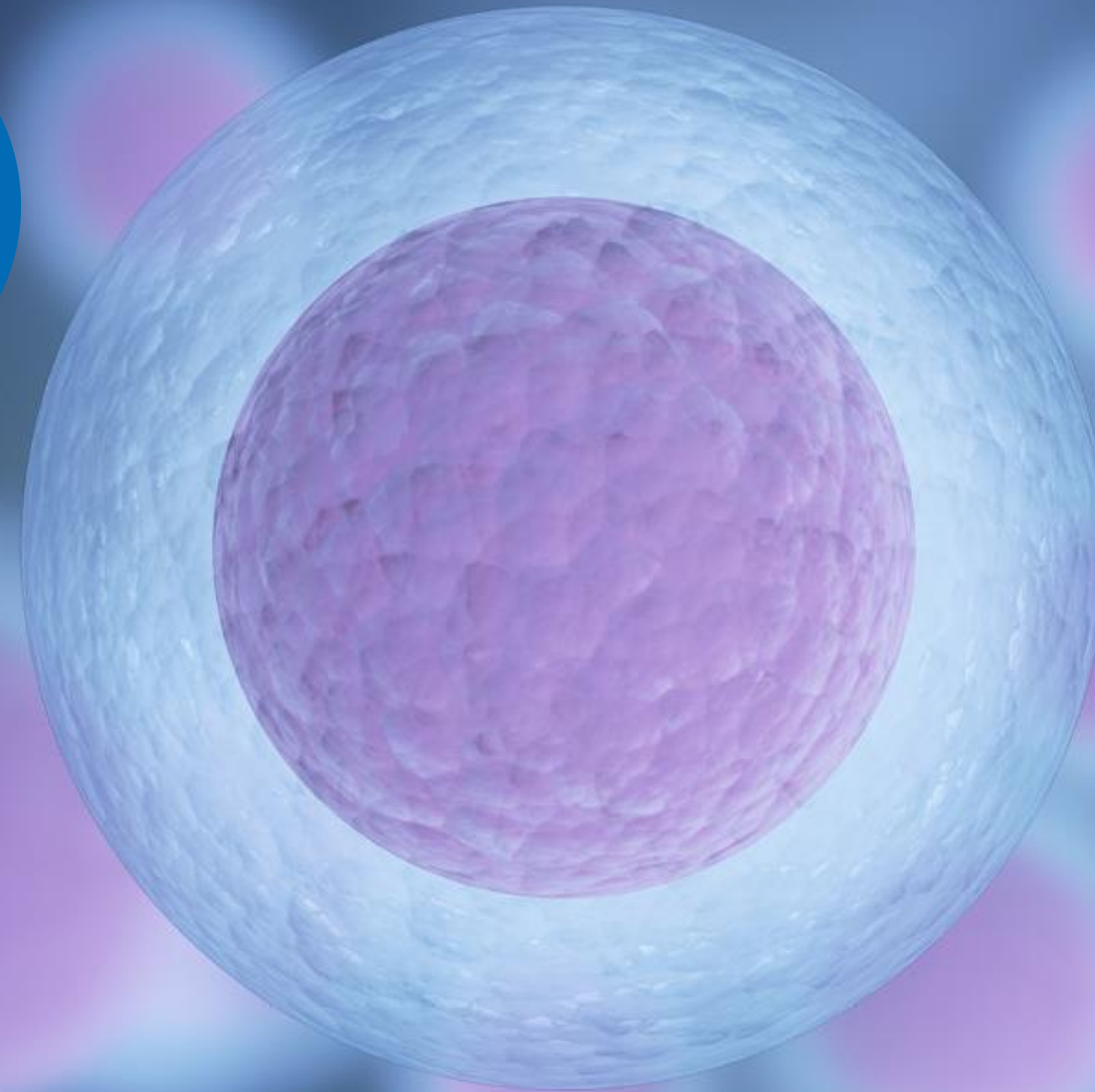


Recent Developments in the Transmission of Human Life

Endometrial Live Imaging Analysis

Tsafri Kolatt, Ph.D.



Endometrial Live Imaging Analysis

Tsafrir Kolatt, Ph.D. & Yuval Or, M.D.

Israel

Faculty Disclosure

**I am the CEO and a co-founder of
Fertigo Medical Ltd.,
a shareholder and an option holder**

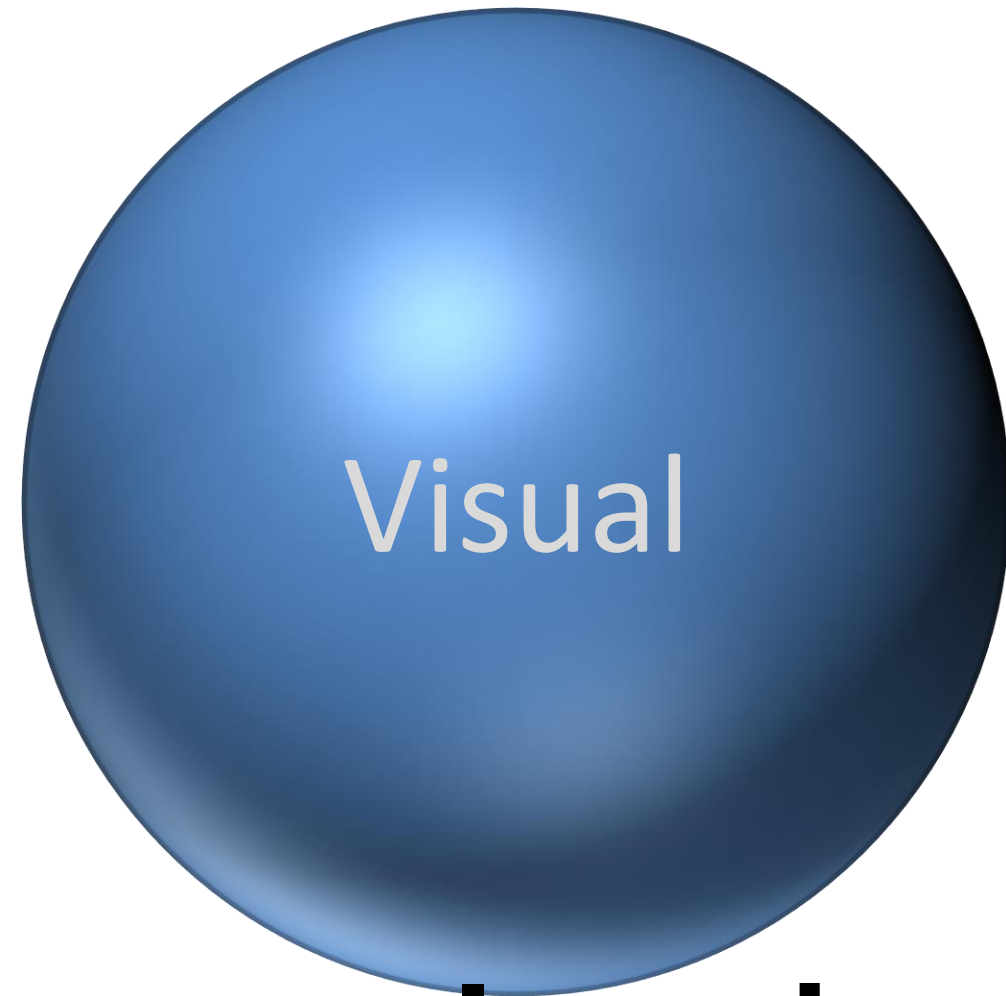
Why?

in-vivo (live) and (realtime) analysis

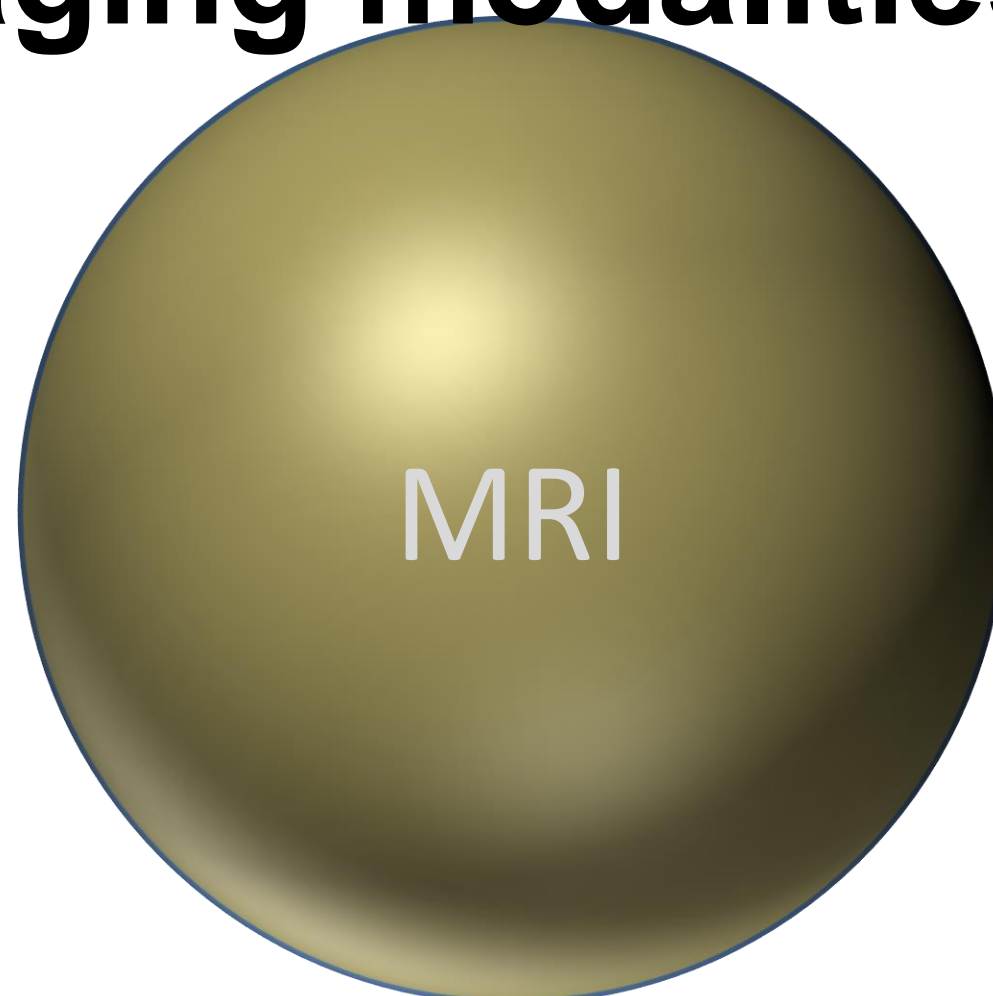
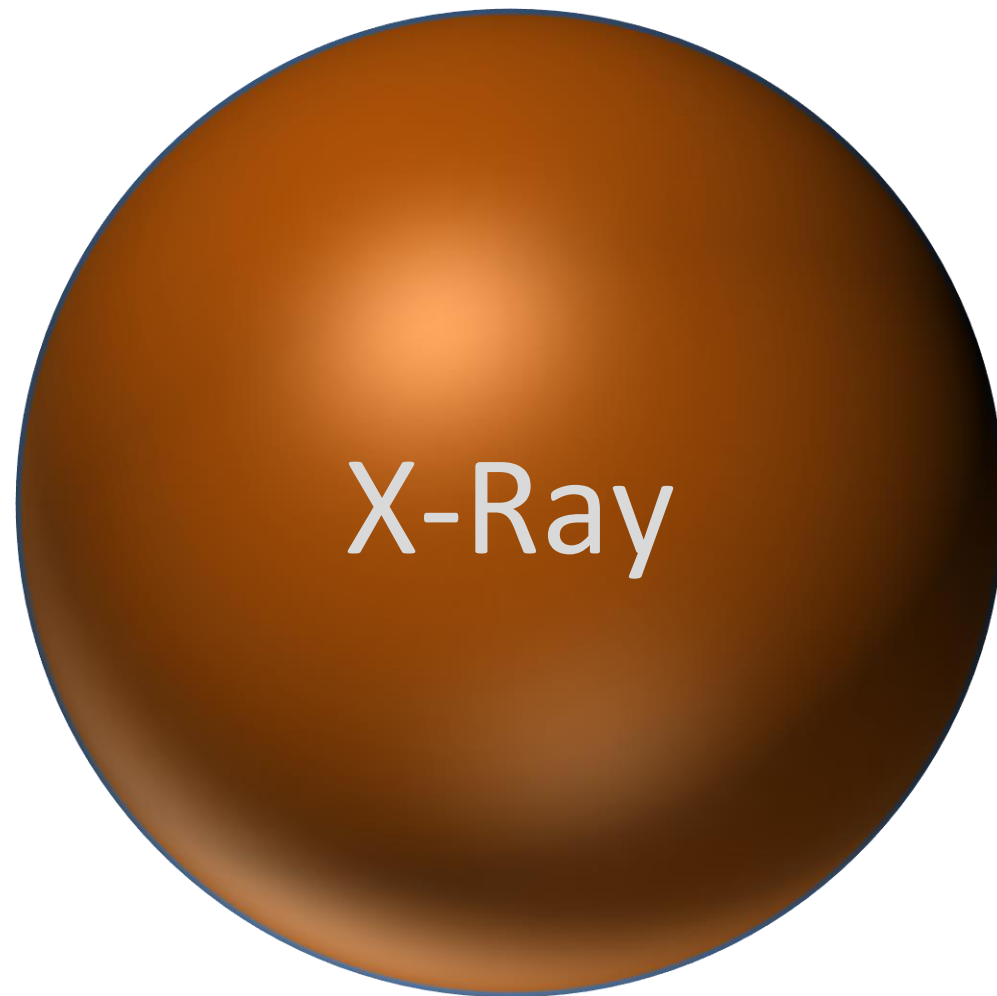
As opposed to ex-vivo/in-vitro

As opposed to off-line analysis

- React to the image in real time, while imaging continues
- Live imaging: get dynamics too –
correlate with other (realtime) parameters
- No need to wait for results (e.g., histology)



