

Comprehensive analysis of lung cancer pathology images to discover tumor shape and boundary features that predict survival outcome

Shidan Wang^{1,#}, Alyssa Chen^{1,2,#}, Lin Yang^{1,3}, Ling Cai^{1,4}, Yang Xie^{1,5,6}, Junya Fujimoto⁷, Adi Gazdar^{6,8}, and Guanghua Xiao^{1,5,6,*}

¹Quantitative Biomedical Research Center, Department of Clinical Sciences, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, 75390, USA

²Department of Computer Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

³Department of Pathology, National Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, 100021, China

⁴Children's Medical Center Research Institute at UT Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd, Dallas, TX, 75390 USA

⁵Department of Bioinformatics, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA

⁶Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA

⁷Department of Translational Molecular Pathology, Division of Pathology/Lab Medicine, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX

⁸Department of Pathology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, 75390, USA

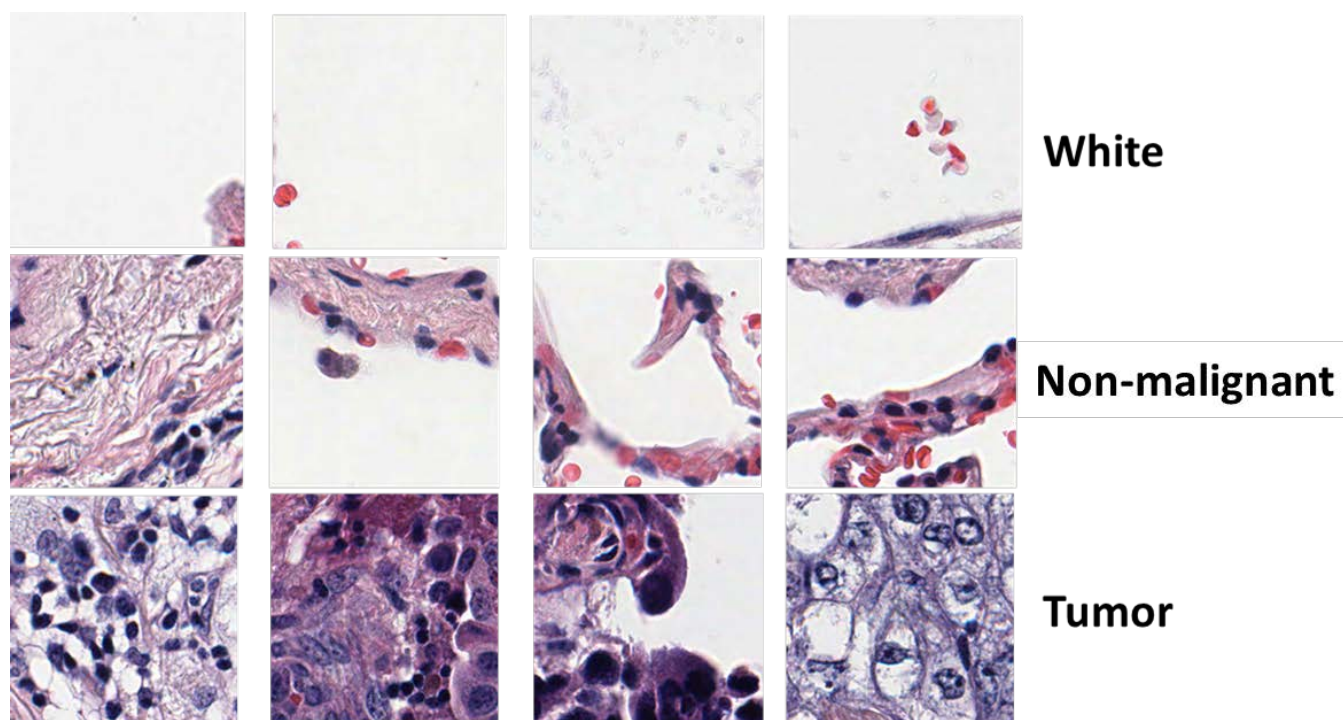
These authors contributed equally to this manuscript.

