Decoding the Interdependence of Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Reveal Patient Subgroups Correlated with Survivals1,2

Abstract

Glioblastoma is highly heterogeneous in microstructure and vasculature, creating various tumor microenvironments among patients, which may lead to different phenotypes. The purpose was to interrogate the interdependence of microstructure and vasculature using perfusion and diffusion imaging and to investigate the utility of this approach in tumor invasiveness assessment. A total of 115 primary glioblastoma patients were prospectively recruited for preoperative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and surgery. Apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) was calculated from diffusion imaging, and relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) was calculated from perfusion imaging. The empirical copula transform was applied to ADC and rCBV voxels in the contrast-enhancing tumor region to obtain their joint distribution, which was discretized to extract second-order features for an unsupervised hierarchical clustering. The lactate levels of patient subgroups, measured by MR spectroscopy, were compared. Survivals were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier and multivariate Cox regression analyses. The results showed that three patient subgroups were identified by the unsupervised clustering. These subtypes showed no significant differences in clinical characteristics but were significantly different in lactate level and patient survivals. Specifically, the subtype demonstrating high...
**Introduction**

Glioblastoma represents the most common brain malignancy, characterized by treatment resistance and poor outcome [1]. The remarkable interpatient variation of glioblastoma poses significant challenges to treatment stratification [2].

Tumor angiogenesis results in aberrant microvasculature in glioblastoma, which is typically inefficient in resource delivery and may induce heterogeneous blood flow [3]. In the meanwhile, cellularity significantly varies within the tumor, and high or low cellularity can exist in either sufficiently or poorly perfused subregions [4]. The spatial variations of tumor vascularity and cellularity can reflect the heterogeneous tumor microenvironment, which may be associated with patient treatment response [5]. For clinical decision making of individual patients, a systematic method to evaluate the overall tumor microenvironment is crucial.

Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) describes complementary properties of tumor physiology. Particularly, the relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) calculated from perfusion imaging can measure the tumor vascularity and is correlated to the cellular proliferation [6]. The apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) calculated from diffusion imaging can describe the tissue microstructure by measuring the microscopic water mobility [7]. Therefore, an integrated analysis of rCBV and ADC shows potential in evaluating tumor microenvironment by incorporating the information regarding tumor microstructure and vasculature [4].

Tumor habitat imaging is an emerging method of integrating multiparametric MRI, which uses thresholding intensity of perfusion and diffusion imaging to identify the local overlapping habitats [8,9]. These habitats, however, are established to reveal the intratumoral various subregions and may be insufficient to provide the global information for individual patient evaluation. Instead, the overall evaluation of tumor microenvironment may potentially be enabled by investigating the interdependence between rCBV and ADC, describing vascularity and cellularity, respectively. However, the parametric model fitting of this interdependence is significantly challenged by the distinct marginal distributions of perfusion and diffusion imaging.

The copula transform is a statistical method to describe the interdependence of random variables by modeling the multivariate probability distribution [10] (Supplementary material 1 demonstrates the theoretical details of the method). In this study, we leveraged the copula transform to obtain the joint distribution of ADC and rCBV, from which discretized second-order features were extracted to characterize the interdependence between ADC and rCBV.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the utility of the interdependence among advanced imaging modalities may reflect tumor microenvironment and offer prognostic value for glioblastoma patients.

**Materials and Methods**

**Patients**

This study was approved by the local institutional review board. Informed written consent was obtained from all patients. Patients with a radiological diagnosis of de novo supratentorial glioblastoma were prospectively and preoperatively recruited for maximal safe surgical resection from July 2010 to August 2015. Exclusion criteria include the history of previous cranial surgery or radiotherapy/chemotherapy or contraindication for MRI scanning. All patients were required to have a good performance status (World Health Organization performance status 0–1). Preoperative MRI and postoperative histology were performed on all patients. All imaging and histological data were collected prospectively. A flowchart demonstrating patient recruitment is in Supplementary material 2.

