Systematic Review on the Association of Radiomics with Tumor Biological Endpoints

La Greca Saint-Esteven, Agustina; Vuong, Diem; Tschanz, Fabienne; van Timmeren, Janita E; Dal Bello, Riccardo; Waller, Verena; Pruschy, Martin; Guckenberger, Matthias; Tanadini-Lang, Stephanie

Abstract: Radiomics supposes an alternative non-invasive tumor characterization tool, which has experienced increased interest with the advent of more powerful computers and more sophisticated machine learning algorithms. Nonetheless, the incorporation of radiomics in cancer clinical-decision support systems still necessitates a thorough analysis of its relationship with tumor biology. Herein, we present a systematic review focusing on the clinical evidence of radiomics as a surrogate method for tumor molecular profile characterization. An extensive literature review was conducted in PubMed, including papers on radiomics and a selected set of clinically relevant and commonly used tumor molecular markers. We summarized our findings based on different cancer entities, additionally evaluating the effect of different modalities for the prediction of biomarkers at each tumor site. Results suggest the existence of an association between the studied biomarkers and radiomics from different modalities and different tumor sites, even though a larger number of multi-center studies are required to further validate the reported outcomes.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers13123015

The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

Originally published at:
La Greca Saint-Esteven, Agustina; Vuong, Diem; Tschanz, Fabienne; van Timmeren, Janita E; Dal Bello, Riccardo; Waller, Verena; Pruschy, Martin; Guckenberger, Matthias; Tanadini-Lang, Stephanie (2021). Systematic Review on the Association of Radiomics with Tumor Biological Endpoints. Cancers, 13(12):3015.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers13123015
Systematic Review on the Association of Radiomics with Tumor Biological Endpoints

Agustina La Greca Saint-Esteven 1,*, Diem Vuong 1, Fabienne Tschanz 2, Janita E. van Timmeren 1, Riccardo Dal Bello 1, Verena Waller 2, Martin Pruschy 2, Matthias Guckenberger 1 and Stephanie Tanadini-Lang 1

1 Department of Radiation Oncology, University Hospital Zurich and University of Zurich, 8091 Zurich, Switzerland; diem.vuong@usz.ch (D.V.); Janita.vanTimmeren@usz.ch (J.E.v.T.); riccardo.dalbello@usz.ch (R.D.B.); matthias.guckenberger@usz.ch (M.G.); stephanie.tanadini-lang@usz.ch (S.T.-L.)
2 Laboratory of Applied Radiobiology, Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Zurich, 8091 Zurich, Switzerland; fabienne.tschanz@uzh.ch (F.T.); verena.waller@uzh.ch (V.W.); martin.pruschy@uzh.ch (M.P.)

* Correspondence: agustina.lagreca@usz.ch

Published: 16 June 2021

Publisher’s Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Citation: La Greca Saint-Esteven, A.; Vuong, D.; Tschanz, F.; van Timmeren, J.E.; Dal Bello, R.; Waller, V.; Pruschy, M.; Guckenberger, M.; Tanadini-Lang, S. Systematic Review on the Association of Radiomics with Tumor Biological Endpoints. Cancers 2021, 13, 3015. https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers13123015

Simple Summary: In this systematic review, we aim to highlight existing literature devoted to the study of an association between medical imaging radiomics and cancer biological endpoints. The use of radiomics as an ancillary tool in cancer treatment would allow for a non-invasive, inexpensive, three-dimensional characterization of the tumor phenotype, contributing to the delivery of precision medicine. Nonetheless, its clinical application remains a challenge, as extensive, multi-center validation studies of radiomic features connection with tumor biology are required. In this review, we performed a search in PubMed database for peer-reviewed studies which evaluate the association between radiomic features and the following set of clinically relevant tumor markers: anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2), isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH), antigen Ki-67, kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), tumor protein p53 (TP-53) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

Abstract: Radiomics supposes an alternative non-invasive tumor characterization tool, which has experienced increased interest with the advent of more powerful computers and more sophisticated machine learning algorithms. Nonetheless, the incorporation of radiomics in cancer clinical-decision support systems still necessitates a thorough analysis of its relationship with tumor biology. Herein, we present a systematic review focusing on the clinical evidence of radiomics as a surrogate method for tumor molecular profile characterization. An extensive literature review was conducted in PubMed, including papers on radiomics and a selected set of clinically relevant and commonly used tumor molecular markers. We summarized our findings based on different cancer entities, additionally evaluating the effect of different modalities for the prediction of biomarkers at each tumor site. Results suggest the existence of an association between the studied biomarkers and radiomics from different modalities and different tumor sites, even though a larger number of multi-center studies are required to further validate the reported outcomes.

Keywords: radiomics; tumor biology; cancer; imaging biomarker; tumor molecular marker

1. Introduction

Cancer precision medicine involves therapy adaptation to improve clinical outcome based on patient-specific characteristics as well as the tumor-specific molecular profile. The advent of high-throughput gene-sequencing techniques in the last decade has allowed for the identification of multiple tumor molecular markers, also known as signature molecules,
which correspond to genomic changes that affect gene and protein expression [1,2]. These encompass a great variety of biological molecules such as nucleic acids, proteins, peptides, lipid metabolites and other small molecules, and their assessment can be beneficial for diagnosis, prognosis, or prediction of therapy response. Besides assisting in clinical-decision processes, these signature molecules may also hold the potential for new personalized molecular targeted or immunologic therapies.

On the other hand, the fast-evolving field of radiomics has experienced an increased interest in the past decade, especially within cancer research, due to accumulating evidence of an association between quantitative medical imaging features and clinical and biological endpoints [3]. The underlying principle behind radiomics is that medical images enclose latent information which can be unveiled through the extraction of radiomic features, i.e., quantitative features which describe the shape, size, intensity and texture of a region of interest. The most common imaging modalities used for this purpose are computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET) and ultrasound (US). Recent advances in machine learning and computer hardware, together with the availability of large-scale medical imaging data, have redefined radiomics as a powerful tool for precision medicine in clinical-decision support systems [4]. Moreover, the non-invasiveness nature of radiomics supposes a great advantage when compared to current gold-standard techniques for tumor phenotype characterization.

The purpose of this systematic review was to determine which radiomic features have been linked to tumor biology in peer-reviewed studies and, thus, could be potentially incorporated in cancer precision medicine. To this end, we chose to summarize current findings assessing the potential association of radiomics with ten classic proteins or genes which are relevant clinical prognostic markers, and which may be targeted by either small molecular inhibitors or antibodies. These are: anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2), isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH), antigen Ki-67, Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), tumor protein p53 (TP-53) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

These factors, when mutated or over-expressed, play important roles in cancer progression and growth (EGFR, HER-2, KRAS, BRAF, ALK), angiogenesis (VEGF), cell cycle regulation and cell death (TP-53), the immune response (PD-L1), and metabolic regulation (IDH). At the same time, it is important to understand the proliferation kinetics (Ki-67 proliferation marker) of the respective cancer types as that can also influence the treatment response.

- **EGFR**, **HER-2** and **ALK** are all receptor tyrosine kinases, located on the cell surface and activated through the binding of ligands, mostly growth factors. This leads to the activation of a wide range of downstream signaling cascades and results in cell survival, proliferation and migration [5,6].
- **KRAS** and **BRAF** are the genes responsible for making the proteins K-ras and B-raf, which are, amongst others, involved in important signaling pathways (e.g., Ras-Raf-MAPK, PI3-K-AKT) [7,8]. Mutation and down-/up-regulation of any of those kinases can lead to malignancy and especially cancer formation.
- **VEGF** is a signaling factor promoting the formation of new blood vessels. To grow and metastasize, solid cancers require blood supply, which they attain by expressing VEGF to form supporting vasculature [9].
- **TP-53** is involved in the regulation and progression through the cell cycle; monitors genomic stability and can induce apoptosis. It is one of the most prominent tumor-suppressors [10].
- **PD-L1** is involved in suppressing the adaptive arm of the immune system. By upregulating PD-L1 expression, cancer cells may evade the host immune system [11].
- **IDH** catalyzes the decarboxylation of isocitrate. Through this metabolic deregulation, cancer progression can be initiated or supported [12].
Ki-67 is a protein that is present during all active phases of the cell cycle but absent in resting (quiescent) cells [13]. Therefore, this cellular proliferation marker is frequently used to distinguish fast growing cell populations, such as cancer cells, from normal cells.

Throughout this review, the term “biomarker” refers, for the sake of simplicity, to any of the above-mentioned biological endpoints. This is also in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO), which defines biomarker as “any substance, structure, or process that can be measured in the body, or its products and influences or predicts the incidence of outcome or disease” [14].

2. Materials and Methods

The analysis was conducted according to the PRISMA-P Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses statement [15]. The protocol for this systematic review was registered at PROSPERO (CRD42020207220) and is available at https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/display_record.php?ID=CRD42020207220 (accessed on 11 June 2021). No amendments were performed with respect to the published protocol.

2.1. Literature Search

The search was conducted in PubMed database. According to PRISMA guidelines, article selection was carried out via multiple steps. The literature search was performed using the query “Radiomics [All Fields] AND keyword [All Fields]”, where keyword corresponded to one of the ten molecular markers under study (i.e., ALK, BRAF, EGFR, HER-2, IDH, Ki-67, KRAS, TP-53, PD-L1 and VEGF) and the possible variations in its naming (e.g., HER2 and HER-2). The full list of queries is provided in the Supplementary Materials (List S1). In total, twenty independent searches were performed. No records were included from other sources such as direct correspondence with authors. The search had no start date limit and was concluded on 31 March 2020.

For each independent search, all retrieved studies were collected, and duplicates were posteriorly removed using the open-source reference management software Zotero [16].

2.2. Eligibility Criteria

During the first screening phase, those studies which did not fulfil the following requirements were excluded: (1) the article had to be written in English, (2) the study had to be a scientific article excluding reviews, (3) the topic had to be related to biomarkers in cancer. Following this step, every article was assigned to one of the following categories, depending on the cancer site: breast, central nervous system (CNS), gastrointestinal, liver, lung and others.

The full-text articles were then assessed for eligibility. An article was excluded from the final analysis if at least one of the following criteria applied: (1) only one of the two groups, biomarker-negative or biomarker-positive, patients were included in the study, (2) the total number of patients was less than 40, (3) the association between the biomarker and radiomics features was not investigated, (4) the biomarker analyzed was not among the ten biomarkers defined in the search and (5) less than 20 image features were investigated.

2.3. Analysis

Those articles that satisfied the screening and eligibility criteria were included in the following analysis, with each tumor site corresponding to a dedicated subsection in this review. First, the distribution of the number of patients included within all the studies was evaluated. The frequency of investigation of a given biomarker for each tumor site was collected in a dedicated table, together with the total number of studies on each tumor site and on each biomarker.

For each study, we gathered the following information when available: the studied biological endpoint and its alteration, e.g., mutation on a specific exon, over-expression, etc.; the imaging modality; the origin of the dataset; the training set size; the validation set size; the number of features investigated; the association between the biomarker and radiomics features.
size and type of validation, i.e., internal, temporally independent, external, leave-one-out-, 3-, 5- and 10-fold cross-validation (LOOCV, 3-CV, 5-CV, 10-CV) or bootstrap methods; the initial number of studied radiomic features; the application of feature reduction and feature robustness analysis methods; the reported performance, i.e., the area under the receiver-operating characteristic curve (AUC), classification accuracy or c-index; the public availability of the code and/or data; the reported quality score of the radiomics study, e.g., the transparent reporting of a multivariable prediction modelling for individual prognosis or diagnosis (TRIPOD) score [17] or Radiomics Quality Score (RQS) [4].

Furthermore, radiomic features of the best performing models on the training set were identified for each combination of tumor site, biomarker and image modality, in order to provide, when possible, a visual interpretation of the findings. For consistency, performance on the training set was evaluated since external validation was only performed on a small fraction of the studies. Moreover, in this comparison, the selection was limited to models based solely on radiomic features, i.e., mixed models including clinical-radiological data were excluded. This process was done independently by each of the authors in the systematic review. If the study provided a visual interpretation of such features, it was recorded. Otherwise, whenever possible, the missing interpretation was provided by the authors.

In accordance with PRISMA guidelines, a strategy for bias risk minimization was adopted as follows: the processes of screening, eligibility evaluation and extraction of data for the meta-analysis were performed independently by authors ALG, DV, FT, RDB and VW. Each author analyzed one specific tumor site. The more experienced authors JEvT, SL-L, MG and MP supervised the process and guaranteed a uniform and unbiased analysis throughout the different tumor sites. A detailed description of this process can be found on the PRISMA checklist in the Supplementary Materials (List S2).

3. Results

3.1. Literature Search, Eligibility Criteria and Study Selection

A diagram summarizing the study selection workflow following PRISMA guidelines is shown in Figure 1. A total of 304 records were first retrieved from PubMed. After duplicate removal, 183 articles were left for screening. The first screening excluded 33 articles, leaving 150 full-text studies for the eligibility assessment. After further evaluation, 46 references were excluded because they did not meet the conditions previously defined. As a result, 104 articles were included in the current review.

The size of the dataset under study varied significantly among the reported papers (43–1010 patients). As above-mentioned, studies including less than 40 patients in total were excluded from the analysis during the screening phase. The mean number of patients included was 198. The distribution is shown in Figure 2.

The frequency of investigation of a given biomarker with respect to each tumor site is presented in Table 1. It should be noted that multiple keywords, i.e., multiple biomarkers, were allowed for the same article. Therefore, the total sum of the entries (n = 125) is greater than the number of full-text papers included in the systematic review (n = 104). Similarly, those articles that investigated more than one tumor site were included in each of the corresponding subsections. The most frequently studied entity was lung cancer, followed by CNS tumors and breast cancer. The most frequently analyzed biomarker was EGFR, followed by Ki-67 and IDH. The association between EGFR and radiomics in lung cancer was the most frequently investigated (n = 26).
Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study selection process according to PRISMA guidelines [15].

Figure 2. Distribution of the number of patients in the studies included in the analysis.
Table 1. Frequency of investigation of each biomarker and entity site.

|          | Breast | CNS | GI  | Liver | Lung | Others | Total |
|----------|--------|-----|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|
| ALK      | 0      | 0   | 0   | 0     | 3    | 0      | 3     |
| BRAF     | 0      | 0   | 1   | 0     | 0    | 2      | 3     |
| EGFR     | 0      | 5   | 0   | 0     | 26   | 1      | 32    |
| HER-2    | 10     | 0   | 2   | 0     | 0    | 0      | 12    |
| IDH      | 0      | 24  | 0   | 0     | 0    | 24     | 24    |
| Ki-67    | 8      | 5   | 3   | 3     | 2    | 2      | 23    |
| KRAS     | 0      | 0   | 7   | 0     | 5    | 0      | 12    |
| PD-L1    | 0      | 0   | 2   | 2     | 1    | 1      | 6     |
| TP-53    | 1      | 2   | 2   | 0     | 1    | 1      | 7     |
| VEGF     | 0      | 1   | 0   | 1     | 0    | 1      | 3     |
| **TOTAL**| 19     | 37  | 15  | 6     | 40   | 8      | 125   |

3.2. CNS
3.2.1. Summary

A total of thirty-six studies were found which associated CNS tumor molecular markers with clinical imaging radiomic features, using conventional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) alone \(n = 21\) \(18–38\), advanced MRI sequences \(n = 11\) \(39–49\), Positron Emission Tomography (PET, \(n = 3\) \(50–52\)) or Amide Proton Transfer-weighted (APTw, \(n = 1\)) imaging \(53\). Glioma was the tumor type analyzed in the vast majority \(n = 35\) \(18–34,36–53\), including lower-grade glioma (LGG) \(n = 20\) \(18,21–30,32,34,36,37,46–49,53\), gliomas of all grades \(n = 9\) \(33,38,42–45,50–52\), and glioblastoma (GBM) \(17,18,29,37–39\). One study focused on pituitary macroadenoma \(35\). IDH genotype was the most frequently studied biomarker \(n = 24\) \(18–30,38,42,43,45–50,52,53\), followed by EGFR \(n = 5\) \(31,32,39–41\), Ki-67 \(n = 5\) \(33–35,44,51\), TP-53 \(n = 2\) \(30,36\) and VEGF \(n = 1\) \(37\). All studies showed a significant association between the biomarker and radiomic features \(\text{AUC} = 0.70–0.99\). Thirty-four studies validated their models either on internal cohorts, temporally independent cohorts or through cross-validation/bootstrap methods. Two studies validated their models using externally acquired datasets. Three studies were prospective registered studies \(21,47,53\). None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure. The findings of this section are summarized in Table 2.
Table 2. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the CNS cancer section.

