

A New Horizon in Pneumonia Risk Prediction for ICI-P Patients: The Non-Imaging Based Model

Ruikai Lin^{1,2,#}, Zhixuan Jing^{1,#}, Diankang Huang¹, Isabel Tan Shiyu¹, Na Bai^{3,*}

¹ Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore

² Institute for Infocomm Research (I2R), A*STAR, Singapore

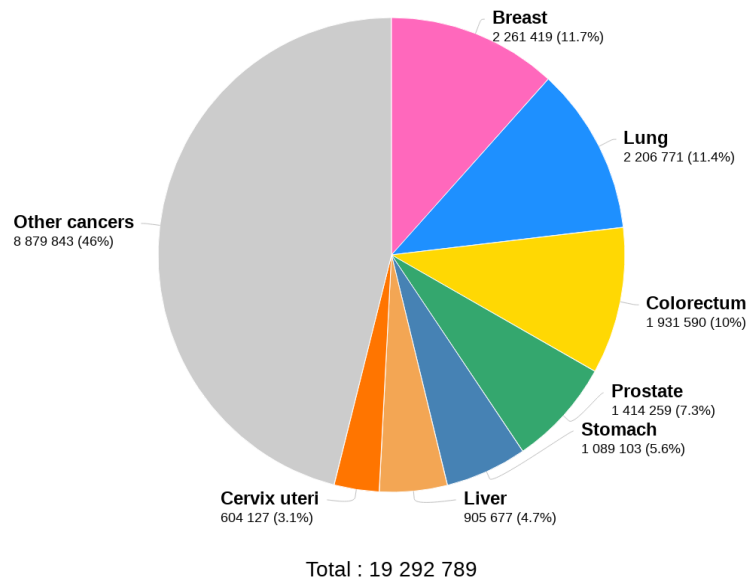
³ Shanghai United Imaging Intelligence Co., Ltd., China


Background

Lung cancer incidence rate

- In 2020, lung cancer accounted for 11.4% of all cancer diagnoses
- Incidence rate is the second highest

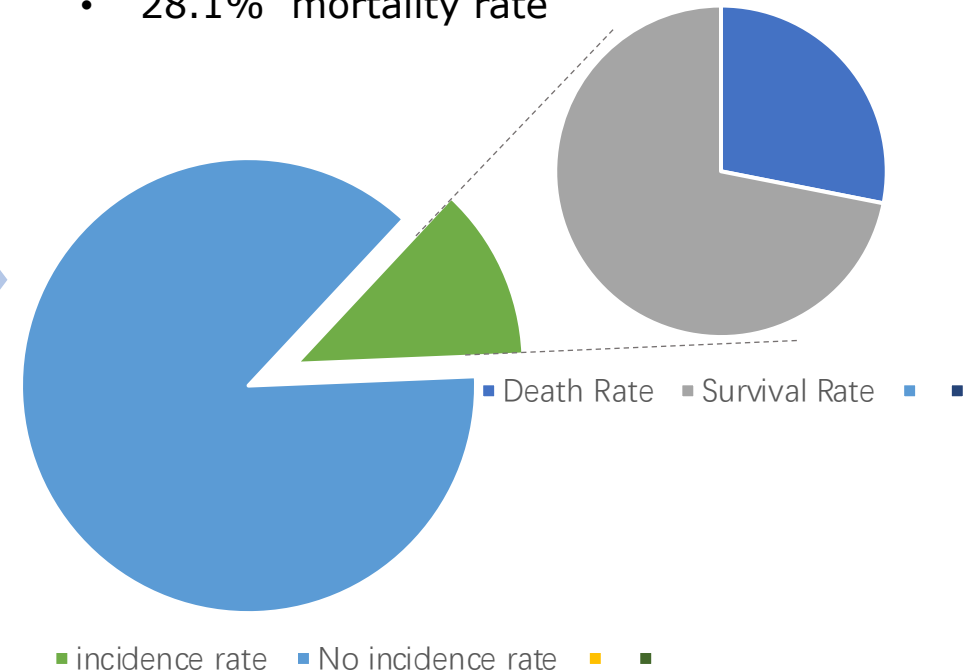
Estimated number of new cases in 2020, World, both sexes, all ages




