



# Data Science: State-of-the Art Technologies, Challenges and Opportunities in Radiology and Oncology Imaging

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[github.com/rsummers11](https://github.com/rsummers11)

[www.cc.nih.gov/drd/summers.html](http://www.cc.nih.gov/drd/summers.html)

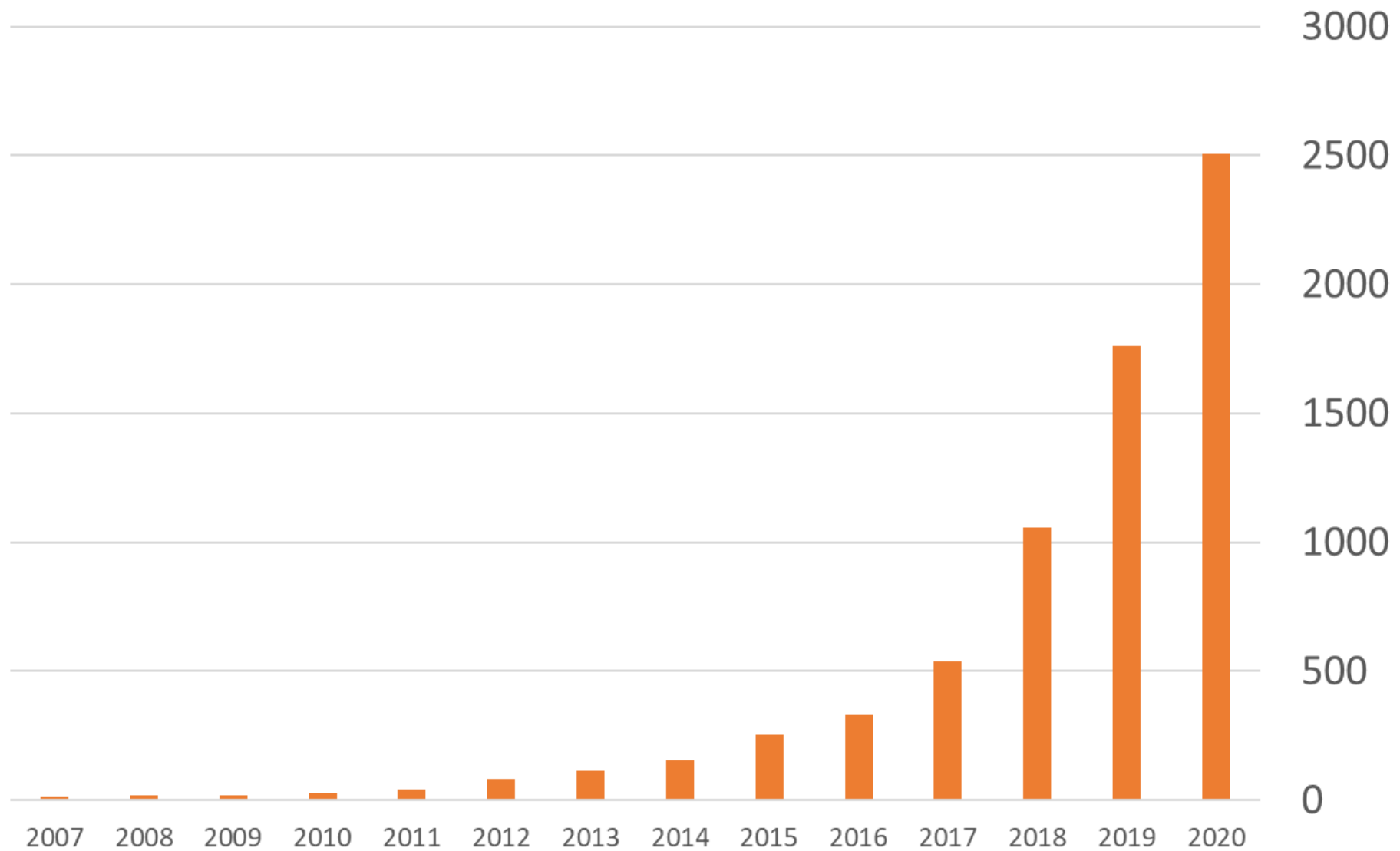
# Disclosures

- Patent royalties from iCAD, ScanMed, PingAn, Philips, Translation Holdings
- Research support from Ping An & NVIDIA

# AI

- Detection
- Diagnosis
- Segmentation
- Reconstruction
- Risk prediction and prognosis

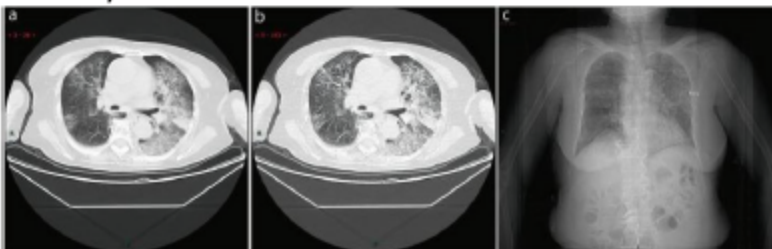
# pubmed - (deep learning OR machine learning) AND radiology



## PMC

### A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia (standard version)

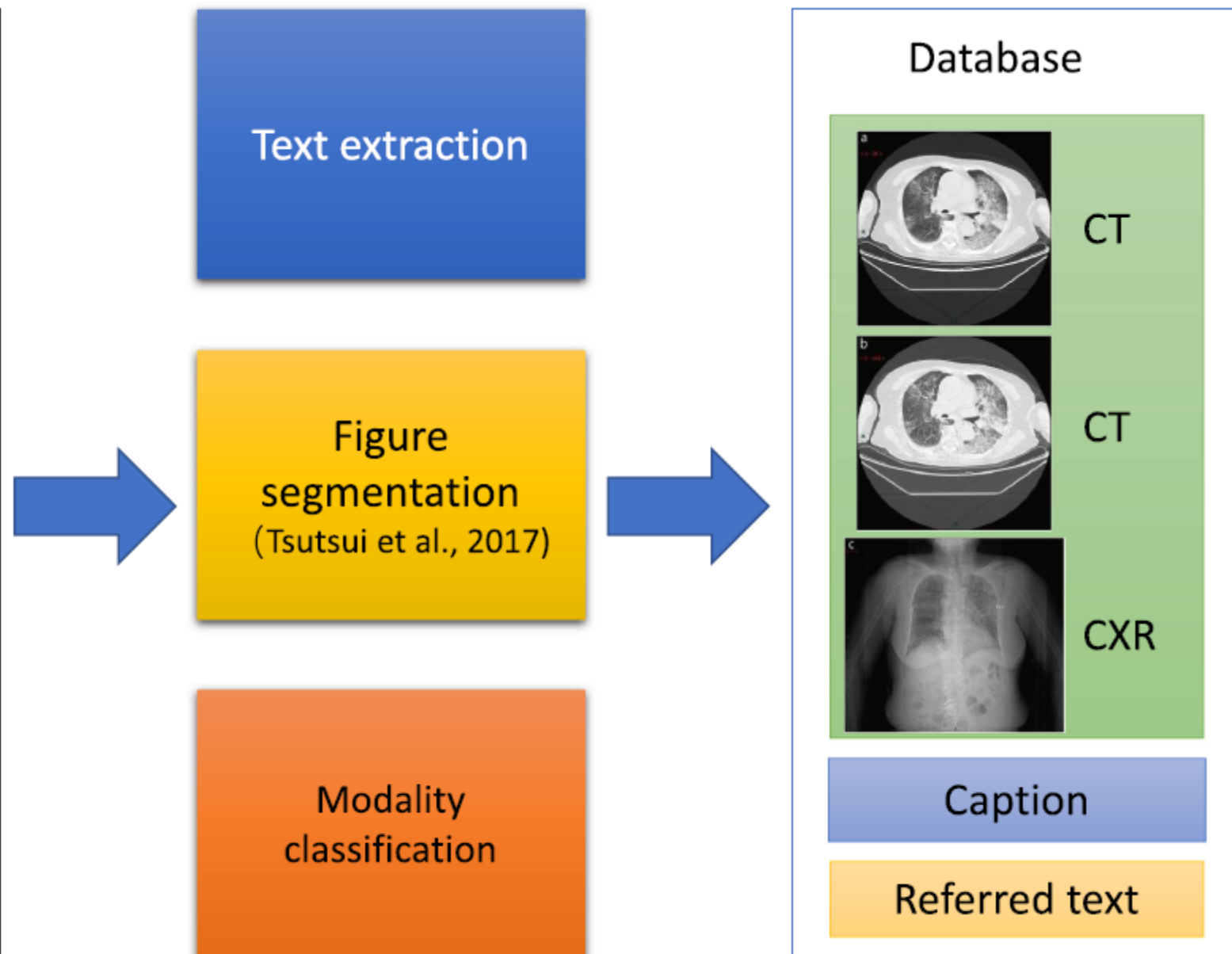
In December 2019, a new type viral pneumonia cases occurred in Wuhan, Hubei Province; and then named "2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)" by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 12 January 2020.



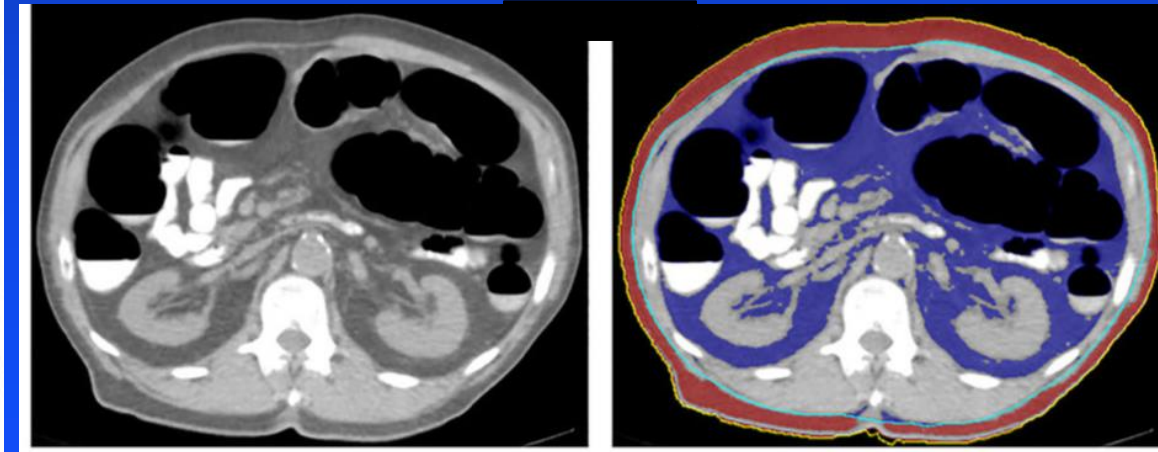
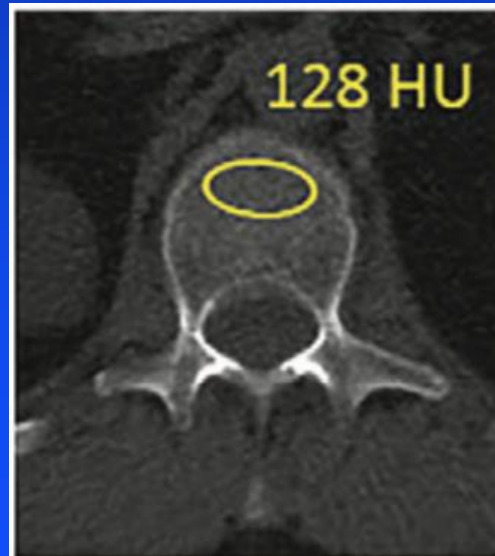
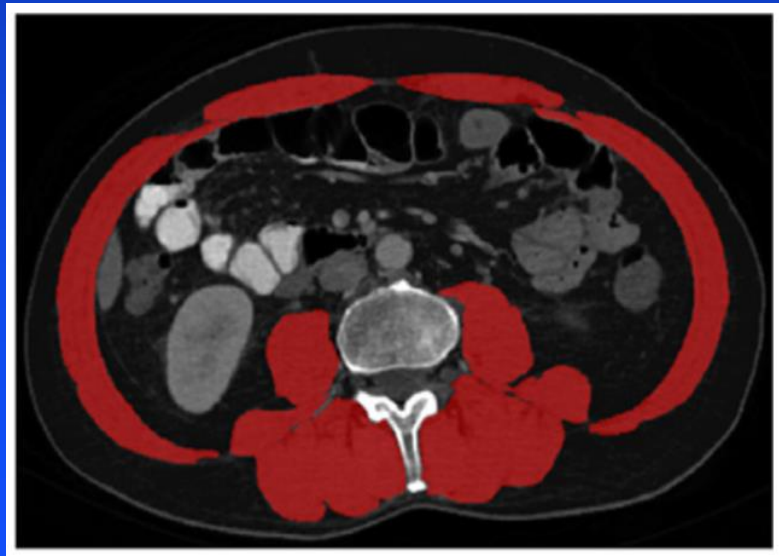
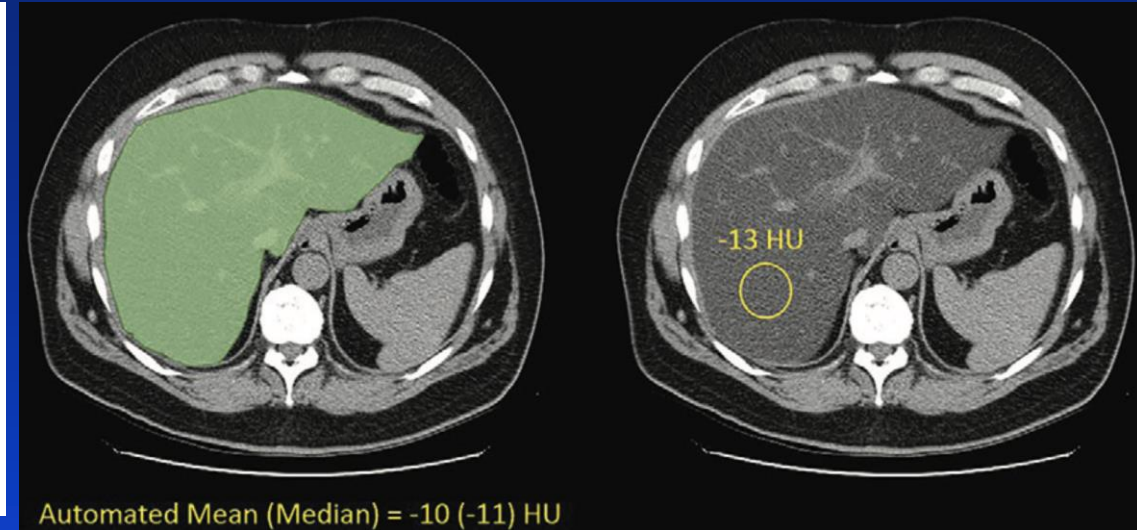
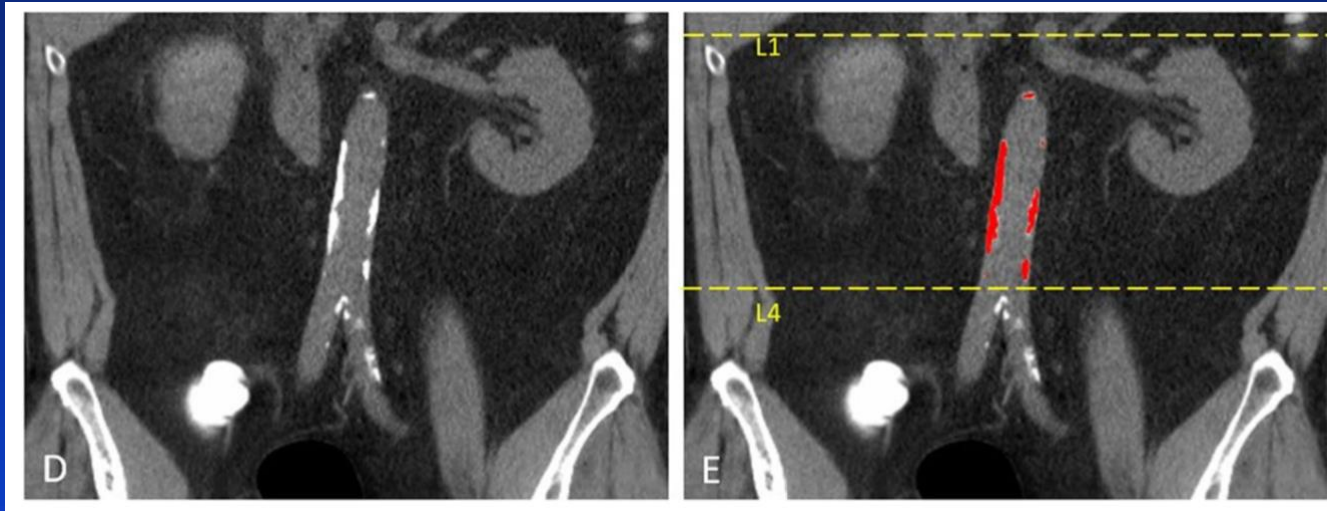
[Fig. 4](#)

Atypical CT / X-ray imaging manifestation (case 1). An 83 years old female with fever for 4 days...

