

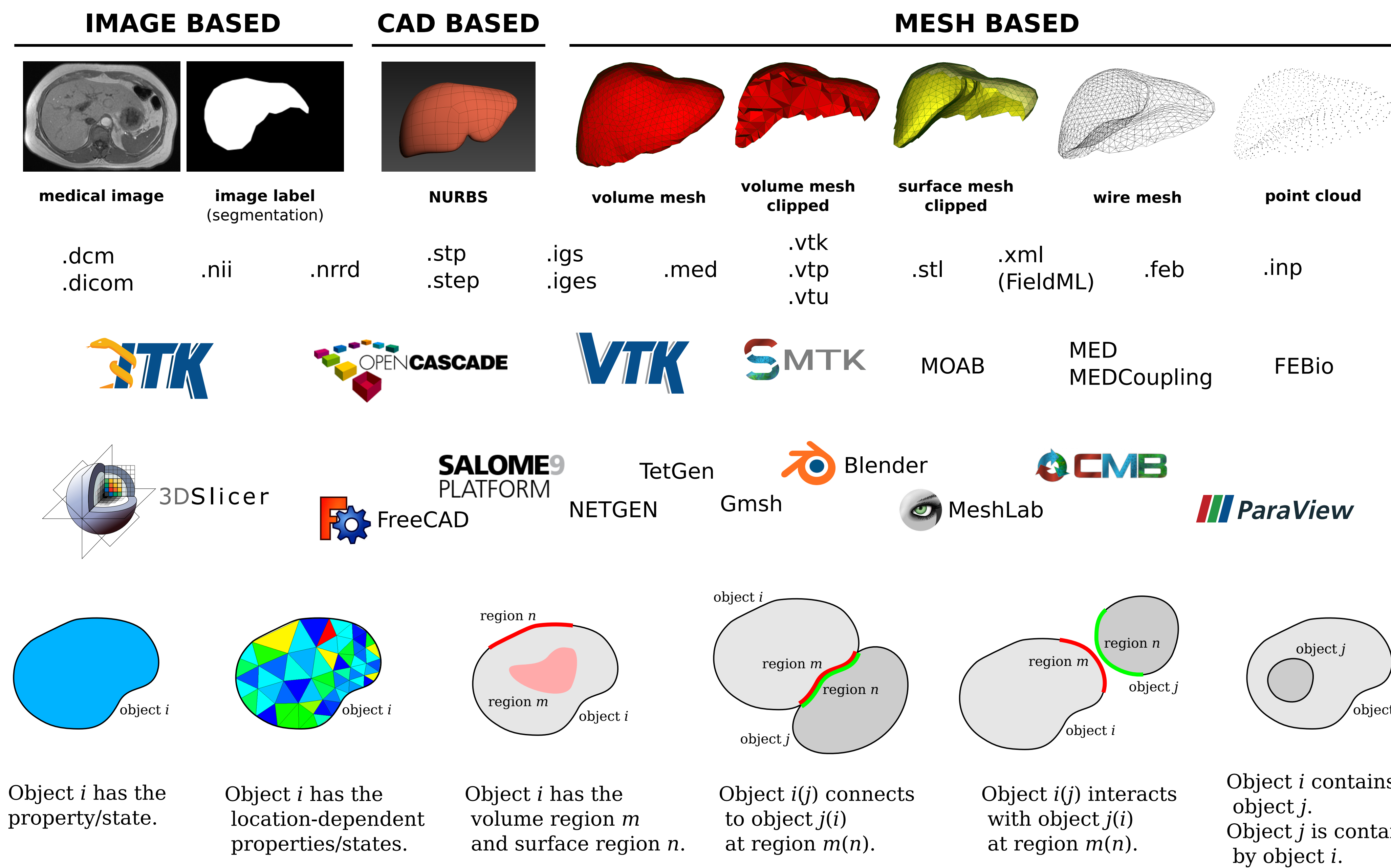
## PROBLEM

- Interactions with **virtual anatomy** are **foundational** for biomedical research, clinical care, and medical training.
- Workflows**, from acquisition to generation, modification, annotation, and exchange of virtual anatomy, are **highly diverse**.
- Software **ecosystem** to manage and work with virtual anatomy is **fragmented**.
- Experience levels of users **demand for flexible means** to utilize software to generate and use virtual anatomy.
- Seamless **traceability** of virtual anatomy during its lifecycle is **questionable**.
- Robust and **unified annotation** capabilities, to label anatomical regions, assign properties, harmonize physiological data, and embed metadata, do **not exist**.
- Exchange** of anatomy across workflows and disciplines is **hindered** by specialized formats.
- New technologies** (artificial intelligence, cloud computing, big data analytics, multiscale mechanistic modeling, and individualized medicine) **necessitate** management, analysis, and reuse of virtual anatomy in an **unsupervised** and **high-throughput** fashion.

Our **goal** is to **design, develop, and test a unified & extensible software platform** to leverage virtual anatomy in a large variety of biomedical workflows.

