A Longitudinally-Aware Segmentation Network for Automatic Interim PET Analysis in Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma Patients

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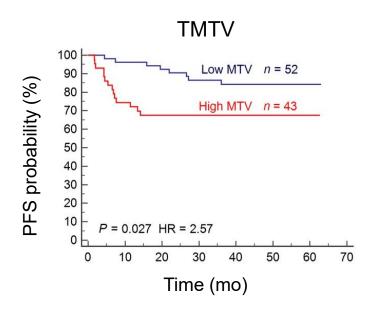
Disclosures

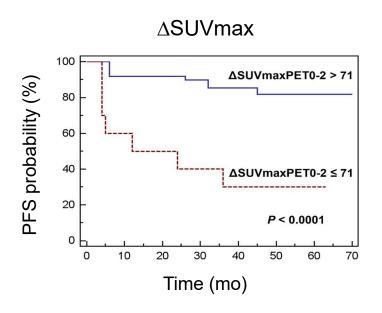


No disclosures



Quantitative PET biomarkers in guiding lymphoma treatment strategies



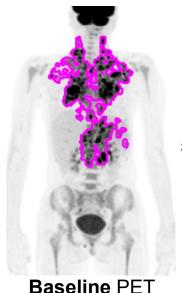


^{1.} Cottereau AS, et al. J Nucl Med. 2020; 61(1):40-45.

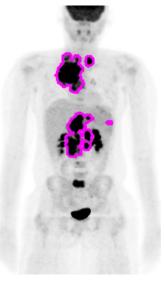
^{2.} Rossi C, et al. J Nucl Med. 2014; 55(4):569-573.



- Deep learning (DL) for automatic PET analysis
 - Segment lymphoma
 - Quantify baseline tumor burden



TMTV 878.6 ml TLG 3664 g **SUVmax** 17.8 g/ml

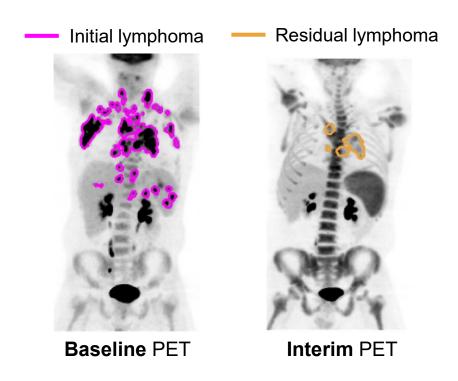


Baseline PET

TMTV 499.0 ml TLG 3061 g **SUVmax** 10.8 g/ml

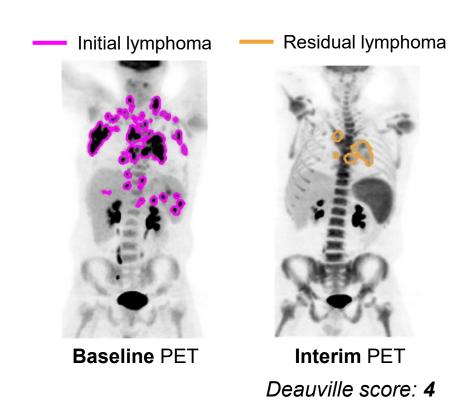


- Interim PET analysis
 - Response assessments
 - Guide treatment
 - Few attempts!





