

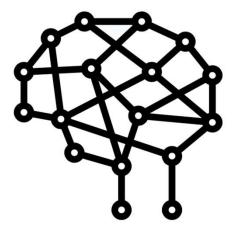
Deep Learning A practical clinical project

Belnuc Al seminar

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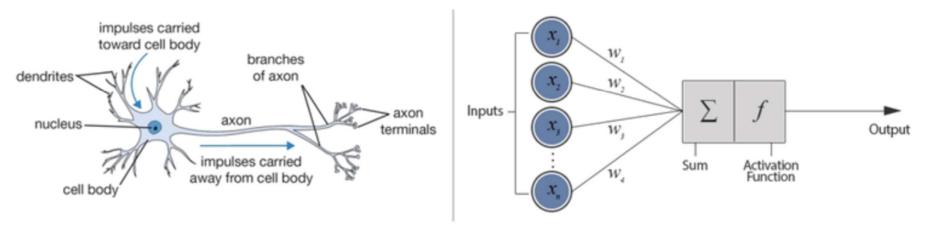
Neural Networks



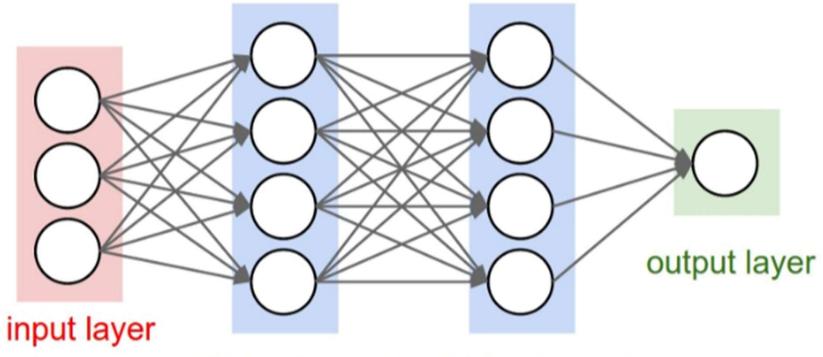
Deep Learning

- A virtual neural network able to perform a single task as to extract patterns in images (medical or not)
- The potential goes from segmentation to extraction of complex radiomic features

Biological Neuron versus Artificial Neural Network







hidden layer 1 hidden layer 2

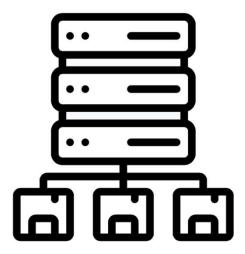


3 conditions to effectively train neural networks:

- Access to a large Database; large enough to correctly train the network
- Access to a Correct labelling in digital form
- Access to Computiong power to accelerate the process of training(GPUs)

 After training, the network is usable to perform predictions on new data.





Local Project



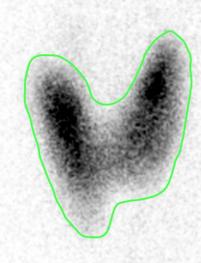
1. Thyroid scintigraphy Segmentation

>2300

Drawing >2300 ROIs

Scintigraphies

Conversion in « mask »

