

# Public Health Surveillance in the Age of AI

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# Framing AI for Health Monitoring

## Context

How is the digital and computational world changing and why this is relevant for health system monitoring?

## Examples

Examples of a public health surveillance using AI

## AI x health system monitoring

What are the key features of AI and how do these relate to new surveillance opportunities?

## Thinking Critically

Critical questions remaining for AI health system monitoring

# Surveillance and Public Health: A long history

*The Diseases and Casualties this Week.*

Imposthume	1
Infants	7
Kingevill	1
Mouldfallen	1
Kild accidentally with a Carbine, at St. Michael Woodstreet	1
Overlaid	1
Rickets	9
Rising of the Lights	2
Rupture	2
Scalded in a Brewers Math, at St. Giles Cripplegate	1
Scurvy	4
Spotted Feaver	2
Stilborn	13
Stopping of the Stomach	11
Suddenly	1
Surfeit	7
Teeth	27
Tiffick	12
Ulcer	1
Vomiting	1
Winde	1
Wormes	1

A Bortive	2
Aged	32
Bleeding	1
Childbed	5
Chrisoms	9
Collick	1
Consumption	65
Convulsion	41
Cough	5
Dropfie	43
Drowned at S Kathar. Tower	1
Feaver	47
Flox and Small-pox	15
Flux	3
Found dead in the Street at Stepney	1
Gripping in the Guts	15

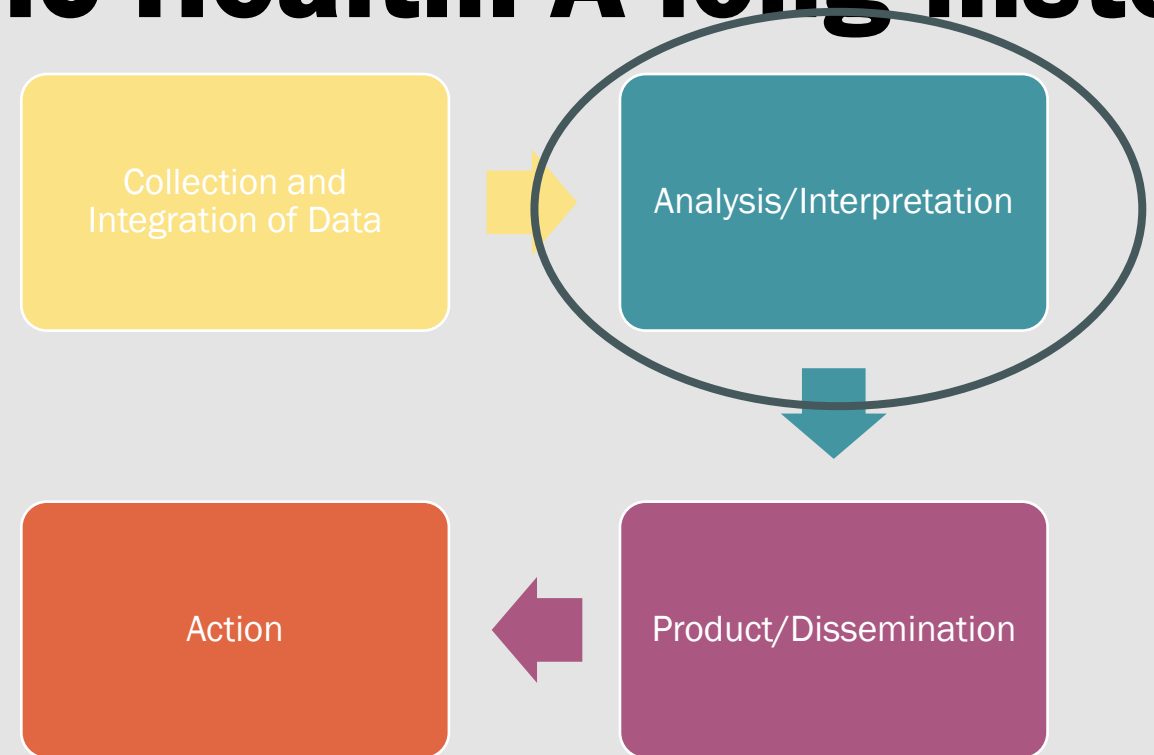
  

Christned	Males 121	Buried	Males 195
	Females 114		Females 198
	In all 232		In all 393

