

Detecting adrenal lesions using machine learning - a state of the art

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1 Adrenal Glands and Adrenal Lesions

1.1 Anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology (CHANGE)

The adrenal glands, or suprarenal glands, are two small glands located on top of the kidneys. Each has a body and two limbs [1], and weights about 5g [2]. Figure 1 shows the localisation and anatomy of the adrenal glands. A slice of the right adrenal gland can be linear, comma or V-shaped. On the other hand, the left adrenal is triangular or Y-shaped.

The adrenal gland has two different regions: the adrenal cortex and the adrenal medulla. The adrenal medulla is the inner region of the gland and is derived from the mesoderm [1]. This region is responsible for the production of epinephrine and norepinephrine, which stimulates the fight-or-flight response [?]. The adrenal cortex is the outer region of the gland and is derived from neural crest cells [1]. This region is responsible for the production of cortisol, corticosterone, and cortisone, which increase blood glucose levels, and the production of aldosterone, which increases the level of sodium in the blood [?].

The adrenal glands can be affected by a wide variety of benign and malignant lesions. It is estimated that approximately 6% of the population has them [3]. These lesions can be primary if they originated in the glands themselves (cortex or medulla) or secondary if they have another origin. Primary lesions can be functional if they produce hormones [3]. Table 1 presents an overview of the adrenal lesions. The most common adrenal lesions are adenomas. Adenomas are often non-functional and remain asymptomatic, being discovered incidentally [?]. Adenomas are, in most cases, non-functional and remain asymptomatic, being discovered incidentally [4]. Adrenocortical carcinoma is a rare lesion although it is the most common primary malignant adrenal lesion. This lesion affects children in their first decade and adults in their fourth and fifth decades [3]. Also, the adrenals are a frequent location of metastases [4].

Functional lesions can cause endocrines syndromes, such as Conn and Cushing syndrome. The Cushing syndrome or hypercortisolism is caused by elevated values of cortisol and it is associated with adrenal adenomas, mostly. Nevertheless, adrenocortical carcinomas or pheochromocytomas can also cause Cushing syndrome. This syndrome is defined by symptoms like obesity, rounded face, abnormal skin pigmentation, muscle weakness, hypertension, diabetes, and others. On the other hand, the Conn syndrome or primary aldosteronism is related to the excessive production of aldosterone. The most common symptoms of this syndrome are sodium retention, plasma renin suppression, hypertension, cardiovascular damage, and increased potassium excretion. Like the Conn syndrome, this syndrome is commonly caused by adrenal adenomas. . In opposition to the above-mentioned syndromes, the Addison disease is caused by adrenal insufficiency, which can be caused by malignant lesions. Patients with this disease can experience weight loss, weakness, fatigue, gastrointestinal upset, orthostatic hypotension, and abnormal skin pigmentation. These symptoms can evolve into dehydration, shock, hyperkalaemia (high potassium), and hyponatremia (high sodium) when entering acute adrenal insufficiency [?].

1.2 Adrenals Imaging

Structural medical imaging techniques are decisive to detect and characterize adrenal lesions and complementary to functional imaging and endocrine evaluation in the assessment of functional lesions. Imaging techniques can also rule out invasive interventions. The most used imaging techniques to evaluate the adrenal glands are Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). The Ultrasonography (USG) despite being a common method to assess abdominal pathologies, is not a good method to perceive retroperitoneal (back of the peritoneum) structures

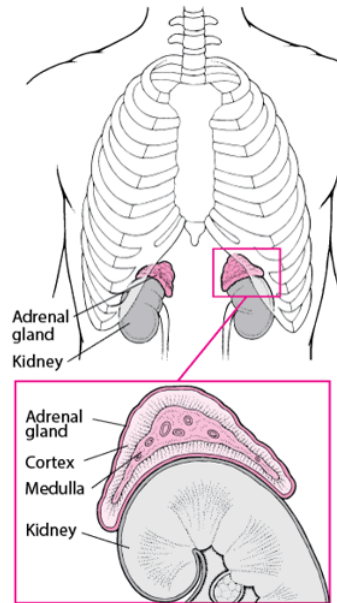
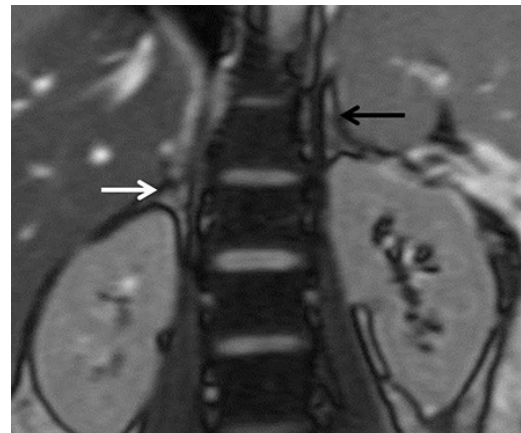


