INTERNET NEWS

BS. Nguyễn Văn Công

ients say keto helps with their mental
ess. Science is racing to understand why

tone (NPR)

24 3:52 a.m.

...ell, a researcher in Scotland, has lived with Bipolar disorder for much of his life. After trying the ketogenic diet, h...
...ife-changing improvements in his symptoms — and now wants to learn if it can do the same for others. He shar...
...gs at the Metabolic Health Summit in Clearwater, Fla., on Jan. 25, 2024.

obell was gazing out the bus window on his way to work when he first sensed som
as reshaping how he experienced the world.

ng emerged from an altogether ordinary observation: He felt peaceful, maybe even
tched the trees along the road pass by.

experienced that in a really long time, probably since I was a kid," says Campbell,
rgh, Scotland.

now what was going on at the time, but I thought this might be what it feels like to

had lived with bipolar disorder for much of his life. Mental illness runs in his famil
oved ones to suicide. Over the years, he tried different treatments, but it had beco
ngly difficult to live with."

changed? A few weeks earlier, he'd started a new diet.

dealt with unwanted weight gain and metabolic troubles, a common side effect o
c medications.

rt to lose weight, he drastically cut back on carbs and instead focused on protein
he'd unknowingly entered ketosis: A metabolic state where the body switches from
nary energy source to ketones, which come from fat.

d learning about the [ketogenic diet](), which is high fat and very low carb, on podca
videos. Soon, he was tracking his ketone levels, courtesy of an at-home blood te

d it was actually the ketone level that was making this shift in my symptoms in a w
lse ever had," he says. "It struck me as really significant, like life-changing."

reer-launching moment

exactly was a diet performing this alchemy? Campbell
ded to pursue a PhD in mental health at the University of
burgh, hoping to do his own research and learn if it could |
rs.

line forums, people with bipolar disorder were sharing sim
dotes — they were finding improvements in their mood,
ased clarity and fewer episodes of depression.

as Campbell searched for ways to launch a proper clinical
t the diet's effectiveness, he became discouraged.

as really like you were considered wacky," he says, "At on
, I thought nobody's going to pay for this research."

ut together a 45-minute video summing up the biological
hale for using the ketogenic diet in bipolar disorder and po
social media, not expecting much after that.

e doctors had already started researching it after seeing the potential in th

, among them [Chris Palmer](), a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School and

had his own revelation about the diet a few years earlier, which he detailed

[se report](). Two patients with schizo-affective disorder had "truly dramatic, l
g improvement in their psychotic symptoms," he says.

2021, he started working with the eldest son of Jan and David Baszucki, a
repreneur. Their son Matt had bipolar disorder and had been on many me
t years.

zucki enlisted Palmer's help as her son gave the ketogenic diet a try.

a couple of months, we saw a dramatic change," she says.

, she started contacting clinicians and researchers, looking to bring more
unding — to the treatment. Since rigorous data on the diet is still lacking, s
esearchers conduct large clinical trials to back up anecdotes like her son's

big-time philanthropist was in touch with Campbell, ready to pay for his bip
and others.

ound a [dozen clinical trials]() are in the works, testing the diet's effect on me
most notably for bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and depression, but also f
ns like anorexia, alcoholism and PTSD.

search and the clinical interest is suddenly exploding," says Dr. [Georgia E]()
rist in Massachusetts, who began using the ketogenic diet in her own prac
decade ago.

epsy care to the mainstream

sic [ketogenic diet](#) contains an eye-popping amount of fat, roughly 90% of
rom that alone. Other [versions](#) have come along that dial down the fat and
om for protein and slightly more carbohydrates.

followers may buy a device to measure ketone levels in their blood, to trac
entered a range that means they're experiencing what's called nutritional k

s entrance into the mainstream has fed plenty of debate about its merits,
groups [raising concerns](#). Yet, there's also growing attention — and [clinical](#)
derway — on its potential, not only for obesity but a variety of other conditi

a fad diet," says Dr. [Shebani Sethi](#), who's leading [research](#)into the diet's p
al health at Stanford University. "It's a medical intervention."

genic diet was developed over a hundred years ago for pediatric epilepsy
esurgence in that field over the last three decades.

neral standard of care for epilepsy," says [Dr. Eric Kossoff](#), a pediatric neur
opkins University.

