

# **“Internet + AI” Dermatology Care** **(A Case of Skin Disease Smart Care in China )**

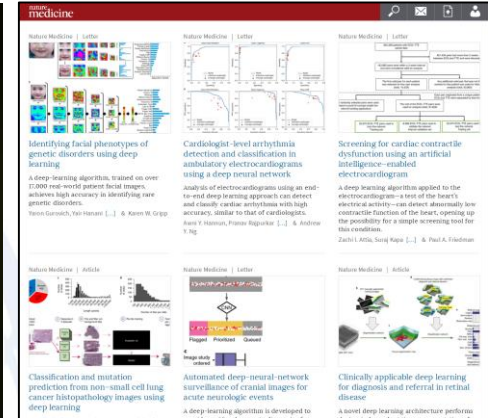
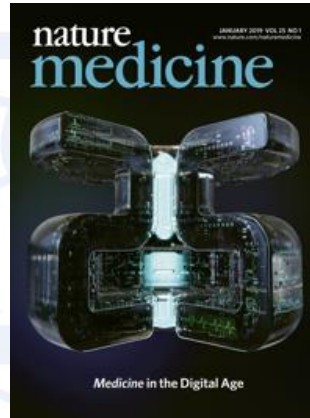
**Prof. Weihong Huang**

**Mobile Health Ministry of Education – China Mobile Lab**

**Xiangya Hospital Central South University**

**P. R. China**

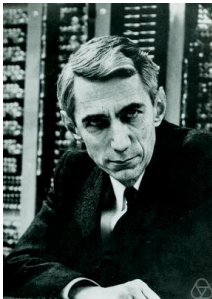




- Nature (02/2017) published a paper on **dermatologist-level** skin cancer detection (classification) AI algorithm.
- Nature Medicine (01/2019) published **9 papers** on AI in healthcare.
- Energias Market Research: Global **Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Healthcare market** is expected to grow significantly from USD 1.12 billion in 2017 to **USD 19.9 billion** in 2024, at a **CAGR of 48.7%** from 2018 to 2024.

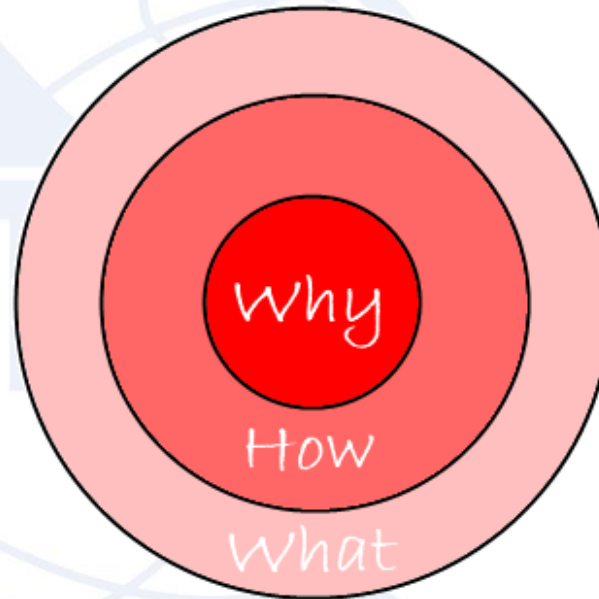


Asclepius  
God of medicine  
and physicians



Claude Shannon  
Founder of  
Information Theory

The best part of Clinical practice is not knowing “what” or “how”, but “why”.



Clinical practice is the ultimate way of proving the effectiveness of AI-assisted smart care technologies.



# 1. Requirements (Skin Diseases)

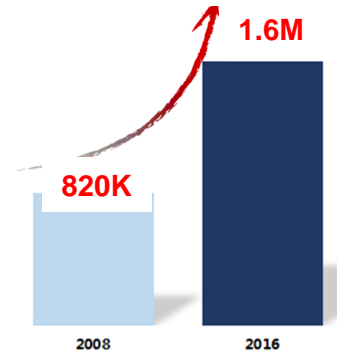
## Skin Disease: serious threat to human health

- **Account for 1.79% of global diseases burden**
- **Cutaneous and subcutaneous diseases rank 3rd in disability causes in China**

---Globalburden.org

**21-87%**  
of the world  
Population are affected  
by skin diseases

Derm. Dept. of Huashan Hospital, China  
(The biggest clinical department in the world)



