



MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion  
**Focused on You**



**Artificial Intelligence (AI)  
and Machine Learning:  
Will it Replace Us?**

***NO!...it's Already in Your Echo Machine***

**Neil J. Weissman, M.D.**  
Chief Scientific Officer, MedStar Health  
Professor of Medicine, Georgetown University


1

1

## Disclosures

- Academic CV Imaging core lab with multiple commercial sponsors (including AI)
- Scientific Advisory Board/consultant - BayLabs

2



MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

2

## AI in Already on Your Echo Machine

1. What is AI / ML?
2. How is it being applied in Echo today?
3. What's next for AI/ML in Echo?
4. Adjunct to other AI Medical Applications?

3

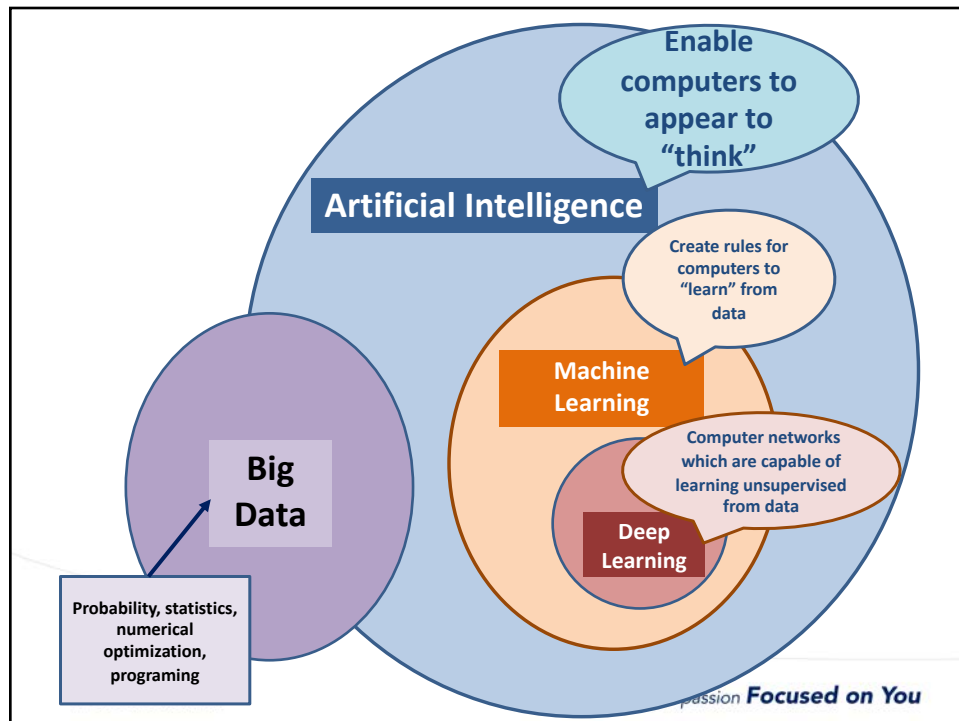
3

## Artificial Intelligence

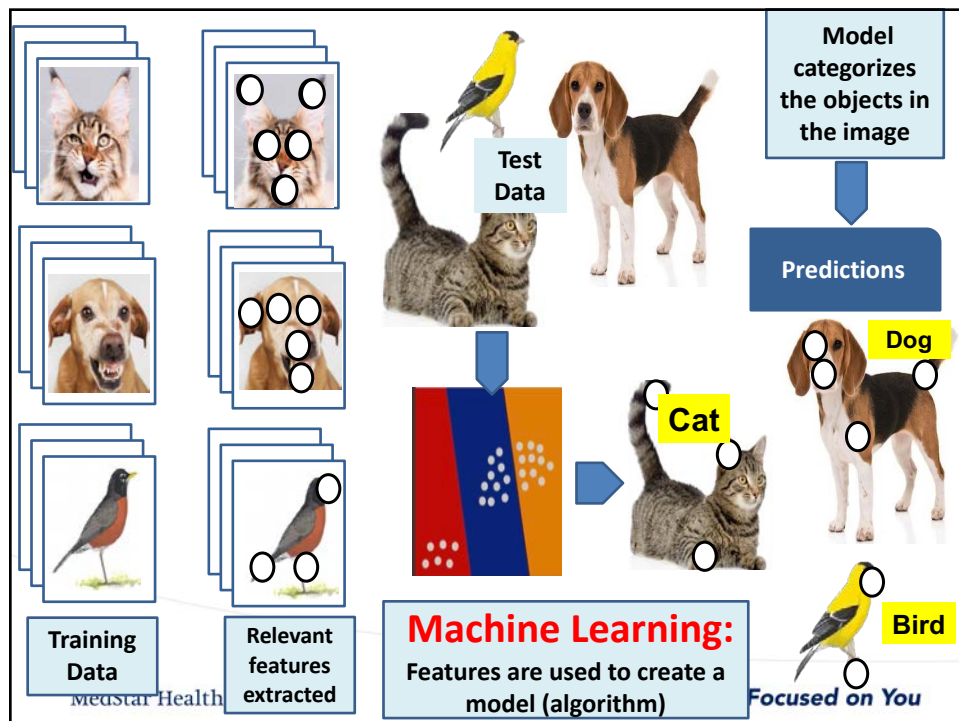


Provides computers with the ability to mimic human intelligence using logic, if-then rules, machine learning, deep learning

