

#guardsymposium2025
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GUARD **INTERNATIONAL** **SYMPOSIUM**

GU-Alliance for Research and Development

 PRESENCIAL RETRANSMITIDO EN DIRECTO
FACE-TO-FACE AND LIVE STREAMING

26-27 JUNIO 2025

Espacio Maldonado, Madrid

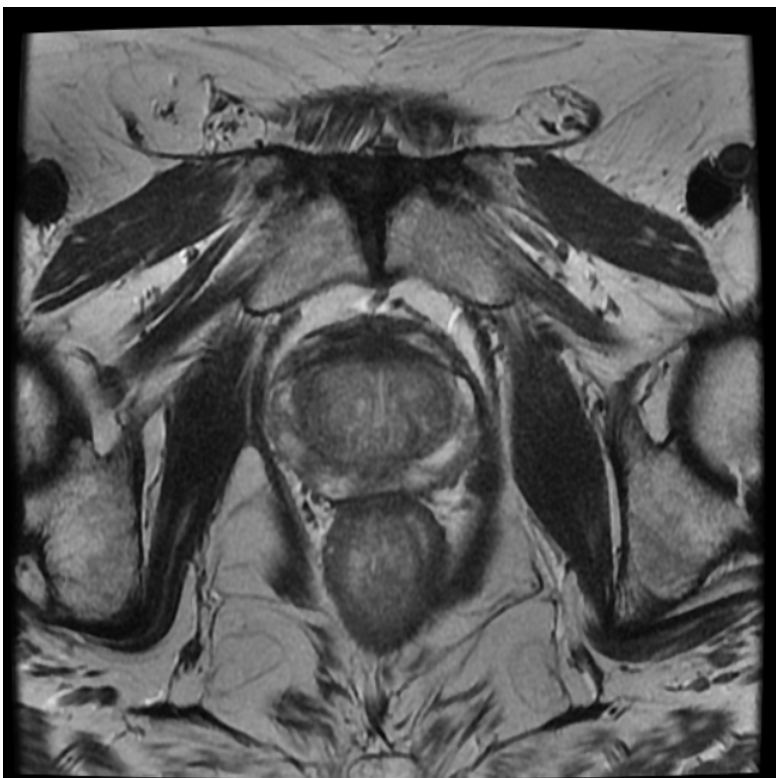
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AI IN DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

Almudena Fuster Matanzo, Medical Advisor (Quibim)

Diagnostic challenges in genitourinary tumors



Several persistent challenges still hinder accurate and consistent diagnosis of genitourinary tumors across clinical settings

- ✓ **Benign vs malignant overlap** → Risk of overdiagnosis/misclassification
- ✓ **Limited biopsy sampling** → Tumor heterogeneity often underrepresented
- ✓ **Interpretation variability** → Subjective reads in mpMRI & pathology
- ✓ **Non-specific IHC markers** → Cross-reactivity reduces specificity
- ✓ **Artifacts & mimickers** → Prostatitis or benign tissue may simulate cancer
- ✓ **Fragmented data sources** → Imaging, pathology, and clinical data rarely integrated

