

Artificial Intelligence in Radiology Clinical Trial of AI Product

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY Georgetown University Medical Center

How to Become a Radiologist?

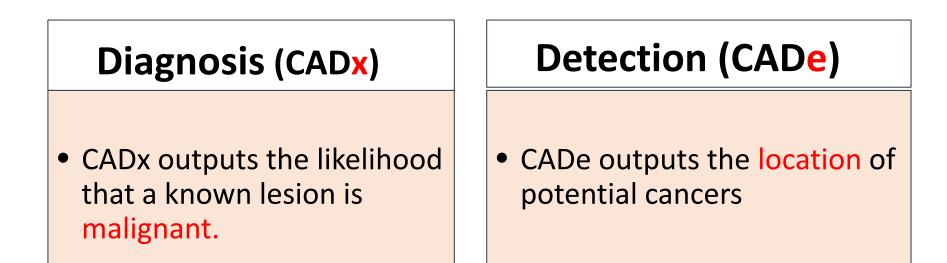
- 4 Year College with Bachelor's Degree
- 4 Years of Medical School with MD
- 1 Year of Internship
- State Licensing Exam
- 4 Years of Radiology Residency
- Board Certification
- 1-2 Years of Fellowship for Specialty
 - Neuro, Vascular and Interventional, Pediatric, Nuclear, Mammo......
- Total: 12-13 Years

What Does a Radiologist Do?

- Determine the Imaging Protocol
- Interpret the results of medical imaging tests, New and Previous
- Create plans for additional tests and/or treatment of the patient
- Explain their findings to other doctors, family members, and/or patients.
- Write reports about test results and treatment plans
- Offer additional consultations

Before the AI Hype

Lo, S.B., Lin, J.S., Freedman, M.T., and Mun, S.K., "Computer-Assisted Diagnosis of Lung Nodule Detection using Artificial Convolution Neural Network" SPIE Proc. Med. Imag. VII, 1993, vol. 1898, pp. 859-869.



CAD + Screening Digital Mammography Reimbursement

- Dramatic Increase of Screening Mammo- Women's Health
- Shortage of Mammo Expert Readers, Low Reimbursement Rates
- High Rate of False Positives
- CAD was Advocated for Additional Reimbursement

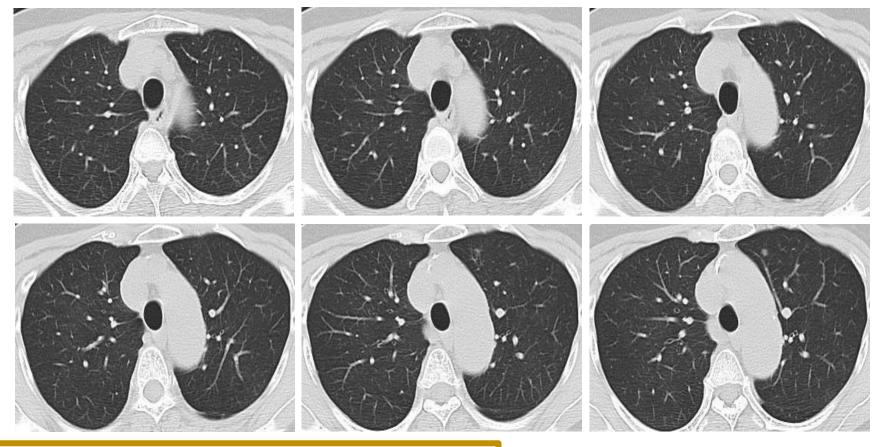
CPT/HCPCS Code ⁹	Reimbursement Component	Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Payment ¹⁰
Mammography, 2D - Screening/Diagnostic		
77065*** Diagnostic mammography, including computer- aided detection (CAD) when performed; Unilateral	Professional (-26)	\$40.32
	Technical (-TC)	\$96.12****
	Global	\$136.44 ****

Digital Mammography CAD vs W/O CAD

DMIST (Studied			Radiologists'	
by Cole et al)	Modality	Computer Performanc	e AUC w/o vs. w/	Remarks
	Digital			No statistically
iCAD	Mammography	75% @ 3.16 FP/Case	0.71 vs 0.72	significant effect
	Digital			No statistically
Hologic R2	Mammography	73% @ 3.08FP/Case	0.71 vs 0.72	significant effect
Studied by		Sensitivity	Specificity	
Lehman et al	Modality	w/o vs w/	w/o vs w/	Remarks
	Digital			
w/o n=495818	Screening			No statistically
w/ n=129807	Mammography	y 87.3% vs 85.3%	91.4% vs 91.6%	significant effect

AL Tools Do Not Offer Better Detection in BCa Screening

Detect Nodule in Thoracic CT: >1/3 Cancer are Missed



- Low dose helical CT
- Images and Data Collected by NCI
- 26,722 participants from 2002 to 2004 11.3 TB of DICOM Images Public National Archive

15% to 50% lung nodules in CT are missed clinically.

