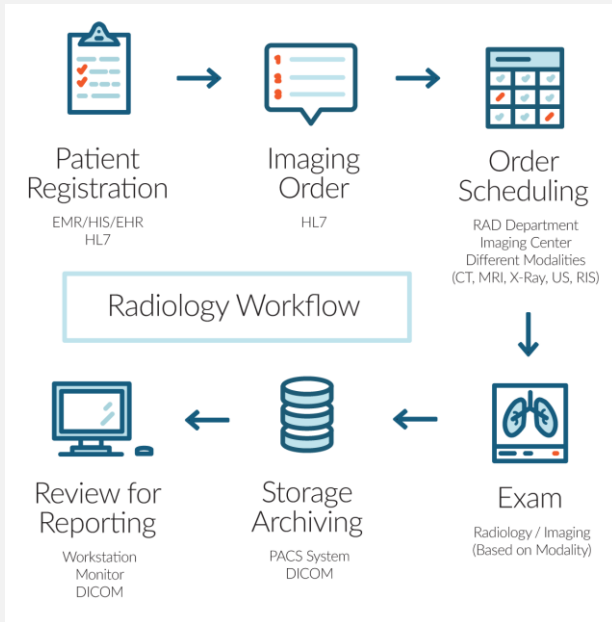


(Mandgar 2018)

Data Science Project: Radiology Machine Learning

Quality Improvement Project



(Datar 2016)

- Increasing workload with an aging population
- Shift from Private health to Public Health
- Radiology is a specialty focused on pattern recognition
- Medical imaging images are popular for machine learning due to their structure

Introduction

The Radiology/Medical Imaging Workflow

The Problem



Increasing
Workload

Radiology
Department is
getting busier



Limited
Resources

Equipment is old and
not much money is
spent on updating



Staff
Inexperience

Lack of training and
relevant soft skills



Errors Spread
Faster

Highly
interconnected
systems



Incorrect Scans
and Reports

Labelling and
Classification Errors

The Problem

(Radiopaedia.org 2019)

Correct Laterality



Study Description: Left Foot



Incorrect Laterality



Study Description: Left Foot



Potential Outcomes

- Coded as Right Foot
- Report Refers to Right Foot
- Teams assume report is correct and may apply treatment to Right foot incorrectly
- Extreme example is incorrect surgery!

(MeVis 2019)



