



CDDF WORKSHOP

27 - 28 September 2021

ONLINE WORKSHOP

*Digital Tools and Artificial
Intelligence in Oncology Drug
Development*



Digital Diagnosis

Digital Pathology and AI

Dr. Joachim Schmid
Roche Tissue Diagnostics





CDDF WORKSHOP

27 - 28 September 2021

ONLINE WORKSHOP

*Digital Tools and Artificial
Intelligence in Oncology Drug
Development*



Disclaimer

- Roche Employee



Roche Digital Pathology Portfolio

Establishing a platform ecosystem and delivering a superior pathologist interface is a key focus of our strategy

Scanning



Roche DP 200 and DP 600* Slide Scanners

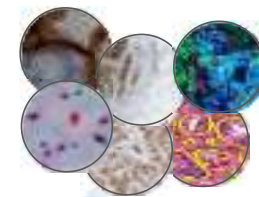
Interoperable with DICOM images and other open formats from third party scanners

Pathologist Interface



NAVIFY Digital Pathology platform (uPath) manages the full pathologist workflow

Image Analysis



Roche Image Analysis Apps
*PD-L1 (SP263) lung, Her2 Dual ISH, Her2, Ki-67, ER, PR**



Open API to support third party image analysis algorithms



* In development

Roche's approach to developing algorithms

End to end solution through uPath image analysis algorithm suite

VENTANA assay



Fully *automated* assay



VENTANA DP 200 slide scanner



High-quality images with accurate, fast, easy-to-use scanners



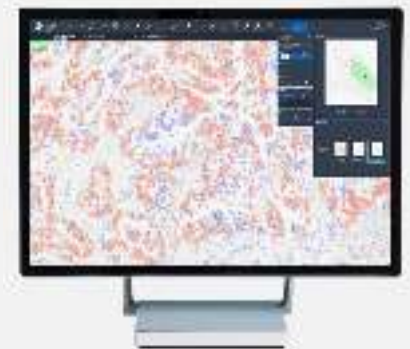
Roche uPath enterprise software



Pathologist interface offers seamless workflow for analysis



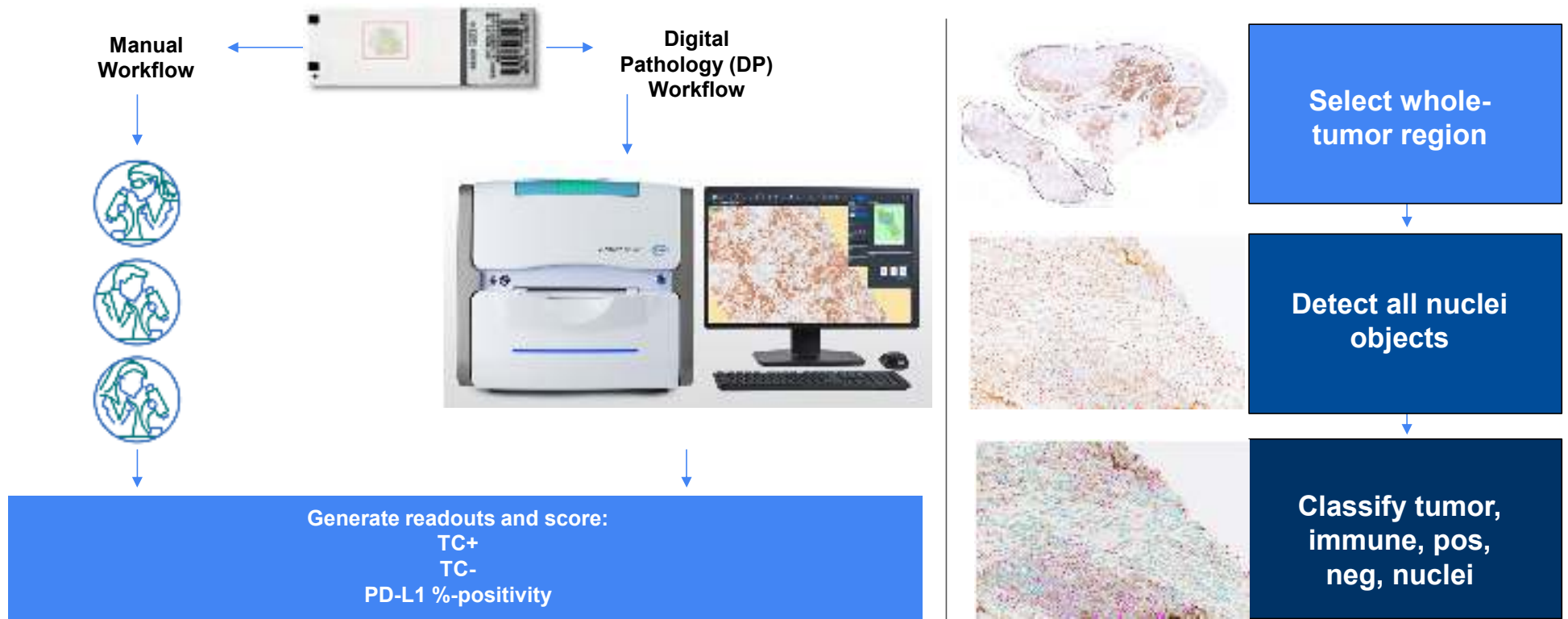
Image analysis



Analyze confidently with algorithms

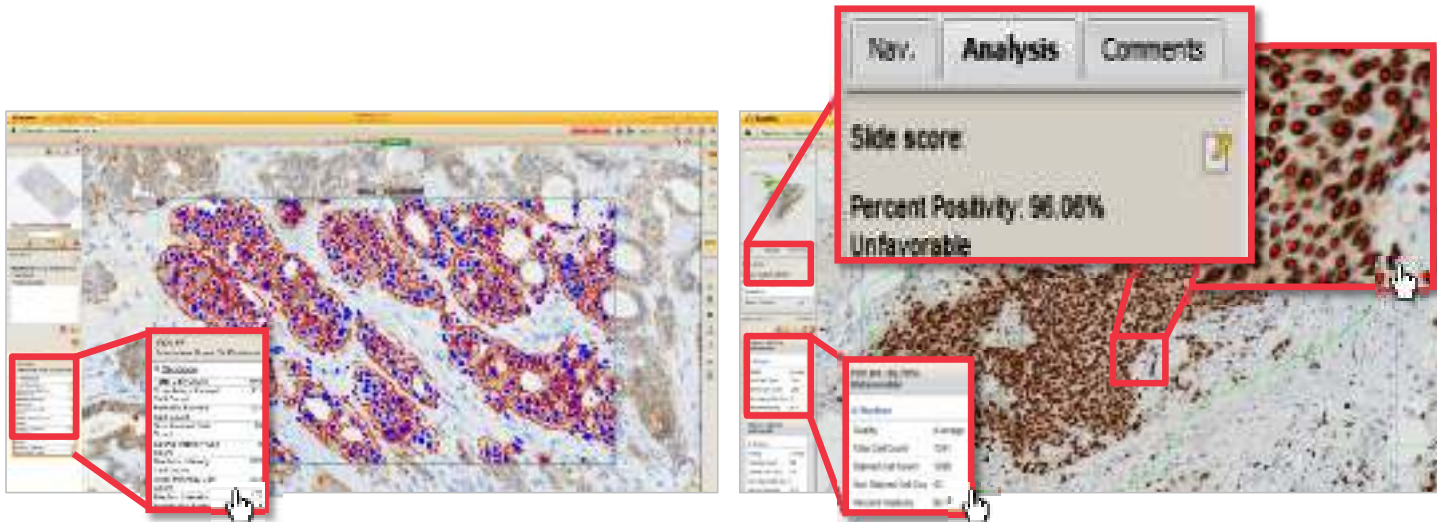
Approach to developing algorithms

Objective: Replicate clinical workflow at highest accuracy



IVD Product: Learning-based Companion Algorithms

Mature technology & products (ER, PR, Ki67, p53, HER2)



Breast Panel algorithms (Her2, ER, PR, Ki67)

