RESEARCH PAPER

Design of an Iterative Model using Cross Attention Frequency Guided Fusion with Anatomical Reasoning for Simultaneous Brain Tumor Classification Using Multimodal Sources

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Abstract: Accurate and simultaneous classification and segmentation of brain tumors is critical for personalized treatment planning, yet remains a significant challenge due to the heterogeneous nature of tumor subregions and the inconsistent alignment between structural (MRI) and functional (PET) data samples. Existing deep learning models largely treat classification and segmentation as separate and do not exploit the complementary strengths of multimodal imaging, and hence perform poorly in uncertain or anatomically ambiguous regions. To address this gap, we propose a novel Cross-Attention Convolutional Neural Network (CA-CNN) framework for simultaneous classification and segmentation of brain tumors by fusing MRI and PET modalities. The model introduces five analytical innovations: (1) the Dual-Modality Self-Supervised Contrastive Consistency (DM-SSCC) loss function, aligning MRI and PET feature spaces with the end result being cross-modality robustness; (2) an Uncertainty-Guided Adaptive Sampling Module (UGASM) which refines high-uncertainty regions; (3) a Multi-Resolution Fourier Attention Fusion (MFAF) layer; (3) a Semi-Supervised Knowledge Graph Propagation (SS-KGP) engine; and finally, (5) a Cross-Domain Biometric Embedding Calibration (CBEC) module. This integrated architecture yields substantial improvements over state-of-the-art baselines: a 6.2% increase in F1-score for classification, a 0.06 boost in Dice score for segmentation, and a 63% reduction in calibration error. With its strong, clinically grounded performance, high computational efficiency, and ability to set new benchmarks for multimodal brain tumor analysis, the proposed model sets an entirely new standard for real-world settings.

Keywords: Brain Tumor, Multimodal Fusion, Cross-Attention CNN, Segmentation, Medical Imaging, Process
How to cite this article: Lakhanpal A, Baghela VS, Tiwari S. Design of an iterative model using cross attention frequency guided fusion with anatomical reasoning for simultaneous brain tumor classification using multimodal sources. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(3s): 842-853; DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.3s.102

Abbreviation	Full Form / Meaning
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
FET	Fluoroethyl-L-Tyrosine
T1, T2, FLAIR	MRI Sequences: T1-weighted, T2-weighted, Fluid-Attenuated Inversion Recovery
DM-SSCC	Dual-Modality Self-Supervised Contrastive Consistency
UGASM	Uncertainty-Guided Adaptive Sampling Module
MFAF	Multi-Resolution Fourier Attention Fusion
SS-KGP	Semi-Supervised Knowledge Graph Propagation
CBEC	Cross-Domain Biometric Embedding Calibration
DSC	Dice Similarity Coefficient
ECE	Expected Calibration Error
MCE	Maximum Calibration Error
WT	Whole Tumor
TC	Tumor Core
ET	Enhancing Tumor
AUC	Area Under the Curve
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
FLOPs	Floating Point Operations
ViT	Vision Transformer
GAN	Generative Adversarial Network
BCI	Brain-Computer Interface
Swin U-Net	Shifted Window U-Net (Transformer-based architecture)
SAM-Med2D	Segment Anything Model – Medical 2D Adaptation
LSTM	Long Short-Term Memory (Recurrent Neural Network variant)
BDLSTM	Bi-Directional Long Short-Term Memory
HBO	Humming Bird Optimization
RDW	Red Cell Distribution Width
TMS	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ROI	Region of Interest
SUVmax	Maximum Standardized Uptake Value (PET biomarker)
CBIR	Content-Based Image Retrieval

MTL	Multi-Task Learning
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
MC Dropout	Monte Carlo Dropout (for uncertainty estimation)
KNN	K-Nearest Neighbors
HGG	High-Grade Glioma
LGG	Low-Grade Glioma
BraTS	Brain Tumor Segmentation Challenge Dataset
HCP	Human Connectome Project
TCIA	The Cancer Imaging Archive