## Priority: complicated chronic disease



**High mortality**

**Skin cancer** (eg. Melanoma)

**High incidence**

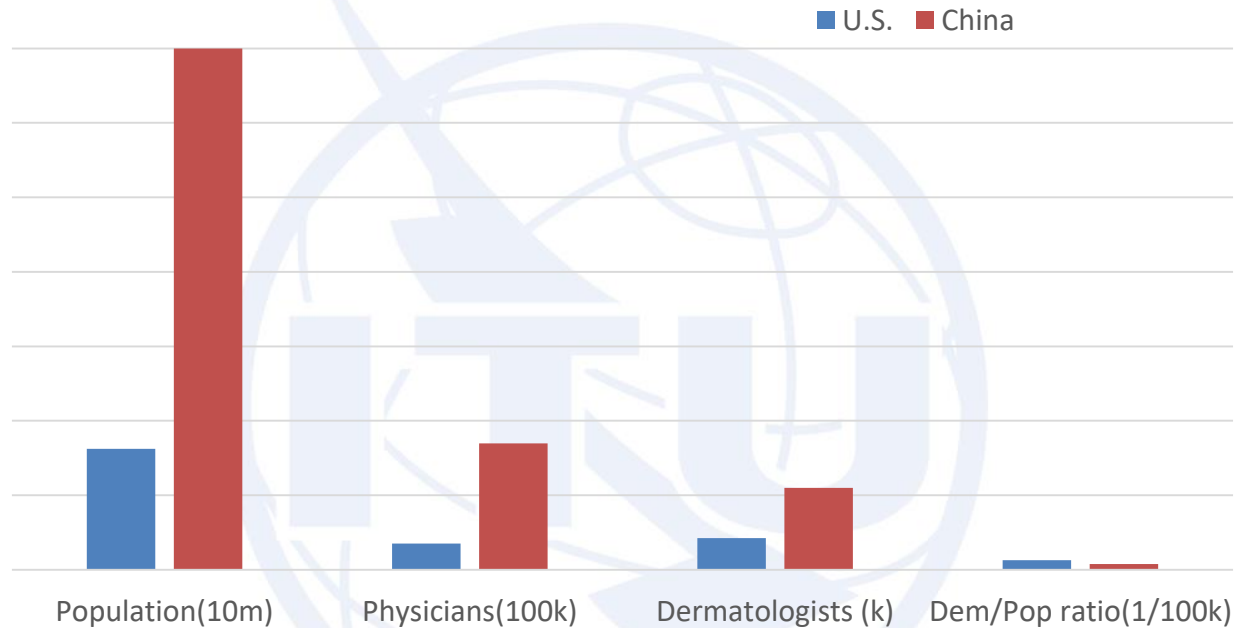
**Allergic skin diseases** (eg. Urticaria)

**Very stubborn**

**Chronic recurrent diseases** (eg. Psoriasis)

# 1. Requirements (Dermatologists)

Stats. on Dermatologists (U.S. vs China)



	U.S.	China
Population(10m)	32.5	140
Physicians(100k)	7	33.9
Dermatologists (k)	8.5	22
Dem/Population ratio(1/100k)	2.6	1.57



## 2. Platform (Licensed Service Platform)



The “Internet + Medicine” (Health & Care) National Strategy, 25 April 2018



The Xiangya Dermatology Internet Hospital established, 4 Nov. 2018

The First Dermatology Internet Hospital licensed to operate over the Internet in China.





## 2. Platform (Xiangya Medical Big Data Platform)

**2013**

Initiation of Xiangya Medical Big Data Project

**2014**

Vice-Premier Yandong Liu inspected this platform in 2014

**2017**

National Engineering Laboratory of Medical Big Data Technology was approved in 2017



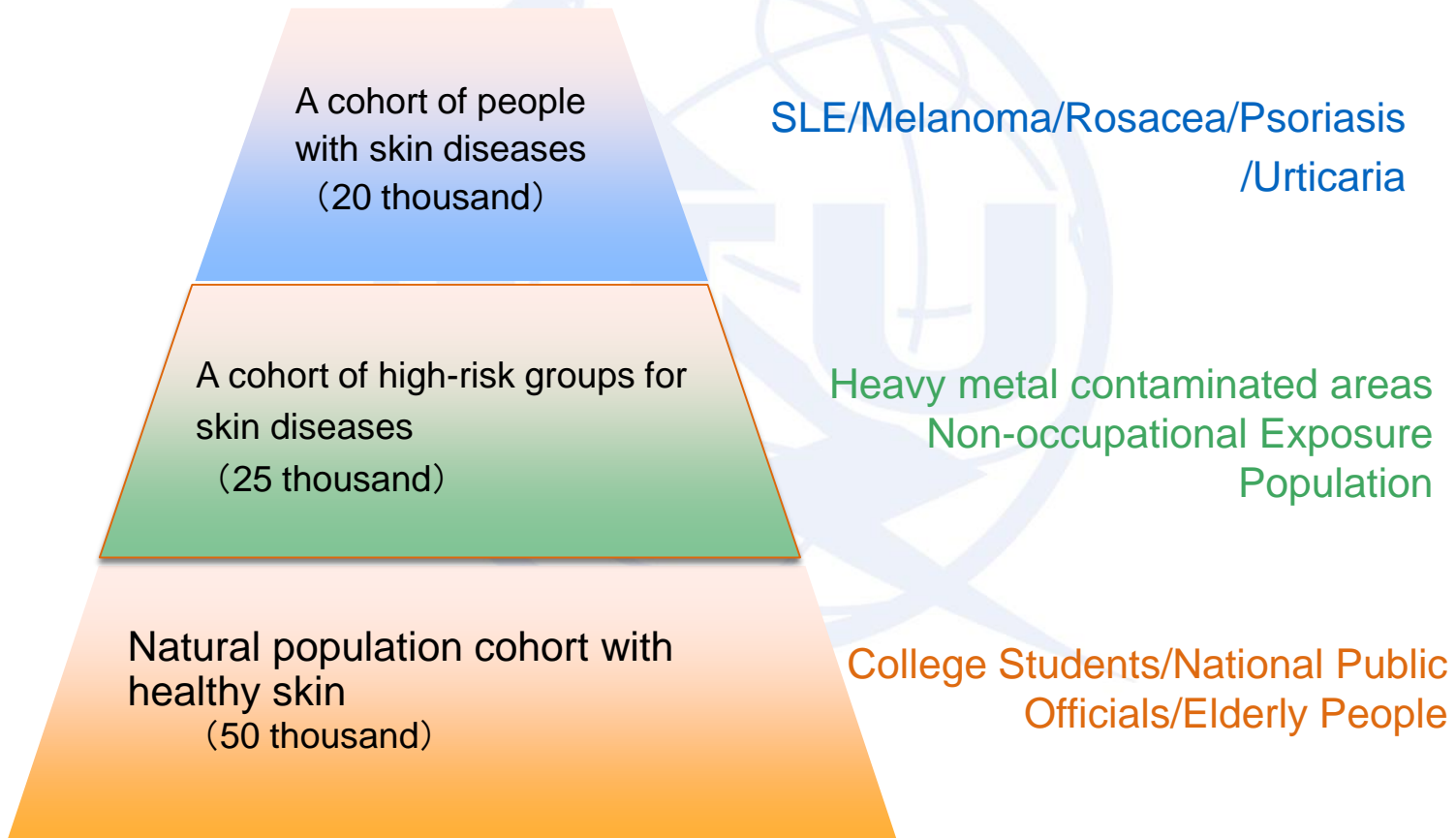
- RMB 310 million of investment from CSU and China Mobile
- Big data institute and medical data center established
- “Xiangya Medical Big Data Dataset Standards” (covering 700+ diseases)
- Collected 57 million patient data from Xiangya and collaborating hospitals