Figure 1: Adrenal localization and anatomy. From **ADD REFERENCE**



(a) Adrenal glands in a contrast-enhanced CT axial slice in arterial phase. Due to the high level of retroperitoneal fat both glands are enhanced in this image slice. Reprinted from [3]



(b) Adrenal glands in a MR CSI coronal slice. Both glands have a intermediate signal intensity. Reprinted from [3]

Figure 2: Both figures show the y and v shaped adrenal glands. The arrows indicate the localization of the glands.

like the adrenals [3]. Both Figures [ref FIG 2] and [REF FIG 3] show the V and Y-shaped normal glands. Figure [ref FIG 2] is an axial contrast-enhanced CT image in the arterial phase where both glands are enhanced due to the high retroperitoneal fat content. Figure [REF FIG 3] is a coronal MR Chemical Shift Image (CSI) out-of-phase showing normal adrenal glands also.

Commonly, non-functional lesions do not require any treatment and, for that reason it is crucial to differentiate between adenomas and non-adenomas [4]. Adrenal adenomas have less than 1 cm in diameter, usually and they can be lipid-rich or lipid-poor [3]. About 70-80 % of the adenomas are lipid-rich in contrast with the malignant lesions [4]. This results in a 20-30 % overlap between adenomas and malignant lesions in terms of intracytoplasmic lipid content [5]. Lipid-rich adenomas can be easily detected using unenhanced CT (less than 10 HU) [3] or CSI [4]. However, lipid-poor adenomas cannot be correctly characterised by unenhanced CT [5]. In these cases, CSI presents itself as a better solution because of its improved sensitivity to low levels of lipid content and therefore it can detect 62-67% of the adenomas uncharacterised by CT [5]. CSI is a fat-suppression technique that originates two sets of images: in-phase (IP) and out-of-phase (OP) images. In OP images the signal is the difference between the signals of water and fat molecules. In IP images the signal of both water and fat is added. Thus, there is a significant suppression of signal from IP to OP images in lipid-rich lesions [6]. OP images are characterised by the so-called India ink artefact that is a signal void in the margins of fatty and normal tissues [6], creating a darker boundary in lipid-rich lesions like most adenomas. [4] performed a metanalysis with 1280 lesions (859 adenomas, 421 non-adenomas) and documented a sensitivity of 94% and specificity of 95% detecting adrenal adenomas. The same study states the importance of using Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced (DCE) MRI to improve the detection performance of lipid-poor adenomas. Adenomas present a signal increase in the arterial phase and a rapid washout [7].

2 Differential diagnosis of adrenal lesions - current medical approach

2.1 Current procedure

2.2 Main limitations and setbacks

3 Differential diagnosis of adrenal lesions - machine learning approach

3.1 Research details

The studies analysed in this paper were selected accordingly in the following PICO criteria:

P (patients) – patients with adrenal lesions.

I (interventions) – machine learning (including deep learning) modelling.

C (comparison) – standard of care imaging including Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Imaging Resonance (MRI).

O (outcome) – lesion differentiation (benign/malign and subtyping) and lesions detection.

The studies were searched in two databases: PubMed and Web of Science in September 2022. The search was made with the following research string: (adrenal or suprarenal) AND (CT OR "computed tomography" OR MRI OR "magnetic resonance imaging" OR "MRI scan" OR "nuclear magnetic resonance" OR "magnetic resonance" OR NMR) AND ("deep learning" OR "convolutional networks" OR CNN OR "neural networks" OR convolutional OR DNN OR SVM OR "Support vector machine" OR "decision tree" OR "machine learning"). Studies that were: (a) reviews, (b) not written in English, (c) did not report a modelling method, (d) did not have the full text available were excluded from this research.

The research resulted in 23 studies that were divided in 3 groups related with their object of study:

Group A: contains all the studies that focus on the differentiation between adrenal adenomas and other adrenal lesions.

Group B: contains all the studies that target the differentiation between benign and malignant adrenal lesions.

Group	Image Modality			Model Type			Total
	MRI	CT	MRI+CT	ML	DL	ML+DL	
A - Adenomas vs other lesions	4	7	1	11	1	0	12
B - Benign vs Malign	2	5	0	7	0	0	7
C - Other	1	3	0	2	1	1	4
Sum	7	15	1	20	2	1	23

Table 1: Studies distribution per group. CT: Computed Tomography; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; ML: Traditional Machine Learning; DL: Deep Learning.

