An Approach Based on Mammographic Imaging and Radiomics for Distinguishing Male Benign and Malignant Lesions: A Preliminary Study

Yan Huang¹,², Qin Xiao¹,², Yiqun Sun¹,², Zhe Wang³, Qin Li¹,², He Wang⁴,⁵,⁶* and Yajia Gu¹,²*

¹ Department of Radiology, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Shanghai, China, ² Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, ³ Shanghai Center for Mathematical Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, ⁴ Institute of Science and Technology for Brain-Inspired Intelligence, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, ⁵ Human Phenome Institute, Fudan University, Shanghai, China, ⁶ Key Laboratory of Computational Neuroscience and Brain-Inspired Intelligence, Ministry of Education, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

Purpose: To develop and validate an imaging-radiomics model for the diagnosis of male benign and malignant breast lesions.

Methods: Ninety male patients who underwent preoperative mammography from January 2011 to December 2018 were enrolled in this study (63 in the training cohort and 27 in the validation cohort). The region of interest was segmented into a mediolateral oblique view, and 104 radiomics features were extracted. The minimum redundancy and maximum relevance (mRMR) and the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) methods were used to exclude radiomics features to establish the radiomics score (rad-score). Mammographic features were evaluated by two radiologists. Univariate logistic regression was used to select for imaging features, and multivariate logistic regression was used to construct an imaging model. An imaging-radiomics model was eventually established, and a nomogram was developed based on the imaging-radiomics model. Area under the curve (AUC) and decision curve analysis (DCA) were applied to assess the clinical value.

Results: The AUC based on the imaging model in the validation cohort was 0.760, the sensitivity was 0.750, and the specificity was 0.727. The AUC, sensitivity and specificity based on the radiomics in the validation cohort were 0.820, 0.750, and 0.867, respectively. The imaging-radiomics model was better than the imaging and radiomics models; the AUC, sensitivity, and specificity of the imaging-radiomics model in the validation cohort were 0.870, 0.824, and 0.900, respectively.

Conclusion: The imaging-radiomics model created by the imaging characteristics and radiomics features exhibited a favorable discriminatory ability for male breast cancer.

Keywords: male breast lesions, mammography, radiomics, malignant, diagnosis
INTRODUCTION

The incidence of male breast cancer is approximately 1% of all breast cancers (1). However, the incidence of male breast cancer is increasing, and 2670 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in men in 2019, compared with 2500 cases diagnosed in 2018 (2, 3); research concentrated on imaging features in the diagnosis of male breast cancer is still limited. Male benign and malignant breast lesions vary in the clinical treatment and survival of patients; thus, it is vital to distinguish male benign and malignant breast lesions. Gynecomastia is the most common benign lesion in men, which could be bilateral or unilateral (4). When it appears unilateral, firm, and painless in palpation, it is difficult for clinicians to discriminate gynecomastia from breast cancer (5). Mammography was recommended in men aged 25 and older with questionable findings on physical examination by the American College of Radiology (6). Doyle (7) proposed that male breast cancer was usually appeared as an eccentric mass in the subareolar region in mammography. However, it is difficult for radiologists to discriminate benign and malignant breast lesions according to mammographic imaging to some degree, and this could be affected by radiologists’ experience in the process of discriminating benign and malignant breast lesions.

Radiomics, which extracts a large number of descriptive parameters from imaging data, is an emerging imaging postprocessing technology in radiology that can visualize more information from medical imaging (8). Radiomics has made great progress in many fields, and recent studies have explored the use of radiomics features in breast diseases, including distinguishing benign and malignant lesions (9), predicting the immunohistochemistry and status of Ki-67 (10, 11), calculating the state of sentinel lymph nodes (12), detecting the effect of neoadjuvant therapy and determining the risk of recurrence (13, 14), which were focused on female breast diseases; few existing studies have evaluated male benign or malignant breast lesions by radiomics. Hence, our study contributes to the investigation of a mammographic imaging-radiomics model for the diagnosis of male benign and malignant breast lesions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients
A total of 225 male patients who underwent mammography in our radiology department between January 2011 and December 2018 were evaluated retrospectively. The exclusion criteria were as follows: i) no pathology; ii) postoperative mammographic imaging; iii) poor imaging quality; iv) unilateral mammography examination. Ninety patients were enrolled in total (median age: 61 years, range 32 to 81) and were randomly classified into the training and validation cohorts by a computer algorithm at a ratio of 7:3.