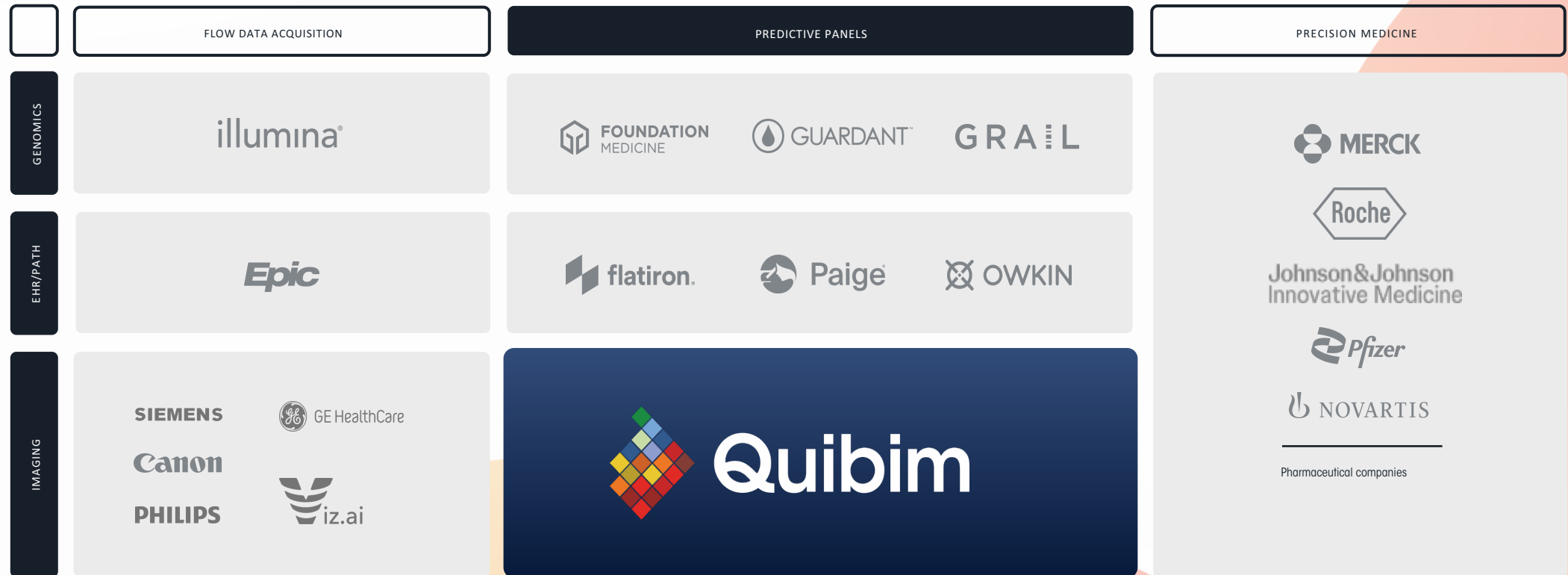
Applications of AI in urologic oncology

Tumor type	AI applications in medical imaging
Prostate	- Interpretation of multiparametric MRI (mpMRI) - Improved PI-RADS classification - Gleason score prediction - Assessment of surgical margins - Detection of local recurrence during follow-up
Bladder	- AI-powered automated cytology - Preliminary models for muscle-invasive disease prediction (PET/MRI-based) - Cystoscopy image analysis
Kidney	- Differentiation of benign vs. malignant renal masses (CT-based) - Histological subtyping (e.g., clear cell vs. papillary RCC) - Tumour aggressiveness prediction

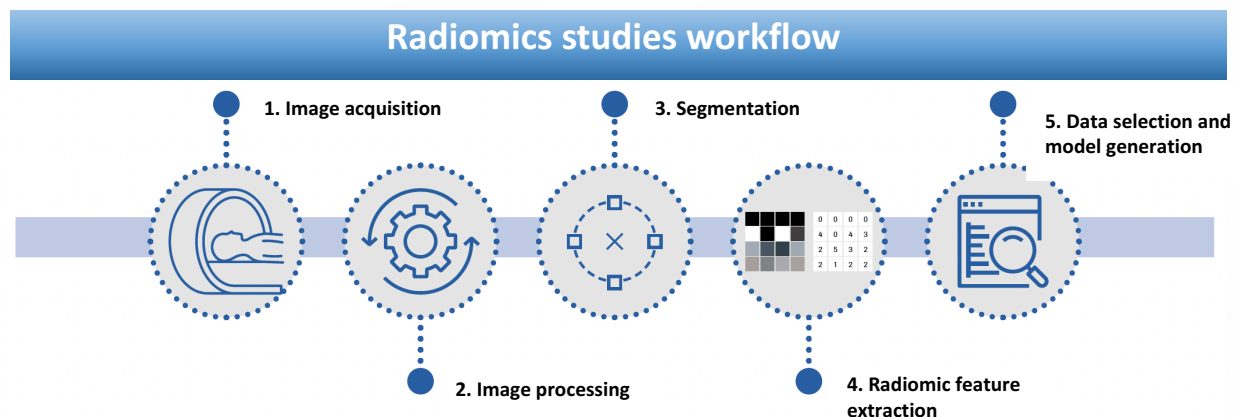
From diagnosis to risk stratification, AI-powered tools are emerging across key imaging modalities such as mpMRI, CT and PET

Medical imaging: a missing opportunity?

Every day, 10 million medical images are generated globally — yet less than 0.1% contribute to clinical research or AI development



Radiomics: extracting clinical value from medical imaging



What is radiomics?

