**General**

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| ID[[1]](#endnote-1) |  |
| Use case name | Explainable artificial intelligence for Genomic Medicine |
| Application domain | Healthcare |
| Deployment model | Cloud services |
| Status | Prototype |
| Scope[[2]](#endnote-2) | To explain reason and basis behind AI-generated findings in genomic medicine |
| Objective(s) | To improve the efficiency of investigatory work for experts in genomic medicine. |
| Narrative | Short description(not more than 150 words) | This technology was deployed to improve the efficiency of investigatory work for experts in genomic medicine, utilizing training data and a knowledge graph that made use of public databases and medical literature databases in the field of bioinformatics. It was then evaluated to validate that it was possible to find and link the basis supporting findings with regard to phenomena whose interrelationships are only partially understood. |
| Completedescription | Deep Learning is one of the most representative technologies in recent AI and shows high performance in pattern recognition and analysis. However, as it cannot explain the reasons for its judgment, it is called "black box AI."There is a graph-structured data based machine learning technology called "Deep Tensor" that can directly analyze the relations among numerous pieces of real-world data ranging from intercompany transactions to material structures. Additionally, there is also a technology for building a large-scale knowledge base, which is called a "knowledge graph" and consists of vast knowledge existing around the world such as academic papers, by using our unique technology. This technology identifies the factors (partial graphs) that had a significant influence on an inference and coordinates these with partial graphs from a knowledge graph, building a series of pieces of information in the form of connections in the knowledge graph as the basis for the findings.People can combine these two technologies and develop a system that enables AI to explain the reasons and basis (evidence) for its judgment. A use case of applying this explainable AI is genomic medicine (for cancer treatment). The latest genomic medicine helps detect patients' genetic defects that have caused disease (cancer) and uses therapeutic drugs that affect cancer cells produced by such genetic defects. In genomic medicine today, a patient's normal and cancerous cells are analyzed with a next-generation sequencer; then, a medical team uses the obtained genetic data to identify a causal gene and determines the recommended treatment. It takes at least two weeks for the medical team to conduct an examination after completing genetic analysis. Unless the cost and time problems are solved, spreading this advantageous genomic medicine far and wide will be difficult.In this use case, the explainable AI trained Deep Tensor using 180,000 pieces of disease mutation data, successfully embedding more than 10 billion pieces of knowledge from 17 million medical articles and other materials into Knowledge Graph. Inputting genetic mutation data into this system enables Deep Tensor to infer disease-causing factors and enables Knowledge Graph to find medical evidence to justify the obtained results. Medical specialists then simply need to review the flow of obtained inference logic, thereby reducing the period between analysis and report submission significantly― from two weeks to a single day. |
| Stakeholders[[3]](#endnote-3) | Doctors of genomic medicine, researchers of genomic medicine, patients |
| Stakeholders’assets, values[[4]](#endnote-4) | Reducing the determination periods, maintaining the accuracy of predication as well as manual predication |
| System’s threats and vulnerabilities[[5]](#endnote-5) | Update knowledge graph lately, huge size of knowledge graph |
| Key performance indicators (KPIs) | ID | Name | Description | Reference to mentioned use case objectives |
| 1 | Accuracy of predication | Proportion of the true positives and true negatives combined in the disease predication by AI | Improve accuracy |
| 2 | Appropriateness of explanation | Proportion of the appropriate flow of obtained inference logic | Improve efficiency |
| 3 | Determination periods | The periods that a medical team uses the obtained genetic data to identify a causal gene and determines the recommended treatment. | Improve efficiency |
| AI features | Task(s) | Knowledge processing & discovery, Natural Language Processing, Inference, Prediction |
| Method(s)[[6]](#endnote-6) | Knowledge Graph, Deep Learning (Deep Tensor), Natural Language Processing |
| Hardware[[7]](#endnote-7) |  |
| Topology[[8]](#endnote-8) |  |
| Terms and concepts used[[9]](#endnote-9) | Knowledge Graph, Deep Learning, Natural Language Processing, Explainable AI |
| Standardization opportunities/ requirements |  |
| Challenges and issues | Challenges: To reduce experts' workloads, shortening determination periods in genomic medicine.Issues: The inability to explain the reason behind inferences from the learning algorithm of black-box AI. |
| Societal concerns | Description | 1, Accountability for using AI in medical examination2, Incorrect explanation will cause the determination periods increasing. |
| SDGs[[10]](#endnote-10) | Good health and well-being for people |

