



## DIGITAL PATHOLOGY AND AI: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN PATHOLOGY EDUCATION

Ritcha Saxena<sup>1\*</sup> Kevin Carnewale<sup>2</sup> Kapil Sharma<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Duluth, Minnesota, USA.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Pathology, Des Moines College of Osteopathic Medicine, Des Moines University, Iowa, USA.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Information Technology, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi, India

\* Address for correspondence: Ritcha Saxena

Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, 1035 University Dr, Duluth, MN 55812, United States. Email address: rsaxena@d.umn.edu

---

**Received:** 9 January 2023 / **Revised:** 7 April 2023 / **Accepted:** 18 April 2023 / **Published:** 14 May 2023

---

### ABSTRACT

From transferring microscope images to telepathology and whole-slide imaging scanners, digital pathology's evolution spans a century. Today, digital pathology and AI are revolutionizing medical education. With digital pathology, students can access a vast repository of virtual slides, enabling them to study diseases and conditions more comprehensively. AI enhances this by aiding in image analysis, diagnosis, and pattern recognition, providing students with valuable insights and preparing them for real-world challenges in medicine. Recent advancements strongly impact its adoption, influencing medical education. Digital pathology streamlines data storage, remote communication, and AI potential. Interactive AI-driven platforms offer tailored learning experiences, fostering critical thinking and are adaptable to each student's pace and need. Integrating digital pathology and AI transforms medical education, enabling comprehensive disease study through virtual slides. This fusion adequately prepares the physicians of tomorrow, enhancing practical expertise and pathology education. The future sees AI and digital pathology integral to medical education, equipping the future physicians to navigate evolving technology and deliver exceptional care. Embracing this duo ensures readiness for the dynamic healthcare landscape.

**Keywords:** Digital pathology, AI-enhanced medical education; telepathology; precision medicine; curriculum development

## BACKGROUND

With roots dating back over a century, digital pathology has a truly extensive history. Scientists initially transferred microscope images onto photographic plates to capture and store them. In the 1950s, telepathology emerged, allowing scientists to practice pathology remotely and share slide images across locations. The commercial availability of whole-slide imaging scanners in the 1990s marked a significant milestone for digital pathology.<sup>1-2</sup> Advances in computer technology and data management further propelled the field's development in the late 2000s. The past few years have witnessed remarkable advancements in the acceptance and implementation of digital pathology, with early advocates and pioneers playing a crucial role in promoting its potential benefits. The increased usage of digital pathology has led to notable advancements and milestones in whole-slide digital pathology platforms and software.

Today, digital pathology offers numerous advantages, such as the ability to store and organize large amounts of data, streamline processes, facilitate remote communication, reduce turnaround time, and generate precise and reproducible results.<sup>3</sup> Digital pathology tools and resources have had a significant impact on various niches within anatomic pathology and are increasingly being applied to clinical pathology for learners at all levels. They facilitate the dissemination of knowledge, collaboration, and continuous learning among pathologists, enriching and broadening the training landscape.<sup>4-5</sup>

Digital pathology, even without artificial intelligence (AI), offers numerous advantages to pathologists and the clinical diagnostic workflow. The utilization of digital images offers the advantage of cloud-based accessibility, enabling users to access them from any location. Additionally, software programs associated with digital pathology enhance the availability of online learning resources and provide easily accessible tools, thereby catering to a broader audience. In a nutshell, digital pathology enables efficient storage, retrieval, and sharing of digital slides, enhances collaboration among pathologists, and facilitates remote consultations.<sup>6</sup> This integration of technology expands the scope of educational resources and facilitates remote learning opportunities, making knowledge more readily available to individuals worldwide. However, the integration of AI in digital pathology has the potential to further revolutionize the field. AI-enabled digital pathology systems can assist pathologists in various ways, such as automated detection and classification of abnormalities, quantitative analysis, and predictive modeling.<sup>7-8</sup>

By leveraging AI algorithms and machine learning techniques, AI-enabled digital pathology has the potential to enhance diagnostic accuracy, reduce turnaround time, and improve patient outcomes. It can assist pathologists in detecting subtle patterns and anomalies, providing decision support, and unlocking valuable insights from large datasets.<sup>9-10</sup> The fusion of digital pathology and AI holds promise not only for anatomic pathology but also for patient-centered pathology, particularly in precision therapy. This area of research and development continues to evolve, with significant potential impact on healthcare.<sup>11-12</sup>

In a comprehensive analysis of pedagogic tools in the digital pathology era, we acknowledge that novelty does not always equate to superiority over traditional methods. Therefore, the aim is not solely to promote the extraordinary benefits of digital teaching approaches for pathology but to serve as a guide to navigate the evolving landscape of education, accommodating the challenges posed by unforeseen circumstances like the ongoing pandemic and other dynamic demands.