Science that enables the extraction of quantitative data from medical imaging to generate clinically useful biomarkers

Clinical applications

- **Non-invasive tumor and molecular classification**
- **Prediction of response to systemic therapies**
- **Anticipation of treatment-related toxicities**
- **Risk assessment of recurrence or progression**
- **Survival prognosis**
- **Support for clinical decision-making and treatment personalization**

Key challenges for clinical application of radiomics

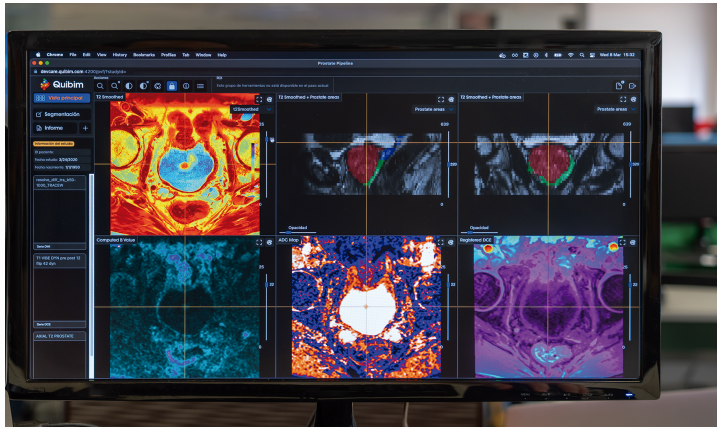
- Standardization of methods and workflow
- Data quality and heterogeneity
- Need for external and prospective validation
- Interpretability and the "black box" problem
- Multidisciplinary collaboration and clinical integration
- Regulatory, ethical, and legal issues
- Biological and clinical relevance



TRANSFORMING IMAGES INTO ACTIONABLE PREDICTIONS



QUIBIM AT A GLANCE



4

TOP-20 BIOPHARMA WORK WITH US

9

FDA / CE / UKCA CLEARANCES

90+

EMPLOYEES



170+

SITES USING QUIBIM

1000+

CLINICIANS USING OUR PLATFORM

100M+

DE-IDENTIFIED MEDICAL IMAGES

150k+

DE-IDENTIFIED ONCOLOGIC PATIENTS

350+

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

ISO 27001

ISO 13485

CERTIFICATION

HIPAA/GDPR

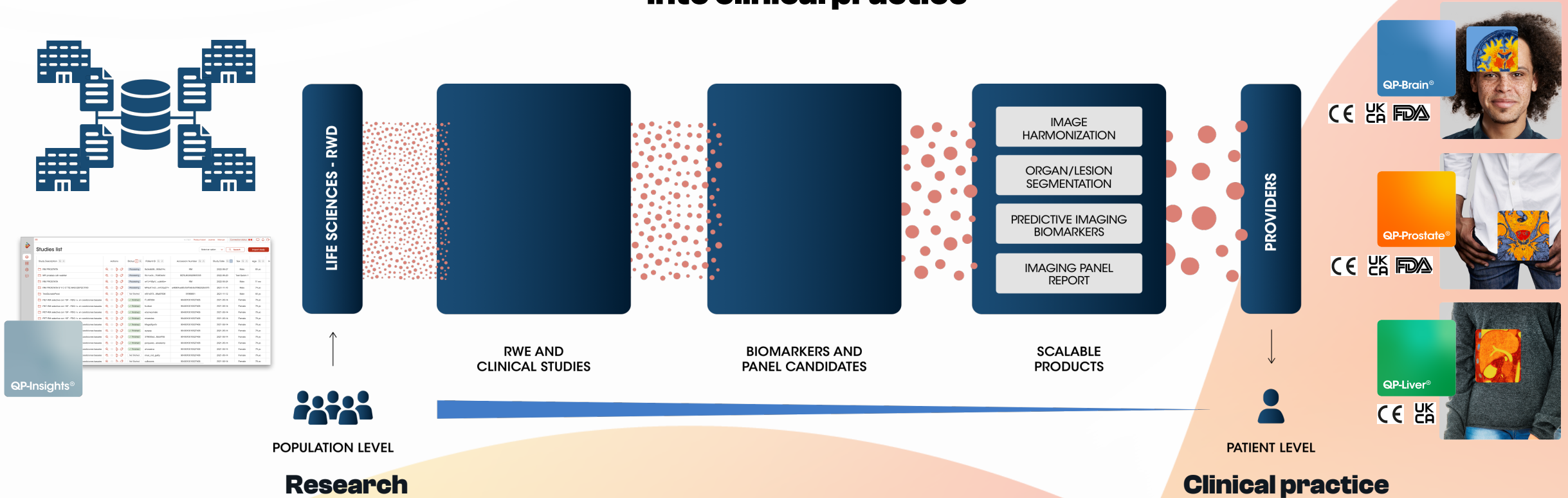
COMPLIANCE

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How do we work?