Imaging modalities



Electro-magnetic waves
Visual

Sound waves
Ultrasound

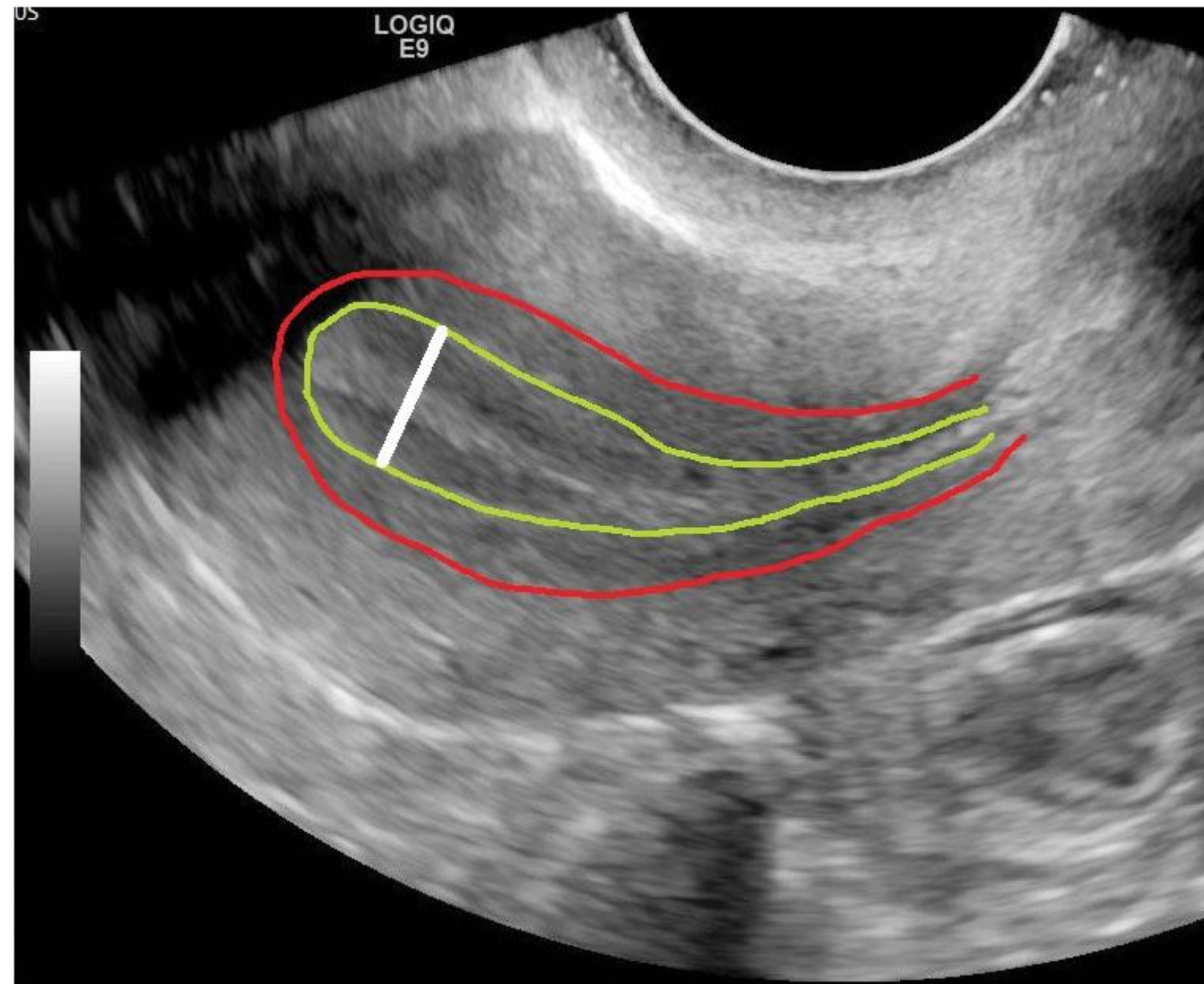
OCT

MRI

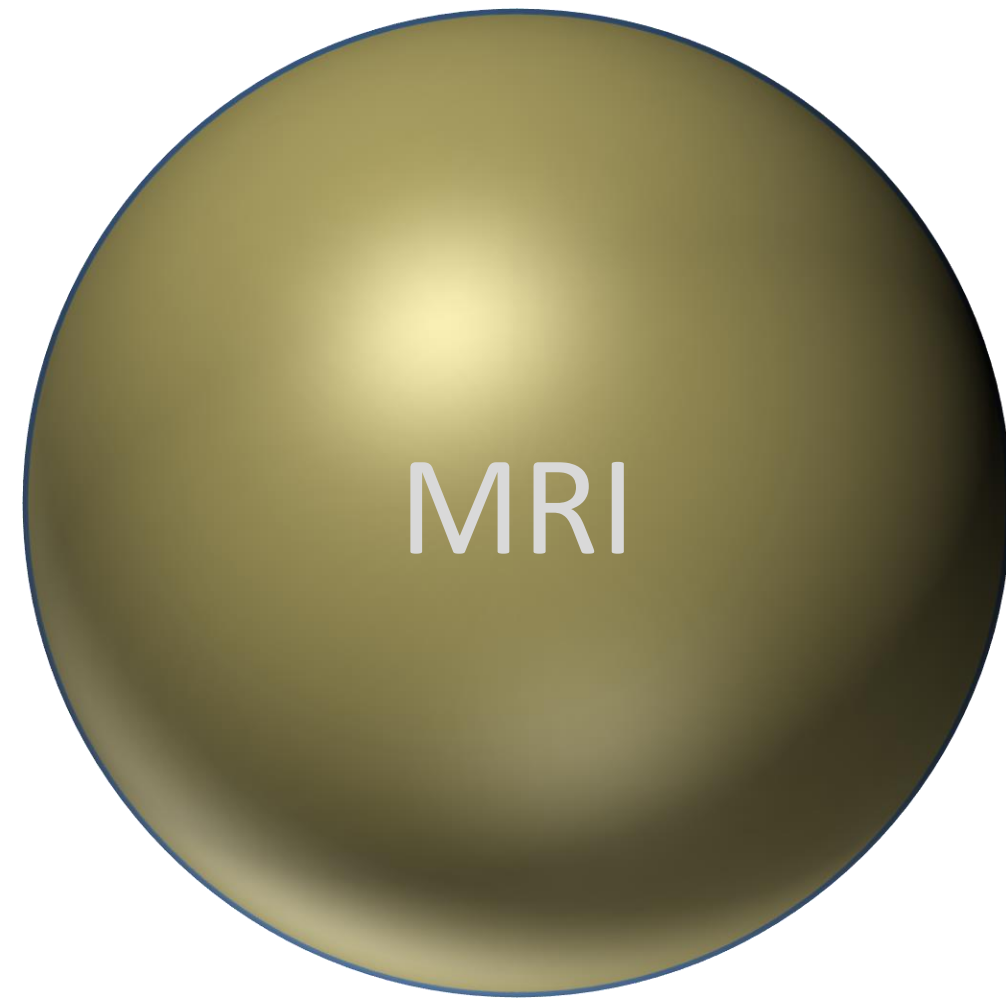
X-Ray

Ultrasound

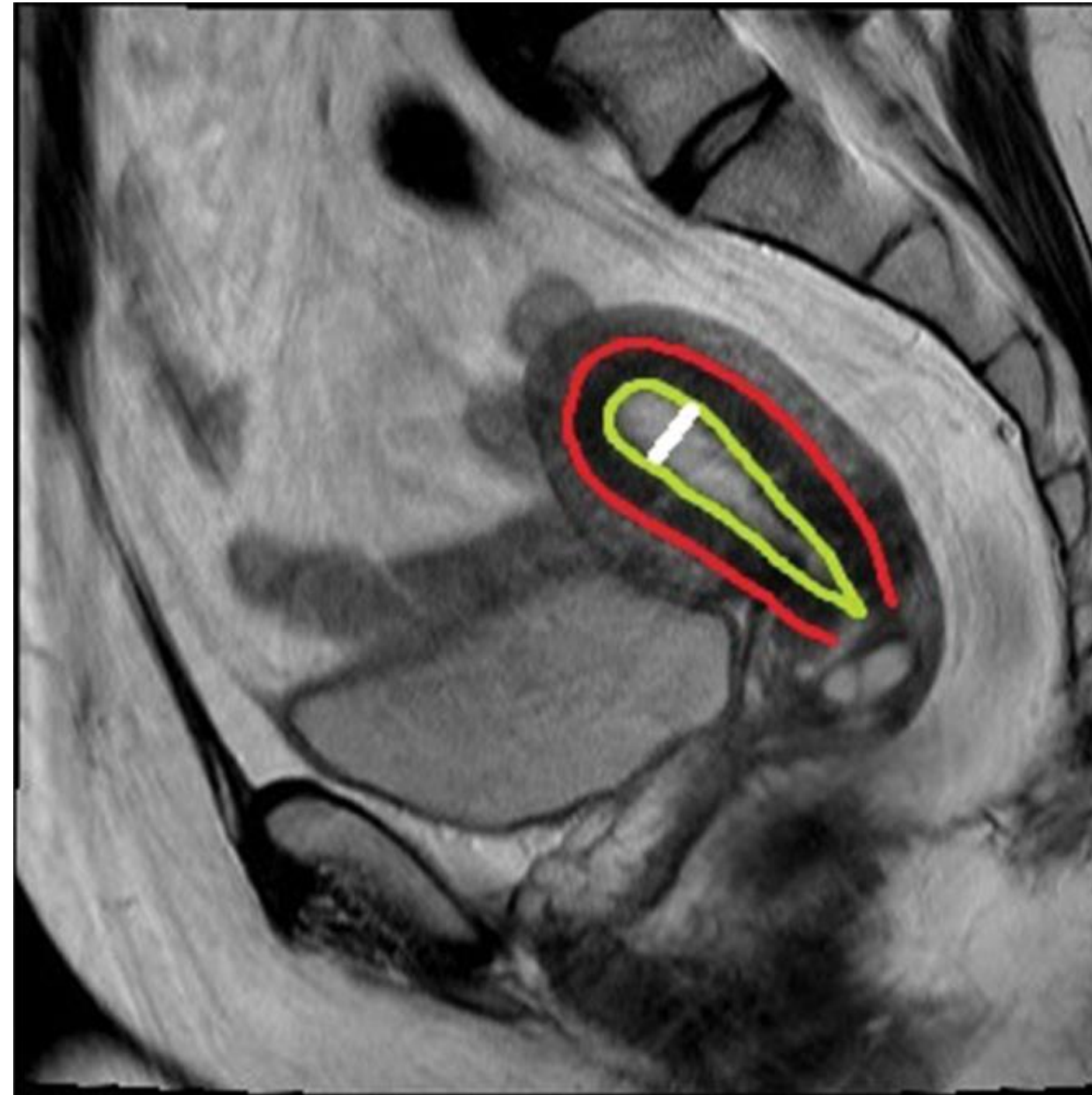
Sensitive to tissue refractive index (“hardness”)
Main limitation: $> \sim 1$ mm resolution



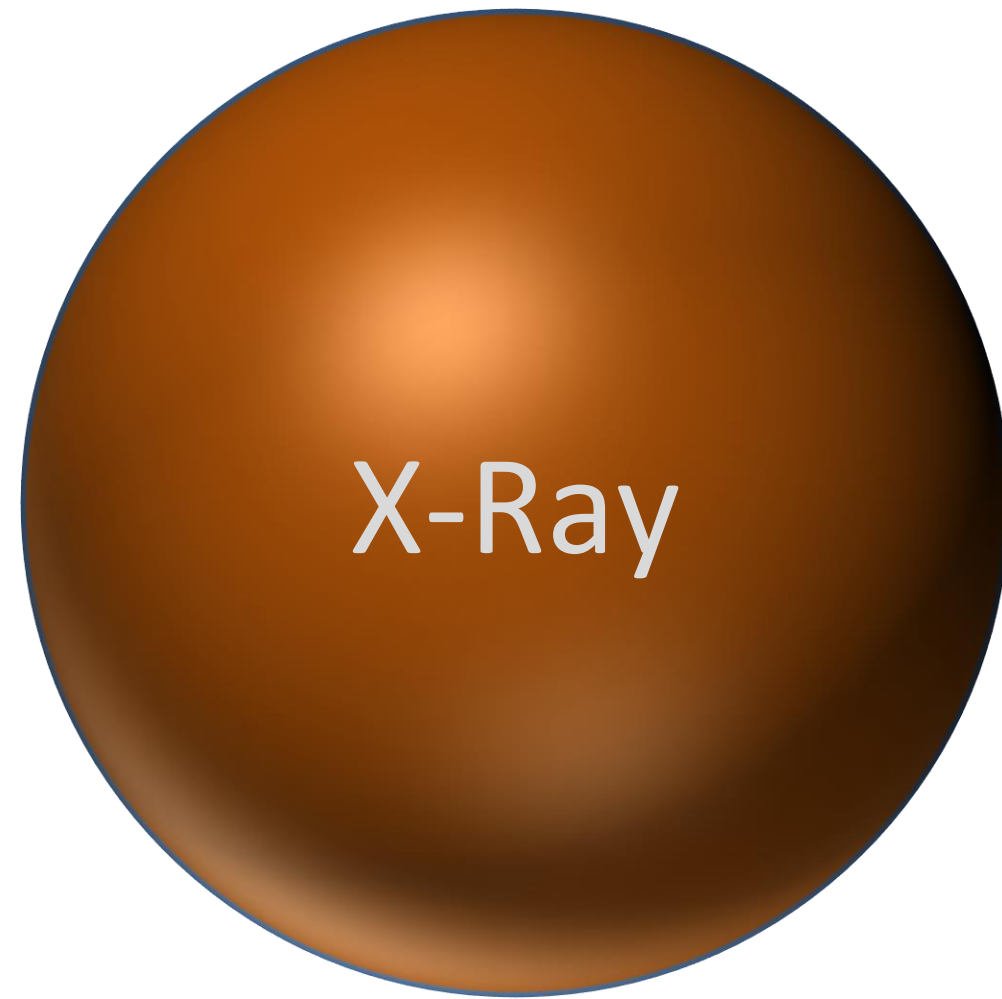
From Zagoria RJ, Brady CM, Dyer RB. *Genitourinary Imaging: the Requisites*, ed 3. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2016.



Sensitive to tissue water content (“softness”)
Main limitation: $> \sim 1\text{mm}$ resolution



From Zagoria RJ, Brady CM, Dyer RB. *Genitourinary Imaging: the Requisites*, ed 3. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2016.

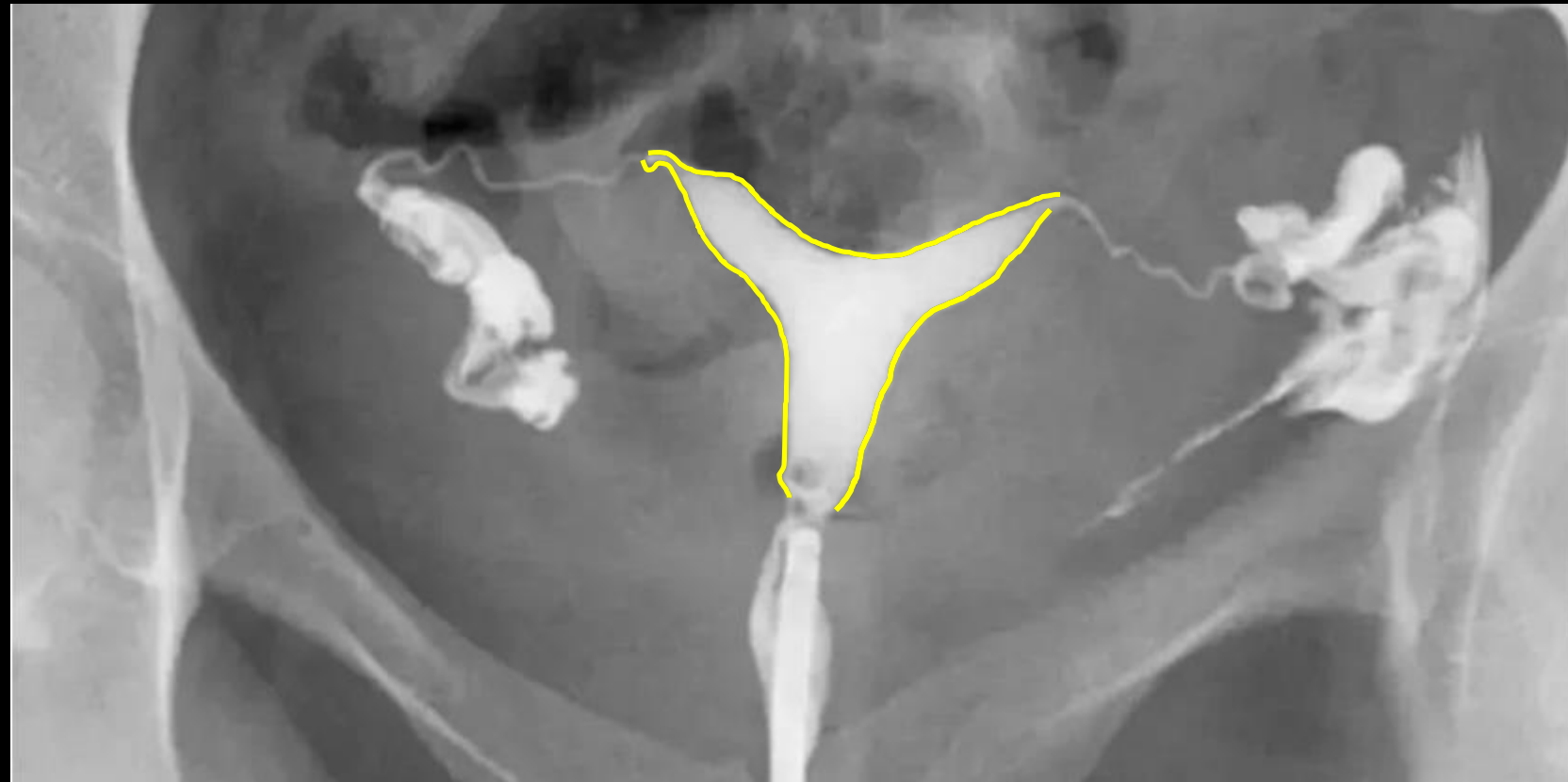


Sensitive to radiation absorption

Main limitations:

- Usually needs introduction of a contrast agent
- Single line (if not CT)





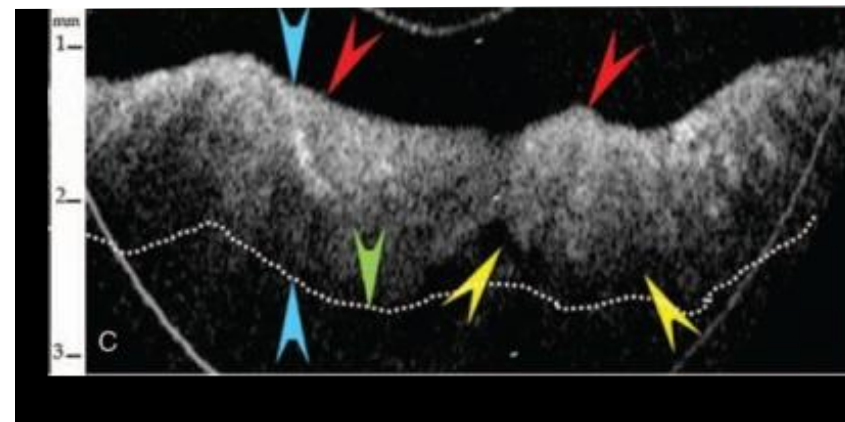
Low, 1D resolution



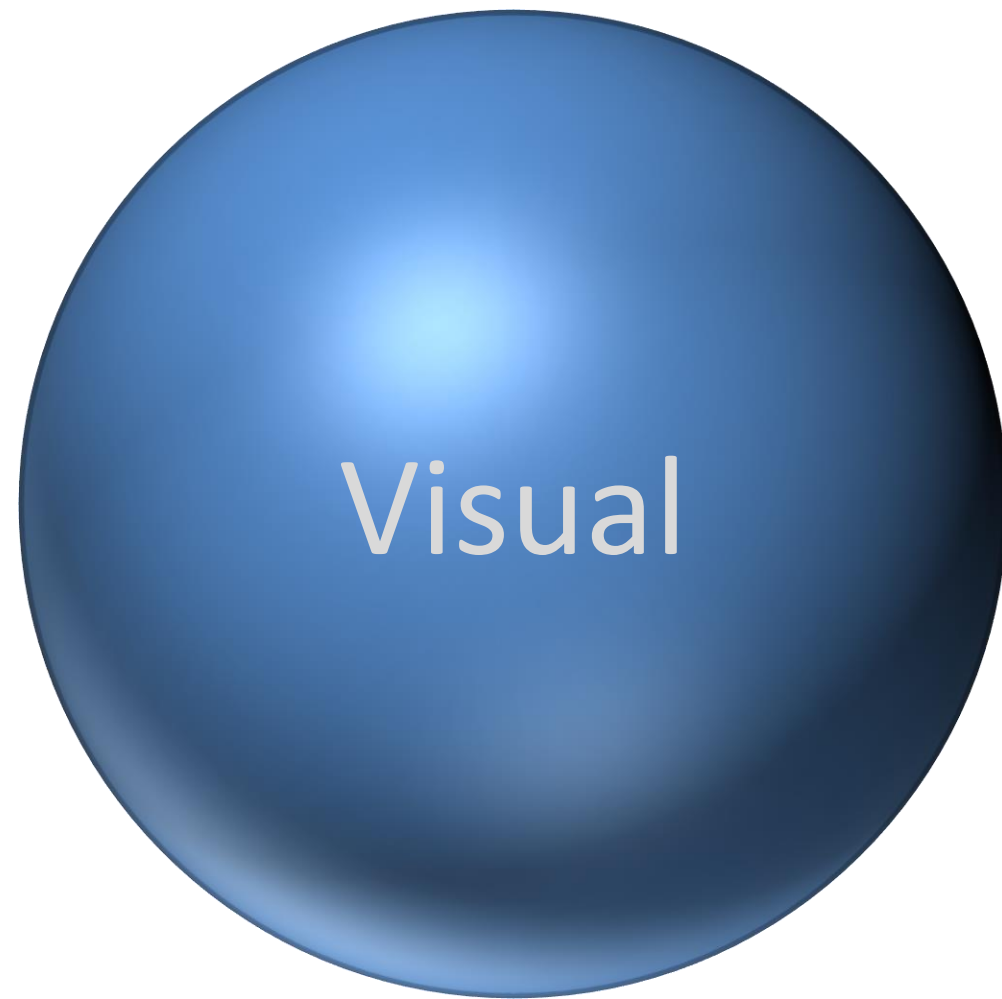
Either white or laser light, interference.

Main limitations:

- Long procedure duration, cumbersome acquisition
- No color
- **Currently, none in-vivo**



From: Law TSM, Wu F, Xu H, Wang CC, Li TC. Endometrium imaging using real-time rotational optical coherence tomography imaging system: A pilot, prospective and ex-vivo study. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2019



Either white or broadband (filter) light, optics.

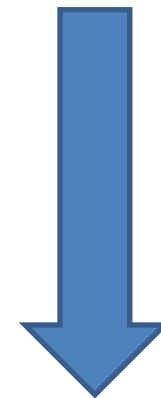
Main limitations:

- (minimally) invasive
- Distention
- Usually fiber-bundle, proximal end camera

From: Law TSM, Wu F, Xu H, Wang CC, Li TC. Endometrium imaging using real-time rotational optical coherence tomography imaging system: A pilot, prospective and ex-vivo study. Medicine (Baltimore). 2019

“Regular” (common) Hysteroscopy

- General view of the uterus
 - Sensitive to topographical features of the endometrium
(usually > 2-5 mm)
- Anatomy rather than morphology

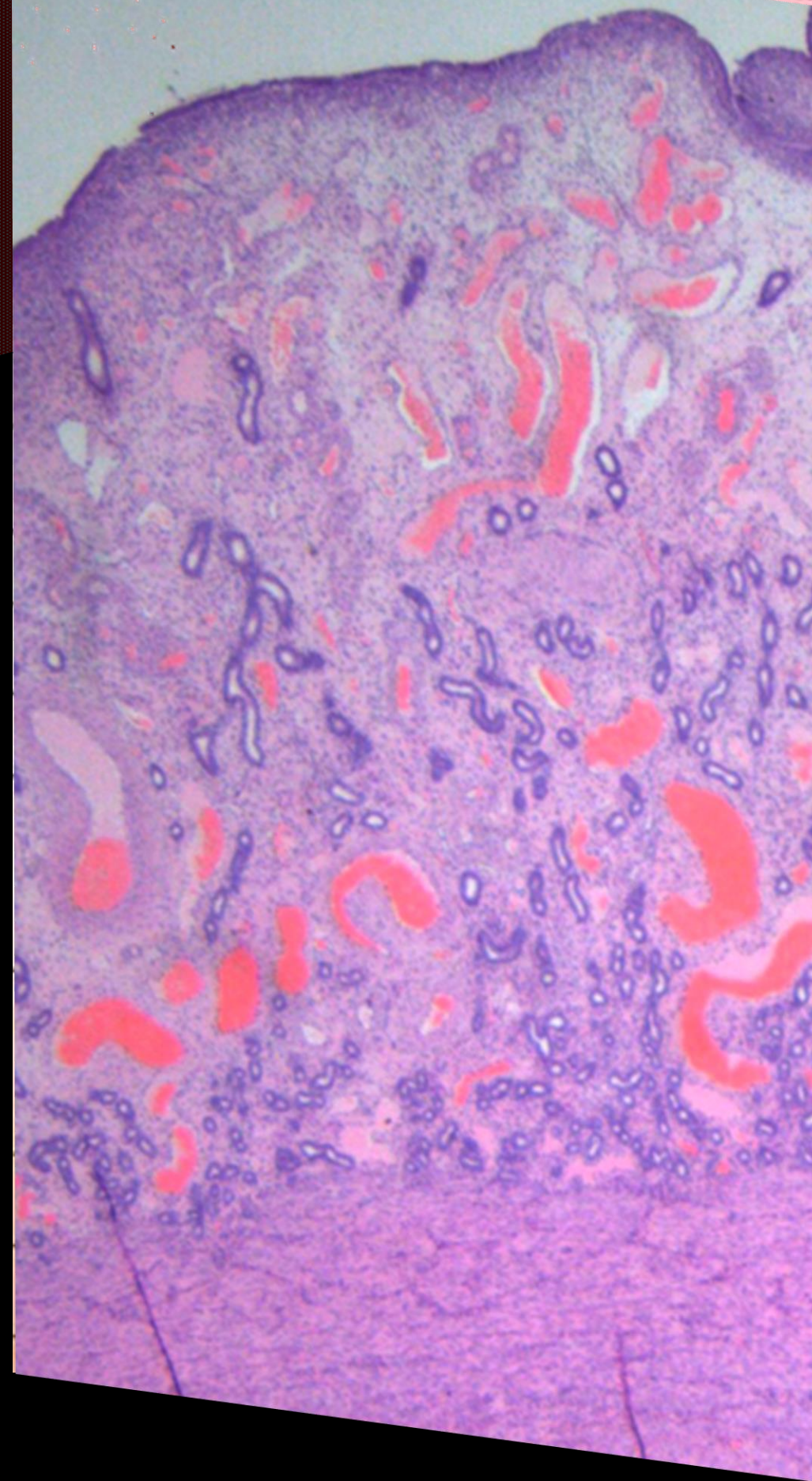


Identify **big** anomalies
(structural irregularities, pathologies: adhesions, strictures,
polyps, etc.) always on the anatomical level

Micro-Hysteroscopy

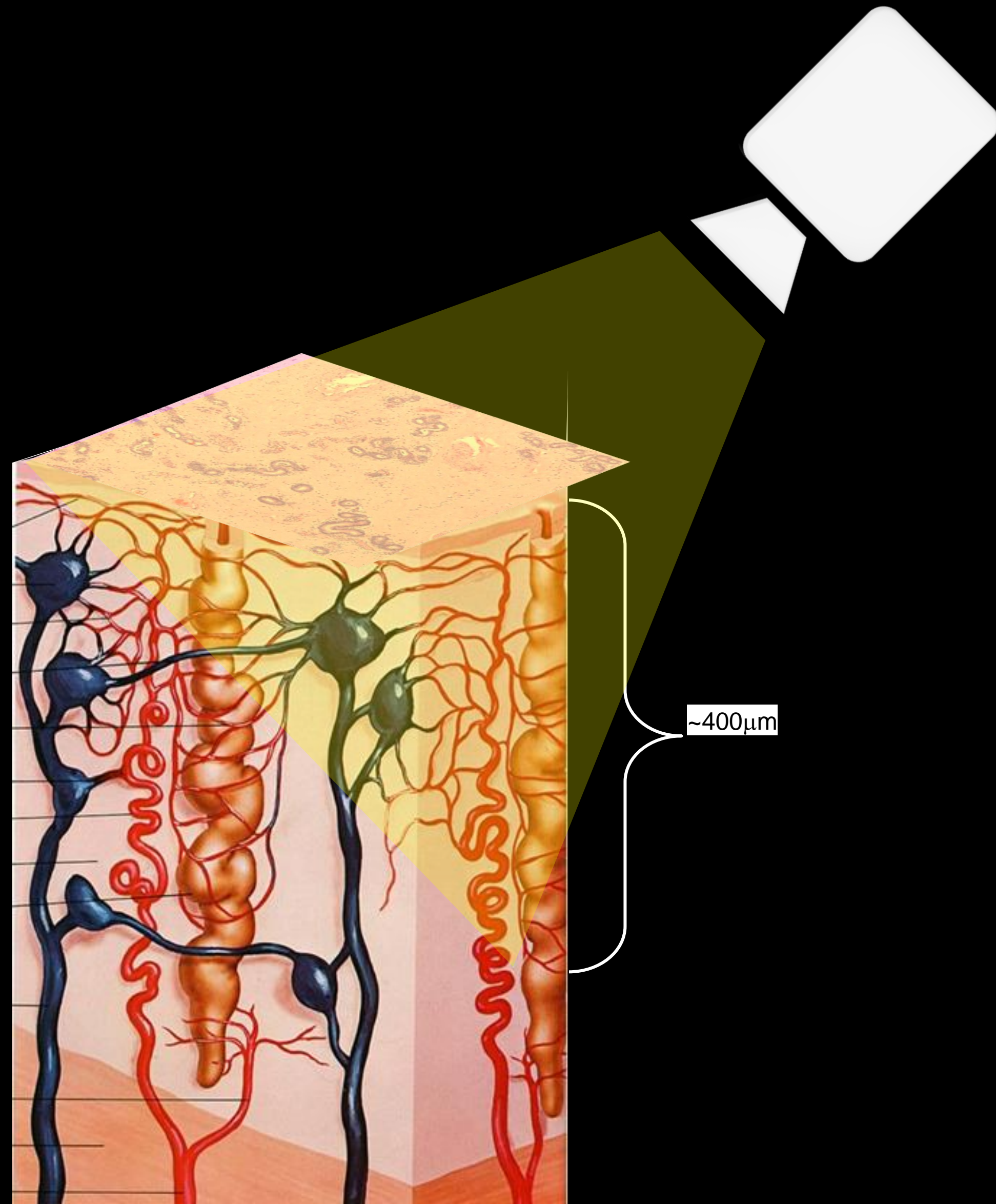
The fine structure (morphology) of the endometrium

Horizontal
(transverse)
section



Vertical section





Histology

In-vivo (visual)

