

المؤتمر السنوي الدولي للجمعية المصرية
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

EOS 2023



A Novel Multi-Model **Artificial Intelligence** Suite for the Diagnosis of corneal diseases

Presented by

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Former Fellow of Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, USA



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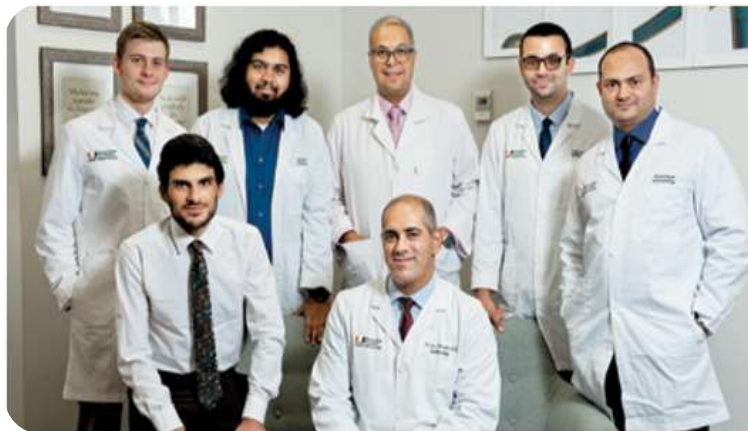
Take Home Message

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Bascom Palmer Cornea-AI team



Members of
the Artificial
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and Computer
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Financial Disclosure

- This study was supported by **NEI K23** award K23EY026118 (MAS), **NEI core center** grant to the University of Miami (P30 EY014801), and unrestricted grant from **Research to Prevent Blindness**, NY.
- MAS is an equity holder and sits on the Board of Directors for **Resolve Ophthalmics**, LLC.



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Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

- Deep learning networks coupled with imaging have been created and proven accurate in diagnosing:

- Eye: Diabetic retinopathy
- Skin cancer
- Breast cancer
- Lung cancer



EDITORIAL

Artificial Intelligence With Deep Learning Technology Looks Into Diabetic Retinopathy Screening

Tien Yin Wong, MD, PhD, Neil M. Bressler, MD

Retina

Prediction of Individual Disease Conversion in Early AMD Using Artificial Intelligence

Ursula Schmidt-Erfurth,¹ Sebastian M. Waldstein,² Sophie Klmscha,¹ Amir Sadeghipour,¹ Xiaofeng Hu,¹ Bianca S. Gerendas,³ Aaron Osborne,² and Hrvoje Bogunovic¹

¹Christian Doppler Laboratory for Ophthalmic Image Analysis, Vienna Reading Centre, Department of Ophthalmology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
²Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California, United States



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The Future of Keratoconus Screening with Artificial Intelligence

Stephen D. Klyce, PhD, FARVO - Port Washington, New York



First project: Corneal diseases

Keratoconus

Fuchs dystrophy

Dry eye disease



Why these diseases?!

Dry Eye Disease

Decrease in quality of life and damage to the cornea

Costs \$700,000 per million patients

No gold standard for clinical testing

Keratoconus

Third most common indication for corneal transplantation.

Prevalence of 54.5 per 100,000 individuals in the US

Fuchs' Dystrophy

Prevalence ranges from 3.8% to 11% in ages 40 and older

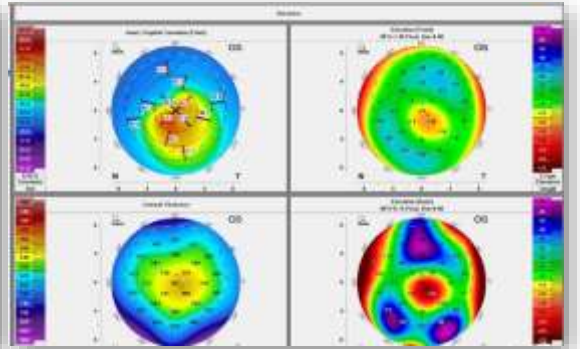
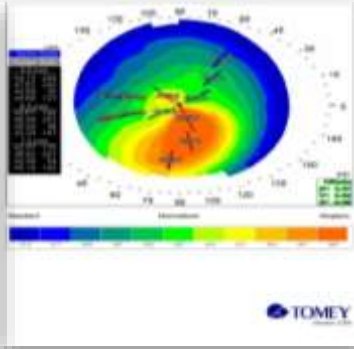
Responsible for 36% of performed corneal transplants in the US

Waduthantri S, Yong SS, Tan CH, et al. Cost of dry eye treatment in an Asian clinic setting. *PLoS one.* 2012;7(6):e37711-e37711.
Stapleton F, Alves M, Bunya VY, et al. TFOS DEWS II Epidemiology Report. *Ocul Surf.* 2017;15(3):334-365.

