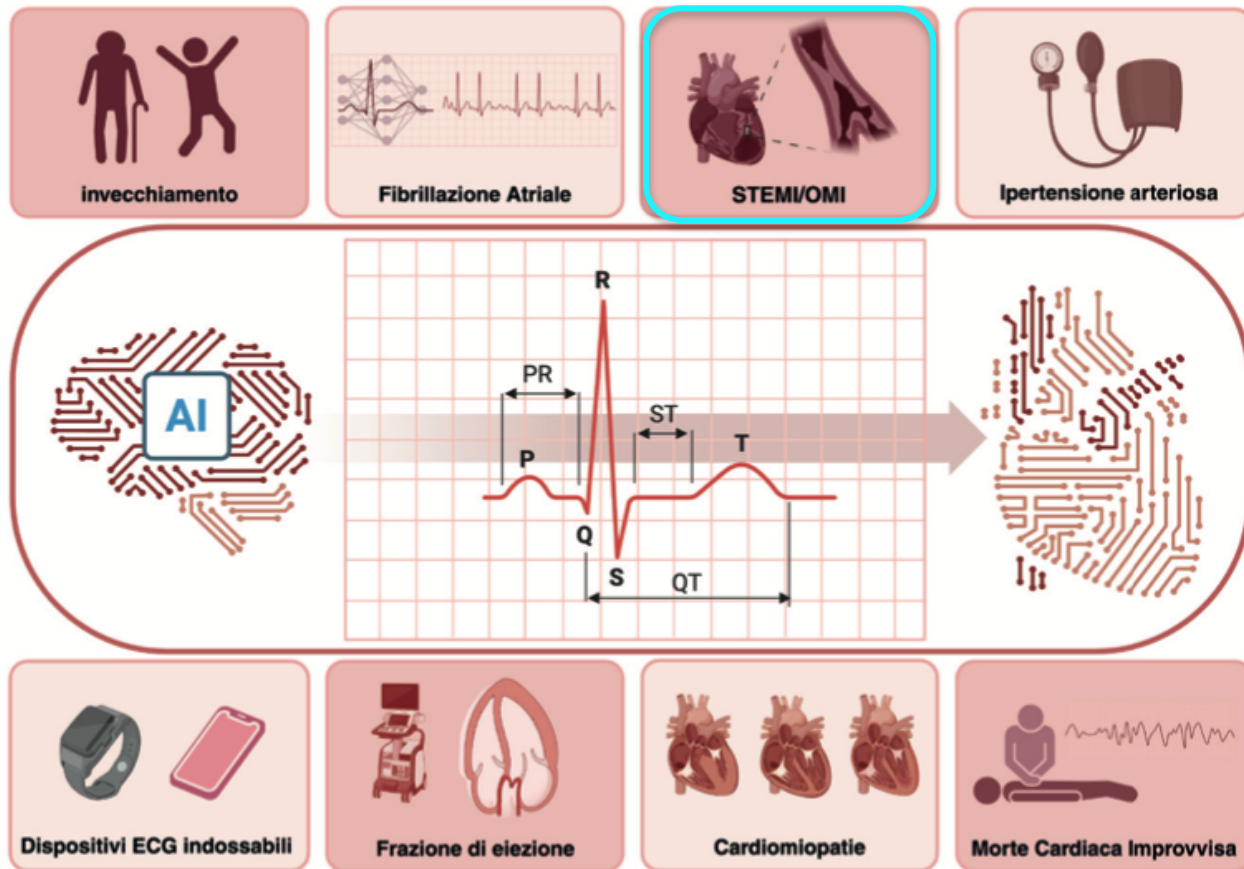


Digital place – intelligenza artificiale: quali scenari nel 2026?

Applicazioni dell'intelligenza artificiale nella terapia intensiva cardiologica

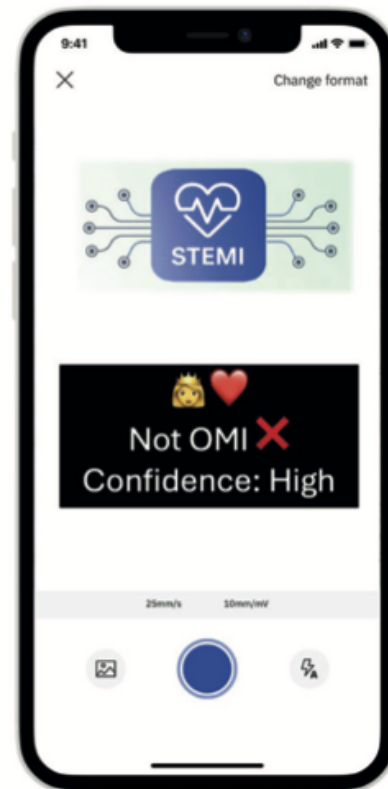
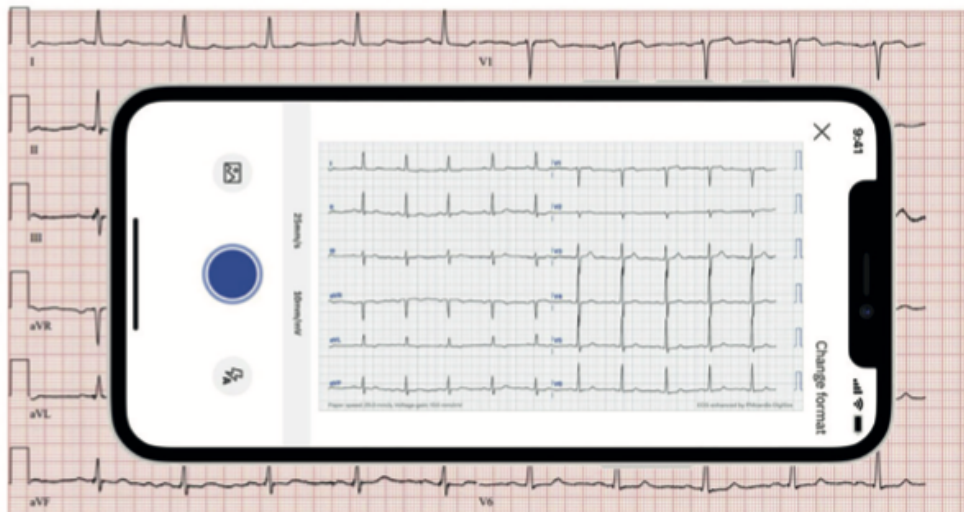
Marco Tubaro



