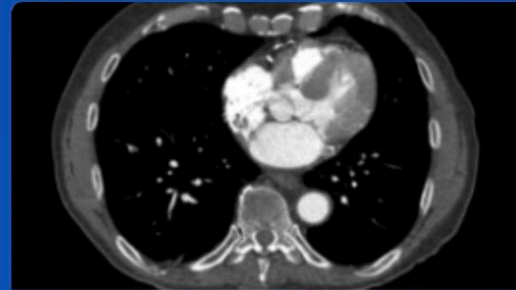
LEARN

COMPANY

BOOK A MEETING



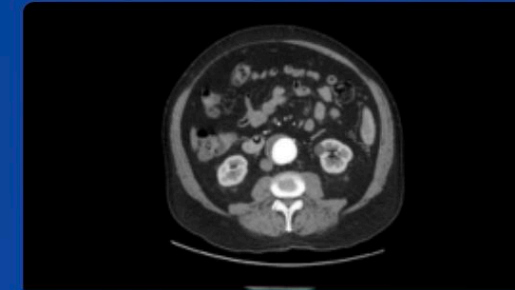
PULMONARY EMBOLISM



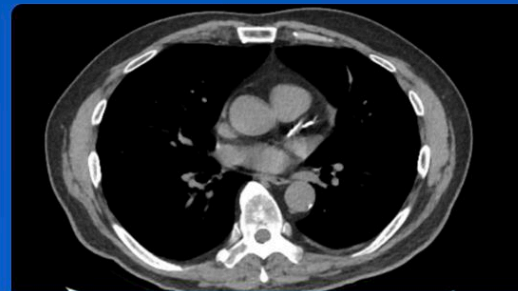
INCIDENTAL PE



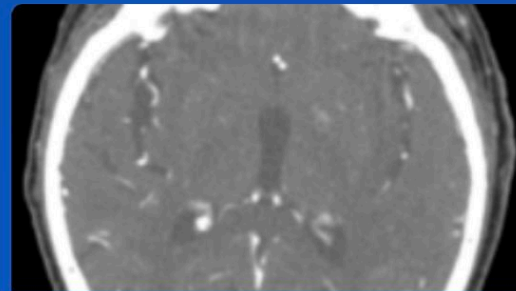
AORTIC DISSECTION



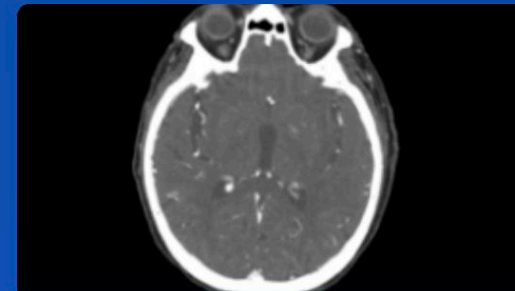
ABDOMINAL AORTIC MEASUREMENT



CORONARY ARTERY CALCIFICATION



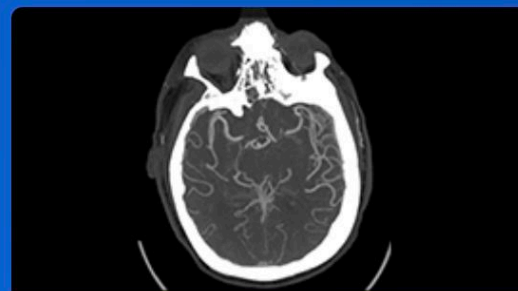
VESSEL OCCLUSION (LVO AND MEVO)



M1 LARGE VESSEL OCCLUSION



INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE



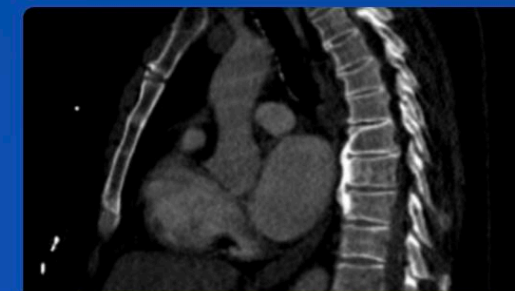
BRAIN ANEURYSM



MIDLINE SHIFT



C-SPINE FRACTURE



VERTEBRAL COMPRESSION FRACTURES

#ForumRisk19

www.forumriskmanagement.it



**aidoc**

SOLUTIONS

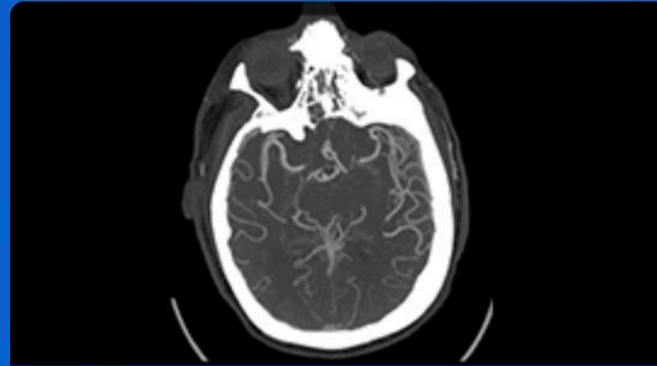
PLATFORM

HEALTHCARE AI

LEARN

COMPANY

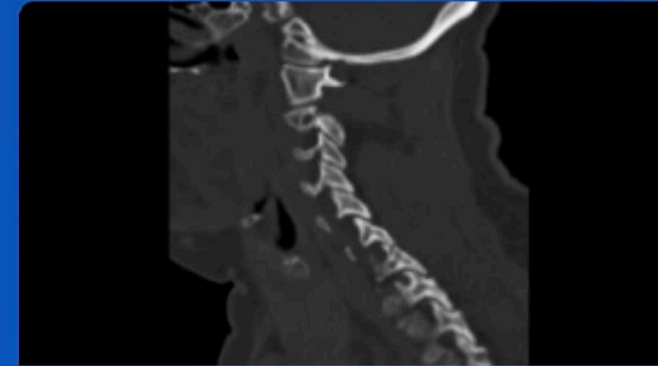
**BOOK A MEETING**



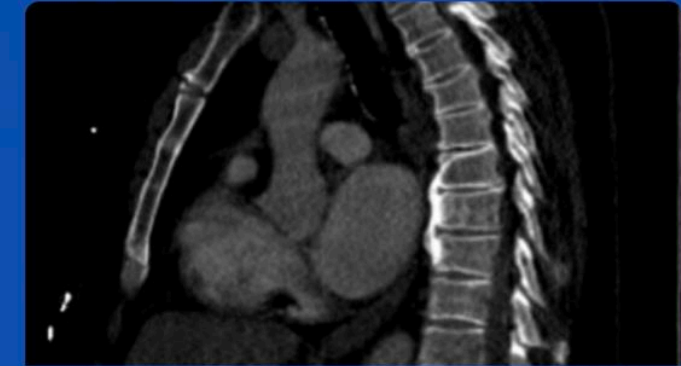
BRAIN ANEURYSM



MIDLINE SHIFT



C-SPINE FRACTURE



VERTEBRAL  
COMPRESSION  
FRACTURES



RIB FRACTURE



PNEUMOTHORAX



MALPOSITIONED  
ENDOTRACHEAL TUBES  
(ETT)



INTRA-ABDOMINAL  
FREE GAS



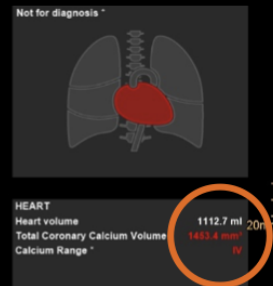
### Quantitative results as added-value The AI-Rad Companion Chest CT in clinical routine



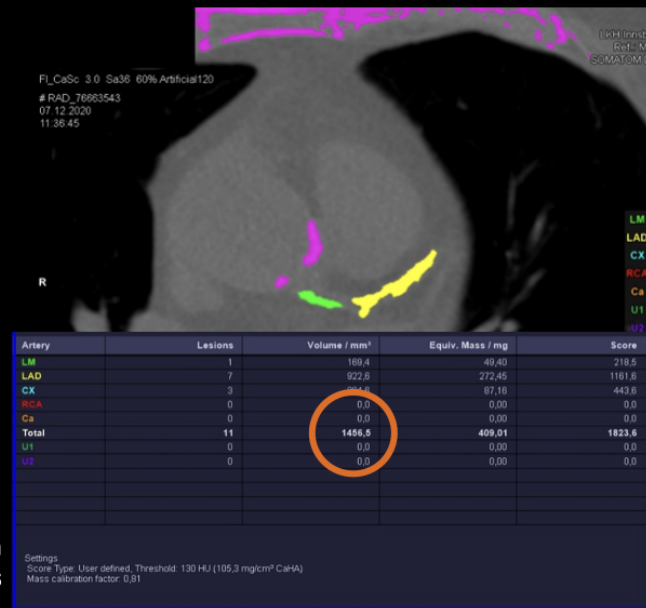
#### Case 2

#### AI-Rad Companion outcome:

Automated detection and quantification of coronary calcifications and automated exclusion of existing stent graft.



