

MRO.ART, Rome, Italy



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Quantitative imaging for radiation oncologists

Evis Sala, MD, PhD, FRCR, FRCP





Disclosures

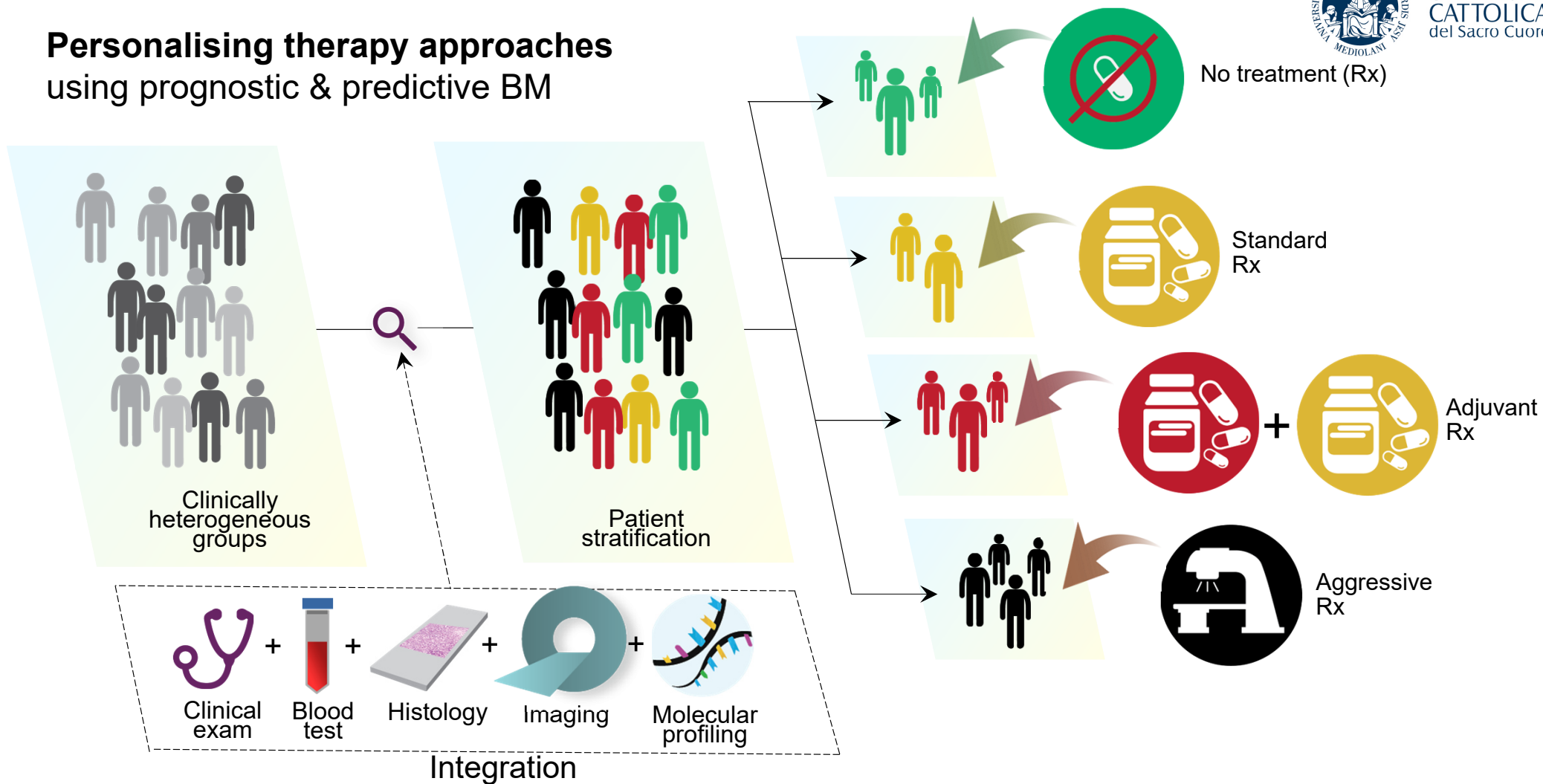
- Co-founder and shareholder, Lucida Medical
- Research support, GEHC, Canon
- Speaker's bureau, GEHC, Canon

Outline



- Lesion identification and segmentation/contouring
- Clinical decision support fo treatment selection
- Assessment of treatment response
- Prediction of outcome

Personalising therapy approaches using prognostic & predictive BM



Challenges in tumour response assessment

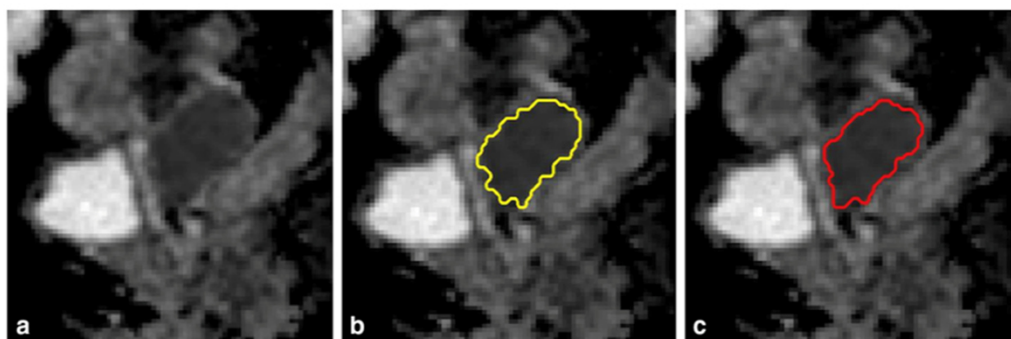


- RECIST is ill-suited, especially for confluent multi-site disease
 - Automated whole-volume tumour and sub tissue segmentation
- Quantification and monitoring of intra/inter-tumoural heterogeneity
 - Quantitative imaging (e.g. ADC)
 - Robust Radiomics
 - Habitat Imaging (Spatial radiomics)
 - Biological validation
- Detection of treatment resistance
 - Tumour site-level information and integration of ctDNA are needed (esp. in neoadjuvant setting)
- Multimodal and multiomics data integration for assessment of therapy response
 - AI for multi-omics data integration and modelling

Segmentation: Cervical cancer

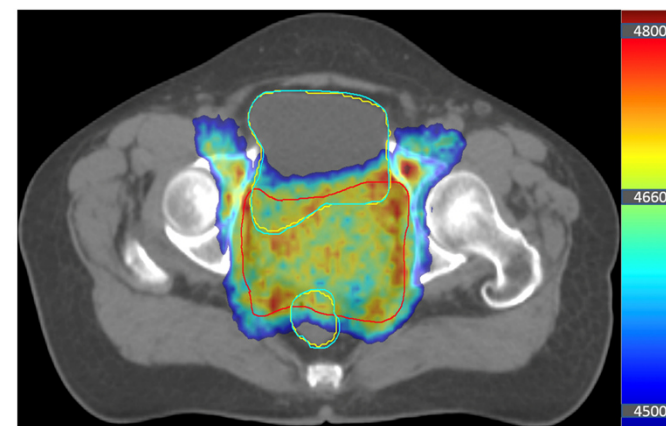
Tumour

- DL-based auto-segmentation
- 160 patients; DWI images as input
- GS: manual segmentations (9 and 11 year-experienced radiologists)
- **DSC test set: 0.82**

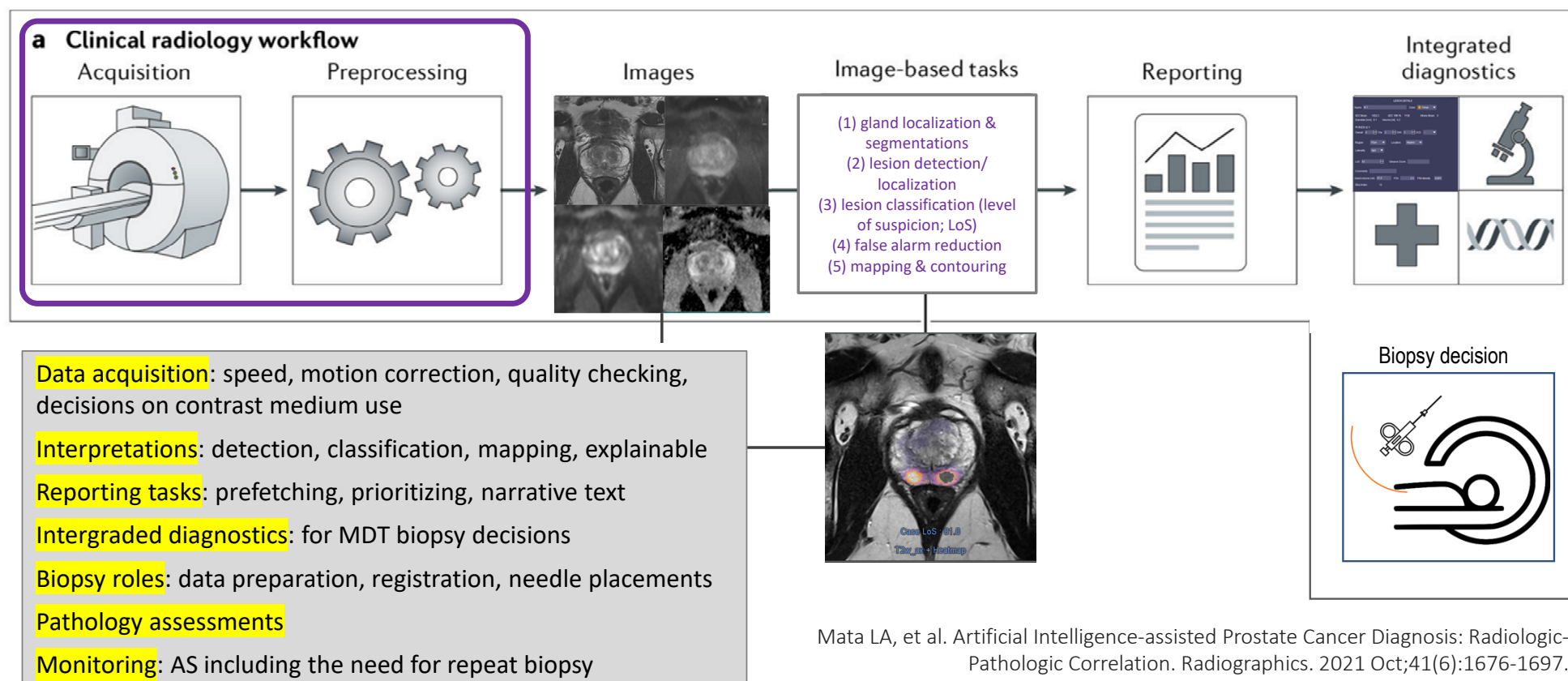


Organs at risk

- DL-based auto-segmentation for radiotherapy
- 127 patients (105 : 22)
- High similarity for bladder, femoral head, kidneys, and pelvic bone, (mean **DSC > 0.94**).



