

# **Crowd-Sourcing Quality in Imaging**

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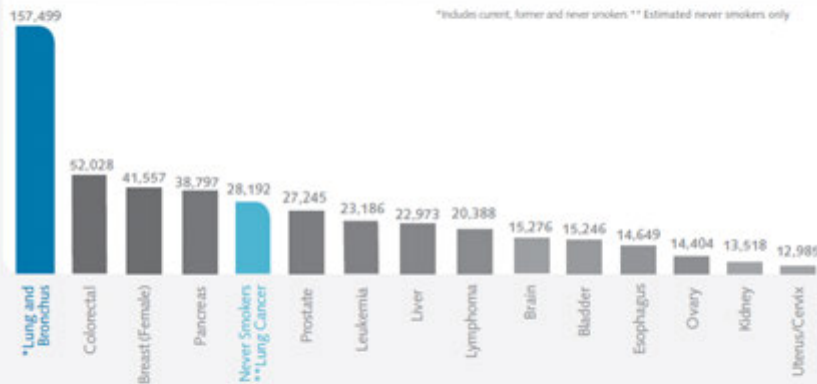
**2017 Dialog For Action on Cancer Screening and Prevention**

# Image Quality For Lung Cancer Screening

## 2015 LUNG CANCER FACTS



### LUNG CANCER IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF CANCER DEATH (i)



### SNAPSHOT OF PEOPLE WITH LUNG CANCER (ii)

20.9%  
CURRENT  
SMOKERS

60%  
FORMER  
SMOKERS

17.9%  
NEVER  
SMOKED

(i) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Deaths: National Vital Statistics Reports, Final Data for 2012. NVSr Volume 63, Number 9. 85 pp. (PH) 2014-1120. [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr63/nvsr63\\_09.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr63/nvsr63_09.pdf)

(ii) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, "Cigarette Smoking Among Adults - United States, 2006," November 9, 2007/56(44): 1157-1161, Table 2

## Since 2015: Annual Low Dose CT Screening is Reimbursed For Individuals at High Risk

**Proposed Decision Memo for Screening for Lung Cancer with Low Dose Computed Tomography (LDCT) (CAQ-00439N)**

**Decision Summary**

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) proposes that the evidence is sufficient to add a lung cancer screening counseling and shared decision making visit, and for appropriate beneficiaries, screening for lung cancer with low dose computed tomography (LDCT), once per year, as an additional preventive service benefit under the Medicare program only if all of the following criteria are met:

**Beneficiary eligibility criteria:**

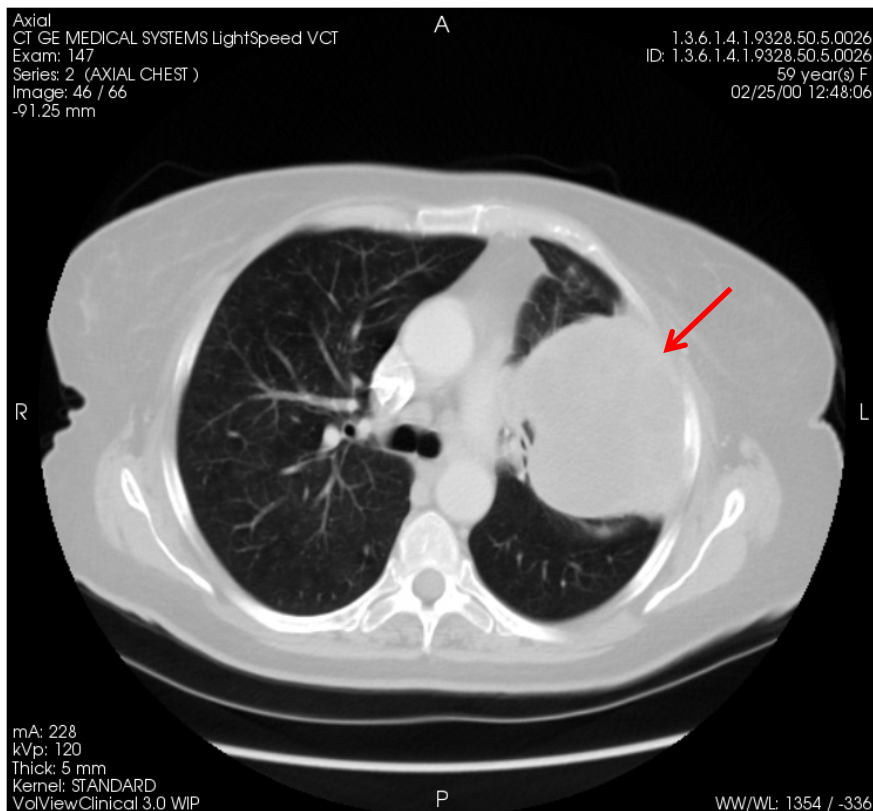
- Age 55-74 years;
- Asymptomatic (no signs or symptoms of lung disease);
- Tobacco smoking history of at least 30 pack-years (one pack-year = smoking one pack per day for one year; 1 pack = 20 cigarettes);
- Current smoker or one who has quit smoking within the last 10 years; and
- A written order for LDCT lung cancer screening that meets the following criteria:
  - For the initial LDCT lung cancer screening or cancer screening counseling and shared decision making (the Add) or qualified nonphysician provider (the Add);
  - For subsequent LDCT lung cancer screening (for example, during the Medicare annual wellness visit) or physician (as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations) as defined in Section 1861(r);

A lung cancer screening counseling and shared decision making visit must include the following:

- Determination of beneficiary eligibility (including pack-years) and if a former smoker, the number of years since last smoked;
- Shared decision making, including the use of a risk stratification tool and trial selection options;
- Consent on the importance of adherence to diagnosis and treatment;
- Consent on the importance of maintaining appropriate, offering additional Medicare services;
- If appropriate, the furnishing of a written order for cancer screening must contain the following:
  - Beneficiary date of birth;
  - At least pack-year smoking history must;
  - Current smoking status; and for former smokers, the date of last smoked;
  - Statement that the beneficiary is asymptomatic;
  - Initial of the ordering practitioner;

