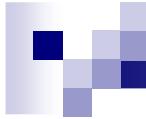


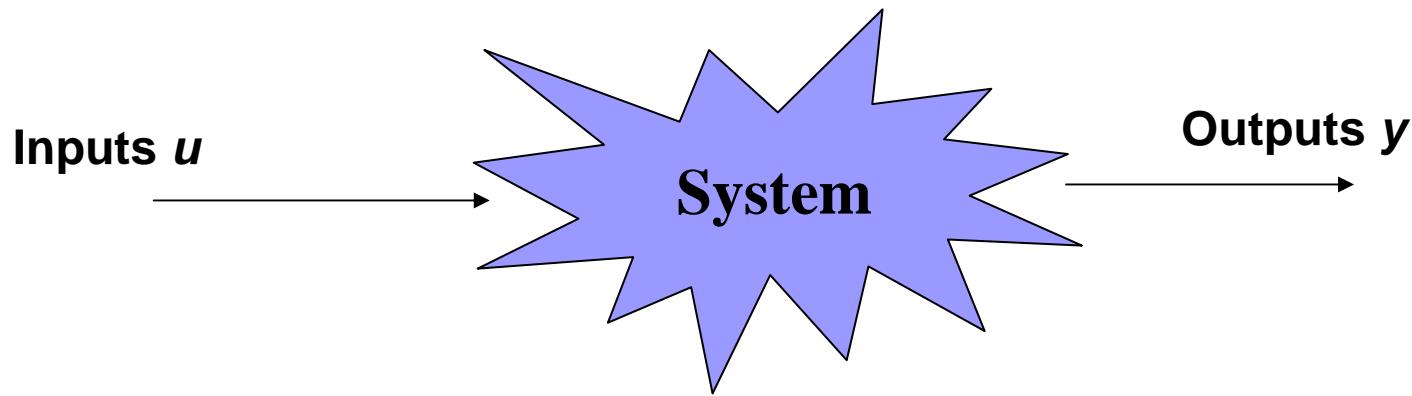


# **Knowledge Helper for Medical and Other Information users**

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Centre de Recherche en STIC (CReSTIC)  
Université de Reims



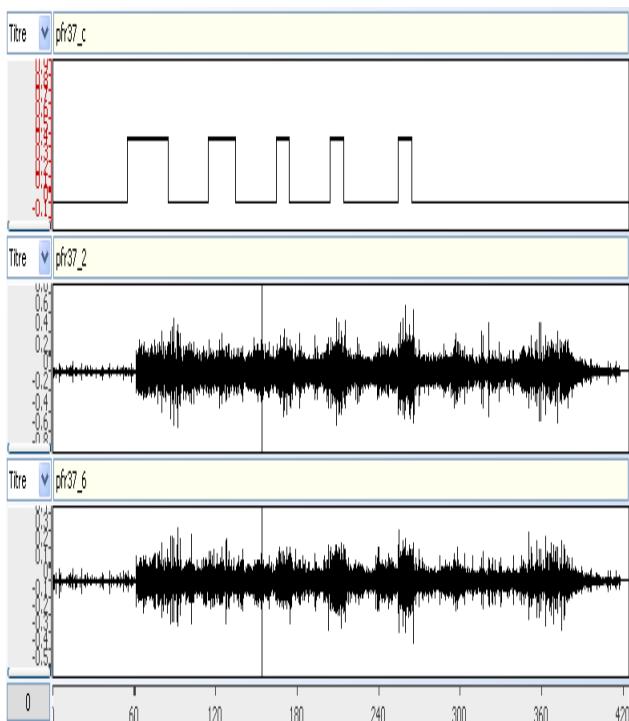
# Introduction (What)



- Prediction of outputs in response to inputs
- Construction of a model based on the available information about system behavior

# Introduction (Examples)

- Enhancing the monitoring online of the functioning of Sodium Fast Reactors using acoustic signals



