Habitat radiomics analysis of PET/CT imaging in high-grade serous ovarian cancer: Application to Ki-67 status and progression-free survival

Xinghao Wang, Chen Xu, Marcin Grzegorzek and Hongzan Sun

Department of Radiology, Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China
Department of Surgical Oncology, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China
Institute of Medical Informatics, University of Luebeck, Luebeck, Germany

Purpose: We aim to develop and validate PET/CT image-based radiomics to determine the Ki-67 status of high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC), in which we use the metabolic subregion evolution to improve the prediction ability of the model. At the same time, the stratified effect of the radiomics model on the progression-free survival rate of ovarian cancer patients was illustrated.

Materials and methods: We retrospectively reviewed 161 patients with HGSOC from April 2013 to January 2019. 18F-FDG PET/CT images before treatment, pathological reports, and follow-up data were analyzed. A randomized grouping method was used to divide ovarian cancer patients into a training group and validation group. PET/CT images were fused to extract radiomics features of the whole tumor region and radiomics features based on the Habitat method. The feature is dimensionality reduced, and meaningful features are screened to form a signature for predicting the Ki-67 status of ovarian cancer. Meanwhile, survival analysis was conducted to explore the hierarchical guidance significance of radiomics in the prognosis of patients with ovarian cancer.

Results: Compared with texture features extracted from the whole tumor, the texture features generated by the Habitat method can better predict the Ki-67 state (p < 0.001). Radiomics based on Habitat can predict the Ki-67 expression accurately and has the potential to become a new marker instead of Ki-67. At the same time, the Habitat model can better stratify the prognosis (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: We found a noninvasive imaging predictor that could guide the stratification of prognosis in ovarian cancer patients, which is related to the expression of Ki-67 in tumor tissues. This method is of great significance for the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer.

KEYWORDS
PET/CT, high-grade serous ovarian cancer, Ki-67, radiomics, Habitat, progression-free survival
Introduction

Ovarian cancer is one of the most common gynecological cancers (Torre et al., 2018). In the past few decades, although the survival rate of most tumors has improved, the 5-year survival rate of ovarian cancer has not changed since 1980 (2). Most ovarian tumors belong to high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) (Kohn and Ivy, 2017). They usually have extensive peritoneum (III stage) or extraperitoneal (IV stage) spread in the late stage, and the risk of recurrence and death is very high (Chen and Du, 2018). In the early stages of treatment, most ovarian cancer patients respond to surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy but patients often relapse and develop resistance to chemotherapy (Jayson et al., 2014). Therefore, the exploration of prognostic biomarkers for ovarian cancer patients is constantly expanding.

Ki-67 is a kind of nuclear protein, which is expressed in the whole cell cycle of proliferating cells except for G0 cells. It is closely related to cell proliferation and invasion (Sclitter et al., 1993). In ovarian cancer, there is a clear link between Ki-67 and recurrence and prognosis of ovarian cancer (Deng et al., 2015a; Qiu et al., 2019). Positron emission tomography (PET) is a kind of functional imaging method, which can clarify the spatial distribution of the metabolic activity through tracer uptake and accurately locate the malignant lesion area combined with the anatomical information provided by CT (9). Some studies have shown that ovarian cancer PET/CT has higher preoperative staging accuracy than simple CT, and the accuracy of CT and PET/CT staging is between 53%–55% and 55%–89% (Kemppainen et al., 2019; O’Connor et al., 2013; Castellani et al., 2019). At the same time, PET/CT is more accurate in detecting recurrence than other reference standards (such as CA-125, CT, or MRI) (Limei et al., 2013). In other cancers, the radiomics model composed of noninvasive PET/CT has had a good prediction effect, but it has not been reported in ovarian cancer (Antunovic et al., 2017; Acar et al., 2019; Kong et al., 2019). In this study, we used metabolic subregion evolution (Habitat) to improve the prediction ability of the radiomics model (Mu et al., 2020). In imaging medicine, the Habitat method is often used to divide different tumor subregions (reflecting different functional or material areas of the focus), which is a method with strong application scenarios.

