

RETINOMICS, multimodal analysis of retinoblastoma: correlations between morphological MRI, radiomic analysis and molecular profiles of tumors

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11/04/22

Epidemiology

- Retinoblastoma: the most common intraocular malignancy of infancy
- Incidence of 1/15,000 births
- Median age at diagnosis of 2 years

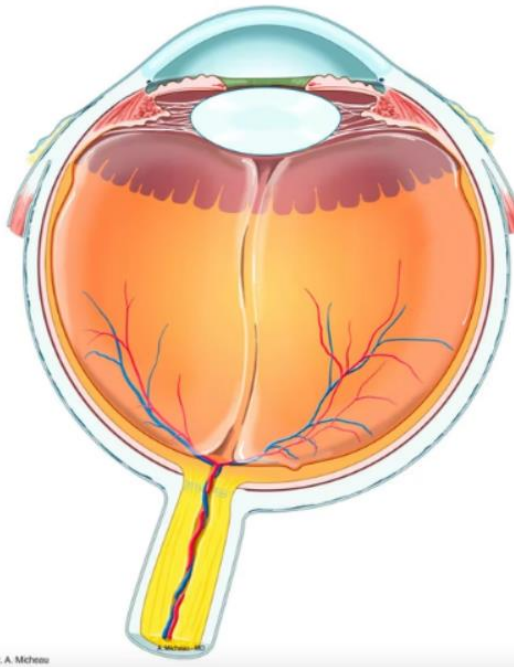
Clinical aspects

- Leukocoria (white reflection in the pupil) and strabismus : the most frequent clinical manifestations of retinoblastoma



Origin

- Originating from a maturing cone precursor in the developing retina

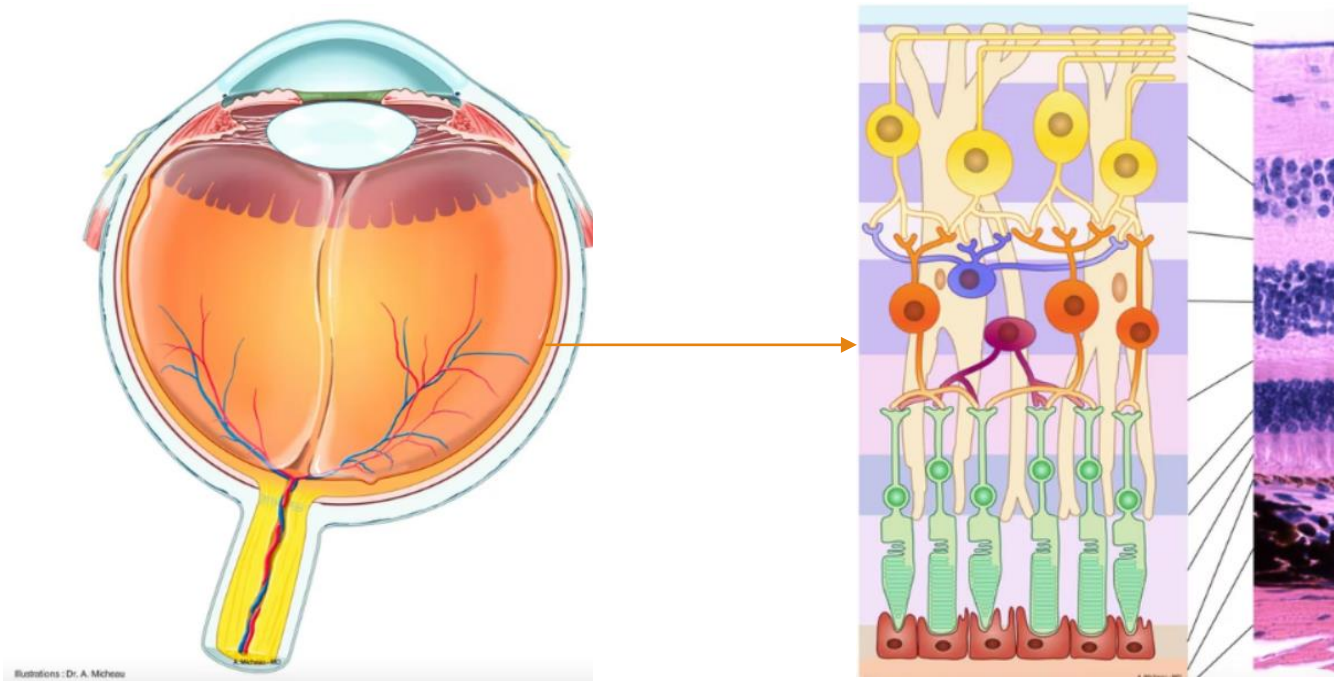


Liu et al., *Nat Commun*, 2021

Imaios

Origin

- Originating from a maturing cone precursor in the developing retina

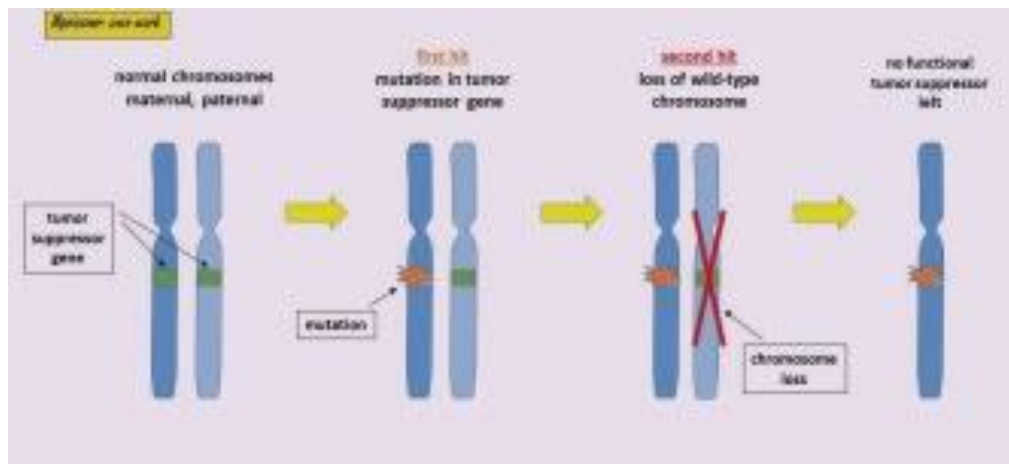


Liu et al., *Nat Commun*, 2021

Imaios

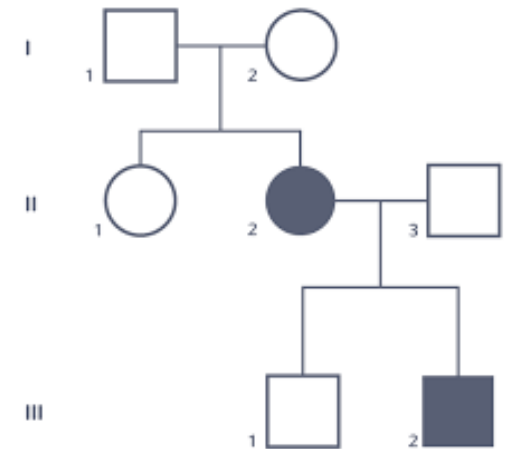
Genetic aspects

- Inactivation of the *RB1* tumor suppressor gene (13q14)
- Hereditary retinoblastomas (bilateral) versus non-hereditary cases (most unilateral)
- Autosomal dominant transmission with high penetrance



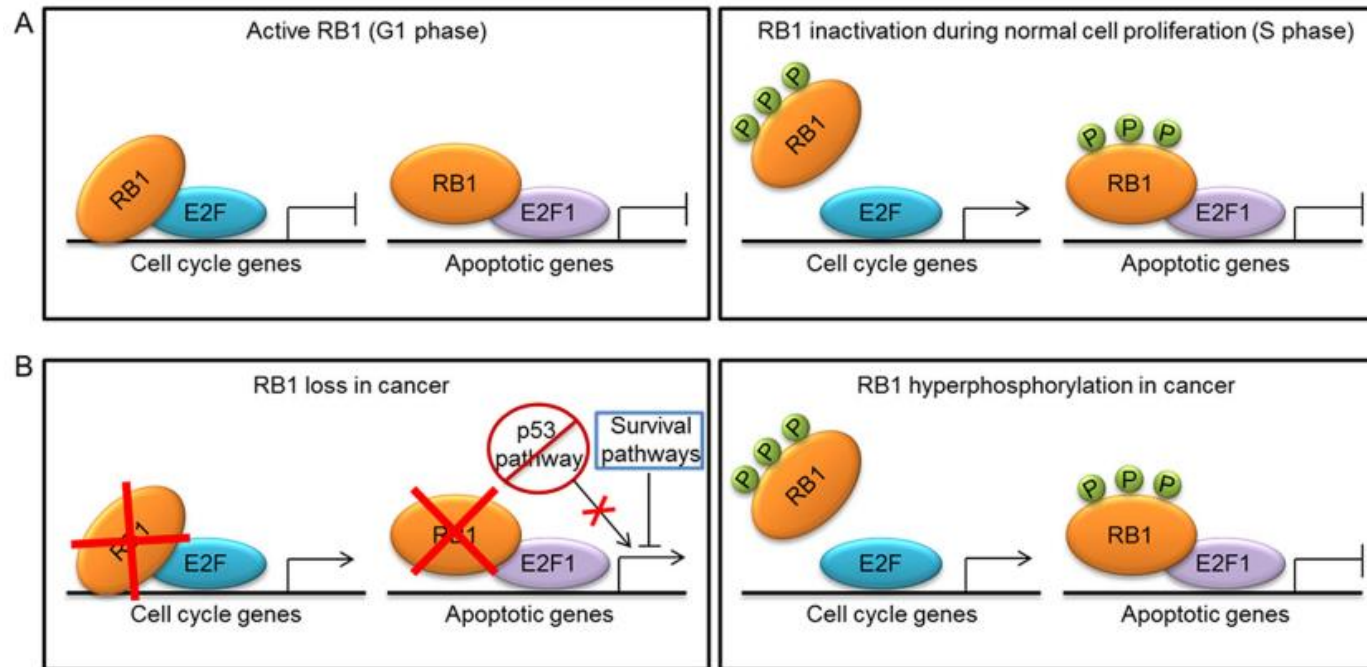
Genetic aspects

- Inactivation of the *RB1* tumor suppressor gene (13q14)
- Hereditary retinoblastomas (bilateral) versus non-hereditary cases (most unilateral)
- Autosomal dominant transmission with high penetrance
- ≠ Familial form with two case in a family



Genetic aspects

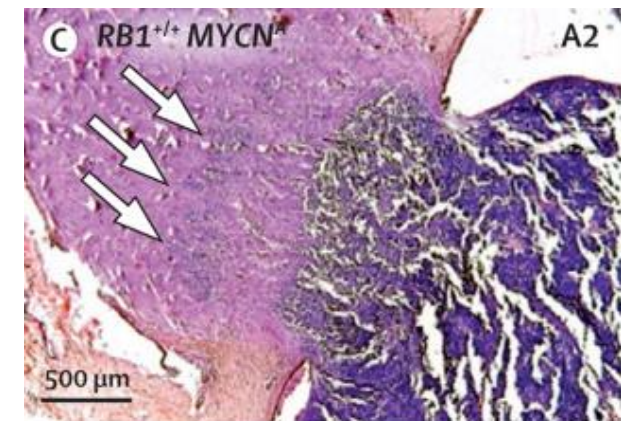
- Biallelic inactivation of the *RB1* tumor suppressor gene (13q14)



Genetic aspects

Other alterations:

- *MYCN*-amplification without *RB1* inactivation (<2%)
- Positive correlation between high copy-number alterations, age at diagnosis, and other clinical and histopathological variables, including aggressivity and local invasion



Molecular aspects

- The need of a better understanding of the the biology and clinical behavior of retinoblastoma

Molecular aspects

- 3 centers (France, Argentina, Spain) with a total of 102 analysed retinoblastomas

- Multi-omics data with integrative analysis of
 - Transcriptome
 - Methylome
 - DNA copy-number alteration

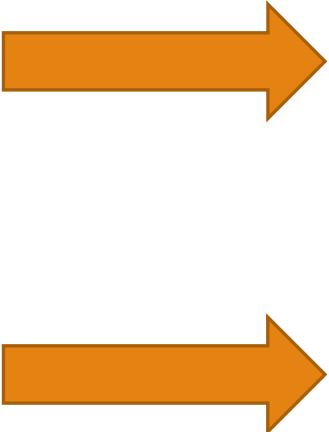


69/72 classified (subtype 1 or 2)

Molecular aspects

- 3 centers (France, Argentina, Spain) with a total of 102 analysed retinoblastomas

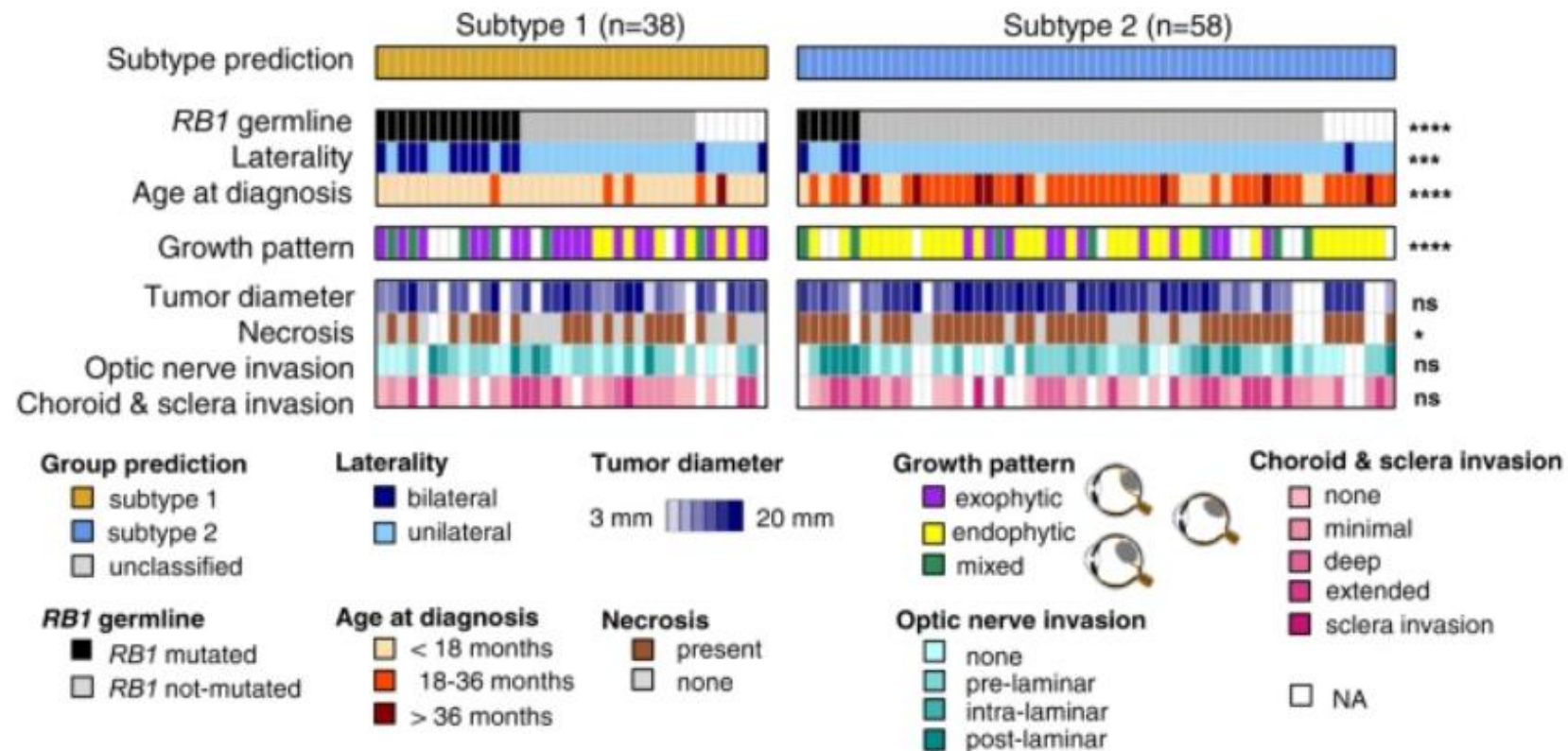
 - Multi-omics data with integrative analysis of
 - Transcriptome
 - Methylome
 - DNA copy-number alteration