Postprocessing on syngo.via shows comparable results



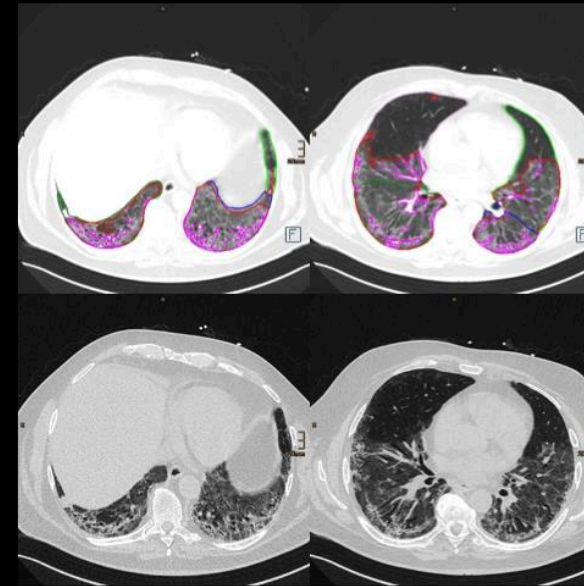
Digital & Automation Te<sup>3</sup>  
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Courtesy of Department of Radiology, Medical University of Innsbruck - Tiro Kliniken, Innsbruck, Austria

### Quantitative results as added-value The AI-Rad Companion Chest CT in clinical routine



#### Case 1: Examination date 29.04.2020



Results			
Pulmonary Density			
AI-Rad Companion			
LUNG OPACITY	Both Lungs	Right Lung	Left Lung
Opacity Score	14	8	6
Total Volume [ml]	3577.96	1990.42	1587.55
Opacity Volume [ml]	1894.37	947.34	947.03
Opacity Percentage [%]	62.95	47.60	59.65
High Opacity Volume [ml]	124.70	59.88	64.83
High Opacity Percentage [%]	3.49	3.01	4.08
Mean HU Total [HU]	-677.20	-688.70	-662.79
Mean HU of Opacity [HU]	-580.13	-683.35	-576.92
Standard Deviation Total [HU]	219.27	218.19	219.78
Standard Deviation of Opacity [HU]	202.58	201.18	203.93

LUNG LOBE OPACITY					
	Right Upper	Right Middle	Right Lower	Left Upper	Left Lower
Opacity Score	2	2	4	2	4
Total Volume [ml]	797.99	515.02	678.31	1064.95	602.60
Opacity Volume [ml]	226.95	134.95	685.44	482.79	484.24
Opacity Percentage [%]	28.47	26.20	86.31	44.80	92.37
High Opacity Volume [ml]	5.88	3.87	50.14	19.29	45.53
High Opacity Percentage [%]	0.74	0.75	7.39	1.78	9.06
Mean HU Total [HU]	-750.86	-771.75	-652.60	-730.83	-615.90
Mean HU of Opacity [HU]	-616.98	-643.02	-556.55	-634.73	-616.79
Standard Deviation Total [HU]	179.41	180.30	221.07	186.87	213.59
Standard Deviation of Opacity [HU]	168.61	168.49	214.35	180.15	209.75

\* Colors are based on institutional settings.  
They are not an indication or recommendation for treatment.  
To interpret the results, please refer to the user documentation.

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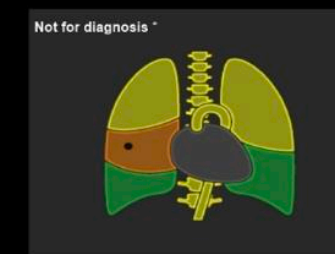
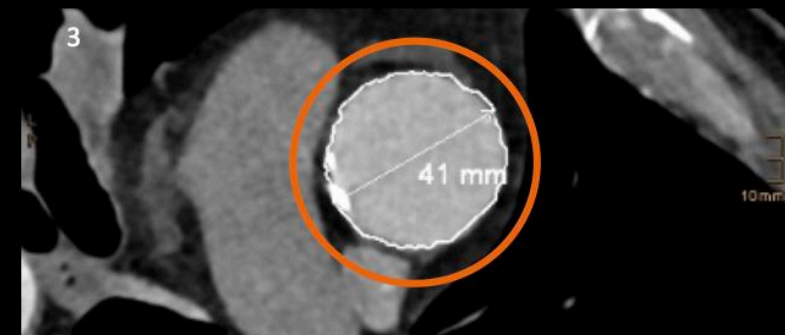
### Quantitative results as added-value The AI-Rad Companion Chest CT in clinical routine



#### Case 2

#### AI-Rad Companion outcome:

Automated detection and quantification of thoracic aorta. The actual diameter of position #3 exceeds the defined threshold and is marked in the result overview.



AORTA	Diameter [mm]	Diameter [mm]	
1 Sin. of Vals	37	6 Prox. Desc.	30
2 Sinot. Jct	7	7 Mid Desc.	29
3 Mid Asc.	41	8 At Diaphr.	27
4 Prox. Arch	36	9 Abd. Aorta	27
5 Mid Arch	32		
Aorta Range *			

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## PRIORIZZAZIONE DELLA LISTA DI LAVORO

AI Result	Patient ID	Name	Surname	Description	Date
POSITIVE	400-608-4467	Johnston	Lucinda	Left ankle	Thursday 08-10-2019 10h34 AM
POSITIVE	401-612-1256	Lewis	Smith	Pelvis	Thursday 08-10-2019 10h12 AM
DOUBT	407-003-9332	Dominic	Watts	Right Hand	Thursday 08-10-2019 10h01 AM
DOUBT	512-724-5758	Nicolas	Hamilton	Left Foot	Thursday 08-10-2019 09h52AM
NEGATIVE	008-392-2699	Eli	Cook	Spine	Thursday 08-10-2019 09h34 AM
NEGATIVE	402-458-0003	Jason	Francis	Rib Cage	Thursday 08-10-2019 09h05 AM



*Imaging quantitativo (radiomica) necessita di misurazioni accurate dei biomarker estraibili dalle immagini come indicatori di malattia tramite processi di texture analisi.*

Le misurazioni e valutazioni dei risultati ottenuti necessitano di processi di automazione molto complessi che solo l'IA ci fornisce

Radiology



**Radiomics:** Images Are More than Pictures, They Are Data<sup>1</sup>

Robert J. Gillies, PhD  
 Paul E. Kinahan, PhD  
 Hedvig Hricak, MD, PhD, Dr(hc)

In the past decade, the field of medical image analysis has grown exponentially, with an increased number of pattern recognition tools and an increase in data set sizes. These advances have facilitated the development of processes for high-throughput extraction of quantitative features that