Decreased in the Burials this Week 69  
Parishes clear of the Plague 130 Parishes Infected 0

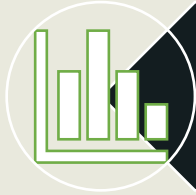
*The Asize of Bread set forth by Order of the Lord Maior and Courts of Aldermen,  
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Eleven Ounces, and three  
half-penny White Loaves the like weight.*

Bills of Mortality, London 1665



*“Public health surveillance is the continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health-related data needed for the **planning**, **implementation**, and **evaluation** of public health practice.”* WHO

# Getting more specific on AI applications



**Descriptive**



**Predictive**

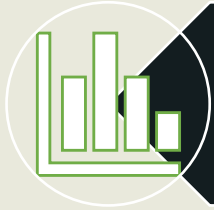


**Causal Inference**



**Prescriptive**

# Getting more specific on AI applications



**What is happening?**

Surveillance  
Health system monitoring



**What will happen?**

Planning  
Resource delivery  
Prioritization



**Why does it happen?**

Interventions  
Policies/legislation

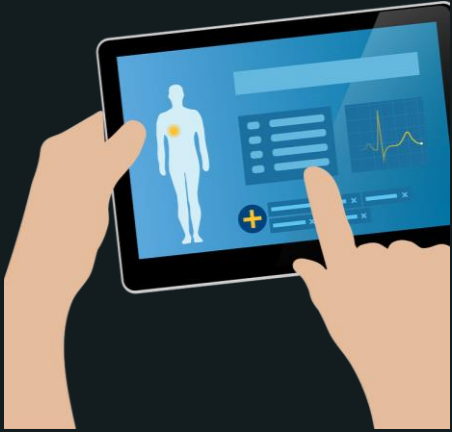


**What should I do about it?**

Recommendations  
Automated systems  
Modelling

# Emerging data for health system monitoring

- ⇒ More data
- ⇒ New types data
- ⇒ More complexity



Electronic health records



Environmental data



Wearables

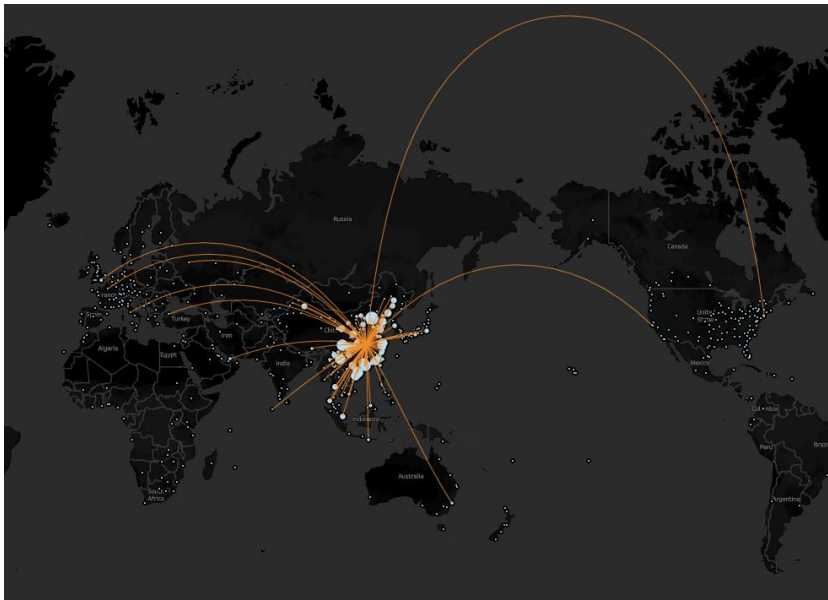


Internet sources

# How Canadian AI start-up BlueDot spotted Coronavirus before anyone else had a clue

## An AI Epidemiologist Sent the First Warnings of the Wuhan Virus

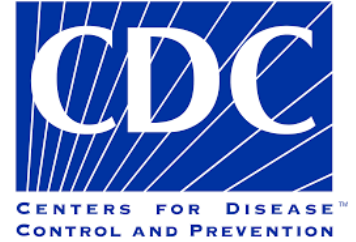
The BlueDot algorithm scours news reports and airline ticketing data to predict the spread of diseases like those linked to the flu outbreak in China.



