

MOFFITT CANCER CENTER



Future of Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers (Radiomics) in Radiotherapy and Immunotherapy

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The *Pan*-Omics of Oncology

The diagram illustrates the workflow of the Pan-Omics of Oncology. It is divided into four main stages: Collect Specimen, Screen Specimen, Aggregate Data, and Analyze Data. In the 'Collect Specimen' stage, a Vitruvian Man figure is shown with a list of specimen types: Tissue, Blood, Saliva, Urine, and Image. An arrow points from this stage to the 'Screen Specimen' stage, which lists various omics technologies: Genomics, Proteomics, Transcriptomics, Metabolomics, Epigenomics, Radiomics, and Dosimetry. Another arrow points from 'Screen Specimen' to 'Aggregate Data', which features an image of a laptop. A final arrow points from 'Aggregate Data' to 'Analyze Data', which features an image of a stethoscope.

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graph LR; A[Collect Specimen] --> B[Screen Specimen]; B --> C[Aggregate Data]; C --> D[Analyze Data]
```

Collect Specimen

- Tissue
- Blood
- Saliva
- Urine
- Image

Screen Specimen

- Genomics
- Proteomics
- Transcriptomics
- Metabolomics
- Epigenomics
- Radiomics
- Dosimetry

Aggregate Data

Analyze Data

SPECIMEN

CLINICAL OUTCOMES DATA

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El Naqa et al, PMB, 2017

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Radiomics

