Deep Learning for Automated Quantification of Tumor Phenotypes







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Cancer

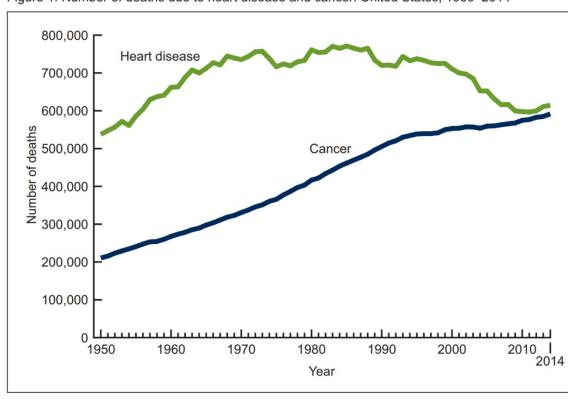


Figure 1. Number of deaths due to heart disease and cancer: United States, 1950–2014

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Lung Cancer Staging

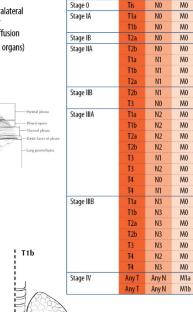
Classifications

Primary Tumor (T) Classification

- TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed, or tumor proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy
- TO No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis Carcinoma in situ
- T1 Tumor 3 cm or less in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus
- T1a Tumor 2 cm or less in greatest dimension
- T1b Tumor more than 2 cm but 3 cm or less in greatest dimension
- T2 Tumor more than 3 cm but 7 cm or less or tumor with any of the following features (T2 tumors with these features are classified T2a if 5 cm or less): involves main bronchus, 2 cm or more distal to the carina; invades viscal pleura (PL1 or PL2); associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region but does not involve the entire lung
- Tumor more than 3 cm but 5 cm or less in greatest dimension
- T2b Tumor more than 5 cm but 7 cm or less in greatest dimension
- 13 Tumor more than 7 cm or one that directly invades any of the following: parietal pleural (PL3), chest wall (including superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, phrenic nerve, mediastinal pleura, parietal pericardium; or tumor in the main bronchus less than 2 cm distal to the carina' but without involvement of the carina; or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung or separate tumor nodule(s) in the same lobe
- T4 Tumor of any size that invades any of the following: mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, esophagus, vertebral body, carina, separate tumor nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe

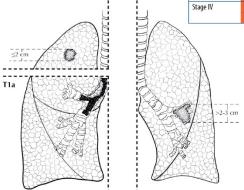
Distant Metastasis (M) Classification

- MO No distant metastasis
- M1 Distant metastasis
- M1a Separate tumor nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe, tumor with pleural nodules or malignant pleural (or pericardial) effusion
- M1b Distant metastasis (in extrathoracic organs)



