



CLIPath

CLIP for pathology images and reports

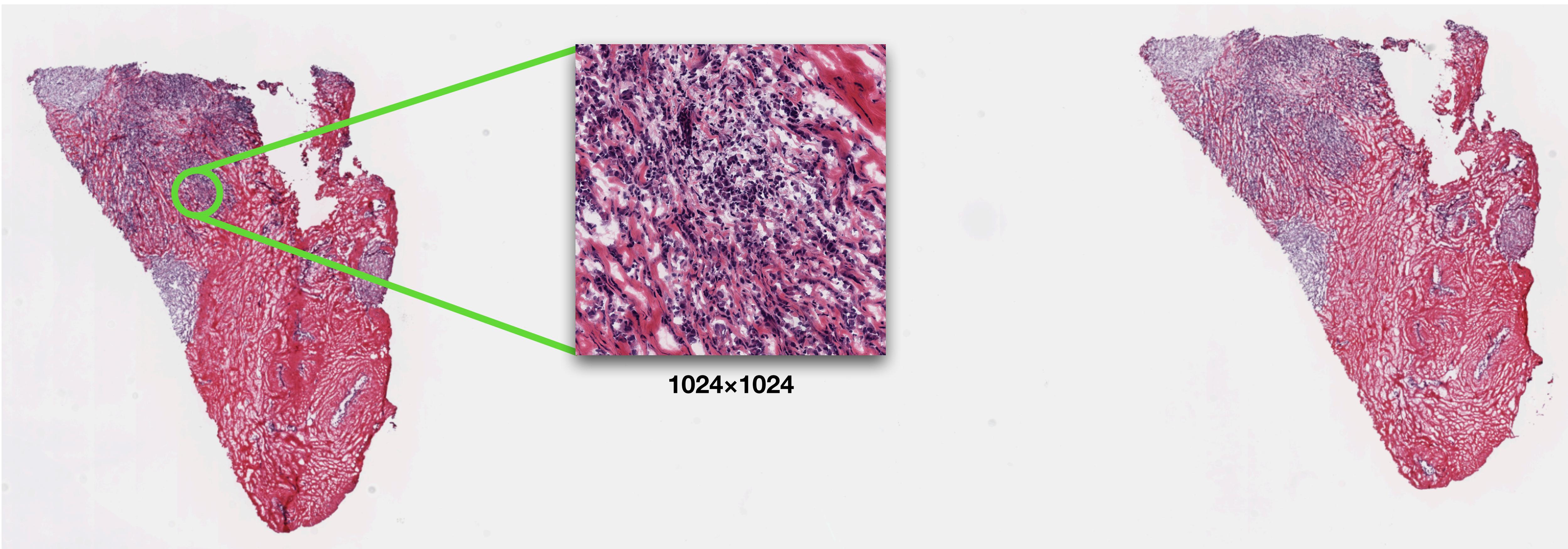
Mohammad Hosein Movasaghinia, Reza Abbasi, Hasan Alikhani, Hosein Jafarinia,
Mahdi Shadroy, Ali Salmani

Natural Language Processing course
Dr. Asgari

Sharif University of Technology
March 2023

Introduction

WSI (Whole Slide Image)



120K×40K

TCGA dataset [1]

Reports

FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

PART 1: LEFT BREAST, SEGMENTAL MASTECTOMY -

- A. INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA, NOTTINGHAM SCORE 8/9 (TUBULES 3, NUCLEI 3, MITOSIS 2), 2.6 CM.
- B. DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN SITU, MICROPAPILLARY AND SOLID TYPES WITH COMEDO NECROSIS, NUCLEAR GRADE 3, REPRESENTING 5% OF THE TUMOR VOLUME.
- C. LYMPHOVASCULAR SPACE INVOLVEMENT SEEN.
- D. INVASIVE CARCINOMA IS 0.1 CM FROM INFERIOR MARGIN.
- E. DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN SITU IS <0.1 CM (1MM) FROM INFERIOR MARGIN.
- F. MARGINS FREE OF LESION.
- G. MICROCALCIFICATION ASSOCIATED WITH BENIGN CHANGES AND TUMOR.
- H. CHANGES CONSISTENT WITH BIOPSY SITE.
- I. PROLIFERATIVE FIBROCYSTIC CHANGES WITH ATYPICAL DUCTAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA AND COLUMNAR CELL CHANGES.
- J. MICROSCOPIC PERIPHERAL PAPILLOMA AND SCLEROSING ADENOSIS.
- K. SKIN NOT REMARKABLE.