Realtime

Access data fast



Alerts

Notify by the
exception

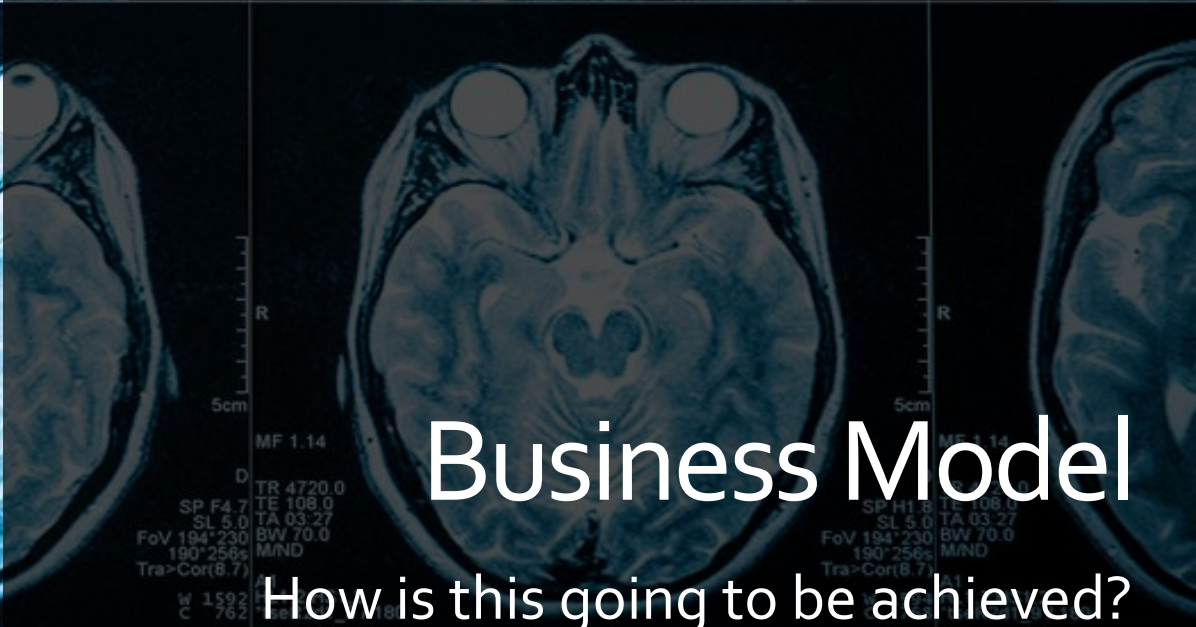
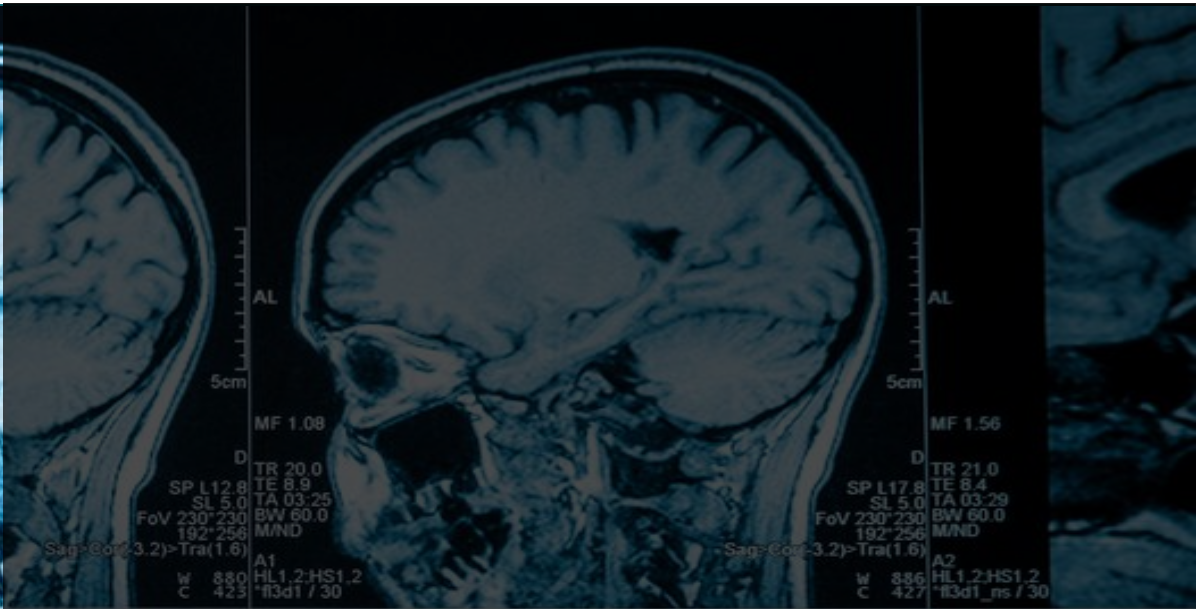
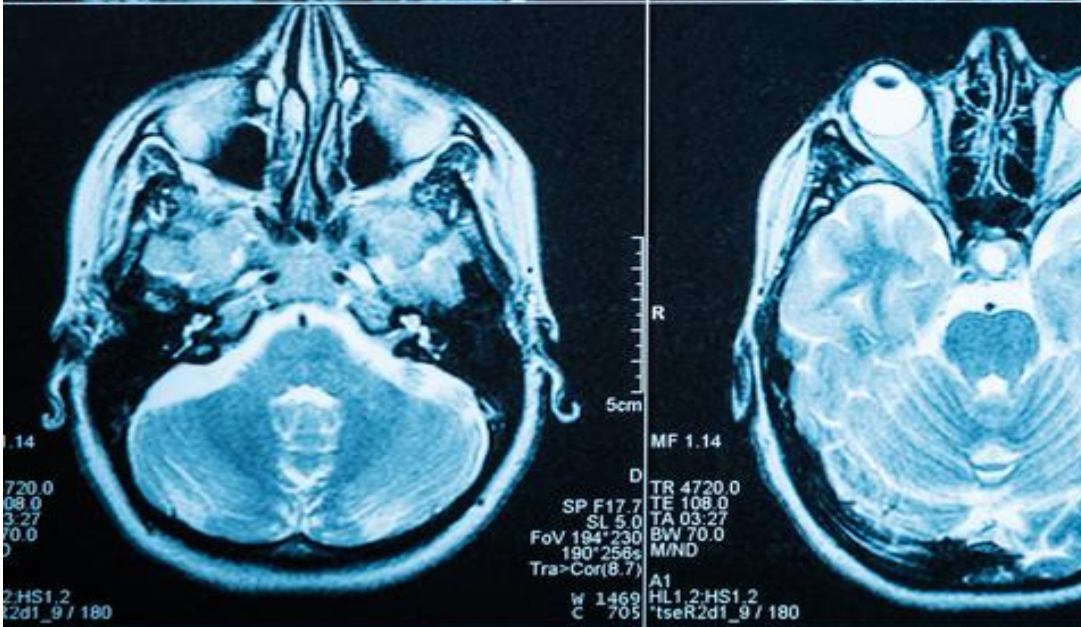


