





Advances in Digital Pathology and its current validation in Chile

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03.05.2016















Agenda

Part I

- Introduction to Digital Pathology
- Architectural concept
 - Requirements engineering
 - Solucion concept

Part II

- Image analysis validation process and results in breast cancer
- Quo vadis Digital Pathology in Chile













An introduction to Digital Pathology - A djungle of definitions



Some definitions:

- Whole Slide Imaging (WSI): The acquisition process of creating a virtual slide or whole slide image on a slide scanner.
- **Digital Pathology (DP)**: A dynamic, imagebased environment that enables the acquisition, management and interpretation of pathology information generated from a digitized glass slide. Often used interchangeably with "Virtual Microscopy."

Source: Digital Pathology Association





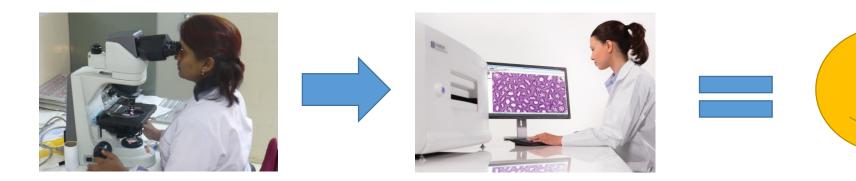






On the path to a digital workflow

- Tissue scanners available and image aquisition is highly automatized
- Workflow in pathology is purely analog up to this day in many laboraties
- Education (in medicine) is impaired by limited access to the material
- Radiology is an successful example of the digitization process













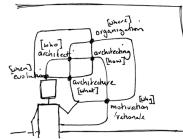


A target definition



An architectural concept for implementing the sociotechnical workflow of Digital Pathology in Chile

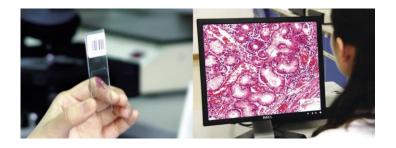
- Covers all static and dynamic IT-aspects within an organization
- Includes infrastructure and management issues



- Recognizing the user as a component in a technical system
- Joint optimization necessary



- Practise Pathology over distance
- Potential use-cases:
 - Routine consultation
 - Intra-operative section analysis
 - Interinstitutional second opinion













Requirement Engineering



Some details about the participating pathologists (11)

Area	Min	Max
Work experience (years)	4	30
Different work-locations	1	3
Cases (per day)	10	30
Slides viewed (per day)	30	200
FISH slides (per week)	1	3
Tumor boards (per week)	1	6

Additionally 1 technician was involved.



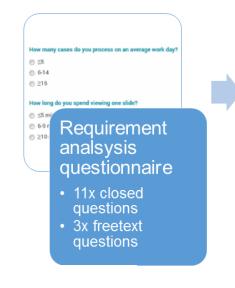














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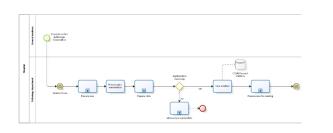






Based on reviewing the data elaborated during the meta process

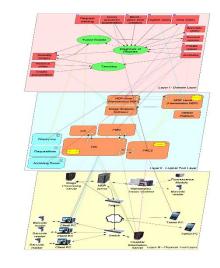
- **Contextual Inquiry** •
- Participant observation ٠
- Models •
- **Evaluation questionnaire** ٠





9:50 AM

- · Start of case "prostate exam"
 - Consisting of 6 slides (view time: avg. 2 min per slide)
 - Needle biopsy
- · Case was positive for cancer, additional slides were ordered
 - Ordered a second opinion (from a second in-house pathologist) to ensure diagnosis
 - Annotation of the slides with ruler & pen (3 min) Does not have to be "super accurate"
- · Case will eventually be presented in the tumor board for its difficulty
- · Dictate protocols (some of them have template in the HIS)



Tissue Seanner Project Quextionnaire General questions	業 MED		SCIA	ŝ.
ochical quentus	not at all	somewhat	very	
5. How familiar are you with compaters?	п	П	П	
(6.) How open minded would you describe yourself towards new technology based on the internet?				
[7.]Do you think your work could be assisted in terms of comfort with a computer?				
[8,] Is it possible for a digital imaging solution to complement microscopic observation?				
[9.] Would an automated and robust quantification help you with your daily work? (e.g. counting nuclei)				
[10] Do you think your travel times can be decreased with an online platform to view and <u>share</u> slides?				
[11.] Would you be interested in participating in a study based on Digital Pathology?				

