

# Saving time using AI in CVI workflows



At the Heart of  
**IMAGING**

EACVI SCMR summit on AI  
Mirjam Peek



# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging About us

## *Vision*

Healthier Lives Through Better Imaging

## *Mission*

Transforming Cardiovascular Imaging  
Technologies to Better Inform Clinical Decision  
Making

# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging Value proposition



Transforming Cardiovascular Imaging Technologies to  
Improve patient outcomes



*Improve cardiac  
imaging workflows*



*Boost clinical  
decision making*



*Enhance use of  
advanced imaging*

# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging cvi42 Platform

Automated with AI for an Integrated, Best-in-Class Solution

5 Clinical Areas and Multiple Products



# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging

## Trusted by top institutions around the world



# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging Performance in AI



Trained CNN automated LV analysis tool performs well compared to manual analysis.



This proves that machine learning algorithms will play an important role in the future of medical image processing.



Trends between human and computer contours demonstrate similar outcomes



Deep Learning can reduce contour time.



The machine results demonstrated abilities within the same human range



# Circle Cardiovascular Imaging Innovative AI



**Accurate**  
Expert Performance Level



**Simple**  
One click



**Fast**  
1 min 30 s < 6 min 15 s



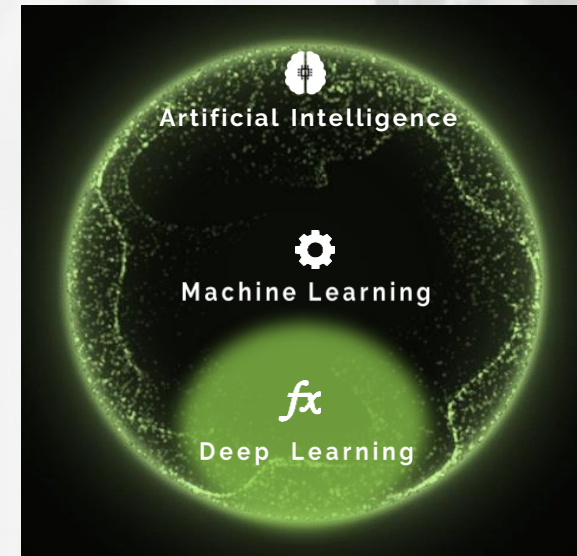
**Reproducible**  
Lower barrier for small centers  
Less variability within large centers



**Cost Efficient**  
Increasing patient throughput

Model validation data:

- Myocardial infarction
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Ischemic heart disease
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- LVNC



# Save Time: CMR Function demo

The screenshot displays the cvi42 software interface for CMR function analysis. The main workspace is divided into four quadrants, each showing a different cardiac MRI slice: SAX (top-left), RLA (top-right), ILA (bottom-left), and PSL (bottom-right). The interface includes a left sidebar with navigation and analysis tools, and a right sidebar with a study list and 4D visualization controls. The study list shows a series of maps: T1 Map Post CA cvi42, T1 Map Native cvi42, ECV Map cvi42, and cvi42 Workspace. The 4D visualization panel shows a red box on a grayscale image with navigation arrows.

Obstructive HCM// T1 T2 Mapping/ Strain/ Function/ TSI  
2019-08-28  
18 (combi 16-25)/1/1  
HR 53

Obstructive HCM// T1 T2 Mapping/ Strain/ Function/ TSI  
2019-08-28  
11/1/1  
HR 53

Obstructive HCM// T1 T2 Mapping/ Strain/ Function/ TSI  
2019-08-28  
8/1/1  
HR 54

Obstructive HCM// T1 T2 Mapping/ Strain/ Function/ TSI  
2019-08-28  
10/1/1  
HR 56

Primary Study + Study  
T1 Map Post CA cvi42  
T1 Map Native cvi42  
ECV Map cvi42  
cvi42 Workspace  
SecondaryCaptureWork  
Viewer  
4D Visualization  
Image 1: -/-  
Image 2: -/-  
Image 3: -/-



# Save Time: CMR Strain demo

The 3D Strain results are to be used for research purposes only, and not for primary diagnostics and direct patient care.

