

2019 IMAGING INFORMATICS SUMMIT

October 5, 2019

Update on Regulatory and Reimbursement Challenges with AI:

Fostering Public Private Partnerships to Facilitate AI Development and Deployment in Clinical Practice

Bibb Allen, Jr. MD FACR

Chief Medical Officer, American College of Radiology Data Science Institute

Grandview Medical Center

Birmingham, Alabama



OCTOBER 5-6, 2019

Ronald Reagan Building/
International Trade Center
Washington, DC

Brandon Gallas, PhD

Research Physicist and Mathematician, Division of Imaging, Diagnostics, and Software Reliability, FDA



**DATA SCIENCE
INSTITUTE™**
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY

Jennifer Segui

Lead Medical Device Reviewer
Division of Radiological Health
FDA

No Commercial Conflicts Of Interest

Neither I nor my immediate family have a financial relationship with a commercial organization that may have a direct or indirect interest in the content of this presentation



**DATA SCIENCE
INSTITUTE™**
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY



Making imaging safe, effective and accessible to those who need it.



Core Purpose

To serve patients and society by empowering members to advance the practice, science, and professions of radiological care.



MISSION



RESOURCES



INFRASTRUCTURE

ACR Strategic Plan

Mission
Radiology professionals consistently employ best radiological practices throughout the continuum of disease detection, diagnostic evaluation, and therapeutic care.

Objectives:

1. Establish radiology professionals as stewards of the patient's entire radiological care experience.
2. Increase the range and application of tools available to radiology professionals to facilitate patient centered care.



MISSION

ACR Strategic Plan

Facilitate future practice innovations through research and education for the benefit of patient care and population health.

Objectives:

1. Foster clinical innovations to advance radiology's value in patient care.
2. Enhance opportunities for IT and informatics innovations.



MISSION

ACR Strategic Plan

Advance data science as core to clinically relevant, safe and effective radiologic care

Objectives:

1. Establish the ACR as a global leader in advancing appropriate data science solutions.
2. Facilitate the development of AI solutions that are free of unintentional bias.
3. Develop external relationships that support and extend the ACR's data science goals.



MISSION



RESOURCES



INFRASTRUCTURE



RESOURCES

ECONOMICS

CPT CODING

VALUATION OF PHYSICIAN SERVICES AND PRACTICE EXPENSE

MACRA METRICS AND PAYMENT MODELS

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

CONGRESS

CMS

FDA

QUALITY AND SAFETY

APPROPRIATENESS CRITERIA

TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICE PARAMETERS

ACCREDITATION

INFORMATICS

TECHNOLOGY STANDARDS - DICOM

CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT

COMPUTER ASSISTED REPORTING



MISSION



RESOURCES



INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE





U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Home | Food | Drugs | Medical Devices | Radiation-Emitting Products | Vaccines, Blood & Biologics | Animal & Veterinary | Cosmetics | Tobacco Products

Radiation-Emitting Products

Home > Radiation-Emitting Products > Mammography Quality Standards Act and Program

Mammography Quality Standards Act and Program

- About the Mammography Program
- Regulations (MQSA)
- Guidance (MQSA)
- Facility Certification and Inspection (MQSA)
- MQSA Insights
- Reports (MQSA)

Mammography Quality Standards Act and Program

SHARE | TWEET | LINKEDIN | PIN IT | EMAIL | PRINT

MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY STANDARDS ACT OF 1992:

- Implemented in 1994
- Ensures safe practice of mammography
- Built on the ACR Mammography Accreditation program
- ACR still the only accrediting body for the FDA

The Mammography Quality Standards Act requires mammography facilities across the nation to meet uniform quality standards. Congress passed this law in 1992 to assure high-quality mammography for early breast cancer detection, which can lead to early treatment, a range of treatment options leading to an increased chance of survival. Under the law, **all mammography facilities must: 1) be accredited by an FDA-approved accreditation body, 2) be certified by FDA, or its State, as meeting the standards, 3) undergo an annual MQSA inspection, and 4) prominently display the certificate issued by the agency**

