7 BÖLÜM

GÖRÜNTÜLEME TEKNİKLERİNDE YAPAY ZEKA: ACİL SERVİSTE BT VE MR

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GİRİŞ

Tıp bilimi, teknolojiyle birlikte evrimleşmekte ve bu evrim, sağlık hizmetlerinin sunumunda yeni bir çağın kapısını aralamaktadır. Bu dönüşümün en dikkat çekici unsurlarından biri, yapay zekânın (YZ) sağlık sistemlerine entegrasyonudur (1). Derin öğrenme, makine öğrenmesi ve yapay sinir ağları gibi ileri algoritmaların klinik karar verme süreçlerine katılması, sağlık hizmetlerinde verimlilik, doğruluk ve hız gibi temel parametrelerde çarpıcı iyileşmeler sağlamaktadır. Acil tıp, bu teknolojik dönüşümden en çok etkilenen alanlardan biridir; çünkü bu dalda hızlı karar verme, sınırlı zaman içerisinde karmaşık klinik verilere dayalı tanı koyma ve erken müdahale esastır (2).

Acil servislerde en sık başvurulan tanı yöntemlerinden ikisi olan bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ve manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MR), anatomik ve patolojik verileri hızlı ve ayrıntılı şekilde sunabilmeleri nedeniyle kritik öneme sahiptir (3). Bu görüntüleme yöntemlerinin yapay zekâ algoritmaları ile desteklenmesi, hekimlerin görsel veriyi yorumlama yükünü azaltmakta, gözden kaçabilecek bulguları saptamakta ve tanı doğruluğunu artırmaktadır.

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Bu bağlamda, yapay zekânın potansiyelinden tam anlamıyla faydalanmak için teknoloji geliştiricileri, klinisyenler, sağlık yöneticileri ve politika yapıcılar arasında yakın ve sürdürülebilir bir iş birliği tesis edilmelidir.

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