# Supported by Various Key Research Projects/Funds

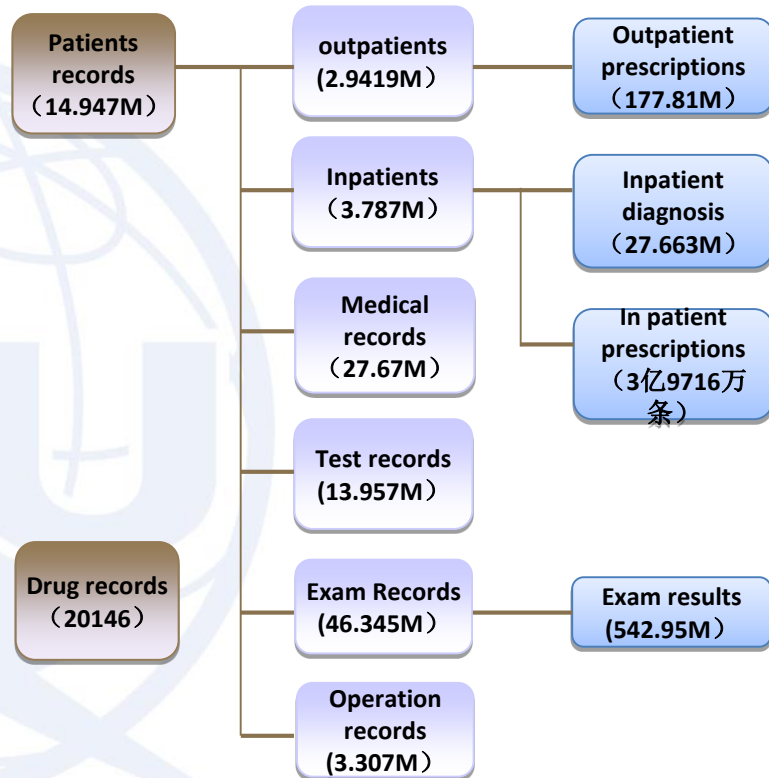
- National Key Project Support • The Largest Skin Health/Disease Queue in China





### 3. Datasets (from Xiangya Medical Big Data Platform)

Hospital	CIS system	Data from	Data to
Xiangya Hospital	HIS	2011-01-01	Present
	EMR	2008-12-01	Present
	PACS	2009-01-01	Present
	LIS	2006-01-27	Present
Xiangya 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hospital	HIS	2009-09-01	Present
	EMR	2009-09-25	Present
	EMR textfiles	2011	Present
	LIS	2002-01-01	Present
	RIS	2013-02-01	Present
	PACS	2012-01-31	Present
Xiangya 3 <sup>rd</sup> Hospital	HIS	2002-04-08	Present
	EMR	2002-04-08	Present
	EMR text files	2014-05-16	Present



Data accumulation of Xiangya Hospitals (10,000+ beds in total) in the past 20 years





### 3. Datasets (from Xiangya Medical Big Data Platform)

	<b>Time span</b>	<b>Quantities</b>	<b>storage</b>
<b>Data size</b>	>15 years	40 billion	
<b>Medical records</b>	>7 years	1.8 million	
<b>Examinations</b>	>10 years	>250 million	
<b>Imaging reports</b>	>6 years		180T
<b>Lab results</b>	>10 years	>400 million	
<b>Medical orders</b>	>15 years	20 billion	
<b>Drug information</b>	>15 years	30 billion	
.....			

Medical data of all diseases including skin diseases



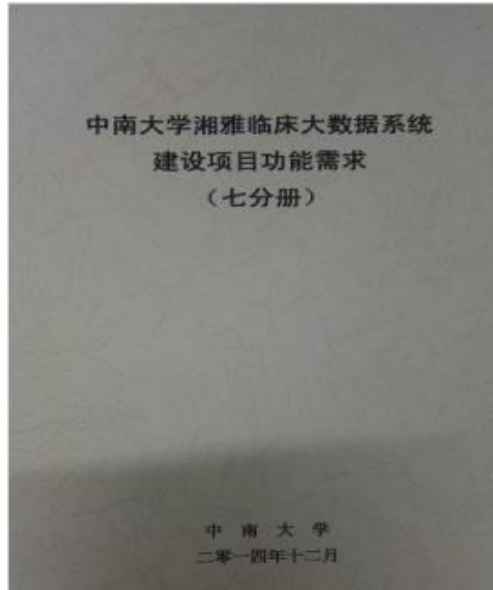


### 3. Datasets (Skin Diseases)

<b>Keys</b>	<b>Description</b>
Data Sources	From over 200 hospital across 30 provinces in China
Data Volume	Over 50,000 patients, over 200,000 clinical images, skin cancer database with over 5000 cases
Purpose of Datasets	For AI assisted decision support, full structured EMR for clinical research
Application Scope	Skin disease image identification, decision support, pathology diagnosis, support for Internet + medical network
Classification of Database	Clinical images, dermatoscope images, skin pathology images, skin cancer full dataset



