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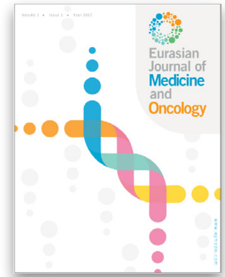

Review

The Application of Artificial Intelligence in Breast Cancer

Nahid Nafissi,[1] Naeimeh Heiranizadeh,[1,2] Ahmad Shirinzadeh-Dastgiri,[3] Mohammad Vakili-Ojarood,[4] Amirhosein Naseri,[5] Mahsa Danaei,[6] Ali Saberi,[7] Maryam Aghasipour,[8] Amirmasoud Shiri,[9] Maryam Yeganegi,[10] Amirhossein Rahmani,[11] Hossein Neamatzadeh[12]

[1]Department of Breast Surgery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
[2]Department of Surgery, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences Faculty of Medicine, Yazd, Iran
[3]Department of Surgery, Iran University of Medical Sciences Faculty of Medicine, Tehran, Iran
[4]Department of Surgery, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences Faculty of Medicine, Ardabil, Iran
[5]Department of Colorectal Surgery, AJA University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
[6]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
[7]Department of General Surgery, Iran University of Medical Sciences Faculty of Medicine, Tehran, Iran
[8]Department of Cancer Biology, University of Cincinnati Faculty of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, USA
[9]Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Faculty of Medicine, Shiraz, Iran
[10]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences, Iranshahr, Iran
[11]Department of Plastic Surgery, Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences, Iranshahr, Iran
[12]Mother and Newborn Health Research Center, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

Abstract

The utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in the detection and treatment of breast cancer is attracting attention. AI technologies are crucial in shaping the future of breast surgery and enhancing healthcare services. Deep learning algorithms show promise in accurately detecting breast cancer from mammograms and clinical data, even predicting the risk of interval and advanced cancers. When combined with breast density measurements, AI imaging algorithms can predict invasive breast cancers, particularly in later stages. AI-based methods can also forecast breast cancer from ultrasound scans, improving malignancy detection. Genetic testing with AI assists in identifying individuals at high risk for breast cancer based on genetic profiles, enabling personalized screening and prevention strategies. AI tools support pathologists in analyzing tissue samples for breast cancer indications, enhancing diagnoses. The integration of AI in breast cancer detection and prediction has the potential to revolutionize oncology and improve patient care. This review offers a thorough analysis of previous academic studies on the use of AI in breast cancer.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, breast cancer, deep learning, mammography, pathology

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Artificial intelligence (AI) involves computers mimicking human intelligence, replicating specific human thought processes and intelligent behaviors, and demonstrating autonomous learning capabilities and the ability to perform tasks requiring human intelligence.[1] With advancements in deep learning algorithms, improvements in computer hardware and algorithms, and the exponential growth of data guiding clinical decision-making, AI

Address for correspondence: Naeimeh Heiranizadeh, MD. Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Shahid Sadoughi General Hospital, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
Phone: +989133565346 **E-mail:** naiemehheiranizadeh@gmail.com

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has found widespread applications in medical fields such as medical research, pathological diagnosis, radiotherapy technology, and cancer screening.[2,3] The effective use of AI technology for guiding cancer screening, prediction, diagnosis, treatment, and drug development in precise cancer diagnosis and treatment has consistently been a focus of ongoing research.[4] Recently, AI has shown significant potential in improving the accuracy and efficiency of cancer diagnosis through image analysis, genomic data interpretation, and predictive modeling.[4] By employing machine learning algorithms and deep neural networks, researchers have identified patterns and markers in medical images and genetic data that can aid in early detection and personalized treatment planning for cancer patients.[5] The integration of AI technologies in clinical practice has the potential to revolutionize healthcare providers' approach to cancer care, leading to more precise diagnoses, personalized treatment strategies, and improved patient outcomes.[6] As AI continues to advance and mature, we can expect further progress in the field of precise cancer diagnosis and treatment, ultimately resulting in more effective and personalized care for patients worldwide.[7]

