



Radiomics and machine learning for brain metastases analysis

H. Stalla-Bourdillon^{*1}, A. Alentorn^{2,3,4,5,6}, A. Duran Pena^{2,3,4,5,6}, M. J. Ibanez Julia^{2,3,4,5,6},
J. Goya-Outi⁷, C. Nioche⁷, F. Frouin⁷, V. Frouin¹, and **C. Philippe**^{†#1}

¹NeuroSpin/UNATI – CEA, Université Paris-Saclay – France

²U 1127 – Inserm – ICM F-75013 Paris, France

³UMR 7225 – CNRS – ICM F-75013 Paris, France

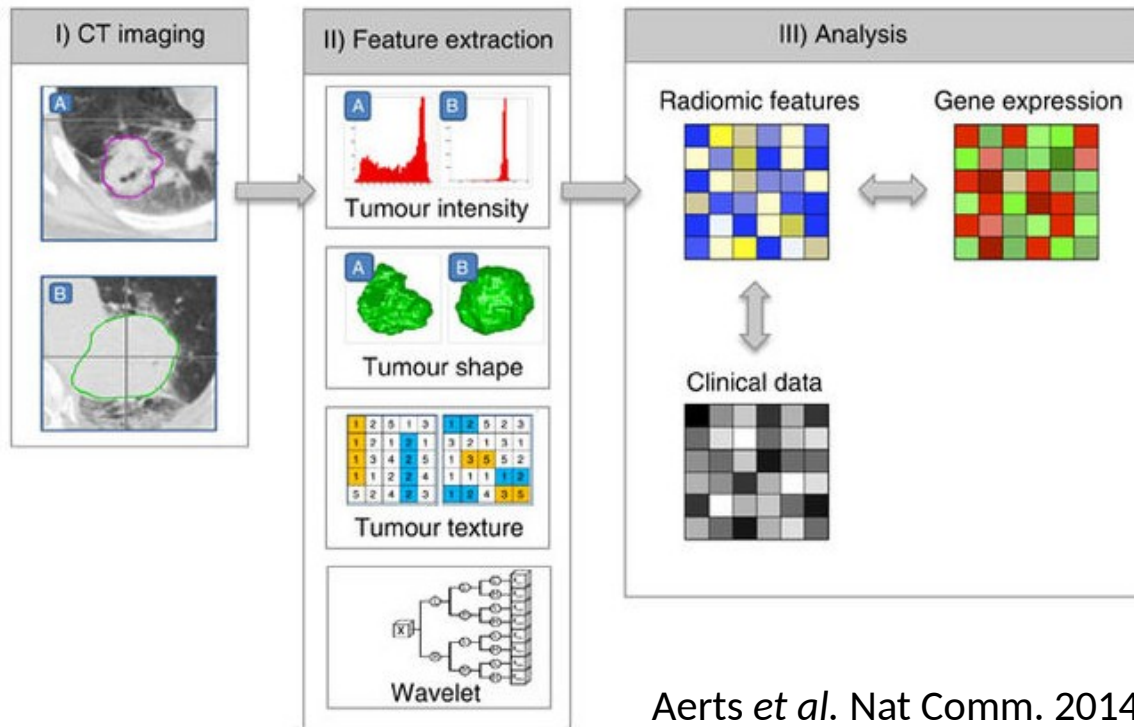
⁴Institut du Cerveau et de la Moëlle Epinière – Fondation ICM – F-75013 Paris, France

⁵UMR S 1127 – Sorbonne Université UPMC Paris VI – F-75013 Paris, France

⁶Service de neurologie 2 - Mazarin – AP-HP, Groupe Hospitalier La Pitié-Salpêtrière – F-75013 Paris, France

⁷Imagerie Moléculaire In Vivo (IMIV) – CEA, Inserm, CNRS : UMR1023, Université Paris-Saclay – SHFJ CEA 91401 Orsay, France

Radiomics



- Oncology
- All organs
- CT, (MRI, PET, US)

Radiomics : Proof of concept

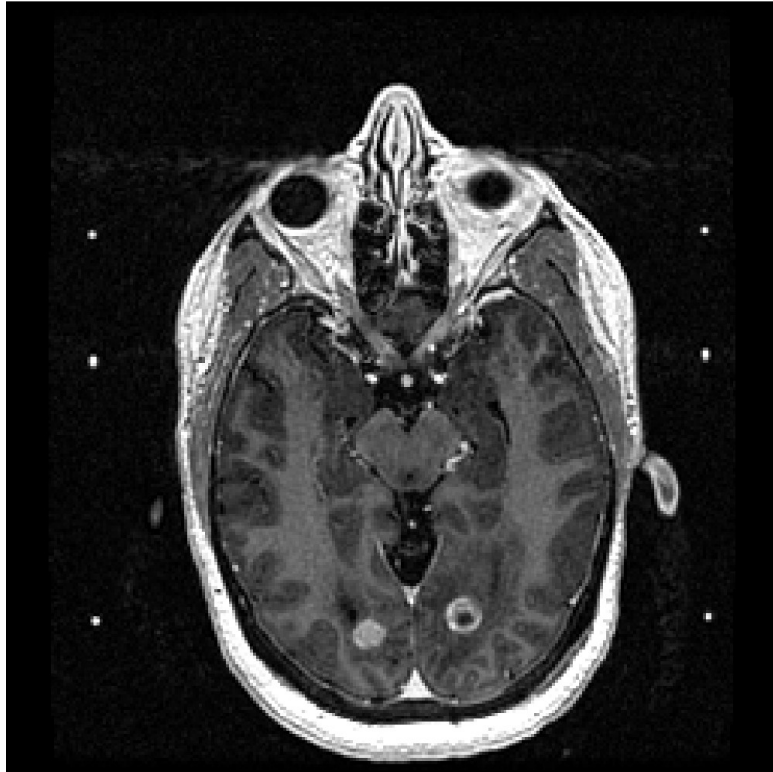
What is the contribution of the radiomic approach in the analysis of biomedical images in oncology ?

