

Large-scale pancreatic cancer detection via non-contrast CT and deep learning

nature medicine



Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-023-02640-w

Large-scale pancreatic cancer detection via non-contrast CT and deep learning

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Received: 9 February 2023

Accepted: 12 October 2023

Published online: 20 November 2023

Check for updates

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它疯狂地求生存、充满创意; 它手段残酷、精明狡诈; 它寸土必争,还具有防御意识。 有时候,它似乎是在教我们要怎样才能生存下来。 ——《癌症传:重病之王》







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背景和贡献



背景:

- 胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)是最致命的实体恶性肿瘤,被发现时通常是晚期且无法手术,尽管PDAC的预后(根据临床经验预测的患者生存率等)较差,但其早期或偶然检测已经被证明可以显著提高患者生存率,PDAC的高危个体的中位总生存期为98年,而监测之外的个体只有15年(早发现,早干预)。
- PDAC筛查可以降低PDAC相关死亡率。然而,由于PDAC的患病率相对较低,在普通人群中进行有效筛查需要高灵敏度和高特异性,以降低过度诊断的风险。目前的的筛查技术存在局限性,无法在普通人群中实施。
- 非造影计算机断层扫描(CT)提供了大规模筛查的潜力,然而,使用非造影CT识别PDAC一直被认为是不可能的,而增强CT的成本太高,且对身体有副作用。

贡献:

- 提出了人工智能胰腺癌检测(Pancreatic Cancer Detection with Artificial Intelligence, PANDA),可以通过非造影CT检测和分类胰腺病变。
- 与非增强CT结合, PANDA在区分常见胰腺病变亚型方面不劣于使用增强CT。

PANDA

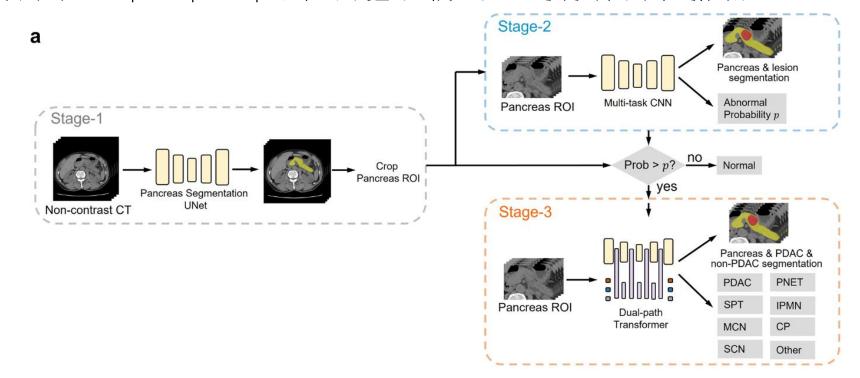


Stage 1 (Pancreas Localization):

由于胰腺病灶在CT扫描中通常是一个小区域,因此胰腺的定位可以加速病灶发现的过程,剪除无关信息,以便对胰腺区域进行专门训练。

Method:

输入图像尺寸为(224, 192, 56),采用nnU-Net对图像进行分割,并将CT的胰腺部分取出,采用固定的大小(160, 256, 40),以便更细粒度对CT进行分类和预测。