AI has emerged as a transformative technology in breast surgery, particularly in breast imaging and diagnostics.[8,9] AI applications have shown promising outcomes in improving the accuracy and efficiency of breast cancer detection and prognosis.[9] Various studies have demonstrated the effectiveness and reliability of AI in differentiating between benign and malignant breast diseases.[10] Additionally, AI has the potential to enhance prognostic classification, refining management precision in breast cancer grading and overcoming limitations associated with human assessment.[11] The use of AI technology in breast surgery extends to online clinical software, allowing patients to self-refer to breast clinics as an alternative to traditional general practitioner referral pathways.[12] AI-based screening has been identified as a viable solution for improving breast health in low-income areas with limited access to healthcare, such as urban slums.[13,14] AI has also been integrated into various imaging modalities, including mammography and ultrasound, to assist in the detection and diagnosis of breast tumors. Diagnostic analysis tools, such as S-Detect, have been developed using AI systems to enhance the accuracy of ultrasound imaging of breast masses.[15,16] Furthermore, the integration of AI into MRI has contributed to the improvement of breast cancer diagnostics, showcasing its significant impact on medical research in breast imaging.[17,18] The development of AI in the early detection of breast cancer using infrared (IR) images and machine learning methods has shown promise in identifying breast cancer at its initial stages.[19,20] Moreover, the role of AI extends beyond diagnostics to encompass surgical decision-making and workflow optimization. Surgeons with expertise in AI methods and applications are crucial in leading the safe and effective clinical implementation of AI in surgery.[21] AI-driven surgical robots have transformed breast surgery, providing precise and minimally invasive procedures that lead to quicker recovery and enhanced patient outcomes.[22] These robots, with advanced imaging and sensing technologies, aid surgeons in intricate procedures with exceptional accuracy.[23] Integrating AI into surgical robots has enabled personalized treatment plans based on each patient's unique anatomy and pathology, ultimately enhancing surgical outcomes and quality of life for those undergoing breast cancer treatment.[24] Moreover, AI-driven predictive analytics tools predict patient responses to various treatments, assisting clinicians in making informed decisions and optimizing treatment strategies for improved long-term results.[25] The future of breast surgery hinges on advancing and integrating AI technologies, ushering in a new era of precision medicine and enhanced patient care. This article offers a detailed analysis of the primary uses of AI in the accurate detection and treatment of breast cancer. It also discusses the limitations and benefits in this area.

AI in Clinical Oncology

The origins of AI can be traced back to the 1950s, aiming to create machines capable of human-like thinking and reasoning.[26] Initially, AI in clinical medicine utilized fuzzy logic, expert systems, and artificial neural networks. Progress led to advancements in support vector machines, feature engineering, and natural language processing.[1,27] The rise of deep learning, convolutional neural networks, and recurrent neural networks has significantly advanced AI in medicine. In the medical field, AI has been employed in diagnostics, prognostics, personalized medicine, and surgical assistance robots.[28] The use of robotic technology in intricate urologic and gynecologic surgeries, inspired by Leonardo Da Vinci's innovative designs, deserves special consideration. AI in the medical field can be categorized into two main domains: virtual and physical.[29] The virtual aspect encompasses deep learning for information management, electronic health records, and guidance for healthcare providers, while the physical aspect involves robots and nanorobots for patient care and drug delivery.[29,30] Although AI holds the potential to transform healthcare, continued research and development are essential. AI entails machines recognizing and learning patterns from sample data, using it to make intricate decisions.[31] In the realm of clinical oncology, AI has made remarkable advancements. In this field, characterized by intricate and multidimensional data flows, AI can amalgamate and analyze various data types like patient history, tumor pathology, genomics, and imaging data.[32,33] From early algorithmic attempts to advanced machine learning models, AI's integration in oncology has transformed cancer diagnosis, treatment, and patient care.[32] By processing vast data volumes and uncovering hidden patterns, AI has the potential to significantly enhance the precision and effectiveness of cancer treatment. As technology progresses, AI's role in clinical oncology is poised to expand, potentially revolutionizing our approach to cancer.[34,35] Through deep learning algorithms, researchers can predict patient outcomes and refine management decisions. Precision oncology aims to fuse extensive data with cutting-edge computing and deep learning techniques to formulate personalized treatment strategies.[36,37] Nevertheless, hurdles remain before widespread AI adoption in clinical oncology. The efficacy of AI algorithms must be assessed based on their ability to effectively address clinical scenarios. Currently, the integration of high-performance AI algorithms in clinical settings is still nascent.[38] As these technologies advance, there will be a growing emphasis on high-performance AI tools to minimize patient suffering, mortality, and healthcare expenses.[36] Collaboration between medical professionals and AI experts is essential for unlocking the full potential of AI in oncology. By merging domain expertise with machine learning capabilities, researchers can create novel solutions to intricate clinical issues.[39] Incorporating AI-driven tools in oncology workflows necessitates thorough validation and regulatory approval to safeguard patient safety and data privacy. As the field progresses, interdisciplinary partnerships will be pivotal in promoting the use of AI technologies to enhance cancer care outcomes.[3]

