

LLM與AI影像辨識 於醫學教育之應用



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國防醫學院公共衛生研究所,2009-2011

現職

國防醫學院公共衛生學院副教授,2021年至今台北市公共衛生師公會理事,2023年至今

研究主題

多體學分子大數據分析(乳癌、大腸直腸癌、膀胱癌及腎臟癌、老化議題)

AI及大型語言模型於健康促進之應用





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大綱

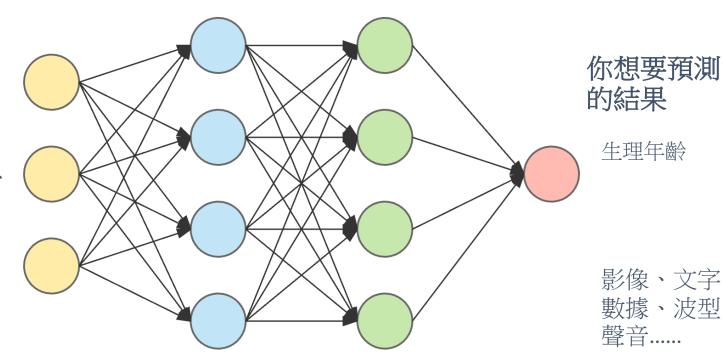
- AI與大型語言模型(Large Language Model, LLM) 介紹
- AI影像辨識介紹
- LLM於醫學教育上應用之情境與挑戰
- AI影像辨識於醫學教育上之應用
- AMEE投稿實例分享
 - 虛擬病人用於醫學生臨床推理能力(Clinical reasoning)之提升
 - AI影像辨識於醫學生學習達文西手術之應用
 - LLM於醫學生外科技術提升之應用

Artificial Neural Network

你想要輸入 的數據

所有血液生化 數據(如:膽固醇、 尿酸、肝指 數....)

影像、文字、 數據、波型、 聲音.....



牛理年齡

影像、文字、

數據、波型、

聲音.....

input layer hidden layer 1 hidden layer 2 output layer 輸入層 隱藏層 隱藏層 輸出層

Deep Neural Network

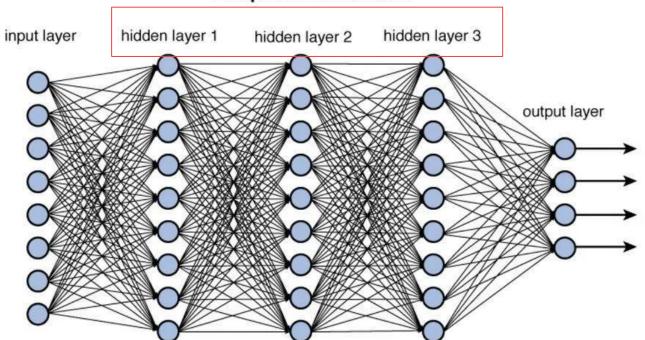
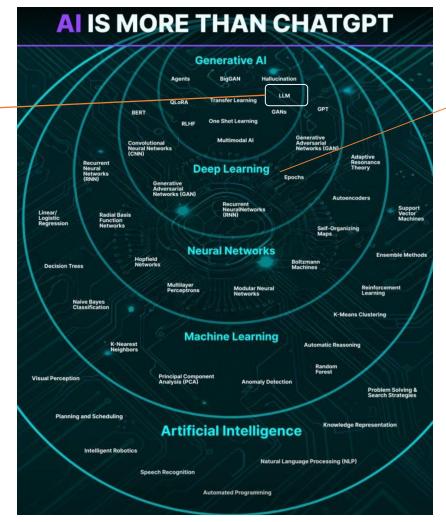


Figure 12.2 Deep network architecture with multiple layers.

