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Colorectal Cancer Analysis Using Radiomics And Deep Learning Framework

CH. Lavanya[1], S. Rakenda Vadana[2], B. Yaswanth[3], K. Uday Kumar[4], D. Nagendra Babu[5] ,Sreenubabu Dasari[*]
Corresponding author mail id: babu539@gmail.com
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Aditya Institute of Technology and Management, Tekkali-532201.

Abstract
Colorectal cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Accurate diagnosis and staging are crucial for treatment planning and patient outcomes. Radiomics, a non-invasive approach to extract quantitative features from medical images, has emerged as a promising tool for cancer diagnosis and prognosis. In this study, we aimed to develop a deep learning-based radiomics framework for the analysis of colorectal cancer. We used a dataset of CT scans of the patients were pre-processed and segmented, and radiomic features were extracted. A deep learning model, based on a convolutional neural network architecture, was trained using the extracted radiomic features and clinical information. The model also outperformed traditional radiomics models that did not incorporate deep learning techniques. Our results suggest that proposed radiomics-deep learning framework can detect the GLCM properties of colorectal cancer and has the potential to be a clinical decision-support tool.

Keywords: *Colorectal Cancer, Deep Learning, Radiomics*

1. Introduction

Colorectal cancer is one of the most common types of cancer worldwide. Radiomics is rapidly evolving fields of medical imaging analysis that used advanced mathematical algorithms to extract large amounts of quantitative features from medical images. Radiomics has shown great potential in the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of cancer. In this document, we will analyze the application of radiomics in colorectal cancer.

The third most common cancer in the world is colorectal cancer. The prognosis for colorectal cancer is significantly influenced by the disease stage at the time of diagnosis. By analyzing MRI and CT scans to look for signs that are suggestive of malignancy, radiation oncology can help with the diagnosis and staging of colorectal cancer. One of the main causes of cancer-related mortality worldwide, this cancer affects the colon and rectum. In the developing field of radiomics, quantitative data is extracted from medical images using contemporary image processing techniques. Deep learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that makes predictions by using neural networks to identify patterns in data. Recently, deep learning and radiomics have become more popular.

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Diagnosis: Radiomics and deep learning can help distinguish between benign and malignant colorectal lesions based on features extracted from CT and MRI scans. For instance, a study published in Radiology in 2020 showed that a deep learning model achieved an accuracy of 92% in distinguishing colorectal adenomas from hyperplastic polyps on CT colonography.

Staging: Radiomics and deep learning can help predict the stage and lymph node involvement of colorectal cancer based on features extracted from CT and MRI scans. For example, a study published inradiology in 2018 showed that a radiomics model achieved an accuracy of 88.9% in predicting lymph node involvement in patients with rectal cancer.

Treatment planning: Radiomics and deep learning can help predict the response to neoadjuvant therapy (chemotherapy or radiotherapy given before surgery) based on features extracted from CT and MRI scans. For example, a study published in clinical cancer Research in 2020 showed that a radiomics model achieved an accuracy of 91.1% in predicting the response to neoadjuvant therapy in patients with rectal cancer.

Overall, radiomics and deep learning have shown promising results in improving accuracy of colorectal cancer diagnosis, staging, and treatment planning. However further studies are needed to validate these findings and integrate these methods into clinical practice. The steps involved in radiomics are:

1. Image Acquisition:

The first step in radiomics is the acquisition of high-quality medical images, such as CT or MRI scans. The images should be of good quality with high spatial resolution and low noise.

2. Image Preprocessing:

The images are preprocessed to correct any image artifacts or distortions that may be present. This involves standardizing the images to a common scale and correcting for any variations in brightness or contrast.

3. Segmentation:

Segmenting the photos into regions of interest is the following step (ROIs). Delineating the borders of areas that are pertinent to the clinical query, such as tumours or organs, is necessary in this process. Both manual labour and automatic algorithms are acceptable for this.

4. Feature Extraction:

The radiomic features are then extracted from the ROIs. These features can be mathematical descriptors of the texture, shape, intensity, or other characteristics of the images. These are a variety of feature extraction methods available, including statistical analysis, machine learning, and deep learning.

5. Feature Selection:

Not all radiomic features are relevant to the clinical question at hand. Therefore, feature selection is performed to identify the most informative features that are most strongly associated with the clinical outcome of interest. This can be done through statistical

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analysis or machine learning algorithms.