| Study | Biomarker | Alteration | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure | Open Source |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Akbari et al. [41] | EGFR | Variant III mutation (deletion of exons 2–7) | MRI, DWI, PWI | Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, US | 75 | 54 * | no | no | 421 | 16 tumor spatial location features; peritumoral heterogeneity index | AUC = 0.92 | Code |
| Arita et al. [26] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) and 2 (codon 172) mutations | MRI | Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan; National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan | 111 | 58 * | yes | no | 50 | 59 tumor spatial location features | Accuracy = 87% | Code Features |
| Binder et al. [39] | EGFR | Extracellular A289D/T/V, R108G/K and G98V mutations | MRI, PWI, DWI | Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, US | 260 | - | yes | no | 2088 | 11 tumor spatial location features; 5 glioma diffusion properties from tumor biophysical models | Significant correlation (p < 0.0444) | Code |
| Choi et al. [20] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI | TCIA/TCGA-GBM, Seoul, South Korea; Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan; National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan | 45 | 91 ** | yes | no | 107 | - | AUC = 0.904 (0.805, 1.0) | Accuracy = 86.8% (63.7, 97.8) | Images and ROI partially |
| Fukuma et al. [27] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) and 2 (codon 172) mutations | MRI | St. Mary’s Hospital, Seoul, South Korea; Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan; National Cancer Center Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan | 127 | 10-CV | yes | no | 61 | 3 tumor spatial location features; 4000 DL features, age | Accuracy = 73.1% | - |
| Han et al. [53] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | APTw | Tangdu Hospital, Xian, China | 49 | 10 * | yes | yes | 1044 | - | AUC = 0.952 | Accuracy = 0.892 | Images on request |
| Kim et al. [47] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation; Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI, DWI, PWI | Asan Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea | 127 | 28 *** | yes | yes | 6472 | - | AUC = 0.747 (0.66–0.83) | Accuracy = 65.3% | - |
| Kong et al. [51] | Ki67 | High Ki-67 expression as > 10% | FDG-PET | Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Beijing, China | 82 | 41 * | yes | no | 1561 | Age; sex; metabolic pattern; SUVmax; SUVmean > 35,000 histogram of oriented gradients, scale-invariant feature transform and voxel intensities | AUC = 0.73 | Accuracy = 78% | - |
| Kuthuru et al. [28] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI | TCGA/TCIA-LGG | 108 | 10-CV | no | no | No | - | AUC = 0.8224 (0.7856–0.8575) | Accuracy = 78% | Images and ROI |
| Lee et al. [31] | EGFR | EGFR mutation | MRI, DWI, PWI | Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea | 44 | 3-CV | no | no | - | 36 spatial diversity features | AUC = 0.845 | Accuracy = 0.79 | Images and ROI |
| Lee et al. [48] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI | TCGA/TCIA-GBM | 88 | 35 *** | yes | no | 82 | - | Accuracy = 83.4% | - | - |
| Study | Biomarker | Alteration | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power | Open Source |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Li et al. [50] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) and 2 (codon 172) mutations | FDG-PET | Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Beijing, China; TCGA/TCIA-GBM; Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou, China; The 3rd Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China; Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command, Guangzhou, China | 84 | 43 * | yes | no | 1561 | Age; sex; metabolic pattern; SUV_{max}; SUV_{mean} | AUC = 0.900 (0.877–0.923) | Code |
| Li et al. [19] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) and 2 (codon 172) mutations | MRI | TCGA/TCIA-GBM; Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou, China; The 3rd Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China; Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command, Guangzhou, China; Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou, China | 118 | 107 ** | yes | no | 1614 | Sex; age; KPS | AUC = 0.96 Accuracy = 97% | Images and ROI (partially) |
| Li et al. [33] | Ki-67 | High Ki-67 expression as > 25% | MRI | The Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Tangshan, Hebei, China | 50 | 3-CV, 5-CV, boot-strap | yes | no | 396 | - | AUC = 0.713 (0.568–0.832) Accuracy = 66.0% | - |
| Li et al. [32] | EGFR | High EGFR expression as > 30% | MRI | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China; Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas | 200 | 70 * | yes | no | 431 | - | AUC = 0.95 Accuracy = 90.0% | - |
| Li et al. [36] | TP-53 | High Ki-67 expression as > 10% | MRI | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China; Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas | 180 | 92 * | yes | no | 431 | - | AUC = 0.763 Accuracy = 70.7% | Images and ROI |
| Li et al. [34] | Ki-67 | High Ki-67 expression as > 10% | MRI | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China; Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas | 78 | 39 * | yes | no | 431 | - | AUC = 0.90 Accuracy = 88.6% | - |
| Li et al. [22] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI | Huashan Hospital, Shanghai, China | 229 | LOOCV | yes | no | 671 | 16,384 DLR features | AUC = 0.9521 Accuracy = 92.44% | - |
| Liu et al. [21] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | MRI | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China | 158 | 102 *** | yes | yes | 431 | - | AUC = 0.99 | - |
| Lohmann et al. [52] | IDH | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation | FET-PET | University Hospital RWTH Aachen | 84 | 5-CV, 10-CV | no | yes | 33 | Slope; TTP; mean tumor-to-brain ratio; maximum tumor-to-brain ratio | AUC = 0.79 Accuracy = 80.0% | - |
| Lu et al. [43] | IDH | mutation | MRI, DWI | TCGA/TCIA-LGG; TCGA/TCIA-GBM; TCGA/TCIA-REMBRANDT; Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan | 214 | 70 ** | yes | no | 39,212 | - | Accuracy = 88.9–91.7% | Images and ROI (partially) |
| Study                  | Biomarker | Alteration                                                                 | Modality  | Dataset Origin                           | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Park et al. [46]      | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation Variant III mutation                      | MRI, DWI | Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea    | 168      | 10-CV       | yes              | no                | 411               | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.900 (0.855–0.945)                                      | -           |
| Rathore et al. [40]   | EGFR      | Isosforms 1 (codon 132) mutation                                        | MRI, DWI, PWI | Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, US | 107      | 10-CV       | yes              | no                | 255               | 9 tumor spatial location features; 3 biophysical growth model-based features | Accuracy = 80.19%                                         | -           |
| Ren et al. [49]       | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation                                          | MRI, DWI, PWI | Huashan Hospital, Shangai, China         | 57       | 10-CV       | yes              | no                | 260               | 10 VASARI features; age; sex; Ki-67                                              | AUC = 0.931 (0.833–0.958)                                        | -           |
| Su et al. [44]        | Ki-67     | High Ki-67 expression as > 5%, 6–25%, 26–50% and > 50%                  | MRI, DWI, PWI | Tongji Hospital, Wuhan, Hubei, China     | 220      | bootstrap   | yes              | no                | 431               | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.936 (0.881–0.961)                                      | -           |
| Sun et al. [37]       | VEGF      | VEGF expression at < 5%, 6–25%, 26–50% and > 50%                        | MRI       | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China | 160      | 79 *        | yes              | no                | 431               | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.702 (0.615–0.789)                                      | Images on request |
| Tan et al. [45]       | IDH       | IDH mutation                                                              | DKI, DWI  | Shanxi Medical University Shanxi, China  | 62       | bootstrap   | yes              | no                | 728               | Age; sex; grade; tumor size; tumor border; hemorrhage; cystic and necrosis; edema degree; enhancement style; enhancement degree; signal characteristics; 6 tumor location features; mean diffusivity value; mean kurtosis value Age; sex; grade; tumor size; tumor border; hemorrhage; cystic and necrosis; edema degree; enhancement style; enhancement degree; signal characteristics; 6 tumor location features | AUC = 0.885 (0.802–0.955)                                        | Accuracy = 80.6% |
| Tan et al. [42]       | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) and 2 (codon 172) mutations                      | MRI, DWI  | Shanxi Medical University Shanxi, China  | 74       | 31 *        | yes              | yes               | 3882              | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.900 (0.859–0.941)                                      | Features, ROI |
| Tontong Liu et al. [25]| IDH       | Isosforms 1 (codon 132) mutation                                        | MRI       | Huashan Hospital, Shangai, China         | 110      | LOOCV       | yes              | no                | 671               | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.90 (0.85–0.95)                                        | -           |
| Ugga et al. [35]      | Ki-67     | High Ki-67 expression as > 3%                                           | MRI       | University of Naples “Federico II” Neurosurgery, Naples, Italy | 53       | 36 *        | yes              | yes               | 1128              | -                                                                    | AUC = 0.87 (0.80–0.94)                                        | -           |
| Study            | Biomarker | Alteration                     | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                          | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Wu et al. [38]   | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation| MRI      | TCGA/TCIA-LGG; TCGA/TCIA-GBM | 126       | bootstrap   | yes               | no                | 698                | 6 tumor growth model parameters | AUC = 0.931 Accuracy = 0.885 | Images, ROI |
| Wu et al. [18]   | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation| MRI      | Huashan Hospital, Shangai, China | 80        | 25 *        | yes               | no                | -                  | 968 dictionary features | Accuracy = 88.0% | -            |
| Yu et al. [24]   | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation| MRI      | Huashan Hospital, Shangai, China | 92        | LOOCV       | no                | no                | -                  | 116 tumor spatial location features | AUC = 0.71 Accuracy = 72.0% | -            |
| Yu et al. [23]   | IDH       | Isoforms 1 (codon 132) mutation| MRI      | Huashan Hospital, Shangai, China | 110       | LOOCV       | yes               | no                | 671                | -                           | AUC = 0.86 Accuracy = 80.0% | -            |
| Zhang et al. [30] | IDH, TP-53 | mutation                       | MRI      | TCGA/TCIA-LGG | 73        | 30 *        | yes               | yes               | 260                | 16 VASARI features | IDH: AUC = 0.792 Accuracy = 80.0% TP-53: AUC = 0.869 Accuracy = 85.0% | Images, ROI |
| Zhou et al. [29] | IDH       | mutation                       | MRI      | TCGA/TCIA-LGG | 84        | bootstrap   | yes               | no                | 3360               | 30 VASARI features; age; sex; KPS; histological type; grade; laterality; location | AUC = 0.86 | Images, ROI |

* internal validation; ** external validation; *** temporally independent internal validation. Acronyms: epidermal growth factor (EGFR), isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH), antigen Ki-67 (Ki-67), tumor protein p53 (TP-53), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET), fluoroethyl tyrosine positron emission tomography (FET-PET), perfusion weighted imaging (PWI), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), amide proton transfer-weighted imaging (APTw), max and mean standardized uptake value (SUVmax, SUVmean), The Cancer Imaging Archive/The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCIA/TCGA), glioblastoma (GBM), lower-grade glioma (LGG), Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS), The Repository of Molecular Brain Neoplasia Data (REMBRANDT), Visually AccessAble Rembrandt Images (VASARI), deep learning (DL), deep learning radiomics (DLR), time-to-peak (TTP), leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV), 3-, 5- and 10-fold cross-validation (3-, 5- and 10-CV), area under the curve (AUC).
3.2.2. IDH

A total of fifteen studies were found which investigated the power of MR radiomics to predict IDH genotype in glioma (AUC = 0.70–0.99, accuracy = 73.1–97%) [18–30,38]. Four studies exclusively employed MR radiomics [20,21,23,25], whereas eight studies used a combination of traditional radiomic features with other types of imaging features such as location parameters (n = 5) [23–27], Visually AcceSable Rembrandt Images (VASARI) features (n = 3) [19,29,30], deep learning radiomics (DLR, n = 2) [22,27], and tumor growth model parameters (n = 1) [38]. Three studies based their models completely on non-conventional radiomics: one of them employed purely anatomical location features [24], another one used histogram of oriented gradients (HoGs), raw voxel intensities and scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) descriptors [28] and the third one used fine texture features obtained by k-means singular value decomposition (K-SVD), a dictionary learning algorithm [18]. Three of the fifteen studies also incorporated clinical-radiological parameters into their models [19,27,29].

The best predictive performance was achieved by Li et al. on MR images of glioblastoma patients by means of a random forests (RF) model based on gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM), grey-level run-length matrix (GLRLM) and grey-level size zone matrix (GLSZM) textural features together with patient age (AUC = 0.96, external validation) [19]. Among MR radiomics in both, lower- and higher-grade gliomas, relevant features for IDH mutation status prediction were associated with textural heterogeneity, suggesting that IDH wild-type tumors are more heterogeneous and more structurally complex than IDH-mutant ones [19,20,26]. Another feature that was significantly linked with IDH mutation status was tumor mean surface-to-volume ratio, which was lower in IDH-mutant cases [20,23]. Moreover, IDH-mutant gliomas were found to occur more frequently in the frontal, insular and temporal lobes [24,26].

A total of seven studies were found which combined MR radiomics with diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), perfusion weighted imaging (PWI) and/or diffusion kinetic imaging (DKI) features to predict IDH mutation status in glioma patients (AUC = 0.747–0.931) [42,43,45–49]. Among these studies, three of them incorporated clinical-radiological parameters in their modelling [42,43,45] and one employed additional VASARI imaging features [49]. The best performance on an external cohort was achieved by Lu et al., who proposed two support vector machine (SVM) models based on MR and DWI features together with patient age and sex to predict IDH mutation status in GBM and LGG patients separately (accuracy = 88.9–91.7%, external validation) [43]. Similar to MRI radiomics, DWI and PWI textural and intensity features describing increased tumor heterogeneity were associated with IDH wild-type tumors. Moreover, IDH wild-type LGGs were found to have smaller minimum Apparent Diffusion Coefficient (ADC) and Cerebral Blood Volume (CBV) values, which could indicate an increased tumor proliferation index and increased malignancy [47,49].

Two studies were found which used PET radiomics in conjunction with clinical-radiological parameters to predict IDH status in gliomas. One of them used fluoroethyltyrosine (FET)-PET standard parameter slope and one texture feature (accuracy = 80.0%, 10-CV) [52], while the other one combined fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET radiomics with age and tumor metabolism to achieve an AUC of 0.90 on an internal validation set [50]. Among FDG-PET radiomics, the feature sphericity was found to play a significant role in IDH mutation status prediction, indicating that IDH-mutant gliomas are less spherical than IDH wild-type in FDG-PET scans. Lastly, one study used APTw radiomics to predict IDH status in LGG patients (AUC = 0.84, internal validation) [53]. GLCM and GLRLM radiomic features describing tumor heterogeneity were identified as main contributors of IDH genotype prediction, with IDH-mutant tumors being more homogeneous.

3.2.3. EGFR

In total, two studies were found which investigated the relationship between MR radiomics and EGFR alterations in glioma, more precisely, between EGFR over-expression in
LGG patients and EGFR mutation in GBM patients [31,36]. The former proposed a logistic regression model based on 41 radiomics features (AUC = 0.95, internal validation) [36], and the latter study employed a symbolic regression method based on non-conventional MR spatial diversity descriptors (AUC = 0.845, cross-validation) [31]. In both cases, MR features describing tumor textural heterogeneity and shape irregularity were linked to EGFR, suggesting increased diversity in EGFR-mutated and EGFR-amplified tumors.

Three studies were found which employed MR radiomics together with DWI and PWI radiomics to predict EGFR mutation status in GBM patients. Binder et al. studied a variety of EGFR missense mutations and concluded that EGFR mutation at alanine 289 (EGFR-A289D/T/V) presented a unique radiographic phenotype. Authors reported significantly lower average T1 signal, higher relative cerebral blood volume and longer major axis in EGFR-A289D/T/V-mutant tumors among other features [39]. The two remaining studies investigated the prediction of EGFR mutation at exons 2–7 (EGFRvIII) and incorporated additional imaging features on their modelling such as location parameters, tumor growth model parameters and the peritumoral heterogeneity index. Authors reported predictive accuracies of 73.58% [40] and 87% [41] on a temporally independent and on an internal validation cohort, respectively. Authors of the three above-mentioned studies suggested that EGFR-mutant tumors present an increase in shape variability and water concentration as well as a decreased cell density.

