

AI IN DE RADILOGIE

Dr. J.J. Visser, radiologist, health economist, epidemiologist

CMIO

Assistant-professor Value-based radiology AI

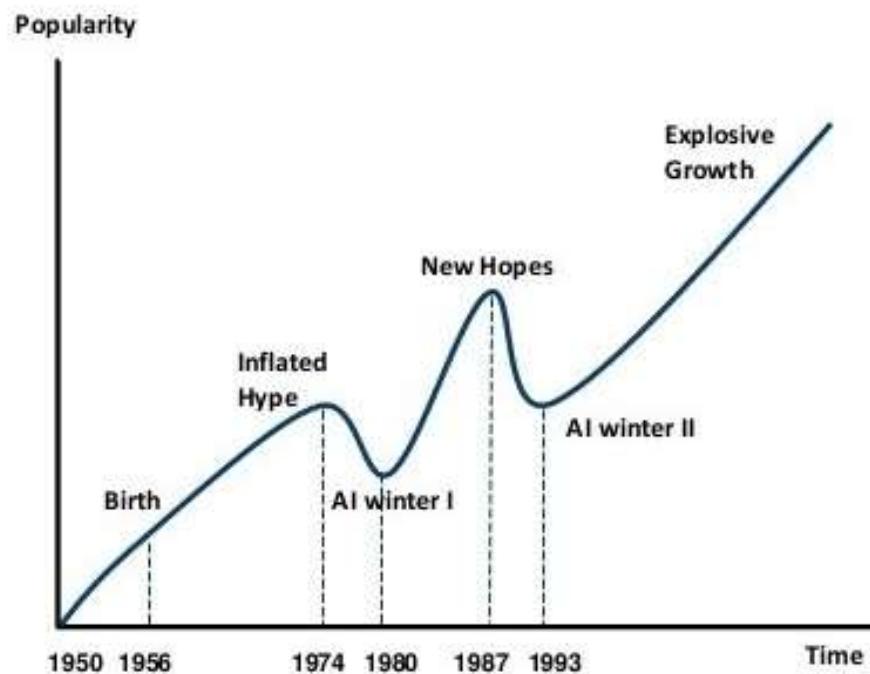




“People should stop training radiologists now. It’s just completely obvious that within five years deep learning is going to do better than radiologists.”

— AI researcher Geoffrey Hinton, 2016

AI HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BEING “THE NEXT BIG THING” ...



Timeline of AI Development

- 1950s-1960s: First AI boom - the age of reasoning, prototype AI developed
- 1970s: AI winter I
- 1980s-1990s: Second AI boom: the age of Knowledge representation (appearance of expert systems capable of reproducing human decision-making)
- 1990s: AI winter II
- 1997: Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- 2006: University of Toronto develops Deep Learning
- 2011: IBM's Watson won Jeopardy
- 2016: Go software based on Deep Learning beats world's champions

1. Radiology AI
2. Deployment / integration
3. Monitoring
4. Now: market / governance

Interactive casusworkshop

RADIOLOGY AI

There are now more than 520 marker-cleared [artificial intelligence \(AI\)](#) medical algorithms available in the United States, according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as of January 2023. The vast majority of these are related to medical imaging.

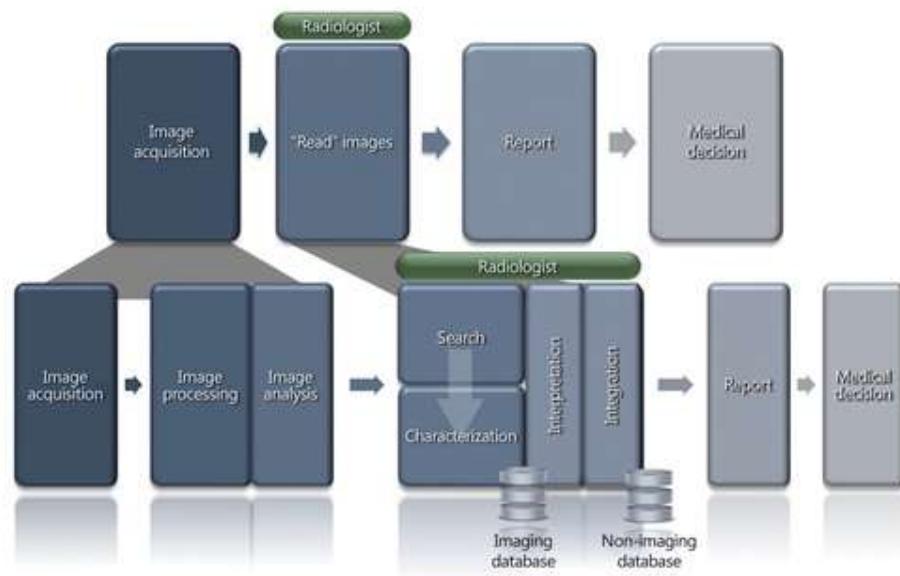
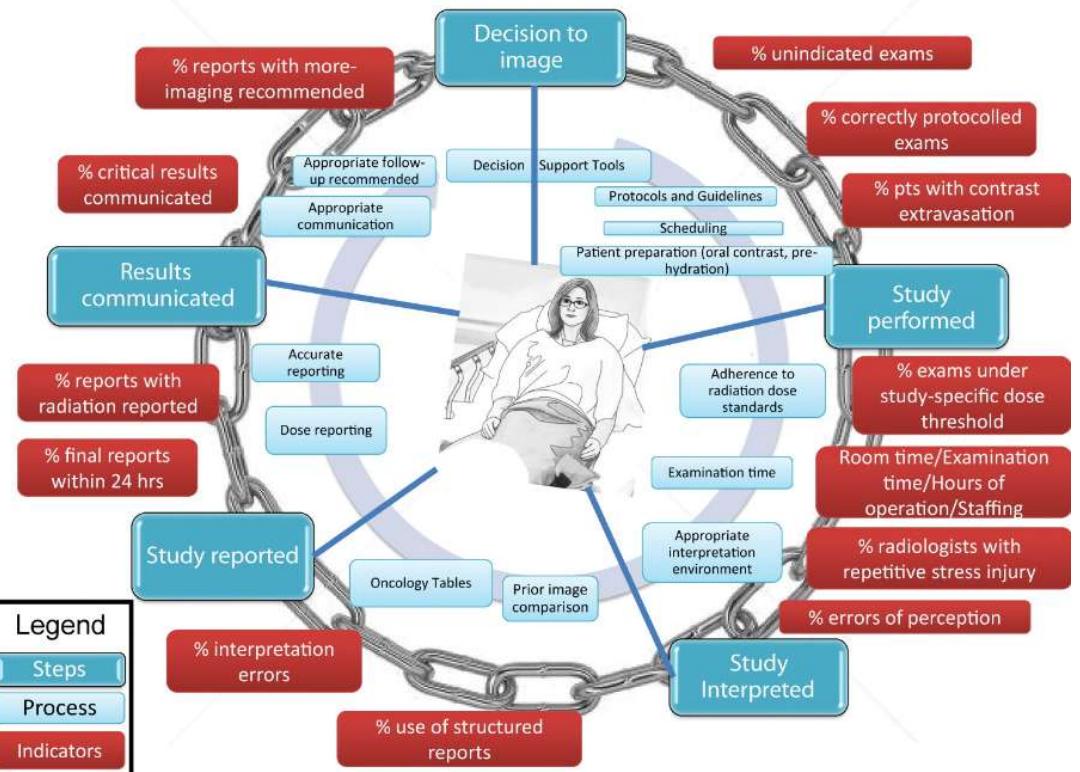
Here is the breakdown for the number of FDA-cleared algorithms across specialties:

- Radiology 396
- Cardiology 58
- Hematology 14
- Neurology 10
- Clinical chemistry 7
- Ophthalmic 7
- Gastroenterology and urology 5
- General and plastic surgery 5
- Pathology 4
- Microbiology 4
- Anesthesiology 4
- General Hospital 3
- Orthopedic 1
- Dental 1



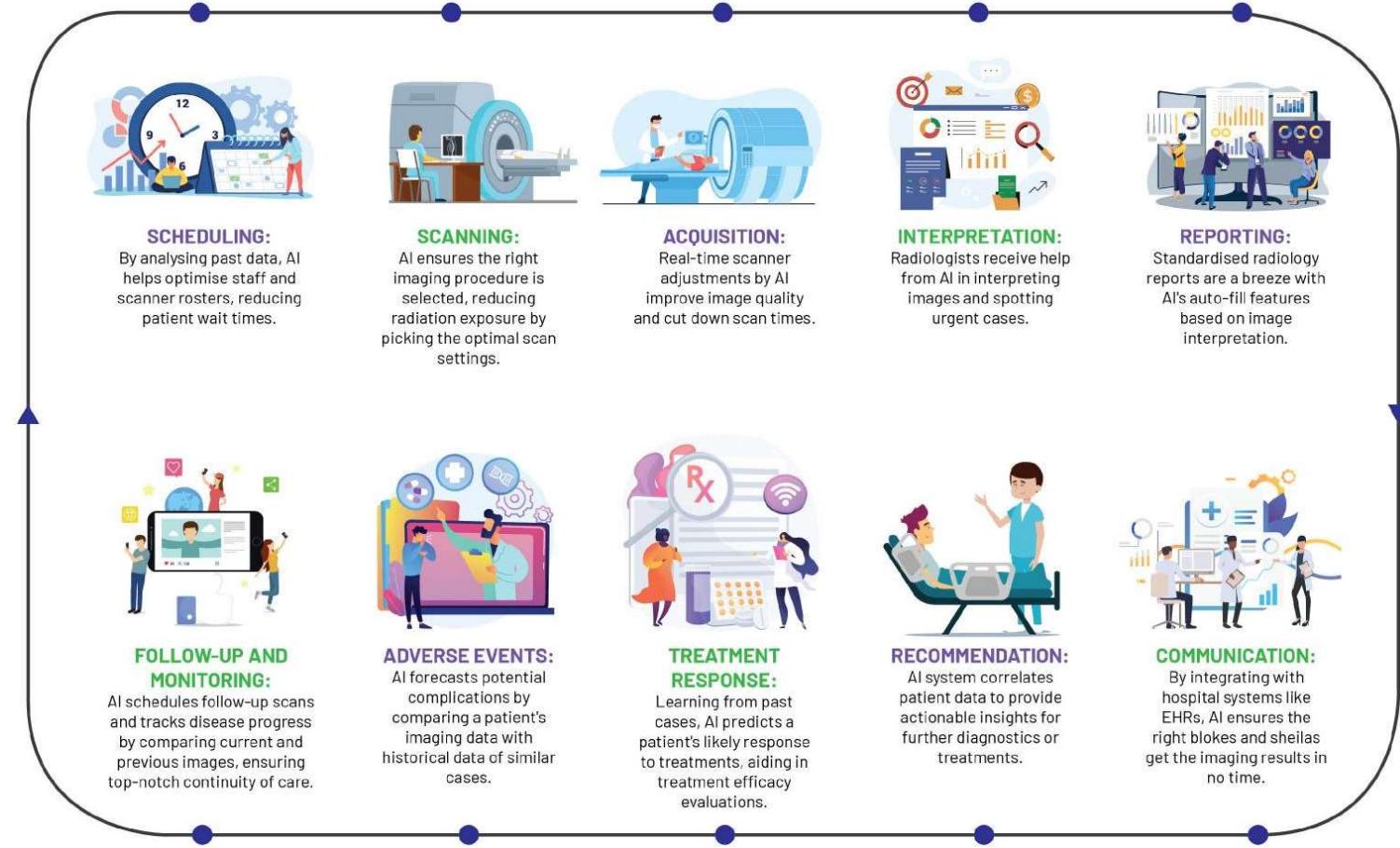
The image shows the header of the HealthExec website. At the top, there is a logo for "Innovate Healthcare" with a green circular icon. Below the logo, the word "HealthExec" is written in large, bold, blue letters. Underneath "HealthExec", it says "FOR OUTCOMES-DRIVEN HEALTHCARE LEADERS". A horizontal navigation bar follows, featuring links for COVID-19, BUSINESS, CARE, DATA, VIDEOS, CONFERENCES, CUSTOM CONTENT, and SUBSCRIBE. A red oval highlights the text "FDA has now cleared more than 500 healthcare AI algorithms" which is positioned below the navigation bar.

FDA has now cleared more than 500 healthcare AI algorithms

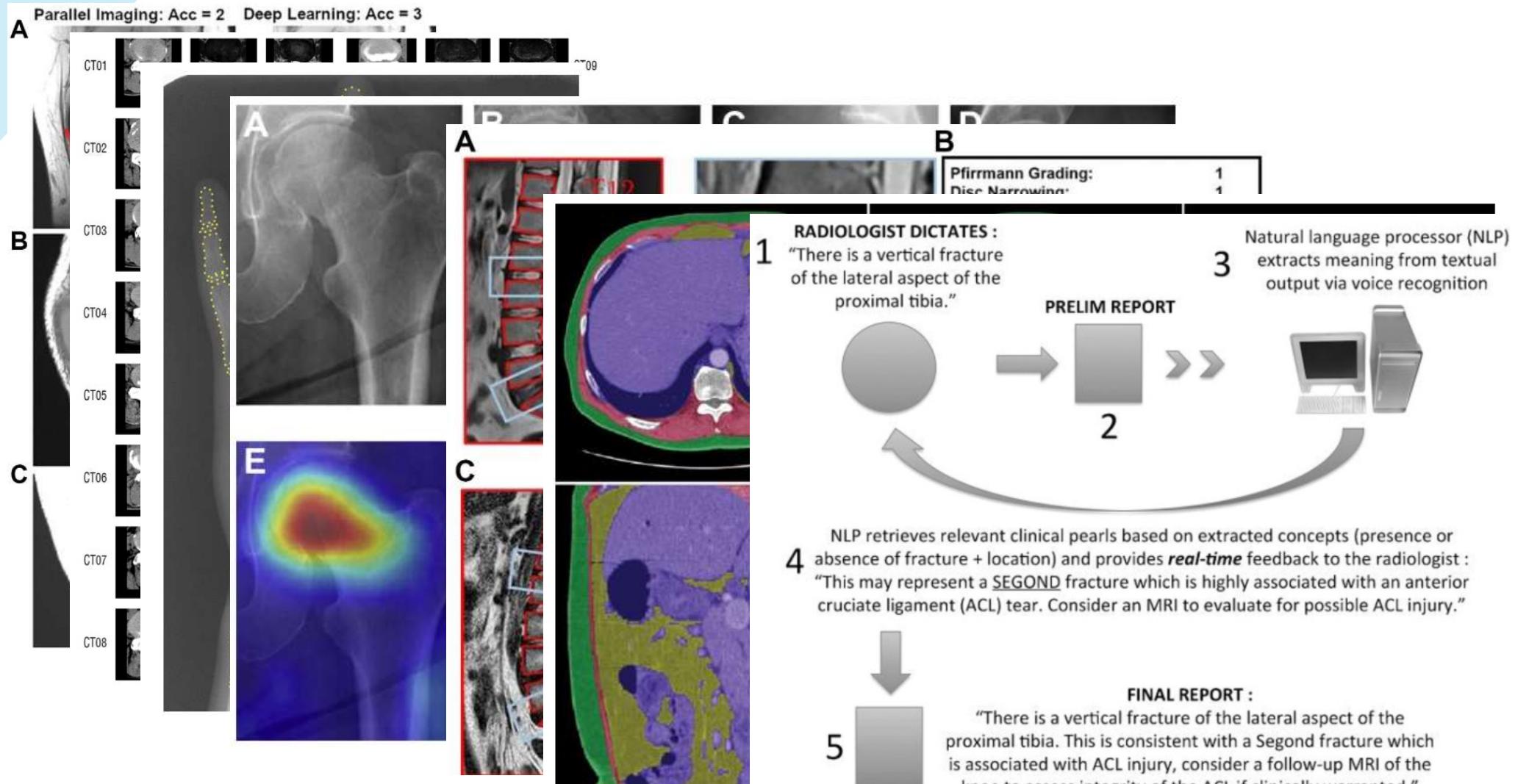


Enzmann DR. Radiology's value chain. Radiology. 2012 Apr;263(1):243-52. doi: 10.1148/radiol.12110227. PMID: 22438447.

Sarwar A, Boland G, Monks A, Kruskal JB. Metrics for Radiologists in the Era of Value-based Health Care Delivery. Radiographics. 2015 May-Jun;35(3):866-76. doi: 10.1148/rg.2015140221. Epub 2015 Apr 3. PMID: 25839737.

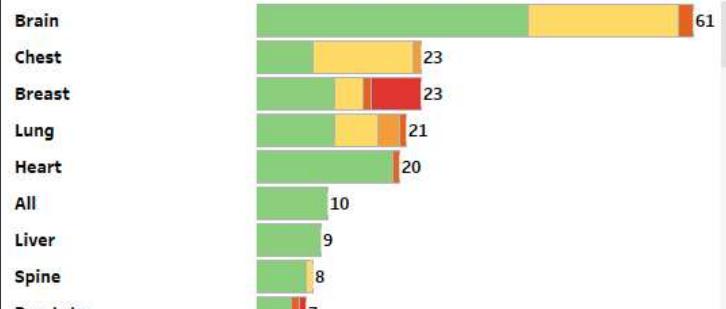


Najjar R. Redefining Radiology: A Review of Artificial Intelligence Integration in Medical Imaging. *Diagnostics (Basel)*. 2023 Aug 25;13(17):2760. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics13172760. PMID: 37685300; PMCID: PMC10487271.



Subspecialty	CT	MR	PET	US	XRAY/MAM
Abdominal	14	20		2	3
Cardiac	24	10	1	9	4
Chest	37	5		2	22
Musculoskeletal	12	6		2	12
Neuroradiology	56	32	2		4
Breast Imaging	5	3		4	22

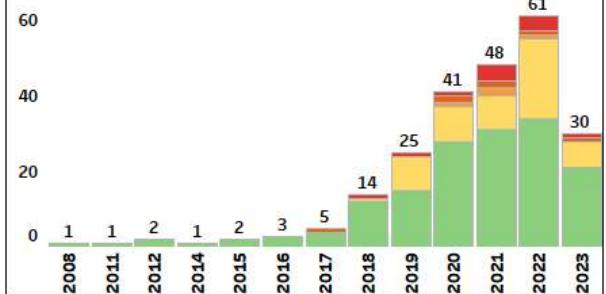
Anatomy



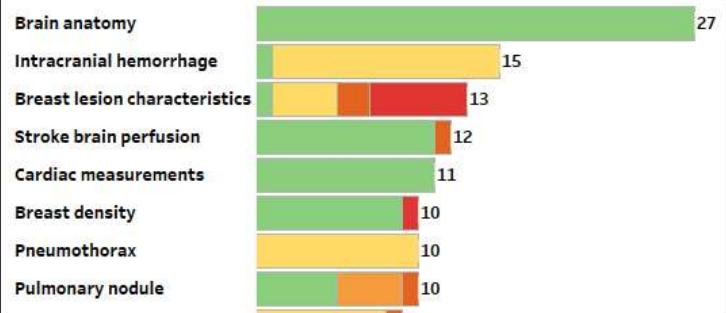
FDA CLEARED PRODUCTS

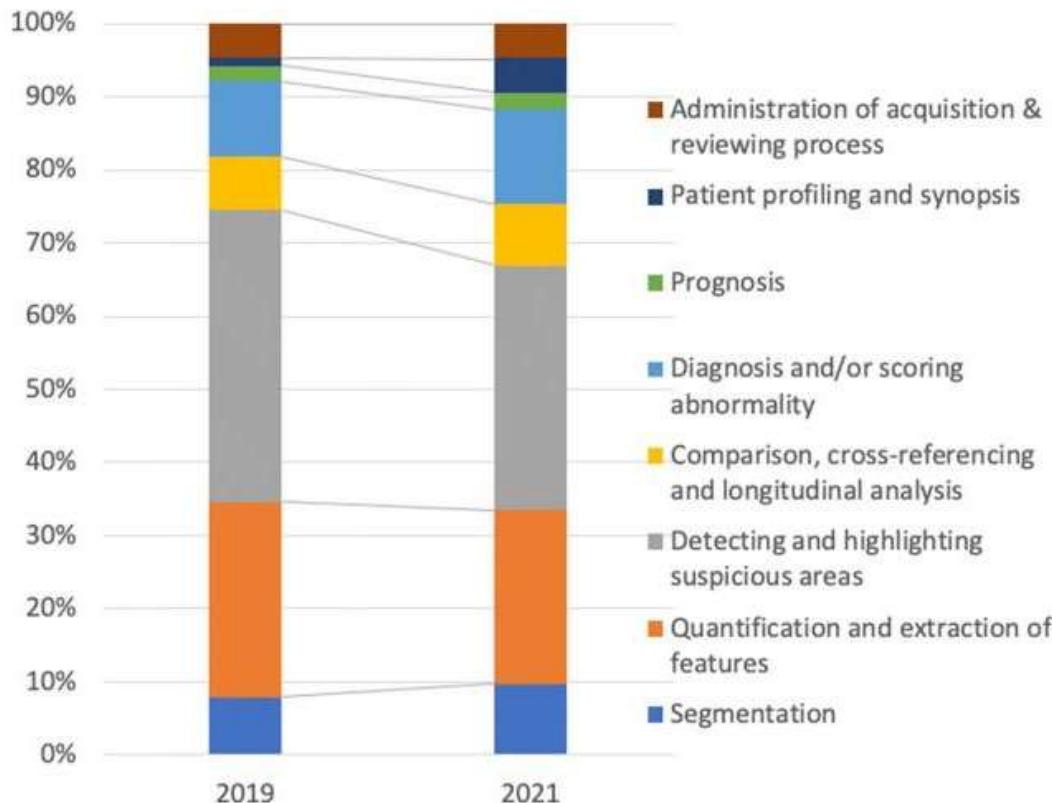
Date Cleared	Product	Company
15-5-2008	IB Neuro	Imaging Biometrics, LLC
28-12-2011	DeltaView Model 2.1	Riverain Technologies
13-4-2012	AlphaPoint Imaging Soft.	RadLogics, Inc.
27-12-2012	ClearRead +Confirm	Riverain Technologies
17-9-2014	Lung Density Analysis	Imbio LLC
4-2-2015	Neuroreader	Brainreader ApS
10-10-2015	Vitreo CT Lung Density A.	Vital Images, Inc.
20-1-2016	Stroke VCAR	GE Medical Systems

