A CT-based radiomics nomogram for prediction of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 status in patients with gastric cancer

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Abstract

Objective: To develop and validate a computed tomography (CT)-based radiomics nomogram for predicting human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) status in patients with gastric cancer.

Methods: This retrospective study included 134 patients with gastric cancer (HER2-negative: n=87; HER2-positive: n=47) from April 2013 to March 2018, who were then randomly divided into training (n=94) and validation (n=40) cohorts. Radiomics features were obtained from the CT images showing gastric cancer. Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression analysis was utilized for building the radiomics signature. A multivariable logistic regression method was applied to develop a prediction model incorporating the radiomics signature and independent clinicopathologic risk predictors, which were then visualized as a radiomics nomogram. The predictive performance of the nomogram was assessed in the training and validation cohorts.

Results: The radiomics signature was significantly associated with HER2 status in both training (P<0.001) and validation (P=0.023) cohorts. The prediction model that incorporated the radiomics signature and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level demonstrated good discriminative performance for HER2 status prediction, with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.799 [95% confidence interval (95% CI): 0.704–0.894] in the training cohort and 0.771 (95% CI: 0.607–0.934) in the validation cohort. The calibration curve of the radiomics nomogram also showed good calibration. Decision curve analysis showed that the radiomics nomogram was useful.

Conclusions: We built and validated a radiomics nomogram with good performance for HER2 status prediction in gastric cancer. This radiomics nomogram could serve as a non-invasive tool to predict HER2 status and guide clinical treatment.

Keywords: Gastric cancer; human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; radiomics; X ray; computed tomography
Introduction

Gastric cancer remains one of the most common tumors globally, especially in eastern Asia (1). Although its incidence and mortality rates have been declining steadily in many countries, they still rank the fifth and third, respectively (2). According to the global cancer statistics, there would be approximately 1.0 million new cases and 723,000 deaths attributable to gastric cancer globally in 2018, China shows a particularly high incidence of gastric cancer, accounting for 40% of the cases worldwide (1-3). Radical gastrectomy remains the only curative approach for gastric cancer. The combination of surgical resection with adjuvant chemotherapy and chemoradiation is the main treatment procedure for advanced gastric cancer according to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines (4). However, the prognosis remains poor after treatment for patients with advanced gastric cancer (5,6).

Previous studies have demonstrated that the pathogenesis and poor outcomes of advanced gastric and gastroesophageal junction cancer were related to the status of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2, currently known as ERBB2, but referred to as HER2 in this study), and 6%–30% of gastric cancer cases were reported to show a HER2-positive status (7). Many studies have also shown that HER2 overexpression is a biomarker and a key driver of tumorigenesis as well as a prognostic factor in gastric cancer (7-9). In comparison with established chemotherapy alone, chemotherapy with the addition of the anti-HER2 antibody trastuzumab resulted in prolonged survival and improved outcomes in HER2-positive advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer (8). HER2-positive gastric cancer patients may thus benefit from targeted therapy with trastuzumab, and therefore, timely and accurate determination of HER2 status plays an important role in the treatment of gastric cancer (8,10).

In clinical practice, the HER2 status is primarily evaluated by immunohistochemistry (IHC) or fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), which is the invasive method involving tissue samples (7,11). As a result, HER2 status retest or follow-up assessments during the treatment process are not routinely performed for patients with gastric cancer. Although some studies have explored the possibility of noninvasively predicting HER2 status with positron emission tomography (PET) imaging, their reported predictive abilities were not consistent (12,13). Therefore, there is an urgent need for new methods to evaluate the HER2 status of gastric cancer.

Computed tomography (CT) is a routine imaging modality for the diagnosis, treatment evaluation, and postoperative follow-up of gastric cancer, and has been widely used in clinical practice (14). Nevertheless, there are no studies that have attempted to preoperatively predict HER2 status on the basis of CT analysis. Radiomics, which is defined as the extraction of quantitative image features for further analysis to support clinical decision-making, has been applied for diagnosis and evaluation of the treatment efficacy and prognosis of tumors (15-19). Radiomics based on CT images has been performed in cases of gastric cancer and shows potential for guiding clinical decision-making for patients (19,21). Thus, radiomics may provide a new approach for simple, non-invasive and repeatable prediction of HER2 status at the low costs of routinely acquired CT images (18). Therefore, the purpose of this study was to develop a CT-based radiomics nomogram to predict HER2 status in patients with gastric cancer and provide preliminary performance testing.