AI assistance in the MRI diagnosis workflow



Workflow integration and automation

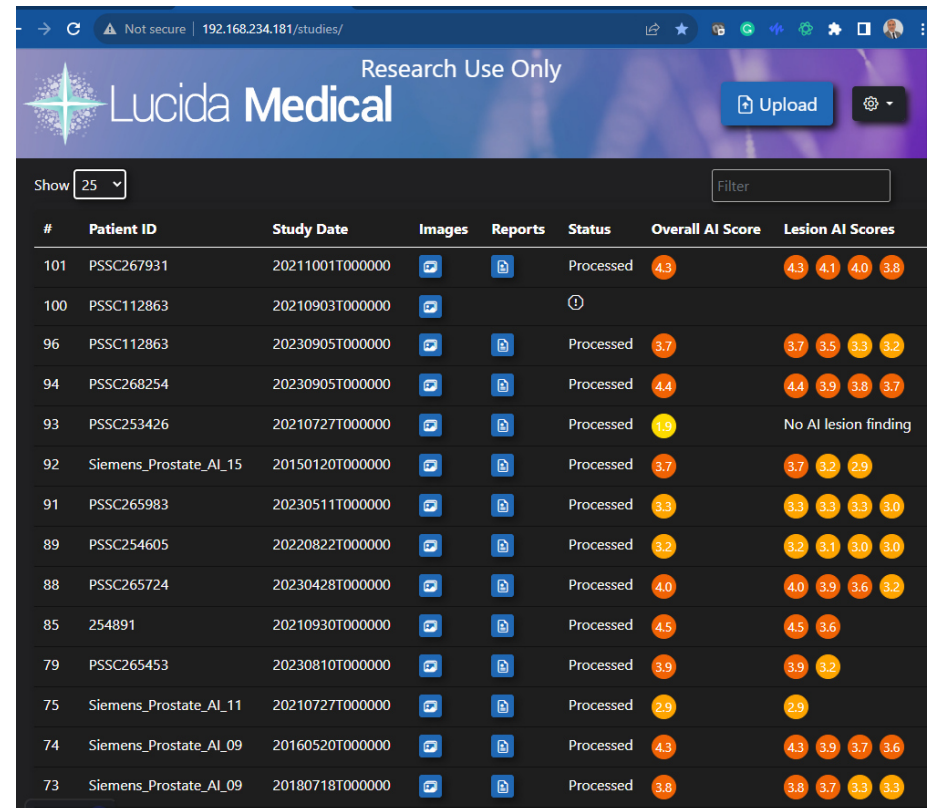
AI examples

Lucida: "semi-automated" concurrent reading for preprocessing, acceptance, and rejection. Patient & lesion prioritization. Report generation.

Siemens AI: requires radiologists to run the AI and results are accepted, rejected, or edited. Report generation. Biopsy export.

Quantib: heatmap that radiologists must segment & classify manually. Manual report.

Semi-automated concurrent reading



Research Use Only

Upload

Show 25 Filter

#	Patient ID	Study Date	Images	Reports	Status	Overall AI Score	Lesion AI Scores
101	PSSC267931	20211001T000000			Processed	4.3	4.3 4.1 4.0 3.8
100	PSSC112863	20210903T000000					
96	PSSC112863	20230905T000000			Processed	3.7	3.7 3.5 3.3 3.2
94	PSSC268254	20230905T000000			Processed	4.4	4.4 3.9 3.8 3.7
93	PSSC253426	20210727T000000			Processed	1.9	No AI lesion finding
92	Siemens_Prostate_AI_15	20150120T000000			Processed	3.7	3.7 3.2 2.9
91	PSSC265983	20230511T000000			Processed	3.3	3.3 3.3 3.3 3.0
89	PSSC254605	20220822T000000			Processed	3.2	3.2 3.1 3.0 3.0
88	PSSC265724	20230428T000000			Processed	4.0	4.0 3.9 3.6 3.2
85	254891	20210930T000000			Processed	4.5	4.5 3.6
79	PSSC265453	20230810T000000			Processed	3.9	3.9 3.2
75	Siemens_Prostate_AI_11	20210727T000000			Processed	2.9	2.9
74	Siemens_Prostate_AI_09	20160520T000000			Processed	4.3	4.3 3.9 3.7 3.6
73	Siemens_Prostate_AI_09	20180718T000000			Processed	3.8	3.8 3.7 3.3 3.3

Actionable Prostate MRI Report



Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli
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Data Esame :	<input type="text"/>	Neoplasico	<input type="text"/>
Paziente :	<input type="text"/>	Stato	<input type="text"/>
Data nascita	<input type="text"/>	UDC :	<input type="text"/>
Cod. Sanitario	<input type="text"/>	U.L.D. :	<input type="text"/>

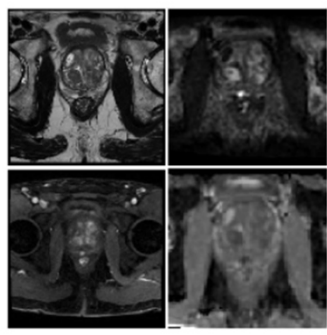
Data Esame :	<input type="text"/>	Neoplasico	<input type="text"/>
Paziente :	<input type="text"/>	Stato	<input type="text"/>
Data nascita	<input type="text"/>	UDC :	<input type="text"/>
Cod. Sanitario	<input type="text"/>	U.L.D. :	<input type="text"/>

TECNICA IPERFASME: Esame eseguito ad alto campo ST, mediante imaging multi-parametrico con sequenze T1W e T2W, DWI ed acquisitione dinamica dopo somministrazione iv di mezzo paramagnetico Gadolinio 15 ml.
QUALITÀ DELLE IMMAGINI: Buona. PI-QUAL score: 6.
INDICAZIONI: Risale PSA; PSA: 7.05 ng/ml.
COMPROMISSIONI: Nessuna
I REPERTI SONO STATI VALUTATI SECONDO I CRITERI PI-RADS V2.1.

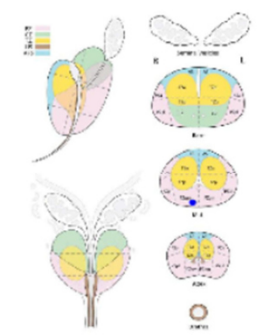
Report:
VOLUME PROSTATICO: 5.0 cm CC x 5.9 cm AP x 5.4 cm UL ; Vol = 74.41 cc; PSA DENSITY: 0.09 ng/ml/cc;
IPERPLASIA PROSTATICA BENIGNA: SI
PRESENZA DI ARDIE EMORRAGICHE: No
LESIONE:
LESIONE # 1: Area ipointense nella sequenza T2W che misura: 8mm.
ZONA: Periferica
LOCALIZZAZIONE: emi-glandola DX, in sede Posteriore, in regione medio-glandolare, in settore PZpm.
CARATTERISTICHE DWI: iperintensità in DWI con bassi valori di ADC;
CARATTERISTICHE DCE: enhancement Precoce.
CATEGORIA PI-RADS: 4

ESTENSIONE EXTRA-PROSTATICA: No
ESTENSIONE VESICOLE SEMINALI: No
VESICOLA: da sforzo.
LINFADENOMEGALIE: No
VERGAMBENTO: Si sede alta fluida nello spazio perivaginale.
LESIONI OSSEE: No
REPERTI COLLATERALI: Ictociale bilaterale.

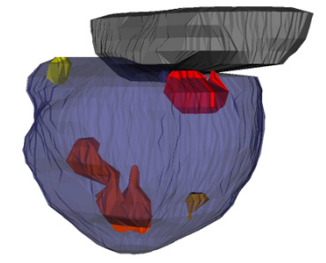
CONCLUSIONE: Lesione #1 di 8 mm nel settore PZpm a destra, in regione medio-glandolare, PI-RADS 4



T.S.R.M.



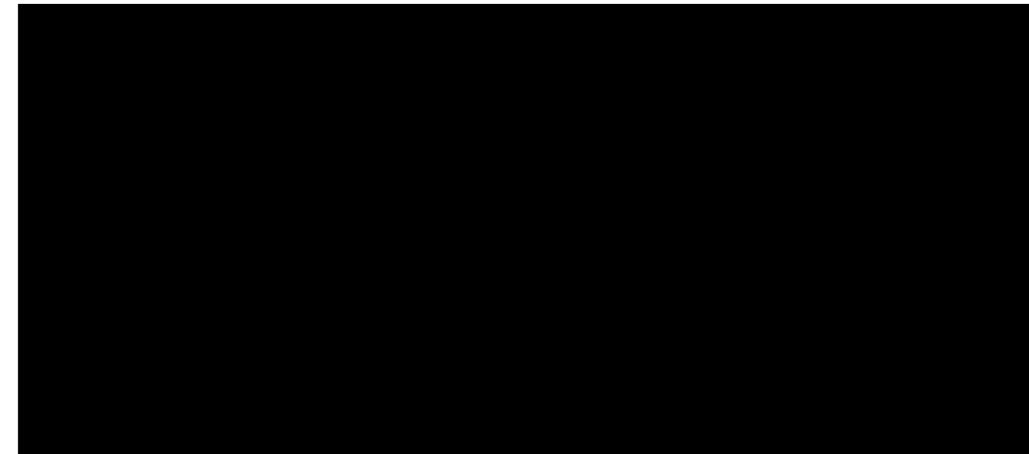
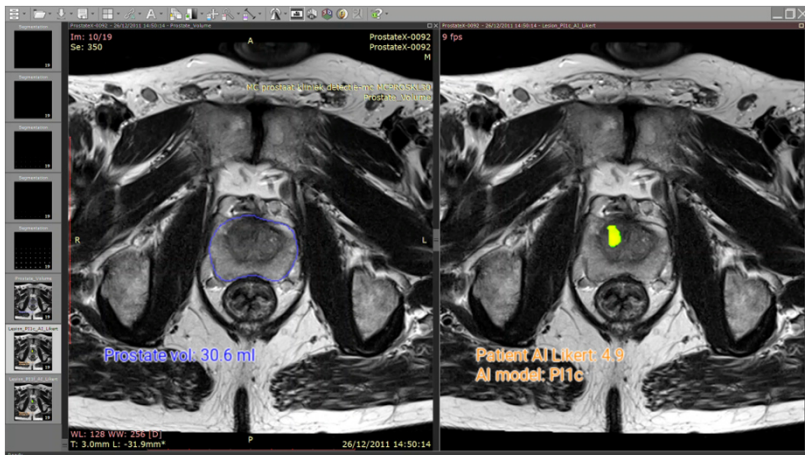
Il Medico Radiologo



