



Cancer Imaging Data FAIRification in EUCAIM

DAVID RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ COMPUTACIÓN AVANZADA Y E-CIENCIA INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA DE CANTABRIA (CSIC)

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FERNANDO AGUILAR CENTRAL ORGANISATION (VICYT) SPANISH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (CSIC) IF(A)



The EUCAIM Project

- EUropean Federation for CAncer IMages: cornerstope of EU European Cancer Imaging Intiative part of the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan (EBCP)
 - 4 years Project started in January 2023
 - ► 76 partners
- Pan-European digital federated infrastructure of FAIR cancer-related, deidentified, real-world images.
 - Preserve data sovereignity
- Atlas of Cancer Images
 - Development and benchmarking of AI tolos towards preceision medicine





The EUCAIM Project

- Builds on previous "Artificial Intelligence for Health Imaging" (AI4HI) projects
 - ► EuCanImage
 - Pro-Cancer-I
 - ► CHAIMELEON
 - ► PRIMAGE
 - ► INCISIVE
- Starts with 21 clinical sites from 12 countries
 - ▶ By 2026 at least 30 distributed data providers from 15 countries.







- ► Findable
- ► Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

F1	F1-01M	Metadata is identified by a persistent identifier	Recommended
F1	F1-02M	Metadata is identified by a universally unique identifier	Recommended
F1	F1-01D	Data is identified by a persistent identifier	Mandatory
F1	F1-02D	Data is identified by a universally unique identifier	Mandatory
F2	F2-01M	Sufficient metadata is provided to allow discovery, following domain/discipline-specific metadata standard	Recommended
F2	F2-02M	Metadata is provided for the discovery-related elements defined by the RDA Metadata IG, as much as possible and relevant, if no domain/discipline-specific metadata standard is available	Recommended
F3	F3-01M	Metadata includes the identifier for the data	Mandatory
F4	F4-01M	Metadata or landing page is harvested by general search engine	Recommended
F4	F4-02M	Metadata is harvested by or submitted to domain/discipline-specific portal	Recommended
F4	F4-03M	Metadata is indexed in institutional repository	Recommended









IFCA participation in FAIR tasks

Complex Project

- Different countries with different interpretations of GDPR
- FAIR related tasks (at least) in three WPs: 2, 4 and 5
 - ▶ Input from WP3 legal.
 - InterWP working group on FAIR metadata
 - Enable federated queries
 - Metadata catalogue based on AI4HI on
- We lead subtask 5.3.5 Data FAIRification
 - We also participate in T2.4 FAIR implementation support





T5.3.5 DATA Fairification (IFCA)

- ► FAIR compliance
- Define specific FAIR attributes for Cancer Imaging
 - Follow RDA recommendations
 - Dataset level metadata
 - Privacy concerns
- Evaluate tools and services for data "fairification"
 - Recommendations
- Leverage FAIR evaluator (EOSC-Synergy) for monitoring compliance





Federated Catalogue: AI4HI projects

- EuCanImage: MOLGENIS platform (https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bty742), (https://www.molgenis.org/)
- **Pro-Cancer-I**: MOLGENIS platform.
- CHAIMELEON: Custom service called "Dataset Explorer", implemented at UPV. Datasets with "public" status are shared via ZENODO (including a DOI).
- > **PRIMAGE**: There is not really a dataset catalogue.
- ▶ **INCISIVE**: There is no really a dataset catalogue.





Evaluation tools

- ► FAIR Eva (EOSC-Synergy.
- ► F-UJI
- FAIR Evaluator tool (ELIXIR)
- Other





Evaluation tools

- FAIR EVA (EOSC-Synergy).
- ► F-UJI
- FAIR Evaluator tool (ELIXIR)
- Other





Data FAIRification

- Domain-relevant metadata requirements
 - Machine actionable metadata components
- Go FAIR machine-actionable FAIR implementation profile (FIP)
 - https://www.go-fair.org/how-to-go-fair/fair-implementation-profile/
 - Identify identifiers for metadata
 - Identify identifiers for datasets
 - Metadata schemas



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Cancer Imaging specific

- Granularity
 - Federated catalogue
 - ► Trade-offs
- Existing ontologies
- Heterogeneity of sources
 - Find a minimum common denominator
 - Effort to make data FAIR
- Types of metadata the could/should be taken into account:
 - Clinical
 - Imaging (DICOM, modalities)
 - Patient Demographics? Reidentification risk





Clinical metadata

- EUCAIM Catalogue
 - Export data from other catalogues
 - Transformation step for encoding
- Body part examined
 - ► DICOM
 - Catalogues?
- Use coded information
 - ► ICD-10 (11)
 - ► SNOMED-CT
 - How much data already?
 - Existing tools







Imaging Metadata

- Modality
 - Acquisition details
 - ► E.g. MR sequences....
- ► DICOM
 - SOP Class UIDs
 - Machine readable
 - Need human-interface
 - Many more attributes present (Scanning sequence, options,....) which are necessary?



FAIR EVA – Evaluator, Validator & Advisor

EOSC

Reva

16

evaluator, validator & advisor

- EOSC-Synergy Project's product
- FAIR indicators technical implementation
 - Starting from RDA
- Modular, Scalable, Flexible
 - Generic Implementation
 - Plugins
- Not only evaluate, but also validate and advise
- Python API + web interface
- Stand-alone Docker





FAIR Assessment tools - FAIR EVA

- FAIR EVA functionality
- Comply with FAIR Data principles:
 - 1. Data: use a proper format



- 2. Metadata: community standard. Machine-actionable (JSON, XML, RDF...)
- 3. **PIDs**: Persistent Identifier (e.g. DOI). Provided by an accepted authority.
- 4. **Repository/Data service**: indexed and machine-actionable.
- Integration: Different types of repositories/data portals/repository softwares





Open source:

CANCER IMAGE EUROPE



- git clone https://github.com/EOSC-synergy/FAIR_eva.git
- webinar: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YhSPUYbqldo
- Developed in Python
- Stand-alone Docker deployment
- DIGITAL.CSIC Beta: fair.csic.es
- Plugins on development GBIF, DT-GEO (EPOS ESFRI)





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Next steps

- First versión of EUCAIM specific metadata FAIR attributes being defined
 - Also the levels of compliance required for federated repositories
- Once agreed we need to implement check mechanism
- Develop a FAIR EVA plugin
 - ▶ Will take information from Molgenis
 - Test and feedback
 - Deploy in the central node
- Help other federated resources to adopt it, if they want
- Further iterations







Summary

- FAIR data is a mandate for the EUCAIM Project
- However the sensitivity of the data and the divergences in the interpretation of GDPR in different countries makes it difficult
- Complex project
 - Diversity of data sources also a challenge
- ▶ FAIR EVA chosen as testing tool for evaluating the level of compliance
- Plugin development necessary to add new checks specific to EUCAIM Cancer Imaging





Questions

Thanks!

David Rodríguez González drodrig at ifca.unican.es