 - Nine-CpG-based classifier
- 
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | 69/72 classified (subtype 1 or 2) |
| | 27/30 classified (subtype 1 or 2) |

Molecular aspects

- Two subtypes of retinoblastoma associated with different clinical and pathological features
- Arguments for a maturing cone precursor as the cell-of-origin of retinoblastoma

Molecular Subtype

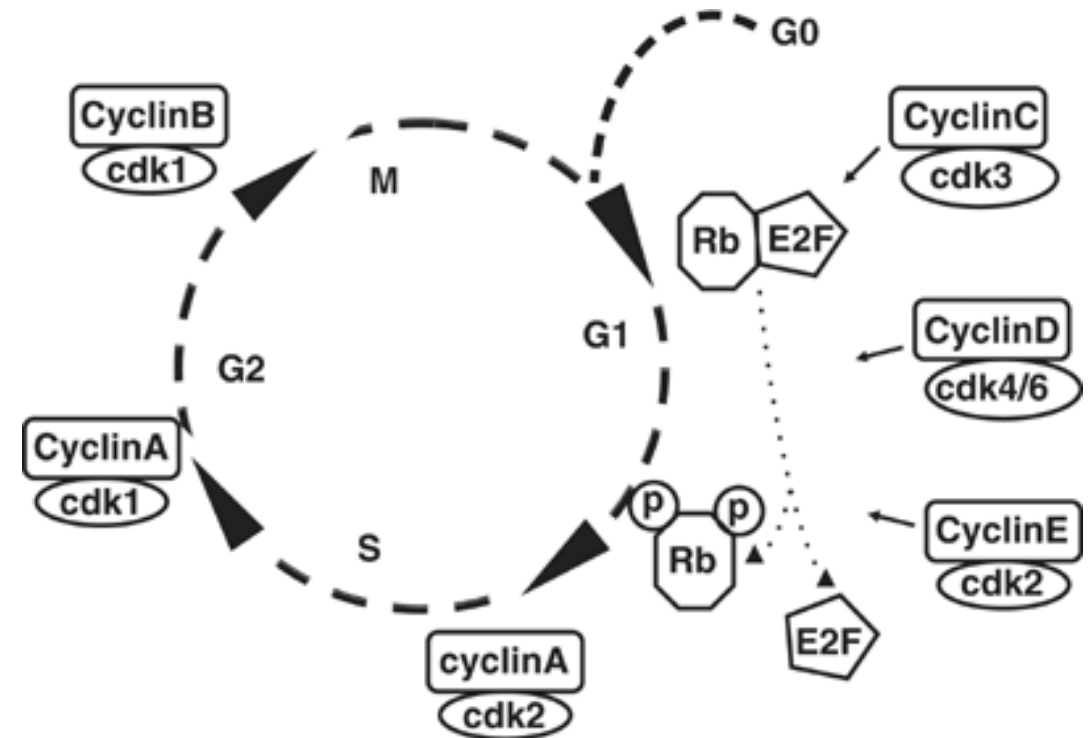


Liu et al., *Nat Commun*, 2021

Molecular Subtype

Subtype 1:

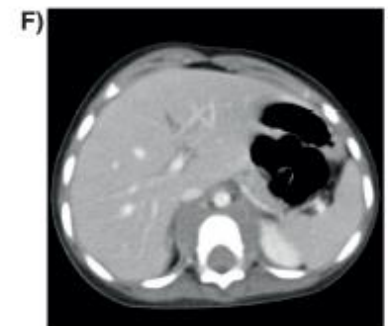
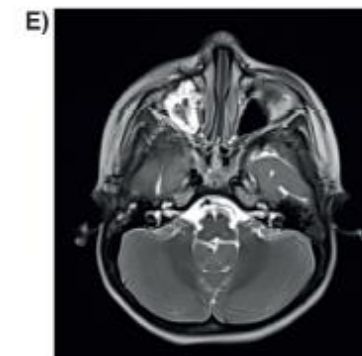
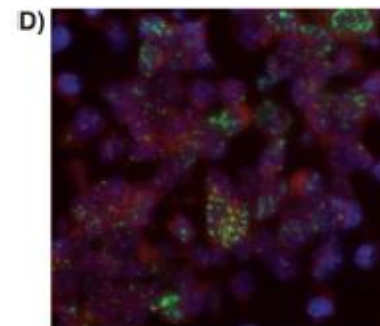
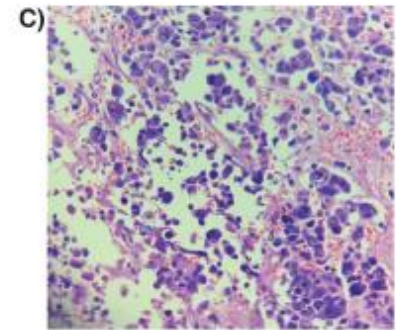
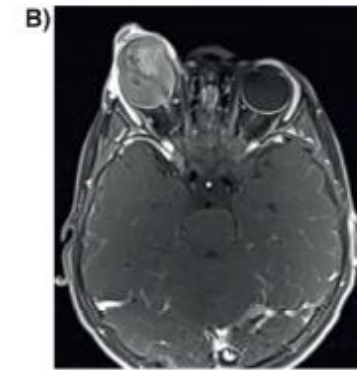
- Differentiated
- Bilateral
- Younger patients
- Rb1



Molecular Subtype

Subtype 2:

- Less differentiated
- Expression of neuronal/ganglion cell markers
- Marked inter- and intratumor heterogeneity
- Other recurrent genetic alterations, including *MYCN* amplifications
- Metastasis+



Liu, J et al., . *Nat Commun*, 2021

S. Zugbi et al., *cancers*, 2020

Diagnosis

- Diagnosis is made by fundoscopy with general anesthesia
- Memorization of images
- Specific wide-angle camera
- Precise assessment of intra ocular lesions:
 - Reese-Elworth
 - IRC

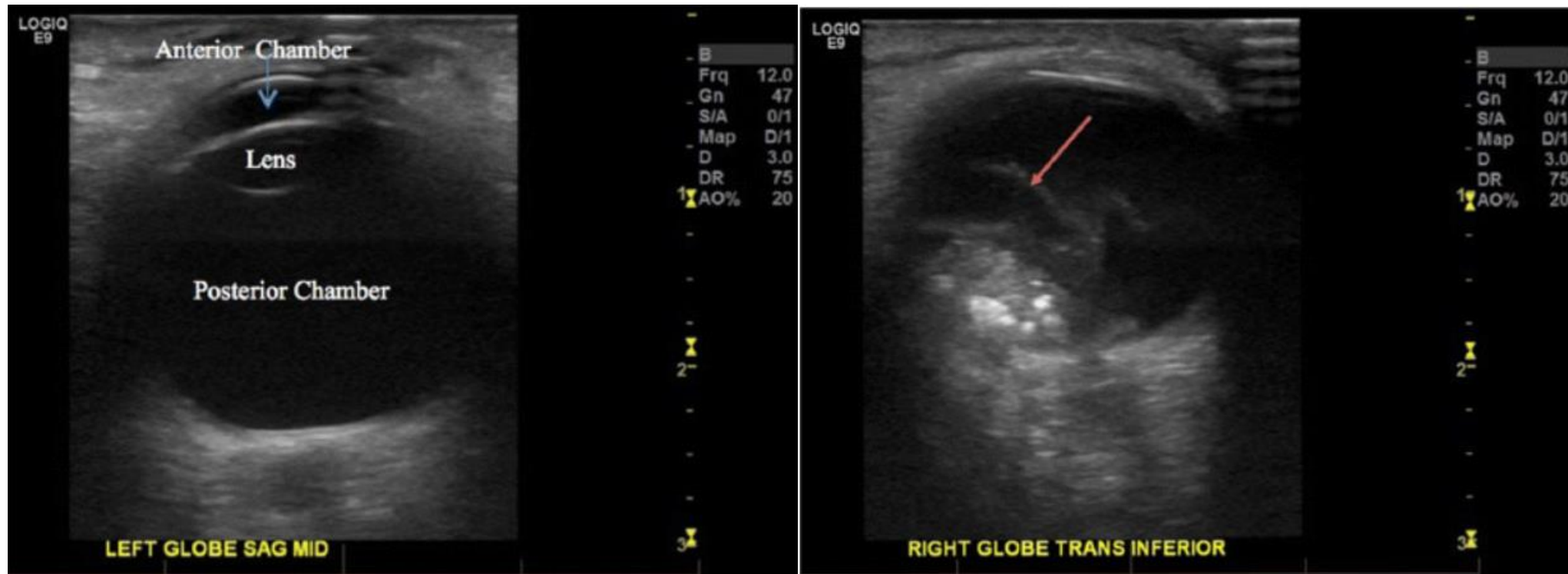


de Graaf, Pim et al., Pediatric radiology vol. 42,1 (2012)

Imaging findings

- Ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contributing both to diagnosis and assessment of the extension of the disease.
- Differential diagnosis:
 - Coats' disease
 - Persistent fetal vasculature
 - Retinal dysplasias

US



Sutton S et al., Journal of Diagnostic Medical Sonography. 2016

MRI

Protocole

- High-resolution MRI in retinoblastoma
- Under general anesthesia



de Graaf P et al., Pediatr Radiol. 2012

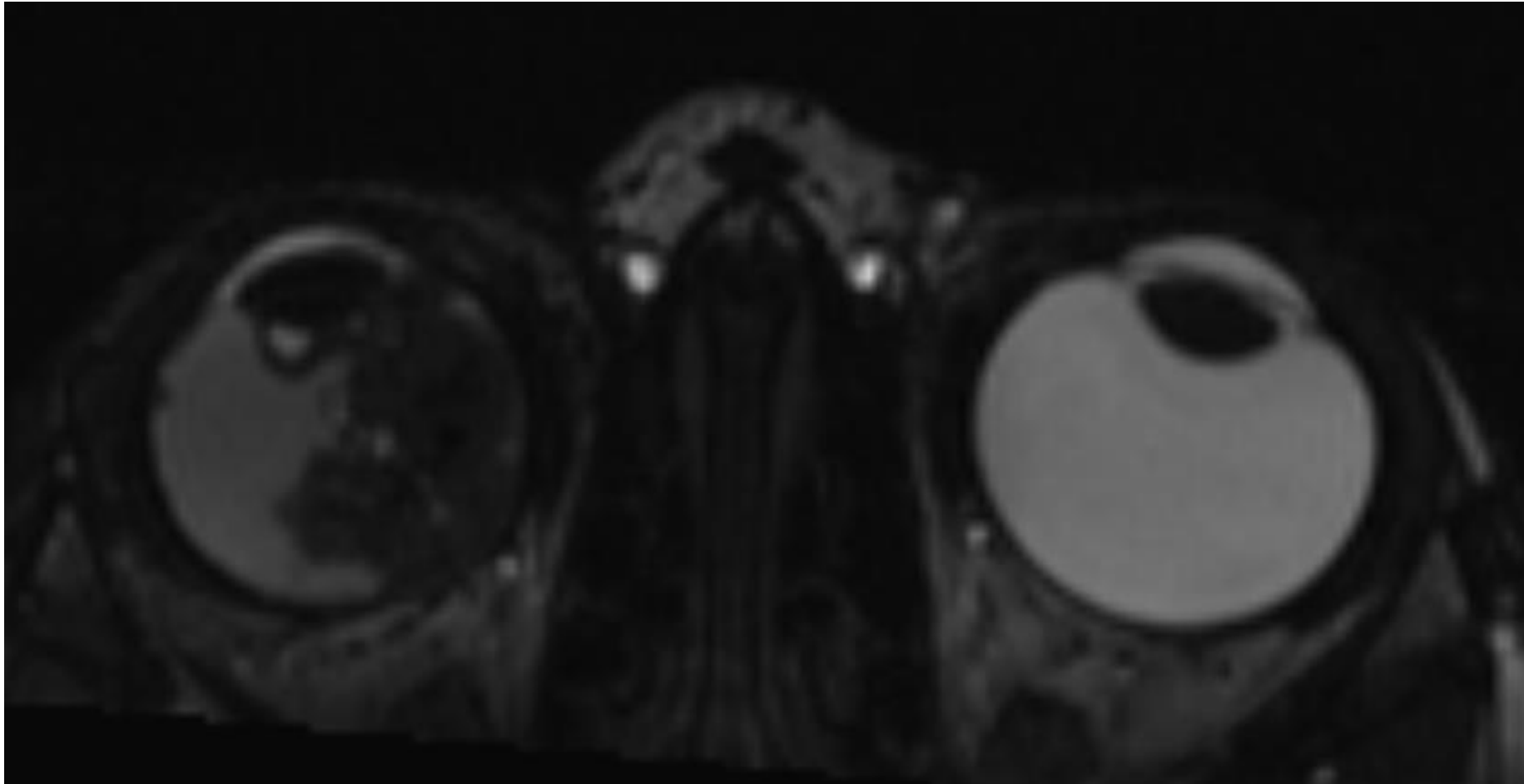
Protocole

- Field strength above 1 T
- 1.5-T system combined with one or two small surface coils, (diameter < 5 cm)
- 3.0-T system combined with multichannel head coil



