



L'intelligence artificielle à l'Inserm : Partenariats public-privé sur l'IA

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Responsable équipe SEPIA
LTSI – INSERM U1099 / Université de Rennes

SEPIA Team - LTSI - INSERM U1099/Université de Rennes

Research context: Personalized diagnostics and treatments for cardio-respiratory pathologies

Multidisciplinary team with 14 permanent staff:

8 scientists with engineering background,
6 PUPH : 4 cardiologists, 2 neonatologists, 1 biologist

Longstanding translational research strategy (from methods to the patient):

Methodological contributions motivated by clinical problems:

Massive data processing, Mathematical Modeling, Machine Learning, AI

Technical innovations:

Development of prototype medical devices and systems

Pre-clinical and clinical research:

Evaluation of methods and devices

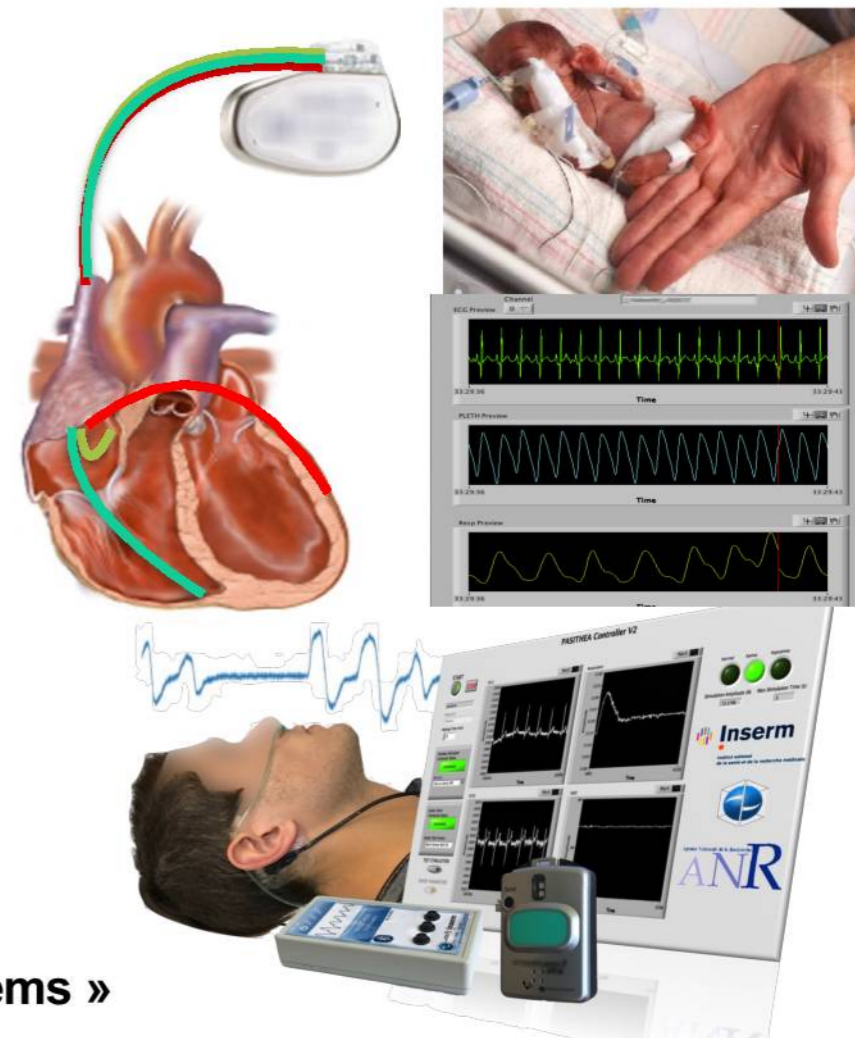
Strong experience on intellectual property development and tech-transfer:

30+ patent families registered (60+ individual patents)

24 patent families transferred to or co-registered with the industry

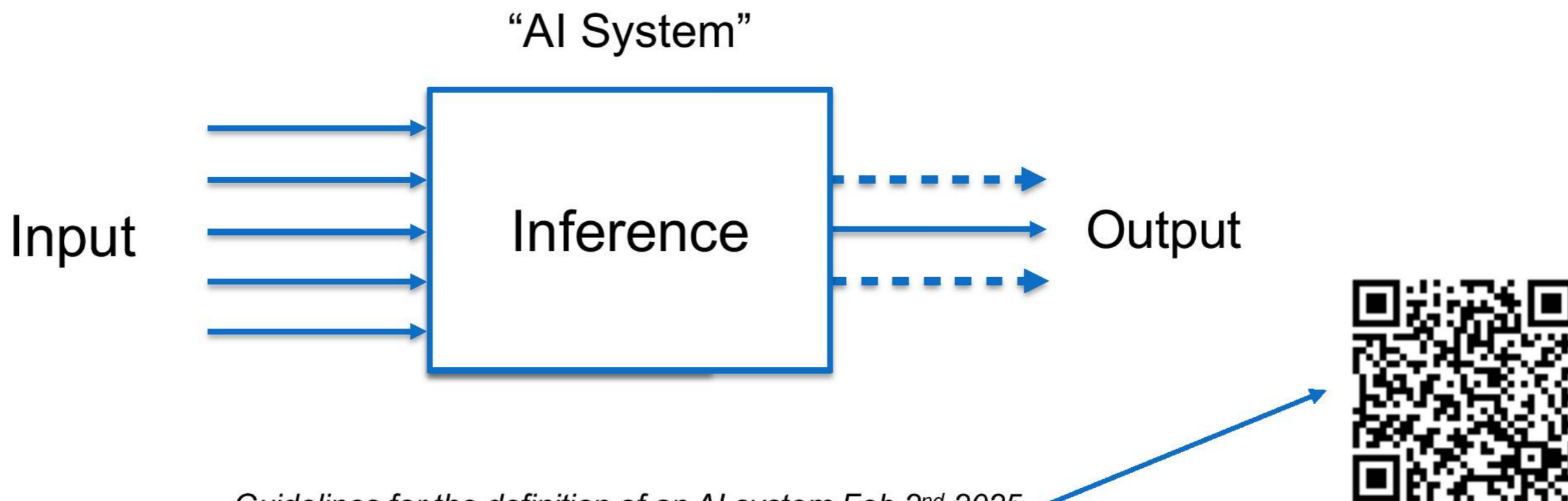
Creation of 2 startups

A key element to perform this translational research: the creation of « **intelligent systems** »

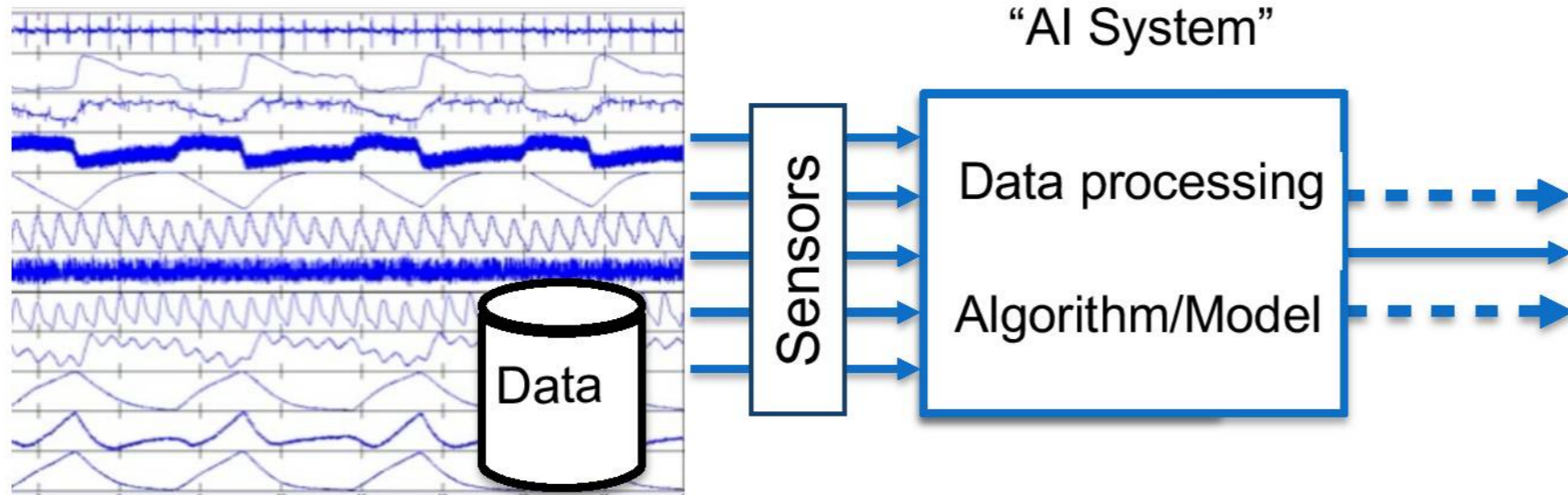


Definition of an “AI System” according to EU ‘AI Act’ Art 3(1)

*“‘AI system’ means a machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, **infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments;**”*