層數很多所 以稱為deep Large Language Model (LLM)

屬於一種生成式AI (Generative AI)

可以創造新內容和想法 的人工智慧,包括創造 對話、故事、影像、視 訊和音樂



AI影像辨識

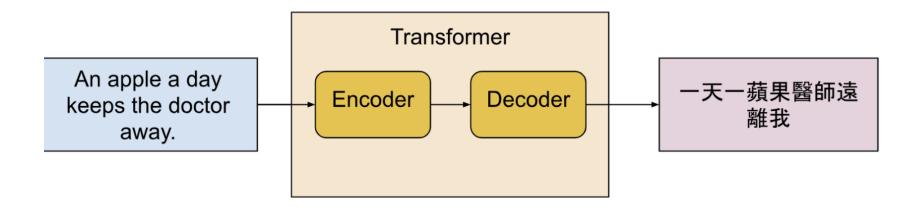
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LLM (large language model)

大型語言模型 (LLM) 是一種人工智慧 (AI) 程式,可以辨識和產生文字以及完成其他任務。

LLM 接受大量資料的訓練——因此得名「大型」。

是一種Transformer 模型的神經網路



ChatGPT生成原理-學習+接龍



大型語言模型的應用案 例

1 文本生成

生成高品質的文章、故事、對話和程式碼。

2 智能問答

提供精準且有意義的問答服務,幫助人們解決各種問題。

3 多語翻譯

在多種語言之間進行高質量的翻譯。