~1 mm²

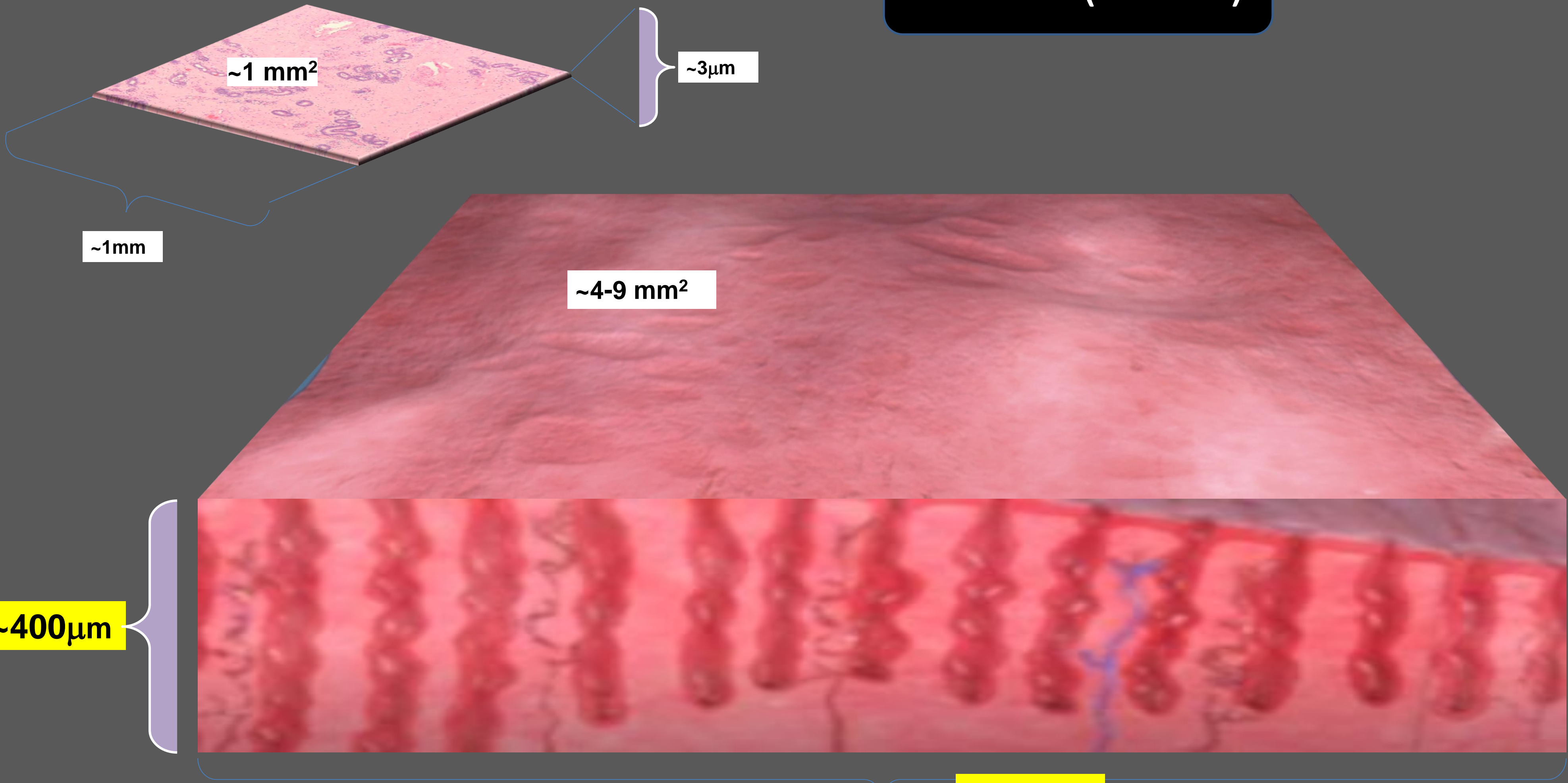
~3μm

~1mm

~4-9 mm²

~400μm

~2-3mm



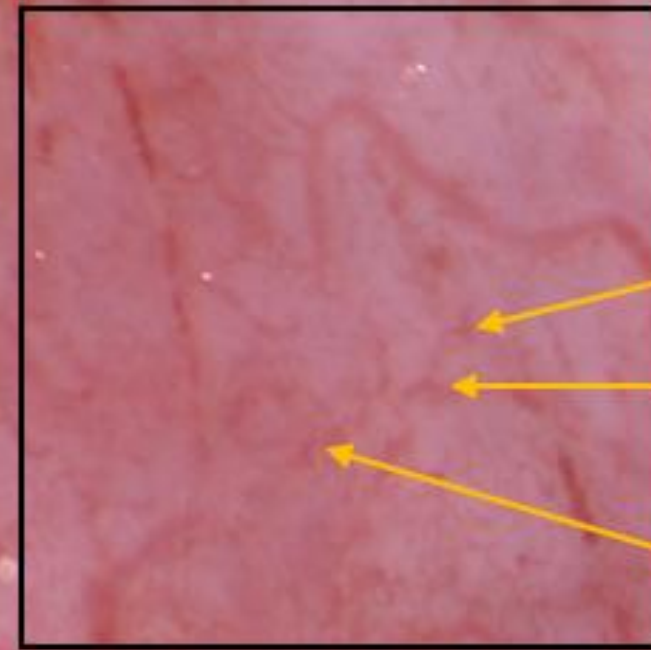
Analysis

Almost **non-existent** in “regular” hysteroscopy

Essential in mini-hysteroscopy

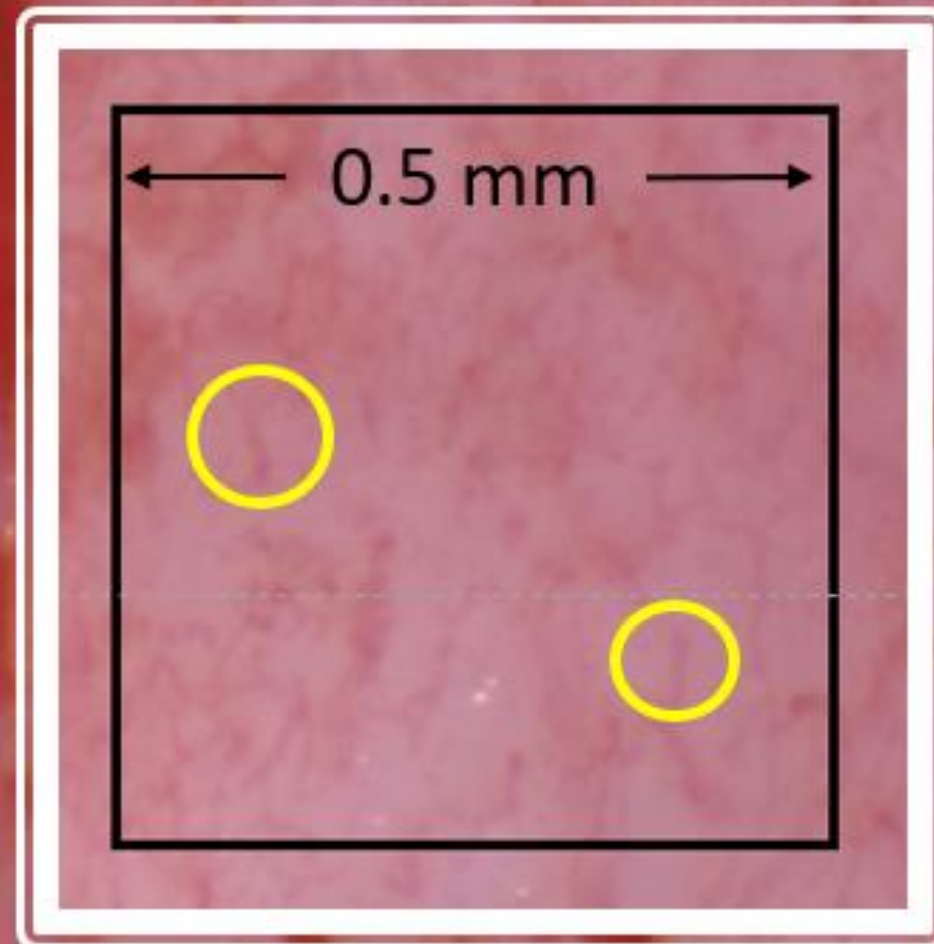


002-X-B-2X



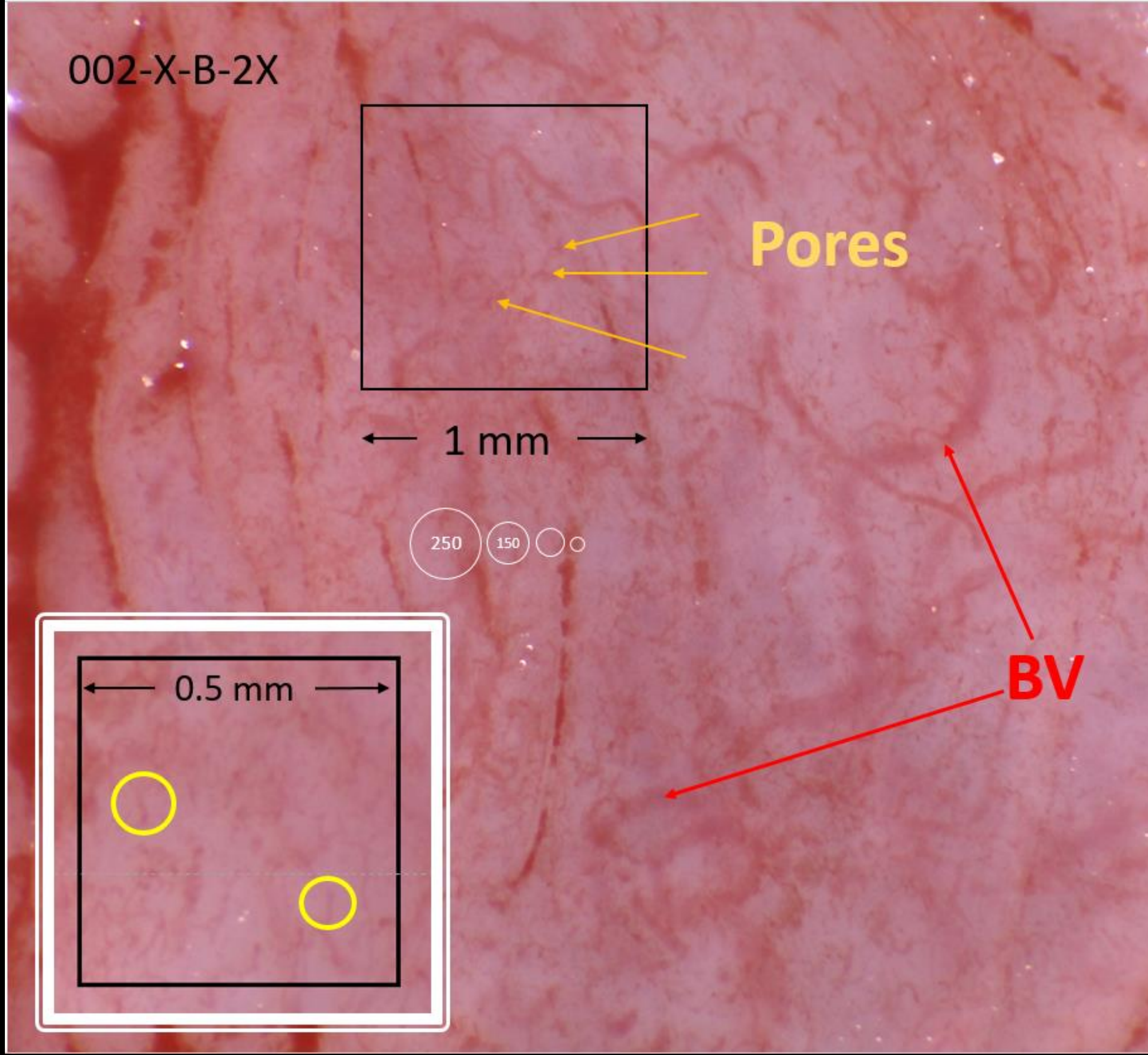
← 1 mm →

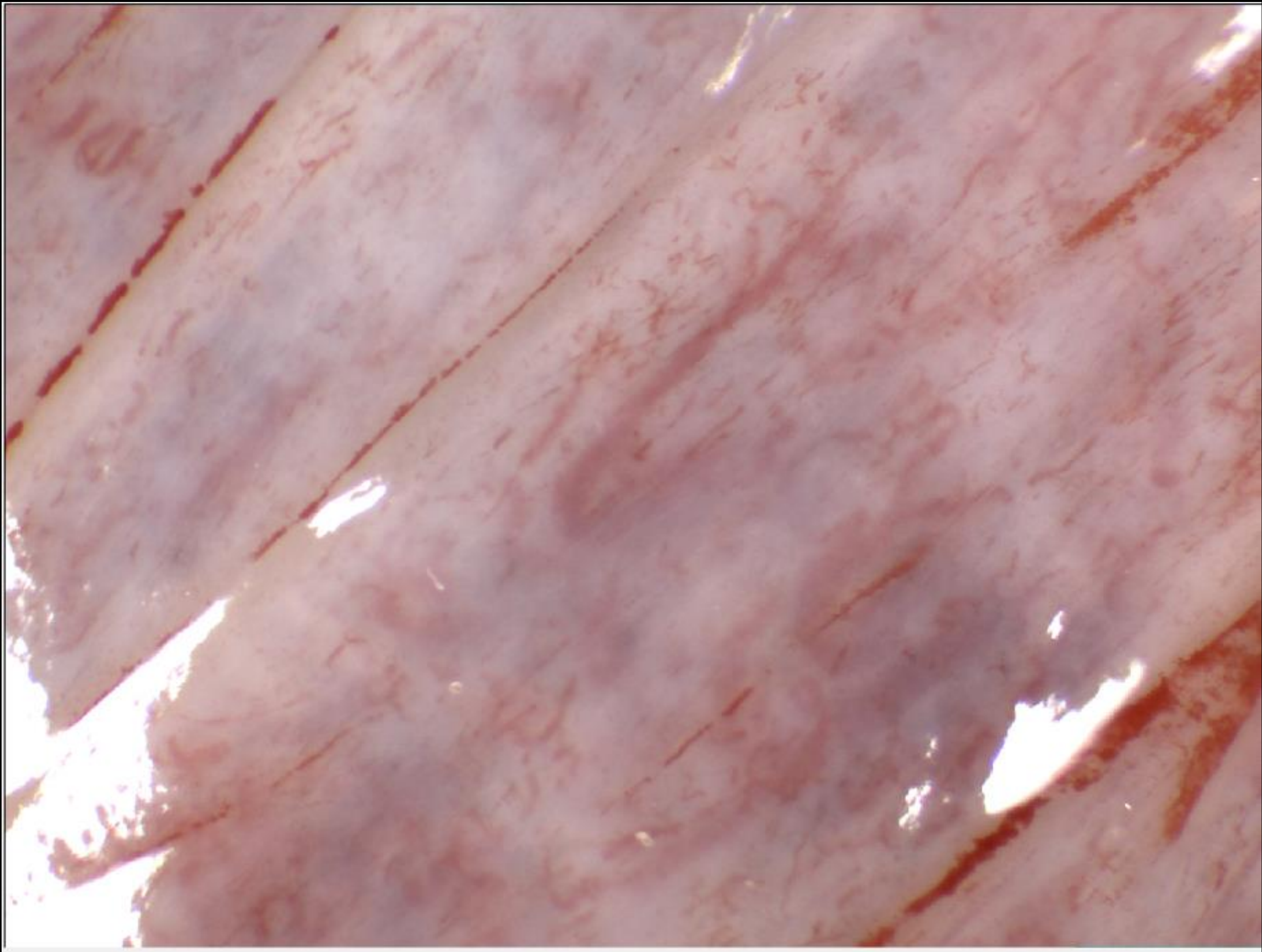
Pores



← 0.5 mm →

BV



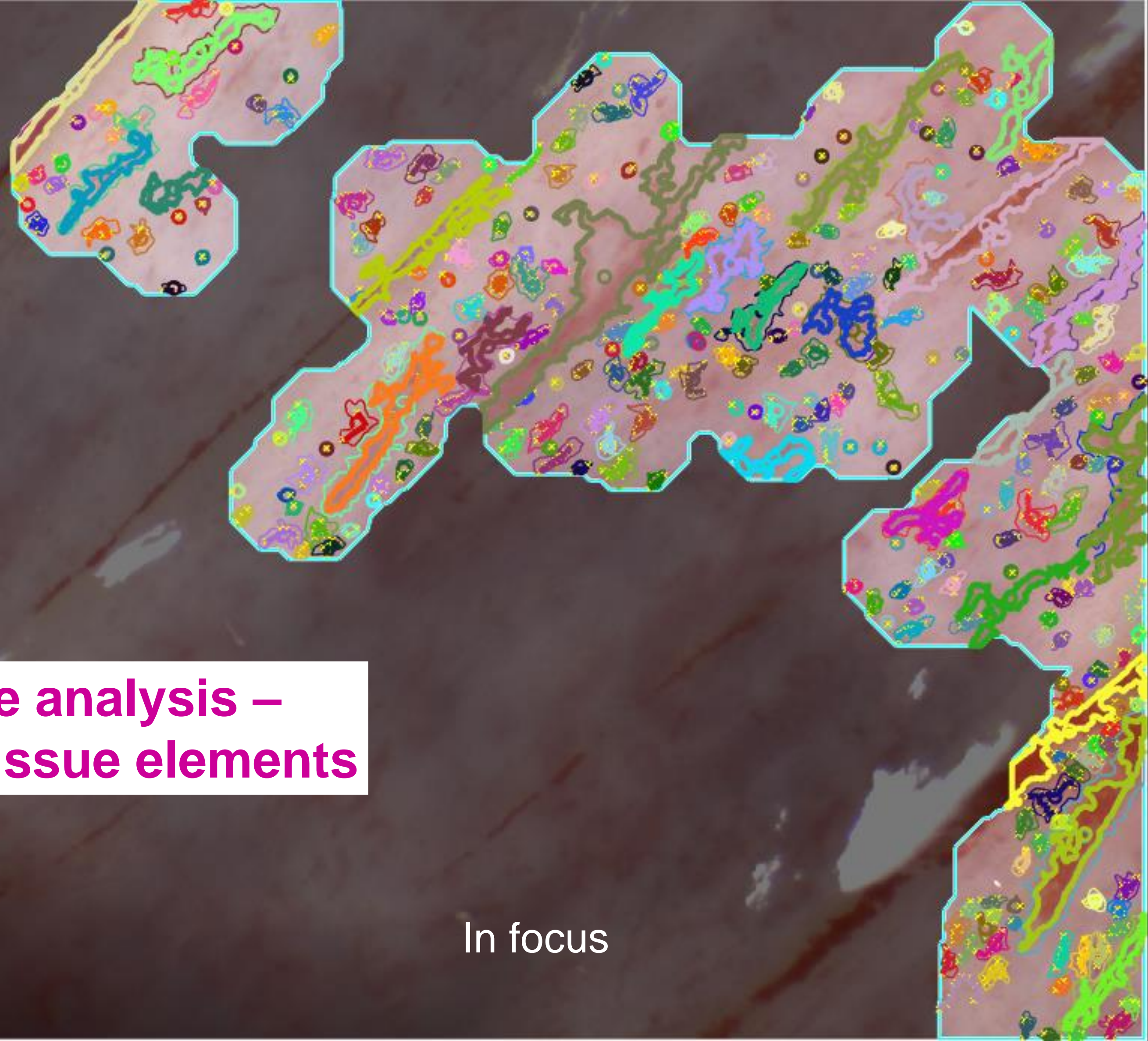


~~Artificial~~ Intelligent Image Analysis