PART 2: LEFT AXILLA, SENTINEL LYMPH NODE #1, EXCISION -

- A. ONE LYMPH NODE POSITIVE FOR METASTATIC CARCINOMA (0.9 CM).
- B. NO EXTRACAPSULAR EXTENSION SEEN.

PART 3: LEFT AXILLA, SENTINEL LYMPH NODE #2, EXCISION -

ONE LYMPH NODE WITH RARE CLUSTERS OF METASTATIC TUMOR CELLS IN PERIPHERAL SINUS.

PART 4: LEFT AXILLA, LYMPH NODE EXCISION -

ONE LYMPH NODE WITH EXTENSIVE THERMAL EFFECT, PROBABLY FREE OF TUMOR.

CASE SYNOPSIS:

SYNOPTIC - PRIMARY INVASIVE CARCINOMA OF BREAST

LATERALITY:

Left

PROCEDURE:

Segmental

LOCATION:

Lower outer quadrant

SIZE OF TUMOR:

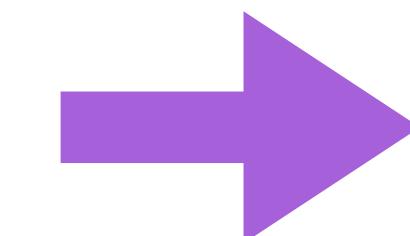
Maximum dimension invasive component: 2.6 cm

MULTICENTRICITY/MULTIFOCALITY OF INVASIVE FOCI:

No

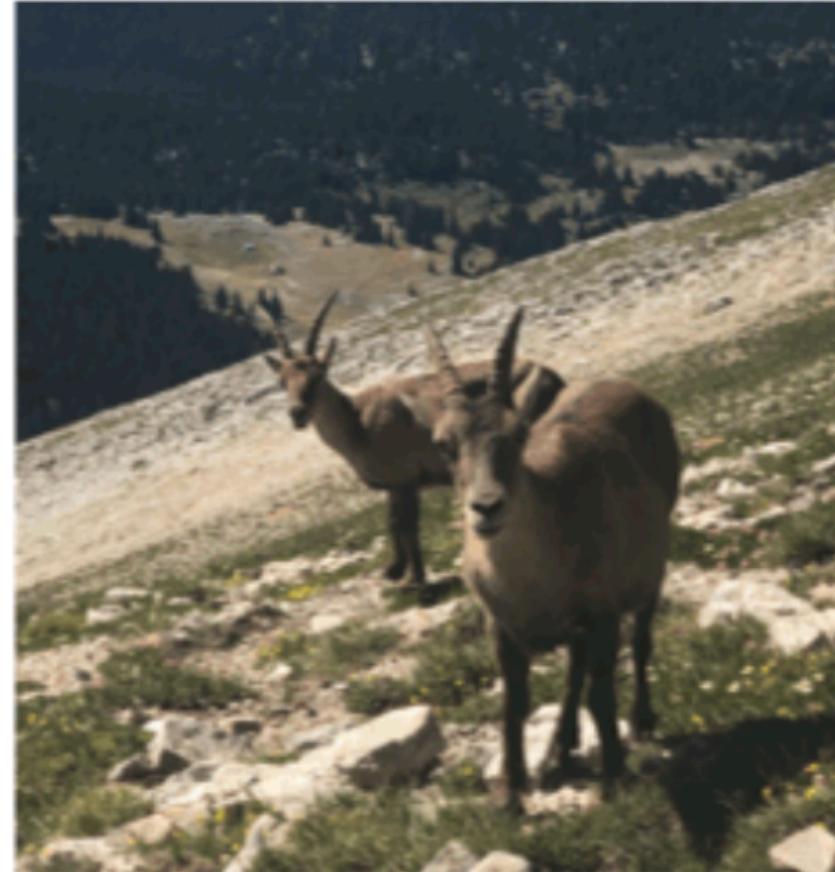
TUMOR TYPE (Invasive component)