**RADIOMICA**

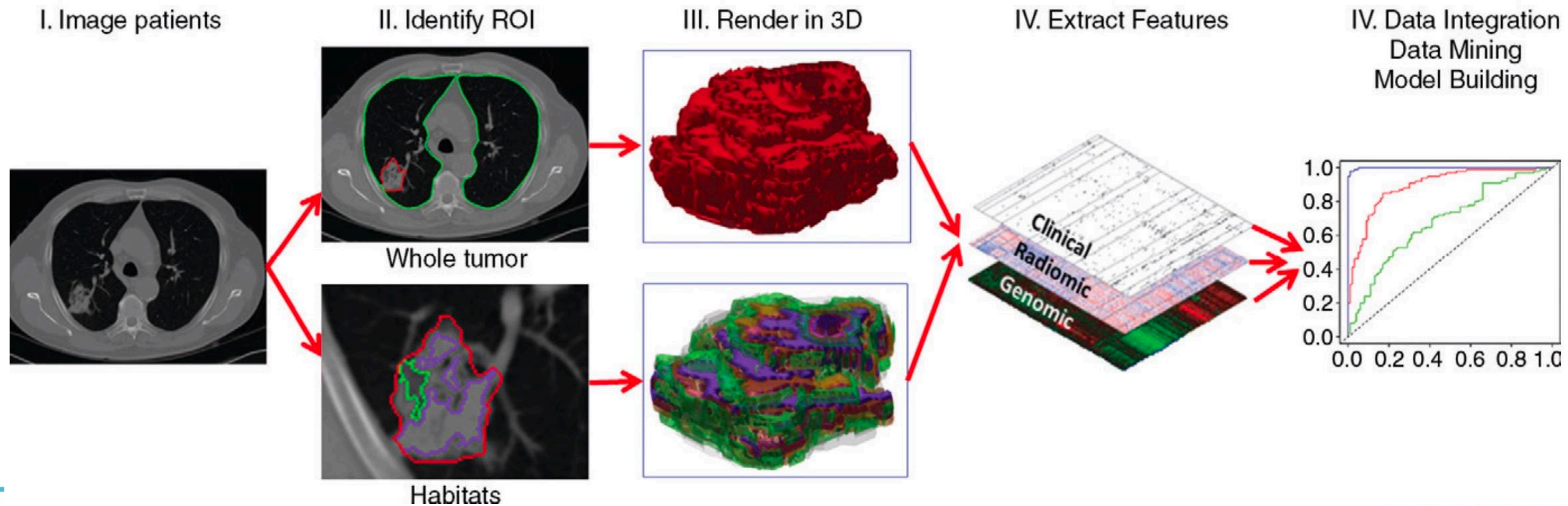


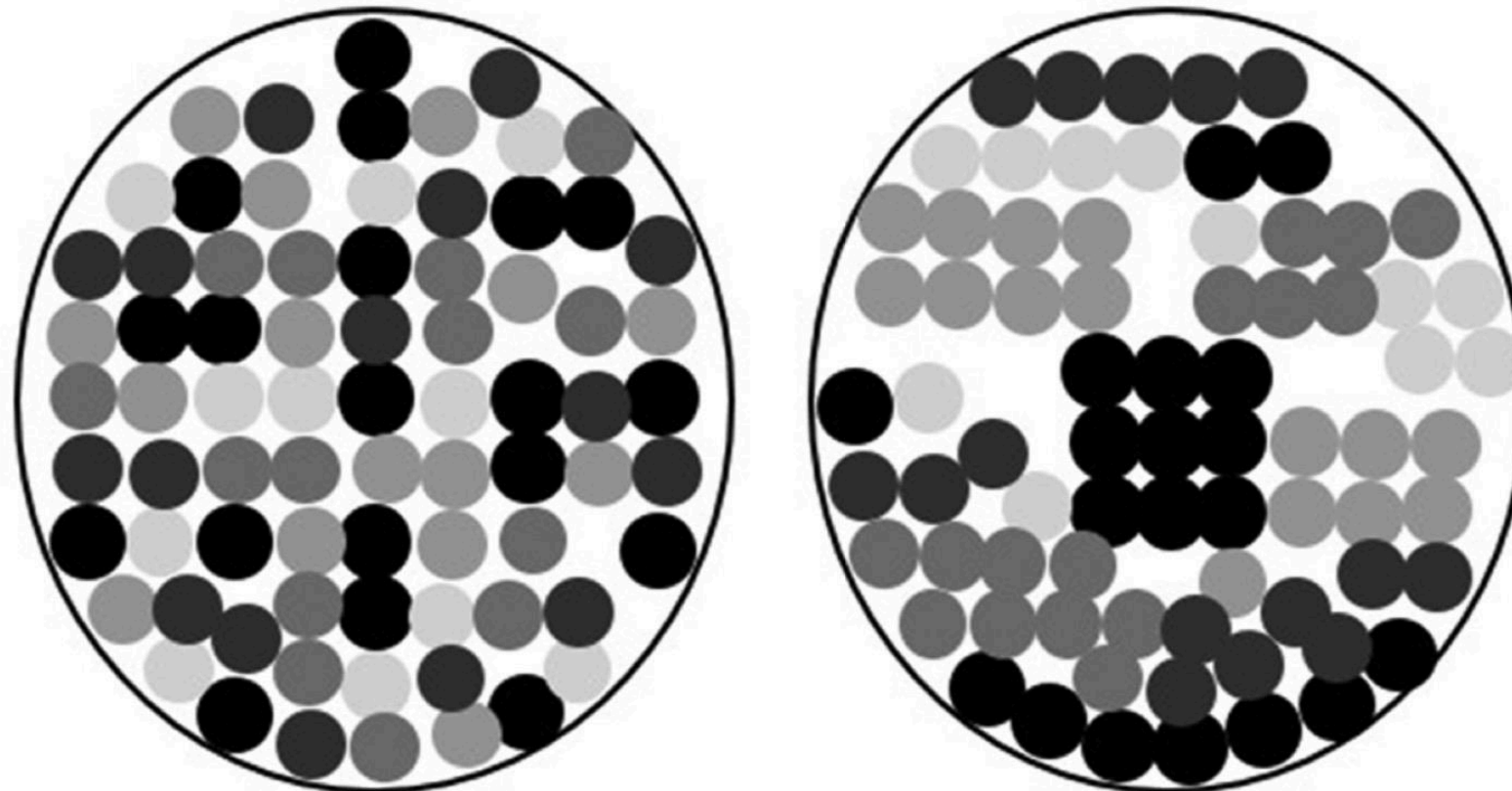


Table 1: Spectrum of Statistical-based First-Order and Higher-Order Texture Features

Texture Feature	Level/Order	Description	Examples	Comments
Intensity of pixel histogram	First order	Histogram where x-axis represents pixel/voxel gray level and y-axis represents frequency of occurrence (Fig 2)	Mean gray-level intensity, threshold, standard deviation or variance of the pixel histogram, skewness, kurtosis, first-order entropy, mean of the positive pixels (MPP)	Takes into account only pixel intensity, not spatial location or relationship of pixels First-order entropy is the irregularity or complexity of pixel intensities
Run-length matrix	Second order	Adjacent or consecutive pixels/voxels of a single gray level in a given direction	Run-length nonuniformity, gray-level nonuniformity, long-run emphasis, short-run emphasis, fraction	Similar to co-occurrence matrix, takes into account both pixel intensity and spatial relationships
Gray-level co-occurrence matrix	Second order	How often pairs of pixels with specific values in a specified spatial range occur in an image	Contrast, uniformity, second-order entropy, sum of variance, sum of averages, sum of entropy	...
Advanced metrics	Higher order	Comparing differences and relationships between multiple pixels/voxels	Hundreds: autoregressive model, Haar wavelet (wavelet energy), geometry parameters, neighborhood gray-tone difference matrix	...

**Applicazioni in oncologia**  
**Caratterizzazione istologica**

**PRIMO PASSO: SEGMENTAZIONE ED ESTRAZIONE PARAMETRI TEXTURE**



**Same number of grey circle different distribution different texture parameters**



Open Access Article

## Radiomics-Based Machine Learning Model for Diagnosis of Acute Pancreatitis Using Computed Tomography

by Stefanie Bette<sup>1</sup> ✉, Luca Canalini<sup>1</sup> ✉, Laura-Marie Feitelson<sup>1</sup> ✉, Piotr Woźnicki<sup>2</sup> ✉ , Franka Risch<sup>1</sup>, Adrian Huber<sup>1</sup> ✉, Josua A. Decker<sup>1</sup> ✉ , Kartikay Tehlan<sup>1</sup> ✉, Judith Becker<sup>1</sup> ✉ , Claudia Wollny<sup>1</sup> ✉, Christian Scheurig-Münkler<sup>1</sup> ✉, Thomas Wendler<sup>1,3,4</sup> ✉ , Florian Schwarz<sup>5</sup> ✉ and Thomas Kroencke<sup>1,6,\*</sup> ✉ 

European Radiology (2021) 31:5443–5453  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-020-07635-6>

EMERGENCY RADIOLOGY



## Radiomics score predicts acute respiratory distress syndrome based on the initial CT scan after trauma

Sebastian Röhrich<sup>1</sup> · Johannes Hofmanninger<sup>2</sup> · Lukas Negrin<sup>3</sup> · Georg Langs<sup>2</sup>  · Helmut Prosch<sup>1</sup>

Received: 22 May 2020 / Revised: 2 December 2020 / Accepted: 16 December 2020 / Published online: 17 March 2021




