Techcyte presents the five phases of innovation in AI

Techcyte, leading developer of cutting-edge artificial intelligence solutions, identifies the five phases of innovation in the development of AI software.

OREM, UTAH, USA, November 10, 2021 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Techcyte, leading developer of cutting-edge artificial intelligence solutions for its clinical pathology AI platform, identifies the five phases of innovation in the development of AI software.

In the most recent episode of the "Digital Pathology Place" podcast, Ben Cahoon, CEO of Techcyte, talks about the path to innovation that guides their development. Currently, Techcyte algorithms are phase one developments: they count and classify target objects, and present them to skilled operators. In this first phase, automation and accuracy are the goals. An example of this is Techcyte's white and red blood cell digital differential. This core test will soon lead to bone marrow aspirates, fine needle aspirates, inclusion bodies such as malaria.

Many tests however produce negative (normal) results, as in the fecal ova and parasite testing, where 95% of tests are negative (nothing to report). However, those negative results must still be reviewed. Phase two builds upon Techcyte's ability to classify and count, and the goal becomes reducing the need to look at the negative cases altogether, and only focus on the positive (problematic) ones.

Ben Cahoon continues: "Phase three is when Techcyte will be able to present a diagnosis to an expert, who will then just confirm the proposed diagnosis. It'll be very, very quick." This exciting evolution will combine the image analysis technology with reference knowledge and big data to provide diagnoses to experts for review.

In phase four development, Techcyte aims to use inexpensive tests based on AI to eliminate more expensive tests. For example, a blood smear in hematopathology could very potentially eliminate the need for costly flow cytometry.

The final, fifth phase in AI development for Techcyte is where AI is used to perform tests where microscopy is not currently the gold standard. An example of this is sepsis, where today it is commonly tested via PCR, which is slow and expensive. Techcyte is confident that by using morphological abnormalities to identify features that humans don't readily recognize that the platform will be able to detect sepsis.

Today, as Techcyte moves forward with regulatory approval of their phase one tests, they look forward to the coming evolution and the benefits that this powerful technology will bring.

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