



XXXII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRO
XXXIII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRB
XII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRO GIOVANI

AIRO2022

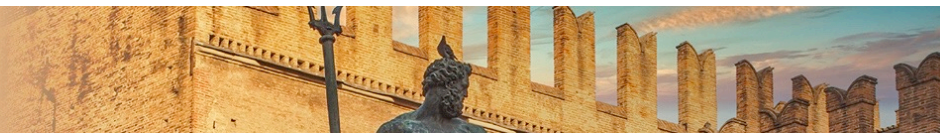
Radioterapia di precisione per un'oncologia innovativa e sostenibile

BOLOGNA, 25-27 NOVEMBRE
PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI

HELP OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN CLINICAL PRACTICE: PRO & CONTRO

DR.ssa LORENA DRAGHINI

S.C. Radioterapia Oncologica Az.Ospedaliera S.Maria Terni



DICHIARAZIONE

Relatore: LORENA DRAGHINI

Come da nuova regolamentazione della Commissione Nazionale per la Formazione Continua del Ministero della Salute, è richiesta la trasparenza delle fonti di finanziamento e dei rapporti con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario.

- Posizione di dipendente in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Consulenza ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Partecipazione ad Advisory Board **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Titolarità di brevetti in compartecipazione ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Partecipazioni azionarie in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario **(NIENTE DA DICHIARARE)**
- Altro



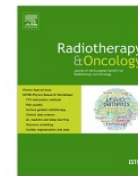
- Recently, a survey on the clinical use of AI in radiotherapy, revealed that most popular AI supported applications were automatic segmentation and treatment planning, followed by synthetic CT (sCT) generation.
- European recommendations of AI application in radiotherapy



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



2020

Review Article

Overview of artificial intelligence-based applications in radiotherapy:
 Recommendations for implementation and quality assurance



Liesbeth Vandewinckele^{a,b,1}, Michaël Claessens^{c,d,1}, Anna Dinkla^{e,1,*}, Charlotte Brouwer^f, Wouter Crijns^{a,b}, Dirk Verellen^{c,d}, Wouter van Elmpt^g

Brouwer CL, et al. Artificial Intelligence in Radiation Oncology: Current use and needs to support clinical implementation. PhiRO 2020.



- Recently, a survey on the clinical use of AI in radiotherapy, revealed that most popular AI supported applications were automatic segmentation and treatment planning, followed by synthetic CT (sCT) generation.
- European recommendations of AI application in radiotherapy



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Radiotherapy and Oncology

journal homepage: www.thegreenjournal.com



2020

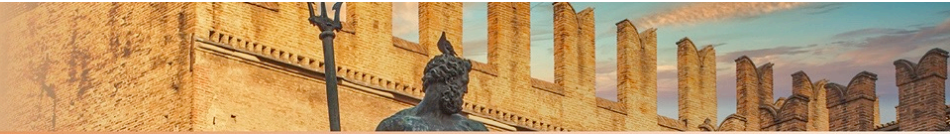
Review Article

Overview of artificial intelligence-based applications in radiotherapy:
 Recommendations for implementation and quality assurance



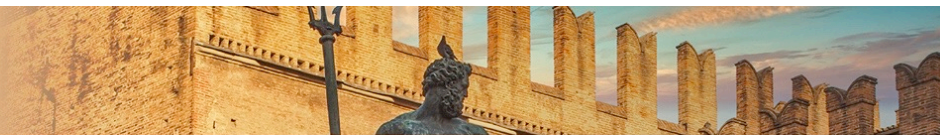
Liesbeth Vandewinckele^{a,b,1}, Michaël Claessens^{c,d,1}, Anna Dinkla^{e,1,*}, Charlotte Brouwer^f, Wouter Crijns^{a,b}, Dirk Verellen^{c,d}, Wouter van Elmpt^g

Brouwer CL, et al. Artificial Intelligence in Radiation Oncology: Current use and needs to support clinical implementation. PhiRO 2020.



AUTO-CONTOURING

- authors insist on the need to ask to the provider of the algorithm about the **variability of the clinical data used to train the model**, including variability in acquisition parameters/devices, with the objective to **evaluate its generalizability**.
- They set **the minimal number of patients** to be included in **the local test set to 10**, notifying this number should be increased in case of large variations in the similarity metrics considered for performance evaluation (**typically around 20 patients**).
- methods have been proposed in the literature to ease **quality checks of the proposed contours** and were mentioned by the authors as solutions to be implemented for case-specific QA (statistical models characterizing shape, volume or spatial location of the generated contours have been proposed, e.g. overlap contour volume/surface (dice similarity coefficient), head-to head comparison scoring of the auto-contouring as “pass” or “fail”, knowing how much manual editing is required (or not) is an important result, or secondary independent segmentation method)

