

Workshop report: Bioinformatics meets digital pathology

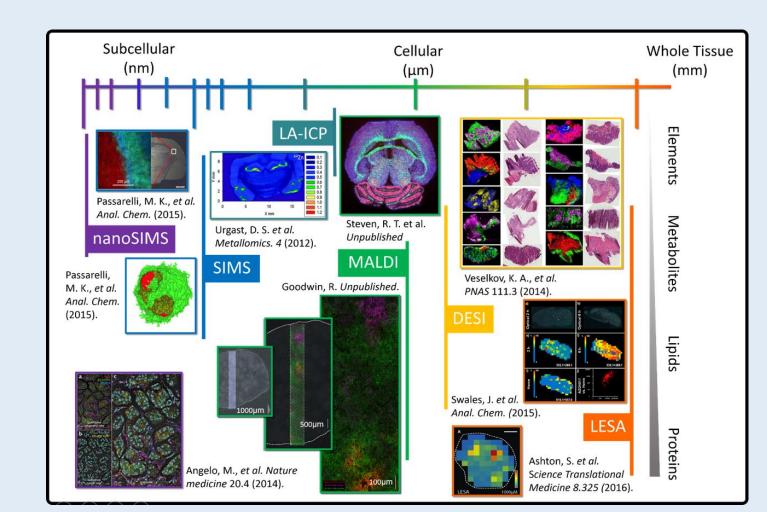
Organizing Committee for the workshop: Yves Sucaet, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, Jeroen Van der Laak, UMC Radboud, Netherlands, Marius Nap, HistoGeneX, Belgium and Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, Denmark, Zev Leifer, New York College of Podiatric Medicine, USA, Yukako Yagi, Harvard Medical School & Massachusetts General Hospital, USA ,Raphaël Marée, Université de Liège, Belgium, David Ameisen, IRIF, CNRS and Université Paris Diderot, France, Paul Van Diest, UMC Utrecht, Netherlands

