

# Computer Aided Diagnosis with Breast Ultrasound

Jeff Baggett, Song Chen, UW – La Crosse

Richard Ellis, Mayo, La Crosse, WI

# Team

## Leadership

- ❑ Jeff Baggett: Professor, Math and Statistics.
- ❑ Song Chen: Associate Professor, Math and Statistics.
- ❑ Richard Ellis: Clinical Breast Radiologist and Researcher.

## Masters Degree Students (Data Science and Applied Statistics)

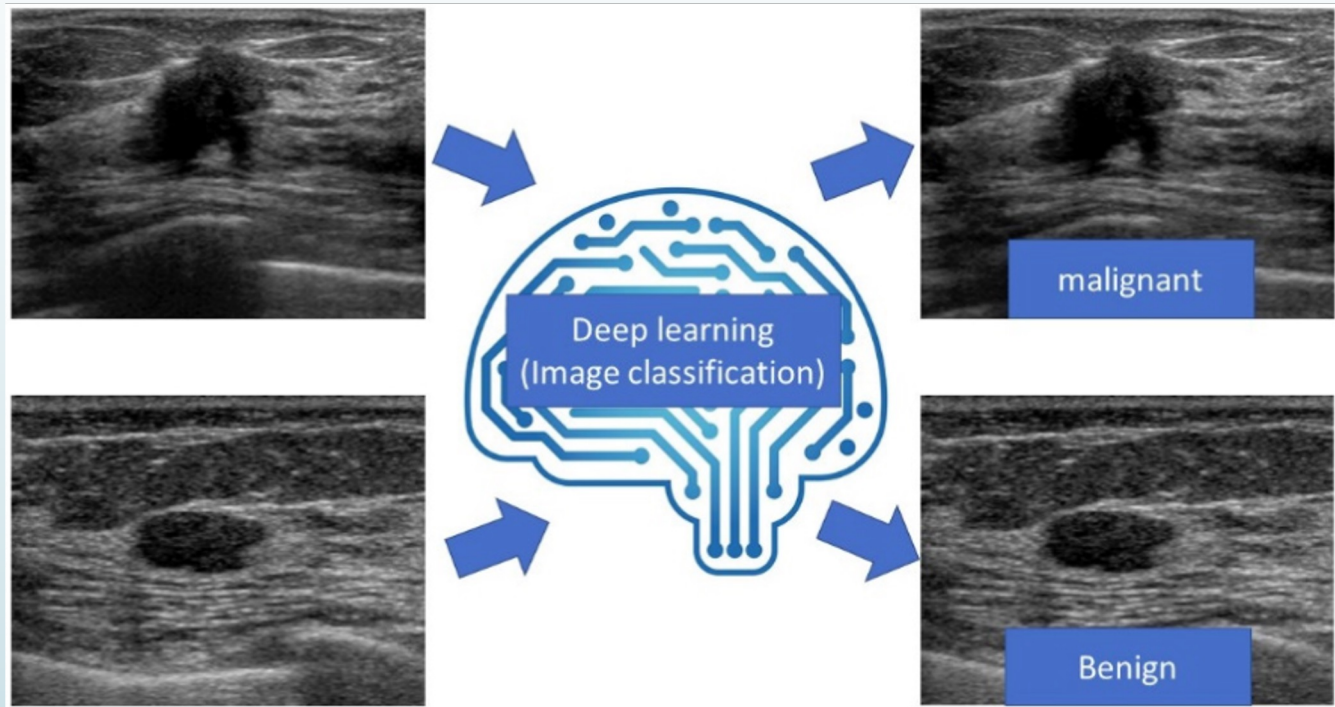
- ❑ David Halama: computer programmer (WI).
- ❑ Justin Hall: data scientist at Centra Health (VA).
- ❑ Suriya Mohan: software engineer at Dropbox (CA).
- ❑ Adam Silberfein: software developer (WA).
- ❑ Lucas Spellman: ML algorithm developer at USGS (WI).