Free text quest

File lexi questions	
[12.] Which information, that you do not have, would you find useful at the time of viewing a slide?	
[13.] What improvements or benefits do you expect from digital pathology? (e.g. quantifying images, accessibility)	
[14.] Do you have any general comments or wishes?	

Thank you very much for your cooperation! 30.04.2014





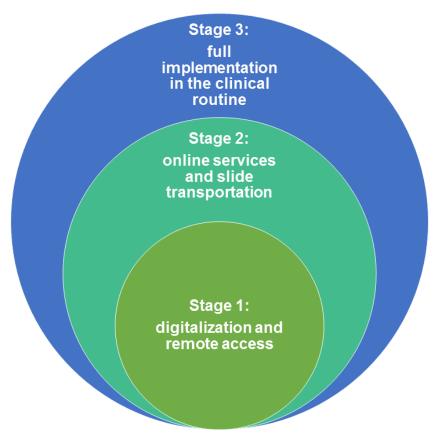








Allocation of features to different expansion stages





11











The following 7 essential features have been extracted:

- 1. Digitalization of slides,
- 2. Remote visualization,
- 3. Online request platform,
- 4. Second opinion,
- 5. Education and presentation,
- 6. Embedding in clinical environment,
- 7. Quantification of images.



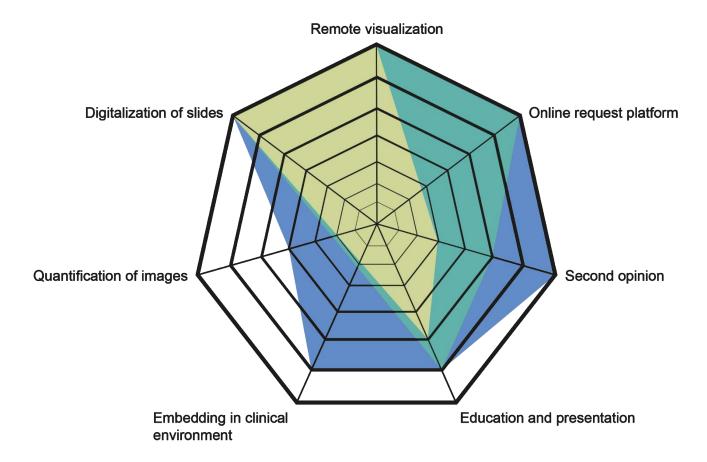












Stage 1 - digitalization and remotely accessible digital slides Stage 2 - online service for digitalization and transportation Stage 3 - full implementation of digital pathology within clinic routine













Resumé CPDAI (after 1 year of operations):

- 900 slides digitalized
- Memory consumption: (32 Terabyte)
- Network connections: 10 GBps fibre optic to the slide server
- Internal traceability system (TRACPad)
- 20 National laboratories (investigation, clinics, academic)
- 2 international institutions (El Salvador, Colombia)
 - Urugay? 🙂
- Most used use-case: interconsulting, teaching











Part II: (automated) Image analysis, validation process and results in breast cancer