Mammographic Imaging Data Collection
Mammography in the mediolateral oblique position was performed by Senographe DS (GE Healthcare, USA). Mammographic features (Figure 1) were reviewed and recorded as follows (15): i) lesion location: retro-areola, non-retro-areola. Lesions not clearly demarcated from the nipple were defined as retro-areola; otherwise, they were defined as non-retro-areola; ii) mammographic features: mass, asymmetry; iii) lesion density: the density of all lesions were recorded and classified as low density, isodensity and high density, according to a comparison with the pectoralis muscle; iv) lesion location: retro-areola, non-retro-areola. Lesions not clearly demarcated from the nipple were defined as retro-areola; otherwise, they were defined as non-retro-areola; ii) mammographic features: mass, asymmetry; iii) lesion density: the density of all lesions were recorded and classified as low density, isodensity and high density, according to a comparison with the pectoralis muscle; iv) lesion location: retro-areola, non-retro-areola. Lesions not clearly demarcated from the nipple were defined as retro-areola; otherwise, they were defined as non-retro-areola; ii) mammographic features: mass, asymmetry; iii) lesion density: the density of all lesions were recorded and classified as low density, isodensity and high density, according to a comparison with the pectoralis muscle; iv) lesion location: retro-areola, non-retro-areola. Lesions not clearly demarcated from the nipple were defined as retro-areola; otherwise, they were defined as non-retro-areola; ii) mammographic features: mass, asymmetry; iii) lesion density: the density of all lesions were recorded and classified as low density, isodensity and high density, according to a comparison with the pectoralis muscle; iv) lesion...
breast gland tissue: one study (16) reported that gynecomastia was bilateral in approximately half of patients. Thus, the contralateral breast gland tissue was enrolled in our study; vi) accompanying signs, including calcification and nipple, lymph and skin thickening. All imaging was evaluated by two radiologists who had 2–10 years of experience in breast imaging. When they had inconsistent decisions, an independent senior radiologist assessed the mammographic imaging. The agreement statistic was assessed between two radiologists. Continuous data were analyzed with intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs), and categorical data were analyzed with Kappa coefficients. Variables (kappa values/ICCs >0.75) were further analyzed by univariate logistic regression analysis.

**Radiomics Feature Extraction**
Mammographic imaging was normalized first. Then, regions of interest (ROIs) were segmented by manual methods using 3D Slicer software, which was completed by the same radiologists. In addition, 104 radiomics features were extracted in Python software, which included shape features, grey level cooccurrence matrix (GLCM), grey level size zone matrix (GLSZM), grey level run length matrix (GLRLM), neighboring grey tone difference matrix (NGTDM) and grey level dependence matrix (GLDM).

**Development of the Imaging-Only, Radiomics-Only, and Imaging-Radiomics Models**
In the development of the traditional imaging model, all variables were used in a univariate logistic regression analysis to compare the differences between benign and malignant lesions. Variables (p < 0.1) were enrolled in the stepwise multivariate logistic regression analysis with Akaike information criterion employed as the stopping rule to build the imaging model. The diagnostic performance of the traditional imaging model was then validated in the validation cohort with the multivariate regression formula derived from the training cohort.

Next, the LASSO algorithm was used to exclude radiomics features to establish the radiomics score (rad-score) in the training cohort. Ten-fold cross-validation was implemented to avoid overfitting, and the rad-score was calculated for each patient via a linear combination of selected radiomics features that were weighted by their respective coefficients. The formula was applied in the validation cohort to calculate the corresponding rad-score.

Finally, mammographic imaging features in the imaging-only model and rad-score were used to build the imaging-radiomics model, and the process of validation was performed.

**Comparison of Models and Development of a Nomogram**
Delong’s validation was used for the AUC between the mammographic imaging model and the imaging-radiomics model. We also calculated the probability of breast cancer for each patient with a logistic regression analysis and divided patients into the benign and malignant groups based on the probability of corresponding to the cut-off value with the highest Youden index. Compared with the actual breast cancer results, we calculated the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, AUC, positive-predictive value (PPV), and negative-predictive value (NPV) for the three models in both the training and validation cohorts. Finally, a nomogram based on the most appropriate model was built. An internal validation of the nomogram was performed in the validation cohort.

