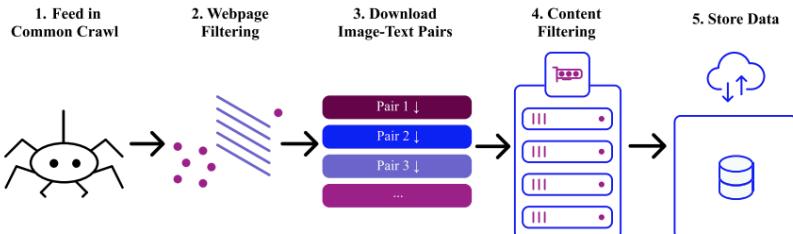
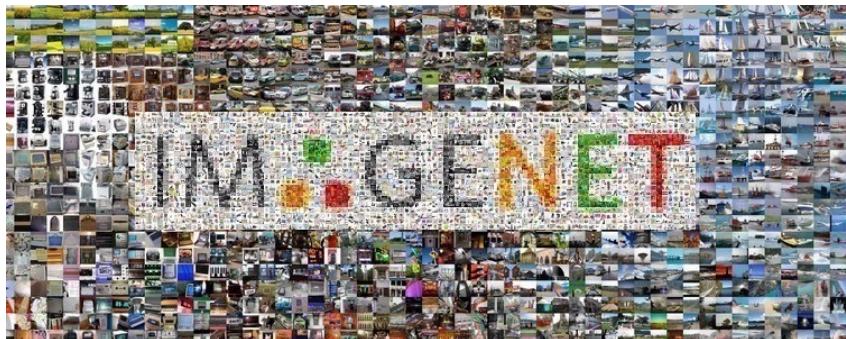


# Datasets for Healthcare

BIODS 271 / CS 277

Akshay Chaudhari

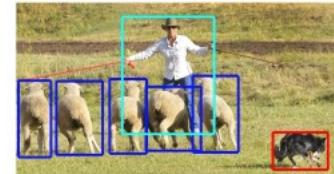
# Common ML Datasets



LAION-5B: An open large-scale dataset for training next generation image-text models

## Microsoft COCO: Common Objects in Context

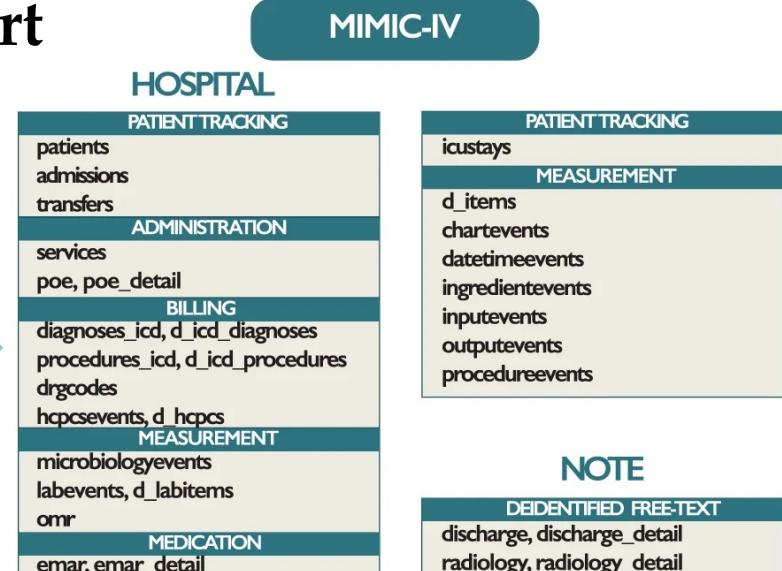
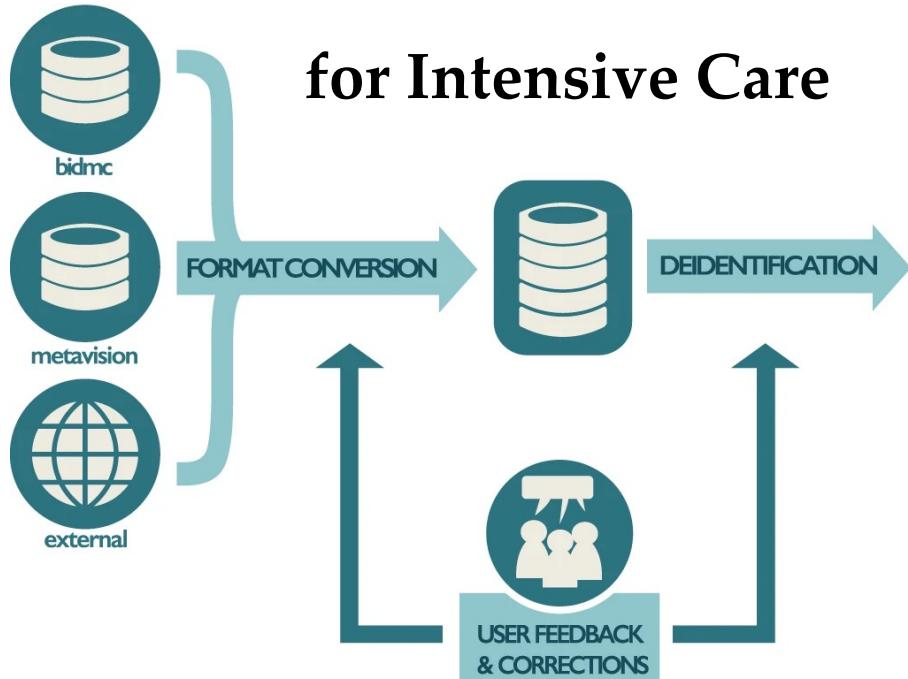
Tsung-Yi Lin Michael Maire Serge Belongie Lubomir Bourdev Ross Girshick  
James Hays Pietro Perona Deva Ramanan C. Lawrence Zitnick Piotr Dollár