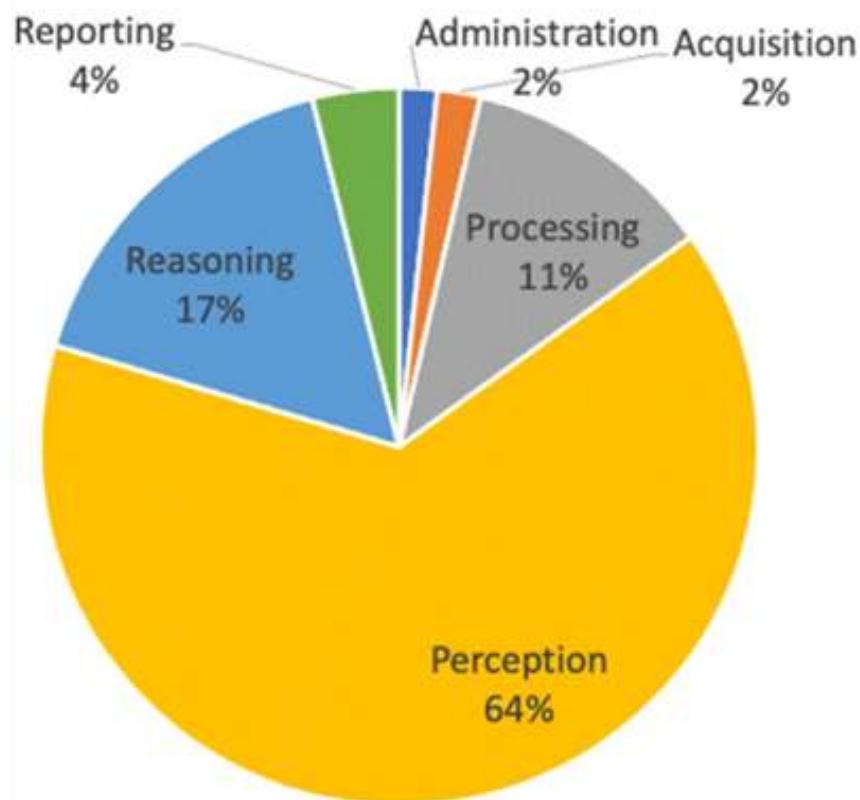
YEAR CLEARED



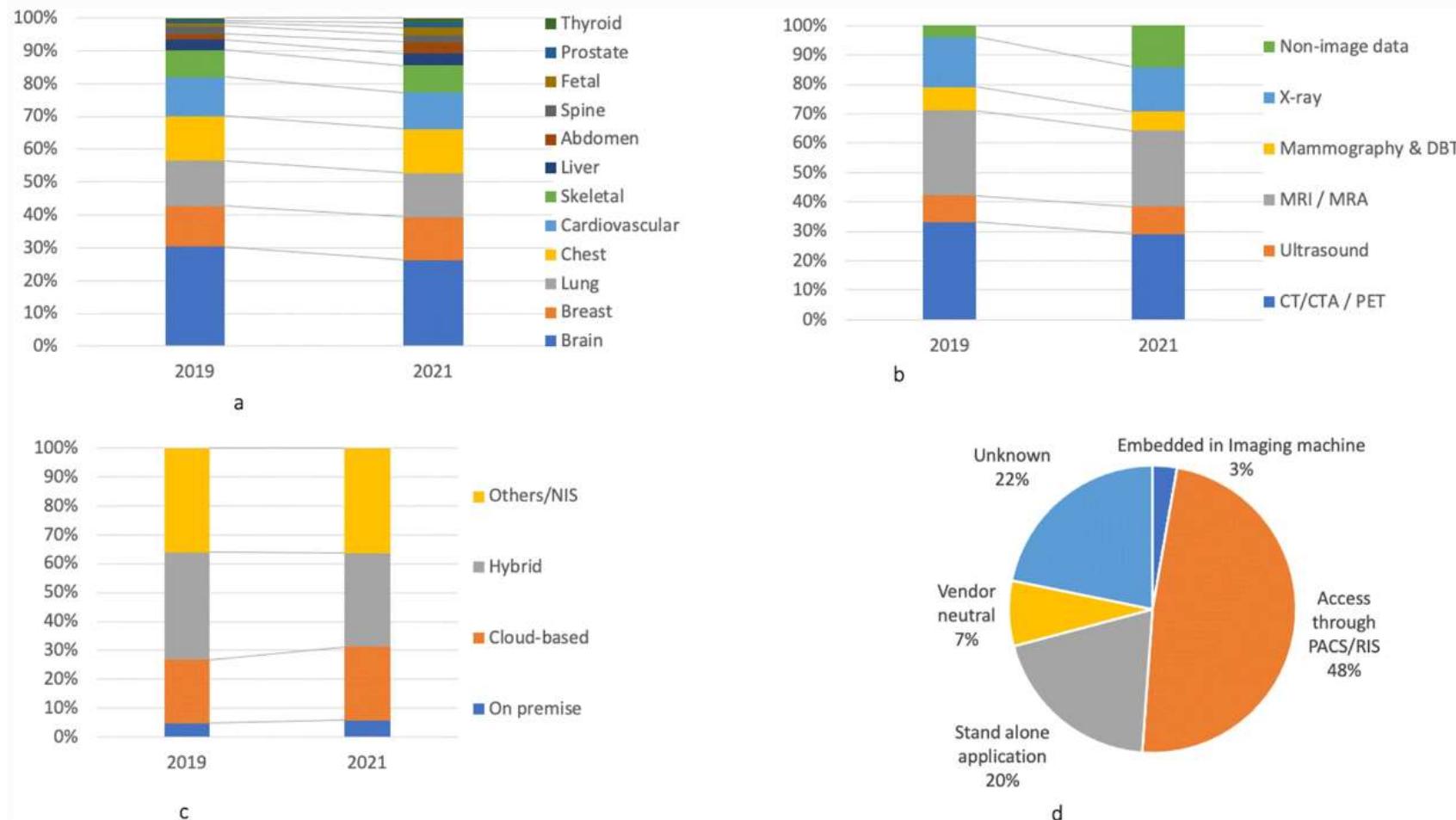
FOCUS





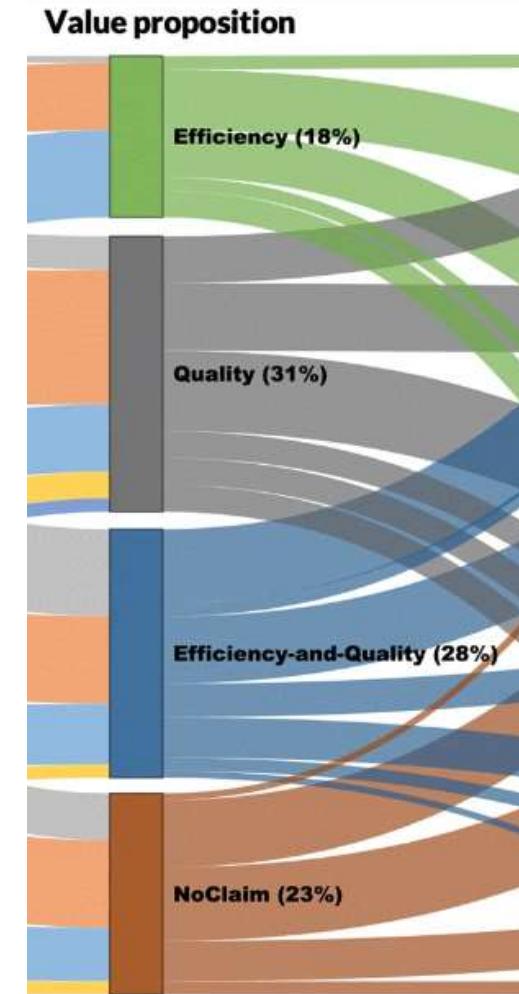
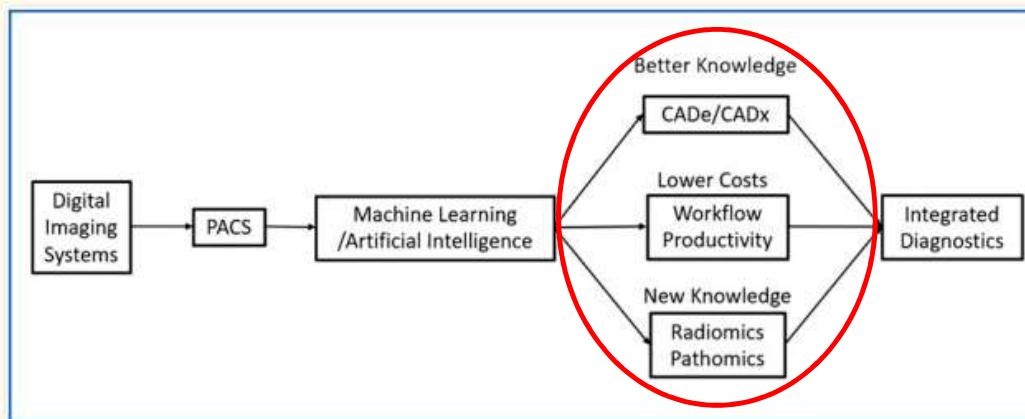


Mehrizi MHR, Gerritsen SH, de Klerk WM, Houtschild C, Dinnessen SMH, Zhao L, van Sommeren R, Zerfu A. How do providers of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions propose and legitimize the values of their solutions for supporting diagnostic radiology workflow? A technography study in 2021. Eur Radiol. 2023 Feb;33(2):915-924.
doi: 10.1007/s00330-022-09090-x. Epub 2022 Aug 18. PMID: 35980427; PMCID: PMC9889424.



Mehrizi MHR, Gerritsen SH, de Klerk WM, Houtschild C, Dinnessen SMH, Zhao L, van Sommeren R, Zerfu A. How do providers of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions propose and legitimize the values of their solutions for supporting diagnostic radiology workflow? A technography study in 2021. Eur Radiol. 2023 Feb;33(2):915-924. doi: 10.1007/s00330-022-09090-x. Epub 2022 Aug 18. PMID: 35980427; PMCID: PMC9889424.

- Added value according to AI manufacturers:
 - Making better decisions (33%)
 - Higher quality care (31%)
 - Speeding up work (19%)
 - Reducing costs (10%)
 - Reduce workload (7%)



Mehrizi MHR, Gerritsen SH, de Klerk WM, Houtschild C, Dinnesen SMH, Zhao L, van Sommeren R, Zerfu A. How do providers of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions propose and legitimize the values of their solutions for supporting diagnostic radiology workflow? A technography study in 2021. Eur Radiol. 2023 Feb;33(2):915-924. doi: 10.1007/s00330-022-09090-x. Epub 2022 Aug 18. PMID: 35980427; PMCID: PMC9889424.

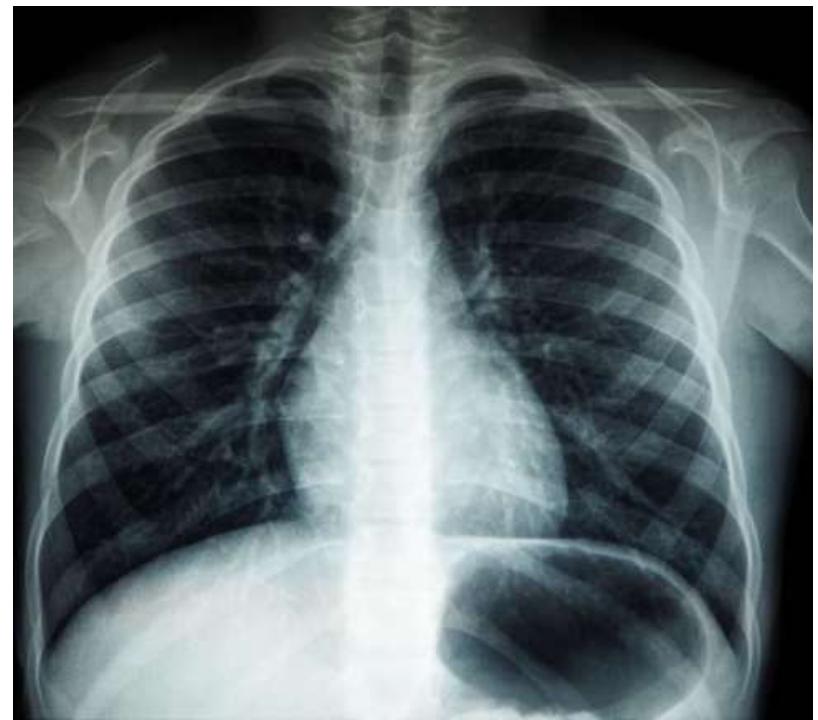
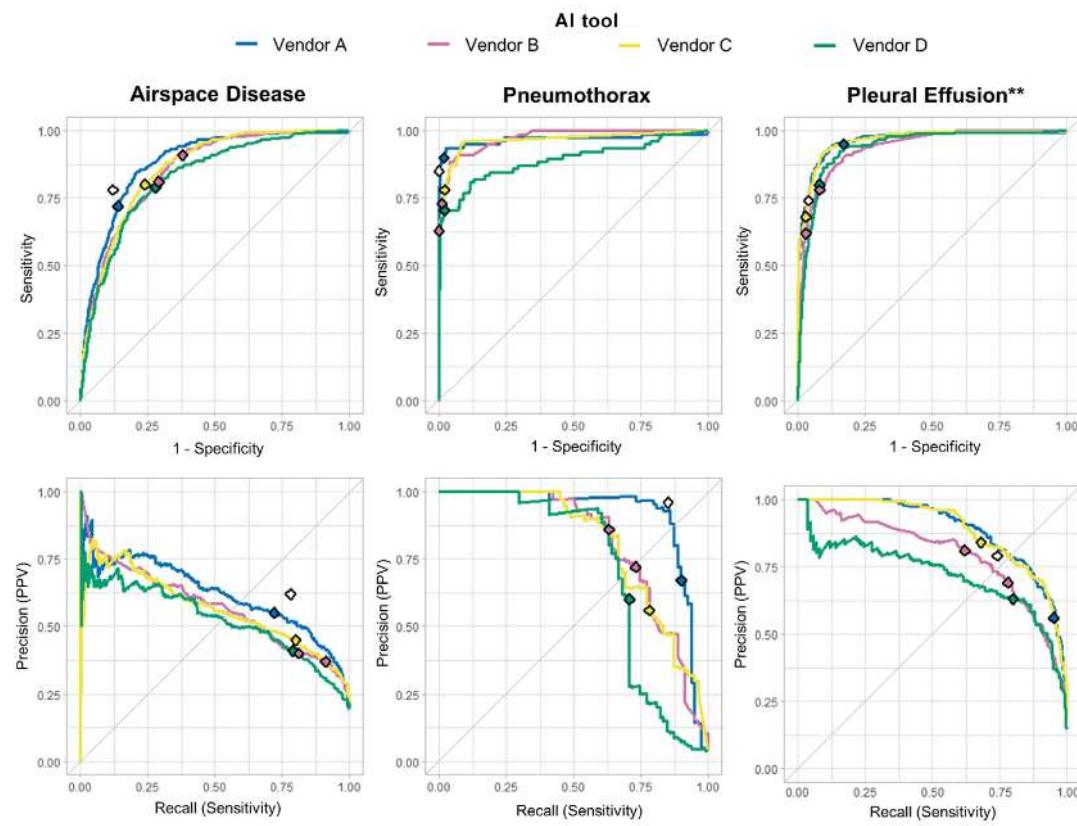
Mun SK, Wong KH, Lo SB, Li Y, Bayarsaikhan S. Artificial Intelligence for the Future Radiology Diagnostic Service. Front Mol Biosci. 2021 Jan 28;7:614258. doi: 10.3389/fmolb.2020.614258. PMID: 33585563; PMCID: PMC7875875.



- Quality:
 - AI models can detect abnormalities and diseases that radiologists may overlook
 - Phenotype of a tumor can be determined using radiomics >> appropriate therapy
 - Identify population at risk >> patients with important incidental findings, coronary disease, emphysema, steatosis hepatis, osteoporosis
 - 2nd pair of eyes

- Efficiency:
 - At fees per DBC/DOT, any tool that increases efficiency can be valuable
 - AI that can automatically make a finding identify can alert clinical care teams to suspected stroke, pulmonary embolism, or other emergency conditions through an app
 - Many AI algorithms perform complex measurements, contours of anatomy, or other time-consuming tasks

Algorithm (accuracy)





Acute C-Spine Fractures

510(k) Triage and notification software indicated for use in the analysis of cervical spine CT images; flags and communicates suspected positive findings of linear lucencies in the cervical spine bone in patterns compatible with fractures.



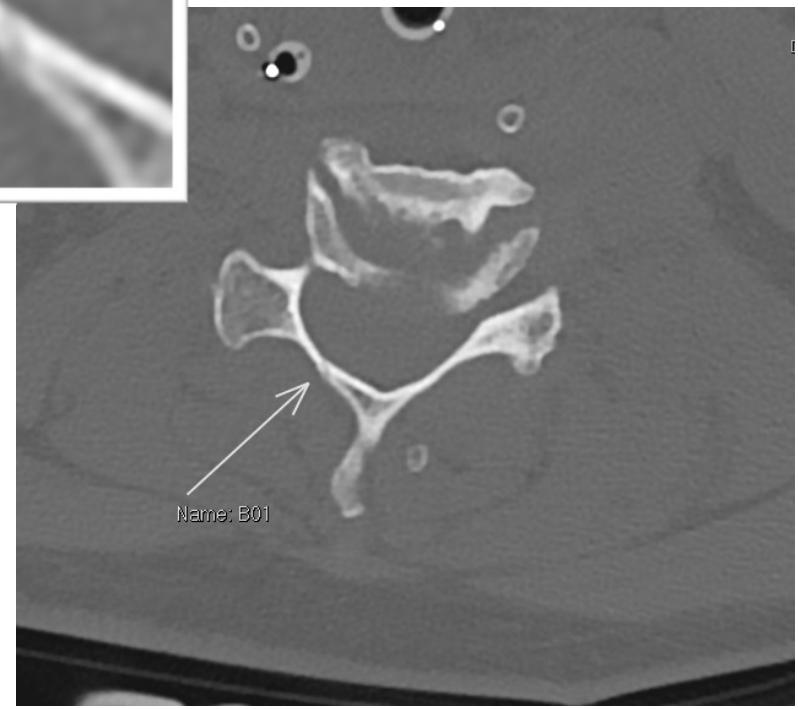
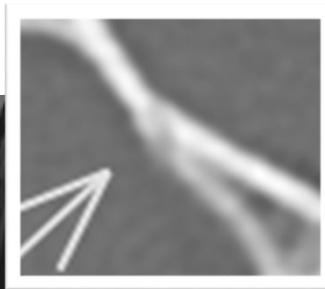
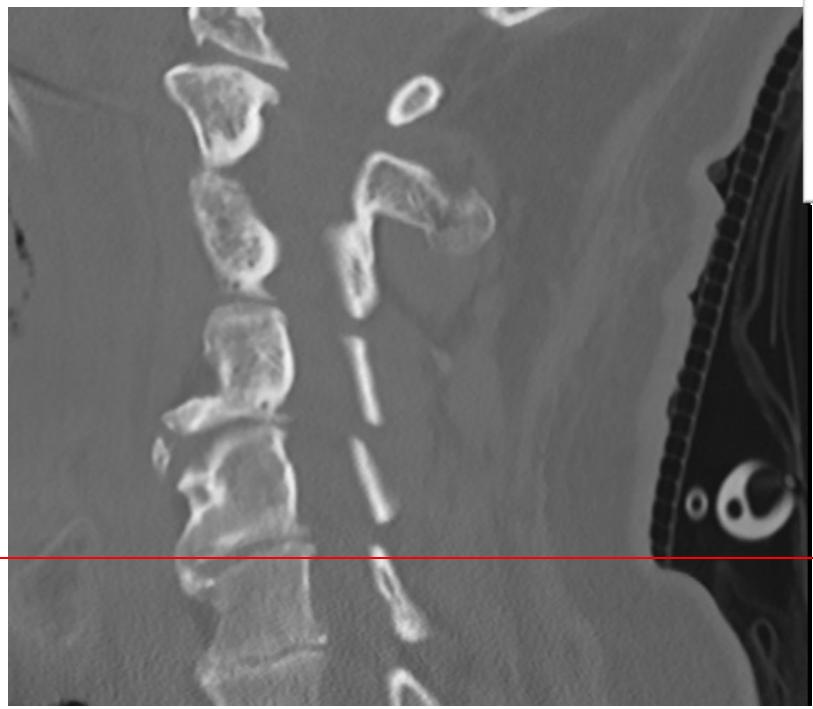
19-12-2023

