



MIDRC

MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

Medical Physicists Enhance AI/ML for Medical Imaging and Therapy

APPM meeting

Session: Medical Physics in Clinical Trials: Design, Quality Assurance, and NIH Programs

Krishna Kandarpa, M.D., Ph.D.

Rui Pereira de Sa, Ph.D.

The National Institute of Biomedical Imaging & Bioengineering

Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center

THE ORIGINS

White House (OSTP) Intra-Agency Working Group on Medical Imaging recommends:
Establishing a public-private forum to coordinate efforts and interests in the artificial intelligence and medical imaging communities. (2017)

Congress, re. NIH-Common Fund, recognized
Insufficiency of platform technologies and inadequate physical sciences input towards emerging unmet needs in Medicine; Cited opportunities for NIH – CF and NIBIB! (2019)

Multi-society International Consensus Statement
Imaging community ‘lacks dynamic secure networked systems’ that “provide an ethical framework to help steer technological development, influence how different stakeholders respond to and use AI (artificial intelligence), and implement these tools to make the best decisions and actions for, and increasingly with, *patients*.”

**THERE WAS A MATURING CONSENSUS FOR A CENTRAL STATE-OF-THE-ART
RESOURCE TO ACCELERATE REAL-WORLD CLINICAL APPLICATIONS
OF AI IN MEDICAL IMAGING**

Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center

NIBIB RESPONSE

NIBIB: Trans-NIH Workshops on AI in Medical Imaging

- **AI in Medical Imaging (August 2018)**
- **Acceleration of Clinical Applications of Machine Intelligence in Medical Imaging (November 2019)**

Concomitant WS by ARBIR/NIST, RSNA and AAPM (2018-2019) confirm current gaps & opportunities!

Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center

LESSONS FROM NIBIB WORKSHOPS

SEVERAL CRITICAL GAPS WERE IDENTIFIED:

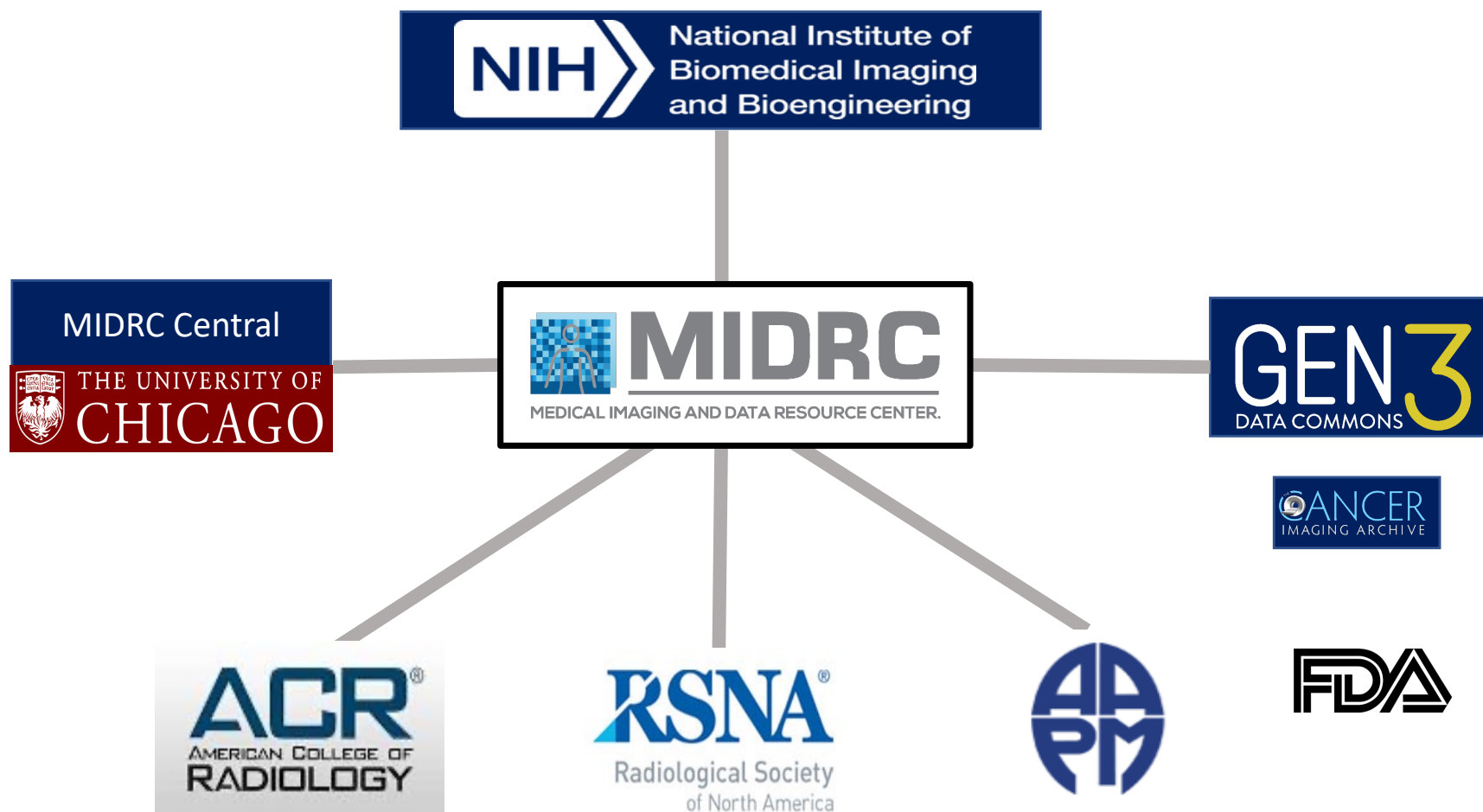
- 1) Absence of large, curated, inclusive & diverse medical image datasets
- 2) Need to integrate siloed databases & knowledgebases
- 3) Need to develop non-redundant efficient AI tools
- 4) Need to create an ecosystem of stakeholders to develop clinically validated AI applications that improve patient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

Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center

Rapid Response to Covid-19 Pandemic

THE QUEST FOR A USE CASE: COVID ARRIVES

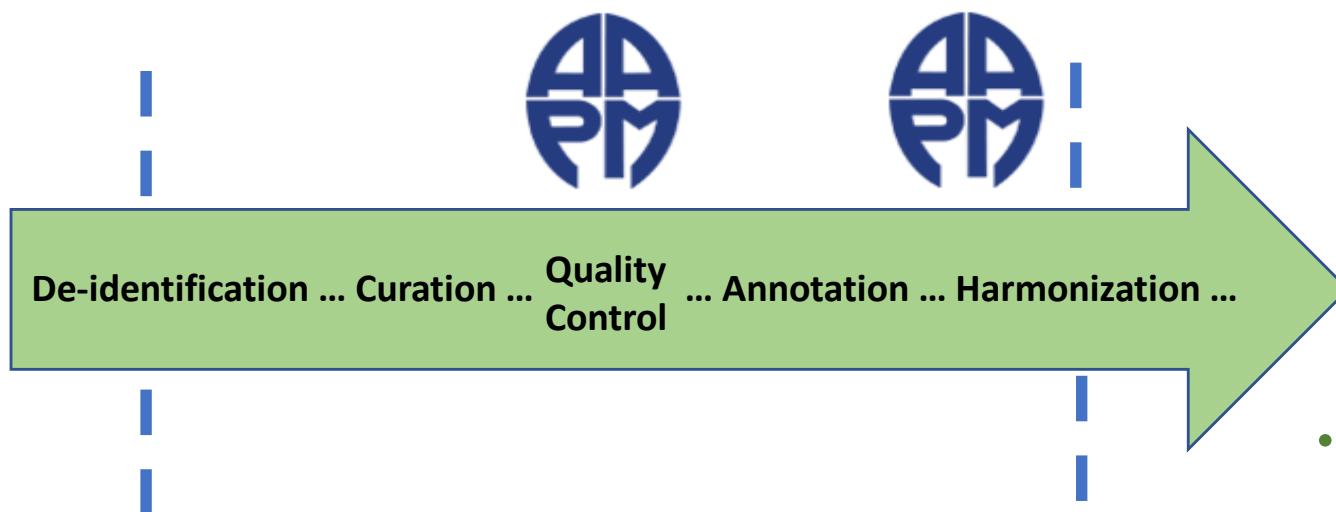
PURPOSE: Collect and curate medical imaging along with adjunct clinical data and develop artificial intelligence (AI / ML) methods to aid in the analysis & interpretation of medical images in response to Covid-19 pandemic



Data Ingestion, Infrastructure and standardization of processes

- Infrastructure & standardization:
 - Harmonization of data ingestion, quality control, data flow, common data model, de-identification procedures,...

