AAPM Symposium --



MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

- 1. Overview of MIDRC and AI of COVID-19
 - Maryellen Giger (University of Chicago)
- 2. Image Quality and Harmonization of MIDRC Imaging Data
 - Paul Kinahan (University of Washington)
- 3. Performance Metrics for Evaluation of COVID-19 AI
 - Michael McNitt-Gray (UCLA)
- 4. Role of Sequestered Datasets in MIDRC
 - Kyle Myers (FDA)
- 5. Grand Challenges with MIDRC
 - Samuel Armato, III (University of Chicago)





Overview of MIDRC -- and AI of COVID-19

Maryellen Giger, Ph.D. University of Chicago





Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center THE ORIGIN

NIBIB convenes medical imaging <u>academics</u>, professional organizations, industry <u>and other Federal agencies</u> with workshops on **AI in Medical Imaging** (August 2018) & **Acceleration of Clinical Applications of Machine Intelligence in MI** (November 2019), which identified critical gaps:

- 1) Absence of large & diverse medical image datasets
- 2) Need to integrate siloed databases & knowledgebases
- 3) Need to develop non-redundant efficient AI tools
- 4) Need to create an <u>ecosystem of stakeholders</u> to develop clinically validated AI applications that improve patient management and clinical outcomes

Parallel workshops by ARBIR/NIST, RSNA and AAPM in 2018-2019 confirm the developing consensus

Slide courtesy of Kris Kardarpa, NIBIB



Then there was the COVID-19 Pandemic

- COVID-19 impacts lungs, as well as heart, vessels, & brain.
- Need to collect medical images and develop artificial intelligence (AI) methods to aid in the analysis / interpretation of medical images



Various presentations of COVID-19 on chest radiographs from three different patients







Early Stage

Progressive Stage

Severe Stage

Various stages of COVID-19 shown on chest CTs from three different patients

Rapid Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

University of Chicago NIBIB Contract PI: Maryellen Giger

American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM) PIs:

- Maryellen Giger (University of Chicago & AAPM Data Science Committee Chair)
- Paul Kinahan (University of Washington & AAPM Research Committee Chair) Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) PIs:
- Curtis Langlotz (Stanford University & RSNA Board Liaison for IT & Annual Meeting)
- Adam Flanders (Thomas Jefferson University & Member RSNA CDE Committee)
- American College of Radiology (ACR) Pls:
- Etta Pisano (ACR Chief Research Officer & Harvard University)

CHICAGO

Michael Tilkin (ACR Chief Information Officer)

Gen3 PI: Robert Grossman

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering





AMERICAN ASSOCIATION





MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER. Established August 21, 2020







Radiological Society of North America



Goals

- Progress from data to deployment & hypothesis to discovery
- Accelerate the creation and transfer of knowledge for clinical management of COVID-19

A. Open Discovery Data Repository Commons

- Creation, testing, quality assurance, diversity, and data connectivity
- Large scale
- Think "ImageNet" for medical imaging/radiology
- **B. Machine Intelligence Computational Capabilities**
 - clinically relevant algorithms and software tools







- MIDRC -- radiologists & medical imaging scientists from across the nation
 - 23 institutions from academia, community practices, FDA
 - Expert collaboration with community engagement
- See website for listing of all investigators
 - https://www.midrc.org
- High-quality and diverse data commons enabling researchers to address topics no single archive could yield independently



<u>Creation of Open Discovery Data Repository: 5 Technology Development Projects</u> along with three data science subcommittees and advisory committees

Machine Intelligence Computational Capabilities: 12 Collaborative Research Projects along with multiple trans-MIDRC scientific workgroups

MIDRC: Technology Development Projects

The **MIDRC infrastructure and processes** will be created through five **Technology Development Projects**, which will be conducted collaboratively:

- 1. Creating an open discovery platform for COVID-19 imaging and associated data (**led by RSNA**).
- 2. Creating a real-world testing and implementation platform with direct real-time connections to health care delivery organizations (**led by ACR**).
- 3. Developing and implementing quality assurance and evaluation procedures for usage across the MIDRC (**led by AAPM**).
- 4. Enabling data intake, access and distribution via a world-facing data commons portal (**led by all three plus Gen3**).
- 5. Linking the MIDRC to other clinical and research data registries (led by all three plus Gen3).

Three MIDRC Data Science Subcommittees

- DSIT Data Standards and Information Technology Subcommittee
 - Ied by RSNA
- DPP Data Policy and Procedures Subcommittee
 - Ied by ACR
- DQH Data Quality and Harmonization Subcommittee
 - Ied by AAPM



Two Data Intake Portals One Output User Portal • **RSNA COVID-19** Database **University of Chicago** RICORD For training and • ENTER FOR RANSLATIONAI ATA SCIENCE testing of AI to DATA COMMONS reduce bias and ACR enhance diversity. VID-19 DATA COMMONS • To expedite **Imaging Research** translation of AI **REGISTRY**[™] to clinical care.

