

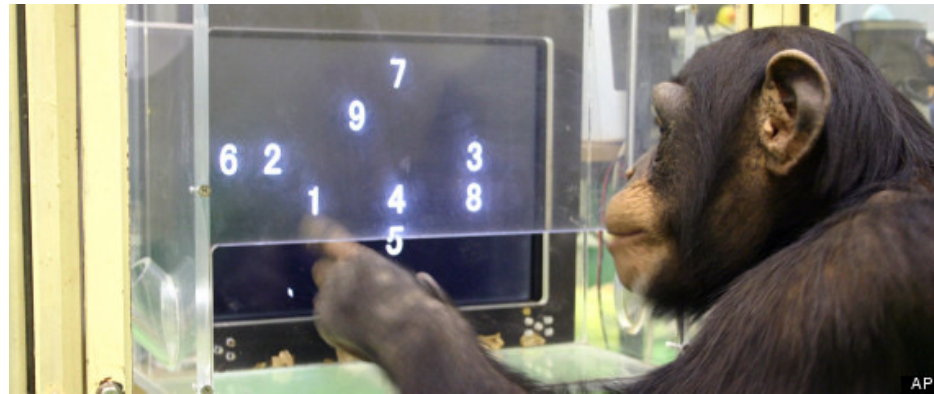
AI with a Clinician's Lens

Lynden Roberts
Chief Medical Information
Officer
Rheumatologist
Monash Health



Human intelligence is amazing, but not uniquely so

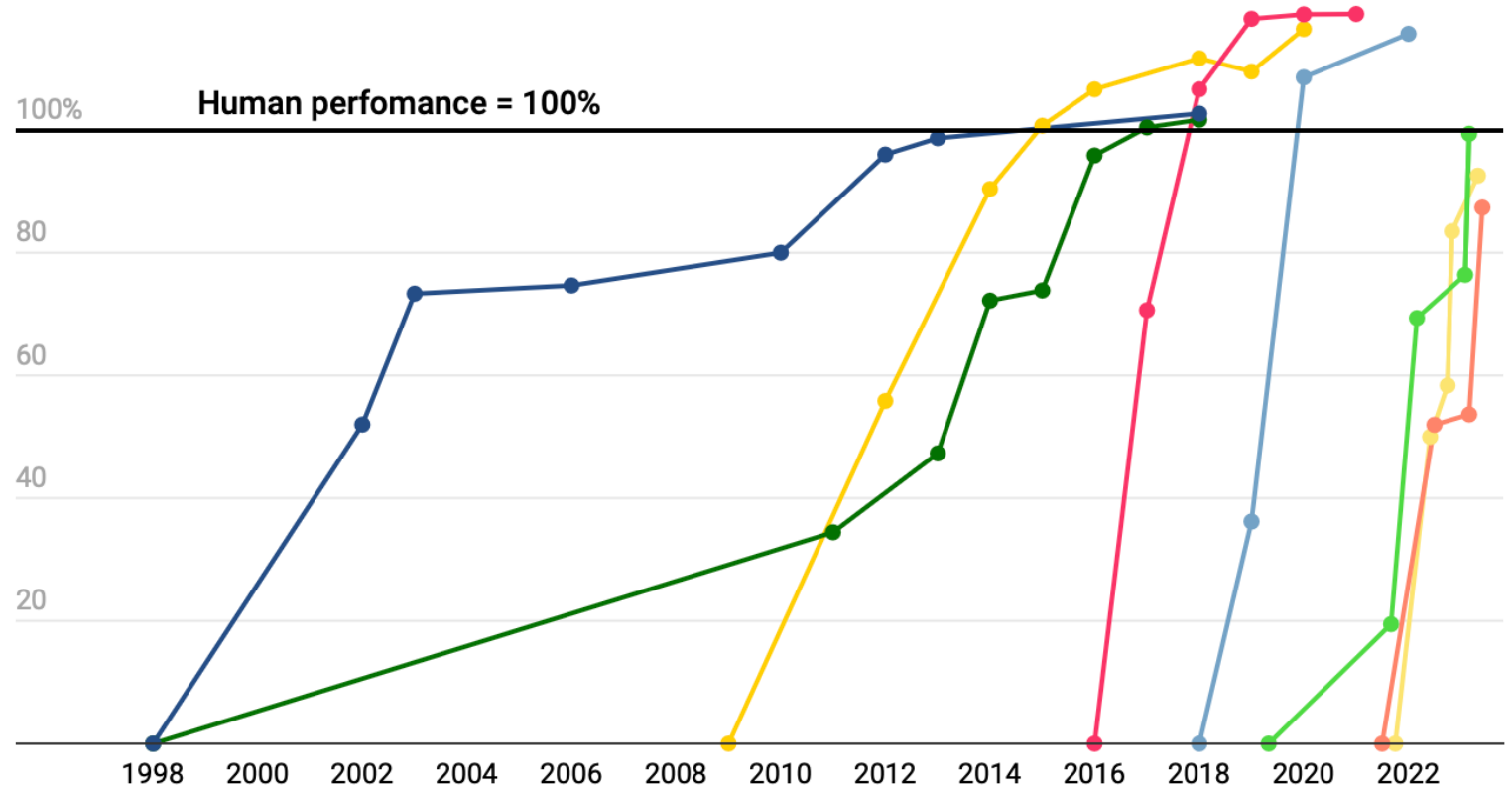
- Squirrels' spatial memory: hide by burying 1000's of nuts and retrieve them month's later using memory
- Chimpanzee's outperform humans in short term memory number recall