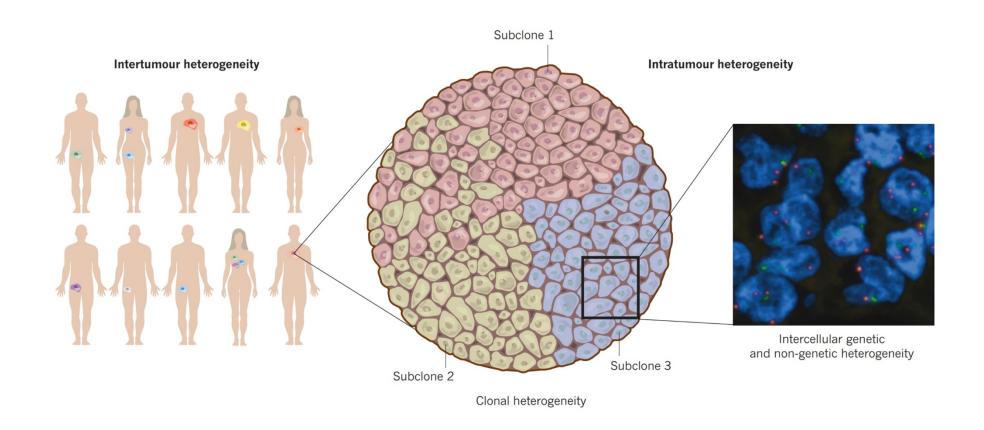
Occult Carcinoma

ANATOMIC STAGE/PROGNOSTIC GROUPS



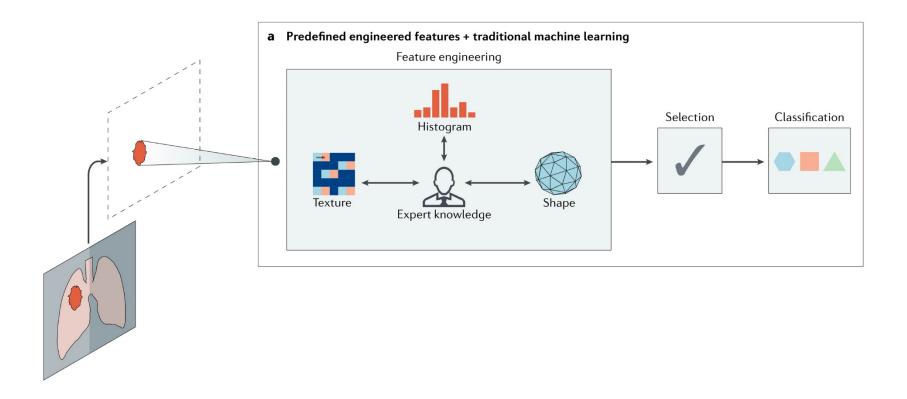
T1a

Intra-tumor Heterogeneity



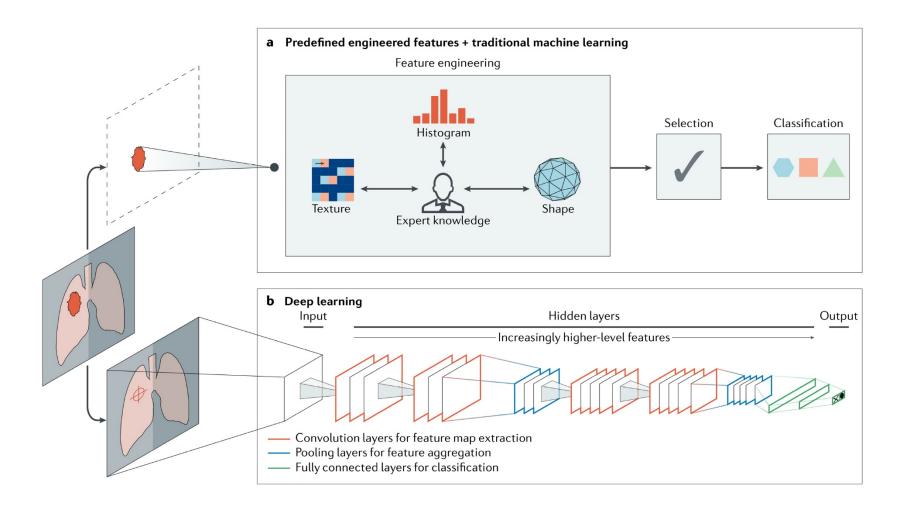
Rebecca A Burrell, Nicholas McGranahan, Jiri Bartek, and Charles Swanton