**Model  
Characterizing  
the noises of  
steam generator**

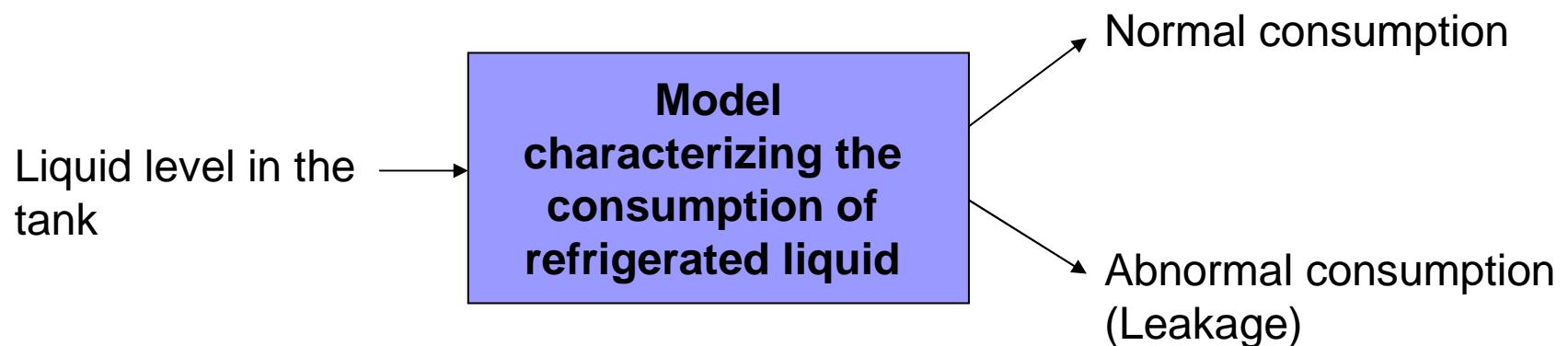
Normal functioning

Fault functioning  
(Leakage)

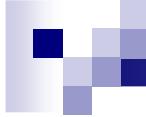
Available information: Measurements of the  
noises of the steam genretaor

# Introduction (Examples)

- Premature detection of micro leaks in refrigerated liquid tanks

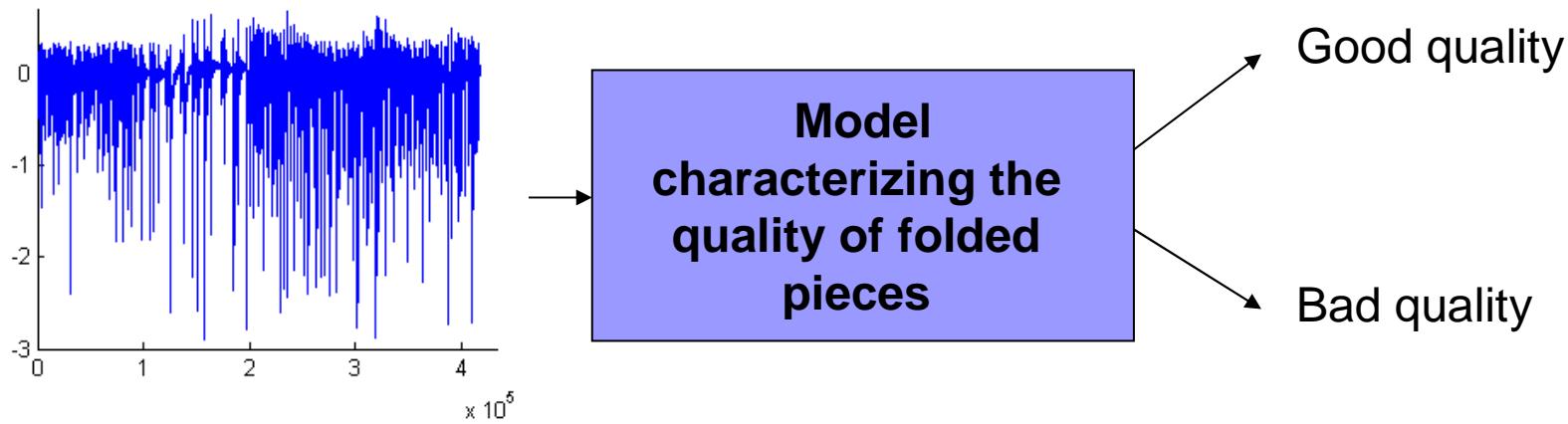


Available information: measurements about the liquid level in the tank during the past consumption

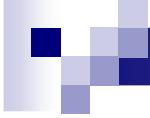


# Introduction (Examples)

- Monitoring of the quality of folded pieces



Available information: Measurements about the noises of folding process + human experience