Materials and methods

Patients

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital and the requirement for informed consent was waived since this was a retrospective analysis. A total of 134 patients with gastric cancer underwent pre-treatment contrast-enhanced CT examination from April 2013 to March 2018 at Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital.

The inclusion criteria of this study were 1) contrast-enhanced CT examination within a month before gastrectomy; 2) visible tumor lesions on CT images judged by two experienced radiologists; 3) gastric adenocarcinoma confirmed on postoperative pathological examination; 4) HER2 status tested by FISH after gastrectomy; and 5) no preoperative radiotherapy or chemotherapy. All 134 cases were randomly divided into the training cohort [n=94 (HER2-negative: 62, HER2-positive: 32)], and the validation cohort [n=40 (HER2-negative: 25, HER2-positive: 15)].

We collected data for the following clinicopathologic characteristics: sex, age, clinical stage, CT-reported T stage, HER2 status, preoperative carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level, and tumor location. Laboratory analysis of CEA levels was performed through routine blood tests within 1 week before surgical operation. According to the
standards used at Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital, a normal CEA level was defined as \( \leq 5 \) ng/mL and an abnormal CEA level was defined as >5 ng/mL. The tumor location was categorized as upper-third, middle-third and lower-third according to the main location of the lesions. The clinical stage and CT-reported T stage were classified using CT images according to the 8th American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system (14). CT-reported T stage of gastric cancer was categorized into two stages (T1–2, T3–4).

**HER2 status determination**

The HER2 status was tested via FISH examinations within a week after gastrectomy. The HER2 status in gastric cancer mainly depends on the ratio between the average number of HER2 signals and chromosome enumeration probe 17 (CEP17) signals (HER2/CEP17) in FISH (22). The HER2 status of gastric cancer in Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital was defined to be positive if the HER2/CEP17 ratio was \( \geq 2 \), whereas the status was considered negative if the HER2/CEP17 ratio was <2.

**CT image acquisition protocol**

All patients fasted for more than 5 h and were asked to drink 600–1,000 mL of water before the CT scan. An abdominal contrast-enhanced CT was performed with multidetector row CT (MDCT) scanners, which covered the whole stomach region. The CT scanning parameters are shown in Supplementary Table S1.

After injection of 1.5 mL/kg of iodinated contrast material (Ultravist 370; Bayer Schering Pharma, Berlin, Germany) with an automatic power pump injector (Ulrich CT Plus 150; Ulrich Medical, Ulm, Germany) at a rate of 3.5 mL/s into the antecubital vein, CT images in the arterial and portal venous phase were respectively obtained at a 30 s and 60 s delay after infusion of contrast material.

**Radiomics feature extraction**

CT images were retrieved from the picture archiving and communication system (Carestream, Canada). Since a majority of gastric tumor lesions showed significant enhancement in the portal venous phase and facilitated discrimination between tumor masses and perigastric tissues (23), the CT images of this phase were selected for tumor segmentation as described previously (24). Manual segmentation was performed with ITK-SNAP software (Version 3.6.0, http://www.itksnap.org) to obtain the region of interest (ROI) for radiomics analysis. ROIs were manually drawn to outline the visible tumor and integrated as a volume of interest (VOI); the details are shown in Figure 1. CT images of all patients were then fed into an in-house script based on MATLAB 2016b (MathWorks, Natick, MA) to extract the radiomics features, which contains first-order statistics, texture features, size- and shape-based features, and wavelet features (Supplementary materials).

The VOIs of all patients were delineated by an experienced radiologist (reader 1) with 5 years of experience in gastrointestinal CT interpretation. To verify the intraobserver and interobserver reproducibility, 40 patients were randomly chosen from among all 134 cases, and VOI delineation and radiomics feature extraction were repeated by reader 1 and then performed again by another experienced radiologist (reader 2) with 10 years of experience in gastrointestinal CT interpretation a month later (24,25). Intragastric air, necrosis area, enlarged lymph nodes, and perigastric adipose tissue were removed from the VOIs as described before (24).