ER, PR and Ki67 use machine learning to identify cells

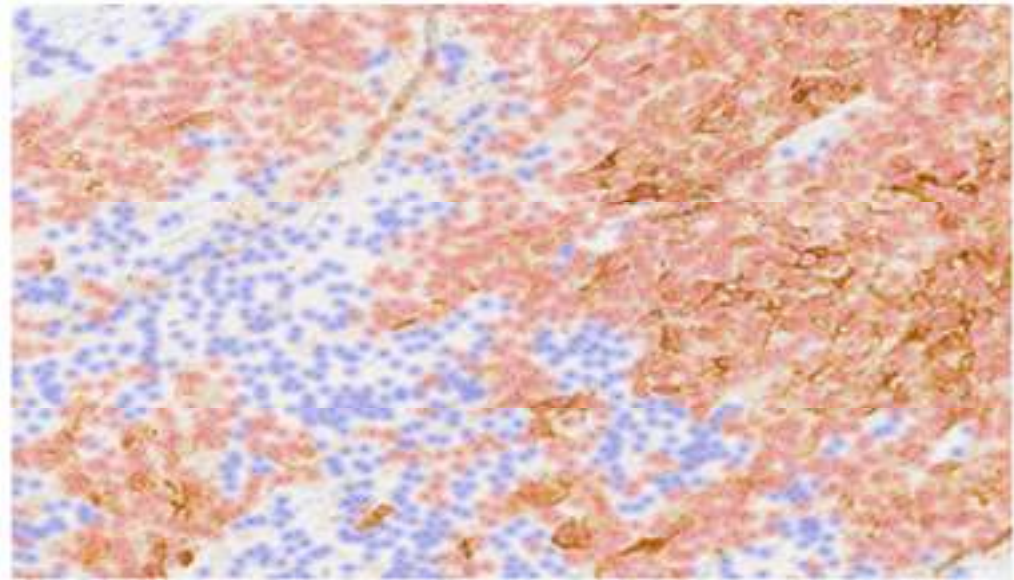
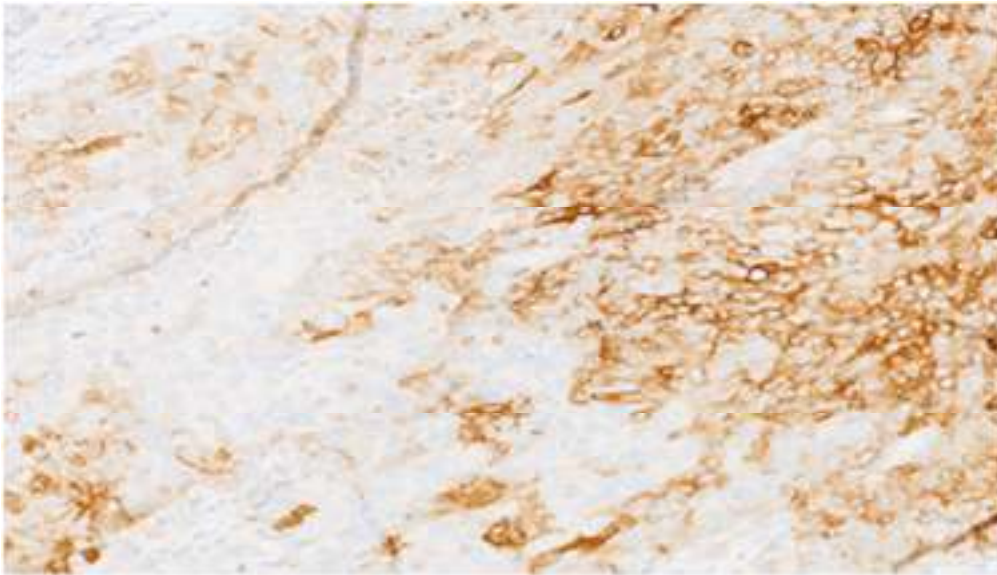
FDA 510(k) Cleared and CE-IVD Breast Panel Algorithms

AI technology used for ER, PR, Ki67 Algorithms:

- Support Vector Machines (Supervised Learning)