**Development of Decision Curve Analyses**
To evaluate the added value of the radiomics signature to mammographic imaging features in the diagnosis of male benign and malignant breast lesions, we developed two decision curves based on the imaging model and the imaging-radiomics model, and the clinical utility was demonstrated by calculating the net benefits for a range of threshold probabilities.

Statistical analysis was conducted with R software (version 3.6.2). A two-sided p < 0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS**
**Imaging Characteristics and Development of the Mammographic Imaging Model**
Patient characteristics are shown in Table 1. There were no significant differences between the training and validation cohorts. Variables (kappa values/ICCs >0.75) were analyzed by univariate logistic regression analysis including age, mammographic types, lesion location, lesion density, lesion eccentricity, and accompanying signs (calcification, nipple retraction, and skin thickening, enlarged lymph nodes). In addition, univariate logistic regression demonstrated that year, mammographic types, lesion location, lesion eccentricity, and accompanying signs (calcification, nipple retraction, and skin thickening) were enrolled in a further analysis. After the multivariate analysis, lesion location, mammographic types, lesion eccentricity, accompanying signs (calcification and skin thickening) remained in the imaging-only model.

**Building a Radiomics Signature and the Diagnostic Validation**
By using the LASSO regression model (Figure 2), 104 radiomics features were reduced to four potential predictors. These features presented in the rad-score were calculated by using the following formula: rad-score = 0.616*GLCM Maximal Correlation Coefficient + 0.073*First-order 10 Percentile + 0.419*GLSZM Grey Level Non-Uniformity + 0.419*First-order Mean + 0.249. In the training cohorts, the rad-score in benign and malignant lesions were 0.424 (range: -2.150 to 1.591) and 0.789 (range: -0.517 to 1.990), respectively. In the validation cohort, the rad-score in the benign and malignant lesions were 0.051 (range: -0.880 to 1.10) and 0.970 (range: -0.590 to 2.229), respectively. There was a significant difference in the rad-score between the benign and malignant groups in the training cohort (p < 0.001) using a univariate logistic regression analysis.
TABLE 1 | Patient characteristics between the training and validation cohorts.

| Characteristic                  | Training (n=63) | Validation (n=27) | p value |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| Age (years)                    | 60(32–81)      | 61(38–79)        | 0.919   |
| Mammographic types             |                |                  | 0.693   |
| Mass                           | 49(77.8%)      | 22(81.5%)        |         |
| Asymmetry                      | 14(22.2%)      | 5(18.5%)         |         |
| Contralateral breast gland tissue yes | 47(74.6%)      | 18(66.7%)        | 0.203   |
| no                             | 16(25.4%)      | 9(33.3%)         |         |
| Lesion location                |                |                  | 0.233   |
| Retro-areola                   | 42(66.7%)      | 22(81.5%)        | 0.155   |
| Non-retro-areola               | 21(33.3%)      | 5(18.5%)         |         |
| Lesion density                 |                |                  | 0.126   |
| Isodense                       | 24(38.1%)      | 12(44.4%)        |         |
| High                           | 39(61.9%)      | 12(44.4%)        |         |
| Skin thickening                |                |                  | 0.064   |
| Yes                            | 12(19.0%)      | 7(25.9%)         | 0.464   |
| No                             | 51(81.0%)      | 20(74.1%)        |         |
| Enlarged lymph nodes           |                |                  | 0.064   |
| Yes                            | 2(3.2%)        | 4(14.8%)         |         |
| No                             | 61(96.8%)      | 23(85.2%)        |         |
| Nipple retraction              |                |                  | 0.349   |
| Yes                            | 15(23.8%)      | 9(33.3%)         |         |
| No                             | 48(76.2%)      | 18(66.7%)        |         |
| Calcification                  |                |                  | 0.214   |
| Yes                            | 11(17.5%)      | 2(7.4%)          |         |
| No                             | 52(82.5%)      | 25(92.6%)        |         |

Development of the Imaging-Radiomics Model

The stepwise logistic regression model selected the rad-score (OR: 15.622, 95% CI: 4.396–122.509), lesion location (OR: 13.107, 95% CI: 1.772–165.426), mammographic features (OR: 1.241, 95% CI: 0.115–15.146), lesion eccentricity (OR: 15.417, 95% CI: 1.883–241.890), accompanying signs, including calcification (OR: 30.562, 95% CI: 1.024–7418.389) and skin thickening (OR: 95.063, 95% CI: 5.220–5424.817), as predictors for breast cancer. Moreover, the rad-score was the dominant factor impacting the prediction of breast cancer in the imaging-radiomics model.