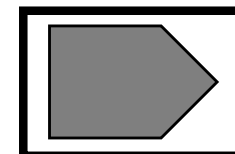
Contributing
site



Public facing DATA

- AI/ML ready
- FAIR
- Trustworthy
- Representative

Sequestered Data



Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center

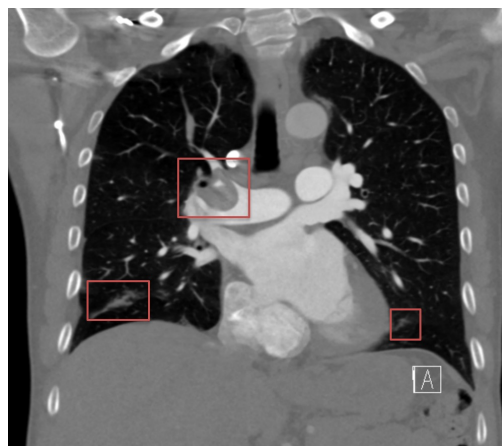
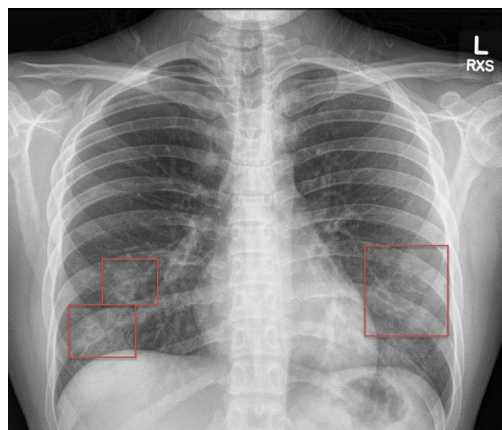
Rapid Response to Covid-19 Pandemic

Two Major Scientific Components

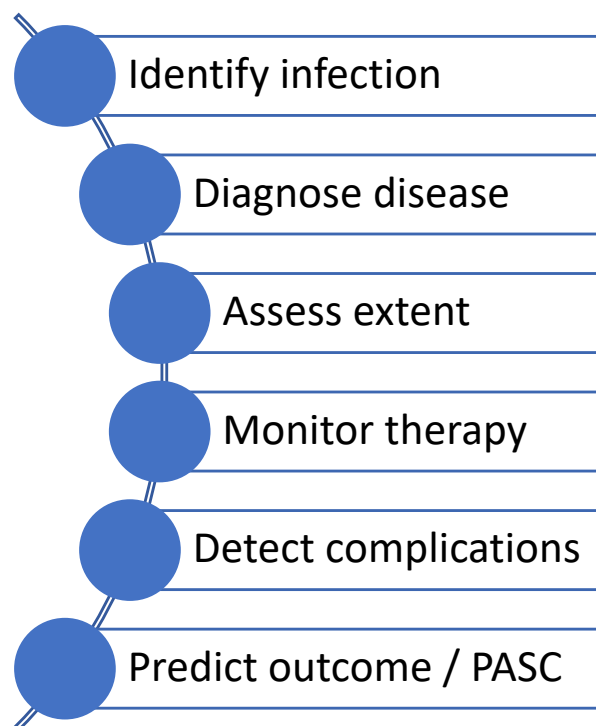
Creation of Open Discovery Data Repository:
5 Technology Development Projects

