

# AI for breast imaging

## Better, faster, less!

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 IoannisNL



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***“Radiologists who do AI will  
replace radiologists who don't”***

*- A certain Dutch radiologist  
(...and many others)*



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## Disclosures

Research Agreements: Siemens Healthcare  
Canon Medical Systems

Speaking Agreements: Siemens Healthcare  
Hologic

ScreenPoint Medical is a spin-off company from my  
Department. I have no financial relationship with  
ScreenPoint.



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### AXTI Lab

(Advanced X-ray  
Tomographic Imaging)

Ritse Mann

Alejandro Rodriguez-Ruiz  
Nico Karssemeijer

Craig Abbey  
Ingrid Reiser  
Predrag Bakic



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## AI for Breast Imaging

Why now?

Faster!

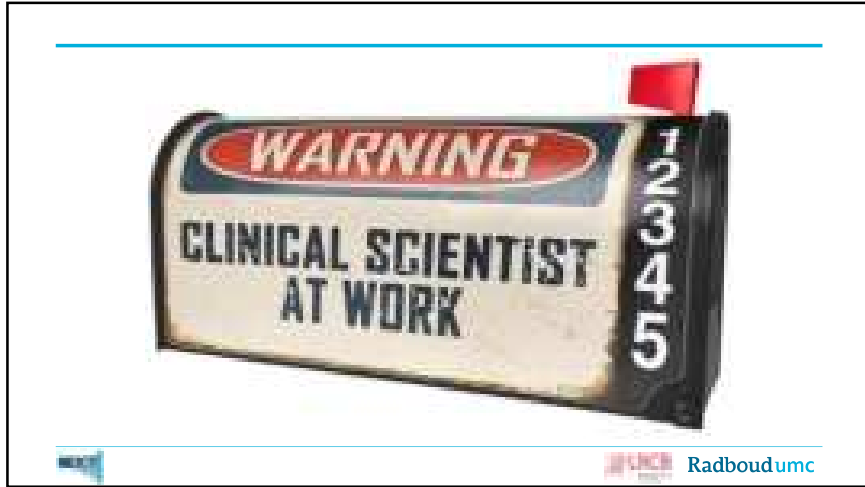
Better!

Less!

yes, also good ol' physics!



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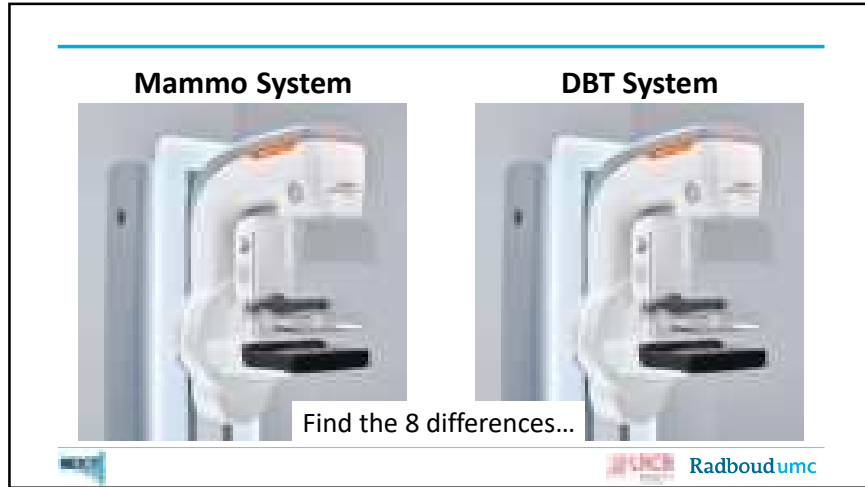
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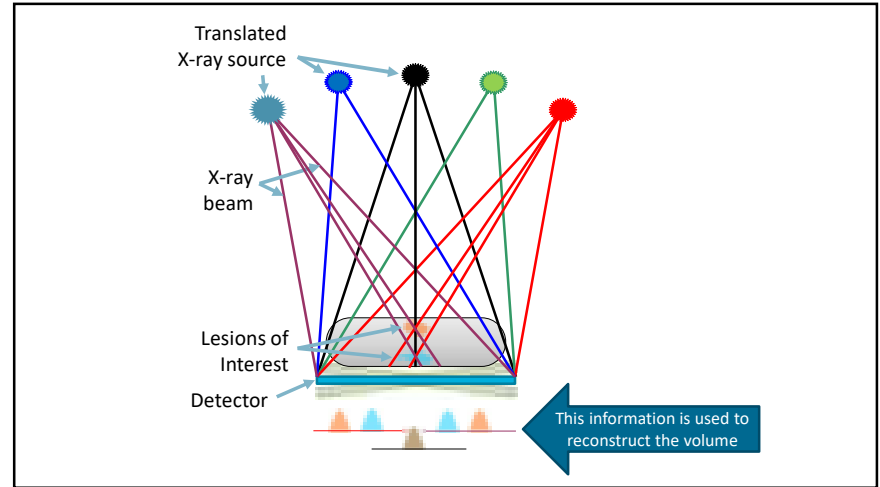
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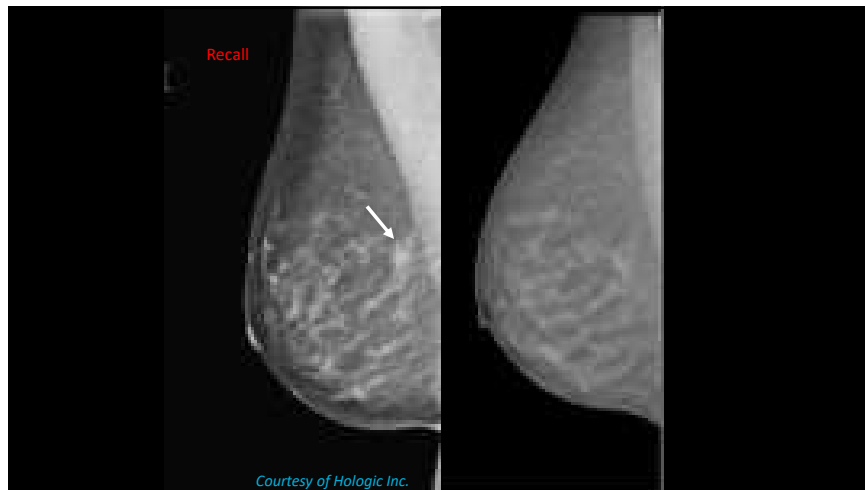
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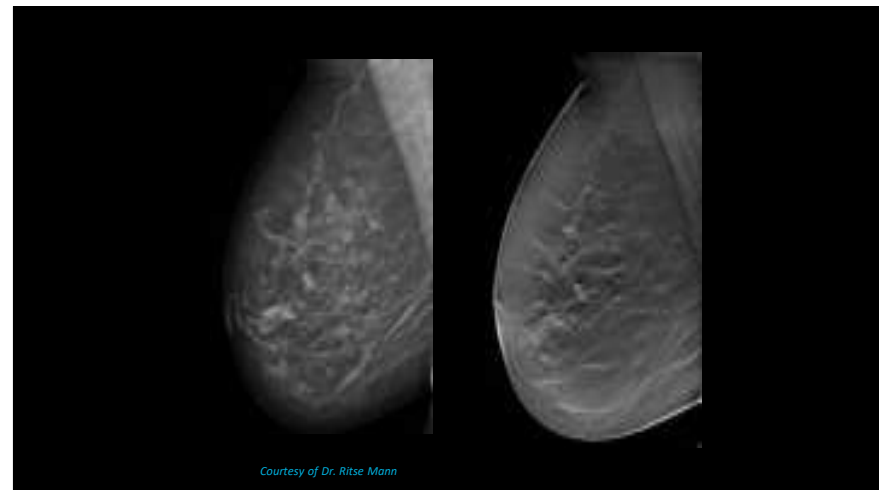
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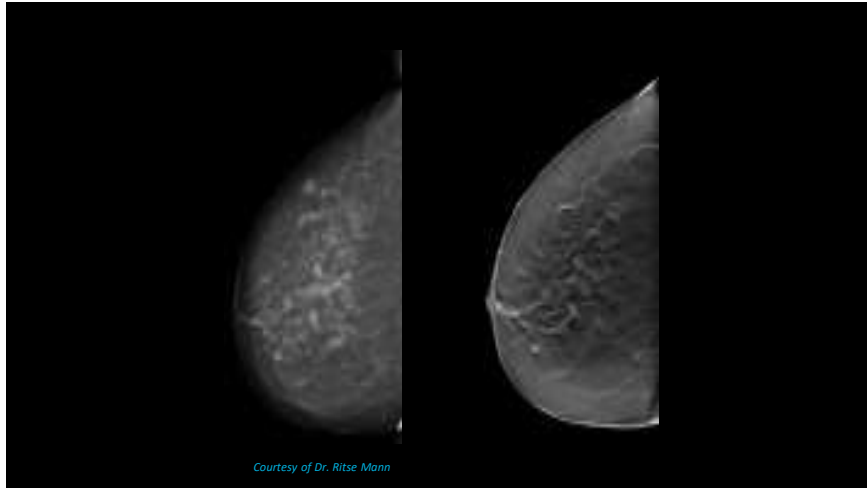
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15



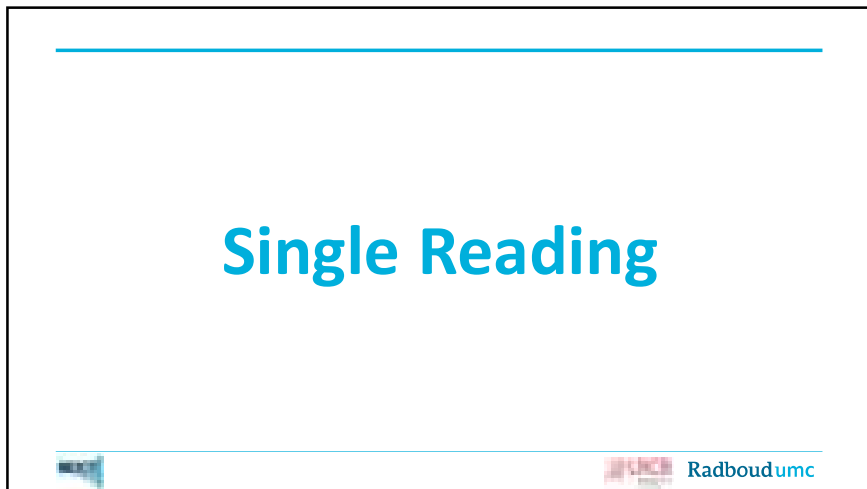
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# Population-based Screening



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# Digital Mammography



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# Double Reading



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**Referral Rate:  
2.4%**



25

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**Cancer Detection Rate:  
6.8 per 1,000**



26

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**Interval Cancer Rate:  
2.2 per 1,000**



27

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**Visible Interval Cancers:  
~50%**



28

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**2 healthy women per  
cancer case recalled**



29

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**We could (try to) do  
better!**  
(and faster and less)



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**Why now?**



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**Running out of  
screening radiologists**



