

CSCI 101 Connecting with Computer Science Lecture 4: Applications of CS I



Jetic Gū 2023 Fall Semester (S3)

Overview

- Focus: Computing Science in Production
- Architecture: von Neumann
- Readings: 4, 5
- Core Ideas:
 - 1. Basic Introduction
 - 2. BioInformatics

Applications of CS

Where CS is essential

What we are NOT talking about

- How information can be stored/accessed in computers instead of in the library/bookkeeper's closet
- How much faster computers are, comparing to manual computation
- How much convenient it is to use a computer to communicate
- The products made possible through computers
- etc

What we ARE talking about

- How computers are pushing forward human boundaries
- I especially want to discuss a few highly complex fields:
 - Medical Science
 - Automated Research / Experiments, Physical Simulations
 - Robotics, 3D printing



Intro

Computers are making our lives easier

- but not just easier. It is slowly changing what it means to be human.
- CS is one of the few technologies in human history that revolutionises everything else
- CS is essential for all professions, even philosophy!



The Digital Revolution







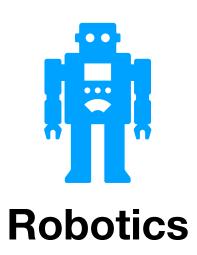












Color

Bioinformatics

Where Medical Advancement is Aided by CS

Definition



- BioInformatics: the use of computers and computer science to study biological questions (also called computational biology)
 - It is an interdisciplinary field
 - Medical Science
 - Biology, Psychology
 - Chemistry and Physics
 - Computer Science

Couced



Bioinformatics



- What you can do (with data)
 - 1. Using computers to store/access patient records
 All data are stored in the cloud and protected. Your doctors will have your
 full health history, no matter which hospital you go
 - 2. Analysing Biometric data
 - Patient Data: records and examination outcome
 - Human Genome Project

















- Digitisation of Patient Records database optimisation
- Computer analysis of Individual **Examination Reports**
- Quantitative Analysis including HGP
- Study biology, develop new treatments





- Digitisation of Patient Records
 - Mostly a database project
 - privacy, efficiency, bureaucracy
- Computer analysis of individual examination reports
 - Statistical analysis
 - Artificial intelligence







- Digitisation of Patient Records (challenges)
 - Data structure How is the data stored
 - Privacy How can the data be accessed
 - Efficiency How can the database handle hundreds of requests
 - Bureaucracy What are the legal requirements? What about universal healthcare?

