













intervention!



### Algorithmic Bias, Laws and Ethics in Healthcare (Project)

#### AI@CARE Project (2020-2023)

- Computer science & law
- Secondary EHR data use: TOF data access
- Evaluate EHR-based predictive disease risk models  $Introduce\ intentional\ \dot{b}iases (age, gender, immigration\ status, ...)\ and\ evaluate$ consequences → policies, law, healthcare costs
- Ethics, The Committee on Health Research Ethics for the Capital Region of Denmark, Danish Data Protection Authority (Datatilsynet)
- SDU: data controller, UCPH: data processor
- DST licenced

## Al@CARE Discussion Points

- Algorithmic Bias
- Law
- Ethical considerations

AI@CARE: **Algorithmic** Bias



## AI & Unintentional and Intentional Biases

#### Datasets Inputs

- SDU: TOF design choices
  Sample selection bias (e.g., study inclusion age, study invitation channel, info in Danish)
  Variables/models selection bias (e.g., asked for stress, yet sleep is missing)
  EHR data structure (e.g., data model, missing data, free notes/text to be coded)

- Patient self-report bias (e.g., response-bias, summary of behaviours, memory bias, social desirability bias)

#### Algorithm & Risk Assessment Output Biases

- Algorithm (e.g., risk outputs (3), statistical biases, data distribution assumptions, timeframes for vars) Augurizamine 9, in the outputs to j. seasistical blases, data distribution assumptions, timeframes for vars Fairness criteria – performance for subgroups (e.g., gender, immigrant status ) and across subgroups Overgeneralization of results Correlation vs. causation (e.g., moderating variable: stress)

Law: The Right To Health



# Al & 'Right to Health'

1996: European Social Charter Article 11 & EU Charter of fundamental rights (Article 35) protects the right to health, including everyone's right of access to preventive health care

 Article 12(2)(c) requires States to take steps to ensure [t]he prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases

#### TOF/UCPH project

information availability, non-discrimination, transparent data processing, ...



# **Individual Autonomy**

- Who owns the citizens' data?
- Is citizens' data secure?
- Who can access citizens' data and for what?
  - data literacy
  - social acceptability wost
  - privacy protection

....