Materials and methods

Patients

This retrospective study was approved by the review committee of our institution and was adherent to the principles and requirements of the Declaration of Helsinki. This retrospective study collected 197 patients with HGSOC in our hospital from April 2013 to January 2019. The exclusion criteria are as follows: 1) have suffered from other tumors, 2) no PET/CT scan performed, 3) any targeted treatment before scanning, and 4) performed within 3 weeks before surgery with negative 18F-FDG uptake. At the same time, the patients were operated on and treated according to NCCN guidelines. After a regular and complete follow-up (imaging data), the patients achieved progression-free survival. Progression-free survival (PFS) refers to the time from randomization to the first occurrence of disease progression or death from any cause. Finally, 161 patients were included in the study. The patients were randomly divided into a training group (n = 112) and test group (n = 49).

18F-FDG PET/CT acquisition

Patients were fasting from food and water for more than 6 h, and their blood sugar level was controlled below 7 mmol/L. One hour after intravenous injection of 18F-FDG (GE MINItrace II; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI) at 0.08–0.16 mci/kg, PET/CT was performed from the head to the middle of the femur (GE Discovery PET/CT Elite; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, WI). A 3-dimensional PET model was used, with a matrix of 192 × 192 and an exposure time of 2 min/bed position. Low-dose spiral CT was performed at 120–140 kV and 80 ma. After CT attenuation correction, PET images were reconstructed using the algorithm of time-of-flight and point-spread-function, including 2 iterations and 24 subsets.

Habitat generation and feature extraction

The workflow of radiomics is shown in Figure 1. For processing images, we have standardized processing, and then in the process of delineation and ROI processing we used LIFEx software (https://www.lifexsoft.org/) and ITK-SNAP (http://www.itksnap.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php). Based on the metabolic threshold of PET images, we quickly identified the tumor contour. On the python (version 3.8.5) platform, we implemented the Otsu threshold way by self-built code, and we obtained two metabolic subgroups that maximized the variance between groups. Based on the threshold, the corresponding tumors in PET images were divided into the high metabolism region (the red region in Figure 2) and the low metabolism region (the green region in Figure 2), representing different Habitat subgroups. We define the difference in SUV metabolism between these two subregions, and we define them as PEThigh and PETlow. So far, we have obtained three kinds of ROIs based on PET images, including the whole tumor. Based on each ROI and its effect on the image, we extract 1316 texture features, replace the abnormal value of omics features with the average value, and then separate the feature data according to the average value μ = 0 δ 2 = 1.

Feature selection and model establishment

For the selection of models, we adopt a variety of methods, such as PCC, PCA, and Lasso, to operate separately or in parallel.
many times, in order to remove redundant and strongly collinear or correlated variables, reduce model parameters, make them match the sample size of this study, and avoid overfitting or underfitting phenomenon in the final prediction model.

For modeling, we use common classifiers (SVM, LAD, logistic regression, decision tree, random forest, and the naive Bayesian algorithm). In different models, the model with high AUC and strong generalization ability is selected to be included in the final model selection. According to the different ROI extracted, the feature extracted from the whole tumor region is called R, and the model based on the Habitat region (PET_high and PET_low) extraction is \( R_{\text{habitat}} \).

Statistical analysis

SPSS statistical software (version 24.0; IBM), R (version 3.63), and MedCalc Statistical Software version 15.2.2 (MedCalc Software bvba, Ostend, Belgium; http://www.medcalc.org; 2015) were used for all analyses. The clinical characteristics of the training group and the validation group were statistically tested to test their data distribution. The \( t \) test was used for data with normal distribution and homogeneity of variance, and the \( U \) test was used for data without normal distribution. The Delong test was performed on different models in the training group and the test group. Clinical decision curves and survival curves of different group models were compared to explore the significance of PFS.

