

# *New Diagnostic Tools for Childhood Tuberculosis – Digital Chest X-ray*

Child and Adolescent Tuberculosis Working Group  
24<sup>th</sup> October 2018

James Seddon

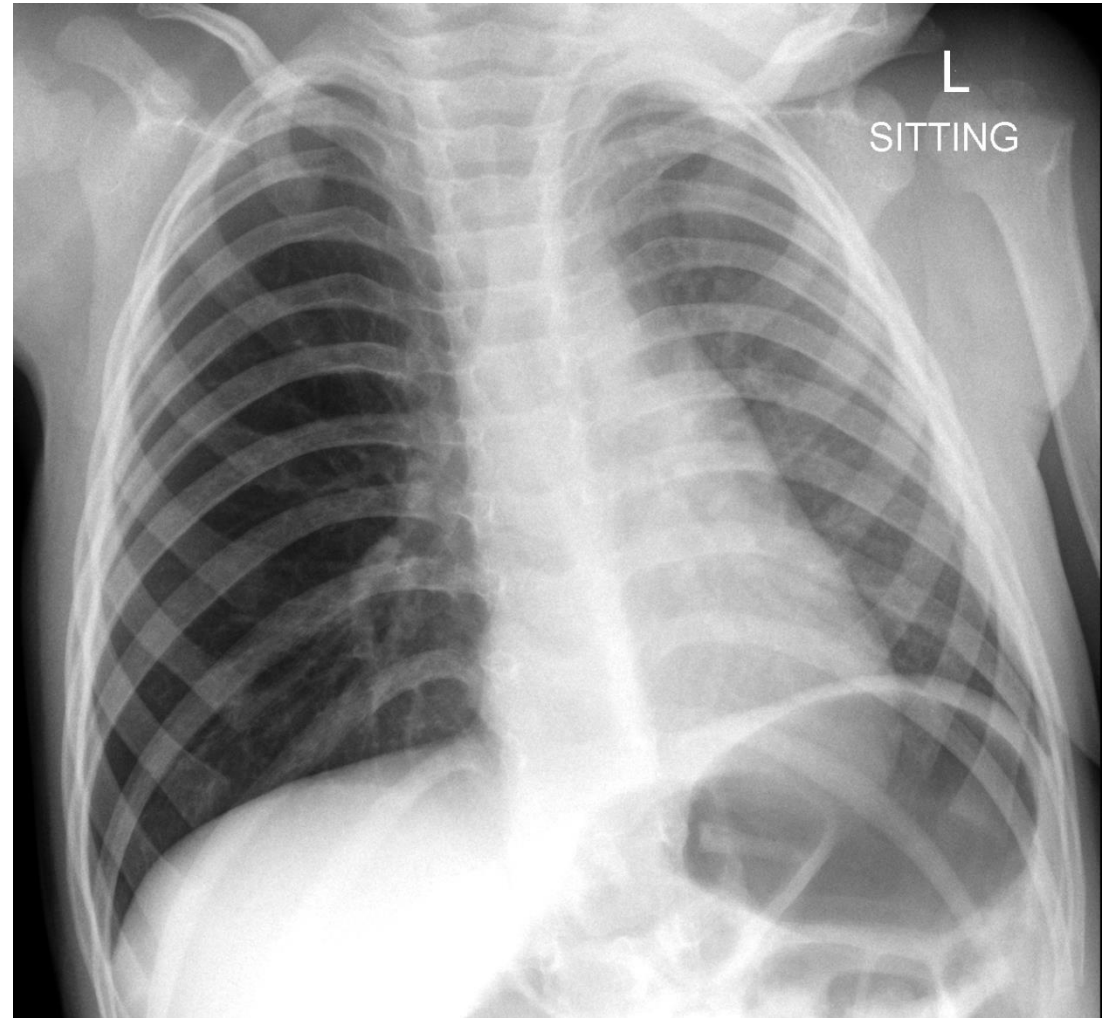
Clinical Senior Lecturer, Imperial College London  
Honorary Senior Lecturer, Stellenbosch University