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

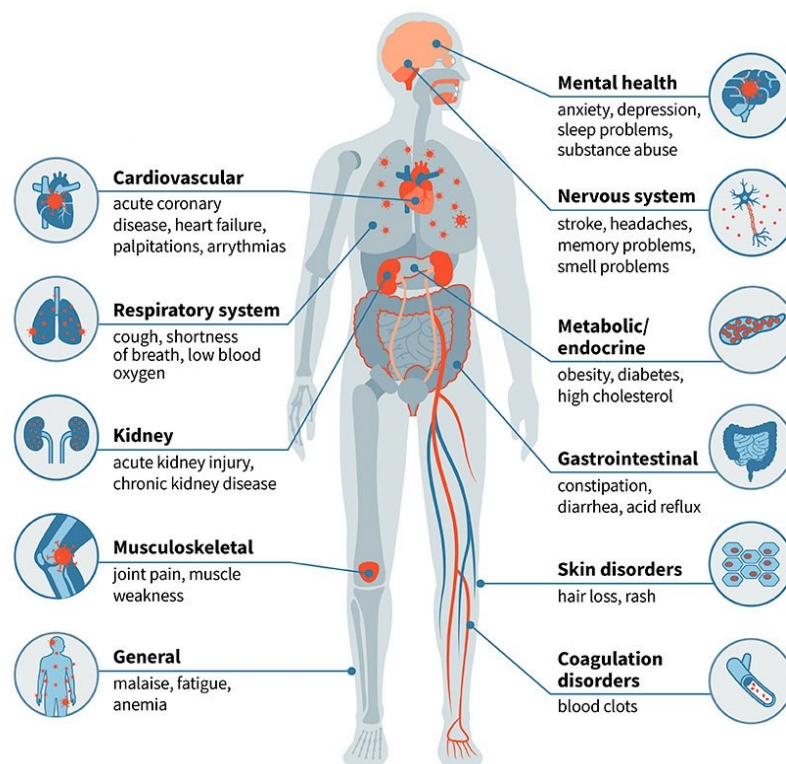
MIDRC: Beyond Acute Covid-19 Long-Covid



Acute Covid AI / ML



PASC



nature

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03553-9>

Accelerated Article Preview

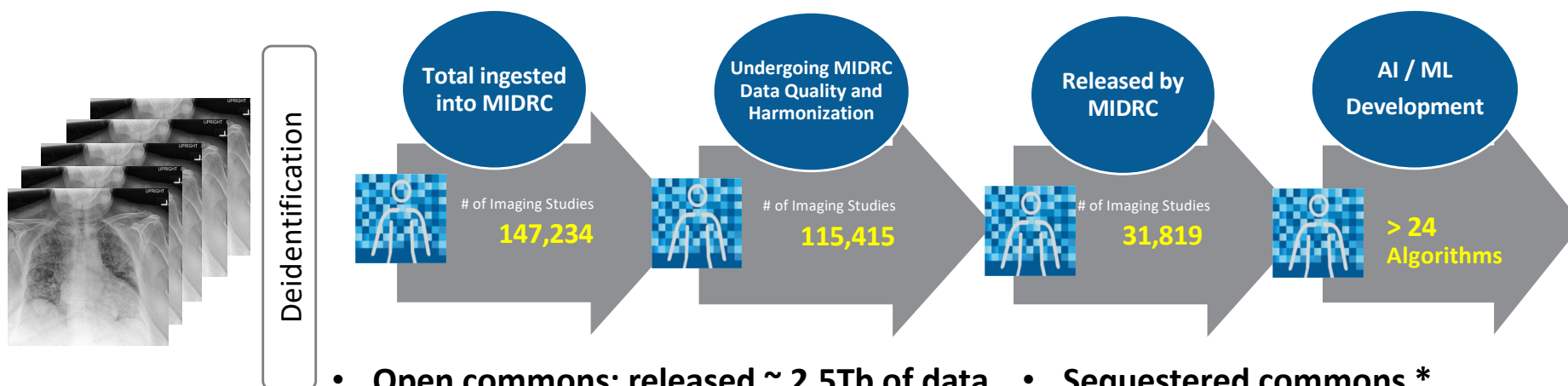
High-dimensional characterization of post-acute sequelae of COVID-19

Received: 18 January 2021

Ziyad Al-Aly, Yan Xie & Benjamin Bowe

Accepted: 14 April 2021

Medical Imaging and Data Resource Center



- **Open commons: released ~ 2.5Tb of data**
 - ~32,000 imaging studies, ~12,000 patients
 - **150 data users, from 110 institutions**
 - **13 publications**
 - **40 contributing sites ~ 23 US states**
 - **Interoperability:**
 - Successful pilot with BioData Catalyst (NHLBI)
 - Ongoing pilot with N3C (NCATS)
 - Federated learning pilot - Argonne National Lab
 - **Sequestered commons ***
 - ~5,000 imaging studies, ~2,500 patients
- * Real world assessment of algorithmic performance, accelerating clearance and clinical deployment

