



REGULATORY PATHWAYS AND SCIENCE RELATED TO DIGITAL AND COMPUTATIONAL PATHOLOGY

Brandon D. Gallas

Division of Imaging, Diagnostics, Software Reliability

Office of Science and Engineering Laboratories
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

From Mammograms to Microwaves
<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-organization/center-devices-and-radiological-health>



Outline

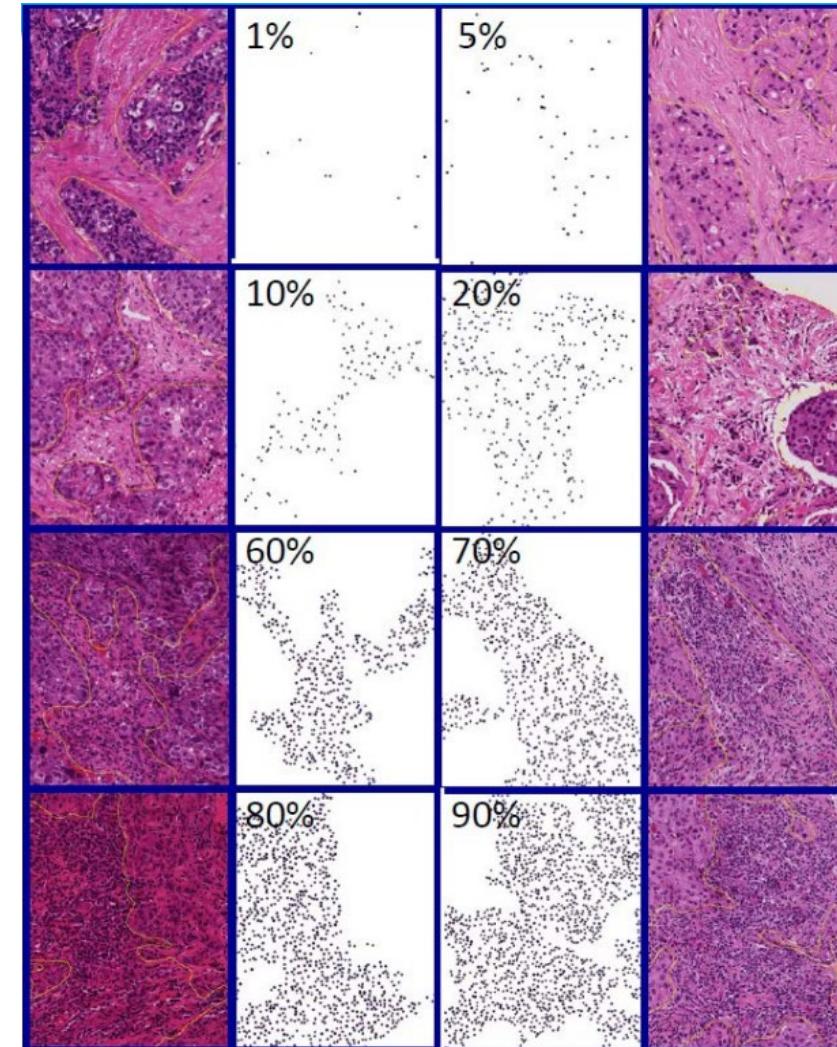
Quantitative Biomarker
TILS: Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes

- Who I am and where I work
- HTT: High Throughput Truthing Project

CLEARR-AI:

*Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for
Reproducible Reporting of Artificial Intelligence*

- Related Activities



Disclaimer

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Acknowledgment

Research assistants supporting this work have been funded by appointments to the Research Participation Program at the Center for Devices and Radiological Health administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the US Department of Energy and the US Food and Drug Administration.



FDA headquarter campus in Silver Spring, Maryland



5/4/2024: NYPS Meeting, Galax

FDA.gov

neg

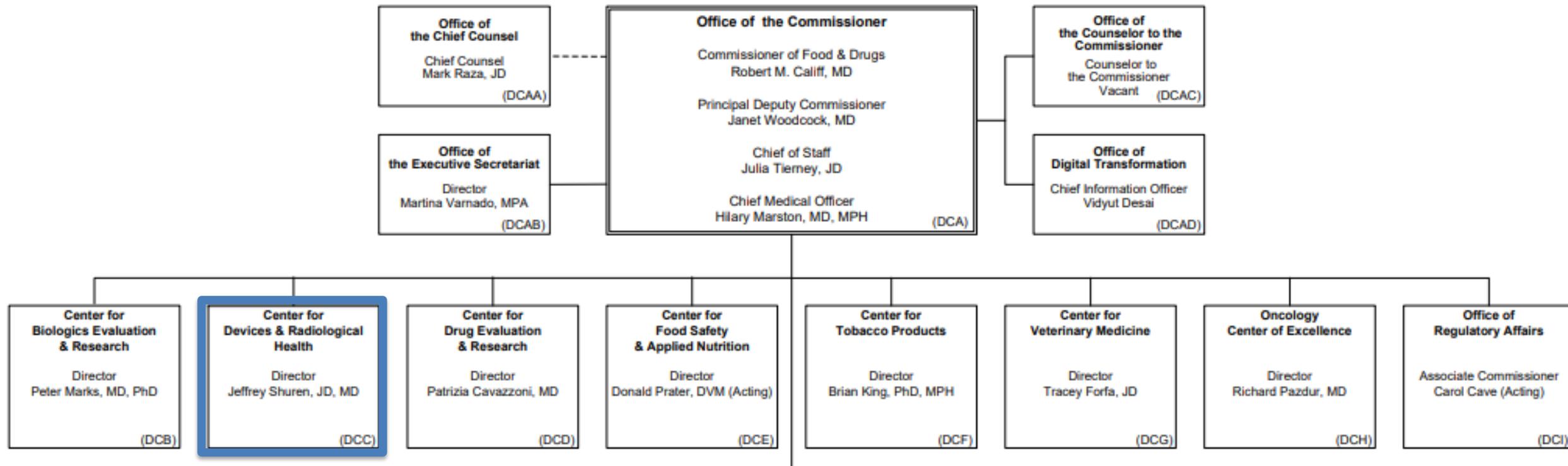
OSEL

neg

Introduction to FDA/CDRH/OSEL/DIDSR

September 2023

**Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration**



CDRH
- OSEL
- DIDSR

Introduction to FDA/CDRH/OSEL/DIDSR

FDA

~1900
EMPLOYEES

18k
Medical Device
Manufacturers

183k
Medical Devices
On the U.S. Market

22k/year

Premarket
Submissions
including supplements
and amendments

570k
Proprietary
Brands

25k
Medical Device
Facilities Worldwide

1.4 MILLION/year

Reports on
medical device
adverse events and
malfunctions

FDA's Office of Science and Engineering Laboratories (OSEL)



Introduction to FDA/CDRH/**OSEL/DIDSR**

Who We Are

CDRH is a team of over 1,900 dedicated, highly skilled, and internationally respected public health employees

Subject Matter Experts

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physicians• Biologists• Chemists• Physicists• Engineers• Statisticians• Epidemiologists | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microbiologists• Nurses• Pharmacologists• Veterinarians• Toxicologists• Specialists in Public Health Education and Communication |
|---|---|

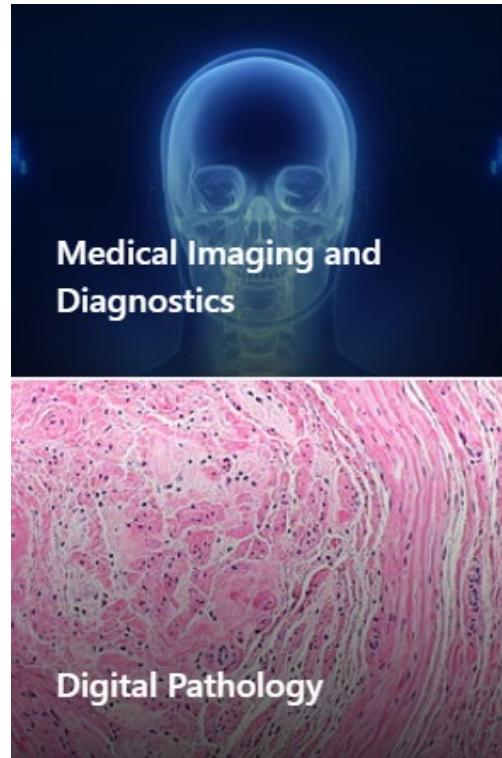
What We Do

- Provide subject matter expertise to the review of medical device submissions
- Conduct research and create tools to support the review of medical device submissions

Introduction to FDA/CDRH/OSEL/DIDSR

FDA

- The **Division of Imaging, Diagnostics and Software Reliability (DIDSR)** is the part of OSEL dedicated to imaging research.



Medical Imaging and Diagnostics



Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning



Digital Pathology



Augmented and Virtual Reality

~45

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
~40 Fellows/Students

145/year

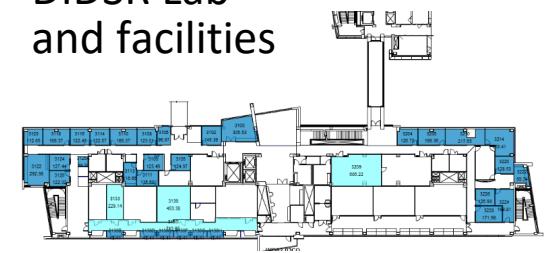
Peer reviewed articles, code and presentations

550/year

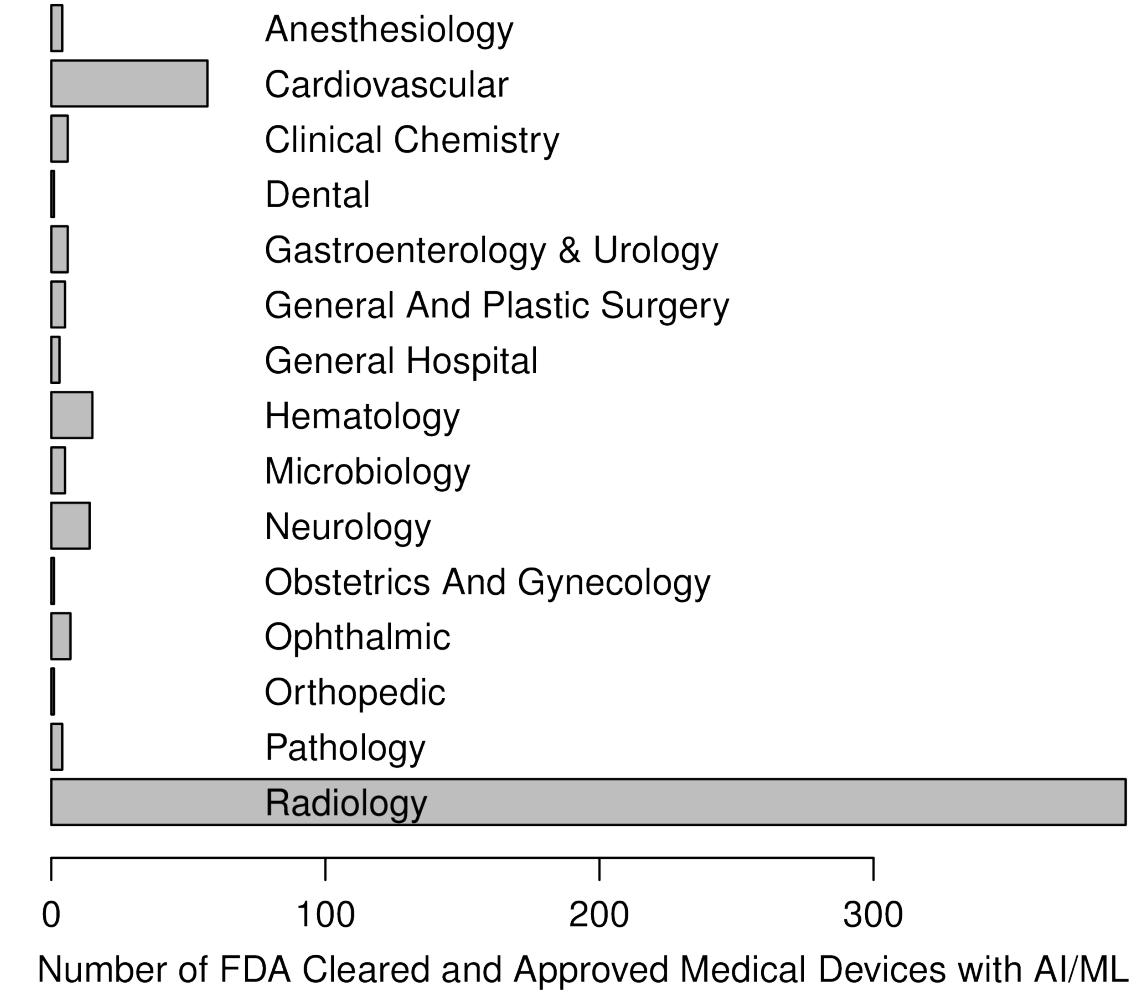
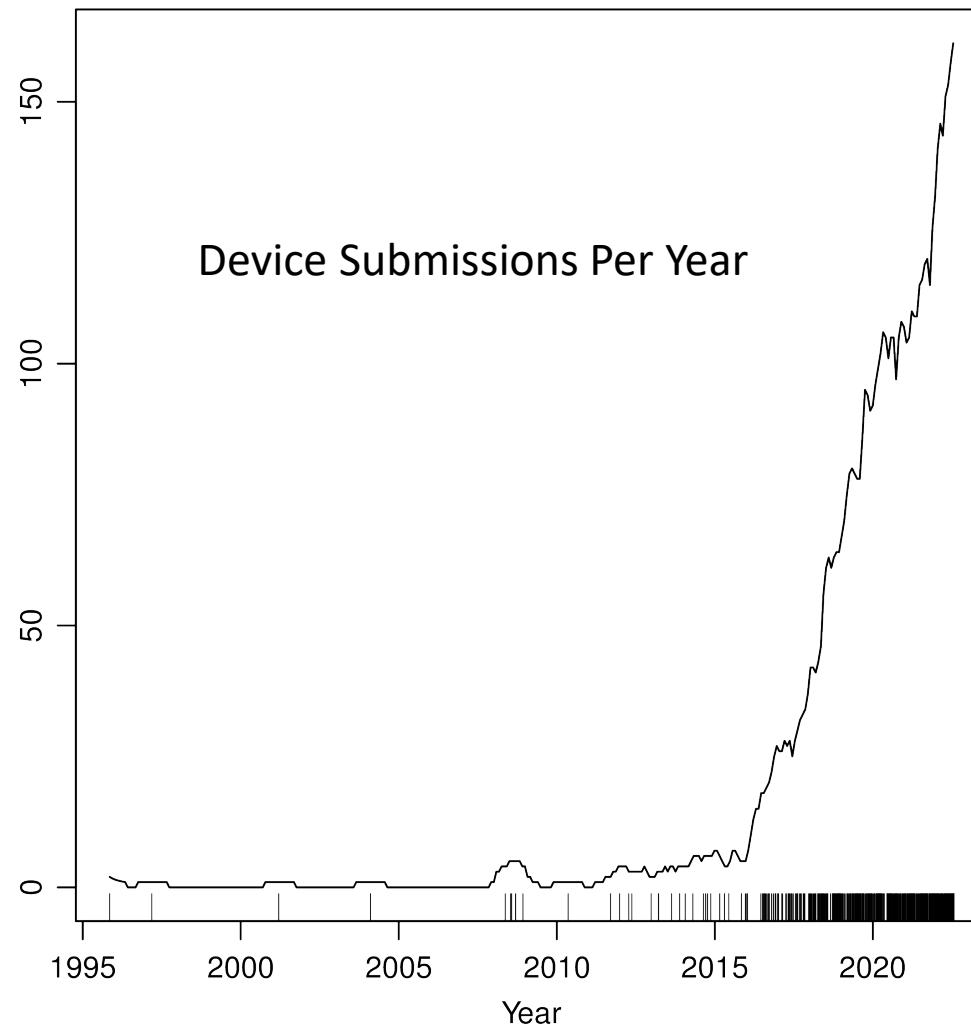
Premarket
Regulatory consults