Quibim covers the use of imaging from population to patient, translating research into clinical practice



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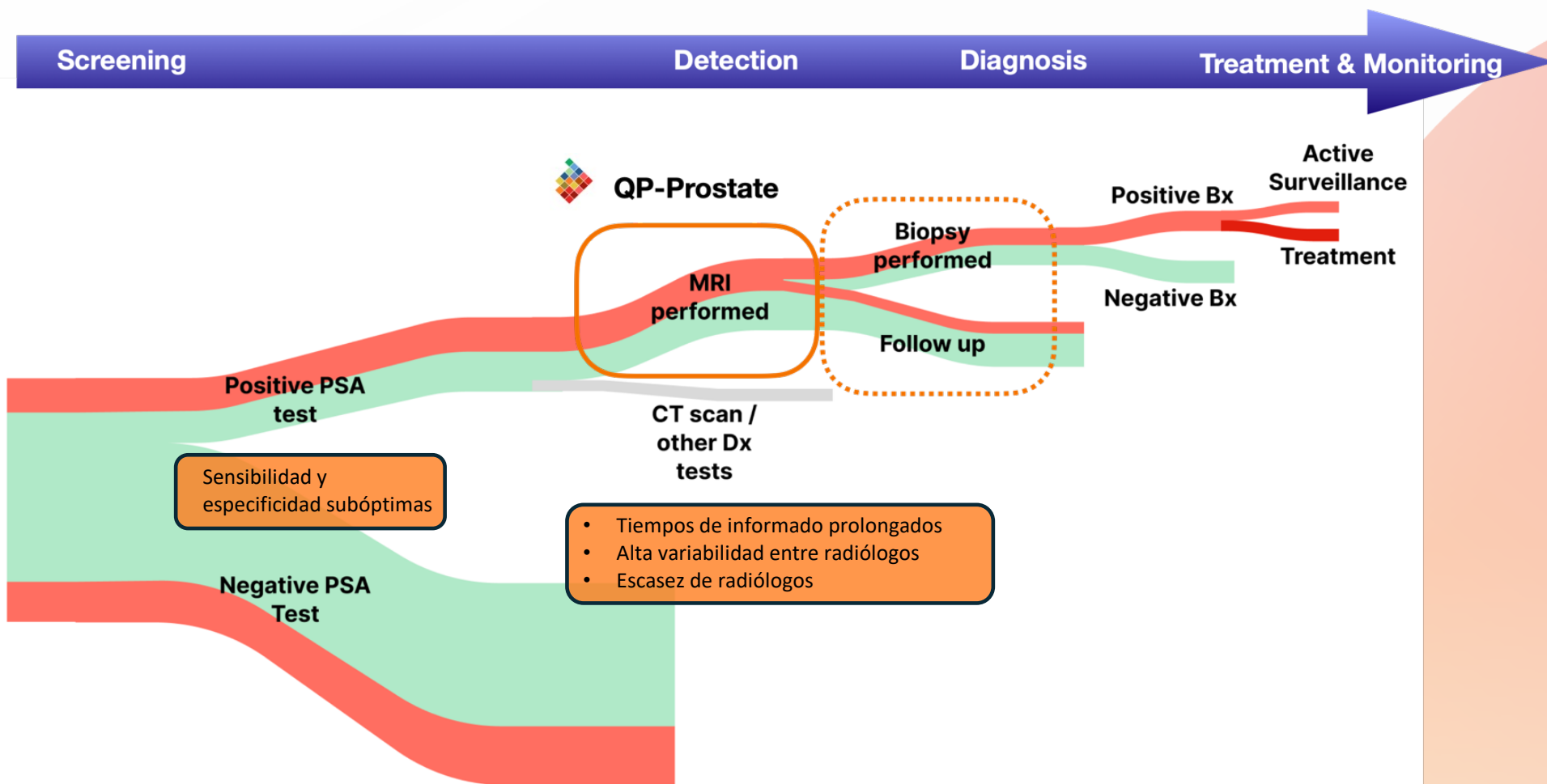




