

AI in prostate cancer MRI

Matching the right treatment to the right patient



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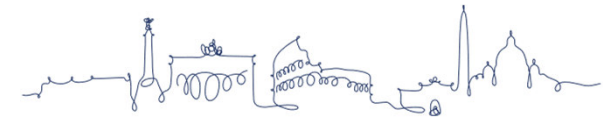


Disclosures

- Speaker honoraria: GE Healthcare
- Consulting fees: Lucida Medical



Outline



Diagnostic challenges and AI assistance

Identifying prostate cancer lesions from MRI.



Multimodality imaging integration

MRI and PET-CT complementarity.



Treatment decision and radiotherapy planning

AI for optimizing radiation



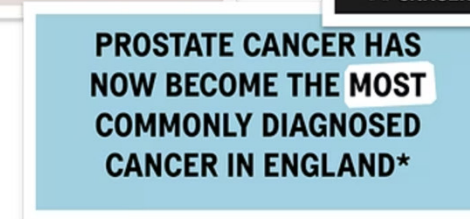
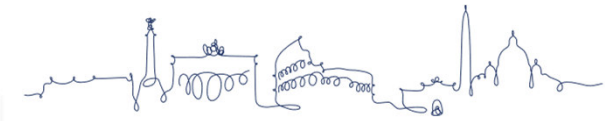
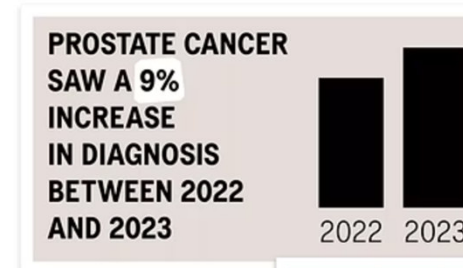
Treatment monitoring

AI for tracking response and recurrence.



Clinical implementation

Integrating AI tools into oncology practice.



Current diagnostic challenges

Detection gaps

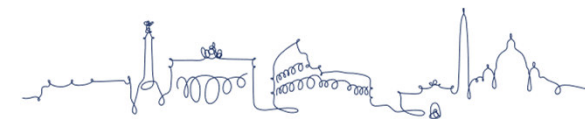
12% of clinically significant cancers missed by human readers, with high inter-reader variability.

Overdiagnosis problem

Up to 55% of men without significant cancer undergo unnecessary biopsy under standard practice.

Need for precision

Patients range from safe observation to multimodal therapy—we need better risk stratification tools.

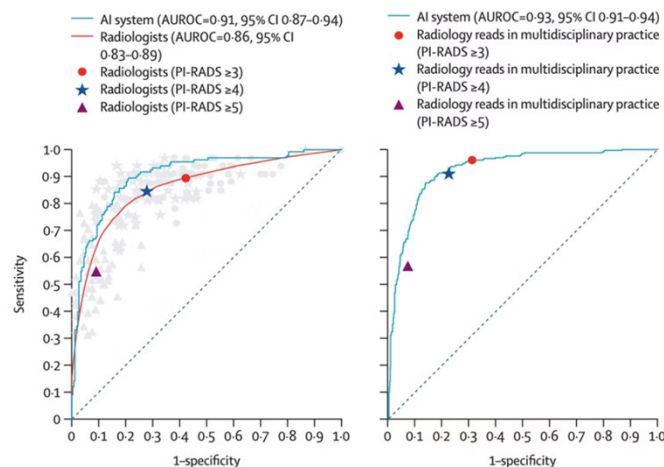


AI-assisted MRI detection

Augmenting radiologists' eyes

Deep learning AI outperformed radiologists (AUROC 0.91 vs 0.86, $p < 0.0001$), catching 6.8% more significant tumours whilst halving false positives.

When radiologists used AI as a second reader, diagnostic accuracy rose significantly—AUC improved from 0.88 to 0.92 ($p < 0.001$) with sensitivity increasing from 94% to 97%.



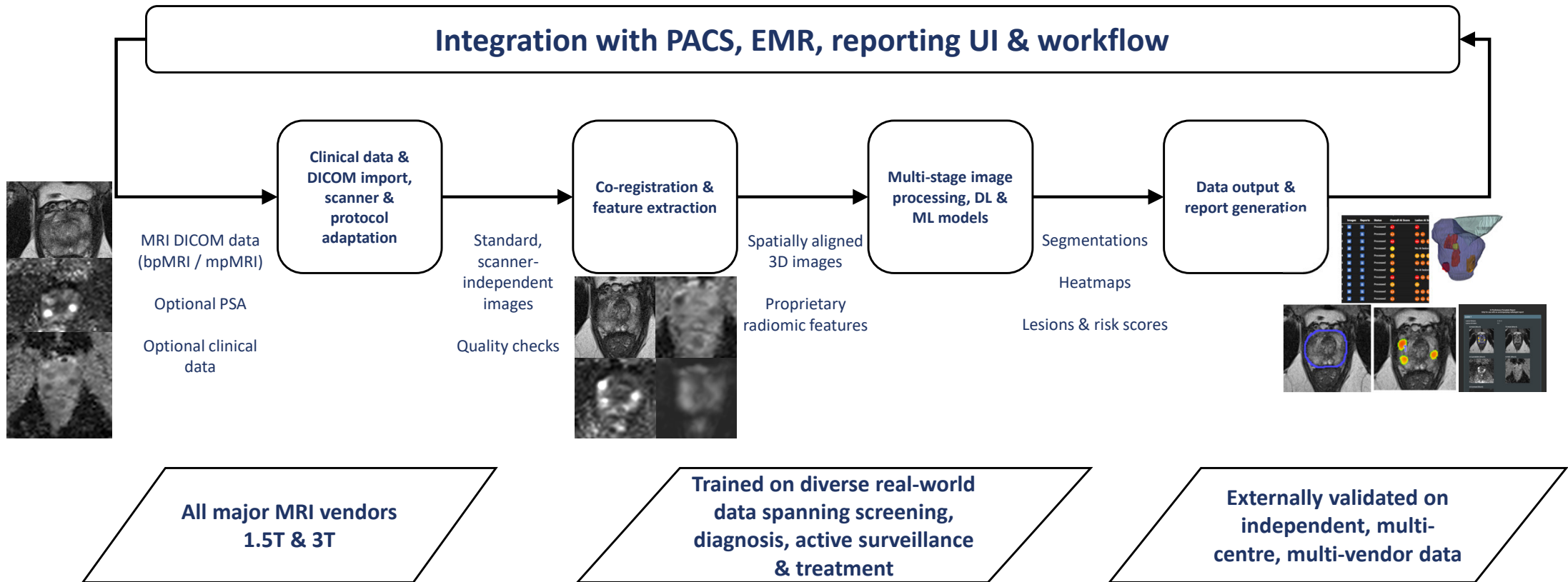
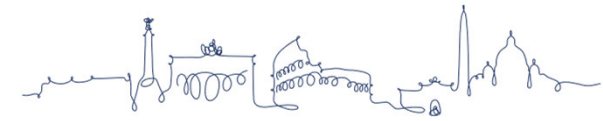
Automated risk scoring

AI tools assign risk scores (e.g. 1–5 scale) at lesion and patient level, correlating with likelihood of csPCa.