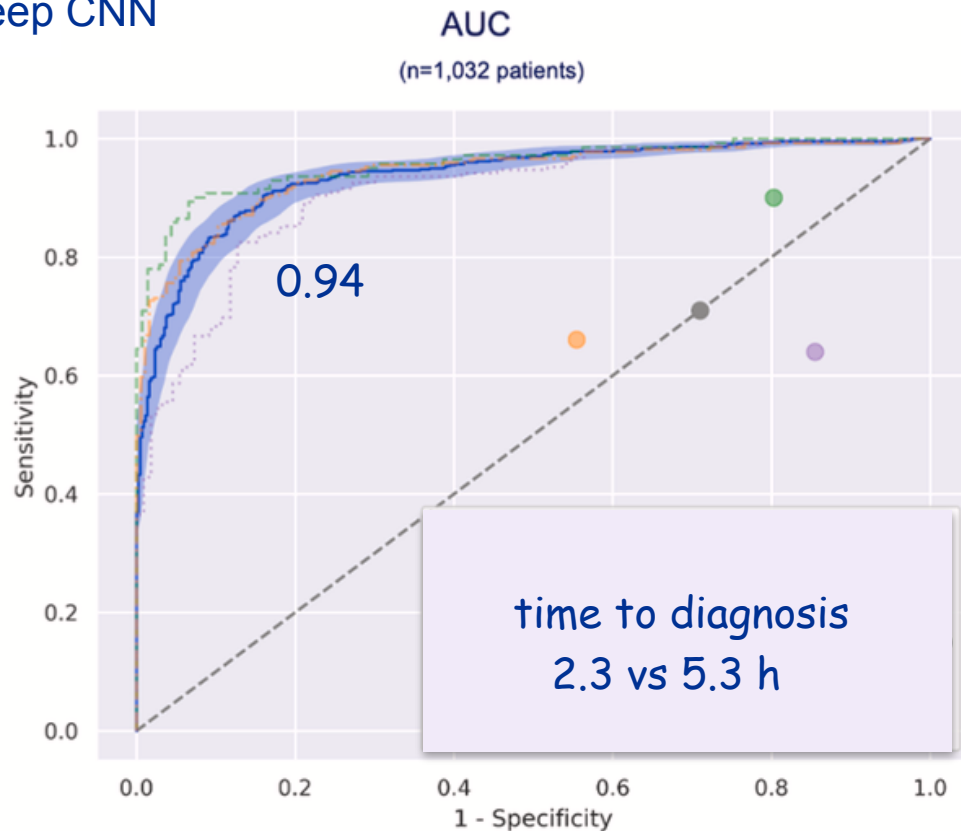


deep CNN

Uomo di 69 anni con dolore toracico e dispnea ingravescente



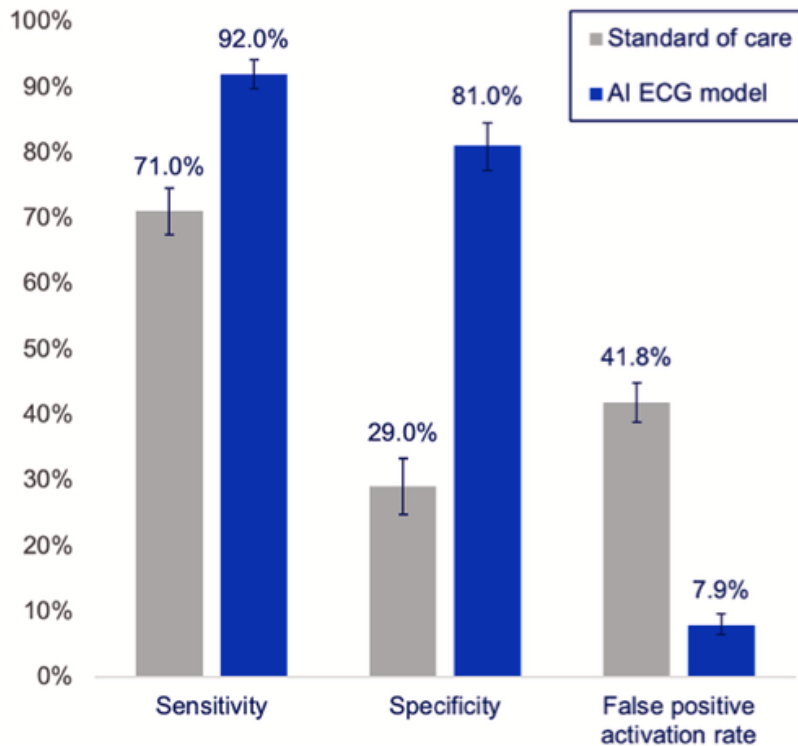
deep CNN



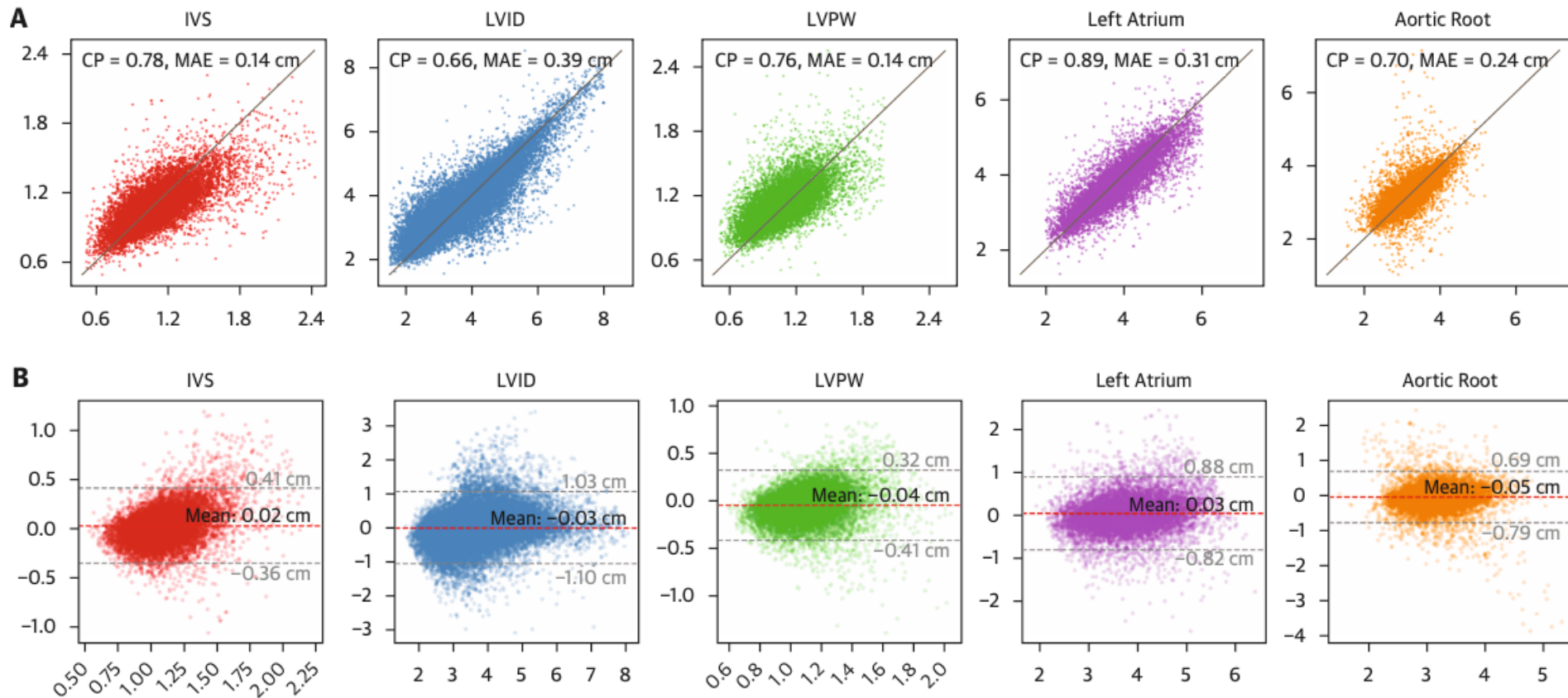
B

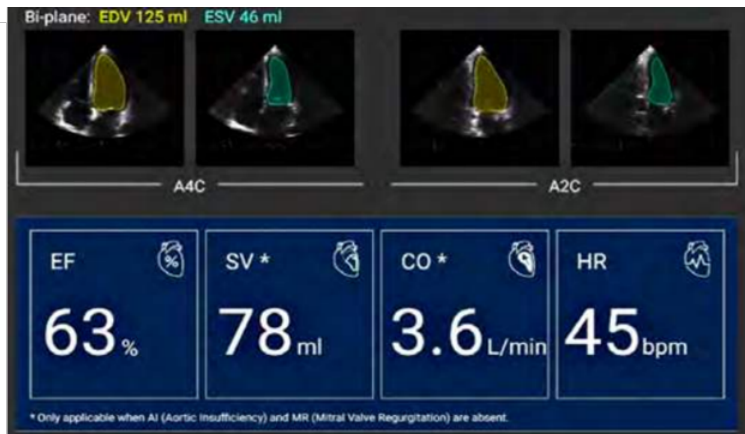
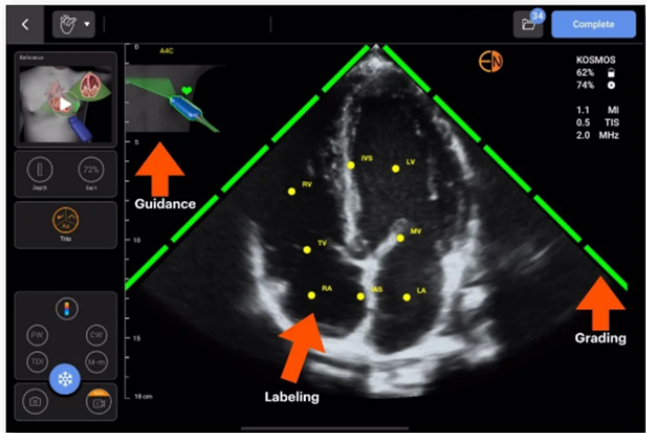
