

Breakout Session 4: Track A

Development of an AI /ML-Ready Knee Ultrasound Dataset in a Population-Based Cohort

Dr. Katherine Yates

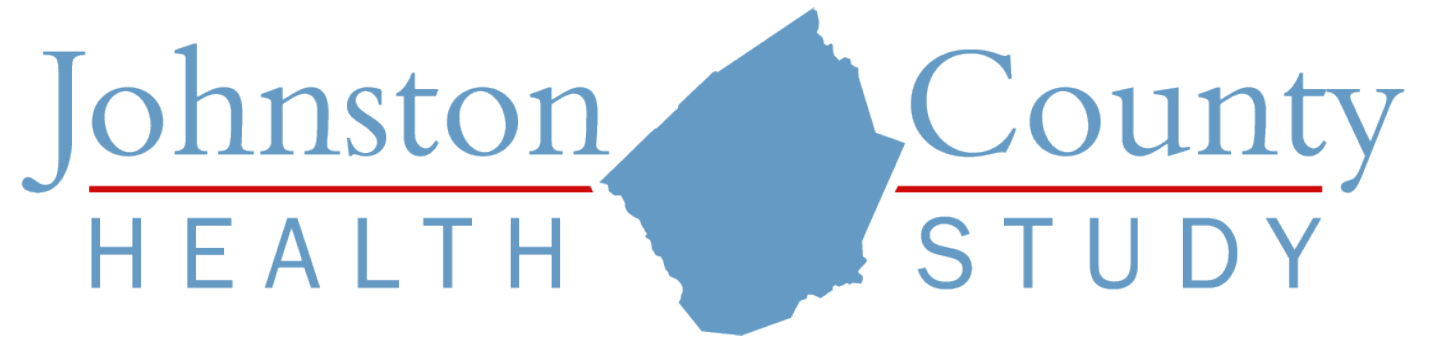
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Development of an AI/ML-ready knee ultrasound dataset in a population-based cohort

NOT-OD-22-067

3R01AR077060-03S1, PI: Amanda Nelson, MD MSCR, UNC

Presented by: Dr. Katherine Yates, UNC Rheumatology fellow



SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE

Value to the field

- Systematically performed studies are needed to inform broader use of ultrasound (US) for knee osteoarthritis (OA)
- US is safe, accessible, and efficient, bridging the gap between limited information on x-ray and more expensive MRI for OA
- Demonstrating the utility of US as an assessment tool **before disease is detectable on radiographs**, is crucial