AI-Based Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD)

AI-based computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems have shown potential in identifying breast cancer.[40] These systems utilize deep learning models and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to improve the detection and interpretation of mammograms. By using AI, CAD systems can provide faster, more precise, and unbiased interpretations of mammograms, aiding radiologists in making accurate decisions.[41] Integrating AI models into CAD systems holds the promise of improving the early diagnosis of breast cancer, leading to better survival rates and reduced mortality. Cutting-edge CNN architectures, such as the Vision Transformer (ViT), have been evaluated and have outperformed other models in terms of accuracy and effectiveness.[42,43] Additionally, various techniques, including feature-driven machine learning methods and direct decision-making based on deep learning, have been used in CAD systems for breast cancer detection and diagnosis. These models have achieved impressive accuracy rates, surpassing other state-of-the-art CNN architectures.[41] The success of these CAD systems can also be attributed to the use of data augmentation and preprocessing techniques in combination with deep learning models. These systems have been evaluated using different metrics and datasets, demonstrating promising outcomes in terms of accuracy and precision.[44,45] However, there are still challenges and limitations that require attention, and further research is necessary to enhance the performance and effectiveness of AI-based CAD systems for breast cancer detection and classification.[46,47] One potential challenge is the requirement for extensive and varied datasets to effectively train AI models. Furthermore, ensuring the transparency and interpretability of AI-based CAD systems is vital for earning the trust of healthcare professionals and patients. Tackling these challenges will necessitate cooperation among researchers, clinicians, and industry partners to create strong and dependable CAD systems for diagnosing breast cancer.[48] By surmounting these hurdles, AI could transform the field of radiology and enhance outcomes for patients with breast cancer.

AI Research Trends in Breast Cancer

The field of AI research on breast cancer is primarily led by the United States, with China and India closely following. The United States leads in total citations, while Hungary and Holland have the highest average citations annually.[49] Other significant contributors include the Republic of China, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Key institutions in this field are Stanford University, Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, and Radboud Univ Nijmegen. Notable authors in this domain are from Harvard Medical School and Madabhushi Anant.[35,50] Examination of AI research patterns in breast cancer shows that PLOS ONE and Computer in Biology and Medicine are key publications. Scientific Reports also plays a major role in AI-driven tumor pathology. Lecture Notes in Computer Science has the highest aggregate link strength. These journals have published numerous articles on AI-driven tumor pathology, indicating a growing interest in this field.[51,52] Keyword analysis highlights research topics like "breast cancer histopathology," "convolutional neural network," and "histopathological image," suggesting potential avenues for future exploration.