**Data (optional**

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| Data characteristics |
| Description | Knowledge Graph |
| Source[[11]](#endnote-11) | Disease mutation data, medical articles and other materials |
| Type[[12]](#endnote-12) | Graph-structured data in RDF format |
| Volume (size) | 180,000 pieces of disease mutation data, more than 10 billion pieces of knowledge from 17 million medical articles |
| Velocity (e.g. real time)[[13]](#endnote-13) | Batch |
| Variety (multiple datasets)[[14]](#endnote-14) | multiple datasets |
| Variability (rate of change)[[15]](#endnote-15) | Static |
| Quality[[16]](#endnote-16) | High |

**Process scenario (optional)**

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| Scenario conditions |
| No. | Scenario name | Scenario description | Triggering event | Pre-condition[[17]](#endnote-17) | Post-condition[[18]](#endnote-18) |
| 1 | Training | Train a model (deep tensor) with training data set | Disease mutation data for training is ready | To extract disease mutation data from knowledge graph |  |
| 2 | Evaluation | Evaluate whether the trained model(deep tensor) can be deployed | Completion of training |  | Meeting accuracy requirement of predication (e.g. accuracy of predication is 90% or more) is the "success" condition |
| 3 | Execution | 1, Enables Deep Tensor to infer disease-causing factors2, Enables Knowledge Graph to find medical evidence to justify the obtained results. | The genetic mutation data is ready | To extract mutation data from knowledge graph |  |
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**Training (optional)**

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| Scenario name | Training |
| Step No. | Event[[19]](#endnote-19) | Name of process/Activity[[20]](#endnote-20) | Primary actor | Description of process/activity | Requirement |
| 1 | Disease mutation data for training is ready | Extract training diseases mutation data | Doctors or researchers pf genomic medicine | Extract mutation data from knowledge graph | The software for processing RDF data base has to be provided by the AI solution provider |
| 2 | Completion of Step 1 | Model training | AI solution provider | Train a model (deep tensor) with the training data set created by Step 1 |  |
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| Specification of training data[[21]](#endnote-21) | 　 |

 **Evaluation (optional)**

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| Scenario name | Evaluation |
| Step No. | Event[[22]](#endnote-22) | Name of process/Activity[[23]](#endnote-23) | Primary actor | Description of process/activity | Requirement |
| 1 | Completion of training | Extract evaluating diseases mutation data | Doctors or researchers pf genomic medicine | Extract diseases mutation data from knowledge graph | The software for processing RDF data base has to be provided by the AI solution provider |
| 2 | Completion of Step 1 | Predication | AI solution provider | Given the mutation data from Step 1, predicate disease / non-disease using deep tensor models that were trained in the scenario of training |  |
| 3 | Completion of Step 2 | Evaluation | Doctors or researchers pf genomic medicine | Compare the result of Step 2 with that of human inspection |  |
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| Input of evaluation[[24]](#endnote-24) | 　 |
| Output of evaluation[[25]](#endnote-25) | 　 |

