THE HYPE AND THE HOPE



Presenters



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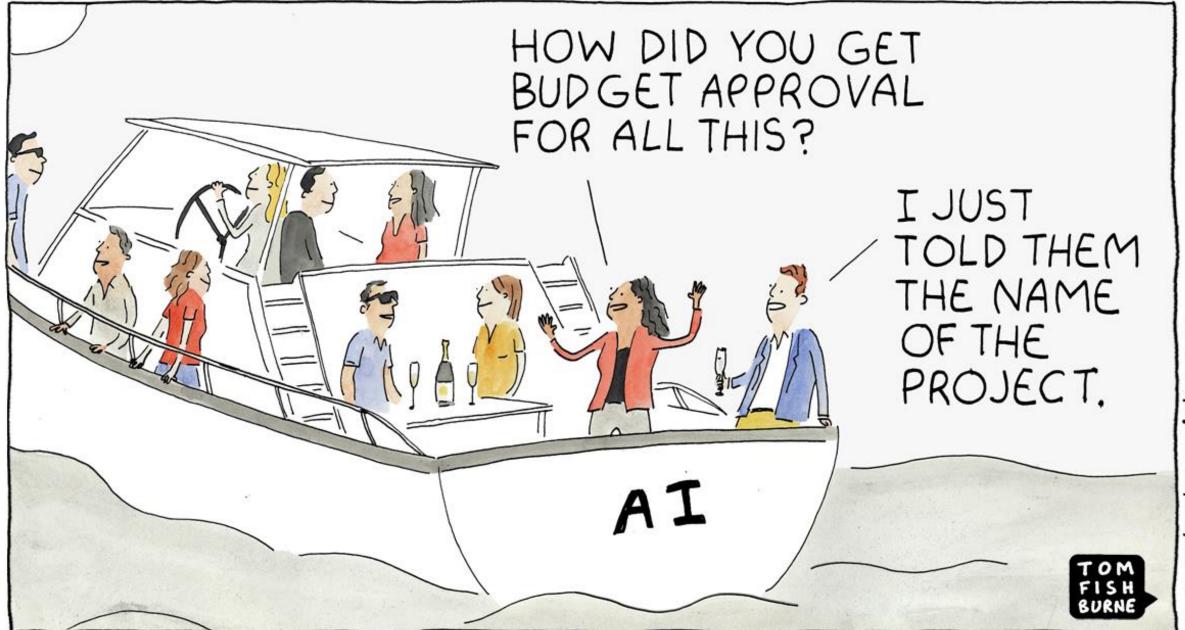
Smyrna Fire Department



Webinar Goals

- ✓ Discover what Al is and isn't
- ✓ Understand where we are in the hype cycle of Al and where we are headed in the future
- ✓ Learn from EMS industry leaders and how they think of AI in their areas of expertise



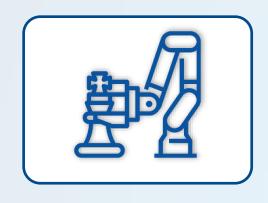




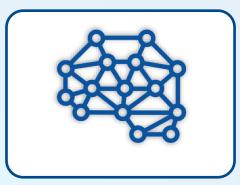
"Al suffers from an unrelenting, incurable case of vagueness"