**MRI Acquisition**

All MRI sequences were performed at a 3-T MRI system (Magnetron Trio; Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) with a standard 12-channel receive-head coil. MRI sequences included: postcontrast T1-weighted, T2-weighted, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) with an inline ADC calculation using $b$ values of 0–1000 s/mm$^2$, dynamic susceptibility contrast-enhancement (DSC), and multivoxel two-dimensional $^1$H-MRS chemical shift imaging (CSI). Scanning parameters were as follows: postcontrast T1-weighted (repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE)/TI T1 2300/2.98/900 milliseconds; flip angle 9°; field of view (FOV) 256 × 240 mm; 176–208 slices; no slice gap; voxel size 1.0 × 1.0 × 1.0 mm$^3$) after intravenous injection of 9 ml gadobutrol (Gadovist, 1.0 mmol/ml; Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany); T2-weighted (TR/TE 4840–5470/114 milliseconds; refocusing pulse flip angle 150°; FOV 220 × 165 mm; 23–26 slices; 0.5-mm slice gap; voxel size of 0.7 × 0.7 × 5.0 mm); DSC (TR/TE 1500/30 milliseconds; flip angle 90°; FOV 192 × 192 mm; 19 slices; slice gap 1.5 mm; voxel size of 2.0 × 2.0 × 5.0 mm) with 9 ml gadobutrol (Gadovist 1.0 mmol/ml) followed by a 20-ml saline flush administered via a power injector at 5 ml/s. DTI was acquired before contrast imaging using a single-shot echo-planar sequence (TR/TE 8300/98 milliseconds; flip angle 90°; FOV 192 × 192 mm; 63 slices; no slice gap; voxel size of 2.0 × 2.0 × 2.0 mm; 12 directions; $b$ values: 350, 650, 1000, 1300, and 1600 s/mm$^2$; imaging time: 9 minutes 26 seconds). CSI utilized a semi-LASER sequence (TR/TE 2000/30-035 milliseconds; flip angle 90°; FOV 160 × 160 mm; voxel size 10 × 10 × 15-20 mm).
excitation was selected to encompass a grid of 8 rows × 8 columns on T2-weighted images.

Treatment and Evaluation of Response

Tumor resection was performed with the guidance of neuronavigation (StealthStation, Medtronic, Fridley, MN) and 5-aminolevulinic acid fluorescence (5-ALA, Medac, Stirling, UK) for maximal safe resection. Chemoradiotherapy regimen was determined after surgery by the multidisciplinary team according to patient postoperative status. Extent of resection was assessed according to the postoperative MRI scans within 72 hours as complete resection, partial resection of enhancing tumor, or biopsy [11]. All patients were followed up according to the criteria of Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology [12], incorporating clinical and radiological parameters. Patient survival was analyzed for overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS). The latter was made retrospectively in some patients to avoid the issue of pseudoprogression, where new contrast enhancement appeared within the first 12 weeks after completing chemoradiotherapy.

Image Processing

DSC data were processed and rCBV maps were generated after leakage correction using NordicICE (Nordic Neuro Lab, Bergen, Norway), during which an arterial input function was automatically defined. For each subject, all MR images were co-registered to T2-weighted images with an affine transformation using the linear image registration tool (FLIRT) functions in FSL [13].

The superimposed 1H MR spectroscopy data were analyzed using LC Model as described previously [14]. Briefly, only CSI voxels within tumor regions were included for analysis. All spectra were assessed for artifacts [15]. The quality and reliability of the 1H spectra were evaluated using Cramer-Rao lower bounds, with values greater than 20% discarded. A spectroscopic measure of lactate (Lac) was calculated as a ratio to the total creatine (Cr) [16]. To account for the different spatial resolution of T2 and CSI imaging, T2 pixels were projected to CSI space according to the spatial coordinates in MATLAB 2017b (The MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA). Only CSI voxels completely in tumor region were included for further analysis.

Regions of Interest

The study design is illustrated in Figure 1. Tumor regions of interest (ROIs) were manually segmented using 3D slicer v4.6.2 (https://www.slicer.org/) by a neurosurgeon with >8 years of experience (C.L.) and a researcher with >4 years of brain tumor image analysis experience (N.R.B.) on the postcontrast T1 images. An interrater reliability testing was performed using Dice similarity coefficient scores to assure consistency among observers. For each individual patient, ROIs of normal-appearing white matter were manually segmented from the contralateral white matter and used as normal controls. The ADC and rCBV images were normalized by dividing by the mean value in the contralateral normal-appearing white matter.