Results

Clinical features

The clinical characteristics of patients in the training group and the validation group are shown in Table 1. There was no significant difference in clinical characteristics between the two groups.

Description and comparison of prediction models

The model takes the patient’s Ki-67 status (>50%) (Qiu et al., 2019) as the label for modeling and analysis. The details of R and \( R_{\text{habitat}} \) models generated are shown in Table 2. According to the diagnostic efficiency, we found that the \( R_{\text{habitat}} \) model (the training
group: the AUC value is 0.835, 95% CIs: [0.7240-0.9460], accuracy: 0.7919, sensitivity: 0.8377; the training group: the AUC value is 0.835, 95% CIs: [0.7240-0.9460], accuracy: 0.7919, sensitivity: 0.8377; the training group: the AUC value is 0; the test group: AUC = 0.8076, 95% CIs: [0.7225-0.9611], accuracy: 0.7557, sensitivity: 0.8192) had the highest diagnostic efficiency (Figure 3).)

In the Delong test, we found that the efficiency of the Rhabitat model was higher than that of the R model (p < 0.05).

**Decision curve analysis and survival analysis**

The decision curve analysis (DCA) displays estimates of a series of probability threshold (normalized) net benefits used to classify observations as “high risk.” These curves help to assess a treatment policy that recommends that the impact of a risk-based policy on the population be compared with the “treat all” and “no treat” intervention policies, thereby recommending treatment for patients estimated to be “at high risk.” DCA of the two models is shown in Figure 4.

Through the aforementioned screening, we obtained the combination model Rhabitat with strong classification and prediction ability. In order to further explore its prediction ability for the prognosis of patients with HGSOC, we drew the survival curve and found that the model has a strong prediction stratification ability, and the K-M test (Figure 5) has a significant difference (p < 0.001).

**Discussion**

In this study, we developed and validated radiomics from positron emission tomography (PET), computed tomography
(CT), and the Habitat subregion to predict the Ki-67 status in patients with ovarian cancer and to explore its role in prognostic stratification. Patients can be divided into low-risk and high-risk groups through the establishment of an imaging omics model. There is a significant difference between the model using the Habitat subregion and the traditional model.

In recent years, some scholars have proposed the molecular classification of ovarian cancer related to prognosis, which is marked as differentiation, immunoreactivity, mesenchymal, and proliferative (Tothill et al., 2008; Verhaak et al., 2013). At the same time, studies have shown that the molecular classification based on CT imaging features can effectively distinguish ovarian cancer and can be used as a predictor of prognosis (Vargas et al., 2015). A multicenter study used computed tomography imaging features to assess its association with disease progression time and ovarian cancer transcriptomic characteristics and to develop an image-based risk scoring system (Vargas et al., 2017). Studies have also been conducted to explore the association between proteomics and imaging omics. It is found that four proteins in ovarian cancer patients are related to CT-based imaging. Among them, the correlation between the CRIP2 protein and mesenteric diseases is strongest, and the abundance of other three proteins (STXVP2, ASS1, and CBD) is related to the heterogeneity of tumor location (Beer et al., 2020). There are a lot of research on prognosis but there are some problems of insufficient explanation, such as trying to find the interpretable aspect of gene transcription (Lu et al., 2019). Some studies suggest that \( \text{SUV}_{\max} \) and \( \text{SUV}_{\text{mean}} \) are moderately correlated with the Ki-67

| Model | Standardization method | Feature selection method | Characteristic quantity | Model classifier |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| R     | Z-score                | Recursive feature elimination | 20                     | Auto-encoder     |
| \( R_{\text{Habitat}} \) | Z-score                | Kruskal-Wallis           | 8                      | Logistic regression |