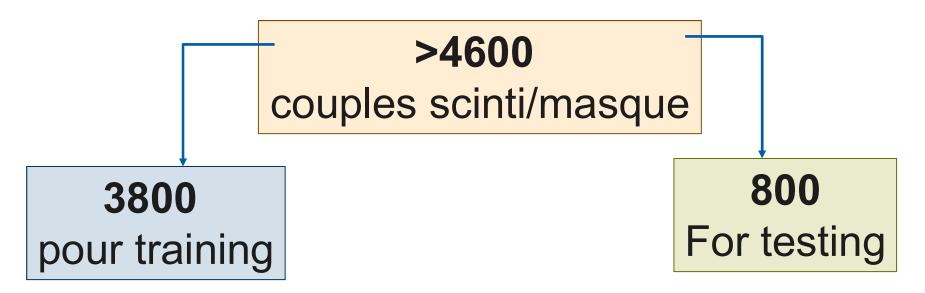


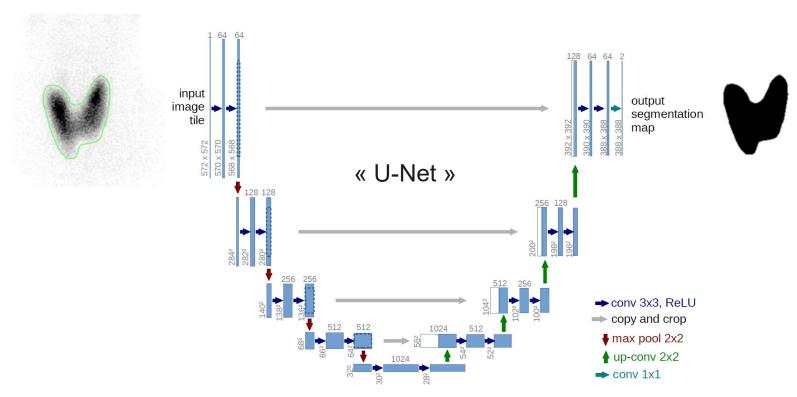






Automated using python