3.2.4. Ki-67

Three studies were found which investigated the association between Ki-67 expression and MR radiomics in CNS tumors: one in lower grade glioma (AUC = 0.9, accuracy = 88.6%, internal validation) [34], one in both, lower and higher-grade gliomas (AUC = 0.713, accuracy = 66%, cross-validation) [33] and one in pituitary macroadenoma (accuracy = 96.7%, internal validation) [35]. In the three studies, Ki-67 expression was associated with increased textural heterogeneity. One study was found which combined MR, DWI and PWI radiomics to predict Ki-67 expression in grade I-IV gliomas (AUC = 0.936, training cohort) [44]. Authors reported that DWI features were more strongly associated with Ki-67 than the other two imaging modalities. Another study focused on Ki-67 prediction using FDG-PET radiomics (AUC = 0.76, internal validation) [51].

Among the five studies, different cut-off thresholds were employed to distinguish between low- and high-expressing tumors, with two studies using 10% [34,51], two studies using 25% [34,44] and one study using 3% [35].

3.2.5. TP-53

Two studies evaluated the power of MR radiomics for TP-53 mutation status prediction in LGGs with a varying performance (AUC = 0.763–0.869, internal validation) [30,36]. One of them also included VASARI imaging features in the modelling. Authors concluded that TP-53 mutant gliomas are more heterogeneous and present higher water content.

3.2.6. VEGF

One study was found which investigated the use of conventional MR radiomics to predict VEGF expression in LGGs (AUC = 0.702, internal validation) [37].

3.3. Breast Cancer

3.3.1. Summary

Sixteen studies which assessed the relationship between breast tumor molecular markers and radiomic features were identified. The imaging modalities studied were PWI (n = 9) [54–62], conventional MRI (n = 2) [63,64], DWI (n = 1) [65], DWI+PWI [66], Digital Breast Tomography (DBT, n = 1) [67], PET/CT (n = 1) [68] and standard 2D digital mammography (DMG, n = 1) [69]. Most studies focused on invasive breast cancer (n = 13) [54–60,63–67,69], while three studies investigated non-invasive breast cancer types [61,62,68]. HER-2 was the most frequently investigated biomarker (n = 10), and
all studies showed some degree of linkage between HER-2 status and radiomic features (AUC = 0.65–0.95) [54,56–60,62,64,68,69]. Eight studies examined Ki-67, and all except one study found a significant association to radiomics features (AUC = 0.70–0.81) [56,57,62,63,65–68]. One study investigated TP-53 status (n = 1) (AUC = 0.88) [55]. Thirteen studies employed internal validation sets or cross-validation and bootstrap methods datasets. None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure and only two of them were registered prospective studies [64,67]. The findings of this section are summarized in Table 3.
Table 3. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the breast cancer section.

| Study                  | Biomarker | Alteration                                      | Modality   | Dataset Origin                                                                 | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure | Open Source |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Antunovic et al. [68]  | HER-2, Ki-67 | HER-2: positive (IHC 3+) vs. negative (IHC 0 or 1) | FDG-PET/CT | Humanitas Hospital, Milan, Italy                                                 | 43       | -           | yes               | no                 | 20                  | MTV, SUV<sub>mean</sub> and TLG | HER-2: Significant correlation ($p = 0.021–0.046$) Ki-67: No significant correlation | - |
| Braman et al. [61]     | HER-2     | mutation                                        | PWI        | Cleveland Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio, US; City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, California, US; Yale Cancer Center, New Haven, Connecticut, US; Brown University Oncology Research Group, Providence, Rhode Island, US; TCIA/TCGA-BRCA | 117      | 3-CV        | yes               | no                 | 495                 | -                     | AUC = 0.71 (0.63–0.79) | images |
| Castaldo et al. [60]   | HER-2     | mutation                                        | PWI        | TCIA/TCGA-BRCA                                                                  | 55       | 36 *        | no                | no                 | 36                  | -                     | AUC = 0.91 Accuracy = 81–88% | images |
| Fan et al. [59]        | HER-2     | positive (IHC 3+) vs. negative (IHC 0 or 1)     | PWI        | Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou, China                                       | 60       | 36 *        | yes               | no                 | 65                  | - Age, menopausal status; 29 dynamic features from BPE and the lesion; 9 bilateral differences in BPE | AUC = 0.947 | - |
| Fan et al. [66]        | Ki-67     | mutation                                        | PWI, DWI   | First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou, China Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA; Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria | 144      | LOOCV       | yes               | no                 | 97                  | -                     | AUC = 0.811 | Code |
| Leithner et al. [64]   | HER-2     | mutation                                        | MRI        | Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA; Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria | 91       | -           | yes               | no                 | 352                 | -                     | Accuracy = 73.6% | Code |
Table 3. Cont.

| Study         | Biomarker | Alteration          | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Li et al. [54] | HER-2     | mutation            | PWI      | TCGA/TCIA-BRCA | 91       | LOOCV       | yes               | no                 | 24                  | 10 kinetic features (maximum contrast enhancement, TTP, uptake rate, washout rate, curve shape index, enhancement at first post-contrast, SER, volume of most enhancing voxels, total rate variation, normalized total rate variation) and 4 enhancement-variance kinetic features (maximum variance of enhancement, TTP, variance increase rate, and variance decrease rate) | AUC = 0.65 images                                        |             |
| Li et al. [58] | HER-2     | mutation            | PWI      | Cancer Hospital of Liaoning, China | 637      | LOOCV       | yes               | no                 | 137                 | 5 kinetic features (standard deviation, mean, maximum value, enhancement rate, absorption rate) | AUC = 0.83 Accuracy = 87.0% - | -           |
| Liang et al. [63] | Ki-67     | High expression at >14% | MRI      | Guangdong General Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China & Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China | 200      | 118 ***     | yes               | yes                | 10,207              | -                                                                                | AUC = 0.740 (0.645,0.836) Accuracy = 0.729 - | -           |
| Lin et al. [55] | TP-53     | mutation            | PWI      | TCGA/TCIA-BRCA | 88       | LOOCV       | yes               | no                 | 5234                | -                                                                                | AUC = 0.886 (0.817–0.955) images                                      | images       |
| Study            | Biomarker | Alteration                  | Modality | Dataset Origin                                                                 | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure  | Open Source |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Ma et al. [56]   | Ki-67     | High expression at >14%     | PWI      | Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, National Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Tianjin, China | 159      | 10-CV       | yes               | no                 | 56                  |                      | AUC = 0.773 Accuracy = 0.757 | -           |
| Monti et al. [57]| HER-2; Ki-67 | mutation                  | PWI      | Avellino, Italy; Institute for Hospitalization and Healthcare SDN, Naples, Italy Emergency | HER-2: 48 | Ki-67: 49   | bootstrap         | yes                | no                  | 163 Pharmacokinetic maps | HER-2: AUC = 0.838 Accuracy = 0.785 Ki-67: AUC = 0.811 Accuracy = 0.677 | -           |
| Tagliafico et al. [67] | Ki-67 | High expression at >14%     | DBT      | Radiology, IRCCS Policlínico San Martino, Genova, Italy | 70       | bootstrap   | yes               | no                 | 106                 |                      | AUC = 0.698 Code, features | -           |
| Zhang et al. [65] | Ki-67     | High expression at >14%     | DWI      | The Second Hospital, Dalian Medical University, Dalian, China | 101      | 27 *        | yes               | no                 | 1029                |                      | AUC = 0.72 (0.495-0.857) Accuracy = 0.70 | -           |
| Zhou et al. [69] | HER-2     | positive (IHC 3+) vs. negative (IHC 0 or 1) | DMG      | Henan Provincial People’s Hospital, Henan, China | 244      | 62 *        | yes               | no                 | 186                 |                      | AUC = 0.787 (0.673-0.885) Accuracy = 77.00% | -           |
| Zhou et al. [62] | HER-2; Ki-67 | positive (IHC 3+) vs. negative (IHC 0 or 1) | PWI      | The Affiliated Huaian No. 1 People’s Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, China | 126      | 5-CV        | yes               | yes                | 386                 |                      | HER-2: AUC = 0.68 Accuracy = 0.60 Ki-67: AUC = 0.74 Accuracy = 0.69 | -           |

* internal validation; ** temporally independent internal validation. Acronyms: human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2), antigen Ki-67 (Ki-67), tumor protein p53 (TP-53), fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography (FDG-PET/CT), perfusion weighted imaging (PWI), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT), digital mammography (DMG), metabolic tumor volume (MTV), mean standardized uptake value (SUVmean), The Cancer Imaging Archive/The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCIA/TCGA), BRearst invasive Carcinoma (BRCA), total lesion glycolysis (TLG), background parenchymal enhancement (BPE), signal enhancement ratio (SER), time-to-peak (TTP), leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV), 3-, 5- and 10-fold cross-validation (3-, 5- and 10-CV), area under the curve (AUC).
3.3.2. HER-2

Ten studies focused on HER-2 status prediction based on radiomic features derived from PWI (n = 7) [54,57–62], DMG (n = 1) [69], PET/CT (n = 1) [68], and conventional MRI (n = 1) [64]. The term HER-2 positivity was used equivalently to an immunohistochemistry (IHC) result of +3 in most studies, while HER-2 negativity corresponded to an IHC score of 0 or +1.

Among PWI radiomics analysis, the highest predictive performance was achieved by Fan et al. by means of a logistic regression model based on 15 features from dynamic contrast enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI) images (AUC = 0.95, internal validation) [59]. Conventional MR features were also shown to associate with HER-2 status in [64] (accuracy of 73.6%, training cohort). In the study using PET/CT, only mean standardized uptake value (SUVmean) and total lesion glycolysis (TLG) were independently associated with HER-2 status (p = 0.021 and p = 0.046, respectively) [68]. DMG radiomic features were employed to predict HER-2 status in [69]. Authors reported higher prediction performance when employing a combination of bilateral cranio-caudal and mediolateral oblique view images derived from 2D MG (AUC = 0.787, internal validation), compared to radiomic features from each view alone.

3.3.3. Ki-67

Three studies investigated the relationship between Ki-67 expression levels and PWI radiomics (AUC = 0.74–0.81) [56,57,62], with two of them employing pharmacokinetic radiomic features. Authors in two of the three studies suggested that high Ki-67 expressing tumors are associated with higher intra-tumoral heterogeneity. On the other hand, DWI radiomics were employed in [65], achieving a final AUC of 0.72 on an internal validation cohort. Another study combined both, PWI and DWI radiomics, to predict Ki-67 status and reported a final AUC of 0.81 after cross-validation by means of a multi-task learning model which was also trained to predict tumor grade [66].

The study using PET/CT could not find any radiomic features that were significantly associated with Ki-67 expression level [68]. Another study used DBT images and showed that a combination of the five most predictive features yielded an AUC of 0.698 for low-versus high Ki-67 expression [67]. Liang et al. compared the utility of T1-weighted with contrast (T1 + C) to T2-weighted (T2w) radiomics to predict Ki-67 [63]. The analysis revealed that the T2w image-based radiomics classifier could significantly associate to Ki-67 expression on an external cohort (AUC: 0.740 (95% CI: 0.645–0.836), whereas T1 + C-based radiomics failed for the same dataset.

Among the eight studies exploring an association of Ki-67 expression levels with breast cancer radiomics, four studies employed a cut-off threshold of 14% [56,63,65,67], two studies used a threshold of 20% [62,68] and the other two did not specify any cut-off value.

3.3.4. TP-53

The strongest association for breast cancer was found in PWI radiomics of 88 patients in which 13 radiomic features predicted TP-53 alterations with an AUC of 0.886 (95% CI: 0.817–0.955) after cross-validation [55].

3.4. Lung Cancer

3.4.1. Summary

In total, 33 studies investigating radiomics and biological endpoints for lung lesions were identified. The imaging modalities employed were CT (n = 22) [70–91], PET/CT (n = 8) [92–99], PET (n = 2) [100,101] and MRI (n = 1) [102]. One study investigated radiomics from metastases, while all other studies associated tissue biomarkers with radiomics of the primary tumor. Almost half of the studies selected histological subtypes and used adenocarcinoma patients only (n = 15), whereas the other half used a mix of histologies. Research has predominantly focused on EGFR (n = 26) [70–86,92–97,100–102], followed by KRAS (n = 5) [83,97,100–102], ALK (n = 3) [87,98,102], PD-L1 (n = 3) [88,89,99],
Ki-67 ($n = 2$) [90,91], and TP-53 ($n = 1$) [84]. All studies showed a significant relationship between EGFR and radiomic features (AUC = 0.66–0.95). Two studies that could not find an association with KRAS status, but all remaining studies found some linkage between radiomics and the respective biomarker (AUC = 0.66–0.99). In total, 21 studies validated their predictive models, two of which were external validation. None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure, and only one of them was a registered prospective study [83]. A summary of the findings of this section can be found in Table 4.
Table 4. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the lung cancer section.

