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Implementing AI in Hospitals and Trusts in England

HOSPEEM Webinar: Partnerships in Digital Skills Development 17 November 2021 | 10.30 - 12.30 (CET)



Overview

My team have been working on research database, AI training/validation and AI integration

- Focused on Imaging
- Al tools to aid existing healthcare workers
- Understand what is required from hospitals to onboard AI
- Better understand what staff groups (e.g. clinical scientist) might be involved in commissioning and monitoring AI in the future



Deep Learning Applications

Computer Aided Diagnosis

- mammographic mass classification
- segmentation of lesions in the brain
- leak detection in airway tree segmentation
- diabetic retinopathy classification
- prostate segmentation
- lung nodule classification
- breast cancer metastases detection in lymph nodes
- skin lesion classification
- bone suppression in x-rays



Litjens, Geert, et al. "A survey on deep learning in medical image analysis" Medical Image Analysis 42 (2017)



WHAT IS THE UNDERLYING REQUIREMENT FOR ALL OF THESE?

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Monitoring

AI in Healthcare (Deep Learning)

- Some example key questions
 - What data is needed to train AI?
 - Where do you get it from?
 - How can an AI access the market?
 - Is CE mark/UKCA enough?
 - Who should provide the evidence?
 - Do NHS trusts have the expertise to know if AI tools are safe/effective?
 - How should AI tools be deployed?
 - Do we need to monitor AI tools after market?



WHAT IS THE UNDERLYING REQUIREMENT FOR ALL OF THESE?





Validation



Monitoring



<u>AI IN MEDICAL IMAGING</u>

DATASETS NEED TO BE				
LARGE	REPRESENTATIVE	UP-TO-DATE		
TRACKED	UNBIASED	ACCESSIBLE		



AI IN MEDICAL IMAGING

- Al needs to be
 - Safe
 - Effective
 - Generalisable
 - Fair

LARGE	REPRESENTATIVE	UP-TO-DATE
TRACKED	UNBIASED	ACCESSIBLE

Study of effect of **generalisability** of Al Breast Density Tool

Sandra Gomes, Matthew Trumble, Lucy M Warren, Peter Harris, Mark D Halling-Brown, David R Dance, Rosalind Given-Wilson, Rita McAvinchey, Louise Wilkinson, Matthew Wallis, Richard Sidebottom, Iain Lyburn and Kenneth C Young



Good performance when using:

 model on same manufacturer as training data







Good performance when using:

 model on same manufacturer as training data







Good performance when using:

 model on same manufacturer as training data







Good performance when using:

 model on same manufacturer as training data







Good performance when using:

 model on same manufacturer as training data





Where to get Training Data from

Vendors tend to approach hospitals directly

 Is this okay? No!

Large-scale national databases required



Research Databases

- OPTIMAM FFDM, Tomo, US, MRI
 - 3 sites (>180,000 cases) Recruiting 5 new sites
- **PROSPECTS** Tomosynthesis
 - 7 sites (>100,000 cases)
- Million Women Study
 - 24 sites (> 400,000 cases)
- MeDICI FFDM
 - 100+ sites (~6,000 cases)
- LORIS FFDM, SMALL FFDM

- 00 + sites (< 1,000 cases)

- National Covid-19 Chest Imaging Database CXR, CT, MRI
 - 20+ sites (> 10,000+ cases)
- Nuclided Medical Image Database PEI-CI
 - 2 sites (<2,000)</p>
- Breast Academy Radiology training platform
- Several more in the pipeline



OPTIMAM



194,144
410,661
3,565,945
s 194,144
2,264
8,497
4,773
171,910









OPTIMAM Sharing











We have been collecting pseudonymised chest X-rays, CTs and MRIs into the **National COVID-19 Chest** Imaging Database (NCCID) since May 2020.



If you work at a hospital site and are interested in contributing data to the NCCID, please reach out directly to <u>imaging@nhsx.nhs.uk</u>

If you are involved in research or technology development and would like to apply for access to the NCCID training dataset, please follow the instructions at this link: <u>https://nhsx.github.io/covid-chest-imaging-database/</u>

OPTIMAM PROSPECTS NCCID



WHAT IS THE UNDERLYING REQUIREMENT FOR ALL OF THESE?







Monitoring

Why is independent evaluation needed?

Manufacturer studies

- May not include details on accuracy and completeness of location information of CAD
- May not report on practical problems in real clinical use
- May not include UK population and systems

INDEPENDENT Evaluation

- Can use relevant UK population and data
- Helps to design UK clinical trials



Desirable Properties of Validation Data

DATASETS NEED TO BE

LARGE	REPRESENTATIVE	UP-TO-DATE
TRACKED	UNBIASED	ACCESSIBLE



Desirable Properties of Validation Data

DATASETS NEED TO BE

INDEPENDENT, UN-TOUCHED & AVAILABLE			
TRACKED	UNBIASED	ACCESSIBLE	
LARGE	REPRESENTATIVE	UP-TO-DATE	



Evaluating specific AI products





NCCID validation - *high-level approach*





Evaluating AI generalisability





Evaluating specific AI products





AAC funded Prospective Trial

- Involving Google, Imperial, St Georges and RSNFT
- Phase III AAC award
- Three parts
 - Part A Large scale retrospective validation
 - Part B Prospective (simulated) arbitration study
 - Part C Feasibility of integration















Clinical System Integration Tools





PACS Integration Tools





Future areas of investigation





Future areas of investigation





Future areas of investigation





Take Homes – In my opinion

- For AI correct collection and availability of **data** is vital for
 - Training
 - Validation
 - Monitoring
- It would be unwise to expect individual hospitals to validate AI
- A national approach would be preferred



Contact Details

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EXTRA SLIDES IF THERE IS TIME

WHAT IS THE UNDERLYING REQUIREMENT FOR ALL OF THESE? DATA





Validation



Monitoring link to Deployments

• Is monitoring required?



Monitoring link to Deployments

- Is monitoring required?
- Implementing meaningful monitoring at each individual institute will be difficult
- Monitoring could be enabled by centralized method of deployment