# Lung Cancer Screening

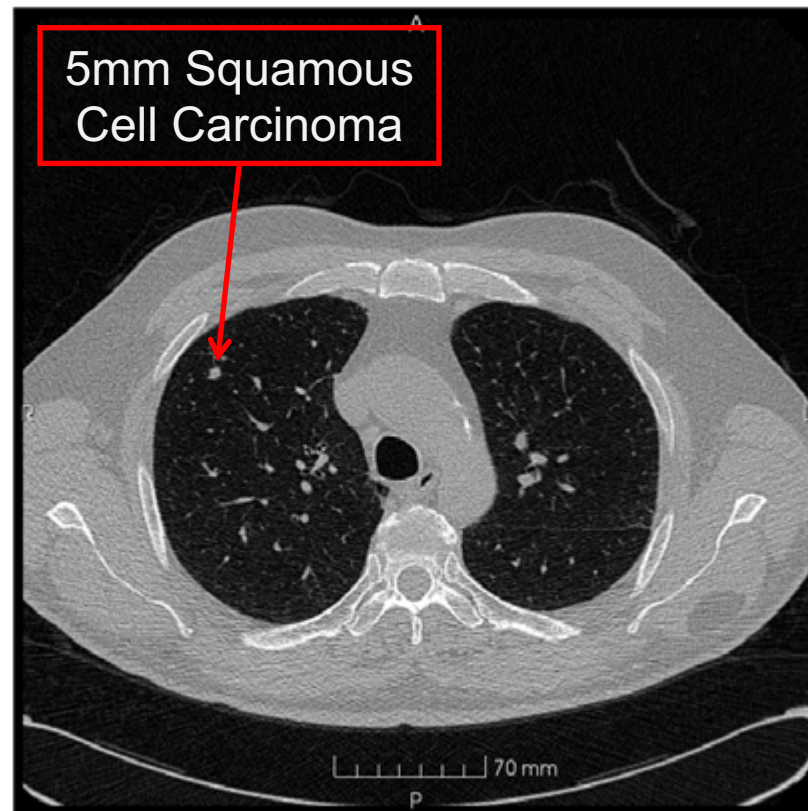
## Late-Stage Lung Cancer



[R. Gottlieb, Roswell Park Cancer Institute]

**~5% five year survival**

## Early Lung Cancer



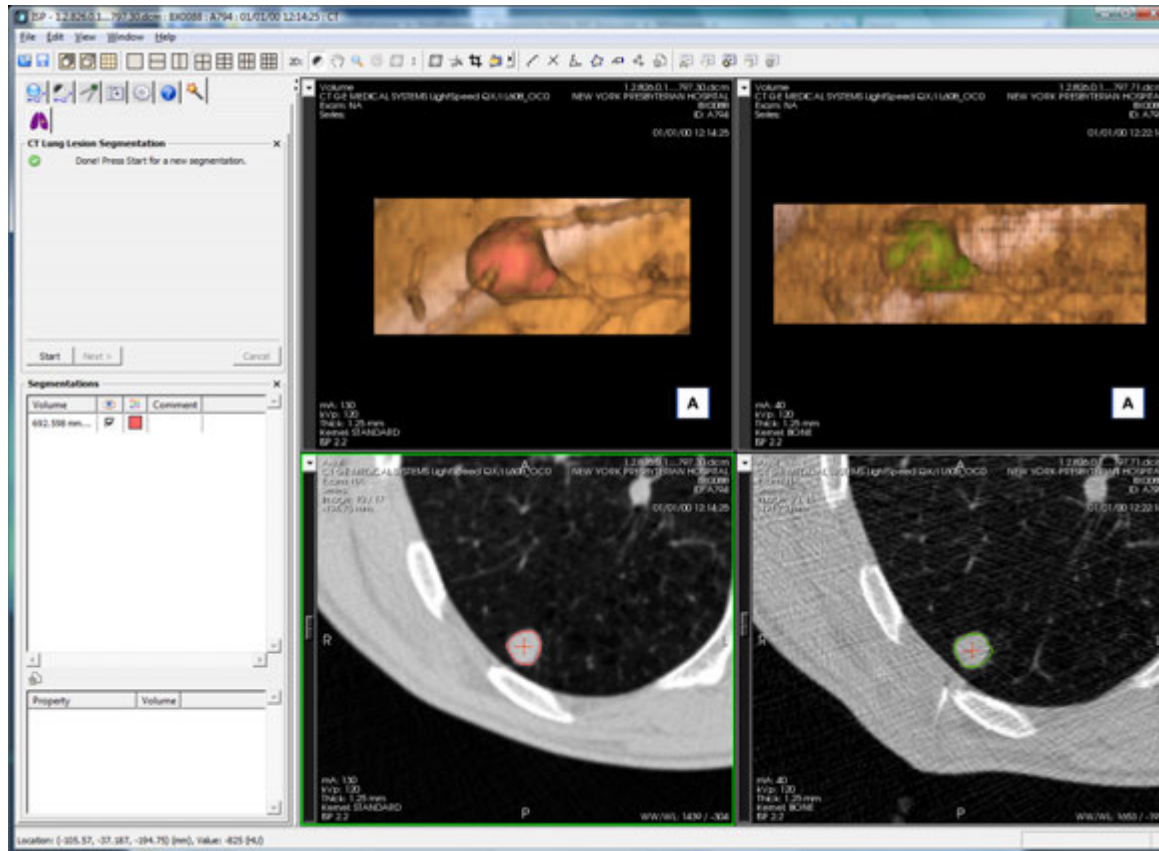
[Dr. Javier Zulueta, University of Navarra]