**FIGURE 3**
The ROC and calibration curve of R and \( R_{\text{Habitat}} \): (a) The performance of training set and validation set on model R (based on whole tumor); (b) The performance of training set and validation set on model \( R_{\text{Habitat}} \) (based on different metabolic sub-regions). (c) Demonstrate the calibration effect of the R model; (d) Demonstrate the calibration effect of the \( R_{\text{Habitat}} \) model.
index, which confirms the value of the PET image for Ki-67 but it is difficult to accurately predict the expression of Ki-67 (Deng et al., 2015b; Mayoral et al., 2018). We use the Habitat method to generate two metabolic subregions with different metabolic characteristics (Mu et al., 2020). In this experiment, the Otsu scheme is used. The principle is to generate two parts so that the overall similarity of each part is the highest and the difference between different parts is the largest. Automatic segmentation is realized by a variance correlation algorithm. At present, the Habitat method has been applied in many medical images. Some studies have shown that it can significantly improve the performance of PFS and OS models in predicting locally advanced cervical cancer patients in PET/CT (16) and has a significant predictive value for glioma prognosis (Verma et al., 2020; Park et al., 2021), nasopharyngeal carcinoma (Xu et al., 2020), lung cancer (Cherezov et al., 2019), and prostate cancer (Parra et al., 2019). For this research model, the overall characteristics of the tumor were eventually incorporated into the PET mode high metabolic area and low metabolic area, where the high metabolic area represented the strongest part of the tumor activity, which had a significance for the prognosis of patients (Pinho et al., 2020), while the PET low metabolism area was often the edge of the tumor and correlated with immune infiltration (Grove et al., 2021). At the same time, we should note that Habitat subregions generated by PET modality are more heterogeneous and eccentric, and are often associated with poor prognosis (Mu et al., 2020). We used the random grouping method to ensure the independence of data between the training group and test group, and verified by the test group, which showed that the PET/MR mode radiology model based on the Habitat method has some generalization ability. We have also noted that some scholars used enhanced CT scanning images to process images with the Gaussian mixture model (another common analysis method in the field of habitat analysis) to identify cystic and solid tumor subregions and help ovarian cancer patients with accurate puncture (Beer et al., 2021). The Gaussian mixture model could aim to distinguish the heterogeneity of mixture since its birth, which was undoubtedly in line with the application background of the aforementioned research. Just as the Gaussian mixture model could better distinguish the cystic and solid parts of ovarian cancer, our research used the Otsu model with maximized variance between groups to identify areas with more active metabolism to represent the tumor proliferation activity (Ki-67) and prognosis. Our outlook for this technology provides a noninvasive method to evaluate the activity of local lesions in chemotherapy for patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer, which is also related to the overall survival time of patients.

At the same time, this study has the following shortcomings (Torre et al., 2018): a single center, that is, the lack of effective external verification, will undoubtedly greatly affect the generalization and application ability of the model (Lisio et al., 2019); the PET modal images processed by Habitat have been verified by the literature, but CT images were not included in this study due to cautious attitude and early development (Kohn and Ivy, 2017). For the study of PFS, there is a lack of further involvement of clinical factors, which needs further multicenter and large-scale data research.

Conclusion

Noninvasive imaging prediction indicators based on PET images can guide the prognosis stratification of ovarian cancer, which is related to the expression of Ki-67 in tumor tissues, and the accuracy of Habitat is improved. In the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer, it is important to use a variety of technical means to guide the prognosis and molecular typing, especially for noninvasive means.
Data availability statement

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

Ethics statement

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Shengjing Hospital Ethics Committee. Written informed consent for participation was not required for this study in accordance with the national legislation and the institutional requirements.

Author contributions

XW: data curation; formal analysis; investigation; project administration; resources; supervision; validation; visualization; roles/writing—original draft; and writing—review and editing. CX: software and writing—review and editing. MG: methodology and writing—review and editing. HS: conceptualization; funding acquisition; and writing—review and editing.

