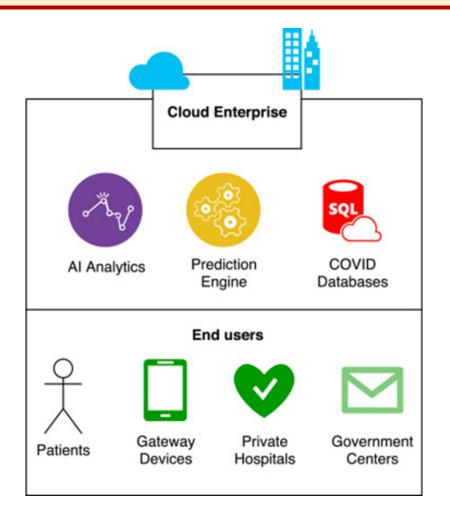
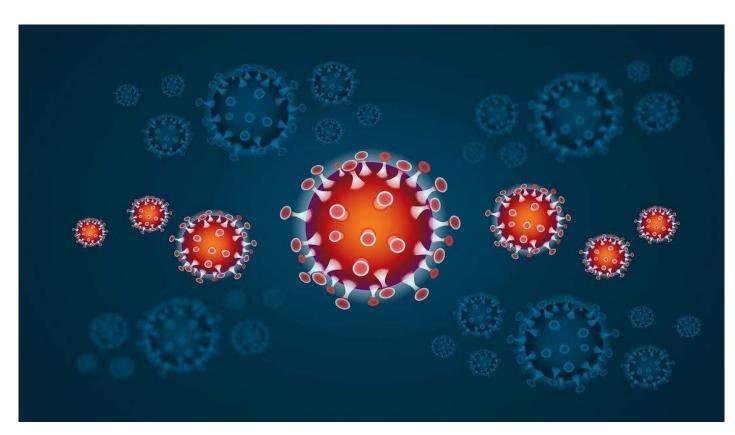
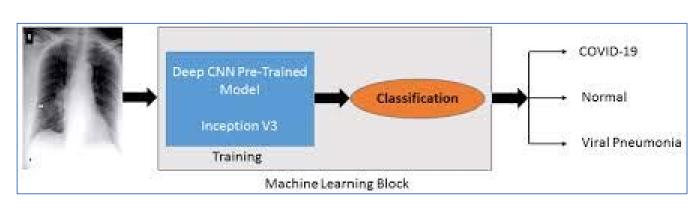
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIMES OF COVID-19

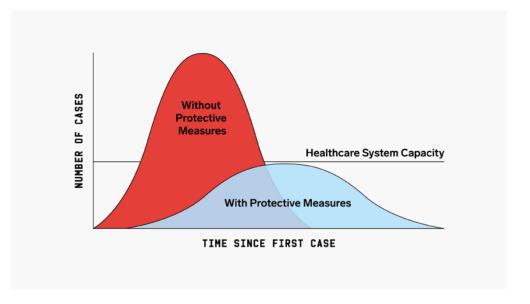












Partha P Chakrabarti

Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

SCOPE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COVID-19

ANALYTICS

PROTECTION & PREVENTION

LOCKDOWN /
UNLOCK
MANAGEMENT

WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT DISEASE
SURVEILLANCE,
DETECTION &
TRACKING

DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, TREATMENT

e-MORPHOSIS & GOVERNANCE

Cyber-Physical Systems

ROBOTICS

VACCINE & DRUGS
DISCOVERY

SCENARIO
ANALYSIS &
DECISION
MAKING

KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

Remedial Action, Knowledge Skimming and Holistic Analysis of COVID-19 (RAKSHAK) Framework

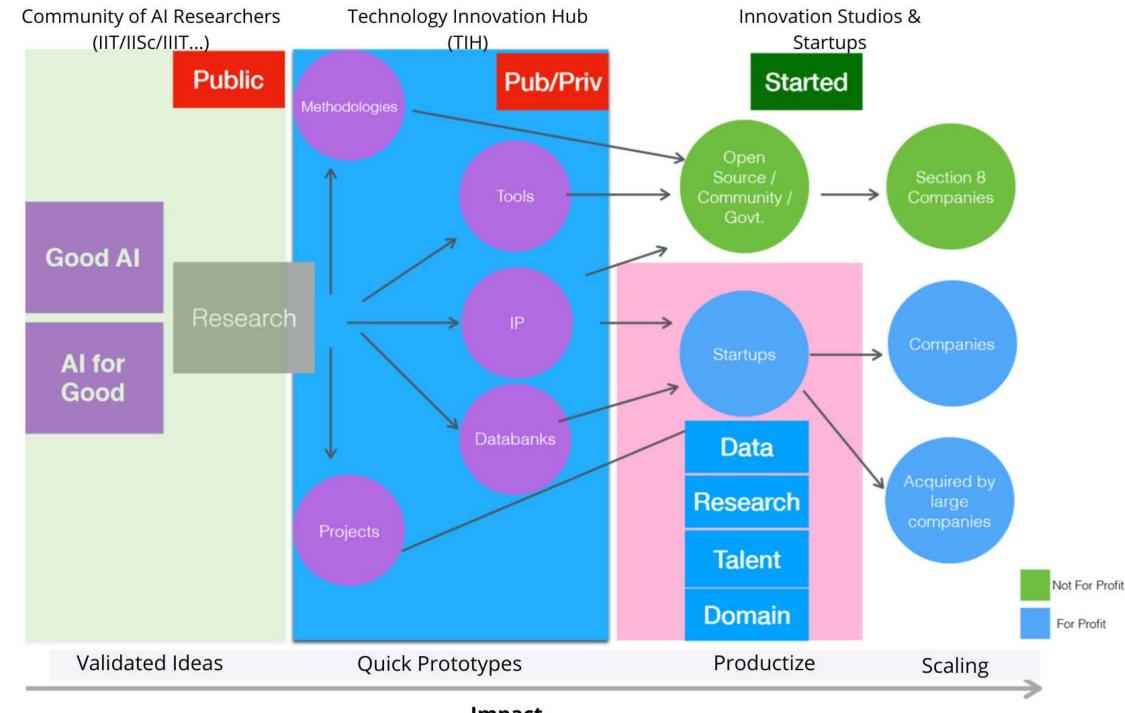
Objective

- Develop an advanced technology platform connecting all stakeholders i.e., public, doctors, health workers, law enforcement agencies, Govt verticals etc. that facilitates testing, diagnosis, advice, quarantine alert, public alert, remote access and delivery of health advisories
- RAKSHAK creating technology platform focusing on development and deployment of application based on use cases
 - Al-driven diagnostics
 - Personalized treatment
 - Early identification of potential pandemics
 - Imaging diagnostics
- Acting as the focal point and nodal AI Technology Infrastructure
 - Enabling the ecosystem for application-based technology development, deployment and transfer
 - To take on top-level challenges identified or interministerial projects calling for AI-based solutions
 - Creating databank of COVID-19 related data
 - collect, store, authenticate, and provide access to AI / ML researchers
 - Bringing System integrators together

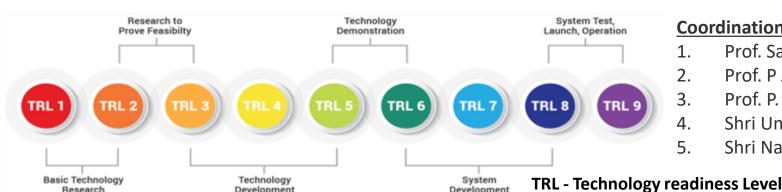
Consortium mode proposal led by IIT Jodhpur

- First deadline of proposal submission was 27-Apr-20
 - ~70 submissions received
 - 50 unique submissions shortlisted
 - 8 projects received commitment of financial support after evaluation presentation in first cohort
 - 2nd cohort presentations being planned
- RAKSHAK "Idea to Impact" innovation engine spurring the next generation of companies that are going to be sorely needed for India's post Covid-19 resurgence as a strategic global leader in science and technolog
- RAKSHAK is national initiative creating solutions for COVID-19 benefiting our society