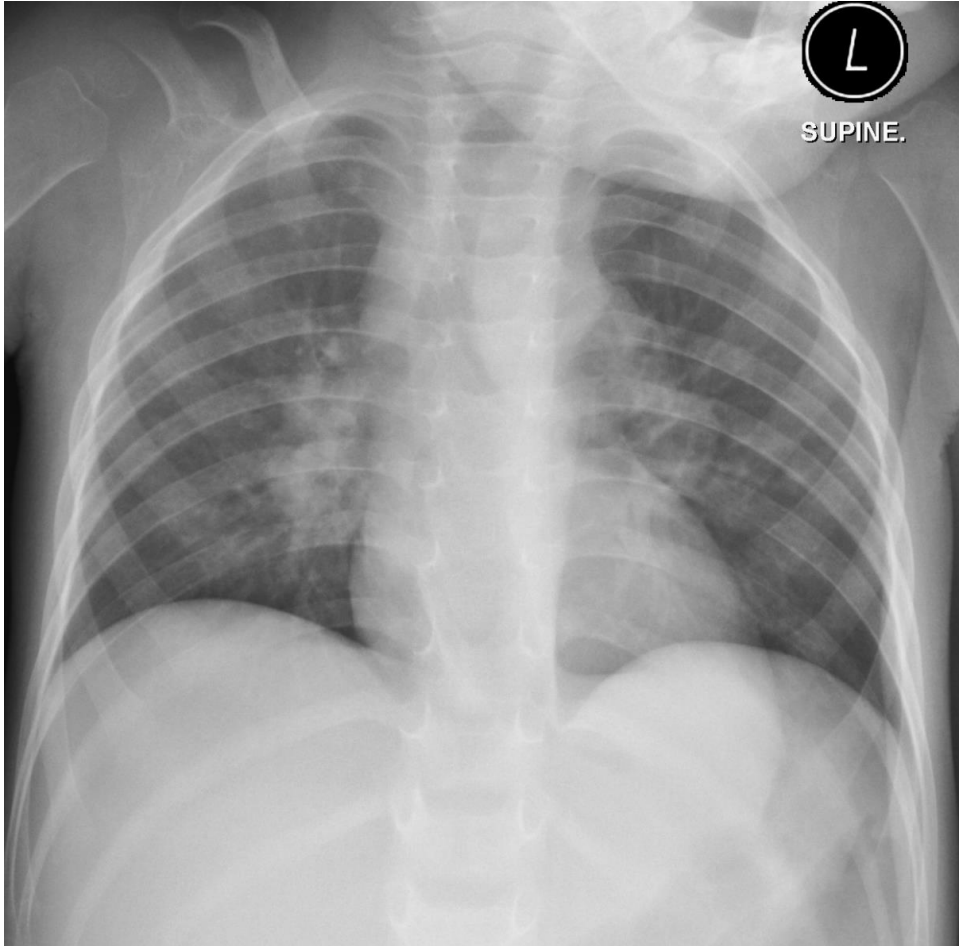


**Child & Adolescent  
TB Working Group**

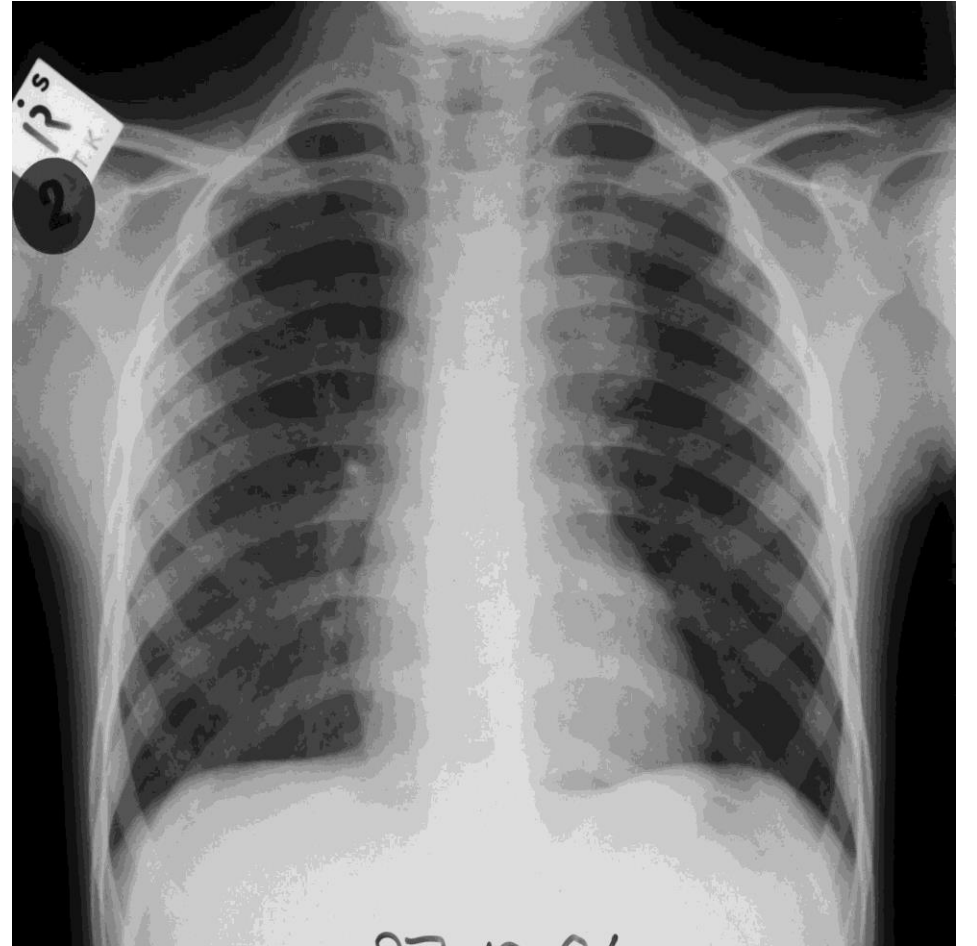
# *Outline*

- Advantages of digital chest x-ray
- CAD4TB
- Limitations of chest x-ray
- Other radiology
- Research Priorities





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# *Advantages of digital chest x-ray*

- Remote reading
- Quality
- Manipulation
- Storage
- Research

# Computer-aided detection of pulmonary tuberculosis on digital chest radiographs: a systematic review

T. Pande,\* C. Cohen,\* M. Pai,\* F. Ahmad

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

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## Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of Computer-Aided Detection of tuberculosis on Chest Radiography among private sector patients in Pakistan

hammad Asad Zaidi<sup>1</sup>, Shifa Salman Habib<sup>1</sup>, Bram Van Ginneken<sup>2</sup>, Abbas Ferrand<sup>3</sup>, Jacob Creswell<sup>4</sup>, Saira Khawaja<sup>5</sup> & Aamir Khan<sup>5</sup>

