

Ermanno Cavalli

Experiences in implementation of new digital solutions in the regulatory domain

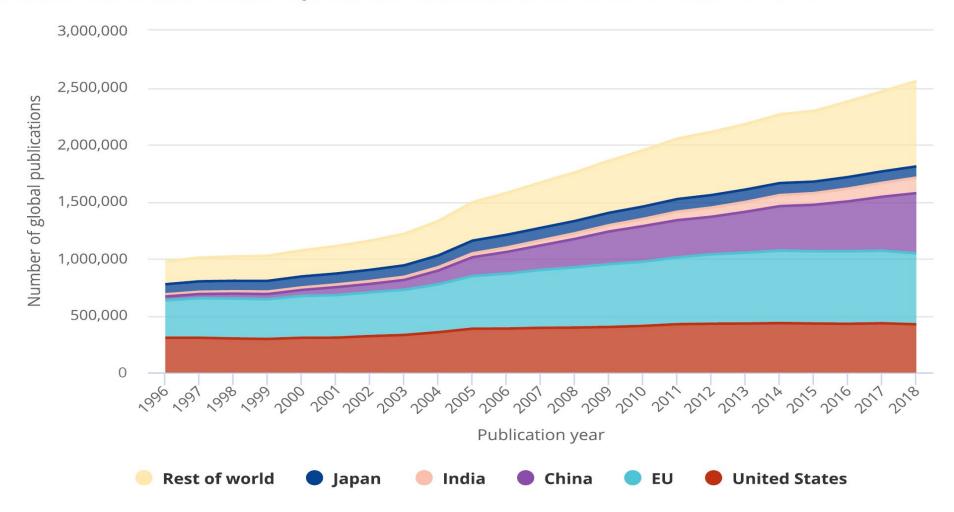


Trusted science for safe food

The Information Age



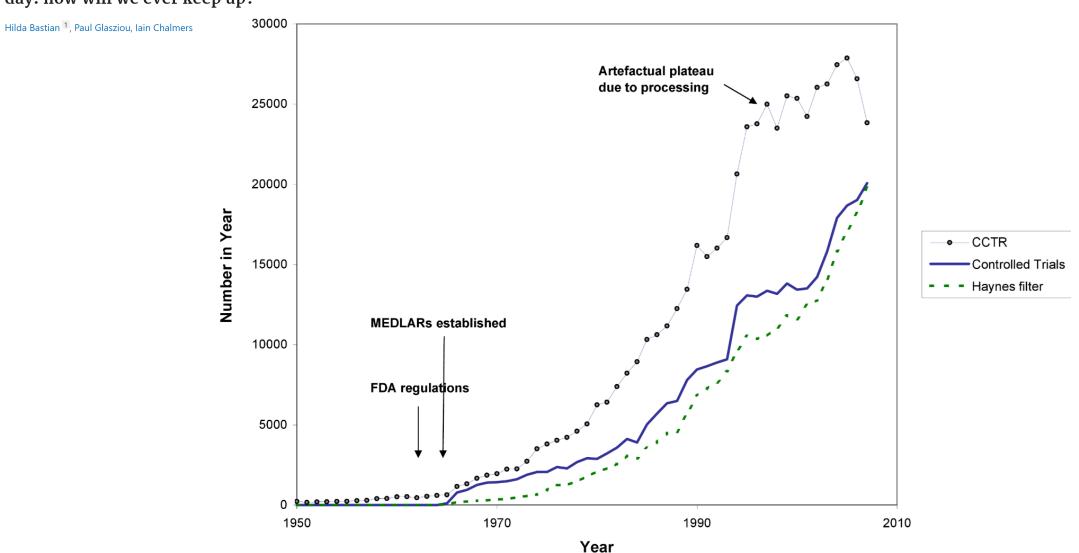
S&E articles in all fields, for selected regions, countries, and economies and rest of world: 1996-2018



How to keep pace?

