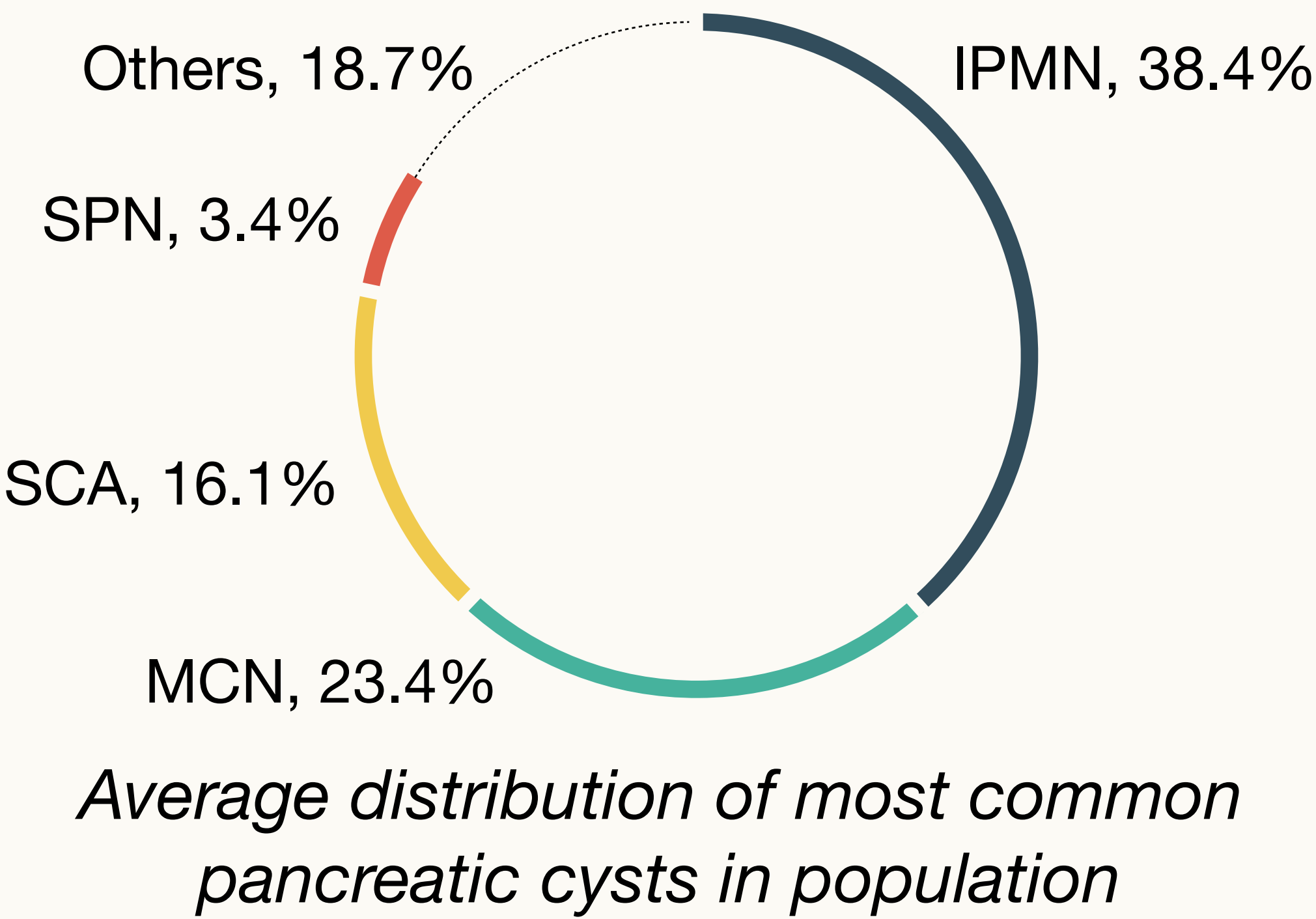


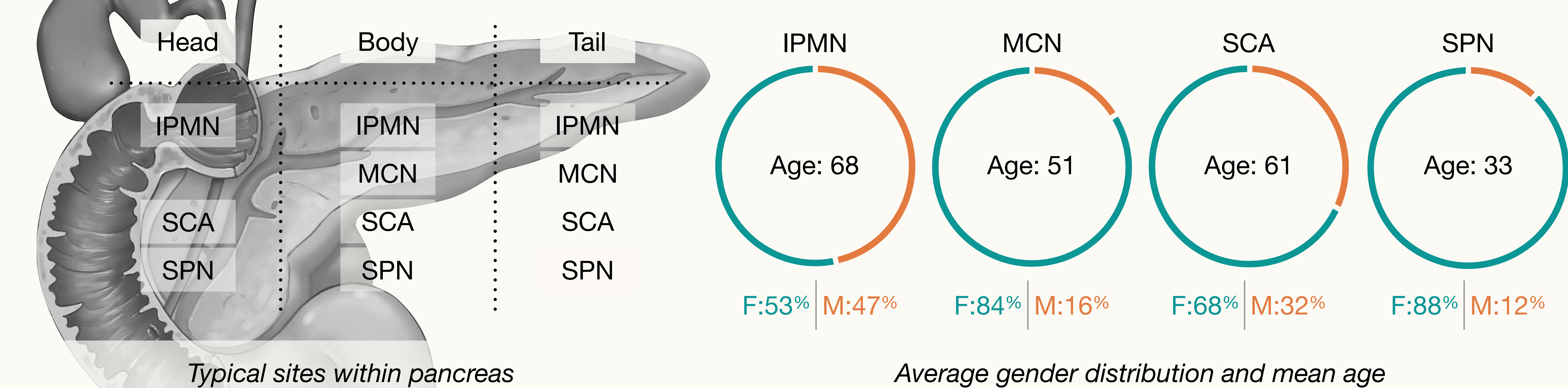
Introduction

Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms (**IPMNs**) and Mucinous Cystic Neoplasms (**MCNs**) are considered the precursors of pancreatic cancer, one of the most lethal of all cancers with a 5-year survival rate of 9%. Other pancreatic cysts range from completely benign, such as Serous