ICIs used for the
treatment of
NSCLC

ICI-P Incidence rate and death rate

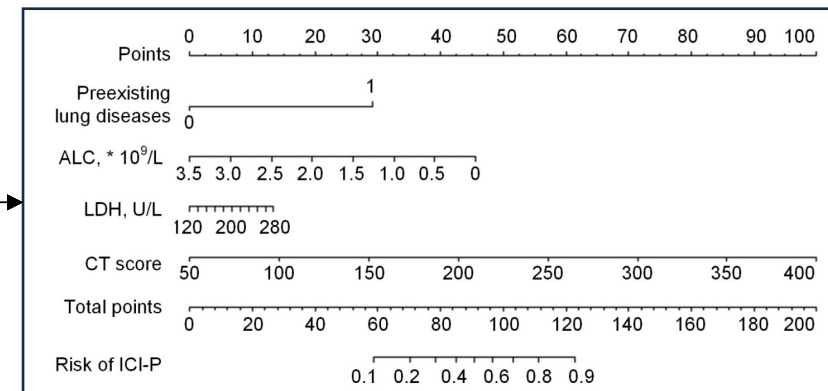
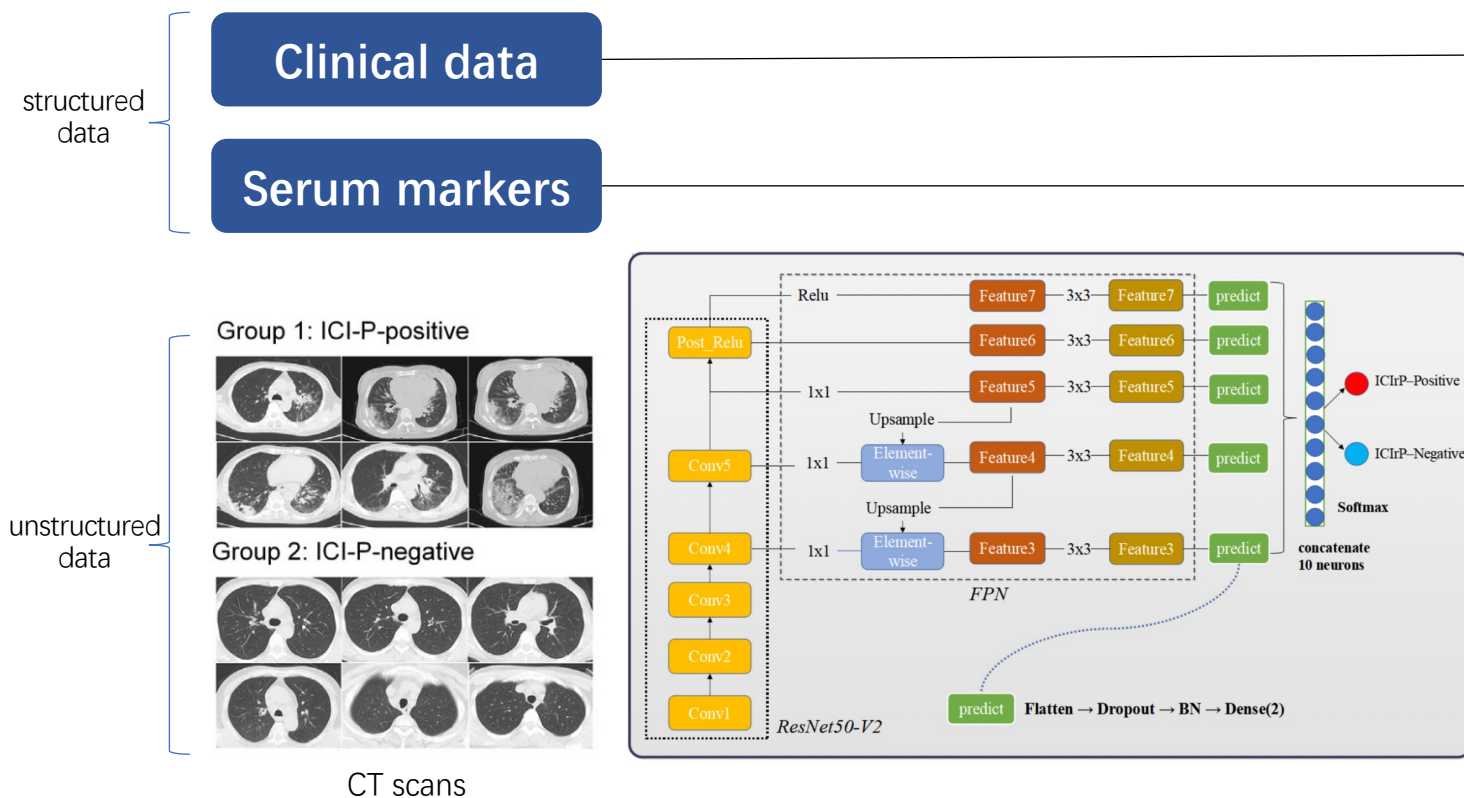
- The incidence rate of ICI-P in clinical practice can reach up to 12.4%
- 28.1% mortality rate



The imaging changes associated with ICI-P, characterized by their delay, complexity, and non-specific nature, are easily confused with other respiratory diseases, increasing the difficulty of their diagnose. Therefore, a tool that can predict and detect ICI-P early is crucial.