k record in epilepsy, the thinking goes, paves the way for its adoption in ps
e links between the conditions. Medications developed for seizures are re
ed for a range of psychiatric conditions such as bipolar disorder.

them off label, even when we don't have studies to suggest or prove that
r people with mental illness," says Palmer, "So, in many ways, this is noth

abolic link

also a [well-documented](#) association between a variety of psyc
ons and metabolic problems like high blood sugar and [insulin](#)
ce, [Type 2 diabetes](#), obesity and [hypertension](#).

with psychiatric disorders are at an increased risk. And it's not
atric meds can cause weight gain and other issuses. Research
roblems [can arise](#) even before someone with serious mental il
edication or is diagnosed.

known for a long time that there's something going on in the
lism of the brain that's not quite right in people with severe me
" says [Dr. Dost Öngür](#), chief of the division of Psychotic Disorde
Hospital and a professor at Harvard Medical School.

idence of energy problems in the brain and elsewhere in the bo
ulated over the decades in psychiatry — unrelated to the ketog

n't say that there's a causal relationship, but there are a lot of
tions that should be explored further," says Öngür whose [work](#)
d on [this theme](#) in bipolar and schizophrenia.

is data is strong enough to suspect that "metabolic problems r
an just innocent bystanders," that they may, in fact, play a dire
elopment, severity or course of psychiatric conditions," says Ec

d keto's power

y could a diet that stops seizures also exert powerful effects on tough-to-treat psychiatric illness?

ades, scientists who study epilepsy aren't exactly sure why it works for that illness.

so many different mechanisms," says [Dominic D'Agostino](#), a professor of molecular pharmacology and phys
sity who studies the ketogenic diet.

likes to characterize the diet as being more like a "shotgun" than a "bullet."

, the body essentially changes metabolic gears. It increasingly draws on ketones — made from the breakdo
of glucose.

happens on a ketogenic diet," says Kossoff, "Ketones can be used for energy, but how that helps seizures is

iet eliminates carbohydrates, blood sugar comes down and insulin sensitivity [improves](#).

sure off of your really delicate insulin signaling system," says Ede, while offering cells another fuel that could
online that may have been stuttering."

er scientists believe problems with mitochondria — the powerhouses of the cells that produce energy — are

ue to mitochondria's essential role in maintaining key brain function," says [Ana Andreazza](#), a professor of ph
he University of Toronto.

reazza studies what biological pathways make people with psychiatric illness more vulnerable to mitochondr

mage to these vital power houses ultimately leads to a "metabolic shift" that wreaks havoc in myriad ways —
ed production of lactate.

re compelling for many psychiatric disorders," she says.

e ketones help the mitochondria by relieving oxidative stress — a harmful build up of free radicals, she says,
rce that circumvents the dysfunctional machinery in the mitochondria.

d towards more normal mitochondrial function and metabolic health, that's restoring neurotransmitter systen
flow to the brain," says D'Agostino.

search for more clues

t of ketosis on the mitochondria is one hypothesis for why keto diets could work, l
e whole story.

he data on how the diet [affects the brain](#) come from research into epilepsy and ot
cal diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

s find serious mental illnesses like schizophrenia, major depression and bipolar di
table similarities with these conditions: Inflammation in the brain, oxidative stress,
drial dysfunction, and issues with glucose and insulin.

n suggests ketosis can be [beneficial](#) on these fronts, although human studies are
the larger clinical trials now underway for keto diets will seek to pin down what's g

ple, Dr. [Deanna Kelly](#) is trying to determine if the diet's potential benefits emerge
me in the gut.

otentially changing the way bacteria are functioning and that could affect your beh
n," says Kelly, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Maryland, who's leadir
trial on the ketogenic diet for schizophrenia.

entists are studying the diet's effect on neurotransmitters like GABA — which acts
n the brain.