de Graaf P et al., Pediatr Radiol. 2012

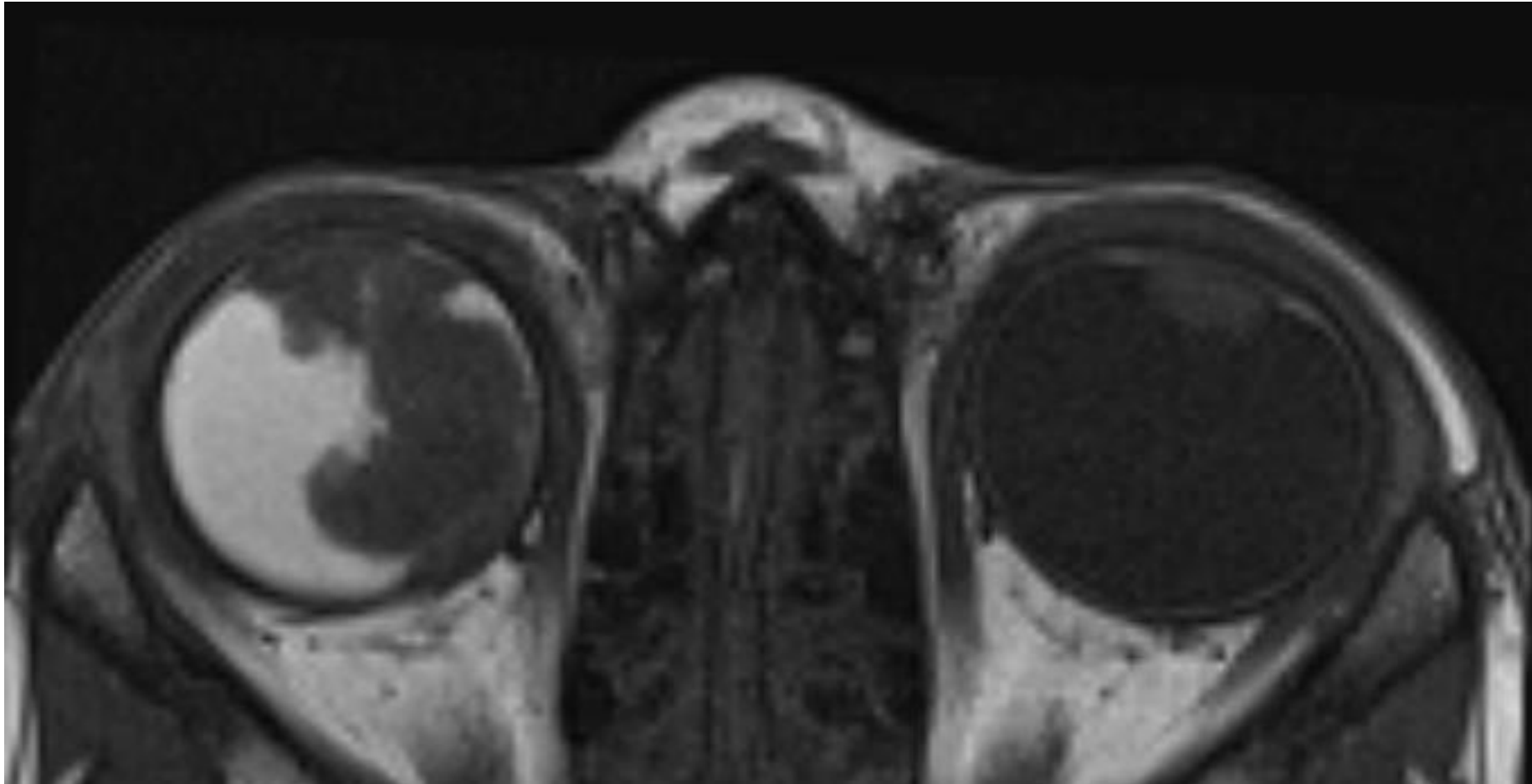
Transaxial T2-W



AX 3D CISS
iso_0.7 PETIT FOV
FLEX

- 1.5 T
- 63.6768
- 3D
- 0.7 mm
- TE 4.7 ms
- TR 11 ms

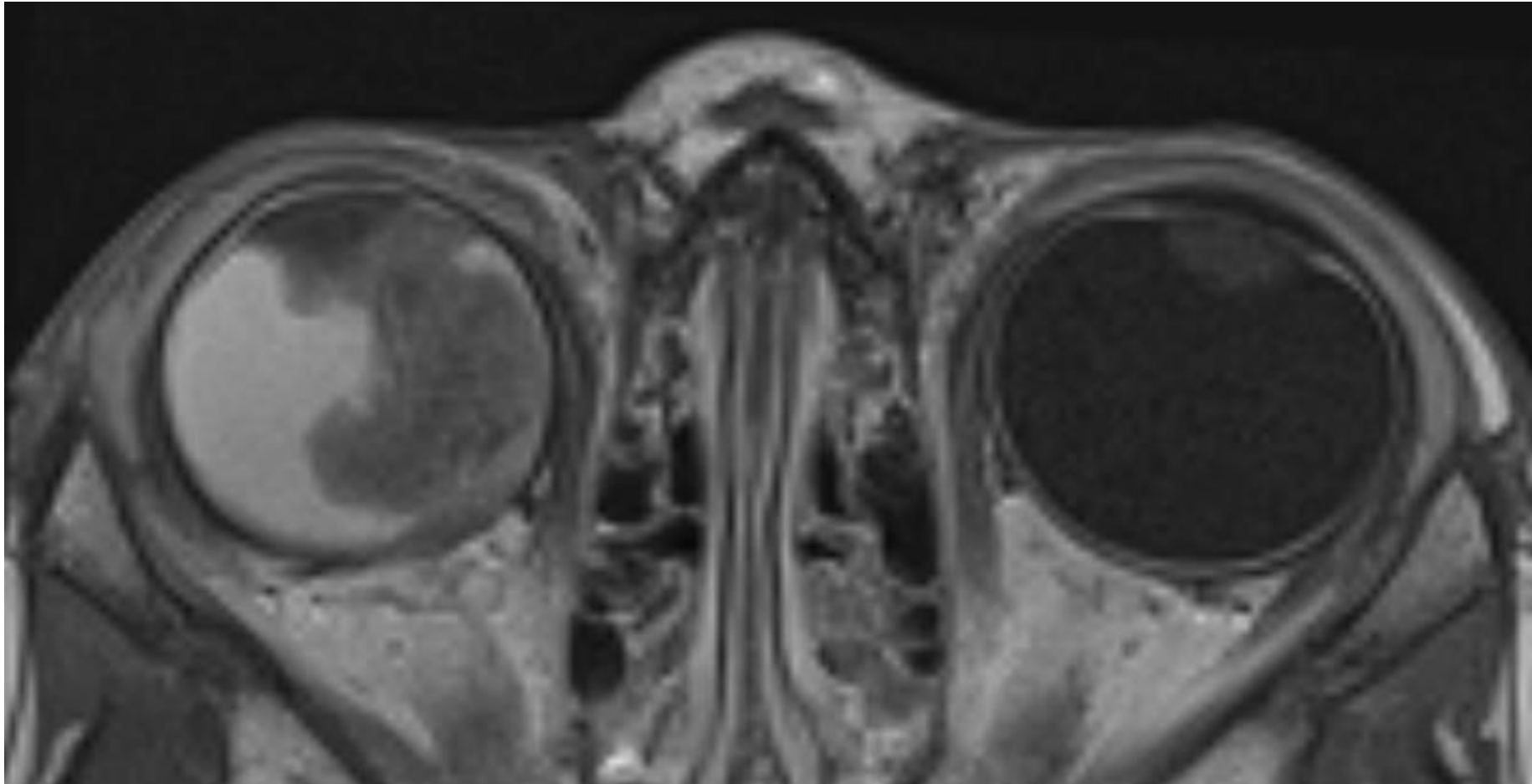
Precontrast T1-W



AX T1 SE FLEX 2
mm

- 1.5 T
- 63.6768
- 2D
- 2 mm
- TE 12 ms
- TR 331 ms

Post contrast T1-W



AX T1 SE FLEX 2
mm

- 1.5 T
- 63.6768
- 2D
- 2 mm
- TE 12 ms
- TR 331 ms

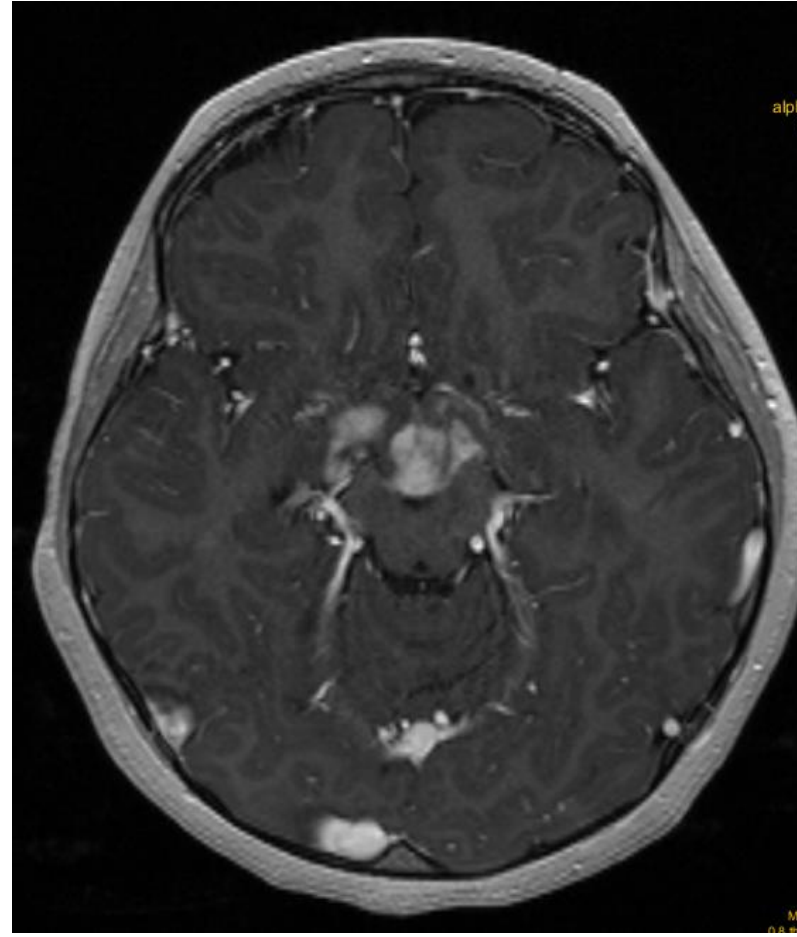
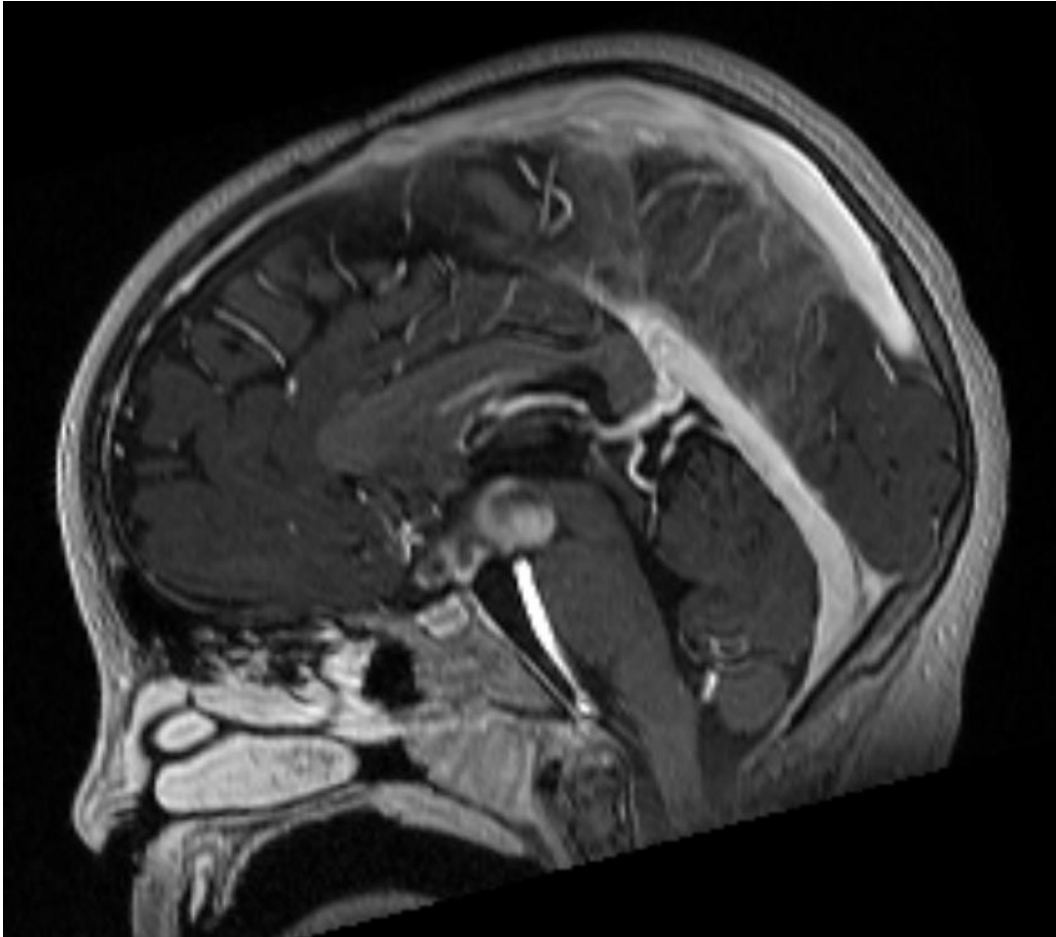
sagittal T2-W