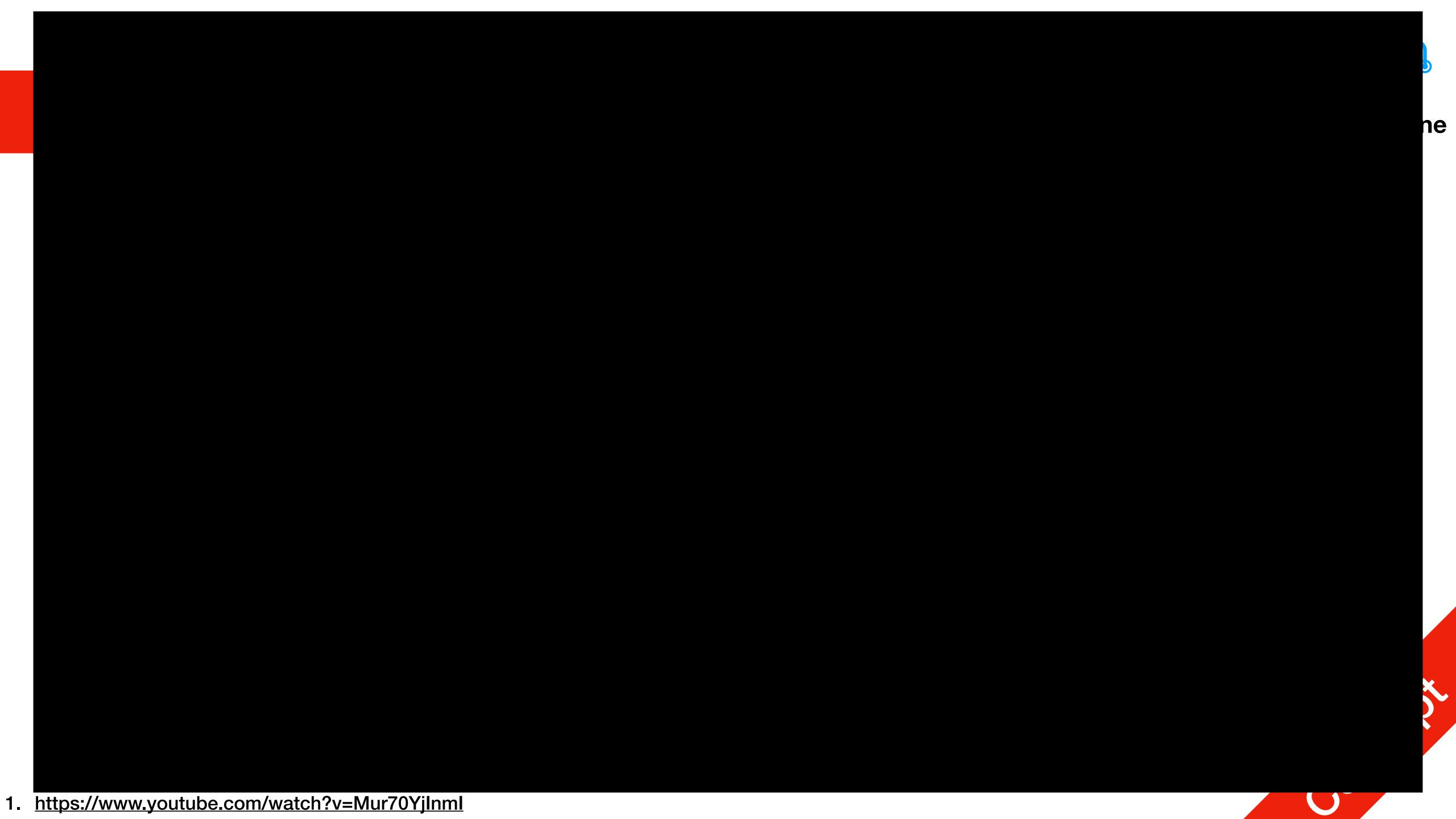






- Computer analysis of individual examination reports
 - Basic statistic analysis Spotting abnormal indices
 - Using AI to spot possible problems e.g. cancer detection













- Digitisation of Patient Records database optimisation
- Computer analysis of Individual **Examination Reports**
- Quantitative Analysis including HGP
- Study biology, develop new treatments





- Quantitative Analysis
 - Patient records are very valuable resources
 - Discover patterns between medications and symptoms
 - Long-term assessment of health conditions
- Study biology, develop new treatments
 - Prosthetic Arms and BCI
 - Human Genome Project









- Quantitative Analysis
 - Patient Records comes in natural language (human language)
 - Information Extraction
 - Data analysis





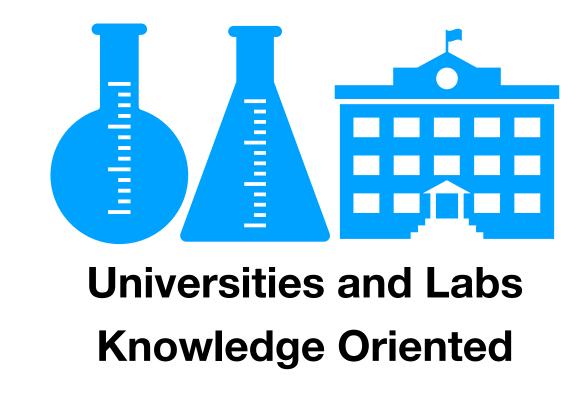


- Quantitative Analysis
 - Patient Records comes in natural language (human language)
 - **Information Extraction**
 - Data analysis

adj. adj. n. n. Record: Patient suffering major knee injury under excessive pain.

