Complementary Value of MRI-Radiomics Features and Molecular Biomarkers in Glioblastoma to Predict Overall Survival

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PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the complementary value of the molecular biomarker MGMT and the radiomics features derived from MRI images for improving the overall survival (OS) prognosis in glioblastoma patients.

METHODS ψ Pre-treatment MRI (n=159) FLAIR T1 T1. Training Set (n=98) STEP 1 STEP 2 (n=86) MGMT methylated MGMT unmethylated MGMTunknown (n=12)(n=29)(n=57)OS analysis: MGMT & OS analysis: selected (STEP 1) radiomics features + MGMT radiomics features selection (LASSO) & OS analysis Validation Set (n=61) STEP 3 STEP 4 (n=36)MGMT methylated MGMT unmethylated **MGMT** unknown

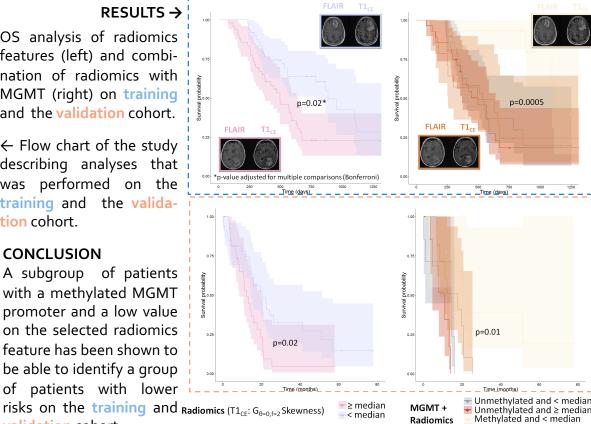
(n=16)

OS analysis of radiomics features (left) and combination of radiomics with MGMT (right) on training and the validation cohort.

← Flow chart of the study describing analyses that was performed on the training and the validation cohort.

CONCLUSION

A subgroup of patients with a methylated MGMT promoter and a low value on the selected radiomics feature has been shown to be able to identify a group of patients with lower



Methylated and ≥ median

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OS analysis: selected (Training Set) radiomics features

OS analysis: selected (Training Set) radiomics features

(n=20)

OS analysis: MGMT &

+ MGMT

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validation cohort.

(n=25)

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