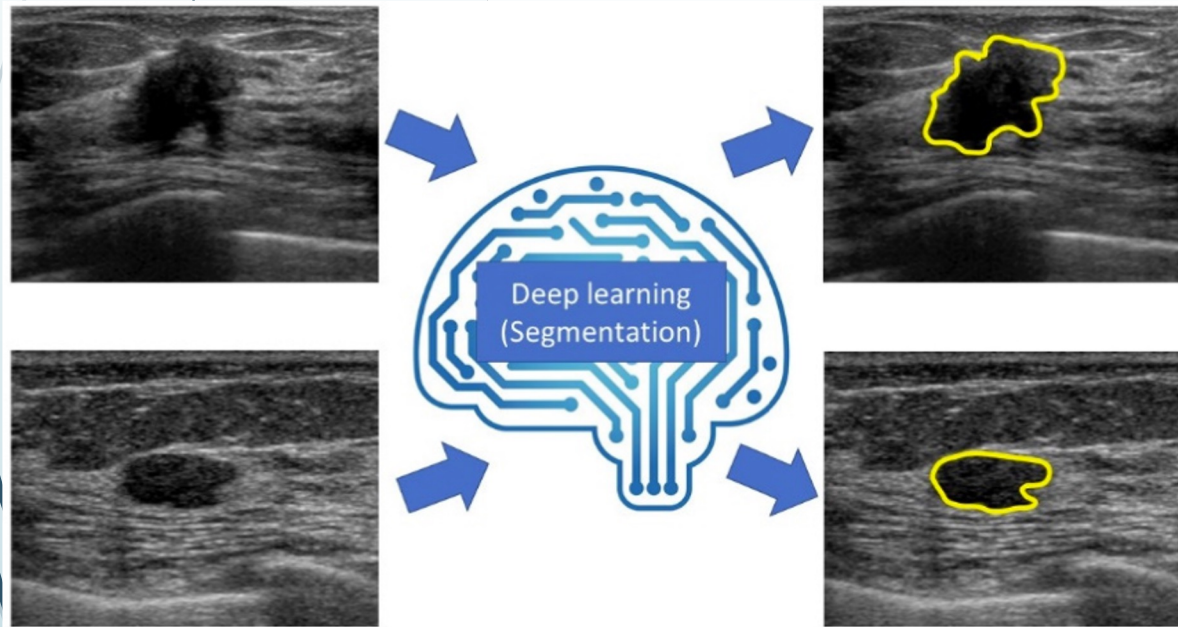
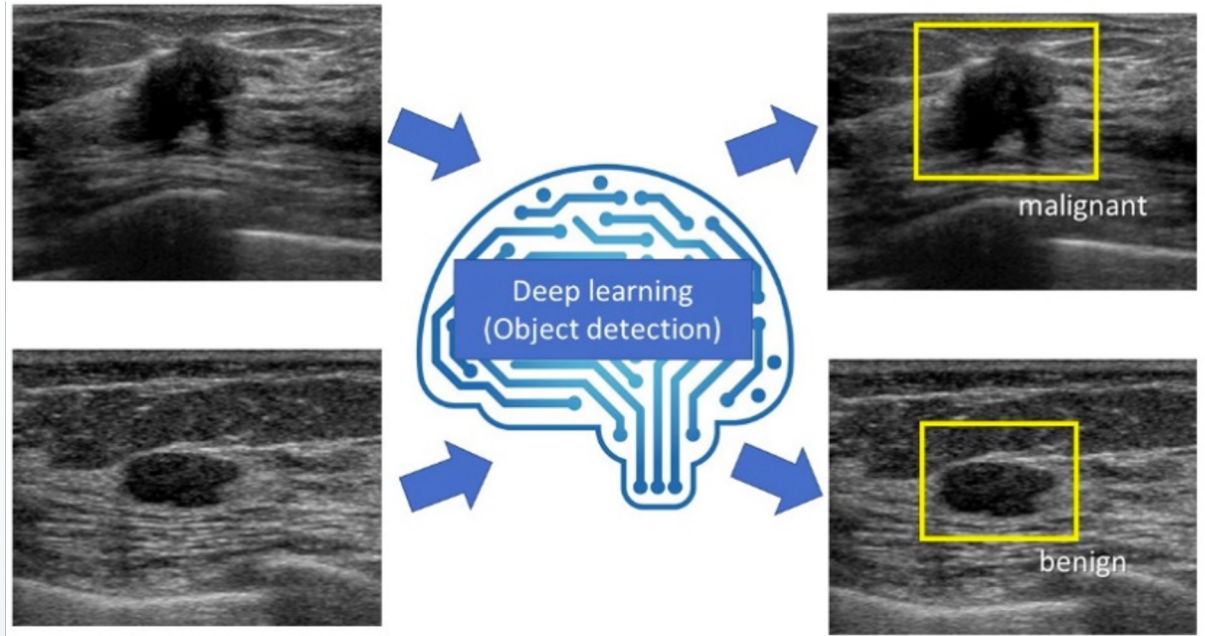
# Goals of Feasibility Study

