

RCM 5898

Ferramentas quantitativas e funcionais em radiologia torácica e cardiovascular

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Contexto / importância:

- Avanços dos exames de imagem = maior acurácia diagnóstica, classificação e gradação das doenças, informações mais objetivas e reprodutíveis (biomarcador)
- Correlação histopatológica → correlação com fisiopatologia e função → correlação genética / biologia molecular
- Proc. inflamatório → agente infeccioso e resistência a drogas
- Neoplasia → tipo histológico, estadiamento e prognóstico
- DPOC / asma / DIP → função, resposta ao tto
- Malformação → genótipo



Objetivos:

- Entender os princípios da análise quantitativa das imagens médicas do tórax e como é feita a correlação com dados funcionais e prognósticos em diferentes doenças
- Conhecer os principais aspectos da radiômica de imagens médicas, com enfoque na avaliação da neoplasia pulmonar



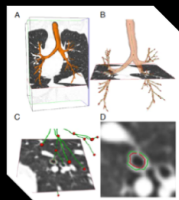
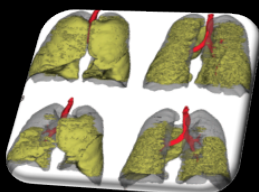
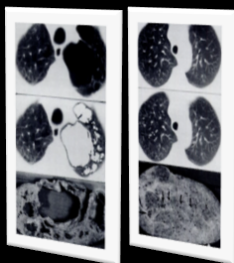
TCq de enfisema e vias aéreas:

- Pq quantificar enfisema e doença da via aérea na imagem?
- Estratificação clínica / controle de tto em DPOC e outras = limitação do fluxo aéreo
- Avaliação global e não regional / compartimentar da doença
- Baixa sensibilidade para alterações iniciais
- Não mostra heterogeneidade da doença e distúrbios mistos
- Depende do operador e paciente



"Density Mask"
An Objective Method to Quantitate Emphysema Using Computed Tomography
Nestor L. Müller, M.D., Ph.D., F.C.C.F.P.¹; Catherine A. Staples, M.D.,¹
Roberta B. Miller, M.D., F.C.C.F.P.¹ and
Raja T. Abboud, M.D., F.C.C.F.P.¹

- Começou em 1988 - correlação com patologia
- Evolução das máquinas (MDTC, AR 3D), programas (IR, ECG) e pós processamento (segmentação, análise) - correlação com função



PULMONARY PERSPECTIVE

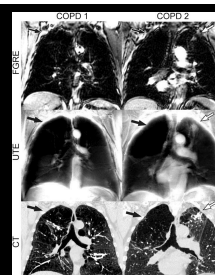
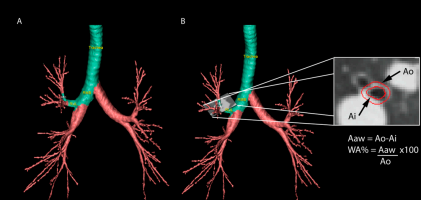


Using Pulmonary Imaging to Move Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease beyond FEV₁

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Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 190, Iss 2, pp 135-144, Jul 15, 2014
Copyright © 2014 by the American Thoracic Society
Originally Published in Press as DOI: 10.1164/rccm.201402-0256PP on May 29, 2014
Internet address: www.atsjournals.org



Radiômica:

• Radiômica = extração massiva de características quantitativas (atributos) das imagens médicas e o subsequente reconhecimento de padrões para o auxílio computadorizado ao diagnóstico e obtenção de outras informações, como marcadores prognósticos e correlação com dados genéticos (genômica)

Radiology

Radiomics: Images Are More than Pictures, They Are Data¹

ORIGINAL RESEARCH | SPECIAL REPORT

Robert J. Gillies, PhD
Paul E. Kinahan, PhD
Hedvig Hricak, MD, PhD, Dr(h)

In the past decade, the field of medical image analysis has grown exponentially, with an increased number of pattern recognition tools and an increase in data set sizes. These advances have facilitated the development of processes for

Radiômica:

Radiology

Radiomics Signature: A Potential Biomarker for the Prediction of Disease-Free Survival in Early-Stage (I or II) Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer¹

ORIGINAL RESEARCH | RADIATION ONCOLOGY

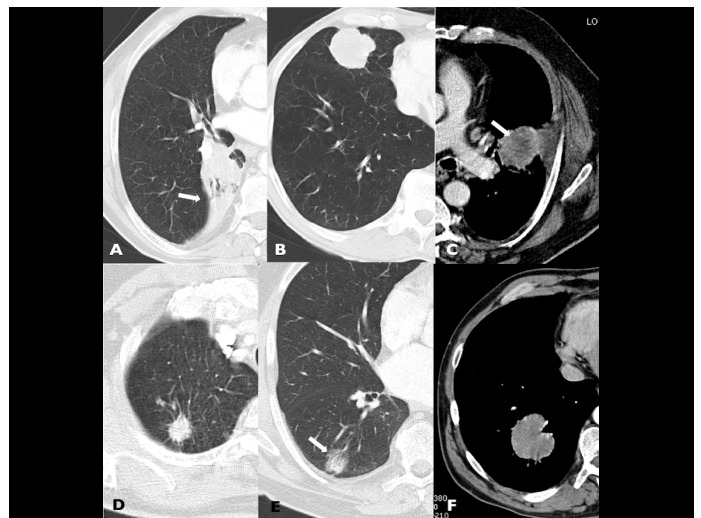
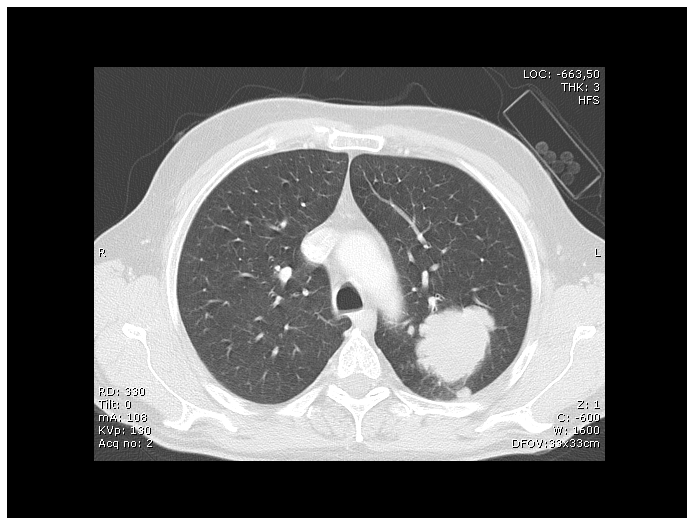
Yong Huang, MD
Zhen Gu, MD
Lan He, MPH
Xin Chen, MD
Qun Fan, MD
Zhen Ma, MD
Guanliang Liang, MD
Jin Tan, PhD
Changhong Liang, MD

Purpose: To develop a radiomics signature to estimate disease-free survival (DFS) in patients with early-stage (stage I-II) non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and assess its incremental value to the traditional staging system and clinical-pathologic risk factors for individual DFS estimation.

Methods: [Text partially obscured]

Results: [Text partially obscured]

Conclusion: The radiomics signature is an independent biomarker for the estimation of DFS in patients with early-stage NSCLC. Combination of the radiomics signature, traditional staging system, and other clinical-pathologic risk factors performed better for individualized DFS estimation in patients with early-stage NSCLC, which might enable a step forward precise medicine.