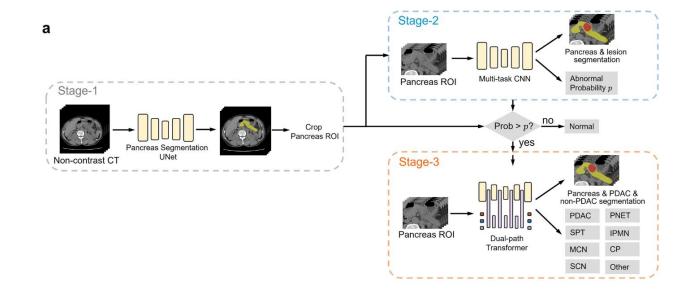


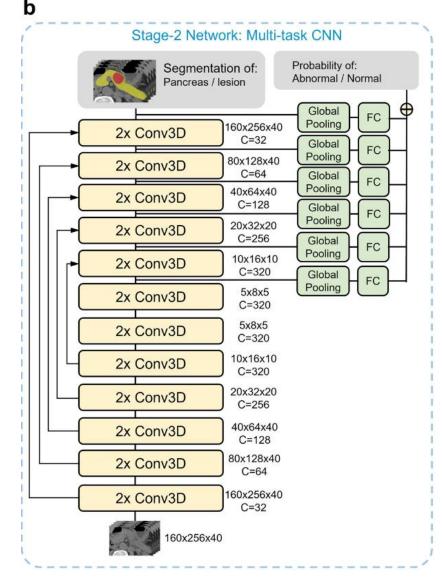
PANDA



Stage 2 (Lesion Detection):

这一阶段的目的是检测病变(PDAC/Non-PDAC)V5 Normal Method: 采用nnLl-Net对图像进行进一步分割(分割病灶),同时在模型中加入多尺度池化层,预测病变概率。 Loss Function: 该网络由分割损失和分类损失共同监督: $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{seg} + \alpha \mathcal{L}_{cls}$,其中分割损失 \mathcal{L}_{seg} 是由Dice损失和体素交叉熵损失的均匀混合,分类损失是交叉熵损失。 α 设置为 $\mathbf{0.3}$ 以平衡两个损失函数的贡献。





PANDA

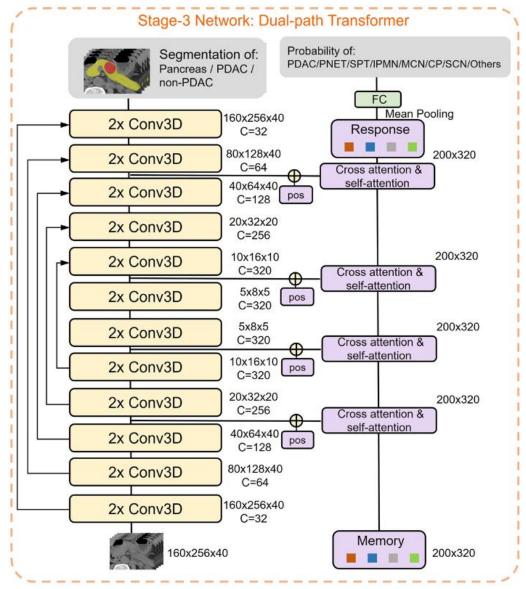


Stage 3 (Differential Diagnosis):

第三阶段的目标是胰腺病变类型的鉴别诊断,分为八个亚型,即PDAC,PNET,SPT,IPMN,MCN,慢性胰腺炎,SCN和其他。

Method: 采用nnU-Net对图像进行进一步分割(分割病灶:胰腺/PDAC/Non-PDAC),同时在模型中加入可学习的记忆 token与跨层共享的可学习的位置编码,cross-attention和 self-attention: $y^m=$

 $softmax(\frac{(q^m(k^{cm}))^T}{\sqrt{d}})v_n^{cm}$;其中 q^m,k^m,v^m 为 memory的query,key,value。 $k^{cm}=[k^ck^m]$, $v^{cm}=[v^cv^m]$ 。 k^c,v^c 为图像的key和value。