The fine structure (morphology) of the endometrium

**Image analysis –
known tissue elements**

In focus



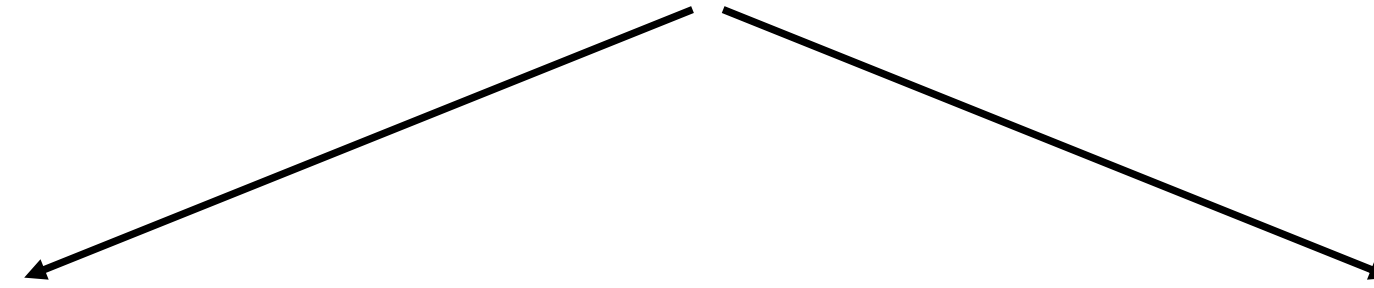


Statistics!

**Image analysis –
known tissue elements**



Two types of tasks



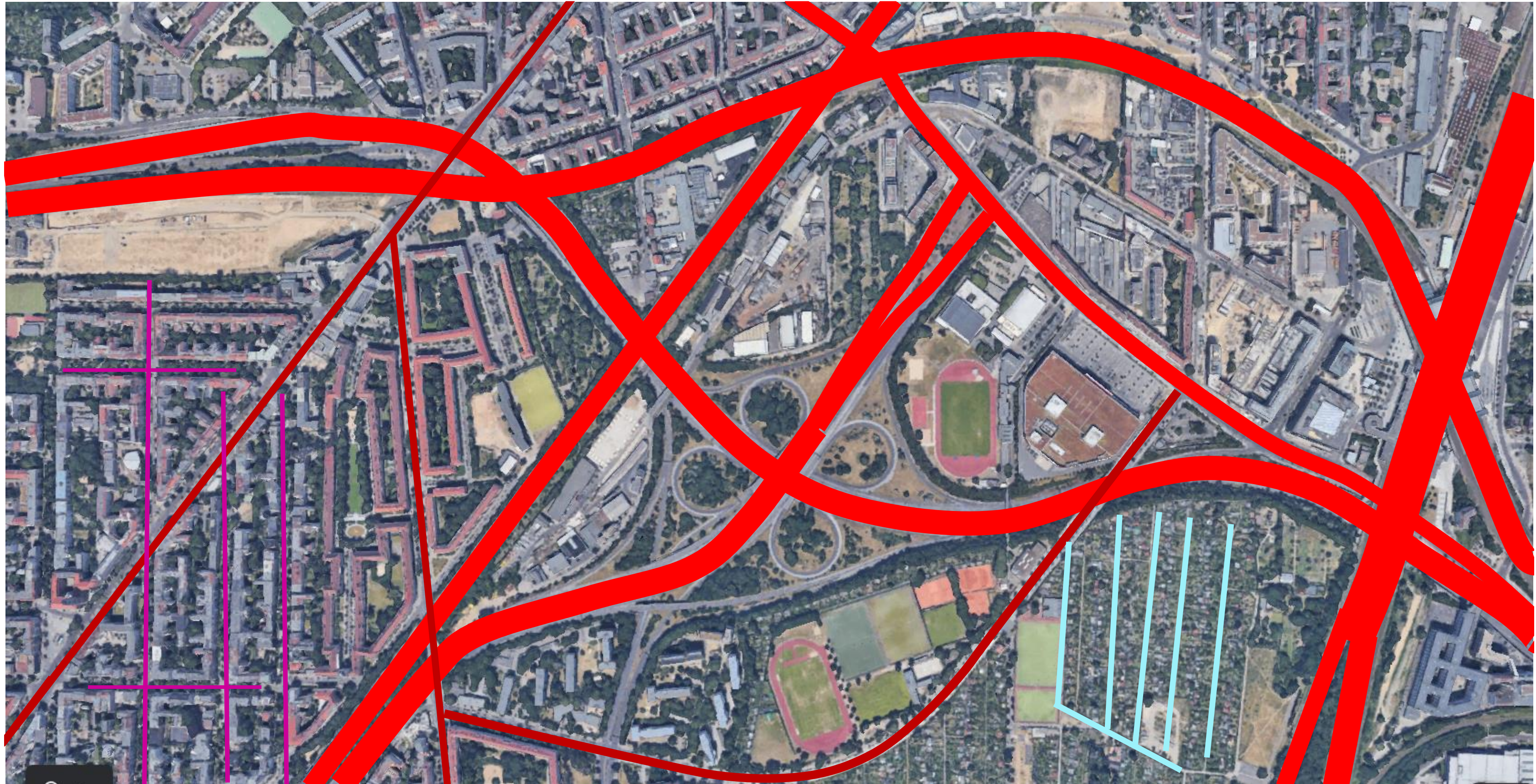
**Tissue (endometrium)
general status & characterization**

Identify anomalies

**Mathematical representation:
statistics**

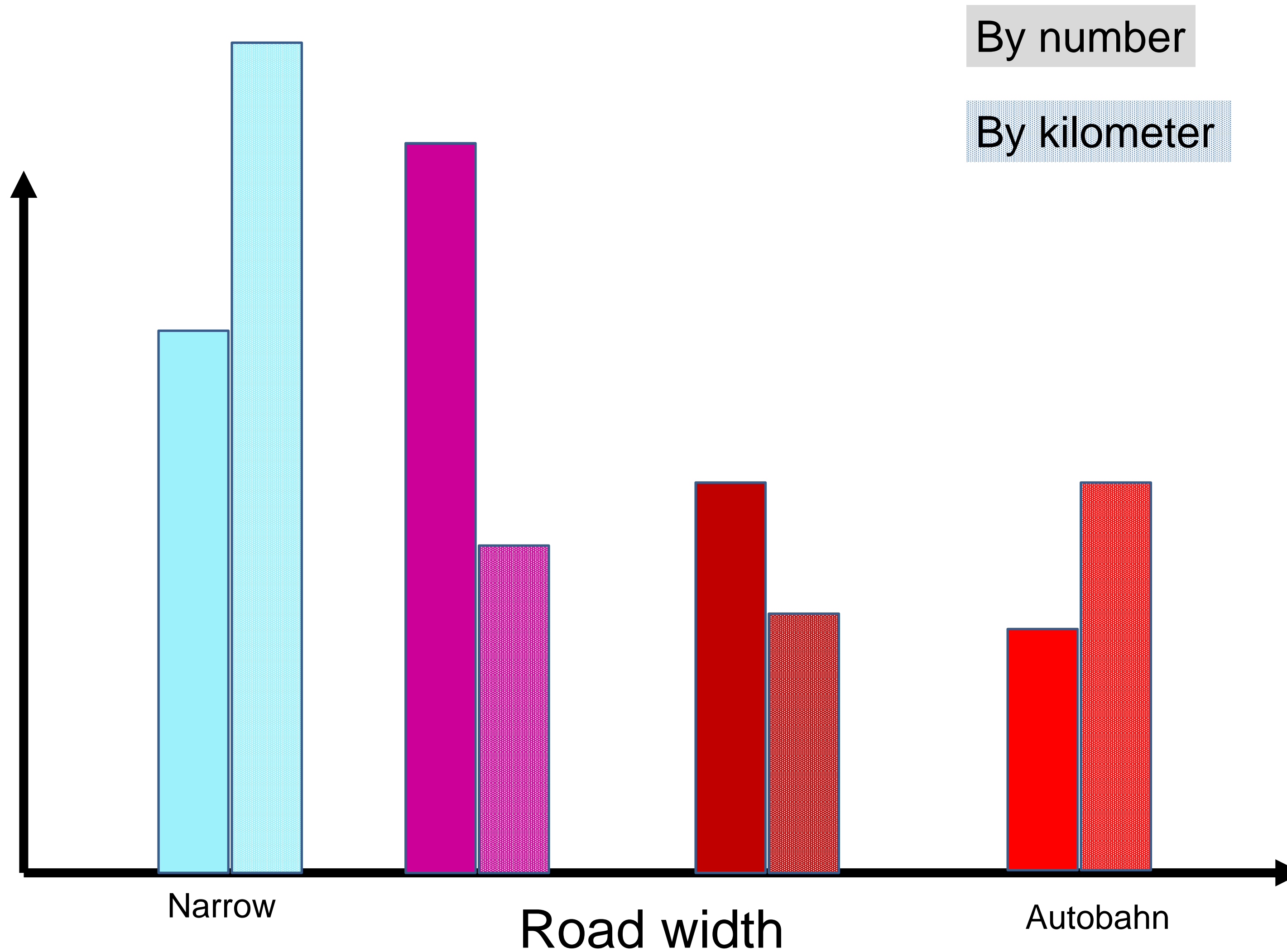
**Mathematical representation:
structures**

What do we mean by “Statistics”?





