

# Quantitative In-vivo Imaging of the Impact of Cancer Therapy on the Normal Pediatric Brain

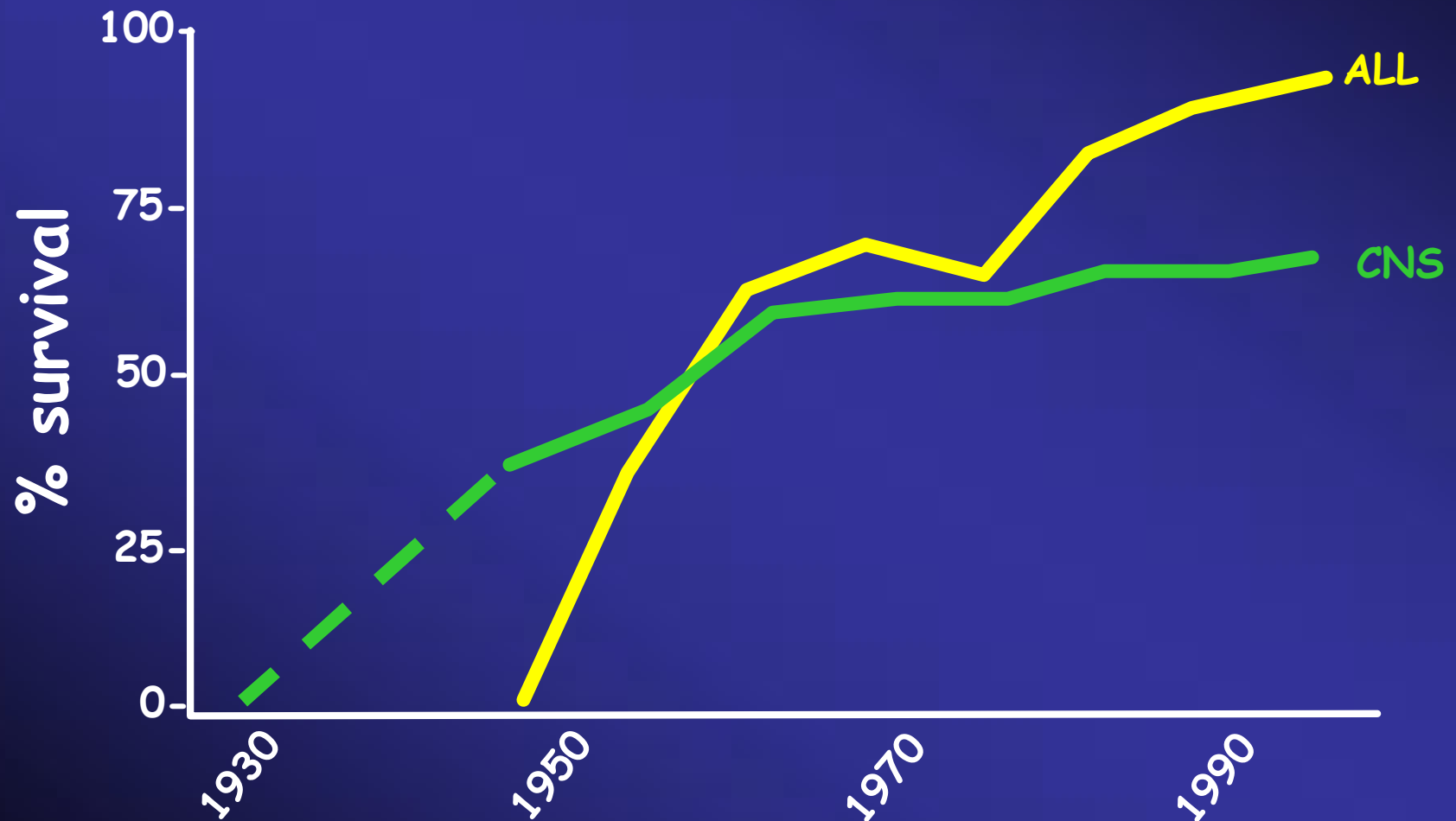
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Division of Translational Imaging Research  
Department of Radiological Sciences

# The Clinical Problem

- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is the most common childhood cancer
  - Affecting 2,400 children annually in the US
  - Young age at diagnosis and high survival rate
- Brain Tumors are the most common solid tumors of childhood
  - Affecting 3,110 children annually in the US
  - Most common cause of cancer related death in children
  - High rate of severe morbidity

# Increasing Importance of Neurotoxicity



# Independent Research Program

## Probing Substrates of Neurotoxicity

**Basic Research Focus:** Development of innovative algorithms and methods to quantify the structure and integrity of cerebral white matter *in vivo*

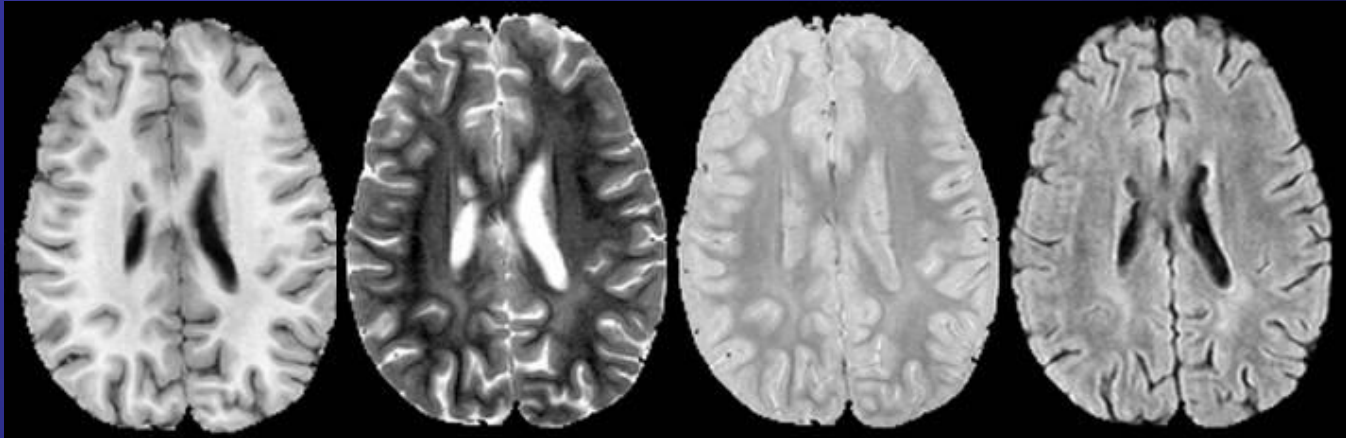
**Clinical Research Focus:** Use non-invasive imaging technology to quantify neurostructural changes resulting from radiological or pharmacological insult

**Ultimate Goal:** To assist in the development of therapy that would prevent, mediate, or intervene to minimize impact of neurotoxicity in survivors of pediatric cancer

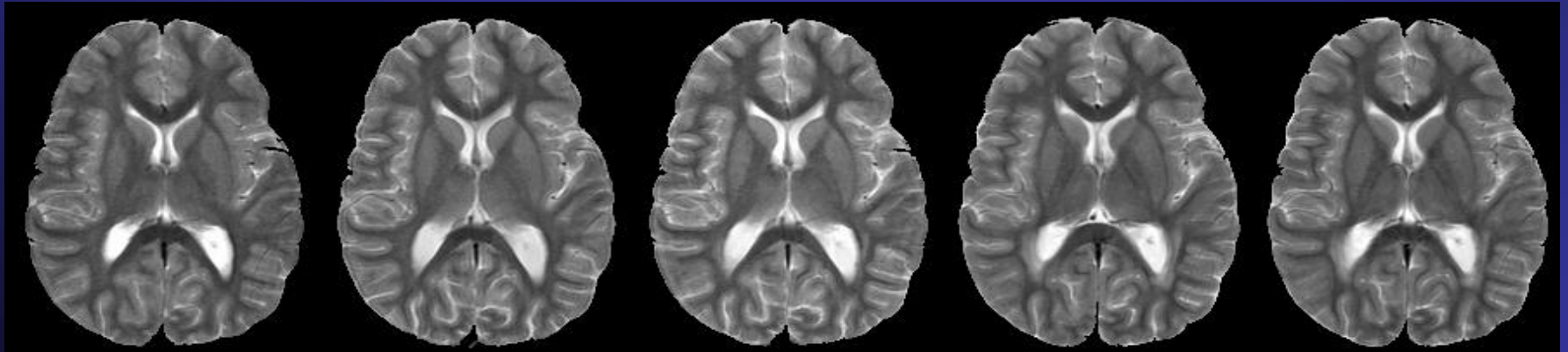
# Translational Imaging Research

- Basic Research
  - Image Registration and Fusion
  - RF Correction
  - Segmentation
  - Volume of Interest Analyses
  - Diffusion and Perfusion
- Clinical Research (BT)
  - Historical Background
  - Most Recent Results
  - Ongoing Studies
- Clinical Research (ALL)
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  - Ongoing Studies

# 3D Affine Registration

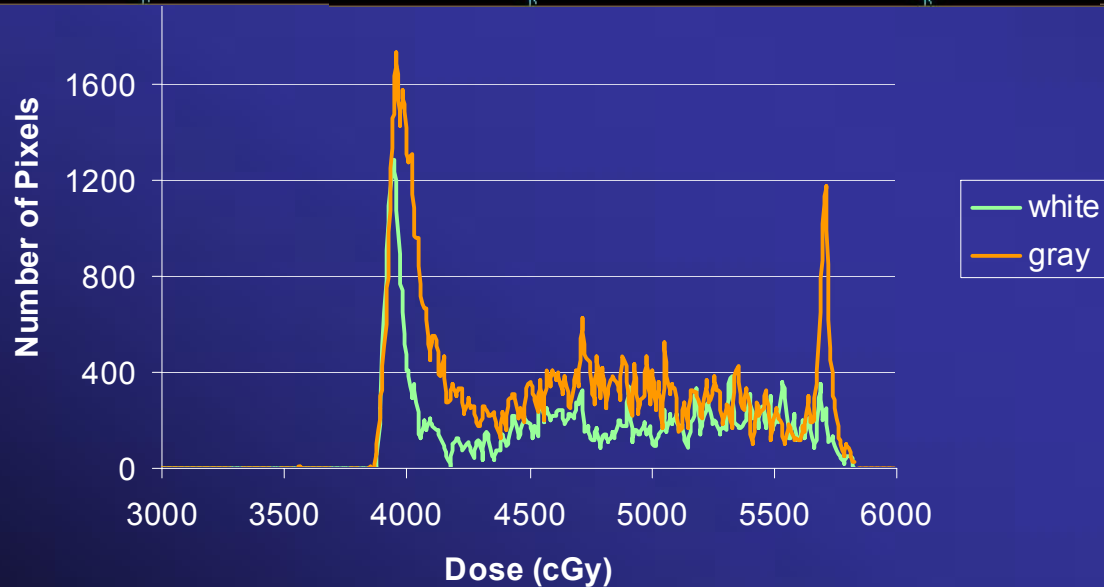
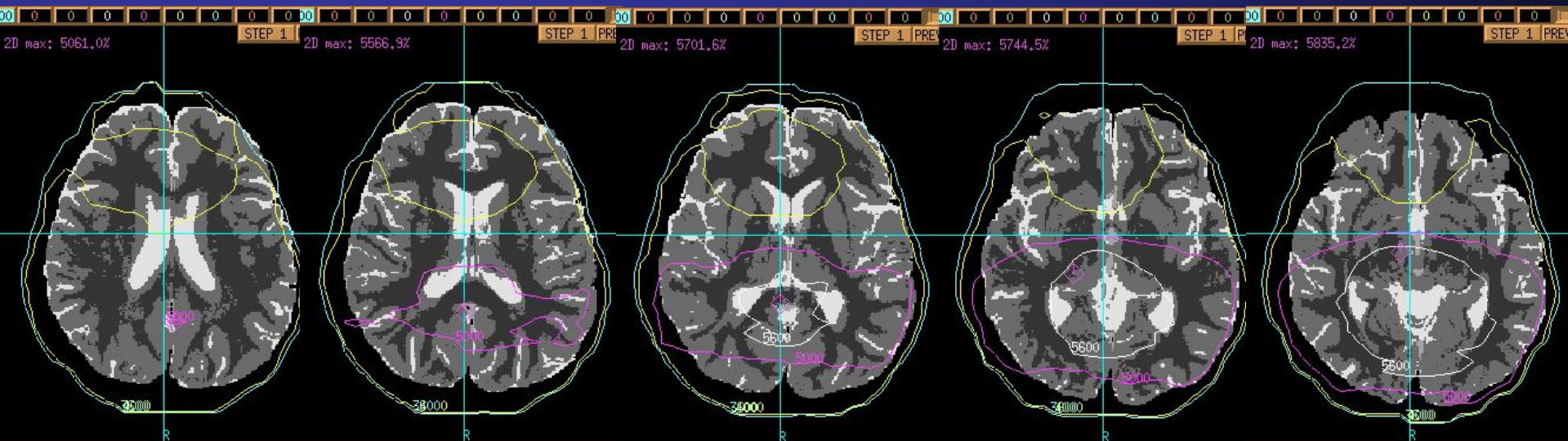


