OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

OITI	CIAL ADSTRACT AND CERT	ILICATION		
Necrosis, Non-Enhancing, and Enhancing Tumor Features of Glioblastoma Tissue for Prediction of Overall Survival and Progression Free Survival				Category Pick one only — mark an "X" in box
				at right
Miles Kim, Benjamin Alexander				Animal Sciences
Hills West, Dix Hills, N.Y, United States Glioblastoma multiforme is an aggressive brain cancer. Only five percent of diagnosed patients				Behavioral & Social
Gliobastom's Indianome is all aggressive brain cancer. Only live percent of diagnosed patients live for longer than five years, with patients having an overall survival of only 14.2 months. The Stupp Protocol is the care standard used to treat glioblastoma, and it involves total resection of the tumor, chemotherapy, and radiation. The power of this protocol would be enhanced if we had a more accurate method of measuring the aggressiveness of the cancer. We can develop a more precise technique of measuring this aggressiveness by assessing a patient's predicted overall survival and progression-free survival. Linking these measurements to features of the cancer that can be measured by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) would allow physicians to estimate prognosis according to glioblastoma's characteristics. This estimation would enable physicians to customize chemotherapy, providing for a better chance of survival as well as reduced side effects that could be caused by overtreatment. We wish to examine novel textural features of necrosis, non-enhancing, and enhancing tumor to evaluate their ?use as clinical outcome predictors?. Using a dataset from the TCGA-GBM collection, We used T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI scans for a total of 212 patients. Algorithms were used to create segmentations for various heterogeneous histologic sub-regions, namely the necrosis, non-enhancing, and enhancing tumor. Clinical radiologists verified these segmentations. Textural readouts created using LifeX software for radiometric feature calculation in multimodality imaging were analyzed using a Receiver Operating Characteristic curve (ROC) and Kaplan-Meier analysis. Significant differences between diagnostic groups created by each textural parameter were found for the histologic sub-regions necrosis, non-enhancing, and enhancing tumor.				Sciences Biochemistry
				Biomedical & Health
				Sciences Biomedical Engineering
				Cellular & Molecular
				Biology Chemistry
				Computational Biology
				& Bioinformatics
				Earth & Environmental Sciences
				Embedded Systems
				Energy: Sustainable Materials and Design
				Engineering Mechanics
				Environmental Engineering
				Materials Science
 As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or interacted with (check ALL that apply): 				Mathematics
				Microbiology
☐ human participants	\square potentially hazardous	biological agents	5	Physics & Astronomy
☐ vertebrate animals	☐ microorganisms	□rDNA	□ tissue	Plant Sciences Robotics & Intelligent
2. I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution ☐ Yes ■ No or industrial setting:				Machines
				Systems Software
3. This project is a continuation	n of previous research.	■ Yes	□No	Translational Medical Sciences
 My display board includes non-published photographs/visual ☐ Yes ■ No depictions of humans (other than myself): 				
5. This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, ■ Yes □ No reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only				
6. I/we hereby certify that the a above statements are correct	abstract and responses to the ct and properly reflect my/ou		□No	/
This stamp or embossed seal at and state laws and regulations been obtained including the find	and that all appropriate revi	ews and approv	als have	