Examples of AI Systems in our research

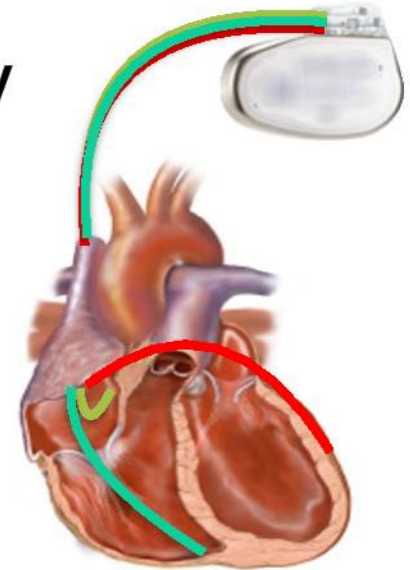


Clinical decision support systems

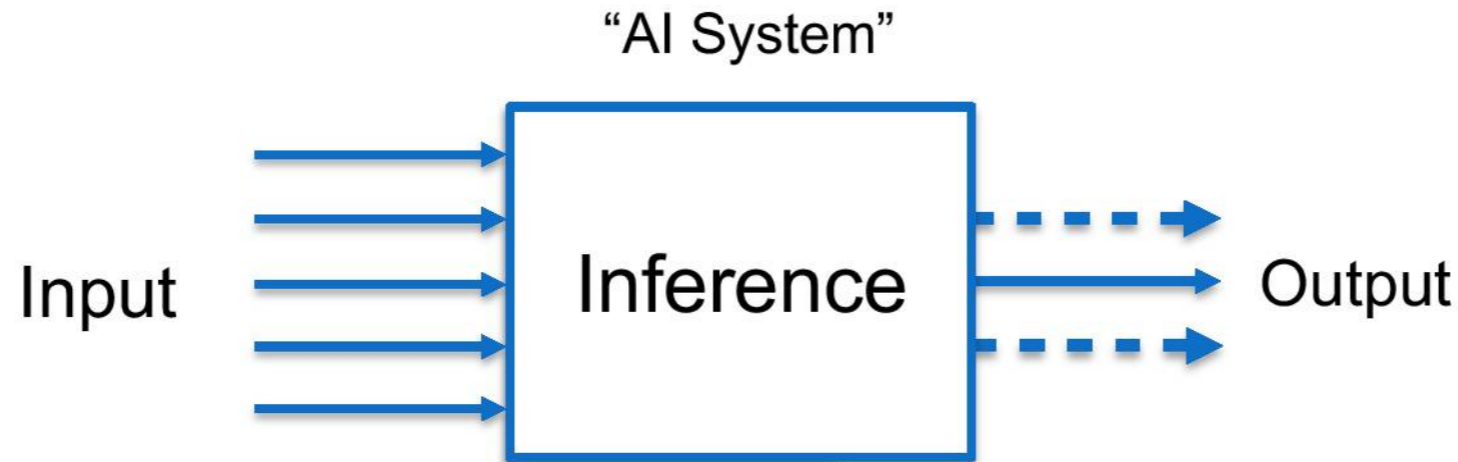
- **Early detection**
Intelligent Alarms

- **Support for therapy personalization**

Fully-autonomous systems



Examples of AI Systems in our research



Data preparation

Learning phase

Verification & Validation



**Frozen Inference
Algorithm/Model**

**Model reduction
Autonomous algorithm**



Sensors



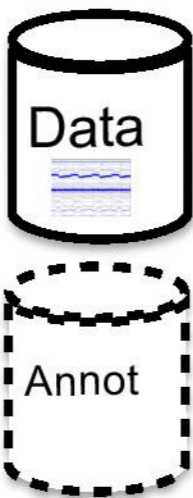
DAQ
(pre)clinical



Curation/
annotation



Management



Potential
Algorithm/Model



Choosing the best model/AI formalism

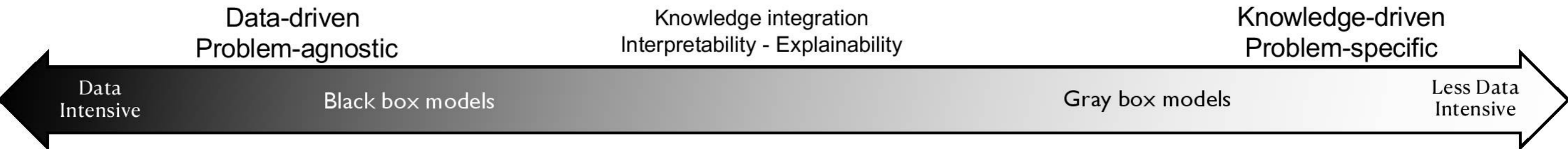


There is **no “universal AI”** that will optimally solve all problems

The choice of the **best algorithm or model** formalism, **for a given problem**, has significant consequences in terms of:

- Interpretability, explainability, model transparency
- Model validation methods
- ...
- Real-life acceptability and applicability of the system

Different AI models with different properties



Sub-Symbolic AI - No feature extraction phase

Symbolic AI (GOFAI)
Feature engineering

Knowledge-based models
Digital twins

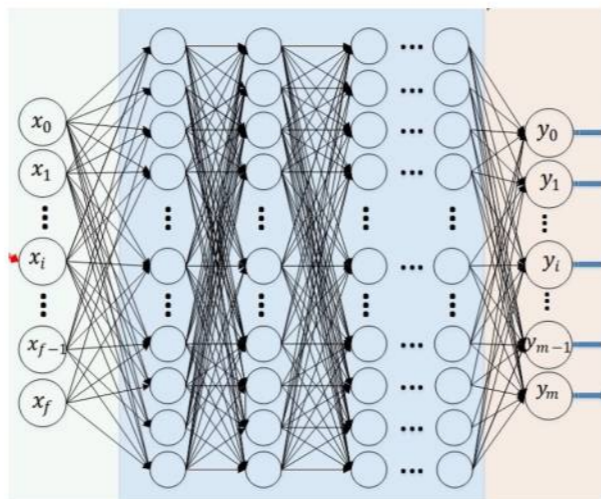
Foundation models

Non interpretable

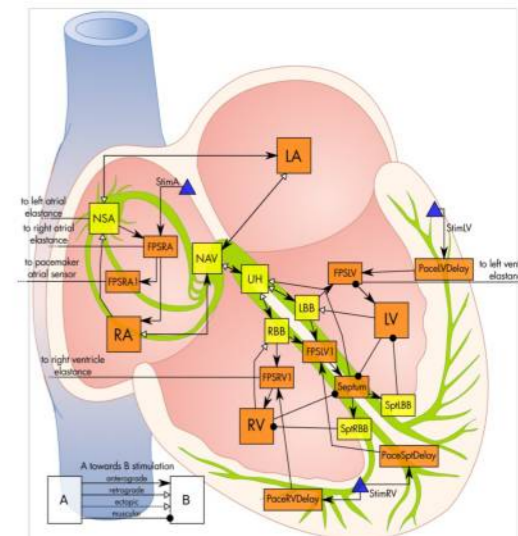
(Very) Limited interpretability

Indirect interpretability

Direct Explainability



i.e. Deep Learning



Physiological models

Generative AI:

Generation of new content
(text, image, music,...) or data based on statistical patterns it learns from existing data, **mimicking human-created content**

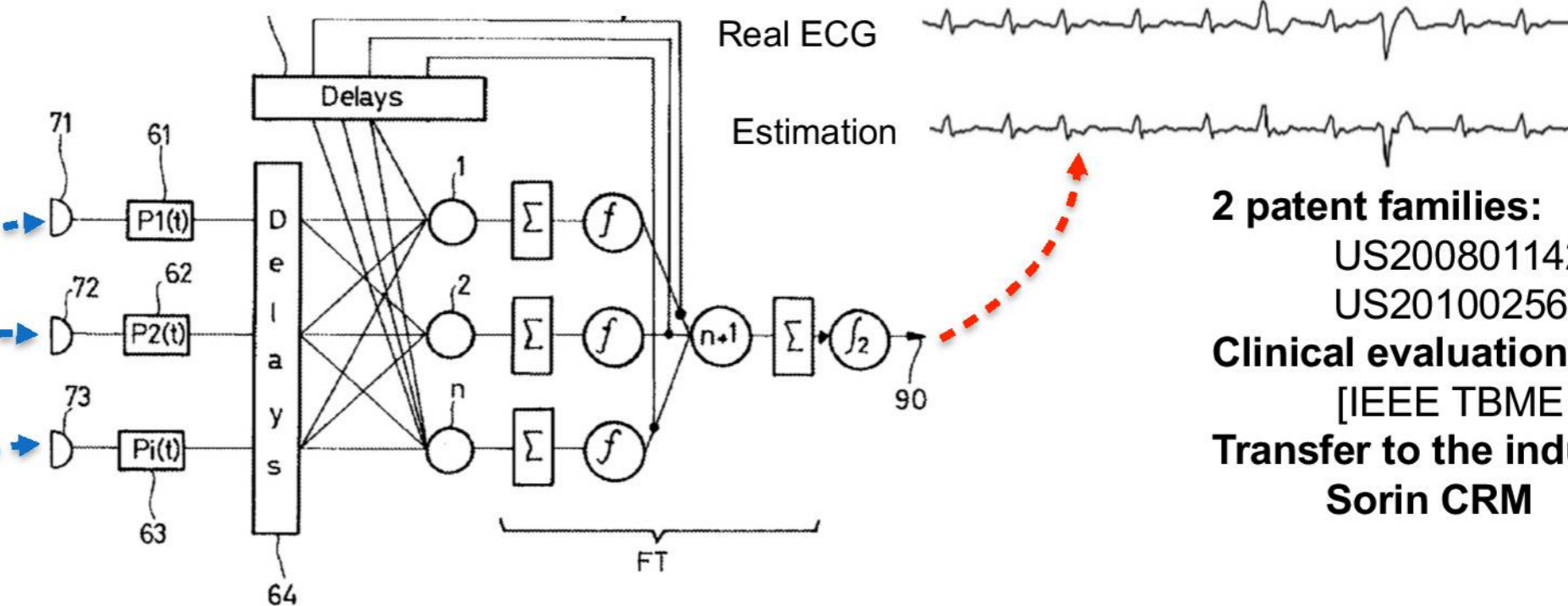
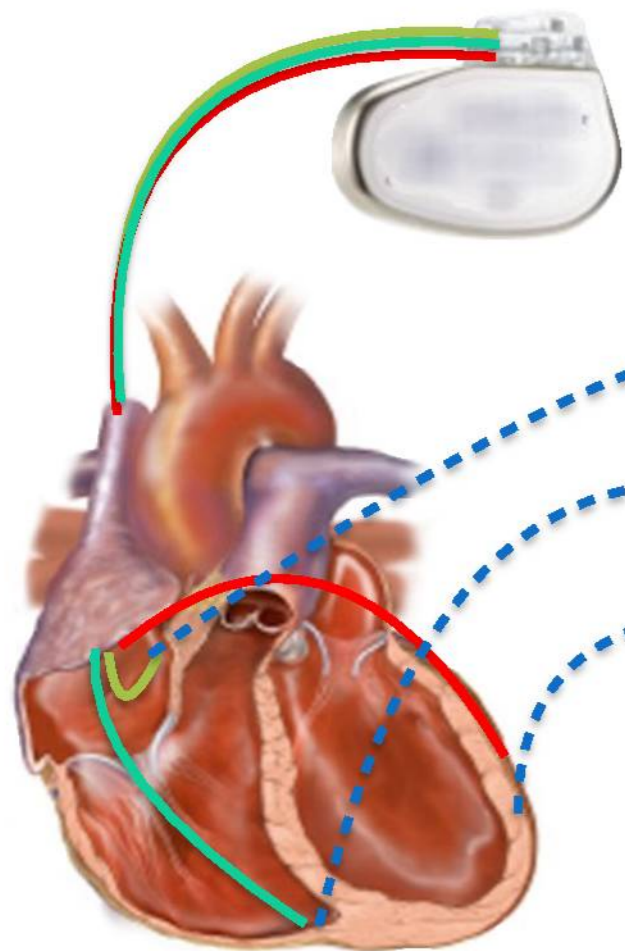
~600 Billion paramètres