High AI risk flags aggressive cancer; low scores reassure to defer biopsy.

LUCIDA Medical					
ProstateX-0015	2011-10-24			4.6	4.6 3.3
ProstateX-0008	2011-10-21			2.3	-
ProstateX-0010	2011-10-21			2.6	2.6 2.3

Image analysis in Pi



Patients prioritisation

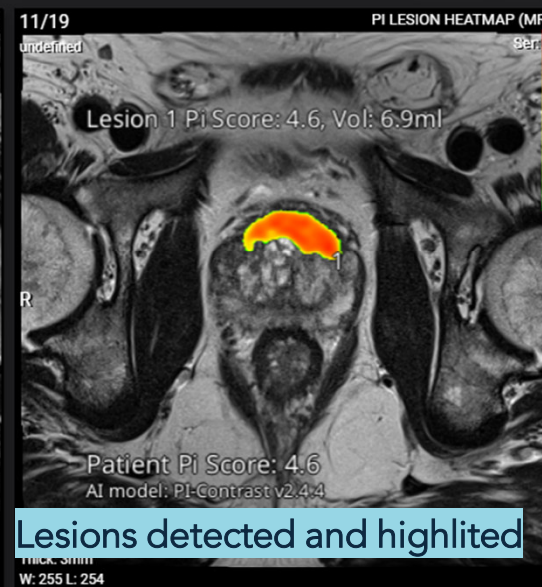
Upload



Show 25

Filter

#	Patient ID	Study Date	Images	Reports	Overall Pi Score	Lesion Pi Scores	Pi Status	Download	User	Groups	Delete
18	ProstateX-0196	2012-06-08			3.3	3.3 3.1	Processed		admin		
15	ProstateX-0003	2011-10-17			1.6	-	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
14	ProstateX-0006	2011-10-21			4.0	4.0 3.8 3.3 3.1	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
12	ProstateX-0092	2011-12-26			4.6	4.6 3.4 3.3 3.2	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
11	ProstateX-0106	2012-01-12			3.3	3.3 2.7	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
9	ProstateX-0187	2012-05-25			4.2	4.2 4.1 3.9 3.8	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
8	ProstateX-0091	2011-12-26			2.1	-	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
7	ProstateX-0015	2011-10-24			4.6	4.6 3.3	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
6	ProstateX-0008	2011-10-21			2.3	-	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
5	ProstateX-0010	2011-10-21			2.6	2.6 2.3	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
4	ProstateX-0009	2011-10-21			1.6	-	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
3	ProstateX-0007	2011-10-21			2.1	-	Processed		admin	Default User Group	
2	ProstateX-0011	2011-10-22			3.4	3.4 3.0	Processed		admin	Default User Group	



Prostate vol: 55.5 ml

Lesions detected and highlighted

8/16 TFL DYN FAST TRA 1.5X1.5 T3.5SE Gen 2

144059.630000

R

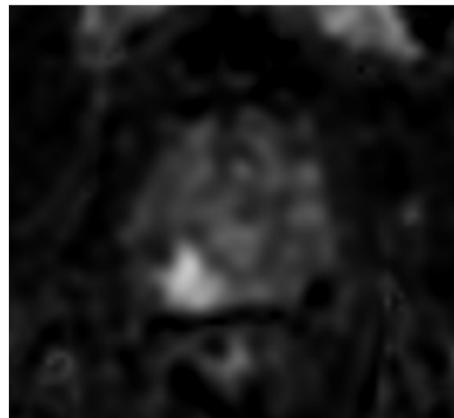
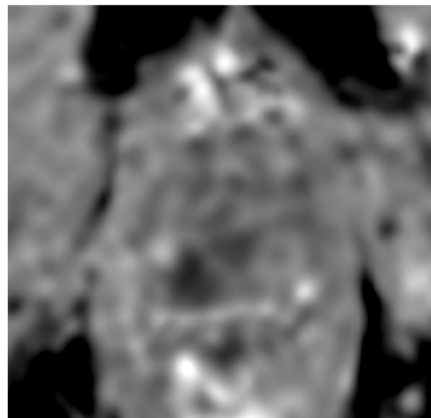
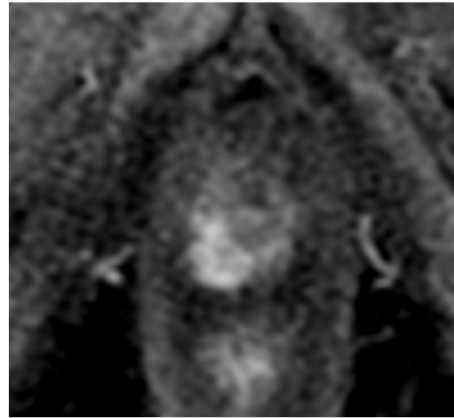
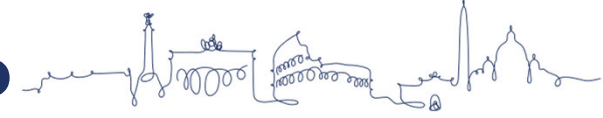
Loc: 36.47mm
Thick: 3.5mm
W: 171 L: 224