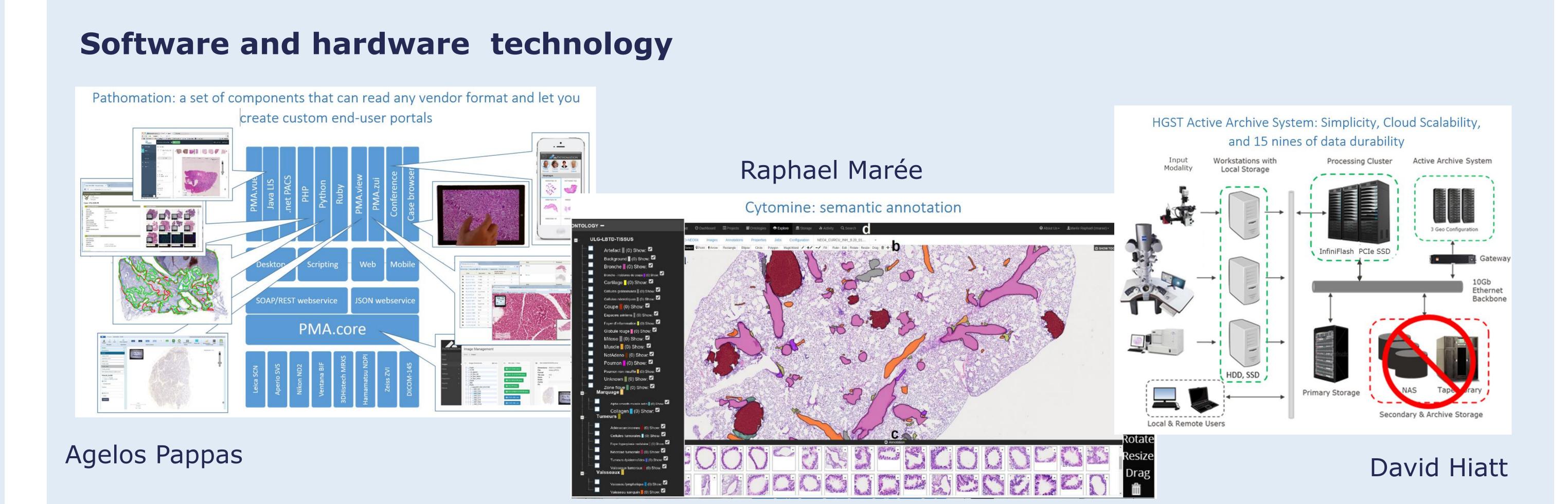


Abstract

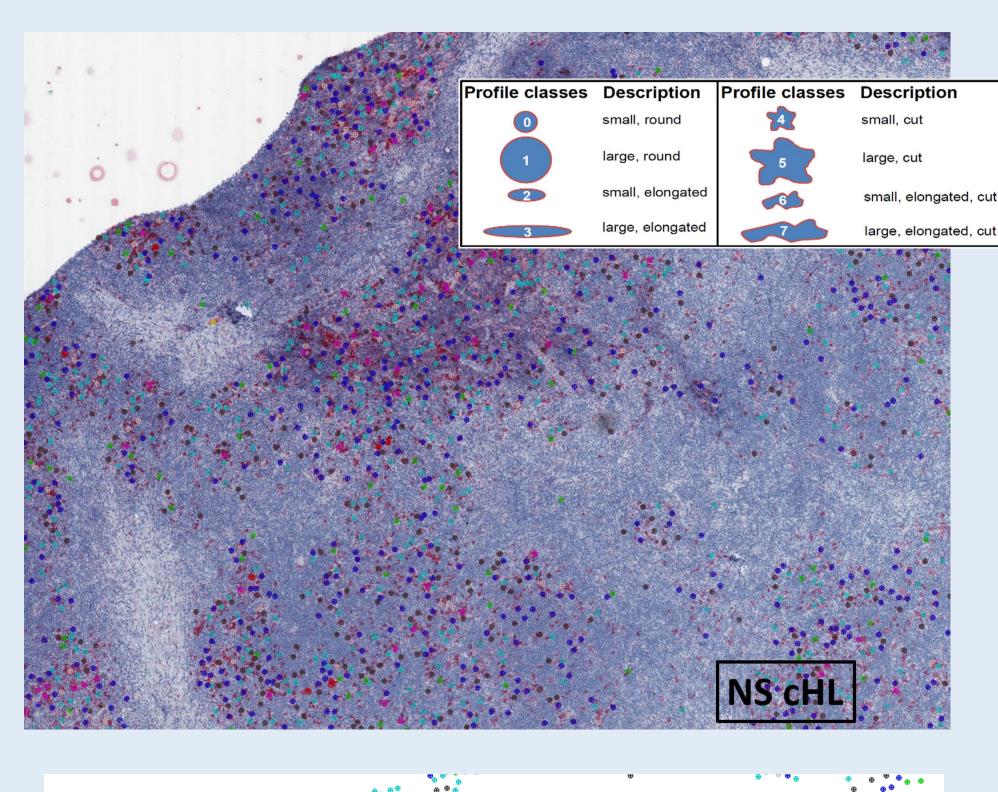
In September 2016, the first international computational pathology workshop (CPW) took place in The Hague, The Netherlands. This happened in conjunction with ECCB, the annual international European Conference on Computational Biology. While Rrsulting multi-gigapixel images can be viewed on a computer screen via dedicated software, automated analysis of such large-scale datasets is challenging and their combination with omics data is not trivial. This workshop wanted to facilitate bridging opportunities between the bioinformatics and tissue image analysis communities.

