The Al-Assisted Journey in Interventional Oncology

Artificial intelligence is transforming interventional radiology, particularly in cancer treatment. This presentation explores how Al serves as a "copilot" throughout the patient journey - from diagnosis and procedure planning to real-time guidance and follow-up care.

Through the story of Dr. Qarara treating a patient with liver cancer, we'll examine current Al applications in interventional oncology and glimpse into the future of this rapidly evolving field.





Setting the Stage: Radiology's Al Revolution



Natural Fit

Radiology's image-heavy nature makes it ideal for Al applications, with diagnostic radiology seeing early adoption and success.



Proven Success

Al excels at processing images, detecting lesions, suggesting diagnoses, and enhancing image quality in diagnostic settings.



New Frontier

Interventional radiology represents the next evolution, bringing Al from diagnostics into procedure-oriented medicine.





Understanding Interventional Oncology

Definition

Interventional oncology (IO) is a subspecialty of interventional radiology focused on minimally invasive, image-guided cancer treatments.

Key Treatments

Primary IO procedures include tumor ablation (destroying tumors with heat, cold, or electricity) and embolization (cutting off tumor blood supply).

Imaging Centrality

Imaging guides every step of IO - from diagnosis and treatment planning to procedure navigation and outcome assessment.

Meet Our Patient: Mr. Abbas

___ Initial Discovery

Routine scan reveals a 2.5 cm hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in the right liver lobe.

7 Treatment Decision

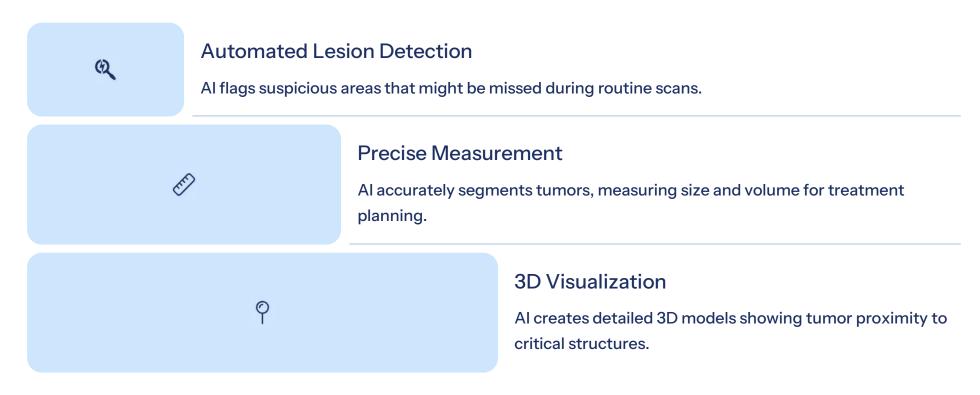
Percutaneous tumor ablation selected as optimal treatment due to tumor size and location.

3 ____ Al Assistance

Dr. Qarara will utilize Al tools throughout the treatment journey for optimal care.



Al in Cancer Detection

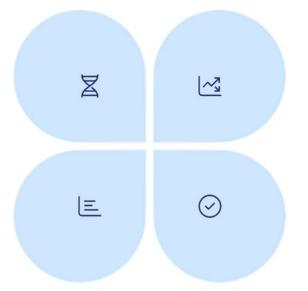


In studies, Al platforms have achieved Dice scores of approximately 0.88 in segmenting HCCs on CT scans, matching the performance of expert radiologists in finding and delineating liver tumors.

Al in Tumor Characterization

Radiomics Analysis

Al extracts thousands of quantitative features from images that are invisible to the human eye.



Pattern Recognition

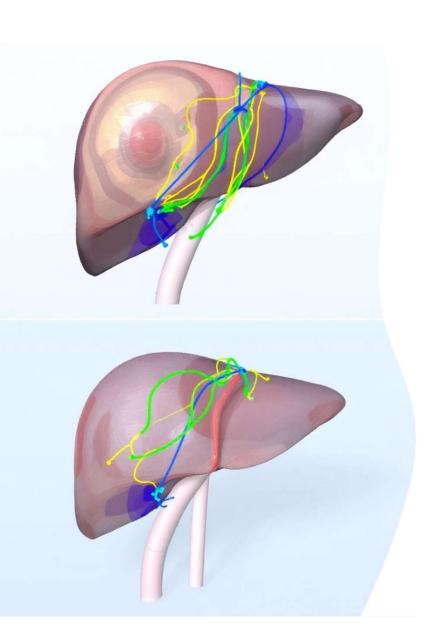
Al compares tumor features with thousands of past cases to identify patterns.

