

Zelflerende computers in de pathologie

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Afdeling Pathologie, Radboudumc

Radboudumc

Disclosure belangen spreker

(potentiële) belangenverstremgeling	Zie hieronder
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	Bedrijfsnamen
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Onderzoeksgeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Philips Healthcare

De belofte van de digitale pathologie?

5 Key criteria for evaluating Digital Pathology

The adoption of digital pathology is evolving and offers functionality that goes far beyond the microscope. These new opportunities significantly increase workflow efficiency. They move time-consuming tasks to the computer and allow the pathologist to spend more time on reviewing cases. Here are five key criteria when evaluating a solution for digital pathology.

1 Optimized workflow

- Access to all relevant patient data in one workstation.
- Minimum mouse mileage and clicks through seamless integration of control and interface.
- High-speed image display through web technology and serverside rendering.
- Improved ergonomics, avoiding shoulder and neck problems.

2 Collaboration with other specialists

- Easily share information across department boundaries.
- Tailored dynamic worklists and support for multidisciplinary team meetings.
- Sharing of workload and second opinions.
- Strategy towards integrated diagnostics.

3 Availability anytime, anywhere

- View, present and discuss from any workstation.
- Vendor Neutral Archive (VNA) for centralized storage.
- Scalable to handle growth of users and production.

4 More consistent reviews

- Automated image analysis for frequent cases.
- Support for counting and percentage calculations.
- Teaching functionality with easy tag and search.
- Compare with patient history data.

5 Integration with healthcare IT solutions

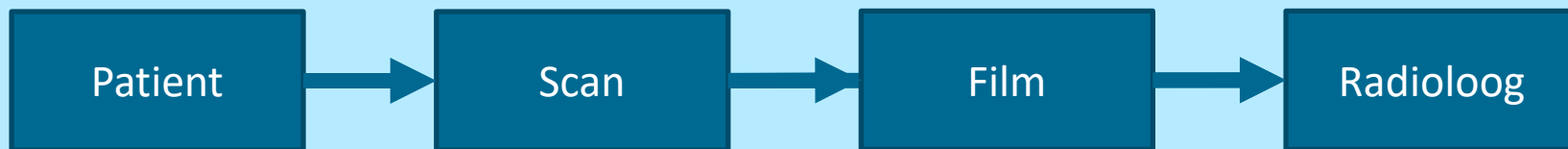
- Support for standards like HL7 and DICOM to integrate with EMRs, LIS, etc.
- Vendor agnostic approach.
- Part of the full enterprise image management strategy.



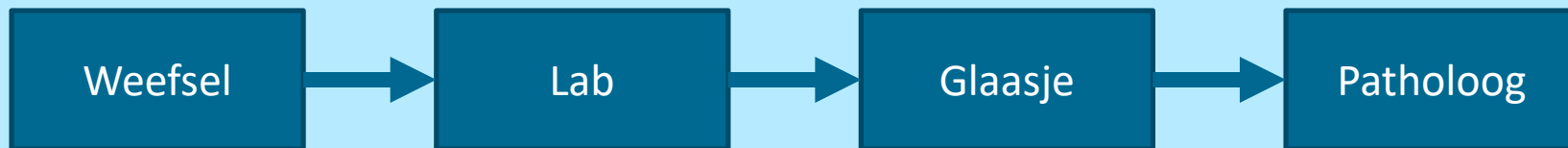
© 2015 Sectra AB

De belofte van de digitale pathologie?

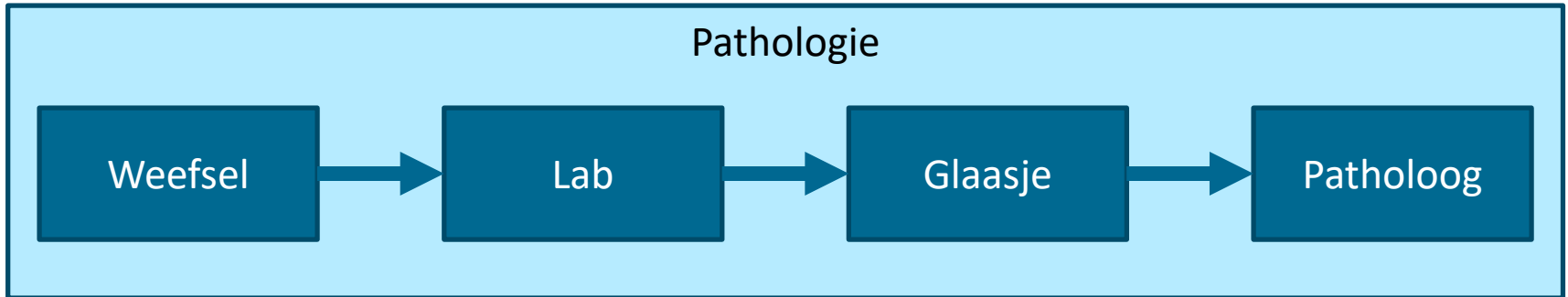
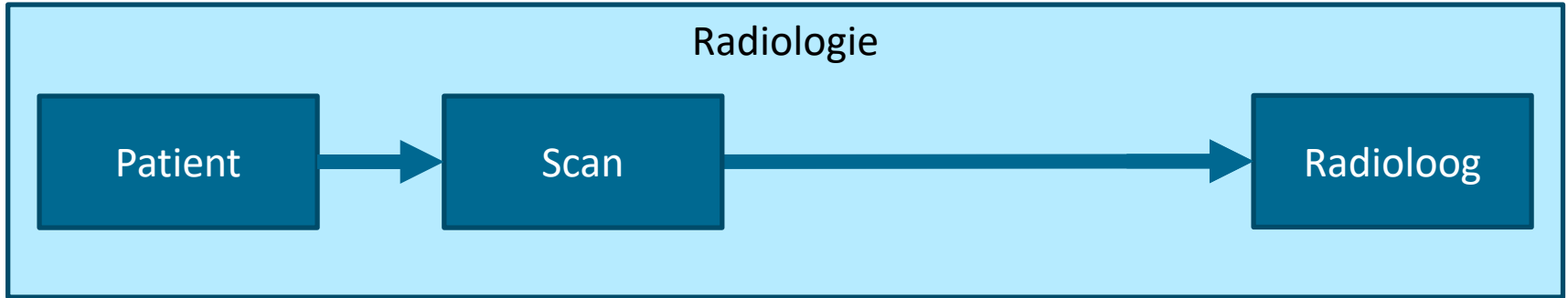
Radiologie



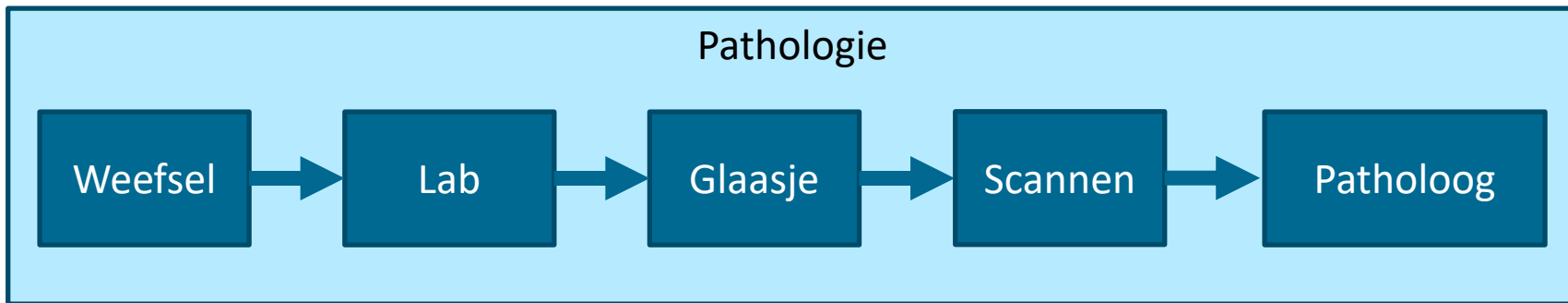
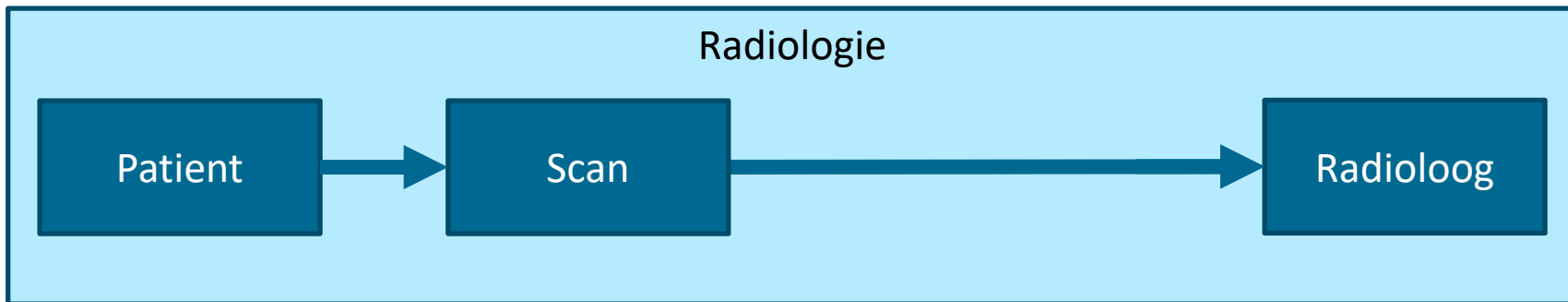
Pathologie



De belofte van de digitale pathologie?



De belofte van de digitale pathologie?



De belofte van de digitale pathologie?



Scanners



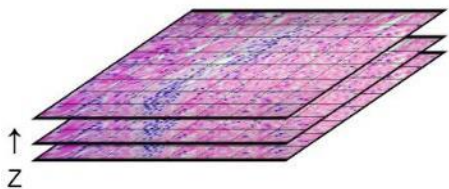
Opslag



Computers



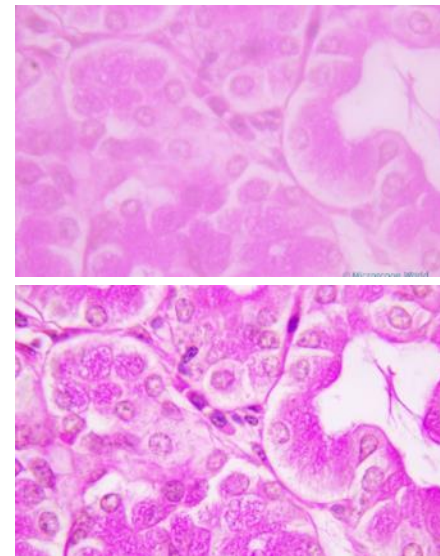
De belofte van de digitale pathologie?



Meerdere focuspunten

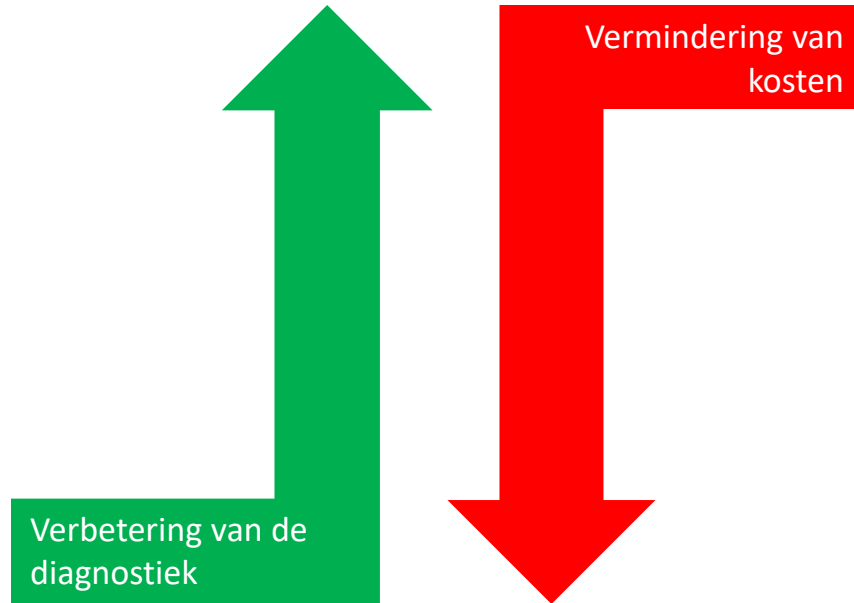


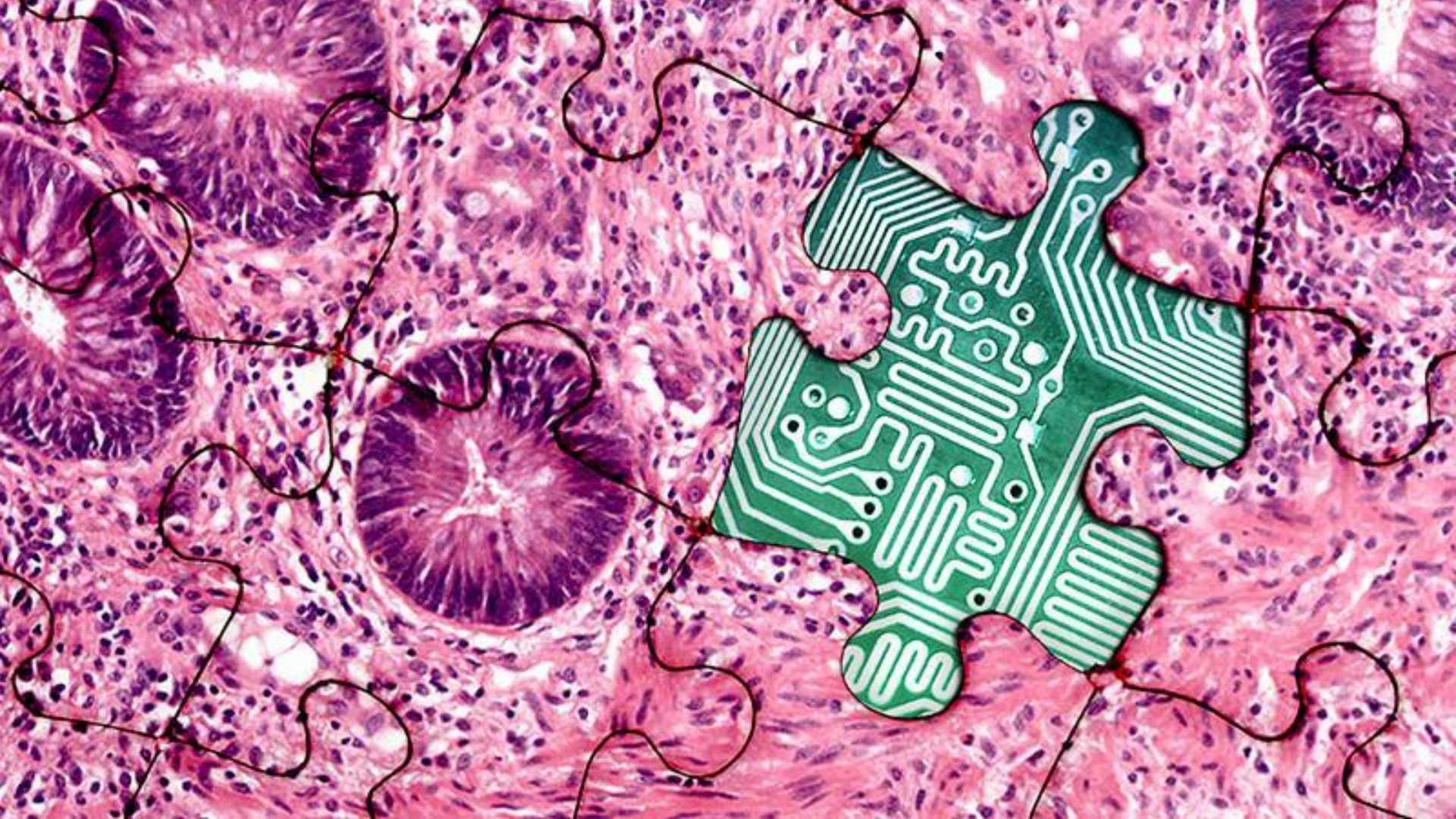
Grote objectglasjes



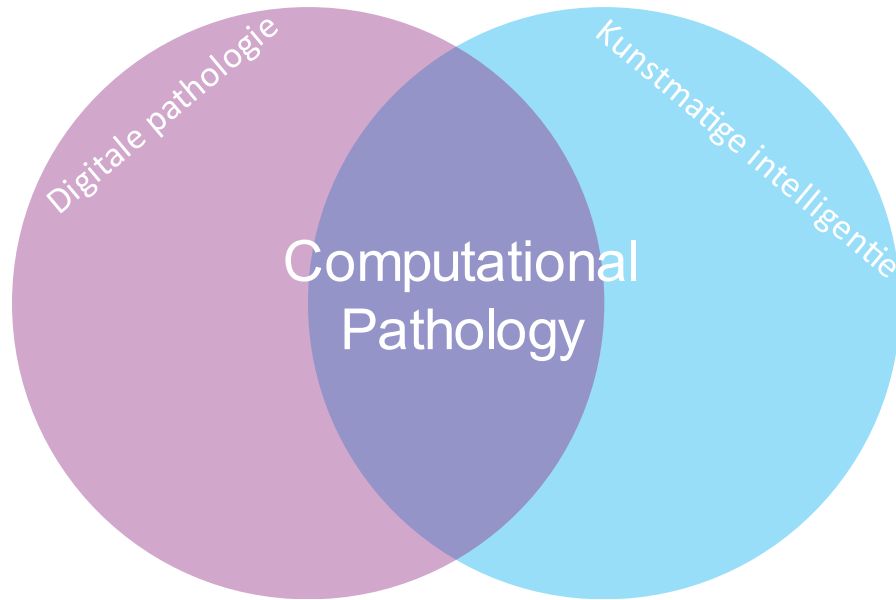
Olie-immersie

De belofte van de digitale pathologie?