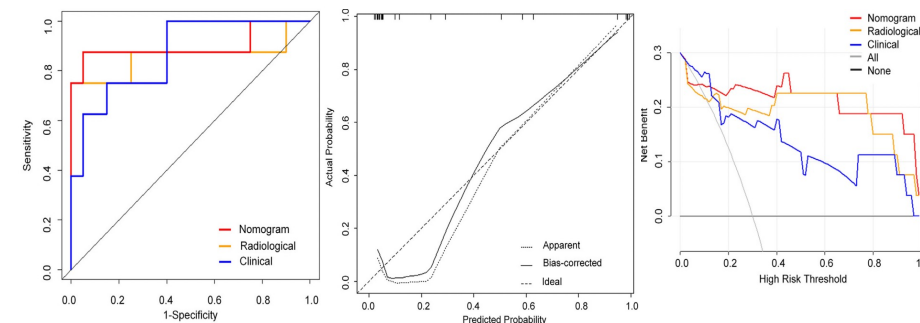
Previous Work — CT-based workflow

State-of-the-art (SOTA) Positive Risk Prediction Model ¹



AUC = **0.91** 🏆

$$\text{CT Score} = \mu \times \sum_{i=1}^n (i \times p(i))$$

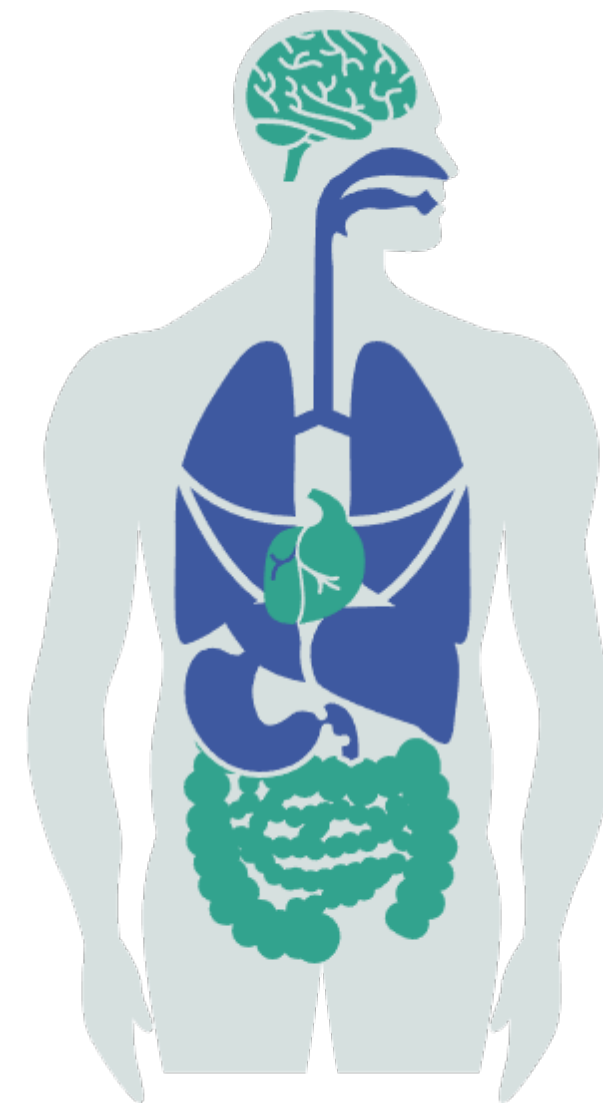


¹ Cheng, M.#, Lin, R.#, Bai, N.#, Zhang, Y., Wang, H., Guo, M., ... & Zhao, Y. (2023). Deep learning for predicting the risk of immune checkpoint inhibitor-related pneumonitis in lung cancer. *Clinical Radiology*, 78(5), e377-e385.

Is CT scan compulsory for early detection?