## **THE INTERSECTION OF DIGITAL PATHOLOGY AND AI: REVOLUTIONIZING THE FIELD**

AI possesses the potential to catalyze a transformative revolution, akin to previous general-purpose technologies, by driving innovation and enabling novel problem-solving approaches. Its potential transcends individual domains, permeating various sectors and industries, including healthcare. AI applications span across multiple areas, driving innovation, improving productivity, and enabling new ways of solving complex problems.<sup>13</sup>

In healthcare, AI's capabilities, such as automating tasks, analyzing large amounts of data, and making predictions based on patterns, hold significant implications. This opens up new possibilities and opportunities across patient-centered pathology where AI can assist in early detection and diagnosis of diseases, personalized treatment plan design, and precision medicine. As AI continues to advance, its influence on healthcare, particularly in transforming diagnostic techniques, is expected to be profound.<sup>14-15</sup>

## **BRIDGING THE GAP: INCORPORATING AI-ENHANCED DIGITAL PATHOLOGY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION**

The healthcare industry is experiencing rapid technological advancements, which have resulted in a significant disparity between traditional medical education curricula and the latest technology. The existing curricula have been slow to adjust, resulting in healthcare professionals being inadequately equipped to understand and utilize emerging technologies in their practices. Therefore, there is a growing importance of including subjects like digital health, telemedicine, AI in healthcare, genomics, and data analysis in the curriculum.<sup>16-17</sup> Furthermore, it is essential to provide training in evidence-based practice, interdisciplinary collaboration, and patient-centered care. By integrating these elements, medical professionals can acquire the necessary skills to effectively leverage technology and deliver high-quality patient care in an evolving healthcare landscape. The importance of updating the curriculum to align with healthcare advancements has been emphasized in numerous published studies and by experts in the field.<sup>18-20</sup>

Global efforts are underway to reform medical education curricula, aiming to equip future healthcare professionals with the competencies needed to navigate and leverage technology in their practice.<sup>21</sup> This step is critical towards ensuring that medical education keeps pace with the rapid advancements in healthcare, and prepares professionals to meet the challenges of the future.<sup>22</sup> The recognition of the importance of informatics and AI in pathology education in different countries has been influenced by a combination of individual efforts and broader factors such as resource availability, regulatory requirements, and societal needs. While initial motivations for many individuals revolved around addressing specific challenges and improving efficiency in clinical practice, the field of AI and digital pathology has been shaped by global trends like the rise of computers, the internet, and digital imaging.<sup>23-27</sup>

While various educational efforts are in place, we are still in the process of determining the optimal approaches to educate and train physicians in AI-enabled healthcare. Continuous modernization of medical educational curricula and residency programs is essential to ensure that more physicians have the opportunity to learn about AI and pursue careers in these disciplines.

## **EQUIPPING FUTURE PHYSICIANS: PREPARING FOR THE PRECISION ERA OF MEDICINE**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, digital pathology emerged as a vital tool in maintaining uninterrupted clinical and academic services.<sup>28, 29</sup> A survey involving a group of practicing

pathologists revealed that not a single pathologist who responded to the survey, reported being dissuaded from utilizing digital pathology in the future based on their experiences during the pandemic. These findings indicate a positive outlook among pathologists towards digital pathology, suggesting that their encounters with this technology during the pandemic did not result in any reservations or reluctance towards its future adoption.<sup>30</sup> Another study validating remote primary diagnostic review and reporting of pathology cases during the COVID-19 pandemic showed 100% concordance between digital and glass slides. These findings support the implementation of digital pathology and its potential to enhance diagnostic capabilities in pathology practice.<sup>31</sup> In medical education, the utilization of digital pathology enables the availability of standardized, enhanced, and readily accessible images, thereby enhancing learning experiences and facilitating both synchronous and asynchronous learning.<sup>32</sup>