Artificial Intelligence Methods in Medical Imaging



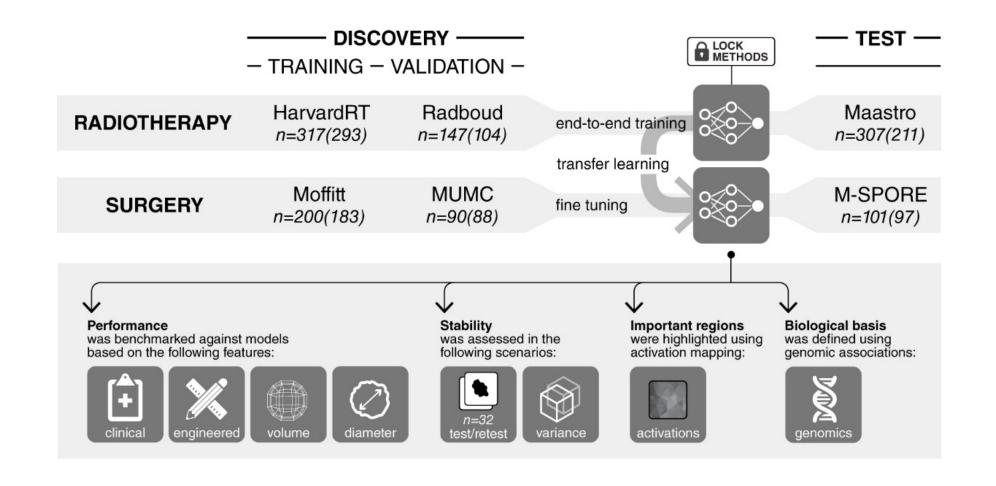
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Artificial Intelligence Methods in Medical Imaging

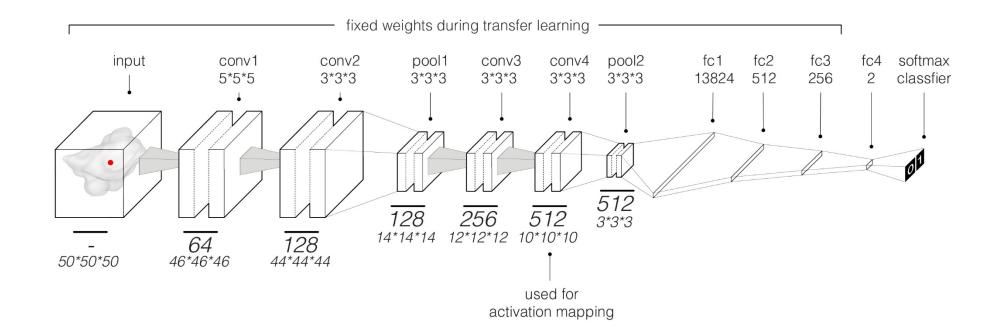


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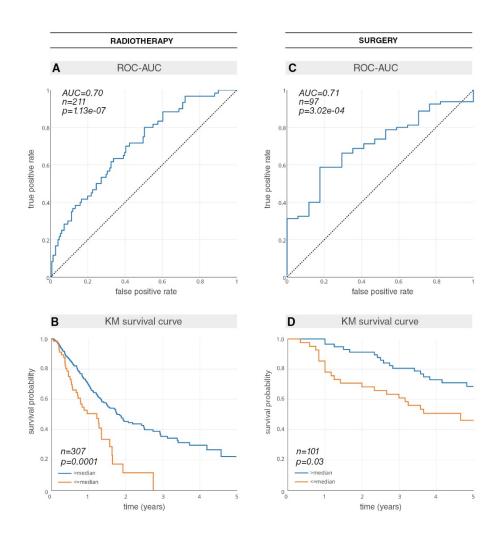
Analytical Setup



