

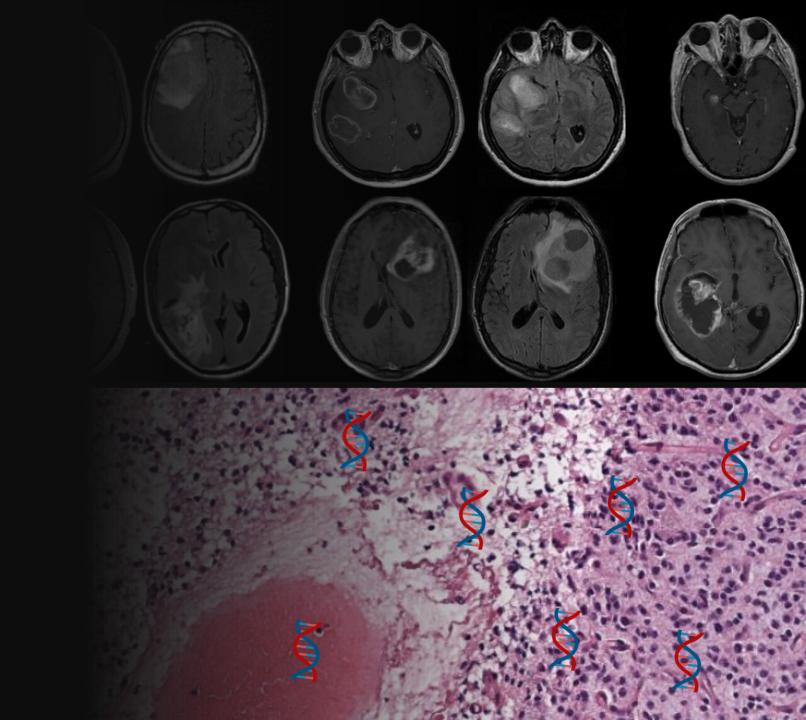
# Radiomic and genomic approaches to survival stratification in adult-type diffuse glioma

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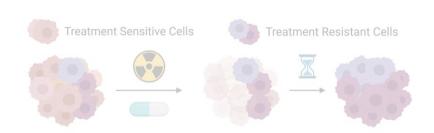
## Adult-type diffuse glioma

- Most common primary adult malignant brain tumor
- Generally regarded as incurable
- Survival ranges from 12-15 months (glioblastoma) to nearly 10 years (oligodendroglioma)



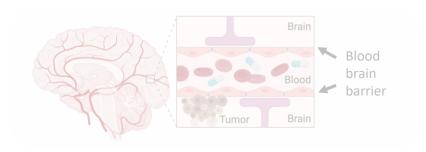
#### What makes adult-type diffuse glioma so difficult to treat?

#### Tumor molecular heterogeneity



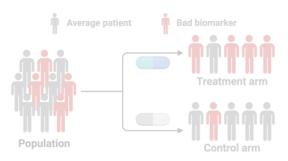
- Even "effective" treatments do not work on all cells
- Treatment resistant cells drive tumor recurrences

#### Drug delivery



Drugs are ineffective if they cannot reach tumor cells

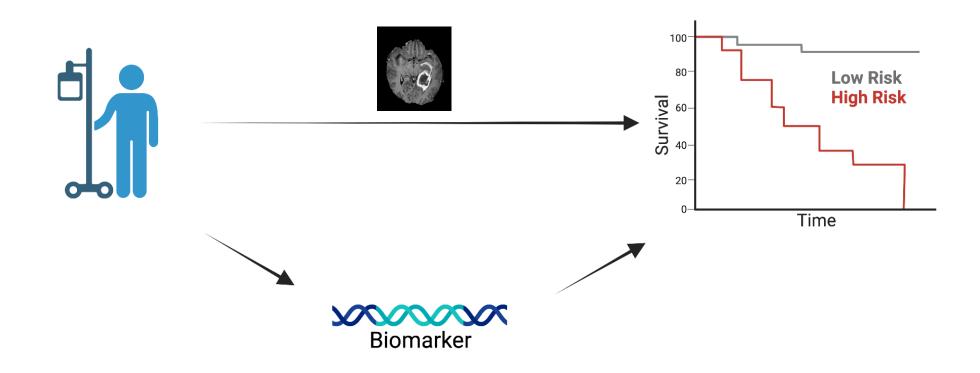
#### Clinical trial failure



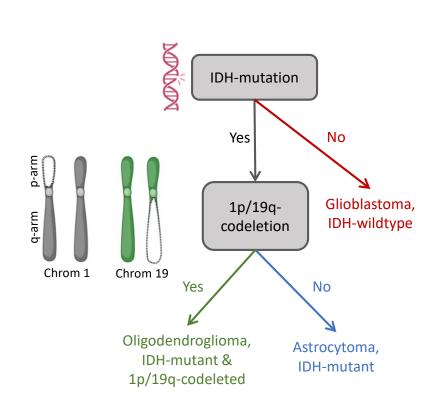
Unknown biomarkers can lead to:

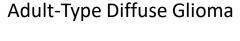
- Phase 2 success for ineffective therapies
- Phase 3 failure for beneficial therapies

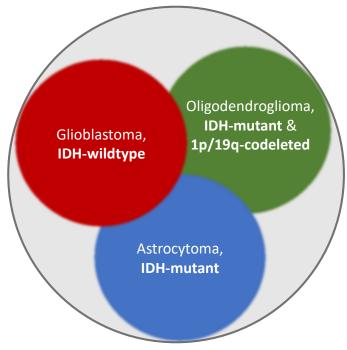
## Survival stratification helps balance clinical trials

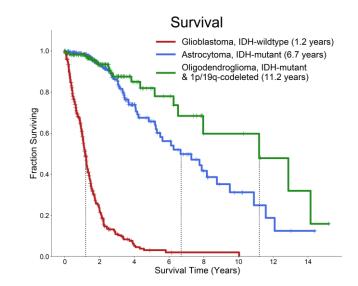


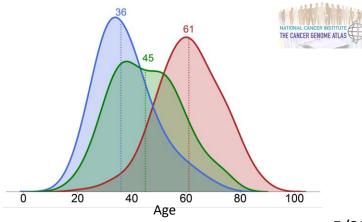
## Types of adult-type diffuse glioma



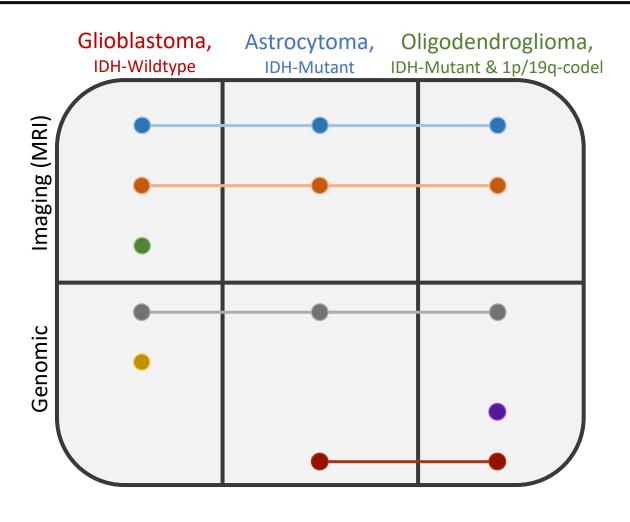








## PhD trajectory



1. Tumor segmentation tool





Nuechterlein et al., MICCAI Workshop, 2018

- 2. Classify tumors by type (IDH, 1p/19q)
  - From imaging data

    Nuech

- From old genomic data

Nuechterlein et al., ICPR, 2021

Nuechterlein et al., AANP, 2021 Nuechterlein et al., Acta Neuro Com, 2021

3. Find high-risk IDH-wildtype glioblastoma patients

- From imaging data
  - From genomic data (PDE10A)

Nuechterlein et al., SNO, 2020

Nuechterlein et al., Neuro-Onc Adv, 2021

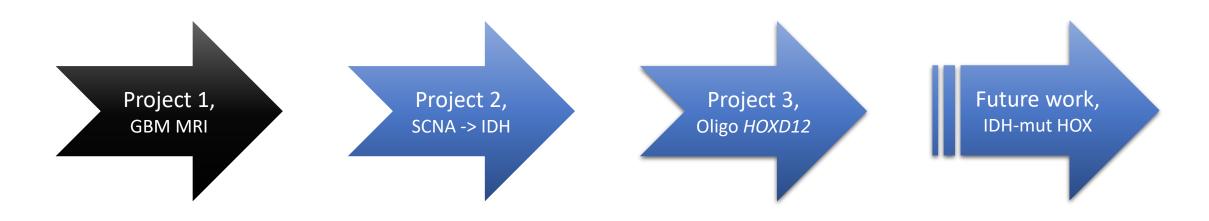
Nuechterlein et al., In Preparation

4. Find low-risker patients in IDH-mutant tumors

 Find gene (HOXD12) in oligodendroglioma Nuechterlein et al., SNO, 2022 Nuechterlein et al., In Preparation

