



Machine learning – use of AI in medical dispatch

PhD project by Nikolaj Blomberg



Disclosure

No conflict of interest in relation to this research project

- Received an unrestricted research grant from TrygFoundation
- Received centre support from Laerdal



The challenge:

- EMDC in Copenhagen receives 100,000 emergency calls per year
- 1-2% are OHCA's
- Hard to gain experience and improve in OHCA recognition for the individual dispatcher
- How can we improve OHCA recognition and time to OHCA recognition?



The role of the EMDC in OHCA

Resuscitation 111 (2017) 55–61



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Resuscitation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation



EUROPEAN
RESUSCITATION
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Clinical paper

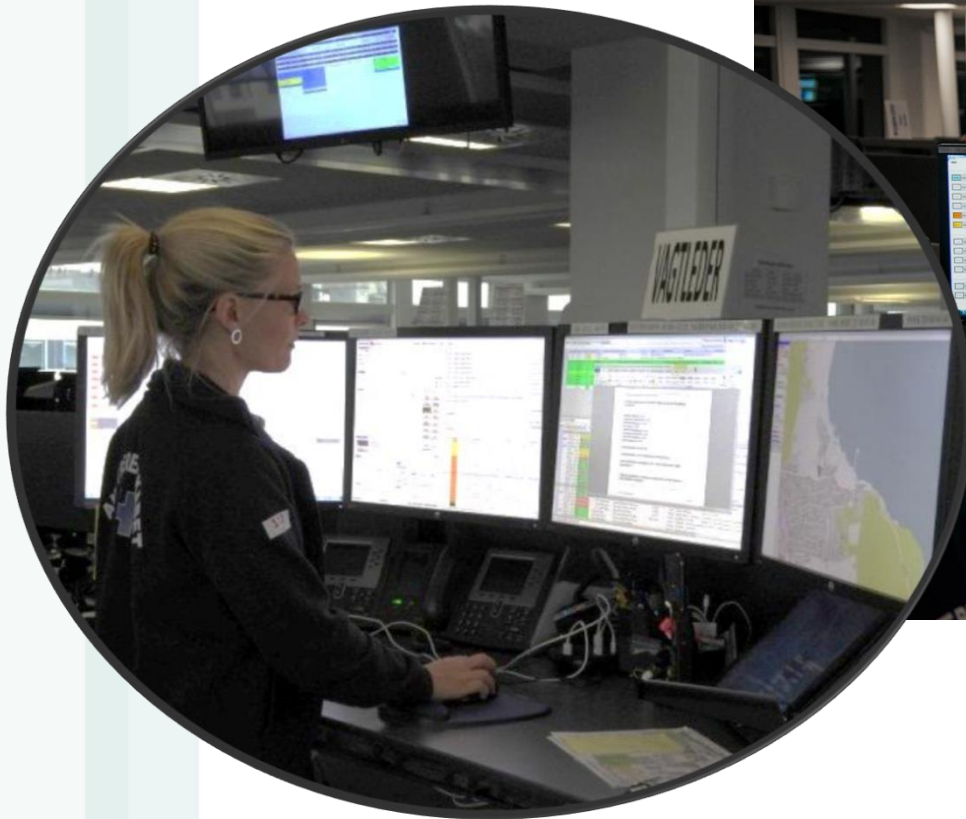
Effect of bystander CPR initiation prior to the emergency call on ROSC and 30 day survival—An evaluation of 548 emergency calls[☆]