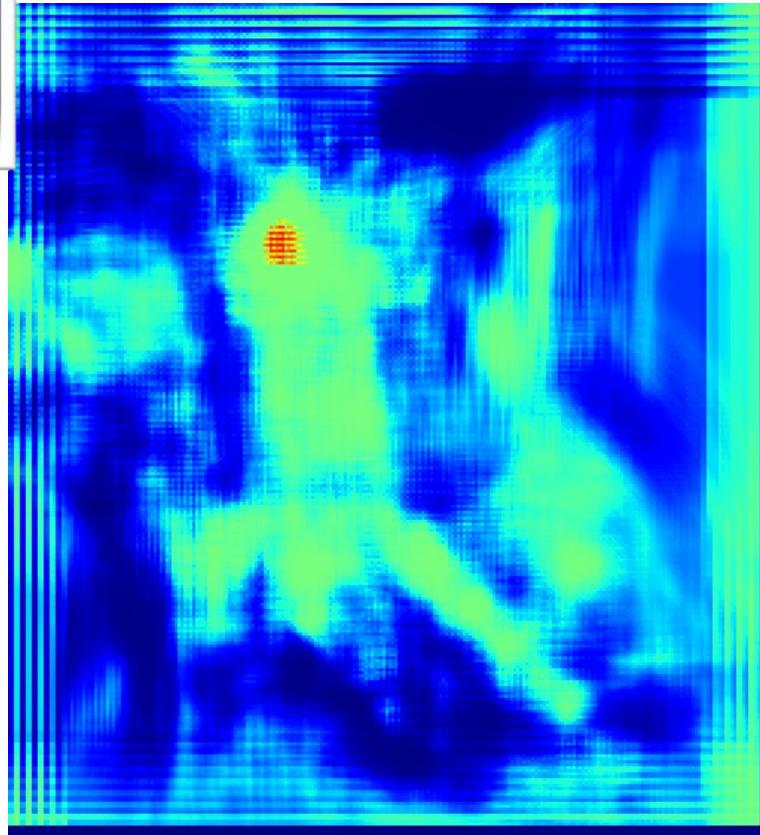
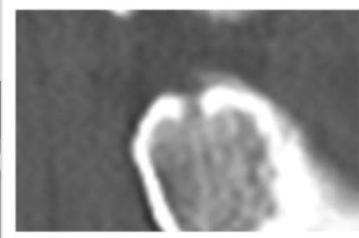
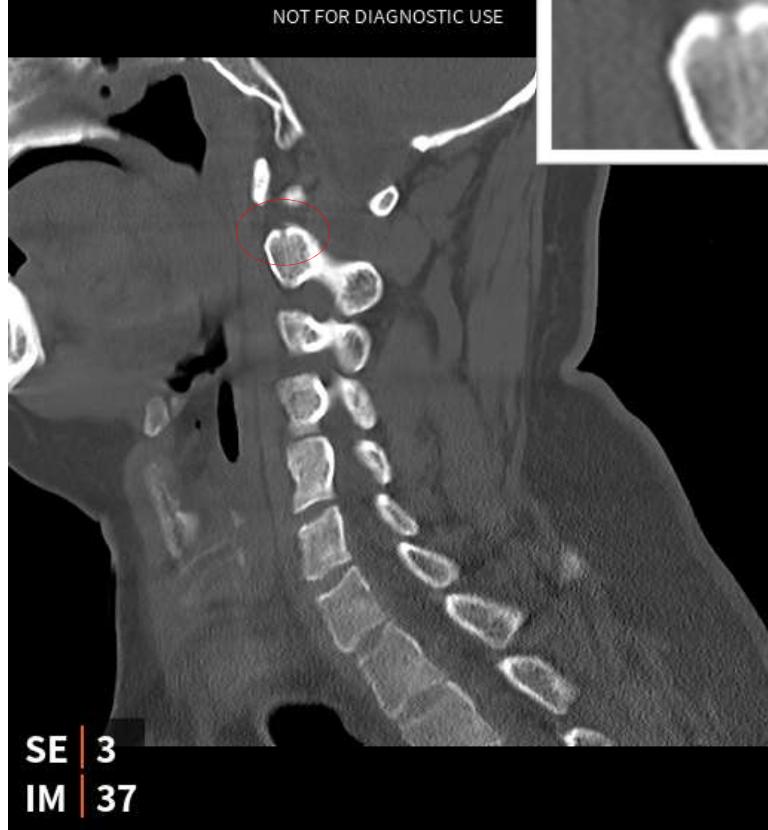
18

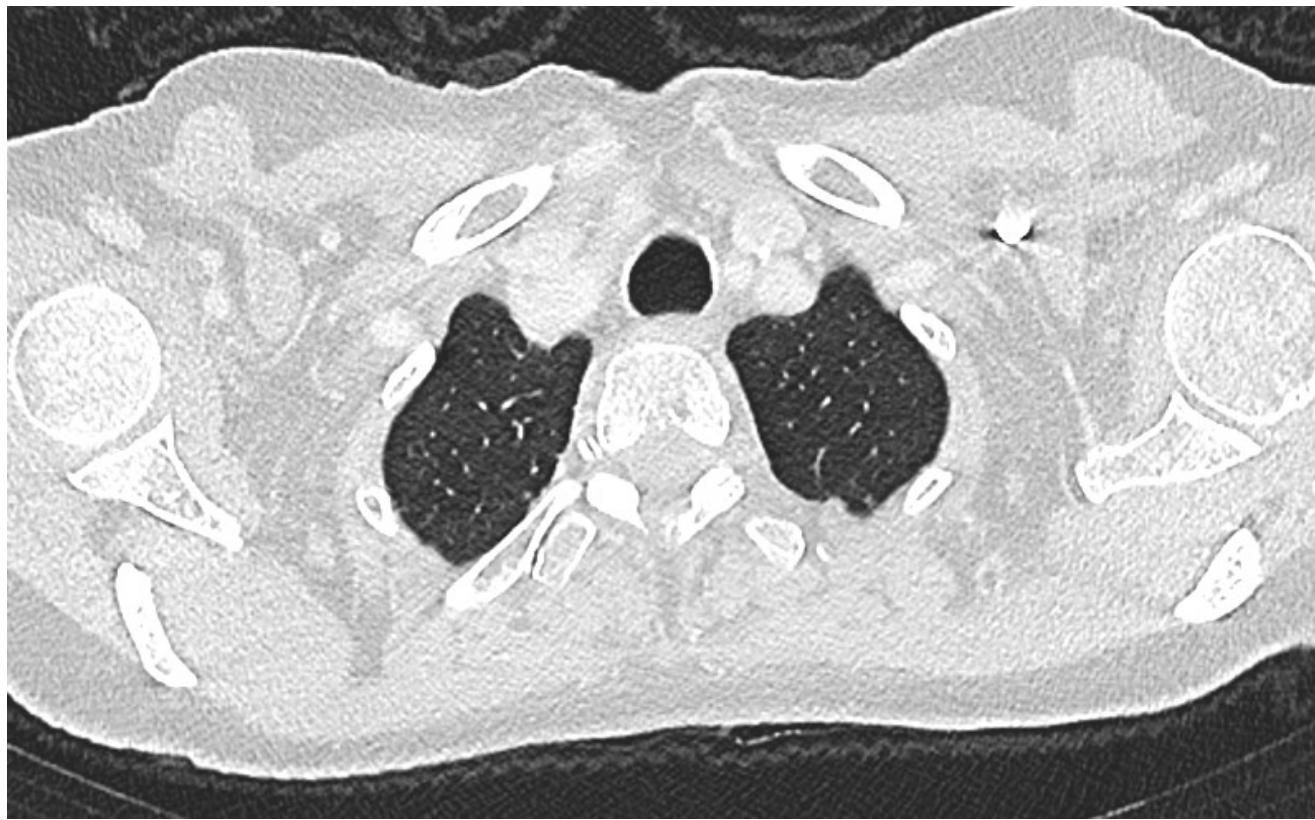
	Fracture +	Fracture -	Total	
AI+	204	92	296	PPV 68.9%
AI-	23	2654	2677	NPV 99.1%
Total	227	2746	2973	
	Sens 89.9%	Spec 96.7%		

	Fracture +	Fracture -	Total	
AI+	204	92	296	PPV 68.9%
AI-	23	2654	2677	NPV 99.1%
Total	227	2746	2973	
	Sens 89.9%	Spec 96.7%		

Total	23 / 2677 AI negative
Fracture and stabilizing therapy	5
Fracture and no stabilizing therapy	18



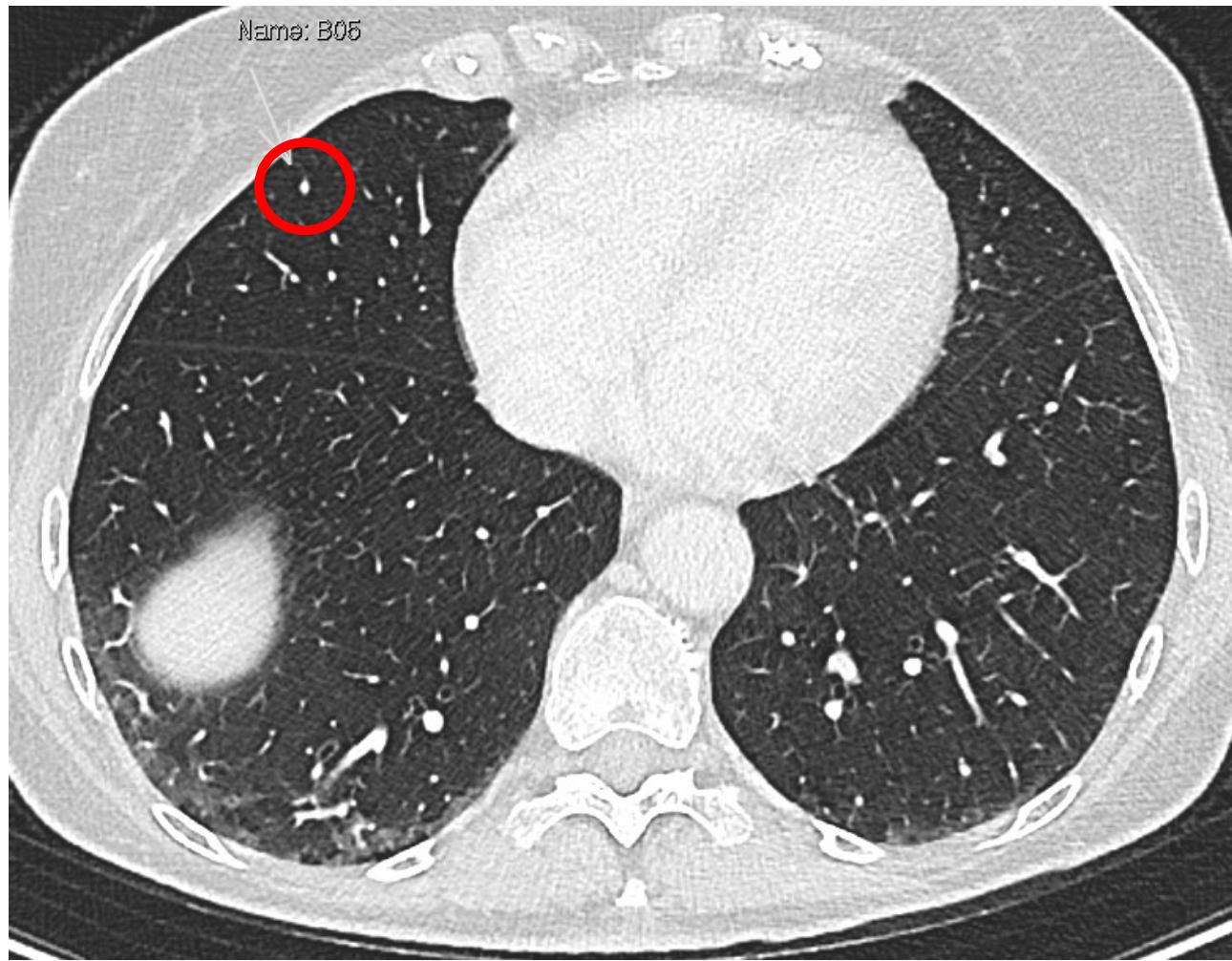




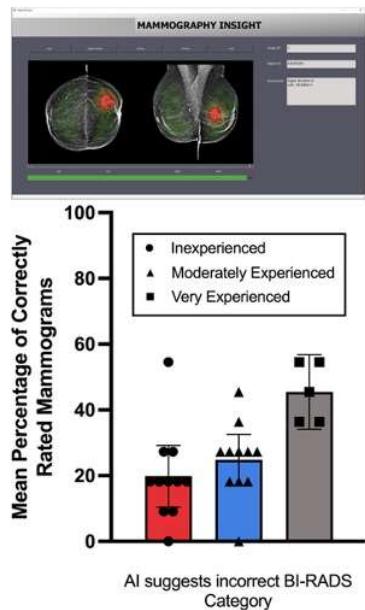
Deze voorlopige resultaten (inclusief de resultaten van de eerdere scan) moeten nog door een radioloog beoordeeld worden.

Waarschuwing: controleer de volumetellingen. De VDT-berekening kan minder nauwkeurig zijn door acquisitieverschillen tussen de huidige en de vorige scan..

**GEEN NODI
GEVONDEN**



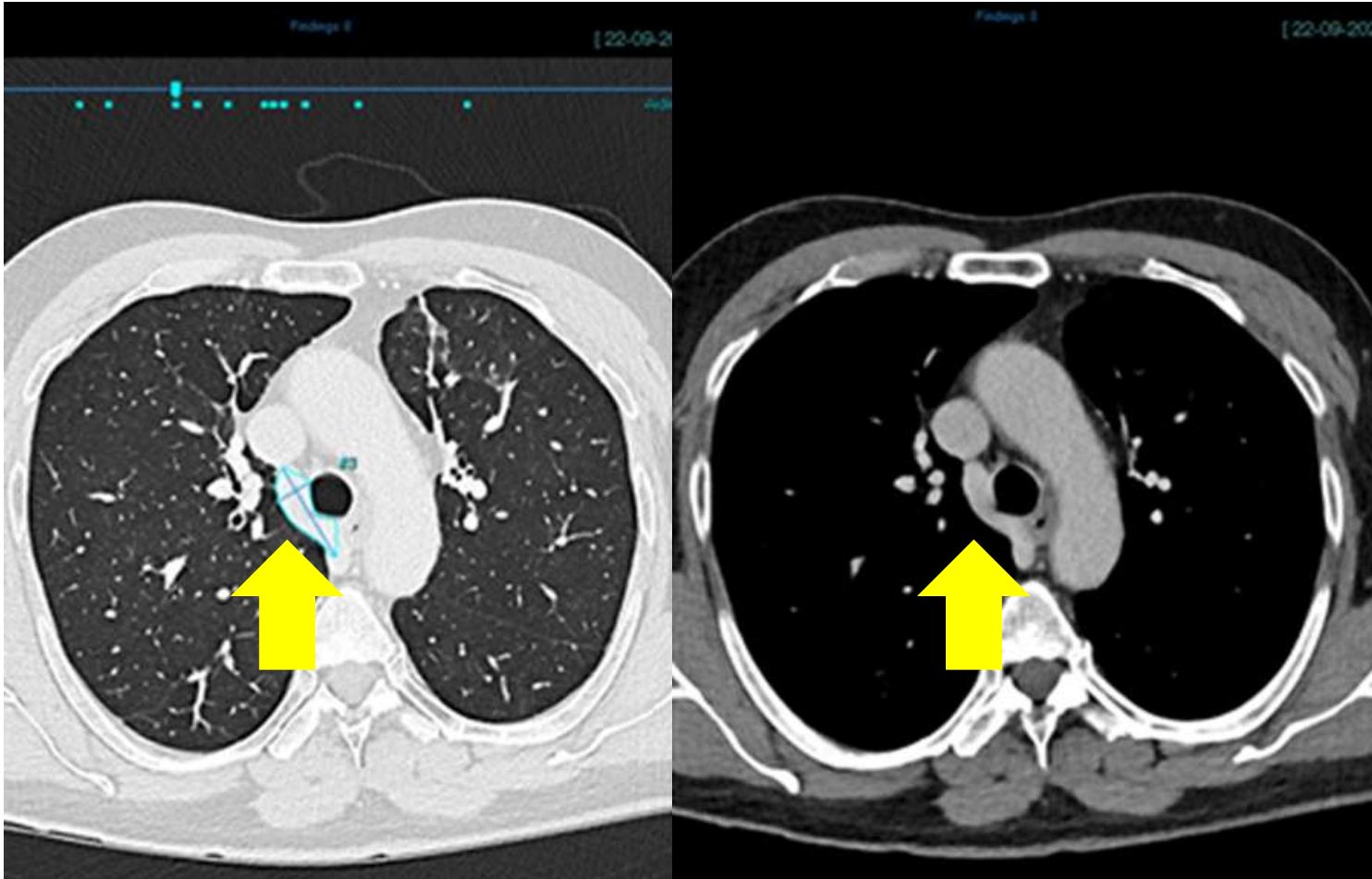
Automation Bias in Mammography: Impact of AI on Reader Performance



- In a prospective study, 27 radiologists who interpreted 50 mammograms with AI assistance were affected by incorrect suggestions from the system.
- Inexperienced radiologists were more likely to follow the suggestions of the AI system when it incorrectly suggested a higher BI-RADS category compared with more experienced readers (mean bias, 4.0 ± 1.8 vs 1.2 ± 0.8).

Dratsch T and Chen X et al. Published Online: May 2, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.222176>