- ❑ Build prototype software to classify lesions at least as well as experts
- ❑ Obtain **explainable** results using the Breast Image-Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS, American College of Radiology)
- ❑ Focus on usable product
  - ❑ Computer Aided Diagnosis
  - ❑ Teaching Tool

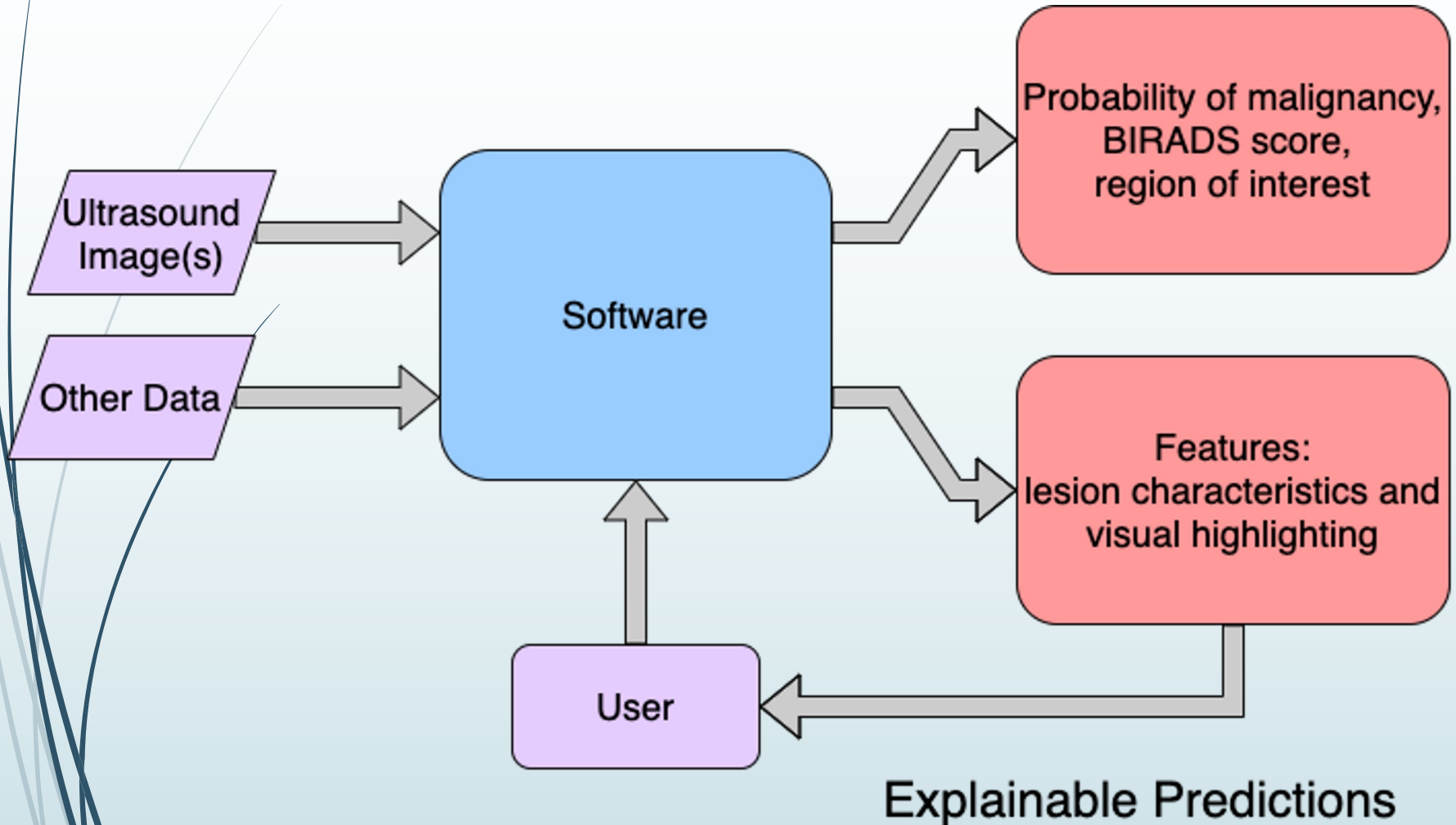
# Existing Research

- ❑ “deep learning breast ultrasound” returns 8,470 results since 2020 on Google Scholar
- ❑ > 90% accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity may be possible





