# Classification of Pancreatic Cysts in Computed Tomography Images Using a Random Forest and Convolutional Neural Network Ensemble



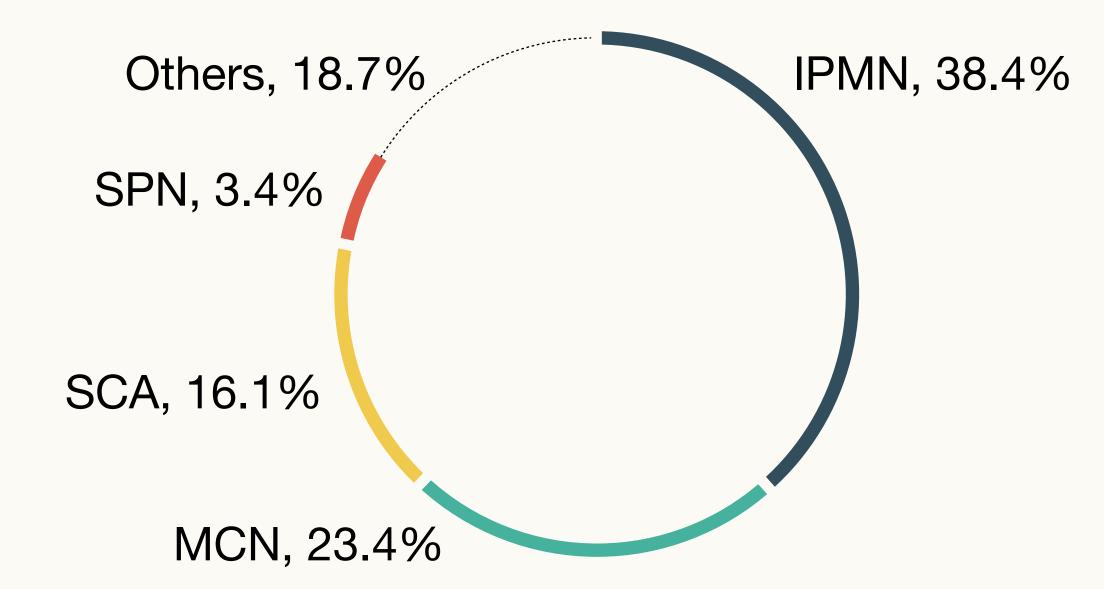


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### Introduction

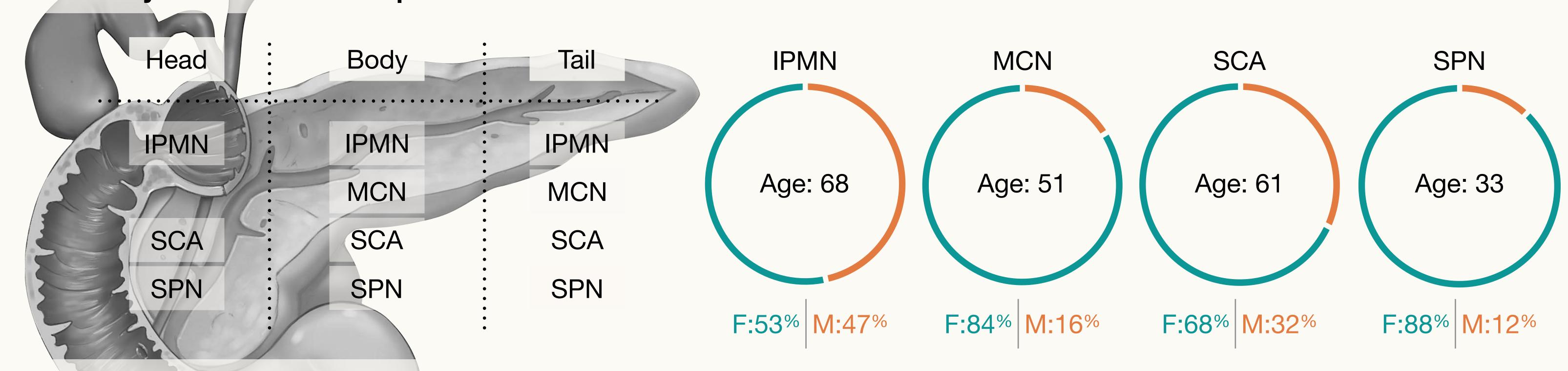
Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms (IPMNs) and Mucinous Cystic Neoplasms (MCNs) are considered the precursors of pancreatic cancer, one of the most lethal of all cancers with a 5-year survival rate of 9%. Other pancreatic cysts range from completely benign, such as Serous Cystadenomas (SCAs) to 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.