1400 m²

DIDSR Lab
and facilities



The Rise of AI/ML



<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/software-medical-device-samd/artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning-aiml-enabled-medical-devices>

The Emergence of Digital and Computational Pathology

FDA

- Product Codes
 - PSY: Whole Slide Imaging System
 - QKQ: Digital Pathology Image Viewing And Management Software
 - PZZ: Digital Pathology Display
- 510(k) database
 - Search product codes, see devices

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm>

U.S. FOOD & DRUG
ADMINISTRATION

Home Food Drugs Medical Devices Radiation-Emitting Products Vaccines

510(k) Premarket Notification

FDA Home Medical Devices Databases

A 510(K) is a premarket submission made to FDA to demonstrate that the device to be marketed is as safe and effective, that is, substantially equivalent, to a legally marketed device (section 513(i)(1)(A) FD&C Act) that is not subject to premarket approval.
[Learn more...](#)

Search Database

Help Download Files

510K Number Type Product Code ←

Center Combination Products

Applicant Name Cleared/Approved In Vitro Products

Device Name Redacted FOIA 510(k)

Panel Third Party Reviewed

Decision Clinical Trials

Decision Date to ← ←

Sort by Decision Date (descending) ←

Quick Search Clear Form Search

The Emergence of Digital and Computational Pathology



- New cleared devices
 - Standalone displays
 - Standalone viewers
 - Standalone scanners

... are creating interoperability

- Two most recent devices use images conformant to the DICOM standard
 - Scanner: Aperio GT 450 Dx
 - Viewer: Sectra Digital Pathology Module

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm>

510(k) Premarket Notification

1 to 12 of 12 Results
ProductCode: psy Decision Date To: 05/01/2024

Device Name	Applicant	510(K) Number	Decision Date
Sectra Digital Pathology Module (Version 3.3)	Sectra AB	K232208	04/16/2024
Aperio Gt 450 Dx	Leica Biosystems Imaging, Inc.	K232202	04/16/2024
Concentriq Dx	Proscia, Inc.	K230839	02/08/2024
Nanozoomer S360md Slide Scanner System	Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.	K233027	12/22/2023
Nanozoomer S360md Slide Scanner System	Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.	K213883	09/27/2022
Dynamyx Digital Pathology Software	Inspirata, Inc.	K210811	03/01/2022
Philips IntelliSite Pathology Solution	Philips Medical Systems Nederland B.V.	K203845	09/17/2021
Mdpc-8127	Barco NV	K203364	04/15/2021
Fullfocus	Paige AI, Inc	K201005	07/15/2020
Philips IntelliSite Pathology Solution	Philips Electronics Nederland B.V.	K192259	09/20/2019
Aperio At2 Dx System	Leica Biosystems Imaging, Inc.	K190332	05/20/2019
Philips IntelliSite Pathology Solution	Philips Medical Systems Nederland B.V.	K172174	10/04/2017

The Emergence of Digital and Computational Pathology



- Decision Summary
 - IFU: Indications for Use
 - Describes the device
 - Intended population
 - Evidence supporting decision, including device performance

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm>

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Home Food Drugs Medical Devices Radiation-Emitting Products Vaccines, Blood & Biologics

510(k) Premarket Notification

FDA Home Medical Devices Databases

CDRH SuperSearch

New Search Back To Search Results

Device Classification Name	whole slide imaging system
510(k) Number	K232208
Device Name	Sectra Digital Pathology Module (Version 3.3)
Applicant	Sectra AB Teknikringen 20 Linkoping, SE 58330
Applicant Contact	Edoardo Mastrovito
Correspondent	Medical Device Regulatory Services 14 Mercer Road Savannah, GA 31411
Correspondent Contact	Peter Altman
Regulation Number	864.3700
Classification Product Code	PSY
Subsequent Product Code	QKQ
Date Received	07/26/2023
Decision Date	04/16/2024
Decision	Substantially Equivalent (SESE)
Regulation Medical Specialty	Pathology
510K Review Panel	Pathology
FDA Review	Decision Summary
Type	Traditional
Reviewed by Third Party	No
Combination Product	No

The Emergence of Digital and Computational Pathology



- 510(k) devices point to predicates
 - “Substantially equivalent”
 - Class II
- De Novo devices are first-of-a-kind devices
 - Predicates for future devices
 - Define “special controls”
 - = regulatory requirements for class II devices
 - **QPN: Software Algorithm Device To Assist Users In Digital Pathology**
 - **QYV: Digital Cervical Cytology Slide Imaging System With Artificial Intelligence Algorithm**

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/denovo.cfm>

The screenshot shows three separate search results for De Novo devices:

PSY (Product Code: psy)

Device Name	Requester	De Novo Number	510(k) Number	Decision Date
Philips IntelliSite Pathology Solution	Philips Medical Systems Nederland B.V.	DEN160056		04/12/2017

QPN (Product Code: qnv)

Device Name	Requester	De Novo Number	510(k) Number	Decision Date
Paige Prostate	Paige.AI	DEN200080		09/21/2021

QYV (Product Code: qyv)

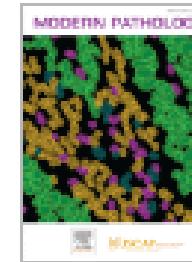
Device Name	Requester	De Novo Number	510(k) Number	Decision Date
"Genius™ Digital Diagnostics System With	Hologic Inc.	DEN210035		01/31/2024

QR code:

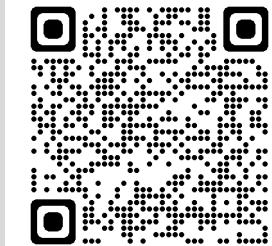


Modern Pathology

Volume 37, Issue 4, April 2024, 100439



FDA



[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

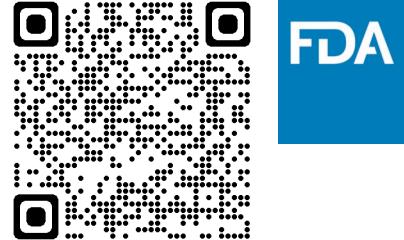
Research Article

Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models

Katherine Elfer^{a b}   , Emma Gardecki^a , Victor Garcia^a , Amy Ly^c , Evangelos Hytopoulos^d , Si Wen^a , Matthew G. Hanna^e , Dieter J.E. Peeters^{f g} , Joel Saltz^h , Anna Ehingerⁱ , Sarah N. Dudgeon^j , Xiaoxian Li^k , Kim R.M. Blenman^{l m} , Weijie Chen^a , Ursula Greenⁿ , Ryan Birmingham^{a n} , Tony Panⁿ , Jochen K. Lennerz^o , Roberto Salgado^{p q} , Brandon D. Gallas^o

"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439>

- Datasets are plentiful, but reporting is inconsistent
- Reporting standards are being adapted for AI use in studies
- Inspired by Wahab et al.
- Checklist



Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research

THE JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY
Clinical Research
Open Access

A Journal of
The Pathological Society
Understanding Disease – Guiding Therapy

Original Article | Open Access | CC BY

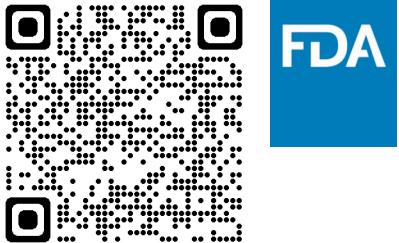
Semantic annotation for computational pathology: multidisciplinary experience and best practice recommendations

Noorul Wahab, Islam M Miligy, Katherine Dodd, Harvir Sahota, Michael Toss, Wenqi Lu, Mostafa Jahanifar, Mohsin Bilal, Simon Graham, Young Park, Giorgos Hadjigeorghiou, Abhir Bhalerao, Ayat G Lashen, Asmaa Y Ibrahim, Ayaka Katayama, Henry O Ebili, Matthew Parkin, Tom Sorell, Shan E Ahmed Raza, Emily Hero, Hesham Eldaly, Yee Wah Tsang, Kishore Gopalakrishnan, David Snead, Emad Rakha, Nasir Rajpoot, Fayyaz Minhas ... See fewer authors ^

First published: 10 January 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/cjp2.256> | Citations: 9

“Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models”

K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439

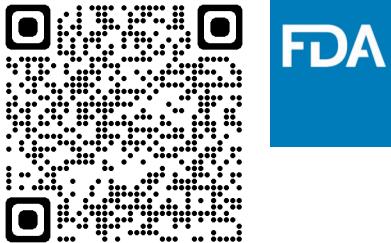


[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

Study Component	Explanation
1. Objectives	Project objectives, dataset use case (training, testing models), degree of annotation, and patient population.
2. Data Dictionary	Training materials and reference documents(s) describing image features, anatomic/biological context, and details on annotations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of annotation, constructs
3. Study Design	Specify the study design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of annotators, number of cases, number of annotators per case.• Randomization methods. Adjudication and consensus methods.
4. Annotation Methods	Determine how annotators will encounter the data and what tools will be used to access and view the images.
5. Image Curation	Specify annotator, patient, and image sampling methods for the entire study and individual sub-groups of a study.
6. Annotators	Define annotators: number of total annotators, number of annotators per case, qualifications (training and requirements), and how they were recruited.
7. Quality Review	During and after the annotation study, identify, review and discuss adherence to the above components of the template, report the collected data, and report any deviations. Specify whether this was a single study or part of a larger study.

"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

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[https://doi.org/10.1016
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6. Annotators	
7. Quality Review	

1. Define Objectives

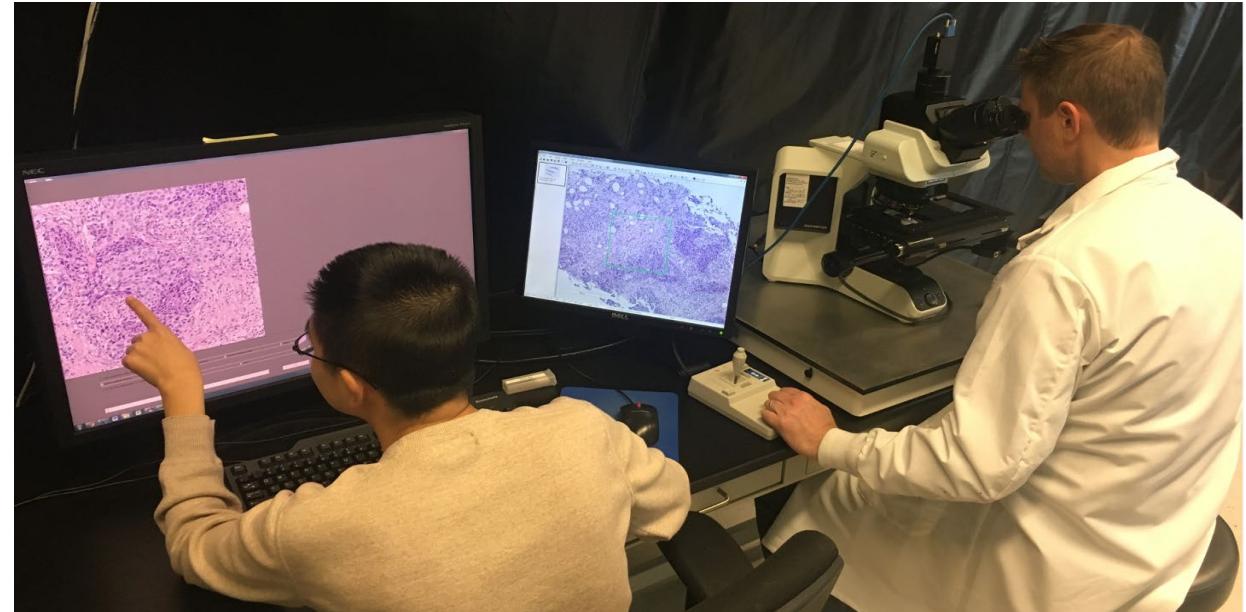
High Throughput Truthing (HTT) Project

- **What:** a multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary project led by scientists at the FDA/CDRH/Division of Imaging, Diagnostics, and Software Reliability.
- ---

Goal: Create a pathology dataset that is fit for a regulatory purpose which will serve as a proof-of-concept example for the AI & medical imaging communities.

