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Precise Proximal Femur Fracture Classification for Interactive Training and Surgical Planning

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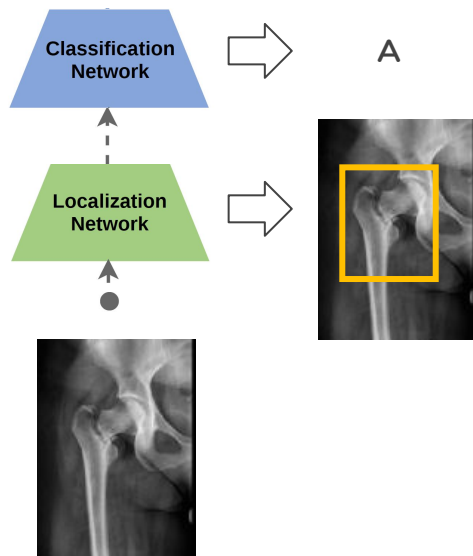
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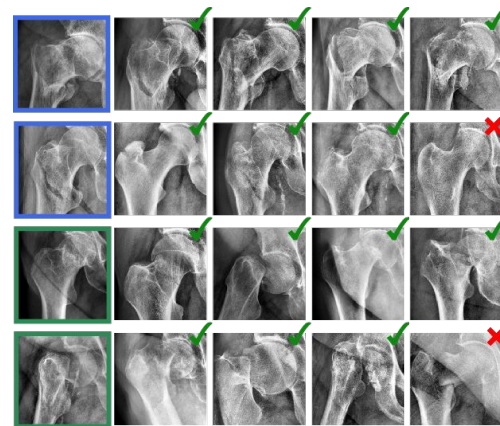
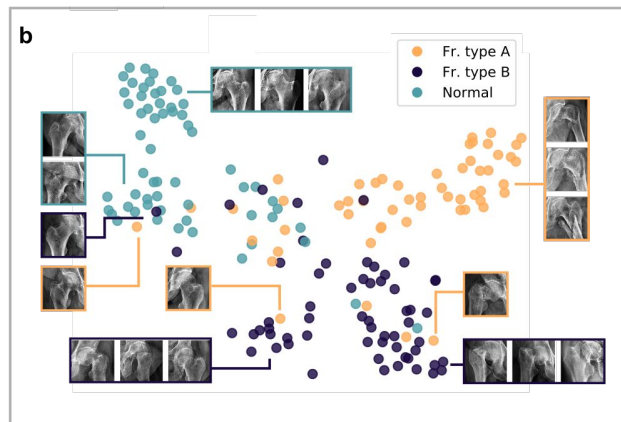
Diana
Mateus

Precise proximal femur fracture classification for interactive training and surgical planning

Computer-aided diagnosis (CAD):
localizes and classifies fractures.



How to effectively integrate such tool into the **clinical routine?**
Several strategies are presented: e.g. **image retrieval** as a **clinical use case**.





Introduction

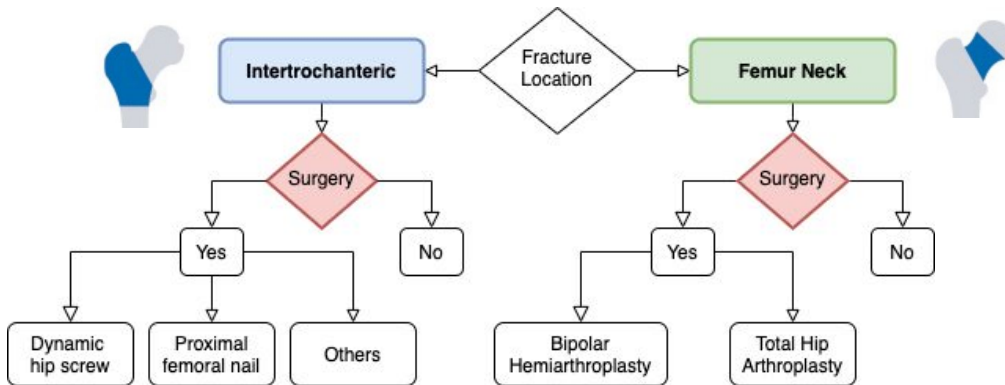
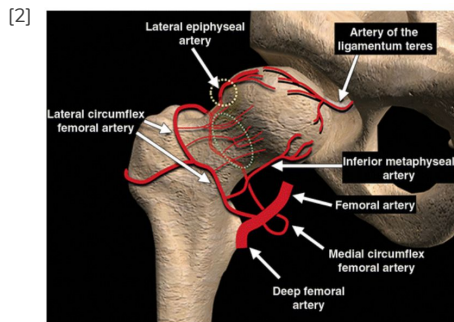
Clinical Motivation

- **X-ray** imaging: standard diagnosis procedure to detect and classify proximal femur fractures.
- Most common in elderly population, **risk** of suffering a **fracture** **increases exponentially** above the age of 65.