| Study            | Biomarker | Alteration                        | Modality | Dataset Origin                                      | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Aerts et al. [70]| EGFR      | Exons 19 and 21 mutations         | CT       | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York City, New York, US | 47       | -          | yes               | yes               | 183                 | Age; sex; ethnicity; history of smoking; histology type; other metastatic sites      | AUC = 0.91 Images                                           |             |
| Chen et al. [102]| EGFR; KRAS; ALK | mutation | MR       | City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, California, US | 110      | LOOCV      | yes               | yes               | 2786                | Lobulation sign; spicule sign; cavitation; cystic necrosis; pleural indentation; pleural effusion | EGFR: AUC = 0.912 Accuracy = 77.7% ALK: AUC = 0.945 Accuracy = 86.7% KRAS: AUC = 0.985 Accuracy = 96.7% | -          |
| Gu et al. [91]   | Ki-67     | High Ki-67 expression as >50%     | CT       | The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan, China | 245      | 10-CV      | yes               | no                | 103                 | AUC = 0.782                                                               | -                                                          |             |
| Hong et al. [85] | EGFR      | Exons 18, 19, 20, and 21 mutations | CT       | The First Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China The University of Texas MD | 140      | 61 *       | yes               | no                | 396                 | Age; sex; history of smoking                                                                 | AUC = 0.851 (0.750–0.951) c-index = 0.835 (0.825–0.845) | -          |
| Huang et al. [71]| EGFR      | mutation                          | CT       | Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas | 46       | -          | yes               | yes               | 89                  | -                                                                               | AUC = 0.88 Images                                           |             |
| Jia et al. [72]  | EGFR      | Exons 19 and 21 mutations         | CT       | Shanghai Chest Hospital, Shanghai, China | 345      | 158 *      | no                | no                | 440                 | Age; sex; smoking history; TNM stage                                                                 | AUC = 0.828 (0.764–0.892) | -          |
| Jiang et al. [99]| PD-L1     | PD-L1 cutoff value of 1% and 50%  | PET/CT   | Institute of Medical Imaging, Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China | 266      | 133 *      | yes               | no                | 1744                | SUVmax; age; sex; smoking status; TNM stage; histology type                                                                 | AUC = 0.97 | -          |
| Jiang et al. [92]| EGFR      | mutation                          | PET/CT   | Institute of Medical Imaging, Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China | 80       | 10-CV      | yes               | no                | 512                 | 12 semantic features                                                                 | AUC = 0.953 | -          |
| Koyasu et al. [93]| EGFR      | mutation                          | PET/CT   | TCIA-NSCLC Radiogenomics | 138      | 10-CV      | yes               | no                | Not disclosed | SUVmax; SUVmean; TLG; MTV                                                                 | AUC = 0.659 (0.573–0.747) Accuracy = 81.2% | Images, ROI |
| Study                | Biomarker | Alteration | Modality | Dataset Origin                                                                 | Training   | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Li et al. [94]      | EGFR      | Exons 18–24 mutations | PET/CT   | Tianjin Medical University Cancer Hospital, Tianjin, China                     | 115        | 10-CV      | yes               | no                | 38                  | SUVmax; SUVmean; SUVpeak; TLG; MTV; age; sex; smoking status; TNM stage; lesion location | AUC = 0.822 Accuracy = 82.65%                               | -           |
| Li et al. [74]      | EGFR      | mutation   | CT       | Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan, China              | 51         | 10-CV      | yes               | yes               | 1695                | -                                                                   | AUC = 0.83 (0.68–0.92) Images, ROI                           | -           |
| Li et al. [75]      | EGFR      | Exon 19 and 21 mutations | CT       | Shanghai Chest Hospital, Shanghai, China                                       | 810        | 200 *      | yes               | no                | 440                  | DL prediction; age; sex; smoking history; pathological stage; Age; sex; tumor grade; lobe; smoking history; intrapulmonary metastasis | AUC = 0.834 (0.776–0.892)                                  | -           |
| Li et al. [76]      | EGFR      | Exon 19 and 21 mutations | CT       | Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University, Liaoning, China               | 236        | 76 ***     | yes               | yes               | 580                  | 10 tumor spatial location features; age; sex; histological subtype; pathological stage; smoking history; 45 categorical variables including: age, sex, smoking status, CEA level, vascular infiltration, visceral pleural infiltration, lymph node metastasis, pathological subtype, pathological stage, type of lesion, tumor location, tumor size, tumor necrosis, lobulation, spiculation, vacuolization, etc. | AUC = 0.7750–0.7925                                       | -           |
| Liu et al. [86]     | EGFR      | Exons 18–21 mutations | CT       | Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, Tianjin, China     | 298        | bootstrap  | yes               | no                | 209                  | age; sex; histological subtype; pathological stage; smoking history; 45 categorical variables including: age, sex, smoking status, CEA level, vascular infiltration, visceral pleural infiltration, lymph node metastasis, pathological subtype, pathological stage, type of lesion, tumor location, tumor size, tumor necrosis, lobulation, spiculation, vacuolization, etc. | AUC = 0.709 (0.654–0.766)                                   | -           |
| Lu et al. [73]      | EGFR      | mutation   | CT       | The First Hospital of Jilin University, China                                 | 83         | 21 *       | yes               | yes               | 1025                 | -                                                                   | AUC = 0.894 code                                            | -           |
| Study                  | Biomarker | Alteration                      | Modality | Dataset Origin                                                                 | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mei et al. [77]        | EGFR      | Exon 18–21 mutations            | CT       | Shenzhen People’s Hospital, Guangdong, China                                   | 296      | -           | yes              | no                | 94                | Age; sex; smoking status                                                         | AUC = 0.75                                              | code         |
| Nair et al. [95]       | EGFR      | Exons 19 and 21 mutations       | PET/CT   | McGill University Health Centre, 2011 and 2015 Profile and Harvard-RT (Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center IRB, Boston, MA), Tianjin Medical University IRB, Tianjin, China, Moffitt (IRB Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL) | 50       | LOOCV       | yes              | no                | 326               | EGFR: AUC = 0.75 (0.69–0.81) Accuracy = 65.0% KRAS: AUC = 0.75 (0.69–0.80) Accuracy = 66.0% EGFR+ vs. KRAS+: 0.86 (0.80–0.91) Accuracy = 79.0%     | AUC = 0.8713                                            | -           |
| Rios Velazquez et al. [83] | EGFR; KRAS | mutation                       | CT       | Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, November 2015 to October 2018 | 353      | 352 ***     | yes              | yes              | 635               | EGFR: AUC = 0.82 KRAS: AUC = 0.83 Images, ROI, code                                |                                                          |             |
| Shiri et al. [97]      | EGFR; KRAS | EGFR: Exons 18–21 mutations KRAS: Exon 2 codons 12 and 13 mutations | PET/CT   | TCIA                                                                            | 82       | 68 *        | yes              | no                | 109               | Age; sex; smoking history; smoking index; clinical stage; pathological invasiveness of tumor; maximum diameter; mean CT attenuation; lesion location; involved lobe; density; margin; cavity; calcification; pleural retraction sign, pleural effusion, pericardial effusion; local lymphadenopathy | EGFR: AUC = 0.82 KRAS: AUC = 0.83 Images, ROI, code                                |             |
| Song et al. [87]       | ALK       | mutation                       | CT       |                                                                                   | 268      | 67 *        | yes              | no                | 1218              | AUC = 0.88 (0.77–0.94) Accuracy = 79.0% Images (partially), code                     |                                                          |             |
| Study                  | Biomarker | Alteration                        | Modality | Dataset Origin                                                                 | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Sun et al. [88]        | PD-L1     | High PD-L1 expression as ≥ 50%    | CT       | The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou City, China        | 260      | 130 *       | yes               | yes               | 200               | Age; sex; tumor location; CEA level; smoking status; histologic type; histologic grade | AUC = 0.848                                              | -           |
| Tu et al. [78]         | EGFR      | Exons 18–21 mutations             | CT       | Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China       | 243      | 130 *       | yes               | yes               | 234               | Age; sex; smoking status; CEA level; clinical stage; maximum diameter; density; tumor location; interface; shape; lobulation; pleural indentation; spiculation; cusp angle; spine-like process; vacuole sign; cavity sign; air bronchograms; vascular convergence; pleura thickening; pleural effusion; lymphadenopathy 78 clinical and pathological features (age, sex, smoking status, histological subtypes, pathological stages, etc.) | AUC = 0.818 (0.751–0.885) Accuracy = 75.8%               | -           |
| Wang et al. [84]       | EGFR, TP-53 | mutation                          | CT       | Nanjing Medical University Affiliated Cancer Hospital, Nanjing, China          | 41       | 20 *        | yes               | no                | 718               | EGFR: AUC = 0.697 TP-53: AUC = 0.656 code                                         |                                                         | code         |
| Yang et al. [79]       | EGFR      | Exons 18–21 mutations             | CT       | The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China | 306      | 161 ***     | yes               | no                | 1063              | Age; sex; smoking history; CT pattern; histopathological subtype                  | AUC = 0.779 (0.702–0.856) code                           | code         |
| Study | Biomarker | Alteration | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power | Open Source |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Yip et al. [100] | EGFR, KRAS | EGFR: Exons 18–24 mutations, KRAS: Exons 2–3 mutations | PET | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts | 348 bootstrap | yes | no | 68 | MTV, SUV$_{\text{max}}$, SUV$_{\text{peak}}$, SUV$_{\text{mean}}$, and SUV$_{\text{tot}}$ | EGFR: AUC = 0.67, KRAS+: AUC = 0.65 | - |
| Yip et al. [101] | EGFR, KRAS | mutation | PET | Women’s Hospital, and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts | 348 | - | yes | yes | 66 | - | EGFR: AUC = 0.66, KRAS+: AUC = 0.65 | - |
| Yoon et al. [89] | PD-L1 | High PD-L1 expression as $\geq$50% | CT | Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea | 153 bootstrap | yes | yes | 58 | c-index = 0.646 | - |
| Yoon et al. [98] | ALK/ROS1/RET | mutation | PET/CT | Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea | 128 | 10-CV | yes | yes | 50 | Sensitivity = 0.73, Specificity = 0.70 | - |
| Zhang et al. [96] | EGFR | Exons 18–21 mutations | PET/CT | The Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Hebei, China | 175 | 73 * | yes | no | 92 | AUC = 0.87 (0.79–0.95) | - |
### Table 4. Cont.

| Study | Biomarker | Alteration | Modality | Dataset Origin | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Zhang et al. [80] | EGFR | Exons 18–21 mutations | CT | West China Hospital, Sichuan, China | 140 | 40 * 115 nodules | yes no | 485 | Age; sex; smoking status | AUC = 0.8725 Accuracy = 72.5% | - |
| Zhao et al. [82] | EGFR | Exons 18–21 mutations | CT | Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai, China; TCIA | 464 nodules | 115 nodules * 37 nodules ** | yes yes | 475 | DL prediction | AUC = 0.76 | Images, ROI |
| Zhao et al. [81] | EGFR | Exons 19 and 21 mutations | CT | Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China; Huadong Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai, China | 322 | 315 * | yes yes | 475 | Age; sex; smoking status; tumor size; tumor location; histological subtype; TNM stage; tumor solidity; tumor margin; tumor type; pleural retraction; bubble lucency; vascular change; bronchole change; lobulation; spiculator; peripheral emphysema; peripheral fibrosis; pleural effusion | AUC = 0.734 | - |
| Zhou et al. [90] | Ki-67 | High Ki-67 expression as > 40% | CT | Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, Tianjin, China | 110 | - | yes no | 105 | Age; sex; smoking history; histological subtype; TNM stage | AUC = 0.77 | code |

* internal validation; ** external validation; *** temporally independent internal validation. Acronyms: anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), antigen Ki-67 (Ki-67), kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), max, mean, peak and total standardized uptake value (SUVmax, SUVmean, SUVpeak, SUVtot), total lesion glycolysis (TLG), metabolic tumor volume (MTV), max and peak standardized uptake normalized to lean body mass (SULmax, SULpeak), carcino-embryogenic antigen (CEA), tumor, node and metastasis (TNM), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA), deep learning (DL), leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV), 3-, 5- and 10-fold cross-validation (3-, 5- and 10-CV), area under the curve (AUC).
3.4.2. EGFR

The power of CT radiomics to predict EGFR mutations status strongly varied among the studies using validation (AUC = 0.69–0.851) [72–76,78–86]. Across CT radiomics studies, relevant features for EGFR mutation status prediction were associated with texture heterogeneity, suggesting that mutated tumors were more heterogeneous. Further, two studies observed an association of CT radiomics with EGFR mutation subtypes, i.e., differentiation subtype to wildtype (AUC = 0.655–0.727) [76,77] and within subtypes (AUC = 0.708–0.87) [81,95]. While PET radiomics also showed potential for EGFR mutation status prediction (AUC = 0.67, internal validation) [100,101], combining CT and PET were reported similar or better compared to single modal radiomics models [92–96]. Two studies examined radiomics at different time points other than pre-treatment [70,71]. In contrast to three-week post-treatment CT radiomics, one delta radiomic feature (i.e., change of feature value over time) was found predictive for EGFR mutation status (AUC = 0.74, weakly corrected to delta volume and diameter) [70]. Multiple studies were found using contrast-enhanced CT (CE CT) [74,84,85], non-CE CT imaging [70,72,73,77–79,81,82] or a mix of thereof [75,83]. In a recent study, it was shown that a model based on CE CT features did not significantly performed different to a model based non-CE CT for EGFR mutation status prediction [85].

3.4.3. KRAS

CT radiomics was weakly predictive for KRAS mutation status in 763 lung adenocarcinoma patients from four institutions (AUC = 0.63, temporally independent validation) [83]. Authors suggested that KRAS mutant tumors were more homogeneous. PET radiomics was reported non-predictive for KRAS mutation status (AUC < 0.56, no validation) [100,101]. Radiomics was further shown to better differentiate between EGFR and KRAS mutated tumors in CT (AUC = 0.80, internal validation) [83] than in PET (AUC = 0.65) [100].

3.4.4. ALK

For ALK mutation status, CT radiomics showed an AUC of 0.80 on a temporally independent validation cohort [87]. Selected radiomic features inferred that ALK mutated tumors were associated with denser tumors. One study observed that PET-based radiomics combined with tumor stage and age was able to differentiate ALK/ROS1/RET fusion-positive and fusion negative tumors (sensitivity = 0.73, specificity = 0.70) [98]. A study on 110 patients evaluated if MR radiomics from brain metastasis originated from lung cancer was shown to associate with EGFR, ALK and KRAS mutations and reported excellent model performances for all three tissue biomarkers (AUC > 0.9, LOOCV) [102].

3.4.5. PD-L1

PD-L1 expression levels were observed to associate with CT radiomic features in two studies (AUC = 0.661 [89] and AUC = 0.848 [88], internal validations), indicating that dense and homogeneous tumors (without ground-glass opacity, necrosis, cavitation or calcification) were more likely PD-L1 positive in lung adenocarcinoma [89]. Radiomics from PET/CT imaging was found to be similarly strongly predictive as CT but outperformed PET in PD-L1 expression level prediction for 399 stage I-IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients (AUC > 0.8, internal validation) [99].

3.4.6. Ki-67

CT radiomic features were found significantly predictive for Ki-67 in two studies (best performing feature: inverse variance, AUC = 0.77) [90,91].

3.4.7. TP-53

The association between CT radiomic features and TP-53 mutation was studied in [84]. Authors reported a final AUC of 0.604 on an internal validation cohort.
3.5. Gastrointestinal Cancer

3.5.1. Summary

A total of ten studies addressing the relationship of radiomics and biological tissue markers in gastrointestinal cancers were identified. The imaging modalities used were CT \((n = 6)\) \([103-107]\), combined PET/CT \((n = 2)\) \([109,110]\), MRI \((n = 2)\) \([111,112]\) and MRI + PWI + DWI \((n = 1)\) \([112]\). The tumor types analyzed belong to gastric cancers \((n = 2)\) \([103,104]\), rectal cancers \((n = 3)\) \([110-112]\), pancreatic cancers \((n = 2)\) \([105,108]\), colorectal cancer (CRC) and colorectal liver metastases \((n = 3)\) \([106,107,109]\). The most frequent biomarker analyzed was KRAS mutation \((n = 7)\) \([106-112]\) followed by TP-53 mutation \((n = 2)\) \([108,109]\), Ki-67 \((n = 3)\) \([104,105,112]\) and HER-2 expression status \((n = 2)\) \([103,112]\). One group studied BRAF \((n = 1)\) together with KRAS and NRAS as one mutation signature \([106]\). All except one study on TP-53 showed a significant correlation between the respective biomarker and radiomic features \((AUC = 0.65-0.88)\). All studies were set up retrospectively and used internal data. Two research groups validated their results on external datasets. None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure and none of them were registered prospective studies. A summary of the findings of this section can be found in Table 5.
| Study                  | Biomarker     | Alteration                                                                 | Modality     | Dataset Origin                                      | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features          | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chen et al. [109]      | KRAS, TP-53   | KRAS: Exon 2 codons 12 and 13 mutation TP-53: Exons 2-11 mutations        | FDG-PET/CT   | China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan | 74       | -           | yes               | no                 | 56                   | SUVmax, SUVpeak, MTV, TLGmax, TLGpeak, and TLGmean | KRAS: AUC = 0.79 Accuracy = 77% TP-53: AUC = 0.71 Accuracy = 62% | -           |
| Cui et al. [110]       | KRAS          | KRAS: Exons 2–4 mutations positive (HER-2/CEP17 ≥ 2) vs. negative (HER-2/CEP17 < 2) | MRI          | Shanxi Province Cancer Hospital, Taiyuan, China; Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai, China Guangdong Provincial Hospital, Guangzhou, China The First Affiliated Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China; Second Affiliated Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, South Korea | 213      | 91 *        | yes               | no                 | 960                  | -                               | AUC * = 0.682 (0.569–0.794) AUC ** = 0.714 (0.602–0.827) | -           |
| Li et al. [103]        | HER-2         | HER-2 positive (HER-2/CEP17 ≥ 2) vs. negative (HER-2/CEP17 < 2)            | CT           | People’s Hospital, Guangzhou, China The First Affiliated Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China | 94       | 40 *        | yes               | yes                | 12,410                | CEA level                        | AUC = 0.771 (0.667–0.934) | -           |
| Liang et al. [105]     | Ki-67         | mutation                                                                   | CT           | Zhejiang, China; Second Affiliated Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, South Korea | 86       | 51 **       | yes               | no                 | 467                   | Clinical stage                    | Significant correlation (p < 0.0001) | -           |
| Lim et al. [108]       | KRAS, TP-53   | mutation                                                                   | FDG-PET/CT   | University of Science and Technology, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, South Korea | 48       | -           | no                | yes                | 27                    | SUVmax, SUVmean, SUVstd, SUVpeak, SUVkurt, SUIkurt, MTG, TLGmean | KRAS: AUC = 0.829 TP-53: AUC = 0.829 TP-53: Accuracy = 0.829 | Code (partially) |
| Meng et al. [112]      | Ki-67, KRAS,  | Ki-67: High expression at >50% HER-2:                                    | MRI, DWI,   | Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China | 197      | 148 ***     | yes               | yes                | 2534                  | -                               | HER-2: AUC = 0.696 (0.610–0.782) Accuracy = 0.621 Ki-67: AUC = 0.699 (0.611–0.788) Accuracy = 0.582 KRAS: AUC = 0.651 (0.539–0.763) Accuracy = 0.616 | -           |

Table 5. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the gastrointestinal cancer section.
Table 5. Cont.

| Study                  | Biomarker | Alteration                           | Modality | Dataset Origin                                      | Training Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Oh et al. [111]        | KRAS      | A9T, G12A, G12C, G12D, G12F, G12R, G12V, G13D, G61H, and Q61 mutation | MRI      | Research Institute and Hospital, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea | 60 - no no          | no                | no                 | 44                 | -                  | AUC = 0.884 Accuracy = 81.7% | -           |
| Wu et al. [107]        | KRAS      | Exons 2–4 mutations                  | CT       | South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China National Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China Renji Hospital, Huangpu, Shanghai, China; Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai, China; Sir Run Shaw Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China and First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China | 279 119 *** yes yes | 2634 2208 DL features | c-index = 0.832 (0.762–0.905) | -                  | -                  | -                                                            | -           |
| Yang et al. [106]      | KRAS; BRAF| KRAS: Exons 2–4 mutations BRAF: v600E mutation | CT       | National Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China Renji Hospital, Huangpu, Shanghai, China; Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai, China; Sir Run Shaw Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China and First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China | 61 57 *** yes yes  | 346               | -                  | -                  | -                  | AUC = 0.829 Accuracy = 0.750 (0.623–0.845) | -           |
| Zhang et al. [104]     | Ki-67     | High expression as ≥ 10%             | CT       | Renji Hospital, Huangpu, Shanghai, China; Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai, China; Sir Run Shaw Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China and First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China | 148 41 * 150 ** yes yes | 833               | Tumor size         | -                  | -                  | AUC * = 0.828 Accuracy = 0.784 (0.681–0.974) | Images/data on request |

* internal validation; ** external validation; *** temporally independent internal validation. Acronyms: v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF), antigen Ki-67 (Ki-67), kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), tumor protein p53 (TP-53), fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET), computed tomography (CT), perfusion weighted imaging (PWI), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), metabolic tumor volume (MTV), max, mean, peak, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, entropy and total standardized uptake value (SUVmax, SUVmean, SUVpeak, SUVstd, SUVskew, SUVkurt, SUVvent, SUVtot), max, peak and min of total lesion glycolysis (TLGmax, TLGmin, TLGpeak), deep learning (DL), area under the curve (AUC), chromosome enumeration probe 17 (CEP17).
3.5.2. KRAS

The association of KRAS mutations with radiomic signatures was the most frequently assessed in gastrointestinal cancer. The strongest relationship was found in CE CT of CRC patients, where the mutation signature KRAS/BRAF/NRAS was significantly associated with three GLCM features (energy, maximum probability and sum average), achieving a final AUC of 0.829 on an internal validation cohort [106].