Radiation-Emitting Products

Home > Radiation-Emitting Products > Radiation Safety > Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends(NEXT)

Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends(NEXT)

Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends (NEXT)

[f SHARE](#)
[t TWEET](#)
[in LINKEDIN](#)
[p PIN IT](#)
[e EMAIL](#)
[p PRINT](#)

- [Data Summaries](#)
- [Phantoms](#)
- [Dental Radiography: Doses and Film Speed](#)

The FDA Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) collaborates with the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD) in a unique federal-state partnership to characterize the radiation doses patients receive and to document the state of the practice of diagnostic radiology. Each year the Nationwide Evaluation of X-ray Trends (NEXT) survey program selects a particular radiological examination for study and captures radiation exposure data from a nationally representative sample of U.S. clinical facilities. Approximately 45 states provide radiation control personnel to conduct the surveys. CDRH staff compiles, analyzes, and publishes survey results on population exposure, radiographic and fluoroscopic technique factors, diagnostic image quality, and film processing quality.



RADIATION SAFETY

- Educational workshops with the FDA
- Member education through dissemination of FDA information
- Support for NEXT

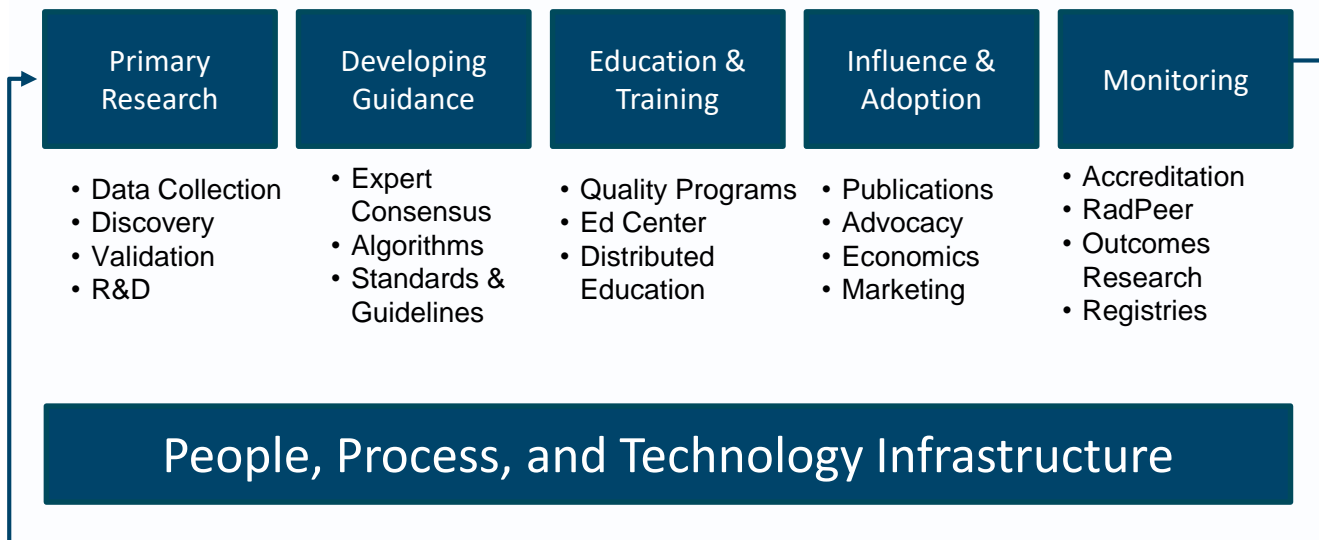


ACR Coordination Of Multicenter Clinical Research

- **Spans almost 50 years**
 - Over 500 clinical trials
 - 2 million images processed annually
- **Established research infrastructure in Philadelphia**
 - > 130 full time researchers on staff
 - Distributed staff and technology
 - Central and decentralized [on prem] interpretation and analysis

ACR Assets For Public Private Partnerships

The ACR "Research to Clinical Practice" Value Chain



FDA Discussion Paper on Continuously Learning Algorithms and the FDA Software Precertification Program