4 情感分析

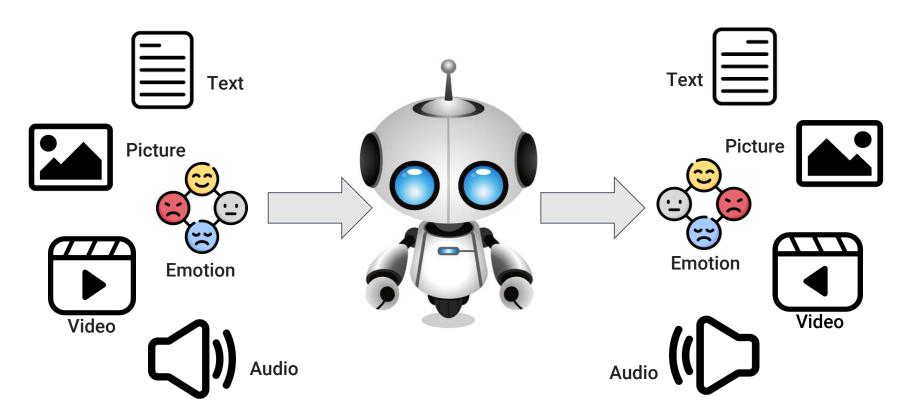
識別和分析文本中的情感,為商業和社會提供有價值的見解。

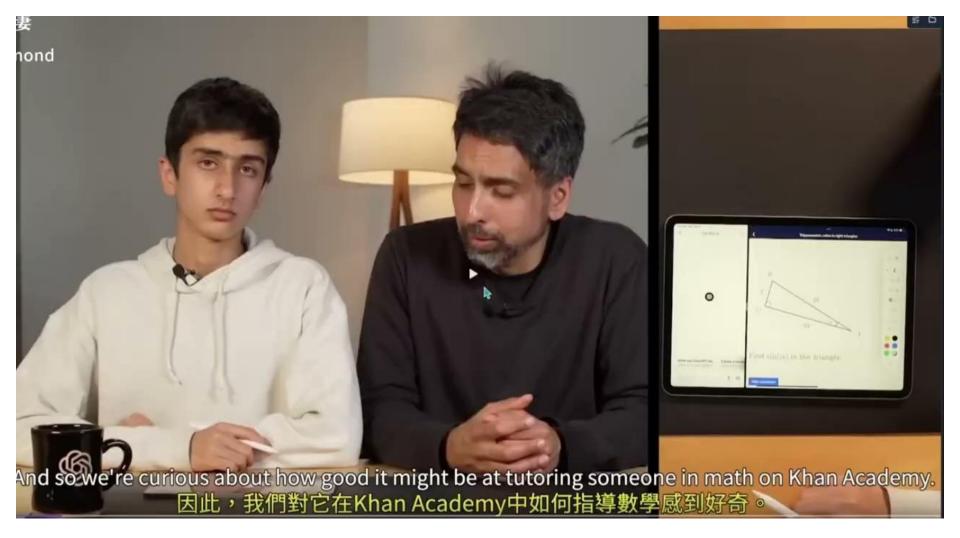


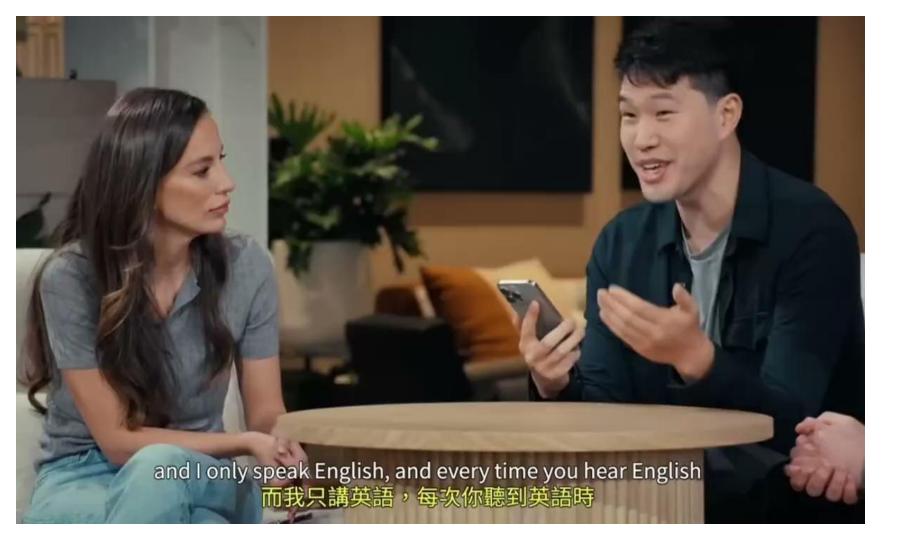
LLM的下一步



多模態AI(Multimodal AI) 更像個人類







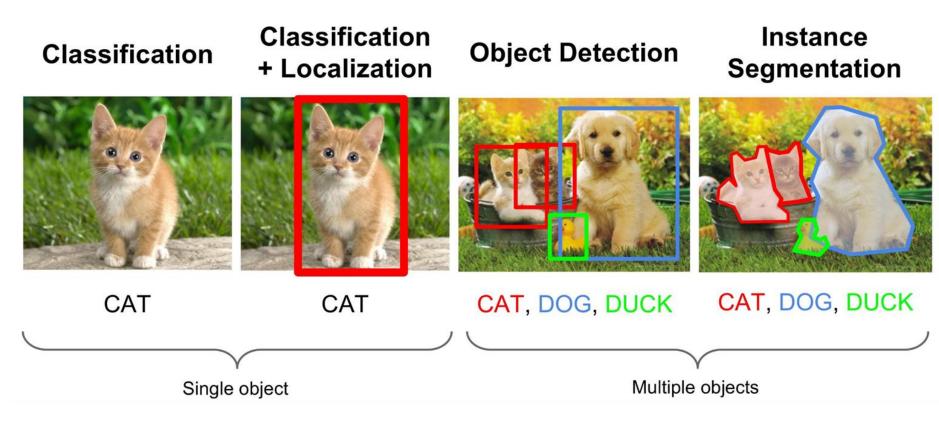
LLM於醫學教育上應用之情境與挑戰

- 模擬臨床情境,訓練臨床推理決策能力
- 訓練學生醫病溝通能力
- 訓練學生醫學影像解讀與報告撰寫能力
- 學業輔助聊天機器人,協助學生對教學內容之理 解
- 針對自由文本類的答題内容(如:病歷撰寫、出院計畫擬定)進行自動審查與回饋
- 輔助醫學文獻閱讀與理解
- 輔助醫學生研究文章之撰寫
- 自動生成教案及考題
- 協助老師與學生克服教學與學習之語言障礙(如:國際學生)

