

Nuevas tecnologías y el papel de la IA

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CONFLICTS

SPEAKER: Almirall, BMS, ISDIN, La Roche Posay, Leo, Novartis, Pierre Fabre, SunPharma, Roche, Sanofi

HONORARIA OR CONSULTATIONS FEES : Almirall, BMS, Biofrontera, GSK, ISDIN, La Roche Posay, Leo, Novartis, Polychem, SunPharma

GRANTS & RESEARCH SUPPORT: Almirall, Amgen, BMS, Biofrontera, Canfield, Cantabria, Fotofinder, GSK, ISDIN, La Roche Posay, Leo, Mavig, Nevisense, Novartis, Polychem, Roche, iTOBOs (EU Grant), Castle Biosciences, NelaCare, and SkylineDx, Amlo Bioscience

Spouse/partner: Almirall, Amgen, BMS, Biofrontera, Canfield, Cantabria, Fotofinder, GSK, ISDIN, La Roche Posay, Leo, Mavig, Nevisense, Novartis, Pierre Fabre, Polychem, Roche

Other support (please specify): Abbie (educational activities), Lilly (educational activities), Novartis

Co-founder of Diagnosis Dermatologica sl and Athena Care sl.

Medical Advisor for Dermavision



FOUNDING & COLLABORATIONS



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Rafael Garcia
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Konstantin Korotkov

Imaging technicians

Beatriz Alejo



International Skin Imaging Collaboration

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Oriol Yélamos, MD, PhD		Sant Pau Universitat Autònoma, Barcelona

IA en dermatología

1. ¿Piensa que la IA puede mejorar su práctica profesional?
 - a. Sí puede mejorarla
 - b. No la cambiará de forma significativa
 - c. La empeorará
 - d. No tengo ni idea

2. ¿Piensa que la IA cambiará su relación con el paciente?

- a. sí puede mejorarla
- b. no la cambiará de forma significativa
- c. la puede empeorar
- d. no tengo ni idea

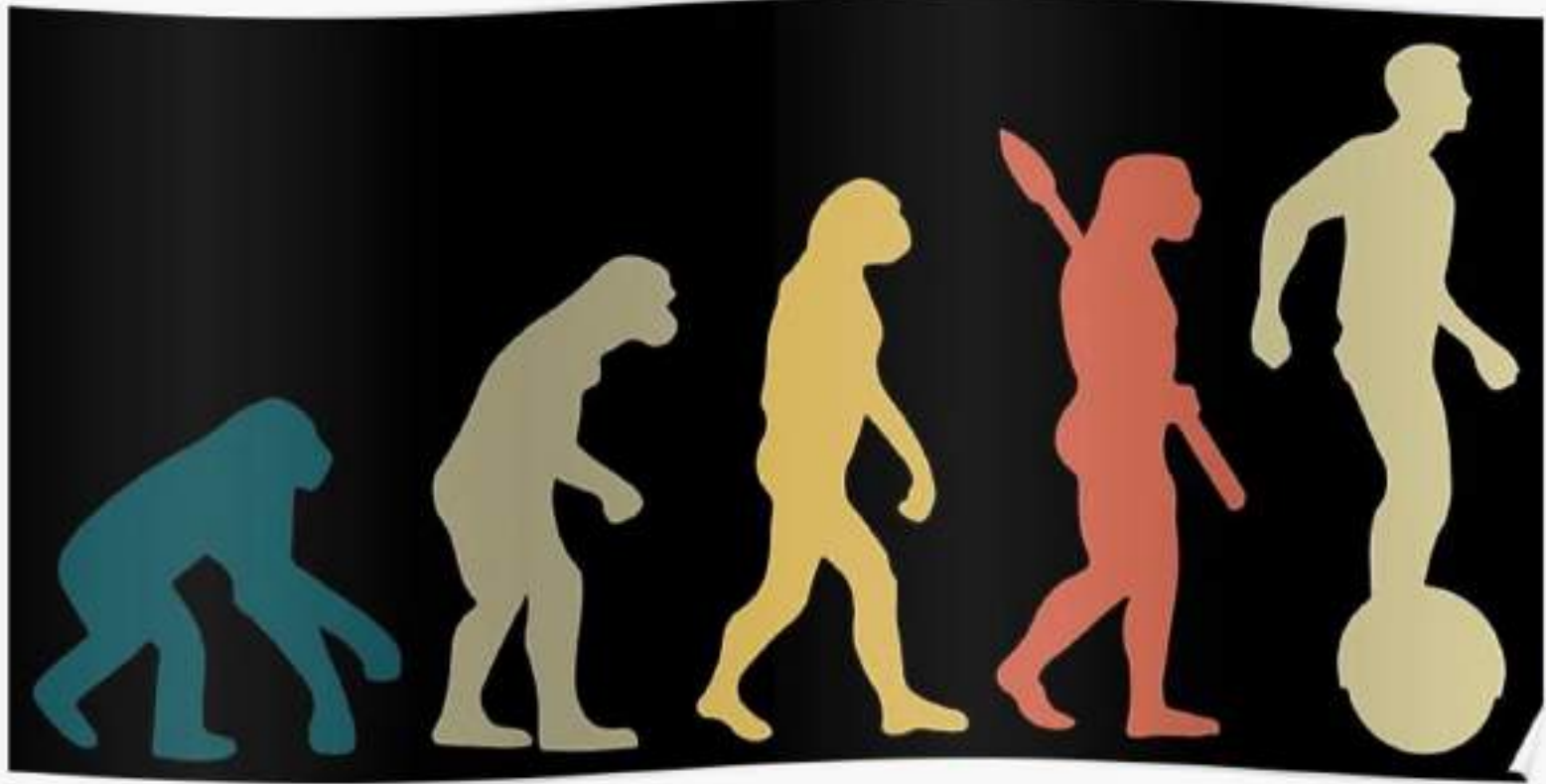
3. ¿Piensa que la IA debe incorporarse en la formación continuada del dermatólogo?

a. Sí

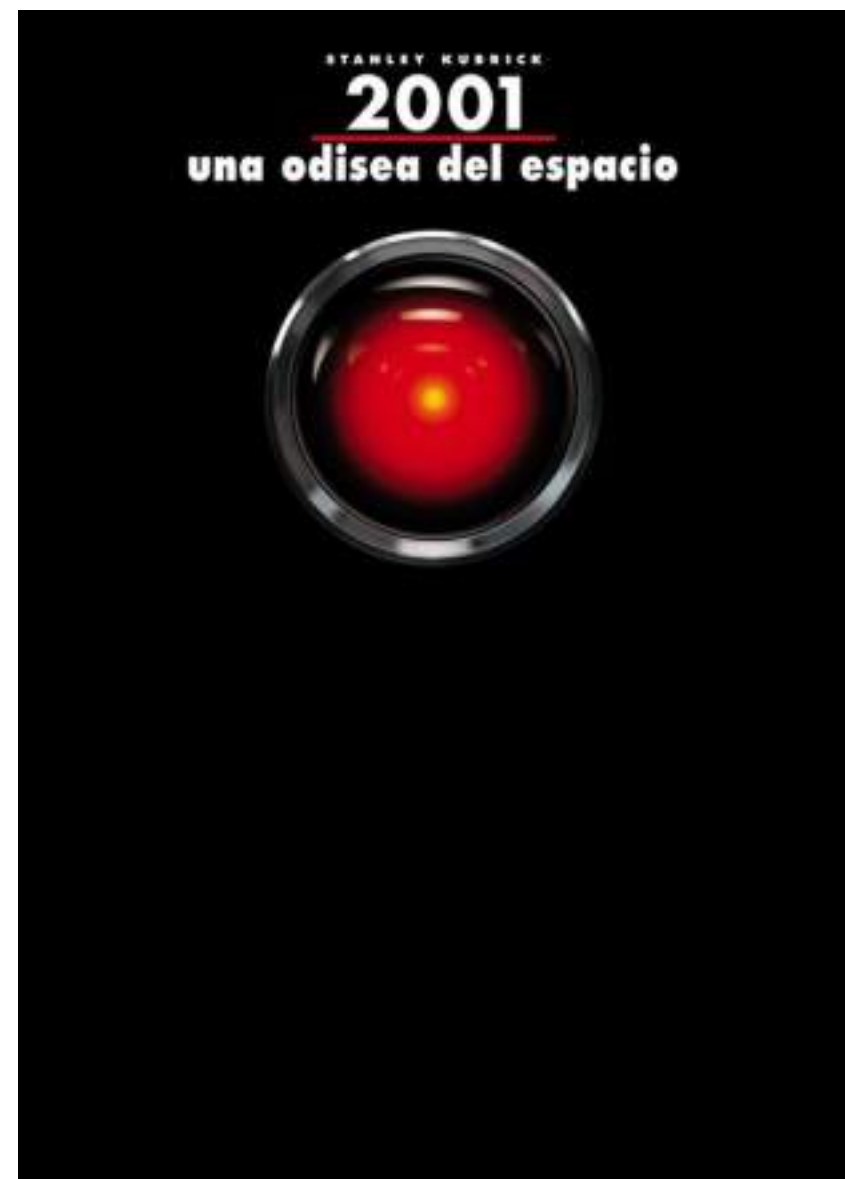
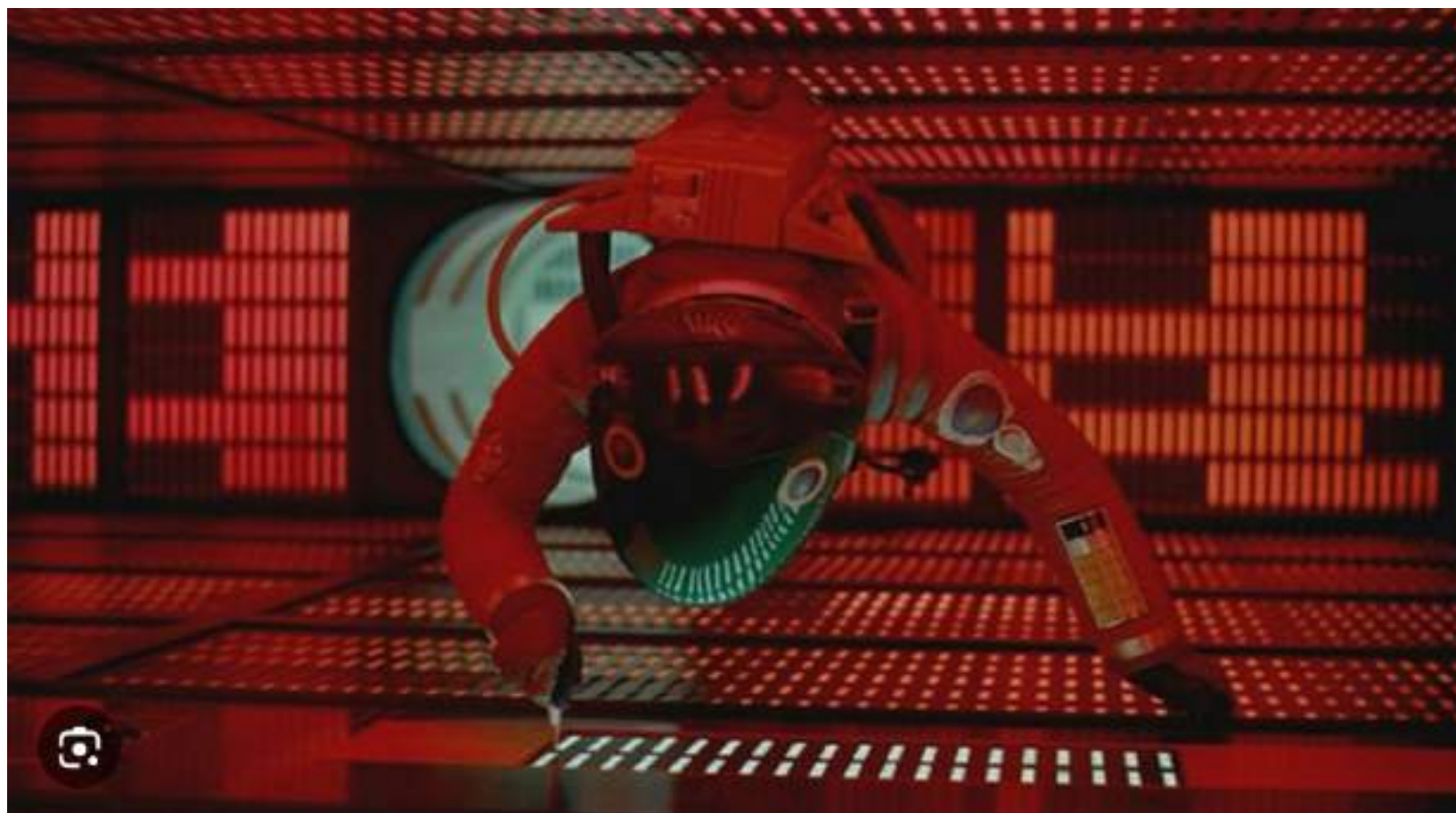
b. No

c. Sólo para los más jóvenes (a mi ya no me pilla...)

d. La IA me importa un comino

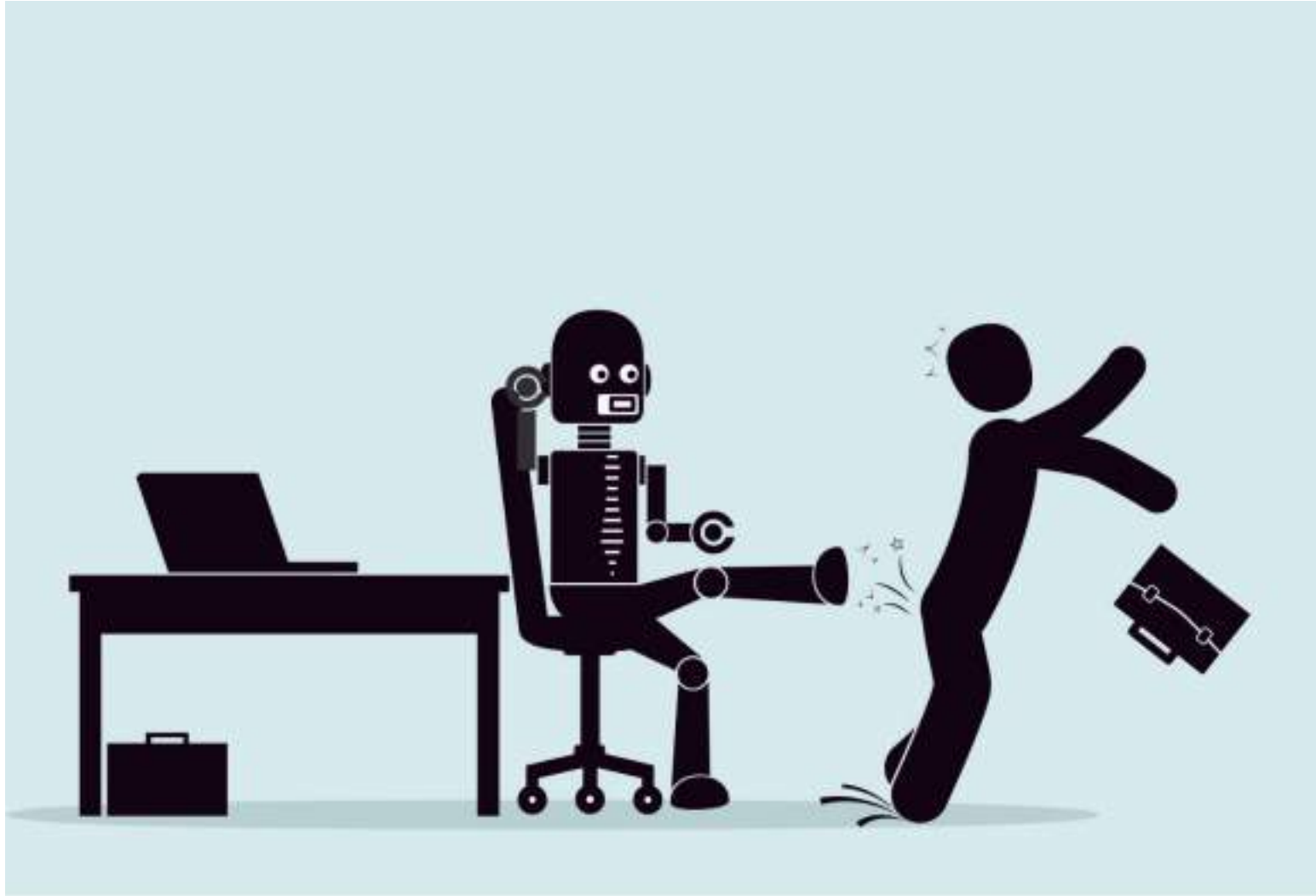












Geoffrey Hinton
2016

“Stop training
Radiologists now”