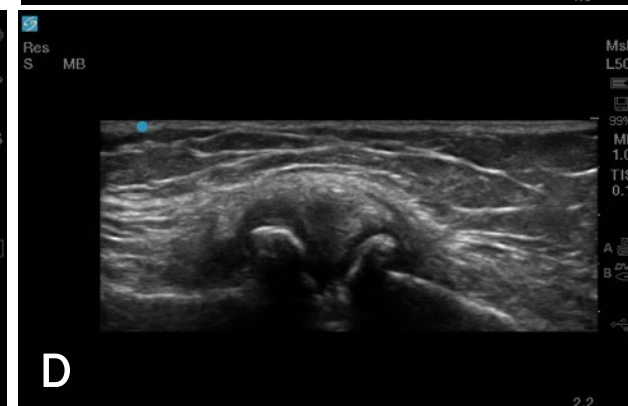
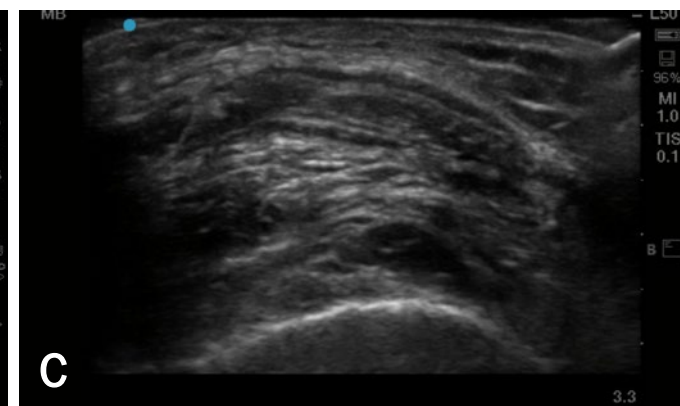
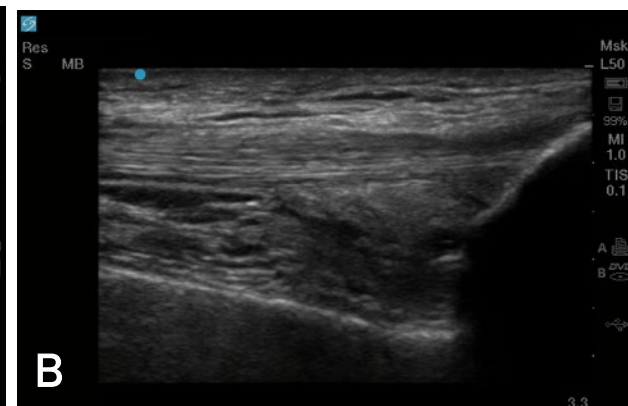
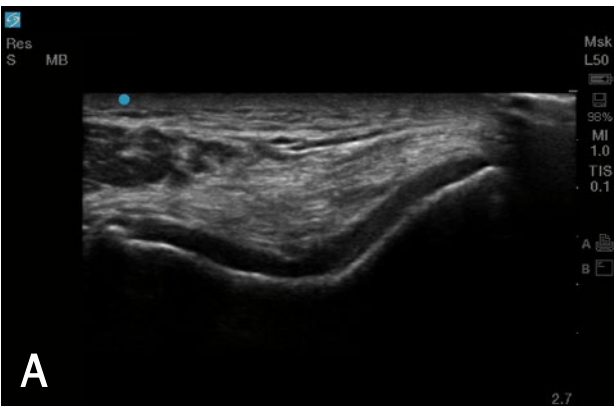
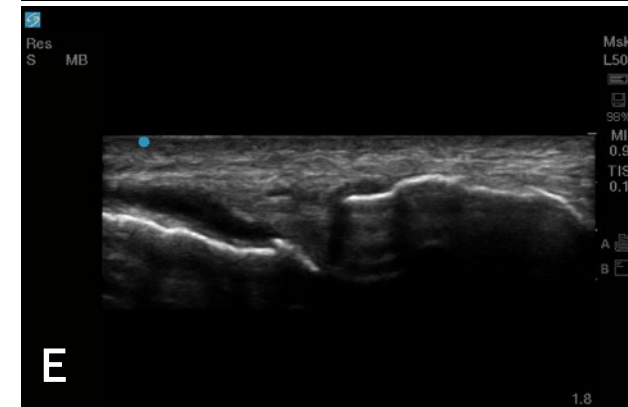
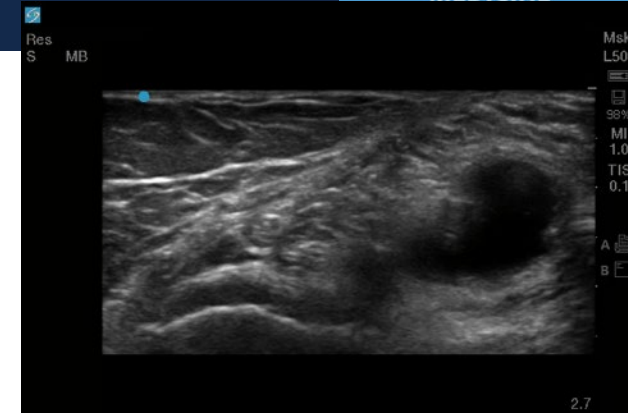


Parent R01 summary

- Obtain standardized US and radiography in the diverse population-based Johnston County Health Study (JoCoHS)
- Aim 1: determine the population prevalence of knee US features (i.e., cartilage and meniscal damage, synovitis/effusion, calcium crystal deposition, popliteal cysts and osteophytes)
 - overall and in key subgroups by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and symptom status
- Aim 2: quantify associations between US features and radiographic findings and symptom scores overall and in key subgroups
- Aim 3: apply novel machine learning methodologies to a) develop an overall US score for symptomatic KOA and b) identify the contribution of US variables to phenotypes relevant to KOA based on general health, physical activity, and functional assessments