Single, or multiple, or extensive subpleural grid-like or honeycomb-like thickening of interlobular septum, thickening of the bronchial wall, and tortuous and thick strand-like opacity. Several patchy consolidations, occasionally with a small amount pleural effusion or enlargement of mediastinal lymph nodes, can be seen (Fig. 4: 6 cases, 7.2% in a total of 83 cases). This is mostly seen in the elderly.



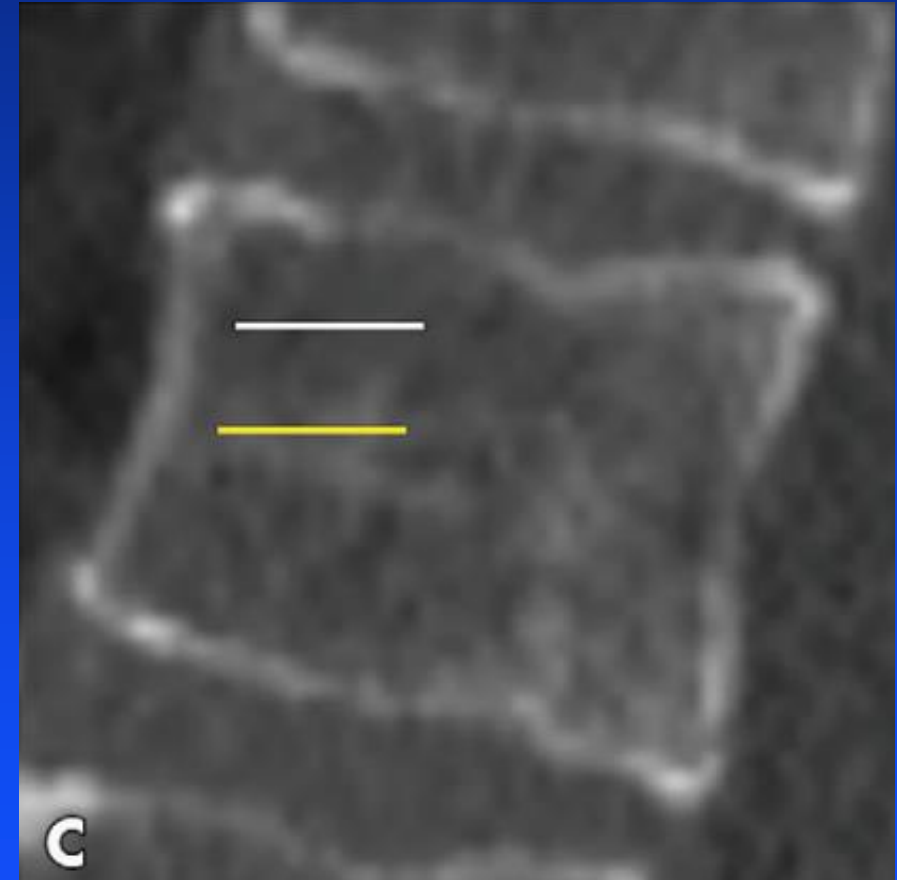
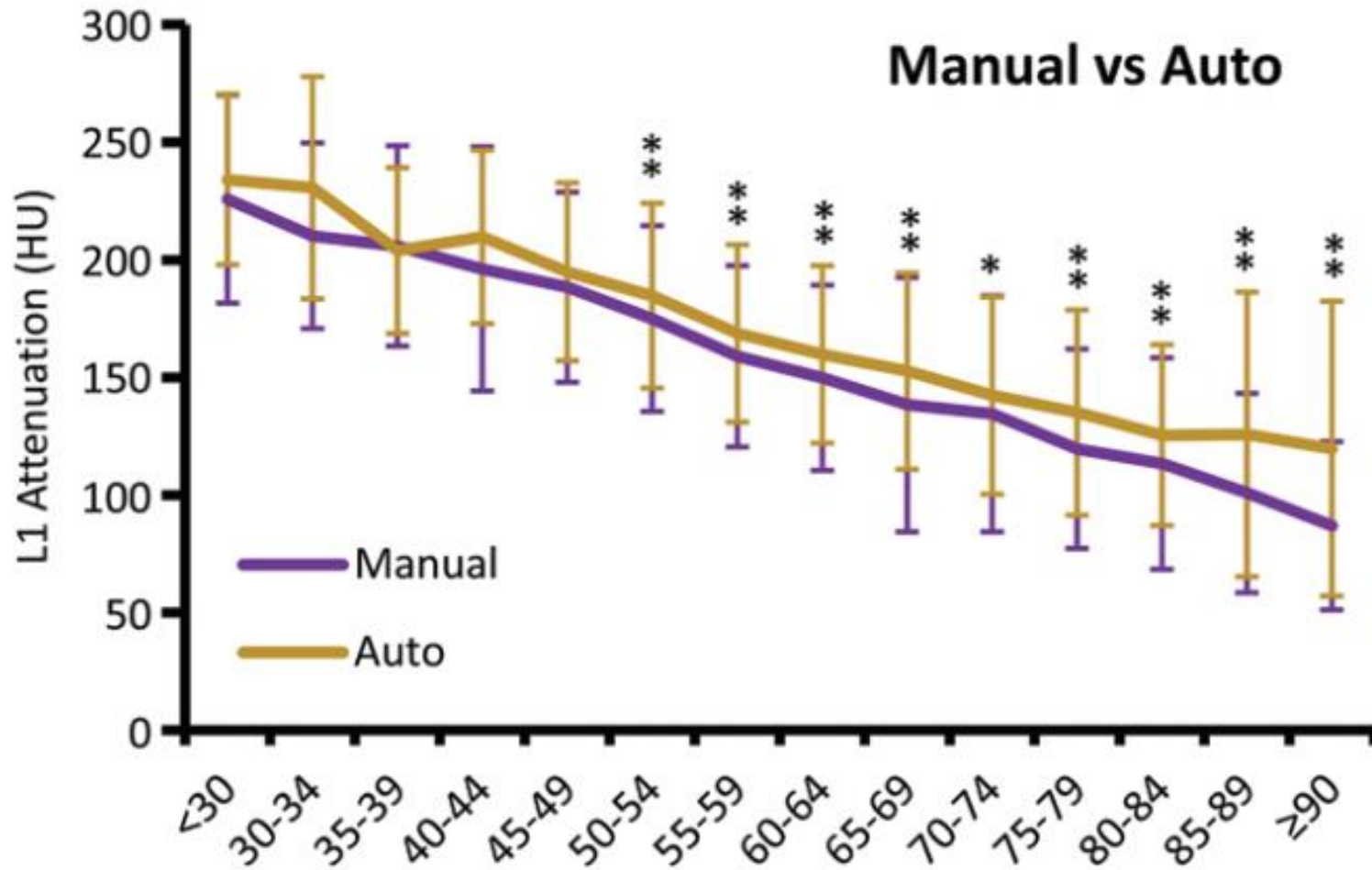
# Large-scale Body Composition Analysis



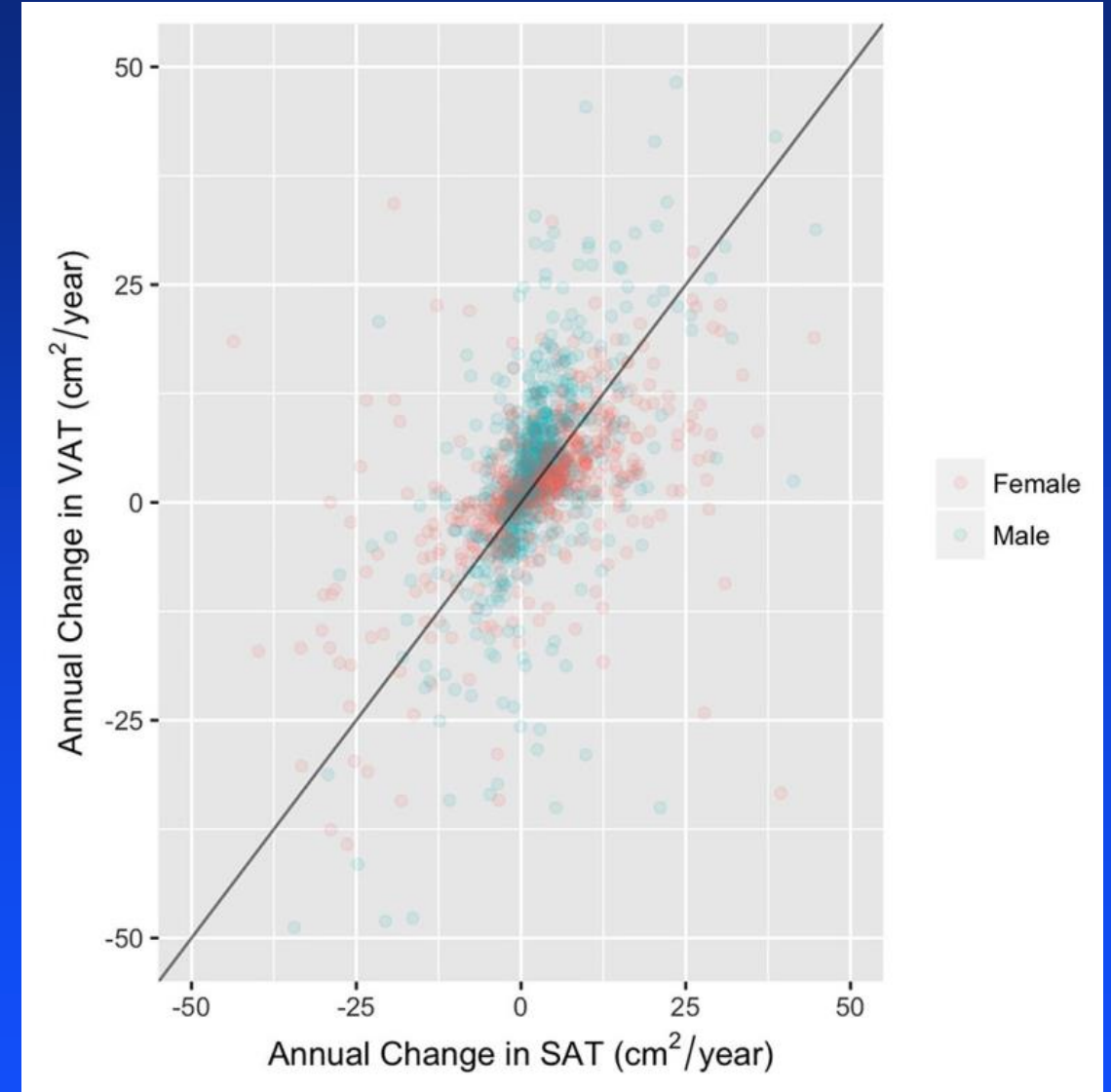
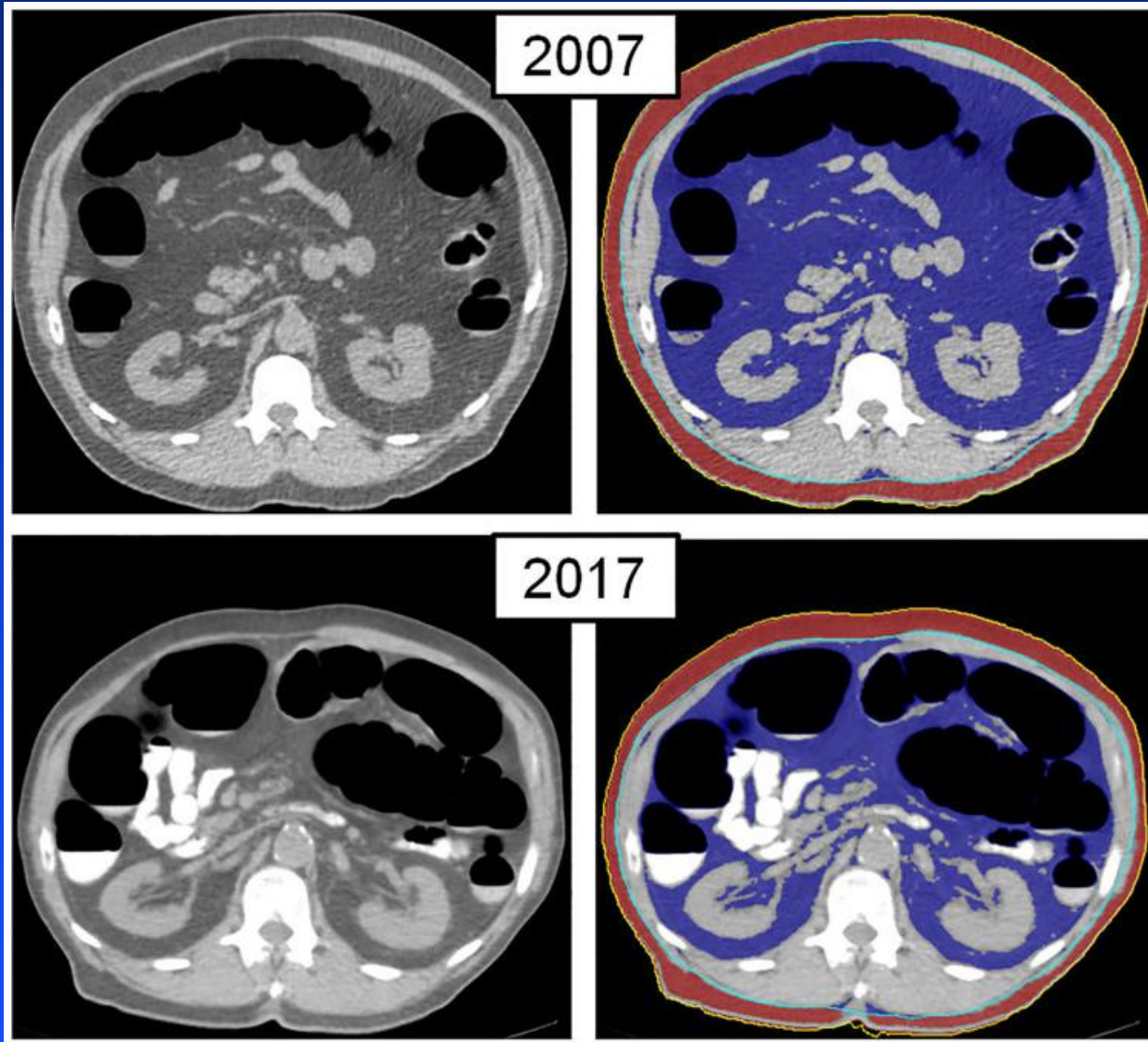
Lee et al. BJR 2018; Burns et al. Acad Radiol 2019; Graffy et al. Abd Radiol 2019; Jang et al. Radiology 2019; Graffy et al. Radiology 2019