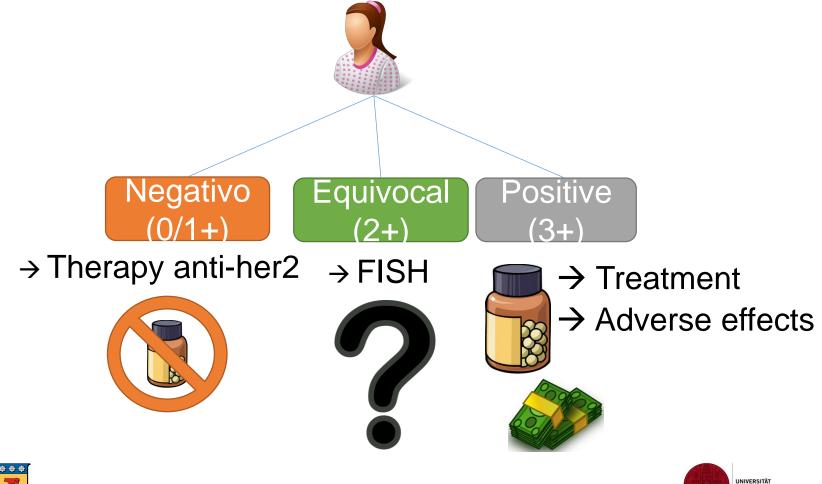








The problem of HER2 receptor status detection and treatment





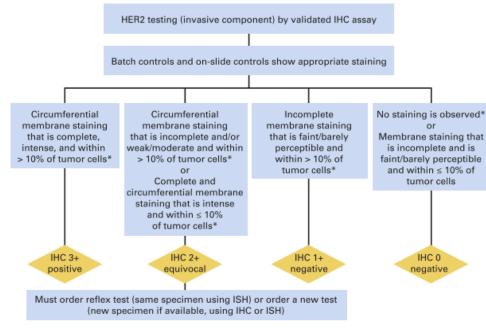






Guidelines





The Ministry of Health in Chile adopted these recommendations in "Manual de Recomendaciones de Anatomía Patológica para Tumores Malignos", 2013











HER2 variability – no improvement over the last Wire to AL

Real-World Performance of HER2 Testing—National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project Experience

•••

We found that 18% of the community-based assays, which were used to establish the eligibility of patients to participate in the B-31 study, could not be confirmed by HercepTestTM IHC or fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) by a central testing facilAmerican Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists Guideline Recommendations for Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 Testing in Breast Cancer

Results

Approximately 20% of current HER2 testing may be inaccurate. When carefully validated testing is performed, available data do not clearly demonstrate the superiority of either immunohistochemistry (IHC) or in situ hybridization (ISH) as a predictor of benefit from anti-HER2 therapy.

(2007)

(2002)

Constant World-wide variability: 20%→ But how is it in Chile?

Paik et al., Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2002 American Society of Clinical Oncology and College of American Pathologists, 2007











HER2 variability in Chile

Variabilidad en la determinación del estado de HER2 por inmunohistoquímica en Chile

Luis Contreras-Melendez^{a,*}, Antonio Piottante-Becker^a, María Contreras-Seitz^b, María Garmendia-Flores^a y Jorge Levican-Asenjo^a

^a Servicio de Anatomía Patológica, Clínica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile ^b Interno de Medicina, Universidad Andres Bello, Santiago, Chile

Recibido el 9 de julio de 2012; aceptado el 19 de septiembre de 2012 Disponible en Internet el 13 de noviembre de 2012

- 41 National laboratories
- 221 Biopsies
- Variability: 19,7% comparing IHQ
- Variability: 25,6% comparing FISH
- But: no informations about the sources of variability are given

Rev Esp Patol. 2013;46(1):33-39









Motivation



Provide a tool to aid the diagnostic process by automated image quantification.

- Whole Slide Imaging
- Visiopharm for image analysis
 - 12 years of experience
 - Used in 10 Nordic hospitals







http://www.visiopharm.com/blog/tag/pathology/page/2/









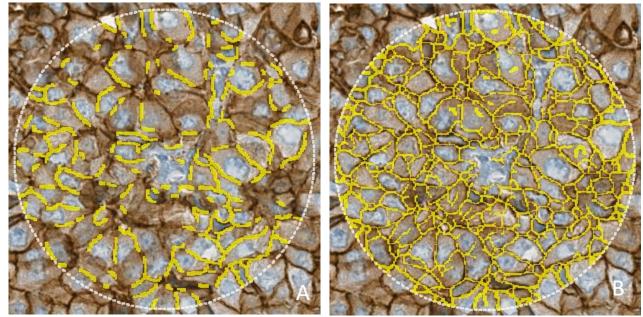
How Visiopharm quantifies HER2



3 Steps:

- 1. Selection of a **Region of Interest (ROI)**
- Select Sensitivity (finds cell membranes) 2.
- Calculate **Connectivity** (calculates distribution of HER2 stained membrane 3. fragments)