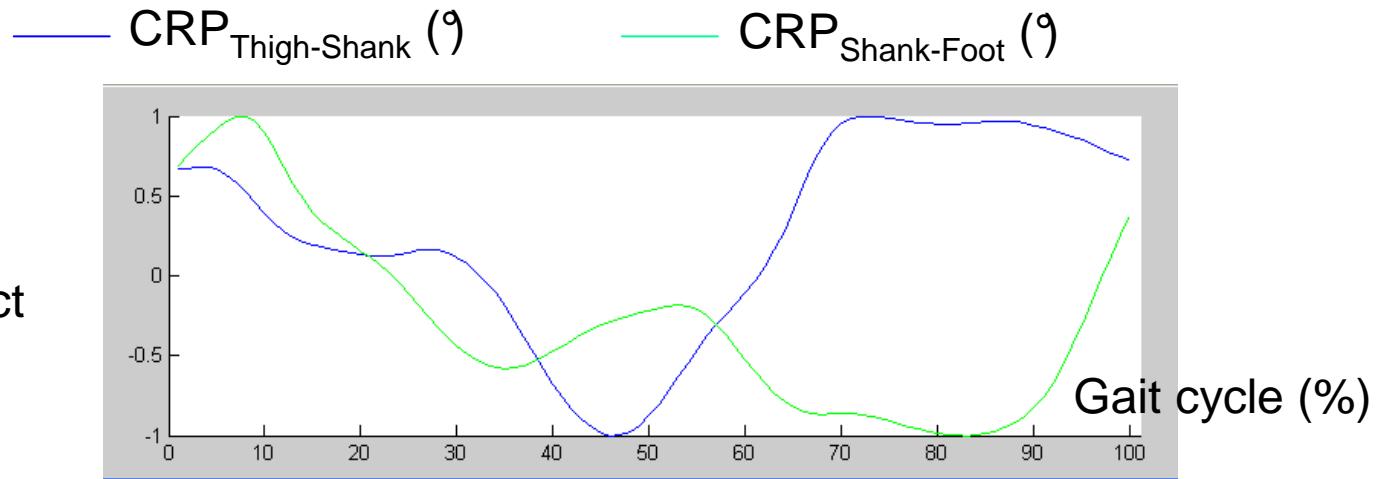


# Introduction (Examples)

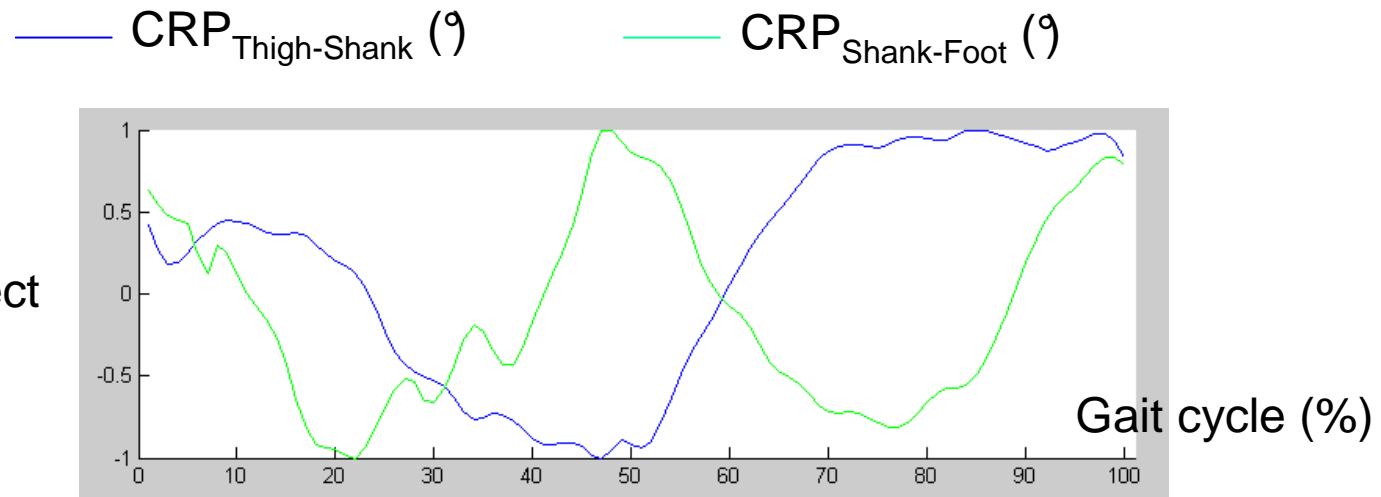
- Descrimination of hemiparetic patients and follow up of their response to a specific medical treatment
  - Hemiparetic patients present gait disturbances resulting of lesions in their central nervous system
  - Quantifying of the inter-segmental coordination between two body segments using the Continuous Relative Phase (CRP) measure

