digitalhealth



Deep dive: Al in clinical imaging and diagnostics, progress so far

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Digital Transformation of the Acute Stroke Pathway Using Al

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The Burden of Stroke





- 1 stroke every 5 minutes
- 100,000 strokes per annum
- 38,000 deaths per year
- Estimated to cost the NHS around £3billion per year

Mechanical Thrombectomy



Mechanical Thrombectomy Pathway



Door-in-door-out time (DIDO)

Mechanical Thrombectomy



10% of stroke patients eligible

AI Enabled Mechanical Thrombectomy Pathway



Door-in-door-out time (DIDO)

Instant Access and Faster Decision





Assesses the non-contrast CT scan for early signs of stroke

Indicates occluded vessel



e-CTA identifies large vessel occlusion



Trebling of Better Functional Outcome for Patients

Door-in-door-out time

Reduced from 140 minutes to 79 minutes (p < 0.01)

Door-in to referral time

Reduced from 70 minutes to 44 minutes (p < 0.05)

Patients achieving independence

Increased from 16% to 48% (p < 0.05)

	Admission	Referred	Transferred
Before-AI	846	22	19
After-Al	785	25	21





Your ASC — England ASC average

NHS Impact: Blueprint for Adoption at Scale

The Artificial Intelligence in Health and Care Award



Real world evaluation of e-Stroke



Key Enablers

- 1. National Stroke Service Model
- 2. NHS Health and Care Awards
- 3. System leadership and networking



National Optimal Stroke Imaging pathway

Challenges

- Stakeholder scepticism
- Navigating Information Governance
- Funding

Future Direction

- Sustain the gains beyond the NHS AI award
- Generate robust evidence to support NICE appraisal
- Working together to advance the technology



Thank You!

Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals

Guy's and St Thomas'

PCD-AID: Artificial Intelligence Diagnosis of Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia



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National Institute for Health and Care Research



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Primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD)





- Prevalence 1:7500
- Multi-system disease
- Primarily autosomal recessive [rarely X-linked & AD]
- > 50 known PCD mutations
- 74% of cases can be confirmed using genetics
- Clinical spectrum of severity across a common phenotype:
 - oto-sinus disease, chronic suppurative lung disease and reduced fertility [motile cilia]
 - organ laterality defects in approximately 50% of patients [embryonic nodal cilia]



Cilia function and dynamics

Diagnosis of PCD: microscopy techniques

Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals



High speed video microscopy (HSVM)



Structural defect







DNAH5

Immunofluorescence Microscopy (IF)

Loss of function

Diagnosis of PCD by TEM – ultrastructure defects





Cilium components



Diagnosis of PCD by TEM – requires expertise and time





Machine learning computer vision







Royal Brompton and Harefield hospitals Machine learning offers an opportunity to improve diagnostic accuracy, reduce time to analyse samples, minimise the subjective element and significantly reduce costs.

Intel[®] Geti[™] Model: Deep Learning Model Details

Object Detection

Model Architecture: Adaptive Training Sample Selection

Automatically adjusts positive and negative training samples based on the statistical characteristics of the object.

Backbone: MobileNet-V2

Ref: Zhang et. al., https://arxiv.org/pdf/1912.02424 Sandler et. al., https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04381

Image Classification

Model Architecture: EfficientNet-V2

Training aware NAS search, adjusted depth-wise convolutions across layers.

Backbone: EfficientNet

Ref: Tan et. al., https://arxiv.org/pdf/2104.00298

intel. GeTi



intel. GeTi

Training: 22,078 cilia



Detection of well-orientated cilia

Intel[®] Geti[™] Model: Primary Classification

intel.

Geti



Training: 9,190 cilia



Intel[®] Geti[™] Model: Defects Classification

intel.

Geti





Intel[®] Geti[™] Model: Defects Classification



PCD-AID: Artificial Intelligence Diagnosis of PCD

After satisfactory training & testing, the model can be **deployed** (Geti-SDK OpenVINO[™] Toolkit in Python 3.8) and used for the **Artificial Intelligence Diagnosis** of patients using the PCD International consensus algorithm.

An **automatically generated report** includes:

- Number of cilia detected (normal, abnormal & unusable)
- Percentage of abnormal cilia
- List of defects classified

Annotated cropped cilia images



EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY journal

A I 🕂 DATA

FLAGSHIP SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF ERS

International consensus guideline for reporting transmission electron microscopy results in the diagnosis of Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia (BEAT PCD TEM Criteria)

Amelia Shoemark, Mieke Boon, Christoph Brochhausen, Zuzanna Bukowy-Bieryllo, Maria Margherita De Santi, Patricia Goggin, Paul Griffin, Richard G. Hegele, Robert A. Hirst, Margaret W. Leigh, Alison Lupton, Karen MacKenney, Heymut Omran, Jean-Claude Pache, Andreia Pinto, Finn P. Reinholt, Josep Schroeder, Panayotis Ylallouros, Estelle Escudier

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PCD-AID: Validation





178 patients included at PCD diagnostic referral

		MDT specialists diagnostic					
		PCD Likely	PCD Unlikely	Non-PCD	Inconclusive	Total	
	PCD Likely	13	1	1	0	15	
esult	PCD Unlikely	0	4	14	0	18	
PCD-AID r	Non-PCD	1	2	134	0	137	
	Inconclusive	0	0	2	6	8	
	Total	14	7	151	6	178	

	Specialists	PCD-AID
Sensitivity	0.89	0.87
Specificity	0.83	0.88

- Alternative to manual diagnosis
- PCD-AID assesses TEM images in under 30 seconds per patient

Implementing **computer vision artificial intelligence** in **the diagnostic pathway** can improved **diagnosis of PCD**, **reduce cost** by saving expert time and **bring the diagnosis to center lacking expertise**.

Next steps:

Deployment of PCD-AID to additional centers to test the model on images from different sources (first within the UK).





Intel[®] Geti[™] & other diagnosis tests



High speed video microscopy (HSVM)





Normal pattern



Reduced beat amplitude



(Virtually) Immotile



Circular/wavy motion

Immunofluorescence Microscopy (IF)









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