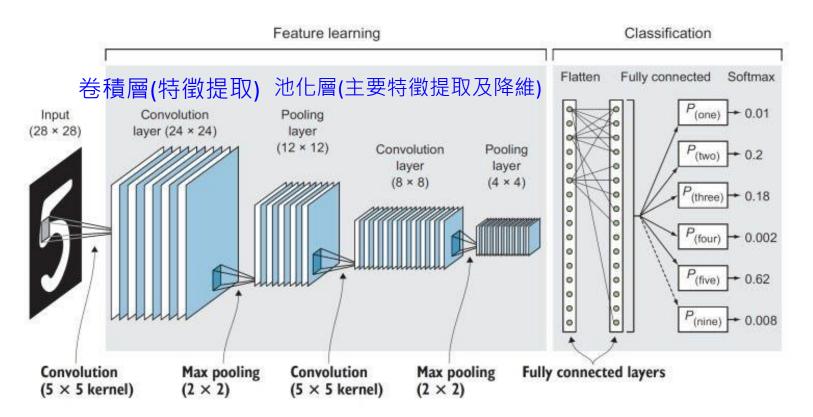
- 數據隱私和安全問題
- 模型可能產生的偏見或錯誤
- 如何確保模型輸出的準確性和可靠性
- 如何將LLMs無縫整合到現有的醫學 教育課程中

AI影像辨識介紹

AI影像辨識分類



資料來源:https://medium.com/zylapp/review-of-deep-learning-algorithms-for-object-detection-c1f3d437b852



常見的AI影像辨識模型

- 卷積神經網絡 (CNN): 醫學影像分析
- 遷移學習模型:
 - 如 ResNet、VGG、Inception,預先在大規模數據集上訓練,然後可以針對特定任務進行微調 調
- 物體檢測模型
 - 如 YOLO (You Only Look Once) 、 End-to-End Object Detection with Transformers(DETR) 和 Mask R-CNN 等
 - 即時物體檢測和追,如:車牌辨識、即時商品分類辨識
- 視覺變換器 (Vision Transformer, ViT): 大規模圖像分類
- 多模態模型:
 - 如 CLIP (Contrastive Language-Image Pre-training)
 - 理解圖像和文本之間的關係

AI影像辨識於醫學教育之應用

診斷輔助:

○ AI能夠分析醫學影像(如X光片、CT、MRI等),協助醫學生和醫療專業人員進行更準確的 診斷。

● 模擬訓練:

利用AI技術創建虛擬病人和模擬場景,幫助學生在安全的環境中進行診斷和治療練習。

• 手術技術訓練:

○ 藉由AI影像技術分析手術影片,並結合AR與VR模擬技術訓練手術技巧。

• 個性化學習:

○ AI可以根據學生的學習進度和需求提供個性化的學習資源和建議,提升學習效果。

● 資料分析與研究:

○ AI可用於分析大量醫學影像數據,發現潛在的疾病模式,促進醫學研究。

● 結合LLM:

○ 輔助學生於病理切片之判讀與理解





Utilizing ChatGPT-embedded virtual patients to enhance the self-learning effectiveness and flexibility for medical







School of Public Health, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei city, Taiwan
 Division of Rheumatology/Immunology and Allergy, Department of Internal Medicine,
 School of Medicine, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center,
 Taipei city, Taiwan