1. Define Objectives

- Clinical context:
 - Breast cancer
 - Quantitative Pathology Biomarker: Stromal Tumor Infiltrating Lymphocytes (sTILs)
- Clinical relevance of sTILs:
 - Prognostic for survival
 - Expected to inform patient management
 - Expected to reduce use of toxic chemotherapies
- Biomarker Evaluation by an Algorithm
 - Reduce burden on pathologist
 - Reproducible
 - Quantitative



- Tools for AI-enabled Software Devices
 - Reference standard data set from pathologists
 - Data-collection methods and platforms
 - Methods to validate a quantitative algorithm

1. Define Objectives



Patient Population

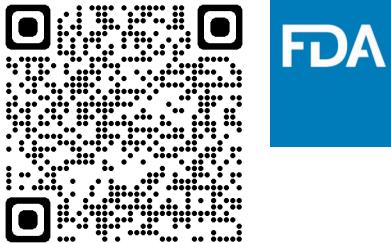
- Inclusion Criteria
 - Core biopsies of triple negative breast cancer (TNBC: ER/PR/HER2 negative)
 - Slides that have been stained with H&E within the last 7 years
- Exclusion Criteria
 - Tissue collected after administration of any therapy (e.g., neoadjuvant, chemotherapy, radiation therapy).

Metadata

Patient Features	Specimen Features	WSI Features
Age	Specimen Collection Site	Image resolution
Sex	Slide Preparation Site	Scanner make
Race	Slide Scanning Site	Scanner model
Ethnicity		Numerical aperture
Breast Cancer Stage		Objective magnification

"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

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[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

Study Component	Explanation
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3. Study Design	
4. Annotation Methods	
5. Image Curation	
6. Annotators	
7. Quality Review	

2. Data Dictionary

- Percent Tumor Associated Stroma**

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Area of Tumor-Associated Stroma}}{\text{Area of Entire ROI}} \right) \times 100\%.$$

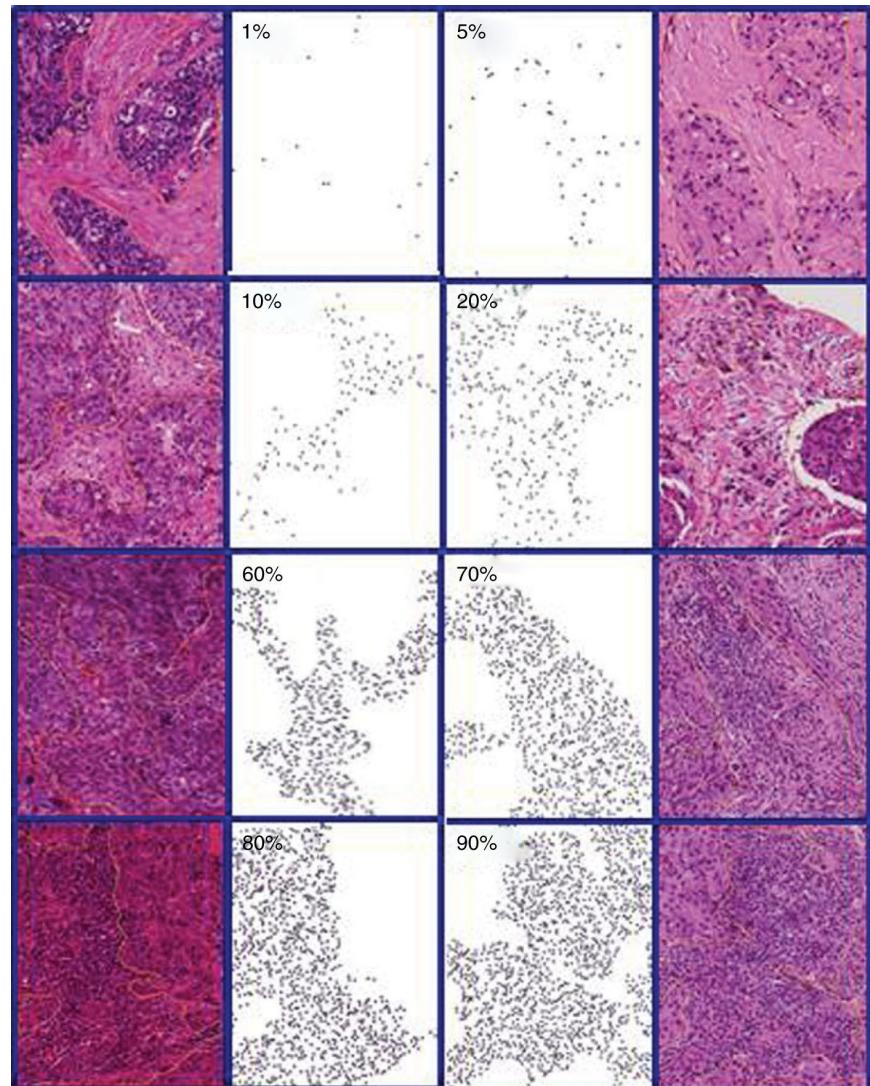
- sTILs Density**

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Area of Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes}}{\text{Area of Tumor-Associated Stroma}} \right) \times 100\%.$$

Increasing therapeutic response

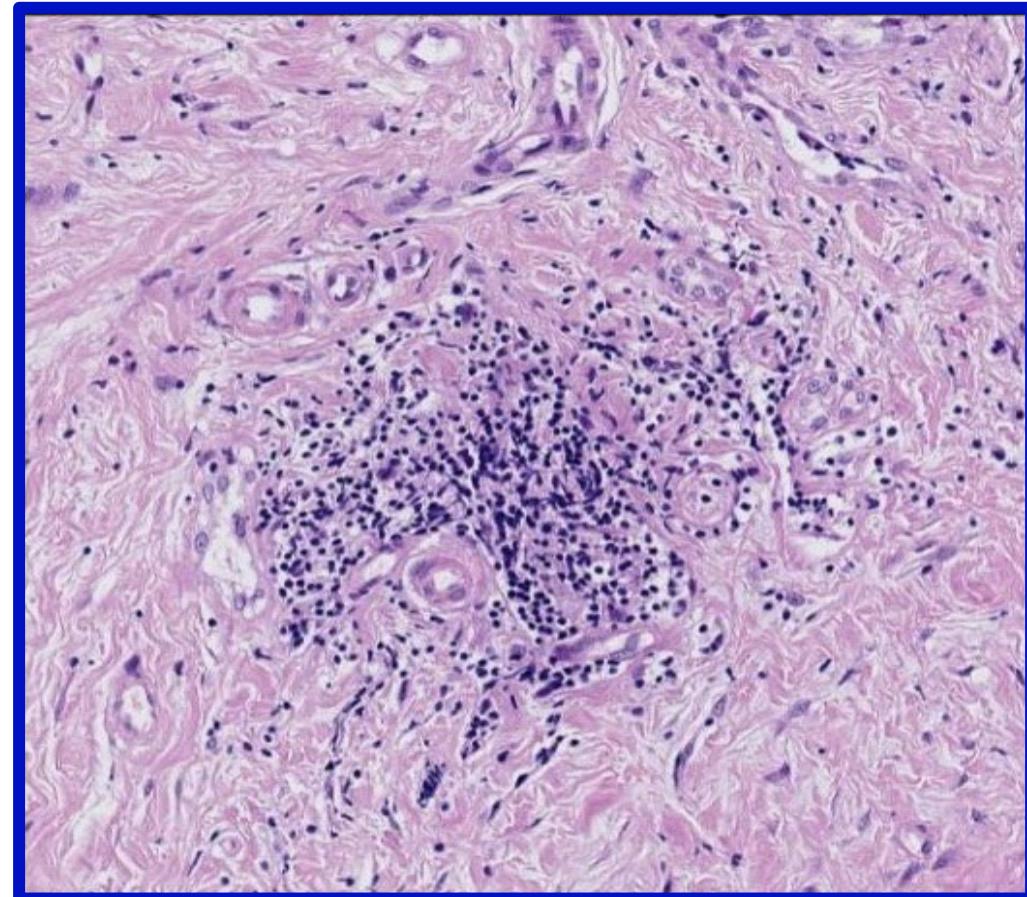
0%

100%



2. Data Dictionary

- ROI type qualitative variable
 - “Evaluable for sTILs”
 - “Not Evaluable for sTILs”
- Pitfalls – challenges in sTILs assessment
 - Exclusions
 - Mimics
 - Challenging context



sTILs in Breast Cancer

2. Data Dictionary



Objectives

- Describe the **significance** of stromal tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in triple negative breast cancer.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the **approach** to determining the density of stromal tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.

Faculty

Victor Garcia, MD

Amy Ly, MD

Matthew Hanna, MD

Dieter Peeters, MD, PhD

Roberto Salgado, MD, PhD

Xiaoxian Li, MD, PhD

Kim Blenman, PhD, MS

Katherine Elfer, PhD, MPH

Bruce Werness, MD

Anna Ehinger, MD

Brandon Gallas, PhD

CME Course

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

CE Consultation and Accreditation Team
Division of Learning and Organizational Development
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

Home About Us Calendar Online Learning Planning Tools Policies FAQ Contact Us

Dashboard Brandon Gallas Sign Out

Assessment of Stromal Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes

Starts On: Wed, 3/1/23: 12:00 AM EST

Ends On: Sun, 3/1/26: 12:00 AM EST

Type: Enduring Material

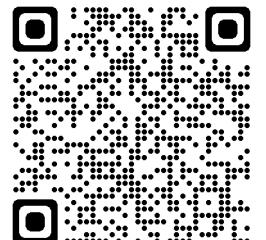
Credits: 3

Description: Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes have been established as a prognostic biomarker in early-stage triple negative breast cancer. The assessment of the density of stromal tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes at the time of diagnosis may improve the accuracy of prognosis determination and inform therapeutic decision-making.

Step	Status
Educational Content (Documents are shown beneath the session information)	✓
Take Posttest Attempts: 0/50 - Result: n/a	◀
Evaluation	✗

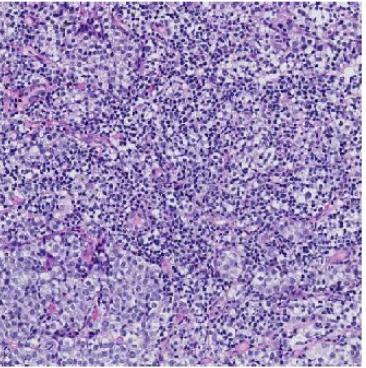
<https://ceportal.fda.gov/>

192 participants



2. Data Dictionary

Reference Document



caseID: HTT-TILS-001-04B.ndpi_x24343.2190_y11775.2190

Expert Panel Annotations

ROI Type	Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma	sTILs Density
Evaluable	30	90
Evaluable	60	95
Evaluable	50	92
Evaluable	50	75
Evaluable	60	90
Evaluable	60	90

Mean Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma: 51.7

Mean sTILs Density: 88.7

Comments: A challenging case. The high density of lymphocytes results in difficulty determining whether the lymphocytes are located in stroma, or whether they infiltrate tumor cell nests. The presence of small blood vessels and small gaps between lymphocytes suggest the lymphocytes reside within stroma. Occasional tumor cells with small nuclei (possibly degenerating) may be confused for lymphocytes.

Pitfalls: In regions where the sTILs density is very high, the underlying stroma may be obscured. Non-lymphocytes with small nuclei may be confused for lymphocytes.

2

Thick-walled vessels are not considered stroma

Area of tumoral stroma occupied by mononuclear inflammation X 100
Entire area of tumoral stroma

Thick-walled vessels are not considered stroma

How much tumor-associated stroma is present?

ROI Type	Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma	sTILs Density
Evaluable	75	30
Evaluable	35	60
Evaluable	86	15
Evaluable	75	30
Evaluable	70	25
Evaluable	70	20

Mean Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma: 68.5
Mean sTILs Density: 30

Example Pitfalls

Adipose tissue is not considered stroma

How much tumor associated stroma is present?