AI has surpassed humans at a number of tasks and the rate at which humans are being surpassed at new tasks is increasing

State-of-the-art AI performance on benchmarks, relative to human performance

● Handwriting recognition ● Speech recognition ● Image recognition ● Reading comprehension
● Language understanding ● Common sense completion ● Grade school math ● Code generation



For each benchmark, the maximally performing baseline reported in the benchmark paper is taken as the “starting point”, which is set at 0%. Human performance number is set at 100%. Handwriting recognition = MNIST, Language understanding = GLUE, Image recognition = ImageNet, Reading comprehension = SQuAD 1.1, Reading comprehension = SQuAD 2.0, Speech recognition = Switchboard, Grade school math = GSK8k, Common sense completion = HellaSwag, Code generation = HumanEval.

Chart: Will Henshall for TIME • Source: [ContextualAI](#)

TIME

Intelligence has many domains

AI has surpassed humans in a number of these

	Artificial Intelligence	Human Intelligence
Thinking speed	AI processes data using algorithms and mathematical models. It can process vast amounts of data much faster than humans.	Humans process data using cognitive processes within biological structures. Human cognition is slower in processing large amounts of data, but can make complex decisions quickly even with limited data.
Learning & adaptability	AI learns based on data and feedback loops. AI can rapidly adapt and learn when given new data.	Humans learn based on experience, intuition, and creativity. Humans adapt to new situations and make decisions based on context.
Accuracy	AI accuracy depends on volume and quality of training data. Unable to perform common sense thinking. Hallucinations noted with deep neural nets.	Human decision making is affected by cognitive bias. Humans can display common sense thinking.
Emotions	AI lacks emotions and empathy.	Humans feel emotions and empathy.
Creativity	AI has limited ability to be creative or think outside of the box.	Humans are creative , have imagination, and innovation.
Ethics	AI does not have a moral code or conscience.	Humans have a moral code and conscience that guides decision-making.
Physical Limitations	AI can operate 24/7	Humans are limited by physical capabilities and require rest and maintenance.
Origin	AI is a human creation, developed through complex	Humans are a natural phenomenon, evolved over millions of years. Humans are capable of changing

Does Healthcare need AI?

- Over next 10-15 years we will have:
 - 2x Demand
 - 1.1x workforce
 - 1.1x money
- AND current system is failing on targets and expectations

So... we are completely stuffed ... or are we?

Case 8-2025: A 72-Year- Mental Status and Acid

Authors: Petra Simic, M.D., Ph.D., David M. Dudzinski
M.D., Ph.D. [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

Published March 12, 2025 | N Engl J Med 2025;392

Copyright © 2025

What's the
differential
diagnosis?



Figure 24.3 An early CPC in the Allen Street Amphitheatre: Hugh Cabot is standing, and Oscar Richardson is seated at the table

What can Gen AI already do clinically?

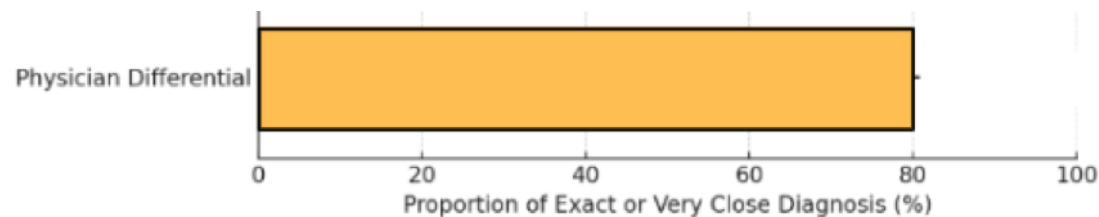


Figure 1: Barplot showing the accuracy of including the correct diagnosis in the differential for MD-PIE, the LLMs and physicians on the NEJM CPCs

What can Gen AI already do clinically?