- (1) >1/3 cancer were missed in NLST.
- (2) Our reader study showed.



Obtaining FDA Clearance CAD System for in Lung Cancer Screening

JOURNAL CLUB:

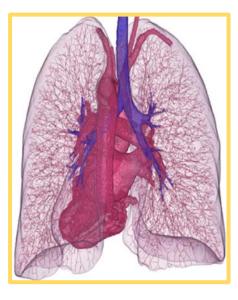


Computer-Aided Detection of Lung Nodules on CT With a Computerized Pulmonary Vessel Suppressed Function

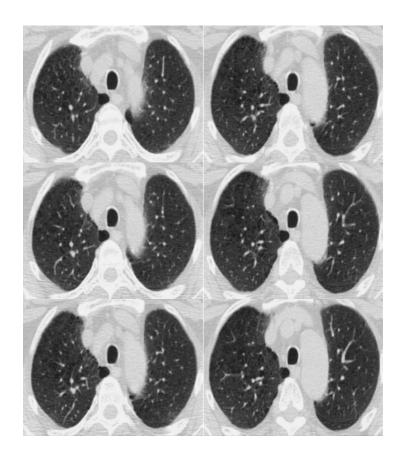
ShiChung B. Lo, Matthew Freedman, Lara B. Gillis, Charles White and Seong K. Mun AJR:210, Page 480-488 March 2018 With Study Guide

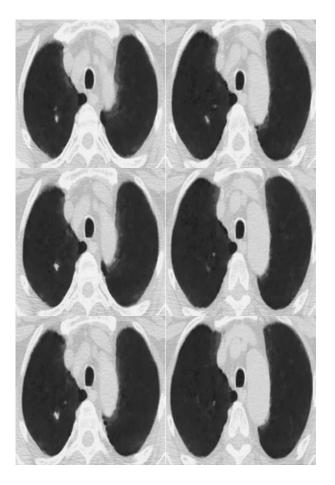
* CIO Statement: We at Virginia Tech Conducted the Clinical Trial Funded By Riverain.