Comparing Models and Determining the Nomogram Apparent Performance

Delong’s validation was used to compare the AUC from the traditional imaging and imaging-radiomics models in the training and validation cohorts, respectively. As shown in Table 2 and Figure 3, in the training cohort, the AUC in the imaging-radiomics model (AUC: 0.970; 95% CI: 0.930–1.000) was better than that in the imaging model (AUC: 0.840; 95% CI: 0.740–0.940), and there was a significant difference (p < 0.05). In the validation cohort, the AUC in the imaging-radiomics model (AUC: 0.870; 95% CI: 0.710–1.000) was higher than that in the imaging model (AUC: 0.760; 95% CI: 0.560–0.970), but the difference was not significant (p > 0.05).

The imaging-radiomics nomogram was developed based on the imaging-radiomics model. As described in the nomogram (Figure 4), the rad-score accounted for the important proportion compared to the other imaging features, which made the radiomics signature the biomarker for male breast cancer.

TABLE 2 | Diagnostic performance in the three models.

| Model                  | AUC     | 95% CI     | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Specificity | PPV      | NPV      |
|------------------------|---------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Imaging                 | 0.840   | 0.740–0.940| 0.809    | 0.745       | 1.000       | 1.000    | 0.571    |
| Imaging                 | 0.760   | 0.560–0.970| 0.741    | 0.750       | 0.727       | 0.800    | 0.667    |
| Radiomics               | 0.860   | 0.770–0.950| 0.810    | 0.714       | 0.886       | 0.833    | 0.795    |
| Radiomics               | 0.820   | 0.660–0.980| 0.815    | 0.750       | 0.867       | 0.818    | 0.813    |
| Imaging-radiomics       | 0.970   | 0.900–1.000| 0.921    | 0.875       | 1.000       | 1.000    | 0.821    |
| Imaging-radiomics       | 0.870   | 0.710–1.000| 0.862    | 0.824       | 0.900       | 0.933    | 0.750    |

*a*training cohort; *b*validation cohort.
Clinical Use of the DCA

The DCAs based on the imaging and imaging-radiomics models are shown in Figure 5. The imaging-radiomics nomogram achieved the most clinical utility with almost all of the threshold probabilities, which indicated that the imaging-radiomics model is a reliable tool to diagnose male benign and malignant breast lesions.

DISCUSSION

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to develop a model based on a radiomics analysis with traditional imaging features in mammography to distinguish male benign and malignant breast lesions. In addition, the imaging-radiomics model improved the performance compared with the imaging-radiomics-only models, and the AUC values were 0.870, 0.760, and 0.820, respectively, in the validation cohort. Hence, we believe that imaging-radiomics would be useful to discriminate male malignant lesions and direct clinical decision making.

Five features, including asymmetry in mammography, lesions located in non-retro-areolar region, lesion eccentricity, skin thickening and calcification, were used to differentiate male breast cancer in our study. Lesion types in mammography were classified as mass and asymmetry, and asymmetry lesions added to the risk of breast cancer. To date, several studies (17, 18) have suggested that lesion location and the relationship with the nipple have an important role in discriminating benign and malignant lesions; Doyle (7) suggested that male breast cancer was eccentric to the nipple and gynecomastia was central to the nipple. Therefore, based on these studies, both lesion location and lesion eccentricity were associated with male breast cancer. In addition, skin thickening (17) is considered a malignant feature in male breast diseases, and further operations should be performed; this is consistent with our study. Moreover, previous studies (7, 19–21) suggest that calcification, including coarse and punctate...
calcifications, should be associated with malignancy in men and could be considered benign in females. Similarly, we found calcification to be a significant factor in male breast cancer.

We not only evaluated the imaging features but also explored more information in mammography images by radiomics analysis. Radiomics can extract various features from medical images and noninvasively determine tumor phenotypes (22, 23). In our study, the AUC values based on the rad-score were 0.860 and 0.820 in the training and validation cohorts, respectively. The diagnostic performance of the imaging-radiomics model improved, with AUC values of 0.970 and 0.870 in the training and validation cohorts, respectively. Some studies (9, 23, 24) utilized a radiomics analysis to distinguish female benign and malignant breast lesions, and they had a strong performance, with a maximum AUC of nearly 0.961. All these results indicate that radiomics has the potential to distinguish benign and malignant breast lesions.

