

Artificial Intelligence for non-invasive cardiac diagnostics

Tomasz Konopczyński, PhD
Head of AI @ Hemolens

85%¹

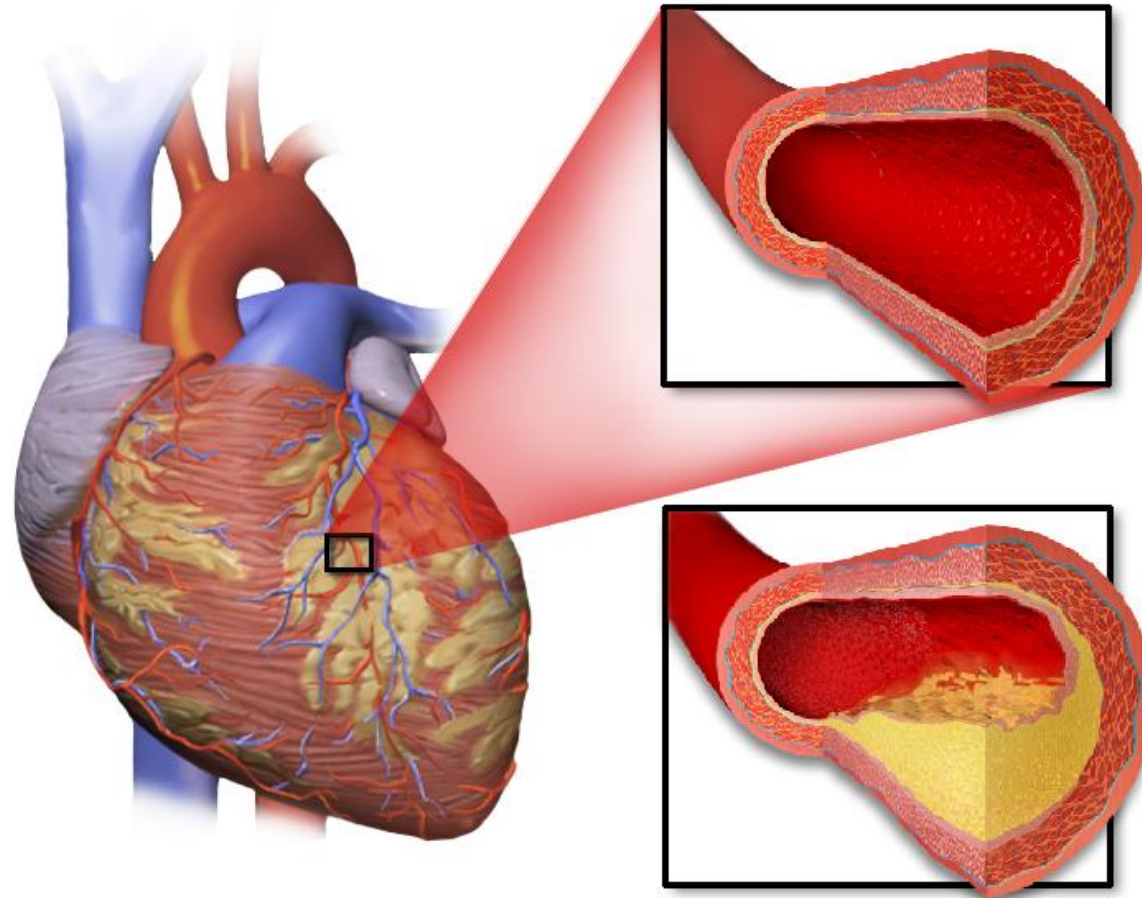
of all CVD are due to heart
attacks and strokes

17.9 million²

deaths annually

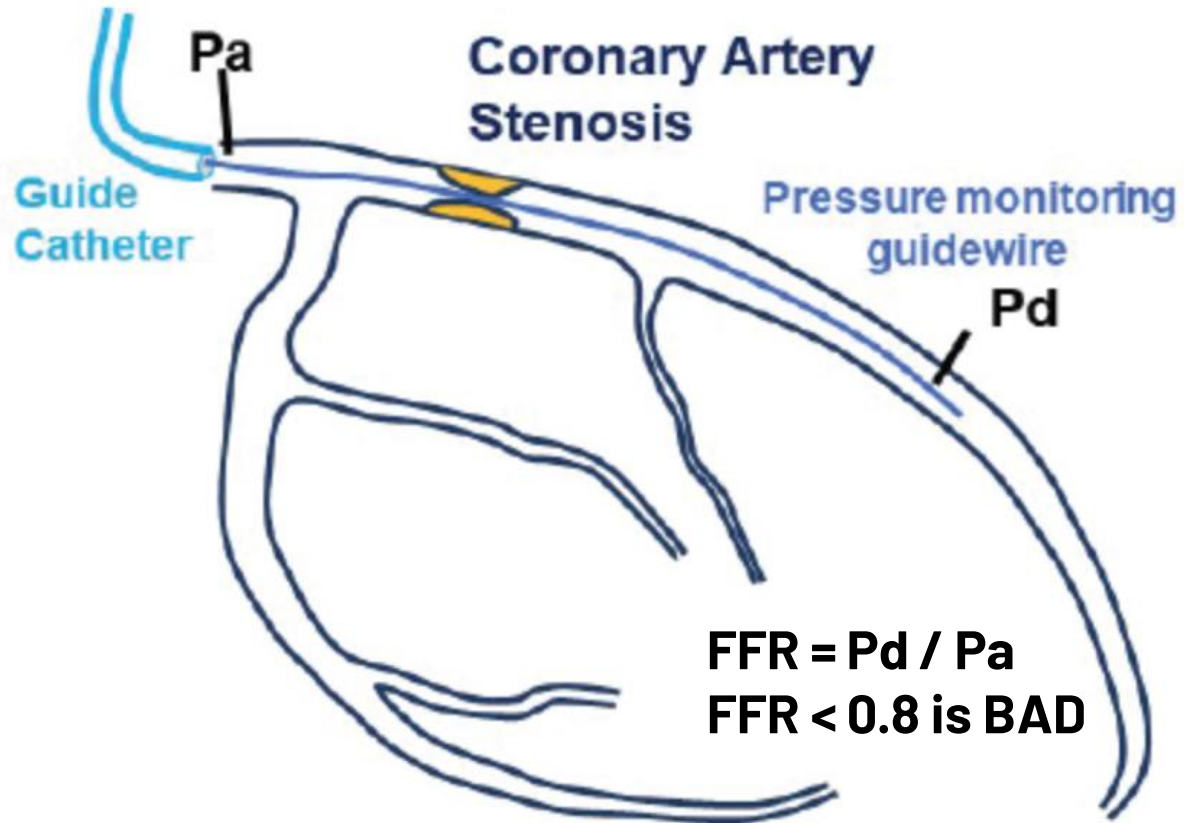
1-2. World Health Organisation – <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/>

