

编号: YY005-20230102001

标题: Telehealth Use Among Medicare Beneficiaries Drops to 15% in Q2 2022

简介: In the second quarter of 2022, about 15 percent of Medicare beneficiaries used telehealth, down from 48 percent in Q2 2020, according to a new data analysis from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). CMS recently released its Medicare Telehealth Trends Report, which includes information from Medicare Fee-for-Service (FFS) Part B claims and Medicare enrollment data. The data is from Jan. 1, 2020, to June 30, 2022.

全文链接: <https://mhealthintelligence.com/news/telehealth-use-among-medicare-beneficiaries-drops-to-15-in-q2-2022>

编号: YY005-20230102002

标题: BSAC Vanguard Series: Artificial intelligence and antibiotic stewardship

简介: Antimicrobial stewardship is a key facet in preventing antimicrobial resistance but can be difficult to put into practice. Frontline providers are faced with the unknowns of pending culture data plus the urgency of appropriate antibiotic choice to prevent sepsis-related mortality; this often leads to broad-spectrum antibiotic prescribing. Currently available resources lack a customized approach to individual patients. Artificial intelligence (AI) focused on antimicrobial stewardship may create a unique opportunity to provide individualized, real-time recommendations to providers on appropriate, but narrower spectrum, antibiotic options. We envision that, with further advances in AI, personalized clinical decision support tools to optimize antibiotic prescribing could be available within the next decade.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109152

编号: YY005-20230102003

标题: Clinical Artificial Intelligence Applications: Musculoskeletal

简介: Musculoskeletal (MSK) radiology is a subspecialty of radiology that involves the interpretation of advanced medical images for the diagnosis of disorders of the osseous structures, joints, and their associated soft tissues along with the performance of minimally invasive imaging-guided procedures targeted to treat the disorders thereof. While we have seen many applications of artificial intelligence (AI) targeting disorders of other organ systems, MSK disorders present several unique challenges that have limited the rapid development of AI solutions. These difficulties involved not only the broad range of subtle diseases inherent to bone radiology but also the complex interplay of biomechanics that requires learned intuition

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109154

编号: YY005-20230102004

标题: Demystifying artificial intelligence in pharmacy

简介: Purpose. To provide pharmacists and other clinicians with a basic understanding of the underlying principles and practical applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the medication-use process.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109156

编号: YY005-20230102005

标题: Situating Artificial Intelligence in Surgery

简介: Objectives: Artificial intelligence (AI) has numerous applications in surgical quality assurance. We assessed AI accuracy in evaluating the critical view of safety (CVS) and intraoperative events during laparoscopic cholecystectomy. We hypothesized that AI accuracy and intraoperative events are associated with disease severity. Methods: One thousand fifty-one laparoscopic cholecystectomy videos were annotated by AI for disease severity (Parkland Scale), CVS achievement (Strasberg Criteria), and intraoperative events. Surgeons performed focused video review on procedures with ≥ 1 intraoperative events ($n = 335$). AI versus surgeon annotation of CVS components and intraoperative events were compared. For all cases ($n = 1051$), intraoperative-event association with CVS achievement and severity was examined using ordinal logistic regression. Results: Using AI annotation, surgeons reviewed 50 videos/hr. CVS was achieved in $\leq 10\%$ of cases. Hepatocystic triangle and cystic plate visualization was achieved more often in low-severity cases ($P < 0.03$). AI-surgeon agreement for all CVS components exceeded 75%, with higher agreement in high-severity cases ($P < 0.03$). Surgeons agreed with 99% of AI-annotated intraoperative events. AI-annotated intraoperative events were associated with both disease severity and number of CVS components not achieved. Intraoperative events occurred more frequently in high-severity versus low-severity cases (0.98 vs 0.40 events/case, $P < 0.001$). Conclusions: AI annotation allows for efficient video review and is a promising quality assurance tool. Disease severity may limit its use and surgeon oversight is still required, especially in complex cases. Continued refinement may improve AI applicability and allow for automated assessment.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109155

编号: **YY005-20230102006**

标题: Use of Artificial Intelligence in Clinical Neurology

简介: Artificial intelligence is already innovating in the provision of neurologic care. This review explores key artificial intelligence concepts; their application to neurologic diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment; and challenges that await their broader adoption. The development of new diagnostic biomarkers, individualization of prognostic information, and improved access to treatment are among the plethora of possibilities. These advances, however, reflect only the tip of the iceberg for the ways in which artificial intelligence may transform neurologic care in the future.

全文链接: https://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=109157