Clinical Motivation

- The gold standard to treat proximal femur fractures is a **surgical** procedure. ^[1]



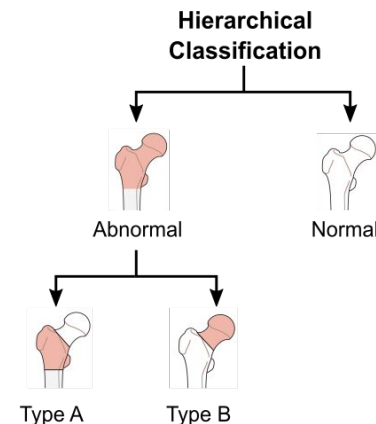
- **Early detection and classification** are **essential** for the indication of the adequate treatment.

[1] Tan, L. T. J., Wong, S. J., & Kwek, E. B. K. (2017). Inpatient cost for hip fracture patients managed with an orthogeriatric care model in Singapore. Singapore medical journal, 58(3), 139.









[2] Sheehan, S. E., Shyu, J. Y., Weaver, M. J., Sodickson, A. D., & Khurana, B. (2015). Proximal femoral fractures: what the orthopedic surgeon wants to know. Radiographics, 35(5), 1563-1584.

AO Classification









- **Classification** according to the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthese **(AO) Standard**.^[3]
- Classification system for **fractures** of all **bones** in the skeleton based on **radiographs**, including the proximal femur.
- AO classification system is of **hierarchical** character.



AO Classification: Proximal Femur Fractures

<p>Trochanter</p> 	<p>A1 perthrochanteric simple</p> 	<p>A2 perthrochanteric multifragmentary</p> 	<p>A3 intertrochanteric</p> 
<p>Neck</p> 	<p>B1 subcapital, with slight displacement</p> 	<p>B2 transcervical</p> 	<p>B3 subcapital, displaced, non impacted</p> 

AO Classification: Proximal Femur Fractures

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AO Classification Challenges

- Required **years of experience** for reliable classification: **(5-10 years)**.
- **Variability:** Inter-expert agreement on subclasses: **68%** kappa correlation (66% residents, 71% experts). ^[4]



Computer-aided Diagnosis (CAD)

- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to develop a CAD system that supports the **detection and classification (A- and B-type)** of proximal femur fractures.
- We propose the **localization** of a **region of interest (ROI)** around the fracture area, which further improves the classification results.
- How to effectively **integrate** such **tool** into the **clinical routine**?
 - We perform a **sensitivity analysis** of the size of the localized ROI,
 - investigate the potential of **retrieval** for the training of young trauma surgeons.