UCR/S:

Actionable Imaging in Prostate Cancer

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GUIDED FOCAL THERAPY IN PROSTATE CANCER



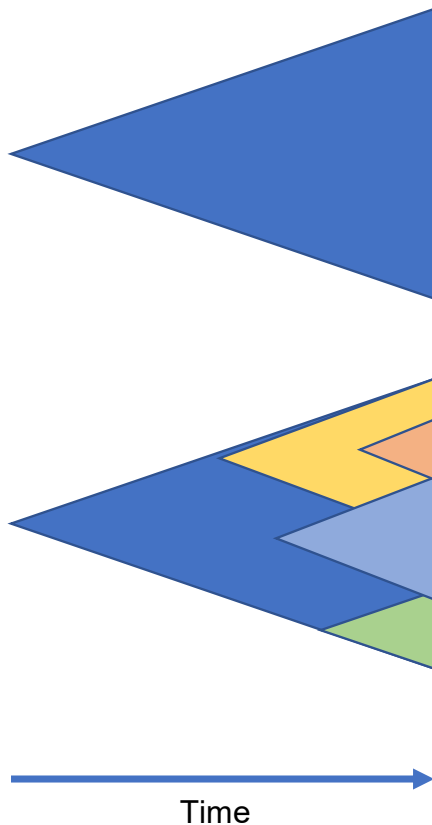
Multi-stage AI analysis system to support prostate cancer delineation

Interventional Radiotherapy (brachytherapy) for high dose delivery and organ at risk sparing

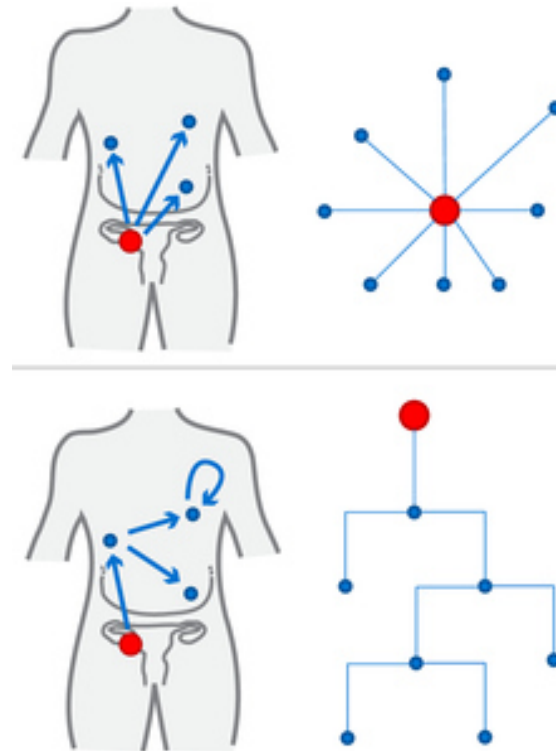
better local control of the disease
less side effects
more rapid procedures

Extraordinary Heterogeneity

Between patients



Within a patient's tumour



Challenge:

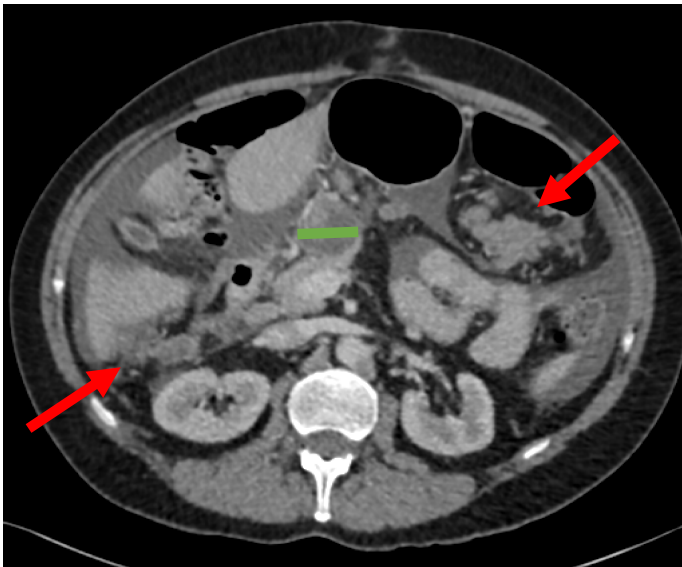
- Heterogeneity within a single lesion doesn't capture the entire tumour volume TME heterogeneity which drives the treatment resistance in the metastatic setting

Opportunity:

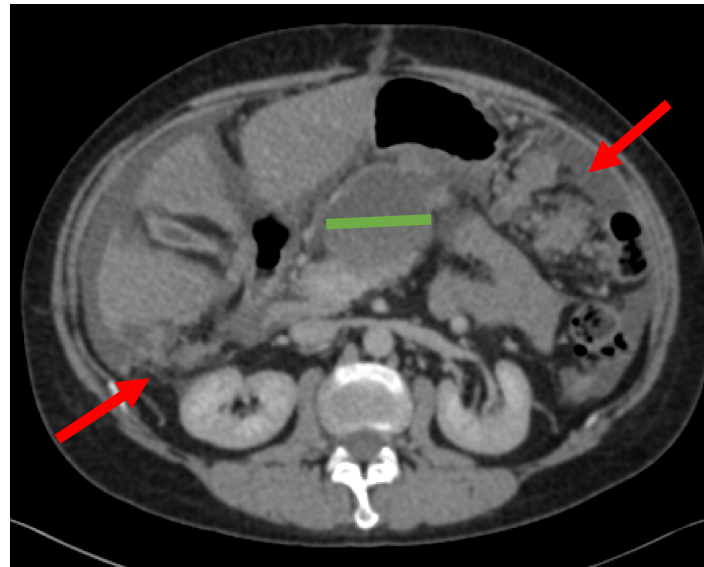
- Development of new computational methods (AI & radiomics) to capture both spatial and temporal heterogeneity of the entire tumour and unravel distinct phenotypes of the TME

Ovarian Cancer: assessment of response to NACT

Time point 1



Time point 2



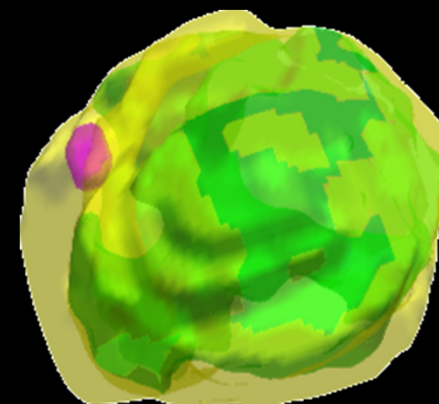
RECIST evaluation:

- Lesser sac implant has doubled in size
- Splenocolic and Morrison pouch implants are stable

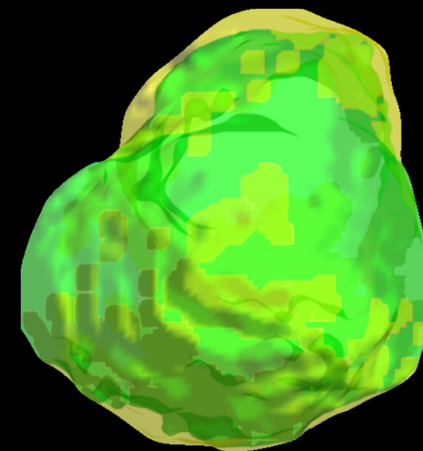
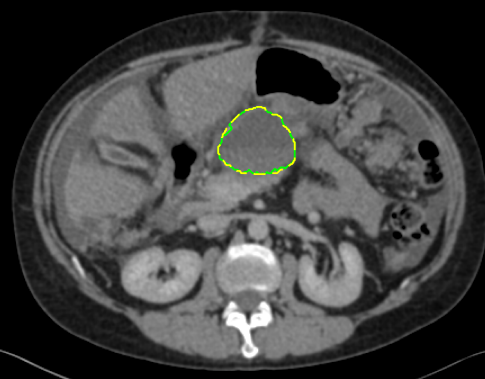
Progressive disease

