

**Research Article**

# Programmed response evaluation and prediction of GBMs using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Imaging with the description of a swarmdeepsurv model which innovatively combines SI (Swarm Intelligence) - based feature selection and deepsurv: a brief overview

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**\*Corresponding author:** Diana Donatello, MD, Radiologist, Independent Researcher, Costa Contina Street n.19, 66054, Vasto, Chieti, Italy**Citation:** Donatello D (2024) Programmed response evaluation and prediction of GBMs using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Imaging with the description of a swarmdeepsurv model which innovatively combines SI (Swarm Intelligence) - based feature selection and deepsurv: a brief overview. J Surg 9: 11140 DOI: 10.29011/2575-9760.11140**Received Date:** 07 September 2024; **Accepted Date:** 16 September 2024; **Published Date:** 18 September 2024**Abstract****Object:** To describe the main novel tools of AI in brain imaging.**Methods:** review of the literature.**Description:** This review describes the development of novel analysis tools, using state-of-the-art AI that can make sense of the data acquired during GBM diagnosis and treatment in an effort to help improve and standardize the patient pathway for this disease [1-4].**Conclusion:** Nowadays are being born new revolutionary programs for the prediction and survival of GBMs based on AI.**Object:**

The Generation of new data flow channels for integrating imaging and patient demographic data in GBMs and combine research into a software prototype for use within future clinical trials and further clinical implementation is described both in the study of Waqar et al and in the study of Molina et al. [5,6] The identification of new biomarkers of GBMs response prediction and tumour grading using AI is best described in the study of Vieira et al. [7] Finally the study based on a prototype of SwarmDeepSurvival model for use prognostic models is analyzed by Al-Tashi et al. [8].

**Description:****Image-Based Tumour Grading**

MRI is typically performed prior to surgery in GBMs diagnosis. The evolving field of radiomics is utilized to extract high-order features from MRI images (e.g. tumour shape and texture), and determine image-based models of tumour grade. Recorded GBMs grades identified using histopathology (in case of surgery and after surgery) will be used as “gold-standard” in this target [2,3,5,6,9].

**Programmed Detection of Heterogeneous GBM Environments, Through Imaging**

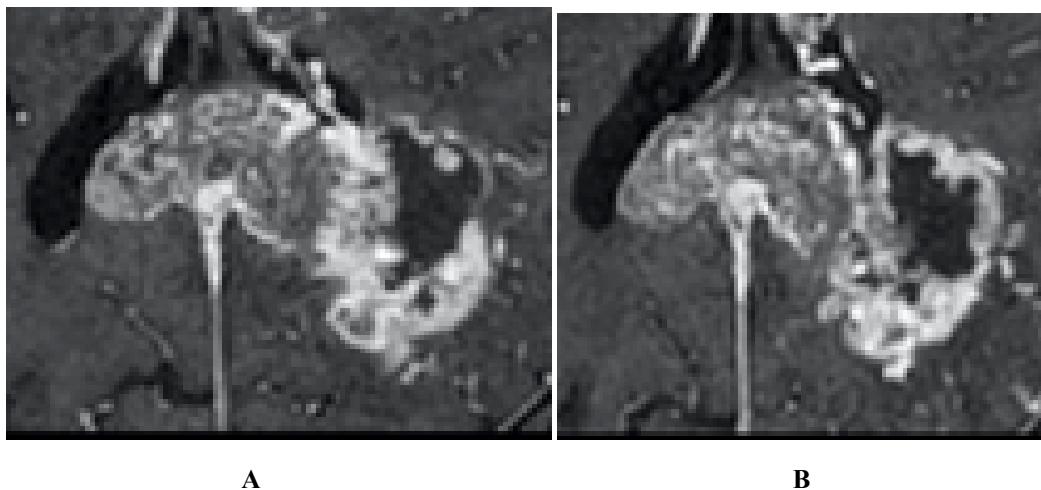
Conventional radiological measures of tumour size using CT or MRI fail as response biomarkers due to the inter-tumoural heterogeneity encountered in GBMs.

There is evidence that AI can be used to detect heterogeneous subcompartments from multi-parametric MRI in response to radio/chemotherapy, for example: multi-parametric MRI images could be combined using to categorize regions into one of three possible tissue groups:

- 1) Cellular vascularized tumour
- 2) Poorly vascularized tissue
- 3) Dead tissue

This classification scheme is also applied following radio/chemotherapy to assess for changes in the volume of each compartment. A heterogeneous pattern could be identified before treatment, with the majority of the tumour consisting of highly vascular regions. Following radio/chemotherapy, the proportion of poorly vascularised tissue could increase indicating a disruption in the blood supply to the tumour (Figure1)[6]. Using the collective data archive, we can study the biological basis of these regions, and develop response/prognostic models that combine imaging phenotypes with regional histopathology and molecular profiling of tissues [4].