Canfield, Casio, DermaMedical, Dermlite, Heine, Fotofinder

Vienna May 2022

Differences in Hand-held Dermatoscopes

- Illumination: temperature of colour, number of LEDs (6-24)
- Field of view
- Magnification: 10x,20x
- Modalities: parallel, cross polarization/contact / clinical mode
- Lighting (UV, “White”, orange,..)
- Capability to attach a photographic device (off-trade camera, cellular, digital device)
- Battery (rechargeable or not)
- Lighting Brightness (High, Low)
- Adjustable Spacer

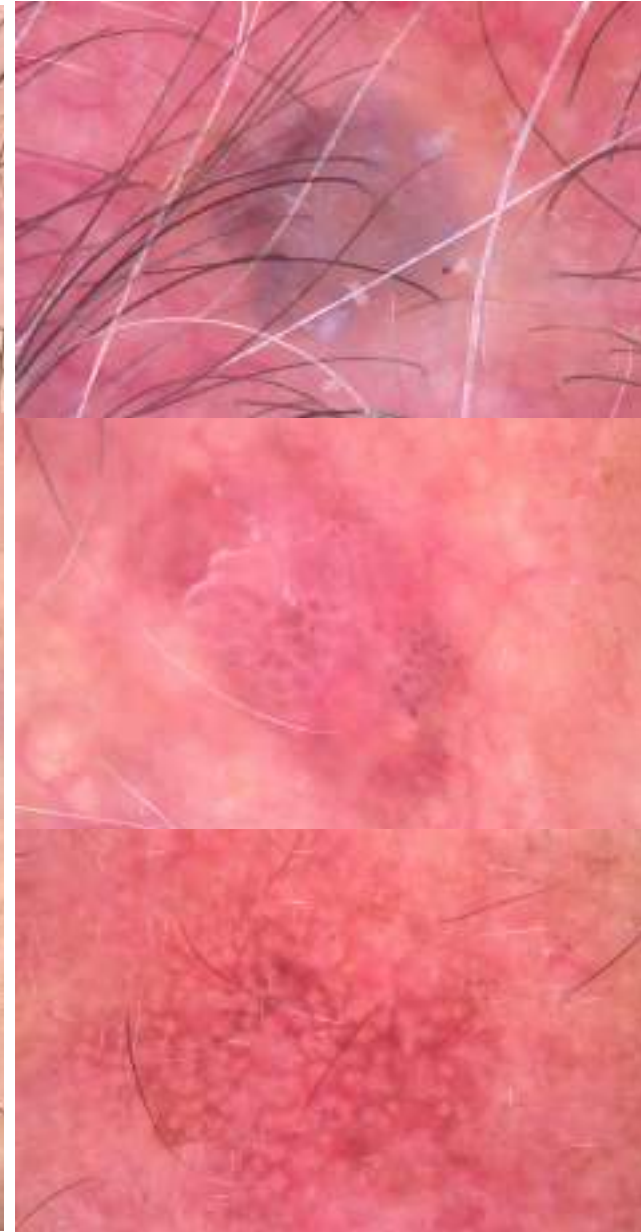
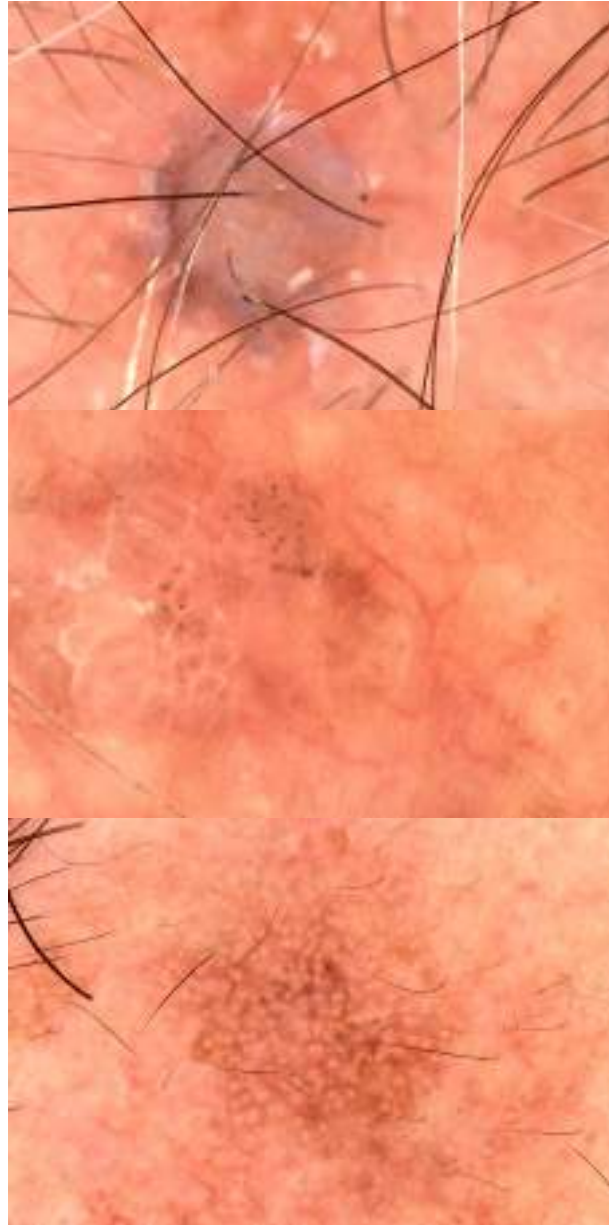
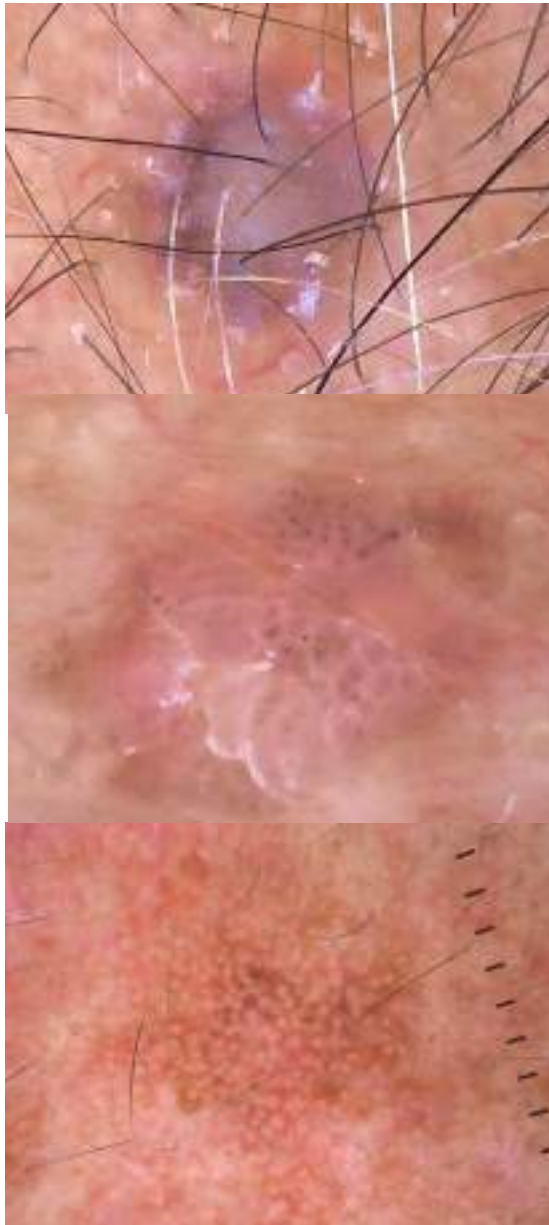


Dermlite Foto . Olympus
Mark II

D200 EOS
Canfield

Fotofinder

Molemax
Derma Medical





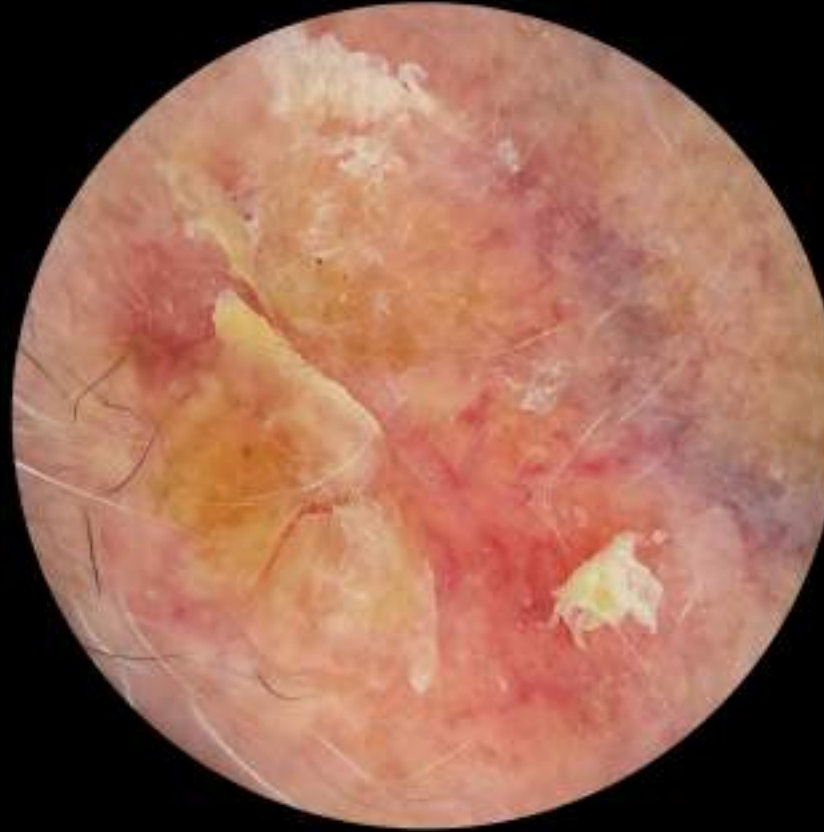
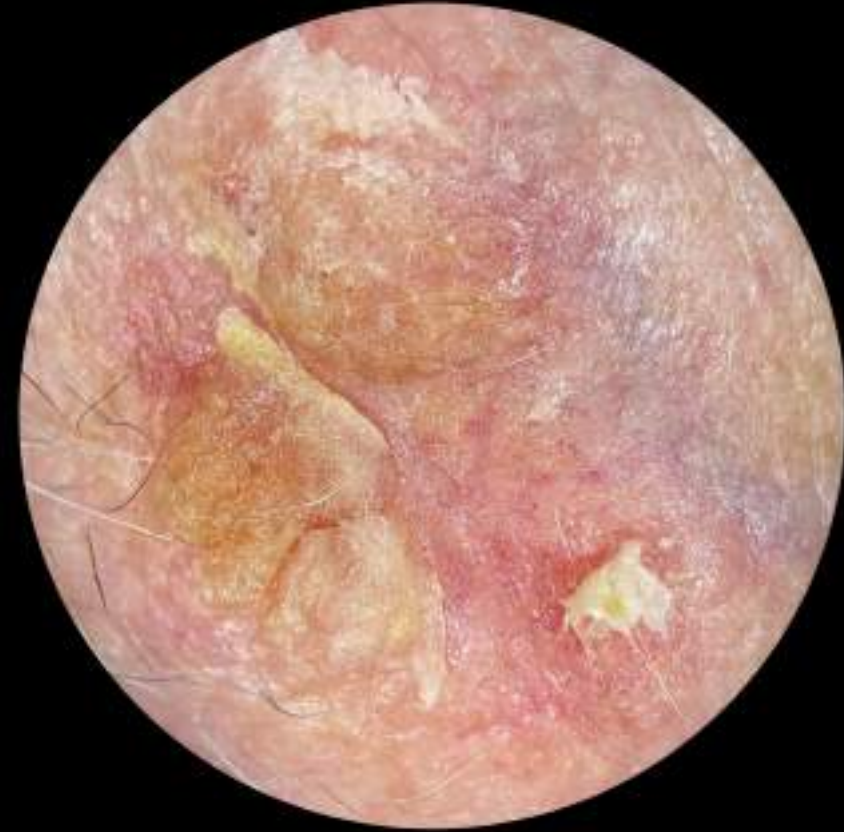
MyVeos | AK Imaging

Light source angle variation coupled with polarization allows for better visualization and sub-surface information gathering

37.5 Degree

Cross-Polarized

Parallel-Polarized



Equivalent to the non-polarized image captured by a typical dermatoscope

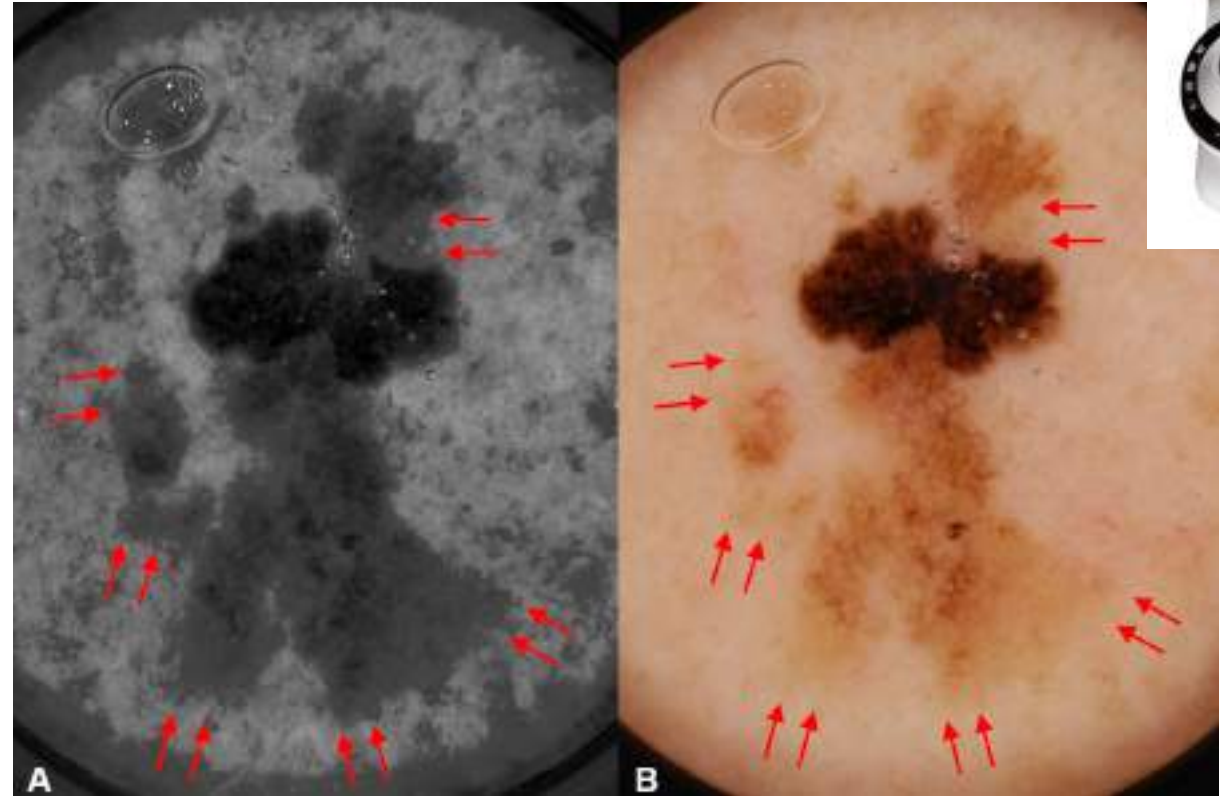
Removes skin surface reflectance and allows deepest possible visualization

Enhances skin surface reflectance which is best for skin surface texture/topography

UV light dermoscopy

Dermoscopy with ultraviolet light utilizes the fluorescence emitted by skin lesions:

- Superficial micosis
- nail diseases
- *Demodex* mites
- scabies, and pigmented diseases
- Melanoma demarcation for complete excision



