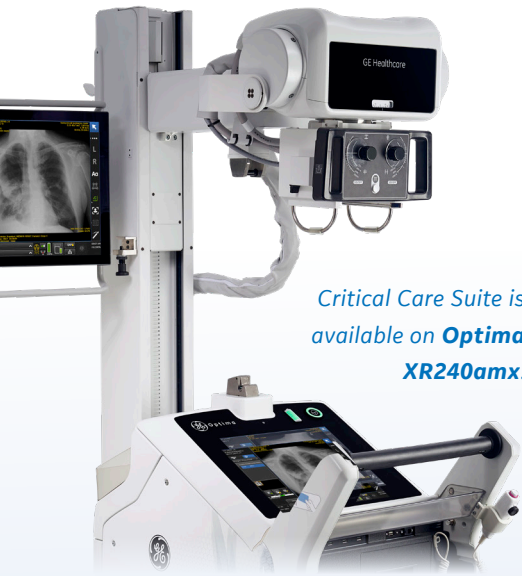




# GE Artificial Intelligence (AI) Pneumothorax (PTX) Study

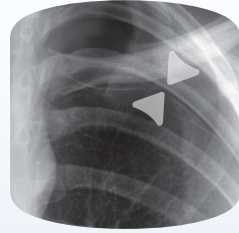
results from a stand-alone algorithm performance evaluation study



Critical Care Suite is available on **Optima XR240amx**.

**PTX is a critical condition that needs urgent diagnosis and potentially a life saving intervention** – unfortunately a diagnosis is sometimes delayed or even missed, resulting in **\$569 million<sup>1</sup> per year in USA medical error cost**. GE Healthcare is **developing AI solutions** to detect and help prioritize critical cases such as PTX.

## CASE STUDY



### AI detected a subtle Pneumothorax (PTX) missed in the radiology report.

Small left apical PTX with plural line near rib edge.

#### RADIOLOGIST REPORT

No PTX and/or shift of midline structure is evident.

#### AI Result

Suspicious for PTX.

## GE AI CLINICAL STUDY

### Clinically Challenging Validation Dataset

**804 Frontal chest x-ray images** collected from two North American hospitals, ground truth determined by board certified radiologists.



19% Low

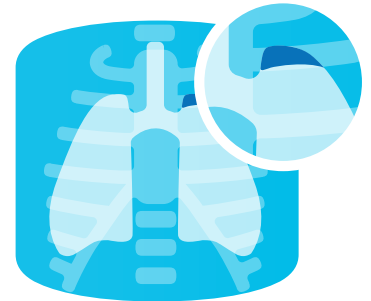


66% Moderate



15% High

### TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY<sup>2</sup>



25% Co-morbidities, mimic cases, subtle PTX findings

### CLINICAL DIFFICULTY<sup>3</sup>

## STUDY RESULTS<sup>4</sup>

### PTX AI Algorithm Detection Accuracy

Algorithm's ability to correctly classify a case **with or without PTX** was measured using sensitivity and specificity.

#### Specificity

94%

#### Sensitivity

84%

large & small PTX

96% large PTX

75% small PTX

#### Positive predictive value (PPV)

Probability that a case with a positive test result as identified by the algorithm actually has a PTX.

35% PPV

4% PTX prevalence<sup>5</sup>

69% PPV

15% PTX prevalence<sup>5</sup>

99% NPV

#### Negative predictive value (NPV)

Probability that a case with a negative test result as identified by the algorithm is truly free of a PTX.

1. Bos JVD et al (2011) The \$17.1 Billion Problem: The Annual Cost Of Measurable Medical Errors. Health Affairs. 30 (4) <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/full/10.1377/hlthaff.2011.0084>  
 2. For technical difficulty each image was rated using the following scale derived from Ley-Zaporozhan J, Shoushtari H, Menezes R, Zelovitzky L, Odedra D, Jimenez-Juan L, et al. (2018) Enhanced pneumothorax visualization in ICU patients using portable chest radiography. PLoS ONE 13(12): e0209770. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0209770>  
 3. For clinical difficulty each image was categorized based on the presence of challenging co-morbidities/pneumothorax mimics from Armstrong, P. (2000). Pleura and Pleural Disorders. In M. Houston (ed.). Imaging of Diseases of the Chest. (3rd ed.). (pp. 763-775). London, UK: Mosby  
 4. Data on File GE Healthcare 510k K183182  
 5. Yarmus, Lonny, and David Feller-Kopman. "Pneumothorax in the critically ill patient." Chest 141.4 (2012): 1098-1105.

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