UCSF
UC San Francisco Previously Published Works

Title
Erratum: Automatic Deep Learning–assisted Detection and Grading of Abnormalities in Knee MRI Studies

Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3gt4q4bv

Journal
Radiology Artificial Intelligence, 3(3)

ISSN
2638-6100

Authors
Astuto, Bruno
Flament, Io
Namiri, Nikan K
et al.

Publication Date
2021-05-01

DOI
10.1148/ryai.2021219001

Peer reviewed

Erratum: Automatic Deep Learning–assisted Detection and Grading of Abnormalities in Knee MRI Studies

Bruno Astuto, Io Flament, Nikan K. Namiri, Rutwik Shah, Upasana Bharadwaj, Thomas M. Link, Matthew D. Bucknor, Valentina Pedoia, Sharmila Majumdar

In **Table 5**, in the Multiclass Sensitivity column, the value in the Partial tear row should be **75**, not 7. The table has been amended online and should appear as follows:

Table 5: Reported Results for Binary and Multiclass Evaluation from the Holdout-Test Dataset

Region	Multiclass Sensitivity (%)	Binary Classification	
		Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
Cartilage	…	85	89
No lesion or signal abnormality	89	…	…
Partial-thickness lesion	72	…	…
Full-thickness lesion	76	…	…
Bone	…	70	88
No lesion or signal abnormality	88	…	…
Moderate lesion	54	…	…
Severe lesion	43	…	…
Menisci	…	85	85
No lesion or signal abnormality	85	…	…
Tear	74	…	…
Maceration	85	…	…
Ligaments	…	88	89
No lesion	89	…	…
Full tear	77	…	…
Partial tear	**75**	…	…
Reconstructed	97	…	…

Note.—The first set of models in the hierarchy performs a binary classification, evaluating samples as "lesion" or "no-lesion" classes. Signal abnormalities were grouped together into the "no-lesion" class. For such binary classification, sensitivity and specificity are reported for all tissues. In the case of the anterior cruciate ligament, all samples deemed as reconstructed were removed from the reported sensitivity and specificity statistics as postsurgical samples were not considered to be a lesion class. Samples considered as belonging to a lesion class were further classified into its two severity classes.