Predicting breast cancer response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy using pretreatment diffuse optical spectroscopic texture analysis

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**Background:** Diffuse optical spectroscopy (DOS) has been demonstrated capable of monitoring response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) in locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) patients. In this study, we evaluate texture features of pretreatment DOS functional maps for predicting LABC response to NAC.

**Methods:** Locally advanced breast cancer patients ($n = 37$) underwent DOS breast imaging before starting NAC. Breast tissue parametric maps were constructed and texture analyses were performed based on grey-level co-occurrence matrices for feature extraction. Ground truth labels as responders (R) or non-responders (NR) were assigned to patients based on Miller–Payne pathological response criteria. The capability of DOS textural features computed on volumetric tumour data before the start of treatment (i.e., ‘pretreatment’) to predict patient responses to NAC was evaluated using a leave-one-out validation scheme at subject level. Data were analysed using a logistic regression, naive Bayes, and $k$-nearest neighbour classifiers.

**Results:** Data indicated that textural characteristics of pretreatment DOS parametric maps can differentiate between treatment response outcomes. The HbO\textsubscript{2} homogeneity resulted in the highest accuracy among univariate parameters in predicting response to chemotherapy: sensitivity (%Sn) and specificity (%Sp) were 86.5\% and 89.0\%, respectively, and accuracy was 87.8\%. The highest predictors using multivariate (binary) combination features were the Hb-contrast + HbO\textsubscript{2}-homogeneity, which resulted in a %Sn/ %Sp = 78.0/81.0\% and an accuracy of 79.5\%.

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrated that the pretreatment DOS texture features can predict breast cancer response to NAC and potentially guide treatments.

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Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality in women, and accounts for approximately one-third of new malignancies (Desantis et al, 2014). Nearly 20% of cases present as locally advanced breast cancer (LABC), which are characterised as stage IIIB or stage III disease; thus, having large/bulky tumours which are often >5 cm in size and involving the lymph nodes or skin (Giordano, 2003; Whitman and Strom, 2009). Survival outcomes for LABC are poor; only 50% of patients survive beyond 5 years (Lee and Newman, 2007). Guidelines from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in the United Kingdom recommend neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) for clinical management to downstage tumours prior to loco-regional treatment with surgery and radiotherapy (Cance et al, 2002; Lee and Newman, 2007; National Institute For Health And Clinical Excellence (NICE), 2009). However, variable tumour responses have been shown in patients receiving NAC and there is evidence to suggest that favourable response to NAC correlates to improved disease-free survival (DFS) (Mathew et al, 2009; von Minckwitz et al, 2012).

Measuring tumour response at early stages of NAC may help guide treatments for potentially improved DFS. Standard methods use clinical palpation or medical imaging such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to measure anatomical changes (Eisenhauer et al, 2009). However major limitations include variability in reader expertise, image reproducibility, and the time delay between biological and anatomical changes (Eisenhauer et al, 2009; Roblyer et al, 2011). Thus, emerging studies are investigating quantitative imaging methods to evaluate tumour response based on functional and biological tumour alterations to NAC within days to weeks after treatment initiation (Jakubowski et al, 2004; Roblyer et al, 2011). Recent studies have indicated that diffuse optical spectroscopy (DOS) imaging can characterise tumour response by focusing on changes in tissue composition (Cerussi et al, 2007; Roblyer et al, 2011; Jiang et al, 2014). Maps of tumour physiological features, such as haemoglobin are computed from tissue optical properties that are based on near-infrared optical scattering and absorption (Cerussi et al, 2006). For breast tissue, significant optical absorbers include oxy-haemoglobin (HbO2), deoxy-haemoglobin (Hb), water (H2O), and lipids (Li) (Cerussi et al, 2006). Their concentrations can be estimated by measuring the absorption coefficient ($\mu_a$) and using Beer’s law equation (Cerussi et al, 2011). Also, tissue optical parameters such as the reduced scattering coefficient ($\mu_s'$) can provide additional information on tissue microstructure ($\sim 0.2 \mu m$), corresponding to optical scattering effects from mitochondria and the cell nucleus (Mourant et al, 2000; Cerussi et al, 2006). In previous studies, changes in DOS markers such as HbO2 have been correlated to tumour response within 1 week of starting NAC (Roblyer et al, 2011) and after several cycles of chemotherapy (Schafmsa et al, 2015). A study by Ueda et al (2012) also measured baseline tumour oxygen saturation (StO2) prior to NAC and reported significantly higher StO2 in tumours that demonstrated pathological complete response (pCR) vs non-pCR.

