

LAT-AI - model oparty o sztuczną
inteligencję wspierający decyzję o
wykonaniu badania przezprzełykowego USG
przed ablacją lub kardiowersją -
prezentacja prototypu

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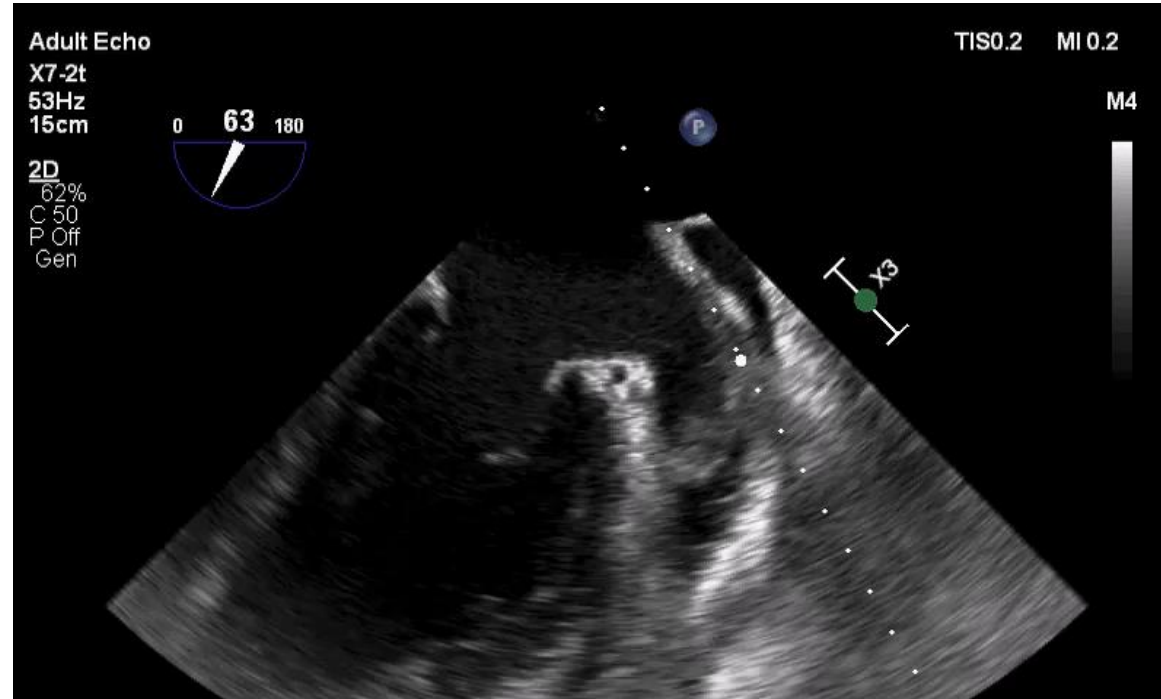
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AI pomoże wyselekcjonować pacjentów do TEE?

Elektrywna kardiowersja jest przeciwwskazana w obecności skrzepliny w uszku lewego przedsionka (**LAT**), którą można wykryć w echokardiografii przezprętkowej(TEE)

W przypadku przewlekłego stosowania **dosutnych leków przeciwkrzepliwych (OAC)** nie trzeba obowiązkowo wykonywać TEE



Istnieje potrzeba zindywidualizowanej selekcji pacjentów, którzy wymagają TEE w celu wykluczenia LAT przed kardiowersją/ ablacją przezcewnikową

Wiemy, że u niektórych pacjentów **LAT może wystąpić pomimo przewlekłego stosowania doustnych antkoagulantów**

U wielu pacjentów wykonuje się TEE przed ablacją przezcewnikową lub kardiowersją **pomimo przyjmowania leków przeciwkrzepliwych**

Artificial intelligence in detecting left atrial appendage thrombus by transthoracic echocardiography and clinical features: the Left Atrial Thrombus on Transoesophageal Echocardiography (LATTEE) registry