Copula Transform and Patient Clustering

We applied the copula transform to the ADC and rCBV maps on each patient individually, with no outliers removed. A discrete feature extraction was then applied. The extracted features included Energy, Contrast, Entropy, Homogeneity, Correlation, SumAverage, Variance, Dissimilarity, and AutoCorrelation [17]. A hierarchical clustering, using the complete method, was then performed on the

Figure 1. Study design. All images are co-registered before tumor regions are manually segmented from postcontrast T1-weighted images (T1WI). Voxels are then extracted from both ADC and rCBV maps. Empirical copula transform is performed on the joint distribution of ADC and rCBV voxels, which is then discretized before extracting second-order features from the matrix. These features are used in patient clustering to reveal patient subtypes.
patients based on the extracted features. To find the most stable and
unambiguous patient clustering, we varied the number of clusters
from 2 to 10. The optimal number of clusters was selected according
to the majority vote among the 26 indices as implemented in the
“Nbclust” package in R [18]. An R package, “XXXX,” for the
implementation of the empirical copular transform and feature
extraction was published online (https://github.com/XXX).

Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation of the Clustering

A leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV) procedure was applied
for constructing and validating the patient clusters. The clustering
step was repeated by leaving one patient out of the cohort at each
repetition. The consensus analysis was performed based on the
clustering results from the LOOCV approach. A consensus matrix M
was calculated, where M \((i, j)\) indicates percentage of times that the
patients \(i\) and \(j\) were clustered together across the dataset
perturbations.

Statistical Analysis

All analyses were performed in RStudio v3.2.3 (RStudio, Boston,
MA). The clinical characteristics and CSI data of the clusters were
compared with Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test using the Benjamin-
Hochberg procedure to control the false discovery rate in multiple
comparisons. Kaplan-Meier and Cox proportional-hazards regression
analyses were performed to evaluate patient survival. Survival analysis
was based on the subset of patients who received concurrent
temozolomide (TMZ) chemoradiotherapy followed by adjuvant
TMZ postoperatively. Cox proportional-hazards regression was
performed, accounting for relevant covariates, including O-6-
methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) methylation, iso-
citrate dehydrogenase-1(IDH-1) mutation, sex, age, extent of
resection, and contrast-enhancing tumor volume. Patients who
were alive at the last known follow-up were censored. The hypothesis
of no effect was rejected at a two-sided level of .05.

Results

Patient Population

A total of 136 patients were recruited for preoperative MRI scan
and surgery. After surgery, 115 (84.6%) glioblastoma patients (mean
age 59.3 years, range 22-76 years, 87 males) were histologically
confirmed. Of the 115 patients, 84 (73.0%) postoperatively received
concurrent TMZ chemoradiotherapy followed by adjuvant TMZ
(Stupp protocol). Other patients received short-course radiotherapy
(17.4%, 20/115) or best supportive care (9.6%, 11/115) due to their
poor postoperative performance status. Survival data were available
for 80 of 84 (95.2%) patients as 4 (4.8%) patients were lost to follow-
up.

Interrater reliability testing of ROIs showed excellent agreement
between the two raters, with Dice scores (mean ± standard deviation
[SD]) of 0.85 ± 0.10.

Patient Clustering

Based on the quantitative features characterizing the copula of
ADC and rCBV, three patient clusters were identified through the
hierarchical clustering, containing 40 patients (35%), 48 patients
(42%), and 27 patients (23%) respectively (Figure 2). The average
discretized matrices of ADC-rCBV joint distribution of three
subtypes are demonstrated in Figure 3. Among the three subtypes,
subtype I displayed a most uniform joint distribution, and subtype III
displayed a most diagonalized joint distribution. Three subtypes
showed no significant differences in clinical characteristics, as
indicated in Table 1. However, the lactate levels of three subtypes

![Figure 2. Patient clustering. Three patient clusters are identified using the features extracted from the joint distribution matrix of copula-
transformed ADC and rCBV.](image-url)
were distinct (Table 2, Supplementary material 3). Particularly, Subtype III displayed a higher level of Lac/Cr ratio than Subtype II ($P = .016$) and Subtype I ($P = .044$).

