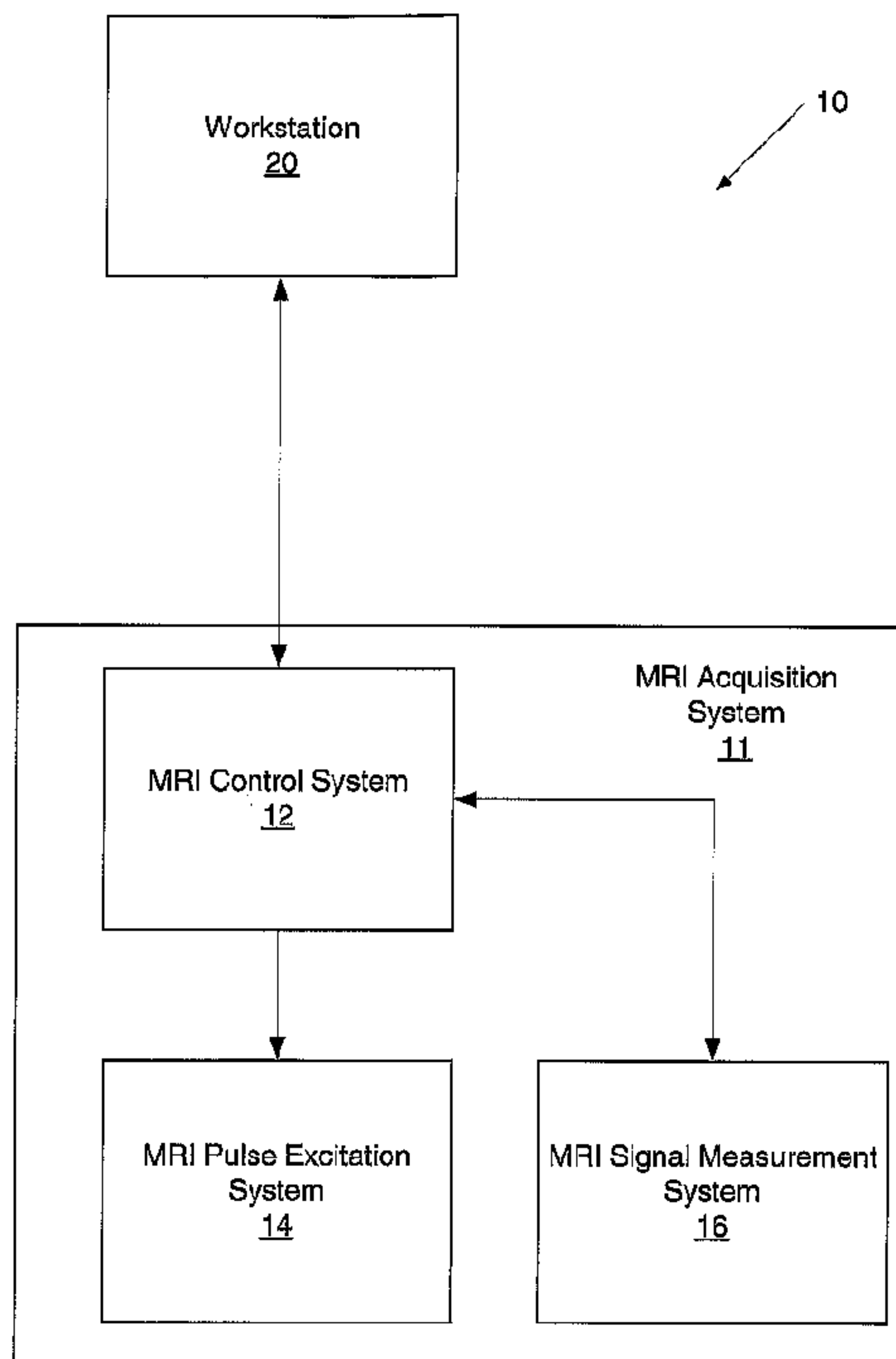




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(54) Titre : EVALUATION DE TISSUS A L'AIDE DE CARACTERISTIQUES TISSULAIRES DE L'IMAGERIE NON INVASIVE ET SYSTEMES DE DETERMINATION DES CARACTERISTIQUES TISSULAIRES GLOBALES DES IMAGES
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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Evaluating tissue characteristics including identification of injured tissue or alteration of the ratios of native tissue components such as shifting the amounts of normal myocytes and fibrotic tissue in the heart, identifying increases in the amount of extracellular



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

components or fluid (like edema or extracellular matrix proteins), or detecting infiltration of tumor cells or mediators of inflammation into the tissue of interest in a patient, such as a human being, is provided by obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest from a first acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient, and obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient. The subsequent acquisition may be obtained after a period of time to determine if injury has occurred during that period of time. The region of interest may include heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue. A global characteristic of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image is determined to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a change in global tissue characteristics. Such a comparison may include comparison of mean, average characteristics, histogram shape, such as skew and kurtosis, or distribution of intensities within the histogram.

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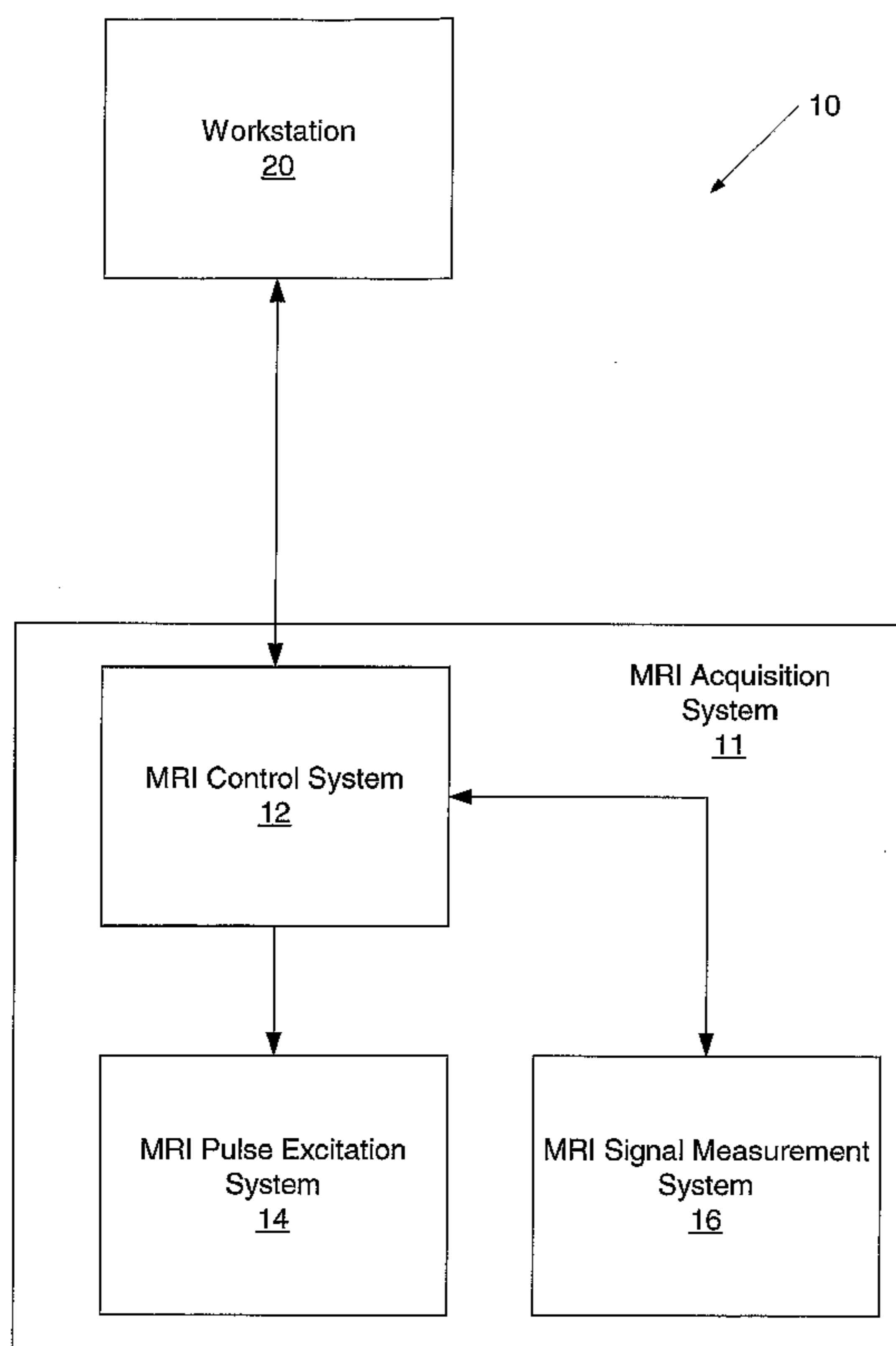
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(54) Title: TISSUE EVALUATION USING GLOBAL TISSUE CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-INVASIVE IMAGING AND SYSTEMS FOR DETERMINING GLOBAL TISSUE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMAGES



(57) Abstract: Evaluating tissue characteristics including identification of injured tissue or alteration of the ratios of native tissue components such as shifting the amounts of normal myocytes and fibrotic tissue in the heart, identifying increases in the amount of extracellular components or fluid (like edema or extracellular matrix proteins), or detecting infiltration of tumor cells or mediators of inflammation into the tissue of interest in a patient, such as a human being, is provided by obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest from a first acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient, and obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient. The subsequent acquisition may be obtained after a period of time to determine if injury has occurred during that period of time. The region of interest may include heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue. A global characteristic of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image is determined to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a change in global tissue characteristics. Such a comparison may include comparison of mean, average characteristics, histogram shape, such as skew and kurtosis, or distribution of intensities within the histogram.

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**TISSUE EVALUATION USING GLOBAL TISSUE CHARACTERISTICS OF
NON-INVASIVE IMAGING AND SYSTEMS FOR DETERMINING GLOBAL
TISSUE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMAGES**

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Field of the Invention

The present invention is related to diagnostics and more particularly to the detection of global tissue characteristics, such as global tissue injury.

Background of the Invention

10

Doxorubicin is an anthracycline antibiotic isolated from a soil microorganism. Its anti-tumor effects are related to interactions with the enzyme topoisomerase-2 and production of double strand DNA breaks. In addition, this agent generates intracellular free radicals that are highly cytotoxic. Doxorubicin is considered one of the most broadly active antitumor agents. Not only is Doxorubicin typically

15 considered an important element in modern therapy of breast, soft tissue sarcomas and other solid tumors, it is thought to be an important element of curative combination chemotherapy for acute leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and many childhood cancers. Thus, for many individuals with advanced stages of cancer, Doxorubicin serves as an important part of their medical regimen.

20

Administration of Doxorubicin therapy is generally limited in adults and children by a cumulative dose dependent cardiotoxicity. Irreversible cardiomyopathy with serious congestive heart failure can be a significant risk in patients who receive doses in excess of 500-550 mg/m². Unfortunately, the dose that precipitates congestive heart failure varies widely (ranging from 30-880 mg/m² in a report of 1487

25 patients studied over a seven year period). Those subjects with advanced age or mild reductions in left ventricular systolic function at rest (left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF] ≤50%), are at greatest risk. In western industrialized countries, it is typically older subjects with cancer and some degree of underlying heart disease whom often

are in greatest need for Doxorubicin therapy, but for whom medication may be withheld due to potential cardiotoxicity.

One method for detection of Doxorubicin-induced cardiomyopathy is intramyocardial biopsy with concomitant left and right ventricular pressure measurements made during cardiac catheterization. Unfortunately, this method involves an invasive procedure and may not be well suited for repetitive measurements over time. Radionuclide ventriculography is also widely used to screen those individuals at risk for developing Doxorubicin-induced cardiomyopathy. Individuals who develop a reduction in LVEF of 10% or greater or those individuals who have a fall in ejection fraction to lower than 50% during treatment are at greatest risk for developing irreversible cardiotoxicity. While this information is useful as a potential screening technique, for some individuals, the drop observed in LVEF occurs too late to avert the development of irreversible cardiomyopathy. For this reason, the total dose of Doxorubicin may be unduly limited for patients receiving chemotherapy. Importantly for many individuals, Doxorubicin therapy is often stopped before patients derive maximal benefit of the drug regimen. A noninvasive, widely available method for accurately detecting those individuals whom go on to develop cardiotoxicity would have marked clinical utility.

During the past 7 years, investigators have established the utility of MRI for identifying necrotic tissue within the left ventricle in patients sustaining myocellular injury. This technique incorporates the acquisition of gradient-echo pulse sequences with nonselective preparatory radiofrequency pulses after intravenous administration of Gadolinium chelates. In regions of myocardial necrosis, heightened signal intensity occurs on images collected 20 minutes after contrast administration that corresponds to expansion of extracellular volume due to myocellular membrane disruption and increased capillary permeability. This methodology has been utilized to identify transmural myocellular necrosis in patients sustaining acute or chronic Q-wave (ST-segment elevation), and subendocardial (non-transmural) injury in patients sustaining a non-Q-wave (non ST-segment elevation) myocardial infarction. The amount of necrosis found during MRI displays an inverse relationship with recovery of systolic thickening after coronary arterial revascularization. The absence of Gadolinium hyperenhancement 20 minutes after contrast administration is associated with myocardial viability and subsequent improvement in left ventricular contraction after sustaining a ST-segment or non ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Although some felt delayed enhancement techniques may overestimate regions of myocellular necrosis in the acute infarct, recently, a tagging study in animals indicated that delayed enhancement techniques do identify early myocellular necrosis after myocardial infarction (MI). It is believed that, in border zones of infarcts, dead
5 cells may move due to tethering from adjacent live regions.

With MRI, cardiac structure can be imaged and LV function directly assessed with high temporal and spatial resolution. Since acoustic windows do not limit image acquisition, the utility of MRI is high particularly in subjects with a large or unusual body habitus. This heightened clarity of the images allows investigators to perform
10 quantitative measures of LV structure and function with higher precision than that achieved with radionuclide and ultrasound techniques. A 5% change in LVEF in patients with reduced LV function can be detected with 90% power at a *p*-value of 0.05 with a sample size of 5 patients per group in a parallel study design. Depending upon operator experience, the same 5% change in LVEF requires an
15 echocardiographic assessment of >100 subjects per group in the same study design. Similarly, the heightened spatial resolution (1mm² pixel sizes) achieved with delayed enhancement MRI techniques allows for the detection of micro-infarcts that heretofore may have only been appreciated as cardiac enzymatic elevations detected in serum samples, but not visualized with radionuclide or echocardiographic
20 techniques.

In delayed enhancement imaging a contrast agent is administered to a patient and an image is acquired after the contrast agent has had an opportunity to be distributed to area that is to be imaged such that the contrast agent remains in injured tissue but does not remain in healthy tissue. Such delayed enhancement imaging may
25 be used, for example, to identify myocardial infarcts as the necrotic tissue of the infarct region will retain the contrast agent while the contrast agent will be purged from the healthy tissue. As such, the infarct may appear as a localized region of higher intensity. Conventionally, delayed enhancement imaging may be used to identify localized regions of tissue damage in tissues such as cardiac tissue, brain
30 tissue, nerve tissue or the like.

Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention provide methods, systems and/or computer program products for evaluating tissue characteristics including

identification of injured tissue or alteration of the ratios of native tissue components such as shifting the amounts of normal myocytes and fibrotic tissue in the heart, identifying increases in the amount of extracellular components or fluid (like edema or extracellular matrix proteins), or detecting infiltration of tumor cells or mediators of inflammation into the tissue of interest in a patient, such as a human being, by obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest from a first acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient, and obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition, for example, after administration of a contrast agent to the patient. The subsequent acquisition may, for example, be obtained after a period of time to determine if injury has occurred during that period of time. The region of interest may include, for example, at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue. A global characteristic of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image is determined so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a change in global tissue characteristics such as may be caused, for example, by a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest. Such a comparison may include, for example, comparison of mean, average characteristics, histogram shape, such as skew and kurtosis, or distribution of intensities within the histogram.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the global characteristic is a characteristic of pixels/voxels of the region of interest that is based on substantially all of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest. The global characteristic may be an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest. The tissue in the region of interest may be at least one of cardiac tissue, brain tissue and/or nerve tissue. The first image and the second image may be magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) images.

While certain embodiments of the present invention are described herein with reference to the detection of global tissue characteristics, such as global injury in a patient, such as a human, additional embodiments of the present invention may include detection of global injury in vertebrate or invertebrate animals, reconstructed tissue and/or synthetic tissue. Accordingly, certain embodiments of the present invention should not be construed as limited to the detection of global injury in a human patient.

Particular embodiments of the present invention provide methods, systems and/or computer program products for detecting global cardiac injury in a patient. A first cardiac image is obtained after administration of a contrast agent to the patient. A second cardiac image is also obtained after administration of the contrast agent to the patient. A measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and a measure of intensity of the second cardiac image are determined and the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image are compared to determine a potential for a global cardiac injury. In certain embodiments of the present invention, an increase in the measure of intensity of the image indicates the possible presence of a global cardiac injury.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image are Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images and/or x-ray Computed Tomography (CT) images. Also, the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image may be average intensity of the respective images.

In additional embodiments of the present invention, a first image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the first cardiac image is also obtained. Correction for variations in pixel intensity in normal myocardium tissue is performed on the first cardiac image using data from the first image of a region of interest outside the heart. Similarly, a second image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the second cardiac image is obtained and correction for variations in pixel intensity in normal myocardium tissue is performed on the second cardiac image using data from the second image of a region of interest outside the heart. The measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image are determined using the corrected first cardiac image with and the corrected second cardiac image. For example, the measure of increased brightness due to the present of contrast agent may be measured relative to normal myocardium tissue without contrast agent. The normal myocardium may not be suppressed to the same degree of darkness in all subjects and this variation maybe accounted.

According to an aspect there is provided a method of evaluating tissue

characteristics in a patient, the method comprising:

obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first acquisition;

5 obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition; and

determining a global characteristic of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest,

10 wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all pixels/voxels in a region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global injury, and

15 wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to the global injury

20 According to another aspect there is provided a method of detecting global cardiac in a patient, the method comprising:

obtaining a first cardiac image after administration of a contrast agent to the patient;

25 obtaining a second cardiac image after administration of the contrast agent to the patient; and

30 comparing a measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and a measure of intensity of the second cardiac image to determine a potential for a global cardiac injury, wherein the global cardiac injury is due to a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a distributed pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable of a resolution of the images.

According to another aspect there is provided a system for detecting global cardiac injury in a patient, the system comprising:

means for obtaining a first cardiac image after administration of a contrast agent to the patient;

means for obtaining a second cardiac image after administration of a contrast agent to the patient; and

5 means for comparing a measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and a measure of intensity of the second cardiac image to determine a potential for a global cardiac injury,

wherein the global cardiac injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all
10 pixels/voxels in a cardiac region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury, and

wherein the determining the global cardiac injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of
15 high intensity pixels within each slice of a left ventricle, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering within the cardiac region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to the global cardiac injury.

According to another aspect there is provided a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for detecting global cardiac
20 injury in a patient, the computer executable instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:

obtain a measure of intensity of a first cardiac image obtained after a first administration of a contrast agent to the patient and a measure of intensity of a second cardiac image obtained after a second administration of a contrast agent to the patient;
25 determine a potential for a global cardiac injury, wherein the global cardiac injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all pixels/voxels in a cardiac region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury,
30 and

wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship, which is detected by

the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image, between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each slice of a left ventricle, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering within the cardiac region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to the global cardiac injury.

5 According to another aspect there is provided a system for evaluating tissue characteristics in a patient, the system comprising:

 means for obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first acquisition;

 means for obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of
10 interest during a second, subsequent acquisition; and

 means for determining a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest using a global characteristic that is one or more characteristics that is all or substantially all pixels/voxels of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first
15 image and the second image to determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global injury, and

20 wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative pattern clustering within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to a global injury.

25 According to another aspect there is provided a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer readable instructions for evaluating tissue characteristics in a patient, the computer readable instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:

 obtain a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first
30 acquisition;

 obtain a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition; and

determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest using a global characteristic that is one or more characteristics of all or substantially all pixels/voxels of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second
5 image to determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest, wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury, and

10 wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative pattern clustering within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to a global injury.

15 According to another aspect there is provided a method of evaluating a potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the method comprising:

electronically registering a region of interest in a first image with a corresponding region of interest in a second image obtained subsequent to the first image;

20 electronically determining a global intensity characteristic of the region of interest based on image data from the first and second images, wherein the determining the global intensity characteristic comprises evaluating at least one of skew, kurtosis, or standard deviation of at least one property of pixels/voxels of the region of interest and/or at least one of a shape or distribution of at least one
25 pixel/voxel intensity histogram associated with the region of interest;

electronically applying an autocorrelation statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of pixel parameters within a three dimensional tissue volume of a region of interest (ROI) to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or randomly distributed or diffuse, wherein a higher number indicates pattern clustering
30 within the ROI and a low number is more indicative of a random pattern; and

electronically displaying to a user a likelihood of at least one of an actual or a potential for a global injury of tissue in the region of interest based on the determined

global intensity characteristic, wherein the global injury is due to a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a scattered or distributed pattern in the region of interest or in a pattern that is undetectable at a resolution of the images.

According to another aspect there is provided a method of evaluating a potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the method comprising:

electronically evaluating intensity and associated x, y, z coordinates of pixels/voxels in a plurality of cardiac Magnetic Resonance (MR) image slices of a three dimensional tissue volume of a left ventricle of the patient in a region of interest in a first image and in a second image obtained after the first image;

electronically applying an autocorrelation statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of pixel/voxel intensity within each image slice of the three dimensional tissue volume of the left ventricle to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or distributed, wherein a higher number indicates pattern clustering and a low number is more indicative of a random, scattered or distributed pattern;

electronically determining if there is a random, scattered or distributed pattern or a clustered pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest using the autocorrelation statistic; and

outputting to a display associated with a user a prediction or evaluation of global injury to tissue in the region of interest based on the determined pattern of high intensity data,

wherein the global injury is associated with a random, scattered or distributed pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels rather than a clustered pattern.

According to another aspect there is provided a system for evaluating and/or detecting global injury in a patient, the system comprising:

at least one processor configured to:

(i) identify intensity and x, y, z coordinates of each voxel in 3-dimensional space to determine a global intensity characteristic of a region of interest based on data from first and second Magnetic Resonance (MR) images, wherein the global intensity characteristic comprises evaluating at least one of skew, kurtosis, or standard deviation of at least one property of pixels/voxels in the region of interest and/or at least one of a shape or distribution of at least one pixel/voxel intensity histogram associated with the region of interest; and

(ii) apply an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each image slice to determine if there is pattern clustering within a region of interest (ROI) or a random or diffuse pattern.

According to another aspect there is provided a system of evaluating an actual
5 or potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the system comprising:

a circuit with at least one processor configured to:

(i) compare image data derived from a region of interest in a first image of
tissue with image data derived from a corresponding region of interest in a second
image of tissue obtained after the first image and identify image intensity of each
10 voxel and associated x, y and z coordinates in three dimensional space;

(ii) determine if there is a distributed or scattered pattern of high intensity
voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest by applying an autocorrelation statistic
(I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each
slice to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or randomly distributed or diffuse;
15 and

(iii) output to a display a prediction or evaluation of a global injury to tissue in
the region of interest to a user based on the determined pattern of high intensity data,
wherein the global injury is due to a change in tissue composition and/or function that
is in a random or diffuse distributed pattern or in a pattern and not a clustered pattern
20 and or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images.

According to another aspect there is provided a system of non-invasively
evaluating a patient for injury or abnormality, the system comprising:

a circuit that comprises at least one processor configured to apply an
autocorrelation to determine if there is a pattern of a defined at least one voxel
25 characteristic within a three dimensional (3-D) tissue volume of a region of interest
(ROI) and analyze the at least one characteristic of voxels of MRI image slices to
detect a global injury, global abnormal tissue, or global abnormal accumulation of
materials not found in normal ratios within native tissue, even when the characteristic
of those voxels is in a random pattern or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a
30 resolution of the MRI image slices, wherein the global injury, global abnormal tissue
or global accumulation is identified when there is a determined pattern that is
scattered, diffuse and/or randomly distributed in the 3-D volume of the region of

interest; and

a display in communication with the circuit that provides an output of the analysis.

According to another aspect there is provided a method of non-invasively
5 identifying global cardiac injury in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy administration, the method comprising:

obtaining a plurality of MRI slices of a heart of a patient;

evaluating a shape or distribution of voxel histograms of a myocardium in the different MRI slices;

10 evaluating at least one of the skew, kurtosis or standard deviation of a property of voxels in the different MRI slices; and

outputting to a user and/or displaying visual data an assessment of a likelihood of cardiac global injury based on at least one of the evaluating steps.

According to another aspect there is provided a method of non-invasively
15 identifying global cardiac injury in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy administration, the method comprising:

obtaining a plurality of MRI slices of a heart of a patient;

electronically analyzing voxels of a left ventricle of the heart derived from the
obtaining step to characterize the distribution of those voxels as random or clustered
20 and identify a likelihood of toxicity associated with chemotherapy; and

outputting to a user and/or displaying visual data an assessment of a likelihood of cardiac injury based on the analyzing step.

According to another aspect there is provided a method of determining a cardiac condition or injury of a patient, the method comprising:

25 obtaining a plurality of different MRI cardiac image slices;

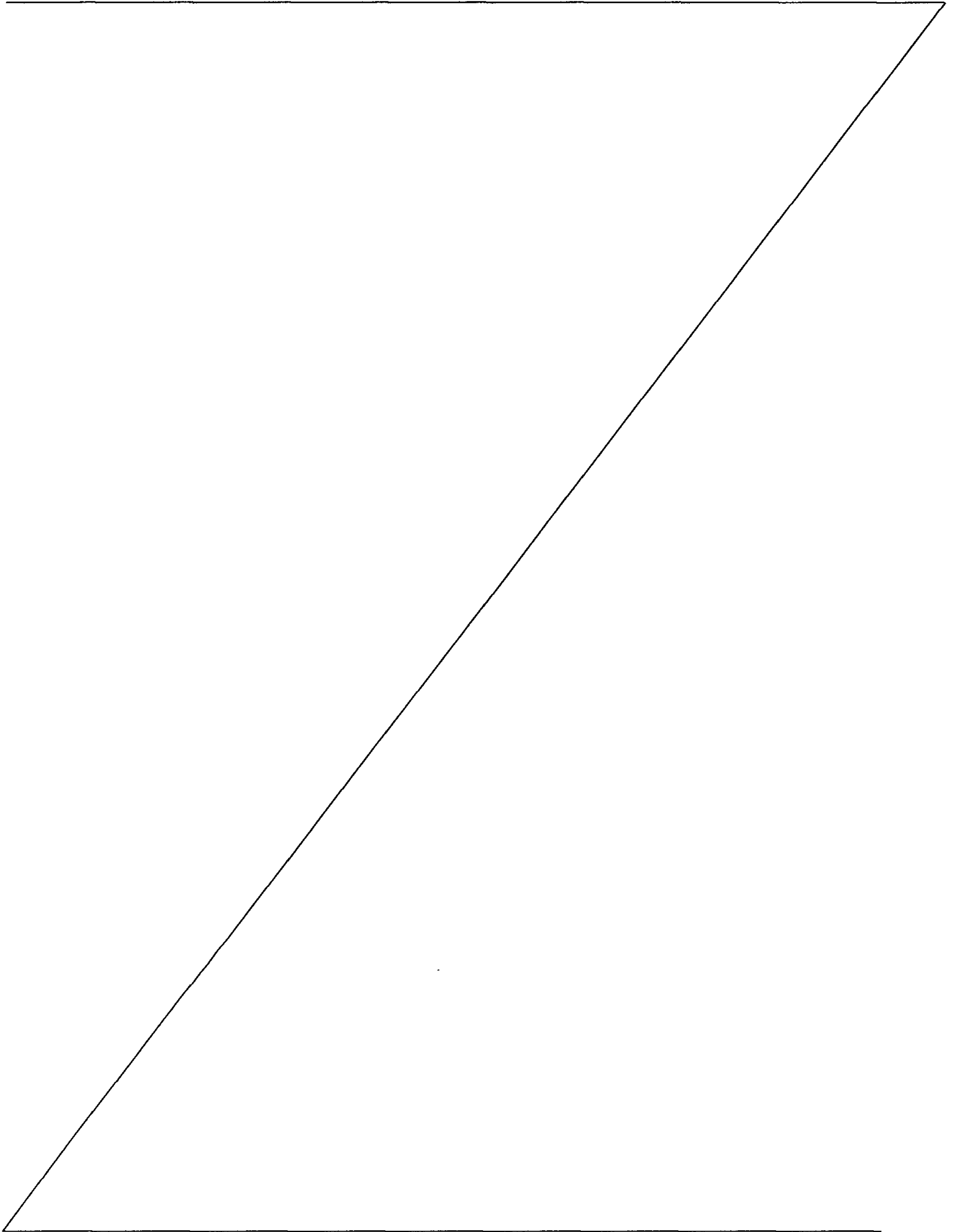
generating voxel histograms of image data from voxels of the different MRI slices;

pattern matching the voxel histograms with a library of histogram profiles associated with different cardiac injuries, diseases or conditions; and

30 providing an assessment of a likelihood that the patient has a particular injury, condition or disease based on the pattern matching.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art in light of the present

disclosure, embodiments of the present invention may be provided as methods, systems and/or computer program products.



Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an MRI system according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a data processing system according to
5 embodiments of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a data processing system according to
embodiments of the present invention;

Figures 4A and 4B are flowcharts illustrating operations according to certain
embodiments of the present invention;

10 **Figure 5** is a flowchart illustrating operations according to certain
embodiments of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a 3-Dimensional depiction of three short axis planes of a left
ventricle;

15 **Figure 7** are delayed enhancement MRI images in a middle (mid-plane) short
axis view of the left ventricle with corresponding intensity histograms;

Figure 8 are intensity histograms of voxels within a region of interest (ROI);

Figure 9 is a graph of auto-correlation measures for study patients;

Figure 10 are images and mean voxel intensities for two separate patients;

20 **Figure 11** are middle short axis views acquired twenty-one days apart for a
patient; and

Figure 12 is a screen capture of image planning software for reproducing slice
positions.

Description of Embodiments of the Invention

25 The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with
reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are
shown. However, this invention should not be construed as limited to the
embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this
disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the
30 invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.
As used herein the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of
the associated listed items.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular
embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein,

the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and the present disclosure and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

As will be appreciated by one of skill in the art, the present invention may be embodied as methods, systems, or computer program products. Accordingly, the present invention may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects all generally referred to herein as a "circuit" or "module." Furthermore, the present invention may take the form of a computer program product on a computer-usable storage medium having computer-usable program code embodied in the medium. Any suitable computer readable medium may be utilized including hard disks, CD-ROMs, optical storage devices, a transmission media such as those supporting the Internet or an intranet, or magnetic storage devices.