6. Model Development:

Once the most informative features have been identified, a predictive model is developed. This model can be used to predict clinical outcomes, such as tumor response to treatment or patient survival.

7. Model Validation:

The final step is to validate the model using independent datasets to ensure that it is accurate and generalizable. This involves testing the model on new data and comparing the predicted outcomes tothe actual outcomes.

2. Literature Survey

S.NO.	AUTHOR(S)	METHODOLOGY	ACCURACY
1.	Zhang et al.	Support Vector Machine(SVM) and Radiomics	85.3%
2.	Liu et al.	Random Forest (RF) and Radiomics	80.4%
3.	Nie et al.	CNN, SVR (support vector Regression) and Radiomics	88.2%
4.	Hassan et al.	CNN and fully connectedlayer to classify the polyps	92.6%
5.	Zou et al.	CNN0 (transfer learningbased)	93.7%

3. Overview of the System

Colorectal cancer is a common type of cancer that affects the colon and rectum. Early detection and accurate diagnosis are crucial for successful treatment and management of this disease. Radiomics and deep learning are two emerging technologies that have the potential to improve the accuracy and extract the features of colorectal cancer.

Radiomics is a method for analyzing medical images that involves the extraction of many quantitative features from the images. These features can be used to build models for predicting various clinical outcomes, such as tumor stage, metastasis, and treatment response. Deep learning that involves the use of neural networks to learn patterns and relationships in data.

Computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans from patients with colorectal cancer are first gathered for use in a radiomics and deep learning study of the disease. To eliminate noise and artefacts and standardize the image acquisition parameters, these images are subsequently preprocessed. With the use of different feature extraction methods like GLCM, these radiomic features are recovered from the preprocessed images.

The trained deep learning model can then be used to predict various clinical outcomes of colorectal cancer patients, such as tumor stage, survival, and response to treatment. The model can also be used to identify new biomarkers that may be useful for guiding treatment decisions and improving patient outcomes. Overall, the use of deep learning and radiomics in colorectal cancer analysis shows the accuracy for diagnosis and prognosis, as well as for identifying new properties and guiding treatment decisions.

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4. Implementation and Analysis

There are various processes involved in putting radiomics and deep learning for colorectal cancer analysis into practice. Below is a general description of what happens.

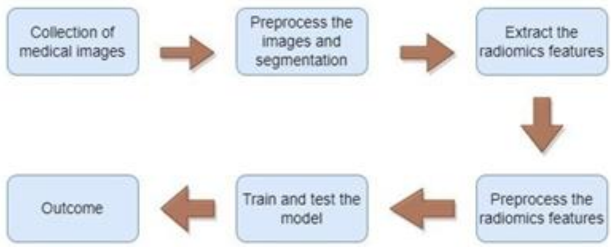

Figure 1: Flowchart

Data Gathering: Compile medical imaging data (such as CT, MRI, and PET) from colorectal cancer patients.

Image Pre-processing: Image Pre-processing is necessary in order to normalize the image size and intensity, eliminate noise, and fix any artefacts. Image processing methods including equalization, filtration, and registration can be used for this.

Region of Interest Segmentation: The tumor-related ROI must be separated from the surrounding portions of the image. Radiologists can perform this manually or automatically utilizing segmentation algorithms.

Feature Extraction: Radiomics is the process of obtaining quantitative features that describe the form, texture, and spatial distribution of the tumour from medical imaging. The numerous radiomics software programmers can be used to extract these properties.

Deep Learning Model: A deep learning model needs to be developed using the extracted radiomics feature as input to predict the presence and severity of colorectal cancer. This can be done using various deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, Keras, or PyTorch.

Model Training and Validation: The deep learning model needs to be trained on a subset of the data and validated on another subset. This is done to optimize the model's hyper parameters and prevent overfitting.

Model Testing: The trained model can be tested on a new set of patient data to evaluate its performance in predicting the presence and severity of colorectal cancer.

Clinical Application: Finally, the developed model can be applied in the clinical settings to assist radiologists in diagnosing colorectal cancer and assessing its severity.

Overall, implementing radiomics with deep learning for colorectal cancer analysis necessitates knowledge of medical imaging, image processing, radiomics, and deep learning. In a multidisciplinary field, radiologists, data scientists, and healthcare professionals must work together.