~ 1 - 10K paramètres

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Therapy personalization – Optimal cardiac stimulation

Light-weight (shallow) CNNs
Convolutional/recurrent neural networks



2 patent families:
US20080114257
US20100256511
Clinical evaluation
[IEEE TBME 2013]
Transfer to the industry :
Sorin CRM

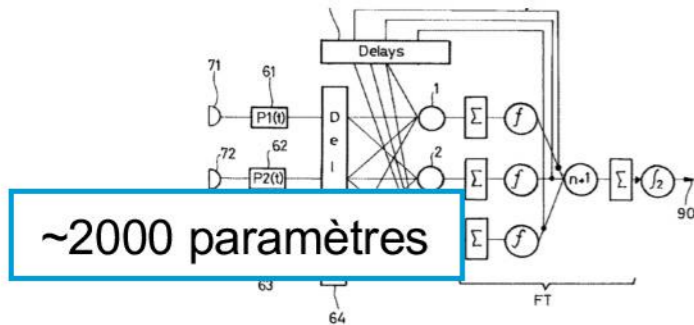
Novel digital markers of the **cardiac electrical activity**
Useful for the **personalization of the stimulation therapy**
Lightweight CNN that can be embedded into the device



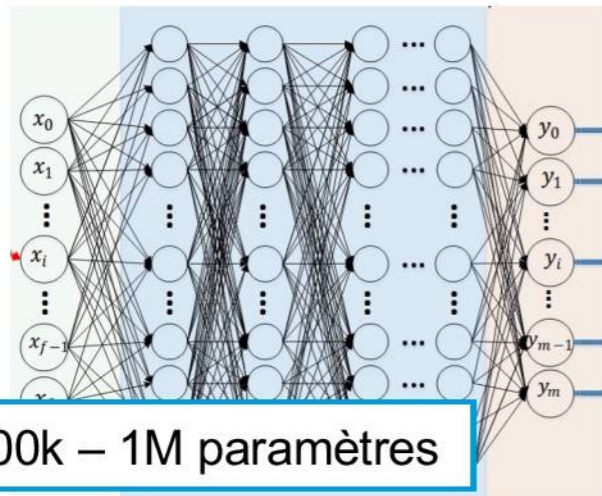
ADAPTER

Current and recent projects exploiting connectionist models

Light-weight (shallow) CNNs

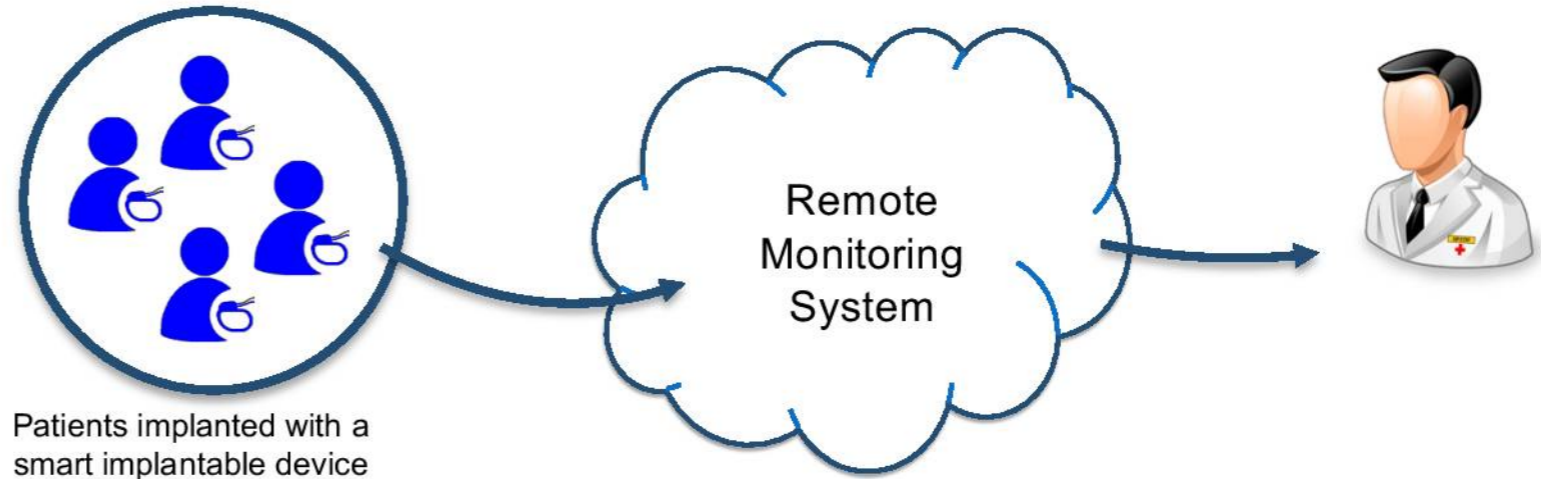


Deep Learning



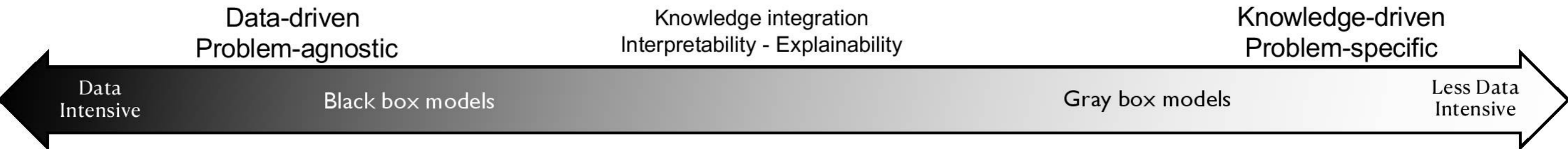
Current/recent projects based on Deep Learning:

- PPP with a major company in the **cardiac implant field**: Medtronic (2020-2023)



- Projects with french startups: i.e. SentinHealth (**EIT Health**)
- Purely academic: **PEPR Santé Numérique** « DIIP Heart »

Different AI models with different properties



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Symbolic AI (GOF AI)
Feature engineering