Phillips, who has studied how dopamine affects the reward circuit in bipolar disor
help explain its therapeutic effects.

es her [clinical trial of bipolar](#) and the keto diet, which launched recently, also gets
question:

you know which people the ketogenic diet is going to work for?" says [Phillips](#), a p
y at the University of Pittsburgh, "It's not the easiest diet in the world to get started

shows promise

rent evidence on its potential for mental health comes from case reports, observational data and open trials that have laid the
tudies.

at exists shows improvements in both mental and metabolic health.

small pilot study, designed to test the feasibility of a randomized controlled trial, found patients lost an average of about 10 p
ctions" in blood pressure.

evel went up, we saw their mood improved, their energy improved, their anxiety decreased and their impulsivity decreased,"
szucki research fellow in metabolic psychiatry at the University of Edinburgh.

ate levels, a sign of mitochondrial dysfunction, dropped as did glutamate in the brain, an effect also seen with anti-seizure me

rom Toulouse, France, is the largest to look at hospitalized patients with severe mental illness.

atients couldn't stick with it, the 28 who did had substantial improvements in their symptoms of depression and psychosis by
r of the study.

achieved clinical remission.

ontrol group, but she points out these patients had been hospitalized before under the care of the same psychiatrist — with t
atment this time being the ketogenic diet.

the diet probably had something to do with the outcome," says Ede.

hi's pilot study found the majority of patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder had "clinically meaningful improvement"
hieved recovery."

se who entered the study had metabolic syndrome — a cluster of risk factors like insulin resistance and high blood pressure
e condition

Dargham, who isn't involved in the research, calls the initial data "intriguing," when considered alongside the existing evidenc
nction in psychiatric illness.

r convinces me there is a signal that is worth pursuing in a rigorous way," says Abi-Dargham, chair of the department of psyc
h at Stony Brook University.

attention ahead of solid clinical data has raised eyebrows among some psychiatrists.

ey worries the hype has created an unrealistic perception about the ketogenic diet in mental health. For now, he remains ske

t works for some people, which is awesome, but most things work for some people in mental health," says Ramsey, a nutritio

dily acknowledge the field is still in the early stages.

modest about this," says Öngür, "The ketogenic diet is really a test case, but it's not the silver bullet."

e diet is a powerful intervention, but "it's not going to cure everybody with mental illness, or even necessarily help everybody."

ychiatry takes off

dswell of excitement around a high-fat, minimal carb diet reflects a broader mover
gnize the link between metabolic health and mental illness.

diet research is just one branch of a growing area of research now being called m

coined the term when she launched Stanford's program in 2015, says the idea is
etabolic health – tackling conditions like high blood sugar, insulin resistance and o
ve psychiatric problems.

is the most prominent example she says medications are also under study, includ
he body more sensitive to insulin — the hormone that helps usher glucose into ce

ach is intuitive for Sethi, who trained in obesity medicine and psychiatry. It was in
en she first witnessed keto's potential for her psychiatric patients.

with treatment-resistant schizophrenia had tried the diet to lose weight and manag
o her surprise at the time, Sethi recalls it also helped the patient with hallucination

nical trial underscores the promise of targeting metabolic problems, beyond just t

th treatment resistant bipolar depression and insulin resistance, but not Type 2 dia
the diabetes drug metformin.

of the study, half of those who took the medication had reversed their insulin resis
und dramatic improvements in their psychiatric symptoms, even though most had
ithout any remission.

of blown away," says Dr. Cynthia Calkin, a psychiatrist at Dalhousie University in
e study. "It's not that metformin is an antidepressant, it's that it can reverse insulin
proves outcomes."

o wellness

tients nor clinicians are waiting for the results of larger trials to try keto.

tients [share their experiences](#) with – and challenges – trying the diet. And doctors
who trains other clinicians, regularly treat patients with it.

years ago, Lori Katz ended up at Sethi's Stanford clinic after trying many treatme
order — a diagnosis she received when she was 18 years old.

struggled with chronic pain, binge eating and emotional eating, and unwanted wei
des of depression had led her to consider electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

enic diet was quite the adjustment, but Katz gave it a go, under Sethi's supervisio

, I was losing weight really fast and was extremely satisfied with what I was eating
g trainer who lives in Santa Cruz, Calif.

those around her quickly noticed a change in her mood.

ust the depressive symptoms, but it was the feeling of lack of control," she says. T
ays, "was like a tailwind — just blowing me into a better future."