PNOTO T2 OEIL DROIT TSE FLEX
2D

- 2D
- 2 mm
- TE 128 ms
- TR 3790 ms

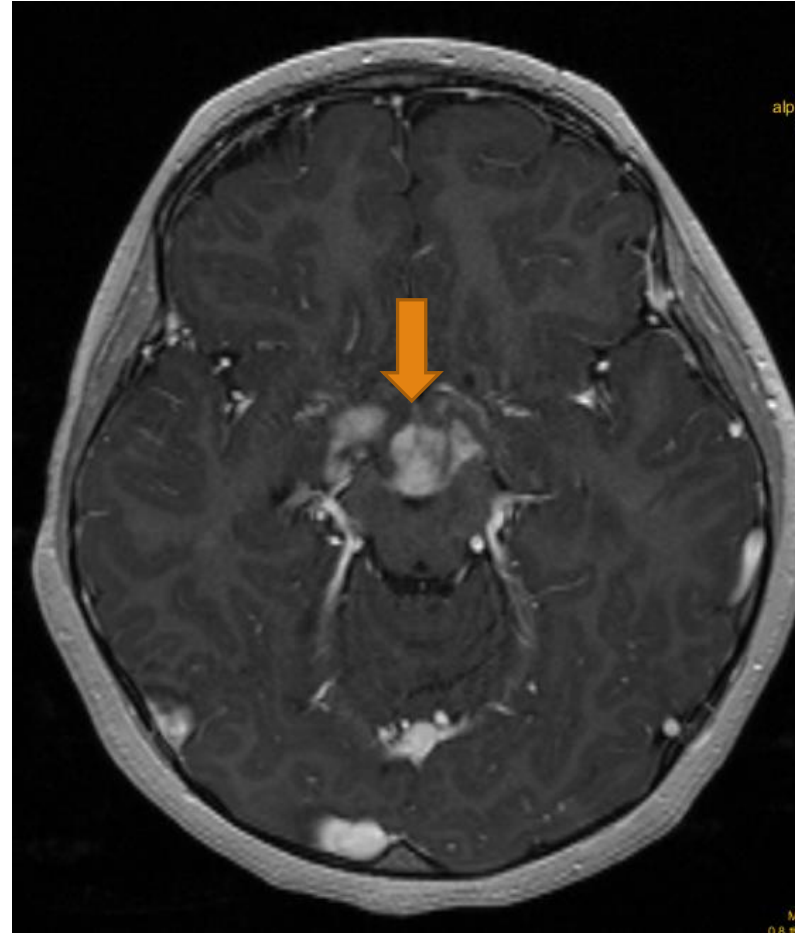
Brain Postcontrast T1-W



AX FLASH 3D IV

- 3D
- 1 mm
- TE 5.3 ms
- TR 11 ms

Brain Postcontrast T1-W



AX FLASH 3D IV

- 3D
- 1 mm
- TE 5.3 ms
- TR 11 ms



Atlas morphologique

F1 Eye size

F2 Tumor location

F3 Growth pattern

F4 Retinal detachment

F5 Subretinal composition

F6 Shallowness of the anterior eye chamber

F7 Number of lesions

F8 Dominating shape of largest tumor lesion

F9 Calcifications

F10 Tumor cavitation(s)

F11 Definition of the tumor margin

F12 Tumor homogeneity

F13 Compactness of the entire mass

F14 Enhancement quality

F15 Proportion Contrast Enhancing Tumor (CET)