Coronary Artery Stenosis



Normal and Partially Blocked Blood Vessels

Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)



Invasive FFR measurement



Example pressure wire

Challenge: Non-invasive FFR measurement

key advantages over invasive diagnostic

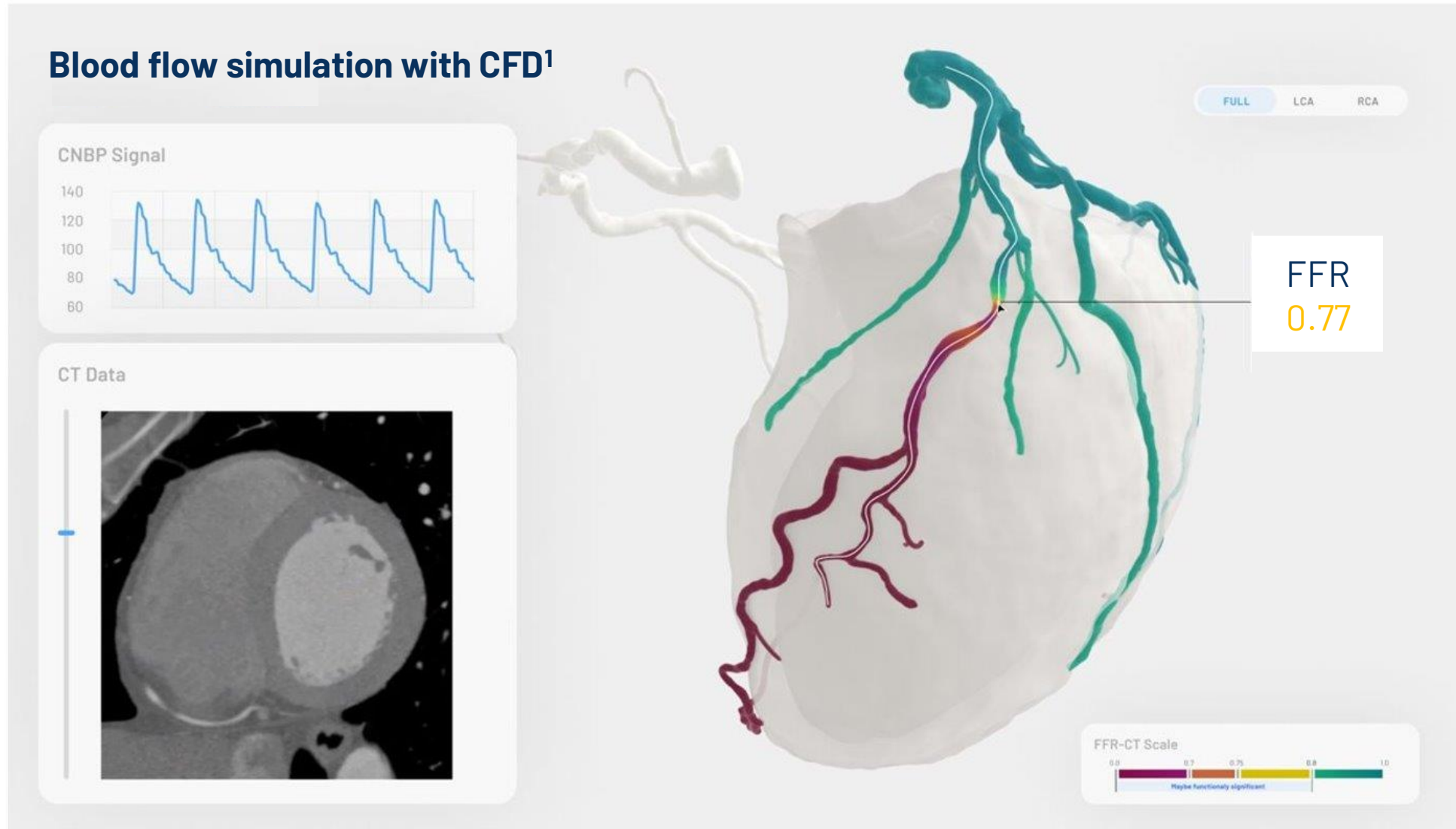
Patients sent for an invasive angiogram have no obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD)¹

Unnecessary procedures
55%
False positives

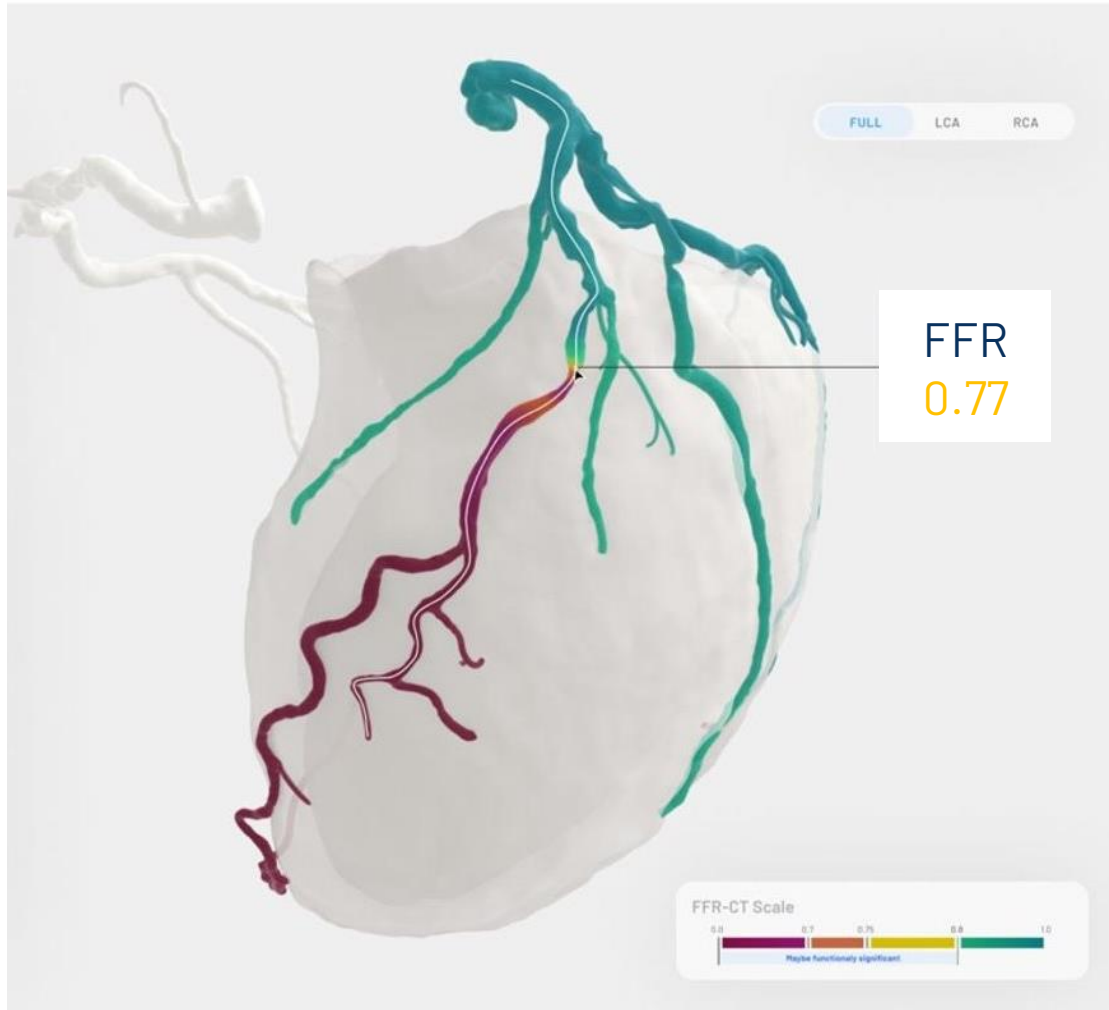
Patients sent home with their undetected coronary artery disease²