**~85% five year survival**

# Pulmonary Nodules

Time 1

Time 2



= 668 mm<sup>3</sup>

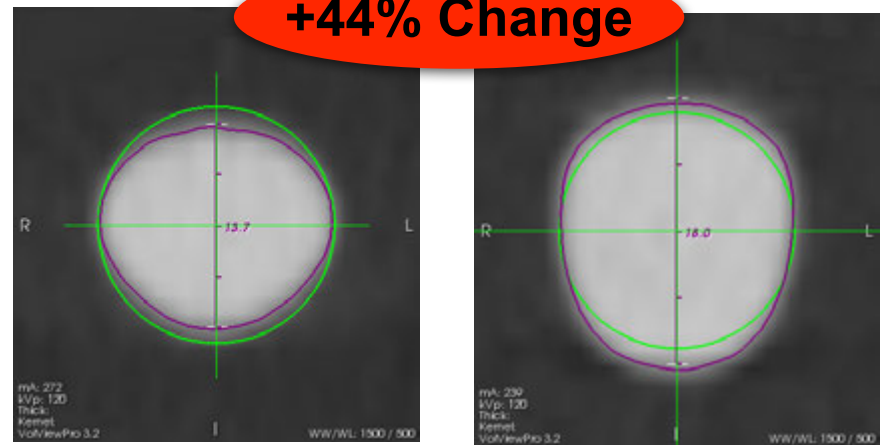
T2 = 661 mm<sup>3</sup>

$\Delta V = \text{No Change}$

# 2010: Roche ABIGAIL Study



**Model A  
Site 1**

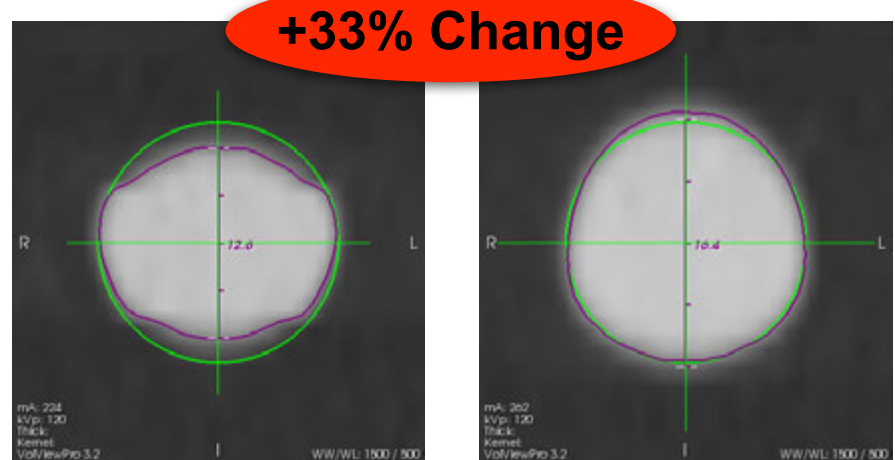


1654 mm<sup>3</sup>

2379 mm<sup>3</sup>



**Model A  
Site 2**



1601 mm<sup>3</sup>

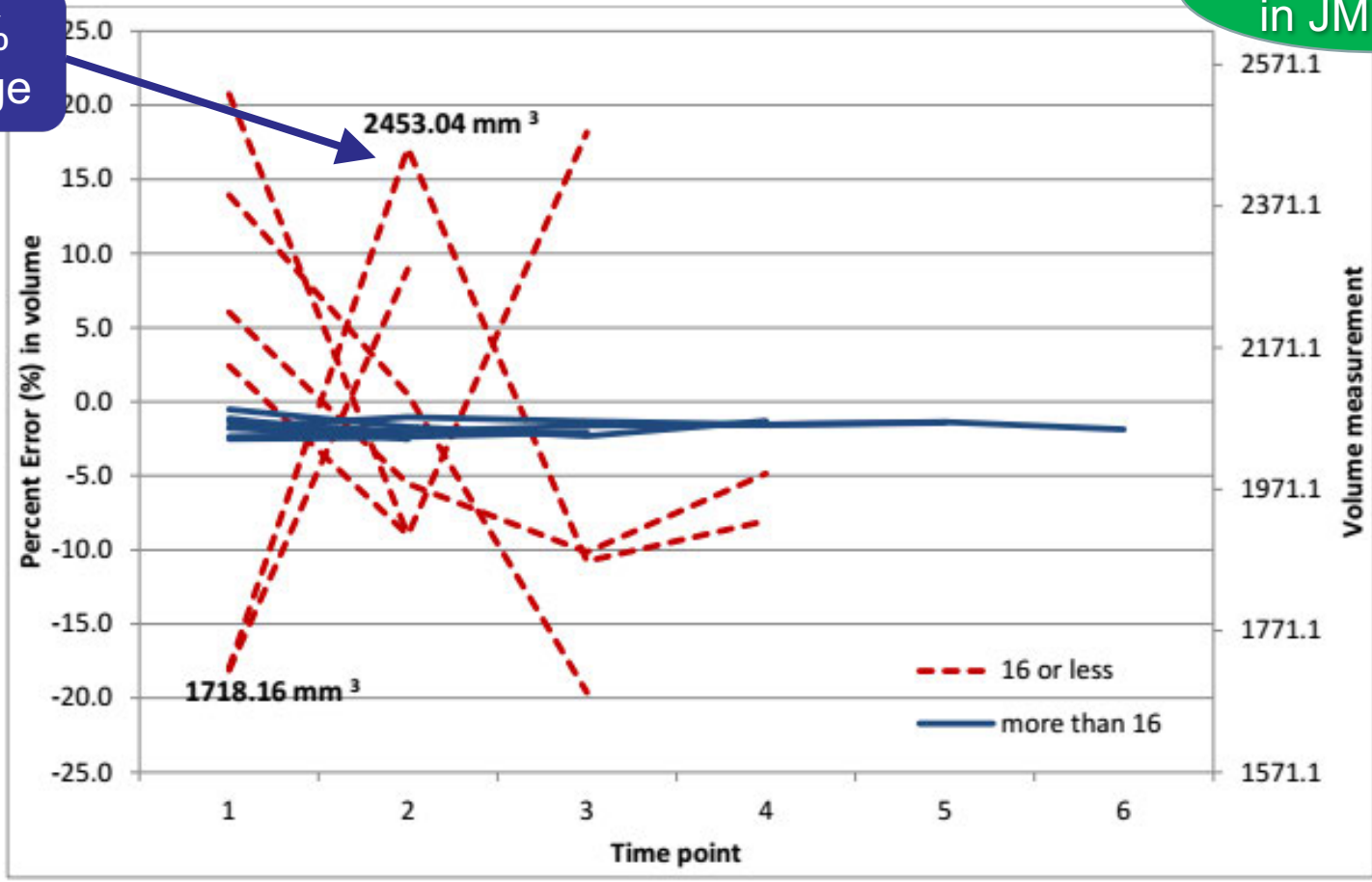
2127 mm<sup>3</sup>



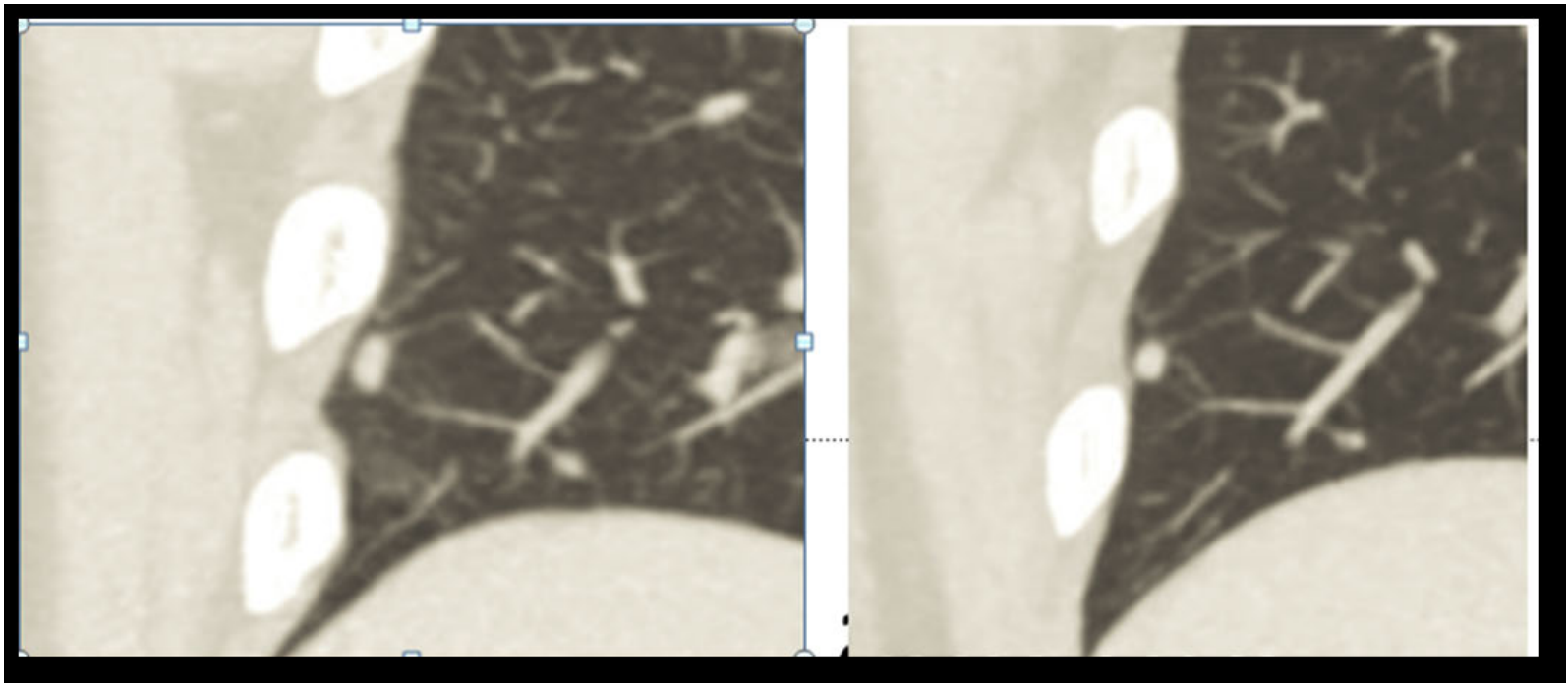
# Volume Measurements Over Time

To Appear  
in JMI 2016

+43%  
Change



# Periodic Z Warping



# 2016 CT Lung Cancer Screening Protocol Challenge

- **Goal**

- To quantitatively determine the most effective lung cancer screening CT scanners and protocols using an ultra-low cost, crowd-sourced approach.
- In addition, to identify the best protocols for combined lung cancer and COPD screening.