Radiology

Radiologic Implications of the 2011 Classification of Adenocarcinoma of the Lung¹

John H. M. Austin, MD
Kathie Garg, MD
Dennis Albert, MD
David Tschering, MD
Katie Burgess, MD
Hajir A. Loh, MD
Elizabeth Branstetter, MD, PhD
William D. Travis, MD

Now the leading subtype of lung cancer received a new classification in 2011 (previously as bronchioloalveolar criteria and terminology had not). 2011 classification provided four new entities: *in situ* (AIS), representing small (≤3 cm), minimally invasive papillary adenocarcinoma (PIA), representing invasive adenocarcinoma, representing

A localized BAC with foci of structural collapse

B localized BAC, active fibroblastic proliferation

D, E, F poorly differentiated, tubular, papillary adenocarcinoma

B localized BAC with foci of structural collapse

The Pseudocavitation Sign of Lung Adenocarcinoma: A Distinguishing Feature and Imaging Biomarker of Lepidic Growth

Ying D. Tzou, MD¹; Andrew A. Schenk, MD, PhD¹; Keith D. Eaton, MD, PhD¹; Douglas E. Wood, MD¹; and Sukhvir N. J. Papanikolaou, MD²

Radiology

Morphological computed tomography features of surgically resectable pulmonary squamous cell carcinomas: Impact on prognosis and comparison with adenocarcinomas

Marcel Koenigsmann Santos^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

Fig 3. Patient presenting a peripheral SQCC cavitated mass in left lower lobe (CT transversal images; lung window in A, mediastinal window in B). Gas inside the lesion (arrows) can be noticed in both windows. This patient had a T3N1 tumor and was submitted to left pneumonectomy, but later presented brain metastasis and in surgery.

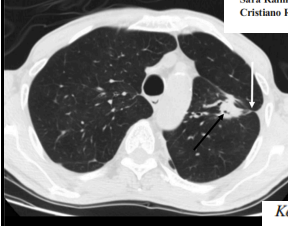
Fig 4. Association of cavitation and necrosis. The differences for overall, disease-specific and disease-free survival in dependence of cavitation on CT are represented for the population of 123 patients with SQCC.

Eur Radiol (2016) 26:32–42
DOI 10.1007/s00330-015-3814-0

CHEST

CT Radiogenomic Characterization of EGFR, K-RAS, and ALK Mutations in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Stefania Rizzo¹ · Francesco Petrella² · Valentina Buscarino³ · Federica De Maria⁴ · Sara Raimondi⁵ · Massimo Barberis⁶ · Caterina Fumagalli⁶ · Gianluca Spitaleri⁶ · Cristiano Rampinelli¹ · Filippo De Marinis⁶ · Lorenzo Spaggiari² · Massimo Belomi^{1,3}

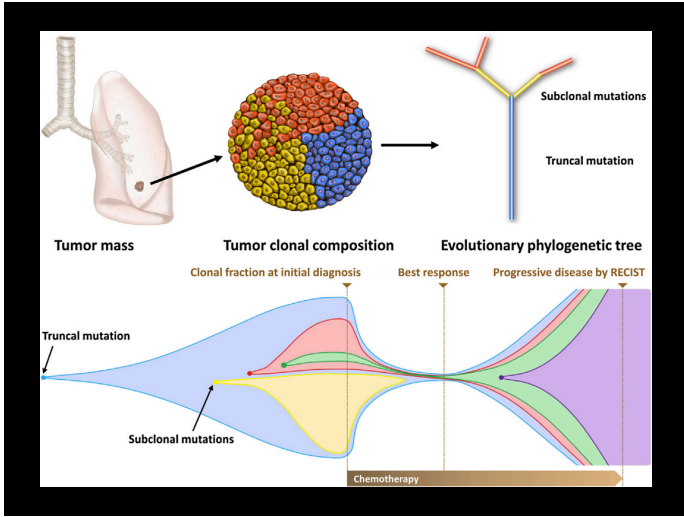


Key Points

- Air bronchogram, pleural retraction, small size relate to EGFR mutation in NSCLC.
- Pleural effusion and younger age relate to ALK mutation.
- Round lesion shape, nodules in non-tumour lobes relate to KRAS mutation.

