Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to Identify and Categorize Rodent Ovarian Follicles for Reproductive Toxicity Assessment PRESENTER: Dan Rudmann

Artificial Intelligence Enables Efficient and

Reproducible Quantitative Rodent Toxicology

Ovarian Follicle Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

- FDA and EPA recommend quantitative evaluation of • ovarian primordial follicles as part of reproductive toxicology safety assessment
- Ovarian follicle enumeration w/ hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) is slow/difficult; PCNA staining is done to assist

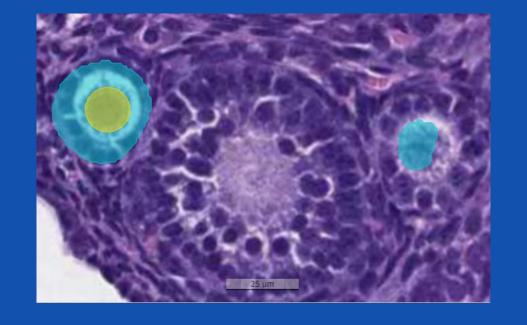
METHODS

- Training & testing sets- 20x whole slide scans (WSS) of serial sectioned H&E stained ovaries
- Supervised training of a convolutional neural network (CNN) used Aiforia[®] Cloud

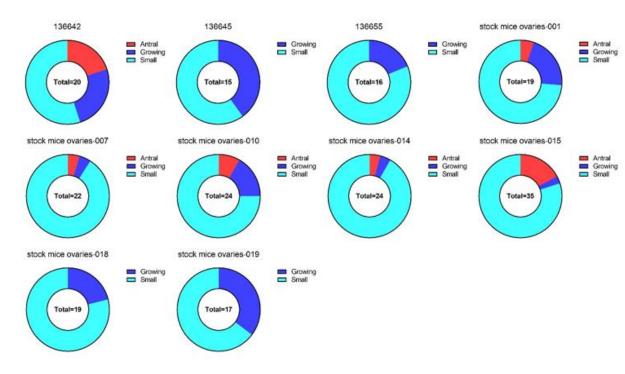
RESULTS

CNN model performance against training data

Primordial/primary 98.81% (error 1.19%) Growing 100.00% (error 0.00%) Antral 98.46% (error 1.54%)

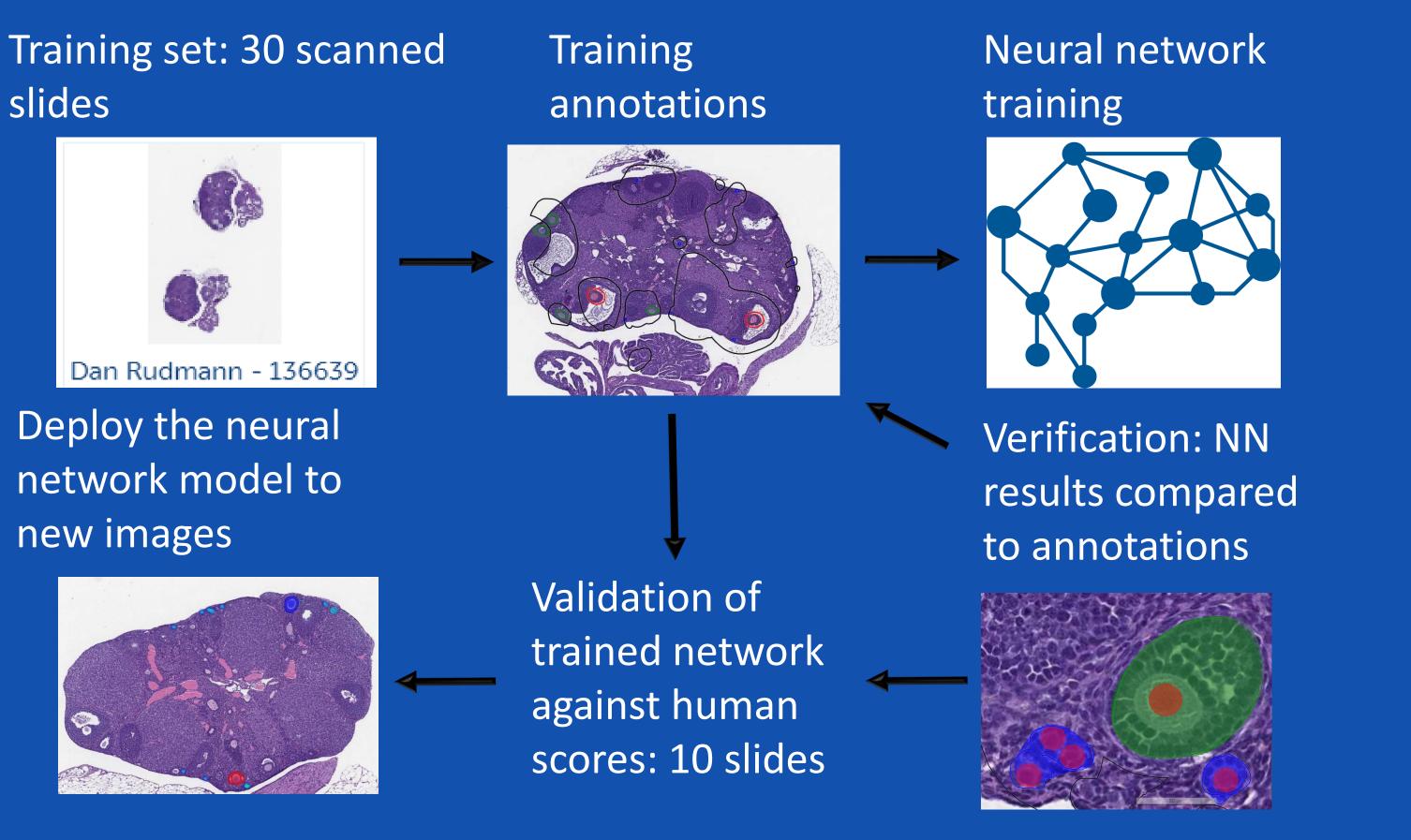


Concordance: Manual Counting versus Al DR/CS 96% /94% Primary/Primordial 100% / 97% Secondary 93% /94% Antral



CONCLUSIONS

• The AI algorithm identified follicle types without the need for PCNA staining



RESULTS

- The trained CNN delineated with a high level of • concordance the three different follicle classes using ground truth established by DR/CS
- The Al-derived algroithms also processed ovaries much faster than manual counting

- The AI methodology increased the efficiency of follicle counting by 45x versus manual counting
- The reproducibility of AI follicle counting between the training and testing sets was excellent (>98%)
- The concordance of AI counts with manual counting by 2 evaluators was very good (93-100%)

Challenges and Next Steps:

- GLP Validation of the Al algorithm
- Duplicate AI algorithm for rat follicle assessments •
- Incorporate the AI methods into the CRL Workflow •





Analysis time 45x faster than Manual

- Per whole slide image: ≤8 sec
- Per 10 slide batch (validation): 1 min 25 sec
- Per 30 slide batch (training): 4 min 10 sec
- Manual= Approx 360 sec/slide

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