Average distribution of most common pancreatic cysts in population

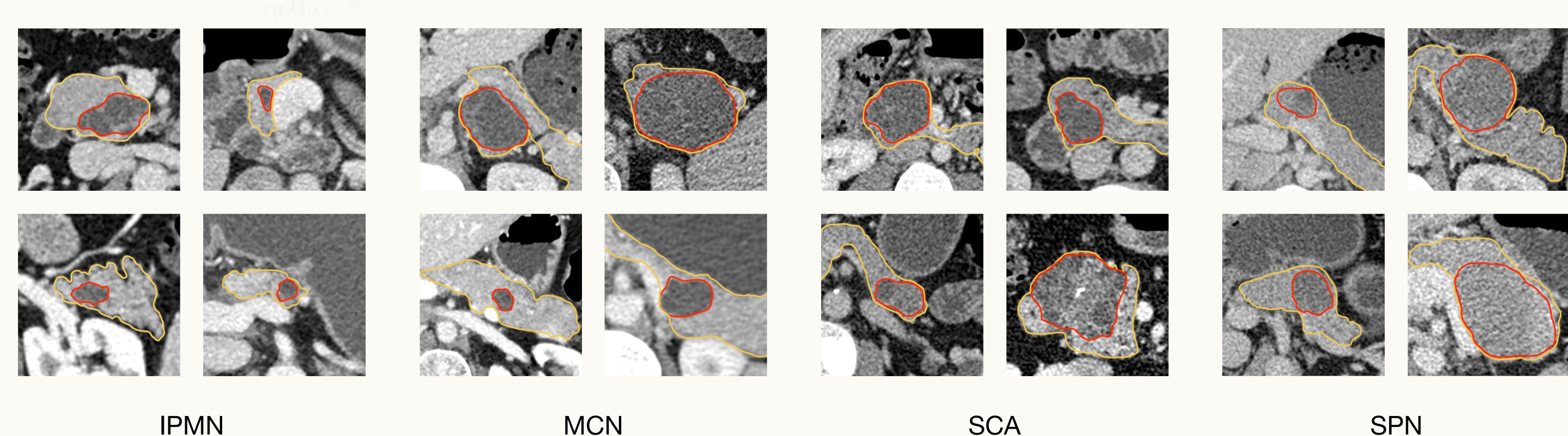
#### Pancreatic cysts differ in clinical presentation...



