

Developing and Deploying Alin Healthcare

Presenters



Sean McGunigal

Cognitive Computing Developer

Agenda

01 Why is AI in healthcare challenging?

02 What can you do to be successful?

03 How the landscape of Al is changing.

Setting the Stage

November 2022

ChatGPT released



¦ April

First customers live with In Basket Art

HIMSS23

Epic integrates generative Al into EHRs

May

I GPT-4

Epic supports

August

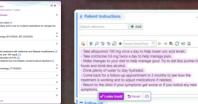
SideKick agent live on Cosmes



Summer

IP Insights, AI Text Assistant, Sidekick, Discharge Summary, Ambient Flowsheets, End of Shift, PB Coding Assistant live





Today:

415 Epic customers

using generative Al

Summer

150+ use cases I live & in development

Winter

Cogito Cloud live Al Data Foundation

Jan

2025



Jan 2023

March

Epic integrates LLMs

Jan 2024

Epic customers publishing generative AI studies

Spring

Analytics dashboard insights & Al-extracted radiology follow-ups live

1st international customers live in Dutch



August

Live demo of MyChart Patient Experience Agent at Epic Users Group Meeting

! Spring

Launchpad adoption program



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Why is AI in healthcare challenging?

For Model Developers

Healthcare data is disparate and challenging to model on

Data can vary widely between organizations

PHI/PII makes it hard to do real-time data capture for error analysis

Test and re-test (even small changes can have large implications)

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Test and re-test (even small changes can have large implications)

For Healthcare Organizations

Al requires iteration, speed, and agility; not all organizations are suited for that.

Successful groups are thoughtful about *post-release*. Who's monitoring? How?

Workflows can vary between hospitals; differentiate between on-label vs off-label.

Why is AI in healthcare challenging?

For Model Developers

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What counts as a medical device?

You need to be aware of the regulations (which continue to change)

The more the AI tool does on its own, the more likely it will be a medical device

Risk primarily comes from the use-case, not necessarily the type of model

Agenda

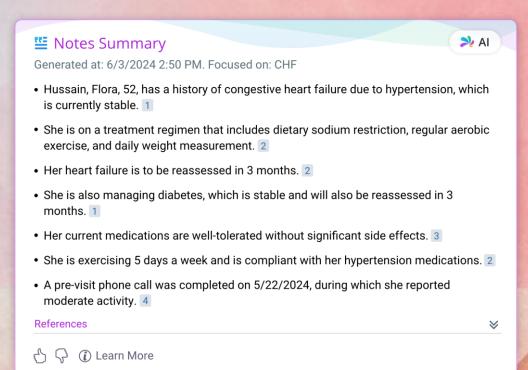
01 Why is AI in healthcare challenging?

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Understand the Full User-Story

- Focus on the workflow
 - What data is available?
 - When is the user "ready" for the information?
 - What should be shown?
- Supporting information helps build trust
- Trust leads to adoption



Start Small, Build Out



Don't boil the ocean; a small solution can have a big impact on users.



Small use-cases lead to clear requirements and goals.

This makes it easier to iterate.



Pilot users → broad rollout

- Specialty, focus area
- User role
- Super users

Build, Measure, Iterate

Don't focus on perfection outof-the-gate, but do evaluate at every stage. How will you measure your tool and what are your "success" criteria?

How will you work with your customers & data partners (who has the data/validation) on an ongoing basis to validate?

Tight develop-test loops will help you move faster.

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The Evolution of Al



Rule-Based Logic

Expert-defined and explicitly coded



Predictive Analytics

Statistically derived to predict a pre-defined event



Generative Al (Large Language Models)

Generally-trained to generate novel content

Deterministic

Targeted

Probabilistic

More generalized

The Evolution of Generative Al



The length of tasks AI can do is doubling every 7 months.



Why Language Models Hallucinate

Adam Tauman Kalai* OpenAI Ofir Nachum OpenAI Santosh S. Vempala[†] Georgia Tech Edwin Zhang OpenAI

September 4, 2025

Abstract

Like students facing hard exam questions, large language models sometimes guess when uncertain, producing plausible yet incorrect statements instead of admitting uncertainty. Such "hallucinations" persist even in state-of-the-art systems and undermine trust. We argue that language models hallucinate because the training and evaluation procedures reward guessing over acknowledging uncertainty, and we analyze the statistical causes of hallucinations in the modern training pipeline. Hallucinations need not be mysterious—they originate simply as errors in binary classification. If incorrect statements cannot be distinguished from facts, then hallucinations in pretrained language models will arise through natural statistical pressures. We then argue that hallucinations persist due to the way most evaluations are graded—language models are optimized to be good test-takers, and guessing when uncertain improves test performance. This "epidemic" of penalizing uncertain responses can only be addressed through a socio-technical mitigation: modifying the scoring of existing benchmarks that are misaligned but dominate leaderboards, rather than introducing additional hallucination evaluations. This change may steer the field toward more trustworthy AI systems.

