

Quantitative Imaging:

Tools and Approaches for
Assessing Safety and Effectiveness

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Mission

The mission of the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) is to protect and promote the public health.

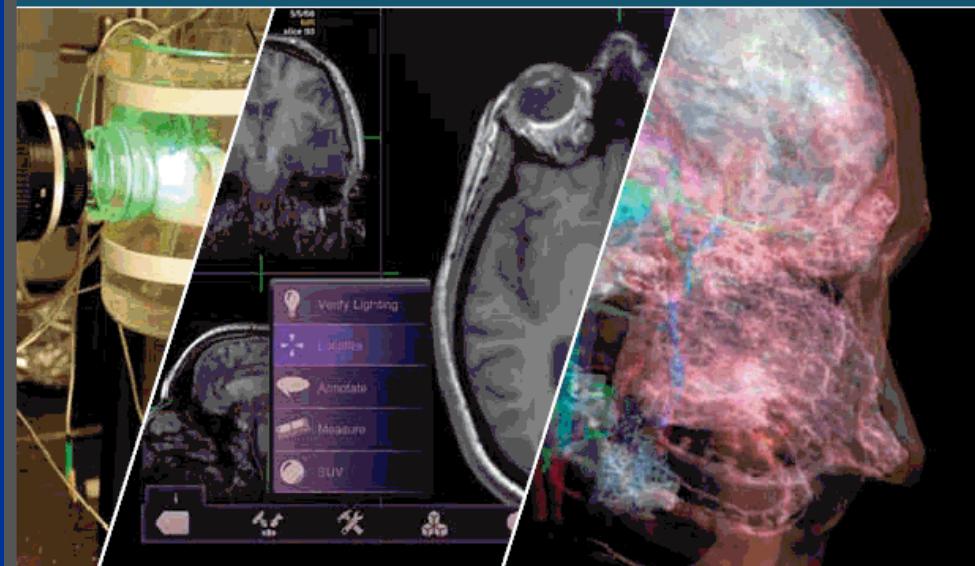
We assure that patients and providers have timely and continued access to safe, effective, and high-quality medical devices and safe radiation-emitting products. We provide consumers, patients, their caregivers, and providers with understandable and accessible science-based information about the products we oversee.



We facilitate medical device innovation by advancing regulatory science, providing industry with predictable, consistent, transparent, and efficient regulatory pathways, and assuring consumer confidence in devices marketed in the U.S.

Regulatory Science in FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health:

A VITAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTING AND PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH



Regulatory science provides the tools, standards, and approaches needed to evaluate the safety, effectiveness, quality and performance of the products we regulate.

- A. Advancing Medical Device Innovation and Evaluating New and Emerging Technologies
- B. Improving Device Quality and Manufacturing
- C. Analyzing Medical Device Performance
- D. Improving Medical Device Safety
- E. Developing Novel Ways to Use Clinical Data in Evaluating Medical Devices
- F. Protecting Against Emerging Infectious Diseases and Terrorism
- G. Improving Health of Pediatric and Other Special Populations.

FDA's imaging research goal: Facilitate innovation and availability of new technologies through lab science

- Unique focus on assessment methodologies
 - Facilitate device evaluation, review, and improvement
- New statistical methods, phantom designs, simulation tools, and imaging clinical trial designs that reduce the need and expense of clinical trials and unnecessary patient radiation dose
- Independent data and analyses

Image Science: Theory with Predictive Value

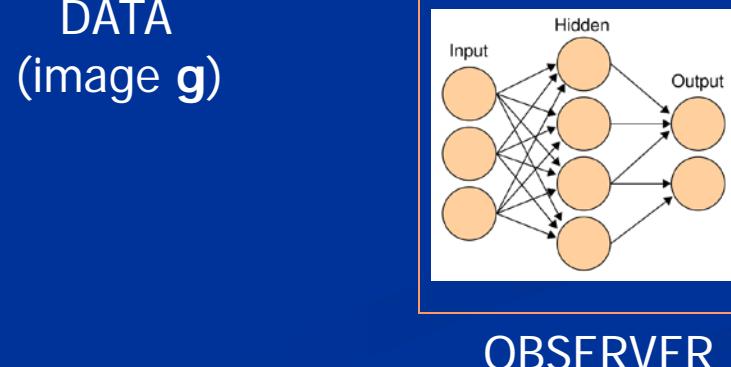
- Reasonably mature framework for evaluation and optimization of imaging systems for classification tasks
 - Decisions assigning images or patients to one or another health state or category
 - E.g., Presence or absence of a tumor; malignant vs. benign mass
- Next horizon: mensuration tasks
 - Estimation or Quantification of degree or extent of some quantity
 - E.g., Tumor size; cardiac ejection fraction; tissue stiffness
 - Output = estimate of quantity + uncertainty