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EMS Dispatch Center

- Identified 75% of all OHCA -

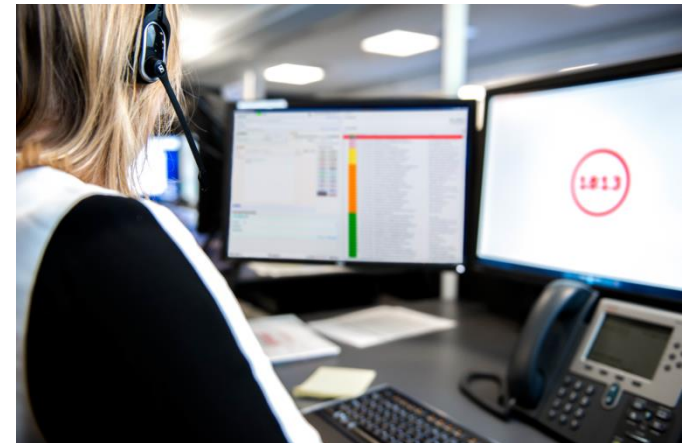
Among all patients with bystander CPR:

35% started CPR before 9-1-1 call

65% started CPR during the 9-1-1 call



Still – we do not always understand what callers are telling us



If we don't recognize cardiac arrest,
we don't provide dispatcher assisted CPR and we
don't refer caller to an AED