# 1. Bone Mineral Densitometry

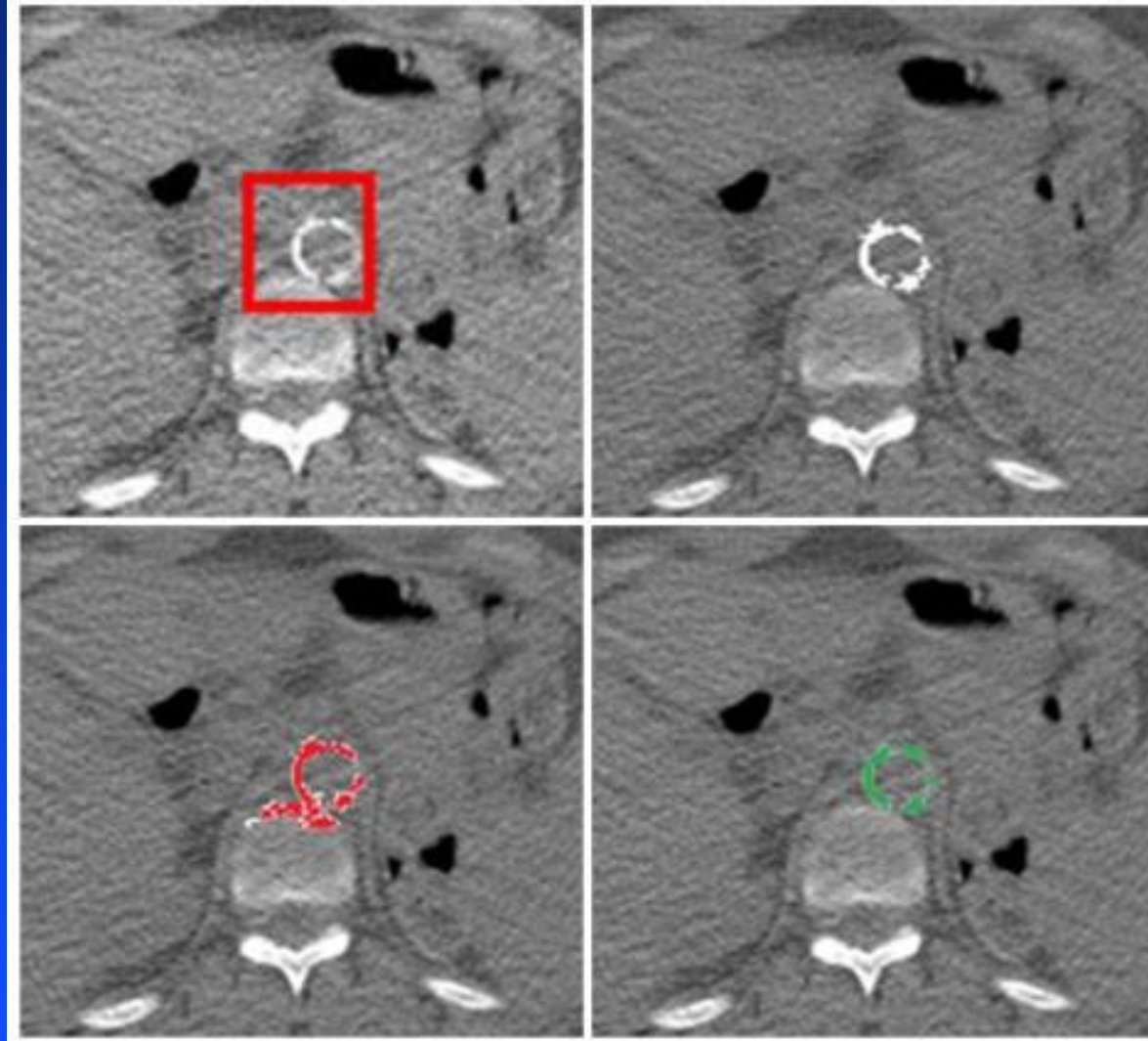


## 2. Visceral and SQ Fat



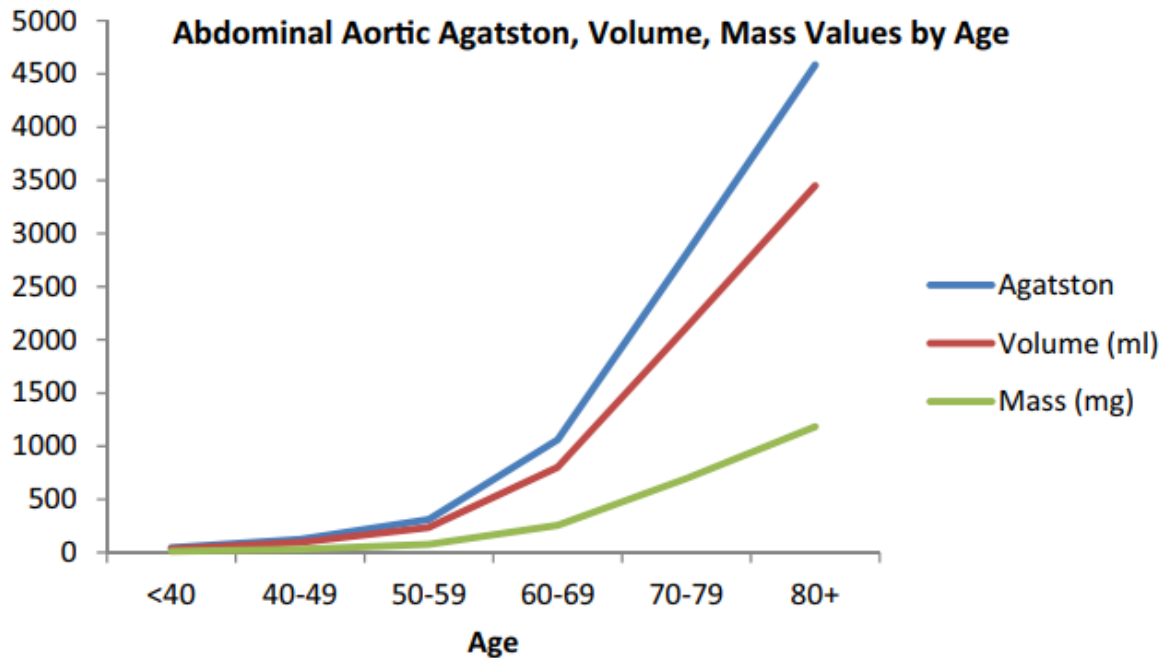


### 3. Abdominal Aortic Plaque

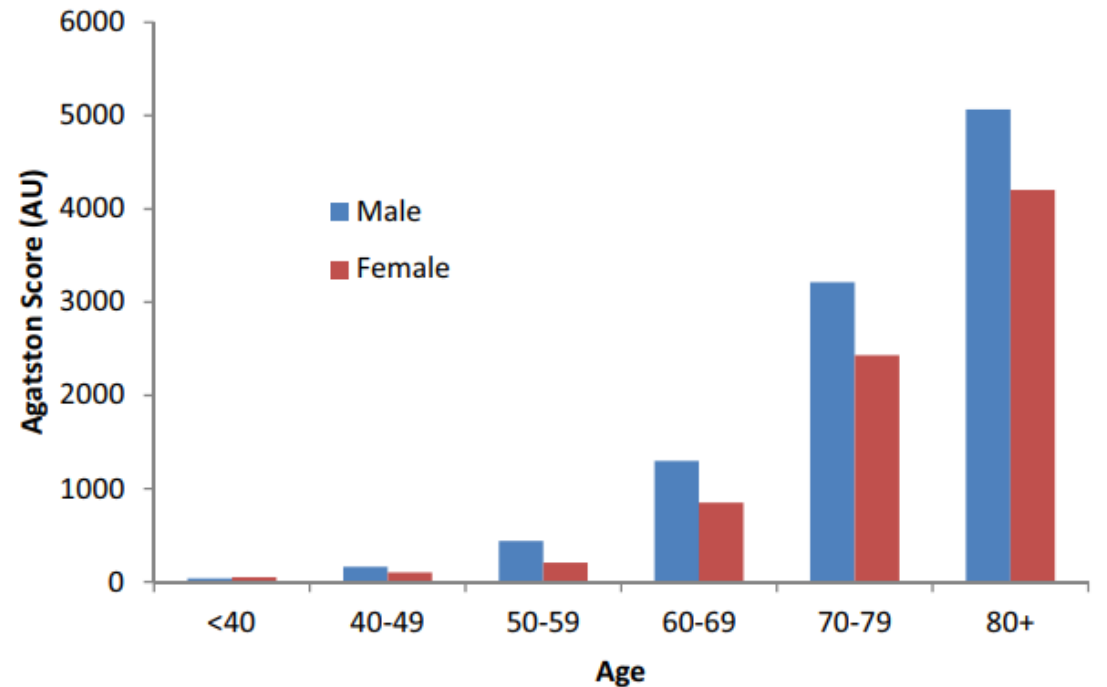


# 3. Abdominal Aortic Plaque

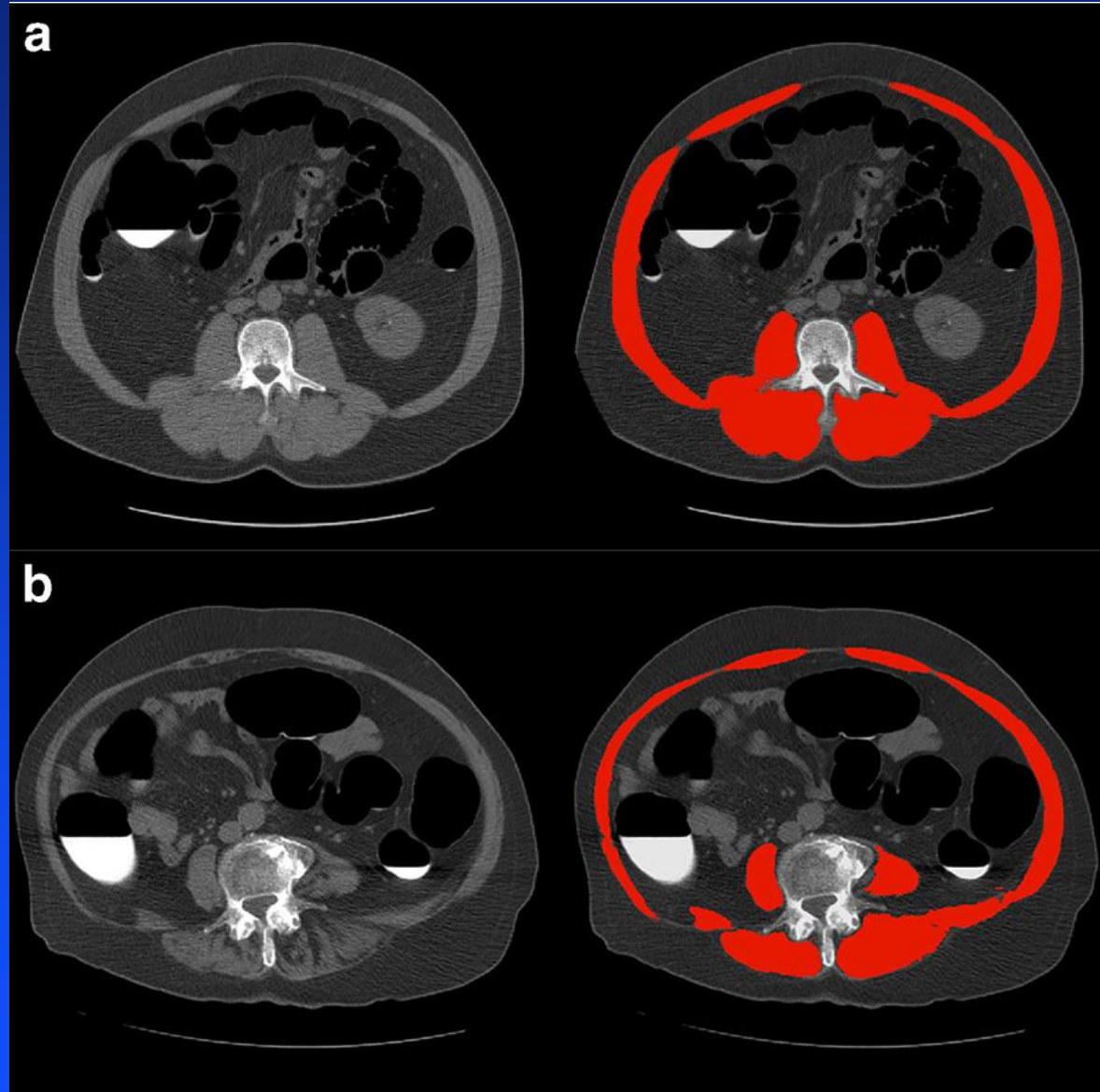
**A**



**B**



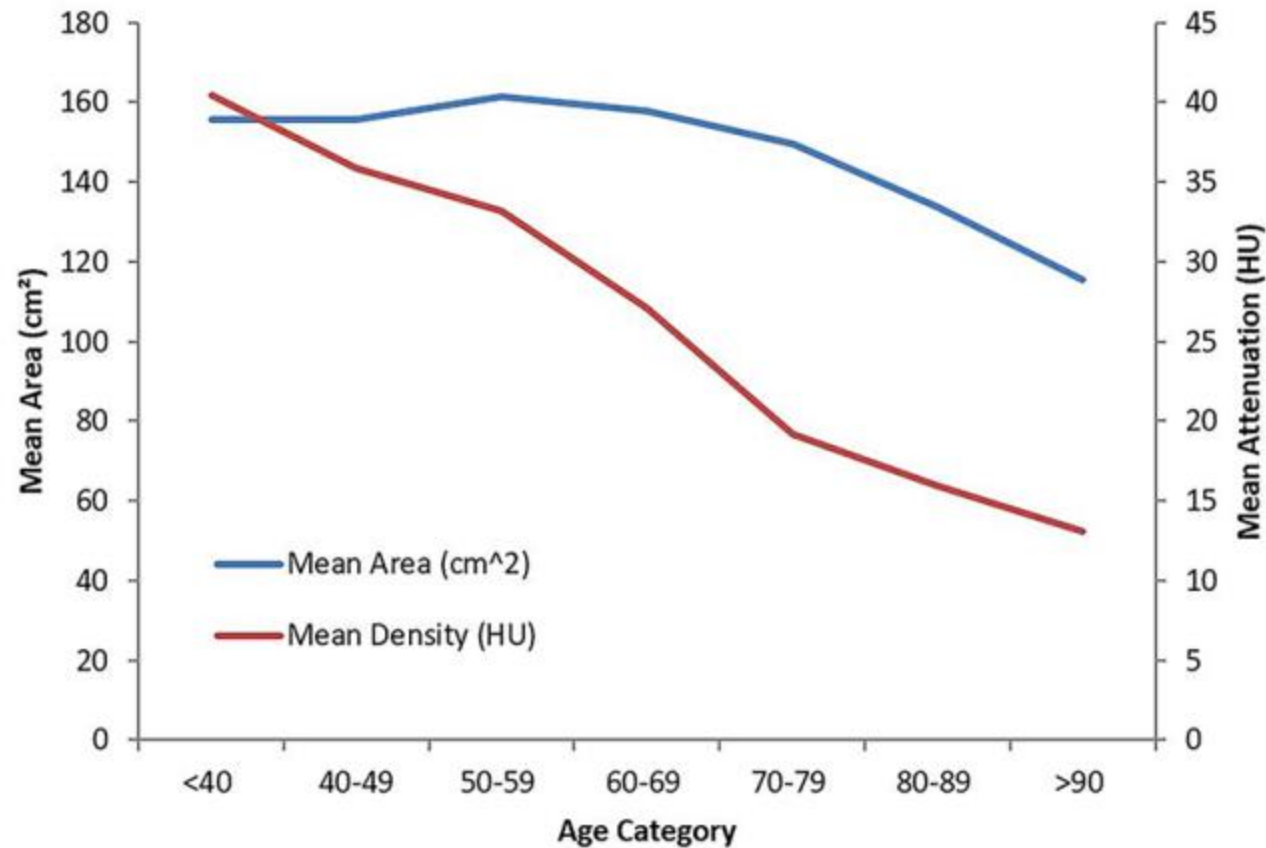
## 4. Abdominal Skeletal Muscle



# 4. Abdominal Skeletal Muscle

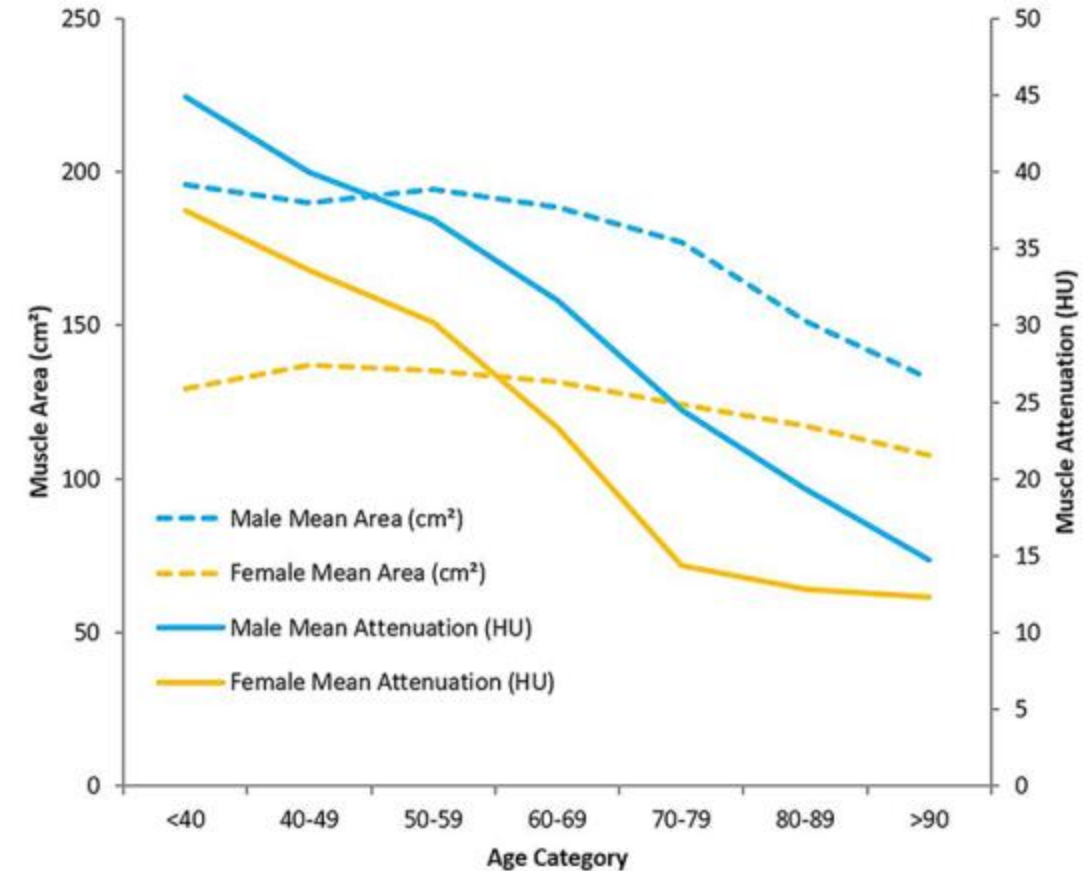
**a**

**Muscle Area and Attenuation by Age**

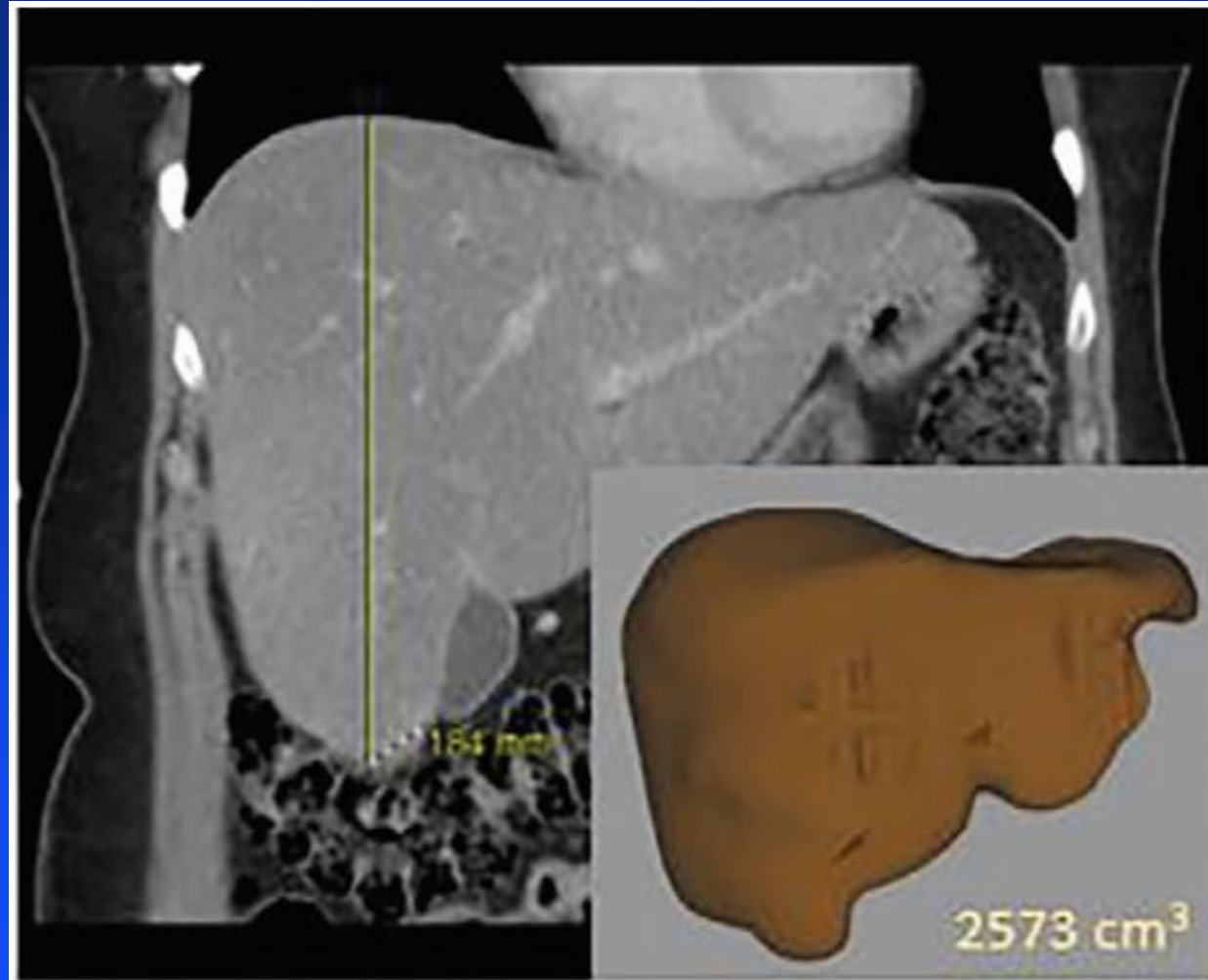


**b**

**Muscle Area and Attenuation by Age and Sex**



# 5. Liver CT Volume & Attenuation





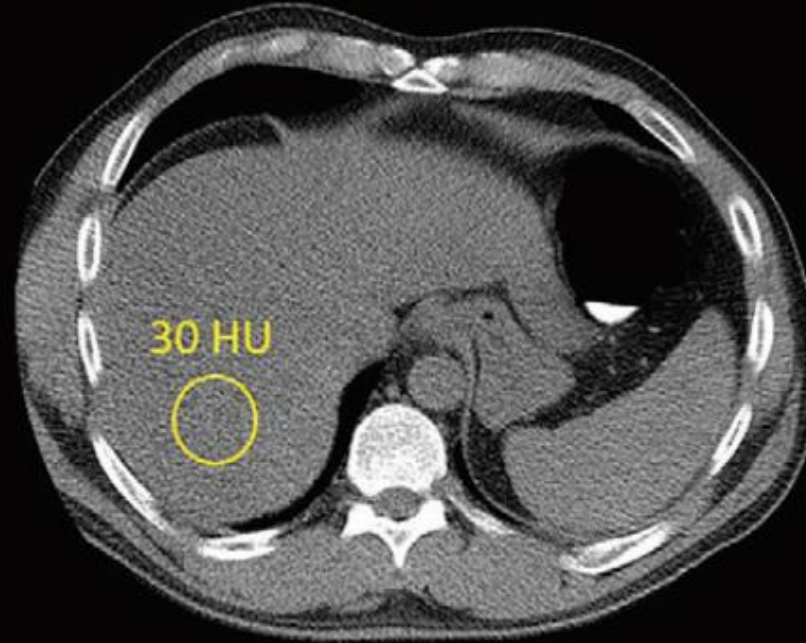
# 5. Liver CT Volume & Attenuation

Automated Mean = 42 HU  
BMI = 31.8



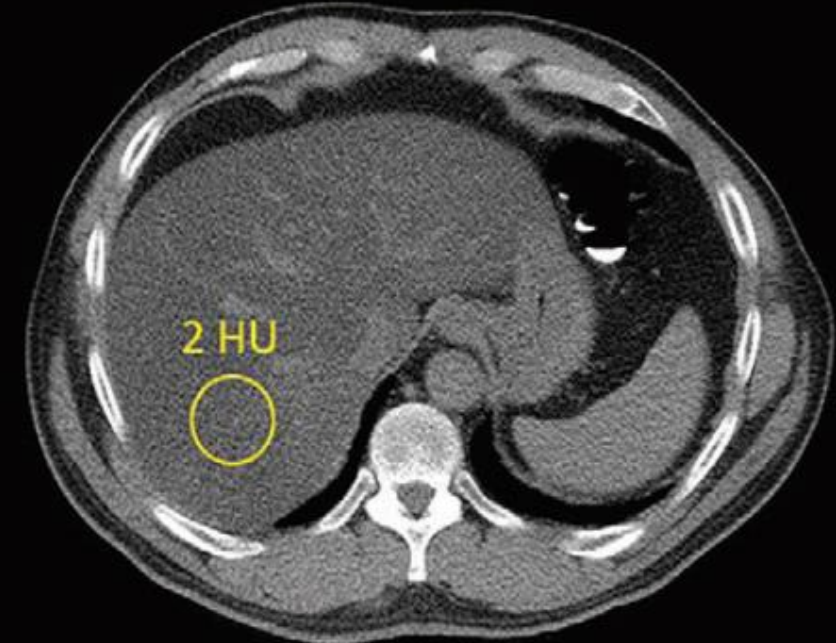
Initial CT

Automated Mean = 33 HU  
BMI = 31.1