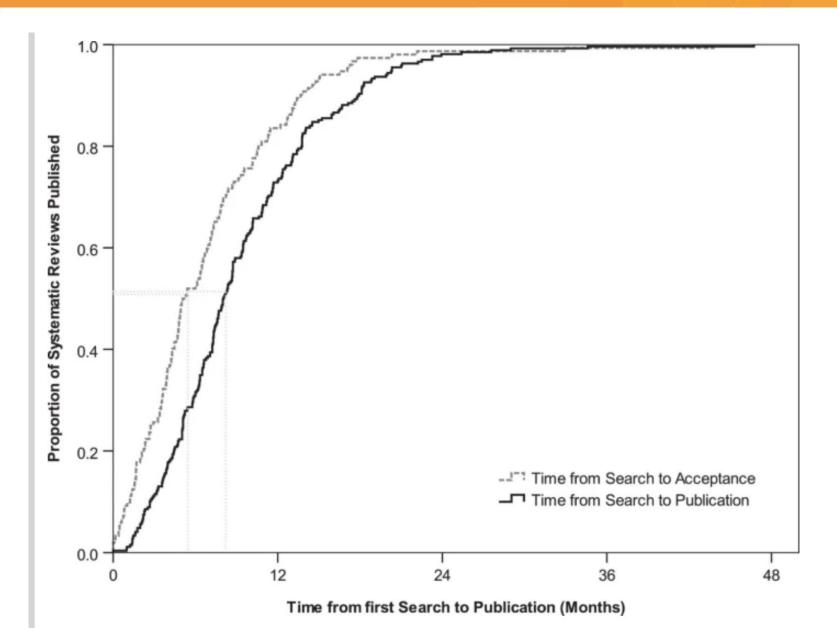


Seventy-five trials and eleven systematic reviews a day: how will we ever keep up?



How to stay on time?





Are systematic reviews up-to-date at the time of publication?

How to stay relevant?



How Quickly Do Systematic Reviews Go Out of Date? A Survival Analysis

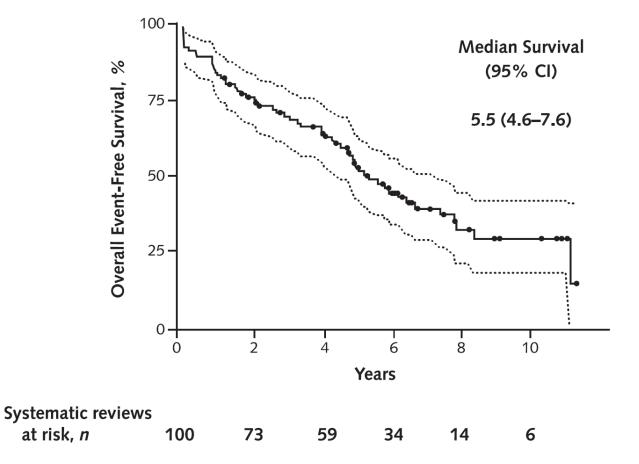
Article *in* Annals of internal medicine · August 2007

DOI: 10.7326/0003-4819-147-4-200708210-00179

Figure 2. Overall survival time (95% CI) free of signals for updating.



Kaveh ShojaniaUniversity of Toronto208 PUBLICATIONS 13,013 CITATIONS



Our Current Activities in Systematic Reviews





Question Formulation and Protocol Development

Searching for Studies

Selecting Studies for Inclusion

Collecting Data from included studies

Appraisal Individual Studies

Synthesizing Data

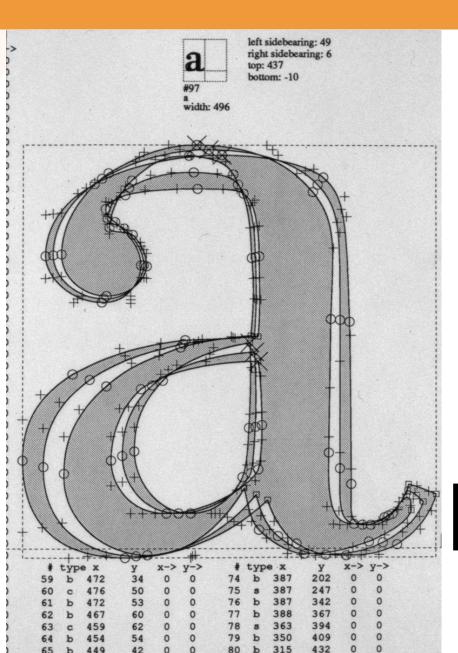
Interpreting result and drawing conclusions in light of the identified uncertainties