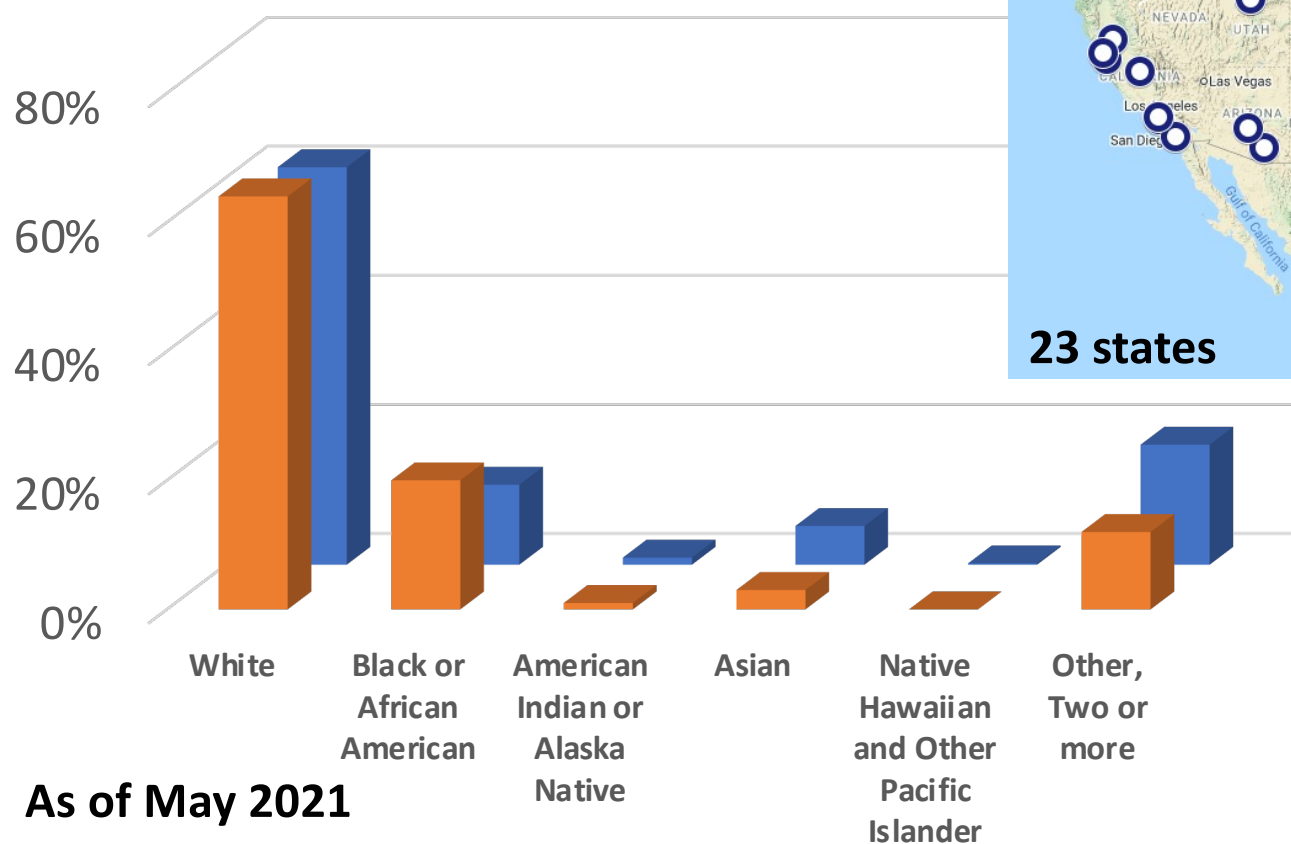


MIDRC

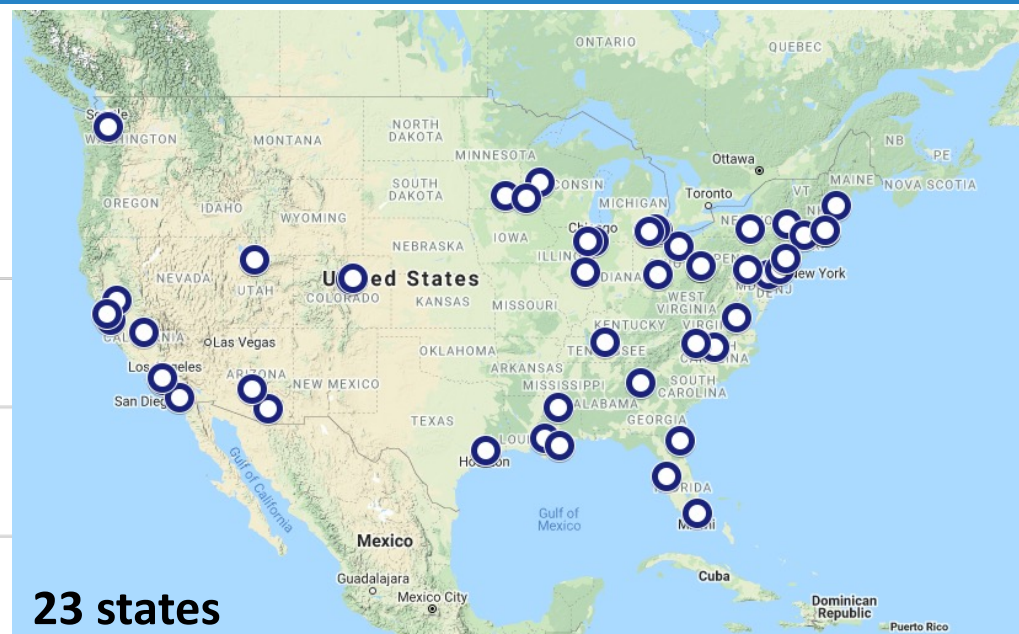
MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

Data contributors Diversity and Representativity of MIDRC Data

■ MIDRC DATA ■ Census 2020



As of May 2021





MIDRC

MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

MIDRC Accomplishments

AI/ML algorithms by MIDRC investigators (selected)

Selected examples:

- AI/ML algorithms for:
 - Covid-19 diagnosis from chest radiographs
 - Predict severity (from chest CT, radiographs, based on outcomes, intubation, ICU, steroid use)
 - Assess extent of lesions, image segmentation (Chest CT, radiographs)
- Predictive model of the need for intensive care from chest radiographs
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) for extracting information from radiological reports
- Outcome prediction from medical imaging alone, clinical data alone, and fusion models combining imaging and clinical data.