Obstructive HCM// T1 T2 Mapping/ Strain/ Function/ TSI

2019-08-28  
16(combi 16-25)/3/23  
HR 55

Global LV Results(2D) LV Results(2D) RV Results(2D) LV Results(3D) RV

Primary Study + Study

post\_MOLLI\_4(1)3(1)2 57/1/1  
post\_MOLLI\_4(1)3(1)2 58/1/1  
T1 Map Post CA cvi42 59/1/1  
T1 Map Native cvi42 60/1/1  
ECV Map cvi42 61/1/1

Missing LAX Extent

Missing LAX Extent

Peak Strain AHA  Coronary Territories  Use LAX Extent

No Overlay ROI Count: 6

SA Series						LA Series					
v	21	22	23	24	25	v	20	21	22	23	24
1						1					
2											
3											
4											
5						1					
6											
7											
8						1					
9											
10											

Show Intersections Between Image Planes (Based on User Contours) Circumferential Strain (%) Global Myocardium on Current Sli

Model: Strain  
Erase Strain Overlay  
Image 1: -/-  
Image 2: -/-  
Image 3: -/-

# Save Time: CMR Function report



## PATIENT INFORMATION

RSNA 1, ---EMPTY---

Gender Male Height (Cm) 177.80 BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) 27.30  
 Birthdate 12 Apr 1950 (65 yrs) Weight (Kg) 86.30 BSA (m<sup>2</sup>) 2.06 (Mosteller Formula)  
 Heart Rate 74.00

## STUDY In Progress

Study Date 12 Jan 2016

## GLOBAL LV ASSESSMENT

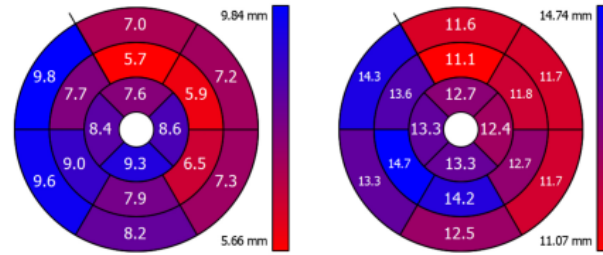
NAME	VALUE	VALUE / HEIGHT	VALUE / BSA
LVEDV	164 ml [99 - 199]	91.99 ml/m [60 - 120]	79.22 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [53 - 97]
LVESV	56 ml [17 - 69]	31.32 ml/m [12 - 44]	26.98 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [10 - 34]
LVSV	108 ml [68 - 144]	60.67 ml/m	52.25 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [37 - 69]
LVEF	66 % [59 - 83]		
LVCO	8.0 l/min		
LVCI	3.9 l/min/m <sup>2</sup> [>= 2.50]		
LV MASS	122 g [74 - 166]	68.88 g/m [47 - 93]	59.32 g/m <sup>2</sup> [42 - 78]
HEART RATE	74		
GLOBAL PEAK WALL THICKNESS	12.16 mm		
METHOD	SAX3D Stack		
MAPSE INFERIOR	15.49 mm		
MAPSE ANTERIOR	10.41 mm		
MAPSE LATERAL	18.46 mm		
MAPSE SEPTAL	9.64 mm		
TAPSE	18.23 mm		

Citations: [1] [2]



Patient RSNA 1 Patient ID 6.1.4.1.53684.1.1.2.1848725119.4884.1637712119.982 Study Date Jan 12, 2016

## GLOBAL LV ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)



Wall Thickness Diastole (mm)  
91.4 mm (AHA)

Wall Thickness Diastole (mm)

Wall Thickness Systole (mm)  
91.4 mm (AHA)

Wall Thickness Systole (mm)

## GLOBAL RV ASSESSMENT

NAME	VALUE	VALUE / HEIGHT	VALUE / BSA
RVEDV	188 ml [125 - 237]	105.8 ml/m [73 - 141]	91.12 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [67 - 111]
RVESV	92 ml [37 - 105]	51.74 ml/m [22 - 66]	44.56 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [20 - 48]
RVSV	96 ml [74 - 146]	54.06 ml/m	46.56 ml/m <sup>2</sup> [39 - 71]
RVEF	51 % [49 - 73]		
RVCO	7.1 l/min		
RVCI	3.4 l/min		
HEART RATE	74		