Academic Radiology

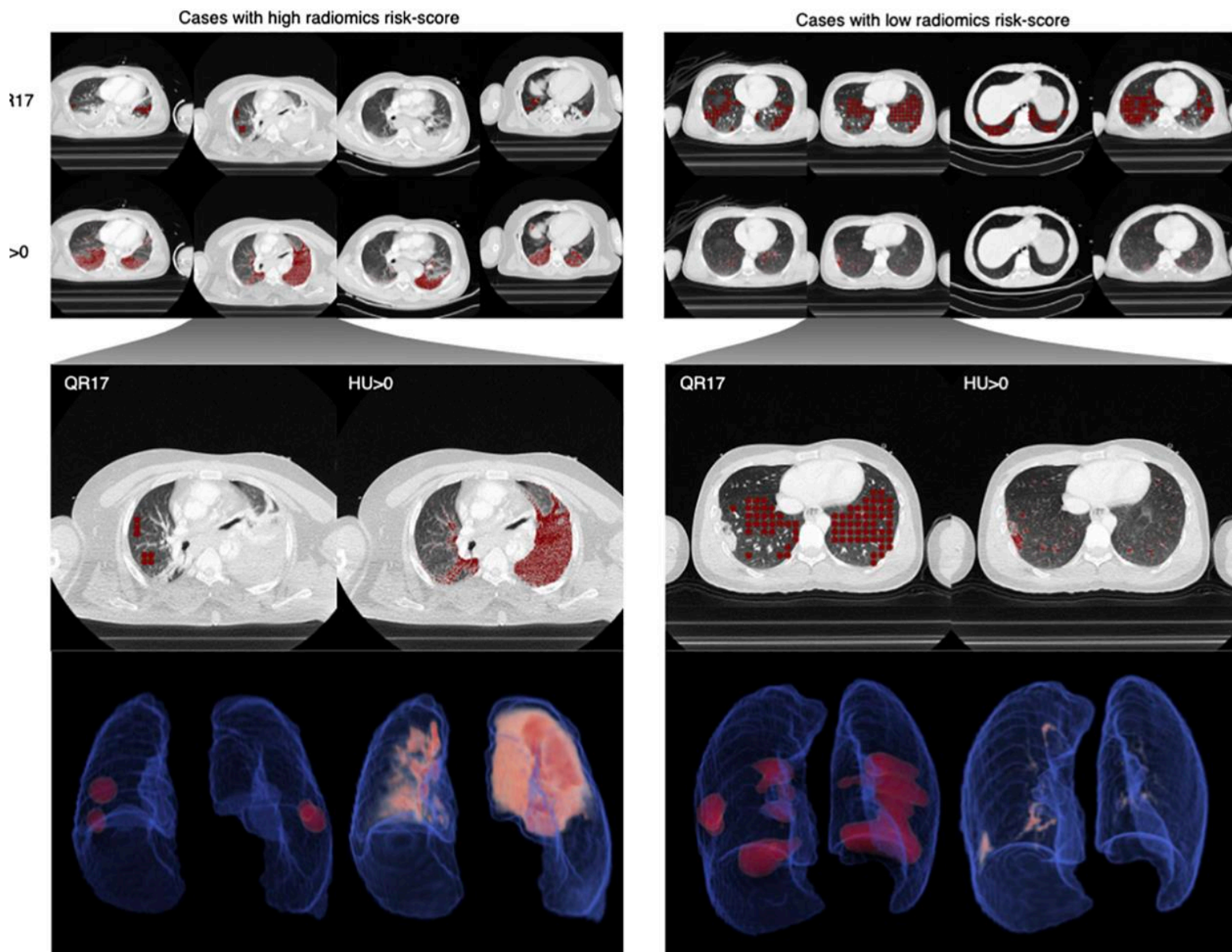
Volume 29, Issue 10, October 2022, Pages 1512-1520



Original Investigation

## Prediction of the Acuity of Vertebral Compression Fractures on CT Using Radiologic and Radiomic Features

A Yeon Kim MD, Min A Yoon MD  ✉, Su Jung Ham MSc, Young Chul Cho PhD, Yousun Ko PhD, Bumwoo Park PhD, Seonok Kim MSc, Eugene Lee MD, Ro Woon Lee MD, Choong Guen Chee MD, Min Hee Lee MD, Sang Hoon Lee MD, Hye Won Chung MD





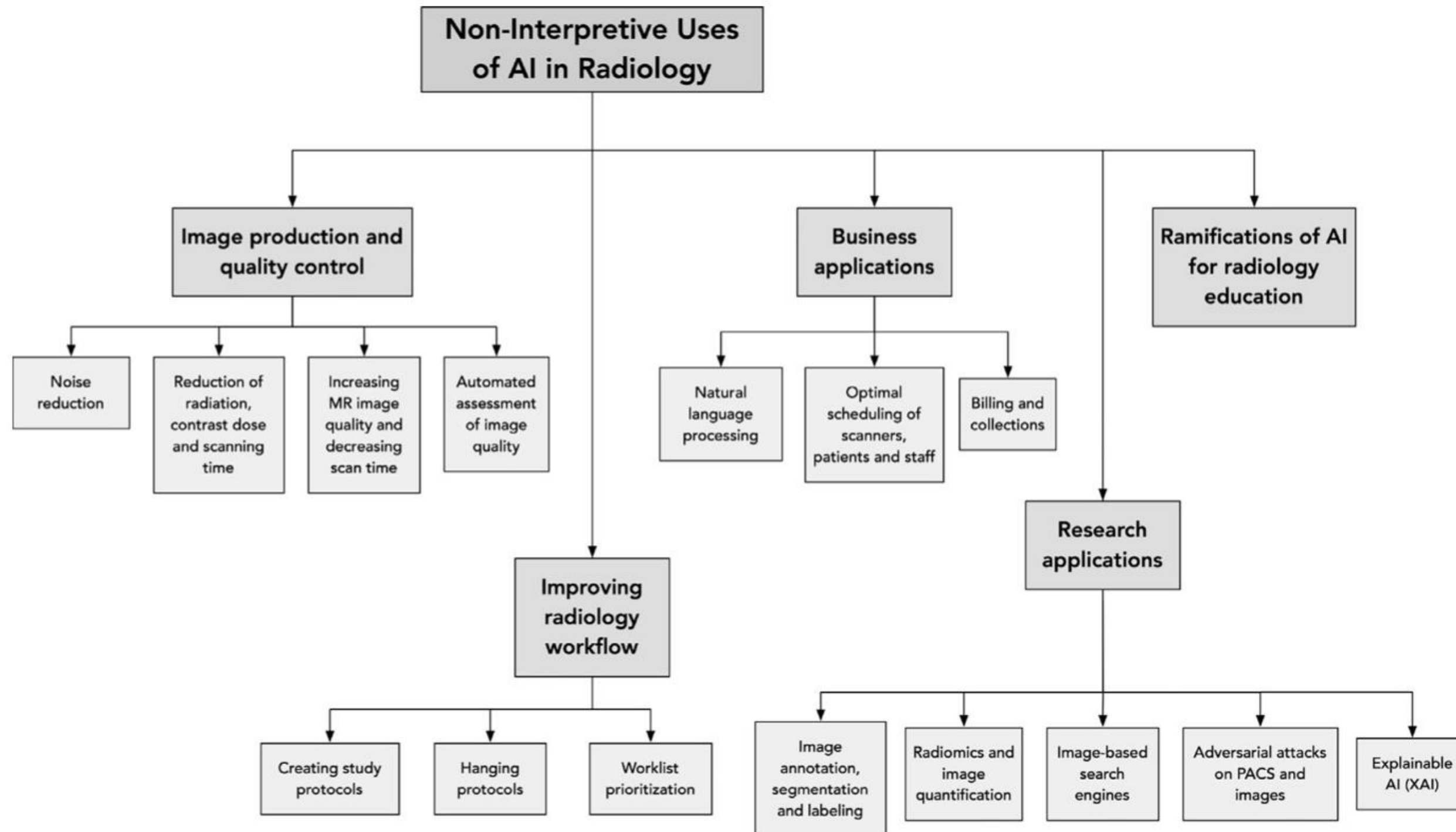
Accademic Radiology, 2020

Original Investigation  
**Noninterpretive Uses of Artificial Intelligence in Radiology**

Michael L. Richardson, MD, Elisabeth R. Garwood, MD, Yueh Lee, MD, Matthew D. Li, MD, Hao S. Lo, MD, MBA, Arun Nagaraju, MD, Xuan V. Nguyen, MD, PhD, Linda Probyn, MD, Prabhakar Rajiah, MD, Jessica Sin, MD, Ashish P. Wasnik, MD, Kali Xu, MD

We deem a computer to exhibit artificial intelligence (AI) when it performs a task that would normally require intelligent action by a human. Much of the recent excitement about AI in the medical literature has revolved around the ability of AI models to recognize anatomy and detect pathology on medical images, sometimes at the level of expert physicians. However, AI can also be used to solve a wide range of noninterpretive problems that are relevant to radiologists and their patients. This review summarizes some of the newer noninterpretive uses of AI in radiology.