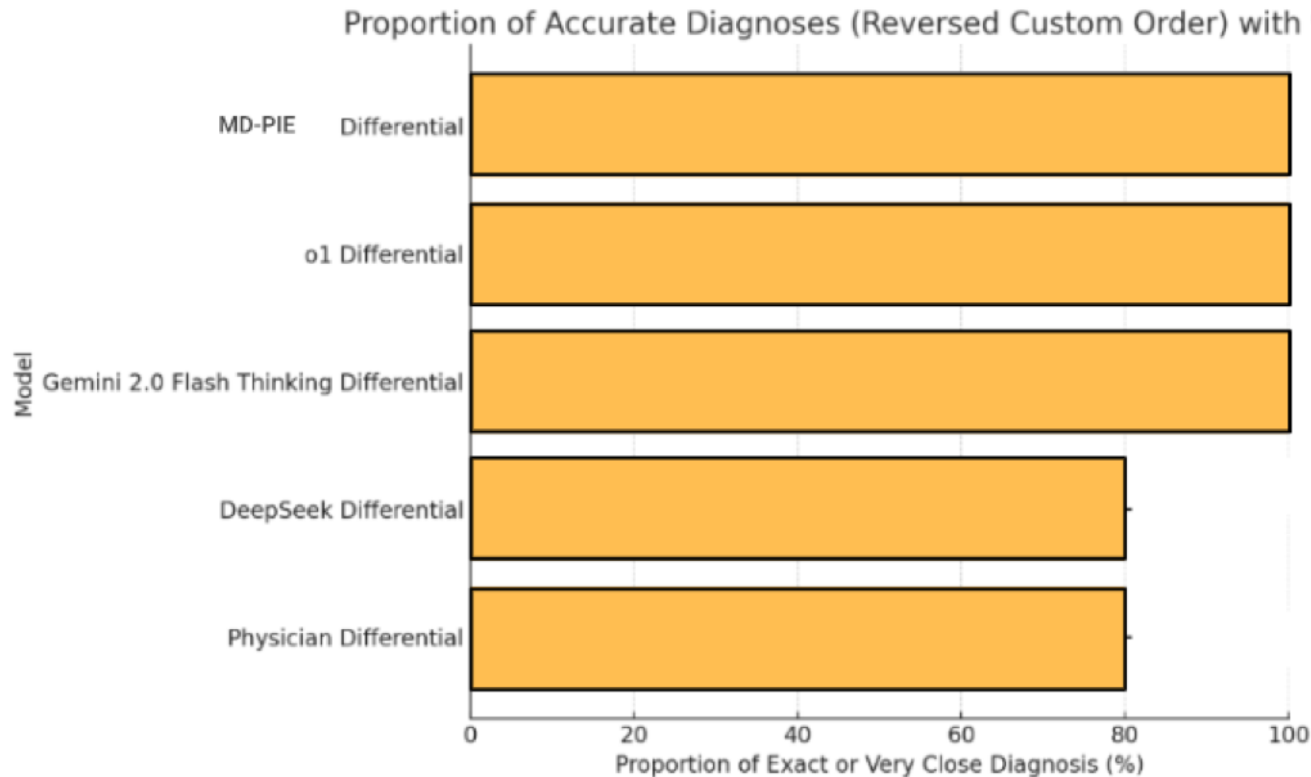


Figure 1: Barplot showing the accuracy of including the correct diagnosis in the differential for MD-PIE, the LLMs and physicians on the NEJM CPCs

Australian Rheumatology published Grand Round case

70 year old man presents with 1 month history of fevers, night sweats, weight loss (27kg over 4 months) and anaemia on the background of 7 year history of panniculitis Diagnosed in 2010 on skin biopsy – recurrent painful skin lumps Previous biopsies have shown septal panniculitis, ie erythema nodosum pattern, no vasculitis or granulomas Originally saw immunologist and multiple dermatologists. No associated autoimmune, infectious or haematological disease identified. Self managed with prednisone – up to 75mg daily Previously trialed Hydroxychloroquine, Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide Tried on Dapsone in late 2016 (increased to 100mg) – ICU admission with Methaemoglobinaemia, Neutrophilic Dermatitis with skin necrosis, Acute Kidney injury, Anterior Uveitis, Hospital Acquired Pneumonia and prolonged delirium. Readmitted in April due to Pulmonary embolism, had flair of panniculitis treated with Prednisone 50mg Rheumatology involved: Commenced on Methotrexate 20mg April of 2017. Prednisone weaned Folliculitis over posterior neck and scalp in July Incidental painless thigh lesion biopsied showed vasculitis, ?cutaneous PAN Past medical history Diabetes mellitus Type 2 Prostate cancer 2011 with radical prostatectomy Hep B Core Ab positive OA of knees (L TKJR), previous cervical fusion Possible history of Gout, previously on Allopurinol but no flares for a long time Depression and Obsessive compulsive disorder Encephalitis age 19 – history unclear Genital herpes Medications Rivaroxaban 10mg daily Pantoprazole 40mg daily Irbesartan 150mg daily Ezetimibe 10mg nocte Metformin 1g tds Glucalide 60mg bd Frusemide 20mg mane Paracetamol 1g tds Quetiapine 25mg nocte Escitalopram 30mg mane Mirtazepine 7.5mg nocte Methotrexate 15mg ceased Anaphylaxis to penicillin Social History Independent, lives with his wife, daughter and son-in-law Non-smoker, ex heavy alcohol use 70 year old man presents with 1 month history of fevers, night sweats and weight loss on the background of 7 year history of recurrent panniculitis On prednisone 7.5mg Daily and Methotrexate 20mg weekly. Associated Macrocytic anaemia and oral ulcers Examination Febrile T38 – 39 Cushingoid, no active panniculitis No synovitis No lymphadenopathy. Mild splenomegaly Proximal wasting and weakness of ULL and LL. Tremulous right arm, Clonus on right side. Reflexes were present in the upper limbs and brisk, normal in the lower limbs. Mild wasting of the thenar eminences. Unremarkable cardiovascular examination – no peripheral stigmata of infective endocarditis Respiratory examination revealed reduced breath sounds on the right base. Initial Investigations: CRP 155, ESR 108 Hb 70 MCV 99 WCC 3 (lymphocytes 0.7) PLT 216. Normal retics Na 133 Cr 60 (eGFR >90) Albumin 26, ALP 160 GGT 191 AST/ALT normal Iron, transferrin and transferrin saturation all low, Ferritin raised to 1049 CXR – pre-existing right basal atelectasis