Proactive

Catch issues before
they spread

Solution

How to address this without
more humans.



Business Model
How is this going to be achieved?

The Data Science Team



Data Developer
(Application Developer)



Data Creative
(Imaging Informaticist)



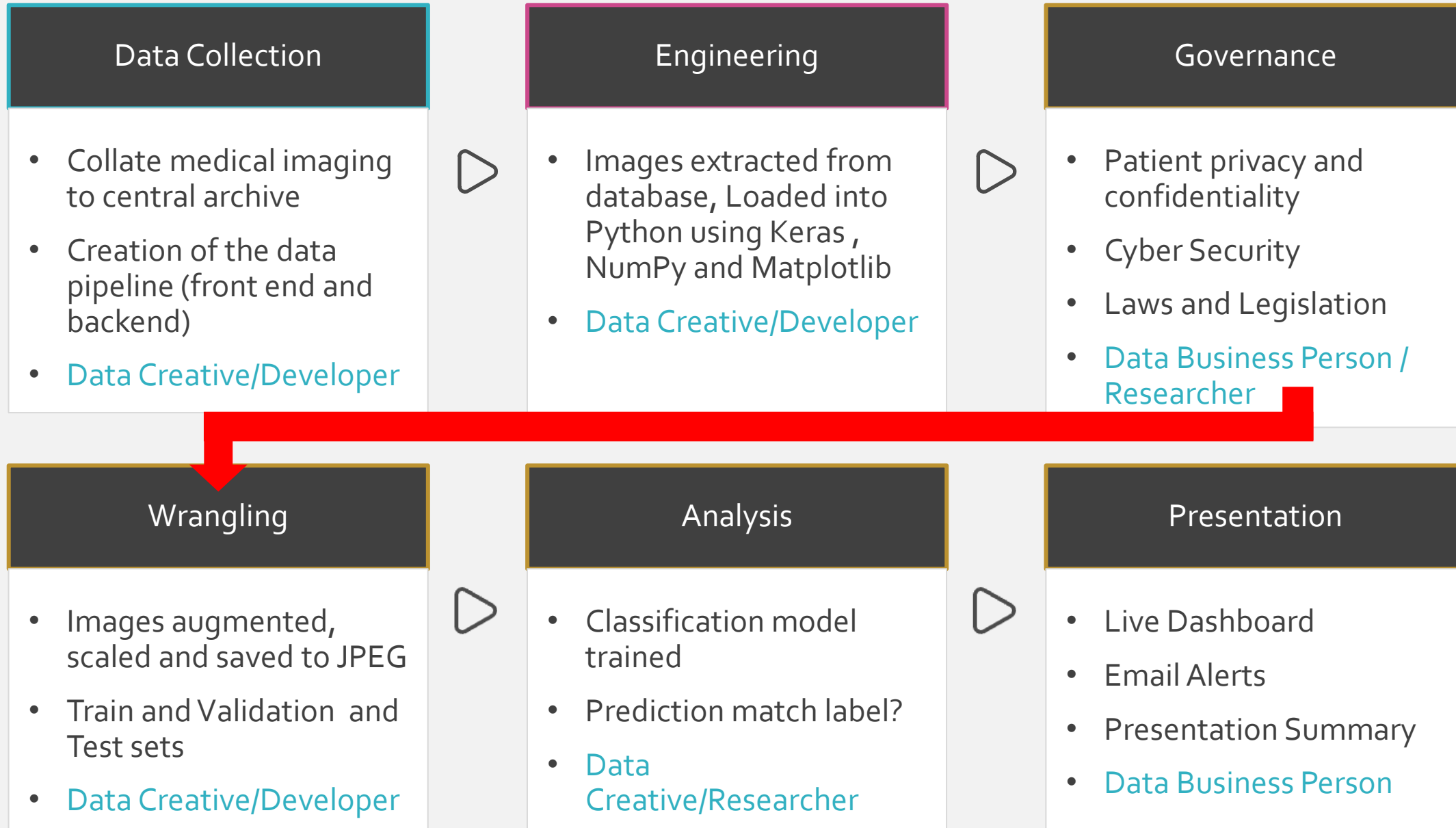
Data Business Person
Head of Radiology



Data Researcher
(Quality Manager)

(Buntime 2017)

Business Model



Challenges

Some of the main things to consider



Confidentiality

Patient data is
sensitive



Liability

Mistakes can cost
financially, reputation
and more



Regulation

Need to comply with
local , state and
federal data laws

Benefits

Lots to gain



Reduce Risk

Catch errors earlier



Improve Care

Reduction in patient
harm



Efficiency gain

Frees up human's
time

Data “The 4 V's”

Volume

- How much data?
 - Each DICOM image is about 10-12 MB
 - JPEGs are much smaller (400KB)
 - 400 images in training
 - 60 per day
 - 30 GB per Year

Velocity

- The frequency the data needs to be processed?
 - As soon as possible (real-time)
 - Early anomalies can be found the less the impact on the business
 - Limited by access to production server

Veracity

- How trustworthy is the data?
 - Mostly trustworthy due to patient checks
 - Depends of experience and competence of radiographer
 - Both feet under single foot code
 - Toes under foot code

Variety

- What are the kinds of data?
 - DICOM images
 - Structured data with a metadata model
 - JPEG images

Tools and Software

Python

- Python (Python 2019) will be used for the wrangling and analysis
 - Open source and well supported
 - Use main packages such as Keras , Matplotlib, Numpy and Scikit Learn
 - Compatible with all other products in the project
 - Well supported with strong community

Database (SQL)

- Postgres SQL (PostgreSQL 2019) will be used as the database