STEMI pathway performance

(n=1,032 patients)

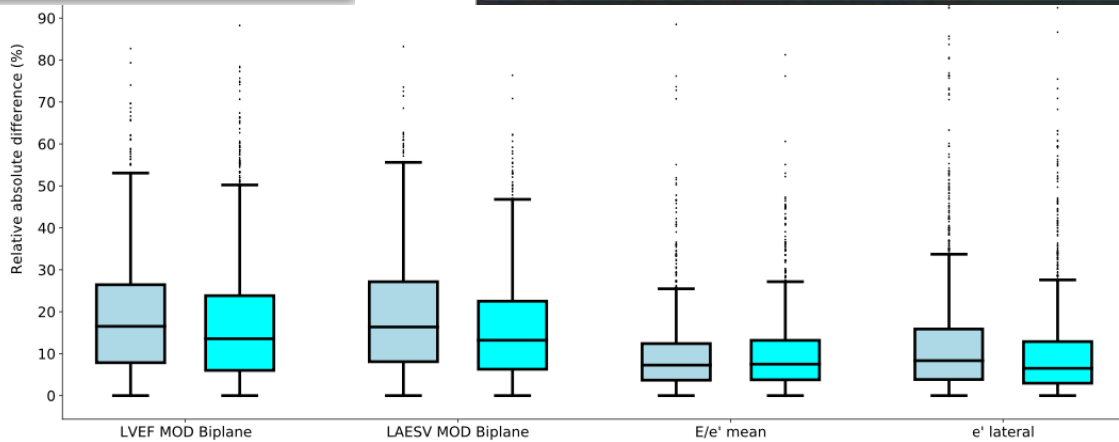


Echo Net: AI automation of echo measurements

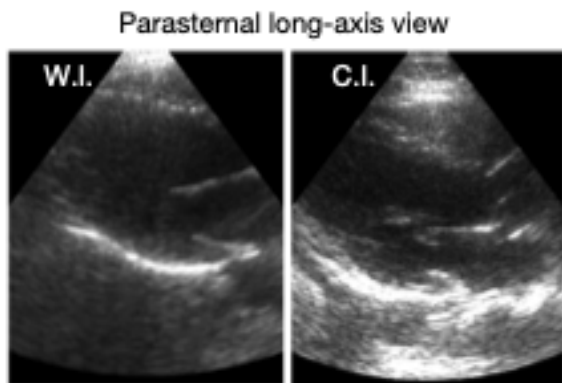
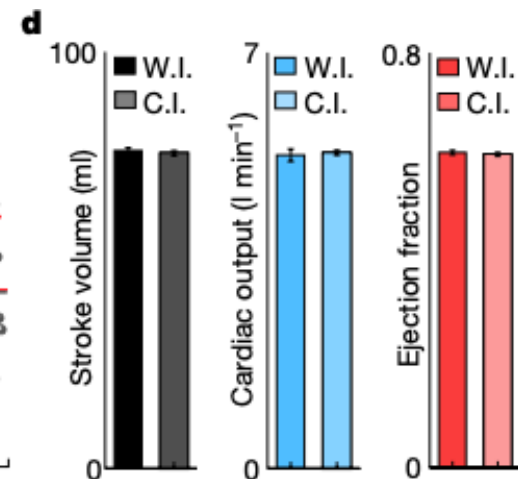
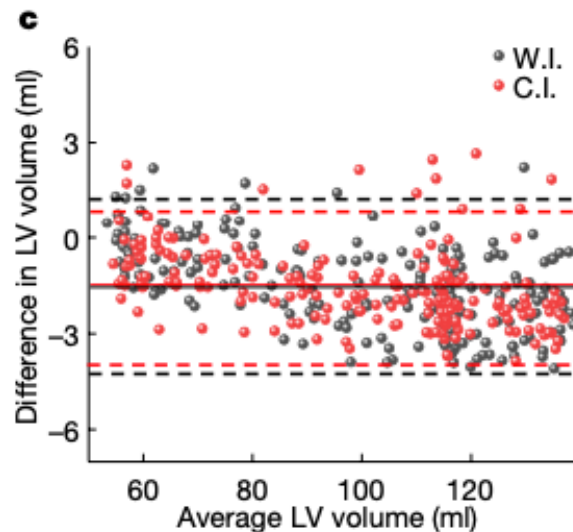
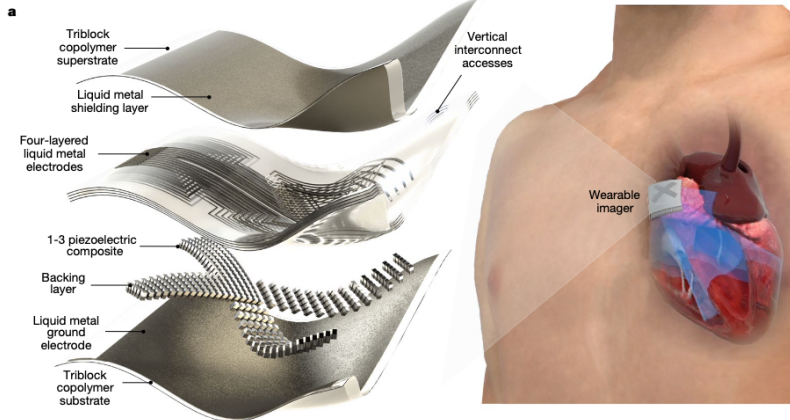