Extracted information:

- Location: "knee"
- Degree: "major"
- Condition: external injury
- Patient feeling: pain, level 0.7







- Quantitative Analysis
 - Patient Records comes in natural language (human language)
 - Information Extraction
 - Data analysis

Universities and Labs Knowledge Oriented

100 patients with knee injury

- Location: "knee"
- Degree: "substantial" -> "major"
- Condition: external injury
- Patient feeling: pain, level 0.5-0.7

- Treatment A: recovery in 30 days
- Treatment B: recovery in 15 days

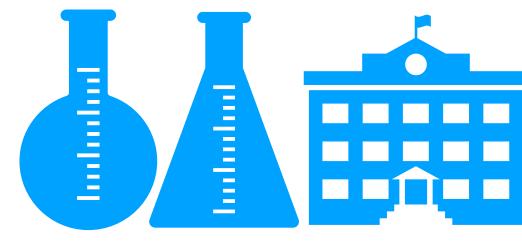




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100 patients with knee injury

- Location: "knee"
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- Condition: external injury
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Universities and Labs

Age 30 and under: **Knowledge Oriented**

- Treatment A: recovery in 30 days
- **Treatment B: recovery in 15 days**
- Age 50 and over:
 - Treatment A: recovery in 45 days
 - Treatment B: recovery in 30 days





- Quantitative Analysis
 - Patient Records comes in natural language (human language)
 - Information Extraction
 - Data analysis
- 100 patients with knee injury
- Location: "knee"
- Degree: "substantial" -> "major"
- **Condition: external injury**
- Patient feeling: pain, level 0.5-0.7

- Age, Occupation, Gender,:
 - Treatment A: recovery in ... days
 - Treatment B: recovery in ... days

 - **Treatment Z: recovery in ... days**



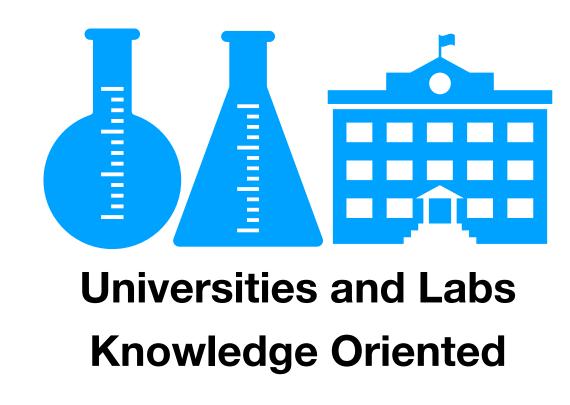
Knowledge Oriented





- Data analysis: Intelligent Diagnostic System
 - IBM Watson
 - Input: patient info and examination records
 - Output: treatment options
 - This is a failed project







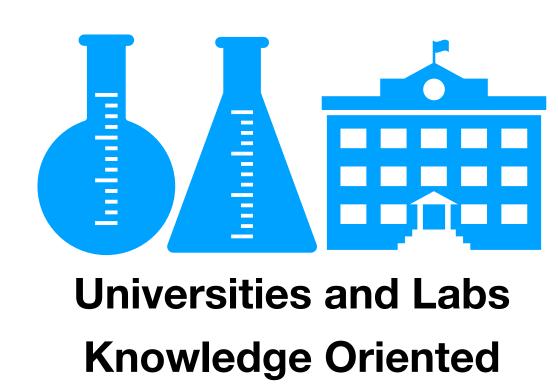
Medicine

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRhg6yxenY4





- Data analysis: Disease Prevention Systems
 - Given patient records and life style, can we predict what likely disease this patient can contract?
 - Given above predictions, can we give recommendations that will lower the chance of actual contraction?



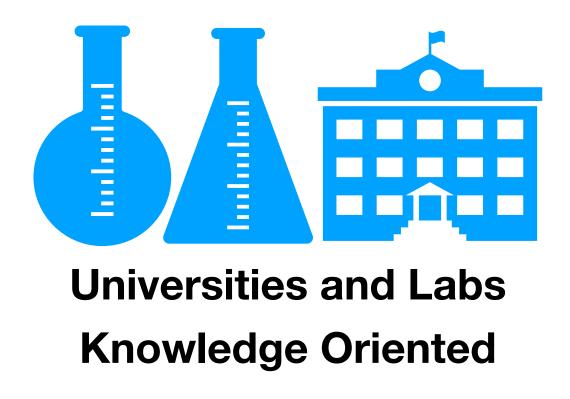




- Data analysis: Contact Tracing for Covid-19
 - How does it work?



