

Checklist: Structured description of a challenge design

Section/ Topic	Parameter name	Item No	Checklist Item	Reported?
SUMMARY	Title	1a	Use the title to convey the essential information on the challenge mission .	
		1b	Preferable, provide a short acronym of the challenge (if any).	
	Abstract	2	Provide a summary of the challenge purpose. This should include a general introduction in the topic from both a biomedical as well as from a technical point of view and clearly state the envisioned technical and/or biomedical impact of the challenge.	
	Keywords	3	List the primary keywords that characterize the challenge.	
CHALLENGE ORGANIZATION	Organizers	4a	Provide information on the organizing team (names and affiliations).	
		4b	Provide information on the primary contact person .	
	Life cycle type	5	Define the intended submission cycle of the challenge. Include information on whether/how the challenge will be continued after the challenge has taken place. <i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time event with fixed submission deadline • Open call • Repeated event with annual fixed submission deadline 	
		6a	Report the event (e.g. conference) that is associated with the challenge (if any).	
		6b	Report the platform (e.g. grand-challenge.org) used to run the challenge.	
		6c	Provide the URL for the challenge website (if any).	
	Participation policies	7a	Define the allowed user interaction of the algorithms assessed (e.g. only (semi-) automatic methods allowed).	
		7b	Define the policy on the usage of training data . The data used to train algorithms may, for example, be restricted to the data provided by the challenge or to publicly available data including (open) pre-trained nets.	

	7c	Define the participation policy for members of the organizers' institutes . For example, members of the organizers' institutes may participate in the challenge but are not eligible for awards.	
	7d	Define the award policy . In particular, provide details with respect to challenge prizes.	
	7e	Define the policy for result announcement . <i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top three performing methods will be announced publicly. • Participating teams can choose whether the performance results will be made public. 	
	7f	Define the publication policy . In particular, provide details on ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... who of the participating teams/the participating teams' members qualifies as author • ... whether the participating teams may publish their own results separately, and (if so) • ... whether an embargo time is defined (so that challenge organizers can publish a challenge paper first). 	
Submission method	8a	Describe the method used for result submission. Preferably, provide a link to the submission instructions . <i>Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docker container on the Synapse platform. Link to submission instructions: <URL> • Algorithm output was sent to organizers via e-mail. Submission instructions were sent by e-mail. 	
	8b	Provide information on the possibility for participating teams to evaluate their algorithms before submitting final results. For example, many challenges allow	

		submission of multiple results, and only the last run is officially counted to compute challenge results.	
Challenge schedule	9	<p>Provide a timetable for the challenge. Preferably, this should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the release date(s) of the training cases (if any) • the registration date/period • the release date(s) of the test cases and validation cases (if any) • the submission date(s) • associated workshop days (if any) • the release date(s) of the results 	
Ethics approval	10	Indicate whether ethics approval is necessary for the data. If yes, provide details on the ethics approval, preferably institutional review board, location, date and number of the ethics approval (if applicable). Add the URL or a reference to the document of the ethics approval (if available).	
Data usage agreement	11	<p>Clarify how the data can be used and distributed by the teams that participate in the challenge and by others during and after the challenge. This should include the explicit listing of the license applied.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC BY (Attribution) • CC BY-SA (Attribution-ShareAlike) • CC BY-ND (Attribution-NoDerivs) • CC BY-NC (Attribution-NonCommercial) • CC BY-NC-SA (Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike) • CC BY-NC-ND (Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs) 	
Code availability	12a	Provide information on the accessibility of the organizers' evaluation software (e.g. code to produce rankings). Preferably, provide a link to the code and add information on the supported platforms.	

		12b	In an analogous manner, provide information on the accessibility of the participating teams' code .	
	Conflicts of interest	13	Provide information related to conflicts of interest. In particular provide information related to sponsoring/funding of the challenge. Also, state explicitly who had/will have access to the test case labels and when.	
MISSION OF THE CHALLENGE	Field(s) of application	14	<p>State the main field(s) of application that the participating algorithms target.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis • Education • Intervention assistance • Intervention follow-up • Intervention planning • Prognosis • Research • Screening • Training • Cross-phase 	
	Task category(ies)	15	<p>State the task category(ies).</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification • Detection • Localization • Modeling • Prediction • Reconstruction 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Retrieval • Segmentation • Tracking 	
Cohorts	<p>We distinguish between the <i>target cohort</i> and the <i>challenge cohort</i>. For example, a challenge could be designed around the task of medical instrument tracking in robotic kidney surgery. While the challenge could be based on ex vivo data obtained from a laparoscopic training environment with porcine organs (challenge cohort), the final biomedical application (i.e. robotic kidney surgery) would be targeted on real patients with certain characteristics defined by inclusion criteria such as restrictions regarding gender or age (target cohort).</p>	
	<p>16a Describe the target cohort, i.e. the subjects/objects from whom/which the data would be acquired in the final biomedical application.</p>	
	<p>16b Describe the challenge cohort, i.e. the subject(s)/object(s) from whom/which the challenge data was acquired.</p>	
Imaging modality(ies)	<p>17 Specify the imaging technique(s) applied in the challenge.</p>	
Context information	<p>Provide additional information given along with the images. The information may correspond ...</p>	
	<p>18a ... directly to the image data (e.g. tumor volume).</p>	
	<p>18b ... to the patient in general (e.g. gender, medical history).</p>	
Target entity(ies)	<p>19a Describe the data origin, i.e. the region(s)/part(s) of subject(s)/object(s) from whom/which the image data would be acquired in the final biomedical application (e.g. brain shown in computed tomography (CT) data, abdomen shown in laparoscopic video data, operating room shown in video data, thorax shown in fluoroscopy video). If necessary, differentiate between target and challenge cohort.</p>	
	<p>19b Describe the algorithm target, i.e. the structure(s)/subject(s)/object(s)/component(s) that the participating algorithms have been designed to focus on (e.g. tumor in the</p>	