One group focused on the association of KRAS mutation to FDG-PET radiomics of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma patients [108], concluding that low-intensity textural features were significantly associated with KRAS gene mutational status (AUC = 0.794–0.82, training). Authors suggested that KRAS-mutated genes were associated with higher intra-tumoral heterogeneity levels. The relationship between FDG-PET radiomics and KRAS mutation was also studied for CRC patients in [109]. KRAS-mutated tumors presented an increased value at the 25th percentile of maximal SUV (SUV_{max}) of the metabolic tumor volume (MTV) as well as for the GLCM-derived contrast (AUC = 0.73–0.79, training).

Another study evaluated the association between KRAS mutation and CT imaging features, including hand-crafted and deep learning radiomics, of CRC patients [107]. The combined model achieved the highest performance (c-index = 0.831 (95% CI, 0.762–0.905), external validation), when compared to radiomics-alone and deep learning radiomics-alone models.

Two studies evaluated the association between T2w MR radiomics and KRAS mutational status in rectal cancer. In the first one, authors reported a final AUC of 0.884 on the training cohort by means of a decision tree based on three textural features [111]. In the second study, seven features were shown to associate to KRAS mutation status [110]. The best prediction model was obtained with SVM classifiers (AUC = 0.714 (95% CI, 0.602–0.827), external validation). Moreover, wavelet features derived from MR, PWI and DWI were associated with KRAS mutation in rectal cancer patients in [112], achieving a final AUC of 0.651 (95% CI, 0.539–0.763) on a temporally independent validation cohort.

3.5.3. TP-53

One group found that an increased value of short-run low gray-level emphasis derived from the GLRLM in FDG-PET/CT was predictive for TP-53 mutation in CRC patients (AUC = 0.71, training). Authors also reported higher heterogeneity and lower PET signal values in TP-53-mutant cases [109]. On the other hand, one study carried out with FDG-PET/CT data from pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma patients did not see a significant association between genetic alterations in TP-53 status and the radiomic features extracted from the PET images [108].

3.5.4. HER-2

The association of HER-2 status and CT radiomics in gastric cancer patients was investigated in [103]. Authors reported a final AUC of 0.771 (95% CI, 0.607–0.934) on an internal validation cohort when employing a nomogram based on seven wavelet features and patient carcino-embryogenic antigen (CEA) level. One study extracted radiomic features from pre-operative MR images of patients suffering from rectal cancer, achieving a final AUC of 0.696 (95% CI, 0.610–0.782) on a temporally independent validation cohort [112].

3.5.5. Ki-67

Three studies investigated the potential association of Ki-67 index and radiomic signatures [104,105,112]. A CE CT-based radiomics nomogram including six radiomic features for the gastrointestinal stromal tumors was significantly associated with Ki-67 (AUC = 0.754, external validation) [104]. Another retrospective, multicenter study in CE CT focused on pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors showed a significant association between Ki-67 and an eight-feature-combined radiomics [105]. The third study analyzed a combination of MR, PWI and DWI radiomics to predict Ki-67 expression, with a final AUC of 0.699 on a
temporally independent cohort [112]. Different Ki-67 expression cut-off values were used on each study, ranging from 10 to 40%.

3.5.6. BRAF

As explained in the KRAS biomarker subsection, one study investigated the relation between CECT radiomics and the mutation signature KRAS/NRAS/BRAF together, which reported a final AUC of 0.829 on a temporally independent cohort [106].

3.6. Liver Cancer

3.6.1. Summary

Four studies were found which associated radiomics and tissue biomarkers in liver cancer patients, using either MR with contrast agents (n = 2) or US (n = 2). The most common tumor type was hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC, n = 3) [113–115] followed by cholangiocarcinoma (CCA, n = 1) [116]. Three tissue biomarkers were investigated: Ki-67 (n = 3), PD-L1 (n = 2) and VEGF (n = 1) and all were shown to be significantly correlated to radiomics (AUC = 0.85–0.97). All studies employed a dataset limited to a single center; one study separated the dataset into a training and a validation cohort [116]. None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure and only one of them was a registered prospective study [114]. A summary of the findings of this section can be found in Table 6.
Table 6. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the liver cancer section.

| Study          | Biomarker       | Alteration       | Modality | Dataset Origin                                                      | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hectors et al. | PD-L1           | expression       | MRI, DWI | Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, USA             | 48       | -          | no                | no                | 196               | Infiltrative pattern; presence of multiple lesions; extra-nodular growth; macrovascular invasion; tumor necrosis; tumor hemorrhage; tumor fat content; mosaic appearance; internal arteries; mosaic appearance; internal arteries; capsule; T2 hyper-intensity; ADC hypo-intensity; wash-in/wash-out; hepatobiliary phase hypo-intensity; ADCmin; ADCmean; ER in EA, LA, PV, LV and hepatobiliary phases; tumor size Significant correlation ($p < 0.029$) |
| Peng et al.    | Ki-67, VEGF     |                  | US       | First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, Guangxi, China | Ki-67: 63 | Ki-67: 27 | yes               | no                | 1,076              | Ki-67: AUC = 0.848 Accuracy = 0.889 VEGF: AUC = 0.864 Accuracy = 0.833 |
| Yao et al.     | Ki-67, PD-L1    |                  | US       | Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China              | 47       | LOOCV      | yes               | no                | -                 | 2560 dictionary-based image features PD-L1: AUC = 0.97 (0.89–0.98) Accuracy = 92% Ki-67: AUC = 0.94 (0.87–0.97) Accuracy = 93% |
Table 6. Cont.

| Study       | Biomarker | Alteration                        | Modality | Dataset Origin                  | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ye et al. [114] | Ki-67     | High expression at ≥15%           | MRI      | West China Hospital, Sichuan, China | 89       | 10-CV       | yes               | no                | 396                 | Serum level of alpha-fetoprotein; hepatitis B surface antigen; hepatitis C antibody; Barcelona-Clinic Liver Cancer classification; cirrhosis; multifocality; arterial phase hyper-enhancement; washout, capsule integrity, internal arteries, tumor margin, enhancing capsule, hepatobiliary phase hypo-intensity | c-index: 0.936 (0.863–0.977) | -             |

* internal validation. Acronyms: antigen Ki-67 (Ki-67), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), ultrasound (US), apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), enhancement ratio (ER), early arterial (EA), late arterial (LA), early venous (EV), late venous (LV), portal vein (PV), area under the curve (AUC), leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV), 10-fold cross-validation (10-CV).
3.6.2. PD-L1

The best predictive performance overall for liver studies was obtained for PD-L1 in US images of HCC patients (AUC = 0.97, cross-validation) [115]. The expression of PD-L1 was also predicted from MRI images of HCC, where the best association was found with the texture feature ADC variance. This may be interpreted as a correspondence between higher heterogeneity and higher PD-L1 expression levels [113].

3.6.3. Ki-67

The best AUC for Ki-67 expression prediction in HCC was obtained in [115] by means of a SVM model based on US radiomic features (AUC = 0.94, cross-validation). Slightly worse performances (AUC = 0.804, internal validation) were obtained with US wavelet features for CCA patients in [116]. Another group employed texture features from MR images of HCC patients [114]. Authors combined 13 features from T2W, pre-contrast (PRE), arterial phase (AP) and portal venous phase (PV) scans into a multiparametric texture signature which achieve a c-index of 0.878 after cross-validation. The features included suggested that higher intra-tumor heterogeneity correlates to higher expression of Ki-67. The latter may reflect the cell proliferation status and therefore tumor aggressiveness.

3.6.4. VEGF

The relationship between VEGF expression and US radiomic features was analyzed only in CCA patients [116]. Wavelet features were found to be the most relevant feature type to predict the biomarker expression (AUC = 0.864, internal validation). These were associated with the heterogeneity of the tumor volume by the authors.

3.7. Other Cancers

3.7.1. Summary

In total, five studies were found which investigated the correlation between radiomics and molecular markers in other entities not included in the sections above: melanoma (n = 1) [117], thyroid cancer (n = 1) [118], head and neck cancer (n = 2) [119,120], adrenal gland carcinoma (n = 1) [121]. All studies showed a significant correlation between the biomarker and radiomics (AUC = 0.62–0.78). None of the studies used external validation. None of the studies reported any radiomics quality measure, nor were they registered prospective studies. A summary of the findings of this section can be found in Table 7.
Table 7. An overview of the radiomic studies included in the other cancers section.

| Study                 | Biomarker          | Alteration                                | Modality | Dataset Origin                  | Training | Validation | Feature Reduction | Feature Robustness | # Radiomic Features | Additional Features                                                                 | Predictive Power Measure = Mean (95% Confidence Interval) | Open Source |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ahmed et al. [121]    | Ki-67              | High expression at ≥10%; PD-L1: High expression at ≥5% and ≥1% | CT       | MD Anderson Cancer Center, Texas, US | 53       | -           | no                | no                 | 106                 | PD-L1: AUC = 0.78; EGFR: no correlation. VEGF: Correlation (p < 0.05); Ki-67: Correlation (p < 0.05) | AUC = 0.78 | -            |
| Chen et al. [120]     | PD-L1; EGFR; VEGF; Ki-67 | PD-L1: High expression at ≥5% and ≥1%; EGFR: expression; VEGF: expression; Ki-67: expression | FDG-PET  | China Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan | 53       | -           | no                | no                 | 41                  | SUVmax, MTV, TLGmean; smoking history; tumor origin; TNM stage | PD-L1: AUC = 0.24; EGFR: no correlation. VEGF: Correlation (p < 0.05); Ki-67: Correlation (p < 0.05) | -            |
| Saadani et al. [117]  | BRAF v600E mutation | v600E mutation                            | FDG-PET/CT | Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands | 70       | 10-CV       | yes               | no                 | 480                 | SUVmax; SUVmean; SUVpeak; MTV; TLG; longest diameter | AUC = 0.62 | -            |
| Yoon et al. [118]     | BRAF v600E mutation | v600E mutation                            | US       | Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea | 387      | 140 ***     | yes               | no                 | 730                 | Age; tumor size; sex; Age; tumor size; sex; Age; tumor size; sex; Age; tumor size; sex; | AUC = 0.629 (0.516–0.742) | -            |
| Zhu et al. [119]      | TP-53 mutation     | TP-53 mutation                            | CT       | TCIA/TCGA-HNSCC                  | 126      | 5-CV        | yes               | yes                | 187                 | -                                                                            | AUC = 0.641 Images, ROI | -            |

---

*** temporally independent internal validation; † negative correlation. Acronyms: v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), antigen Ki-67, kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), tumor protein 53 (TP-53), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), computed tomography (CT), fluoro-deoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET), ultrasound (US), max, mean and peak standardized uptake value (SUVmax, SUVmean, SUVpeak), mean total lesion glycolysis (TLGmean), metabolic tumor volume (MTV), tumor, node and metastasis (TNM), 5- and 10- fold cross-validation (5-,10-CV), area under the curve (AUC).
3.7.2. Details

One study explored the use of FDG-PET/CT radiomics to predict BRAFv600 mutation status in melanoma patients achieving a final AUC of 0.62 after 10-CV [117]. Another study investigated the use of US radiomics to predict BRAFv600 mutation of thyroid cancer patients with a limited predictive performance on a temporally independent validation cohort (c-statistics = 0.629) [118]. Two studies explored the association of different biomarkers and imaging features in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients. One of them reported a moderate predictive power of CT radiomics for TP-53 mutation prediction (AUC = 0.641, 5-CV) [119], while the other study reported a limited linkage between PD-L1, VEGF, Ki-67 and EGFR expression and FDG-PET radiomics on their training cohort [120]. The latter also showed a positive correlation between PD-L1 and Ki-67 expression. The GLCM-derived feature of correlation was found to be a negative predictor of PD-L1 expression, while it was positively associated with VEGF expression. One study investigated the efficacy of CE CT radiomics to predict Ki-67 expression in adrenal gland carcinoma patients [121]. The authors reported final AUCs of 0.7–0.78 on the training cohort after using logistic regression models based on two shape features, suggesting that high Ki-67 expression is associated with flatter and more elongated tumors.

3.8. Feature Interpretation

In Tables 8–10, we gathered those radiomic features employed in the best performing models for each combination of biomarker and tumor site, for MRI, CT and PET, respectively. Detailed tables including feature names and additional modalities (e.g., US or advanced MRI sequences) are shown in Supplementary Tables S1–S4. For seven studies, no interpretation was possible due to lack of information.
Table 8. Interpretation of the best performing models on the training dataset for T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Acronyms: central nervous system (CNS), gastrointestinal (GI), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH), kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), tumor protein p53 (TP-53), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

| MRI      | EGFR                  | Ki-67                     | KRAS             | TP-53               | VEGF               | IDH                        |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| CNS      | EGFR+ more heterogeneous, less spherical [32] | Ki-67 high expression more heterogeneous [34] | TP-53+ higher intensity [36] | VEGF+ more heterogeneous [37] | IDH+ more homogeneous, more regularly shaped [21] |
| GI       |                       |                           |                  |                     |                   | KRAS+ more heterogeneous [110] |
| Liver    |                       | Ki-67 high expression more heterogeneous [114] |                  |                     |                   |                             |

Table 9. Interpretation of the best performing models on the training dataset for computer tomography (CT). Acronyms: head and neck cancer (HNC), gastrointestinal (GI), anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2), kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), tumor protein p53 (TP-53).

| CT       | EGFR                  | Ki-67                     | KRAS/BRAF        | TP-53               | HER-2             | ALK              | PD-L1                   |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| HNC      |                       | Ki-67 high expression more heterogeneous [120] |                  | TP-53+ more heterogeneous [119] |                  |                  |                         |
| Lung     | EGFR+ more heterogeneous, smaller [83] | Ki-67 high expression more homogeneous, more elongated [90] | KRAS+ more homogeneous [83] | ALK+ higher density [87] | PD-L1+ more homogeneous [89] |
| GI       |                       | Ki-67 high expression more heterogeneous [104] | KRAS/BRAF+ more homogeneous [106] | HER-2+ more heterogeneous [103] |                  |                  |                         |
Table 10. Interpretation of the best performing models on the training dataset for positron emission tomography (PET). Acronyms: head and neck cancer (HNC), central nervous system (CNS), gastrointestinal (GI), epidermal growth factor (EGFR), isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH), kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS), programmed cell death ligand 1 (PD-L1), tumor protein p53 (TP-53), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

|              | PET       | EGFR      | Ki-67    | KRAS    | TP-53   | VEGF    | IDH                           | PD-L1                |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| CNS          |           |           |          |         |         |         | IDH+ more homogeneous, less spherical [50] |                     |
| HNC          |           |           |          |         |         |         | VEGF+ more heterogeneous [120] | PD-L1+ more heterogeneous [120] |
| Lung         | EGFR+ more heterogeneous, more compact [100] |   |          |         |         |         |                               |                      |
| GI           | KRAS+ lower intensity [108] | TP-53+ more heterogeneous [109] |         |         |         |         |                               |                      |
| Adrenal gland carcinoma | Ki-67 high expression more elongated and flatter [121] |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                      |
Oftentimes, dysregulation of one specific biomarker led to similar tumor phenotype across entities and imaging modalities. This was the case for EGFR-mutant tumors, which exhibited greater textural heterogeneity in CNS MRI, PWI and DWI, as well as in lung CT and PET. Similarly, alteration of TP-53 status was associated with increased heterogeneity in CT of HN and PET of colorectal cancer. IDH-mutant tumors were reported to have greater textural homogeneity in MRI, DWI, PWI, DKI and FDG-PET in CNS. High Ki-67-expressing tumors were reported to be more homogenous in CT for lung cancer but more heterogeneous for gynecological tumors and head and neck tumors. KRAS+ was shown to be more homogeneous for CT in lung, but more heterogeneous for gastrointestinal cancer.