US images obtained per knee

	View	Position	Structure(s) and/or pathology identified
A	Suprapatellar	Transverse over the distal femoral condyles, maximal flexion	Articular cartilage
B	Suprapatellar	Longitudinal over the distal femur and patella, 30° flexion, with and without power Doppler	Effusion/synovitis
C	Suprapatellar	Transverse over the distal femur, 30° flexion	Effusion/synovitis
D	Medial	Longitudinal at the medial femorotibial joint, 30° flexion	Osteophytes, meniscus, effusion/synovitis
E	Lateral	Longitudinal at the lateral femorotibial joint, 30° flexion	Osteophytes, meniscus, effusion/synovitis
F	Posterior	Transverse medial at the femoral condyle	Popliteal cyst

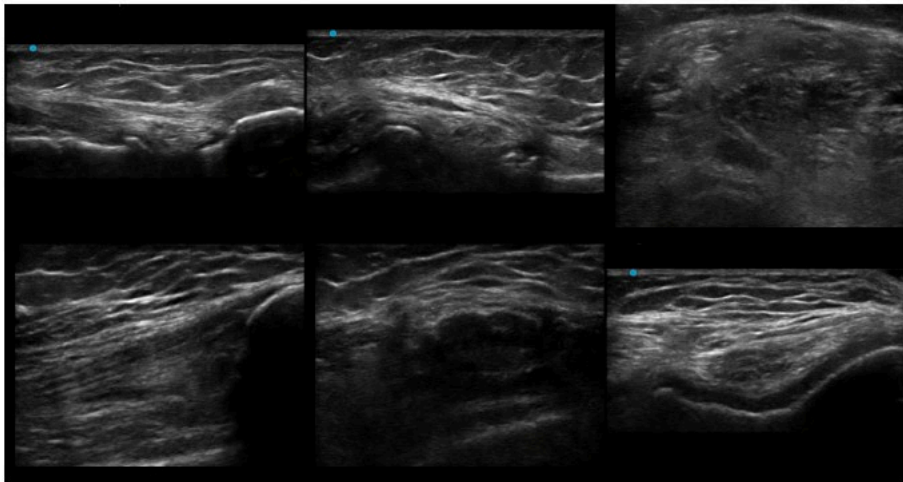


Supplement Aim 1

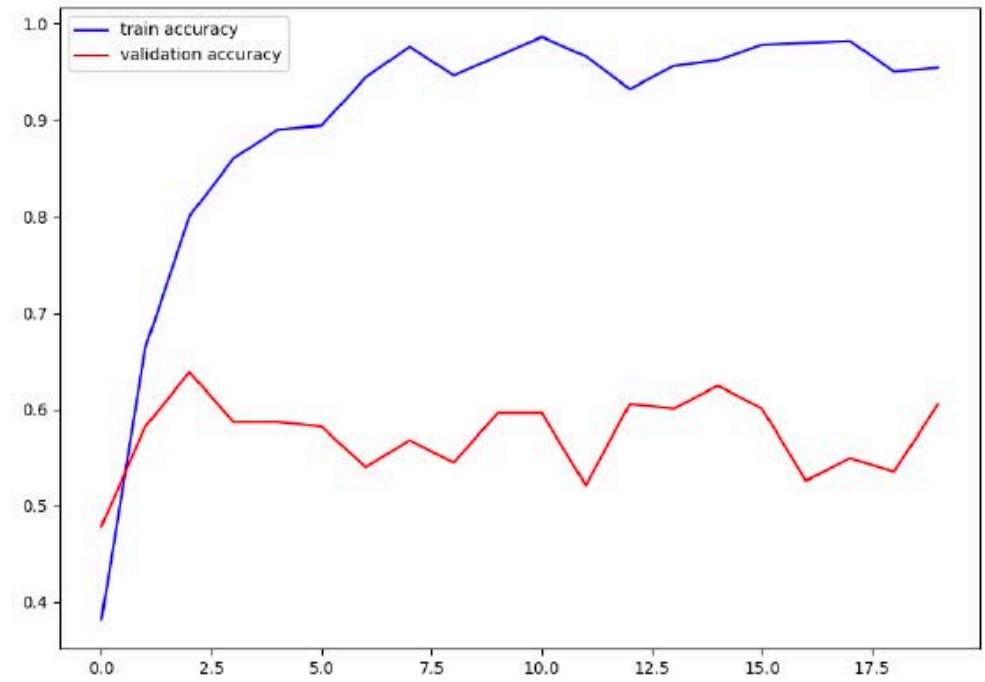
- Apply state of the art DL/convolutional neural network (CNN) methods to standardized knee US images obtained in a diverse, representative cohort to determine US features that are cross-sectionally associated with a) knee pain and b) radiographic features of knee OA