- Brain metastases that can be treated by GammaKnife
 - homogeneous clinical recruitment
 - high resolution MRI : T1 gadolinium enhanced and T2 FLAIR
- ~ 1000 patients : training and validation cohorts
- Various primary tumors :
 - Lung
 - Breast
 - Melanoma

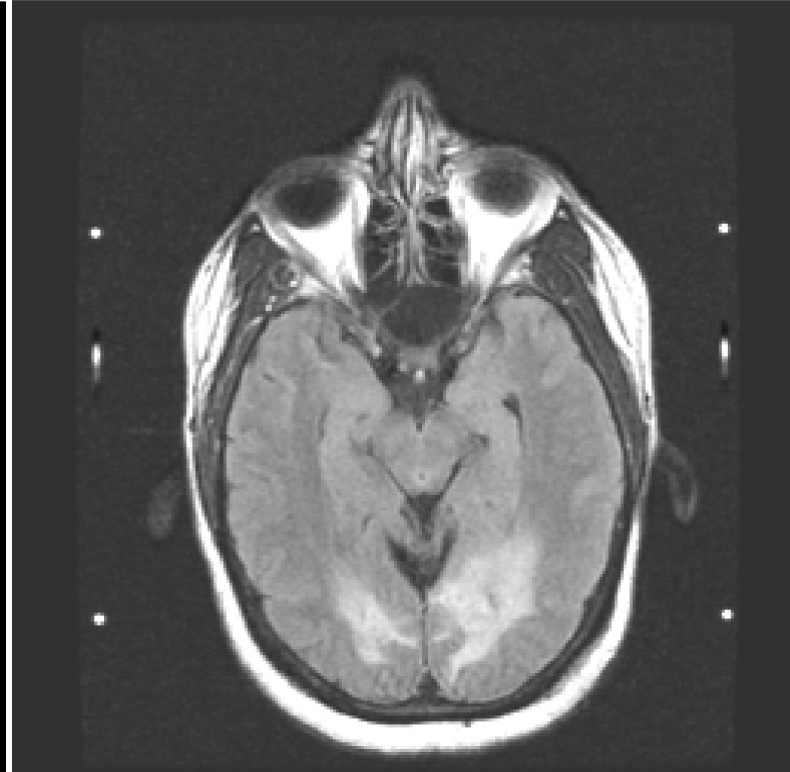
Outline

- Brain metastases cohort
- Analysis pipeline
- Results :
 - Technical validation :
 - Tumor vs normal
 - Segmentation step : inter-operator variability
 - Biomedical application :
 - GPA score
- Conclusion
- Future work