**Figure 1** An example of manual segmentation in gastric cancer. (A) Localized thick wall of gastric cancer with enhancement is observed on the portal venous phase computed tomography (CT) image; (B) Manual segmentation on the same axial slice is depicted with red label.
Radiomics feature selection and radiomics signature building

Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) values were applied to assess the stability and robustness of radiomics feature extraction. The intraobserver ICC was computed on the basis of the repeated feature extraction by reader 1, while the interobserver ICC was obtained on the basis of the first feature extraction performed by reader 1 and the extraction performed by reader 2. We generally interpreted ICCs of >0.75 as indicating almost excellent agreement in reproducibility (26). We excluded highly correlated features by using the following approach. Spearman’s correlation coefficient between each pair of features was calculated, and feature pairs with coefficients greater than 0.9 were deemed highly correlated and one of the two features was excluded. All the remaining features were standardized with z-score normalization in both training and validation cohorts by using the mean and standard deviation values from the feature data in the training cohort. The least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) logistic regression analysis method, which is used to perform high-dimensional data regression analysis, was used to explore the relationship between stable radiomics features and HER2 status. The LASSO logistic regression method selected optimal features and then combined them to build a radiomics signature in the training cohort. The radiomics score (Rad-score) of each patient was calculated by determining the product of the selected features’ linear combinations and their respective coefficients.

Predictive performance of radiomics signature

The performance of the radiomics signature for prediction of HER2 status was evaluated in the training cohort and then validated in the validation cohort. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to evaluate the discrimination of the radiomics signature.

Construction of radiomics nomogram

Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to develop a prediction model by combining the radiomics signature and clinicopathologic predictors with P values less than 0.1 in the univariable analysis. In order to promote the clinical application value of the prediction model, we visualized the model as a radiomics nomogram based on multivariable logistic analysis in the training cohort.

Predictive performance of radiomics nomogram

The ROC curve was used to assess the discriminative performance of the radiomics nomogram. A calibration curve was applied to assess the radiomics nomogram. Decision curve analysis (DCA) was performed to estimate the clinical usefulness of the radiomics nomogram by calculating the net benefits at a range of threshold probabilities in the training cohort. Additionally, we determined the net reclassification improvement (NRI) to compare the predictive performance of the radiomics signature and nomogram.

Statistical analysis

We used IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 20.0; IBM Corp., New York, USA) to analyze the clinical data in this study. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to evaluate the differences in age between patients in the training and validation cohorts, and the Chi-square test was used to analyze categorical variables, such as sex, clinical stage, CT-reported T stage, tumor location, and CEA level in the two cohorts. The age of patients with gastric cancer as a continuous variable was expressed as the \( \bar{x} \pm s \). The association between Rad-score and HER2 status was also assessed by the Mann-Whitney U test in the training and validation cohorts. R software (Version 3.3.1; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, http://www.R-project.org) was used to analyze the radiomics feature data. Packages of R software used in this study are listed in Supplementary materials. A P<0.05 (two-sided) was considered to be statistically significant. Univariable analysis was applied to assess the clinical baseline data.

Results

Clinical characteristics

In this study, the training cohort included 94 patients (mean age, 64.19±8.32 years old; range, 43–83 years old), with 74 males and 20 females, and the validation cohort consisted of 40 patients (mean age, 61.23±9.57 years old; range, 40–84 years old), with 31 males and 9 females. There were no statistically significant differences in age, sex, clinical stage, and CT-reported T stage between HER2-positive and HER2-negative patients in the training and validation cohorts (P>0.05). The differences in CEA level were statistically significant between the HER2-
positive and HER2-negative patients in the training cohort (P=0.002) but not in the validation cohort (P=0.174). More details are shown in Table 1.