Matthaei M, Sandhaeger H, Hermel M, et al. Changing Indications in Penetrating Keratoplasty: A Systematic Review of 34 Years of Global Reporting. *Transplantation.* 2017;101(6):1387-1399.
Hamill CE, Schmedt T, Jurkunas U. Fuchs endothelial cornea dystrophy: a review of the genetics behind disease development. *Semin Ophthalmol.* 2013;28(5-6):281-286.



Keratoconus: Diagnostic tools



Fuchs dystrophy: Tools for diagnosis



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bd/Retina_Group_slit_lamp_%28side_view%29.jpg/250px-Retina_Group_slit_lamp_%28side_view%29.jpg

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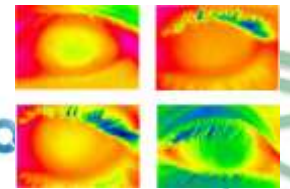
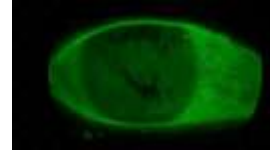
<https://www.nidek-intl.com/archives/004/201705/5de5d918b5788.jpg>

<https://cdn.dotmed.com/images/listingpics/2667122.jpg>



Dry eye: Current Clinical Testing

- **Traditional testing** includes tear break-up time (TBUT), Schirmers test, corneal staining, conjunctival staining, and questionnaires
- **Newer testing** includes tear osmolarity, ocular surface thermography, and tear film biomarkers
- Many different tests available, but no gold standard!





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OCT features

Corneal diseases







High Definition OCT in Keratoconus



Ophthalmology

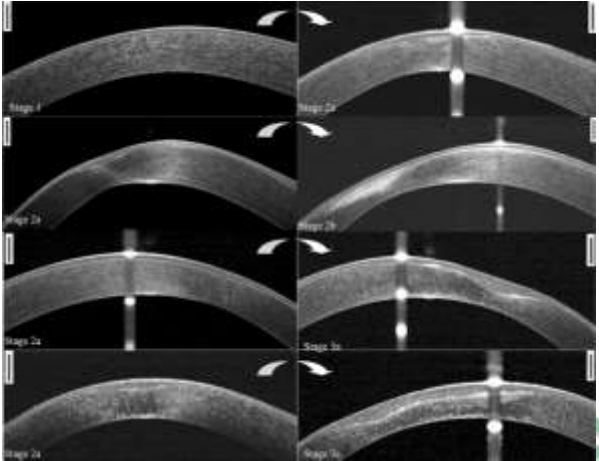
Volume 120, Issue 12, December 2013, Pages 2403-2412




Original article

Fourier-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Imaging in Keratoconus: A Corneal Structural Classification


Ottman Sanzab MD^{1,2,3,4}, Mohamed El Sanharawi MD, MPH¹⁻³, Cyril Jermolov MD⁵, Tamas Harriehi BCpt⁶, Akim Galun BCpt⁷, Wajden Ghossein MD⁸, Isabelle Guarniere BCpt⁹, Elena Saadi MD¹, Vincent Bonhôte MD, PhD¹, Laurent Laroche MD¹






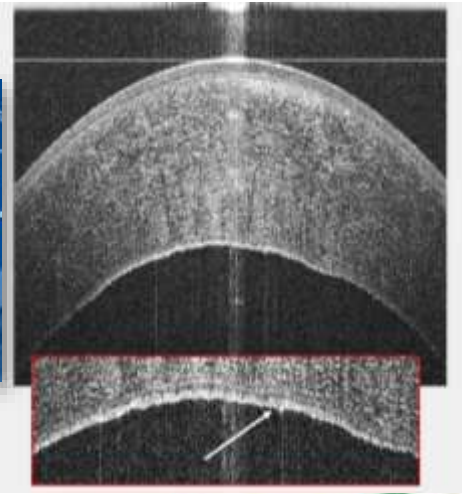


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High Definition OCT in Fuchs