RAKSHAK "Idea to Impact" Innovation Engine



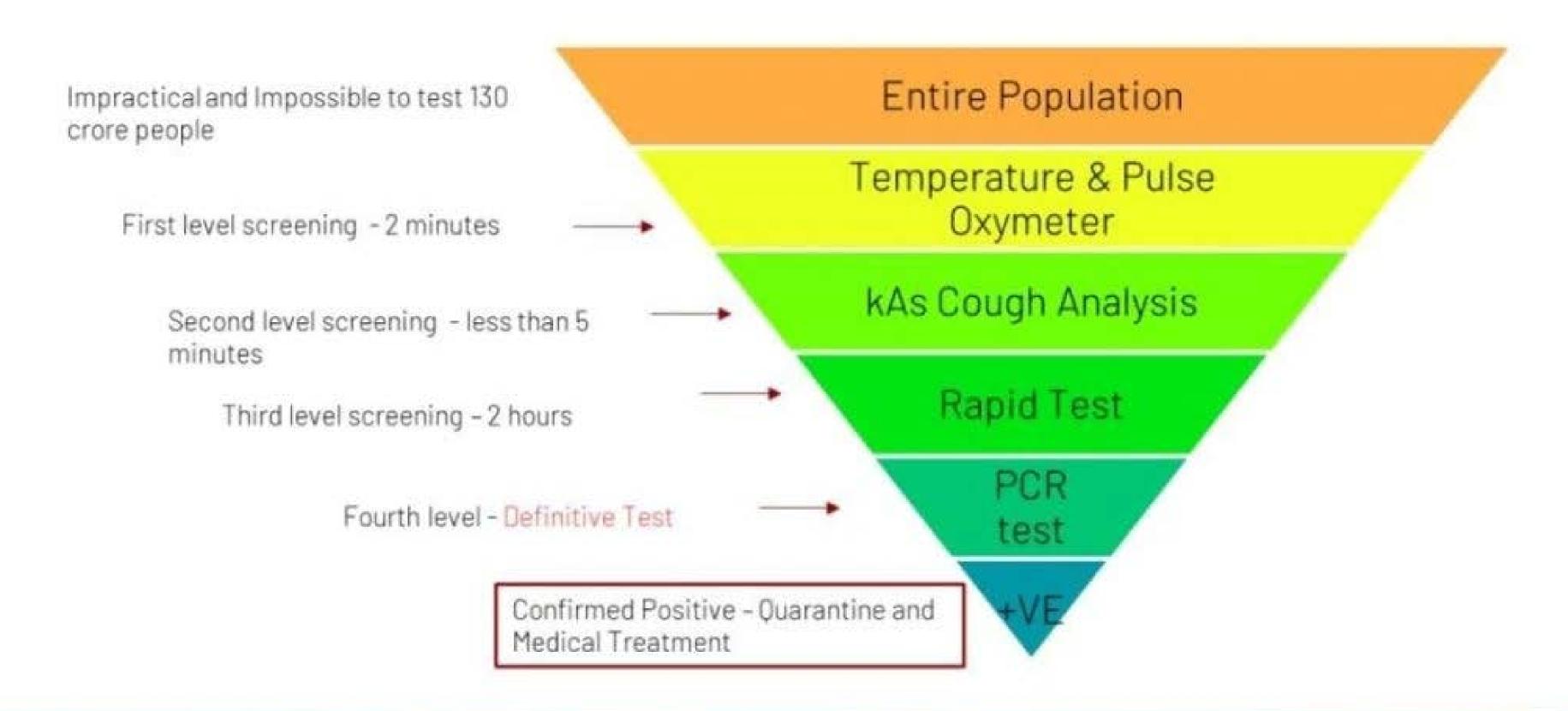
Impact



Coordination Committee

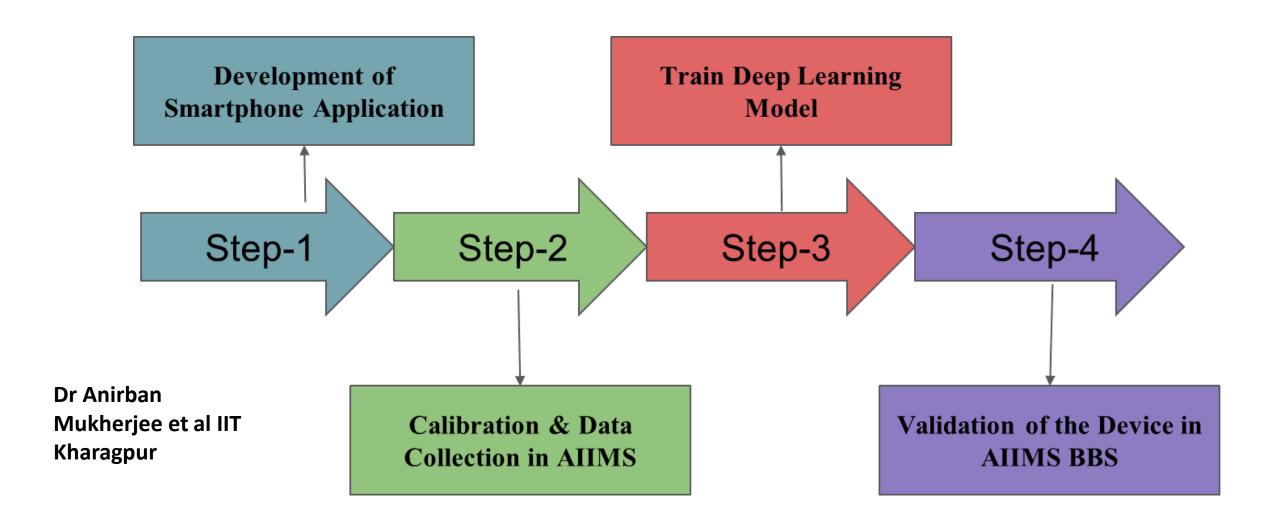
- Prof. Santanu Chaudhury, IIT Jodhpur
- Prof. P J Narayanan, IIIT Hyderabad
- Prof. P. Chakraborty, IIT Kharagpur
- Shri Umakant Soni, Al Foundry
- Shri Nandan Mishra, Algo8 AI PVT LTD

COVID-19 Screening Funnel



Deep Learning Spirometry for Health Detection

- Cough detection, Respiratory rate (MIC) and Body temperature (MLX90614) estimation in the smartphone.
- Development of an integrated model to detect the symptoms of chest complications.
- Development of an android application to process the data acquired from the proposed device.











IIT KHARAGPUR

Coswara - Speech and Sound Based Diagnostics for Covid-19

PI: Dr. Sriram Ganapathy (Asst. Prof. IISc) || Co PI: Dr. Prasanta Kumar Ghosh (Assoc. Prof. IISc) Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Does Covid-19 leave biomarkers in the voice, speech and respiratory sounds that are detectable?

Hypothesis

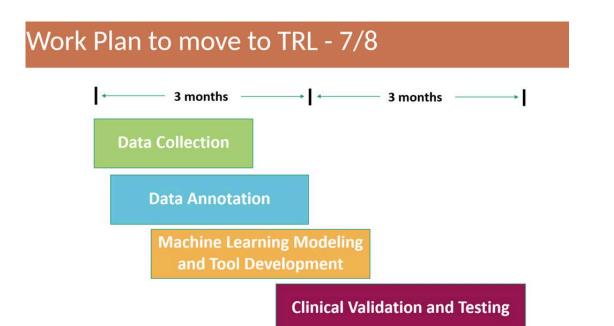
- Many of the prominent symptoms of Covid-19 include respiratory illnesses and breathing difficulties.
- Many Covid +ve subjects have complained of trouble in sustaining the voice for long periods or having difficulty in speaking at a fast rate.

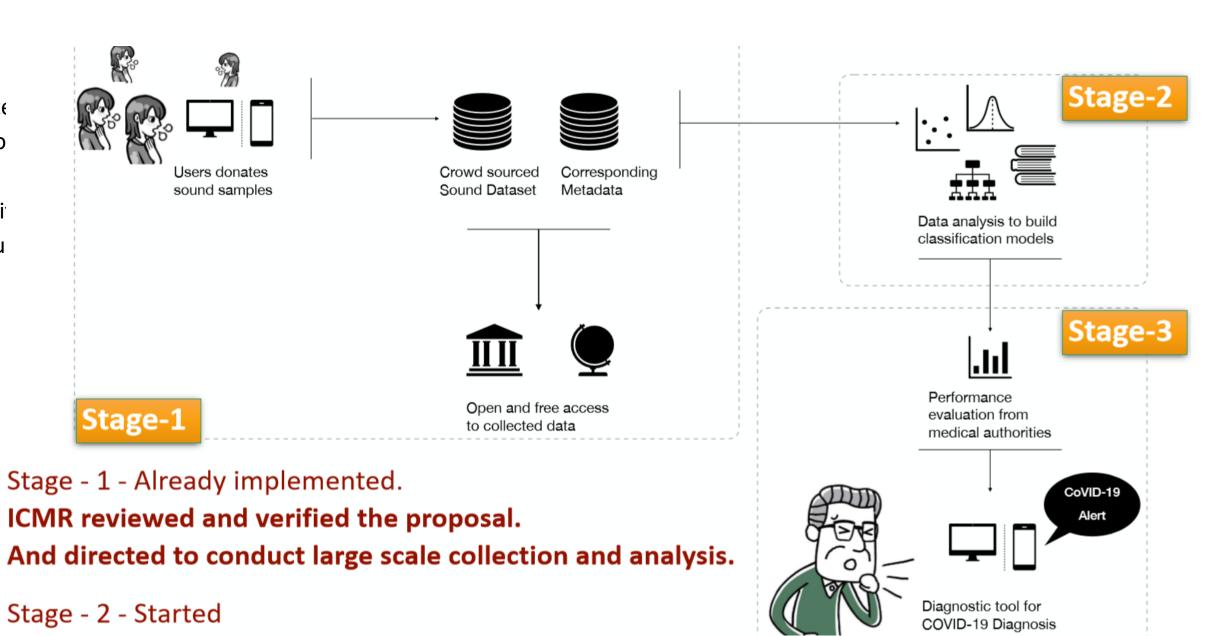
Methodology

- Collecting sound samples from Covid +ve subjects, subjects with other respiratory illnesses and healthy subjects via webtool
- Developing computer algorithms to experimentally validate the hypothesis.

Pros

- Simple, fast, cost effective and contactless.
- If hypothesis is not proved, the data collecte will be useful in future for other respirato sound-based diagnostics.
- Cons
- In future, this stimuli can also be coupled wind other sensors like pulse rate, body temperature as well as digital stethoscope-based input.





IoT-based AI-ML for Respiratory Health Monitoring

Detection of potential cases at home without direct testing saves time and cost and is safe.

Two categories of interest

- Identification of potential cases for which test is yet to be done
- Monitoring of case recovering from Covid attack / treatment in hospital

Non-invasive and self-mode data collection

- Microphone audio
- Face mask (smart) / Respirator
- Chest Expansion using optical sensor
- IoT enabled ventilator

Physiological symptoms of interest

Shortness of breath / specific breath patterns during normal activities

Low Specific Blood oxygen levels

Monitorable at home / office / commute using portable device + mobile

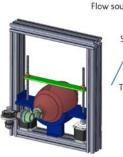
Use of data analytics and AI + ML based classification of potential patients