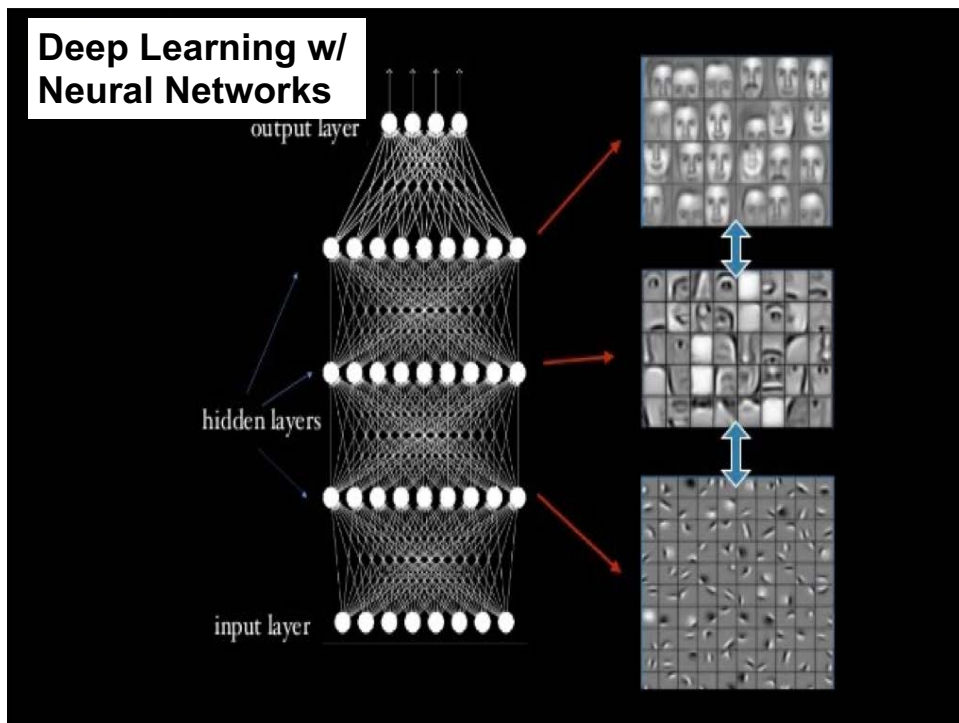
4



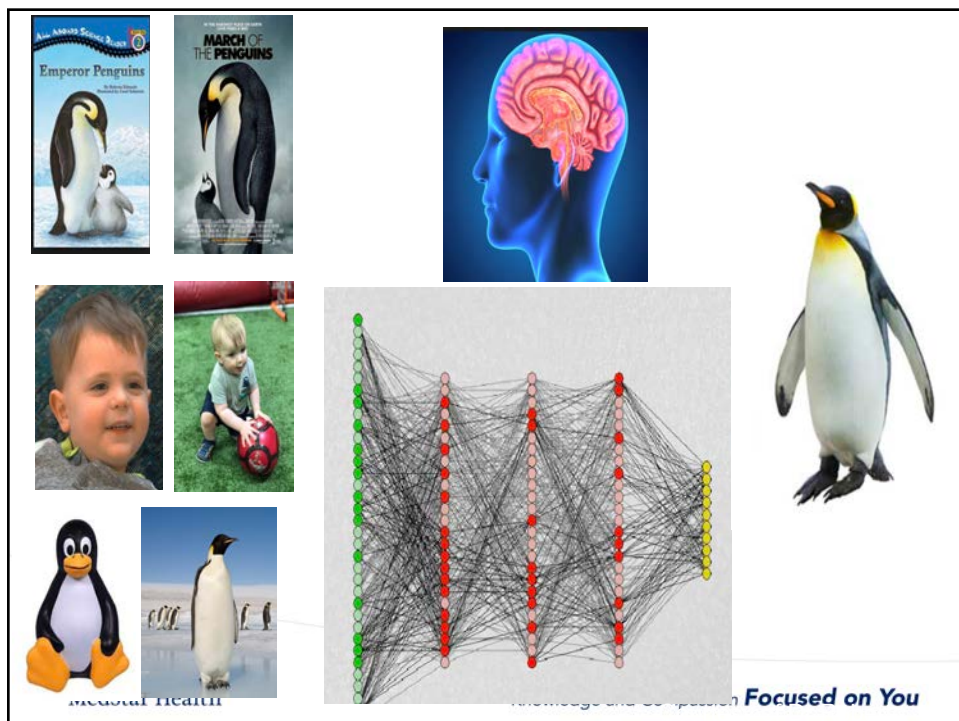
5



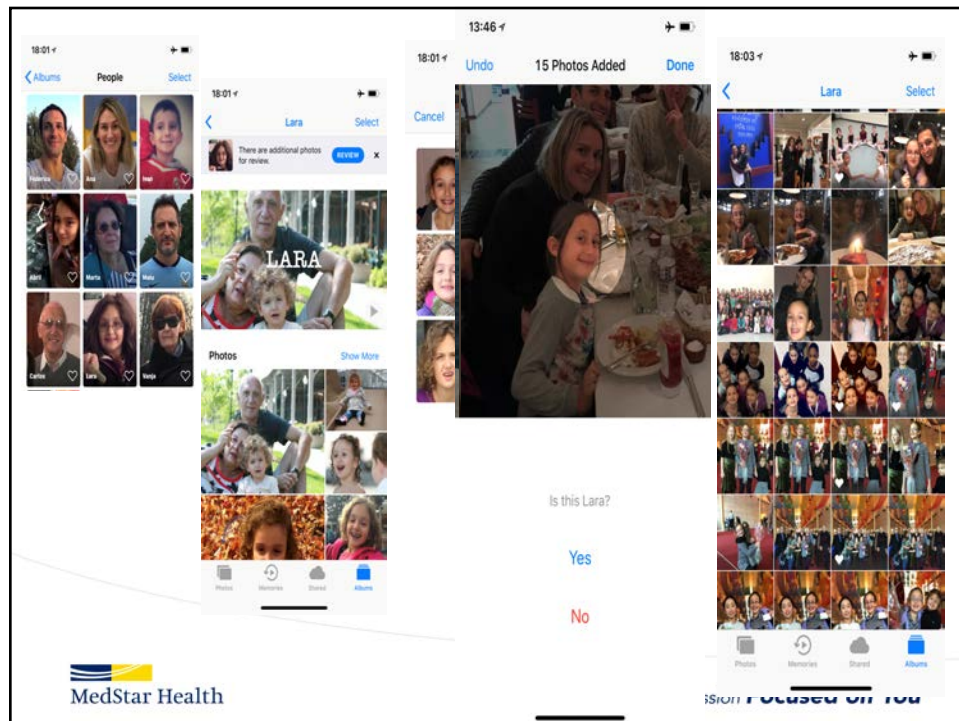
6



7



8



9

## Deep Learning



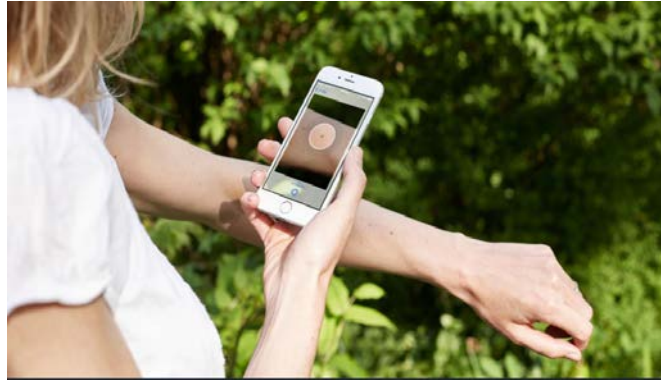
MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

10



## Smart Apps: *Future of Dermatology*



### A SMARTPHONE DERMATOLOGIST AT YOUR SERVICE

Amsterdam-based [SkinVision](#) developed a smartphone app to easily evaluate risk factors for skin cancer and keep track of potentially problematic moles. So far, the app was downloaded in over 12 million instances globally, with the most downloads coming from the UK, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Germany. The smart