Within an examination

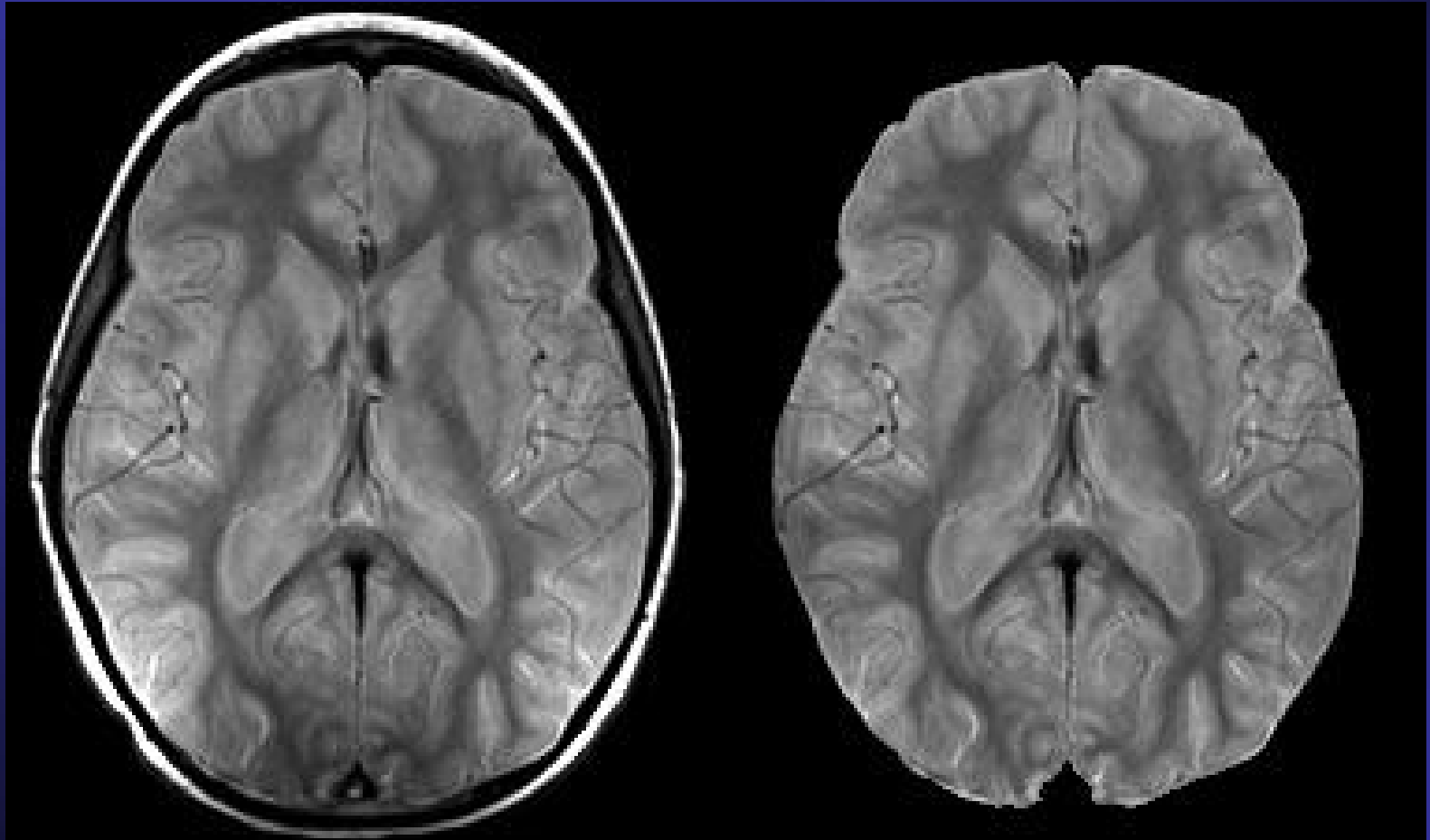


Between examinations

# Fusion of RT Dose with Segmented MR



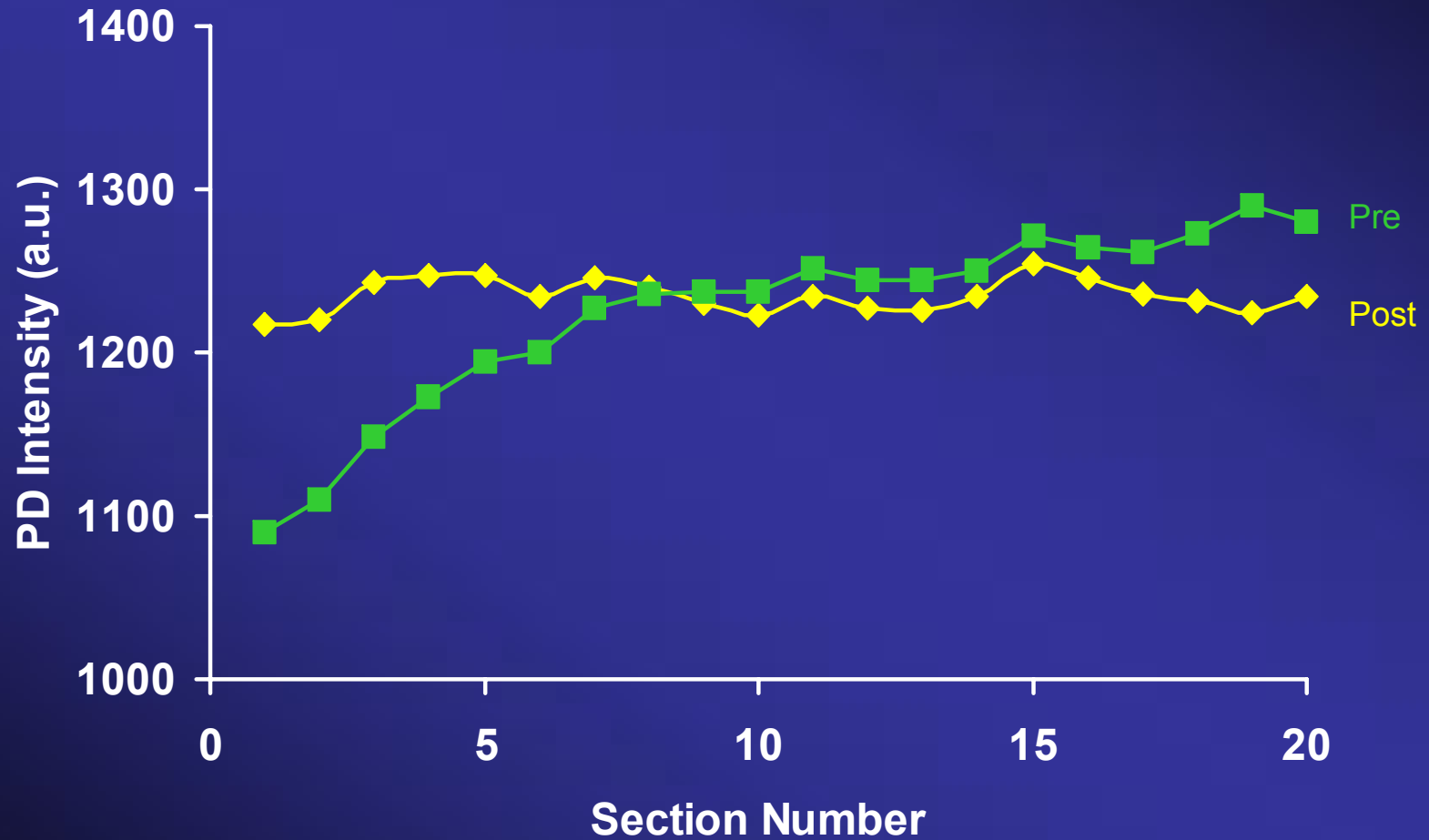
# Bias Field Correction (in plane)



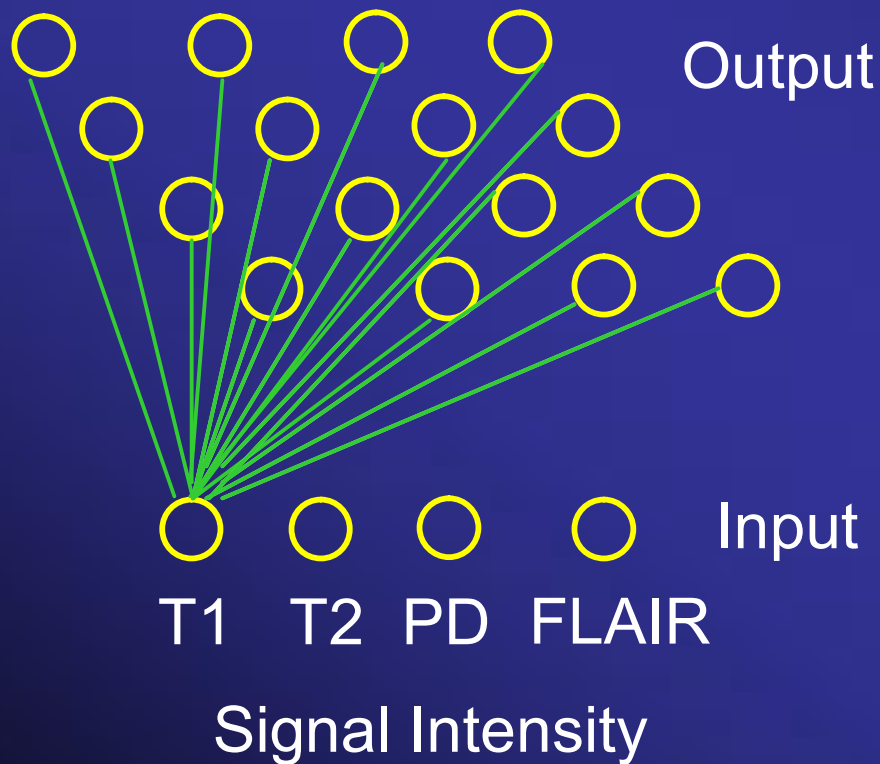
(Ji et al. *MRM* [in prep], 2005)



# Bias Field Correction (between planes)



# Kohonen Self-Organizing Map (Segmentation)



## Learning Algorithm

$$\Delta \text{weight}_{i,j} = (\text{neigh}(\text{iter}))^2 [\text{input}_j - \text{weight}_{i,j}]$$

$$\text{neigh}(\text{iter}) = \eta * \exp \left[ \frac{-(x^2 + y^2)}{2 * \sigma^2} \right]$$

$$\eta = 0.005 \frac{\text{iter}}{\text{iter}_{\max}}$$

$$\sigma = 3 \left( \frac{\text{iter}}{\text{iter}_{\max}} \right) \left( \frac{0.4}{\text{iter}_{\max}} \right)$$