**LOOCV of Patient Subtypes**

After the LOOCV, the co-occurrence consensus clustering matrix was computed. The results showed that three patient clusters generated from the unsupervised clustering were highly stable (Supplementary material 4). The mean values of the co-occurrence consensus clustering matrix were 0.91 for Subtype I, 0.95 for Subtype II and 0.98 for Subtype III.

**Survivals of Patient Subtypes**

Kaplan-Meier analysis using the log-rank test showed significantly different OS ($P = .039$) and PFS ($P = .025$) (Table 1, Figure 4) for the three identified subtypes. The Cox regression models (Table 3) accounted for all relevant clinical covariates. In the multivariate modeling of PFS, Subtype I showed significantly worse survival than Subtype II [hazard ratio (HR) = 1.992, $P = .046$]. Subtype III also showed significantly worse survival than Subtype II (HR = 3.062, $P = .009$). Extent of resection (HR = 2.710, $P = .007$) and MGMT methylation status (HR = 0.532, $P = .025$) significantly affected PFS. In the multivariate model of OS, Subtype I showed significantly worse survival than Subtype II (HR = 3.042, $P = .003$).

The survival of Subtype III was not significantly different from Subtype II. Extent of resection (HR = 2.691, $P = .011$) and tumor volume (HR = 1.019, $P = .001$) significantly affected OS. Figure 5 demonstrates a case example of Subtype II.

**Discussion**

In this study, we characterized the interdependence of ADC and rCBV using the copula transform and evaluated the clinical significance of the interdependence in patient outcomes. The results showed that the interdependence of ADC and rCBV may provide information to evaluate the tumor microenvironment associated with patient prognosis.

Tumor microstructure estimated from diffusion imaging and vasculature estimated from perfusion imaging can describe key characteristics of solid tumor. Although evidence suggests that combining imaging modalities can identify tumor habitats responsible for treatment failure [8], a systematic method to investigate the interdependence of modalities is lacking. Previous studies have validated the robustness of the copula transform in estimating nonlinear correlation in multimodal neuroimaging data analysis [19]. Here we leveraged the copula transform to extract the joint distribution matrix of ADC and rCBV. The second-order statistics calculated from the joint distribution matrix can yield an array of measures for patient characterization. The resultant patient subtypes showed no significance in clinical factors but demonstrated significance in patient outcomes, suggesting that the interdependence of perfusion and diffusion imaging may offer information complementary to clinical factors.

The second-order features of ADC-rCBV joint distribution in Subtype III demonstrated the diagonalized pattern (Figure 3), suggesting the higher interdependence between vasculature and microstructure. Correspondingly, this subtype had a higher lactate than the other two subtypes, indicating a more hypoxic

| Variable                  | Subtype I ($n = 40$) | Subtype II ($n = 48$) | Subtype III ($n = 27$) | $P$ Value |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Age at diagnosis (range, yrs) | 59 (33-76)           | 62 (38-75)            | 55 (22-73)             | .261      |
| Tumor volume (cm$^3$)     | 48.6 ± 31.4          | 41.0 ± 25.1           | 55.9 ± 33.1            | .172      |
| Male†                     | 32                   | 36                    | 19                     | .663      |
| Female†                   | 8                    | 12                    | 8                      |           |
| Complete resection†        | 30                   | 30                    | 17                     | .208      |
| Partial resection†         | 7                    | 16                    | 9                      |           |
| Biopsy†                   | 3                    | 2                     | 1                      |           |
| Methylated MGMT promoter† | 20                   | 17                    | 11                     | .373      |
| Unmethylated MGMT promoter† | 19                 | 30                    | 14                     |           |
| IDH-1 mutant†             | 1                    | 3                     | 3                      | .354      |
| IDH-1 wild-type†          | 39                   | 45                    | 24                     |           |
| Median OS (range)         | 403 (163-1077)       | 551 (78-1376)         | 407 (52-1333)          | .039 ‡    |
| Median PFS (range)        | 262 (93-758)         | 389 (25-1130)         | 244 (37-589)           | .025 ‡    |

