|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Modality | Pathology | Nb of patients | Main results / Link |
| 2018 | MRI | Cervical cancer | 100 | A radiomic signature based on 5 features computed from fast-spin echo T2 images better predicts relapse (AUC=0.78) than each feature separately and the high-risk clinical target volume.  <https://user-swndwmf.cld.bz/ESTRO37-ABSTRACTBOOK-27march-v2/46/> |
| 2018 | CT+PET | NSCLC | 534 | CT and PET radiomic features distinguish primary and metastatic lung lesions (AUC(CT)=0.70±0.04 ; AUC(PET)=0.91±0.03) and identify the primary cancer subtypes (AUC(CT)=[0.57-0.70] ; AUC(PET)=[0.61-0.88]).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29623375> |
| 2018 | CT | Head and neck cancers | 78 | A multivariate radiomic signature including V30 (parotid gland volume percentage that received radiation doses of 30 Gy), GLCM\_Correlation and GLRLM\_RLNU is predictive of chronic xerostomia (p<0.001). Accounting for textural features increases the AUC from 0.766 to 0.911.  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29368244> |
| 2018 | CT+PET | NSCLC | 295 | A combination of radiomic features (5 from CT or 6 from PET) outperforms common clinical predictors including TNM stage to predict Disease Free Survival (AUC-clinical model = 0.58 vs AUC-CT = 0.75, AUC-PET = 0.68).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28944403> |
| 2018 | PET | Lymphoma | 82 | SkewnessH predicts Overall Survival (HR: 3.78) and Progression Free Survival (HR=3.17) better than a bone marrow biopsy combined with PET visual analysis (HR: 2.81 for OS and 1.26 for PFS).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29214417> |
| 2018 | PET | Cervical cancer | 108 | A score combining a biological feature (neutrophilia) and a radiomic feature (SUVpeak) accurately predicts the probability of local control (HR=9.2).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28916879> |
| 2017 | CT | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 138 | A model based on a single radiomic feature (compacity) can predict the survival at 12 months (AUC=0.80).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29207975> |
| 2017 | PET | Cervical cancer | 118 | A radiomic signature including 4 features identifies local recurrence more accurately than SUVmax (p<0.05).  <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28574816> |
| 2017 | PET | Breast cancer | 307 | Age and body mass index affect radiomic feature values in normal breast tissue.  <http://jnm.snmjournals.org/content/58/supplement_1/470.abstract?sid=167bcfbd-27b6-4d23-b374-8c7a702a5042> |
| 2017 | PET | Thyroid incidentalomas | 50 | SUVmax and SkewnessH are significantly different between benign and malign nodules.  <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s41824-017-0009-8> |
| 2017 | CT | NSCLC | 38 | GLCM\_Contrast, GLCM\_Dissimilarity and NGLDM\_Coarseness are correlated with the responsiveness to immunotherapy (AUC=0.755).  <http://www.jto.org/article/S1556-0864(17)32650-3/fulltext> |
| 2017 | PET | Glioblastoma | 36 | Five textural features computed from static images show a similar accuracy as dynamic parameters to predict IDH genotype (accuracy: 81%).  <https://academic.oup.com/neuro-oncology/article-abstract/19/suppl_3/iii88/3744139> |
| 2017 | CT | Interstitial pneumonia | 47 | A combination of 3 radiomic features yields an AUC equal to 0.897 for the differential diagnosis of pulmonary fibrosis.  <http://ecronline.myesr.org/ecr2017/index.php?p=recorddetail&rid=d24972fb-9128-4bed-9ef8-bc86d0903087#presentation-acde5412-2652-45bd-b8f1-5c83e8f93ee9> |