Lesser sac lesion

Time point 1

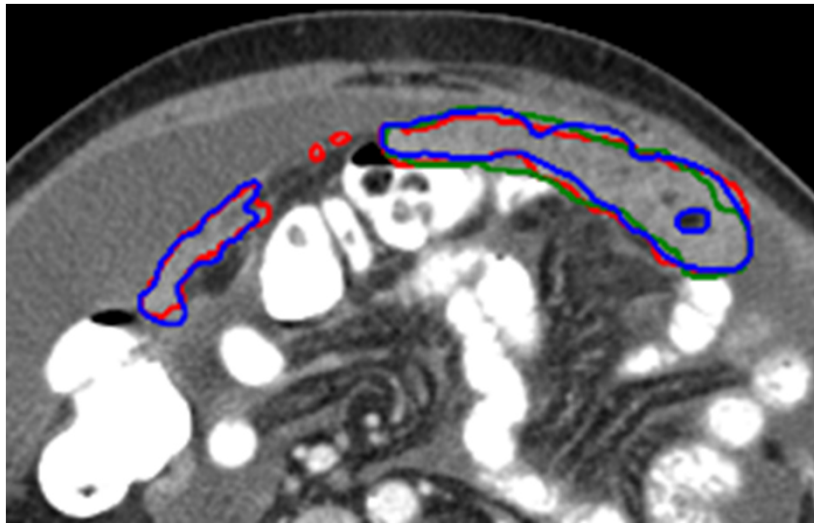


Time point 2



Whole tumour automatic segmentation

Segmentation



– Automatic – Observer 1 – Observer 2

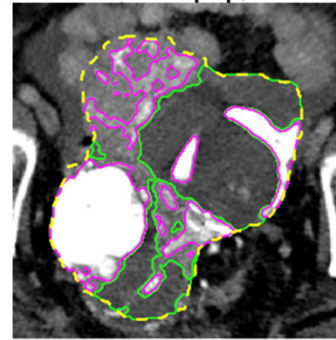
Obs 1 vs. Obs 2 $DSC = 71.41$

Auto vs. Obs 1 $DSC = 71.85$

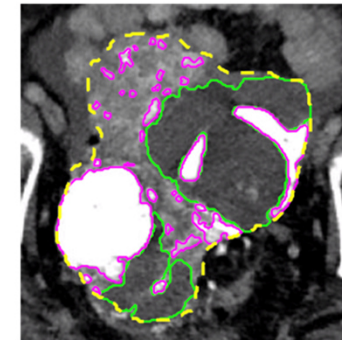
Auto vs. Obs 2 $DSC = 72.26$

Sub-segmentation

Automated



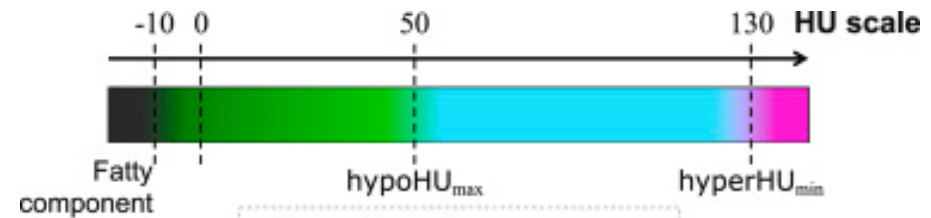
Gold standard



Pelvic/Ovarian
disease
(26 cases)

$DSC = 81.94 \pm 4.76$

$DSC = 87.32 \pm 6.01$

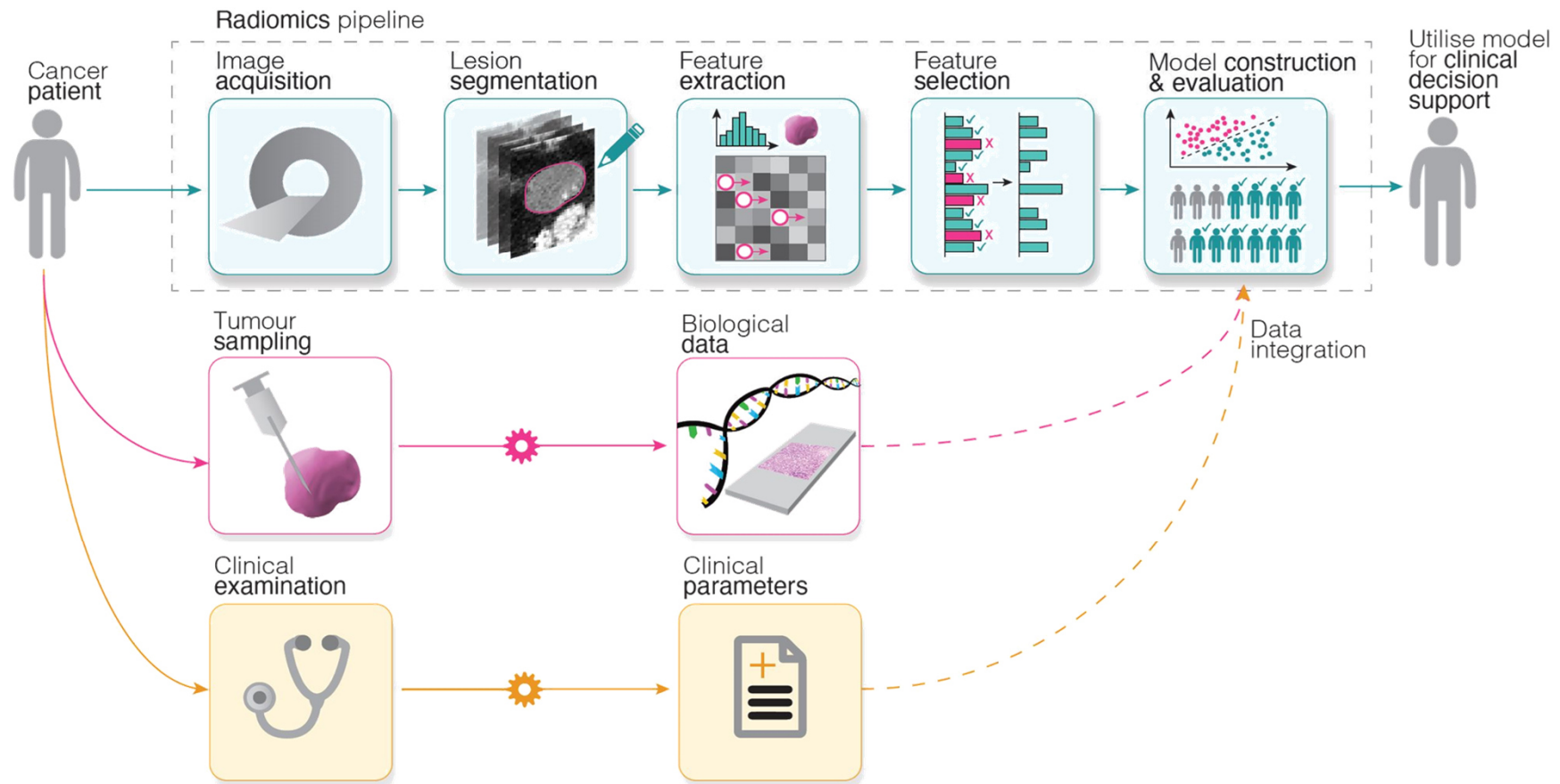


– Hyper-dense tissue
– Intermediately dense solid tissue
– Hypo-dense tissue

Rundo L, et al. Computers in Biology and Medicine, 2020

Buddenkotte T, et al. Eur Rad Exp, 2023

Radiogenomics Framework



A (bit) of art history



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Homogeneity

0.54

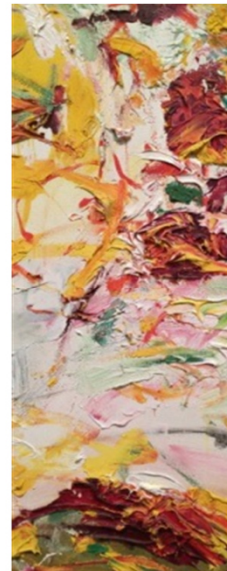
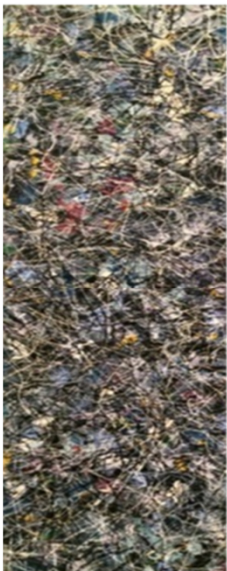
0.54

0.76

0.79

0.85

0.89



7.84

7.69

7.09

7.37

6.82

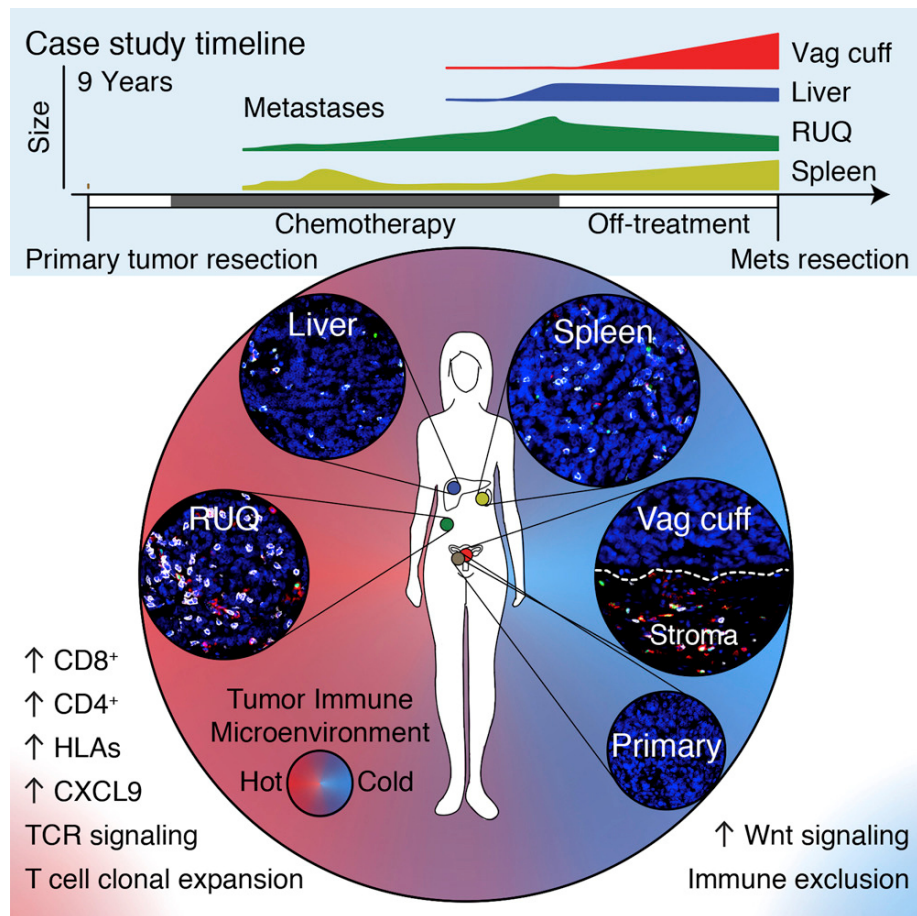
Entropy

(Randomness)