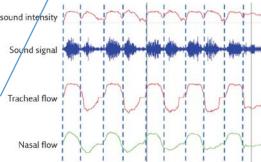
Early warning system development

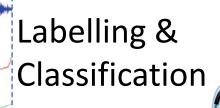












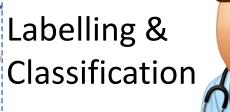
Prof C S Kumar et al, IIT

Patient data

AI & ML

on cloud

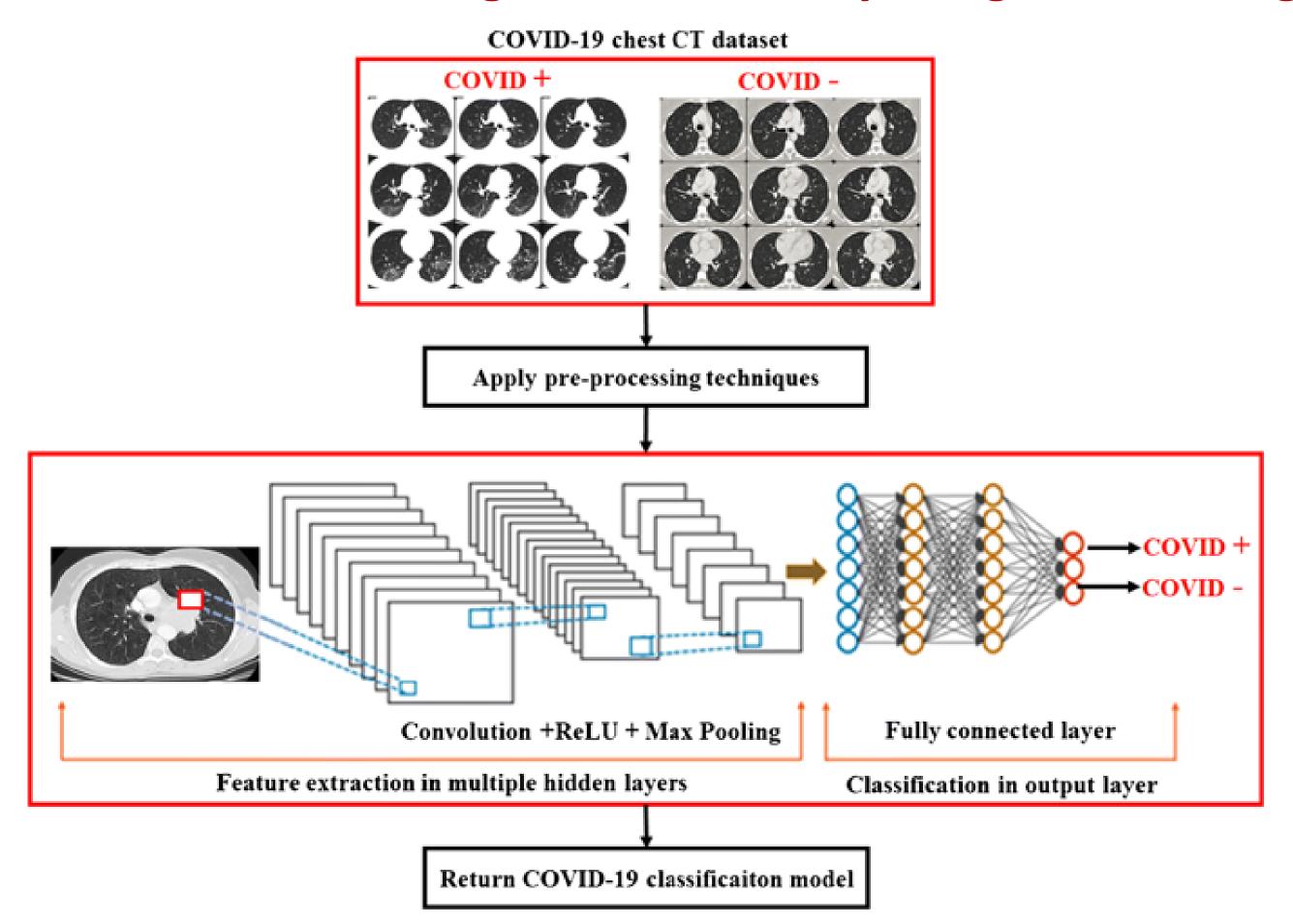
Kharagpur





IIT KHARAGPUR 4th Option IoT Ventilator data (post hospitalisation)

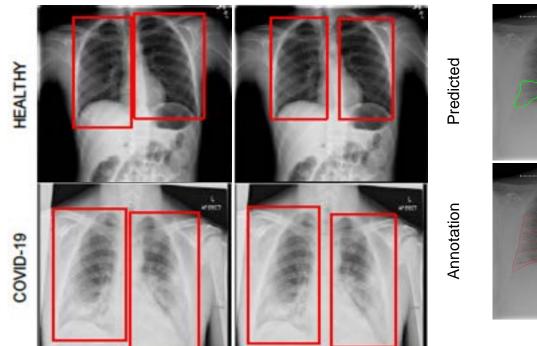
COVID Detection Using DL Based X-Ray Image Processing

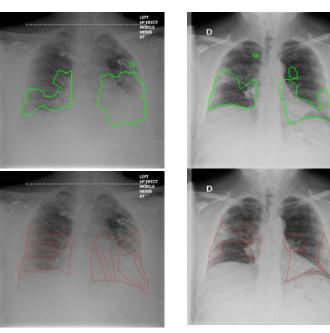


Al-driven Screening of COVID-19 using Chest X-ray Images, TeleRadiology Solutions

Investigators: Dr Richa Singh, Dr Mayank Vatsa, Dr Santanu Chaudhury | | IIT JodhpurCollaborators: Dr. Anjali Agrawal, Dr. Arjun Kalyanpur

Data Collection	Al Algorithm
 Healthy x-ray: 10,270 COVID19 x-ray: 389 Other unhealthy x-ray: 21,168 Data sources: Britain-BSTI, RadioPaedia, India, EuroRad, Spain, Italy, GitHub Publicly available datasets:ChestXray-14, CheXpert 	 Multitask Deep Network: Lung segmentation Semantic segmentation COVID19 prediction The algorithm not only provides the predictions but also the regions of interest to make the decisions explainable
Data Annotation	Computational Evaluation
 Disease segmentation: 196 COVID19 samples annotated by doctors Lung segmentation: 10,000samples (assisted by doctors) 	 COVID19 vs Non-COVID19 Sensitivity = 0.9605 Specificity = 0.9992 AUC: 0.9997





Disease Segmentation

Partnerships

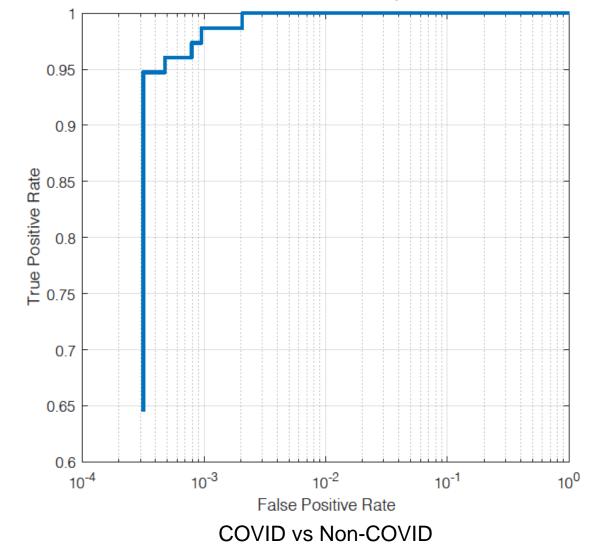
- Dr. Ashwin Pudrod,
 Pulmonologist, Maharashtra
- Mahajan Labs
- University Hospital Morales Meseguer, Spain
- University of Chieti, Italy

TRL 6 in 3 months

- Collaborate with hospitals and radiology labs
- Refinement of the system with additional data
- Evaluation of results by domain experts

TRL 7 in 6 months

- Partner with startup to build the online system
- Testing and validation by domain experts
- Evaluation by ICMR



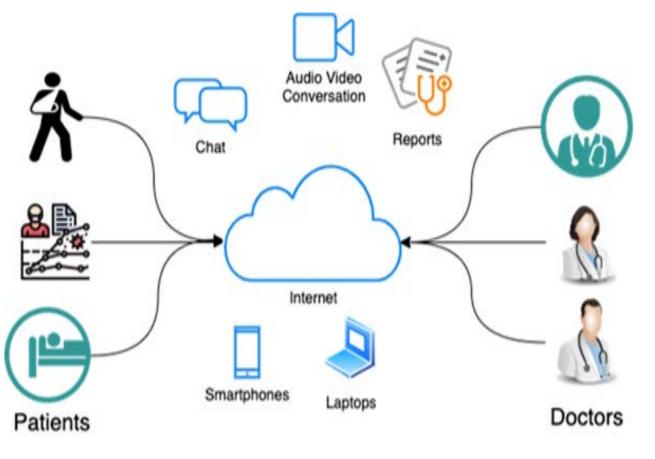
Smart Health Solution for Rapid Mass Screening using Integrated TeleMedicine

PI: Dr. Sumit Kalra, IIT Jodhpur | Co PI: Dr. Rajendra Nagar & Dr. Anil Kumar Tiwari, IIT Jodhpur | Industry Partner: Ampersand Group

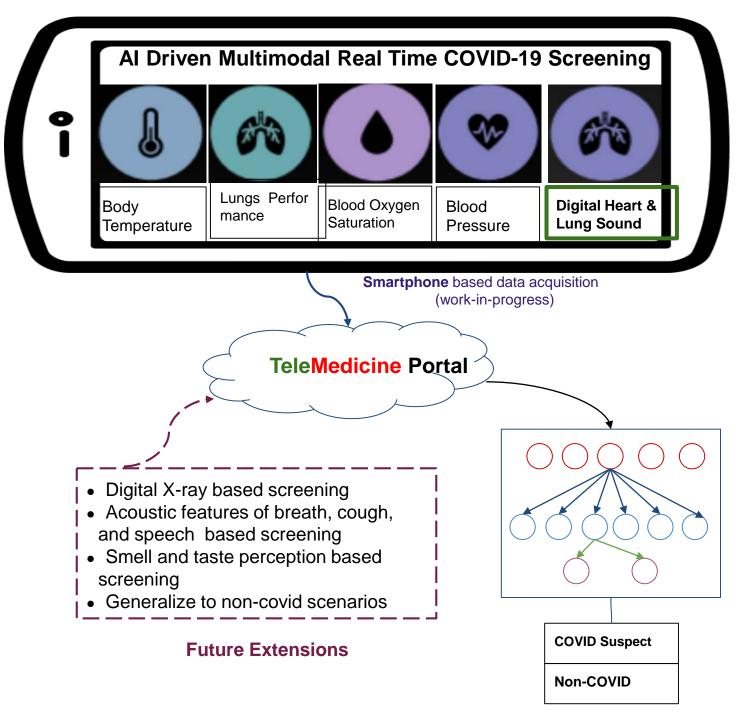
TRL 4 to 7 in 6 Months | | Industry Partner: Ampersand Group