Correspondence to:

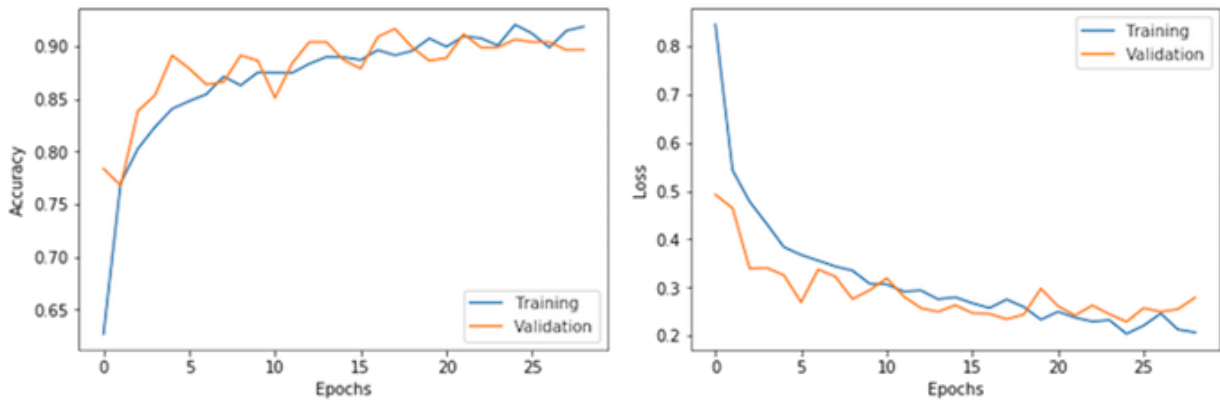
Guanghua Xiao, Quantitative Biomedical Research Center, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, 75390, USA. Email: Guanghua.Xiao@utsouthwestern.edu