→ (F)indable (A)ccessible (I)nteroperable (R)eusable **VIRTUAL ANATOMY**

## FOUNDATIONS



FORMS/TYPES OF ANATOMICAL REPRESENTATION

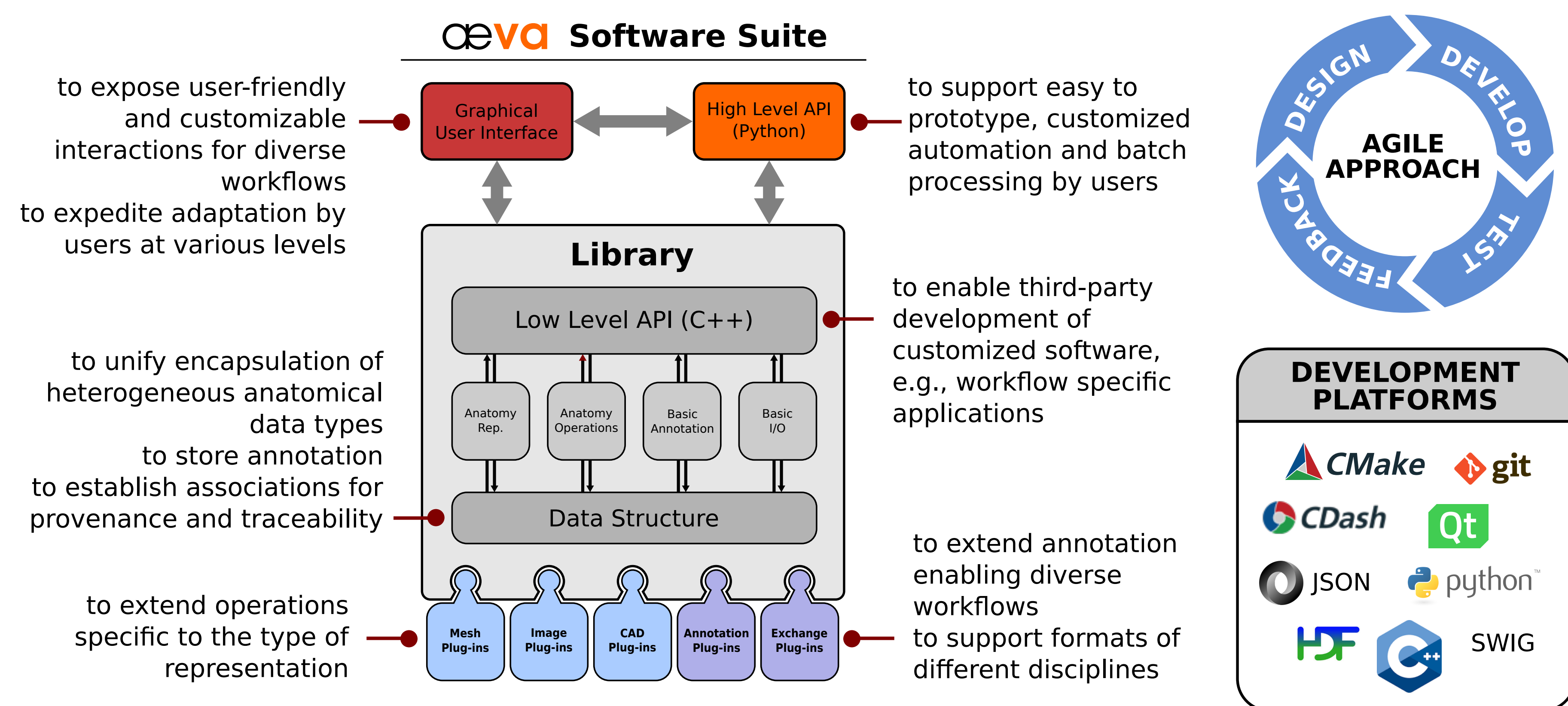
COMMON FORMATS

TOOLKITS/LIBRARIES FOR DEVELOPMENT  
FREE AND OPEN SOURCE

SOFTWARE TO INFORM DESIGN  
FREE AND OPEN SOURCE

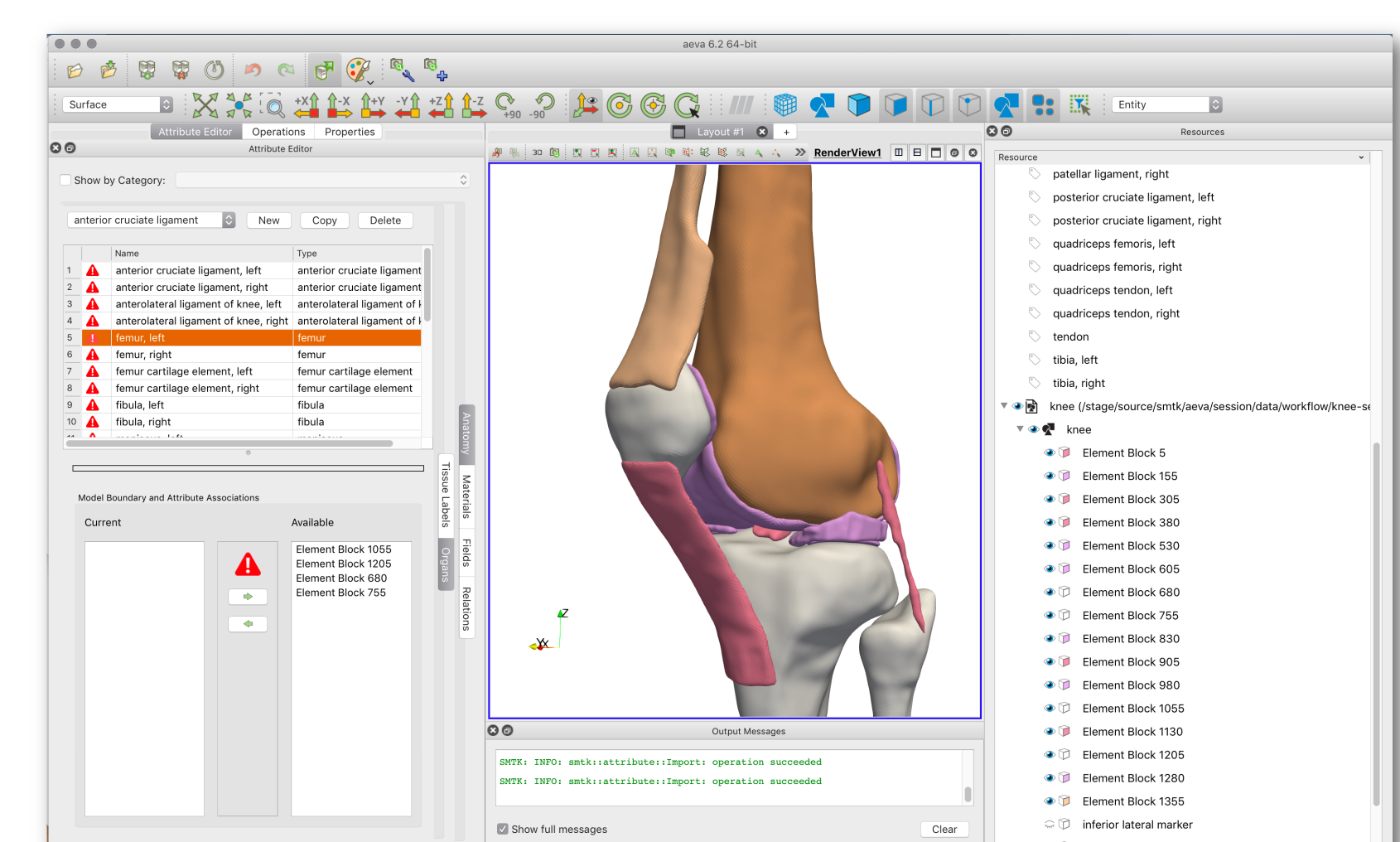
ANNOTATION OF PROPERTIES STATES RELATIONS HIERARCHIES

## ARCHITECTURE & DEVELOPMENT



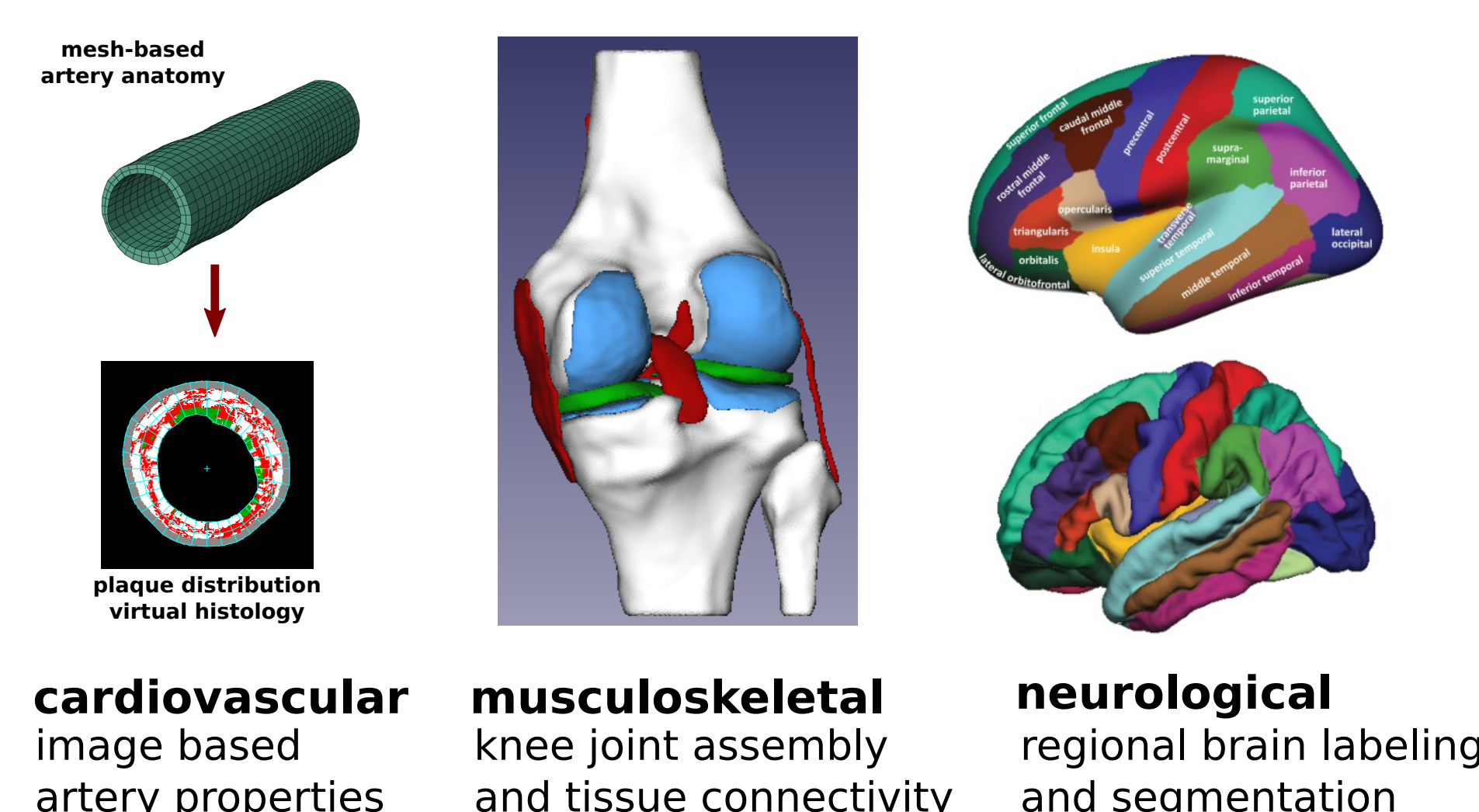
### PROTOTYPING

Integration of toolkits and templating with ontology



### USER IN-THE-LOOP DEVELOPMENT & TESTING

Scientifically or clinically relevant, diverse use cases