Deauville scores





Deauville scores

Quantitative biomarkers



Baseline PET



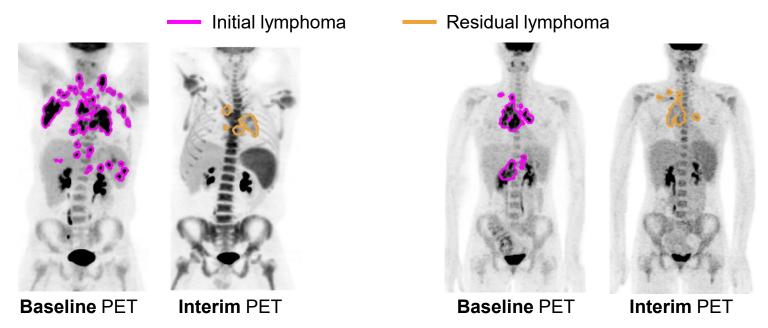
∆SUVmax: **63.6**%

qPET: 2.19



Challenges of Interim PET analysis

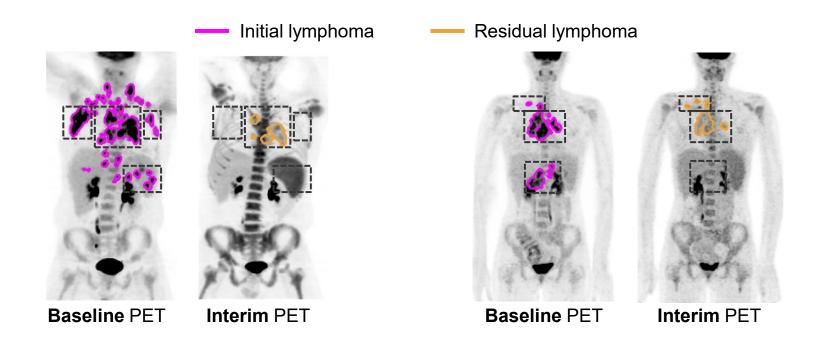
- Subtle tumor uptake
- Difficult to differentiate from inflammatory activity





Physicians rely on cross comparison with baseline PET

Methods for incorporating prior images are underexplored



Purpose



To develop a novel longitudinally-aware segmentation network that can detect residual disease on interim PET scans utilizing baseline PET data

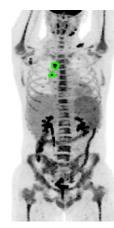
Dataset



- Two Children's Oncology Group (COG) clinical trials
 - Phase 3 trials
 - Pediatric patients diagnosed with high-risk Hodgkin lymphoma
- COG AHOD1331 (2015-2019)
 - 200 labeled cases
 - Internal cohort
- COG AHOD0831 (2009-2012)
 - 97 labeled cases
 - External cohort







Labeled Interim PET

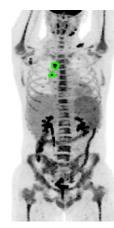
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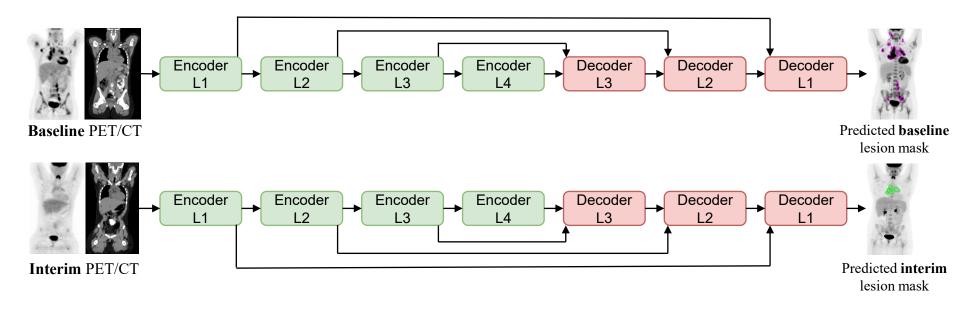