References

Acar, E., Turgut, B., Yigit, S., and Kayar, G. (2019). Comparison of the volumetric and radiomics findings of 18F-FDG PET/CT images with immunohistochemical prognostic factors in local/locally advanced breast cancer. Nucl. Med. Commun. 40 (7), 764–772. doi:10.1097/mmc.0000000000001019

Antonovic, L., Gallivance, F., Sollini, M., Sagona, A., Invento, A., Manfrinato, G., et al. (2017). [18]F-FDG PET/CT features for the molecular characterization of primary breast tumors. Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging 44 (12), 1945–1954. doi:10.1007/s00259-017-3770-9

Beer, L., Martín-Gonzalez, P., Delgado-Ortiz, M., Reinins, M., Rundo, L., Wöstek, R., et al. (2021). Ultrasound-guided targeted biopsies of CT-based radiomic tumour habitats: Technical development and initial experience in metastatic ovarian cancer. Eur. Radiol. 31 (6), 3765–3772. doi:10.1007/s00330-020-06755-3

Beller, F. Y., Alm, S. J., Bate, M., Blazar, B., Vargas, H. A., Veeraraghavan, H., et al. (2020). Integration of proteomics with CT-based qualitative and radiomic features in high-grade serous ovarian cancer patients. An exploratory analysis. Eur. Radiol. 30 (5), 4306–4316. doi:10.1007/s00330-020-06076-8

Castellani, F., Nganga, E. C., Dumas, L., Banerjee, S., and Rockall, A. G. (2019). Imaging in the pre-operative staging of ovarian cancer. Abdom. Radiol. 44 (2), 685–696. doi:10.1007/s00261-018-1779-6

Chen, Y., and Du, H. (2018). The promising PARP inhibitors in ovarian cancer therapy. From Olaparib to others. Biomed. Pharmacother. 99, 552–560. doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2018.01.094

Cherevazov, D., Goldgof, D., Hall, L., Gillies, R., Schabath, M., Müller, H., et al. (2019). Revealing tumor habitats from texture heterogeneity analysis for classification of lung cancer malignancy and aggressiveness. Sci. Rep. 9 (1), 4500. doi:10.1038/s41598-019-3831-0

Deng, S. M., Zhang, W., Zhang, B., Chen, Y. Y., Li, J. H., and Wu, Y. W. (2015). Correlation between the uptake of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) and the expression of proliferation-associated antigen ki-67 in cancer patients: A meta-analysis. PLoS One 10 (6), e0129028. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0129028

Deng, Y., Chen, C., Hua, M., Xi, Q., Liu, R., Yang, S., et al. (2015). Annexin A2 plays a critical role in epithelial ovarian cancer. Arch. Gynecol. Obstet. 292 (1), 175–182. doi:10.1007/s00404-014-3598-5

Funding

This work was sponsored in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 82071967), LIAONING Science Natural Science Foundation (No. 2019-M5-373), Shenyang High Level Innovative Talents Support Program (No. RC210138), 345 Talent Project (No. M0377), and Outstanding Scientific Fund of Shengjing Hospital (No. M1149).

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.

Publisher’s note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors, and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Dove, O., Berglund, A. E., Schabath, M. B., Aerts, H., Dekker, A., Wang, H., et al. (2021). Correction: Quantitative computed tomographic descriptors associate tumor shape complexity and intratumor heterogeneity with prognosis in lung adenocarcinoma. PLoS One 16 (3), e0248541. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0248541

Jayson, G. C., Kohn, E. C., Kitchener, H. C., and Ledermann, J. A. Ovarian cancer. Lancet (2014) 384(9951):1376–1388. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)62146-6

Kempainen, J., Hyninnen, J., Virtanen, J., and Seppänen, M. (2019). PET/CT for evaluation of ovarian cancer. Semin. Nucl. Med. 49 (6), 484–492. doi:10.1053/j.semnuclmed.2019.06.010

Kohn, E. C., and Ivy, S. P. (2017). Whence high-grade serous ovarian cancer. Am. Soc. Clin. Oncol. Educ. Book. 37, 443–448. doi:10.1200/edbk_174718