**APPLICAZIONI NON INTERPRETATIVE DELL'AI**



**WORKFLOW IN URGENZA**  
**APPLICAZIONI NON INTERPRETATIVE**



- **POSIZIONAMENTO AUTOMATICO**
- **RIDUZIONE DELLA DOSE (ALGORITMI BASATI SU AI)**
- **RIDUZIONE DEI TEMPI DI ACQUISIZIONE ED OTTIMIZZAZIONE PROTOCOLLI (RM)**
- **COMUNICAZIONE CON I COLLEGHI**
- **ANALISI DELLA PRODUTTIVITA' DEI MACCHINARI (BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE)**
- **ANALIS**



## Imaging production and quality control

- Noise Reduction
- Reduction of Radiation, Contrast Dose, and Scanning Time
- Increasing MR Image Quality and Decreasing Scan Time
- Increasing MR Image Quality and Decreasing Scan Time
- Automated Assessment of Image Quality
- Hanging Protocols



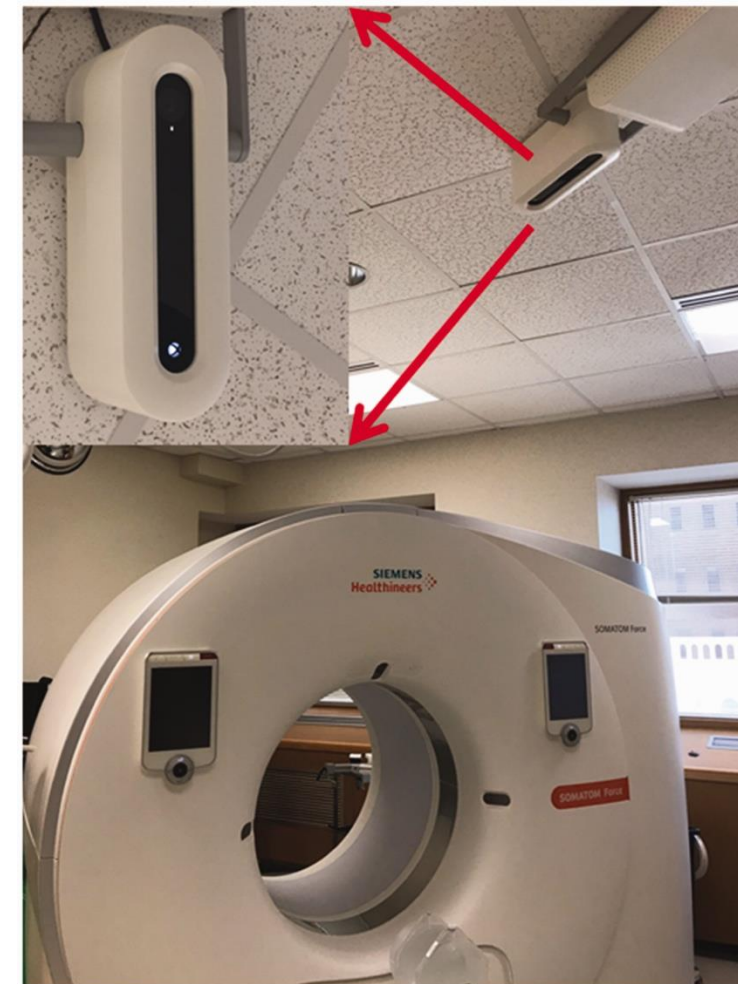
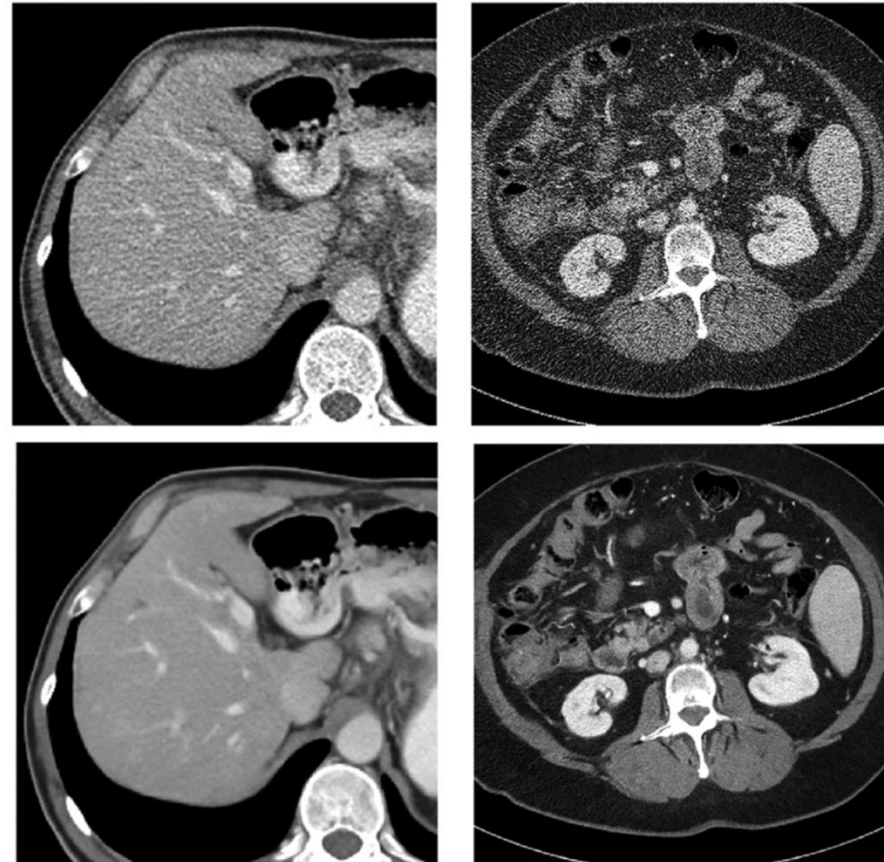
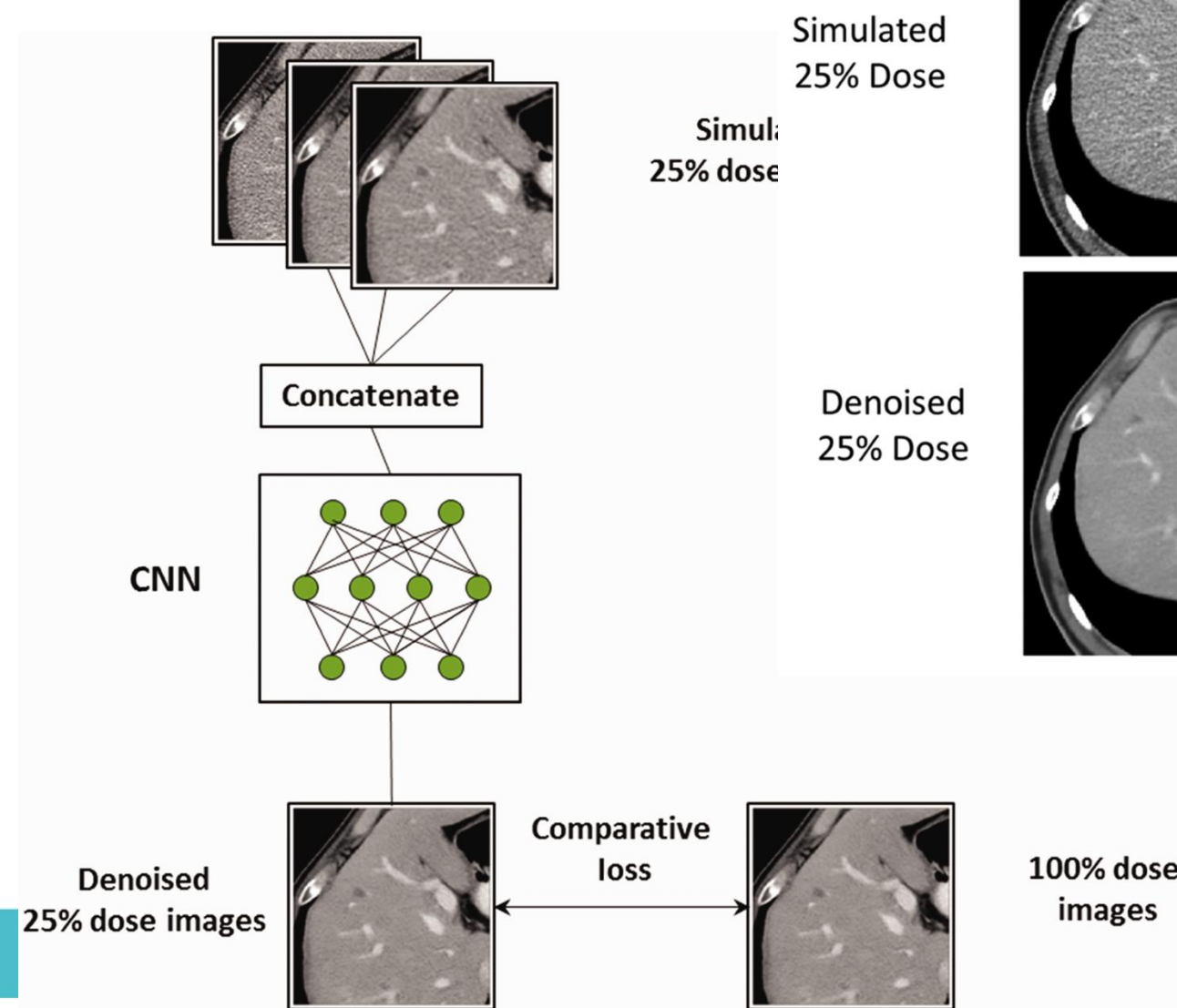
**→ RIDUZIONE DELLA DOSE (ALGORITMI BASATI SU AI)**