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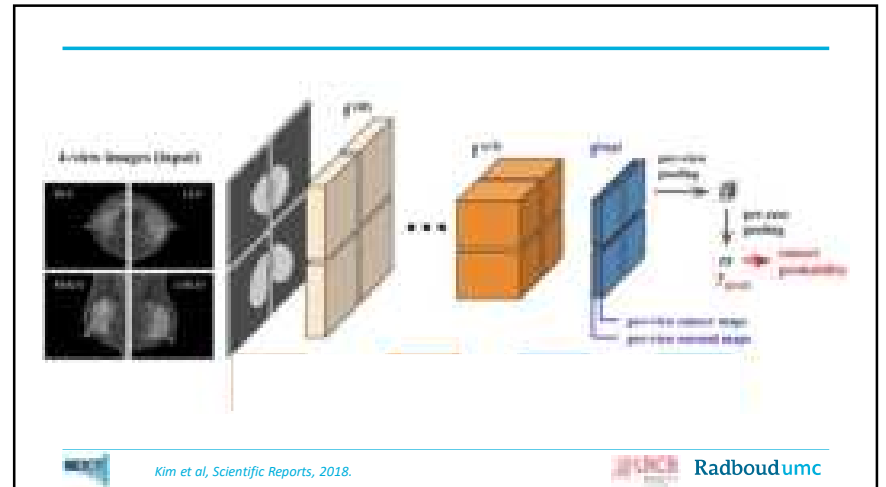
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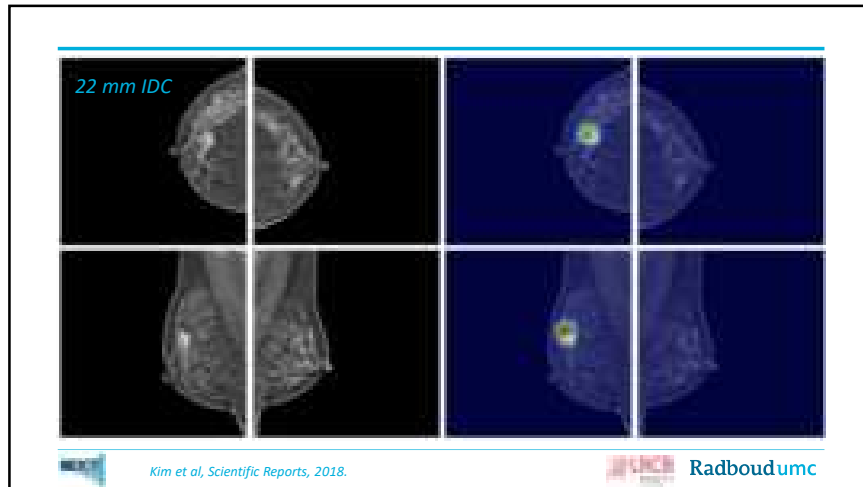
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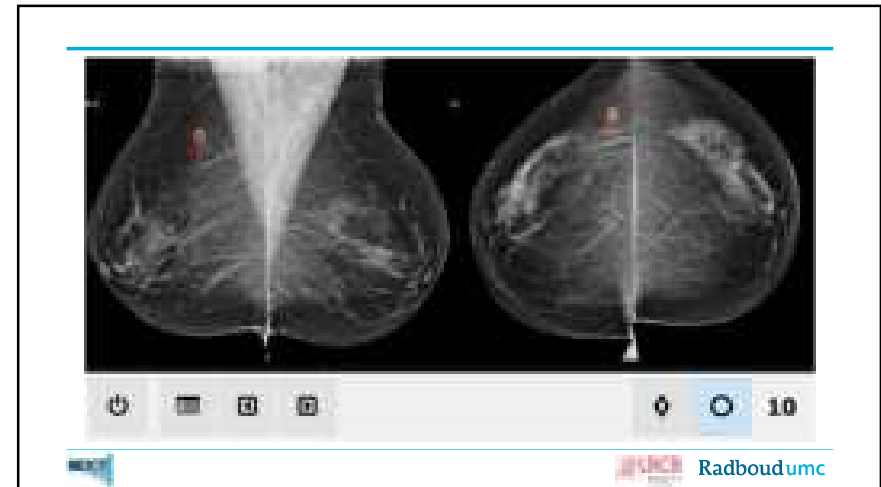
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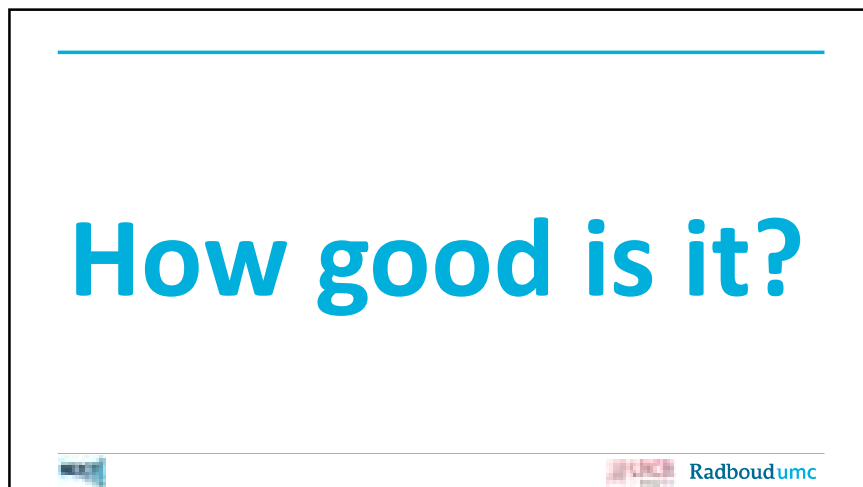
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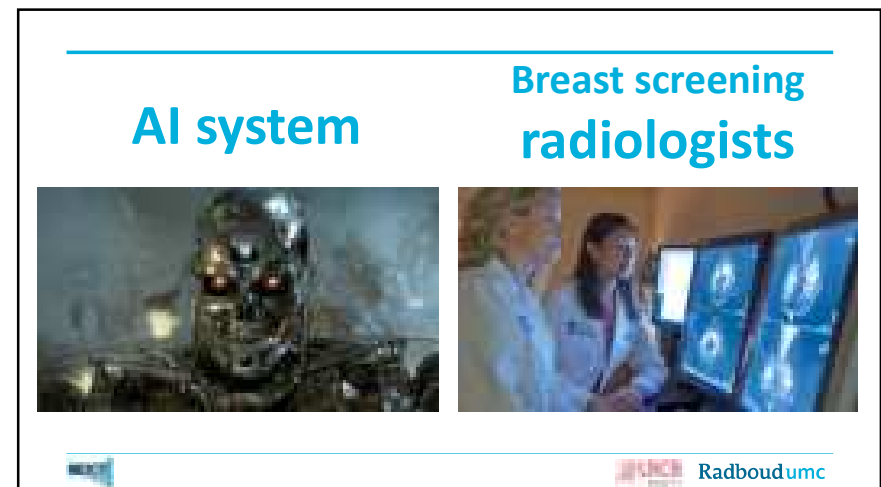
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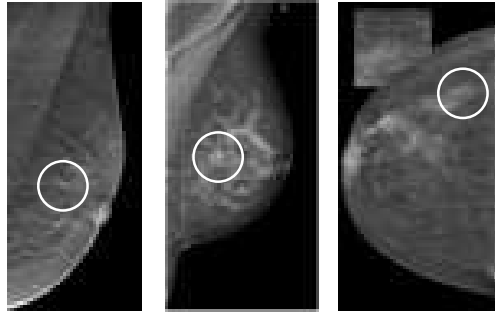


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Task: detect breast cancer in mammography



Case  
level



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## Digital Mammography Cases



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9 Previous multi-reader multi-case  
retrospective studies

Radiology

European  
Radiology

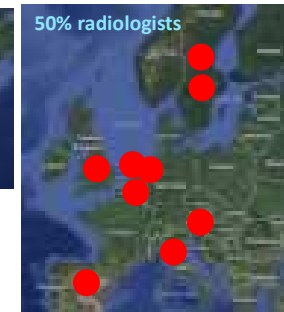
INVESTIGATIVE  
RADIOLOGY

FDA



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Datasets



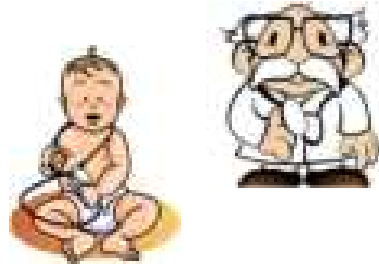
Varied datasets characteristics & sizes  
Different radiologists



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## Breast screening radiologists

Varied experience  
with screening:  
1-45 years  
avg. 10 years



Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.

JNCI Radboudumc

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## Total numbers

**2,652 exams**

653 malignant (i.e. enriched sets)

50% screening/50% diagnostic

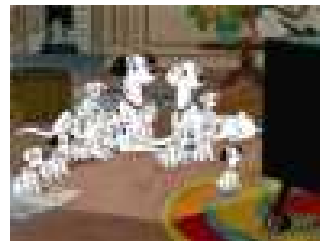
Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.

JNCI Radboudumc

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## Total numbers

**101 radiologists**



Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.

JNCI Radboudumc

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## Total numbers

**28,296 independent interpretations**

Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.

JNCI Radboudumc

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## Total numbers

### 4 vendors

GE  
Hologic  
Philips  
Siemens



Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.



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# AI SYSTEM



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## AI system

Transpara 1.4.0  
(ScreenPoint Medical, Nijmegen, the Netherlands)

Based on deep learning algorithms



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## Statistical analysis

Non-inferiority hypothesis in terms of  
area under the ROC curve (AUC)

Margin 0.05



Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.



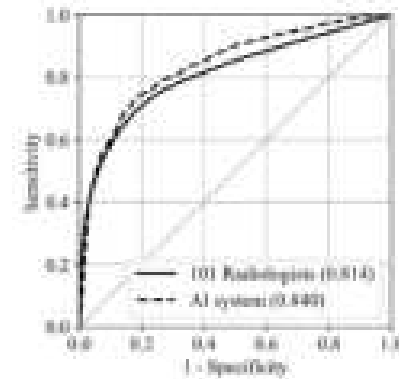
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# RESULTS



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AUC AI system = 0.840

(95% CI = 0.820-0.860)

AUC 101 radiologists = 0.814

(95% CI = 0.787-0.841)

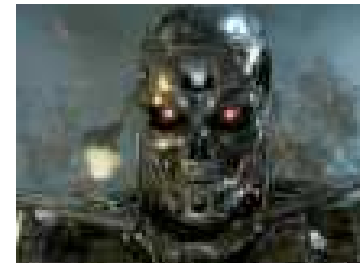
**95% CI of difference =  
[-0.003, 0.055]**



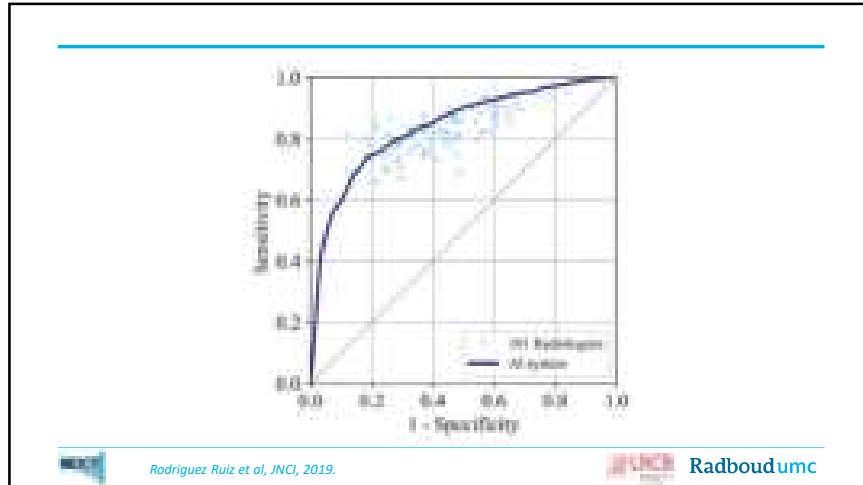
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## Limitations

Not all datasets were  
bilateral and with priors

Rodriguez Ruiz et al, JNCI, 2019.

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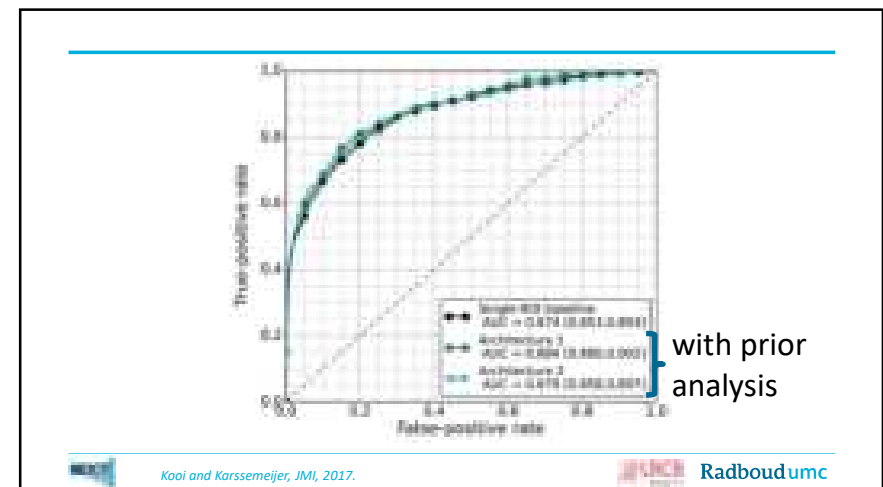
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AI doesn't consider  
priors...

...but...

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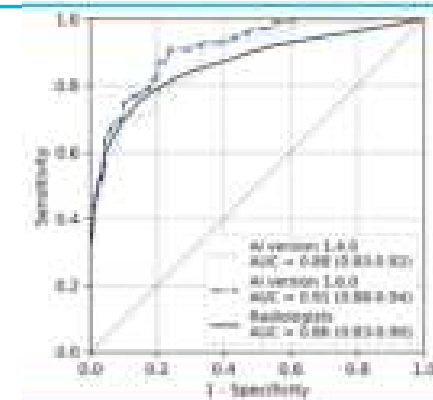
# Better implementation?

## OR

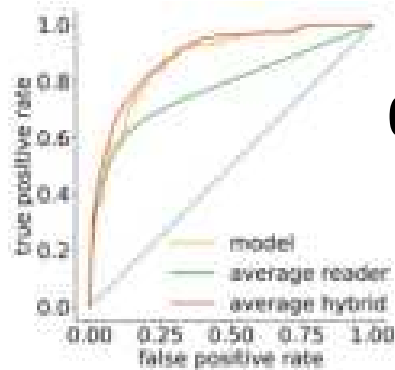
# Is the info already there?



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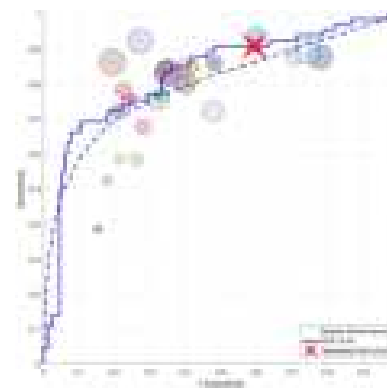
62



0.778 vs. 0.876  
+0.098



63



Avg. of radiologists:  
sensitivity: 77.0%  
specificity: 62.7%

AI system:  
sensitivity: 91%  
specificity: 41%



64



# Enriched data sets



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# Retrospective reads



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# We're on our way...