**Radiomics feature selection and radiomics signature building**

In total, 12,410 radiomics features were extracted from each VOI. Next, 7,185 radiomics features with ICCs >0.75 were selected for further analysis. Among these, a total of 1,250 radiomics features remained after excluding features with high correlation. By using the LASSO logistic regression method with five-fold cross-validation, seven radiomics features were selected to calculate the Rad-score for each patient with gastric cancer. Details of the selected features are shown in Supplementary Table S2. Subsequently, a radiomics signature was built in the training cohort (Figure 2).

**Predictive performance of radiomics signature**

A significant difference was observed in the Rad-scores between the HER2-positive and HER2-negative patients in the training cohort (P<0.001), which was then verified in the validation cohort (P=0.023). The mean Rad-score in patients with HER2-positive gastric cancer was significantly higher than that in the HER2-negative group in both cohorts. The AUC of the radiomics signature was 0.782 [95% confidence interval (95% CI): 0.686–0.879] in the training cohort and 0.736 (95% CI: 0.554–0.918) in the validation cohort, respectively (Figure 3).

**Construction of nomogram**

In the univariate analysis, the radiomics signature and CEA level were associated with HER2 status. Multivariable logistic regression analysis identified the CEA level and radiomics signature as independent predictors (Table 2).

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**Table 1** Characteristics of patients in training and validation cohorts

| Characteristics                        | Training cohort [n (%)] | P       | Validation cohort [n (%)] | P     |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|
|                                        | HER2−                   | HER2+   | HER2−                     | HER2+ |
| Age (±s) (year)                        | 64.61±8.39              | 63.38±8.25 | 0.497                     | 59.20±8.87 | 64.60±10.03 | 0.084 |
| Sex                                    |                         |         |                           |       |
| Male                                   | 47 (75.8)               | 27 (84.4) | 0.336                     | 21 (84.0) | 10 (66.7)   | 0.379 |
| Female                                 | 15 (24.2)               | 5 (15.6)  |                           | 4 (16.0)  | 5 (33.3)    |       |
| CEA level                              |                         |         |                           |       |
| Normal                                 | 54 (87.1)               | 19 (59.4) | 0.002                     | 23 (92.0) | 11 (73.3)   | 0.174 |
| Abnormal                               | 8 (12.9)                | 13 (40.6) |                           | 2 (8.0)   | 4 (26.7)    |       |
| Tumor location                         |                         |         |                           |       |
| Upper-third                            | 19 (30.6)               | 10 (31.2) | 0.937                     | 5 (20.0)  | 8 (53.3)    | 0.027 |
| Middle-third                           | 10 (16.1)               | 6 (18.8)  |                           | 7 (28.0)  | 0 (0)       |       |
| Lower-third                            | 33 (53.2)               | 16 (50.0) |                           | 13 (52.0) | 7 (46.7)    |       |
| Clinical stage                         |                         |         |                           |       |
| I                                      | 18 (29.0)               | 5 (15.6)  | 0.109                     | 5 (20.0)  | 6 (40.0)    | 0.229 |
| II                                     | 19 (30.6)               | 6 (18.8)  |                           | 7 (28.0)  | 1 (6.7)     |       |
| III                                    | 24 (38.7)               | 20 (62.5) |                           | 12 (48.0) | 8 (53.3)    |       |
| IV                                     | 1 (1.6)                 | 1 (3.1)   |                           | 1 (4.0)   | 0 (0)       |       |
| CT-reported T stage                    |                         |         |                           |       |
| T1–2                                   | 25 (40.3)               | 8 (25.0)  | 0.140                     | 6 (24.0)  | 6 (40.0)    | 0.476 |
| T3–4                                   | 37 (59.7)               | 24 (75.0) |                           | 19 (76.0) | 9 (60.0)    |       |
| Rad-score (±s)                         | −0.761±0.235            | −0.501±0.248 | <0.001                    | −0.762±0.227 | −0.534±0.316 | 0.023 |

CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CT, computed tomography; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HER2−, HER2-negative patients; HER2+, HER2-positive patients; Rad-score, radiomics score. P value was calculated with the univariable association analysis between each of the clinical variables and HER2 status.
The CEA level was integrated into the nomogram with the radiomics signature in the training cohort (Figure 4).