, she started going to the gym and taking longer walks. And after years without a
rlfriend entered her life.

she can't always follow the diet perfectly and notices the change in mood when s
sn't erased the reality of living with a mental illness.

with this but it's a question of am I more resilient? Yes. Am I more optimistic? Yes.
e I have this tool? Yes, when I get in there and I get the support. I need to stay in l

nd of diet can be [hard to stick to](#) – and one that involves largely giving up common comfort foods like bread
more challenging.

er of those in Campbell's study withdrew, which he notes is [similar to other pilot trials](#) with the ketogenic diet

[lakh](#), a psychiatrist at the University of Louisville, became interested in the diet more than two decades ago a

ad early [success with a few patients](#), but hasn't had much luck over the years: "I haven't been able to get pe
t all as excited as maybe others."

tors who already use it in their practice say with enough education and support patients can be successful.

stein has found striking results in some of his patients.

the most restrictive form of the diet, especially if they have severe symptoms, but he emphasizes it can be ta
rsion" has made an "incredible difference" for some patients.

m into it, lowering their carbohydrate intake gradually.

e like to do it cold turkey, but for a lot of people, that's not the best thing," says [Bernstein,](#) chief medical office
covery program in Boston.

hat this is going to be sustainable and not just something you do for a few months and then stop."

ychiatrists are trained to offer the diet, although the numbers are growing.

d other doctors say those with a history of serious mental illness should have medical supervision. There can
ons that need to be adjusted.

ptimism, there are still many unanswered questions.

esearch, Iain Campbell's already hearing some real results of his dream to help others find this treatment

describe it to me like, 'This changed my life completely, I'm reconnecting with my family. I can work again for

WS | CT

GPT shows potential for assisting in bone tum
osis

Yee

PT shows potential in helping radiologists to identify malignant based on CT imaging findings in radiology reports, according t ublished January 22 in the *Journal of Bone Oncology*.

led by Fan Yang, MD, of Capital Medical University in Beijing d that a few-shot trained ChatGPT model (that is, a model train ccurate predictions with only a small number of examples) sho curacy and 99% sensitivity for flagging malignant bone tumors

dings highlight the potential of ChatGPT in the diagnosis of be lignant bone tumors, offering advantages like enhanced efficie eduction in missed diagnoses," the group wrote.

esions are commonly identified on CT, and while some are in fa nt, most present as benign abnormalities, Yang and colleague ed. Ambiguous diagnostic cases are challenging for ChatGPT, ping benign and malignant imaging features can complicate m s why "collaboration between physicians and ChatGPT is cruci rld settings," they noted.

the use of ChatGPT to identify malignant bone lesions, the tea

earning improved ChatGPT's results, the researchers found.

ChatGPT performance for diagnosing bone tumors

Measure	Before few-shot learning	After few-shot learning
Accuracy	73%	87%
Sensitivity	95%	99%
Specificity	58%	73%

o conducted an experiment analyzing the influence of the radiologists' reporting style on Ch
had a higher sensitivity when interpreting reports written by experienced radiologists. The g
e following:

sdiagnosed 56 benign cases as malignant. Of these, 35 benign lesions were misidentified
nors or osteosarcomas.

sed 23 osteosarcoma cases as osteomyelitis.

n misdiagnosed 8 cases of chondrosarcoma as fibrous dysplasia or aneurysmal bone cyst

o misdiagnosed four cases of spinal chordoma and spinal tuberculosis.

ggests that ChatGPT shows promise in the diagnosis of benign and malignant bone tumors

with radiologist readers is necessary, according to the authors.

underscore] the necessity of collaborative interactions between physicians and ChatGPT

ngs … [and] lays the groundwork for future AI advancements in medicine," they concluded

[it shows] the benefits of few-shot learning in fine-tuning ChatGPT applications in specializ

G INFORMATICS | **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

nay help plan new treatment in scoliosis patients

on

24

odel for x-ray imaging could help clinicians plan treatment othe

usions in patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, accordin

n published January 14 in *PLOS One*.

dy proposes a machine learning-based tool for planning anteri

al body tethering (AVBT), an emerging minimally invasive surgi

nt, noted first author Ausilah Alfraihat, a PhD student at Drexel

ity in Philadelphia, PA, and colleagues.

rrent model has potential to serve as a valuable clinical tool, pr

nto the optimal timing of intervention and surgical planning

ters," the group wrote.

as approved in the U.S. in 2019 and involves implanting a flex

ng the spine to guide spinal growth to correct deformities in

ent patients who continue to progress despite bracing. Despite

g promise in several studies, the predictability of the procedure

uncertain and hinges on a complex interplay of factors that ar

to analyze clinically, the authors wrote.