MIDRC

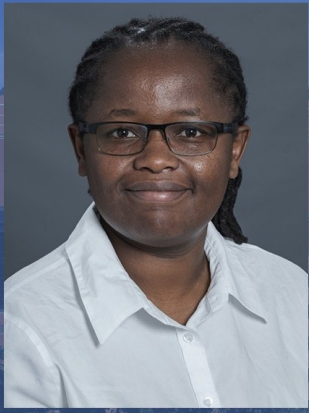
MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

MIDRC Accomplishments

AI/ML algorithms by MIDRC investigators

(an example)

NIH Radiology Grand Rounds



Reading Race: AI Recognizes Patient's Racial Identity In Medical Images

Dr. Judy Wawira Gichoya, MBChB MS

Assistant Professor of Radiology and Imaging Sciences
Emory University

NIH Data Scholar – Forgarty Institute
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering

Friday, February 11, 2022

THE LANCET
Digital Health

NIH Radiology and Imaging Sciences

ARTICLES | VOLUME 4, ISSUE 6, E406-E414, JUNE 01, 2022

AI recognition of patient race in medical imaging: a modelling study

Judy Wawira Gichoya, MD • Imon Banerjee, PhD • Ananth Reddy Bhimireddy, MS • John L Burns, MS •
Leo Anthony Celi, MD • Li-Ching Chen, BS • et al. [Show all authors](#)

[Open Access](#) • Published: May 11, 2022 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500\(22\)00063-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(22)00063-2)



National Institute of
Biomedical Imaging
and Bioengineering

MIDRC: Merging Medical Imaging and Clinical data

Integrating Medical Imaging and Clinical data

Interoperability



BioData
CATALYST



National Center
for Advancing
Translational Sciences



N3C

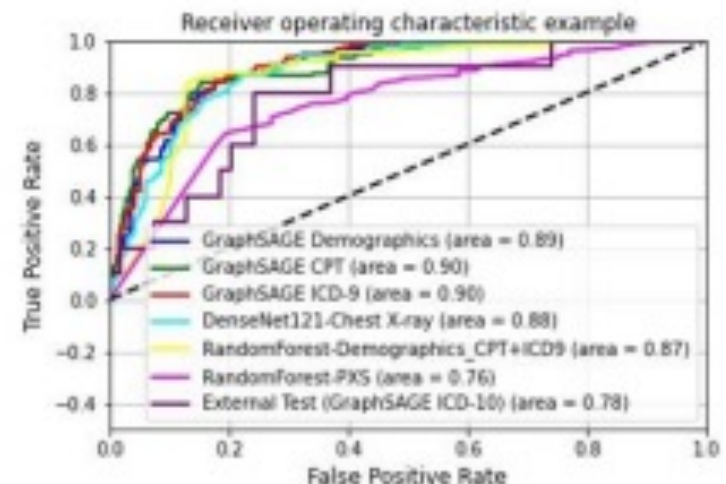


National Institute of
General Medical Sciences

IDeA-CTR

Clinical data (EHR / EMR)
Pathology data
Genomics data
Metabolomics data
Mobile health data, ...

Fusion of Imaging and Non-Imaging Data
for Disease Trajectory Prediction for
COVID-19 Patients. Tariq A et al. (UNDER REVIEW)
<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.12.02.21267211v1>