# Introduction (Examples)

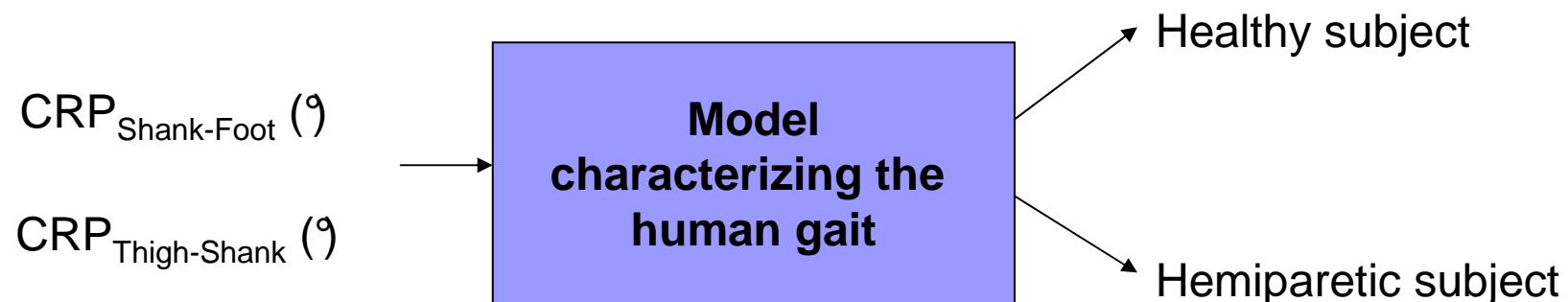
Healthy subject



Hemiparetic subject

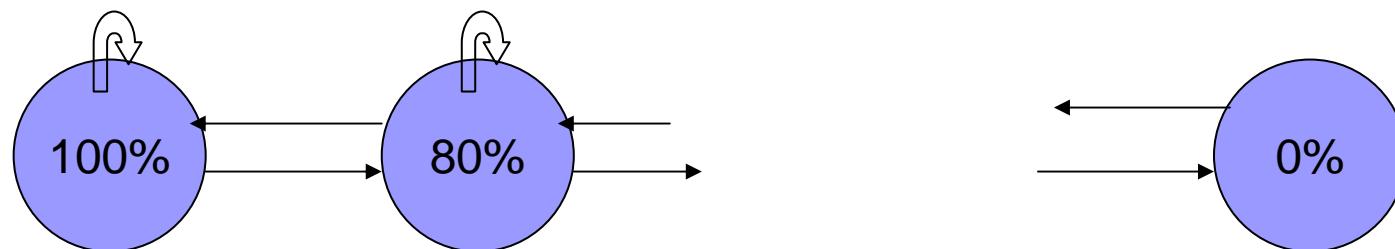


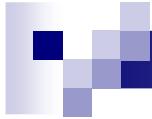
# Introduction (Examples)



Available information: Two signals + doctors evaluations

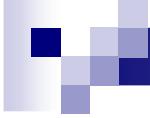
Quantification of the positive response to treatment





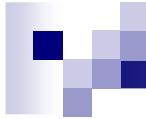
# Introduction (Aims)

- Effective automated information extraction
  - Automated analysis and indexing for medical information (images, data, texts, ..)
  - Trustable results at a level of understandability adapted to users (personalization to the class and expertise of user)
  - Helping clinicians in reasoning over similar cases (Diagnosis aid)
  - Providing updated, related and timely results



# Methods (How)

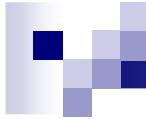
- Two categories of methods:
  - Model-based methods (Quantitative [GEN 07]/Qualitative [CAS 99])
  - Reasoning-based methods [DUB 90], [DUD 01]
- The available information, objectives and system size determine the method(s) to be used



# Methods (Constraints)

## □ Available information

- Many sources (Images 2D, 3D and 4D, Texts, measurements, reports on patients, diagnosis, ..)
- Different representation
- Different level of trust and target user expertise
- Huge size (125 TB)
- Exponential increasing rate (100 GB of images per day from 400 patients)
- Evolving environment



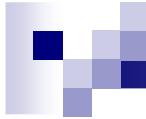
# Methods (Constraints)

## □ Available information

- Conflict data
- Incomplete, imprecise and uncertain information
- High dimensional data

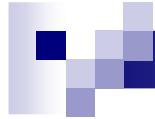
## □ Objectives

- Making decision in real time
- Taking into account the collaboration between different actors of different expertise levels and domains
- Following a situation evolution over time