**Predictive performance of radiomics nomogram**

The radiomics nomogram demonstrated good discriminative performance for HER2 status prediction in the training cohort (AUC: 0.799; 95% CI: 0.704–0.894) and in the validation cohort (AUC: 0.771; 95% CI: 0.607–0.934). The calibration curve of the radiomics nomogram showed good agreement between the observed outcome and prediction in both training and validation cohorts (Figure 5). The DCA for the radiomics nomogram of the training cohort is presented in Figure 6, and it showed a greater net benefit than the treat-all-patients or the treat-none schemes at the threshold probability of 20%–90%. Moreover, the addition of the CEA level to the prediction model along with radiomics signature
significantly improved the prediction performance in the training cohort (NRI, 0.889; P<0.001; event NRI, 0.438; nonevent NRI, 0.452) and validation cohort (NRI, 0.853; P=0.004, event NRI, 0.243; nonevent NRI, 0.520).

Discussion

In this study, we developed and validated a CT-based radiomics nomogram for preoperative prediction of HER2 status in patients with pre-treatment gastric cancer. The nomogram, which consisted of the radiomics signature and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level incorporated. The CEA level was considered as 0 when the CEA value ≤5 ng/mL and considered as 1 when the CEA value >5 ng/mL.

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Figure 4 Developed radiomics nomogram. The radiomics nomogram was built in the training cohort, with the radiomics signature and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level incorporated. The CEA level was considered as 0 when the CEA value ≤5 ng/mL and considered as 1 when the CEA value >5 ng/mL.

Table 2 Predictors for HER2 status in gastric cancer

| Intercept and variables | β    | OR (95% CI)       | P    |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Intercept               | 1.726| −                 | 0.024|
| Radiomics signature     | 4.272| 4.838 (2.094–11.177)| <0.001|
| CEA level               | 1.270| 3.559 (1.152–10.992)| 0.027|

CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; β, the regression coefficient; OR, odds ratio; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

In addition, some studies have explored the association between CEA level and HER2 status. Chen et al. (32) found that the serum CEA level alone was not associated with HER2 overexpression, while Park et al. (33) reported that the median serum CEA level was associated with HER2 status. Owing to the inconsistent conclusions above, we also performed further analysis in this study. We found that the CEA level showed added value in HER2 prediction by comparing the performance of radiomics nomogram and signature in the training cohort (NRI, 0.889; P<0.001; event NRI, 0.438; nonevent NRI, 0.452) and the validation cohort (NRI, 0.853; P=0.004; event NRI, 0.243; nonevent NRI, 0.520).

There are some limitations in our study. First, the sample size of this retrospective study was relatively small. However, our study provided pioneering results
demonstrating the potential of radiomics in the prediction of HER2 status in gastric cancer. Therefore, prospective and multi-center external validation with larger sample sizes is warranted to further validate and improve the performance of our proposed radiomics signature. Second, the radiomics features used in this study were only extracted from the portal venous phase CT images. This was because differentiation of the tumor from the adjacent normal gastric tissue was maximal in the portal venous phase, and other phases should be investigated in future.

**Conclusions**

Our study presents a prediction nomogram that consists of the preoperative CEA level and CT-based radiomics signature, and could be conveniently used for preoperative individualized prediction of the HER2 status in patients with pre-treatment gastric cancer.

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**Footnote**

*Conflicts of Interest*: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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Feature analysis methodology

Feature analysis was applied to the computed tomography (CT) images using in-house feature analysis software with algorithms implemented in Matlab 2016b (Math-works, Natick, MA, USA). The CT images of these lesions were resampled with a pixel size of 1 mm × 1 mm × 1.25 mm using linear interpolation and then separately normalized with min-max normalization to convert the pixels from $-300 \text{ HU}$ to 700 HU into a range of $(1, 100)$ of integral intensities.

Wavelet features

These features were extracted from an image after decomposing by different wavelets. Different functions (high-pass or low-pass, represented by H or L) on different scale (X, Y, Z) were represented by a number from 1 to 8 (LLL, LLH, LHL, LHH, HLL, HLH, HHL, HHH).