Undetected disease
20-30%
False negatives

1. Patel, et al. N Engl J Med. 2010. Patel, et al. AHJ 2014. Danad, et al. JAMA Cardiology 2017. 2. Arab-Zadeh, Heart Int 2012. Yokota, et al. Neth Heart J 2018. Nakanishi, et al. J Nucl Cardiol 2018.



1. Kosior, A., Mirota, K., & Tarnawski, W. (2019). U.S. Patent Application No. 16/217,328



Segmentation:

- Arteries¹,
- Cardiac muscle

Localization:

- Coronary ostia²

Computational Geometry:

- Centerline extraction,
- Mesh generation

Challenges:

- FFR estimation with AI³

1. Rygiel P., et al. Eigenvector Grouping for Point Cloud Vessel Labeling, GeoMedIA 2023.

2. Gajowczyk M., et al. Coronary Ostia Localization Using Residual U-Net with Heatmap Matching and 3D DSNT, MLMI at MICCAI 2022.

3. Rygiel P., et al. CenterlinePointNet++: A New Point Cloud Based Architecture for Coronary Artery Pressure Drop and vFFR Estimation. MICCAI 2023. Patent pending.



CenterlinePointNet++: A New Point Cloud Based Architecture for Coronary Artery Pressure Drop and vFFR Estimation

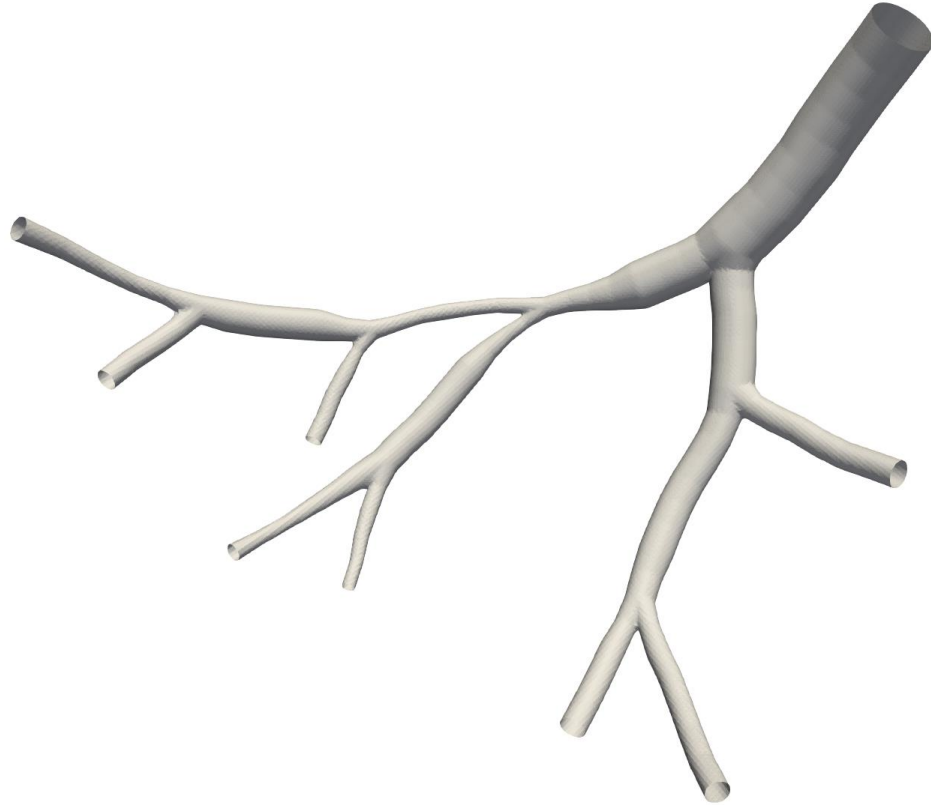
Patryk Rygiel¹, Paweł Płuszka¹, Maciej Zięba², Tomasz Konopczynski¹

1. Hemolens Diagnostics Sp. z o.o.

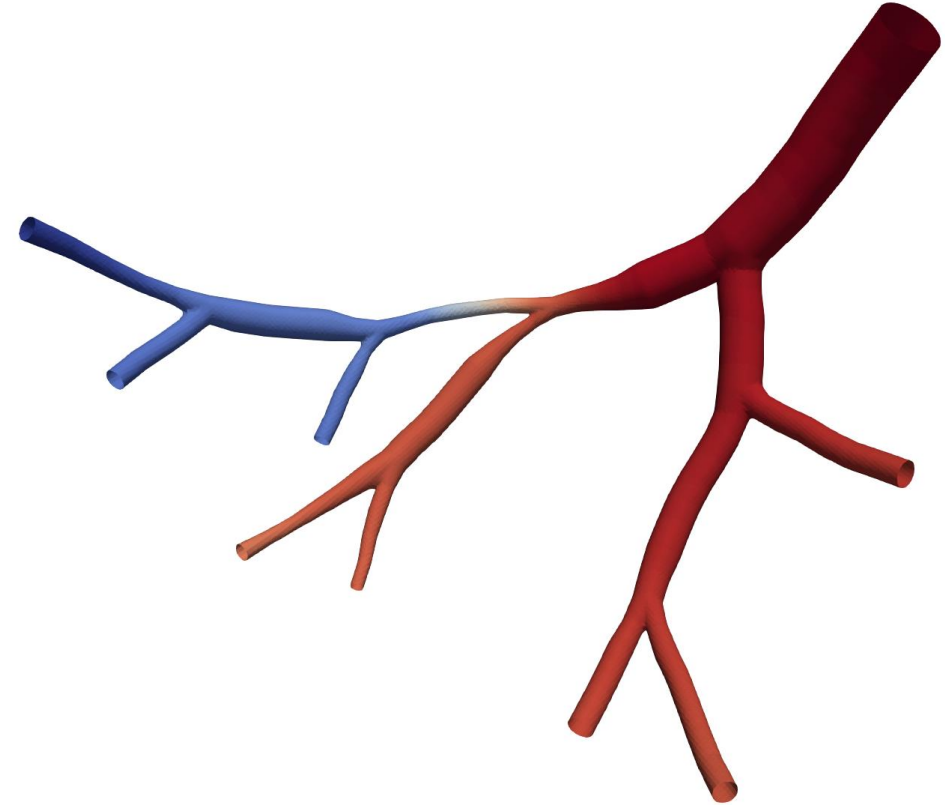
2. Wrocław University of Science and Technology