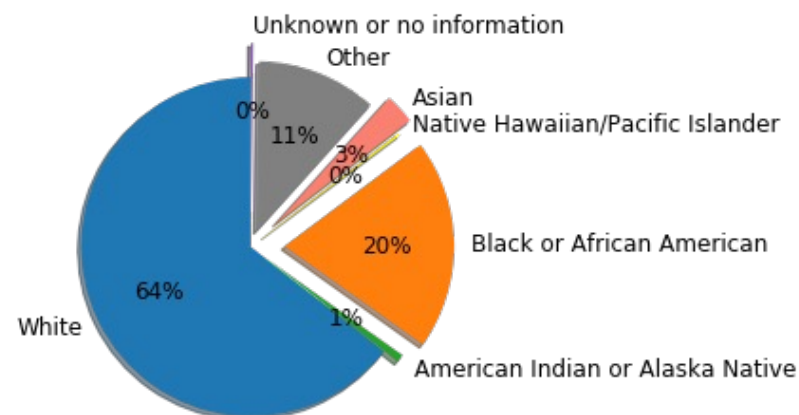
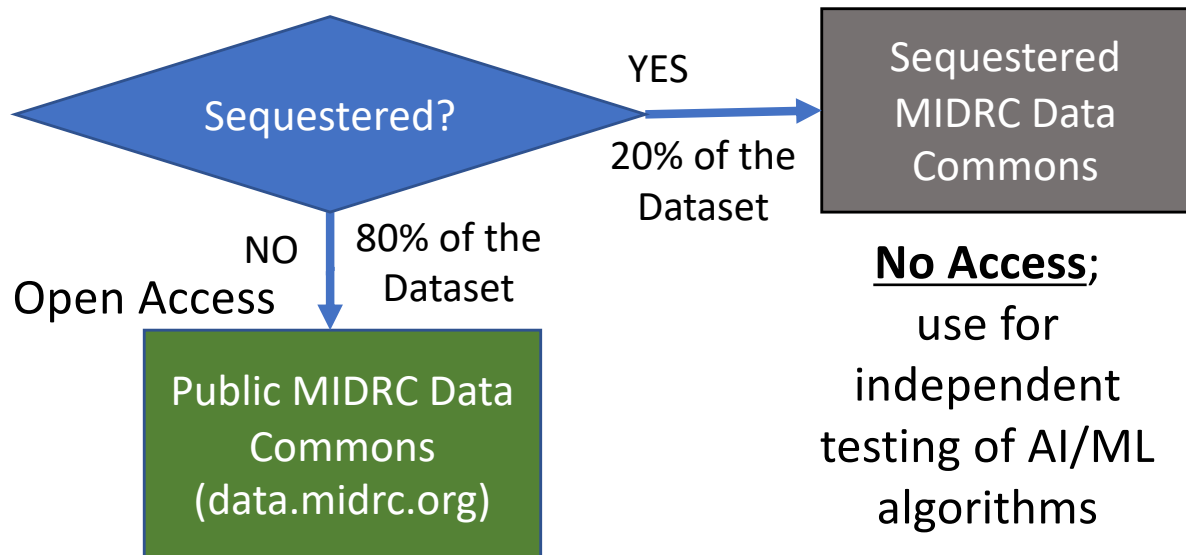
Covid-19 three-day trajectory prediction
(discharge, ICU admission and mortality),
based on **combined imaging and non-
imaging data outperforms single modality
data**. Shown, ROC for mortality.



MIDRC

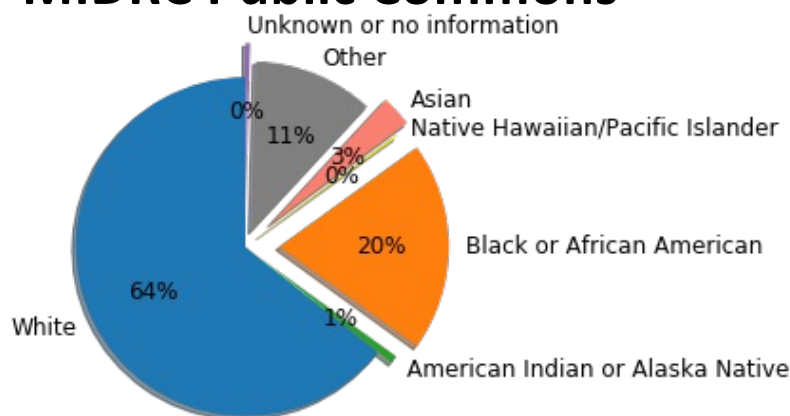
MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

MIDRC: Valuing translation



Sequestered Commons

MIDRC Public Commons



- Facilitate regulatory (**FDA**) clearance, post-market evaluation, accelerate clinical usage
- Independent test set, sequestered to maintain its integrity (prevent training to the test)
- Independent testing requires an appropriate task-based distribution of cases, matched to the clinical claim, and intended patient population, randomly drawn from the sequestered dataset.