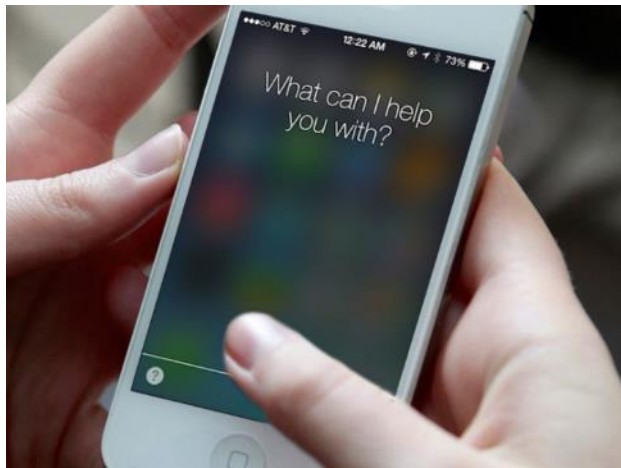




Computational Pathology



Kunstmatige intelligentie



Het Parool DE NEDERLANDSE
DAGBLAD VOOR NEDERLAND

Hulp, de robots komen eraan!

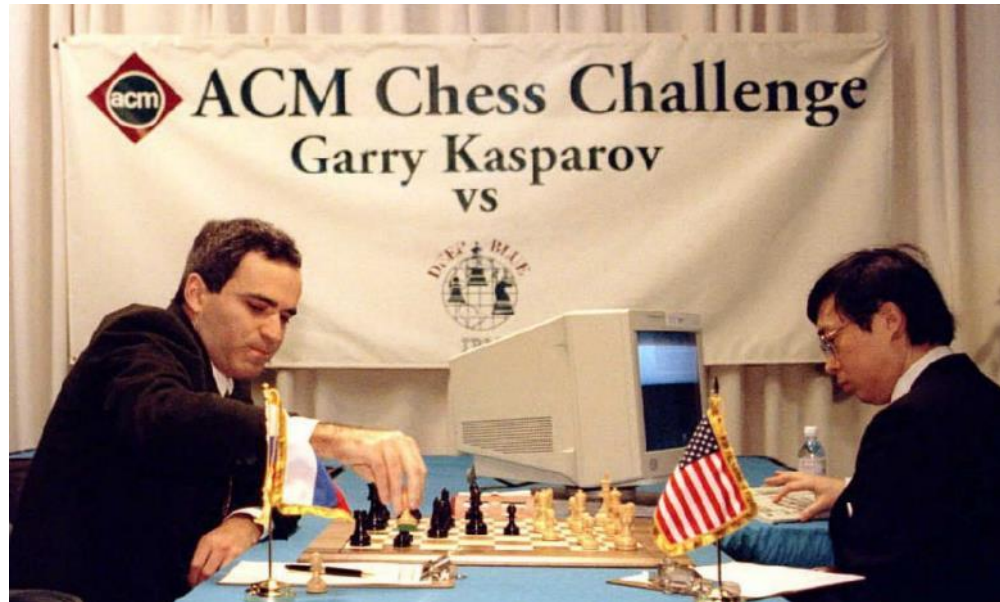


Er is nu de vraag of de robot de straat kan afmaken. Het is nu de vraag of de robot de straat kan afmaken.



Quintus: Hoe moeten we omgaan met robots die straks heel veel dingen beter kunnen dan mensen? vraagt Jan Peeters zich af.

KI: een beetje geschiedenis



nature

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

At last — a computer program that
can beat a champion Go player **PAGE 484**

ALL SYSTEMS GO

CONSERVATION

SONGBIRDS À LA CARTE

*Illegal harvest of millions
of Mediterranean birds*

PAGE 452

RESEARCH ETHICS

SAFEGUARD TRANSPARENCY

*Don't let openness backfire
on individuals*

PAGE 459

POPULAR SCIENCE

WHEN GENES GOT 'SELFISH'

*Darwin's calling
card for 75 years on*

PAGE 462

NATURE.COM/NATURE

26 January 2015 £10

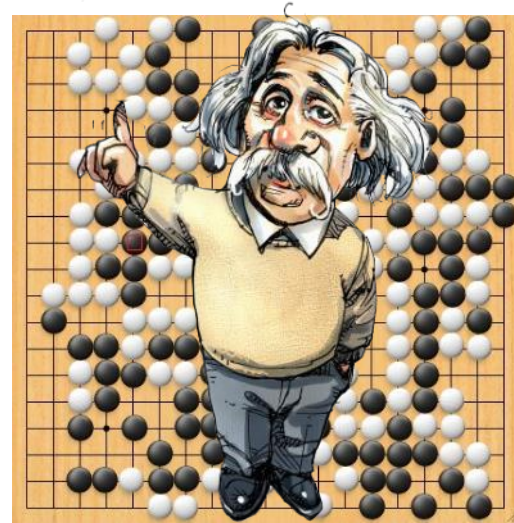
ISSN 0028-7584



KI: een beetje geschiedenis

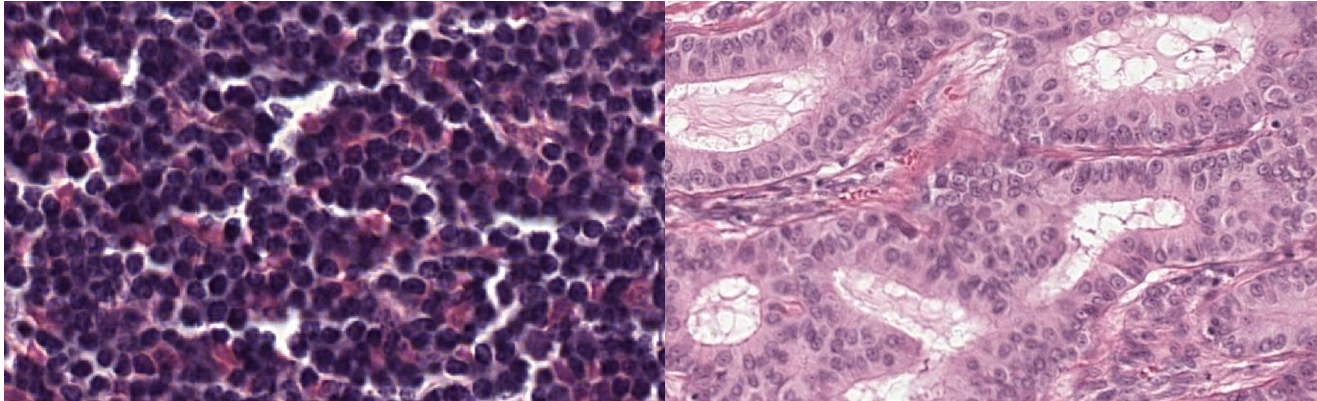


30 zetten gemiddeld per beurt
40 beurten per spel



250 zetten gemiddeld per beurt
150 beurten per spel

Hoe maakte je een KI system?

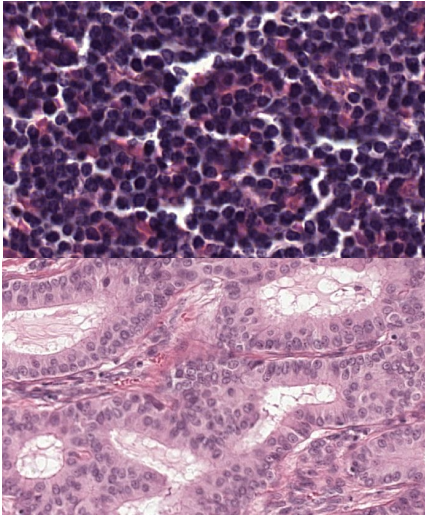


Normaal lymfeklierweefsel

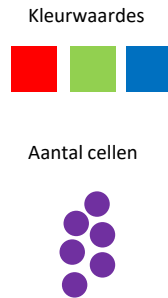
Borstkankermetastase

Hoe maakte je een KI system?

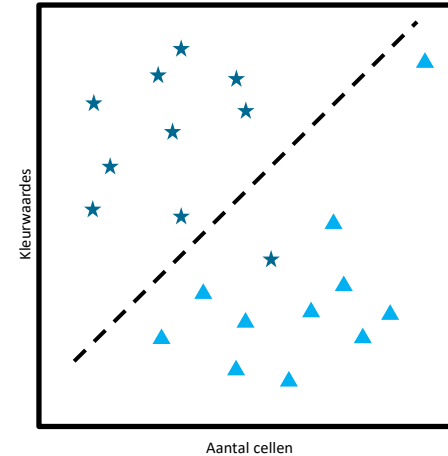
Voorbeelden



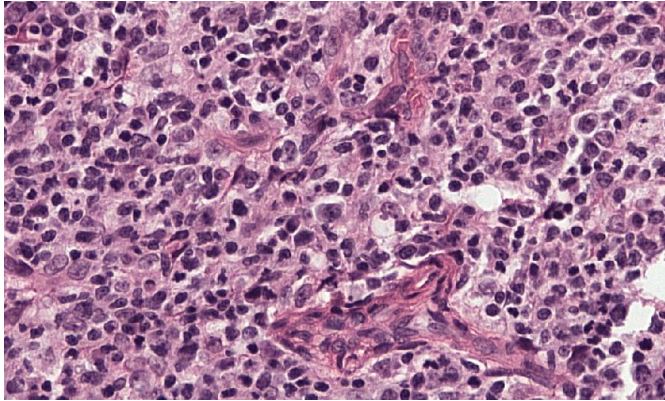
Kenmerken



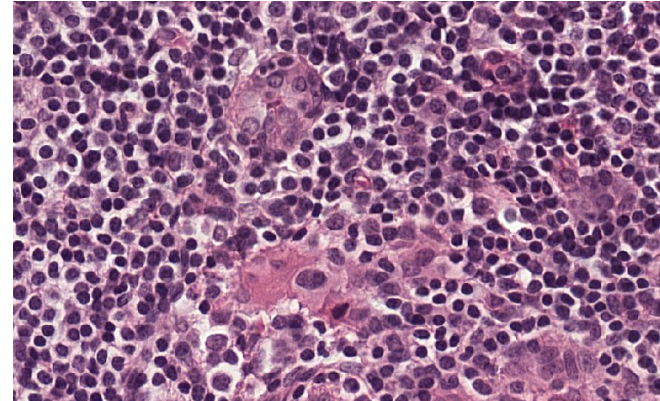
Classificeren



Hoe maakte je een KI system?



Normal lymph node



Metastasis

SOON WE WON'T PROGRAM COMPUTERS. WE'LL TRAIN THEM LIKE DOGS



EDWARD C. MCHAGHAN

SHARE

f SHARE
13183

TWEET

BEFORE THE INVENTION of the computer, most experimental psychologists thought the brain was an unknowable black box. You could analyze a subject's behavior—*ring bell, dog salivates*—but thoughts, memories, emotions? That stuff was obscure and inscrutable, beyond the reach of science. So these behaviorists, as they called themselves, confined their work to the study of stimulus and response, feedback and reinforcement: bells and saliva. They gave up trying to

MOST POPULAR



BUSINESS
SpaceX's President is Thinking Even Bigger Than Elon Musk
ERIN GRIFFITH

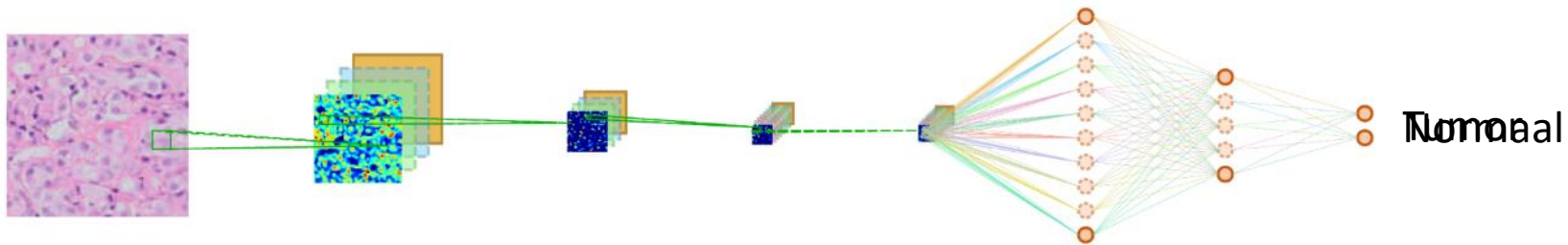
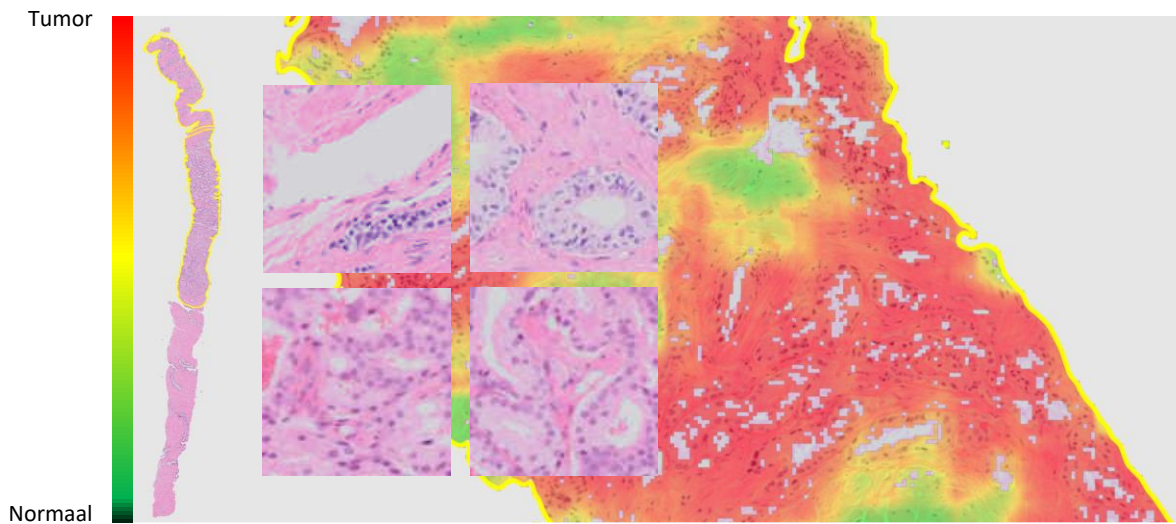
TRANSPORTATION

[JASON TANZ](#) IDEAS 05.17.16 06:50 AM

**SOON WE WON'T PROGRAM COMPUTERS. WE'LL
TRAIN THEM LIKE DOGS**

Hoe maak je nu een KI system?