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Miriam H  
Alexei K

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## Using artificial intelligence to read chest radiographs for tuberculosis detection: A multi-site evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of three deep learning systems

Zhi Zhen Qin<sup>1</sup>, Melissa S. Sander<sup>2</sup>, Bishwa Rai<sup>3</sup>, Collins N. Titahong<sup>2</sup>, Santat Sudrungrot<sup>3</sup>, Sylvain N. Laah<sup>2,4</sup>, Lal Mani Adhikari<sup>3</sup>, E. Jane Carter<sup>5</sup>, Lekha Puri<sup>1</sup>, Andrew J. Codlin<sup>1</sup> & Jacob Creswell<sup>1\*</sup>

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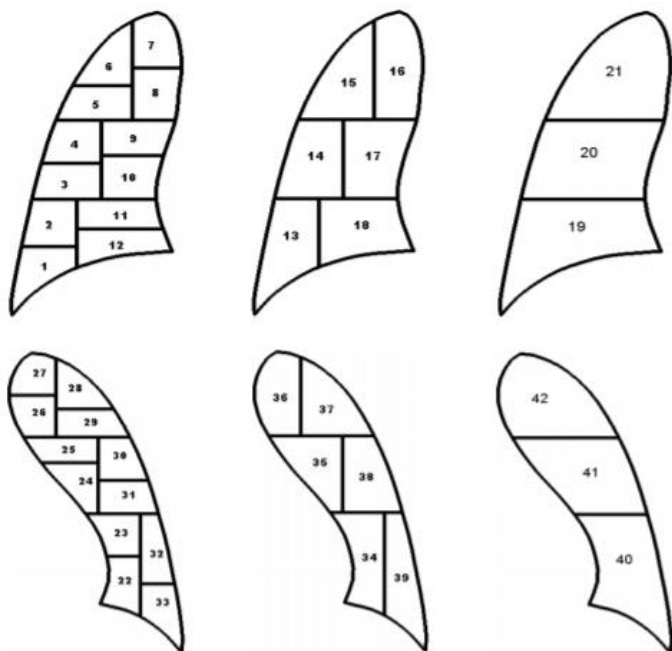
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Monde Muyoyeta<sup>1\*</sup>, Nkatya Chanda Kasese<sup>1</sup>, Deborah Milimo<sup>1</sup>, Isaac Mushanga<sup>1</sup>, Mapopa Ndhlovu<sup>1</sup>, Nathan Kapata<sup>2</sup>, Maureen Moyo-Chilufya<sup>1</sup> and Helen Ayles<sup>1,3</sup>