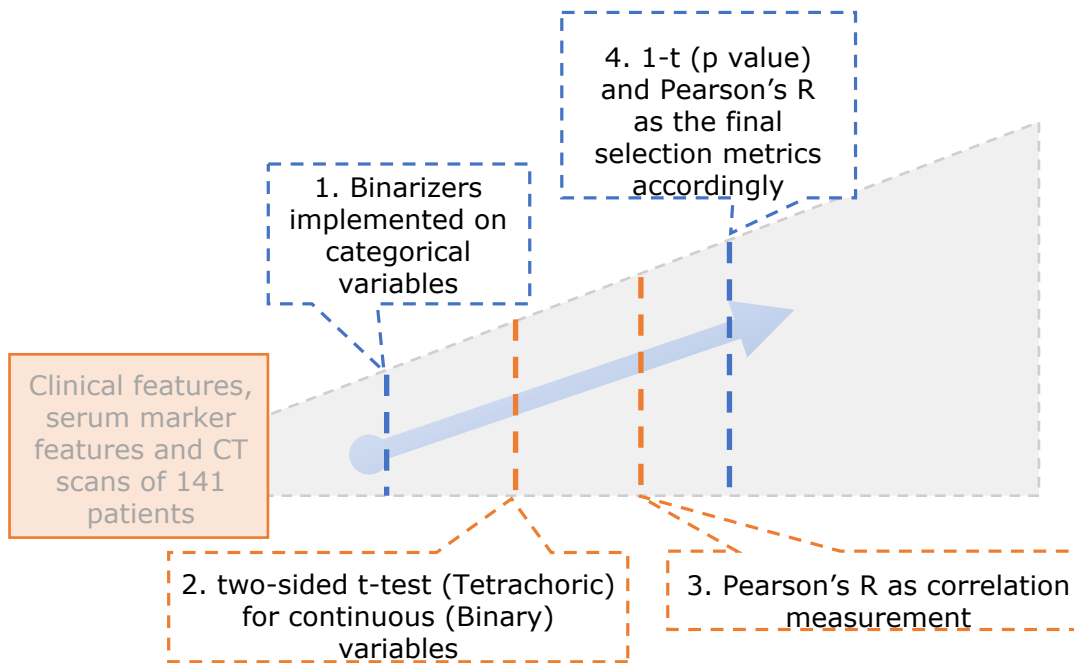
Research Aims

- Develop a risk prediction model for early detection of ICI-P **W/O Medical Imaging** and quantify contributions of risk factors.
- Provides CT-based auxiliary diagnostic methods for ICI-P, including lesion segmentation, quantitative analysis and 3D reconstruction. The calculated lesion volume ratio (LVR) is also used to train the non-imaging prediction models. Draw on the idea of human-in-the-loop and continue to enhance the accuracy and robustness of proposed workflow using data from new intake patients.
- Construct a model for predicting lesion volume ratio (LVR), determining the severity (G1-G5) according to ASCO criteria.