the group developed a machine-learning-based algorithm that

lly fill this gap.

earchers included data from 91 patients with adolescent idiopa

s who underwent AVBT surgery at the Shriners Hospitals for Cl

delphia. For all patients, spinal x-rays were taken at six visits, f

' first standing x-ray to their most recent follow-up exam.
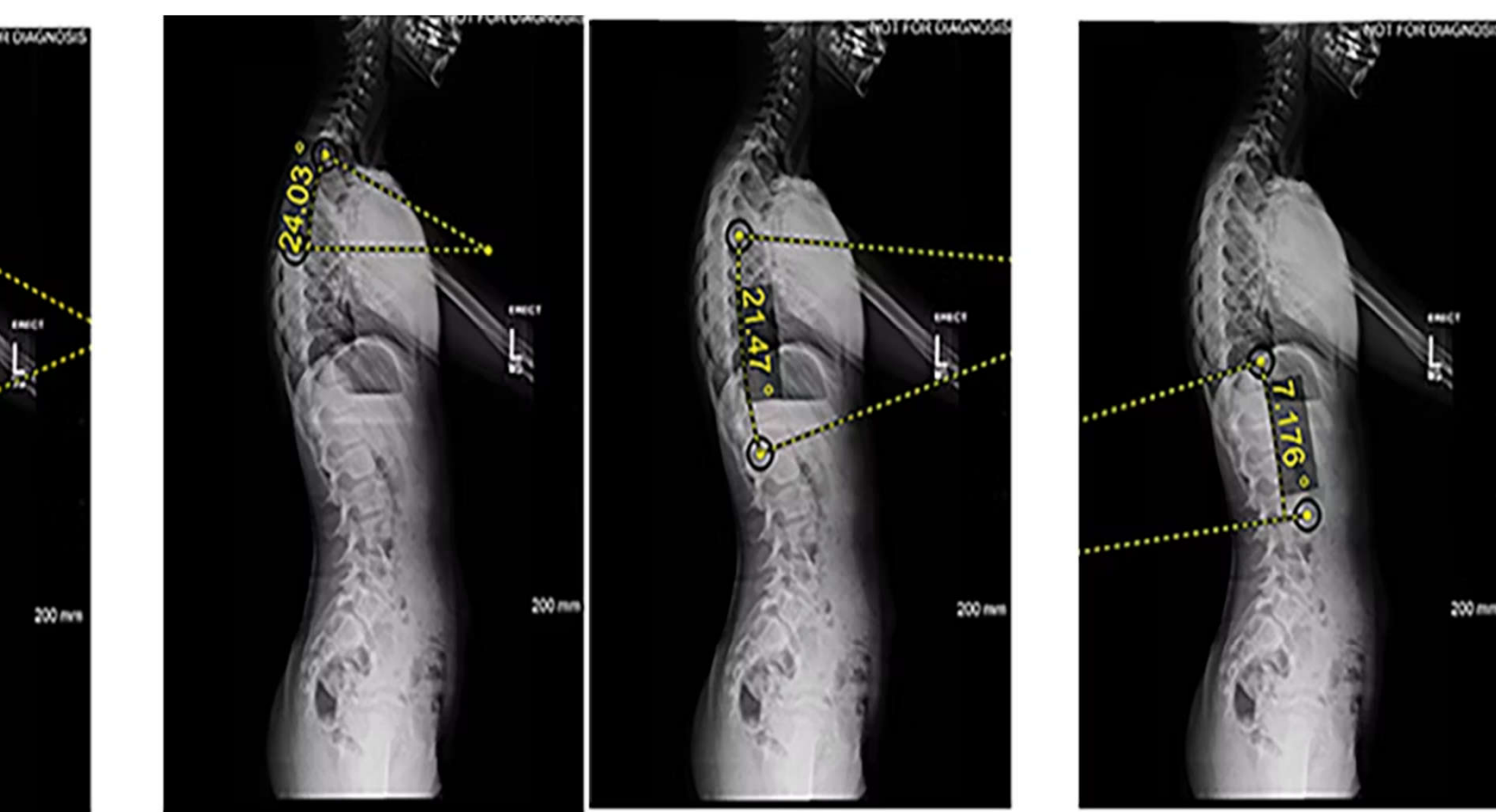
Features extracted[...] radiographs. (a) th[...] kyphosis and lumb[...] (b) proximal thorac[...] (c) mid-lower thora[...] (d) thoracolumbar [...] angle measured b[...] superior endplate [...] inferior endplate o[...] vertebral levels: T2[...] T2-T5, T5-T12, an[...] Image courtesy of [...]