Currently: TRL 4

- Identified relevant data sources that will be crucial for the AI-model development
- Validation of Lung sound classification has been conducted using open dataset
- Started the data collection and annotation process from various open sources as well as through partnerships



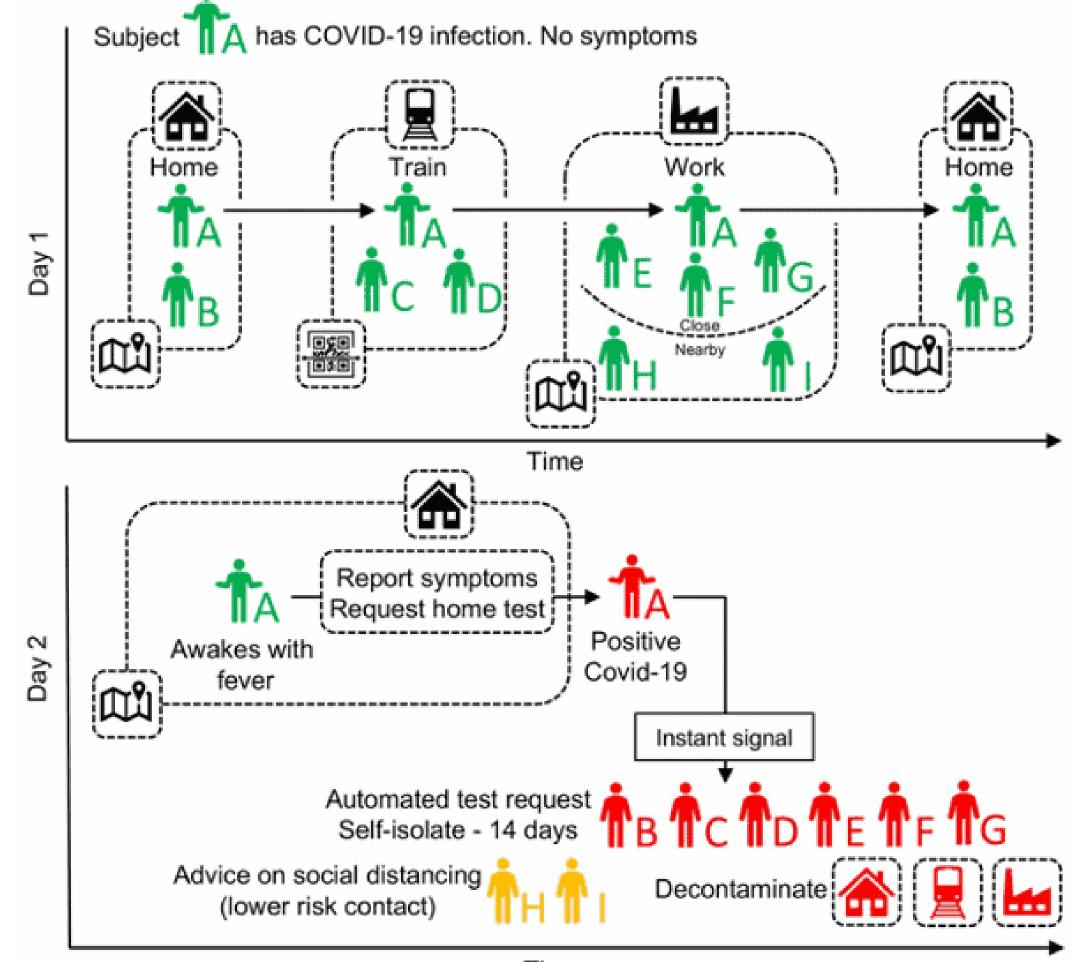
- Deployed at IIT Jodhpur
 PHC: <u>https://telemedicine.iitj.ac.in/</u>
- 40+ doctors are registered on the portal that includes experts with various specialties
- ~250 patients have visited the portal and contacted the doctors
- ~4K visits & <10% consumption of computing resources



TeleMedicine Portal



Contact Tracing



Time

COVID Trackers



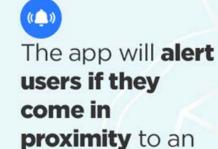




Govt Launches 'Aarogya Setu App'

a Bluetooth-based 🔻 COVID-19 Tracker

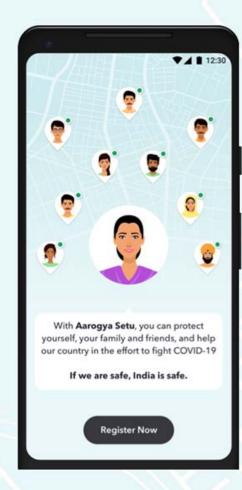




infected person



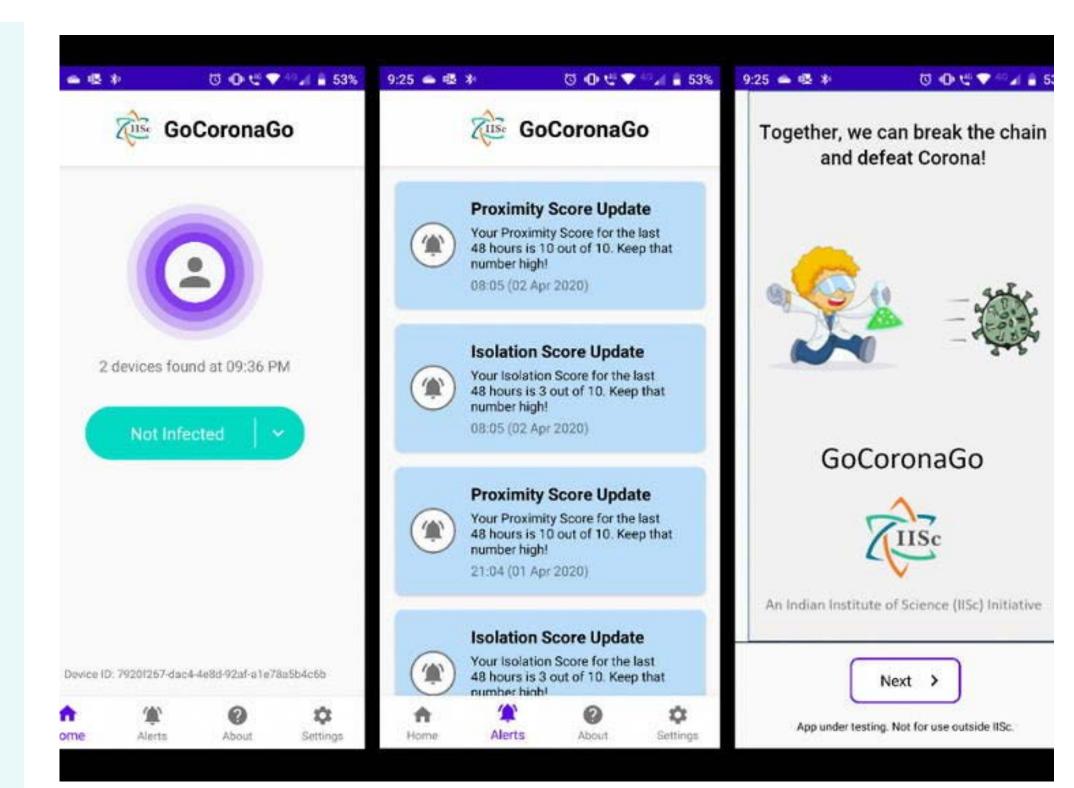
Inform users about best practices & relevant medical advisories



The App is privacy-first by design & available in Android & iOS



The App has highly scalable architecture & is available in 11 languages



Go Corona Go (GCG)

Dr Yogesh Simmhan and Dr Tarun Rambha, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore GoCoronaGo (GCG) is a digital contact tracing app for COVID-19 management at the organizational scale

High Level Workflow of GCG (Deployment at IIT Jodhpur)

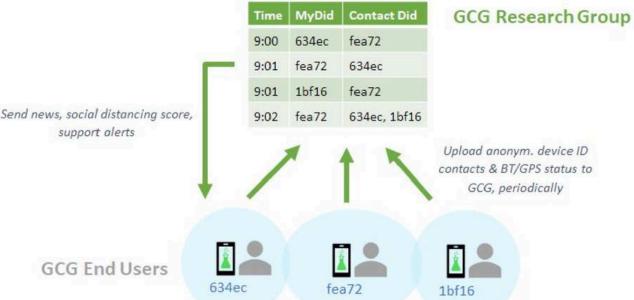
Rollout to Users D.1 DIGITS GCG Research Group 4. GCG generates random 2. Email Invite Codes to users. device ID. Maintains mapping Maintain mapping from Invite code 1. Inform GCG of Valid Invite Codes: from invite code to device ID to name/email details XKTW, IWGF, MJFH Code DeviceID Code **XKTW** 1bf16 XKTW Bala IWGF 634ec Chandra MJFH fea72 MJFH 5. GCG sends random 3. Anonymous device ID for BLE subject registers with advertisement: 1bf16 invite code: IWGF, Device type, Optionally, phone number *DIGITS= IT Office DIGITS does NOT know about device ID of user 634ec GCG does NOT know identifiable information of user*

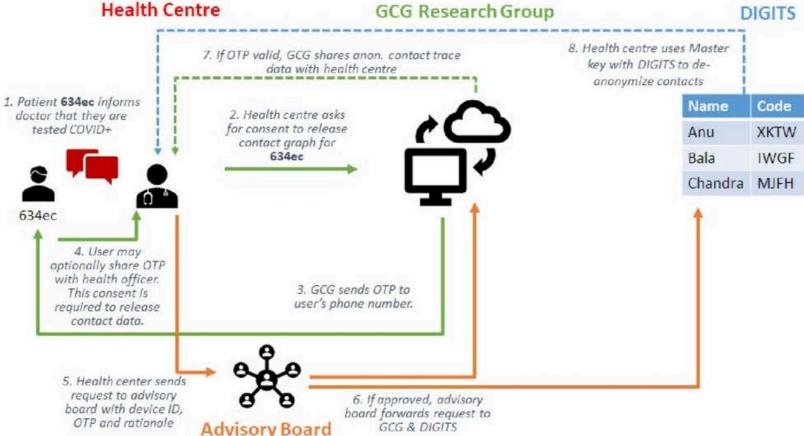
- GCG collects the anonymized Bluetooth proximity data of all app users in the organization in a centralized database
- All members who are affiliated with the host institution, or physically stay on campus are end users

