

The Radiology AI Handbook

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THE RADIOLOGY AI HANDBOOK

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CONTENTS

PART I Background

- 1 AI in Radiology—Past and Present 3
Nadeen Aladham ■ Katherine P. Andriole
- 2 AI in Radiology—Future 9
Nadeen Aladham ■ Katherine P. Andriole
- 3 Technical Principles 19
Adrian Coscia ■ Satvik Tripathi ■ Dania Daye

PART II Interpretive Applications

- 4 Interpretive Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Breast Radiology 31
Tulasi Talluri
- 5 Artificial Intelligence in Cardiovascular Imaging 45
Marvee Espiritu ■ Rajat Chand
- 6 Interpretive Applications: Chest 51
Rasheed Abdullah ■ Mustafa Azam
- 7 Artificial Intelligence in Emergency Radiology 59
Nadeen Aladham ■ Rajat Chand
- 8 Artificial Intelligence in Gastrointestinal Imaging 63
Marvee Espiritu ■ Rajat Chand
- 9 Genitourinary 71
Alice Hou
- 10 Artificial Intelligence in Head and Neck Radiology: Current Innovations, Challenges, and Future Directions 77
Srikanth Mahankali
- 11 Interpretive Applications: Musculoskeletal 85
Mustafa Azam ■ Sazid Mohammed Hasan ■ Ehab S. Saleh
- 12 Neuroradiology 93
Ashley M. Carter ■ Harrison Dai ■ Simran Phuyal ■ Brandon Lucke-Wold ■ Kevin Pierre ■ Michael Karsy
- 13 Interpretive Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Interventional Radiology 101
Sudhen B. Desai ■ Tulasi Talluri
- 14 Artificial Intelligence in Nuclear Radiology: Unlocking the Potential for Enhanced Patient 111
Nadeen Aladham ■ Rajat Chand

PART III Noninterpretive Applications

- 15 Patient Facing Noninterpretive Artificial Intelligence Applications 127
Sudhen B. Desai ■ Shahrukh Naseer
- 16 Navigating the Radiologic Technologist's Landscape: Current Innovations and Future Directions of Artificial Intelligence in Radiology 133
Maria Bach Nielsen ■ Robert Lauritzen ■ Janus Uhd Nybing ■ Michel Christian Nemery ■ Martin Lillholm
- 17 Business-Facing Approaches 145
Michael M. Gilbert Bodell ■ Reid Fursmidt ■ Robert Short
- 18 Noninterpretive Application of Artificial Intelligence in Radiology: Population Health 153
Vishaal Kondoer ■ Jonathan Antony Stone ■ Tulasi Talluri ■ Heather Mattie

PART IV Develop Your Application

- 19 Data Curation 163
Sijing Feng ■ Christopher McMahan ■ Anna Hu
- 20 Artificial Intelligence Network Training and Validation in Radiology: Recent Developments and Real-World Examples 187
Marlee Mason-Maready
- 21 Regulatory Considerations for Radiology Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning Devices 197
Gregory M. Ramina ■ James M. Hillis

PART V Case Studies

- 22 Response to COVID With Artificial Intelligence—Assisted Radiologic Diagnosis 211
Reid Fursmidt ■ Michael M. Gilbert Bodell ■ Robert Short
- 23 Arterys Artificial Intelligence: Inception, Development, Growth 219
Marvee Espiritu ■ John Axerio-Cilies
- 24 Viz.ai—Pioneering Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare 227
David Golan ■ Yuval Duchin
- Index 241

AI in Radiology—Past and Present

Nadeen Aladham ■ Katherine P. Andriole

KEY POINTS

- Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing radiology with applications such as computer-aided diagnosis, image quantification, and workflow automation.
- Nearly 1000 AI healthcare tools have been approved by the FDA, with the largest percentage in radiology.
- Although AI has multiple potential benefits, concerns include medical-legal responsibility, algorithm transparency and explainability, cost, potential job displacement, and ethical considerations, including bias and fairness of models. Seamless integration into point-of-care systems must be addressed in order for tools to be broadly adopted.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Machine Learning (ML): A subset of artificial intelligence that involves the use of algorithms and statistical methods to enable computer systems to learn from data and improve their performance on a specific task without being explicitly programmed (Fig. 1.1).

Deep Learning (DL): A subset of machine learning that utilizes convolutional neural networks with multiple hidden layers to process and analyze data and is especially well suited for complex tasks like image analysis, enabled by current computational capabilities (Fig. 1.1).

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): A type of machine learning architecture designed for processing grid-like data, such as images and videos, by applying convolution operations to mathematically extract relevant features in data.

Computer-Aided Detection/Diagnosis (CADe/x): A system that employs computer algorithms to assist radiologists in interpreting medical images and providing diagnostic support by identifying potential abnormalities. Some CAD systems use classical machine learning

with human-defined features, whereas others use data-driven CNN architectures.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): A branch of artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language, enabling machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language.