Breast Cancer Classification and Detection

The potential of AI in breast cancer diagnosis extends to refining prognostic classification for management precision, as AI-based breast cancer grading may help overcome limitations of human assessment. Moreover, the development of AI systems, such as the MEAI platform, for identifying lymph node and distant metastases in primary breast cancer showcases the potential for AI to enhance the precision of cancer staging and prognosis. AI-based CAD systems have shown potential in classifying breast cancer by utilizing machine learning and deep learning techniques to aid in early detection. Various studies have explored the use of different feature extractors and classifiers within these systems. One study compared the performance of architectures like VGG-16, VGG-19, Xception, ResNet50, Inception-V3, and Inception-Resnet-V2 in diagnosing breast cancer. Another study proposed an ensemble model using the stacking technique, with logistic regression as a Meta-model and four machine learning algorithms (Decision Tree, Random Forest, extreme gradient boosting, and adaptive boosting) as base models. This ensemble model outperformed the base models, achieving an accuracy rate exceeding 98% and a precision rate of 100%. These AI-based CAD systems have the potential to improve the accuracy and efficiency of breast cancer classification tasks, providing valuable support to radiologists in diagnostic and treatment-related decisions. Additionally, AI-based CAD systems have shown promise in detecting breast cancer by using deep learning models to analyze mammography images and aid in early diagnosis. They can accurately detect and classify microcalcifications associated with malignancy, offering specific annotations for calcification regions. CAD schemes employing machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) have been used to expedite breast cancer diagnosis, with DL approaches making direct decisions based on the image. Recent advancements in DL techniques, such as convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures and the Vision Transformer (ViT) model, have demonstrated superior accuracy and effectiveness in detecting and diagnosing breast cancer. However, the application of AI CAD systems in real-life practice may be limited due to a significant number of false positive markings and the need for further evaluation of overall accuracy.

Early Diagnosis of Breast Cancer

AI has shown promise in early breast cancer detection. Computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems with AI can identify and categorize microcalcifications linked to malignancy on mammography. Machine learning (ML) models are also used in breast cancer diagnosis, recurrence prediction, and therapy planning, enhancing accuracy and specificity.[53] An AI network has been developed for individuals with BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations to classify enhancing foci in MRIs, potentially enabling earlier breast cancer detection.[9] AI CAD systems have been used to detect invasive lobular carcinoma on digital mammography, but excessive false positive markings may limit practical use.[54] AI has the potential to assist clinicians in making more precise and timely breast cancer diagnoses, improving patient outcomes. Deep learning AI algorithms for mammography have successfully evaluated parenchymal density, detected and diagnosed breast cancer, predicted breast cancer risk, and improved patient management accuracy. AI has been applied to analyze mammography images for identifying and classifying breast masses, microcalcifications, breast mass segmentation, assessing breast density, evaluating breast cancer risk, and enhancing image quality for early detection. AI algorithms for breast cancer diagnosis in mammography aim to enhance diagnostic accuracy and support radiologists. Retrospective analyses have explored AI-based computer-aided diagnosis to facilitate the detection of missed cancer on digital mammography, emphasizing its role in early cancer detection. Research has focused on distinguishing between benign and malignant breast lesions using contrast-enhanced digital mammography, underscoring mammography's significance in early breast cancer detection. A meta-repository of screening mammography classifiers suggests AI can enhance radiologists' accuracy, aiding in early cancer diagnosis and reducing unnecessary workup.

Prognosis

AI tools have been developed and validated to enhance the assessment of prognostic markers in breast cancer, including HER2, GATA3, progesterone receptor (PR), estrogen receptor (ER), androgen receptor (AR), TOP2A, Ki-67, TROP2, and Mammaglobin.[55,56] These tools employ deep learning algorithms and multiplex fluorescence immunohistochemistry staining to automate the detection and quantification of prognostic markers in breast cancer.[4] Research has shown the precision and dependability of AI-driven systems in distinguishing between normal and malignant glands, as well as in forecasting tumor grade and overall survival.[3] Integrating AI into clinical workflows has the potential to advance individualized patient care, improve diagnostic accuracy, and decrease complications associated with overdiagnosis.[4] The identified gene signatures and prognostic markers offer hope for enhancing breast cancer diagnosis and prognosis, delivering accurate and impartial data for patient management. These AI tools can provide cost-effective alternatives to other genomic tests, particularly in regions where such tests may be less available. Nonetheless, further investigation and validation through prospective and multicenter studies are crucial to fully evaluate the impact of AI on breast cancer prognosis.[5]