Knowledge-based models
Digital twins

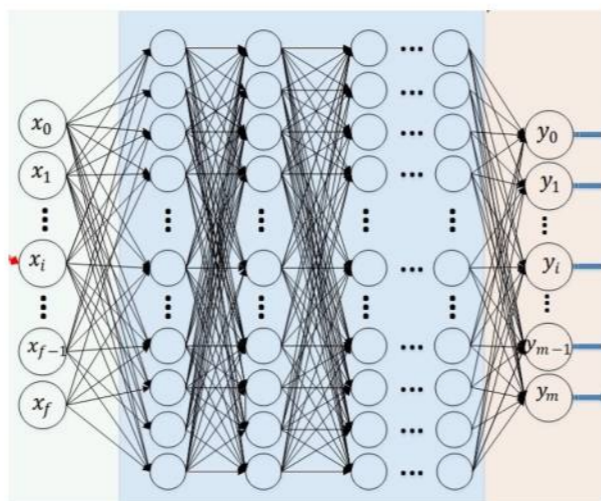
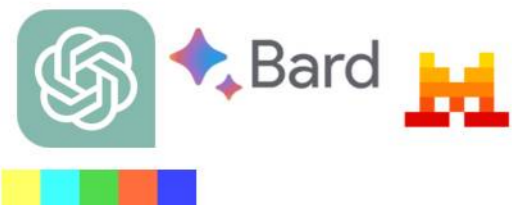
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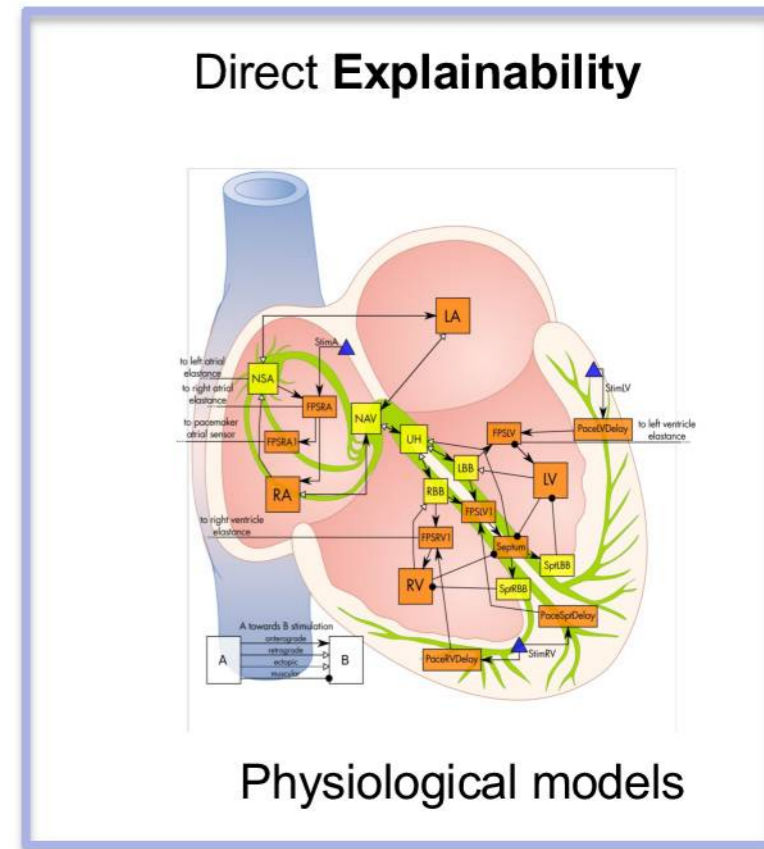
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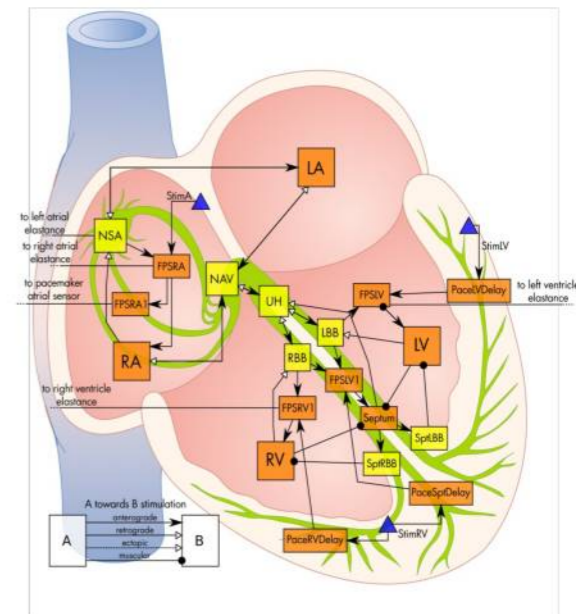
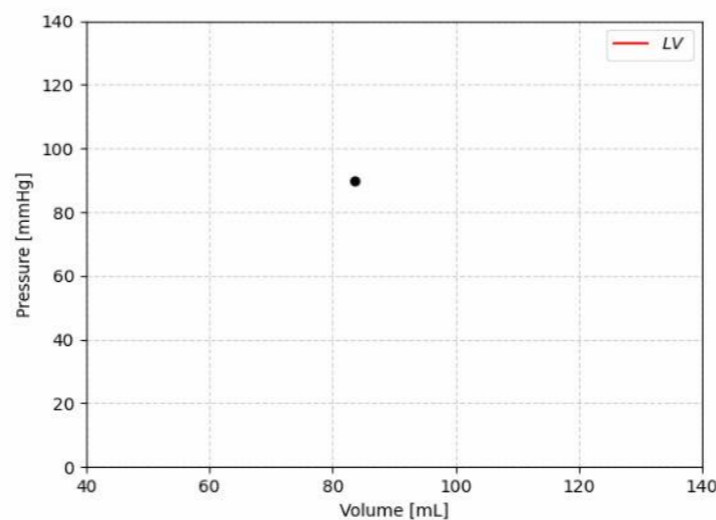
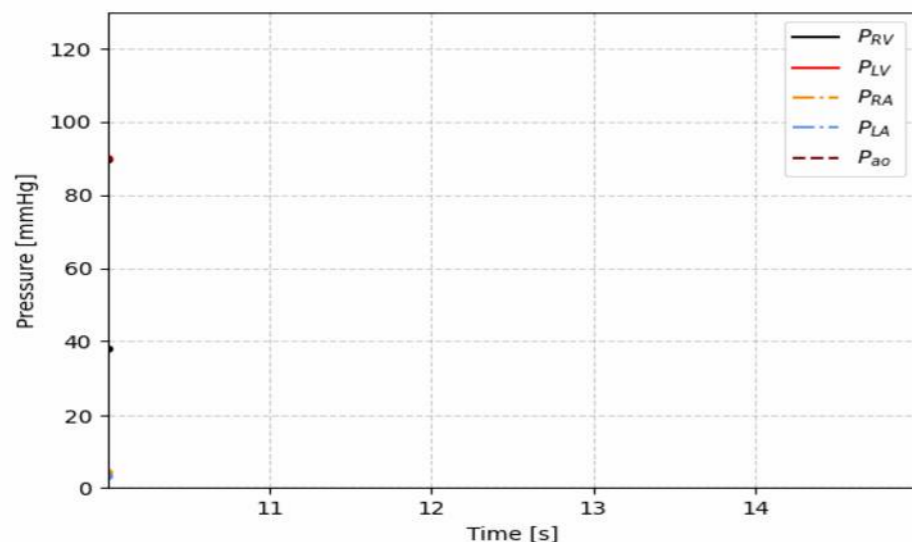
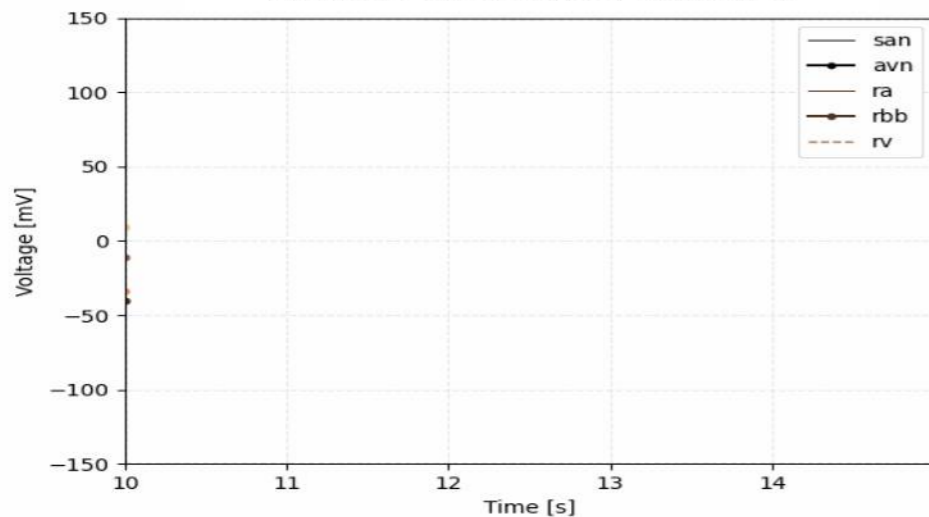
Physiological models

Generative AI:
Generation of new content
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Fully-explainable AI based on digital twins