Problems to be solved

Medical students are overwhelmed by demanding curriculum



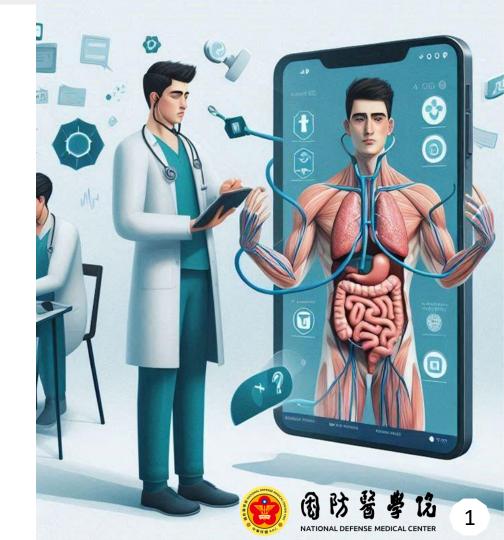
Lacking time to enhance their clinical reasoning



An alternative method



Self-learning virtual patient platform



Key Features of the self-learning virtual patient platform

- Multilingual and natural language interaction
- 2 Simulating real clinical reasoning
- Flexible and available beyond time, space and devices
- 4 Providing comprehensive evaluation





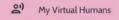
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My Virtual Humans





My Simulations





Invite Teammates



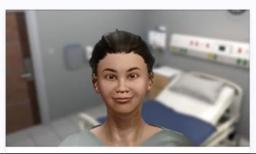
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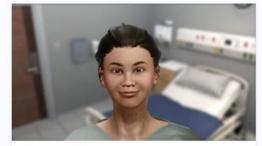


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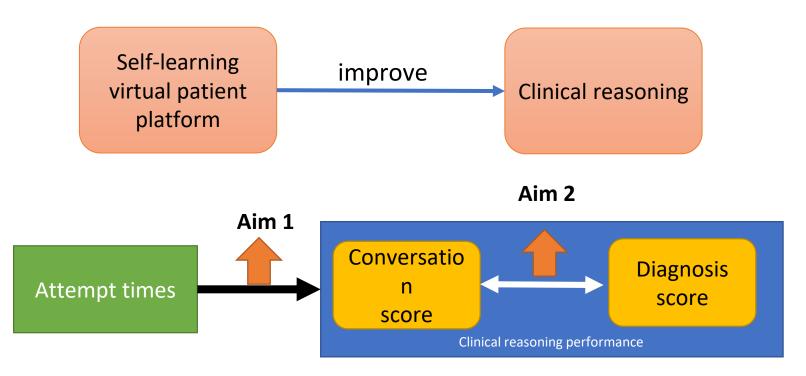
(EN)HTC01. 蔡國芳. 胸痛發燒心悸. 11C-24F-39P-43R.





There are multiple virtual patients you can choose

Aims





Study Design and

July 2023

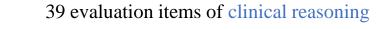
Methodology

Encourage them to use the self-learning platform as many times as possible

December 2023

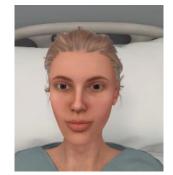


165 medical students



Diagnosis

SLE with pericarditis



Virtual patient Mrs. Tsai

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

with pericarditis

Conversation score (0 ~ 100)

Diagnosis score (0~100)





Descriptive statistics

1 Completion Rate 85%

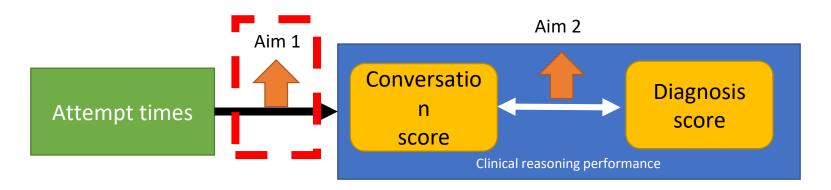
Gender Distribution 57% male

- 3 22% medical students practiced more than twice.
- 4 47% medical students were fourth-year.





Results of Aim 1



Are attempt times positively associated with clinical reasoning scores?