 \rightarrow The connectivity value is then mapped to the ASCO/CAP scoring



- 20% Sensitivity
- 0,05 Connectivity

- 80% Sensitivity
- 0,86 Connectivity









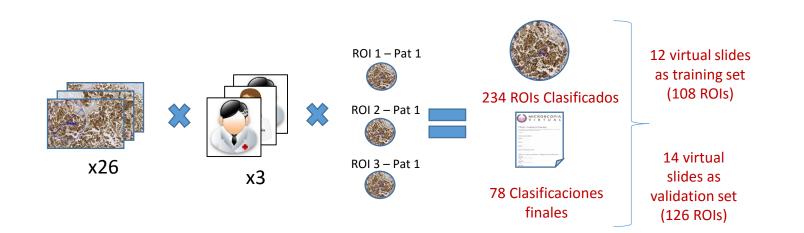




What about ROIs?

We investigated

- Size
- Location
- Classification







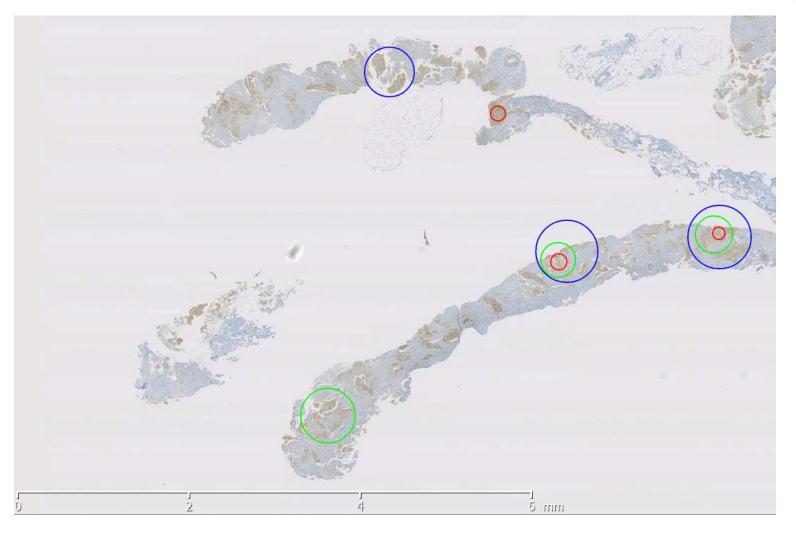






ROIs size and location vary









Pathologist 1

Pathologist 2

) Pathologist 3



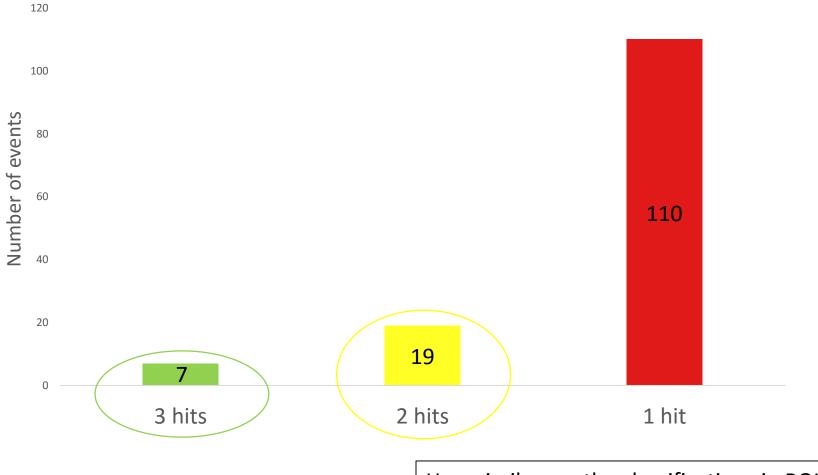






Little concordance in ROI location





How similar are the classifications in ROIs with 2 hits and 3 hits local concordance?