Mammography

AI has proven to be a valuable tool in mammography and breast ultrasound, tackling challenges such as workload management, cancer detection, and diagnostic accuracy.[50] Recent advancements in AI and machine learning have enhanced breast cancer detection, with over 20 FDA-approved AI applications for breast imaging. AI assists in decision-making, quantifies breast density, streamlines workflow, and enhances images.[4] Deep learning AI systems show promise in early breast cancer diagnosis by identifying and categorizing microcalcifications on mammograms.[49] Moreover, AI helps in assessing breast asymmetries, offering diagnostic value comparable to contrast-enhanced spectral mammography (CESM), potentially replacing it in some instances to reduce radiation exposure and costs.[57] AI systems have the potential to enhance cancer detection, decrease false-positive recalls in mammography, benefit radiologists, and improve diagnostic accuracy. Image-based AI techniques have significantly boosted the clinical value of CAD in breast cancer.[44] AI systems, especially those utilizing ultrasonic image diagnosis, can extract morphological features of breast masses, leading to objective and efficient image analysis and improved diagnostic accuracy.[58] AI algorithms improve breast cancer detection on mammograms and contribute to long-term risk prediction for advanced and interval cancers. AI-based diagnostic software helps in detecting mammographically occult breast cancers and provides valuable clinical and histopathologic characteristics of identified cancers. A national study highlights the beneficial use of AI technology in diagnosing and treating breast disease and cancer for physicians and patients.[16] Geras et al.[59] emphasize the importance of using AI in mammography and digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) to achieve optimal cancer detection rates and address workload concerns. A feasibility study by Rodríguez-Ruiz et al.[60] explores AI's potential in automatically identifying normal digital mammograms to alleviate the burden of breast cancer screening. Additionally, Salim et al.[61] conduct an external evaluation of three commercial AI algorithms to independently assess screening mammograms, aiming to enhance breast cancer screening effectiveness. The study shows that when combined with radiologists, a computer algorithm performing at or above the level of radiologists can enhance screening performance. Yoon et al.[62] highlight the promising outcomes of AI-based algorithms in mammography, including quantitative assessment of parenchymal density, breast cancer detection, and risk prediction, enabling more precise patient management. Furthermore, Raya-Povedano et al.[63] underscore the rapid progress of deep learning-based AI systems in breast imaging, surpassing traditional computer-aided detection systems for mammography. These findings emphasize AI's potential to revolutionize mammography by enhancing cancer detection, reducing workload, and improving diagnostic accuracy.

AI in the Pathological Diagnosis of Breast Cancer

Identifying the etiology of cancer has long been a complex issue that has puzzled many clinical and scientific researchers for well over a century. In the era of precision oncology, cancer treatment increasingly relies on identifying mutated genes linked to cancer growth and progression. Accurately determining tumor origins is crucial for assessing their biological traits and treatment sensitivity. Traditional cancer diagnosis depends on meticulous immunohistochemical evaluation and high-quality imaging, like frozen sections. However, the intricate and time-consuming nature of these procedures, along with demanding sample requirements and pathologists' heavy workload, may reduce the effectiveness of traditional methods. Consequently, researchers have sought more efficient approaches. AI technology, with its automatic, rapid, and accurate processing of high-throughput data, has made significant strides in this field. For instance, AI diffraction analysis (AIDA) is a cost-effective and high-efficiency algorithm system used for the pathological diagnosis of fine needle aspirates in breast cancer. It can conduct quantitative molecular analysis at the individual cell level, revealing molecular heterogeneity within tumors and enhancing breast cancer clinical diagnosis. Wang et al.[64] have introduced a novel histological grading model called DeepGrade, based on digital whole-slide histopathology images (WSI) and deep learning. This model employs conventional histopathology image analysis but is more cost-effective compared to traditional methods, thus improving the risk stratification of Nottingham histological grade (NHG) grade 2 breast cancer patients and aiding accurate diagnosis and prognosis.[64] Some scholars have even linked pathological tissue sections and spatial transcriptomics, resulting in new technologies that enable precise measurement of genome sequence spatial positions at the single-cell level, such as Slide-DNA-seq and Slide-seq. These technologies can capture and analyze complete tissue sections, ensuring accurate preservation of local tumor structures and enabling the identification of different tumor clones and their copy number variations. Ultimately, they offer a new approach for mapping cell spatial distributions within tissues.[65,66]

