



Research Clinician Perspective

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Disclosures and Disclaimer

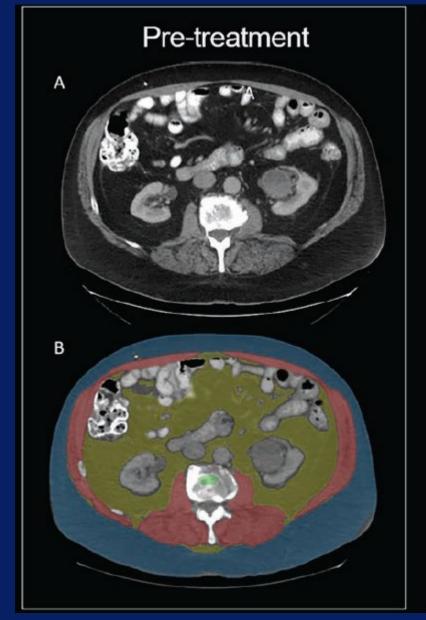
- Patent royalties from iCAD, ScanMed, PingAn,
 Philips, Translation Holdings, MGB
- Past research support from Ping An

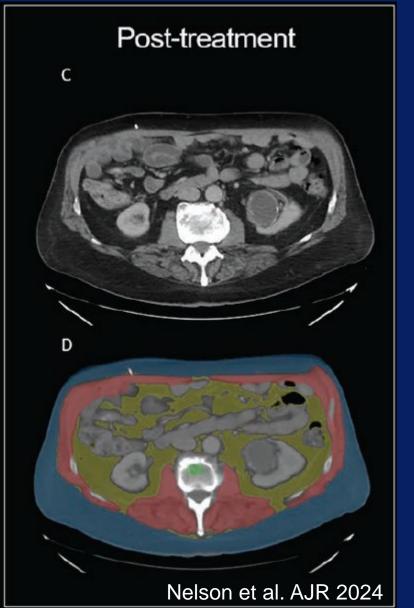
 Views expressed are mine alone and not necessarily those of NIH or DHHS

Imaging Phenotyping

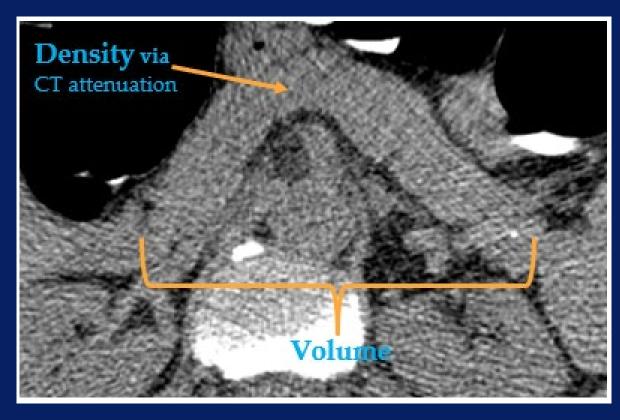
- Assessment of expressed traits as influenced by genetics and the environment
- Missing ingredient due to image complexity
- One of my lab's major contributions to medicine
- Enables:
 - Assessment of treatment response
 - Data mining of unstructured imaging data
 - Integration with non-imaging data

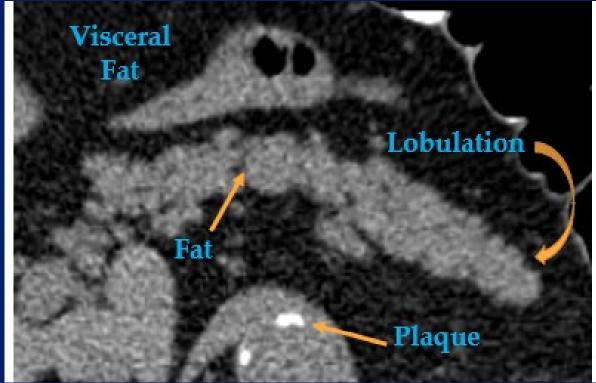
Body Composition and Semaglutide Therapy





Pancreatic CT and Diabetes





Example Scenario

- NIDDK multi-institutional trial of acute and chronic pancreatitis
- CT scans vary from one institution to another
- Substantial effort involved in harmonizing the imaging data

Data Scarcity

- Data are the new oil
- Al model development requires large datasets from different populations
- Well-labeled data are helpful but expensive

Editorials

Michael W. Vannier Ronald M. Summers

Sharing Images¹

Imaging Data Archives

- Different data formats for different archives
- Multiplicity of archives
- Wide variety of interfaces
- User agreements vary from permissive to very restrictive
- Metadata vary widely
- Costs vary widely