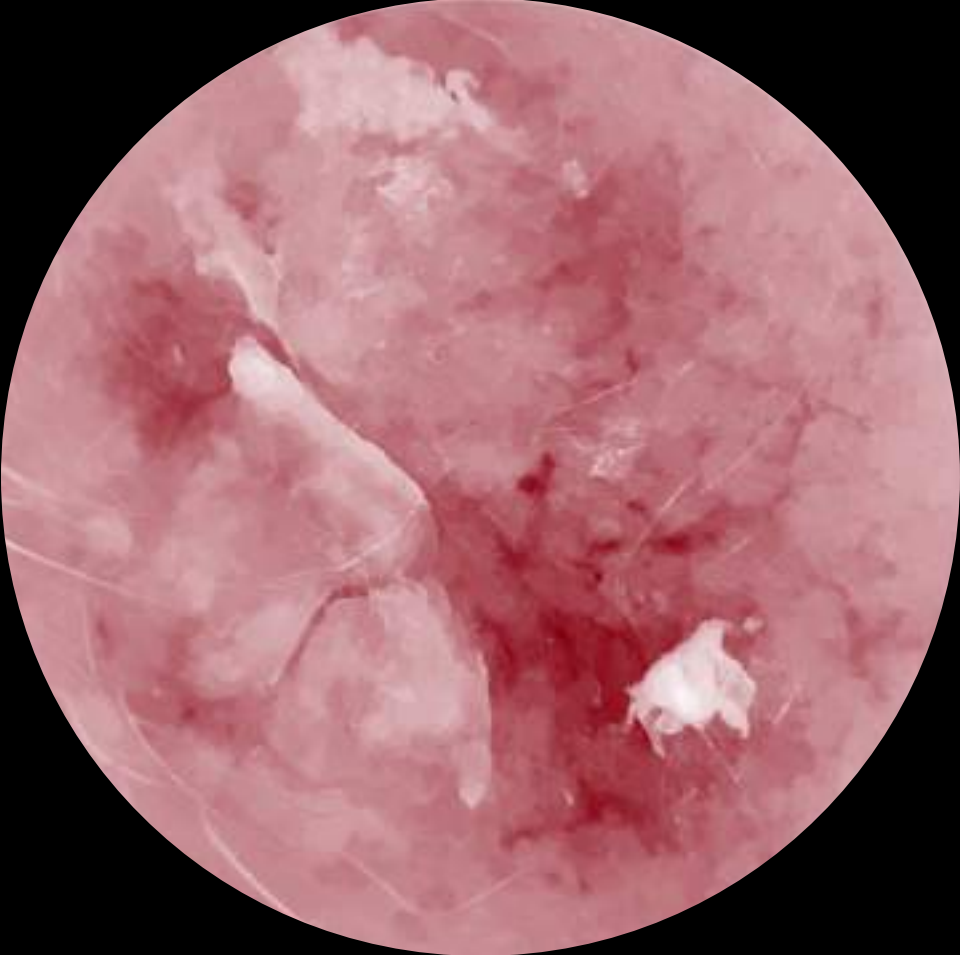
A digital camera integrated dermoscope with a built-in near-UV wavelength (405-nm) light source (DZ-D100 device (Casio Computer Co, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan)). It is also more easily accessible than Wood's lamps because eye protection and a darkroom are not required to obtain images.

Sano T, Minagawa A, Suzuki R, Koga H, Okuyama R. Dermoscopy with near-ultraviolet light highlights the demarcation of melanin distribution in cutaneous melanoma. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2020;23:S0190-9622(20)32281-7.

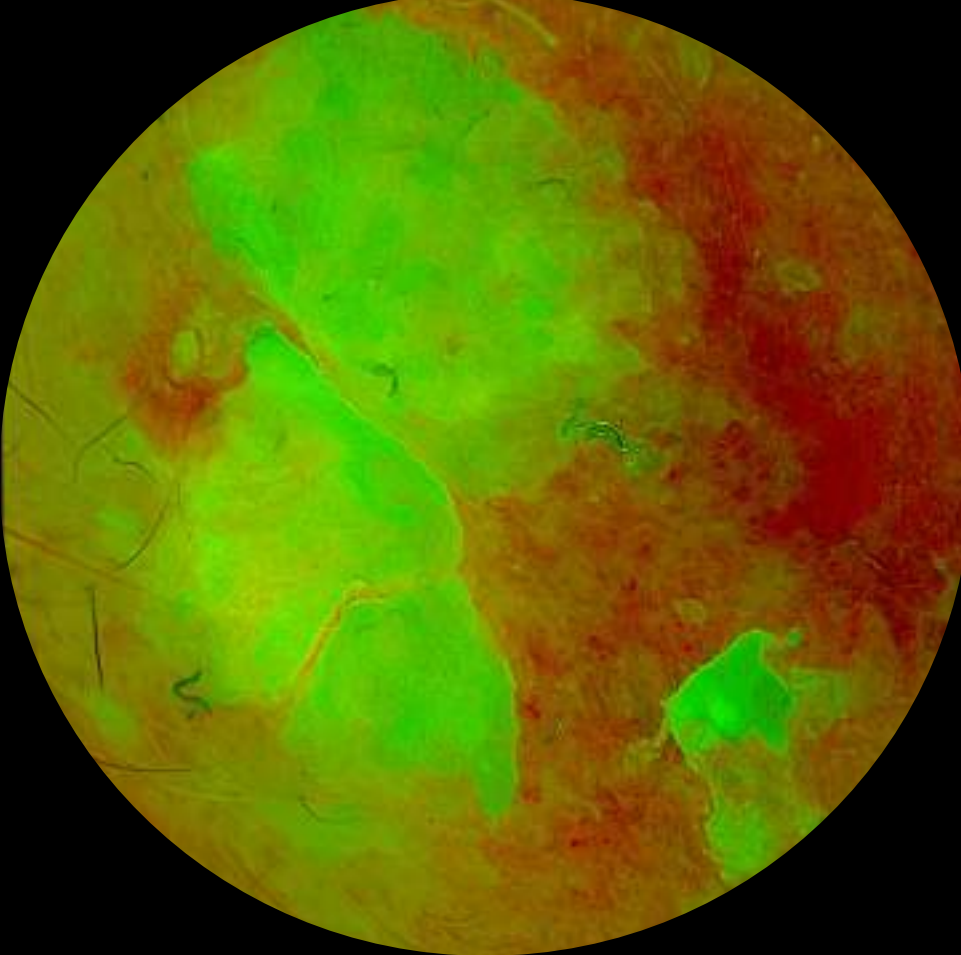
MyVeos | AK Imaging

Additional image processing can assist in further visualization for vascular features, erythema, pigmentation, skin flakes, and fluorescence

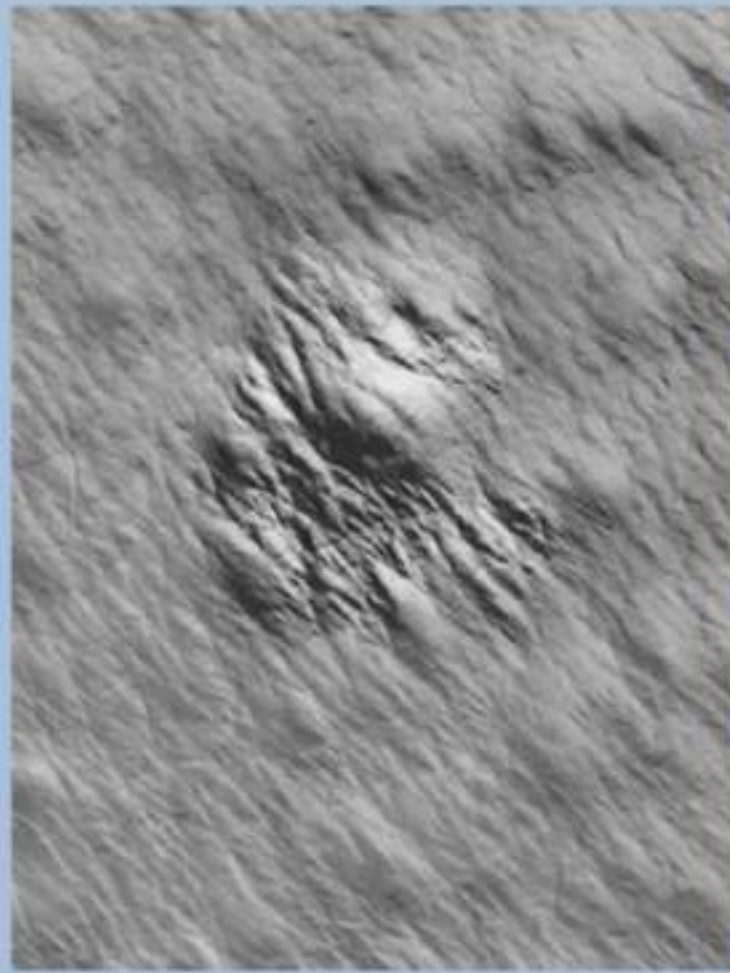
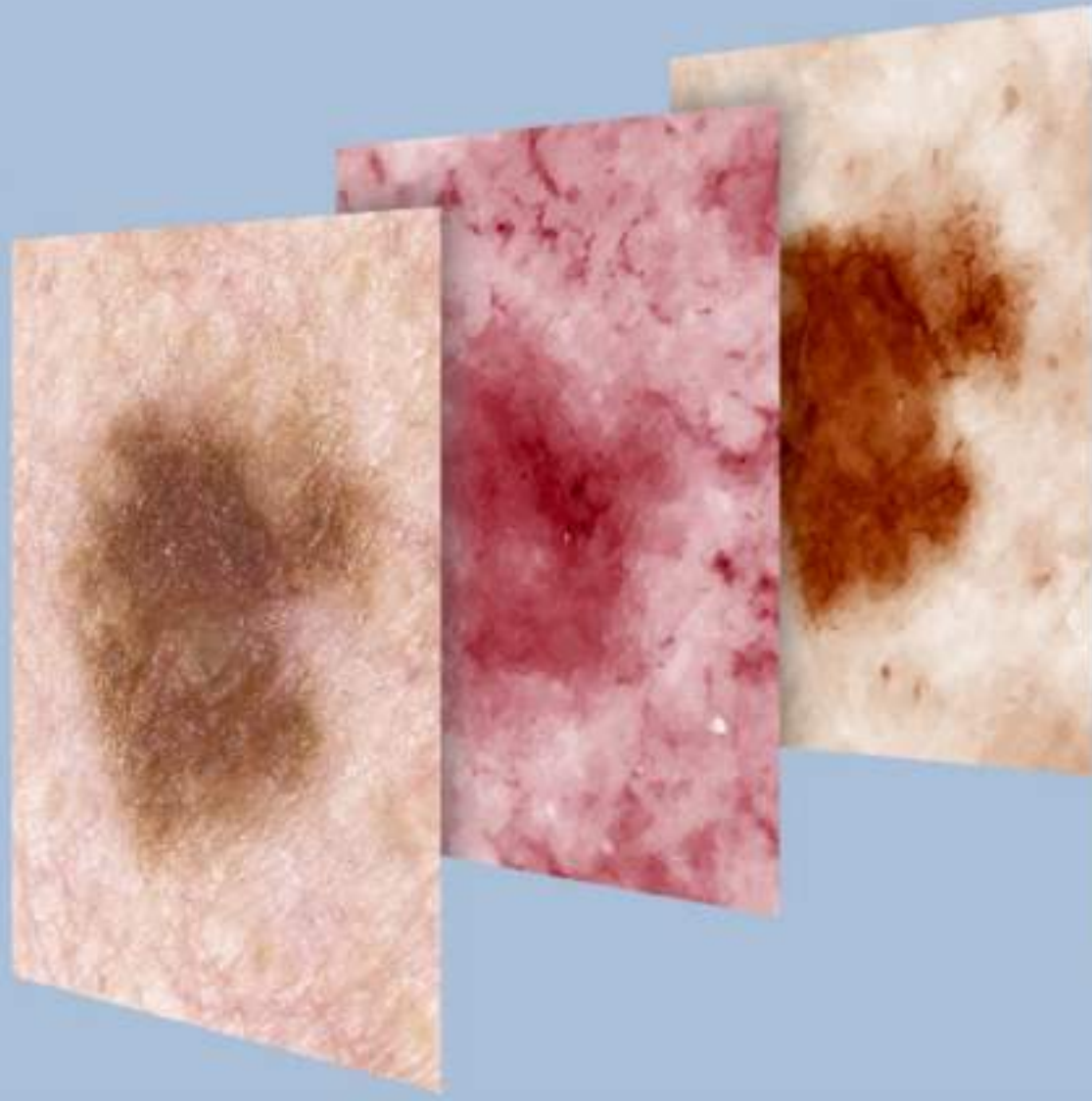
RBX-Red