			brain, tip of a medical instrument, nurse in an operating theater, catheter in a fluoroscopy scan). If necessary, differentiate between target and challenge cohort.	
	Assessment aim(s)	20	<p>Identify the property(ies) of the algorithms to be optimized to perform well in the challenge. If multiple properties are assessed, prioritize them (if appropriate). The properties should then be reflected in the metrics applied (parameter 26), and the priorities should be reflected in the ranking when combining multiple metrics that assess different properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example 1:</i> Find liver segmentation algorithm for CT images that processes CT images of a certain size in less than a minute on a certain hardware with an error that reflects inter-rater variability of experts. • <i>Example 2:</i> Find lung tumor detection algorithm with high sensitivity and specificity for mammography images. <p>Corresponding metrics are listed below (parameter 26).</p>	
CHALLENGE DATA SETS	Data source(s)	21a	Specify the device(s) used to acquire the challenge data. This includes details on the device(s) used to acquire the imaging data (e.g. manufacturer) as well as information on additional devices used for performance assessment (e.g. tracking system used in a surgical setting).	
		21b	Describe relevant details on the imaging process/ data acquisition for each acquisition device (e.g. image acquisition protocol(s)).	
		21c	Specify the center(s)/institute(s) in which the data was acquired and/or the data providing platform/source (e.g. previous challenge). If this information is not provided (e.g. for anonymization reasons), specify why.	
		21d	Describe relevant characteristics (e.g. level of expertise) of the subjects (e.g. surgeon)/objects (e.g. robot) involved in the data acquisition process (if any).	

Training and test case characteristics	22a	<p>State what is meant by one case in this challenge. A case encompasses all data that is processed to produce one result that is compared to the corresponding reference result (i.e. the desired algorithm output).</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and test cases both represent a CT image of a human brain. Training cases have a weak annotation (tumor present or not and tumor volume (if any)) while the test cases are annotated with the tumor contour (if any). • A case refers to all information that is available for one particular patient in a specific study. This information always includes the image information as specified in <i>data source(s)</i> (parameter 21) and may include context information (parameter 18). Both training and test cases are annotated with survival (binary) 5 years after (first) image was taken. 	
	22b	State the total number of training, validation and test cases.	
	22c	Explain why a total number of cases and the specific proportion of training, validation and test cases was chosen.	
	22d	Mention further important characteristics of the training, validation and test cases (e.g. class distribution in classification tasks chosen according to real-world distribution vs. equal class distribution) and justify the choice.	
Annotation characteristics	23a	<p>Describe the method for determining the reference annotation, i.e. the desired algorithm output. Provide the information separately for the training, validation and test cases if necessary. Possible methods include <i>manual image annotation</i>, <i>in silico ground truth generation</i> and <i>annotation by automatic methods</i>.</p> <p>If human annotation was involved, state the number of annotators.</p>	
	23b	Provide the instructions given to the annotators (if any) prior to the annotation. This may include description of a training phase with the software. Provide the information	

			separately for the training, validation and test cases if necessary. Preferably, provide a link to the annotation protocol .	
		23c	Provide details on the subject(s)/algorithm(s) that annotated the cases (e.g. information on level of expertise such as number of years of professional experience, medically-trained or not). Provide the information separately for the training, validation and test cases if necessary.	
		23d	Describe the method(s) used to merge multiple annotations for one case (if any). Provide the information separately for the training, validation and test cases if necessary.	
	Data pre-processing method(s)	24	Describe the method(s) used for pre-processing the raw training data before it is provided to the participating teams. Provide the information separately for the training, validation and test cases if necessary.	
	Sources of error	25a	Describe the most relevant possible error sources related to the image annotation . If possible, estimate the magnitude (range) of these errors, using inter-and intra-annotator variability, for example. Provide the information separately for the training, validation and test cases, if necessary.	
		25b	In an analogous manner, describe and quantify other relevant sources of error .	
ASSESSMENT METHODS	Metric(s)	26a	Define the metric(s) to assess a property of an algorithm . These metrics should reflect the desired algorithm properties described in <i>assessment aim(s)</i> (parameter 20). State which metric(s) were used to compute the ranking(s) (if any). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example 1:</i> Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC) and run-time • <i>Example 2:</i> Area under curve (AUC) 	
		26b	Justify why the metric(s) was/were chosen, preferably with reference to the biomedical application.	

Ranking method(s)	27a	Describe the method used to compute a performance rank for all submitted algorithms based on the generated metric results on the test cases. Typically the text will describe how results obtained per case and metric are aggregated to arrive at a final score/ranking.	
	27b	Describe the method(s) used to manage submissions with missing results on test cases.	
	27c	Justify why the described ranking scheme(s) was/were used.	
Statistical analyses	28a	Provide details for the statistical methods used in the scope of the challenge analysis. This may include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • description of the missing data handling, • details about the assessment of variability of rankings, • description of any method used to assess whether the data met the assumptions, required for the particular statistical approach, or • indication of any software product that was used for all data analysis methods. 	
	28b	Justify why the described statistical method(s) was/were used.	
Further Analyses	29	Present further analyses to be performed (if applicable), e.g. related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combining algorithms via ensembling, • inter-algorithm variability, • common problems/biases of the submitted methods, or • ranking variability. 	