# Our Software (Idea)



# Breast Imaging-Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS)

Final Assessment Categories			
Category		Management	Likelihood of cancer
0	Need additional imaging or prior examinations	Recall for additional imaging and/or await prior examinations	n/a
1	Negative	Routine screening	Essentially 0%
2	Benign	Routine screening	Essentially 0%
3	Probably Benign	Short interval-follow-up (6 month) or continued	>0 % but $\leq$ 2%
4	Suspicious	Tissue diagnosis	4a. low suspicion for malignancy (>2% to $\leq$ 10%) 4b. moderate suspicion for malignancy (>10% to $\leq$ 50%) 4c. high suspicion for malignancy (>50% to <95%)
5	Highly suggestive of malignancy	Tissue diagnosis	$\geq$ 95%
6	Known biopsy-proven	Surgical excision when clinical appropriate	n/a

## Ultrasound Lexicon

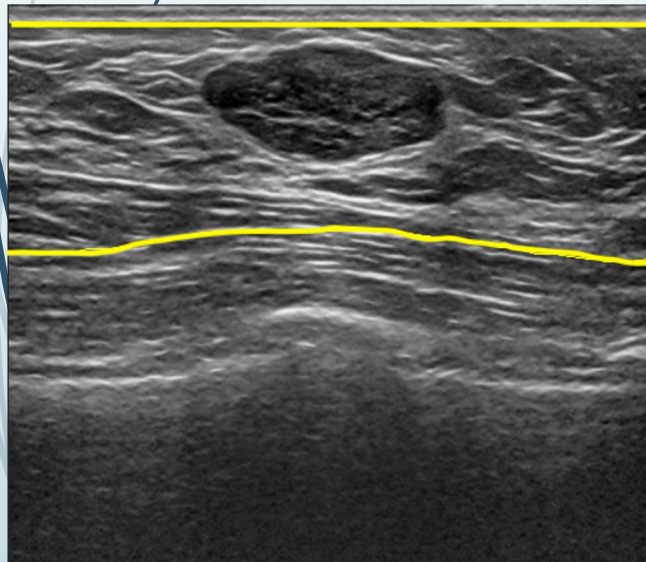
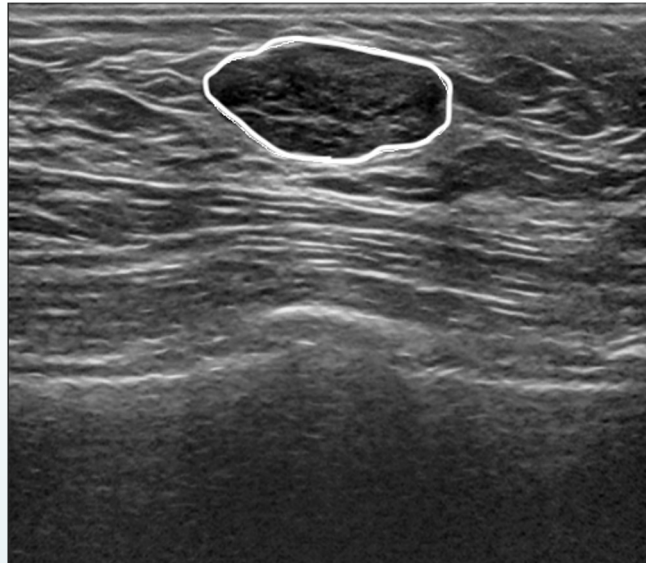
<b>Breast composition</b>	a. homogeneous - fat b. homogeneous - fibroglandular c. heterogeneous	
<b>Mass</b>	<b>shape</b>	oval - round - irregular
	<b>margin</b>	Circumscribed <b>or</b> Not-circumscribed: indistinct, angular, microlobulated, spiculated
	<b>orientation</b>	parallel - not parallel
	<b>echo pattern</b>	anechoic - hyperechoic - complex cystic/solid hypoechoic - isoechoic - heterogeneous
	<b>posterior features</b>	no features - enhancement - shadowing - combined pattern
<b>Calcifications</b>	in mass - outside mass - intraductal	
<b>Associated features</b>	architectural distortion - duct changes - skin thickening - skin retraction - edema - vascularity (absent, internal, rim) - elasticity	
<b>Special cases</b> <i>(cases with a unique diagnosis)</i>	simple cyst - clustered microcysts - complicated cyst - mass in or on skin - foreign body (including implants) - intramammary lymph node - AVM - Mondor disease - postsurgical fluid collection - fat necrosis	



# How do we succeed?

- More and better data: high quality imaging with expert annotation means improved deep learning
- Explainable predictions that allow user to make adjustments
- Emphasis on usable product instead of new theory
- Strong supply of eager master's degree students who want real-world experience