# Methods (Constraints)

- System size
  - Centralized
  - Dcentralized

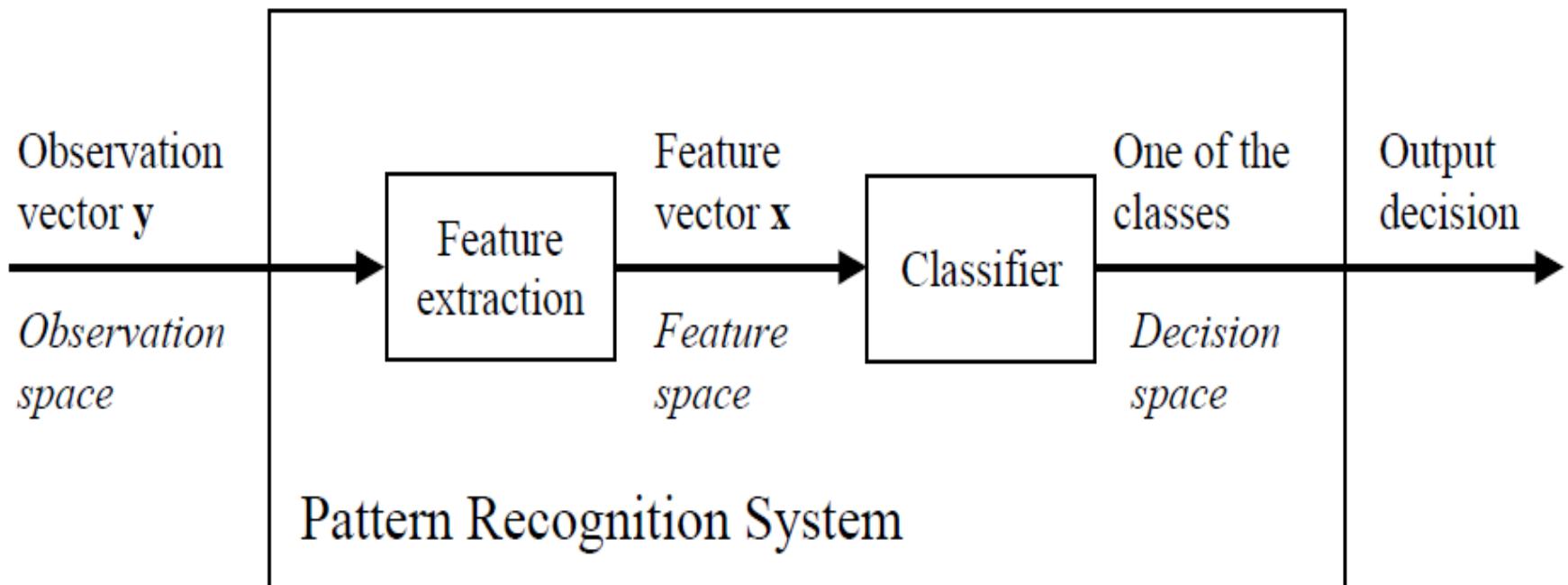


## Methods (How)

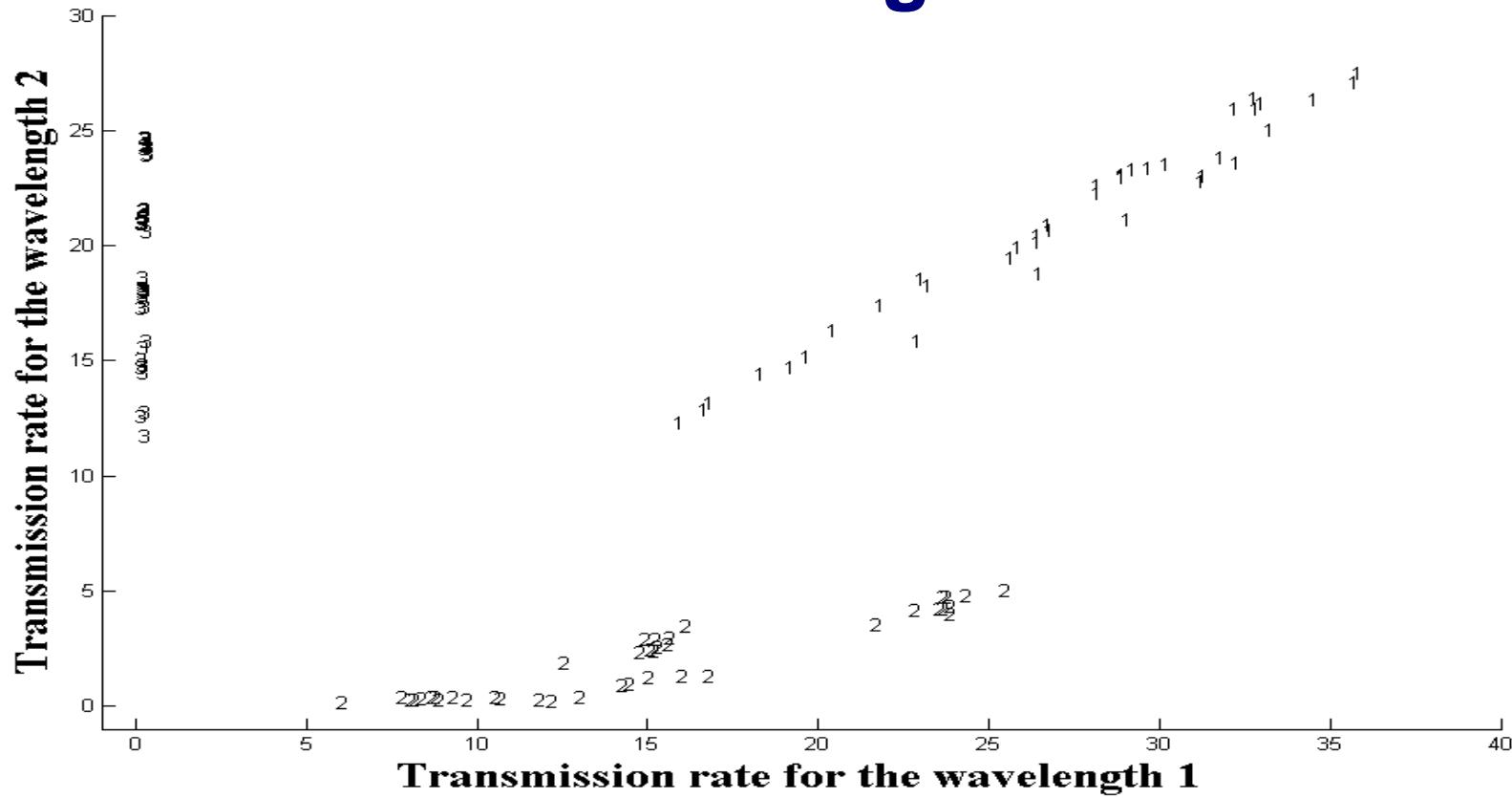
- Reasoning-based methods:
  - Knowledge-based methods [DUB 01]
  - Machine learning methods
- Machine learning methods
  - Statistical Pattern Recognition [DUD 01]
    - ✓ Parametric [DUB 90]
    - ✓ Non-parametric [PAR 62] [ANI 00]
  - Structural/syntactic Pattern Recognition [CHE 90] [FU 82]
  - Neural networks [ZWI 95], [DUB 01]
  - Support Vector Machines (SVMs) [VAP 99], [CHA 08]