Initial approach

- Combine images into one composite per knee
- Pretrained models: VGGNet, ResNet, etc.



- Result: overfitting



Data augmentation with pretrained models

- Generative adversarial networks to increase number of (pseudo) images
- Build models for images separately
- Horizontal flips, random sharpness, denoising
- Perspective transformation

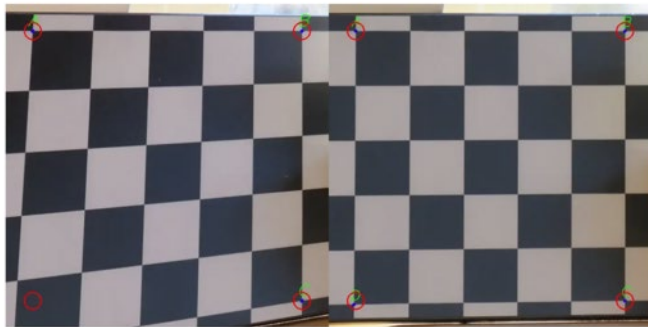
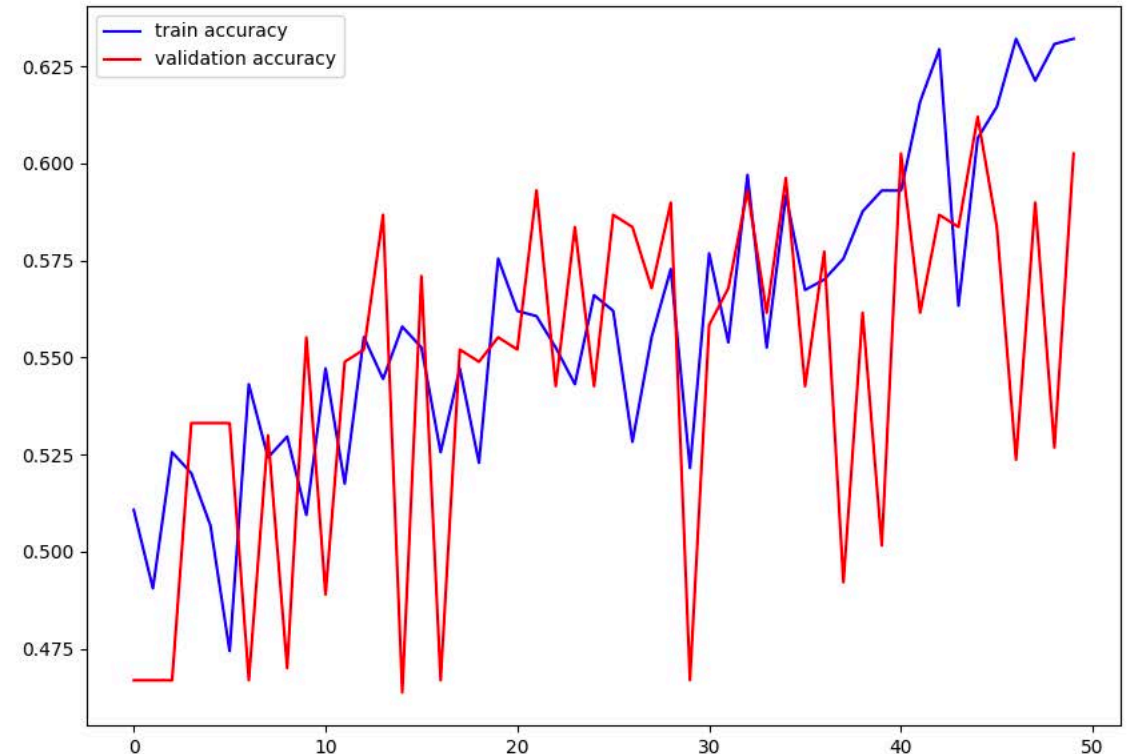