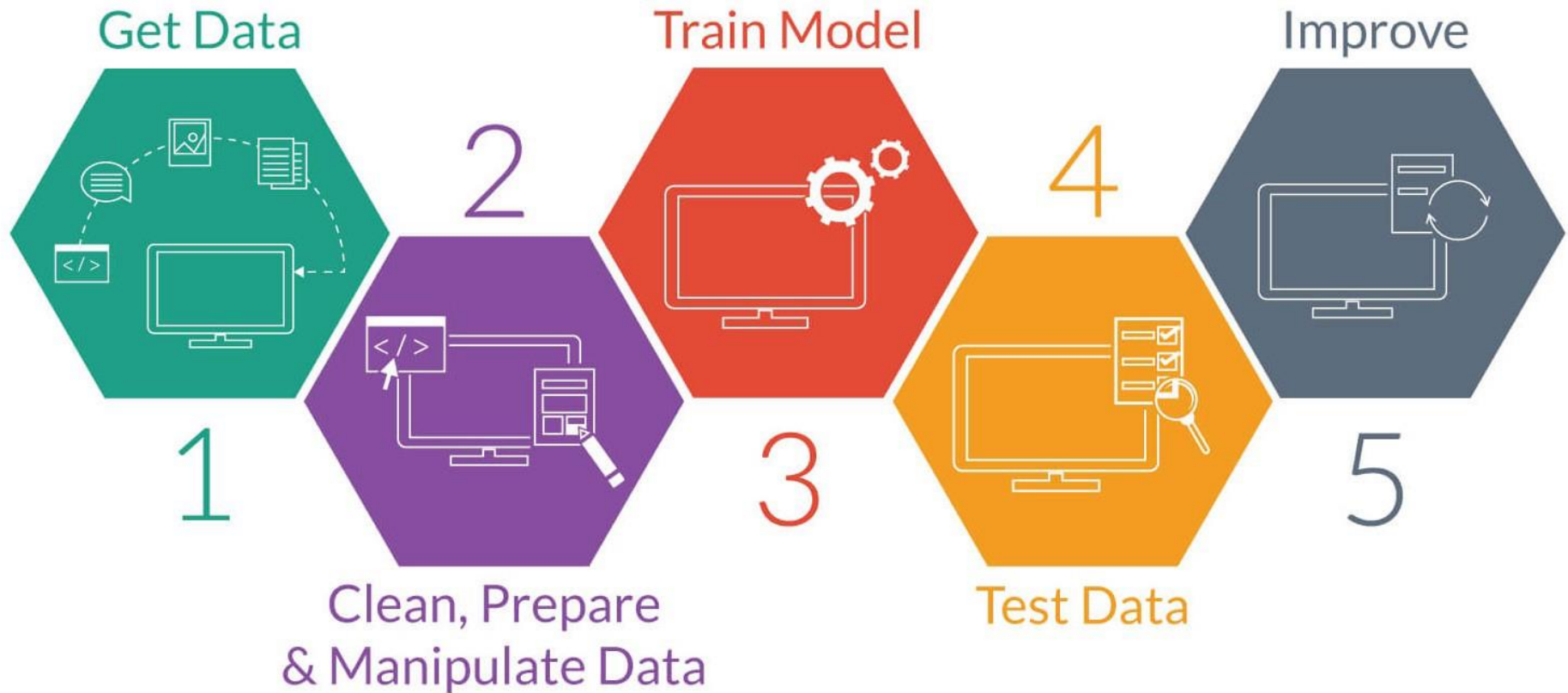


Can AI help ? How EMDC-Copenhagen use AI

- We set out to investigate if AI can be used as a decision support tool in medical dispatch