-Eric Siegel

Types of Artificial Intelligence







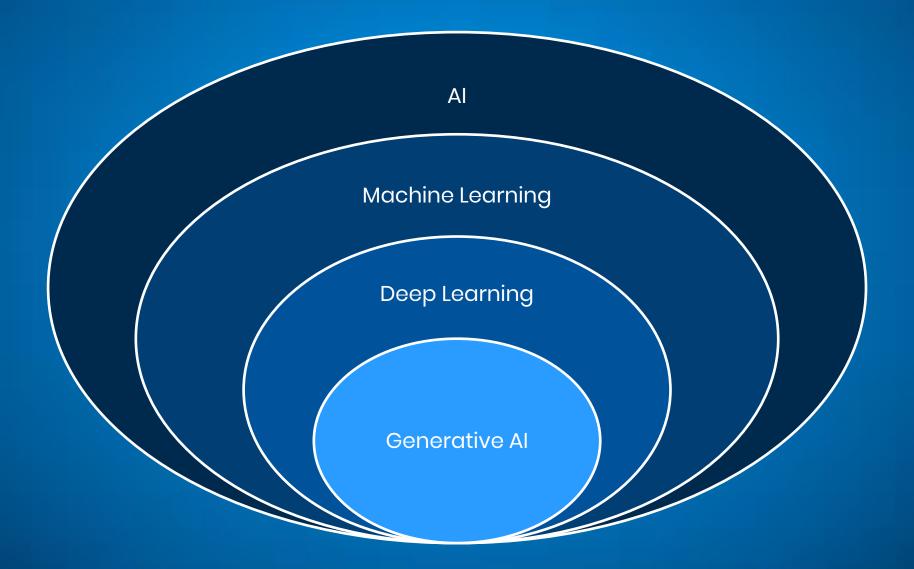


Reactive Machines Limited Memory Theory of Mind

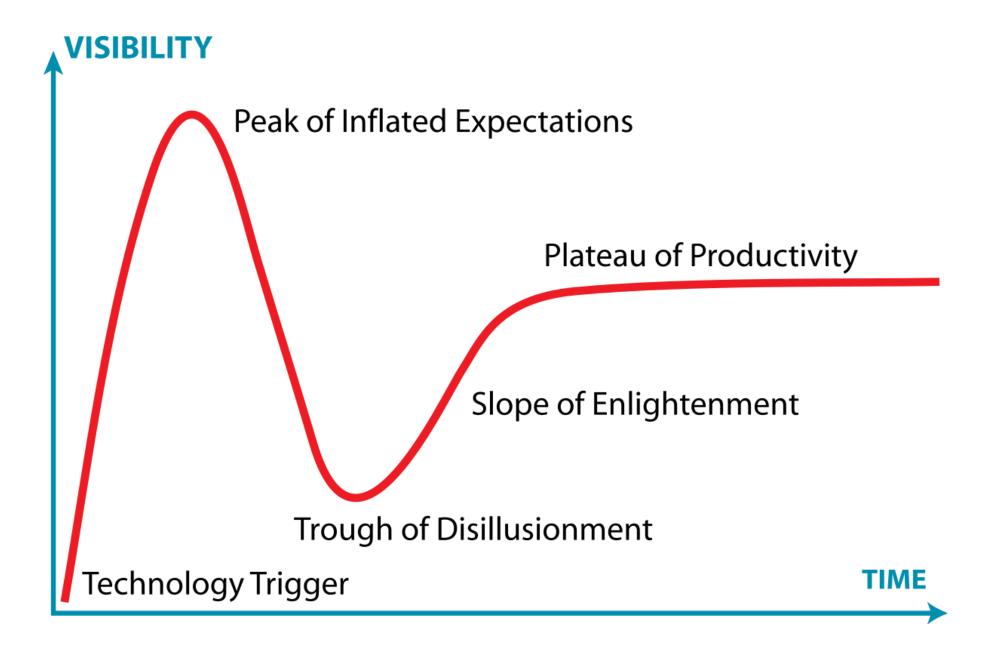
Self-Awareness



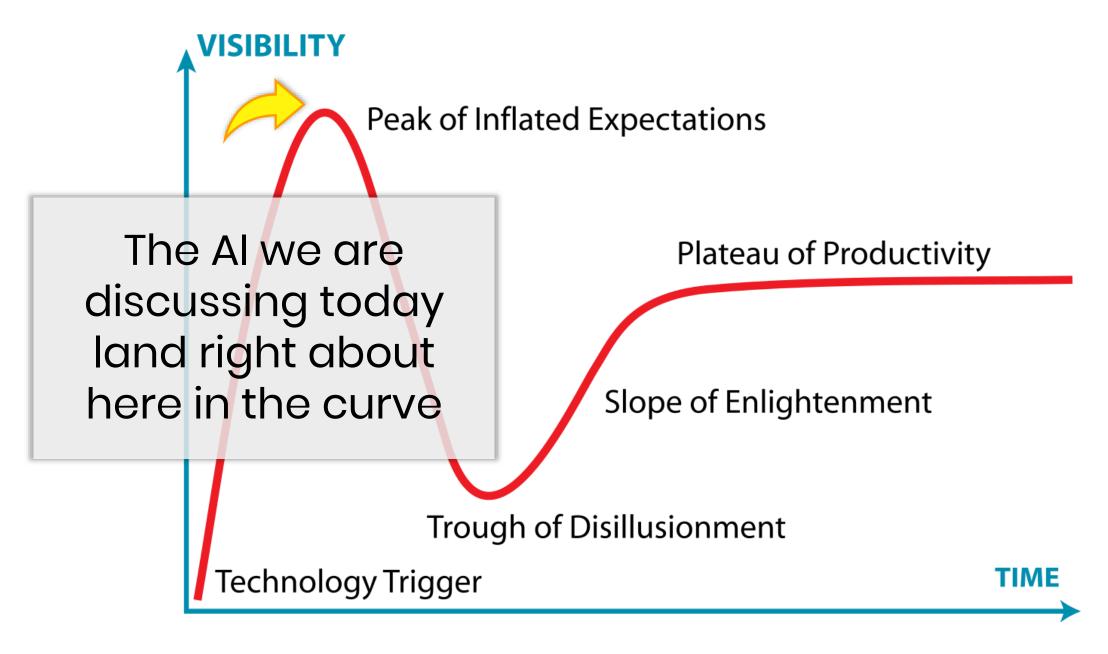
Types of Artificial Intelligence













Al is already part of our lives

<u>Chatbots and Digital Assistants</u>

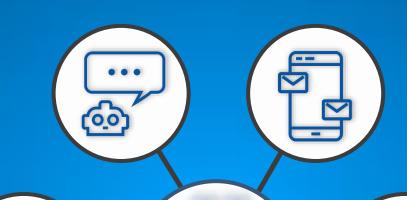
- Bots that deliver content to customers who have common questions
- Siri, Alexa, Google Assistant

Web Searches

- Google algorithm
- Predictive searches

Self-Driving and Parking

- Autonomous vehicles
- Driver assistance



Email and Text Communication

- Smart replies
- Email filters



 Personalized shopping experiences







Maps and Directions

Calculating routes that incorporate traffic and construction



Many companies use the term "Al" without truly implementing Al in their processes



Recent Predictions and Statistics

Al will create 133 million new jobs by 2030 (McKinsey)

Almost 25% of jobs are expected to be "disrupted" by Al over the next 5 years (World Economic Forum)

77% of consumers now use an Al-powered device, but only 33% think that they do (Pega)

65% of companies are using AI internally, while 74% are testing it (Deloitte)

68% of business leaders think it's unethical for employees to use AI tools without the permission of a manager (Tech.co)

POLL





What does ChatGPT say about Alin EMS?



Prompt:

How is Al impacting Emergency Medical Services?



How is Al impacting Emergency Medical Services?

(according to ChatGPT)

Al is enhancing the efficiency, accuracy, and effectiveness of Emergency Medical Services, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and saving more lives.

Faster Diagnosis and Triage:

• Al algorithms can analyze medical data such as vital signs, symptoms, and medical history to assist in diagnosing conditions quickly and accurately. This helps EMS personnel prioritize cases based on severity, ensuring that critical cases receive immediate attention.

Predictive Analytics:

• Al can predict potential medical emergencies based on various factors like patient history, environmental conditions, and demographic data. This enables proactive measures to be taken to prevent emergencies or allocate resources more effectively.

Remote Monitoring:

• AI-powered devices can remotely monitor patients' vital signs and alert EMS personnel of any abnormalities or deterioration in real-time. This allows for early intervention and reduces the need for frequent hospital visits.

Automated Documentation:

• All can automate the documentation process by transcribing voice recordings or extracting relevant information from medical records. This reduces paperwork for EMS providers and ensures accurate record-keeping.