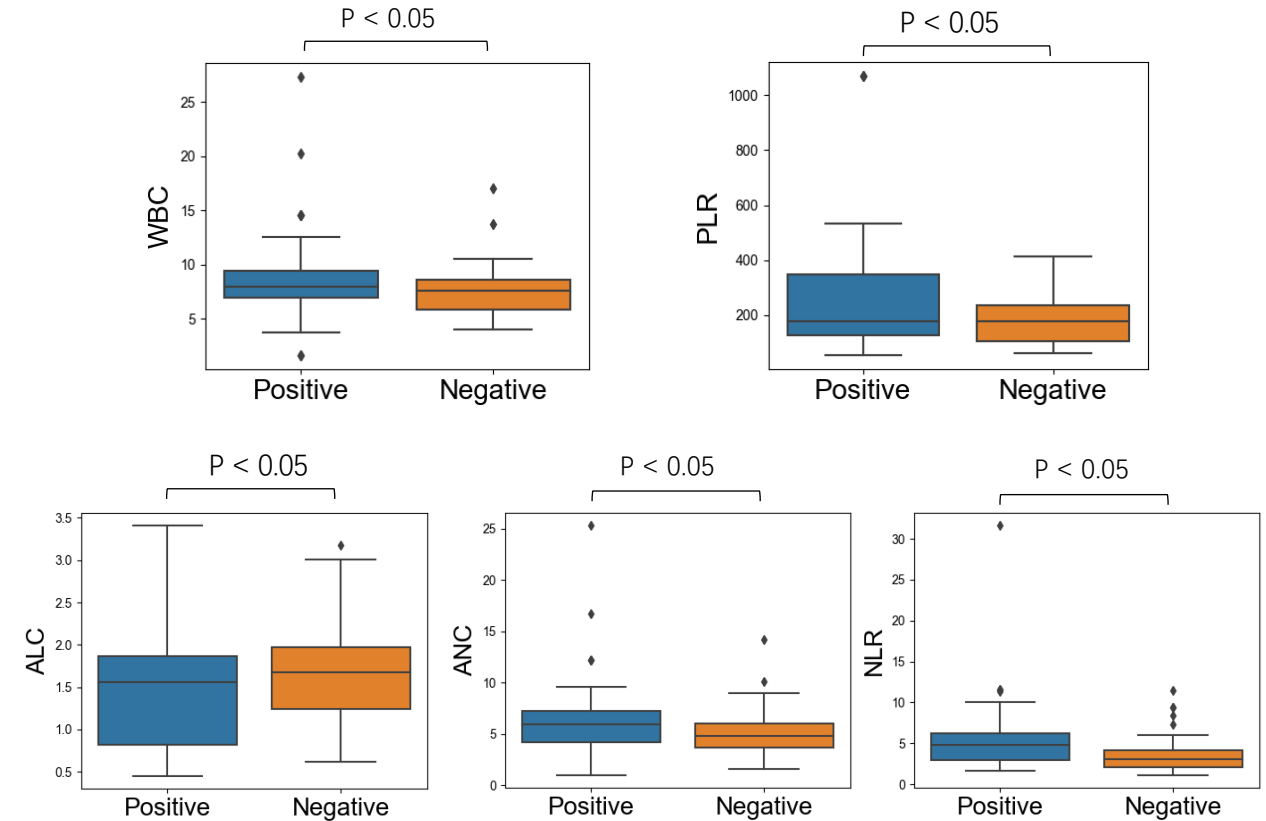


Dataset & Feature Selection

Preprocessing Pipeline

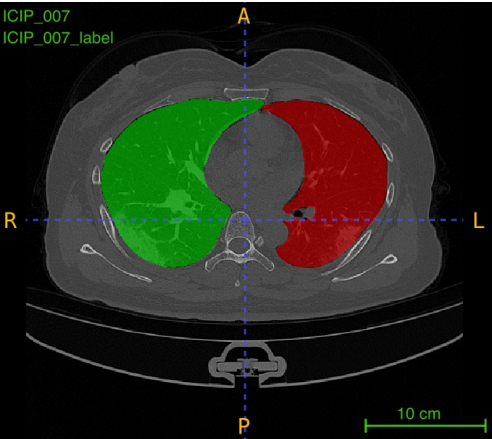


Feature Selection

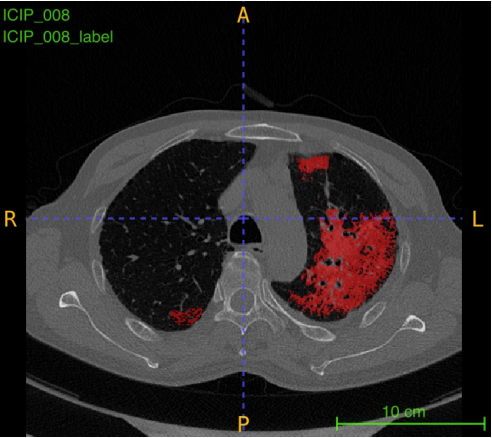


- Example for 5 continuous features

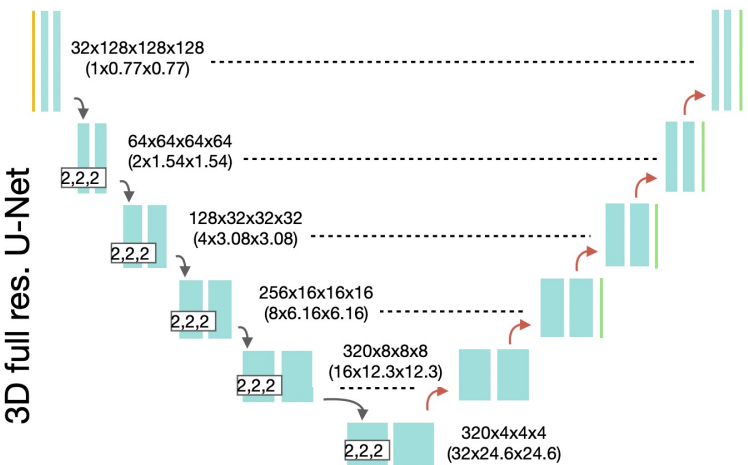
Segmentation & Quantification