Computer program code for carrying out operations of the present invention may be written in an object oriented programming language such as Java®, Smalltalk or C++. However, the computer program code for carrying out operations of the

present invention may also be written in conventional procedural programming languages, such as the "C" programming language. The program code may execute entirely on a user's computer, partly on the user's computer, as a stand-alone software package, partly on the user's computer and partly on a remote computer or entirely on
5 the remote computer. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the user's computer through a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider). Furthermore, the user's computer, the remote computer, or both, may be integrated into other systems, such as
10 an MRI system and/or X-Ray Computed Tomography system.

The present invention is described below with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems) and computer program products according to embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, and combinations
15 of blocks in the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer program instructions. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable
20 data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the
25 computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function/act specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to
30 be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide steps for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

MRI procedures are well established for identifying myocellular injury and LVEF in patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy secondary to coronary arteriosclerosis. Such procedures may identify localized cardiac injury. However, it is believed that such non-invasive imaging has not been utilized to identify global cardiac injury in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy administration. Early detection of myocellular injury could offer an opportunity to adjust medication dosages and reduce and/or minimize the cardio-toxic effects associated with chemotherapy. In this manner, maximal doses of chemotherapy could be administered to patients in the absence of myocellular injury and the desired effect of the chemotherapy medications may be more fully realized. While embodiments of the present invention may be particularly useful in doxorubicin therapy, embodiments of the present invention may also be utilized in other chemical therapies or regimens, and/or diagnostic environments where global cardiac injury is to be detected.

Embodiments of the present invention provide for detection of a change in tissue characteristics such as may result from an injury utilizing a comparison of a global characteristic of a region of interest in an image of the region of interest. A global characteristic of a region of interest is a characteristic of the region of interest that is based on one or more characteristics of all or substantially all of the pixels/voxels of the region of interest. Thus, in certain embodiments of the present invention, the global characteristic may be substantially independent of the location of pixels within the region of interest. Examples of a global characteristic may include but are not limited to a statistical analysis of a characteristic of pixels/voxels in the region of interest such as average intensity, a histogram of intensity values or other statistical analysis. The use of a comparison of global characteristics of images may allow for detection of injury where the pattern of injury is random and/or is not detectable at the resolution of the images that are compared. Embodiments of the present invention may also use global characteristics, not only to detect injury to an area, but also to detect abnormal accumulation of materials that are not found in their normal ratios within native tissue. Embodiments of the present invention may also be used with molecular imaging strategies, for example, directing the contrast with molecular recognition sites to areas of tissue and quantifying the presence of a target or molecular process. Thus, particular embodiments of the present invention may have application in detecting cancer, inflammation, infection, swelling or edema, scar tissue, etc. Also, embodiments of the present invention could be used to define

metabolic pathways that are functioning within tissue in an organ system. Particular embodiments of the present invention provide for the detection of global cardiac injury utilizing non-invasive imaging after administration of a contrast agent. Non-invasive techniques suitable for use in embodiments of the present invention include
5 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), ultrasound, x-ray computed tomography (CT), single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and/or positron emission tomography (PET). Comparisons may be made between a first or baseline image and a second image and the contrast of the image analyzed to detect the presence of global cardiac injury. As used herein, the term image refers to a spatial signal that may be
10 evaluated to obtain a desired measure of signal intensity.

As used herein, the term "global injury" refers to a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a substantially randomly distributed pattern and/or in a pattern that is not detectable at the resolution of the images that are analyzed to detect the injury. Thus, for example, "global cardiac injury" may refer to
15 cardiac injury and/or replacement of native myocardial tissue with fibrous tissue, such as scar tissue, that results in necrosis and/or fibrosis in a substantially randomly distributed pattern and/or in a pattern that is not detectable at the resolution of the images that are analyzed to detect the injury. Global cardiac injury that may be detected by intensity analysis according to embodiments of the present invention may
20 include, for example, viral cardiomyopathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, postpartum cardiomyopathy and/or idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy. A global injury may also include disproportionate amounts of other abnormalities such as edema (extra fluid), fibrosis (scar tissue), etc. Thus, embodiments of the present invention may provide for the detection of global abnormal tissue.

25 Contrast agents suitable for use in embodiments of the present invention may include paramagnetic lanthanide chelates and/or paramagnetic lanthanide linked to a macromolecule, such as gadolinium DPTA. Other examples of MR contrast for perfusion imaging include the application of susceptibility agents containing iron oxide or dysprosium that introduce local inhomogeneity into the magnetic field by
30 causing large fluctuations in the magnetic moment between blood and intracellular compartments. Imaging after the introduction of other drugs that induce cardiomyopathy, such as cocaine and/or alcohol could also be performed. These fluctuations result in the shortening of T2-star of neighboring hydrogen nuclei leading

to loss of signal intensity. In particular embodiments of the present invention, the same contrast agent is utilized for each image.

Additionally, certain embodiments of the present invention may provide for contrast/intensity analysis without the administration of a contrast agent. For example, another example of perfusion imaging is the assessment of myocardial perfusion or injury without the administration of a contrast agent using a blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) cardiac imaging via a T2-prepared true FISP, or 3D-T2-weighted sequence strategy. Other techniques use endogenous contrast including spin labeling and magnetization transfer contrast. Thus, in certain embodiments of the present invention, a global characteristic of a region of interest may be detected without the administration of a contrast agent.

An exemplary system **10** according to embodiments of the present invention is illustrated in **Figure 1**. As seen in **Figure 1**, an intensity analysis/MRI system **10** includes an MRI acquisition system **11** that may include an MRI control system circuit **12**, an MRI pulse excitation system circuit **14** and an MRI signal measurement system circuit **16**. The MRI control system circuit **12** controls operations of the MRI acquisition system **11** to obtain and provide MRI images during a cardiac cycle or portions thereof of a patient. The MRI control system circuit **12** may also assemble and transmit the acquired images to a workstation **20** or other such data processing system for further analysis and/or display. The workstation **20** may be in an MRI suite or may be remote from the MRI suite. The MRI pulse excitation system circuit **14** and the MRI signal measurement system circuit **16** are controlled to acquire MRI signals that may provide MRI images of the heart of a patient.

Conventional MRI systems, such as those provided by General Electric Medical Systems, Siemens, Philips, Varian, Bruker, Marconi, Hitachi and Toshiba may be utilized to provide the desired MRI image frames collected after administration of a contrast agent.

While an exemplary intensity analysis /MRI system is illustrated in **Figure 1** and described herein with a particular division of functions and/or operations, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, other divisions of functions and/or operations may be utilized while still benefiting from the teachings of the present invention. For example, the MRI control system circuit **12** could be combined with either the MRI pulse excitation system circuit **14** or the MRI signal measurement system circuit **16**. Thus, the present invention should not be construed as limited to a

particular architecture or division of MRI functions/operations but is intended to cover any architecture or division of functions/operations capable of carrying out the operations described herein.

Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a data processing system 230 suitable for providing a workstation 20 and/or MRI control system circuit 12 in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The data processing system 230 typically includes input device(s) 232 such as a keyboard or keypad, a display 234, and a memory 236 that communicate with a processor 238. The data processing system 230 may further include a speaker 244, and an I/O data port(s) 246 that also communicate with the processor 238. The I/O data ports 246 can be used to transfer information between the data processing system 230 and another computer system or a network. These components may be conventional components such as those used in many conventional data processing systems that may be configured to operate as described herein.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of embodiments of data processing systems that illustrates systems, methods, and computer program products in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. The processor 238 communicates with the memory 236 via an address/data bus 348. The processor 238 can be any commercially available or custom microprocessor. The memory 236 is representative of the overall hierarchy of memory devices containing the software and data used to implement the functionality of the data processing system 230. The memory 236 can include, but is not limited to, the following types of devices: cache, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory, SRAM, and DRAM.

As shown in **Figure 3**, the memory 236 may include several categories of software and/or data used in the data processing system 230: the operating system 352; the application programs 354; the input/output (I/O) device drivers 358; and the data 356. As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, the operating system 352 may be any operating system suitable for use with a data processing system, such as OS/2, AIX or System390 from International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, NY, Windows95, Windows98, Windows2000, WindowsNT or WindowsXP from Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, Unix or Linux. The operating systems may be configured to support an TCP/IP-based or other such network communication protocol connection. The I/O device drivers 358 typically include software routines accessed through the operating system 352 by the application programs 354 to

communicate with devices such as the I/O data port(s) 246 and certain memory 236 components. The application programs 354 are illustrative of the programs that implement the various features of the data processing system 230 and preferably include at least one application that supports operations according to embodiments of
5 the present invention. Finally, the data 356 represents the static and dynamic data used by the application programs 354, the operating system 352, the I/O device drivers 358, and other software programs that may reside in the memory 236.

As is further seen in **Figure 3**, the application programs 354 may include a intensity analysis application 360. The intensity analysis application 360 may carry
10 out the operations described herein for evaluating images to detect changes in intensity that may be associated with global cardiac injury. The data portion 356 of memory 236, as shown in the embodiments of **Figure 3**, may include image data 362, such as MRI image data that includes first and second images of tissue of a region of interest for comparison.

While the present invention is illustrated, for example, with reference to the
15 intensity analysis application 360 being an application program in **Figure 3**, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, other configurations may also be utilized while still benefiting from the teachings of the present invention. For example, the intensity analysis application 360 may also be incorporated into the operating system 352, the
20 I/O device drivers 358 or other such logical division of the data processing system 230. Thus, the present invention should not be construed as limited to the configuration of **Figure 3** but is intended to encompass any configuration capable of carrying out the operations described herein.

Figure 4A illustrates operations according to particular embodiments of the
25 present invention. As seen in **Figure 4A**, a first image of a region of interest of tissue of a patient is obtained (block 400). An image may be obtained, for example, by acquisition of the image from an imaging system, such as the imaging systems discussed above, and/or by obtaining the image from a database, file or other storage of the image data. For example, a patient's images may be maintained in a historical
30 database for subsequent recall as a first image for comparison. The region of interest of tissue in a patient that is imaged may, for example, include heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue. In particular embodiments of the present

invention, the tissue may be human tissue. In other embodiments, the tissue may be animal tissue.

As is further illustrated in **Figure 4A**, a second image of the tissue in the region of interest for comparison to the first image is obtained after a period of time, such as hours, days, weeks, months or even years (block **402**). The second image for comparison reflects any change in the characteristics of the tissue in the region of interest. The second, comparison image may be acquired and registered (taken at the same slice locations) with the corresponding first image. The second image may also be obtained as described above with reference to the first image. Thus, for example, comparison images may be historical images as well as recently acquired images.

The first image and the second image are evaluated to determine one or more global characteristics of the images (block **404**). The global characteristic of the images may, for example, be an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest. The global characteristic could also be a statistical analysis of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest. For example, the standard deviation, mean value or other statistical analysis of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest could be determined. Also, a histogram of a characteristic of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest could be provided as a global characteristic. The characteristic of the pixels/voxels that is evaluated to provide the global characteristic may include intensity, color, saturation and/or other characteristics of individual pixels/voxels as well as relative characteristics of multiple pixels/voxels, such as contrast ratios or the like.

The results of this evaluation are provided to a user or may be provided for further analysis (block **406**). For example, a comparison of the first image and the second image may be performed and a difference in average intensity may be provided as results to a user. Furthermore, a histogram of the characteristic and/or differences in the characteristic between the baseline and comparison images may be determined and provided as a result. Additionally, the histogram could be pattern matched to a library of histogram profiles that are characteristic of particular injuries, diseases and/or conditions. The results of the determination may, for example, be provided as part of a graphic user interface

The results of the evaluation of the global characteristic of the image of the tissue in the region of interest may be utilized in the detection, perhaps the early detection, of change in tissue characteristics such as may result, for example, from

injury to the tissue or other conditions as discussed above. Such a global characteristic evaluation may be suitable in detecting tissue characteristics that result in a random pattern of different tissue characteristics in the region of interest or that are imaged at a resolution where a pattern of the tissue characteristic cannot be
5 detected.

Figure 4B illustrates operations according to particular embodiments of the present invention utilizing administration of a contrast agent. As seen in **Figure 4B**, a baseline image of a region of interest of tissue of a patient is obtained (block 450). An image may be obtained, for example, by acquisition of the image from an imaging
10 system, such as the MRI system illustrated in **Figure 1**, and/or by obtaining the image from a database, file or other storage of the image data. For example, a patient's images may be maintained in a historical database for subsequent recall as a baseline image for comparison. The baseline image may be an image taken without administration of a contrast agent, after administration of a contrast agent and/or a
15 period of time, such as twenty minutes, after administration of the contrast agent. The region of interest of tissue in a patient that is imaged may, for example, include heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue. In particular embodiments of the present invention, the tissue may be human tissue. In other embodiments, the
20 tissue may be animal tissue.

As is further illustrated in **Figure 4B**, an image of the tissue in the region of interest for comparison to the baseline image is obtained after administration of a contrast agent (block 452). The image for comparison reflects the effect of the contrast agent on the tissue in the region of interest. In particular embodiments of the
25 present invention, the image may be a myocardial delayed enhancement (MDE) image. The comparison image may be acquired and registered (taken at the same slice locations) with the corresponding baseline image. The comparison image may also be obtained as described above with reference to the baseline image. Thus, for example, comparison images may be historical images as well as recently acquired
30 images.

The baseline image and the comparison image are evaluated to determine one or more global characteristics of the images (block 454). The global characteristic of the images may, for example, be an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest. The global characteristic could also be a statistical analysis of the

pixels/voxels in the region of interest. For example, the standard deviation, mean value or other statistical analysis of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest could be determined. Also, a histogram of a characteristic of the pixels/voxels in the region of interest could be provided as a global characteristic. The characteristic of the
5 pixels/voxels that is evaluated to provide the global characteristic may include intensity, color, saturation and/or other characteristics of individual pixels/voxels as well as relative characteristics of multiple pixels/voxels, such as contrast ratios or the like.

The results of this evaluation are provided to a user or may be provided for
10 further analysis (block 456). For example, a comparison of the baseline image and the comparison image may be performed and a difference in average intensity may be provided as results to a user. Furthermore, a histogram of the characteristic and/or differences in the characteristic between the baseline and comparison images may be determined and provided as a result. Additionally, the histogram could be pattern
15 matched to a library of histogram profiles that are characteristic of particular injuries, diseases and/or conditions. The results of the determination may, for example, be provided as part of a graphic user interface

The results of the evaluation of the global characteristic of the image of the tissue in the region of interest may be utilized in the detection, perhaps the early
20 detection, of injury to the tissue. Such detection may be provided for injuries that result in a different concentration of contrast agent being present in injured versus healthy tissue. Such a global characteristic evaluation may be suitable in detecting injuries that result in a random pattern of injured tissue in the region of interest or that are imaged at a resolution where a pattern of the injured tissue cannot be detected.
25 Thus, for example, with a 1.5 Tesla MRI imaging system, a typical myocardial infarct would not be considered a global image and the detection and location of increased intensity in an image in the location of the infarct would not be considered a random pattern of injured tissue or a pattern of injured tissue that could not be detected at the resolution of the MRI imaging system.