MICCAI 2023

Task: FFR estimation with AI



Input mesh + some metadata



FFR estimation

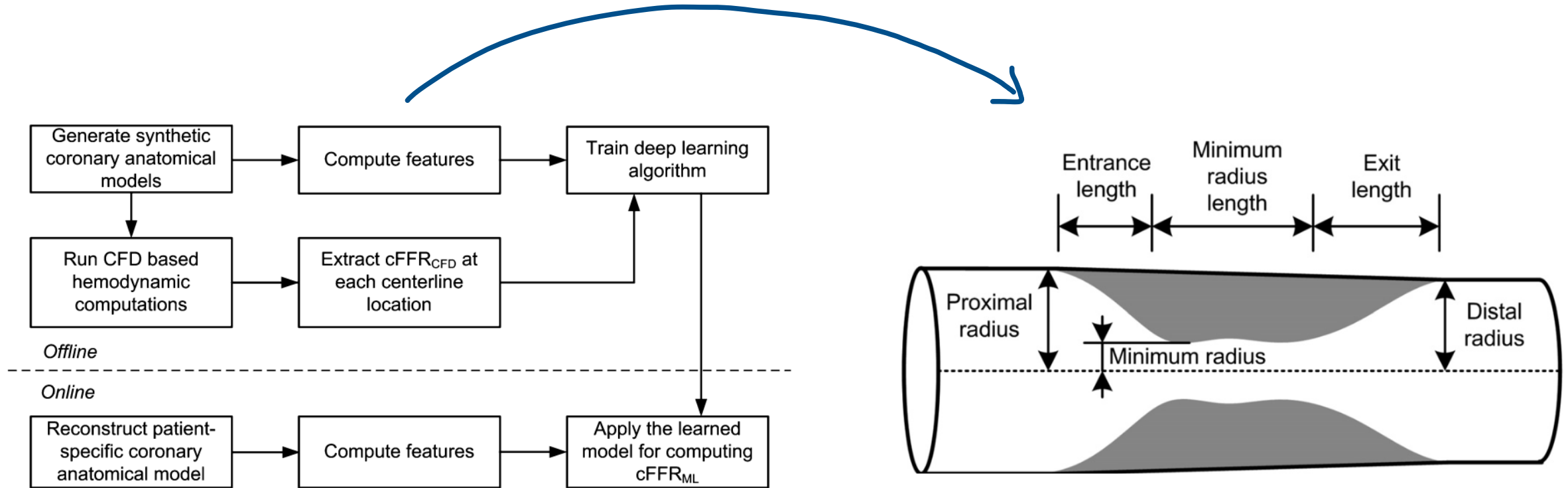
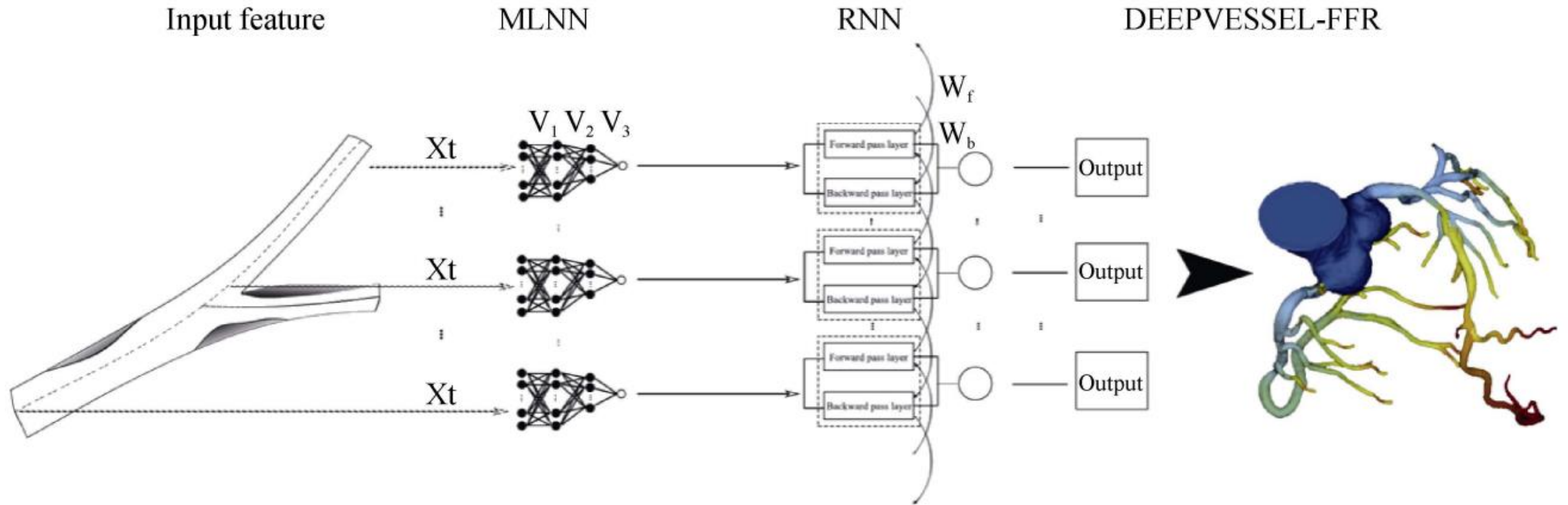


Figure 4.1. Overall workflow of the proposed method.