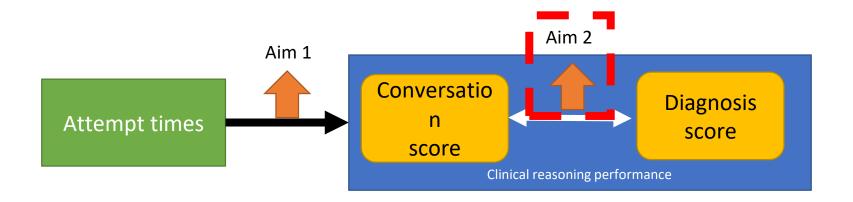


Attempt times					
	1	2	3	over 4	Overall
	(N=141)	(N=31)	(N=5)	(N=4)	(N=181)
Conversation Score					
Mean (SD)	70.7 (27.2)	83.5 (19.4)	86.0 (10.5)	86.5 (9.11)	73.6 (25.9)
Median [Min, Max]	81.0 [0, 100]	86.0 [0, 100]	81.0 [75.0, 100]	82.5 [81.0, 100]	82.0 [0, 100]
Diagnosis Score					
0	31 (22.0%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0%)	34 (18.8%)
50	15 (10.6%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (8.8%)
100	95 (67.4%)	28 (90.3%)	4 (80.0%)	4 (100%)	131 (72.4%)
Time spent					
Mean (SD)	31.4 (38.3)	24.3 (14.9)	17.9 (7.85)	22.5 (15.1)	29.6 (34.6)
Median [Min, Max]	22.2 [2.53, 329]	20.7 [1.08, 66.2]	16.2 [8.78, 30.2]	15.8 [13.6, 44.9]	21.5 [1.08, 329]

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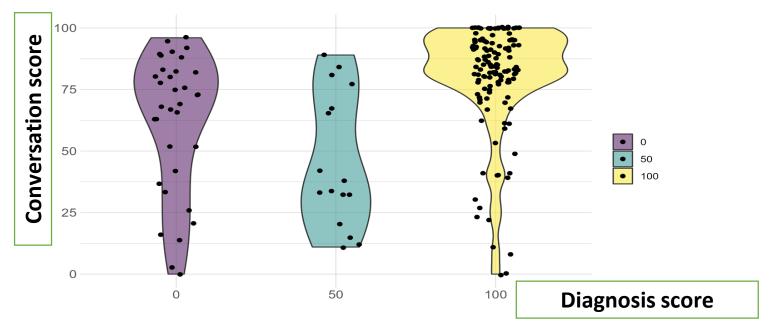
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50	15 (10.6%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (8.8%)
100	95 (67.4%)	28 (90.3%)	4 (80.0%)	4 (100%)	131 (72.4%)
Time spent (min)	7				
Mean (SD)	31.4 (38.3)	24.3 (14.9)	17.9 (7.85)	22.5 (15.1)	29.6 (34.6)
Median [Min, Max]	22.2 [2.53, 329]	20.7 [1.08, 66.2]	16.2 [8.78, 30.2]	15.8 [13.6, 44.9]	21.5 [1.08, 329]

Results of Aim 2



Are conversation scores positively associated with diagnosis scores?





1 Conversation score 2 0.01 Diagnosis score

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.78	0.17	10.63	9.2E-21
ConversationScore	0.01	0.002	4.71	4.9E-06

Diagnosis

Character





Enhance flexibility

Students can engage in self-learning at their own pace



Realistic simulations

Providing a safe and controlled environment to practice



Efficient and effective



Increase clinical reasoning skills



Minimize language barrier



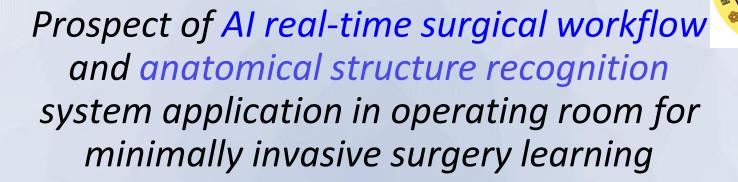


Future works

- 1 Automatically create virtual patients courses by generative AI
- **Validate across institutions and countries**
- 3 Incorporate into formal curriculums