Citations: [1] [2]

## ATRIAL ASSESSMENT

NAME	VOLUME	VOLUME / HEIGHT	VOLUME / BSA	AREA
LA Min	29.85 ml	16.79 ml/m	14.46 ml/m <sup>2</sup>	
LA Max	74.63 ml	41.97 ml/m	36.15 ml/m <sup>2</sup>	
LAEF	60 %			
Method	Biplanar			



Patient RSNA 1 Patient ID 6.1.4.1.53684.1.1.2.1848725119.4884.1637712119.982 Study Date Jan 12, 2016

## ATRIAL ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

RA Min	33.66 ml	18.93 ml/m	16.3 ml/m <sup>2</sup>	12.68 cm <sup>2</sup>
RA Max	63.29 ml	35.59 ml/m	30.65 ml/m <sup>2</sup>	20.33 cm <sup>2</sup>
RAEF	46.82 %			
Method	Monoplan-4CV			

## MYOCARDIAL STRAIN

NAME	LV	RV
SAX Peak Global Circumferential Strain	-20.5 %	
LAX Peak Global Longitudinal Strain	-14.7 %	

## Citations:

[1] Hudsmith LE, Petersen SE, Francis JM, Robson MD, Neubauer S. Normal human left and right ventricular and left atrial dimensions using steady state free precession magnetic resonance imaging. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson PubMed. 2005; 7:775-782.  
 [2] Hudsmith LE, Petersen SE, Francis JM, Robson MD, Neubauer S. Height-Indexed Data from Normal human left and right ventricular and left atrial dimensions using steady state free precession magnetic resonance imaging. Letter. 2006;



# Save Time: LGE Quantification



Automatic Full Stack LGE quantification  
around 1 minute

Manual Full Stack LGE  
quantification around 5 minutes

# Save Time: Mapping

The screenshot displays a medical software interface for cardiac mapping. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Native T1 Map:** Shows a color-coded T1 map of the heart. The color scale ranges from 0 to 2000 ms. The patient information is HCM OSTRUTTIVA M, 2019-08-28, 29/3/1. The LUT Selection is T1 Native.
- Native T1 Polarmap:** A circular area labeled "No Dataset".
- ECV Map:** A large central area labeled "ECV Map" with a circular loading icon.
- ECV Polarmap:** A circular area labeled "No Dataset".
- CA T1 Map:** Shows a color-coded T1 map of the heart. The color scale ranges from 0 to 800 ms. The patient information is HCM OSTRUTTIVA M, 2019-08-28, 51/3/1. A specific location is marked with "SI: 522 (166,107)". The LUT Selection is T1 Post CA.
- CA T1 Polarmap:** A circular area labeled "No Dataset".
- T1 Map Analysis Results:** A panel on the right containing:
  - Global Myo Across Slices:** Information is not available due to missing data.
  - Slice 3 Regional Results:**
    - Native T1 (ms):** Information is not available due to missing data.
    - CA T1 (ms):** Information is not available due to missing data.
    - ECV (%):** Information is not available due to missing data.
- Lax Ref:** A small inset image showing a reference slice with markers for AIR and PSL.

At the bottom of the interface, there are several options: T1 Options, Registration Options, AHA Segments (checked), Coronary Territories (checked), and Use LAX Extent (checked).