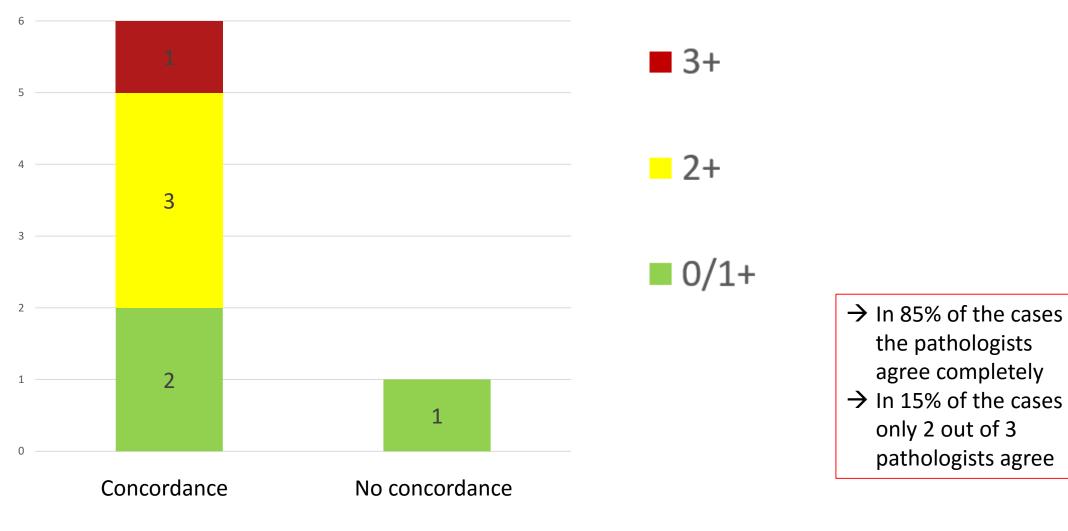








high concordance in 3 hit areas









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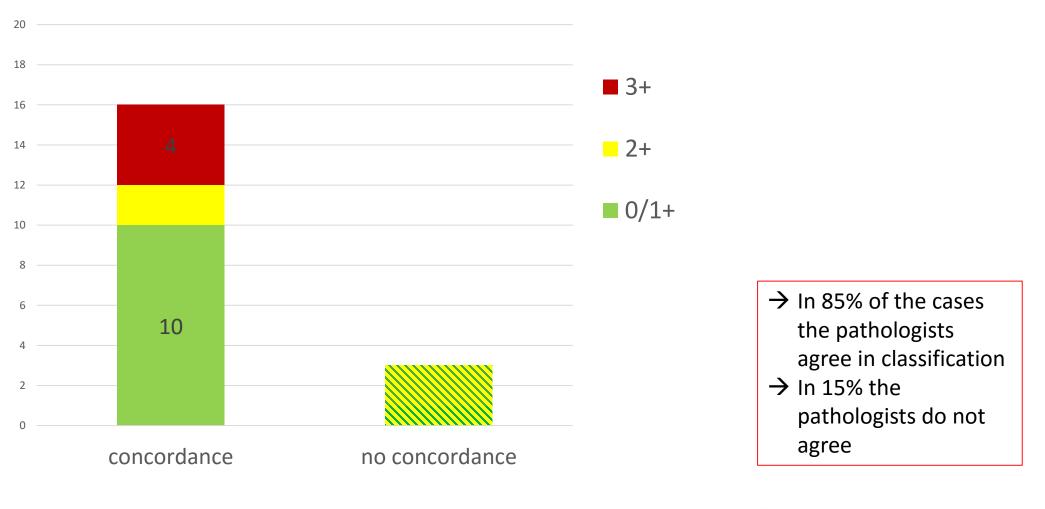
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MIM

high concordance in 2 hit areas







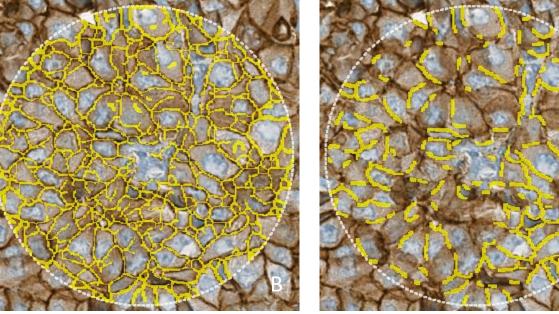


About Sensitivity and ROIs

3 Steps:

- 1. Selection of a Region of Interest (ROI)
- 2. Select Sensitivity (finds cell membranes)
- 3. Calculate **Connectivity** (calculates distribution of HER2 stained membrane fragments)