# Data and Annotation (Dr. Ellis)



## BI-RADS Assessment Rubric

<b>Mass</b>	<b>shape</b>	oval round - irregular
	<b>margin</b>	Circumscribed or Not-circumscribed: indistinct, angular, microlobulated, spiculated
	<b>orientation</b>	parallel not parallel
	<b>echo pattern</b>	anechoic - hyperechoic - complex cystic/solid hypoechoic - isoechoic - heterogeneous
	<b>posterior features</b>	no features - enhancement - shadowing - combined pattern
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BI-RADS 3 - benign

# Blackbox and Explainability

## Deep Learning

- Algorithm Decides what is Important
- High Accuracy
- Inefficient
- Black Box

## Traditional Approach

- Hand-crafted features
- Low Accuracy
- Efficient
- Explainable

## Grand Model

- Traditional Features predicted by DL (user override)
- DL Features
- User sees what contributed to classification
- User + Machine -> Final Decision

# Product-Oriented Approach

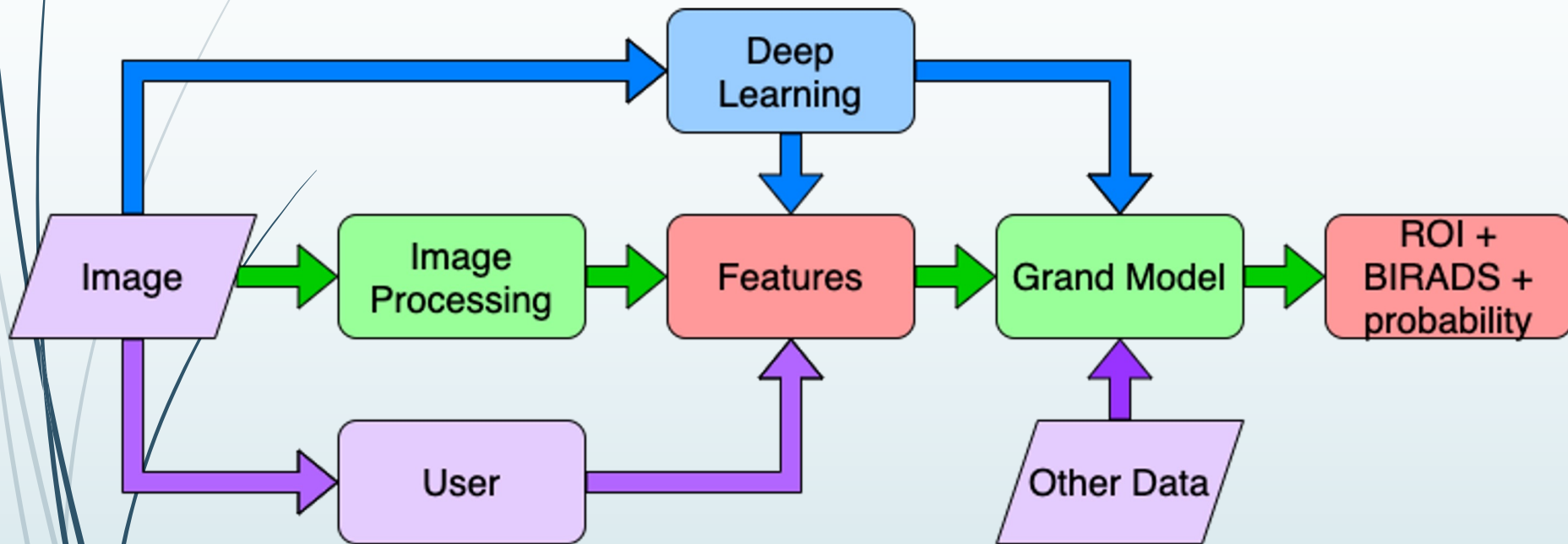
## Research

- ❑ Goal: Publication
- ❑ Original techniques are important here
- ❑ Innovative in theory
- ❑ Code that works
- ❑ ...

## Products

- ❑ Goal: Useful Product
- ❑ Use proven techniques where possible
- ❑ Innovative in engineering
- ❑ Code that is efficient and robust
- ❑ ...