# CMR Indication update and Quantitative Perfusion

CMR indications in the 2021  
AHA/ACC/ASE/CHEST/SAEM/SCCT/SCMR Guideline  
for the Evaluation and Diagnosis of Chest Pain



## Acute chest pain

**Class 1:** Acute chest pain with no known CAD

**Class 1:** Acute chest pain with prior CABG

**Class 1:** Suspected MINOCA/myopericarditis

**Class 2a:** Acute chest pain with known CAD

**Class 2a:** Acute chest pain with known valve disease

## Stable chest pain

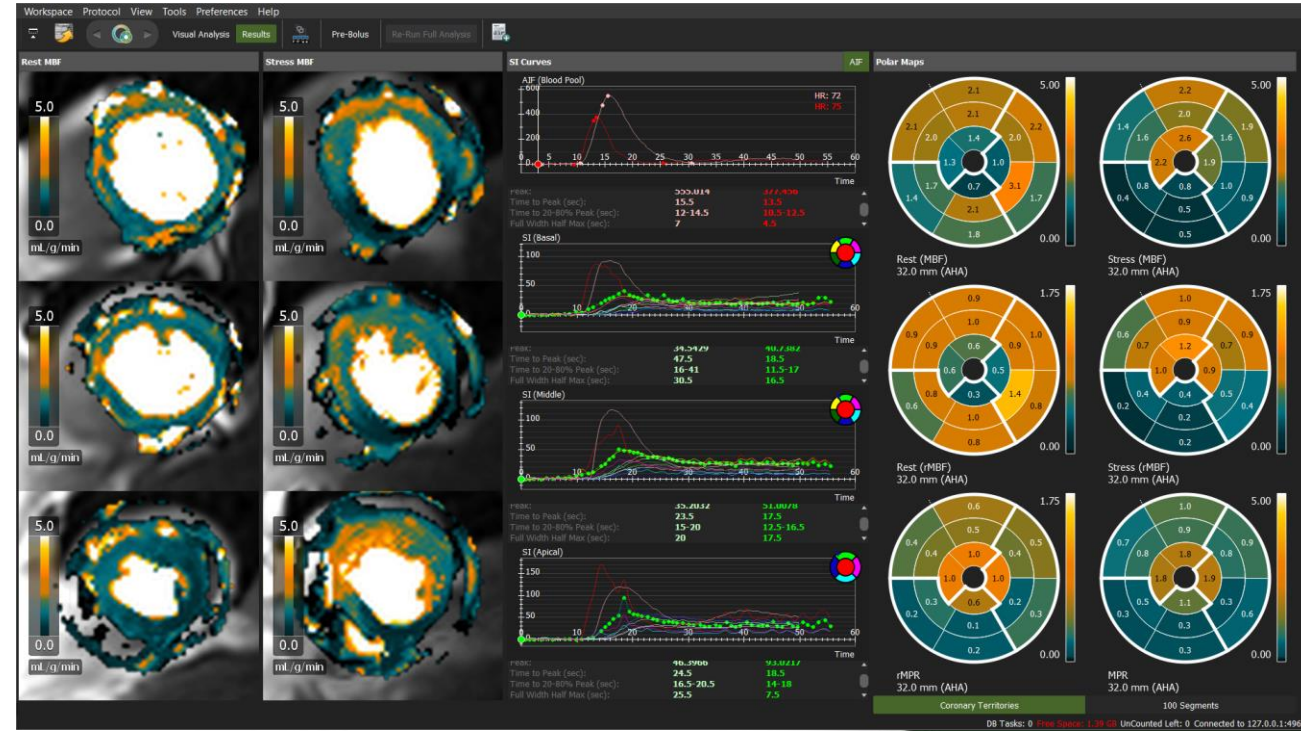
**Class 1:** Stable chest pain with no known CAD