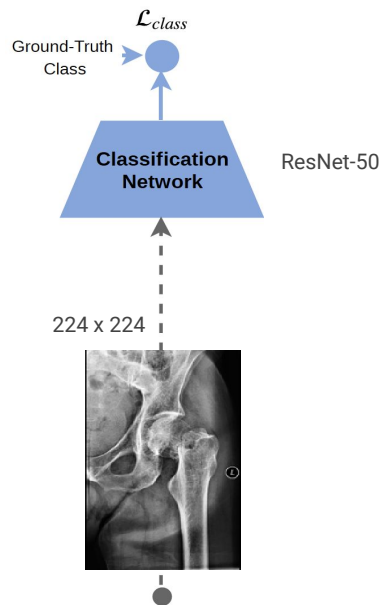


Method



Classification on full radiographs

Full radiographs



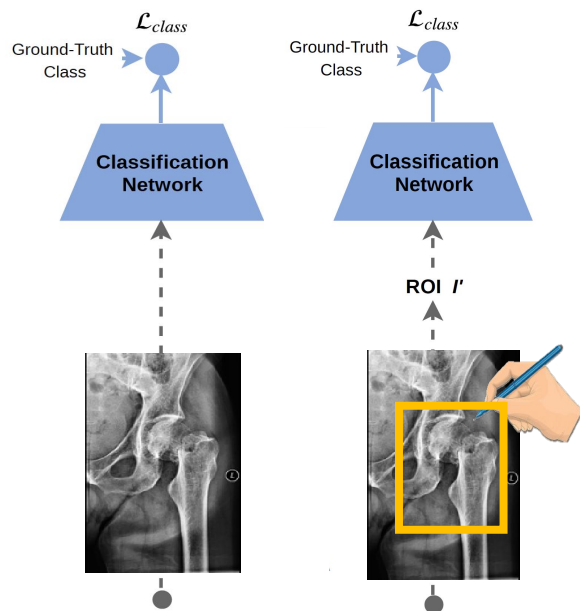
Cross-entropy

$$\mathcal{L} = - \sum_x g_l(x) \log(p_l(x))$$



Classification on manual ROIs

Full radiographs Manual ROIs

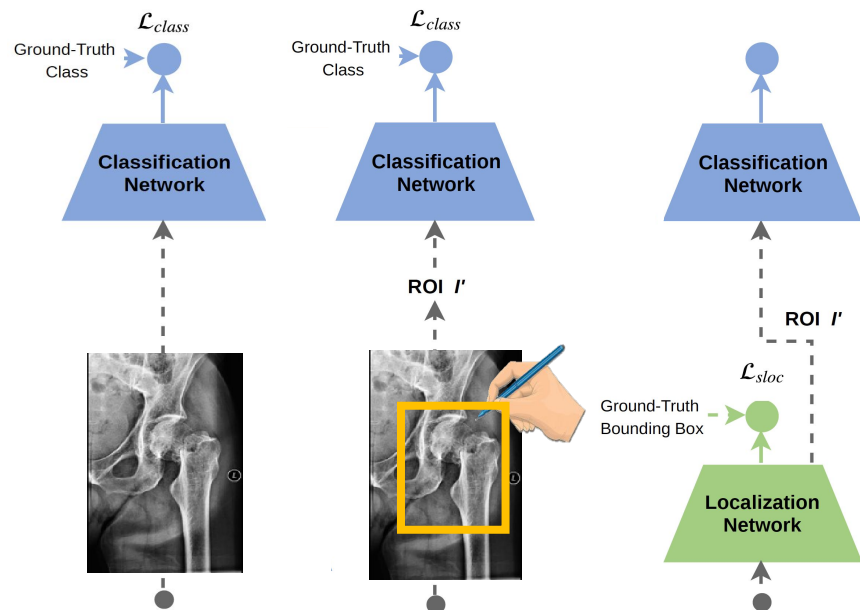


Classification on automatic ROIs

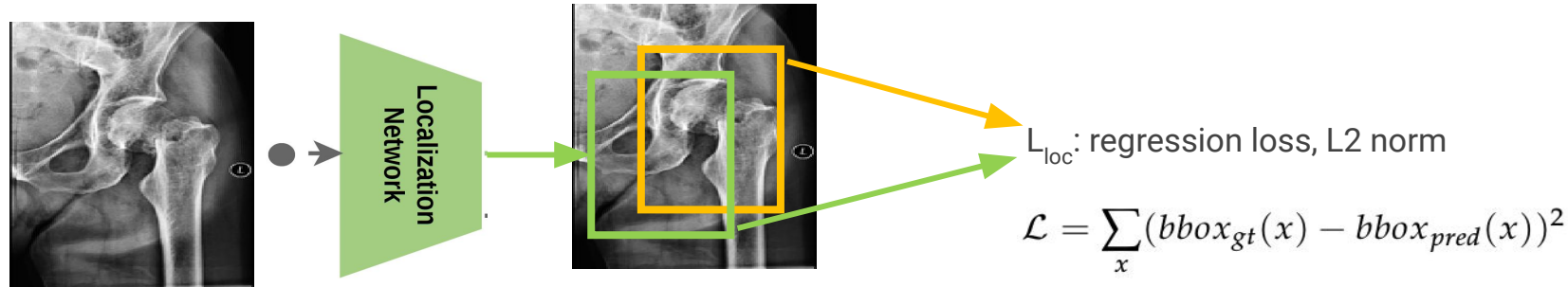
Full radiographs

Manual ROIs

Automatic ROIs



ROI localization



AlexNet

Bounding box parameterized as:

- center
- scale



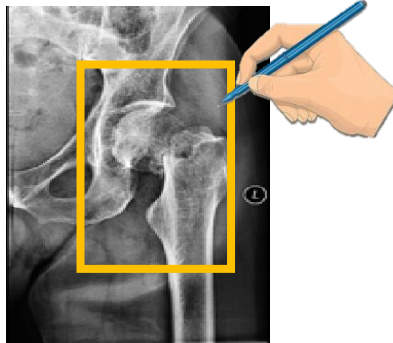
Results

Experimental Validation

- **Clinical dataset**

~1300 X-ray images,
from 780 patients.

Full radiograph



Manual ROI





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Split into three parts with the ratio

70% - training

10% - validation

20% - test



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Offline data augmentation:
translation, scale and rotation.

- **Class distribution**

3 classes: **A (24%)**, **B (34%)**, **Normal (42%)**



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- **Evaluation metric for classification**

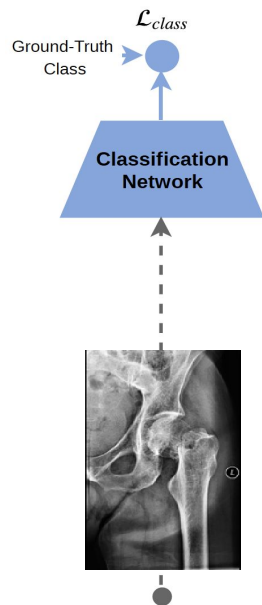
F1-score

AUC: Area Under the Receiver Operating
Characteristic Curve (ROC)