Presenting data and results

AI Tool for Abstract Screening: replace one out of two human experts

- a) AI Tool for Data Extraction using Named Entity Recognition (with US-EPA)
- b) Build an EFSA
 Ontology deriving
 EFSA historical
 data from
 DistillerSR





bstract Screening

Do Human Reviewers Agree? A practical case

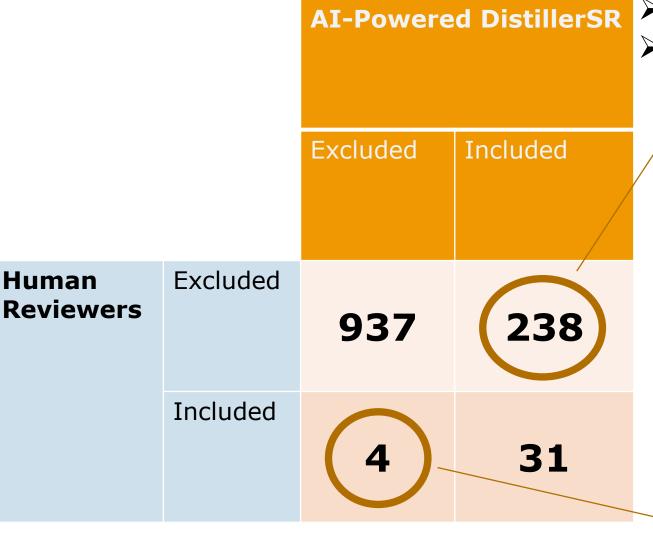


		Human Reviewer 2						
		Excluded	Included					
Human Reviewer 1	Excluded	162	88					
	Included	21	99					

> 70 % agreement

Abstract Screening: Yeasts QPS





Sensitivity: 88.6%Specificity: 79.7%

Overall performances ok
-> AI <u>included an higher</u>
number of papers for
following phases

Is there a problem with the 4 papers excluded from AI?

Would have we missed any relevant paper using AI and 1 Human Reviewer?



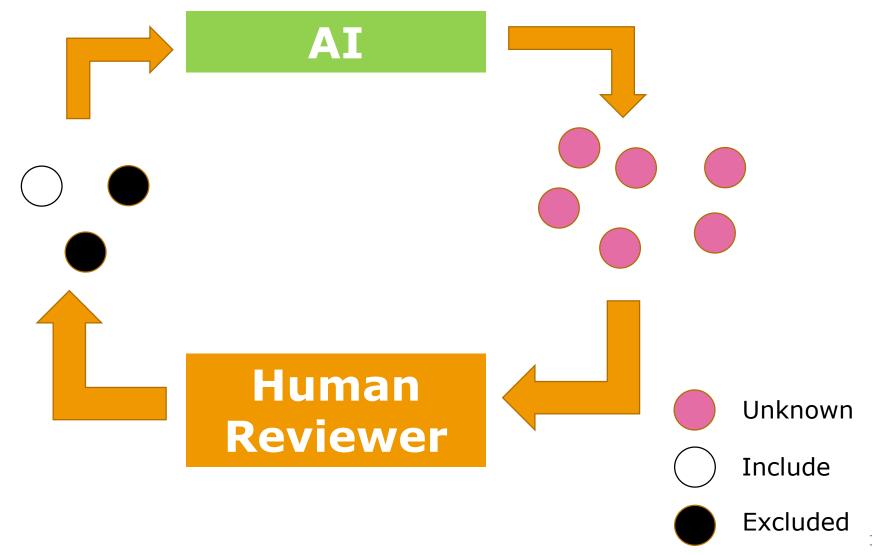
Scenario	Missed papers (refid)
AI and Human Reviewer 1	"6542", "6719" been
AI and Human Reviewer 2	"6542", "6719" been would have with

missed when using AI as a reviewer in both scenarios No information relevant for the QPS status either Human Reviewer 1 or Human Reviewer 2).