13 / 45

Loc: -36.47mm
Thick: 3.5mm
W: 171 L: 224 13 / 45

Levels of suspicious assigned

AI images and findings directly integrated into radiological reports



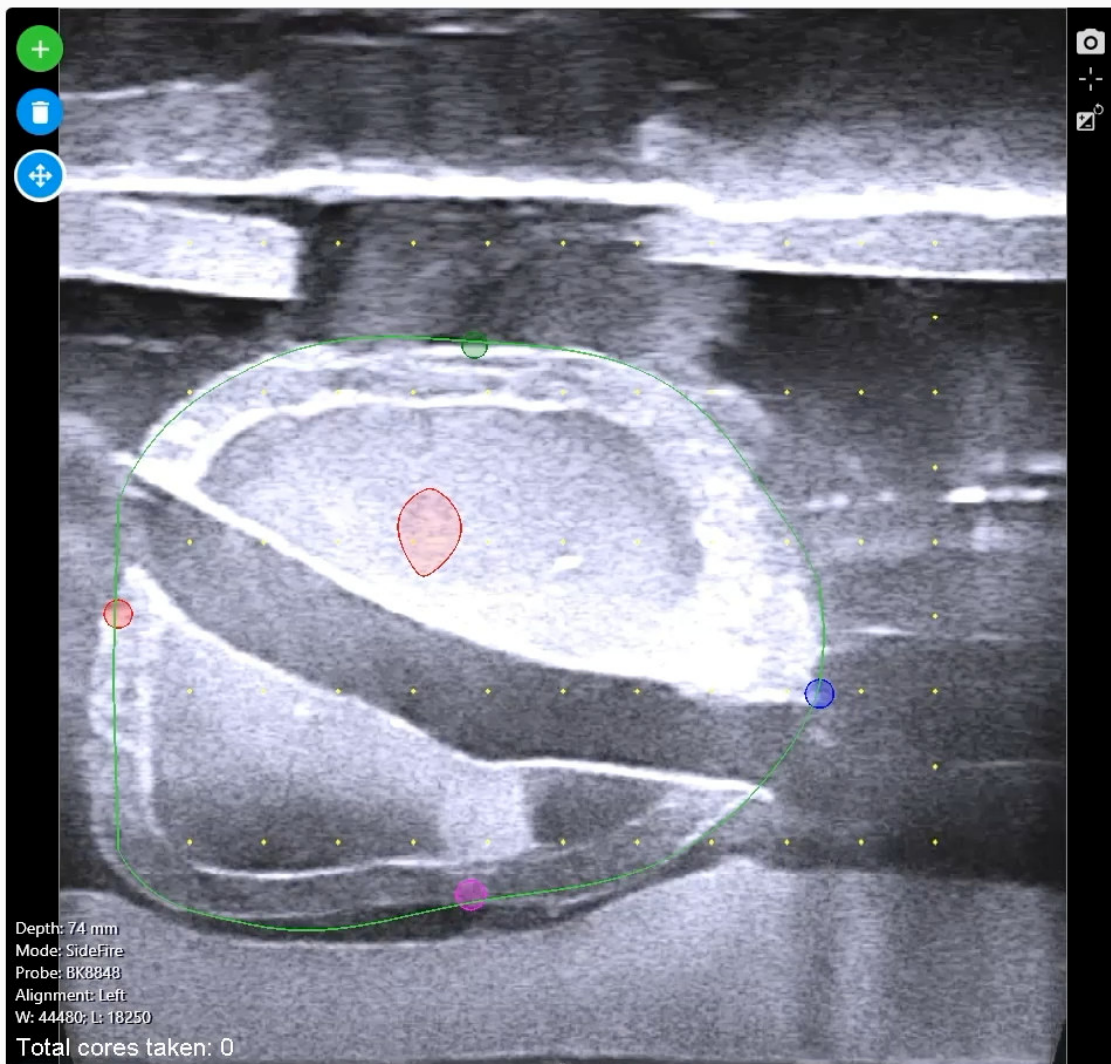
Gemelli

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Codice Fiscale e P.IVA 13109681000
Tel. +39 0630151

Radiodiagnostica



Press or the Green Stepper Button to mark biopsy location, press or the Blue Stepper Button to remove biopsy location. Press and hold the Blue Stepper Button to enable motion compensation .

STUDY > SWEEP > REGISTER > BIOPSY > FINISH



Impact on treatment decisions

01

Better detection = better decisions

AI cuts MRI miss rate for significant tumours roughly in half (from ~12% to ~6%), ensuring timely treatment.

02

Avoiding unnecessary biopsies

Proportion of biopsy-negative men sent for biopsy drops from ~55% to ~43% when AI triages MRI findings.

03

Personalised risk stratification

Adding AI predictions outperforms traditional PI-RADS+PSA density models in identifying significant cancer.

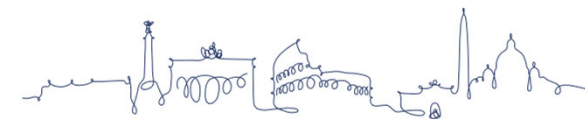
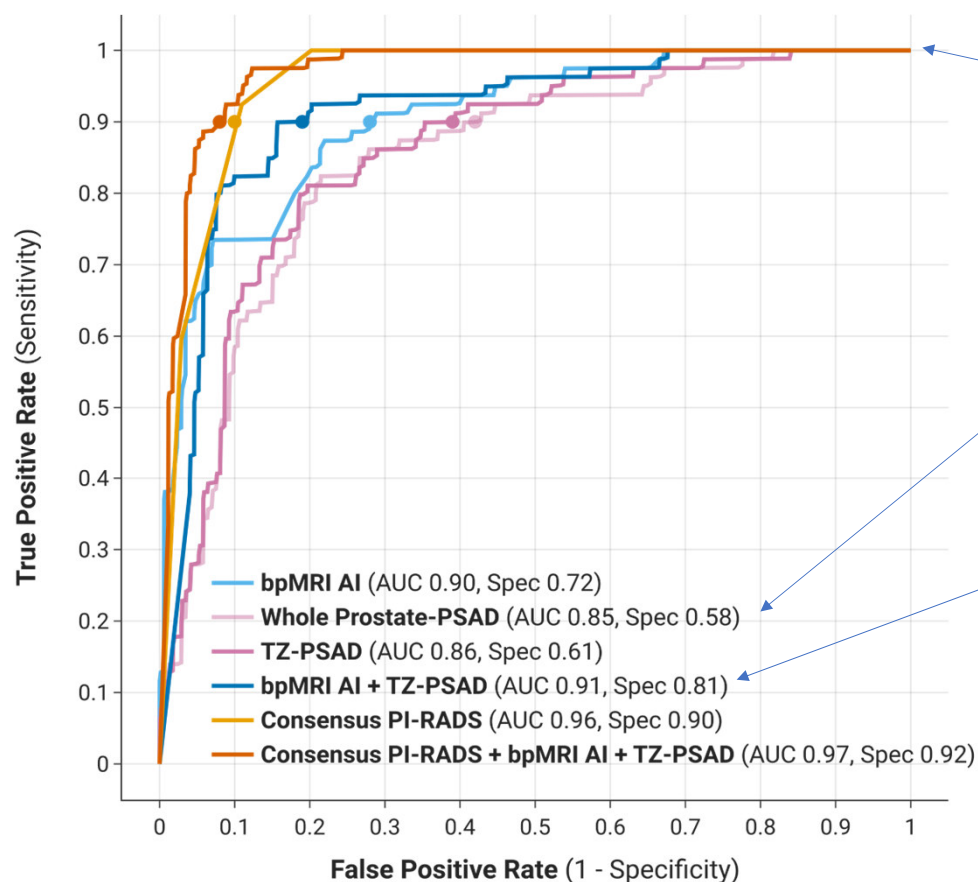