F16 Proportion necrosis

F17 Presence of non-contrast enhancing non-necrosis tumor mass

F18 Enhancement anterior eye segment

F19 Vitreous hemorrhage

F20 Vitreous seedings

F21 Subretinal seedings

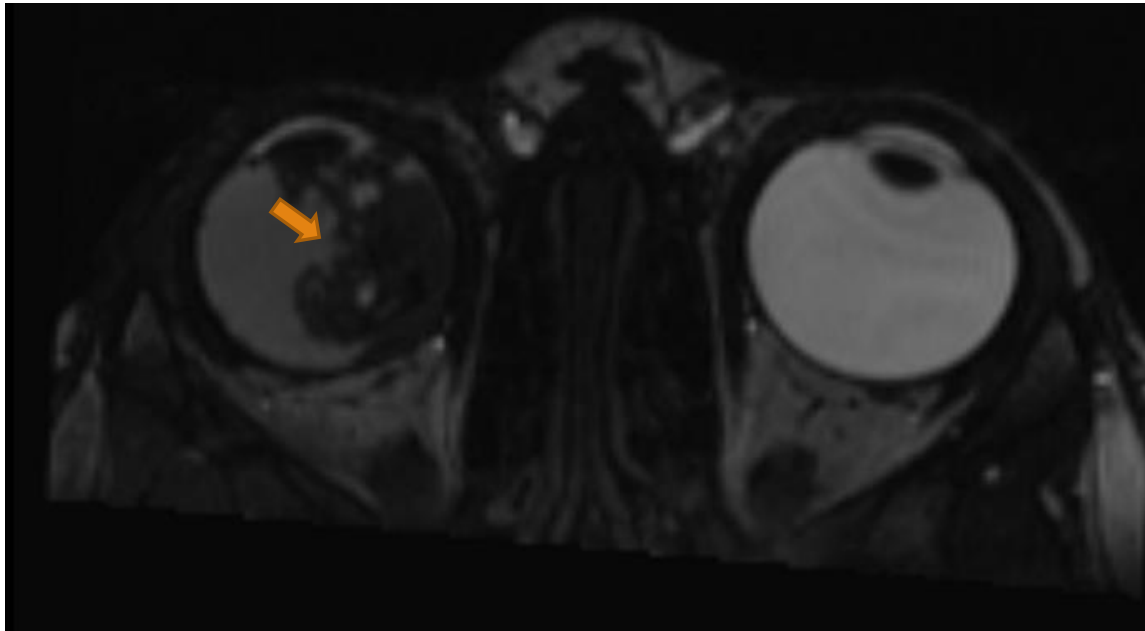
F22 Uveitis

F23 Orbital cellulitis

F24 Dislocated eye lens

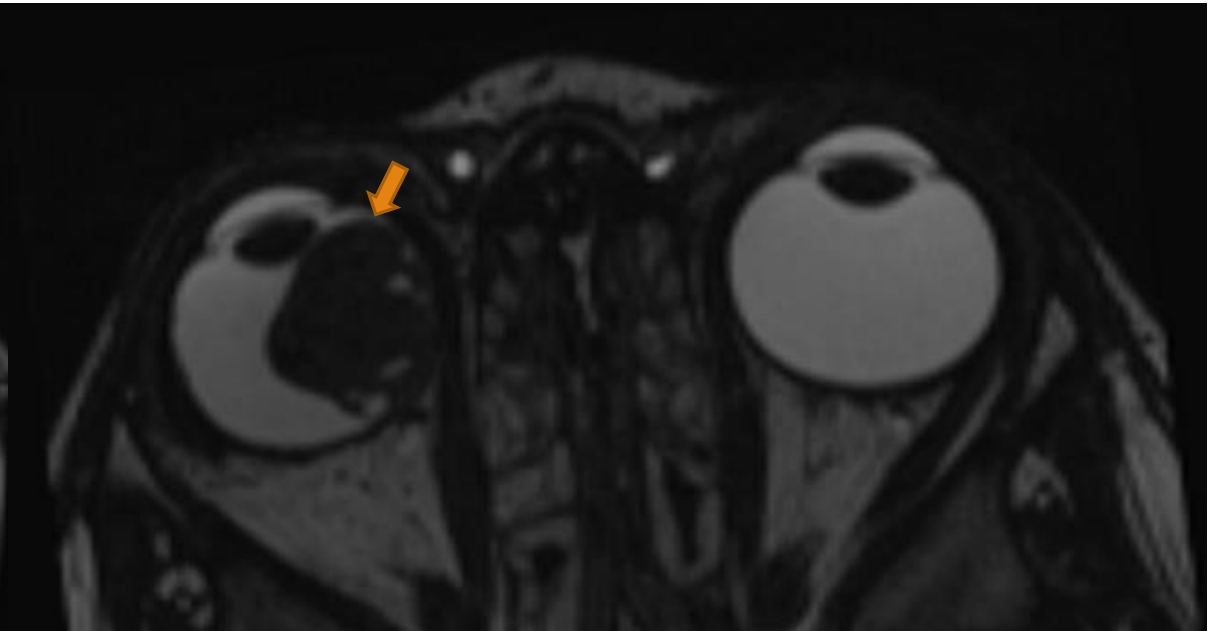
F3 growth pattern

Exophytic



CISS

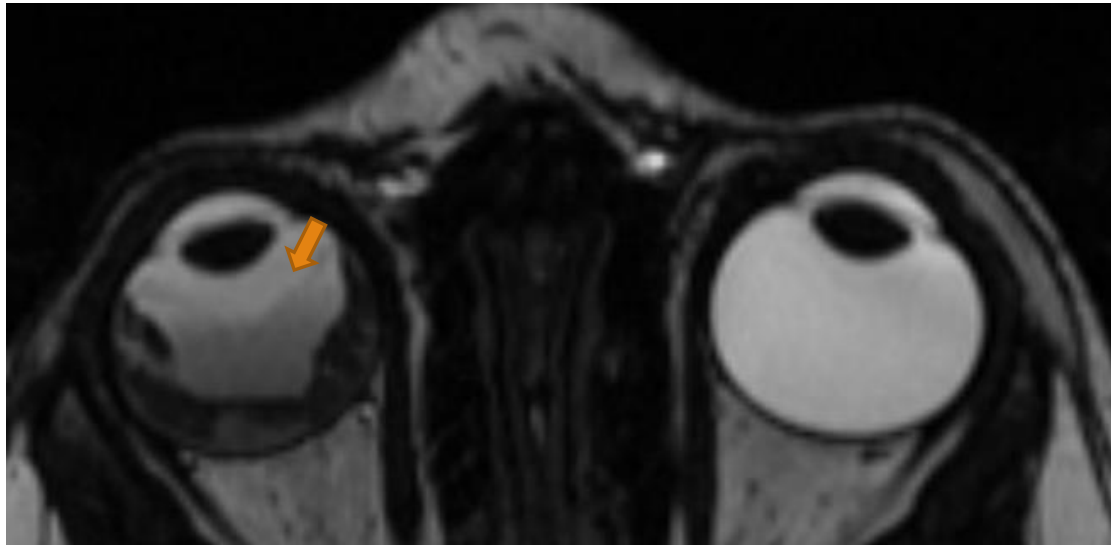
Endophytic



CISS

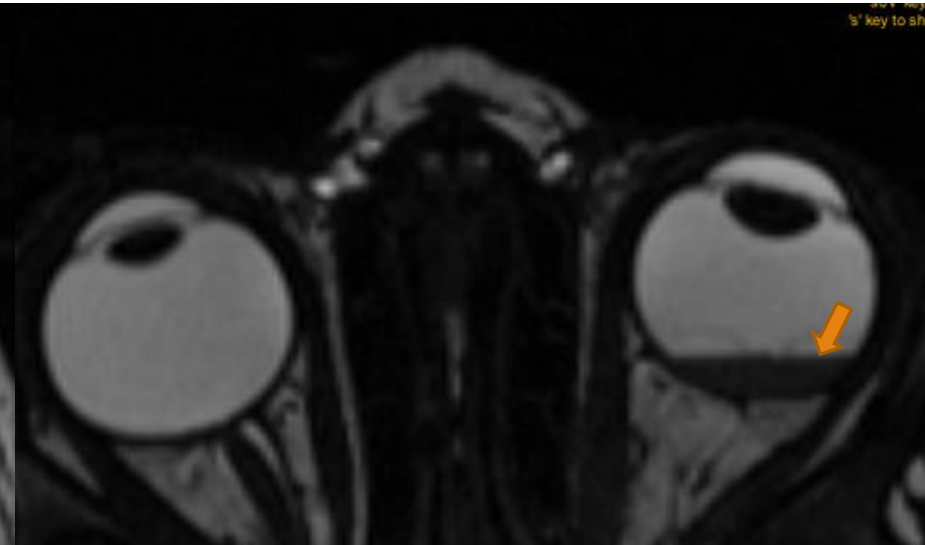
F5 subretinal composition

Protein rich



CISS

Subretinal hemorrhage



CISS

F9 calcifications

Massive calcifications



T2w

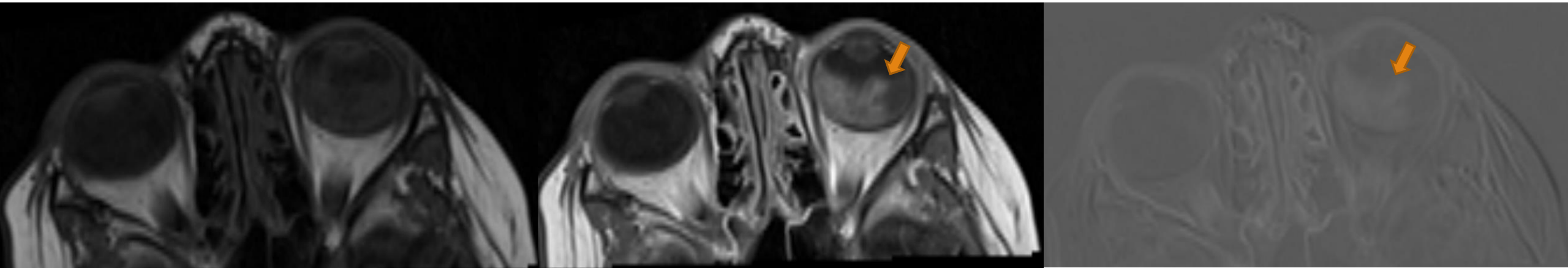
Focal spot of calcifications



T2w

F14 Enhancement quality

Strong enhancement



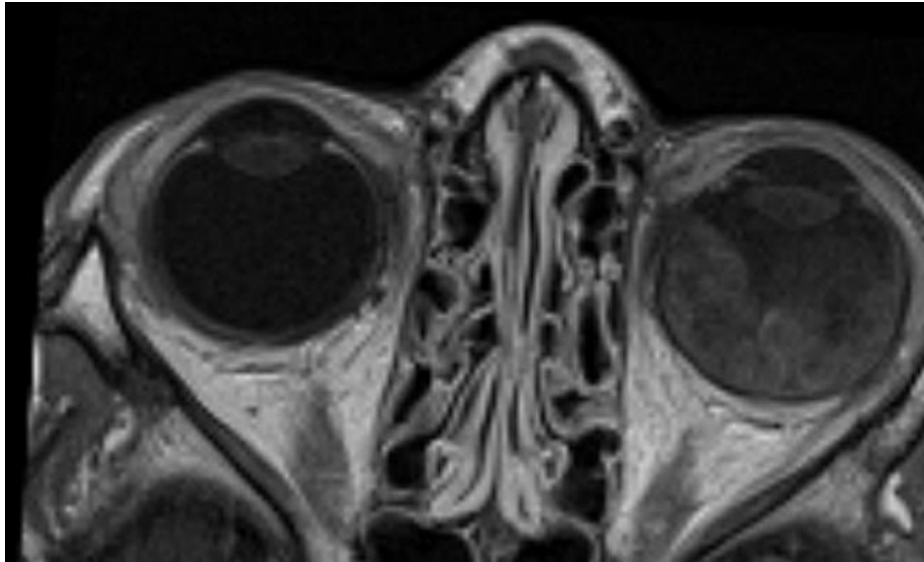
Precontrast T1w

Post contrast T1w

Subtraction

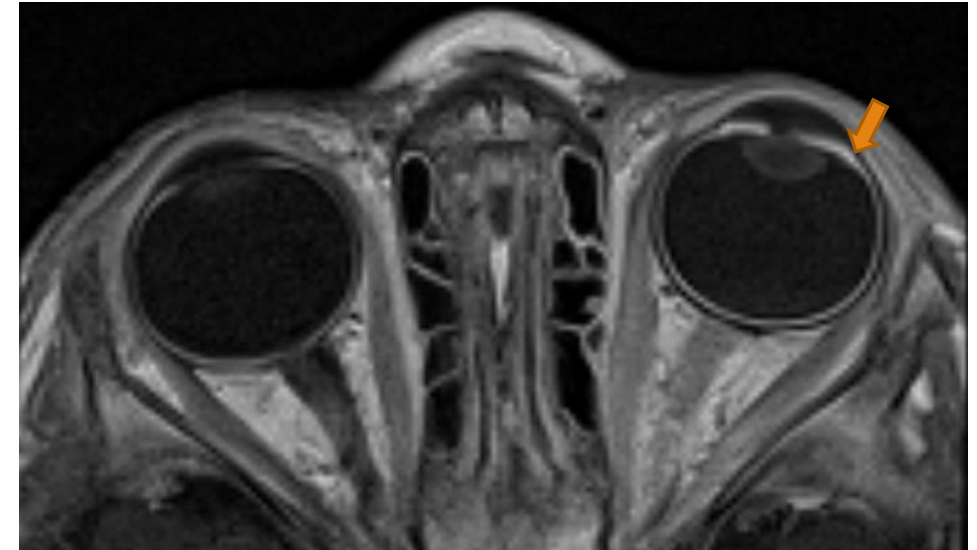
F22 uveite

No



Post contrast T1w

Yes



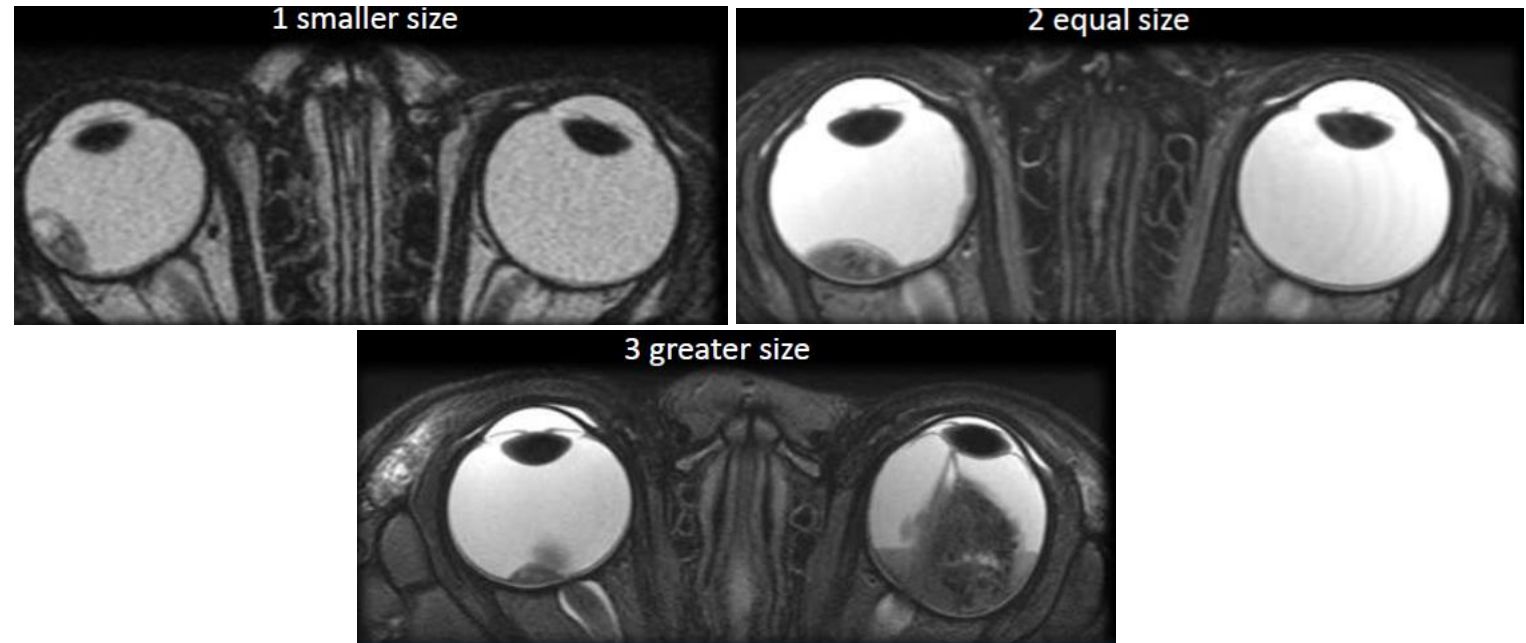
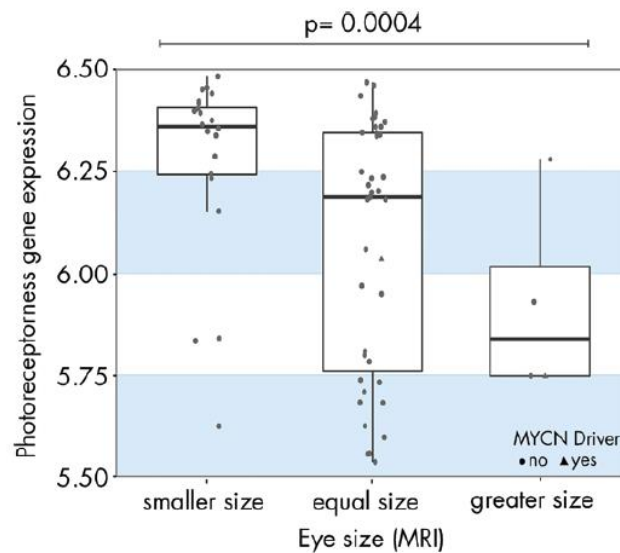
Post contrast T1w

Purpose of the treatment

- Save the child's life through early detection
- Treatment of the ocular tumor, and prevention of metastatic spread
- Eye preservation and maximization of visual potential



Predictive role of MRI findings for genetic characterization



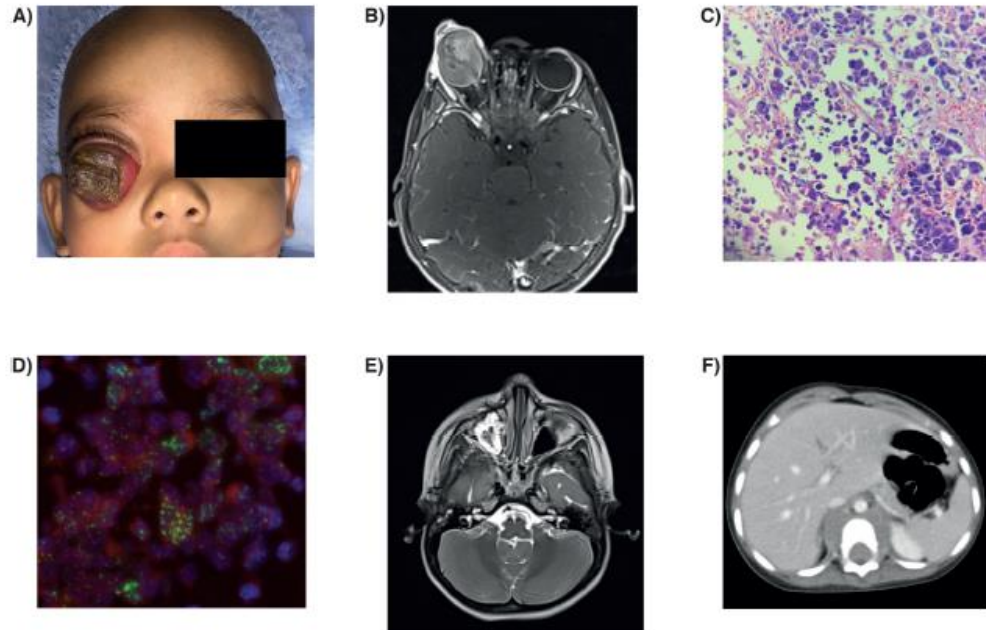
R.W. Jansan et al. ,Radiology 2018

Guide for lesion characterization on MR images in retinoblastoma, P. de Graaf.

I.E. Kooi, et al; EBioMedicine 2015

Predictive role of MRI findings for genetic characterization

MYCN amplification



Definition: Number of tumor lesions (tumor seedings excluded).
1=1 lesion, 2=1-5 lesions, 3=5-10 lesions, 4=>10 lesions, 9=indeterminate

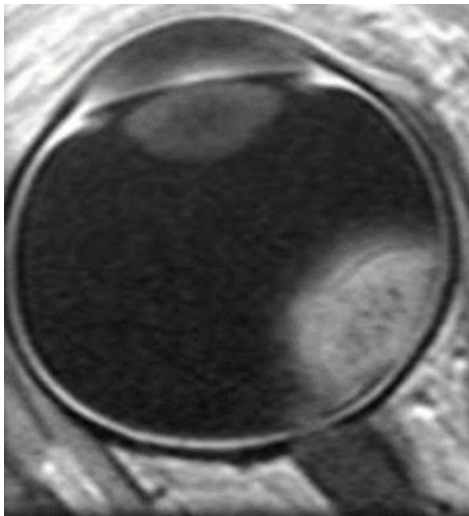
R.W. Jansan et al., Radiology 2018

Guide for lesion characterization on MR images in retinoblastoma, P. de Graaf.

S. Zugbi et al., cancers, 2020.

Objective of the study

Determine morphological and radiomic MRI features correlated to genomic subtypes of retinoblastoma



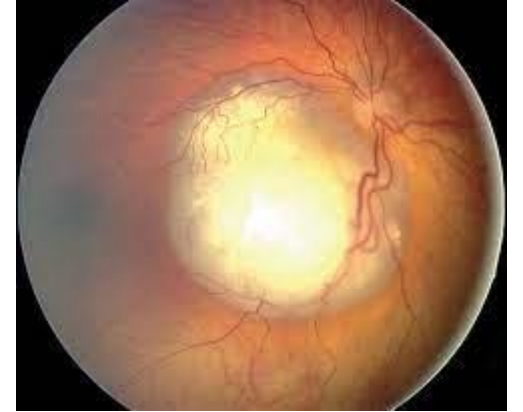
Study

- Retrospective, monocentric, observational
- Conducted between 2004 and 2021
- Focusing on patients with retinoblastoma followed in Curie Institute



Population

- Patient with a suspected retinoblastoma on the fundus
- Pre treatment MRI (at least T2W)
- With a primary enucleation