衡量指标

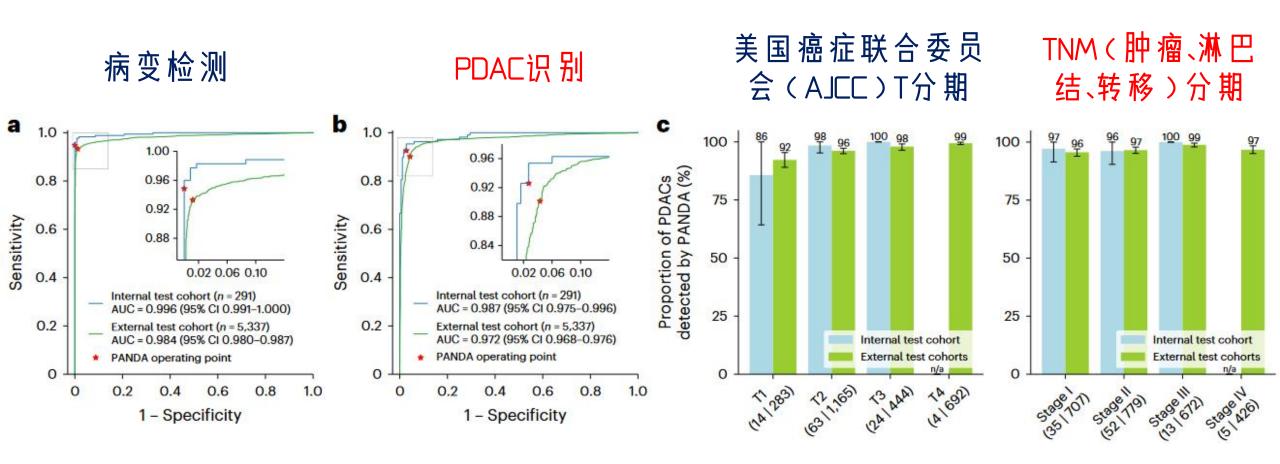


Sensitivity (敏感性), Specificity (特异性), AUC

预测\实际		金标准		合计		
		阳性	阴性	ΠИ		
诊断结果	阳性	真阳性 (TP)	假阳性 (FP)	prediction positive=TP+FP	PPV=TP/prediction positive, Precision	FDR=FP/prediction positive
	阴性	假阴性 (FN)	真阴性 (TN)	prediction negative=FN+TN	FOR=FN/prediction positive	NPV=TN/prediction positive
合计		condition positive=TP+FN	condition negative=FP+TN	N=TP+FN+FP+TN		
		TPR=TP/condition positive, Sensitivity, Recall	FPR=FP/condition negative, 1-Specificity			
		FNR=FN/condition positive, 1-Sensitivity	TNR=TN/condition negative, Specificity			