# Computer-Aided Detection of Pulmonary Pathology in Pediatric Chest Radiographs

André Mouton<sup>1</sup>, Richard D. Pitcher<sup>2</sup>, and Tania S. Douglas<sup>1</sup>





## Value of chest X-ray in TB diagnosis in HIV-infected children living in resource-limited countries: the ANRS 12229-PAANTHER 01 study

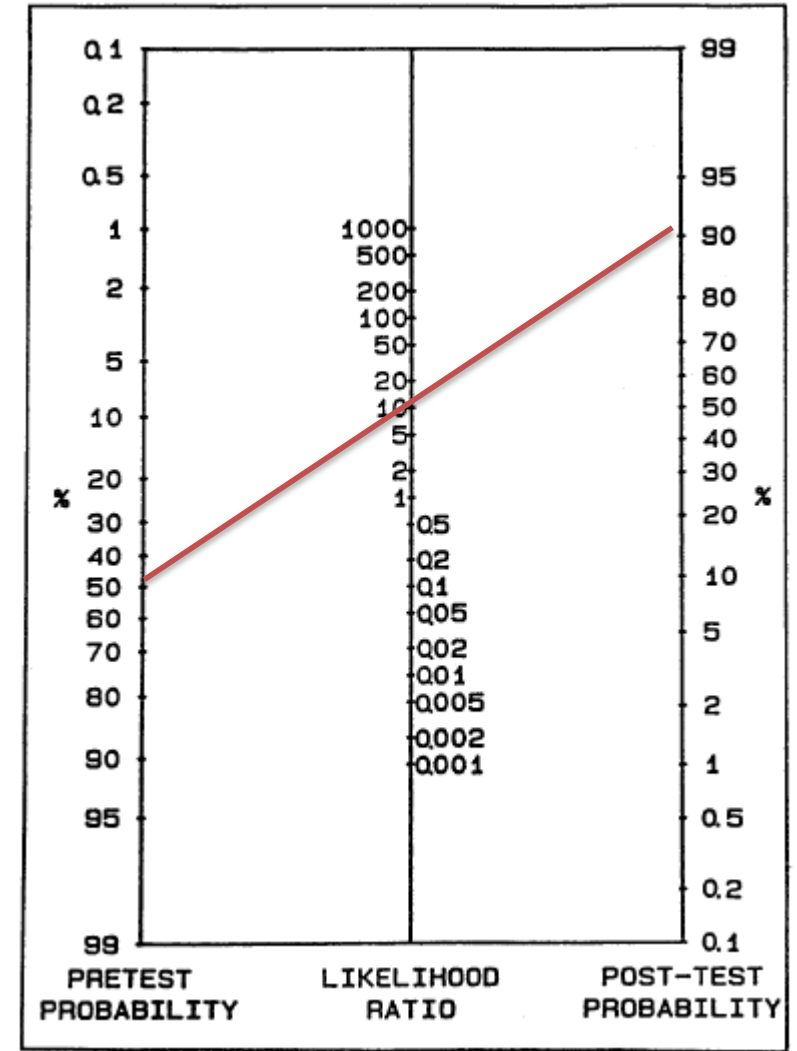