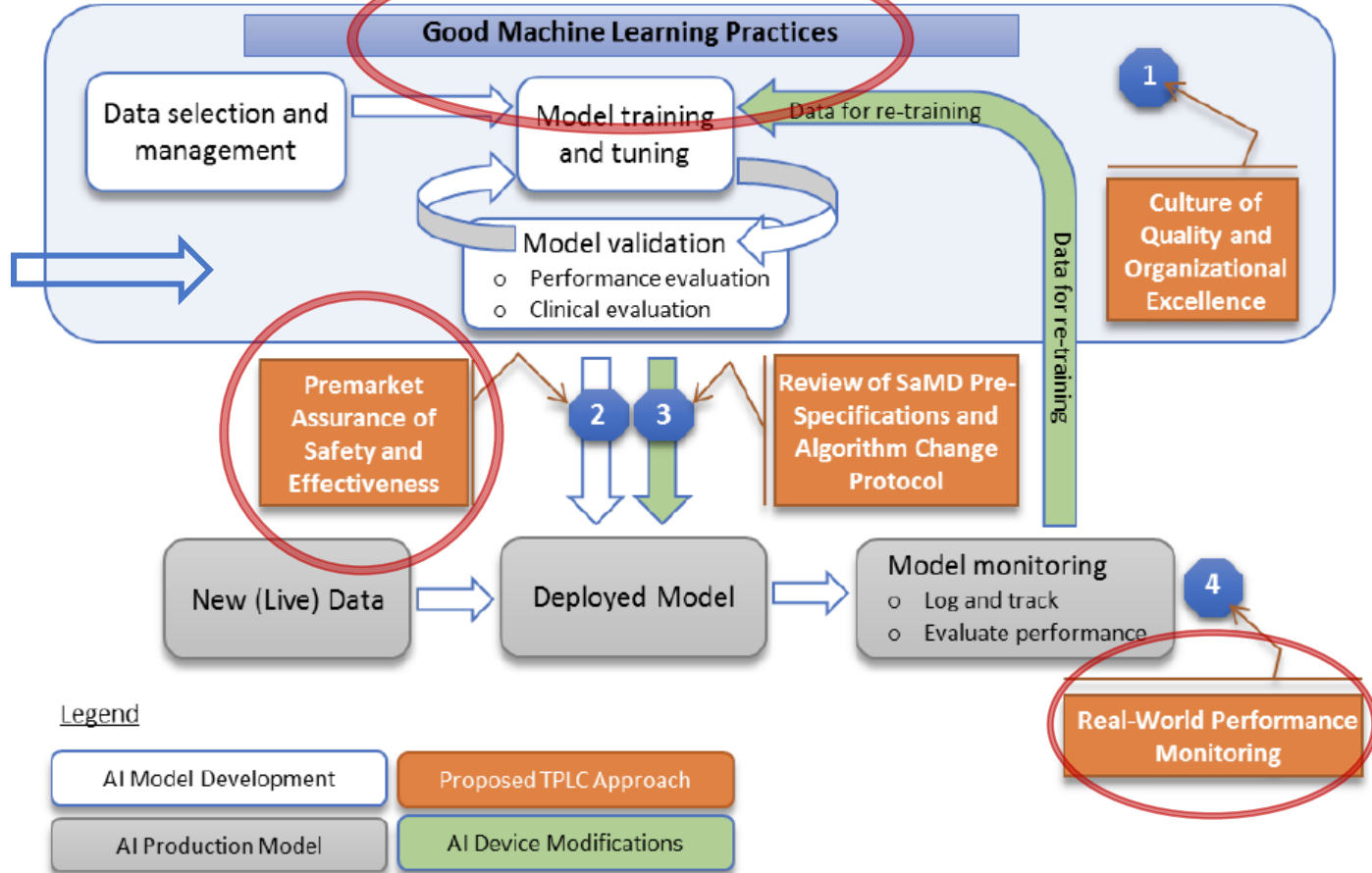


Figure 2: Overlay of FDA's TPLC approach on AI/ML workflow

“Good Machine Learning Practices”

Structured AI Use Cases

- Standardized inputs and outputs
- Common data elements
- Defined pathways for clinical integration