(Reddick et al. *IEEE-TMI*, 1997)

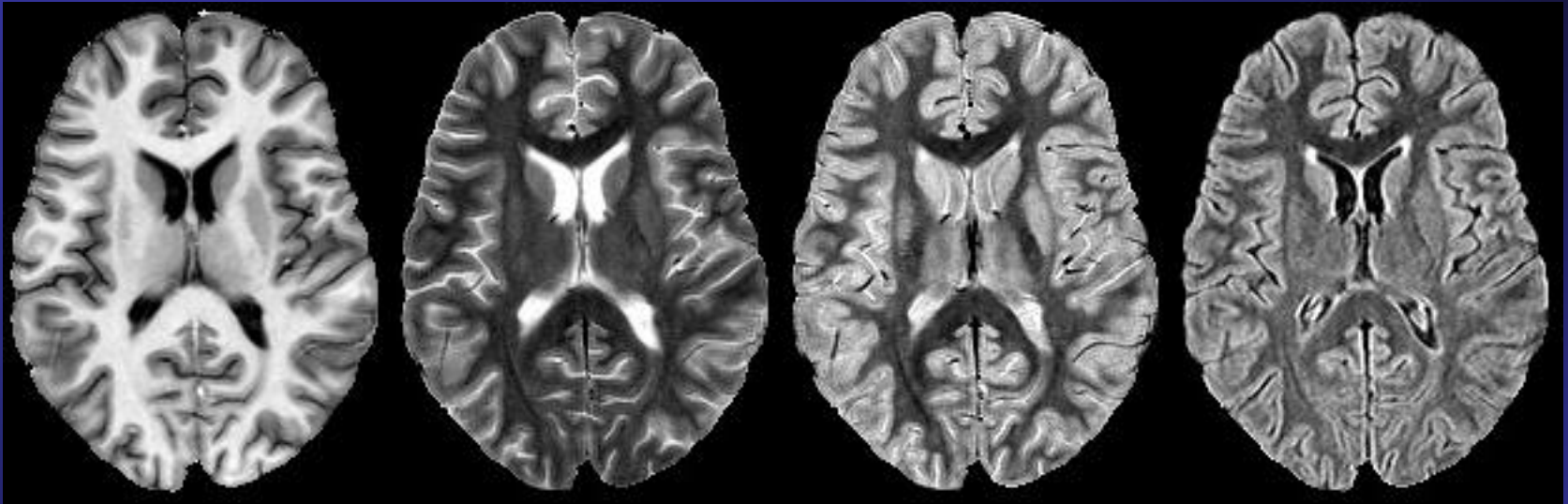
# SOM of Normal Examination

T1

T2

PD

FLAIR



SOM

Intra-class correlations for N =14

White matter	ri = 0.91	(p < 0.01)
Gray matter	ri = 0.95	(p < 0.01)
CSF	ri = 0.98	(p < 0.01)

(Reddick et al. *MRM*, 2002)

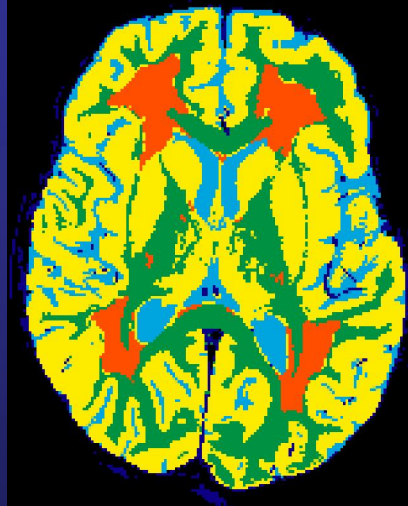
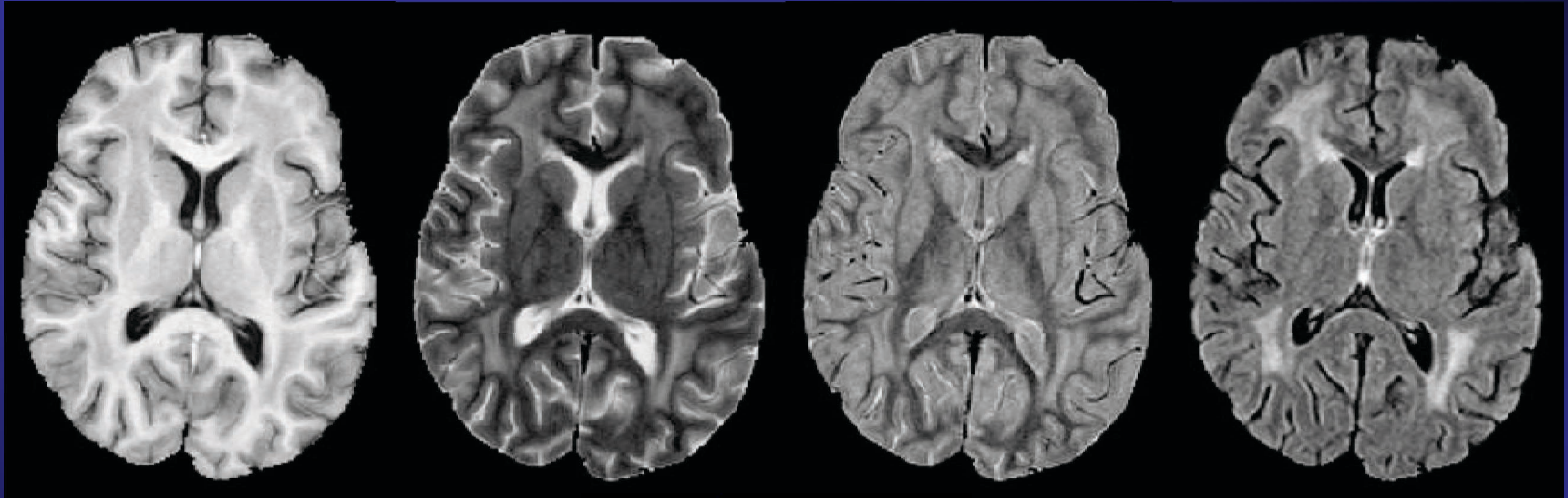
# SOM of Abnormal Examination

T1

T2

PD

FLAIR



SOM

(Reddick et al. *MRM*, 2002)

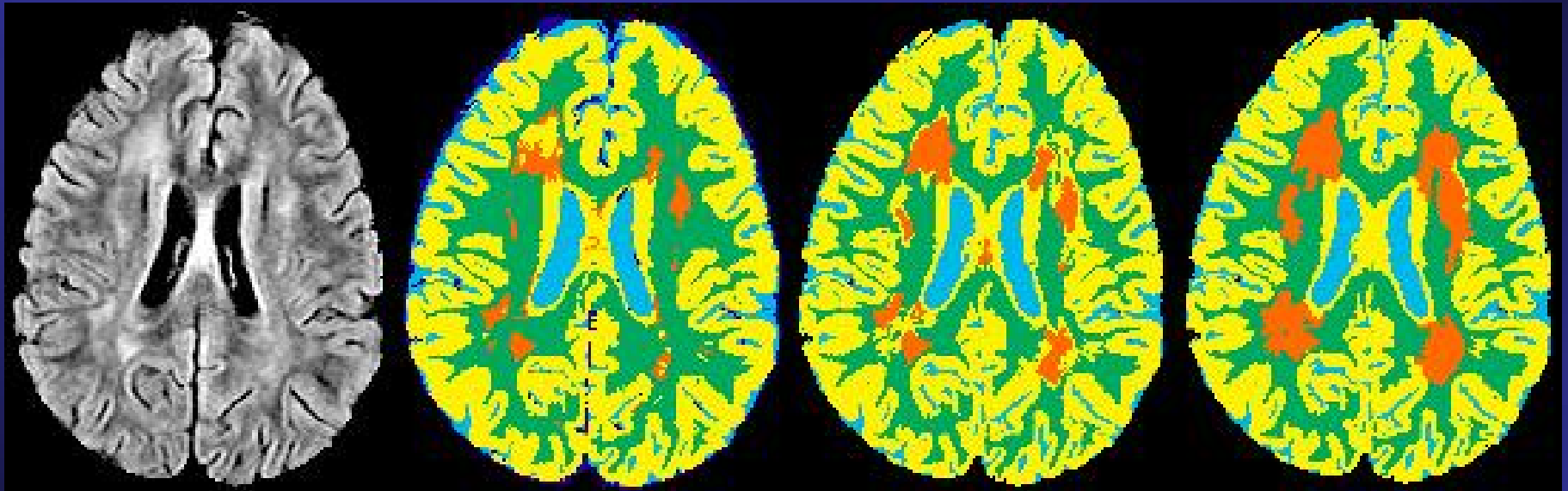
# Additional Refinements

FLAIR

SOM-02

SOM-03

SOM-04

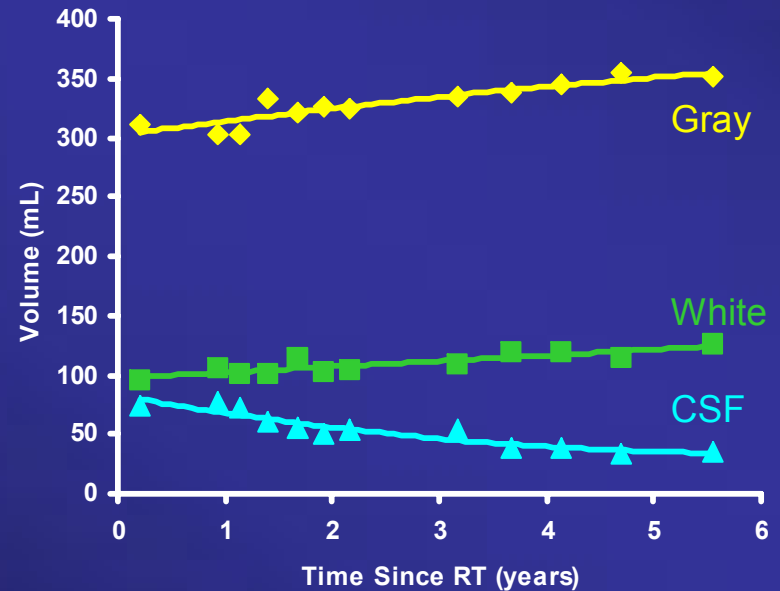
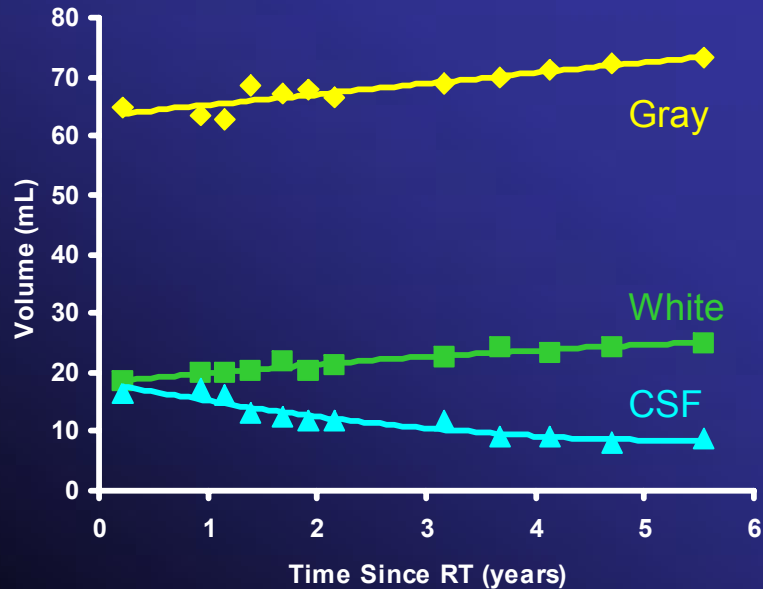