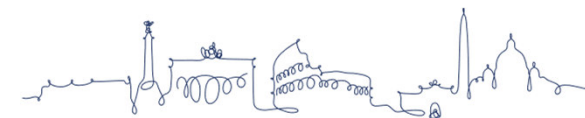
Image Interpretation: the added value of data integration

Per-patient sensitivity vs. false positive rate, identifying patients with any GG ≥ 2 cancer

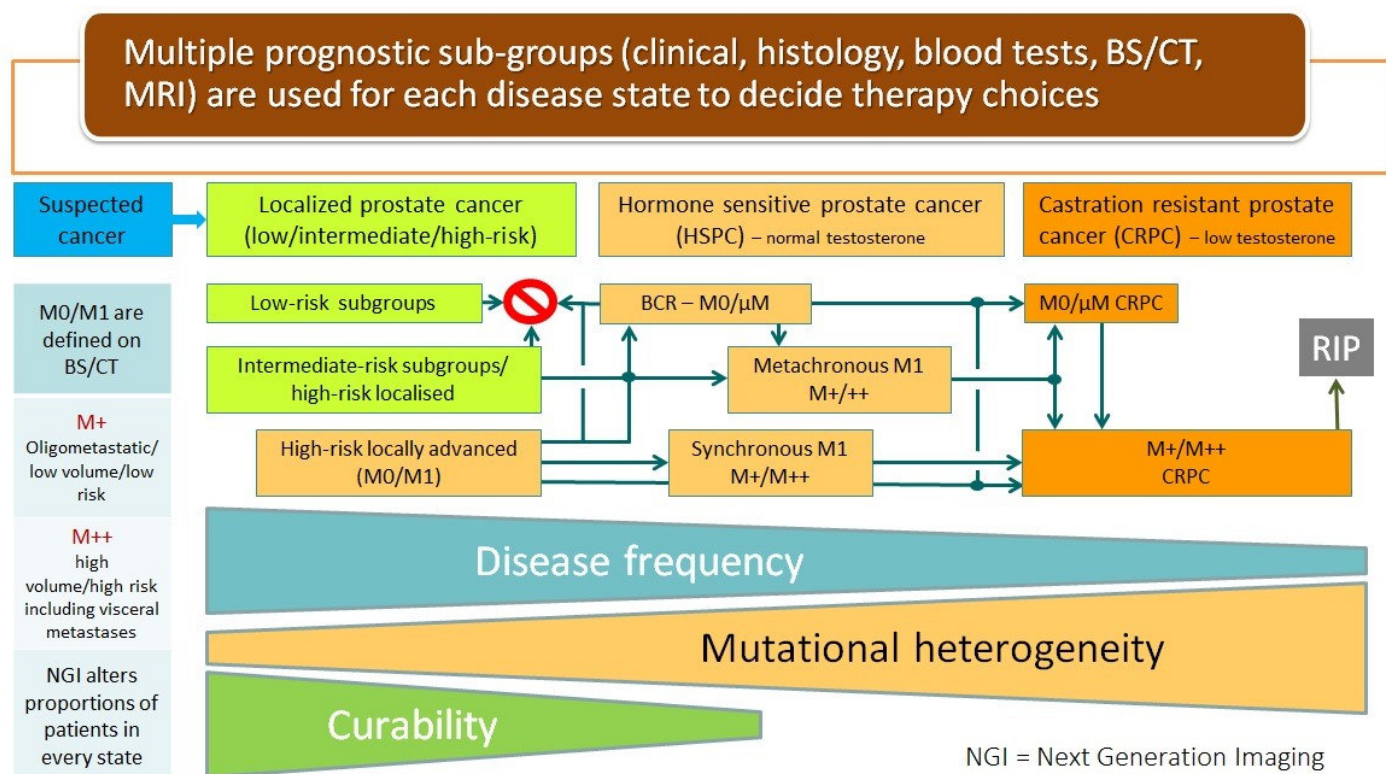


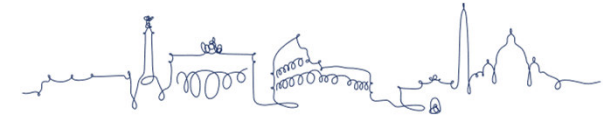
- Same CDR as NICE NG131 – 20% fewer biopsies, 50% less GG1
- 1% lower CDR – 35% fewer biopsies, 67% less GG1

Statistically significant increase in specificity ($p < 0.001$) compared to PI-RADS alone



Integrating PSMA PET-CT and whole-body MRI





Integrating PSMA PET-CT and whole-body MRI

Complementary strengths

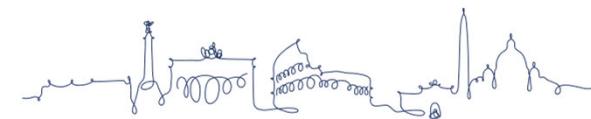
PSMA PET offers high sensitivity for small nodal and bone metastases. WB-MRI provides multi-parametric tissue assessment without tracer dependence.

PSMA-negative disease

Up to 16% of patients have metastases that are PSMA-PET negative but MRI positive—often aggressive neuroendocrine differentiation or treatment-resistant clones.

Complete disease mapping

Combining both modalities ensures nothing is missed. Concordant lesions give confidence; discordant findings alert to heterogeneous disease requiring adjusted management.