(b) (c) (d)

[...]he findings, the AI model predicted the final Cobb angle with an average error of 6.3 ± 5.6 [...] [...] The model also provided a prediction interval, where 84% of the actual values were within [...] [...]rval, they added.

[...]del, trained on these features, predicted the final curve magnitude with a clinically acceptab[...] [...]up wrote.

[...] authors noted that this is the first study to apply AI methods to longitudinal data from patie[...] [...]BT surgery. Significantly, the model is based on a rank-ordered list of the most predictive fe[...] [...]n postsurgical curve correction, they wrote.

EWS | CT

edicts cardiovascular disease mortality risk
t CT

earning algorithm could predict a patient's risk of atherosclerotic cardiovas
(ASCVD) from analysis of noncontrast-enhanced chest CT exams, accord
esented at the recent RSNA meeting.

hers, led by presenter Vineet Kalathur Raghu, PhD, from Harvard Medica
ssachusetts General Hospital, trained an AI model to predict a patient's pro
scular mortality within 12 years. In testing, the algorithm yielded a statistic
nt improvement in prediction performance over a baseline regression mod
n, called CT-CV-Risk, also predicted cardiovascular mortality beyond CAC
risk factors, according to the researchers.

e that this can help improve cardiovascular risk stratification to guide prim
on," Raghu told session attendees.

y artery calcium (CAC) scoring on CT exams can be utilized to estimate th
SCVD. In 2018, the American Heart Association and American College of
d cholesterol guidelines that recommend CAC scoring be used to guide d
er adults with at an intermediate (7.5% to 20%) 10-year risk should take a

group, as well as other researchers, have previously demonstrated that
ional neural networks (CNNs) can accurately measure CAC on noncontra
d chest CT scans, including low-dose lung cancer screening CT exams.

tomated CAC score is highly correlated to manual CAC measurements an
alue to predict future cardiovascular risk," he said.

udy, they sought to determine if AI could also extract information from CT
scular risk beyond the CAC score and beyond prevalent cardiovascular ris
earchers trained two separate CNNs using 2D projections of CT volumes –
mages and one for axial images. Each model outputs an estimate of card
ch is then combined using a logistic regression model to produce a final 1

ning CT-CV-Risk using 10,151 CT exams from the National Lung Screenin
they then tested it on a holdout set of 6,745 individuals from the NLST. All
ory of type 2 diabetes, myocardial infarction, or stroke were excluded from
e primary outcome was fatal cardiovascular events over 12 years of follo

earchers then compared the performance of the combined model with a ba
on model that incorporated age, sex, body mass index (BMI), race, curren
istory of cancer, and CT findings into its analysis.

t results were achieved when using results from both the regression mode
model.

ance for predicting 12-year ASCVD mortality

	Best AI model	Combination of baseline regression model and best AI model	
ssion model			
mortality C-	0.69	0.69	0.72
al infarction C-	0.69	0.70	0.73
statistic	0.68	0.69	0.73

erences between the baseline regression model and the
nation of the baseline regression model and the best AI mo
statistically significant.

rther subanalysis of 3,878 patients who had automatic CA
, a high CT-CV-Risk score and CAC scoring had a
ementary, graded association with cardiovascular mortality
reported.

am also noted that association analyses found that CT-CV
s from axial and coronal projections were most strongly
ated with age, sex, BMI, history of myocardial infarction, a
 of hypertension.

p learning-based model can predict incident cardiovascula
ity beyond prevalent cardiovascular risk factors and CAC s
said.

knowledged the limitations of their research, including its
ective nature and the need for external validation. The gr

EWS | **ULTRASOUND**

sound waves ease pain by influencing brain area

gretto

ultrasound could help ease pain by manipulating the area of t
sters pain, a proof-of-principle study published February 1
ound.