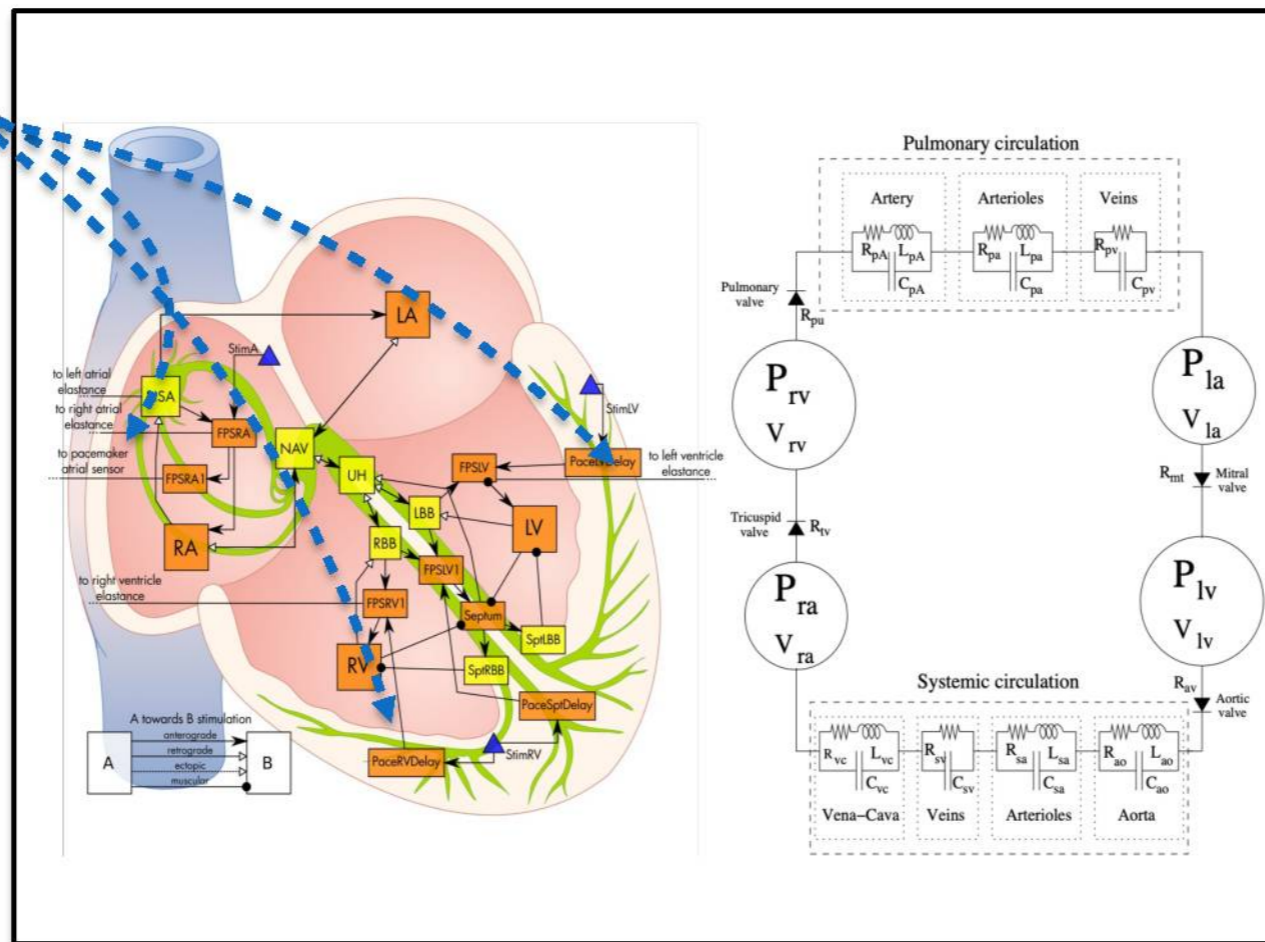
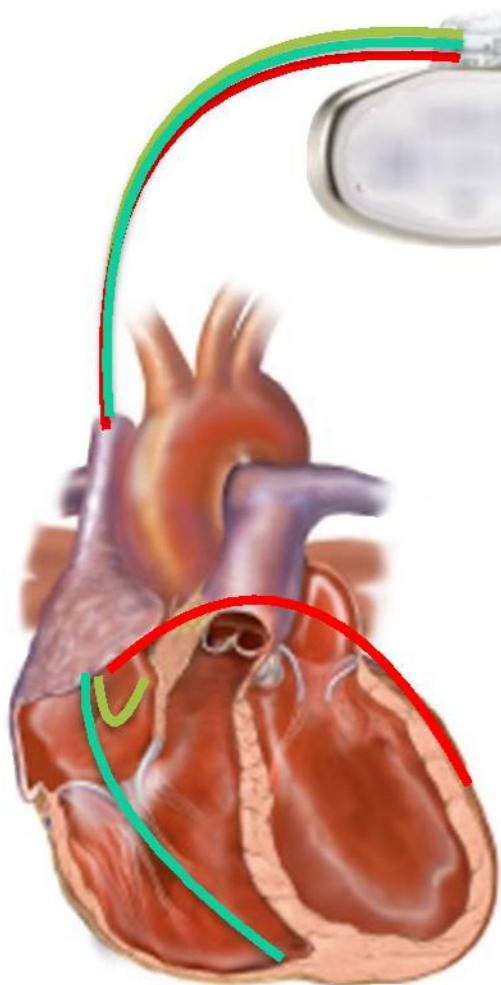
Markers of electrical activation



- Creation of a set of multiresolution cardiovascular models
- Explicit representation of anatomical and physiological functions
- Generation of realistic signals with its explanation
- Model personalization -> Digital Twins
- Virtual populations

Hernández et al. Model-based interpretation of cardiac beats. *Artif. Int. Medicine*. 2001

Therapy personalization through fully-explainable AI



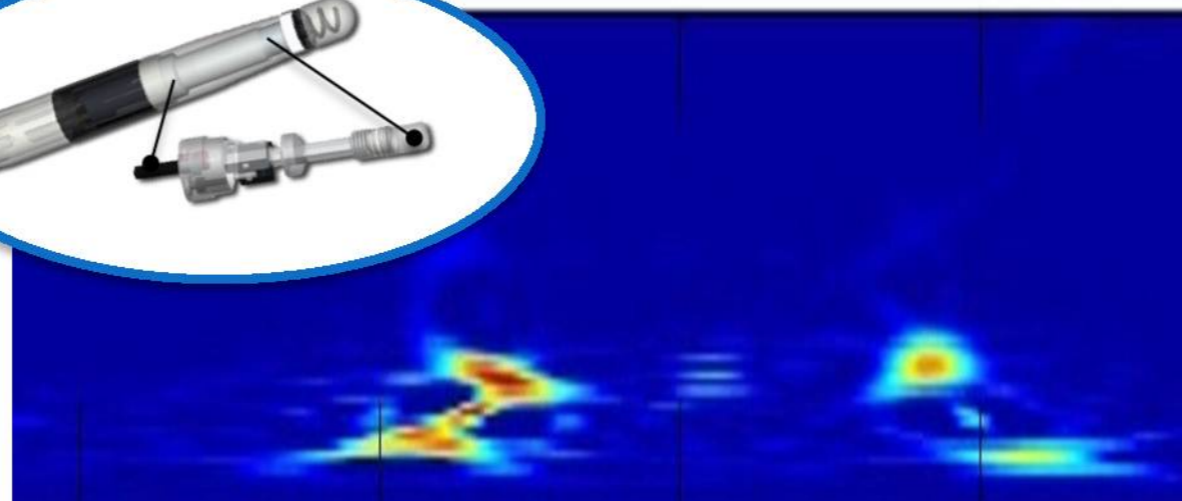
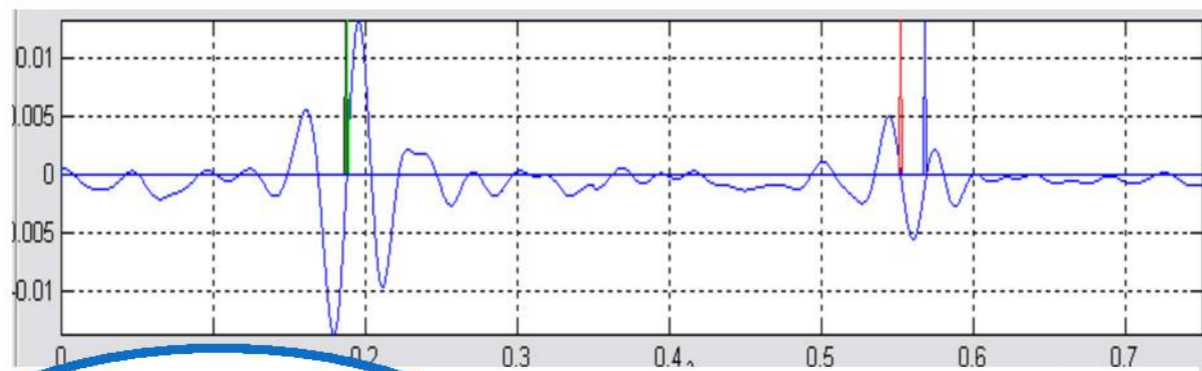
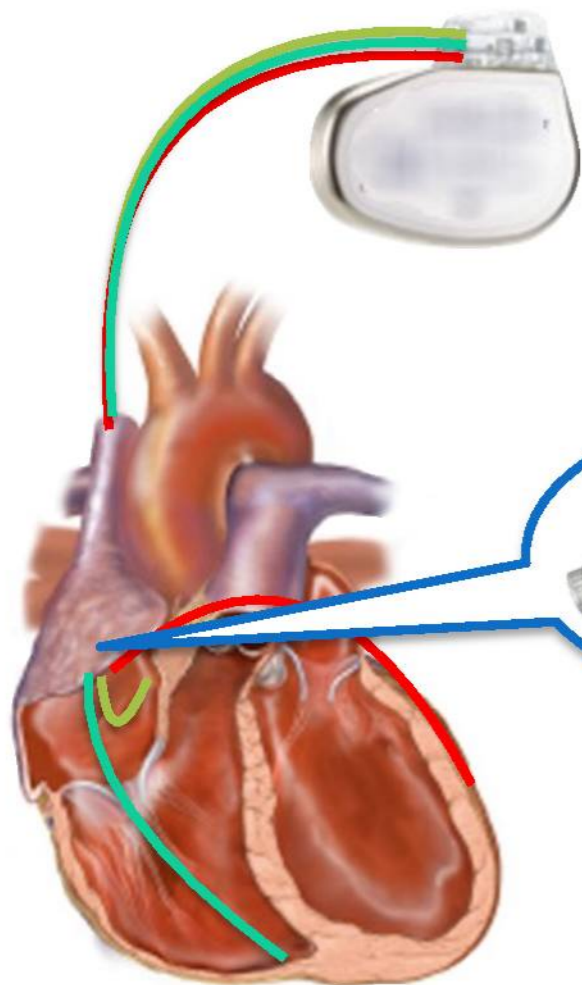
Original model-based reasoning methods

- Sensitivity analyses
- **Patient-specific** model parameter identification
- **Digital Twins** and generation of "virtual populations"

"Grey-box" or "transparent" methods (Explainable AI - XAI)
Explicit representation of the complex **electro-mechanical** interactions

Therapy personalization through fully-explainable AI

Analysis of intracardiac acceleration



1 patent family:

US20090209875

Clinical evaluation

[Europace 2011]