Aggressiveness Assessment

Al evaluates tumor features to predict biological behavior and treatment response.

Differential Diagnosis

Al provides probability scores for malignancy vs. benign lesions.



Al in Procedure Planning: Targeting



Automatic Segmentation

Al identifies and outlines the tumor, vessels, bile ducts, and other critical structures in 3D space.



Trajectory Planning

Al suggests optimal needle paths that avoid critical structures while providing direct access to the tumor.



Safety Verification

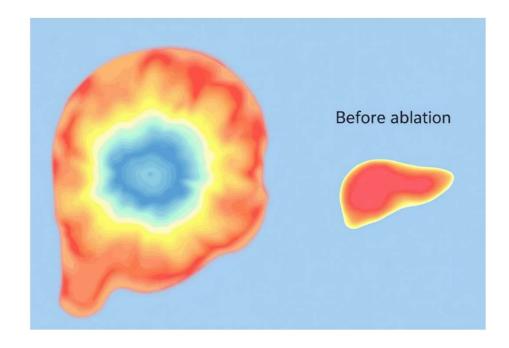
Al confirms that planned paths avoid risky areas and maintain safe margins from vital structures.

Al in Procedure Planning: Simulation

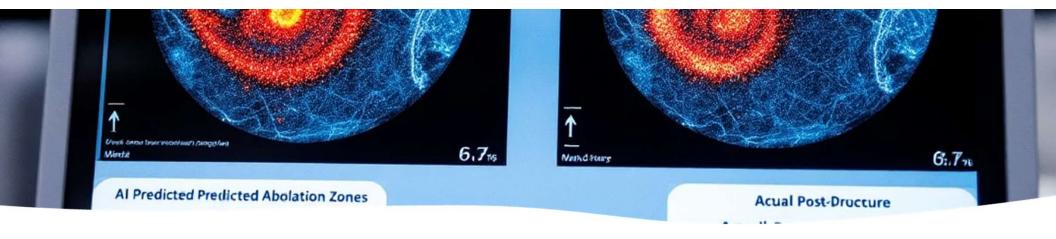
Digital Trial Run

Before the actual procedure, Al simulates the ablation process, predicting the size and shape of the ablation zone based on energy settings and duration.

The simulation accounts for the "heat-sink" effect of nearby blood vessels, which can reduce ablation effectiveness by cooling the surrounding tissue.



In Mr. Abbas's case, the simulation revealed that a single ablation might leave tumor tissue viable near a blood vessel, prompting Dr. Qarara to plan for overlapping ablations.



Ablation Zone Prediction: Al vs. Standard Charts

10.7%

0.79

100s

Accuracy Improvement

Deep learning models predict ablation zones with significantly better accuracy (Dice score 0.62 vs 0.56) than device manufacturer charts.

Dice Score for Cryoablation

Al models for cryoablation can predict ice formation with high fidelity, even reflecting how ice shapes conform to organ boundaries.

Training Cases

Al models learn from hundreds of previous ablations, incorporating real-world variables that standard charts cannot account for.



Al Applications in Other IO Procedures



Radioembolizatio n

Al simulates
microsphere
distribution and
predicts posttreatment Yttrium90 PET imaging from
pre-treatment
SPECT, improving
dose estimation to
tumors.



Chemoembolizat ion

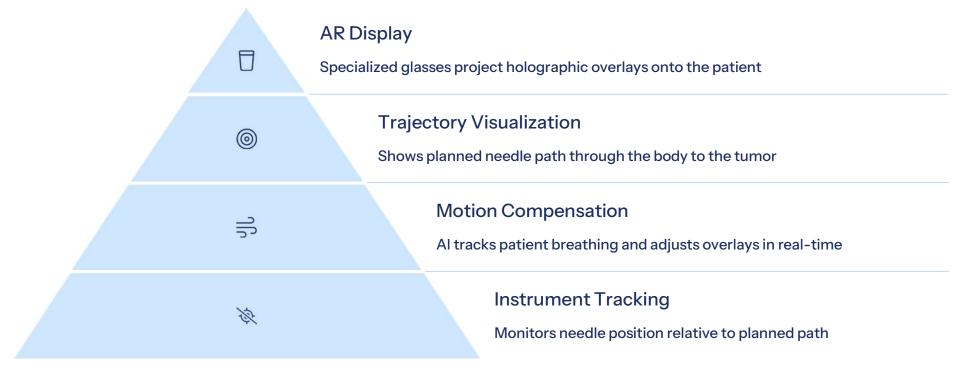
Al helps select optimal feeding vessels and predicts drug delivery patterns for more effective tumor targeting.