# ...to where?



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**Faster!**



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$$RT(DBT) = 2.0 * RT(DM)$$

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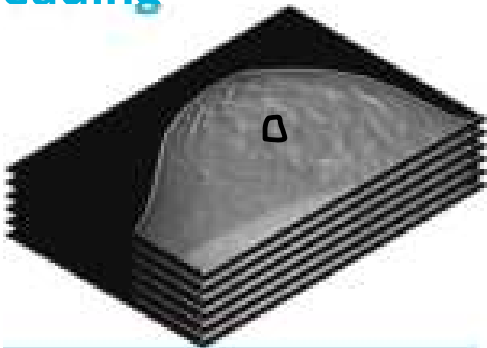
**AI-assisted reading**



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**AI-assisted reading**



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## Reading time reduction

64.1 s → 30.4 s  
-52.7%\*

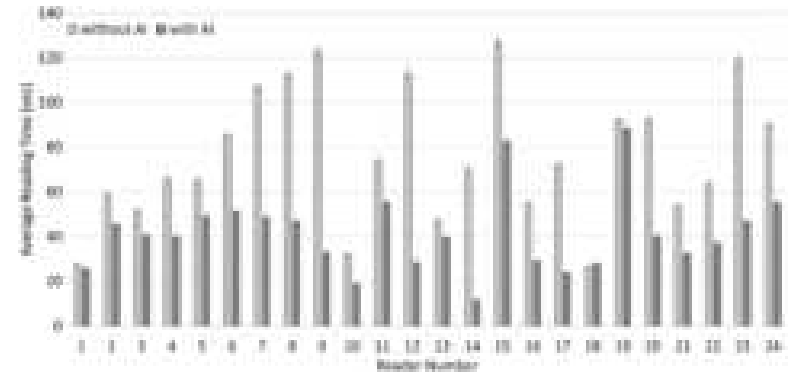


Conant et al, Radiology: Artificial Intelligence, 2019.



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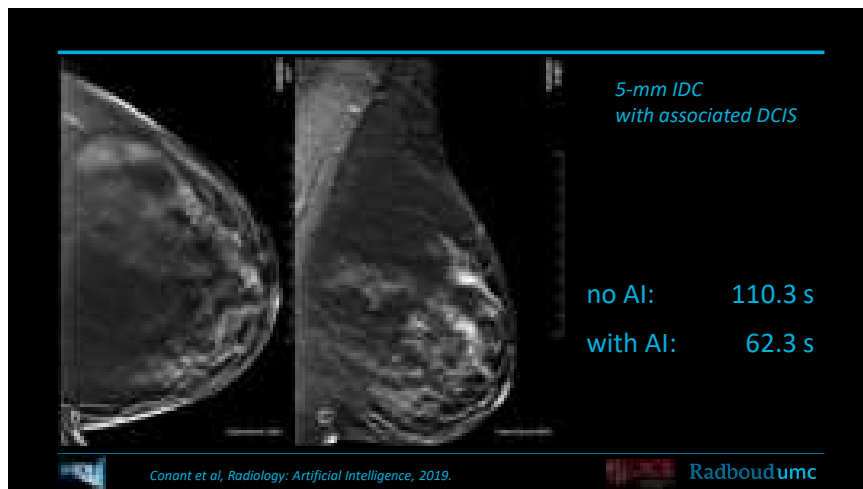


Conant et al, Radiology: Artificial Intelligence, 2019.



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Conant et al, Radiology: Artificial Intelligence, 2019.



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## AI-assisted rad reading

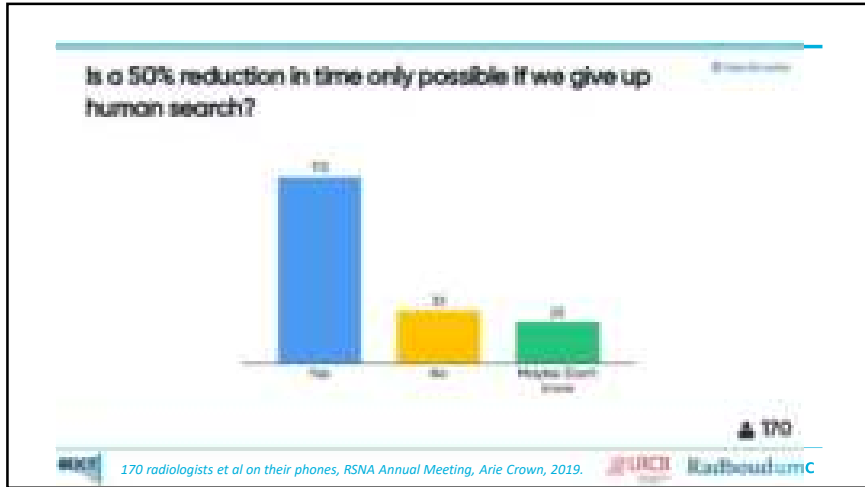
### OR

## rad-assisted AI reading?



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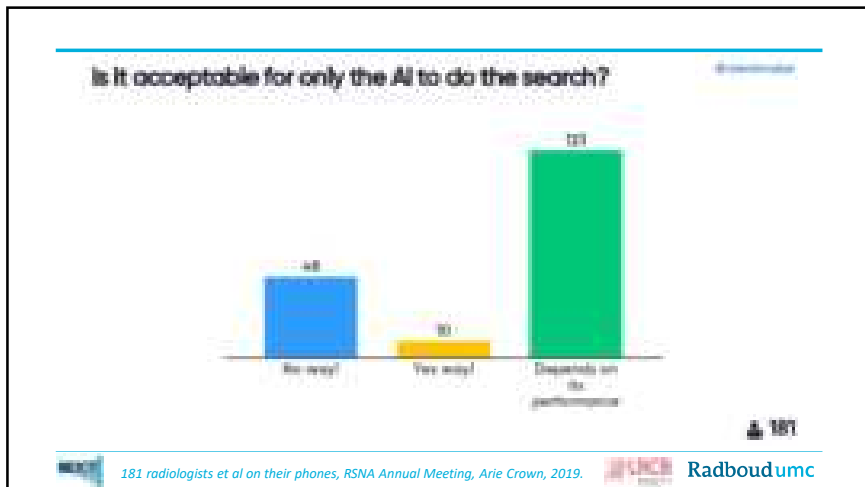
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78

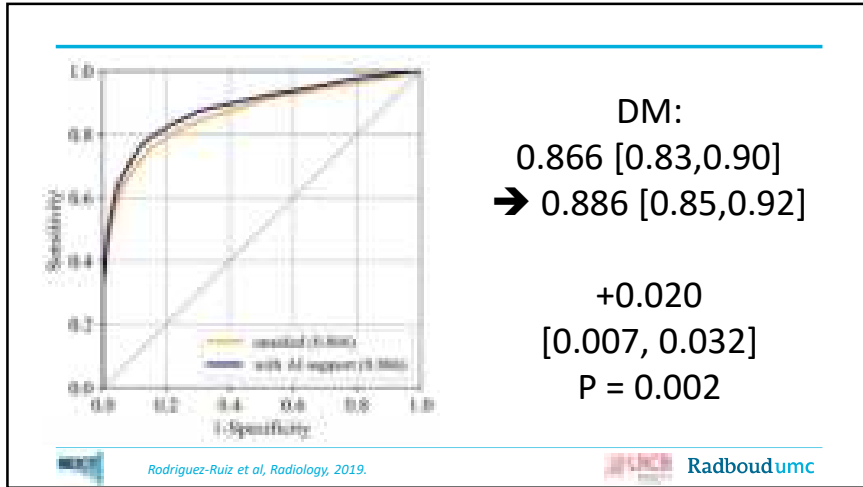


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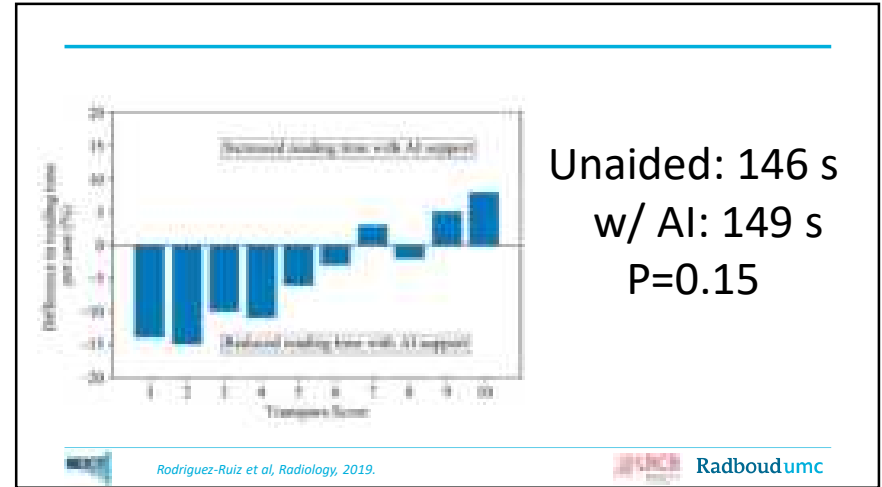
**Better!**

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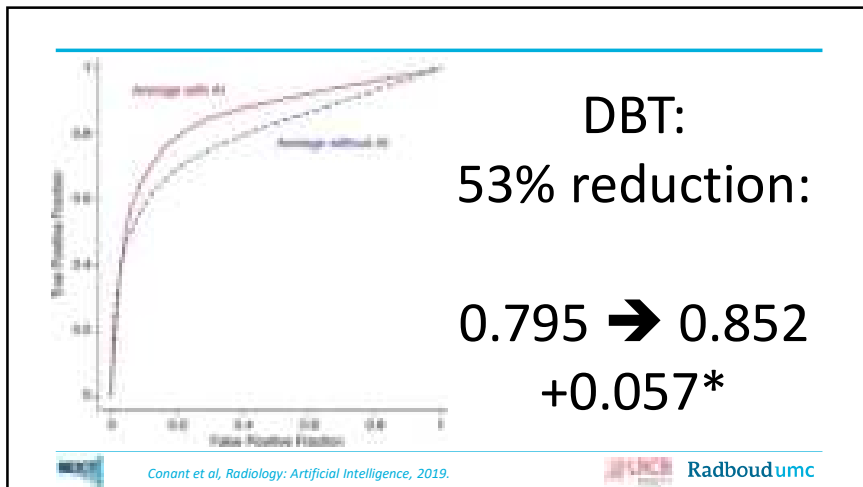
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**Less!**

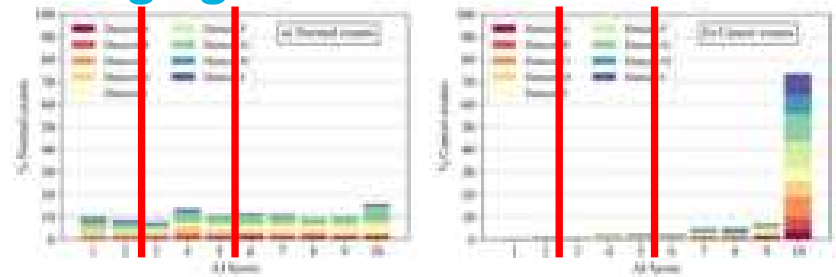
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# AI Assisted Reading vs. Standalone AI



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## Triaging AI



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47% decrease in cases  
 → -7% cancers  
 -27% false positives

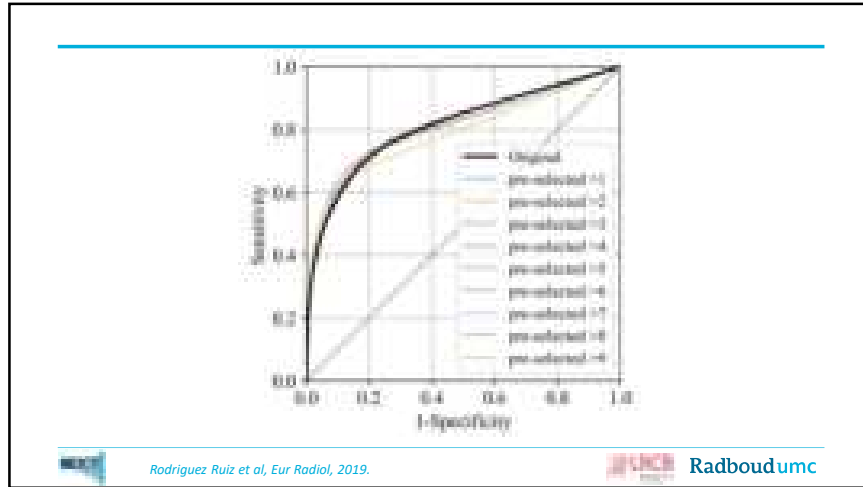


87

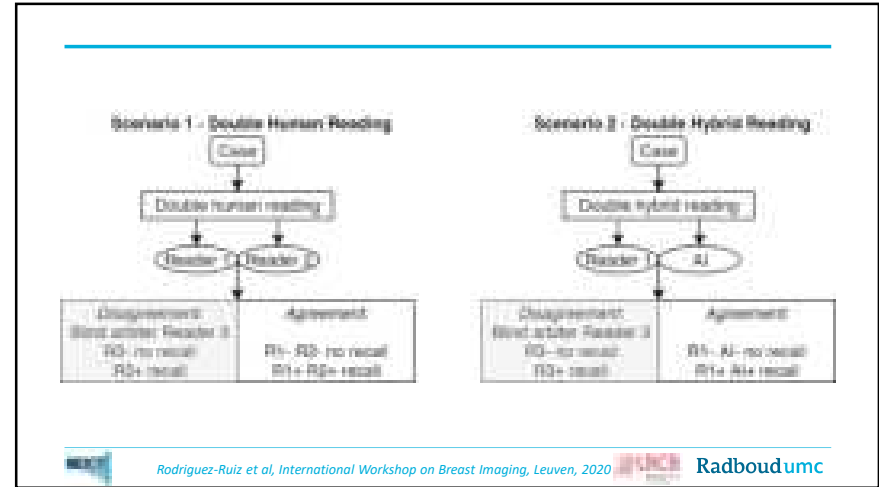
20% decrease in cases  
 → -1% cancers  
 -5% false positives