DATA SCIENCE
INSTITUTE™
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY

Define-AI

AI-LAB DEFINE

Search [] [Select Body Area] [Select Modality] [Select Panel] [Select Status] [Reset]

Submit a New Use Case

Panel	Status	Body Area	Modality	Anatomy	Use Case
Abdominal	Published	Abdomen	CT	Appendix	Acute Appendicitis
Abdominal	Published	Abdomen	CT	Colon	Colon Polyp Detection
Breast Imaging	Published	Chest	MAM	Breast	Classifying Suspicious Microcalcifications
Cardiac	Published	Chest	XRAY	Heart	Cardiothoracic Ratio
Cardiac	Published	Chest	XRAY	Heart	Carina Angle Measurement
Cardiac	Published	Heart	CT	Aorta	Aortic Valve Analysis
Cardiac	Published	Heart	CT	Aorta	Ascending Aortic Diameter
Cardiac	Published	Heart	XRAY	Cardiac valve or artery	Cardiac Output
Cardiac	Published	Heart	XRAY	Cardiac valve or artery	Cardiomegaly Detection
Cardiac	Published	Heart	PET	Coronary arteries	Coronary Flow Reserve on Cardiac PET
Cardiac	Published	Heart	MR	Aorta	Flow in the Ascending Aorta
Abdominal	Idea				Identifying focal liver lesions
Abdominal	Idea				Tumor measurement

ACR RADIOLOGY

FDA Discussion Paper on Continuously Learning Algorithms and the FDA Software Precertification Program

