RSNA Press Release

Data Science Pathway Prepares Radiology Residents for Machine Learning

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OAK BROOK, ILL. — A recently developed data science pathway for fourth-year radiology residents will help prepare the next generation of radiologists to lead the way into the era of artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI-ML), according to a special report published in Radiology: Artificial Intelligence.

At A Glance

- Senior radiology residents helped devise a data science pathway to provide a well-rounded introductory experience in artificial intelligence for fourth-year residents.
- The pathway provides an immersion into AI through a flexible schedule of educational, experiential and research activities.
- The pathway combines formal instruction with practical problem-solving in collaboration with data scientists.

Walter F. Wiggins, M.D., Ph.D.

AI-ML has the potential to transform medicine by delivering better and more efficient healthcare. Applications in radiology are already arriving at a staggering rate. Yet organized AI-ML curricula are limited to a few institutions and formal training opportunities are lacking.

Three senior radiology residents at Brigham and Women’s Hospital (BWH) in Boston recently helped devise a data science pathway to provide a well-rounded introductory experience in AI-ML for fourth-year residents. The pathway combines formal instruction with practical problem-solving in collaboration with data scientists.

“Across the nation there are a number of radiology residency programs that are trying to figure out how to integrate AI into their training,” said the paper’s co-lead author Walter F. Wiggins, M.D., Ph.D. “We thought that perhaps our experience would help other programs figure out ways to integrate this type of training into either their elective pathways or their more general residency curriculum.”
The pathway provides an immersion into AI-ML through a flexible schedule of educational, experiential and research activities at the Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) & BWH Center for Clinical Data Science (CCDS). Dr. Wiggins and his resident colleagues, M. Travis Caton, M.D., and Kirti Magudia, M.D., Ph.D., were exposed to all aspects of AI-ML application development, including data curation, model design, quality control and clinical testing. The residents contributed to model and tool development at multiple stages, and their work during the pilot period led to 12 accepted abstracts for presentation at national meetings. Feedback from the pilot project resulted in the establishment of a formal AI-ML curriculum for future residents.

“Radiologists have always had to manage, analyze and process data in order to be able to do their work,” Dr. Wiggins said. “We already have the underlying skill sets and infrastructure that we can tap into to allow residents with an interest in AI and ML to really develop and become leaders in applying these skills clinically.”

The pathway provided ample opportunities for the residents to work directly with data scientists to better understand how they approach image analysis problems with ML tools. This communication, in turn, helped the data scientists better understand how radiologists approach a radiology problem in a clinical setting. The data scientists could be easily implemented in clinical practice.

“An important component of a curriculum like this is to learn the language the data scientists speak and teach them a little bit about the language that we as radiologists speak so that we can have better, more effective collaborations,” Dr. Wiggins said. “Going through that process over several different projects was where I think I gained the best experience throughout all of this.”

Dr. Wiggins credited Katherine Andriole, Ph.D., director of Research Strategy and Operations at the CCDS, and Michael H. Rosenthal, M.D., Ph.D., for their guidance and feedback as mentors of the project.

Earlier this year, Dr. Wiggins accepted a position as clinical director of AI at Duke Radiology in Durham, North Carolina, where he hopes to utilize some of the lessons he learned from the pathway development process.

“I also hope that people from other institutions might read this manuscript and find something useful for integrating into their residency curricula or for developing specialized pathways for informatics and/or data science,” he said.

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“Preparing Radiologists to Lead in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Designing and Implementing a Focused Data Science Pathway for Senior Radiology Residents.” Collaborating with Drs. Wiggins, Caton, Magudia, Rosenthal and Andriole were Sha-har A. Glomski, M.D., Elizabeth George, M.B.B.S., and Glenn C. Gaviola, M.D.

Radiology: Artificial Intelligence is edited by Charles E. Kahn Jr., M.D., M.S.,

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Images (JPG, TIF):

**Figure 1.** Schematic of Individualized DSP curricula: The three pilot trainees independently devised curricular proposals for the DSP during the third year. Each proposal was reviewed and approved by the XX Radiology Residency Clinical Competency Committee prior to schedule construction. Individualized fourth year schedules are shown as 52 one-week blocks with green representing DSP time. The trainees requested different lengths of DSP time based on individual learning goals and desired balance of clinical training. DSP blocks were interpolated over the course of the year, respecting required clinical rotations and call responsibilities. 

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**Figure 2.** Overview of Learning Tasks in the DSP. Fundamentals: Trainees begin with individualized learning plans to build foundational knowledge, including formal and informal study of relevant mathematics, coding, and AI-ML theory. Data Curation: Trainees are heavily involved in cohort selection, data cleaning, and imaging annotation throughout the DSP. Model Development: Trainees collaborate with data scientists to design and test algorithms with definable clinical endpoints and play a critical role in performance analysis and quality assessment. Clinical Integration: As clinical personnel, DSP trainees contribute to user-interface development and orchestrate scenario-testing and workflow simulation prior to model deployment. Finally, they assess the impact of AI once translated into clinical systems at the point-of-care.

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**Figure 3.** Individual AI-ML Projects from the DSP. Each trainee contributed to design, data curation and model development of individual projects including hemorrhage detection on CT (A), abdominal body composition (B), and lumbar spine segmentation and stenosis assessment (C).

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