Cystadenomas (**SCAs**) to cysts with malignant potential, such as Solid-Pseudopapillary Neoplasms (**SPNs**). Early correct identification ensures appropriate management.

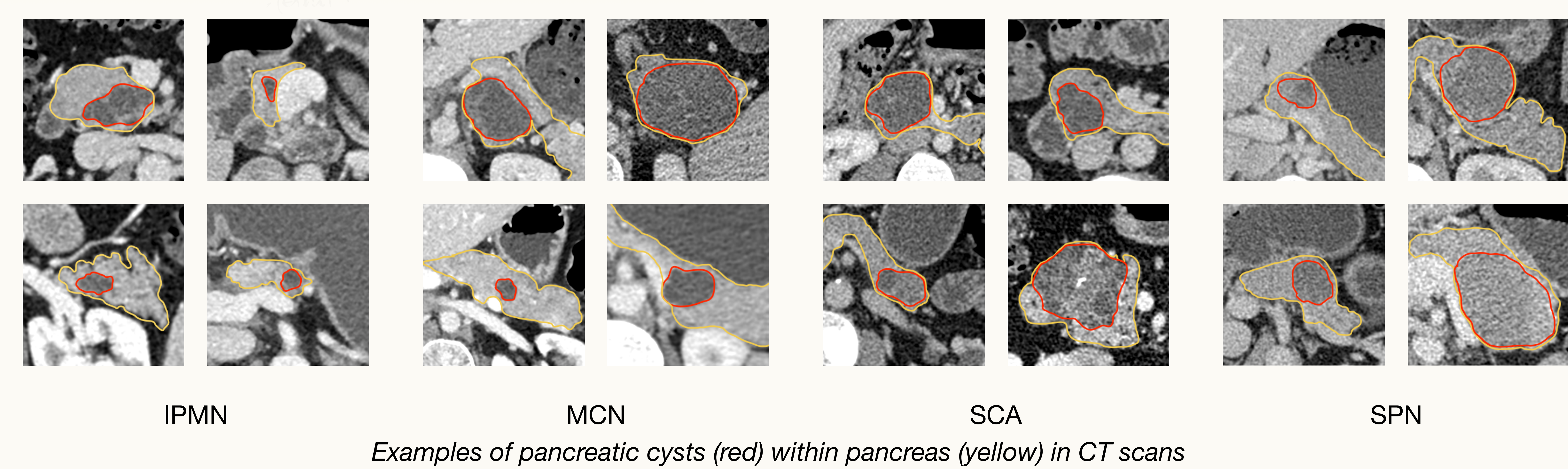
Due to their mostly inconspicuous nature, the majority of pancreatic cysts are discovered incidentally on CT scans. We present a non-invasive method for discriminating pancreatic cysts.