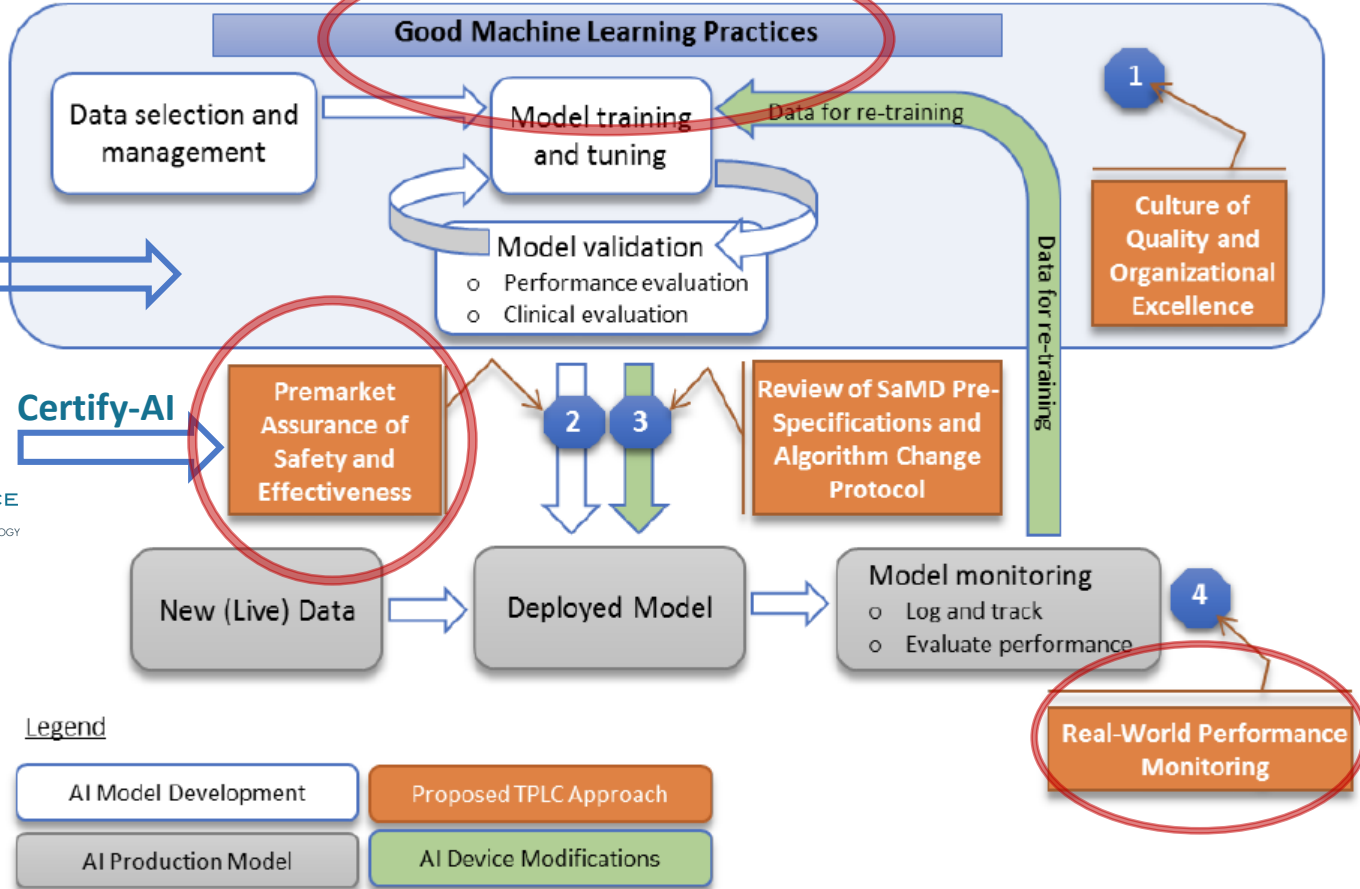


Figure 2: Overlay of FDA's TPLC approach on AI/ML workflow

“Premarket Assurance of Safety and Effectiveness”

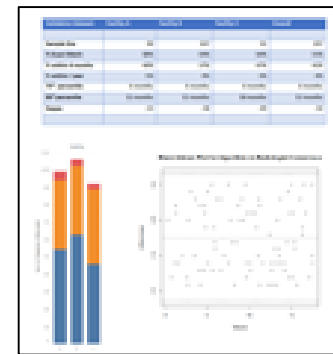
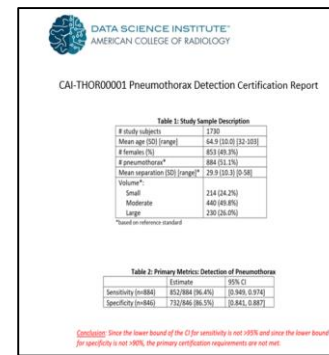
Algorithm Validation

- Diverse validation data sets
 - Multiple institutions
 - Diverse patient demographics
 - Diverse imaging equipment
- Built according to the use case
- Reasonable costs for developers as compared to reader studies
- Access to diverse data for validation



DATA SCIENCE
INSTITUTE™
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY

Certify-AI



“Premarket Assurance of Safety and Effectiveness”

FDA MDDT Program

- “The FDA's Medical Device Development Tools (MDDT) program is a way for the FDA to qualify tools that medical device sponsors can use in the development and evaluation of medical devices”
- “Qualification means that the FDA has evaluated the tool and concurs with available supporting evidence that the tool produces scientifically-plausible measurements and works as intended within the specified context of use”

PNEUMOTHORAX DETECTION	
Purpose	Detection of pneumothorax on chest radiograph
Tag(s)	
Panel	Thoracic
Certify-AI ID	CAI-THOR00001
REFERENCE DATASET	
Sample Size Requirements	The images from a sample of 1730 subjects is required in order to construct 95% CIs with a precision of ± 0.02 . Each co-morbidity listed above should be represented by at least 10% of subjects.
Sample Size	1730
# of facilities contributing	12
Reference Standard	Expert review by a panel of 3 radiologists independently interpreting the images in the test set, along with any available follow-up imaging. The majority decision of the 3 radiologists regarding presence/absence of pneumothorax and presence/absence of a chest tube, and the mean of the 3 radiologists' measurements of pleural separation and volume will serve as ground truth.
Prevalence	46% prevalence of suspected pneumothorax

FDA – ACR MDDT Demonstration

“Premarket Assurance of Safety and Effectiveness”

SENSITIVITY:

Sensitivity will be estimated as the proportion of images classified by the AI device as 1=Pneumothorax present or 2=Undetermined among all cases determined as having suspicious pneumothorax by the expert panel. A 95% CI will be constructed for sensitivity. Sensitivity will also be estimated, and 95% CIs constructed, for all subgroups of patients.