further information: CT Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis Pre-existing – splenomegaly 17.5cm A few subcentimetre mediastinal LNs. Pre-existing right basal bands of atelectasis. No effusions Uncomplicated sigmoid diverticulosis TTE – normal LV and RV, mod dilated LA, mildly dilated ascending aorta, normal valves. RVSP 37 Bone marrow biopsy – Hypercellular marrow with normal erythroid cellularity Granulopoiesis markedly increased (may be reactive or related to hypersplenism) Small T lymphocyte population (<1% of total nucleated cells with dual CD4/8 expression) Haemophagocytosis present and increased in activity No evidence of a lymphoproliferative disorder No AFBs. Negative culture PET No avid LNs except for mildly avid right upper mediastinal LNs (?inflammatory), diffusely increased uptake in spleen and bone marrow of vertebral bodies HBV viral load negative. HCV serology and cryoglobulins negative. Negative HIV ANA 1:80 cytoplasmic, Negative DsDNA, ANCA, ENA, CCP, Rheumatoid factor. Previous ACE negative PSA negative Anaemia became normocytic following transfusion. No haemolysis. Haptoglobin 3.9 but normal LDH, no RBC antibodies. Normal reticulocytes CMV negative IgM and IgG. EBV IgG positive. No paraprotein – band of low concentration detected in gamma globulin region. FLC ration 2.06 Quanteferon gold in 2010 negative. Repeated in 2017 and again this admission, negative. Q fever, Brucella, syphilis, Legionella, Strongyloides serology negative Ongoing blood cultures negative Swinging fevers up to T39, profuse sweats, anorexia and general decline

further information: Increased Prednisone to 25mg - 50mg for 2 weeks. ID recommended Meropenem for atypical infection

CT angio of abdomen did not show medium vessel vasculitis

TOE – very small mobile echodensity on mitral valve left atrial side ?degenerative, confirmed by cardiology.

Spleen biopsy showed scattered necrotising epithelioid granulomas including Langhan's type giant cells. ?mTB ?sarcoid.

Negative AFB, mTB PCR (MAC, TB and Intracellulare), Bacterial 16S

Repeat bone marrow biopsy

toxic changes with increased granulocytic hyperplasia and green body inclusions

increased haemophagocytic activity

Small granulomas on the trephine

No AFBs and negative cultures

Soluble IL-2 receptor 4800, (2000 is level for controls), Repeat ferritin 1800, normal triglycerides, Gastroscopy, Colonoscopy, Bronchoscopy and washings - Viral cytopathic effects suggestive of HSV or CMV. Immunohistochemistry show HSV is positive. Perianal pain with intermittent PR bleeding: abscess drained – neutrophilic infiltrate consistent with abscess on histopathology.

further information: Commenced quadruple therapy for tuberculosis based on granulomas and likely exposure. Added moxifloxacin for pneumonia and eventually added meropenem and vancomycin. Respiratory failure in context of NG feeding and aspiration. Right basal pneumonia. CTPA – evidence of new pulmonary embolism, new bulky mediastinal lymphadenopathy. Underwent core biopsy of hilar LN under radiological guidance – complicated by pneumothorax. Histopathology showed necrotising lymphadenopathy similar to what can be seen in lupus, kikuchi, viral processes, no granulomas. (PCR, 16S no infection). Rash - neutrophilic dermatosis. ?autoimmune ?drug hypersensitivity. In ICU – on NIV, floridly delirious, febrile and suffering then commenced Tocilizumab which coincided with dramatic improvement including resolution of fevers, rash and delirium. Treatment for tuberculosis ceased after 1 month as no improvement and had widespread neutrophilic rash (?hypersensitivity). No growth on any cultures. Stepped down IV antibiotics as was clinically improving

Further information: Fevers recurred with reduction in dose frequency of Tocilizumab, trialed Anakinra. Continued low dose of prednisone.