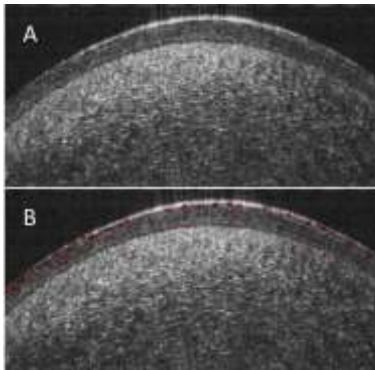
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High Definition OCT in Dry eye



MENU ▾ Eye

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Article | Published: 01 October 2019

Corneal epithelial thickness profile in dry-eye disease

Mohamed Abou Shousha, Jianhua Wang, George Kontadakis, William Feuer, Ana P. Canto, Rodrigo Hoffmann & Víctor L. Perez [✉](#)

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Methods

- We used transfer learning with VGG19 network architecture.
- We **trained** the model to predict the diagnosis **per image**, but in **testing** it is used to predict the diagnosis **per image and per eye**.



Data Collection

- AS-OCT scans were taken using Envisu R2210, Bioptigen (Buffalo Grove, IL)
- 180 images were captured per scan using a 6 mm central corneal radial scan pattern
- The clinical diagnosis was performed on every patient
- Healthy patient was defined as no corneal ICD-10 diagnoses