Pancreatic cysts differ in clinical presentation...



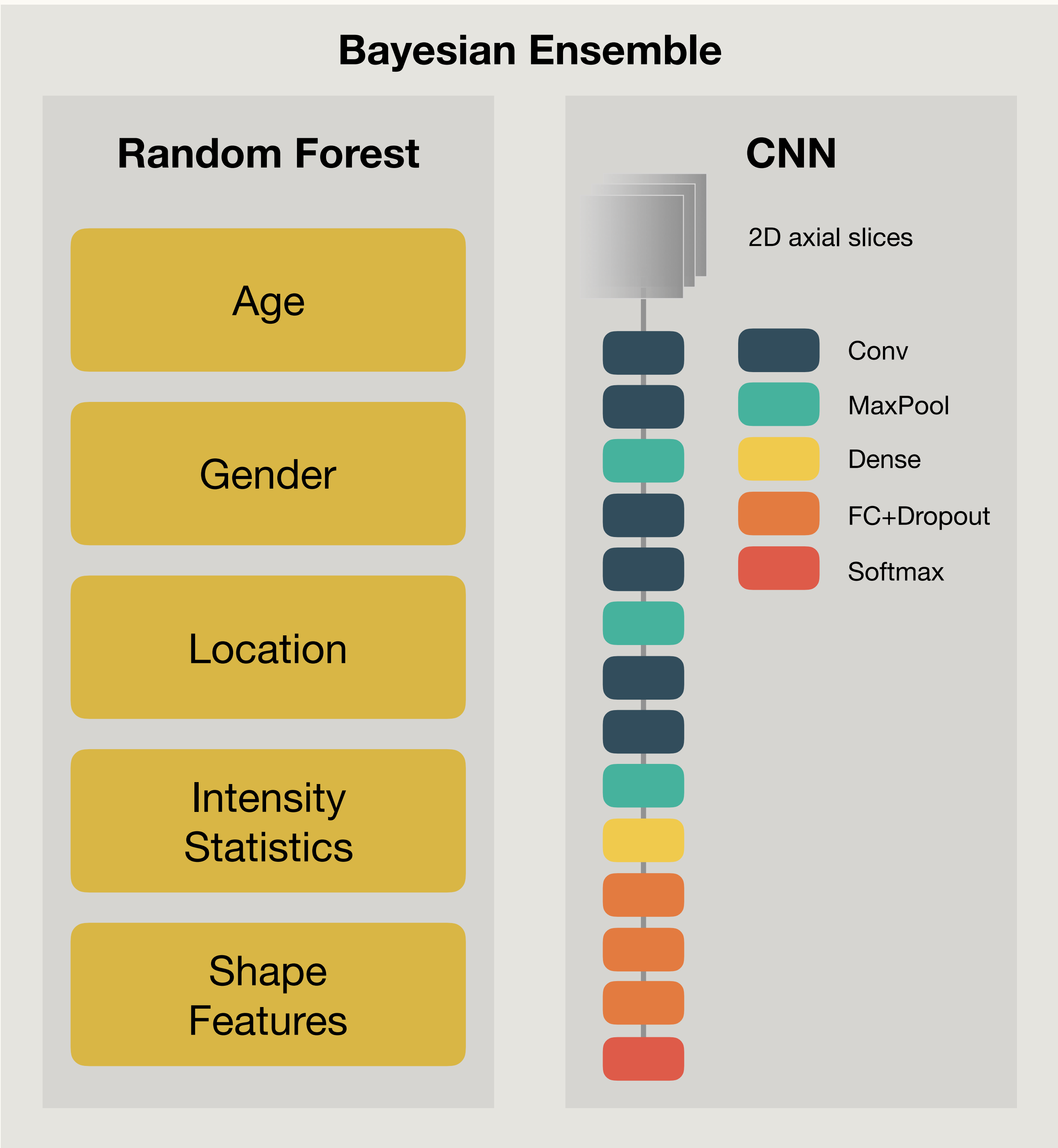