Zelflerende computers in de pathologie

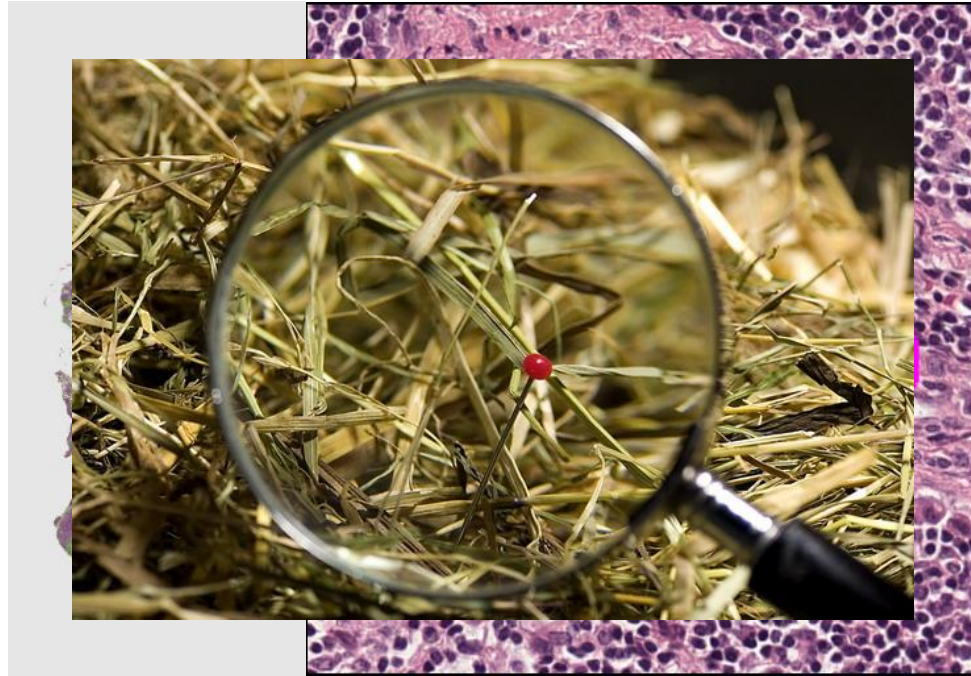
Detectie van metastasen
in lymfeklieren

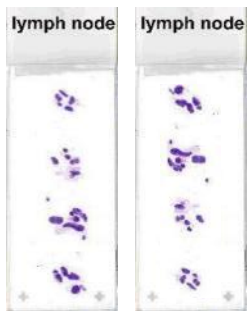
Automatisch tellen
van mitoses

Kwantificatie van
tumor/stroma-ratio

Identificatie van
tumor-geassocieerd stroma

Detectie van metastasen in lymfeklieren

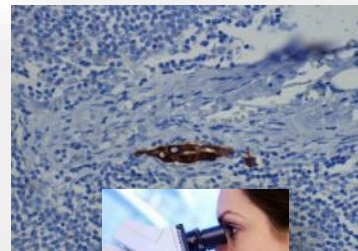




H&E



IHC



pN+

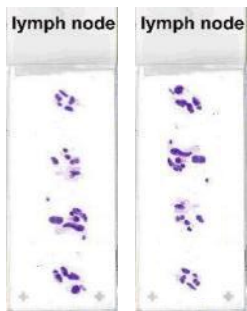
pNo

+

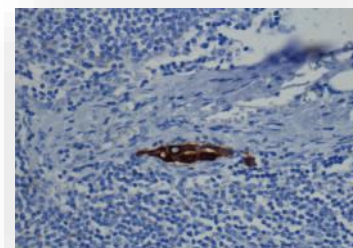
+

-

-

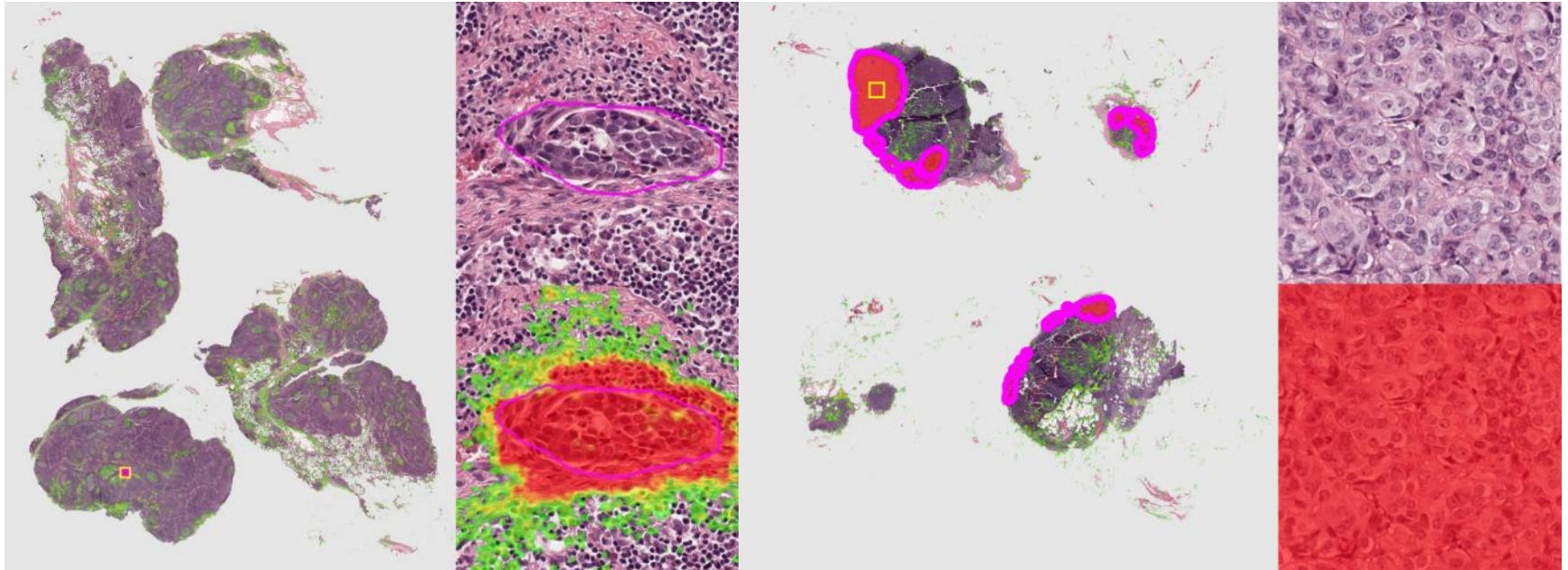


H&E



IHC

Detectie van metastasen in lymfeklieren



Data

Centrum	Aantal coupes
CWZ (Nijmegen)	200
LabPON (Hengelo)	200
Rijnstate (Arnhem)	200
Radboudumc (Nijmegen)	439
UMCU (Utrecht)	350
Totaal	1399



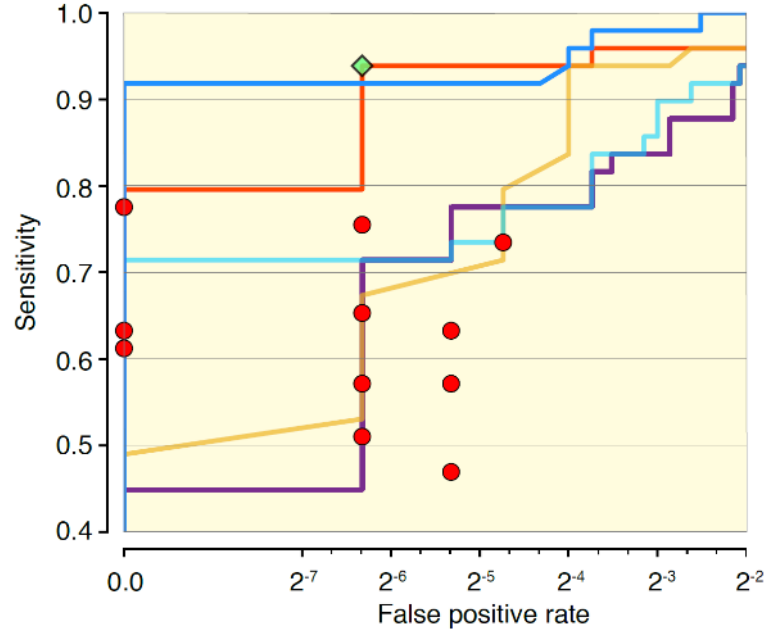
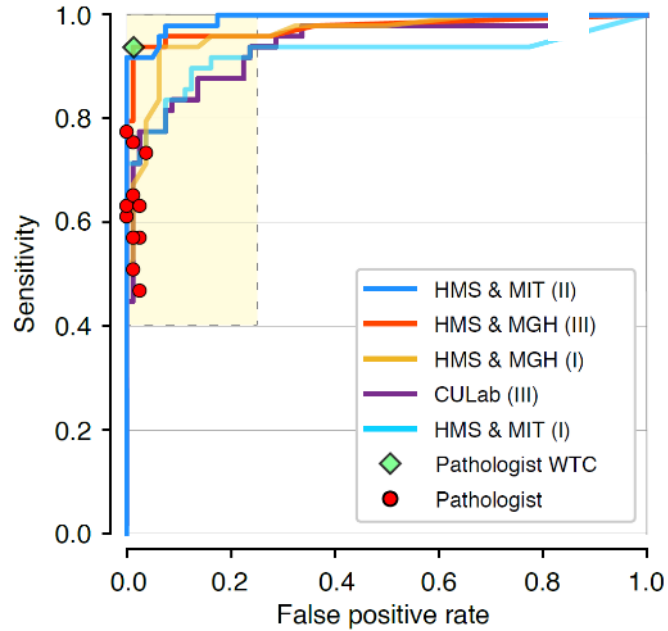
CAMELYON16



CAMELYON17

Rank ▲	Team ◇	AUC ◇	Description ◇
01	Harvard Medical School (BIDMC) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (CSAIL), USA	0.9250	  
02	ExB Research and Development co., Germany	0.9173	  
03	Independent participant, Germany	0.8680	  
04	Health Sciences Middle East Technical University, Turkey	0.8669	  
05	NLP LOGIX co., USA	0.8332	  
06	University of Toronto, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Canada	0.8181	  
07	The Warwick-QU Team, United Kingdom	0.7999	  
08	Radboud University Medical Center, Diagnostic Image Analysis Group, Netherlands	0.7828	  
09	HTW-BERLIN, Germany	0.7717	 
10	University of Toronto, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Canada	0.7666	  