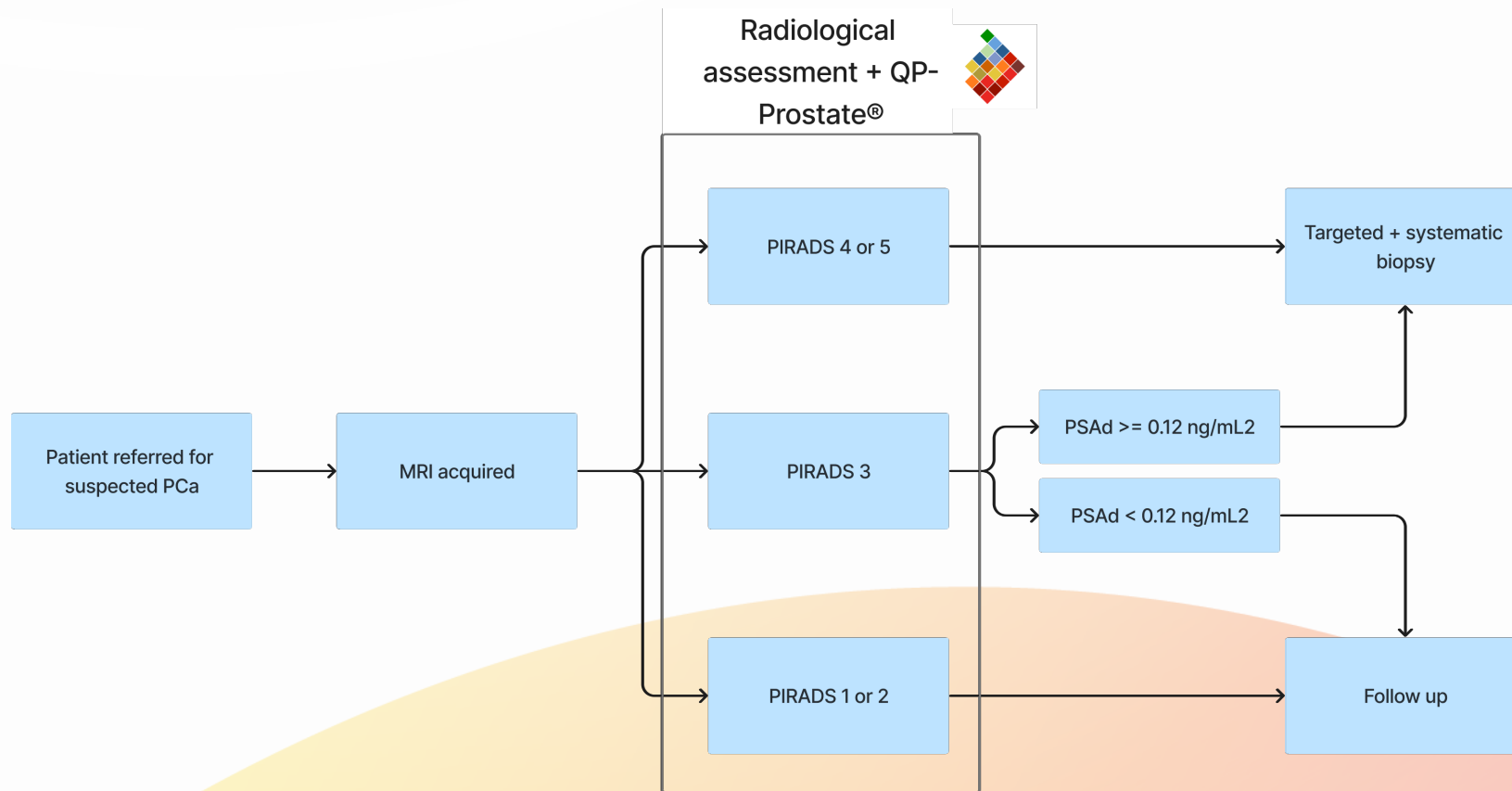
QP- PROSTATE®



Prostate cancer pathway



How can AI support the clinical pathway of prostate cancer?