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Personalized risk-based patient selection for transoesophageal echocardiography before ablation or cardioversion

Clinical data and transthoracic echocardiography measurements

Artificial intelligence

Prediction of left atrial appendage thrombus

Development of LAT-AI model to predict the presence of left atrial appendage thrombus

Study data



N = 4302



14 sites
2018–2022

Multicentre prospective registry of transoesophageal echocardiography studies before catheter ablation or cardioversion

12 sites



N = 2827
Development cohort

2 external sites



N = 1475
Validation cohort

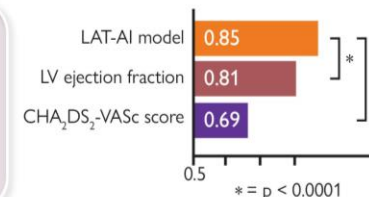
Evaluation in patients on chronic oral anticoagulation from external cohort (N=1284)

Thrombus in transoesophageal echocardiography

X No
1213 (94.5%)

✓ Yes
71 (5.5%)

Areas under the receiver-operating characteristic curve



Protocol in patients on chronic oral anticoagulation

Decision threshold with 99% negative predictive value in the development cohort

Apply to external cohort

40% of studies could be avoided

No thrombi missed

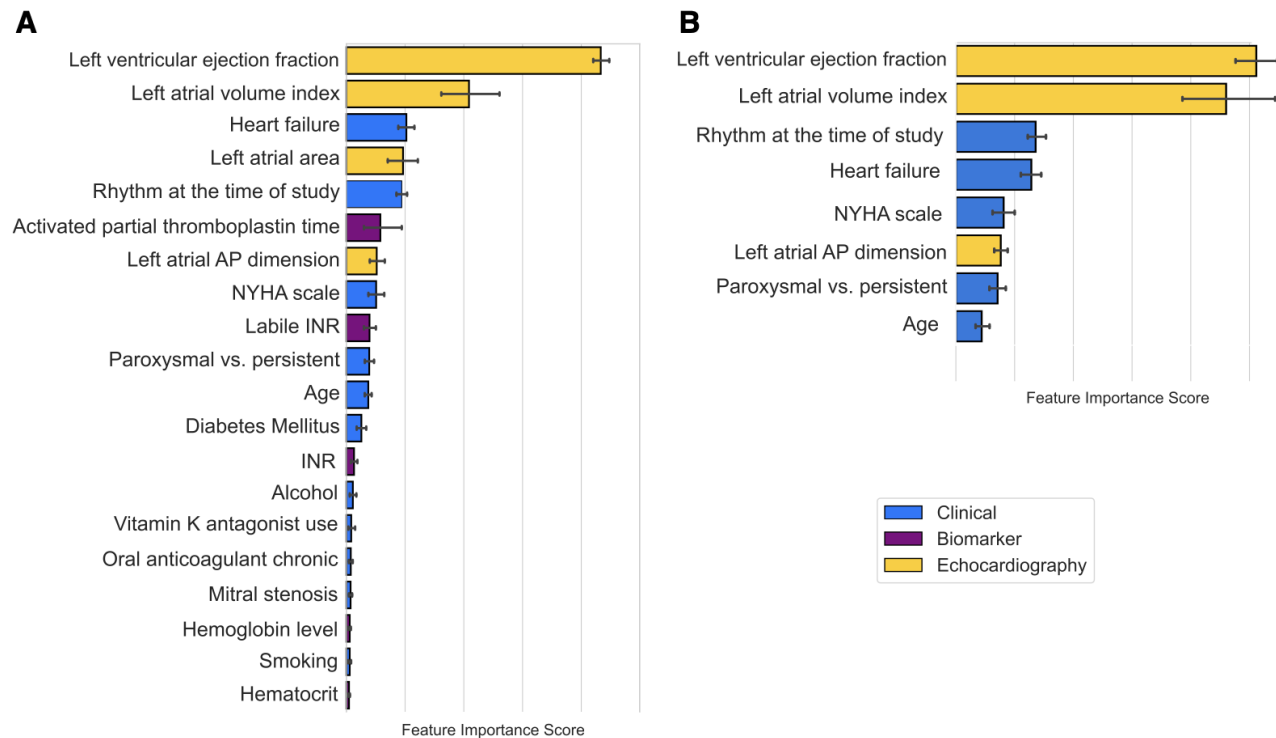


Figure 1 Average feature importance scores in the order of importance with 95% confidence intervals (whiskers) based on the internal 10-fold cross-validation in the development cohort. **A**, For the full LAT-AI model (top 20 features); **B**, for the LAT-AI-reduced model. AP, anteroposterior; INR, international normalized ratio; NYHA, New York Heart Association.

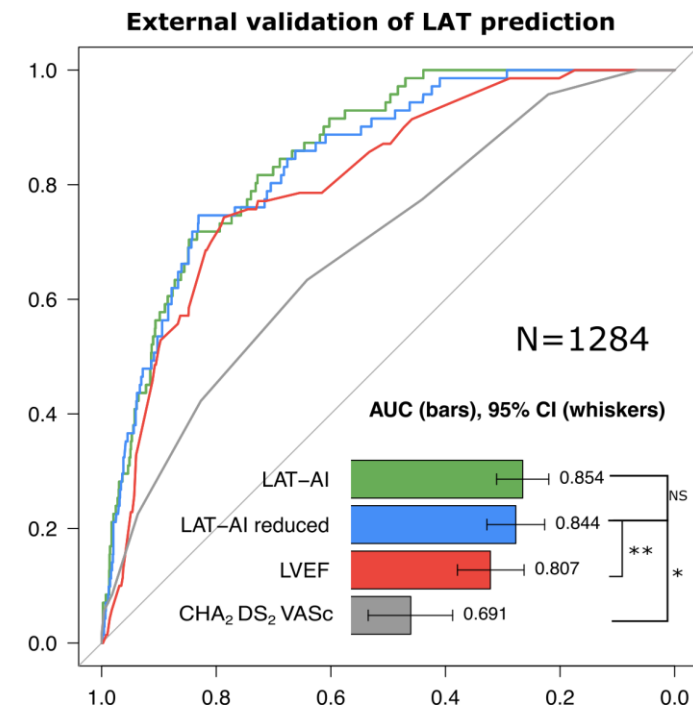
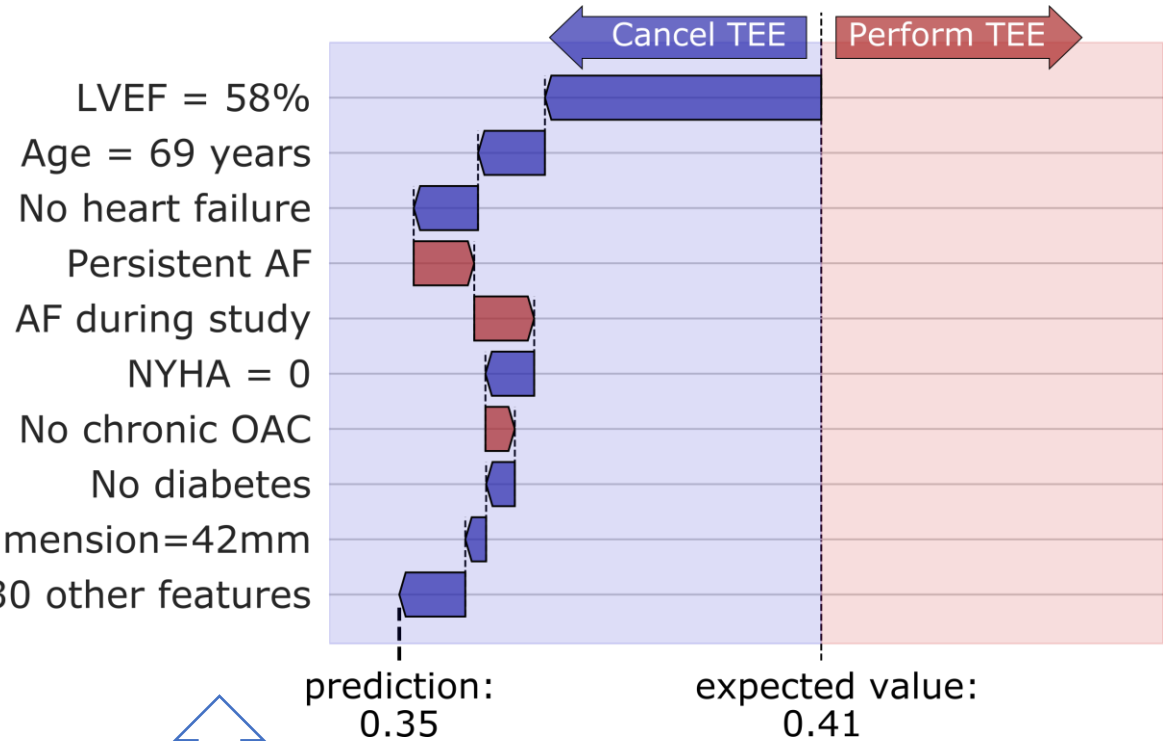