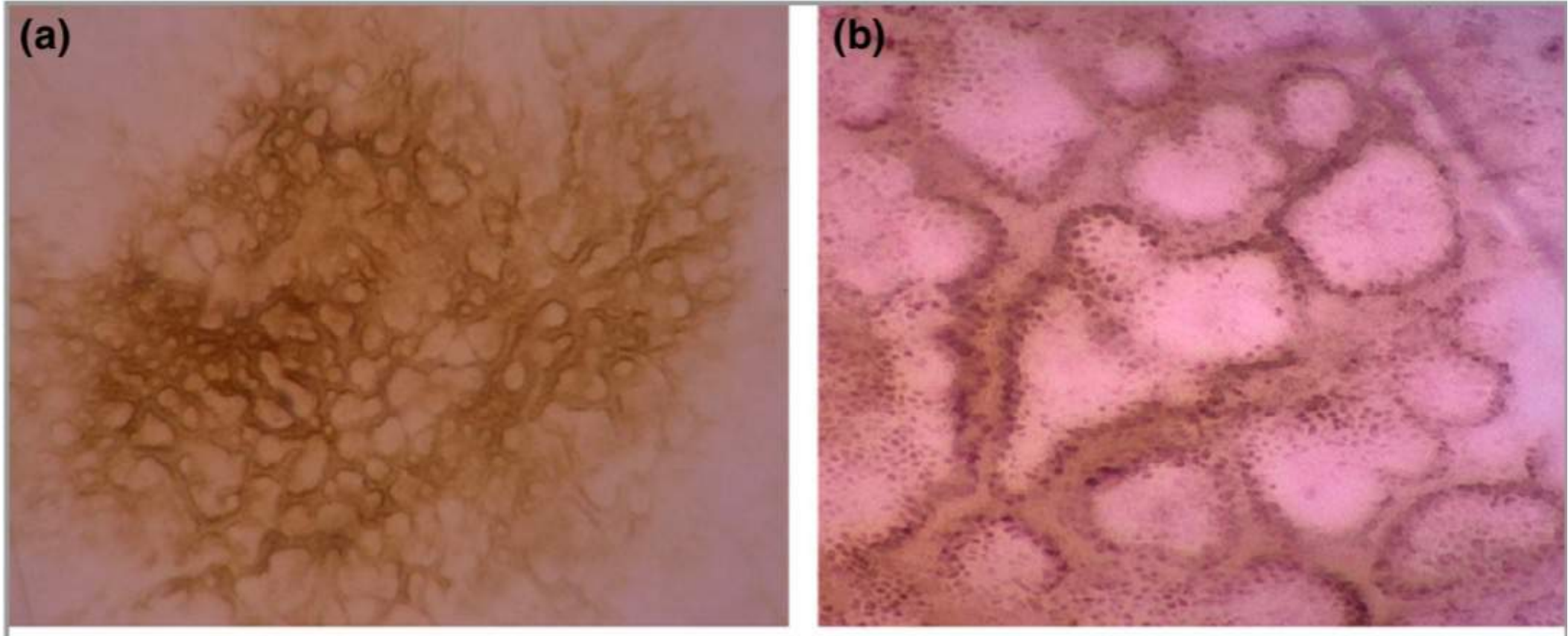
UV-Fluorescence



Hemoglobin Distribution

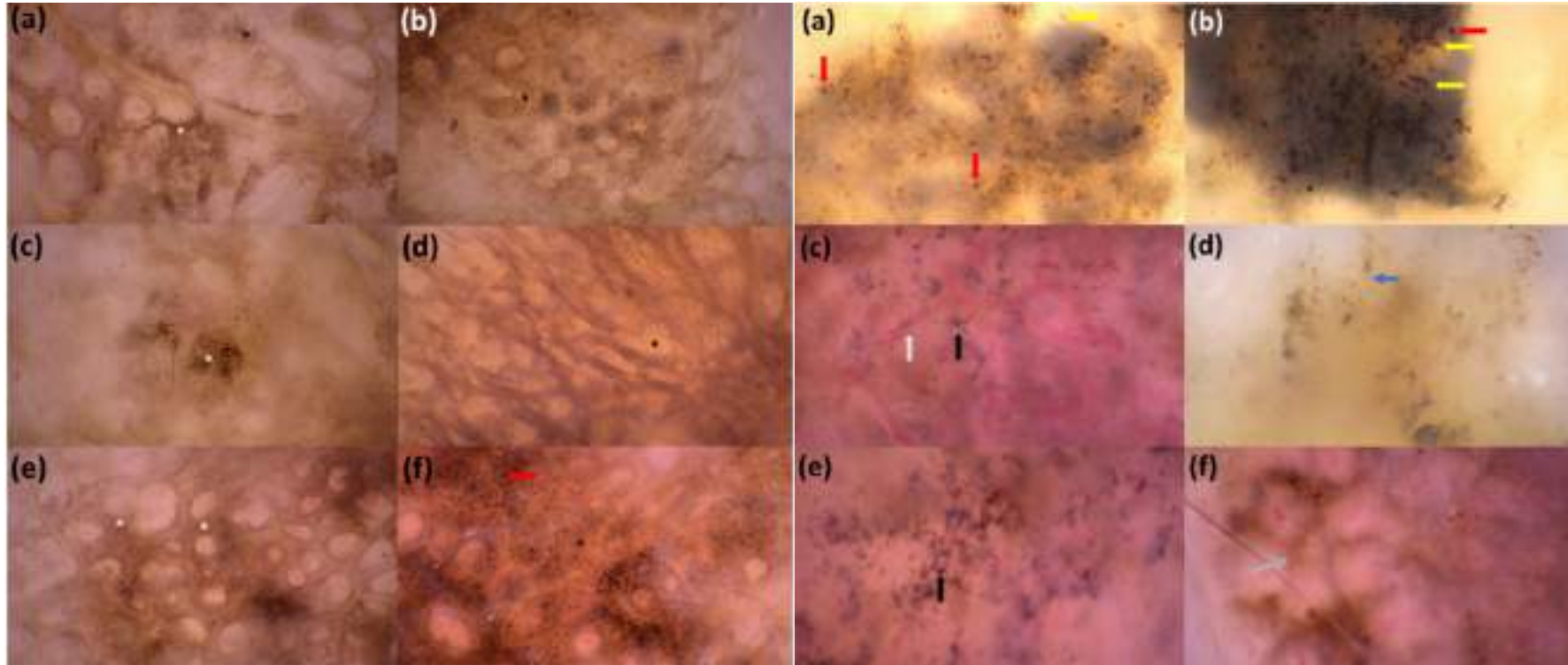


Super-high magnification dermoscopy at 400x magnification (D400)



Dusi D, Rossi R, Simonacci M, Ferrara G. Image Gallery: the new age of dermoscopy: optical super-high magnification. *Br J Dermatol.* 2018 May;178(5):e330.

Super-high magnification dermoscopy at 400x magnification (D400)

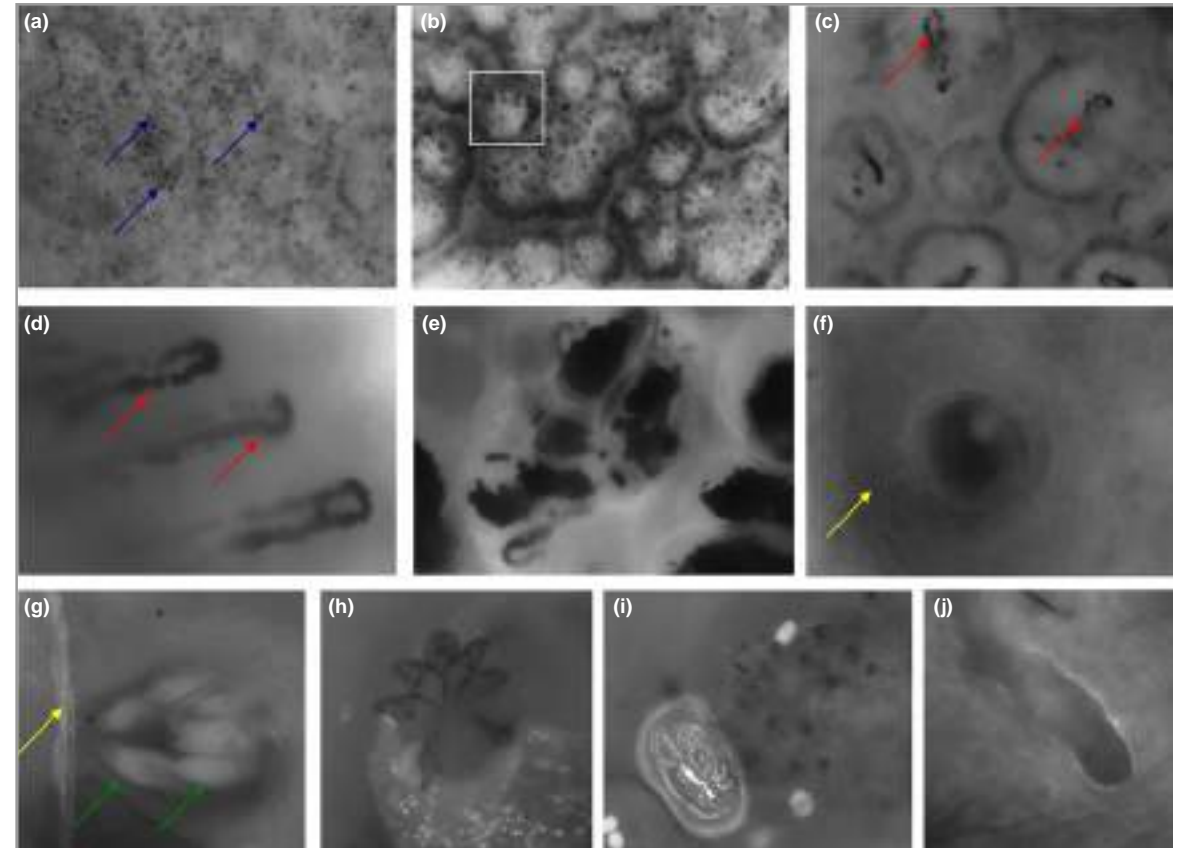


This study showed that D400 can reveal many elements not otherwise visible in traditional 20x dermoscopy, such as pigmented cells and their morphology, that could be useful for the diagnosis of MM.

Cinotti E, Tognetti L, Campoli M, Liso F, Cicigoi A, Cartocci A, Rossi R, Rubegni P, Perrot JL. Super-high magnification dermoscopy can add information for the differential diagnosis between melanoma and atypical nevi. *Clin Exp Dermatol.* 2021 Jan 23.

FLUORESCENCE-ADVANCED VIDEODERMATOSCOPY

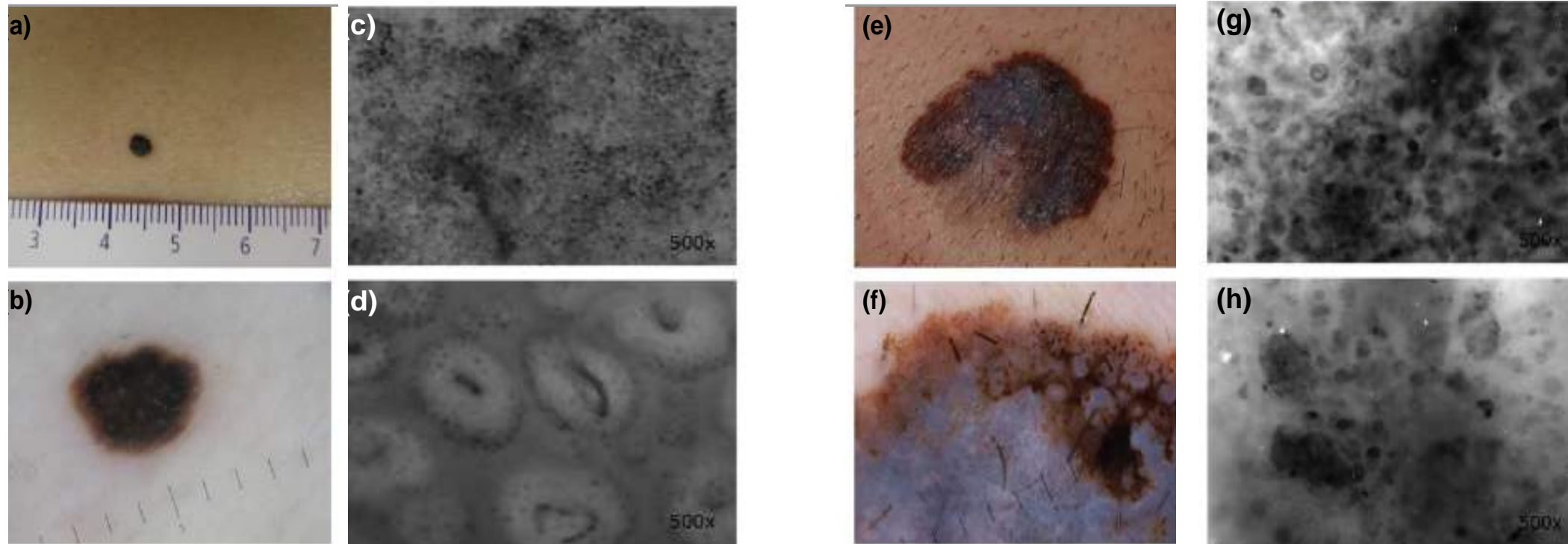
- FAV is an optical electronic system consisting of a handheld probe and a monochromatic light-emitting source with a λ of 405 nm (± 5 nm) and a fixed angle of incidence.
- Optical penetration depth varying from 200 μm to 400 μm
- Visualization of subcutaneous structures to the point below the papillary dermis.
- To prevent light diffusion on the corneum stratus, glycerol is applied to the skin surface.
- The working mechanism underlying FAV exists in the ability of endogenous molecules to emit fluorescence after absorbing specific wavelengths.



Sanlorenzo M, Vujic I, De Giorgi V, et al. Fluorescence-advanced videodermoscopy: a new method for in vivo skin evaluation. Br J Dermatol. 2017;177:e209-e10.

Scarfì F, Gori A, Silvestri F, et al. Fluorescence-advanced videoder- matoscopy: a promising and potential technique for the in vivo evaluation of vitiligo. Dermatol Ther. 2019;32:e12863.

FLUORESCENCE-ADVANCED VIDEODERMATOSCOPYY



Scarfi F, Gori A, Topa A, et al. Image Gallery: In vivo fluorescence-advanced videodermoscopy for the characterization of skin melanocytic pigmented lesions. *Pediatr Dermatol.* 2019;180:e104.

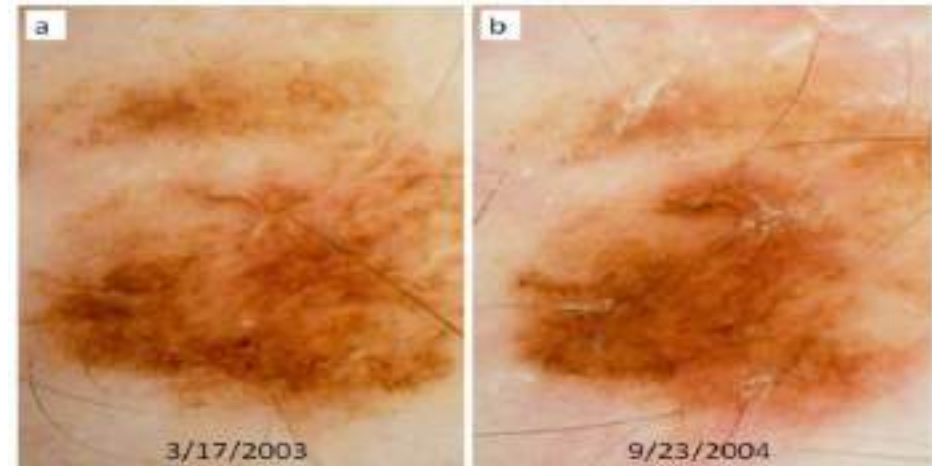
Cinotti E, Cortonesi G, Rubegni P. High magnification and fluorescence advanced videodermoscopy for hypomelanotic melanoma. *Skin Res Technol.* 2020;26:766–768.

Total Body Photography



24 Photos per patient (15-56)

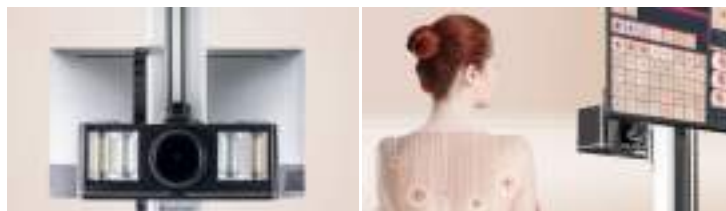
Digital Dermoscopy



18.44 lesions /patient (15-25)

“Two steps method of digital follow-up”

NEW TBP DEVICES



Automatic identification of lesions; detection of changes; lesion risk assessment; faster examination

work list 0 / 31 images

0 0 27 2 0 0

hide filters histogram filter visible



Sort by: relative Change

Tue Jun 28 10:49:33 2023

1838 LESIONS

Total Change

Relative Change

Longest Diameter [mm]

Contrast

Border Irregularity

Color Variation

Hue

Nevus Confidence

Anatomic Site: All

Tracking Status: All

filter templates:

Auto

4 cm

10:42 AM
4/19/2023

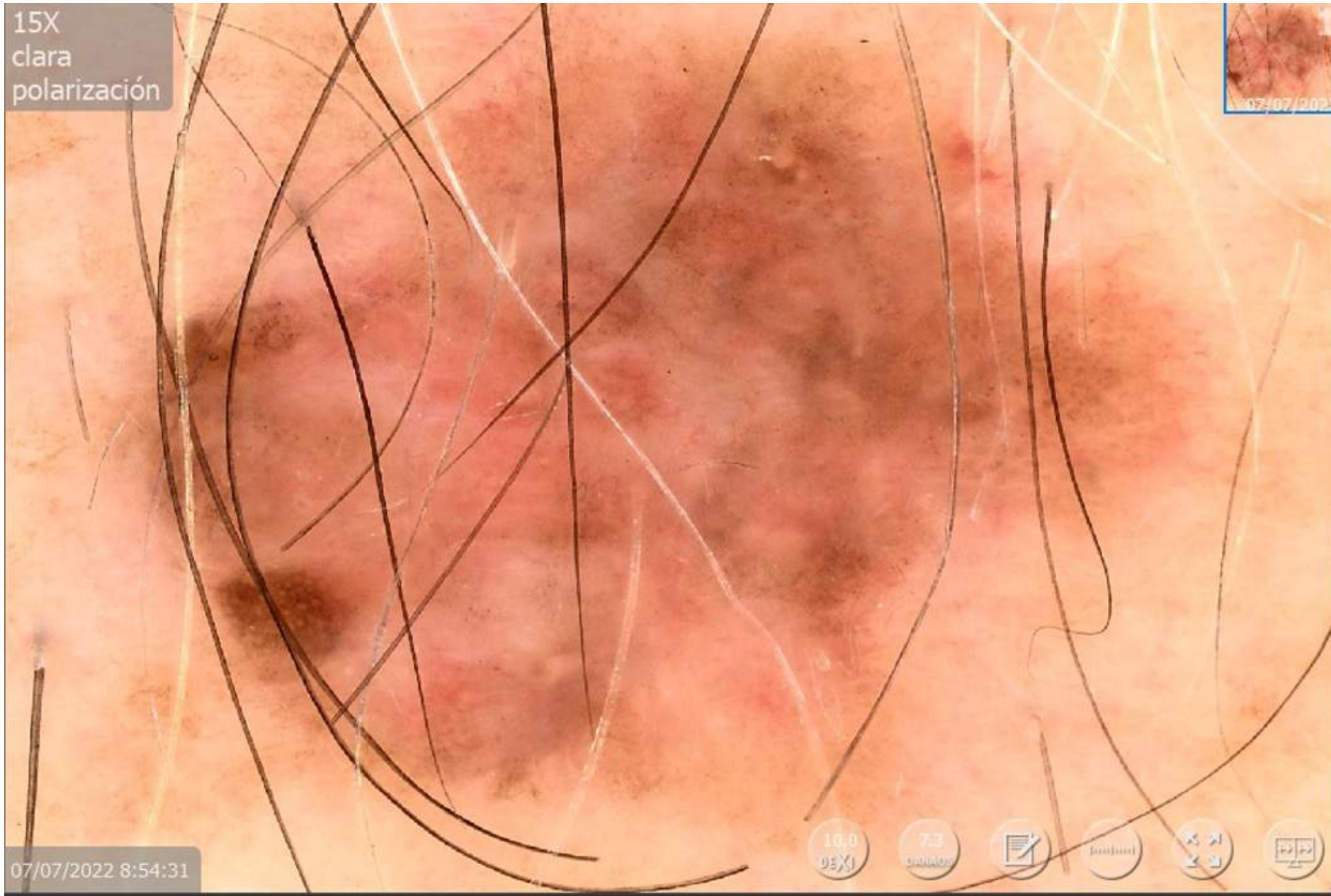


20/12/2021

Navigation icons: back, home, forward

07/07/2022

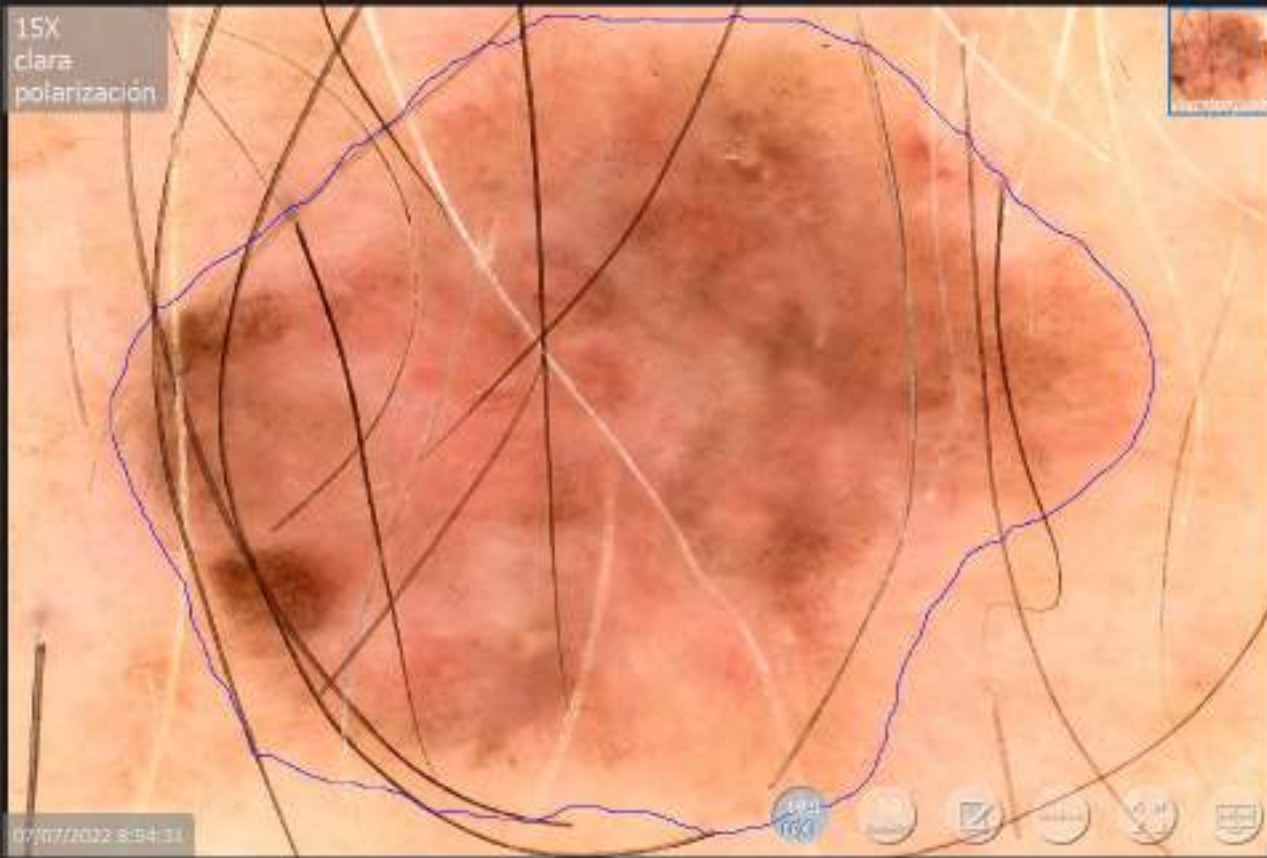
Navigation icons: back, home, forward





- 07/07/2022 8:54:42 - [User] Configuración de estado de lesión 15 a Follow-up.
- 07/07/2022 8:54:40 - [User] Configuración de estado de lesión 15 a No remark. Configuración de nombre de lesión como 15.

20/12/2021



07/07/2022 8:54:31

Rak assessment **10.0**

Knowledgebase

Asi como match

asymmetry	3.2
border	1.5
color	4.1
diameter	13.5mm

HEI HEI HEI HEI

- 07/07/2022 8:54:42 - H27190462704
Configurar estado de lesión 15 a Follow-up.
- 07/07/2022 8:54:40 - H09030000000
Configurar estado de lesión 15 a No remark.
Configurar nombre de lesión como 15.

07/07/2022



Deviskan: autonomous scanner

- Minimal human intervention for TBP and TBD
- High quality of imaging
- The patient follows the instructions of the robot
- Detection of body position
- TBP (n=36) with polarised light
- Software for the detection of lesions (Computer visión)
- Dermoscopic photos of the lesions

- Preliminary results in 50 volunteers
- Time of imaging = 10 min (6-12 min)
- Number of lesions = 40

Comparative analysis of dermoscopic image quality obtained using a new automatised device and current manual dermoscope. N. Ricart, E. Campmol, N. Lobos, J. Gimenez, S. Andreani, L. Serra, J.Malvehy . EADO 2022

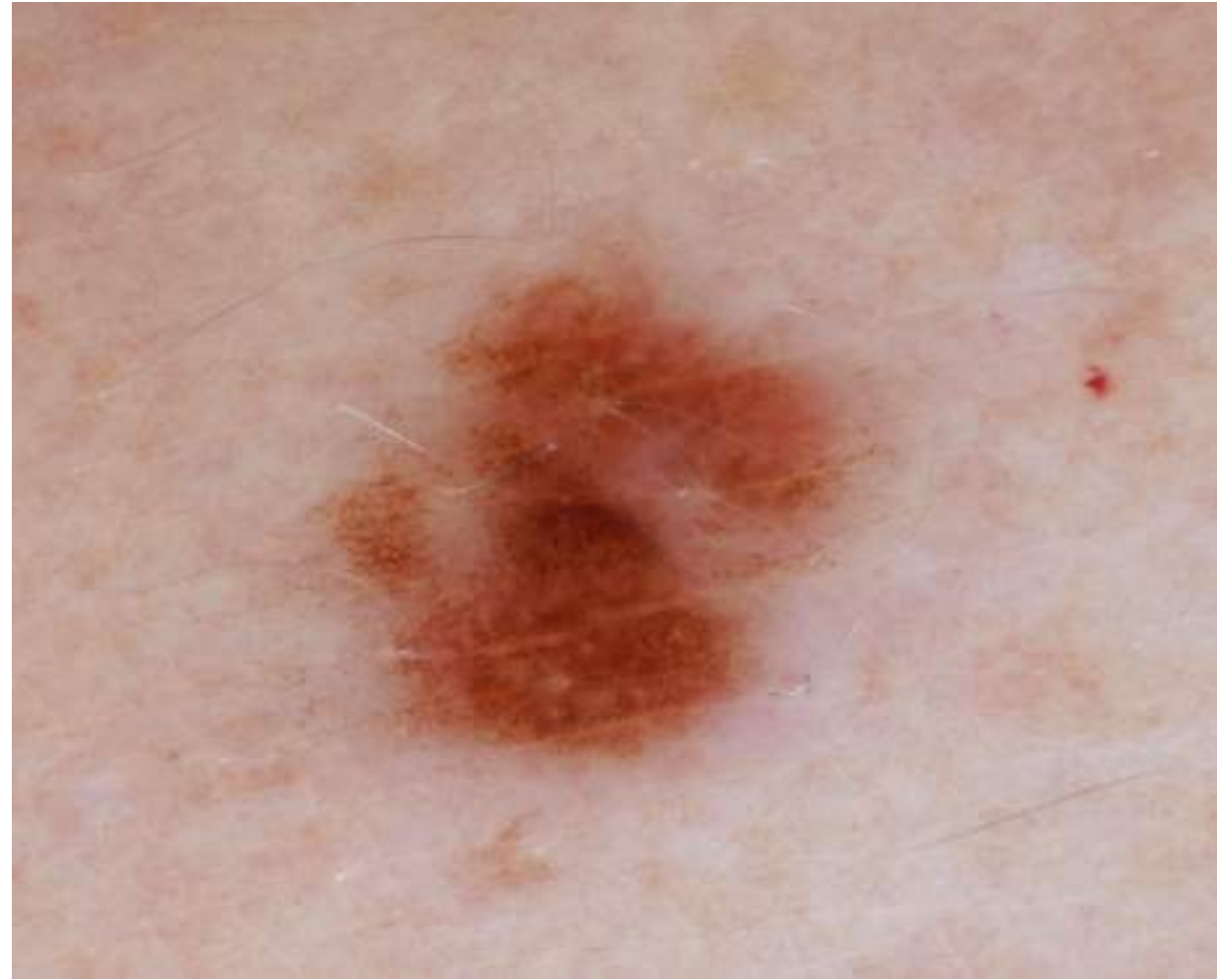
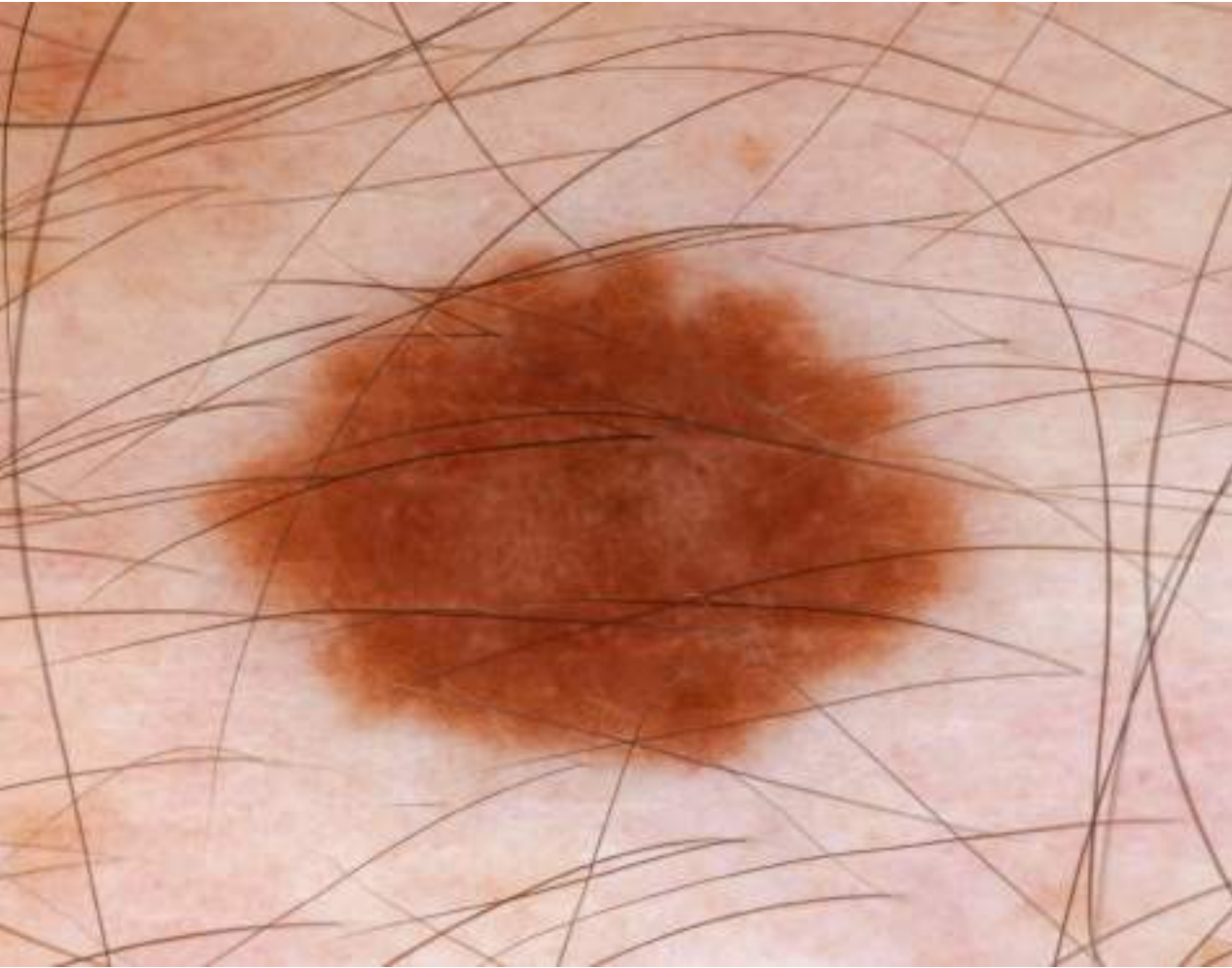








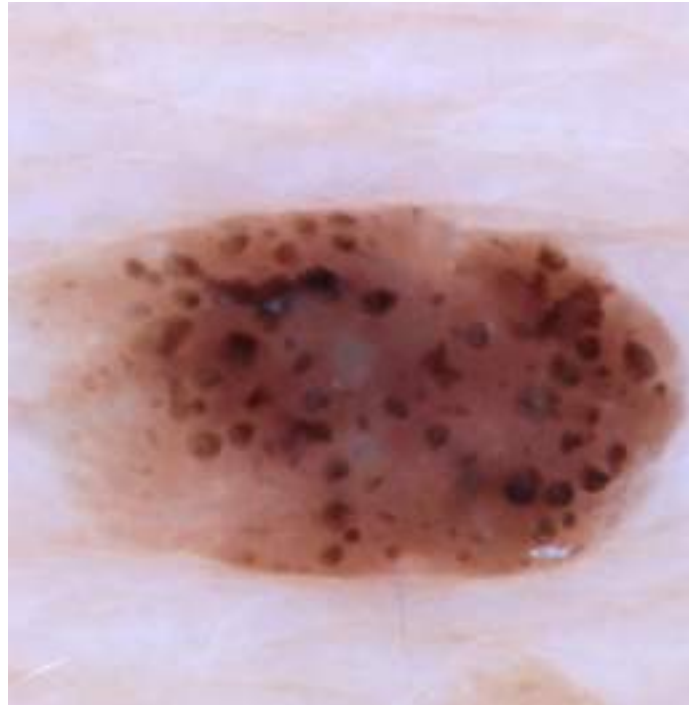
Comparative analysis of dermoscopic image quality obtained using a new automatised device and current manual dermoscope. N. Ricart, E. Campmol, N. Lobos, J. Gimenez, S. Andreani, L. Serra, J. Malvehy . EADO 2022