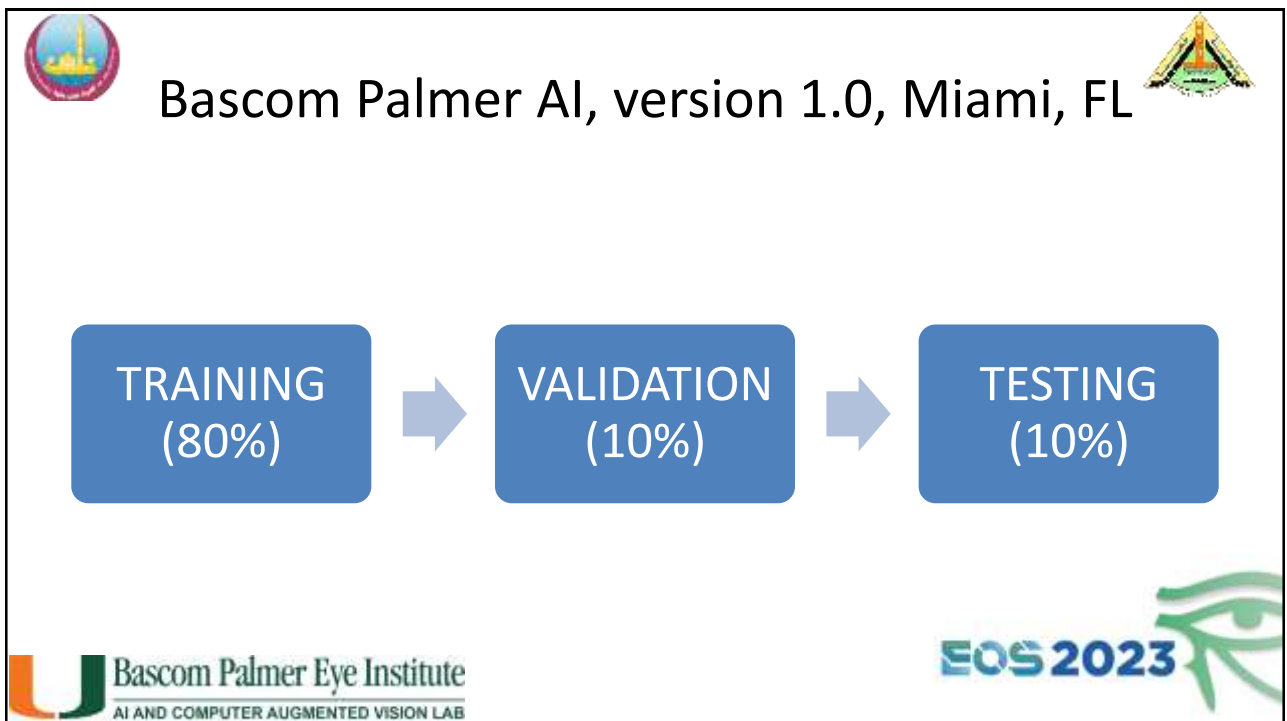
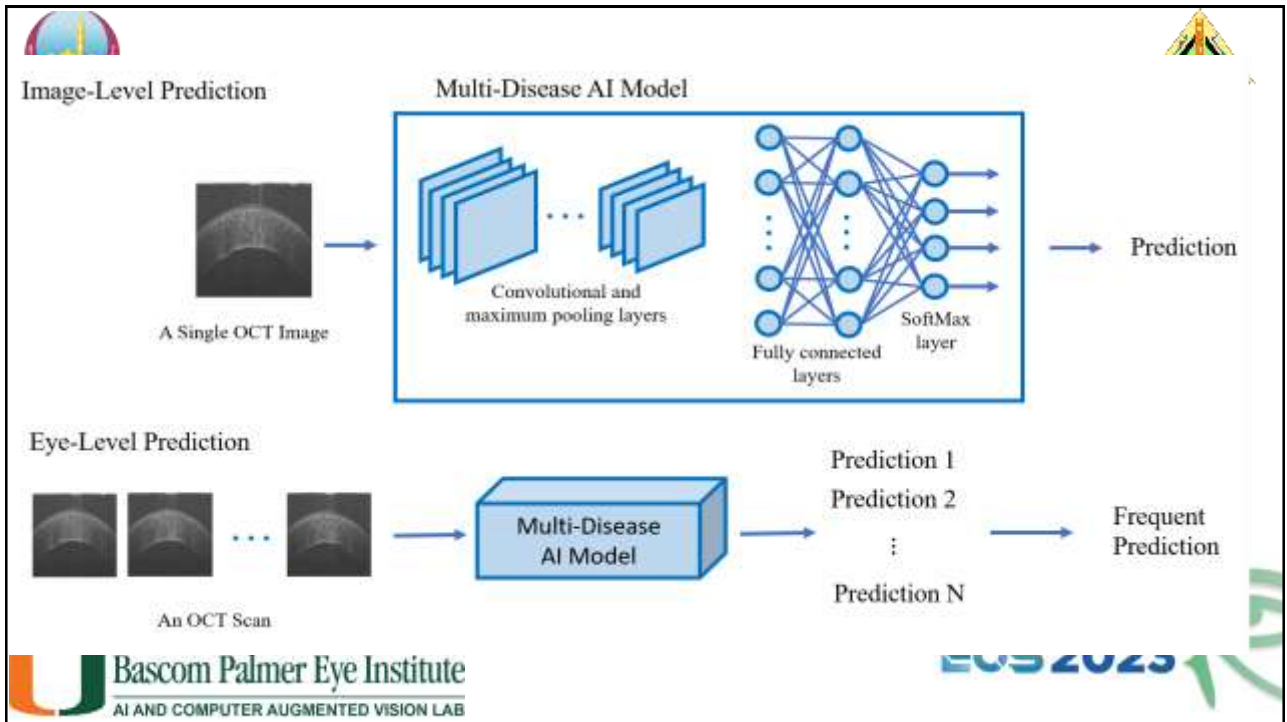


Observational case-control study

351 eyes

HD-OCT
(Envisu R2210, Bioptigen)

46,179 OCT images
(11,830 dry eye, 11,440
FED, 11,469 keratoconus
and 11,440 controls)