Contact data collection from End Users through GCG App D.2

support alerts

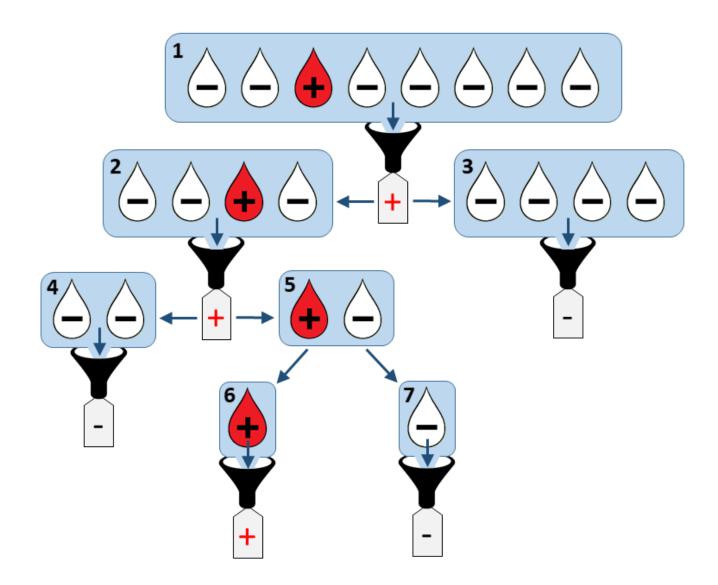
GCG End Users





Contact Tracing D.3

Group / Pool Testing Methods



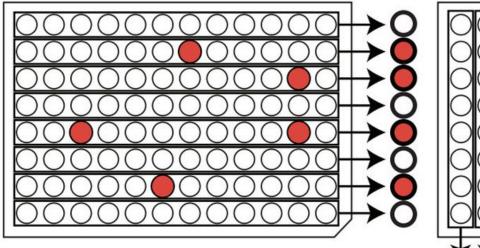
Group testing of 96 samples with 36 tests

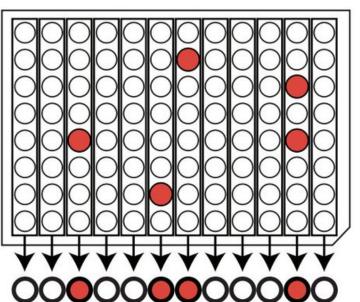
Each well contains a single patient sample

: samples from positive cases

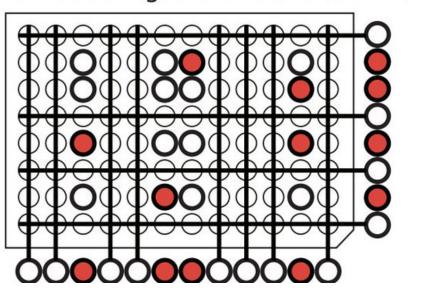
1. Test mixtures of all the samples in each row (8 tests)...

...and mixtures of all the samples in each column (12 tests)

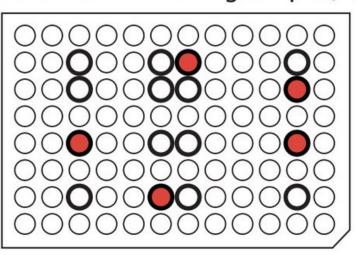




2. Exclude negative rows and columns



3. Test each remaining sample (16 tests)



Compressed Sensing for Pooled Covid-19 Testing

IITB Pls: Dr Ajit Rajwade (CSE) and Dr Manoj Gopalkrishnan (EE)

Collaboration between IITB and NCBS-Instem, Harvard, Tata Memorial Hospital, Malabar Cancer Center

Methodology

Experimental

Validation

- Nonadaptive combinatorial pooling of samples along with algorithmic reconstruction using compressed sensing.
- Increasing throughput of testing and conserving reagents
- Redundancy of each sample being simultaneously tested in multiple tests exploited to detect and correct human errors in sample collection & pipetting
- 40 samples spiked with RNA were tested in 16 (or sometimes 24) qPCR tests according to the designed pooling method
- Repeating test three times, with up to 5% samples spiked positive.
- Algorithm receiving only the blinded test values, without information on which samples were spiked
- Reconstruction of the positive samples with ~zero false negatives and very few false positives.
- Outperforming baseline techniques such as Dorfman pooling by requiring half the number of tests (on an average).
- Android app to facilitate the work of technicians.
- Single round decision on every sample & each sample goes to only 3 test
- MoU approved between IITB and NCBS-Instem/TMH/MLCC with IRB clearance
- Algorithms have already been tested on lab data and extensive synthetic simulations.
- Approaching ICMR and FDA for approvals.

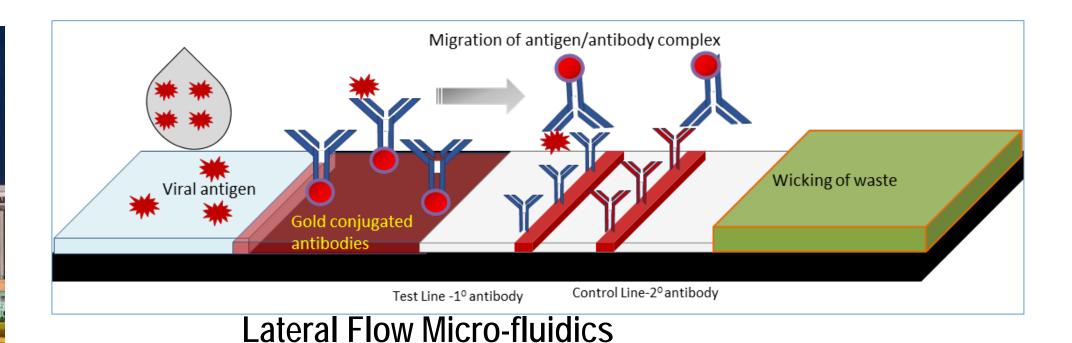
# Samples	# pools	# infected samples (unknown to Algorithm)	# of false negatives	# of false positives
1140	90	12	0	6-13 out of 1140 (depends on the choice of algorithm)

Results on data obtained from the Wyss Lab at Harvard, obtained from a liquid handling robot

Results with different algorithms on real lab data (injected RNA) acquired from NCBS and Harvard.

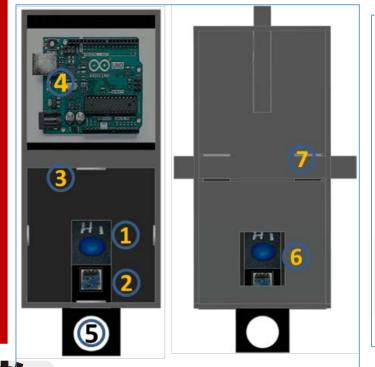
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
	COMP	2	0	1
Harvard $24 \times 60, k = 2$	COMP-SBL	2	0	1
Hai val d $24 \times 60, \kappa = 2$	COMP-NNOMP	2	0	0
	COMP-NNLASSO	2	0	1
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
	COMP	0	0	0
NCBS-0 $16 \times 40, k = 0$	COMP-SBL	0	0	0
$10 \times 40, k = 0$	COMP-NNOMP	0	0	0
	COMP-NNLASSO	0	0	0
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
NCBS-1 $16 \times 40, k = 1$	COMP	1	0	0
	COMP-SBL	1	0	0
	COMP-NNOMP	1	0	0
	COMP-NNLASSO	1	0	0
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
NCDC 2 16 × 40 L = 2	COMP	2	0	0
	COMP-SBL	2	0	0
NCBS-2 $16 \times 40, k = 2$	COMP-NNOMP	2	0	0
	COMP-NNLASSO	2	0	0
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
	COMP	3		1
NCBS-3 $16 \times 40, k = 3$	COMP-SBL	2	1	1
$10 \times 40, k = 3$	COMP-NNOMP	2	1	0
	COMP-NNLASSO	2	1	1
	COMP-BF	2		1
Dataset	Algorithm	# true pos	# false neg	#false pos
	COMP	4	0	3
NCBS-4 $16 \times 40, k = 4$	COMP-SBL	3	1	2
$110D5-4 10 \times 40, \kappa = 4$	COMP-NNOMP	2	2	2
	COMP-NNLASSO	2	2	3
	COMP-BF	2	0	2

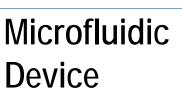
Cyber Physical Point of Care System for Rapid Low-Cost Saliva-based Testing



Microfluidics for COVID-19 Diagnostics

- Reverse Transcription Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (RT-Lamp) followed by lateral flow based Paper-Microfluidics can be implemented in a single miniaturized portable platform
- Colorimetric quantitative detection is possible using smartphone technology along with the portable device