**→ POSIZIONAMENTO AUTOMATICO**



Special Review  
**Complex Relationship Between Artificial Intelligence and CT Radiation Dose**

Reya V. Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Mannudeep K. Kalra MD<sup>1</sup>, Shadi Ebrahimian MD<sup>1</sup>,  
 Parisa Kaviani MD<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Primak PhD<sup>2</sup>, Bernardo Bizzo MD, PhD<sup>1,3</sup>,  
 Keith J. Dreyer DO, PhD<sup>1,3</sup>







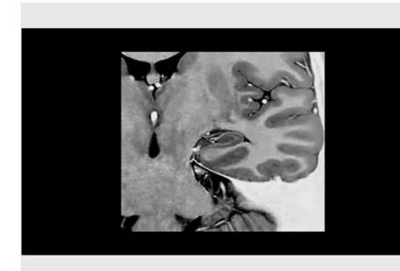
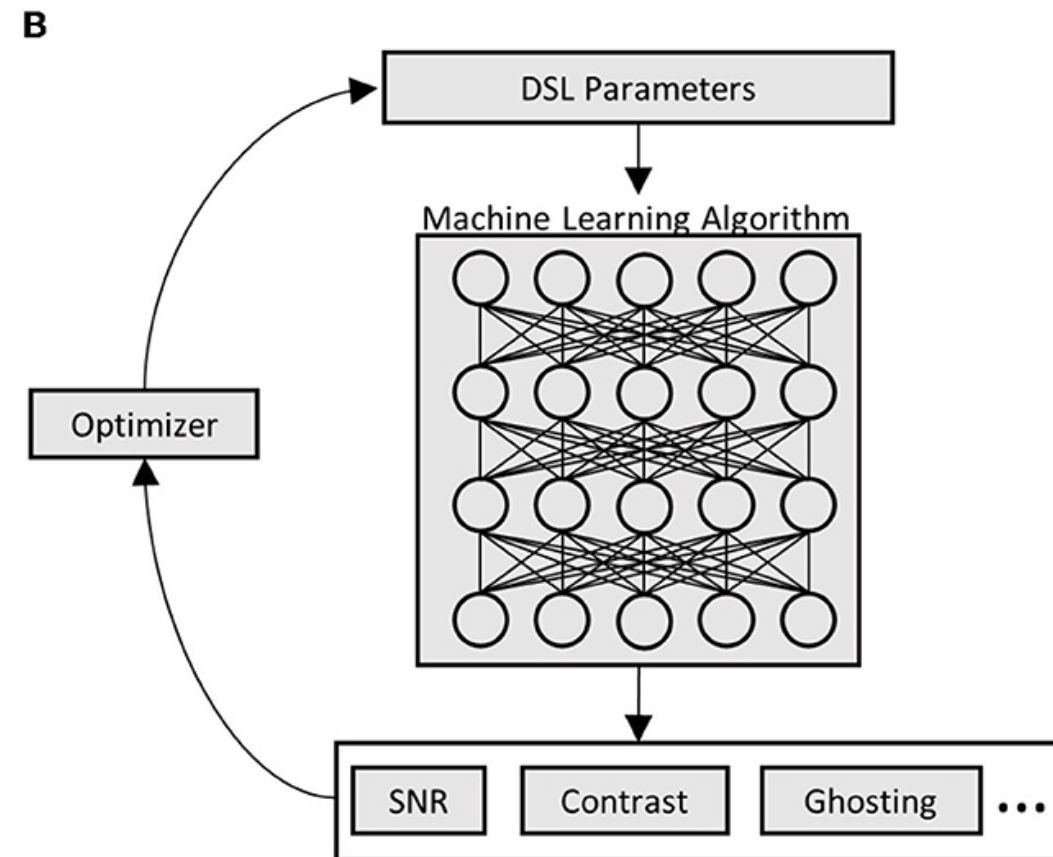
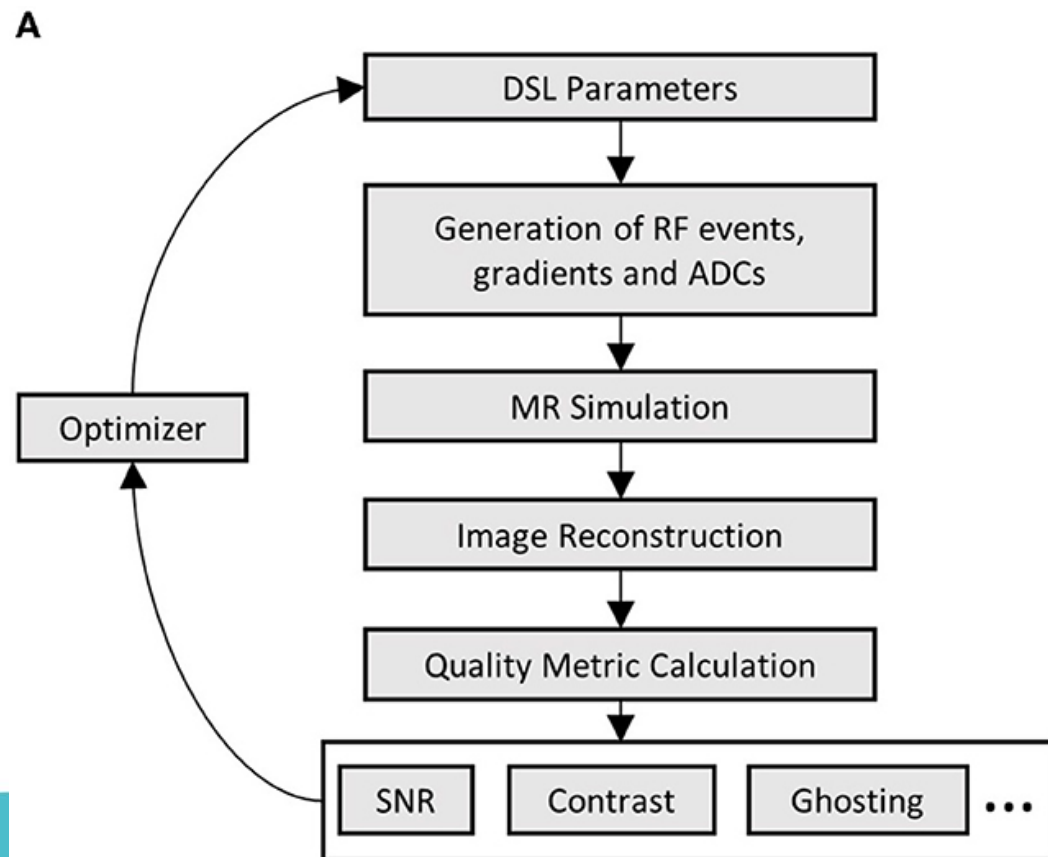
Research article

# Five-minute knee MRI: An AI-based super resolution reconstruction approach for compressed sensing. A validation study on healthy volunteers

Robert Terzis<sup>a,\*</sup>, Thomas Dratsch<sup>a</sup>, Robert Hahnfeldt<sup>a</sup>, Lajos Basten<sup>a</sup>, Philip Rauen<sup>a</sup>, Kristina Sonnabend<sup>a,b</sup>, Kilian Weiss<sup>b</sup>, Robert Reimer<sup>a</sup>, David Maintz<sup>a</sup>, Andra-Iza Iuga<sup>a,1</sup>, Grisca Bratke<sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> University of Cologne, Faculty of Medicine and University Hospital Cologne, Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Cologne, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Philips GmbH Market DACH, Hamburg, Germany



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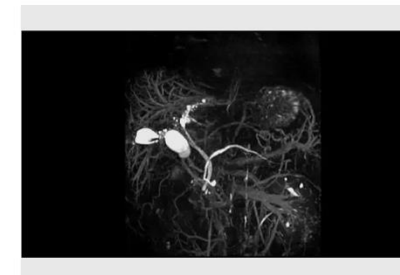
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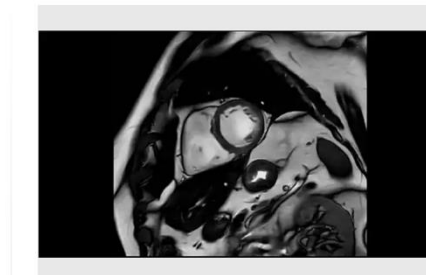
### SmartSpeed MSK

Philips SmartSpeed delivers image quality and speed at your fingertips. It utilizes the Compressed SENSE speed engine to reduce scan time and an award-winning AI algorithm applied...