New problems developed

Headaches – LP showed elevated protein, negative cultures.

Episode of orbital cellulitis responded to Vancomycin

Further decline in December/January with swinging fevers, cachexia and new delirium and rigidity – NMDA receptor antibodies positive on serum

Progressive pancytopenia with thrombocytopenia and recurrent PR bleeding, rising ferritin 5000 - 10,000. Repeat LP and BMAT deemed unsafe

Re-increased dose of Prednisone followed by pulse Methyl Prednisolone with deterioration despite this

Deterioration in conscious state:

MRI Brain showed progressive frontal atrophy (previous finding), slight asymmetry of hippocampal area

EEG suggestive of both NCSE and encephalopathy

Passed away in January following significant decline, hypotension requiring inotropes and eventually bradycardic arrest


Switch assistant


Select assistant





Search assistants...


+ Create new assistant


 **Differential diagnosis for clinician**
Expert doctor for differential diagnosis

 **convert ics calendar to spreadsheet**
Efficient calendar-to-spreadsheet converter

 **compare documents**
Document comparison and difference identifier


 **Type2 Diabetes Referral Triage**
Expert diabetologist for referral triage

 **engineer**
Brilliant and sensible building engineer

 ...

Switch assistant



+ Message Differential diagnosis for clinician... 

Outpatient Referral Triage from GP requesting specialist appointment

- 26 yo male with a painful right knee for a few days. He wondered if he'd sprained it at footy on Saturday. Woke with pain and swelling in the knee on Sunday and pain has been increasing since then. He's having difficulty walking on the knee, using crutches. He feels feverish and has lost his appetite. No rigors. Examination shows a very swollen red knee which is very painful to move through a very limited range. The knee feels hot. PHx: nil. I've sent him for blood tests but don't have the results yet. I've started colchicine and naproxen. His uncle has gout so I thought this would be gout.




Select assistant

×


Search assistants...

+


 Create new assistant




Differential diagnosis for clinician
Expert doctor for differential diagnosis




convert ics calendar to spreadsheet
Efficient calendar-to-spreadsheet converter




compare documents
Document comparison and difference identifier



Type2 Diabetes Referral Triage
Expert diabetologist for referral triage



engineer
Brilliant and sensible building engineer



 . . .

Switch assistant

E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
			Gemi ni 2.0 Flash Exper iment al		Clau de 3.5 Sonn et	Clau de 3.5 Haiku	Clau de Opus	Chat GPT- 4o	GPT- 4o	01- previ ew	01- mini	GPT- 4o mini	Gemi ni 1.5 pro	Gemi ni Exper iment al 1206	Amaz on nova pro	Amaz on nova lite	Grok beta	Groq Llam a 3.3 versa tile	Groq mixtr al	Nvidi a nemo tron 70B		Meta llama 3.1 405B	Meta llama 3.3 70B	Mistr al large 2	Qwen 2.5 72B
Melis sa	Lynde n	O3- mini		01																					
S	S or R	SSR	SSS	SSS	SSS	UUU	UUS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SUH	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SHS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS
E	E	HHH	HHE	EEE	EEE	EEE	HEH	HEH	HEH	EEE	EEE	HUH	EEE	HEE	HHH	HUU	EEE	EHE	UEU	HHH	HEE	EEE	EHH	EEE	EHH
S	S	SSS	USU	SRS	RRR	USS	SSS	SRS	OSS	SSS	RRS	SSS	USR	SSS	SSS	RRR	SUS	SRU	UHR	SUU	UUS	USU	USS	SRR	RSR
R	S or R	RRR	SSU	RRR	SRR	USS	SSS	SSS	RRR	SSS	URR	SSS	SSU	RRR	RRR	RSS	RRS	SRU	SSS	SUS	SSS	SSU	SSS	RRR	SSS
R	R	RRR	SSS	RRR	SSS	USS	SSR	RRR	RRR	SSS	SRR	SRS	SSS	SSS	SRR	SRR	SSS	UUU	RSS	UUU	USR	SSS	SSS	UUR	SSS
R	R	RRR	RRS	RRR	RRR	SSR	SSS	RSS	SSU	RRR	RUR	UUU	RUU	RRR	UUU	SSS	SRS	SUU	SSS	USS	SSS	USS	SSS	SRS	SSR
H	E	EEE	HHH	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	UEH	HH	UHH	UHH	EHE	EEE	EUH	EHH	EEE	EEE	EHH	EEE	EEE
R	R	RRR	RSS	RRR	RRR	SSR	RRS	RRR	RRR	RRR	RRR	SUS	RSR		RRR	SSS	SRR	SRR	RUR	SSS	RRS	SRS	RUS	RUR	RRR
R	R	RRR	RSR	RRR	RRR	RRS	RSR	RRR	RRR	RRR	UXR	SUS	SSR		RRR	RRR	RRR	RRR	URS	SRR	SRR	RSS	RRS	RRR	RRR
U	U or S	UUU	UXS	UUU	UUU	UUU	UUU	UUU	SUU	USS	UUS	UUU	UUU		USU	SSS	USU	SSU	RUR	USU	UUU	USU	SUU	RRU	USU
S	U or S	RRR	HHH	SSS	UUU	UUE	UUS	SSS	SSS	SUS	SUS	UUU	UHU		UUU	SSS	USS	SUU	UUU	HUS	USU	UUH	UUU	USU	HSS
S	R or S	RRR	UUU	SUS	RSS	SSU	SHS	SSS	OSS	RSR	SSS	UUU	UUU		UUS	UUS	RSS	UUU	USS	UUU	SSU	USS	UUS	USU	SSS
E	E	EEE	EHE	EEE	EEE	EEE	HHH	EEE	EHE	EEE	EEE	UUU	HEE		HHH	HHH	HEE	HHE	SSS	HHH	UUH	HHH	HHH	EHE	HHH
S	S	RRR	SHH	RRR	SSS	SUS	UUH	SSS	RSS	SSS	UUS	USU	HRS	S	UUU	UUU	UEU	UUH	RRS	USU	UUU	UUU	UUH	UUU	USU
E	E	EEE	EEE	EEE	EEE	UUE	UUU	EEE	EEE	EEE	HEX	EUE	EEE		EEE	HHH	EHE	EHU	SHE	EUH	HEH	HSE	HEH	EEE	EEE