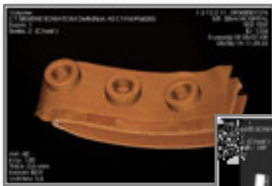
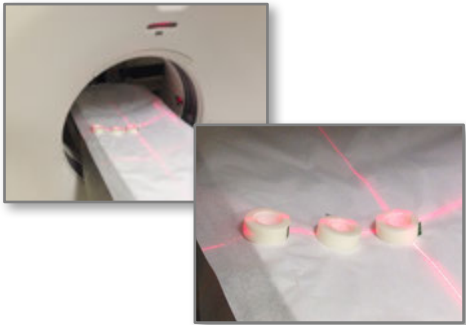
# Team

- Accumetra
  - Challenge Leadership
  - Image Assessment Technology
- Prevent Cancer Foundation
  - National Cancer Patient Advocacy
  - Lung Cancer Workshop XIII
- Lung Cancer Alliance
  - National Cancer Patient Advocacy
  - > 300 Framework Sites
- I-ELCAP
  - Largest Ongoing International Lung Cancer Screening Study
- COPD Foundation
  - National COPD Patient Advocacy



# Free CT Image Quality Report

Can Be Replaced  
With Calibrated  
Object



Tech Can Do  
The Scan In  
< 5 Minutes



Email

Upload



Optimize



# CT Scanning Site Participants



LUNG CANCER ALLIANCE

HelpLine 1-800-298-2436

SCREENING LUNG CANCER BASICS TREATMENT SUPPORT EVENTS GET INVOLVED RESEARCH

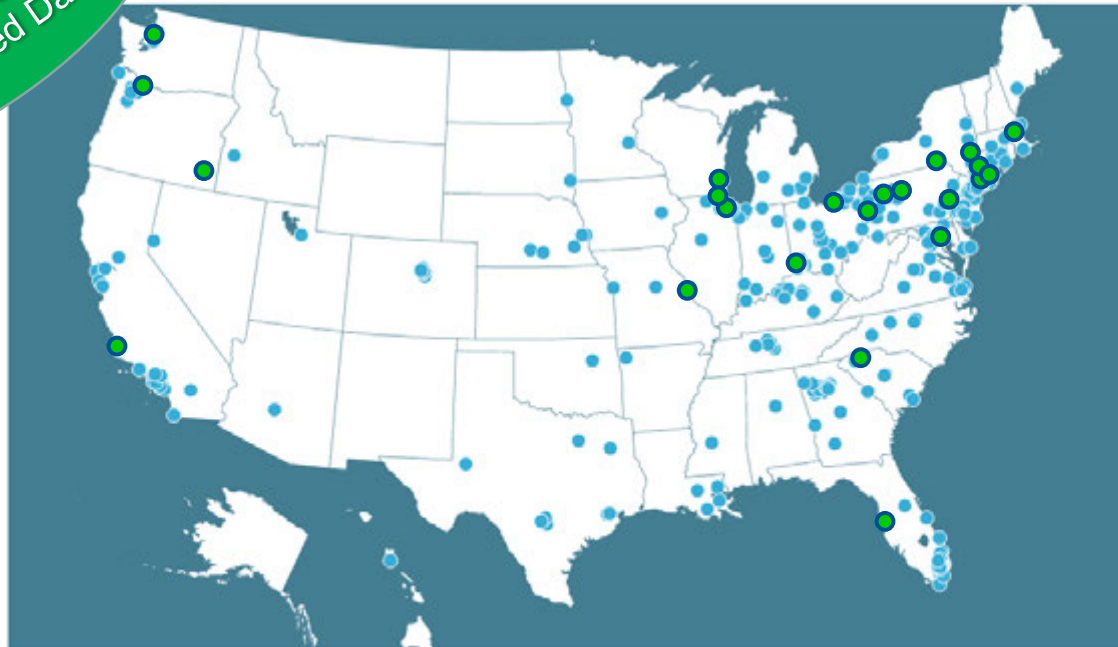
DONATE TODAY!