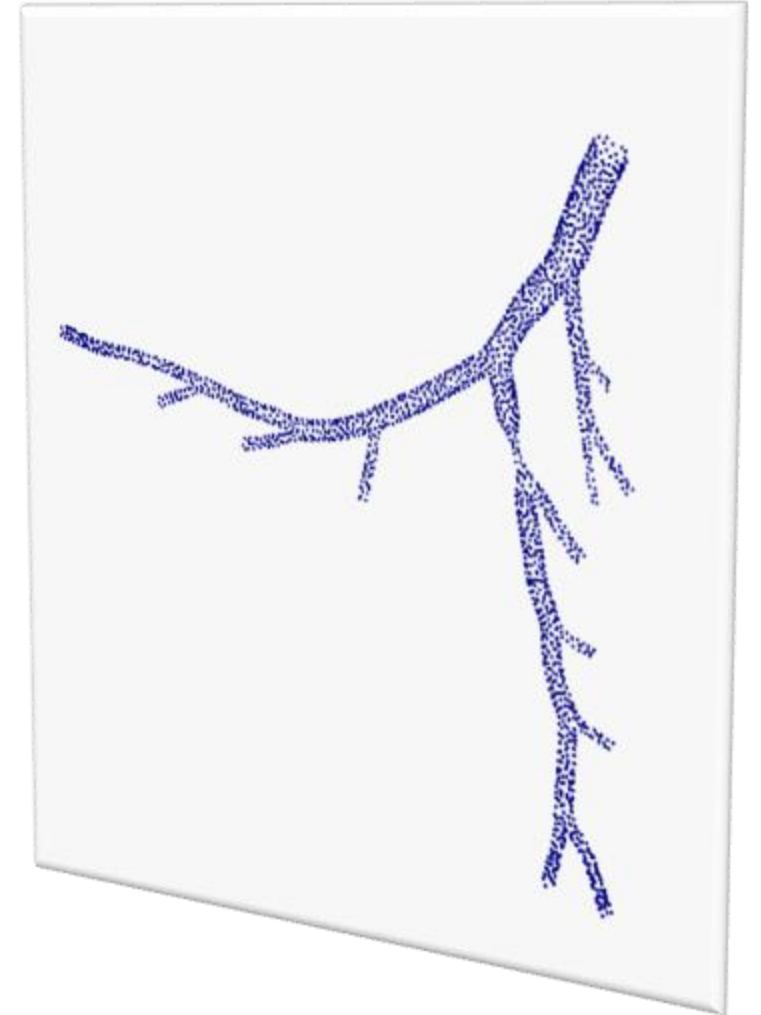
Our idea – Use of Point Clouds

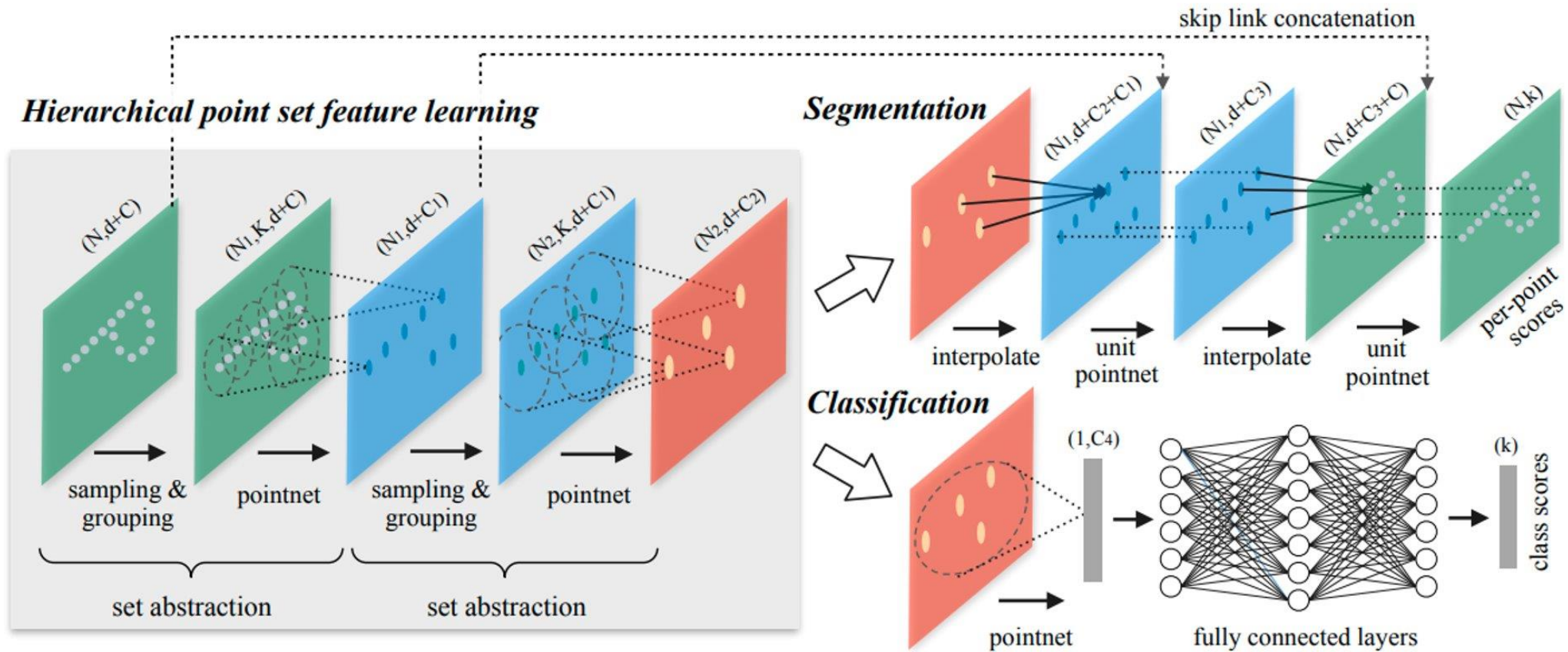
New geometric-based neural network architecture **CenterlinePointNet++** build on top of PointNet++