 COMMON CRAWL

# MIMIC Dataset

## Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care



# Types of Studies Hailing from MIMIC

- Automatic sepsis detection using vital signs
- Chest x-ray classification + radiology report analysis
- Automatic documentation generation
- Coding assignment
- ...

# UK Biobank

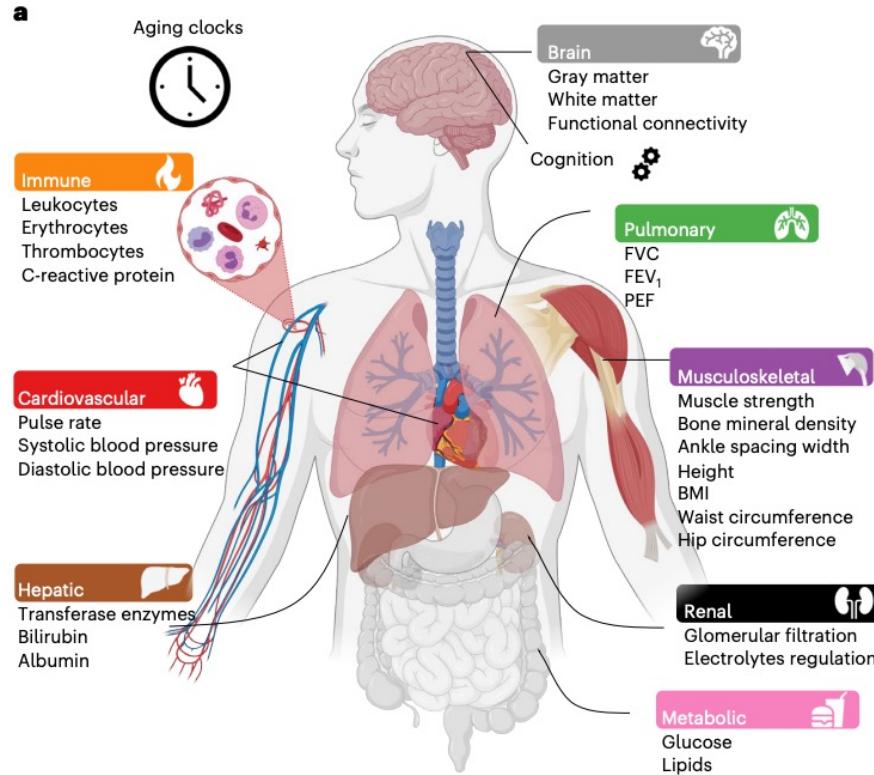


- Imaging: Brain, heart and full body MR imaging, plus full body DEXA scan of the bones and joints and an ultrasound of the carotid arteries. The goal is to image 100,000 participants, and to invite participants back for a repeat scan some years later.