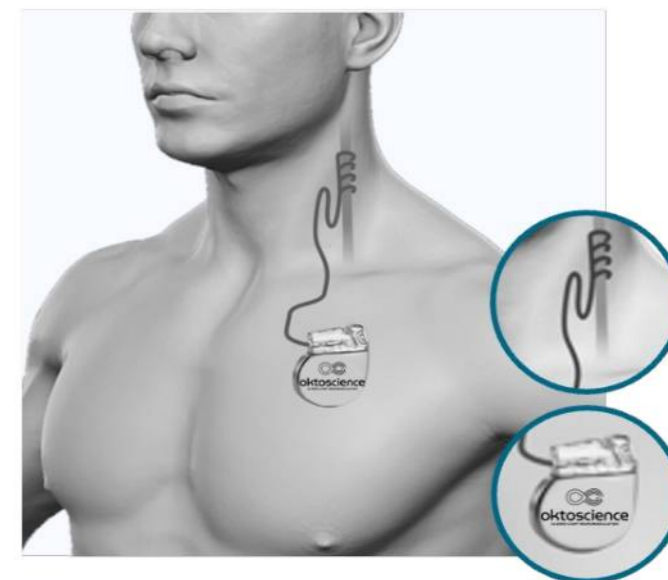
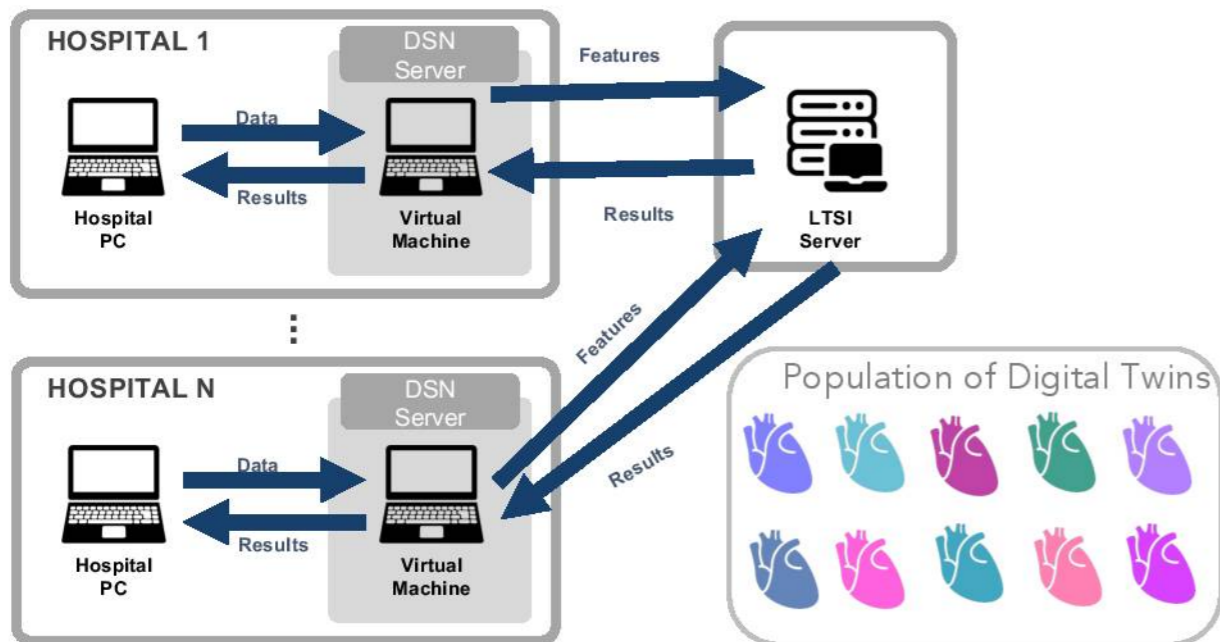
[IEEE TBME 2014].

Transferred to Sorin CRM

New digital markers of the **electro-mechanical cardiac function** for therapy personalization.

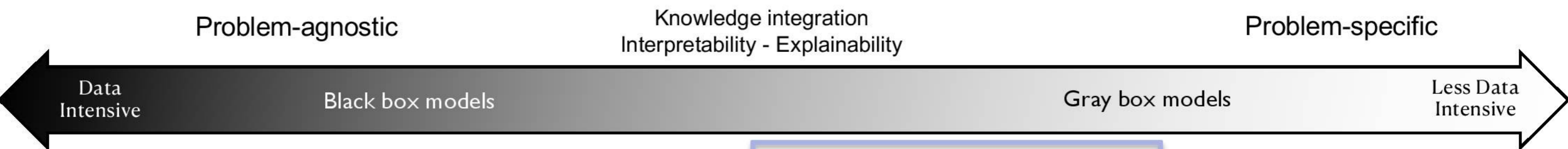
Current projects exploiting AI and Digital Twins

ANR-DGOS « Expert » (2023-2026):
Prospective inference evaluation of model-based
methods for the prediction of CRT response



7 patent families all delivered in EU, WO, US
16 main publications
Winners of BPI iLab 2024

Different AI models with different properties



Sub-Symbolic AI - No feature extraction phase

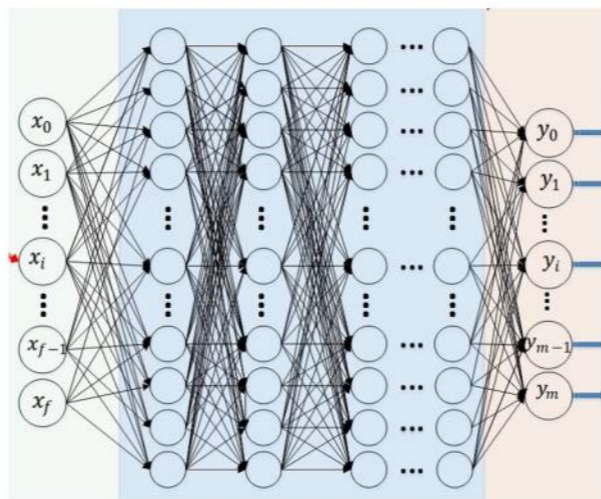
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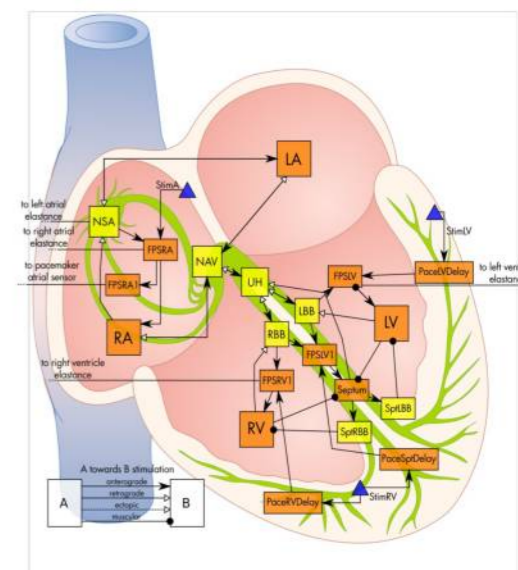
Symbolic AI (GOFAI)
 Feature engineering

Indirect interpretability

...

Knowledge-based models
 Digital twins

Direct **Explainability**



Physiological models

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Intelligent monitoring of preterm newborns



EU H2020 (2017 - 2022)



Objective: Early detection of risk events (i.e. apnea-bradycardia)

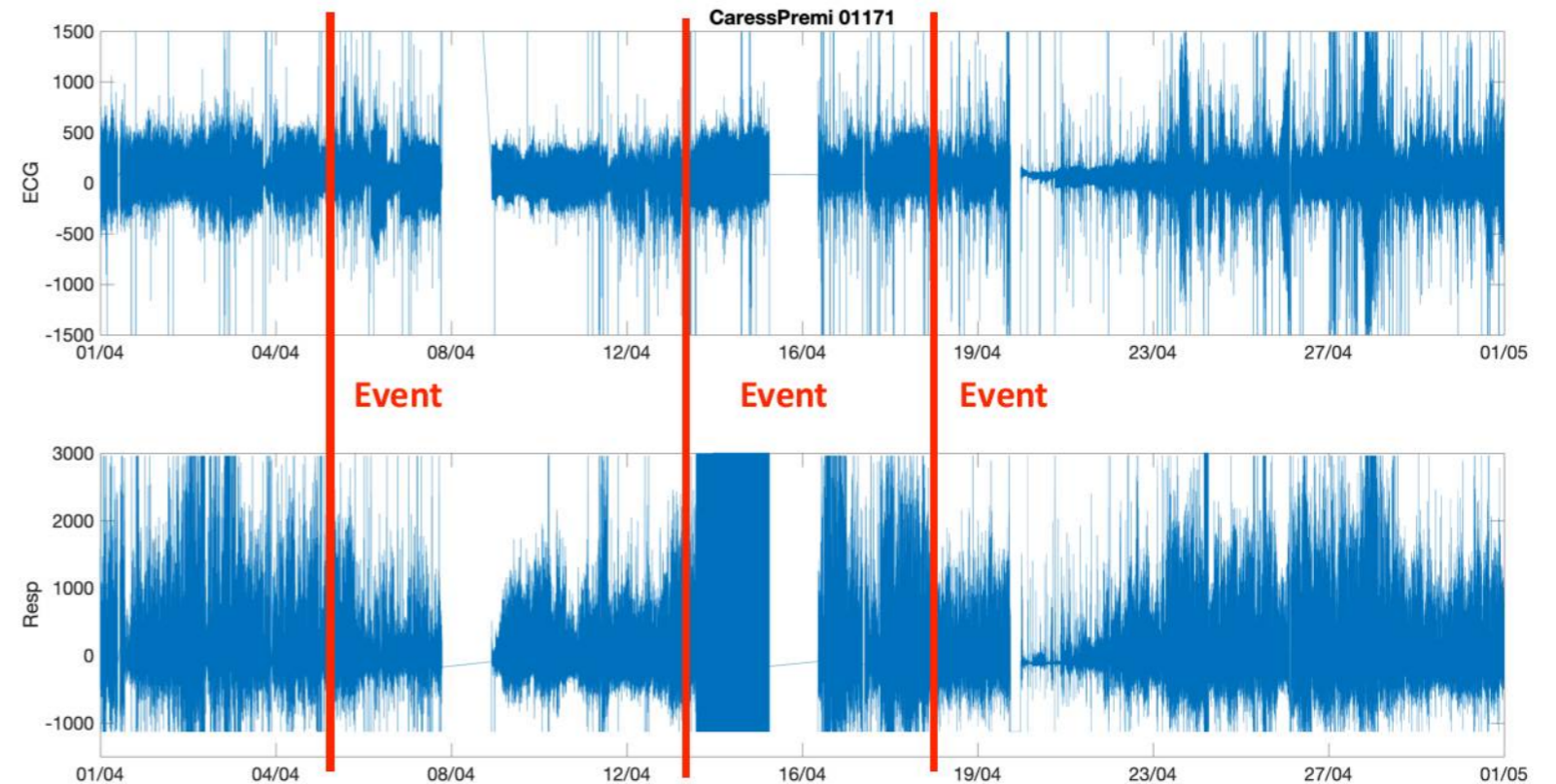
**French National PHRC “Caress-Premi”
EU Project H2020 “DigiNewB” (2017 - 2022)**