Software as a Medical Device

(SaMD): Software intended to be used for one or more medical purposes that perform these purposes without being part of a hardware medical device.⁵

Reference Standard: The correct or true label (sometimes called ground truth) used for training and evaluating AI systems, against which their accuracy and performance are measured.

Transparency: The degree to which the inner workings of an AI system can be understood by humans, including how decisions are made and the rationale behind those decisions.

Explainable AI: AI systems designed to provide clear and comprehensible explanations for their decision-making processes, enhancing trust and accountability.

Improvement in Adenomas per Colonoscopy Using a Computer-Aided Detection Device



Randomized trial, standard vs. CAdE colonoscopy



1359 screening and surveillance participants



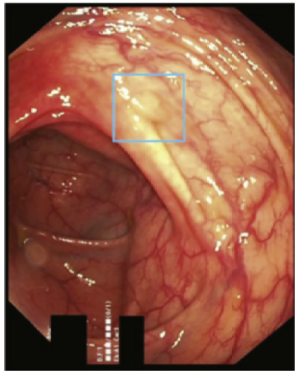
5 U.S.-based academic and community centers



22 experienced endoscopists



↑ 27% in adenomas per colonoscopy



Detection of a 4-mm adenoma in the hepatic flexure by the computer-aided detection (CAdE) device

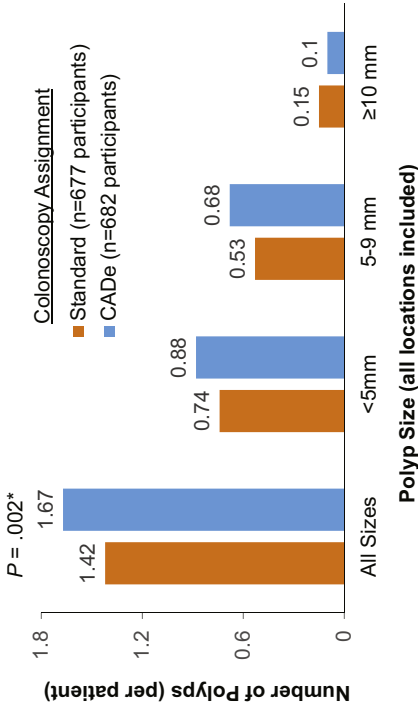


Fig. 8.2 Key findings of the randomized controlled trial that evaluated the performance of SKOUT, an FDA-approved computer-assisted device used in the detection of polyps during colorectal cancer screening via colonoscopy. (Image adapted from Shaikat A, Lichtenstein DR, Somers SC, et al. Computer-aided detection improves adenomas per colonoscopy for screening and surveillance colonoscopy: a randomized trial. *Gastroenterology*. 2022;163(3):732–741.)