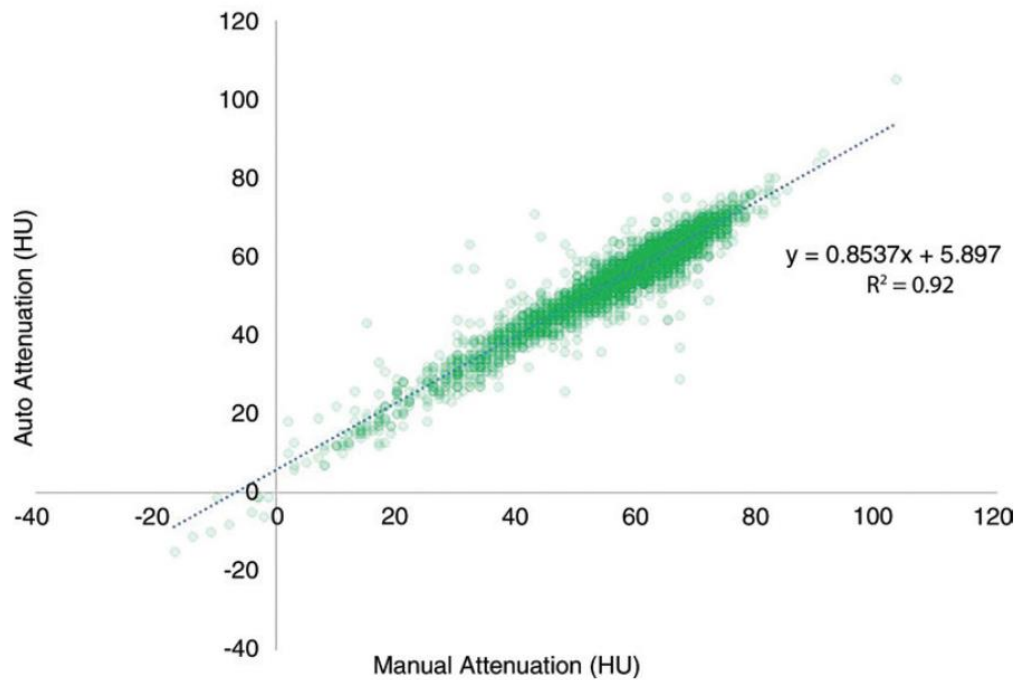
5 years later

Automated Mean = 3 HU  
BMI = 32.7



10 years later

# 5. Liver CT Volume & Attenuation

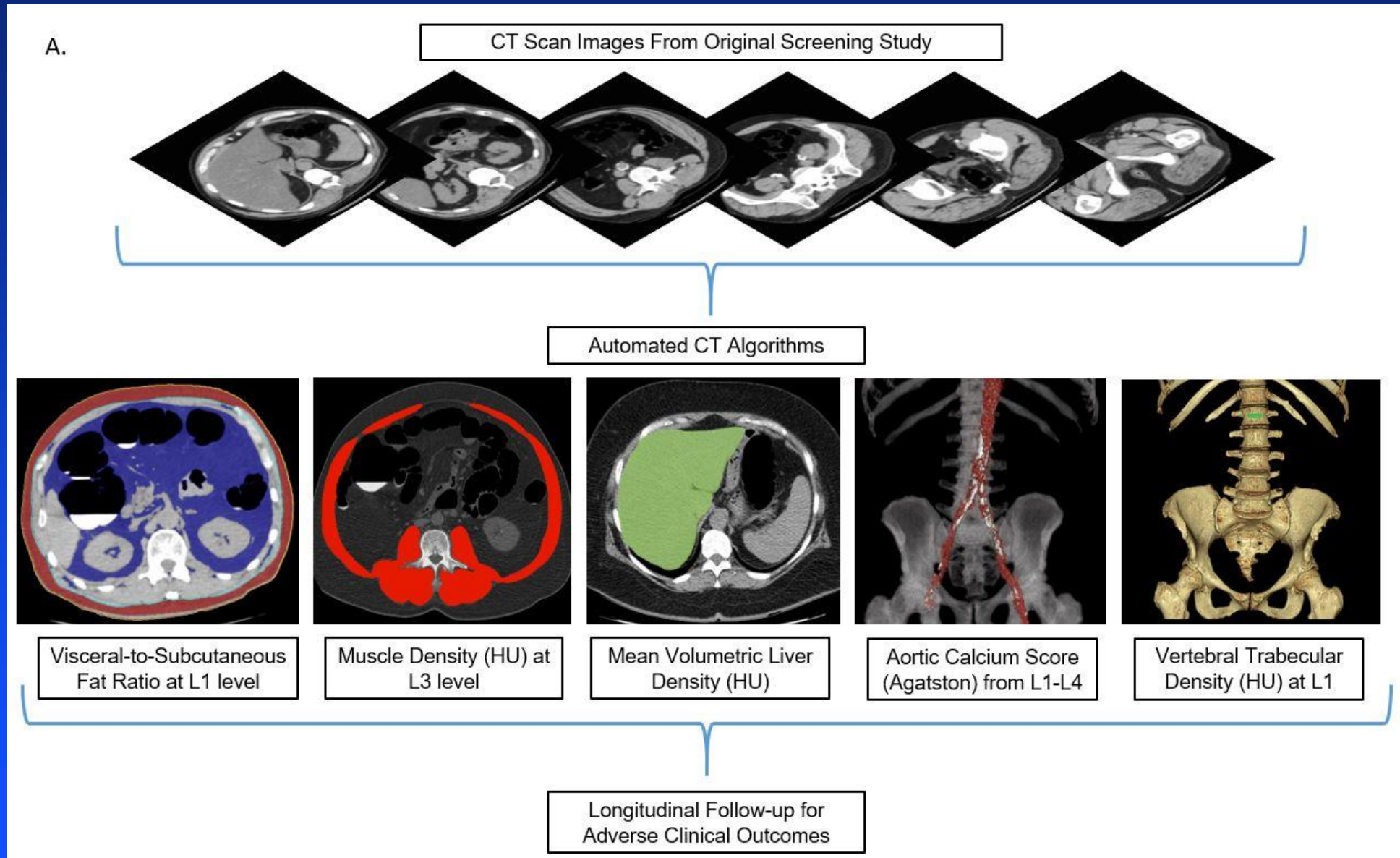


**Table 3: 4 × 4 Confusion Matrix for Steatosis Categorization by Using Automated versus Manual Measures (n = 5265)**

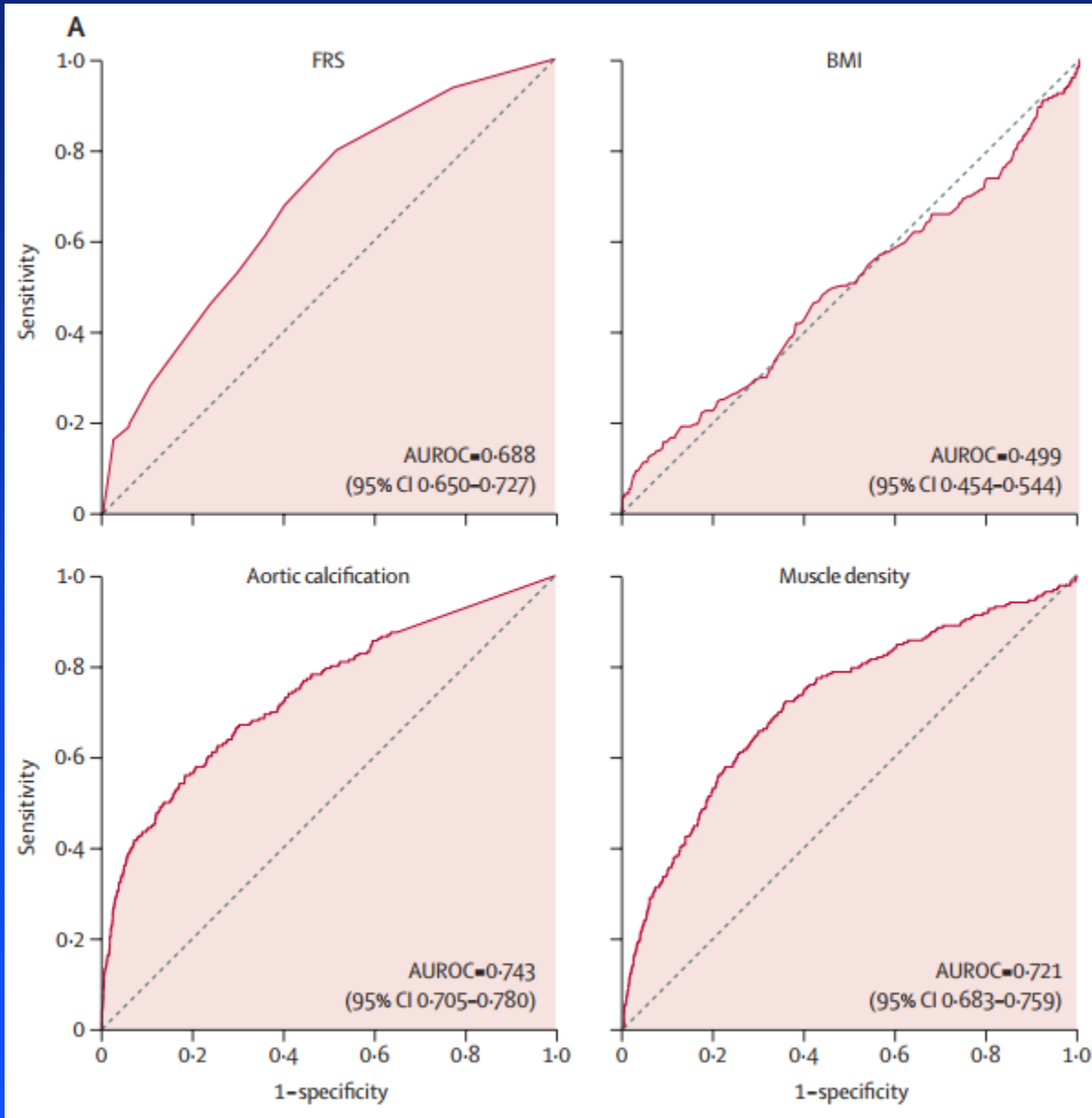
Manual Steatosis Categorization	Automated Steatosis Categorization			
	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Normal	3137	661	2	0
Mild	51	892	63	0
Moderate	3	41	343	5
Severe	0	1	16	50

Note.—Data are CT scans of patients.

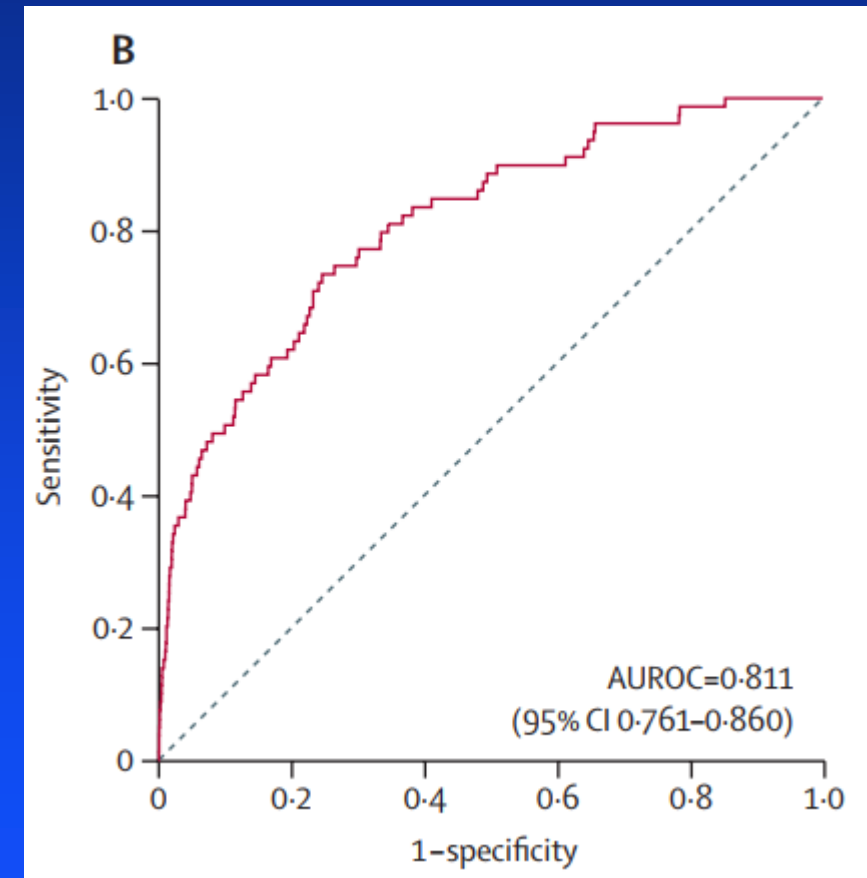
# Cardiovascular Risk and Overall Survival



# Cardiovascular Risk and Overall Survival



Multivariate Ao Ca++, Muscle Density, Liver Density

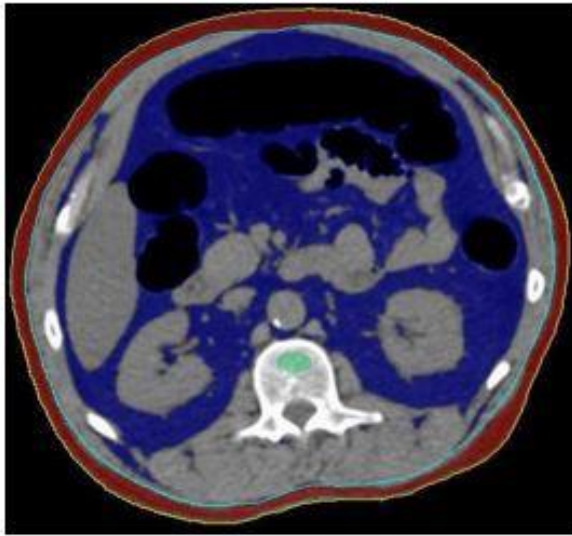




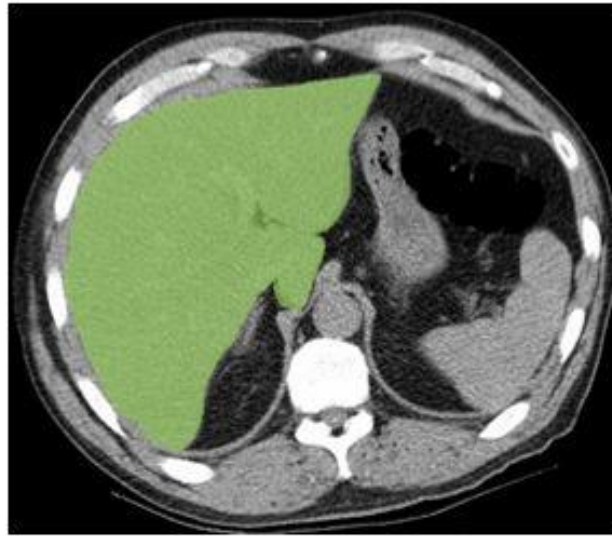