Included at Article evaluation but no info that could lead to a change on QPS status (subcutaneous administration

Active Learning

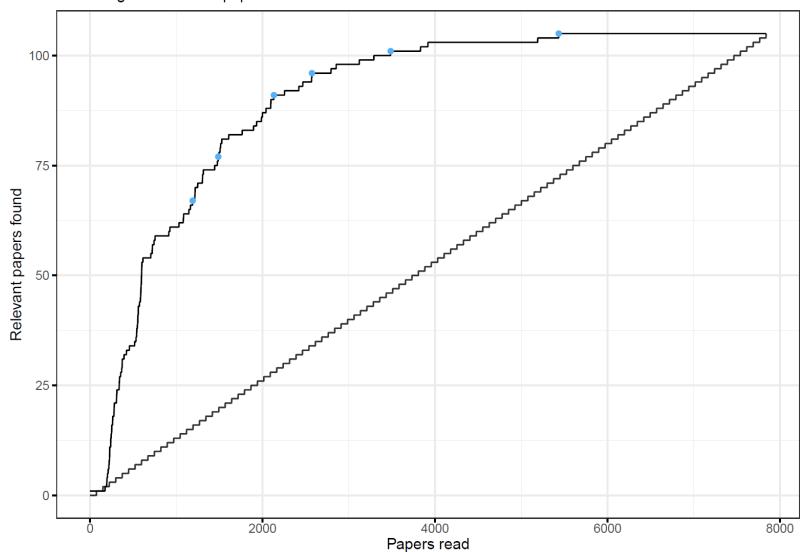




When is AI ready?



Simulation of screening the Isoflav data Searching a set of 7841 papers for 105 relevant ones