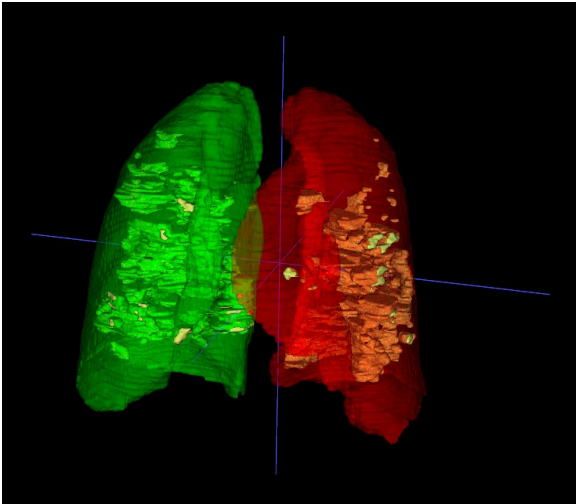
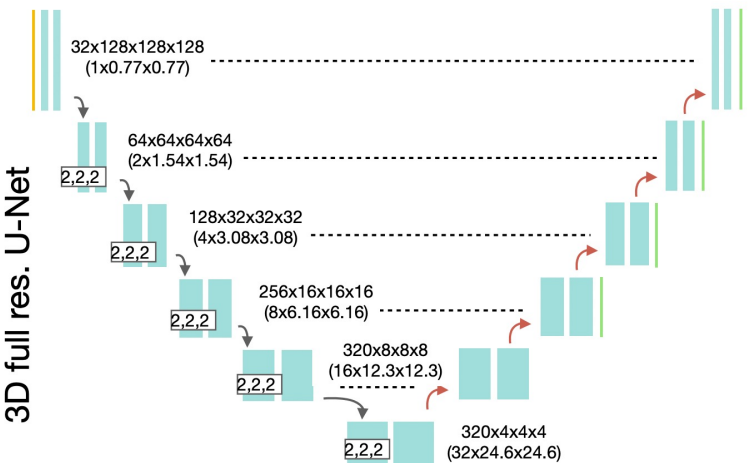
Lung parenchyma annotation



ICI-P lesion annotation



Human-in-the-loop ↻

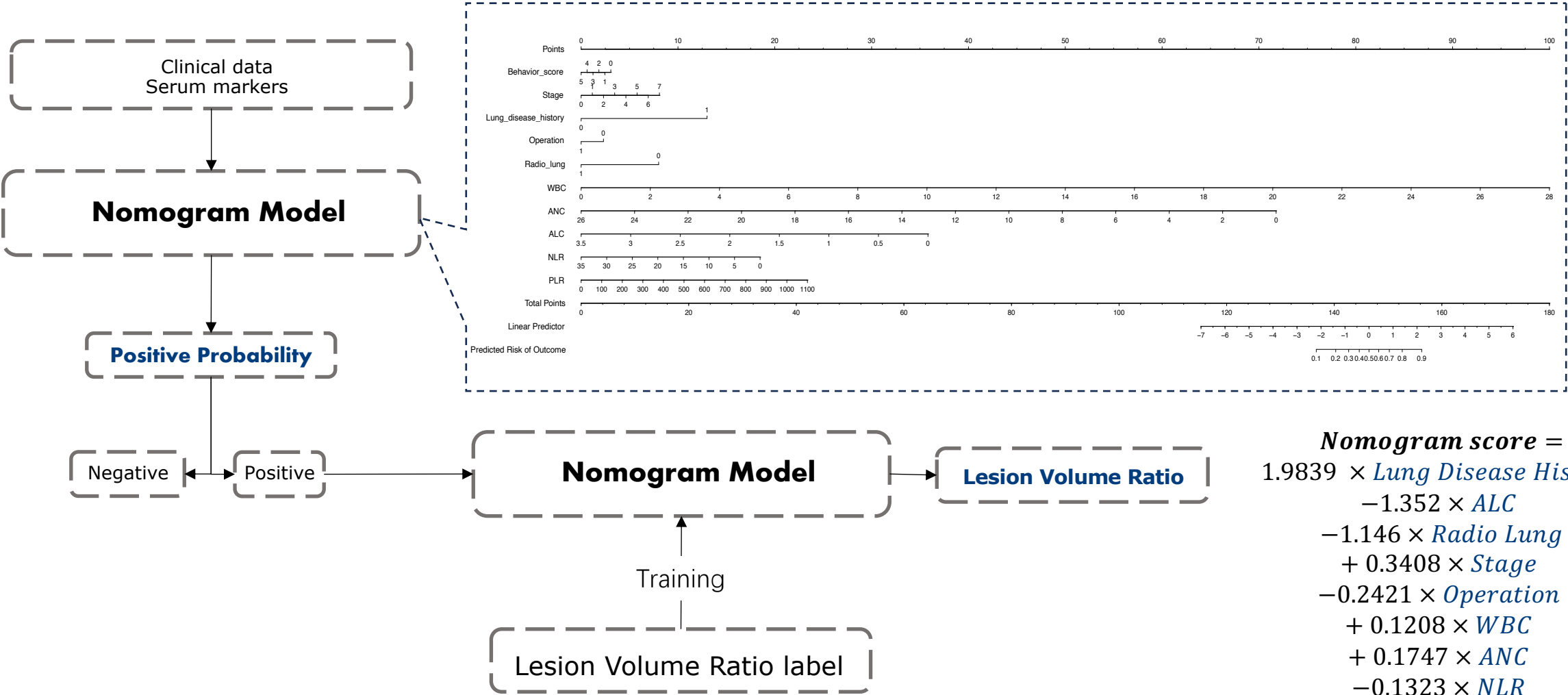


3D reconstruction

$$\text{Lesion Volume Ratio} = \frac{V(\text{ICIP Lesion})}{V(\text{Lung Parenchyma})}$$