Optimized Resource Allocation:

• All algorithms can analyze historical data to predict demand for EMS services in different areas at various times. This helps in optimizing resource allocation by positioning ambulances strategically and minimizing response times.

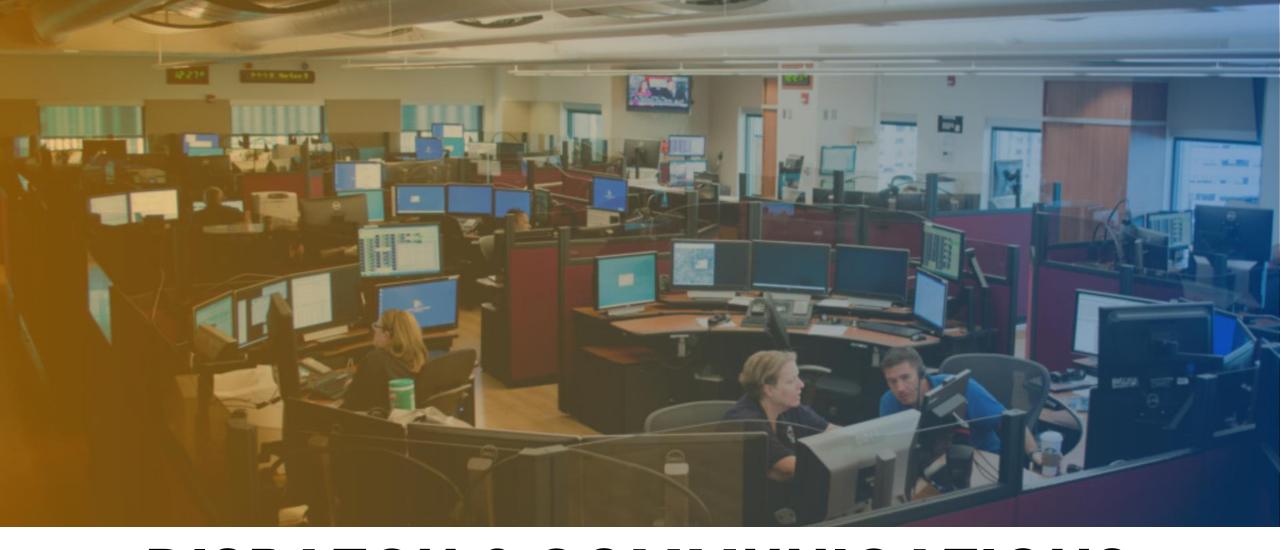
Telemedicine:

• All enables telemedicine platforms that connect EMS providers with remote medical specialists for consultation and guidance in complex cases. This improves patient outcomes, especially in areas with limited access to specialized medical care.

Training and Simulation:

• AI-powered simulations and virtual reality training programs provide EMS personnel with realistic scenarios to practice their skills and decision-making abilities in a risk-free environment.