- > **Increased diagnostic accuracy**
- > **Increased consistency across radiologist reporting**
- > **More efficient workflows**
- > **Better patient outcomes**

QP-Prostate[®]: Precision and efficiency in prostate MRI interpretation



Quality Check

**Automatic QC
against PI-RADSv2.1
guidelines**

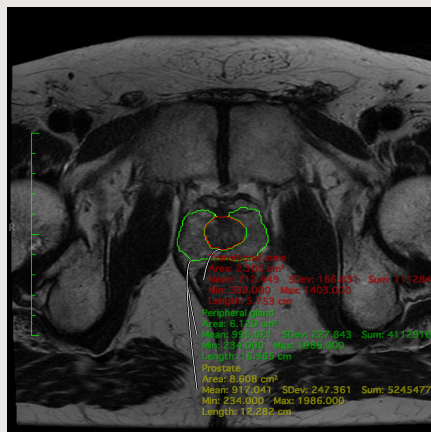
PACS integration

**Seamless integration,
no need for radiologist
to upload studies,
results available in
PACS**

Prostate Segmentation

**Automatic segmentation
of PZ, TZ and SV**

**Prostate volume and
fusion biopsy planning**



csPCa lesion detection

**Automatic lesion detection and risk classification
(High and Moderate probability)**

AI model trained on systematic + targeted biopsy data

**Outputs shown as lesion contour or bounding box with
summary PDF report**





USE CASES



Article

Prostate Region-Wise Imaging Biomarker Profiles for Risk Stratification and Biochemical Recurrence Prediction

Ángel Sánchez Iglesias ¹, Virginia Morillo Macías ¹, Alfonso Picó Peris ², Almudena Fuster-Matanzo ², Anna Nogué Infante ², Rodrigo Muelas Soria ¹, Fuensanta Bellvís Bataller ², Marcos Domingo Pomar ², Carlos Casillas Meléndez ³, Raúl Yébana Huertas ² and Carlos Ferrer Albiach ^{1,*}

OBJECTIVE

Identify imaging biomarker profiles (perfusion, diffusion, and radiomics) in MRI to predict 10-year biochemical recurrence and assess their predictive value

METHODS

- **128 patients with localized prostate cancer who had received neoadjuvant androgen deprivation and radiotherapy**
- **Automatic prostate segmentation using QP-Prostate**

Radiomics enables identification of regional profiles associated with risk of BCR

- **Patients experiencing BCR consistently showed:**

- ✓ **Higher textural heterogeneity**
- ✓ **Greater structural complexity**
- ✓ **Coarser textures and therefore, less fine detail**

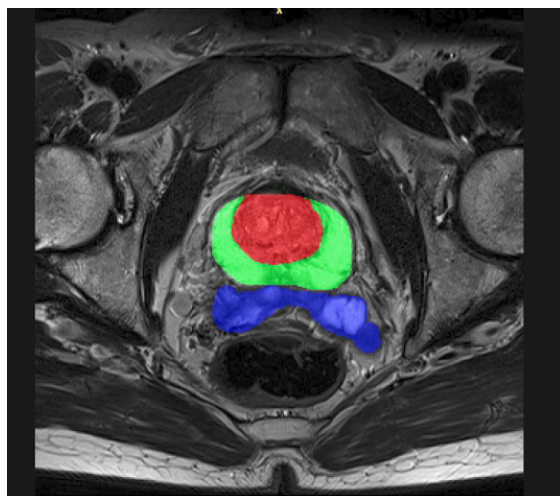
- **Smaller prostates, especially in the peripheral zone and seminal vesicles, were associated with higher risk of BCR**

- **Low ADC values in the central, transitional, and peripheral zones indicated higher tumor cellularity and worse prognosis**

	Group	Meaning	CZ + TZ	PZ	Seminal vesicles	Whole prostate
Textura analysis						
10percentile	Intensity	Reflejan la señal media o distribución de intensidades dentro del tumor, relacionada con celularidad, necrosis o densidad tumoral	–	–	0.0161	–
Median			–	–	0.0031	–
Skewness			–	–	0.0036↑	0.0118↑
Flatness			–	0.030↑	–	–
Major Axis Length	Shape and texture	Capturan las dimensiones y geometría del tumor	–	0.002↓	0.0159	0.0057↓
Minor Axis Length			–	–	0.0261	–
Maximum 2D Diameter			–	–	0.0031	–
Maximum 3D Diameter			–	0.024↓	–	–
Surface Volume Ratio	Texture	Captura relaciones espaciales entre intensidades; mide homogeneidad, complejidad y organización	–	–	0.0141	–
GLCM_Inverse Difference			–	–	–	0.0079↑
GLCM_IMC1			–	–	0.0079↑	–
GLCM_IMC2			–	–	0.0334↓	–
GLCM_Cluster Shade			–	–	0.0166	–
GLCM_Inverse Variance			–	–	0.0460	–
GLCM_Maximum Probability			–	–	0.0004	–
GLSZM_LAE	Texture	Miden distribución y tamaño de zonas homogéneas.	0.0249↑	–	–	0.0109
GLSZM_LAHGLE	Texture	Mide cuántas estructuras pequeñas y homogéneas hay en la imagen; valores altos indican textura fina	–	–	0.0048	–
GLSZM_LALGLE			–	–	–	0.0025
GLRLM_SRE			0.0311↓	–	–	–
GLDM_DE	Texture	Mide la relación entre un píxel y el entorno inmediato	–	–	0.0086	–
GLDM_LDLGLE			–	–	0.0001	0.0047
NGTDM_Strength	Texture	Evalúa la fuerza del contraste local entre un píxel y su entorno. Altos valores indican bordes o estructuras bien definidas.	–	–	0.0009↑	–
Diffusion biomarkers						
ADC_mean		–		0.0292↓	–	–