Labeled Interim PET

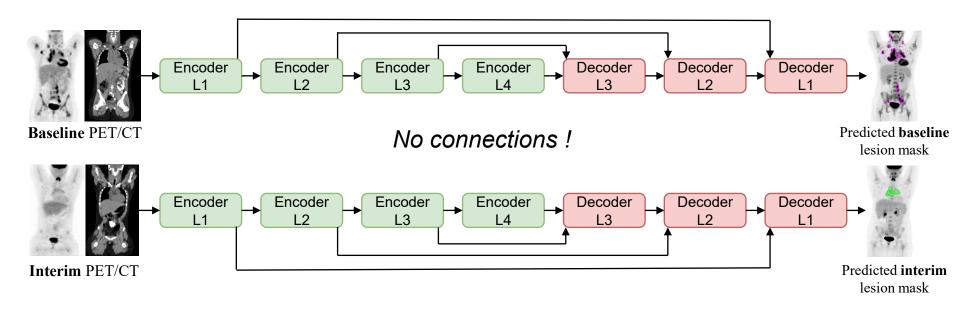


- Longitudinal-aware segmentation network (LAS-Net)
 - 3D SwinUNETR



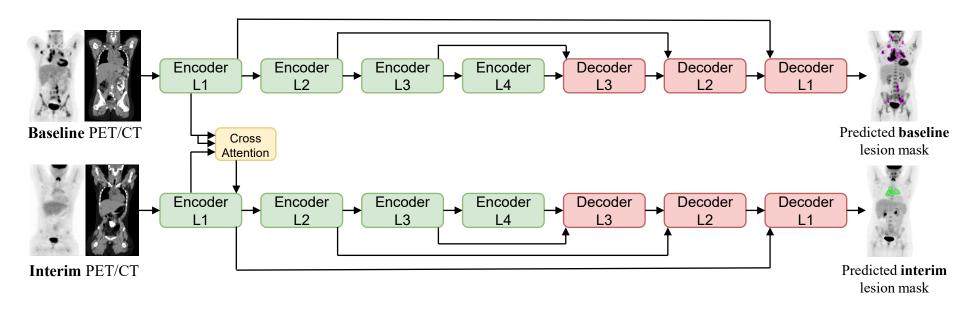


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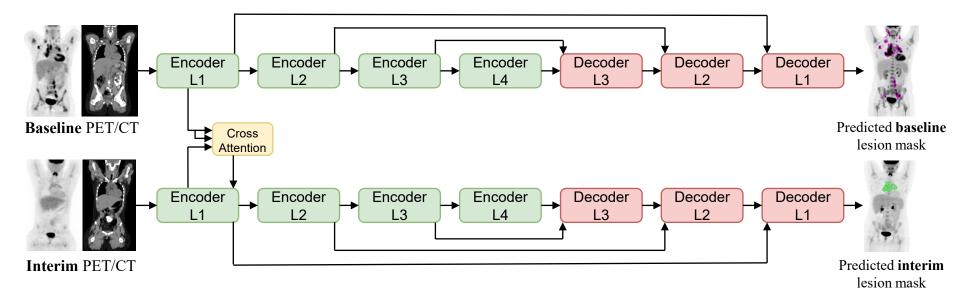


- Longitudinal-aware segmentation network (LAS-Net)
 - 3D SwinUNETR
 - Dual-branch with longitudinal cross-attention



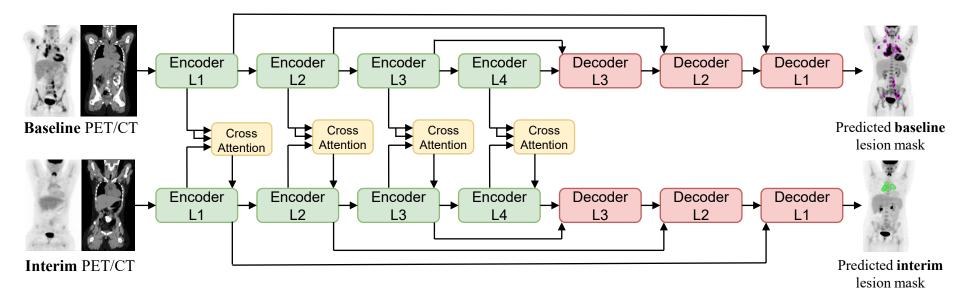


- Longitudinal-aware segmentation network (LAS-Net)
 - 3D SwinUNETR
 - Dual-branch with longitudinal cross-attention
 - One-way information flow





- Longitudinal-aware segmentation network (LAS-Net)
 - 3D SwinUNETR
 - Dual-branch with longitudinal cross-attention
 - One-way information flow



Training and Evaluation



- Joint optimization for baseline and interim PET segmentation
 - Cross-entropy and Dice loss
 - Patch inputs (112×112×112) from co-registered PET scans
- Evaluation metrics
 - Detection F1 scores for interim PET



SUVmax: **8.28** g/ml SUVpeak: **7.12** g/ml



SUVmax: **5.86** g/ml SUVpeak: **4.75** g/ml

Training and Evaluation



- Joint optimization for baseline and interim PET segmentation
 - Cross-entropy and Dice loss
 - Patch inputs (112×112×112) from co-registered PET scans
- Evaluation metrics
 - Detection F1 scores for interim PET
 - Interim PET biomarkers: SUVmax, ∆SUVmax, qPET
 - Spearman's **p** correlations

Training and Evaluation



- Joint optimization for baseline and interim PET segmentation
 - Cross-entropy and Dice loss
 - Patch inputs (112×112×112) from co-registered PET scans
- Evaluation metrics
 - Detection F1 scores for interim PET
 - Interim PET biomarkers: SUVmax, ∆SUVmax, qPET
 - Spearman's p correlations
- Model Comparison
 - DynUNet, SegResNet, SwinUNETR
 - No longitudinal cross-attention

How about Deformable Registration?



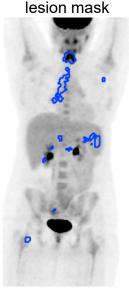
Mask Propagation through Deformable Registration (MPDR)

Predicted baseline lesion mask



Baseline PET

Predicted Interim

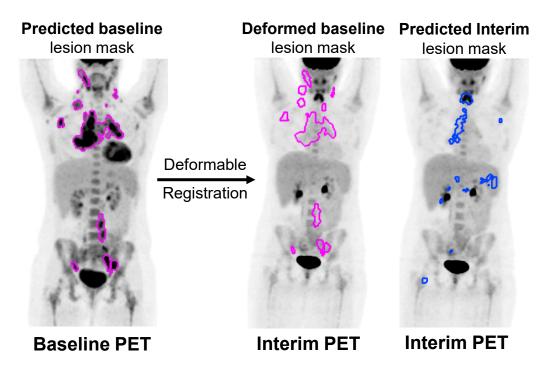


Interim PET

How about Deformable Registration?



