AIM-AHEAD

2023 Health Equity Data Challenge Lightning Talks

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Model Development





Methodology and Model Used

- A ResNet50 was fine-tuned to take in a single (256 x 256) patch randomly selected from the whole-slide image to predict cancer stage.
- Balanced sampling was used during model training and validation to ensure every group in the dataset was represented equally.

White or Caucasian Black or African American American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Other



Model Evaluation

- 1. 10 probabilistic stage predictions generated per slide
- 2. Mean-pooling to a single slide-wide prediction
- 3. *n* slides mean-pooled per biopsy





Results and Conclusions

0.68 Nightingale score on held-out, demographic-balanced test set

One vs. Rest AUROC by Stage

- Stage 0: 0.752
- Stage 1: 0.712
- Stage 2: 0.524
- Stage 3: 0.698
- Stage 4: 0.785



Acknowledgement and References









[1] Cancer at a Glance 2014-2018, Hawai'i Tumor Registry, 2022.

[2] Bifulco, C., Piening, B., Bower, T., Robicsek, A., Weerasinghe, R., Lee, S., Foster, N., Juergens, N., Risley, J., Nachimuthu, S., Haynes, K., & Obermeyer, Z. (2021). Identifying high-risk breast cancer using digital pathology images [Data set]. Nightingale Open Science. https://doi.org/10.48815/N5159B

[3] Mullainathan, S., & Obermeyer, Z. (2022). Solving medicine's data bottleneck: Nightingale Open Science. Nature Medicine, 28(5), 897–899. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-01804-4



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Thank you

Poster #90

