

## Testing a deep learning algorithm for automatic detection of prenatal ultrasound for under-resourced communities

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### Introduction

In rural and under-resourced communities, the scarcity of Obstetric ultrasound (OB US) imaging results in a considerable gap in the perinatal healthcare.

### Objective

To test a new automated diagnostic framework performed without an experienced sonographer or interpreting provider for assessment of fetal biometry measurements, fetal presentation, and placental position.

### Methods

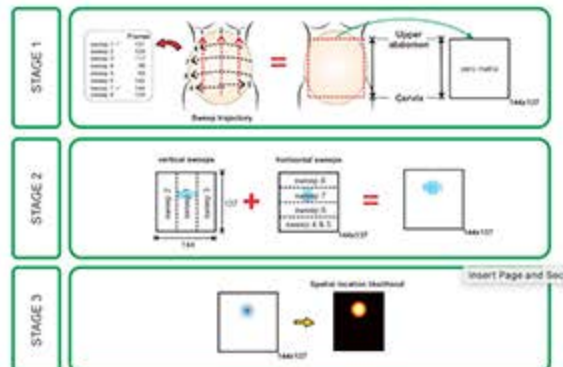
- A standardized volume sweep imaging (VSI) protocol based solely on external body landmarks was used to obtain OB USN without an experienced sonographer
- A deep learning algorithm (U-net) was trained to automatically segment the fetal head and placental location from VSI OB US to evaluate fetal biometry, fetal presentation, and placental position without a radiologist

# A deep learning algorithm accurately predicts fetal presentation, placental location, and fetal biometry from ultrasound images obtained by individuals without prior ultrasound training.

This offers a promising means for expanding access to vital Obstetric ultrasound imaging in rural and under-resourced areas.



Fig 1. Scheme for the generation of the spatial location likelihoods

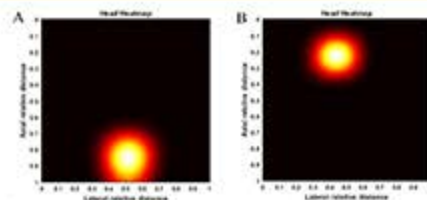


**Stage 1:** Volume sweep imaging (VSI) protocol (depicted by arrows) is performed on gravid abdomen by ultrasound-naïve operator with 8 hours of training and guided solely by external body landmarks.

**Stage 2:** Deep learning algorithm applied, with frames containing the target region (in this case fetal head) colored

**Stage 3:** A Gaussian filter is applied to produce the spatial location likelihood. Based on this map, our algorithm produces a diagnosis: non-cephalic fetus

Fig 2. Heatmaps of cephalic (A) and non-cephalic (B) presentation.



Color signal corresponds to location of fetal head.