cardiovascular image based artery properties

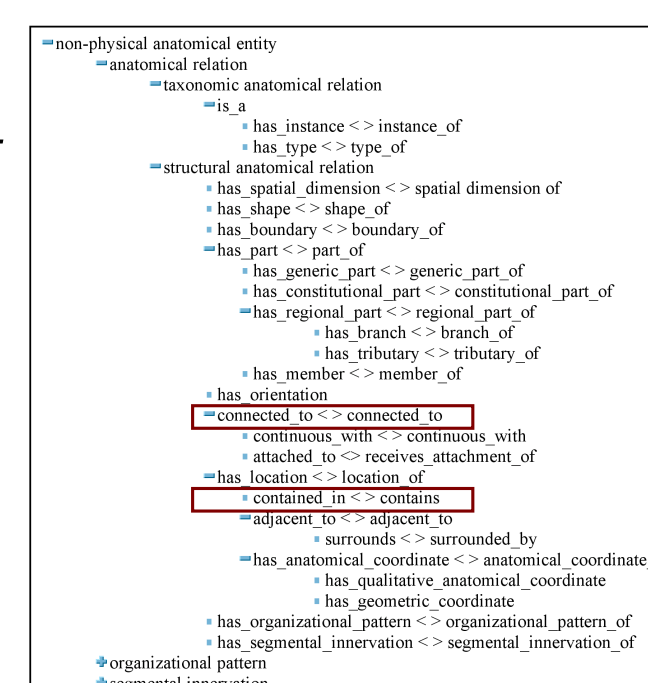
musculoskeletal knee joint assembly and tissue connectivity

neurological regional brain labeling and segmentation

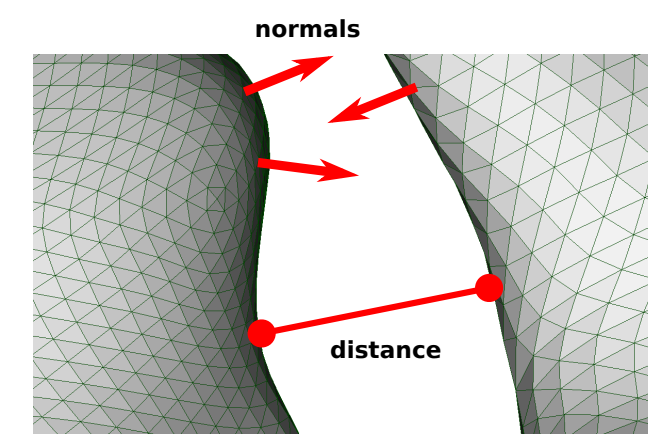
## DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- 1 Unification**  
unified data structure for input/output and storage of heterogeneous data types • import/export of common data formats • generation & modification within and across types of representation
- 2 Rich annotation capabilities**  
region selection and labeling within forms • transfer of annotation within and across forms • common data elements • metadata to promote F.A.I.R. principles • ontology support • harmonization with physiology
- 3 Rich exchange capabilities**  
tools for access to native data structure and format • input/output in common and legacy formats • support for image, mesh, cad based data • annotation import/export if supported by third-party formats
- 4 Interactivity & automation**  
robust interactivity for region selection and attribute assignment • automated annotation transfer • automated region identification and labeling • ontology based annotation templates • batch processing • automated scripting by replay of interactions
- 5 Provenance & credibility**  
compliance to existing data acquisition and storage standards • accommodating good workflow practices • auto transfer of metadata of origin to derivative data • versioning • data elements for lifecycle management and governance
- 6 Extensibility & reusability**  
user-driven development • aware of workflow diversity • single tissue, organ, body; atlases; cohorts; longitudinal data • multiscale representation • plug-in architecture • high and low level customization • cross-platform • free and open source for academic and commercial use