30 **Figure 5** illustrates operations according to particular embodiments of the present invention. As seen in **Figure 5**, a contrast agent is administered to a patient (block 400) and an image of at least a portion of the patient's heart is acquired (block 402). In particular embodiments of the present invention, the acquired perfusion image may be a myocardial delayed enhancement (MDE) image. In MDE, 20

minutes after a contrast agent, such as gadolinium DPTA, is administered, some of it has leaked into necrotic (dead) tissue and will appear bright (hence, delayed enhancement). These images may be acquired and registered (taken at the same slice locations) with the corresponding baseline perfusion images.

5 The acquired image is evaluated and the intensity of the image is compared to a baseline image (block 404). The baseline image is an image of the patient's heart and may be a previously acquired image that was also acquired after administration of a contrast agent. The baseline image may have been acquired prior to administration of a treatment regimen or may be an image acquired at an earlier evaluation. The
10 comparison of images may be a comparison of average intensity of the images as discussed in more detail below. If the intensity of the image has not increased in comparison to the baseline image (block 406), then an indication that a global cardiac injury is not present may be provided (block 408). If the intensity of the image has increased in comparison to the baseline image (block 406), then an indication that a
15 global cardiac injury may be present may be provided (block 410).

 In still further embodiments of the present invention, the evaluation of global image characteristics, such as the intensity of the cardiac images, may be performed automatically or partially automatically utilizing image processing techniques. An automatic comparison may, for example, also include registration of the differing
20 images to each other. Such a registration may be provided utilizing conventional pattern recognition and/or alignment techniques such that corresponding pixels of the images or portions of the images are each associated with approximately the same physical location within the patient.

 In particular embodiments of the present invention, a patient may be taken to
25 the MRI suite where they will be placed supine on the MRI table and ECG leads and respiratory gating bellows applied. MRI scans may be performed on, for example, a 1.5 Tesla GE CV_i scanner with a phased array surface coil applied around the chest to optimize signal to noise or other MRI scanner. Images may be acquired using a fast gradient echo technique, with the repetition time (TR) and echo time (TE) based on
30 the R-R interval of the subject. Multislice coronal, gradient echo sequences may be used to obtain scout images of the chest and locate the left ventricle. Subjects may be injected intravenously with a gadolinium contrast agent (0.2 mmole/kg Gadoteridol (Prohance, Bracco Diagnostics, Princeton, NJ). The time of this injection may be recorded.

About twenty minutes from the time of the contrast injection, three short axis views (basal, middle, and apical) delayed enhancement images may be acquired using a fast gradient echo preceded by a nonselective saturation pulse. Landmarks for these acquisitions may be measured off of the coronary sinus within the atrio-ventricular groove extending horizontally across the mitral valve annulus. These images may be acquired using a 38cm field of view, 24 views per segment, 8mm slice thickness, 2 NEX, 256x256 imaging matrix, and a 0.75 rectangular field of view. The inversion time (TI) for the delayed enhancement images may be adjusted 140 to 160 msec to provide a uniform dark background. Additionally, in these three short axis slice positions, a fast-gradient-recalled echo pulse sequence may be used with phase-encode ordering. These images may be subjected to phase-sensitive reconstruction that reduces the variation in apparent contrast intensity that is observed in the magnitude images as TI is changed. In addition, the phase-sensitive reconstruction may decrease the sensitivity to changes in tissue T_1 with increasing delay from the Gadolinium contrast injection.

Upon completion of the image acquisition, the locations, measurements, and representative images may be transferred electronically to a database. This information may be available to the MRI technologist via a PC workstation at the time of each scan and facilitate the relocation of slice positions (registration) on subsequent studies.

Figure 12 illustrates a screen capture of software for planning image slices. Such software may provide electronic copies of image planning slices and positioning coordinates that are saved for retrieval during subsequent visits in a study. This has the effect of improving the ability of the MRI technologist to reproduce slice positions from the previous visits. In the example of **Figure 12**, a long-axis view of the heart with a resultant delayed enhancement short axis view is shown.

On the delayed enhancement acquisitions, regions of interest (ROIs) encompassing the LV myocardium on all of the multi-slice acquisitions may be determined. High signal intensities associated with the blood pool within the LV cavity may be avoided. The signal intensity and location (x , y , and z coordinates) of each (or selected) voxel within the ROI's may be recorded from both baseline and delayed enhancement images. Values may also be derived from subtracting the mean intensity for a separate ROI, for example, without contrast agent, from the intensities by using a separate ROI within the air/space outside of the body. The ROI's may be

utilized as discussed below in the Examples in determining a change in intensity between two images.

While embodiments of the present invention have been described above with respect to particular views, regions, areas and/or slices of the heart, other views, regions, areas and/or slices of the heart may also be utilized. Furthermore, fewer or greater than three slices may be utilized. Additionally, the images may be taken along the long or short axis of the heart. Accordingly, certain embodiments of the present invention should not be construed as limited to the particular views of the heart but may include any view and/or number of views of the heart that allow for intensity analysis to detect global cardiac injury.

Typically, a first baseline image will be obtained prior to or early in treatment or as an initial reference point in diagnosis of change in cardiac condition. Subsequent images for comparison may be taken daily, weekly or at other fixed or variable interval(s) or prior to or after planned treatment, such as a cytotoxic treatment.

The invention will now be described in more detail in the following non-limiting examples.

Examples

As briefly mentioned above, conventionally, identification of myocellular necrosis in patients with an ischemic cardiomyopathy has been performed by locating the voxels with a signal intensity >2 standard deviations above the background intensity within non-enhanced LV myocardium. The amount of necrosis is quantified by determining the transmural extent of hyperenhancement expressed as a ratio of the number of high intensity pixels extending linearly from the endocardial to the epicardial surface relative to the total distance from the endocardium to epicardium. Since myocardial necrosis proceeds in a wavefront from the endocardial to epicardial surface in the setting of reduced coronary arterial blood flow, this method is useful for assessing the amount of necrosis after myocardial infarction.

However, this method may not be as well suited for a process that causes necrosis to susceptible tissue throughout the LV myocardium in a randomly distributed pattern (*e.g.* a global injury). To overcome this limitation, voxels, and in some embodiments all the voxels, within three short axis slice positions (apex, middle, and base) within the LV may be sampled and the intensity, x, y, and z

coordinates of each voxel identified in 3-dimensional space (**Figure 6**). **Figure 6** is a 3-Dimensional depiction of 3 short axis (basal, middle, and apical) planes of the left ventricle. In each plane, the grid of small boxes on the face of each slice demarcate the voxels. During analysis, the image intensity of each voxel and the x , y , and z coordinates are recorded. In this way, high intensity pixels identified with the delayed enhancement technique associated with a randomly distributed process causing myocellular necrosis (white splotches on images) can be characterized.

Correction for variations in the intensity of voxels in the images may also be identified by determining the intensity of voxels within a target region, typically, a 1 cm diameter circular region of interest (ROI) placed outside the heart. For each apical, middle, and basal slice, the number of pixels at a given intensity may be determined and the intensity from the ROI external to the heart subtracted from the pixels. In certain embodiments, for each slice, the mean intensity of all voxels and the peak voxel intensity in the highest 40% of the distribution may be determined (**Figure 6**). In this way, regions of high intensity pixels may be identified relative to their location within the left ventricle.

Figure 7 are exemplary delayed enhancement MR images (top panels) in a middle short axis view of the LV. The myocardium is gray and the blood pool is white. The number (y -axis) and intensity (x -axis) of voxels within the ROI (red-line) 20 minutes after contrast administration are displayed in the bottom panels. The contrast is taken up by all myocytes, but 20 minutes after administration, it is not cleared from necrotic cells. As shown, the mean intensity of contrast uptake is low in the healthy normal patient (far left) and highest in the patient with an infarct (third from left). An intermediate mean intensity is displayed on the histogram associated with the Doxorubicin cardiomyopathy patient (second from left).

To determine the utility of MRI assessments of the location and magnitude of gadolinium contrast uptake 20 minutes after intravenous administration, a cross-sectional study in 4 groups of age (range 35 to 50 years) and gender matched participants was performed. These included:

- a) (Group I): 4 subjects (1M,3F) without medical illness, taking no cardiac medications, and with normal LV systolic and diastolic function by MRI,
- b) (Group II): 3 patients (3F) without coronary arterial luminal narrowings on contrast coronary angiography but with poor LV

ejection fraction (< 35%) and congestive heart failure secondary to Doxorubicin administration,

c) (Group III): 3 patients (2M,1F) without coronary arterial luminal narrowings on contrast coronary angiography and with poor LV

5 ejection fraction (< 35%) and congestive heart failure secondary to an idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, and

d) (Group IV): 3 patients (2M,1F) with LV dysfunction secondary to an ischemic cardiomyopathy and prior ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

10 A middle short axis image and the distribution of intensities of voxels within the image from one subject in each group is displayed in **Figure 7**, and the distributions of voxel intensities within all of the slices from all of the participants are displayed in **Figure 8**.

In **Figure 8**, the percentage (y-axis) and intensity (x-axis) of voxels within
15 ROIs from all participants in the cross-sectional sampling of subjects 20 minutes after contrast administration. As displayed in **Figure 7**, an increased percentage of intensities in the 15 to 30 range are displayed in patients with cardiomyopathy due to chemotherapy administration compared to normal age matched controls. This pattern of intensities appears different from that seen in patients with an ischemic
20 cardiomyopathy.

To determine the relationship between the pattern of high intensity pixels within each slice of the left ventricle, an auto-correlation statistic was used. The serial auto-correlation measure (I) is defined as follows. Let δ_{ij} be a weighting function of the distance between pixels i and j , n be the number of pixels, and x_i be the intensity
25 for the i^{th} pixel. Then define

$$I = n \frac{\sum_{ij} \delta_{ij} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{\left(\sum_{ij} \delta_{ij} \right) \left(\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right)}$$

I is a measure of serial autocorrelation and is higher when adjacent pixels are both higher or lower than the mean (Ripley, 1981). In practice, the expression

$\delta_{ij} = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}d(x_i, x_j)\right)$ has been used, where $d(x_i, x_j)$ is the Euclidian distance

30 between points x_i and x_j .

Using this form of analysis a high number indicates pattern clustering within the ROI, and a low number is more indicative of a random association. As shown in **Figure 9**, the heightened signal intensities associated with MI were tightly clustered in the infarct zone; whereas those associated with Doxorubicin toxicity were scattered throughout the LV. The pattern of contrast uptake within the LV in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to Doxorubicin administration was random and significantly different ($p < 0.001$) from the pattern of high signal intensity voxels associated with myocardial necrosis secondary to myocardial infarction.

To determine if contrast enhancement is associated with a fall in LVEF in individuals receiving chemotherapy, a baseline MRI examination was performed in patients prior to initiation of chemotherapy and then additional MRI examinations were performed according to the research study protocol. Echocardiography exams were also performed to monitor patient left ventricular function between MRI examinations. One subject had developed dyspnea and received an echocardiogram to determine LVEF. The subject had a fall in LVEF from 55% to 48%. This individual underwent MRI testing and image analysis. The image analysis of this subject was compared to one other subject who had not developed a drop in LVEF during course of chemotherapy regimen. Images and the voxel intensities in the middle short axis view from the patients are displayed in **Figure 10**.

Figure 10 illustrates images and mean voxel intensities at two time points in two separate patients while receiving chemotherapy, one of which developed dyspnea during the course of chemotherapy. Pre-treatment images in both patients are displayed on the left and post treatment images are displayed on the right. Mean voxel intensities for the ROI within the image are displayed under the image. In patient 1 that developed a fall in LVEF (Top panels), heightened contrast uptake and signal intensity occurred in the second exam after receipt of 400mg/m^2 of anthracyclines for treatment of breast cancer. In the second patient (Bottom panels), no fall in LVEF occurred and the uptake pattern showed no significant change. As shown, in the individual with a fall in LVEF, there was a significant increase in the intensity of voxels within the LV in the second exam compared to the first, whereas in the individual without a fall in LVEF, there was no marked change on the second exam.

To determine the variance of MRI delayed enhancement voxel intensities over time in participants without a substantive change in their medical condition, four individuals were studied twice after contrast administration over a two week period. Images from one of the participants are shown in **Figure 11**, and data from both sample points in all four individuals is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: In four participants, MRI intensity (mean \pm standard deviation) and LVEF.

	Day 1	Day 21	
LVEF	0.67 \pm 0.04	0.64 \pm 0.04	p = NS
Mean intensity	6.64 \pm 1.15	6.60 \pm 0.96	p = NS

Figure 11 illustrates middle left ventricular short axis views acquired 21 days apart in an individual without a change in their condition. Note the near exact replication of the slice position on the second acquisition using software discussed elsewhere herein. Twenty minutes after contrast administration, the signal intensity within the ROIs was not significantly different, 5.8 versus 6.1 (p=NS). MRI examinations with this technique may be acquired reproducibly over time.

There was little change in the uptake patterns of contrast in the subjects between the first and second exam, and for the four individuals measured at two points in time, the correlation between the 2 measurements was excellent ($y = 0.87x + 1.2$, $R^2 = 0.96$).

Based on the above data, it appears that delayed enhancement MRI uptake patterns of contrast are elevated in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy induced cardiotoxicity compared to age and gender matched control subjects. The pattern of this contrast uptake is diffuse and randomly distributed throughout the left ventricle in a fashion that is distinctly different from myocellular injury observed in patients sustaining a myocardial infarction. In the project involving two patients receiving chemotherapy, heightened contrast uptake occurred coincident with a fall in LVEF in one, but not the other that did not develop a fall in LVEF. Such a methodology and analysis methods may be highly reproducible and exhibit low intraobserver variability.

The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the

novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims.

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of evaluating tissue characteristics in a patient, the method
5 comprising:
obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first
acquisition;
obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a
second, subsequent acquisition; and
10 determining a global characteristic of the region of interest of the first image
and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the
first image and the second image to determine a potential for a global injury of the
tissue of the region of interest,
wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition
15 and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all pixels/voxels
in a region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in
a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect
the global injury, and
wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an
20 autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of
high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering
within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that
corresponds to the global injury.
- 25 2. The method of Claim 1, wherein determining the global characteristic
comprises evaluating intensity characteristics of pixels/voxels in the region of interest
to provide a pixel/voxel intensity histogram and/or to determine at least one of skew,
kurtosis and standard deviation.
- 30 3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the global characteristic comprises
an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest.

4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the tissue in the region of interest includes at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue.

5

5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the first image and the second image comprise Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images and/or X-ray computed tomography images.

10

6. A method of detecting global cardiac in a patient, the method comprising:

obtaining a first cardiac image after administration of a contrast agent to the patient;

obtaining a second cardiac image after administration of the contrast agent to the patient; and

comparing a measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and a measure of intensity of the second cardiac image to determine a potential for a global cardiac injury, wherein the global cardiac injury is due to a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a distributed pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable of a resolution of the images.

25

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image are Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images including three short axis cardiac MRI slices.

8. The method of Claim 6 or 7, wherein the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image comprise average intensity of voxels of the respective cardiac images.

30

9. The method of Claim 6, further comprising:

obtaining a first image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the first cardiac image;

correcting for variations in intensity of voxels in the first cardiac image using the first image of a region of interest outside the heart;

obtaining a second image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the second cardiac image;

5 correcting for variations in intensity of voxels in the second cardiac image using the second image of a region of interest outside the heart; and

 determining the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image utilizing the first cardiac image corrected for variations in intensity of voxels and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image utilizing the second cardiac image corrected for
10 variations in intensity of voxels.