To be accessed by hundreds of researchers and developers of AI.



https://gen3.org

- Gen3 Data Commons at the University of Chicago is a cloud-based software platform for managing, analyzing, harmonizing, and sharing large datasets.
- Gen3 is an open source platform for developing data commons.
- Data commons accelerate and democratize the process of scientific discovery, especially over large or complex datasets.



Gen3 hosts over a dozen Data Commons including, for example

240,460 Subjects 992 Attributes 24,291,972 Files Total Size 2.93 PB 83,709 Subjects
622 Attributes
5,108,909 Files
Total Size 3.53 PB







- To be accessed by hundreds of researchers and developers of AI.
- For training and testing of AI to reduce bias and enhance diversity.
- To expedite translation of AI to clinical care.



TDP 3: Developing and implementing quality assurance and evaluation procedures for usage across the MIDRC (led by AAPM)

- TDP 3a: Development of digital and physical imaging phantoms for COVID data
 - John Boone, Paul Kinahan, Tony Siebert, Andrey Fedorov, Nicholas Bevins, Dan Sullivan
- TDP 3b: Assessment of image quality on ingestion into MIDRC
 - Paul Kinahan, John Boone, Tony Siebert, Andrey Fedorov, Nicholas Bevins, Dan Sullivan
- TDP 3c: Development of benchmarking methods for the various technology assessment and clinical tasks in COVID-19 research and translation
 - Michael McNitt-Gray, Berkman Sahiner, Karen Drukker, Maryellen Giger
- TDP 3d: Development of task-based distribution methods
 - Kyle Myers, Maryellen Giger, Heather Whitney, Natalie Baughan

MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER. Undergoing Total ingested Released by **MIDRC** Data into MIDRC Quality and **MIDRC** Harmonization # of Imaging Studies # of Imaging Studies # of Imaging Studies 41,071 38,927 2,144 **Quality checked** Goal of 60,000 curated **Diversity assessed** imaging studies to be released

Clinical Task AI

IINRC

by MIDRC by Sept 2021

MIDRC Data Dashboard



midrc.org is for:

- researchers
- data contributors
- the public



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https://www.midrc.org/register-to-receive-newsletter

MIDRC Data Commons

The Medical Imaging & Data Resource Center (MIDRC) Data Commons supports the management, analysis and sharing of medical imaging data for the improvement of patient outcomes.



data.midrc.org is for searching and downloading data

MIDRC: Collaborative Research Projects (CRPs)



- Each of the three lead organizations, **RSNA**, **ACR**, and **AAPM**, have major data science committees that are already actively pursuing aspects of big data science in medical imaging and the role of machine intelligence.
 - RSNA has its Radiology Informatics Committee (RIC)
 - ACR has its Data Science Institute (DSI)
 - AAPM has its Data Science Committee (DSC)
- Thus, the MIDRC PIs, serving as the initial Executive Advisory Committee, developed the **twelve research projects** to be immediately funded through the MIDRC within the initial contract in order **to expedite the AI research** leading to **rapid translation** to the public and clinical impact.
- The investigators were selected from current members of the RSNA-RIC, ACR-DSI, or AAPM-DSC, thus, effectively **spanning the nation and spanning the medical imaging community**.

Collaborative Research Projects – Investigators through the various Data Science Committees at ACR, RSNA, & AAPM

Proiect	Title	
,		Trans-MIDRC scientific
1	Natural Language Processing of Radiology Reports for COVID-19	workgroups
2	Machine Intelligence Algorithms from Multi-Modal, Multi-institutional COVID-19 Data	Grand Challenges Work
3	Image Labeling and Annotation by a Crowd of Experts for COVID-19	Group
4	Efficient Training and Explainability of Machine Learning Methods from Multi-Institutional Data	• Created to coordinate effort on all aspects
5	COVID Pneumonia Machine Learning Algorithm Validation and Visualization	 Potential to merge
6	Safe Public Training Dataset for COVID-19 Machine Learning Algorithms	top performing algorithms to benefit
7	Leveraging Registry Data to Conduct Virtual Clinical Trials	the common good
8	Prediction of COVID Pneumonia Outcome using Radiomic Feature Analysis	Bias and Diversity Work
9	Radiomics & Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for detection and diagnosis on chest radiographs and thoracic CTs	GroupGoal of assessing and
10	Visualization & Explainability of Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for prognosis and monitoring therapy	mitigating bias in data and ML
11	Investigation of image-based biomarkers for radiogenomics of COVID-19	Diversity in MIDRC
12	Determining COVID-19 image data quality, provenance, and harmonization	investigators and users

