A Call for Deep learning in Healthcare

Dr Chabi Gupta[1], Dr Preeti Singh[2], Dr Swati Bhatia[3]

[1]Christ University NCR.
[2]Assistant Professor Jagannath International Management School, New Delhi
[3]Assistant Professor Asian Business School, Noida

Abstract: The concept of personalising patient care has a long history, and current advancements in diagnostic medical imaging and molecular medicine are slowly but steadily revolutionising healthcare services by providing information and diagnostic tools that allow for tailored patient treatment. Multiple heterogeneous elements, such as socio-demographics, gene variability, environmental, and lifestyle factors, must be considered in order to facilitate personalized/precision treatment. As a result, one of the most pressing difficulties in personalised medicine is transforming enormous amounts of multimodal data into decision support tools capable of bridging the gap between research and clinical practise.Deep learning (DL) provides a unique answer to these issues, allowing for the acquisition or building of high-accuracy, multi-modal prediction models that will soon enable the realisation of the personalised medicine vision.

1. Introduction

Deep Learning is a highly effective technique for solving these healthcare difficulties, with unique DL-based models producing unparalleled outcomes that match or even improve state-of-the-art prediction/detection rates based on both intuitive and non-intuitive illness descriptions. The use of DL customised medicine could result in large socioeconomic gains based on these findings. Especially for developing countries like India it boasts of huge implications in the interest of an ever increasing population.

Personalized treatment necessitates a high level of precision analysis, and this study will demonstrate how Deep Learning can translate massive healthcare data into helpful tools for personalised medicine advancement. The DL algorithms are well-suited for massive healthcare data and outperform traditional statistical models in terms of prediction power while compromising interpretability.

2. Background and Research

Deep learning is an integrated AI function that processes data in a way that replicates the human brain's workings. It's used to detect objects, recognise voice, translate languages, and make judgments. Deep learning AI can learn without the need for human supervision, using data that is both unstructured and unlabeled.

Deep learning is thus a key component of self-driving cars, allowing them to detect a stop sign or discriminate between a pedestrian and a lamp post. It enables voice control in consumer electronics such as phones, tablets, televisions, and hands-free speakers. Deep learning has got a lot of press limelight recently, and for good reason. It's accomplishing outcomes that were previously unattainable. With an increase in patient peculiarities, the use of deep learning algorithms to treat the most challenging situations has become a recent trend in healthcare.

In deep learning, a computer model learns to perform categorization tasks directly from images, text, or sound. This is especially true when it comes to healthcare and patient-care systems. Deep learning models can achieve state-of-the-art accuracy, sometimes even outperforming humans. Precision-driven operations have been successful in the healthcare field in the past. To train healthcare practitioners, a large amount of labelled data and multiple-layer neural network designs are used. Cancer researchers are employing deep learning to detect cancer cells automatically. Many prestigious colleges collaborated to develop an enhanced microscope that produces a high-dimensional data collection that can be used to train a deep learning algorithm to properly identify malignant cancer cells.

3. Research Methodology

To research the awareness of DL in personalized healthcare services, a sample of 100 healthcare professionals were taken for this research in the area Delhi-NCR and they were subjected to a survey questionnaire with 2 main questions. Were they aware of Deep Learning in personalized healthcare services and have they used themselves

or been a part of any such project using DL algorithms to provide personalized healthcare services? The respondents were healthcare professionals working in private organisations. Only individuals were considered for the sample.
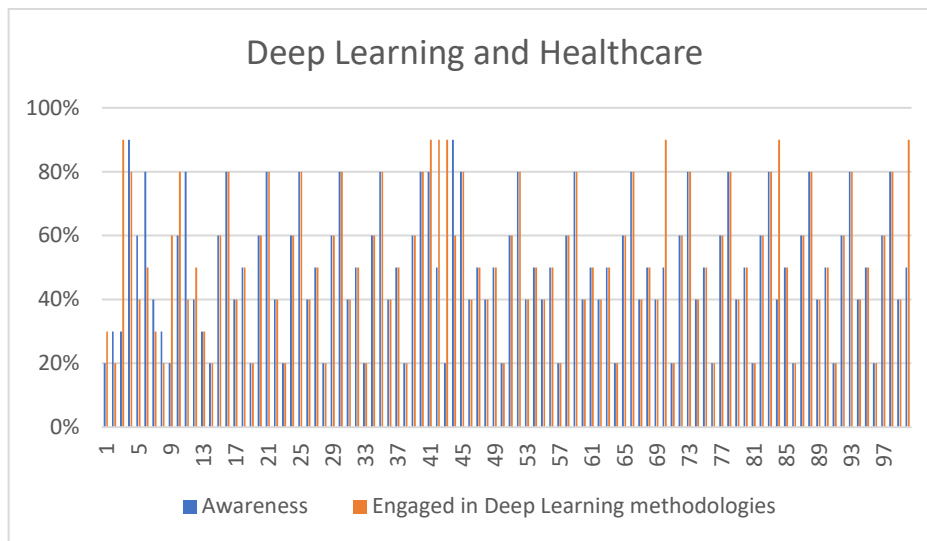
4.   Observations

The respondents were aware of the Deep Learning algorithms, how is it significant, and how will this innovative artificial intelligence strategy change the healthcare industry. Healthcare businesses of all sizes and specialties are increasingly interested in how artificial intelligence may help improve patient care while lowering costs and enhancing efficiencies. Deep learning algorithms are favoured because of their cost effectiveness. AI's availability and sophistication have grown in recent years, presenting healthcare providers, consumers, and other stakeholders with a plethora of tools, technologies, and strategies to select from.

Healthcare organisations believe they now have a good understanding of the various applications of artificial intelligence and how they might apply to specific patient scenarios, allowing them to quickly and effectively choose between vendor products or hire the right data scientists to develop DL algorithms in-house.

5.   Conclusion

Deep learning is a good place to start. This branch of artificial intelligence has quickly proven transformational in the healthcare industry, providing for unprecedented data analysis speed and precision. Deep learning can judge the accuracy of its responses on its own due to its multi-layered structure, whereas basic machine learning requires a programmer to assess whether a conclusion is correct or not. The model may examine numerous medical conditions and the availability of datasets that cluster patients with comparable traits into risk-based groups or show linkages between symptoms and outcomes within enormous volumes of unstructured data.

As a result, Deep Learning has a positive and definite role to play in the delivery of cost-effective, precision-oriented healthcare services that can be easily customised based on patient data. The sample data in this study revealed that participants were aware of DL models and that they were also capable of employing the advanced algorithms to benefit healthcare patient streams.

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