Radiology

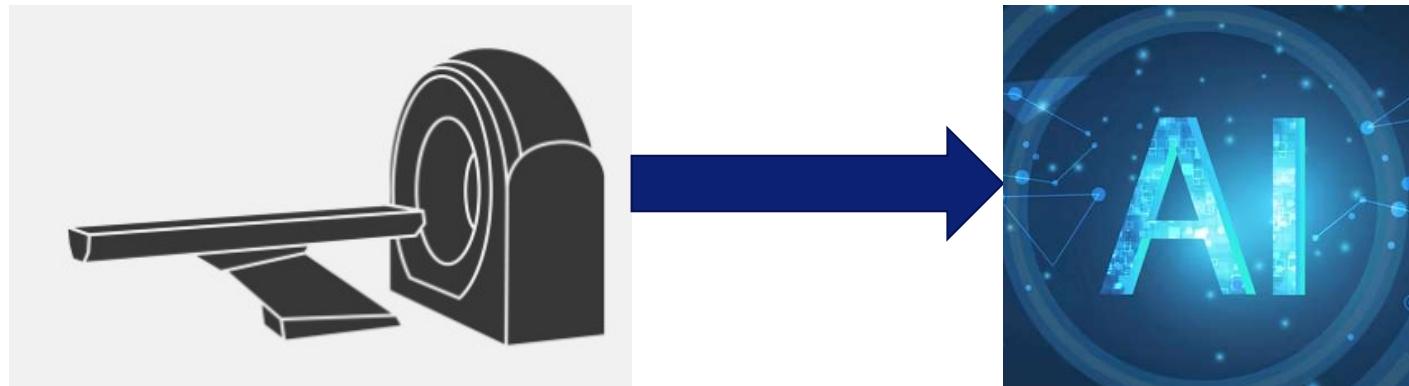


DEPLOYMENT / INTEGRATION

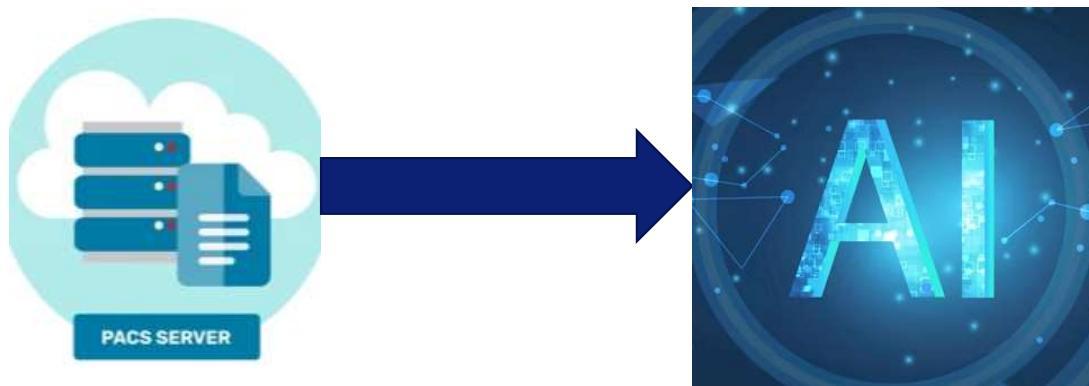
DEPLOYMENT / INTEGRATION

AI connection

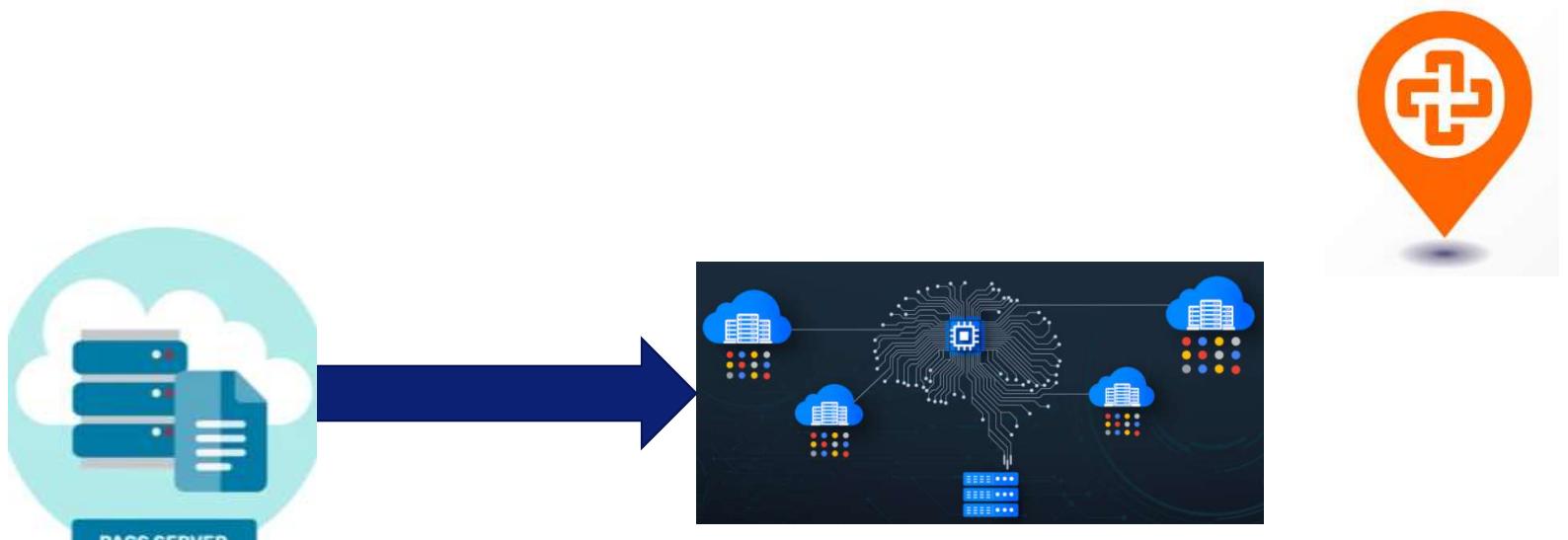
Modality



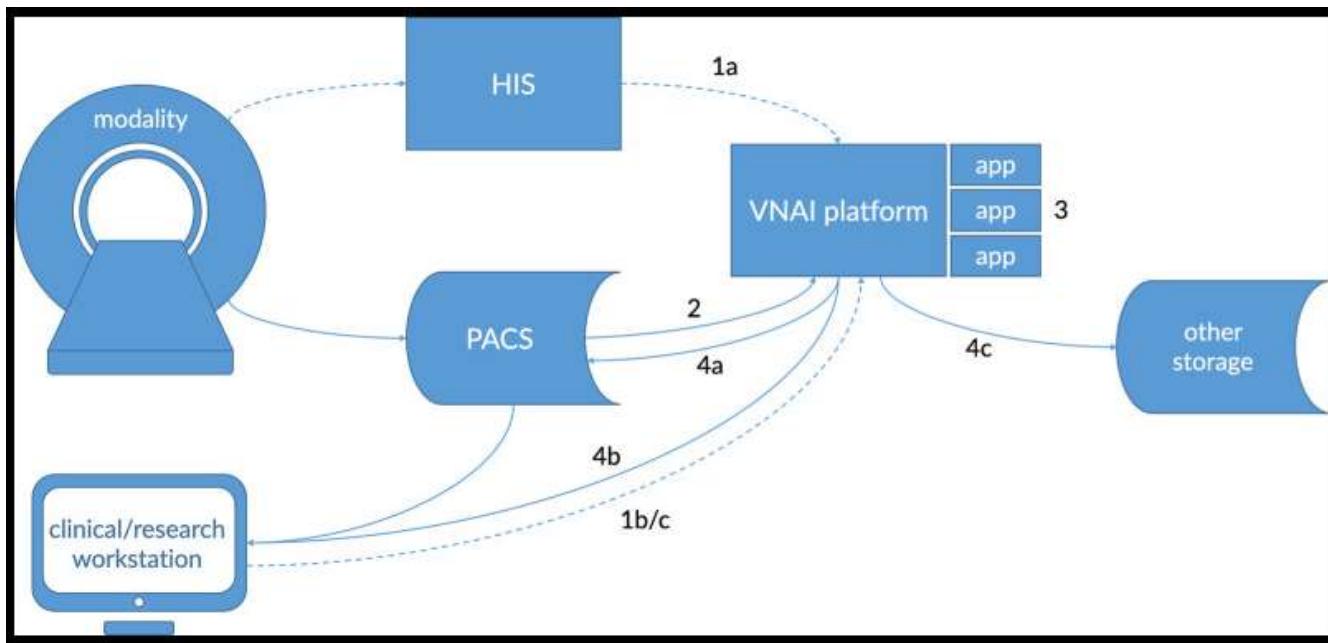
PACS



Platform



AIFI 
Artificial Intelligence
for Imaging



DEPLOYMENT / INTEGRATION

AI workflow integration

Relevant studies to be processed by algorithm

Study Description	Alle CT's die horen bij (zie bijgevoegd overzicht CT protocollen): NeuroNeuro KNO Hals/Thorax/Abdomen; KNO Hals/Thorax; Thorax; Thorax CTA; CT thorax/abdomen; CT hals/thorax/abdomen' CT thor/abd Dual Energy (HPB/LTX). Daarnaast van Vasculair CTAb_CTVb de CT CTAb Ao ThAd_FL_zonder ECG (5), CTAb_CTA Arteria bronchialis (8) en van de CardiovasculairCardio+ECG Car Acute Dissectie+ECG (1), Car_Aorta_Art_Pulmonalis_ECG_FL_Systole (2), Car_Aorta_Thoracalis_ECG_FL_Systole (3); Car_AortaTotaal_ECG_FL_Systole (4); Car_AortaTotaal_Blanco_ECG_FL_Systole_Klin_Genetica (5); Car_Dual rule out (Dissectie+Coronair) (17); Car_Dual rule out (Longembolie+Dissectie) (18); Car_Dual Ruleout_Longembolie+Coronair) (19); Car_3x_Dual rule out (Longembolie+Dissectie+Coronair) (20), CTAb_ThAo_abdomen _ perifeer (26), CTAb_ThAo_Cor_perifeer_Emboliebron (27)
--------------------------	---

Patient Mini Archive

Filter By: All Studies

Datum M... Lichaam # Beelden

Yesterday (1 items)
05-06-2023 OT CT THX 806

Last 30 days (1 items)
12-05-2023 OT ... THX 1326

Last 3 months (1 items)
24-03-2023 REG OVRG 1074

Last 6 months (3 items)
27-01-2023 SEG OVRG 1458
24-01-2023 DOC OVRG 555
19-01-2023 DX ... OVRG 4

6 studies

Patient: Naam:
Geboortedatum:
Geslacht:
Patientnummer:
BSN:

Onderzoek: Datum: 1
Protocol: CT thorax/bovenbulk

Verslag: Datum:
Verslaglekker: Arlette Uink

Klinische Gegevens:

OTCT. THX

1 11. (1326 images), ON LINE, Defined

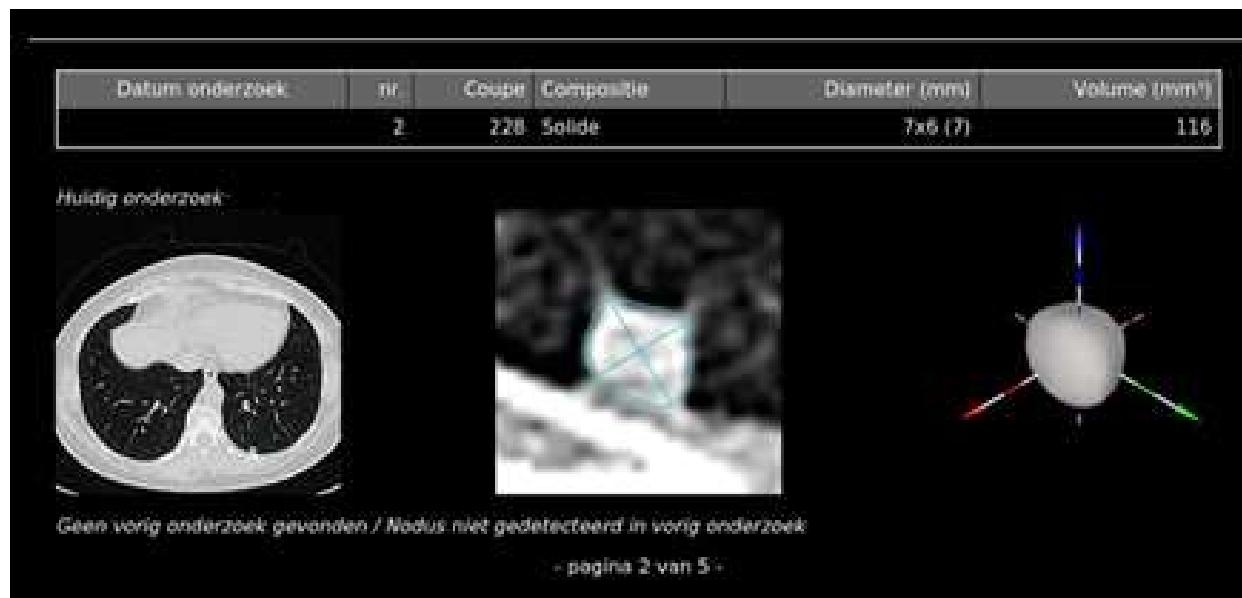
All In One 1 (1 Img.) 3 (135 Img.) 4 (507 Img.) 5 (366 Img.) 6 (615 Img.) 7 (181 Img.) 108 (13 Img.) 502 (1 Img.)

TopoThorUpAbd 1.0 Longum 3.0 Br40 Longum 1.0 Br40 Longum 1.0 Br53 Longum 2.0 MPR Longum 2.0 MPR [Veye] Nodusanalyse Patient Protocol

352_PR (1 Img.) [Veye] presentatie toe

A1 A2 B1 B2 B3 B4

This screenshot shows a medical imaging software interface, likely for a CT scan. The main area displays a grid of 11 study thumbnails, each with a label indicating the type and number of images. A red circle highlights the 108 (13 Img.) study, which is described as a [Veye] Nodusanalyse (nodal analysis) study. The left sidebar shows a history of studies and patient details, and the bottom shows clinical notes and a preview of four specific slices.



Patient Mini Archive

Filter By: All Studies

Datum M... Lichaam # Beelden

Yesterday (1 items)
05-06-2023 OT CT THX 806

Last 30 days (1 items)
12-05-2023 OT ... THX 1326

Last 3 months (1 items)
24-03-2023 REG OVRG 1074

Last 6 months (3 items)
27-01-2023 SEG OVRG 1458
24-01-2023 DOC OVRG 555
19-01-2023 DX ... OVRG 4

6 studies

Patient: Naam: Geboortedatum: Geslacht: Patientnummer: BSN:

Onderzoek: Datum: Protocol: CT thorax/bovenbulk

Verslag: Datum: Verslaglekker: Arlette Uink

Klinische Gegevens:

a Naam patiënt Acc nummer

OTCT. THX

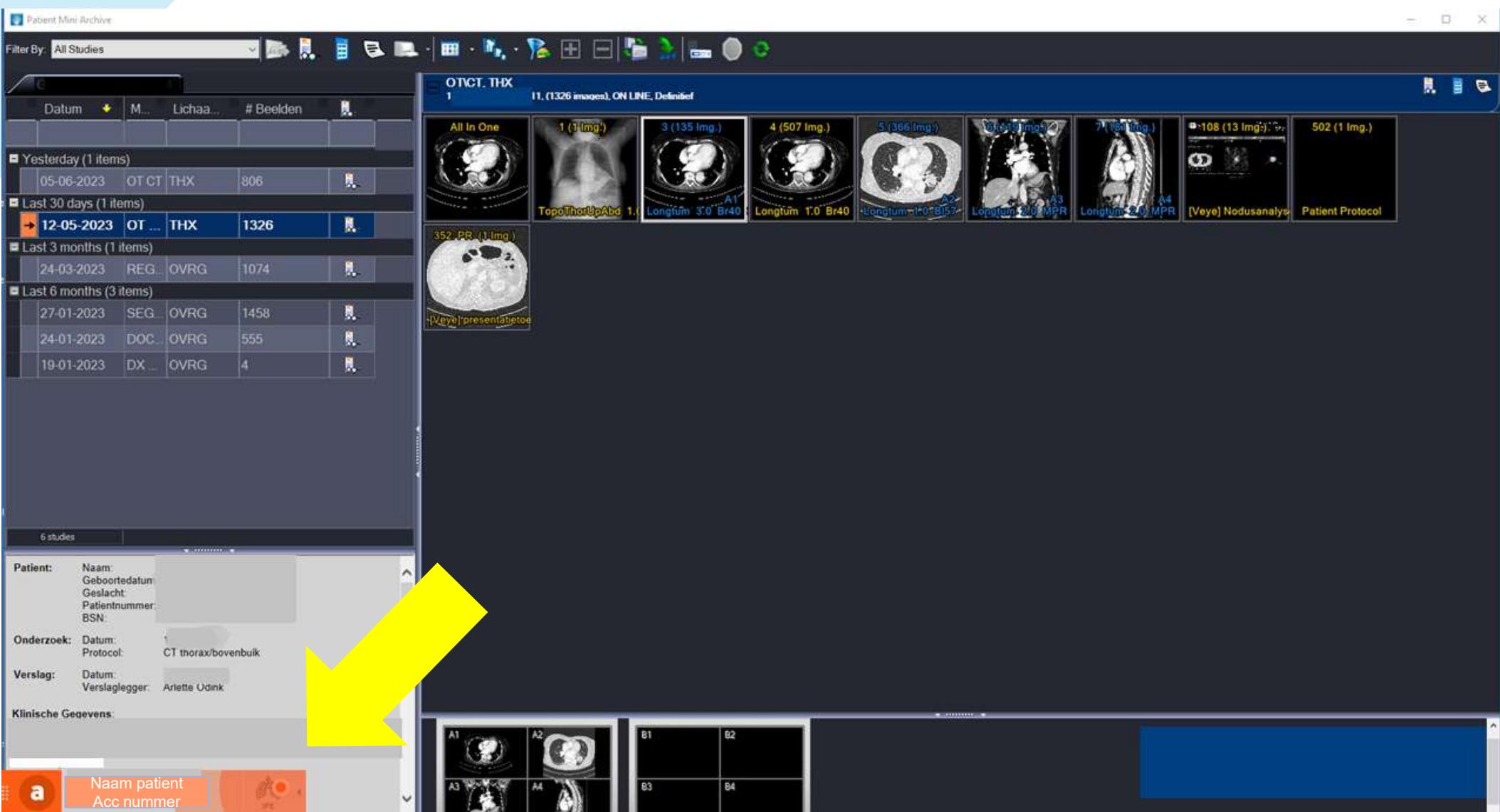
11. (1326 images), ON LINE, Defined

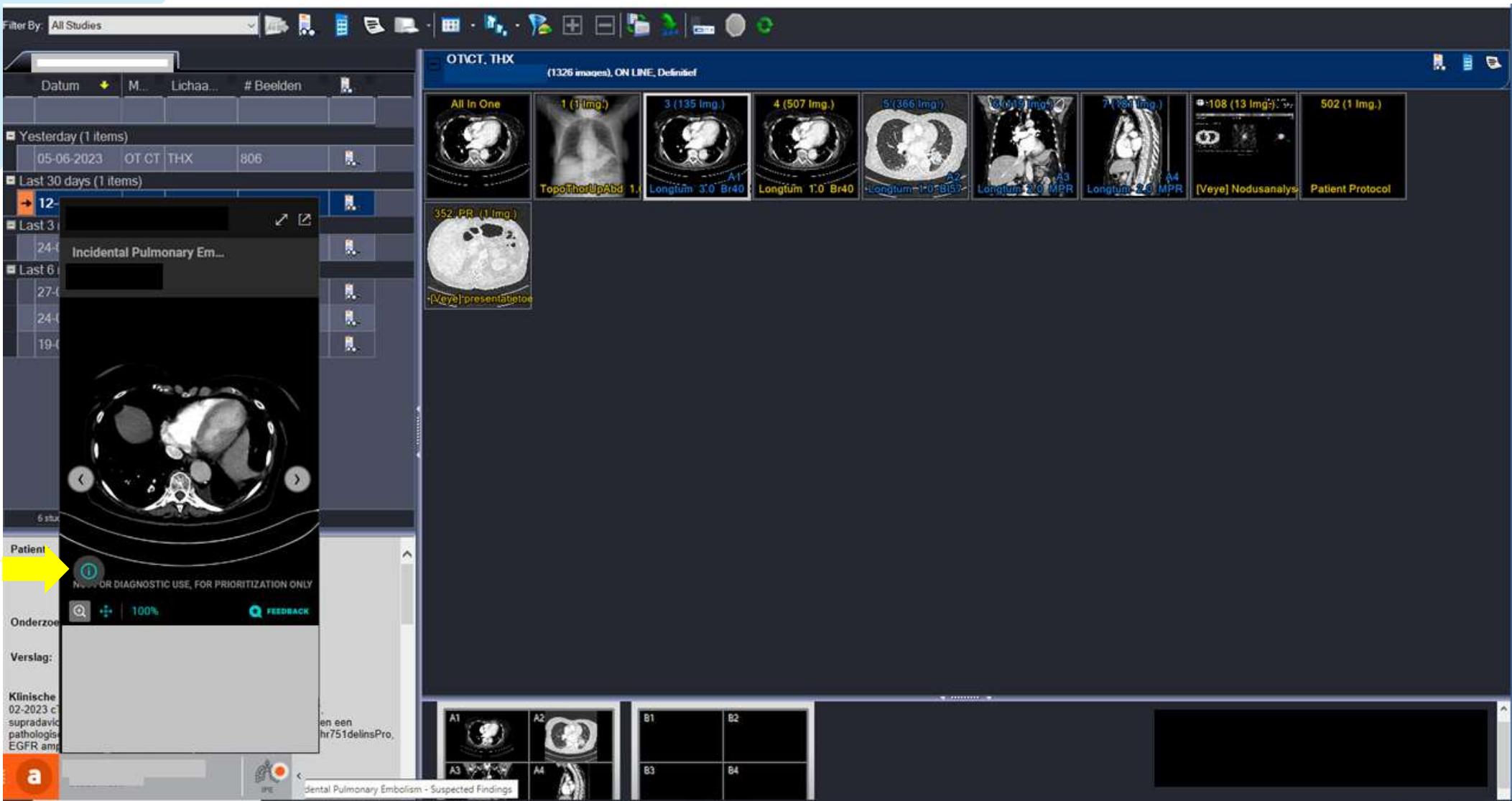
All In One 1 (1 Img.) 3 (135 Img.) 4 (507 Img.) 5 (366 Img.) 6 (615 Img.) 7 (151 Img.) 8 (108 (13 Img.)) 9 (502 (1 Img.))