ADC = apparent diffusion coefficient; CZ = Central Zone; DE = dependence entropy; GLCM = Gray-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix; GLDM = Gray Level Dependence Matrix; GLRLM = Run Length Matrix; GLSZM = Gray Level Size Zone; IMC = informational measure of correlation; LAE = Large Area Emphasis; LAHGLE = Large Area Low Gray Level Emphasis; LALGLE = Large Dependence Low Gray Level Emphasis; NGTDM = Neighborhood Gray Tone Difference Matrix; PZ = Peripheral Zone; SRE = short run emphasis; TZ = Transitional Zone; 2D = 2-dimensional; 3D = 3-dimensional.

Prostate region-wise radiomic models predict BCR

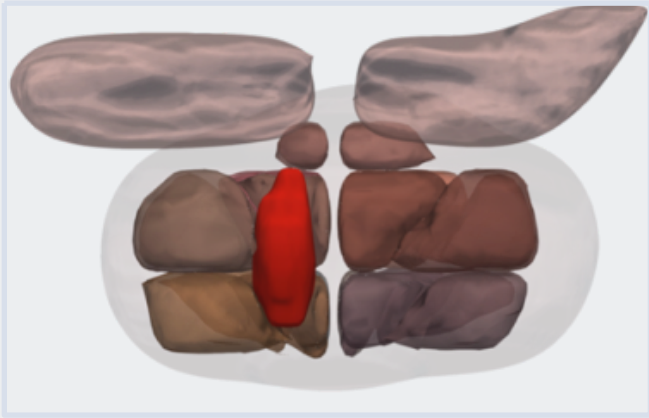


- TZ + CZ
- PZ
- Whole prostate

- Radiomics-based models showed good performance (AUC > 0.725 in most cases)
- Regional prostate analysis outperformed global analysis in predictive accuracy
- Adding clinical variables improved performance (AUC up to 0.877)
- The peripheral zone (PZ) yielded the best predictive results

Regional radiomic feature analysis retains greater predictive power than whole-gland analysis

Metastatic progression prediction in localized PCa



Context (ongoing)

Partner: Top-20 Biopharma

- Patients treated with curative intent
- +300 MRIs, PSMA PET/CTs and SPECTs + follow-up

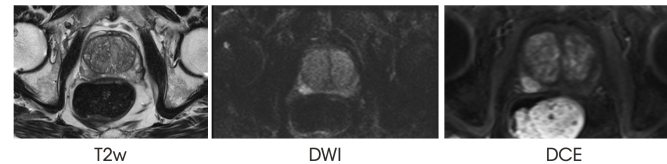
→ Challenge

Can Quibim develop an AI model that analyzes baseline diagnostic images and predicts metastatic risk in patients with PCa?

→ Solution

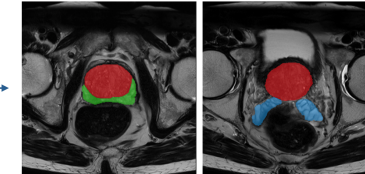
An imaging-based ai model to predict metastatic progression by combining radiomic features and biomarkers extracted from MRI and/or PSMA PET/CT with quantified counts from bone scan analysis

MRI



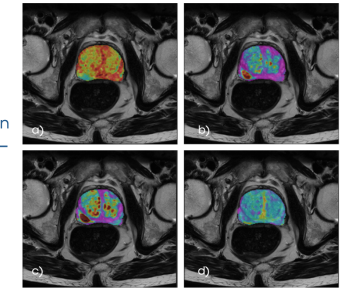
1
Prostate
segmentation

Prostate gland (CZ + TZ, PZ and SV)