Table 2. Lac/Cr Ratio of Subtypes

| Subtype | Descriptive | Subtype II | Subtype III |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|         | Mean ± SD   | 95% CI     | $P$ Value   | $P$ Value   |
| Subtype I | 12.9 ± 2.7  | 7.2 ± 18.6 | .341        | .030        |
| Subtype II | 9.8 ± 5.8   | 5.8 ± 13.8 | /           | .006        |
| Subtype III | 21.4 ± 3.4  | 14.3 ± 28.5 | /           | /           |

* MGMT promoter methylation status unavailable for four patients.
† Number of patients.
‡ Log-rank test.

Figure 3. Average joint distribution matrices of three subtypes. The joint distribution of transformed ADC and rCBV values is discretized into a $10 \times 10$ joint distribution matrix for each patient. This figure shows the average matrix for each patient subgroup. Particularly, Subtype I displayed a most uniform joint distribution, and Subtype III displayed a most diagonalized joint distribution.
Figure 4. Survivals of patient clusters. Log-rank test shows that Subtype II displays better OS ($P = .039$) (A) and PFS ($P = .025$) (B) than Subtype I and Subtype III.
Interestingly, although Subtype I showed the most uniform joint distribution and therefore the least interdependent vasculature and microstructure, the survival of this subtype was worse than Subtype II. The higher lactate level of Subtype I implies a more hypoxic microenvironment than Subtype II. This finding suggests that both high interdependence and low interdependence between vasculature and microstructure are associated with more hypoxic tumor microenvironment and more invasive phenotypes, which may imply the nonlinear correlation between tumor cellularity and vascularity. A possible explanation could be that Subtype III may represent a highly proliferative phenotype with an unmet oxygen demand leading to global hypoxia, while Subtype I may have a less coupled microvasculature and microstructure leading to subregional hypoxia. The hypoxia in both subtypes could result in treatment resistance and poorer outcomes.

Our findings have clinical significance. The subtypes revealed by the interdependence between perfusion and diffusion may give insights that are potentially relevant for treatment strategy. Our findings showed that both high interdependence and low interdependence in tumor vasculature and microstructure were associated with more hypoxic tumor microenvironment and more invasive phenotypes, which may imply the nonlinear correlation between tumor cellularity and vascularity. A possible explanation could be that Subtype III may represent a highly proliferative phenotype with an unmet oxygen demand leading to global hypoxia, while Subtype I may have a less coupled microvasculature and microstructure leading to subregional hypoxia. The hypoxia in both subtypes could result in treatment resistance and poorer outcomes.

Our approach had limitations. Firstly, the resolution of CSI was lower than the resolution of the anatomical imaging, and 1H MR spectroscopy voxels were, therefore, larger than rCBV and ADC voxels. Secondly, our findings have not been validated in another independent validation cohort. Thirdly, our findings need further biological validation. Radiogenomics has been shown to unravel tumor phenotypes, which could possibly validate our results. Lastly, to reduce complexity, i.e., the spatial information–related noise, we applied discretization to the copula-transformed joint matrix in this study. Our future work will focus on feature extraction technique that incorporates the weight and continuous information of copula matrix.

Previous studies have demonstrated the utility of classic radiomics analysis of single modality in patient stratification [20,21]. Our proposed method could be further integrated with classic radiomics analysis in several regards. Firstly, the copula transform framework could be applied to a single modality as a normalization method, which could eliminate the acquisition uncertainty from different MRI sequences and scanners. Moreover, the features from the joint distribution of multiple modalities could be integrated with classical texture features from single modalities for tumor characterization. Further, our current study focused on the characterization of intertumoral heterogeneity. In our future study, this method could be integrated with habitat imaging to characterize the intratumoral heterogeneity [22,23] by investigating the interdependency within habitats.