A 'new' form of –omics

- Quantitative information from **multi-imaging modalities** (PET, CT, MRI, etc) could be related to biological and clinical endpoints
- In oncology, *it is decoding the Tumor Phenotype with Non-Invasive Imaging* (Lambin, 2012)

Step I: Image Acquisition



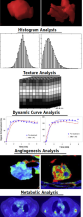
CT scanner

Step II: ROI Segmentation



Step III: Radiomics Features

(From Model)



Feature Extraction

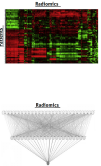
Feature Selection

Feature Analysis

Feature Interpretation

Step IV: Statistical Modeling

Radiomics

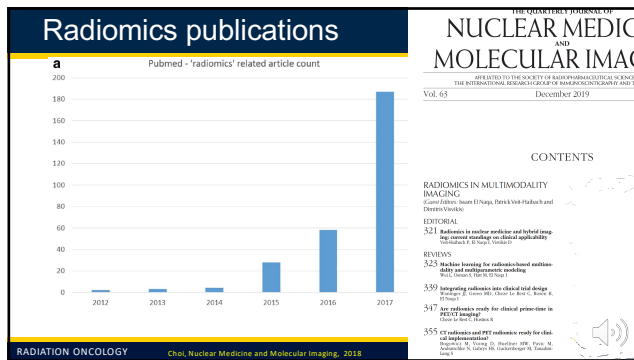


Endpoint, Outcome

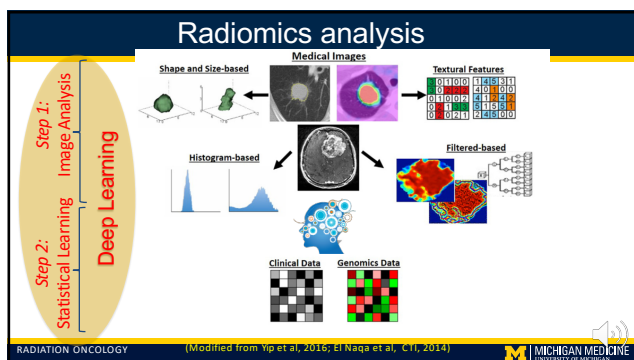
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Non-invasive imaging 2019

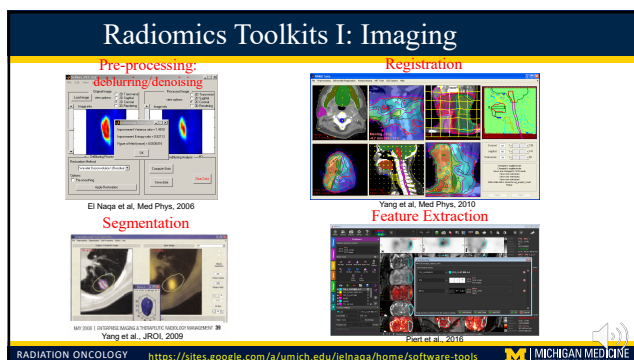
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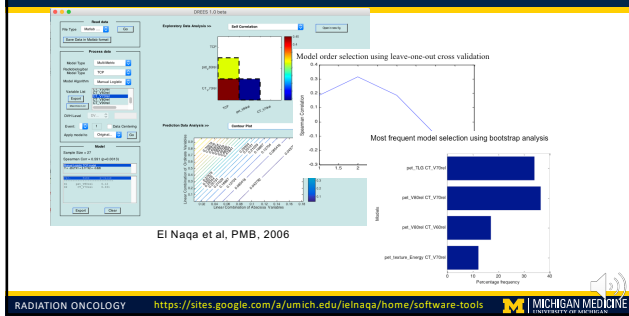


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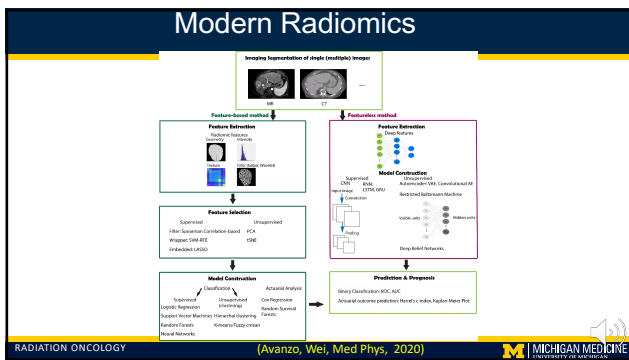
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Radiomics Toolkits II: Modeling (DREES)



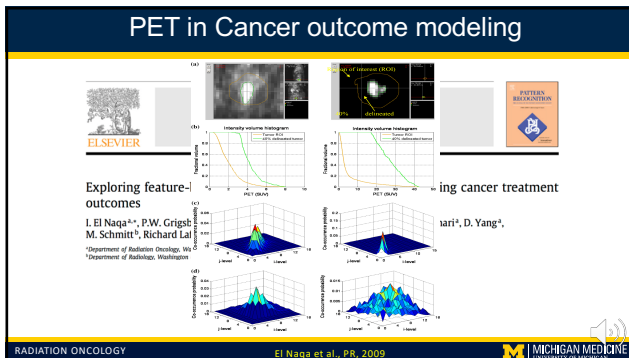
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Modern Radiomics



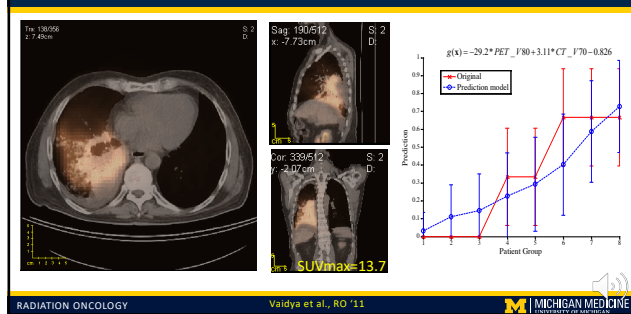
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PET in Cancer outcome modeling



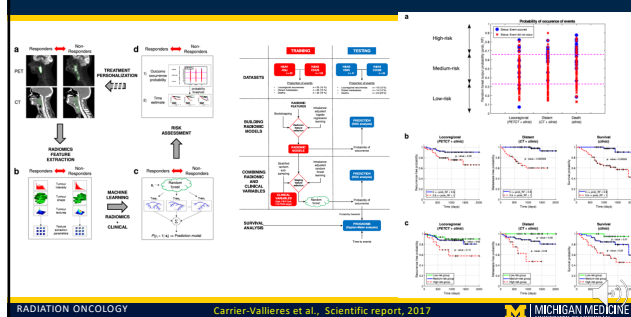
9

PET/CT from NSCLC local tumor



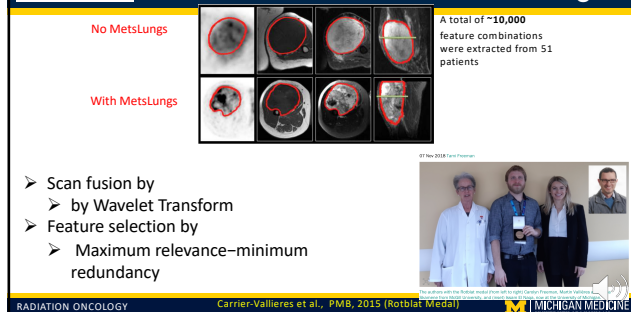