**Class 1:** Stable chest pain with obstructive CAD

**Class 2a:** Suspected INOCA

**Class 2a:** Stable chest pain with prior CABG

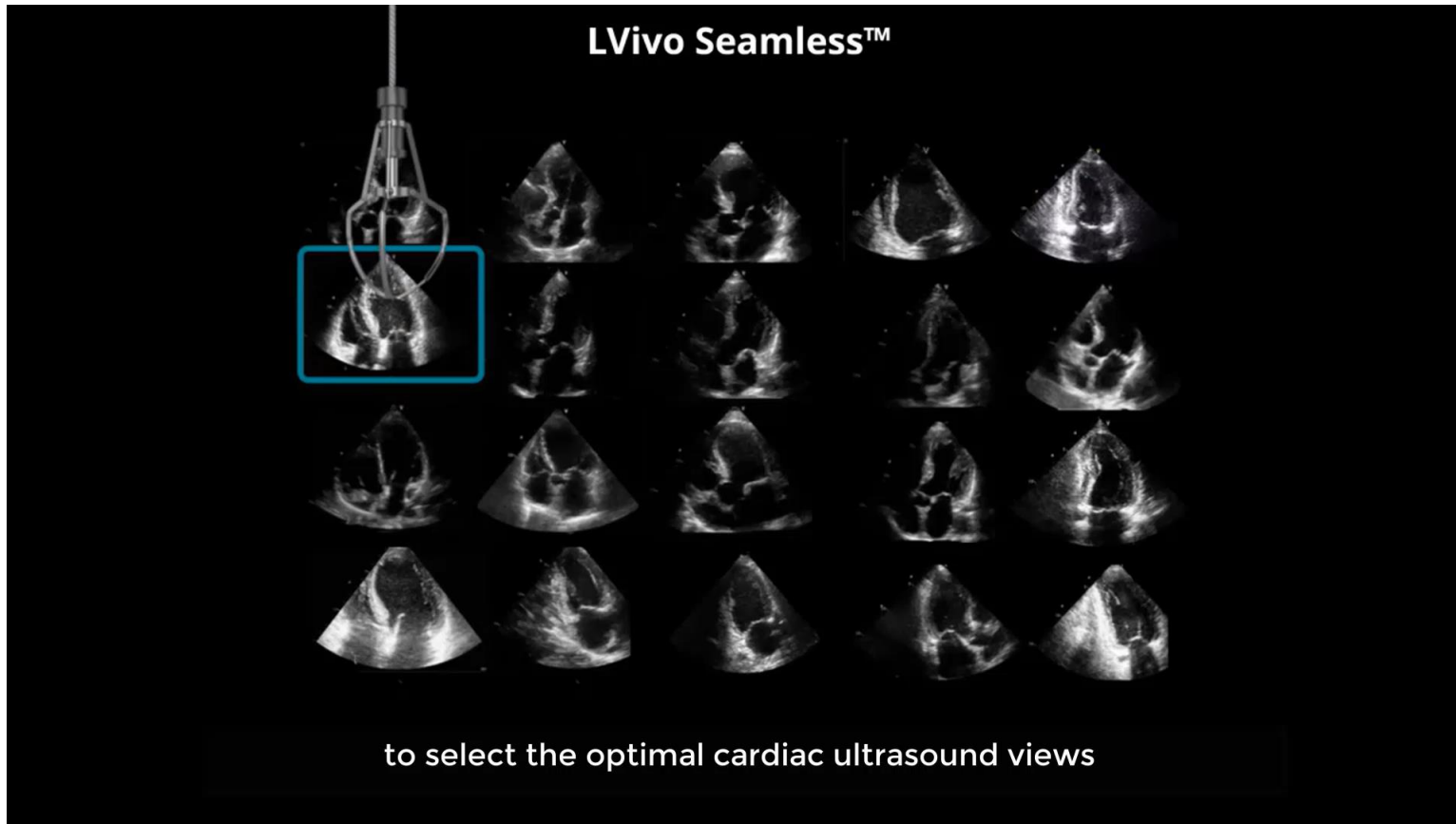
**Class 2a:** Stable chest pain and non-obstructive CAD





# Circle CVI LVivo™ Solution - Seamless

Automatic AI-based image selection and analysis for your echocardiology studies



## Generating Key Clinical Indicators

Ejection Fraction (EF)

Global and Segmental LV Strain

Right Ventricle Analysis

Thank you  
Visit our booth!  
Join our Symposium tomorrow



At the Heart of  
**IMAGING**

EACVI SCMR summit on AI  
Mirjam Peek  
[maria.peek@circlevi.com](mailto:maria.peek@circlevi.com)

# > AI Solutions to Improve Patient Care

Friday May 6, 2022 at 12:30-13:30 (BST)



Prof. Sven Plein



Prof. James Moon



Prof. Tim Leiner



Dr. Nicole Seiberlich