Epic Al Trust and Assurance Suite





Thank you to the following customers for contributing!



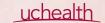






















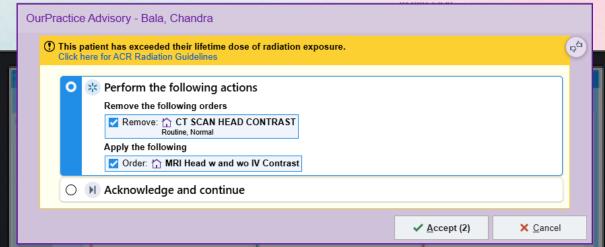








Clinical Decision Support (CDS) Service



Generalize to Benefit More with Industry Standards



CDS Hooks



https://cds-hooks.hl7.org/



CDS Hooks

2.0.1 - STU 2 Release 2 🚳



CDS Hooks Hook Library ▼ Change Log Downloads

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This page is part of the CDS Hooks Specification (v2.0.1: STU2) based on FHIR (HL7® FHIR® Standard) R4. This is the current published version. For a full list of available versions, see the Directory of published versions

1 Home

Official URL: http://cds-hooks.hl7.org/ImplementationGuide/hl7.fhir.uv.cds-hooks

Version: 2.0.1

IG Standards status: Trial-use

Computable Name: CDSHooks

1.1 Intellectual Property Statements

The HL7 CDS Hooks Implementation Guide is the copyright of HL7 International and Boston Children's Hospital. The specification is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

1.2 Overview

This HL7 CDS Hooks Implementation Guide is published at the level of Standard for Trial Use 2. It describes a "hook" \(\mathbb{C}\)'-based pattern for invoking decision support from within a clinician's workflow. The API supports:

- · Synchronous, workflow-triggered CDS calls returning information and suggestions
- · Launching a user-facing SMART app when CDS requires additional interaction

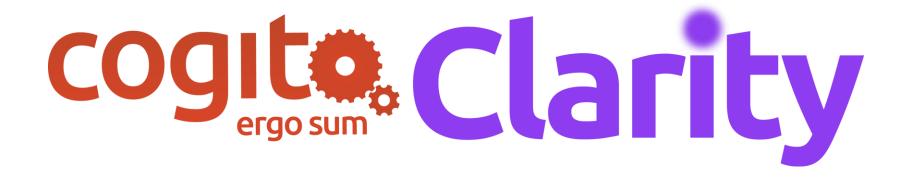
The companion HL7 CDS Hooks Library of contains specifications of industry standardized clinical workflow steps used by systems conforming to this guide. While changes to this guide become infrequent and tightly constrained, new hooks will continue to be specified and matured in the Library.

See https://cds-hooks.org/ of for additional information, resources and ways to get involved.

1.3 Conformance Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119 . Further, the key word "CONDITIONAL" indicates that a particular item is either REOUIRED or

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 - Response
 - HTTP Status Codes
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- Calling a CDS Service
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 - Prefetch Template
 - Prefetch tokens





Run analytics and extracts on

Cabodle

Wrap Up

- Understand the full user-story and have a plan for all stages of the lifecycle (dev, test, release, post-live, ...)
- Start small, build out. Don't boil the ocean.
- Build, measure, iterate. Create tight developtest loops with clear success criteria.

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After Visit Summary, ASAP, Aura, Beacon, Beaker, Beans, BedTime, Best Care Choices for My Patient,
Bones, Break-the-Glass, Bugsy, Caboodle, Cadence, Canto, Care Everywhere, Charge Router, Cheers,
Chronicles, Clarity, Cogito ergo sum, Cohort, Comfort, Community Connect, Compass Rose, Cosmos,
Cosnome, Cupid, Discovery, Epic, EpicCare, EpicCare Link, Epicenter, EpicShare, EpicWeb, Epic Earth, Epic
Nexus, Epic Research, Garden Plot, Grand Central, Haiku, Happy Together, Healthy Planet, Hello World,
Hey Epic!, Hyperdrive, Hyperspace, Kaleidoscope, Kit, Limerick, Lucy, Lumens, MyChart, Nebula, OpTime,
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