

P#	TITLE
1	Complete Digital Pathology for Routine Diagnosis: The experience at Granada University Hospitals
2	Image Analysis Strategy for Multiplexed Immunofluorescence Image: A Case Study
3	How Thin is a ThinPrep® Slide? Challenges of Achieving High Focus Quality on a Digital Whole Slide Imaging System
4	Establishing the Need for Artificial Intelligence Applications in Clinical Pathology Microscopy Based Tests
5	Small Round Cell Tumors: How Small, How Round, How Blue? A Classification Problem.
6	Automated De-identification of Digital Pathology Data: The Honest Broker for Bioinformatics Technology (HoBBIT)
7	Automated Diagnosis of Lymphoma with Digital Pathology Images Using Deep Learning
8	Nuclear morphometric analysis in tissue as an objective tool with potential use to improve melanoma staging
9	Using Microsoft Power BI for Real-Time Analysis of a Distributed Whole Slide Scanning Operation
10	Preliminary Findings of QuPath Digital Immunohistochemical Analysis of Placental Tissue
11	Remote access for whole slide imaging: resident group experience
12	Performance Assessment of Various Digital Pathology Whole Slide Imaging Systems (WSIs) in real-time clinical setting
13	Transition of Medical Pathology Rounds: From the Microscope to Digital Pathology
14	Probing intra- and inter-tumor variability in image analysis quantification of immune cell infiltration: Implications for preclinical immuno-oncology studies
15	An automated image analysis pipeline for plasma cell quantitation and multiple myeloma prognostication
16	A novel deep learning approach to quantifying intratumoral histologic heterogeneity
17	Validation of digital pathology for secondary diagnosis in a consultative pulmonary pathology practice
18	Role of digital pathology in drug development process

<b>19</b>	A validation study of whole slide imaging for primary diagnosis of lymphoma
<b>20</b>	Implementation of digital pathology for primary diagnosis at the CHUM (Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal)
<b>21</b>	Quantitative nuclear feature is effective for discrimination of dysplastic nodule and well differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma in liver
<b>22</b>	Laboratory information system leads whole slide image diagnosis: integration digital pathology with paperless pathology workflow
<b>23</b>	Machine learning for real-time search and prediction of disease state to aid pathologist collaboration on social media
<b>24</b>	Google AutoML versus Apple CreateML for Histopathologic Cancer Diagnosis; Which Algorithms Are Better?
<b>25</b>	Telepathology validation for intraoperative consultation in Multi-Facility hospital systems.
<b>26</b>	Semi-Supervised Deep Multiple Instance Learning for Breast Cancer Diagnosis
<b>27</b>	Multimodal Fusion of Molecular and Histology Features for Survival Outcome Prediction
<b>28</b>	Midas Touch or Fool's Gold: Can Digital Pathology Capture the \$223 Billion Digital Health Market? A Regulatory Science Perspective.
<b>29</b>	A 2-step full Digital Pathology implementation in a multi-site academic Pathology department: First Lessons from the second step
<b>30</b>	Quantitative Image Analysis of BCL-2 Immunohistochemistry for Breast Cancer
<b>31</b>	Video compression for the expansion of whole-slide imaging into cytology
<b>32</b>	Interpretable machine learning systems to automatically assist the dermatopathologist workflow
<b>33</b>	Integrating cytology into routine digital pathology workflow – An appraisal from the Nagasaki-Kameda DP Network
<b>34</b>	Implementation of deep learning, HALO-AI, into routine clinic – tumor cell count study
<b>35</b>	Lessons Learned from Validation of an Image Search Engine for Histopathology
<b>36</b>	QCL-Based IR-Imaging of Colorectal Cancer Tissue for Clinical Diagnostics
<b>37</b>	Secure cloud-based research platform for whole slide biomarker analysis
<b>38</b>	Cloud-based open source digital pathology data analysis environment