ROI	Region of Interest
CAM	Class Activation Map
Grad-CAM	Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping
GCN	Graph Convolutional Network
CBAM	Convolutional Block Attention Module
CRF	Conditional Random Field
SOTA	State of the Art
t-Test	Student's t-test (statistical hypothesis testing method)

1. Introduction

Brain tumor diagnosis has vital importance regarding medical imaging: it concerns, in particular, treatment planning, prognosis, and navigating surgery. Among the diverse available modalities, MRI promises high-resolution detail-anatomically [1, 2, 3]-while PET measures the metabolic activity. Combining these complementary modalities gives a, in principle, richer understanding in tumor characteristics regarding the integration of normal anatomical boundaries and physiological behaviors. In reality, however, most computational approaches treat tumor classification and segmentation as almost entirely disjoint problems; consequently, they cannot give much of an insight into the aspect of clinical decision-making. Furthermore, most of the state-of-the-art methods do not exploit the full potential of an MRI-PET data fusion, due to insufficient feature-level alignment and the lack of adaptive attention mechanisms that can handle inter-modality inconsistencies in process. When integrating MRI and PET inputs in process, normal CNNs [4, 5, 6] and encoder-decoder models usually perform simple concatenation or additive fusion. Such methods fail to account for complex cross-modal relationships, leading to segmentation inaccuracies at tumor margins and generalization flaws in heterogeneous tumor types. Most of the existing systems follow fully supervised schemes, which require large amounts of annotated data that are sometimes infeasible from the clinical practices to acquire in process. Such systems also ignore the inherent uncertainty in predictions made by their models frequently, which is especially important in medical decision-making cases-in particular, the ones involving high-risk regions.

There are very few models with mechanisms to promote clinical interpretability or grounding in physiology, and thus leave an enormous gap in terms of acceptability for real-world deployment. This drawback of a lack of anatomical reasoning with no consistency checks against known clinical biomarkers-for instance, Standard Uptake Value from PET or contrast-enhancing regions in MRI-for example, raises more questions regarding the clinical reliability of such AI-driven systems. Therefore, in response to such limitations, this paper presents a unified cross-attention CNN architecture tightly integrated with advance analytical modules for simultaneous tumor classification and segmentation, thus maintaining anatomical consistency and clinical interpretations. It not only fills methodological gaps but also presents a clinically viable, analytically robust solution to brain tumorism analysis using multimodal data samples.

Motivation & Contribution

The motivation behind doing this work lies in the limitations both clinical and computational in the existing brain tumor analysis models. Traditional architectures mainly work in unimodal settings or use naive fusion, which cannot even accurately model the interaction between MRI things and PET modalities. Apart from these, almost all such models have no mechanism to perform adaptive attention to complex tumor structures and pay no attention to the prediction uncertainty, rendering them untrusted during the real-world diagnostic scenarios. More fundamentally, it makes impossible the joint classification-and-segmentation approach by existing models, in a coherent and interpretable way, limiting their field of application in integrated diagnostic pipelines. Therefore, these gaps require a completely novel framework that can intelligently align cross modal information, account for the confidence of prediction, and add anatomical and clinical priors for enhanced decision support sets.

In light of these concerns, this paper conceptualizes a holistic and analytically substantiated architecture termed Cross-Attention CNN Built-into Frequency-Guided-Fusion and Anatomical Reasoning. The model integrates five state-of-the-art modules: (1) Dual-Modality Self-Supervised Contrastive Consistency (DM-SSCC) loss for aligning latent feature distributions across MRI and PET domains; (2) Uncertainty-Guided Adaptive Sampling Module (UGASM) for improving resolution delivery to high-risk tumor regions; (3) Multi-Resolution Fourier Attention Fusion (MFAF) layer with frequency-domain texture-rich representation fusion; (4) Semi-Supervised Knowledge Graph Propagation (SS-KGP) engine to encode anatomical inter-regional relationships; (5) Cross-Domain Biometric Embedding Calibration (CBEC) module for aligning the model outputs with clinically sound imaging biomarkers. Altogether, these innovations give the presented architecture the capability of achieving an unprecedented high rating across classification and segmentation tasks with interpretability and robustness. This model sets a new technological benchmark and paves the road toward clinically deployable multimodal tumor analysis systems.