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA:

Lower bound for the 95% CI for sensitivity must be ≥ 0.95

SPECIFICITY:

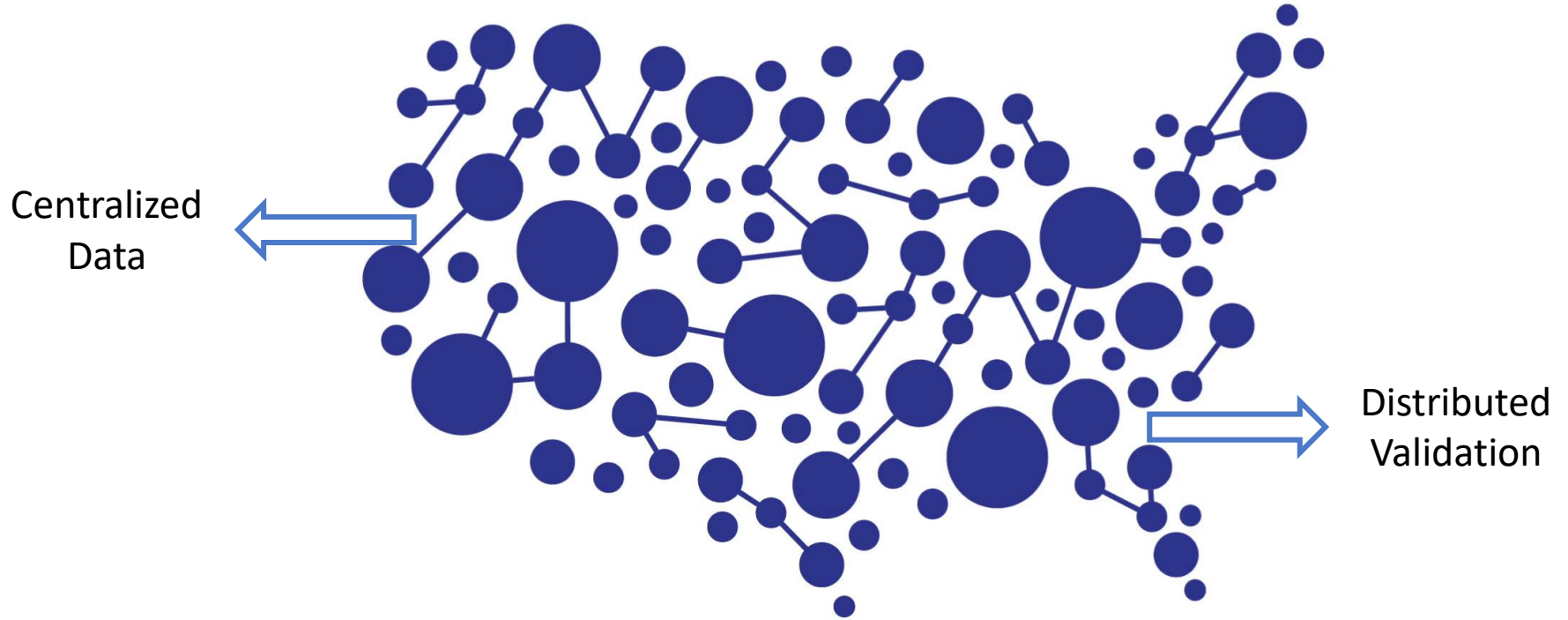
Specificity will be estimated as the proportion of images classified by the AI device as 0=Pneumothorax absent among all cases determined as having no suspicious pneumothorax by the expert panel. A 95% CI will be constructed for specificity. Specificity will also be estimated, and 95% CIs constructed, for all subgroups of patients.