Virtual Reality

Al enables VR
rehearsal of complex
cases, allowing
interventionalists to
practice procedures
before performing
them on patients.

Real-Time Guidance: Augmented Reality



Studies have shown that AR-guided procedures can reduce radiation exposure and improve targeting accuracy. In one in-vivo study, an AR system successfully guided tumor ablations by overlaying virtual needle trajectories onto fluoroscopy views.

Real-Time Guidance: Enhanced Imaging

Deep Learning Reconstruction

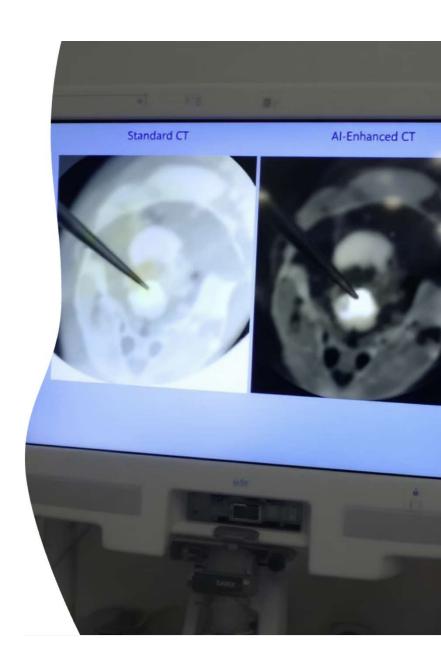
Al algorithms process CT images in real-time to enhance clarity while reducing radiation dose, making small details like vessels and tumor edges more visible.

Artifact Reduction

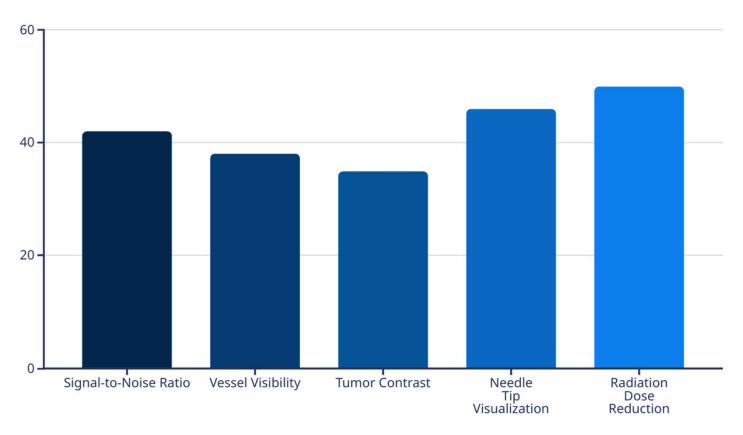
Specialized Al reduces metal streak artifacts from needles and probes, improving visualization of the instrument tip and surrounding anatomy.

Motion Correction

Al compensates for patient movement and breathing, stabilizing images for more accurate needle placement and tumor targeting.

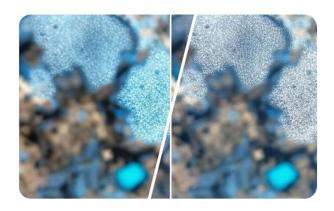


CT Quality Improvement with AI



Studies show that deep learning reconstruction (DLR) in CT-guided procedures significantly improves image quality metrics while allowing for approximately 50% radiation dose reduction. This benefits both patients and medical staff by reducing radiation exposure without compromising visualization.

Al for Instrument Tracking and Visualization



Artifact Reduction

Al algorithms trained on thousands of images can virtually "erase" the bright streaks caused by metal instruments, improving visibility of the needle tip and surrounding anatomy.



Enhanced Ultrasound Guidance

Al improves needle visibility in ultrasound by enhancing contrast and automatically highlighting the instrument path relative to the target.



Fluoroscopy Enhancement

Al can automatically position X-ray equipment for optimal views and enhance vessel visibility during catheter-based procedures.

Post-Procedure Monitoring with Al

Follow-up Scheduling

Al risk assessment helps determine optimal follow-up intervals based on patient-specific factors.

Treatment Recommendations

Based on follow-up findings, Al can suggest whether additional intervention is needed.



Recurrence Detection

Al algorithms trained on thousands of post-ablation scans can distinguish normal post-treatment changes from suspicious new growth.

Response Assessment

Al evaluates treatment effectiveness by measuring changes in tumor size, enhancement, and texture over time.

Studies have shown remarkable accuracy in Al-based recurrence detection, with one radiomics-based approach achieving 92.7% accuracy (AUC 0.97) and another deep learning model reaching 97.6% accuracy (AUC 0.99) in identifying early HCC recurrence.