a-e) Jackson Pollock

f) Mark Rothko

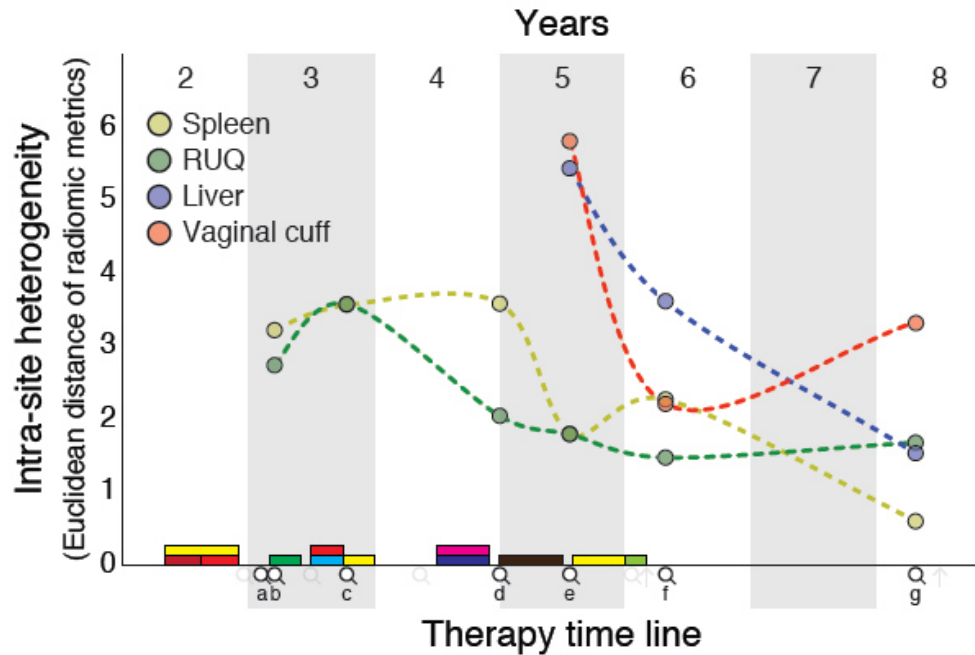
Are Heterogeneous Outcomes of Metastatic Lesions Linked to Immune Escape in Ovarian Cancer?



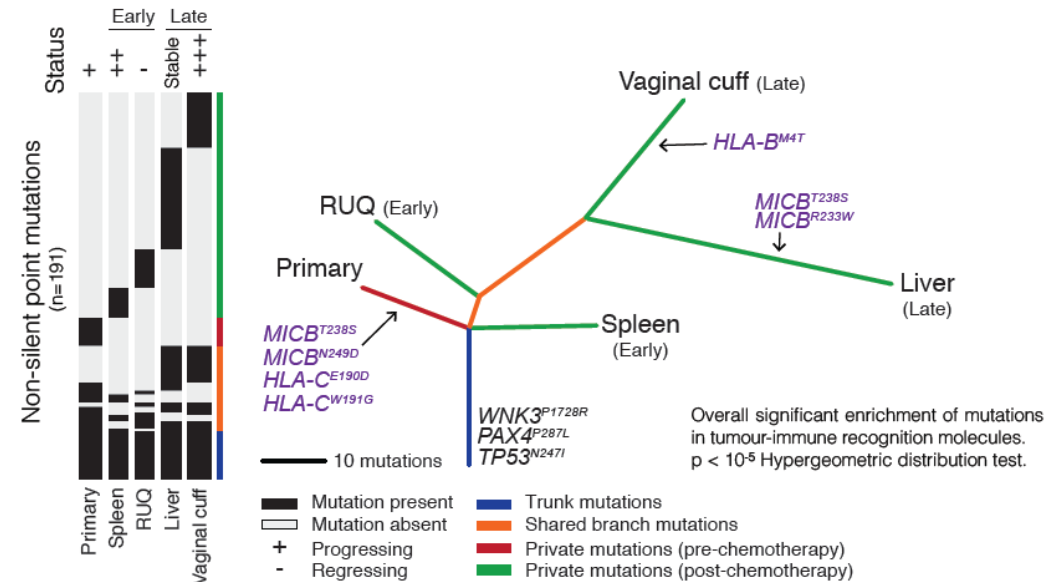
- The interaction between cancer, host immune response and chemotherapy is largely unknown
- Analysis (in both space and time) of patient matched primary and metastatic disease is crucial
- Metastatic tumors exhibit intra-patient heterogeneous tumour growth and somatic mutation patterns after multi-line chemotherapy

Reuben A. et al. *NPJ Genom Med* 2017; Jimenez... Sala... Snyder, Miller. *Cell* 2017

Understanding tumour immune microenvironment in HGSOC



Q CT scan ■ Gemcitabine ■ Bevacizumab ■ Pemetrexed ■ PL Doxorubicin
■ Cyclophosphamide ■ IP cisplatin ■ Paclitaxel ■ Topotecan ■ IV carboplatin



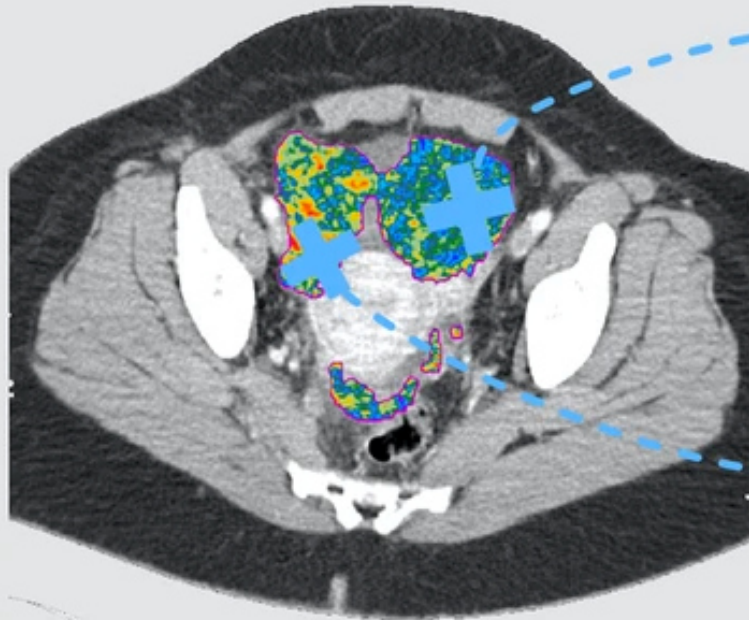
- Late metastases (liver & vaginal cuff) are phenotypically more heterogeneous
- Is there a matching genomic heterogeneity?

Late metastases (liver & vaginal cuff) have a higher mutation rate

“Spatial” Radiogenomics



Targeted approach: radiomic maps + multiple targeted biopsies

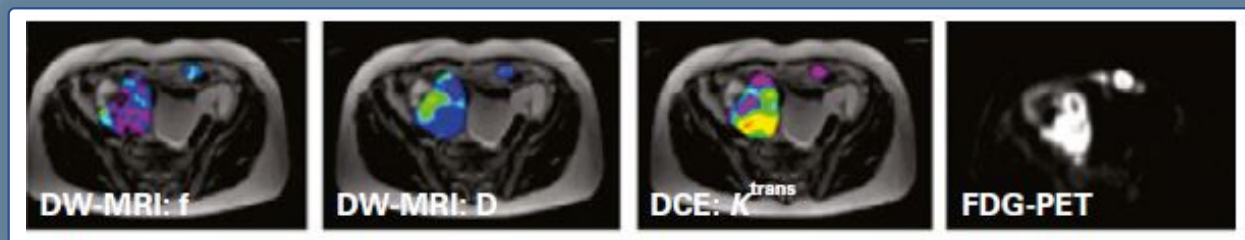


Molecular profile 1
associated with
local radiomic
feature values

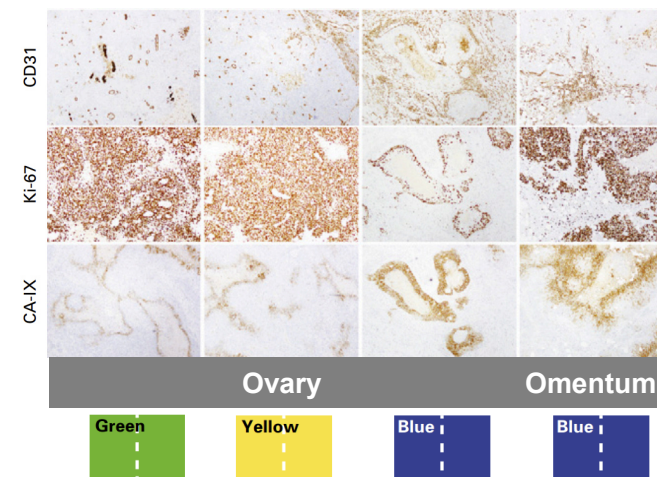
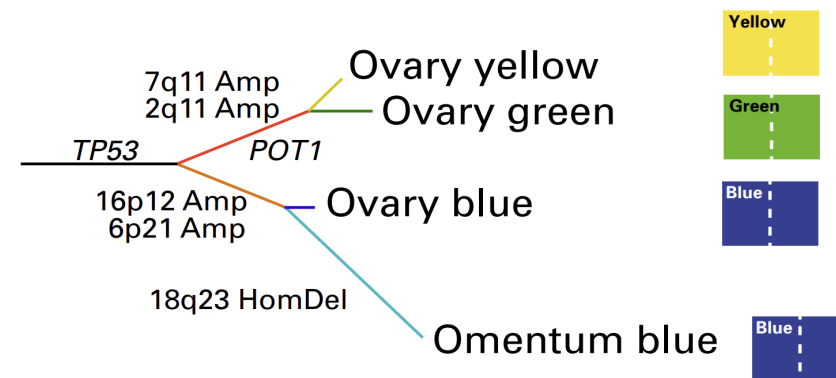
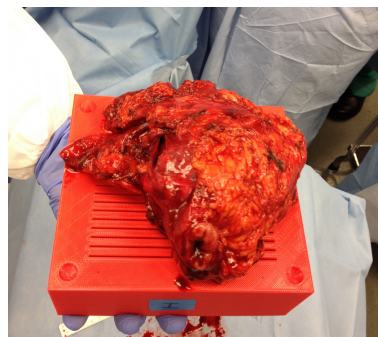
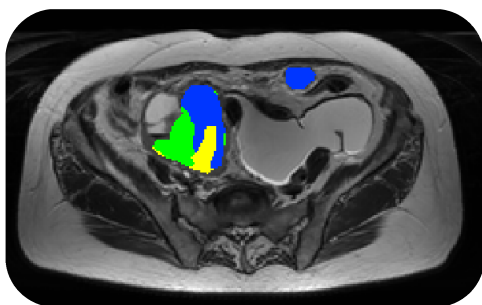
Molecular profile 2
associated with
local radiomic
feature values