→ The connectivity value is then mapped to the ASCO/CAP scoring





- 80% Sensitivity - 0,86 Connectivity

20% Sensitivity 0,05 Connectivity





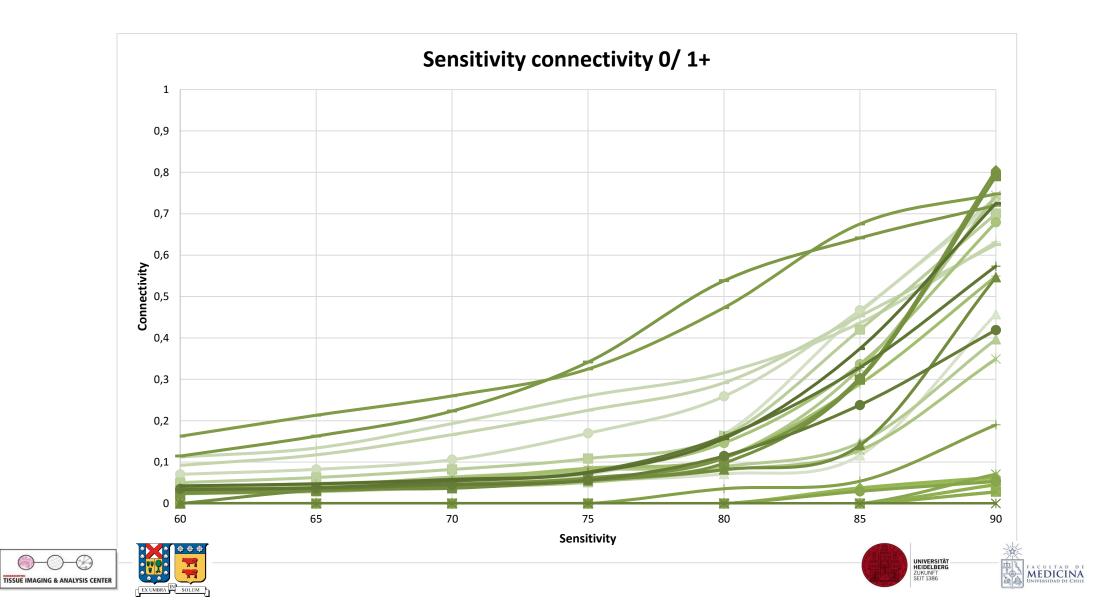




TIGA

Defining the sensitivity value



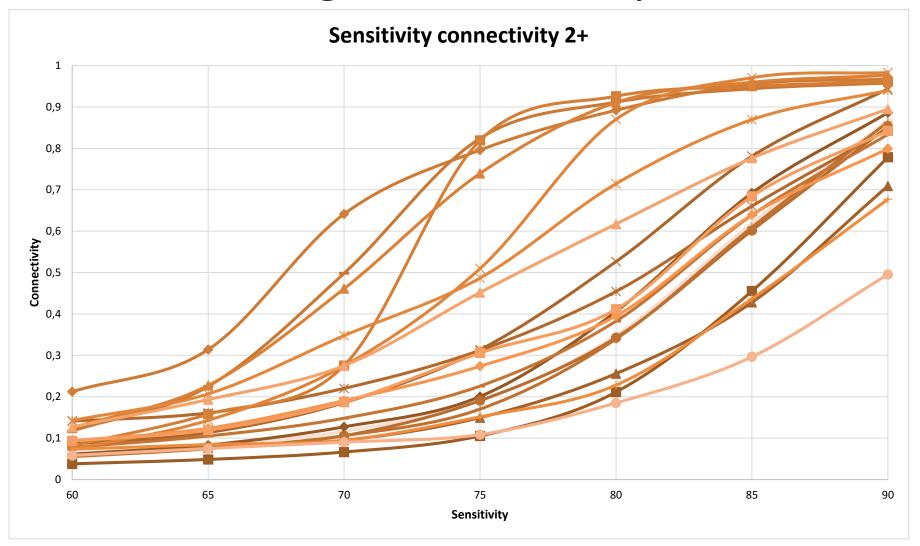






Defining the sensitivity value











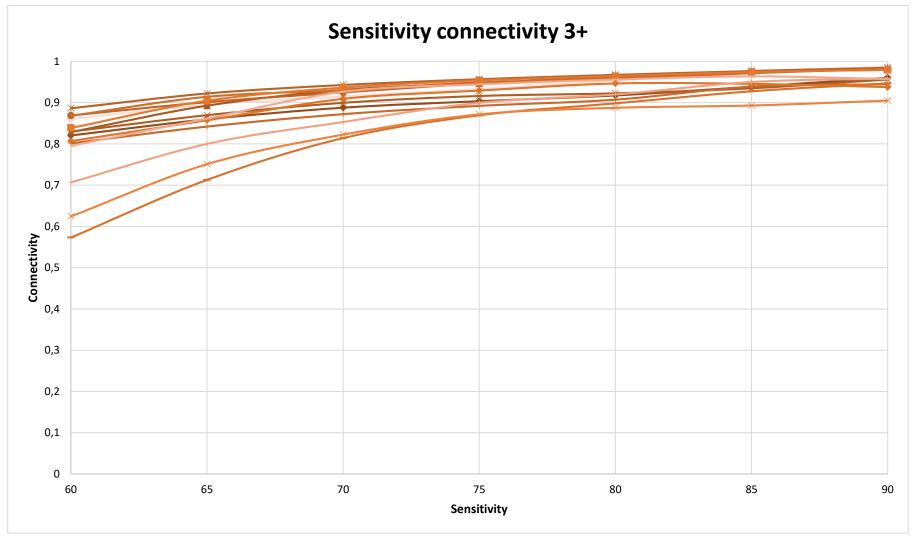






Defining the sensitivity value









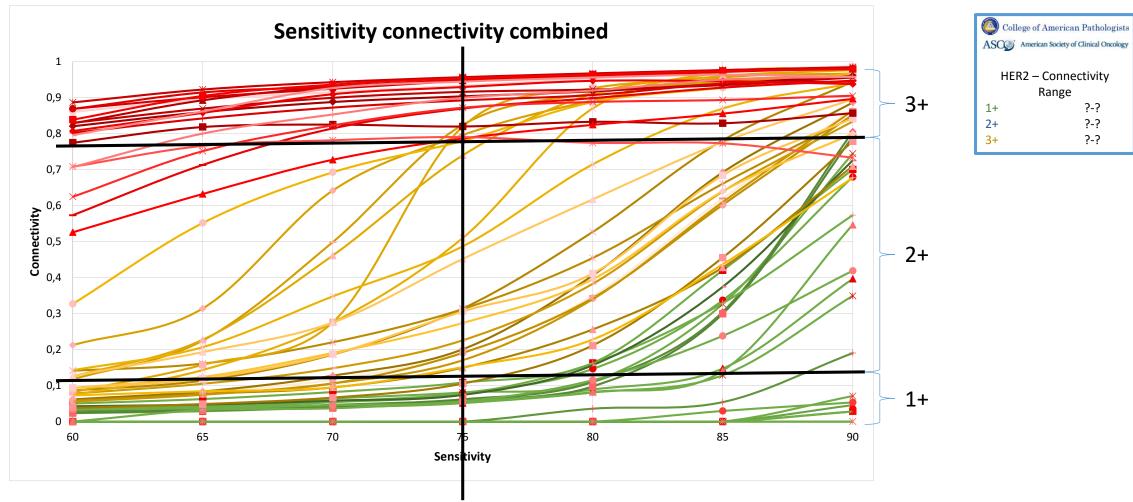






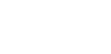
Defining the sensitivity value







TIGA





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MIM 201





Future Work

- Applying machine learning algorithms to clearly define 2+ cases
- Validate the results with FISH reflex tested tissue samples
- Validation of Estrogen- and Progesteron receptors













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CENTRO DE PATOLOGIA DIGITAL ASISTIDO POR INTERNET

Thanks to:









Ing. Maurizio Mattoli

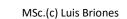
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