Kappa measure of agreement (N = 15)

Obs 1	0.651	0.653	0.744
Obs 2	0.602	0.615	0.699

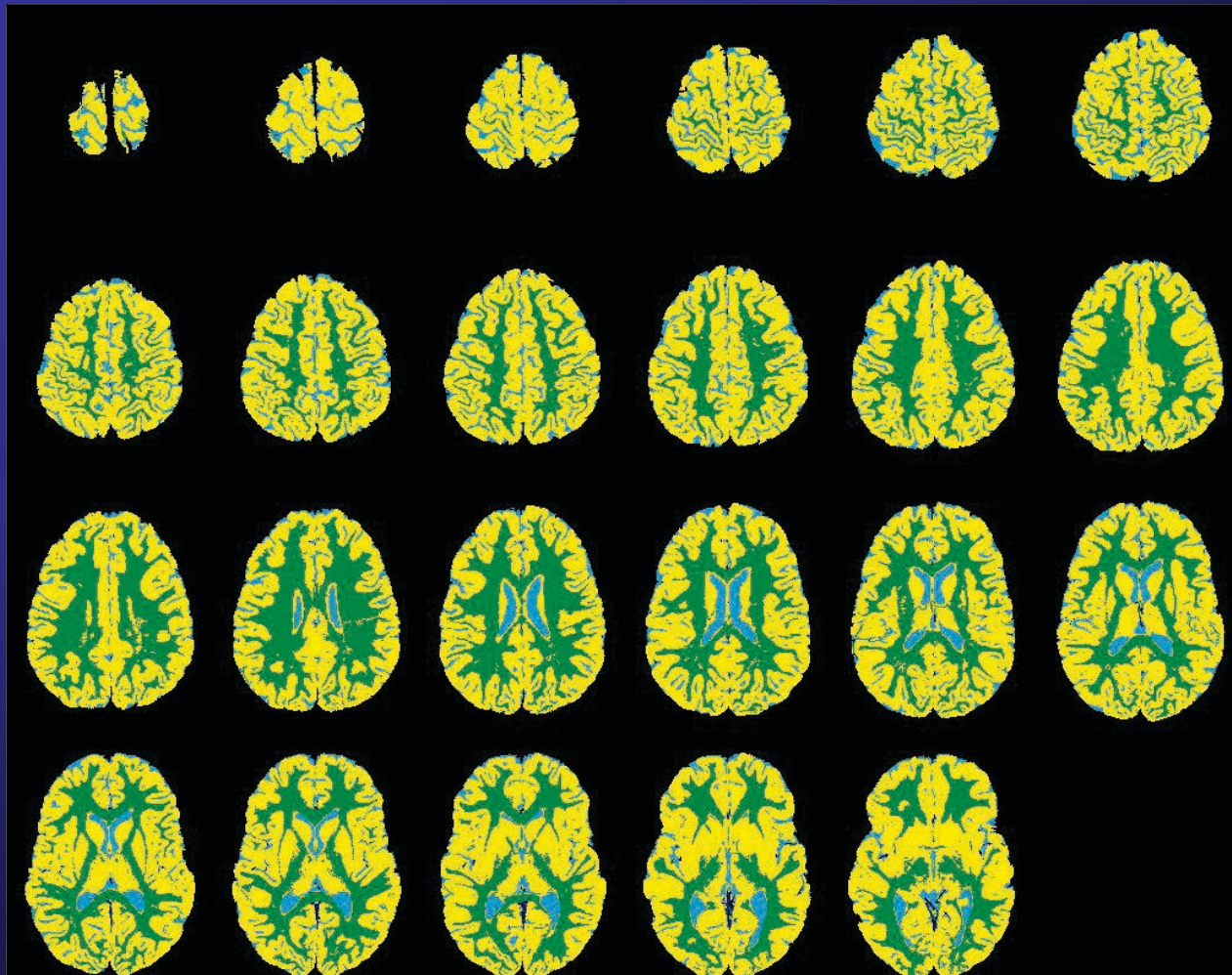
(Glass et al. *MRM*, 2004)

# Index vs Expanded Sampling

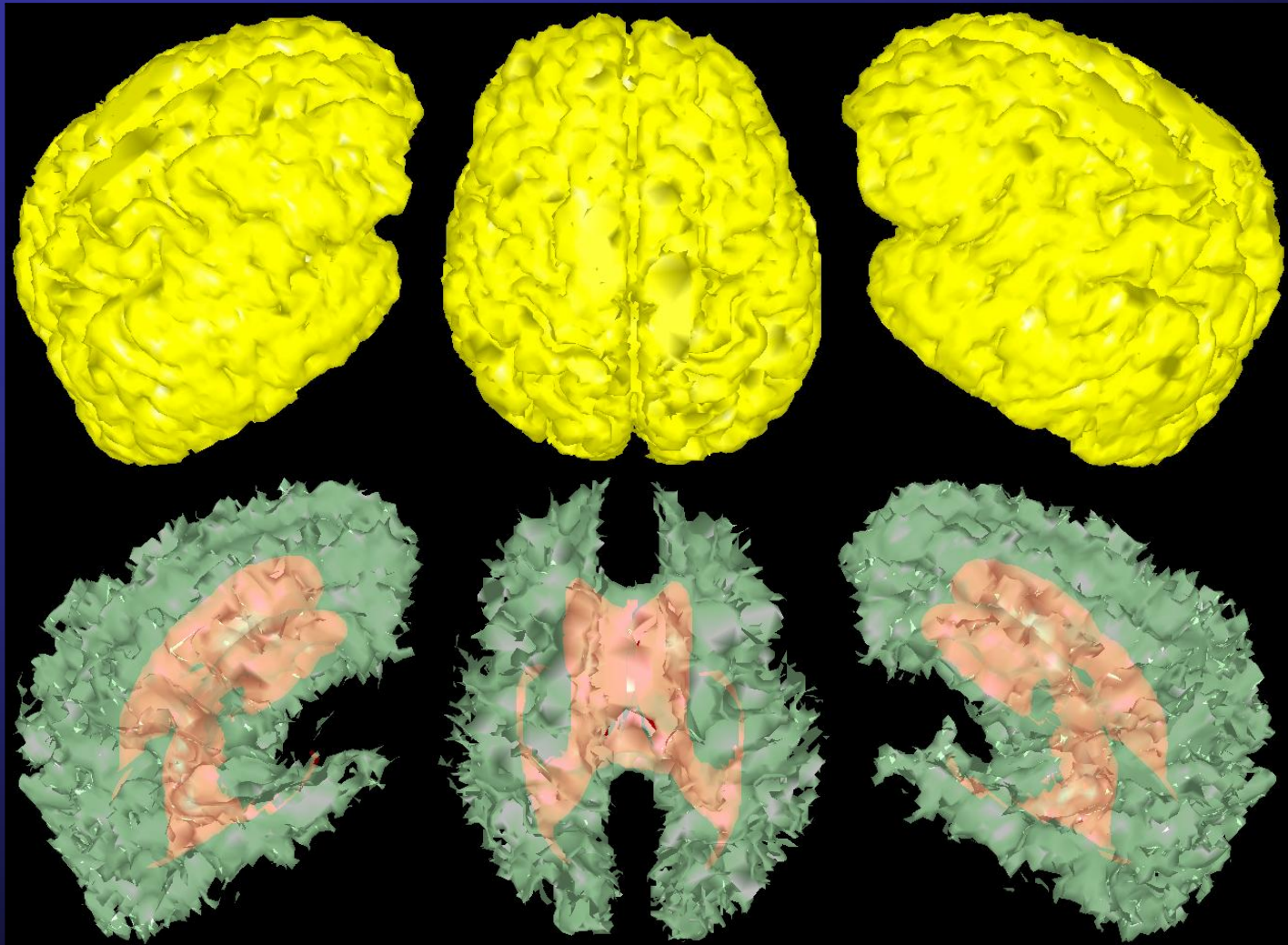




# Expand Coverage

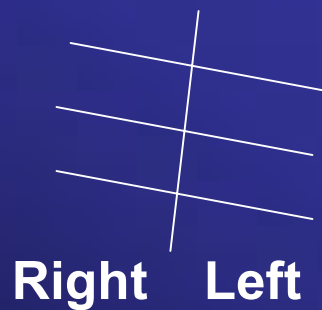
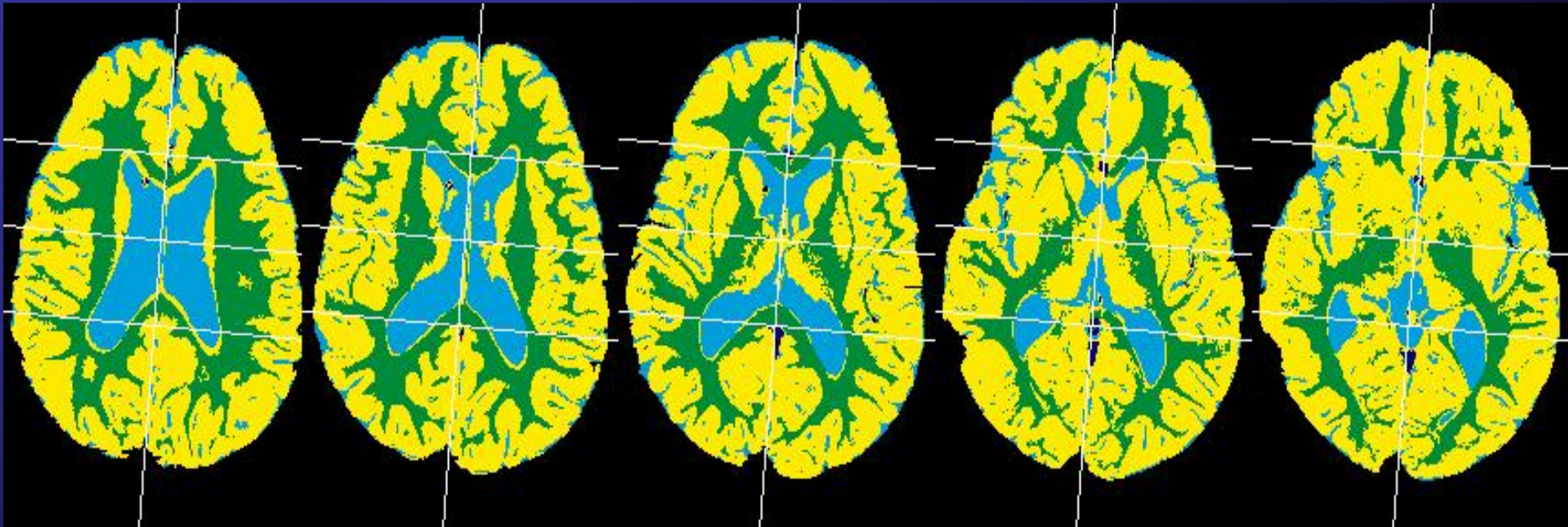