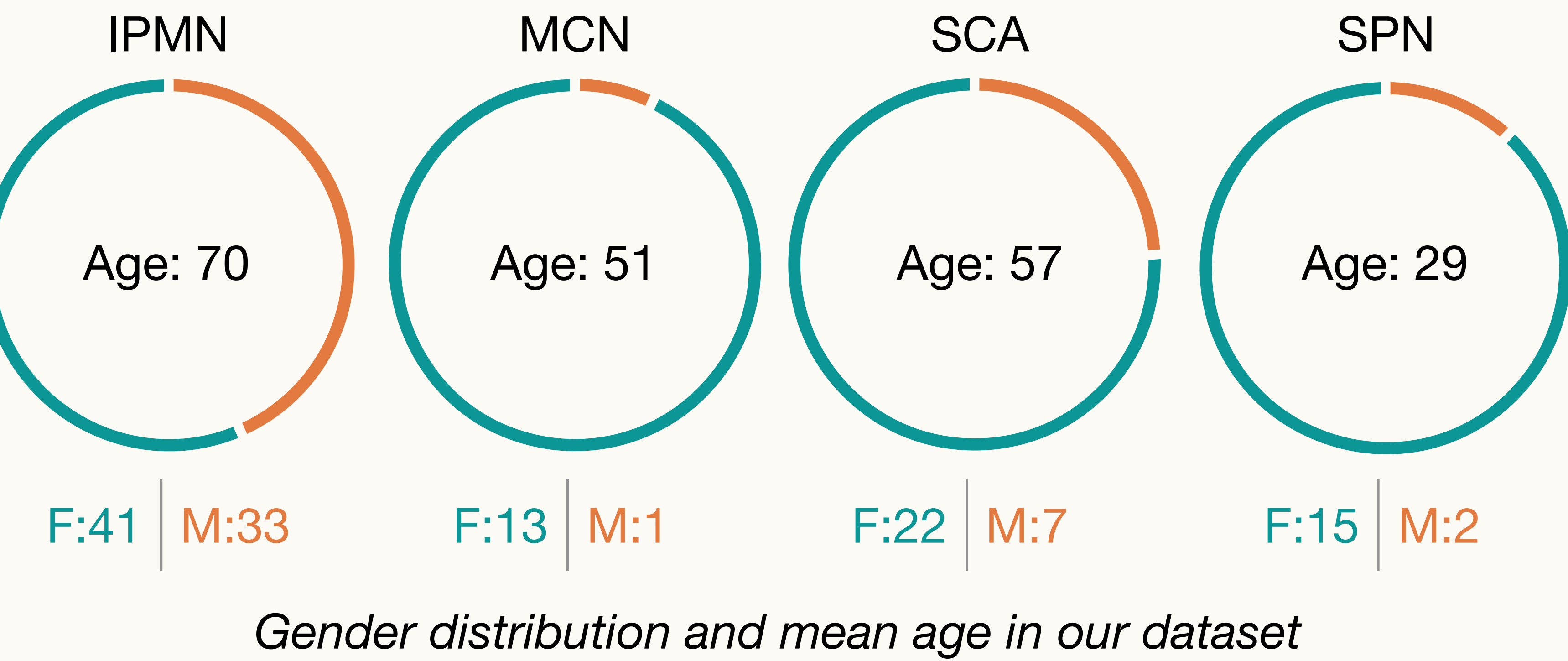
... and imaging appearance