Habitat imaging predicts genetic heterogeneity

Multiparametric Imaging

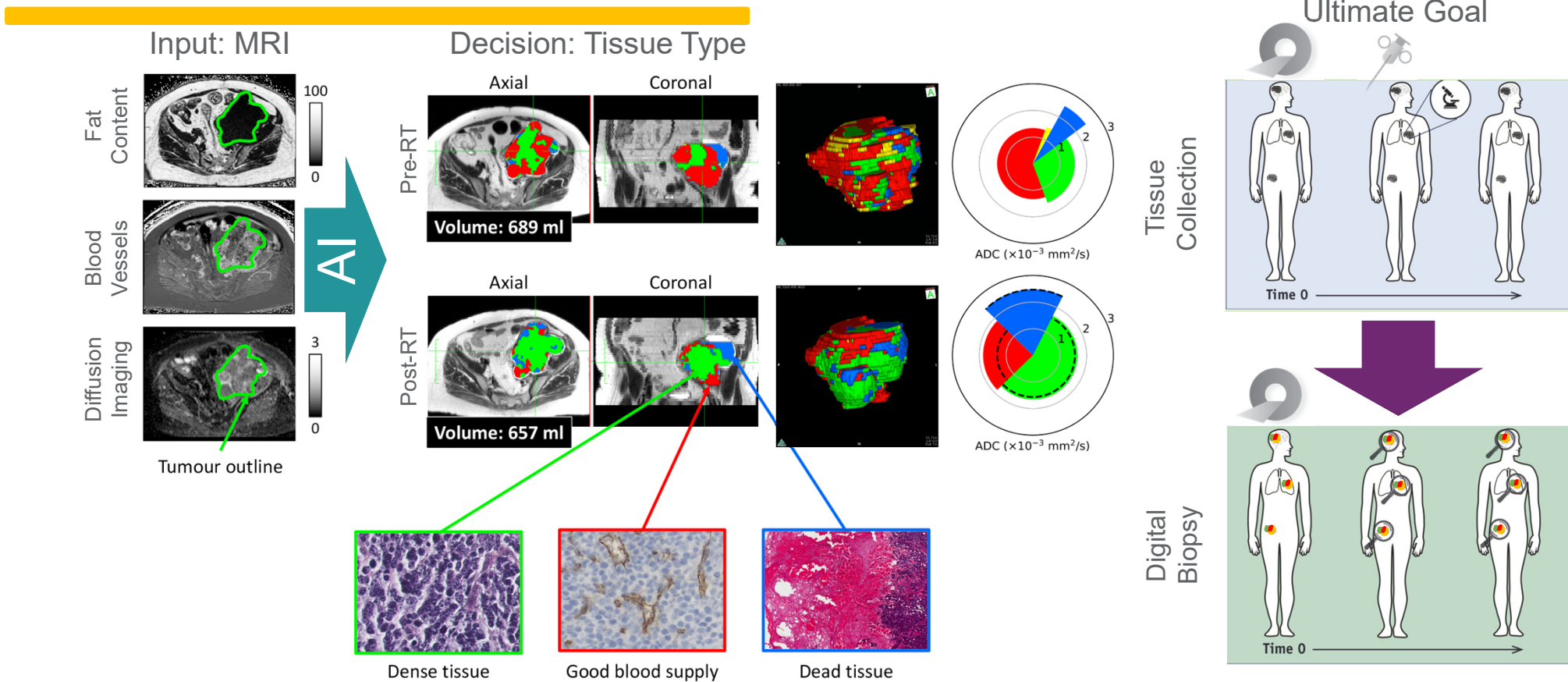


K-means
clustering



Weigelt B, Vargas AH, et al. *JCO Precision Oncology* 2019; Jimenez-Sanchez A, et al. *Nat Genet* 2020

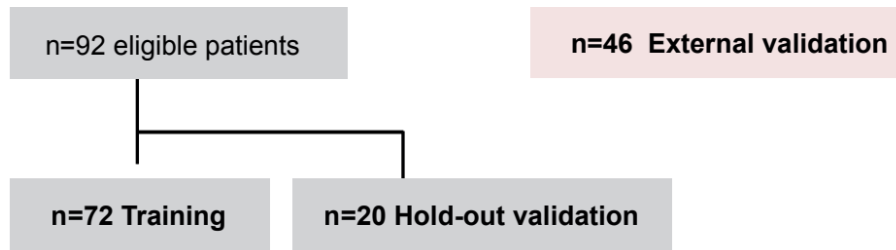
Habitat Imaging for Virtual Biopsy



Radiogenomic response predictor for HGSOC



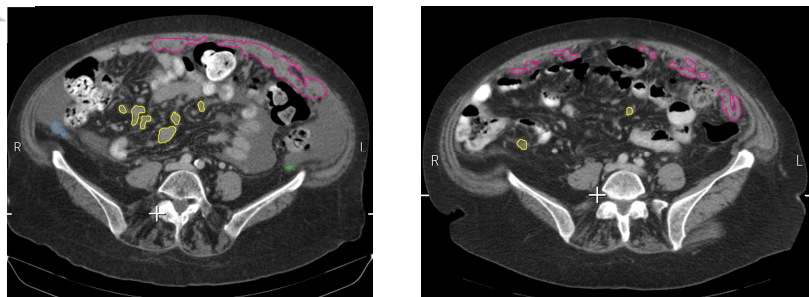
Patient cohort (n=138)



Predict response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) [change in tumour volume] from baseline scans

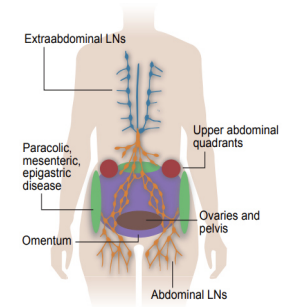
Manual segmentations of whole tumour burden

CT scans



Pre-NACT

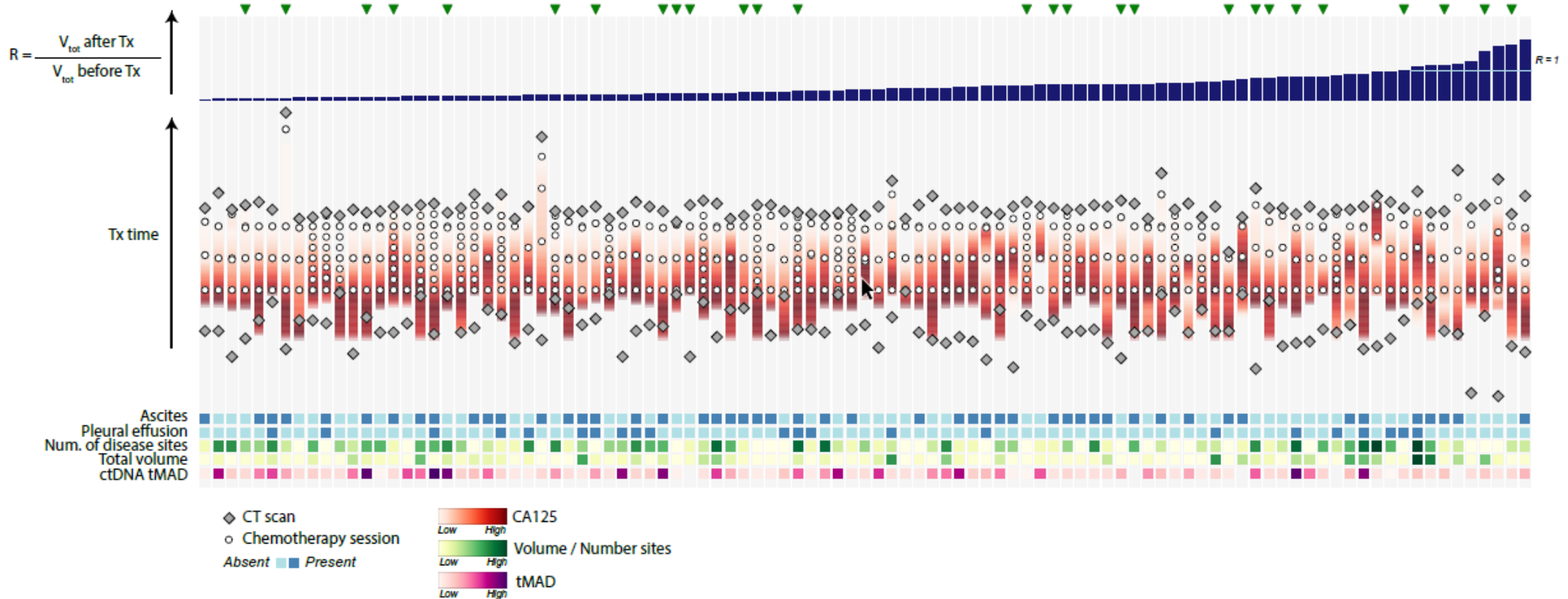
Post-NACT



Crispin-Ortuzar M & Woitek R et al. *Nat Comm* (in press)

Data integration for response prediction

Can we predict response to NACT at baseline and help patient stratification?