From Data to Decisions to Classification (ROC) Performance Measures

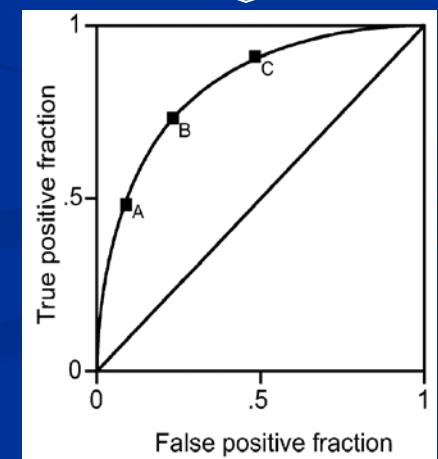
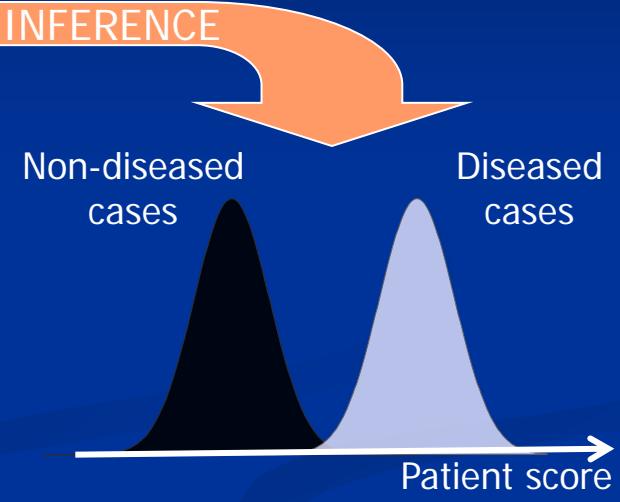
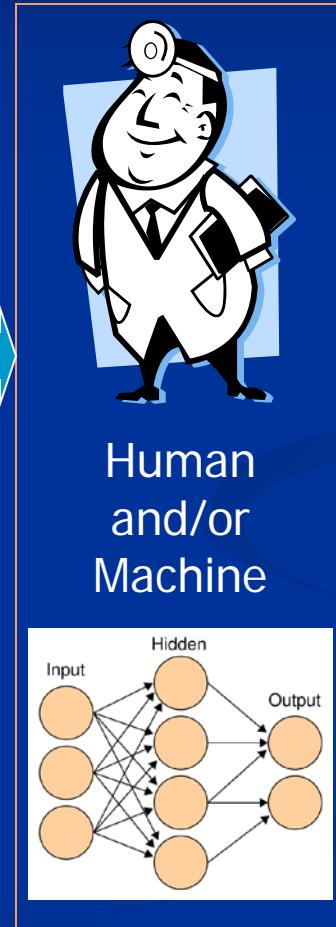


PATIENT
(object f)

DATA
(image g)



OBSERVER

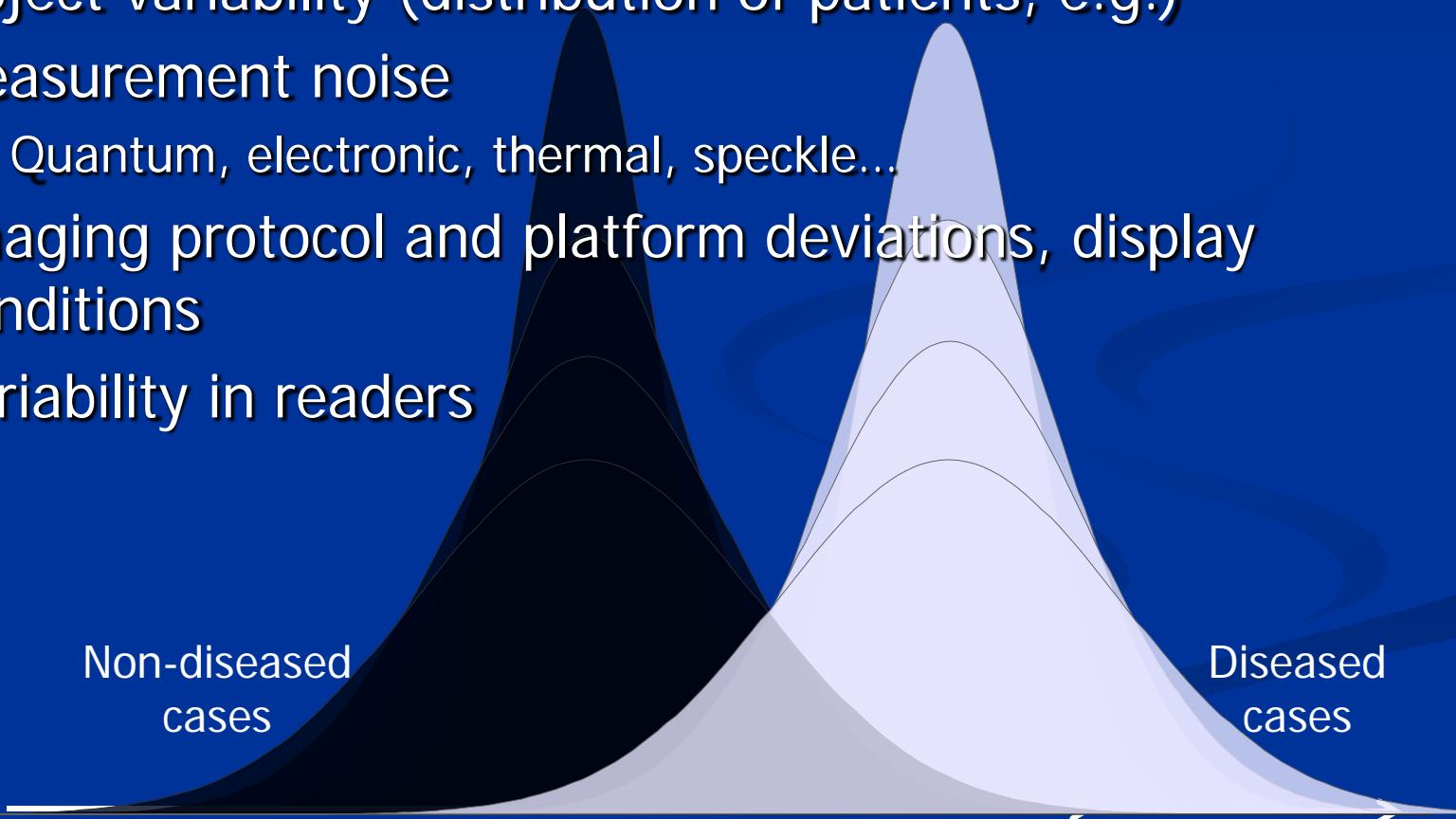


Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy:

Estimation of mean performance

AND accounting for all sources of variability

- Spread in scores (image interpretations) due to
 - Object variability (distribution of patients, e.g.)
 - Measurement noise
 - Quantum, electronic, thermal, speckle...
 - Imaging protocol and platform deviations, display conditions
 - Variability in readers



Non-diseased cases

A graphic showing two overlapping bell-shaped curves against a dark blue background. The left curve is dark navy blue and labeled 'Non-diseased cases'. The right curve is light blue and labeled 'Diseased cases'. Both curves are centered on a horizontal axis labeled 'Patient score' at the bottom right.