10. A system for detecting global cardiac injury in a patient, the system comprising:

 means for obtaining a first cardiac image after administration of a contrast
15 agent to the patient;

 means for obtaining a second cardiac image after administration of a contrast agent to the patient; and

 means for comparing a measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and a measure of intensity of the second cardiac image to determine a potential for a global
20 cardiac injury,

 wherein the global cardiac injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all pixels/voxels in a cardiac region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the
25 images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury, and

 wherein the determining the global cardiac injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each slice of a left ventricle, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering within the cardiac region of interest and a low number
30 is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to the global cardiac injury.

11. The system of Claim 10, wherein the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image are Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images including three short axis cardiac MRI slices.

5 12. The system of Claim 10 or 11, wherein the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image comprise average intensity of voxels of the respective cardiac images.

10 13. The system of Claim 10, further comprising:
 means for obtaining a first image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the first cardiac image;
 means for correcting for variations in intensity of voxels in the first cardiac image using the first image of a region of interest outside the heart;
 means for obtaining a second image of a region of interest outside the heart
 15 corresponding to the second cardiac image;
 means for correcting for variations in intensity of voxels in the second cardiac image using the second image of a region of interest outside the heart; and
 means for determining the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image utilizing the first cardiac image corrected for variations in intensity of voxels and the
 20 measure of intensity of the second cardiac image utilizing the second cardiac image corrected for variations in intensity of voxels.

14. A computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for detecting global cardiac injury in a patient, the computer
 25 executable instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:
 obtain a measure of intensity of a first cardiac image obtained after a first administration of a contrast agent to the patient and a measure of intensity of a second cardiac image obtained after a second administration of a contrast agent to the patient;
 determine a potential for a global cardiac injury, wherein the global cardiac
 30 injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function identifiable by a characteristic of all or substantially all pixels/voxels in a cardiac region of interest of the images that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that

is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury, and

wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship, which is detected by the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image, between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each slice of a left ventricle, wherein a higher number is indicative of pattern clustering within the cardiac region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to the global cardiac injury.

10 15. The computer readable medium of Claim 14, wherein the first cardiac image and the second cardiac image are Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images including three short axis cardiac MRI slices.

15 16. The computer readable medium of Claim 14 or 15, wherein the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image comprise average intensity of voxels of the respective cardiac images.

20 17. The computer readable medium of Claim 14, comprising further computer readable instructions to:

 obtain a first image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the first cardiac image;

 correct for variations in intensity of voxels in the first cardiac image using the first image of a region of interest outside the heart;

25 obtain a second image of a region of interest outside the heart corresponding to the second cardiac image;

 correct for variations in intensity of voxels in the second cardiac image using the second image of a region of interest outside the heart; and

30 determine the measure of intensity of the first cardiac image utilizing the first cardiac image corrected for variations in intensity of voxels and the measure of intensity of the second cardiac image utilizing the second cardiac image corrected for variations in intensity of voxels.

18. A system for evaluating tissue characteristics in a patient, the system comprising:

5 means for obtaining a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first acquisition;

means for obtaining a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a second, subsequent acquisition; and

10 means for determining a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest using a global characteristic that is one or more characteristics that is all or substantially all pixels/voxels of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global injury, and

15 wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative pattern clustering within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to a global injury.

19. The system of Claim 10 or 18, wherein determining the global characteristic comprises evaluating intensity characteristics of pixels/voxels in the region of interest to provide a pixel/voxel intensity histogram and/or to determine at least one of skew, kurtosis and standard deviation.

20. The system of Claim 18, wherein the global characteristic comprises an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest.

30

21. The system of any one of claims 10 to 13 or 18 to 20, wherein the tissue in the region of interest includes at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain,

nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue.

22. The system of any one of claims 10 to 13 or 18 to 21, wherein the first
5 image and the second image comprise Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images including three short axis cardiac MRI slices.

23. A computer readable medium having stored thereon computer readable
instructions for evaluating tissue characteristics in a patient, the computer readable
10 instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:

obtain a first image of tissue including a region of interest during a first
acquisition;

obtain a second image of the tissue including the region of interest during a
second, subsequent acquisition; and

15 determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of interest using a global characteristic that is one or more characteristics of all or substantially all pixels/voxels of the region of interest of the first image and of the second image so as to allow a comparison of the global characteristic of the first image and the second image to determine a potential for a global injury of the tissue of the region of
20 interest, wherein the global injury is associated with a change in tissue composition and/or function that is in a substantially random pattern and/or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images analyzed to detect the global cardiac injury, and

wherein the determining the global injury comprises evaluating an
25 autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels, wherein a higher number is indicative pattern clustering within the region of interest and a low number is indicative of a random pattern that corresponds to a global injury.

30 24. The computer program product of Claim 14 or 23, determining the global characteristic comprises evaluating intensity characteristics of pixels/voxels in

the region of interest to provide a pixel/voxel intensity histogram and/or to determine at least one of skew, kurtosis and standard deviation.

25. The computer program product of Claim 23, wherein the global
5 characteristic comprises an average intensity of pixels/voxels in the region of interest.

26. The computer program product of any one of claims 23 to 25, wherein
the tissue in the region of interest includes at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain,
nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine,
10 gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue.

27. The computer program product of any one of claims 23 to 26, wherein
the first image and the second image comprise Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
images including three short axis cardiac MRI slices.
15

28. The method of Claim 1, wherein the images are cardiac images, and
wherein the global injury is a cardiac global injury associated with at least one of viral
cardiomyopathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, postpartum cardiomyopathy, idiopathic
dilated cardiomyopathy, cardiac necrosis distinct from myocardial infarction, cardiac
20 edema or cardiac fibrosis.

29. The method of Claim 1, wherein the images are cardiac images, and
wherein the global injury is a cardiac global injury associated with cardiomyopathy
secondary to chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity.
25

30. The method of Claim 1, wherein the determining step includes
electronically determining if there is a scattered or distributed pattern of high intensity
voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest representative of the global injury.

31. The method of Claim 1, wherein the global characteristic is provided
as a histogram of a characteristic of pixels/voxels in the images, and wherein the
determining step comprises pattern matching the histogram to an electronic library of
30

histogram profiles that are characteristic of particular injuries, diseases and/or conditions.

5 32. The method of Claim 1, wherein the images are cardiac images that include a left ventricle myocardium, and wherein the determining is carried out to determine a likelihood of a global cardiac injury, the method further comprising electronically evaluating whether the patient is likely to experience a drop in left ventricle ejection fraction based on the determined potential of the global cardiac injury.

10

 33. The system of Claim 10 or 18, wherein the global injury is a cardiac global injury associated with at least one of viral cardiomyopathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, postpartum cardiomyopathy, idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, cardiac necrosis, cardiac edema or cardiac fibrosis.

15

 34. The system of Claim 10 or 18, wherein the global injury is a cardiac global injury associated with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity.

20

 35. The system of Claim 10 or 18, wherein the means for determining is configured to electronically determine if there is a scattered or distributed pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest representative of the global injury.

25

 36. The system of Claim 10 or 18, wherein the global characteristic is provided as a histogram of a characteristic of pixels/voxels in a cardiac region of interest, and wherein the means for determining comprises means for pattern-matching the histogram to an electronic library of histogram profiles that are characteristic of particular injuries, diseases and/or conditions.

30

 37. The system of claim 10, wherein determining the potential for the global injury is carried out to evaluate whether heightened signal intensities are

associated with myocardial infarction based on whether the heightened signal intensities are tightly clustered in an infarct zone or whether heightened signal intensities are associated with cytotoxic treatment based on whether the heightened intensities are scattered throughout a left ventricle.

5

38. The computer readable medium of claim 14, wherein determining the potential for the global injury is carried out to evaluate whether heightened signal intensities are associated with myocardial infarction based on whether the heightened signal intensities are tightly clustered in an infarct zone or whether heightened signal intensities are associated with cytotoxic treatment based on whether the heightened intensities are scattered throughout a left ventricle.

10

39. A method of evaluating a potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the method comprising:

15

electronically registering a region of interest in a first image with a corresponding region of interest in a second image obtained subsequent to the first image;

electronically determining a global intensity characteristic of the region of interest based on image data from the first and second images, wherein the determining the global intensity characteristic comprises evaluating at least one of skew, kurtosis, or standard deviation of at least one property of pixels/voxels of the region of interest and/or at least one of a shape or distribution of at least one pixel/voxel intensity histogram associated with the region of interest;

20

electronically applying an autocorrelation statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of pixel parameters within a three dimensional tissue volume of a region of interest (ROI) to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or randomly distributed or diffuse, wherein a higher number indicates pattern clustering within the ROI and a low number is more indicative of a random pattern; and

25

electronically displaying to a user a likelihood of at least one of an actual or a potential for a global injury of tissue in the region of interest based on the determined global intensity characteristic, wherein the global injury is due to a change in tissue

30

composition and/or function that is in a scattered or distributed pattern in the region of interest or in a pattern that is undetectable at a resolution of the images.

5 40. The method of Claim 39, wherein the first and the second images comprise at least one of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images, X-ray computed tomography (CT) images, ultrasound images, single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) images and/or positron emission tomography (PET) images.

10 41. The method of Claim 39, wherein each of the first and second images comprise a plurality of MRI slices.

15 42. The method of Claim 39, wherein at least one of the first and second images comprises MRI slices, and wherein electronically determining the global intensity characteristic includes electronically evaluating the shape or distribution of at least one pixel/voxel intensity histogram.

20 43. The method of any one of claims 39 to 42, wherein the tissue includes at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue.

25 44. The method of Claim 39, wherein the images are cardiac MRI images, wherein the electronically determining step that determines the likelihood of at least one of an actual or a potential for a global injury determines the likelihood of a future onset of global cardiac injury including at least one of viral cardiomyopathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, postpartum cardiomyopathy, idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, cardiac necrosis, cardiac edema or cardiac fibrosis, and wherein the electronically displaying is carried out to display the likelihood of the future onset of global cardiac injury to a workstation having a display associated with a clinician or other user.

30 45. The method of Claim 44, wherein the first and second images are cardiac images, wherein at least one of the first image and the second images comprise a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) image, and wherein at least the

second image is taken after administration of a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic drug to the patient.

5

46. A method of evaluating a potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the method comprising:

electronically evaluating intensity and associated x, y, z coordinates of
 10 pixels/voxels in a plurality of cardiac Magnetic Resonance (MR) image slices of a three dimensional tissue volume of a left ventricle of the patient in a region of interest in a first image and in a second image obtained after the first image;

electronically applying an autocorrelation statistic (I) to determine a relationship
 between a pattern of pixel/voxel intensity within each image slice of the three dimensional
 15 tissue volume of the left ventricle to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or distributed, wherein a higher number indicates pattern clustering and a low number is more indicative of a random, scattered or distributed pattern;

electronically determining if there is a random, scattered or distributed pattern
 or a clustered pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest
 20 using the autocorrelation statistic; and

outputting to a display associated with a user a prediction or evaluation of
 global injury to tissue in the region of interest based on the determined pattern of high
 intensity data,

wherein the global injury is associated with a random, scattered or distributed
 25 pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels rather than a clustered pattern.

47. A method according to Claim 46, further comprising evaluating a
 global intensity characteristic of the region of interest based on data from the first and
 second images, wherein evaluating the global intensity characteristic comprises
 30 evaluating at least one of skew, kurtosis, or standard deviation of at least one property of pixels/voxels of the region of interest and/or at least one of a shape or distribution of at least one pixel/voxel intensity histogram associated with the region of interest.

48. A system for evaluating and/or detecting global injury in a patient, the system comprising:

at least one processor configured to:

5 (i) identify intensity and x, y, z coordinates of each voxel in 3-dimensional space to determine a global intensity characteristic of a region of interest based on data from first and second Magnetic Resonance (MR) images, wherein the global intensity characteristic comprises evaluating at least one of skew, kurtosis, or standard deviation of at least one property of pixels/voxels in the region of interest and/or at least one of a shape or distribution of at least one pixel/voxel intensity histogram
10 associated with the region of interest; and

(ii) apply an autocorrelation measure/statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each image slice to determine if there is pattern clustering within a region of interest (ROI) or a random or diffuse pattern.

15 49. The system of Claim 48, wherein the first image and the second image comprise cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) images of a left ventricle.

50. A system of evaluating an actual or potential of a global injury of tissue of a patient, the system comprising:

20 a circuit with at least one processor configured to:

(i) compare image data derived from a region of interest in a first image of tissue with image data derived from a corresponding region of interest in a second image of tissue obtained after the first image and identify image intensity of each voxel and associated x, y and z coordinates in three dimensional space;

25 (ii) determine if there is a distributed or scattered pattern of high intensity voxels and/or pixels in the region of interest by applying an autocorrelation statistic (I) to determine a relationship between a pattern of high intensity pixels within each slice to evaluate whether the pattern is clustered or randomly distributed or diffuse; and

30 (iii) output to a display a prediction or evaluation of a global injury to tissue in the region of interest to a user based on the determined pattern of high intensity data, wherein the global injury is due to a change in tissue composition and/or

function that is in a random or diffuse distributed pattern or in a pattern and not a clustered pattern and or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the images.

5 51. The system of Claim 50, wherein the first and second images of the region of interest are images of at least one of heart, blood, muscle, brain, nerve, skeletal, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney, lung, pancreas, endocrine, gastrointestinal and/or genitourinary tissue.

10 52. The system of Claim 50, wherein the first and second images comprise at least one of a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) image, and/or an X-ray computed tomography image, an ultrasound image, a single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) image and/or positron emission tomography (PET) image.

15 53. A system according to any one of claims 50 to 52, wherein the first and second images comprise cardiac MR images including image slices of a left ventricle, and wherein the at least one processor is configured to output to the display histogram data associated with image intensity data of the region of interest derived
20 from the first and second images.

 54. A system of non-invasively evaluating a patient for injury or abnormality, the system comprising:
 a circuit that comprises at least one processor configured to apply an
25 autocorrelation to determine if there is a pattern of a defined at least one voxel characteristic within a three dimensional (3-D) tissue volume of a region of interest (ROI) and analyze the at least one characteristic of voxels of MRI image slices to detect a global injury, global abnormal tissue, or global abnormal accumulation of materials not found in normal ratios within native tissue, even when the characteristic
30 of those voxels is in a random pattern or in a pattern that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the MRI image slices, wherein the global injury, global abnormal tissue or global accumulation is identified when there is a determined pattern that is

scattered, diffuse and/or randomly distributed in the 3-D volume of the region of interest; and

a display in communication with the circuit that provides an output of the analysis.

5

55. The system of Claim 54, wherein the region of interest is the heart, wherein the circuit is configured to analyze a global cardiac injury as the global injury, and wherein the circuit analyzes histograms for skew or kurtosis to identify the global cardiac injury.

10

56. The system of Claim 54, wherein the circuit is configured to define associated x, y and z voxel coordinates of each voxel in the region of interest.

57. The system of Claim 54, wherein the region of interest is the heart, and wherein the MRI image slices comprise perfusion images acquired using blood oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) cardiac imaging.

15

58. The system of Claim 54, wherein the circuit is configured to detect a global cardiac injury associated with at least one of cardiomyopathy, edema or fibrosis.

20

59. The method of Claim 45, wherein the chemotherapeutic drug is for treatment of cancer, and wherein the method further comprises obtaining images at intervals prior to or after a planned chemotherapeutic drug to evaluate whether myocellular necrosis is likely to result in a drop in LVEF (left ventricular ejection fraction).

