

PhD thesis

Deep learning for assisting diagnosis of neurological diseases using a very large-scale clinical data warehouse

Keywords: deep learning, medical imaging, big data

The topic

Neurological diseases are a major public health concern. Early and accurate diagnosis is essential to provide adequate care for the patients and design effective clinical trials to find new treatments. Neuroimaging plays a major role in the diagnosis of these disorders. Artificial intelligence techniques offer important promises to assist diagnosis (Burgos et al, 2021). Successful results have been obtained for the automatic classification of some disorders (e.g. Wen et al, 2020). However, these computer-assisted diagnosis systems remain very narrow in the sense that they are restricted to one or a few diseases.

In recent years, very large hospital data warehouses have been constituted. In particular, the data warehouse of the AP-HP (Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris) gathers data from all the hospitals of the greater Paris area, including clinical data, diagnoses, medical reports and medical imaging data (MRI, PET, CT). For instance, it gathers over 130,000 MRIs from adult patients with various types of disorders. This resource constitutes a fantastic opportunity to train efficient deep learning models. Very recently, our team was the first to publish a deep learning tool for neuroimaging data built using the AP-HP data warehouse (Bottani et al, 2021). This tool allows performing automatic quality control of T1- weighted MRI data and thus selecting the data which are usable for training deep learning models.

The aim of this project is to design and validate deep learning methods for computer-assisted diagnosis of neurological disorders using a very large dataset (over 100,000 patients) from the AP-HP data warehouse.

The first objective will be to design an approach for differential diagnosis from T1-weighted MRI data. A major challenge will be to be able to deal with a very large set of possible diagnoses (several hundreds), some of which may be co-existing in the same patient. This will require the design of dedicated deep learning architectures that account for these specificities.

A second objective will be to extend the work to other types of brain imaging data (other MRI sequences such as T2-weighted, FLAIR, diffusion MRI; CT; PET). To that purpose, we will first aim to extend the automatic quality control approach that we proposed for T1-weighted MRI to other modalities. Then, we will design a computer-aided diagnosis method that can use multimodal data as input.

Finally, if time permits, we propose to explore the design of models that could automatically generate medical reports from imaging data. This is a challenging task, that has so far only been proposed for much simpler data such as 2D X-ray radiographs. To that purpose, we will propose new architectures that are adapted to the encoding of images for subsequent text generation.

- Burgos N, Bottani S, Faouzi J, Thibeau-Sutre E, and Colliot O. Deep learning for brain disorders: from data processing to disease treatment. Briefings in Bioinformatics. 2021; 22(2):1560–1576 <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03070554>
- Wen J, Thibeau-Sutre E, Diaz-Melo M, Samper-González J, Routier A, Bottani S, Dormont D, Durrleman S, Burgos N, and Colliot O. Convolutional neural networks for classification of Alzheimer's disease: Overview and reproducible evaluation. Medical Image Analysis. 2020; 63:101694. <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02562504>
- Bottani S, Burgos N, Maire A, Wild A, Ströer S, Dormont D and Colliot O, for the APPRIMAGE study group, Convolutional neural networks for the automatic quality control of brain T1-weighted MRI from a clinical data warehouse. 2021 <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03154792>

A vibrant scientific, technological, clinical and ethical environment

You will work within the ARAMIS lab (www.aramislab.fr) at the Paris Brain Institute (<https://institutducerveau-icm.org>). The institute is ideally located at the heart of the Pitié-Salpêtrière hospital, downtown Paris.

The ARAMIS lab, which is also part of Inria (the French National Institute for Research in Digital Science and Technology), is dedicated to the development of new computational approaches for the analysis of large neuroimaging and clinical data sets. With about 35 people, the lab has a multidisciplinary composition, bringing together researchers in machine learning and statistics and medical doctors (neurologists, neuroradiologists).

The thesis will be co-directed by Olivier Colliot (Research Director, HDR) and Didier Dormont (Professor, HDR).

Your profile

- Master or engineering degree with a specialization in machine learning
- Strong interest for medical applications
- Good programming skills in Python
- Knowledge in digital image processing and medical imaging
- Good writing skills
- Good relational and communication skills

Contact

Olivier Colliot - olivier.colliot@sorbonne-universite.fr.

Didier Dormont – didier.dormont@aphp.fr