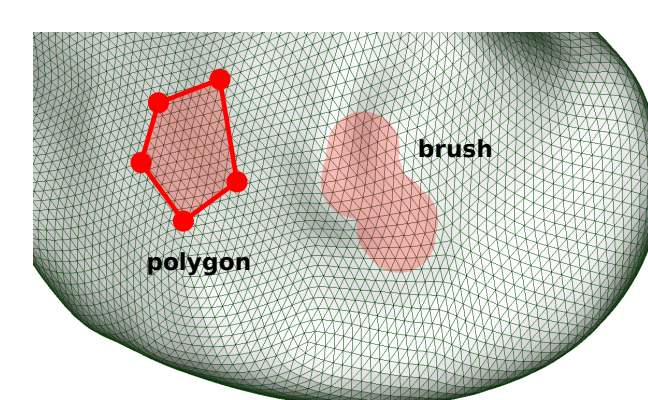
Taxonomy for anatomical relations, e.g., from the *Foundational Model of Anatomy*, can be used to automatically label regions to indicate connections and containments



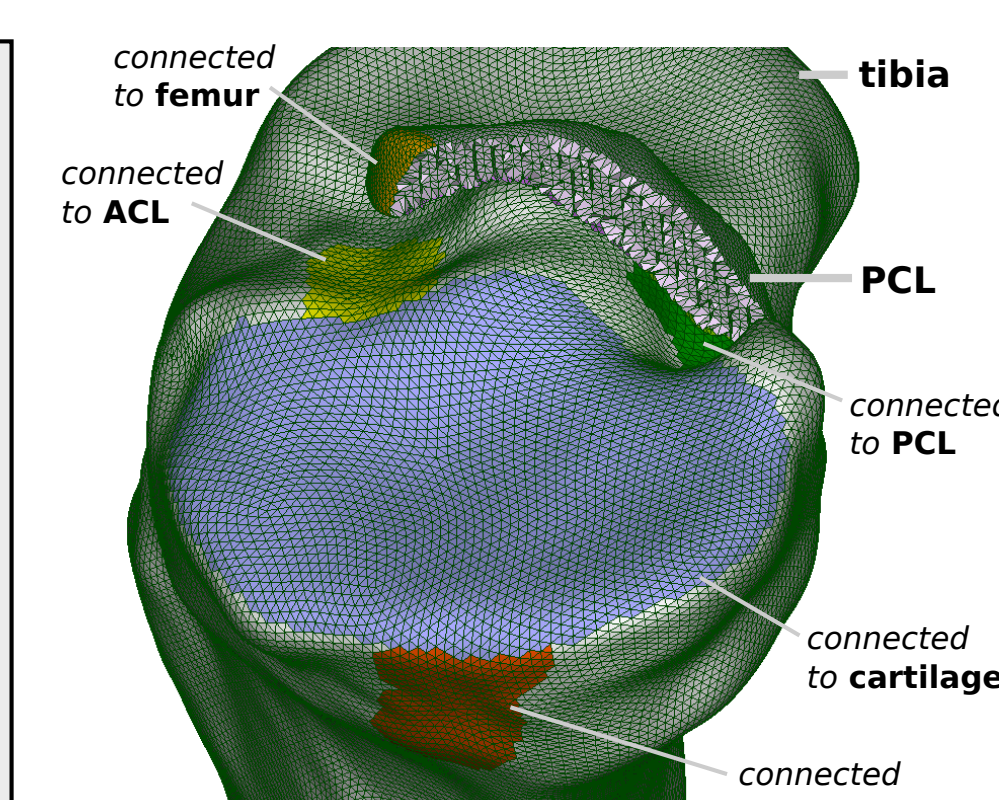
Geometric metrics, along with the definition of anatomical relationships, can be used to automatically identify regions for annotation



Interactive region labeling can be streamlined by robust selection tools



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Pointers to anatomical representations and definition of relationships (left) can assist automated annotation of anatomy in spatial space, e.g., region identification and labeling (right)