Classification on full radiographs

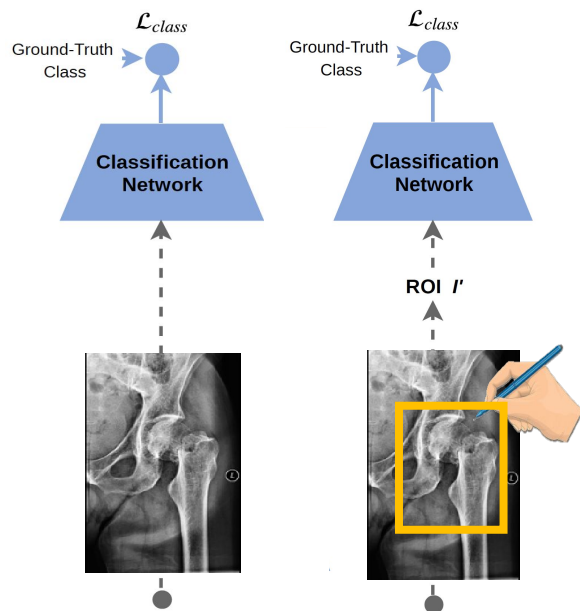
Full radiographs



F1-score	2 classes	3 classes
Full radiographs	0.84	0.83

Classification on manual ROIs

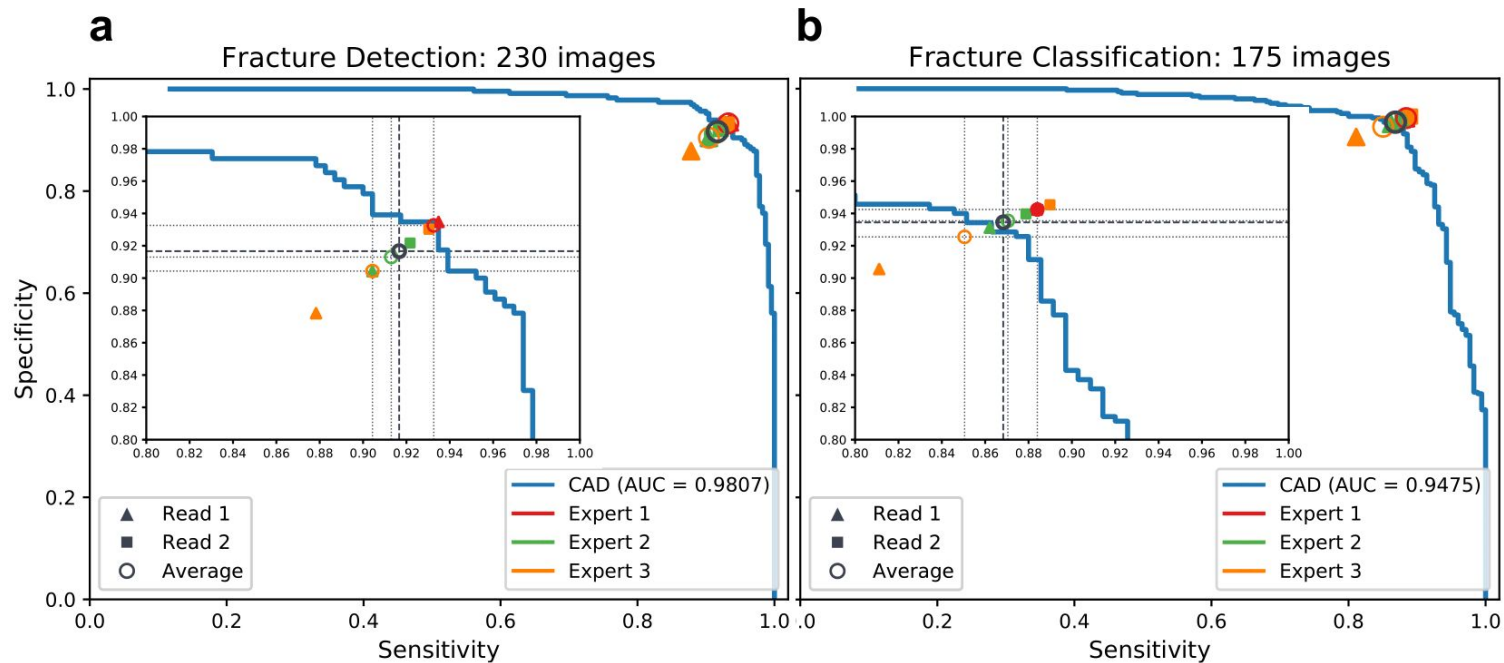
Full radiographs Manual ROIs



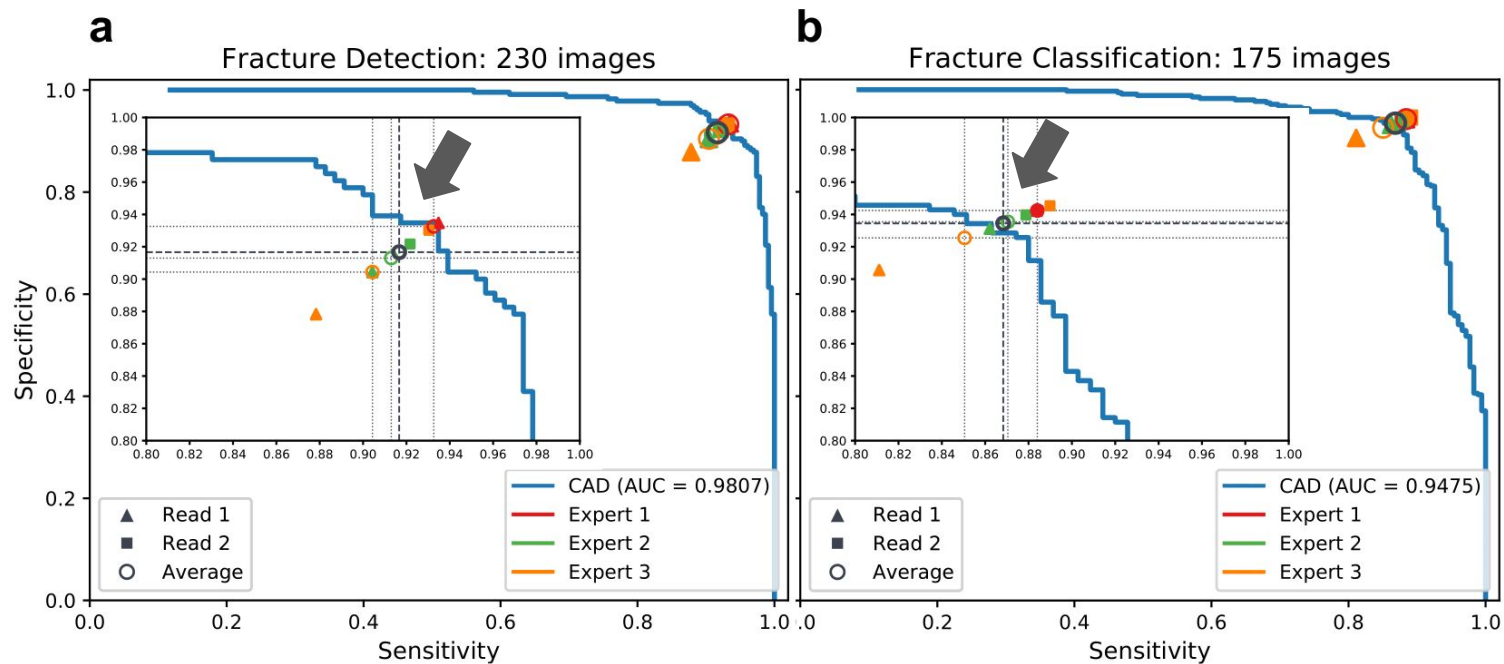
F1-score	2 classes	3 classes
Full radiographs	0.84	0.83
Manual ROIs	0.94	0.87