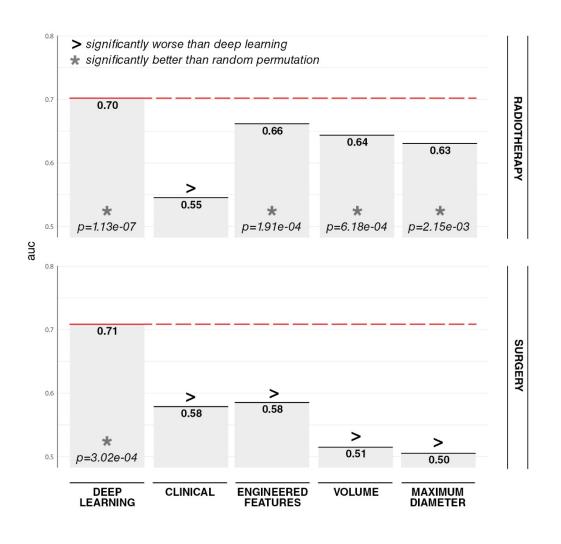
Architecture



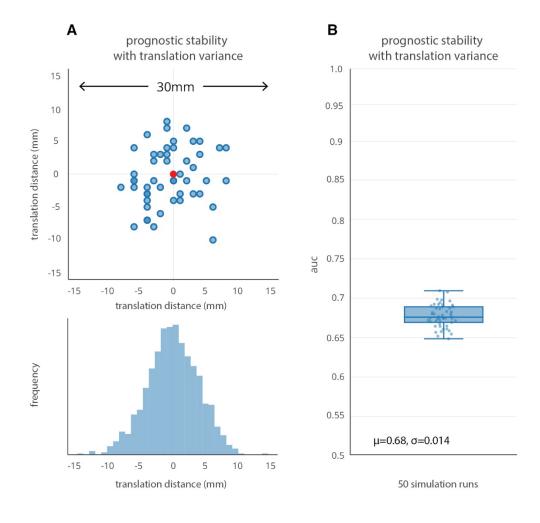
Prognostic Signal



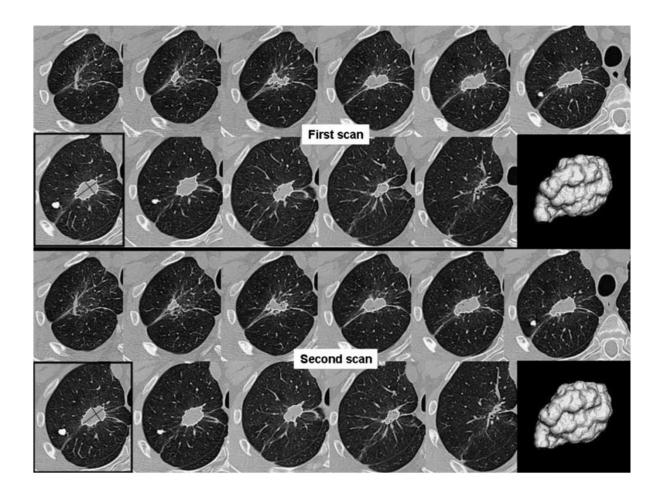
Benchmarking



Input Stability



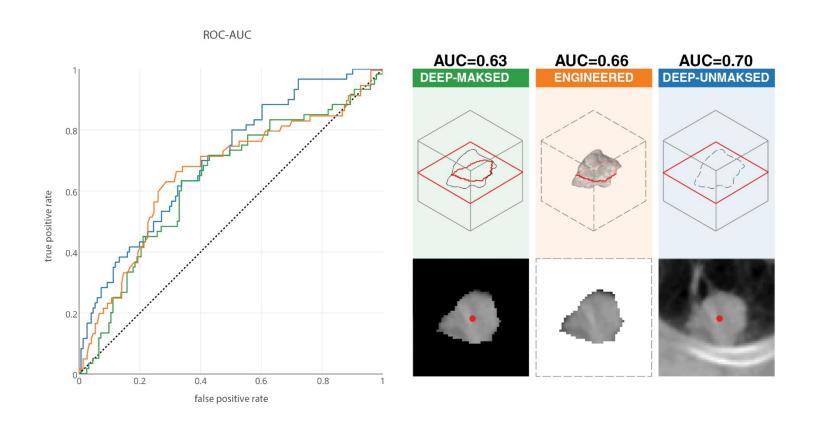
Test-Retest Stability



Binsheng Zhao, Leonard P. James, Chaya S. Moskowitz, Pingzhen Guo, Michelle S. Ginsberg, Robert A. Lefkowitz, Yilin Qin, Gregory J. Riely, Mark G. Kris & Lawrence H. Schwartz

Evaluating Variability in Tumor Measurements from Same-day Repeat CT Scans of Patients with Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer Radiology - 2009

Evaluating the Prognostic Value of Tumor-Surrounding Tissue



Activation Mapping