# Pattern Recognition

## □ Pattern recognition principal



# Pattern Recognition



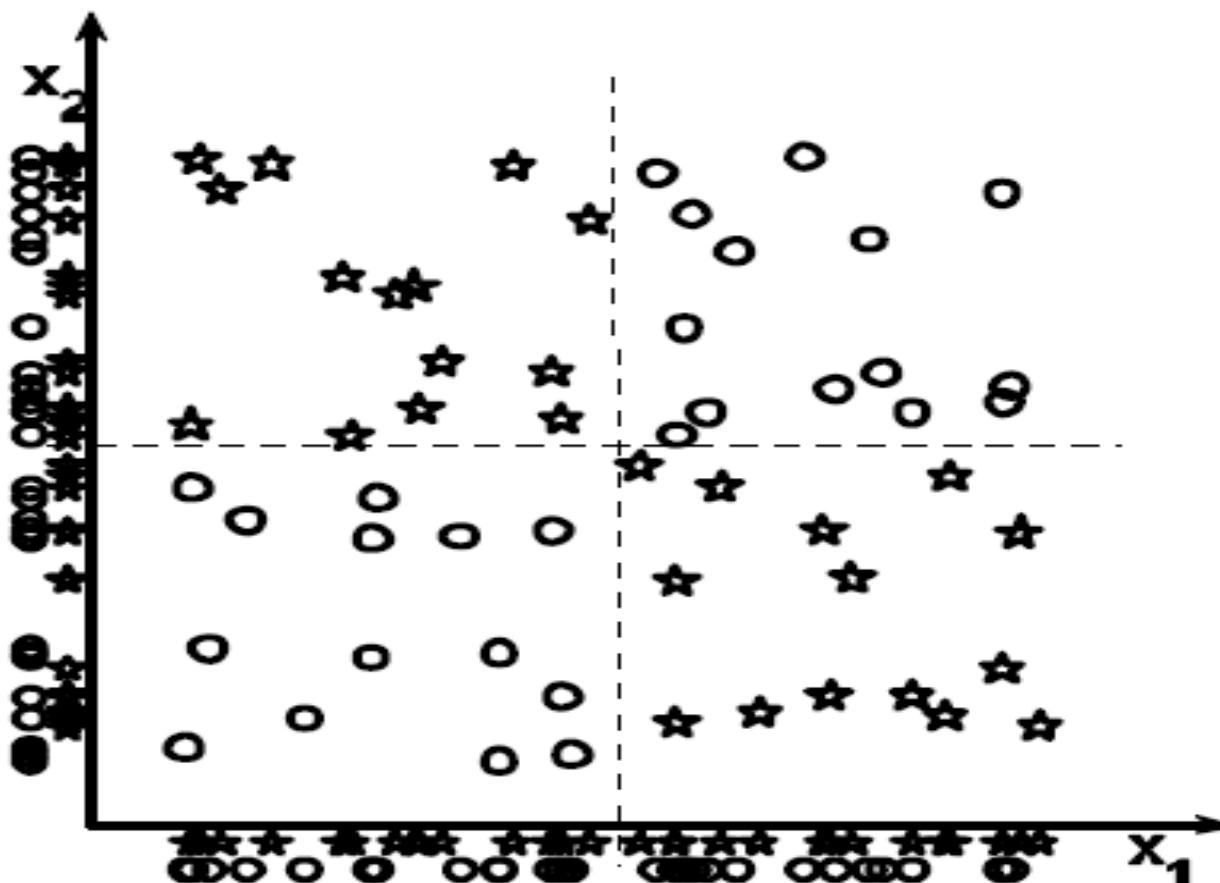
Transmission rates  
according to the two  
wavelengths

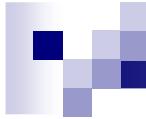
**Model  
characterizing the  
type of plastic material**

- PVC (Class 1)
- PEHD (Class 2)
- PET (Class 3)