hers led by Wynn Legon, PhD, from the Fralin Biomedical Res
at VTC (Virginia Tech Carilion) found that low-intensity focused
nd can nonsurgically modulate the anterior insula and posterior
ns, with participants reporting lower pain levels after undergoin
res.

ogether, low-intensity focused ultrasound is an effective noninv
to individually target subregions of the insula in humans for site
n brain biomarkers of pain processing and autonomic reactivity
s to reduced perceived pain to a transient heat stimulus," Lego
ors wrote.

s research has explored the potential of noninvasive techniques
sues. Low-intensity focused ultrasound is one such method, w
ructively and reversibly changes brain activity with high spatial
n and adjustable depth of focus.

on team investigated whether low-intensity focused ultrasound
nterior or posterior insulae would affect the amplitude of the co
ked potential, pain ratings, or heart rate variability. The insula

ticipants rated their pain perception for each heat applicati
cale. The researchers also observed heart rate and heart
ty in each participant to find out how ultrasound waves del
rain affect the body's reaction to painful stimuli.

m found that the participants reported an average pain rec
-fourths of a point. It added that the pain decrease was mo
nced when ultrasound waves were delivered to the posteri

said this difference, while seemingly small, could make a
nt difference in quality of life or managing chronic pain wit
nter medicines instead of prescription opioids.

earchers also reported that the use of ultrasound reduced
l responses to the stress of pain. They explained that ultra
o the posterior insula affected earlier electroencephalograf
des while waves to the anterior insula affected later such
des.

FU to the anterior insula affected heart rate variability as in
crease in standard deviation of normal-to-normal intervals

edImaging
RADIOLOGY NEWS .net

Radiography   MRI   Ultrasound   Nuclear Medicine   General/Advanced Imaging   Imaging IT   Industry

msung's X-Ray Devices to Be Powered by Lunit AI Solution Advanced Chest Screening

MedImaging International staff writers

ed on 17 Jan 2024

hcare (Suwon, South Korea) and Lunit (Seoul, South Korea) have
 collaboration to integrate Lunit's AI technology into Samsung's
devices, enhancing the accuracy and speed of chest screening.
ns of the three-year supply contract, Lunit will provide two AI-
screening solutions: Lunit INSIGHT CXR and Lunit INSIGHT CXR
nsung. INSIGHT CXR is an AI-powered chest X-ray analysis
e capability to detect 10 of the most common lung abnormalities,
cancer, pneumonia, and pneumothorax. INSIGHT CXR Triage is
d AI solution that can identify pre-specified critical findings, such
ion or pneumothorax, on frontal chest X-ray images. The software
 images in the Picture Archiving and Communication System
ation, enabling a prioritized review process for timely intervention.
ncy of cases generally experienced in Intensive Care Units (ICUs)
 Rooms (ERs), Samsung's X-ray devices with the Lunit INSIGHT
 be mainly deployed in these high-stakes medical settings. During
e of this collaboration, Samsung's X-ray devices integrated with
ions will target markets in the US, Canada, and Europe. In the
ilability of these devices will be expanded to the Middle East,
 and Southeast Asia, thus broadening their global reach.
etween Lunit and Samsung Electronics will enable faster, more
 screenings, leading to timely interventions and improved patient
d Brandon Suh, CEO of Lunit. "We're excited about the potential
 holds for advancing chest X-ray practices, particularly in ICUs

