

# Ethical Implementation of Artificial Intelligence to Select Embryos in *In Vitro Fertilization* (IVF)

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## What is IVF and how can AI help?

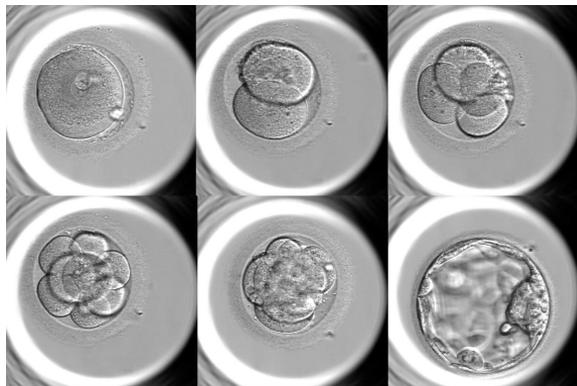


Figure 1: Embryo development from a few hours after fertilisation with 2 pronuclei (top-left) to the "blastocyst" with trophectoderm and inner cell mass (bottom-right)

- IVF is a widely used infertility treatment – over 9 million babies have been born through IVF
- Involves fertilizing eggs with sperm in a lab
- Embryologist selects the best-looking embryo under a microscope for transfer to the uterus to begin a pregnancy. Only ~25% go on to reach live birth
- To maximise the chance of live birth, much attention has been given to new techniques for selecting the embryo most likely to implant
- AI models could leverage static image or time-lapse data to identify important patterns that humans miss and therefore be more accurate
- Algorithms could be more objective than humans

## Concerns of using black-box AI to select embryos

### Ethical Concerns:

- There are no published Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs) demonstrating such a tool's safety and effectiveness
- Black-box models would override clinical decision-making (machine paternalism)
- A model may select for certain characteristics (such as male or female sex) unbeknownst to the patient. This selection may not align with patient values.
- Use of a biased algorithm (e.g., biased towards a certain race or sex) could have big societal implications
- It is unclear who would be responsible if a black-box algorithm makes poor selection choices

### Epistemic Concerns:

- Black-box models create information asymmetries and are hard to trust
- Confounders are easy to miss in evaluation and reduce an algorithm's generalizability
- Unfavorable economics – a model's ability may only be guaranteed when treatment conditions perfectly match experimental conditions. This could force IVF clinics to purchase specific equipment, perhaps from one supplier, to guarantee success
- Real-time error checking and troubleshooting is difficult if you don't understand a model's reasoning process

## Why interpretable AI would be better

- More easily and quickly identify biases
- An aid to clinical decision making (instead of a replacement)
- Responsibility for the decision remains with the clinician
- Combined human + machine performance could be evaluated in a combined arm of a Randomised Controlled Trial
- Confounders and/or an erroneous reasoning process would become apparent
- Clinicians could modulate their interpretation of an algorithm's recommendation under different conditions leaving IVF clinics less susceptible to economic exploitation

## Our recommendations

- Replicable, interpretable machine learning tools and data
- Well designed and conducted RCTs
- Post implementation surveillance
- Regulatory oversight requiring interpretable AI when possible
- Funding for public institutions to transparently develop and evaluate AI models with open access to code
- Procedures for maintaining security of patient/embryo data whilst permitting ethical data sharing
- Fully informed consent to use AI
- Include patient values into AI programs where possible
- Participation from the broader AI community