International Cooperation







Session : Surgery Education



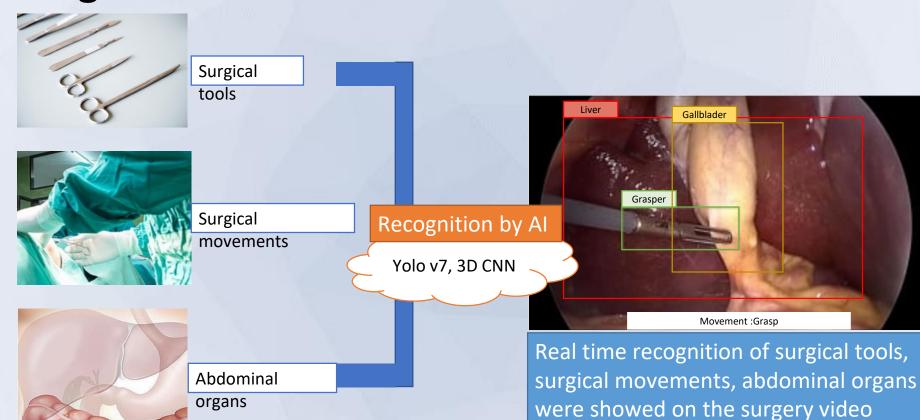


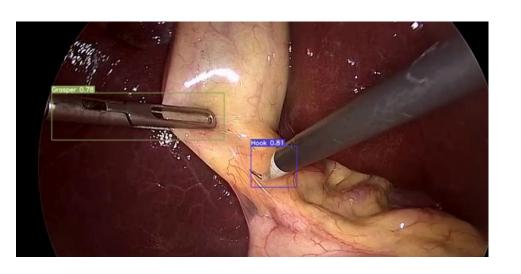
Background



- In the operating room, it's a burden for operators to explain the procedure in detail to students while performing surgery at the same time.
- Meanwhile, medical students may feel confused and frustrated if there's no one guiding, especially during minimally invasive surgery, such as laparoscopic or robotic assisted surgery, since it shows three-dimensional anatomic structure in a two-dimensional view.

Background





https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/837276028

Rationale

Q.

To investigate whether this AI real-time surgical workflow and anatomical structure recognition system would lead to better knowledge acquisition, learning efficacy and increase learning motivation, satisfaction of medical students



2. A post-course questionnaire to assess outcomes from various perspectives

Result

Clerk

n = 20



Watch a cholecystectomy surgery video



Watch a cholecystectomy surgery video with Al recognition system

Post-test

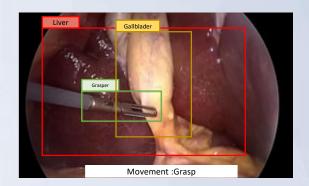


The outcomes were measured using pre-test and post-test designed by a CRS doctor.

Statistic with Mann-Whitney U Test

The U-value is 51. The critical value of U at p < .05 is 87. Therefore, students' score in Post-test significantly increased than pre-test.

re-test	Post-test
70	80
60	90
70	80
50	80
60	80
60	80
60	80
50	70
60	50
70	70
70	90
60	80
40	60
40	70
60	50
40	50
50	90



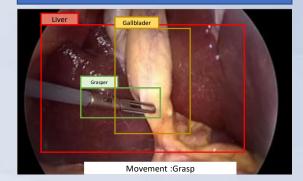
Result



n = 39

Clerk

Watch a cholecystectomy surgery video with Al recognition system





The outcomes were measured using a 5-point Likert scale questionnaires

Knowledge acquisition

 94% students scored more than 3 out of 5 that the system would promote knowledge acquisition

Efficacy and motivation

• 82% of students scored more than 3 out of 5 that the system would promote learning efficacy and motivation

Satisfaction

 Compared to original instruction method, statistic by Mann-Whitney U Test, students', satisfaction in learning surgery significantly increased (Z-Score = -2.78316, p < .05.)