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA:

Lower bound for the 95% CI for specificity must be ≥ 0.90

Sources of Variability:

<i>Female Sex at Birth</i>	45%
<i>Age</i>	[35, 87]
<i>Chest Trauma</i>	15%
<i>pleural fluid</i>	13%
<i>lung disease</i>	14%
<i>pneumomediastinum</i>	10%
<i>other extrapleural</i>	14%
<i>Lung Tissue Involvement</i>	15%
<i>Chest Tube</i>	10%
<i>Tension Pneumothorax</i>	20%
<i>Shadow</i>	15%



Reader Studies To Distributed Validation

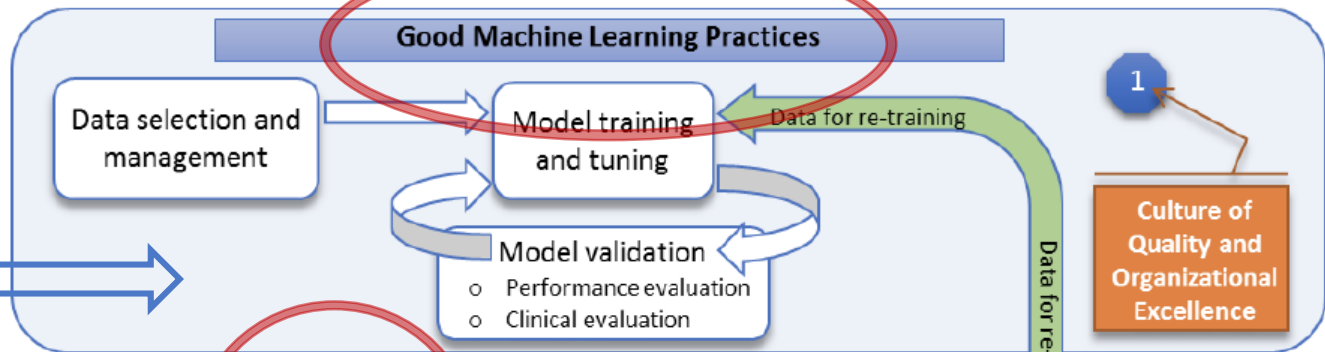


Step	Description	MDDT Tool	Pneumothorax Example
1	Define the use case, specifying the trigger, the measure and, and the clinical context	Define-AI	Presence or absence of Pneumothorax
2	Identify sources of variability in the algorithm's measurements	Define-AI	TAI-THOR0000118
3	Determine the performance metrics critical to the specific clinical role	Certify-AI	CI for sensitivity and specificity
4	Identify the reference data set for evaluation	Certify-AI	CAI- THOR00001
5	Define the minimum acceptance criteria for the metrics identified in step 3	Certify-AI	Lower bound for sensitivity is >0.95 and the lower bound for specificity is >0.90
6	Test the algorithm's performance using criteria defined in step 5	Certify-AI Report	See example

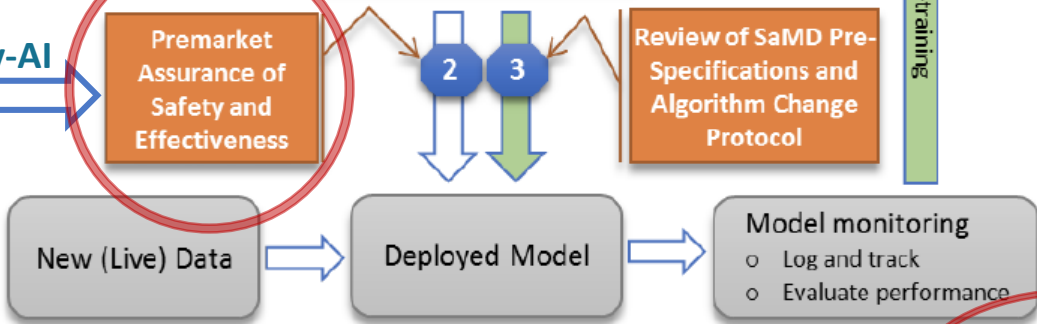
FDA Discussion Paper on Continuously Learning Algorithms and the FDA Software Precertification Program