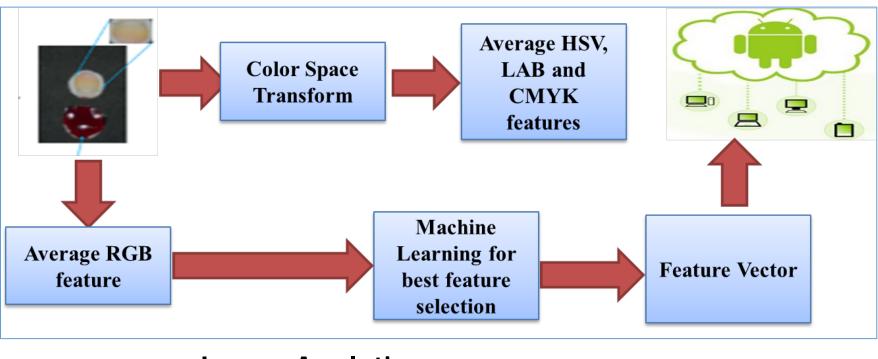


Image Analytics

TensorflowLite

Android Studio
OpenCV
OpenGL

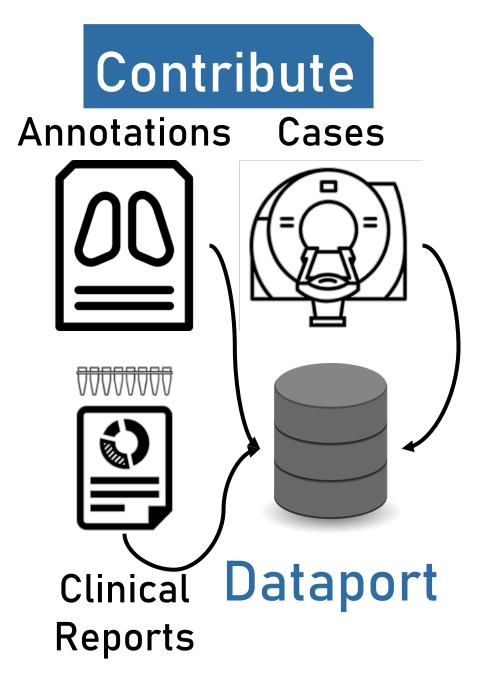
Android App
Development

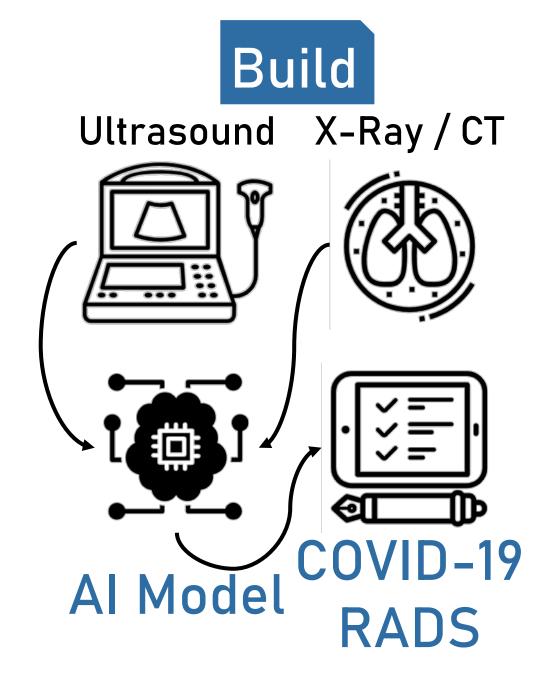
Computer Server

Prof Suman Chakrabarti et al, IIT Kharagpur

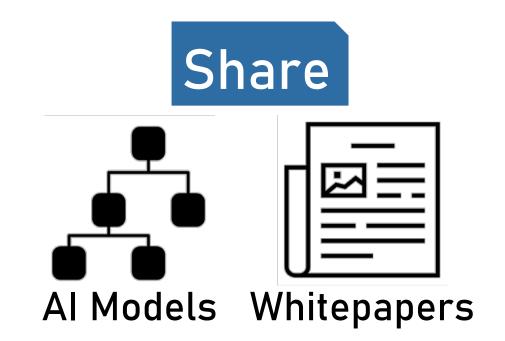
Smart Phone Integration

Collaborative Platforms to Develop Solutions



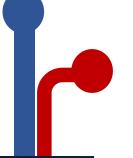


Case COVID-19 Clinical Reports RADS Notes



Dr Debdoot Sheet et al, IIT Kharagpur

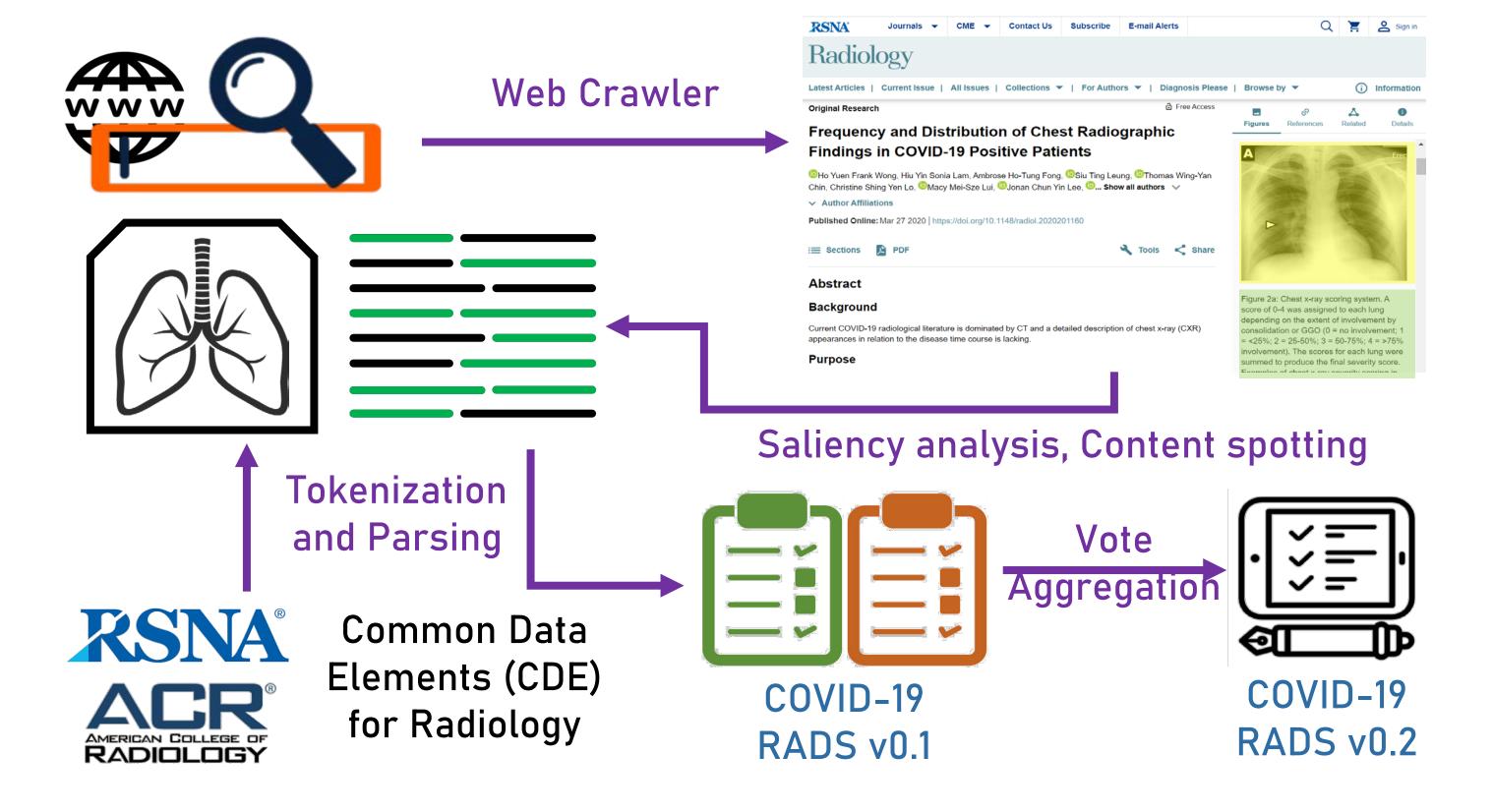




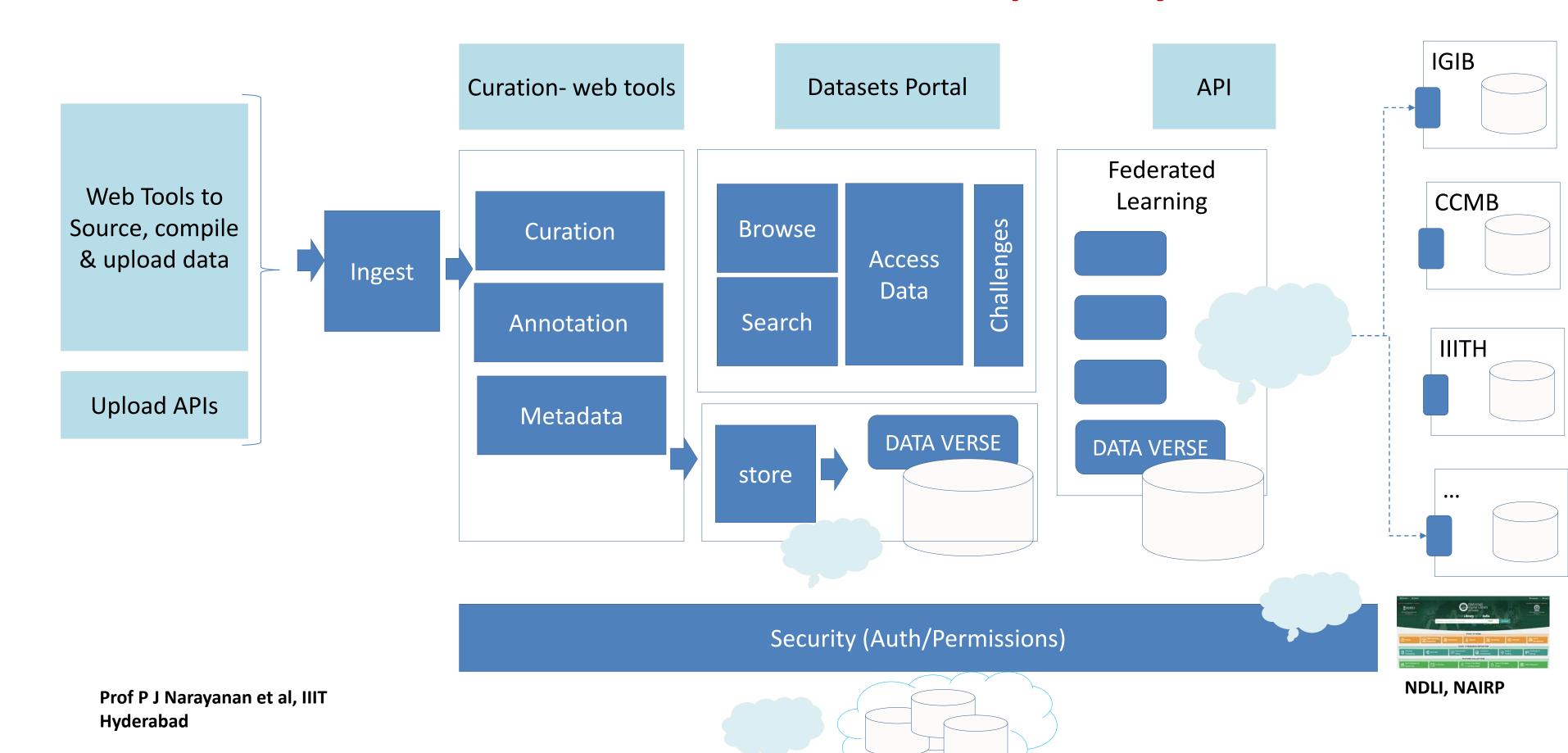
Building COVID-19 Radiology Reporting and Data Standards (RADS)