Diseased cases

Patient score

To evaluate competing technologies in the midst of this variability:

- Requires random-effects or multivariate ROC
 - “MRMC” = Multi-Reader Multi-Case analysis
- Gives total uncertainty in ROC estimates from variability in images, observers (both skill and threshold) and their interactions
- Essential for testing significance of difference in competing modalities with multiple observers or classifiers.

Special Review

Evaluating Imaging and Computer-aided Detection and Diagnosis Devices at the FDA

Brandon D. Gallas, PhD, Heang-Ping Chan, PhD, Carl J. D'Orsi, MD,
Lori E. Dodd, PhD, Maryellen L. Giger, PhD, David Gur, ScD, Elizabeth A. Krupinski, PhD,
Charles E. Metz, PhD, Kyle J. Myers, PhD, Nancy A. Obuchowski, PhD,
Berkman Sahiner, PhD, Alicia Y. Toledano, ScD, Margarita L. Zuley, MD

iMRMC: Webpage and Software for Sizing an MRMC Clinical Trial

Menu

Select an input method: Input from database ... Reset

Database Simulated dataset 0 Record Description

use MLE estimates of moments to avoid negatives Modality1 Modality2 Difference MRMC variance analysis

Statistical Analysis: sqrt(total var)=0.00 t-Stat=0.00 df(Hillis 2008)=0.00 p-value=0.00 confint=0.00

BDG	BCK	DBM	OR	MS				
components	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8
coeff								
total								

sqrt(Var)=0.00

Significant level 0.05 Effect Size 0.05 #Reader 10 #Normal 50 #Diseased 50 Size a Trial Generate Report

Sizing Results: sqrt(Var)=0.00 Delta= 0.00 DDF= 0.00 CVF= 0.00 Power(Hillis 2011) = 0.00 Power(Z test)= 0.00

Database Summary: Single Modality Difference Use MLE' Yes No BDG DBM BCK OR

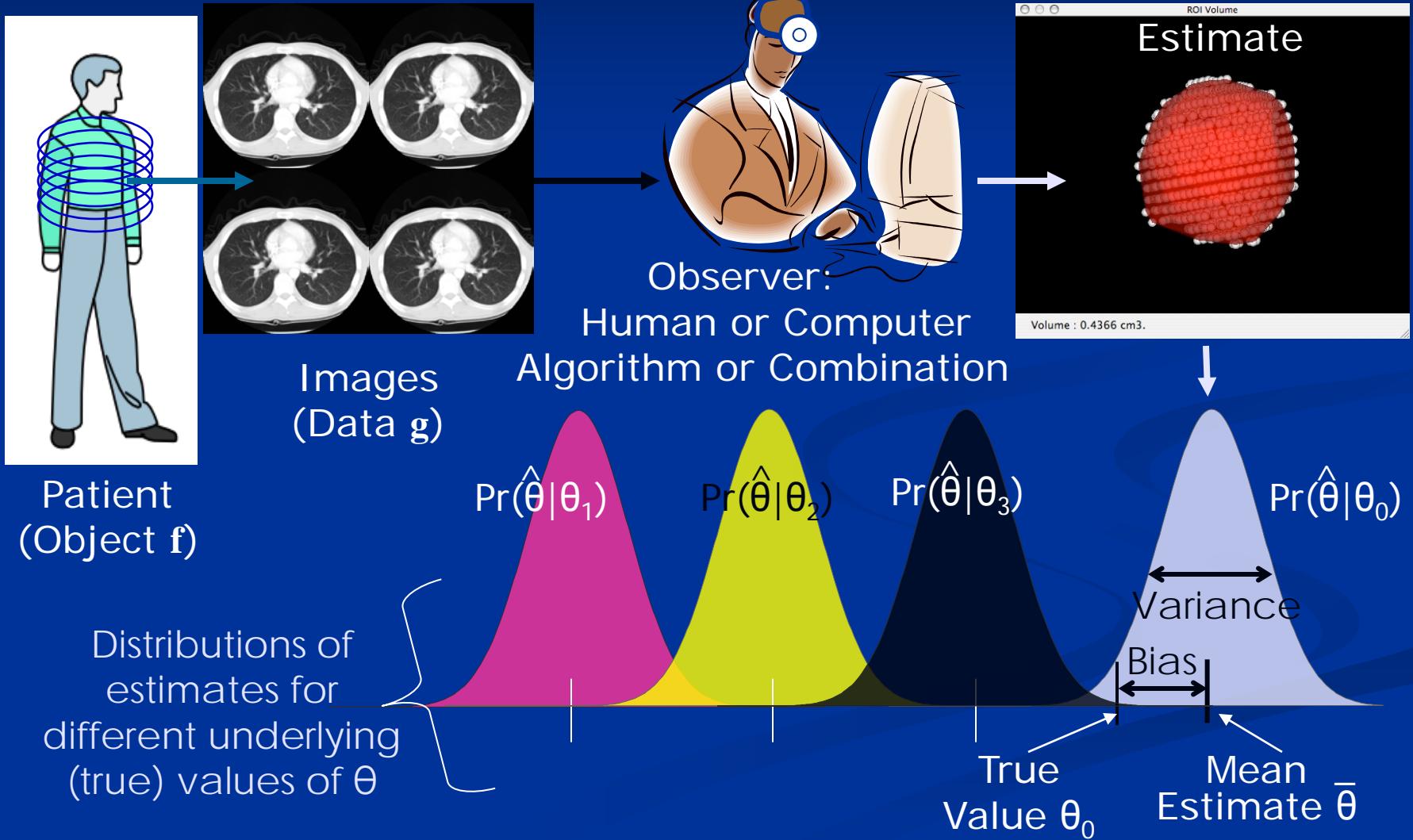
<http://js.cx/~xin/index.html>

- A resource for investigators designing a trial to compare two imaging modalities.
- Uses datasets from previous imaging trials to estimate power of new trial designs.
- Over time, database growth will benefit wide community of clinical trialists.