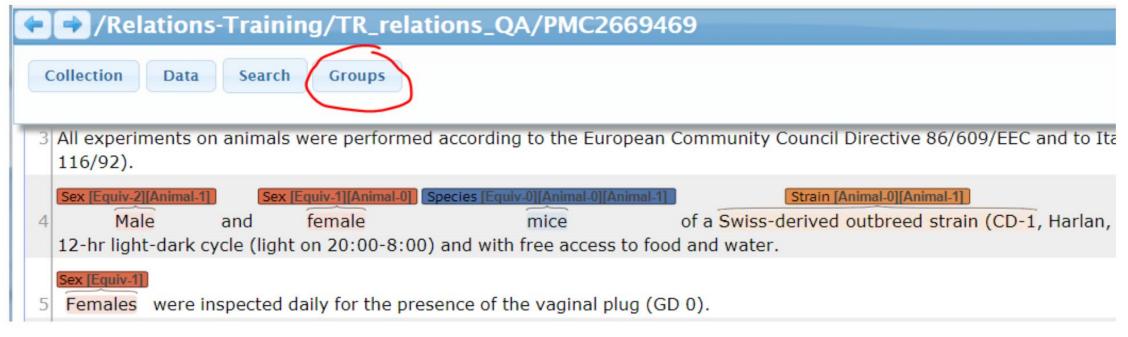




Finding Entities in Text: Data Extraction







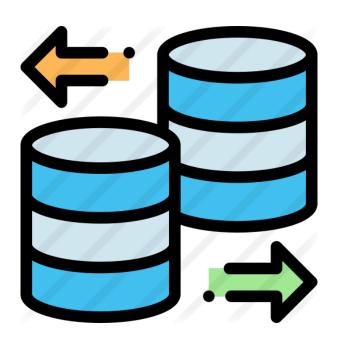
Deriving an Ontology from DistillerSR



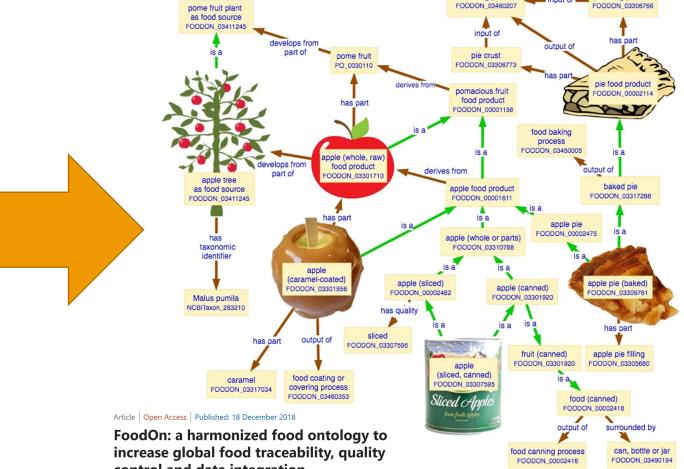
pie filling product

food filling process

Scientific Experts





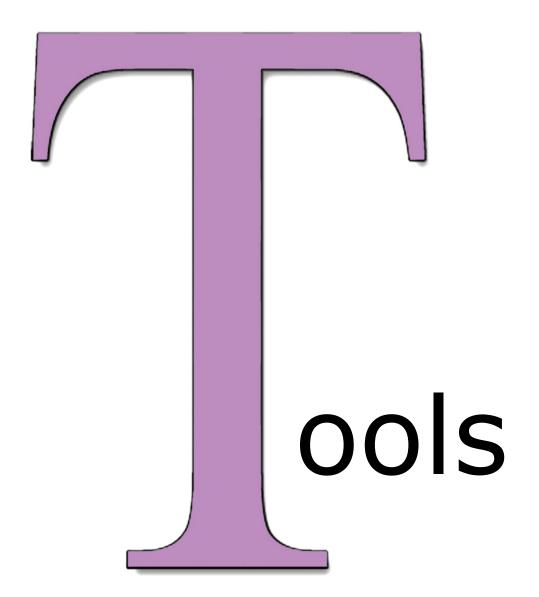


control and data integration

Damion M. Dooley , Emma J. Griffiths, Gurinder S. Gosal, Pier L. Buttigieg, Robert Hoehndorf, Matthew C. Lange, Lynn M. Schriml, Fiona S. L. Brinkman & William W. L.

npj Science of Food 2, Article number: 23 (2018) | Cite this article 9267 Accesses | 22 Citations | 33 Altmetric | Metrics