Region	Dice score
Left Lung	0.95+
Right Lung	0.99+
ICI-P	0.71+

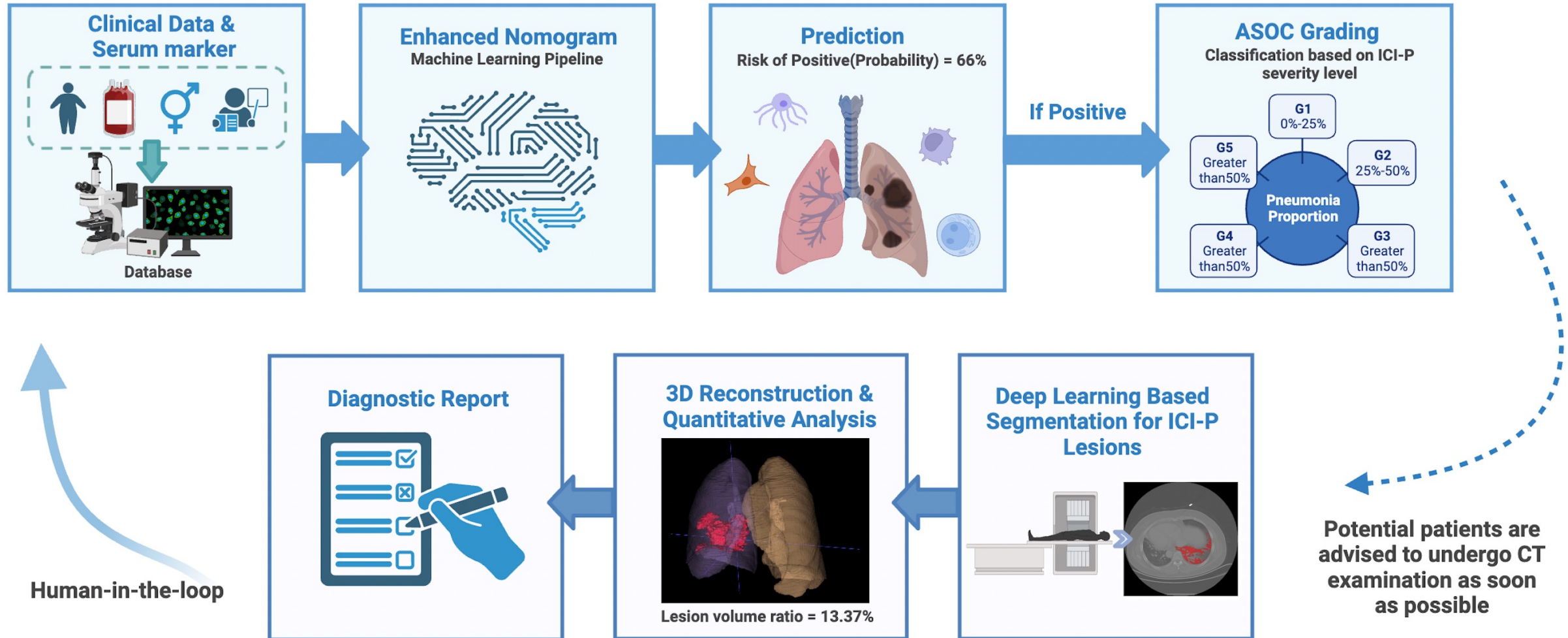
Enhanced Nomogram



Nomogram score =

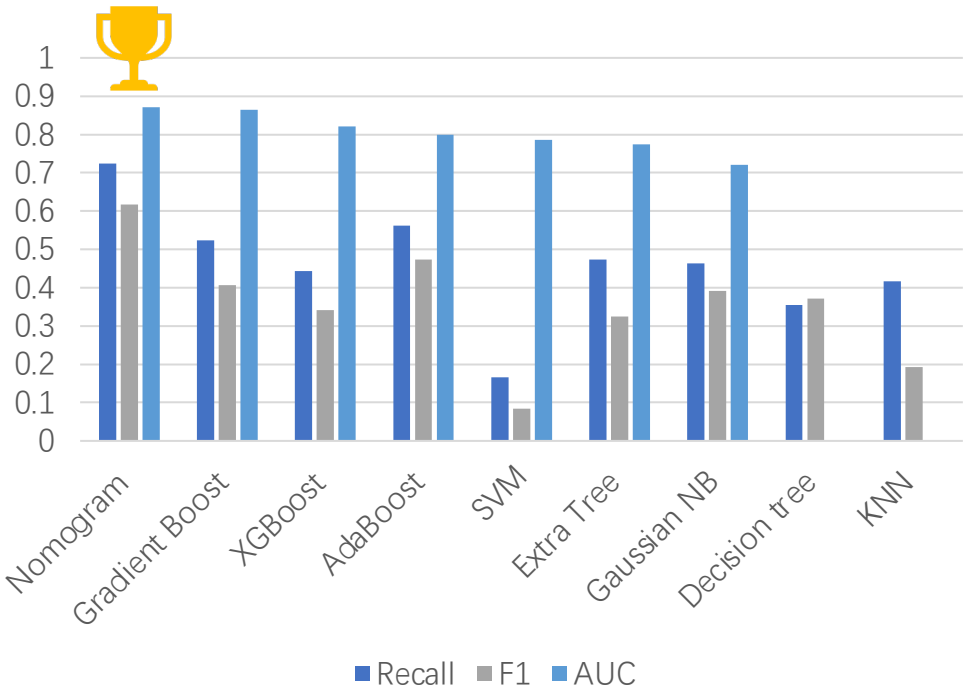
$$\begin{aligned} &1.9839 \times \text{Lung Disease History} \\ &\quad -1.352 \times \text{ALC} \\ &\quad -1.146 \times \text{Radio Lung} \\ &\quad + 0.3408 \times \text{Stage} \\ &\quad -0.2421 \times \text{Operation} \\ &\quad + 0.1208 \times \text{WBC} \\ &\quad + 0.1747 \times \text{ANC} \\ &\quad -0.1323 \times \text{NLR} \\ &\quad -0.010667 \times \text{Behavior Score} \\ &\quad + 0.0027 \times \text{PLR} \end{aligned}$$