Group C: contains the remaining studies that did not fit any of the above categories.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the selected studies in terms of their group, image modality and model type. Overall, most of the studies adopt traditional machine learning models to classify imaging features (radiomics) from CT images to distinguish adenomas from other types of adrenal lesions, eg. Metastases, pheochromocytomas.

Radiomics is the extraction of quantitative features from medical images. Before the feature extraction, there are two relevant steps: image acquisition and segmentation of the region of interest (ROI). Any type of medical images can be used in radiomics, such as Positron Emission Tomography (PET), MRI, or CT. The ROI segmentation is necessary to limit the amount of data that needs to be processed in order to extract features. This process can be completely manual, which is the gold standard, where a specialist selects the ROI. Manual segmentation is a time-consuming task that significantly depends on the skill of the operator. There are fully automatic methods for ROI segmentation however, they can fail in difficult cases, such as, lesions with indistinct borders and are highly dependent on the quality of the image. For that reason, the usage of semi-automatic methods is preferable. These methods have minimal user interaction (seed identification or manual correction). The extracted quantitative features aim to describe the complexity of the individual region of interest. Ordinarily, these features are divided into 4 categories:

1. Shape-Based Features: numeric information respecting geometrics characteristics, like shape and size.
2. First-Order Statistics: distribution of voxel values without spatial information, generally histogram-based.
3. Second-Order Statistics: “texture” features, focus on the spatial relationships between voxels with similar grey levels.
4. High-Order Statistics: usage of filters to extract patterns from the images. From the resultant images, first and second-order features are extracted.

The most relevant radiomic features to the task in hand are selected using statistical approaches or machine learning [8]. Then, these features are used as the input of ML models to classify the region of interest. This type of workflow is widespread, appearing in 87% (20/23) of the analysed studies. Traditional machine learning models like K-means, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression (LogReg), or Random Forest (RanFor), are frequently used to classify radiomic features of regions of interest and have achieved high performance in different anatomical regions [8, 9]. Deep Learning models, such as, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have been often applied to medical images from several anatomical regions with promising results [10]. Despite that, only 13% of the studies presented in this paper report the application of DL models to adrenal images. DL models are different from ML models mostly because they demand bigger annotated data sets and they do not rely on the feature extraction step (all features are automatically extracted and classified by the model).

In the next sections each group of papers will be analysed in detail, exploring their common and contrasting aspects. For each group the analysis will be focused on the utilized data sets, models, and the obtained results.

Reference	Image Modality	Sample Size (lesions)		
		Total	Adenomas	Other
[11]	U-CT	76	36	40
[12]	U/CE-CT	110	80	30
[13]	U-CT	265	181	84
[14]	CE-CT	54	25	29
[15]	U/CE-CT	19	9	10
[16]	U/CE-CT	115	83	32
[17]	U/CE-CT	280	188	92
[18]	U/CE-CT; T1W-OP/IP MRI	23	15	8
[19]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	60	40	20
[20]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	44	29	15
[21]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	63	23	40
[22]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	60	40	20

Table 2: Dataset Details for each article in the Group A. CT: Computed Tomography; U: Un-enhanced; CE: Contrast Enhanced; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; OP: Out-of-phase; IP: In-phase; T1W: T1-weighted; T2W: T2-weighted.

Reference	Type	Classification Model	ROI	Features
[11]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st
[12]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st , 2 nd
[13]	ML	LASSO-LogReg	Manual	1 st , 2 nd
[14]	ML	RanFor; LogREg	Manual	1 st , 2 nd , shape
[15]	ML	K-Means	Manual	1 st , 2 nd
[16]	DL	DCNN	Manual	-
[17]	ML	LinReg; SVM; RanFor	Manual	1 st ; clinical
[18]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st , 2 nd , shape
[19]	ML	SVM	Manual	1 st
[20]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st
[21]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st , shape
[22]	ML	DecTre	Manual	1 st , 2 nd

Table 3: Modelling Details for each article in the Group A. ML: Traditional Machine Learning models; DL: Deep Learning models; LogReg: Logistic Regression; LASSO: Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator; DecTre: Decision Tree; RanFor: Random Forest; PCA: Principal Components Analysis; SVM: Support Vector Machine; 1st, 2nd, higher: first, second, higher order statistics, respectively; shape: shape-based features.