# Under the Hood



# Deep Learning

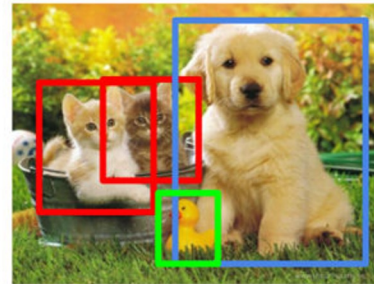
- ❑ Goal: Extract meaningful representation from imagery
- ❑ Uses:
  - ❑ Identify where lesion(s) are on an ultrasound
  - ❑ Classify each lesion as malignant or benign
- ❑ Cons: Requires a lot of labeled images

## Classification



CAT

## Object Detection



CAT, DOG, DUCK

# Models Tested

❏ Add table of models tested here

# Top losses





# Model Interpretation

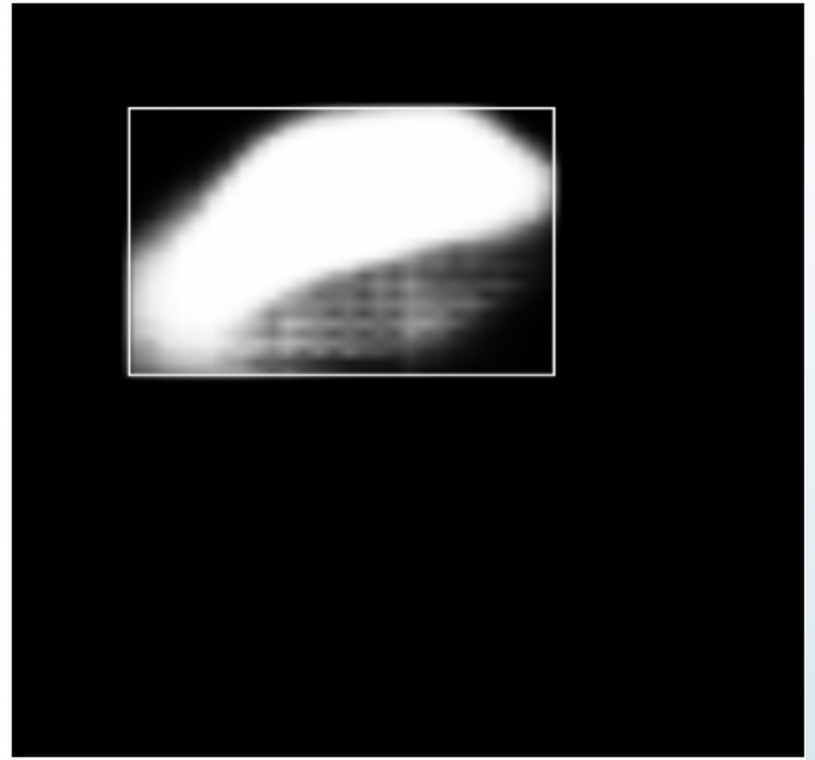
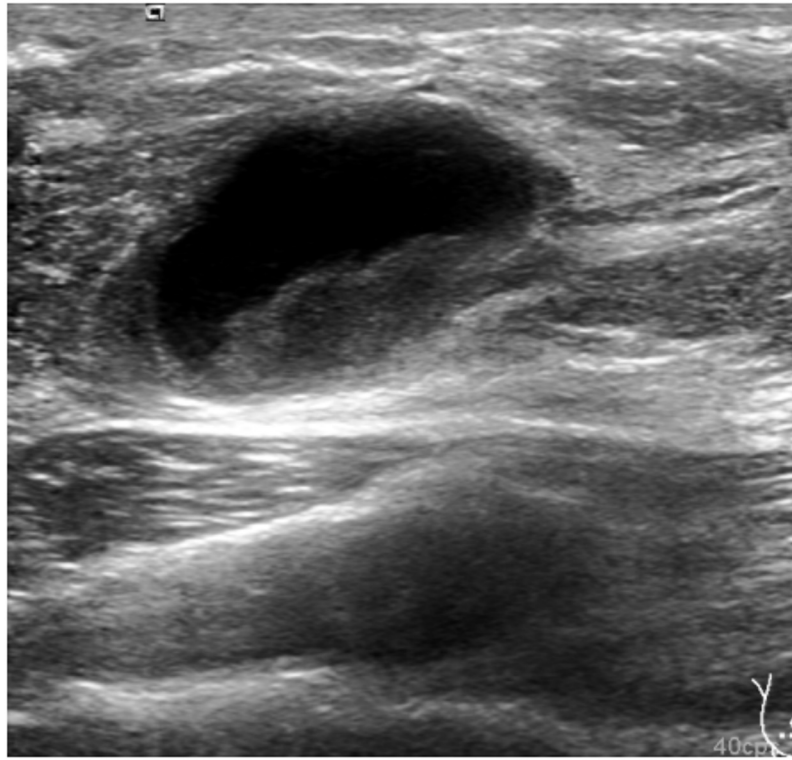