script









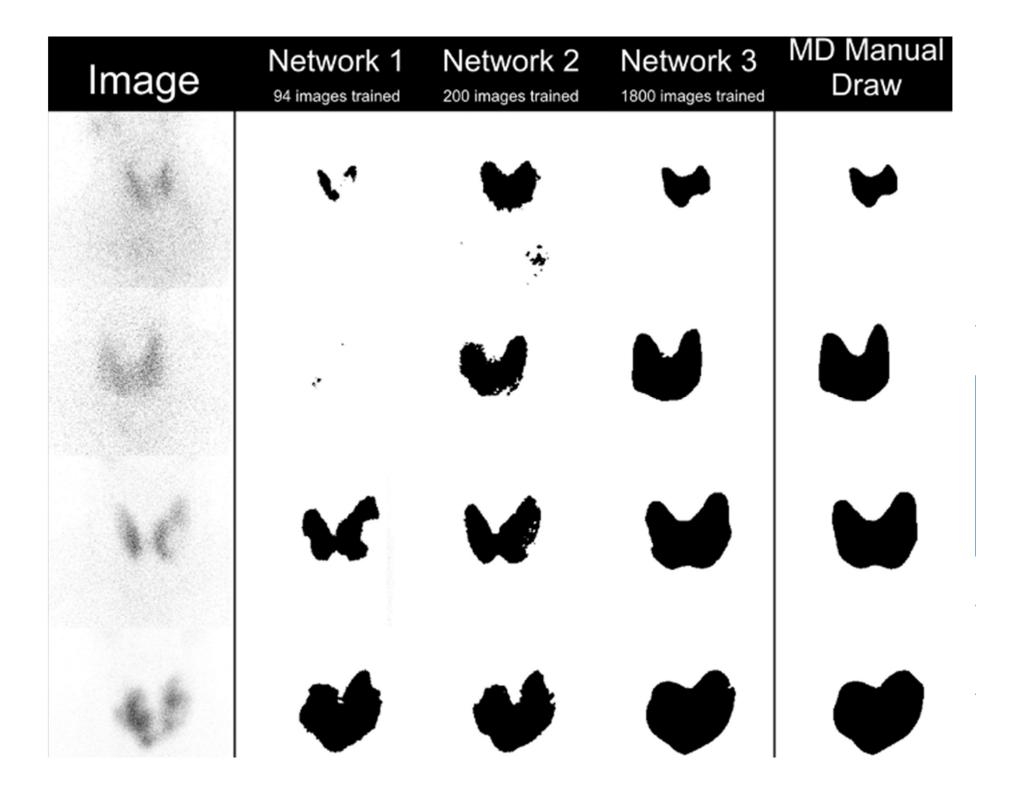


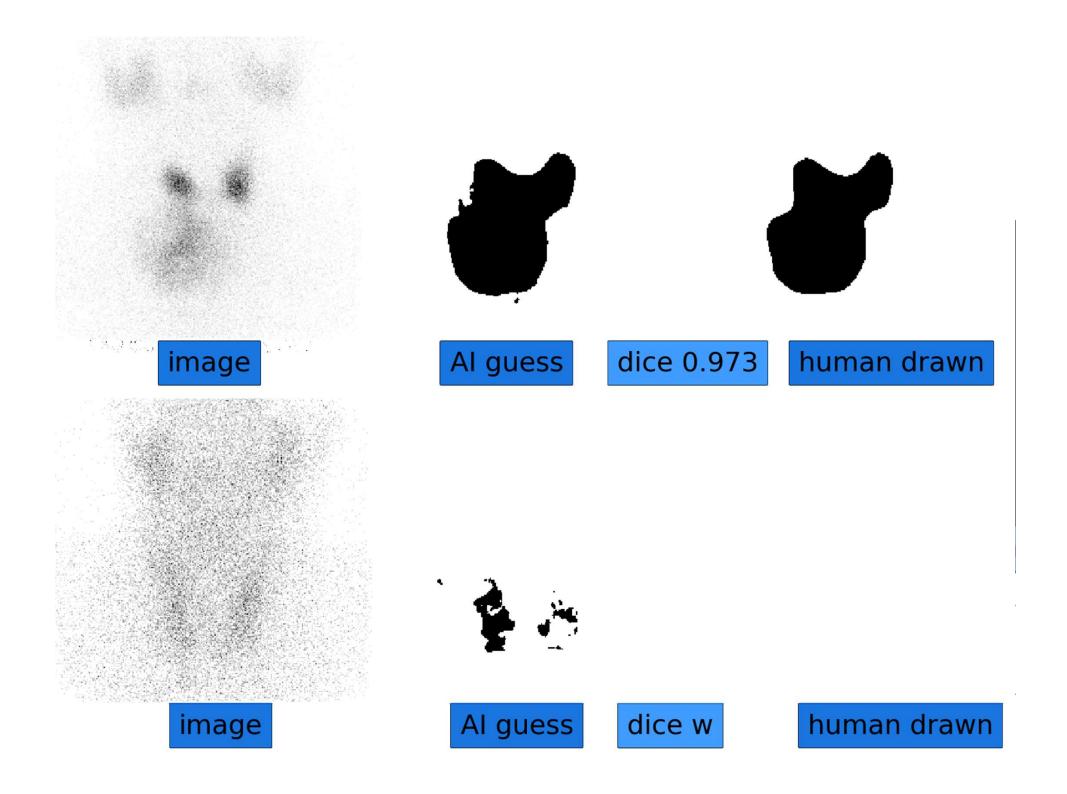