ICD-O-3
Carcinoma, infiltrating ductal, nos 8500/3
Site: breast, nos C50.9 3/3/11 hr



INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA,
DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN SITU,
MICROPAPILLARY AND SOLID
TYPES WITH COMEDO NECROSIS.
DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN SITU IS
NEAR INFERIOR MARGIN.

DINO

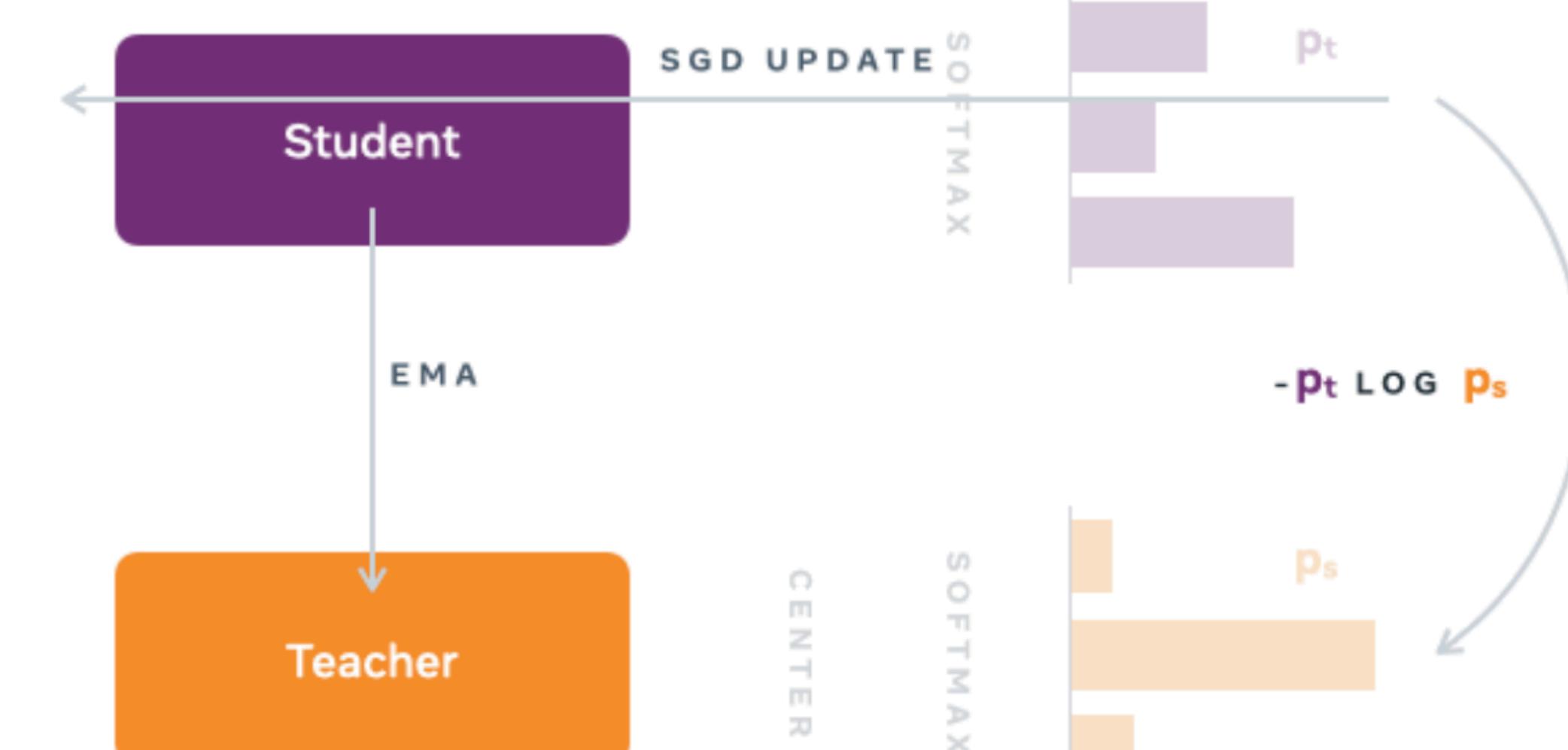


Student

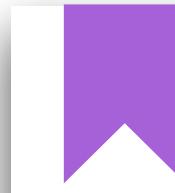
Teacher



DINO



Pathology BERT



PathologyBERT - Pre-trained Vs. A New Transformer Language Model for Pathology Domain