Integration of NGS and AI in Treatment and Drug Development

Genetic algorithms have been extensively researched for diagnosing breast cancer, highlighting their positive impact on AI algorithms for diagnosis.[4] Computational methods and machine learning algorithms have also been used to comprehend the molecular mechanisms of breast cancer, forecast drug resistance, and unearth new biomarkers for effective treatment.[67] AI has played a crucial role in predicting the response to preoperative chemotherapy, aiding in personalized medicine for neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer.[16] Educating individuals in cross-cultural design has prepared the next generation for the healthcare AI revolution, specifically in breast cancer treatment, by recognizing the influence of culture on healthcare and technology design. An AI algorithm has been created to assist in interpreting HER2 immunohistochemistry scores, improving accuracy and consistency in assessing HER2-low breast cancer cases. Over the past two decades, significant progress has been made in genomic research, resulting in the development of precision treatment in oncology.[58] Tailored treatments, such as targeted therapy and gene therapy, have become more prominent, with the goal of delivering the right drug, at the correct dose, to the specific patient, at the right time. Advances in next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology, the availability of extensive cancer datasets, the introduction of high-performance clustering algorithms, and the rapid growth of bioinformatics and biotechnology have all contributed to the advancement of AI technology in this field.[68] NGS of cell-free DNA (cfDNA) can be used for treatment monitoring and therapy selection in metastatic breast cancer (MBC).[69] Machine learning models have been created to reduce false positive variant calls and identify tumor-derived variants, thereby improving the accuracy of NGS data analysis. AI techniques like support vector machines (SVM), random forest (RF), k-nearest neighbors (K-NN), and decision tree (DT) have been employed to diagnose and predict breast cancer based on gene expression data.[70] NGS has transformed precision oncology by improving cancer detection, prevention, and treatment, and can be applied to classify tumor types, screen for hereditary cancer, identify therapeutic agents, and predict disease prognosis.[69]

The International Cancer Genome Consortium (ICGC), the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), and various independent research groups leverage omics technologies to map cancer gene mutations, consolidated in the Tumor Catalog of Somatic Mutations in Cancer (COSMIC) database.[71] This aids in identifying genetic alterations that contribute to tumor initiation, progression, and metastasis, facilitating the exploration of tumor evolution and the integration of omics findings into clinical care. This enhances patient categorization, prognosis forecasting, evaluation of drug resistance, and pinpointing of drug targets. AI deep learning, notably IBM's Watson for Oncology (WFO), holds potential in oncology research and clinical settings.[72] WFO utilizes AI to offer evidence-based treatment suggestions for cancer patients. It has been applied across various cancer research domains, encompassing the analysis of intricate biological data like genomics, methylation, and transcriptomics. WFO demonstrates a relatively high agreement rate with the actual treatments administered to patients in the urology department for prostate cancer.[73] Nonetheless, prudence is necessary when utilizing WFO, as a surgeon's judgment supersedes its recommendations, particularly in advanced thyroid cancer treatment. In a breast cancer-focused study, WFO treatment suggestions were juxtaposed with those from tumor boards for 638 cases, revealing an overall concordance exceeding 90%. This implies that WFO could serve as a valuable resource for making decisions on breast cancer treatment, especially in settings with limited resources. In China, a collaborative research team constructed a multi-omics map of the triple-negative breast cancer cohort and proposed a "precision treatment strategy based on the molecular classification of triple-negative breast cancer." By scrutinizing the specific gene mutations outlined in the map and aligning them with clinical trials, the team aims to drive clinical innovation and formulate targeted therapies for triple-negative breast cancer.