- Genetics: Whole genome sequencing for all 500,000 participants, whole exome sequencing for 470,000 participants, genotyping (800,000 genome-wide variants and imputation to 90 million variants).
- Health linkages: Linkage to a wide range of electronic health-related records, including death, cancer, hospital admissions and primary care records.
- Biomarkers: Data on more than 30 key biochemistry markers from all participants, taken from samples collected at recruitment and the first repeat assessment.
- Activity monitor: Physical activity data over a 7-day period collected via a wrist-worn activity monitor for 100,000 participants plus a seasonal follow-up on a subset.

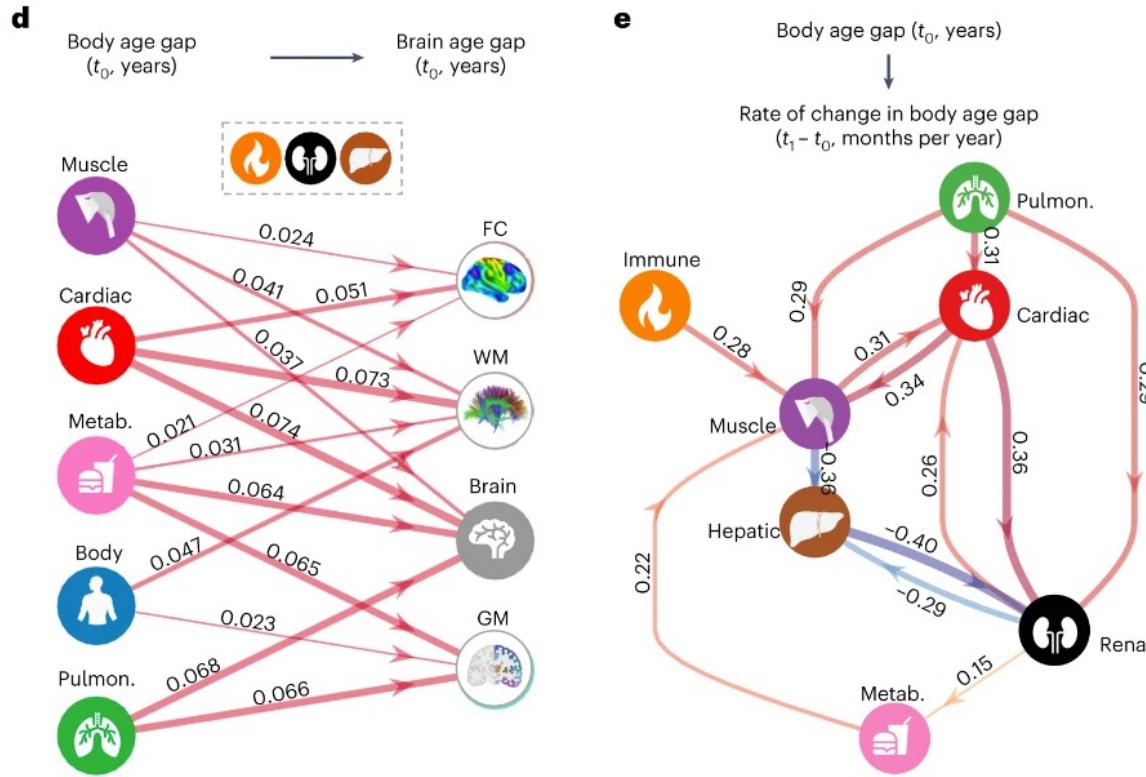
# Types of Studies Hailing from UK Biobank