Internal Evaluation & External Evaluation



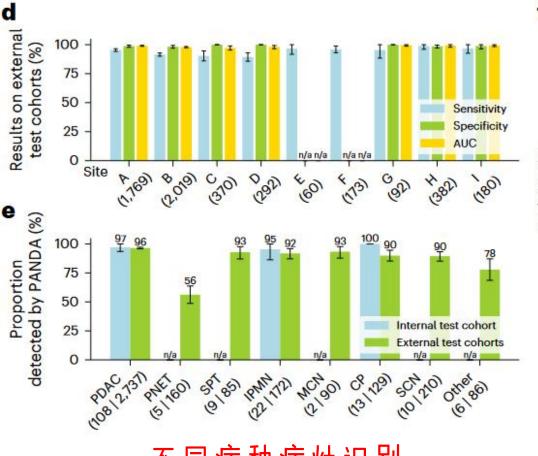


Internal Evaluation & External Evaluation

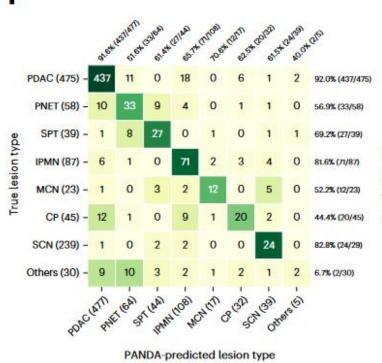


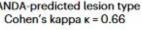
外部鉴别诊断阵列中不同机构数据



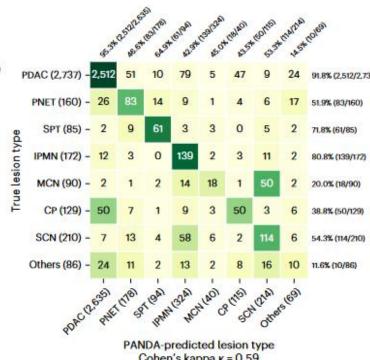


不同病种病灶识别





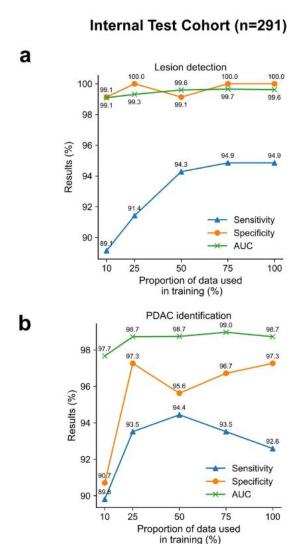


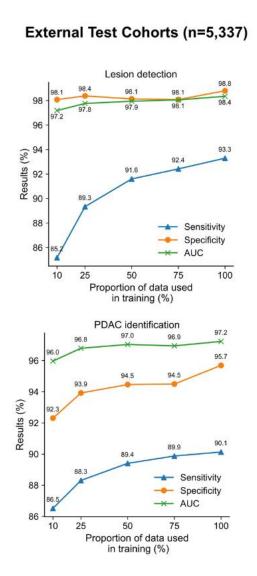


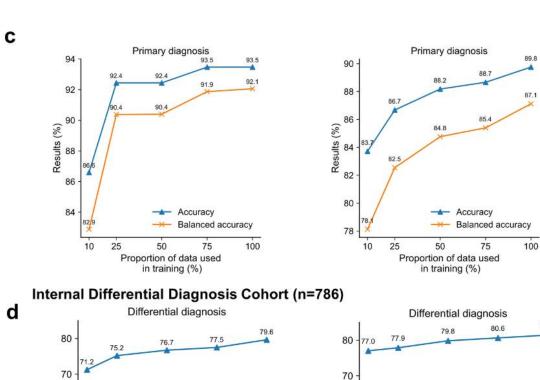
Cohen's kappa k = 0.59

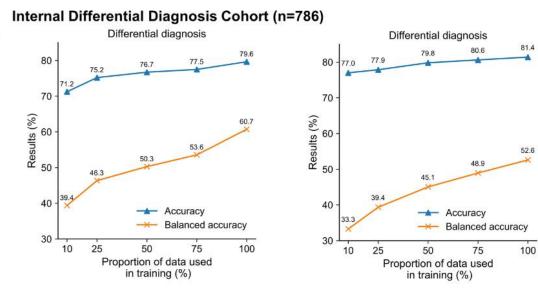
Internal Evaluation & External Evaluation





