

PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF LONGITUDINAL BODY COMPOSITION ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING-BASED AUTOMATED SEGMENTATION IN METASTATIC PANCREATIC CANCER

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Poster

Pancreas

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Deep learning-based body composition analysis at baseline and during chemotherapy shows sex-specific prognostic associations in 456 patients with metastatic pancreatic cancer.

KEY POINTS

- Higher mean muscle attenuation at baseline CT was significantly associated with better overall survival in both males (HR 0.706, $P=0.012$) and females (HR 0.656, $P=0.010$).
- Higher subcutaneous adipose tissue index at baseline was significantly associated with better survival in females only (HR 0.568, $P=0.003$).
- Body composition parameters changed most during the first 2 months after starting chemotherapy, with skeletal muscle index, visceral adipose tissue index, and subcutaneous adipose tissue index all decreasing significantly between baseline and 2-month follow-up.
- Change in subcutaneous adipose tissue index over 2 months was significantly associated with overall survival in males (HR 0.513, $P<0.001$) but not females, demonstrating sex-specific prognostic factors.
- This retrospective study of patients treated from 2011 to 2019 used automated deep learning segmentation of CT images at the L3 vertebra level to extract body composition parameters.

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