Uses bluetooth technology







- Study biology, develop new treatments
 - Prosthetic Arms and BCI
 - Human Genome Project









- Study biology, develop new treatments
 - Prosthetic Arms and BCI
 - Human bodies are filled with neurones
 - Neurones produce electric signals to each other
 - Motor control: controlled through neurones
 - Sensing: optical neurones, etc.
 - Thinking: Wernicke's' region for language etc.

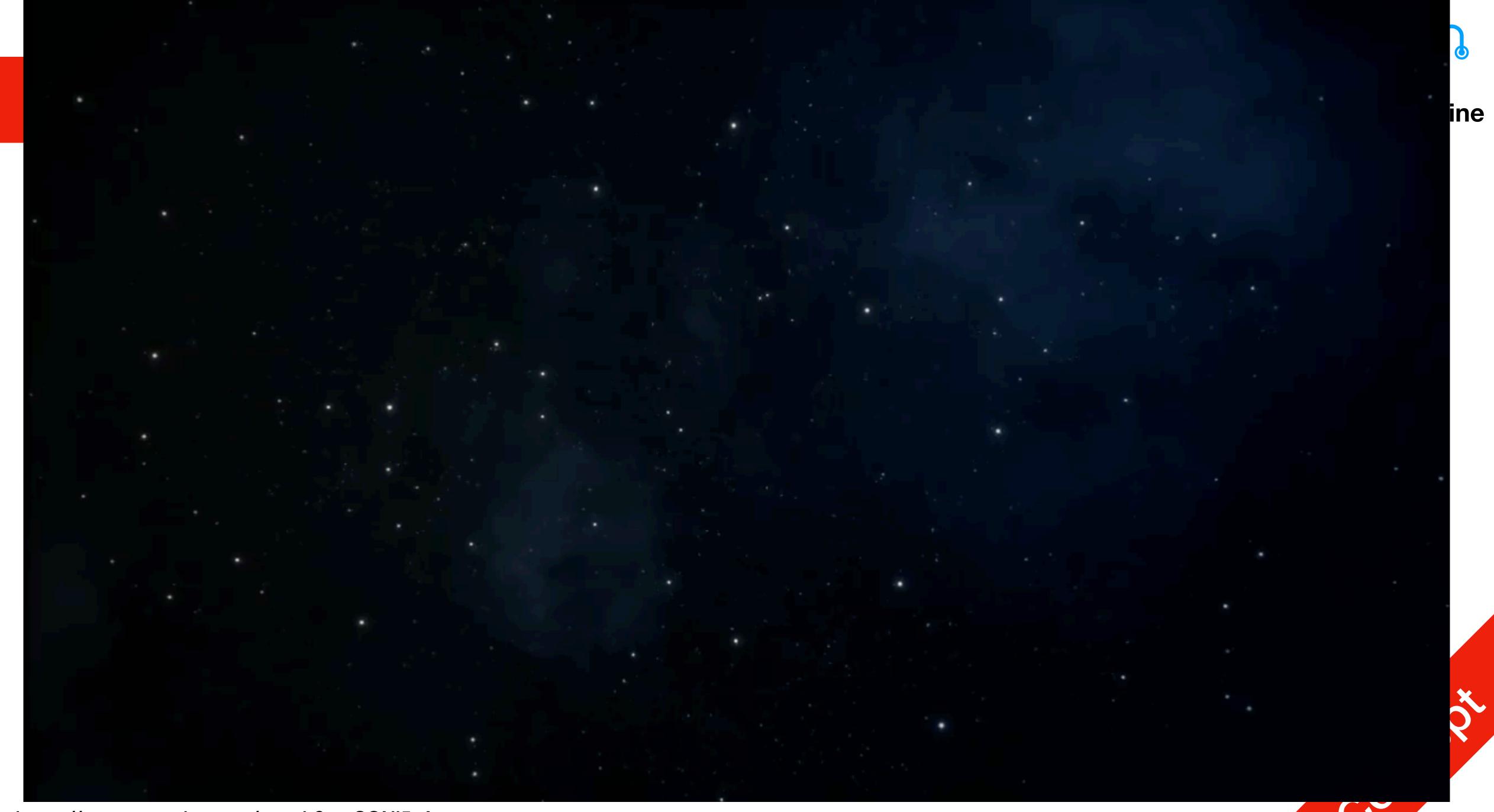