ROI localization helps!

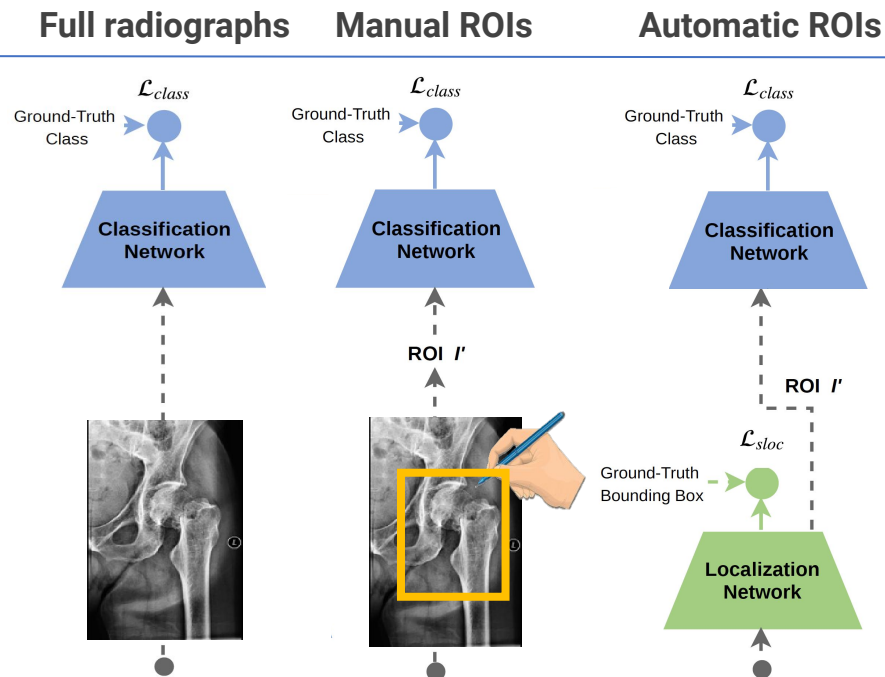
Expert-level performance



Expert-level performance



Classification on automatic ROIs



F1-score	2 classes	3 classes
Full radiographs	0.84	0.83
Manual ROIs	0.94	0.87
Automatic ROIs	0.93	0.85

Automatic ROIs (supervised localization)
comparable to manual ROI

Supervised ROI localization

Green: ground truth bounding box
Blue: predicted bounding box



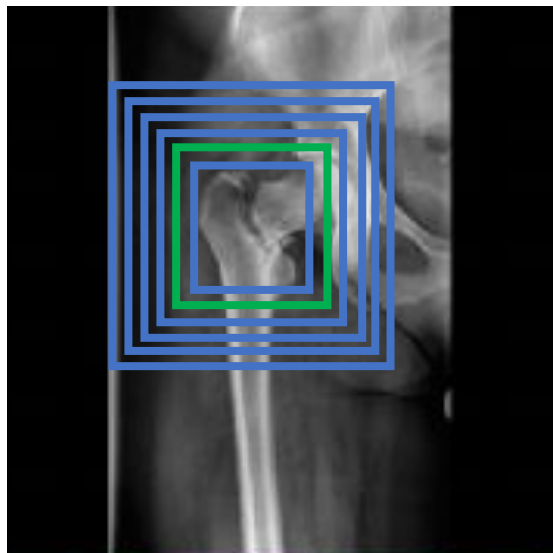
100% of the predicted **centers** of the ROI
were **contained** in the **original bounding box**.