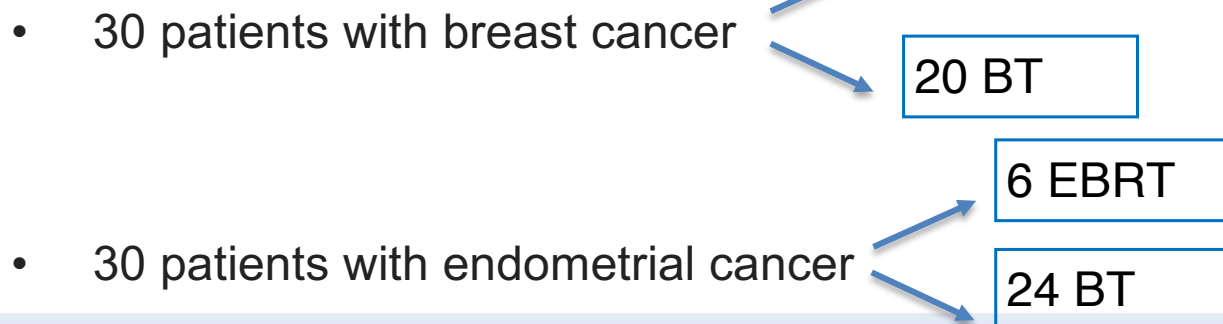


- Every automatically generated contour should be **reviewed, corrected if necessary, and approved by clinical staff.**
- **Regular test should be performed** to ensure that the model does not vary with time even in case of software's version update
- they suggested the idea of creating a **repository of patient cases for which contouring was suboptimal to identify limitations of the proposed model** and ease adjustments by the developers of the algorithm.



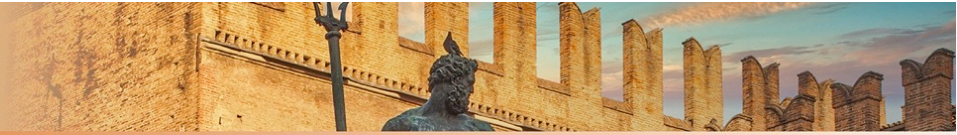
OUR EXPERIENCE

- To evaluate performance and clinical utility of auto-contour generated by AI-based software on CT studies
- The structures, identified on CT scan were contoured manually and by deep-learning based auto-contouring software (**Limbus**) for adjuvant breast and pelvis brachytherapy (BT) and external beam radiotherapy (ERT) treatment planes (considering that the software was not primary educated for BT treatments)



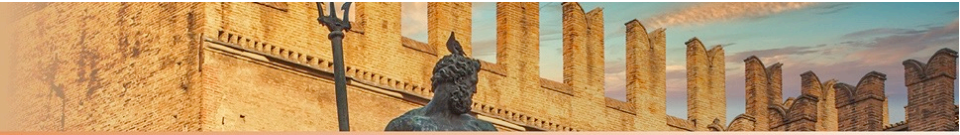


- In all CT scan OARs were contoured by **AI** and then by a **single radiation oncologist (RO)**.
- Each contour (including manual) was visually evaluated in a **blinded test**. After examination of AI OARs contouring, a **RO (other than the reference one)** assigned a **score proportional to the degree of correction** needed for clinical acceptability: **0 (no corrections)**, **1 (minor corrections)**, **2 (major corrections)**.



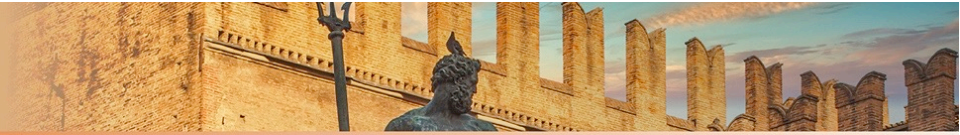
RESULTS

- About performance of OARs volumes AI contours have a **high degree of clinical acceptability (score 0)** in case of **thorax and pelvis ERT**.
- For **thorax BT plans**, AI contours have **medium degree of clinical acceptability (score 1)** and **high degree (score 0)** for **breast** and **others thorax OARs**, respectively.
- Indeed, for **pelvis BT plans**, AI contours have **low degree of clinical acceptability (score 2)** for **rectum and bladder volumes** and **high degree (score 0)** for **others pelvis OARs**.
- Probably these last results are related to interference of BT catheters or vaginal applicator.
- In BT planes, AI breast, rectum and bladder volumes were corrected by RO in median 12 minutes.



RESULTS

- The median time of **OARs auto-contouring** in all cases was **2 minutes**.
- On the contrary, in case of **manual contouring** the median time was **15-20 and 30 minutes for right breast, left breast cancer and endometrial cancer**, respectively.
- The median time saved with AI was about **90%**.



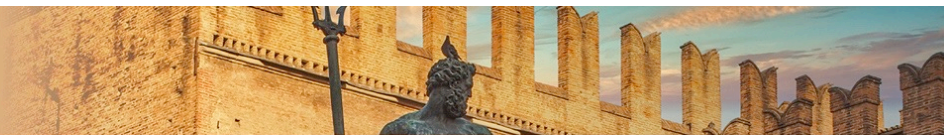
CONCLUSIONS

- AI as auto-contouring tool is a valid and safety help for clinical practice of ROs, it allows you to reduce contouring-time.
- Auto-contours have a quality comparable to manual contours, however it cannot completely replace the physician who must supervision always AI work.
- The observed differences in the software performances could be due to different training levels, particularly for BT treatment planes.
- We look forward to training AI to obtain an optimal auto-contouring tool also with BT applicators.

AIRO2022

XXXII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRO
XXXIII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRB
XII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE AIRO GIOVANI

Radioterapia di precisione per un'oncologia innovativa e sostenibile



THANK YOU