DISPATCH & COMMUNICATIONS

Al in Dispatch and Emergency Communications





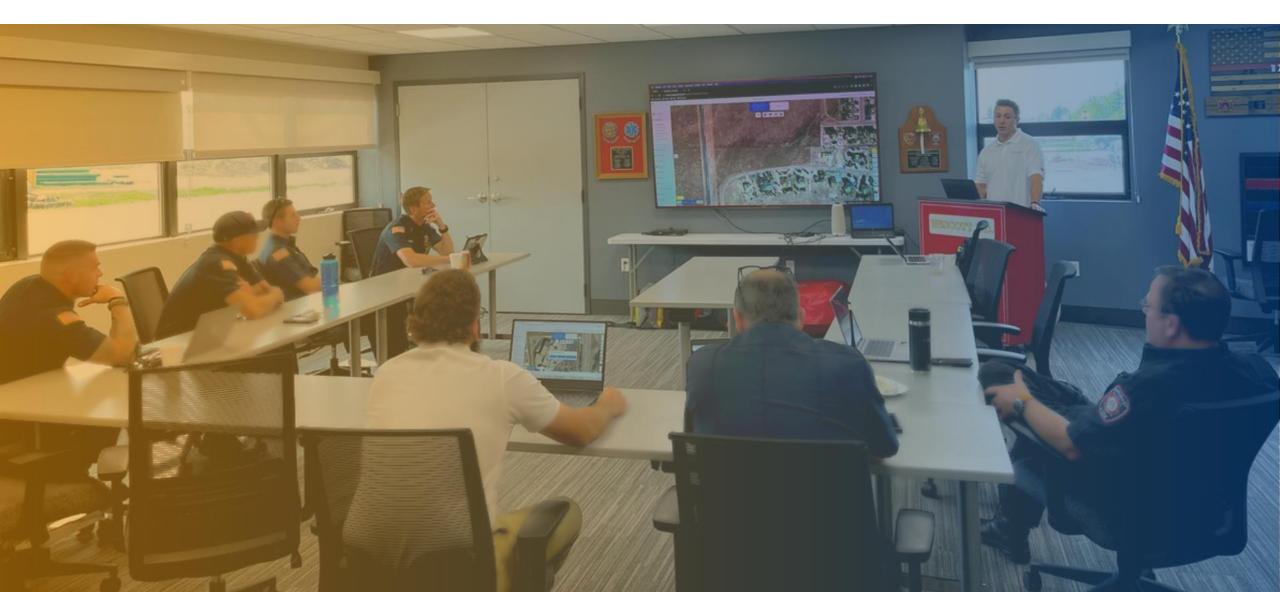


Jacob A. Saur, ENP, CPE

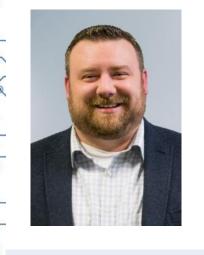
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OPERATIONAL SOFTWARE