Integrating PSMA PET-CT and whole-body MRI

Whole-body MRI

- Multiparametric assessment

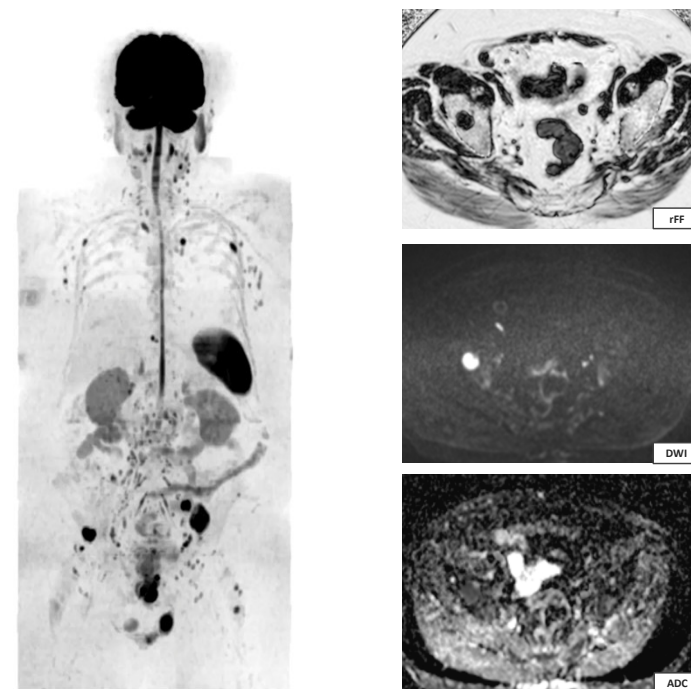
T1 DIXON / %rFF *anatomical*

DWI-ADC *cellularity*

Sensitivity 75% (para-aortic nodes) to 100% (pelvic nodes, bone)

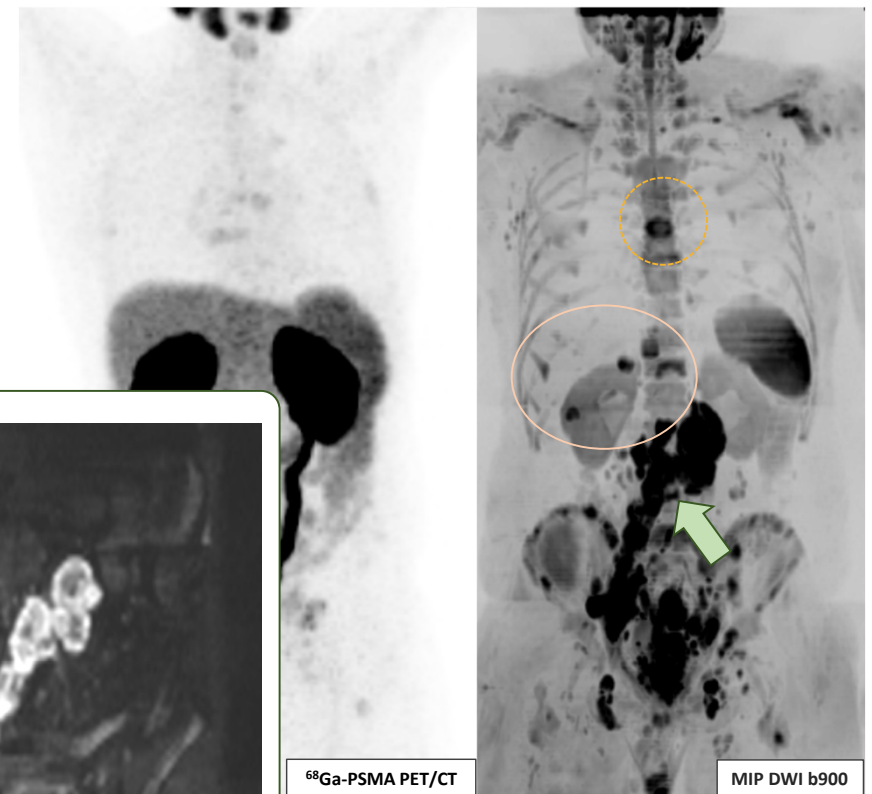
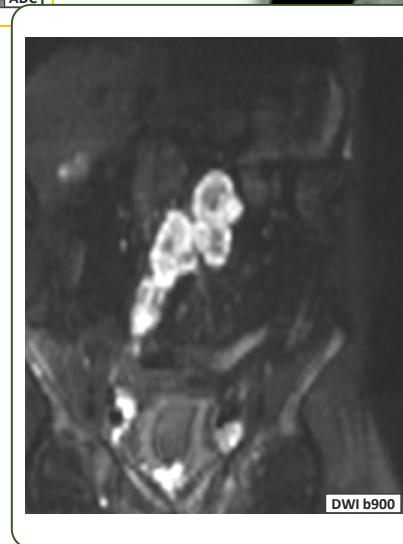
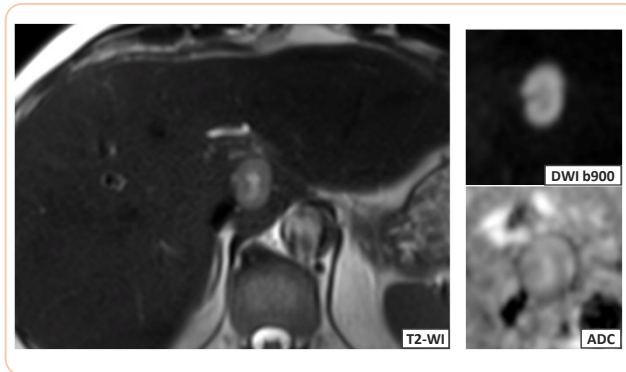
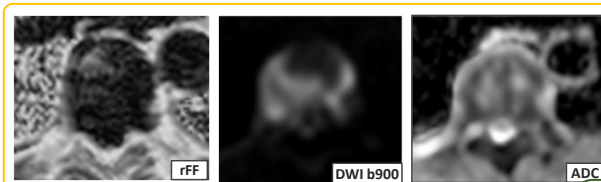
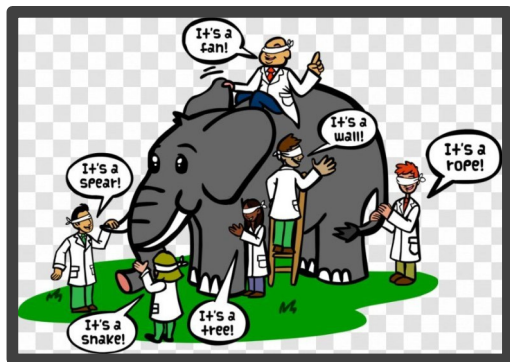
Specificity 90-100%

WBMRI showed high diagnostic accuracy for detecting and evaluating treatment response in advanced prostate cancer

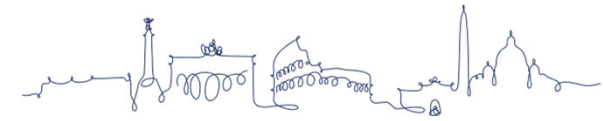


Seeing the full picture

In advanced cases, approximately one in six patients had metastases visible on WB-MRI with no PSMA uptake—the more aggressive lesions that don't respond to PSMA-targeted therapies.