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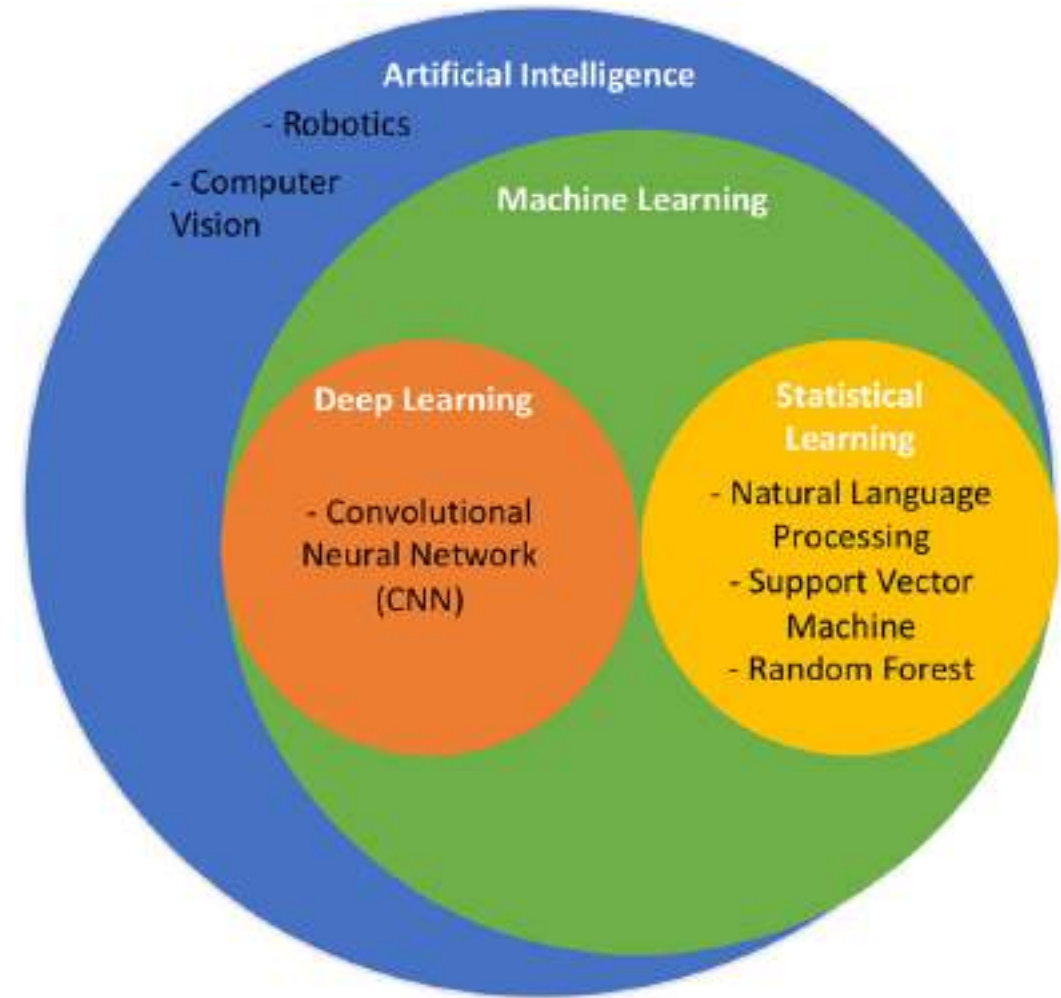


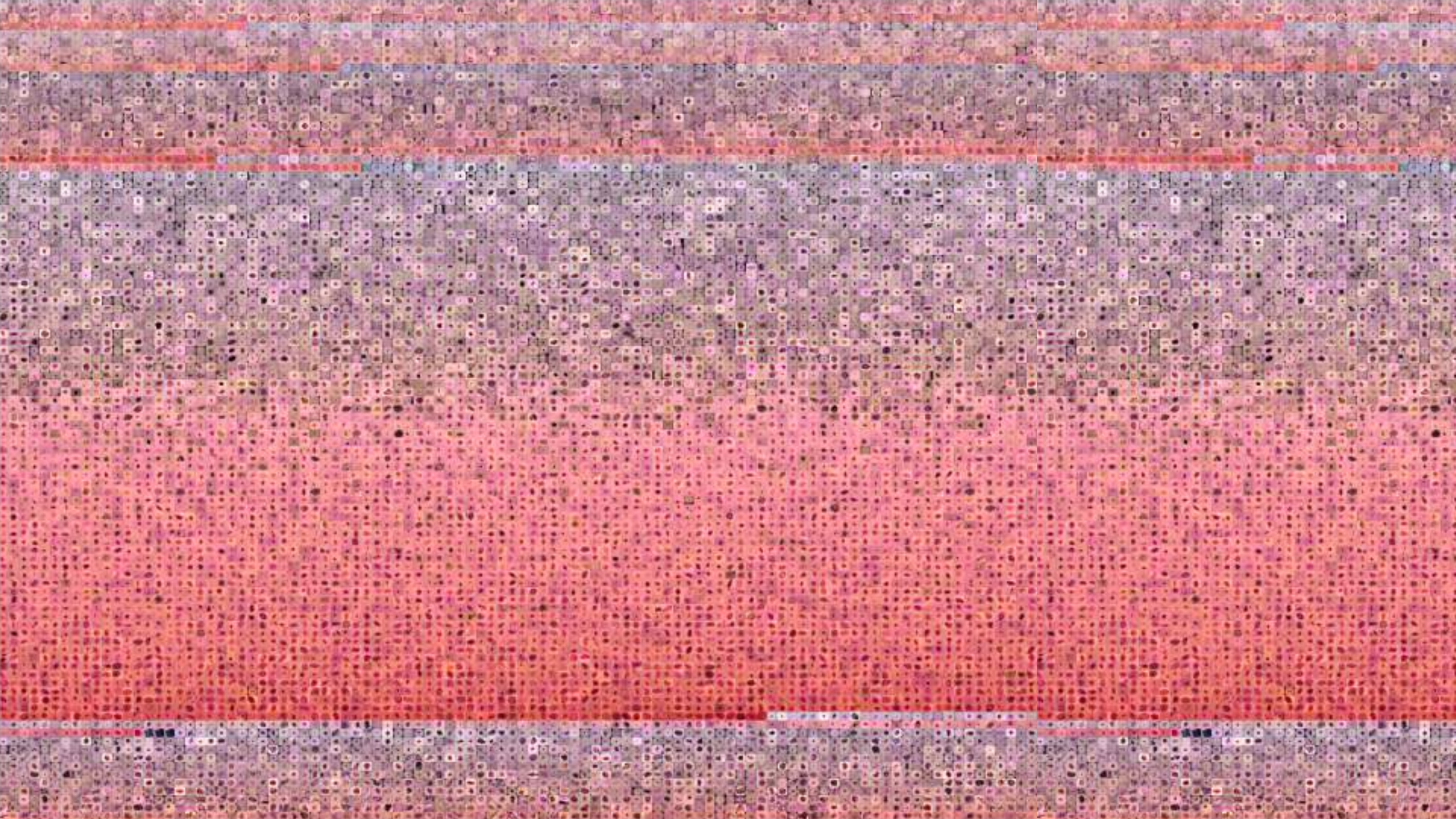
Comparative analysis of dermoscopic image quality obtained using a new automatised device and current manual dermoscope. N. Ricart, E. Campmol, N. Lobos, J. Gimenez, S. Andreani, L. Serra, J. Malvehy . EADO 2022

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DERMATOLOGY

Applications for ML in dermatology

1. Tumour/disease classification using clinical/dermoscopy images
2. Classification using dermatopathology images
3. Assessment of skin diseases using mobile applications and personal monitoring devices
4. Facilitating large-scale epidemiology research
5. Education-Gaming
6. Quality assurance
7. Precision medicine







2017: AI “better than dermatologist” at detecting skin cancer

BBC

Health

Artificial intelligence 'as good as cancer doctors'

By James Gallagher

🕒 26 January 2017

'Automated dermatologist' detects skin cancer with expert accuracy

By Susan Scutti, CNN

🕒 Updated 4:37 PM ET, Thu January 26, 2017



Content by LendingTree

Refinance rates take a sharp decline

Play off your house with this insane tick

2
1
8
Y
Y
6
8
8

Man against Machine?

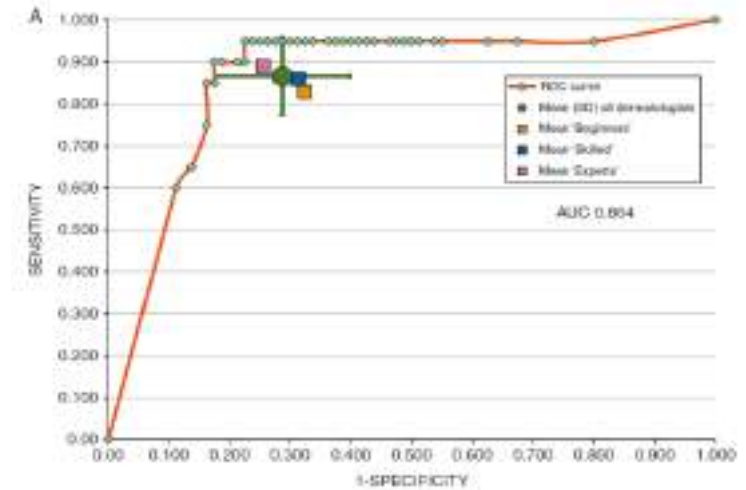


Annals of Oncology 29: 1836–1842, 2018
doi:10.1093/annonc/mdy166
Published online 28 May 2018

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

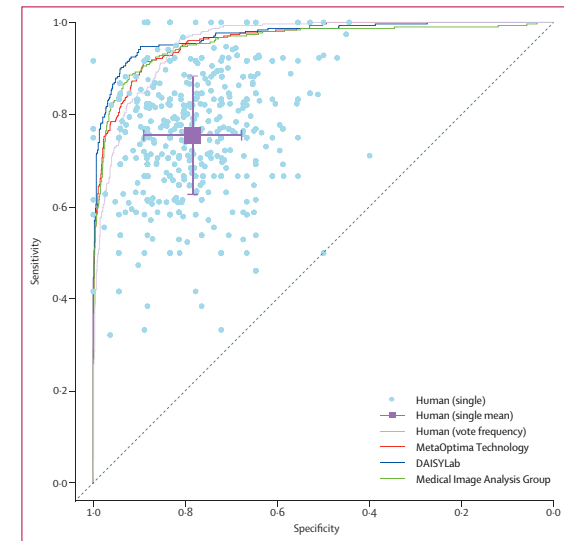
Man against machine: diagnostic performance of a deep learning convolutional neural network for dermoscopic melanoma recognition in comparison to 58 dermatologists

H. A. Haenssle^{1*,†}, C. Fink^{1†}, R. Schneiderbauer¹, F. Toberer¹, T. Buhl², A. Blum³, A. Kalloo⁴,
A. Ben Hadj Hassen⁵, L. Thomas⁶, A. Enk¹ & L. Uhlmann⁷



Comparison of the accuracy of human readers versus machine-learning algorithms for pigmented skin lesion classification: an open, web-based, international, diagnostic study

Philipp Tschandl, Noel Codella, Bengü Nisa Akay, Giuseppe Argenziano, Ralph P Braun, Horacio Cabo, David Gutman, Allan Halpern, Brian Helba, Rainer Hofmann-Wellenhof, Aimilios Lallas, Jan Lapins, Caterina Longo, Josep Malvehy, Michael A Marchetti, Ashfaq Marghoob, Scott Menzies, Amanda Oakley, John Paoli, Susana Puig, Christoph Rinner, Cliff Rosendahl, Alon Scope, Christoph Sinz, H Peter Soyer, Luc Thomas, Iris Zalaudek, Harald Kittler



Geoffrey Hinton
2017

Stop training
Dermatologists
now?



72 years old patient. Previous in situ SCC treated with shave biopsy in another center



Lesión 2
03/11/2021 Follow-up

15X medio polarización

Risk assessment	Knowledgebase
5.1	asymmetry 3.1
	border 0.9
	color 5.3
	diameter 12.0mm

03/11/2021 17:03:34

03/11/2021 17:03:25 - 15X medio polarización
Configurar estado de lesión 2 a Follow-up.

03/11/2021 17:03:22 - 15X medio polarización
Configurar estado de lesión 2 a No remark.

DEXI

72 years old patient. Previous in situ SCC treated with shave biopsy in another center



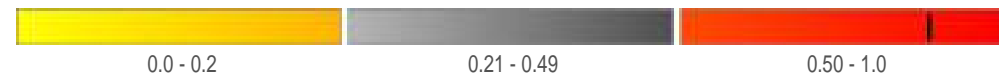


Área 10,57 mm²

Perímetro 19,95 mm

Diámetro 2,7 x 4,8 mm

Puntuación calculada automáticamente: 0,89



⚠ Los resultados se basan en estadísticas. ¡El diagnóstico es responsabilidad del médico!

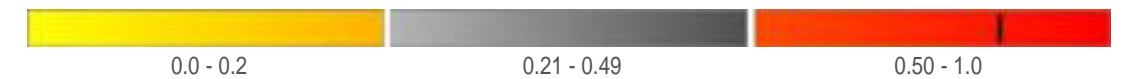


Área 30,04 mm²

Perímetro 45,49 mm

Diámetro 5 x 7,6 mm

Puntuación calculada automáticamente: 0,85



⚠ Los resultados se basan en estadísticas. ¡El diagnóstico es responsabilidad del médico!



Scar with no scc



Clear cell acanthoma

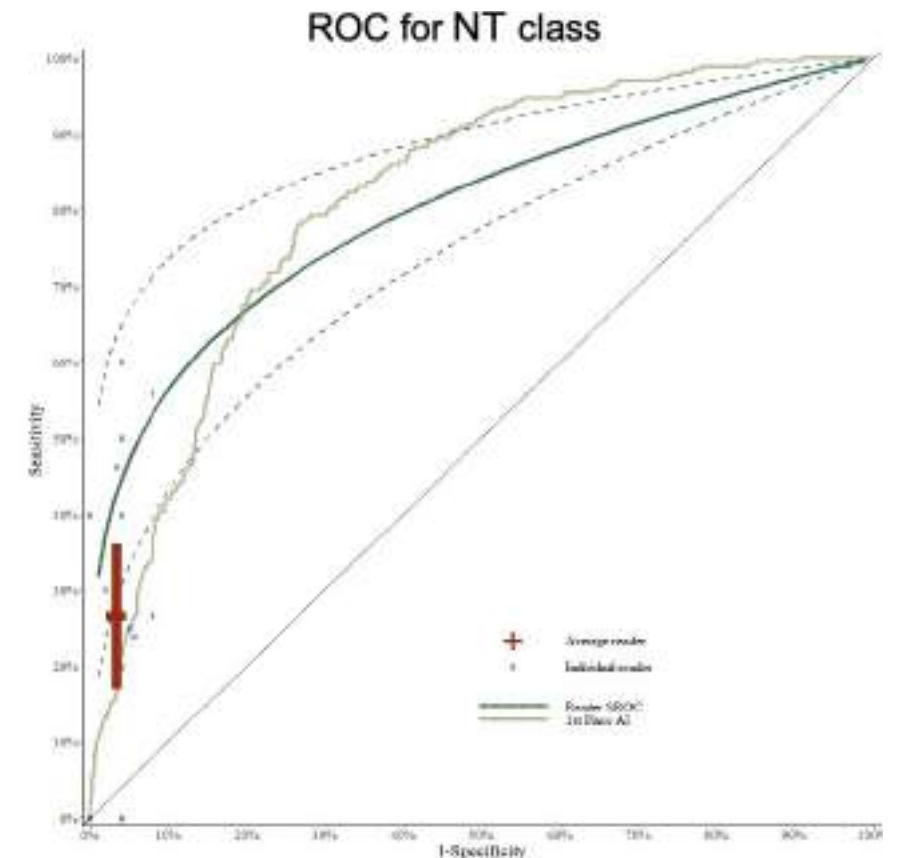
Current Deficiencies of AI for Skin Cancer Diagnosis: Validation of prediction models for skin cancer detection on dermoscopy images in the 2019 International Skin Imaging Collaboration (ISIC) Grand Challenge. Digital Lancet Oncology 2022 (in press)

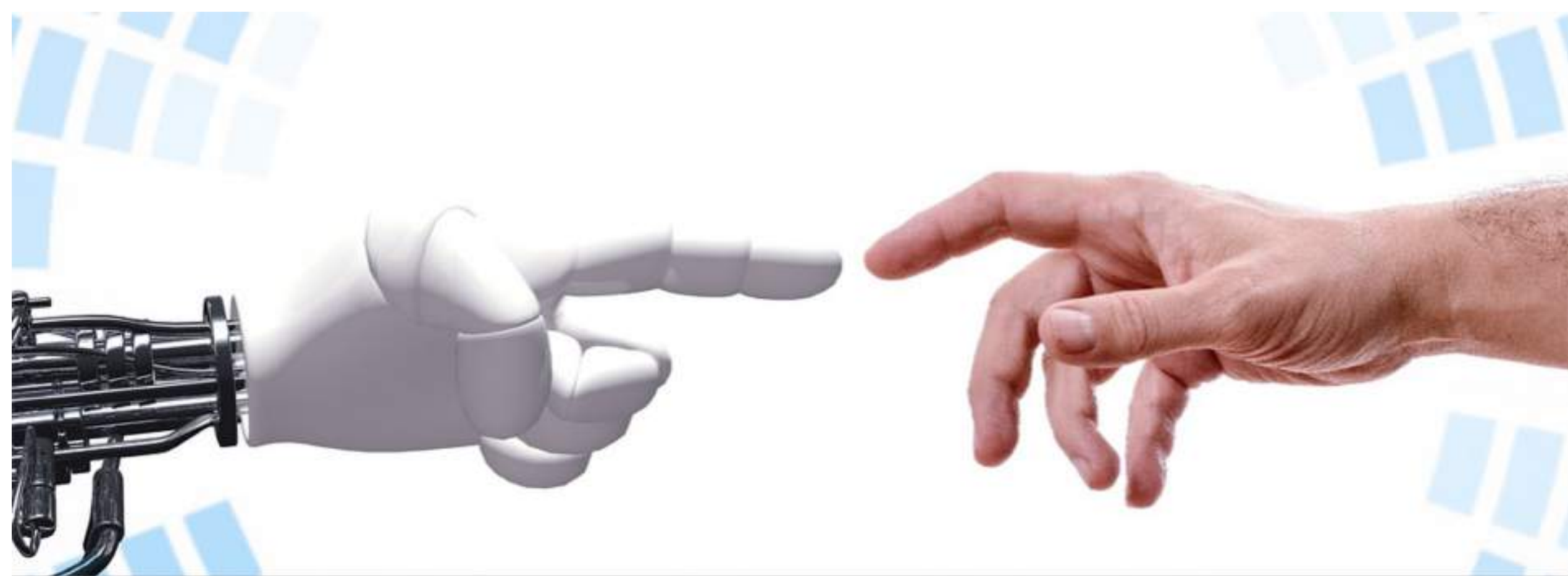
Marc Combalia MS, Noel Codella PhD, Veronica Rotemberg MD, Cristina Carrera MD, Stephen Dusza PhD, David Gutman MD, Brian Helba, Harald Kittler MD, Nicholas R. Kurtansky BS, Konstantinos Liopyris MD, Michael A. Marchetti MD, Sebastian Podlipnik MD, Susana Puig MD, Christoph Rinner PhD, Philipp Tschandl MD, Jochen Weber, Allan Halpern MD, and Josep Malvehy MD

Methods: A large dermoscopic image classification challenge was designed to quantify impacts to diagnostic accuracy from shifts in statistical distributions of data, disease categories not represented in training datasets, and imaging or lesion artifacts.