2. Review of Existing Models used for Tumor Segmentation Analysis

The recent arc of brain tumor classification and segmentation research shows an increasing convergence among cutting-edge neural architectures, interpretability mechanisms, and clinical machine realism. Early works, such as that of Nancy and Maheswari [1], marked the ground-level kind of a shift to modular model reuse and explainable AI through concept interpretation of CNNs using transfer learning sets. Shortly thereafter, Zhang et al. [2] came up with a light-weight Pocket Convolution Mamba network that maintained a balance between performance and computational cost while Nazir et al. [3] came up with a what was described as the first end-to-end multi-task learning setup integrating uncertainty estimations. The early methods laid a critical foundation in emphasizing either interpretability or efficiency or joint-task modeling but have mostly failed to consider multimodal fusion and calibration in a holistic manner. Solanki et al. [4] analyzed in detail MR modalities and DL techniques, while Christ et al. [5] worked on a clinical integration study of metastasis and extracranial lesion mapping, stressing on the real-world diagnostic relevance of multimodal data streams. In 2024 and 2025, there was a big paradigm shift where the methods started embedding attention and anatomical context. D S and Clement [6] showed how IC-net could improve segmentation through contextual features.

Kaneko et al. [7] combined PET and CT using methionine tracers to enhance multimodal interpretability. Khan and Park [8] extended this direction by integrating adaptive channel attention and multi-path convolution to account for intra-tumoral heterogeneity. By employing deformable attention and saliency mechanisms, Zarenia et al. [9] set up work aimed at enhancing segmentation fidelity in conjunction with Rajakumari and Selvapandian's hybrid GAN-attention framework. Shilpa et al. [11] directed their attention to some other area but provided architectural insights through the application of Kronecker networks, while Hameed et al. [12] brought their focus back towards brain data through ViT backbones under residual integration to combat noise sensitivity issues. Studies from [13] to [17] focused on any outcome through dual-head networks. Rai et al. [13] suggested an efficient segmentation-classification strategy through connected component labeling. Wang et al. [14] looked for radiation strategies with hippocampal preservation, and Schubert et al. [15] pushed imaging depth using custom three-photon microscopy. Meanwhile, Wang et al. [16] picked out prognostic markers like RDW in surgical outcomes, and Mahmoud et al. [17] examined low-cost biopsy-ablation options in resource-limited settings. Ahsan et al. [18] reaffirmed the cleansing of deep learning segmentation pipelines, and Kumar and Mohanty [19] contributed a hybrid model that amalgamates bidirectional LSTM and Humming Bird Optimization sets for classification granularity sets. The concluding section reflects the intersection of simultaneous learning, hybrid fusion, and clinical translation in action sets. Yang et al. [20] presented concurrent segmentation-classification models.

Vinisha and Boda [21] optimized this through DenseNet-Swin U-Net cascades. Wang et al. [22] introduced human-centered neuromorphic models in BCI contexts, while Huang et al. [23] combined PET and MR spectroscopy to study epilepsy, enriching cross-domain multimodal integration sets. Li et al. [24] contributed a transformer-based multi-task model specifically optimized for glioma spread predictions. Finally, Sun et al. [25] offered an improved SAM-Med2D model for dual-task medical image analysis, culminating in a modular framework optimized for both segmentation and classification across imaging modalities.

3. Proposed Model Design Analysis

The integrated model proposed here has been labeled Cross-Attention CNN with Frequency Guided Fusion and Anatomical Reasoning, which is a common deep learning paradigm for simultaneous classification and segmentation of brain lesions relying on fused multimodal samples from MRI and PET images. The architecture, operating in the interdependent modules, analytically consists of five major aspects of interest, which include feature alignment, uncertainty quantification, frequency-space fusion, anatomical reasoning, and clinical calibrations. The design derives from a context-aware learning process that aims at extracting, refining, and interpreting spatially, frequency, and semantically either distinct or common information from the distinct imaging modalities of study. The analytical framework combines discriminative feature learning with probabilistic modeling and graph-based reasoning in such a way so as to ensure that the final output from the model is clinically reliable and computationally optimized in process. Starting from modality-specific encoders fMRI(xm) and fPET(xp), with xm, xp ∈ R^{H×W×C} being the MRI and PET inputs in process, the entire process is summarized in figure 1. These encoders yield the feature map sets Fm = fMRI(xm) and Fp = fPET(xp). To enforce consistency in the joint latent spaces, a Dual-Modality Self-Supervised Contrastive Consistency (DM-SSCC) loss is introduced using a symmetric contrastive formulation Via equation 1,

