



Neurology®

April 09, 2019; 92 (15 Supplement) MAY 9, 2019

Acute Headache Diagnosis in the Emergency Department: Accuracy and Safety of an Artificial Intelligence System (P5.10-002)

Julian Nicolas Acosta, Francisco Dorr, María Teresa Goicochea, Diego Fernández Slezak, Mauricio Farez

First published April 16, 2019,

“ CITATION	🔒 PERMISSIONS
✍️ MAKE COMMENT	💬 SEE COMMENTS

Check for updates

Downloads

SHARE



Article	Info & Disclosures
---------	--------------------

Abstract

Objective: Evaluate the accuracy and safety of an artificial intelligent (AI) system for acute headache diagnosis in the emergency department.

Background: Headache is the main cause of neurologic consultation in emergency departments, entailing high costs in healthcare systems. Moreover, the access to qualified special **CONTINUE** appropriate detection of potentially dangerous causes is not ensured, especially in areas with low number of neurologist per capita.

To help us improve your journal reading experience, this website uses cookies. Learn more about cookies and how to change your settings in our Cookie Policy. You can also read our Privacy Policy.

We hypothesize that an AI-system could assist in the diagnosis of headaches with high accuracy and safety.

AAN.COM (HTTPS://WWW.AAN.COM)

AAN PUBLICATIONS

Design/Methods: We retrieved 16,000 clinical records from patients consulting for headache at the emergency department. 7,972 patients were finally included after removing non-headache consults, incomplete, empty and duplicate entries. Clinical records were processed with Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) and a Support Vector Machine (SVM) model was trained. We analyzed the performance of different models at classifying the headache as primary versus secondary. All the development and analysis was done using Python.

Results: 7,098 patients had a primary headache diagnosis and 874 a secondary headache diagnosis. We divided the database into a training (70%) and a testing (30%) set. A SVM model was trained with the former one, and we evaluated the performance of the model in the detection of probable secondary headaches in the test set. The sensitivity of the model for probable secondary headaches was 89% with a specificity of 73%, and a negative predictive value of 98.2%.

Conclusions: AI has a great potential for its application in acute headache diagnosis. Advancements in this field would both improve the accessibility to quality healthcare and optimize the time spent by health professionals at emergency departments.

Disclosure: Dr. Acosta has nothing to disclose. Dr. Dorr has nothing to disclose. Dr. Goicochea has nothing to disclose. Dr. Fernández Slezak has nothing to disclose. Dr. Farez has received personal compensation for consulting, serving on a scientific advisory board, speaking, or other activities with TEVA, Merck-Serono, Biogen-Idec, and Novartis.

Disputes & Debates: Rapid online correspondence

No comments have been published for this article.



YOU MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN

VIEWS & REVIEWS

Ophthalmoscopy in the 21st century The 2017 H. Houston Merritt Lecture

Valérie Biousse, Beau B. Bruce, Nancy J. Newman

December 22, 2017

To help us improve your journal reading experience, this website uses cookies. Learn more about cookies and how to change your settings in our Cookie Policy.



FIND OUT MORE

ABSTRACTS [Cookie Policy](#). You can also read our [Privacy Policy](#).

The Influence of Hormonal Contraceptives on Cognitive Recovery in Concussed Collegiate Athletes: Data from the NCAA-DoD CARE Consortium

Jacob Kay, Andrew Lapointe, Thomas McAllister, et al.
September 30, 2019

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation does not replicate the Wada test

C.M. Epstein, J.L. Woodard, A.Y. Stringer, et al.
October 10, 2000

ARTICLE

Annual Meeting Information

April 01, 1993

DEPARTMENTS

Subject index to volume 40

December 01, 1990

[^ Back to top](#)

RELATED ARTICLES

No related articles found.

ALERT ME

Alert me when this article is cited

Alert me if a correction is posted

Alert me when eletters are published



Articles

To help us improve your journal reading experience, this website uses cookies. Learn more about cookies and how to change your settings in

Ahead of [Print Cookie Policy](#). You can also read our [Privacy Policy](#).

CONTINUE

[FIND OUT MORE](#)

Current Issue
[AAN.COM \(HTTPS://WWW.AAN.COM\)](https://www.aan.com)

AAN PUBLICATIONS

[Past Issues](#)

[Popular Articles](#)

[Translations](#)

About

[About the Journals](#)

[Ethics Policies](#)

[Editors & Editorial Board](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Advertise](#)

Submit

[Author Center](#)

[Submit a Manuscript](#)

[Information for Reviewers](#)

[AAN Guidelines](#)

[Permissions](#)

Subscribers

[Subscribe](#)

[Activate a Subscription](#)

[Sign up for eAlerts](#)

[RSS Feed](#)



Neurology

Neurology: Clinical Practice

Neurology: Genetics

Neurology: Neuroimmunology & Neuroinflammation

AAN.com To help us improve your journal reading experience, this website uses cookies. Learn more about cookies and how to change your settings in

AANnewsour [Cookie Policy](#). You can also read our [Privacy Policy](#).

CONTINUE

FIND OUT MORE

Continuum
AAN.COM (HTTPS://WWW.AAN.COM)

AAN PUBLICATIONS

Brain & Life

Neurology Today



Neurology | Print ISSN:0028-3878

Online ISSN:1526-632X

© 2020 American Academy of Neurology

[Privacy Policy](#) [Feedback](#) [Advertise](#)

To help us improve your journal reading experience, this website uses cookies. Learn more about cookies and how to change your settings in our [Cookie Policy](#). You can also read our [Privacy Policy](#).

[CONTINUE](#)

[FIND OUT MORE](#)