 Extend findings to all IDH-mutant tumors

Postdoc work



## Radiogenomic modeling predicts survival-associated prognostic groups in glioblastoma

Neuro-oncology advances, 2021

#### JOURNAL ARTICLE

Radiogenomic modeling predicts survivalassociated prognostic groups in glioblastoma 3

Nicholas Nuechterlein, Beibin Li, Abdullah Feroze, Eric C Holland, Linda Shapiro, David Haynor, James Fink, Patrick J Cimino ▼

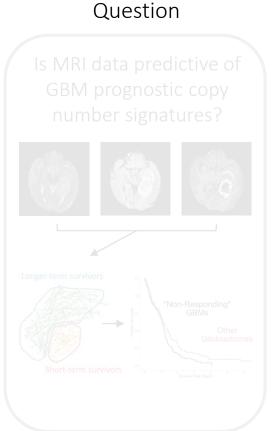
Neuro-Oncology Advances, Volume 3, Issue 1, January-December 2021, vdab004, https://doi.org/10.1093/noajnl/vdab004

Published: 15 February 2021 Article history ▼

#### Problem motivation

## Background Binary classification ≈ short-term survivors vs. long-term survivors Patients with second resections survive longer Patients with second resections are associated with a copy number signature Longer-term survivors **Short-term survivors**

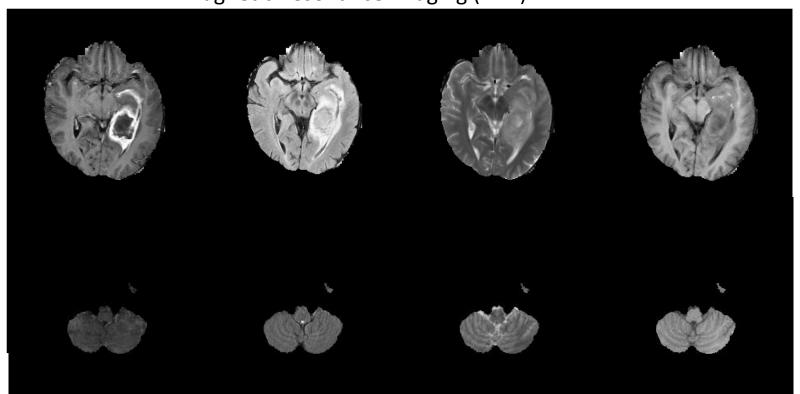






## Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



255 x 255 x 155 **x 4** (> 40 M voxels)

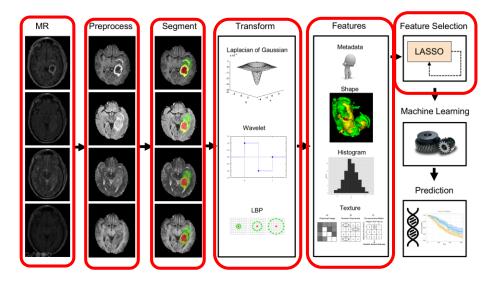
Standard-of-care, fast, non-invasive, repeatable