Table 3. Survival Modeling

| Factor                        | PFS          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                               | Univariate   | Multivariate | Univariate | Multivariate | Univariate | Multivariate | Univariate |
|                               | HR  | 95% CI | P Value | HR  | 95% CI | P Value | HR  | 95% CI | P Value |
| Age                           | 1.004 | 0.979-1.029 | .758 | 1.027 | 0.994-1.062 | .106 | 1.000 | 0.974-1.027 | .988 |
| Sex (M)                       | 1.555 | 0.923-2.618 | .997 | 1.807 | 0.976-3.346 | .060 | 1.243 | 0.695-2.222 | .464 |
| Extent of resection           | 2.821 | 1.556-5.114 | .001 | 2.710 | 1.321-5.560 | .007 | 2.040 | 1.132-3.676 | .018 |
| MGMT promoter methylation status | 0.639 | 0.369-1.039 | .069 | 0.532 | 0.386-0.924 | .025 | 0.573 | 0.320-1.027 | .061 |
| IDH mutation status           | 0.996 | 0.356-2.733 | .978 | 0.936 | 0.270-3.246 | .197 | 1.038 | 0.369-2.926 | .943 |
| Tumor volume†                 | 1.005 | 0.996-1.015 | .297 | 1.002 | 0.991-1.012 | .742 | 1.018 | 1.008-1.029 | .001 |
| Subtype I                     | 1.267 | 0.701-2.289 | .435 | 1.992 | 1.011-3.925 | .046 | 2.017 | 1.051-3.873 | .035 |
| Subtype III                   | 2.389 | 1.240-4.602 | .009 | 3.062 | 1.327-7.062 | .009 | 2.089 | 1.092-4.386 | .027 |

* MGMT promoter methylation status unavailable for 2 patients.
† Contrast-enhancing tumor volume.

Figure 5. Case example of Subtype II. Pixel-wise ADC values (A) and rCBV values (B) are overlaid on postcontrast T1-weighted images. After the copula transform, the joint distribution is discretized (C). The matrix demonstrates a uniform distribution, which suggests a low interdependence of ADC and rCBV in this case.
Conclusion

The interdependence between perfusion and diffusion imaging offers useful information that could potentially be used for evaluating the tumor microenvironment and glioblastoma patient stratification. This method could be extended to include more imaging modalities in future studies, with the advantage of copula transform in multidimensional distributions.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neo.2019.03.005.

References

[1] Weller M, van den Bent M, Tonn JC, Stupp R, Preusser M, Cohen-Jonathan-Moyal E, Henriksson R, Le Rhun E, Balana C, and Chitn O, et al (2017). European Association for Neuro-Oncology (EANO) guideline on the diagnosis and treatment of adult astrocytic and oligodendrogial gliomas. *Lancet Oncology* 18(6), e315–e329.

[2] Verhaak RGW, Hoadley KA, Purdom E, Wang V, Qi Y, Wilkerson MD, Miller VA, and Liu D (2010). Integrated genomic analysis identifies clinically relevant subtypes of glioblastoma characterized by abnormalities in PDGFRα, IDH1, EGFR, and NF1. *Cancer Cell* 17, 98–110.

[3] Gillies RJ, Schornack PA, Secomb TW, and Raghunand N (1999). Causes and effects of heterogeneous perfusion in tumors. *Neoplasia* 1, 197–207.

[4] Gatienby RA, Grove O, and Gilles Rj (2013). Quantitative imaging in cancer evolution and ecology. *Radiology* 269, 8–15.

[5] Juntila MR and de Sauvage FJ (2013). Influence of tumour micro-environment heterogeneity on therapeutic response. *Nature* 501, 346–354.

[6] Price SJ, Green HAL, Dean AF, Joseph J, Hutchinson PJ, and Gillard JH (2011). Correlation of MR relative cerebral blood volume measurements with cellular density and proliferation in high-grade gliomas: an image-guided biopsy study. *Am J Neuroradiol* 32, 501–506.

[7] Kalpathy-Cramer J, Gerstner ER, Embleen KE, Andronesi OC, and Rosen B (2014). Advanced magnetic resonance imaging of the physical processes in human glioblastoma. *Cancer Res* 74, 4622–4637.