ROI Type	Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma	sTILs Density
Evaluable	10	0
Evaluable	5	1
Evaluable	14	4
Evaluable	20	0
Evaluable	40	0
Evaluable	50	2

Mean Percent Tumor-Associated Stroma: 23.2
Mean sTILs Density: 1.2

2. Data Dictionary

Interactive Training With Feedback

ROI Type:

- Evaluable for sTILs
- Not Evaluable for sTILs



% Tumor-Associated Stroma



sTILs Density

Expert Panel Annotations:

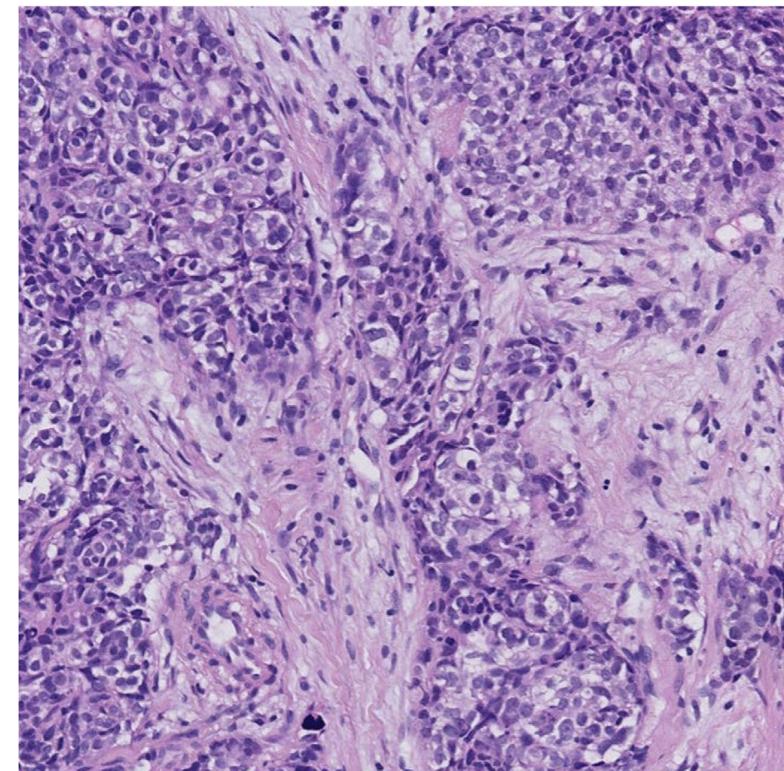
ROI Type	% Tumor-Associated Stroma	% sTIL Density
Evaluable	30	5
Evaluable	40	9
Evaluable	50	7
Evaluable	50	3
Evaluable	40	1
Evaluable	50	5

Mean Percent Stroma: 43.3

Mean sTILs Density: 5

Comments: It is difficult to distinguish between fibroblasts and sTILs in this case. The cells in the middle of the ROI are a bit wider than the other cells, so they probably are cancer cells that have artifact as a result of tissue processing. Though strong suspicion for a cancer cell, it could be a macrophage, which we see after treatment, and expect that an algorithm will have difficulty making this distinction on H&E stain.

Pitfalls: Non-lymphocytes may be confused for lymphocytes if there is tissue fixation artifact. Axially sectioned fibroblasts may be mistaken for lymphocytes.



2. Data Dictionary

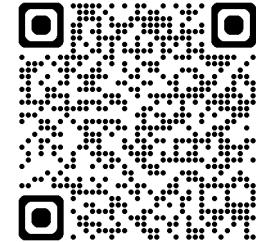
 **cancers** 

Article

Development of Training Materials for Pathologists to Provide Machine Learning Validation Data of Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes in Breast Cancer

Victor Garcia ^{1,*}, Katherine Elfer ^{1,2}, Dieter J. E. Peeters ^{3,4,5}, Anna Ehinger ⁶, Bruce Werness ^{7,8}, Amy Ly ⁹, Xiaoxian Li ¹⁰, Matthew G. Hanna ¹¹, Kim R. M. Blenman ^{12,13}, Roberto Salgado ^{14,15} and Brandon D. Gallas ¹

<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6694/14/10/2467>



 Histopathology

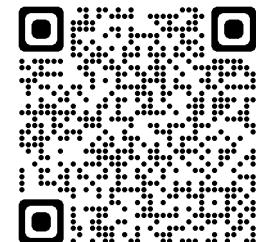
Histopathology 2024, **84**, 915–923. DOI: 10.1111/his.15140

REVIEW

Training pathologists to assess stromal tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in breast cancer synergises efforts in clinical care and scientific research

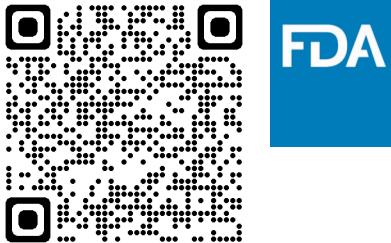
Amy Ly,¹ Victor Garcia,² Kim R M Blenman,^{3,4} Anna Ehinger,⁵ Katherine Elfer,² Matthew G Hanna,⁶ Xiaoxian Li,⁷ Dieter J E Peeters,^{8,9} Ryan Birmingham,^{2,10} Sarah Dudgeon,¹¹ Emma Gardecki,² Rajarsi Gupta,¹² Jochen Lennerz,^{13,†} Tony Pan,¹⁰ Joel Saltz,¹² Keith A Wharton Jr,¹⁴ Daniel Ehinger,^{15,16} Balazs Acs,^{17,18} Elisabeth M C Dequeker,¹⁹ Roberto Salgado^{20,21} & Brandon D Gallas²

<https://doi.org/10.1111/his.15140>



"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

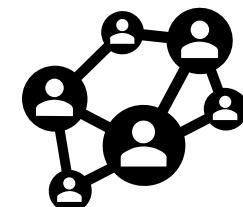
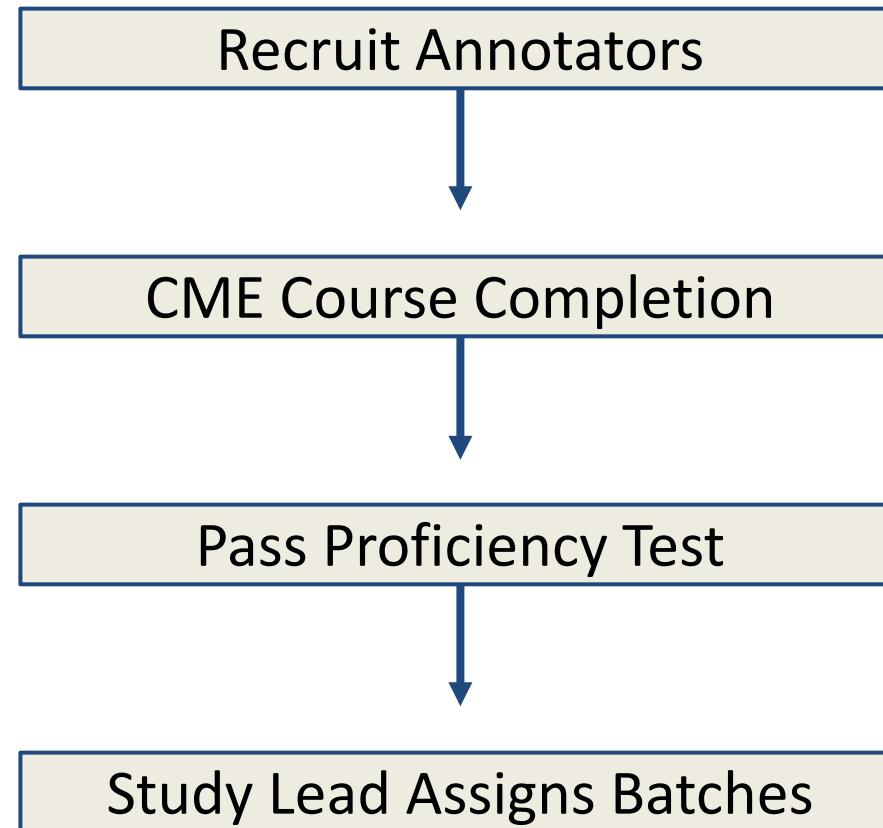
K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



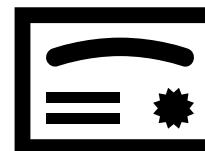
[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

Study Component	Explanation
1. Objectives	Project objectives, dataset use case (training, testing models), degree of annotation, and patient population.
2. Data Dictionary	Training materials and reference documents(s) describing image features, anatomic/biological context, and details on annotations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of annotation, constructs
3. Study Design	Specify the study design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of annotators, number of cases, number of annotators per case.• Randomization methods. Adjudication and consensus methods.
4. Annotation Methods	
5. Image Curation	
6. Annotators	
7. Quality Review	

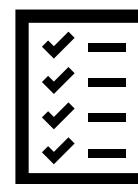
3. Study Design



Crowdsource Pathologists



Annotators send in their CME certificate



Interactive training

- Test with feedback
- Proficiency test



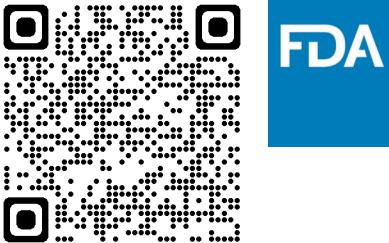
Study lead assigns 5 annotators per batch

- Work in progress: Statistical Analysis Plan
- Work in progress: Final size of dataset

1 Batch = 8 Slides = 80 ROIs

"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

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6. Annotators	
7. Quality Review	