Probability



By number

By kilometer

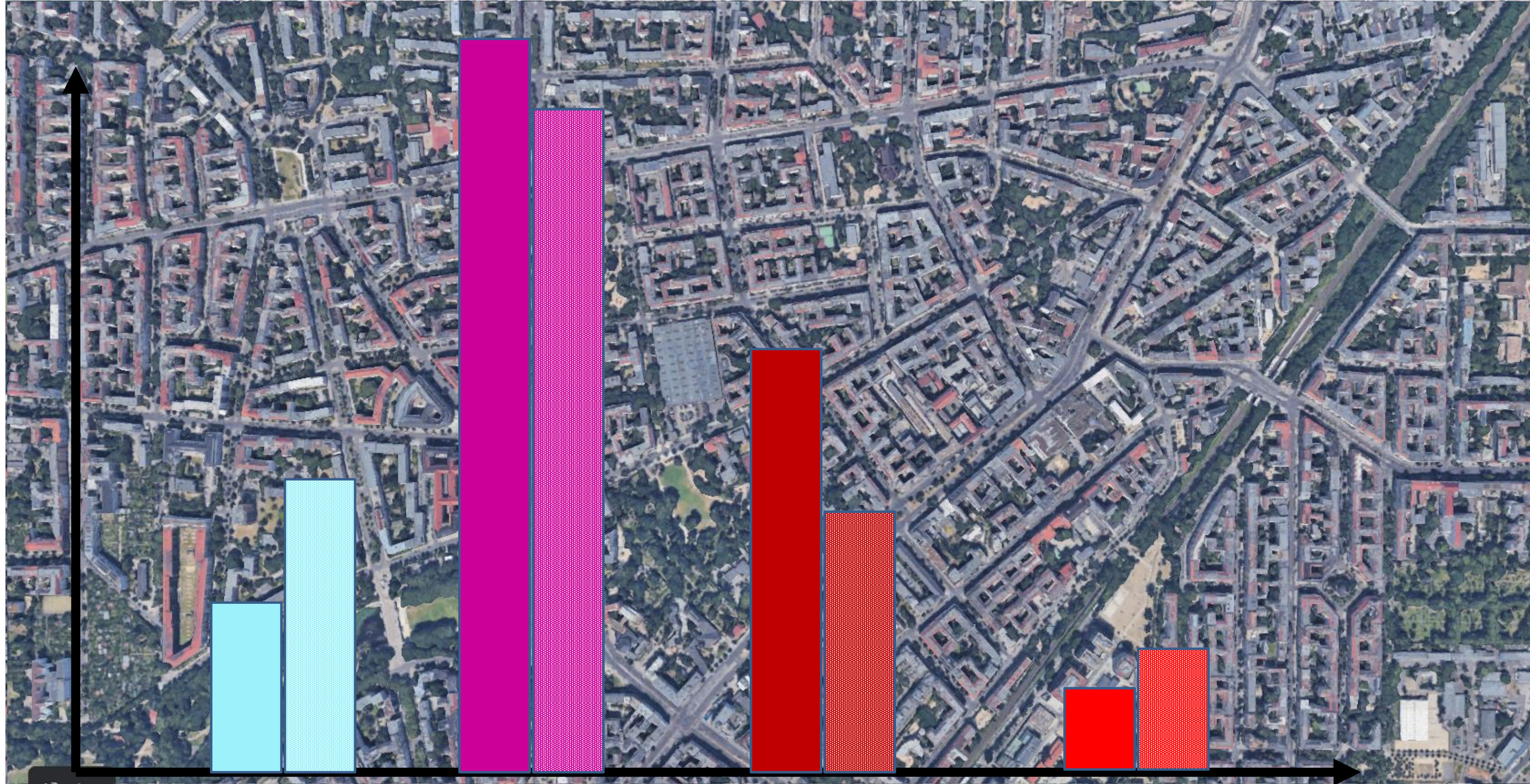
Narrow

Road width

Autobahn



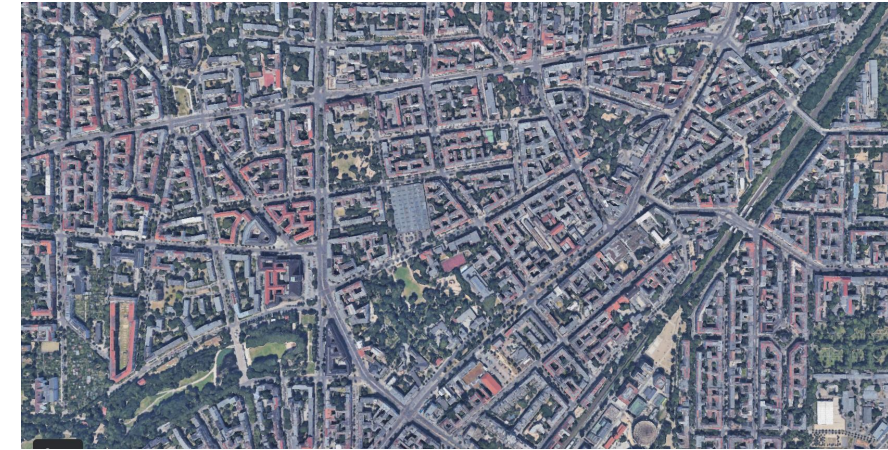
Probability



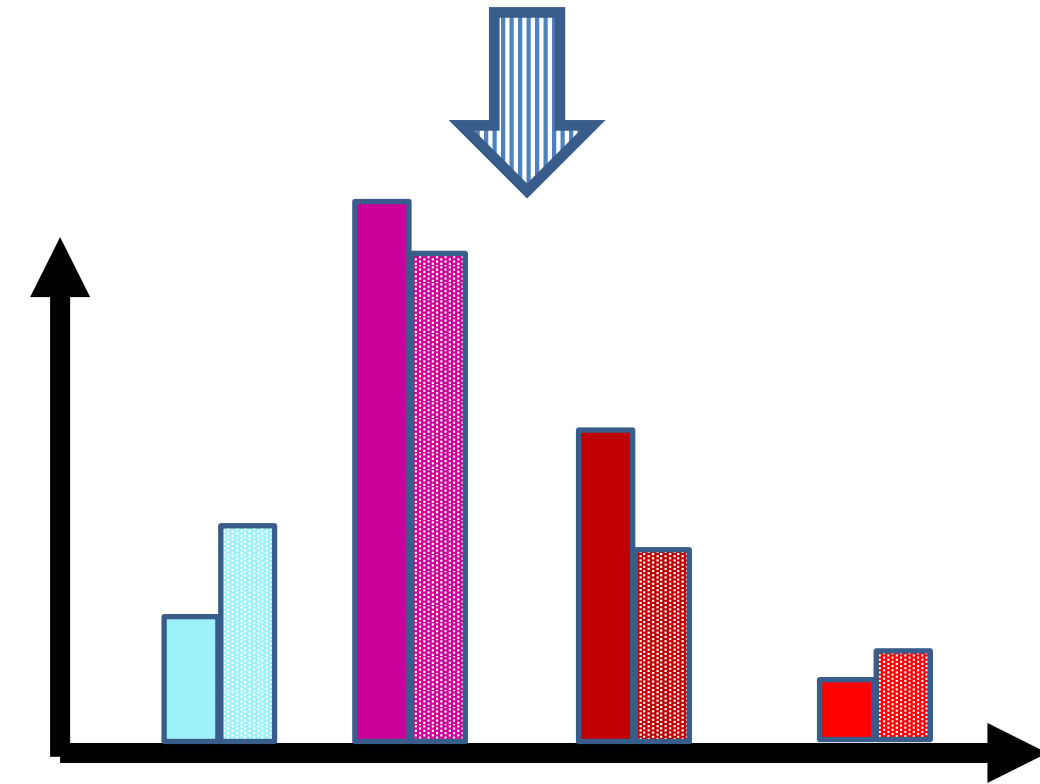
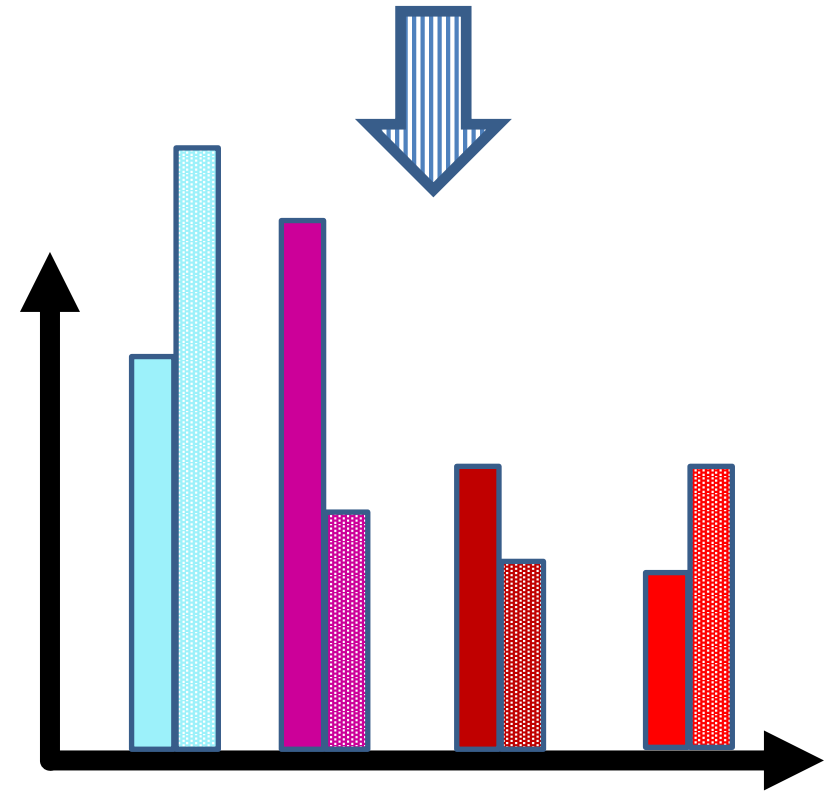
Road width



Image:



Calculate:



Diagnose:

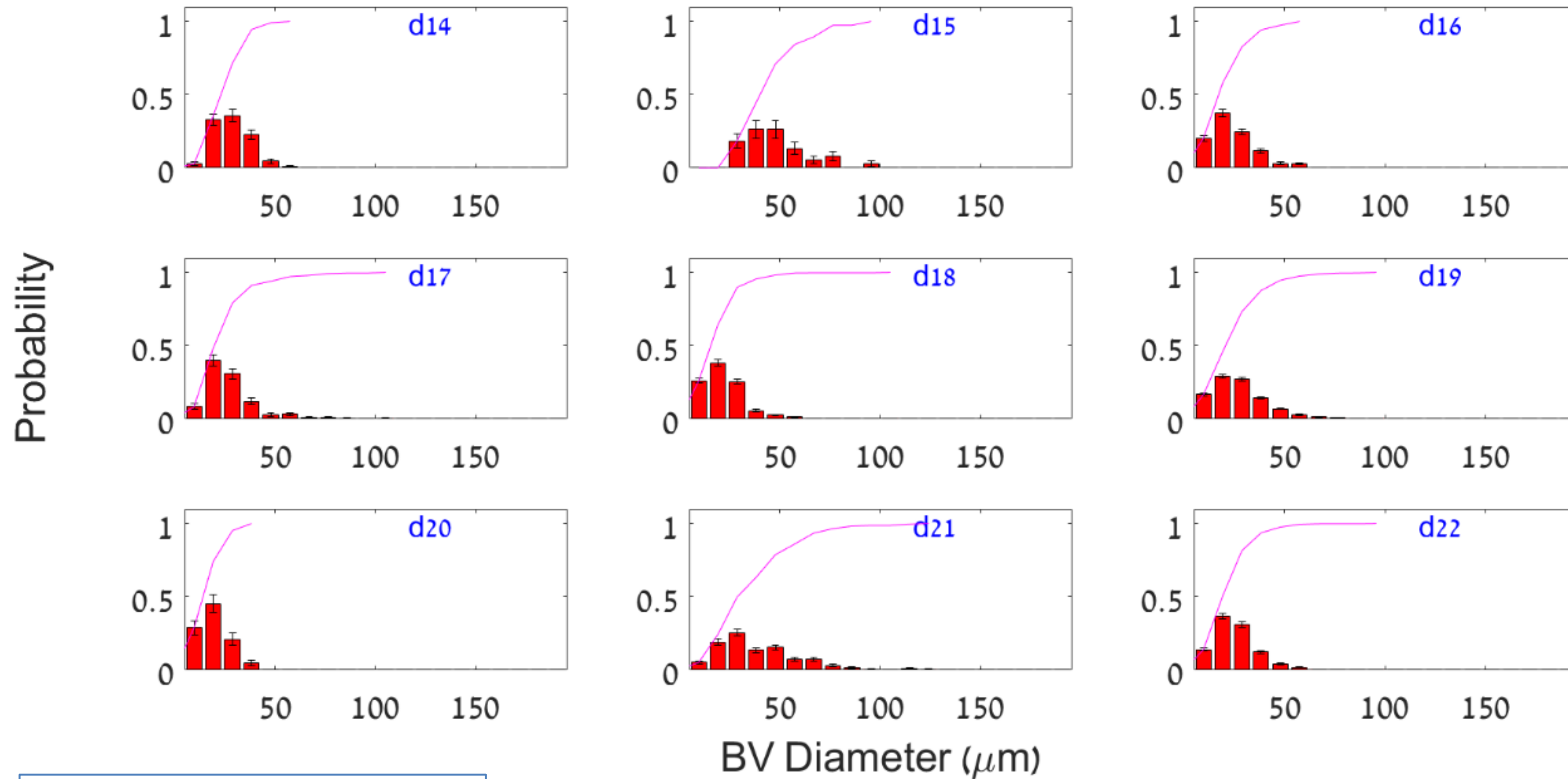
Industrial

Residential





Endometrium blood vessel diameter distribution day by day

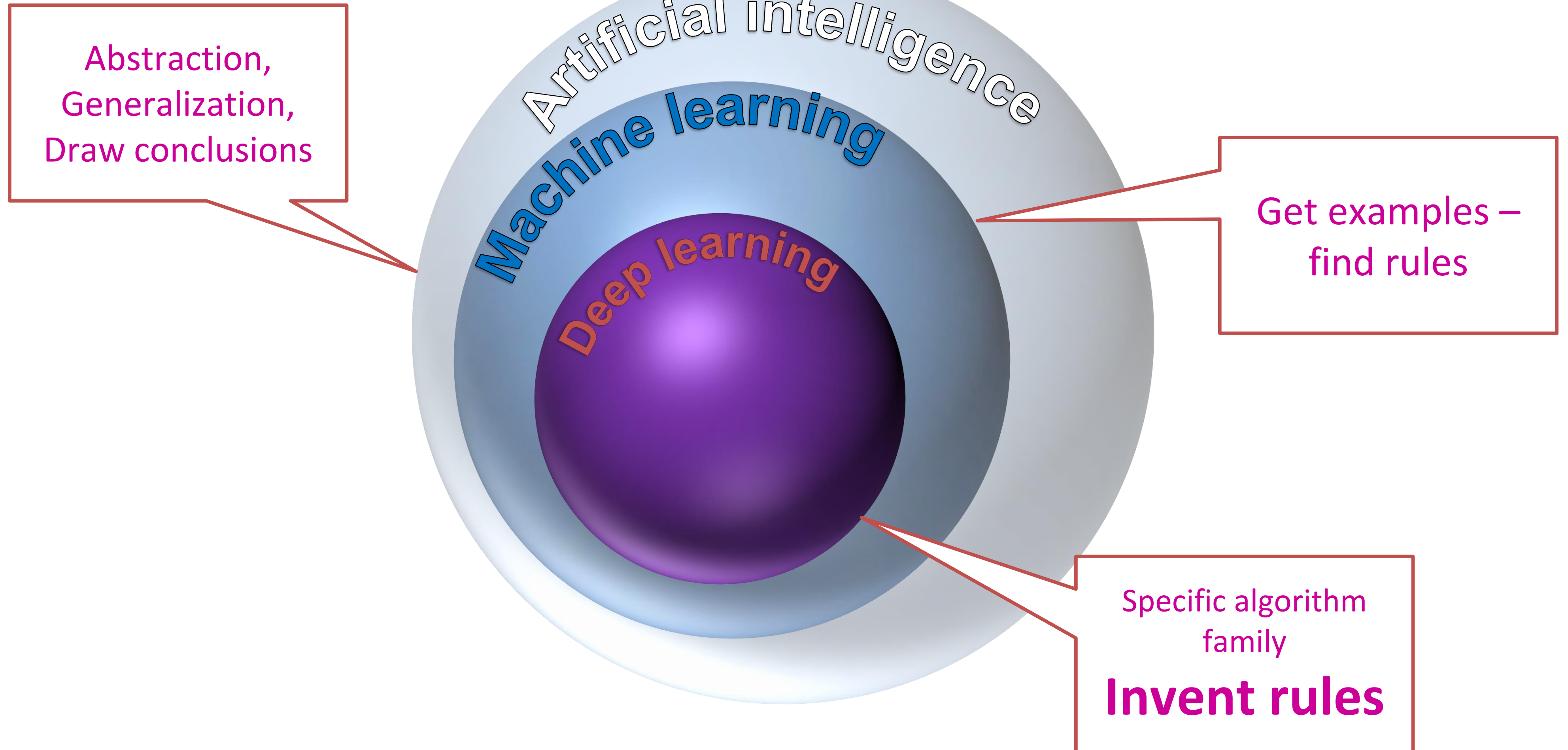


Or et al., 2023, submitted

AI

Artificial Intelligence Image Analysis

The fine structure (morphology) of the endometrium



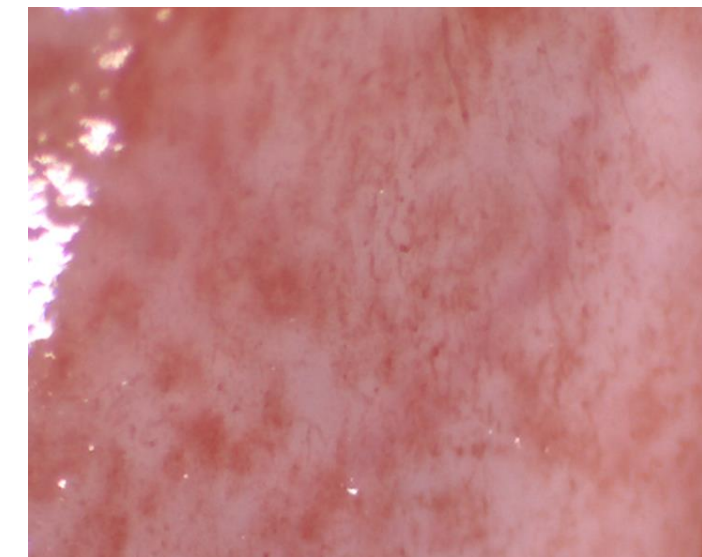
Supervised Vs. Unsupervised

E.g.