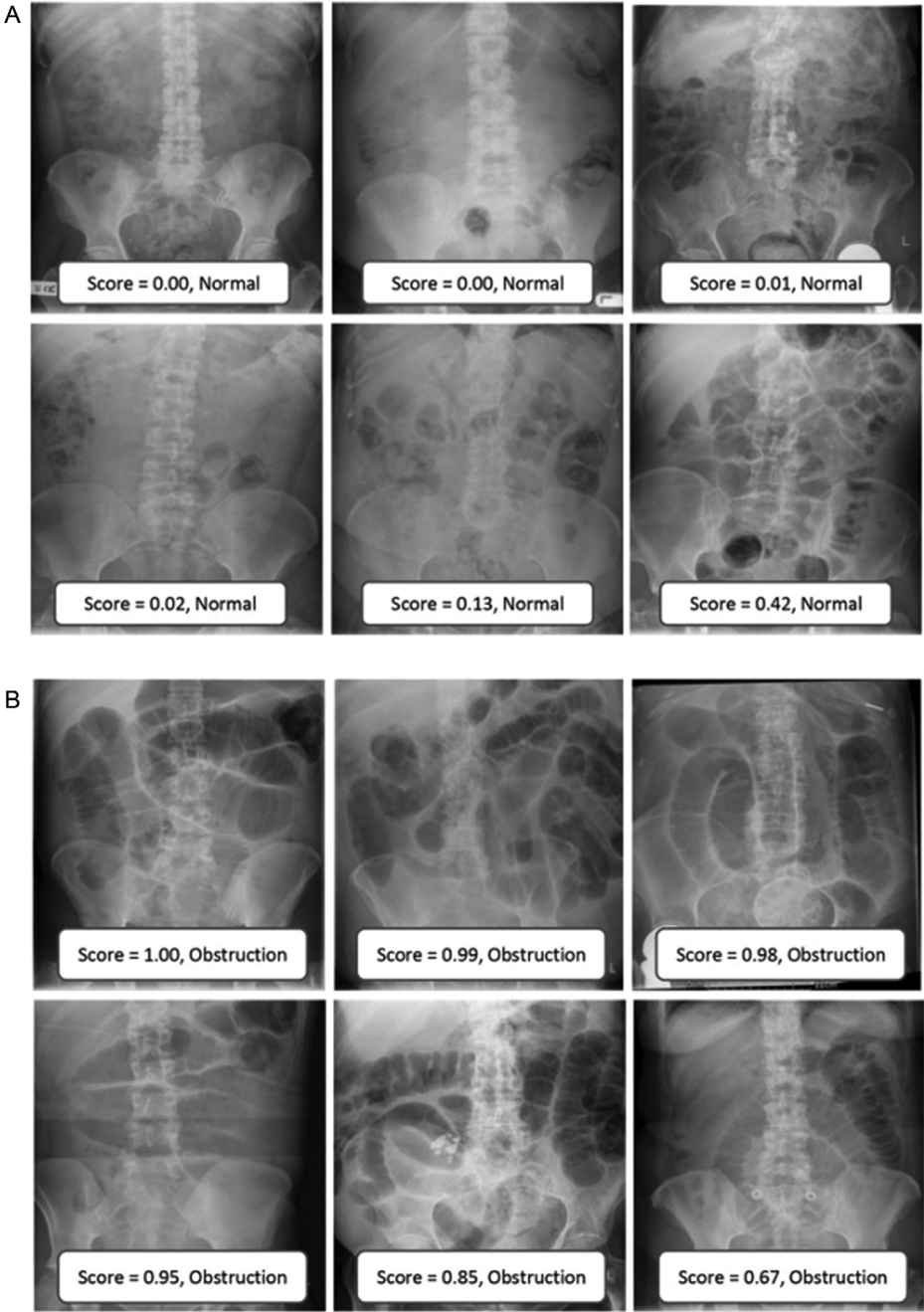


Fig. 8.3 Plan abdominal radiographic images correctly identified as normal or obstruction using a deep learning model. (Image adapted from Kim DH, Wit H, Thurston M, et al. An artificial intelligence deep learning model for identification of small bowel obstruction on plain abdominal radiographs. *Br J Radiol.* 2021;94(1122):20201407.)

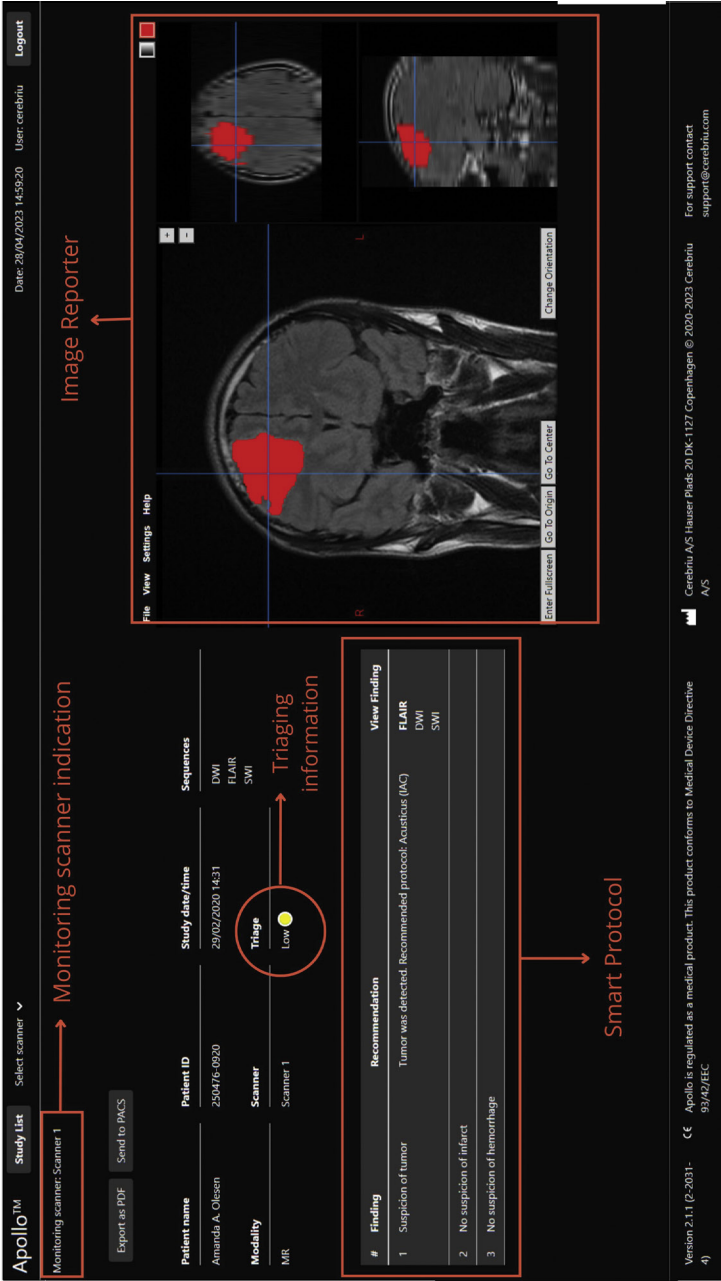


Fig. 16.1 Apollo study interface with explanations for a deidentified patient.