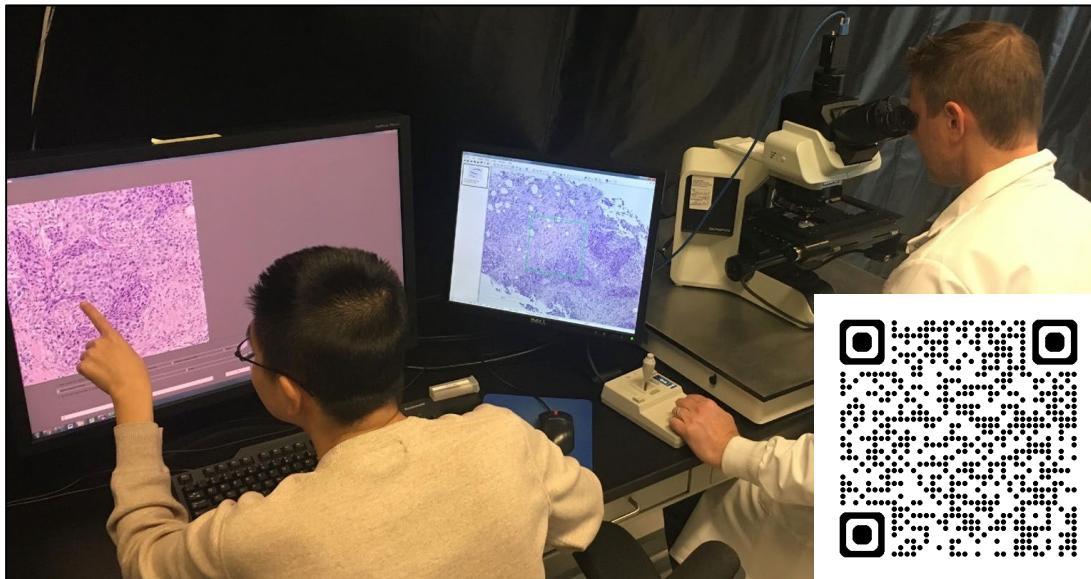
4. Annotation Methods

2 data collection platforms

Microscope: eeDAP

evaluation environment for Digital and Analogue Pathology

Open source: <https://github.com/DIDSR/eeDAP>



FDA.gov

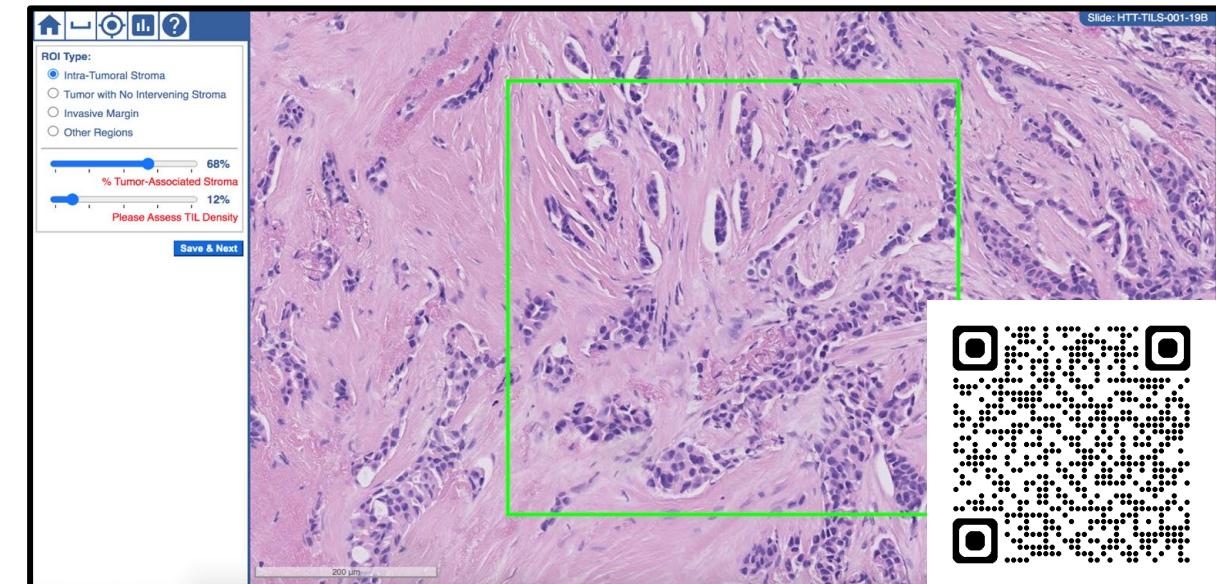
5/4/2024: NYPS Meeting, Gallas

33

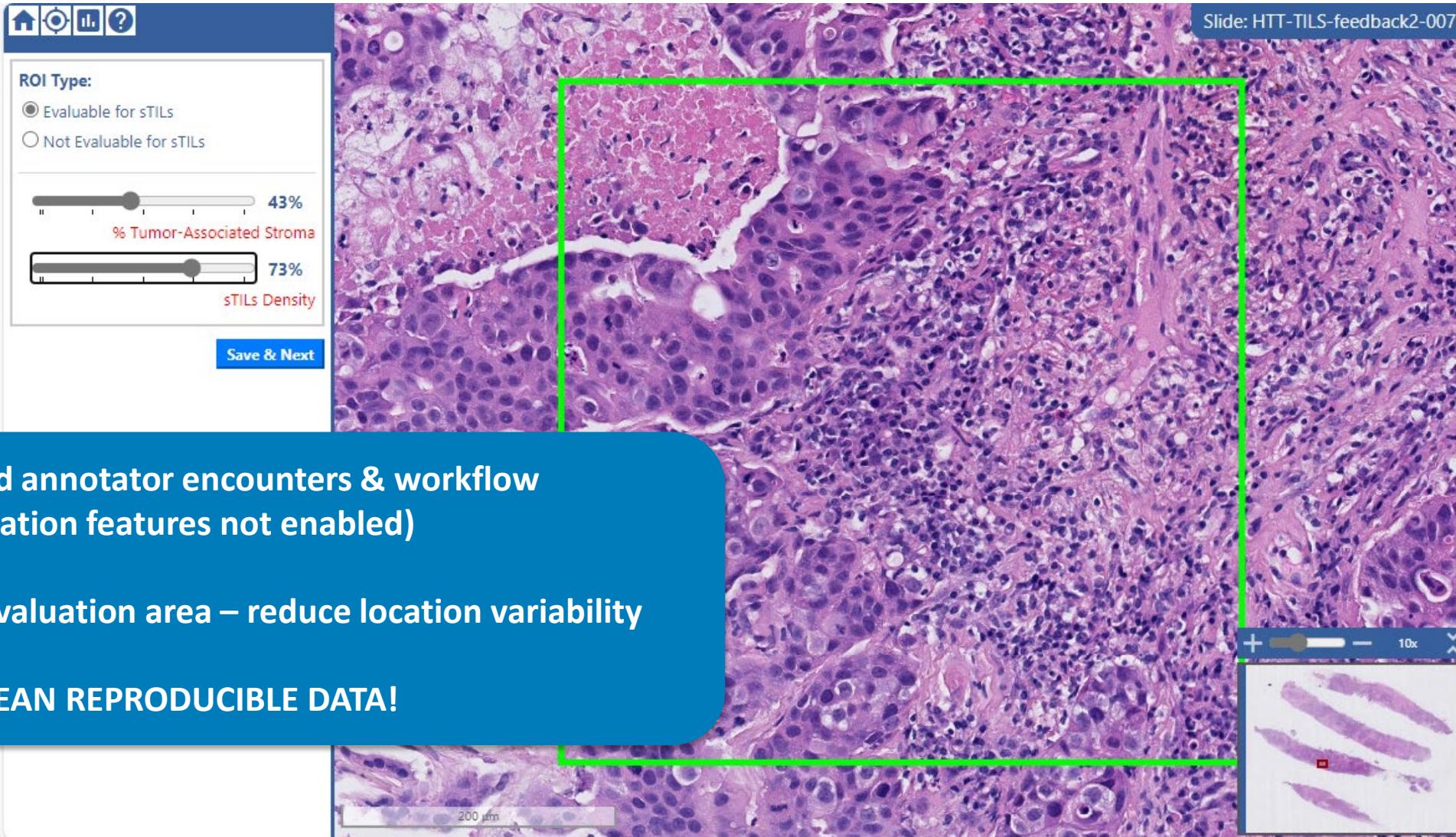
Digital: caMicroscope (caMic)

Open source: <https://github.com/camicroscope>

Look for specific ‘HTT’ customizations of the software

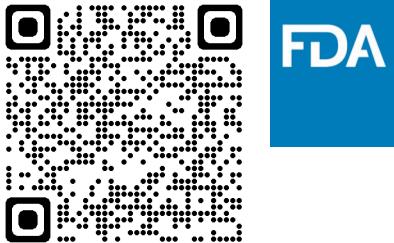


4. Annotation Methods



"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

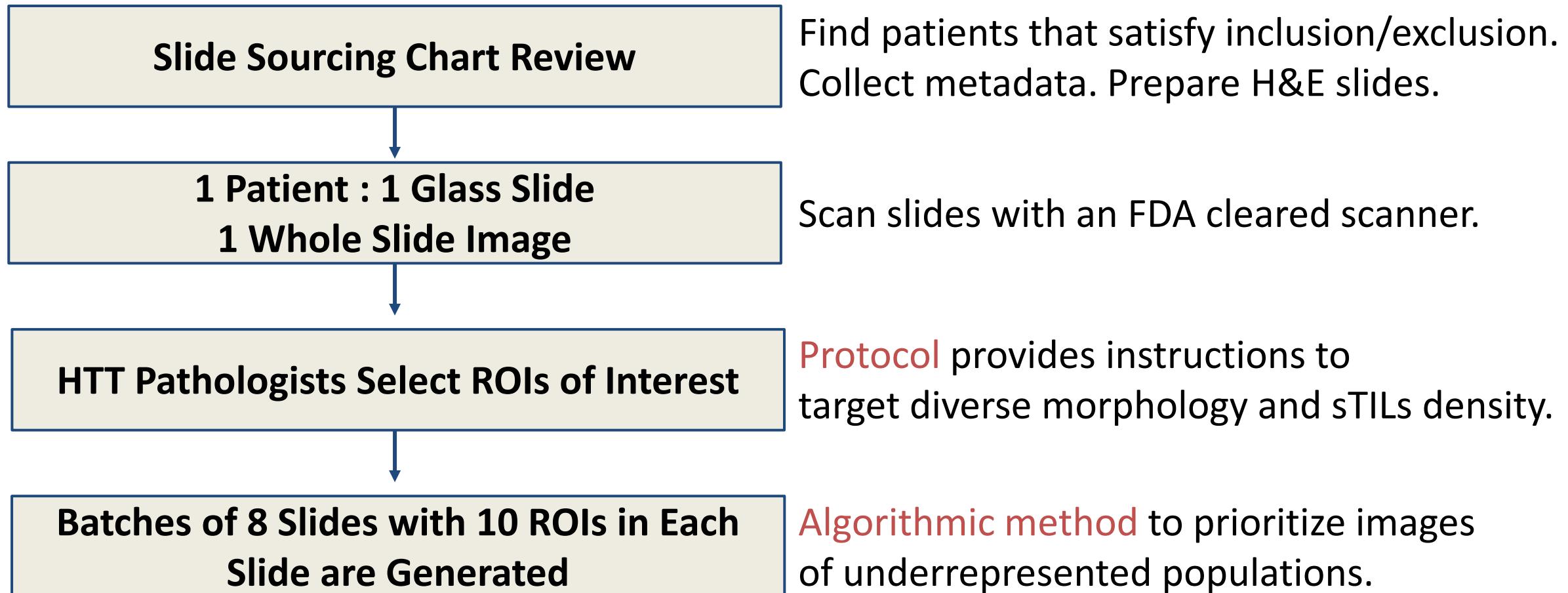
K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



[https://doi.org/10.1016
/j.modpat.2024.100439](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439)

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7. Quality Review	

5. Image Curation

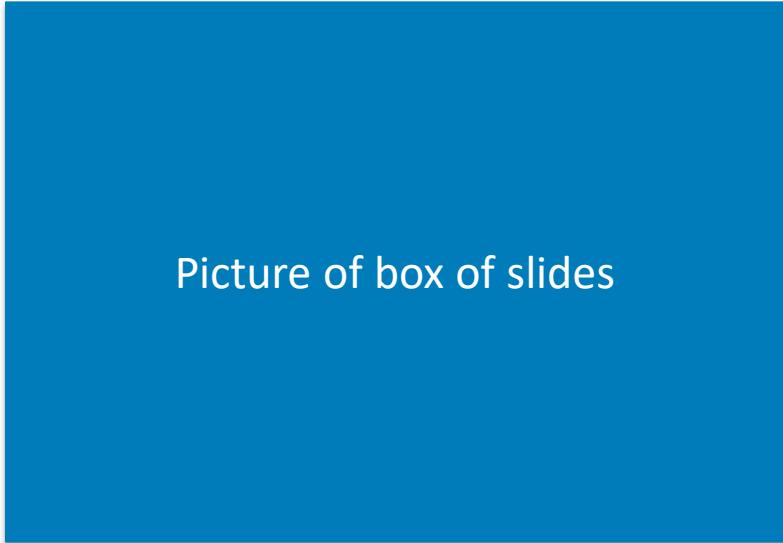


5. Image Curation

Slide Sourcing Chart Review

Find patients that satisfy inclusion/exclusion.
Collect metadata. Prepare slides.

- Emory School of Medicine
 - RCA approved
 - 90 slides contributed (on-going sourcing)
- Stony Brook Medicine
 - RCA approved
 - 64 slides contributed
- Yale School of Medicine
 - RCA approved
 - Slide sourcing to begin



Picture of box of slides

5. Image Curation

**1 Patient : 1 Glass Slide
1 Whole Slide Image**

Scan slides with an FDA cleared scanner.

- Scanning site:
 - Department of Pathology at Ohio State University's Wexner Medical Center (OSU)
- Scanner Information
 - Make/Model: Aperio AT2 Dx
 - Resolution: 0.25 microns per pixel
 - Numerical aperture: 0.95 mm
 - Objective magnification: 40X equivalent



<https://dmimedicalusa.com/product/aperio-at2-dx-system/>

5. Image Curation

HTT Pathologists Select ROIs of Interest

- Identify 10 ROIs per image
- First pass assessment of TILs and pitfalls
 - Used to prioritize images

Protocol provides instructions to target diverse morphology and sTILs density.

Target diverse morphology and sTILs density

- Target high sTILs density
- Distribute ROIs across entire tissue.
- Numbers to select are guides.
 - Select 3 ROIs inside tumor with stroma
 - Select 2 ROIs at invasive margin if discernable with stroma
 - Select 2 ROIs inside tumor or at margin without stroma
 - Select 2 ROIs where there is no proximal tumor
 - Select 2 ROIs for each for the 16 pitfalls listed.

5. Image Curation

Batches of 8 Slides with 10 ROIs in Each Slide are Generated

Algorithmic method to prioritize images of underrepresented populations.

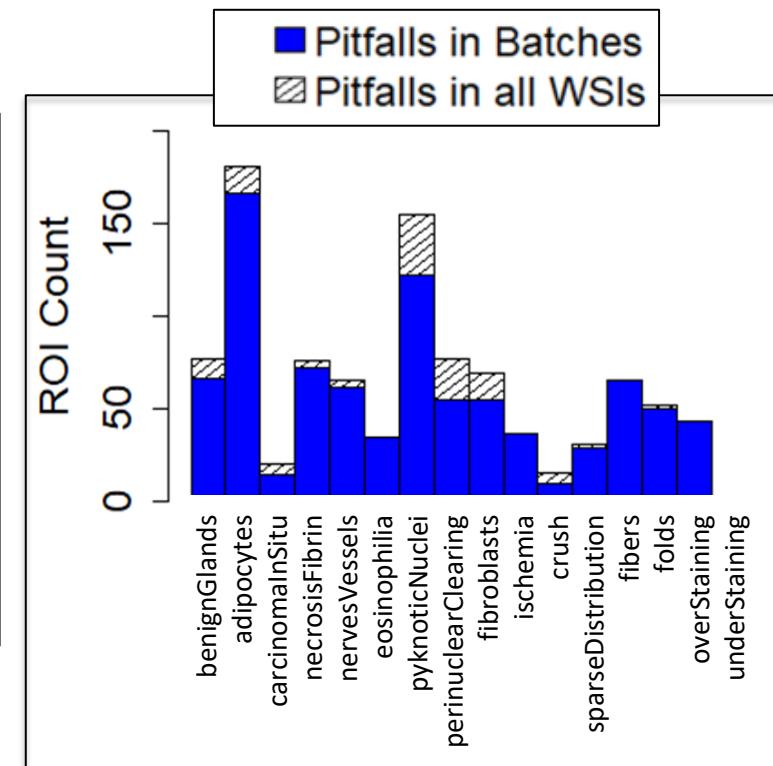
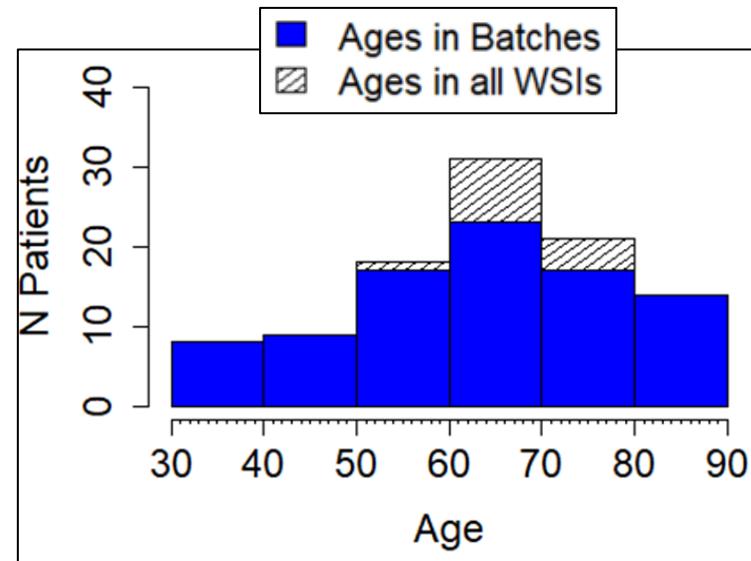
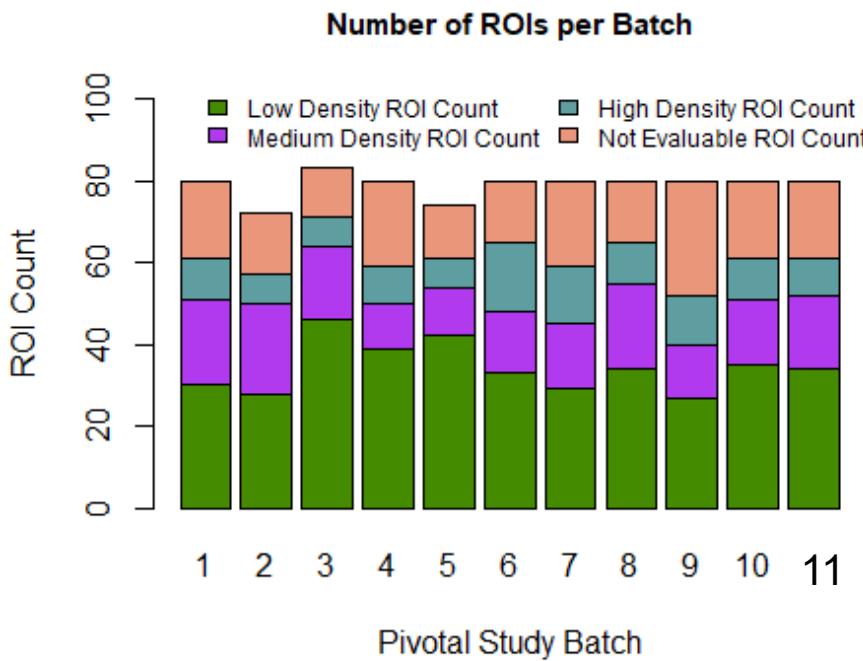
- Prioritize underrepresented populations with sort method
- Distribute cases into batches