Reference	Specificity - %	Sensitivity - %	Accuracy - %	AUC - %
[11]	75.0	47.5	60.5	65.0
[12]	97.5	86.2	94.4	95.2
[13]	90.3	95.5	92.0	95.7
[14]	83.0	81.0	82.0	89.0
[15]	90.0	87.5	88.9	-
[16]	96.0	87.0	94.0	-
[17]	86.6	89.2	87.5	-
[18]	-	-	80.0	-
[19]	-	-	85.0	91.7
[20]	86.2	93.3	88.6	97.0
[21]	100	75.0	84.1	-
[22]	-	-	80.0	-

Table 4: Model metrics for each article in the Group A. AUC: Area Under the ROC Curve.

Reference	Image Modality	Sample Size (lesions)		
		Total	Benign	Malign
[23]	U-CT	377	182	195
[24]	CE-CT	114	90	24
[25]	U/CE-CT	210	114	96
[26]	CE-CT	160	89	71
[27]	U/CE-CT	40	21	19
[28]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	114	9	105
[29]	T1W-OP/IP; T2W MRI	55	37	18

Table 5: Dataset Details for each article in the Group B. CT: Computed Tomography; U: Un-enhanced; CE: Contrast Enhanced; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; OP: Out-of-phase; IP: In-phase; T1W: T1-weighted; T2W: T2-weighted.

Reference	Type	Classification Model	ROI	Features
[23]	ML	LogReg	-	1^{st} , 2^{nd}
[24]	ML	Bounded PSO-NN	Semi-auto	1^{st} , 2^{nd} , higher, shape
[25]	ML	BSGC	Semi-auto	2^{nd}
[26]	ML	LogReg	Semi-auto	1^{st} , higher
[27]	ML	RanFor	Manual	1^{st} , 2^{nd} , higher, shape
[28]	ML	SVM; NN	Manual; Semi-auto	2^{nd} , higher
[29]	ML	ExTre	Manual	1^{st} , 2^{nd} , higher, shape

Table 6: Modelling Details for each article in the Group B. ML: Traditional Machine Learning models; DL: Deep Learning models; LogReg: Logistic Regression; Bounded PSO-NN: Bounded Particle Swarm Optimisation Neural network; BSGC: Bayesian Spatial Gaussian Classifiers; NN: Neural Network; ExTre: Extra Trees Classifier RanFor: Random Forest; SVM: Support Vector Machine; 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , higher: first, second, higher order statistics, respectively; shape: shape-based features.

Reference	Specificity - %	Sensitivity - %	Accuracy - %	AUC - %
[23]	-	-	-	78.0
[24]	82.2	75.0	80.7	78.6
[25]	67.5	94.8	80.0	-
[26]	77.0	58.0	68.0	73.0
[27]	71.4	84.2	77.5	85.1
[28]	90.0	99.2	98.4	-
[29]	-	-	91.0	.97

Table 7: Model metrics for each article in the Group B. AUC: Area Under the ROC Curve.

Reference	Image Modality	Sample size	Task
[30]	U-CT	38	Lesion Detection
[31]	CE-CT	229	Multiclass Classification
[32]	T2W-MRI	305	pheochromocytomas vs non-pheochromocytomas
[33]	U/CE-CT	83	Adenoma subtyping

Table 8: Dataset Details for each article in the Group C. CT: Computed Tomography; U: Un-enhanced; CE: Contrast Enhanced; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; OP: Out-of-phase; IP: In-phase; T1W: T1-weighted; T2W: T2-weighted.

Reference	Type	Model	ROI	Features
[30]	DL	FCN	Manual	-
[31]	DL + ML	CNN + SVM	Manual	CNN embedding
[32]	ML	LogReg	Semi-Auto	1 st , 2 nd , higher, shape
[33]	ML	LogReg	Manual	1 st , higher, shape

Table 9: Modelling Details for each article in the Group C. ML: Traditional Machine Learning models; DL: Deep Learning models; LogReg: Logistic Regression; BSGC: Bayesian Spatial Gaussian Classifiers; CNN: Convolutional Neural Network; SVM: Support Vector Machine; 1st, 2nd, higher: first, second, higher order statistics, respectively; shape: shape-based features.

3.2 Group A - Adenomas vs other lesions

3.3 Malign vs benign lesions

3.4 Other

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Reference	Specificity - %	Sensitivity - %	Accuracy - %	AUC - %
[30]	-	76.29	-	-
[31]	95.9	83.7	85.2	-
[32]	75.0	85.7	84.0	90.6
[33]	92.8	91.5	92.2	90.2

Table 10: Model metrics for each article in the Group C. AUC: Area Under the ROC Curve.

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