# Cardiovascular Risk and Overall Survival

B.

Asymptomatic 57-year-old Man  
Undergoing Colorectal Cancer Screening



V/S Ratio = 3.1  
(99<sup>th</sup> percentile)



Liver Density = 28 HU  
(97<sup>th</sup> percentile)



Agatston Score = 5070  
(97<sup>th</sup> percentile)

C.

CT scan performed 12  
years after original study





# Public Datasets for AI & ML

- Permit reproducible research
- Permit others to improve algorithms
- Encourage interest in medical imaging AI
- Provide recognition to dataset authors





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Media Advisory

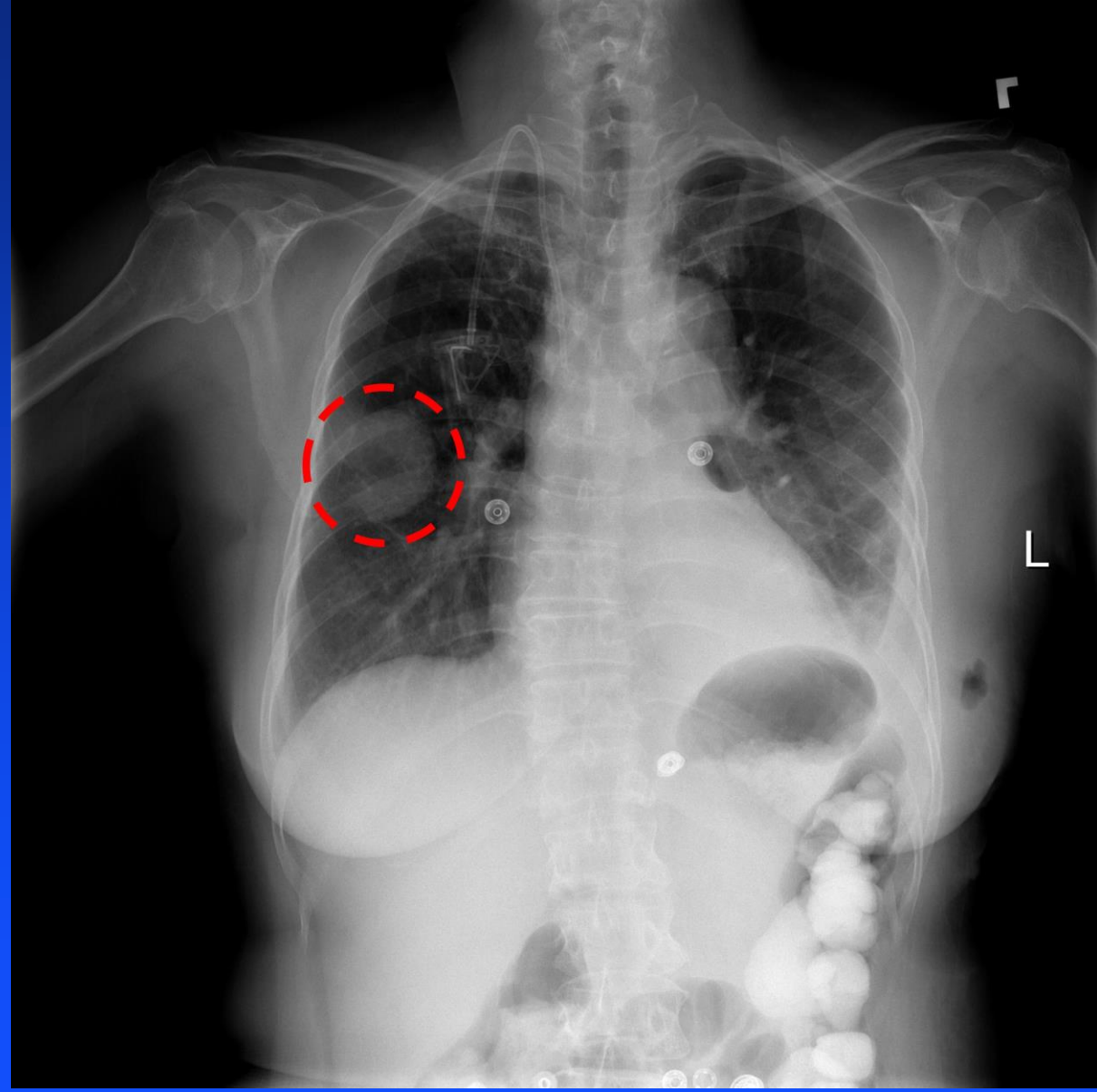
Wednesday, September 27, 2017

# NIH Clinical Center provides one of the largest publicly available chest x-ray datasets to scientific community

*The dataset of scans is from more than 30,000 patients, including many with advanced lung disease.*