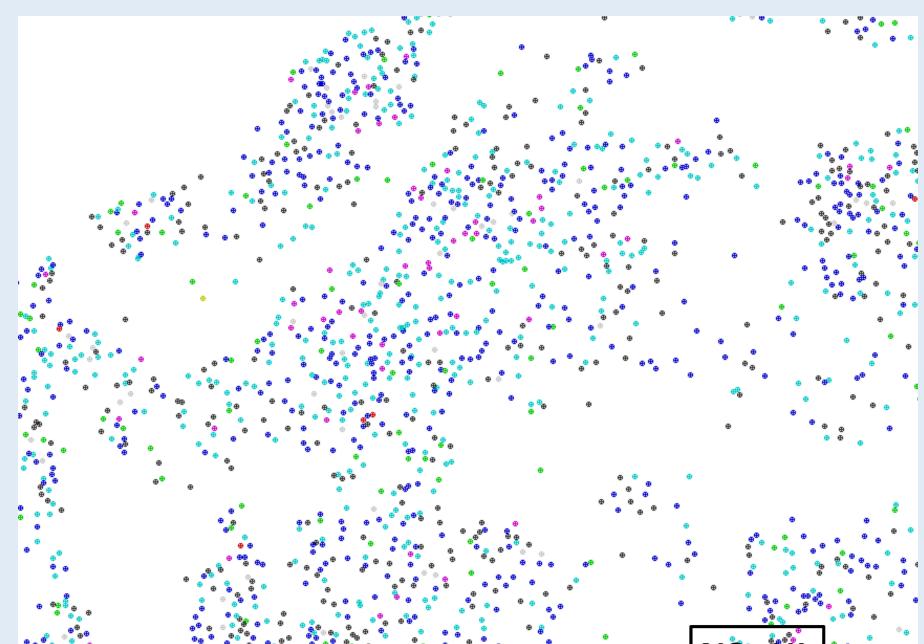
Two emerging opportunities were addressed: 1) There are real problems in (digital) microscopy that deserve their attention and are at least as (if not more) interesting than the "hot" NGS and *seq stuff they're working on today and 2) Digital microscopy in its own right offers a new layer of data that can be added to and mixed with their current levels of *omics-datasets, and help them gain new insights into projects that they're already working on.