ROI scale sensitiveness analysis



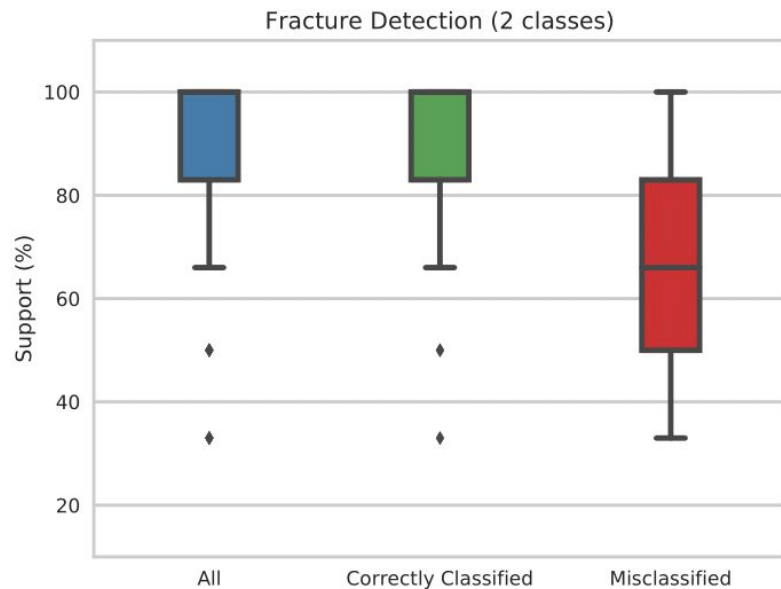
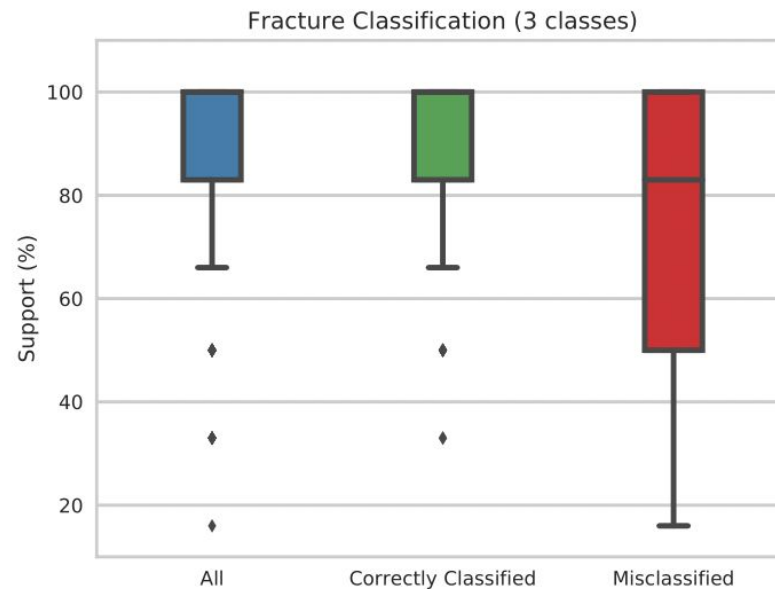
- The predicted bounding boxes were scaled by the following values: [0.75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00]

ROI scale sensitiveness analysis



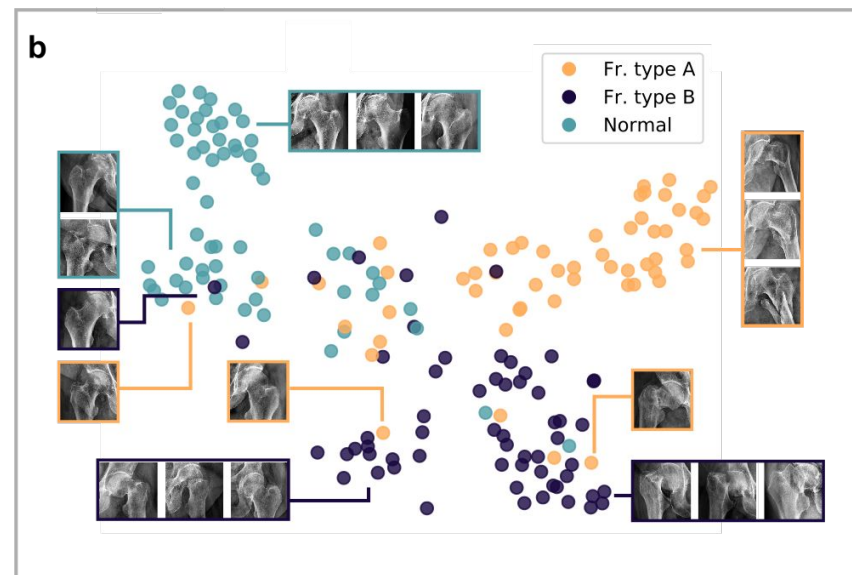
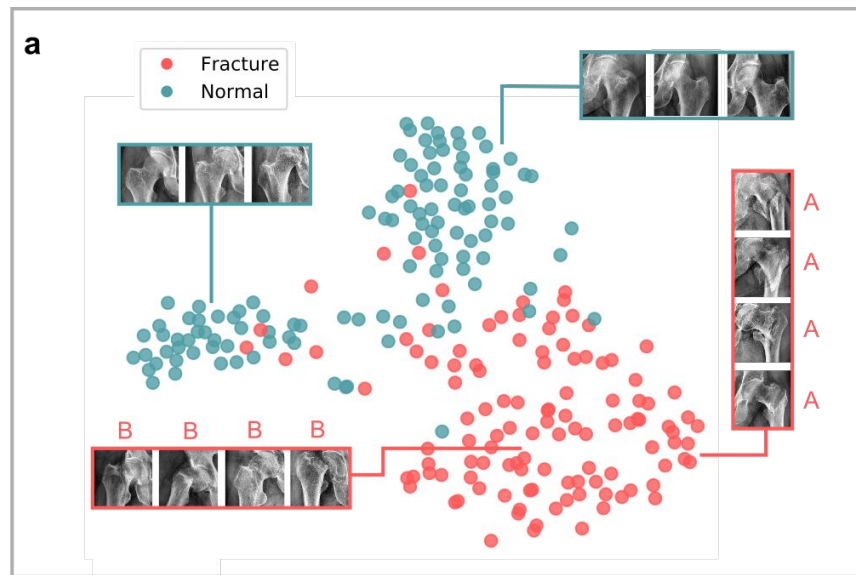
- The predicted bounding boxes were scaled by the following values: [0.75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00]
- Obtain class prediction at each scale.
- Quantify the percentage of correct predictions across scales (Support %).