Image Science: Theory with Predictive Value

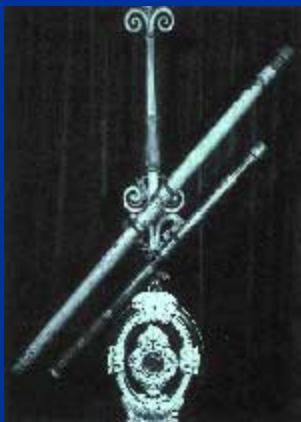
- Mature framework for evaluation and optimization of imaging systems for classification tasks
 - Decisions assigning images or patients to one or another health state or category
 - E.g., Presence or absence of a tumor; malignant vs. benign mass
- ■ Next horizon: mensuration tasks
 - Estimation or Quantification of degree or extent of some quantity
 - E.g., Tumor size; cardiac ejection fraction; tissue stiffness
 - Output = estimate of quantity + uncertainty

Quantitation / Estimation: Output is continuous value



"Measure what is
measurable,
and make measurable
what is not so."

-- Galileo Galilei
1564-1642



Imaging Tissue Properties

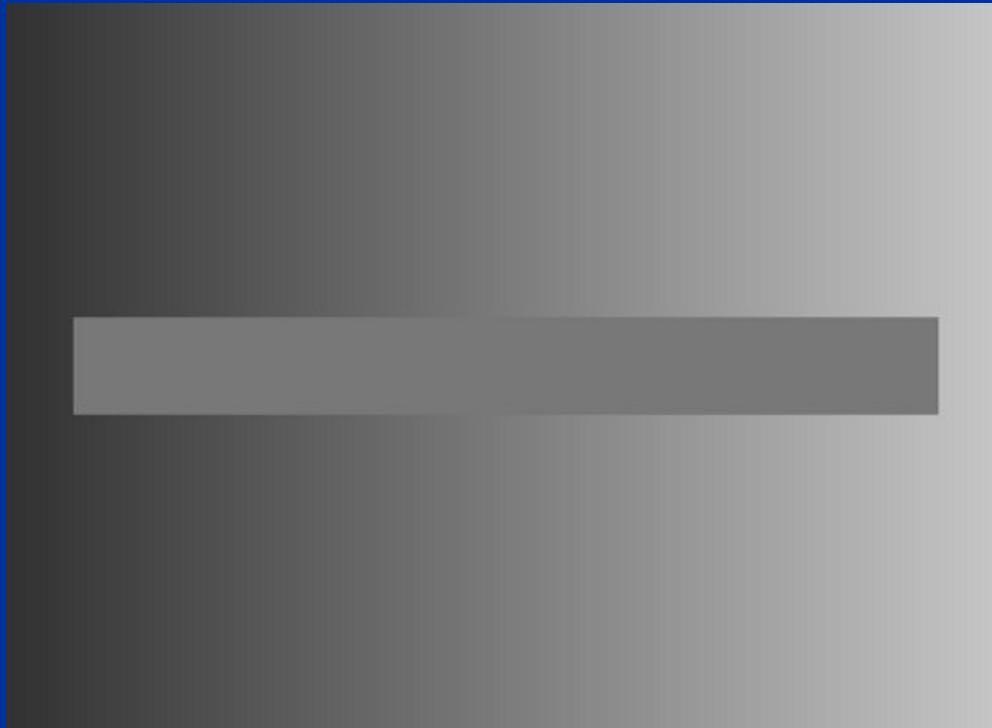
- Attenuation
 - Transmission x-ray
- Uptake & Concentration
 - Nuclear medicine
 - MRI (spin density)
 - MRS
 - IHC & FISH
- Electric, magnetic properties
 - Impedance tomography
 - MRI (magnetization)
 - MRI (spin relaxation)
- Acoustic reflectance
 - Medical ultrasound
- Scattering properties
 - Medical ultrasound
 - Small-angle x-ray
- Index of refraction
 - Phase-contrast microscopy
- Elastic Properties
 - Ultrasound
 - MRI
- Field strength
 - Biomagnetic imaging
- Source strength
 - Fluorescence microscopy
- Gene expression
 - DNA chips, microarrays

Estimation of absolute levels is not perception's forte.



Relative comparisons are.

Advances in Digital Imaging and Computational Power → enabling technologies for QI
Elicit more information from humans through tasks involving multiple comparisons.



Sources of Images for Analysis

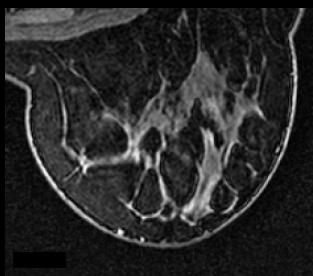
- Clinical images
 - Uncertainty analysis calls for repeat scans
 - Limitations include safety issues, unknown truth state
- Lab studies with phantoms
 - Allows investigation of range of system, pathology, and patient variables w/out concern for patient exposure
 - Realism continues to advance – enormous potential here!
- Simulation studies
 - Generation of images with realistic properties
 - Potential for hybrid studies in some circumstances
 - Simulated pathology in normal backgrounds, for example

FDA/CDRH tissue-mimicking phantom for the quantitative evaluation of MRI and x-ray breast imaging: Reducing the need for trials involving patients and standardizing imaging protocols