Project	MIDRC Collaborate Research Projects	MIDRC MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER	
1	Natural Language Processing of Radiology Reports for COVID-19		
2	Vachine Intelligence Algorithms from Multi-Modal, Multi-institutional COVID-19 Data		
3	mage Labeling and Annotation by a Crowd of Experts for COVID-19		
4	Efficient Training and Explainability of Machine Learning Methods from Multi-Institutional Data		
5	COVID Pneumonia Machine Learning Algorithm Validation and Visualization		
6	Safe Public Training Dataset for COVID-19 Machine Learning Algorithms		
7	Leveraging Registry Data to Conduct Virtual Clinical Trials		
8	Prediction of COVID Pneumonia Outcome using Radiomic Feature Analysis		
9	Radiomics & Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for detection and diagnosis on chest radiographs and thoracic CTs		
10	Visualization & Explainability of Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for prognosis and monitoring therapy		
11	nvestigation of image-based biomarkers for radiogenomics of COVID-19		
2	Determining COVID-19 image data quality, provenance, and harmonization		



CRPs led by AAPM members

- CRP 9: Radiomics & Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for detection and diagnosis on chest radiographs and thoracic CTs
 - Sam Armato, Lubomir Hadjiski, Karen Drukker
- CRP 10: Visualization & Explainability of Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for prognosis and monitoring therapy
 - Maryellen Giger, Hui Li, Issam El-Naqa, Jonathan Fuhrman, Isabelle Hu, Naveena Gorre
- CRP 11: Investigation of image-based biomarkers for radiogenomics of COVID-19
 - Weijie Chen, Sandy Napel, Maryellen Giger, Diane Lauderdale
- CRP 12:Determining COVID-19 image data quality, provenance, and harmonization
 - Paul Kinahan, Andrey Fedorov, Dan Sullivan

Example of MIDRC CRP Activity:



CRP10: Visualization & Explainability of Machine Intelligence of COVID-19 for prognosis and monitoring therapy

- Developing white papers to aid the AI investigators better understand AI for medical imaging
- Developing machine learning methods to predict severity of COVID-19
 - Accurate prognosis of COVID-19 is crucial as it enables implementation of appropriate treatment for individual patients and medical resource allocation optimization
 - Use "surrogate markers" of severity in the training
 - Fuhrman et al.
 - Assess severity (prognosis) of COVID-19 in CT scans.
 - Predict that a COVID-19 patient would be recommended for steroid treatment or not.
 - Temporal evaluation for monitoring treatment.
 - Hu et al.
 - Assess severity (prognosis) of COVID-19 in Chest Radiographs
 - Predict patients' needs for intensive care, defined as intubation (invasive mechanical ventilation) and/or intensive care unit (ICU) admission



Cascaded deep transfer learning on thoracic CT in COVID-19 patients treated with steroids

Jordan D. Fuhrman,^a Jun Chen,^b Zegang Dong,^c Fleming Y. M. Lure,^c Zhe Luo,^{d,e,*} and Maryellen L. Giger^o^{a,*}

- Pretrained VGG19 network feature extraction approach operating on a two-dimensional (2D) CT section.
 - Max pooling layer features with the given dimensions were averaged and concatenated to produce a representative feature vector for each slice.
- Full cascaded transfer learning workflow for pretreatment assessment and during-treatment monitoring analysis.
- The feature extraction scheme displayed on the left is utilized at the "Deep Transfer Learning: VGG19 Feature Extraction" stage of right.

Pretreatment Cascaded Transfer Learning of CT for COVID-19 Management Recommendation



Classification ability of the cascade transfer learning method for estimating the likelihood that a COVID-19 patient would be recommended for steroid treatment or not. AUC = 0.85

During-Treatment Transfer Learning for COVID-19 Longitudinal Analysis of CT Scans



- The SVM-output prediction score assessed temporally across the duration of hospitalization
- The shaded regions denote one standard deviation above and below the fit line.