68 y.o. man
T2 N1 M1b low volume Gleason 4+5. Presenting PSA 5.5 ug/l
Recent mCRPC. Actual PSA <0.01



AI in radiotherapy planning



MRI for planning

Direct visualisation of prostate tumour and critical structures like neurovascular bundles, enabling nerve-sparing radiotherapy to preserve erectile function.



Auto-contouring

AI-driven segmentation achieves human-level accuracy (Dice scores 0.8–0.9), reducing contouring time from 17–24 minutes to 3–7 minutes.



Structure sparing

AI auto-contours neurovascular bundles on high-resolution MR, enabling neurovascular-sparing SBRT planning to reduce erectile dysfunction rates.



AI-optimised treatment plans

17%

Lower rectal dose

AI-driven IMRT plans achieved equivalent target coverage with 17% lower mean rectal dose compared to manual plans.

<1min

Brachytherapy planning

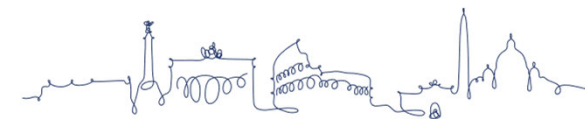
ML algorithms produce implant plans in under 1 minute that experts found indistinguishable from human plans.

70%

Time savings

Using AI can cut contouring time by 70–80%, standardising quality across institutions.



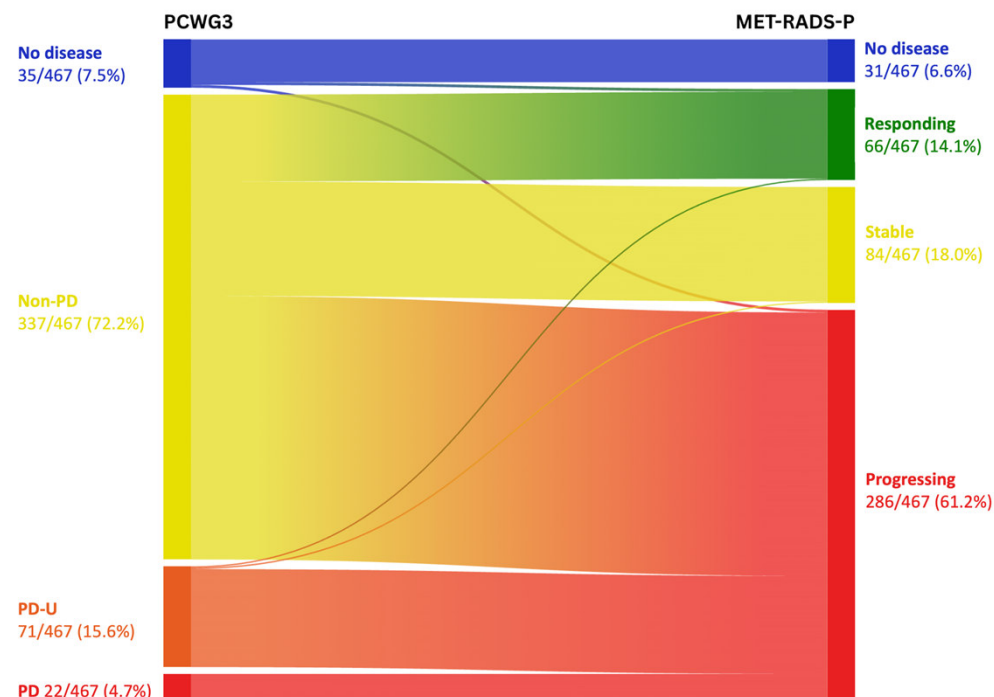


Monitoring Treatment Response

Whole-Body MRI for systemic therapy

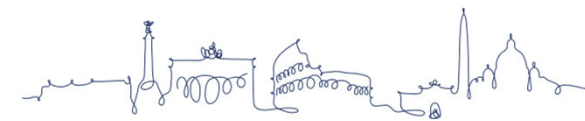
WB-MRI directly visualises changes in tumour morphology and cellularity (DWI/ADC) even when lesions remain structurally the same size.

Resolution of tumour high-signal on diffusion or normalisation of marrow signal correlates with good therapeutic response.



Non-PD bone-disease patients by PCWG3 are:

- Responding in 18.7%
- Stable in 24.6%
- Progressing in **56.7%**

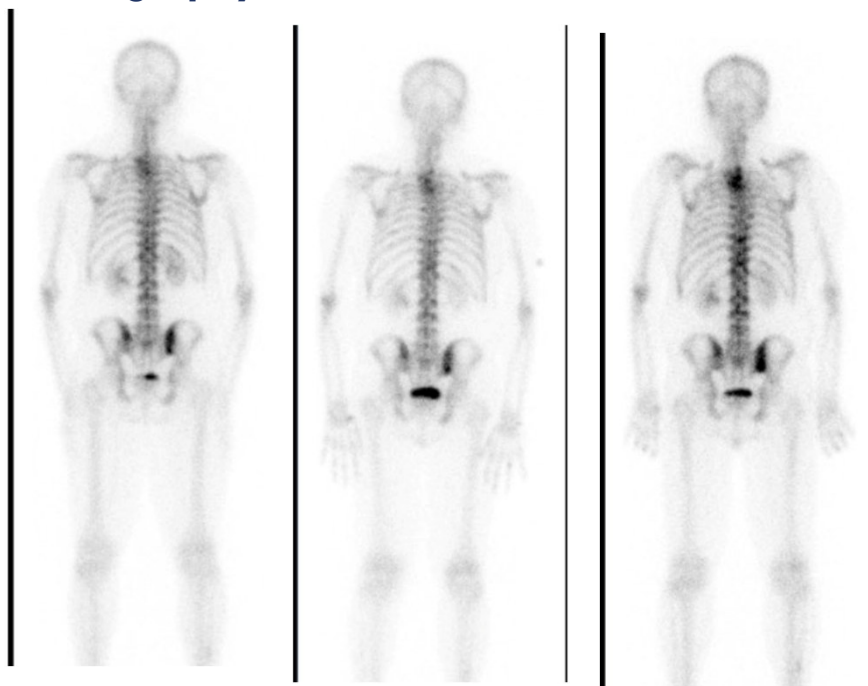


Monitoring Treatment Response

Bone scintigraphy

Non-PD

PD-U

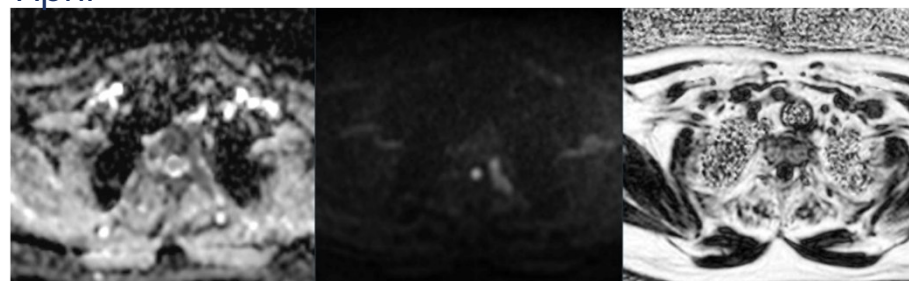


PSA [ug/l]: 0.23 April

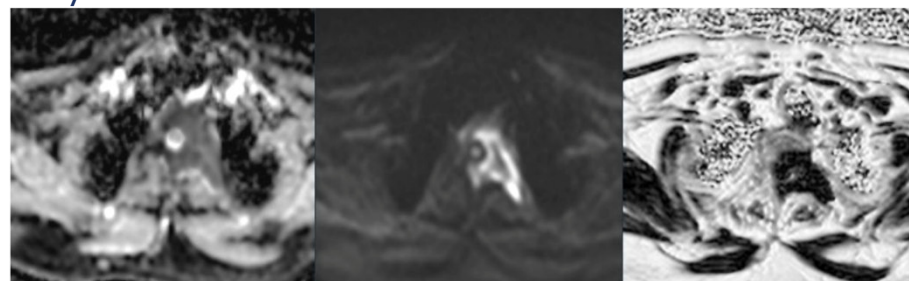
3.3 –
July

11 – September

WBMRI April



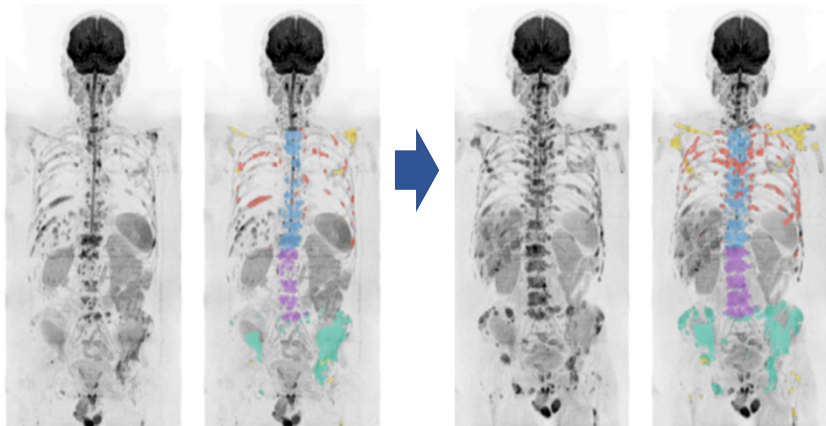
July



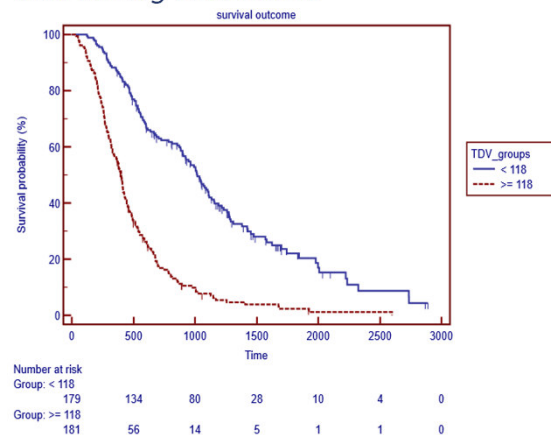
RAC 5 – highly likely progressive disease

Baseline (10/13/2023)

Follow-up 1 (12/27/2023)



Automatic disease volume segmentation before and during treatment

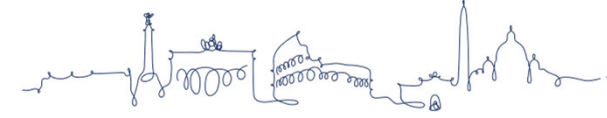


AI for longitudinal assessment

AI algorithms can automate identification and measurement of lesions on serial WB-MRIs, tracking dozens of metastases across timepoints and calculating volumetric tumour burden (TDV).

Combining PSA kinetics with AI-quantified imaging changes may yield a highly sensitive composite marker of treatment efficacy, enabling earlier detection of progression.





Real-world implementation



Regulatory approval

Multiple AI systems (Lucida Medical's Pi™, Siemens, Quantib) now CE-marked and deployed in European health systems.