Points	Sort Order			
	Normalized Density Count Score	Race and Ethnicity Score	BCS, Age, Sex Score	Pitfall Score
2	High density count ROIs $\frac{\text{High density count ROIs}}{\text{Total # ROIs in WSIs}}$	Race ≠ White Ethnicity = Hispanic	BCS = III, IV Age ≤ 40 41 ≤ Age ≤ 50 81 ≤ Age ≤ 90 Sex ≠ F	- Rare pitfalls (≤2 cases) - Carcinoma In Situ, Ischemia - Sparse Distribution, Fibers - Over/Under Staining
1	Medium density count ROIs $\frac{\text{Medium density count ROIs}}{\text{Total # ROIs in WSIs}}$		BCS = I, II 51 ≤ Age ≤ 60 71 ≤ Age ≤ 80	- Semi-rare pitfalls (3-10 cases) - Benign Glands - Necrosis/Fibrin - Eosinophilia - Perinuclear Clearing - Crush Artifact
0	Low density count ROIs $\frac{\text{Low density count ROIs}}{\text{Total # ROIs in WSIs}}$	Race = White Ethnicity = Not Hispanic	BCS = NA 61 ≤ Age ≤ 70 Sex = F	- Common pitfalls (>10 cases) - Adipocytes - Nerves/Vessels - Pyknotic Nuclei, Fibroblasts

5. Image Curation

Batches of 8 Slides with 10 ROIs in Each
Slide are Generated

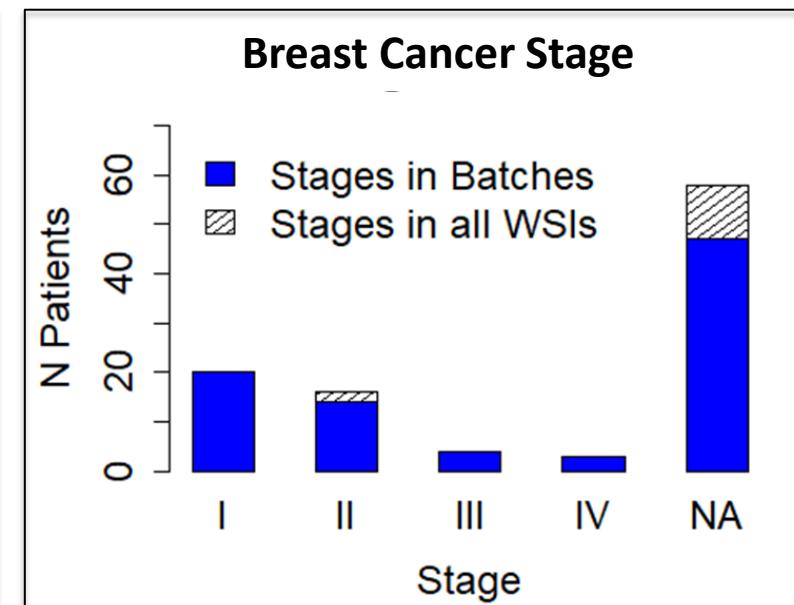
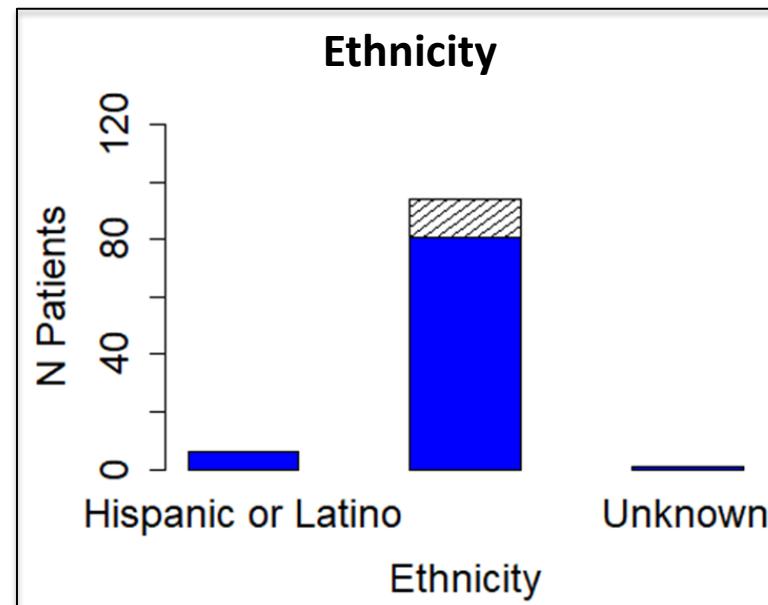
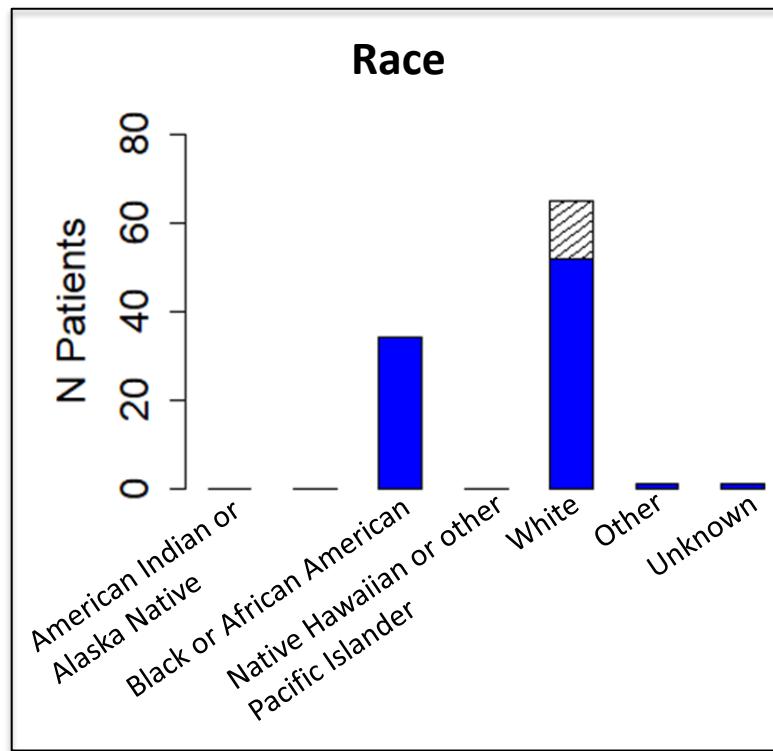
Algorithmic method to prioritize images
of underrepresented populations.



5. Image Curation

**Batches of 8 Slides with 10 ROIs in Each
Slide are Generated**

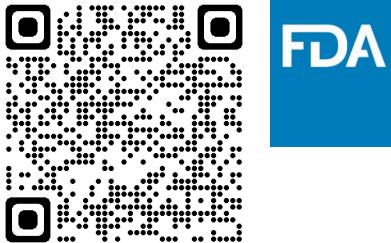
Algorithmic method to prioritize images
of underrepresented populations.



Diversity in Race and Ethnicity is not great.
Breast cancer stage is unknown in approximately half the cases

"Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models"

K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.modpat.2024.100439>

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6. Annotators	Define annotators: number of total annotators, number of annotators per case, qualifications (training and requirements), and how they were recruited.
7. Quality Review	

6. Annotator Information

- WHO
 - Listservs, Social Media, Flyers, Hosting Platforms, Word-of-Mouth
 - Board Certified (or international equivalent) pathologists
 - Completed sTILs Assessment CME Course
 - Passed proficiency test
- Pathologist-specific performance reports
 - Describe agreement endpoints
 - Describe pass criteria
 - Feedback test includes reader and expert scores for every case

Presentation last modified: Yesterday at 2:41 PM

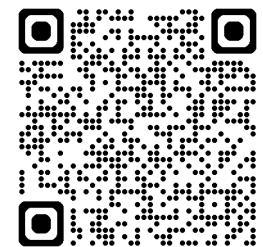
Histopathology

Histopathology 2024; 84, 915–923. DOI: 10.1111/his.15140

REVIEW

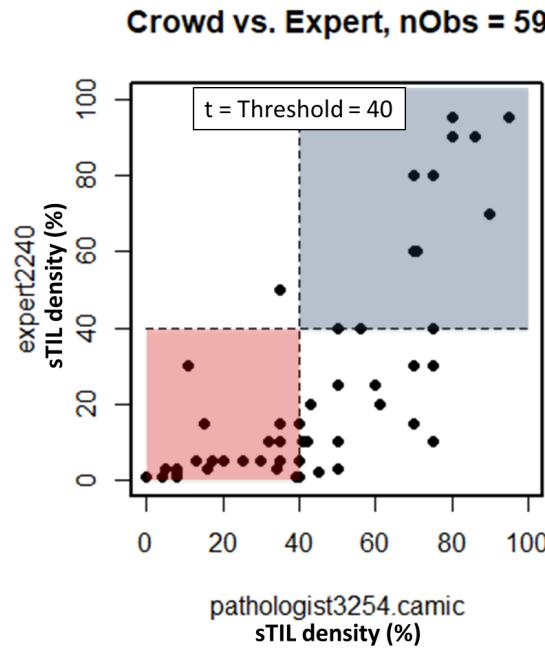
Training pathologists to assess stromal tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in breast cancer synergises efforts in clinical care and scientific research

Amy Ly,¹  Victor Garcia,² Kim R M Blenman,^{3,4} Anna Ehinger,⁵  Katherine Eller,² Matthew G Hanna,⁶ Xiaoxian Li,⁷ Dieter J E Peeters,^{8,9}  Ryan Birmingham,^{2,10} Sarah Dudgeon,¹¹ Emma Gardecki,² Rajarsi Gupta,¹² Jochen Lennerz,^{13,4} Tony Pan,¹⁰ Joel Saltz,¹² Keith A Wharton Jr,¹⁴ Daniel Ehinger,^{15,16}  Balazs Acs,^{17,18} Elisabeth M C Dequeker,¹⁹ Roberto Salgado^{20,21} & Brandon D Gallas² 



[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/
doi/10.1111/his.15140](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/his.15140)

6. Annotator Information



Threshold = 10	reader. NotEvaluable	reader. LE	reader. GT	Fraction Agree	Rate Agree
expert. GT	0	3	11	11/14	0.786
expert. LE	3	15	4	15/22	0.682
expert. NotEvaluable	0	0	0	0	NA