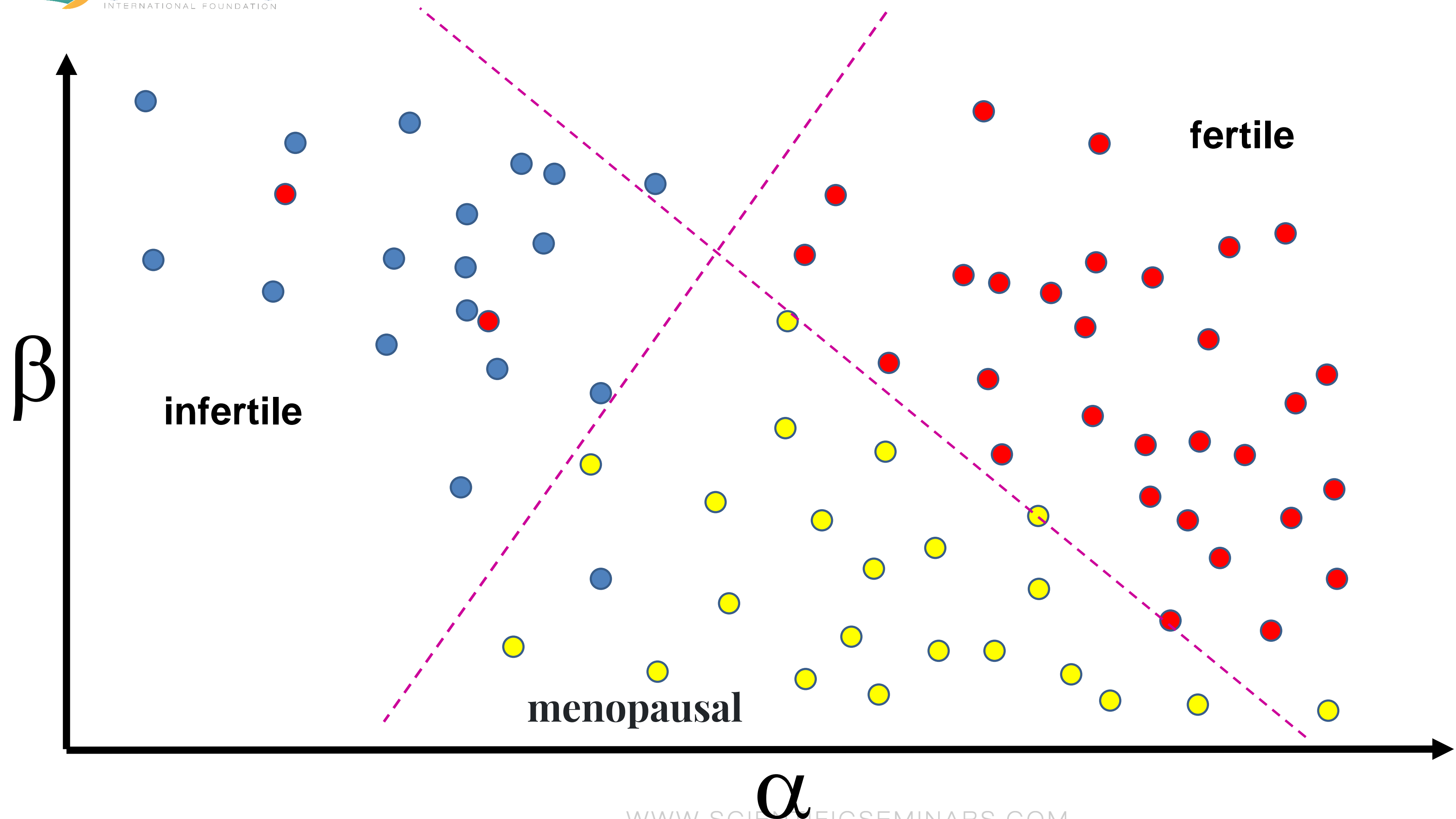
Edema

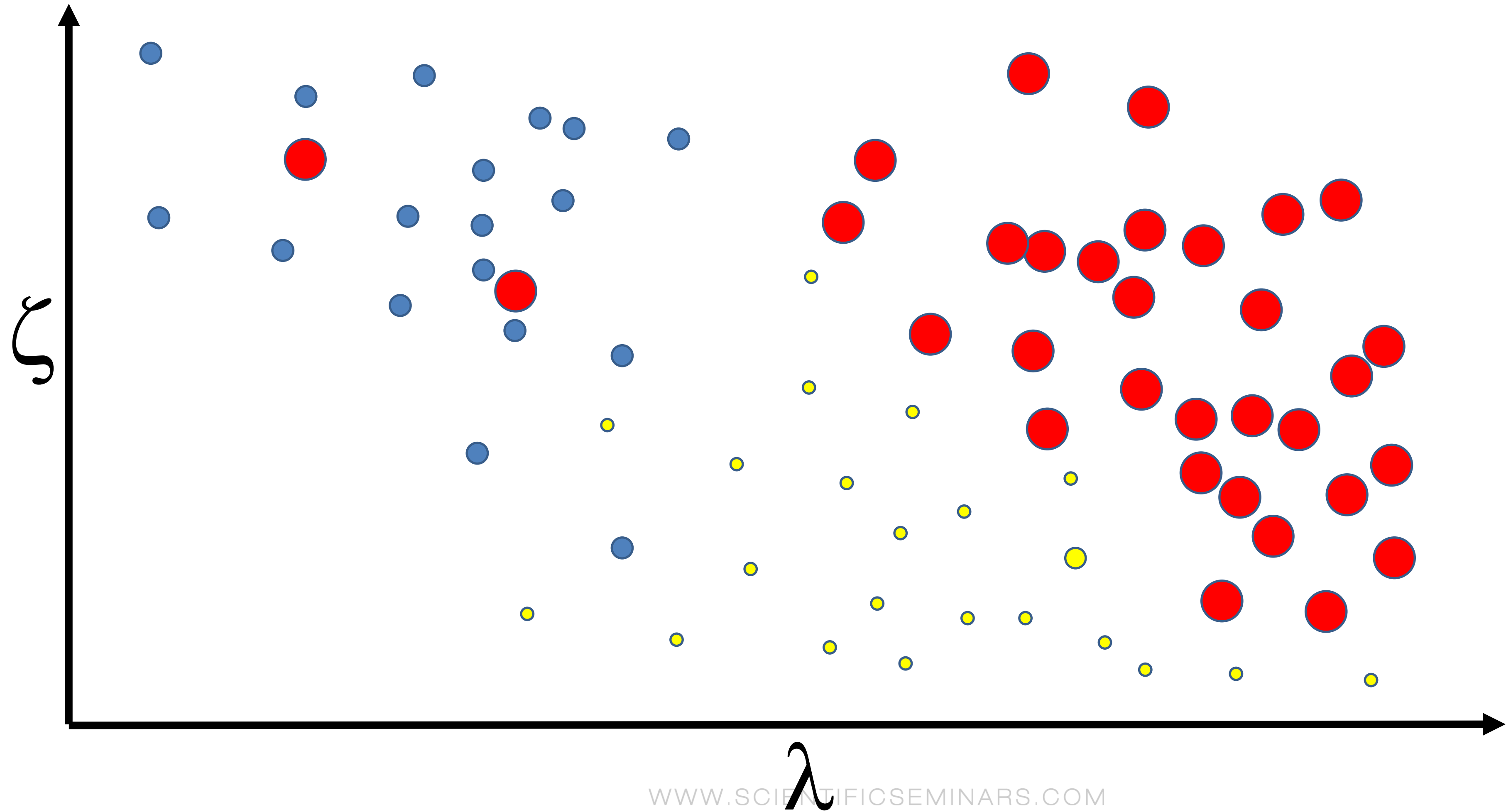


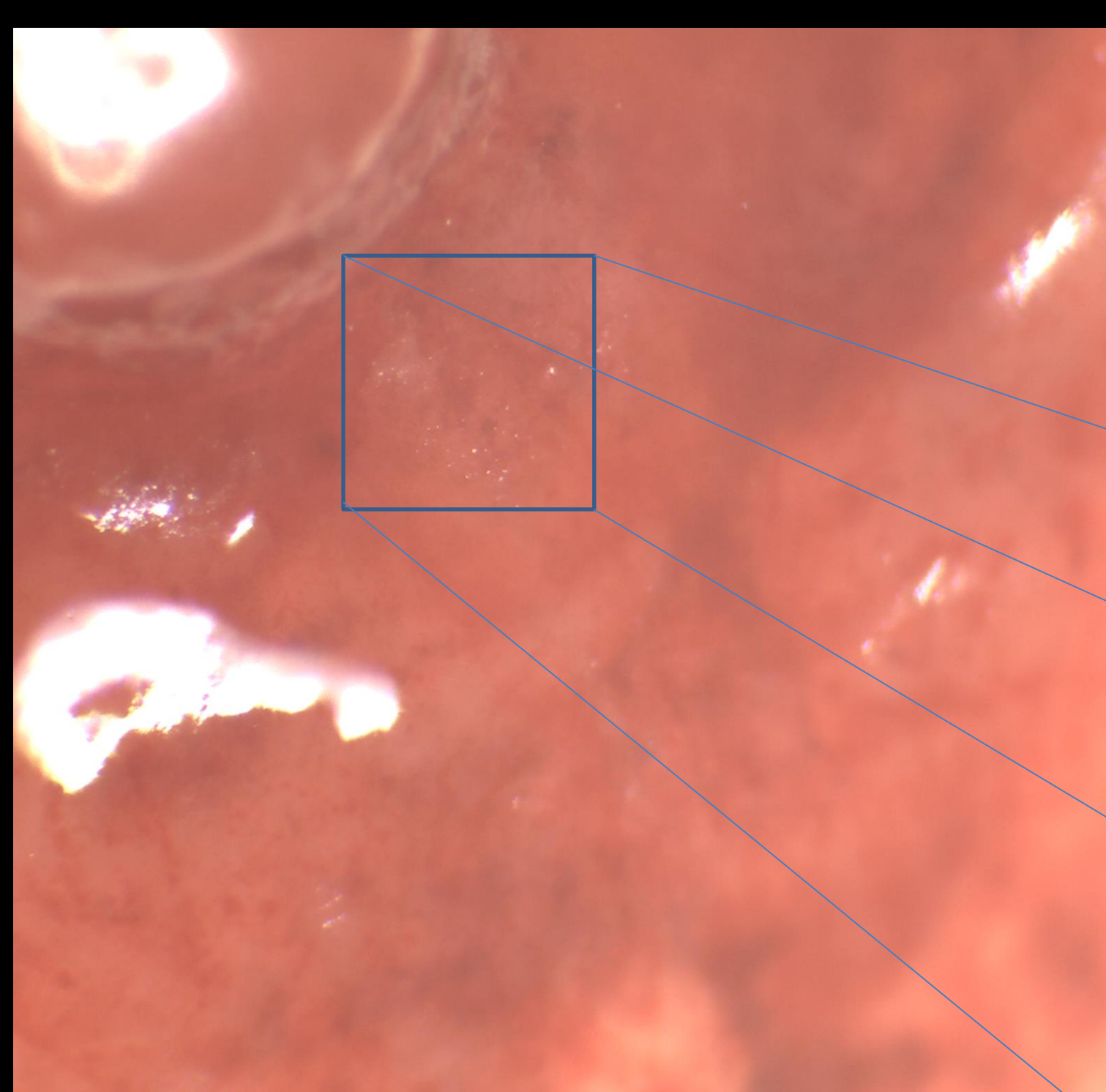
**“Other”
or “inflammatory”**



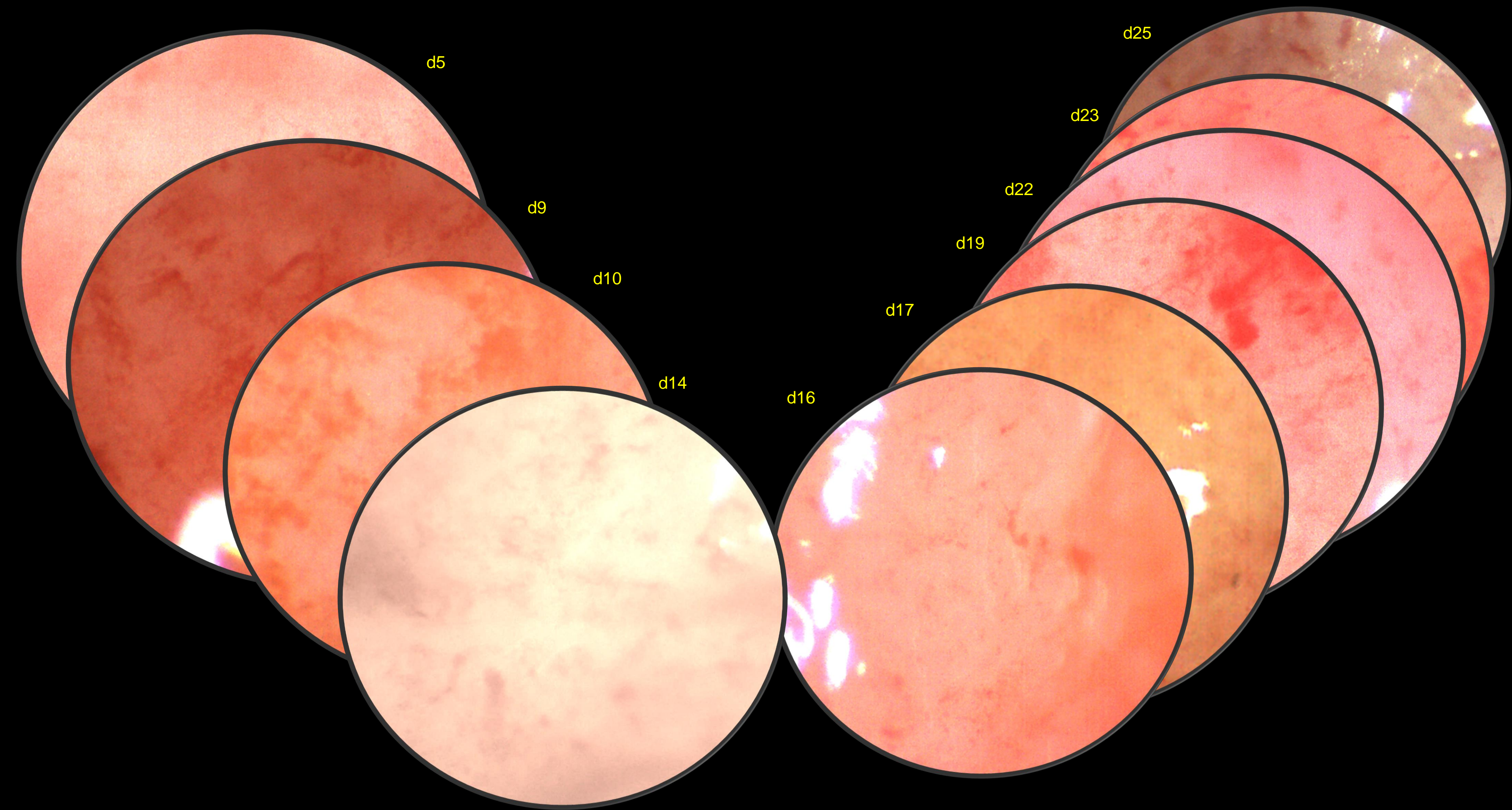
Labeled (supervised)