Brain metastases



T1 gadolinium enhanced

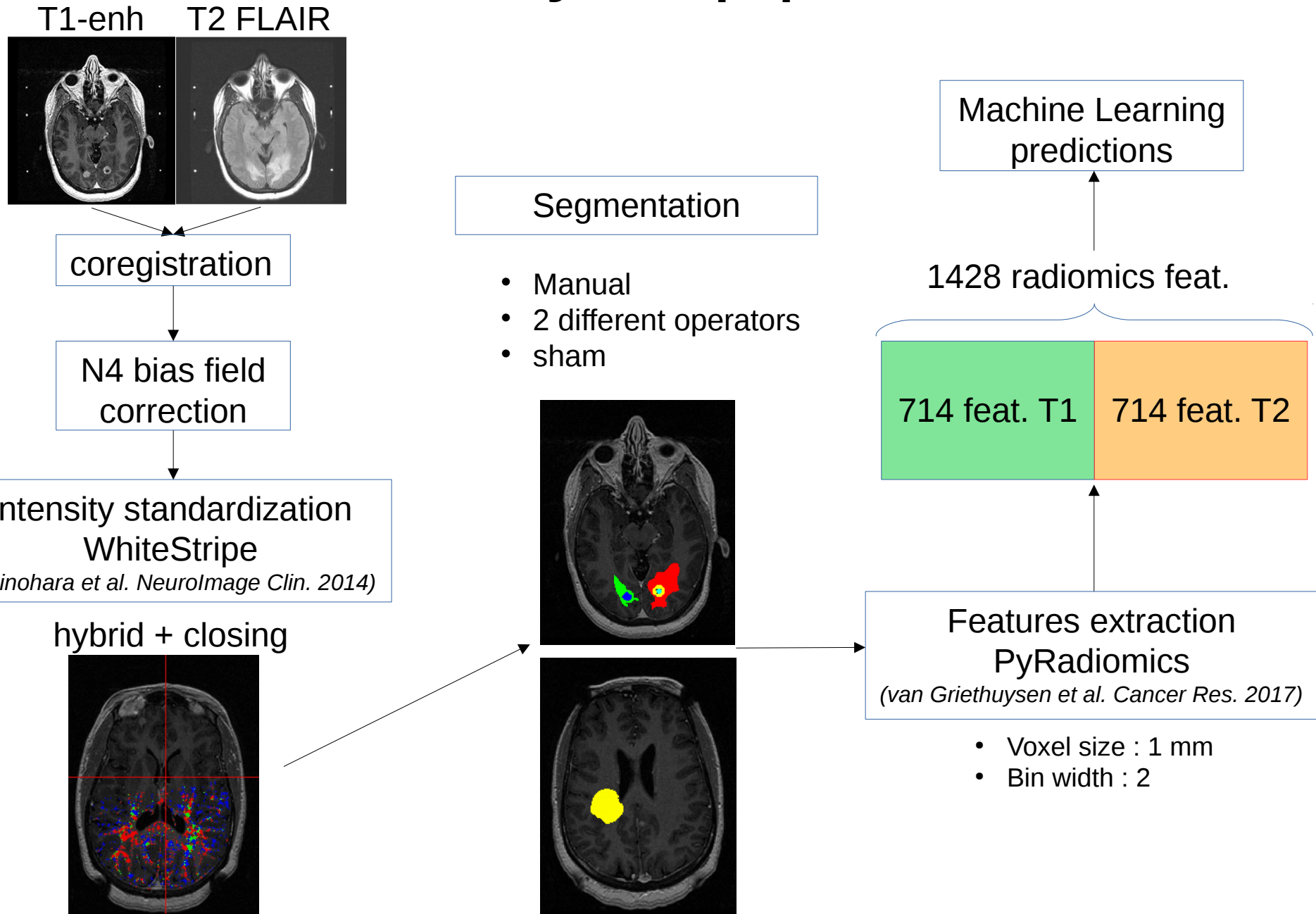


T2 FLAIR

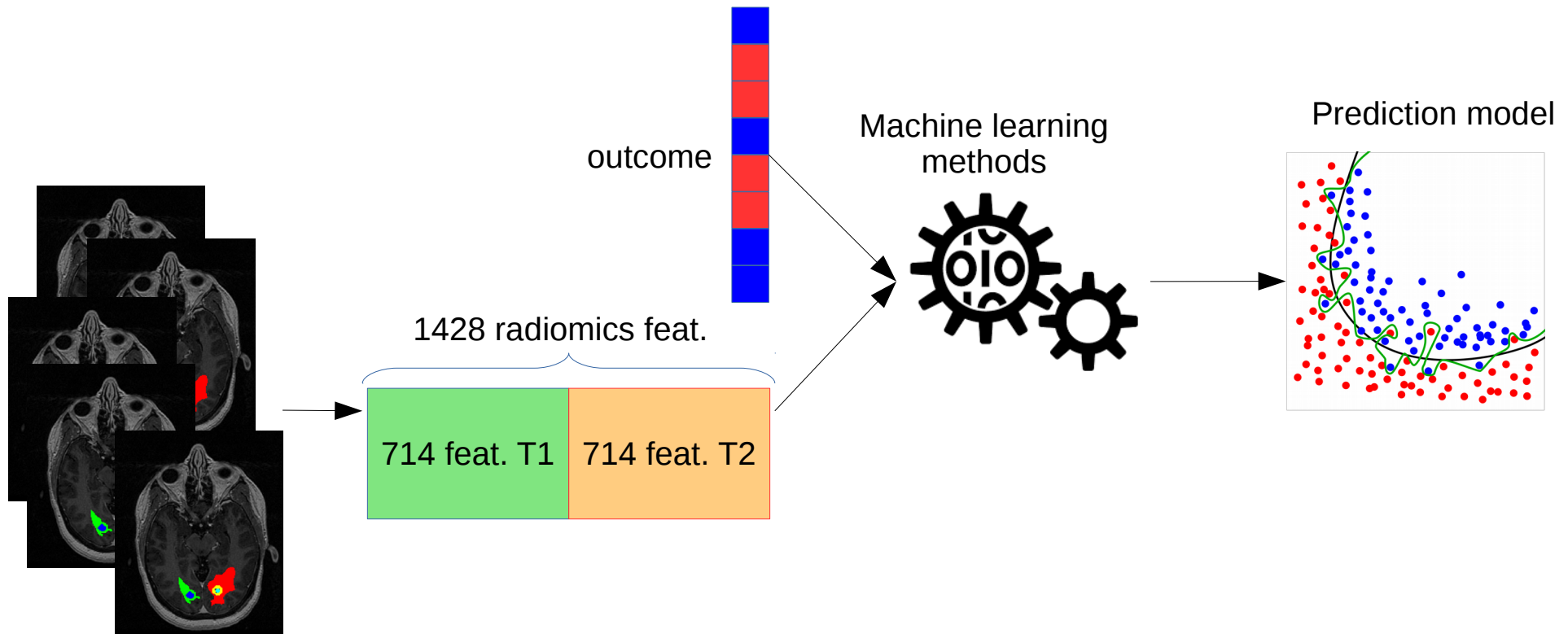
Preliminary work on a subset of the brain metastases cohort