Clinical integration

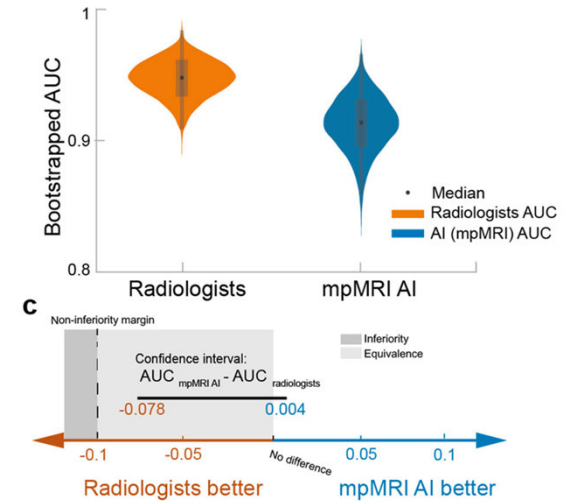
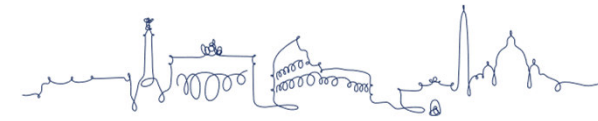
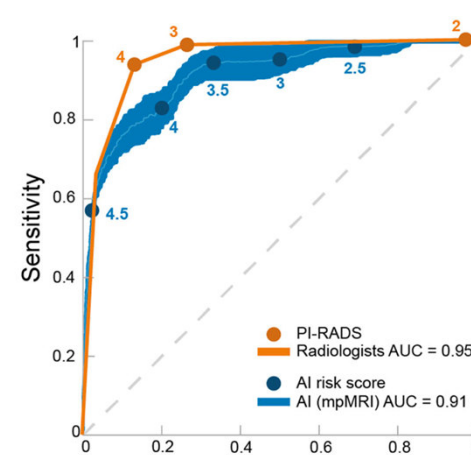
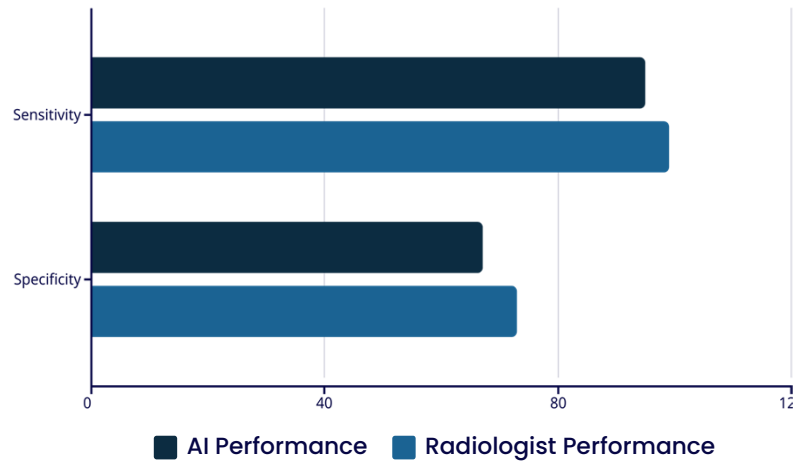
AI runs automatically as MRI completes, pre-highlighting areas of concern with risk scores before radiologist review.



Pathway impact

UK NHS pilots project cutting biopsy wait times from 2–3 weeks to under 7 days using AI triage.

Performance in clinical practice



- Multicentre multiscanner Pi validation
- 252 patients – 6 UK centres
- AI performance not inferior than that of the radiologist (TB/MDT decision)

A dedicated AI medical tool matches the performance of multidisciplinary team-supported radiologists in prostate cancer detection and generalises to multiple sites and scanners.



Multidisciplinary uptake

Radiologists

Use AI to enhance reports with objective risk scores and automated lesion detection.

Urologists

Leverage AI-marked lesion maps to guide targeted biopsies and surgical planning.

Radiation Oncologists

Utilise 3D reconstructions for focal boost planning and treatment approach decisions.

AI as a clinical partner

Matured technology

AI has evolved from experimental to essential aid—improving diagnostic accuracy, consistency, and speed across the care pathway.

Tailoring treatment

By integrating MRI, AI, and advanced imaging, we craft personalised treatment plans matching the right therapy to the right patient at the right time.



Future directions



Ongoing trials

PARADIGM trial testing AI-driven pathways head-to-head against standard care, with results expected in 2026–2027.



Radiogenomic models

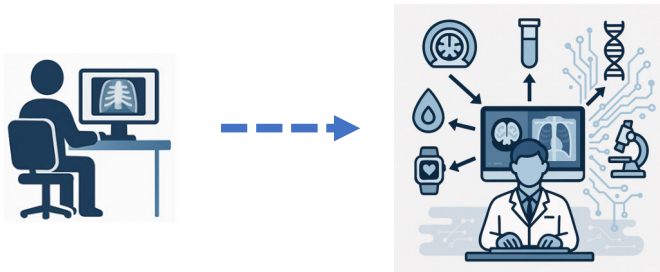
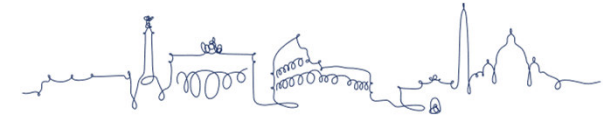
AI predicting tumour aggressiveness and therapy response from images, linking MRI with digital pathology and genomics.



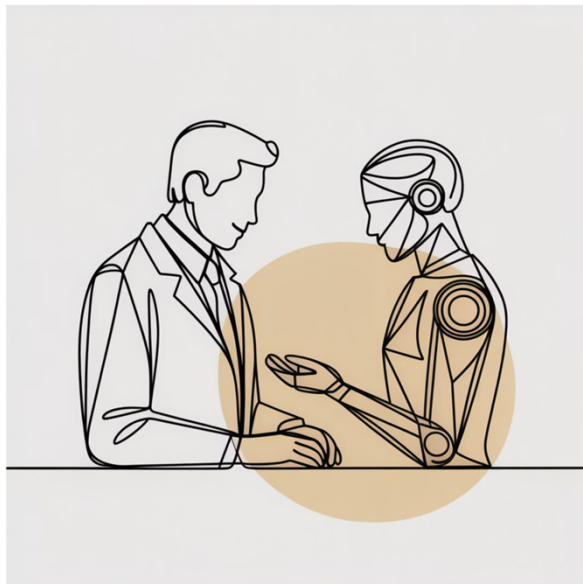
Multi-modal integration

AI integrating MRI, PET, genomics, and blood biomarkers into cohesive decision support systems.

Conclusions



"AI won't replace human expertise, but it will augment it—acting as a tireless assistant that helps us deliver the right treatment to the right patient."



Improved detection

Catching more significant cancers whilst reducing false positives and unnecessary biopsies.

Enriched planning

Precise tumour mapping and auto-contouring enable safer, more efficient radiotherapy with better organ sparing.

Better outcomes

Personalised treatment decisions leading to improved cancer control and quality of life for patients.

Aknowledgements



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