Data



Identification

Clinical data

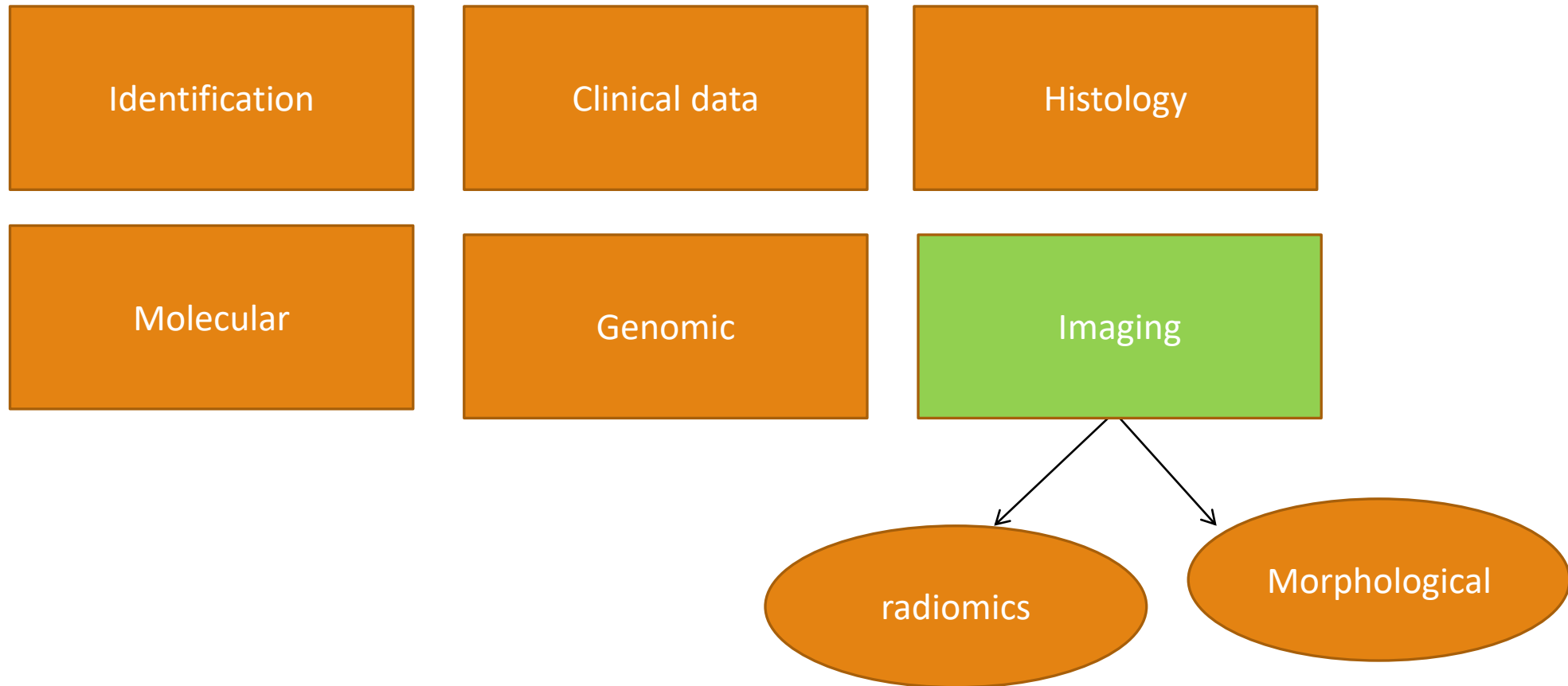
Histology

Molecular

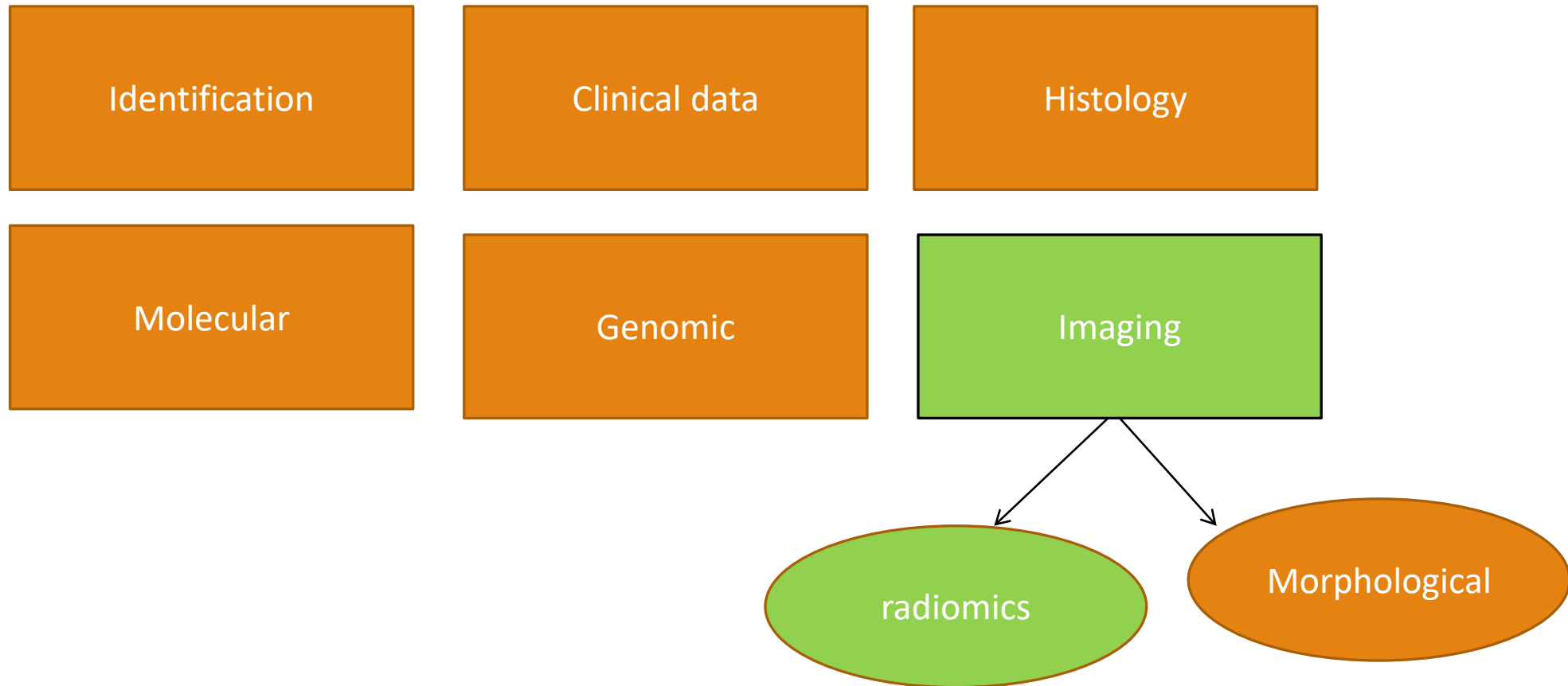
Genomic

Imaging

Data



Data



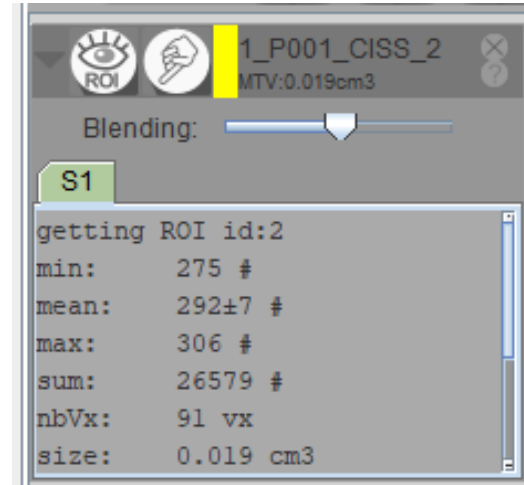
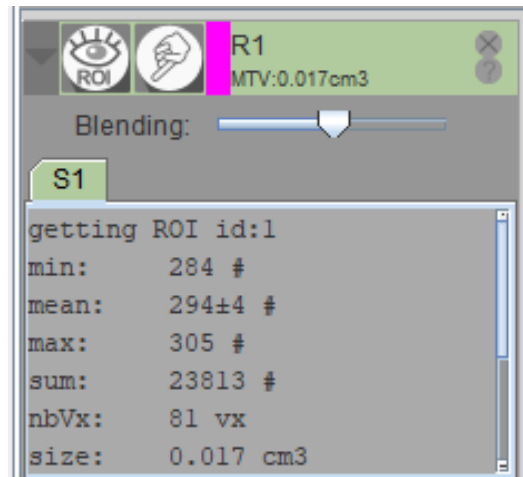
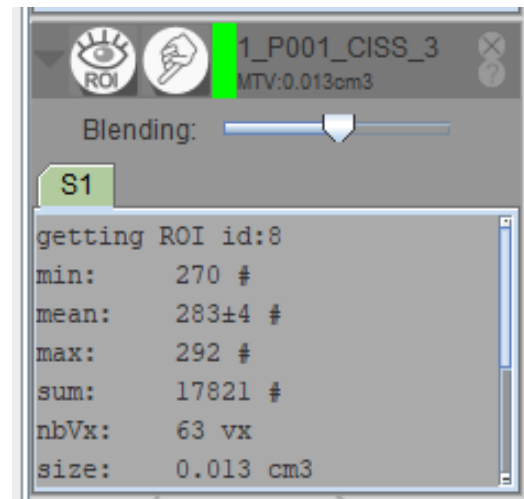
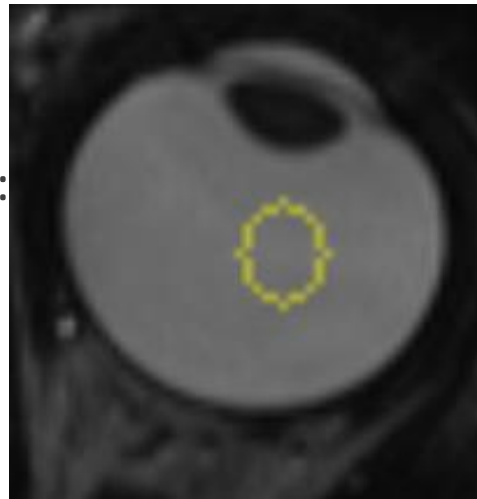
Preprocessing

- Process anonymized images: DICOM => NIfTI and json,

Preprocessing

- Intensity normalization (wT2, wT1...):
 - Intense areas,
 - At least 30 vx,
 - Variation under 10%.

CISS

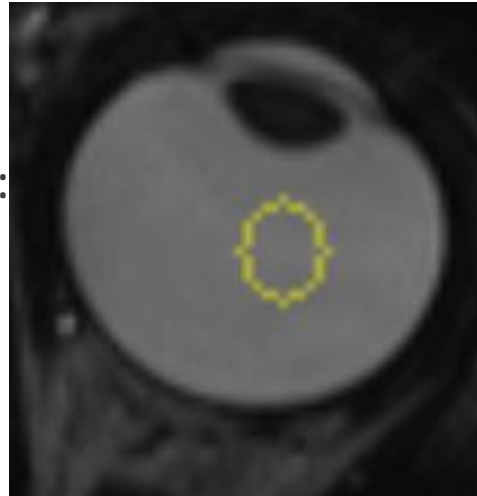


Lacroix et al., Frontiers in oncology, 2020.

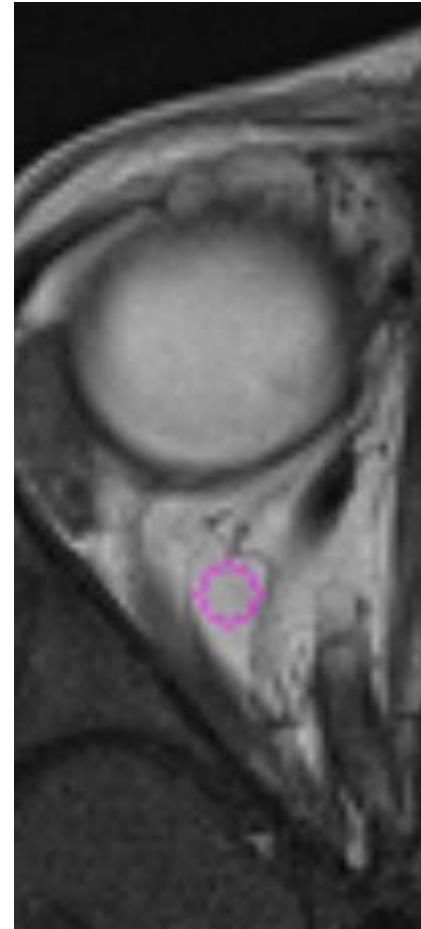
Preprocessing

- Intensity normalization (wT2, wT1...):
 - Intense areas
 - At least 30 vx
 - Variation under 10%

CISS



wT1



wT2



Preprocessing

- Intensity normalization (wT2, wT1...):
 - Purpose: analyze patients in the same frame of reference
 - We determine a region of interest that seems to vary little
 - Application of a linear transformation

