

Multidisciplinary Approaches in Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment: Towards Patient-Specific Predictive Oncology

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Received: June 25, 2019; **Published:** July 01, 2019

Novel technologies developed in physics, chemistry, material and computer sciences significantly change our everyday life. During the last decades new revolutionary approaches to medical diagnostics, surgery planning based on computer-assisted systems (*in silico*) have changed the quality of medical care and allowed development of personal medicine using complex patient-specific models, automated medical data analysis, vast omic (i.e. genomic, proteomic) studies, and decision making using artificial intelligence (AI) [1-4]. Digital technologies help in shape and material optimization of bone implants, orthodontic procedures, teeth restoration based on the *in silico* mechanical analysis of the corresponding 3D patient-specific models. Blood flow simulations with computational fluid dynamics (CFD) in the CT- based patient-specific vasculatures allow estimation of the stenosis severity and decision making on the stenting procedure [5]. Moreover, electromagnetic, acoustic, optical and other physical properties of tissues carry valuable diagnostic information [6]; some physical properties of blood can be used in cancer diagnostics and estimation of the treatment quality [7]. Nanoparticles and nanofluids were shown to be good candidates for medical applications [8]. It means, contemporary medicine is based on different sciences and needs interdisciplinary collaboration.

Another dimension in the healthcare as interdisciplinary field is formulated in the new health policy framework of the 21st Century called One Health (OH). The One Health concept considers human health in the tight connection to the health of animals (zoonotic diseases) and the environment (food and water quality, contamination), economy, livelihood, and even political regime [9,10]. It is well recognized, cancer diseases are significantly determined by environmental, economic and other factors included into the OH concept. Deeper understanding of cancer biology, gender and geographic distributions of the cancer types [11] needs interdisciplinary collaborative work of doctors, biologists, ecologists, mathematicians, physicists and engineers.

During the last decade a breakthrough in cancer diagnostics has been demonstrated by high-precision and high-fidelity cancer recognition on medical images using the AI or machine intelligence [1,2,12]. For a long time machine learning has been used for medical data analysis and classification in different clinical domains. Recently considerable success of AI in the identification and classification of skin lesions [13], lung cancers [14], metastases in women with breast cancer [15], and prediction of oncogenes and tumor suppressors [16] has been achieved. AI methods can be based on different mathematical algorithms [17], and the most successful ones may be selected in randomized case studies.

For instance, the AI system based on convolutional neural network (CNN) [4,18] better detected skin cancer than a team of experienced dermatologists [19]. The system was trained on >100,000 images of malignant melanomas and benign moles, and then its diagnostic ability has been compared with that of 58 dermatologists from 17 countries around the world. It was revealed, the CNN correctly diagnosed 95% of cancer while experts did only 86,6% cases.

AI algorithms also work in the case of insufficient (incomplete) medical data. The transfer learning (TL) methods can recognize and classify the objects based on the knowledge gained while solving a different but related recognition problem. A TL-system based on CNN and pre-trained on >1000000 of images representing >1000 generic image classes [13] allowed automated classification of skin cancers. Similar TL approach based on Google Net Inception CNN demonstrated better abilities in recognition of lung cancer on the whole-slide images in comparison to that recognized by pathologists [14]. Such systems also serve for integrated analysis of different types of omics data (proteomics, transcriptomics) [20] providing important instruments for precision oncology, pre-clinical and clinical oncology research [12,21,22]. Recently cancer sub-typing based on the patterns recognition across point mutation, copy number, methylation, and RNA expression datasets [23], prediction

of glioblastoma progression based on the integrated analysis of DNA methylation [24] have been reported. Reinforcement Learning (RL) algorithms can be trained for predicting optimal dosing regimens to reduce brain tumor size in clinical trials [25].

Therefore, AI demonstrated promising perspectives in analysis, recognition and classification patterns on medical images, integrated arrays of different omic data, including the incomplete data cases, as well as interpret and explain them. The experts could guide the learning process of the TL- or RL-based systems, change the set of the databases, estimate the learning quality and other actions within the expert-in-the-loop system [3]. Information technologies and multidisciplinary approaches in cancer diagnosis and treatment are the main compounds for patient-specific predictive oncology.

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Volume 3 Issue 8 August 2019

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