Second-order statistical analysis of DOS parametric images can also yield texture features and aid in discriminating tumour response during NAC (Sadeghi-Naini et al, 2014). Feature extraction methods such as those based on grey-level co-occurrence matrices (GLCM) can be applied to compute the probabilities of relative pixel intensities of images from the spatial distribution of their voxels (Haralick et al, 1973). Grey-level co-occurrence matrices texture features include contrast (con), correlation (cor), homogeneity (hom), and energy (ene), and are dependent on the number of grey-levels ($N_g$) in the image or within the region of interest (ROI). Such techniques have been applied to several modalities, such as X-ray mammography (Li et al, 2005), MRI (Lerski et al, 1993; Chen et al, 2007), positron-emission tomography (Chickloe et al, 2013), and ultrasound (Yang et al, 2012) in order to discriminate and characterise tissue types (Castellano et al, 2004). In breast studies, GLCM analysis has been able to classify benign and malignant lesions using planar (2D) and volumetric (3D) MRI images (Gibbs and Turnbull, 2003; Chen et al, 2007). For X-ray mammography, GLCM analysis has been used to segment lesion borders of stellate (malignant) breast masses (Gupta and Undrill, 1995). It was also recently reported that texture-based features from quantitative ultrasound imaging can be used to classify responders and non-responders early during NAC treatment (Sadeghi-Naini et al, 2014). These previous findings suggested that textural features may detect the acute, heterogeneous microstructural features carried in the parametric layout (Sadeghi-Naini et al, 2014). The research here is built on those previous findings but focusses on the pretreatment DOS texture features of the tumour area in 37 patients with LABC.

The aims of the present study were to carry out baseline DOS texture analysis to characterise pretreatment tumour heterogeneity as a marker for NAC response. Diffuse optical spectroscopy breast maps were acquired in LABC before treatment and here, texture features were used to predict treatment response (responder vs non-responder) based on three classifier models: a logistic regression analysis, naive Bayes, and $k$-nearest neighbour ($k$-NN)). The classification ground truth was based on final Miller–Payne (MP) pathologic response criteria. The results of this study demonstrate a significant difference ($P<0.05$) in the DOS textural features between response groups for features such as the Hb-hom and StO2-con. The results indicate that textural characteristics of pretreatment DOS parametric maps can serve as predictors of pathological response to NAC. Diffuse optical spectroscopy imaging biomarkers could potentially help guide treatment for improved treatment outcomes in LABC patients, and for tailoring personalised treatment.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patient treatment and response criteria.** This study was approved by the institutional research ethics board at Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Canada and all patients signed a written informed consent before participating in the study. Patients ($n = 37$) were included following a biopsy-confirmed diagnosis of LABC, aged 18–85, and were recommended for NAC. As part of the patient’s standard of care, tumour molecular and histological features such as: oestrogen receptor (ER) status, progesterone receptor (PR) status, and human epidermal growth factor receptor amplification (Her2/Neu) were determined during the patient’s diagnostic work-up. Patients had pretreatment MRI for initial size measurements. Clinical data were recorded in the patient’s electronic medical record and retrieved for this study.

Neoadjuvant chemotherapy consisted of combination anthracycline- and taxane-based therapy for 6–8 cycles. These included combination therapies of either AC-T (Adriamycin, Cyclophosphamide, Taxol) or FEC-D (Fluourouracil, Epirubicin, Cyclophosphamide, Docetaxel). For Her2/Neu-amplified tumours, patients also received Trastuzumab concurrently with taxanes. Patients were clinically assessed by physical examination for the duration of treatment by their medical oncologist. Patients were assessed for NAC response pathologically using MP criteria (Ogston et al, 2003; Provenzano et al, 2015). MP criteria is a five-point grading system where MP-5 indicates no malignant cells identified in the tumour bed after treatment; MP-4 indicates a significant disappearance of tumour cells (>90% loss of tumour cells); MP-3 indicates a 30–90% disappearance of tumour cells; and MP-2 and MP-1 indicate no change or minor loss (<30%) of tumour cells (Ogston et al, 2003). Patients were considered responders (R) if there was at least a 30% reduction in tumour cells under microscopy (i.e., MP
3–5) (Ogston et al., 2003). Patients were otherwise classified as non-responders (NR) (MP 1–2). On the basis of these criteria, 27 patients were classified as responders and 10 patients were non-responders; that is, the ratio of responders to non-responders was ~3. This labelling was used as the ground truth in the classifiers analyses performed as explained in the next subsections.

**Tomographic diffuse optical spectroscopy imaging.** Time-domain DOS imaging was performed on the patient’s breast prior to the start of NAC, using a commercially developed tomographic DOS imaging device (SoftScan, Montreal, QC, Canada). Patients were laid prone with the breast positioned inside an imaging chamber. The breast was stabilised with compression plates in the craniocaudal direction and optical compensation medium was added for optical coupling between surfaces ($\mu_a = 0.04 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\mu_s = 11 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Intes, 2005)). Near-infrared light transmission was carried out using four individually pulsed semiconductor diode lasers operating at 690, 730, 780, and 830 nm, with a pulse duration of $<150 \text{ ps}$, 20 MHz repetition frequency, and an average power of 0.5 mW (PicOutQuant, Berlin, Germany). Optical detection used five output-fibered collimators that collected photons transmitted through the breast. Fibered collimators were coupled to photomultiplier tubes (Hamamatsu, Bridgewater, NJ, USA) and directed to a photon counting module (Becker & Hickl, Berlin, Germany). The temporal-point spread function was measured and used to compute the absorption ($\mu_a$) and scattering ($\mu_s$) coefficients based on photon diffusion theory in tissue (Xu and Povoski, 2007). Parametric data included measurements of dominant DOS chromophores in breast comprising of HBO2 and Hb (Cerussi et al., 2006). The absorbance spectra of these tissue components were used to determine their concentrations (C) using the Beer–Lambert law, with known molar extinction coefficients ($\epsilon$) (Equation 1):

$$\mu_a = \varepsilon \times C$$

(1)

