EBHC 2017 Taormina

5 minutes for your idea



Patients' web self-diagnosis and treatment: from don'ts to dos

Dr. Claudio Beltramello



More and more patients access health services after googling their symptoms, and suggest examinations or even diagnoses and treatments.

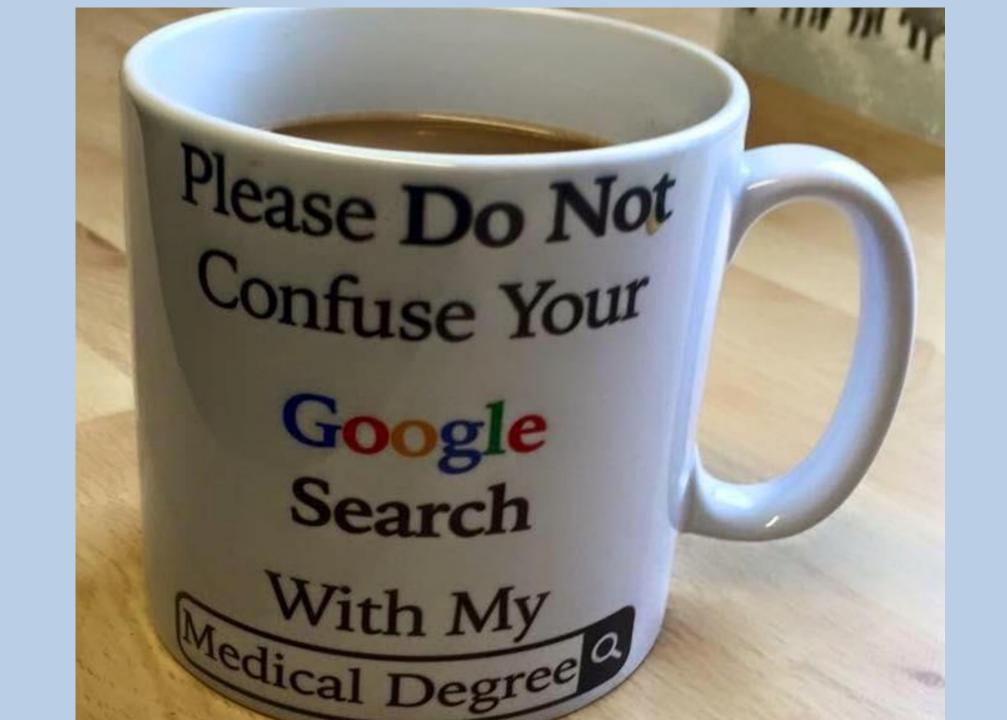
This bothers the clinical staff.



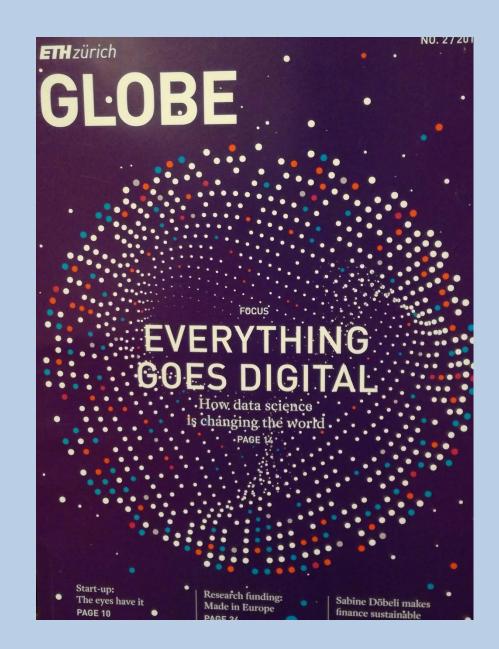
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"More and more patients are going to the Internet for medical advice. To keep my practice going, I changed my name to Dr. Google."



Thanks to the huge progress in artificial intelligence, some apps are smart enough to compete with an experienced clinician.





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AI In Medicine: Rise Of The Machines













Paul Hsieh, CONTRIBUTOR

I cover health care and economics from a free-market perspective.

FULL BIO✓

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Could a robot do my job as a radiologist?

If you asked me 10 years ago, I would have said, "No way!" But if you ask me today, my answer would be more hesitant, "Not yet — but perhaps someday soon."

ANNALS OF MEDICINE APRIL 3, 2017 ISSUE

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By Siddhartha Mukherjee



Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

Volume 23, Issue 1, August 2001, Pages 89-109



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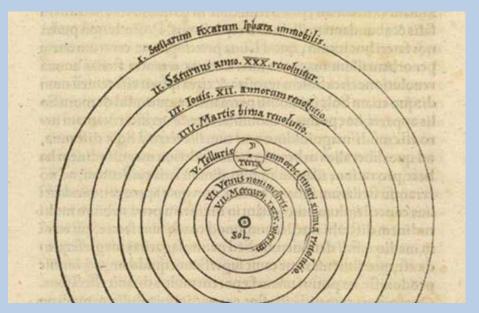


THE IDEA



We suggest exploiting patients' tendency to use the web for their health complaints, and reshaping it within the framework of an Evidence-Based diagnostic & treatment app.

THE COPERNICAN REVOLUTION



Once the health care system provides the EB-app, patients should be encouraged (e.g. reductions in user fees, priority access) to submit their health condition before seeing the clinical staff.

EXPECTED RESULTS



The clinical staff will keep their leading role in guiding the patient through the ultimate clinical pathway, but this time moving from standardized EB information instead of randomly collected one.

Moreover, the app could result pivotal in suggesting behaviors to prevent and manage chronic diseases, which in turn should increase overall compliance.