Use of Al in Medical Practice in Myanmar

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Al in Genome Data Analysis

Whole Genome Sequencing of Pathogens such as SARS-CoV2

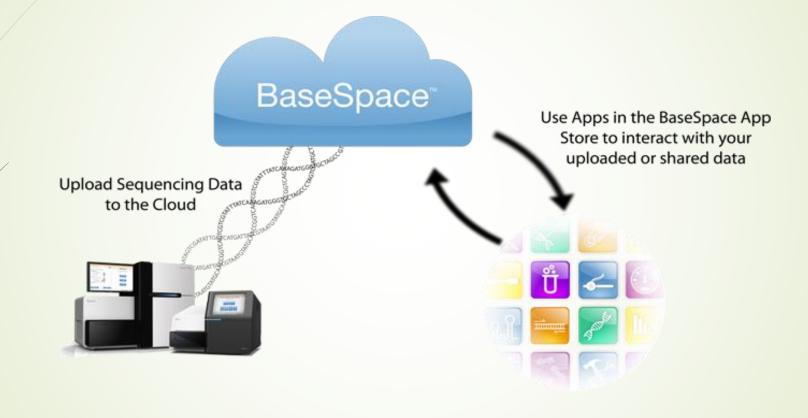


Figure 1: Genome Data Analysis using Al-based algorithms

Detection of Drug Resistant Genome of Various Pathogens

- Drug resistant molecular marker analysis of malaria parasites
 - (1) Molecular markers for artemisinin and partner drugs resistance *Plasmodium falciparum* [therapeutic efficacy studies (TES) study on Malaria in Myanmar] (2015-2018)
 - (2) Molecular markers on Chloroquine resistant *Plasmodium vivax* (2014-2016)
- Drug resistant molecular marker analysis of bacteria
 - (1) Detection and characterization of extended spectrum beta- lactamase producing Gram negative bacilli and associated β-lactamase genes from diabetic ulcers (2020-2022)
 - (2) Detection of multidrug resistant Acinetobacter species from clinical samples of Yangon General Hospital (2020-2022)

Radiology

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 To avoid the over and under interpretation of the available radio-images of various imaging modalities (eg CxR, CT, MRI)

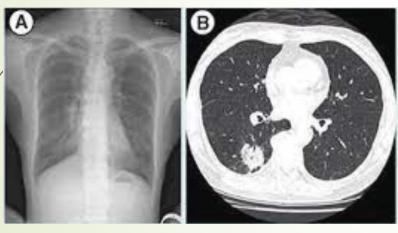


Figure 2: X'ray and CT scan of Lung Cancer mimicking Tuberculosis in TB endemic country

Histopathology

- Use of AI in histopathological diagnosis
 (e.g screening purpose in Ca Breast)
- To enable the effective utilization of the expert histopathologist

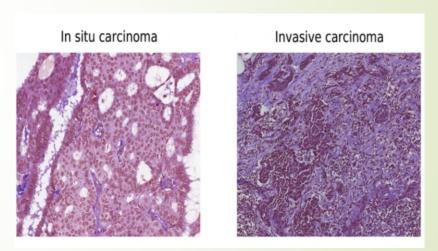


Figure 3: Histopathology slides of Ca breast

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Detection of Parasites

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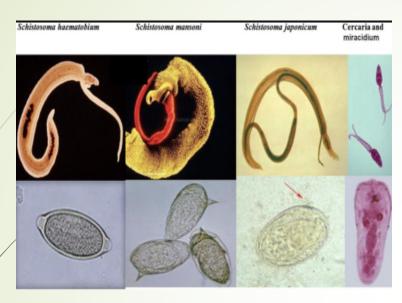


Figure 4: Schistosoma species



- Prevalence of Malaria in the border areas of Myanmar
- Prevalence of Schistosoma Mekongi species in some part of Myanmar (Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State)
- Shortage of Basic Health Staff capable of detecting malaria parasite and Schistosoma with microscope in the field

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- Drug resistance molecular markers of HIV patients in Myanmar (2019-2020)
- Drug resistance molecular markers of MDR/XDR-TB (2016-2023)
- Genotypic resistance to antiviral drugs among hepatitis B infected patients (2020-2023)

Thank you