- It is a tool for support, not a final bottom line



The technology: Machine Learning

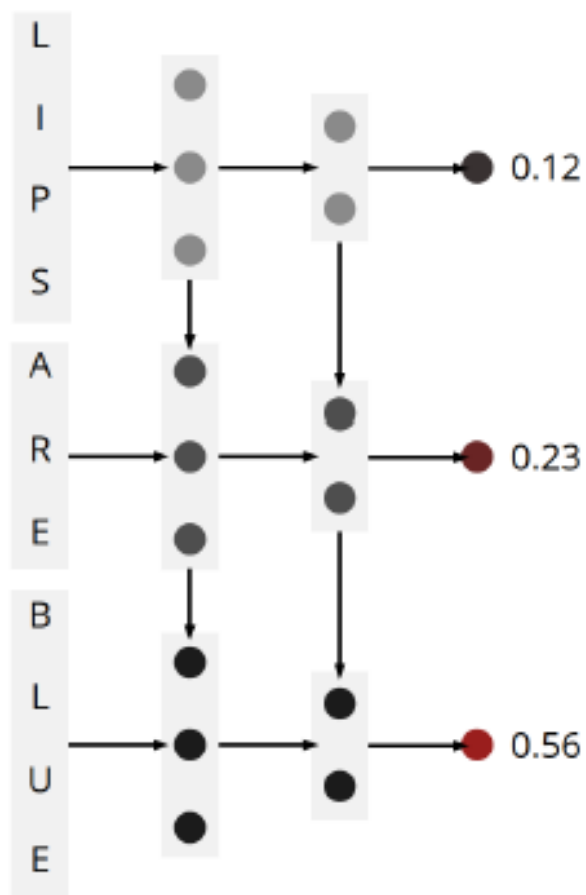
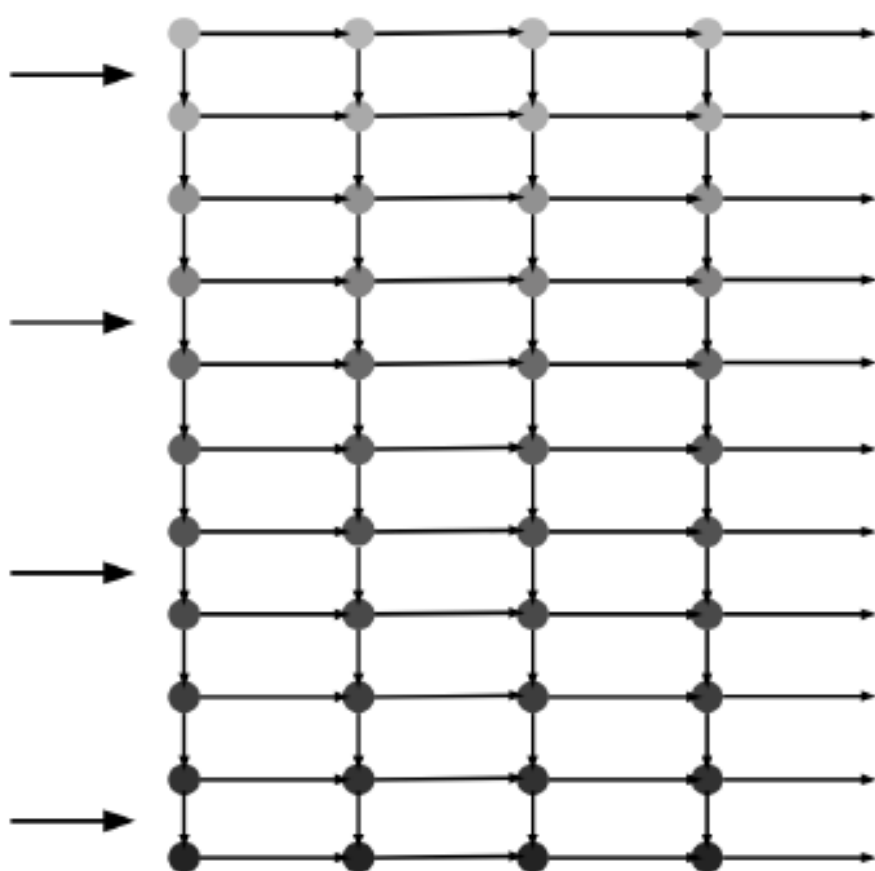
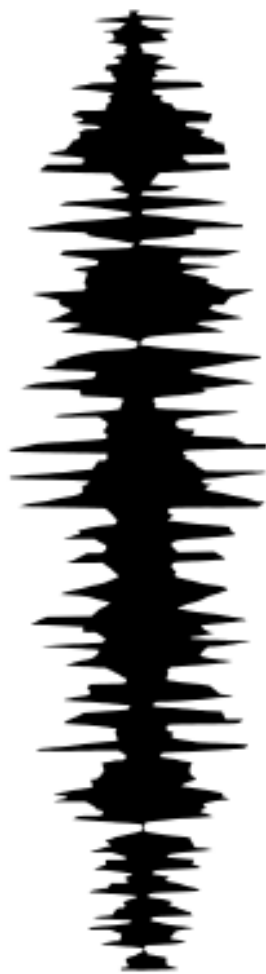