25

60. The method of Claim 44, further comprising electronically determining whether a distribution pattern of voxel or pixels of high intensity in a left ventricle myocardium is distributed rather than clustered to predict whether a myocellular injury secondary to cytotoxic chemotherapy is likely to be associated with a fall in LVEF (left ventricular ejection fraction).

30

5

61. The system of Claim 54, wherein the circuit is configured to apply an autocorrelation statistic (I) to carry out the autocorrelation to determine if there is a pattern of high intensity pixels within each image slice to assess whether a determined pattern is distributed or clustered in the 3-D volume of the region of interest.

10

62. The method of Claim 45, further comprising obtaining the second image after administration of doxorubicin to evaluate whether myocellular necrosis is likely to result in a drop in LVEF (left ventricular ejection fraction).

15

63. The method of Claim 45, further comprising obtaining the second and at least one subsequent image after administration of anthracycline to evaluate whether myocellular necrosis is likely to result in a drop in LVEF (left ventricular ejection fraction).

20

64. The method of Claim 39, wherein the images are cardiac MRI images of a plurality of slices of a patient's heart, and wherein the global injury is associated with myocardial edema, fibrosis or necrosis that is visually undetectable at a resolution of the cardiac MRI images.

25

65. A method of non-invasively identifying global cardiac injury in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy administration, the method comprising:

30

obtaining a plurality of MRI slices of a heart of a patient;
evaluating a shape or distribution of voxel histograms of a myocardium in the different MRI slices;

evaluating at least one of the skew, kurtosis or standard deviation of a property of voxels in the different MRI slices; and

outputting to a user and/or displaying visual data an assessment of a likelihood of cardiac global injury based on at least one of the evaluating steps.

5

66. The method according to claim 65, wherein the evaluating the at least one of the skew, kurtosis or standard deviation evaluates at least two.

67. The method according to claim 65, wherein the evaluating voxel histograms step comprises evaluating multiple histograms derived from multiple MRI slices taken of an entire heart.

10

68. A method according to claim 65, wherein the assessment of cardiac global injury is based on both the evaluating steps.

15

69. A method of non-invasively identifying global cardiac injury in patients with cardiomyopathy secondary to chemotherapy administration, the method comprising:

obtaining a plurality of MRI slices of a heart of a patient;

20

electronically analyzing voxels of a left ventricle of the heart derived from the obtaining step to characterize the distribution of those voxels as random or clustered and identify a likelihood of toxicity associated with chemotherapy; and

outputting to a user and/or displaying visual data an assessment of a likelihood of cardiac injury based on the analyzing step.

25

70. A method of determining a cardiac condition or injury of a patient, the method comprising:

obtaining a plurality of different MRI cardiac image slices;

30

generating voxel histograms of image data from voxels of the different MRI slices;

pattern matching the voxel histograms with a library of histogram profiles associated with different cardiac injuries, diseases or conditions; and

providing an assessment of a likelihood that the patient has a particular injury, condition or disease based on the pattern matching.