# ChestX-ray8 Dataset

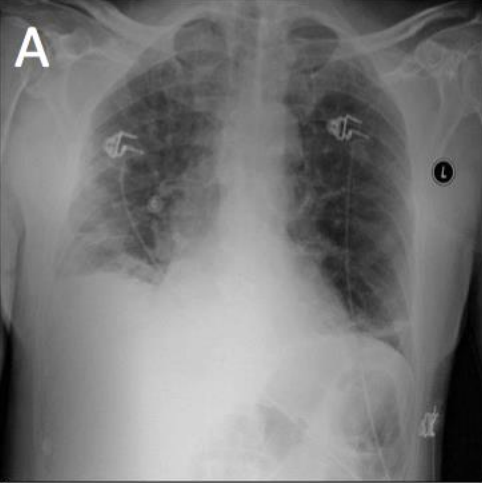
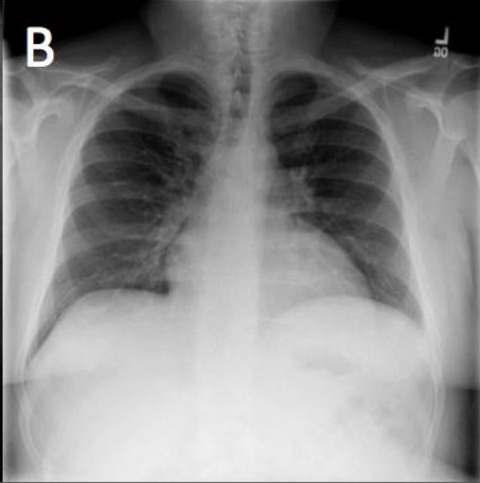
- <https://nihcc.app.box.com/v/ChestXray-NIHCC>
- “ChestX-ray8 Dataset”
- 112,120 frontal-view chest radiographs, 30,805 unique patients
- 42 GB
- Metadata for all images
- Bounding boxes for 1000 images

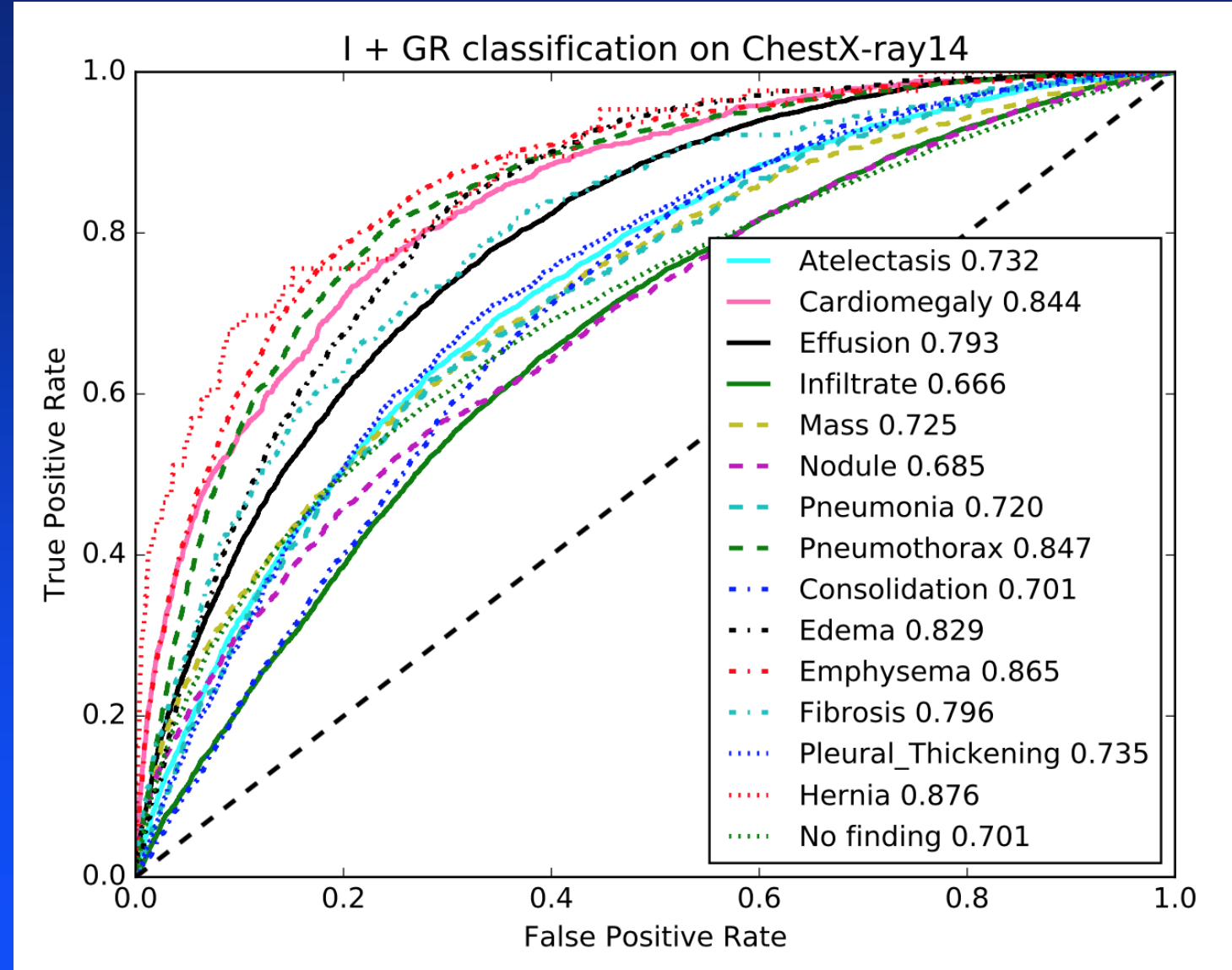


# Challenges to Creating Large Datasets

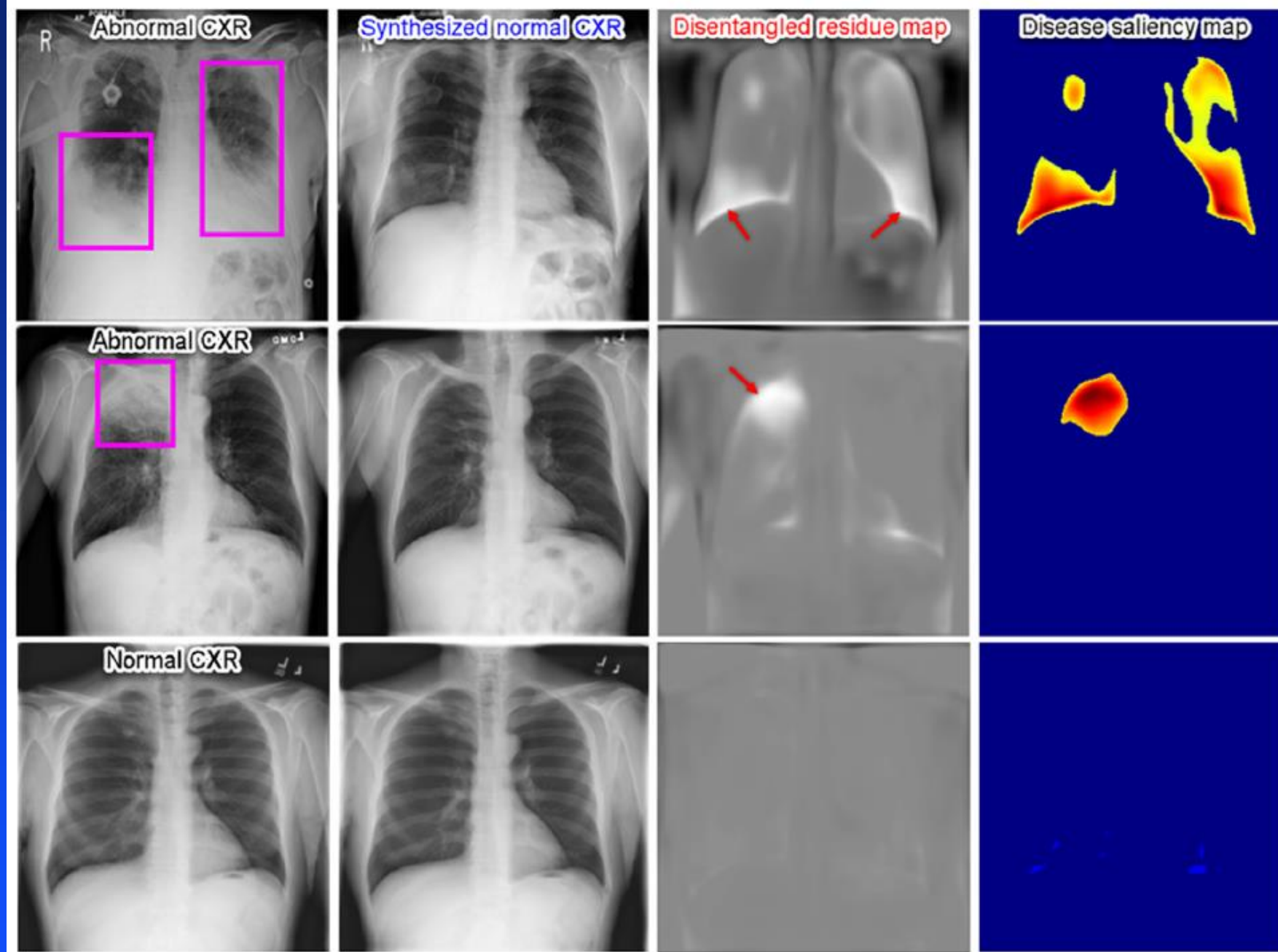
- IRB approval
- PACS support
- Good annotation requires gold standard, efficient tools and domain expertise
- Data wrangling is time consuming and costly

# Automated Report Generation

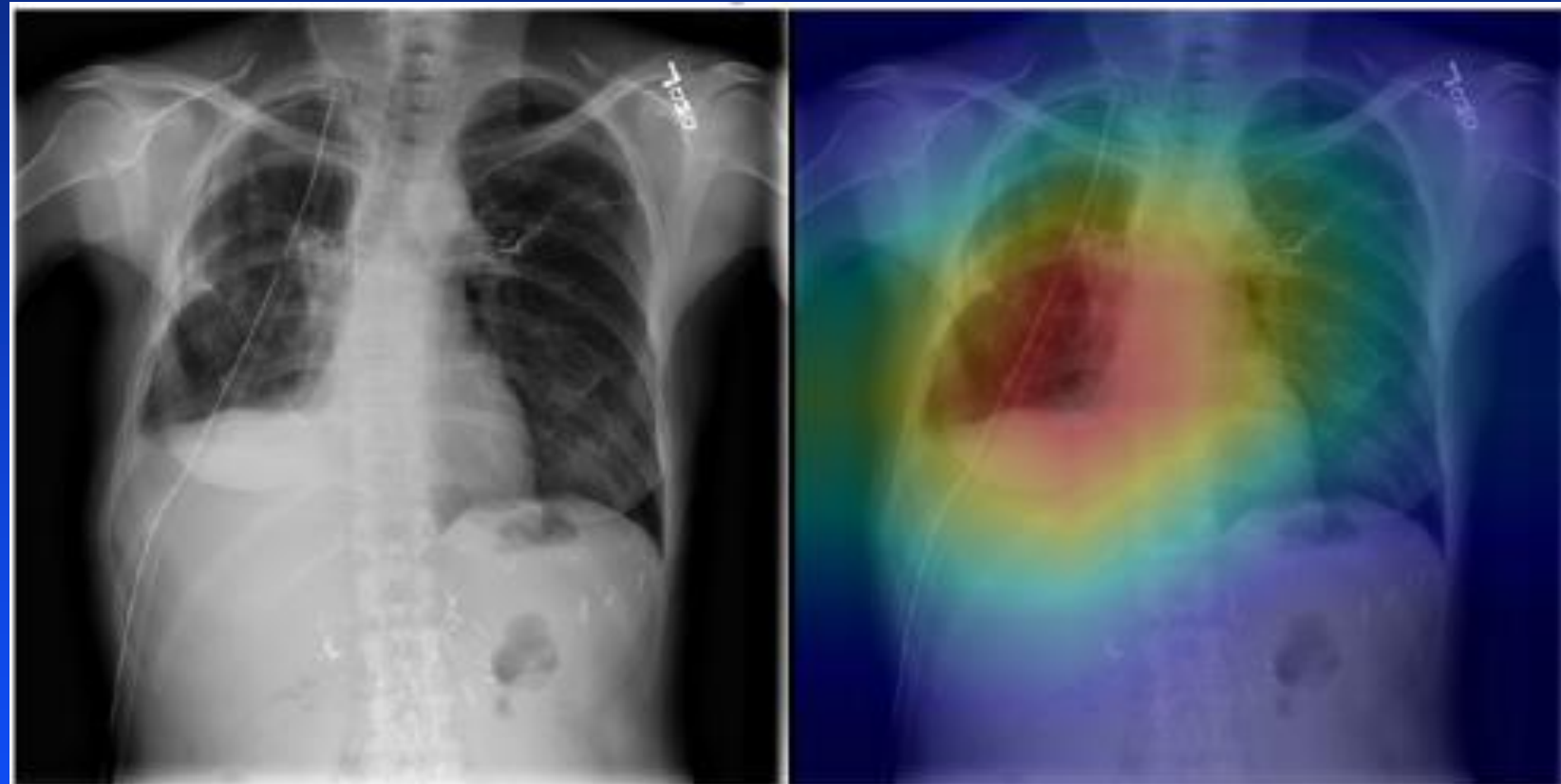
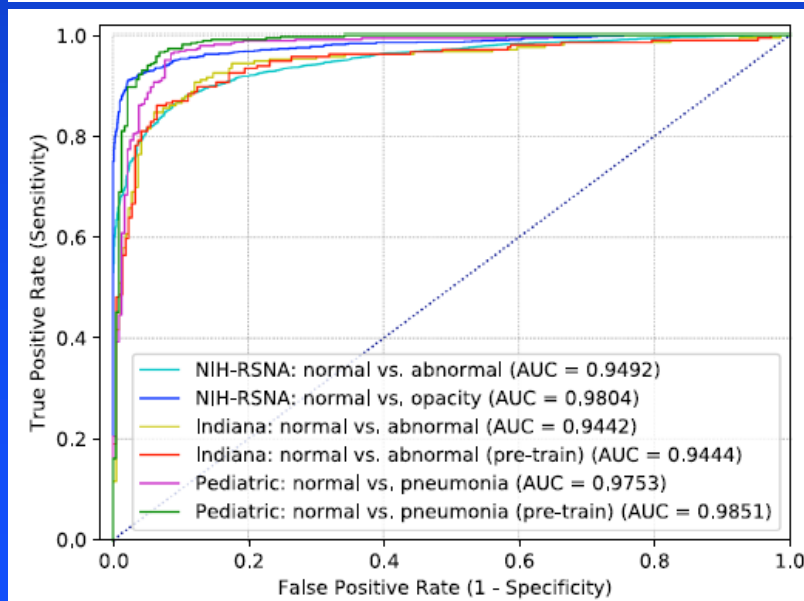
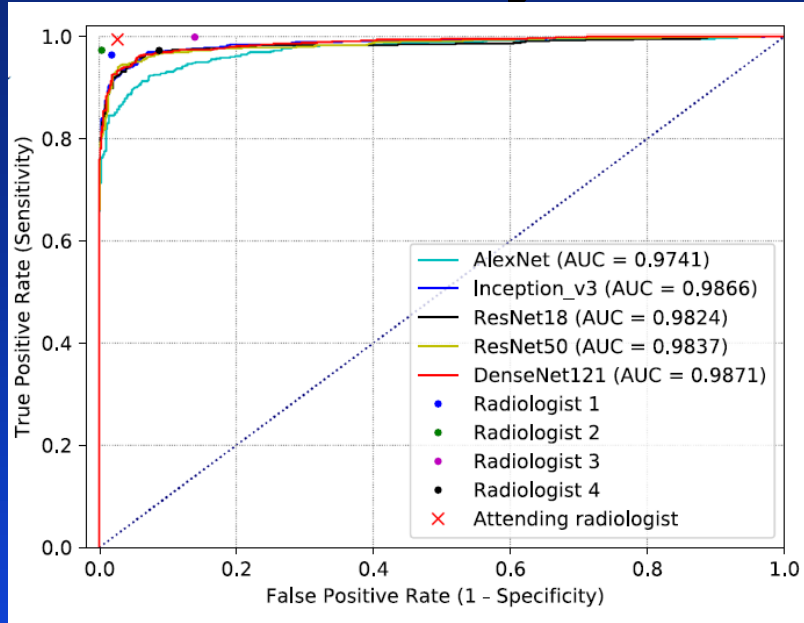
Image Sample cases		
P	Atelectasis Effusion	No finding
Original report	<p>findings : a single ap view of the chest demonstrates increasing bibasilar interstitial opacities with decreased overall aeration . increasing blunting of right costophrenic angle. ... impression : increasing bibasilar atelectasis with possible development of right pleural effusion .</p>	<p>Normal no evidence of lung infiltrate .</p>
Generated Report	<p>findings : a single ap view of the chest demonstrates unchanged bilateral reticular opacities , consider atelectasis . continued left basilar atelectasis . no evidence of developing infiltrate . the cardiac and mediastinal contours are stable . impression : no evidence of developing infiltrate .</p>	<p>findings : pa and lateral views of the chest demonstrate lungs that are clear without focal mass , infiltrate or effusion . cardiomeastinal silhouette is normal size and contour . pulmonary vascularity is normal in caliber and distribution . impression : no evidence of acute pulmonary pathology</p>



