



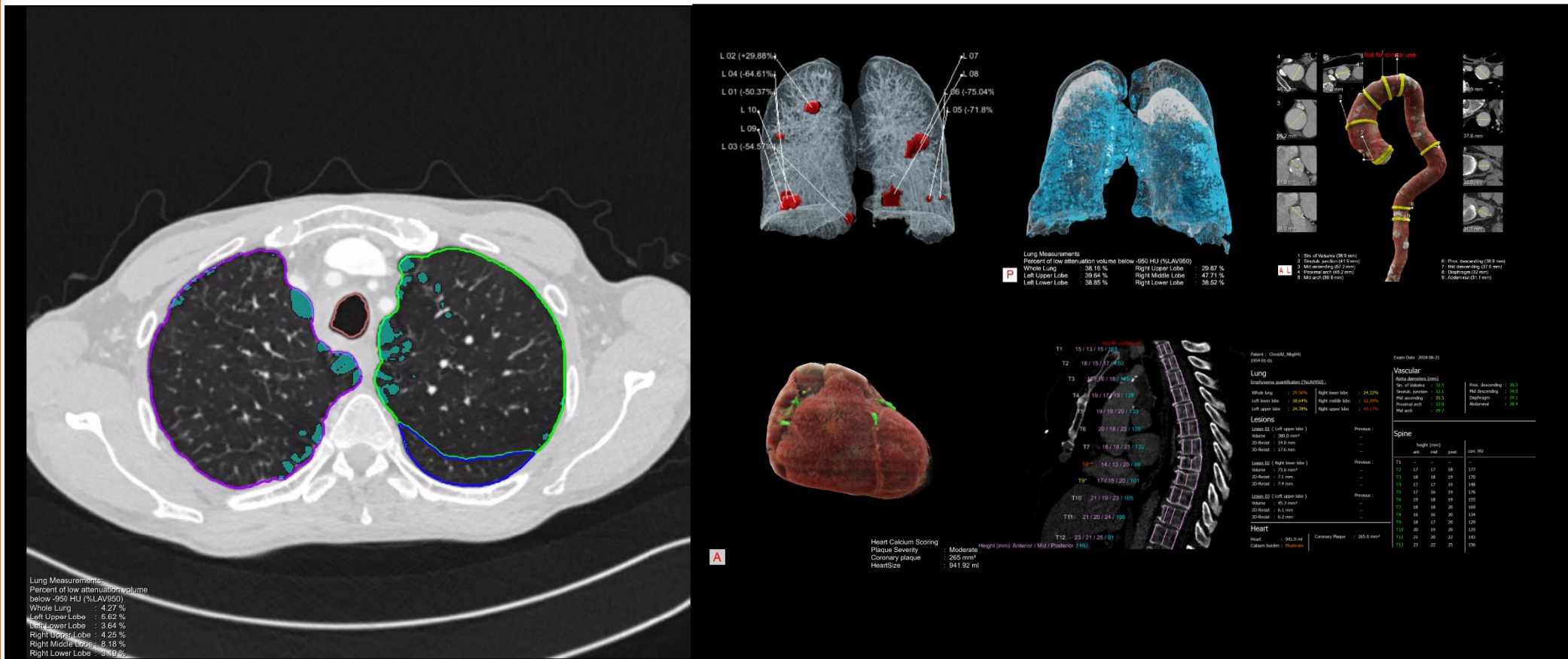
European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry

COCIR Annual General Assembly

COCIR Priorities on Effective Implementation of AI in Healthcare

Marcus Zimmermann-Rittereiser, Siemens Healthineers
COCIR: Chair of AI in Health Task Force and Digital Health

No Vision - but Reality



COCIR – 7 Priorities on effective implementation



COCIR – 7 Priorities on effective implementation



- Demistify Artificial Intelligence (e.g. ML already defined in 1959)
- AI in Healthcare is not Auton. Driving
- AI in Healthcare can benefit all stakeholder:
 - patients (accurate diagnosis /treatment)
 - physicians (supporting decision making)
 - payer (keeping costs under control)
- Access to High Quality Data fuels innovation and AI applications on scale
- Access should be enabled fair, transparent and non-discriminatory
- Public sector initiatives should made their data available to all stakeholders
- Use-cases will demonstrate benefits to major healthcare stakeholder



COCIR – 7 Priorities on effective implementation

- AI applications need to be deeply embedded into the workflow
 - Preferably will be deployed as SaaS on cloud Infrastructure
 - Subscription Fee Model – Robust Order to Cash/Billing process
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- 7 Requirements from „Ethical Guidelines for Trustworthy AI (April 8th, 2019)
 - Initiates pilot phase and offers guidance on each requirement’s practical implementation – seeking feedback
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- Distinction between Autonomous and **non autonomous AI**
 - Liability, IP, Data Privacy being the most prominent questions to be considered
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- AI considered as a SW-source code = SaMD → existing MDR applies vs. Continuous Learning Systems – New Reg.



COCIR – Recommendations

Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare has great potential - we should create the best possible conditions to enable further growth and expansion bringing benefits to patients, physicians, healthcare providers

- Access to data needs to be promoted in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory way
- Standards and definitions need to be endorsed on EU-level. Sector-specific standards should only be developed where strictly necessary
- Legal frameworks need to provide clarity and certainty for all AI applications.
- “Ethical Guidelines for Trustworthy AI” should encourage voluntary commitment and allow for self-regulating processes on an industry sector level