Kong, Z., Li, J., Liu, Z., Liu, Z., Zhao, D., Cheng, X., et al. (2019). Radiomics signature based on FDG-PET predicts proliferative activity in primary glioma. Clin. Radiol. 74 (10), 815. doi:10.1016/j.crad.2019.06.019

Limer, Z., Yong, C., Yan, X., Shuai, T., Jiangyan, X., and Zhigang, L. (2013). Accuracy of positron emission tomography/computed tomography in the diagnosis and restaging for recurrent ovarian cancer: A meta-analysis. Int. J. Gynecol. Cancer 23 (4), 598–607. doi:10.1097/IGC.0b013e3182a183c

Lisio, M. A., Fu, L., Goyeneche, A., Gao, Z. H., and Telleria, C. (2019). High-grade serous ovarian cancer: Basic sciences, clinical and therapeutic standpoints. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 20 (24), 10072. doi:10.3390/ijms2010072

Lu, H., Arshad, M., Thornton, A., Avesani, G., Cunnea, P., Curry, E., et al. (2019). A mathematical-descriptor of tumor-mesoscopic structure from computed tomography images annotates prognostic- and molecular-phenotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer. Nat. Commun. 10 (1), 764. doi:10.1038/s41467-019-08718-9

Mayoral, M., Paredes, P., Saco, A., Fusté, P., Perllaza, P., Tapias, A., et al. (2018). Correlation of (18)F-FDG uptake on PET/CT with Ki67 immunohistochemistry in pre-treatment epithelial ovarian cancer. Rev. Esp. Med. Nucl. Imagen Mol. 37 (2), 80–86. doi:10.1016/j.remn.2017.07.005

Mu, W., Liang, Y., Hall, L. O., Tan, Y., Balagurunathan, Y., Wemhan, R., et al. (2020). F-FDG PET/CT: Better metrics can predict outcome of patients with cervical cancer treated with chemoradiotherapy. Radiol. Artif. Intell. 2 (6), e190218. doi:10.1148/raai.2020190218

Lisio, M. A., Fu, L., Goyeneche, A., Gao, Z. H., and Telleria, C. (2019). High-grade serous ovarian cancer: Basic sciences, clinical and therapeutic standpoints. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 20 (24), 10072. doi:10.3390/ijms2010072

Lu, H., Arshad, M., Thornton, A., Avesani, G., Cunnea, P., Curry, E., et al. (2019). A mathematical-descriptor of tumor-mesoscopic structure from computed tomography images annotates prognostic- and molecular-phenotypes of epithelial ovarian cancer. Nat. Commun. 10 (1), 764. doi:10.1038/s41467-019-08718-9

Mayoral, M., Paredes, P., Saco, A., Fusté, P., Perllaza, P., Tapias, A., et al. (2018). Correlation of (18)F-FDG uptake on PET/CT with Ki67 immunohistochemistry in pre-treatment epithelial ovarian cancer. Rev. Esp. Med. Nucl. Imagen Mol. 37 (2), 80–86. doi:10.1016/j.remn.2017.07.005

Mu, W., Liang, Y., Hall, L. O., Tan, Y., Balagurunathan, Y., Wemhan, R., et al. (2020). F-FDG PET/CT: Better metrics can predict outcome of patients with cervical cancer treated with chemoradiotherapy. Radiol. Artif. Intell. 2 (6), e190218. doi:10.1148/raai.2020190218
O’Connor, O. J., Prakash, P., Cronin, C. G., McDermott, S., and Blake, M. A. (2013). PET/CT in the imaging of ovarian cancer. *Front. Biosci.* 5, 141–153. doi:10.2741/e603

Park, J. E., Kim, H. S., Kim, N., Park, S. Y., Kim, Y. H., and Kim, J. H. (2021). Spatiotemporal heterogeneity in multiparametric physiologic MRI is associated with patient outcomes in IDH-wildtype glioblastoma. *Clim. Cancer Res.* 27 (1), 237–245. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.Ccr-20-2156