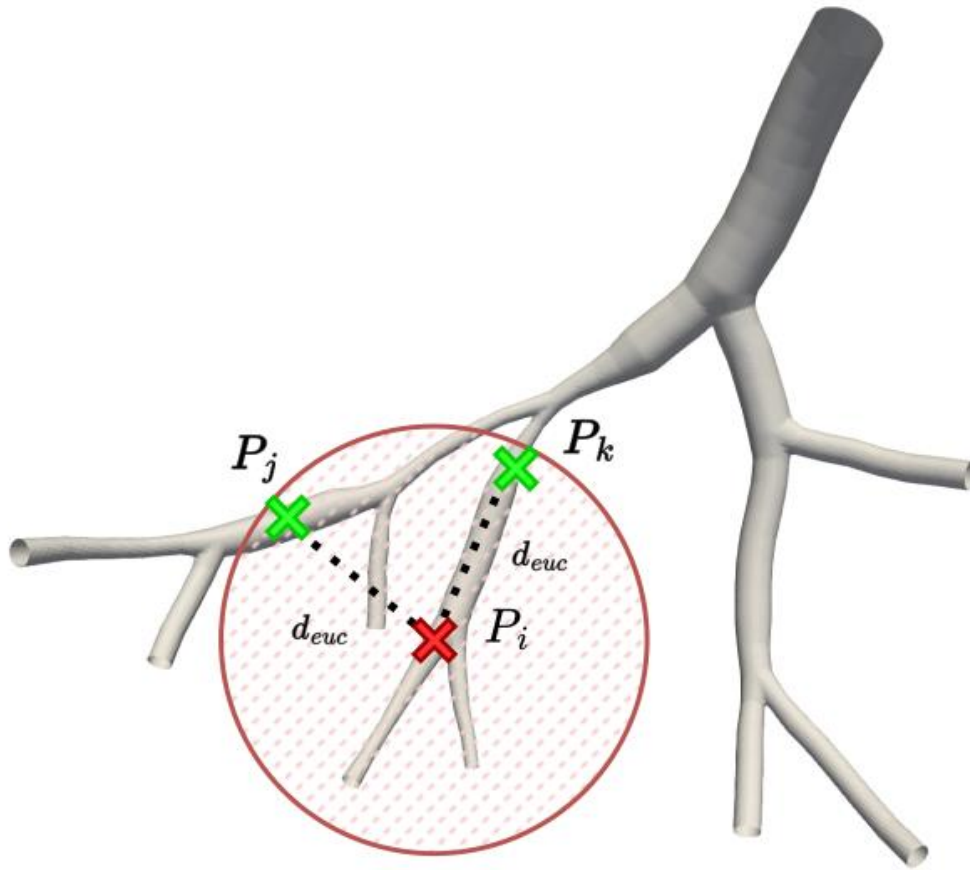
Multimodal input of **surface point cloud** and a centerline graph

Improvement in the FFR time estimation **from approx. 2h for a CFD simulation to around 15s per coronary artery**

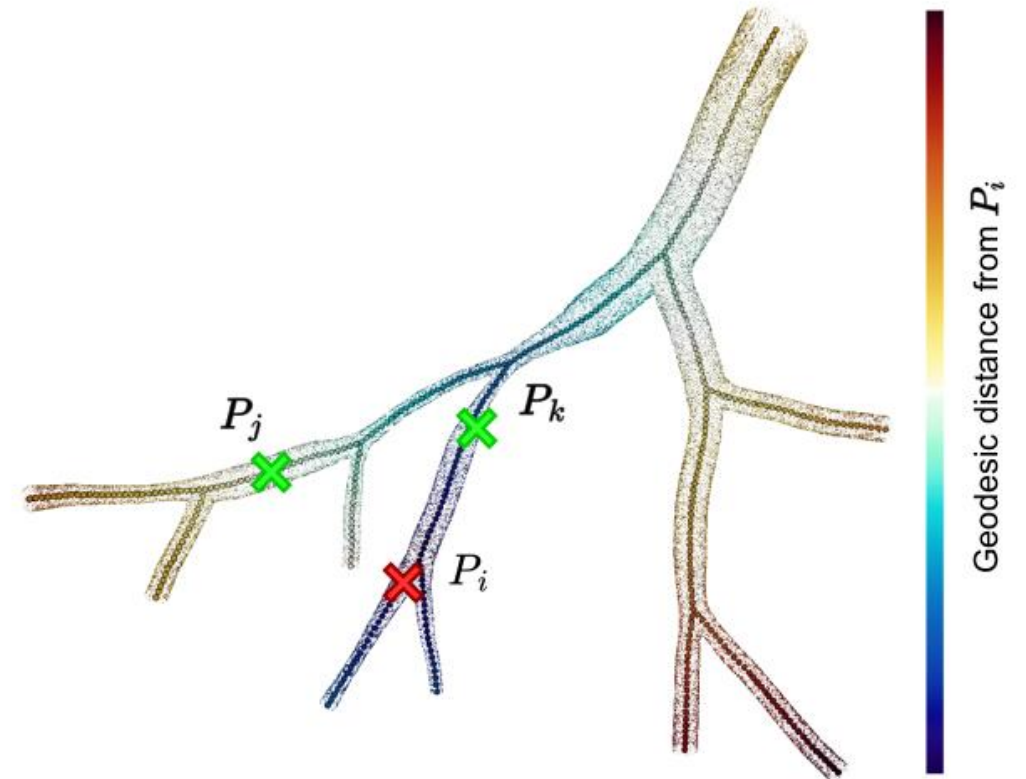
Correlation of 0.93 between CenterlinePointNet++ estimated FFR and a CFD-obtained FFR and **correct diagnosis accuracy of 95%**