3.9. Results per Biomarker

An overview of the analyzed studies per biomarker can be found in Tables S5–S14 in the Supplementary Materials.

4. Discussion

In recent decades, extensive genomic studies have leveraged our understanding of cancer biology and pathophysiology. The identification of key genetic alterations that drive oncogenesis and their subsequent molecular markers has led to a more accurate and comprehensive patient-specific treatment planning and adaptation [2]. Furthermore, the field of radiomics, i.e., the quantitative, high-throughput analysis of medical images, has emerged as a potential diagnostic, prognostic and predictive tool in clinical decision-support systems. This is of particular interest in cancer treatment, where medical imaging is routinely performed with diagnostic and monitoring purposes. Nonetheless, the reliability, clinical applicability and biological meaning of radiomics models and imaging biomarkers has to be extensively validated before they can be incorporated into clinical routine [17]. Hence, the primary objective of this review was to identify key radiomic features associated with specific tumor molecular markers through an electronic search of peer-reviewed journal publications.

For this purpose, we limited our search to ten cancer biological endpoints commonly investigated and used in clinical practice, which apply to a broad range of cancer types. Other, even though valid, biomarkers, such as methylation status or indicators for virus-born cancers were deliberately excluded as their origin and/or mechanism leading to malignant transformation of healthy cells is not trivially comparable. Other examples of biomarkers excluded in this review are the loss of tumor suppressors in cancer such as breast cancer genes 1 and 2 (BRCA-1, BRCA-2), RNAs, proteins such as prostate-specific antigen (PSA) or circulating tumor DNA (ct-DNA) [1]. By focusing on this compact set of biomarkers, we aimed to summarize the reported associations between radiomics and signature molecules and eventually contribute to the promotion of radiomics as a valid diagnostic, prognostic and predictive tool in cancer treatment. We are aware that the selection of biomarkers is not complete but due to the sheer number of biomarkers and the variability thereof, the search had to be narrowed in order to perform a meaningful systematic review.

Most of the studies included in this review reported some association between the selected biomarkers and radiomics, suggesting that mutated and non-mutated tumors have different growth patterns that are identifiable in high-throughput imaging. The association of textural, intensity, shape, size and wavelet image features with tumor biomarkers entails an advance in feature interpretability, as shown in Tables 8–10, which brings radiomics closer to its application in a clinical setting.

In total, 96 out of 104 studies found a significant relationship between at least one of the studied biomarkers and one or more radiomic features. However, only 7 studies validated their models on external cohorts, 11 studies on temporally independent cohorts and 14 studies did not use any form of validation. Additionally, only 7 out of 104 included a prospectively collected dataset, which is necessary to confirm the clinical validity and usefulness of any radiomics signature. Along these lines, we believe greater effort should
be made to employ larger, multi-institutional cohorts, either by means of new data-sharing agreements among research groups or through distributed learning. The feasibility of the latter has already been shown in a number of studies and entails new possibilities for training reliable radiomics models [122,123]. Furthermore, only 37 studies performed some type of robustness analysis of the selected features. Different image acquisition parameters, scanner models, pre-processing and region of interest segmentation techniques among other factors have been shown to significantly affect feature robustness and results reproducibility, and should be evaluated in greater detail [124–126]. Moreover, we would like to encourage projects such as the image biomarker standardization initiative (IBSI) [127], which works towards the homogenization of image feature extraction and analysis.

Another factor that hindered results interpretation and studies comparison was the great variability in biomarker expression levels employed as cut-offs to stratify patients. Currently, there exist a lack of standardization of immunohistochemistry techniques for biomarker staining and scoring systems, leading to moderate intra/inter-laboratory and intra/inter-observer variabilities [1,128]. This could potentially explain the observed phenotype disagreement across different entities and modalities for Ki-67, PD-L1 and KRAS biomarkers, as described in Tables 8–10. However, as previously explained, it should be noted that these studies were included on the interpretation table based on their performance on the training set, and, for the vast majority, external validation remains to be accomplished.

In an attempt to standardize the clinical utility evaluation of radiomics studies, as well as to increase transparency and minimize risk of bias, two rigorous reporting guidelines, the TRIPOD [17] and the RQS [4] scores, have been devised. In Tables 2–7, we gathered some of the most relevant reporting criteria such as the type of validation used, the performance of feature reduction and robustness analysis, the use of discrimination statistics, the inclusion of non-radiomic features and the public availability of the code and/or data. However, none of the studies included in this review followed explicitly TRIPOD or RQS guidelines. We would like to encourage the use of such guidelines as they provide a common framework to compare state-of-the-art results in radiomics and bring closer its incorporation into clinical decision support-systems.

5. Conclusions

In summary, radiomics from different modalities and cancer entities is a promising tool for tumor biology assessment. Nevertheless, a large majority of studies included in this review only employed internal validation datasets or bootstrap and cross-validation techniques to assess model performance. Thus, further multi-center, prospective studies are required to validate the reported outcomes. Moreover, none of the studies followed any reporting or quality assurance protocols. Hence, we would like to encourage the employment of reporting guidelines such as TRIPOD and RQS scores, as well as the use of IBSI-standardized radiomics software. As a closing remark, we would like to emphasize the utmost importance of transparency to ensure the reproducibility of radiomics studies.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/cancers13123015/s1, List S1: Queries employed in the PubMed search, List S2: PRISMA Checklist, Table S1: Feature interpretation for ALK, BRAF and EGFR, Table S2: Feature interpretation for HER-2, IDH and Ki-67, Table S3: Feature interpretation for KRAS, KRAS/BRAF and PD-L1, Table S4: Feature interpretation for TP-53 and VEGF, Table S5: An overview of the radiomic studies included for IDH biomarker, Table S6: An overview of the radiomic studies included for EGFR biomarker, Table S7: An overview of the radiomic studies included for VEGF biomarker, Table S8: An overview of the radiomic studies included for HER-2 biomarker, Table S9: An overview of the radiomic studies included for ALK biomarker, Table S10: An overview of the radiomic studies included for BRAF biomarker, Table S11: An overview of the radiomic studies included for PD-L1 biomarker, Table S12: An overview of the radiomic studies included for TP-53 biomarker, Table S13: An overview of the radiomic studies included for KRAS biomarker and Table S14: An overview of the radiomic studies included for Ki-67 biomarker.
Author Contributions: The processes of screening, eligibility evaluation and extraction of data for the meta-analysis were performed independently by the authors A.L.G.S.-E., D.V., F.T., R.D.B. and V.W. The authors J.E.v.T., S.T.-L., M.P. and M.G. supervised the process. All authors contributed to writing and reviewing the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was partially supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (310030_173303, 310030_172885 and CRSII5_183478), the Klinischer Forschungsschwerpunkt (KFSF) Artificial Intelligence in Oncological Imaging from the University of Zurich and the Swiss Personalized Health Network (SPHN) IMAGINE.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Goossens, N.; Nakagawa, S.; Sun, X.; Hoshida, Y. Cancer biomarker discovery and validation. *Transl. Cancer Res.* 2015, 4, 256–269.

2. Malone, E.R.; Oliva, M.; Sabatini, P.J.B.; Stockley, T.L.; Siu, L.L. Molecular profiling for precision cancer therapies. *Genome Med.* 2020, 12, 8. [CrossRef]

3. Song, J.; Yin, Y.; Wang, H.; Chang, Z.; Liu, Z.; Cui, L. A review of original articles published in the emerging field of radiomics. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 2020, 127, 108991. [CrossRef]

4. Lambin, P.; Leijenaar, R.T.H.; Deist, T.M.; Peerlings, J.; de Jong, E.E.C.; van Timmeren, J.; Sanduleanu, S.; Larue, R.; Even, A.J.G.; Jochems, A.; et al. Radiomics: The bridge between medical imaging and personalized medicine. *Nat. Rev. Clin. Oncol.* 2017, 14, 749–762. [CrossRef]

5. Bublil, E.M.; Yarden, Y. The EGF receptor family: Spearheading a merger of signaling and therapeutics. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 2007, 19, 124–134. [CrossRef][PubMed]

6. Garcia-Regalado, A.; La Rosa, C.H.G.-D. The Role of Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase in Human Cancers. *Oncol. Hematol. Rev.* 2013, 9, 149–153. [CrossRef]

7. Zaman, A.; Wu, W.; Bivona, T.G. Targeting Oncogenic BRAF: Past, Present, and Future. *Cancers* 2019, 11, 1197. [CrossRef]

8. Liu, P.; Wang, Y.; Li, X. Targeting the untreatable KRAS in cancer therapy. *Acta Pharm. Sin. B* 2019, 9, 871–879. [CrossRef][PubMed]

9. Neufeld, G.; Cohen, T.; Gengrinovitch, S.; Poltorak, Z. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and its receptors. *FASEB J.* 1999, 13, 9–22. [CrossRef]

10. Read, A.; Strachan, T. Chapter 18: Cancer Genetics. *Human Molecular Genetics*, 2nd ed.; Wiley: New York, NY, USA, 1999.

11. Salmaninejad, A.; Valilou, S.F.; Shabgah, A.G.; Aslani, S.; Alimardani, M.; Pasdar, A.; Sahelkar, A. PD-1/PD-L1 pathway: Basic biology and role in cancer immunotherapy. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 2019, 234, 16824–16837. [CrossRef]

12. Bleeker, F.E.; Molenaar, R.J.; Leenstra, S. Recent advances in the molecular understanding of glioblastoma. *J. Neuro-Oncol.* 2012, 108, 11–27. [CrossRef][PubMed]

13. Scholzen, T.; Gerdes, J. The Ki-67 protein: From the known and the unknown. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 2000, 182, 311–322. [CrossRef]

14. Biomarkers in Risk Assessment: Validity and Validation (EHC 222, 2001). Available online: http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc222.htm (accessed on 5 June 2021).

15. Moher, D.; Shamseer, L.; Clarke, M.; Ghersi, D.; Liberati, A.; Petticrew, M.; Shekelle, P.; Stewart, L.A.; PRISMA-P Group. Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015 statement. *Syst. Rev.* 2015, 4, 1. [CrossRef][PubMed]

16. Zotero | Your Personal Research Assistant. Available online: http://www.zotero.org (accessed on 29 September 2020).

17. Triplod Statement. Available online: https://www.tripod-statement.org/ (accessed on 6 June 2021).

18. Wu, G.; Chen, Y.; Wang, Y.; Yu, J.; Lv, X.; Ju, X.; Shi, Z.; Chen, L.; Chen, Z. Sparse Representation-Based Radiomics for the Diagnosis of Brain Tumors. *IEEE Trans. Med. Imaging* 2018, 37, 893–905. [CrossRef][PubMed]

19. Li, Z.-C.; Bai, H.; Sun, Q.; Zhao, Y.; Lv, Y.; Zhou, J.; Liang, C.; Chen, Y.; Liang, D.; Zheng, H. Multiregional radiomics profiling from multiparametric MRI: Identifying an imaging predictor of IDH1 mutation status in glioblastoma. *Cancer Med.* 2018, 7, 5999–6009. [CrossRef][PubMed]

20. Choi, Y.; Nam, Y.; Lee, Y.S.; Kim, J.; Ahn, K.-J.; Jang, J.; Shin, N.-Y.; Kim, B.-S.; Jeon, S.-S. IDH1 mutation prediction using MR-based radiomics in glioblastoma: Comparison between manual and fully automated deep learning-based approach of tumor segmentation. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 2020, 128, 109031. [CrossRef][PubMed]

21. Liu, X.; Li, Y.; Li, S.; Fan, X.; Sun, Z.; Yang, Z.; Wang, K.; Zhang, Z.; Jiang, T.; Liu, Y.; et al. IDH mutation-specific radiomic signature in lower-grade gliomas. *Aging* 2019, 11, 673–696. [CrossRef]

22. Li, Z.; Wang, Y.; Yu, J.; Guo, Y.; Cao, W. Deep Learning based Radiomics (DLR) and its usage in noninvasive IDH1 prediction for low grade glioma. *Sci. Rep.* 2017, 7, 5467. [CrossRef]
23. Yu, J.; Shi, Z.; Lian, Y.; Li, Z.; Liu, T.; Gao, Y.; Wang, Y.; Chen, L.; Mao, Y. Noninvasive IDH1 mutation estimation based on a quantitative radiomics approach for grade II glioma. *Eur. Radiol.* 2017, 27, 3509–3522. [CrossRef]

24. Yu, J.; Shi, Z.; Ji, C.; Lian, Y.; Wang, Y.; Chen, L.; Mao, Y. Anatomical location differences between mutated and wild-type isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 in low-grade gliomas. *Int. J. Neurosci.* 2017, 127, 873–880. [CrossRef]

25. Liu, T.; Wu, G.; Yu, J.; Guo, Y.; Wang, Y.; Shi, Z.; Chen, L. A mRMRMSRC feature selection method for radiomics approach. In Proceedings of the 2017 39th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC), Jeju, Korea, 11–15 July 2017; Volume 2017, pp. 616–619. [CrossRef]

26. Arita, H.; Kinoshita, M.; Kagawauchi, A.; Takahashi, M.; Narita, Y.; Terakawa, Y.; Tsuyuguchi, N.; Okita, Y.; Nonaka, M.; Moriiuchi, S.; et al. Lesion location implemented magnetic resonance imaging radiomics for predicting IDH and TERT promoter mutations in grade II/III gliomas. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 11773. [CrossRef][PubMed]

27. Fukuma, R.; Yanagisawa, T.; Kinoshita, M.; Shinozaki, T.; Arita, H.; Kagawauchi, A.; Takahashi, M.; Narita, Y.; Terakawa, Y.; Tsuyuguchi, N.; et al. Prediction of IDH and TERT promoter mutations in low-grade glioma from magnetic resonance images using a convolutional neural network. *Sci. Rep.* 2019, 9, 20311. [CrossRef][PubMed]

28. Kuthuru, S.; Deadricker, W.; Bai, H.; Su, C.; Yu, T.; Monga, V.; Rao, A. A Visually Interpretable, Dictionary-Based Approach to Imaging-Genomic Modeling, with Low-Grade Glioma as a Case Study. *Cancer Inform.* 2018, 17, 1176935118802796. [CrossRef]

29. Zhou, H.; Vallières, M.; Bai, H.X.; Su, C.; Tang, H.; Oldridge, D.; Zhang, Z.; Xiao, B.; Liao, W.; Tao, Y.; et al. MRI features predict survival and molecular markers in diffuse lower-grade gliomas. *Neuro-Oncology* 2017, 19, 862–870. [CrossRef][PubMed]

30. Zhang, X.; Tian, Q.; Wang, L.; Liu, Y.; Li, B.; Liang, Z.; Gao, P.; Zheng, K.; Zhao, B.; Lu, H. Radiomics Strategy for Molecular Subtype Stratification of Lower-Grade Glioma: Detecting IDH and TPS53Mutations Based on Multimodal MRI. *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging* 2018, 48, 916–926. [CrossRef]

31. Lee, J.; Narang, S.; Martinez, J.J.; Rao, G.; Rao, A. Associating spatial diversity features of radiologically defined tumor habitats with epidermal growth factor receptor driver status and 12-month survival in glioblastoma: Methods and preliminary investigation. *J. Med. Imaging* 2015, 2, 041006. [CrossRef]