# Details

- ❑ Algorithm: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- ❑ CNN's are neural networks used to process images

T

# Automatic Segmentation with Mask R-CNN

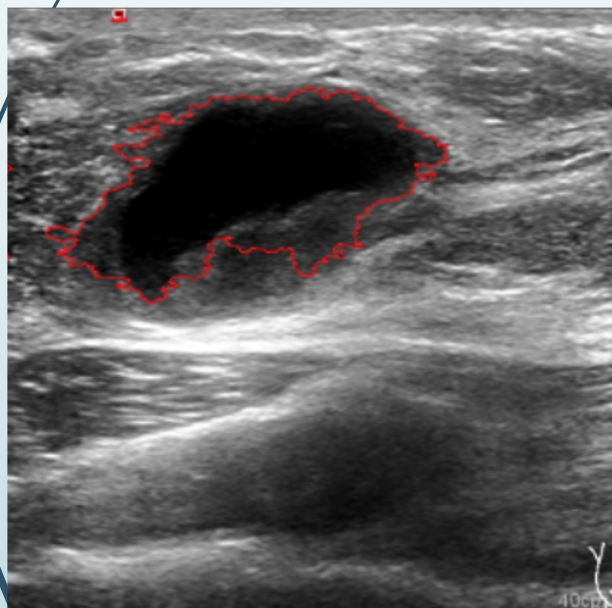
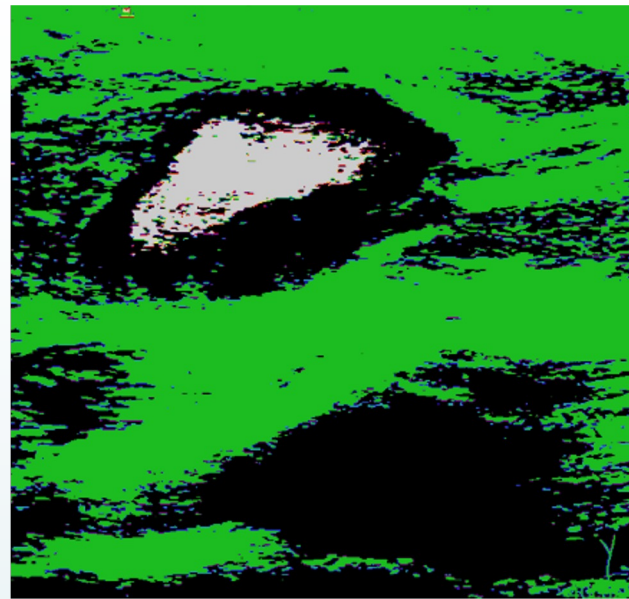


# Image Processing and Grand Model Team

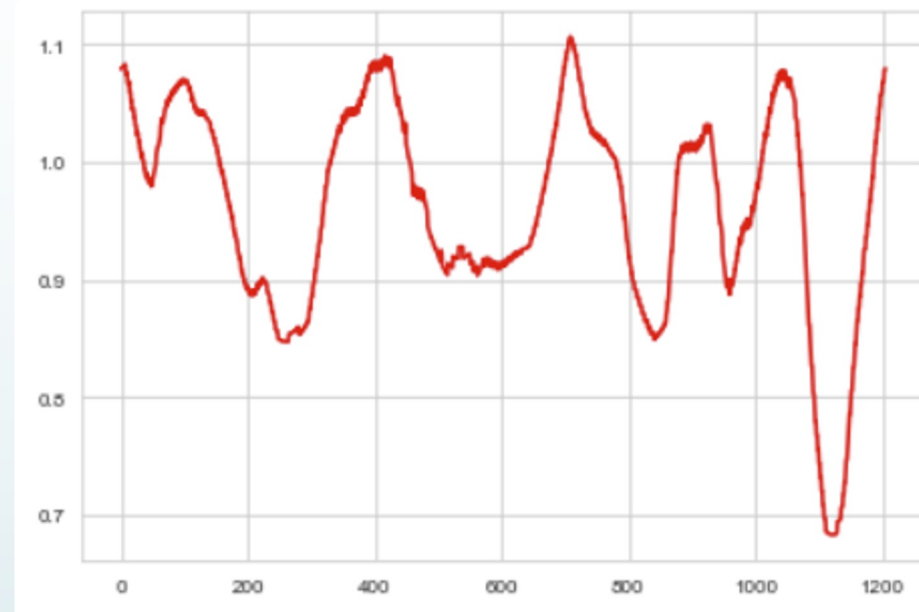
Adam, David, Lucas

- ❑ Filtering
- ❑ Region growing
- ❑ Denoising
- ❑ Fourier analysis
- ❑ ...
- ❑ Bayesian Belief Networks
- ❑ Decision Trees
- ❑ ...

