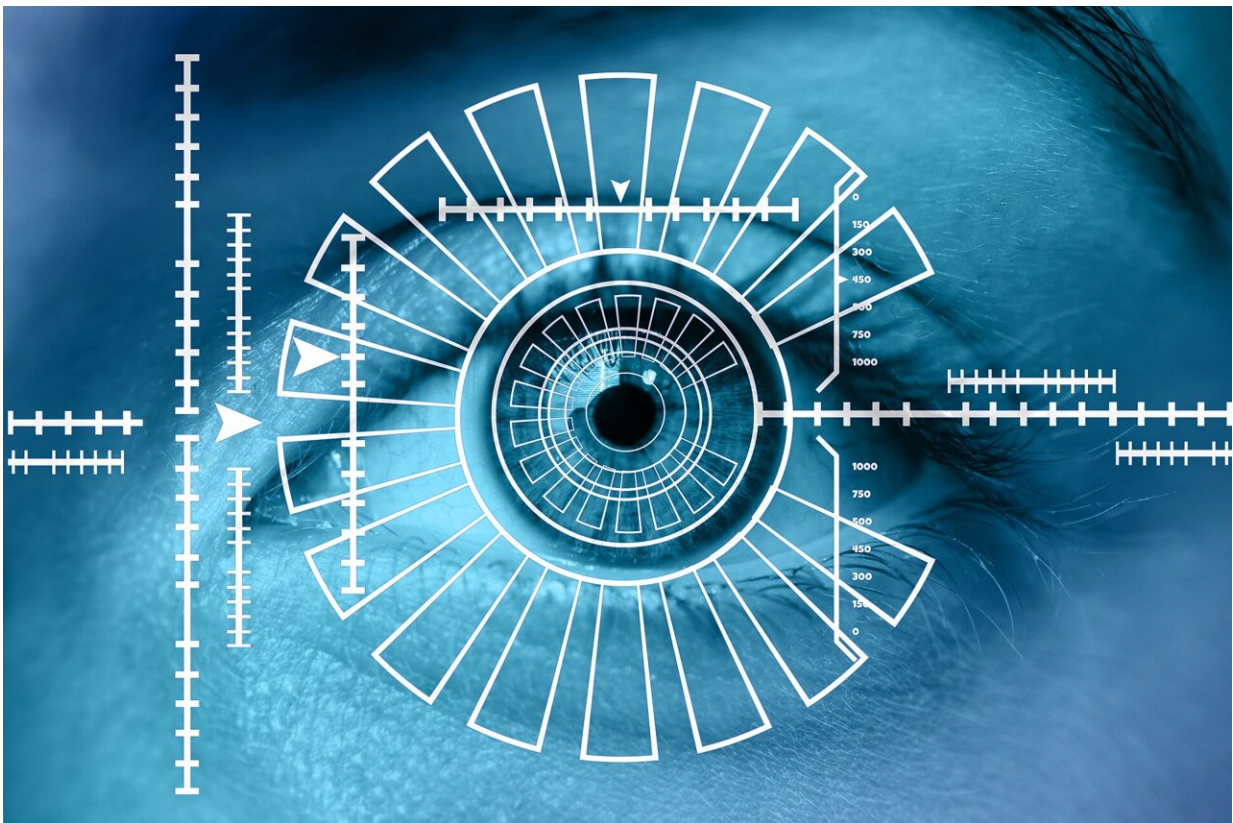


# The use of AI in eye scans may help improve diagnosis of inherited disease of the retina

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Inherited retinal diseases (IRDs), single-gene disorders affecting the retina, are very difficult to diagnose since they are uncommon and involve changes in one of many candidate genes. Outside specialist

centers, there are few experts who have adequate knowledge of these diseases, and this makes it difficult for patients to access proper testing and diagnosis. But now, researchers from the UK and Germany have used artificial intelligence (AI) to develop a system that they believe will enable more widespread provision of testing, together with improved efficiency.

Dr. Nikolas Pontikos, a group leader at the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology and Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK will tell the annual conference of the European Society of Human Genetics on 10 June about his team's development of Eye2Gene, an AI system capable of identifying the genetic cause of IRDs from retinal scans. "Identifying the [causative gene](#) from a retinal scan is considered extremely challenging, even by experts. However, the AI is able to achieve this to a higher level of accuracy than most human experts," says Dr. Pontikos.

The researchers were able to utilize Moorfields Hospital's vast database of information on IRDs, covering over 30 years of research. Over 4,000 patients have received a genetic diagnosis as well as detailed retinal imaging at Moorfields, making it the largest single center dataset of patients with both retinal and genetic data.

Identification of the gene involved in a retinal disease is often guided by using the patient's phenotype defined using the Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO). The HPO involves the use of standardized and structured descriptions of medical terms of a patient's phenotype, which are observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the expression of [genes](#), to allow scientists and doctors to communicate more effectively. "However, HPO terms are often imperfect descriptions of retinal imaging phenotypes, and the promise of Eye2Gene is that it can provide a much richer source of information than HPO terms alone by working directly from the retinal imaging," says Dr. Pontikos.

The team bench marked Eye2Gene on 130 IRD cases with a known gene diagnosis for which whole exome/genome, retinal scans, and detailed HPO descriptions were available, and compared their HPO gene scores with the Eye2Gene gene scores. They found Eye2Gene provided a rank for the correct gene higher or equal to the HPO-only score in over 70% of cases.

In the future, Eye2Gene could be easily incorporated into standard retinal examination, first as an assistant in specialist hospitals in order to get a second opinion, and eventually as a "synthetic expert" where such a person is not available. "Ideally, Eye2Gene software would be embedded into the retinal imaging device," says Dr. Pontikos.

Before its use becomes more widespread, the system will need to go through regulatory approvals to demonstrate safety and efficacy. This future use of AI has the potential to become a more effective, less invasive and more widely accessible approach to diagnosing patients, and to improve their management and treatment. "We need further evaluation of Eye2Gene in order to assess its performance for different types of IRD patients from different ethnicities, different types of imaging devices, and in different types of settings, for example primary vs. secondary care. Clinical trials will be required before our system can be deployed in clinics as medical device software," says Dr. Pontikos.

"We all know that a picture is worth a thousand words, so we had some expectation that retinal scans interpreted by AI could out-perform HPO terms only. But we were still pleasantly surprised to see that, even when quite specific HPO terms were used, Eye2Gene could still do as well or better than an HPO-only approach. We hope that AI will help patients and their families by making specialist care more efficient, accessible, and equitable," he will conclude.

Professor Alexandre Reymond, chair of the conference, said, "While

real life experts are essential, the use of AI will help in mitigating biases and will allow diagnoses for all in the future."

**More information:** Abstract no. C02.6 Early prevention for 9 common diseases via combined genomic and metabolomic prediction, The European Human Genetics Conference, [2023.eshg.org/](https://2023.eshg.org/)

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