Other DOS parameters, such as %water, %lipid, scattering power ($b$), and scattering amplitude ($A$) were measured using the power-law fit of the scattering spectra within a given wavelength ($\lambda$) (Equation 2). This relationship is based on a Mie scattering approximation (Tromberg et al., 2005):

$$\mu_s(\lambda) = A \times \lambda^b$$

(2)

Additionally, other optical parameters such as $\text{StO}_2$, oxygen desaturation (St), total haemoglobin (HbT), and the tissue optical index (TOI) were calculated from the Hb, HBO2, %water, and %lipid, and these calculations have been described elsewhere (Intes, 2005; Cerussi et al., 2011).

**DOS texture analysis.** Whole-breast tomographic DOS parametric maps were constructed with an in-plane resolution of 3 × 3 mm² and slice thickness of 7.5 mm. The ROI was an ellipsoid contour that was manually annotated around the tumour (Review Workstation, SoftScan; Schaafsma et al., 2015). Tumour ROIs were also selected with reference to the patients’ pretreatment MRI with breast radiologists (BC, SGB, RFR). Grey-level co-occurrence matrixes texture analysis was performed on tomographic DOS data for the entire tumour volume and averaged over multiple frames; corresponding to the DOS parameters. A bilinear interpolation was applied to compensate for differences in the spatial resolutions, thus obtaining volumetric images with isotropic voxels (3 × 3 × 3 mm³), Sadeghi-Naini et al., 2015). For the GLCM, grey-tone intensities ($N_g$) were quantised into 16 grey-levels from the DOS parametric maps. A symmetric GLCM was constructed based on the spatial relationship of each voxel’s neighbours using a displacement vector; the magnitude of the displacement vector was one to four voxel distances. A cumulative GLCM was calculated in 13 directions (45° rotations in each adjacent direction) relative to the central voxel (Chen et al., 2007). The resulting co-occurrence features included: energy, homogeneity, contrast, and correlation. These were previously defined by (Haralick et al. (1973)):

$$\text{Energy (Ene)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} g_{ij}^2$$

(3)

where the energy (angular second moment) describes the textural uniformity of the image, $0 \leq \text{Ene} \leq 1$, and $g_{ij}$ is the $i$th and $j$th entry of the GLCM representing a grey-tone intensity in the matrix;

$$\text{Homogeneity (Hom)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} \frac{1}{1 + (i-j)^2} g_{ij}$$

(4)

where the homogeneity (inverse difference moment) measures the diagonal elements within the displacement vector of the GLCM and relates the similarities in grey tones between voxels;

$$\text{Contrast (Con)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} (i-j)^2 g_{ij}$$

(5)

where the contrast measures the differences between the lowest and highest voxels’ grey tones and finally;

$$\text{Correlation (Cor)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} ij g_{ij} - \mu_x \mu_y}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

(6)

where the correlation measures the linear dependency on neighbouring grey-tone intensities; and $\sigma_x$, $\sigma_y$ are the s.d., and $\mu_x$, $\mu_y$ are the means of the probability matrix. Therefore, a total of 40 DOS texture features was included for analysis; there were 10 DOS parameters comprised of four GLCM features for each parameter (Supplementary Figure 1). Diffuse optical spectroscopy textural features were calculated using MatLab R2011b (The MathWorks Inc., Natick, MA, USA).

**Statistical analysis and classification.** All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS V.22 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) and MatLab R2011b (The MathWorks Inc.). The DOS–GLCM features were compared for significant differences between R and NR patients ($n = 37$). Additionally, a subgroup analysis was completed based on tumour molecular features and chemotherapy treatments. The subgroups included ER+ ($n = 27$), ‘triple-negative’ (ER−/PR−/HER2−; $n = 7$), FEC-D ($n = 16$) and AC-T ($n = 21$) chemotherapy. HER2+ patients were not considered due to the limited number of non-responders in this subgroup ($n = 2$). For the classifiers to be used, at least three subjects are needed within each response group to perform the leave-one-subject-out validation scheme; as it may happen that one subject be in the test set, one in the validation set, and therefore, one additional subject is needed in the training set.

Comparisons were first tested for normality violations using a Shapiro–Wilk test. Normally distributed parameters were tested for significance using an unpaired t-test (two-sided within the 95% confidence interval). Otherwise, a Mann–Whitney test was performed (two-sided, 95% confidence).