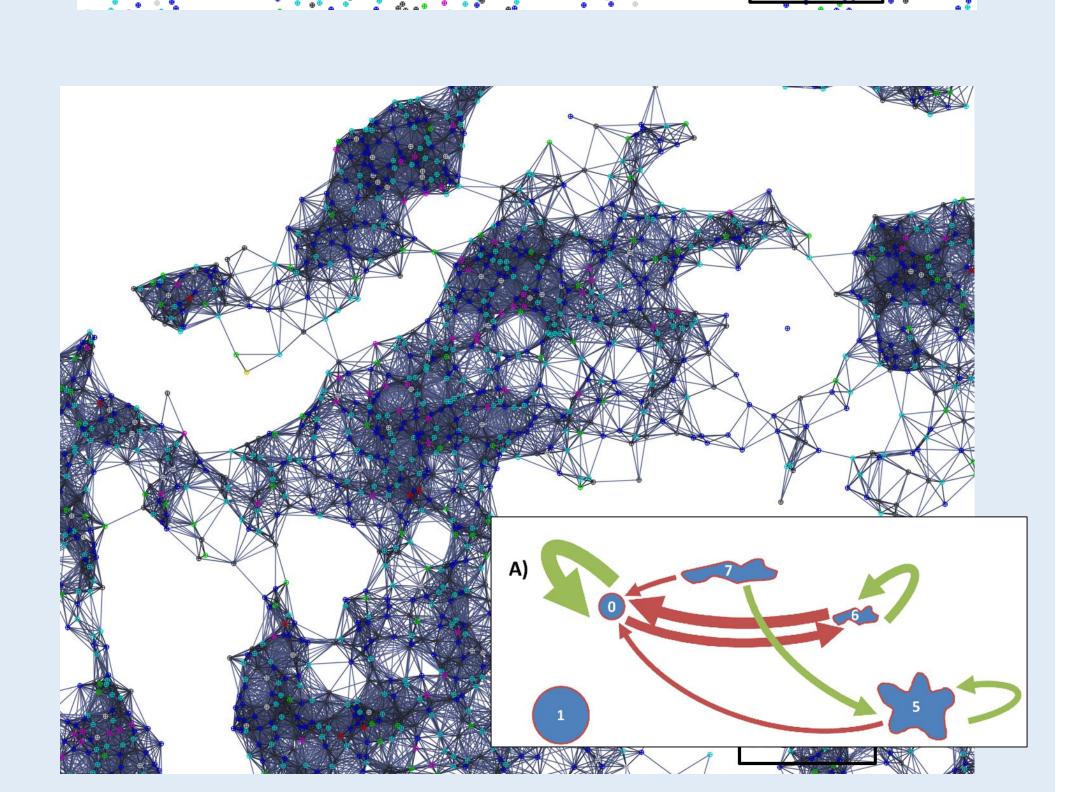




Imaging and analytics

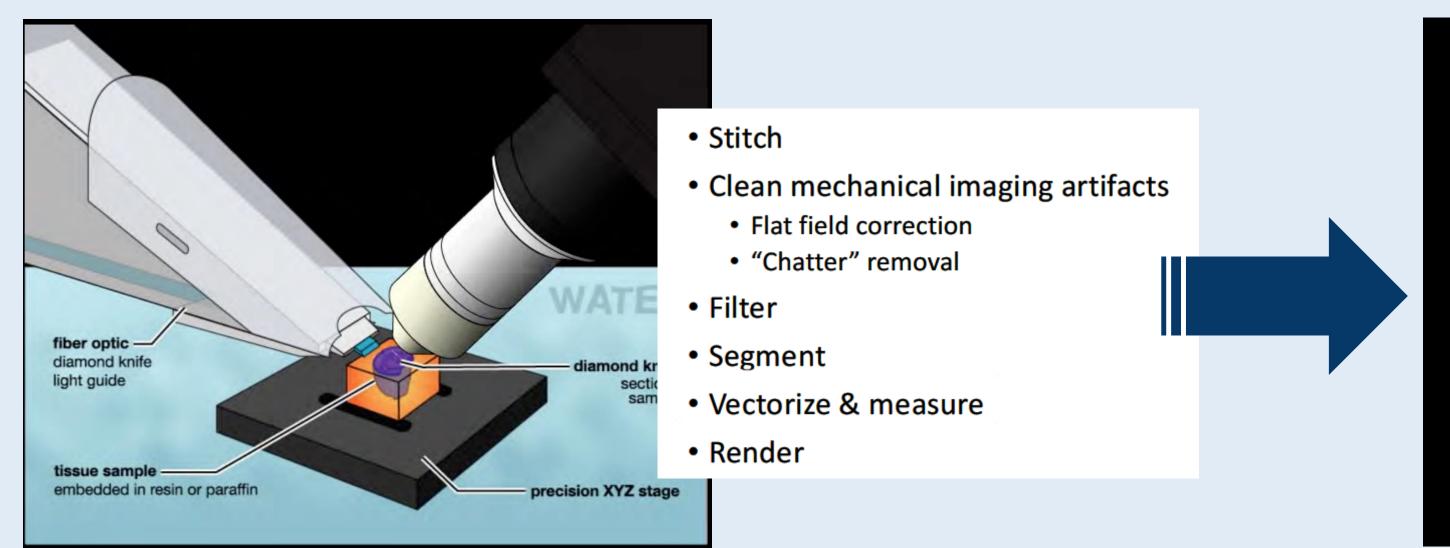


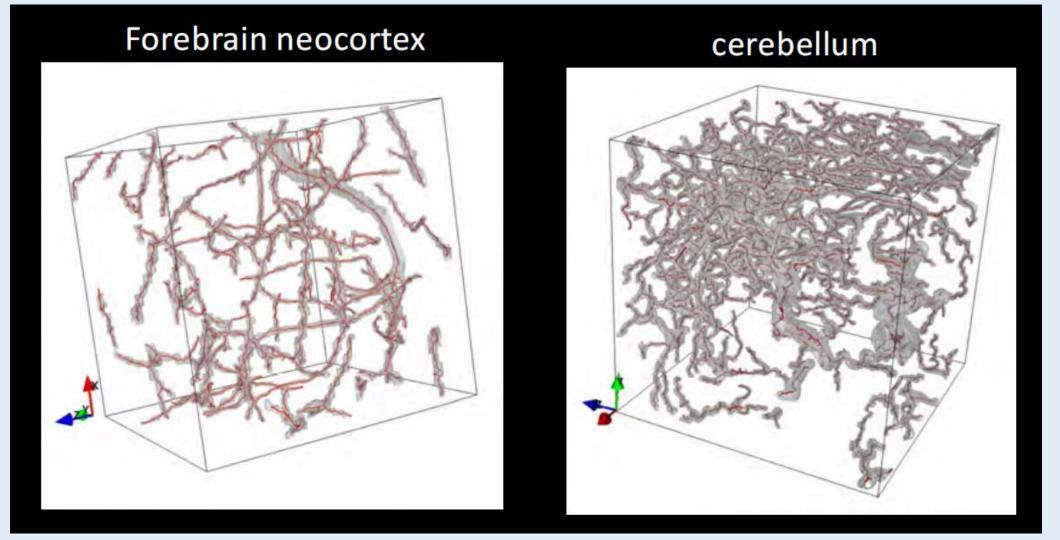