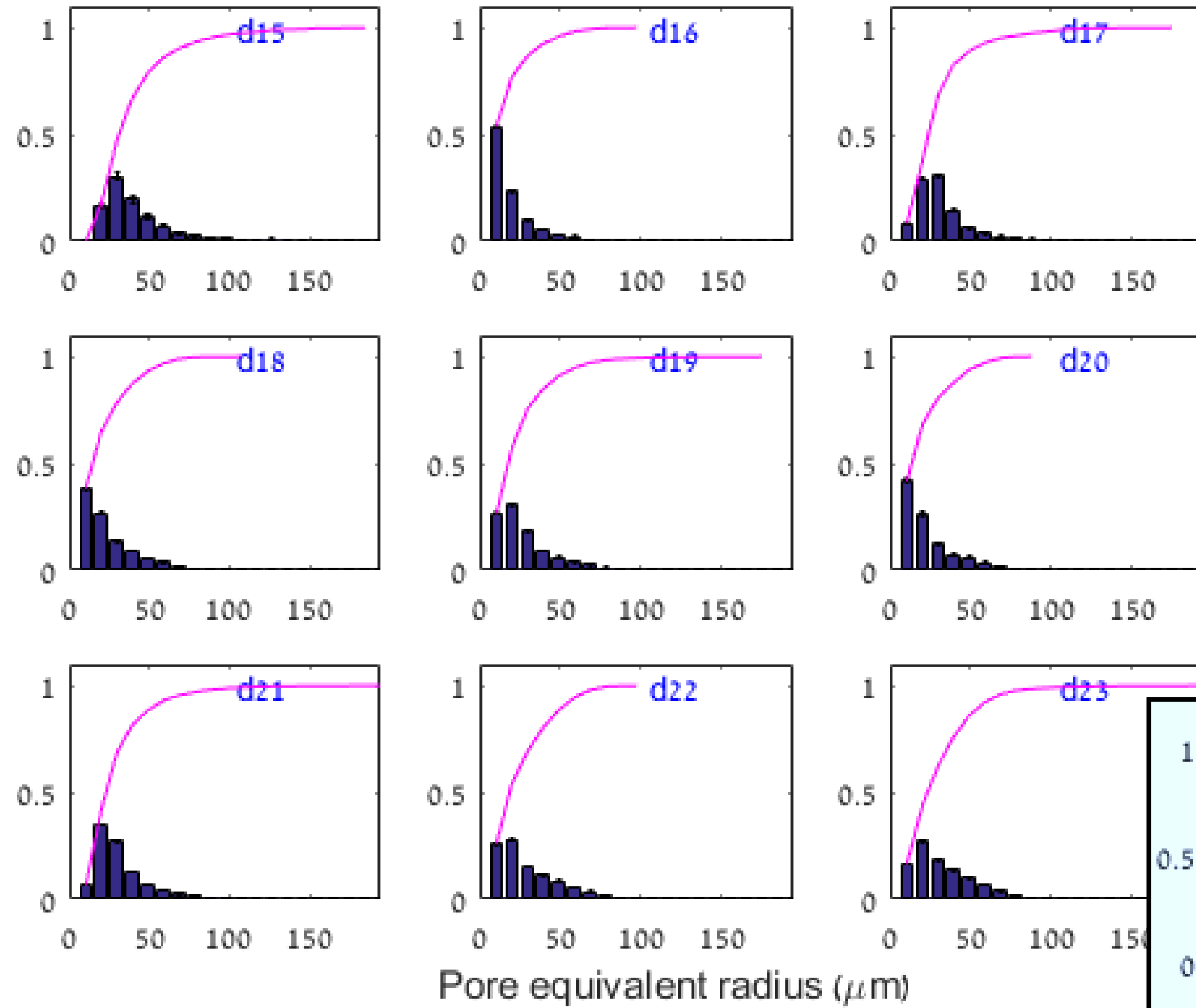




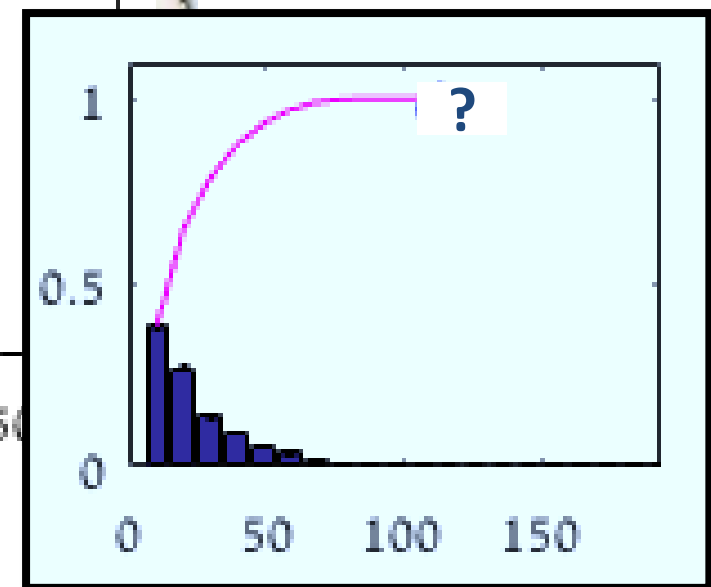


- Size
- Shape
- Contour
- Etc.

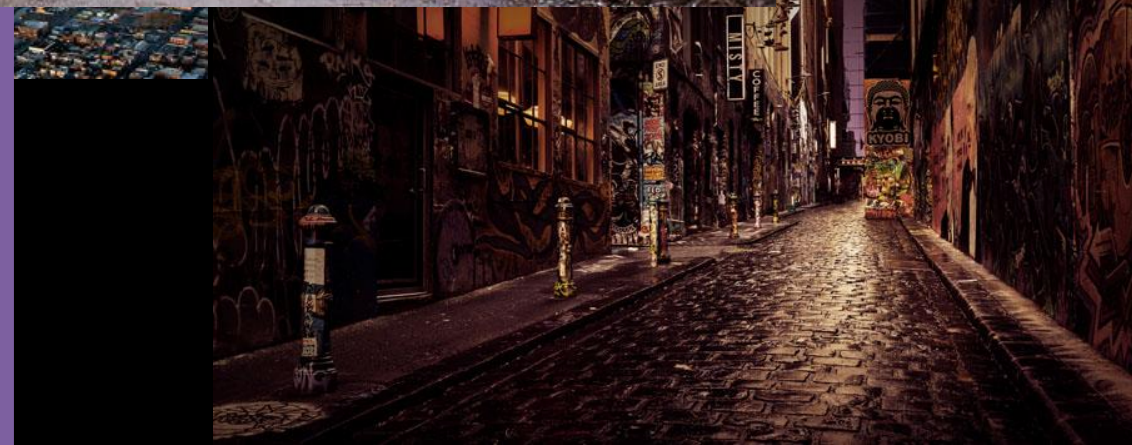




Day 18

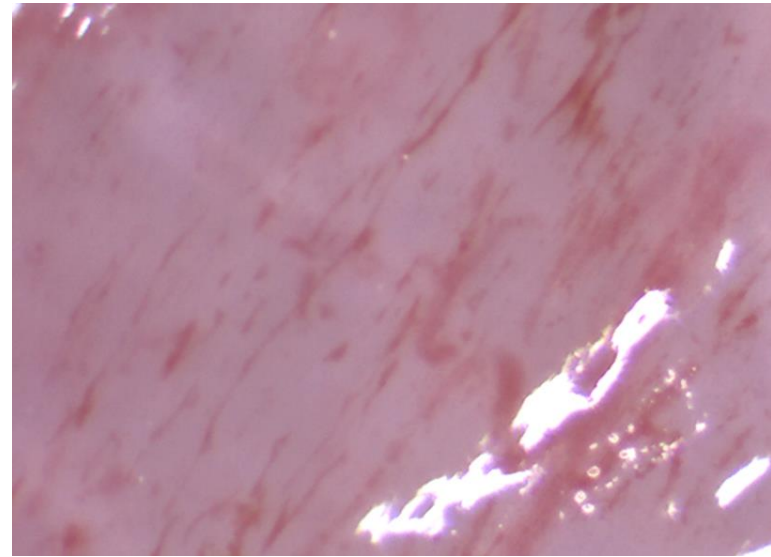


Unsupervised



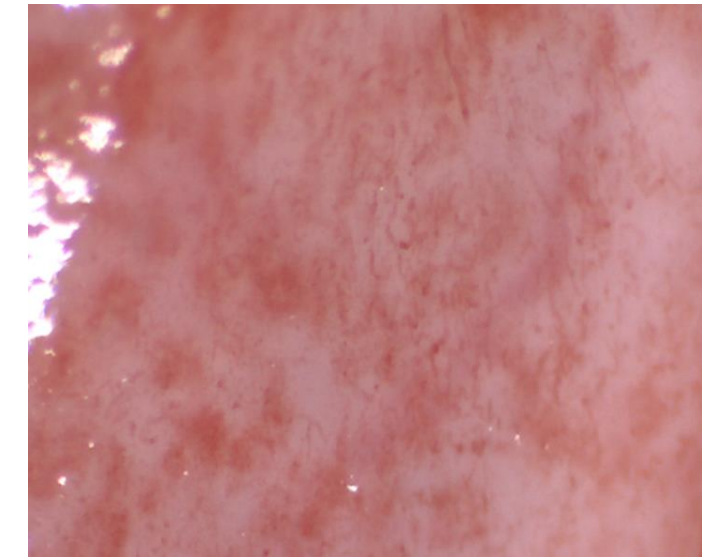
Unsupervised

Purple

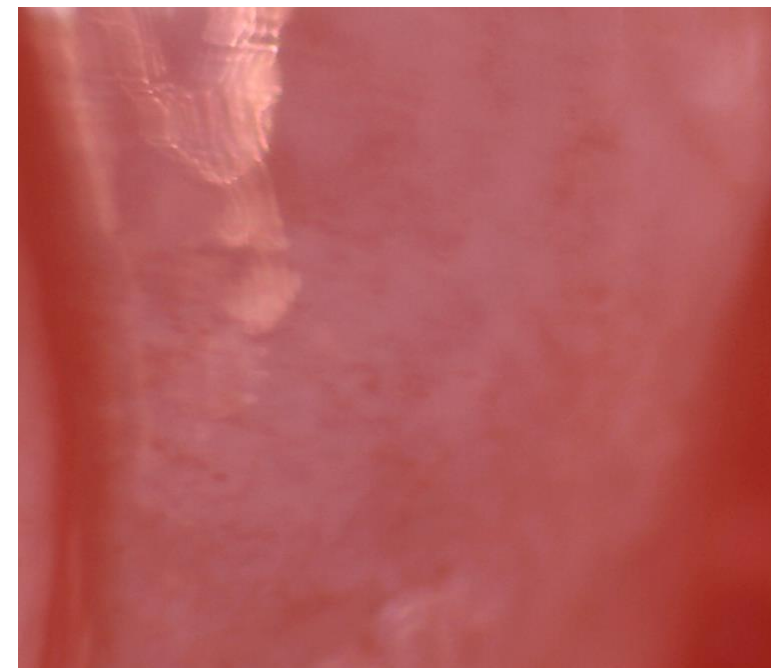


E.g.,

Pink



Red



Shortcomings and perils in AI use

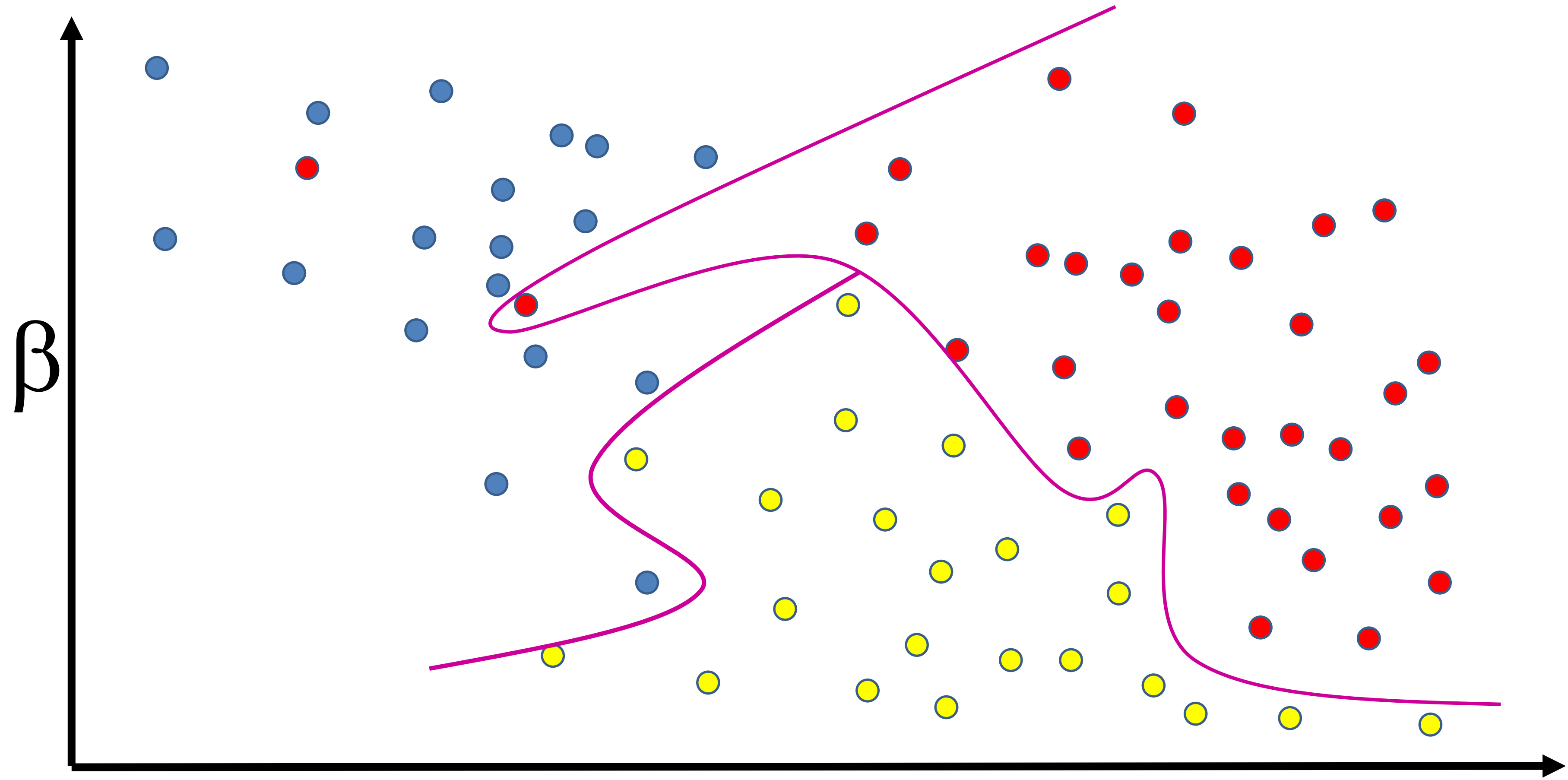
Needs Enablers:

- Computational power
- Big data

Interpretation:

- The features (especially “deep features”) may be opaque:
What does it mean?
To what does it correspond?
How does one judge if indeed meaningful?
- “Big data”
How big is big enough (convergence?) rare cases?
- Repeatability and consistency
- Dependence on the Number of “buckets” (categories)
- Over-fitting

Over-fitting



Labeled data: mislabel

E.g.,

- Endometrial dating by LH surge
- Endometrial dating by histology in the proliferative phase.

In short:

ex nihilo nihil fit

Nothing comes from nothing

Garbage in - Garbage out

Can't make something out of nothing (ex-nihilo)



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz

1646-1716

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Diagnostic utilization of (mini-hysteroscope) endometrial analysis

Examples:

- Endometrial dating
 - Hyperplasia identification
 - Subclinical endometritis
-and so much more

Take-home messages

- ✓ Visual (mini)-hysteroscopy is most suitable for endometrial morphology in-vivo exploration
- ✓ There is plenty of medical information in in-vivo endometrial mini-hysteroscopy
- ✓ Information extraction involves statistical approach
- ✓ Traditional (explicable) approach combined with AI tools is the best strategy to extract the information for medical diagnosis purposes

THANK YOU



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