Dr Debdoot Sheet et al, IIT Kharagpur





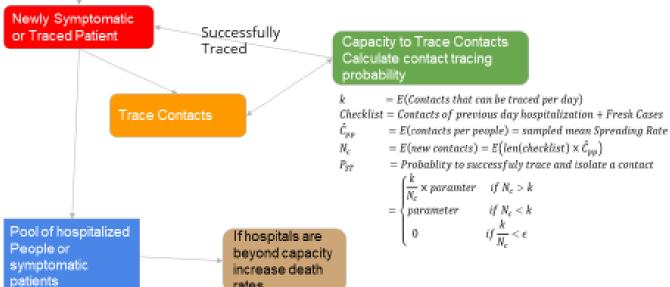
Data Architecture for COVID Repository



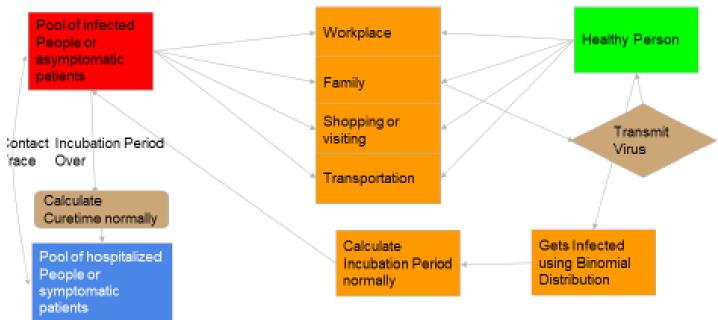
Al Powered Scenario Analysis

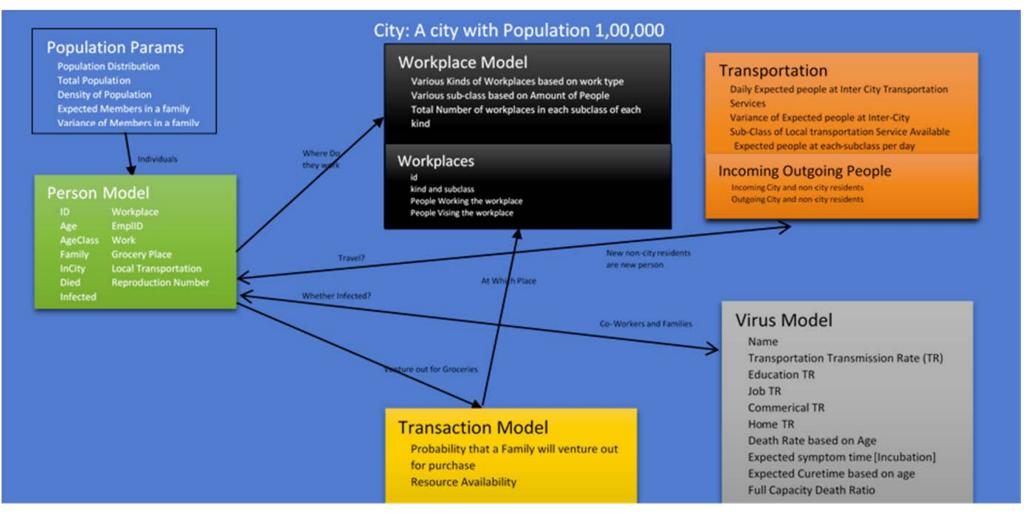


Contact Tracing



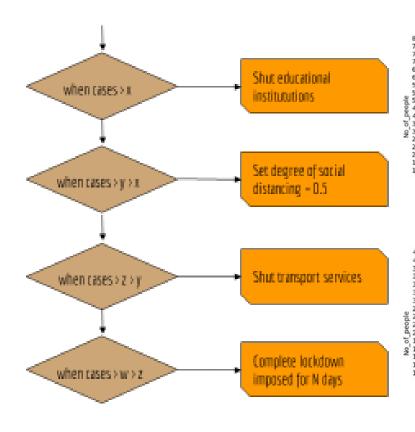
Virus Model daily transmissions

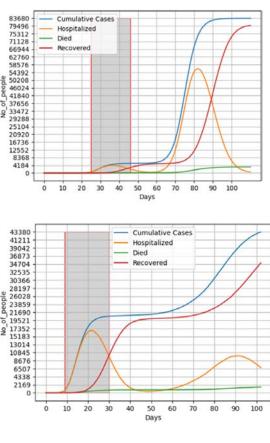




Lockdown Model

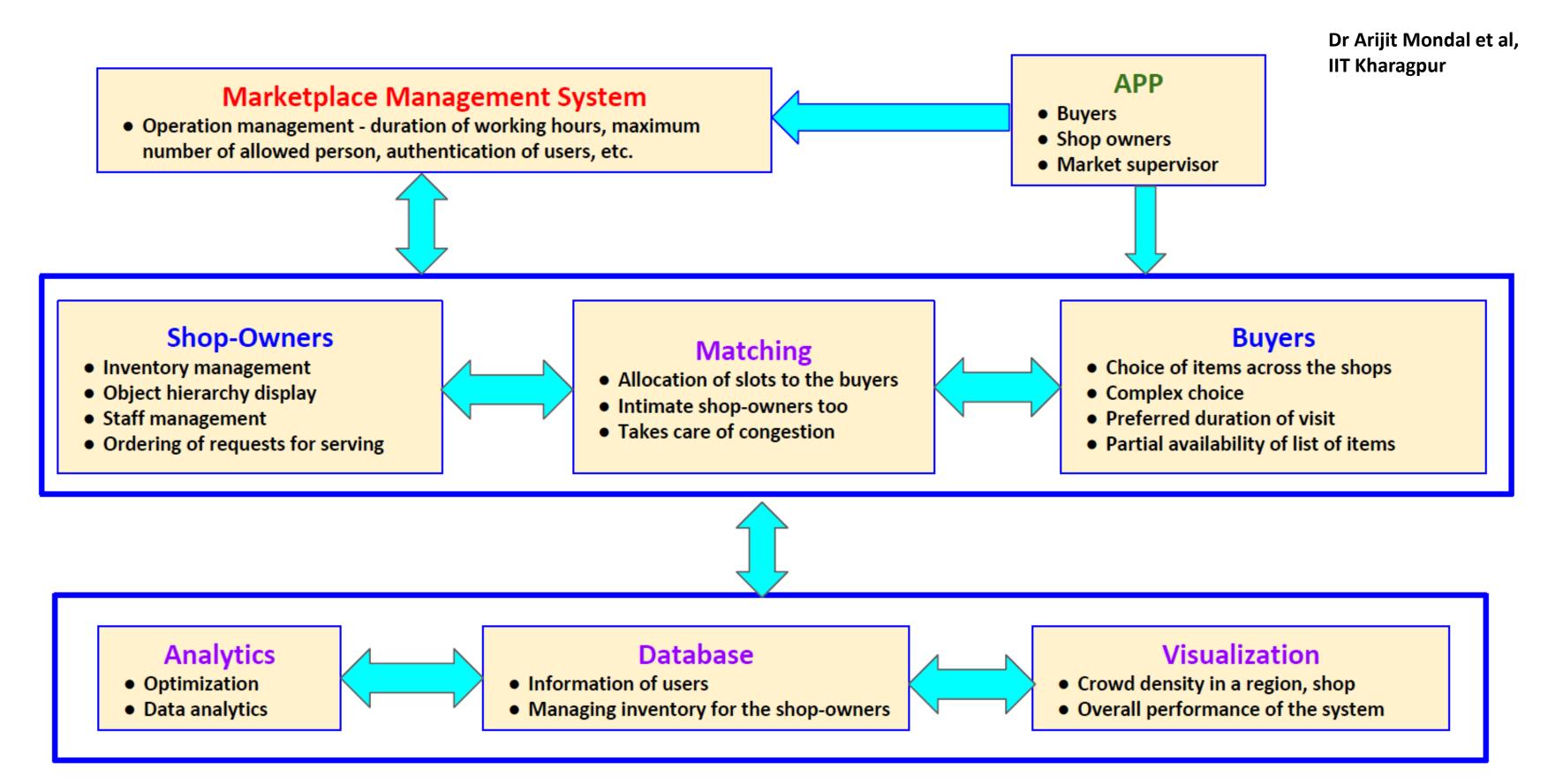
- Lockdowns are imposed as the number of hospitalized cases increase (see Simulation)
- Lockdown model can be a complex or simple decision tree which can be customizable. An example is given on the right
- Social distancing of degree x represents that the transmission rates have fallen by ratio of 1/x.
- Transportation Locked people are not allowed to cross borders
- Education Locked all schools and colleges shut.
- Complete Lockdown Degree of social distancing set to 2, all jobs locked in addition to education and transportation lockdowns.