ROI scale sensitiveness analysis

a**b**

Informative disagreement!

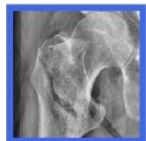
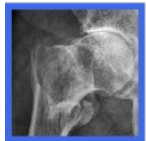
Clinical use case: image retrieval



Dimensionality reduction: t-SNE embedding

Clinical use case: image retrieval

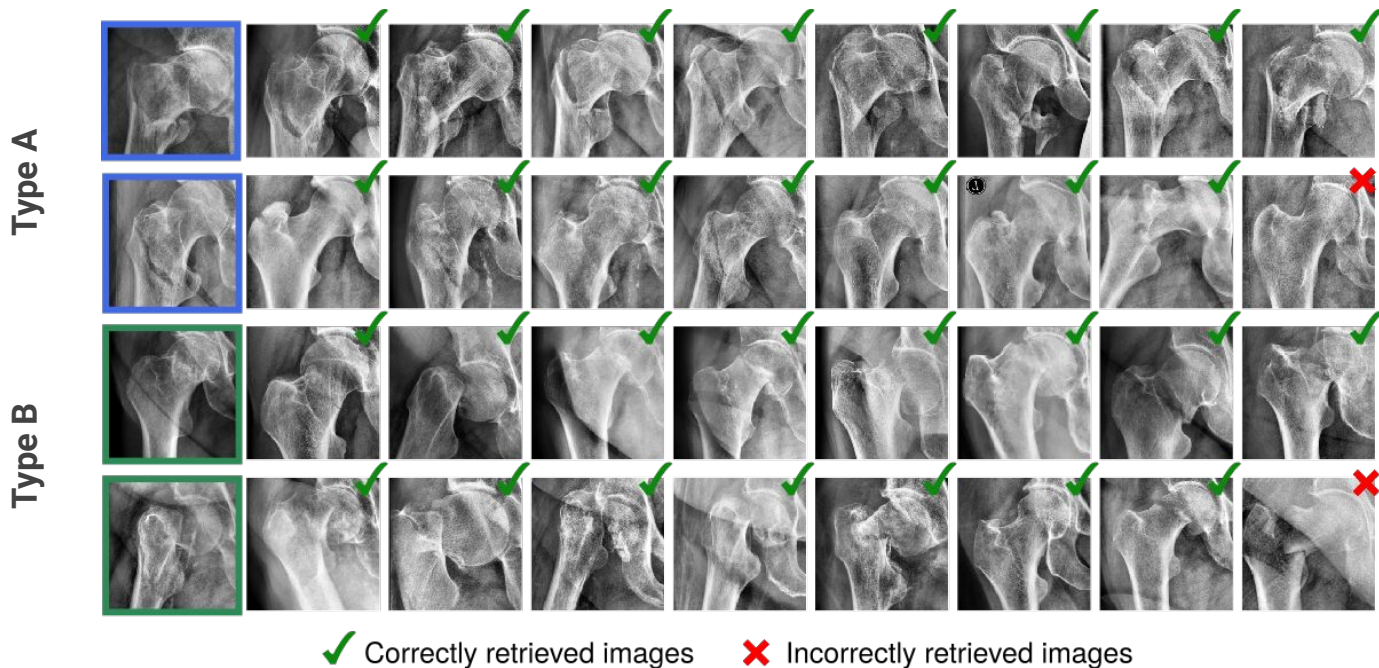
Type A



Type B



Clinical use case: image retrieval



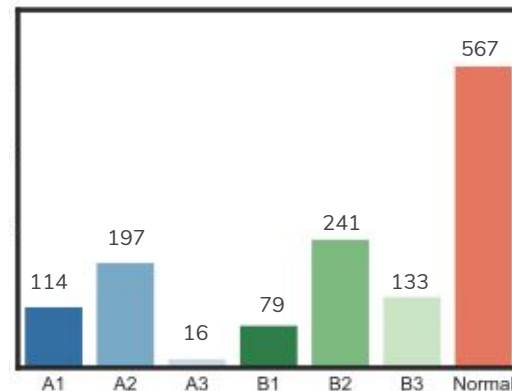
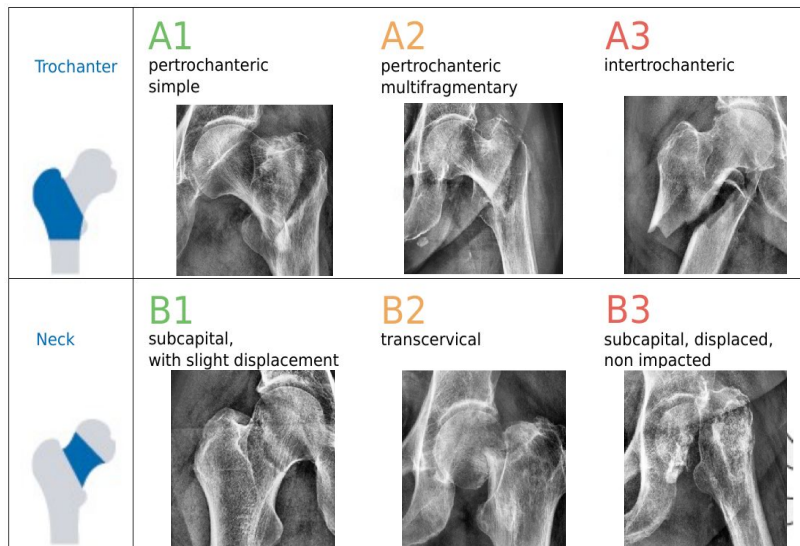
On average, 9/10 retrieved images are relevant.



Discussion

Technical limitations & future work

- Our **dataset** suffers from a **high imbalance** in the distribution of the classes when considering the **subtypes of A- and B-fractures**.





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- Our **dataset** suffers from a **high imbalance** in the distribution of the classes when considering the **subtypes of A- and B-fractures**.



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LE-15

**“Hierarchical Deep Curriculum Learning for
the Classification of Proximal Femur Fractures”**

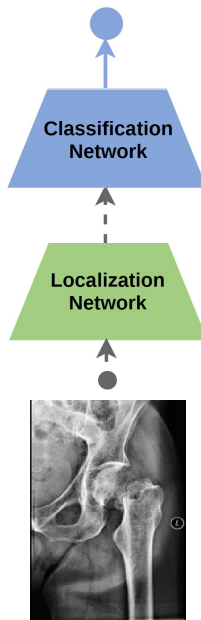




Conclusions

Precise proximal femur fracture classification for interactive training and surgical planning

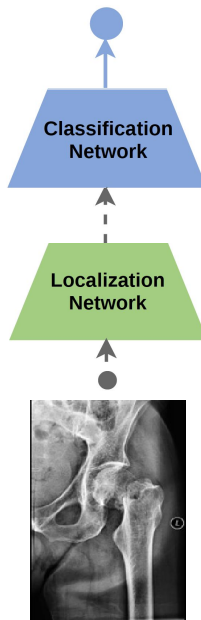
- CAD scheme for the **detection** and further **classification** of proximal femur fractures.



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Precise proximal femur fracture classification for interactive training and surgical planning

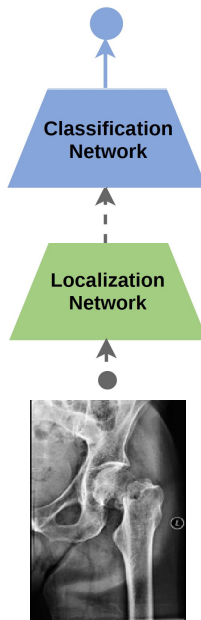