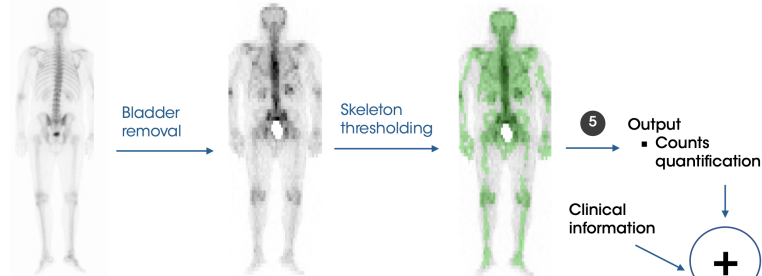


2
Imaging
biomarker
extraction

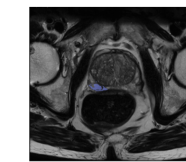
ADC (a), K^{trans} (b), K_{ep} (c) and v_e (d)



Bone scan



Lesion identification



3
Lesion(s)
segmentation

4
Radiomic analysis

Output (per ROI)
■ 215 radiomic features



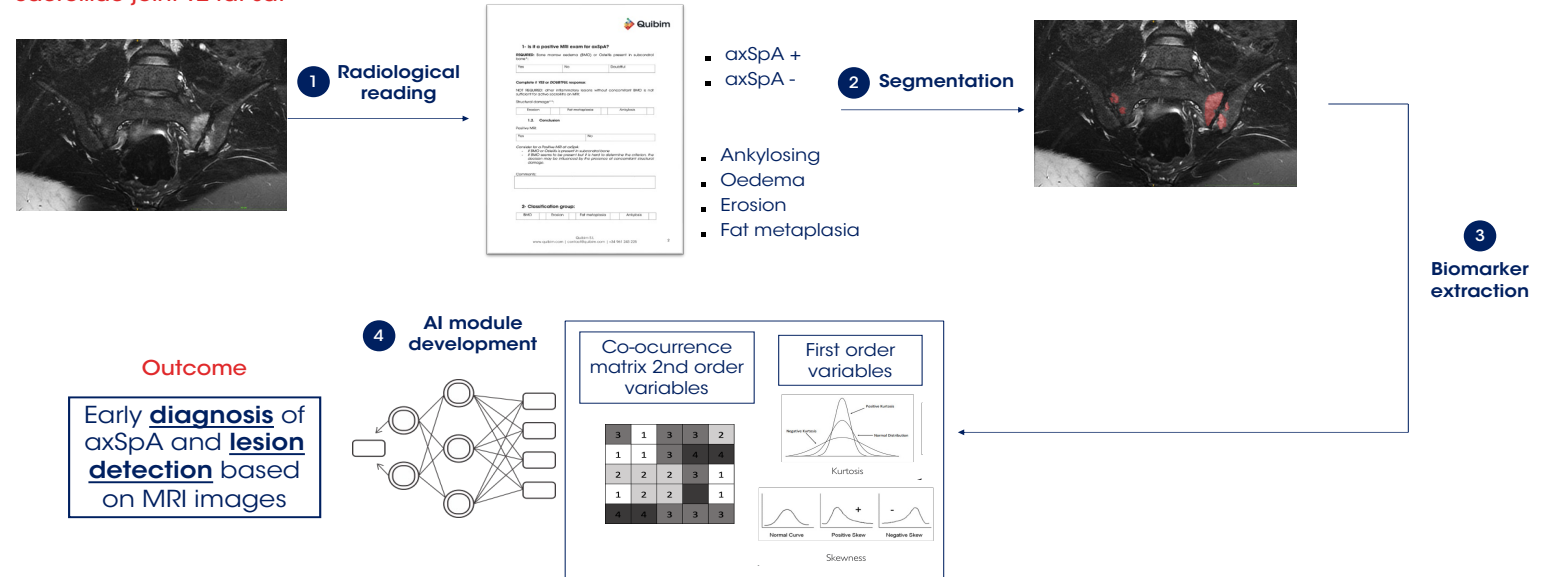
Context (Ongoing)

- **Approved treatment for AxSpa**
- **Early diagnosis of disease to promote treatment**
- **Multi-centric ~1000 MRIs + final diagnosis**



- ## ➔ Solution

- ### Sacroiliac joint T2 fat sat



THANK YOU!