Management of Physical Places (Markets, Hospitals, etc)



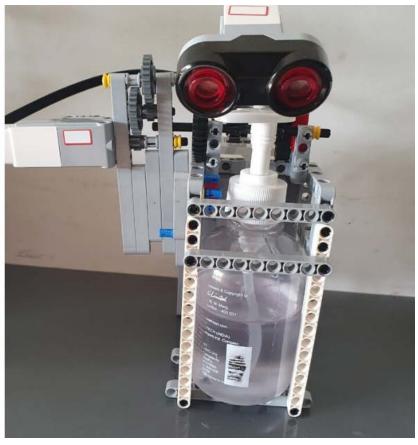
Robotics for COVID













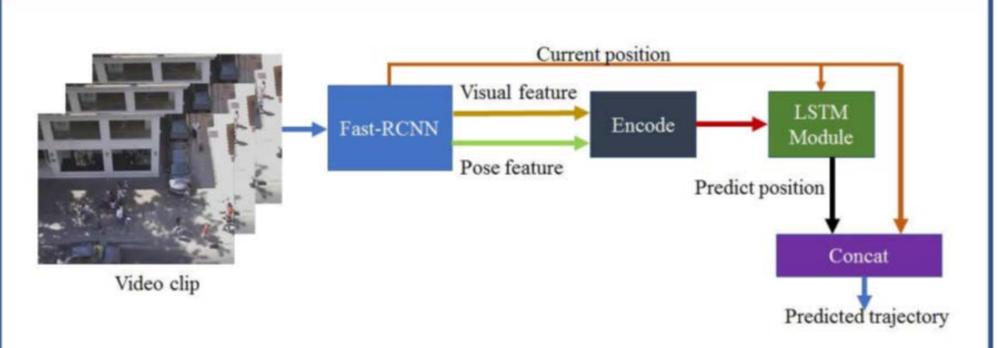
Social Distancing

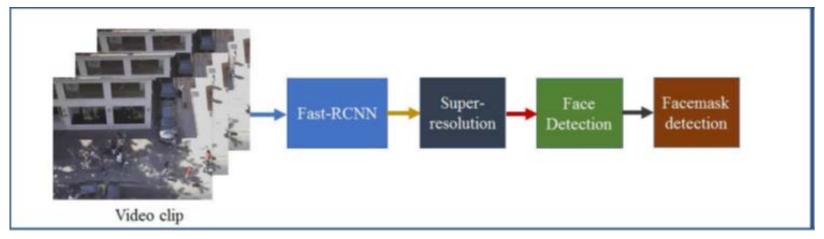
Prof Debasish Chakravarty, et al, IIT Kharagpur



















E-Morphosis of Education

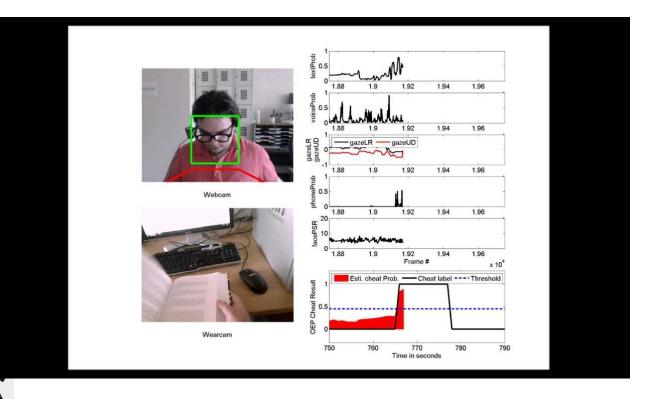
- Pre COVID
 - Little digital adoption
 - Watching Videos
- During COVID
 - · All mediums have been activated
 - Live Classes
 - Recorded Lectures
 - Tests
 - · Practice etc
 - The trainings of teachers have all been done online

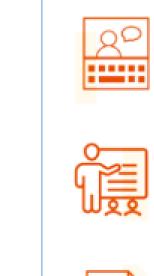


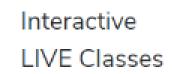


National Digital Library of India











Al-powered Video Archives



Personalized Learning Plan

Online Practice Labs



Group Labs and Hackathons



One-to-one Mentor Support



Multi-device Access

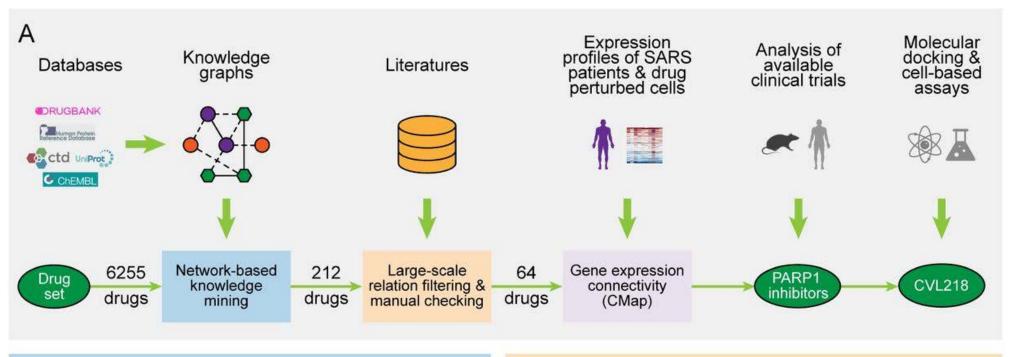


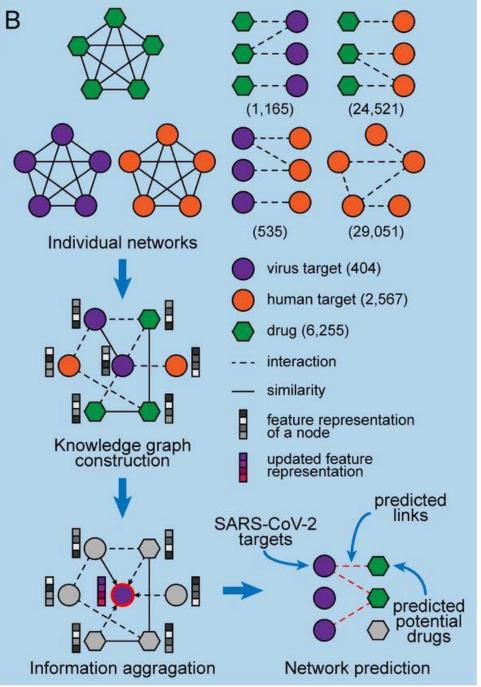
Interactive Forums

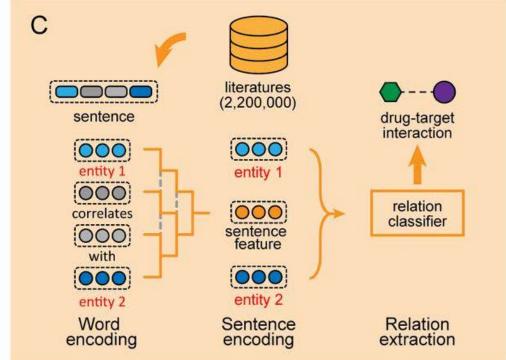


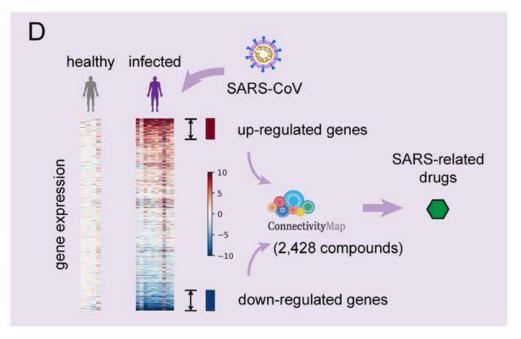
And more...

Drug Repurposing



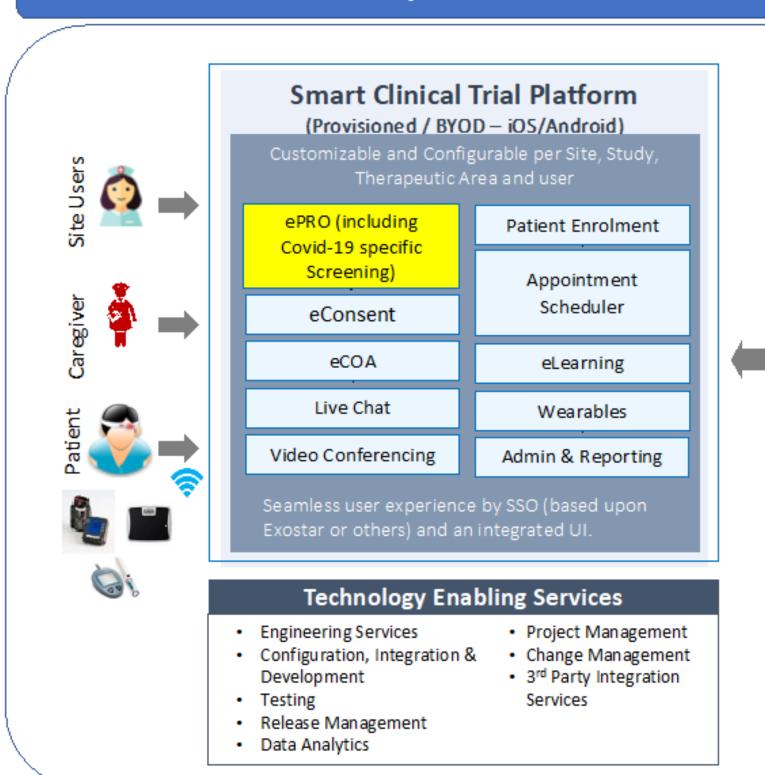






Virtualized Clinical Trials / Home Management

HCL's Virtualized / Decentralized Clinical Trial Framework (Covid-19 Edition)



Site Users



Caregiver 2



Patient



Clinical Support Center Single Point of Contact

App Support

- Clinical Helpdesk with suitable technicians
- Application Patch Upgrades
- Multi-lingual L1 Support
- L2 Support with preferred service window
- Coordination with other 3rd party OEMs

Global Asset Provisioning

- Devices Distribution + Dataplan Purchases / Leases
- Device and Network Configuration
- Kitting, Shipping / Logistics / Track & Trace
- Device Returns and Reuse / Lifecycle Management

Clinical Support

- Remote Nurse / Patient Concierge (Travel, Reimbursements, Appointments, Alerts / SMSs)
- e-Visits
- Pharmacovigilance Services

eTraining

- Training for investigators and patients
- Training Material Development
- · Training Delivery
- eLearning

EFFECTIVE USE OF AI / ML CAN LEAD TO SOME OF THE MOST HEARTENING OUTCOMES IN COVID-19 BUT WE STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO



Thank you for Listening