**Execution (optional)**

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| Scenario name | Execution |
| Step No. | Event[[26]](#endnote-26) | Name of process/Activity[[27]](#endnote-27) | Primary actor | Description of process/activity | Requirement |
| 1 | The genetic mutation data is ready | Extract genetic mutation data | Doctors or researchers pf genomic medicine | Extract the target of genetic mutation data from knowledge graph | The software for processing RDF data base has to be provided by the AI solution provider |
| 2 | Completion of Step 1 | Predication | AI solution provider | Given the mutation data from Step 1, predicate disease / non-disease using deep tensor models that were trained in the scenario of training |  |
| 3 | Completion of Step 2 | 　Inference | 　AI solution provider | 　Enables Deep Tensor to infer disease-causing factors | 　 |
| 4 | Completion of Step 3 | 　Explanation | 　AI solution provider and Doctors or researchers pf genomic medicine | Enables Knowledge Graph to find medical evidence to justify the obtained results | 　 |
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| Input of Execution[[28]](#endnote-28) |  |
| Output of Execution[[29]](#endnote-29) |  |

**Retraining (optional)**

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| Scenario name | Retraining |
| Step No. | Event[[30]](#endnote-30) | Name of process/Activity[[31]](#endnote-31) | Primary actor | Description of process/activity | Requirement |
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| Specification of retraining data[[32]](#endnote-32) |  |

**References**

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| References |
| No. | Type | Reference | Status | Impact on use case | Originator/organization | Link |
| 　1 | Brochure | 　 | 　 | 　 | Fujitsu | http://journal.jp.fujitsu.com/en/2018/01/23/02/ |
| 2 | Brochure | 　 | 　 | 　 | Fujitsu | http://www.fujitsu.com/jp/group/labs/en/business/artificial-intelligence/ |
| 3 | Press Release | 　 | 　 | 　 | Fujitsu | http://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/resources/news/press-releases/2017/0920-02.html |
| 4 | Journal |  |  |  | Nature | http://s3-service-broker-live-19ea8b98-4d41-4cb4-be4c-d68f4963b7dd.s3.amazonaws.com/uploads/ckeditor/attachments/8429/04\_UK\_Fujistu\_AI.PDF |
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**Footnote**

1. Leave this cell blank. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. The scope defines the limits of the use case. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Stakeholder involved in the scenario - examples are: type of organization; customers, 3rd parties; end users; humans; environment; negative stakeholders (attackers, criminals, etc). [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Assets and values that are valuable to the stakeholders and at the risk of being compromised by the AI system deployment – examples can include competitiveness; reputation or trust; fairness; safety; privacy; stability; etc. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Threats and vulnerabilities can compromise the assets and values above. Examples are: different sources of bias; incorrect AI system use; new security threats; challenges to accountability; new privacy threats (hidden patterns). [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. AI method(s)/framework(s) used. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Hardware system used. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Topology is the study of geometric forms differentiated by intersection and bifurcation. The term is used for the graphic aspects network architectures. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Terms and concepts listed here can be used to extend the work of WG 1 (AWI 22989 and AWI 23053) as necessary. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly. SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

See URL for more details: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Origin of data, which could be from instruments, IoT, web, surveys, commercial activity, or from simulations. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Structured/unstructured Images, voices, text, gene sequences, and numerical. Composite: time-series, graph-structured [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. The rate of flow at which the data is created, stored, analysed, or visualized. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. Data from a number of domains and a number of data types. The wider range of data formats, logical models, timescales, and semantics complicates the integration of the variety of data. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Changes in data rate, format/structure, semantics, and/or quality. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Completeness and accuracy of the data with respect to semantic content as well as syntactical of the data (such as presence of missing fields or incorrect values) [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Describe which condition(s) should have been met before this scenario happens. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. Describe which condition(s) should prevail after this scenario happens. The post-condition may also define "success" or "failure" conditions. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. The event that triggers the step. This might be completion of the previous event. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. Action verbs should be used when naming activity. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Training data can be further specified. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. The event that triggers the step. This might be completion of the previous event. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Action verbs should be used when naming activity. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. Specify input of evaluation. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Specify output of evaluation. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. The event that triggers the step. This might be completion of the previous event. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Action verbs should be used when naming activity. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. Specify input of evaluation. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Specify output of evaluation. [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. The event that triggers the step. This might be completion of the previous event. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. Action verbs should be used when naming activity. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. Retraining data can be further specified. [↑](#endnote-ref-32)