Factors that may be beneficial to performance, such as clinical metadata and external training data, were also evaluated. 25,331 training images across 8 diseases were provided to challenge participants.

Conclusions: We have identified specific deficiencies and safety issues in AI dermatologic diagnostic systems which should be addressed in future diagnostic evaluation protocols to improve safety and reliability in clinical practice.





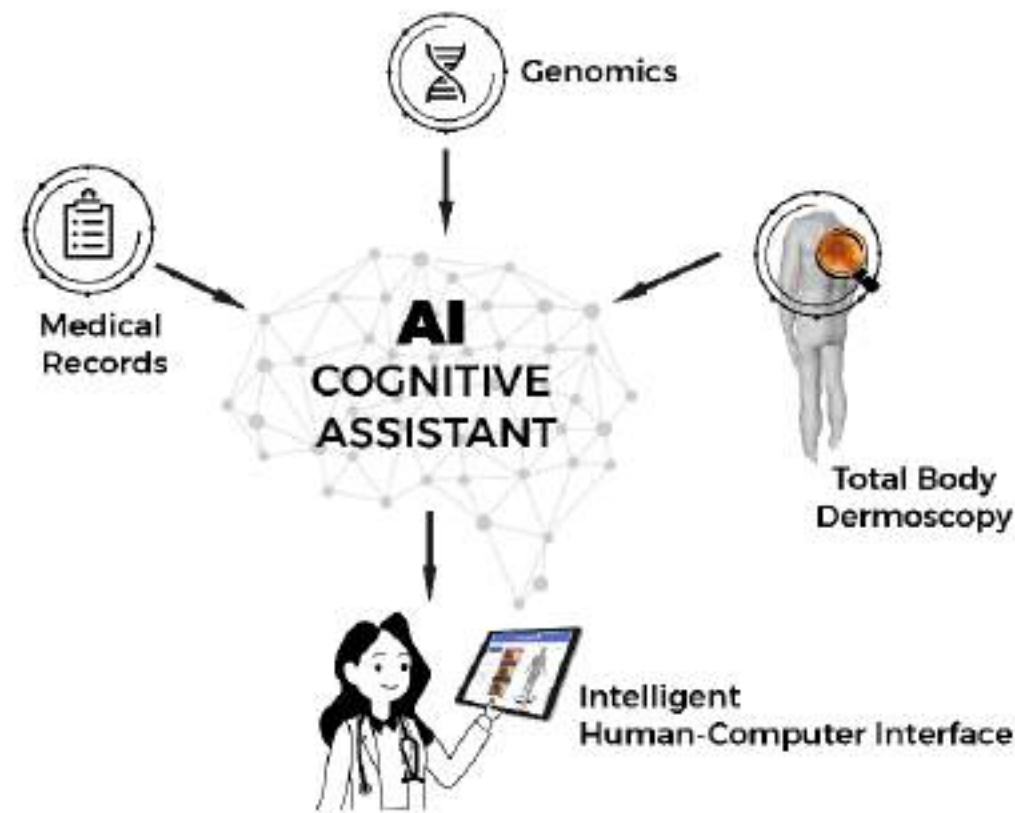
Augmented Intelligence - Human Machine Collaboration - Nature 2020

Single human raters (top) achieve the lowest mean accuracy (64.8%, 95% CI 62.4% to 67.3%; n = 600 images). The highest accuracy is achieved by combining AI-based multi-class probabilities and human collectives (bottom), which is significantly higher than for collectives alone (81.0%, 95% CI 78.2% to 83.9%; $P = 8.6 \times 10^{-9}$; n = 600 images).



iTOBOs: Intelligent Total Body Scanner for Early Detection of Melanoma (EU H2020)

- **New diagnostic tool** for the early detection of melanoma, exploiting **all the available information** of the patient.
- This **holistic assessment tool** should understand the specific characteristics of every patient in order to enable a **personalised, early detection of melanoma**.



Clinical information

- 45 years old woman
- No medications
- Previous MM (n=2 ; stage 1A; trunk; 2011,2014)
- Familial MM (3 members; Lung Ca, Breast Ca)

Phenotype

- Skin color 3
- Photodamage= 3
- 235 skin pigmented lesions

Reticular 70%; homogeneous 25%;

Combination patterns 5%; Brown light and dark

Others: seb ker =3; angiomas= 11; Other: 12

Trunk=70%; lower extrem=20%; upper
extre=7%;Other=3% ; special sites=0%

Genetics

CDKN2A G101w

MITF wt, POT-1 wt, TERT wt

MC1R wt

Polygenic risk score= 2,45

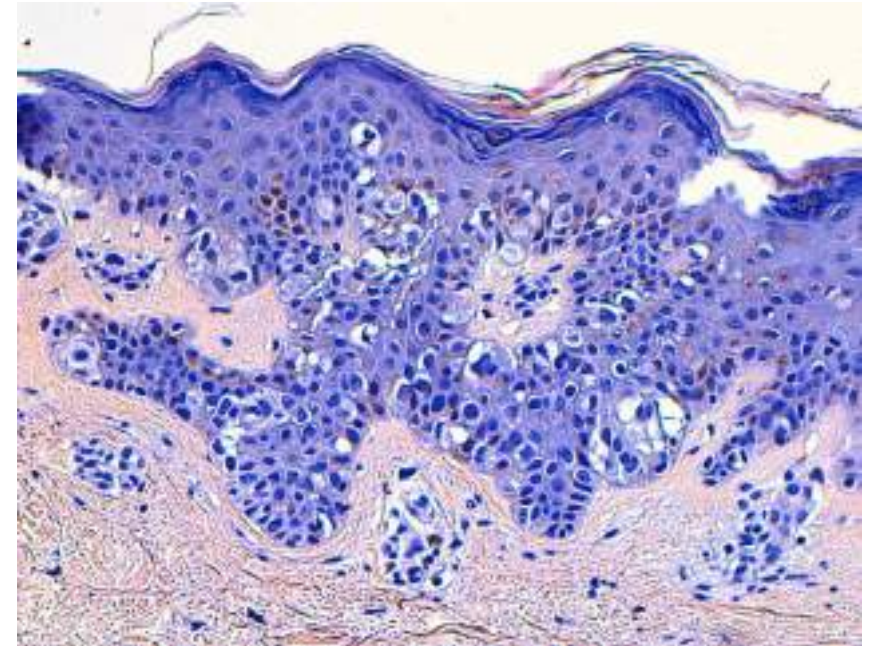
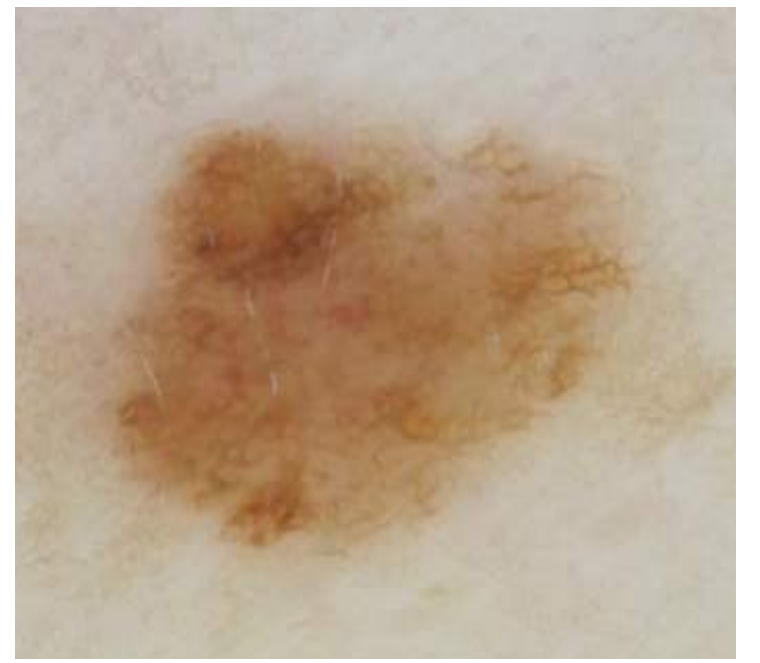
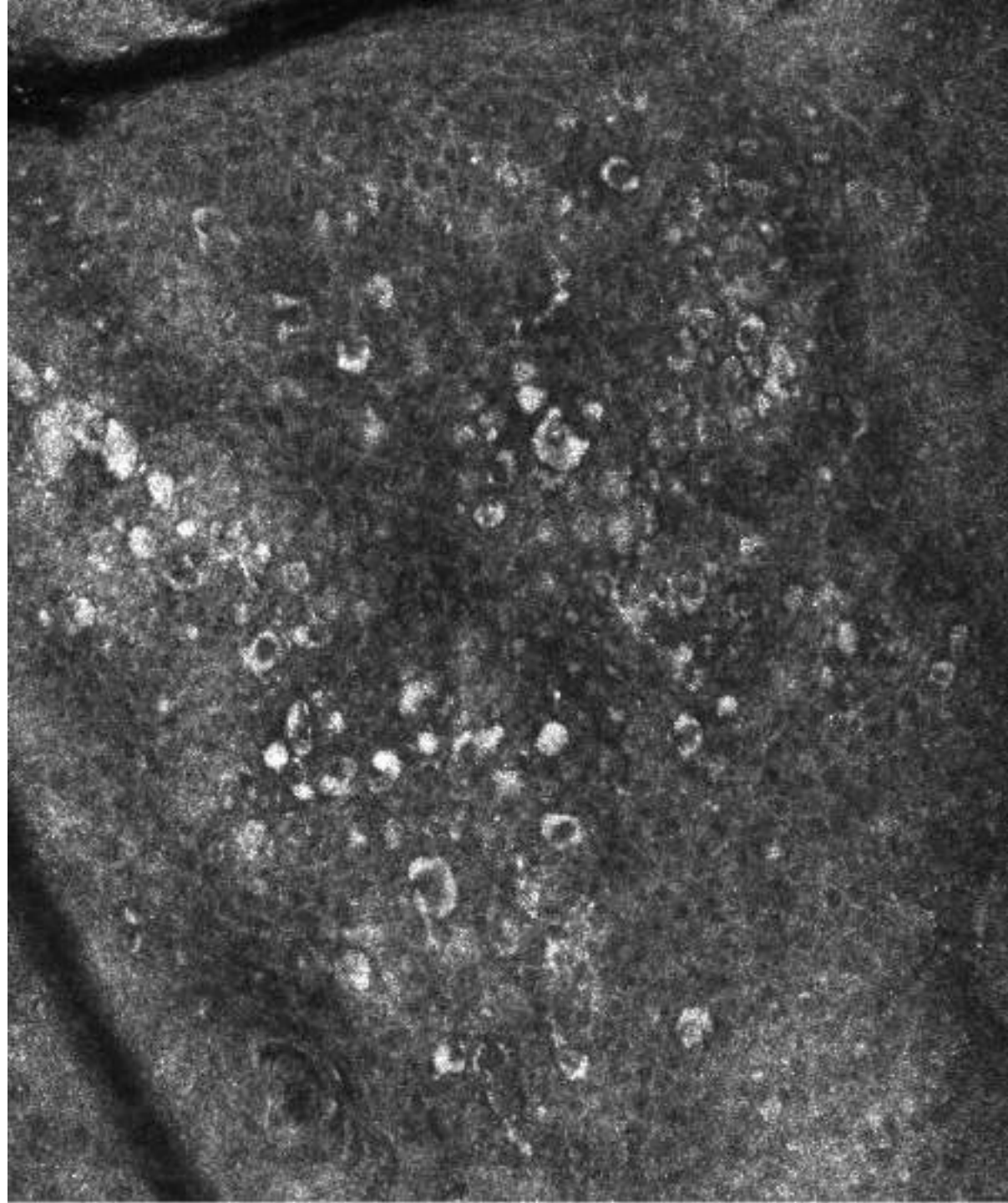


January

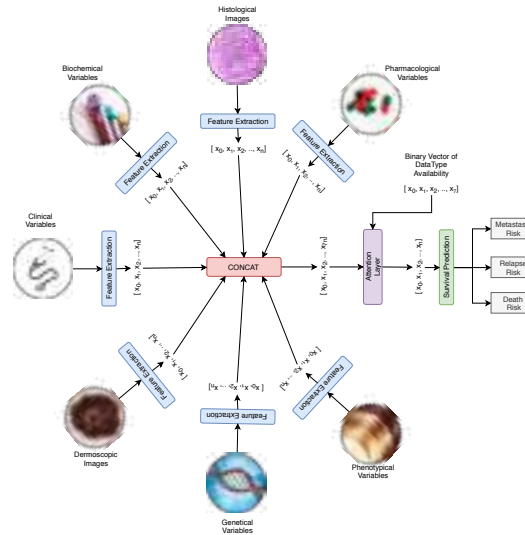
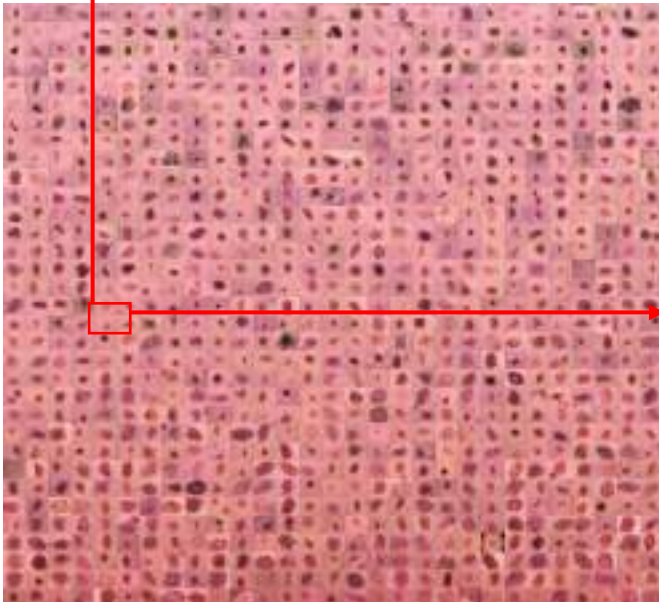


June





MELANOMA RISK SCORE: DEEP PHENOTYPING



Age, sex, ethnicity, geography
Skin UV damage
Skin type (spectrophotometry)

