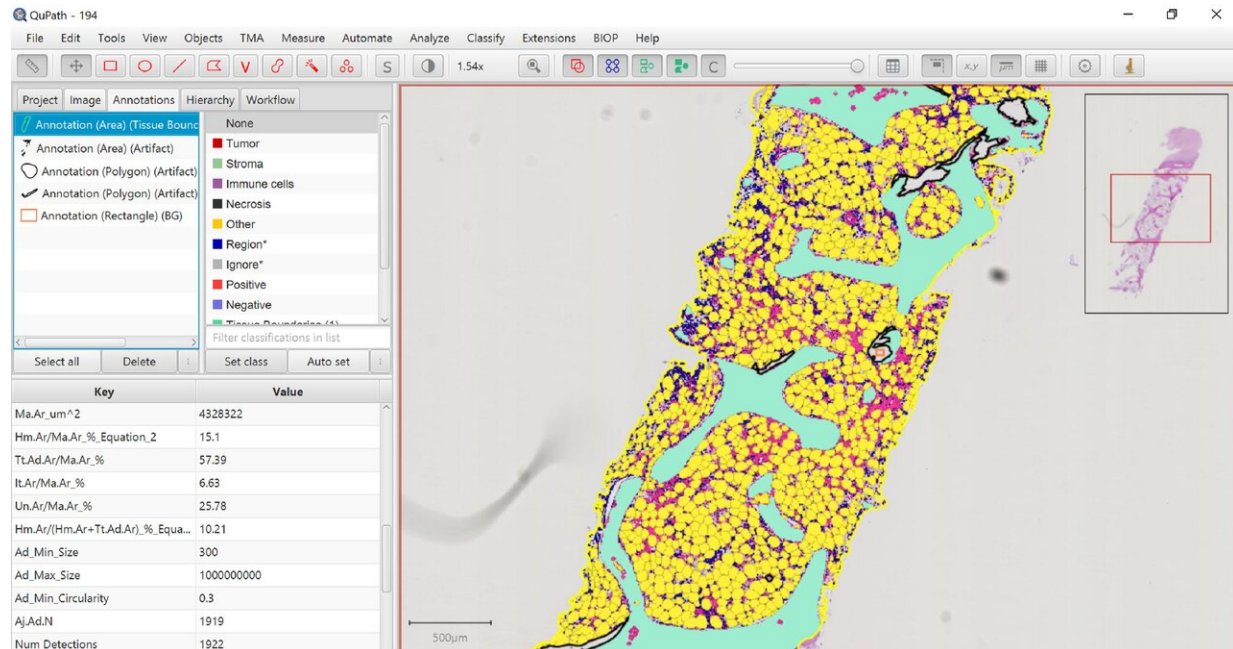


MarrowQuant: A new digital-pathology tool

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A screenshot of MarrowQuant annotating a bone marrow trephine biopsy from a patient suffering from chemotherapy-induced aplasia. Credit: Olaia Naveiras

Bone marrow is the soft tissue inside bones. Its main role is to produce stem cells that will go on to become cells of the blood, including white blood cells that fight infections, red blood cells that carry oxygen throughout the body, and platelets that control bleeding.

But the [bone marrow](#) also contains fat cells, adipocytes, which were for a long time thought of as "passive fillers" of the marrow cavity. In recent

years, however, bone marrow adipocytes have been shown to carry out a far more important role within the microenvironment of the bone marrow than initially thought.

The ratio between blood-forming cells (red color) and adipocytes (yellow color) is not constant. It changes with age, between different parts of the skeleton, and in various disease conditions or cancer treatments like chemo- and radio-therapy, which cause a condition called "bone marrow aplasia." Changes in the [cells'](#) ratio produce so-called "yellow-to-red" and "red-to-yellow" shifts in the color of the bone marrow, which is used for monitoring its condition.

This monitoring however is not entirely standardized, but relies on assessments by pathologists of histological images. In research, the relative health of bone marrow samples is also assessed qualitatively, through histological images. This subjectivity, although greatly compensated for, can still cause diagnostic and research limitations.

Publishing in *Frontiers Endocrinology*, scientists led by Olaia Naveiras at EPFL, introduce MarrowQuant, a new digital pathology software that can "read" histological images of bone marrow and "describe" them quantitatively, building maps based on values to complement the images. The potential applications of this approach can revolutionize digital histology.

Its code is already [available on GitHub](#), and MarrowQuant is described as "a user-friendly algorithm for the quantification of H&E bone marrow tissue biopsies in whole slide images."

In the paper, the researchers use MarrowQuant to build the first-ever quantitative map of the heterogeneity of bone marrow throughout the skeleton of mice suffering from age-induced and radiation-induced aplasia.

"The work was a massive effort only possible thanks to the long and fruitful collaboration with EPFL's BioImaging and Optics Platform [BIOP]," says Naveiras, who is also the president of the International Bone Marrow Adiposity Society (BMAS).

MarrowQuant uses the open-source software QuPath, and can systematically quantify multiple bone components in histological images without bias. It does this by discerning and quantifying the areas occupied by various parts of the bone marrow—including the vasculature and the bone itself.

One of the potential uses of MarrowQuant will be to re-examine historical sample collections of [bone](#) samples and even data from old clinical trials.

"MarrowQuant has already been extremely well received by the digital pathology community," says Naveiras. "Moreover, the very selective Image Database Resource (IDR) has selected the associated dataset for publication, which includes over 300 annotated images."

More information: Josefine Tratwal et al. MarrowQuant Across Aging and Aplasia: A Digital Pathology Workflow for Quantification of Bone Marrow Compartments in Histological Sections, *Frontiers in Endocrinology* (2020). [DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2020.00480](https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2020.00480)

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