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89



90

	Scenario 1 – Double Human Reading	Scenario 2 – Double Hybrid Reading	Difference
<b>Sensitivity (%)</b>	81.5 (75.8, 87.3)	81.4 (75.3, 87.2)	-0.1 (-4.1, 3.9) P = 0.88
<b>Specificity (%)</b>	69.9 (68.4, 71.5)	75.2 (73.8, 76.7)	+5.3 (4.0, 6.7) P<0.001
<b>Human Workload (%)</b>	100	56 (55, 57)	-44 (-42, -45)

Rodriguez-Ruiz et al, International Workshop on Breast Imaging, Leuven, 2020

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All 8 missed cancers were “clearly visible”

Lång et al, European Congress of Radiology, Vienna, 2019.

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# Which cancers?



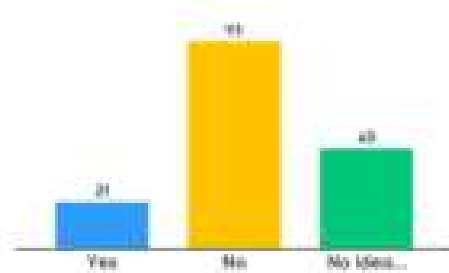
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# How will you behave?



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Will you read the same way after AI triaging?



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HEALTH CARE RESEARCH  
Healthcare  
NWO Applied and Engineering Sciences

# aiREAD

## Accurate and Intelligent Reading for EARLIER breast cancer Detection

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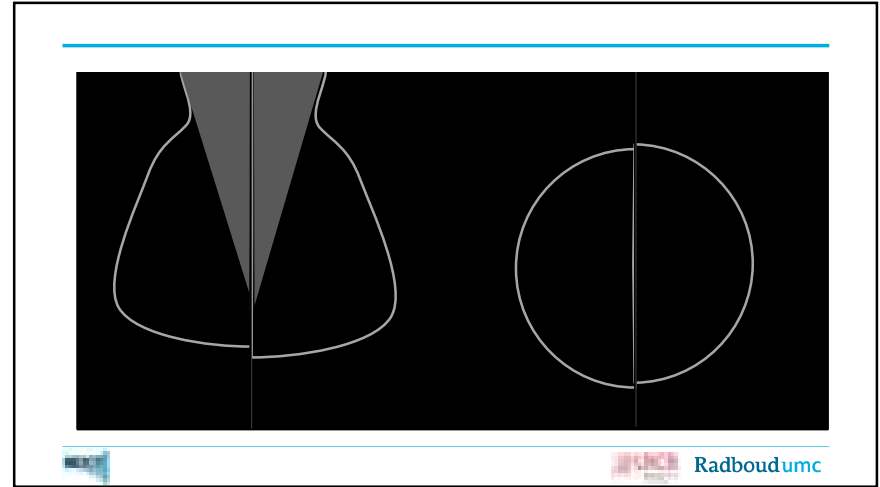
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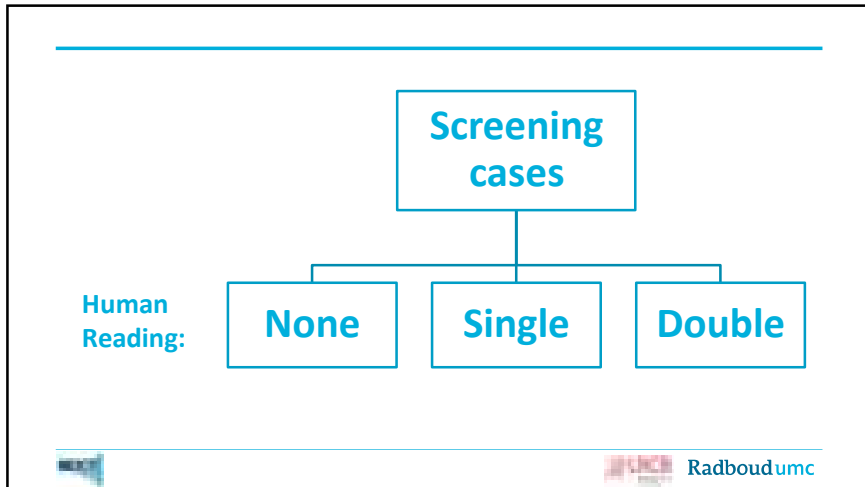
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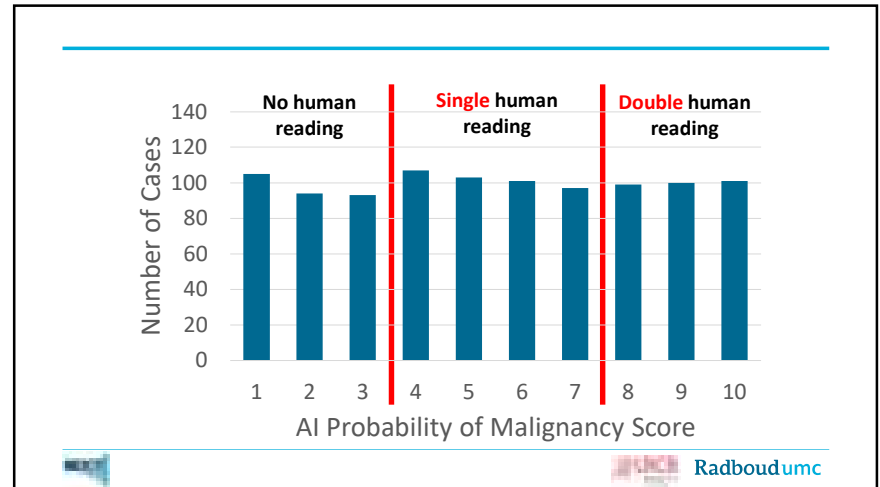
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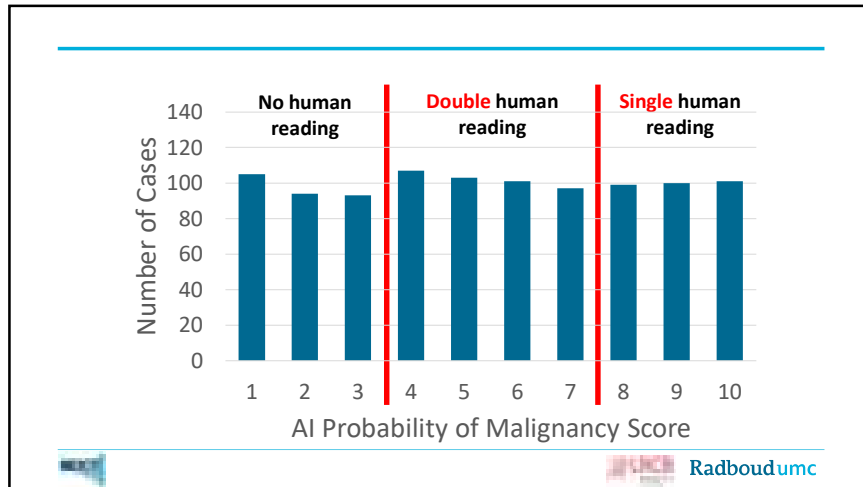
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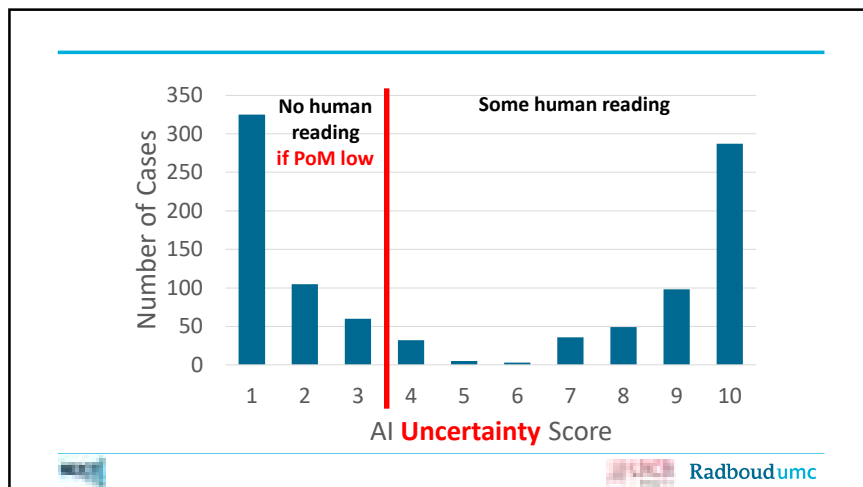
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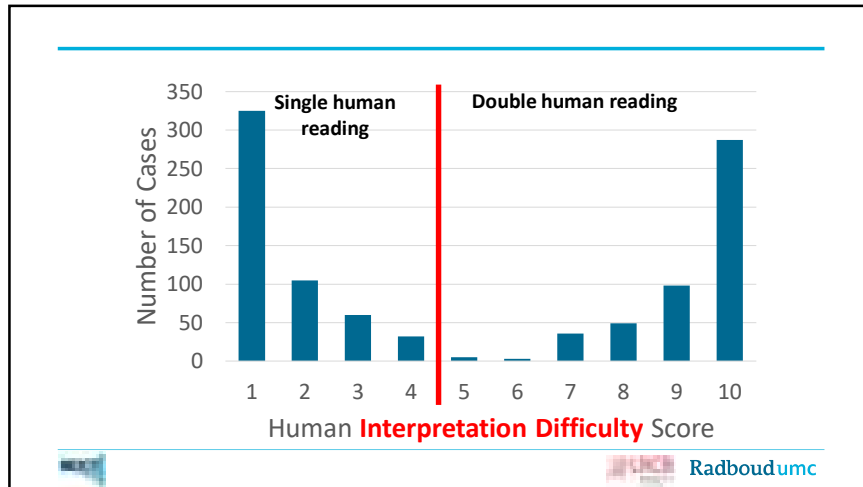
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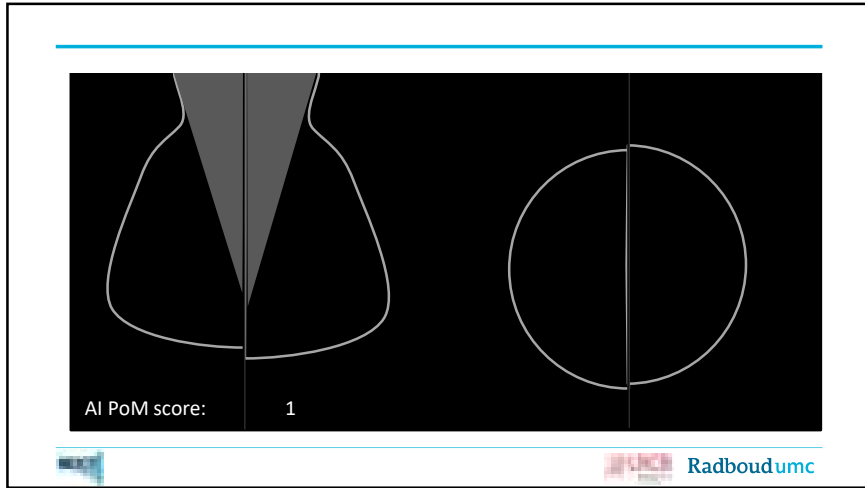
### False negatives

	Tomo + Mammo -	Tomo - Mammo +
Visibility	13	0
Radiographic appearance	3	1
Interpretative error	3	6