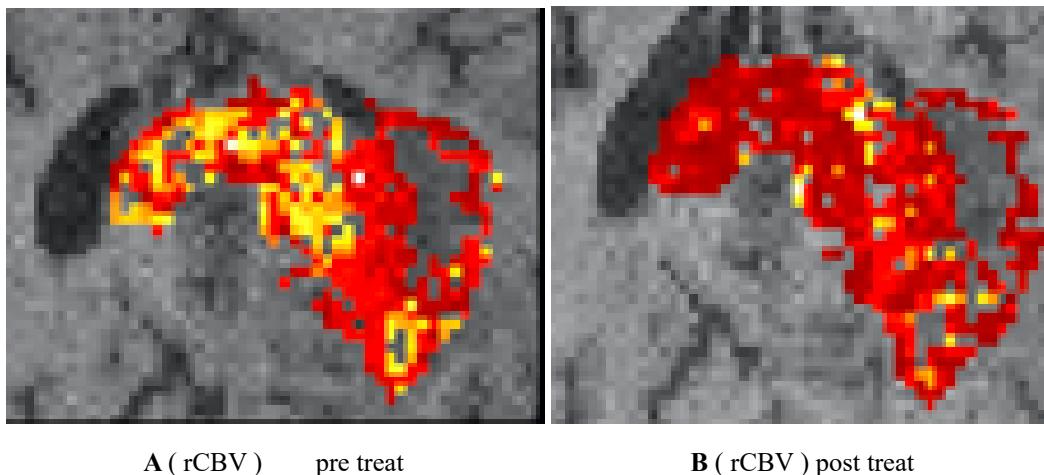
Clinical utility of habitat imaging in glioblastoma: assessment of changes pre and post-radiotherapy. These figures demonstrate the clinical utility of habitat imaging in glioblastoma pre and post-radiotherapy



**A**

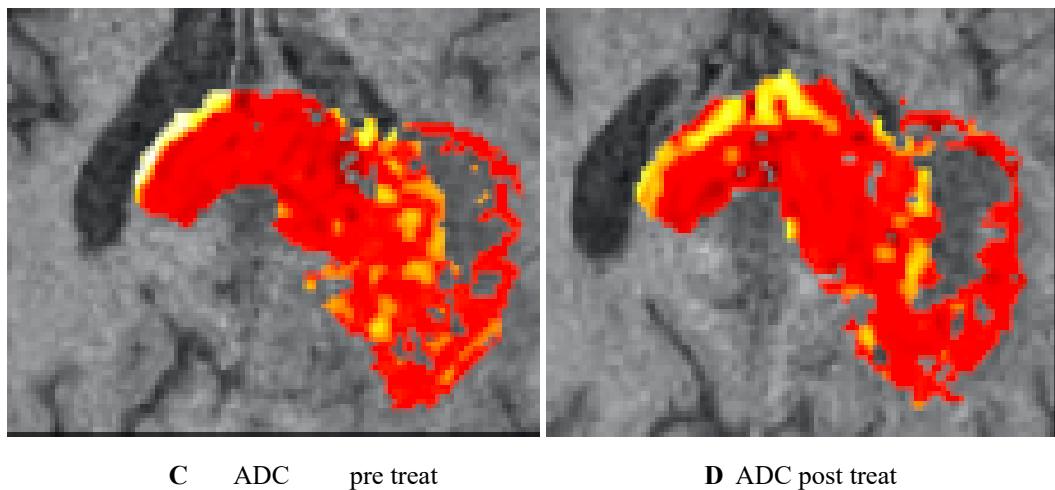
**B**

**Figure 1:** T1 with contrast demonstrates no significant changes in tumour anatomy pre treatment(A) and post treatment (B). [6]

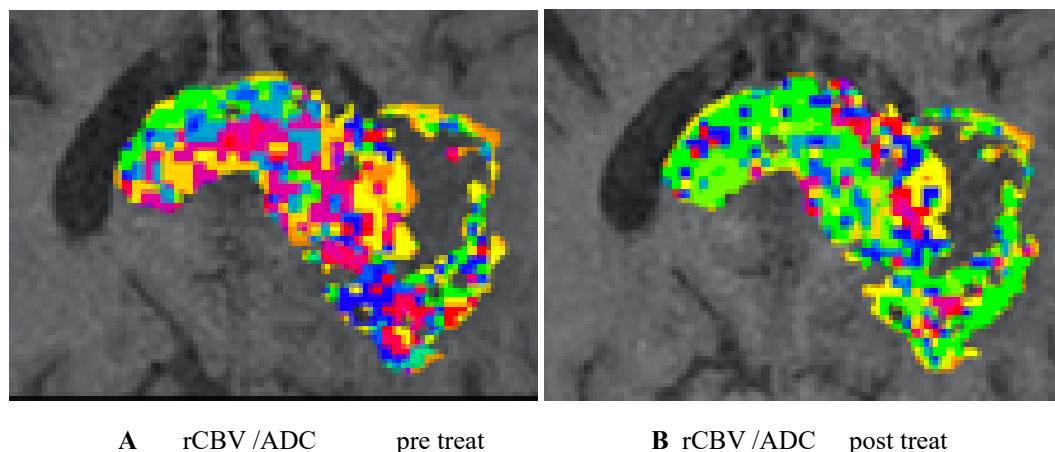


**A ( rCBV )**      pre treat

**B ( rCBV )** post treat



**Figure 2** :diffusion and perfusion MRI scans demonstrate changes in tumour physiology with treatment with a decrease in rCBV pre treatment (A) Imaging habitats map where each voxel is labelled according to both rCBV and ADC values(C). After radiotherapy, the increase was in a habitat defined by low rCBV and low ADC (B-D). [6]