Tel: +1-214-648-5178

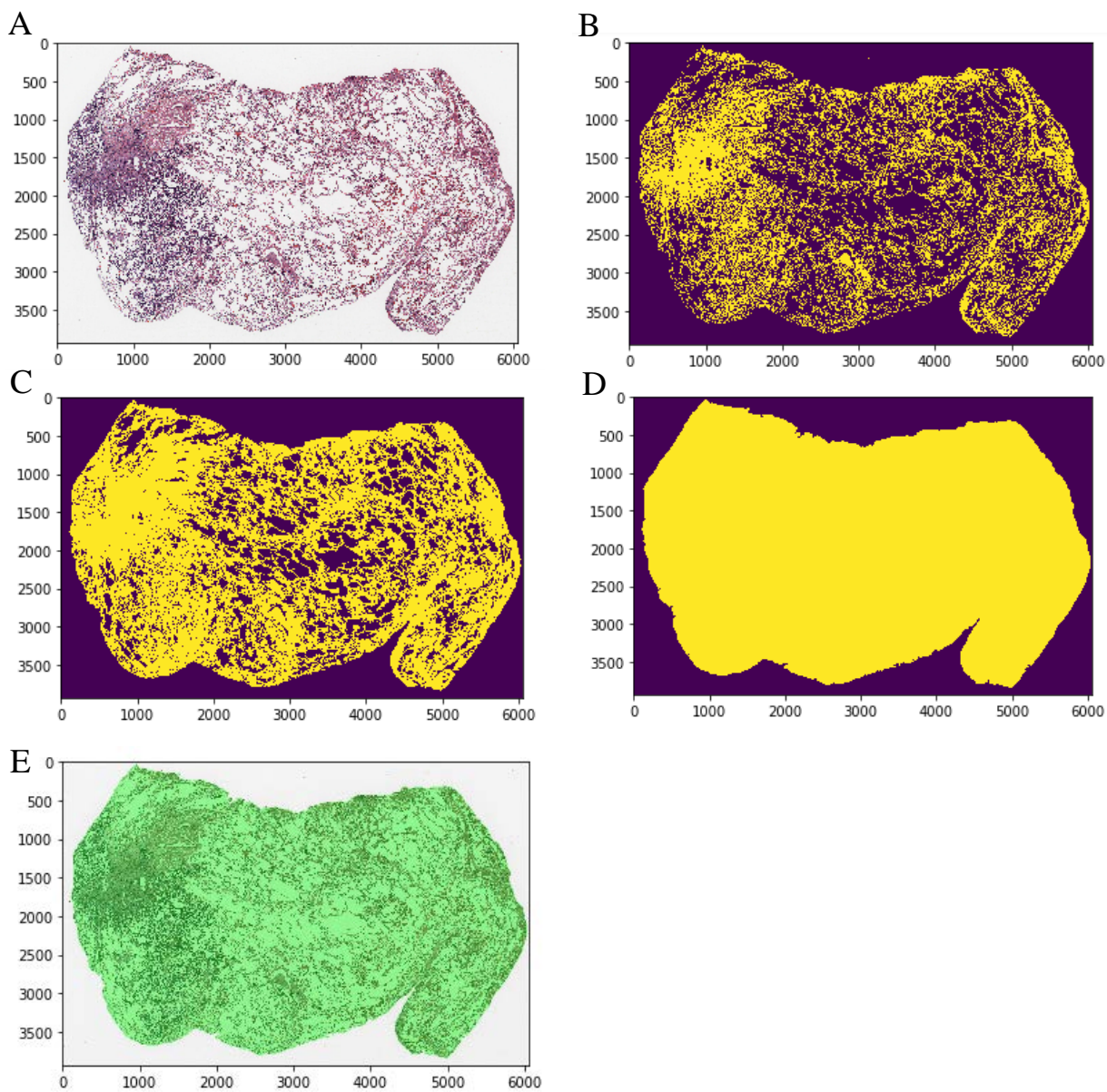
Supplementary material



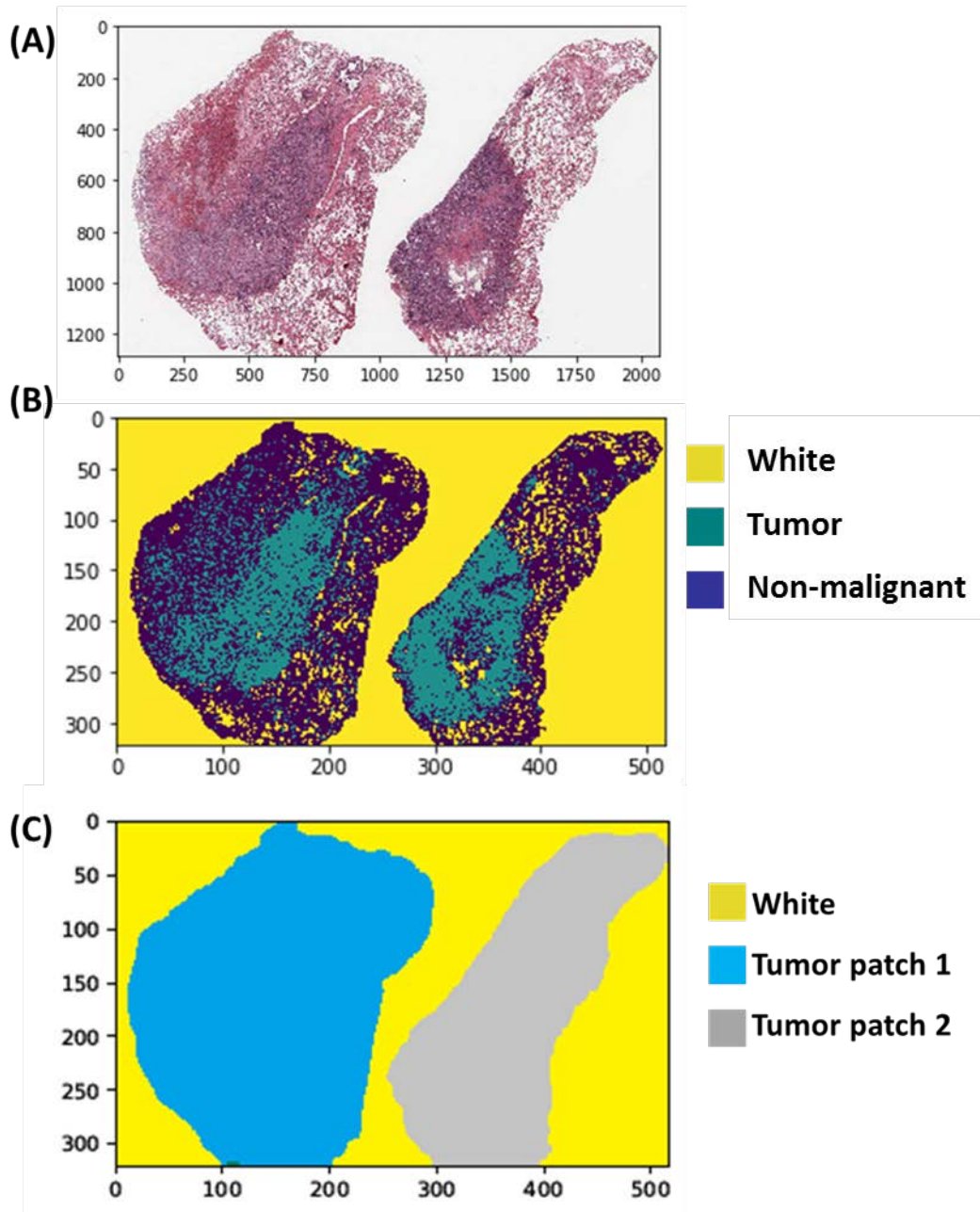
Supplemental Figure 1. Example of image patches from “white” (empty regions, upper panel), “non-malignant” (middle panel) and “tumor” (bottom panel) categories. Patch size: 300×300 pixels.