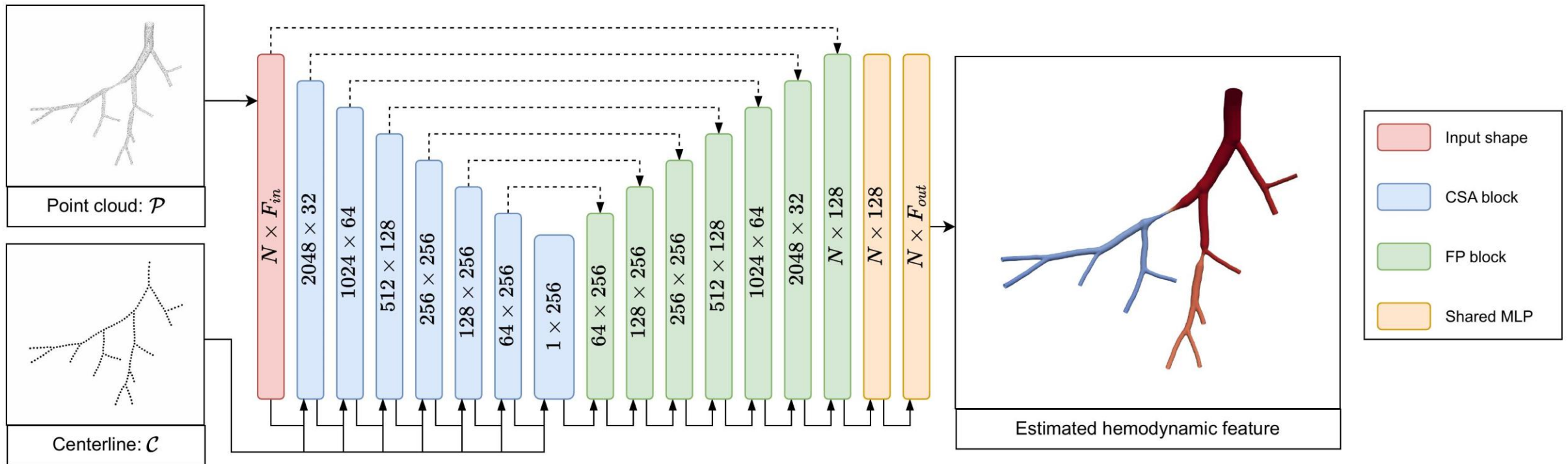




(a) Euclidean grouping



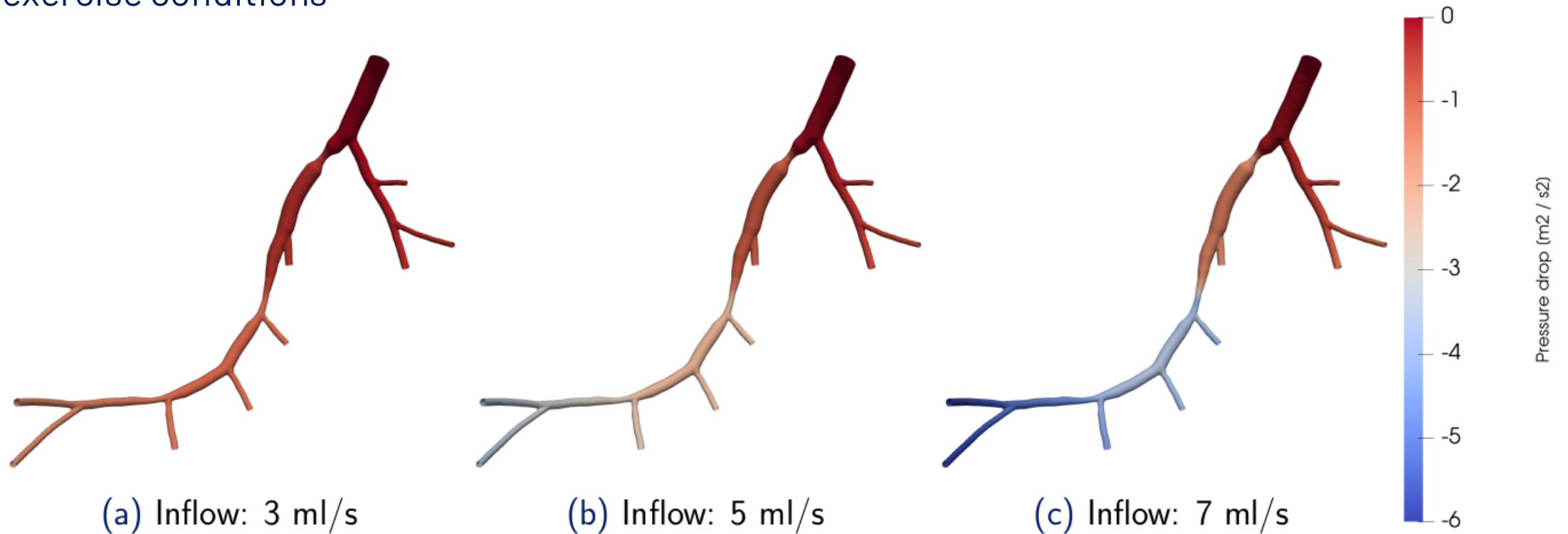
(b) Centerline grouping



Key addition – a novel encoder centerline set abstraction(CSA) block utilizing the centerline grouping procedure

Consists of 1,700 synthetically generated coronary arteries geometries

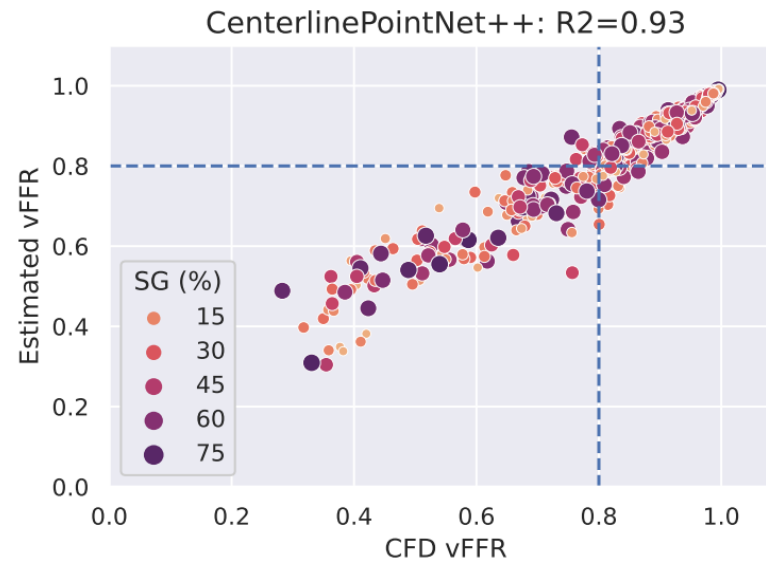
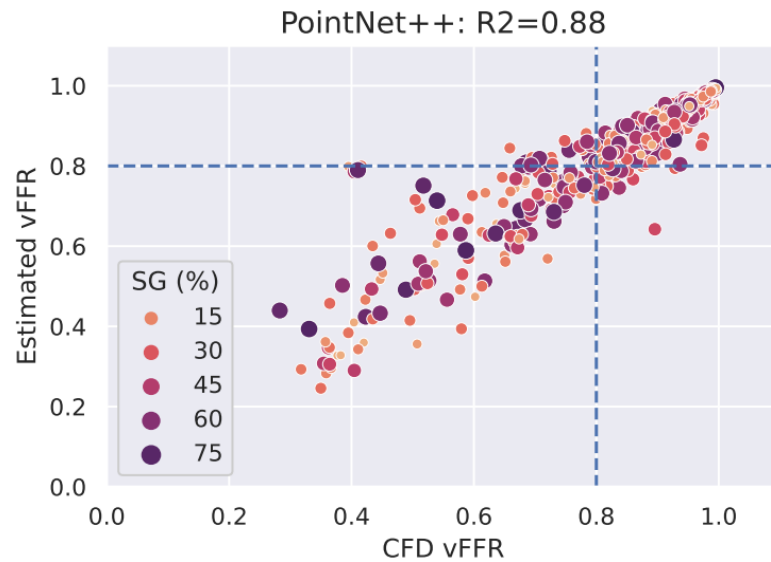
The GT is a result of a CFD engine designed for blood flow simulation. We sample from a biologically relevant range to simulate a patient under rest, mild exercise and a high-intensity exercise conditions