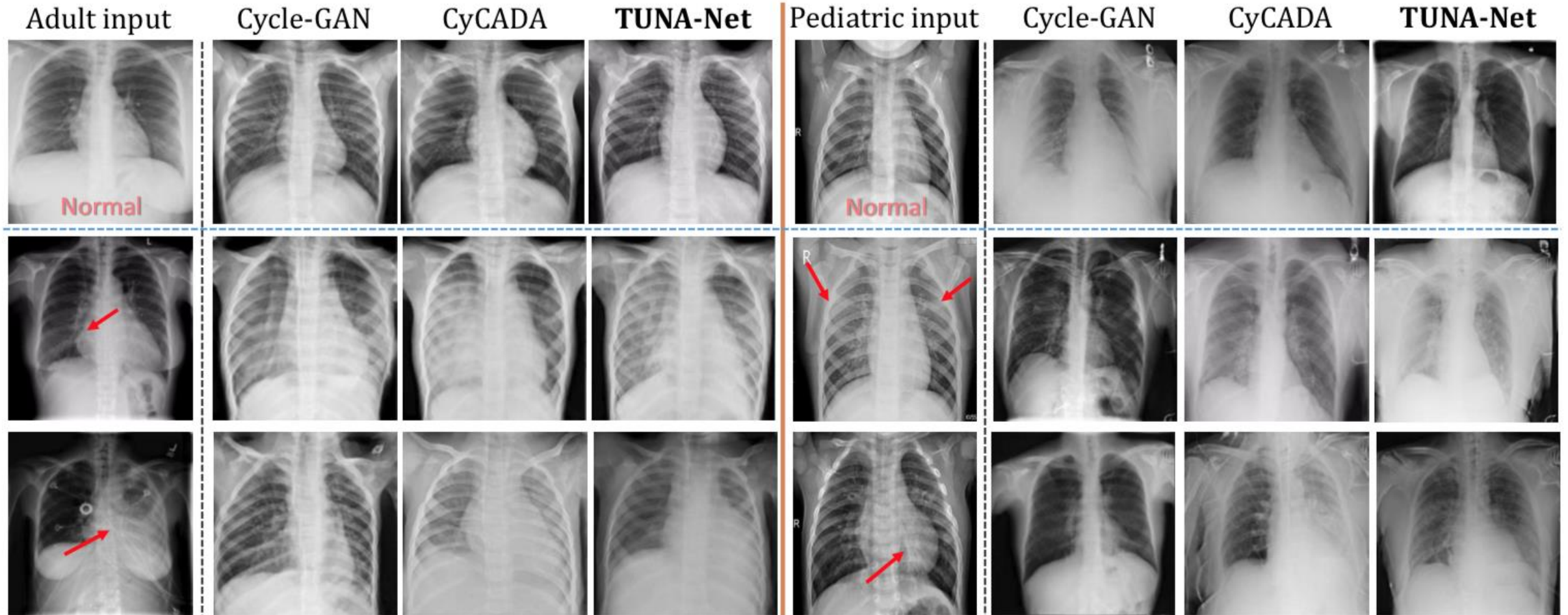




# Binary Chest Radiograph Classification

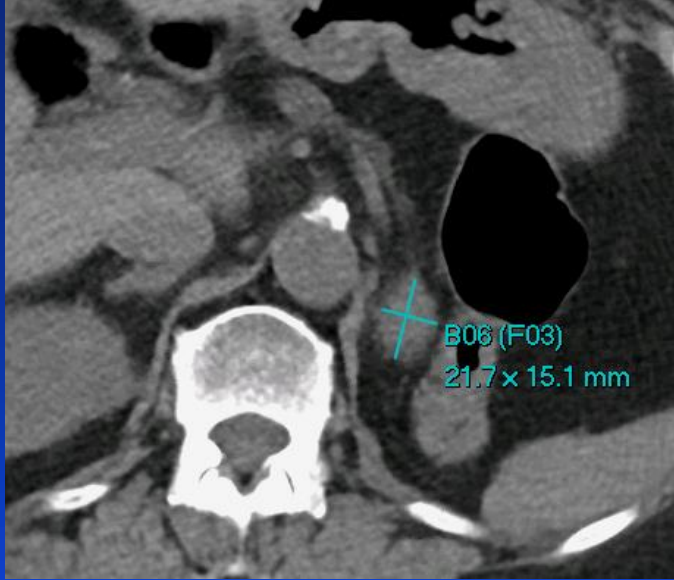


# Domain Adaptation with Adversarial Networks

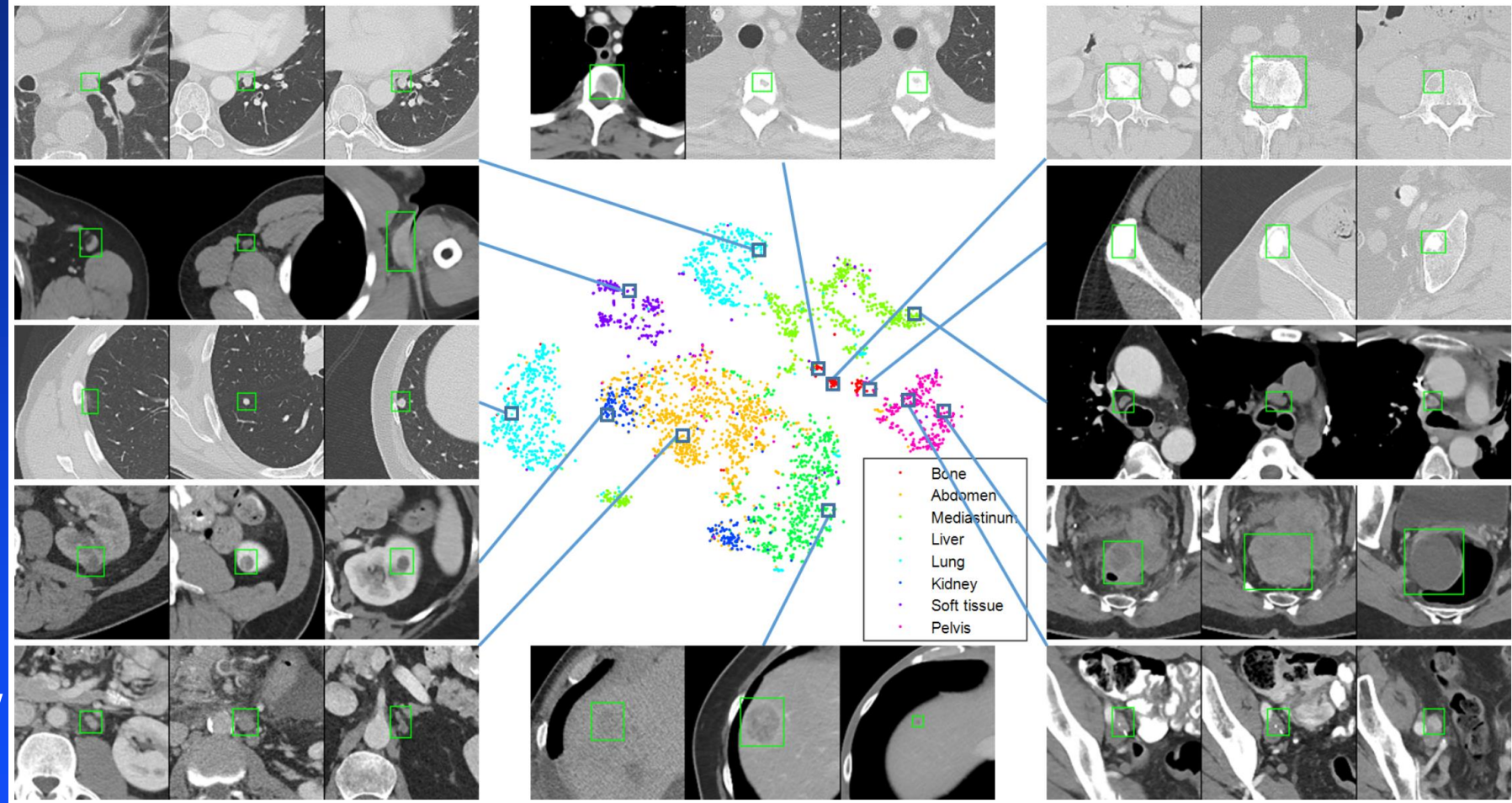




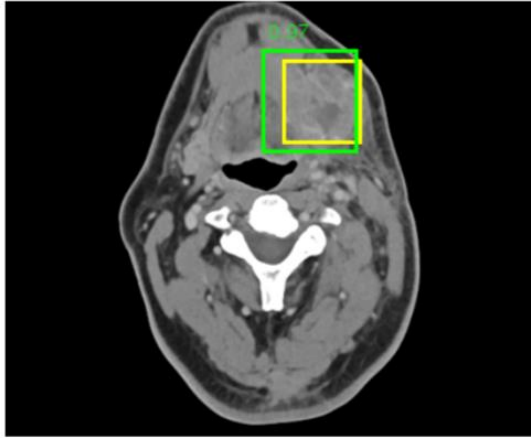
# Deep Lesion Dataset



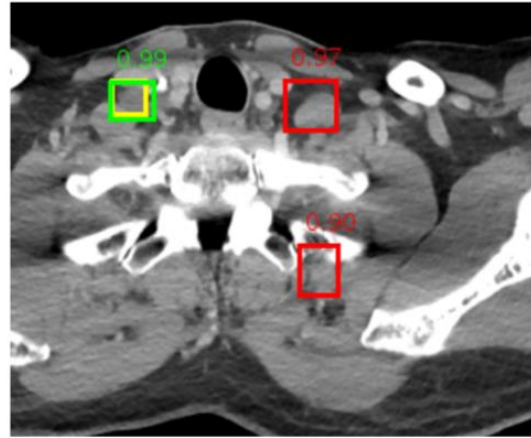
- 32,735 lesions
- 32,120 CT slices
- 10,594 studies
- 4,427 unique patients
- <https://nihcc.box.com/v/DeepLesion>



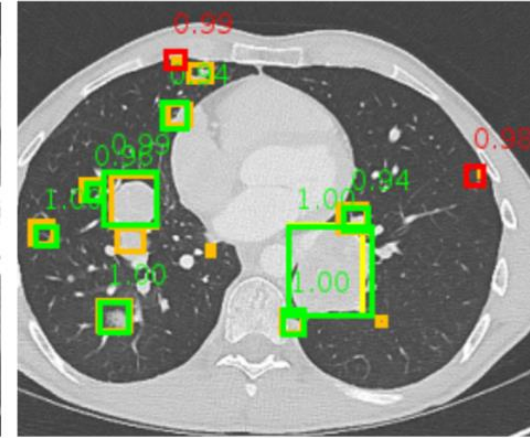
# Universal Lesion Detector



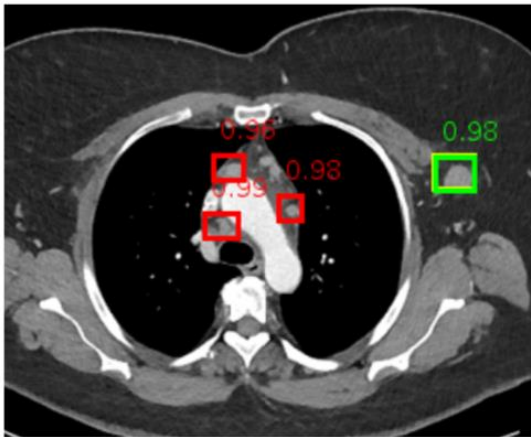
(a)



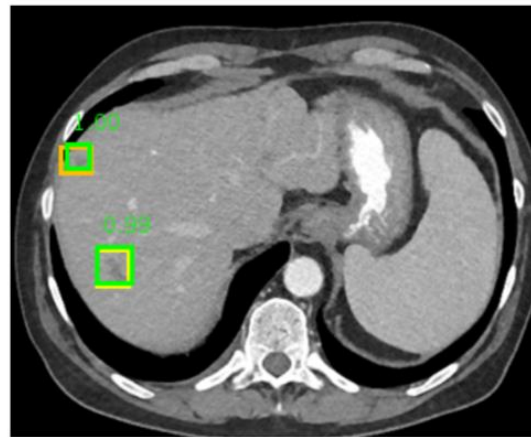
(b)



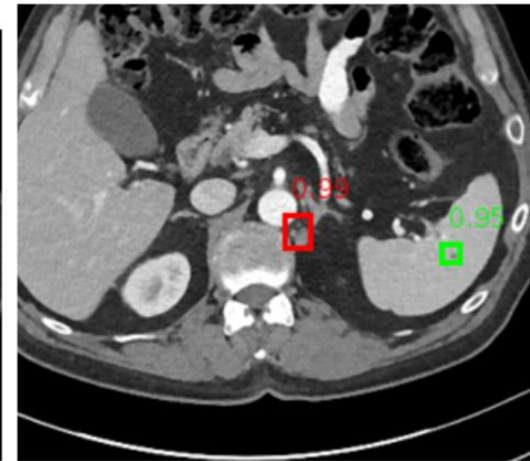
(c)



(d)