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### SmartSpeed Body - Abdomen



### SmartSpeed Cardiac

Philips SmartSpeed delivers image



### SmartSpeed MotionFree - Head Neck

## Imaging production and quality control

- Noise Reduction
- Reduction of Radiation, Contrast Dose, and Scanning Time
- Increasing MR Image Quality and Decreasing Scan Time
- Increasing MR Image Quality and Decreasing Scan Time
- Automated Assessment of Image Quality
- Hanging Protocols



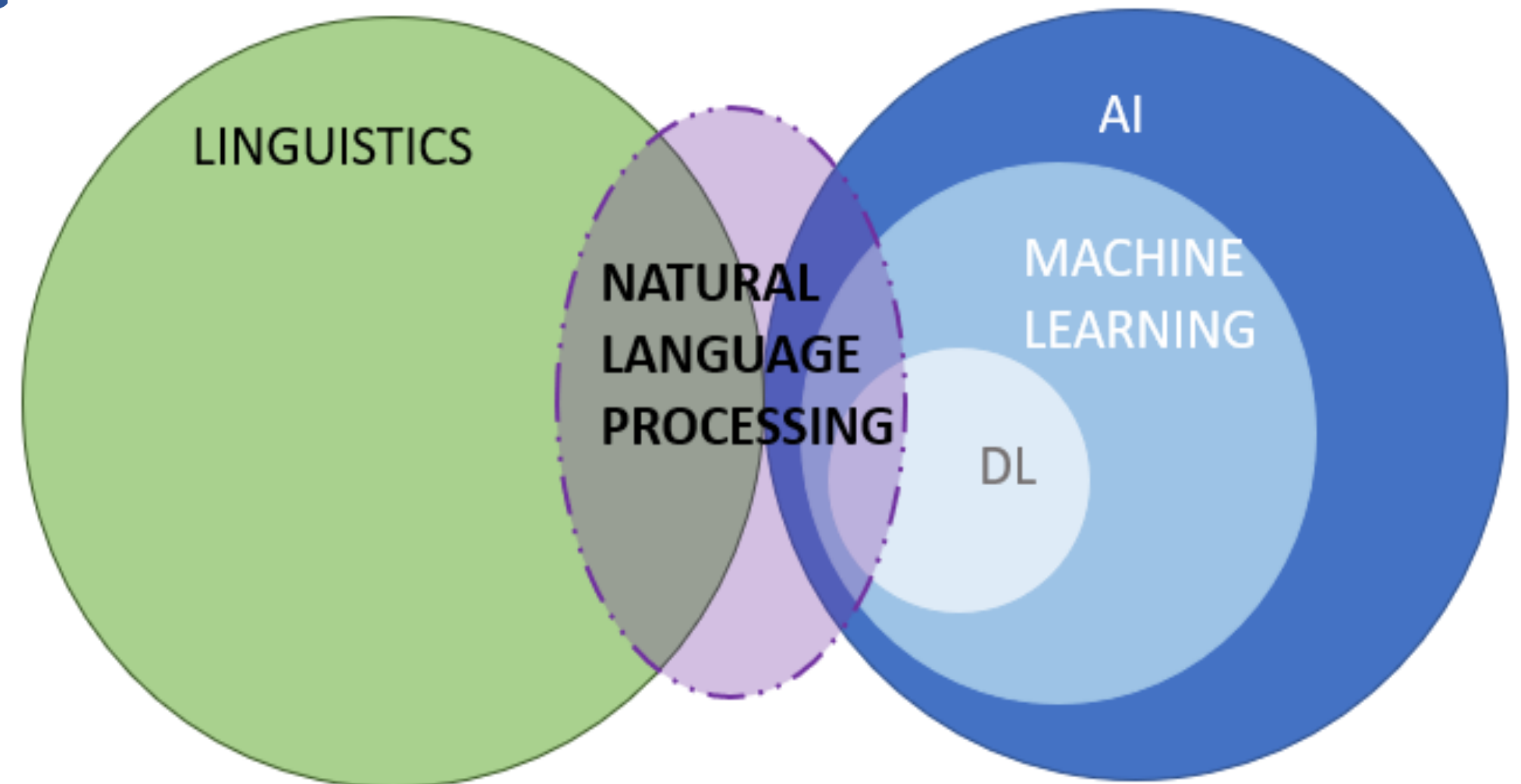
## BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

- Natural languages processing
- Hanging Protocols
- Optimal Scheduling of Scanners, Patients, and Staff
- Billing and collection

**AI NELLA COMUNICAZIONE CON IL PAZIENTE E CON I COLLEGHI!**

## Reports are more than words - they are DATA: Natural Language Processing

Natural language processing (NLP) is any computer-based methods that convert free-text into a computer manageable structured data. Thus, NLP stands halfway between linguistics and computer-science.





NLP applications in radiology are extremely numerous and continuously increasing:

## **Natural Language Processing applications in radiology**

- Classification**
- Extraction**
- Diagnostic surveillance**
- Enrollment of cohort for research studies**
- Structured reporting**
- Others (Identify follow-up recommendations, Imaging protocols determinations, Quality assessment)**

# A systematic review of natural language processing applied to radiology reports



29 NOVEMBRE 2024  
EZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI



Arlene Casey<sup>1\*</sup>, Emma Davidson<sup>2</sup>, Michael Poon<sup>2</sup>, Hang Dong<sup>3,4</sup>, Daniel Duma<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Grivas<sup>5</sup>, Claire Grover<sup>5</sup>, Víctor Suárez-Paniagua<sup>3,4</sup>, Richard Tobin<sup>5</sup>, William Whiteley<sup>2,6</sup>, Honghan Wu<sup>4,7</sup> and Beatrice Alex<sup>1,8</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Natural language processing (NLP) has a significant role in advancing healthcare and has been found to be key in extracting structured information from radiology reports. Understanding recent developments in NLP

**Conclusions:** Automated understanding of clinical narratives of the radiology reports has the potential to enhance the healthcare process and we show that research in this field continues to grow. Reproducibility and explainability of models are important if the domain is to move applications into clinical use. More could be done to share code enabling validation of methods on different institutional data and to reduce heterogeneity in reporting of study properties allowing inter-study comparisons. Our results have significance for researchers in the field providing a systematic synthesis of existing work to build on, identify gaps, opportunities for collaboration and avoid duplication.

reporting greater than 0.85 F1 scores, it is hard to comparatively evaluate these approaches given that most of them use different datasets. Only 14 studies made their data and 15 their code available with 10 externally validating results.

**Conclusions:** Automated understanding of clinical narratives of the radiology reports has the potential to enhance the healthcare process and we show that research in this field continues to grow. Reproducibility and explainability of models are important if the domain is to move applications into clinical use. More could be done to share code enabling validation of methods on different institutional data and to reduce heterogeneity in reporting of study properties allowing inter-study comparisons. Our results have significance for researchers in the field providing a systematic synthesis of existing work to build on, identify gaps, opportunities for collaboration and avoid duplication.

**Keywords:** Natural language processing, Radiology, Systematic review



## Artificial Intelligence to Improve Patient Understanding of Radiology Reports

Kanhai Amin<sup>a,\*</sup>, Pavan Khosla<sup>b</sup>, Rushabh Doshi<sup>b</sup>, Sophie Chheang<sup>c</sup>, and Howard P. Forman<sup>c,d,e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; <sup>b</sup>Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA; <sup>c</sup>Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA; <sup>d</sup>Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT, USA; <sup>e</sup>Department of Health Policy and Management, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, CT, USA

*Systematic Review*

# The Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Radiology Field: What Is the State of Doctor–Patient Communication in Cancer Diagnosis?

Alexandra Derevianko <sup>1</sup>, Silvia Francesca Maria Pizzoli <sup>2,\*</sup>, Filippo Pesapane <sup>3</sup>, Anna Rotili <sup>3</sup>, Dario Monzani <sup>4</sup>, Roberto Grasso <sup>1,2</sup>, Enrico Cassano <sup>3</sup> and Gabriella Pravettoni <sup>1,2</sup>

**Simple Summary:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been increasingly used in radiology to improve diagnostic procedures over the past decades. The application of AI at the time of cancer diagnosis also creates challenges in the way doctors should communicate the use of AI to patients. The present systematic review deals with the patient’s psycho-cognitive perspective on AI and the interpersonal skills between patients and physicians when AI is implemented in cancer diagnosis communication.

Evidence from the retrieved studies pointed out that the use of AI in radiology is negatively associated with patient trust in AI and patient-centered communication in cancer disease.

