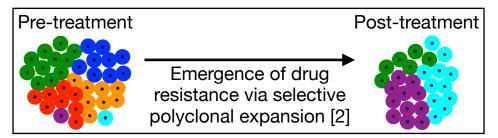
Predicting Genetic Intra-tumor Heterogeneity From Digital Histopathology Slides

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Introduction

Genetic intra-tumor heterogeneity (ITH) results in therapeutic failure and drug resistance [1]



- Genetic ITH is quantified by genomic sequencing
 - **❖ Not applicable on small tissue samples**
 - ❖ Poor scalability: requires fresh/frozen tissue
 - **❖** Destructive: spatial information is lost
 - ***** Expensive

Objective

Developing a machine learning model predicting genetic ITH from hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained whole-slide images (WSIs) to provide clinicians with new tools to plan treatments and monitor therapeutic response.

- **❖ H&E stained WSI is a routine diagnostic tool**
 - Widely applicable
 - Highly scalable
- It is cheaper than genomic sequencing
- It can enable us to infer spatial organization of subpopulations (SPs) in the tissue



Input: H&E stained WSI

Output: # of SPs and their spatial organization

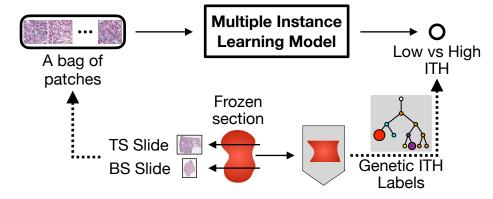
Patient Cohort

- The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) Lung Adenocarcinoma (LUAD) cohort
- Genetic ITH metric: # of SPs obtained from genomic sequencing data using EXPANDS [3]

	Low ITH (# SPs < 5)	High ITH (# SPs > 7)
Training	34 patients	29 patients
Test	11 patients	12 patients

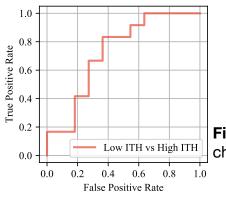
Multiple Instance Learning Model

- A sample is represented as a bag of patches cropped from the sample's slides and the sample's genetic ITH label, i.e., number of subpopulations, is used as the bag label.
- The model is trained on 63 patients in the training set and evaluated on 23 patients in the hold-out test set.



Results

- For a sample, 100 predictions are obtained and mean value is used as the sample's prediction
- Evaluation metric: area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) (Fig. 1)
- 95% confidence interval (CI) is calculated using percentile bootstrap method [4]



AUC = 0.727 CI: 0.485 - 0.938

Fig. 1: The receiver operating characteristic curve

- Prediction box plots for test set patients (Fig. 2)
 - ❖ The stars show mean values
 - Different colors represent different ITH groups

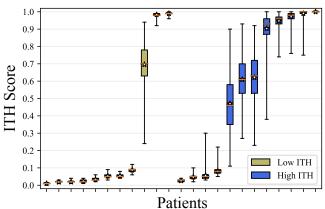


Fig. 2: The prediction box plots for test set patients

Conclusion

Our model produces promising results to explore further genetic intra-tumor heterogeneity prediction from H&E stained WSIs as a new tool.

Future Work

Semantic segmentation of WSIs using the trained model to infer spatial organization of SPs

References

[1] McGranahan, N. and Swanton, C., 2015. Biological and therapeutic impact of intratumor heterogeneity in cancer evolution. *Cancer cell*, *27*(1), pp.15-26. [2] Burrell, R.A. and Swanton, C., 2014. Tumour heterogeneity and the evolution of polyclonal drug resistance. *Molecular oncology*, *8*(6), pp.1095-1111. [3] Andor, N., Harness, J.V., Mueller, S., Mewes, H.W. and Petritsch, C., 2014. EXPANDS: expanding ploidy and allele frequency on nested subpopulations. *Bioinformatics*, *30*(1), pp.50-60.

[4] Efron, B., 1992. Bootstrap methods: another look at the jackknife. In *Breakthroughs in statistics* (pp. 569-593). Springer, New York, NY.