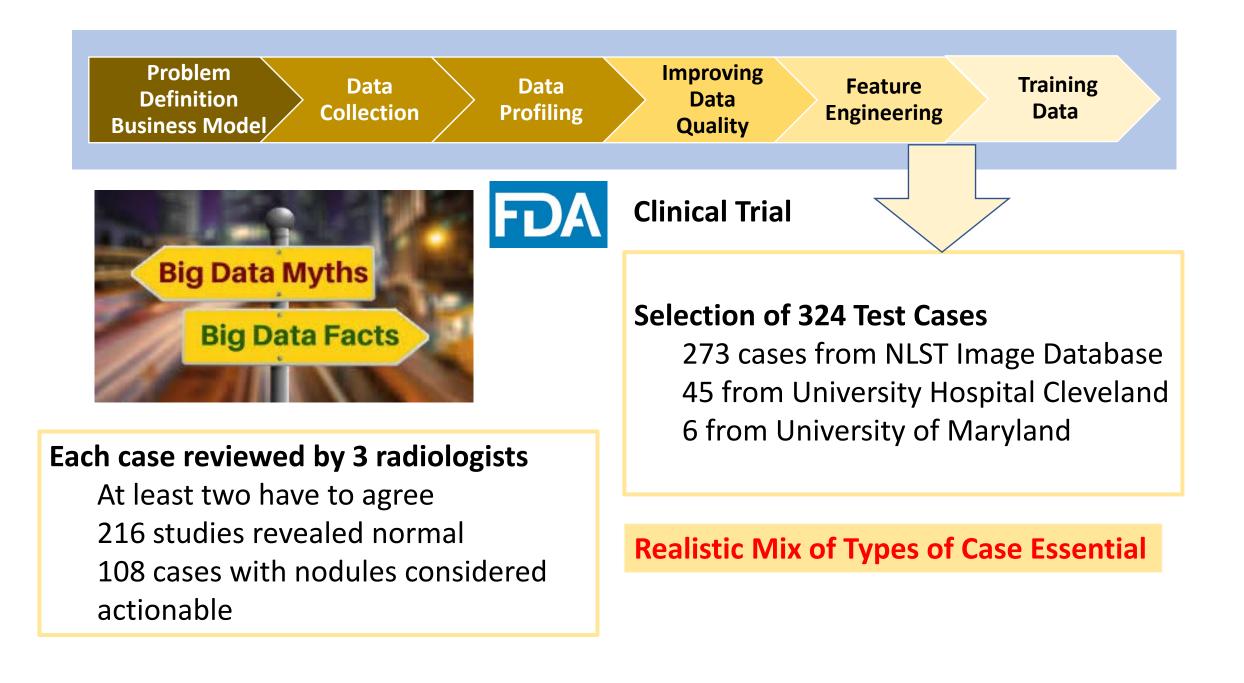


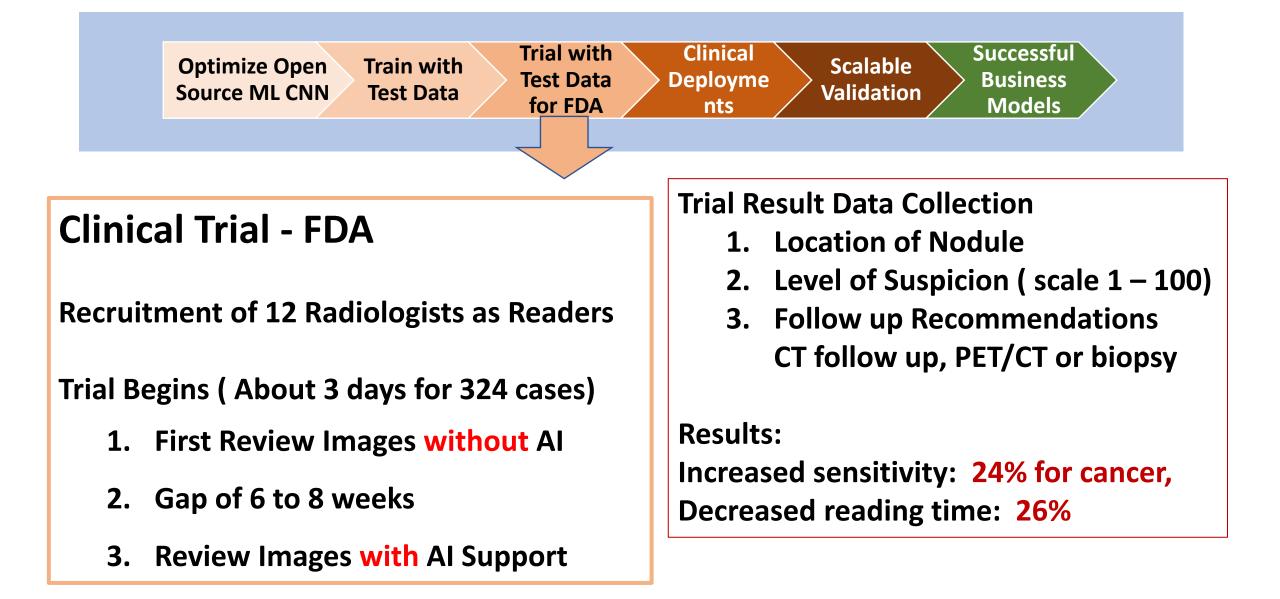


Product Development and AI Training Set 1,000 Cases

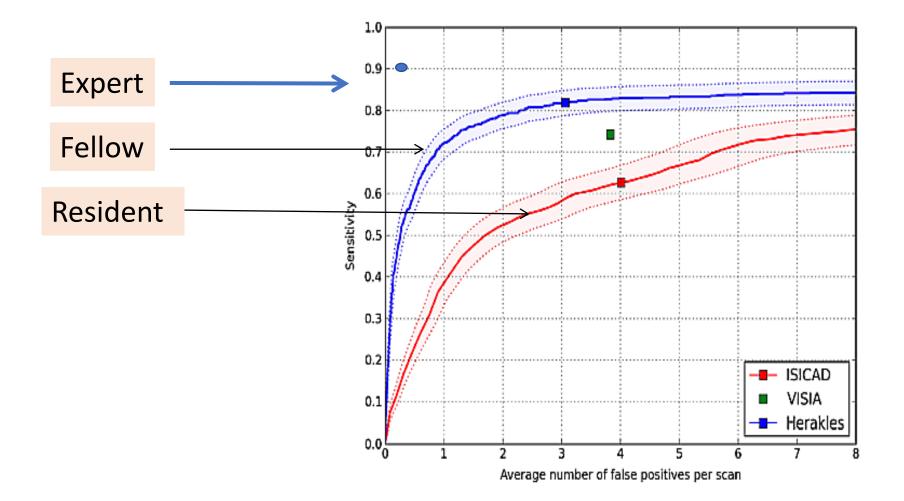






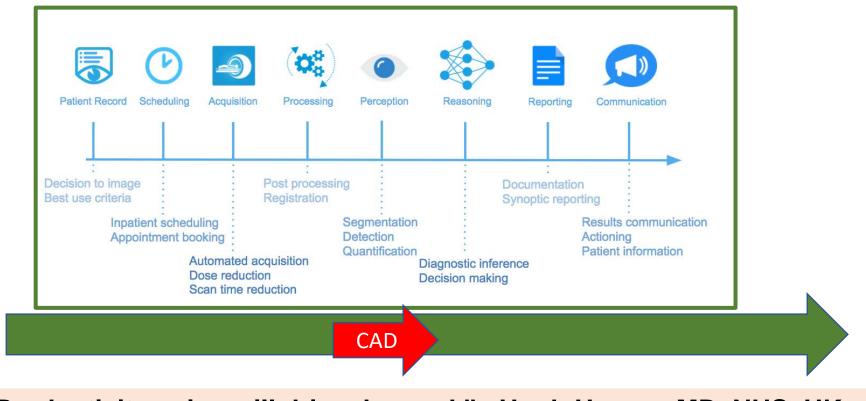


Many Levels of AI Performance in Radiology





CAD/AI : Only A Limited Partial Solution



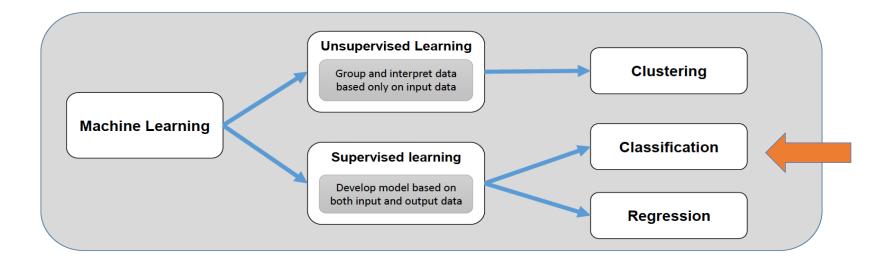
" Productivity gains will drive demand." Hugh Harvey, MD, NHS, UK

Current State of Al in Radiology

Doing Well- AI Today	Needs Improvements		
 Detection of Inconspicuous abnormalities 	Measurements Size, Volume, Radiodensity, Heterogeneity,		
 Make abnormalities more conspicuous 	 Measures of growth/shrinkage: serial images 		
 Contract, Brightness, Edge adjustments, Differentiation of types of abnormalities 	 Comparisons with Library of Images Unusual and rare diseases Integration of Image Features with Clinical history, Lab results, patient demographics 		
 Benign vs. Malignant, Infection vs. Malignancy 			