 - Open source with widely available support
 - Fast performance
 - Easy to learn and use
 - Well supported with strong community

PACS (DCM4CHEE)

- DCM4CHEE (DCM4CHEE 2019) will be used to process the data
 - Open source with excellent standards and API for access
 - Able to host locally
 - Robust and is scalable
 - Well supported with strong community

Microsoft Power-Bi

- Microsoft Power BI (Microsoft 2019) will be used for the presentation and analysis
 - Free to use (desktop version)
 - Easily integrates with data sources such as Postgres and excel
 - Can use with python scripting
 - Create live dashboards
 - Can also get commercial support

Workflow



- Split the data into Train, Validation and Test Sets
- Augmentation of images to improve recognition (Scale, Rotate)
- Transfer Learning
- Learning Rate
- Activation Functions
- View performance
 - Accuracy
 - Loss
- Model is trained to perform image classification (supervised learning)



Wrangling

Getting the data
ready

- Model is now trained to perform image classifications
- Images are pulled into Python via wrangling pipeline and analyzed
- Model scores images on a scale of 0 to 1 on whether it is a left or right foot
- Compares this to the image metadata
 - If no match this triggers the alert workflow to get further investigation
- Results saved to the Database
- Power-Bi (Microsoft 2019) is used to extract the metadata from the database over time and present performance including
 - Precision
 - Recall
 - Accuracy
 - Time Saved

0.05



0.998



- Small, low risk introduction to a data science project in a production environment
- Help identify some of the challenges and benefits that may arise from data science projects
- Show the potential and perhaps wet the appetite?





Summary

Outputs of the
project



Thank You

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