QIBA Atherosclerosis Biomarker Committee

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Example Groundwork: Assessment Procedures for Scanner Hardware



Quantitative Plaque Morphology

Atherosclerosis is a major health concern for our aging population. Given the devastating impact of this widespread disease reflected in spiraling healthcare costs, biomarkers for better risk assessment and diagnosis, prognosis, and monitoring will have a significant impact on public health.

Noninvasive imaging biomarkers that would provide this information will have an impact to transform health care delivery and management. There is a critical gap in the biomarker qualification, which needs to be addressed in order to move these quantitative imaging biomarkers forward. Feasibility of plaque characterization with CTA in the management and risk prediction in coronary and carotid has been demonstrated.

However, lack of standardization and a multitude of different software approaches and differences in the use of parameters is significantly decreasing the clinical implementation because of the methodological heterogeneity. First steps are to standardize imaging protocols for each arterial bed, select the most optimal parameters and pool results from different software approaches, clinical centers and vendors, which would allow optimization of protocols to provide homogeneous data throughout the community. In parallel, we are providing objective performance assessment techniques with standardized metrology metrics and nomenclature for software analysis of CTA data sets, for example by developing calibration phantoms and specific technical guidelines for structural measures, and use of histological ground truth for tissue characteristics.

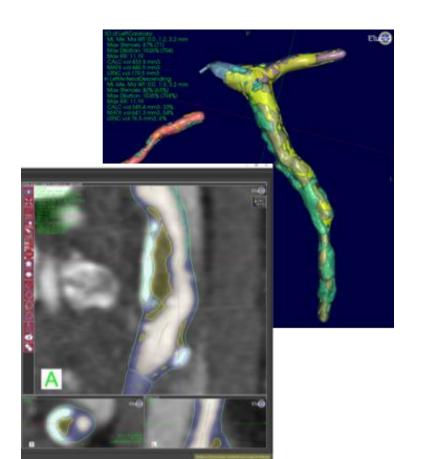
To establish these biomarkers, standardization of quantitative imaging across different protocols, anatomical locations and different manufacturers with cross-calibration is required.

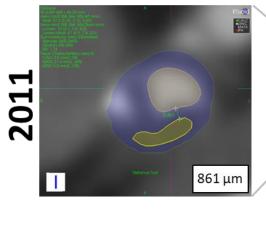
Reliable quantitation using more sophisticated techniques than simple HU thresholding without specific mitigation of known limitations where ground truth of tissue is objectively determined is new but energizing.

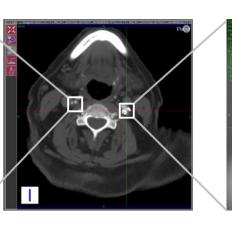
Only a collaboration can effectively provide for the needed standards in nomenclature of arterial plaque characteristics, standard classification of plaque, and definition of how performance is assessed for quantitative plaque measures. QIBA is an ideal venue for this.

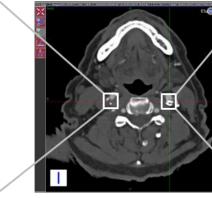
Biomarker Committee Activity: Profile

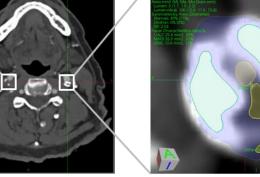
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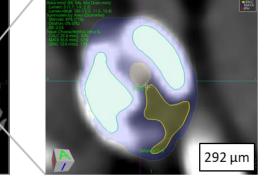




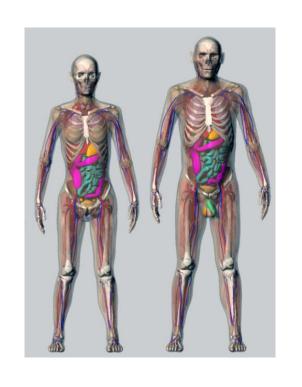






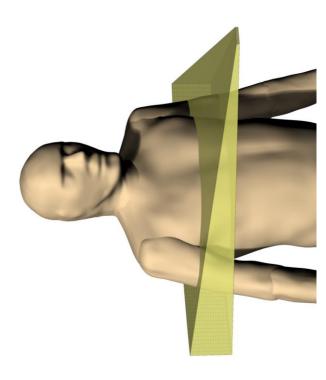


Establish set of patient and acquisition hardware parameters which significantly impact biomarker related image quality:



Patient

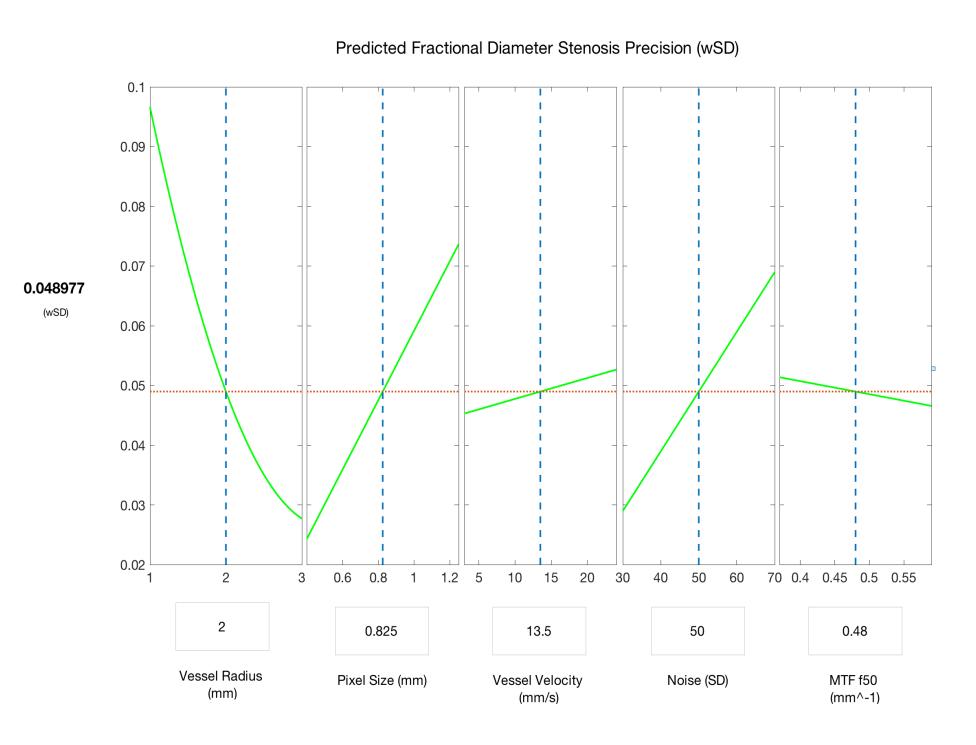
- Anatomy
- Vessel Size
- Plaque material
- Physiology
- Heart-rate
- Coronary motion



Acquisition

- Scanner
- Spatial Resolution
- Rotation Time
- Protocol
- Dose → Noise
- ECG Gating
- Contrast

Determine set of patient attributes and acquisition parameters which allow compliant image analysis to fulfill performance claim:



Investigate impact and interplay of dependent parameters using established framework:

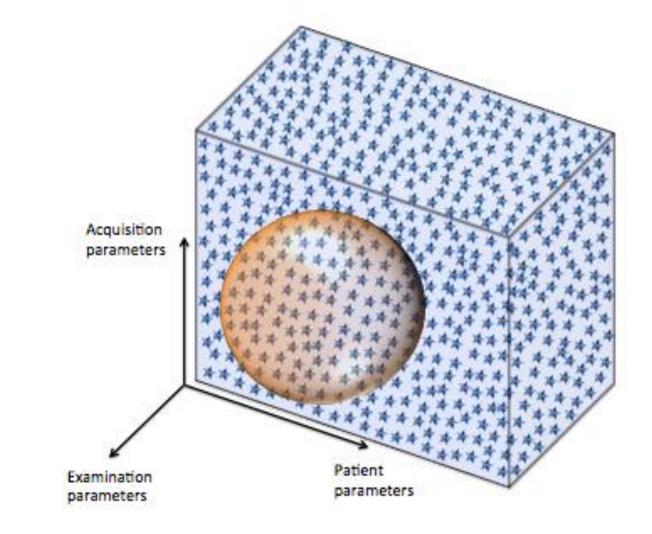
Estimability index (e'): surrogate measure of highest achievable task performance in estimating biomarker

Our computer simulated implementation of estimability index utilizes complete knowledge of object (atherosclerotic plaque) and vendor specific CT acquisition hardware.

Matched template maximum-likelihood-estimator (MLE) processes thousands of atherosclerotic plaque images at each factor-level combination.

Simulated results (estimation precision and bias) are fit according to patient and acquisition hardware parameters.

Assessment procedures predicated on required acquisition parameter ranges to circumscribe multidimensional compliant performance space:



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