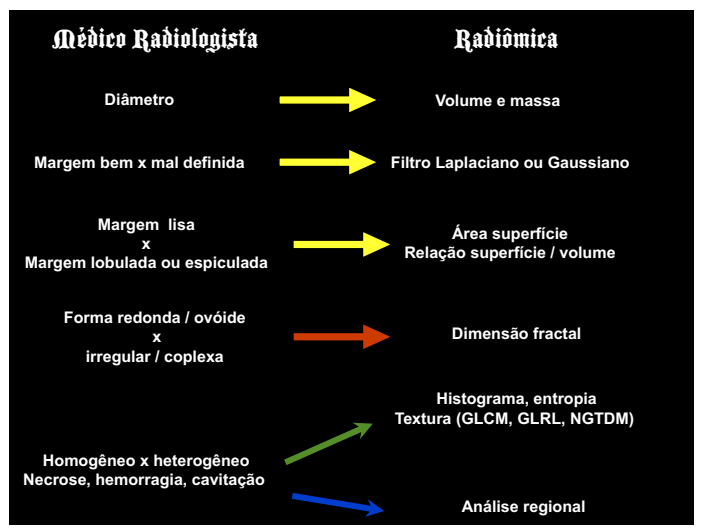
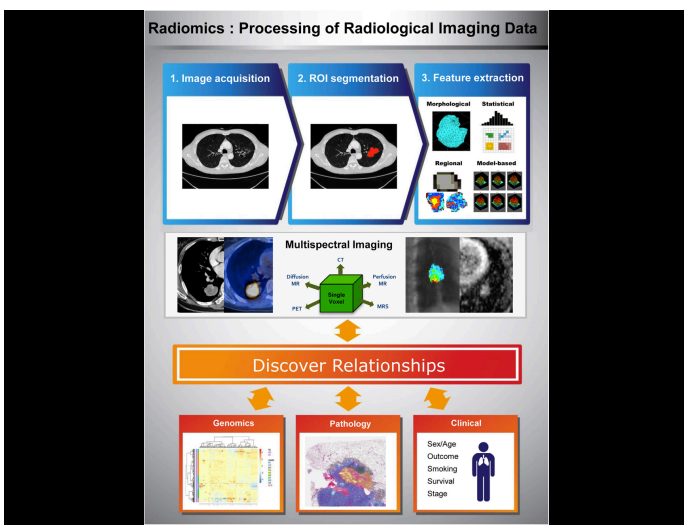
Radiômica:

- Câncer = “doença genética” relacionada ao acúmulo de mutações, levando a proliferação celular patológica
- Heterogeneidade histológica (regiões com diferente vascularização, inflamação, invasão) = heterogeneidade genética / clonal, podendo também ser identificada nos exames de imagem
- Grande variabilidade inter e intrapacientes e inter e intratumoral
- Tumores policlonais (# mutações em # células) podem apresentar boa resposta inicial ao tratamento, mas com posterior progressão, recorrência e resistência a quimioterápicos



Radiômica:

- A análise dos atributos da imagem, como baseados em intensidade de níveis de cinza, forma, textura, tamanho e volume, pode fornecer informações sobre o genótipo, fenótipo e heterogeneidade clonal de um tumor
- Assim, a RADIÔMICA vai de encontro ao conceito de medicina de precisão! Cada paciente e cada neoplasia é diferente!



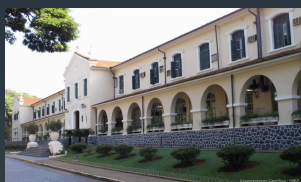
Resumo / conclusão:

- TCq já é ferramenta validada na avaliação de gravidade do DPOC e outras doenças broncopulmonares
- Tem boa correlação com as provas funcionais (biomarcador)
- Câncer = doença genética = aplicação clínica (novas drogas alvo)
- Radiômica = extração massiva de informações do exame de imagem = novas ferramentas diagnósticas, terapias individualizadas e aprimoramento da medicina de precisão



Nossos trabalhos:

- TCq densidade (enfisema) e vias aéreas: DPOC tabágico e não tabágico, asma, seqüela de Tb, fibrose cística, bronquiectasias, doença intersticial pulmonar
- TCq vasos pulmonares: hipertensão pulmonar, esclerose sistêmica, TEP agudo
- RM tórax: nódulos pulmonares
- Radiômica do câncer de pulmão: nódulos / massas de NSCLC (TC e RM)



Muito obrigado!

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