HOME >> RISK & SCREENING >> LUNG CANCER SCREENING >> SCREENING CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

## Screening Centers of Excellence

Find Screening Centers of Excellence near you, please click on your state or select from the list below. Use your mouse wheel to zoom in for a closer look at the map. You may also click and hold to drag the map to a new position.

27 Sites  
Submitted Data



- China
- Spain (2)
- Israel
- Switzerland

# CT Scanners (26 sites)

GE (19% = 10/53)	BrightSpeed8	8	1
	LightSpeed VCT	64	5
	Discovery CT750 HD	128	2
	Revolution CT	256	2
Siemens (50% = 27/53)	Sensation 16	16	2
	Biograph40	40	1
	Sensation64	64	4
	SOMATOM Definition	64	4
	SOMATOM Definition AS	40, 64, 128	6
	SOMATOM Definition AS+	128	4
	Definition AS+ 128	128	1
	Definition Edge 128	128	1
	SOMATOM Definition Flash	256	4
Philips (23% = 12/53)	Brilliance64	64	4
	IngenuityCT	128	5
	iCT 256	256	3
Toshiba (8% = 4/53)	Aquilion	64	1
	Aquilion ONE	320	3
<b>4 Manufacturers</b>	<b>18 Models</b>		<b>53 CT Scanners</b>

# CT Lung Screening Protocol Guidelines

## CT Acquisition

	Detectors ≥	Thickness ≤	Spacing ≤	Kernel
2016 RSNA/QIBA Small Nodule Profile (19% to 42%)	16	1.25	1.25	Highest Res.
2016 I-ELCAP Guidelines	64	1.25	1.25	Highest Res.
2015 European Society of Radiology	16	1.0	0.7	No Pref.
2015 American College of Radiology (10 Pillars Publication)	16	2.5, 1.0 pref.	No Pref.	No Pref.
2016 AAPM Lung Cancer Screening Protocols	16	2.5, 1.0 pref.	2.5, 1.0 pref.	Range, Not Easy

Our Specification: ≥ 16 detector rows, ≤1.25 thickness , ≤1.25 spacing



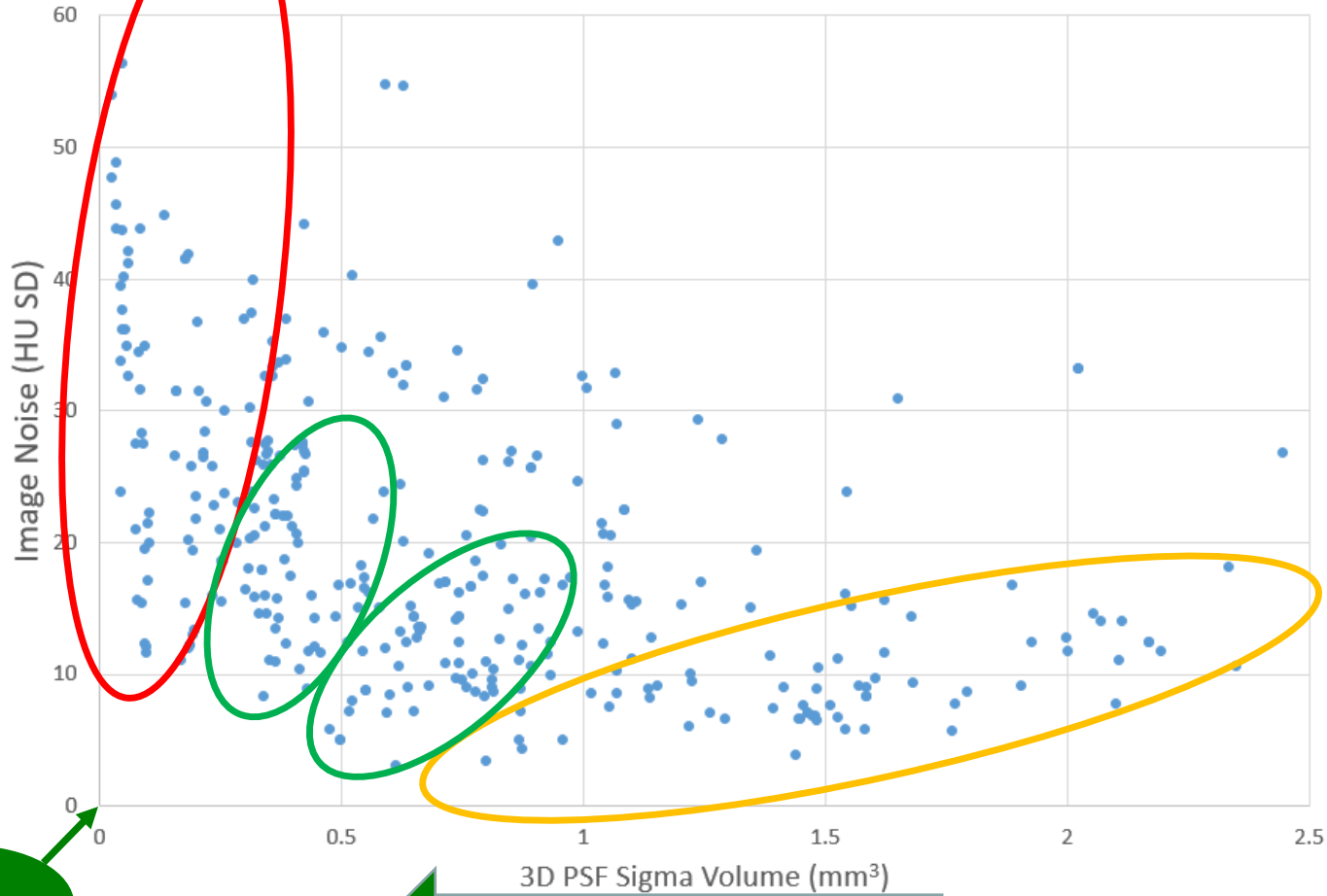
# Detection Slice Thickness & Recon Kernel