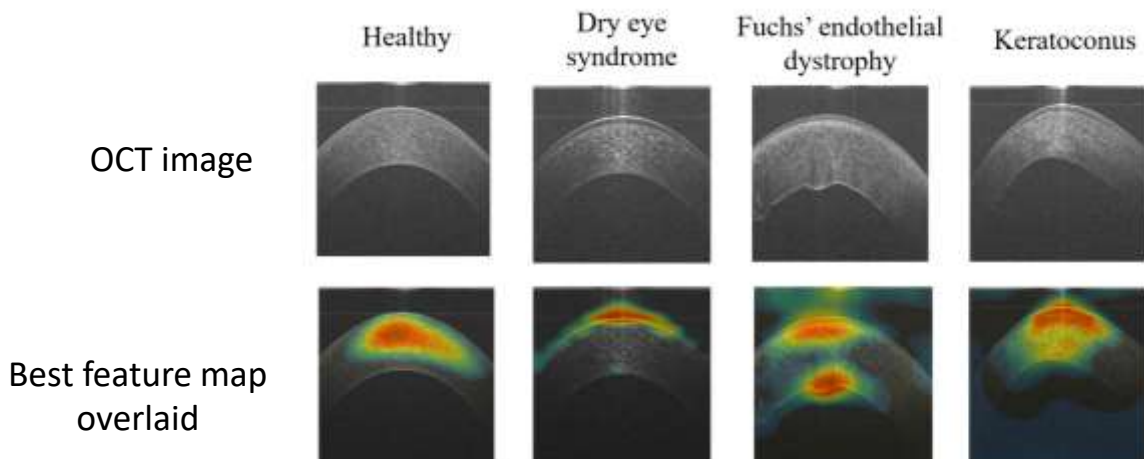




Results

- The AI algorithm was able to achieve a testing classification accuracy of:
 - 99.2% for dry eye,
 - 99.9% for keratoconus,
 - 100% for FED,
 - 98.7% for normal controls,
 - overall accuracy of 99.51%.



Visualizations





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RESEARCH ARTICLE | VOLUME 226, P252-261, JUNE 2021

Multidisease Deep Learning Neural Network for the Diagnosis of Corneal Diseases

<

Amr Elsayy • Taher Eleiwa • Collin Chase • ... William Feuer • Mohamed Abdel-Mottaleb •
Mohamed Abou Shousha   • Show all authors

Published: January 29, 2021 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajo.2021.01.018> •  Check for updates



Original Research

Comparison of Autonomous AS-OCT Deep Learning Algorithm and Clinical Dry Eye Tests in Diagnosis of Dry Eye Disease

Collin Chase, Amr Elsayy, Taher Eleiwa , Eyup Ozcan, Mohamed Tolba & Mohamed Abou Shousha 

Pages 4281-4289 | Published online: 19 Nov 2022







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ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract | June 2020

Artificial Intelligence Algorithm for the Diagnosis of Corneal Graft Rejection



Mohamed Abou Shousha; Amr Elsayy; Taher Kamel Eleiwa; Mohamed Tolba; Collin Chase; Eyub Ozcan; Mohamed Abdel-Mottaleb

+ Author Affiliations & Notes




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Deep-Keratitis AI



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Infectious keratitis Burden

- The silent epidemic
- 5th cause of Blindness
- 2 million monocular blindness/year
- >1 million cases of FK/year



- Ung L, Acharya NR, Agarwal T, et al. Infectious corneal ulceration: a proposal for neglected tropical disease status. Bull World Health Organ 2019;97:854–6.
- Brown L, Leck AK, Gichangi M, et al. The global incidence and diagnosis of fungal keratitis. Lancet Infect Dis 2021;21:e49–57



Diagnosis

- CLINICAL EXPERTISE
- GOLD STANDARD: MICROBIOLOGY (SMEAR, C&S, BIOPSY, PCR)
- IMAGING: AS-OCT, IVCM





Challenges

- Unavailability (equipments) → expertise + empiric ttt
- Poorly differentiated clinical features
- Low yield
- Long turnaround time
- Polymicrobial infection



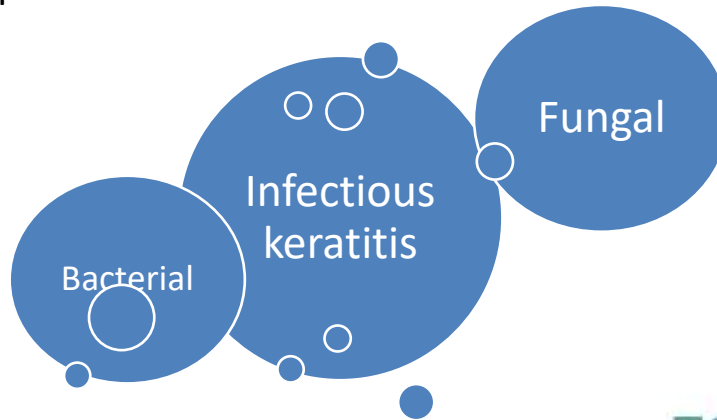
IVCM

- Cost
- Expertise
- Fungal
- Acanthameba
- No bacteria
- No viruses





- Cornea specialists: 66%



Dalmon C, et al. The clinical differentiation of bacterial and fungal keratitis: A photographic survey. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 2012;**53**:1787-1791.