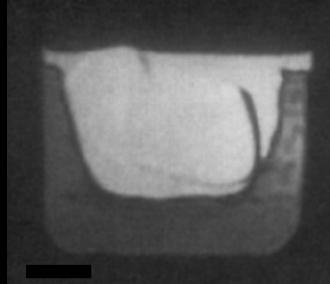
CDRH phantom



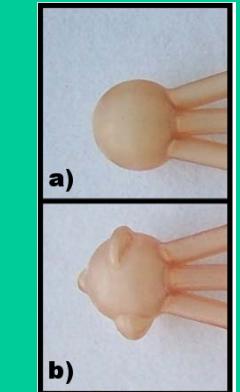
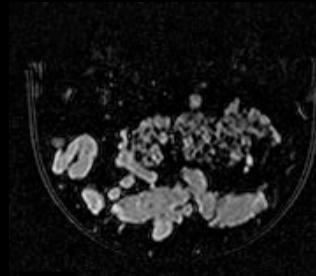
Human MRI



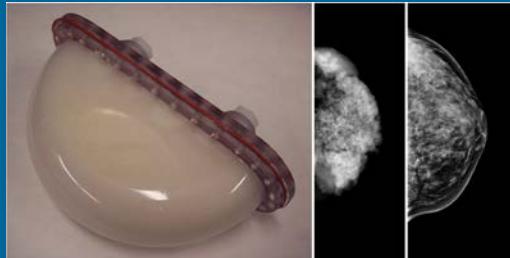
State-of-the-Art



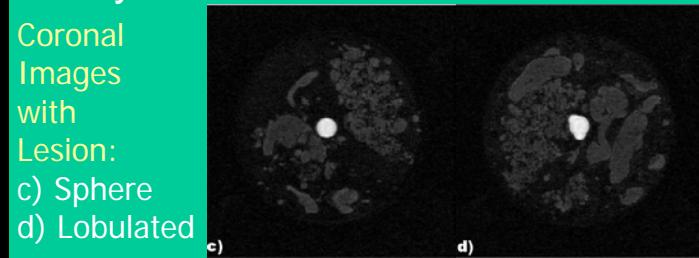
MRI of DIAM phantom



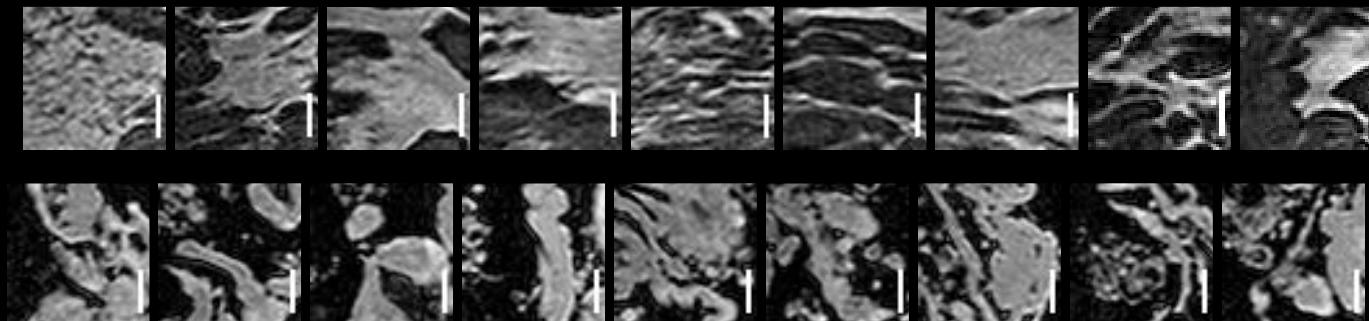
Compressed version of DIAM phantom



FFDM images of human breast and DIAM phantom

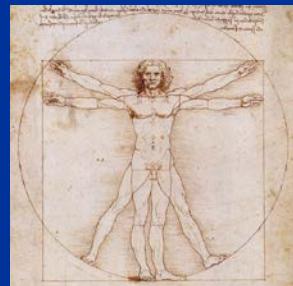


3.5 x 3.5 cm regions-of-interest taken from images of humans (top) and phantoms (bottom).

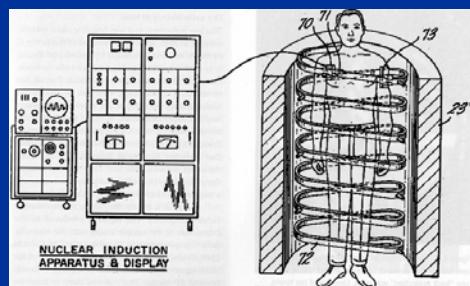


Open Source Simulation Tools

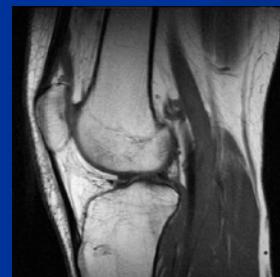
Computational modeling is an important tool for the understanding and evaluation of every stage of the imaging chain



Object



Imaging Hardware



Reconstruction

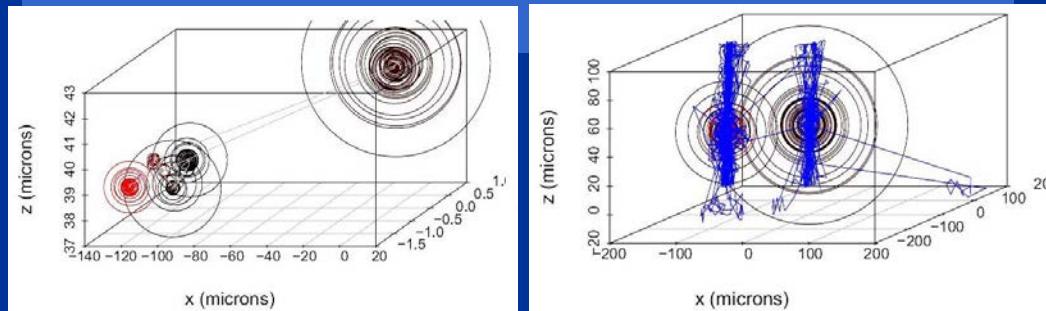


Image Display
Reader Interpretation

FDA/CDRH open source software tools: Models for imaging systems and patients

MANTIS: Monte Carlo x-rAy electroN and optiCal Imaging Simulation

- Unique Monte Carlo for g, x, e, and optical photons.
- Open source and validated for noise and blur.
- Accurate physics models in range 50 eV – 1 GeV.
- Simultaneous scoring of images and location-specific dose.
- Over 400 downloads in 5 continents