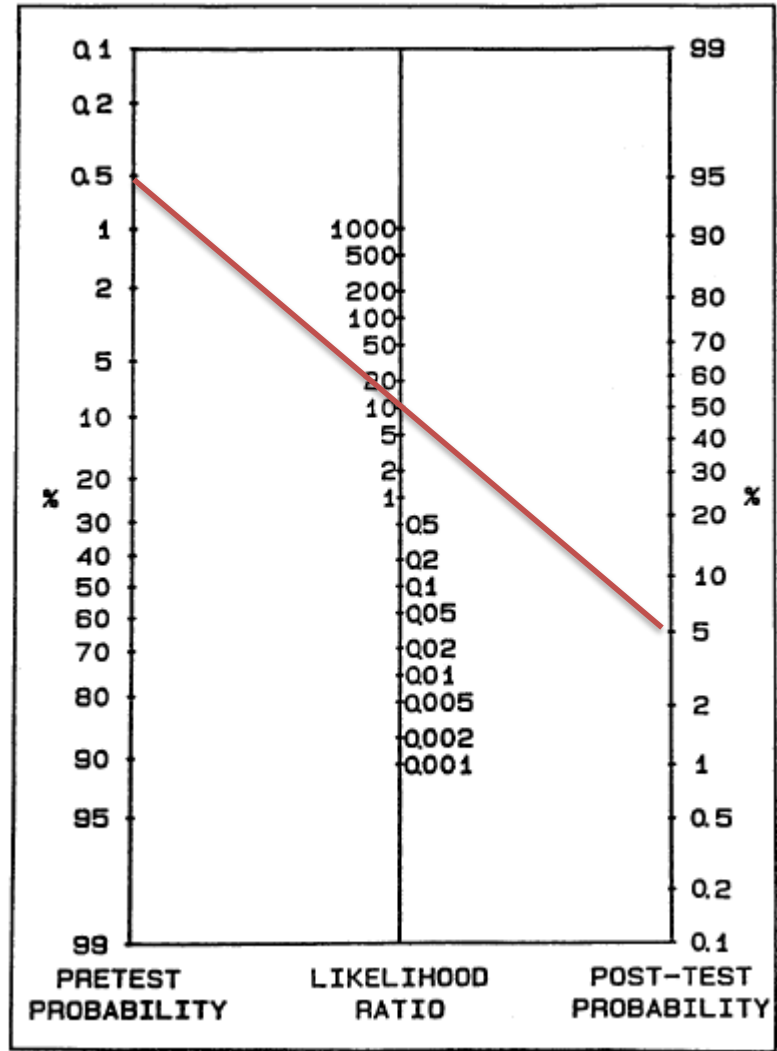
L. Berteloot,\* O. Marcy,<sup>††</sup> B. Nguyen,<sup>§</sup> V. Ung,<sup>¶#</sup> M. Tejiokem,<sup>\*\*</sup> B. Nacro,<sup>††</sup> S. Goyet,<sup>†</sup> B. Dim,<sup>†</sup> S. Blanche,<sup>††</sup> L. Borand,<sup>†</sup> P. Msellati,<sup>§§</sup> C. Delacourt,<sup>¶¶</sup> for the ANRS 12229 PAANTHER 01 Study Group