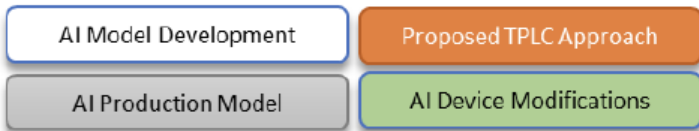
Define-AI



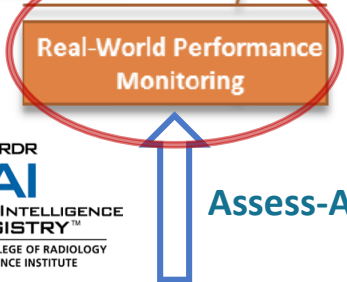
Certify-AI



Legend

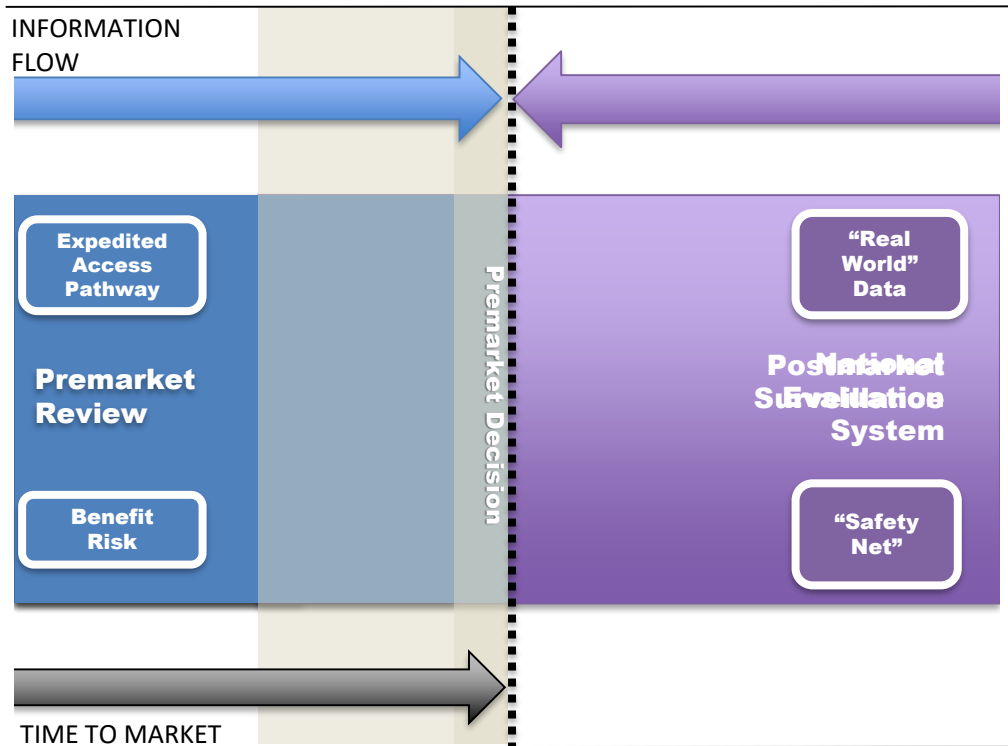


Assess-AI



DATA SCIENCE INSTITUTE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY

Figure 2: Overlay of FDA's TPLC approach on AI/ML workflow

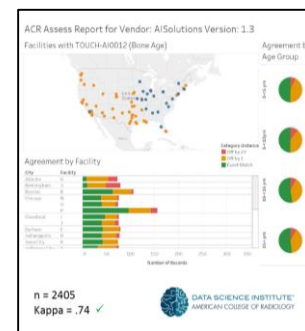


Graphic courtesy of Greg Pappas, Assistant Director FDA NEST

“Real World Performance Monitoring”

Algorithm Monitoring In Clinical Practice

- AI registries
- Capture algorithm performance from practicing radiologists
- Capture meta-data about the examination
- Feedback to developers / FDA
- Working with FDA to capture data







DATA SCIENCE INSTITUTE™

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY

<http://www.acrdsi.org/>

Physicians

Technologists

Industry

Data Scientists

Informaticists

Health Care Execs

Patients