- 29 patients with lung cancer and brain metastases
 - 64 lesions segmented by operator 1
 - 46 lesions segmented by operator 2
 - 29 shams in healthy white matter
- MRI before GammaKnife treatment :
 - T1 gadolinium enhanced
 - T2 FLAIR
- Graded Prognostic Assessment score (GPA) for lung cancer
 - Age
 - # of brain metastases
 - Presence of extra-cerebral metastases
 - Karnofsky index

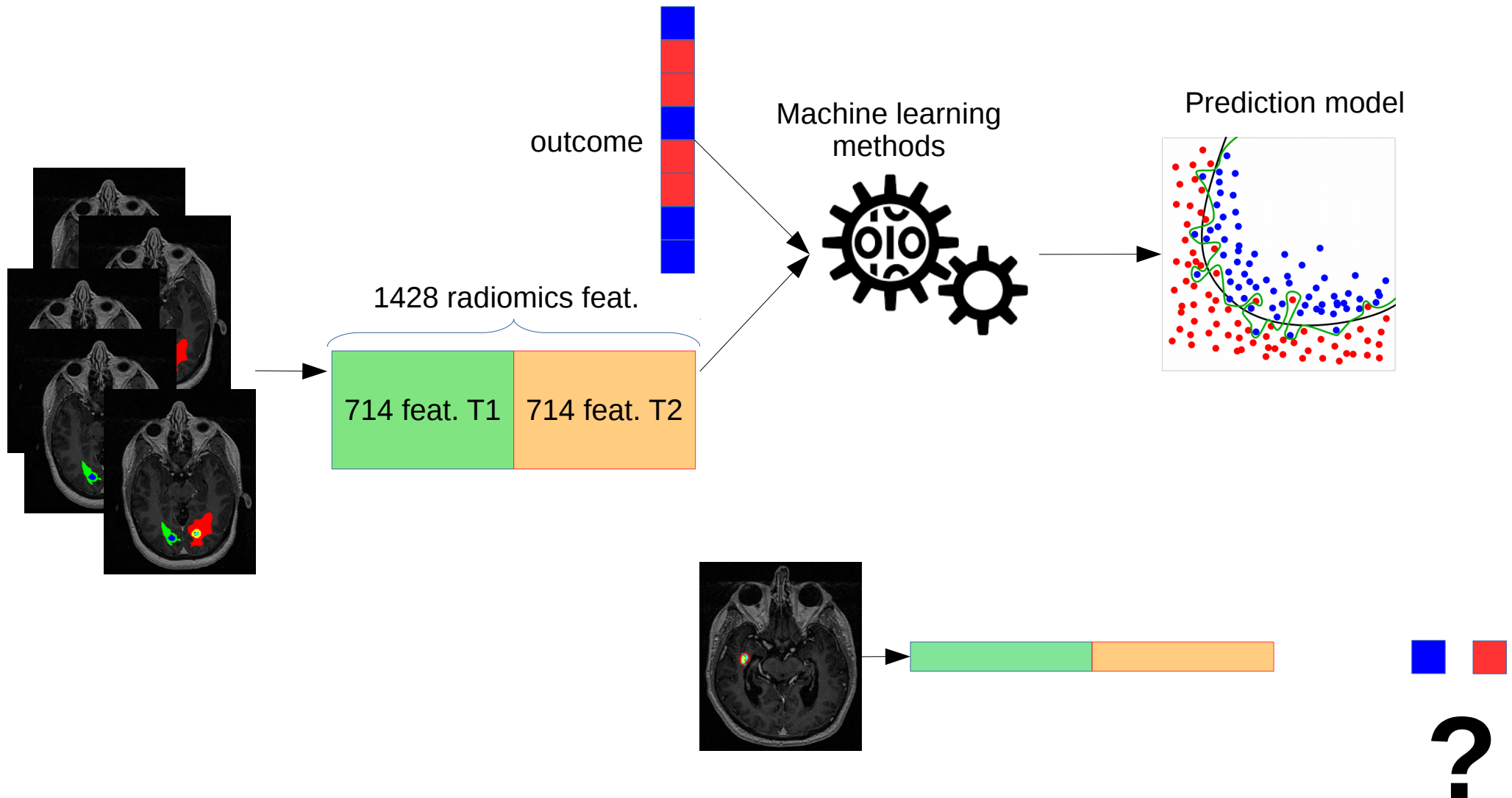
Analysis pipeline