Mask Propagation through Deformable Registration (MPDR)

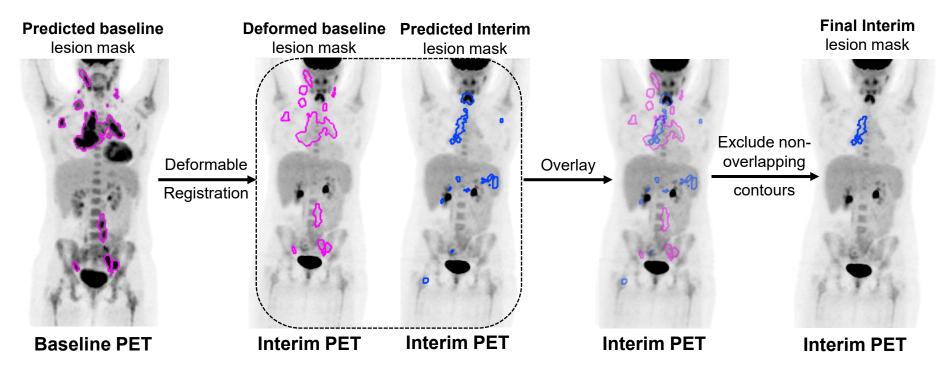


^{1.} Weisman AJ, et al. J Nucl Med (supplement 1). 2020; 1434

How about Deformable Registration?



Mask Propagation through Deformable Registration (MPDR)

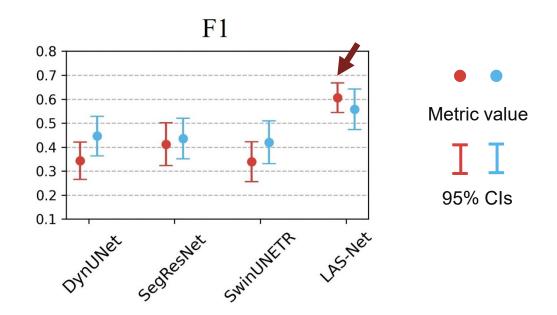


Results – Detection Performance



Without MPDR, the detection F1 score was 0.61

- **▼ Without** MPDR
- **▼ With MPDR**

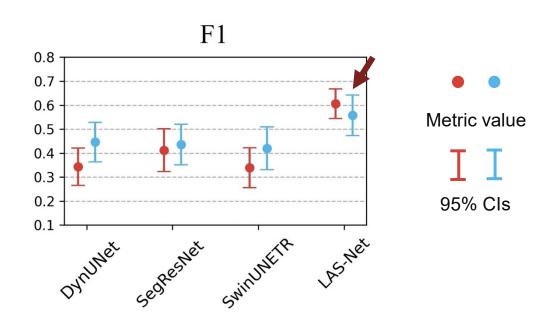


Results – Detection Performance



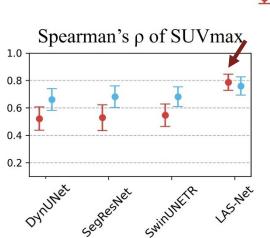
- Without MPDR, the detection F1 score was 0.61
- With MPDR, no increase in the F1 score

- **▼ Without** MPDR
- With MPDR





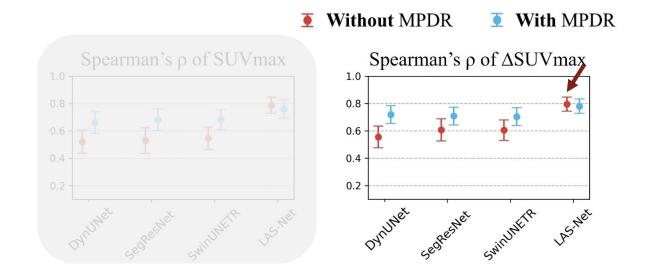
- Agreement with physician measurements
 - **SUVmax**: ρ=0.79





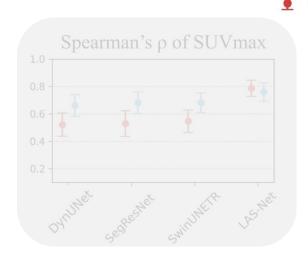


- Agreement with physician measurements
 - **SUVmax**: ρ=0.79
 - Δ**SUVmax**: ρ=0.80