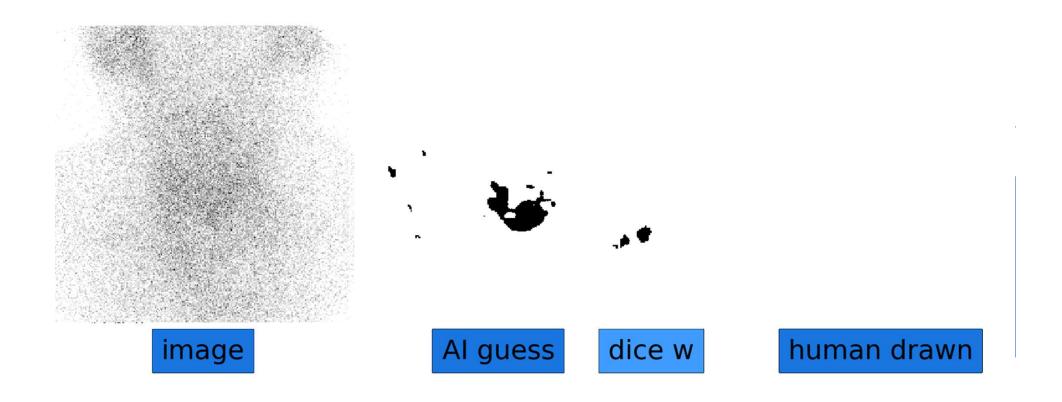


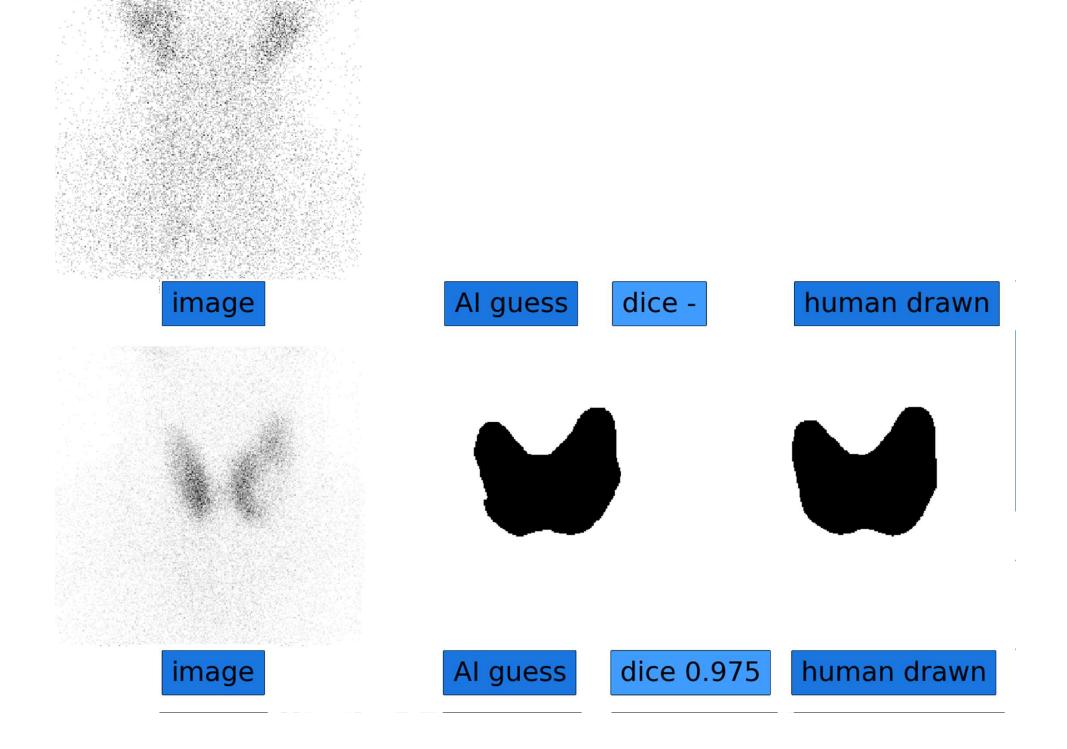
2 GPUs NVIDIA GTX 1070 (2017)