**Table 3** Diagnostic accuracy of CXR features as determined by final consensus (case-control subanalysis)

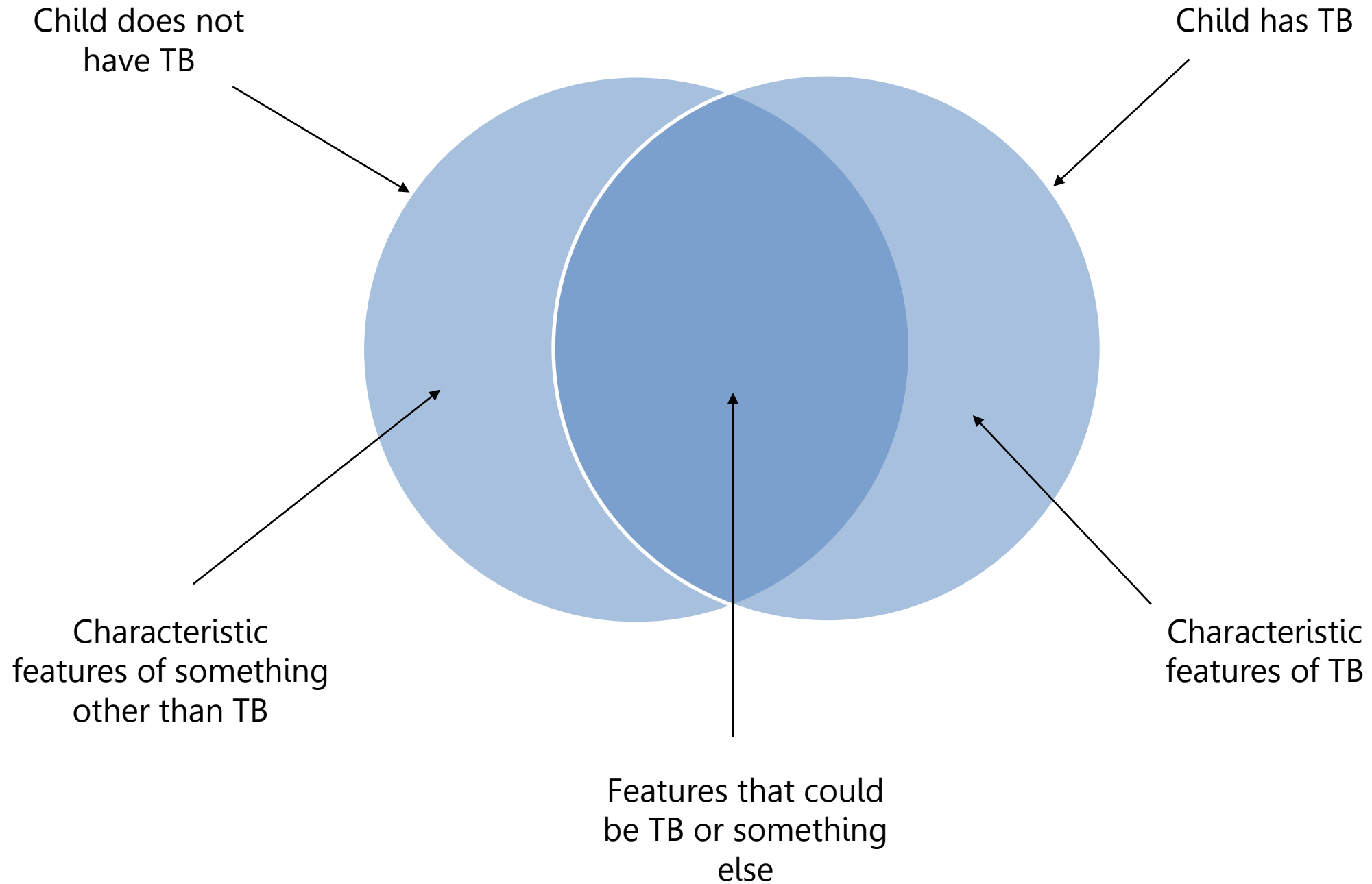
	Sensitivity* n/N (%) (95%CI)	Specificity* n/N (%) (95%CI)	ODA %	P value
CXR consistent with TB	35/49 (71.4) (58.8–84.1)	74/148 (50.0) (41.9–58.1)	55.3	0.0089
Agreement on presence and site of:*				
Ghon focus	0/51 (0) (0.0–7.0)	150/151 (99.3) (98.0–100.0)	74.3	1.0000
Alveolar opacities	21/50 (42.0) (28.3–55.7)	97/150 (64.7) (57.0–72.3)	59.0	0.3978
Miliary	6/51 (11.8) (2.9–20.6)	149/151 (98.7) (96.9–100.0)	76.7	0.0037
Nodular opacities	9/51 (17.6) (7.2–28.1)	143/151 (94.7) (91.1–98.3)	75.2	0.0155
Excavation	2/51 (3.9) (0.0–9.2)	150/151 (99.3) (98.0–100.0)	75.2	0.1576
Paratracheal lymph nodes	3/51 (5.9) (0.0–12.3)	145/151 (96.0) (92.9–99.1)	73.3	0.6947
Peri-hilar lymph nodes	19/50 (38.0) (24.5–51.5)	106/151 (70.2) (62.9–77.5)	62.2	0.2808
Tracheal compression	1/51 (2.0) (0.0–5.8)	150/150 (100) (97.6–100.0)	75.1	0.2537
Bronchial compression	0/51 (0) (0.0–7.0)	147/150 (98.0) (95.8–100.0)	73.1	0.5725
Pleural effusion	3/51 (5.9) (0.0–12.3)	145/151 (96.0) (92.9–99.1)	73.3	0.6947
Gibbus	0/51 (0) (0.0–7.0)	151/151 (100) (97.6–100.0)	74.8	NA