Slice Thickness	Sites	Soft Recon	Medium Recon	Edge En. Recon
$\leq 0.625$	4 (15%)	0	3	1
0.8, 1.0, 1.25	12 (46%)	6	2	4
$\geq 1.5$	10 (38%)	6	3	1

3 used 2mm ST & 1mm spacing

# All Data

Resolution vs Noise



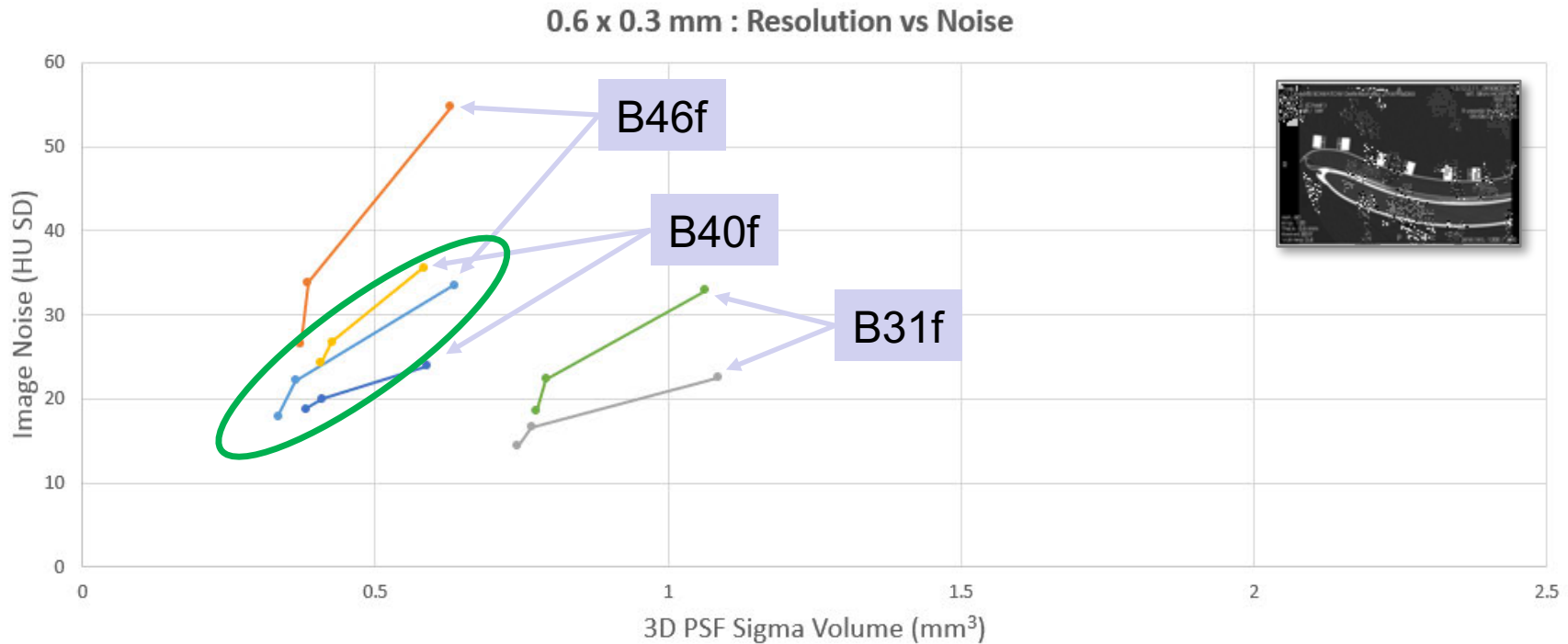
Better

Best Position

Better

# 0.6 mm Slice Thickness x 0.3mm Slice Spacing

**1000 Slices!**  
**Outside Guidelines**



All Data from One **Siemens SOMATOM Definition** CT Scanner  
Pitch 0.8, 0.5s/rotation, 120 kVp, 21 or 64 mA

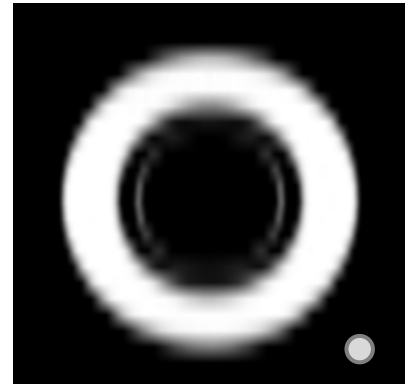
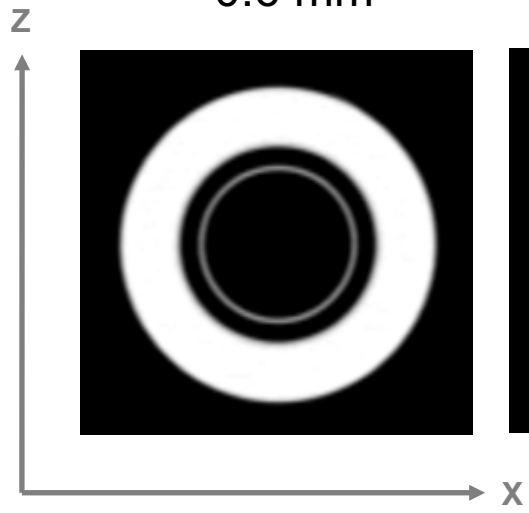
# CT Slice Thickness