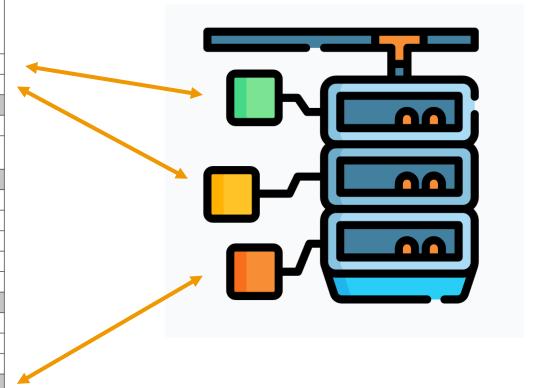




Open File Format for Search Strategy and Beyond



	Mandatory								Desirable							Optional					
Tool	Status of software	Customer support	Multiple user support	Reference importing	Reference allocation	In-/excluding references	Distinct TiAb/Full-text phases	Discrepancy resolving	Exporting results	Free to use	Randomizing order of references	Keyword highlighting	Multiple user roles	Project auditing	Non-Latin character support	Show project progress	Attaching comments	Attaching PDFs	Reference labelling	Flow diagram creation	Machine learning /automation
CADIMA	0	+1	+1	-1	-1	0	0		0			-1	0			0					
Covidence	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	0		+1			0	-1			0					
DistillerSR	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1		+1			0	+2			0					
Endnote	0	+1	-1	0	-1	-2	-1		+1			-2	-1			-2					
Endnote – Bramer Method	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1		+1			-2	0			-2					
EPPI-Reviewer	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1		+1			0	0			0					
EROS	-1	+1	+1	-1	0	0	0		0			-1	+1			-1					
HAWC	0	+1	-1	0	-1	0	-1		0			-1	+1								
Microsoft Excel	0	+1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1		+1			-2	-1			-1					
Excel – Vonville method	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0		+1			-2	0			-2					
Microsoft Word	0	+1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1		0			-2	-1			-2					
Rayyan	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	-1		+1			0	+1			0					
RevMan	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1		-1			-2	-1			-2					
SyRF	0	+1	+1	-1	-1	0	-1		-1			-1	0			-2					
SysRev.com	0	+1	+1	-1	0	0	-1		0			-1	0			0					
SWIFT Active Screener	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1		-1			0	0			0					



Software Tools for Literature Screening in Systematic Reviews in Biomedical Research

A Glimpse on Next Steps





Next Steps: more on Systematic Reviews



Question Formulation and Protocol Development

Searching for Studies

Selecting Studies for Inclusion

Collecting Data from included studies

Appraisal Individual Studies

Synthesizing Data

Interpreting result and drawing conclusions in light of the identified uncertainties

Presenting data and results

Next Steps: Timeline



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Abstract Screening					
Data Extraction					
Critical Appraisal					
Generation of Final Report					
Encompassing Tool					

Next Steps: A New Approach



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Question Formulation and Protocol Development

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Presenting data and results



Next Steps: Evidence Management

PORT

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2

RIFY

VE

PROTOCOL





Systematic Reviews

(what the assessment aims to answer)

PROBLEM FORMULATION! b. Translation of each ToR into an assessment question, description of the related conceptual model and definition of the overall approach for the assessment

DEFINITION of the METHODS for addressing

- the problem (how the assessment will be carried out)
- Definition of the evidence needs for each sub-question

For sub-questions

answered by

conducting a primary

research study

Data

collection

Data

validation

Definition of methods for answering each sub-question

a. Clarification and acceptance of the mandate

> Definition of methods for integrating evidence across sub*auestions*

For sub-questions answered by using evidence coming from the scientific literature or directly submitted to EFSA

Evidence retrieval (for evidence from literature only), study selection, data extraction

Evidence appraisal

Evidence synthesis

Data

extraction

ASSESSMENT

For sub-questions

answered by using

data from

databases

Assessment of metadata

Data analysis Data analysis

For sub-questions answered using

Preparation of evidence dossier, EKE

Evidence integration and interpretation of results in light of the identified uncertainties

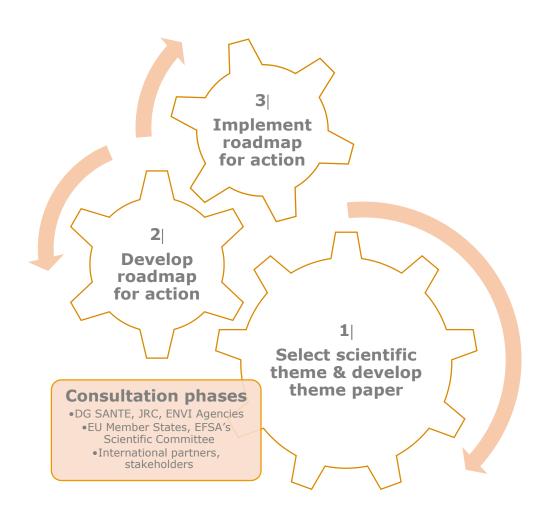
Reporting and publication

EFSA's 2020 SPIDO theme paper | AI



Artificial intelligence for evidence management in risk assessment

- Vision: by 2027 EFSA to achieve
 - i) an increase in the accessibility and the breadth of the body of evidence,
 - ii) enhancing the trustworthiness in the risk assessment process, and
 - iii) apply human centric artificial intelligence in close co-existence with the human expertise
- Roadmap for action: draft aimed for Oct 2021
- Implementation: Dec 2021 onwards





SCIENCE WILL WIN



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