## 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Medical Big Data Standards)

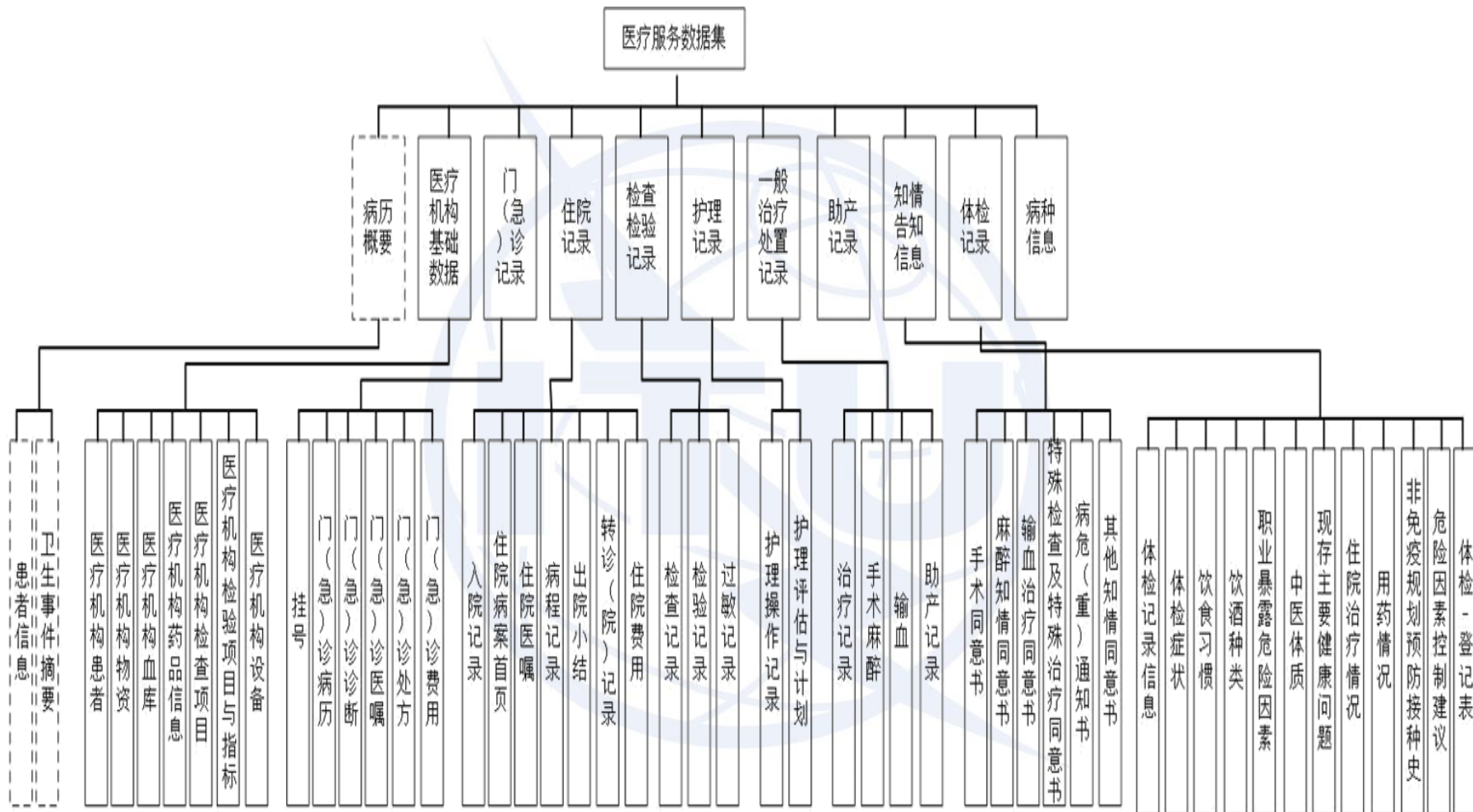


**Standard Basic Information & Clinical Service Dataset  
of Xiangya Medical Big Data Project**





# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Medical Big Data Standards)



10 standard datasets, 92 sub-datasets (including skin diseases);



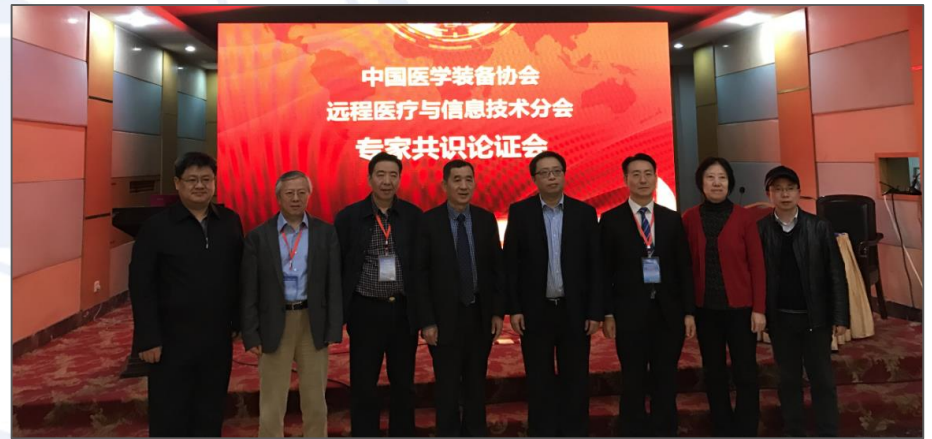
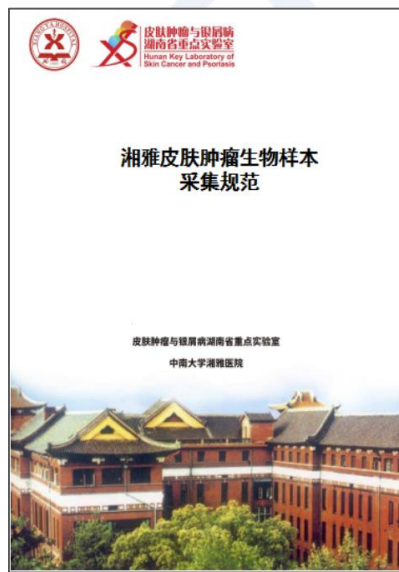
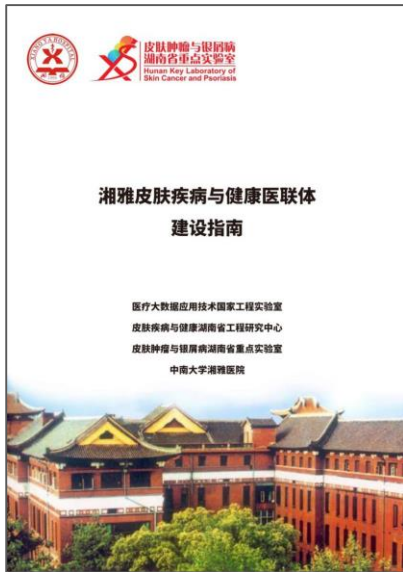




# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Big Data Standards)

## Xiangya Skin Disease and Medical Network : Development Guidelines

## Xiangya Skin Cancer Biological Sample: Collection Standard



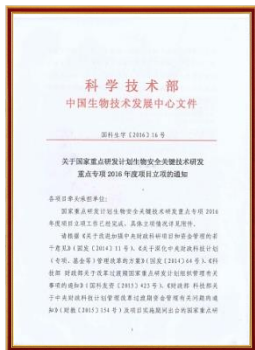
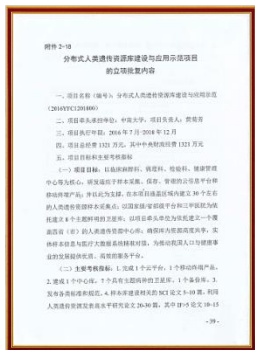


# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Big Data Standards)

## Skin Disease Biological Sample Bank

Key R & D programs of the Ministry of science and technology

### “Distributed Human Genetic Resource Bank Construction and Application”



The largest national rosacea, lupus and skin cancer biological sample bank



- 100 Ultra low temperature freezers
- Over 500m<sup>2</sup>

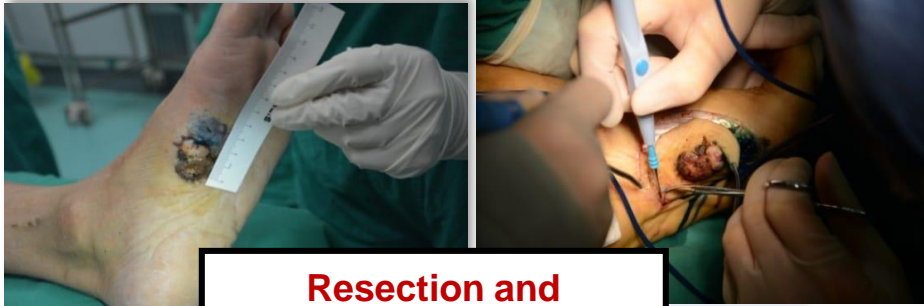
- Over 60,000 skin health and diseases-related biological sample



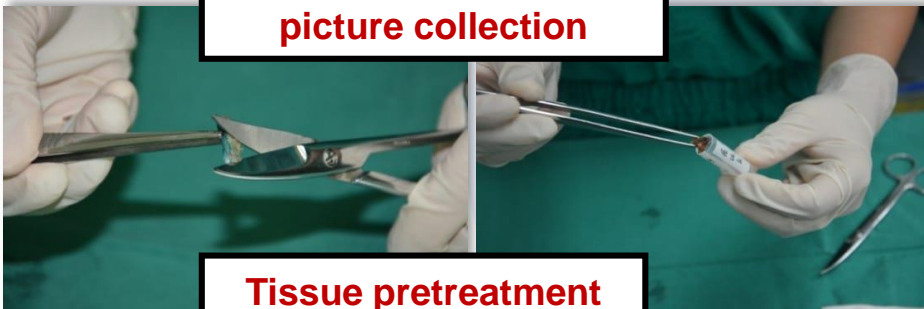


# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Big Data Standards)

## Melanoma Biological Sample Collection Standard



**Resection and picture collection**



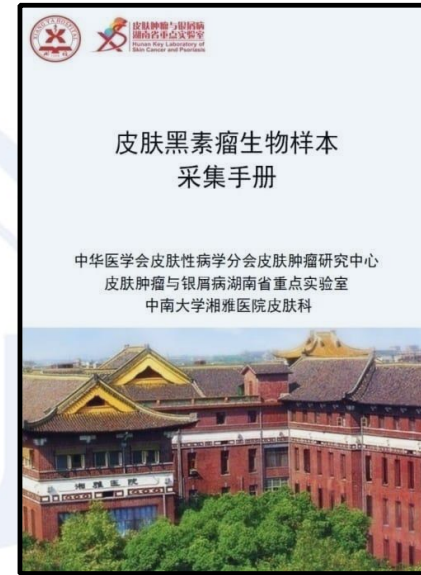
**Tissue pretreatment and packing**



**Blood pretreatment and packing**



**Sample quality control and storage**



Reference: IARC and TCGA

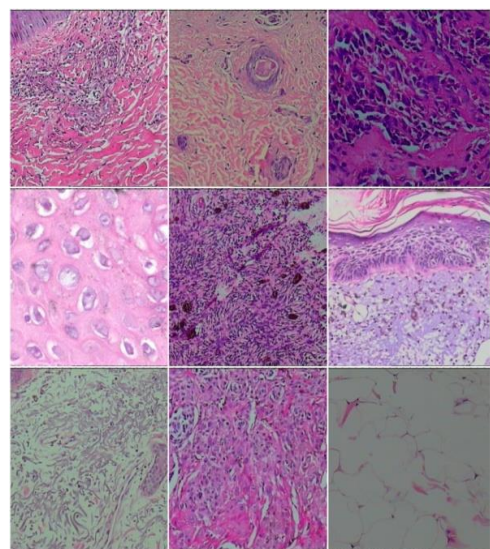






# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Image Library)