Crowd Reader vs. Expert 1 Agreement

- Apply threshold

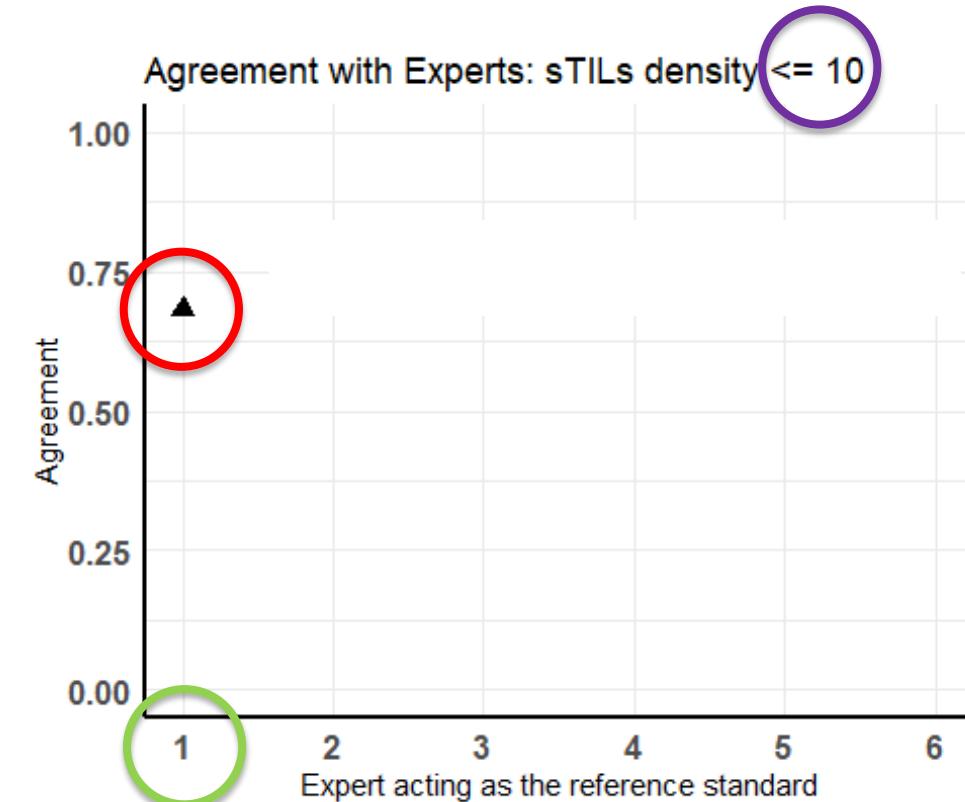
- Create 3x3 table

- Determine rates of agreement
 - GT threshold
 - LE threshold
 - Not Evaluable

6. Annotator Information

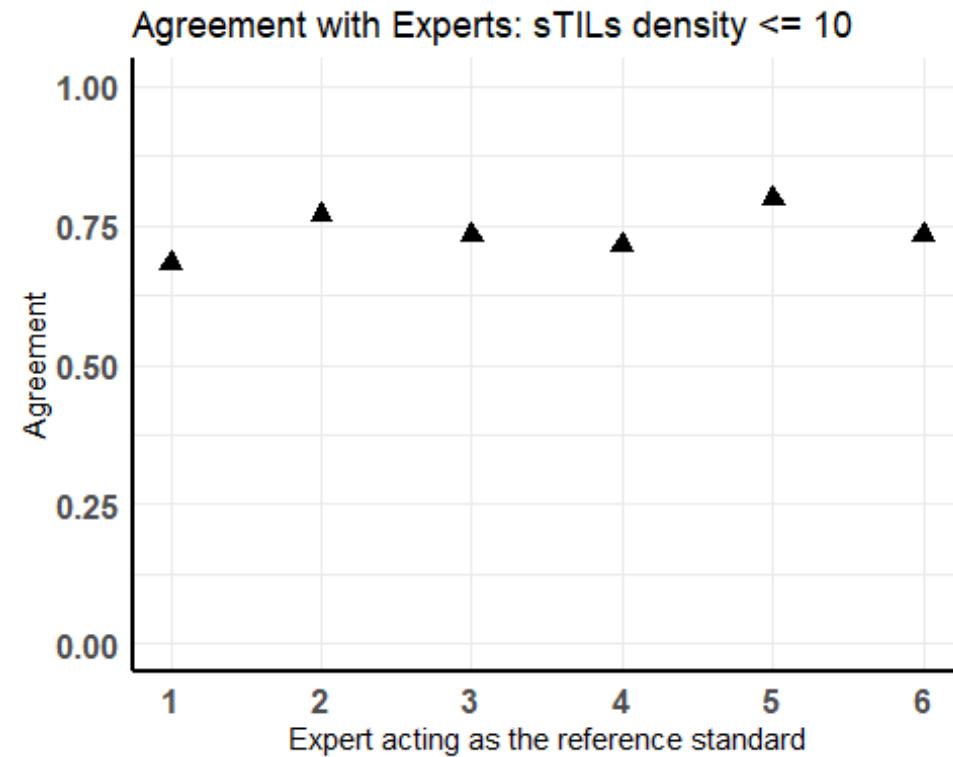
Crowd Reader vs. Expert 1 Agreement

Threshold = 10	reader. NotEvaluable	reader. LE	reader. GT	Fraction Agree	Rate Agree
expert. GT	0	2	11	11/13	0.846
expert. LE	3	15	4	15/22	0.682
expert. NotEvaluable	0	0	0	0	NA



6. Annotator Information

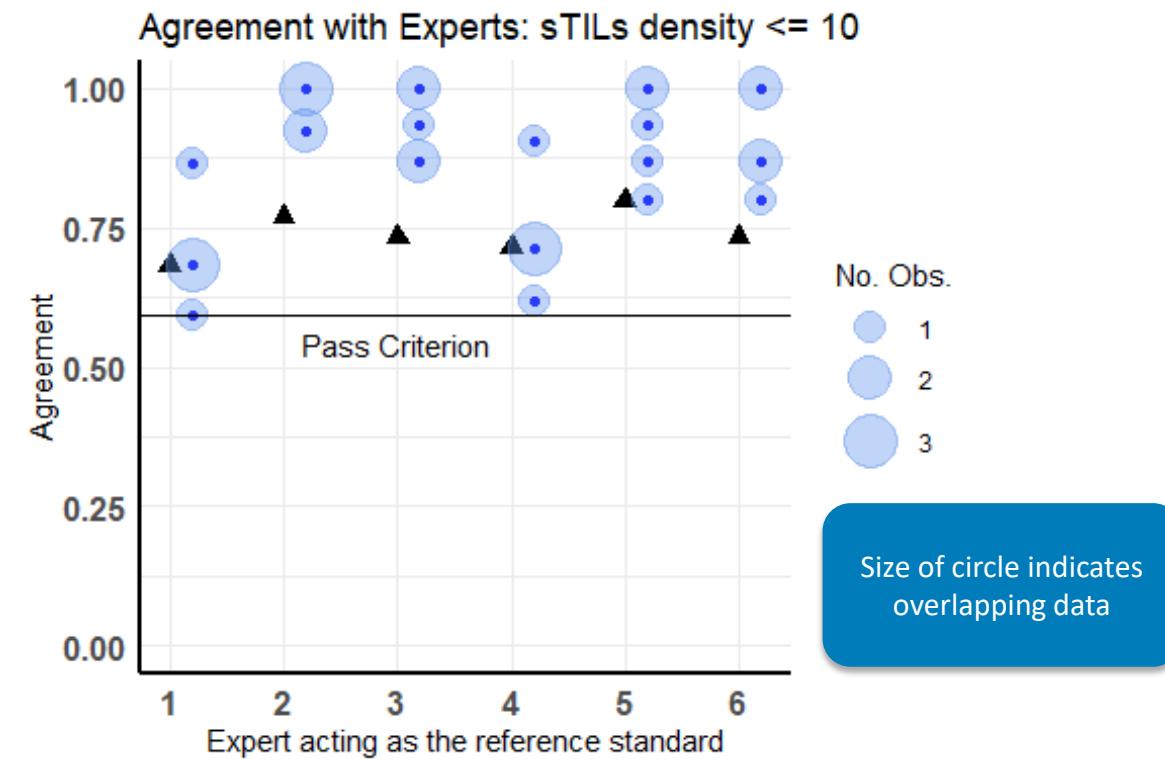
- Black Triangles
 - Reader vs. Experts Agreement
 - 6 experts



6. Annotator Information

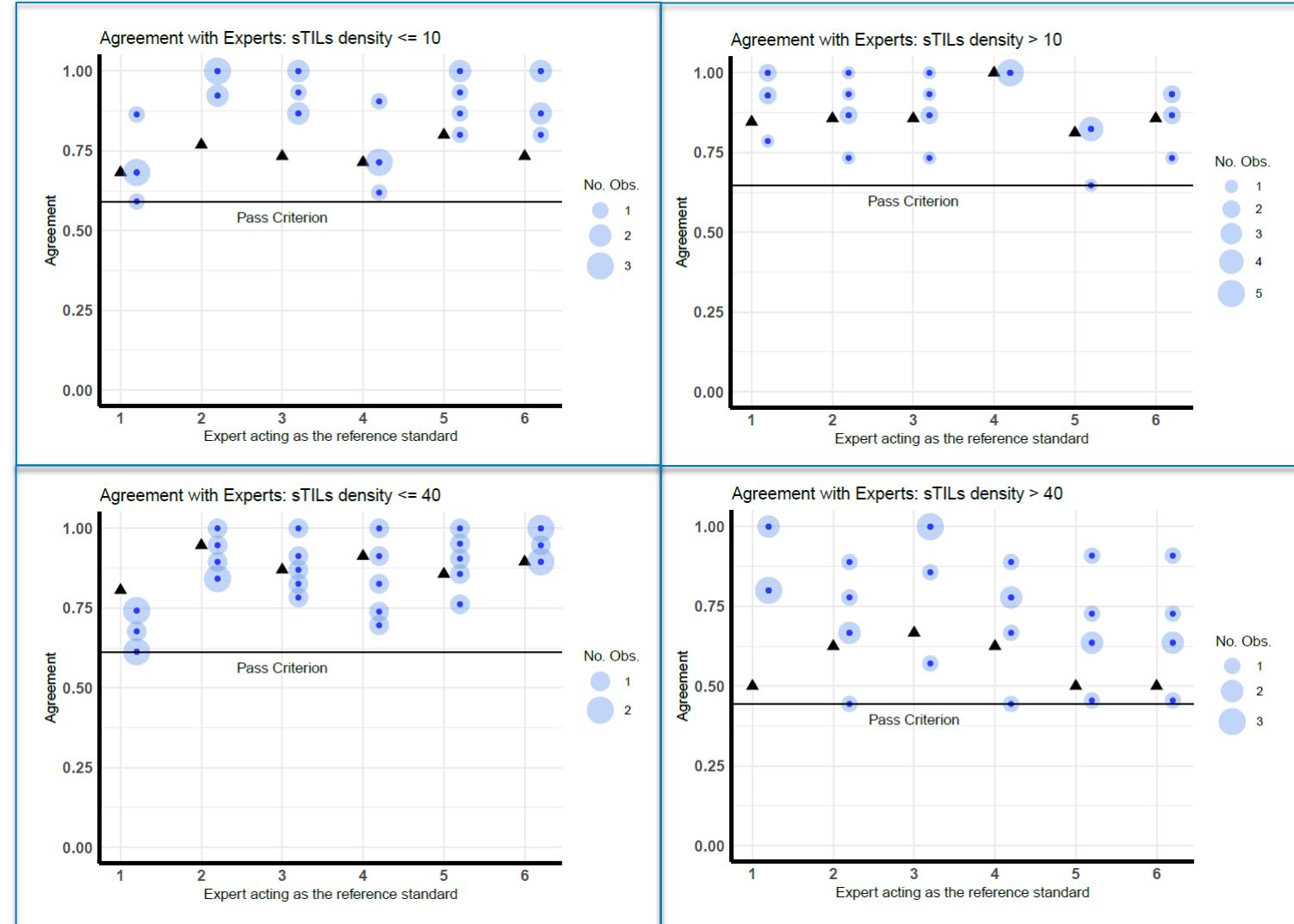
- Black Triangles
 - Reader vs. Experts Agreement
- Blue Circles:
 - Experts vs. Experts Agreement

Pass Criterion = lowest expert-expert agreement



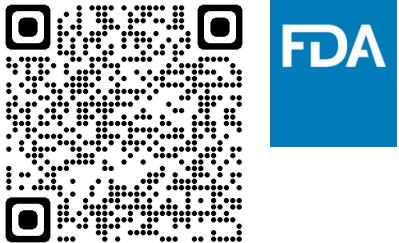
6. Annotator Information

- Black Triangles
 - Reader vs. Experts Agreement
- Blue Circles:
 - Experts vs. Experts Agreement
- Four criteria
 - sTILs density ≤ 10
 - sTILs density > 10
 - sTILs density ≤ 40
 - sTILs density > 40



“Reproducible Reporting of the Collection and Evaluation of Annotations for Artificial Intelligence Models”

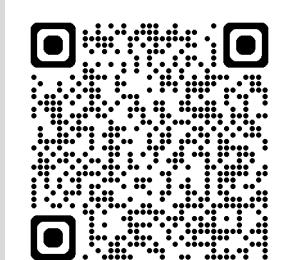
K. Elfer et al. (2024), Modern Pathology, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p. 100439



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6. Annotators	Define annotators: number of total annotators, number of annotators per case, qualifications (training and requirements), and how they were recruited.
7. Quality Review	During and after the annotation study, identify, review and discuss adherence to the above components of the template, report the collected data, and report any deviations. Specify whether this was a single study or part of a larger study.

- **6/2023:** Training launched
(CME & Interactive Training)
 - 223 participants have taken the CME course
- **6/2023:** Pivotal Study launched
- **8/2023:** New Website launched
- **52:** Pathologist Inquiries
- **6:** Pathologists passed training and have provided pivotal study annotations
- Time for training and annotating is a hurdle
 - Everyone is very busy
- **156 cases**
 - Still sourcing
- **111 cases curated**
 - First pass ROI selection
- **88 cases batched for pivotal study**
- **2500 ROIs annotated**



[https://doi.org/10.1002
/path.6208](https://doi.org/10.1002/path.6208)

Journal of Pathology

J Pathol 2023

Published online 4 October 2023 in Wiley Online Library
(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/path.6208

INVITED PERSPECTIVE

Initial interactions with the FDA on developing a validation dataset as a medical device development tool

Steven Hart¹ , Victor Garcia² , Sarah N Dudgeon³, Matthew G Hanna⁴ , Xiaoxian Li⁵, Kim RM Blenman^{6,7} , Katherine Elfer², Amy Ly⁸, Roberto Salgado^{9,10}, Joel Saltz¹¹ , Rajarsi Gupta¹¹ , Evangelos Hytopoulos¹², Denis Larsimont¹³, Jochen Lennerz¹⁴ and Brandon D Gallas^{2*} 

Regulatory Science Tools

Medical Device Development Tools

The screenshot shows the FDA U.S. Food & Drug Administration website. The header includes the FDA logo and navigation links for Search and Menu. Below the header, the page title is "Medical Device Development Tools (MDDT)". A QR code is prominently displayed in the center. At the bottom, there are social media sharing options: Share (Facebook), Tweet (Twitter), LinkedIn, Email, and Print.