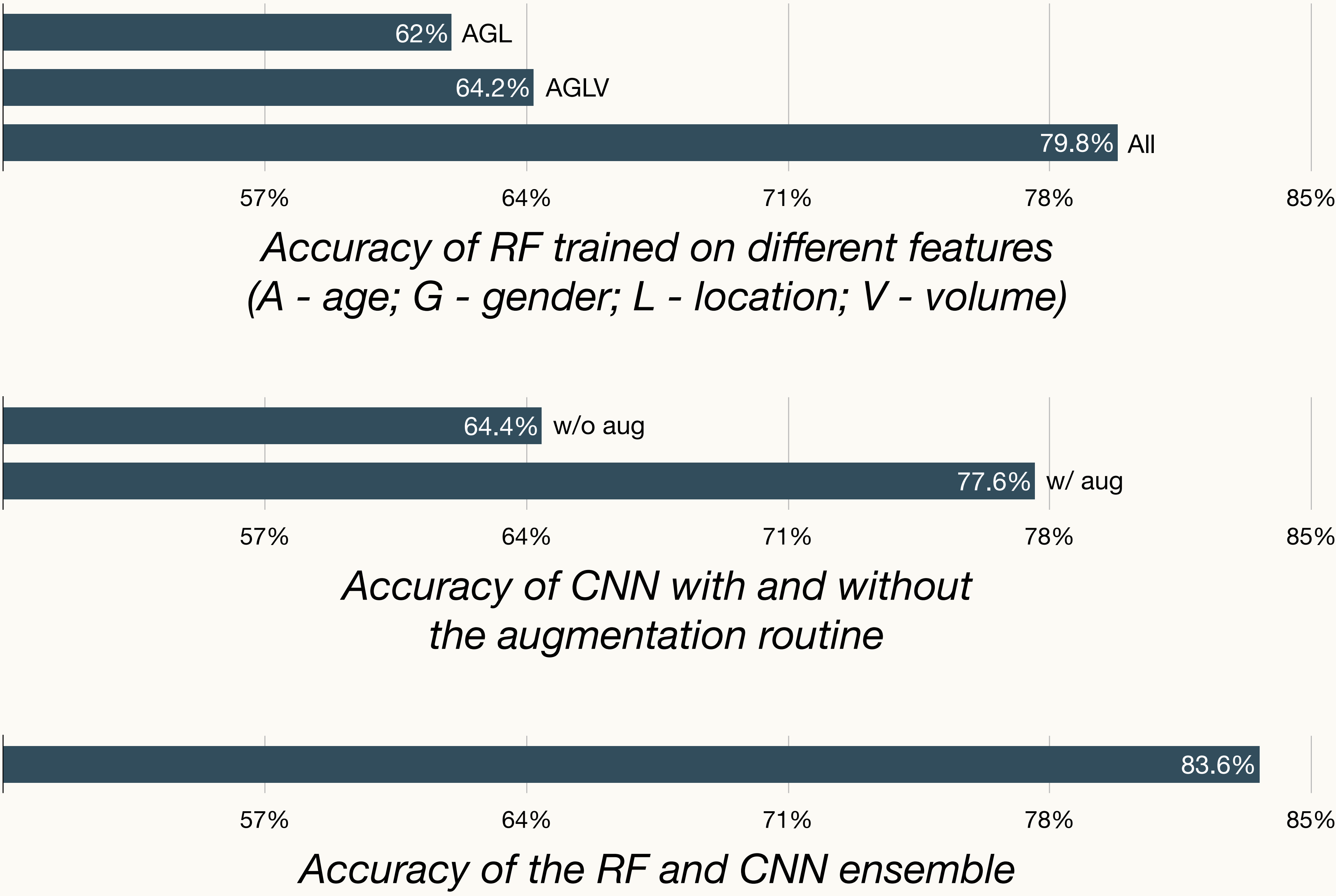
However, the clinical and imaging features overlap, and it is often difficult to make a correct diagnosis.

Method

We propose to use a Bayesian combination of a Random Forest and a Convolutional Neural Network to analyze both clinical information and fine textural information from the CT scan.



Results



Confusion matrix of the ensemble

Ground Truth	Ensemble Prediction (%)			
	IPMN	MCN	SCA	SPN
IPMN	95.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
MCN	14.3	64.3	21.4	0.0
SCA	34.5	3.5	51.7	10.3
SPN	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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