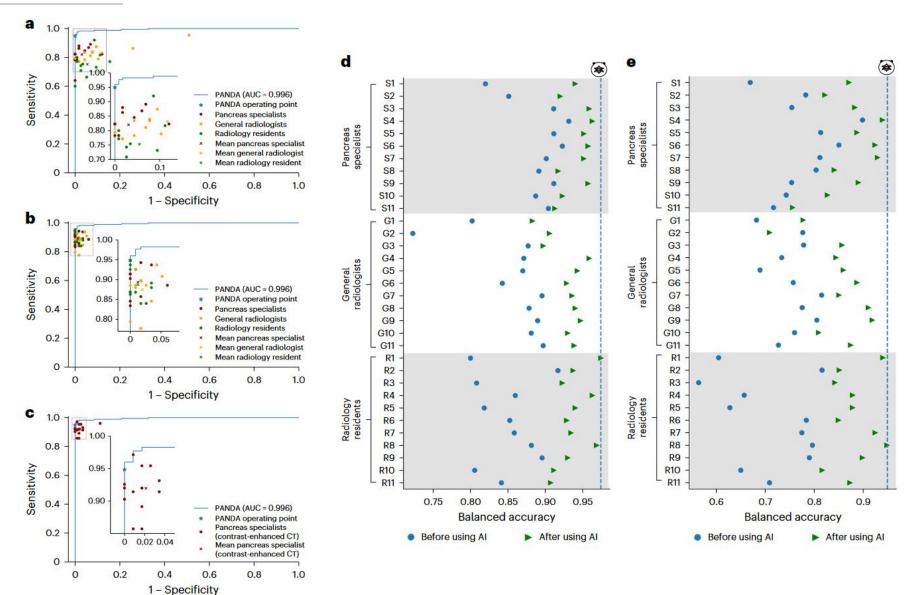






Reader Studies

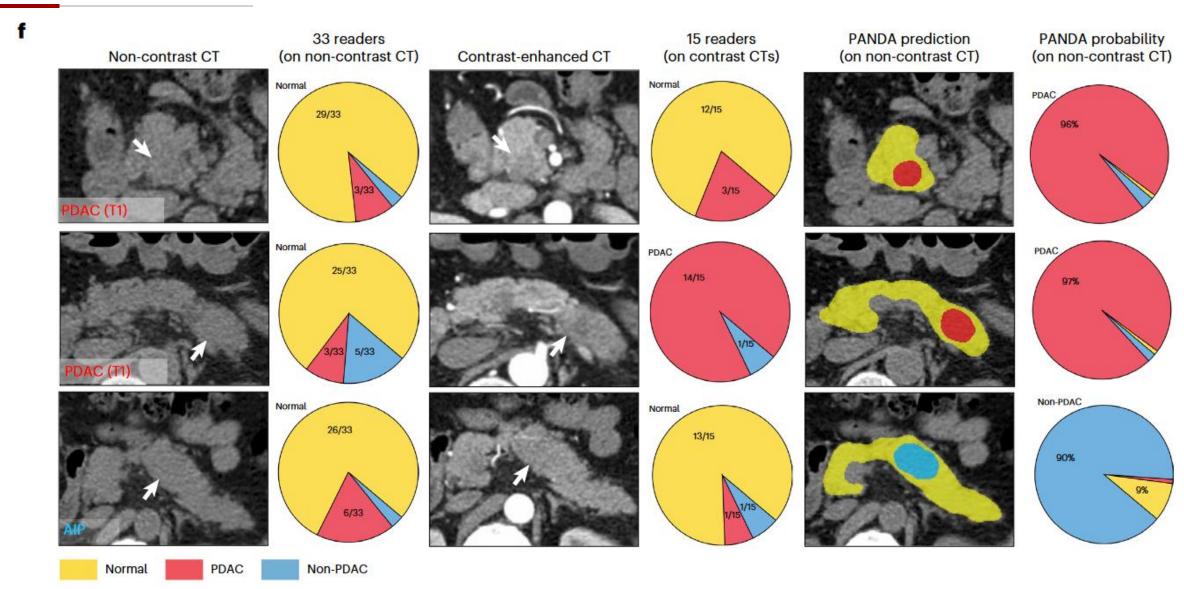




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Reader Studies

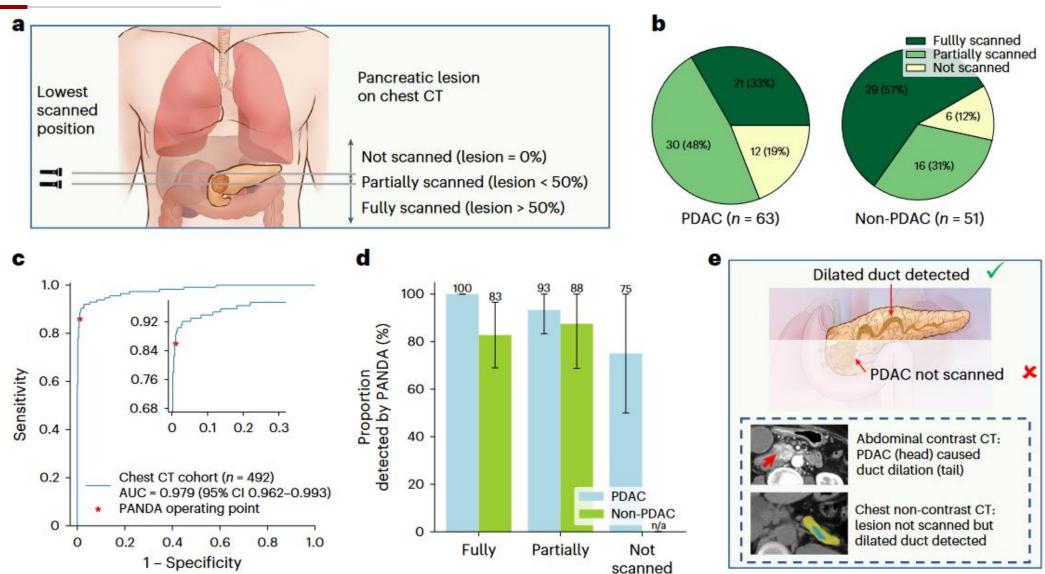




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Lesion Detection on Chest CT