Wavelet decomposition should follow the formula:

$$X'(i,j,k) = \sum_{p}^{N_p} \sum_{q}^{N_q} \sum_{r}^{N_r} H_x(p) H_y(q) H_z(r) X(i+p,j+q,k+z)$$

The following wavelets were used:

- db1, db4, db7, db10, sym7, sym8, coif1, coif5, bior2.2, bior2.8, bior3.1, bior3.7, bior5.5, bior6.8, rbio2.2, rbio2.8, rbio3.1, rbio3.7, rbio5.5, rbio6.8.

From the image reconstructed, the first order statistic and texture features were extracted. A prefix including wavelet name and the number representing function were added to the features’ names.

CT, computed tomography.

Table S1 CT scanning parameters for patients

| Scanner                                   | Tube voltage (kV) | Tube current (mAs) | Rotation time (s) | Detector collimation (mm) | Field of view (mm) | Matrix | Reconstruction section thickness (mm) | Acquisition time (s) | Arterial phase | Portal venous phase |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| SOMATOM Definition Flash (Siemens Healthcare, Forchheim, Germany) | 120               | 130                | 0.5               | 2x64x0.6                  | 360x360            | 512x512| 1.0                                  | 30                   | 60              |                   |
| 256-slice Brilliance CT (Philips Healthcare, Cleveland, Ohio, USA) | 120               | 130                | 0.5               | 128x0.625                 | 360x360            | 512x512| 1.0                                  | 30                   | 60              |                   |
| 64-slice LightSpeed VCT (GE Medical systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) | 120               | 130                | 0.4               | 64x0.625                  | 360x360            | 512x512| 1.25                                 | 30                   | 60              |                   |

Table S2 Characteristics of selected features in radiomics signature

| Features                     | Mean           | Standard deviation |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| db4_3_skewness               | 0.114          | 0.380              |
| db10_7_GLSZM_LALGLE          | 27.973         | 75.626             |
| bior5.5_7_GLDMP_SDHGLE       | 50.785         | 15.672             |
| bior5.5_8_kurtosis           | 3.581          | 0.645              |
| rbio2.2_1_GLCM_correlation   | 0.872          | 0.050              |
| rbio2.8_1_GLSZM_SALGLE       | 0.007          | 0.004              |
| rbio3.1_2_GLDMP_DE           | 6.254          | 0.416              |

Supplementary materials

Feature analysis methodology

Feature analysis was applied to the computed tomography (CT) images using in-house feature analysis software with algorithms implemented in Matlab 2016b (Math-works, Natick, MA, USA). The CT images of these lesions were resampled with a pixel size of 1 mm × 1 mm × 1.25 mm using linear interpolation and then separately normalized with min-max normalization to convert the pixels from $-300 \text{ HU}$ to 700 HU into a range of $(1, 100)$ of integral intensities.
**Feature generation**

A series of gray-level histogram features and texture features were generated from the image with and without wavelet transform. When calculating texture features, the volume of interest (VOI) was resampled using a bin number of 25.

Formula of features were in https://pyradiomics.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ or “Image biomarker standardisation initiative - feature definitions” (1).

**Use of R packages**

The “glmnet” package was used for least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) logistic regression analysis. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) plots of radiomics signature were performed with the “pROC” package. The multivariable logistic regression analysis and calibration plots were done with the “rms” package. The “rmda” package was applied for decision curve analysis (DCA). And the “Hmisc” package was utilized to calculate the net reclassification improvement (NRI).

**Formula of radiomics signature**

Rad-score=−0.672324822−0.047261970*db4_3_skewness−0.005949972*db10_7_GLSZM_LALGLE+0.138440603*bior5.5_7_GLDM_SDHGLE+0.023320530*bior5.5_8_kurtosis−0.002511368*rbio2.2_1_GLCM_correlation−0.001464398*rbio2.8_1_GLSZM_SALGLE−0.264647243*rbio3.1_2_GLDM_DE

**References**

1. Zwanenburg A, Leger S, Vallières M, et al. Image biomarker standardization initiative. arXiv preprint arXiv:1612.07003.