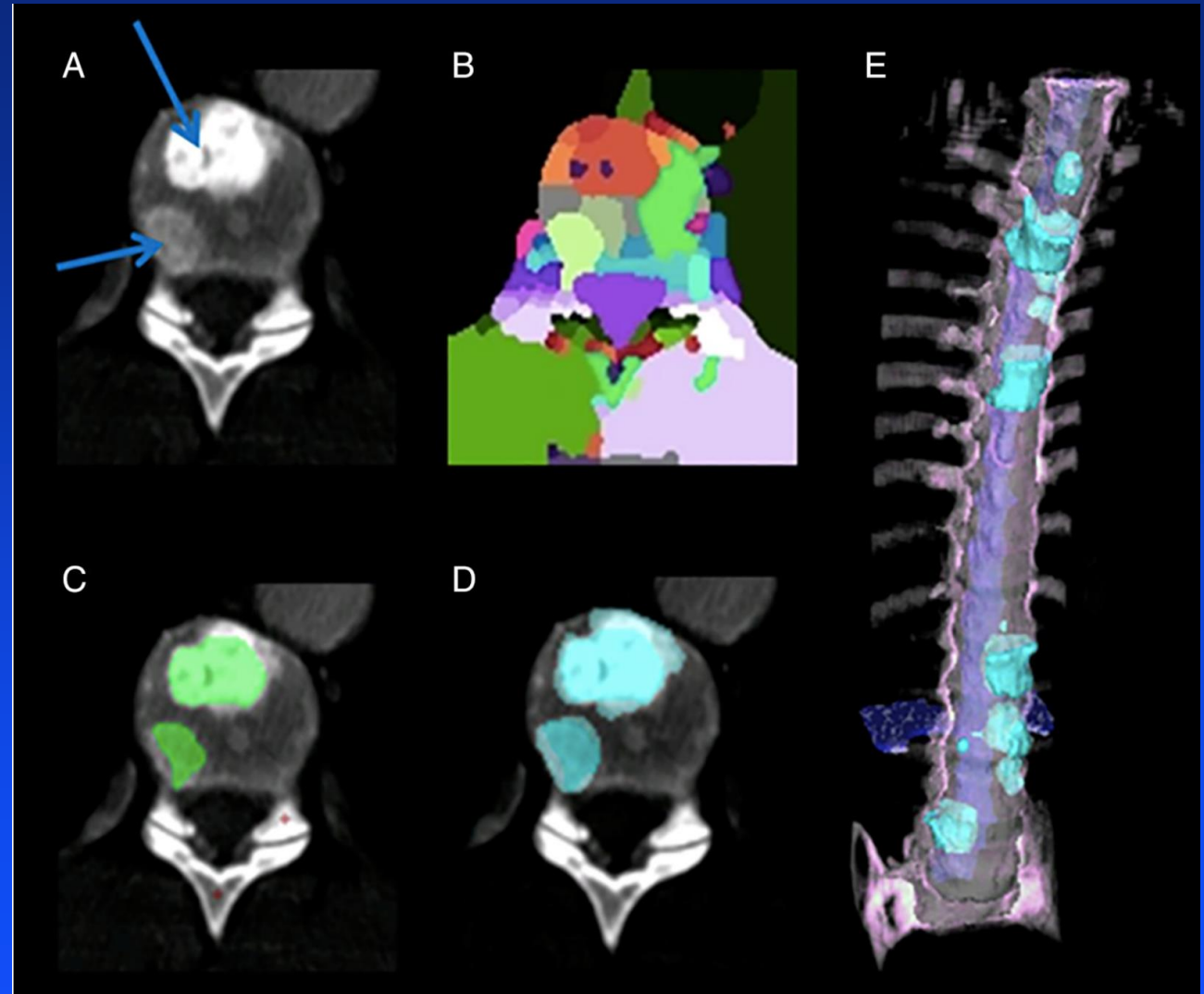
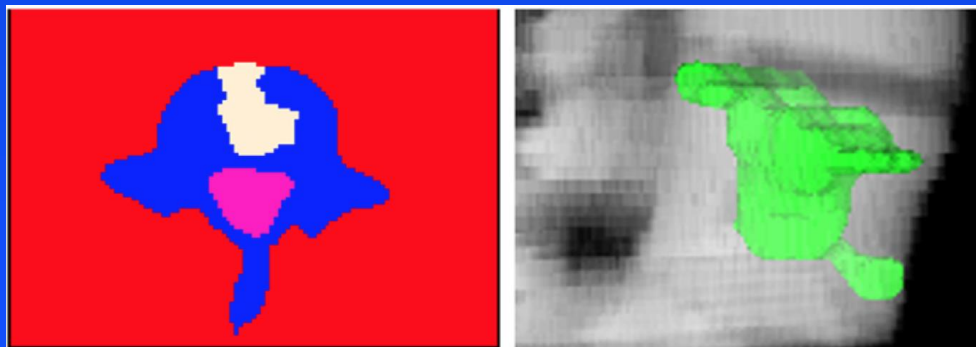
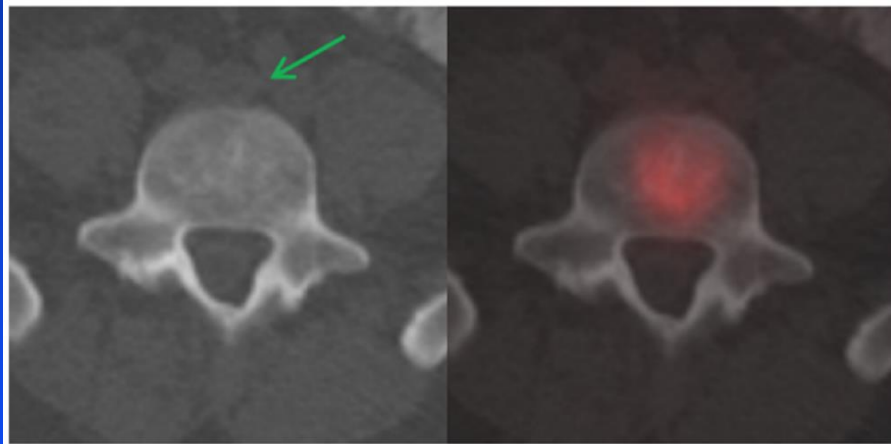
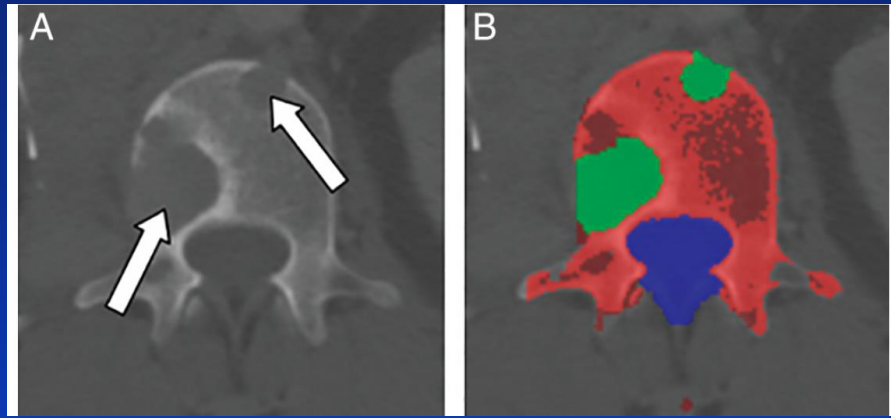
(e)



(f)



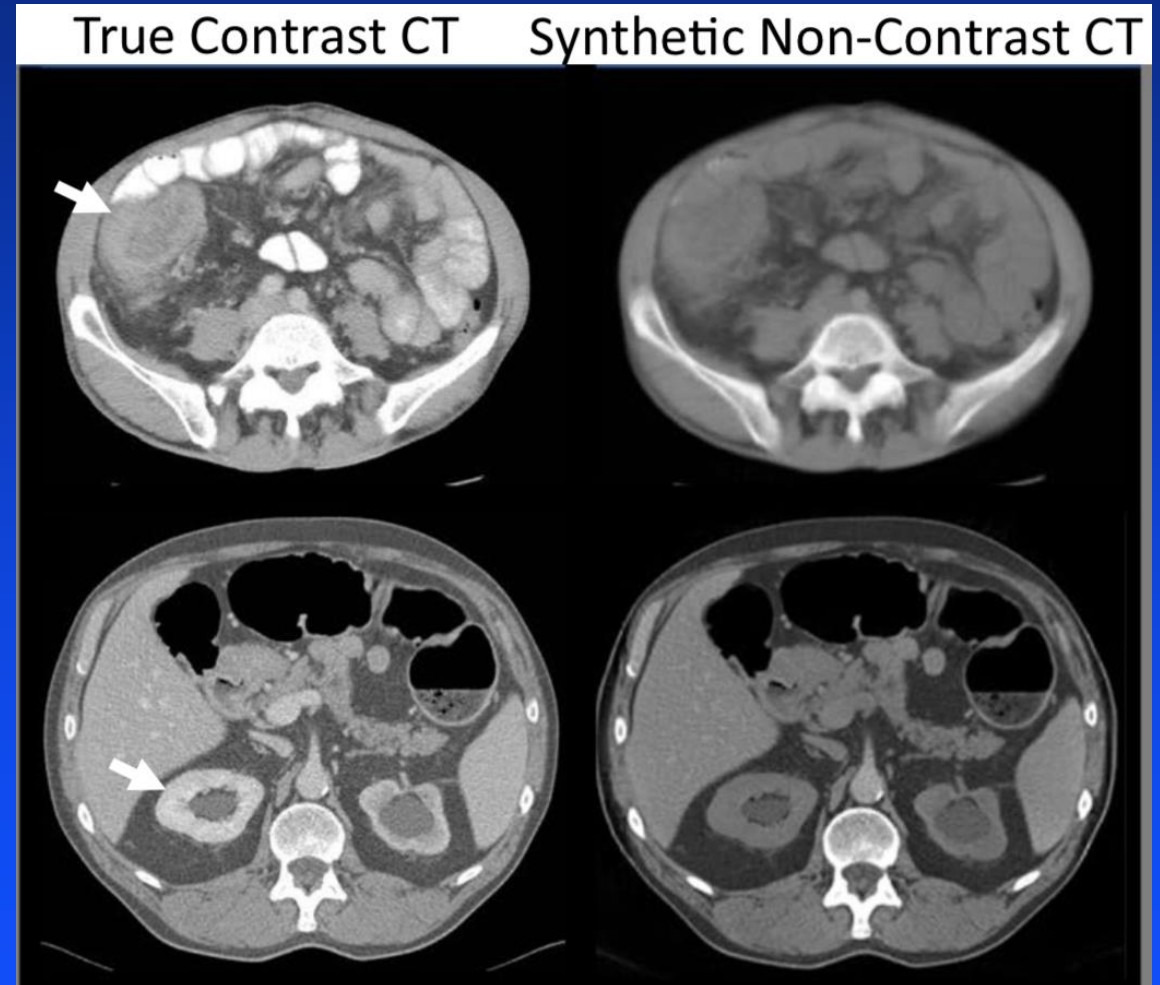
# Comprehensive Spine Oncology Analysis



O'Connor et al. Radiology 2007; Yao et al. JMI 2017;  
Burns et al. JBMR 2020

# Challenges & Questions

- Interpretability / explainability
- Brittleness
- Domain shift
- Ethics / Trustworthy AI






# Challenges & Questions

- Dataset annotation is expensive; how to do it much more cost-effectively?
- Multi-institutional data; how to get it?
- Radiologists can diagnose 1000's of diseases; how to do this with ML?
- Radiologists can do “one-shot” learning, e.g., for rare diseases; how to do this with ML?

# Approaches to Using Less Labels

- Zero shot learning
- Few shot learning
- Transfer learning
- Unsupervised learning
- Semi-supervised learning
- Federated learning

Unseen Class			
CXR Examples			
GT	Cardiomegaly	Infiltration Pneumothorax Emphysema	Cardiomegaly Edema
D	Cardiomegaly	Emphysema	Nodule

A. Paul et al. MICCAI MI3LID 2020

See also A. Paul et al. SPIE MI 2020, Media  
2021, IEEE TMI 2021, IEEE ISBI 2021

# Conclusions

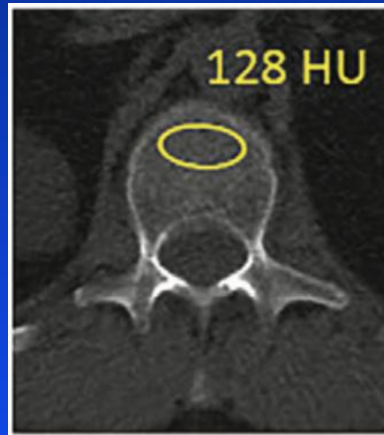
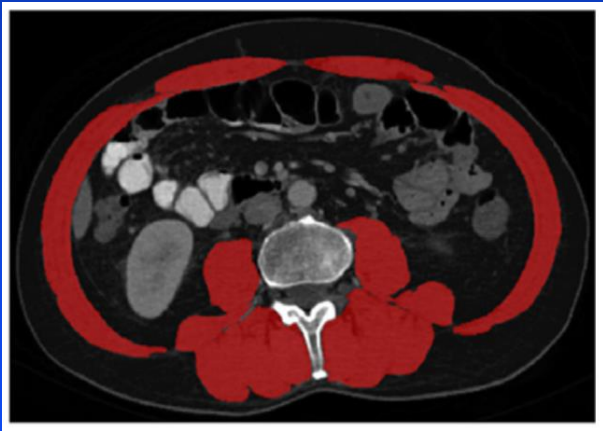
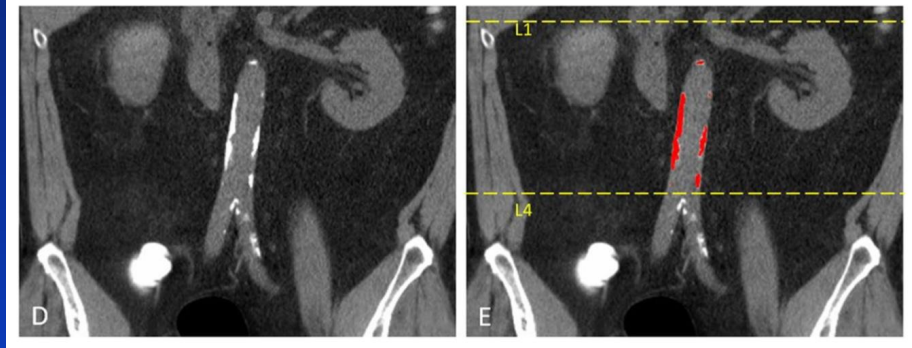
- Rapid developments in AI ➡ Exciting time for medical imaging research and patient care
- Practical clinical benefits in radiology expected



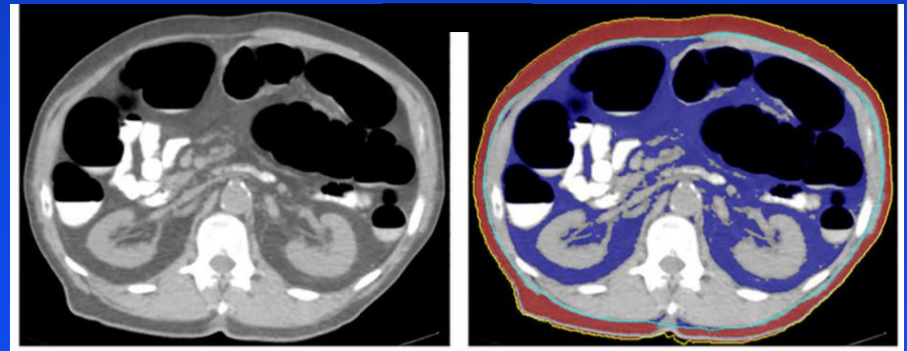
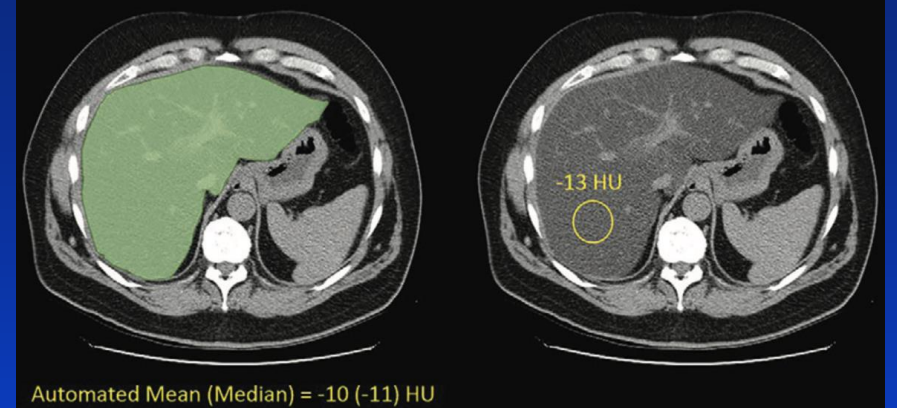
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- Yuxing Tang
- Veit Sandfort
- Dan Elton
- Nicholas Petrick
- Berkman Sahiner
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  - Fogarty
  - ISTP
  - IRTA
  - BESIP
  - CRTP
  - SIP
- Nvidia for GPU card donations
- CRADA with Ping An

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rms@nih.gov



[www.cc.nih.gov/drd/summers.html](http://www.cc.nih.gov/drd/summers.html)

[github.com/rsummers11](https://github.com/rsummers11)