# 3D Visualization





# Regional Analysis



Prefrontal

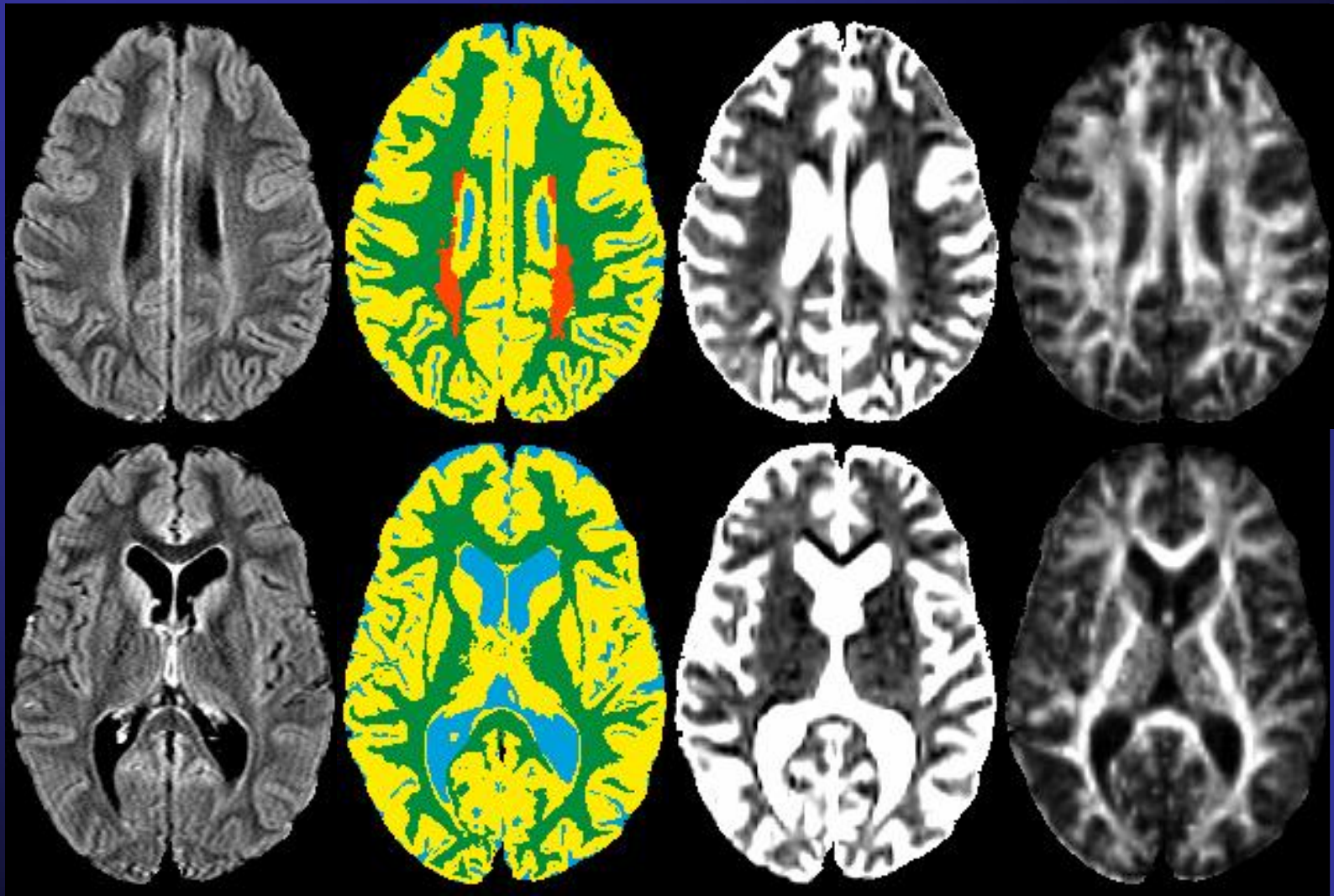
Frontal

Parietal / Mid-Temporal

Parietal / Occipital

(Mulhern et al. *JINS*, 2004)

# Quantifying White Matter Integrity



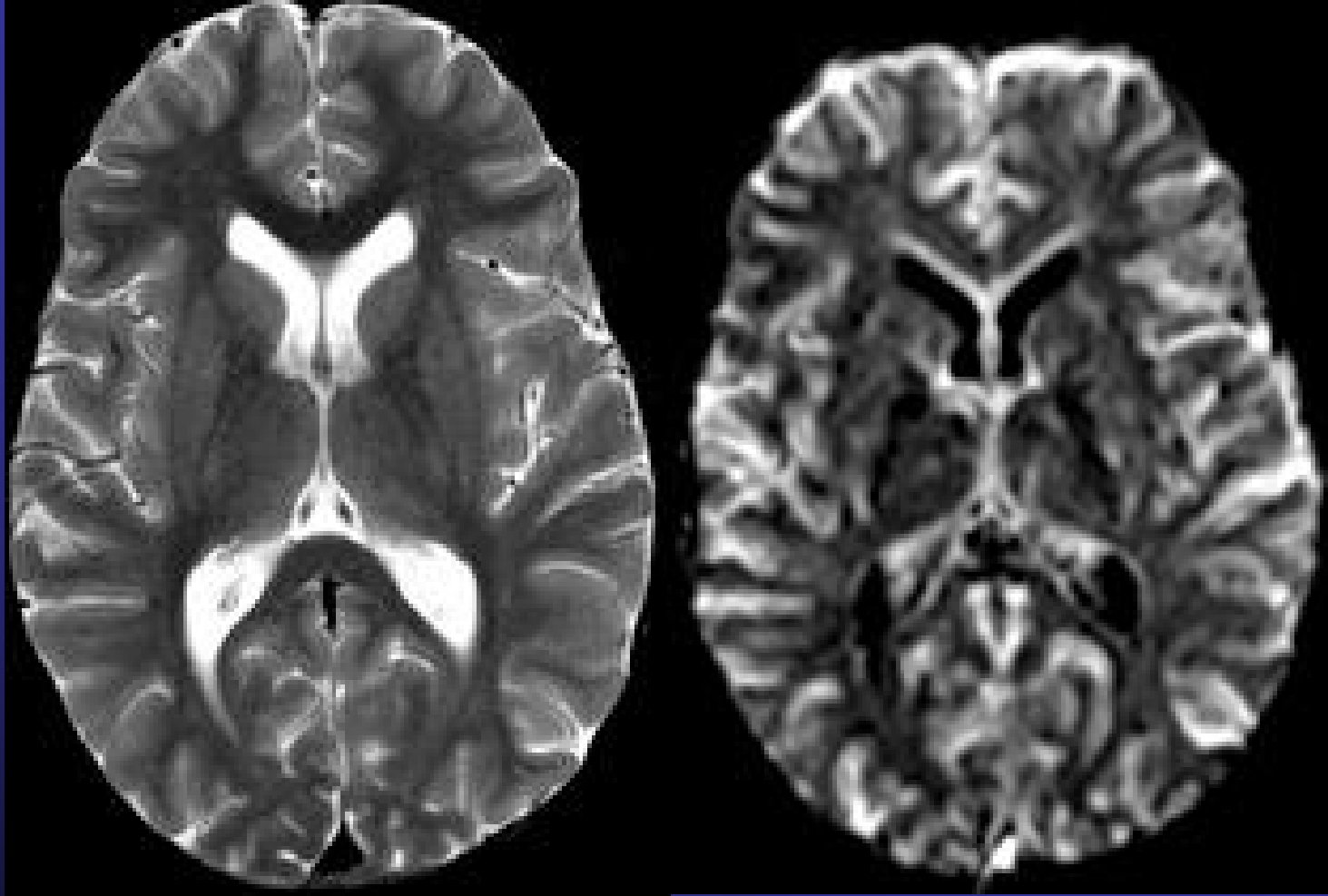
FLAIR

SOM

ADC

FA

# Quantifying White Matter Perfusion



T2

CBV

# Translational Imaging Research

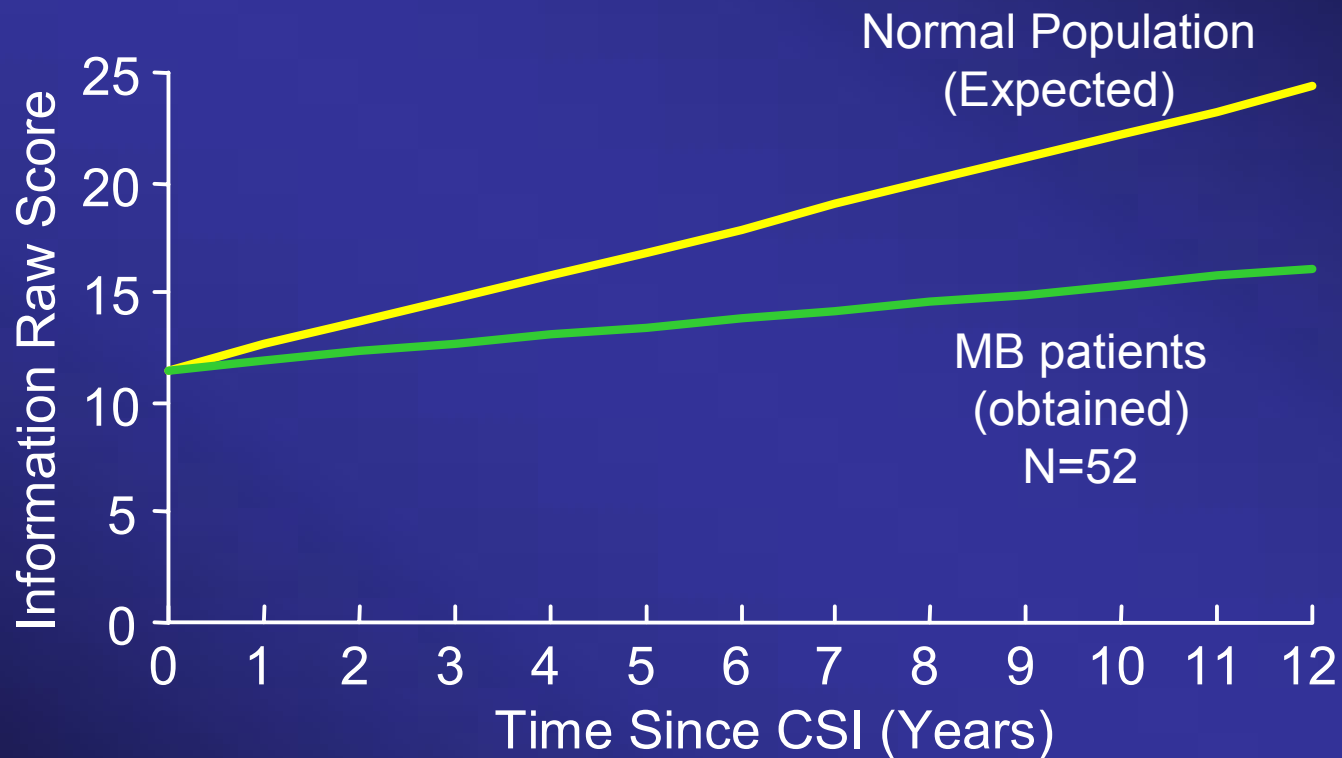
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# Why Normal-Appearing White Matter?