- The basic premise of machine learning is to build algorithms that can receive input data and use statistical analysis to predict an output value
- Machine Learning is pattern recognition

Audio

Automatic
Speech Recognition

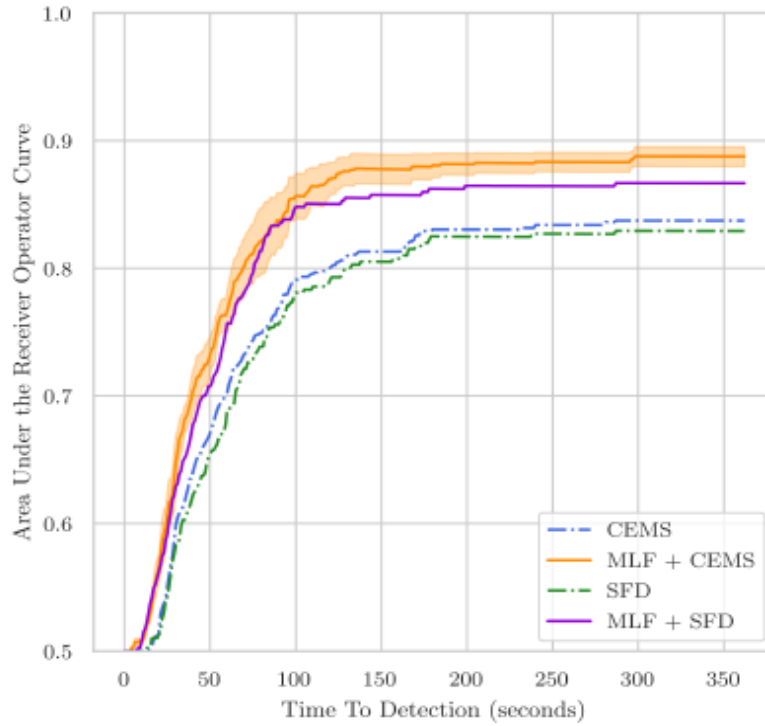
Cardiac Arrest
Classification



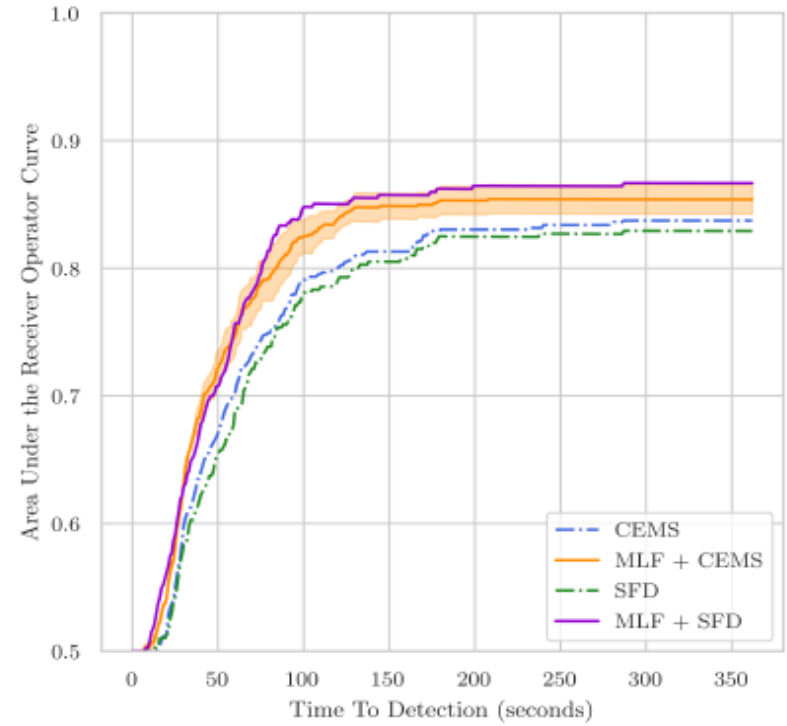


	Machine learning framework	Dispatcher
Raw audio data for 2014 (n = 108,607)		
Sensitivity (95% CI)	84.1 (81.6;86.4)	72.4 (69.4;75.3)
Specificity (95% CI)	97.3 (97.2;97.4)	98.8 (98.7-98.8)
Negative Predictive Value (95% CI)	99.9 (99.8;99.9)	99.8 (99.7;99.8)
Positive Predictive Value (95% CI)	20.9 (19.6;22.3)	33.0 (30.1;35.1)
Sensitivity (95% CI), calls unrecognized by dispatchers	44.5 (38.4-50.7)	-
Time to recognition, paired observations		
Median (seconds)	41 (38;44)	54 (50;59)
Lower quartile (seconds)	24 (22;26)	30 (28;33)
Upper quartile (seconds)	67 (63;72)	97 (89;110)





(a)



(b)



What it took to get here

To "teach" the artificial intelligence

- Download >100,000 recorded calls to 1-1-2
- Identify > 2,000 calls regarding OHCA
- Make sure there are no calls on OHCA in the group not labelled OHCA



Challenges in getting here

- Download the calls – technical difficulties in downloading several hundred thousand calls
- Labelling calls – need an updated cardiac arrest registry
- Integrating the technology in the IT-infrastructure
 - We build a stand-alone device that connected directly with the phone. Ideally integrated in the dispatch system



Can AI work on live audio in clinical practice

- Prospective randomised trial
- Started september 2018
- 6 months,
- ~ 328 stops in each group
 - When the machine predicts a cardiac arrest, 50% of the alerts are shown to the dispatchers
- Alert: Dispatch A1; Dispatch HeartRunners





Thanks to:

Corti

TrygFonden



Laerdal

helping save lives