Indeed, the use of digital slides for educational purposes holds great potential for accelerating the acceptance and adoption of digital pathology.<sup>33</sup> Digital slides offer numerous advantages in education, by providing standardized and enhanced images as well as ensuring consistent quality and content for all students. Unlike traditional glass slides, digital slides eliminate variabilities and allow for reliable learning experiences, as well as consistent testing and scoring. With digital pathology, students can explore and study histologic sections in detail through panning and zooming capabilities that simulate the movement and magnification of an optical microscope. Moreover, digital slides enable easy annotation with precise multiple tools like arrows, circles, and texts, facilitating the highlighting and explanation of specific areas of interest.<sup>34-35</sup>

It is of utmost importance to acknowledge the increasing use of extensive datasets and machine learning in the healthcare sector, particularly when it comes to the realm of medical education. It is imperative to offer fundamental education to future physicians, enabling them to become trailblazers in the domains of data science and AI-driven healthcare. When it comes to digital pathology, it is especially suitable when employed in team-based learning, case-based learning, and problem-based learning approaches. It also facilitates the introduction of new assessment methods, grading systems, and standardized practices. In the field of pathology education, digital pathology aligns with optimal teaching strategies and has proven effective at multiple levels, including undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate, and peer-to-peer education. The adaptable and accessible nature of digital pathology contributes to a comprehensive and dynamic learning experience.<sup>36-38</sup>

To support the educational endeavors in pathology, a diverse array of resources and tools are now available, tailored to cater to distinct facets of the discipline. Apart from sources that are not verified, such as YouTube, there are several reputable institutions that offer free access to their whole-slide imaging (WSI) archives. Examples of these institutions include The Cancer Genome Atlas, The Cancer Imaging Archive, and the Whole-Slide Imaging Repository established by the Digital Pathology Association.<sup>39-41</sup> These invaluable references and learning materials cater to the needs of both educators and learners. However, the pivotal factor for a seamless transition to effective virtual pathology education lies not merely in the availability but in the educational impact of pathology web resources. Hence, it becomes imperative for pathology education experts to meticulously assess online resources against national standards in pathology education to ascertain their merit in facilitating pathology education.<sup>42</sup> By leveraging existing materials and practices, a set of recommended approaches can be employed in undergraduate pathology education, fully capitalizing on the potential of digital pathology. These strategies aim to effectively utilize the available resources and maximize the educational benefits offered by digital pathology. For instance, utilizing annotated digital slides proves to be highly advantageous and can be further enhanced through active learning exercises. Interactive integrated digital pathology case materials can also be effectively incorporated into systems-based curricula and assessments. Implementation of such active learning strategies, group activities, and gamified setups have been proven to enhance critical thinking abilities and knowledge

retention, making them well-suited for the integration of digital pathology. These practices exemplify the ongoing evolution and refinement of digital pathology as a field of study.<sup>43, 44</sup>

Understanding AI and digital pathology from the early stages of undergraduate biomedical science education provides valuable insights into its future potential. By recognizing past challenges and addressing ongoing barriers, the field can continue to advance and deliver transformative solutions for future physicians. The deep application of digital pathology and AI, along with their promising future, is crucial in equipping learners for the precision era of medicine. These initiatives also aim to provide effective learning resources and opportunities for trainees interested in advanced fellowships in pathology informatics or clinical informatics.<sup>45-47</sup>

Overall, digital pathology can revolutionize pathology education by providing robust tools and resources, fostering collaboration, and by aligning with effective teaching strategies. It has the potential to transform not only the clinical landscape, but also holds great promise for the improvement of pathology education. Through embracing the advancements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and integrating digital pathology, we can enhance precision patient healthcare by incorporating AI technologies, data science, and informatics into the practice of pathology and medicine as a whole. By equipping the upcoming workforce with the essential knowledge and skills in AI-enabled healthcare, the challenges and advancements in patient care can both be effectively addressed, ultimately leading to enhanced outcomes in precision medicine, thereby improving the overall quality of healthcare.