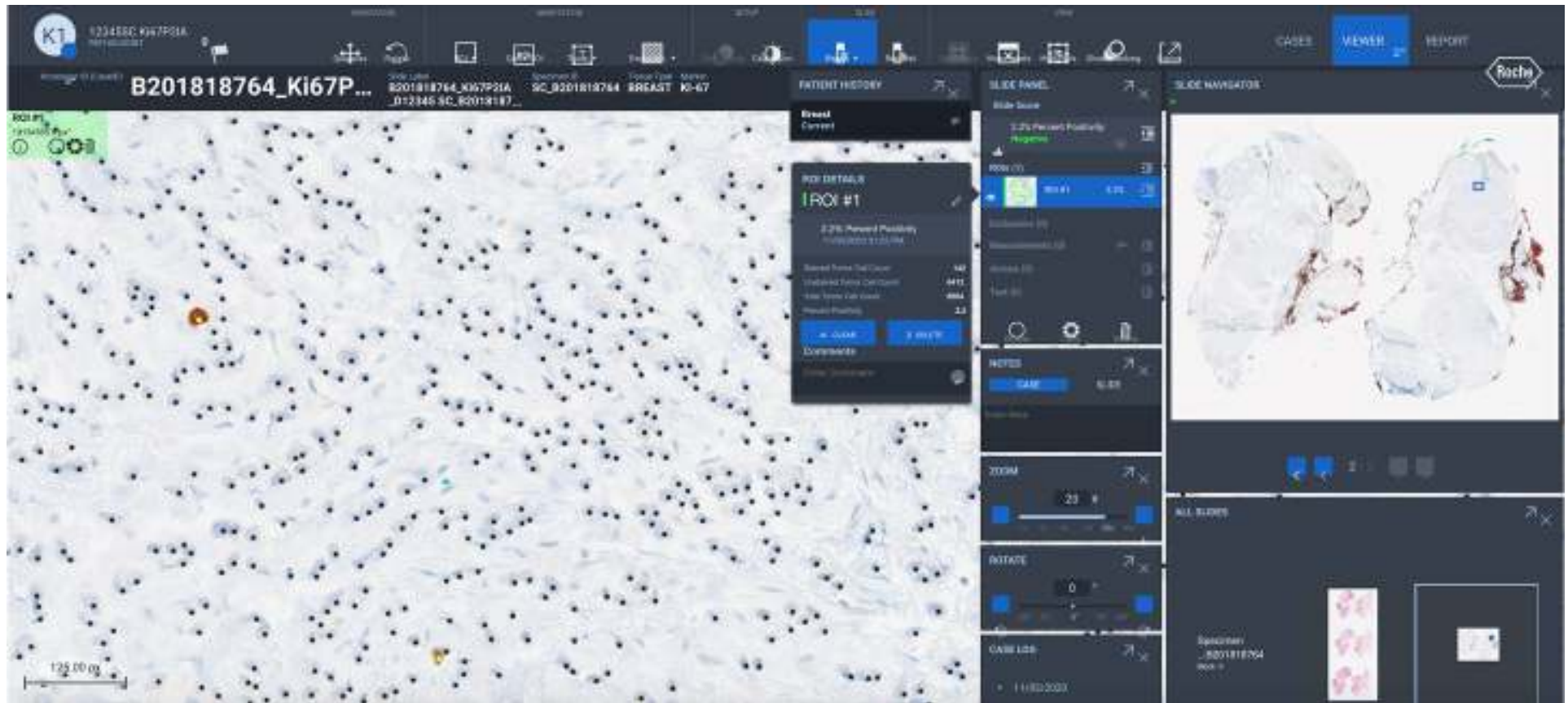
Roche uPath Digital Pathology Algorithm Portfolio

PD-L1 (SP263) Lung decision support algorithm

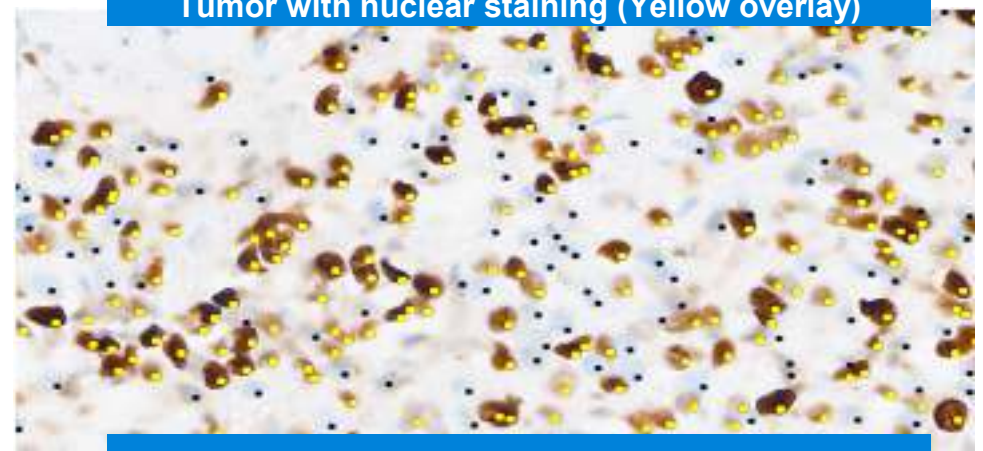
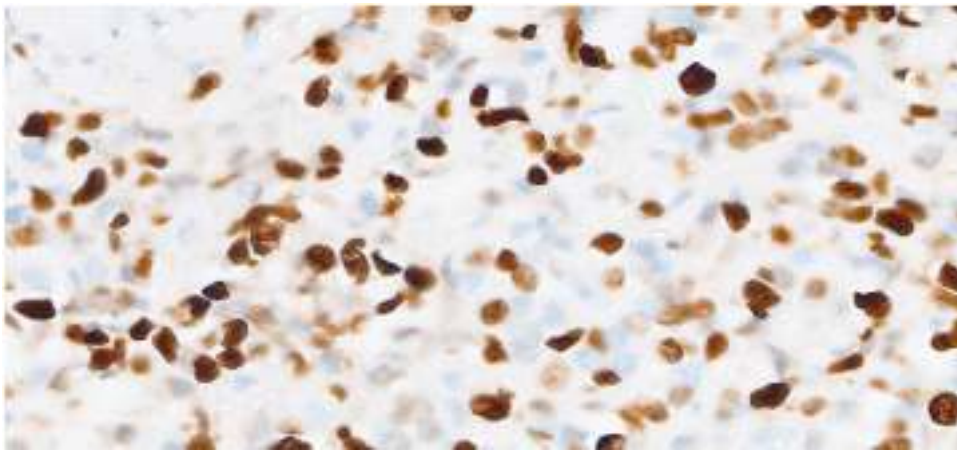