32. Li, Y.; Tian, X.; Su, K.; Qian, Z.; Wang, K.; Fan, X.; Li, S.; Wang, Y.; Jiang, T. MRI features can predict EGFR expression in lower grade gliomas: A voxel-based radiomic analysis. *Eur. Radiol.* 2018, 28, 356–362. [CrossRef]

33. Li, J.; Liu, S.; Qin, Y.; Zhang, Y.; Wang, N.; Liu, H. High-order radiomics features based on T2 FLAIR MRI predict multiple glioma immunohistochemical features: A more precise and personalized gliomas management. *PloS ONE* 2020, 15, e0227703. [CrossRef][PubMed]

34. Li, Y.; Qian, Z.; Xu, K.; Wang, K.; Fan, X.; Li, S.; Liu, X.; Wang, Y.; Jiang, T. Radiomic features predict Ki-67 expression level and survival in lower grade glioma. *J. Neuro-Oncol.* 2017, 135, 317–324. [CrossRef]

35. Uggia, L.; Cuocolo, R.; Solari, D.; Guadagno, E.; D’Amico, A.; Somma, T.; Cappabianca, P.; Caro, M.L.D.B.D.; Cavallo, L.M.; Brunetti, A. Prediction of high proliferative index in pituitary macroadenomas using MRI-based radiomics and machine learning. *Neuroradiology* 2019, 61, 1365–1373. [CrossRef]

36. Li, Y.; Qian, Z.; Xu, K.; Wang, K.; Fan, X.; Li, S.; Jiang, T.; Liu, X.; Wang, Y. MRI features predict p53 status in lower-grade gliomas via a machine-learning approach. *NeuroImage Clin.* 2018, 17, 306–311. [CrossRef][PubMed]

37. Sun, Z.; Li, Y.; Yang, Y.; Fan, X.; Xu, K.; Wang, K.; Li, S.; Zhang, Z.; Jiang, T.; Liu, X. Radiogenomic analysis of vascular endothelial growth factor in patients with diffuse gliomas. *Cancer Imaging* 2019, 19, 68. [CrossRef][PubMed]

38. Wu, S.; Meng, J.; Yu, Q.; Li, P.; Fu, S. Radiomics-based machine learning methods for isocitrate dehydrogenase genotype prediction of diffuse gliomas. *J. Cancer Res. Clin. Oncol.* 2019, 145, 543–550. [CrossRef]

39. Binder, Z.A.; Thorne, A.H.; Bakas, S.; Wileyto, E.P.; Bilello, M.; Akbari, H.; Rathore, S.; Ha, S.M.; Zhang, L.; Ferguson, C.J.; et al. Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Extracellular Domain Mutations in Glioblastoma Present Opportunities for Clinical Imaging and Therapeutic Development. *Cancer Cell* 2018, 34, 163–177.e7. [CrossRef][PubMed]

40. Rathore, S.; Akbari, H.; Rozyczki, M.; Abdullah, K.G.; Nasrallah, M.P.; Binder, Z.A.; Davuluri, R.V.; Lustig, R.A.; Dahmane, N.; Bilello, M.; et al. Radiomic MRI signature reveals three distinct subtypes of glioblastoma with different clinical and molecular characteristics, offering prognostic value beyond IDH1. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 5087. [CrossRef][PubMed]

41. Akbari, H.; Bakas, S.; Pispia, J.M.; Nasrallah, M.P.; Rozyczki, M.; Martinez-Lage, M.; Morrisette, J.J.D.; Dahmane, N.; O’Rourke, D.M.; Davatzikos, C. In vivo evaluation of EGFRvIII mutation in primary glioblastoma patients via complex multiparametric MRI investigation. *Eur. Radiol.* 2018, 28, 356–362. [CrossRef][PubMed]

42. Liu, T.; Wu, G.; Yu, J.; Guo, Y.; Wang, Y.; Shi, Z.; Chen, L. A mRMRMSRC feature selection method for radiomics approach. In Proceedings of the 2017 39th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC), Jeju, Korea, 11–15 July 2017; Volume 2017, pp. 616–619. [CrossRef]

43. Lu, C.-F.; Hsieh, F.-T.; Hsieh, K.L.-C.; Kao, Y.-C.J.; Cheng, S.-J.; T sai, P.-H.; Chen, R.-J.; Huang, C.-C.; Y en, Y.; et al. A radiomics nomogram may improve the prediction of IDH and TERT promoter mutations in grade II/III gliomas. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 11773. [CrossRef][PubMed]

44. Tan, Y.; Mu, W.; Wang, X.-C.; Yang, G.-Q.; Gillies, R.J.; Zhang, H. Whole-tumor radiomics analysis of DKI and DTI may improve the prediction of genotypes for astrocytomas: A preliminary study. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 2020, 124, 108785. [CrossRef]

45. Park, C.J.; Choi, Y.S.; Park, Y.W.; Ahn, S.S.; Kang, S.-G.; Chang, J.-H.; Kim, S.H.; Lee, S.-K. Diffusion tensor imaging radiomics in lower-grade glioma: Improving subtyping of isocitrate dehydrogenase mutation status. *Neuroradiology* 2020, 62, 319–326. [CrossRef]
47. Kim, M.; Jung, S.Y.; Park, J.E.; Jo, Y.; Park, S.Y.; Nam, S.J.; Kim, J.H.; Kim, H.S. Diffusion- and perfusion-weighted MRI radiomics model may predict isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) mutation and tumor aggressiveness in diffuse lower grade glioma. Eur. Radiol. 2020, 30, 2142–2151. [CrossRef]

48. Lee, M.H.; Kim, J.; Kim, S.-T.; Shin, H.-M.; You, H.-J.; Choi, J.W.; Seol, H.J.; Nam, D.-H.; Lee, J.-I.; Kong, D.-S. Prediction of IDH1 Mutation Status in Glioblastoma Using Machine Learning Technique Based on Quantitative Radiomic Data. World Neurosurg. 2019, 125, e888–e906. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

49. Ren, Y.; Zhang, X.; Rui, W.; Pang, H.; Qiu, T.; Wang, J.; Xie, Q.; Jin, T.; Zhang, H.; Chen, H.; et al. Noninvasive Prediction of IDH1 Mutation and ATRX Expression Loss in Low-Grade Gliomas Using Multimodal MR Radiomic Features. J. Magn. Reson. Imaging 2019, 49, 808–817. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

50. Li, L.; Mu, W.; Wang, Y.; Liu, Z.; Liu, Z.; Wang, Y.; Ma, W.; Kong, Z.; Wang, S.; Zhou, X.; et al. Non-invasive Radiomic Method Using 18F-FDG PET Predicts Isocitrate Dehydrogenase Genotype and Prognosis in Patients with Glioma. Front. Oncol. 2019, 9, 1183. [CrossRef]

51. Kong, Z.; Li, J.; Liu, Z.; Zhao, D.; Cheng, X.; Li, L.; Yin, W.; Tian, J.; et al. Radiomics signature based on FDG-PET predicts proliferative activity in primary glioma. Clin. Radiol. 2019, 74, 815.e15–815.e23. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

52. Lohmann, P.; Lerche, C.; Bauer, E.K.; Steger, J.; Stoffels, G.; Blau, T.; Dunkl, V.; Kocher, M.; Viswanathan, S.; Filss, C.P.; et al. Predicting IDH1 genotype in gliomas using PET radiomics. Sci. Rep. 2018, 8, 13328. [CrossRef]

53. Han, Y.; Wang, W.; Yang, Y.; Sun, Y.-Z.; Xiao, G.; Tian, Q.; Zhang, J.; Cui, G.-B.; Yan, L.-F. Amide Proton Transfer Imaging in Predicting Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 1 Mutation Status of Grade II/III Gliomas Based on Support Vector Machine. Front. Neurosci. 2020, 14, 144. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

54. Li, H.; Zhu, Y.; Burnside, E.S.; Huang, E.; Drukker, K.; Hoadley, K.A.; Fan, C.; Conzen, S.D.; Zuley, M.; Net, J.M.; et al. Quantitative MRI radiomics in the prediction of molecular classification of breast cancer subtypes in the TCGA/TCIA data set. NPJ Breast Cancer 2016, 2, 16012. [CrossRef]

55. Liu, P.; Liu, W.; Li, X.; Wan, D.; Qin, H.; Li, Q.; Chen, G.; He, Y.; Yang, H. MRI-based radiogenomics analysis for predicting genetic alterations in oncogenic signalling pathways in invasive breast carcinoma. Clin. Radiol. 2020, 75, 561.e1–561.e11. [CrossRef]

56. Ma, W.; Ji, Y.; Qi, L.; Guo, X.; Jian, X.; Liu, P. Breast cancer Ki67 expression prediction by DCE-MRI radiomics features. Clin. Radiol. 2018, 73, 909.e1–909.e5. [CrossRef]

57. Monti, S.; Aiello, M.; Incoronato, M.; Grimaldi, A.M.; Moscarino, M.; Mirabelli, P.; Ferbo, U.; Cavaliere, C.; Salvatore, M. DCE-MRI Pharmacokinetic-Based Phenotyping of Invasive Ductal Carcinoma: A Radiomic Study for Prediction of Histological Outcomes. Contrast Media Mol. Imaging 2018, 2018, 076269. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

58. Wu, L.; Yu, K.; Feng, C.; Zhao, D. Molecular Subtypes Recognition of Breast Cancer in Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Breast Magnetic Resonance Imaging Phenotypes from Radiomics Data. Comput. Math. Methods Med. 2019, 2019, 6978650. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

59. Fan, M.; Li, H.; Wang, S.; Zheng, B.; Zhang, J.; Li, L. Radiomic analysis reveals DCE-MRI features for prediction of molecular subtypes of breast cancer. PLoS ONE 2017, 12, e0171683. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

60. Castaldo, R.; Pane, K.; Nicolai, E.; Salvatore, M.; Franzese, M. The Impact of Normalization Approaches to Automatically Detect Radiogenomic Phenotypes Characterizing Breast Cancer Receptors Status. Cancers 2020, 12, 518. [CrossRef]

61. Branan, N.; Prassanna, P.; Whitney, J.; Singh, S.; Beig, N.; Etesami, M.; Bates, D.B.B.; Gallagher, K.; Bloch, B.N.; Vulchi, M.; et al. Association of Peritumoral Radiomics with Tumor Biology and Pathologic Response to Preoperative Targeted Therapy for HER2 (ERBB2)–Positive Breast Cancer. JAMA Netw. Open 2019, 2, e192561. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

62. Zhou, X.; Gao, F.; Duan, S.; Zhang, L.; Liu, Y.; Zhou, J.; Bai, G.; Tao, W. Radiomic features of Pk-DCE MRI parameters based on the extensive Tofs model in application of breast cancer. Phys. Eng. Sci. Med. 2020, 43, 517–524. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

63. Liang, C.; Cheng, Z.; Huang, Y.; He, L.; Chen, X.; Ma, Z.; Huang, X.; Liang, C.; Liu, Z. An MRI-based Radiomics Classifier for Preoperative Prediction of Ki-67 Status in Breast Cancer. Acad. Radiol. 2018, 25, 1111–1117. [CrossRef]

64. Leitner, D.; Horvat, J.V.; Marino, M.A.; Bernard-Davila, B.; Joehelson, M.S.; Ochoa-Albiztegui, R.E.; Martinez, D.; Morris, E.A.; Thakur, S.; Pinker, K. 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, 106. [CrossRef]

65. Zhang, Y.; Zhu, Y.; Zhang, K.; Liu, Y.; Cui, J.; Tao, J.; Wang, Y.; Wang, S. Invasive ductal breast cancer: Preoperative predict Ki-67 index based on radiomics of ADC maps. Radiol. Med. 2020, 125, 109–116. [CrossRef]

66. Fan, M.; Yuan, W.; Zhao, W.; Xu, M.; Wang, S.; Gao, X.; Li, L. 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, 1632–1642. [CrossRef]

67. Tagliafico, A.S.; Bignotti, B.; Rossi, F.; Matos, J.; Calabrese, M.; Valdora, F.; Houssami, N. Breast cancer Ki-67 expression prediction by digital breast tomosynthesis radiomics features. Eur. Radiol. Exp. 2019, 3, 36. [CrossRef]

68. Antunovic, L.; Gallivanone, F.; Sollini, M.; Sagona, A.; Invento, A.; Manfrinato, G.; Kirienko, M.; Tinterri, C.; Chiti, A.; Castiglioni, I. [18F]FDG PET/CT features for the molecular characterization of primary breast tumors. Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging 2017, 44, 1945–1954. [CrossRef]

69. Zhou, J.; Tan, H.; Bai, Y.; Li, J.; Lu, Q.; Chen, R.; Zhang, M.; Meng, Q.; Wang, M. Evaluating the HER-2 status of breast cancer using mammography radiomics features. Eur. J. Radiol. 2019, 121, 108718. [CrossRef]

70. Aerts, H.J.W.L.; Grossmann, P.; Tan, Y.; Oxnard, G.R.; Rizvi, N.; Schwartz, L.H.; Zhao, B. Defining a Radiomic Response Phenotype: A Pilot Study using targeted therapy in NSCLC. Sci. Rep. 2016, 6, 33860. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
71. Huang, Q.; Lu, L.; Dercele, L.; Lichtenstein, P.; Li, Y.; Yin, Q.; Zong, M.; Schwartz, L.; Zhao, B. Interobserver variability in tumor contouring affects the use of radiomics to predict mutational status. *J. Med. Imaging* 2018, 5, 011005. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

72. Jia, T.-Y.; Xiong, J.-F.; Li, X.-Y.; Yu, W.; Xu, Z.-Y.; Cai, X.-W.; Ma, J.-C.; Ren, Y.-C.; Larsson, R.; Zhang, J.; et al. Identifying EGFR mutations in lung adenocarcinoma by noninvasive imaging using radiomics features and random forest modeling. *Eur. Radiol.* 2019, 29, 4742–4750. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

73. Lu, X.; Li, M.; Zhang, H.-M.; Hua, S.; Meng, F.; Yang, H.; Li, X.; Cao, D. A novel radiomic nomogram for predicting epidermal growth factor receptor mutation in peripheral lung adenocarcinoma. *Phys. Med. Biol.* 2020, 65, 055012. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

74. Li, Y.; Lu, L.; Xiao, M.; Dercele, L.; Huang, Y.; Zhang, Z.; Schwartz, L.H.; Li, D.; Zhao, B. CT Slice Thickness and Convolution Kernel Affect Performance of a Radiomic Model for Predicting EGFR Status in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Preliminary Study. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 17913. [PubMed]

75. Li, X.-Y.; Xiong, J.-F.; Jia, T.-Y.; Shen, T.-L.; Hou, R.-P.; Zhao, J.; Fu, X.-L. Detection of epithelial growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations on CT images of patients with lung adenocarcinoma using radiomics and/or multi-level residual convolutional neural networks. *J. Thorac. Dis.* 2018, 10, 6624–6635. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

76. Li, S.; Ding, C.; Zhang, H.; Song, J.; Wu, L. Radiomics for the prediction of EGFR mutation subtypes in non-small cell lung cancer. *Med. Phys.* 2019, 46, 4545–4552. [CrossRef]

77. Mei, D.; Luo, Y.; Wang, Y.; Gong, J. CT texture analysis of lung adenocarcinoma: Can Radiomic features be surrogate biomarkers for EGFR mutation statuses. *Cancer Imaging* 2019, 18, 52. [CrossRef]

78. Tu, W.; Sun, G.; Fan, L.; Wang, Y.; Xia, Y.; Guan, Y.; Li, Q.; Zhang, D.; Liu, S.; Li, Z. Radiomics signature: A potential and incremental predictor for EGFR mutation status in NSCLC patients, comparison with CT morphology. *Lung Cancer* 2019, 132, 28–35. [CrossRef]

79. Yang, X.; Dong, X.; Wang, J.; Li, W.; Gu, Z.; Gao, D.; Zhong, N.; Guan, Y. Computed Tomography-Based Radiomics Signature: A Potential Indicator of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutation in Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma Appearing as a Subsolid Nodule. *Oncologist* 2019, 24, e1156–e1164. [CrossRef]

80. Zhang, L.; Chen, B.; Liu, X.; Song, J.; Fang, M.; Hu, C.; Dong, D.; Li, W.; Tian, J. Quantitative Biomarkers for Prediction of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutation in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Transl. Oncol.* 2018, 11, 94–101. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

81. Zhao, W.; Wu, Y.; Xu, Y.; Sun, Y.; Gao, P.; Tan, M.; Ma, W.; Li, C.; Jin, L.; Hua, Y.; et al. The Potential of Radiomics Nomogram in Non-invasively Predictive of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutation Status and Subtypes in Lung Adenocarcinoma. *Front. Oncol.* 2019, 9, 1485. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