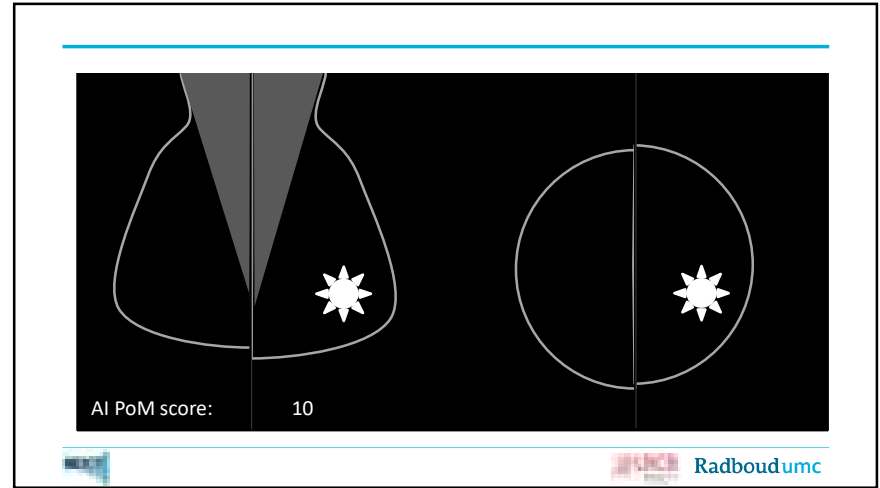
Radboudumc

Lång et al, Br J Radiol 2014;87:20140080

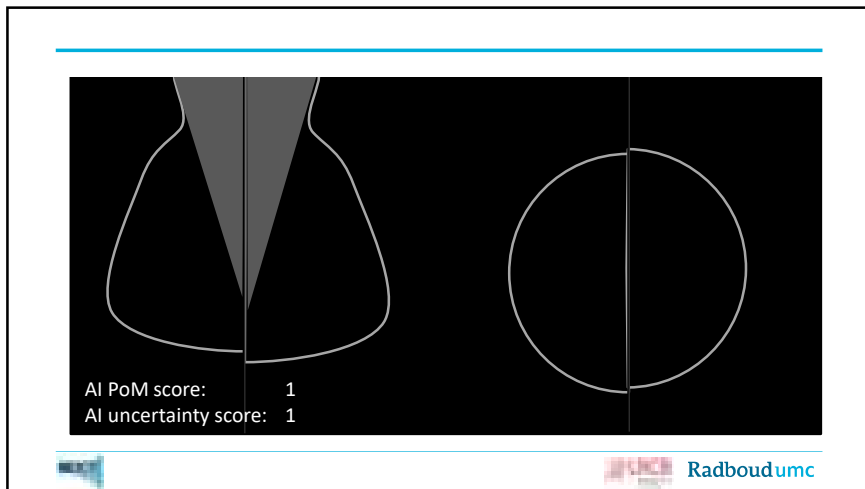
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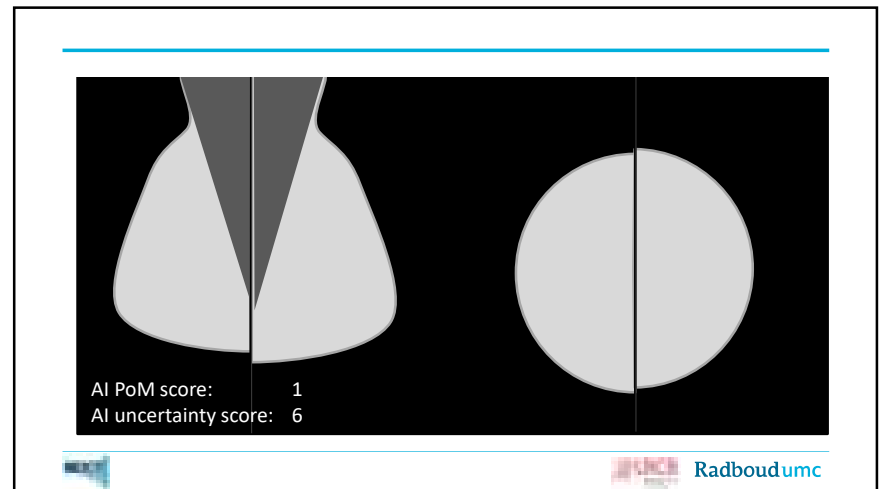
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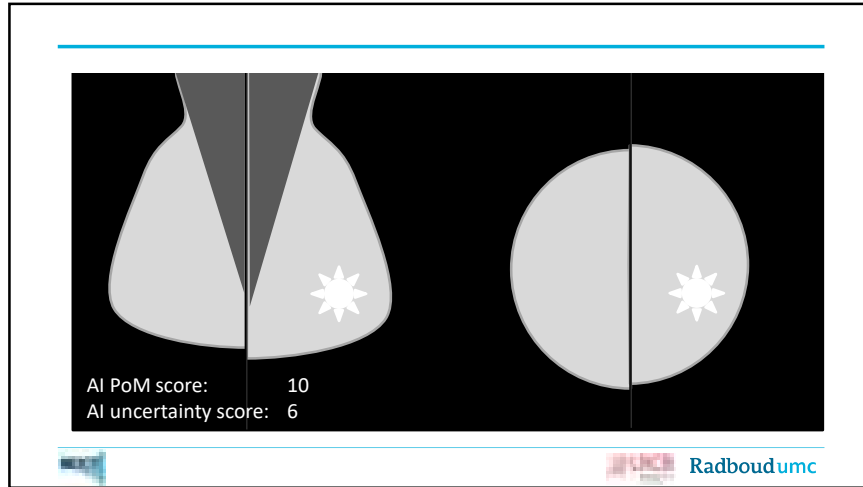
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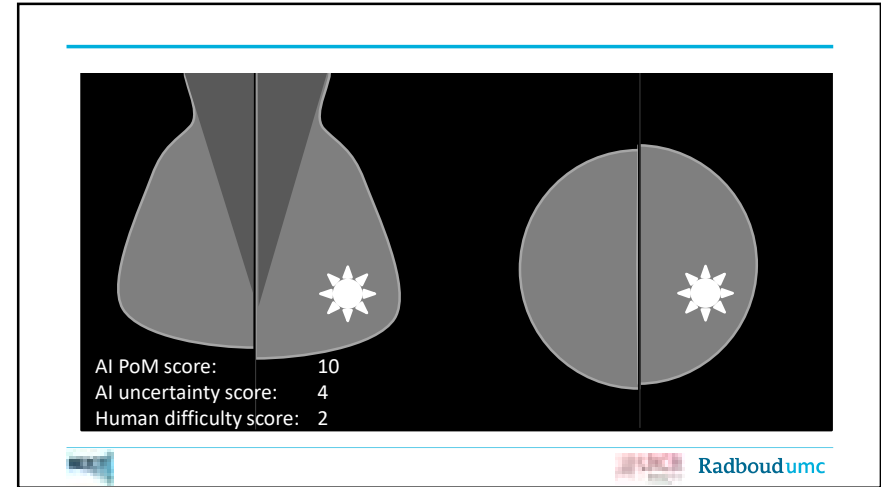
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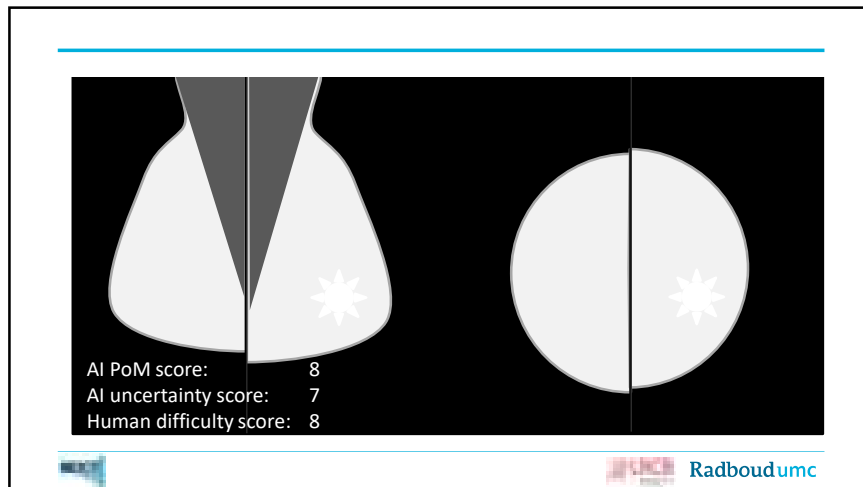
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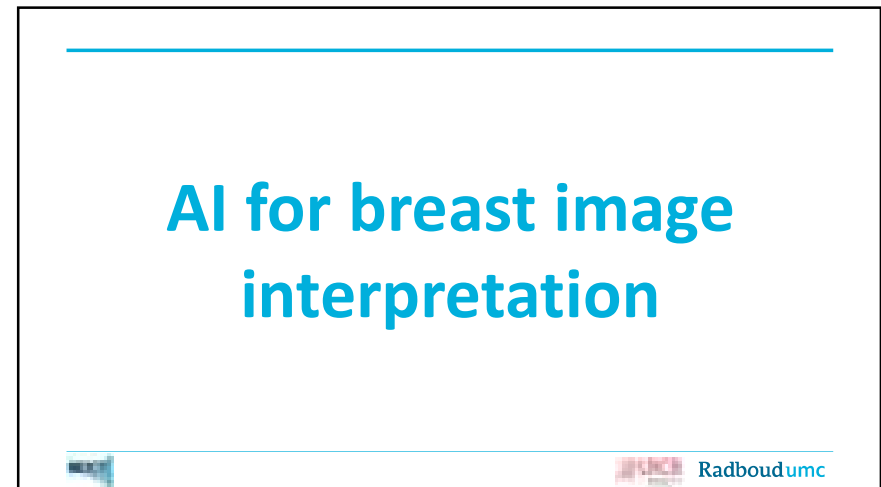
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## Better?

"lab" results say yes

need for prospective  
screening-prevalence trials



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## Faster?

yes!

is rad-assisted AI reading  
acceptable?



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## Less?

triaging  
single reading  
other...

promising results, more needed



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**AI for breast imaging  
(medical) physics!**

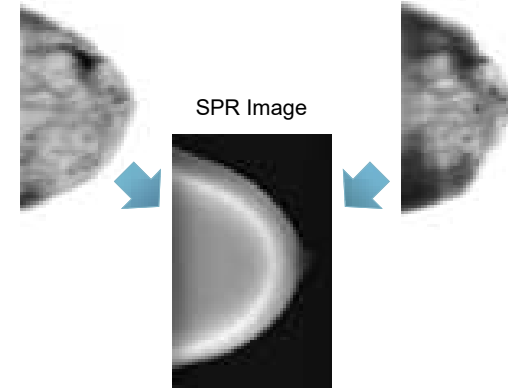
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## X-ray scatter correction in DBT



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Low Glandular Density Breast      SPR Image      High Glandular Density Breast



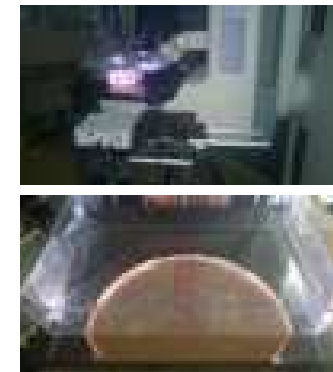
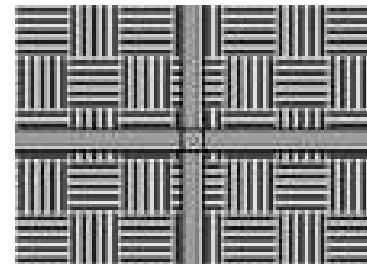
126