New session



Simtheory

Claude 3.7 So...



Visualize

can you plot the performance of each of these models against the gold standard column "Lynden". Each model had 3 shots at getting the test correct. If the model gets the correct answer score 1. if it gets 1 out of 3 shots correct, score 1/3. add the scores for the 15 experiments and then produce a column graph of model performance ordered from left to right with best to worst

Simtheory

LY

Visualize x

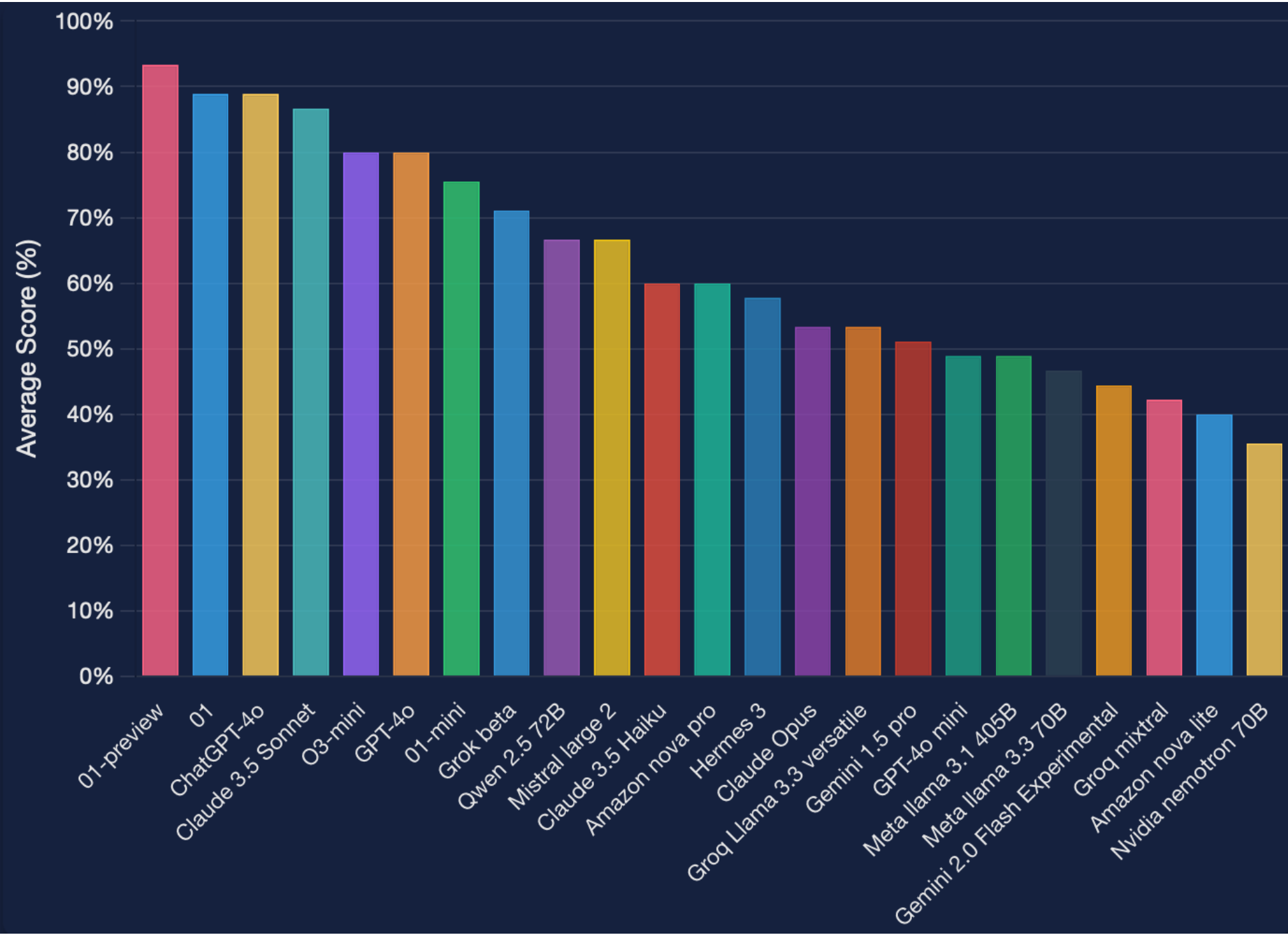


Describe the visualization you would like to create

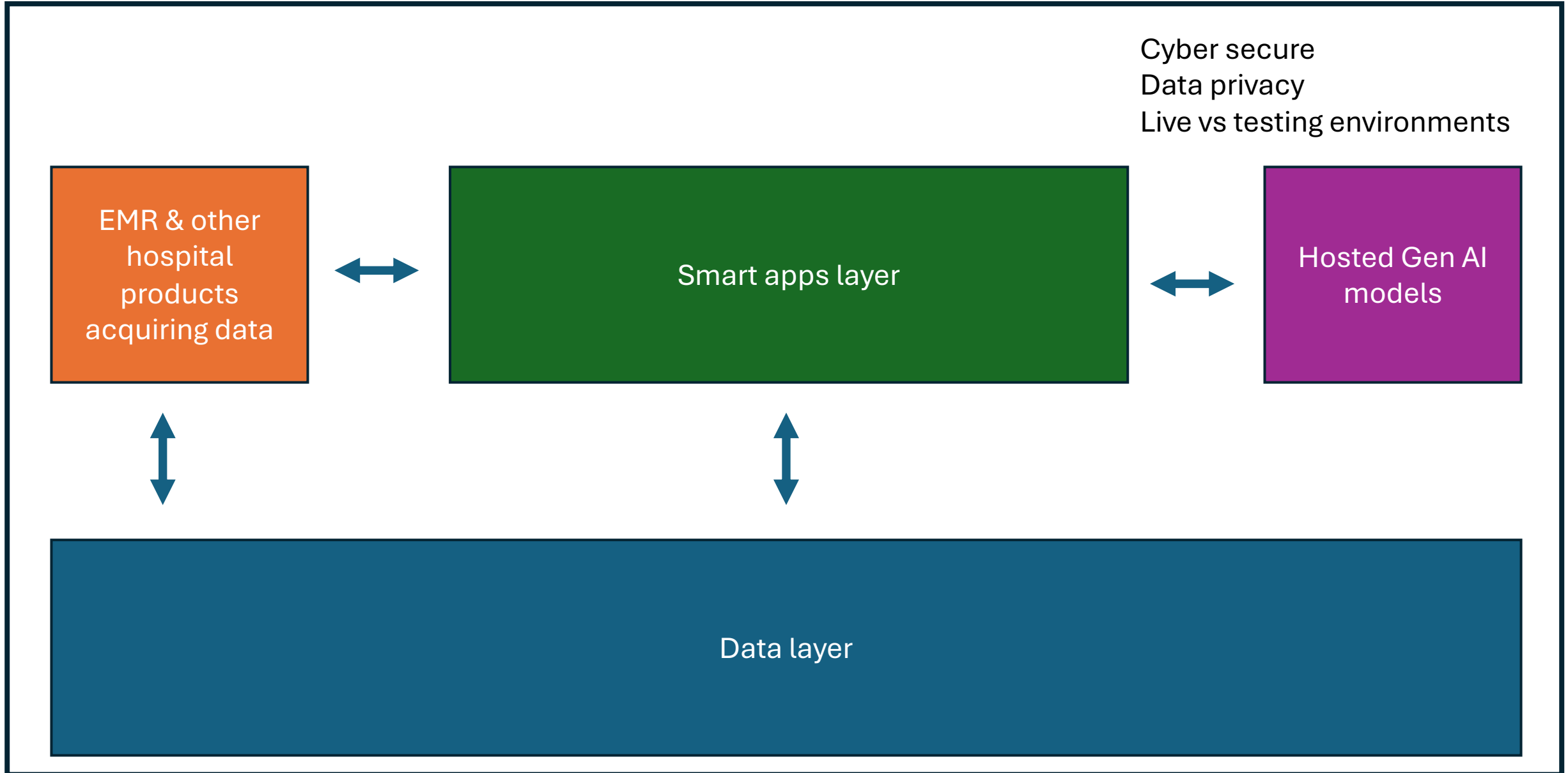


LLMs are
really good at
this complex
clinical triage