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Typical ccc

30%



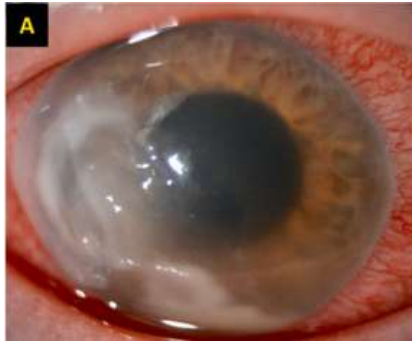
Dahlgren MA, Lingappan A, Wilhelmus KR. The clinical diagnosis of microbial keratitis. *Am. J. Ophthalmol.* 2007;**143**:940-944.

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Same organism “different severity”

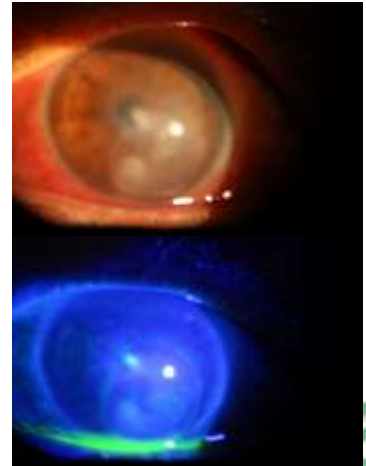
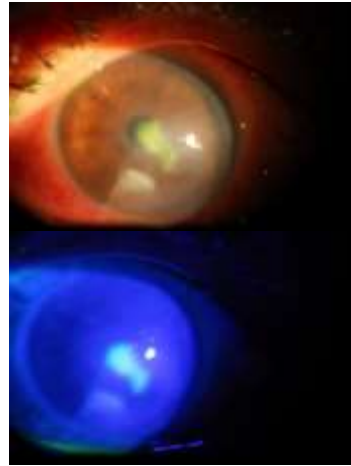
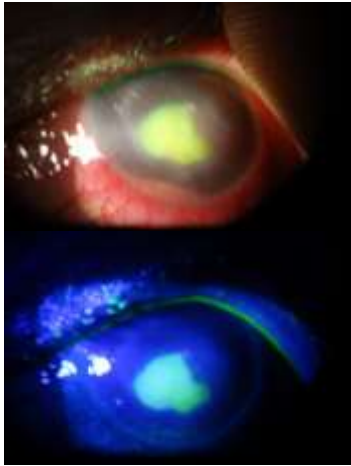


Not fungal!!





Bimicrobial



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Polymicrobial



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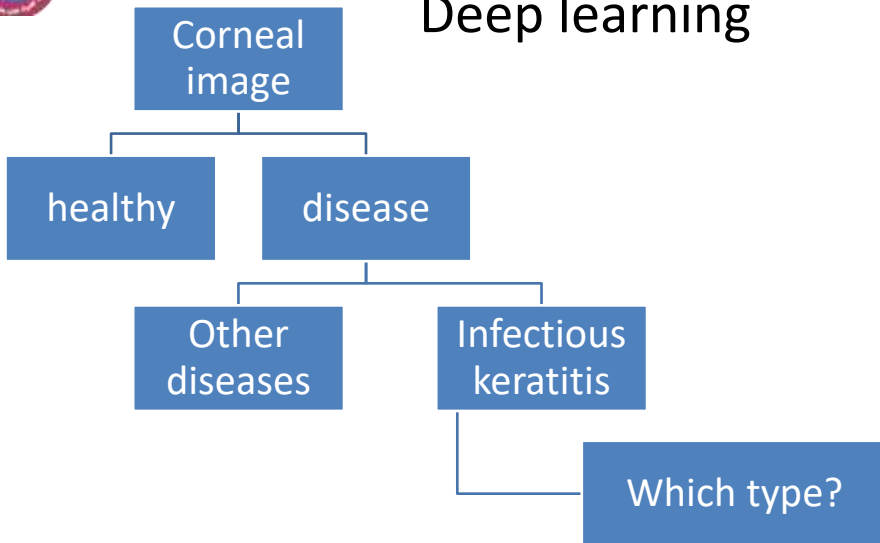
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No one-size-fits-all diagnostic approach for IK