## Acquisition of 3-D breast shape



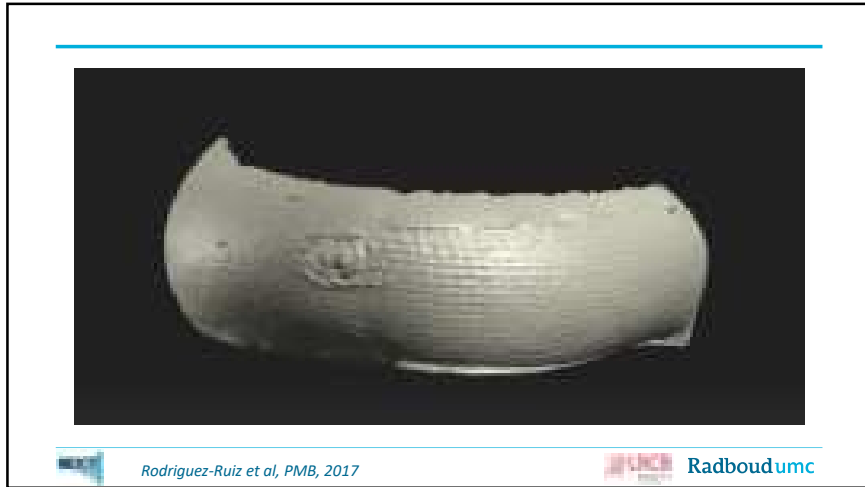
127

## 3-D scanner

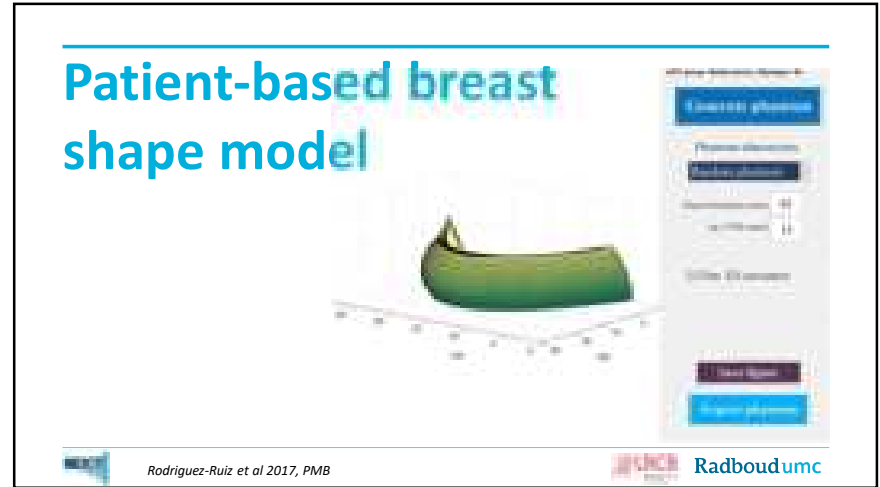


128





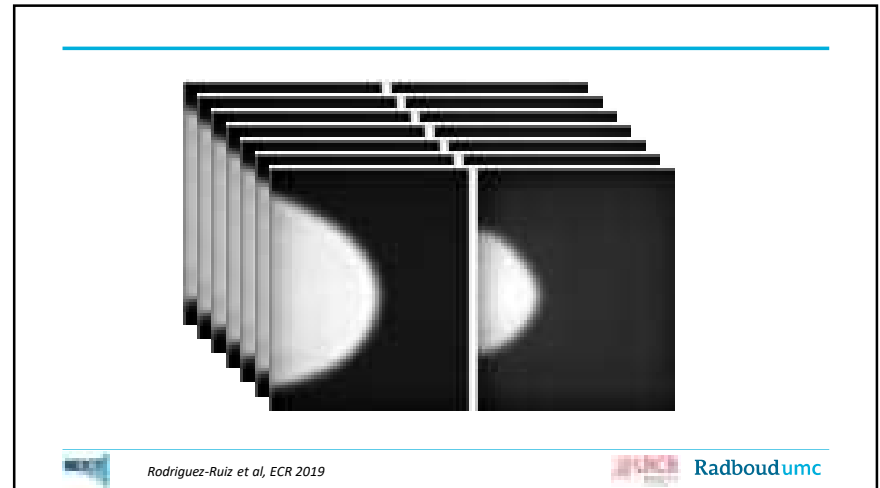
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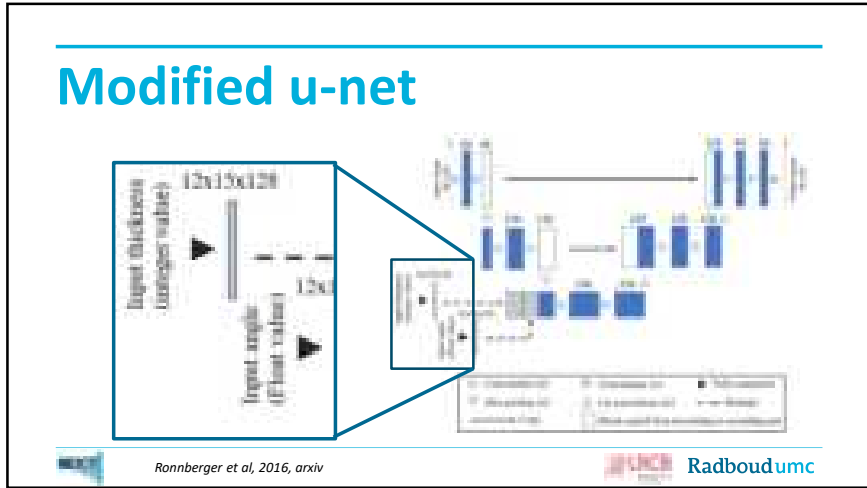
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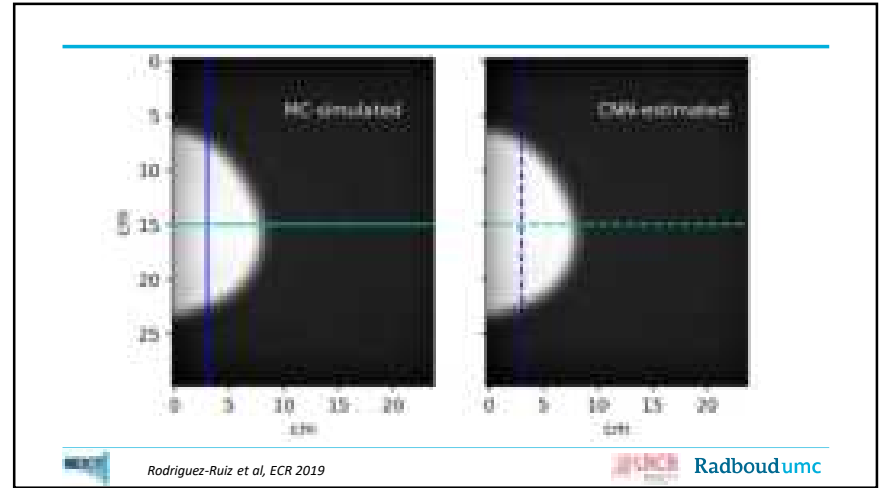
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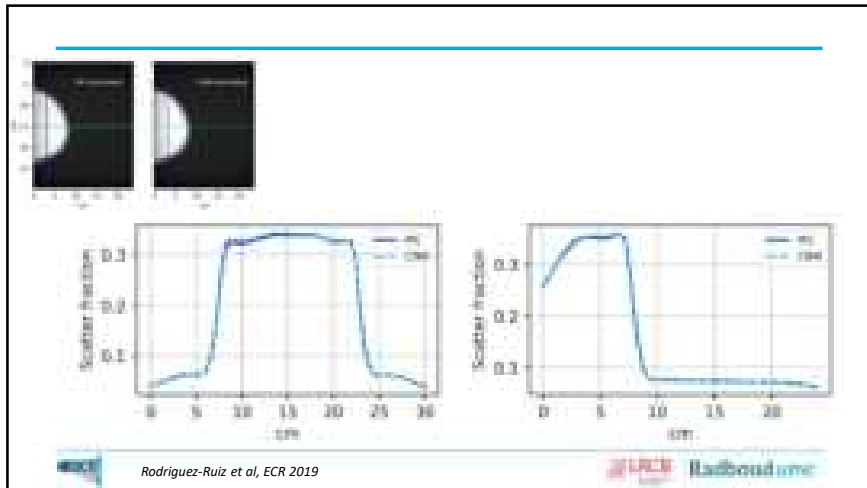
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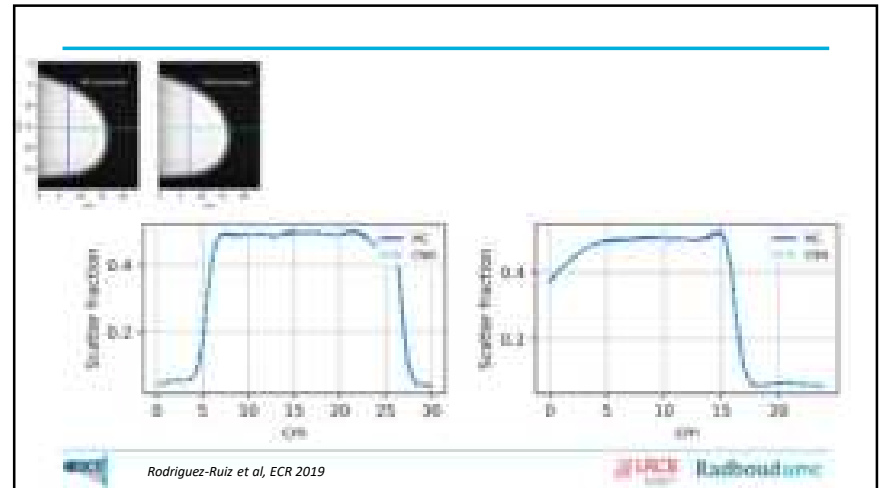
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## Mean absolute error

All images:	0.9%
Only area inside breast:	0.4%
Only breasts > 60 mm thick:	1.0%



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## CNN modeling

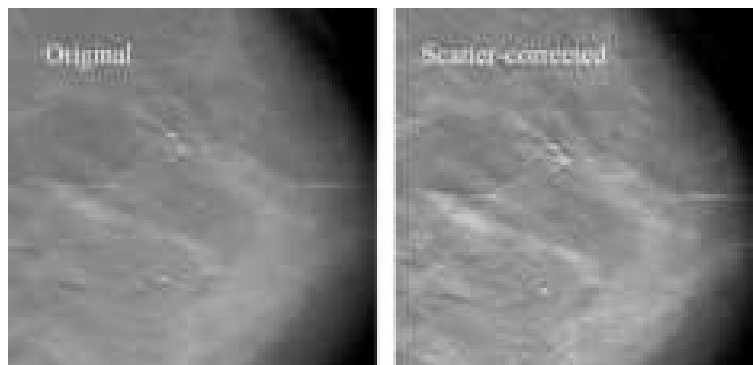
1 GPU: 0.01 s  
2 CPU: 0.1 s

Monte Carlo

24 CPU: 130 s



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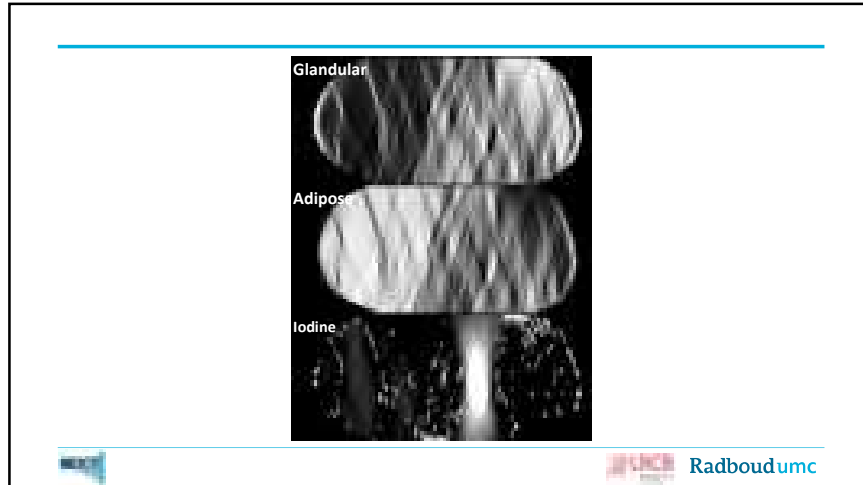


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## Limited angle correction in contrast enhanced-DBT