Parra, N. A., Lu, H., Choi, J., Gage, K., Pow-Sang, J., Gilles, R. J., et al. (2019). Habits in DCE-MRI to predict clinically significant prostate cancers. *Tomography* 5 (1), 68–76. doi:10.18383/j.tom.2018.00037

Pinho, D. F., King, B., Xi, Y., Albuquerque, K., Lea, J., and Subramaniam, R. M. (2020). Value of intratumoral metabolic heterogeneity and quantitative (18)F-FDG PET/CT parameters in predicting prognosis for patients with cervical cancer. *AJR. Am. J. Roentgenol.* 214 (4), 908–916. doi:10.2214/ajr.19.21604

Qiu, D., Cai, W., Zhang, Z., Li, H., and Zhou, D. (2019). High ki-67 expression is significantly associated with poor prognosis of ovarian cancer patients: Evidence from a meta-analysis. *Arch. Gynecol. Obstet.* 299 (5), 1415–1427. doi:10.1007/s00404-019-05082-3

Schlüter, C., Duchrow, M., Wohlenberg, C., Becker, M. H., Key, G., Flad, H. D., et al. (1993). The cell proliferation-associated antigen of antibody ki-67: A very large, ubiquitous nuclear protein with numerous repeated elements, representing a new kind of cell cycle-maintaining proteins. *J. Cell. Biol.* 123 (3), 513–522. doi:10.1083/jcb.123.3.513

Torr, L. A., Trabert, B., DeSantis, C. E., Miller, K. D., Samimi, G., Kunowicz, C. D., et al. (2018). Ovarian cancer statistics, 2018. *Ca. Cancer J. Clin.* 68 (4), 284–296. doi:10.3322/caac.21456

Tothill, R. W., Tinker, A. V., George, J., Brown, R., Fox, S. B., Lade, S., et al. (2008). Novel molecular subtypes of serous and endometrioid ovarian cancer linked to clinical outcome. *Clim. Cancer Res.* 14 (16), 5198–5208. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.Ccr-08-0196

Vargas, H. A., Huang, E. P., Lakhman, Y., Ippolito, J. E., Bhosale, P., Mellnick, V., et al. (2017). Radiogenomics of high-grade serous ovarian cancer: Multireader multi-institutional study from the cancer genome atlas ovarian cancer imaging research group. *Radiology* 285 (2), 482–492. doi:10.1148/radiol.2017161870

Vargas, H. A., Miccò, M., Hong, S. I., Goldman, D. A., Dao, F., Weigelt, B., et al. (2015). Association between morphologic CT imaging traits and prognostically relevant gene signatures in women with high-grade serous ovarian cancer: A hypothesis-generating study. *Radiology* 274 (3), 742–751. doi:10.1148/radiol.14141477

Verhaak, R. G., Tamayo, P., Yang, J. Y., Hubbard, D., Zhang, H., Creighton, C. J., et al. (2013). Prognostically relevant gene signatures of high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma. *J. Clin. Invest.* 123 (1), 517–525. doi:10.1172/jci6833

Verma, R., Correa, R., Hill, V. B., Statescyvich, V., Bera, K., Beig, N., et al. (2020). Tumor habitat-derived radiomic features at pretreatment MRI that are prognostic for progression-free survival in glioblastoma are associated with key morphologic attributes at histopathologic examination: A feasibility study. *Radiol. Artif. Intell.* 2 (6), e190168. doi:10.1148/ryai.2020190168

Xu, H., Lv, W., Feng, H., Du, D., Yuan, Q., Wang, Q., et al. (2020). Subregional radiomics analysis of PET/CT imaging with intratumor partitioning: Application to prognosis for nasopharyngeal carcinoma. *Mol. Imaging Biol.* 22 (5), 1414–1426. doi:10.1007/s11307-019-01439-x