Vergelijking met de patholoog



Pathologist

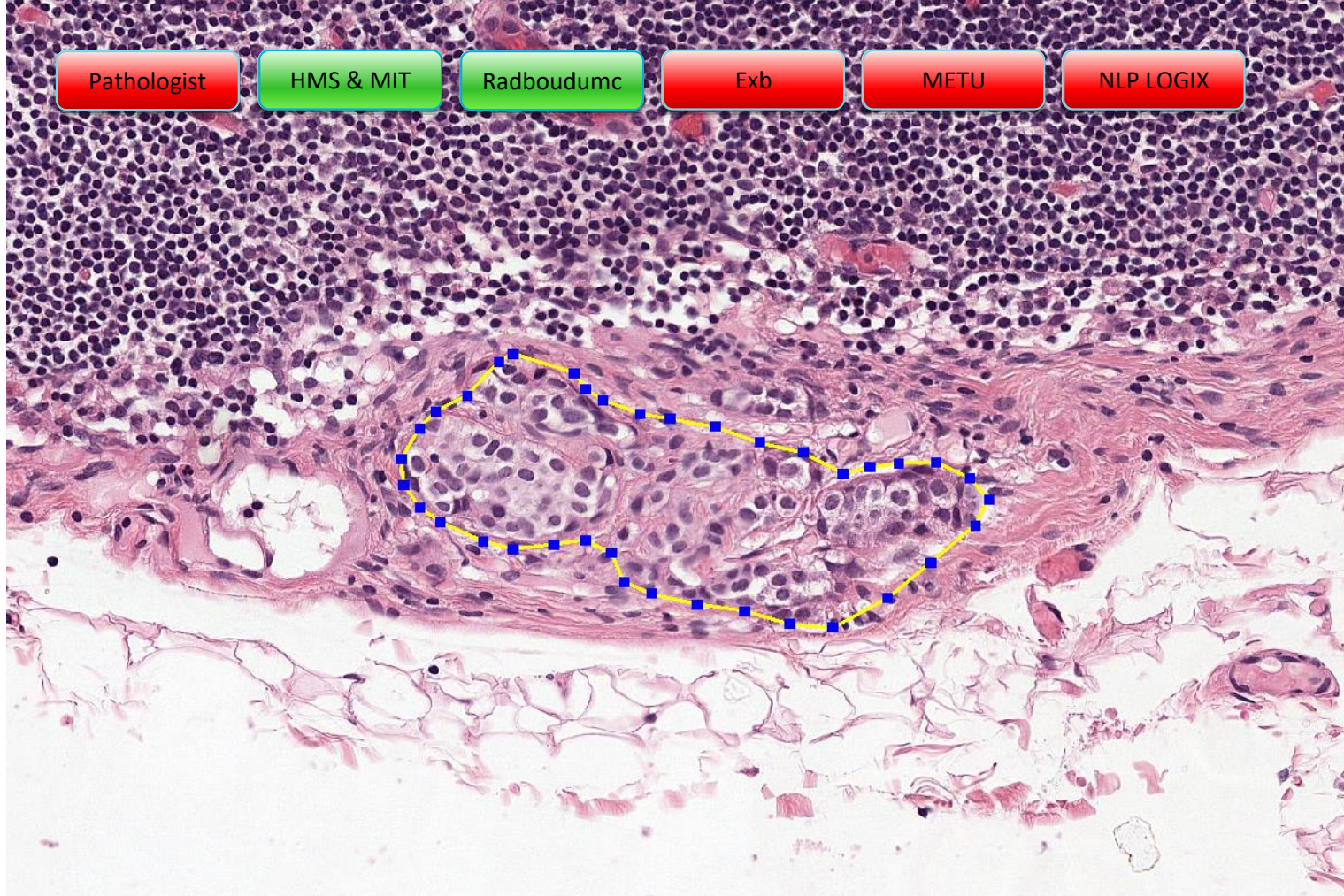
HMS & MIT

Radboudumc

Exb

METU

NLP LOGIX



Pathologist

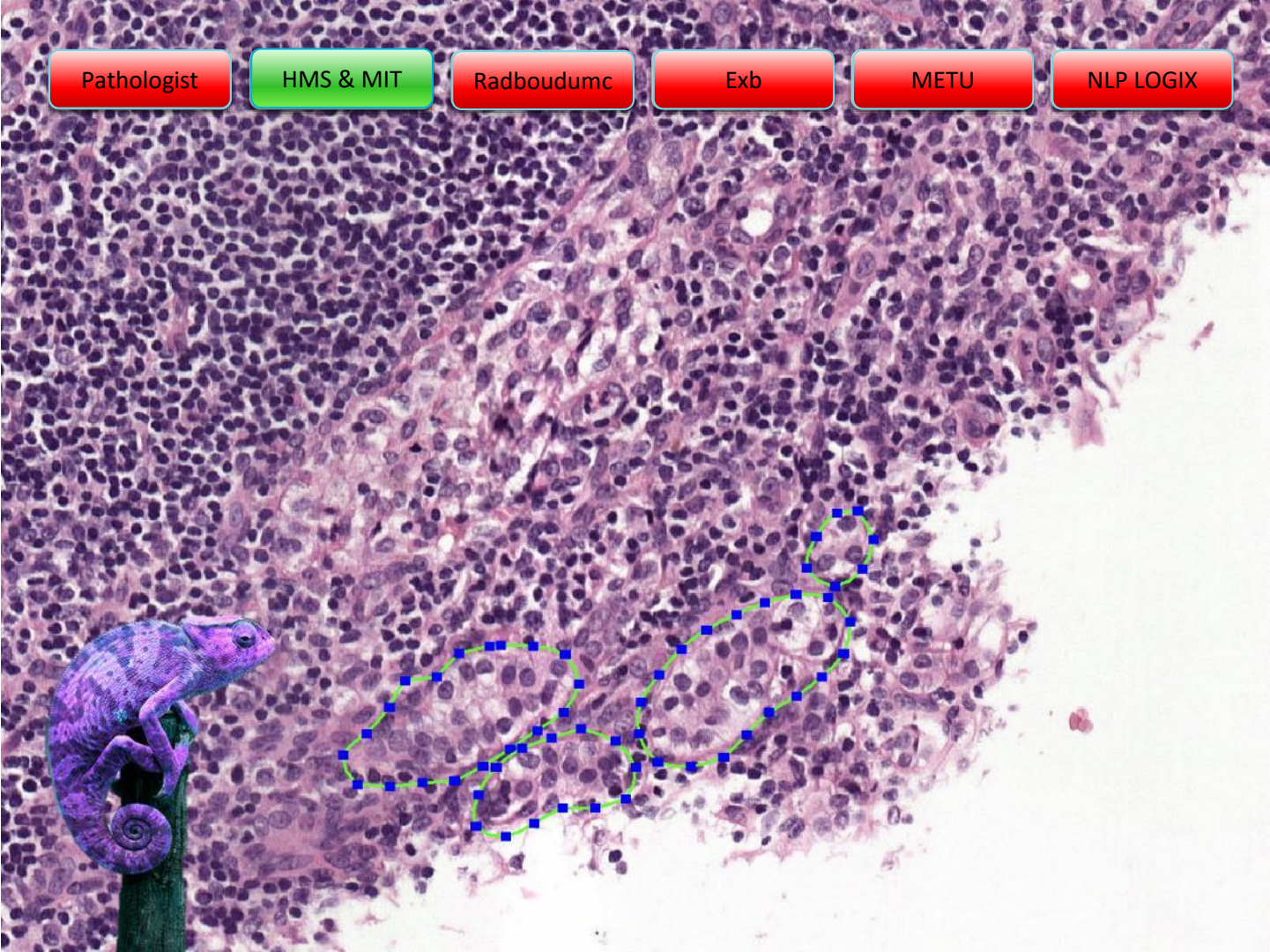
HMS & MIT

Radboudumc

Exb

METU

NLP LOGIX



Pathologist

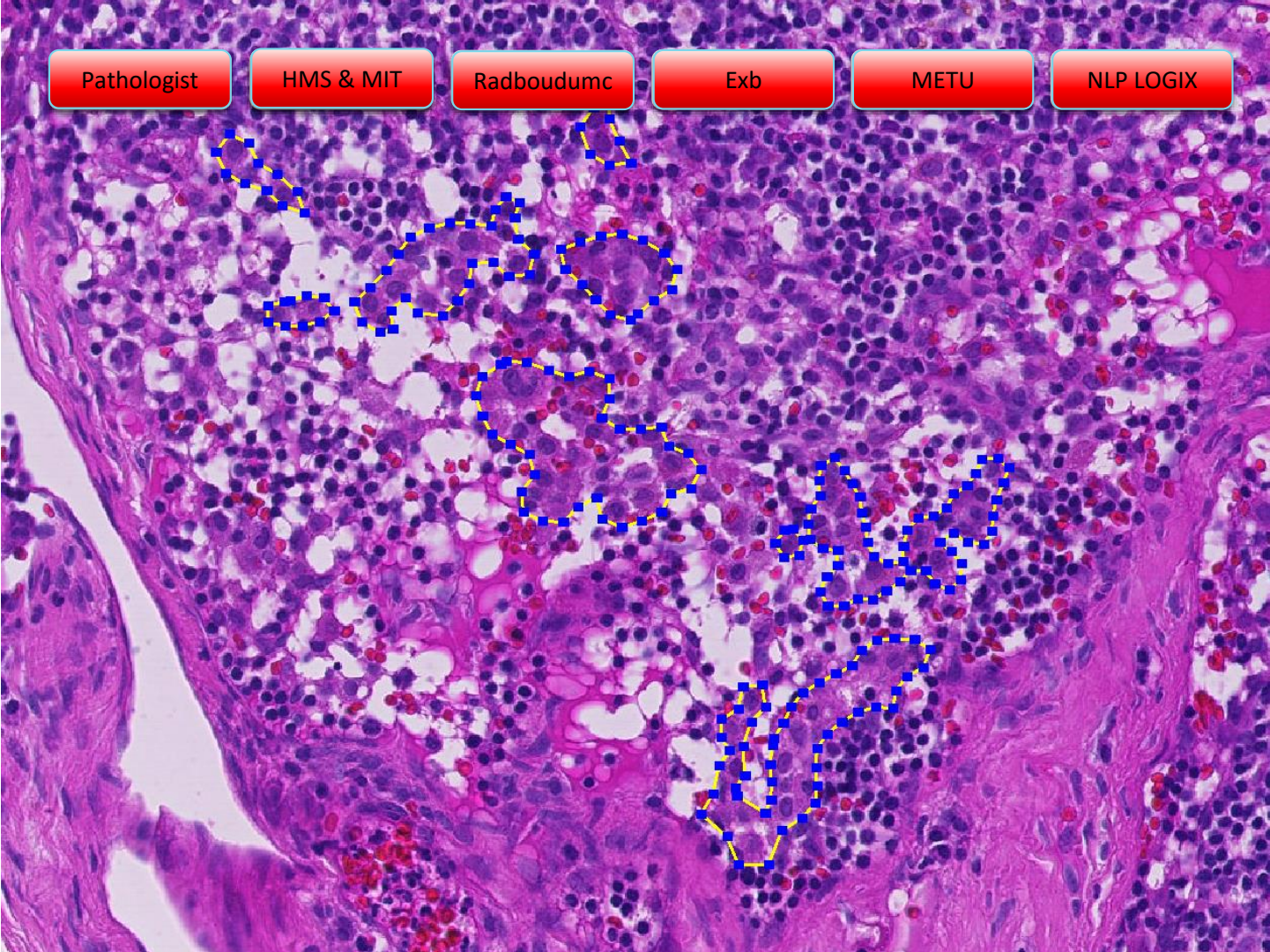
HMS & MIT

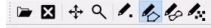
Radboudumc

Exb

METU

NLP LOGIX

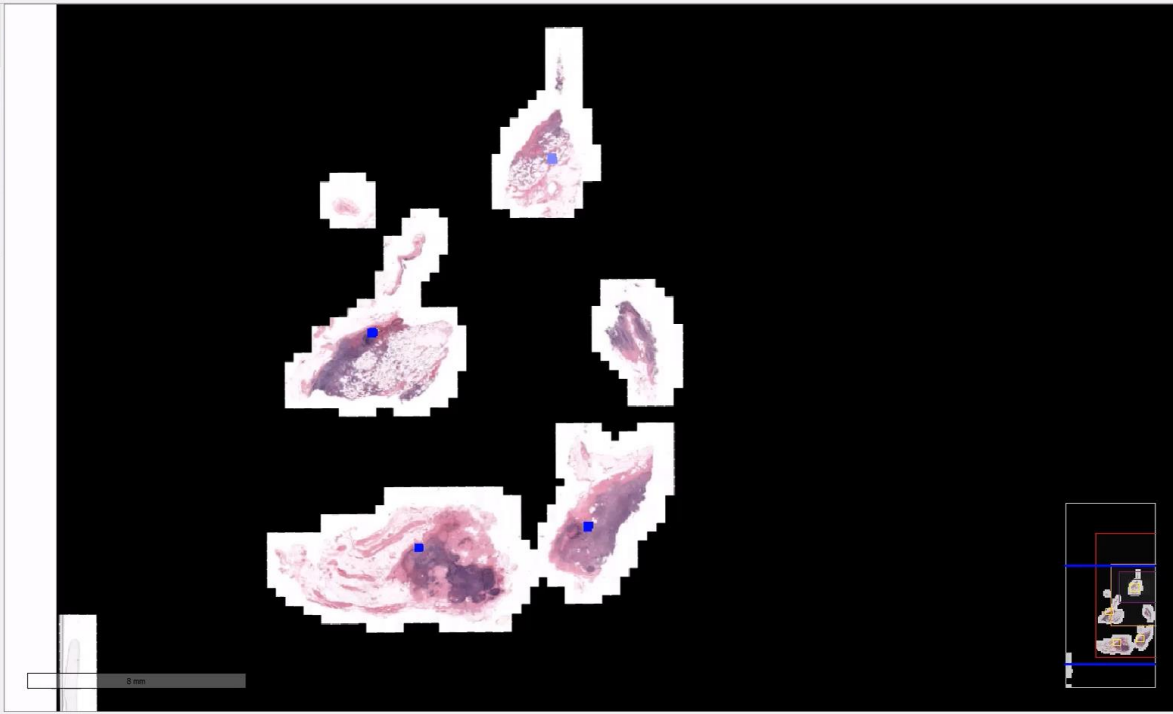




Color	Name	Type
Red	Detected metastases	Group
Red	Metastasis 1	Polygon
Red	Metastasis 2	Polygon
Red	Metastasis 3	Polygon
Red	Metastasis 4	Polygon

Add new group Clear Load Save

Annotations Image Files Cancer Annotation Visualization



Zelflerende computers in de pathologie

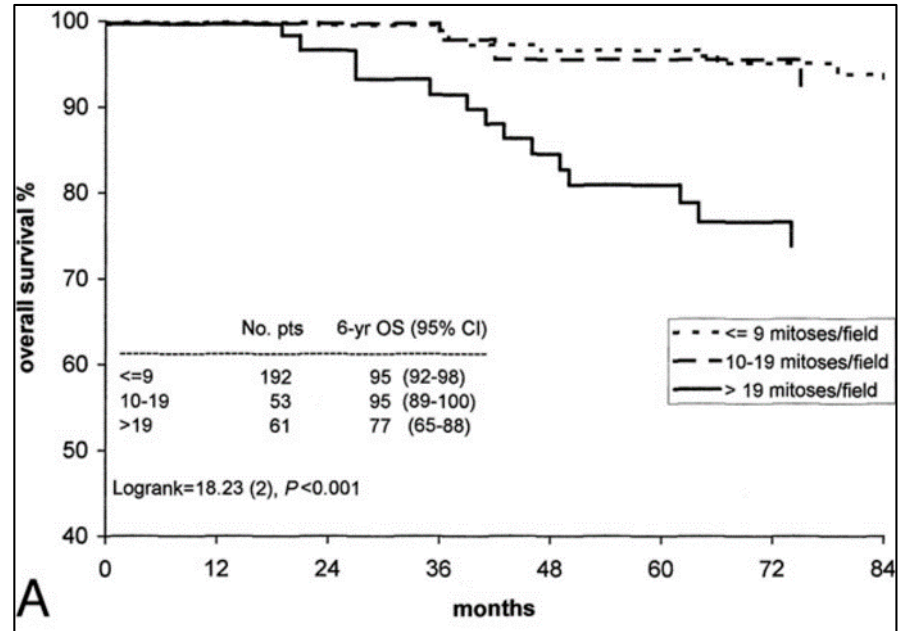
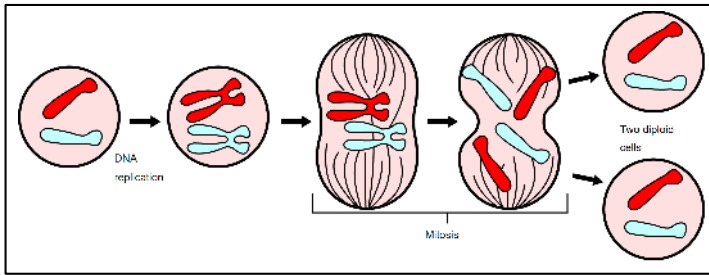
Detectie van metastasen
in lymfeklieren