Al in EMS Operational Software

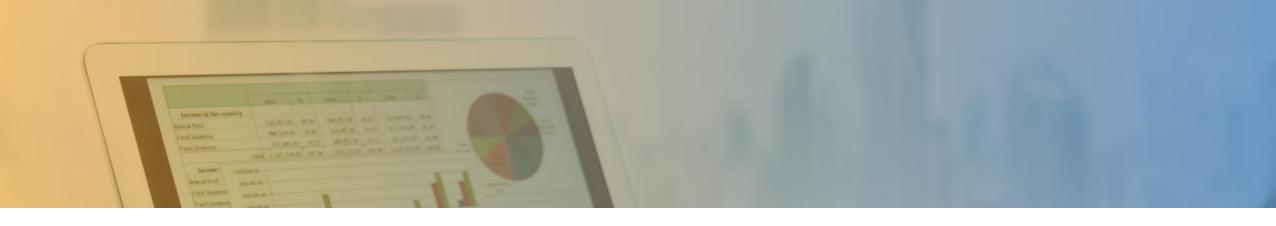




Justin Dillard

Lead Solutions Consultant

First Due



REVENUE CYCLE MANAGEMENT



Al in Revenue Cycle Management





Expert EMS billing and technology

Ben Lambert

Chief Information Officer

Digitech

General Areas of Focus



Improve reactive Al modules already in place



Leverage Microsoft OpenAl to analyze org. data on a broader scale



Develop end-user Copilots (assistants) by job function

Anticipated Outcomes

Added value for clients

Faster error detection

New / improved KPIs

Training reinforcement, fewer errors

EDUCATION & IN THE FIELD



Al in EMS Education and in the Field

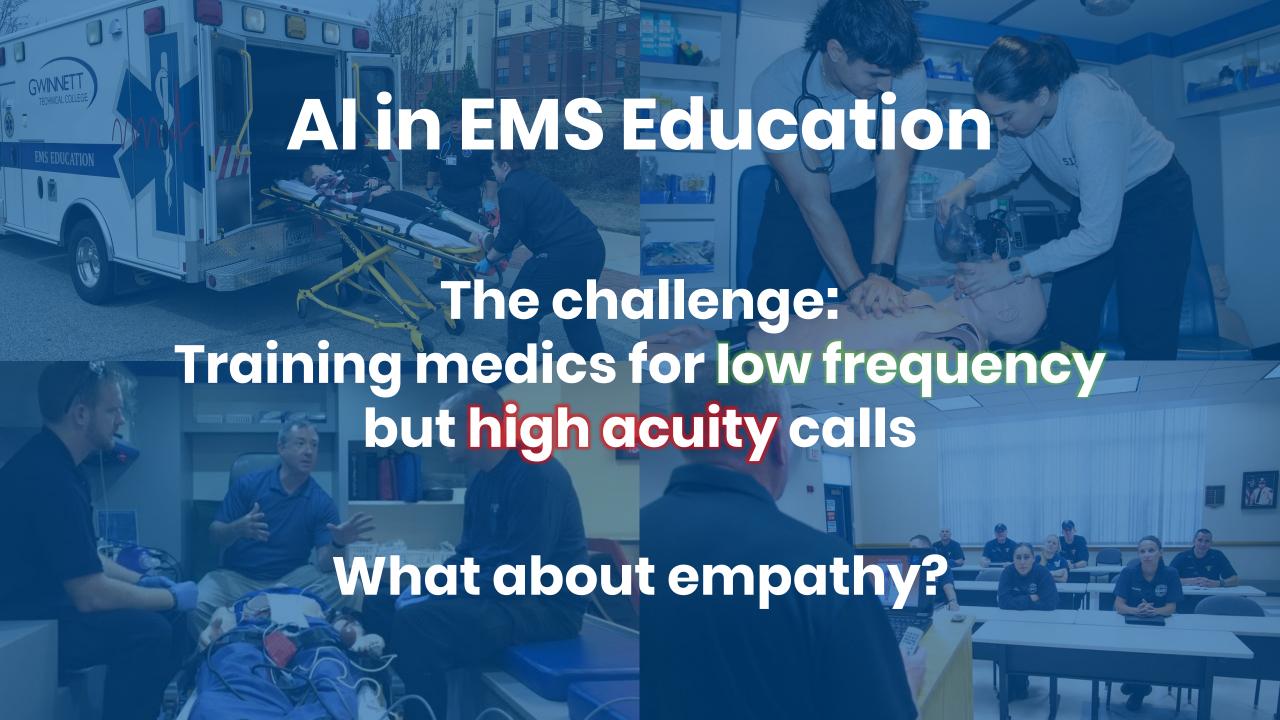






EMS Director, Captain

Smyrna Fire Department, Georgia

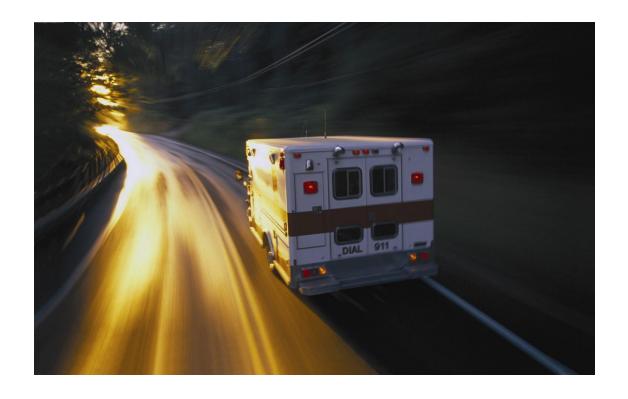




QUESTIONS



Thank you for attending



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Appendix



Types of Al

1. Reactive machines

Reactive machines are the most basic type of artificial intelligence. Machines built in this way don't possess any knowledge of previous events but instead only "react" to what is before them in a given moment. As a result, they can only perform certain advanced tasks within a very narrow scope, such as playing chess, and are incapable of performing tasks outside of their limited context.

2. Limited memory machines

Machines with limited memory possess a limited understanding of past events. They can interact more with the world around them than reactive machines can. For example, self-driving cars use a form of limited memory to make turns, observe approaching vehicles, and adjust their speed. However, machines with only limited memory cannot form a complete understanding of the world because their recall of past events is limited and only used in a narrow band of time.