23 parameters

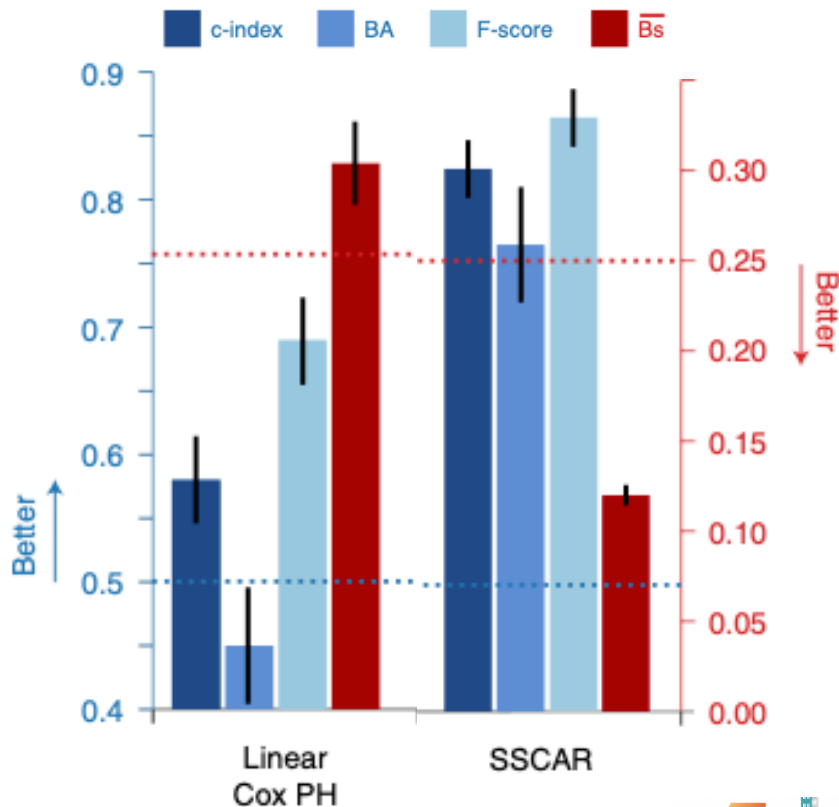
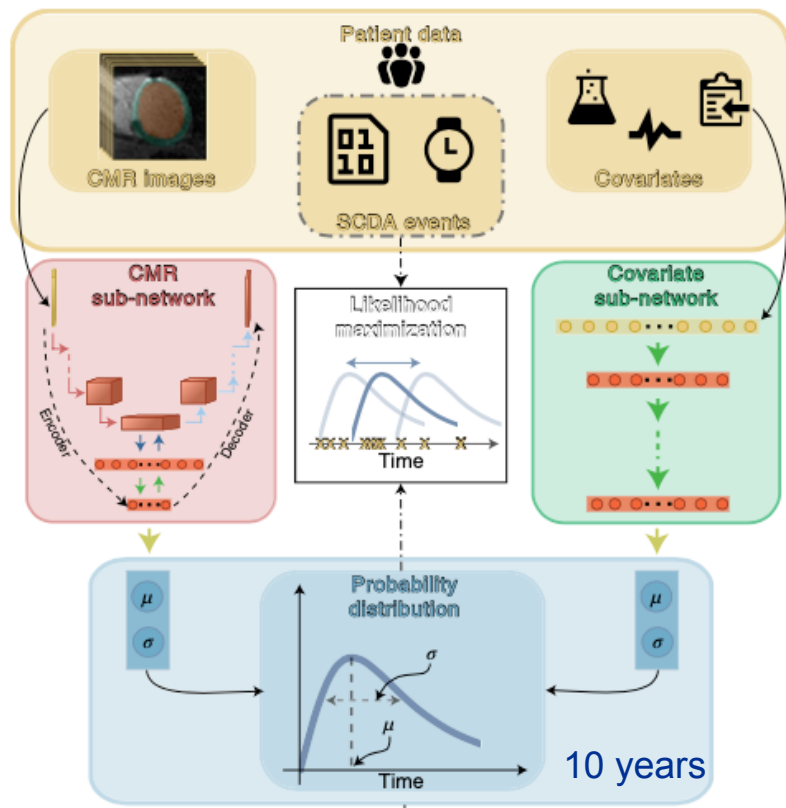


among experts
DL vs experts



W.I. wearable imager
C.I. commercial imager





BA =balanced accuracy, Bs = Brier score

UCSF cohort

UOHI cohort

Goals of the algorithms



10,797

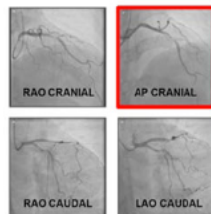
Adults with coronary angiograms matched to the angiogram report



464

Adults where coronary angiograms were adjudicated by two interventional cardiologists

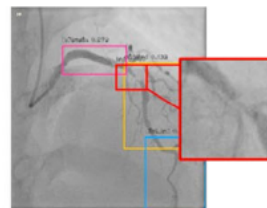
Algo 1: Projection Angle Detection



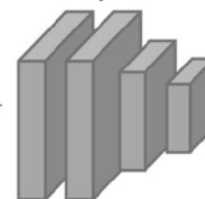
Algo 2: Anatomic Structure Identification



Algo 3: Anatomy and Stenosis Localization



Algo 4: Prediction of Coronary Stenosis Severity



89%

Predictive ability of the CathAI deep learning pipeline

Cohort

UCSF

Projection Detection

F1 Score: 0.90

0.81

Anatomic Structure Identification

PPV* : 97% & 93%

100% & 100%
* left & right coronary artery

Stenosis Localization

PPV: 93.3%

84.5%

Stenosis Severity

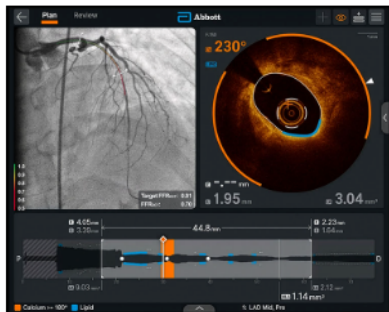
Discriminating between severe ($\geq 70\%$) and non-severe stenosis

AUC: 0.862

0.869

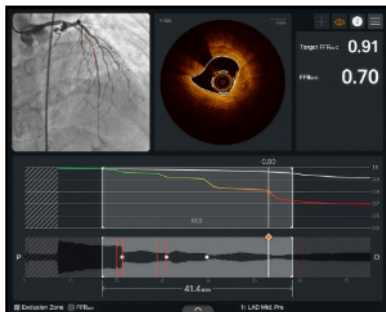
FFR_{OCT} to optimize PCI

Evaluate the degree of ischemia for each lesion



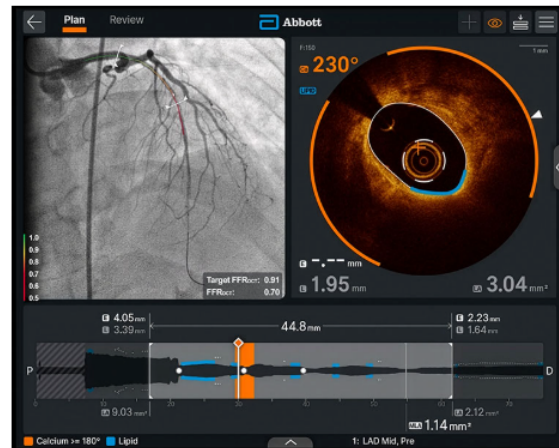
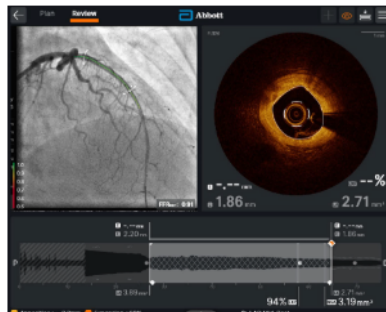
Target FFR_{OCT}