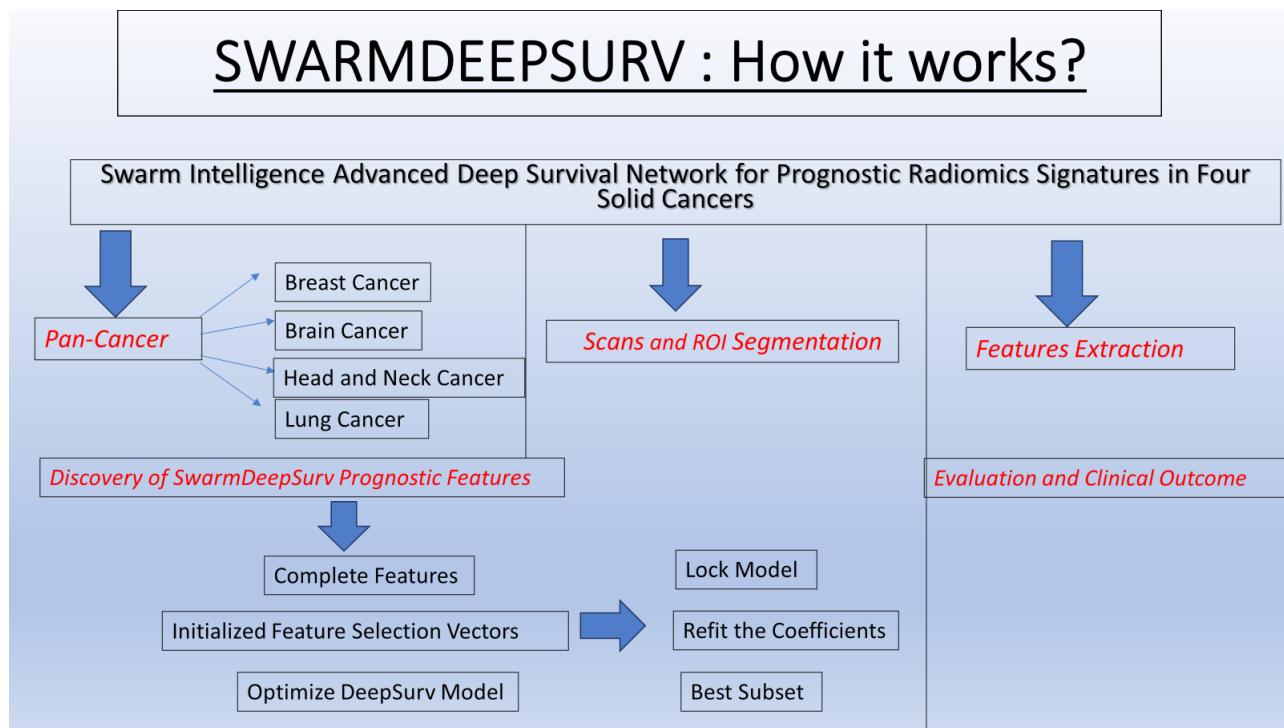
**Figure 3.** The maximum increase was in a habitat defined by high rCBV and medium ADC (A,B) . Habitats that are more resistant to treatment can be spatially visualised and offered targeted therapy. [5,6].

### Multi-Omic Prediction Biomarkers in GBM

Investigators have demonstrated utility for predictive models of patient prognosis based on patient demographic information and GBMs descriptors such as size and location. These descriptors cannot account for spatial tumour heterogeneity in the way imaging can. So a new AI toolkit using deep-learning that can combine imaging data with patient demographic information to determine predictive models of local recurrence, treatment toxicity and patient survival can be potentially create [10,11,7].

### Develop a Survival Model, Swarmdeepsurv, which Innovatively Combines SI-Based Feature Selection and DeepSurv.

Integrate swarm intelligence with deep survival modeling to create a new platform termed SwarmDeepSurv to discover prognostic models from high-dimensional features. Nowadays we can develop an innovative survival prediction framework known as SwarmDeepSurv that can predict survival in different cancer types using a large multicenter radiomics dataset, the network developed by Al-Tashi Q at al. Figure 4 [8,12].



**Figure 4:** Graphic Abstract.

### Conclusion:

New AI methodologies for combining imaging data with tumor grading and demographic data within GBMs are growing. The field of radiomic features extraction channels for GBMs is in expansion. With this minireview study we can understand the potential of multi-omic, predictive biomarkers of GBMs response to chemotherapy and validation of biomarkers using available histopathology data. Finally the development of a the platform called SwarmDeepSurv can predict survival outcomes.

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