$$\frac{\text{Positive Tumor Cells}}{\text{Total Tumor Cells (Positive + Negative Tumor Cells)}} = \text{TC}\%$$

ER Algorithm



ER Algorithm

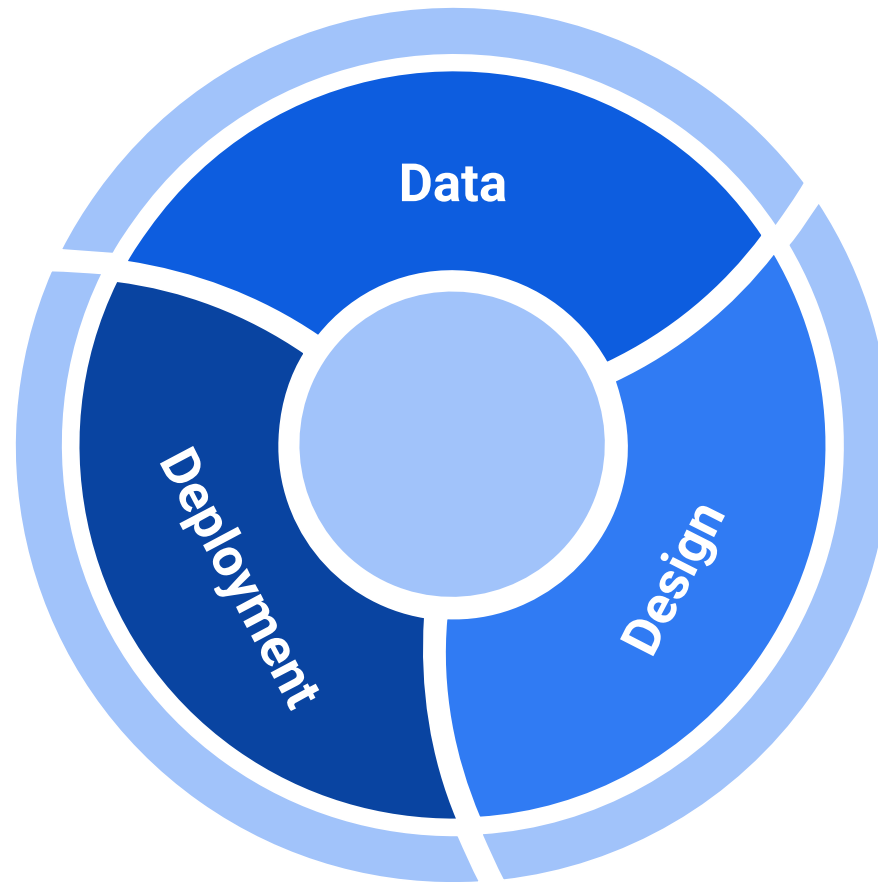


Tumor with nuclear staining (Yellow overlay)

Tumor without nuclear staining (Black overlay)

$$\frac{\text{ER Positive Tumor Cell Nuclei}}{\text{Total Tumor Cell Nuclei (Positive + Negative)}} = \text{ER Percent Positivity}$$

Critical Components of DP Algorithm Development



Good Machine Learning Practice (GMLP)

Currently under discussion

GMLP considerations as applied for SaMD

- Relevance of available data to the clinical problem and current clinical practice;
- Data acquired in a consistent, clinically relevant and generalizable manner that aligns with the SaMD's intended use and modification plans;
- Appropriate separation between training, tuning, and test datasets; and
- Appropriate level of transparency (clarity) of the output and the algorithm aimed at users.