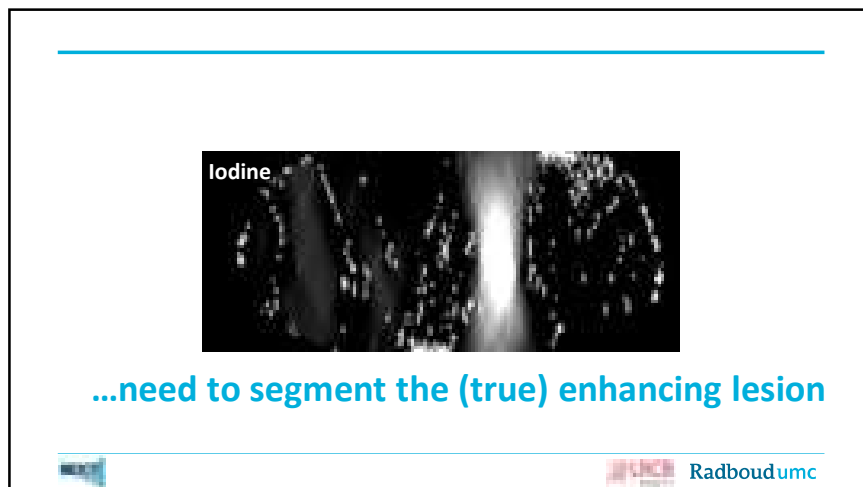
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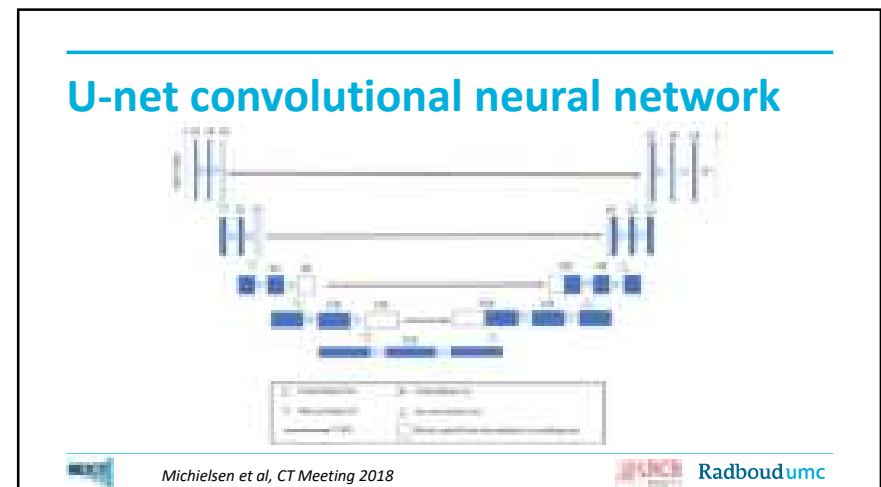
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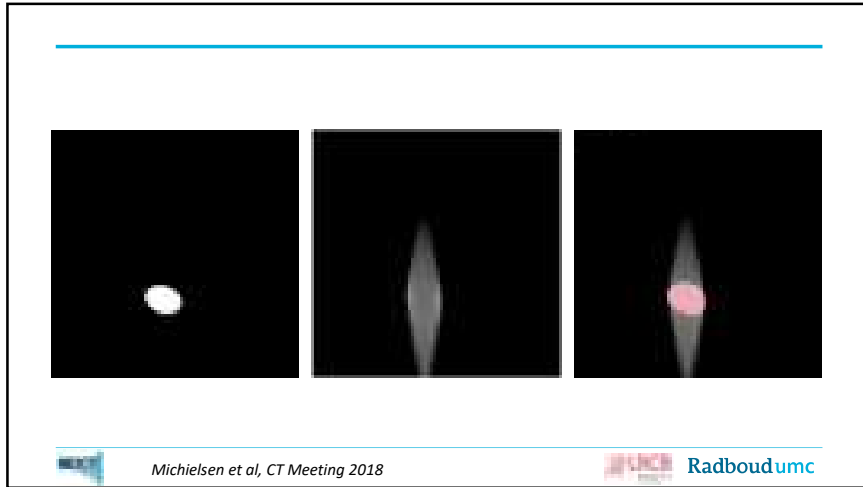
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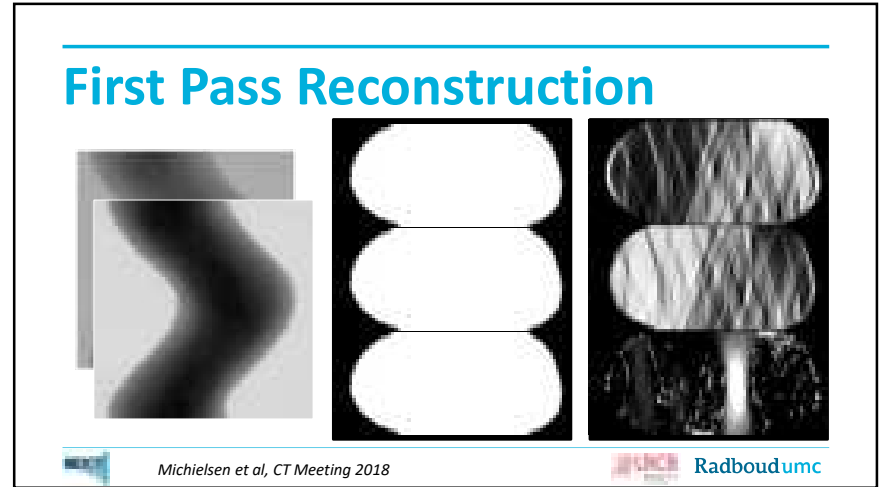
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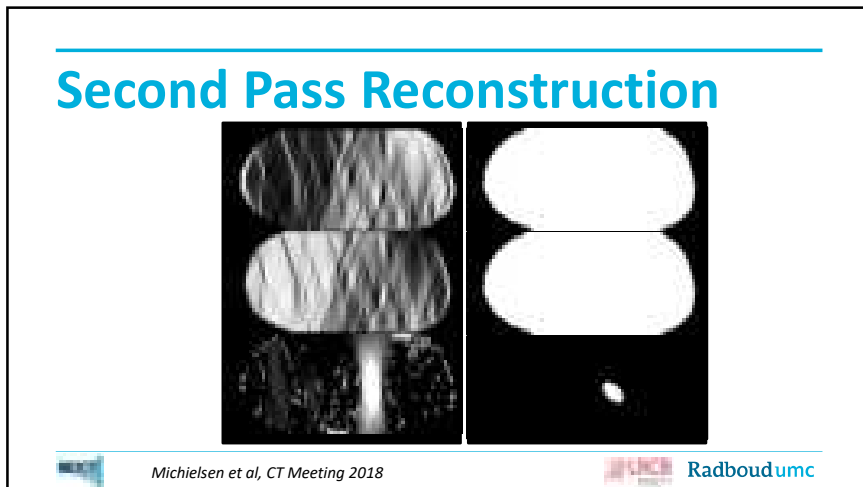
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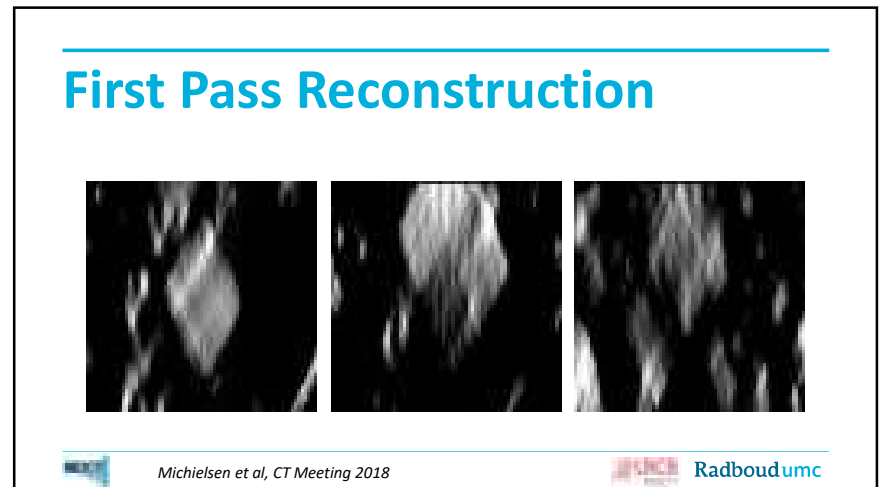
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## Training

Michielsens et al, CT Meeting 2018

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DICE score  
[interquartile range]

0.972  
[0.936 – 0.984]

Michielsens et al, CT Meeting 2018

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Michielsens et al, CT Meeting 2018

**INCBI** Radboudumc

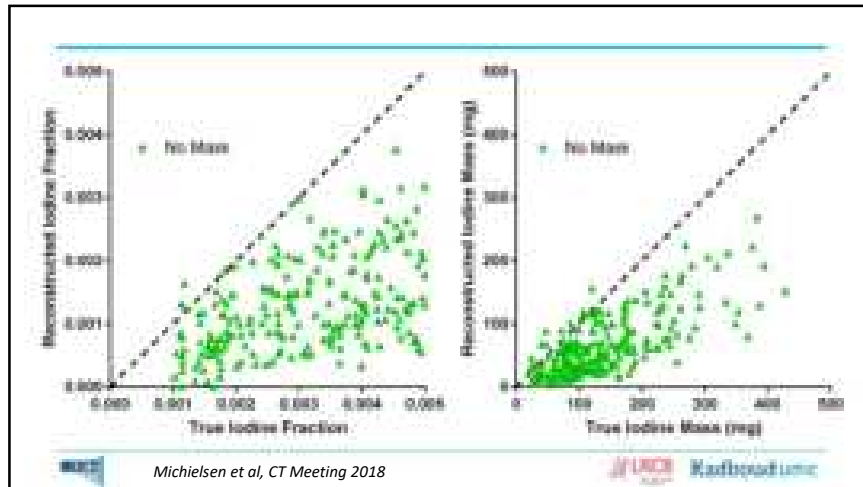
151

## Second Pass Reconstruction

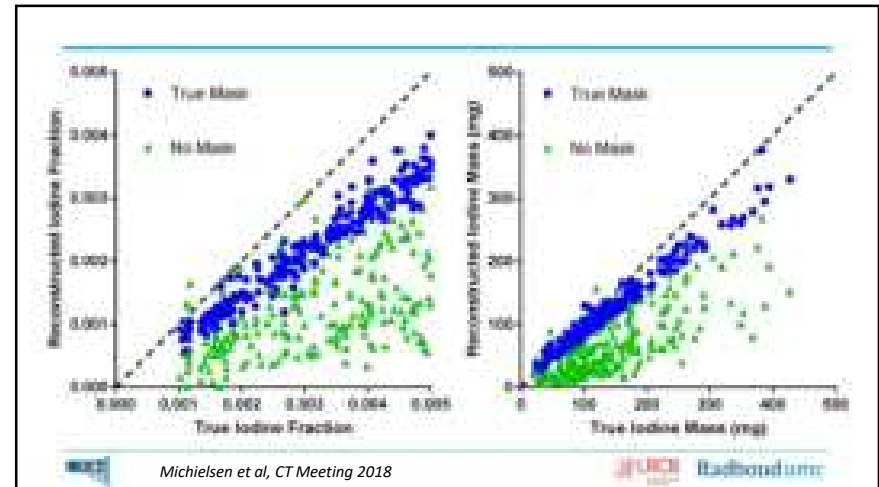
Michielsens et al, CT Meeting 2018

**INCBI** Radboudumc

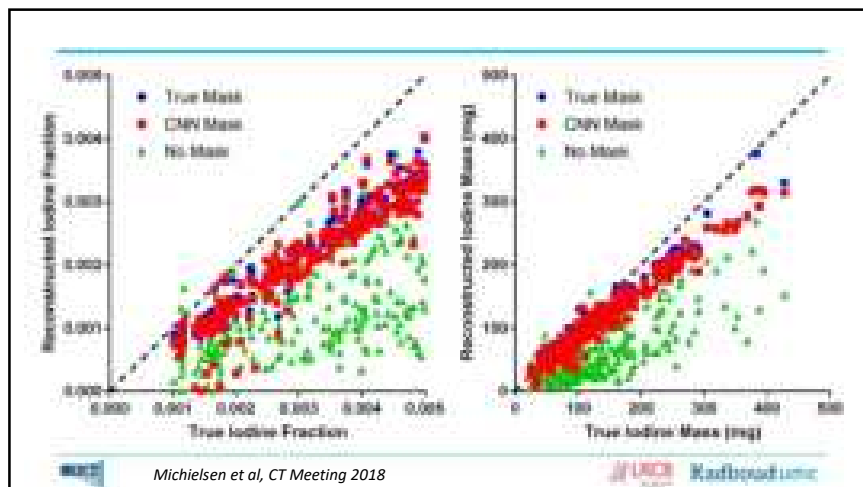
152



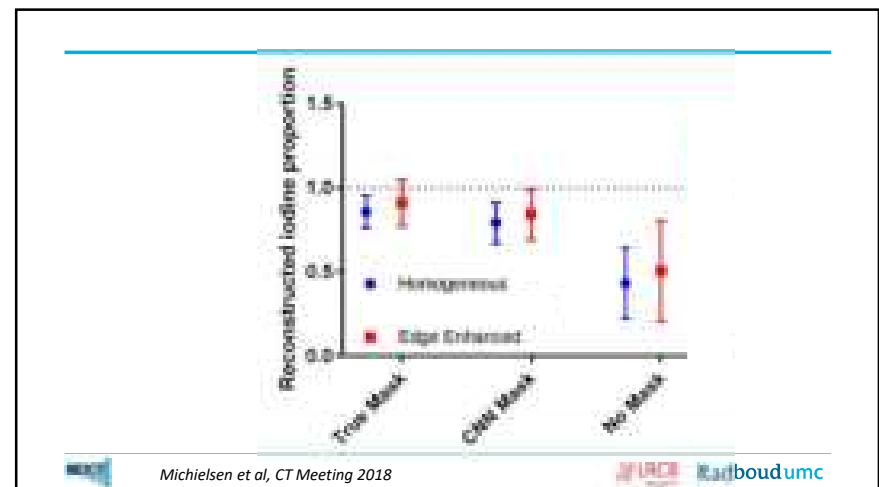
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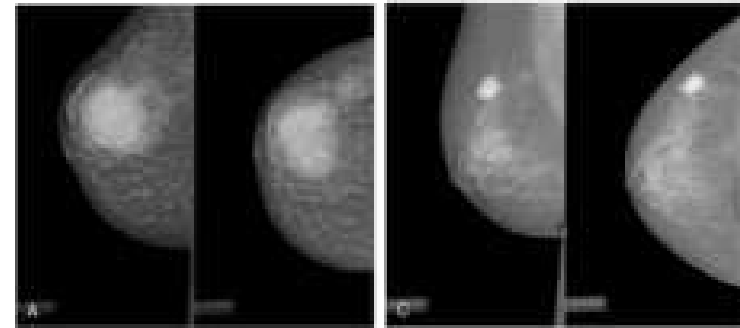


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OF COURSE...