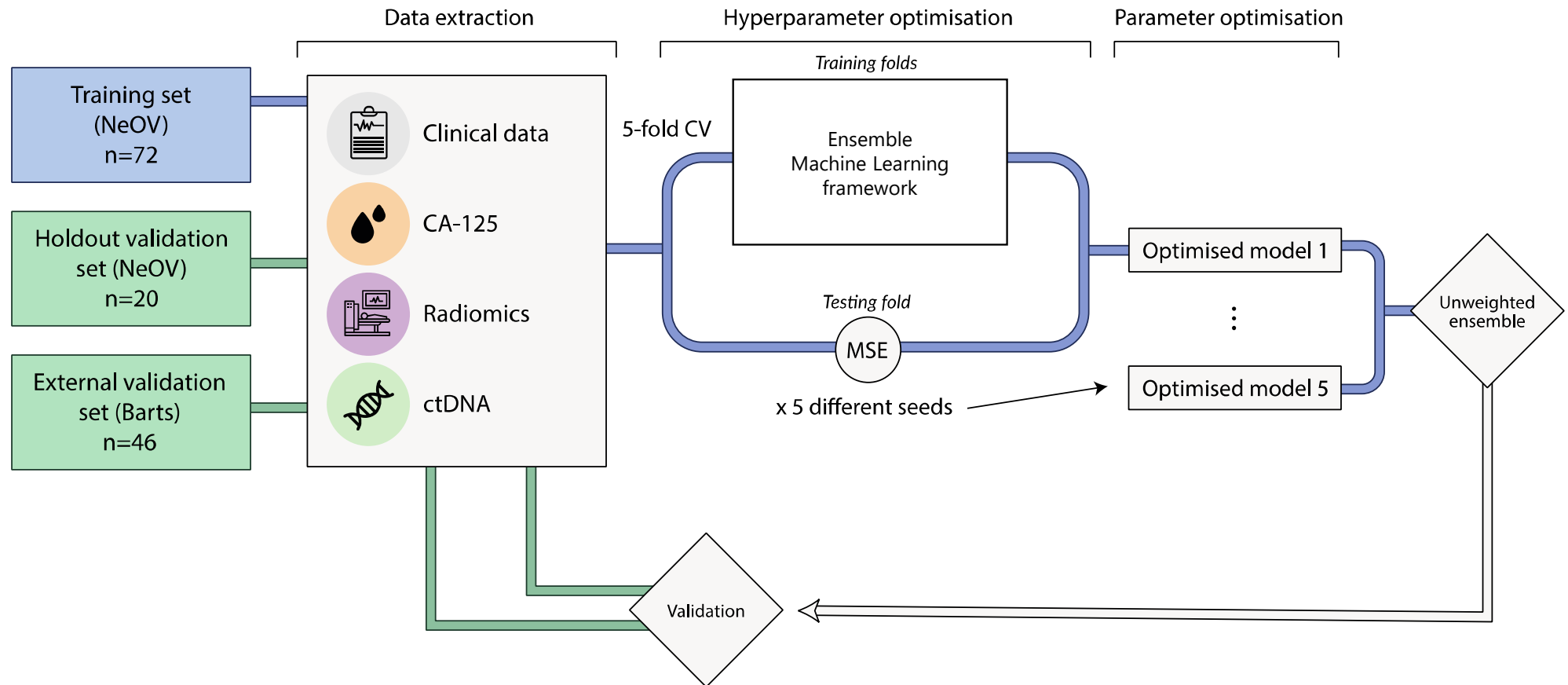


We have curated a rich integrated dataset including clinical data, CA 125, radiomics, and ctDNA

Crispin M, Woitek R, et al. Nature Comm (in press)

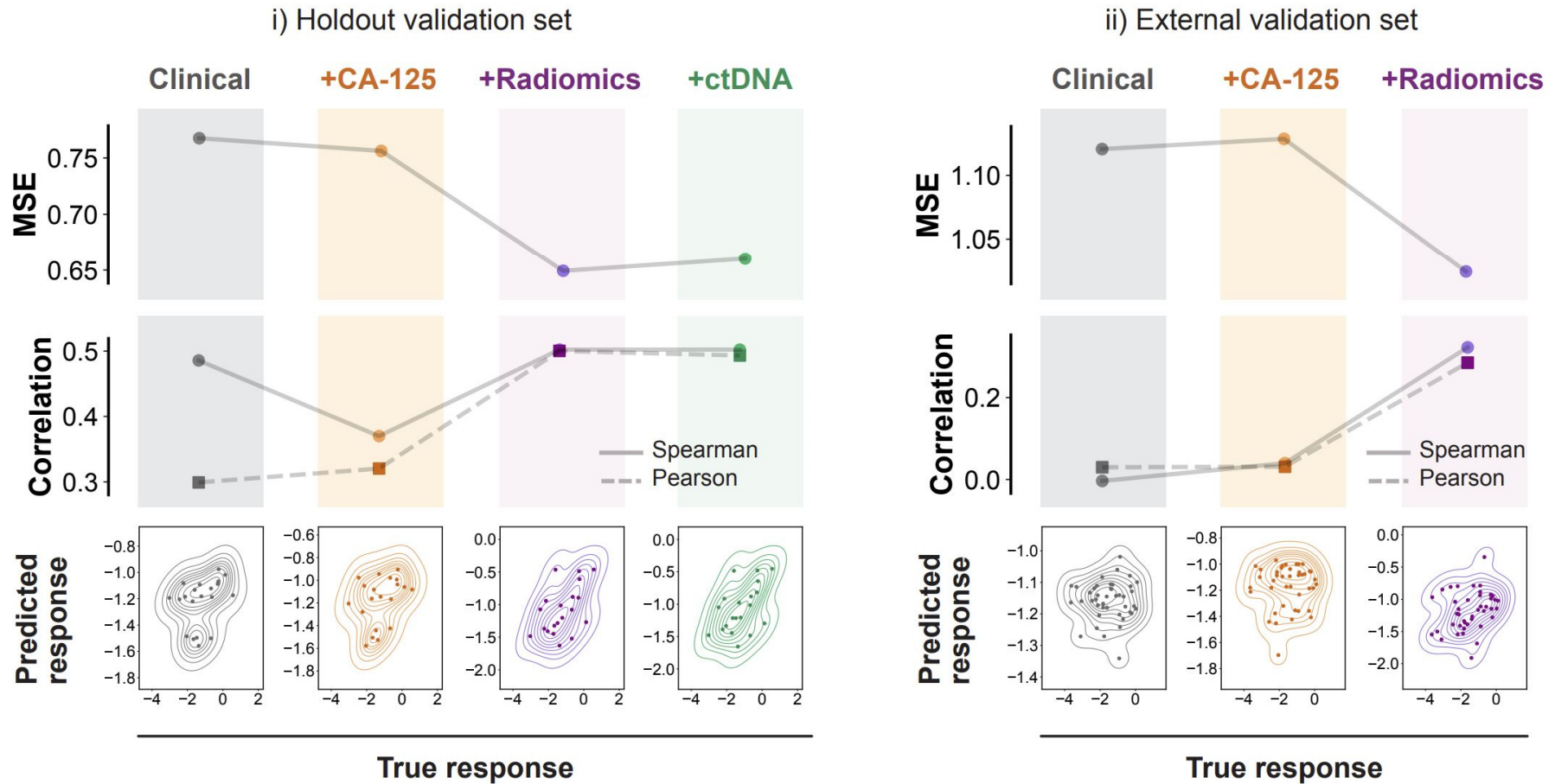
Data integration improves response prediction

Our ML framework integrates clinical data, CA 125, radiomics, and ctDNA



Data integration improves response prediction

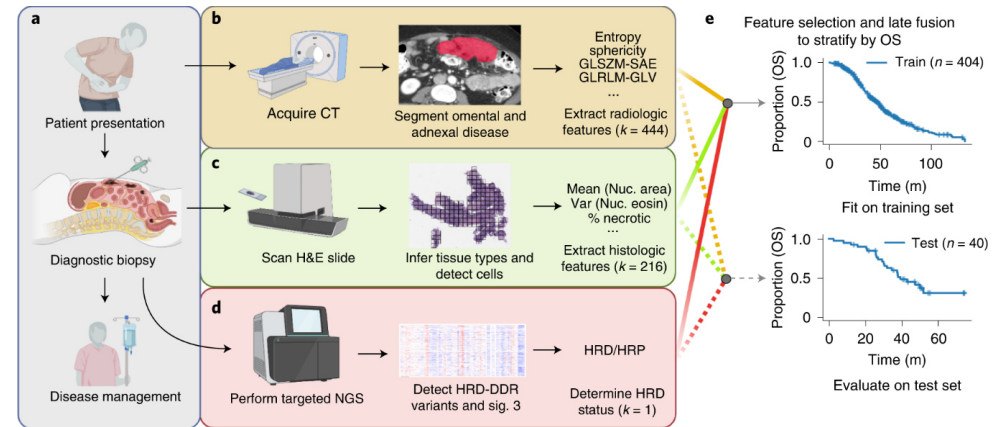
Clinical data, CA 125, radiomics, and ctDNA with external validation



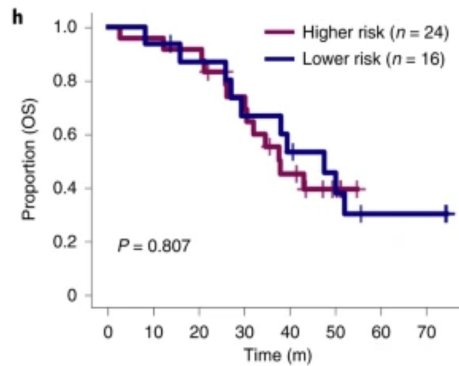
Radiogenomics for patient stratification

Patient stratification based on multiomics

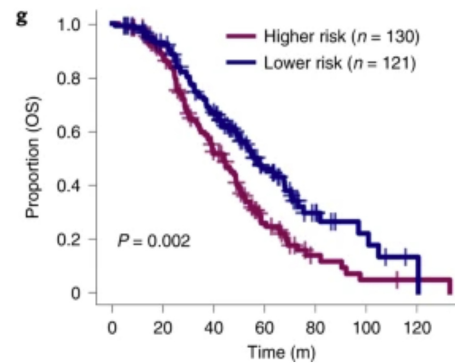
- CT
- H&E tissue sections (dig. Pathology)
- HRD/HRP (NGS)



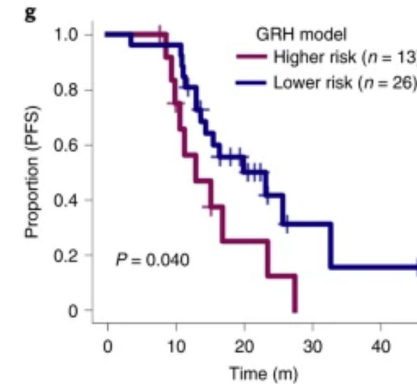
Adnexal radiomics



Omental radiomics



Multimodal data (incl. omental radiomics)