Multicenter, massive data acquisition:

- **Signal monitoring 24/7** (mean duration = 3 weeks)
- **>400 patients**, >3500 upload sessions, ~2 M files
- Equivalent of **> 25 years of continuous signals**.
- **Annotations** of the main clinical events



Intelligent monitoring of preterm newborns



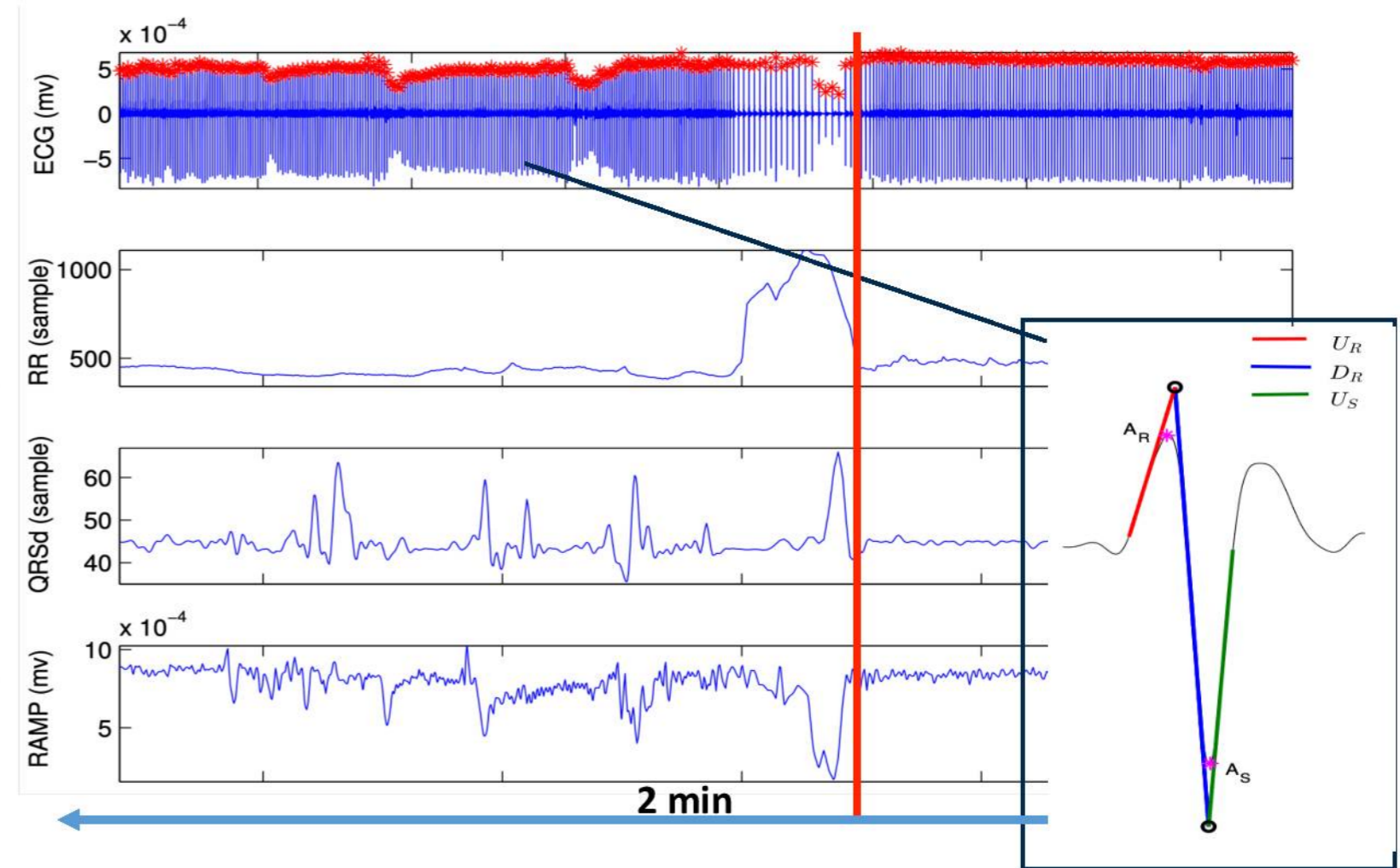
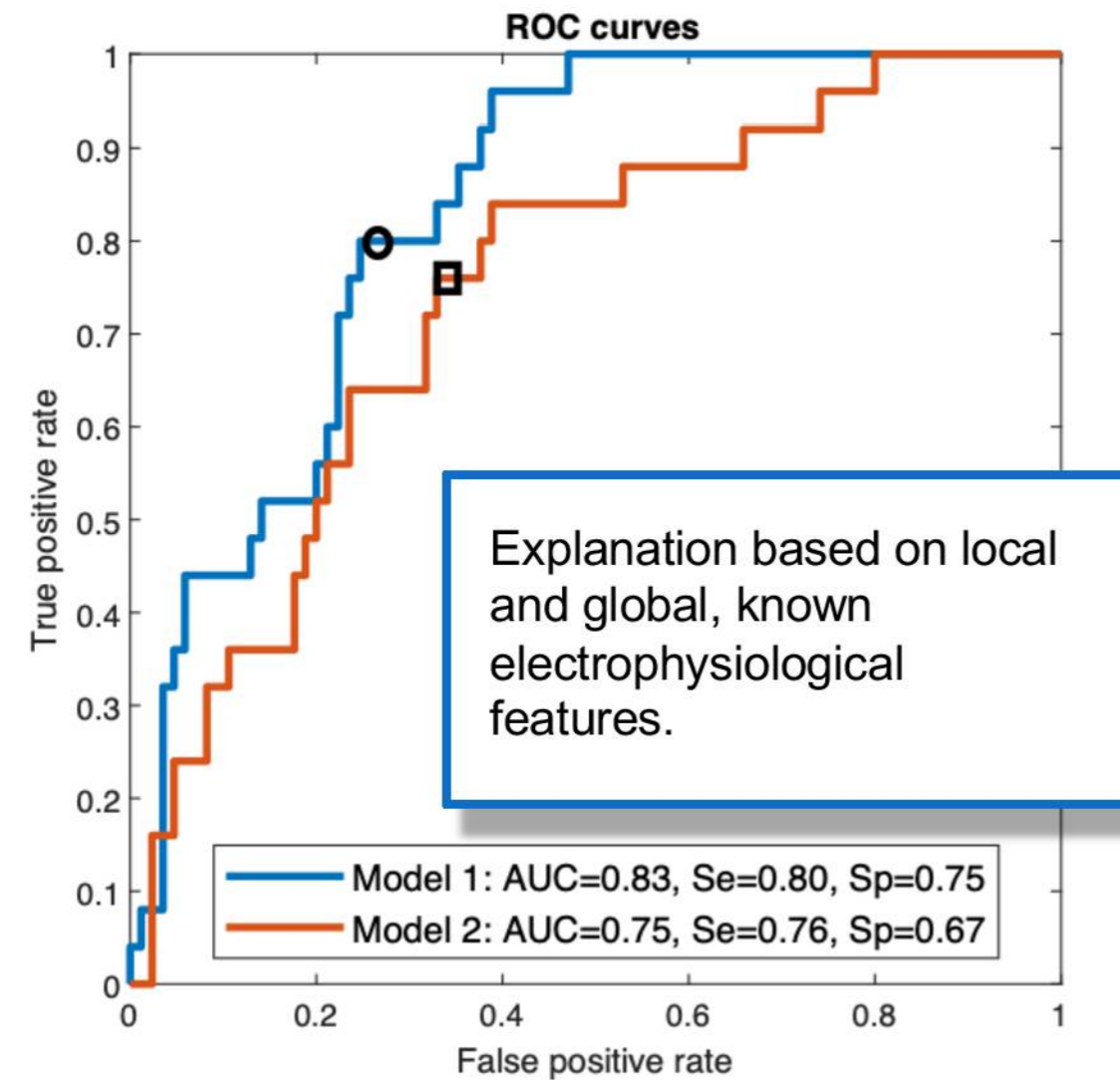
“Real-life” representative example: signals acquired during 1 month

1.3E9 ECG samples. ~5M heartbeats.