Finally, we developed and validated an imaging-radiomics nomogram for clinicians to determine the breast cancer risk for every male patient. As the imaging-radiomics model had a higher AUC and more net benefits across the DCA, it may have a great potential to guide clinical treatment. We recommend that patients who are described as asymmetry, located in non-retro-areola, lesions eccentricity, skin thickening or calcification in the mammography and have a higher rad-score should undergo biopsy or surgery because these patients have a higher risk of breast cancer. We believe that the clinical use of this nomogram can not only be helpful to guide clinical decision but also reduce the burden of costs from surgery and anxiety associated with false-positive results.

Our study had certain limitations. First, this was a retrospective study, and selection bias could not be avoided. In addition, clinical features were not included in the model, and the performance of the model could be improved further. Finally, the 95% CI values of several features were broad in our study, and larger single- and multicenter clinical trials are needed to verify our results.

In conclusion, the imaging features and radiomics signature have the potential to discriminate male breast cancer. The imaging-radiomics nomogram represented in this study demonstrates the added value of the radiomics signature and may serve as a meaningful tool in the clinical management of male breast cancer.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

YH and QX contributed equally to this work. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

FUNDING

National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. NSFC82071878); Clinical Research Plan of SHDC (grant no. SHDC2020CR2008A); Shanghai Anticancer Association FLIGHT PROJECT (grant no. SACA-AX-201903); Shanghai Science and Technology Foundation (grant no. 19DZ1930502); Sky imaging research fund of China international medical foundation (grant no. Z-2014-07-2003-06); Shanghai Natural Science Foundation (grant No. 20ZR1406400).
REFERENCES

1. Abdelwahab YA. Male Breast Cancer: Epidemiology and Risk Factors. *Semin Oncol* (2017) 44(4):267–72. doi: 10.1053/j.seminoncol.2017.11.002

2. Giordano SH. Breast Cancer in Men. *N Engl J Med* (2018) 379(14):1385–6. doi: 10.1056/NEJMct1809194

3. Gao Y, Goldberg JE, Young TK, Babb JS, Moy L, Heller SL. Breast Cancer Screening in High-Risk Men: A 12-year Longitudinal Observational Study of Male Breast Imaging Utilization and Outcomes. *Radiology* (2019) 293(2):282–91. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2019190971

4. Lattin GJ Jr, Jesinger RA, Mattu R, Glassman LM. From the radiologic pathology archives: diseases of the male breast: radiologic-pathologic correlation. *Radiographics* (2013) 33(2):461–89. doi: 10.1148/radiographics.332125208

5. Muñoz Carrasco R, Alvarez Benito M, Muñoz Gomariz E, Raya Povedano JL, Martínez Paredes M. Mammography and ultrasound in the evaluation of male breast disease. *Eur Radiol* (2010) 20(12):2797–805. doi: 10.1007/s00330-010-1087-7

6. Niell BL, Lourenço AP, Moy L, Baron P, Didwania AD, Dillorío-Alexander RM, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria(R) Evaluation of the Symptomatic Male Breast. *J Am Coll Radiol* (2018) 15(11S):S313–20. doi: 10.1016/j.jacr.2018.09.017

7. Doyle S, Steel J, Porter G. Imaging male breast cancer. *Clin Radiol* (2011) 66 (11):1079–85. doi: 10.1016/j.crad.2011.05.004

8. Bickelhaupt S, Paech D, Kickingereder P, Steudle F, Lederer W, Daniel H, et al. Prediction of malignancy by a radiomic signature from contrast agent-free diffusion MRI in suspicious breast lesions found on screening mammography. *J Magn Reson Imaging* (2017) 46(2):604–16. doi: 10.1002/jmri.25666

9. Li Z, Yu L, Wang X, Yu H, Gao Y, Ren Y, et al. Diagnostic Performance of Mammographic Texture Analysis in the Differential Diagnosis of Benign and Malignant Breast Tumors. *Clin Breast Cancer* (2018) 18(4):e621–7. doi: 10.1016/j.clbc.2017.11.004