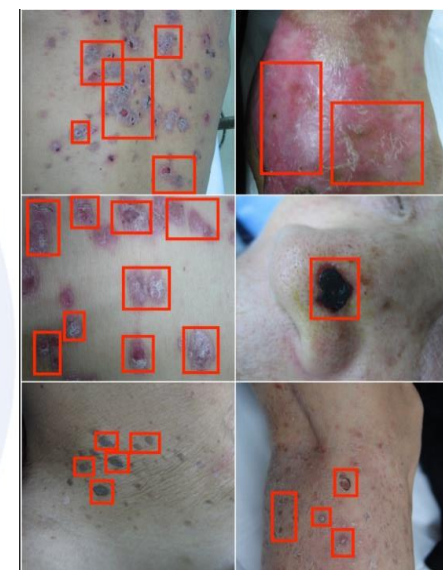
## Skin Disease Image/picture Library



**Dermatopathology picture library**  
(1 million pics)



**Standardized skin disease picture library**  
(0.4 million pics)



**Tagged picture library**  
(20,000 pics)



# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Data Collection)

## Xiangya Skin Disease Data Collection Platform using cloud/mobile smart apps



- Skin disease big data acquisition platform
- Collected data of over 50,000 dermatology patients from 200 different hospitals
- Expanded to over 100 hospitals
- Acquired 5 software copyrights





# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Data Collection)

## Skin Cancer Data Work



**Platform**

The first big data acquisition platform of skin cancer in China

<http://122.207.81.240:8084/FormParser>



**Standard**

Lead to develop the Melanoma Biological Sample Collection Standard



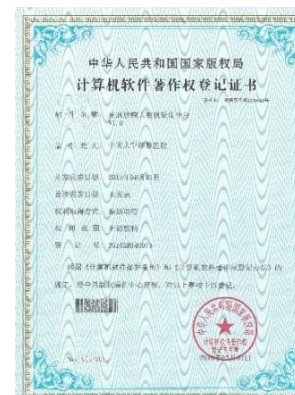
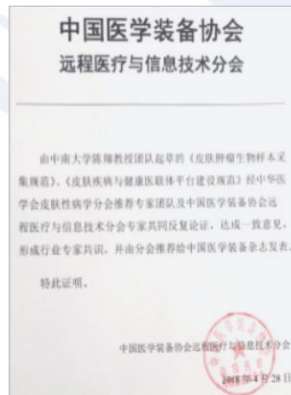
**Sample database**

Established the biggest biological sample bank of skin cancer in China



**Collaboration network**

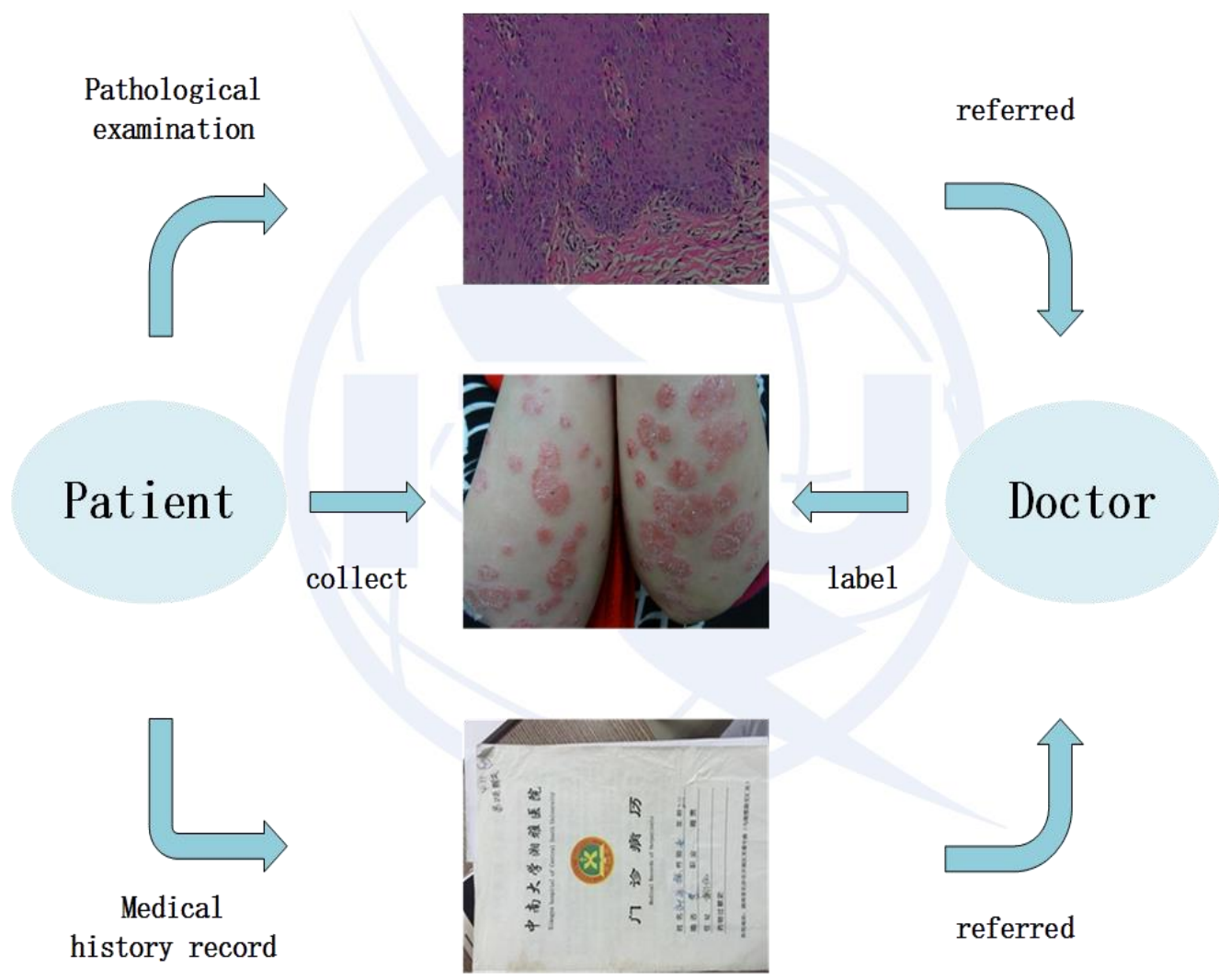
Constructed the first national skin cancer collaborative network (covering over 100 hospitals in 30 provinces)







# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Data Collection)





# 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Smart Diagnosis)

## Skin-Net System



The raw dataset

```

def __init__(self, hps, images, mode):
def build_graph(self):
def _stride_arr(self, stride):
def _build_model(self):
"""Build the core model within the graph."""
with tf.variable_scope('data'):
print('img_inhpt shape', self._images.get_shape())
x = self._images
x = self._conv('inhpt_conv', x, 3, 3, 8, self._stride_arr(1))
print('x_inhpt', x.get_shape())
strides = [1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4]
activate_before_residual = [True, False, False, False, False, False]
if self.hps.use_bottleneck:
res_func = self._bottleneck_residual
filters = [16, 64, 128, 256]
else:
res_func = self._residual
filters = [8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024]
with tf.variable_scope('ops_1_3'):
x = res_func(x, filters[0], filters[1], self._stride_arr(strides[0]))
#ops1:计算top区域面积函数, top次数
total_area = 0
N_CLASS_top_area = [0 for i in range(N_CLASS)]
N_CLASS_top_num = [0 for i in range(N_CLASS)]
for keys in my_dict.keys():
top_prob = sorted(my_dict[keys], reverse=True)[:top]
cur_area = (keys[0]-keys[1])*(keys[1]-keys[1])
assert cur_area > 0, 'Box area == 0 in %s!' % file_name
total_area += cur_area
for j in range(top):
top_index = my_dict[keys].index(top_prob[j])
N_CLASS_top_area[top_index] += (keys[0]-keys[1])*(keys[1]-keys[1])
N_CLASS_top_num[top_index] += 1
top_area_coe = [i/total_area for i in N_CLASS_top_area]
top_num_coe = [i/box_num for i in N_CLASS_top_num]
#ops4:计算置信度
if test:
def main(self):
with tf.Graph().as_default(), tf.device('/cpu:0'):
global_step = tf.get_variable('global_step', [],
initializer=tf.constant_initializer(False)
num_batches_per_epoch = self.opts.TRAIN_SIZE // self.opts
lr = tf.train.exponential_decay(self.opts.BASE_LR,
global_step,
self.opts.DECAY_AFTER_STEP,
self.opts.LR_DECAY,
staircase=True)
opt = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(lr)
utils_set = utils.Dataset(self.opts)
image_batch = utils_set.get_batch()
print('prepare batch')
tower_grad = []
with tf.variable_scope(tf.get_variable_scope()):
for i in range(self.opts.NUM_GPU):
with tf.device('/gpu:%d' % i):
with tf.name_scope('%s_gpu_%d' % i) as scope:
print('ops_%d' % i)
Dataset(object):
def __init__(self, opts):
self.opts = opts
file_list = os.listdir(os.path.join(self.opts.root_dir,
self.opts.file_name))
img_file = [os.path.join(os.path.join(self.opts.root_dir,
file_list)
imgs = dict()
imgs['data'] = []
for file in imgs_file:
img = Image.open(file)
img = np.array(img)
imgs['data'].append(img)
imgs['data'] = np.array(imgs['data'])
print('train images shape = ', imgs['data'].shape)
self.images = imgs['data'].astype('uint8')
self.test_images = np.zeros((self.opts.test_size, self.opts.test_size, self.opts.test_channels))
np.random.shuffle(self.images)
self.test_images = self.images[:self.opts.test_size, :

