a. Overall patient-based concordance among the three observers in the interpretation of results was high and equal to 90%. In 45/50 cases, the three observers completely agree on patient-based identification.
b. The inter-observer concordance fraction based on lesion gave the following results according to the lesion categories:
- the correlation fraction among the three observers for skeletal lesions is 95%: 39/41 skeletal lesions were correctly identified by all three observers (only in two lesions / 41 there was discordance between observer B vs a and C)
- the fraction of concordance between the three observatories for lymph node lesions is equal to 83%: 33/40 lesions have been correctly identified by all three observers and in particular:
• Observer A vs. observer B agrees in 33/40 injuries
• Observer A vs observer C agrees in 36/40 injuries
• Observer B vs. Observer C agrees in 37/40 injuries
- The concordance fraction for pulmonary lesions is 75% (Observer A does not agree in 1/4 lesions)
The statistical methodology proposed in the Cohen k-factor analysis protocol is not adequate for the study population because it returns a low k-value that is not reliable due to the lack of true negatives and therefore will not be applied to the analysis in question.