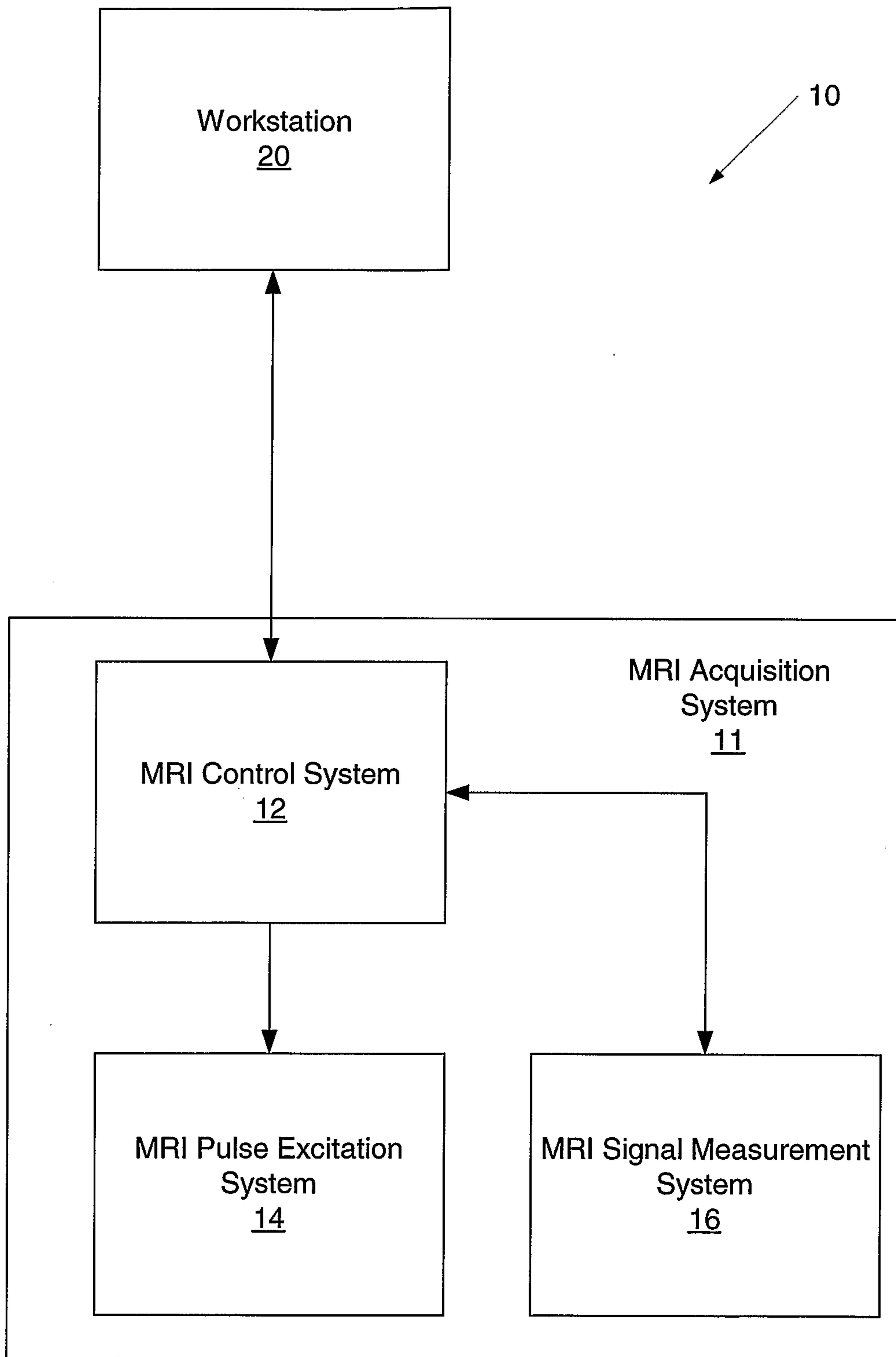


Figure 1

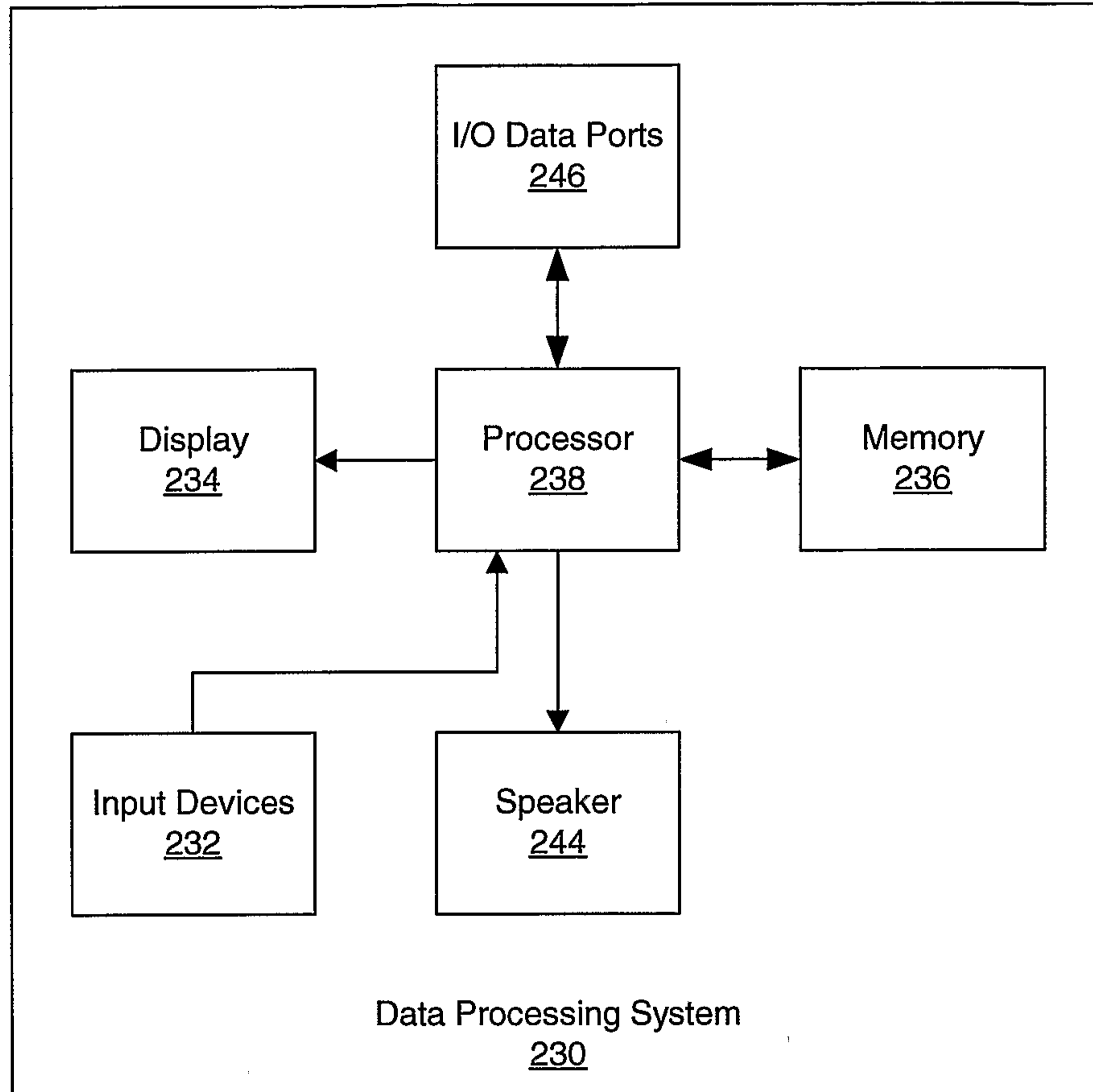


Figure 2

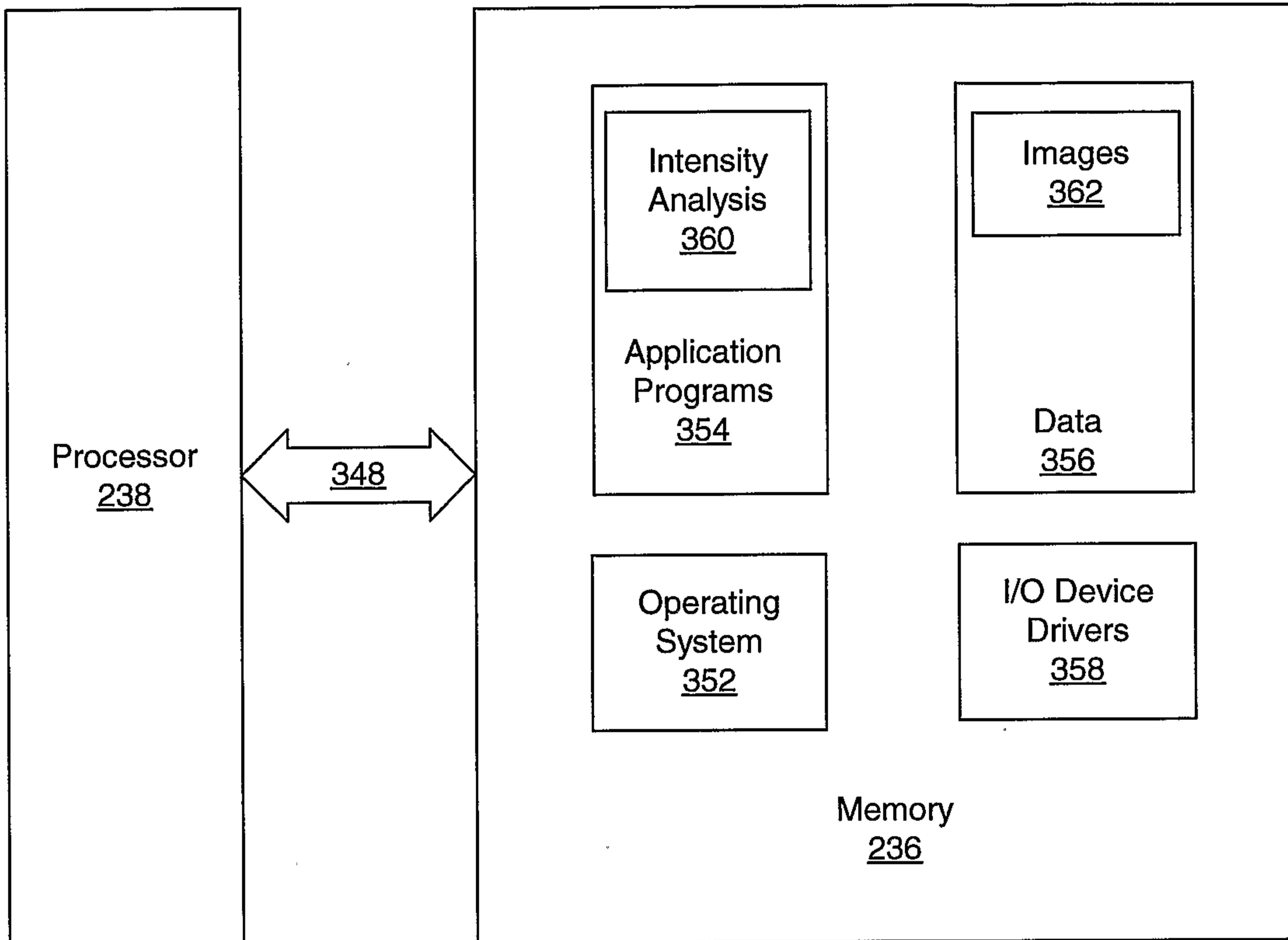


Figure 3

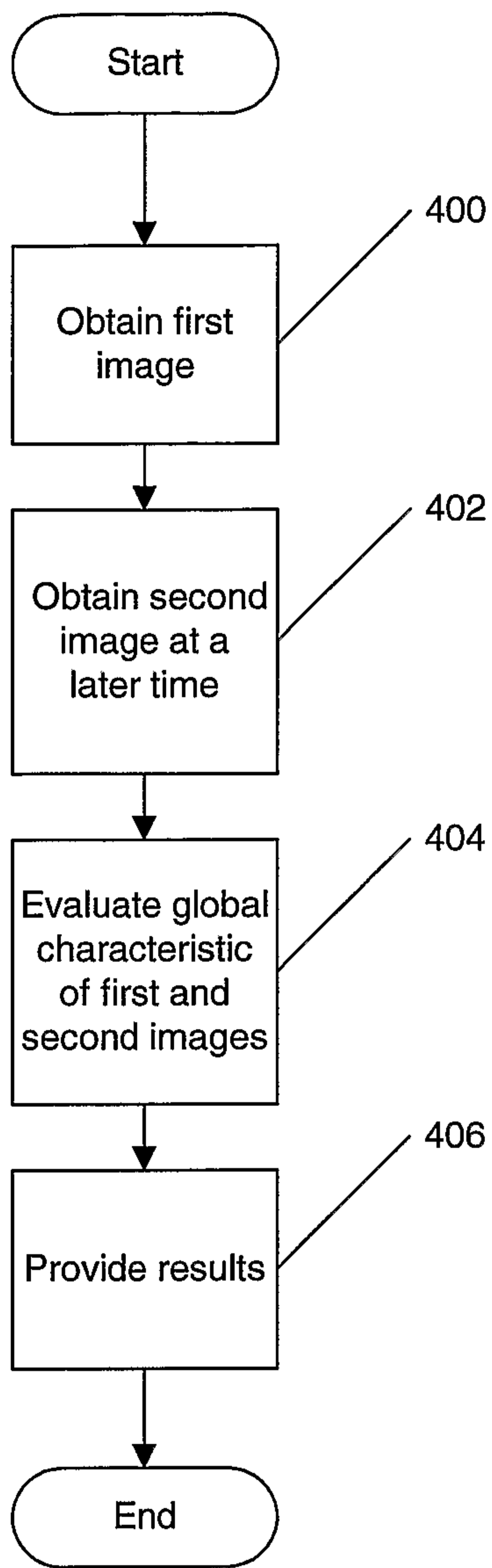


Figure 4A

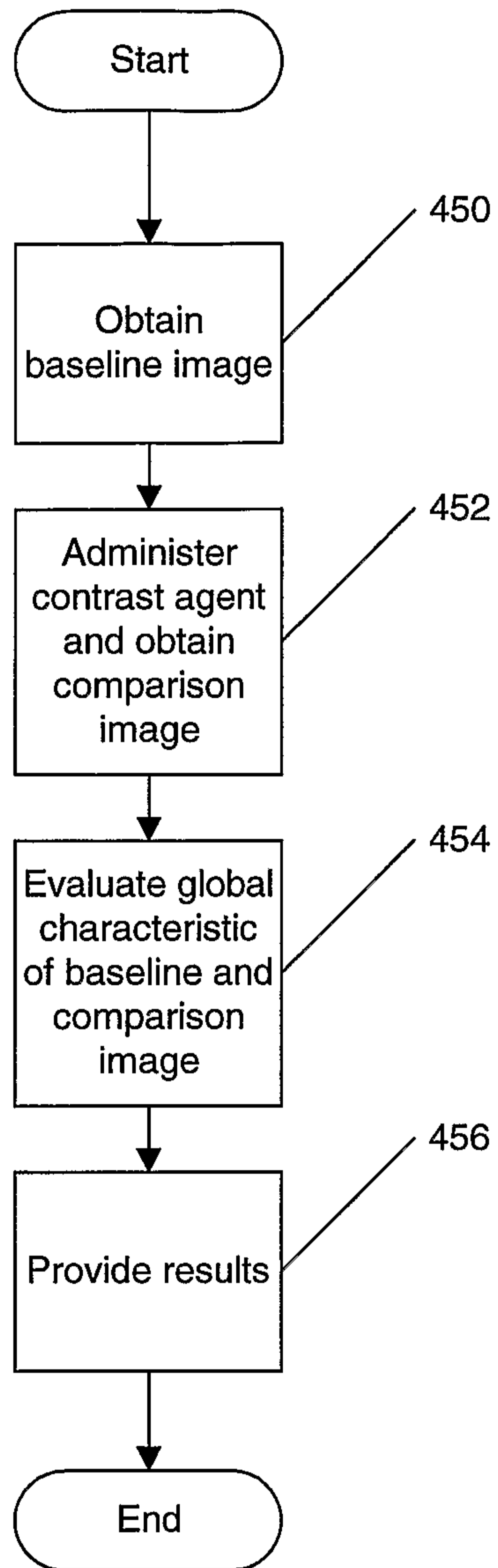


Figure 4B

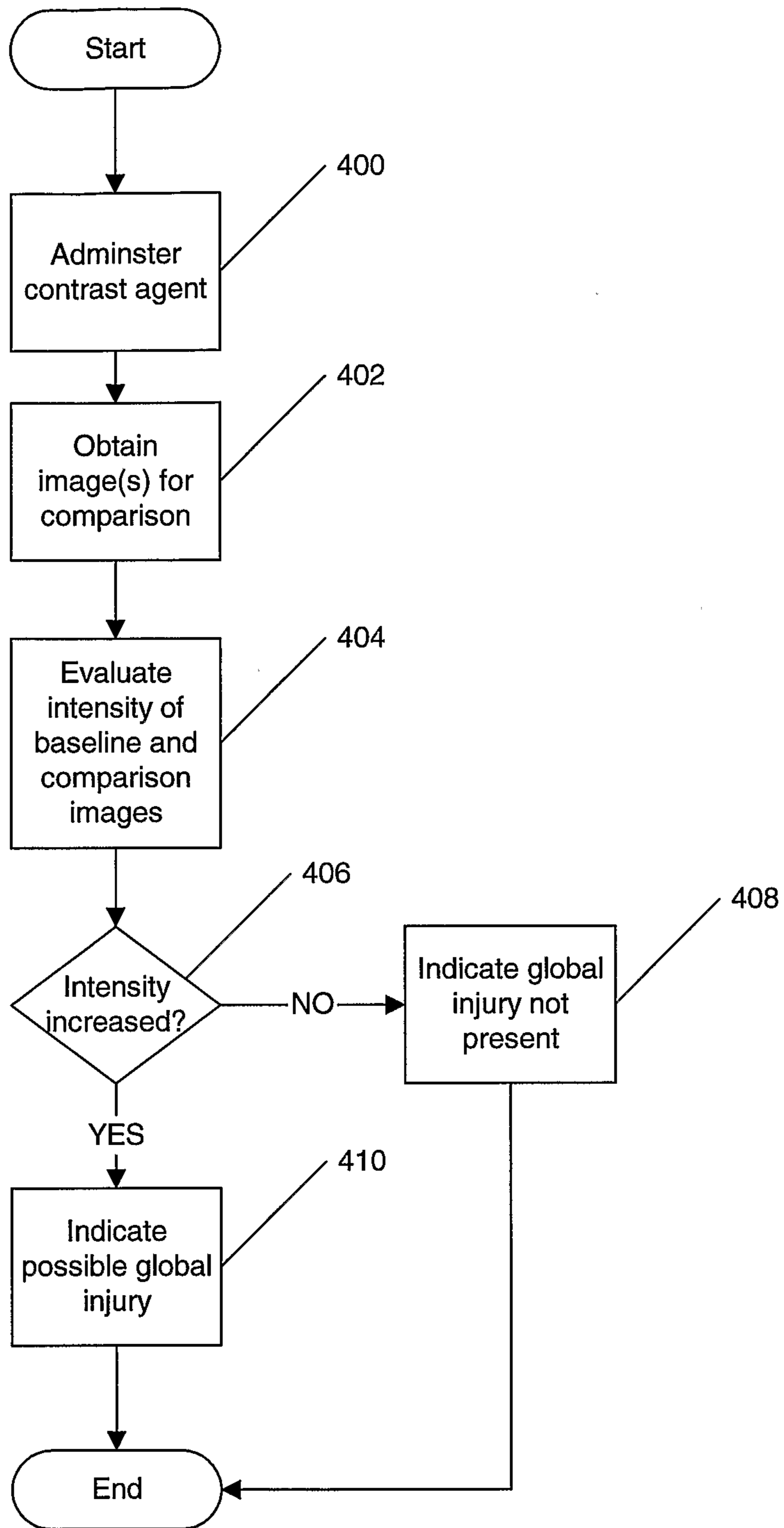


Figure 5

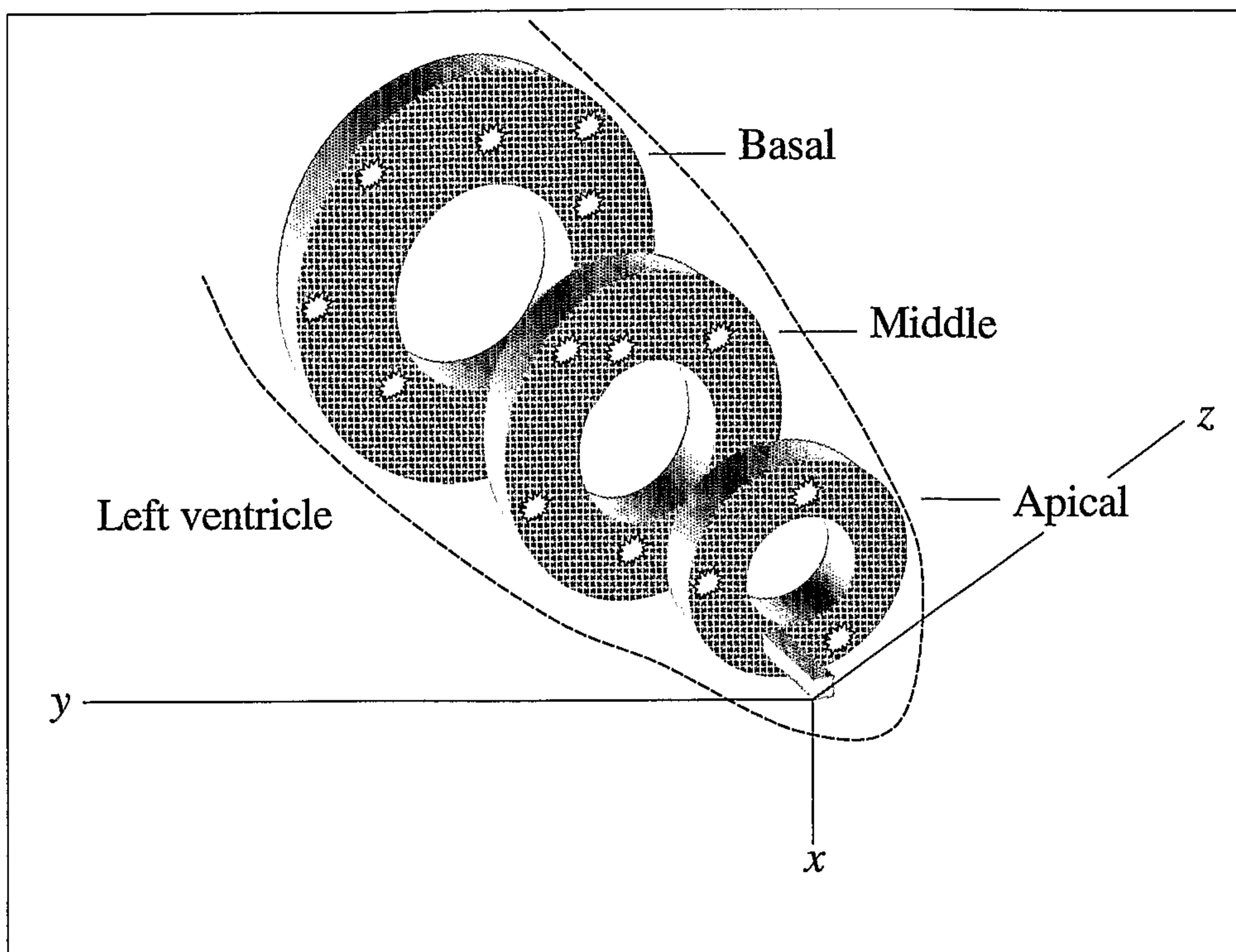


Figure 6

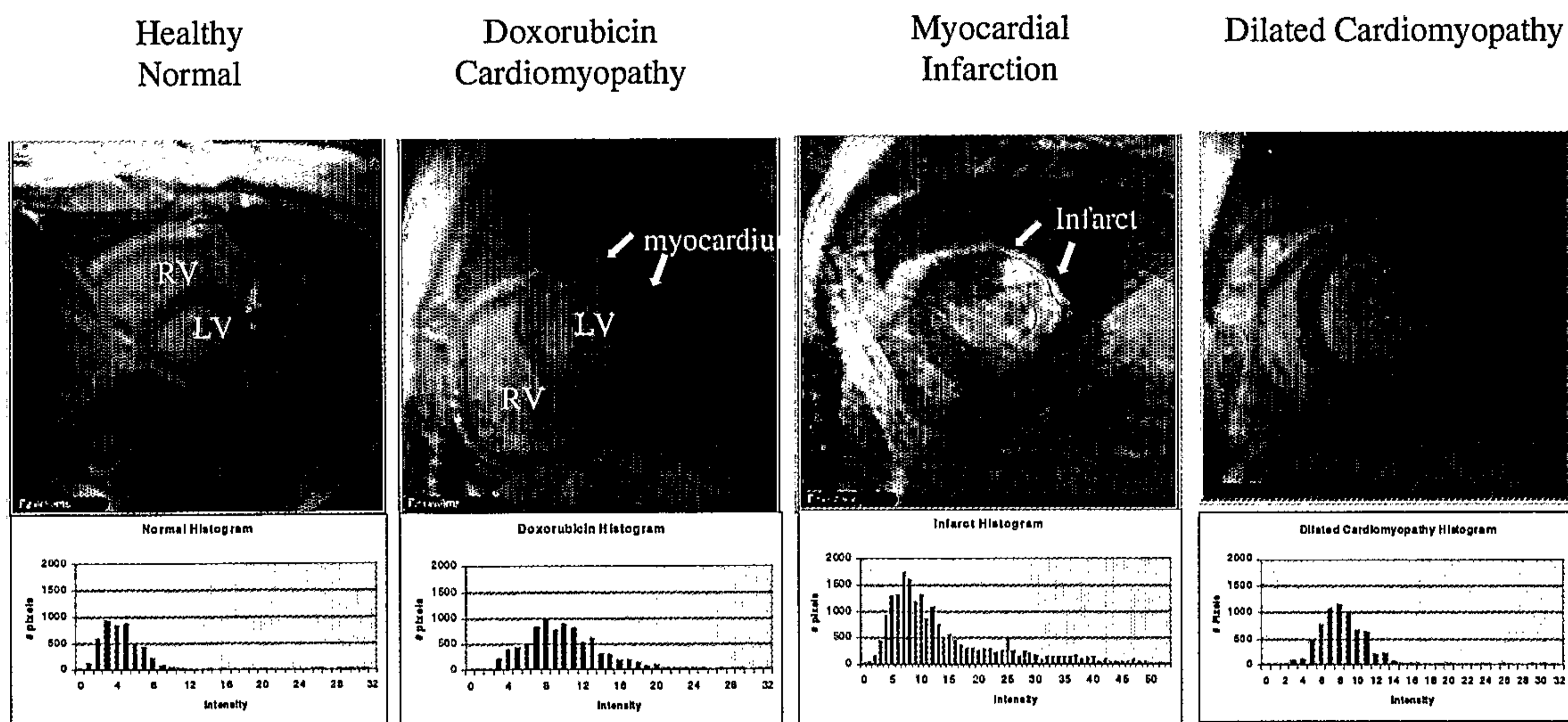


Figure 7

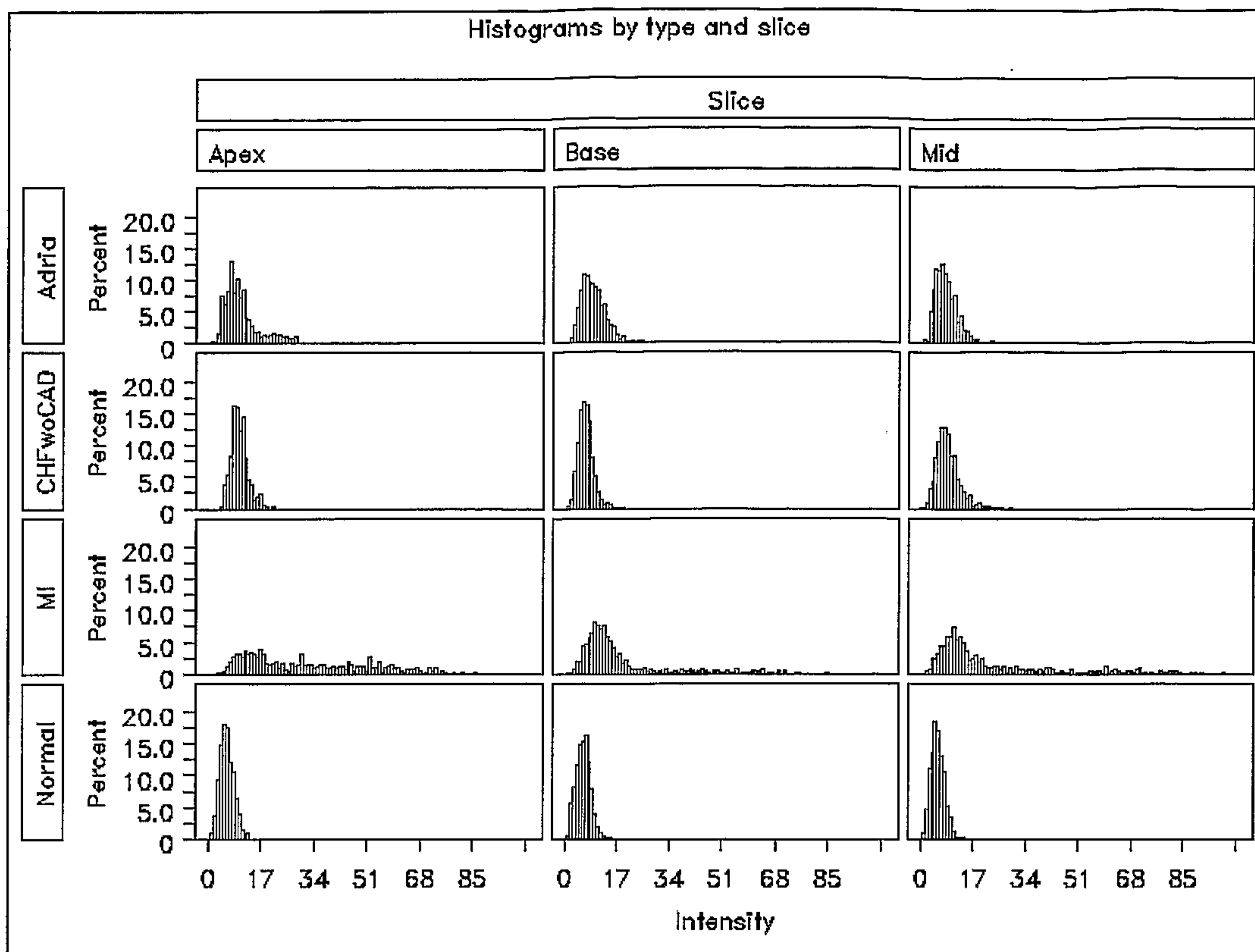


Figure 8