- CAD scheme for the **detection** and further **classification** of proximal femur fractures.
- The classification of A- and B-fractures is crucial for **planning the treatment** either **conservatively** or **surgically**, and if so, to choose the adequate surgical implant.



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Precise proximal femur fracture classification for interactive training and surgical planning

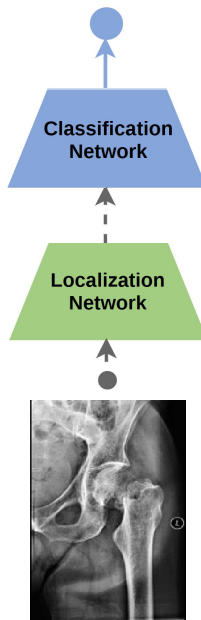
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- The classification of A- and B-fractures is crucial for **planning the treatment** either **conservatively** or **surgically**, and if so, to choose the adequate surgical implant.
- **In-depth evaluation** of an automatic system according to the **AO system**.



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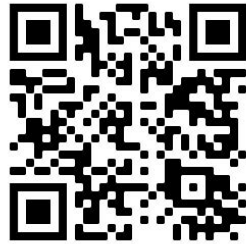
- CAD scheme for the **detection** and further **classification** of proximal femur fractures.
- The classification of A- and B-fractures is crucial for **planning the treatment** either **conservatively** or **surgically**, and if so, to choose the adequate surgical implant.
- **In-depth evaluation** of an automatic system according to the **AO system**.
- Several strategies are discussed to favor the **adoption** of our CAD tool into the **daily clinical routine**.



<https://www.epicentrofestival.com/>



website



Thank you for your attention!

Amelia Jiménez-Sánchez
amelia.jimenez@upf.edu



Obra Social "la Caixa"