algorithm coupled with dermatologists' expertise has found over 27,000 cases of skin cancer. The company works closely with Generali in Germany, Central Health Insurance in the Netherlands, providing their entire insured population with the service. These partnerships naturally led to the expansion into Dutch and German versions of the originally English-language app in late 2018.

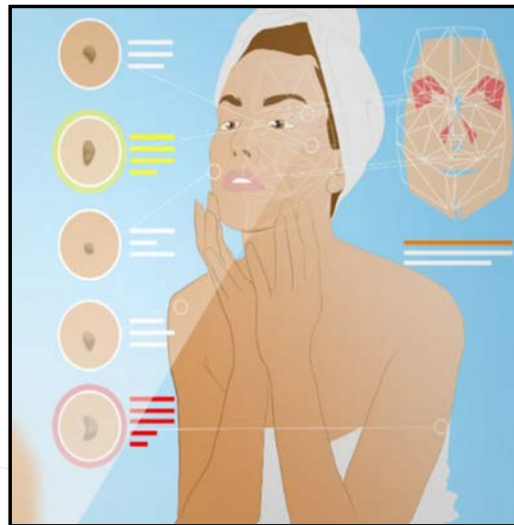
The Medical Futurist asked [Matthew Enevoldson](#), PR Manager at SkinVision about their app, the algorithm behind it and how they see the future of dermatology.



**Focused on You**

11

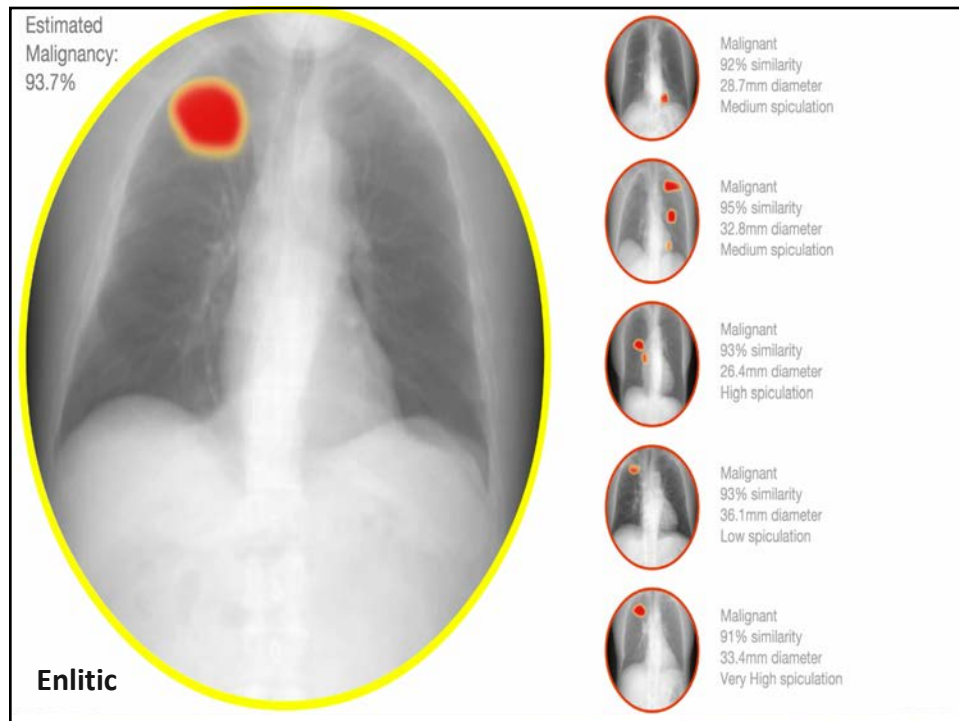
## Smart Mirror: *Future of Dermatology*



MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

12



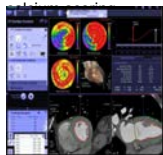
13

## Comprehensive Cardiac Quantification in Multi-modality Data

- Image-based diagnosis, therapy planning, and guidance
- Deep Learning and Machine Learning based technology for comprehensive and efficient cardiac quantification:
  - detection, segmentation, classification, & tracking of cardiac anatomy in multi-modality data (CT, MRI, Echo, Dyna CT)
  - functional quantification - strain, flow, perfusion, EP, tissue characterization
  - Derived from over 500M images!

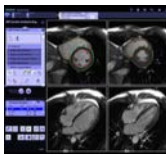
### Cardiac CT

- syngo.CT Cardiac Function
- syngo.CT Coronary Analysis
- syngo.CT Valve Pilot
- syngo.CT Vascular
- PACS-ready coronaries,



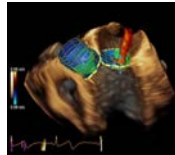
### Cardiac MRI

- syngo Inline VF
- Cardiac 4D Ventricular Function
- AutoAlign Heart



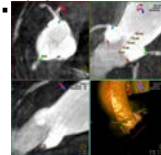
### Echocardiography

- eSie Valves
- eSie LVA
- eSie Left Heart
- eSie PISA
- eSie Measure
- eSie Flow



### Interventional

- CLEARstent, CLEARstent Live
- syngo Aortic Valve Guidance
- syngo CTO Guidance
- syngo EP Guidance



14

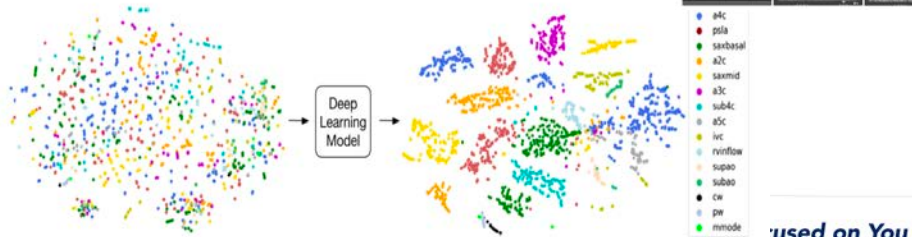
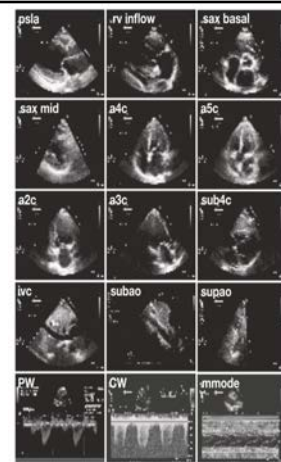
## ARTICLE OPEN

## Fast and accurate view classification of echocardiograms using deep learning

Ali Madani<sup>1</sup>, Rami Amaout<sup>2</sup>, Mohammad Mofrad<sup>3</sup> and Rima Amaout<sup>3</sup>

Echocardiography is essential to cardiology. However, the need for human interpretation has limited echocardiography's full potential for precision medicine. Deep learning is an emerging tool for analyzing images but has not yet been widely applied to echocardiograms, partly due to their complex multi-view format. The essential first step toward comprehensive computer-assisted echocardiographic interpretation is determining whether computers can learn to recognize these views. We trained a convolutional neural network to simultaneously classify 15 standard views (12 video, 3 still), based on labeled still images and videos from 267 transthoracic echocardiograms that captured a range of real-world clinical variation. Our model classified among 12 video views with 97.8% overall test accuracy without overfitting. Even on single low-resolution images, accuracy among 15 views was 91.7% vs. 70.2–84.0% for board-certified echocardiographers. Data visualization experiments showed that the model recognizes similarities among related views and classifies using clinically relevant image features. Our results provide a foundation for artificial intelligence-assisted echocardiographic interpretation.

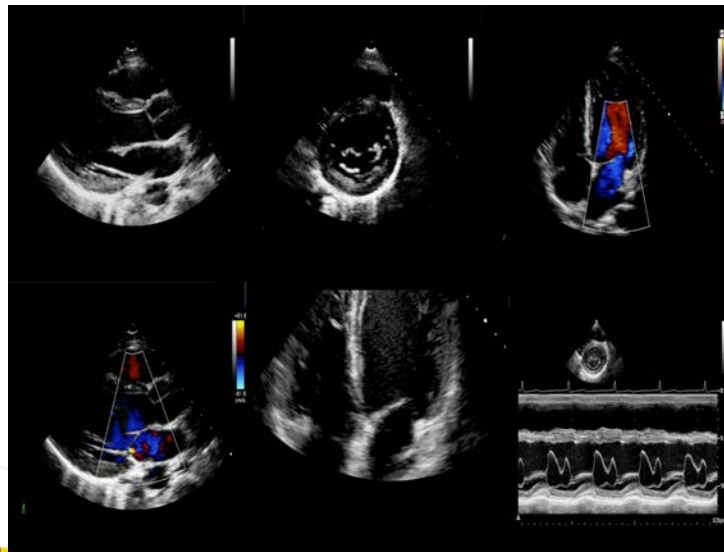
npj Digital Medicine (2018)1:6 | doi:10.1038/s41746-017-0013-1