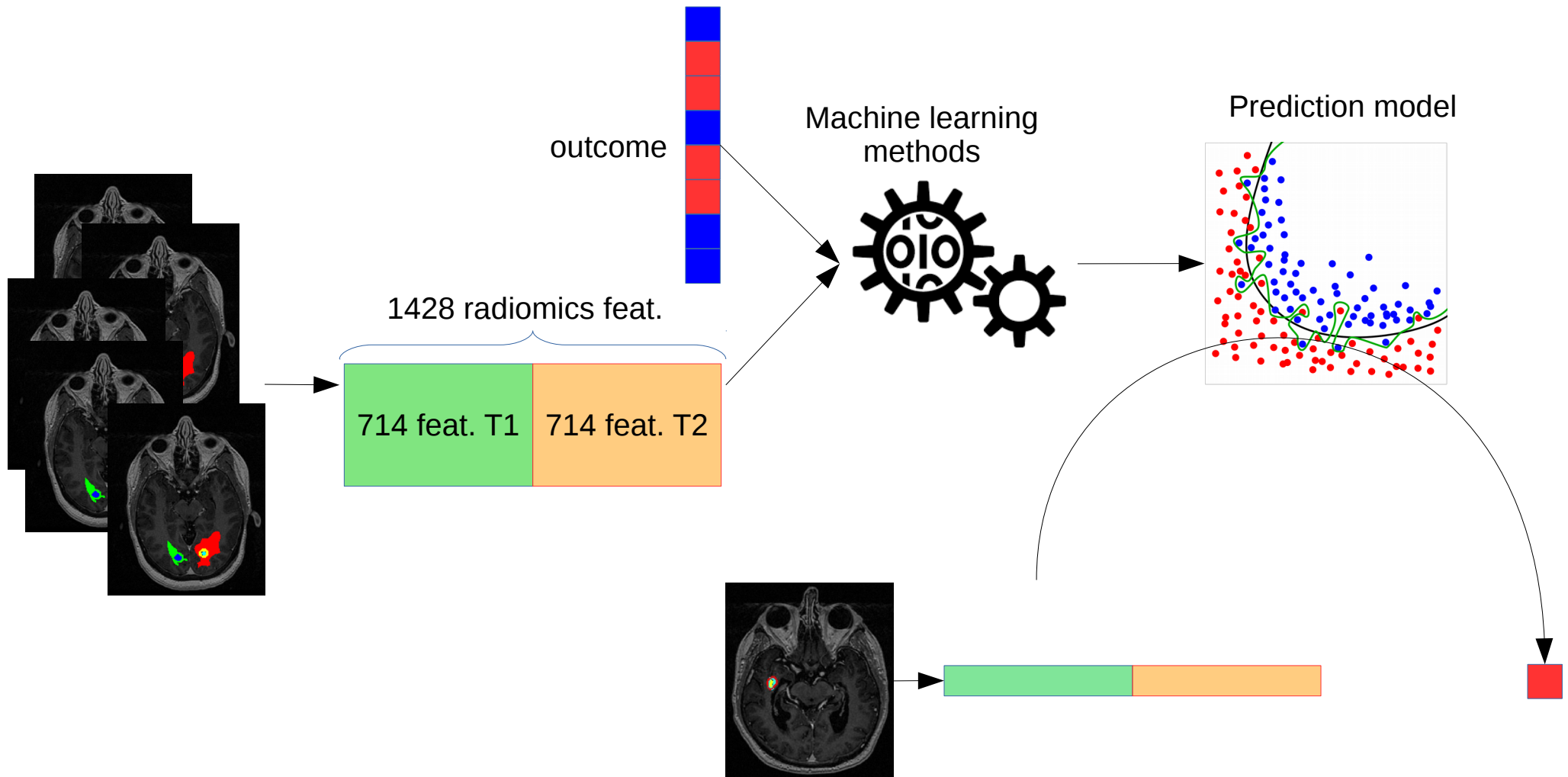
Machine learning for the assessment of radiomics contribution



Machine learning for the assessment of radiomics contribution



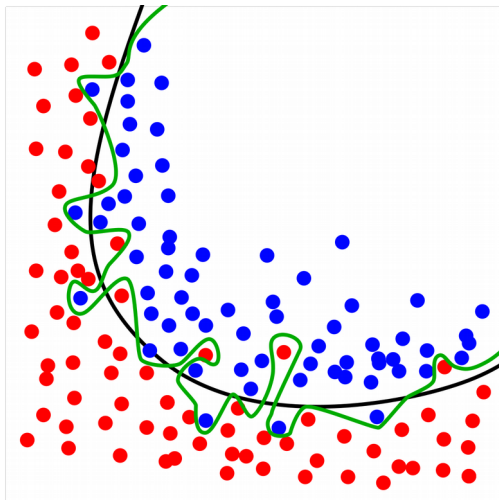
Machine learning for the assessment of radiomics contribution



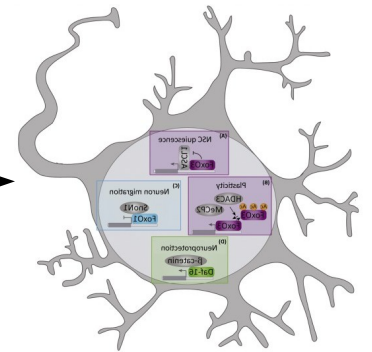
Machine learning for the assessment of radiomics contribution

- Specificity
- Sensibility
- Selected variables
- ...