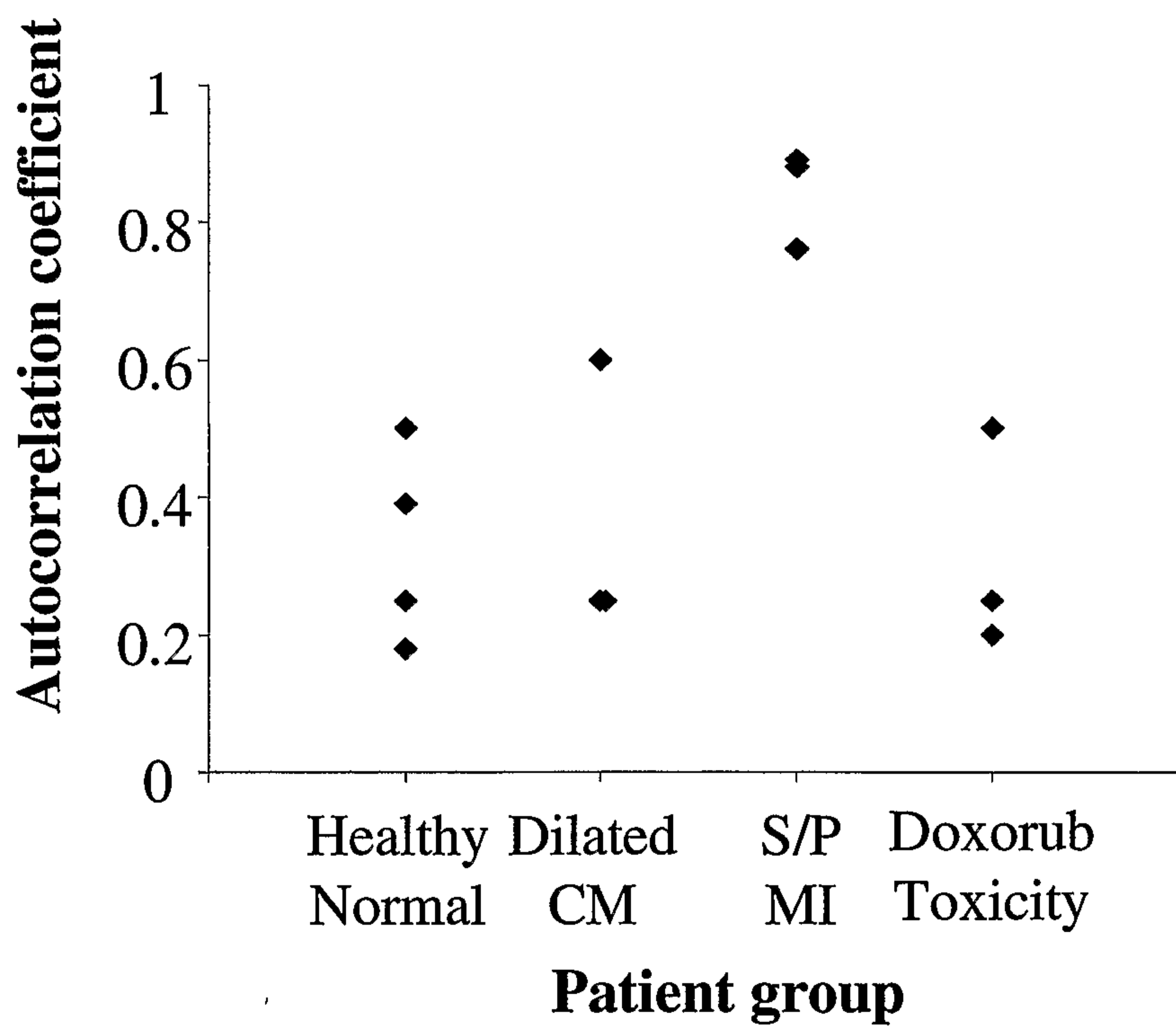


Figure 9

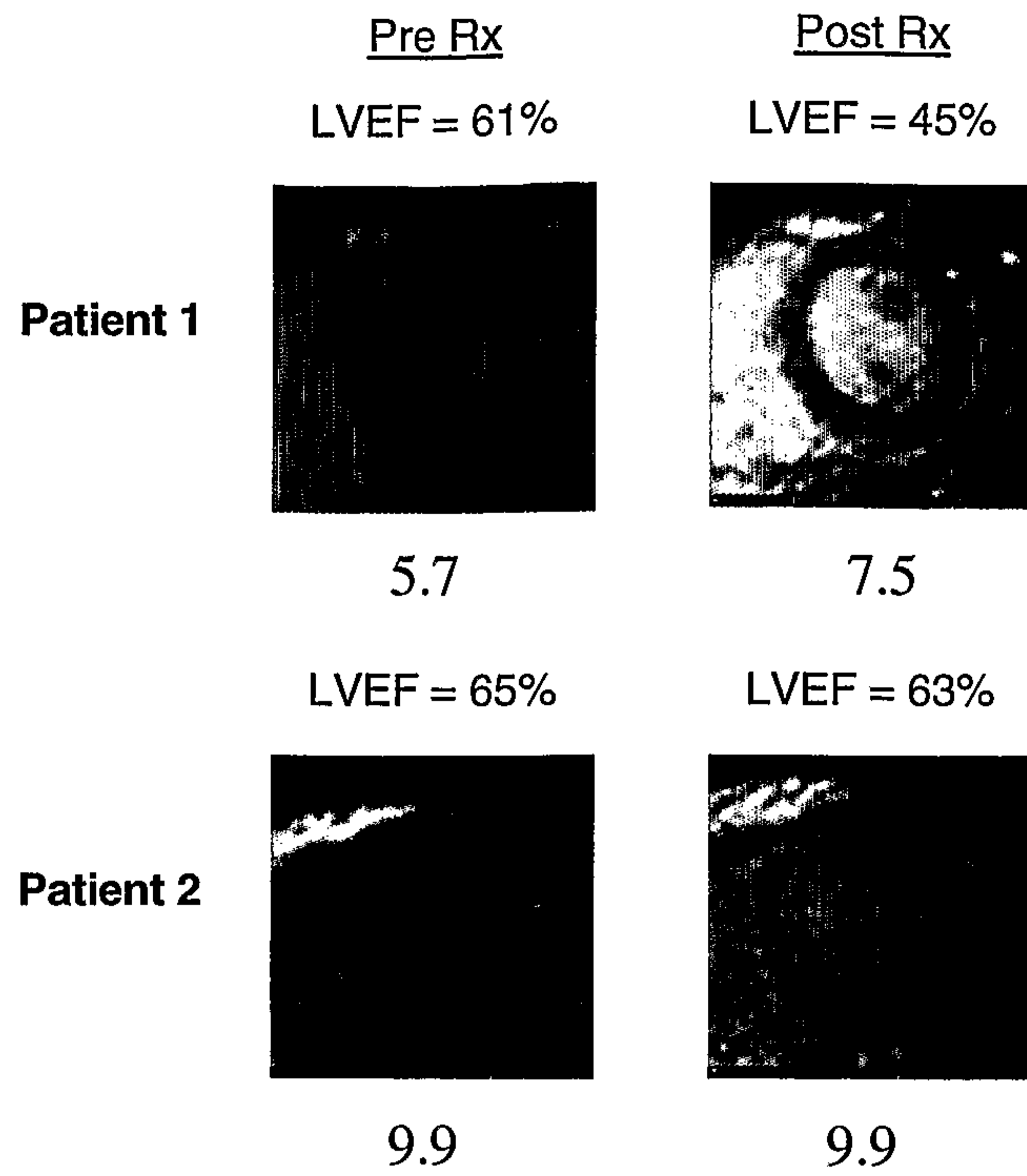


Figure 10

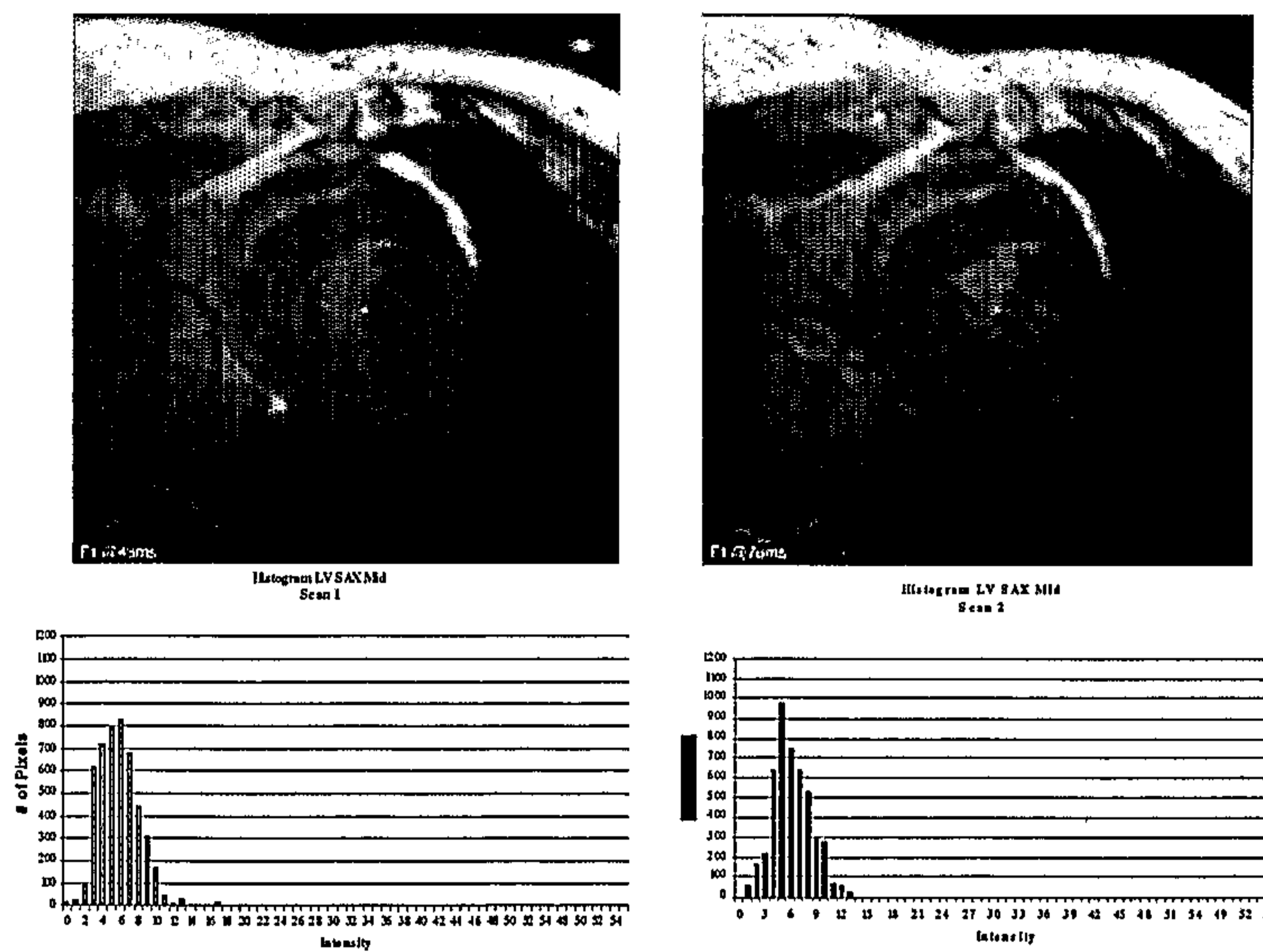


Figure 11

Gamma: 20

Contrast: 0

Brightness: 0

Zoom %: 100

Gamma: 20

Contrast: 0

Brightness: 0

Zoom %: 100

Negate

Emboss

Equalize

Reset

Negate

Emboss

Equalize

Reset

103930359-99-1-A.JPG

103930359-99-1-B.JPG

Patient Id	Exam	Series
1033	28649	6
1034	30359	7
1035	31137	8
1036		9
1037		10
1038		

Distance from:

Other

Other Specify:

Figure 12