5. Result

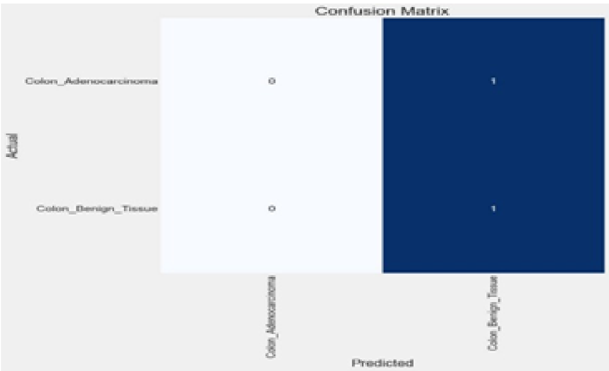

Figure 2: Confusion Matrix

A table called a confusion matrix is frequently used to assess how well a machine learning model is working. A confusion matrix can be

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used to assess the effectiveness of the model in categorizing various forms of colorectal cancer based on radiomics properties in the context of colorectal cancer analysis utilizing CNN and radiomics. The number of true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP), and false negatives (FN) predicted by the model is displayed in the confusion matrix, a 2 x 2 table.

True positives (TP) are cases where the model correctly predicts a positive result (cancer present) for a patient who has cancer. True negatives (TN) are cases where the model correctly predicts a negative result (cancer absent) for a patient who does not have cancer. False positives (FP) are cases where the model predicts a positive result (cancer present) for a patient who does not have cancer. False negatives (FN) are cases where the model predicts a negative result (cancer absent) for a patient who has cancer.

Using the values from the confusion matrix, we can calculate several performance metrics to evaluate the model, such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV). By analyzing the confusion matrix and performance metrics, we can determine the effectiveness of the CNN and radiomics approach in accurately classifying different types of colorectal cancer.

The values are organized in a matrix where the rows represent the actual classifications and the columns represent the predicted classifications. Using these values, several performance metrics can be calculated to evaluate the performance of a model, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Accuracy: The proportion of correctly classified cases out of the total number of cases. It is calculatedas (TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN).

Precision: The proportion of correctly predicted positive cases out of all predicted positive cases. It is calculated as TP / (TP + FP).

Recall (also known as sensitivity): The proportion of correctly predicted positive cases out of all actual positive cases. It is calculated as TP / (TP + FN).

F1-score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall. It is calculated as 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall).

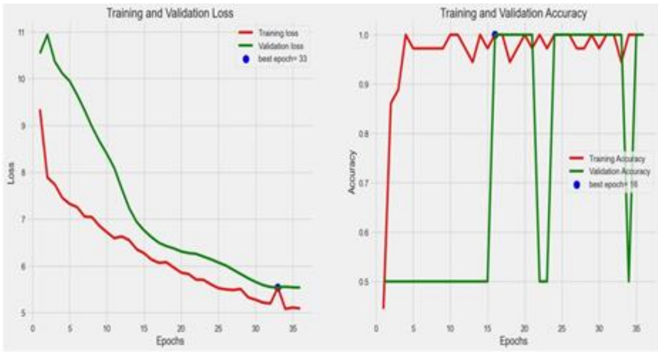

Figure 3: Training Validation Loss and Accuracy

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the use of radiomics and deep learning in the analysis of colorectal cancer has shown promising results in improving the accuracy and efficiency of diagnosis and prediction of cancer severity. Radiomics allows for the extraction of quantitative features from medical images that can capture the complex spatial and textural characteristics

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of tumors, while deep learning models can learn to identity patterns and make predictions based on these features. The implementation of a radiomics and deep learning framework for colorectal cancer analysis requires a comprehensive approach, involving data collection, image pre-processing, ROI segmentation, feature extraction, model development and testing, and clinical application. This requires a multidisciplinary team with expertise in medical imaging, radiomics, deep learning, and clinical practice. Although radiomics and deep learning show promising results, further studies are needed to evaluate the clinical applicability and generalizability of these methods. Overall, the integration of radiomics and deep learning has the potential to significantly enhance the accuracy and efficiency of colorectal cancer diagnosis and management, leading to better patient outcomes.

7. References

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