```

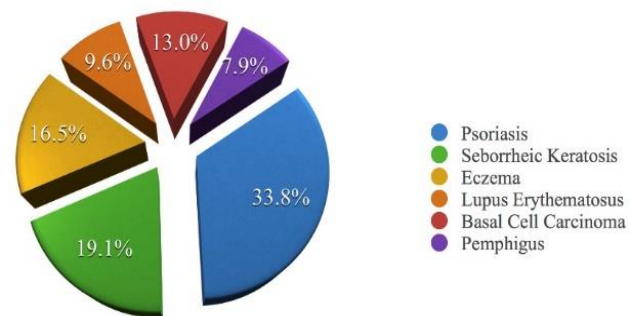
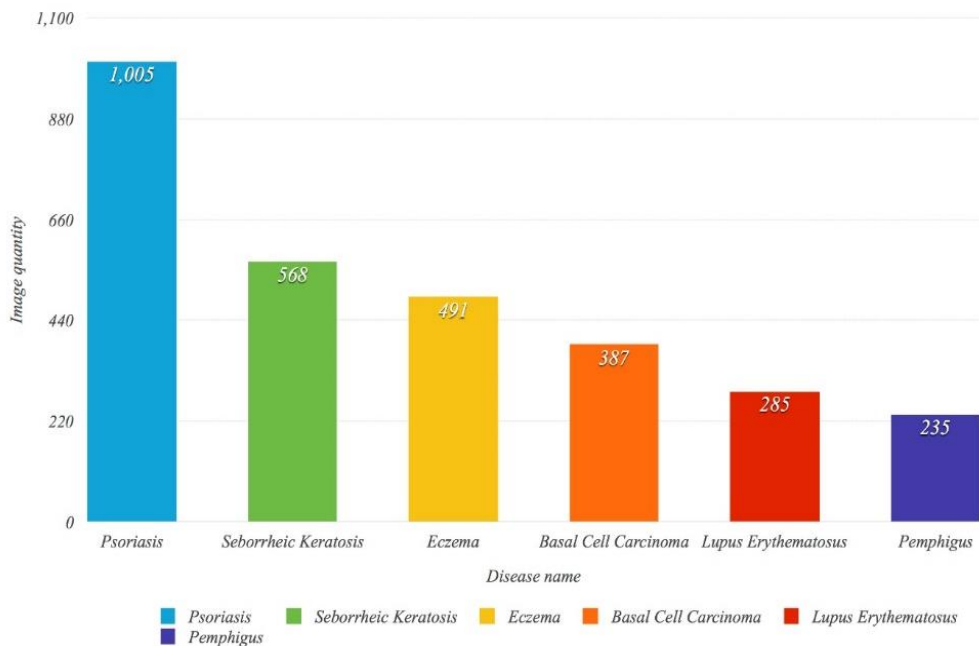




## 4. Tool & Techniques (Xiangya Skin Disease Smart Diagnosis)

A practical skin disease classification tool covering 6 common skin diseases: psoriasis, seborrheic keratosis, eczema, basal cell carcinoma, lupus erythematosus, pemphigus

Data distribution





# 5. Application: Skin Care Network and Academic Influences

2013



National Skin Cancer Research Center  
National Rosacea Research Center

2014



3 sub-centers and 12 members

2015



124 members

2016



225 members







# 5. Application: Skin Care Network and Academic Influences



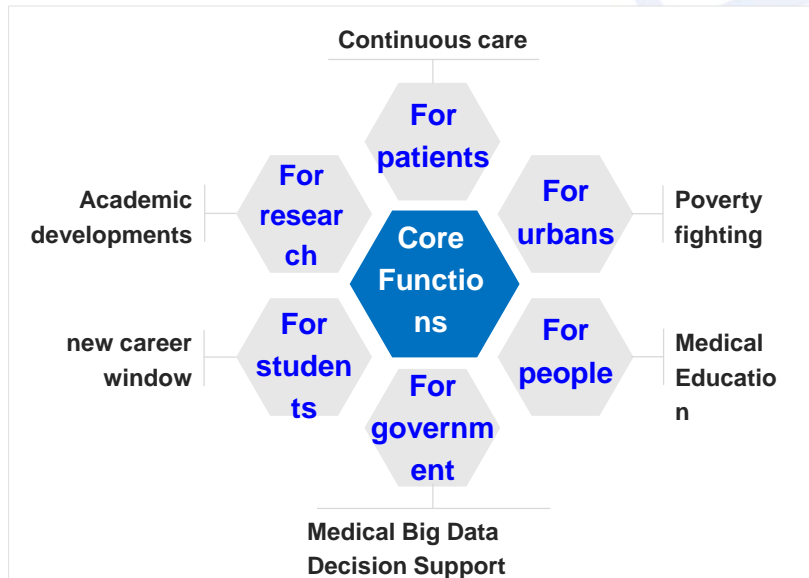
**643 Network Hospitals  
from 30 provinces across China**





# 5. Application: Medical Network Platform of Skin Diseases

Supported by the National Engineering Laboratory for Medical Big Data Technology , Central South University



- Test run for 8 months
- 53 collatoration hospitals, 225 registered account
- 106 teleconsulation and 2-way referral cases
- **33 Online revisits, online drug purchase and delivery (in the last month)**
- 120480 website visitors, 1269 downloads of our app



Patient version



Doctor version

### Multifunctional platform

Consultation, patient referral, patient education, epidemiological investigation, online inquiry, distance learning etc.

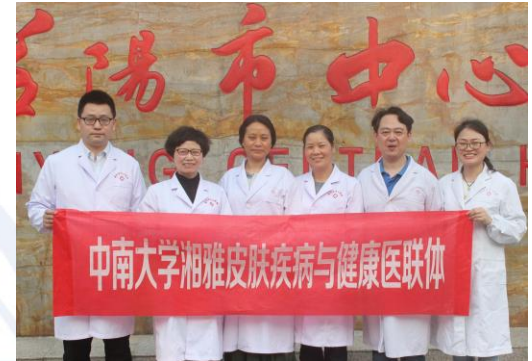
<http://xypf.csu.edu.cn:8089/>







## 5. Application: Medical Network Platform of Skin Diseases



- ◆ Skin Disease Network Press Conference
- ◆ Mobile learning using social network apps

- ◆ Clinical networking activities in urban counties of China

- ◆ Clinical Networking activities in different places across China



**Work of “AI for Healthcare” is  
always on the way.**

**Thanks for Listening!**