In this study, a logistic regression analysis, a naive Bayesian classification method, and a K-NN classifier were used to analyse the predictive value of DOS–GLCM features. A naive Bayes classification method assumes that features are independent of each other within the class variable. The K-NN classifier considers a test point and analyses the neighbouring points to form a class based on the frequency and distance between points. Four performance measures including the sensitivity (%Sn), specificity (%Sp), accuracy, and area under curve (AUC) of the receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated for both univariate parameters and multivariate parameters. These measures were used to compare the performance of the three classifiers. Prior to training and test validation, the data set was randomly subsampled.
into 20 subsets with replacement. Each subset had equal numbers of responders and non-responders; this method was used to account for the data imbalance between the two response groups. Since each patient was represented using 40 DOS–GLCM features, and due to a limited sample size, in order to prevent the ‘curse of dimensionality’ (Jain et al, 2000), a feature selection based on sequential forward selection (SFS) algorithm in a wrapper framework (Duda et al, 2001) was performed to find the best (in the univariate case) or at most two (in the multivariate case) features. In order to prevent the peaking phenomenon due to the curse of dimensionality (Jain et al, 2000), the number of features should be at most 1/10th of the number of data samples, and since in the balanced data, there were only 20 data samples, a maximum of two features were selected for multivariate analysis using the SFS algorithm. The classifiers were evaluated using a leave-one-out cross validation at subject level. At each fold, the test set (one patient) remained unseen during the feature selection, tuning, and training of a classifier. Furthermore, at each fold, a leave-one-out cross validation was performed on the training set for the purpose of feature selection and tuning a classifier parameter (such as $k$ in $k$-NN). Thus, at each fold, the training set was further divided into training and validation sets. The most discriminative feature(s) and the optimal classifier parameter were selected on the training set at each fold without involving the left-out test sample. Subsequently at each fold, the classifier was trained on the whole-training set using the optimal classifier parameter and selected features, and tested on the test sample. This process was repeated on all samples (in the leave-one-out process) to evaluate the performance of the classifier.

In order to test if there was a correlation between DOS–GLCM features and tumour biology and clinical features, a multiple linear regression analysis was completed using methods previously reported for imaging biomarker analysis (Evans et al, 2013). The following clinical variables were considered in the model: Patient’s age, ER/PR status, Her2 status, tumour size, and pathologic response. The regression coefficient ($r$) was calculated between the clinical variables and DOS–GLCM features. A statistical test of significance was also performed using an ANOVA test with an alpha of 0.05.

### RESULTS

**Patient characteristics.** This study included $n = 37$ patients with biopsy-confirmed LABC. The median age of subjects was 50 years old. The mean tumour size in the largest dimension prior to NAC was 5.4 cm for responders and 7.0 cm for non-responders. The molecular features of tumours indicated that 27 patients were ER+/HER2- and 2 patients as non-responders based on the ultimate pathological data (described below). All patients received taxane- and anthracycline-based chemotherapy: 21 patients received AC-T chemotherapy and 16 patients underwent FEC-D chemotherapy. Twelve patients who were Her2/Neu positive received Trastuzumab during taxane chemotherapy. Patient characteristics are summarised in Table 1.

| Age (years) | 50 |
| Pretreatment tumour size (MRI, cm) | | |
| Responders | 5.4 | Non-responders | 7.0 |

**Molecular and histological features**

| ER+ | 27 |
| Triple negative/basal-like | 7 |
| HER2+ | 12 |
| Invasive ductal carcinoma | 36 |
| Invasive lobular carcinoma | 1 |

**Treatment response classification**

| Responders | 27 |
| Non-responders | 10 |

**Chemotherapy and targeted therapies**

| AC-T | 21 |
| FEC-D | 16 |
| Trastuzumab | 12 |

*Abbreviations: AC-T = adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, taxol; ER, oestrogen receptor; FEC-D = fluorouracil, epirubicin, cyclophosphamide, docetaxel; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging. Patients included in the study were diagnosed with biopsy-confirmed locally advanced breast cancer, and received a combination of anthracycline and taxane-based chemotherapies following standard institutional guidelines.*

**Tumour haemoglobin and oxygenation – texture features demonstrate significant differences between response groups.** Box-and-whisker plots for DOS–GLCM haemoglobin and StO2 features are presented in Figures 2 and 3, respectively. The deoxyhaemoglobin-homogeneity (Hb-hom) feature demonstrated a significant difference between responders and non-responders; ($P = 0.030$). The Hb-hom feature was greater in NR compared to R (mean value: $0.329 \pm 0.06$ (a.u.) (+ s.d.) vs $0.282 \pm 0.06$, respectively). However, other features such as the Hb-con did not demonstrate a significant difference between groups ($P = 0.066$) (Figure 2). For the HbO2–GLCM features, the HbO2-con was greater for responders ($R = 0.205 \pm 0.06$ (a.u.) compared to NR $= 0.156 \pm 0.05$ (a.u.) (mean values), $P < 0.024$). The HbT measurements in tumours demonstrated significant differences in homogeneity (HbT-hom) ($P = 0.047$). Other features were not significantly different such as the HbO2-con ($P = 0.058$) and HbO2-hom ($P = 0.088$).