Compare the physiologic impact of different treatment plans in real time



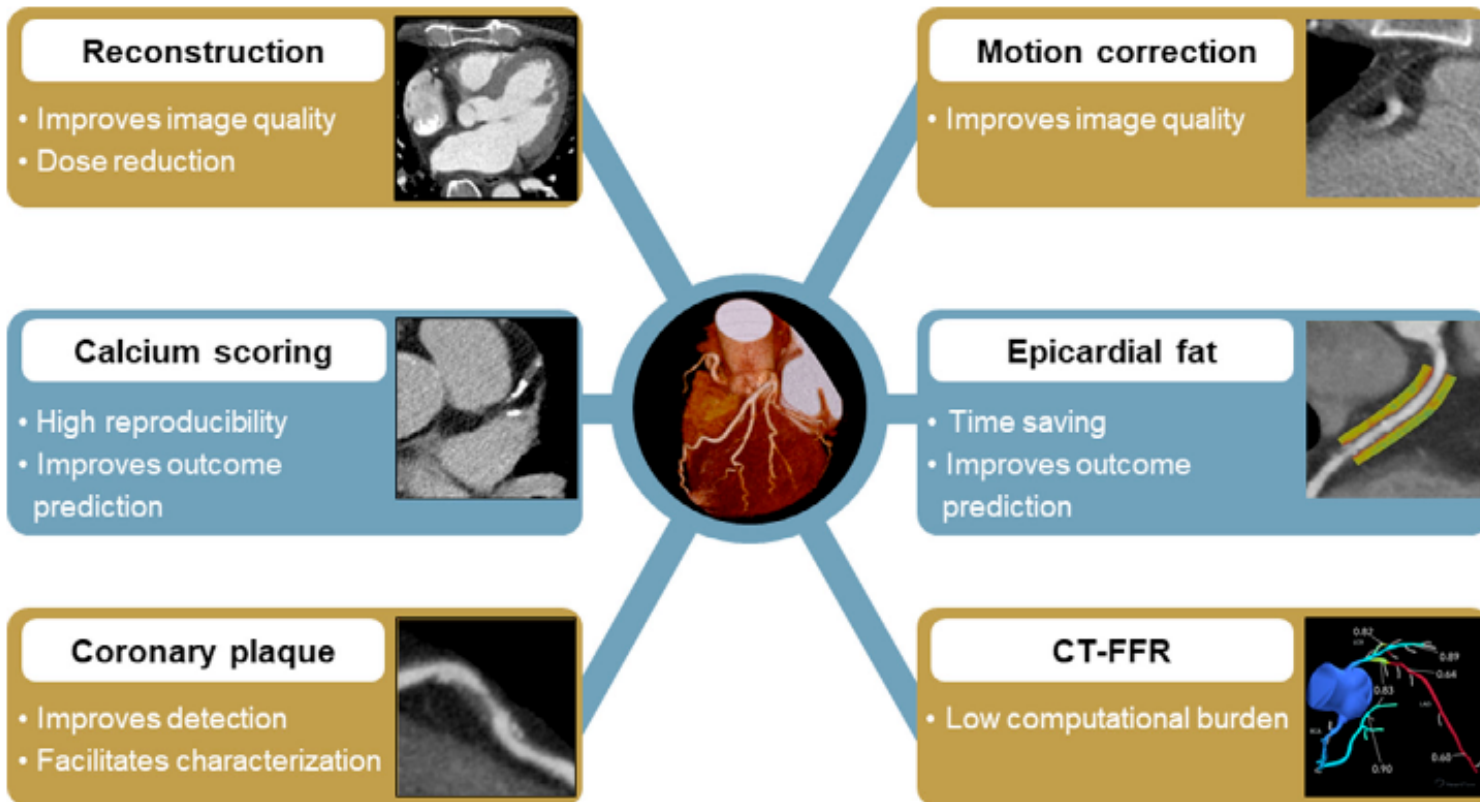
Post-PCI FFR_{OCT}

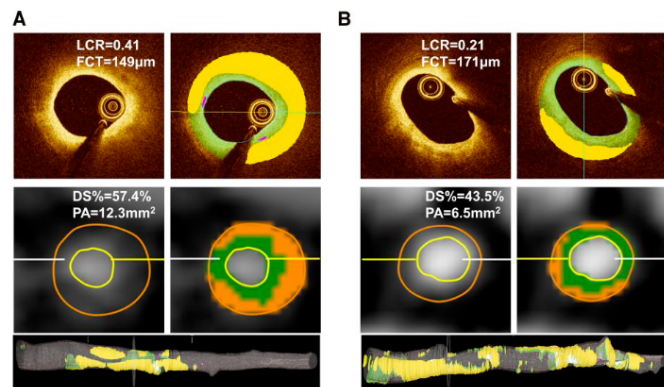
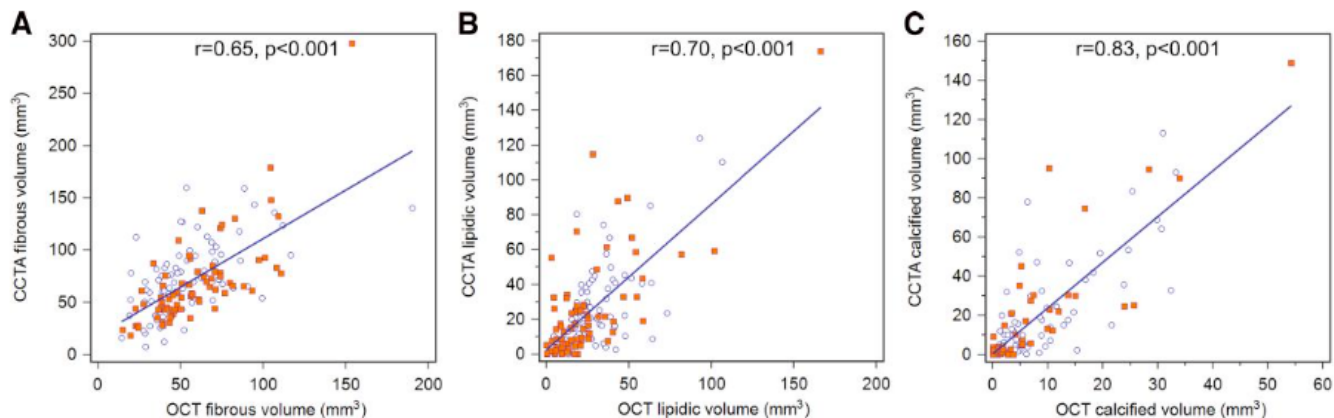
Predict patient outcomes, independent of MSA



calcium (orange) and lipid (blue) detection







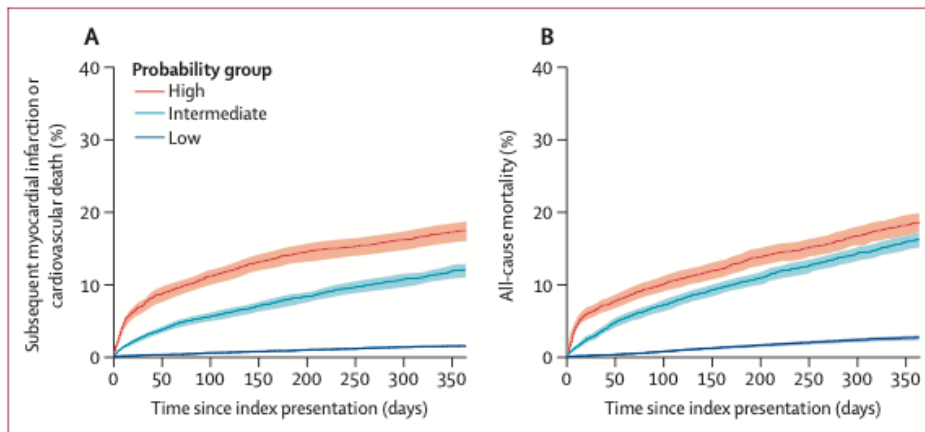
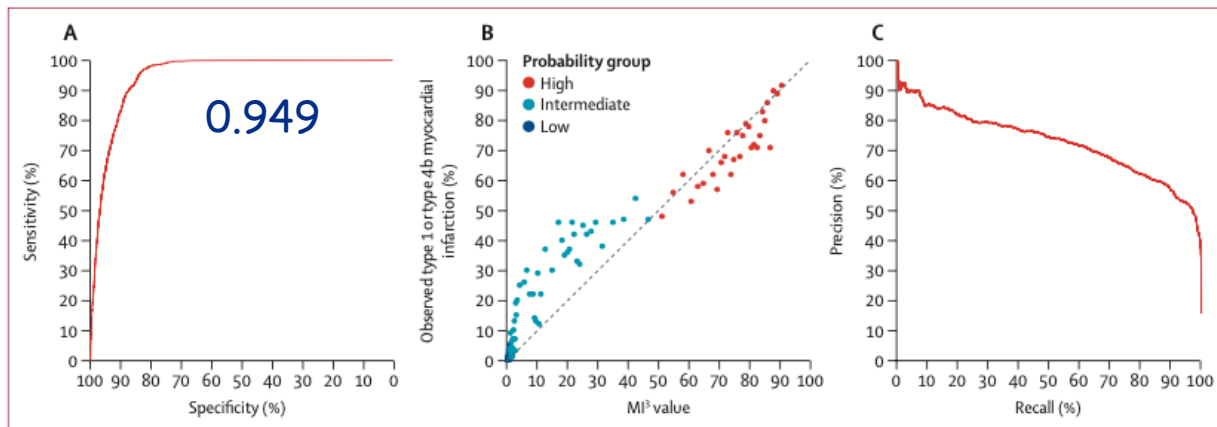
Vulnerable plaque: LCR >0.33
■ Lipidic ■ Fibrous ■ Calcified