- Focused on detecting early threats
- Built an intelligence platform to sort through massive amounts of data to pick up emerging infectious disease threats earlier
- Using AI on multiple sources of data
  - Air travel
  - Climate
  - News
  - Vector populations ect....



# Text classification for foodborne illness outbreak investigations using deep learning



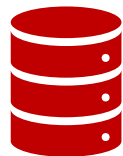
- Local public health agencies are required to investigate all cases of foodborne illness
  - Investigators use detailed food history to help identify the source of infection
- The CDC trained a model to **automatically categorize** food exposures from **free text**, which can then be used for analysis
- Using cluster computing, the CDC trained a **deep neural network** language model to predict food categories for free text observations



Demographics



Hospitalizations



Outpatient visits



Geography



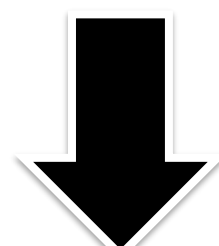
Drug claims



2006

Person-level timeline

2018

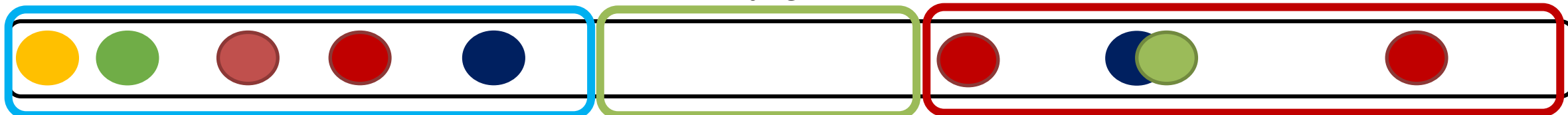


-Features are aggregated at the person-level within each observation window  
-Outcome flags collated in the target window

Observation window

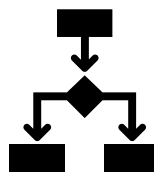
Buffer

Target window



- Windows "slide" through patient timeline on quarterly basis

-Extracted features run through machine learning model



## Big Data and Population Health

*Focusing on the Health Impacts of the Social, Physical,  
and Economic Environment*

*Howard Hu,<sup>a</sup> Sandro Galea,<sup>b</sup> Laura Rosella,<sup>c,d</sup> and David Henry<sup>c,d,e</sup>*

- Identify the data that matter most
- Make better use of the data that we have
- Embrace complexity that gives us more information on the factors that influence population health

**Opportunities  
to integrate  
complex and  
unstructured  
data sources on  
the broader  
determinants  
of health into  
health system  
monitoring**

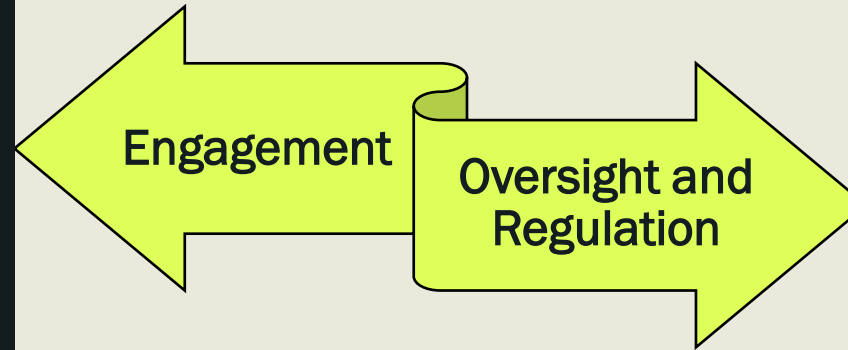




# Building Responsible AI for Health Monitoring

## Centering patients, practitioners & operators

- All stages of problem identification, design, implementation, evaluation
- Address real public health and community challenges
- Based on authentic relationships