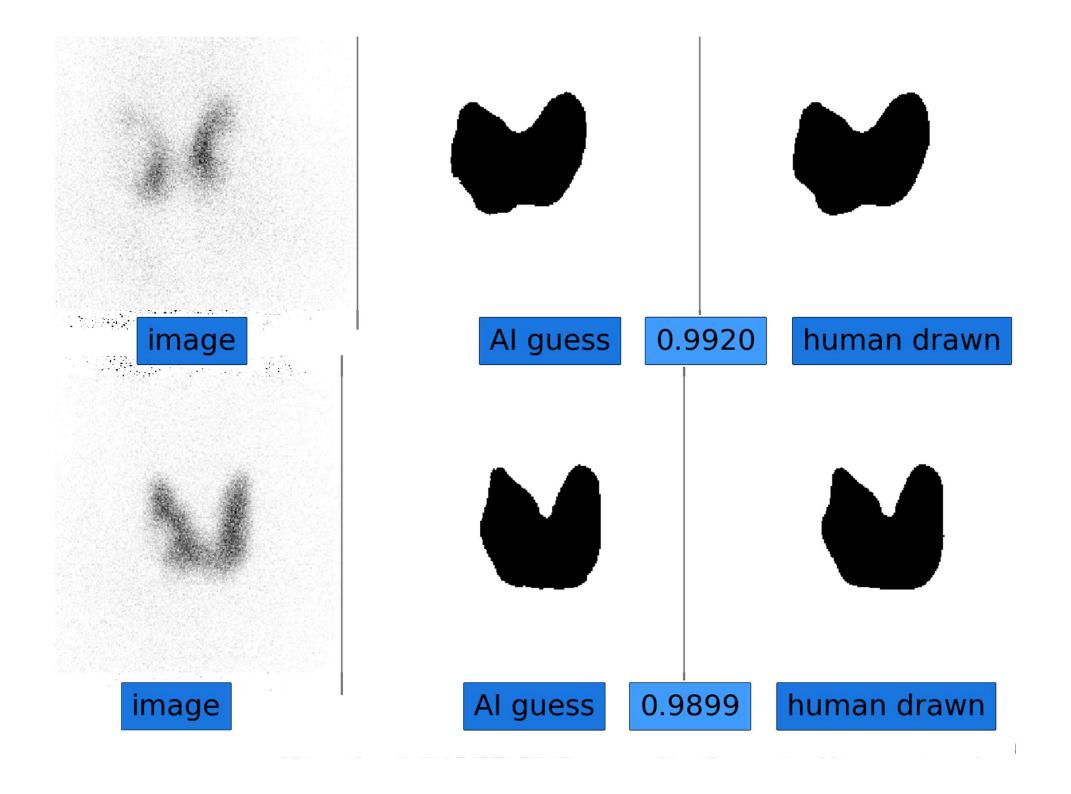




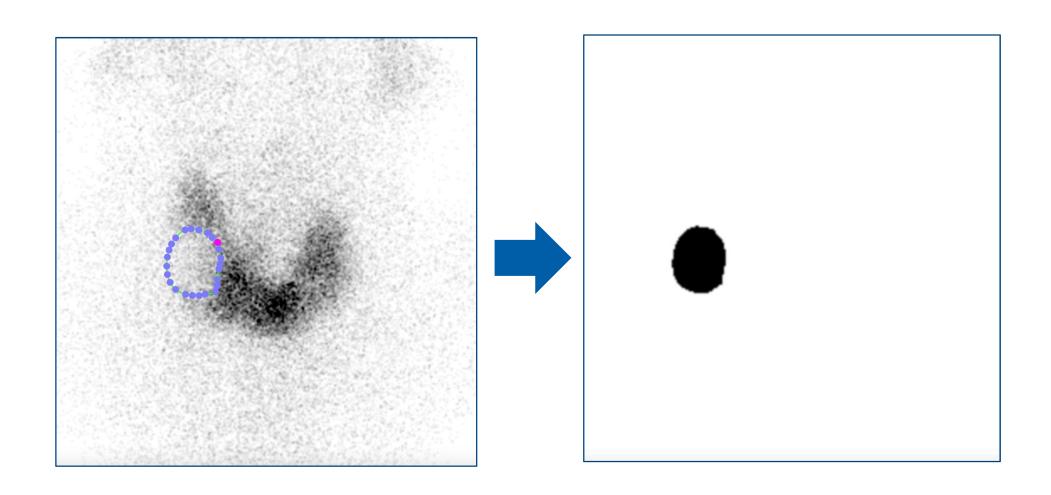




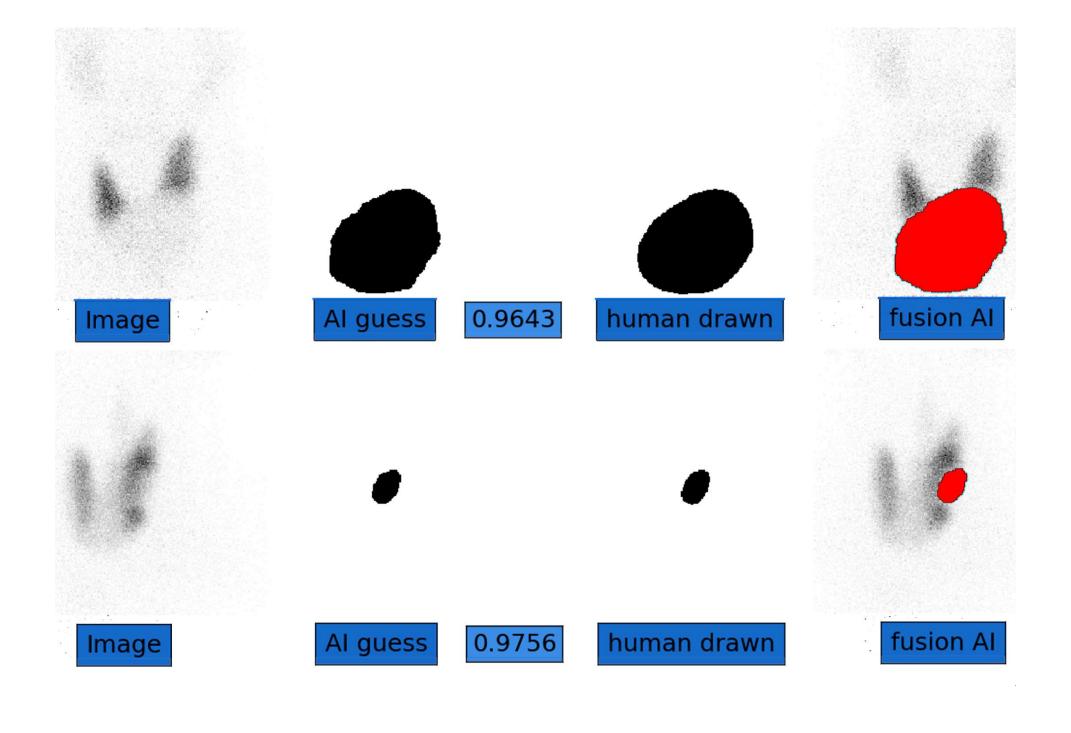


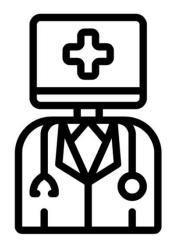


2. Cold Nodules









Clinical Use



2 sides of development

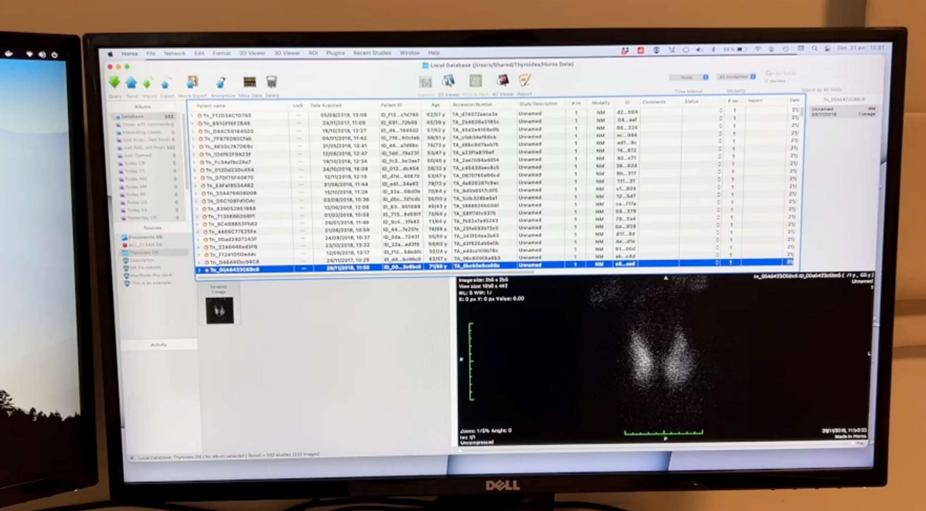
Al pure deep Learning

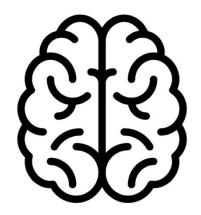
- Collect and preparation of data (data mining)
- Compilation of network architecture
- Training(s) to obtain a valid network
- Verification of performance with validation and test data

Solution for use **Clinical daily**

- Incorporation of networks,
 libraries, and rules of
 functionning in a dicom server
- Pure backend server no GUI
- Can handle multiple data interpretation based on rules related to dicom header
- Upgrade or versionning invisble to end user







Conclusions



Conclusions - 1

This small project has no major clinical impact but reached mainly 2 objectives:

- Get hands in AI and finish an entire project from data mining, deep learning training, and clinical availability in a way to get ready for larger projects
- This project is a demonstration that deep learning can create added value to the interpretation of Any nuclear medicine image in a clinically acceptable time



Conclusions

- We as a scientific community have all the data and skills to establish LARGE databases in nuclear medicine that will lead the way to an increased data extraction of image features.
- The understanding of underlying processes is necessary to maintain a critical interpretation of results
- Detection of cold nodules is very sensitive but not specific BY DESIGN – as an adjuvant to interpretation, NOT a substitute





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