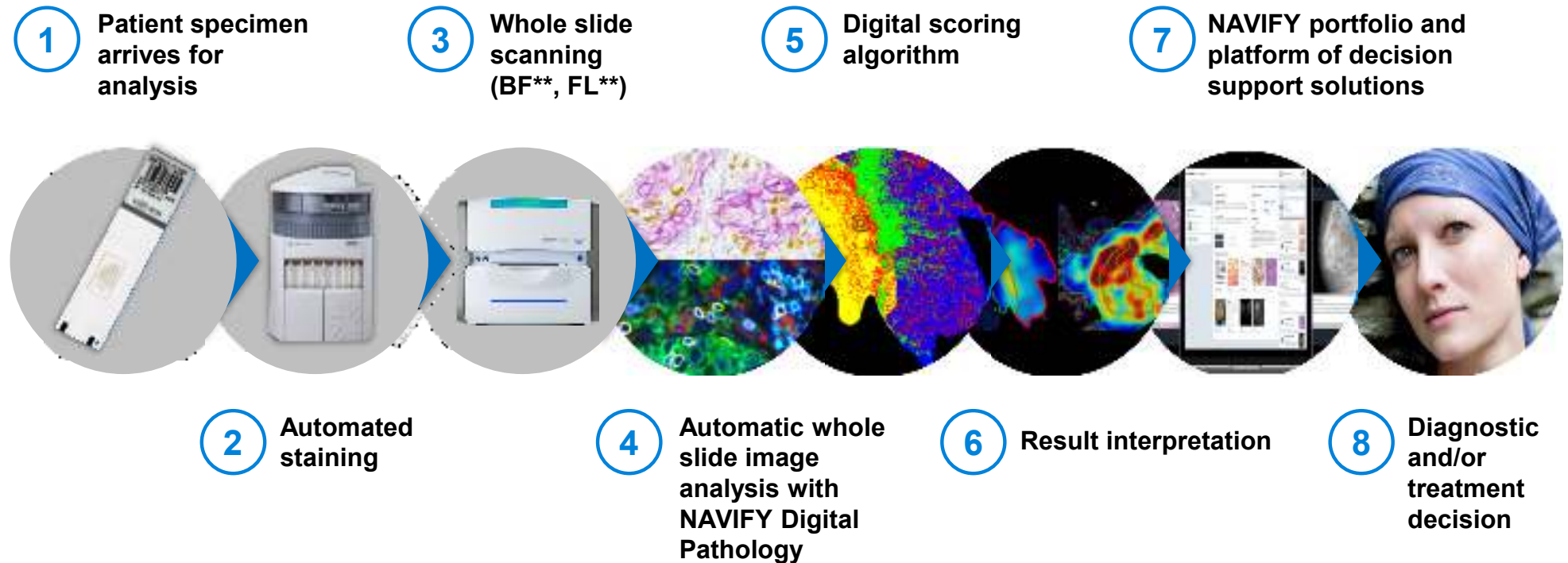
GMLPs are the best practices which are aligned with good software engineering practices.

DP AI Algorithms: a Tool for Oncology Drug Development

- Algorithms for IHC, ISH and H&E slides
- Data collection through algorithms along the development of new treatments
- Digital biomarkers

The Future Anatomic Pathology Lab

Superior clinical lab workflow enhanced by NAVIFY Digital Pathology



* IHC = Immunohistochemistry lymphocytes

** BF = brightfield; FL = fluorescent; TILs = tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes

Standardization in Digital Pathology

Standards are critical for AI

- DICOM WG26
- PaLM/IHE
- Digital Pathology Association (DPA) Task Force on Regulatory and Standardization
- Alliance for Digital Pathology/Pathology Innovation Collaborative Community (Picc) – A regulatory science initiative



Standards for
exchanging
images
(pixels)
DICOM



Standards for
normalizing
images
(physics)
ICC



Standards for
data and
workflow
integration
IHE

Doing now what patients need next