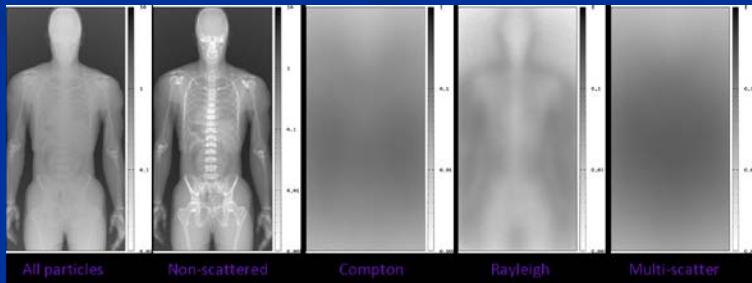


Particle paths in 3D columnar CsI: Energy depositions from single x ray (39.5 keV) with optical photon paths in blue.

- Accurate measures of dose for new systems

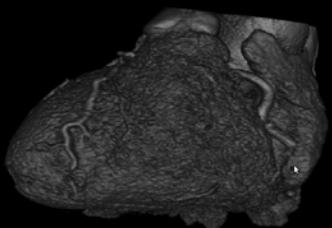


- Optimized patient-specific imaging strategies

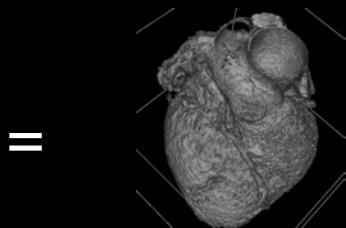


<http://code.google.com/p/mantismc/>

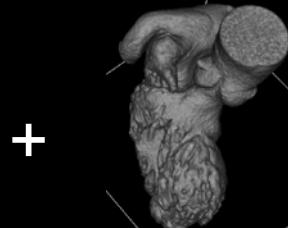
In Silico Heart Phantom: Development tool for evaluation of cardiac imaging methods



CT Scan



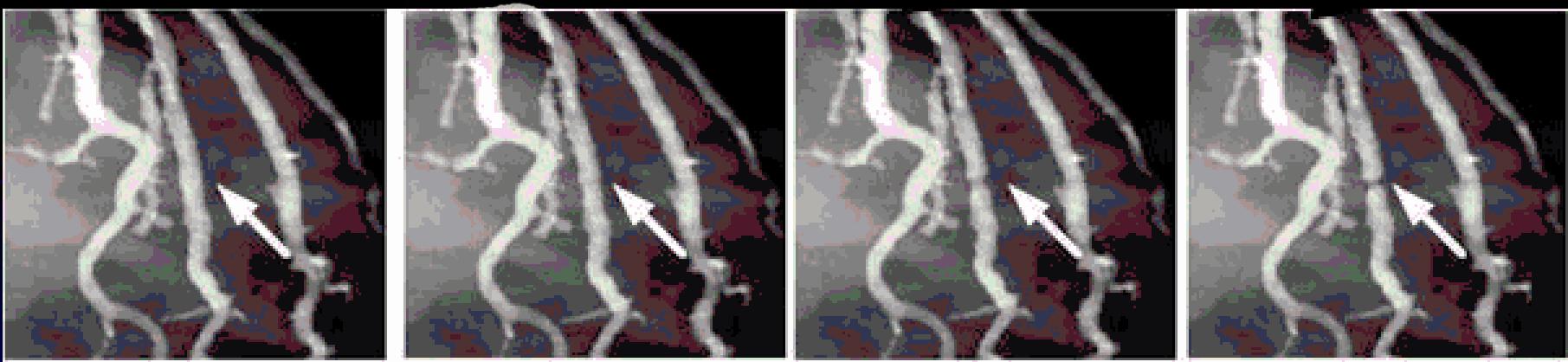
Envelope



Ventricle



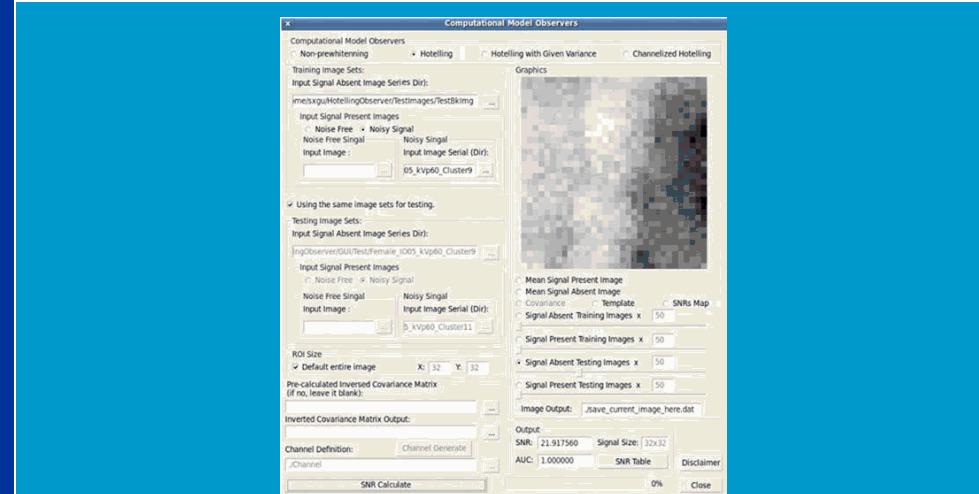
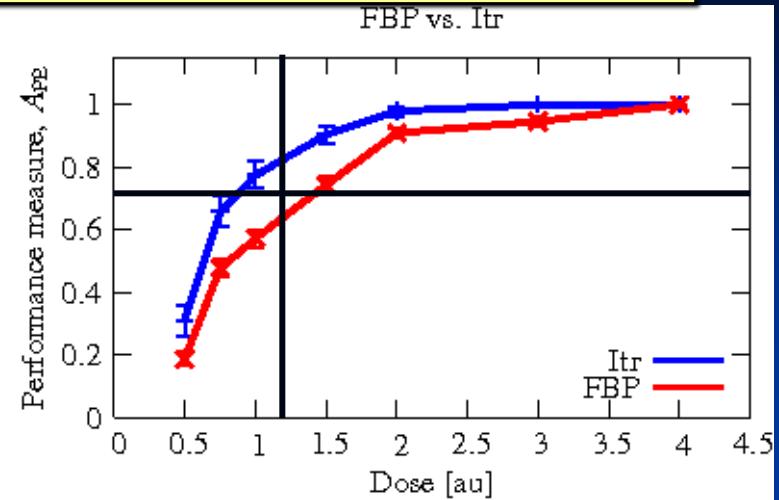
Coronary Artery