Image Formats

- Clinical images are voluminous in individual size and numbers
- DICOM is frequently advocated but is storage inefficient
- NIFTI is storage efficient, but metadata can be lost

Clinical Text and Metadata Formats

- Text anonymization is challenging
- Manual review often required
- CSV format for sharing wide variety of data types

What is Needed

- Data harmonization for biomedical images & metadata
- Consolidation of image archives
- Standardized infrastructure
- More publicly available clinical data, particularly those data paid for by government

Al Model Sharing

- Minority of AI publications share the AI model
- Code sharing is most common but of limited utility

Clinical Text

- Corpuses are limited
- Most research uses the same clinical text corpuses
- Given LLMs and Gen AI, more clinical text needed
- Standards for clinical text anonymization desirable

Radiology

Feasibility of Using the Privacy-preserving Large Language Model Vicuna for Labeling Radiology Reports

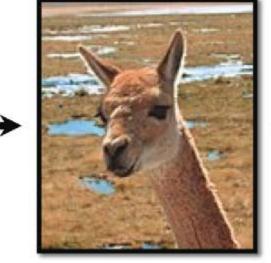
Pritam Mukherjee, PhD • Benjamin Hou, PhD • Ricardo B. Lanfredi, PhD • Ronald M. Summers, MD, PhD

A FINAL REPORT

EXAMINATION: CHEST (PORTABLE AP)

INDICATION: ___ year old woman with persistent tachypnea and hypoxia. worsening pleural effusion vs PNA worsening pleural effusion vs PNA

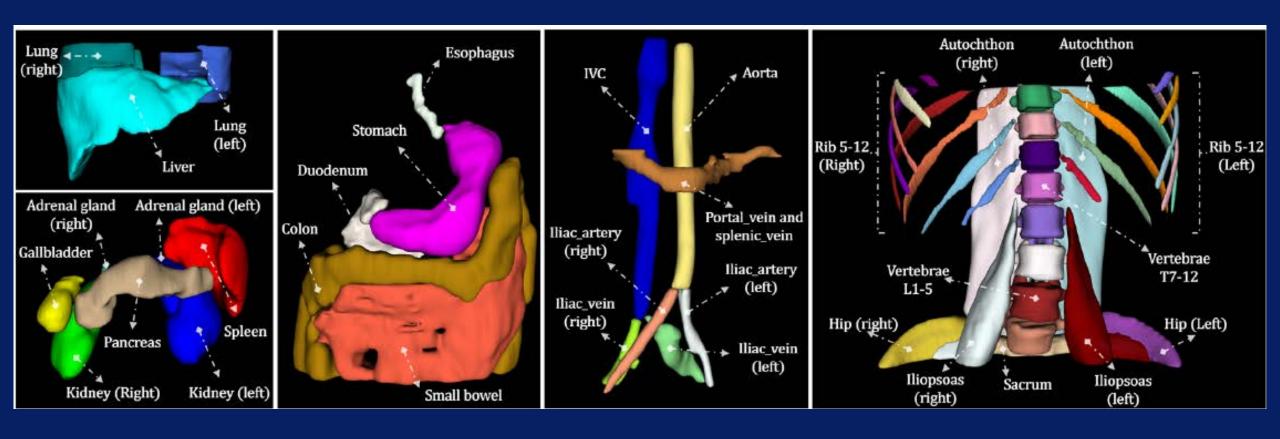
IMPRESSION: Comparison ___. No
relevant change. Minimal right and
moderate left pleural effusion, the
left pleural effusion is slightly
increasing. Moderate cardiomegaly.
Signs of mild pulmonary edema. No new
focal parenchymal opacities. Unchanged
alignment of the sternal wires,
unchanged. Left pectoral pacemaker.



Vicuna-13B

Report Labels:

- · Atelectasis: 0
- Cardiomegaly: 1
- · Consolidation: 0
- · Edema: 1
- · Enlg. Cardiomed.: 0
- · Fracture: 0
- Lung Lesion: 0
- · Lung Opacity: 0
- · Pleural Effusion: 1
- Pleural Other: 0
- · Pneumonia: 0
- Pneumothorax: 0
- Support Devices: 1



Summary

- Al has transformed biomedical image analysis and informatics
- Clinical images and text remain scarce
- Data archives must balance complexity with generalizability and cost
- Simplicity and standardization are desirable
- Making clinical data publicly available and AI ready will enable improved patient health