	Guidance toward optimized next steps		

More focus should be on end-to-end productivity improvements

Two Types of ML/AI



Supervised learning, which trains a model on known inputs and output data to predict future outputs
 Unsupervised learning, which finds hidden patterns or intrinsic structures in the input data
 Semi-supervised learning, which uses a mixture of both techniques; some learning uses supervised data, some learning uses unsupervised learning

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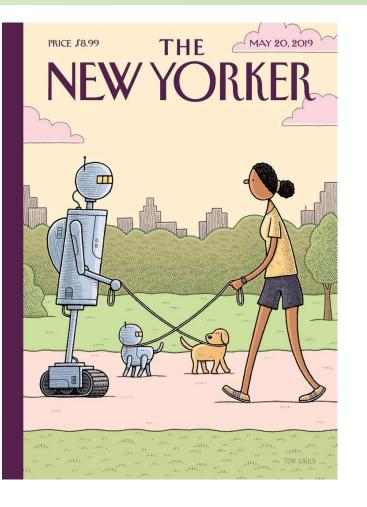
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Almost Intelligent (AI)

Meaningful Intelligent (MI)



- Today's AI in Imaging: Brittle and Limited
- AI Will Not Replace Radiologists
- AI Will Empower Radilogists
- Radiology will become
 - better and more efficient
- Medical Imaging More Ubiquitous
- Medical Imaging Precision Therapy

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