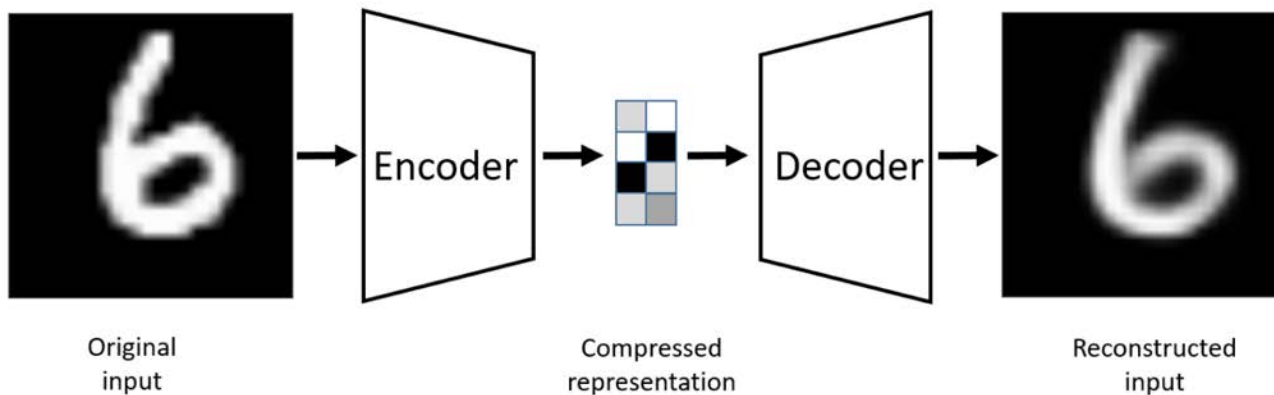
Figure 4: The affine transformation of the images of Fig.3. Points A, B, and C on the checkerboard got mapped to the corresponding arbitrary points marked with red circles. Image by the author.

- Result: inadequate accuracy



Autoencoders

- Unsupervised
- Useful for feature extraction and dimension reduction
- Encoder compresses data; Decoder reconstructs data



Layers

- 3-4 convolutional
- Batch normalization
- Maxpooling
- Rectifier Linear Unit
- Fully connected

Autoencoders

- Results: training loss and validation loss, unable to capture image features related to pain for classification purposes
- Need for more images (collection ongoing)