- Normative population assessment
- Genome/phenome-wide association studies
- Medical imaging segmentation
- New biomarker discovery

# Biological vs Chronological Aging



# Biological vs Chronological Aging



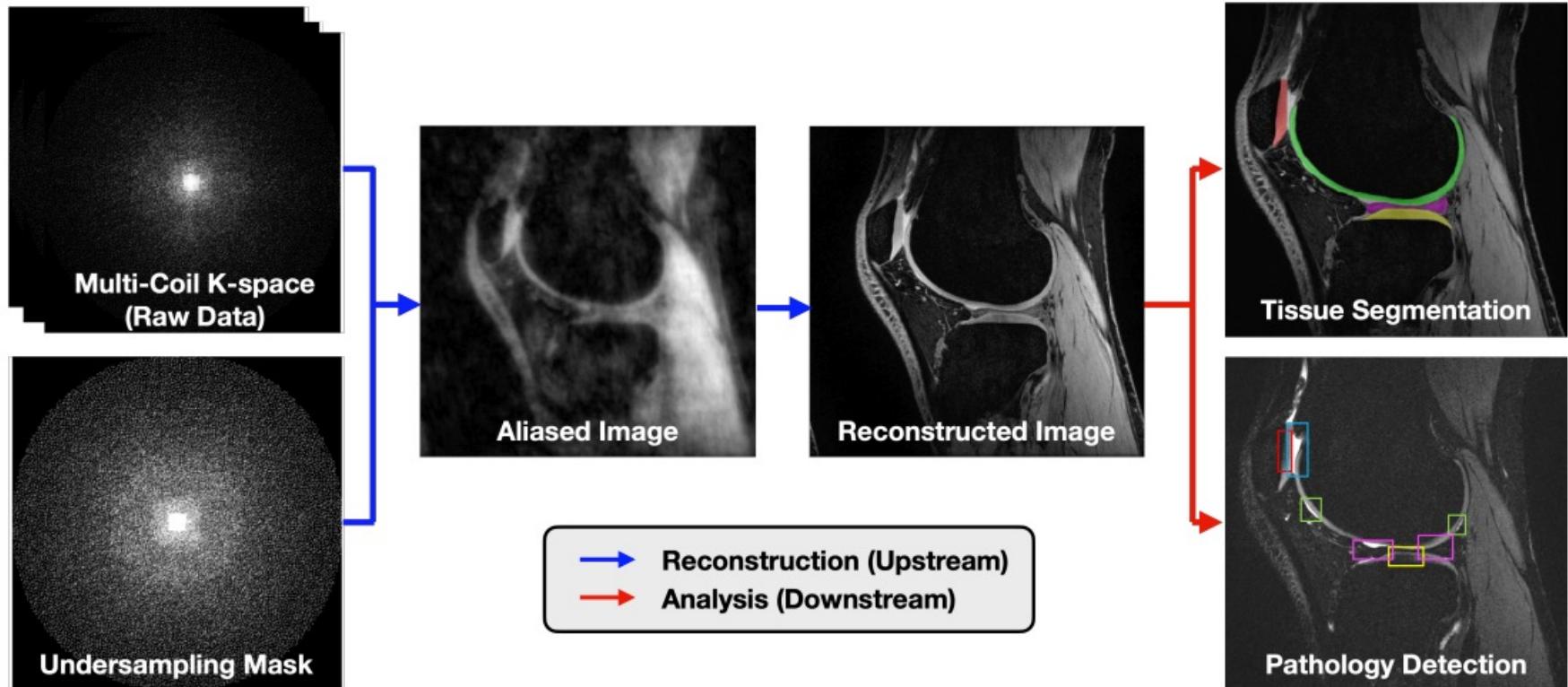
# General Guidelines for Clinical Needs

- Why does your innovation **matter**?
- **Who benefits** from your benefit? Can you quantify it?
- How does your innovation get **implemented**?
- How does your innovation get used in a **care pathway**?
- Do all patients **equally benefit** from your innovation?
- How can we **scale/deploy** your innovation *broadly*?