There were also significant differences between responders in tumour oxygenation texture features (St-con and StO2-con, $P < 0.05$). The St-con was significantly different between response groups (P $= 0.044$); while other features such as St-hom were close to being significantly different (P $= 0.058$). St-con measurements were greater in responders (mean value: $21.87 \pm 2.70$ (a.u.) vs non-responders (mean value: $20.43 \pm 1.41$ (a.u.)) (P $< 0.05$). Conversely the StO2-con parameter was greater in non-responders (mean value: $22.13 \pm 2.63$ (a.u.) compared to responders (mean value: $19.87 \pm 3.02$ (a.u.)) (P $< 0.05$).

Diffuse optical spectroscopy texture features that were significantly different between response groups (NR vs NR) were analysed using the classifier models (Table 2A). In general, naive Bayes classification performed the best among the classifier models (Table 2A). However, Table 2B presents the best DOS texture features from all possible univariate features ($d = 40$) extracted from each classifier model. The corresponding ROC curves with AUCs are presented in Figure 4. Classification results from significant univariate texture features indicated an AUC range between 0.756 and 0.821 (Figure 4). A maximum AUC was observed for HbO2-hom (AUC = 0.821) using a naive Bayes model. Cross validated %Sn and %Sp were 86.5%, and 89.0%, respectively, and corresponded to an accuracy of 87.8% (Table 2B).

| Table 1. Patient and clinical characteristics |
| Patient and tumour characteristics | n = 37 (All subjects) |
| Patients | Age (years) | 50 |
| Pretreatment tumour size (MRI, cm) | Responders | 5.4 | Non-responders | 7.0 |
| Molecular and histological features | ER+ | 27 | Triple negative/basal-like | 7 |
| HER2+ | 12 | Invasive ductal carcinoma | 36 |
| Invasive lobular carcinoma | 1 |
| Treatment response classification | Responders | 27 | Non-responders | 10 |
| Chemotherapy and targeted therapies | AC-T | 21 | FEC-D | 16 |
| Trastuzumab | 12 |

1332 www.bjcancer.com | DOI:10.1038/bjc.2017.97
Other classifiers demonstrated a %Sn range between 70.0 and 81.0%, and a Sp of 70.0–73.0%. This corresponded to an accuracy between 70 and 77% for logistic regression and \(k\)-NN classifiers, respectively.

**Multivariate DOS–GLCM features.** Table 2C presents classification results for pairwise DOS–GLCM feature combinations. The accuracy of optimal pairwise combinations was 77.8–79.5% for classifying response groups. Using a logistic regression analysis, the combination of HbO2-cor + Hb-hom demonstrated a %Sn of 80%, and %Sp of 78.0%. This corresponded to an AUC of 0.815, and an accuracy of 79.5%. In comparison to the naive Bayes model, the optimal pairwise combination was observed using Hb-con + HbO2-hom, which indicated a %Sn and %Sp of 78.0% and 81.0%, respectively. The AUC for these combined parameters was 0.773, and the accuracy was 79.5% (Figure 5; Table 2C). Finally, using the \(k\)-NN classifier, the best pairwise combination resulted from Hb-cor and HbO2-con, which showed a %Sn and %Sp of 79.5% and 76.0%, respectively. The corresponding AUC was 0.802 and the accuracy was 77.8% (Figure 5; Table 2C).

**Multiple linear regression analysis and subgroup analysis.** The results of the multiple linear regression demonstrated insignificant correlations between clinical features (age, ER/PR status, Her2 status, and tumour size) and DOS–GLCM features for this patient cohort. However, the Hb-hom, HbO2-cor, and StO2-con features demonstrated significant correlations to MP grading, corresponding to a regression coefficient value of \(r\) of −0.358, +0.375, and −0.325, respectively \((P<0.05)\). Results of the multiple regression analysis are presented in Table 3.

Subgroup analysis showed that the HbO2-hom feature was the best predictor in ER+ patients using a naive Bayes classifier (Table 4). For patients with triple-negative tumours, the Hb-hom was the best predictor resulting in an AUC of 0.917 (%Sn = 75.0%, 66.7%) using a \(k\)-NN classifier. Patients separated according to chemotherapy groups also showed variances in optimal features; FEC-D-treated patients classified into responders and non-responders with a %Sn of 100.0% and Sp of 92.3% using a logistic regression analysis for TOI-hom. Patients treated with AC-T-based chemotherapy demonstrated an AUC of 0.896 using the HbO2-hom feature with \(k\)-NN classification (Table 4).

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

This study examined pretreatment DOS texture analysis and machine learning techniques to statistically measure textural heterogeneity in locally advanced breast tumours. These techniques were used to predict breast cancer response to anthracycline- and...
taxane-based NAC. The results demonstrate for the first time that
textural heterogeneities in DOS measures of haemoglobin and
oxygen content in breast tumours predict NAC response with high
accuracy. Volumetric tumour analysis indicated that tumour-
specific ROI-data can yield highly sensitive and specific univariate
and multivariate textural markers using various classifier models.

