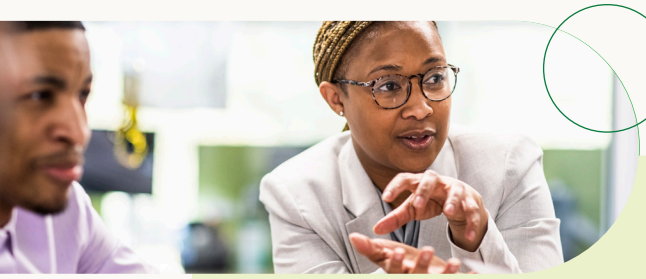
Radiogenomics: Peer-reviewed journal article featuring Fortrea oncologists



Radiogenomics is rapidly reshaping how we understand cancer, linking what we see in imaging to the underlying genomic behavior of the tumour. This convergence is transforming how we select patients for trials and how we assess biological response to treatment.

It represents a critical evolution in precision oncology. At Fortrea, our team of more than 50 oncology specialists contributes actively to advancing this field through collaborative research and peer-reviewed publications that bring meaningful scientific insights back into the trials we support. This compilation highlights recent publications from Fortrea experts, reflecting our commitment to strengthening industry knowledge and accelerating the delivery of more personalized cancer care.

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2026	
Number	**Authors, Title, Journal**
2026.1	Beaumont H, Cantini L, Saini KS, Faye N, Gill R, Iannessi A. **What are RECIST 1.1 progressions made of? Variability in double-read oncology trials.** *Eur Radiol.* February 2026. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-025-12234-4 **Summary:** This paper explores variability in RECIST 1.1–defined progression within double-read oncology trials. It highlights how differences in lesion selection, measurement and interpretation influence progression calls, affecting consistency and reliability of imaging-based endpoints. The authors underscore the need for standardized assessment processes and robust read strategies to reduce discrepancies and strengthen trial outcomes.

2024	
Number	**Authors, Title, Journal**
2024.1	Demetriou D, Lockhat Z, Brzozowski L, Saini KS, Dlamini Z, Hull R. **The convergence of radiology and genomics: Advancing breast cancer diagnosis with radiogenomics.** *Cancers*. March 2024. https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6694/16/5/1076 **Summary:** This paper explores the integration of radiology and genomics, termed radiogenomics, as a transformative approach to breast cancer diagnosis. It highlights the importance of molecular subtyping for prognostic and predictive purposes, given the diverse clinical behaviors of breast cancer subtypes. Radiogenomics combines genetic patterns with imaging features, offering a non-invasive method to enhance early detection, prognosis and treatment selection. This approach aspires to eventually eliminate the need for biopsy and sequencing, streamlining clinical workflows and advancing personalized patient care. However, challenges such as reproducibility, standardization and data integration remain, necessitating further research and validation in multi-institutional settings. The authors emphasize the disparities in breast cancer diagnosis and outcomes across populations, particularly among individuals of African heritage, underscoring the need for localized research efforts. Despite its limitations, radiogenomics is presented as a promising frontier in breast cancer research, with the potential to revolutionize patient care by correlating genomic information with imaging phenotypes.

See a full list of Fortrea oncology publications starting in 2020.

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