Focused on You

15

## Reading in Stacks – Mitral Valve Assessment



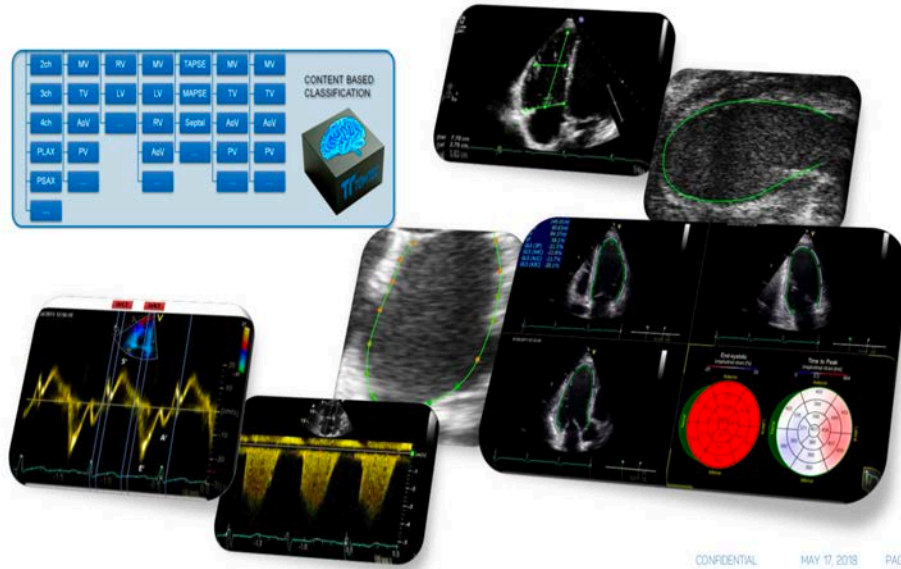
MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion Focused on You

16



## AUTOMATED MEASUREMENTS ON CLASSIFIED DATA TYPES



17

## Machine Learning for Echo Dx for HCM

### Machine-Learning Algorithms to Automate Morphological and Functional Assessments in 2D Echocardiography

Sukrit Narula, BS,<sup>1</sup> Khader Shameer, PhD,<sup>2</sup> Alaa Mabrouk Salem Omar, MD, PhD,<sup>3,4</sup> Joel T. Dudley, PhD,<sup>5</sup> Partho P. Sengupta, MD, DM<sup>6</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND** Machine-learning models may aid cardiac phenotypic recognition by using features of cardiac tissue deformation.

**OBJECTIVES** This study investigated the diagnostic value of a machine-learning framework that incorporates speckle-tracking echocardiographic data for automated discrimination of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) from physiological hypertrophy seen in athletes (ATH).

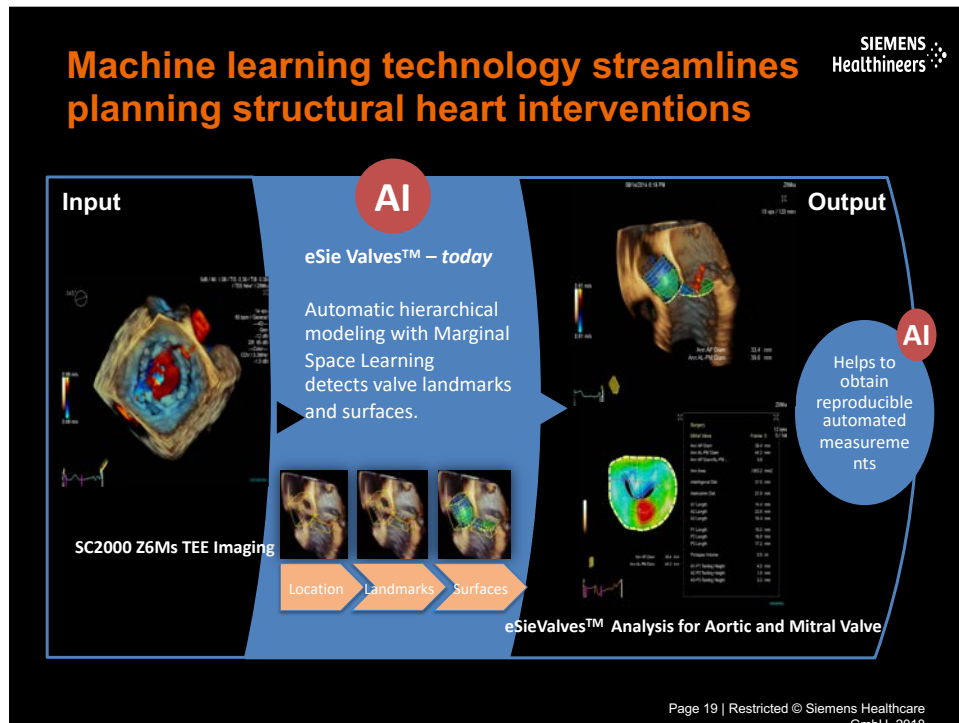
**METHODS** Expert-annotated speckle-tracking echocardiographic datasets obtained from 77 ATH and 62 HCM patients were used for developing an automated system. An ensemble machine-learning model with 3 different machine-learning algorithms (support vector machines, random forests, and artificial neural networks) was developed and a majority voting method was used for conclusive predictions with further K-fold cross-validation.