0.6 mm

1.0 mm

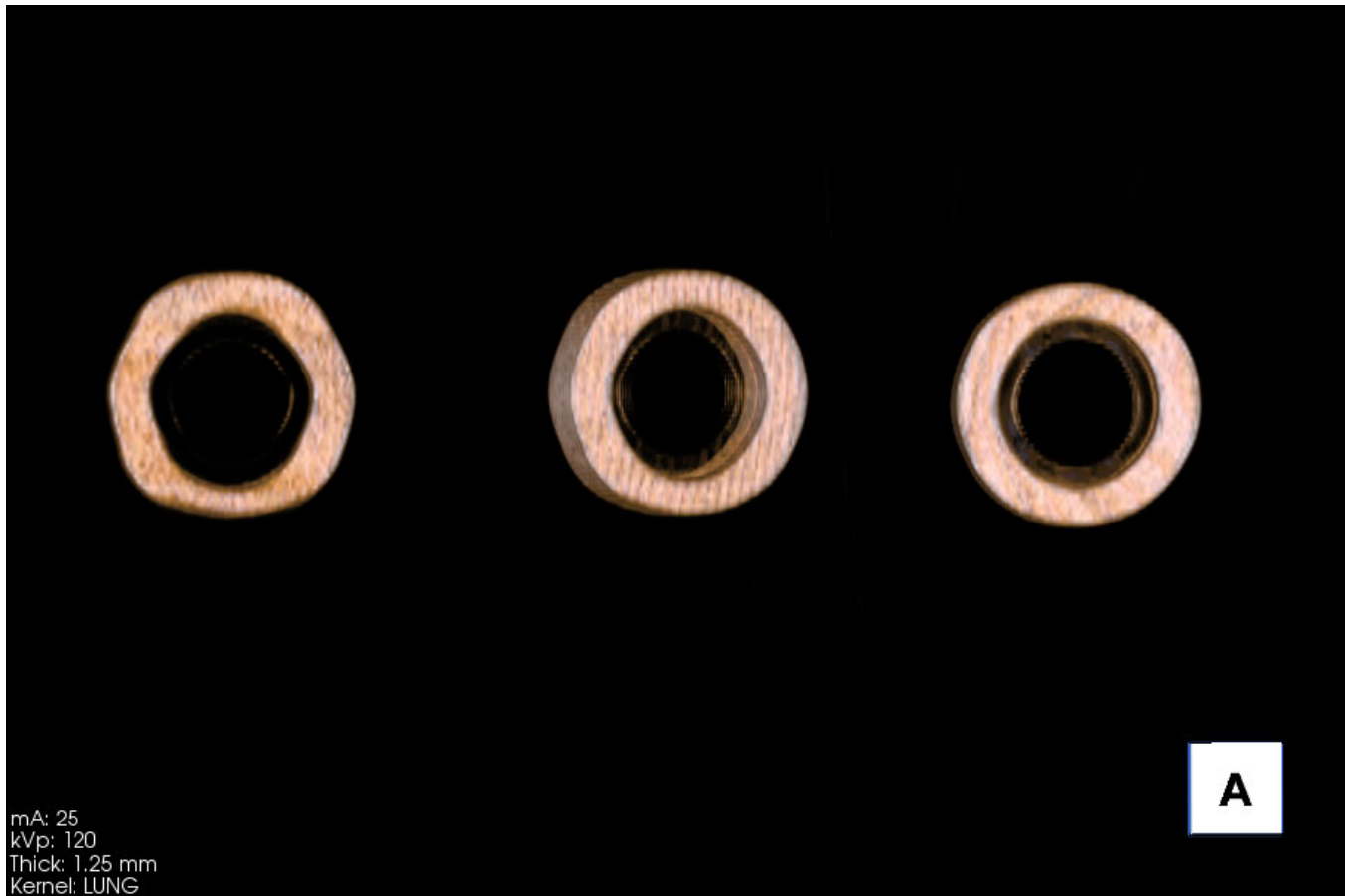
2.0 mm

3.0 mm



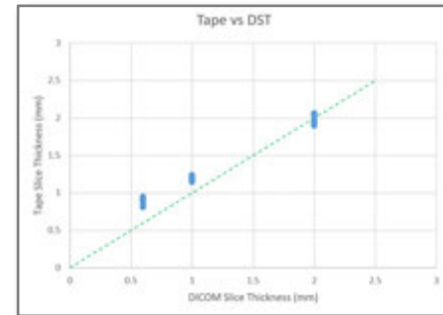
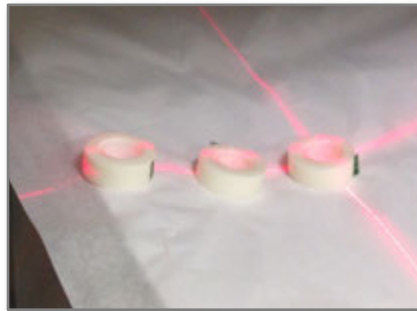
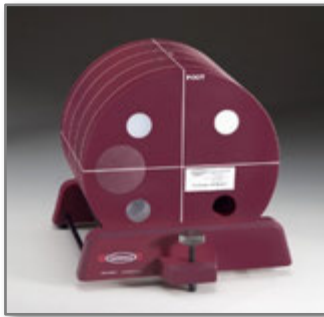
WW = 1000  
WL = - 400

# Crowd-Sourced Data

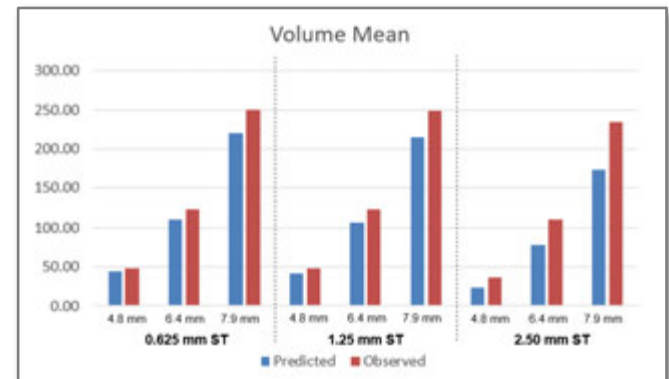
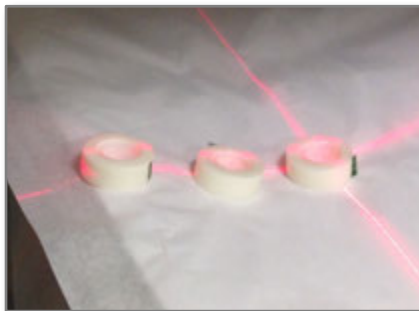