Boehm et al. Nat Cancer 2022

Cervical cancer: Prediction of response to CTRT/DFS

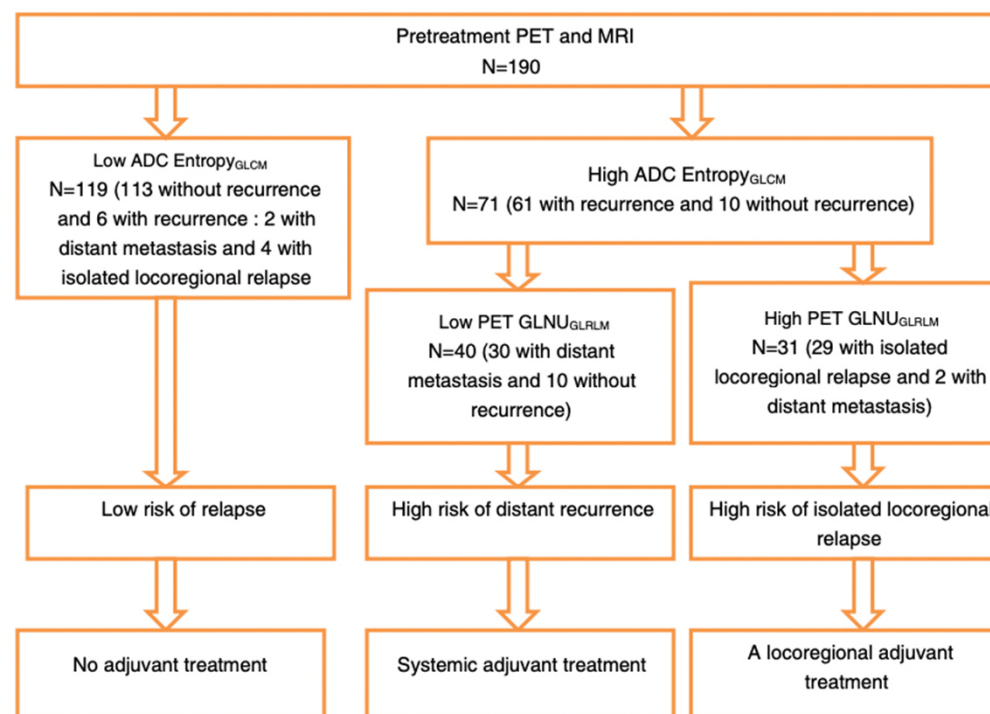
- LACC standard treatment: CT-RT + brachytherapy
- 60-90% complete response rate
- Early identification of poor responders → adjust treatment consequently

External validation of a previously developed radiomic model:

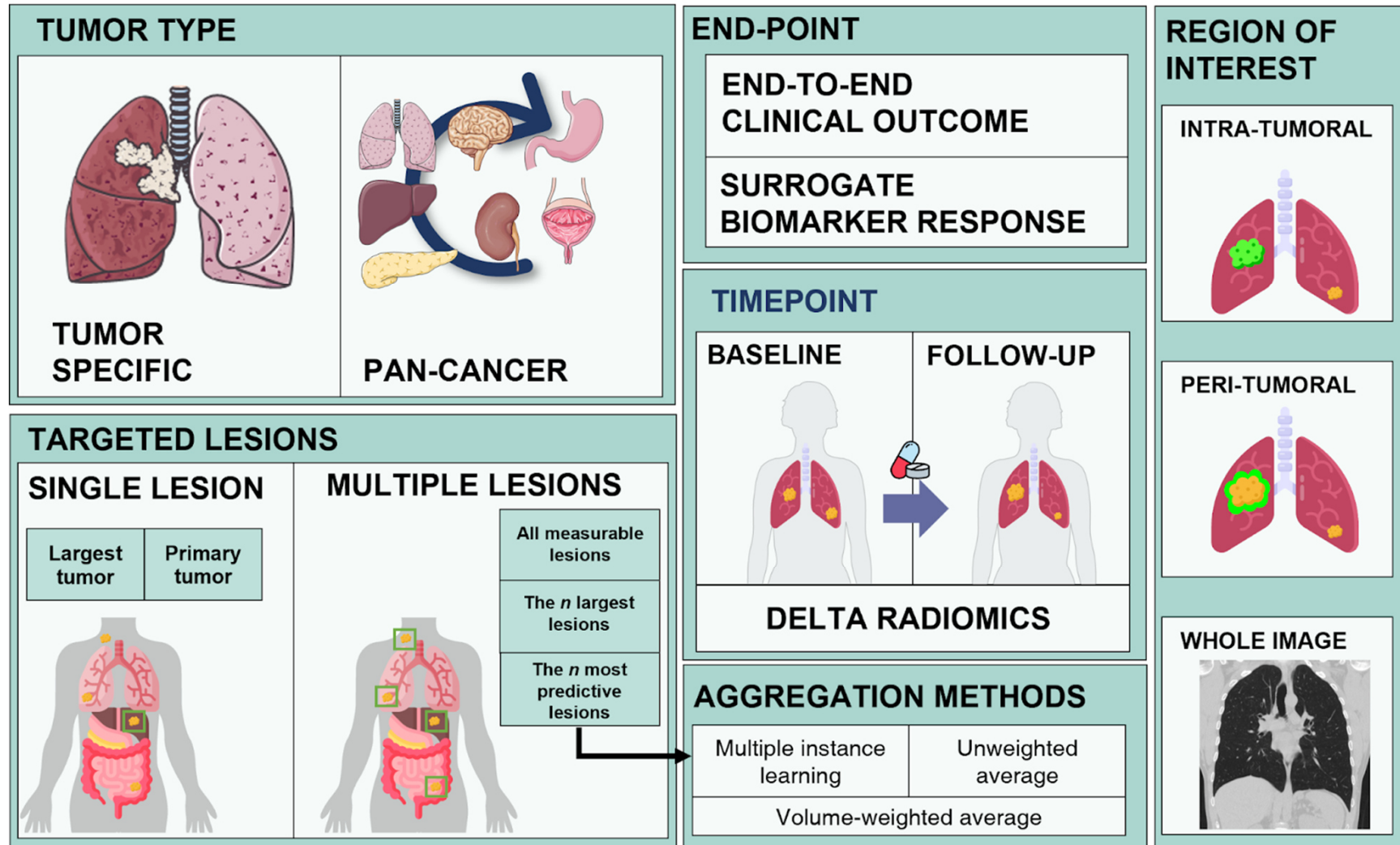
- $GLNU_{GLRLM}$ derived from PET/CT predicts LRC
- $Entropy_{GLCM}$ derived from ADC map predicts DFS

Powerful predictors of the efficacy of CT-RT before treatment with higher accuracy than standard post-treatment metabolic response assessment

*Higher value of $GLNU_{GLRLM}$ and $Entropy_{GLCM}$ → worse outcome
→ more heterogeneous tumours have poorer prognosis*

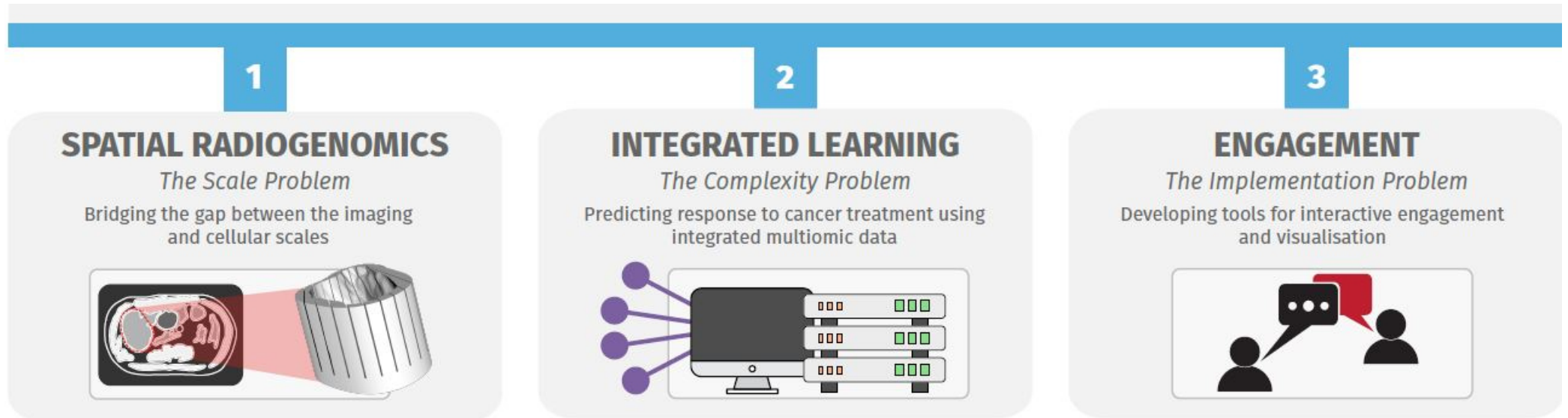


Radiomics Framework



Vision (next 5 years)

Develop integrated frameworks that bridge the gap between imaging and cellular scales (research line 1), predict response to treatment (research line 2), and engage interactively with patients and clinicians (research line 3)





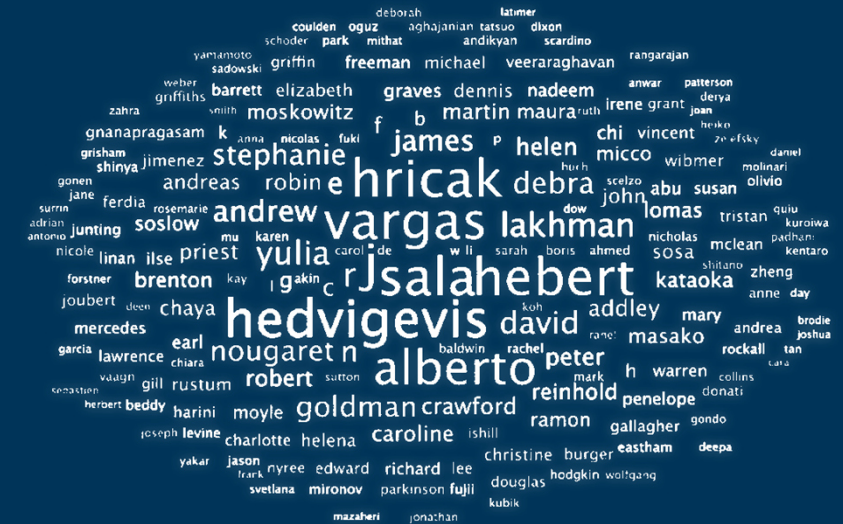
Delivering a New Paradigm of Personalised Cancer Medicine

Special thanks to:

- ✓ Luca Boldrini
- ✓ Luca Tagliaferri
- ✓ Ramona Woitek
- ✓ Mireia Crispin-Ortugar
- ✓ Lorena Escudero
- ✓ Leonardo Rundo
- ✓ Cathal McCague
- ✓ Maria Delgado
- ✓ James Brenton



UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA del Sacro Cuore



Gemelli



The Mark Foundation for Cancer Research