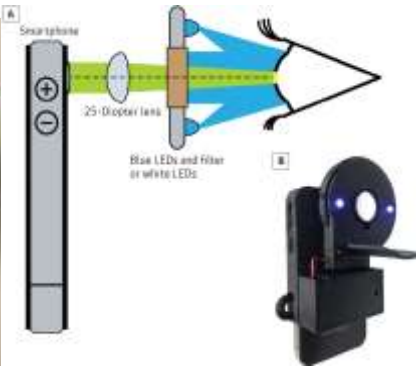






Deep learning





Tool selection


Based on SLE photos

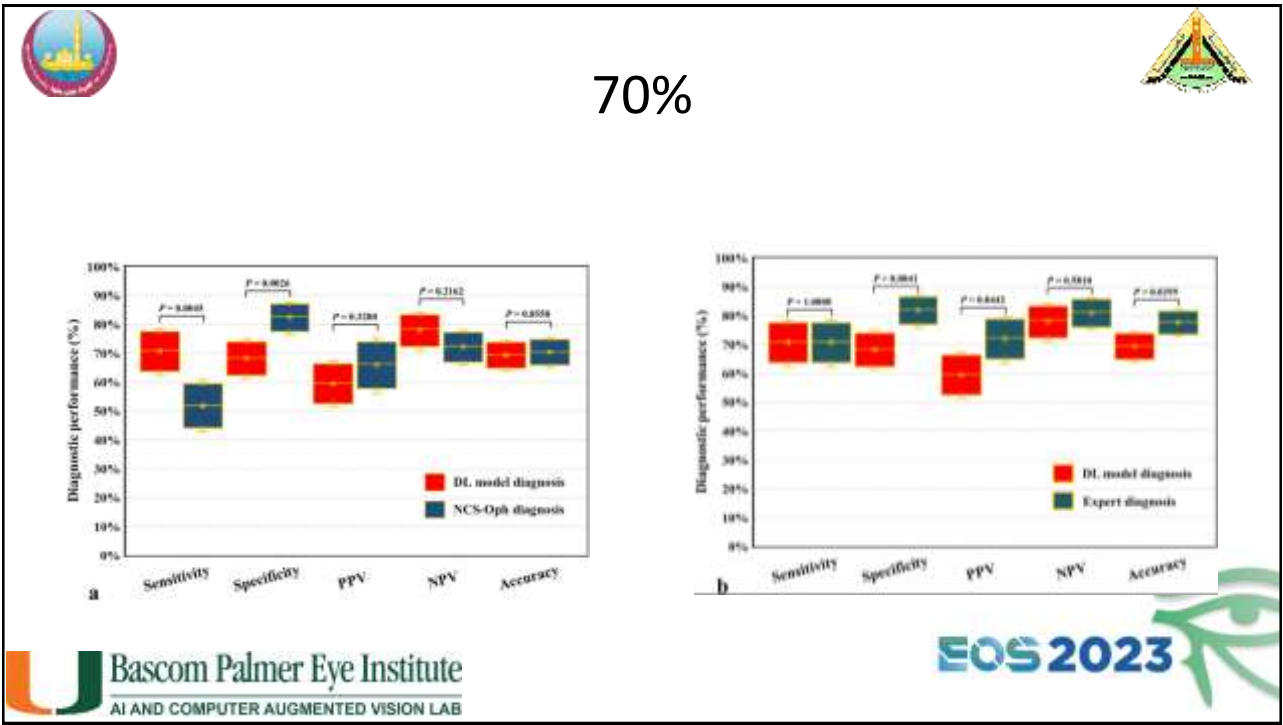
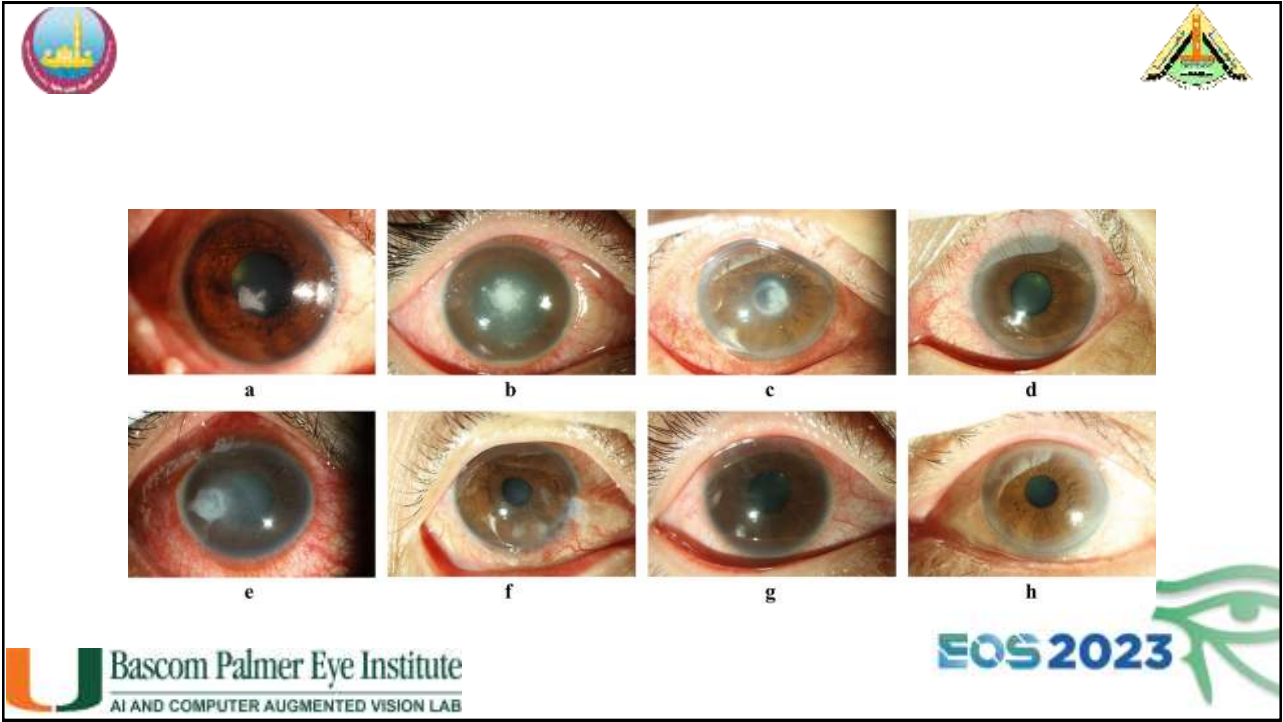
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS
nature research