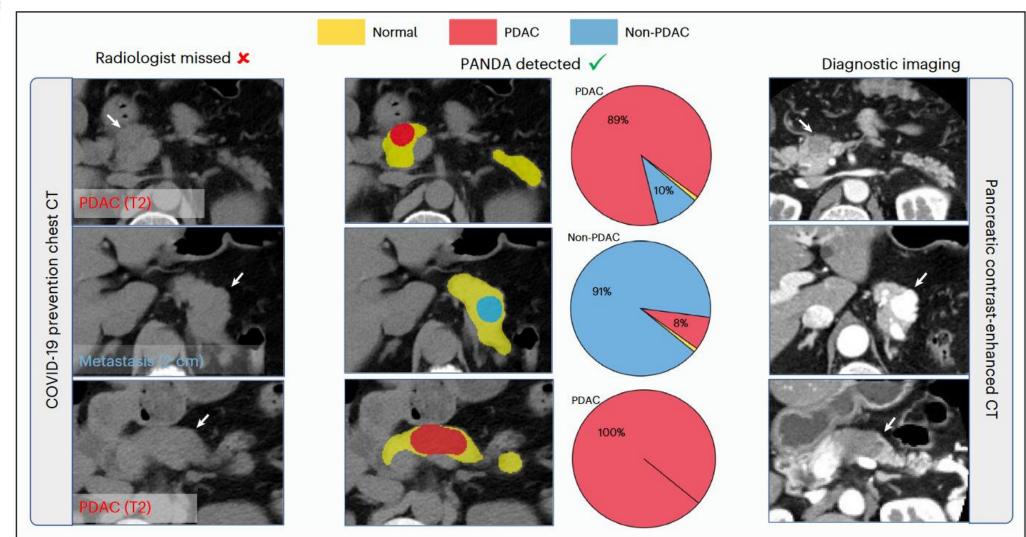




Lesion Detection on Chest CT

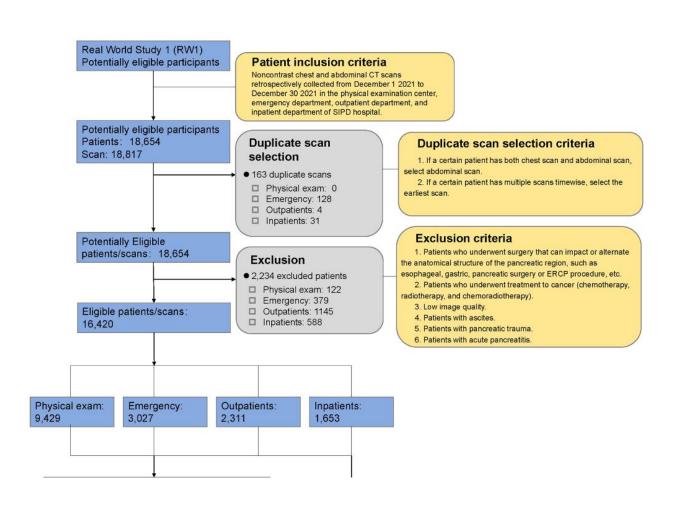


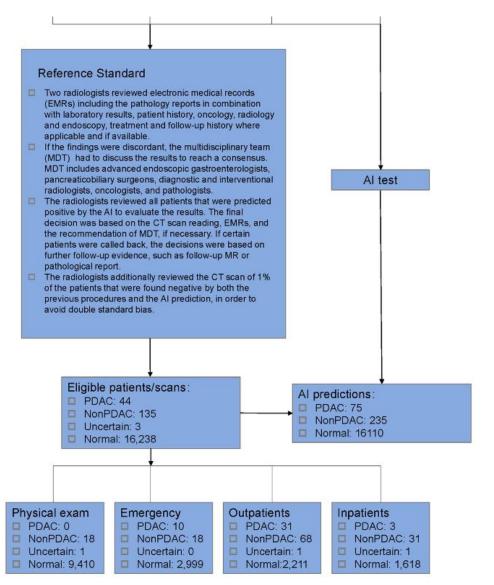




Real-World Study



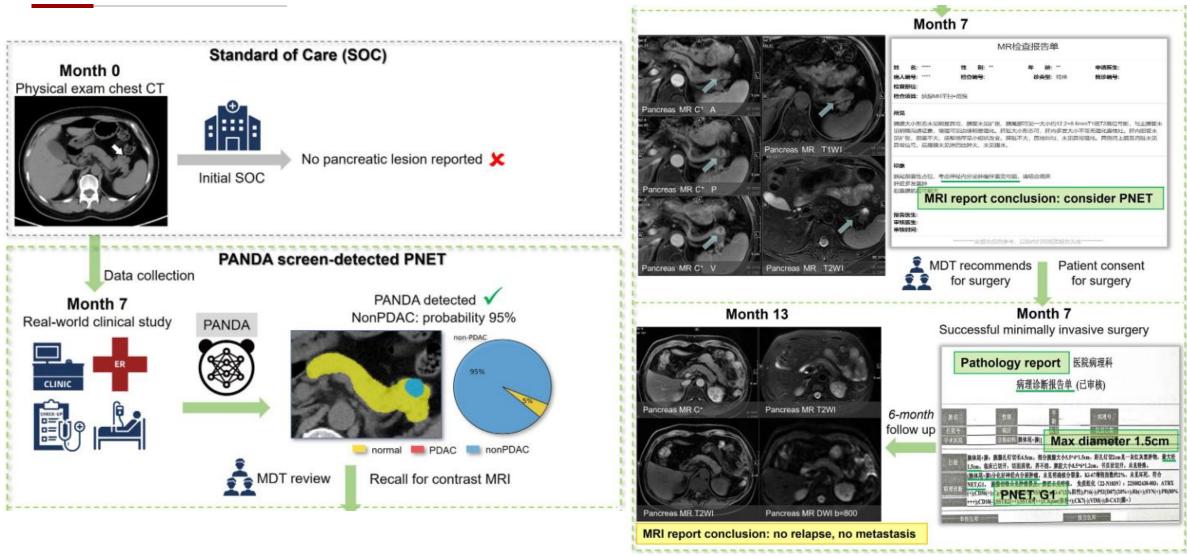




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真实案例





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Reader Experience



Reader ID	Experience (yr)	CT read per year	Pancreatic CT read per year	Traning/Expertise
	(0)			
Specialist 1 (S1)	17	7,500	950	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 2 (S2)	14	3,000	550	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 3 (S3)	14	15,000	1,500	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 4 (S4)	7	20,000	2,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 5 (S5)	7	12,000	460	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 6 (S6)	7	12,000	1000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 7 (S7)	9	7500	340	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 8 (S8)	12	11,000	450	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 9 (S9)	13	16,565	2600	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 10 (S10)	8	15,000	560	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 11 (S11)	8	8000	1000	Pancreatic radiology
General 1 (G1)	13	3,000	150	General radiology
General 2 (G2)	31	5,000	300	General radiology
General 3 (G3)	9	13,000	200	General radiology
General 4 (G4)	9	3800	170	General radiology
General 5 (G5)	8	1,800	100	General radiology
General 6 (G6)	8	20,000	500	General radiology
General 7 (G7)	8	1500	100	General radiology
General 8 (G8)	10	15,000	300	General radiology
General 9 (G9)	9	3200	150	General radiology
General 10 (G10)	10	18,000	200	General radiology
General 11 (G11)	9	3000	150	General radiology