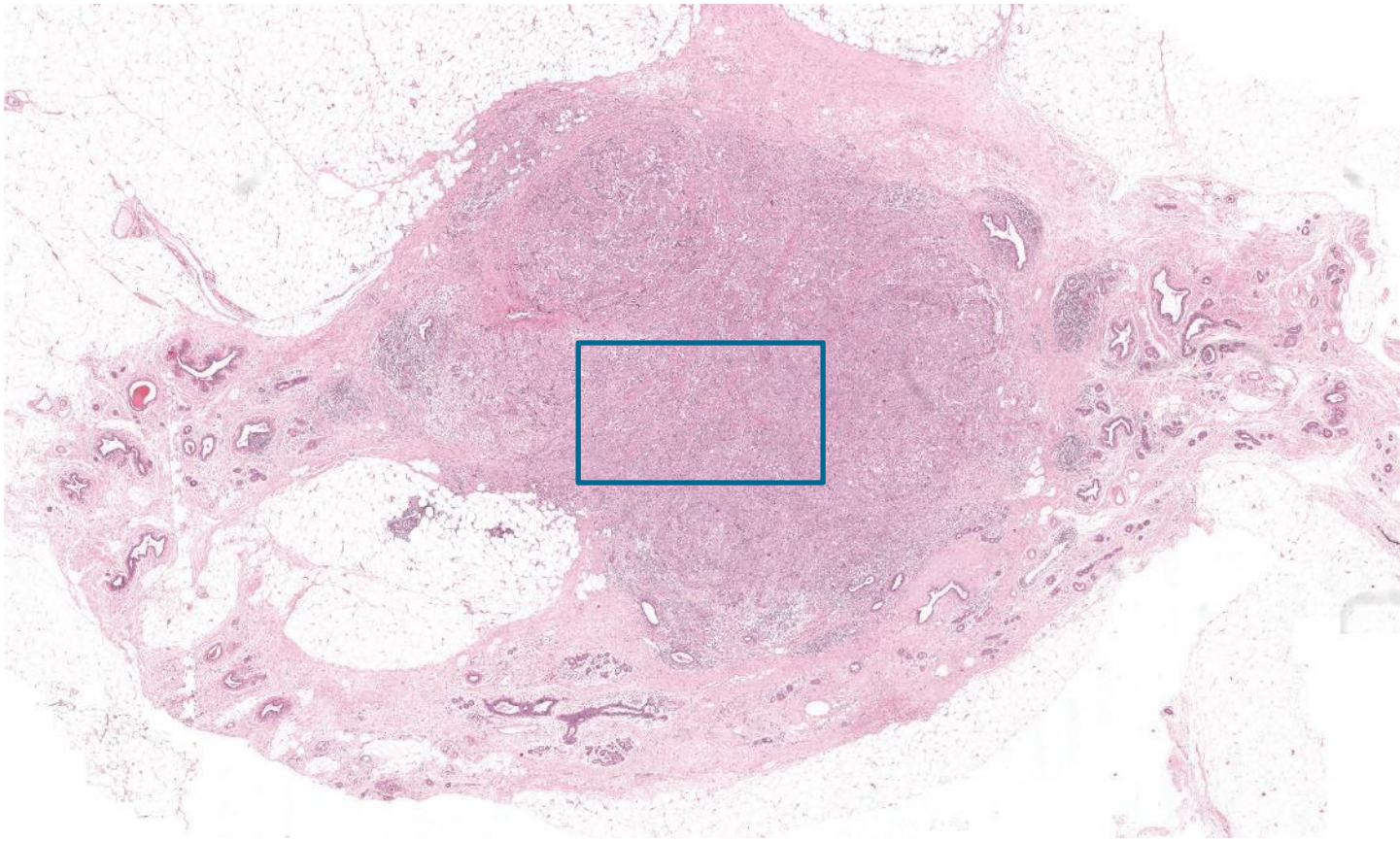
Automatisch tellen
van mitoses

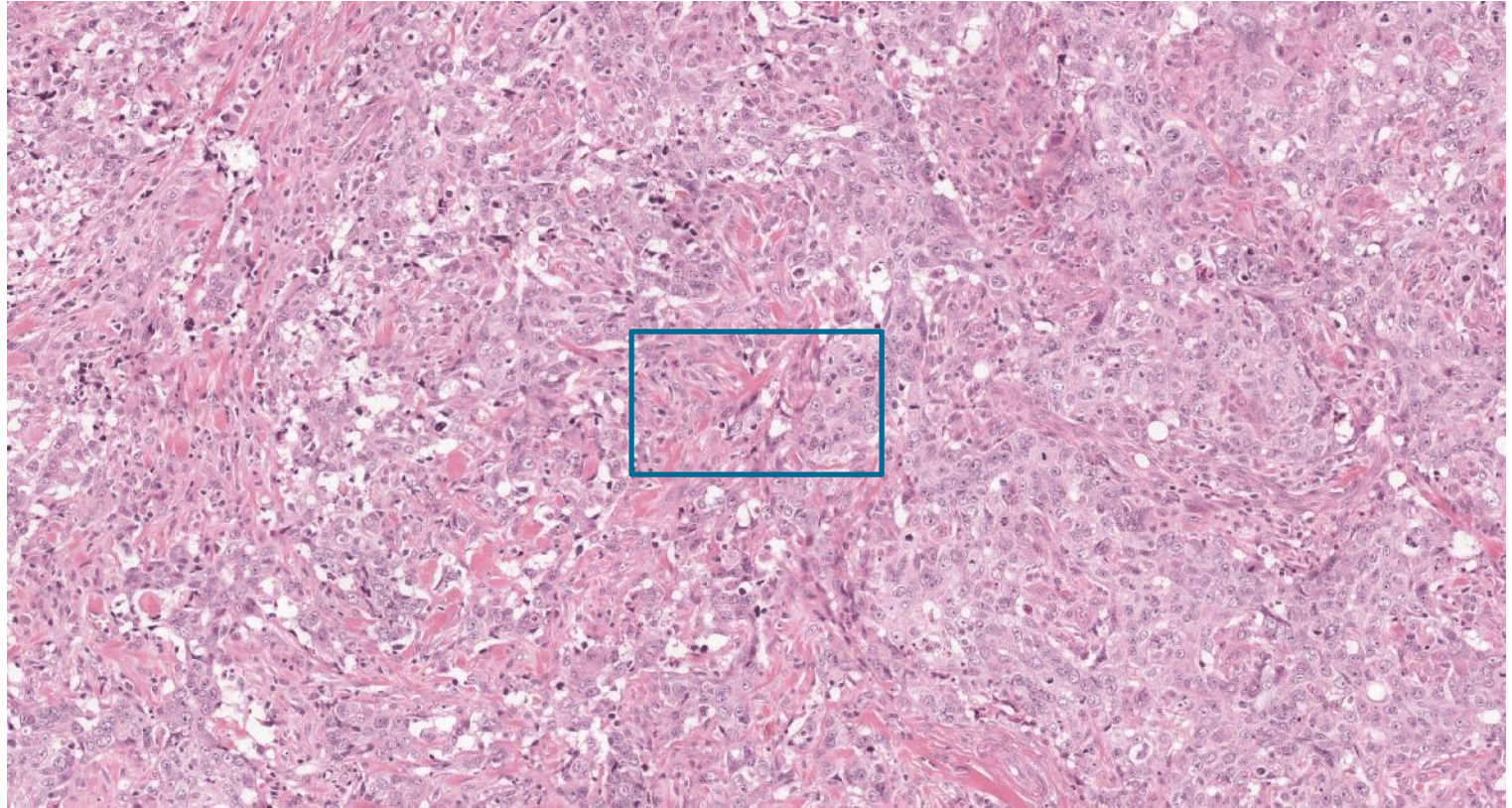
Kwantificatie van
tumor/stroma-ratio

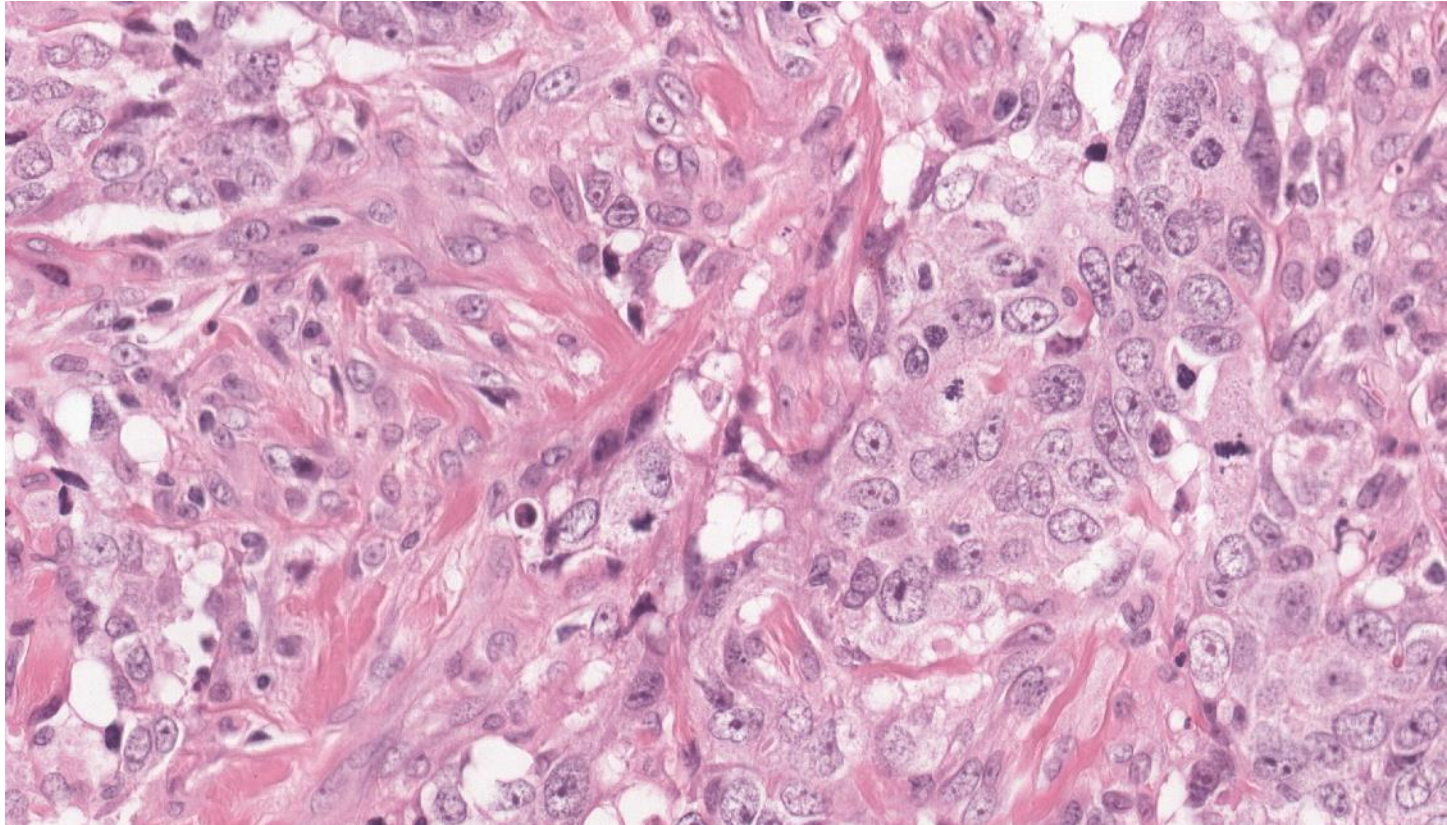
Identificatie van
tumor-geassocieerd stroma

Automatisch tellen van mitoses









Automatisch tellen van mitoses



Assessment of Mitosis Detection Algorithms 2013

AMIDA13 | MICCAI Grand Challenge

D. C. Cireşan, A. Giusti, L. M. Gambardella, and J. Schmidhuber, "Mitosis detection in breast cancer histology images with deep neural networks," in *International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-assisted Intervention*. Springer, 2013, pp. 411–418.

M. Veta, P. J. van Diest, M. Jiwa, S. Al-Janabi, and J. P. Pluim, "Mitosis counting in breast cancer: Object-level interobserver agreement and comparison to an automatic method," *PLoS one*, vol. 11, no. 8, p. e0161286, 2016.



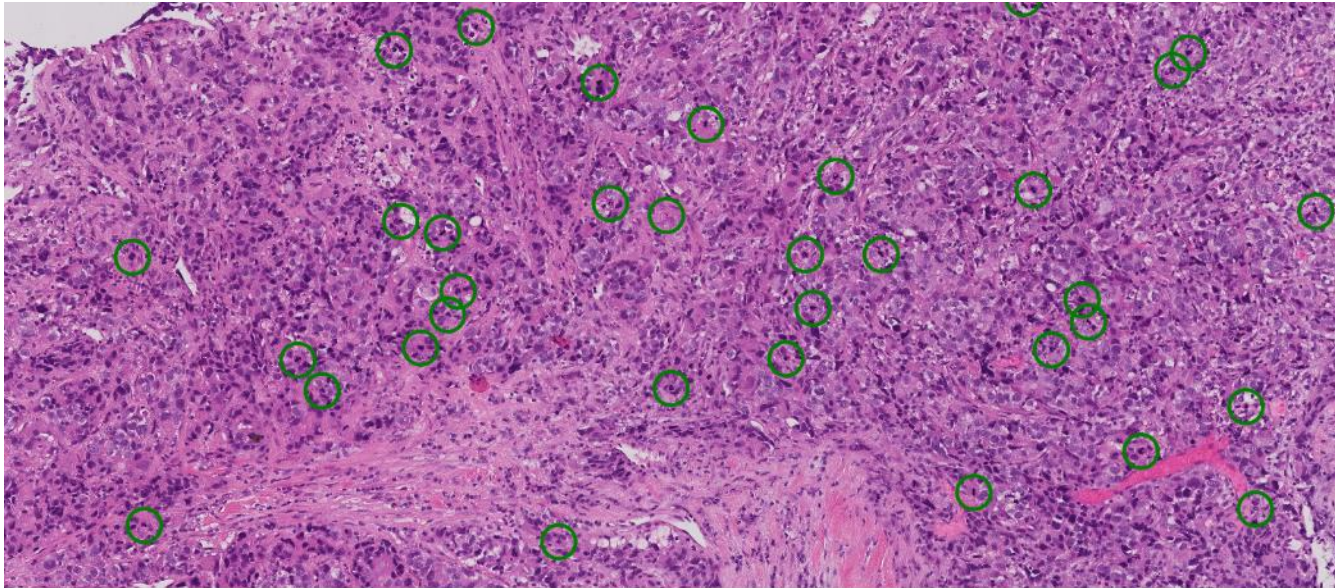
Tumor Proliferation Assessment Challenge 2016

TUPAC16 | MICCAI Grand Challenge

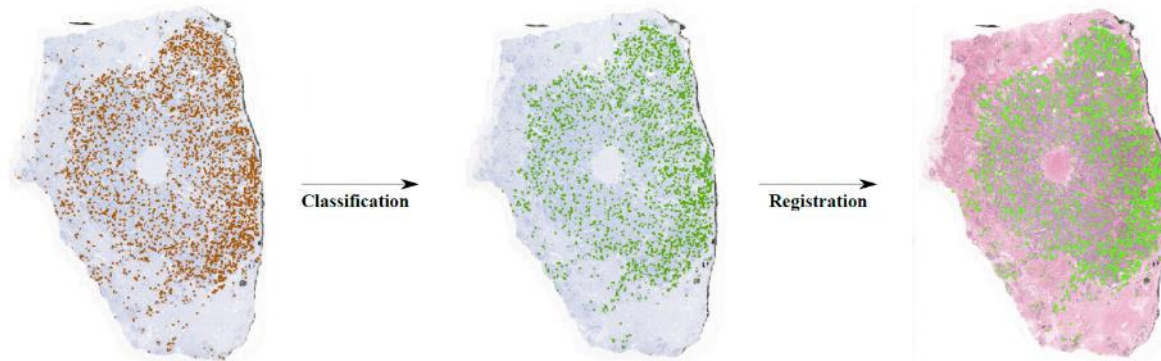
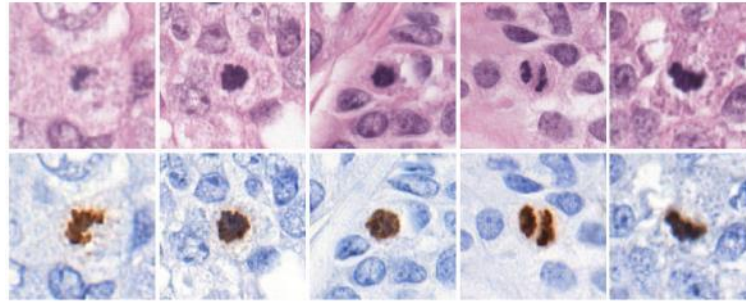
E. Zerhouni, D. Lányi, M. Viana, and M. Gabrani, "Wide residual networks for mitosis detection," in *Biomedical Imaging (ISBI 2017), 2017 IEEE 14th International Symposium on*. IEEE, 2017, pp. 924–928.

K. Paeng, S. Hwang, S. Park, M. Kim, and S. Kim, "A unified framework for tumor proliferation score prediction in breast histopathology," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1612.07180*, 2016.