Two age-matched groups treated for brain tumors of the Posterior Fossa

Variable	MB (N=18)	LGA (N=18)	Significance
FSIQ	82.0 $\pm$ 10.9	92.9 $\pm$ 15.7	P=0.026
ICV	82.5 $\pm$ 5.4	85.2 $\pm$ 6.0	NS
White	21.4 $\pm$ 4.4	24.7 $\pm$ 5.7	P=0.008
Gray	52.6 $\pm$ 5.1	54.3 $\pm$ 6.1	NS
CSF	8.1 $\pm$ 4.0	6.1 $\pm$ 4.5	NS

# A New Understanding of Decreasing IQ



(Palmer et al. *JCO*, 2001)



# Linking Therapy & Neurocognitive Deficits

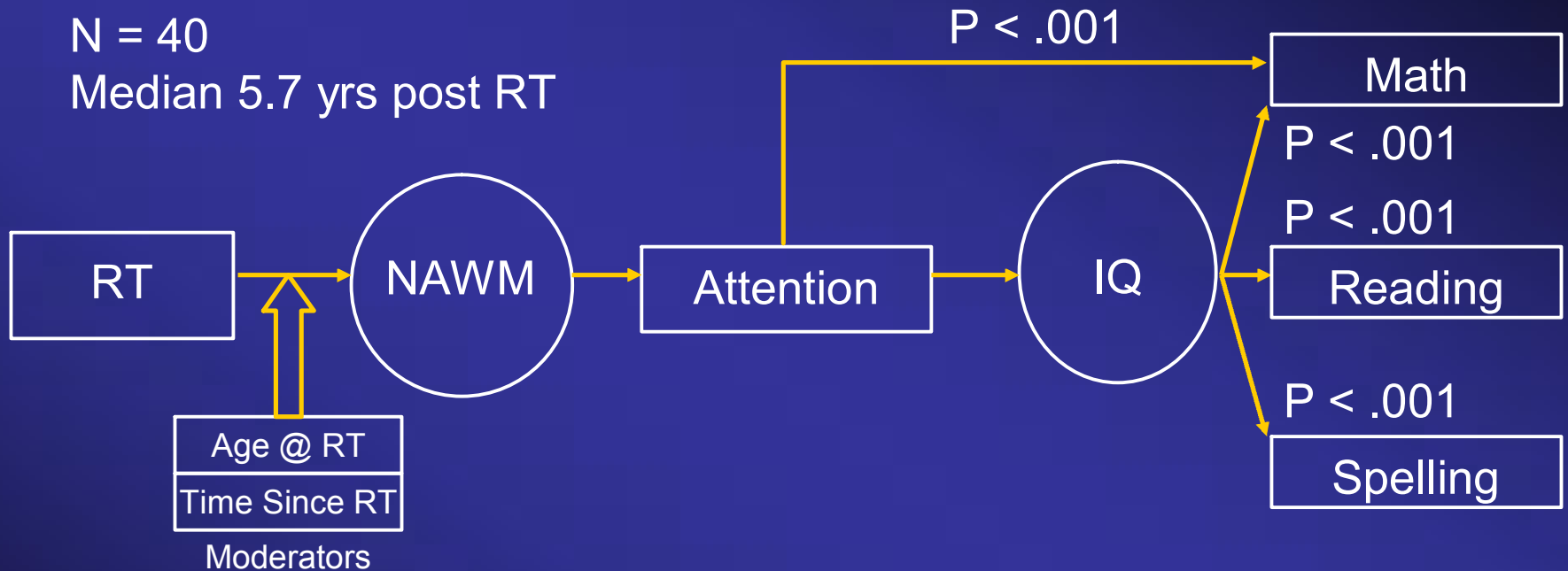
Cross sectional study of Medulloblastoma survivors (N=42)

Age at irradiation significantly associated with FSIQ  
( $R^2 = 0.170$ ;  $P = 0.006$ ; controlled for time since irradiation)

Mediational model: ~70% of association explained by  
Normal Appearing White Matter

(Mulhern et al. *JCO*, 2001)

# Developmental Model



Model explains:

- ~ 60% of variance in reading
- ~ 60% of variance in spelling
- ~ 80% of variance in math

(Reddick et al. *Cancer*, 2003)

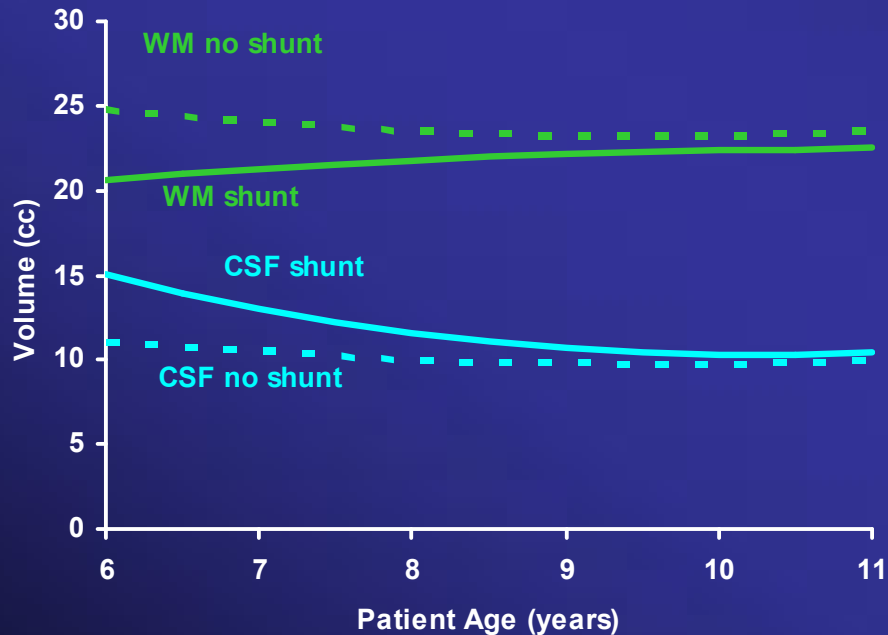


# Most Recent Results

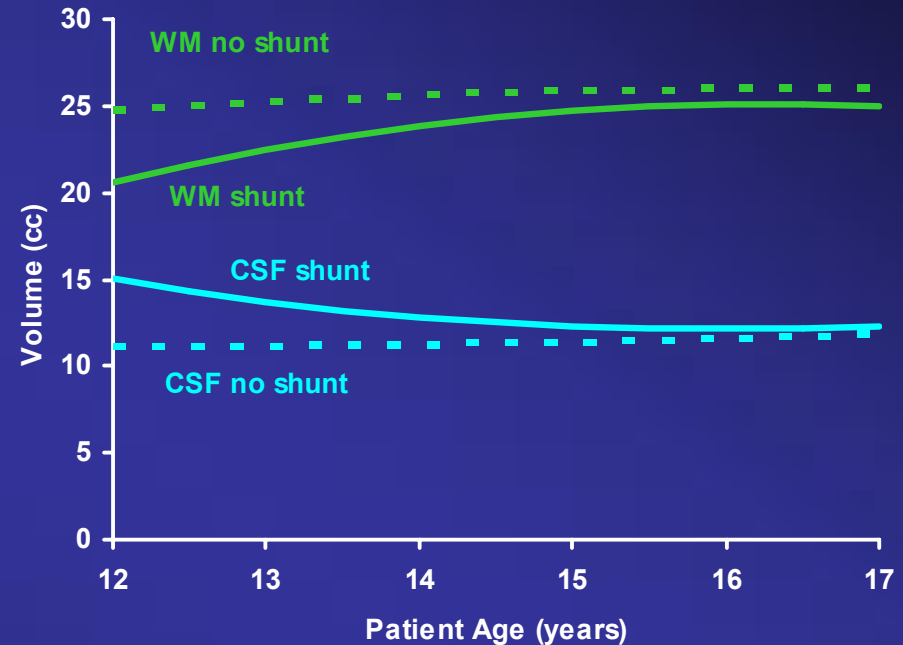
- Longitudinal study of 324 MR exams from 52 subjects treated for Medulloblastoma
  - All received 36 Gy CSI
  - 19 had shunts placed
  - Median age @ irradiation 8.3 yrs (3.4 to 20.0 yrs)
  - Median time since irradiation 2.5 yrs (-0.2 to 7.9 yrs)
- Cross-sectional study of a subset of 19 patients age similar to controls and without shunts
  - Single most recent MR
  - Age at examination  $13.0 \pm 3.1$  yrs
- 26 healthy sibling controls imaged once
  - Age at examination  $12.6 \pm 3.4$  yrs

# Longitudinal Brain Volume Development

Younger at RT



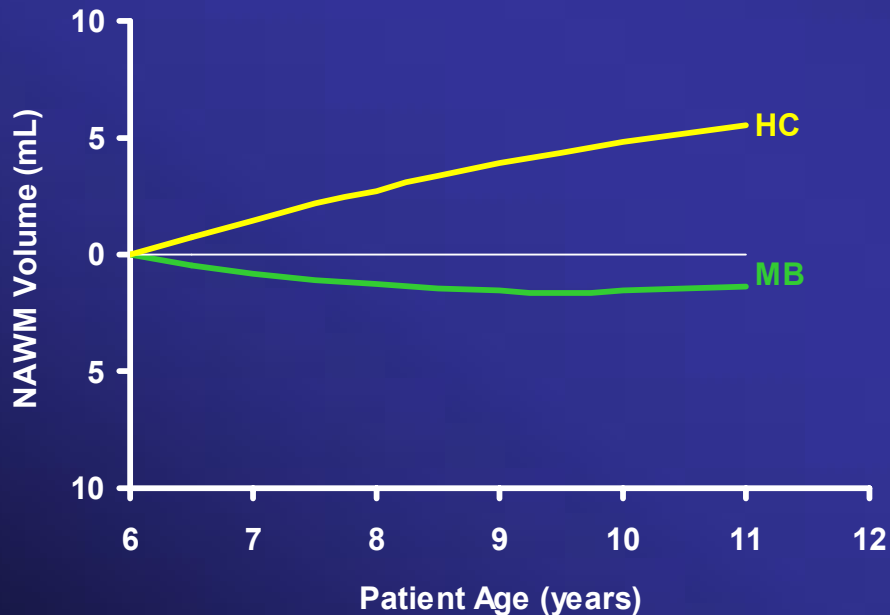
Older at RT



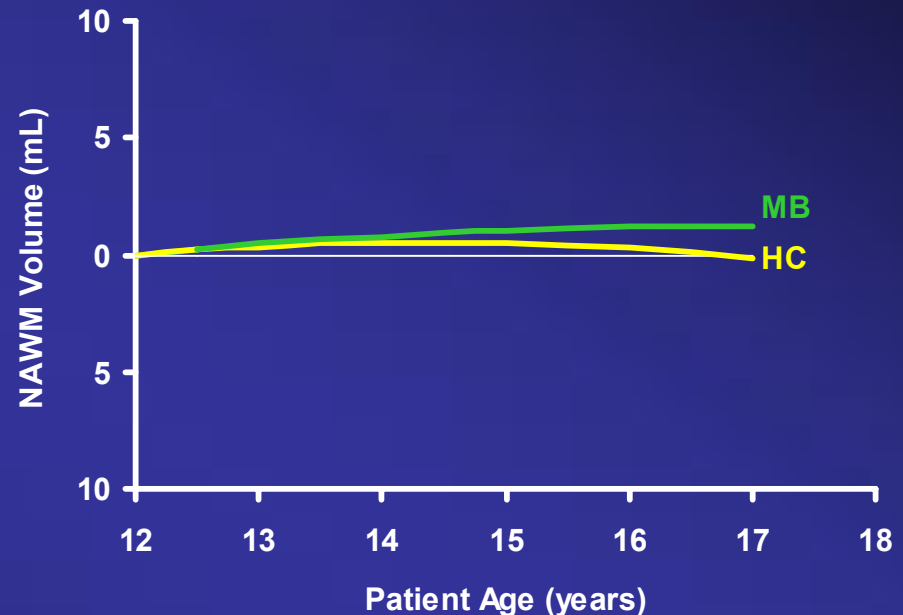
(Reddick et al. *Neuro Onc*, 2005)