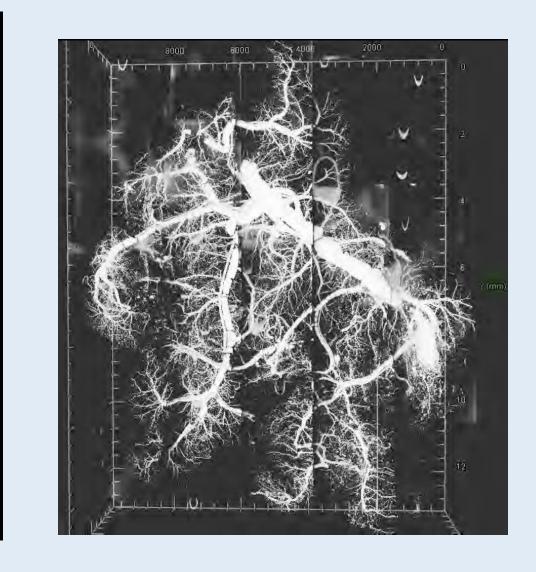
Jörg Ackermann

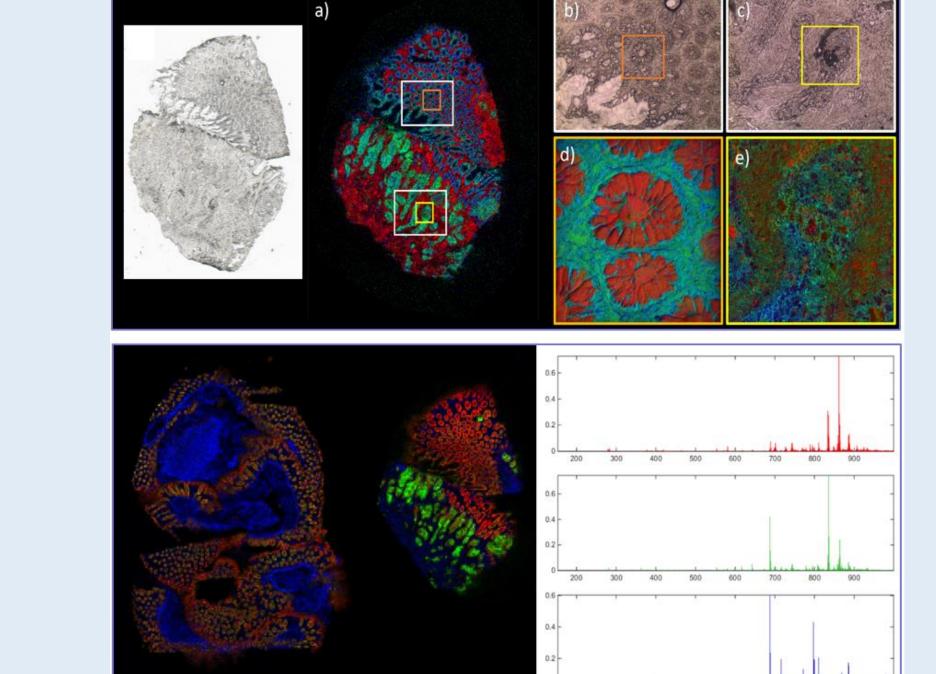
Alternative slicing (Knife Edge Scanning Microscope – KESM)