<http://code.google.com/p/hades/>

Iterative Reconstruction in CT

- Incorporation of all aspects of the imaging process in the reconstruction
- Significantly more information/photon
- Joint FDA-MITA task group developing framework for validation of claims:
 - Phantoms as stand-ins for the patient
 - Software for automated assessment
 - Rapid system evaluation without confounding factors of display and human inefficiency and variability
 - Statistical tools for measuring performance



MUMOC: [Multiple Model Observer Calculator](#)
Software tool (CDRH public resource)
for assessing image quality
<http://code.google.com/p/mumoc/>

Quantitative Ultrasound

- A cyst (top) and a ductal carcinoma (bottom) may both appear dark on conventional gray-scale ultrasound.
- Ultrasound Shear Wave Speed (SWS), which is related to tissue stiffness, has been used to evaluate liver fibrosis and cancer.



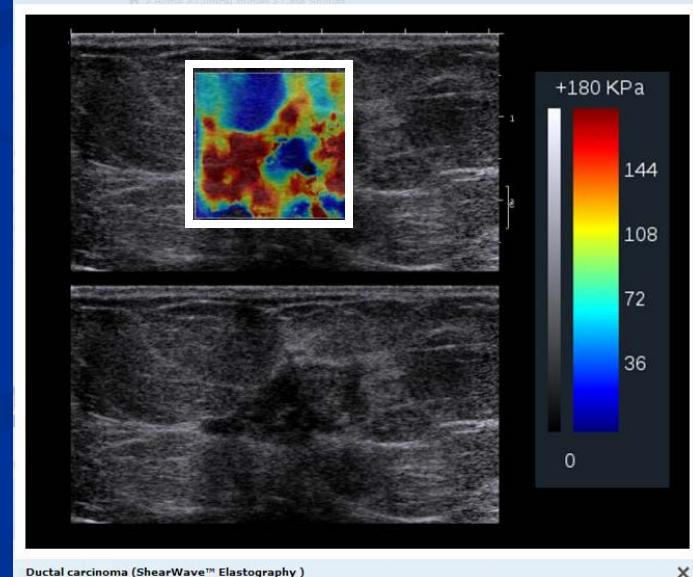
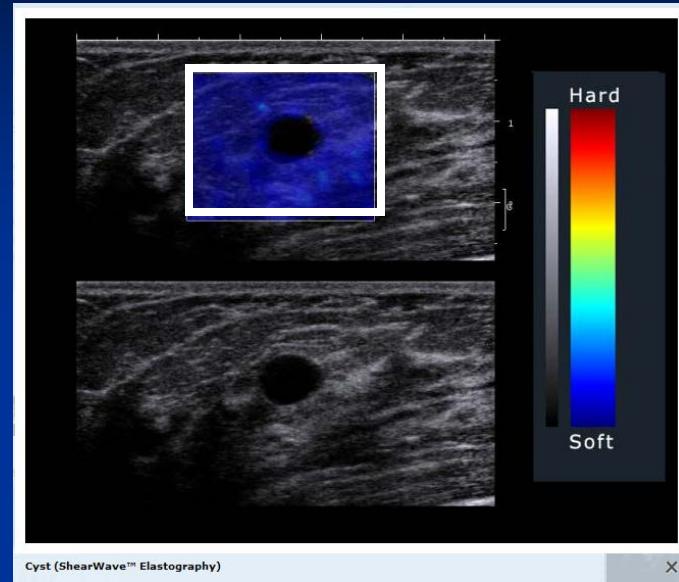
Cyst (ShearWave™ Elastography)



