

RIDER Breast MRI

Summary

Redirection Notice

This page will redirect to <https://www.cancerimagingarchive.net/collection/rider-breast-mri/> in about 5 seconds.

Ideally a patient's response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy could be observed noninvasively, in the first 2-3 weeks of treatment using an imaging to provide feedback related to the effectiveness of the chosen chemotherapy regimen. This capability would permit individuation of patient care by supporting the opportunity to tailor chemotherapy to a each patient's response. Functional diffusion mapping (fDM), now called Parametric Response Mapping (PRM) has been proposed as an MRI imaging biomarker for quantifying early brain tumor response to therapy [1-3]. This approach quantifies local apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) changes in tumors using a voxel-based analysis implemented by rigid registration of the patient's head between interval exams. The RIDER Breast MRI data set extended this approach by demonstrating ADC changes in 3 of 5 primary breast cancer patients measured in response to onset of neoadjuvant chemotherapy from interval exams separated by only 8-11 days.

This [ISMRM 2009 poster](#) demonstrates how each of the "coffee break" exams were used as an estimate of each patient's null hypothesis, i.e. distribution associated with no change, and thus supports the estimate of the nulls 97.5 percentile for subsequent estimation of early response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy on an individual patient basis.

About the RIDER project

The Reference Image Database to Evaluate Therapy Response (RIDER) is a targeted data collection used to generate an initial consensus on how to harmonize data collection and analysis for quantitative imaging methods applied to measure the response to drug or radiation therapy. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) has exercised a series of contracts with specific academic sites for collection of repeat "coffee break," longitudinal phantom, and patient data for a range of imaging modalities (currently computed tomography [CT] positron emission tomography [PET] CT, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging [DCE MRI], diffusion-weighted [DW] MRI) and organ sites (currently lung, breast, and neuro). The methods for data collection, analysis, and results are described in the new Combined RIDER White Paper Report (Sept 2008):

- [RIDER White Paper: Combined contracts report \(Sept 2008\) PDF](#)

The long term goal is to provide a resource to permit harmonized methods for data collection and analysis across different commercial imaging platforms to support multi-site clinical trials, using imaging as a biomarker for therapy response. Thus, the database should permit an objective comparison of methods for data collection and analysis as a national and international resource as described in the first RIDER white paper report (2006):

- [RIDER White Paper: Executive Summary PDF](#)
- [RIDER White Paper: Editorial in Nature.com](#)

Data Access

Data Access

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Additional Resources for this Dataset

The NCI Cancer Research Data Commons (CRDC) provides access to additional data and a cloud-based data science infrastructure that connects data sets with analytics tools to allow users to share, integrate, analyze, and visualize cancer research data.

- [Imaging Data Commons \(IDC\)](#) (Imaging Data)

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

| Collection Statistics | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Modalities | MR |
| Number of Participants | 5 |
| Number of Studies | 10 |
| Number of Series | 40 |
| Number of Images | 1,500 |
| Image Size (MB) | 401.61 |

A detailed description of the data set is contained in this [ISMRM 2009 poster](#).

Citations & Data Usage Policy

Citations & Data Usage Policy

Users must abide by the [TCIA Data Usage Policy and Restrictions](#). Attribution should include references to the following citations:

Data Citation

Meyer, C. R., Chenevert, T. L., Galbán, C. J., Johnson, T. D., Hamstra, D. A., Rehemtulla, A., & Ross, B. D. (2015). **RIDER Breast MRI [Data set]**. The Cancer Imaging Archive. <https://doi.org/10.7937/K9/TCIA.2015.H1SXNUXL>

TCIA Citation

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Versions

Version 1 (Current): Updated 2011/11/08

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