### **CONSIDERATIONS FOR UTILIZING DIGITAL PATHOLOGY IN EDUCATION**

To effectively utilize digital slides for education, certain requirements must be met. Software requirements involve utilizing a digital slide viewer or platform that supports the display, manipulation, and annotation of digital slides. Slide scanners capable of capturing high-resolution images are needed to digitize the glass slides and create the digital counterparts. These scanners should offer both bright field and fluorescent imaging capabilities to accommodate various types of samples.<sup>48</sup>

Furthermore, a robust IT infrastructure is necessary to support the storage, management, and distribution of digital slides to end users. This infrastructure should ensure secure access, reliable performance, and efficient data transfer. Integration with educational platforms and systems may also be required to seamlessly incorporate digital slides into the curriculum and facilitate student interaction.<sup>49-50</sup>

Utilization of digital slides for educational purposes by fulfilling these criteria can significantly augment the learning process, foster standardization, and contribute to the wider adoption and integration of digital pathology as a whole, the result being substantial improvement in overall learning and increased advancements in the field of digital pathology.

### **BALANCING AI INTEGRATION: HARNESSING POTENTIAL WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING LIMITATIONS**

The impact of AI on shaping the future of pathology is groundbreaking, holding immense potential to transform healthcare. Nevertheless, it is essential to grasp its limitations and acknowledge the necessity for human oversight.

AI has the capability to assist pathologists in various ways, such as facilitating mitosis counting, identifying bacteria, and detecting suspicious or cancerous cells. It can improve the analysis of electronic health data, aid in selecting relevant areas for pathologists and radiologists, and contribute

to predicting mutations in tumors that can be targeted. These applications hold promise for enhancing diagnostic accuracy, streamlining workflows, and ultimately improving patient care.<sup>7, 51</sup>

While AI tools provide valuable insights and support in decision-making, they are not designed to replace human cognition. Machines cannot fully replicate the comprehensive understanding derived from considering a patient's complete clinical history, physical examination, laboratory tests, imaging, and other contextual factors. It is crucial to recognize the limitations of AI tools, including the requirement for real-world data, the retrospective nature of many studies, and the need for ongoing oversight and regulation to address ethical and privacy concerns. Human judgment, critical thinking, and empathy remain indispensable components of medical practice that cannot be substituted.<sup>14, 52, 53</sup> To maximize its benefits and mitigate potential risks, the ethical and responsible development and deployment of AI are paramount considerations. Algorithms may mirror human biases, and the use of biased data in healthcare algorithms could perpetuate racial disparities. The move towards AI in clinical medicine also give rise to questions about physician-patient relationship and fiduciary obligations. To address these challenges and ensure that machine-learning systems adhere to ethical standards, guidelines and policies are a must.

In conclusion, a balanced strategy is essential to realize the complete potential of AI in the healthcare industry. AI can be used as a supplemental tool to improve the knowledge and abilities of healthcare workers, enabling them to improve patient outcomes and make more informed decisions. However, careful evaluation of AI's advantages, drawbacks, and moral ramifications is required for its responsible incorporation. In order to ensure the efficient and secure application of AI to improve medical practice while sustaining patient-centered care, continued research, collaboration between healthcare professionals and AI developers, and further education and training will play a crucial role.

### **FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: INTEGRATING AI AND DIGITAL PATHOLOGY IN MEDICAL EDUCATION**

Looking ahead, the integration of AI and digital pathology in medical education is poised to have revolutionary implications. Healthcare practitioners will depend more and more on AI-powered technologies and data-driven insights as technology develops. AI can be of paramount importance in areas like early disease detection, precision medicine, and customized treatment strategies. It is crucial to give medical students the knowledge and abilities they need to successfully navigate this constantly changing environment. Educational institutions must be open to embracing innovative teaching methodologies that leverage digital pathology platforms and AI-driven educational tools which would enable the students to engage in experiential learning and real-world case studies. Medical curricula ought to place a high priority on including AI and digital pathology as fundamental disciplines, ensuring that students have a thorough understanding of these innovations and how they are used in healthcare. Medical education can better equip students to use AI and digital pathology by encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration, incorporating data science and informatics training, and stressing evidence-based practice. By accepting these future-oriented approaches, medical education can nurture a generation of healthcare professionals who are well-prepared to harness the potential of AI and digital pathology to deliver optimal patient care in the years to come.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Bashshur RL, Krupinski EA, Weinstein RS, Dunn MR, Bashshur N. The Empirical Foundations of Telepathology: Evidence of Feasibility and Intermediate Effects. *Telemed J E Health*. 2017;23(3):155-191. doi:10.1089/tmj.2016.0278
2. Weinstein RS, Graham AR, Richter LC, et al. Overview of telepathology, virtual microscopy, and whole slide imaging: prospects for the future. *Hum Pathol*. 2009;40(8):1057-1069. doi:10.1016/j.humpath.2009.04.006