Stable plaque: LCR ≤0.33

LCR = lipid-to-cap ratio



gradient
boosting



Baseline Characteristics

Age (years)

18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99 108

58

Sex

☒ Female ☐ Male

Previous ischaemic heart disease

☒ No ☐ Yes

Primary symptom of chest pain

☒ No ☐ Yes

Time since onset of symptoms (hours)

1 3 5 7 9 11 12

4

Clinical Evaluation

Heart rate (bpm)

40 58 76 94 112 130 148 166 184 202 220

70

Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)

60 78 96 114 132 150 168 186 204 222 240

120

☐ Ischaemic ECG change

Killip class category

☒ Class I ☐ Class II, III or IV

Hyperlipidaemia

☒ No ☐ Yes

Laboratory Tests

eGFR (ml/min) *

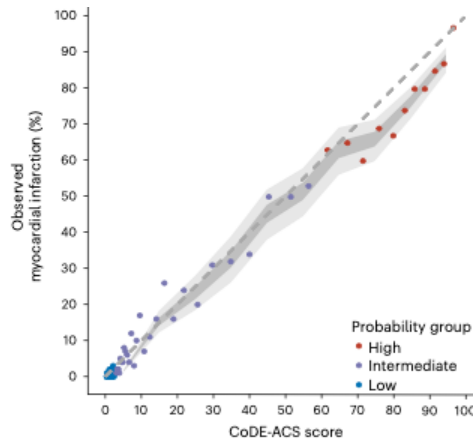
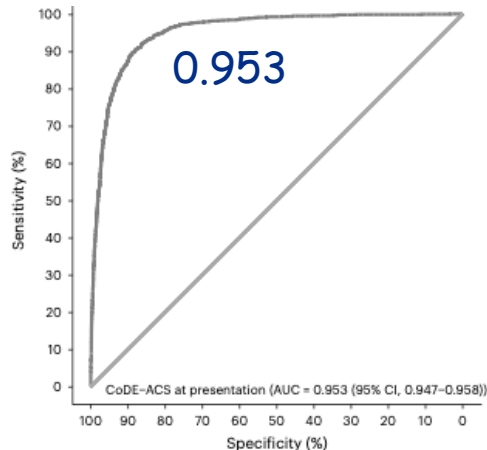
Haemoglobin (mg/dL) *

Presentation troponin (ng/L) *

Enter time for presentation troponin (HH/MM)

13 10

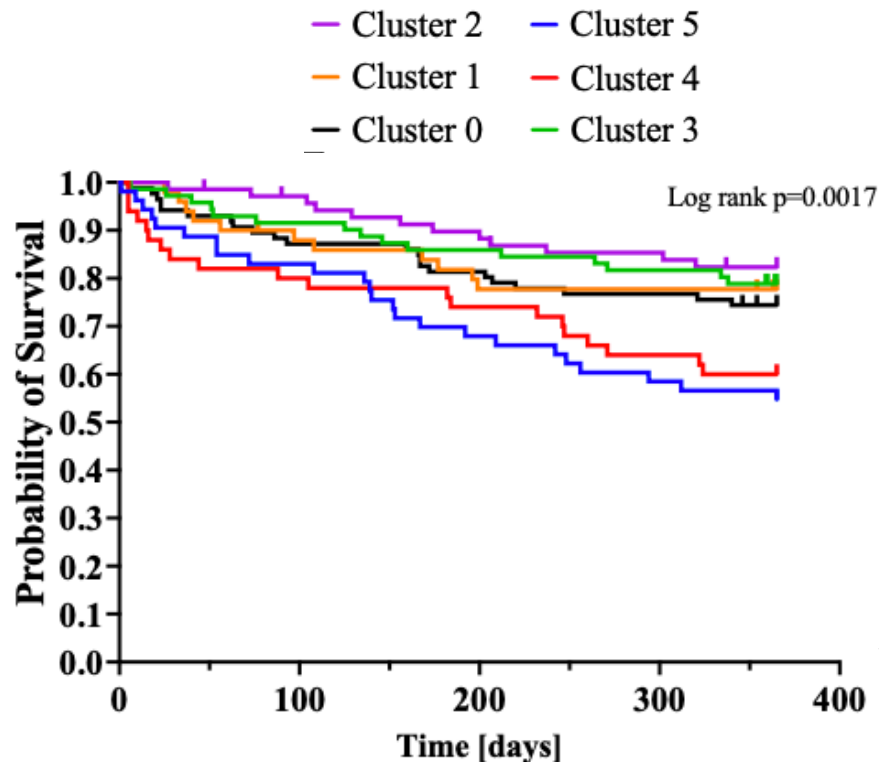
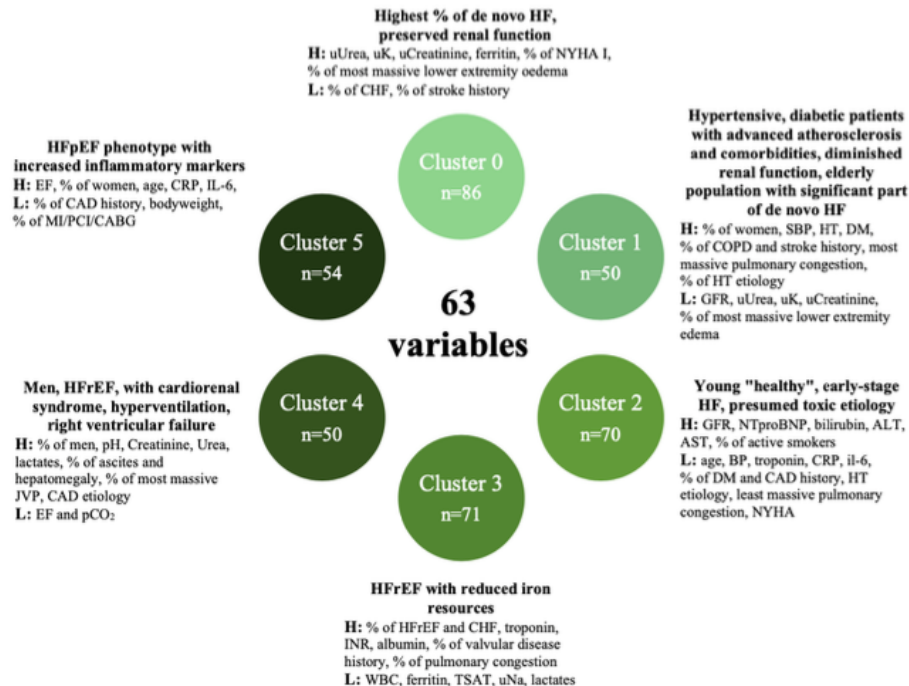
☐ Serial troponin available?