Efficient prediction model

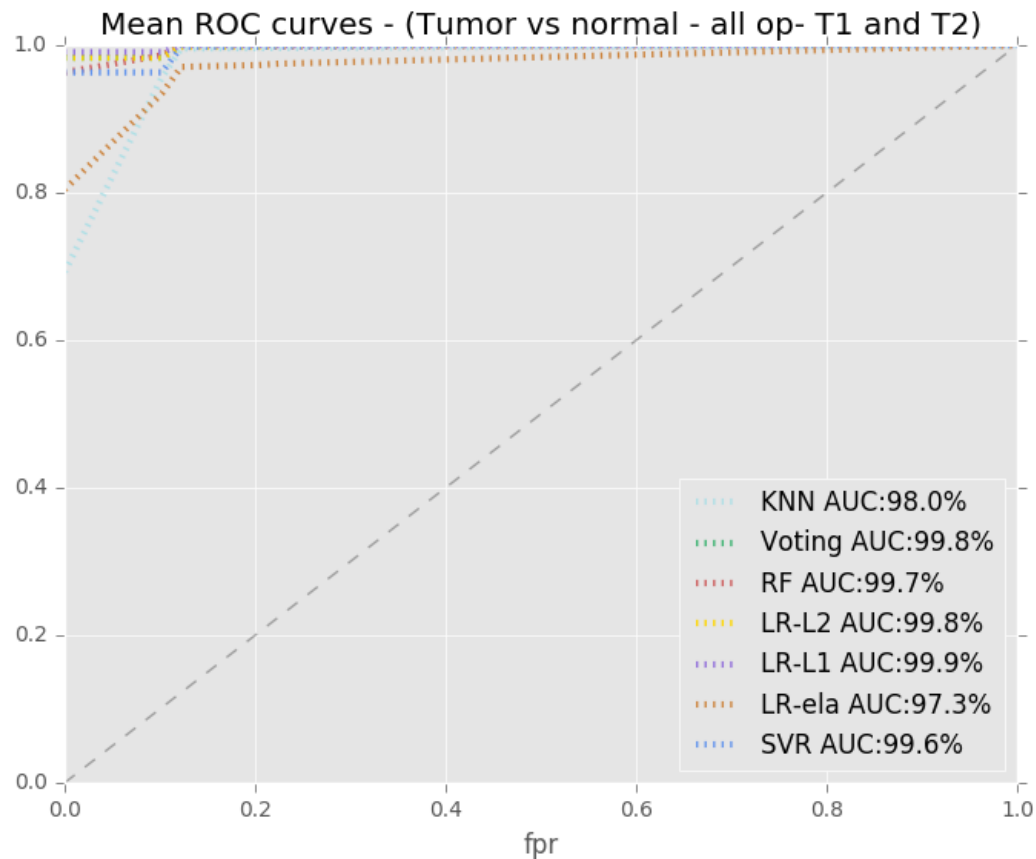


Biological interpretation



Results

Tumoral ROI vs normal ROI prediction performances



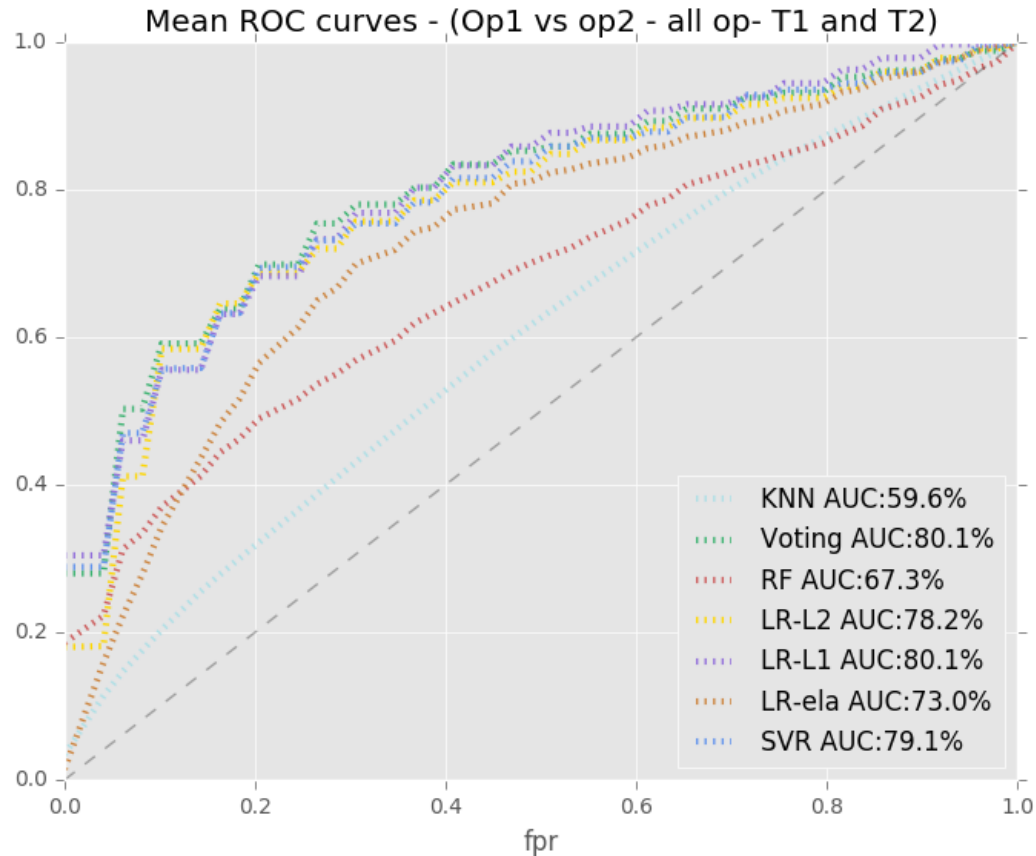
Tumoral ROI vs normal ROI selected features