Fuhrman et al. 2021

Al to predict severity of COVID-19

Predicting the Need for Intensive Care for COVID-19 Patients using Deep Learning on Chest Radiography

Qiyuan Hu, Karen Drukker, Maryellen L. Giger Committee on Medical Physics, Department of Radiology, University of Chicago {qhu,kdrukker,m-giger}@uchicago.edu

- Chest radiography (CXR) is recommended for triaging at patient presentation and disease monitoring due to its fast speed, relatively low cost, wide availability, and portability
- Develop an AI method to perform prognosis for COVID-19 patients using CXR, predicting patients' needs for intensive care, which we defined as intubation (invasive mechanical ventilation) and/or intensive care unit (ICU) admission
- CXR exams from adult patients who underwent COVID-19 RT-PCR tests
 - 1670 CXR from 1178 COVID-19+ patients
- Input: Standard or portable CXR of COVID-19+ patients
- Curriculum learning approach employed to train the model on a sequence of gradually more specific and complex tasks, mimicking the human learning process



Patchy peripheral ground glass opacities



Peripheral air space opacities

COVID-19 Prognosis Results

Predicting the Need for Intensive Care for COVID-19 Patients using Deep Learning on Chest Radiography

Phase 3: Fine-tuned DenseNet121 on COVID-19 dataset predict



Proposed COVID-19 prognostic method achieved an AUC [95% CI] of 0.77 [0.70, 0.84] when predicting the need for intensive care 24 hours in advance, and at least 0.73 [0.66, 0.80] for earlier predictions (48 – 96 hours in advance) based on single CXR exams

Qiyuan Hu, Karen Drukker, Maryellen L. Giger Committee on Medical Physics, Department of Radiology, University of Chicago {qhu,kdrukker,m-giger}@uchicago.edu

Original

24hr: p=0.958 label: 1



24hr: p=0.072

Original







Outreach & Collaborations: presentations, meetings, townhalls, ...



- Annual Meeting (Dec 2020)
- Data Contribution Townhall (March 2021) & another Townhall planned (July 2021)
- Congressional Briefing (Mar 2021) with the Academy for Radiology & Biomedical Imaging Research
- NCATS N3C (multiple times)
- NHLBI BioData Catalyst (multiple times)
- ODSS (NIH Office of Data Science Strategy)
- SPIE (on supporting challenges)
- ARBIR (Academy for Radiology & Biomedical Imaging Research) (Dec 2020)
- AIUM (American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine) (multiple times)
- ASNR (American Society of Neuroradiology) (multiple times)
- MDRIG (Medical Device Research Interest Group) (April 2021)
- MDIC (Medical Device Innovation Consortium) (April 2021)
- Various invited talks by MIDRC PIs

Special symposium at AAPM in July 2021 and Special course at RSNA in November 2021

What is next for MIDRC?



Beyond chest radiographs and thoracic CTs for COVID-19

- Include images of thε (brain)
- Include images beyor images to **monitor p**
- Collaborate with the across clinical data, ir
- Beyond COVID-19
 - MIDRC, with its deve tools, will be ready fc
- Thus, MIDRC will be a na
 - Currently funded for
 - Require additional funds to comm נוו טנווכר מושכמשכש.

COVID-19: Lasting impact

Even those survivors with mild initial cases can have wideranging health issues for six months or more.

WashU researchers link many diseases with COVID-19, signaling long-term complications for patients and a massive health burden for years to come.





Cardiovascular

disease, heart failure,

acute coronary



General malaise, fatigue, anemia



ORIGINAL RESEARCH · SPECIAL REPORT



Ethics of Using and Sharing Clinical Imaging Data for Artificial Intelligence: A Proposed Framework

David B. Larson, MD, MBA • David C. Magnus, PhD • Matthew P. Lungren, MD, MPH • Nigam H. Shah, MBBS, PhD • Curtis P. Langlotz, MD, PhD

https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/pdf/10.1148/radiol.2020192536

"After clinical data are used to provide care, the primary purpose for acquiring the data is fulfilled. At that point, clinical data should be treated as a form of public good. All who interact with or control the data have an obligation to ensure that the data are used for the benefit of future patients and of society."

Note, for a given medical image,

- -- A patient has already benefited through medical care.
- -- A hospital/medical center has already benefitted through reimbursement.
- -- Now, the public can benefit with the MIDRC secondary usage of the images.
- -- We all can help change the future of medical imaging and increase its impact on public health.

Summary: MIDRC is more than just a data registry



• A high-quality and diverse data commons led by major imaging societies enabling researchers to address topics no single archive could yield independently.

Including:

- Proactive, encouraging system for changing the culture of contributing data for the common good.
- User-friendly open output portal for browsing/exploring the data, creating cohorts, and downloading data.
- Research on AI development including algorithms as well as techniques for digital reference phantoms, computer annotating & crowd sourcing for "truth", NLP of radiology reports, and virtual clinical trials.
- Sequestered data commons of diverse cases that will be used to independently evaluate AI algorithms for specific claims, clinical tasks, and populations (while retaining the integrity of the test set).
- **Public website** for **dissemination of information** on metrics of evaluation, task-based distribution methods, related software, and white papers such as ones on explainability of AI.
- Mechanism for hosting of Grand Challenges.
- Welcoming scientific community for collaboration with other societies, institutes, and organizations.

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