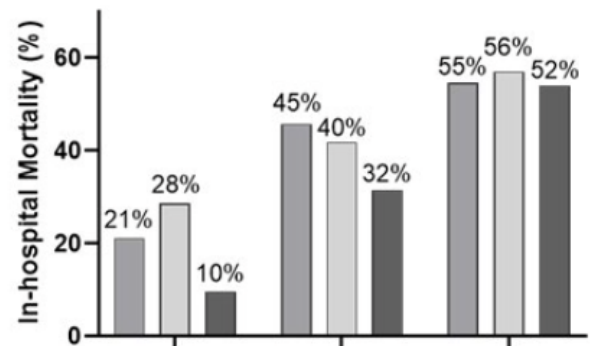


4x low risk patients



381 AHF pts, K-medoids algorithm

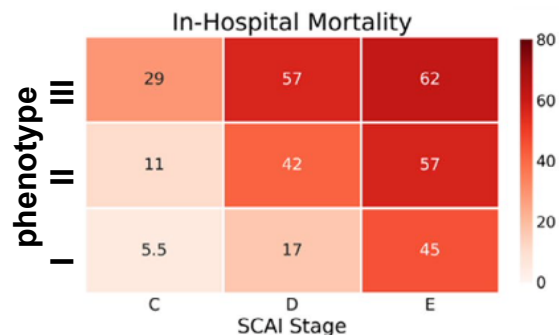




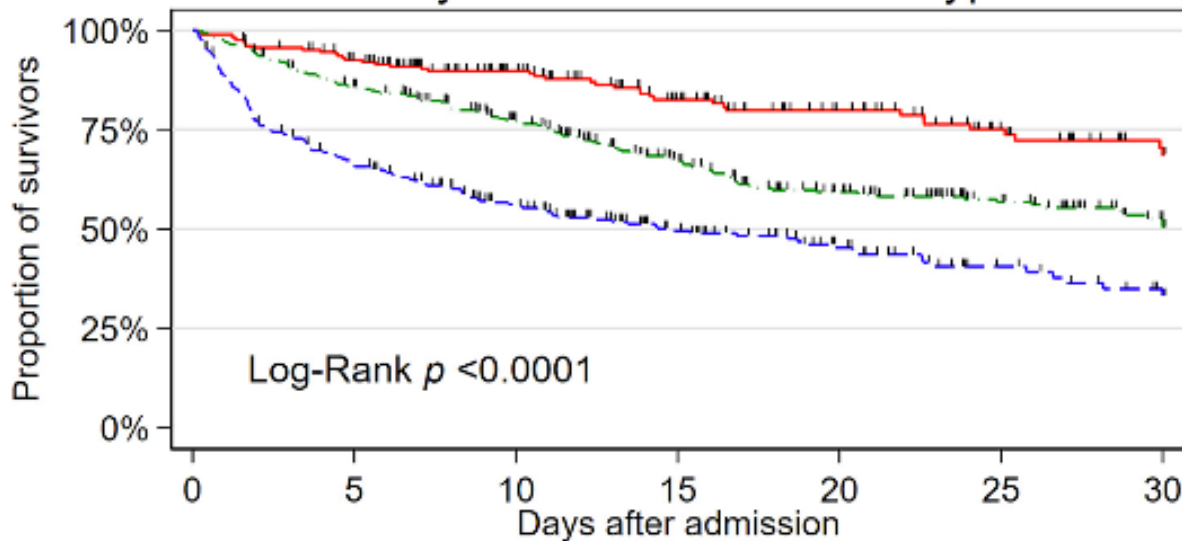
■ CSWG-MI
■ DRR (MI)
■ CSWG-HF

— Non-congested
- - - Cardio-renal
- - - Cardio-metabolic

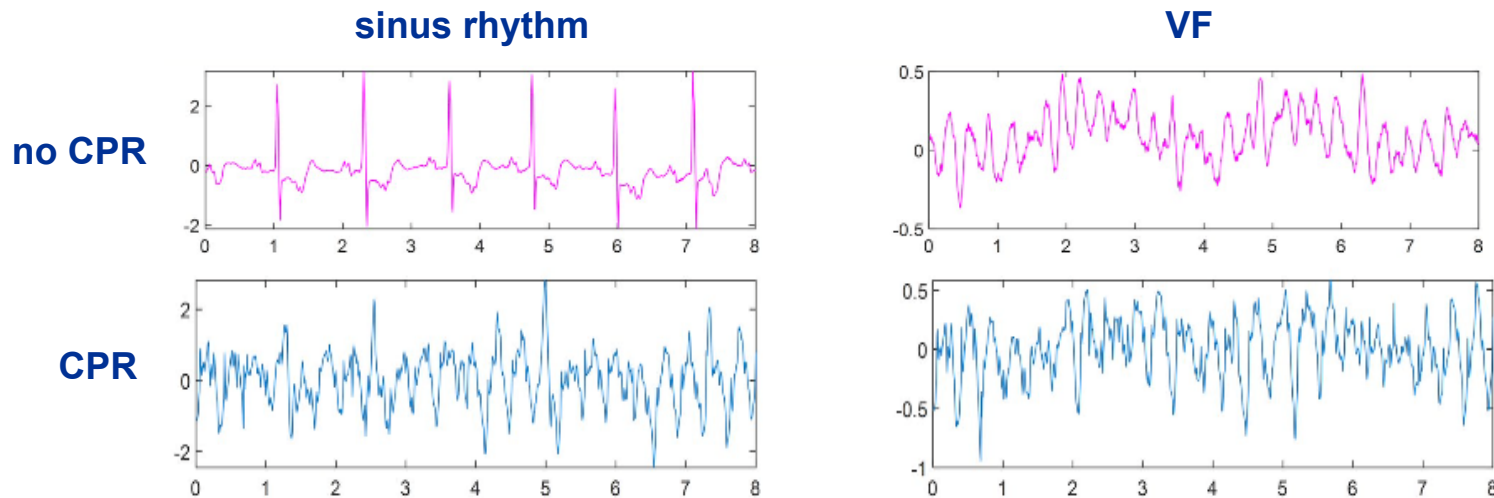
I Non-congested
II Cardio-renal
III Cardio-metabolic