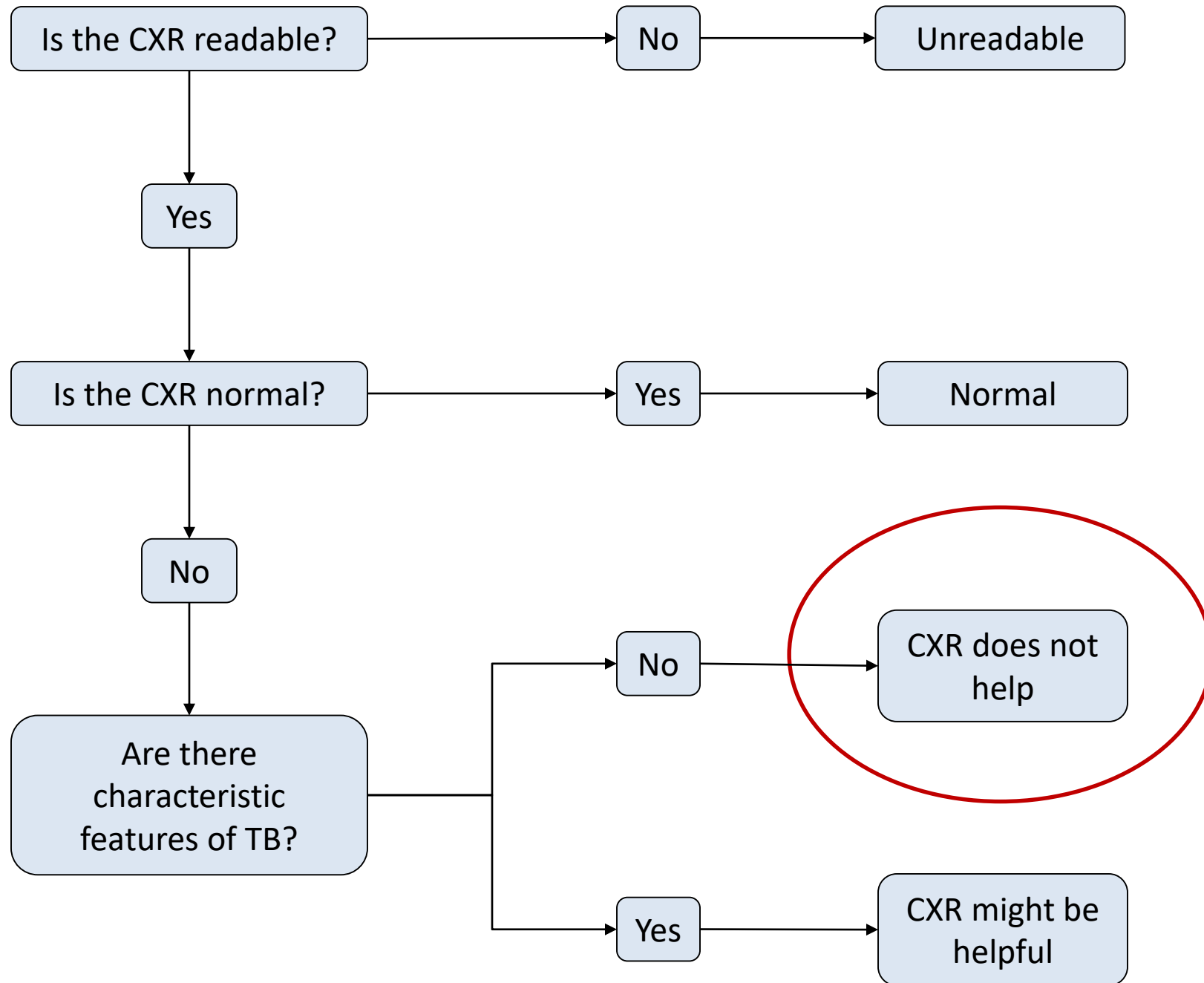
\* Excluding missing values.

CXR = chest radiograph; CI = confidence interval; ODA = overall diagnostic accuracy; TB = tuberculosis.












# A semi-automatic technique to quantify complex tuberculous lung lesions on $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computerised tomography images

Stephanus T. Malherbe<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Patrick Dupont<sup>3,4</sup>, Ilse Kant<sup>4</sup>, Petri Ahlers<sup>1,2</sup>, Magdalena Kriel<sup>1,2</sup>, André G. Loxton<sup>1,2</sup>, Ray Y. Chen<sup>5</sup>, Laura E. Via<sup>5,6</sup>, Friedrich Thienemann<sup>6,7</sup>, Robert J. Wilkinson<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>, Clifton E. Barry III<sup>1,2,5,6</sup>, Stephanie Griffith-Richards<sup>10</sup>, Annare Ellman<sup>4</sup>, Katharina Ronacher<sup>1,2,11</sup>, Jill Winter<sup>12</sup>, Gerhard Walzl<sup>1,2</sup>, James M. Warwick<sup>4</sup> and the Catalysis Biomarker Consortium