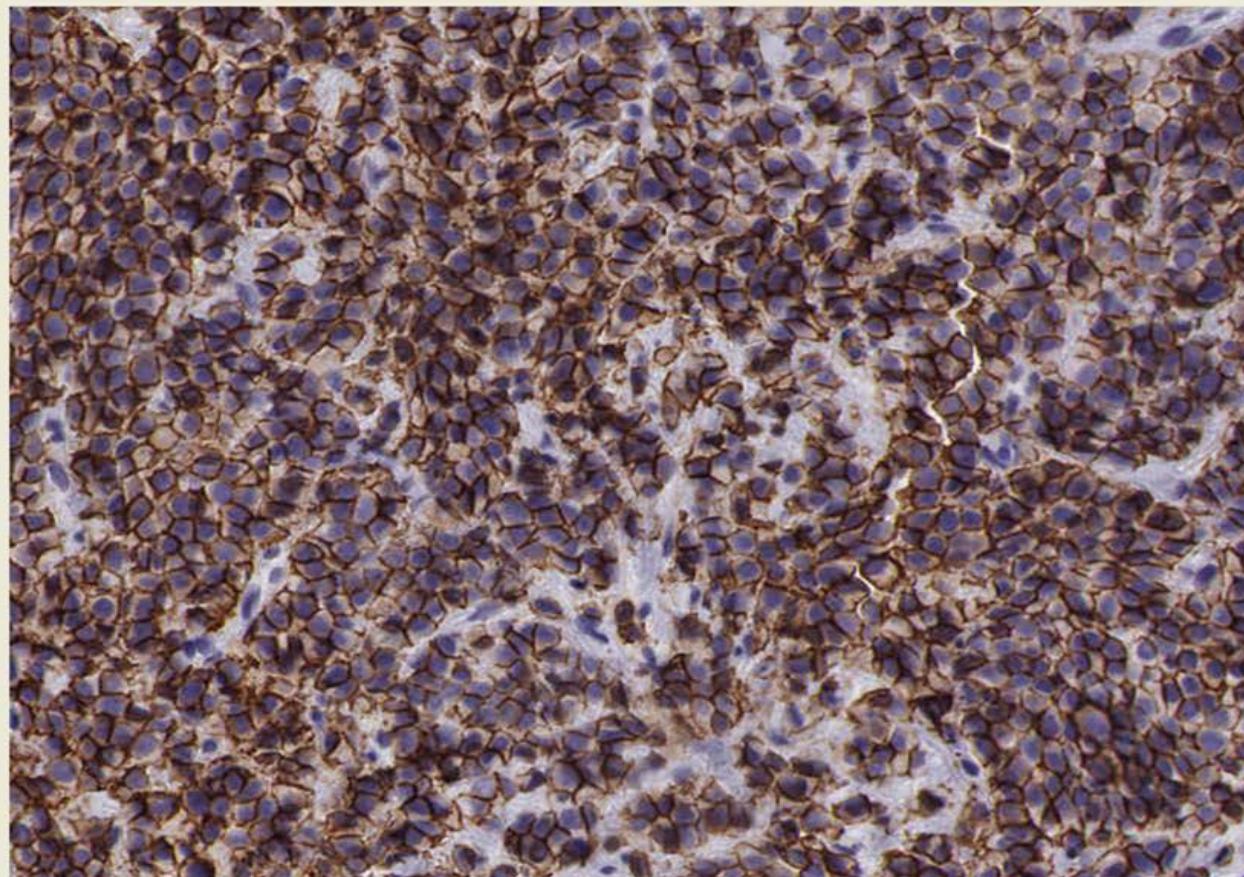
Ductal carcinoma (ShearWave™ Elastography)

Quantitative Ultrasound

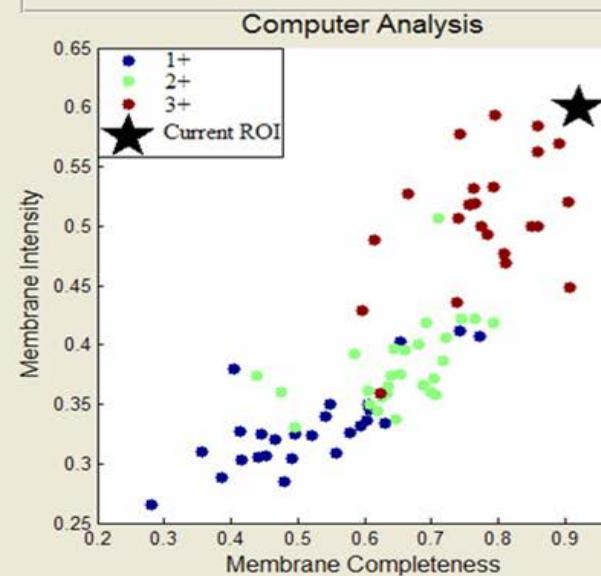
- The SWS color-overlay image reveals the stiffer nature of the ductal carcinoma (orange and red).
- The current challenge is to advance from images of relative SWS to quantitative measurements of SWS that may be compared against an absolute scale.
- CDRH scientists are working as part of the QIBA Ultrasound Shear Wave Speed Technical Committee to help advance this aim.



HER2 Assessment: computer-aided



ROI 1/500

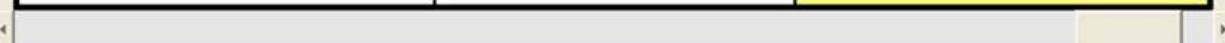


The graph depicts computer score of slides and where the ROI viewed lays. Slides of the same score tend to group, however, the score is based on a pathologist score and as such, is not always accurate

1+

2+

3+



Score

3

Rating

97

Pause

Next

Masmoudi, et al., "Automated quantitative assessment of HER-2/neu immunohistochemical expression in breast cancer," *IEEE Trans. Med. Imag.* 28:916, 2009.

Gavrielides, et al., "Observer variability in the interpretation of HER2/neu immunohistochemical expression with unaided and computer-aided digital microscopy," *Archives of Path. Lab. Med.* 135:233, 2011.

CDRH Network of Experts

- Vetted network of outside scientists, clinicians and engineers who will provide rapid access to scientific, engineering, and medical expertise to supplement existing knowledge and expertise within CDRH.
- Three external organizations in the current pilot program:
 - American College of Cardiology
 - American Institute for Medical and Biological Engineering
 - The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
- Draft SOPs are available online:
 - Network of Experts - Expert Utilization Standard Operating Procedure
 - Network of Experts - Expert Enrollment Standard Operating Procedure

Essentiality of Resource Sharing: Harnessing the Greater Network

- All data – longitudinal, multimodality, w/outcomes
 - New culture of sharing can break down the privacy wall
 - Give-A-Scan is a great step toward this!
- Raw data off imagers – cultivate patient demand
 - Publicize current barrier to innovation.
Widespread patient demand for access to their data might be tipping point?
- Software, phantom designs/recipes, reader data...

Quantitative Imaging is Measurement Science

- Many aspects of it – particularly the statistical, foundational ones – are mature, especially for disease detection and binary classification tasks.
- Facilitation of innovation complements FDA's mission of promoting and protecting public health
- Patients, clinicians, scientists, and regulators all have significant roles to play
 - Resource sharing (data, software tools, phantoms, etc.)
 - Collaboration and consensus development

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