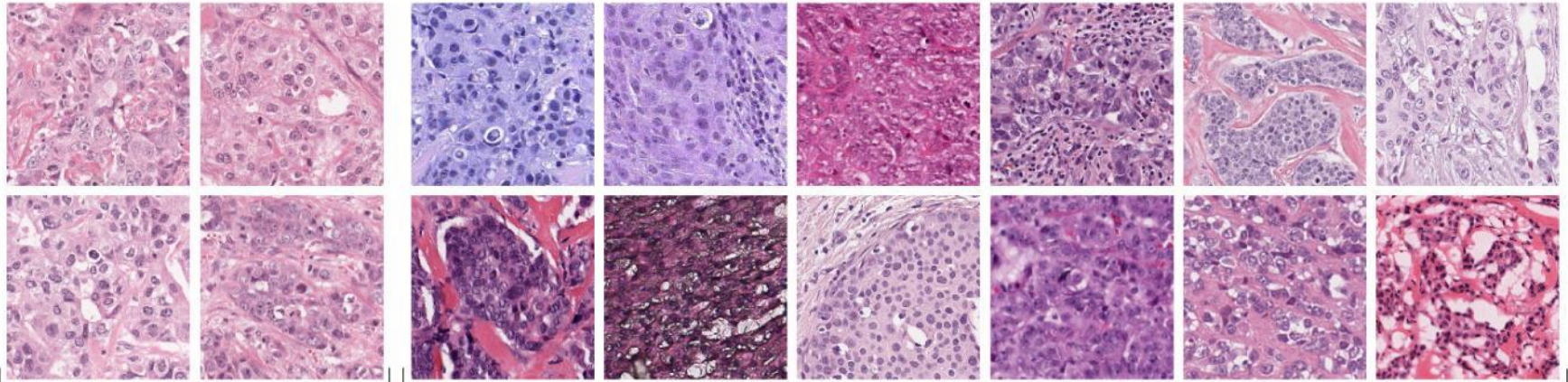
Probleem 1: referentie standaard



Oplossing: PHH3 IHC



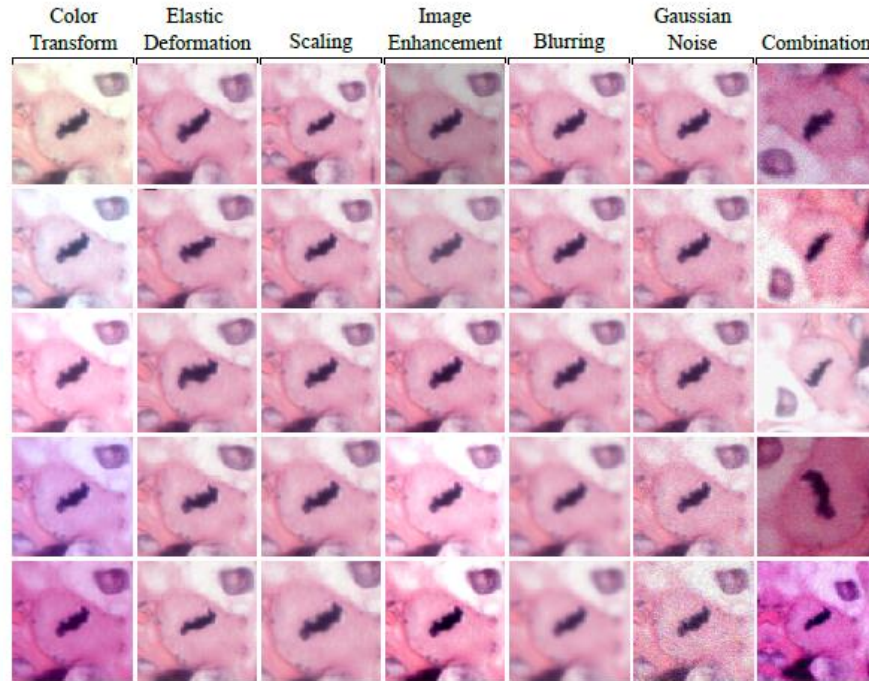
Probleem 2: kleuringsverschillen

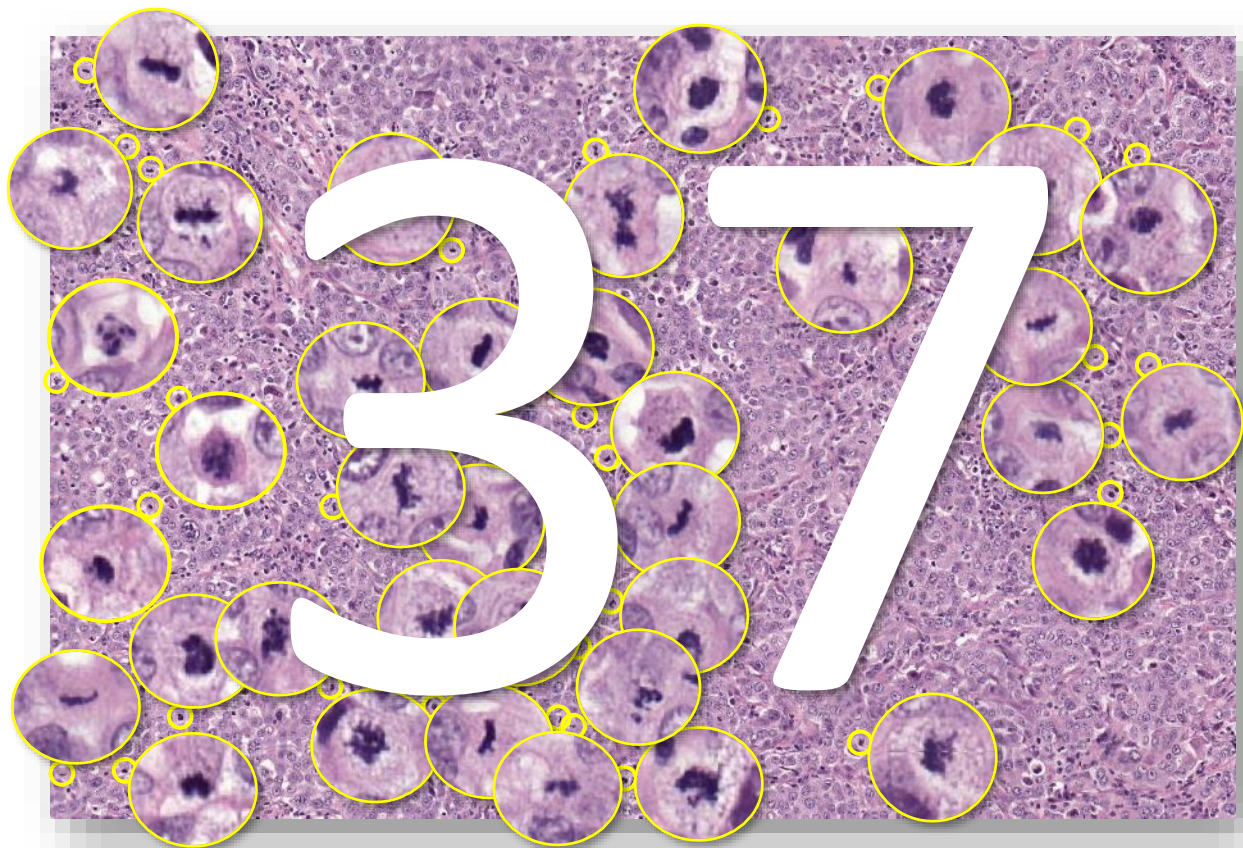


TNBC dataset

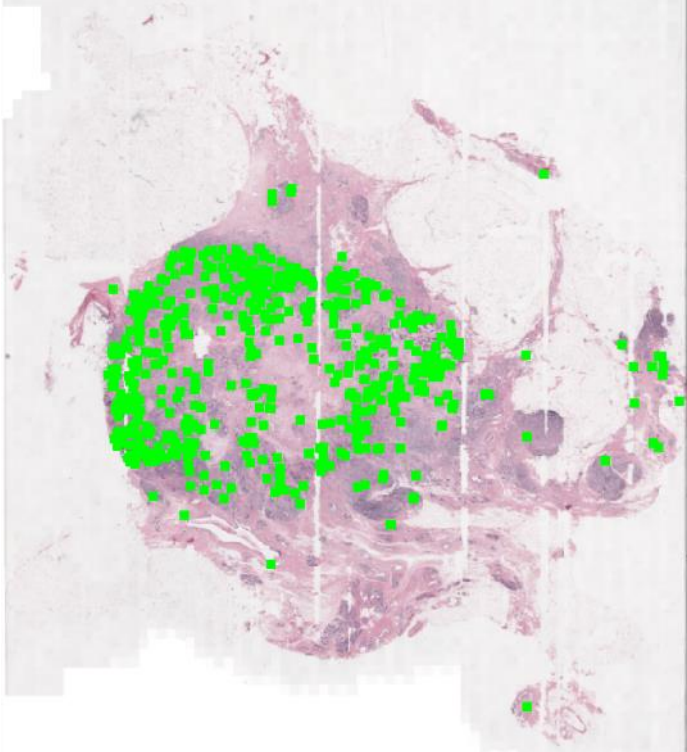
TUPAC dataset

Oplossing 2: KI laten wennen aan kleurverschil

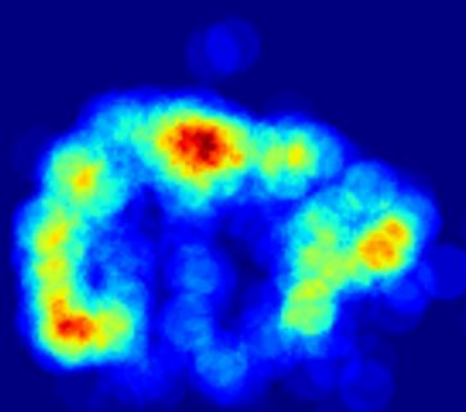




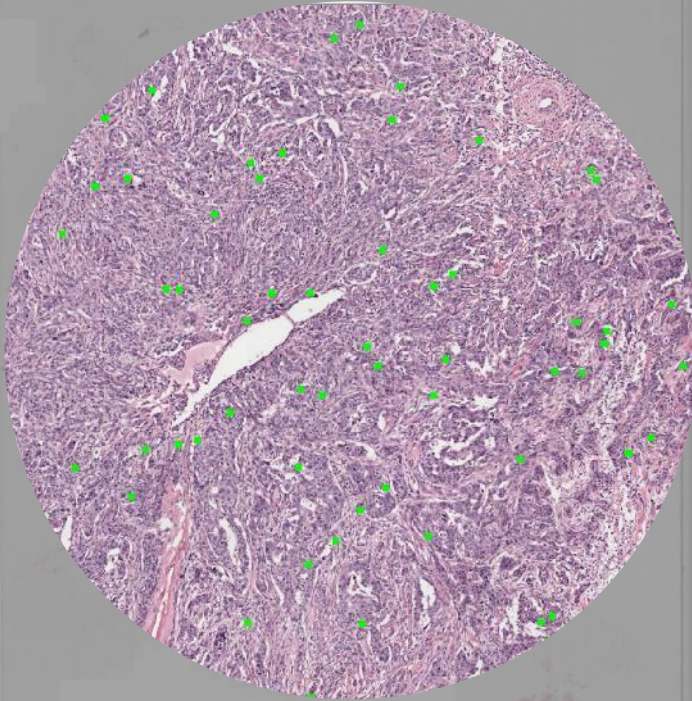
Detecties van mitoses



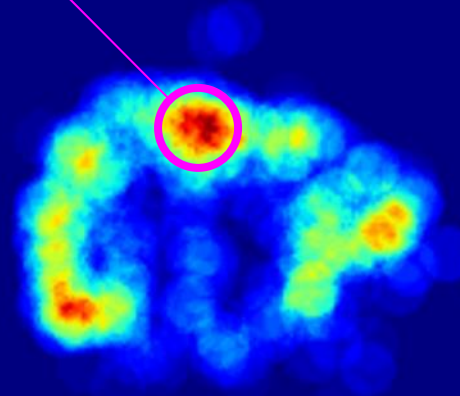
Mitosedichtheid



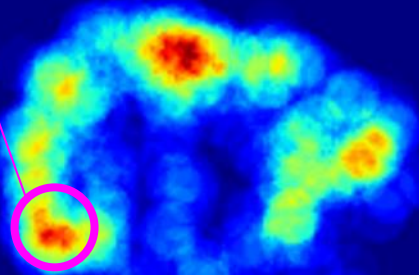
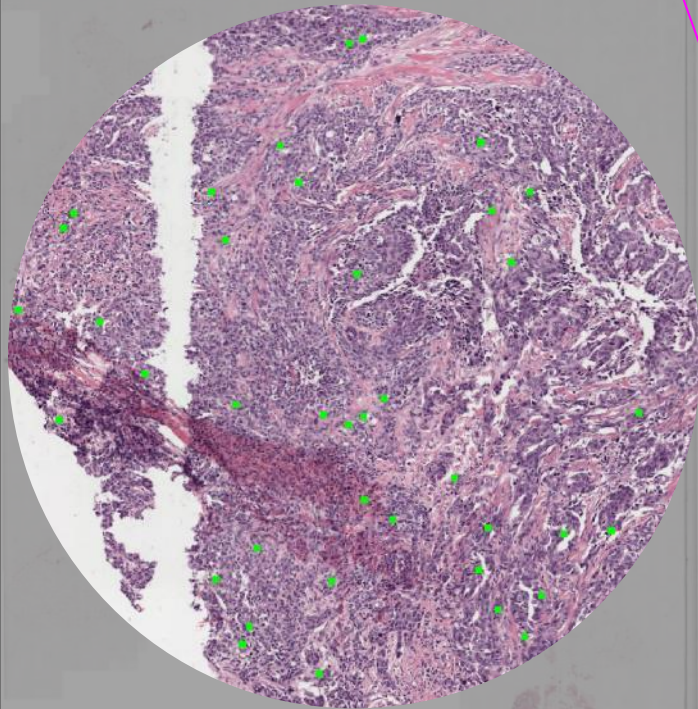
56 mitoses



Directe zichtbaarheid hot-spots



38 mitoses



Zelflerende computers in de pathologie

Detectie van metastasen
in lymfeklieren

Automatisch tellen
van mitoses

Kwantificatie van
tumor/stroma-ratio

Identificatie van
tumor-geassocieerd stroma

Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio

Annals of Oncology

original articles

Annals of Oncology 24: 179–185, 2013

doi:10.1093/annonc/mds246

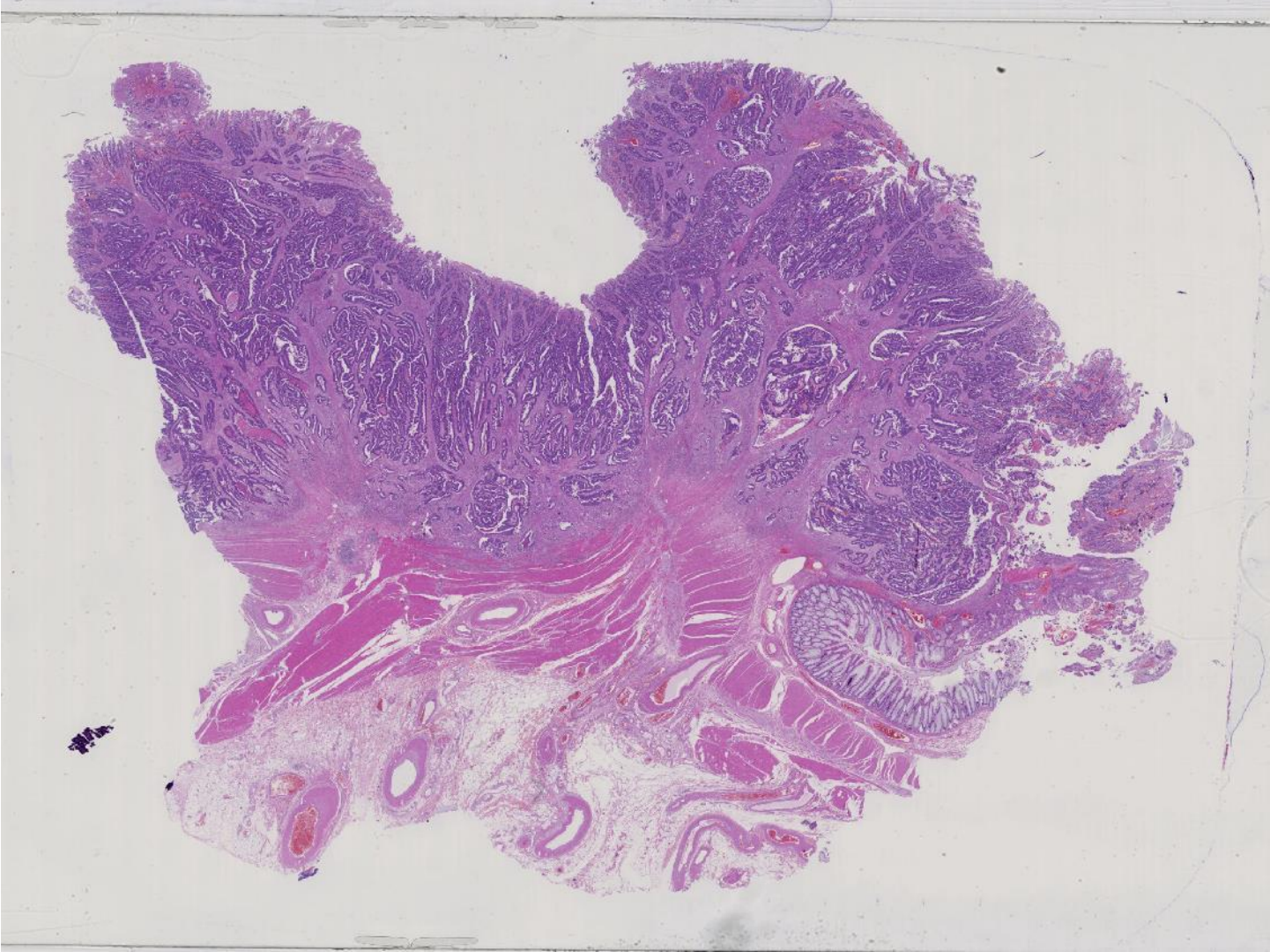
Published online 2 August 2012

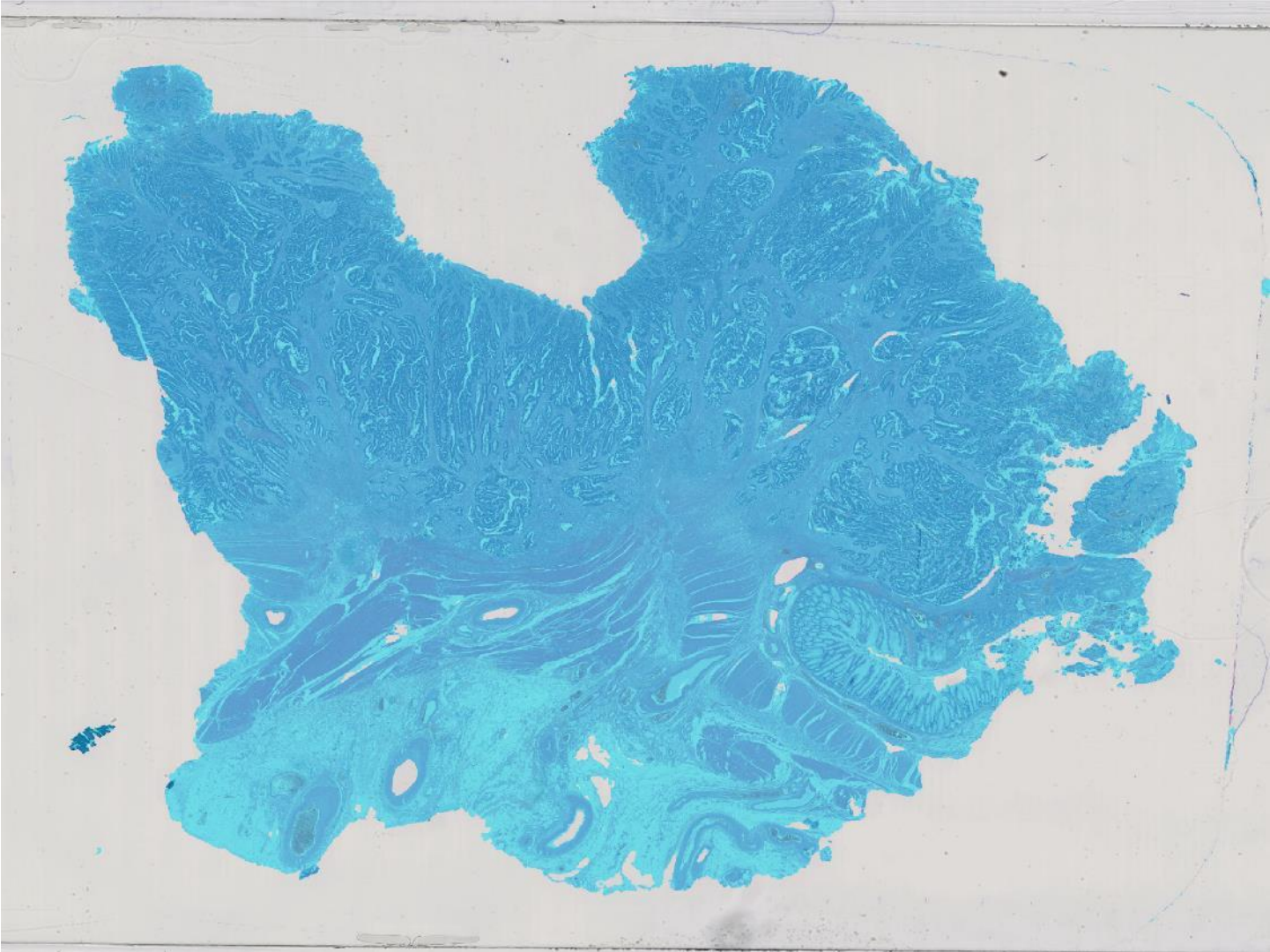
The proportion of tumor-stroma as a strong prognosticator for stage II and III colon cancer patients: validation in the VICTOR trial

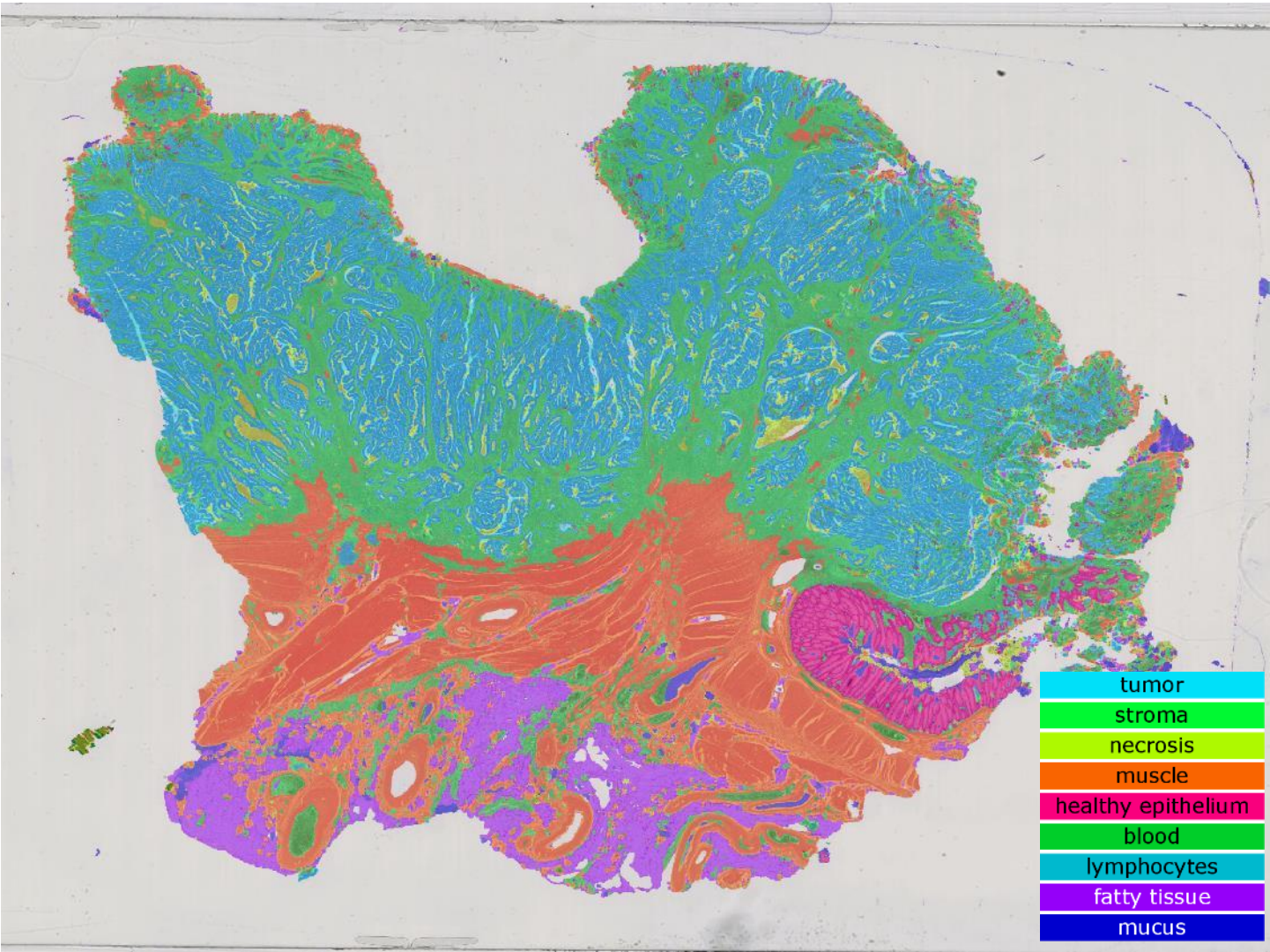
A. Huijbers¹, R. A. E. M. Tollenaar¹, G. W. v Pelt¹, E. C. M. Zeestraten¹, S. Dutton³, C. C. McConkey⁶, E. Domingo⁷, V. T. H. B. M. Smit², R. Midgley⁴, B. F. Warren⁸, E. C. Johnstone⁴, D. J. Kerr⁵ & W. E. Mesker^{1*}