82. Zhao, W.; Yang, J.; Ni, B.; Bi, D.; Sun, Y.; Xu, M.; Zhu, X.; Li, C.; Jin, L.; Gao, P.; et al. Toward automatic prediction of EGFR mutation status in pulmonary adenocarcinoma with 3D deep learning. *Cancer Med.* 2019, 8, 3532–3543. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

83. Velazquez, E.R.; Parmar, C.; Liu, Y.; Coroller, T.P.; Cruz, G.; Stringfield, O.; Ye, Z.; Makrigiorgos, M.; Fennessy, F.; Mak, R.H.; et al. Somatic Mutations Drive Distinct Imaging Phenotypes in Lung Cancer. *Cancer Res.* 2017, 77, 3922–3930. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

84. Wang, X.; Kong, C.; Xu, W.; Yang, S.; Shi, D.; Zhang, J.; Du, M.; Wang, S.; Bai, Y.; Zhang, T.; et al. Decoding tumor mutation burden and driver mutations in early stage lung adenocarcinoma using CT-based radiomics signature. *Thorac. Cancer* 2019, 10, 1904–1912. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

85. Hong, D.; Xu, K.; Zhang, L.; Wan, X.; Guo, Y. Radiomics Signature as a Predictive Factor for EGFR Mutations in Advanced Lung Adenocarcinoma. *Front. Oncol.* 2020, 10, 28. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

86. Liu, Y.; Kim, J.; Balagurunathan, Y.; Li, Q.; Garcia, A.L.; Stringfield, O.; Ye, Z.; Gillies, R.J. Radiomic Features Are Associated with EGFR Mutation Status in Lung Adenocarcinomas. *Clin. Lung Cancer* 2016, 17, 441–448.e6. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

87. Song, L.; Zhu, Z.; Mao, L.; Li, X.; Han, W.; Du, H.; Wu, H.; Song, W.; Jin, Z. Clinical, Conventional CT and Radiomic Feature-Based Machine Learning Models for Predicting ALK Rearrangement Status in Lung Adenocarcinoma Patients. *Front. Oncol.* 2020, 10, 369. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

88. Sun, Z.; Hu, S.; Ge, Y.; Wang, J.; Duan, S.; Song, J.; Hu, C.; Li, Y. Radiomics study for predicting the expression of PD-L1 in non-small cell lung cancer based on CT images and clinicopathologic features. *J. X-Ray Sci. Technol.* 2020, 28, 449–459. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

89. Yoon, J.; Suh, Y.J.; Han, K.; Cho, H.; Lee, H.-J.; Hur, J.; Choi, B.W. Utility of CT radiomics for prediction of PD-L1 expression in advanced lung adenocarcinomas. *Thorac. Cancer* 2020, 11, 993–1004. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

90. Zhou, B.; Xu, J.; Tian, Y.; Yuan, S.; Li, X. Correlation between radiomic features based on contrast-enhanced computed tomography images and Ki-67 proliferation index in lung cancer: A preliminary study. *Thorac. Cancer* 2018, 9, 1235–1240. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

91. Gu, Q.; Feng, Z.; Liang, Q.; Li, M.; Deng, J.; Ma, M.; Wang, W.; Liu, J.; Liu, P.; Rong, P. Machine learning-based radiomics strategy for prediction of cell proliferation in non-small cell lung cancer. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 2019, 118, 32–37. [CrossRef]

92. Jiang, M.; Zhang, Y.; Xu, J.; Ji, M.; Gao, Y.; Guo, Y.; Xiao, J.; Yao, X.; Shi, H.; Zeng, M. Assessing EGFR gene mutation status in non-small cell lung cancer with imaging features from PET/CT. *Nucl. Med. Commun.* 2019, 40, 842–849. [CrossRef]

93. Koyasu, S.; Nishio, M.; Isoda, H.; Nakamoto, Y.; Togashi, K. Usefulness of gradient tree boosting for predicting histological subtype and EGFR mutation status of non-small lung cancer on 18F FDG-PET/CT. *Ann. Nucl. Med.* 2020, 34, 49–57. [CrossRef]

94. Li, X.; Yin, G.; Zhang, Y.; Dai, D.; Liu, J.; Chen, P.; Zhu, L.; Ma, W.; Xu, W. Predictive Power of a Radiomic Signature Based on 18F-FDG PET/CT Images for EGFR Mutational Status in NSCLC. *Front. Oncol.* 2019, 9, 1062. [CrossRef]
95. Nair, J.K.R.; Saeed, U.A.; McDougall, C.C.; Sabri, A.; Kovacina, B.; Raidu, B.V.S.; Khokhar, R.A.; Probst, S.; Hirsh, V.; Chankowsky, J.; et al. Radiogenomic Models Using Machine Learning Techniques to Predict EGFR Mutations in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Can. Assoc. Radiol. J.* 2020, 72, 109–119. [CrossRef]

96. Zhang, J.; Zhao, X.; Zhao, Y.; Zhang, J.; Zhang, Z.; Wang, J.; Wang, Y.; Dai, M.; Han, J. Value of pre-therapy 18F-FDG PET/CT radiomics in predicting EGFR mutation status in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. *Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Imaging* 2020, 47, 1137–1146. [CrossRef]

97. Shiri, I.; Maleki, H.; Hajianfar, G.; Abdollahi, H.; Ashrafinia, S.; Hatt, M.; Zaidi, H.; Oveis, M.; Rahmim, A. Next-Generation Radiogenomics Sequencing for Prediction of EGFR and KRAS Mutation Status in NSCLC Patients Using Multimodal Imaging and Machine Learning Algorithms. *Mol. Imaging Biol.* 2020, 22, 1132–1148. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

98. Yoon, H.J.; Sohn, I.; Cho, J.H.; Lee, H.Y.; Kim, J.-H.; Choi, Y.-L.; Kim, H.; Lee, G.; Lee, K.S.; Kim, J. Decoding Tumor Phenotypes for ALK, ROS1, and RET Fusions in Lung Adenocarcinoma Using a Radiomics Approach. *Medicine* 2015, 94, e1753. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

99. Jiang, M.; Sun, D.; Guo, Y.; Guo, Y.; Xiao, J.; Wang, L.; Yao, X. Assessing PD-L1 Expression Level by Radiomic Features from PET/CT in Nonsmall Cell Lung Cancer Patients: An Initial Result. *Acad. Radiol.* 2020, 27, 171–179. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

100. Yip, S.S.; Kim, J.; Coroller, T.P.; Parmar, C.; Velazquez, E.R.; Huynh, E.; Mak, R.H.; Aerts, H.J. Associations Between Somatic Mutations and Metabolic Imaging Phenotypes in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *J. Nucl. Med.* 2017, 58, 569–576. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

101. Yip, S.S.; Parmar, C.; Kim, J.; Huynh, E.; Mak, R.H.; Aerts, H.J. Impact of experimental design on PET radiomics in predicting somatic mutation status. *Eur. J. Radiol.* 2017, 97, 8–15. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

102. Chen, B.T.; Jin, T.; Ye, N.; Mametsasriev, I.; Daniel, E.; Wang, T.; Wong, C.W.; Rockne, R.C.; Colen, R.; Holodny, A.I.; et al. Radiomic prediction of mutation status based on MR imaging of lung cancer brain metastases. *Magn. Reson. Imaging* 2020, 69, 49–56. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

103. Li, Y.; Cheng, Z.; Gevaert, O.; He, L.; Huang, Y.; Chen, X.; Huang, X.; Wu, X.; Zhang, W.; Dong, M.; et al. A CT-based radiomics nomogram for prediction of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 status in patients with gastric cancer. *Chin. J. Cancer Res.* 2020, 32, 62–71. [CrossRef]

104. Zhang, Q.; Gao, Y.; Zhang, R.; Zhou, X.; Chen, S.; Zhang, Y.; Liu, Q.; Xu, J.; Ge, Z. Personalized CT-based radiomics nomogram predicting Ki-67 expression in gastrointestinal stromal tumors: A multicenter development and validation cohort. *Clin. Transl. Med.* 2020, 9, 12. [CrossRef]

105. Liang, W.; Yang, P.; Huang, R.; Xu, L.; Wang, J.; Liu, W.; Zhang, L.; Wan, D.; Huang, Q.; Lu, Y.; et al. A Combined Nomogram Model to Preoperatively Predict Histologic Grade in Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 2019, 25, 584–594. [CrossRef]

106. Yang, L.; Dong, D.; Fang, M.; Zhu, Y.; Zang, Y.; Liu, Z.; Zhang, H.; Ying, J.; Zhao, X.; Tian, J. Can CT-based radiomics signature predict KRAS/NRAS/BRAF mutations in colorectal cancer? *Eur. Radiol.* 2018, 28, 2058–2067. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

107. Wu, X.; Li, Y.; Chen, X.; Huang, Y.; He, L.; Zhao, K.; Huang, X.; Zhang, W.; Huang, Y.; Li, Y.; et al. Deep Learning Features Improve the Performance of a Radiomics Signature for Predicting KRAS Status in Patients with Colorectal Cancer. *Acad. Radiol.* 2020, 27, e254–e262. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

108. Lim, C.H.; Cho, Y.S.; Choi, J.Y.; Lee, K.-H.; Lee, J.K.; Min, J.H.; Hyun, S.H. Imaging phenotype using 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography–based radiomics and genetic alterations of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. *Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging* 2020, 47, 2113–2122. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

109. Chen, S.-W.; Shen, W.-C.; Chen, W.T.-L.; Hsieh, T.-C.; Yen, K.-Y.; Chang, J.-G.; Kao, C.-H. Metabolic Imaging Phenotype Using Radiomics of [18F]FDG PET/CT Associated with Genetic Alterations of Colorectal Cancer. *Mol. Imaging Biol.* 2019, 21, 183–190. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

110. Cui, Y.; Liu, H.; Ren, J.; Du, X.; Xin, L.; Li, D.; Yang, X. Development and validation of a MRI-based radiomics signature for prediction of KRAS mutation in rectal cancer. *Eur. Radiol.* 2020, 30, 1948–1958. [CrossRef]

111. Oh, J.E.; Kim, M.J.; Lee, J.; Hur, B.Y.; Kim, B.; Kim, D.Y.; Baek, J.Y.; Chang, H.J.; Park, S.C.; Oh, J.H.; et al. Magnetic Resonance-Based Texture Analysis Differentiating KRAS Mutation Status in Rectal Cancer. *Cancer Res. Treat.* 2020, 52, 51–59. [CrossRef]

112. Meng, X.; Xia, W.; Xie, P.; Zhang, R.; Li, W.; Wang, M.; Xiong, F.; Liu, Y.; Fan, X.; Xie, Y.; et al. Preoperative radiomic signature based on multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging for noninvasive evaluation of biological characteristics in rectal cancer. *Eur. Radiol.* 2019, 29, 3200–3209. [CrossRef]

113. Hectors, S.J.; Lewis, S.; Besa, C.; King, M.J.; Said, D.; Putra, J.; Ward, S.; Higashi, T.; Thung, S.; Yao, S.; et al. MRI radiomics features predict immuno-ontological characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Eur. Radiol.* 2020, 30, 3759–3769. [CrossRef]

114. Ye, Z.; Jiang, H.; Chen, J.; Liu, X.; Wei, Y.; Xia, C.; Duan, T.; Cao, L.; Zhang, Z.; Song, B. Texture analysis on gadoxetic acid enhanced-MRI for predicting Ki-67 status in hepatocellular carcinoma: A prospective study. *Chin. J. Cancer Res.* 2019, 31, 806–817. [CrossRef]

115. Yao, Z.; Dong, Y.; Wu, G.; Zhang, Q.; Yang, D.; Yu, J.-H.; Wang, W.-P. Preoperative diagnosis and prediction of hepatocellular carcinoma: Radiomics analysis based on multi-modal ultrasound images. *BMC Cancer* 2018, 18, 1089. [CrossRef]

116. Peng, Y.-T.; Zhou, C.-Y.; Lin, P.; Wen, D.-Y.; Wang, X.-D.; Zhong, X.-Z.; Pan, D.-H.; Que, Q.; Li, X.; Chen, L.; et al. Preoperative Ultrasound Radiomics Signatures for Noninvasive Evaluation of Biological Characteristics of Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma. *Acad. Radiol.* 2019, 27, 785–797. [CrossRef]
117. Saadani, H.; Van Der Hiel, B.; Aalbersberg, E.A.; Zavrakidis, I.; Haanen, J.B.; Hoekstra, O.S.; Boellaard, R.; Stokkel, M.P. Metabolic Biomarker–Based BRAFV600 Mutation Association and Prediction in Melanoma. *J. Nucl. Med.* 2019, 60, 1545–1552. [CrossRef] 

118. Yoon, J.H.; Han, K.; Lee, E.; Lee, J.; Kim, E.-K.; Moon, H.J.; Park, V.; Nam, K.-H.; Kwak, J.Y. Radiomics in predicting mutation status for thyroid cancer: A preliminary study using radiomics features for predicting BRAFV600E mutations in papillary thyroid carcinoma. *PLoS ONE* 2020, 15, e0228968. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

119. Zhu, Y.; Mohamed, A.S.; Lai, S.; Yang, S.; Kanwar, A.; Wei, L.; Kamal, M.; Sengupta, S.; ElHalawani, H.; Skinner, H.; et al. Imaging-Genomic Study of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma: Associations Between Radiomic Phenotypes and Genomic Mechanisms via Integration of The Cancer Genome Atlas and The Cancer Imaging Archive. *JCO Clin. Cancer Inform.* 2019, 3, 1–9. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

120. Chen, R.-Y.; Lin, Y.-C.; Shen, W.-C.; Hsieh, T.-C.; Yen, K.-Y.; Chen, S.-W.; Kao, C.-H. Associations of Tumor PD-1 Ligands, Immunohistochemical Studies, and Textural Features in 18F-FDG PET in Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck. *Sci. Rep.* 2018, 8, 105. [CrossRef] 

121. Ahmed, A.; Elmohr, M.; Fuentes, D.; Habra, M.; Fisher, S.; Perrier, N.; Zhang, M.; Elsayes, K. Radiomic mapping model for prediction of Ki-67 expression in adrenocortical carcinoma. *Clin. Radiol.* 2020, 75, 479.e17–479.e22. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

122. Bogowicz, M.; Jochems, A.; Deist, T.M.; Tanadini-Lang, S.; Huang, S.H.; Chan, B.; Waldron, J.N.; Bratman, S.; O’Sullivan, B.; Riesterer, O.; et al. Privacy-preserving distributed learning of radiomics to predict overall survival and HPV status in head and neck cancer. *Sci. Rep.* 2020, 10, 1–10. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

123. Shi, Z.; Zhovannik, I.; Traverso, A.; Dankers, F.J.W.M.; Deist, T.M.; Kalendralis, P.; Monshouwer, R.; Bussink, J.; Fijten, R.; Aerts, H.J.W.L.; et al. Distributed radiomics as a signature validation study using the Personal Health Train infrastructure. *Sci. Data* 2019, 6, 1–8. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

124. Bogowicz, M.; Vuong, D.; Huellner, M.W.; Pavic, M.; Andratschke, N.; Gabrys, H.S.; Guckenberger, M.; Tanadini-Lang, S. CT radiomics and PET radiomics: Ready for clinical implementation? *Q. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging* 2019, 63, 355–370. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

125. Lee, J.; Steinmann, A.; Ding, Y.; Lee, H.; Owens, C.; Wang, J.; Yang, J.; Followill, D.; Ger, R.; MacKin, D.; et al. Radiomics feature robustness as measured using an MRI phantom. *Sci. Rep.* 2021, 11, 1–14. [CrossRef] 

126. Van Timmeren, J.E.; Cester, D.; Tanadini-Lang, S.; Alkadhi, H.; Baessler, B. Radiomics in medical imaging—“How-to” guide and critical reflection. *Insights Imaging* 2020, 11, 91. [CrossRef] [PubMed] 

127. The Image Biomarker Standardisation Initiative—IBSI 0.0.1dev Documentation. Available online: https://ibsi.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ (accessed on 17 November 2020). 

128. Aronson, J.K.; Bernier, R. Biomarkers—A General Review. *Curr. Protoc. Pharmacol.* 2017, 76, 9.23.1–9.23.17. [CrossRef] [PubMed]