# Direct communication between radiologists and patients improves the quality of imaging reports

Malpractice | Published: 28 April 2021

Volume 31, pages 8725–8732, (2021) [Cite this article](#)

19 NOVEMBRE 2024  
ECONOMIA FIERE E CONGRESSI



Radiology

ORIGINAL RESEARCH • HEALTH POLICY AND PRACTICE

## Assessment of Claimant, Clinical, and Financial Characteristics of Teleradiology Medical Malpractice Cases

*Adam C. Schaffer, MD, MPH • Tarek Zawi, BA • Jonathan S. Einbinder, MD, MPH • Luke Sato, MD • Aaron D. Sodickson, MD, PhD*

From the CRICO/Risk Management Foundation of the Harvard Medical Institutions, Boston, Mass (A.C.S., T.Z., J.S.E., L.S.); and Department of Medicine (A.C.S., J.S.E., L.S.) and Department of Radiology, Division of Emergency Radiology (A.D.S.), Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 75 Francis St, PBB-B-422, Boston, MA 02215. Received October 16, 2023; revision requested November 21; revision received January 25, 2024; accepted February 13. **Address correspondence to** A.C.S. (email: [aschaffer@bwh.harvard.edu](mailto:aschaffer@bwh.harvard.edu)).

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

See also the editorial by Mezrich in this issue.

Radiology 2024; 311(1):e232806 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.232806> • Content codes: **SQ** **HP**

**Conclusion:** Compared with radiology cases, teleradiology cases had higher clinical and financial severity and were more likely to involve issues with communication.





## BI-RADS Category Assignments by GPT-3.5, GPT-4, and Google Bard: A Multilanguage Study

*Andrea Cozzi, MD, PhD\** • *Katja Pinker, MD, PhD\** • *Andri Hidber, BMed* • *Tianyu Zhang, PhD* • *Luca Bonomo, MD* • *Roberto Lo Gullo, MD* • *Blake Christianson, MD* • *Marco Curti, MD* • *Stefania Rizzo, MD, PhD* • *Filippo Del Grande, MD, MBA, MHEM* • *Ritse M. Mann, MD, PhD\*\** • *Simone Schiaffino, MD\*\**

From the Imaging Institute of Southern Switzerland (IIMSI), Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Via Tesserete 46, 6900 Lugano, Switzerland (A.C., L.B., M.C., S.R., F.I.); Imaging Service, Department of Radiology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY (K.P., R.L.G., B.C.); Faculty of Biomedical Sciences, Università del Canton Ticino, Lugano, Switzerland (A.H., S.R., F.D.G., S.S.); Department of Radiology, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (T.Z., R.M.M.); Department of Diagnostic Imaging, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands (T.Z., R.M.M.); and GROW Research Institute for Oncology and M&D Center, Maastricht University, Maastricht, the Netherlands (T.Z.). Received August 14, 2023; revision requested August 23; final revision received March 8, 2024; accepted for publication March 15, 2024. Address correspondence to A.C. (email: [andrea.cozzi@gmail.com](mailto:andrea.cozzi@gmail.com)).

K.P. is supported in part by a National Cancer Institute Cancer Center Support Grant (P30 CA008748).

\* A.C. and K.P. contributed equally to this work.

\*\* R.M.M. and S.S. are co-senior authors.

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

Radiology 2024; 311(1):e232133 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.232133> • Content codes: **BR** **AI**

**Background:** The performance of publicly available large language models (LLMs) remains unclear for complex clinical tasks.



## Attacchi cyber +110% in cinque anni, sanità nel mirino

Rapporto Clusit: "Il numero di incidenti più elevato di sempre, in sei mesi +23%"

Come noto, la **direttiva (UE) 2022/2555**, muovendo dal presupposto che «la rapida trasformazione digitale e l'interconnessione della società [...] ha portato a un'espansione del panorama delle minacce informatiche, con nuove sfide che richiedono risposte adeguate, coordinate e innovative in tutti gli Stati membri» (cons. n. 3), aveva imposto a questi ultimi di adottare **strategie nazionali efficaci in materia di cybersicurezza**.

Il d.lgs. n. 138/2024 stabilisce misure volte a garantire un livello elevato di sicurezza informatica su tutto il territorio italiano, contribuendo così ad incrementare il livello comune di sicurezza nell'Unione europea. A tal fine, il decreto legislativo prevede:

- una **Strategia nazionale di cybersicurezza**;
- l'integrazione del **quadro di gestione delle crisi informatiche**;
- la conferma dell'**Agenzia per la cybersicurezza nazionale** quale Autorità nazionale competente NIS, punto di contatto unico NIS e Gruppo di intervento nazionale per la sicurezza informatica in caso di incidente in ambito nazionale;
- la designazione dell'Agenzia per la cybersicurezza nazionale e del Ministero della difesa quali **Autorità nazionali di gestione delle crisi informatiche su vasta scala**;
- l'**individuazione di Autorità di settore NIS** che collaborano con l'Agenzia per la cybersicurezza nazionale;
- l'indicazione dei criteri per l'**individuazione dei soggetti a cui si applica il presente decreto** e la definizione dei relativi **obblighi in materia di misure di gestione dei rischi** per la sicurezza informatica e di notifica di incidente;

NOTIZIE 04 Ottobre 2024

**Cybersecurity: pubblicato in G.U. il d.lg.s n. 138/2024**

**Decreto legislativo 4 settembre 2024, n. 138.**



D.lgs. 138/2024

Segnaliamo ai lettori che nella G.U. n. 230 del 1° ottobre 2024 è stato pubblicato il d.lgs. 4 settembre 2024, n. 138 – qui consultabile in allegato – recante il «**Recepimento della direttiva (UE) 2022/2555, relativa a misure per un livello comune elevato di cybersicurezza nell'Unione, recante modifica del regolamento (UE) n. 910/2014 e della direttiva (UE) 2018/1972 e che abroga la direttiva (UE) 2016/1148**».



# RIDUZIONE IMPATTO ENERGETICO

## Obiettivi di Kyoto e greenddeal europeo: Ospedali a CO2 0 entro 2050?

Roletto et al.  
*European Radiology Experimental* (2024) 8:35  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41747-024-00424-6>

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGY  
**European Radiology**  
EXPERIMENTAL

Dekker et al. *Insights into Imaging* (2024) 15:62  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13244-024-01626-7>

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGY  
**Insights into Imaging**

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Open Access

### The environmental impact of energy consumption and carbon emissions in radiology departments: a systematic review

Andrea Roletto<sup>1\*</sup>, Moreno Zanardo<sup>2</sup>, Giuseppe Roberto Bonfitto<sup>3</sup>, Diego Catania<sup>4</sup>, Francesco Sardanelli<sup>2,5</sup> and Simone Zanoni<sup>6</sup>



EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

Open Access

### Review of strategies to reduce the contamination of the water environment by gadolinium-based contrast agents

Helena M. Dekker<sup>1\*</sup>, Gerard J. Stroomberg<sup>2</sup>, Aart J. Van der Molen<sup>3</sup> and Mathias Prokop<sup>1</sup>



Radiology

REVIEWS AND COMMENTARY • SPECIAL REPORT

### Climate Change and Radiology: Impetus for Change and a Toolkit for Action

Maura Brown, MD • Julia Hyde Schoen, MD, MS • Jonathan Gross, MD • Reed A. Omary, MD, MS • Kate Hanneman, MD, MPH

From the Department of Radiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada (M.B.); Department of Radiology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC (J.H.S.); Department of Radiology, Texas Children's Hospital/Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Tex (J.G.); Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tenn (R.A.O.); Department of Medical Imaging, University Medical Imaging Toronto, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada (K.H.); and Toronto General Hospital Research Institute, University Health Network (UHN), University of Toronto, 1 PMB-298, 585 University Ave, Toronto, ON, Canada M5G 2N2 (K.H.). Received January 31, 2023; revision requested February 24; revision received March 9; accepted March 20. Address correspondence to K.H. (email: [kate.hanneman@uhn.ca](mailto:kate.hanneman@uhn.ca)).

Conflicts of interest are listed at the end of this article.

## CONCLUSIONI



## IL PAZIENTE DEVE ESSERE AL CENTRO DELL'EVOLUZIONE TECNOLOGICA

Stephen Hawking, collegato al web summit di Lisbona del 2017, ha sollevato la questione dicendo che “*Le nostre Intelligenze Artificiali devono fare quel che vogliamo che facciano*”, sostenendo che non possiamo ancora prevedere che cosa davvero sarà possibile quando la mente umana sarà amplificata dall'Intelligenza Artificiale, ma che non possiamo ignorare che vi siano anche dei pericoli e il modo migliore di fronteggiarli è quello di identificarli e non ignorare il fatto che le nostre vite verranno trasformate.

Seguendo il ragionamento di Hawking, il vero “potere” sarà la conoscenza approfondita di questo fenomeno. È importante ricordare che *«Ci si preoccupa delle macchine che si umanizzano, ma il vero problema oggi sono i medici che sono diventati delle macchine»*