# Longitudinal Brain Volume Development

Younger at RT

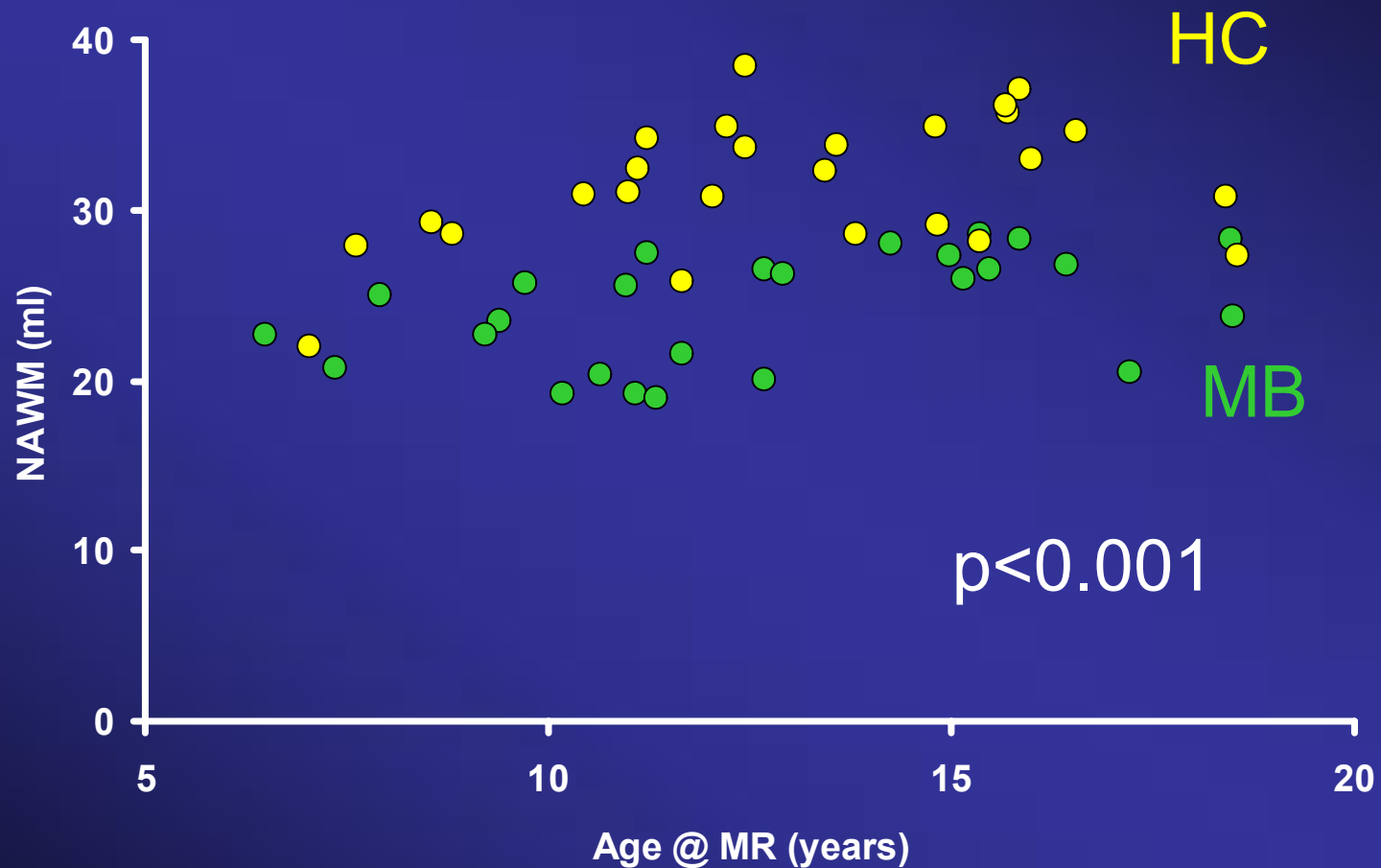


Older at RT



(Reddick et al. *Neuro Onc*, 2005)

# Longitudinal Brain Volume Development



(Reddick et al. *Neuro Onc*, 2005)

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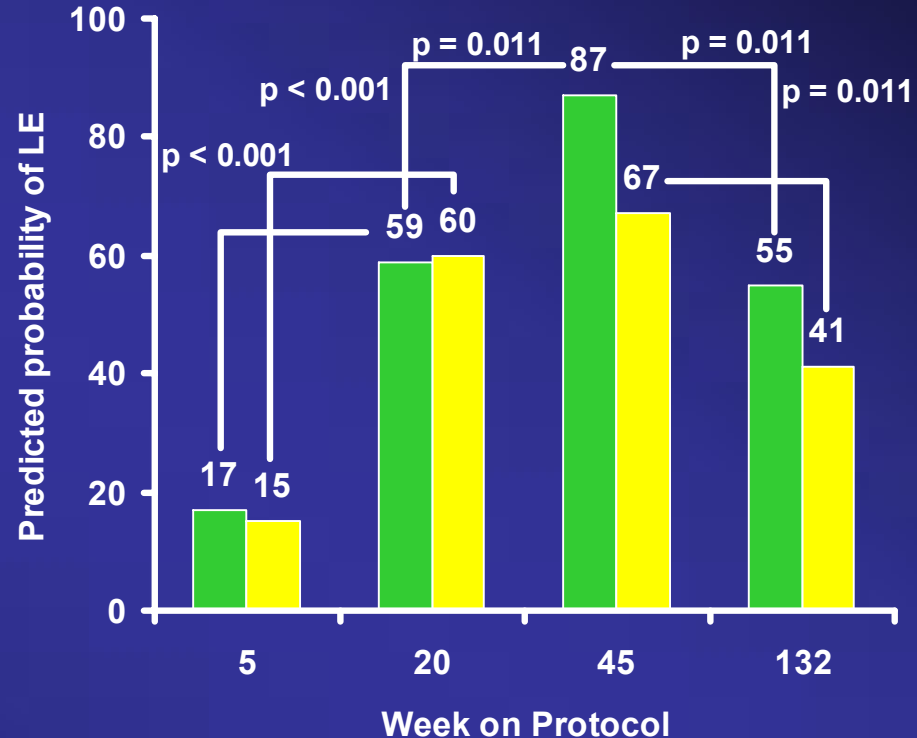
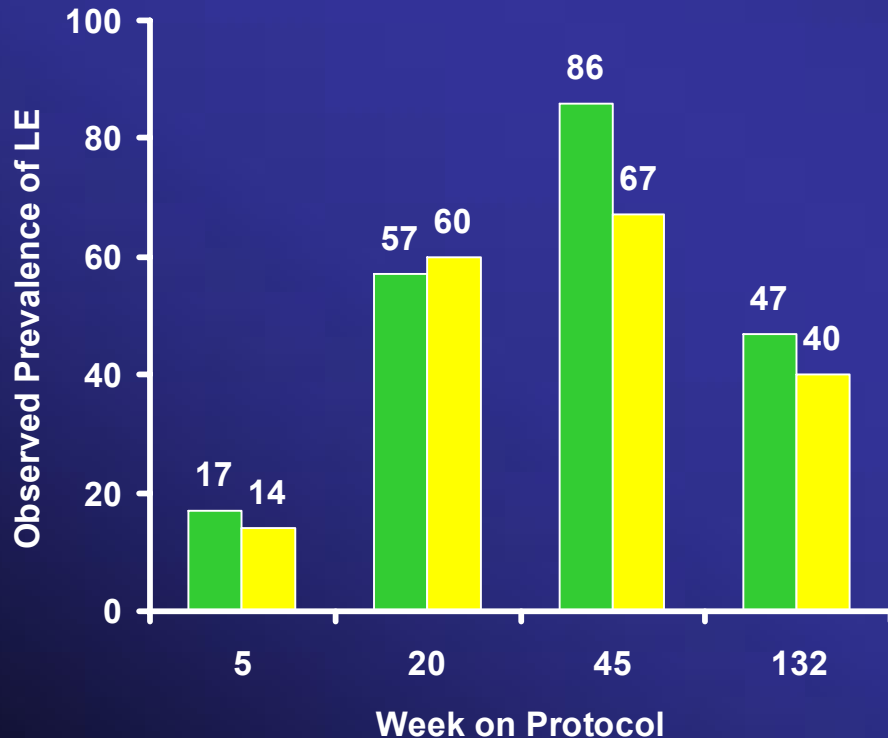
# Most Recent Results

Longitudinal study of 164 MR exams from 45 subjects treated for ALL on Total 14

	Low Risk	Standard / High Risk
Number of Subjects		
Post 1 IV-MTX	21	23
Post 4 IV-MTX	20	21
Post 7 IV-MTX	21	21
End of Therapy	20	17
Gender		
Male	10	11
Female	12	12
Age at Diagnosis (years)	5.0 ± 2.7	9.2 ± 4.8

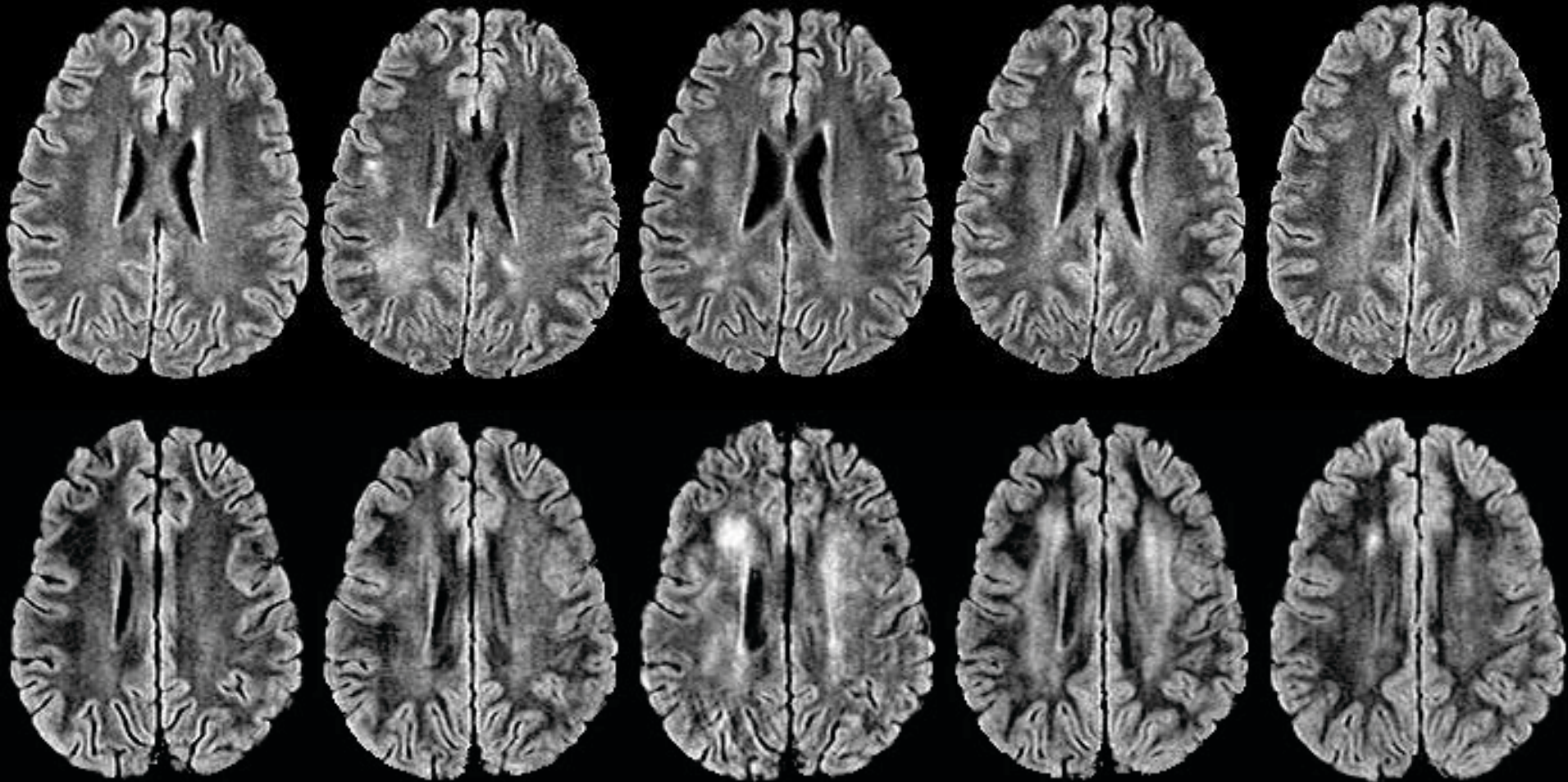
# Prevalence of LE

Standard / High-Risk  
Low-Risk



(Reddick et al. *AJNR* [in press], 2005)

