# Utilizing AI for Automated Data Entry and Analysis to Pre-screen Lung Cancer Clinical Trial Candidates

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## BACKGROUND

- In cancer research, patient selection for clinical trials mainly depends on physicians manually identifying eligible patients. Automated approaches could increase the number of trials and reduce inclusion times.
- This study's objective was to evaluate the correctness and completeness of an artificial intelligence (AI)-driven approach for automatically inputting lung cancer patient information.

## METHOD

**POPULATION**
Patients with thoracic cancer seen at Gustave Roussy between Feb 2021 and June 2024.

**MANUAL DATA ENTRY (MDE)**
Manual retrospective collection of data in a secured RedCap database.

**AUTOMATED DATA ENTRY (ADE) – INPUT**
- Unstructured patient medical letters between February 2021 - July 2024.
- A schematic description of each variable.

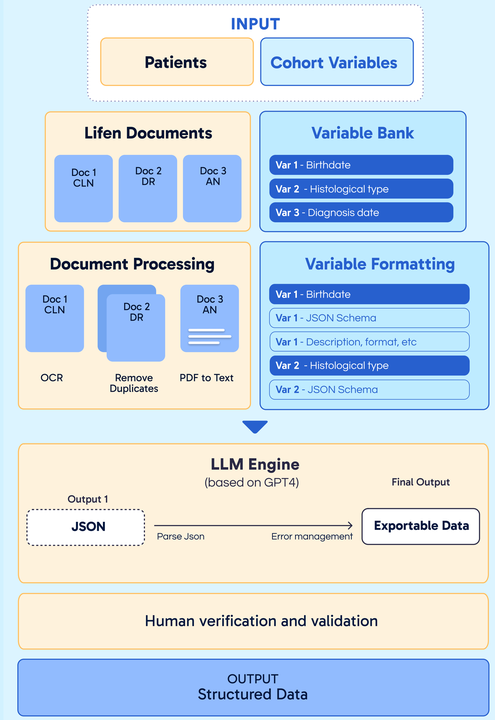
**METHOD**
- Generative AI to find, quote and process variables into a structured form.
- Large language model (LLM) actions with prompt engineering and tailored few-shots examples.
- Mortality data were auto-extracted from the French public registry, INSEE.

**OUTPUT**
Demographics, disease characteristics, comorbidities, treatment history and life status.

**METRICS**
Concordance between comparable dates from MDE and ADE, secondary manual review for mismatches (senior physician), correctness (accuracy after checking), time per patient.

## RESULTS

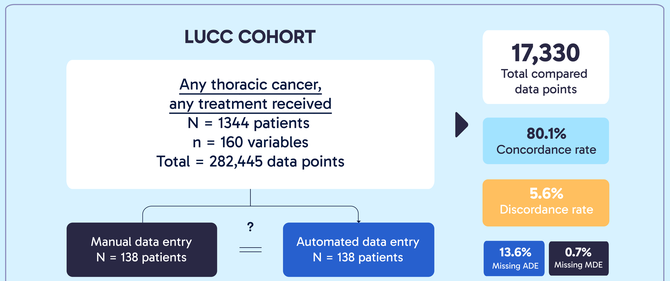
### Algorithm




### Time per Patient

| ADE | MDE |
|---|---|
| 3 min WITH QUALITY CHECK | >20 min PER PATIENT |

### Concordance ADE vs MDE




### Discordances check

- 32.8% MDE errors
- 29.1% ADE errors due to limited access to data
- 17.6% ADE errors
- 14.4% False errors
- 6.1% MDE & ADE common errors

ADE errors were mostly from data gaps in medical notes.
Also, detailed information was often accessible to MDE in imaging or pathology reports, yet inaccessible to ADE.

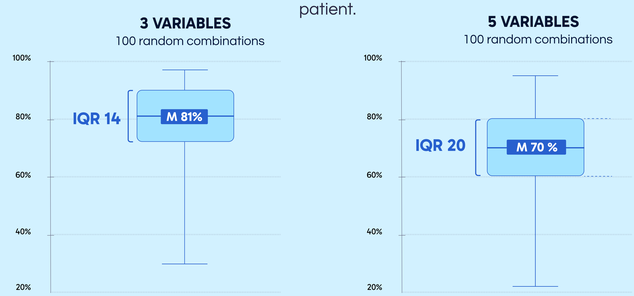
### Correctness & Accuracy

Correctness was calculated after checking for discordances and excluding missing data on both sides.

**83.6%**
Overall correctness

| CORRECTNESS 95% - 100% | 85% - 94% | < 85% |
|---|---|---|
| Gender & Birthdate | Histology | Date first diagnosis/metastasis |
| Life status & date of death | Smoking status | Systemic treatment lines and details |
| Comorbidities (Cardiac disease, autoimmune disease, HIV, hepatitis B and C, thromboembolic events etc.) | PDL1 expression | Pack years |
| | Metastatic from diagnosis | TMB value |
| Molecular alterations (EGFR, BRAF, ROS1, RET, MET, HER2, PIK3CA, SMARCA4, KEAP1, NRG1, NTRK) | Metastatic anytime | Brain and leptomeningeal metastasis |

Based on potential inclusion criteria of clinical trial, accuracy was calculated by how often multiple variables were correctly entered together at the same time for one patient.




## CONCLUSION

- Generative AI can identify eligible clinical trial candidates with over 80% accuracy between ADE and MDE depending on selected criteria.
- High performance of ADE is seen with demographics, life status, histology, molecular alterations and comorbidities.
- ADE errors or missing data are often due to a lack of information in medical notes.
- ADE has the potential to enhance the efficiency, accuracy, and scalability of clinical trial pre-screening.