categorization
task

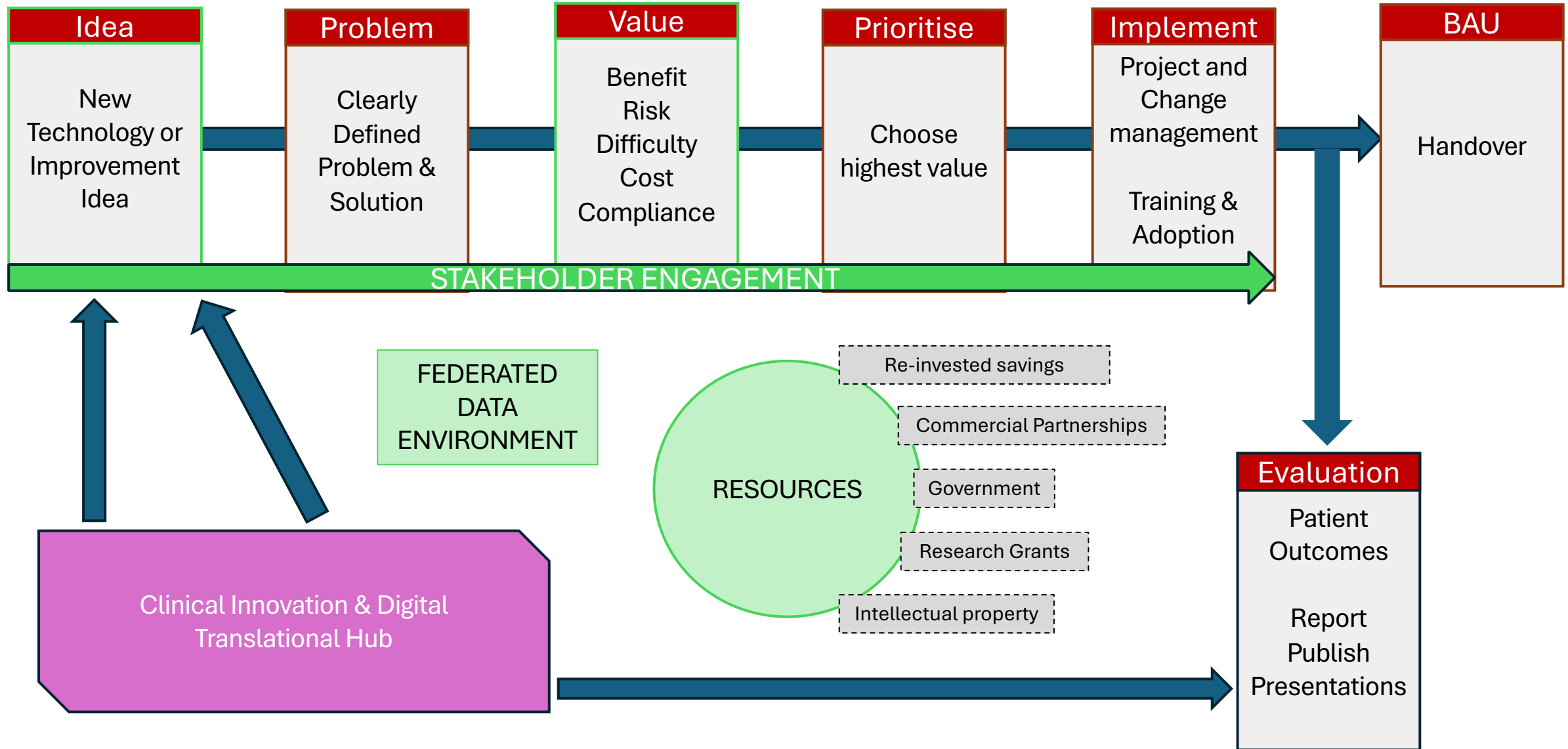
much better
than the
current
human triage
system



The digital ecosystem to support Gen AI development/testing/deployment



Learning Health System – innovation process



REVIEW

Challenges for implementing generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) into clinical healthcare

Lynden J. Roberts ¹, Rajiv Jayasena,² Sankalp Khanna,³ Leslie Arnott,⁴ Paul Lane⁵ and Chris Bain⁶

¹Monash Health, ²Australian E-Health Research Centre, CSIRO, ⁴Centre for Digital Transformation of Health, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, The University of Melbourne, and ⁶Digital Health, Faculty of IT, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, and ³Australian E-Health Research Centre, CSIRO, and ⁵The Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia



What unique abilities of GenAI signal opportunities for healthcare?

Challenges of clinical GenAI implementation

The challenge of inexact outputs

Drifting and shifting performance

Existing challenges of traditional AI are more complex with GenAI

Regulatory and explanatory considerations

GenAI ‘credentialing’ as a conceptual way forward for regulation

Medico-legal considerations

Workforce dynamics and cultural resistance

Patient, carer, consumer and community perspectives