Typical sites within pancreas

Average gender distribution and mean age

#### ... and imaging appearance



Examples of pancreatic cysts (red) within pancreas (yellow) in CT scans

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

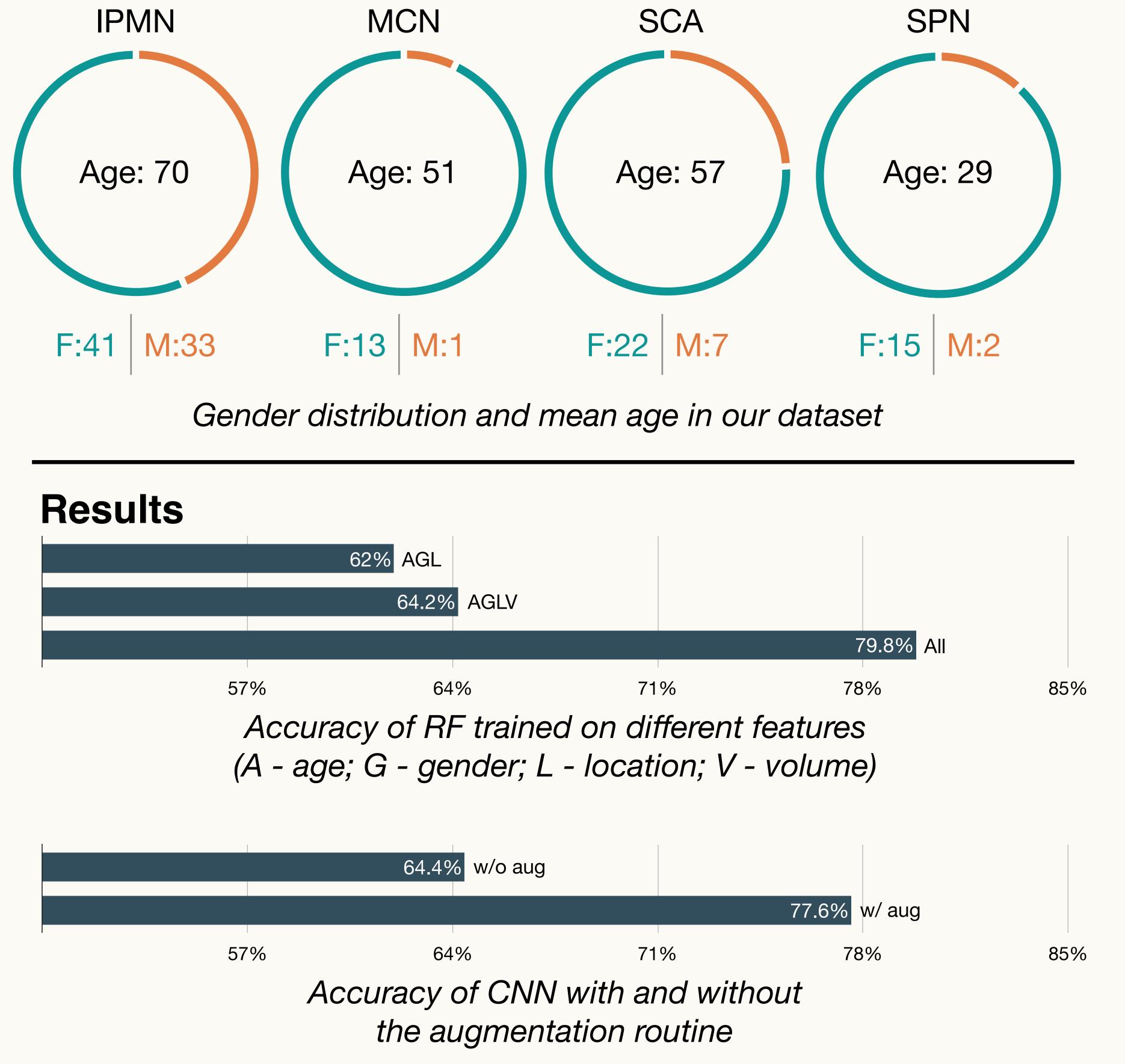
83.6%

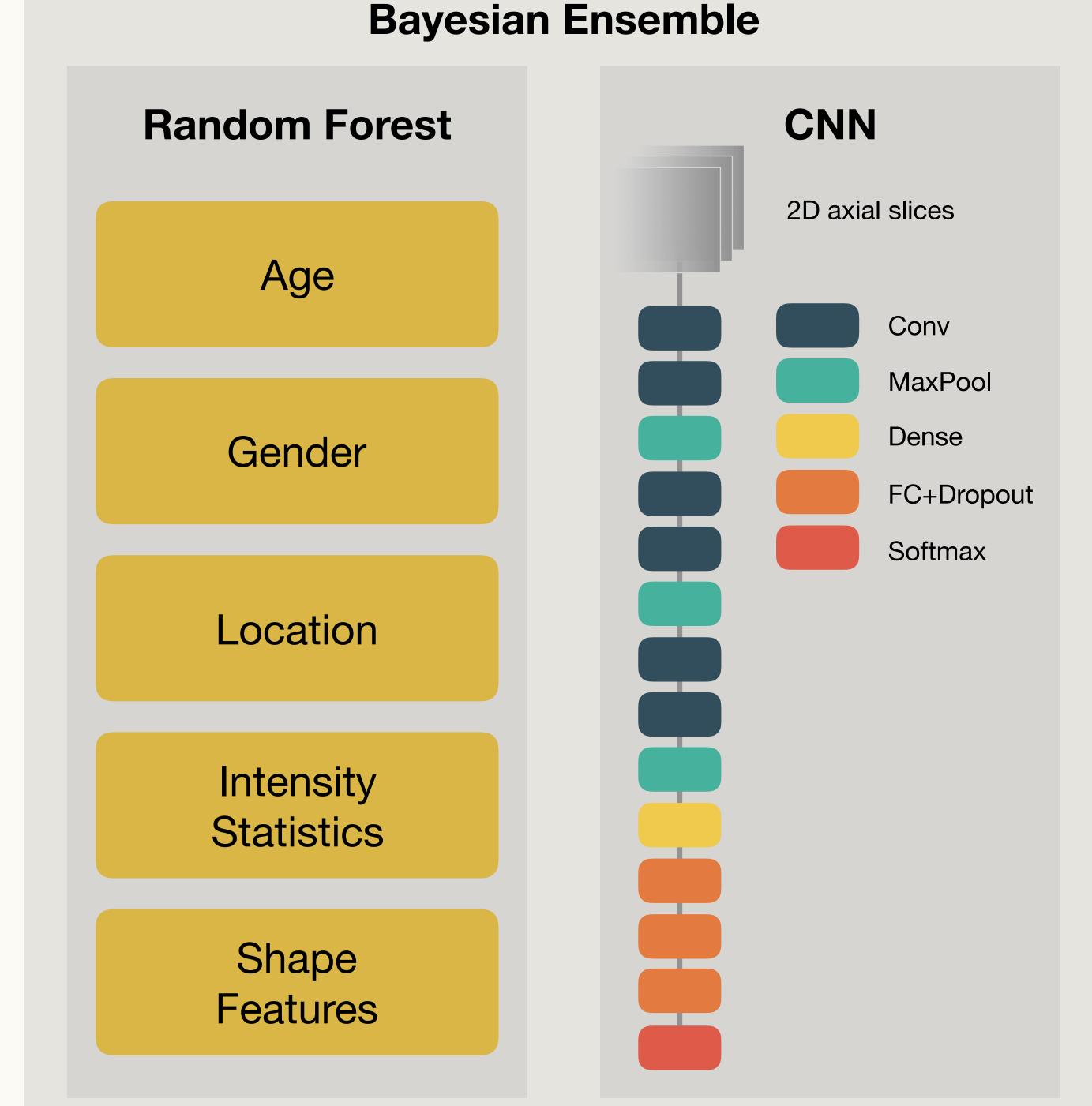
85%

78%

and fine textural information from the CT scan.

57%





# 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

# RF: 81cm<sup>3</sup> CNN: 5.1cm<sup>3</sup> Ensemble: 65cm<sup>3</sup>

Accuracy of the RF and CNN ensemble

64%

71%

# 3D examples and average volume of misclassified cysts (red) within pancreata (yellow)

# Acknowledgements

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