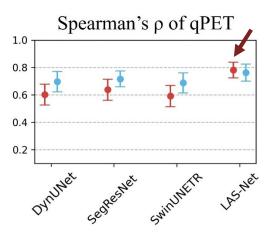




- Agreement with physician measurements
 - **SUVmax**: ρ=0.79
 - Δ**SUVmax**: ρ=0.80
 - **qPET**: ρ=0.78







Without MPDR

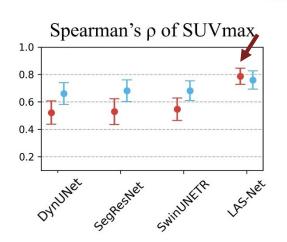


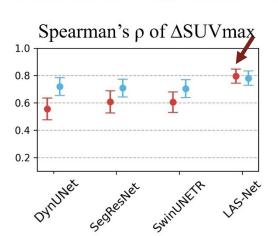
Agreement with physician measurements

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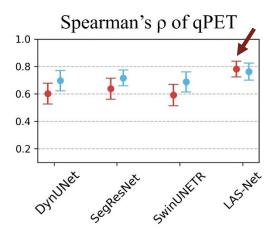
• Δ**SUVmax**: ρ=0.80

• **qPET**: ρ=0.78



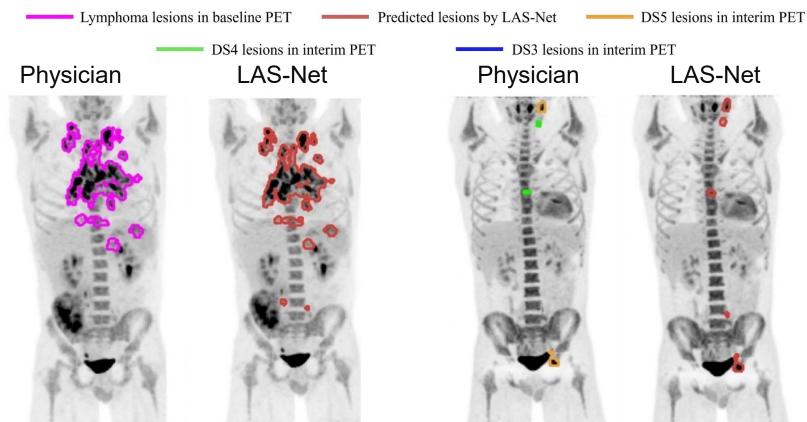


With MPDR



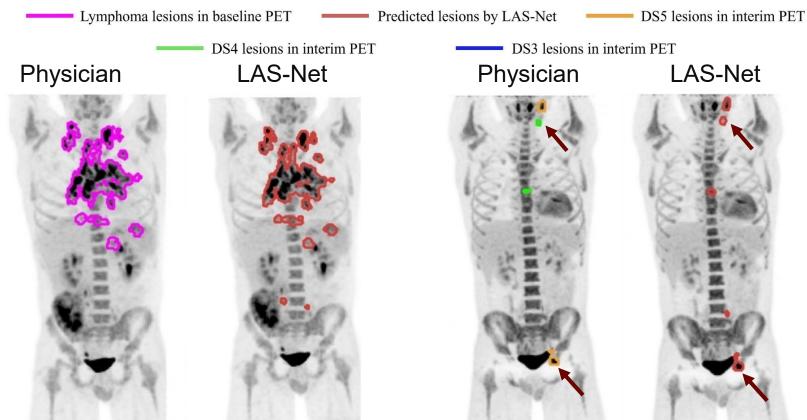
Results – Sample Case





Results – Sample Case





Results – External Validation on AHOD0831



- The detection F1 score on interim PET was 0.52
- Spearman's p correlations of interim PET biomarkers
 - **0.70** for **△SUVmax**
 - 0.69 for qPET

Results – External Validation on AHOD0831



- The detection F1 score on interim PET was 0.52
- Spearman's p correlations of interim PET biomarkers
 - **0.70** for **△SUVmax**
 - **0.69** for **qPET**
- Potential reasons for the performance drop
 - Generations of PET/CT scanners
 - Annotation approaches

Conclusions



- Our study introduced a novel method for detecting and segmenting residual lesions on interim PET scans
 - multi-institutional clinical trial
 - pediatric Hodgkin lymphoma
 - Improved detection performance and higher agreements of interim PET biomarkers
- Longitudinal awareness in analyzing multi-time-point imaging datasets

Thank you

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