Figure 2. GLCM texture features for haemoglobin. Box-and-whisker plots showing significant differences in DOS textural markers for responders and non-responders. Haemoglobin-based features at baseline demonstrated a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between response groups. An unpaired student t-test was used to test the significance for normally distributed data. $P$-values indicated.

Figure 3. GLCM texture features for oxygen saturation. Box-and-whisker plots showing significant differences in DOS textural markers for responders and non-responders. Oxygen saturation parameters at baseline demonstrated a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between response groups (unpaired student t-test, $P$-values indicated).
This relationship was also observed across patient subgroups separated by ER⁺, triple-negative, and chemotherapy treatments. Receiver-operating characteristic analysis of those features also indicated a good classification accuracy that represents heterogeneities in blood perfusion and StO2 in breast tumours. A previous study by Ueda et al (2012) demonstrated that pretreatment StO2 using the mean DOS values could predict treatment response with a %Sn and %Sp of 75.0% and 73.3%, respectively. The study here complements those results; demonstrating that texture-based analysis of the StO2-contrast may yield similar statistical differences between response groups (P = 0.044).

Grey-level co-occurrence matrices analyses here, provided discriminant features by using volumetric tumour analysis, in addition to second-order statistical analyses that examined the pixel-by-pixel relationships of tumour heterogeneities within the parametric maps. Measures of spatial heterogeneity in tumour

### Table 2. Results of univariate (A, B) and multivariate analysis (C) using three classification models: logistic regression analysis, naive Bayes classifier, and k-NN

| A | Significant univariate feature | Classifier/Model      | %Sn  | %Sp  | AUC   | P-value | Statistical power (n²) |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|---------|------------------------|
|   | Hb-homogeneity                | Logistic regression   | 60.0 | 60.0 | 0.726 | 0.030   | 71.8 (14)              |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 82.0 | 82.0 | 0.799 |         |                        |
|   |                               | k-NN                  | 61.5 | 67.5 | 0.577 |         |                        |
|   | HbO₂-correlation              | Logistic regression   | 70.0 | 70.0 | 0.756 | 0.024   | 78.9 (11)             |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 80.0 | 81.0 | 0.778 |         |                        |
|   |                               | k-NN                  | 66.5 | 74.5 | 0.602 |         |                        |
|   | HbT-homogeneity               | Logistic regression   | 60.0 | 60.0 | 0.657 | 0.047   | 79.9 (11)             |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 84.0 | 85.0 | 0.813 |         |                        |
|   |                               | k-NN                  | 74.0 | 47.0 | 0.552 |         |                        |
|   | St-contrast                   | Logistic regression   | 60.0 | 63.0 | 0.670 | 0.044   | 73.5 (13)             |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 79.5 | 82.0 | 0.779 |         |                        |
|   |                               | k-NN                  | 70.5 | 64.5 | 0.582 |         |                        |
|   | StO₂-contrast                 | Logistic regression   | 70.0 | 63.0 | 0.715 | 0.044   | 85.6 (enough)         |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 83.0 | 85.5 | 0.803 |         |                        |
|   |                               | k-NN                  | 70.0 | 66.5 | 0.610 |         |                        |

| B | Univariate features           | Classifier/Model      | %Sn  | %Sp  | %Acc |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
|   | HbO₂-correlation              | Logistic regression   | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
|   |                               | Naive Bayes           | 86.5 | 89.0 | 87.8 |
|   | HbO₂-contrast                 | k-NN                  | 81.0 | 73.0 | 77.0 |

| C | Multivariate features         | Classifier/Model      | %Sn  | %Sp  | %Acc |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
|   | HbO₂-correlation + Hb-homogeneity | Logistic regression   | 80.0 | 78.0 | 79.5 |
|   | Hb-contrast + HbO₂-homogeneity  | Naive Bayes           | 78.0 | 81.0 | 79.5 |
|   | Hb-correlation + HbO₂-contrast  | k-NN                  | 79.5 | 76.0 | 77.8 |

Abbreviations: %Acc = accuracy; AUC = area under curve; Hb = deoxy-haemoglobin; HbO₂ = oxy-haemoglobin; HbT = total haemoglobin; k-NN = k-nearest neighbour; Sn = sensitivity; Sp = specificity; St = oxygen desaturation; StO₂ = tumour oxygen saturation. Bold values indicate best classifiers. The last column in Table 2A reports the percentage of the statistical power. The numbers inside parentheses in this column indicate the number of non-responders (n²) required in this study to achieve a statistical power of minimum 80% in case that the number of responders (n₁) is fixed at 27.

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**Figure 4. Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves for univariate DOS texture features.** ROC curves for the best performing single DOS texture parameter are presented.
physiology as conducted here, could potentially provide good characterisation of biological traits that influence tumour response to treatment. Such features include tumour hypoxia (Hockel and Vaupel, 2001), and haematological characteristics such as blood flow and vascular density (Folkman, 2002). These features have been shown to influence tumour cell proliferation and metabolism, and therefore may also affect chemosensitivity (Folkman, 2002). The use of such measures better reflects tumour physiology, which is not homogeneous but rather spatially heterogeneous.