# Image Processing Segmentation



# Image Processing for Features



□ Irregular Boundary

# Grand Model

- ❓ Decision Rules (Dr. Ellis)
- ❓ ML models: Bayesian network, decision tree ...
- ❓ Update prediction when modified

Size: 14 mm (\*\*)

ShapeACR: **round** (\*\*\*)

PFACR: enhancement

Shape TS: round (\*)

Size: 14 mm (\*\*)

ShapeACR: **irregular** (\*\*\*)

PFACR: enhancement

Shape TS: round (\*)

Normal	Benign	Malignant
4%	<b>70%</b>	26%

Normal	Benign	Malignant
0%	14%	<b>86%</b>

## Imagio Ultrasound

US Peripheral Zone	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
US Capsular or Boundary Zone	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
US Shape Score	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
US Internal Texture	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
US Sound Transmission	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>

## Opto-Acoustic

OA External Peripheral Zone Vessels	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
OA Capsular or Boundary	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
OA Internal Vessel Score	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
OA Internal Hemoglobin Score	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>
OA Internal Blush Score	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5	<a href="#">Reference Key</a>

## Other

Mammogram-BIRADS	<input type="radio"/> NA <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4a <input type="radio"/> 4b <input type="radio"/> 4c <input type="radio"/> 5
Patient Age	-- age -- <input type="button" value="v"/>
Lesion Size (cm)	-- size -- <input type="button" value="v"/>
Lesion Posterior Depth (cm)	-- depth -- <input type="button" value="v"/>

## SenoGram Likelihood of Malignancy

Black line corresponds to estimated 98% Sensitivity

0% 100%

[https://senomedical.com/rsna\\_2020/senogram/](https://senomedical.com/rsna_2020/senogram/)



# Prototype App

## Peripheral -

### Peripheral Zone ACR

Duct changes ▾

### Peripheral Zone TS

Normal Tissue ▾

## Marginal -

### Marginal Zone ACR

Duct changes ▾

### Boundary Zone ACR

Normal Tissue ▾

### Marginal Boundary Zone TS

Well circumscribed ▾

## Internal -

### Size(mm)

23

### Shape ACR

Oval ▾

## Predictions

Normal %

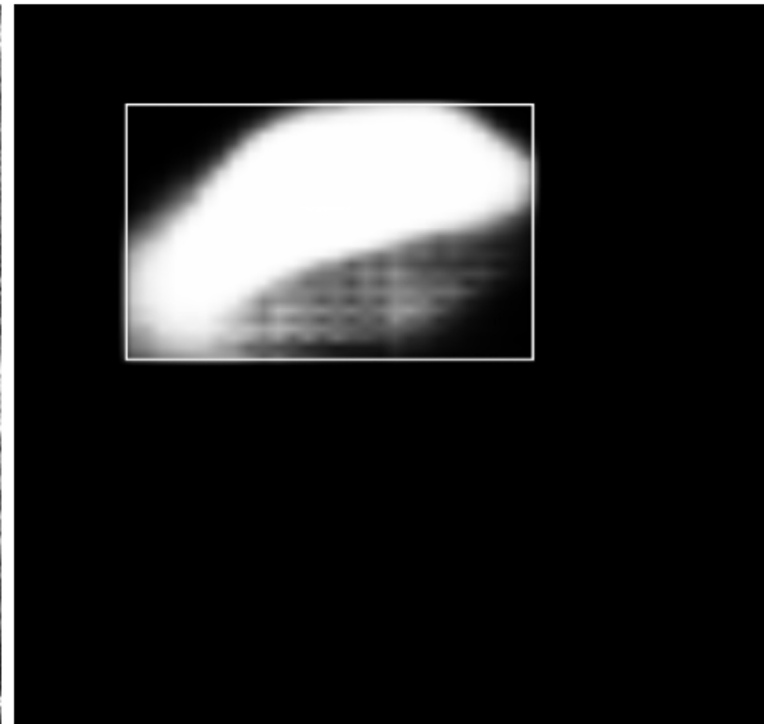
40.74

Benign %

31.48

Malignant %

27.78



📄 1 FILE SELECTED



Thank you!