30-day Survival in CS Phenotypes



CNN + *bidirectional LSTM*

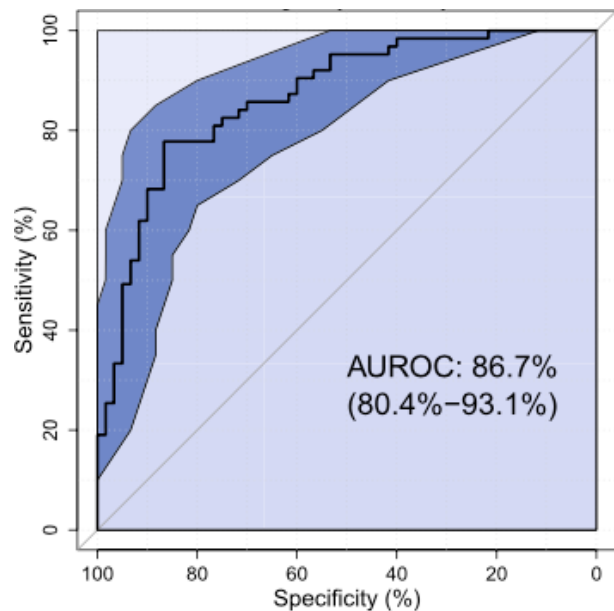


	sensitivity (%)	specificity (%)
CPR	99.04	95.2
no CPR	94.21	84.14

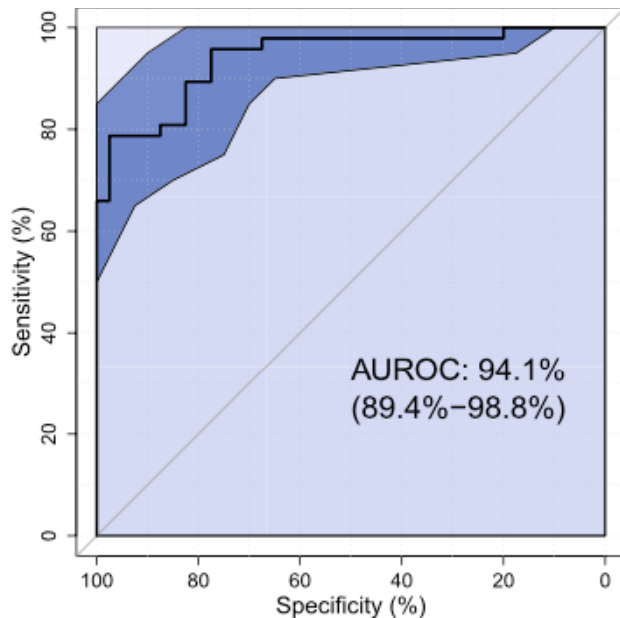


comatose patients after ROSC – CPC 1-2 vs. CPC 3-5 after 6 months

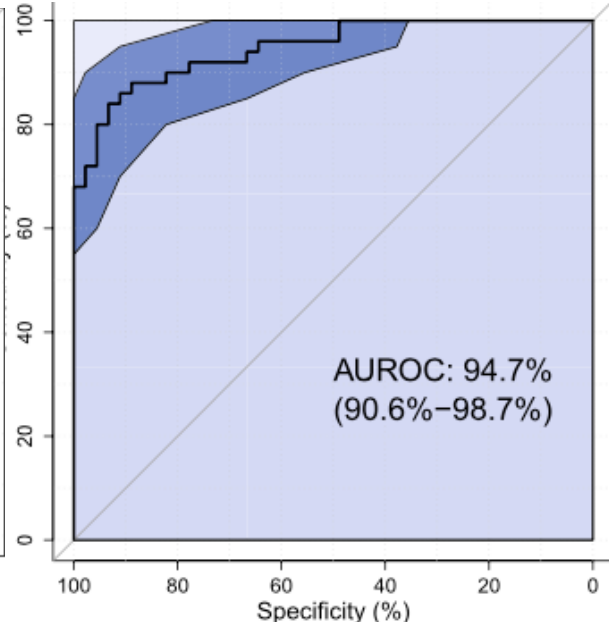
72 h - no biomarkers



72 h - clinical biomarkers



72 h - research biomarkers



CPC = cerebral performance category



Attention Is All You Need

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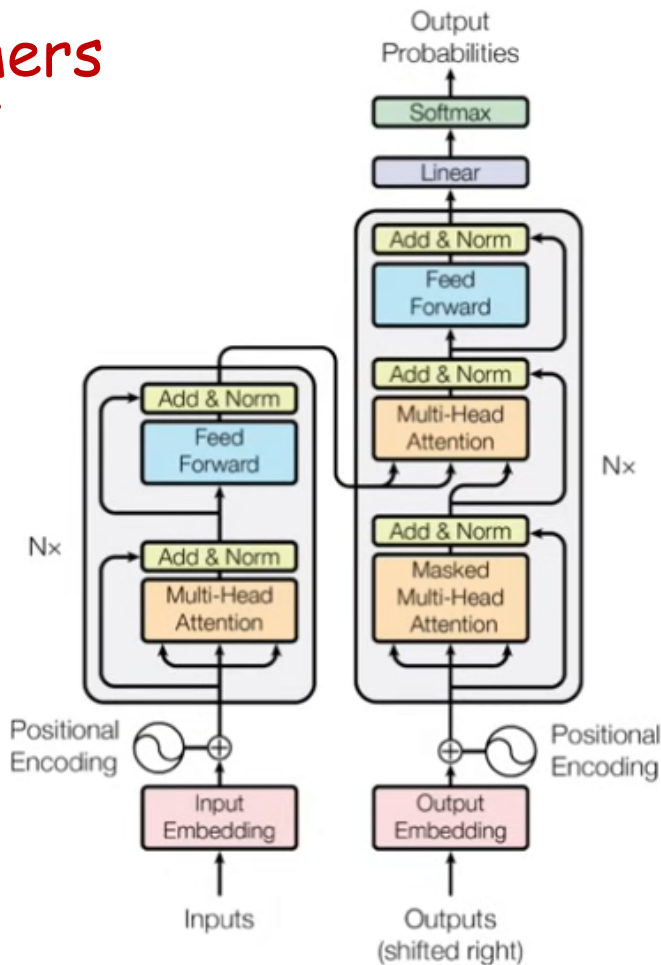
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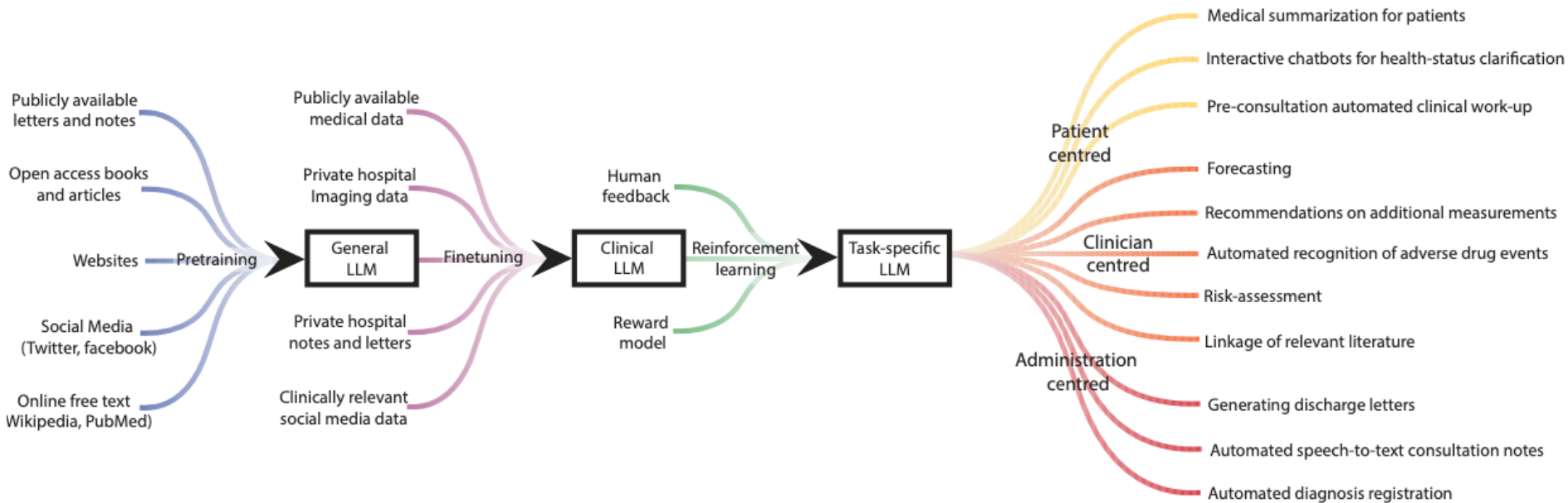
Illia Polosukhin* †
illia.polosukhin@gmail.com

31st Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS 2017), Long Beach, CA, USA.

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$



training task-specific LLM in cardiology



Agentic AI Workflow