Supplemental Figure 2. Convolutional Neural Network learning curves in both training and validation datasets. Left, accuracy versus epochs; right, loss versus epochs.



Supplemental Figure 3. Otsu thresholding and image morphological operations to speed up image-level prediction process. (A) The original image. (B) The image mask after Otsu thresholding. (C) The image mask after dilation and removal of small objects of the mask in (B). (D) The final mask after dilation, erosion, and filling up holes of mask in (C). (E) Overlap final image mask and original pathology image.



Supplemental Figure 4. Tissue region identification in case of multiple tissue samples within one image. (A) Original image. (B) Predicted patch-level tumor, non-malignant and white heatmap. (C) Disconnected tissue samples identified by image processing. Yellow, background; blue, first tissue patch; gray, second tissue patch.

Supplemental Table 1. Confusion matrix for image patch classification.

<i>Ground Truth</i> \ <i>Predicted Value</i>	<i>Non-malignant</i>	<i>Tumor</i>	<i>White</i>
<i>Non-malignant</i>	400 (93.5%)	24 (5.6%)	4 (0.9%)
<i>Tumor</i>	58 (11.7%)	436 (88.1%)	1 (0.2%)
<i>White</i>	21 (14.4%)	1 (0.7%)	124 (84.9%)

Supplemental Table 2. Comparison of patient characteristics between high-risk and low-risk groups in TCGA validation dataset.

	<i>Low-risk</i>	<i>High-risk</i>	<i>p-value</i>
<i>No. of patients</i>	195	194	
<i>Age</i>	65.50 ± 10.11	64.45 ± 10.54	0.31
<i>Gender</i>			0.20
<i>Male</i>	81 (41.5)	94 (48.5)	
<i>Female</i>	114 (58.5)	100 (51.5)	
<i>Smoking status</i>			0.89
<i>Yes</i>	135 (69.2)	132 (68.0)	
<i>No</i>	60 (30.8)	62 (32.0)	
<i>Stage</i>			0.005
<i>I</i>	127 (65.1)	95 (49.0)	
<i>II</i>	44 (22.6)	52 (26.8)	
<i>III</i>	17 (8.7)	32 (16.5)	
<i>IV</i>	7 (3.6)	15 (7.7)	