[Sci Rep.](#) 2020; 10: 14424. PMCID: PMC7468230
 Published online 2020 Sep 2. doi: [10.1038/s41598-020-71425-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-71425-9) PMID: [32879364](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32879364/)

A deep learning approach in diagnosing fungal keratitis based on corneal photographs

Ming-Tse Kuo,¹ Benny Wei-Yun Hsu,² Yu-Kai Yin,² Po-Chiung Fang,¹ Hung-Yin Lai,¹ Alexander Chen,¹ Meng-Shan Yu,¹ and Vincent S. Tseng^{1,2}

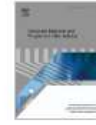






Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine

Volume 187, April 2020, 105019



Automatic diagnosis of fungal keratitis using data augmentation and image fusion with deep convolutional neural network

[Liu Zhi](#)^{a,1}, [Cao Yankun](#)^{a,1}, [Li Yujun](#)^a  , [Xiao Xiaoyan](#)^b, [Qiu Qingchen](#)^a, [Yang Meijun](#)^a,
[Zhao Yuefeng](#)^c, [Cui Lizhen](#)^d

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Hyphae Detection in Fungal Keratitis Images With Adaptive Robust Binary Pattern

Publisher: **IEEE**

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[Xuelian Wu](#); [Qingchen Qiu](#); [Zhi Liu](#) ; [Yuefeng Zhao](#) ; [Bin Zhang](#); [Yong Zhang](#); [Xinyi Wu](#); [Jianmi...](#) [All Authors](#)

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Conclusion



AI is an accurate autonomous technique for the diagnosis of corneal diseases



Validations in the setting of prospective multi-center clinical studies are warranted.



AI technologies are likely to refine and shape the diagnostic landscape of IK in the near future.



Thank you