Figure 2 Receiver-operating characteristic curves for the prediction of left atrial thrombus in the external testing set. Significance for difference in AUC (by DeLong test): * $P < .001$; ** $P < .01$. AUC, area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve; LAT, left atrial appendage thrombus; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; ML, machine learning model; NS, non-significant.

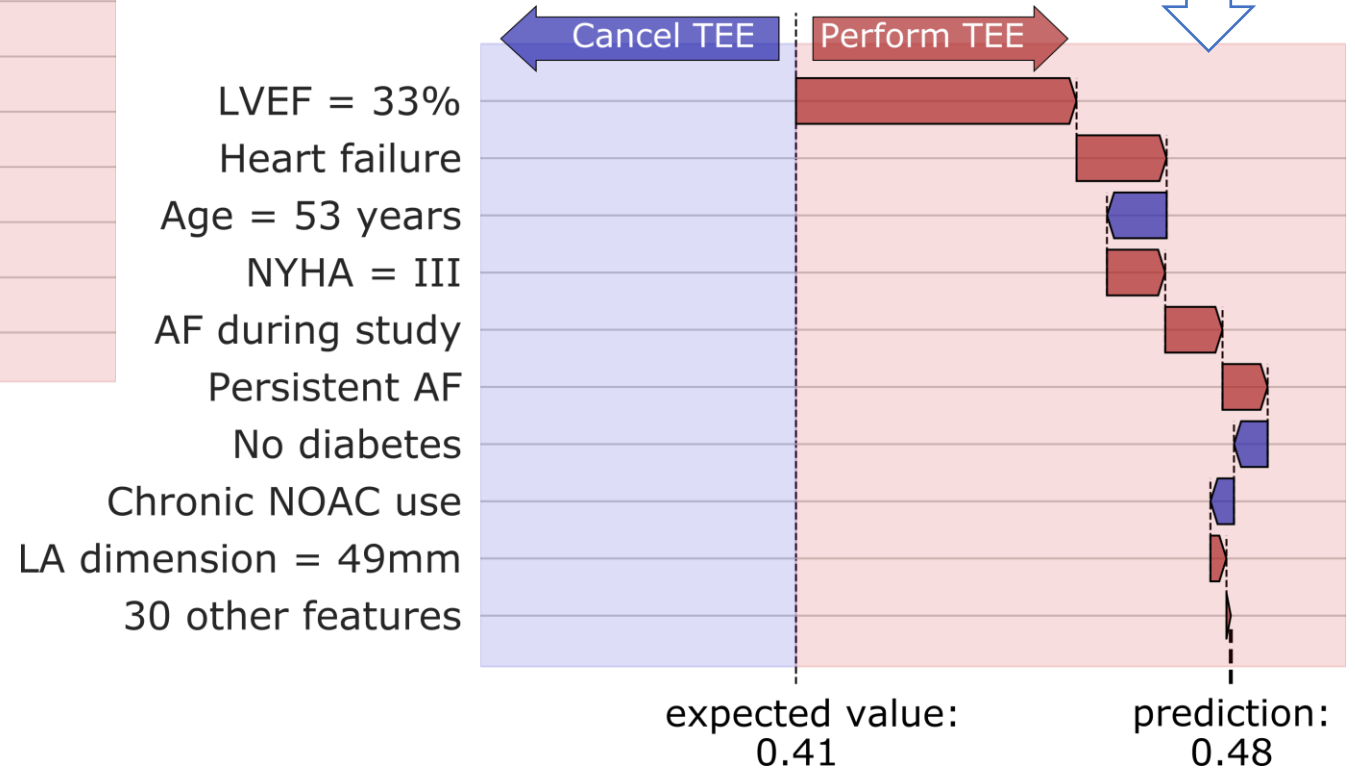
Wyjaśnienie predykcji modelu

Dwoje pacjentów z CHA2DS2VASc score = 4 i przetrwałym AF



69 y/o female, no chronic OAC

53 y/o male, chronic NOAC



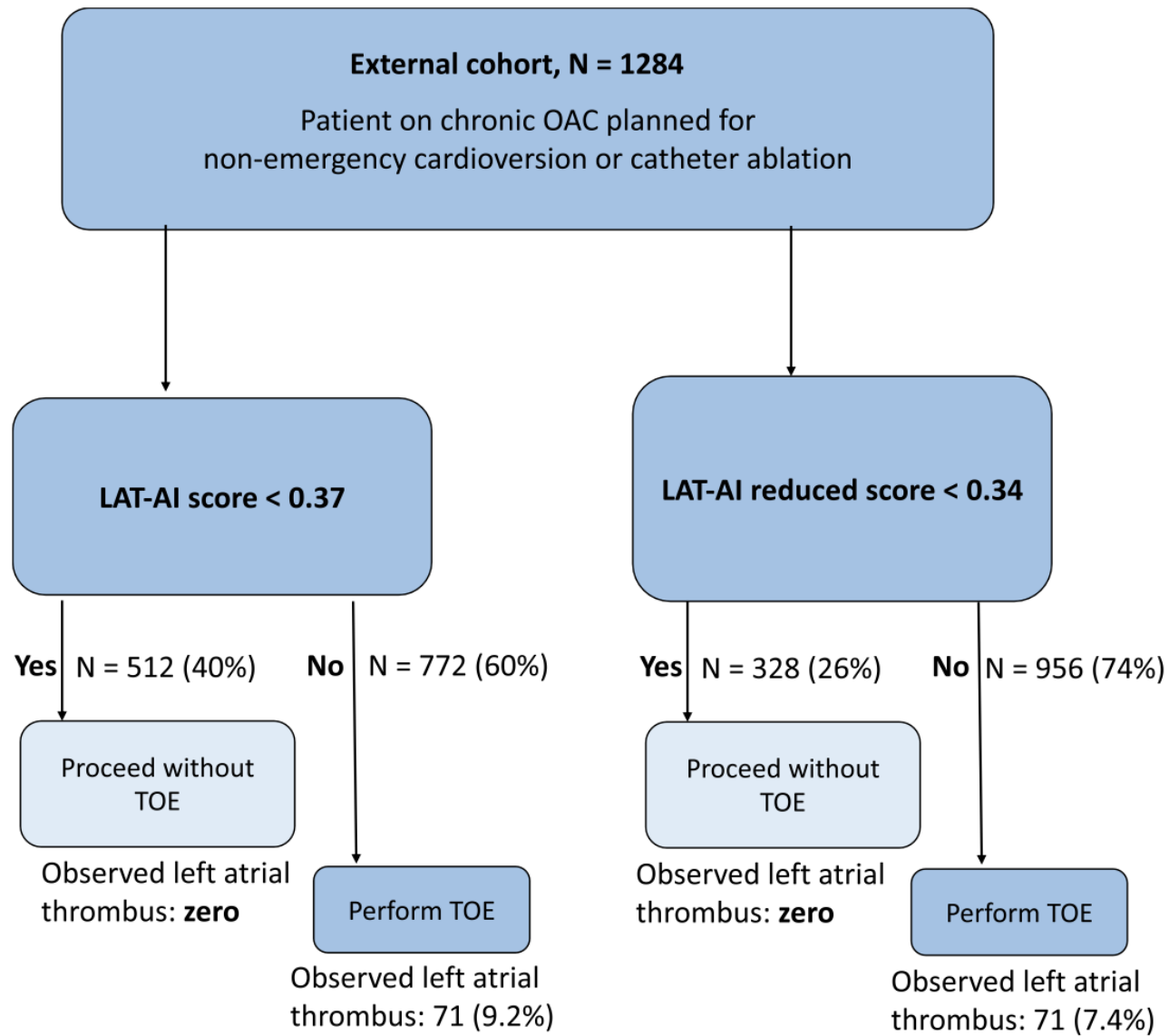


Figure 3 Simulated application of LAT-AI and LAT-AI-reduced models to guide the decision to perform TOE in the external cohort, based on the thresholds derived from the development cohort. LAT, left atrial appendage thrombus; TOE, transoesophageal echocardiography; OAC, oral anticoagulation.

Artificial intelligence and innovation of clinical care: the need for evidence in the real world FREE

Andrew J Fletcher, Casey L Johnson, Paul Leeson ✉ Author Notes