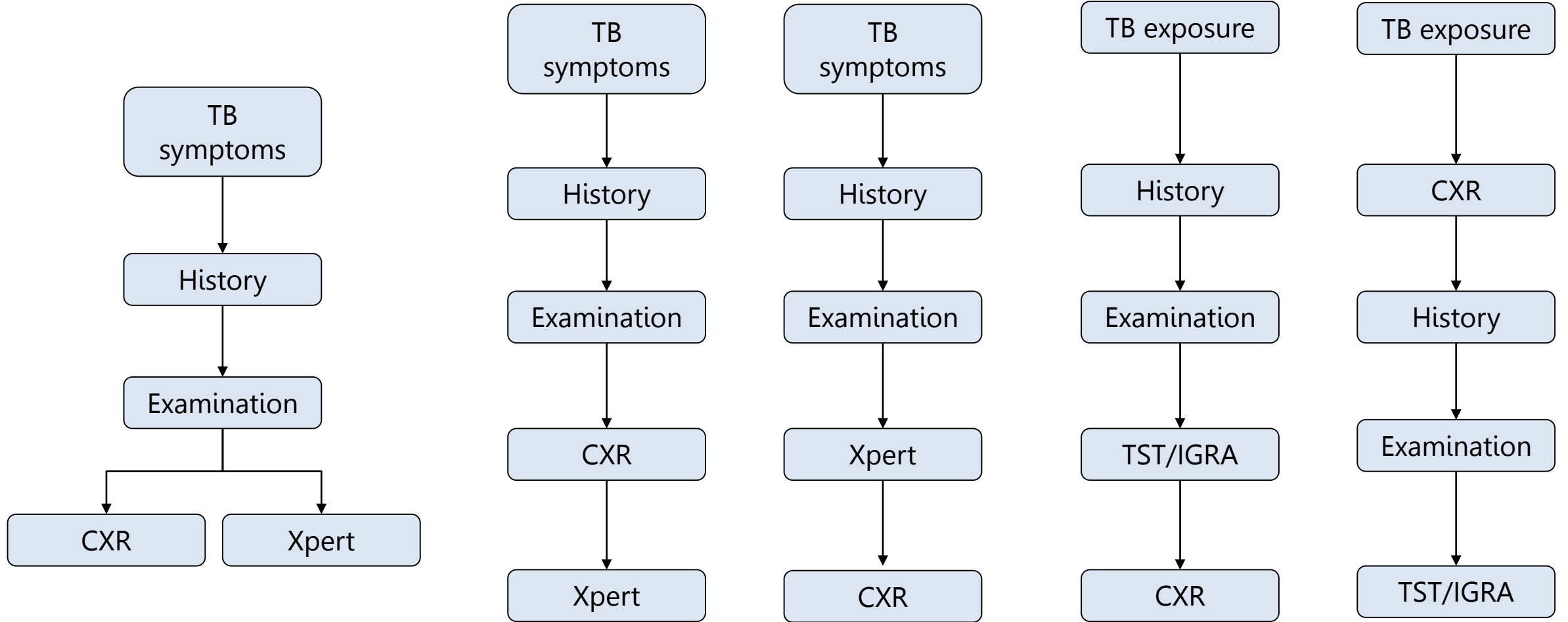
**Fig. 1** 3D rendered anterior view of fused  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG-PET-CT scan, performed at diagnosis on a patient with sputum culture positive pulmonary tuberculosis. It shows a wide distribution of lesions with complex morphology, including a large cavity in the left upper lobe with surrounding nodular infiltrates and patches of consolidation in the left lower lobe

# Chest ultrasound compared to chest X-ray for pediatric pulmonary tuberculosis

Charlotte C. Heuvelings MD<sup>1,2</sup>  | Sabine B  lard PhD<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> | Savvas Andronikou PhD<sup>2,5</sup> |  
Henrique Lederman PhD<sup>6,7</sup> | Halvani Moodley MMED<sup>8</sup> | Martin P. Grobusch FRCP<sup>1</sup> |  
Heather J. Zar PhD<sup>2</sup>

## Utility of Point-of-care Ultrasound in Children With Pulmonary Tuberculosis

*Sabine B  lard, MD,\*†‡§ Charlotte C. Heuvelings, MD,\*† Ebrahim Banderker, FC Rad Diag (SA),¶  
Lindy Bateman, MB ChB,\* Tom Heller, MD,|| Savvas Andronikou, PhD,\*\*\* Lesley Workman, MPH,\*  
Martin P. Grobusch, FRCP,† and Heather J. Zar, PhD\**



# *Priorities*

- SOP/consensus statement to guide conduct, storage and interpretation of digital CXR in children
- Identify characteristics on CXR that are associated with TB
- Identify best ways of using CXR for clinical care
- Identify best ways of using CXR in research
- Increase evidence for CAD CXR in children
- Improve experience in other imaging modalities