# Transient vs. Persistent



Week 5

20

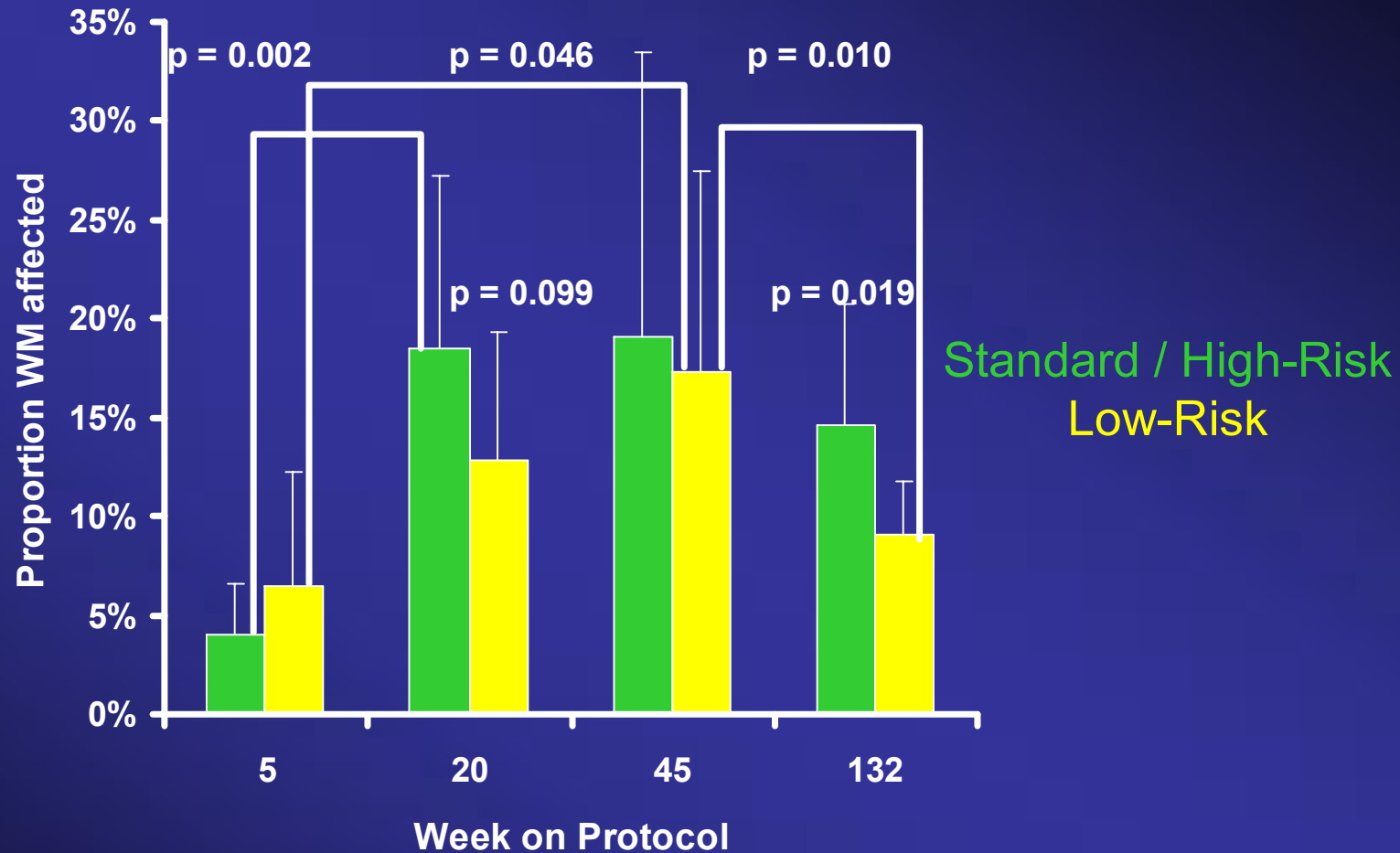
45

132

240



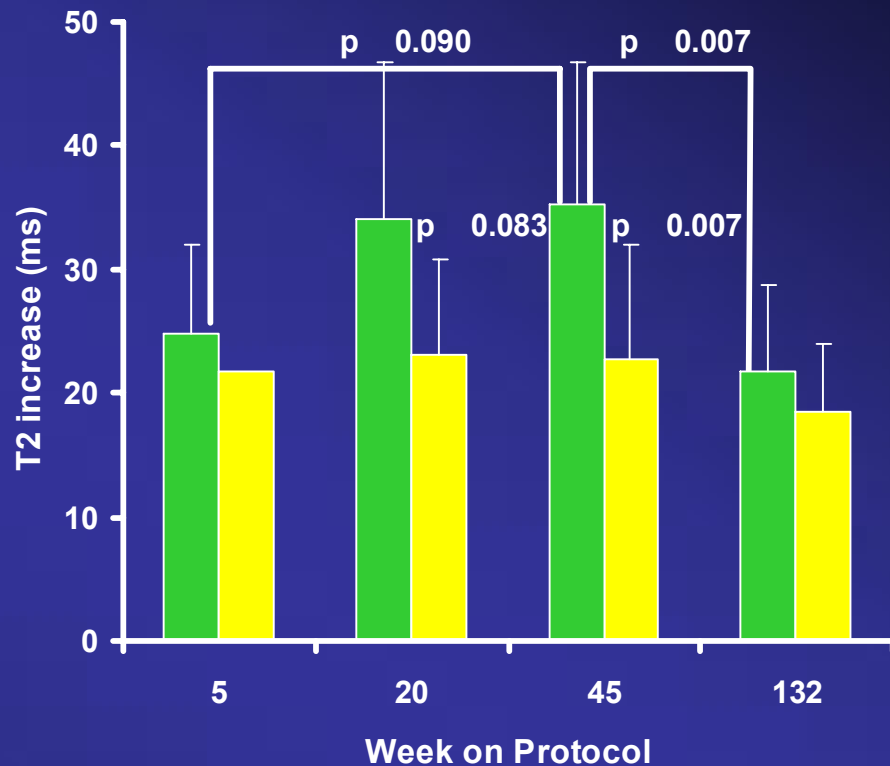
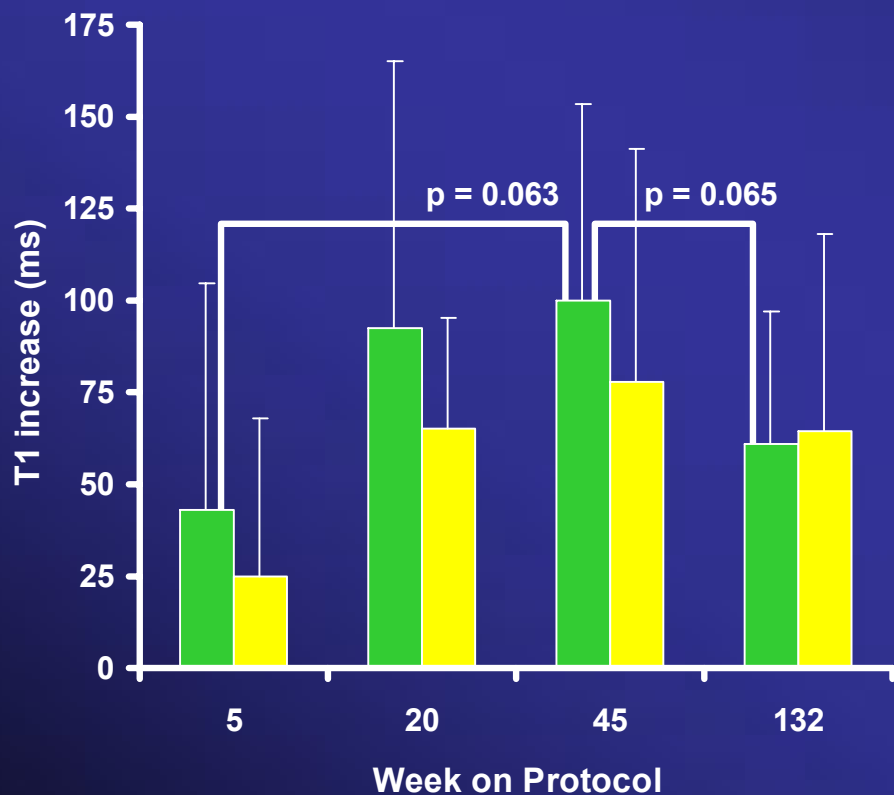
# Extent of LE



(Reddick et al. *AJNR* [in review], 2005)

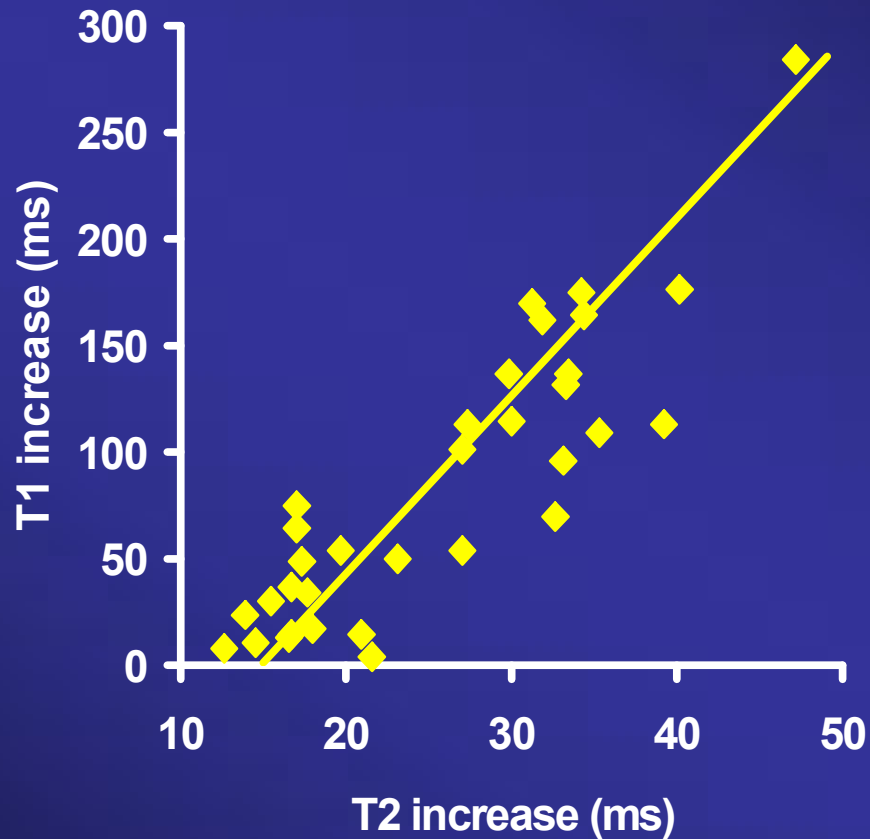
# Intensity of LE

Standard / High-Risk  
Low-Risk



(Reddick et al. *AJNR* [in review], 2005)

# Relationship Between Intensity Measures



(Reddick et al. *AJNR* [in review], 2005)

# Translational Imaging Research Summary

## Basic Research

- Developed essential novel image processing capabilities which were optimized for specialized clinical research applications
- Continue to develop innovative algorithms and methods to quantify the structure and integrity of cerebral white matter *in vivo*

## Clinical Research

- Used non-invasive imaging technology to quantify neurostructural changes resulting from radiological or pharmacological insult and related these changes to neurocognitive performance

# Translational Imaging Research Summary

## Building on extensive experience with MB

- New studies designed to combine radiation dosimetry maps with MR imaging measures of perfusion and diffusion
- Investigate the integrity of white matter microvasculature and axonal myelin
- Changes in these measures is hypothesized to precede more global changes in cerebral white matter volume
- 120 subjects with 1560 MR exams

# Translational Imaging Research Summary

Building on preliminary experience with ALL

- Ongoing ALL study designed to test hypotheses that early changes in MR imaging measures are:
  - predictive of later white matter changes
  - proportionate to exposure to HDMTX
  - related to CSF and plasma homocysteine
  - predictive of treatment-induced neurocognitive deficits and diminished quality of life in survivors
- 300 subjects with 1200 MR examinations

# Acknowledgements

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- Dr. Thomas Merchant Div Rad Onc

## Institutional Collaborators

---

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- Dr. Ching-Hon Pui Dept of Hem/Onc
- Dr. Raymond Mulhern Div Behav Med

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- Travis Miller Systems Administrator