Thiago Santos, MS₁, Amara Tariq, Ph.D.₂, Susmita Das, MS₃, Kavyasree Vayalpati, MS₄, Geoffrey H. Smith, MD₅, Hari Trivedi, MD₆, Imon Banerjee, Ph.D_{2,4}

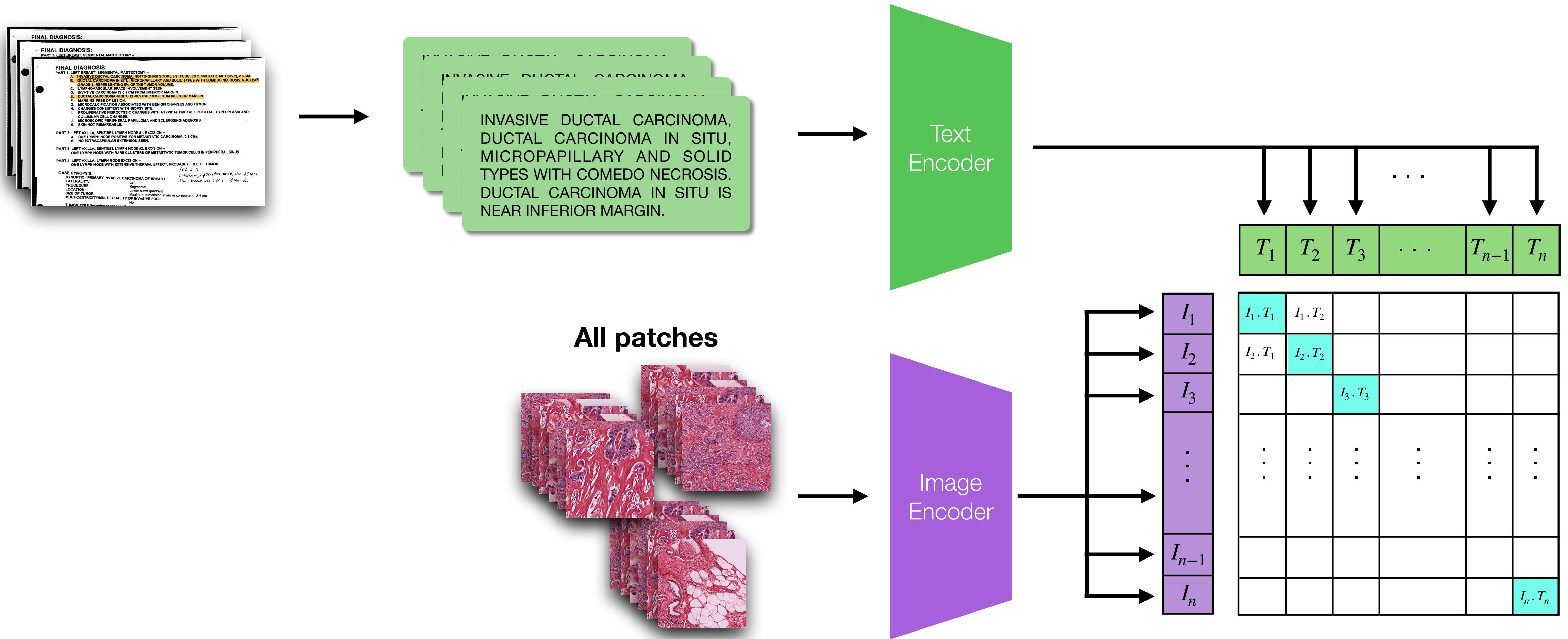
¹Emory University, Department of Computer Science, Atlanta, Georgia, USA; ²Mayo Clinic, Phoenix, Arizona, USA; ³Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence, Kharagpur, West Bengal, India; ⁴Arizona State University, School of Computing and Augmented Intelligence, Tempe, Arizona, USA; ⁵Emory University, Department of Pathology, Atlanta, Georgia, USA; ⁶Emory University, Department of Radiology, Atlanta, Georgia, USA;