Departments of ¹Surgery; ²Pathology, Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden, The Netherlands; ³Centre for Statistics in Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford; Departments of ⁴Oncology; ⁵Clinical Pharmacology, University of Oxford, Oxford; ⁶Clinical Trials Unit, University of Warwick, Coventry; ⁷Molecular and Population Genetics, Wellcome Trust Center for Human Genetics, Oxford; ⁸Department of Pathology, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford, UK

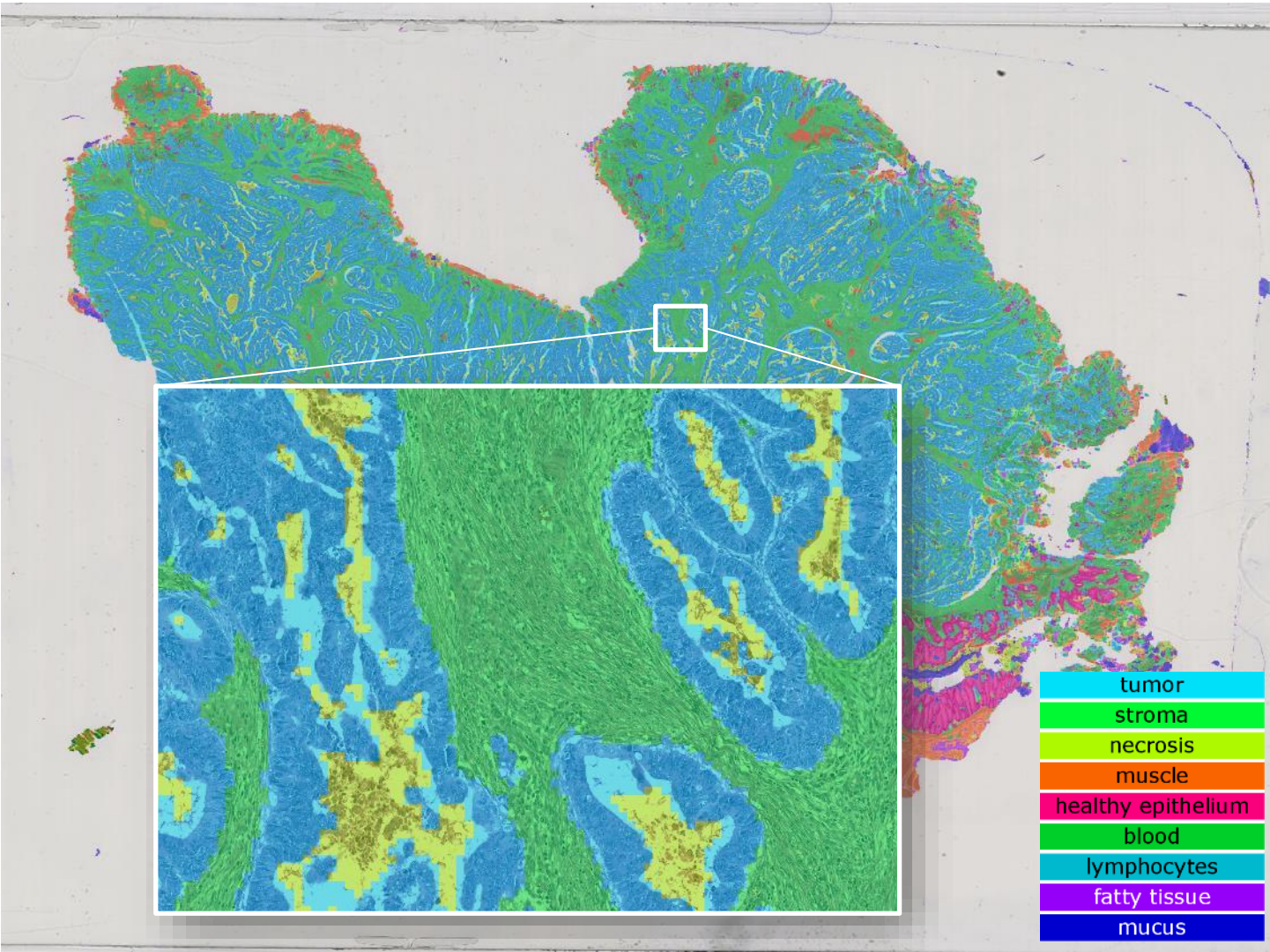
Received 28 February 2012; revised 15 June 2012; accepted 18 June 2012

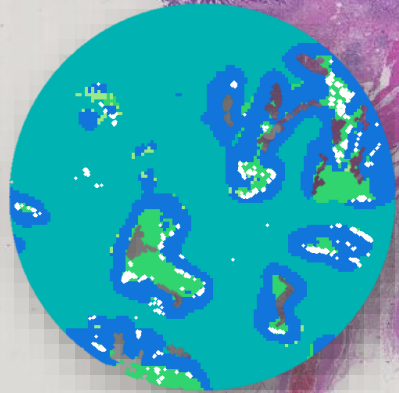
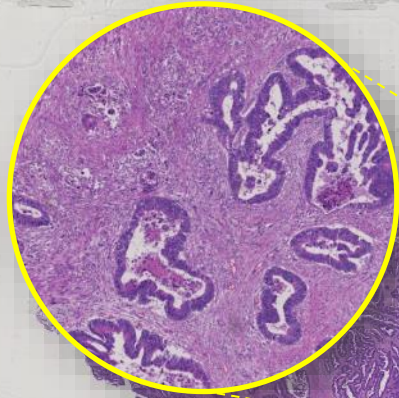






- tumor
- stroma
- necrosis
- muscle
- healthy epithelium
- blood
- lymphocytes
- fatty tissue
- mucus





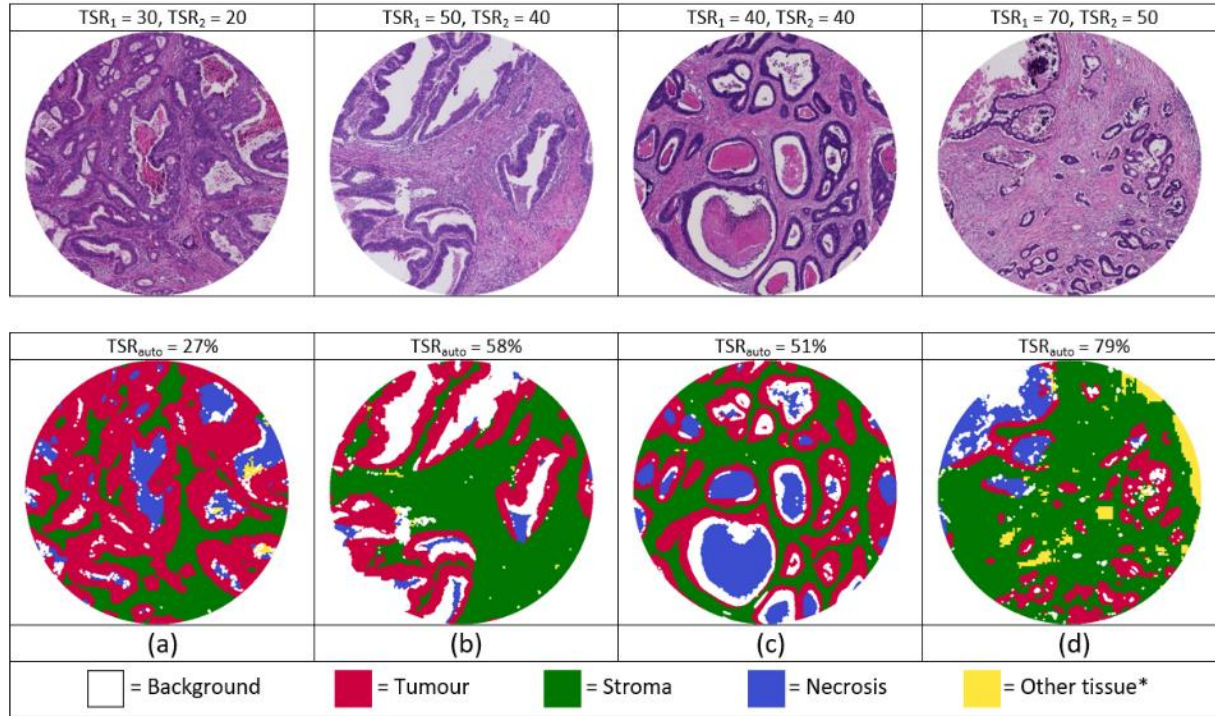
$$TSR = \frac{\text{Hoeveelheid strom}}{\text{Hoeveelheid tumor+stroma}} = 72\%$$

Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio

125 patienten met rectumcarcinoom

- Stadium I-III
- Minimaal 5 jaar follow-up
- Geen neoadjuvante therapie

Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio

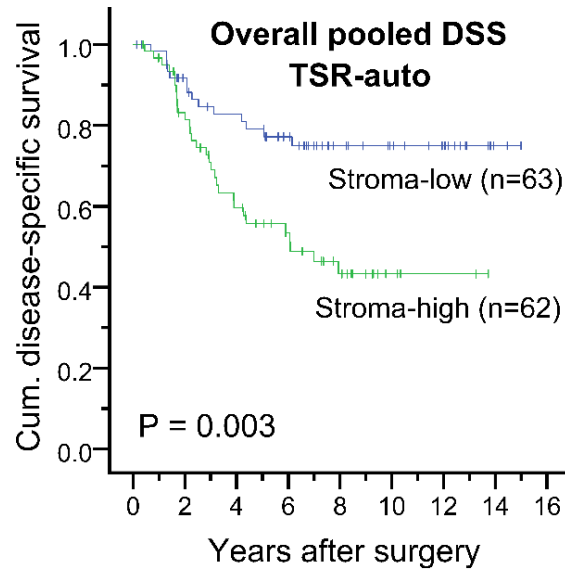
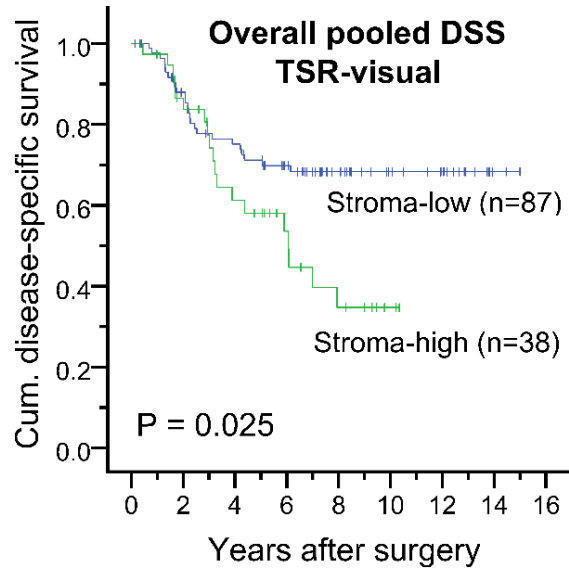


Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio

Crosstab: Observer 1 versus Observer 2				
$\kappa = 0.548$		Observer 2		
		Stroma-low	Stroma-high	Total
Observer 1	Stroma-low	75	8	83
	Stroma-high	16	26	42
	Total	91	34	125

Crosstab: TSR-Visual (consensus) versus TSR-auto				
$\kappa = 0.518$		TSR-auto		
		Stroma-low	Stroma-high	Total
TSR-visual (consensus)	Stroma-low	60	27	87
	Stroma-high	3	35	38
	Total	63	62	125

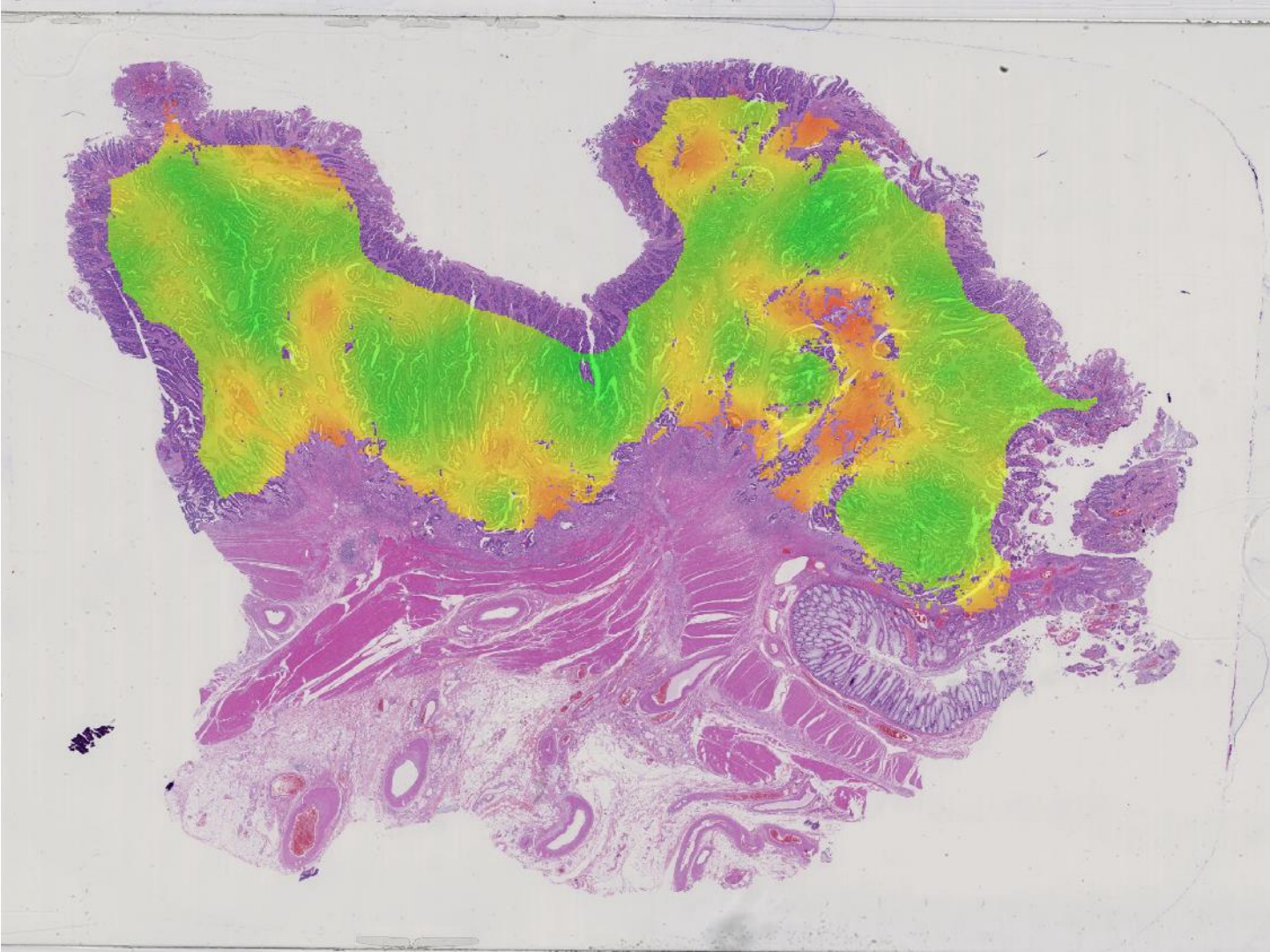
Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio



Kwantificatie van tumor/stroma-ratio

Table 5. Uni- and multivariate Cox regression analysis for disease-specific survival.