# What Makes a Good Dataset?

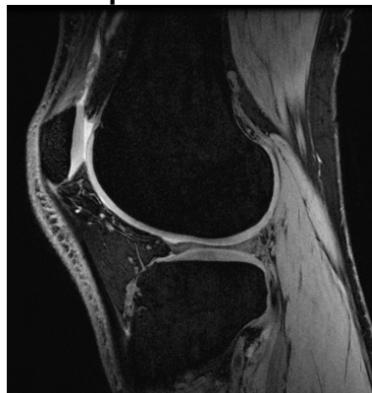
- Availability/Access
- Quality of data – inputs + outputs
- Completeness of data
- Fit within ecosystem + societal needs
- Usability of data
- Addressing clinical needs

# Example Dataset: SKM-TEA



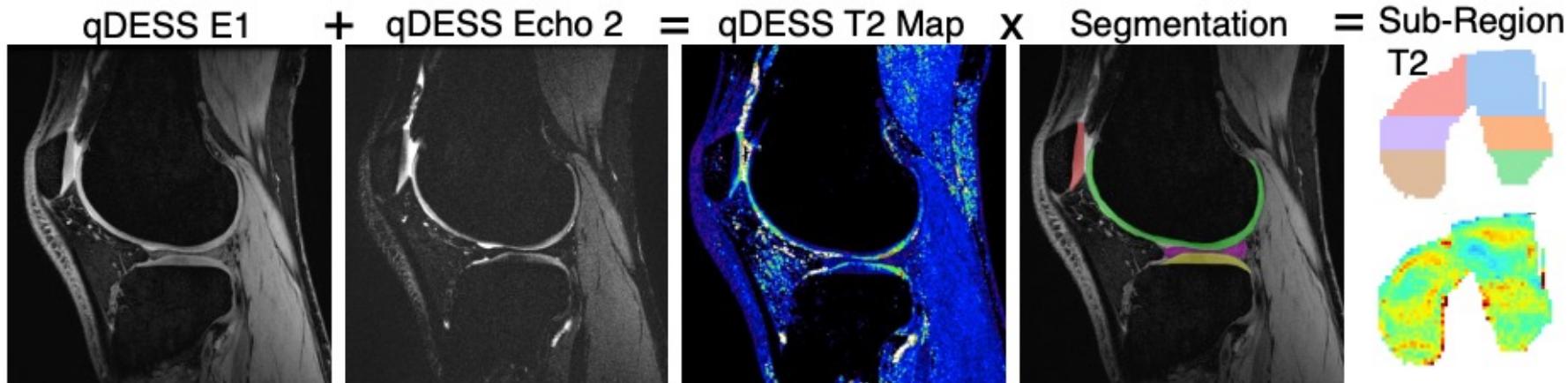
# Example Metrics for Reconstruction

Metric		pSNR (dB)		SSIM	
Acc.	Model	E1	E2	E1	E2
6x	U-Net (E1/E2)	31.5 (1.38)	33.7 (1.02)	0.77 (0.027)	0.73 (0.032)
	U-Net (E1+E2)	31.1 (1.38)	33.2 (1.05)	0.77 (0.024)	0.74 (0.030)
	U-Net (E1 $\oplus$ E2)	31.1 (1.63)	33.5 (1.02)	0.76 (0.026)	0.73 (0.034)
	Unrolled (E1/E2)	<b>35.0 (1.08)</b>	34.5 (1.09)	0.83 (0.024)	0.76 (0.031)
	Unrolled (E1+E2)	35.0 (1.07)	<b>34.5 (1.09)</b>	<b>0.84 (0.022)</b>	<b>0.76 (0.030)</b>
	Unrolled (E1 $\oplus$ E2)	35.0 (1.08)	34.2 (1.08)	0.83 (0.023)	0.76 (0.030)



# Downstream Clinical Metrics

- Assessing what the information is used for



# Sharing Data at Stanford

- Data sharing as a secondary use of data while ensuring adequate privacy safeguards



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## Shared Datasets

# Questions?

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