# Validation Studies

- ACR Phantom and Tape Comparison

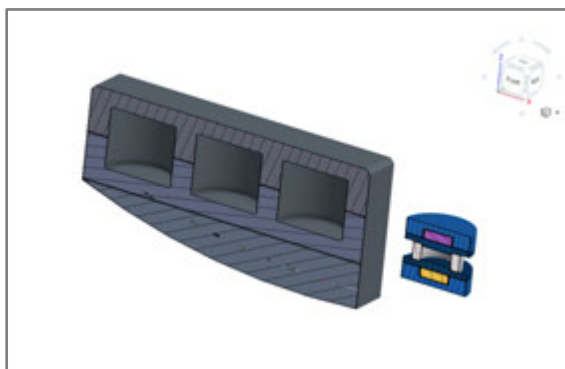
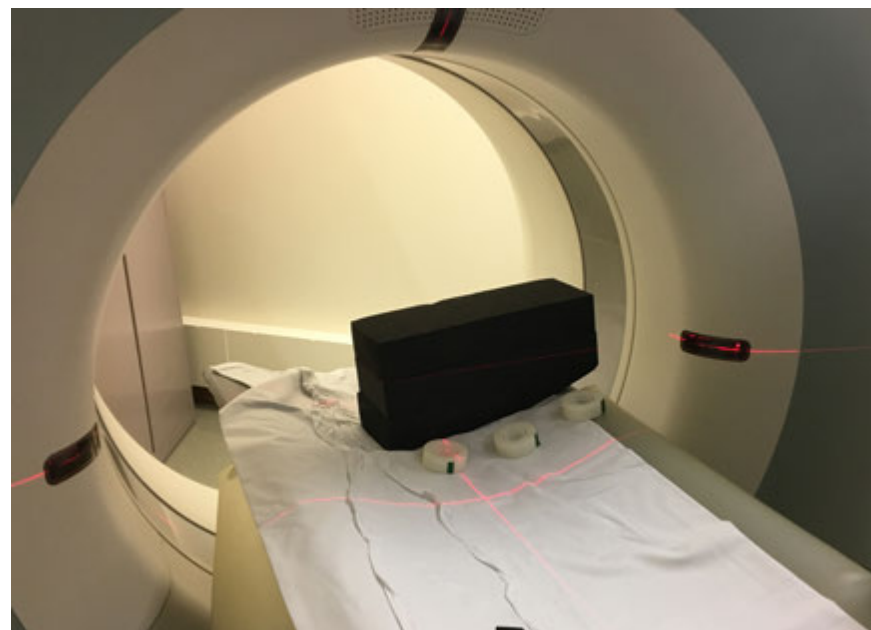


- Clinical Task Prediction Performance





# New Low Cost CT IQ Phantom



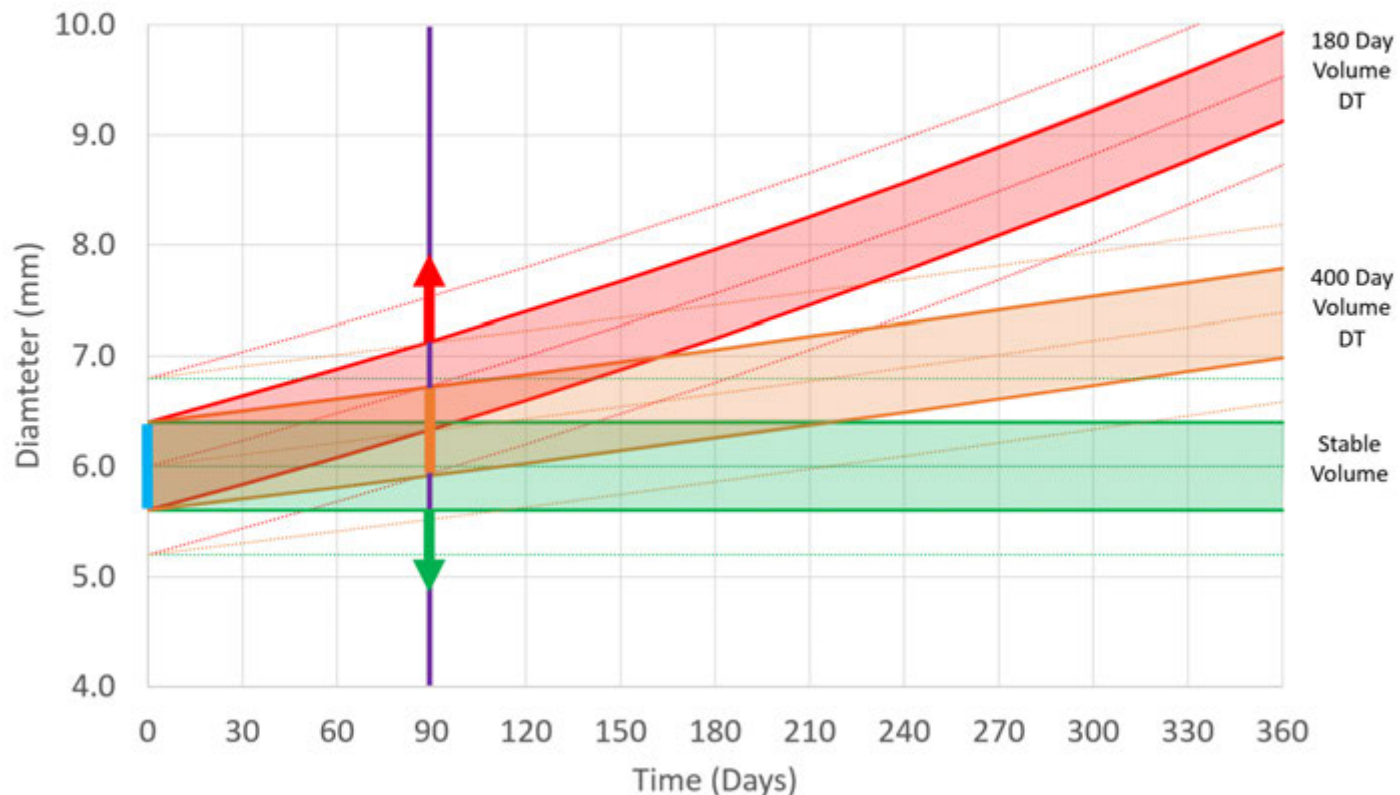
# 2017 Lung Screening Protocol Challenge

- We will continue our crowd-sourcing study
- Clinical sites will scan scotch tape and some will use the new low cost phantom
- The goal will be to globally optimize CT scan protocols and provide guidance on minimum time needed to distinguish malignant nodule size change

# Nodule Diameter Growth

## Nodule Diameter Growth

What can we say if we use great CT imaging of a ~6mm nodule at baseline and again after 90 days?



# International Image Quality Monitoring

- We have tested a highly efficient and scalable image quality monitoring infrastructure
  - Ultra-low cost CT phantoms requiring  $\leq 5$  min to scan
  - Web-based Calculator(s)
  - Running on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud



# Summary

- For the First Time, We Can Help International Screening Sites Rapidly Optimize Protocols For Lung Cancer Screening Using Crowd-Sourcing and Cloud Computing
- In the Future Sites Will Be Able To See Their Performance Versus Other Sites with Similar Equipment
  - Am I an Outlier?
- Supports Monitoring of Advancement (or Setbacks) of CT Scanner Technology Over Time
- We Are Now Working to Establish Standards and an International Infrastructure For Screening Image Quality

**Thank You**