

Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see [Authors & Referees](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

Statistics

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| n/a | Confirmed |
| ☐ | ☒ The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement |
| ☐ | ☒ A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly |
| ☒ | ☐ The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided
<i>Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.</i> |
| ☒ | ☐ A description of all covariates tested |
| ☒ | ☐ A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons |
| ☐ | ☒ A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals) |
| ☒ | ☐ For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. F , t , r) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and P value noted
<i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i> |
| ☒ | ☐ For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings |
| ☒ | ☐ For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes |
| ☒ | ☐ Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d , Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated |

Our web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

Data collection

The deep learning architecture is available upon request and will be made available at https://github.com/google-research/google-research/nopad_inception_v3_fcn. The deep learning framework used here (TensorFlow) is available at <https://www.tensorflow.org/>. The camera grabber drivers (BitFlow) are available at <http://www.bitflow.com/>. The software used for basic image processing (OpenCV) is available at <https://opencv.org/>.

Data analysis

The Python library used for computation and plotting of the performance metrics (SciPy, NumPy, and Matplotlib) are available under <https://www.scipy.org/>, <http://www.numpy.org/>, <https://matplotlib.org/>, respectively.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

Data

Policy information about [availability of data](#)

All manuscripts must include a [data availability statement](#). This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The Camelyon16 dataset that were used to develop the deep learning algorithms used in this study is available from the Camelyon challenge6 (<https://camelyon16.grand-challenge.org/>). The prostate dataset from TCGA that were used to develop the deep learning algorithms used in this study is available from the Genomic Data Commons portal (<https://portal.gdc.cancer.gov/>), which is based upon data generated by the TCGA Research Network (<http://cancergenome.nih.gov/>). The rest of the prostate dataset and the lymph node dataset are not publicly available due to restrictions in the data sharing agreements with the data sources. The use of de-identified tissue for this study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

☒ Life sciences ☐ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see [nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf](https://www.nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf)

Life sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Sample size	A power calculation is not performed because this study doesn't aim to compare performances between different approaches but to evaluate the absolute performance of the proposed method.
Data exclusions	No data were excluded.
Replication	The algorithm performances are evaluated on 4 datasets with 2360 fields of view in total.
Randomization	Not applicable to this study.
Blinding	We sampled fields of view from lymph node and prostate specimens, blinded to the output of the deep learning algorithms.

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Materials & experimental systems

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ Antibodies
☒	☐ Eukaryotic cell lines
☒	☐ Palaeontology
☒	☐ Animals and other organisms
☒	☐ Human research participants
☒	☐ Clinical data

Methods

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ ChIP-seq
☒	☐ Flow cytometry
☒	☐ MRI-based neuroimaging