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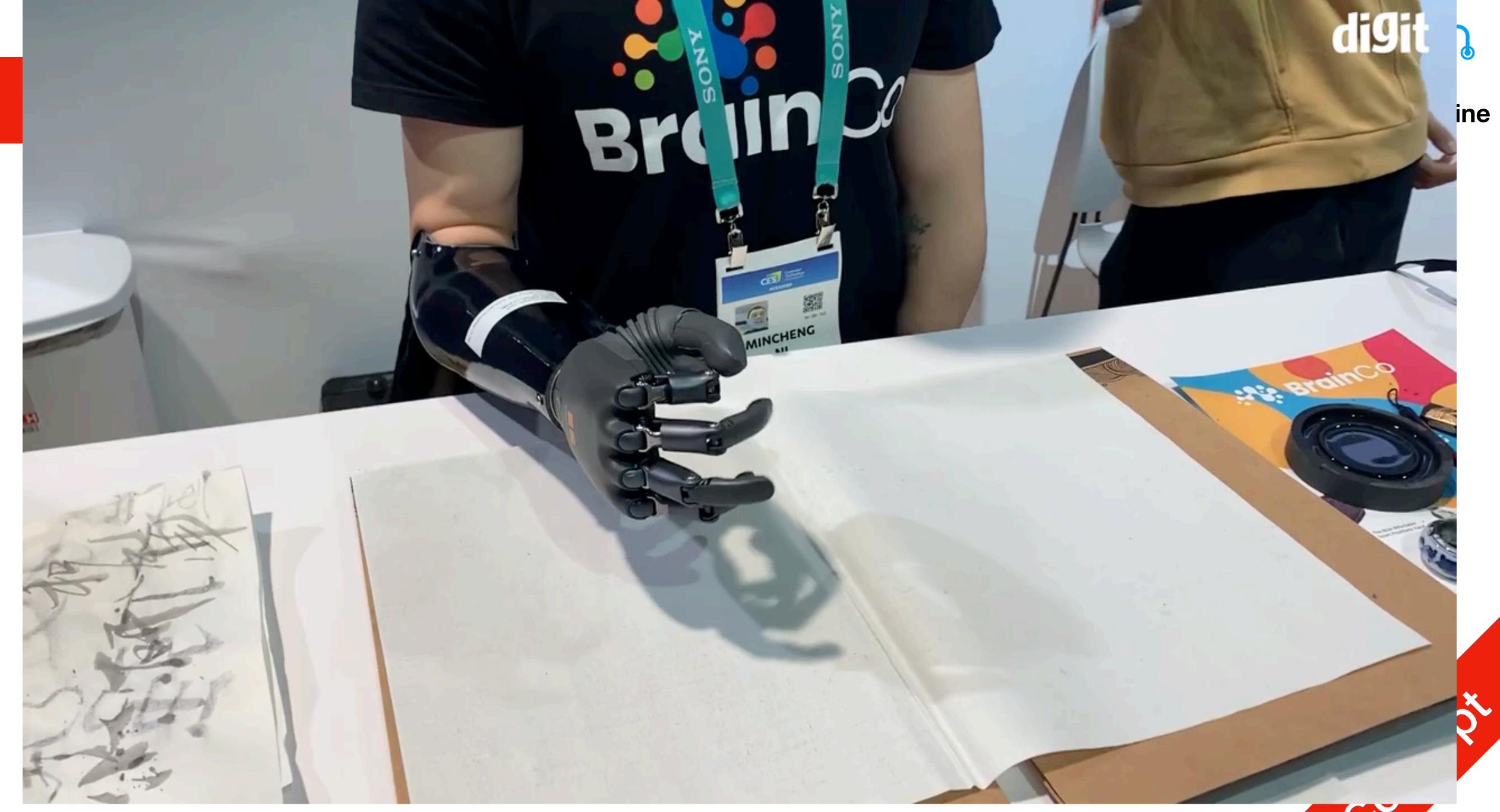
1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSQNi5sAwuc





- Study biology, develop new treatments
 - Prosthetic Body Parts
 - Detect motor control signals (muscle) controlling electric signals)
 - BCI: Brain Computer Interface
 - Interpret human brain signals









- Current Advancement in BCI
 - Binary Sentiment Analysis from EEG
 - Reconstruct (some) Acoustics from EEG/ECogG
 - Controlling robotic arms using Brain signals