MIDRC

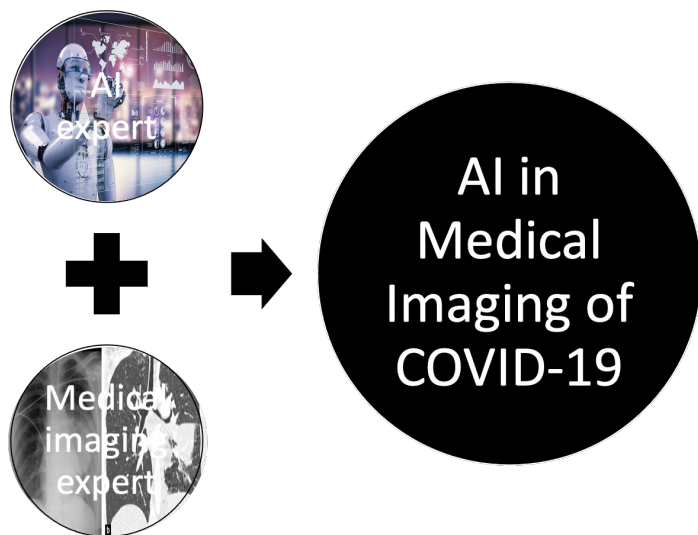
MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

MIDRC

Promoting standards & best practices

Promoting standards, sharing, transparency, best practices

El Naqa I et al. **Lessons learned in transitioning to AI in the medical imaging of Covid-19.** Journal of Medical Imaging, 2021.



Fuhrman JD et al. **A review of explainable and interpretable AI with applications in COVID-19 imaging.** Medical Physics, 2021.

Explainability

Interpretability

What type of features provide appropriate disease characterization?

Do quantitative features correspond to physical interpretation of disease?

What images may be problematic in classification decisions?

Does the AI system correctly identify disease?

Can the training data be adjusted to improve performance?

Which cases are appropriate for AI use?

How does the imaging task dictate AI design choices?

What are the practical limitations of the AI system?

Building trust in medical AI systems



National Institute of
Biomedical Imaging
and Bioengineering



MIDRC

MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

What comes next?

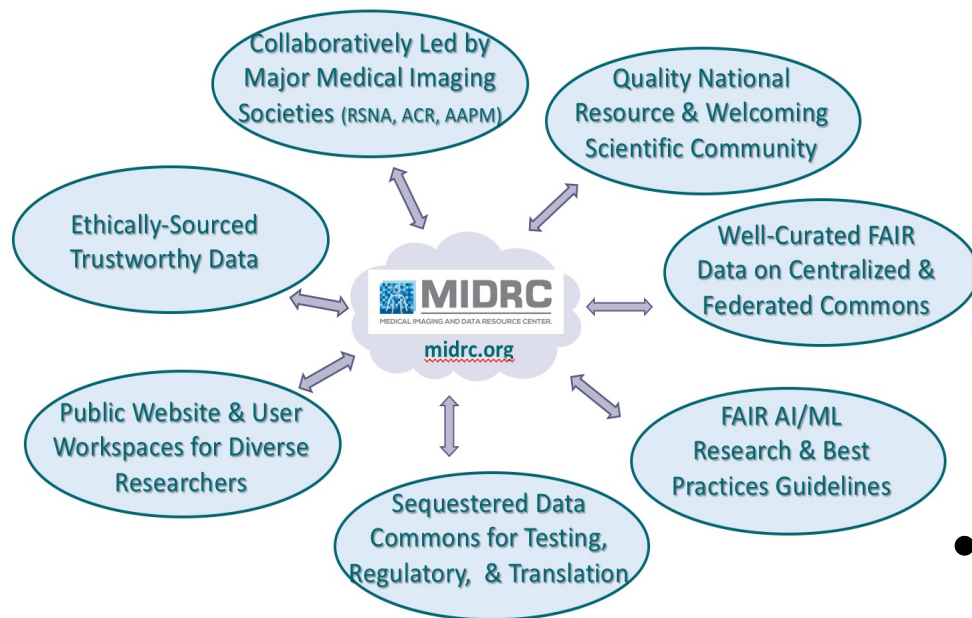
- **Support Post Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection (PASC)** response, including longitudinal monitoring
- Expand to additional **organs/systems** (heart, brain, ...)
- **Increase the range of modalities** (MRI, ultrasound, ...)
- Expand to other **acute and chronic diseases**
- Continue to pursue **interoperability** with other data commons
- **Develop, validate and help deploy AI/ML algorithms for medical imaging**



MIDRC

MEDICAL IMAGING AND DATA RESOURCE CENTER.

Sustainability: MIDRC as a National resource



- Support the Medical Imaging AI/ML ecosystem
 - High quality, representative, trustworthy data
 - Culture of collaboration
 - Promote standards, sharing, transparency, best practices
 - Lower barrier of access
- Accelerate translation of AI/ML
 - Real-world quantification of algorithm performance (sequestered dataset)