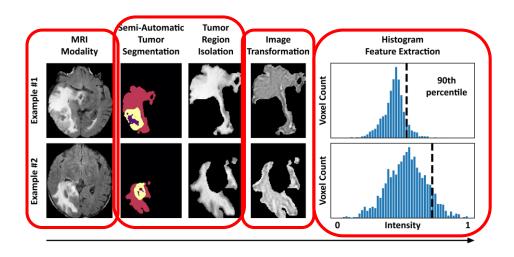


#### Method

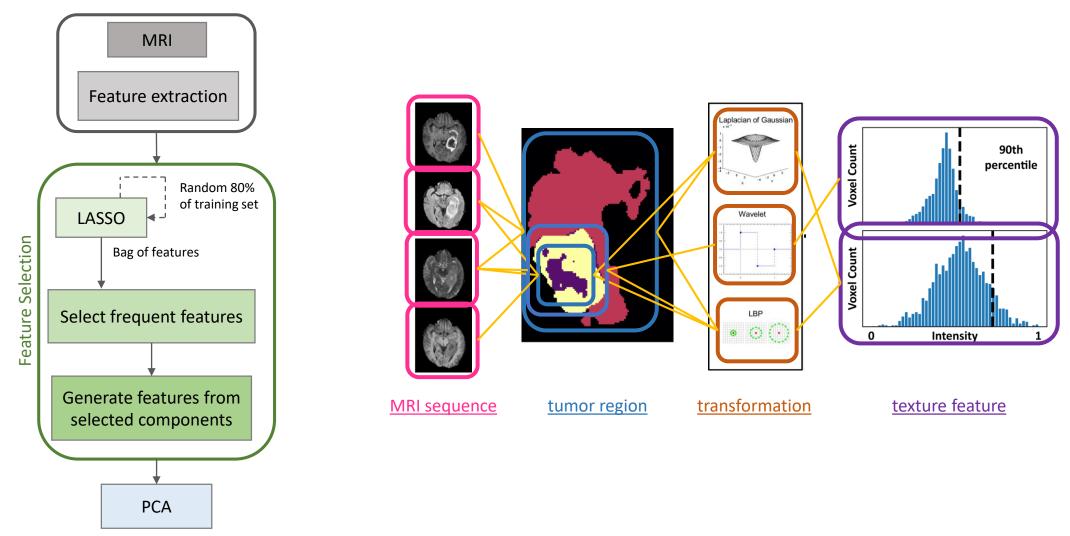
#### **Radiomic Pipeline**



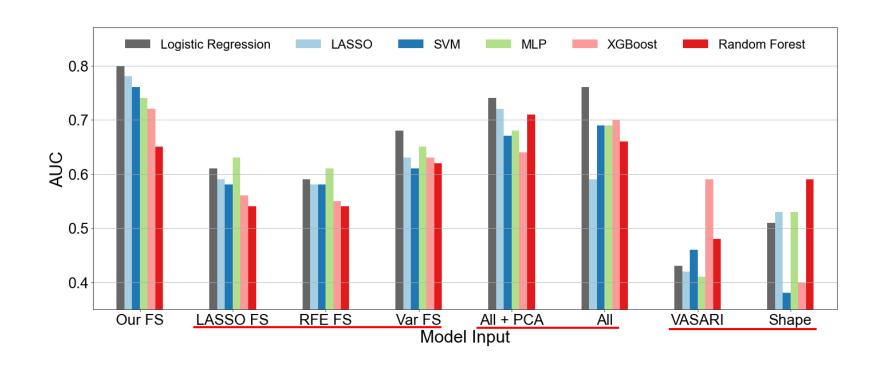
#### **Radiomic Feature**



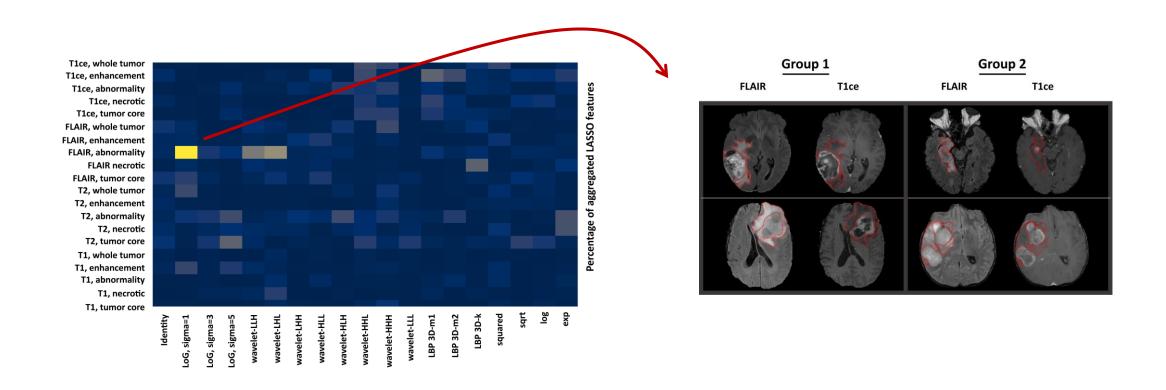
#### Feature selection



## Results: comparisons to other feature selection methods



## Where should we look, and what should we look for?



#### Take aways



## Acknowledgments









Microsoft

Research



















Rashmi Mudduluru



Fatwir Mohammed























Siobhan Pattwell, PhD





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