**RESULTS** Feature selection using an information gain (IG) algorithm revealed that volume was the best predictor for differentiating between HCM and ATH (IG = 0.24) followed by mid-left ventricular segmental (IG = 0.134) and average longitudinal strain (IG = 0.131). The ensemble machine-learning model showed increased sensitivity and specificity compared with early-to-late diastolic transmitral velocity ratio ( $p < 0.01$ ), average early diastolic tissue velocity ( $e'$ )

MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion Focused on You

18



19

## AI in Already on Your Echo Machine

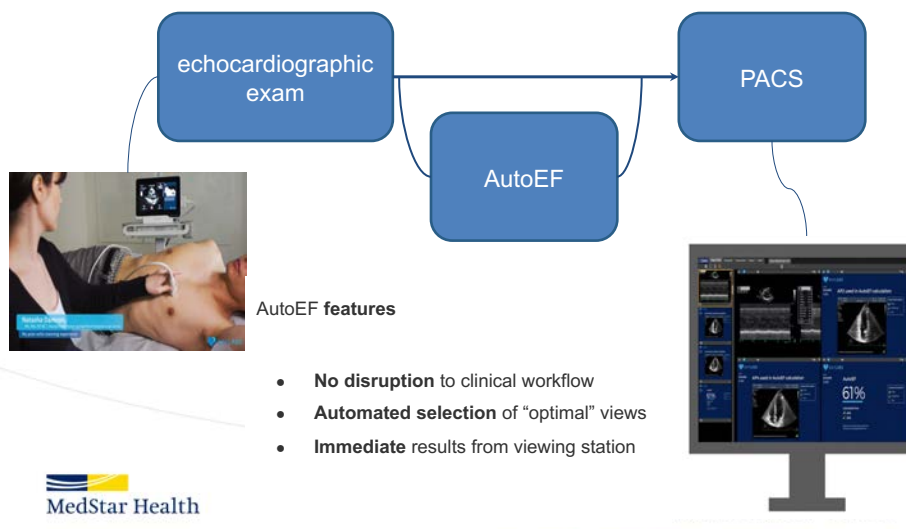
1. What is AI?
2. How is it being applied in Echo today?
3. What's next for AI in Echo?
4. Adjunct to other AI Medical Applications?

20

20

# BayLabs

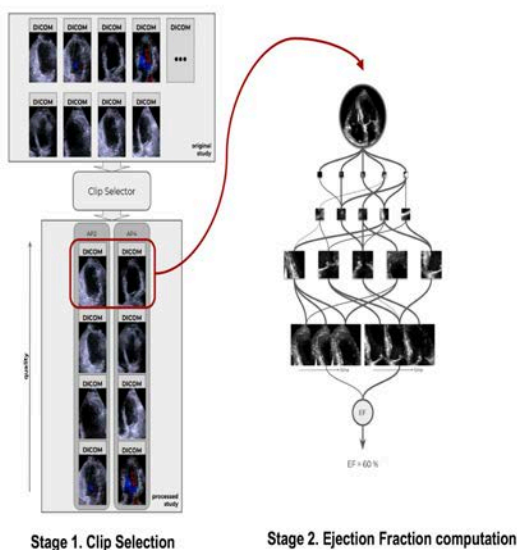
## AutoEF in practice



21

## Our 1<sup>st</sup> Algorithm **AutoEF**: How it Works?

- Auto EF works in two stages, and includes two neural networks:
  - **Stage 1:** A clip selector
  - **Stage 2:** ejection fraction estimator
- By exposing these Bay Labs neural networks to vast amounts of data, the networks learn from data and use a deep hierarchy of layers to make predictions.
- No clip selection or tracing is needed



22

Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

**Automated Echocardiographic Quantification of Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction Without Volume Measurements Using a Machine Learning Algorithm Mimicking a Human Expert**

See Editorial by Leeson and Fletcher

**BACKGROUND:** Echocardiographic quantification of left ventricular (LV) ejection fraction (EF) relies on either manual or automated identification of endocardial boundaries followed by model-based calculation of end-systolic and end-diastolic LV volumes. Recent developments in artificial intelligence resulted in computer algorithms that allow near automated detection of endocardial boundaries and measurement of LV volumes and function. However, boundary identification is still prone to errors limiting accuracy in certain patients. We hypothesized that a fully automated machine learning algorithm could circumvent border detection and

Federico M. Asch, MD  
Nicolas Polivert, PhD  
Theodore Abraham, MD  
Madeline Jankowski, RDCS  
Jayne Clevie, RDCS  
Michael Adams, RDCS  
Nathanael Romano, MS  
Ha Hong, PhD  
Victor Mor-Avi, PhD  
Randolph P. Martin, MD  
Roberto M. Lang, MD

Metric	Machine Learning	Clinical Readers
Automated EF (%) vs Reference EF (%)	$y = 1.18x - 7.9$ $r = 0.95$	$y = 1.22x - 8.3$ $r = 0.94$
Difference (%)	Mean: 1.0%, Range: -10.5% to 12.0%	Mean: 1.4%, Range: -12.1% to 14.3%

**Caption Health**

**FDA clearance  
June 2018**

AutoEF  
59%  
Calculated from  
AP4  
AP2  
Based on the image quality, AutoEF has 3% better than average performance.