Image: The Lunit INSIGHT CXR AI-powe

analysis solution (Photo courtesy

Management | MRI | Mammography | Molecular Imaging | Ultrasound | X-Ray
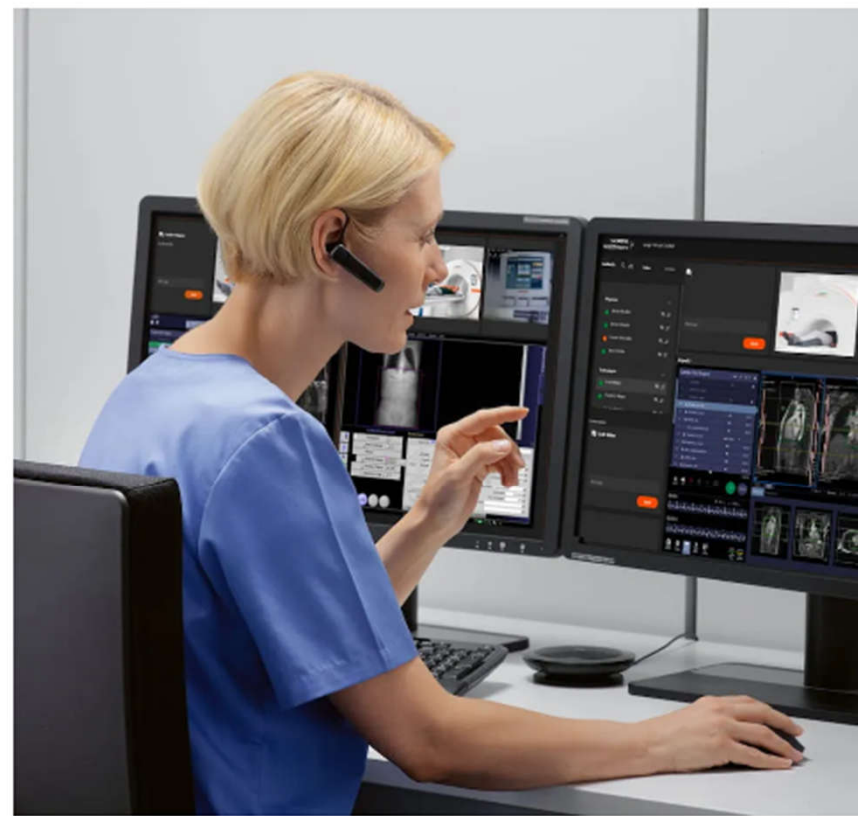
ears Remote Scanning Software with MRI, CT and PET Capabilities

24

nd Drug Administration (FDA) has granted
ance for the *syngo* Virtual Cockpit, a multi-
ote scanning platform that may help facilitate
ccess to advanced imaging for patients in
tions.
Virtual Cockpit enables remote access for
omography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging
ron emission tomography (PET) and single-
sion CT (SPECT) imaging, according to
ealthineers, the manufacturer of the software.
y said the remote platform also features live
hat functionalities to foster collaboration
nicians across multiple sites.

*The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has granted 510(k) clearance fo
Cockpit, a multi-vendor remote scanning platform that may enable acc
positron emission tomography (PET) imaging for patients in remo*

possibly facilitating improved standardization for imaging of remote patients, Sie
suggested the *syngo* Virtual Cockpit could be utilized in training staff at remote fa
earance means that our customers can use *syngo* Virtual Cockpit for their remote
th even more confidence that they are using a proven solution — one that prioritiz
onvenience while also addressing operational and staffing challenges," noted Pete
l and automation at Siemens Healthineers North America.

, 11/2/2024, 11:53 (GMT+7)

kỹ sư GenZ làm ứng dụng trí tuệ
ạo miễn phí cho người Việt

ề nước, Nguyễn Hoàng Quân cùng các cộng
ILM, phát triển hệ thống trí tuệ nhân tạo (AI)
í cho người Việt sử dụng trong các lĩnh vực
ọc khách hàng với hơn trăm nghìn lượt tải mỗi

/2023, Nguyễn Hoàng Quân, 25 tuổi, cùng các
Phạm Nhựt Huy, 23 tuổi, kỹ sư trí tuệ nhân
aloAI và Đào Minh Dũng, 24 tuổi, nghiên cứu
University of Cork, Ireland, đồng sáng lập tổ
lợi nhuận VILM, với mong muốn giúp người
c trải nghiệm công nghệ AI tiên tiến nhất một
ưu.

6 tháng nghiên cứu và ứng dụng, nhóm

Aa 💬11 🔖 ↗

06:08 Zalo

hoặc hỏi đáp miễn phí.

teknium/**OpenHermes-2.5-Mistral-7B** 🗋   ♥ like 589

🏷 Text Generation   🤗 Transformers   ⭕ PyTorch   🗲 Safetensors   🌐 English

finetune   chatml   gpt4   synthetic data   distillation   🔵 Inference Endpoints

🔧 text-generation-inference   🏛 License: apache-2.0

⚙ Train ∨   🚀 Deploy ∨   </> Use in Transformers

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✎ Edit model card

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🗲 Safetensors

Model size   7.

Tensor type   B

🏷 Text Generatio

Model is too large
Inference API. To
Inference Endpoi

⚜ Finetuned fro

Xem t

← Aa