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PET/CT + Clinical for risk assessment in head & neck cancer

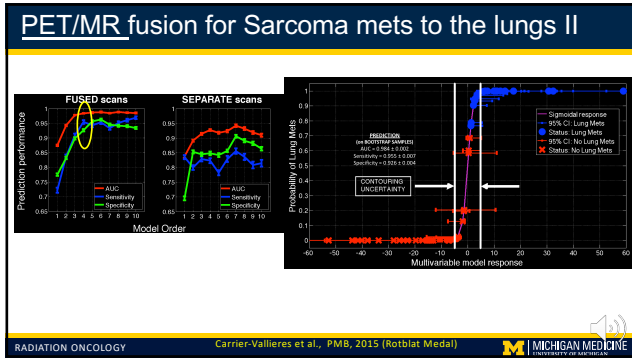


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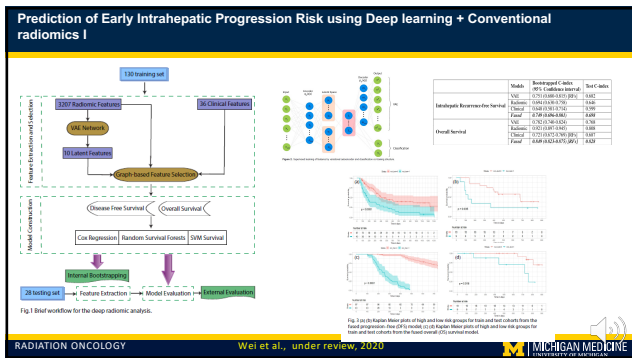
PET/MR fusion for Sarcoma mets to the lungs I



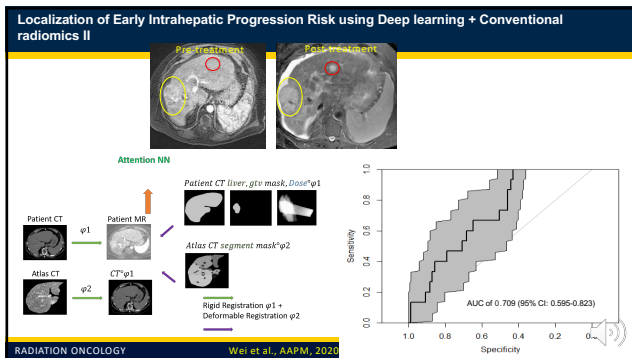
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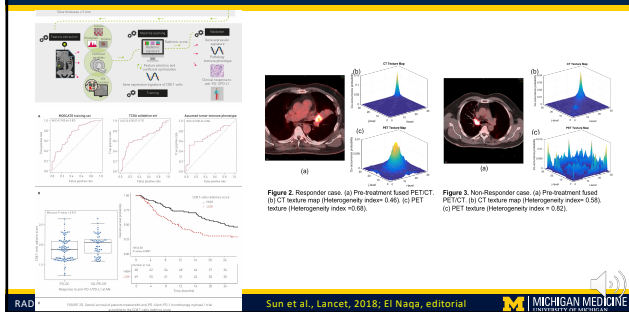


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Radiomics for immunotherapy



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Conclusions

- Radiomics offers new opportunities to develop better understanding of oncology processes and for **personalizing therapy**
- Complementary information from hybrid (**multi-modality**) imaging (fused/separate) can enrich radiomics models and improve prediction power
- **Machine/deep learning** techniques can improve feature selection and statistical learning in radiomics analytics and modeling outcomes
- Proper integration of radiomics with clinical and other -omics (**panomics**) is necessary towards development of informed **clinical decision support** systems
- Main challenges for radiomics with machine learning methods
 - Harmonization and optimization of image acquisition methods
 - Validation and evaluation across independent datasets
 - Better interpretation of radiomics models is still lagging

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THANK YOU!

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