European Heart Journal, ehad553, <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehad553>

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The developed AI model benefited from being both trained and validated on a large cohort of patient data. A major strength of the final developed model is also that the input variables to both the main and reduced AI models are routinely collected clinical data.⁶ The additional development of the reduced AI model and web application prototype demonstrate the ease with which this technology could be implemented in clinical practice. If this was achieved, then it might be possible to reduce the number of screening transoesophageal echocardiograms performed, significantly improving the patient experience during the clinical management of their atrial fibrillation. Clinical decision support tools in imaging, underpinned by AI, are now a reality in cardiovascular medicine, with several examples having received FDA clearance or CE marks.^{7,8} They typically show utility, and randomized reader

The introduction of an AI model into healthcare typically aims to maintain or improve accuracy of a test.² The work of Pieszko *et al.* stands out because they have identified a particular patient-centred problem, which should be solvable with AI, and have shown that it is possible to develop a robust technical solution. However, the journey is not complete and the next steps are particularly interesting. The unknowns are what happens when this is applied in real-world care. Does the tool really impact in convenience and discomfort for patients by reducing the reliance on

Enter the Age of the Individual 55

Arrhythmia type

Paroxysmal Persistent Long-standing persistent

Rhythm at the moment:

Sinus rhythm Atrial fibrillation Atrial flutter

Heart failure:

HFrEF HFmrEF HRpEF No HF

NYHA class

I-II III IV No HF

Left ventricular Ejection Fraction 50

Left atrium anteroposterior dimension in parasternal short-axis view [mm] 40

LAVI (left atrial volume indexed to body surface area in ml/m² (if available)) 20



Wypróbuj model

Dziękuję za uwagę!

Dziękuję wszystkim badaczom zaangażowanym w prezentowany projekt!