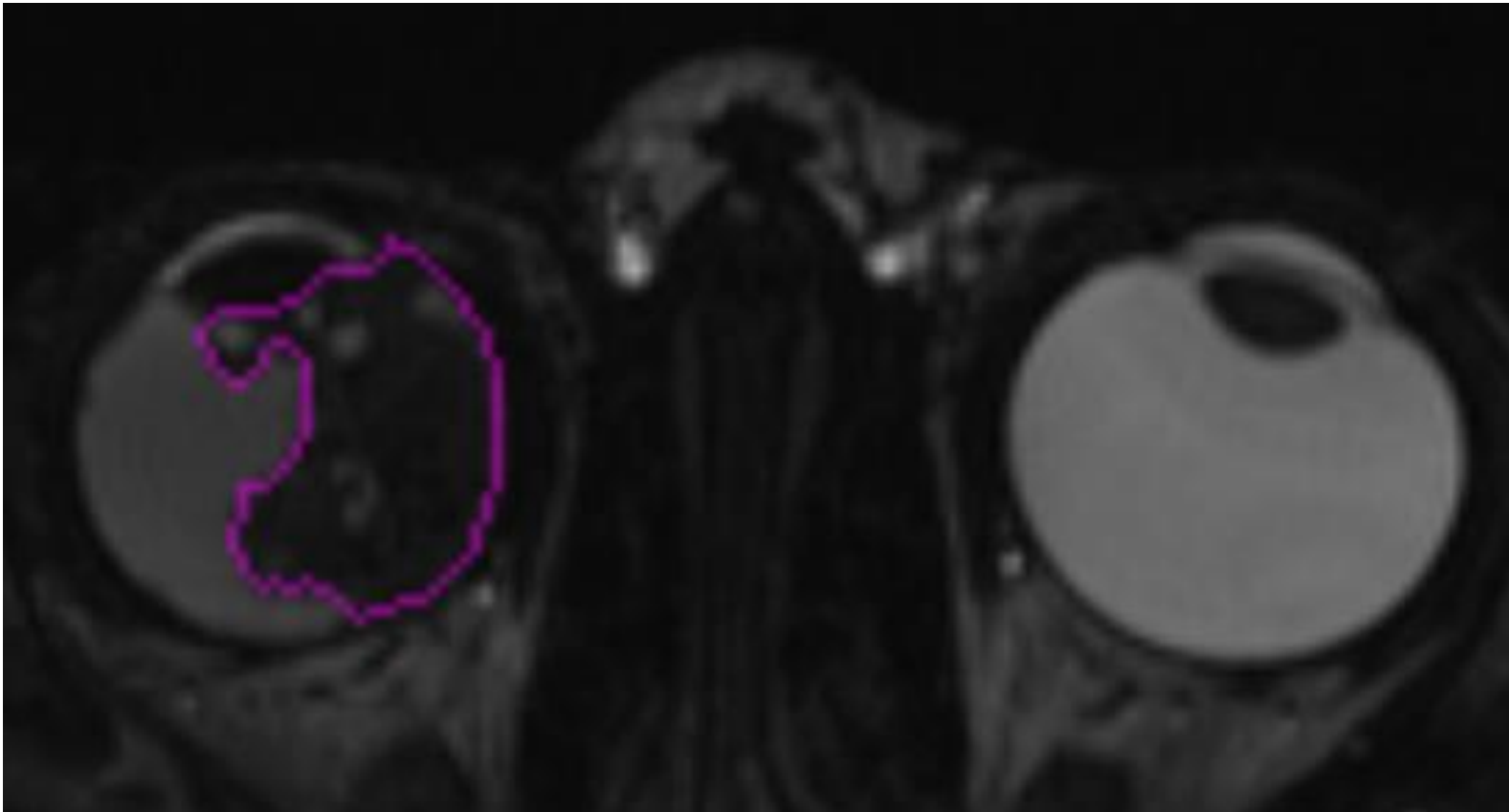
$$I_s(v) = [I(v) - F] / \sigma$$

Preprocessing



Manual
segmentation by
two observers

- Orbital structures
- Slice thickness <2.5 mm
- T2w



380 enucleations
between 2004 and
2021



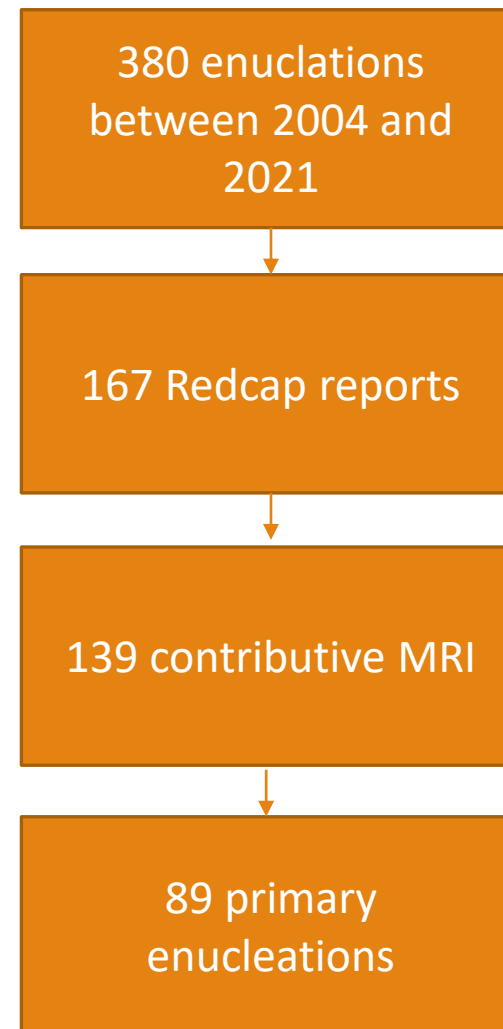
380 enucleations
between 2004 and
2021



167 Redcap reports

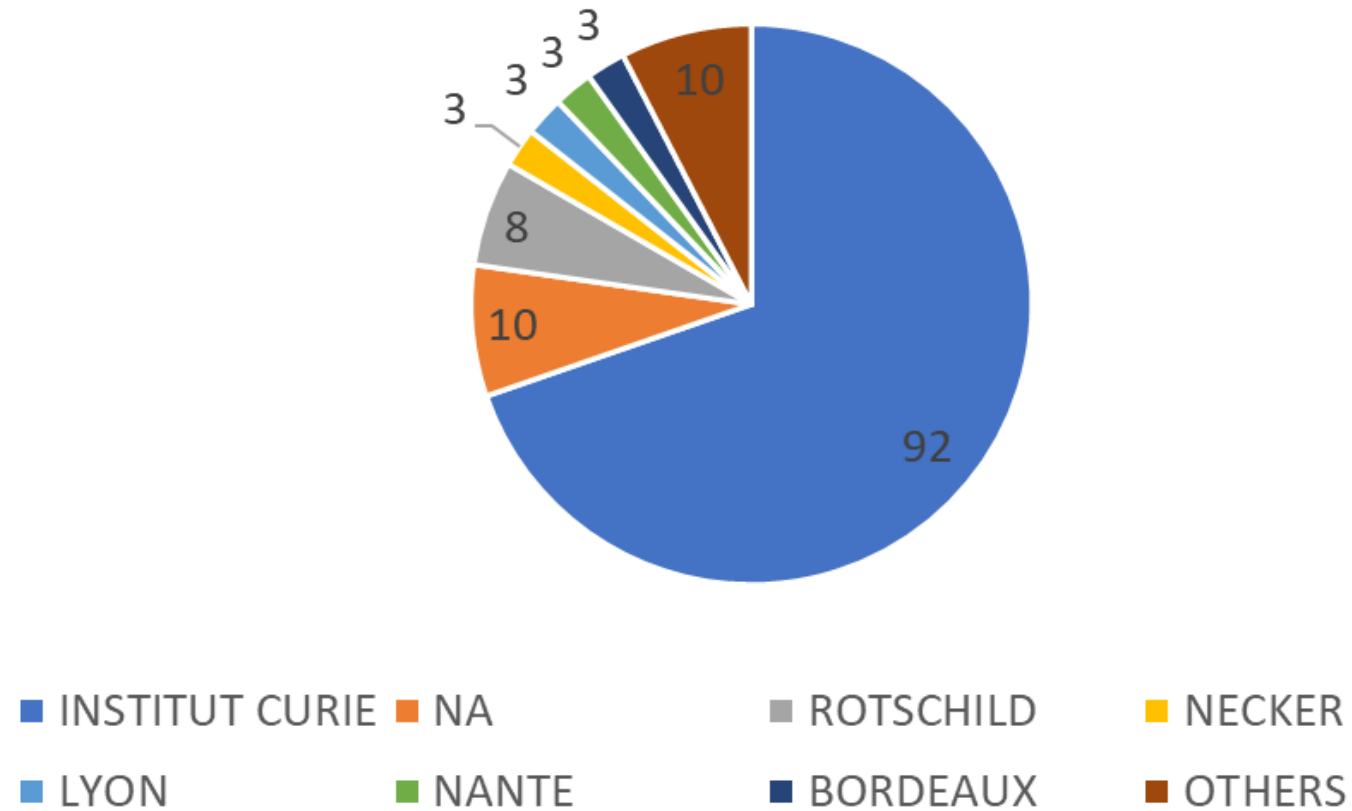






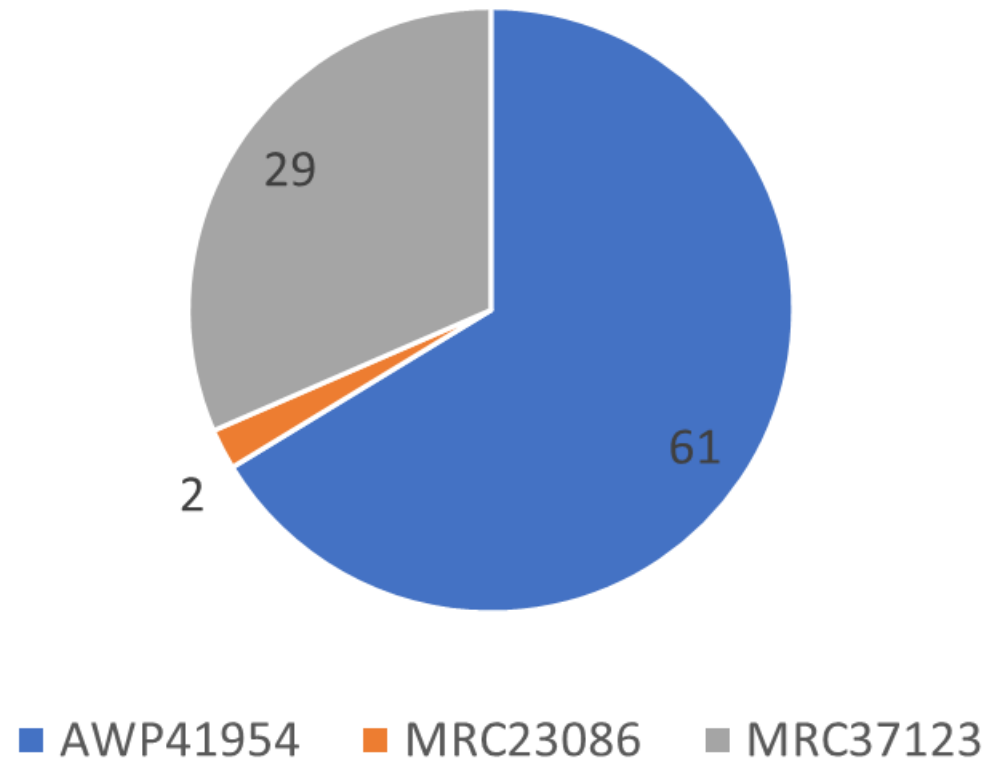
139 contributive MRI

NUMBERS OF MRI BY CENTERS



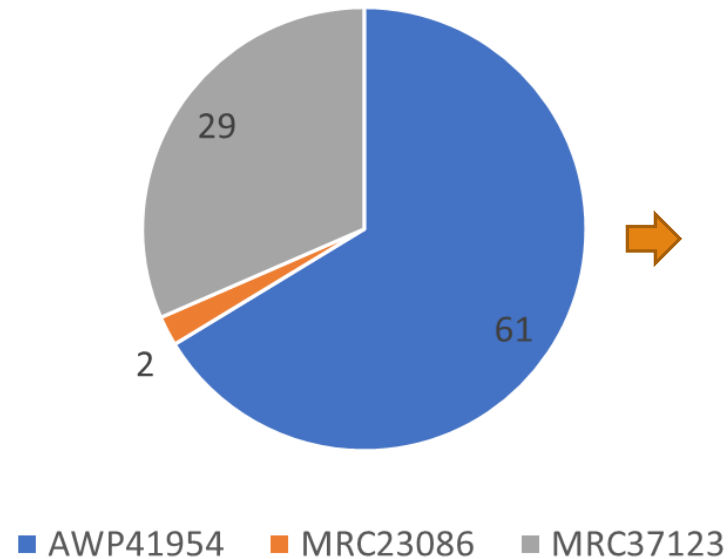
92 MRI AT CURIE
INSTITUTE

NUMBER OF MRI (CURIE) ACCORDING TO NAME
STATION



92 MRI AT CURIE
INSTITUTE

NUMBER OF MRI (CURIE) ACCORDING TO NAME
STATION



61 AWP41954:

- 3 wT2 with a slice thickness of 2 mm.
- 58 CISS with a slice thickness between 0.65 mm and 0.8 mm.





Identification

Clinical data

Histology

Molecular

Genomic

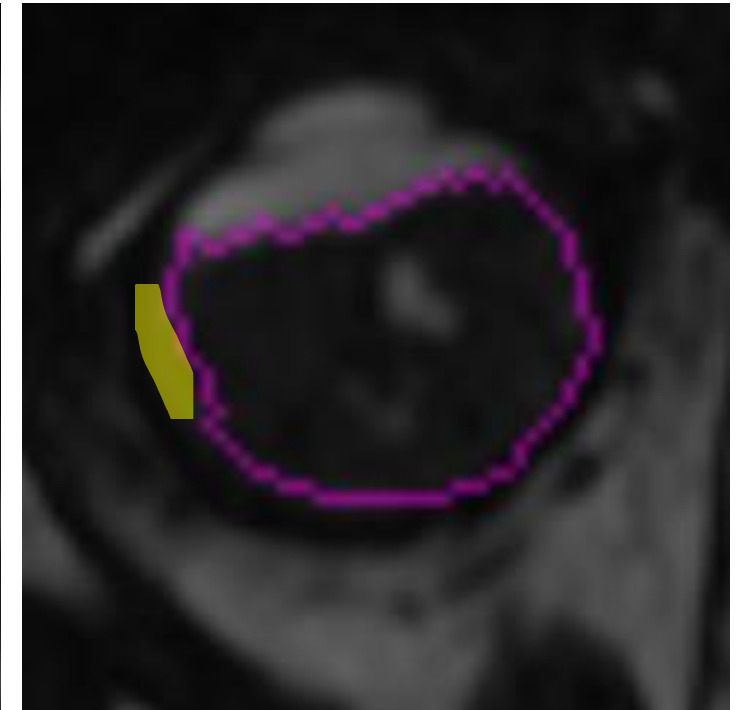
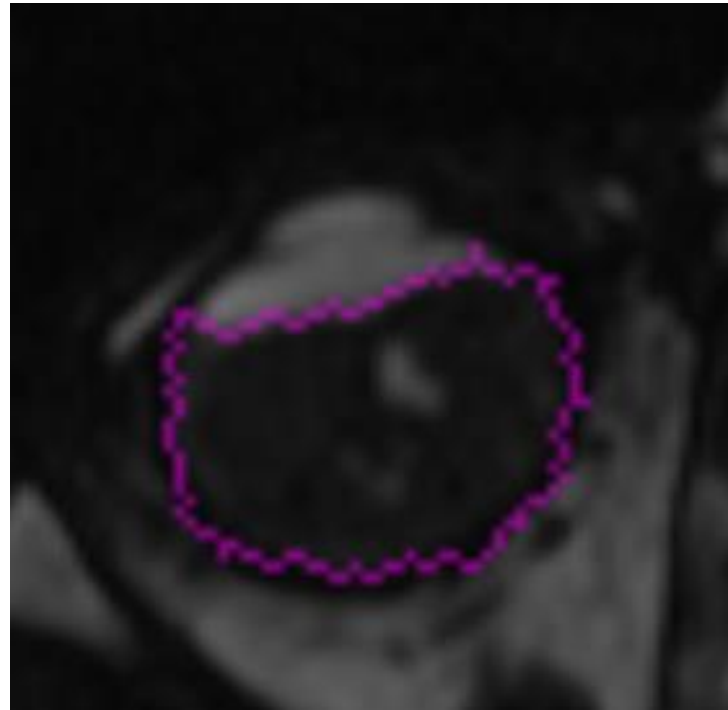
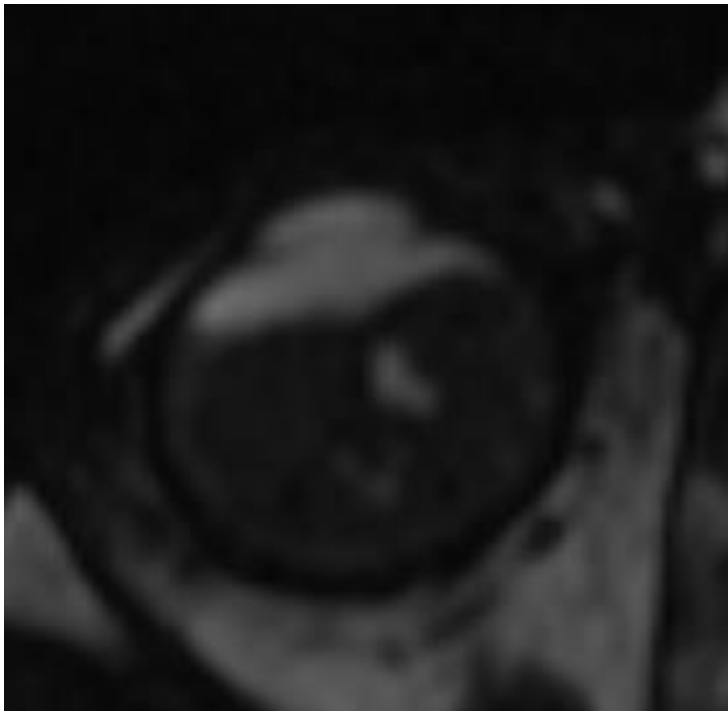
Imaging

- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects

- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects

Reader 1

Reader 2



CISS

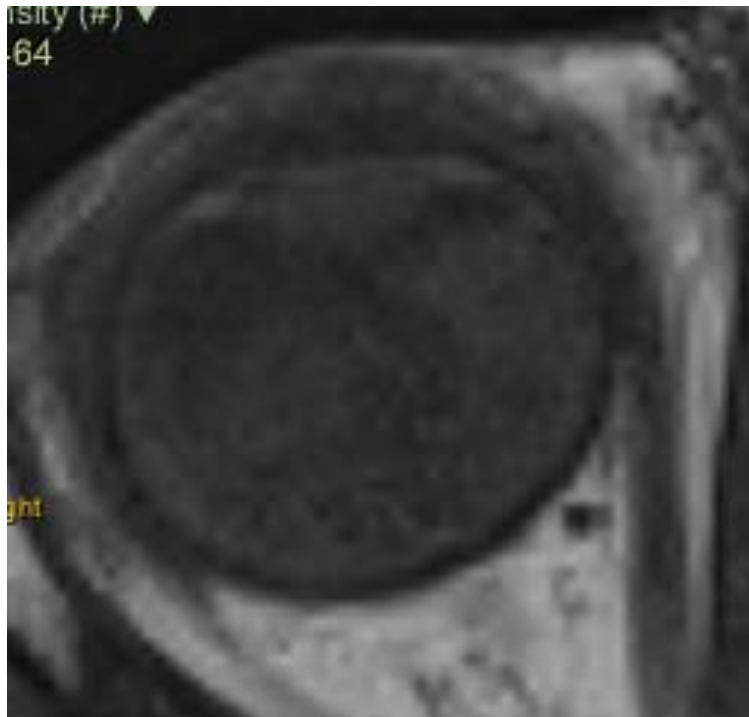
CISS

CISS

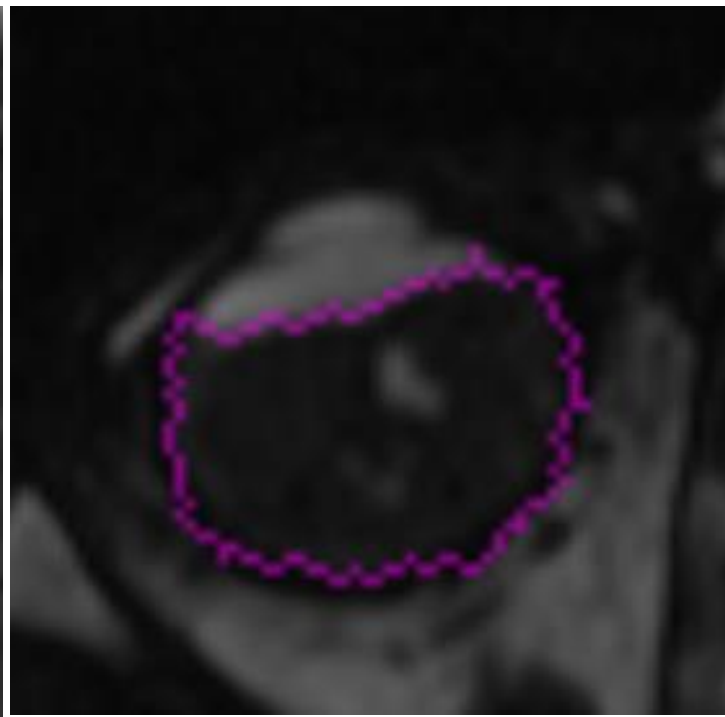
- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects

Reader 1

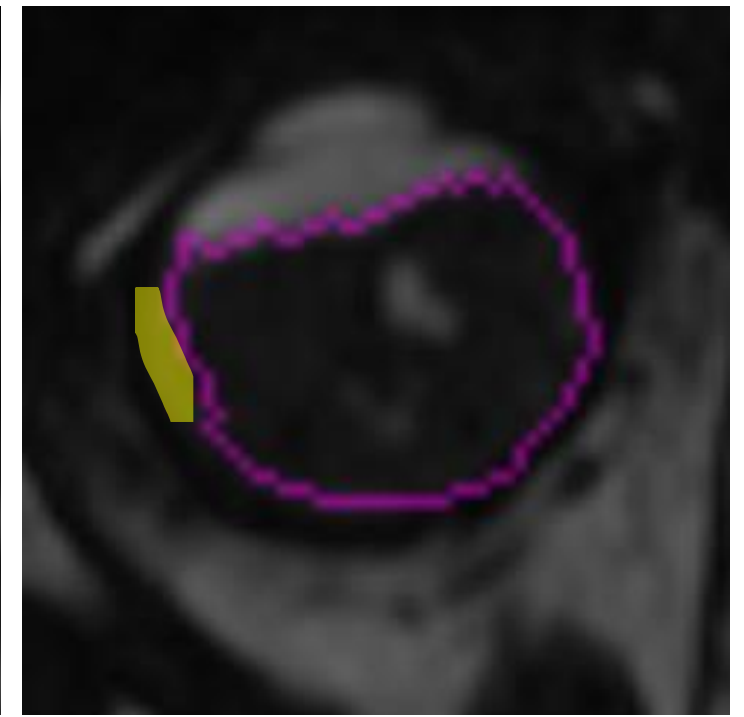
Reader 2



Pre contrast T1w

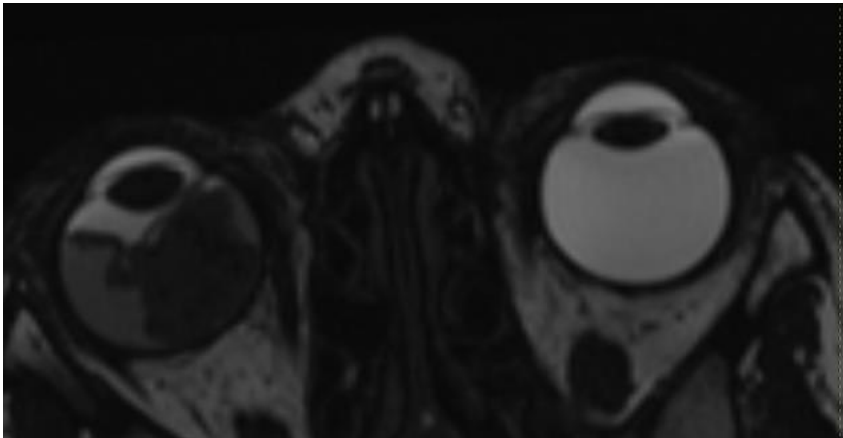


CISS

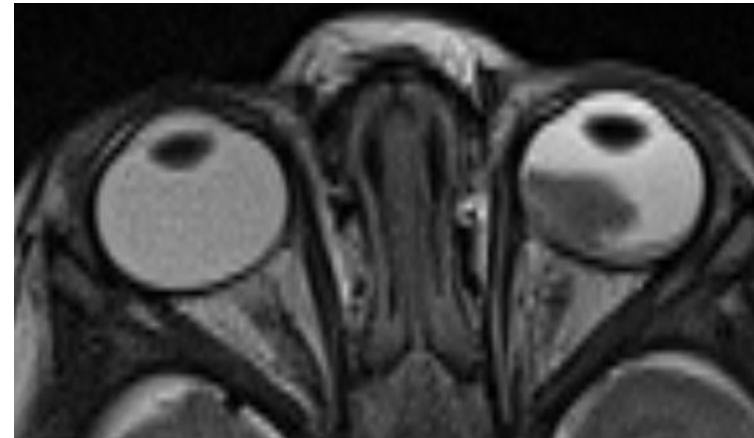


CISS

- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects
- Consensus about sequences



CISS

 \approx 

wT2

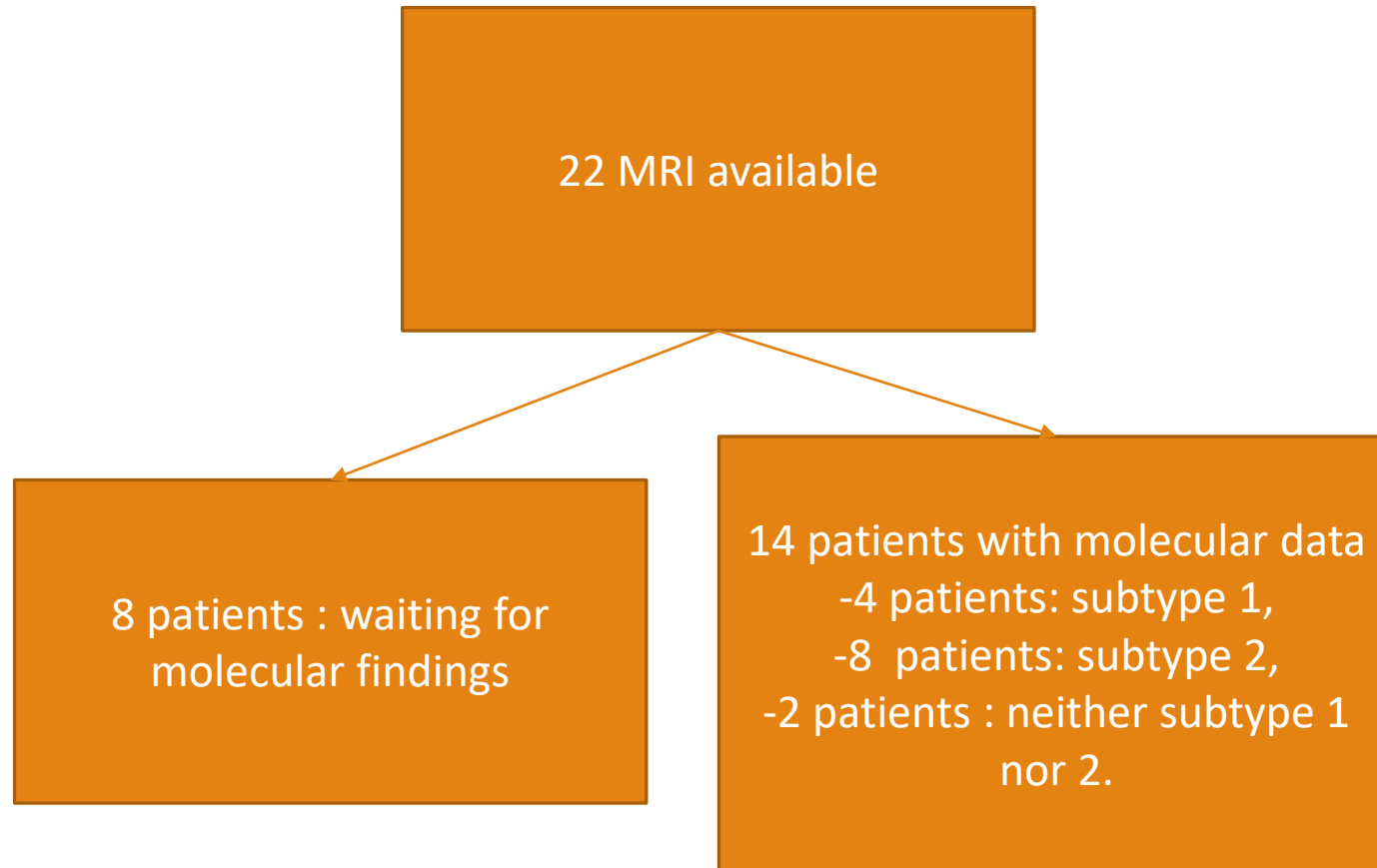
- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects
- Consensus about sequences : CISS \approx wT2?
- Teamwork with other specialists



- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects
- Consensus about sequences : CISS \approx wT2?
- Teamwork with other specialists
- Waiting for the results of molecular analysis to estimated the size of the groups

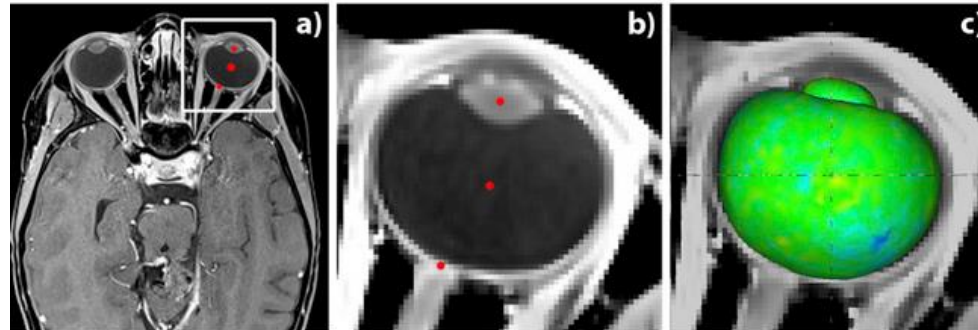
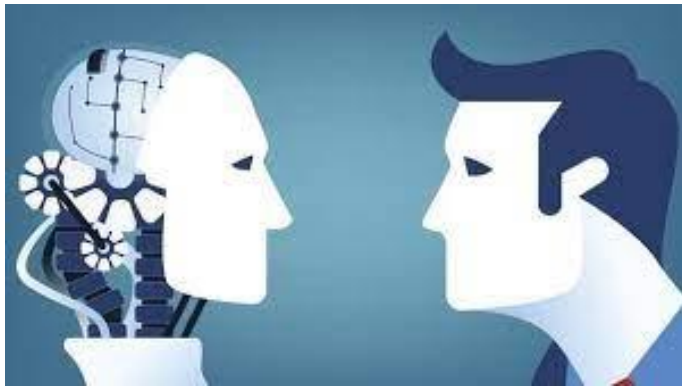


Size of groups?



- Consensus of readers for segmentation and morphological aspects
- Consensus about sequences : CISS \approx wT2
- Teamwork with other specialists
- Waiting for the results of molecular analysis to estimated the size of the groups
- ComBat

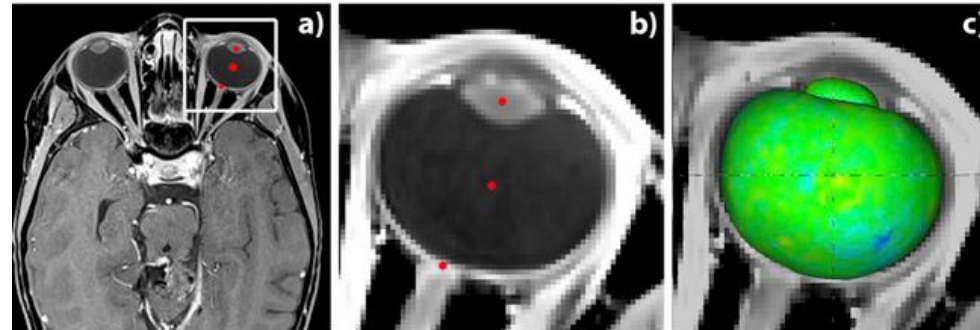
Prospects: supervised machine learning analysis.



- Training set: 24 eyes on 3T MRI
- Manual annotation
- Leave-one-out cross Validation

Ciller et al., International Journal Radiation Oncology, 2015

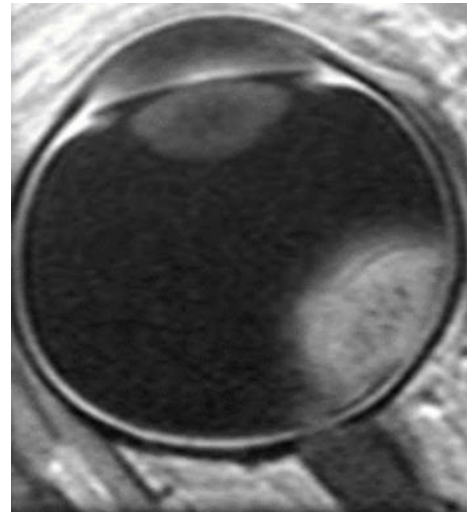
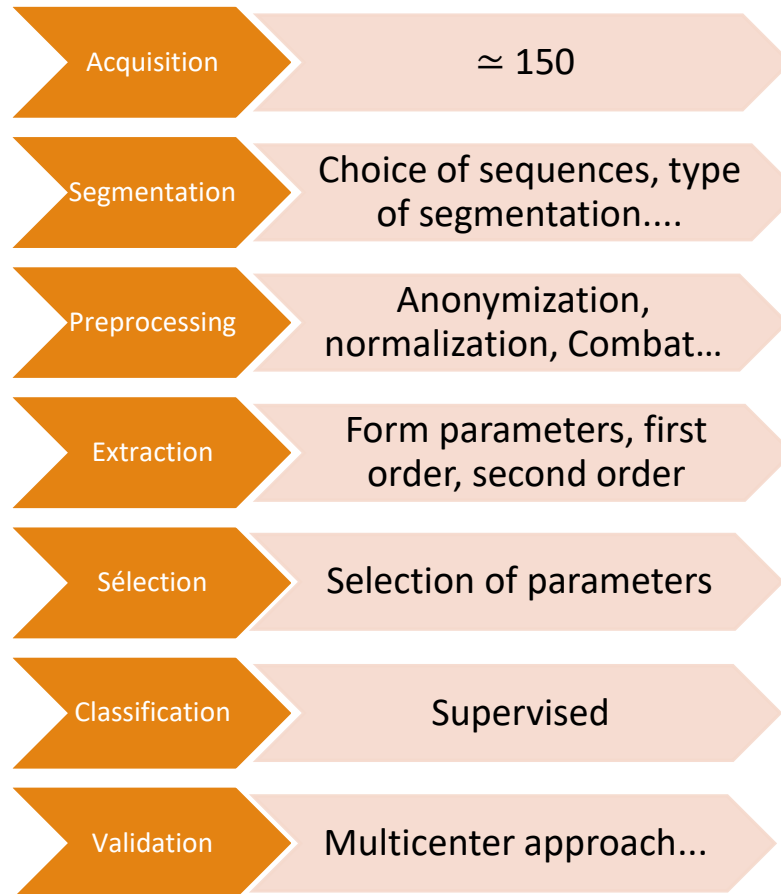
Prospects: supervised machine learning analysis.



- Dice similarity coefficient of $94.90 \pm 2.12\%$ for the sclera and the cornea
- $94.72 \pm 1.89\%$ for the vitreous humor
- $85.16 \pm 4.91\%$ for the lens

Ciller et al., International Journal Radiation Oncology, 2015

Work in progress!



Bibliography (1/2)

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Thank you for your attention