Intelligent monitoring of preterm newborns

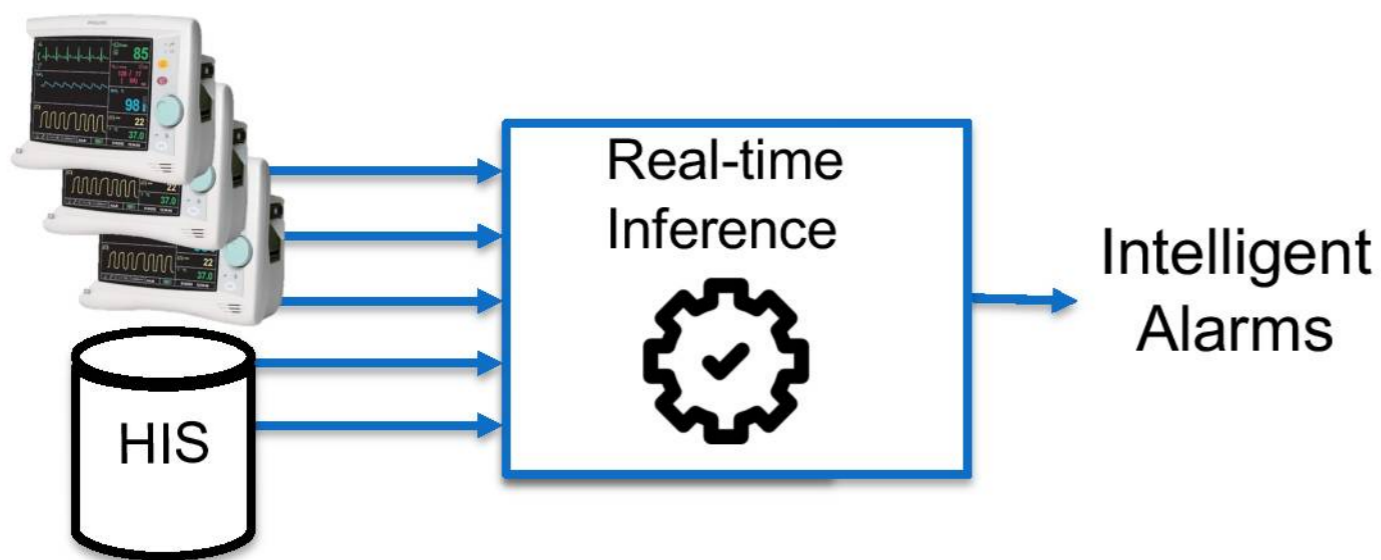
Beat-to-beat interpretable feature extraction



Current projects based on Signal Processing and AI

XENIAH Project (2022-2025):

Explainable, on-the-edge application of intelligent monitoring systems



<https://pasithea.health/>



8 patent families all delivered in EU, WO, US

9 main publications

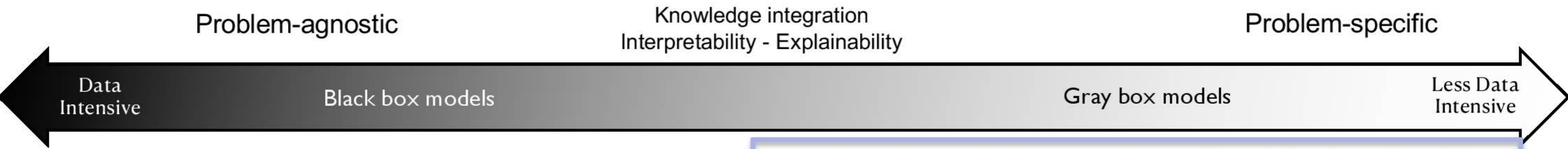
Created in January **2023**

Initial **seed funding** raised with NLC venture studio.

BPI FTE in 2023



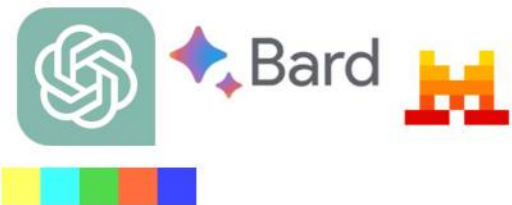
Different models with different properties



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Foundation models

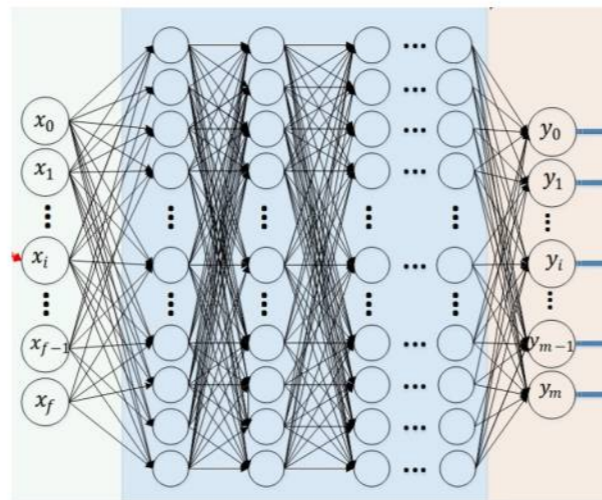
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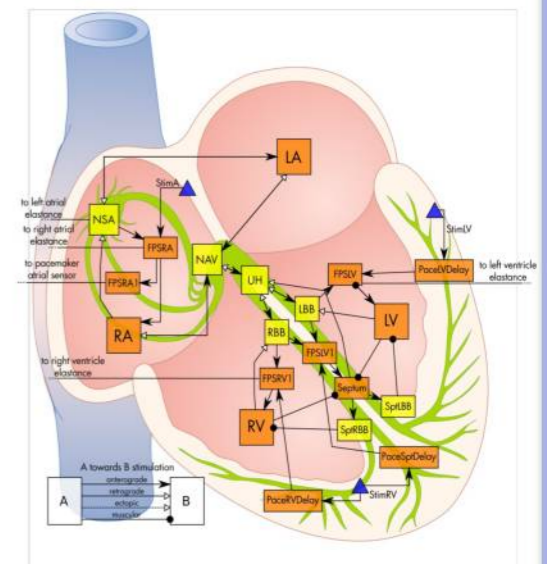
Symbolic AI (GOF AI)
Feature engineering

Indirect interpretability

Knowledge-based models
Digital twins

Direct **Explainability**

Hybrid AI methods



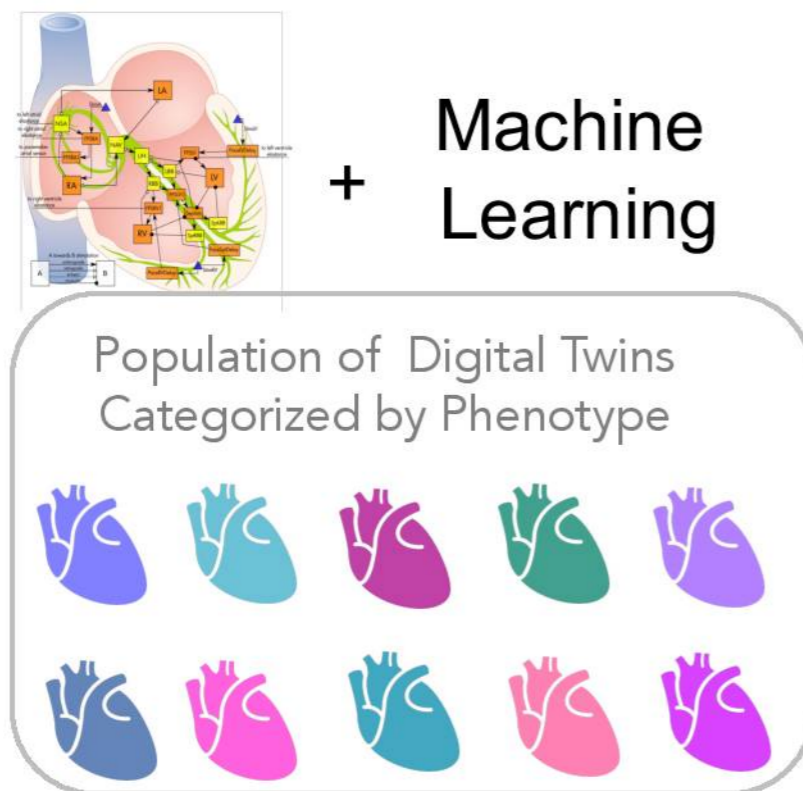
Physiological models

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Current projects based on Hybrid AI methods

Objective: Stratification, Management and Guidance of Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy Patients using **Hybrid Digital Twin Solutions**

Industrial partners: Medtronic, InSilicoTrials, Pharmatics



MedAI®: predictive software integrated via an API for Pharma and MedTech

Conclusions

- Inserm has a **valuable, longstanding, recognized know-how and experience on AI in healthcare**, leading to **real-life clinical applications**.
- **A huge added value** in the field
 - Multidisciplinary expertise
 - Continuum from basic research to (pre)clinical evaluation
 - Multiscale and multisource databases – novel clinical trials
- Collaborative research (public and public + private) is a key transformer in this complex domain
- Reaching maturity of the tech transfer ecosystem
 - Win-win projects with the private sector and creation of startups.
- Future is **plenty of opportunities** ... but also, of **challenges to cope with**:
 - Attracting highly-trained staff in all concerned disciplines.
 - Further improve our innovation ecosystem – synergies with all involved actors.
 - Infrastructure

Merci !

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