[8] Boonzaier NR, Larkin TJ, Man F, and van der Hoorn A (2015). Multi-parametric MRI and texture analysis to visualize spatial histologic heterogeneity and tumor extent in glioblastoma. *Neuroimage* 1060150.

[9] Hu LS, Ning S, Eschbacher JM, Gaw N, Dueck AC, Smith KA, Nakaji P, Plasencia J, Ranjabar S, and Price SJ, et al (2015). Multi-parametric MRI and texture analysis to visualize spatial histologic heterogeneity and tumor extent in glioblastoma. *PloS one* 10(4), e0141506.

[10] Nelsen RB (2007). An introduction to copulas. Springer Science & Business Media; 2007.

[11] Vogelbaum MA, Jost S, Aghi MK, Heimberger AB, Sampson JH, Wen PY, Macdonald DR, Van den Bent MJ, and Chang SM (2012). Application of novel response/progression measures for surgically delivered therapies for gliomas: response assessment in Neuro-Oncology (RANO) Working Group. *Neurosurgery* 70, 234–243.

[12] Wen PY, Macdonald DR, Reardon DA, Cloughesy TF, Sorensen AG, Galanis E, DeGroot J, Wick W, Gilbert MR, and Lassman AB, et al (2010). Updated response assessment criteria for high-grade gliomas: response assessment in Neuro-Oncology Working Group. *J Clin Oncol* 28, 1963–1972.

[13] Jenkinson M, Bannister P, Brady M, and Smith S (2002). Improved optimization for the robust and accurate linear registration and motion correction of brain images. *Neurimage* 17, 825–841.

[14] Price SJ, Young AMH, Scotton WJ, Ching J, Molson LA, Boonzaier NR, Lupson VC, Griffiths JR, McLean MA, and Larkin TJ (2016). Multimodal MRI can identify perfusion and metabolic changes in the invasive margin of glioblastomas. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 43, 487–494.

[15] Kreis R (2004). Issues of spectral quality in clinical H-1-magnetic resonance spectroscopy and a gallery of artifacts. *NMR Biomed* 17, 361–381.

[16] Kamada K, Houkin K, Hida K, Matsuzawa H, Iwasaki Y, Abe H, and Nakada T (1994). Localized proton spectroscopy of focal brain pathology in humans—significant effects of edema on spin-spin relaxation-time. *Magnet Reson Med* 31, 537–540.

[17] Haralick RM, Shanmugam K, and Dinstein I (1973). Textural features for image classification. *Ieee T Sys Man Cyb SMC3*, 610–621.

[18] Charrad M, Ghazalh N, Boiteau V, and Niknafs A (2014). Nbclust: an R package for determining the relevant number of clusters in a data set. *J Stat Softw* 61, 1–36.

[19] Incx RA, Giordano BL, Kayser C, Rousselet GA, Gross J, and Schyns PG (2017). A statistical framework for neuroimaging data analysis based on mutual information estimated via a gaussian copula. *Hum Brain Mapp* 38, 1541–1573.

[20] Wu J, Cui Y, Sun X, Cao G, Li B, Ikeda DM, Kurian AW, and Li R (2017). Unsupervised clustering of quantitative image phenotypes reveals breast cancer subtypes with distinct prognoses and molecular pathways. *Clin Cancer Res* 23, 3334–3342.

[21] Cui Y, Ren SJ, Tha KK, Wu J, Shirato H, and Li RJ (2017). Volume of high-risk intratumoral subregions at multi-parametric MRI imaging predicts overall survival and complements molecular analysis of glioblastoma. *Eur Radiol* 27, 3583–3592.

[22] Wu J, Cao GH, Sun XL, Lee J, Rubin DL, Napel S, Kurian AW, Daniel BL, and Li RJ (2018). Intratumoral spatial heterogeneity at perfusion MRI imaging predicts recurrence-free survival in locally advanced breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy. *Radiology* 288, 26–35.

[23] Wu J, Gong G, Cui Y, and Li R (2016). Intratumor partitioning and texture analysis of dynamic contrast-enhanced (DCE)-MRI identifies relevant tumor subregions to predict pathological response of breast cancer to neoadjuvant chemotherapy. *J Magn Reson Imaging* 44, 1107–1115.