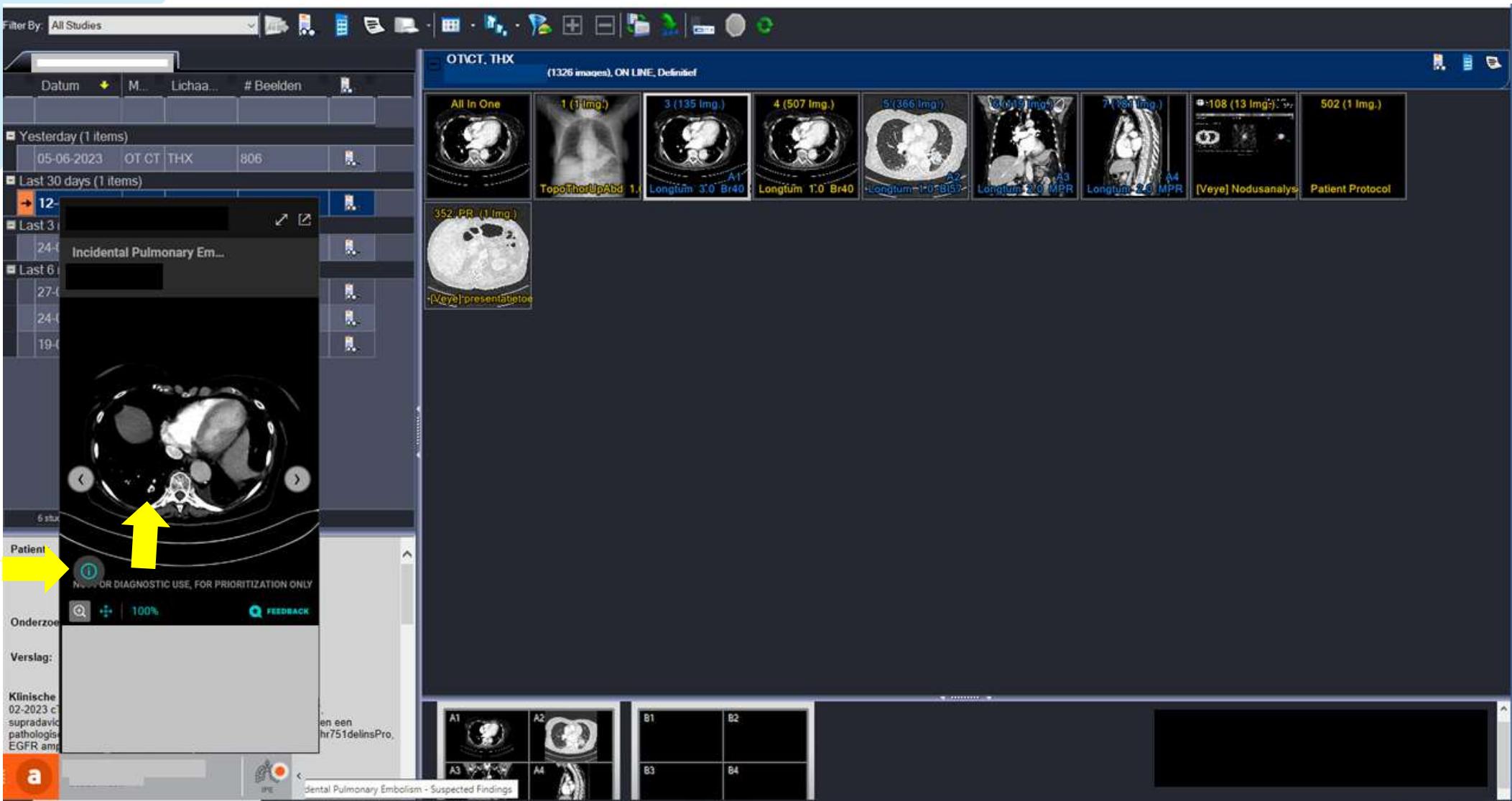
TopoThorUpAbd 1. Longum 3.0 Br40 A1 Longum 1.0 Br40 A2 Longum 1.0 Br53 A3 Longum 2.0 MPR A4 Longum 2.0 MPR [Veye] Nodusanlaysis Patient Protocol

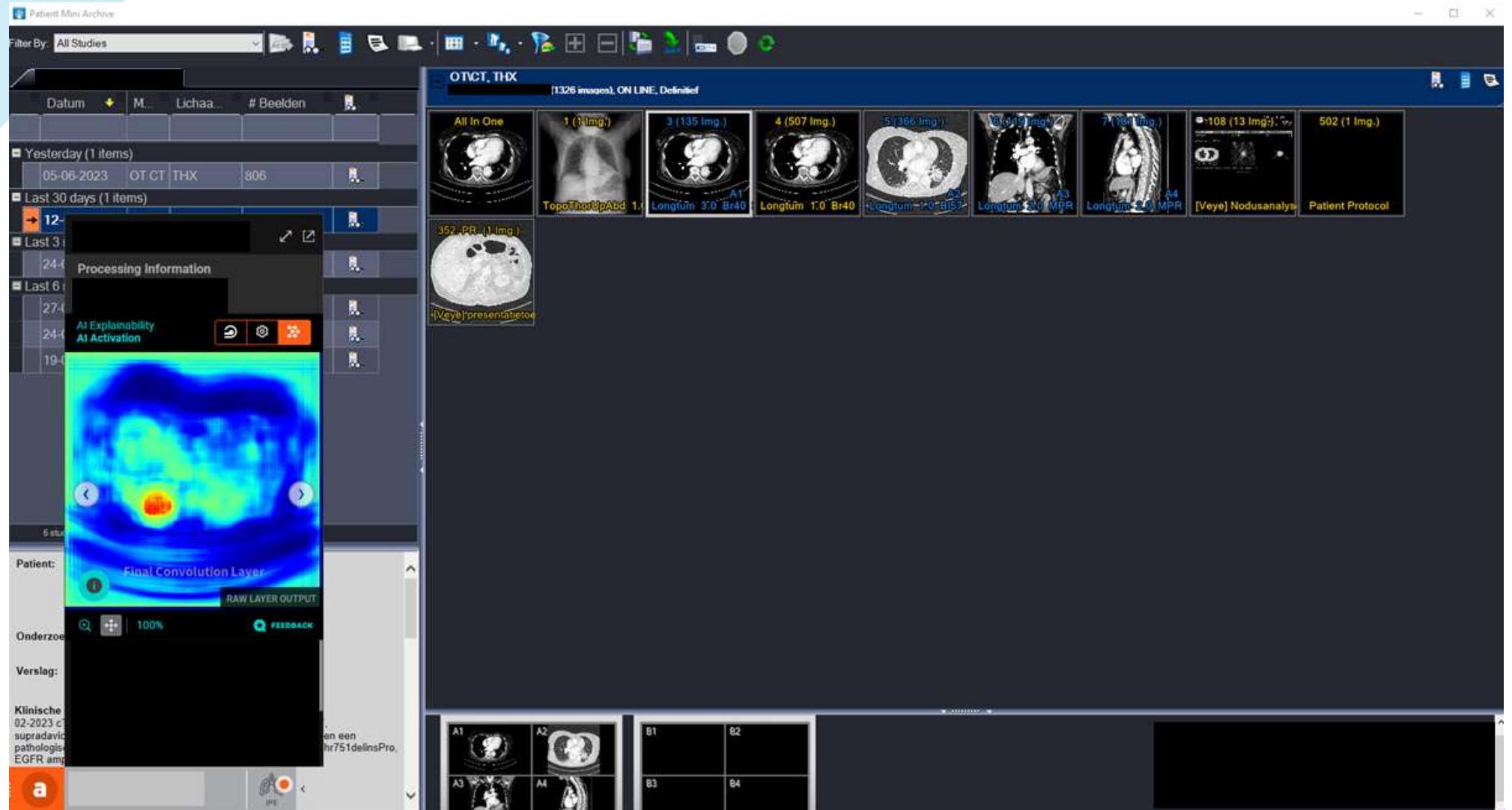
352_PR (1 Img.) [Veye] presentatie toe

A1 A2 B1 B2 A3 A4 B3 B4









Archive Explorer - New Patient

Vue View Manage

View & Load Home Report Burn Display Filter Assign Close

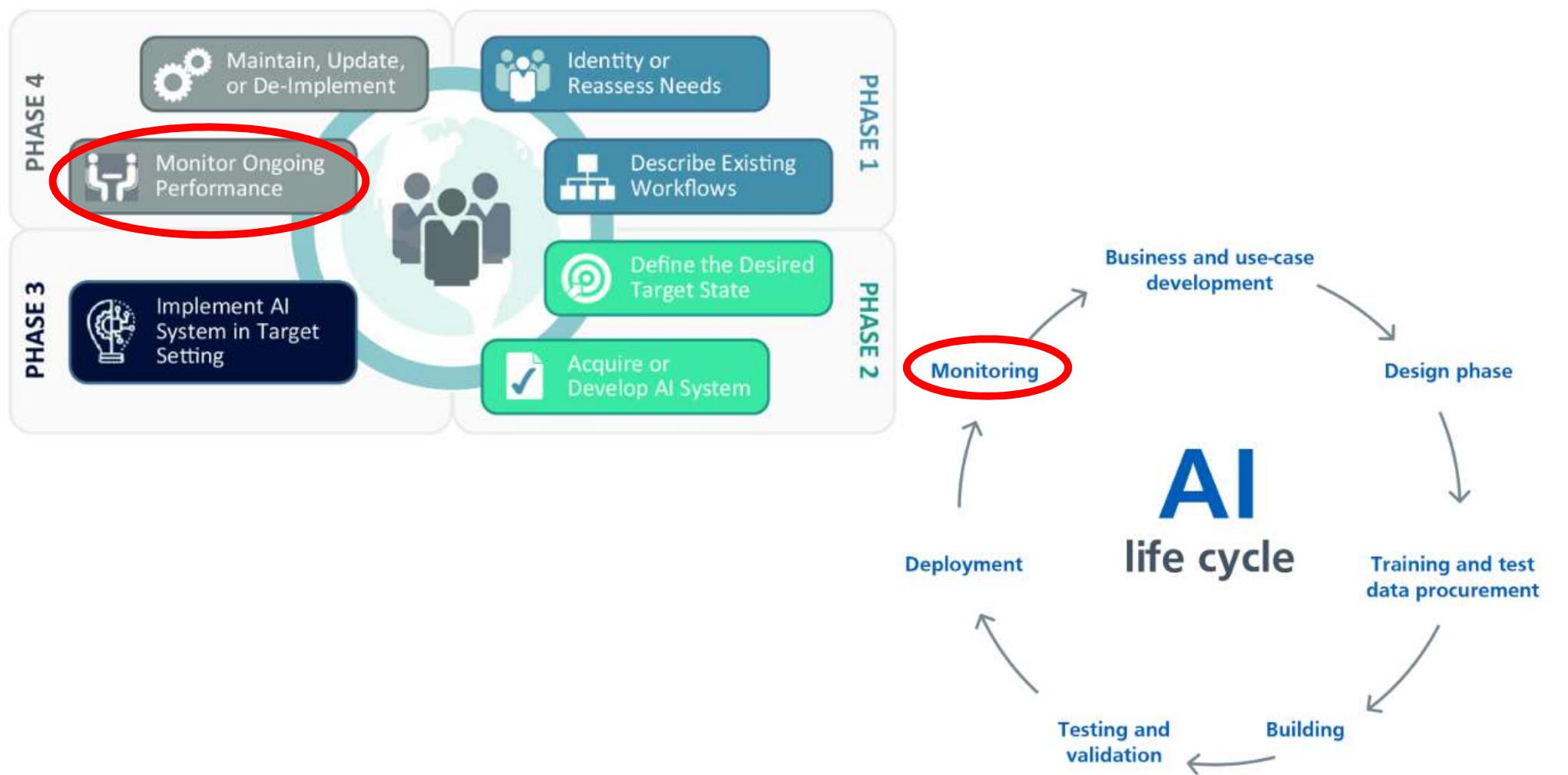
Archieflist\ppedb01\Zoeken

	Name...	Bron AE	Protocol Name (3)	Opmerking	Reden	Is onderzoekend	Beschrijving
>	EN	35CT	N05CT35	Th_Longtum_tot80kg	responseevaluatie		CT thorax/bovenbuik
>	CTS	S01CT05			responseevaluatie na osimertinib		CT thorax/bovenbuik
>	IMPORT	CSHDIMPORT			CS-Pacs Import		Import onderzoek CT
>	IMPORT	CSHDIMPORT			CS-Pacs Import		Import onderzoek CT
>	IMPORT	CSHDIMPORT			CS-Pacs Import		Import onderzoek CT
>	IMPORT	CSHDIMPORT			CS-Pacs Import		Import onderzoek conventioneel

a pacst-vue01 Acted Arlette AE Odink (61675@adolegen)



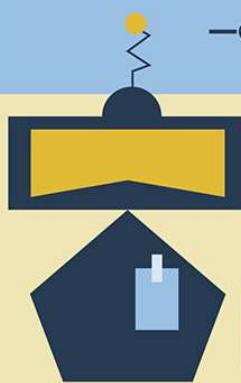
MONITORING



What is the best way to address model drift in a radiology machine learning model?

The accuracy of machine learning (ML) models degrades over time

—called “model drift.”



Assessed baseline model performance

Compared model accuracy after retraining

Final performance was evaluated using measures of precision (PPV), recall (sensitivity, TP) and F1 score

Baseline model **performance** steadily decreased over time

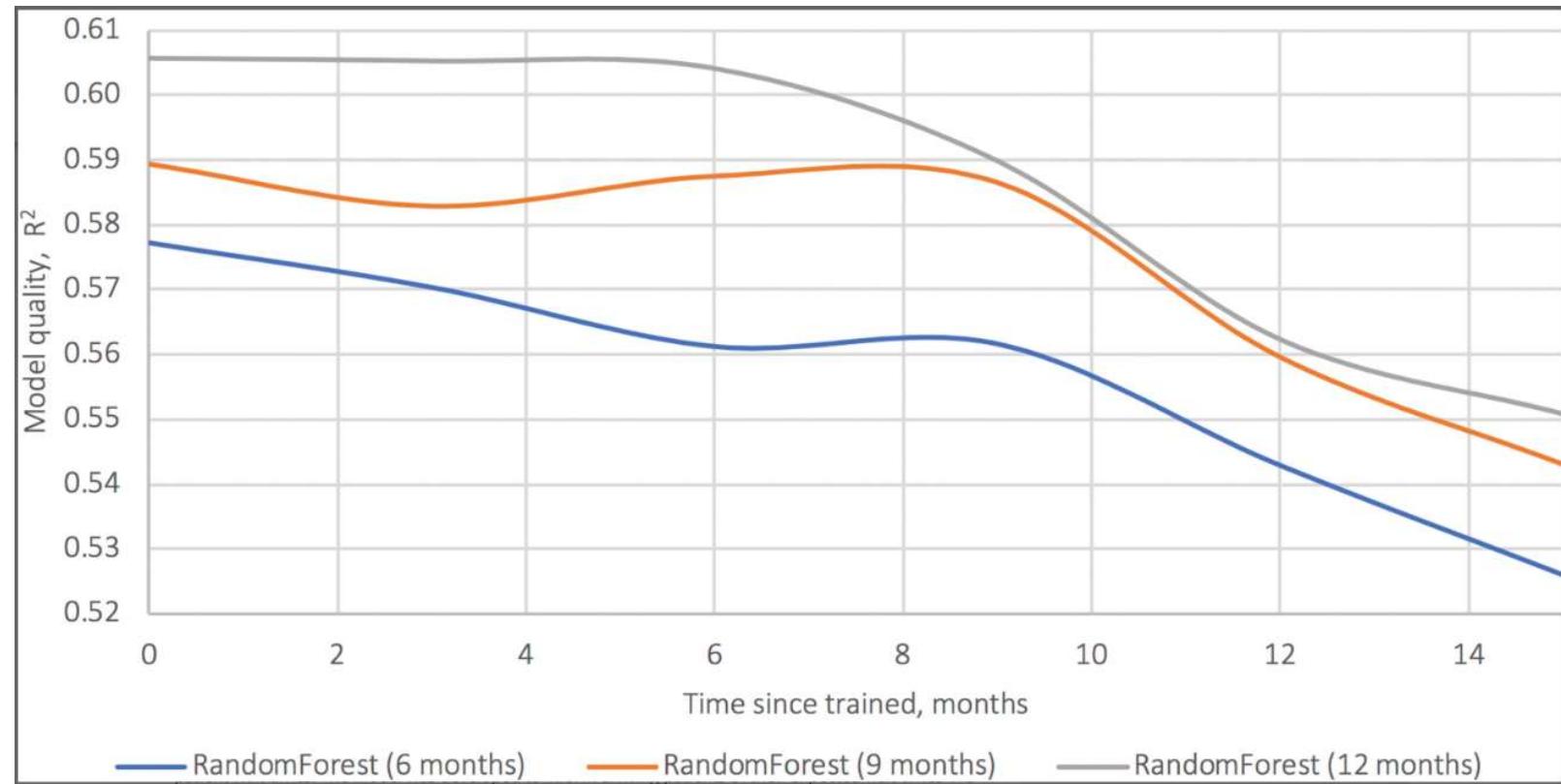
The baseline model **retrained with new data** was not significantly different from baseline (*precision=0.83 and recall=0.54*)

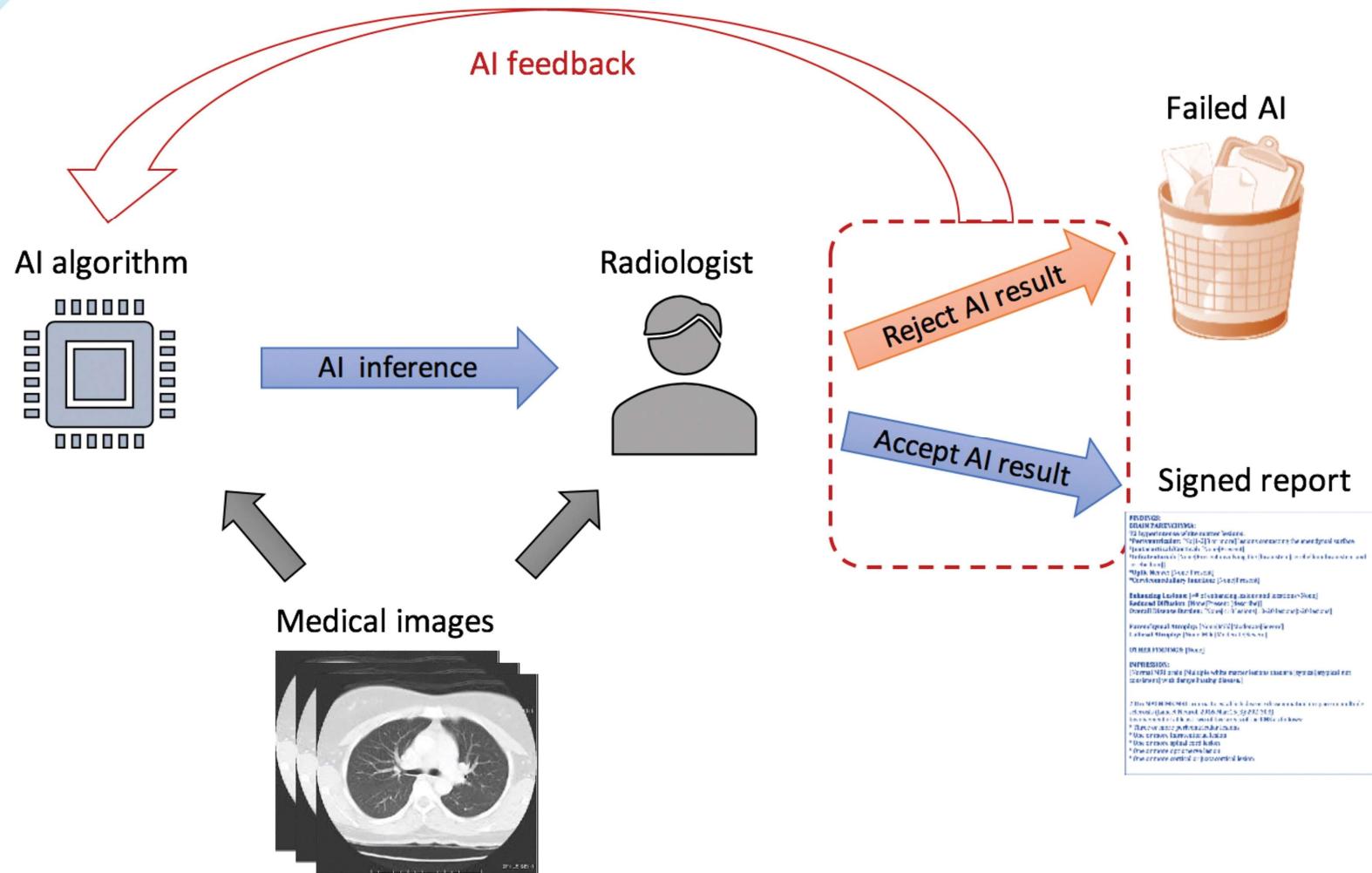
A new **random forest (RF)** model trained with augmented data had:

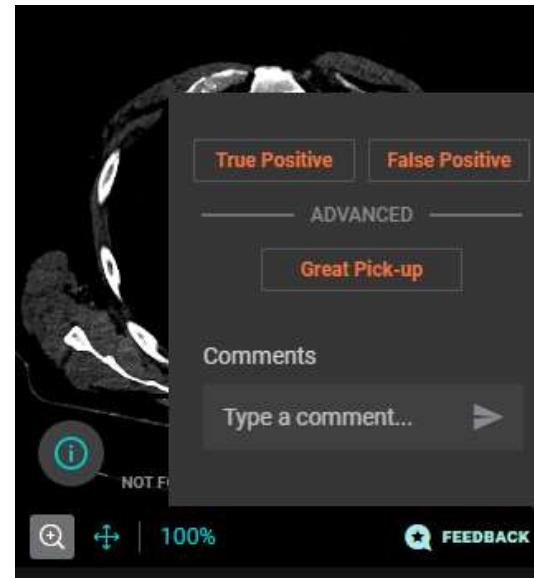
↑ significantly **better recall** vs. the baseline mode (*0.80 vs. 0.66, p=0.04*)

↔ **comparable precision** (*0.90 vs. 0.86*)

Recalibration or refitting models may be sufficient in some cases, but training new models may be necessary to address model drift.