3. Pantanowitz, L., Valenstein, P. N., Evans, A. J., Kaplan, K. J., Pfeifer, J. D., Wilbur, D. C., Collins, L. C., & Colgan, T. J. (2011). Review of the current state of whole slide imaging in pathology. *Journal of pathology informatics*, 2, 36. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2153-3539.83746>
4. Hanna MG, Ardon O, Reuter VE, et al. Integrating digital pathology into clinical practice [published correction appears in *Mod Pathol*. 2021 Oct 13;:] [published correction appears in *Mod Pathol*. 2021 Nov 9;:]. *Mod Pathol*. 2022;35(2):152-164. doi:10.1038/s41379-021-00929-0
5. Williams BJ, Bottoms D, Treanor D. Future-proofing pathology: the case for clinical adoption of digital pathology. *J Clin Pathol*. 2017;70(12):1010-1018. doi:10.1136/jclinpath-2017-204644
6. Romero Lauro G, Cable W, Lesniak A, et al. Digital pathology consultations-a new era in digital imaging, challenges and practical applications. *J Digit Imaging*. 2013;26(4):668-677. doi:10.1007/s10278-013-9572-0
7. Esteva A, Kuprel B, Novoa RA, et al. Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks [published correction appears in *Nature*. 2017 Jun 28;546(7660):686]. *Nature*. 2017;542(7639):115-118. doi:10.1038/nature21056
8. Cruz-Roa A, Gilmore H, Basavanthally A, et al. Accurate and reproducible invasive breast cancer detection in whole-slide images: A Deep Learning approach for quantifying tumor extent. *Sci Rep*. 2017;7: 46450. Published 2017 Apr 18. doi:10.1038/srep46450
9. Campanella G, Hanna MG, Geneslaw L, et al. Clinical-grade computational pathology using weakly supervised deep learning on whole slide images. *Nat Med*. 2019;25(8):1301-1309. doi:10.1038/s41591-019-0508-1
10. Ehteshami Bejnordi B, Veta M, Johannes van Diest P, et al. Diagnostic Assessment of Deep Learning Algorithms for Detection of Lymph Node Metastases in Women With Breast Cancer. *JAMA*. 2017;318(22):2199-2210. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.14585
11. Bhargava R, Madabhushi A. Emerging Themes in Image Informatics and Molecular Analysis for Digital Pathology. *Annu Rev Biomed Eng*. 2016; 18:387-412. doi:10.1146/annurev-bioeng-112415-114722
12. Yu KH, Zhang C, Berry GJ, et al. Predicting non-small cell lung cancer prognosis by fully automated microscopic pathology image features. *Nat Commun*. 2016; 7:12474. Published 2016 Aug 16. doi:10.1038/ncomms12474
13. Rajkomar A, Dean J, Kohane I. Machine Learning in Medicine. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380(14):1347-1358. doi:10.1056/NEJMra1814259
14. Topol EJ. High-performance medicine: the convergence of human and artificial intelligence. *Nat Med*. 2019;25(1):44-56. doi:10.1038/s41591-018-0300-7
15. Obermeyer Z, Emanuel EJ. Predicting the Future - Big Data, Machine Learning, and Clinical Medicine. *N Engl J Med*. 2016;375(13):1216-1219. doi:10.1056/NEJMp1606181
16. Hassell LA, Absar SF, Chauhan C, et al. Pathology Education Powered by Virtual and Digital Transformation: Now and the Future. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2023;147(4):474-491. doi:10.5858/arpa.2021-0473-RA
17. Aungst TD, Patel R. Integrating Digital Health into the Curriculum-Considerations on the Current Landscape and Future Developments. *J Med Educ Curric Dev*. 2020; 7:2382120519901275. Published 2020 Jan 20. doi:10.1177/2382120519901275
18. Hamilton PW, Wang Y, McCullough SJ. Virtual microscopy and digital pathology in training and education. *APMIS*. 2012;120(4):305-315. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0463.2011.02869.x
19. Reeves S, Perrier L, Goldman J, Freeth D, Zwarenstein M. Interprofessional education: effects on professional practice and healthcare outcomes (update). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013;2013(3):CD002213. Published 2013 Mar 28. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD002213.pub3
20. van Woezik TET, Oosterman JP, Reuzel RPB, van der Wilt GJ, Koksma JJ. Practice-based learning: an appropriate means to acquire the attitude and skills for evidence-based medicine. *Int J Med Educ*. 2020; 11:140-145. Published 2020 Jul 24. doi:10.5116/ijme.5ee0.ab48