Image Quality Legend:  
Good  
Satisfactory  
Poor

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

23

**SOCIETY OF  
Ultrasound  
IN MEDICAL EDUCATION**

**WINFOCUS**  
World Innovation Network Focused on Critical Ultrasound

**EMERGENCY  
ACEP ULTRASOUND  
SECTION**

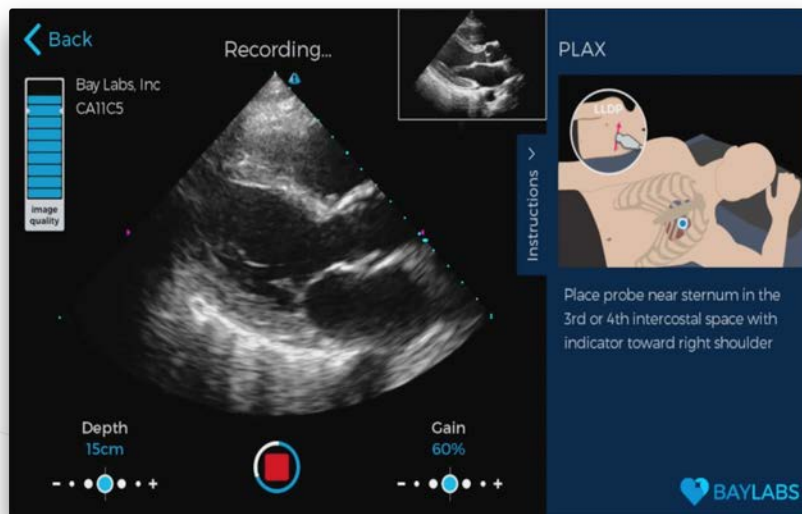
**Society of  
Critical Care Medicine**  
The Intensive Care Professionals

**MedStar Health**

Knowledge

24

## BayLabs / Caption Health



MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

25

## BayLabs / Caption Health



In this study, eight registered nurses (RNs) with no prior cardiac ultrasound experience used Caption Guidance to acquire a total of 240 limited exams, following a short training course. Patients were stratified to include a wide range of body-mass index and cardiac pathologies. The RNs acquired limited echo exams of 10 views each. Each exam was assessed by a panel of 5 expert cardiologists to determine if the exam was of sufficient quality to make a set of specific qualitative visual assessments.

Caption Guidance successfully met all four primary endpoints, meeting the pre-specified criteria for study success. The criteria for study success was that greater than 80% of exams provided sufficient quality for specific clinical assessments. Namely, the RNs successfully acquired limited echo exams for qualitative visual assessments of left ventricular size: 98.8%, 95% CI [96.7, 100]; left ventricular function: 98.8% [96.7, 100]; right ventricular size: 92.5% [88.1, 96.9]; and pericardial effusion: 98.8% [96.7, 100].

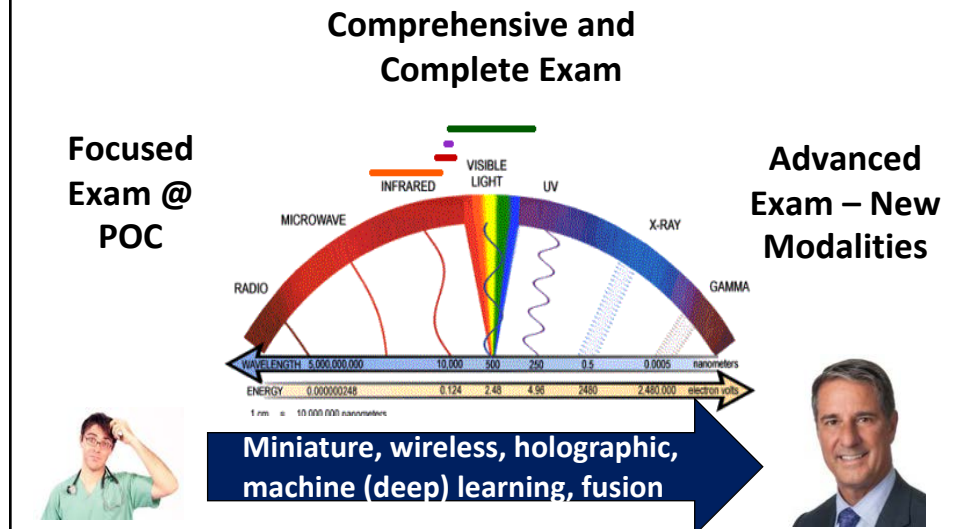
MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