**Regulation:** Formal rules or laws created by a government or regulatory authority

**Guidelines:** Guidance or Strong Recommendations without enforcement

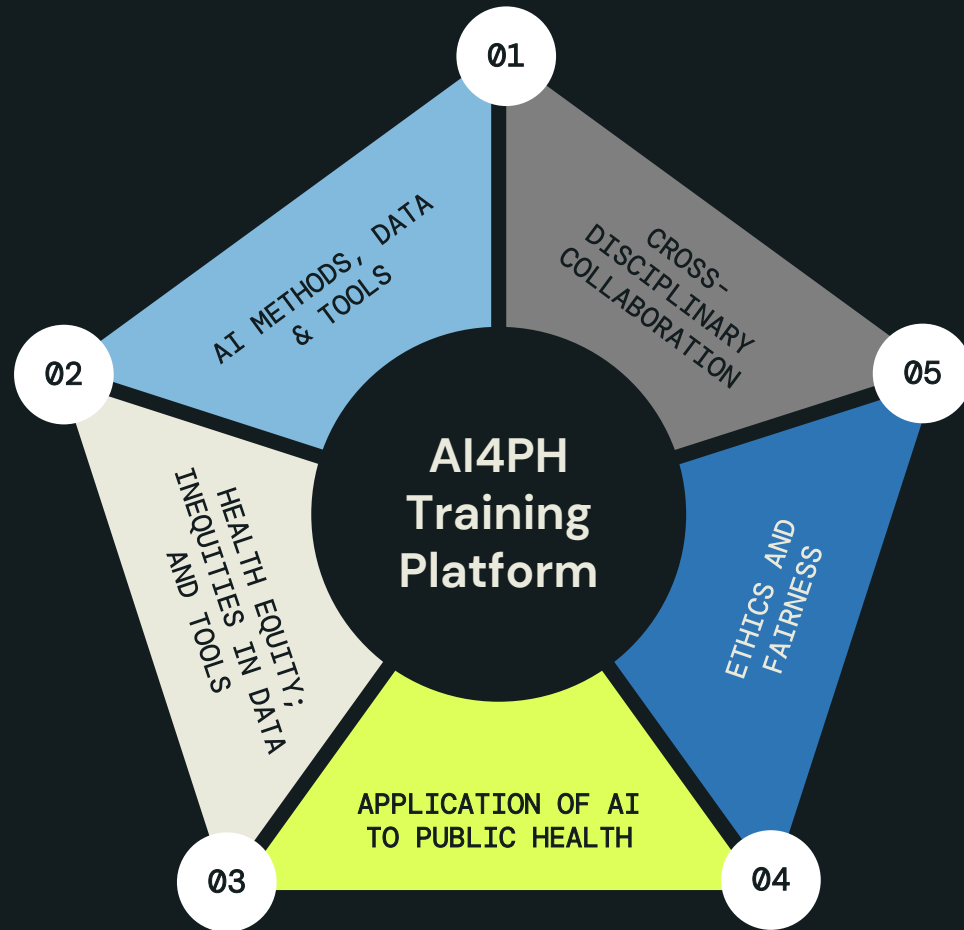
**Standards:** Standards are formal documents that establish specific criteria requirements; more detailed than guidelines





This is a team sport

# AI FOR PUBLIC HEALTH (AI4PH) TRAINING PLATFORM



## MISSION

To establish a workforce of public health researchers and practitioners who develop and apply innovations in equitable artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to public health research, policy, and practice in Canada.



# Future of AI x Health Monitoring

- AI and ML allow for use of **new data sources** which can open new surveillance/monitoring opportunities
- Allow for **scale and impact**
  - Potential to expand and streamline the ability to detect information for action
- To **complement** or **enhance** existing public health activities (NOT replace)

- Assessing and **mitigating bias** is a priority
    - Focus on quality of data
    - Ensure engagement and co-leading by health system experts
  - Strengthening **data infrastructure** and **data quality** are critical
- Oversight** and **monitoring** are needed for effective and responsible healthcare and public health monitoring



# Thank you!

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**Population Health Analytics Lab**



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