21. McCoy LG, Nagaraj S, Morgado F, Harish V, Das S, Celi LA. What do medical students actually need to know about artificial intelligence?. *NPJ Digit Med.* 2020; 3:86. Published 2020 Jun 19. doi:10.1038/s41746-020-0294-7
22. Wartman SA, Combs CD. Medical Education Must Move From the Information Age to the Age of Artificial Intelligence. *Acad Med.* 2018;93(8):1107-1109. doi:10.1097/ACM.0000000000002044
23. Behrends M, Steffens S, Marschollek M. The Implementation of Medical Informatics in the National Competence Based Catalogue of Learning Objectives for Undergraduate Medical Education (NKLM). *Stud Health Technol Inform.* 2017; 243:18-22.
24. Machleid F, Kaczmarczyk R, Johann D, et al. Perceptions of Digital Health Education Among European Medical Students: Mixed Methods Survey. *J Med Internet Res.* 2020;22(8): e19827. Published 2020 Aug 14. doi:10.2196/19827
25. Walpole S, Taylor P, Banerjee A. Health informatics in UK Medical Education: an online survey of current practice. *JRSM Open.* 2016;8(1):2054270416682674. Published 2016 Dec 1. doi:10.1177/2054270416682674
26. Edirippulige S, Brooks P, Carati C, et al. It's important, but not important enough: eHealth as a curriculum priority in medical education in Australia. *J Telemed Telecare.* 2018;24(10):697-702. doi:10.1177/1357633X18793282
27. Samarasekera DD, Ooi S, Yeo SP, Hooi SC. Medical education in Singapore. *Med Teach.* 2015;37(8):707-713. doi:10.3109/0142159X.2015.1009026
28. Stathonikos N, van Varsseveld NC, Vink A, et al. Digital pathology in the time of corona. *J Clin Pathol.* 2020;73(11):706-712. doi:10.1136/jclinpath-2020-206845
29. Cimadamore A, Lopez-Beltran A, Scarpelli M, Cheng L, Montironi R. Digital pathology and COVID-19 and future crises: pathologists can safely diagnose cases from home using a consumer monitor and a mini PC. *J Clin Pathol.* 2020;73(11):695-696. doi:10.1136/jclinpath-2020-206943
30. Browning L, Fryer E, Roskell D, et al. Role of digital pathology in diagnostic histopathology in the response to COVID-19: results from a survey of experience in a UK tertiary referral hospital. *J Clin Pathol.* 2021;74(2):129-132. doi:10.1136/jclinpath-2020-206786
31. Hanna MG, Reuter VE, Ardon O, et al. Validation of a digital pathology system including remote review during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Mod Pathol.* 2020;33(11):2115-2127. doi:10.1038/s41379-020-0601-5
32. Saxena, R., & Crum, R. (2020, June 26). Learning Digitally in a Pandemic. *The Pathologist.* Retrieved from <https://thepathologist.com/outside-the-lab/learning-digitally-in-a-pandemic>)
33. Huisman A. Digital pathology for education. *Stud Health Technol Inform.* 2012; 179:68-71.
34. Leifer Z. The use of virtual microscopy and a wiki in pathology education: Tracking student use, involvement, and response. *J Pathol Inform.* 2015; 6:30. Published 2015 Jun 3. doi:10.4103/2153-3539.158063
35. Khatskevich K, Oh YS, Ruiz D, et al. Virtual Microscopy Tagging and Its Benefits for Students, Faculty, and Inter professional Programs Alike. *Cureus.* 2022;14(8): e27860. Published 2022 Aug 10. doi:10.7759/cureus.27860
36. Lee BC, Hsieh ST, Chang YL, et al. A Web-Based Virtual Microscopy Platform for Improving Academic Performance in Histology and Pathology Laboratory Courses: A Pilot Study. *Anat Sci Educ.* 2020;13(6):743-758. doi:10.1002/ase.1940
37. Birkness-Gartman JE, White MJ, Salimian KJ, Voltaggio L. Web-based pathology modules with virtual slides are effective for teaching introductory gastrointestinal pathology concepts. *Acad Pathol.* 2022;9(1):100059. Published 2022 Nov 25. doi: 10.1016/j.acpath.2022.100059
38. Krupinski EA, Tillack AA, Richter L, et al. Eye-movement study and human performance using telepathology virtual slides: implications for medical education and differences with experience. *Hum Pathol.* 2006;37(12):1543-1556. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2006.08.024