Resident 1 (R1)	2	4,500	300	General radiology
Resident 2 (R2)	3	5,000	350	General radiology
Resident 3 (R3)	2	1,000	200	General radiology
Resident 4 (R4)	2	12,000	1,000	General radiology
Resident 5 (R5)	2	500	100	General radiology
Resident 6 (R6)	4	6500	200	General radiology
Resident 7 (R7)	2	300	100	General radiology
Resident 8 (R8)	8	$12,\!000$	350	General radiology
Resident 9 (R9)	4	6000	200	General radiology
Resident 10 (R10)	2	1200	100	General radiology
Resident 11 (R11)	4	6000	200	General radiology
Specialist 12 (S12)	6	16,000	400	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 13 (S13)	7	17,000	400	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 14 (S14)	7	15,000	500	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 15 (S15)	12	17,000	2,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 16 (S16)	8	25,000	500	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 17 (S17)	10	17,000	1,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 18 (S18)	6	23,000	500	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 19 (S19)	12	20,000	2,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 20 (S20)	12	30,000	3,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 21 (S21)	6	17,000	400	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 22 (S22)	7	$15,\!000$	1,000	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 23 (S23)	19	20,000	450	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 24 (S24)	10	20,000	450	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 25 (S25)	10	20,000	500	Pancreatic radiology
Specialist 26 (S26)	10	21,000	500	Pancreatic radiology

总结



本文提出了PANDA,可以检测七种最常见的胰腺病变和"other"病变,并在常规非增强 CT 扫描中诊断病变亚型。长期以来,这项任务一直被认为对于放射科医生来说是不可能的

在使用PANDA作为辅助手段的情况下,普通放射科医生也能够达到专家医生的水准。PANDA对外部中心和现实世界人群表现出有效的普遍性。

PANDA良好的通用性可归因于以下因素

- 训练数据来自大容量三甲医院,涵盖了中国人群的不同代表性
- 对于人工智能模型来说,非造影 CT 可能比造影增强 CT 更通用
- 结合了分割(捕获局部病理基础)和分类,降低了纯基于分类的人工智能模型的过度拟合风险
- 该模型经过调整,在大型训练集(n=3,208)的交又验证过程中产生 99%的特异性,以实现对误报的可靠控制
- 通过对外部中心和现实世界的误报进行微调,将特异性提高到 99.9%
- 关于训练数据,病例和对照采用相似的 CT 成像协议 (例如切片厚度、CT 剂量指数、口腔水)从而迫使模型专注于主要学习目标,而不是拟合捷径或混杂因素

PANDA可以很好地用于胸片CT和腹部CT来判断胰腺癌,为大面积筛查胰腺癌提供了可能性



它疯狂地求生存、充满创意; 它手段残酷、精明狡诈; 它寸土必争,还具有防御意识。 有时候,它似乎是在教我们要怎样才能生存下来。 ——《癌症传:重病之王》

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自我介绍





利友诚 北京大学博一 机器学习/医学图像 youchengli.com

我是北京大学智能科学与技术学院的博士生,导师是王立威教授。我对机器学习,尤其是计算机视觉在生物医学工程领域的应用很感兴趣。

正在寻求科研合作机会。课题组和北大肿瘤医院、协和等多家国内顶级肿瘤医院以及基层医院有合作。欢迎进行合作与交流。

Selected Paper (MICCAI2023 Early Accept):

Home > Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention – MICCAI 2023 > Conference paper

Mining Negative Temporal Contexts for False Positive Suppression in Real-Time Ultrasound Lesion Detection

<u>Haojun Yu, Youcheng Li, QuanLin Wu, Ziwei Zhao, Dengbo Chen, Dong Wang & Liwei Wang 🖯</u>

Conference paper | First Online: 01 October 2023

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Part of the Lecture Notes in Computer Science book series (LNCS, volume 14225)

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News (outstanding student featured in the promotion of Xian Jiaotong University.):





Q&A

汇报人: 利友诚