10. Leithner D, Horvat JV, Marino MA, Bernard-Davila B, Jochelson MS, Ochoa-Albiztegui RE, et al. Radiomic signatures with contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging for the assessment of breast cancer receptor status and molecular subtypes: initial results. *Breast Cancer Res* (2019) 21(1):106. doi: 10.1186/s13058-019-1187-z

11. Fan M, Yuan W, Zhao W, Xu M, Wang S, Gao X, et al. Joint prediction of breast cancer histological grade and Ki-67 expression level based on DCE-MRI and DWI radiomics. *IEEE J BioMed Health Inform* (2020) 24(6):1632–42. doi: 10.1109/JBHI.2019.2956351

12. Liu C, Ding J, Spuhler K, Gao Y, Serrano Sosa M, Moriarty M, et al. Preoperative prediction of sentinel lymph node metastasis in breast cancer by radiomic signatures from dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI. *J Magn Reson Imaging* (2019) 49(1):131–40. doi: 10.1002/jmri.26224

13. Liu Z, Li Z, Qu I, Zhang R, Zhou X, Li L, et al. Radiomics of Multiparametric MRI for Pretreatment Prediction of Pathologic Complete Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Breast Cancer: A Multicenter Study. *Clin Cancer Res* (2019) 25(12):3538–47. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-18-3190

14. Li H, Zhu Y, Burnside ES, Drukker K, Hoadley KA, Fan C, et al. MR Imaging Radiomics Signatures for Predicting the Risk of Breast Cancer Recurrence as Given by Research Versions of MammaPrint, Oncotype DX, and PAM50 Gene Assays. *Radiology* (2016) 281(2):382–91. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2016152110

15. Huang Y, Xiao Q, Sun Y, Li Q, Wang S, Gu Y. Differential diagnosis of benign and malignant male breast lesions in mammography. *Eur J Radiol* (2020) 132:109339. doi: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2020.109339

16. Cooper RA, Gunter BA, Ramamurthy L. Mammography in men. *Radiology* (1994) 191(3):651–6. doi: 10.1148/radiology.191.3.8037795

17. Chen L, Chandra PK, Larsen LH, Barton P, Roitahapakam M, Zhu EQ, et al. Imaging Characterizations of Malignant Lesions of the Male Breast. *RadioGraphics* (2006) 26(4):993–1066. doi: 10.1148/rg.264053116

18. Chau A, Jafarian N, Rosa M. Male Breast: Clinical and Imaging Evaluations of Benign and Malignant Entities with Histologic Correlation. *Am J Medicine* (2016) 129(8):776–91. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2016.01.009

19. Adibelli ZH, Oztekin O, Gunhan-Bilgen I, Postaci H, Uslu A, Ilihan E. Imaging Characteristics of Male Breast Disease. *Breast J* (2010) 16(5):510–8. doi: 10.1111/j.1524-4741.2010.00951.x

20. Gunhan-Bilgen I, Bozkaya H, Ustun E, Memiş A. Male breast disease: clinical, mammographic, and ultrasonographic features. *Eur J Radiol* (2002) 43 (3):246–55. doi: 10.1016/S0720-048X(01)00483-1

21. Madhukar M, Chetlen A. Multimodality imaging of benign and malignant male breast disease. *Clin Radiol* (2013) 68(12):e698–706. doi: 10.1016/j.crad.2013.07.007

22. Zheng X, Yao Z, Huang Y, Yu Y, Wang Y, Liu Y, et al. Deep learning radiomics can predict axillary lymph node status in early-stage breast cancer. *Nat Communications* (2020) 11(1):1236. doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-15027-z

23. Lei C, Wei W, Liu Z, Xiong Q, Yang C, Yang M, et al. Mammography-based radiomic analysis for predicting benign BI-RADS category 4 calcifications. *Eur J Radiol* (2019) 121:108711. doi: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2019.108711

24. Luo WQ, Huang QX, Huang XW, Hu HT, Zeng FQ, Wang W. Predicting Breast Cancer in Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) Ultrasound Category 4 or 5 Lesions: A Nomogram Combining Radiomics and BI-RADS. *Sci Rep* (2019) 9(1):11921. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-48488-4

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2021 Huang, Xiao, Sun, Wang, Li, Wang and Gu. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.