AI is utilized in designing drug structures with specific characteristics and target specificity. Computational methods like molecular docking, molecular dynamics (MD), and machine learning are employed to identify potential drug candidates. In silico investigations and deep learning techniques are used to predict binding mechanisms, pharmacokinetic properties, and the safety of potential drugs.[74] Peptides and small molecules are explored as potential drug inhibitors, with peptides showing promise in targeting protein-protein interactions. Gated Graph Neural Networks (GGNN) enhance the molecular representation of potential drugs, aiding in predicting drug activity and attributes.[75] Machine learning approaches, such as Adaptive Boosting Extremely Random Tree (ABERT), are developed to predict absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) characteristics of candidate compounds. These AI-driven methods help in selecting and developing drug candidates for breast cancer treatment, offering advancements in personalized medicine.[74] Developing chemical drugs often requires significant time and financial investments, with many drugs failing in clinical trials and regulatory approval. AI deep learning algorithms are used in virtual screening (VS) to assess the feasibility of target drugs.[76] Deep learning frameworks like EquiVS extract complex molecule structures from molecular conformers for ligand-based virtual screening (LBVS). These frameworks utilize graph convolutional networks (GCN) and equivariant graph neural networks (EGNN) to understand molecule and conformer representations, followed by deep multiple-instance learning (MIL) to predict bioactivity for query molecules.[77,78] Machine learning models such as TAME-VS help in hit discovery during early-stage drug research by leveraging existing repositories of bioactive molecules. These models use a specified protein target for model-informed virtual screening and predict compound activity.[79] AI deep learning algorithms show promise in enabling virtual screening for target drug feasibility, enhancing hit identification and drug discovery processes. AI identifies hit and lead compounds, accelerating drug target validation and refining drug structure design. A variety of AI algorithms and software tools are currently being developed and evaluated to aid in drug design, significantly driving industry growth.[80] The integration of NGS and AI has enhanced the understanding of breast cancer at the molecular level, potentially transforming clinical care with improved diagnostics, personalized treatment approaches, and remote healthcare delivery. Leveraging the synergies between NGS and AI is crucial as the field evolves to address the complexities of breast cancer and improve patient outcomes.

Future Perspectives

The integration of AI in breast cancer diagnosis and therapy offers great promise for healthcare. Through advanced algorithms and machine learning, AI can enhance the accuracy and efficiency of early breast cancer detection. This can result in prompt treatment, improving patient outcomes and survival rates. Furthermore, AI can aid in personalized treatment planning by analyzing extensive data to suggest effective therapies tailored to each patient's genetic profile and disease traits. In conclusion, artificial intelligence shows potential in transforming breast cancer diagnosis and therapy. AI can also assist in monitoring treatment response and detecting any signs of cancer recurrence, allowing for timely intervention. Additionally, the integration of AI can help streamline healthcare processes, reduce healthcare costs, and alleviate the burden on healthcare professionals. Overall, the future looks promising with the incorporation of AI in breast cancer diagnosis and therapy.

Challenges and Limitations

AI applications in clinical oncology face numerous challenges and constraints. A critical issue is the lack of standardized cancer health data, impeding AI integration into clinical practice. Another hurdle is the complexity of testing, validating, certifying, and auditing AI algorithms and systems, posing significant barriers to widespread adoption. The time and resources required for data collection, model development, and translation can also impact the future clinical acceptance of AI methods. Moreover, carrying out prospective, multi-center, and large sample studies to validate the accuracy and generalizability of AI models is vital for comprehensive and standardized clinical application. Addressing these challenges and limitations is essential for the sustainable integration of AI in clinical oncology and for improving patient outcomes. Collaborative efforts among healthcare institutions, researchers, and regulatory bodies are crucial to surmount these obstacles. Establishing standardized protocols for data collection, curation, and sharing will facilitate the creation of robust, diverse datasets that support the development and validation of AI algorithms. Streamlining testing, certification, and auditing processes for AI systems will expedite their integration into clinical workflows. Investments in infrastructure for data management, computational resources, and AI development expertise will be key in translating research findings into practical clinical applications. Promoting a culture of transparency and reproducibility in AI research will enhance the credibility and trustworthiness of AI models, fostering their acceptance in clinical settings. Collaborative initiatives to conduct large-scale, multi-center studies will be essential in evaluating the performance and generalizability of AI models across diverse patient populations and healthcare settings. These endeavors will not only validate the usefulness of AI in oncology but also ensure that its implementation adheres to the highest standards of patient care and safety. By tackling these challenges through unified action, the healthcare community can harness AI's full potential to revolutionize clinical oncology, ultimately providing more efficient and personalized care for cancer patients.

Conclusion

In summary, AI has shown great potential in revolutionizing the detection, diagnosis, and treatment of breast cancer. By analyzing vast amounts of data, AI algorithms can identify patterns and anomalies that may not be apparent to human observers. This can lead to earlier detection of breast cancer, more accurate diagnosis, and personalized treatment plans tailored to each individual patient. Additionally, AI can help streamline administrative tasks, improve workflow efficiency, and enhance overall patient care. The application of artificial intelligence in breast cancer has the potential to significantly improve outcomes and save lives.

Disclosures

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