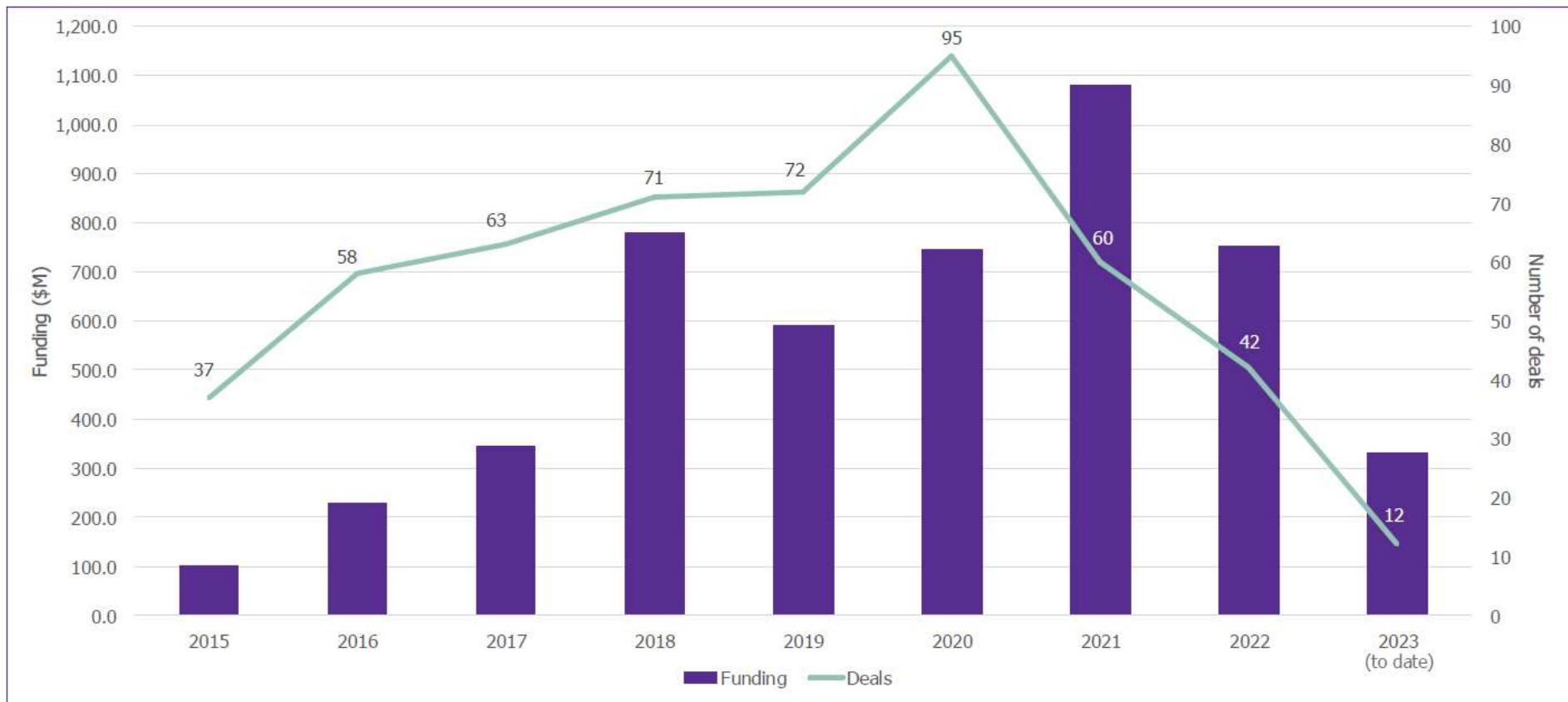




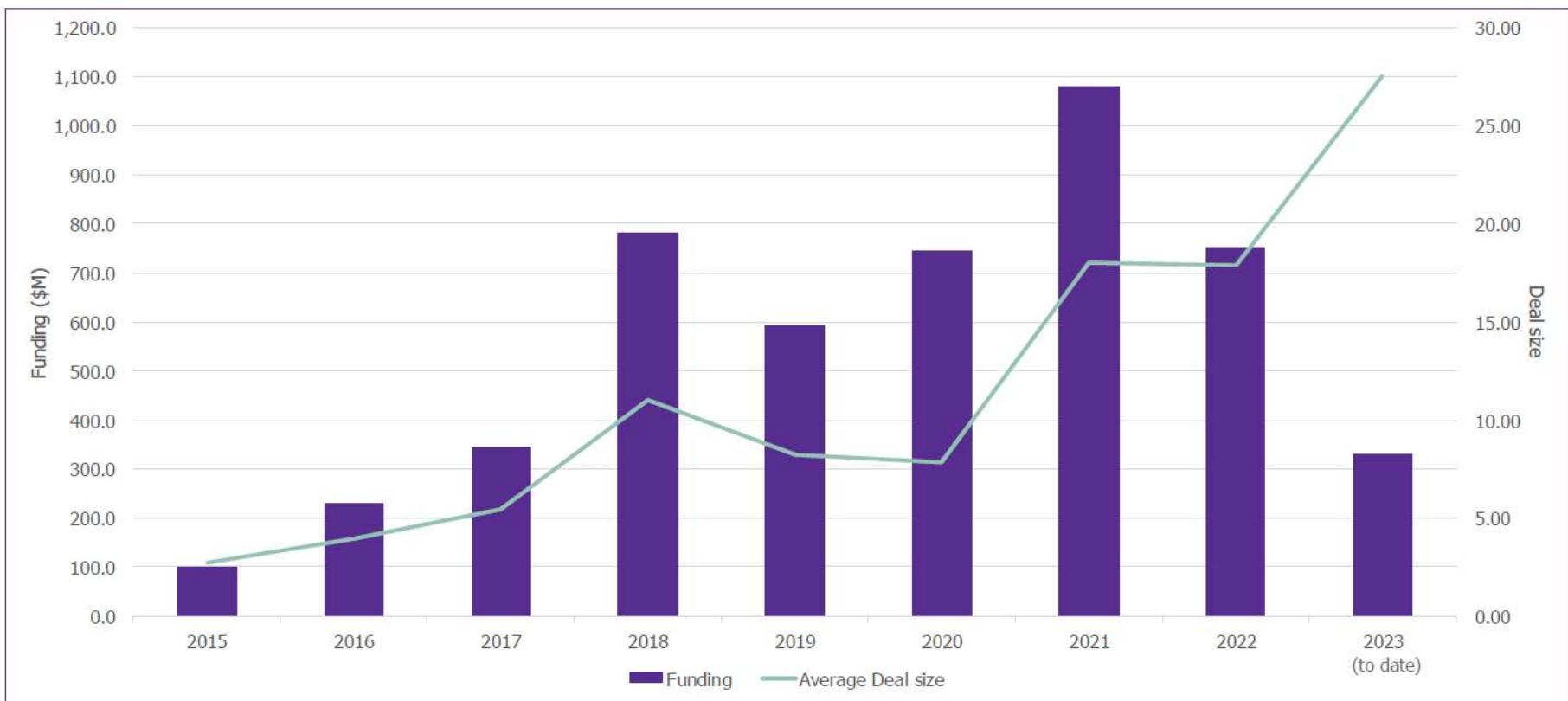
NOW: MARKET / GOVERNANCE



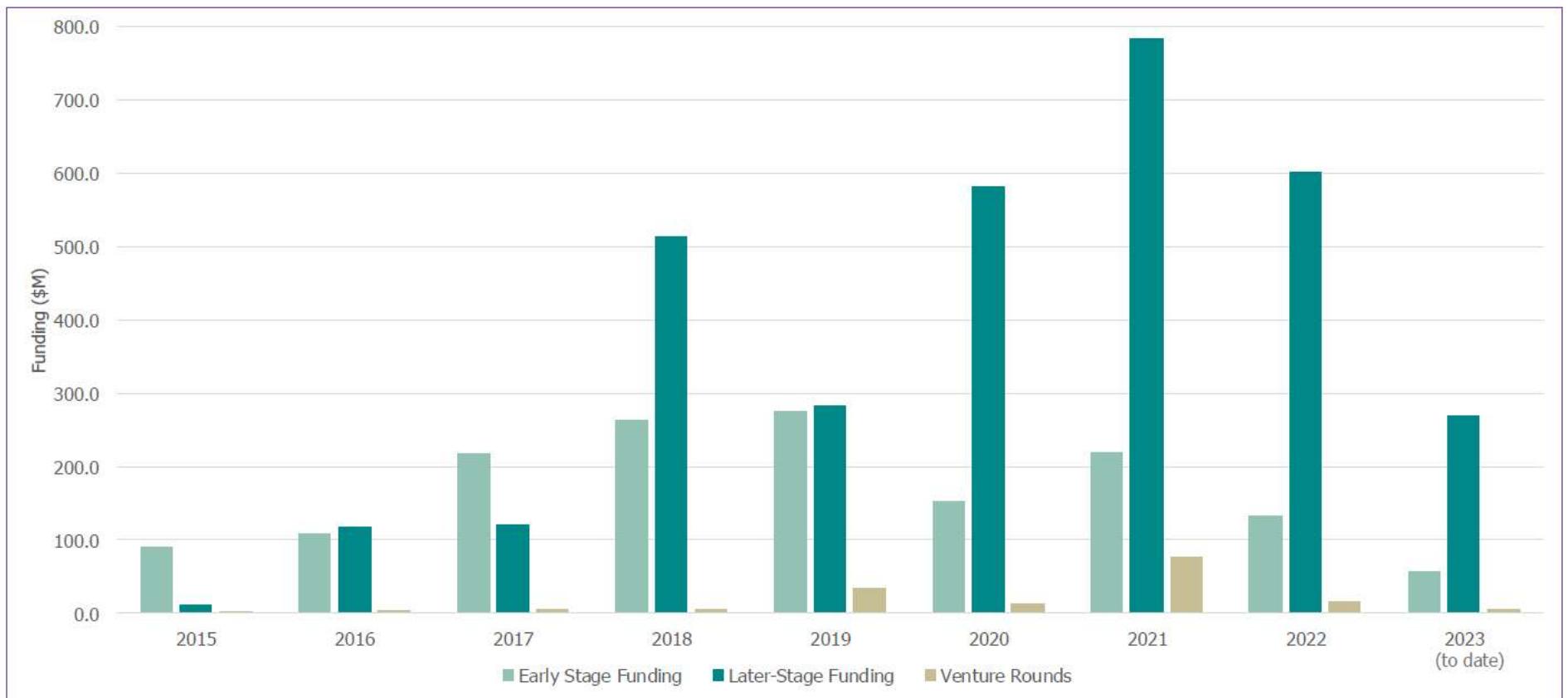
VC funding peaked at almost \$1.1Bn in 2021; deal volume has declined since it peaked in 2020



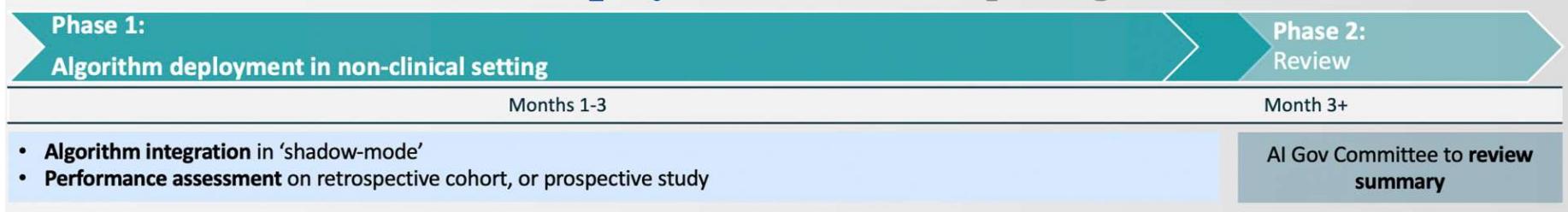
Average deal size has grown, more than tripling from \$8m in 2020 to \$28m in 2023



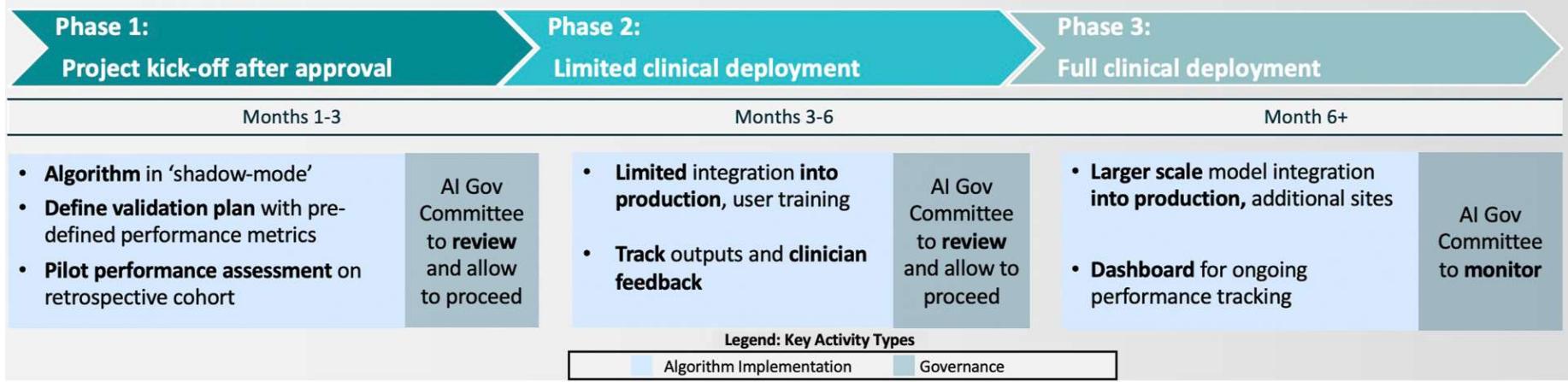
Early stage funding (pre-Series B) peaked in 2019; it has been surpassed by later-stage funding (Series B onwards) since 2018



Research “Shadow-Mode” Deployment: without impacting workflow



Clinical Deployment: integration into production with a phased approach



KUNSTMATIGE INTELLIGENTIE (AI)

AI: wat is de business case en hoe is AI te implementeren?

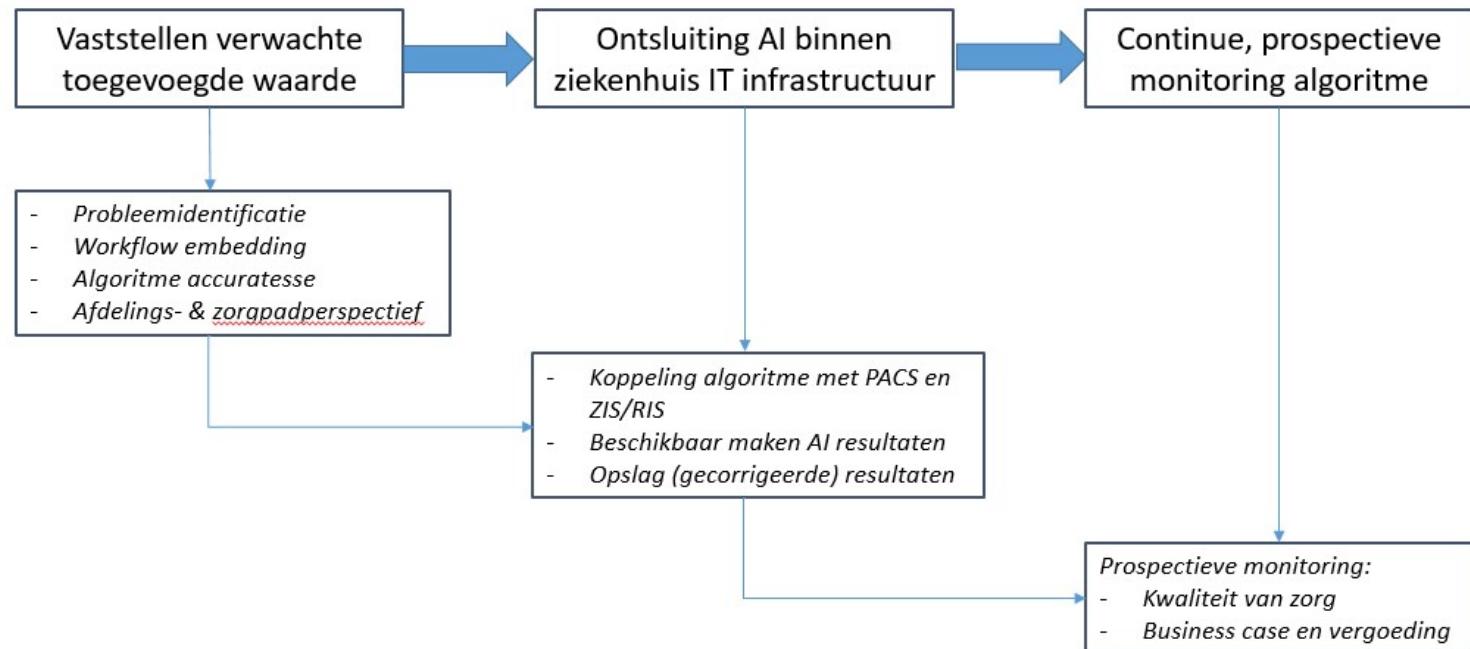


Jan-Jaap Visser



Wouter Veldhuis

Onder veel radiologen leeft de vraag hoe om te gaan met kunstmatige intelligentie (AI). Moeten we ermee aan de slag? En als we het willen gaan gebruiken, waar moeten we dan op letten? In dit artikel bespreken de auteurs een aantal zaken die van belang zijn om te overwegen voordat tot implementatie van AI kan worden overgegaan.



CONCLUSIONS

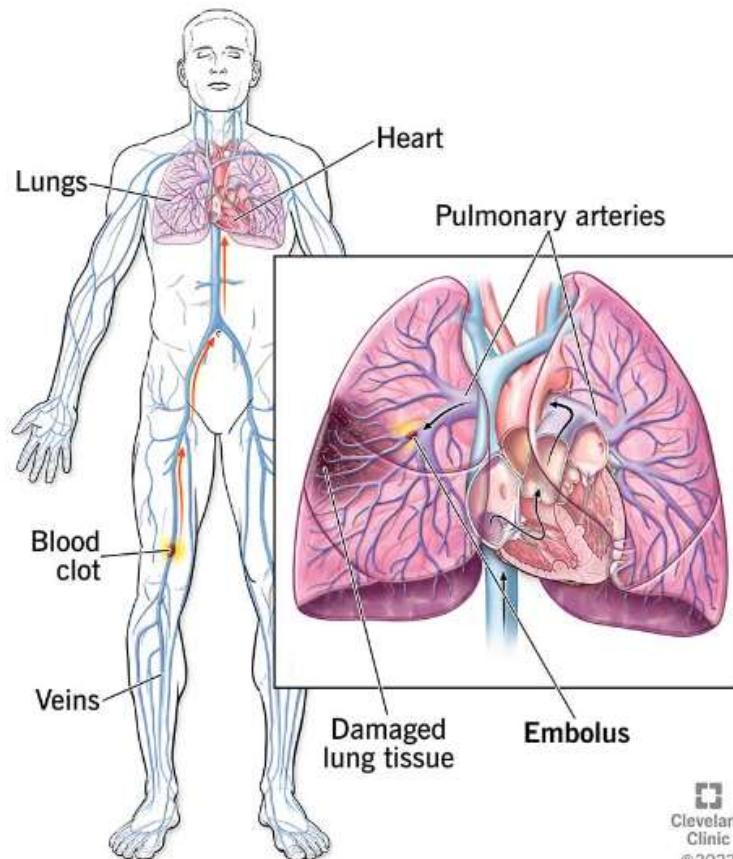
- Radiology AI
 - Imaging value chain
 - Which problem will be solved?
 - Algorithm performance
- Deployment / integration
 - How to connect algorithm?
 - How to integrate algorithm into the workflow?
- Monitoring
 - How to address model drift?
 - Possibilities for feedback / continuous input?
- Now: Market / governance
 - Consolidation to be expected
 - Local policy required