CLINICAL
Clinical background
Previous MM
Familial MM
Medications

GENETIC
CDKN2A G101w
MITF wt, POT-1 wt, TERT wt
MC1R wt
Polygenic risk score

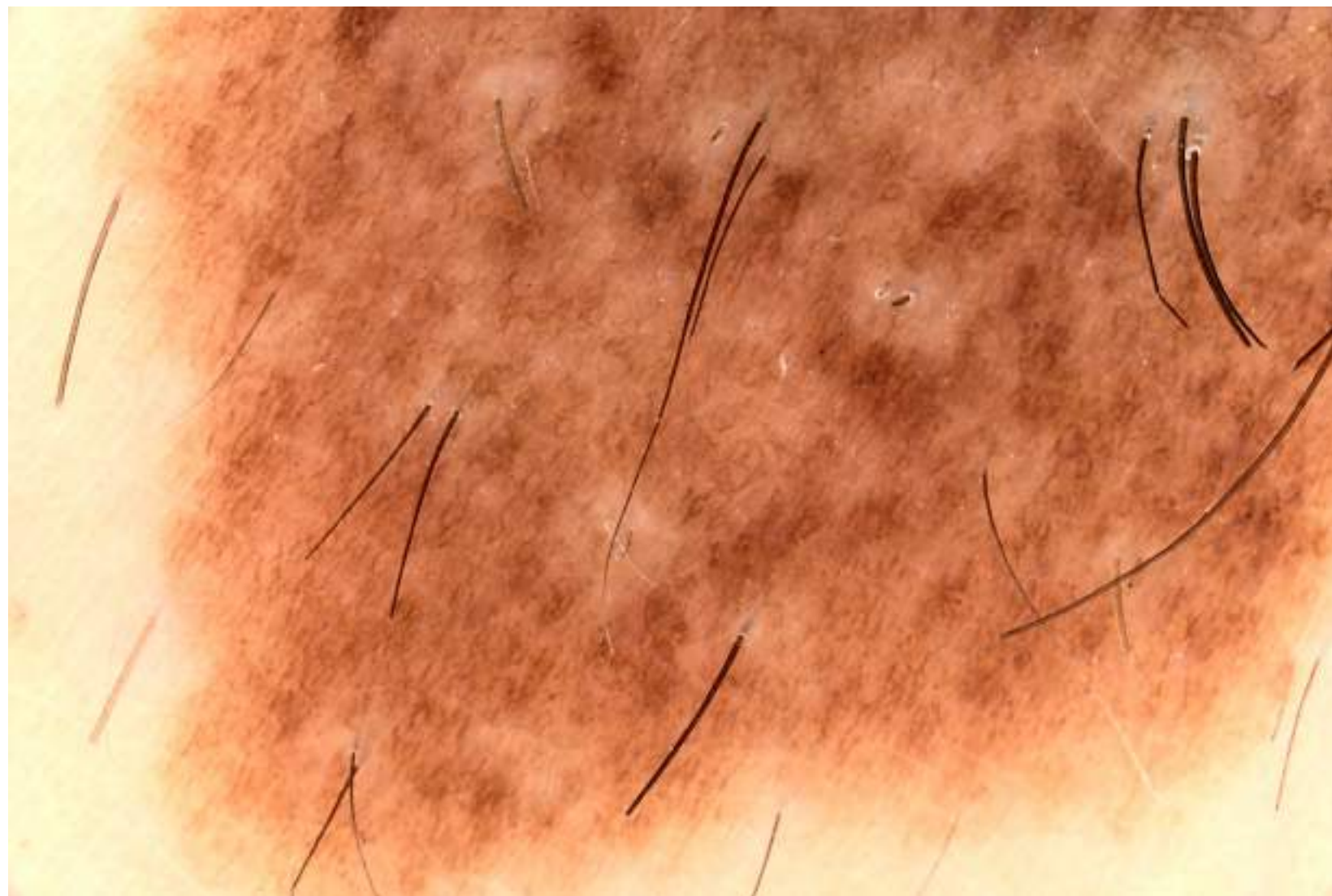
DEEP IMAGING
Full body Dermoscopy

Apps and AI in skin cancer









Accuracy of commercially available smartphone applications for the detection of melanoma.

British Journal of Dermatology (2022) 186, pp721–750

M.D. Sun, J.Kentley, P. Mehta, S.Dusza, A.C. Halpern, V. Rotemberg

15 consecutive histologically proven invasive melanoma cases (pT1a–pT2b) and 15 histologically proven benign naevi, all in patients with lighter skin phototypes. Median age was 56 years (range 23–87), and 21 patients (60%) were female. Images were cropped to the lesion and are available at the International Skin Imaging Collaboration Archive (<https://doi.org/10.34970/401946>). Local institutional review board approval was obtained. Of 43 apps identified, 25 claimed to identify melanoma and were functional.

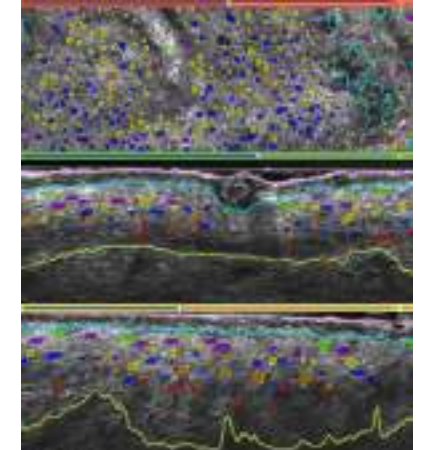
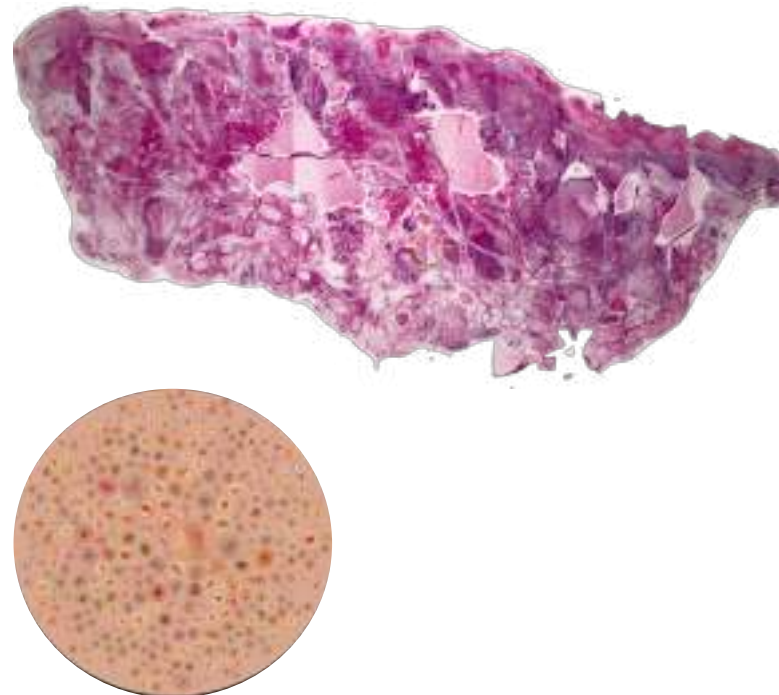
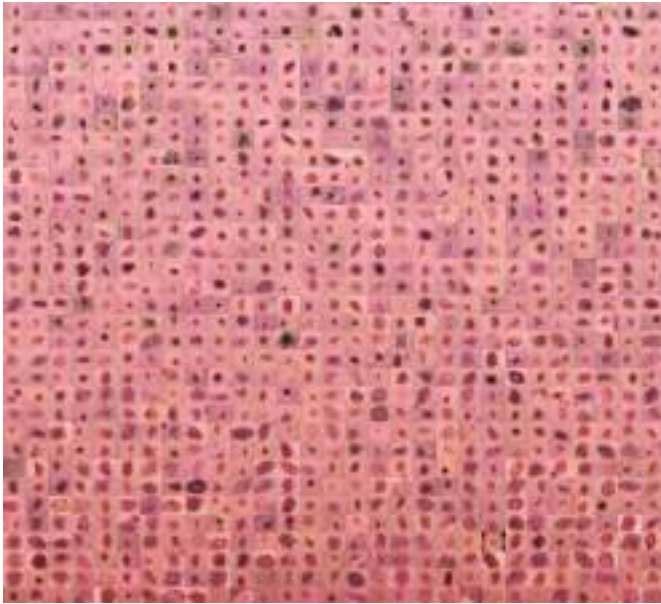
Fifteen of 25 apps returned diagnoses, 12 of 25 risk categories and two of 25 risk scores (Figure 1). Three apps gave >1 output type. Mean accuracy was 0,56, 0,60 and 0,64



Checklist for image-based AI algorithm development in Dermatology

Data

1. Describe imaging modalities, confounding artifacts, and pre/post data processing
2. Describe the metadata on images used for AI development. Comment on potential biases
3. Carefully define image datasets (independent training, validation, test) used for AI algorithm development
4. Clearly describe how the test dataset relates to the proposed clinical setting, with special attention to statistical distributions, especially out-of-distribution (OOD) images and data



Checklist for image-based AI algorithm development in Dermatology

Application

10. Describe intended use cases and target conditions (inside distribution)
11. Discuss potential impacts on the healthcare team and patients



User

Lay-person self exam

Patient

Nurse

GP

General Dermatol

Expert dermatol

Intended use

Education, diagnostics, monitoring,

.....

Apps in Dermatology using AI: Position statement of the EADV Artificial Intelligence Task Force

EADV 2023

Risks

Potential risks due to inaccuracy, limited reliability, especially when analyzing suspicious skin lesions for features of skin cancer.

Education

Lack of education and proper information for users on how to correctly select lesions that are suspicious of skin cancer.

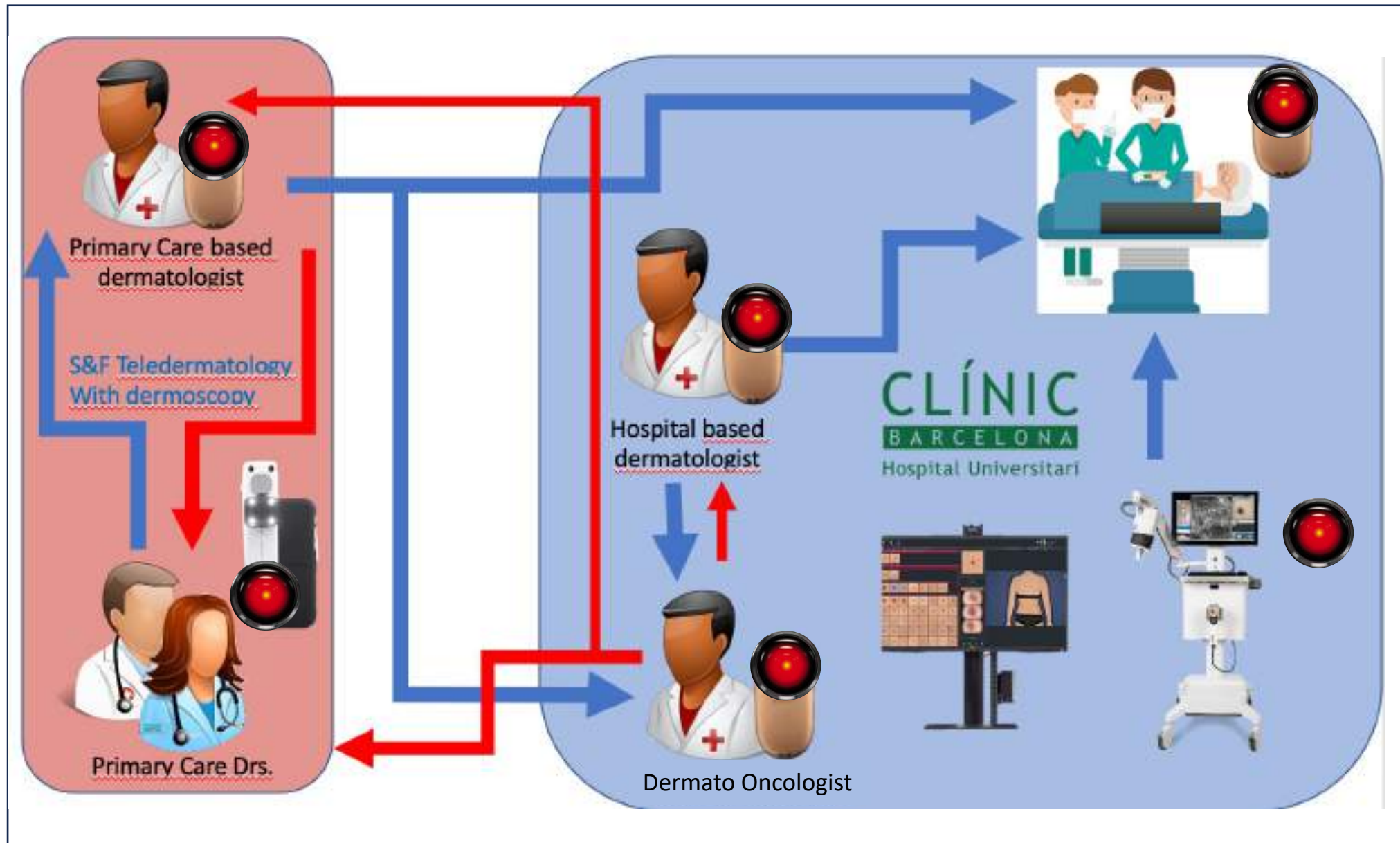
Regulation

Lack of proper regulation is another significant concern related to dermatology smartphone apps.

Opportunity

Have the potential to become reliable screening tools. .
These apps may provide increased access to dermatological care.

AI for education and triage and Dx assistance

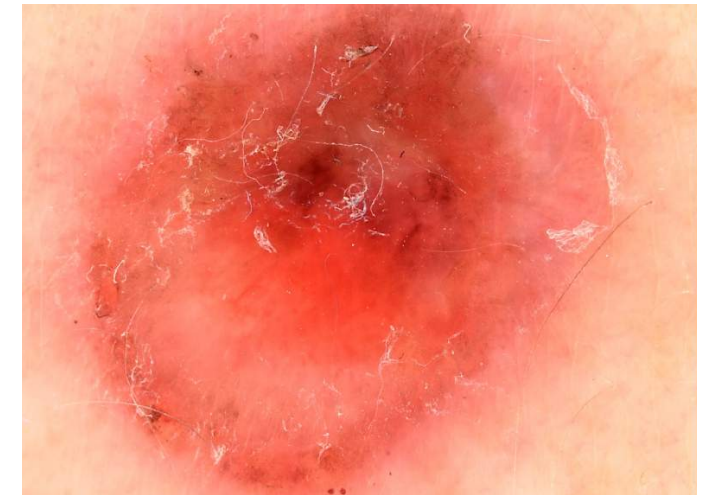
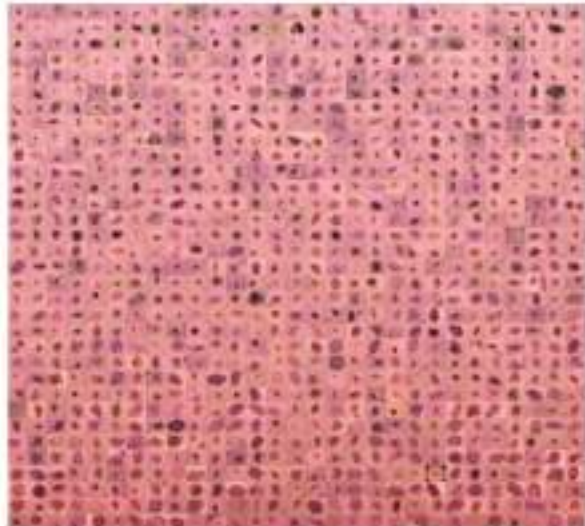




Courtesy of P.Tschanldt

Conclusions

- New dermatoscopes
- New Digital Dermoscopy and 2D and 3D TBP
- AI will be incorporated as a support tool







Me encanta mi
dermatoscopio!

9º CURSO

FORMATO HÍBRIDO

Avanzado de Dermatoscopia

Curso teórico-práctico

[Anar a la página 2](#)

Barcelona 21, 22 y 23
de Septiembre

PROGRAMA PRELIMINAR



Organizado por:

ASOCIACIÓ BARCELONA D'OPORTUNITAT
CONDICIONADA EN DERMATOLOGIA

Directores del Curso:

Dr. Josep Malvehy

Dra. Susana Puig

Servicio de Dermatologia

Hospital Clínic Barcelona