Additionally, multiparametric analysis resulted in sensitive and specific combined markers for response classification. Logistic regression analysis demonstrated ~10% improvement in all performance measures by using pairwise features compared to the case of using only one single feature. However, the naive Bayes and k-NN did not show a significant improvement. This may be related to the small sample size used and peaking phenomena (Jain et al., 2000). These include poor vascularization, increased interstitial fluid, and a tightly bound cellular matrix that may constrain drugs from reaching into the tumour stroma thereby affecting the efficacy of chemotherapies.

In comparison to other studies, texture analysis of MRI (Ahmed et al., 2013; Golden et al., 2013; Teruel et al., 2014), ultrasound

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**Table 3. Regression coefficients (r) of the multiple regression analysis for DOS–GLCM features and corresponding regression**

| DOS–GLCM feature | Comparison | r   | F-value | P-value |
|------------------|------------|-----|---------|---------|
| HbO₂-correlation | Age        | −0.116 | 0.475  | 0.495   |
|                  | ER/PR status | −0.003 | 0.000  | 0.988   |
|                  | Her2 status  | −0.109 | 0.418  | 0.522   |
|                  | Tumour size   | +0.295 | 3.335  | 0.076   |
|                  | Miller–Payne grade | +0.375 | 5.172  | 0.022   |
| HbT-homogeneity  | Age        | −0.142 | 0.715  | 0.403   |
|                  | ER/PR status | +0.007 | 0.002  | 0.969   |
|                  | Her2 status  | +0.206 | 1.544  | 0.222   |
|                  | Tumour size   | +0.085 | 0.257  | 0.616   |
|                  | Miller–Payne grade | −0.233 | 2.015  | 0.165   |
| St-contrast      | Age        | −0.231 | 1.972  | 0.169   |
|                  | ER/PR status | +0.056 | 0.111  | 0.741   |
|                  | Her2 status  | +0.095 | 0.322  | 0.574   |
|                  | Tumour size   | −0.164 | 0.971  | 0.331   |
|                  | Miller–Payne grade | +0.177 | 1.138  | 0.293   |
| StO₂-contrast    | Age        | −0.083 | 0.241  | 0.626   |
|                  | ER/PR status | −0.074 | 0.190  | 0.665   |
|                  | Her2 status  | −0.213 | 1.661  | 0.206   |
|                  | Tumour size   | +0.279 | 2.966  | 0.094   |
|                  | Miller–Payne grade | +0.325 | 4.140  | 0.050   |

Abbreviations: DOS = diffuse optical spectroscopy; ER = oestrogen receptor; GLCM = grey-level co-occurrence matrices; Hb = deoxy-haemoglobin; HbO₂ = oxy-haemoglobin; HbT = tumour oxygen saturation; St = oxygen desaturation. P-values are presented. Clinical features such as age, ER/PR status, Her2 status, and tumour size were not significantly correlated to DOS–GLCM features in this patient cohort. However, DOS–GLCM features such as the Hb-hom, HbO₂-cor, StO₂-con were correlated to Miller–Payne pathologic response grade. Statistically significant values are in bold.

**Table 4. A subgroup analysis was completed based on ER/PR+ and triple-negative tumours**

| Subgroup | Best feature | Model   | %Sn | %Sp | AUC  |
|----------|--------------|---------|-----|-----|------|
| ER/PR+   | Hb-con       | Logistic regression | 76.2 | 66.7 | 0.746 |
|          | HbO₂-hom     | k-NN    | 85.8 | 82.5 | 0.851 |
|          | k-NN         | Logistic regression | 100.0 | 33.3 | 0.917 |
|          | Hb-con       | Logistic regression | 60.0 | 81.7 | 0.722 |
|          | Hb-hom       | k-NN    | 80.0 | 80.0 | 0.806 |
| Triple negative | Hb-hom     | Logistic regression | 100.0 | 92.3 | 0.949 |
|          | Hb-ene       | Logistic regression | 93.3 | 90.1 | 0.883 |
|          | Hb-con       | Naive Bayes | 96.4 | 90.1 | 0.883 |
|          | k-NN         | Logistic regression | 90.7 | 90.7 | 0.883 |
| AC-T     | HbO₂-cor     | Logistic regression | 100.0 | 71.4 | 0.837 |
|          | HbO₂-hom     | Naive Bayes | 96.4 | 90.7 | 0.883 |
|          | k-NN         | Logistic regression | 93.6 | 85.0 | 0.896 |

Abbreviations: AC-T = adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, taxol; AUC = area under curve; ER = oestrogen receptor; FEC-D = fluorouracil, epirubicin, cyclophosphamide, docetaxel; Hb = deoxy-haemoglobin; HbO₂ = oxy-haemoglobin; k-NN = k-nearest neighbour; PR = progesterone receptor; Sn = sensitivity; Sp = specificity; TOI = tissue optical index.