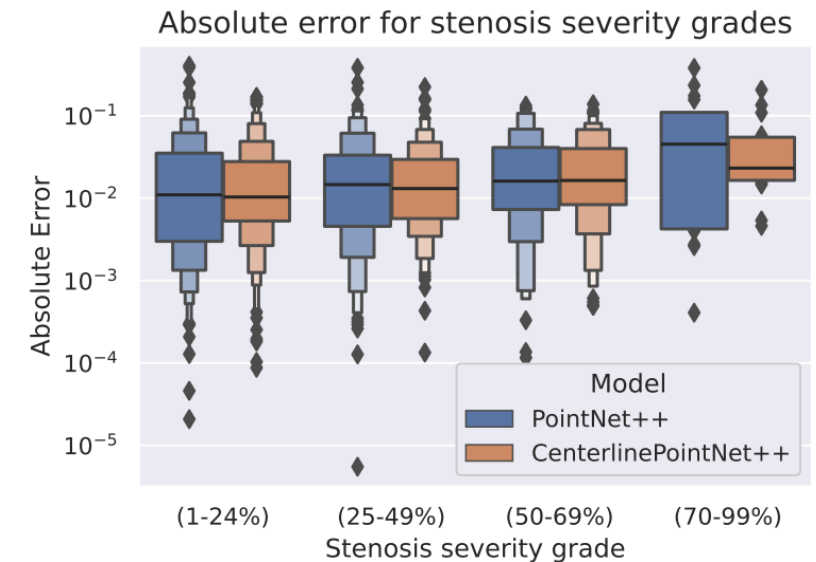
Experiments & results

We evaluate estimated vFFR with respect to the stenosis severity grade (SG)

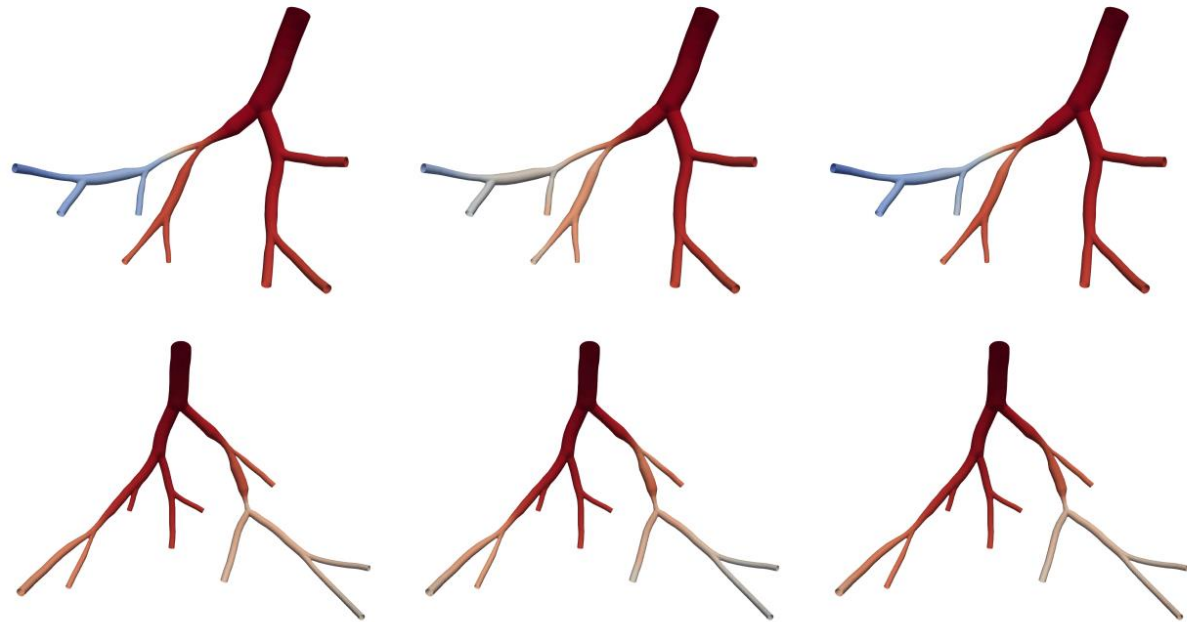
We report the correlation of 0.88 for PointNet++ and 0.93 for CenterlinePointNet++



correct diagnosis accuracy of 95%



vFFR

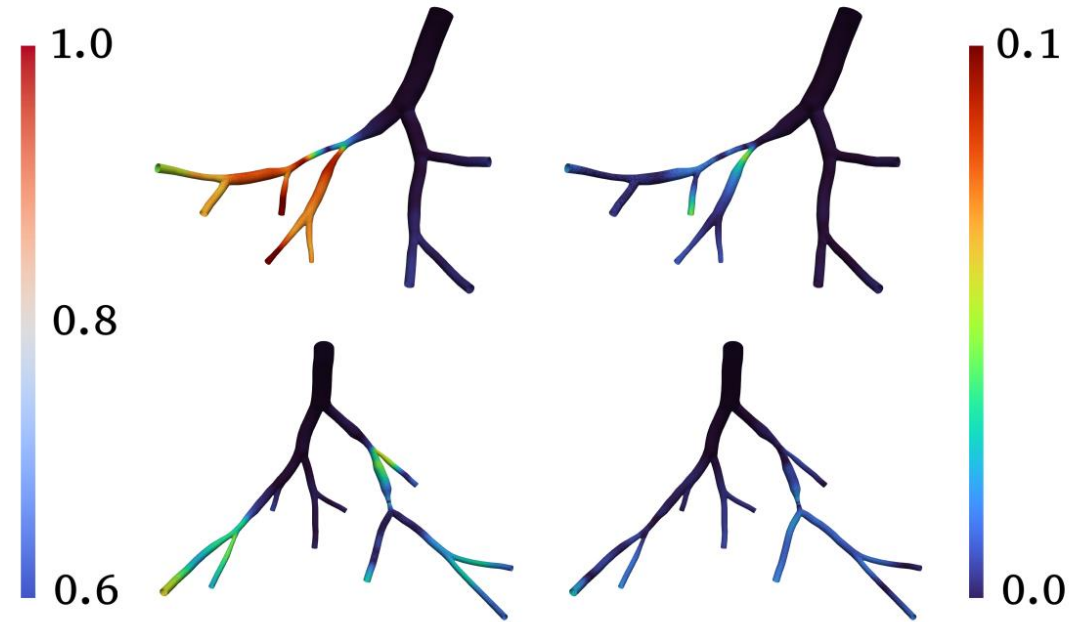


CFD (GT)

PointNet++

CenterlinePointNet++

vFFR MAE



PointNet++

CenterlinePointNet++

Thank you!

tomasz.konopczynski@hemolens.eu