Our Workflow



Experimental Results

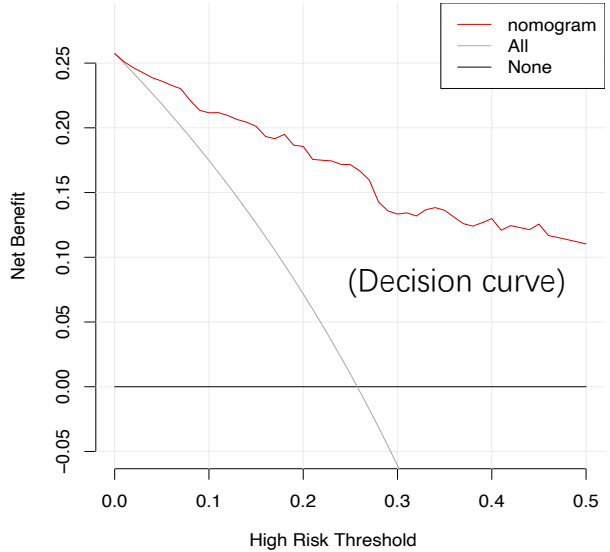
Comparative Experiment



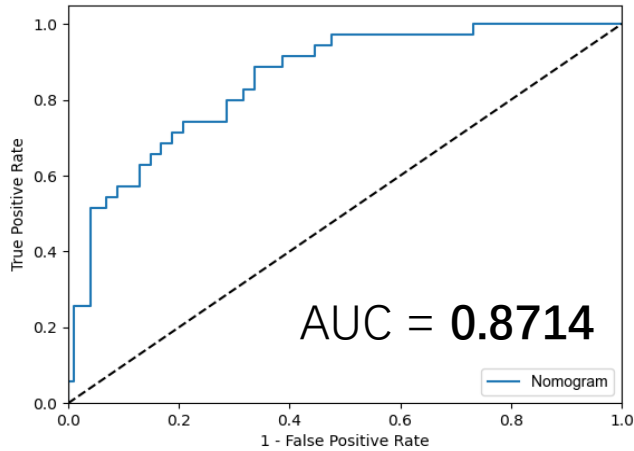
From the table, our workflow shows the best performance in recall, F1 and AUC, indicating its effectiveness.

Model Evaluation

The performance of our model without CT data is nearly equal to previous one with CT scan data



	Positive		Negative
	94	7	
Negative	16	19	
	Positive	Negative	



Thanks for attention!

Q&A Contact: rlin@u.nus.edu