3. Theory of mind machines

Machines that possess a "theory of mind" represent an early form of artificial general intelligence. In addition to being able to create representations of the world, machines of this type would also have an understanding of other entities that exist within the world. As of this moment, this reality has still not materialized.

4. Self-aware machines

Machines with self-awareness are the theoretically most advanced type of AI and would possess an understanding of the world, others, and itself. This is what most people mean when they talk about achieving AGI. Currently, this is a far-off reality.

Source: What Is Artificial Intelligence? - Coursera



Types of Al

Source: ResearchGate

Artificial Intelligence

Al involves techniques that equip computers to emulate human behavior, enabling them to learn, make decisions, recognize patterns, and solve complex problems in a manner akin to human intelligence.

Machine Learning

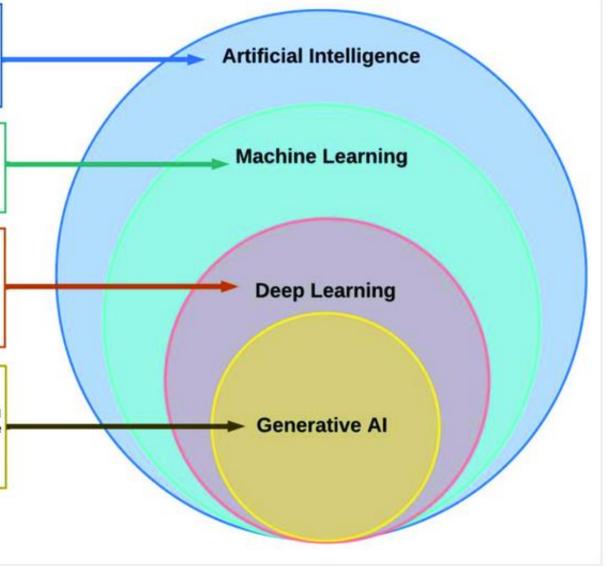
ML is a subset of AI, uses advanced algorithms to detect patterns in large data sets, allowing machines to learn and adapt. ML algorithms use supervised or unsupervised learning methods.

Deep Learning

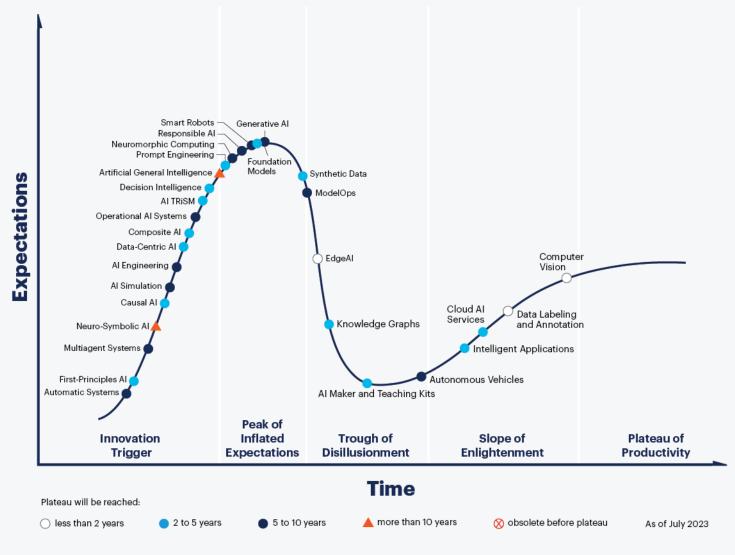
DL is a subset of ML which uses neural networks for in-depth data processing and analytical tasks. DL leverages multiple layers of artificial neural networks to extract high-level features from raw input data, simulating the way human brains perceive and understand the world.

Generative Al

Generative AI is a subset of DL models that generates content like text, images, or code based on provided input. Trained on vast data sets, these models detect patterns and create outputs without explicit instruction, using a mix of supervised and unsupervised learning.



Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence, 2023



gartner.com

Gartner

Source:
What's New in
Artificial
Intelligence
from the 2023
Gartner Hype
Cycle