# Pattern Recognition

## □ XOR example



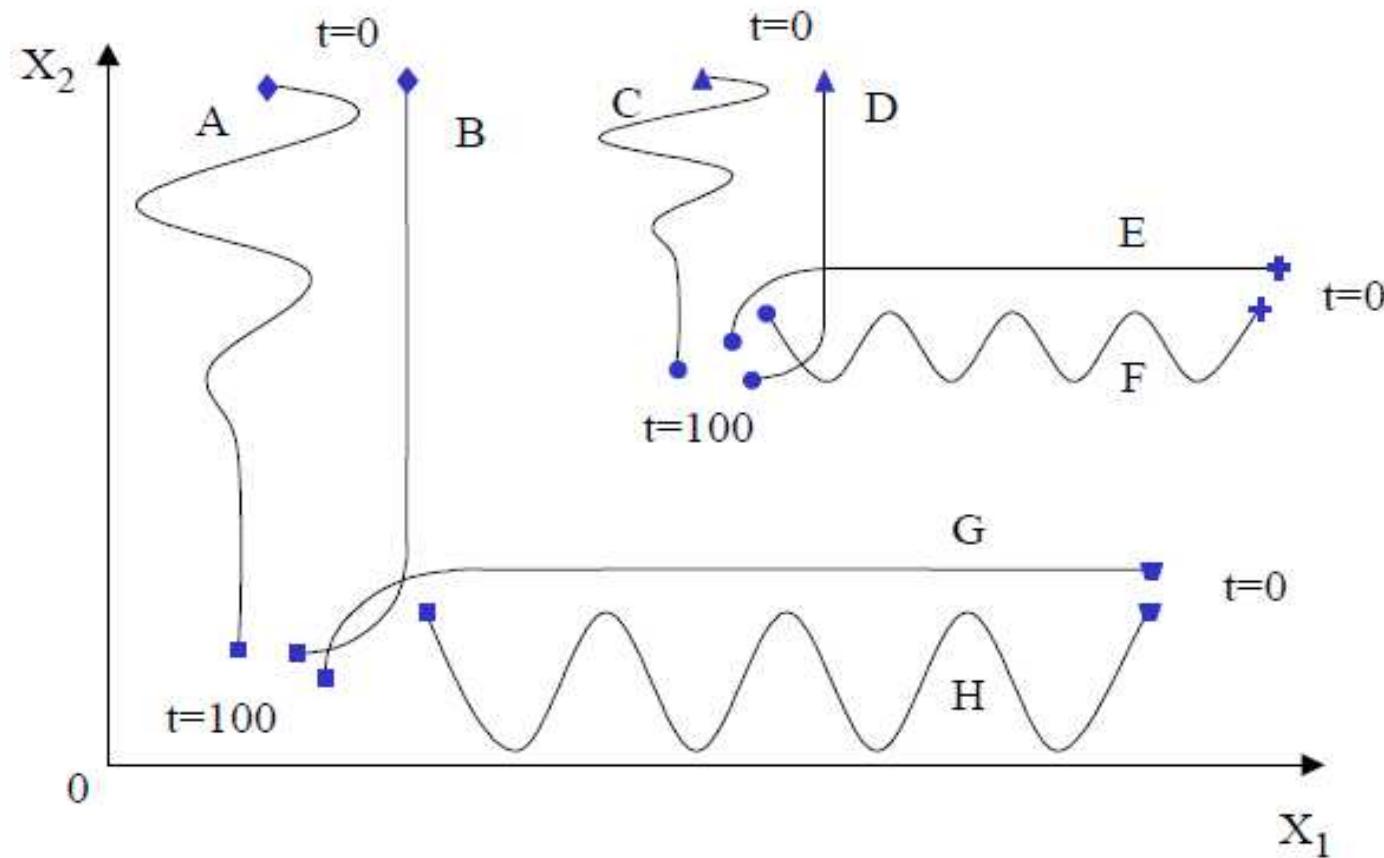


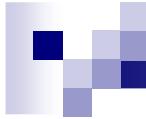
# Pattern Recognition (How)

- Filter method ranks features or feature subsets independently of the predictor (classifier) [SAE 07]
  - Univariate method: considers one variable at a time [BEN 82]
  - Multivariate method: considers subsets of variables together [HAL 99]
- Wrapper method: uses a classifier to assess features or feature subsets [KIT 78]

# Pattern Recognition (How)

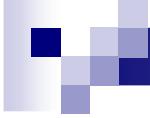
- Structural Pattern recognition principal





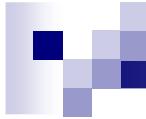
# Pattern Recognition (How)

- Supervised classification methods [DUD 01]
  - Fuzzy methods [ZAD 65]
  - Possibilistic methods [DUB 88], [ZAD 78]
  - Evidence methods [SHA 76]
- Unsupervised classification methods
  - Hierarchical methods [LEB 95]
  - Partitioning methods [BEZ 81]
- Semi-supervised classification methods [CHA 06]
- Semi-supervised clustering methods [BAS 02]
- Semi-supervised learning [SAY 10]



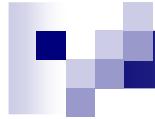
# Pattern Recognition (How)

- Active learning [OLS 09]
- Incremental learning [SAY 02]
- Multi-classifiers [CHE 97]
  - Classifier fusion (Serial/Parallel)
  - Classifier selection (static/dynamic)
- Dynamic Pattern Recognition
  - Substitution of patterns [NAK 97], [LEC 06]
  - Selection of useful patterns [ANG 00], [MAR 98],  
[HAR 10]



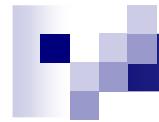
# Summary

- Active, incremental, dynamic semi-supervised learning
- Dynamic multi-classifiers selection system
- Dynamic feature space
- Hybrid (structural/statistical) Pattern Recognition
- Adaptive Human-Machine Interface
- Decentralized structure of processing



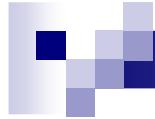
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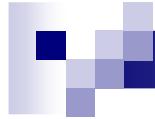
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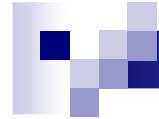
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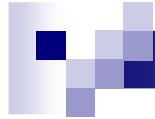
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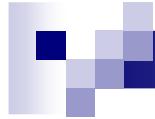
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