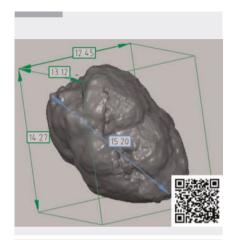
# Establishing ground truth of polyp size, morphology, and volume using three-dimensional scanning

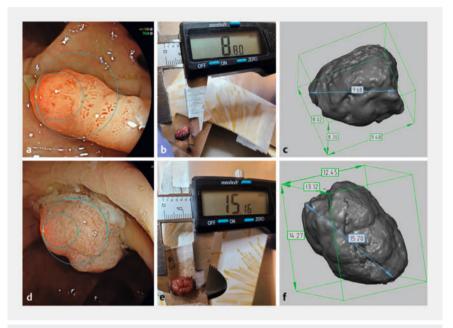




▶ Video 1 Two polyps are measured using a virtual scale endoscope (VSE) and then by subsequent 3 D rendering after their resection.

Establishing ground truth of polyp size, morphology, and volume using three-dimensional scanning Comprehensive artificial intelligence (AI) solutions that should cover detecting polyp morphology, size, and volume are being developed. To train such AI solutions, it is essential to obtain high quality reference (ground truth data) on polyp morphology, size, and volume.

We explored the feasibility of three-dimensional (3D) scanning of colorectal polyps to obtain computer-aided design (CAD) 3D rendering information on polyp morphology, size, and volume. During the colonoscopy, a novel virtual scale endoscope (VSE; Scale eye, EW10-VM01; Fujifilm, Tokyo, Japan) with an integrated virtual scale function was used, which allows for polyp size measurement [1–3] (► Video 1). Two detected polyps had their size measured during the colonoscopy using VSE (▶ Fig. 1 a, d), then were removed from the colon as intact en bloc specimens with a healthy resection margin. The polyps were measured using a digital Vernier caliper (eSync with



▶ Fig. 1 Images showing the measurement of two polyps using: a, d the virtual scale endoscope; b, e a vernier caliper; c, f 3 D rendering after the polyps' resection.

32 feeler gauge with 0.01-mm intervals) directly after resection (> Fig. 1 b, e). The polyps were then 3D scanned for volumetric information (Artec Space Spider; Artec 3 D, Luxembourg) [4] (▶ **Fig. 1 c, f**). The 3D scanner processes up to 1 million individual points per second at 7.5 frames per second with a resolution of 0.1 mm. Polyp 1 was measured as being 8 mm using the VSE, 8.88 mm using the caliper, and 9.68 mm in the 3D model. The total polyp volume was 291.8 mm<sup>3</sup>. Polyp 2 was measured as being 14 mm using the VSE, 15.16 mm using the caliper, and 15.20 mm in the 3D model. The total polyp volume was 968.1 mm<sup>3</sup>.

We found that it is possible to obtain spatial polyp information through 3D scanning. 3D scanning of polyps can capture their shape, geometries, and textures, translating them into data files in which size, volume, and shape becomes measurable. These 3D models can then be used in the context of AI development

to provide ground truth data to train models to automatically recognize size, volume, and Paris classification.

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# Conflict of Interest

R. Djinbachian is supported by a "Fonds de Recherche du Québec Santé/Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux" clinical research award. D. von Renteln is supported by a "Fonds de Recherche du Québec Santé" career development award, and has received research funding from ERBE Elektromedizin GmbH, Ventage, Pendopharm, Fujifilm, and Penta; he has received consultancy or speaker's fees from Boston Scientific Inc., ERBE Elektromedizin GmbH, and Pendopharm. M. Taghiakbari, F. Mubaid, C. Y. Rekkabi, and B. N. Noorah declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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