- t1_original_firstorder_RootMeanSquared
- t1_wavelet-LLL_firstorder_Skewness
- t1_original_glcm_Imc2

- flair_original_glrlm_LongRunEmphasis
- flair_original_glszm_LargeAreaLowGrayLevelEmphasis
- flair_wavelet-LLL_glrlm_ShortRunEmphasis
- flair_wavelet-LLL_glrlm_RunVariance
- flair_wavelet-LLL_glrlm_RunLengthNonUniformityNormalized
- flair_wavelet-LLL_glrlm_LongRunEmphasis

Inter-operator variability assessment

Segmentation operator 1 vs operator 2
prediction performances



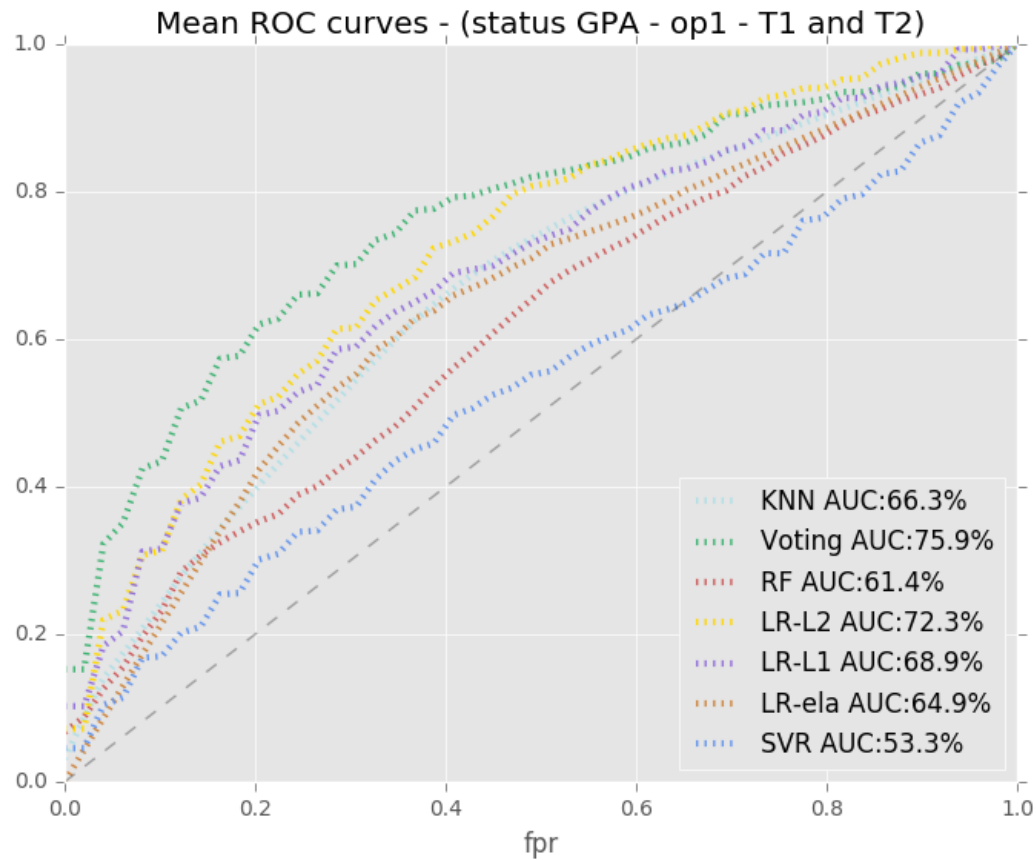
Inter-operator variability assessment

Segmentation operator 1 vs operator 2
selected features

- t1_original_shape_SphericalDisproportion
- t1_original_shape_Sphericity
- t1_wavelet-HLH_glszm_GrayLevelNonUniformityNormalized