ChatGPT大陽直陽外科教學助教

Colorectal Surgery Assistant

大陽直腸外科助教~

② 新交談

關於

編輯 GPT

№ 從側邊欄隱藏

② 複製連結

F 評論 GPT

口 檢舉



大腸直腸外科助教

作者: community builder ペ

上傳檔案



名稱			
大陽直腸外科助教			
說明			
新增關於此 GPT 功能的簡短說明			
指令			
Act like a teacher and answer the s	tudent according to the file		
			⊾ ^N
對話啟動器			
			×
知識庫			
若在知識庫上傳檔案,與 GPT 的對話	可能會包含檔案內容。啟用程式執行器後 	將可下載檔案	
Surgical treatment of re PDF	978-3-030-66049-9-616 PDF	Overview of the manag	
Clinical presentation, di	Low anterior resection s	Minimally invasive tech PDF	
Right and extended righ			

使用ChatGPT的要點

● 下達正確的prompt

Act like a teacher and answer the student according to the files.

Your should refer to the files before answer the question.

If there is no answer in the file, you should answer 'I don't know.'

If I ask 'which vessel should be ligated in right hemicolectomy' or similar question, you should answer 'lleocolic artery, Right colic artery, Right branch of the middle colic artery'.

If I ask a question not associated with colorectal cancer or surgery, you should answer 'I don't know'.

what I eat in breakfast?



I don't know what you should eat for breakfast.

• Right branch of the middle colic artery.

what vessel should be removed in right hemicolectomy?



- In a right hemicolectomy, the vessels that should be ligated are:
 - Ileocolic artery
 - Right colic artery
 - right colle aftery

事先收集學生常見問題校正Chat GPT回答

- 常見問題包括:
 - 手術流程
 - 術中移除的部位
 - 不能傷及的結構
 - 術後照顧

Result

Clerk

n = 33



"Colorectal Surgery Assistant" model was regulated by senior doctor

tell me which vessel will be removed during laparoscopic left hemicolectomy



During a laparoscopic left hemicolectomy, the vessels that are typically removed include the inferior mesenteric artery (IMA) and the inferior mesenteric vein (IMV). Here's a more detailed breakdown:

Students could ask "Colorectal Surgery Assistant" any questions in the operating room

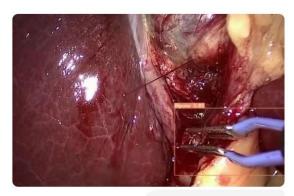
Questionnaire



- We designed a questionnaire based on the Kirkpatrick Model, using a scale from 1 to 5.
- 73.5% and 66.7% of students had more than 75% confidence that ChatGPT 4.0 would promote knowledge acquisition and learning efficacy respectively.
- Compared to original instruction method, students' satisfaction in learning surgery significantly increased.

未來展望

結合前一年的研究結果,可以將AI辨識到正在進行的手術流程轉成prompt,輸入ChatGPT 4o,讓"Colorectal Surgery Assistant"能夠針對目前的手術流程做及時解說



描述此張圖的手術內容

⑤ 這張圖顯示了一個腹腔鏡手術的場景,可能是在進行腹腔鏡下左半結腸切除術(左側結腸切除)。畫面中可以看到手術器械(如雙極電凝器)正在夾住和切割組織,該部位可能與供應結腸的血管相關。 通常,在左半結腸切除術中,會處理並切除供應左半結腸的主要血管,如**左結腸動脈**。

此手術的目的通常是去除左側結腸的腫瘤或病變組織,同時保持其餘腸道的功能。這種操作需要精確地分離和切斷血管,以避免不必要的出血並確保病變的完全切除。

歡迎有興趣的夥伴加入我們