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Figure 5. Receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves for multivariate DOS texture features. ROC curves for the best performing pairwise DOS texture parameters are presented.
spectroscopy (Sadeghi-Naini et al., 2014), and DOS (Sadeghi-Naini et al., 2015) images have been used to assess and monitor chemotherapy response in breast tumours during the course of treatment. Textural analysis of pretreatment MRI-based kinetic maps have indicated positive results for predicting chemotherapy response in ‘triple-negative’ breast tumours (Golden et al., 2013). Those results also strongly suggest that pretreatment tumour heterogeneity can influence drug resistance (Golden et al., 2013). Other similar studies have examined texture features of dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI images to predict NAC response (Ahmed et al., 2013; Teruel et al., 2014). Results have indicated significant differences in GLCM texture features between responders and non-responders at pretreatment (Ahmed et al., 2013) and have reported an increase in textural heterogeneity caused by necrotic tumour areas (Ahmed et al., 2013). Those studies demonstrated comparable frameworks to the present study. Specifically, that heterogeneous tumour features caused by pathophysiology, and initial biochemical composition might play an important role in chemo-resistance.

In terms of novelty, the results indicate that selecting volumetric tumour-based ROIs may improve the method for DOS texture analysis to predict NAC response. Additionally, we compared the performance of several classification methods and found that using naive Bayes classifier demonstrated high accuracy in predicting chemotherapy treatment response. The preliminary work in this study highlights an important phase in the ‘imaging biomarker roadmap’ outlined by Cancer Research UK (CRUK) and the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) (O’Connor et al., 2017). Diffuse optical spectroscopy-based biomarkers have surpassed the initial translational gap outlined within this roadmap; specifically, as a useful tool in medical research (O’Connor et al., 2017). Several works by Cerussi et al. (2007), Tromberg et al. (2005), and Roblyer et al. (2011) have made significant contributions towards crossing the second translational gap; particularly, for DOS to be used as a clinical decision-making tool (Tromberg et al., 2005; Cerussi et al., 2007; Roblyer et al., 2011). In order for DOS-based imaging biomarkers to be considered clinically useful in personalised medicine, further research is required to build standard operating procedures for DOS imaging biomarkers for treatment response with validated cutoff points, removing bias, setting-up standard practices for image processing techniques and ensuring comparability to pathology (O’Connor et al., 2017). The work here builds on determining optimal techniques for where DOS could be used as a predictive or prognostic marker. Using DOS imaging biomarkers to guide cancer therapies can potentially reduce costs to the healthcare system by mitigating ineffective treatments. Therefore, DOS imaging used for routine cancer care would necessitate a cost-effectiveness analysis to quantify the added value to the health-care system (O’Connor et al., 2017).

Limitations in this study include a limited sample size; although the patient cohort size has been improved compared to our previous study (Sadeghi-Naini et al., 2015). The statistical test of significance was performed with a relatively small sample size in each responding group (n1 = 27 and n2 = 10) (Siegel and Castellan, 1988; de Winter, 2013). In order to evaluate the reliability of the performed tests, the statistical power (SP) was calculated using PASS14 (NCSS, LLC. Kaysville, Utah, USA). The results obtained are reported in the rightmost column in Table 2A. As can be seen from these results, the SP for the statistically significant parameters varied between 71.8 and 85.6%. This is one of the limitations of this study, as a threshold of 70% has to be considered for the SP instead of a commonly used threshold of 80%. By fixing the number of responders (n1 = 27), we have also estimated the number of non-responders (n2) required to achieve a minimum SP of 80%, which are reported inside parentheses in the rightmost column in Table 2A. As can be seen from this analysis, at most four additional non-responders are needed to achieve an 80% SP. This change would permit stronger conclusions to be drawn from this study. We note that this study used binary response classifications (R vs NR) and that the ratio of response groups in this cohort is biased towards the responders (complete pathologic and partial responders were grouped into one category). This was due to the chosen MP cutoff point.

Within the framework of the CRUK and EORTC imaging biomarker discovery roadmap, future work would require an increase in the number of patients to strengthen the statistical conclusions. This would subsequently allow classifying patients into multiple response categories (MP 1–5). Increasing the number of patients would also permit testing for repeatability, reproducibility, and would increase precision via multicentre trials (O’Connor et al., 2016). Baseline DOS imaging biomarkers could also be used to predict long-term survival data for patients. Taken together, these early results suggest that there is an opportunity for DOS–GLCM analysis to improve analysis and classification of tumour response prior to the start of NAC in breast patients.

In conclusion, this study investigated baseline DOS functional maps using GLCM texture analysis to classify patient response to NAC. In comparison to our previous study where we analysed DOS textures of the whole breast; here, we analysed the DOS texture features within the tumour region only (Sadeghi-Naini et al., 2015). The results indicated that such indices can differentiate between response groups prior to the start of treatment with high %Sn and %Sp. Although further studies are required, this first report demonstrates promising potential for DOS-based textural parameters to evaluate baseline tumour vascular heterogeneity, and subsequently as markers for response to chemotherapy. The use of these markers may help guide treatments to personalise patient-care plans by potentially predicting chemoresponse. Ultimately if used to guide therapy, DOS-based texture analysis may help improve breast cancer therapeutics, and may potentially improve overall disease-free survival.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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