- flair_original_shape_Sphericity
- flair_original_shape_SphericalDisproportion
- flair_wavelet-HHL_firstorder_Skewness
- flair_wavelet-LHL_firstorder_Median
- flair_wavelet-LLL_glcm_Imc2
- flair_wavelet-HLL_glrIm_LongRunEmphasis

GPA score prediction performances



GPA score selected features

- t1_wavelet-HLH_firstorder_Skewness
- t1_wavelet-LLL_firstorder_Skewness
- t1_wavelet-LLL_firstorder_Kurtosis
- t1_wavelet-LLH_firstorder_Skewness

- flair_wavelet-HLL_glcm_ClusterShade
- flair_wavelet-HHL_glszm_LargeAreaLowGrayLevelEmphasis

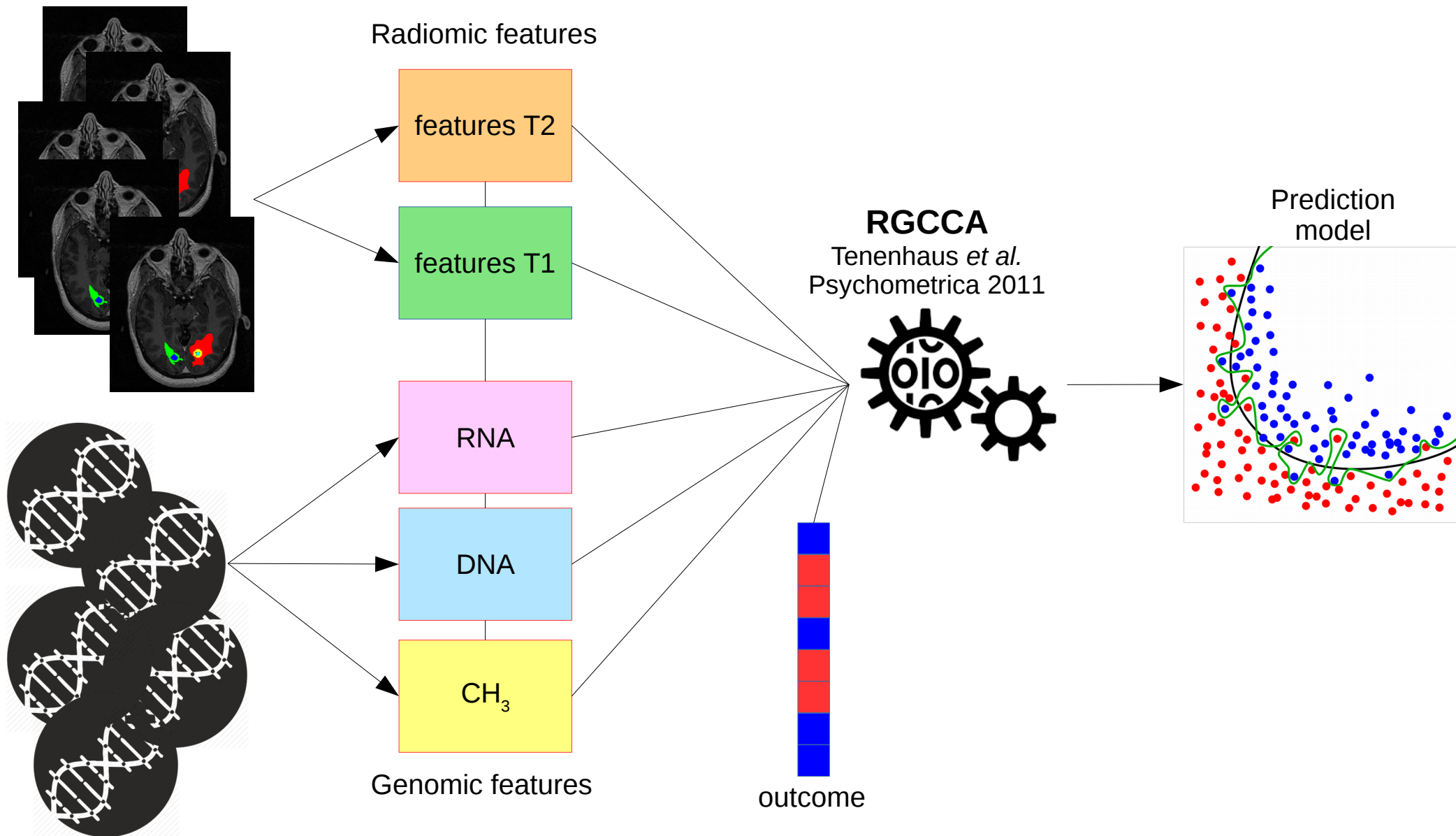
To conclude

- Radiomics features can successfully predict a clinical score
- New insights into biological processes
- Radiomic signatures are very short
 - Stability issue ?
 - Need to be assessed on larger cohorts

Future work

- **Radiomics : Prediction of primary tumor**
 - > 500 pts with various cancers and brain metastases
 - Same features
 - Improve the stability of radiomic signatures
- **Radiogenomics : Multiblock approaches**
 - Primary Central Nervous System Lymphoma
 - Pediatric High Grade Glioma and Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma

Multiblock approach for radiogenomics



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- F. Orlhac
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