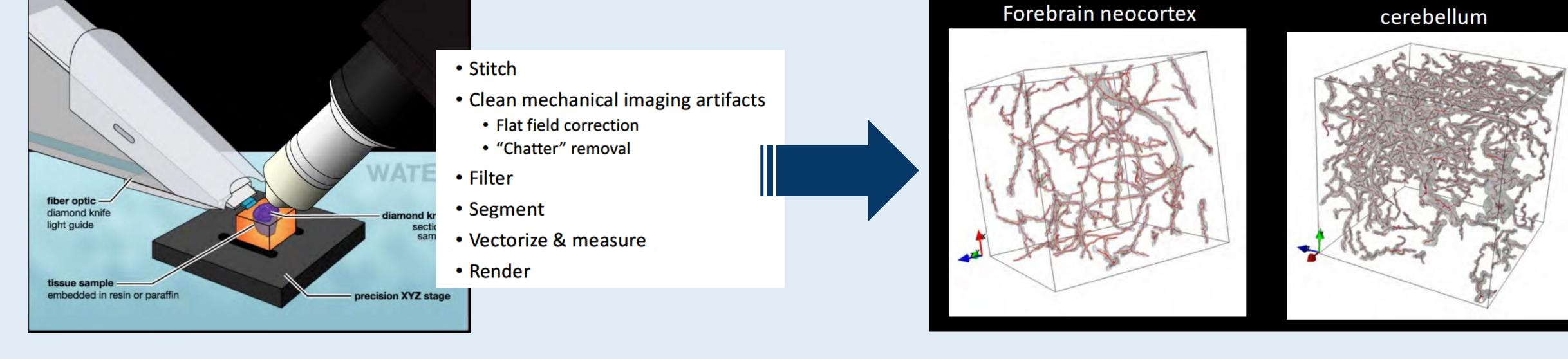
Michael Pesavento



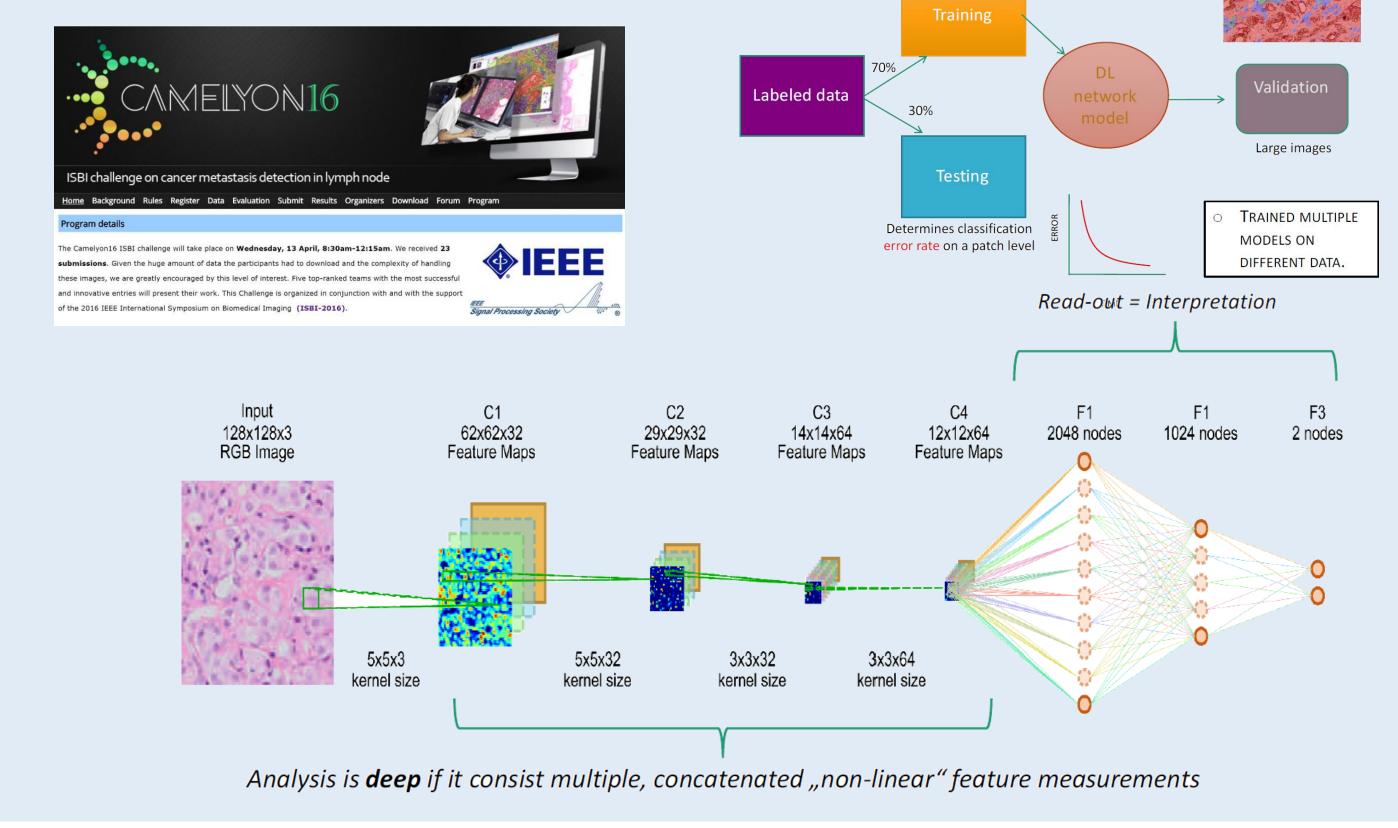


Mass Spec Imaging (MSI)

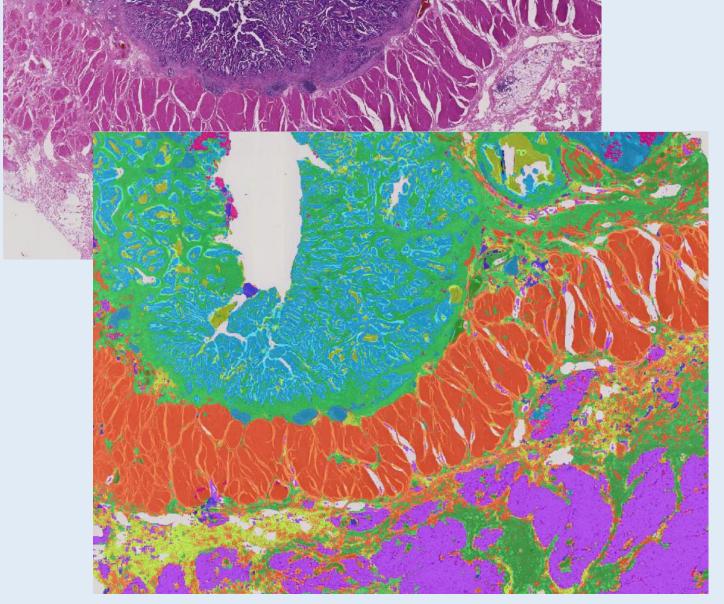
Spencer Thomas



Deep learning







Niels Grabe / Jeroen Van der Laak

Discussion & conclusion

Digital pathology can benefit from the input from other fields of science. Just like the hardware is heavily dependent of physics and optics, we believe the software aspect of diigital pathology stands to benefit from the field of bioinformatics. Computational pathology takes place at the interface of digital pathology and bioinformatics. The interaction between both fields, offers for new algorithms and applications that can benefit reseachers, doctors, students, and patients alike. Most recently, the application of deep learning to digital pathology imaging data seems to have resulted in another leap forward in terms of algorithmic speed and accuracy.



Continue the conversation through http://cpw.pathomation.com

Wish you were there!