Painful
knee

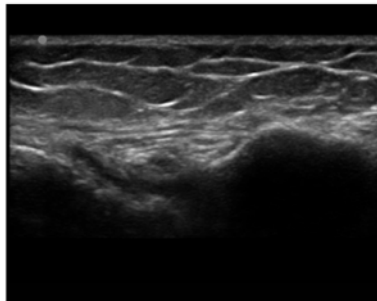


Figure 1: Original

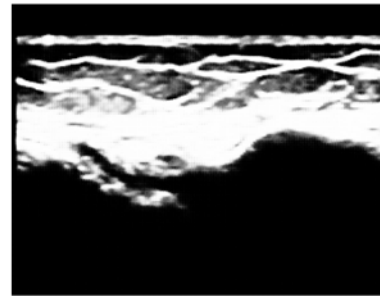


Figure 2: Reconstructed
image

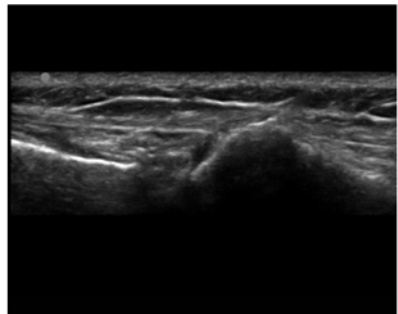


Figure 3: Original

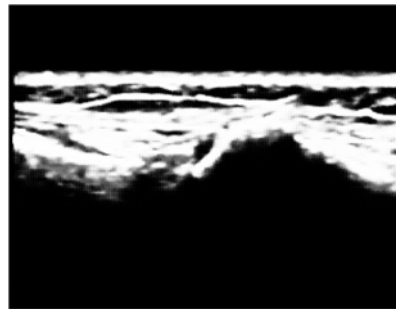
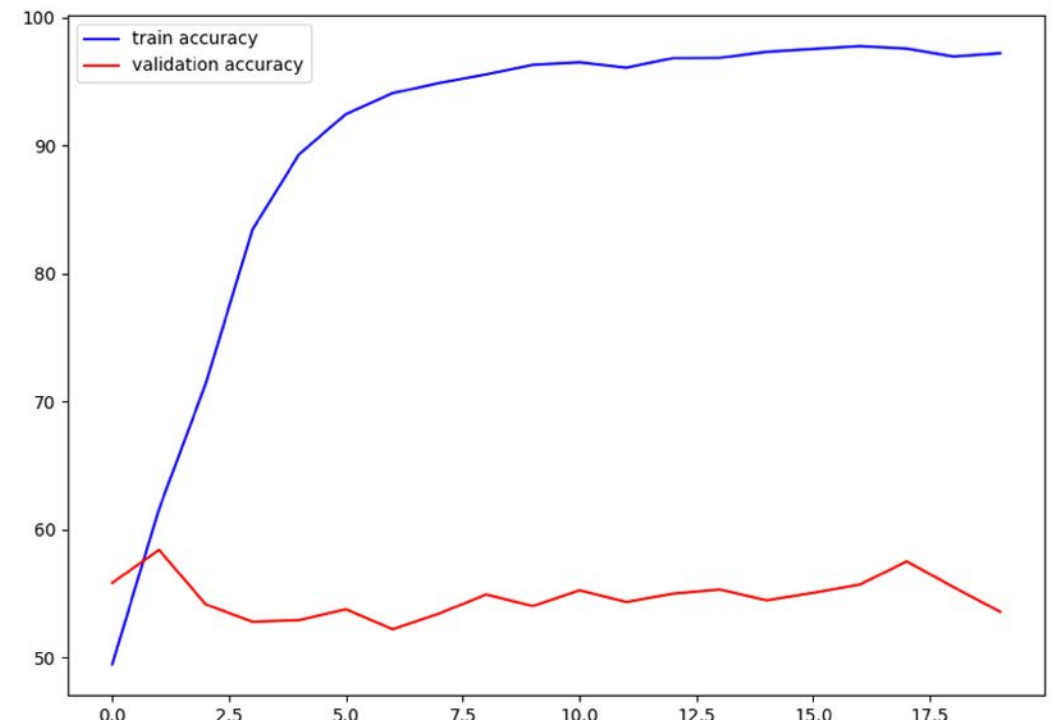


Figure 4: Reconstructed
image

Non-
painful
knee



Supplement Aim 2

- Optimize these US images, in direct response to NOT-OD-22-067, to be ready for AI/ML approaches by our group and others in the OA and US research communities, following the FAIR principles and improving the utility of the data for AI/ML approaches.
- Progress: images are continually uploaded to Dataverse, with ontology keywords and descriptive metadata as well as an instructional Jupyter notebook (next slide)



The Johnston County Health Study

More about the study can be found at <https://jocohs.unc.edu/>

(University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[Harvard Dataverse](#) > [The Johnston County Health Study](#) >

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Version 5.1



Nelson, Amanda, 2023, "Development of an AI/ML-ready knee ultrasound dataset in a population-based cohort", <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/SKP9IB>, Harvard Dataverse, V5, UNF:6:e1WuNGzFGakEGIWSMnJalg== [fileUNF]

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Future directions

- We continue to collect US images in the JoCoHS, increasing the size of the dataset
- We have identified some potential external datasets for either increasing image number or eventual validation
- We will continue to explore methods for augmentation and encoding to allow for feature extraction, considering other potential outcomes

Acknowledgments

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CORE CENTER for CLINICAL RESEARCH

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