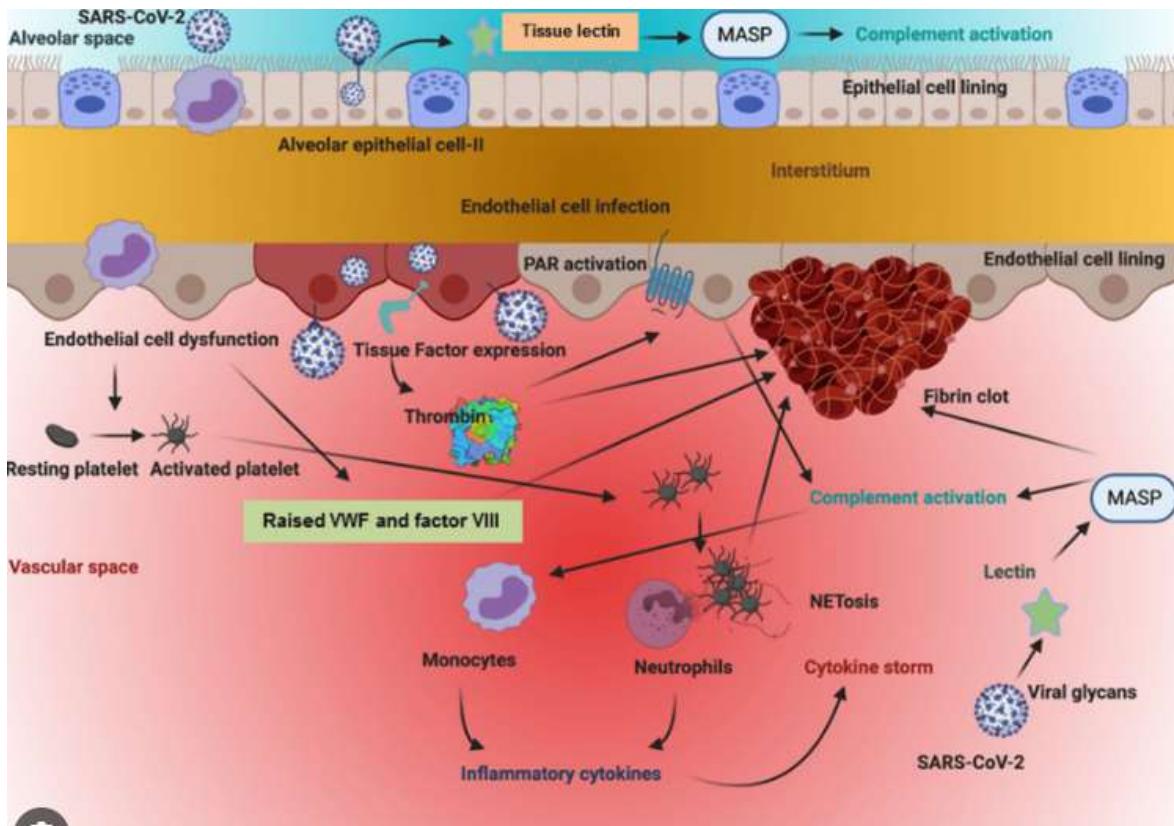


INTERACTIEVE CASUSWORKSHOP

Pulmonary Embolism



Cleveland
Clinic
©2022

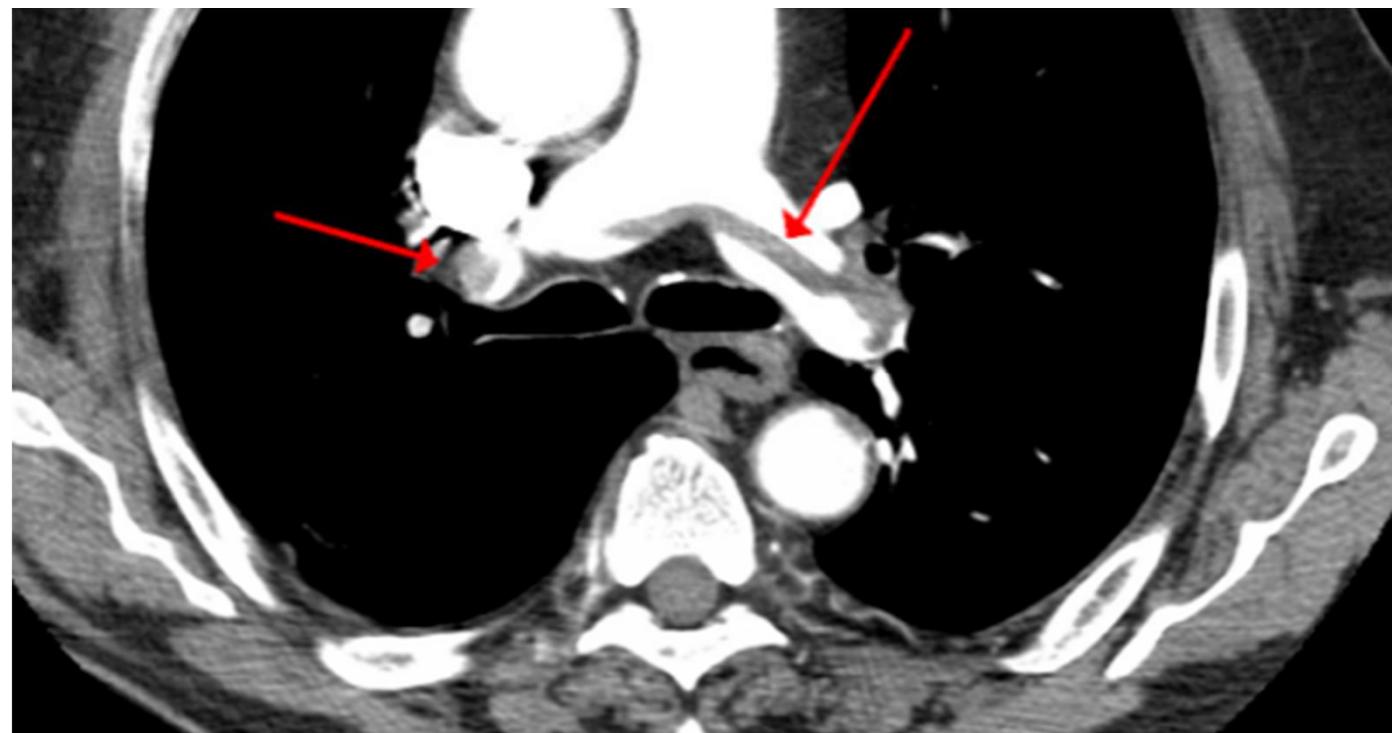


PULMONARY EMBOLISM (PE)

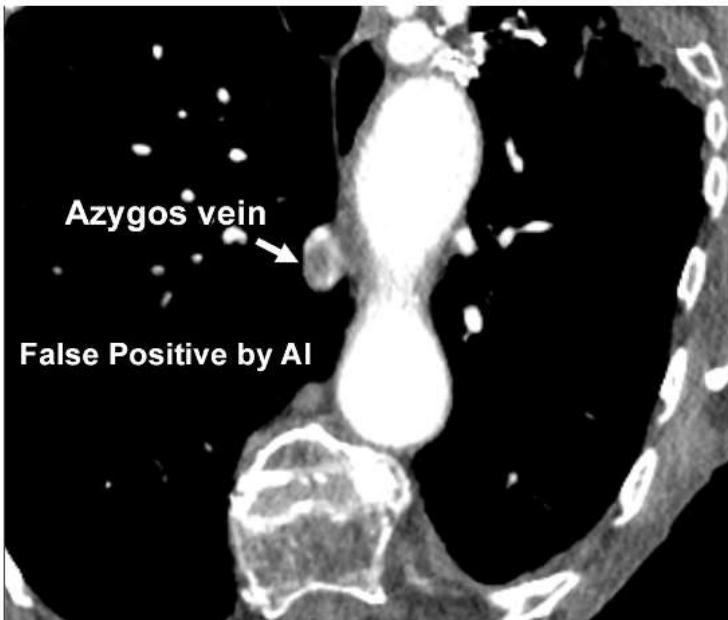
- symptomatic
- incidental
 - >> prevalence 1-4%

SYMPTOMATIC PE

- CTA > scanning delay 20-30 seconds after contrast administration



Prospective Evaluation of AI Triage of Pulmonary Emboli at CTPA



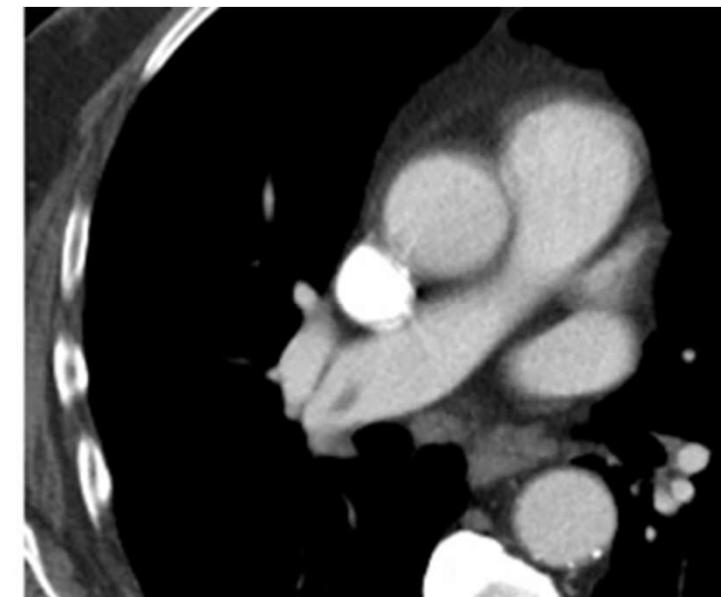
- Prospective study of 1436 participants undergoing 1526 consecutive CTPA examinations for suspected PE with a 16% positive rate.
- The accuracy and miss rates for radiologists were 98% and 12%, respectively, which were similar to those of radiologists aided by AI (99% and 6%, respectively).
- Radiologist miss rate for nonclinically significant PE was 33% (seven of 21) without AI and decreased to 14% (nine of 66) with AI.

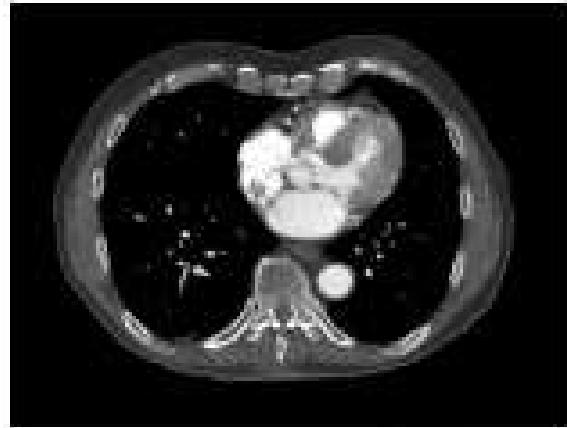
Rothenberg SA et al. Published Online: October 3, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.230702>

Radiology

INCIDENTAL PE

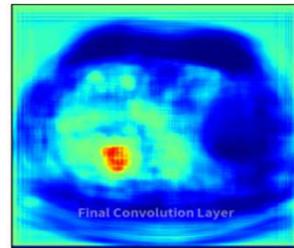
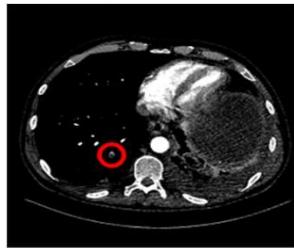
- CTA > scanning delay 60-90 seconds after contrast administration



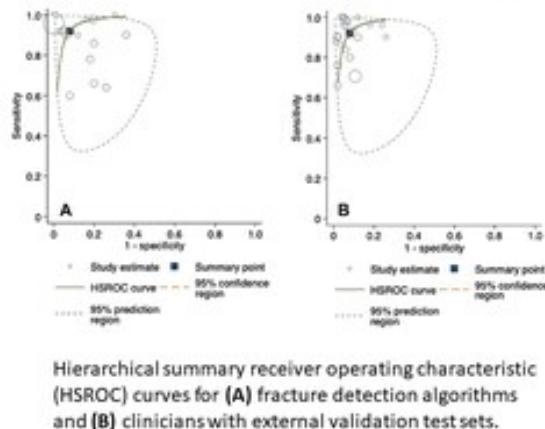


Incidental PE

510(k) Triage and notification software indicated for use in the analysis of CT images (not dedicated CTPA protocol) : flags and communicates incidental Pulmonary Embolism (PE).



Artificial Intelligence in Fracture Detection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis



- In a meta-analysis of 42 studies (37 with radiography and five with CT), the pooled diagnostic performance using AI to detect fractures had a sensitivity of 92% and 91% and specificity of 91% and 91% on internal and external validation, respectively.
- Clinician performance was comparable to AI in fracture detection (sensitivity 91%, 92%; specificity 94%, 94%).

Only 13 studies externally validated results, and only one study evaluated AI performance in a prospective clinical trial.

Kuo RYL et al. Published Online: March 29, 2022
<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.211785>

Radiology

Lauritzen AD, Rodríguez-Ruiz A, von Euler-Chelpin MC, Lynge E, Vejborg I, Nielsen M, Karssemeijer N, Lillholm M. An Artificial Intelligence-based Mammography Screening Protocol for Breast Cancer: Outcome and Radiologist Workload. *Radiology*. 2022 Apr 19:210948. doi: 10.1148/radiol.210948. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35438561.

<https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/10.1148/ryai.210115>

Kuo RYL, Harrison C, Curran TA, Jones B, Freethy A, Cussons D, Stewart M, Collins GS, Furniss D. Artificial Intelligence in Fracture Detection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Radiology*. 2022 Mar 29:211785. doi: 10.1148/radiol.211785. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35348381.

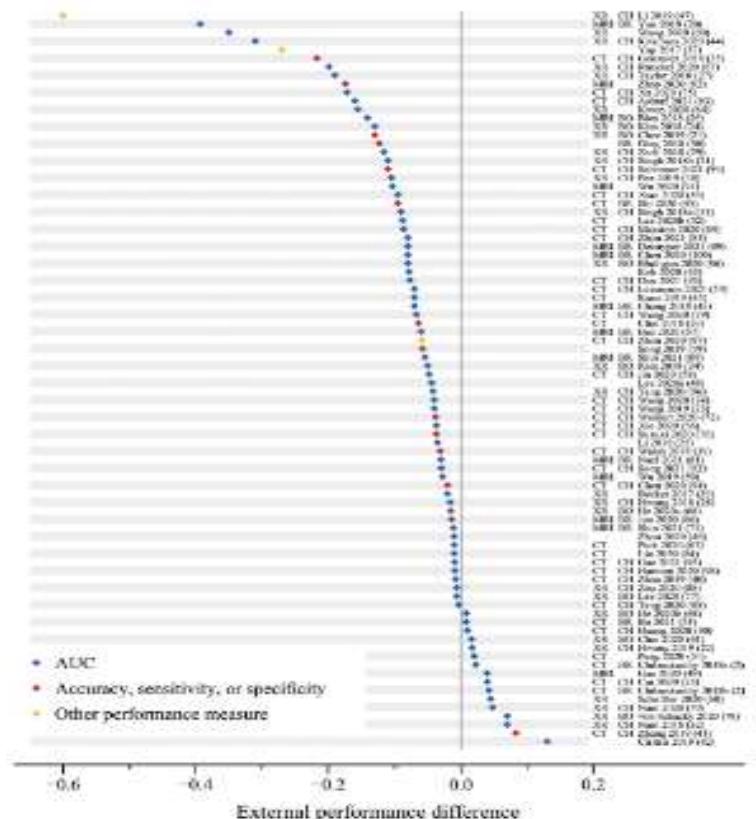
Table 2. Study Design Characteristics of Articles Analyzed

Design Characteristic	All Articles (n = 516)	Articles Published in Medical Journals (n = 437)
External validation		
Used	31 (6.0)	27 (6.2)
Not used	485 (94.0)	410 (93.8)

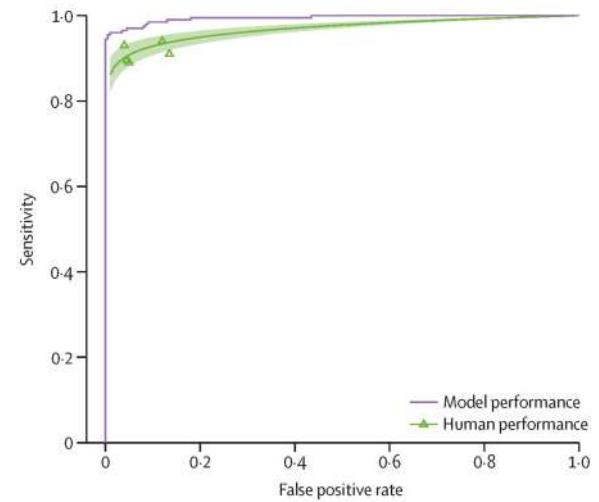
Key Points

- Studies of deep learning algorithms for radiologic diagnosis infrequently include an external dataset, with our systematic review identifying 83 published studies that performed external validation over a 6-year period.
- Nearly half of studies that performed external validation reported at least a modest decrease in external performance, with nearly a quarter reporting a substantial decrease.

Yu AC, Mohajer B, Eng J. External Validation of Deep Learning Algorithms for Radiologic Diagnosis: A Systematic Review. *Radiol Artif Intell.* 2022 May 4;4(3):e210064. doi: 10.1148/ryai.210064. PMID: 35652114; PMCID: PMC9152694.



- Lack of diversity of datasets in AI poses risks
 - Algorithm detects proximal femur fractures
 - Model better than human
 - Operating point had to be changed to external validation set
 - Unexpected algorithm behavior (Paget)



Oakden-Rayner L, Gale W, Bonham TA, Lungren MP, Carneiro G, Bradley AP, Palmer LJ. Validation and algorithmic audit of a deep learning system for the detection of proximal femoral fractures in patients in the emergency department: a diagnostic accuracy study. Lancet Digit Health. 2022 May;4(5):e351-e358. doi: 10.1016/S2589-7500(22)00004-8. Epub 2022 Apr 5. PMID: 35396184.



[Radiol Cardiothorac Imaging](#). 2023 Apr; 5(2): e220163.

Published online 2023 Apr 20. doi: [10.1148/ryct.220163](https://doi.org/10.1148/ryct.220163)

PMCID: PMC10141443

PMID: [37124638](#)

Artificial Intelligence Tool for Detection and Worklist Prioritization Reduces Time to Diagnosis of Incidental Pulmonary Embolism at CT

[Laurens Topff](#), MD, [✉] [Erik R. Ranschaert](#), MD, PhD, [Annemarieke Bartels-Rutten](#), MD, PhD, [Adina Negoita](#), MD, [Renee Menezes](#), PhD, [Regina G. H. Beets-Tan](#), MD, PhD, and [Jacob J. Visser](#), MD, PhD

Diagnostic Accuracy in Detection of IPE by the AI Software Alone

Table 2: Diagnostic Accuracy in Detection of IPE by the AI Software Alone

Variable	IPE Present	IPE Absent	Inconclusive	Total
AI positive	131	31	3	165
AI negative	12	11 559	0	11 571
Total	143	11 590	3	11 736

Note.—Data are numbers of scans. AI = artificial intelligence, IPE = incidental pulmonary embolism.

Artificial Intelligence Tool for Detection and Worklist Prioritization Reduces Time to Diagnosis of Incidental Pulmonary Embolism at CT

Key Result

Artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted workflow prioritization of incidental pulmonary embolism (IPE) on chest CT scans significantly reduced time to diagnosis in patients with cancer.

Patients:

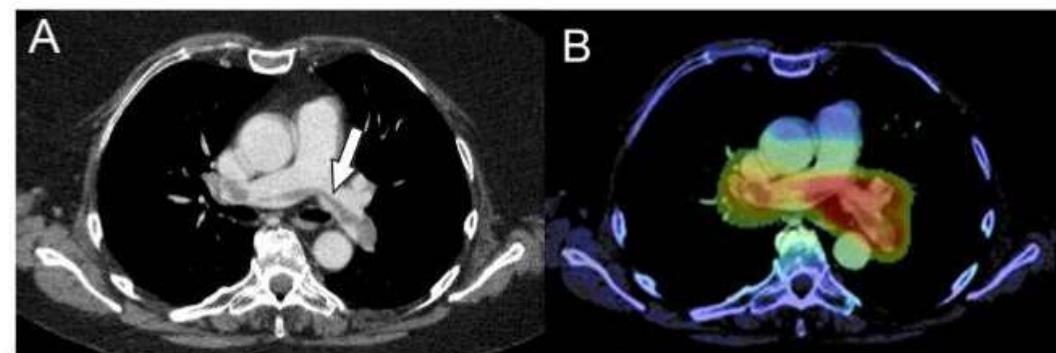
- 6447 adult oncology patients ($n = 11,736$ CT scans)

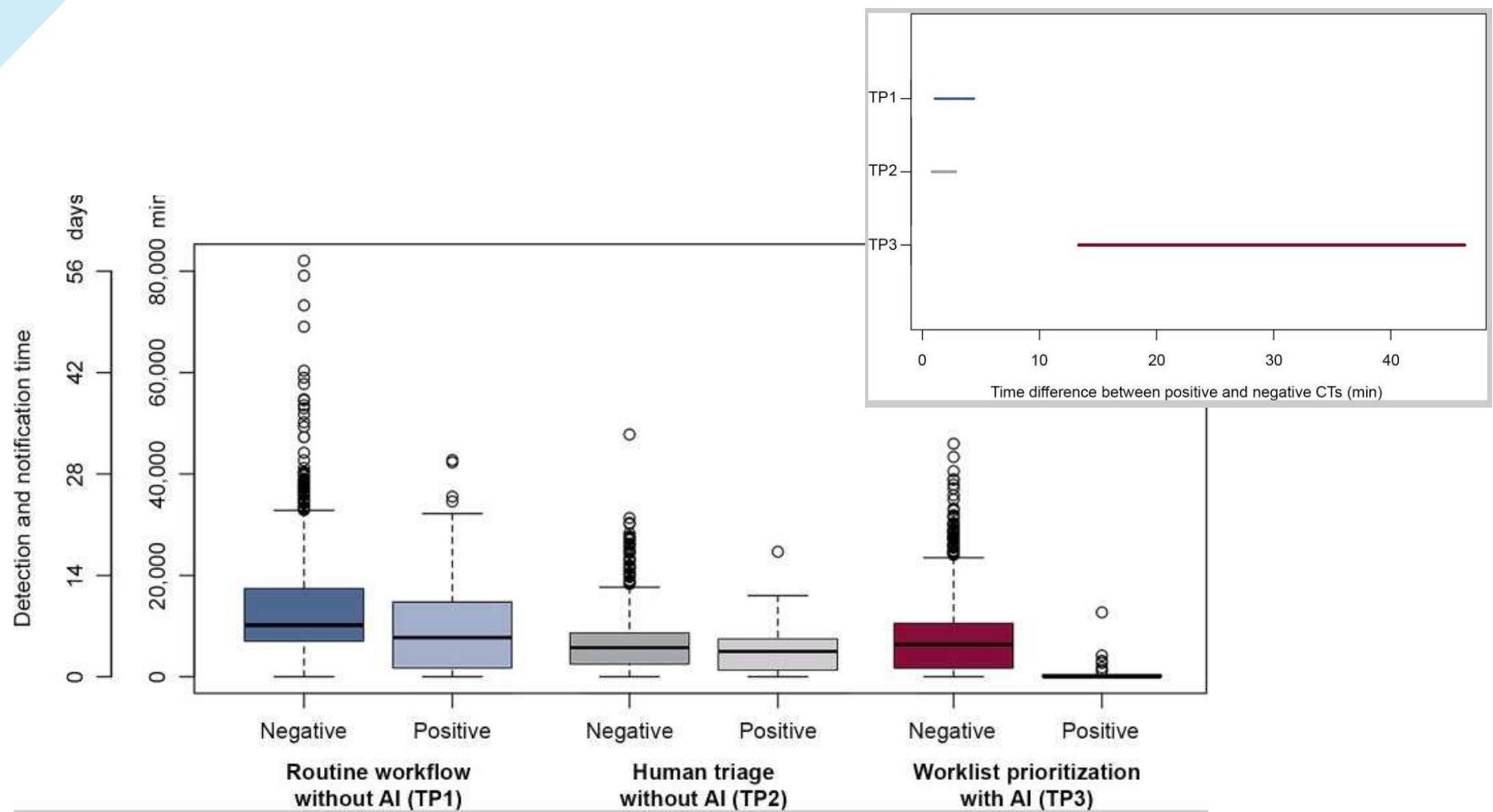
Methods:

- Regulatory-cleared AI software was evaluated to prioritize IPE on routine chest CT scans with intravenous contrast.
- Diagnostic accuracy metrics were calculated, and temporal endpoints were assessed at three time periods: routine workflow without AI, human triage without AI, and worklist prioritization with AI (prospective evaluation)

Results:

- The AI software achieved high diagnostic accuracy for IPE detection:
 - Sensitivity = 91.6%
 - Specificity = 99.7%
 - NPV = 99.9%
- Missed rate of IPE significantly reduced from 44.8% to 2.6% when radiologists were assisted by AI.
- Median detection and notification time of IPE reduced from several days to 1 hour in a practice with a backlog of unreported examinations.