	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis			
	HR (95% CI)	P-val.	Visual	P-val.	Auto	P-val.
Age	1.01 (0.98-1.04)	0.376				
Gender	0.85 (0.45-1.60)	0.604				
T-stage	2.42 (1.47-3.99)	0.001	1.97 (1.16-3.34)	0.012	2.05 (1.24-3.38)	0.005
N-stage	2.16 (1.49-3.14)	0.0001	2.06 (1.13-3.75)	0.018	2.12 (1.17-3.84)	0.014
Surgical procedure	1.48 (0.94-2.31)	0.090				
Tumour grade	2.96 (1.42-6.17)	0.004	2.40 (1.05-5.48)	0.038	2.23 (0.99-5.00)	0.052
Adj. <u>chemoth.</u>	1.17 (0.28-4.82)	0.831				
Adj. <u>radioth.</u>	2.56 (1.41-4.63)	0.002	0.72 (0.27-1.88)	0.496	0.68 (0.27-1.72)	0.417
TSR-visual	1.96 (1.08-3.58)	0.027	2.07 (1.09-3.93)	0.026		
TSR-auto	2.57 (1.36-4.86)	0.004			2.75 (1.44-5.27)	0.002



Zelflerende computers in de pathologie

Detectie van metastasen
in lymfeklieren

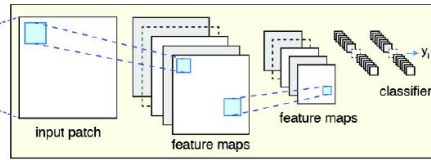
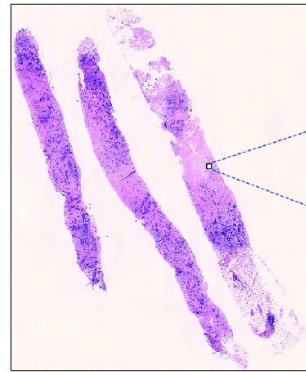
Automatisch tellen
van mitoses

Kwantificatie van
tumor/stroma-ratio

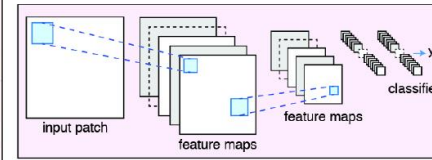
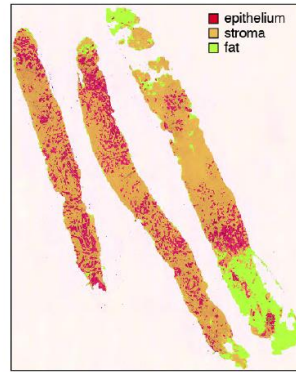
Identificatie van
tumor-geassocieerd stroma

Tumor-geassocieerd stroma

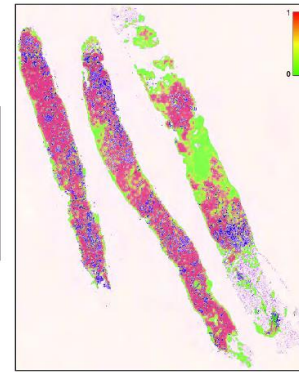
Tumor stroma identification pipeline

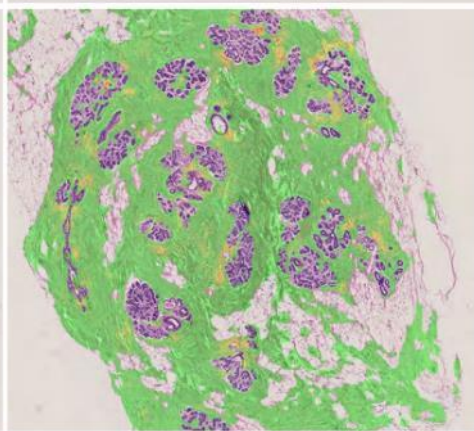
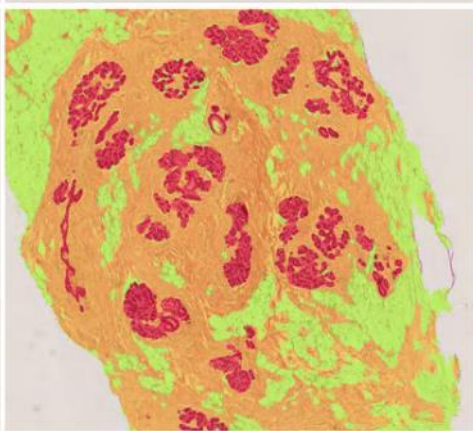
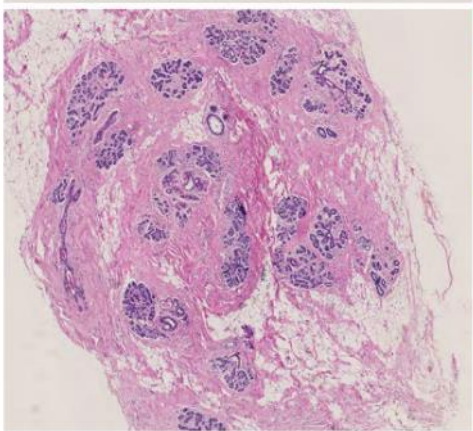
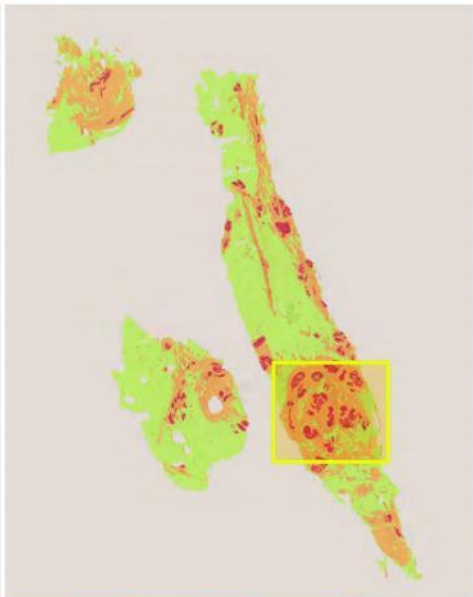
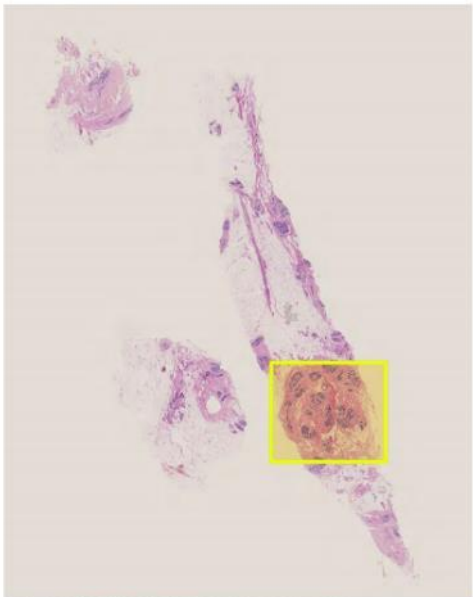


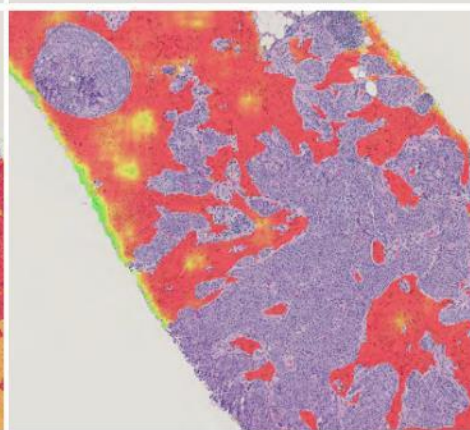
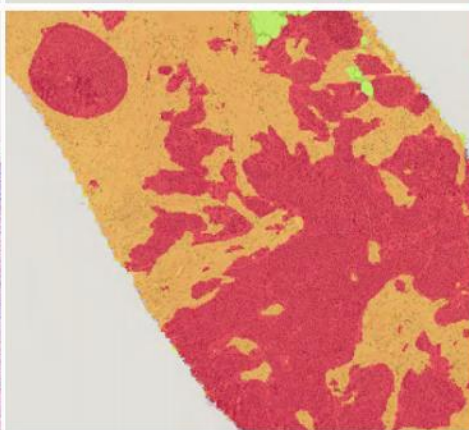
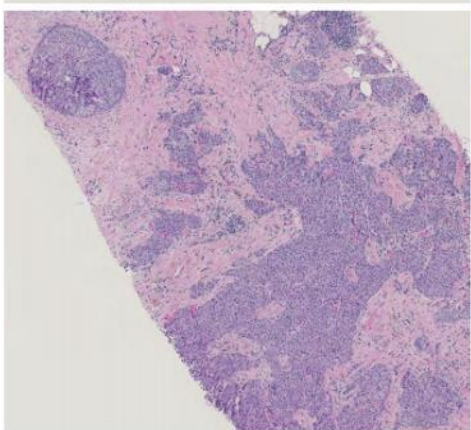
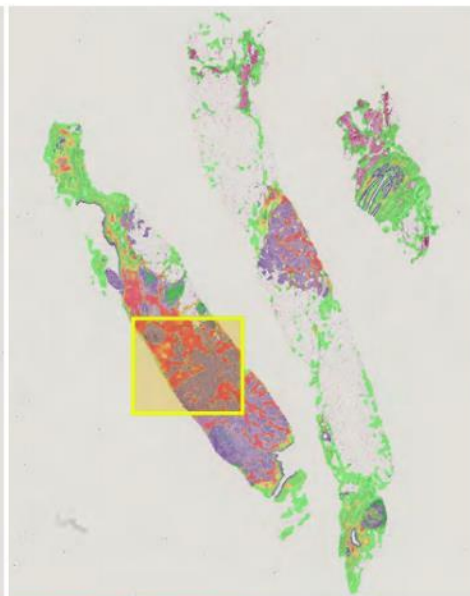
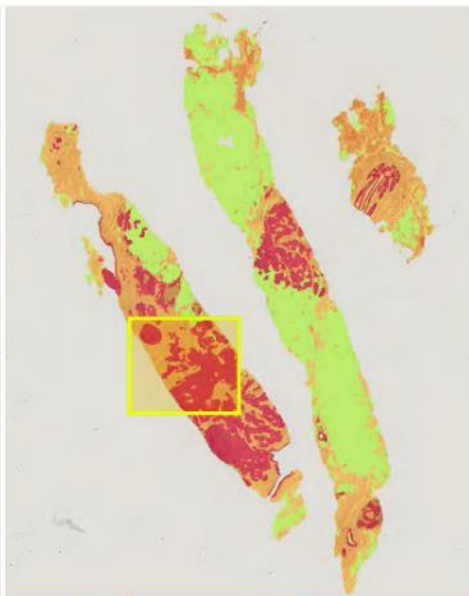
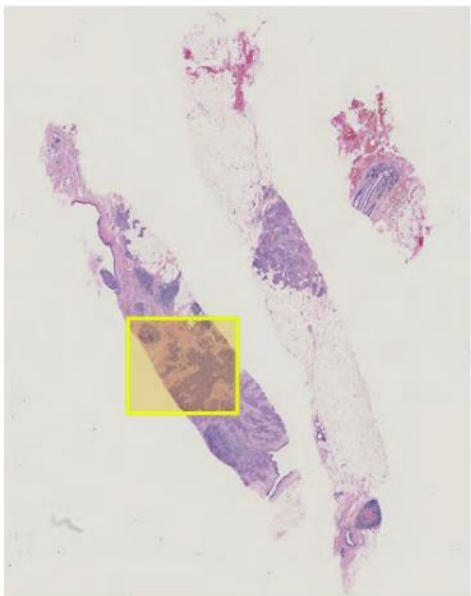
CNN I - tissue component classifier



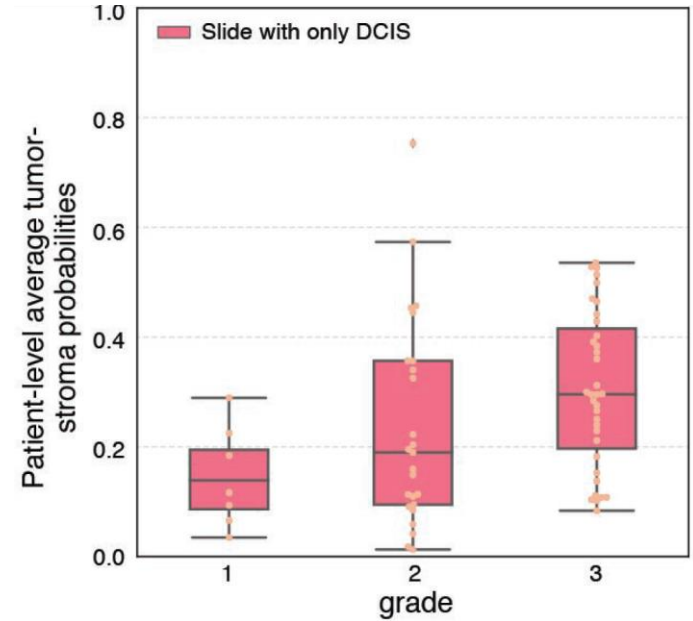
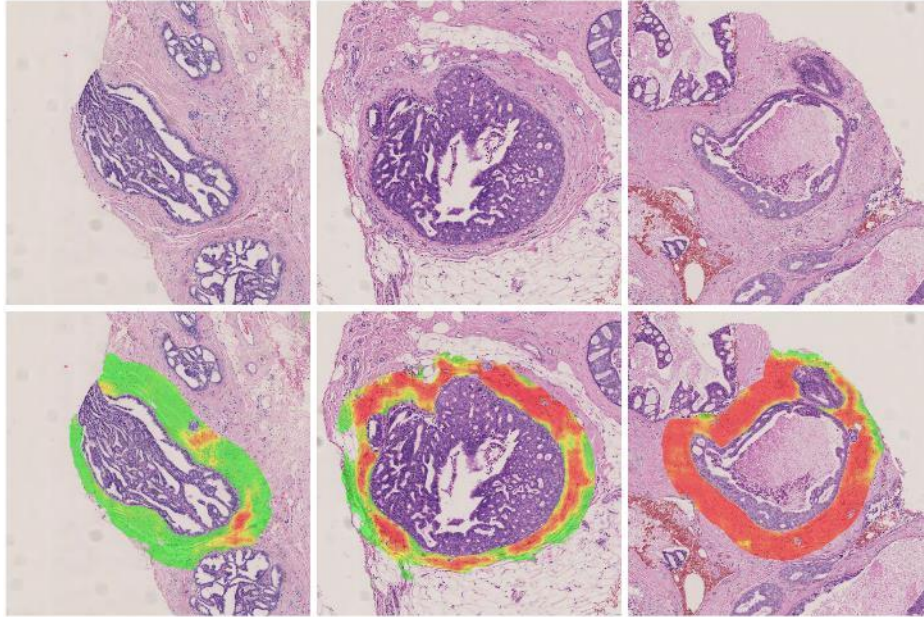
CNN II - stroma classifier



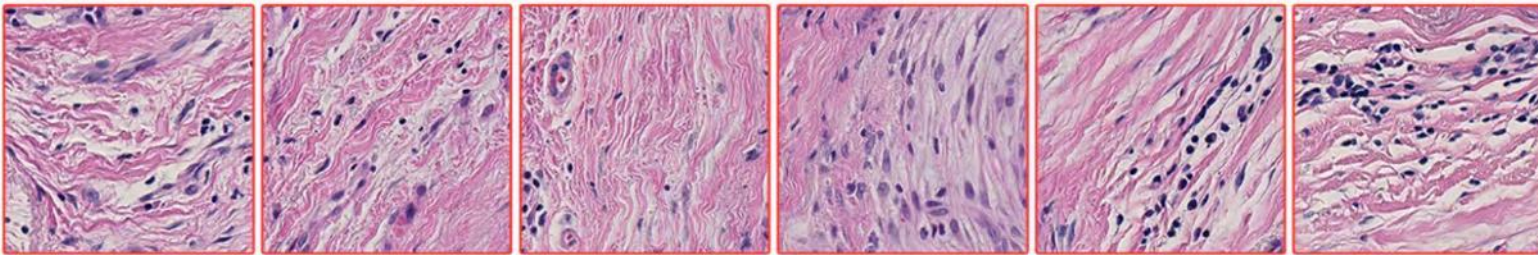
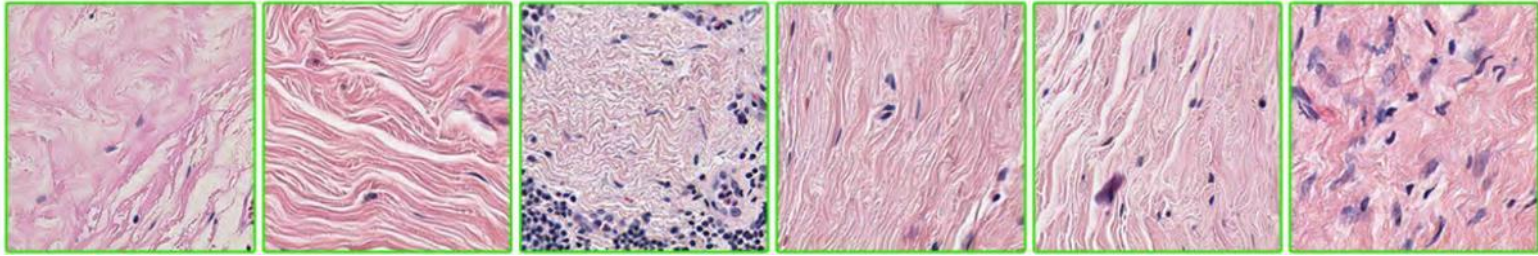




Tumor-geassocieerd stroma



Tumor-geassocieerd stroma





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