39. Cancer. US Department of Health and Services. Accessed October 21, 2021. Available from: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/ccg/research/structural-genomics/tcga>.
40. Cancer Imaging Archive. 2021. Frederick Nat. Lab for Cancer Research, USA. Available from: [www.cancerimagingarchive.net](http://www.cancerimagingarchive.net).
41. Digital Pathology Association. 2021. USA. Available from: <https://digitalpathologyassociation.org/whole-slide-imaging-repository>
42. Azimi Khatibani SE, Tabatabai S. COVID-19 Impact on Modern Virtual Pathology Education: Challenges and Opportunities. *Iran J Pathol.* 2021;16(4):439-443. doi:10.30699/IJP.20201.525144.2589
43. Meirelles AL, Kurc T, Saltz J, Teodoro G. Effective active learning in digital pathology: A case study in tumor infiltrating lymphocytes. *Comput Methods Programs Biomed.* 2022; 220:106828. doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2022.106828
44. Kanthan R, Senger JL. The impact of specially designed digital games-based learning in undergraduate pathology and medical education. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2011;135(1):135-142. doi:10.5858/2009-0698-OAR1.1
45. Ghaznavi F, Evans A, Madabhushi A, Feldman M. Digital imaging in pathology: whole-slide imaging and beyond. *Annu Rev Pathol.* 2013; 8:331-359. doi:10.1146/annurev-pathol-011811-120902,
46. Clay MR, Fisher KE. Bioinformatics Education in Pathology Training: Current Scope and Future Direction. *Cancer Inform.* 2017; 16:1176935117703389. Published 2017 Apr 10. doi:10.1177/1176935117703389
47. Garcia CA, Baron JM, Beckwith BA, et al. Environmental components and methods for engaging pathology residents in informatics training. *J Pathol Inform.* 2015;6: 42. Published 2015 Jun 29.
48. Patel A, Balis UGJ, Cheng J, et al. Contemporary Whole Slide Imaging Devices and Their Applications within the Modern Pathology Department: A Selected Hardware Review. *J Pathol Inform.* 2021; 12:50. Published 2021 Dec 9. doi:10.4103/jpi.jpi\_66\_21
49. Aeffner F, Zarella MD, Buchbinder N, et al. Introduction to Digital Image Analysis in Whole-slide Imaging: A White Paper from the Digital Pathology Association [published correction appears in *J Pathol Inform.* 2019 Apr 24; 10:15]. *J Pathol Inform.* 2019; 10:9. Published 2019 Mar 8. doi:10.4103/jpi.jpi\_82\_18
50. Fraggetta F, L'Imperio V, Ameisen D, et al. Best Practice Recommendations for the Implementation of a Digital Pathology Workflow in the Anatomic Pathology Laboratory by the European Society of Digital and Integrative Pathology (ESDIP). *Diagnostics (Basel).* 2021;11(11):2167. Published 2021 Nov 22. doi:10.3390/diagnostics11112167)
51. Litjens G, Kooi T, Bejnordi BE, et al. A survey on deep learning in medical image analysis. *Med Image Anal.* 2017;42: 60-88. doi:10.1016/j.media.2017.07.005
52. Giordano C, Brennan M, Mohamed B, Rashidi P, Modave F, Tighe P. Accessing Artificial Intelligence for Clinical Decision-Making. *Front Digit Health.* 2021; 3:645232. Published 2021 Jun 25. doi:10.3389/fdgth.2021.645232
53. Reverberi C, Rigon T, Solari A, et al. Experimental evidence of effective human-AI collaboration in medical decision-making. *Sci Rep.* 2022;12(1):14952. Published 2022 Sep 2. doi:10.1038/s41598-022-18751-2
54. Char DS, Shah NH, Magnus D. Implementing Machine Learning in Health Care - Addressing Ethical Challenges. *N Engl J Med.* 2018;378(11):981-983. doi:10.1056/NEJMp1714229
55. Chen Y, Clayton EW, Novak LL, Anders S, Malin B. Human-Centered Design to Address Biases in Artificial Intelligence. *J Med Internet Res.* 2023;25:e43251. Published 2023 Mar 24. doi:10.2196/43251