26



## The Future: A Spectrum of CV Ultrasound



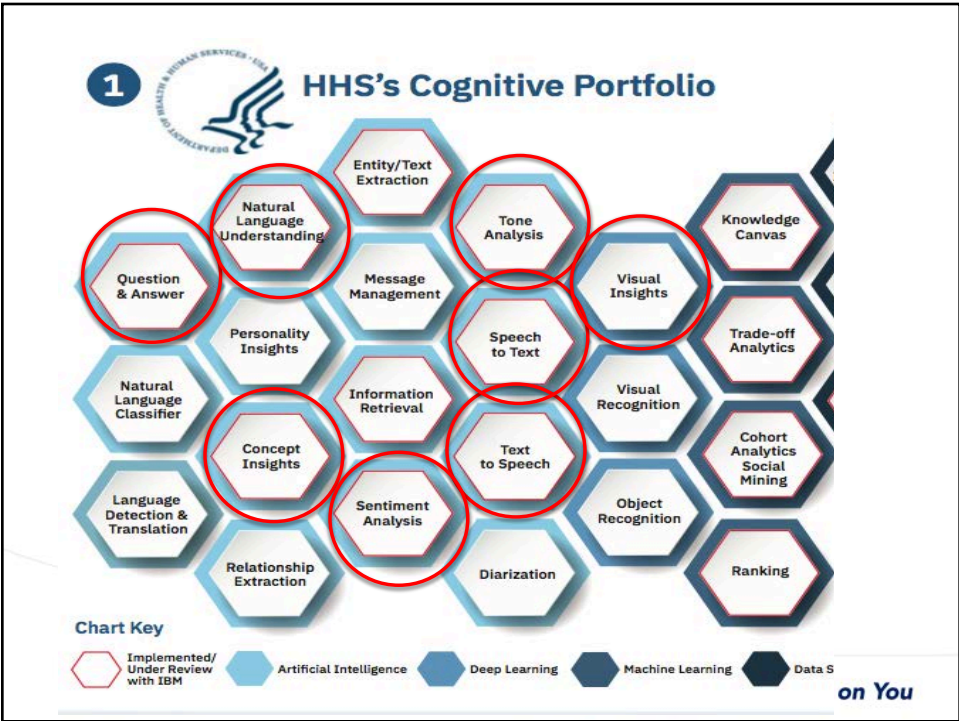
27

## Artificial intelligence & Healthcare

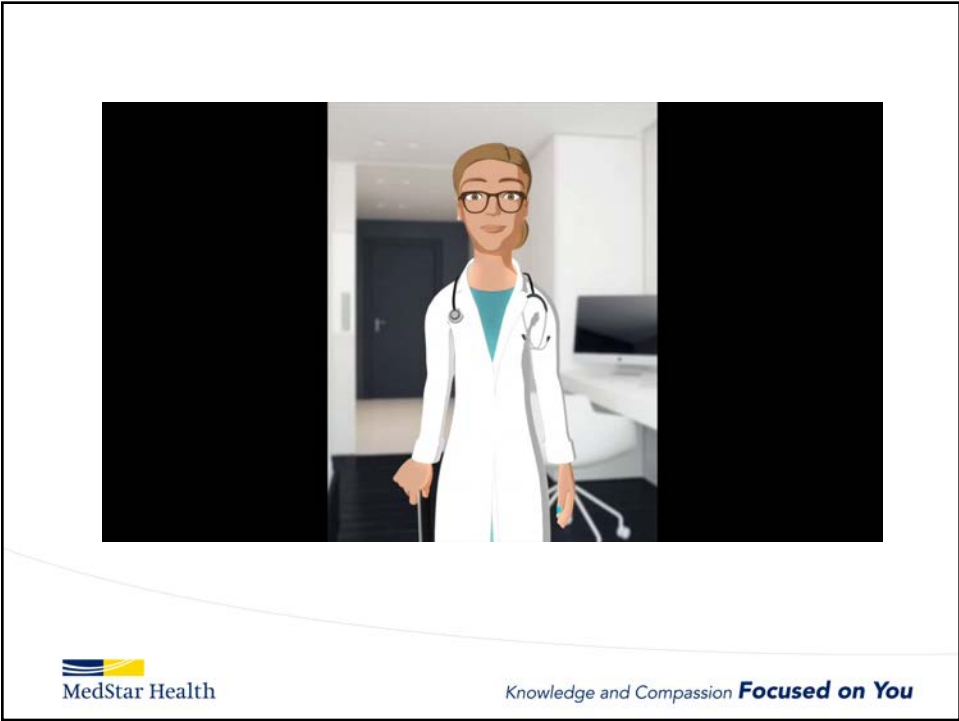
Dr. Mohamed N. Ahmed  
IBM Distinguished Engineer, Chief Scientist  
Watson & Cognitive Solutions



28



29



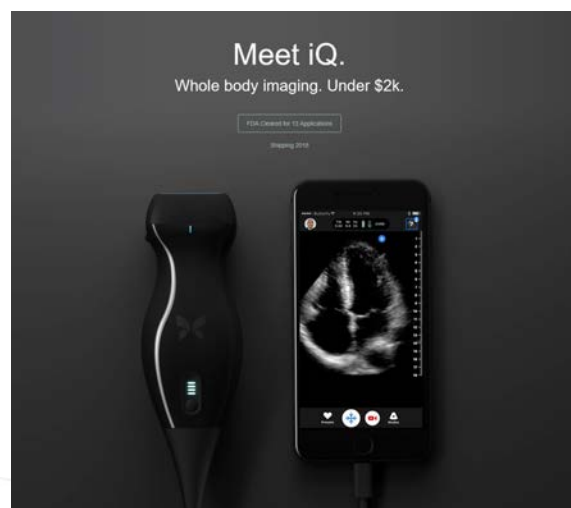
30

MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

31

## Butterfly and AI: Will it Democratize Echo?



32

MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

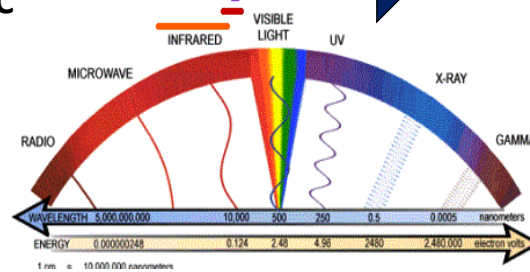
32

## The Future of CV Ultrasound ??????

Focused Exam  
@ POC

Machine learning?

Complete Exam



Miniaturize and machine learning

Knowledge and Compassion **Foca**



33

## Today AI and Cardiac Imaging - Summary

- AI and Machine Learning can be used to:
  - Facilitate image acquisition even in less experienced hands
  - Optimize efficiency and work flow
  - Minimize errors and interpretation variability
  - Standardize processes and reporting

34

“AI won’t replace radiologists, but  
radiologists who use AI may replace  
the ones who don’t.”

Dr. Mark Michalski, MGH/Brigham



  
MedStar Health

Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**

35

## DISCOMFORT IS NATURAL



36



Thank You!



37



Knowledge and Compassion **Focused on You**