- Voluntary program for any stakeholder – high bar
- HTT dataset may reduce burden to sponsors
 - *"We used the MDDT dataset and our algorithm performance was ..."*
- HTT dataset may reduce burden to FDA
 - Qualify data and analysis methods once to support multiple sponsors

Regulatory Science Tool Catalog

The screenshot shows the FDA U.S. Food & Drug Administration website. The header includes the FDA logo and navigation links for Search and Menu. Below the header, the page title is "Catalog of Regulatory Science Tools to Help Assess New Medical Devices". A QR code is prominently displayed in the center. At the bottom, there are social media sharing options: Share (Facebook), Tweet (Twitter), LinkedIn, Email, and Print.

- Created by CDRH scientist to address gaps and needs

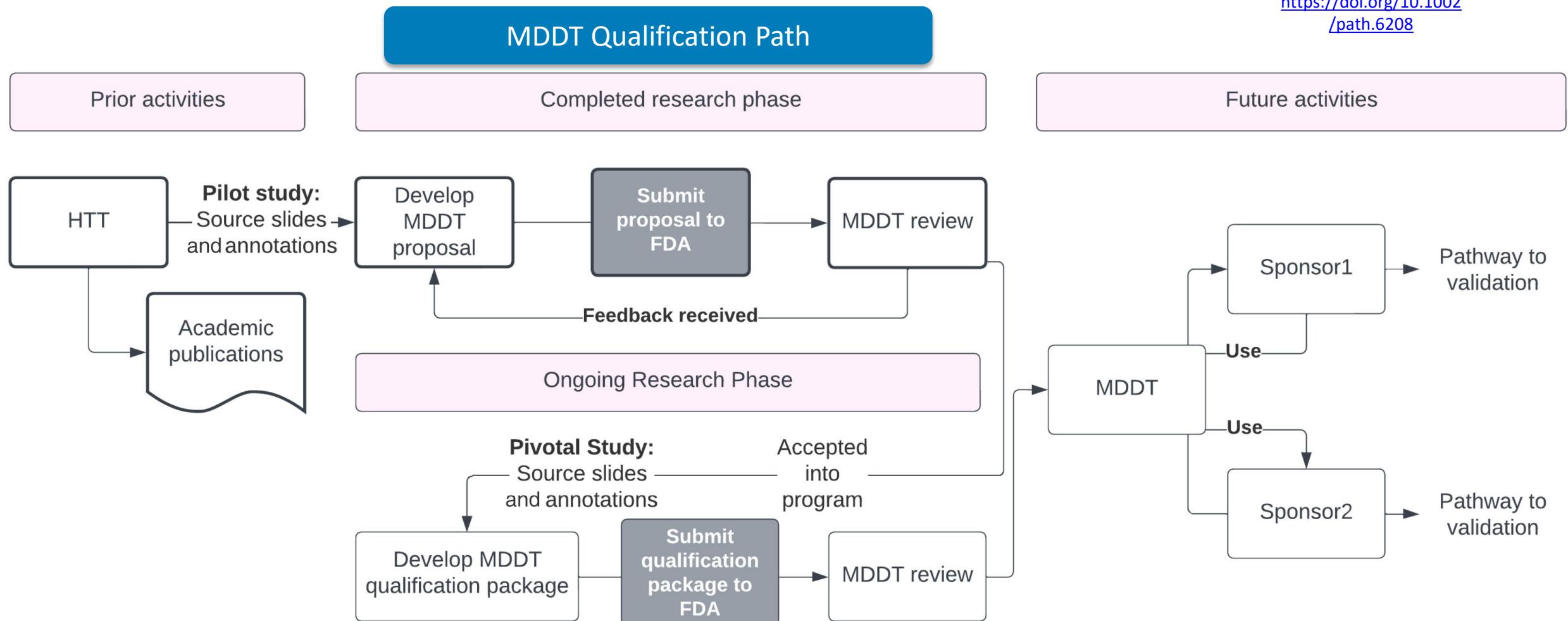
The screenshot shows the FDA U.S. Food & Drug Administration website. The header includes the FDA logo and navigation links for Search and Menu. Below the header, the page title is "iMRMC: Software for the statistical analysis of multi-reader multi-case reader studies". A QR code is prominently displayed in the center. At the bottom, there are social media sharing options: Share (Facebook), Tweet (Twitter), LinkedIn, Email, and Print.

"Initial interactions with the FDA on developing a validation dataset as a medical device development tool,"

S. Hart et al. (2023), Journal of Pathology, Vol. 261, p. 378-384



[https://doi.org/10.1002
/path.6208](https://doi.org/10.1002/path.6208)



"Initial interactions with the FDA on developing a validation dataset as a medical device development tool,"

S. Hart et al. (2023), Journal of Pathology, Vol. 261, p. 378-384



- Feedback from MDDT Reviewers
 - Identifies deficiencies in the submission
- Q: To power our study, what are the FDA's recommendations on the number of sites, slides per site, and readers per slide?
 - The samples (cases and pathologists) should be representative of the intended populations.
 - The number of pathologists and cases should target certain precision of the truthing.
- Q: Should we expand the collected slides to include non-TNBC cases, which could facilitate data collection?
 - The Agency recommends that TNBC cases be used.
- Include a detailed description of devices used that are not FDA qualified or cleared to collect pathologist annotations.

Related Activities

Pathology Innovation Collaborative Community

Plcc – “Pie See See”



- FDA participates in Plcc

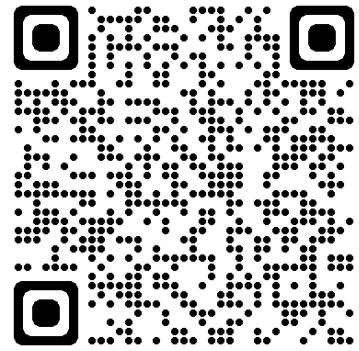
- <https://pathologyinnovationcc.org/>

- Look for Joe!



Joe Lennerz · 1st
Chief Scientific Officer, BostonGene, Ma, USA

- Regulatory Landscape Survey



https://qualtricsxmq9n4cl9pg.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4Sf41xG9Gm6XQMu

Plcc Alliance [Home](#) [About](#) [Working Groups](#) [News & Events](#) [Resources](#) [Presentations](#) [Projects](#) [Publications](#) [Join](#)

Pathology Innovation Collaborative Community

Plcc

The Alliance for Digital Pathology

A collaborative community with FDA participation

& convened by Medical Device Innovation Consortium (MDIC)

Related Activity: FNIH BC-CSC:

Foundation for NIH Biomarkers Consortium Cancer Steering Committee

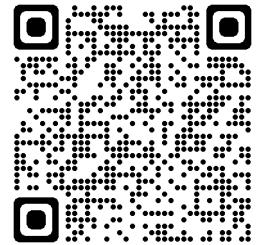


- Plcc coordinating project pitch to FNIH
 - New Plcc members welcome to the effort
- Presented vision to create a pipeline of real-world data for validating AI models
 - FNIH meeting 11/2023
 - Summary: <https://fnih.org/our-programs/biomarkers-consortium-csc-scientific-symposium/>
- Currently producing a skeleton proposal for 1-1 discussions with FNIH members

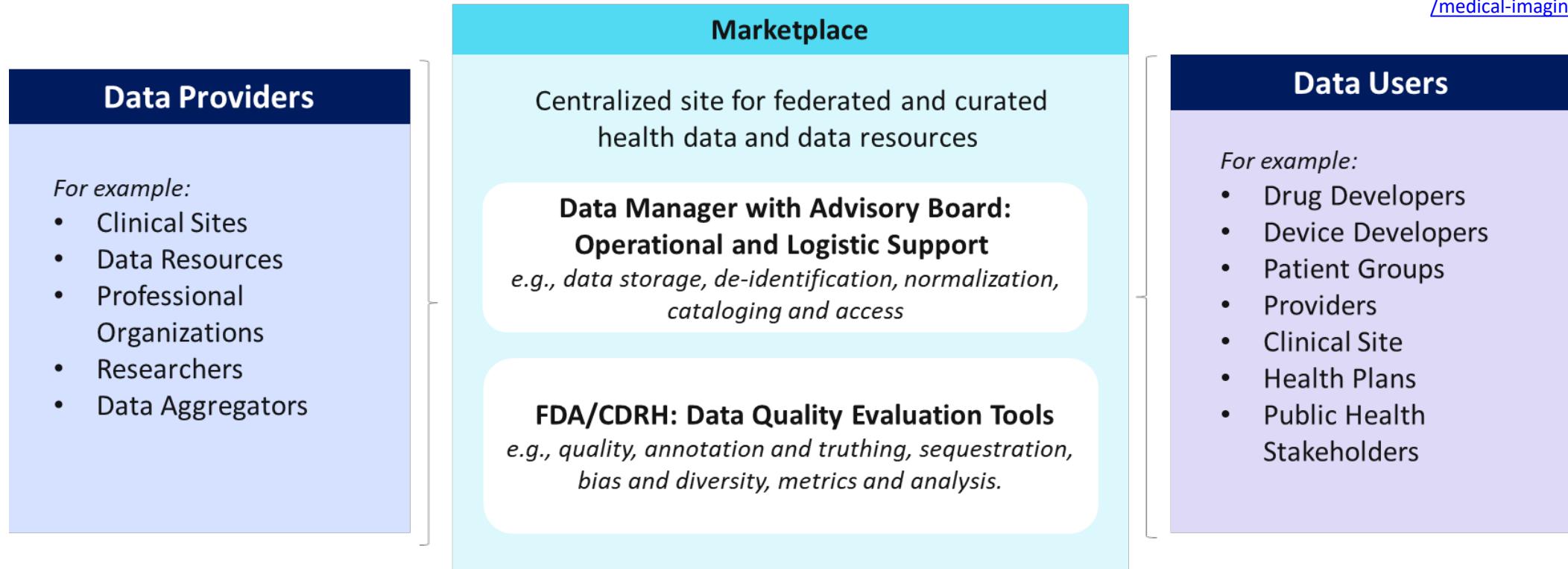
ARPA-H FDA/CDRH Medical Imaging Data Marketplace

FDA

- A self-sustaining, federated, national marketplace to catalyze transformative medical and health AI innovations
- Feedback and Information
 - midm@arpa-h.gov



<https://investorcatalysthub.org/medical-imaging/>



Summary

- Digital and computational pathology regulatory landscape
 - Databases and decision summaries
 - Useful for device users and device developers
 - Interoperability growing with new standalone submissions
- HTT project overview
 - CLEARR-AI provides reporting structure
 - Demonstration project: Deep Dive
 - Prevalence of TNBC patients is low, difficult to source
 - Pathologist qualifications to be reference standard
 - TILs is a new and challenging biomarker
 - Training is critical
 - Feedback from FDA reviewers
- HTT Deliverables
 - Protocols and methods:
slide sourcing, chart review,
ROI selection and ROI prioritization
 - Paper submitted
 - Proficiency test performance assessment and criteria
 - Examples available and more to come
 - Data-collection tools
 - Controlled methods
 - Open source

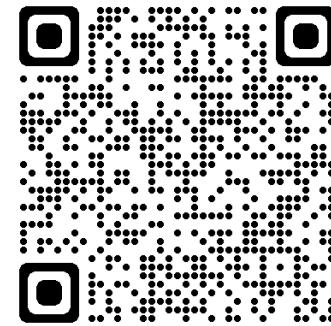
Parting Message

@Pathologists

- CME and interactive training available
- **Recruiting pathologists:** digital mode
- **Recruiting pathologists:** microscope mode
 - Yale University, School of Medicine
 - Dr. Kim Blenman
 - Paid gig (\$)



Brandon.gallas@fda.hhs.gov



<https://didsr.github.io/HTT.home/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://didsr.github.io/HTT.home/> in the address bar. The page title is "High Throughput Truhting Project". The main content area features a purple header with the project name. Below it is a sub-header: "FDA DIDSР validation dataset creation for ML algorithm development." A circular profile picture of a tissue sample is visible. On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Key Pages" with links to various project sections. The right side contains descriptive text about the project's goal of creating a validation dataset for AI/ML algorithms using pathology slides.

High Throughput Truhting Project

FDA DIDSР validation dataset creation for ML algorithm development.

Key Pages

- [What is the HTT project?](#)
- [Training Materials](#)
- [Pivotal Study](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Commercial Products](#)
- [Disclaimer](#)
- [Regulatory Submission Information For Developers](#)

The HTT project aims to create a validation dataset established by pathologist annotations for artificial intelligence algorithms analyzing digital scans of pathology slides: data (images + annotations). We are pursuing the qualification of the final validation dataset as an FDA-qualified medical device development tool MDDT to become a high-value public resource that can be used in AI/ML algorithm submissions and guide others to develop quality validation datasets.

This site is new. We are moving here from our [original \(legacy\) project home on the NCI hub](#). Please be patient with this process. We are happy to get feedback and questions. [Email the project team](#).

Collaborators – Current and Past

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Pathologists, Academics,
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Volunteers