Topff L, Ranschaert ER, Bartels-Rutten A, Negoita A, Menezes R, Beets-Tan RGH, Visser JJ. Artificial Intelligence Tool for Detection and Worklist Prioritization Reduces Time to Diagnosis of Incidental Pulmonary Embolism at CT. Radiol Cardithorac Imaging. 2023 Apr 20;5(2):e220163. doi: 10.1148/rct.220163. PMID: 37124638; PMCID: PMC10141443.



Circulation Journal
doi:10.1253/circj.CJ-21-0457

Are We Overtreating Incidental Pulmonary Embolism?

The hazard of therapeutic doses of anticoagulants in patients with isolated subsegmental pulmonary embolism

Table 2 Treatment outcomes of patients with confirmed SSPE, excluding DVT and cancer patients

	Total (N=69)	Treated (N 61)	Not treated (N 8)
Type event (N, %)			
Provoked	37 (53.6)	33 (54.1)	4 (50)
Unprovoked	32 (46.4)	28 (45.9)	4 (50)
Bleeding events	8 (11.5)	7 (11.4)	1 (12.5)
Major	2 (2.8)	2 (fatal)	–
CRNMB	6 (86.9)	5	1
Death	6	4 (2 fatal bleeding)	2

LMWH low molecular weight heparin, *DOAC* direct oral anticoagulant, *VTE* venous thromboembolism, *CRNMB* clinically-relevant non major bleeding

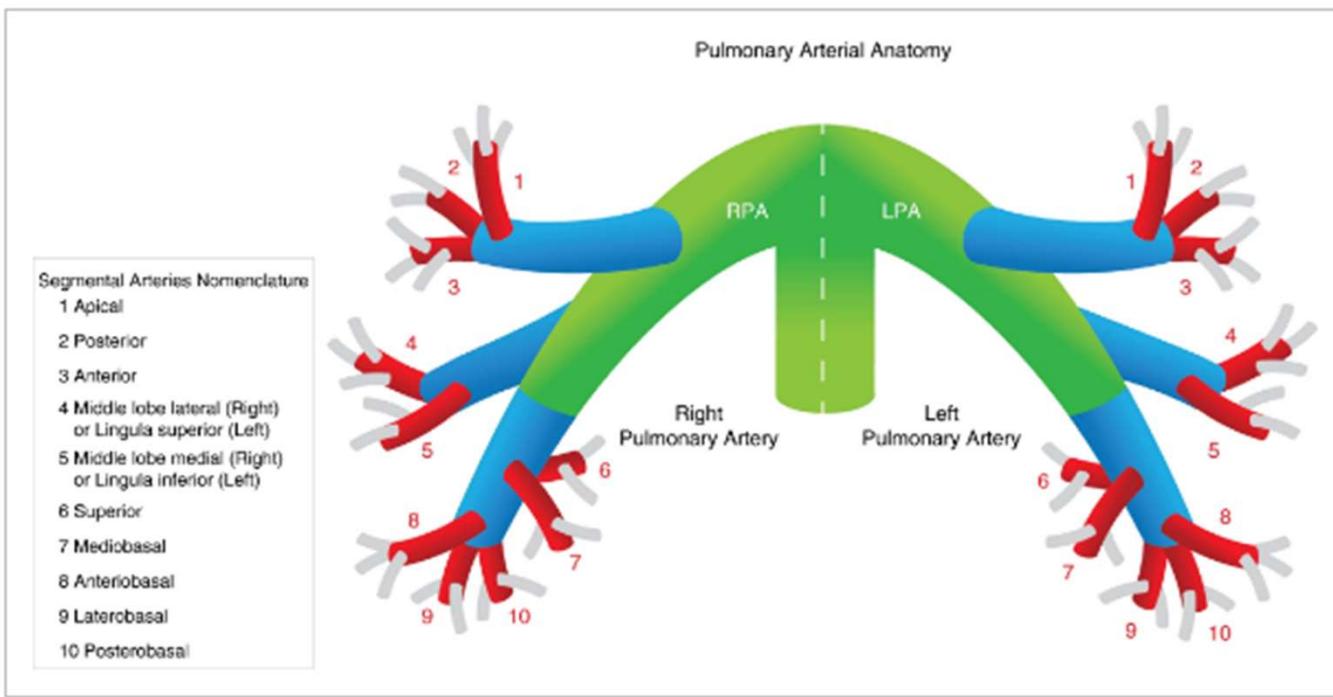


Figure 1

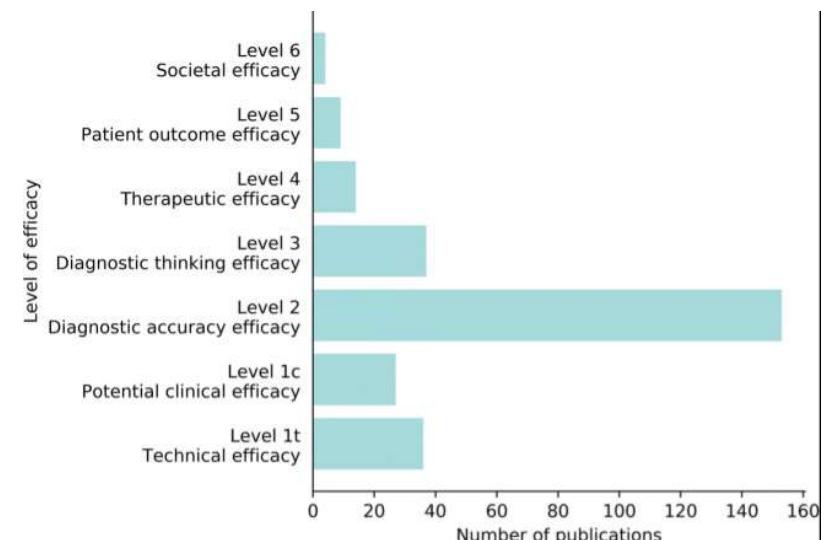
[Open in figure viewer](#)



[PowerPoint](#)

Schematic overview of anatomy of the pulmonary artery; green branches represent main and interlobar arteries, blue branches lobar arteries, red branches segmental arteries, and gray branches subsegmental arteries

Level	Example
1. Technical efficacy	Applicability
2 Diagnostic accuracy efficacy	Sensitivity, specificity
3. Diagnostic thinking efficacy	Impact on diagnosis
4. Therapeutic efficacy	Impact on treatment decisions
5. Patient outcomes efficacy	Overall survival
6. Societal efficacy	Cost-effectiveness



Fryback et al.; The efficacy of diagnostic imaging; MDM 1991

van Leeuwen KG, Schalekamp S, Rutten MJCM, van Ginneken B, de Rooij M. Artificial intelligence in radiology: 100 commercially available products and their scientific evidence. Eur Radiol. 2021 Jun;31(6):3797-3804. doi: 10.1007/s00330-021-07892-z. Epub 2021 Apr 15. PMID: 33856519; PMCID: PMC8128724.



Review > Eur J Radiol Open. 2022;9:100438. doi: 10.1016/j.ejro.2022.100438. Epub 2022 Aug 18.

Artificial intelligence model on chest imaging to diagnose COVID-19 and other pneumonias: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Lu-Lu Jia ¹, Jian-Xin Zhao ¹, Ni-Ni Pan ¹, Liu-Yan Shi ¹, Lian-Ping Zhao ², Jin-Hui Tian ³, Gang Huang ²

Home > Radiology > Vol. 304, No. 1

< PREVIOUS

NEXT >

Original Research
Evidence-based Practice

Artificial Intelligence in Fracture Detection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Rachel Y. L. Kuo , Conrad Harrison , Terry-Ann Curran , Benjamin Jones , Alexander Freethy , David Cussons , Max Stewart , Gary S. Collins , Dominic Furniss

Author Affiliations

Published Online: Mar 29 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.211785>

Home > Radiology > Vol. 301, No. 3

< PREVIOUS

NEXT >

Original Research
Pediatric Imaging

Artificial Intelligence Algorithm Improves Radiologist Performance in Skeletal Age Assessment: A Prospective Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial

David K. Eng , Nishith B. Khandwala , Jin Long , Nancy R. Fefferman , Shaillee V. Lala , Naomi A. Strubel , Sarah S. Milla , Ross W. Fifice , Susan E. Sharp , Alexander J. Towbin , Michael L. Francavilla , Summer L. Kaplan , Kirsten Ecklund , ... Show all authors

Author Affiliations

Published Online: Sep 28 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2021204021>

Home > Radiology > Vol. 307, No. 2

< PREVIOUS

NEXT >

Original Research
Thoracic Imaging

AI Improves Nodule Detection on Chest Radiographs in a Health Screening Population: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Ju Gang Nam , Eui Jin Hwang , Jayoun Kim , Nanhee Park , Eun Hee Lee , Hyun Jin Kim , Miyeon Nam , Jong Hyuk Lee , Chang Min Park , Jin Mo Goo

Author Affiliations

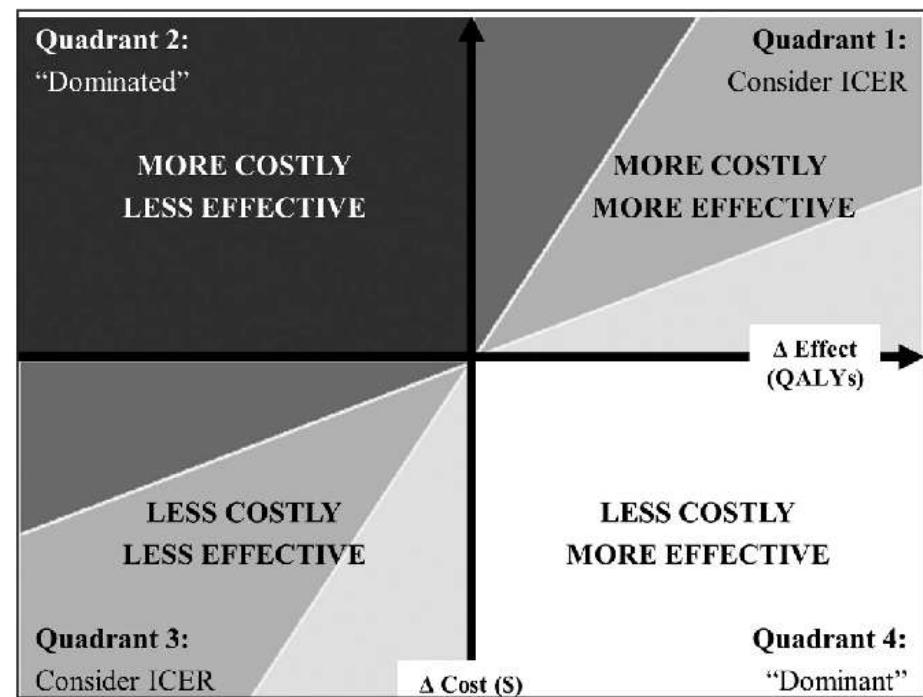
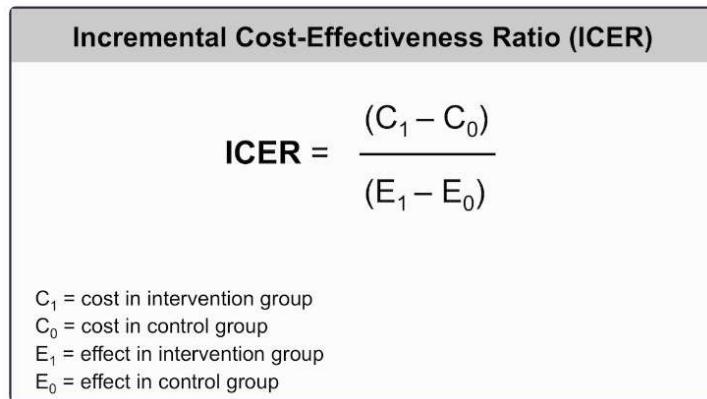
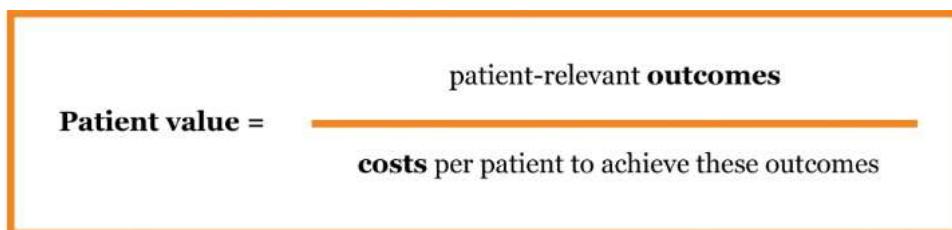
Published Online: Feb 7 2023 | <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.221894>

Nevertheless, RCTs remain the most powerful type of experimental study. [4] In light of the AI revolution in radiology, we believe the time has come for RCTs and encourage further research in this important field.

- Costs:
 - Costs AI model / algorithm
 - Costs infrastructure / hardware
 - Costs personnel
 - Implementation
 - Monitoring
- Extra treatment (due to increased detection of pulmonary embolisms, extra detection of osteoporosis)



REVENUES VS COSTS



• Perspectives:

- Micro > department level
 - Can we report faster?
- Meso > care pathway level
 - Can turnaround times be accelerated?
 - Effect of additional detection of pulmonary embolisms?
- Macro > societal level
 - Is the number of fractures decreasing?

➤ Eur Radiol. 2023 Jan;33(1):360-367. doi: 10.1007/s00330-022-08973-3. Epub 2022 Jul 2.

Impact of a content-based image retrieval system on the interpretation of chest CTs of patients with diffuse parenchymal lung disease

Sebastian Röhricht ¹, Benedikt H Heidinger ¹, Florian Prayer ¹, Michael Weber ¹, Markus Krenn ², Rui Zhang ², Julie Sufana ², Jakob Scheithe ², Incifer Kanbur ¹, Aida Korajac ¹, Nina Pötsch ¹, Marcus Raudner ¹, Ali Al-Mukhtar ¹, Barbara J Fueger ¹, Ruxandra-Iulia Milos ¹, Martina Scharitzer ¹, Georg Langs ^{2 3}, Helmut Prosch ⁴

NICOLAB

StrokeViewer



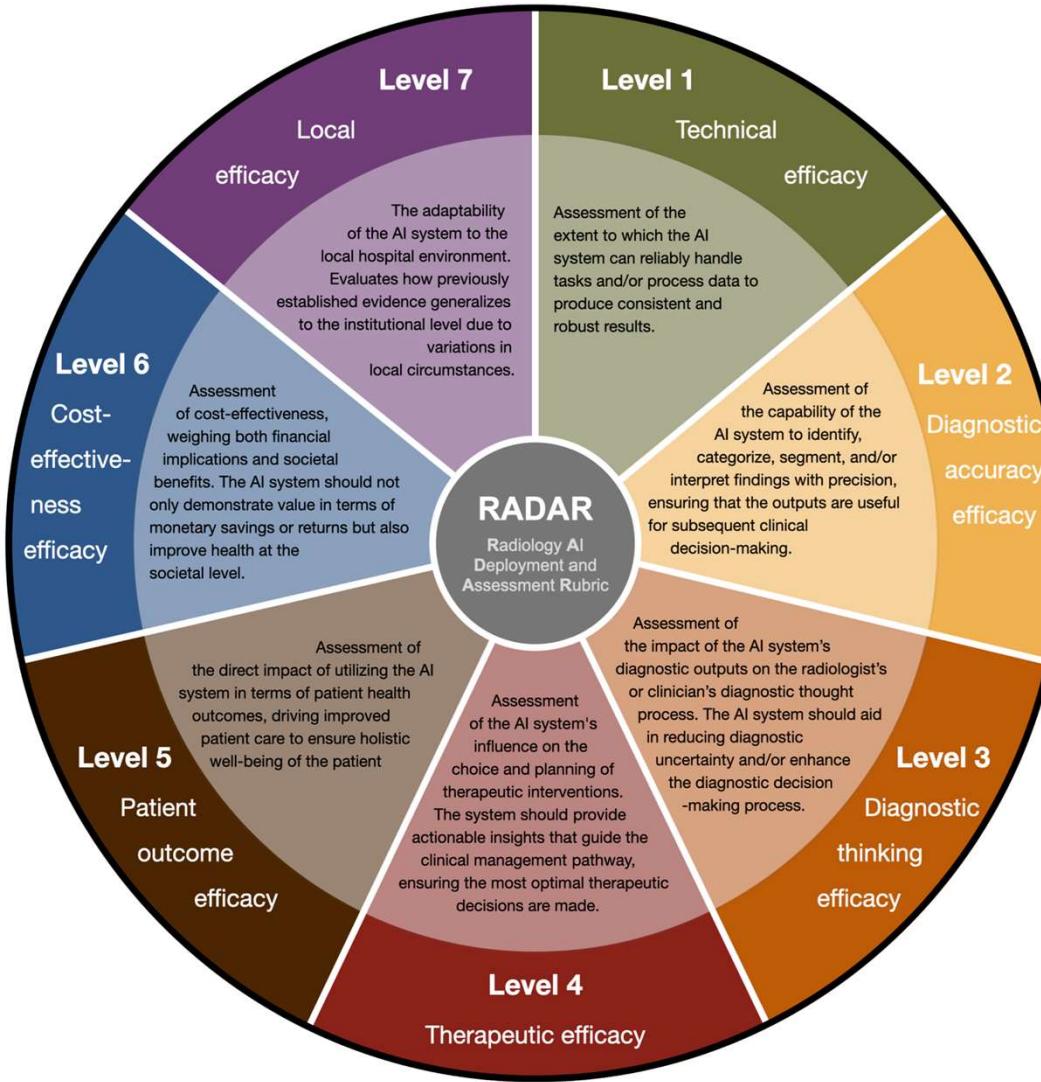
Opportunistic osteoporosis screening using chest CT with artificial intelligence

Jinrong Yang ^{# 1}, Man Liao ^{# 2}, Yaoling Wang ², Leqing Chen ¹, Linfeng He ², Yingying Ji ¹, Yao Xiao ¹, Yichen Lu ³, Wenliang Fan ¹, Zhuang Nie ¹, Ruiyun Wang ², Benling Qi ⁴, Fan Yang ⁵

- Considerations regarding reimbursement for AI by insurer:

- Not many real-world examples that have proven that AI is valuable, so that the use of AI is reimbursed
- There is no reimbursement for PACS or for radiology information systems (RIS) or electronic health records (EHR), they are simply practice costs
- The lack of reimbursement for AI may deter hospitals from purchasing the technology





Boverhof et al; Radiology AI Deployment and Assessment Rubric (RADAR) for value-based AI in Radiology; accepted for publication in Insights into Imaging

j.j.visser@erasmusmc.nl



Erasmus MC
Erasmus