Abstract Pathology text mining is a challenging task given the reporting variability and constant new findings in cancer sub-type definitions. However, successful text mining of a large pathology database can play a critical role to advance 'big data' cancer research like similarity-based treatment selection, case identification, prognostication, surveillance, clinical trial screening, risk stratification, and many others. While there is a growing interest in developing language models for more specific clinical domains, no pathology-specific language space exist to support the rapid data-mining development in pathology space. In literature, a few approaches fine-tuned general transformer models on specialized corpora while maintaining the original tokenizer, but in fields requiring specialized terminology, these models often fail to perform adequately. We propose PathologyBERT - a pre-trained masked language model which was trained on 347,173 histopathology specimen reports and publicly released in the Huggingface repository. Our comprehensive experiments demonstrate that pre-training of transformer model on pathology corpora yields performance improvements on Natural Language Understanding (NLU) and Breast Cancer Diagnose Classification when compared to nonspecific language models.

A bert model generates diagnostically relevant semantic embeddings from pathology synopses with active learning [2]

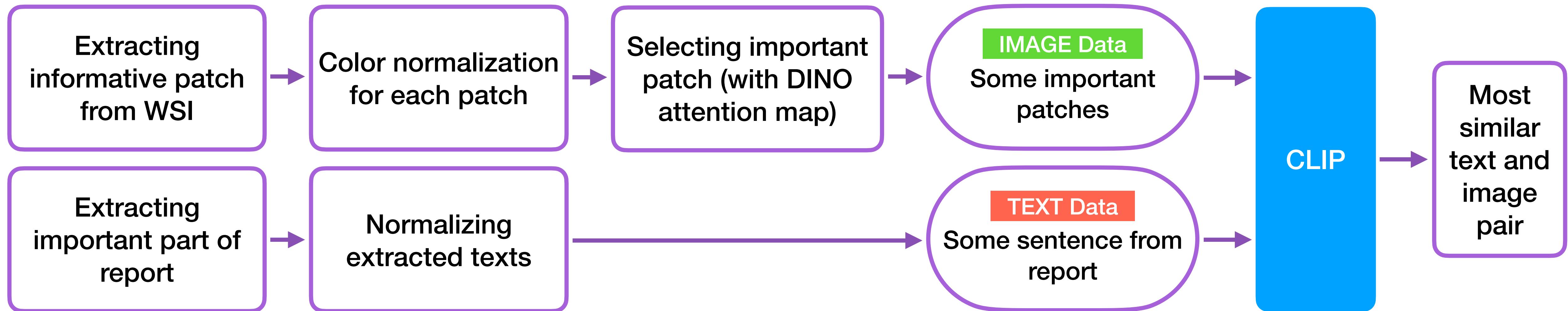
Baseline

Baseline model

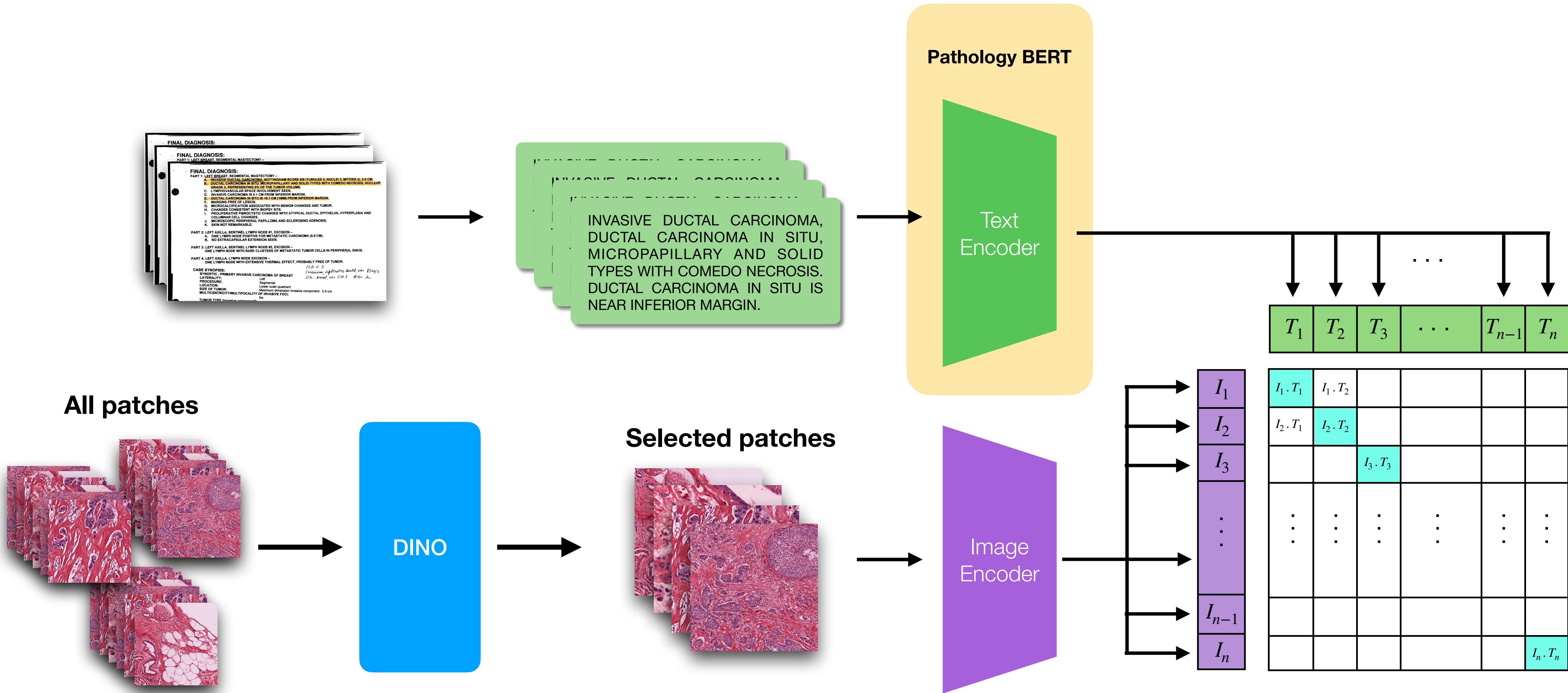


Proposed Model

Pipeline



Proposed model



Results

Discussion

References

References

- [1] National Cancer Institute 2023, The Cancer Genome Atlas Program (TCGA), accessed 9 March 2023, <https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/ccg/research/structural-genomics/tcga>
- [2] Mu, Y., Tizhoosh, H. R., Tayebi, R. M., Ross, C., Sur, M., Leber, B., & Campbell, C. J. (2021). A bert model generates diagnostically relevant semantic embeddings from pathology synopses with active learning. *Communications Medicine*, 1(1), 11.
- [3] Caron, M., Touvron, H., Misra, I., Jégou, H., Mairal, J., Bojanowski, P., & Joulin, A. (2021). Emerging properties in self-supervised vision transformers. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF international conference on computer vision* (pp. 9650-9660).

Thank For
Your
Attention :)