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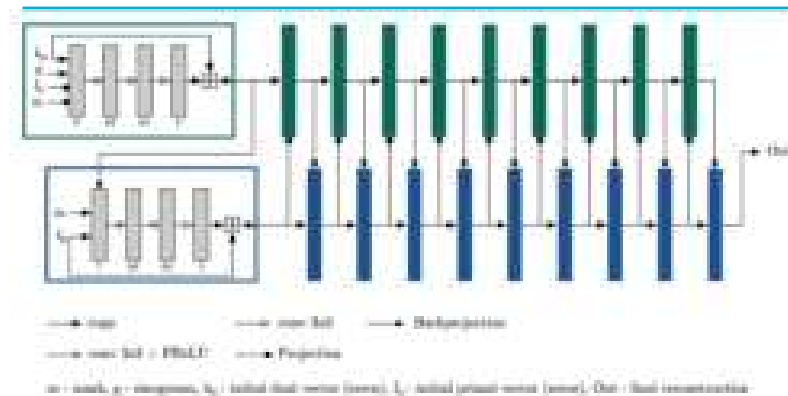


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Accurate density estimation  
and patient-specific  
dosimetry in DBT

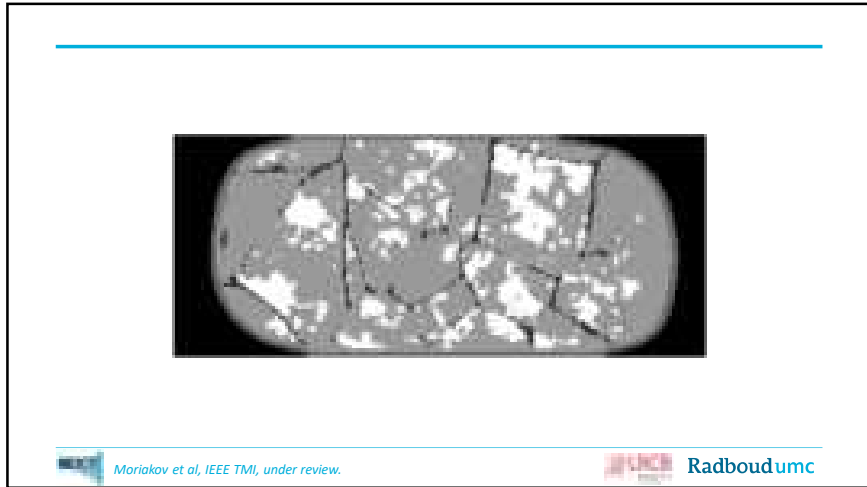


159

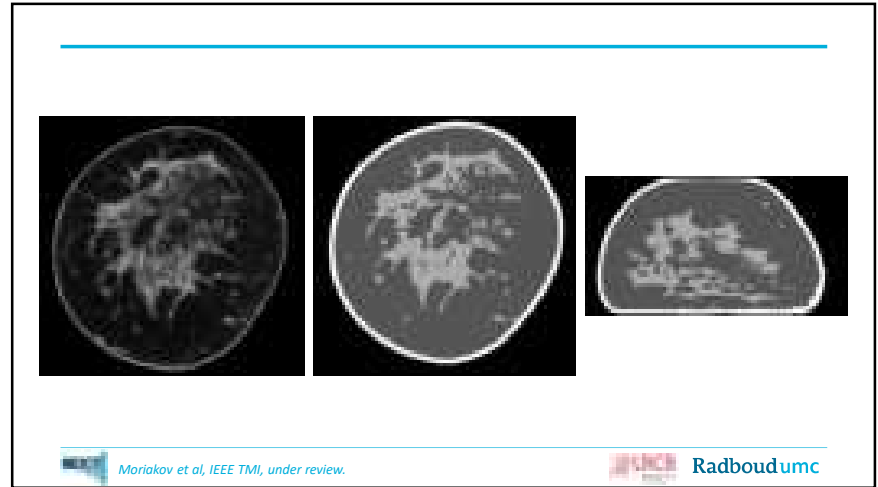


160

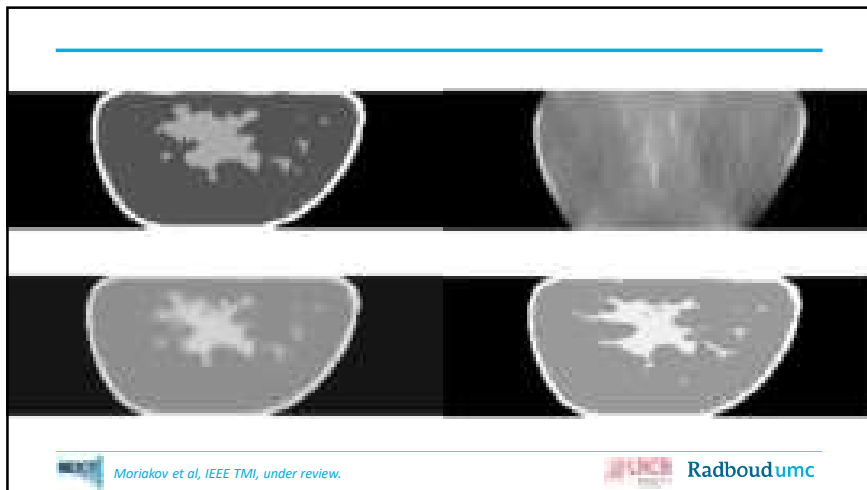




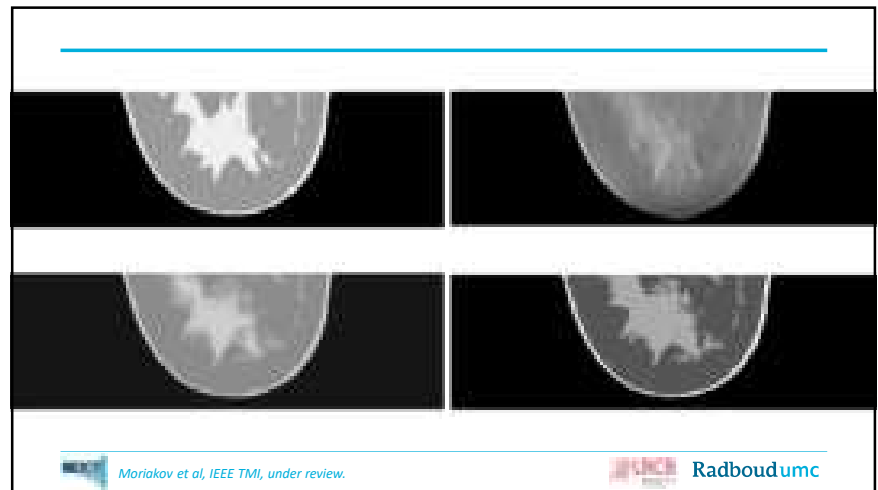
161



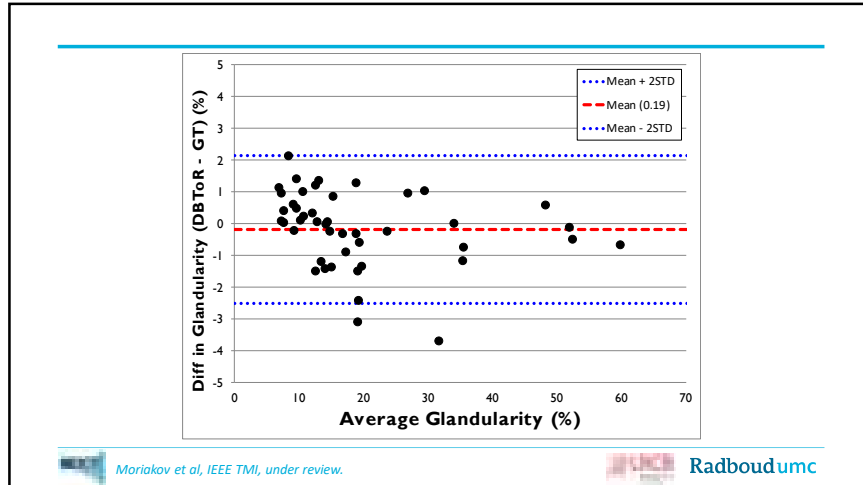
162



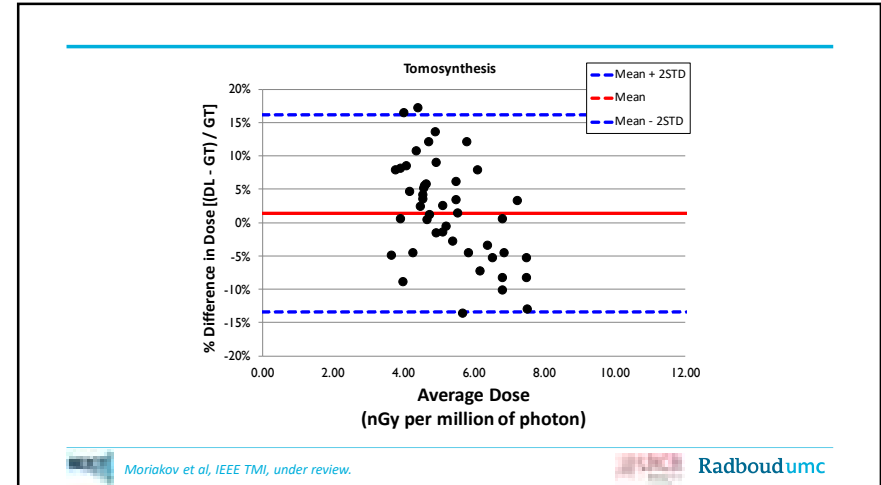
163



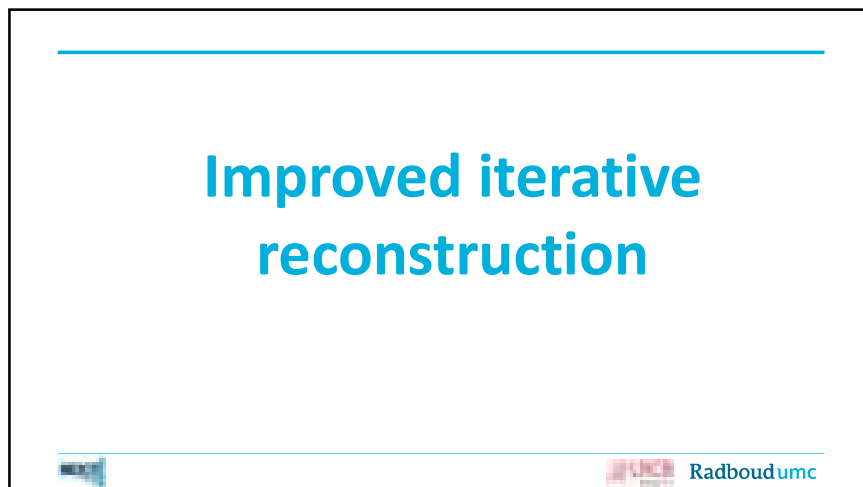
164



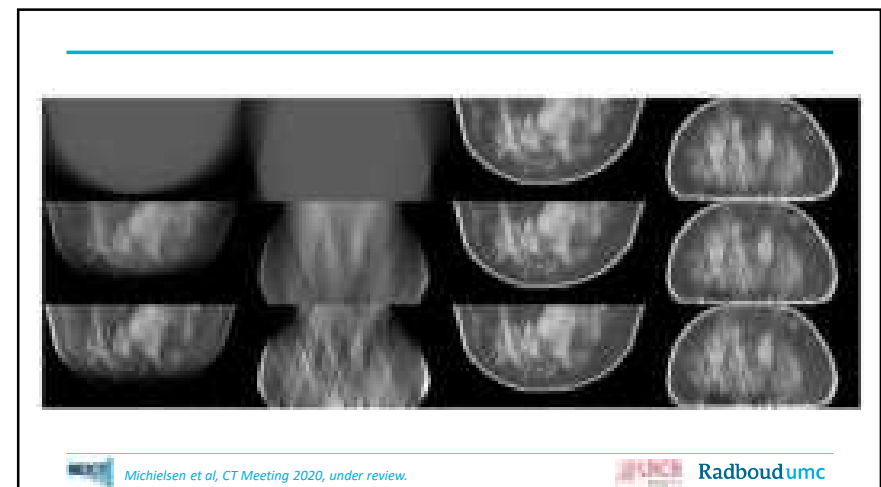
165



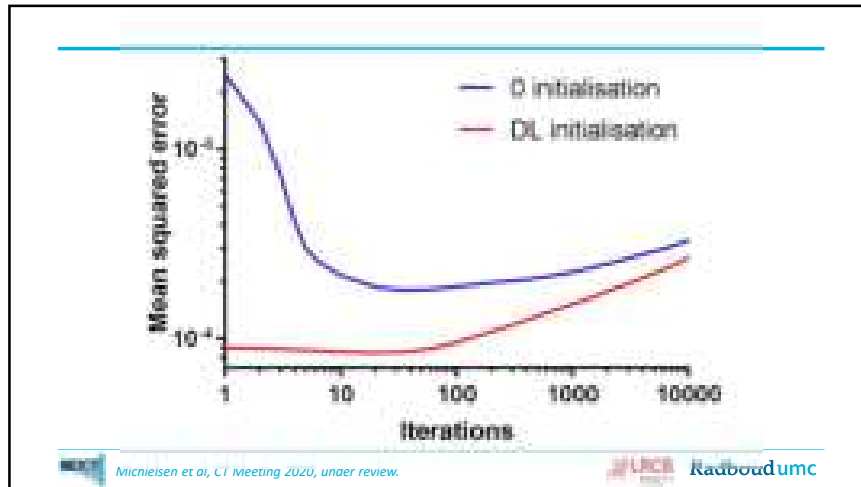
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## ...and more:

DL-based radiomics of dedicated breast CT for mass characterization

Automated input parameter selection for dynamic CT perfusion noise filtering

DL-based PET reconstruction with inherent motion correction

Quantization of lung CT perfusion

.....

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## ...and we are not an AI lab!

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