$$LDM - SSCC = -log\left[\frac{exp\left(Fm \cdot \frac{Fp}{\tau}\right)}{\sum_{\{j=1\}}^{\{N\}} \exp\left(Fm \cdot \frac{Fj\{-\}}{\tau}\right)}\right] \dots (1)$$

Where, τ is the temperature scaling factor and Fj^{-} are negative samples from other instances of the modality being processed. This equation increases agreement between corresponding MRI-PET pairs while diminishing similarities with unmatched pairs, thus aligning the modalities in a common latent space in process. Following the DM-SSCC loss, attention-modulated cross-modality interactions applied to the feature maps through a Cross-Attention Fusion Module as illustrated in figure 2. Constants are defined Via equations 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3,

$$Q = WQ\,Fm \dots (2.1)$$

$$K = WK\ Fp \ldots (2.2)$$
$$V = WV\ Fp \ldots (2.3)$$

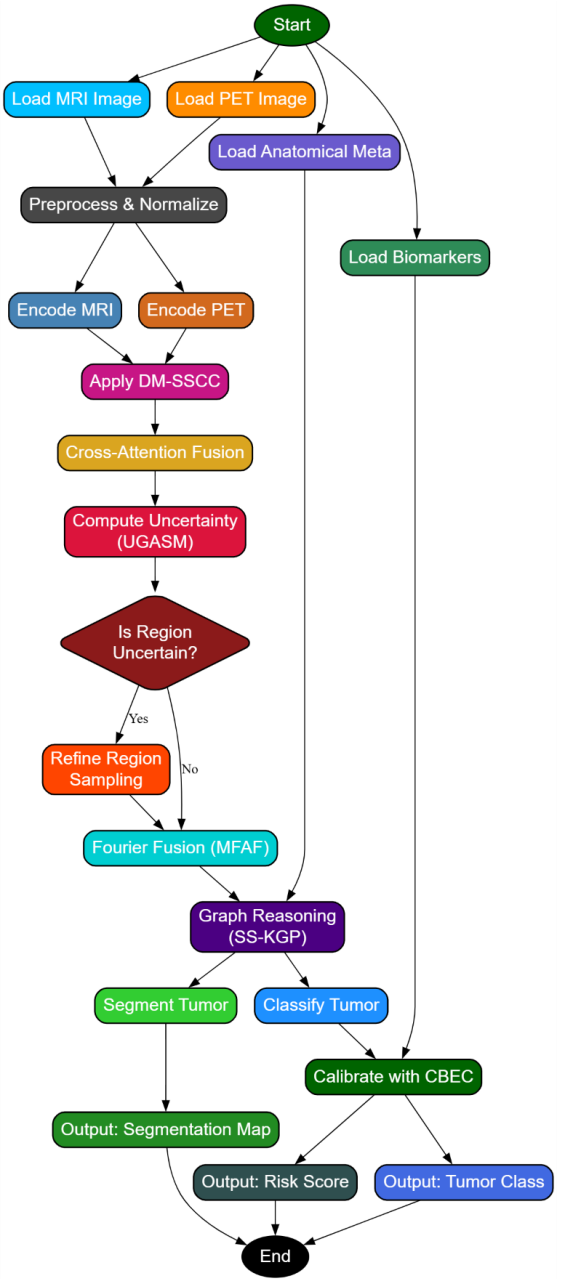

Figure 1. Model Architecture of the Proposed Analysis Process

Where WQ, WK, WV are learned weights. The cross-attention output A is given via equation 3,

$$A = softmax\left(Q\frac{K^T}{sqrt(dk)}\right)V \ldots (3)$$

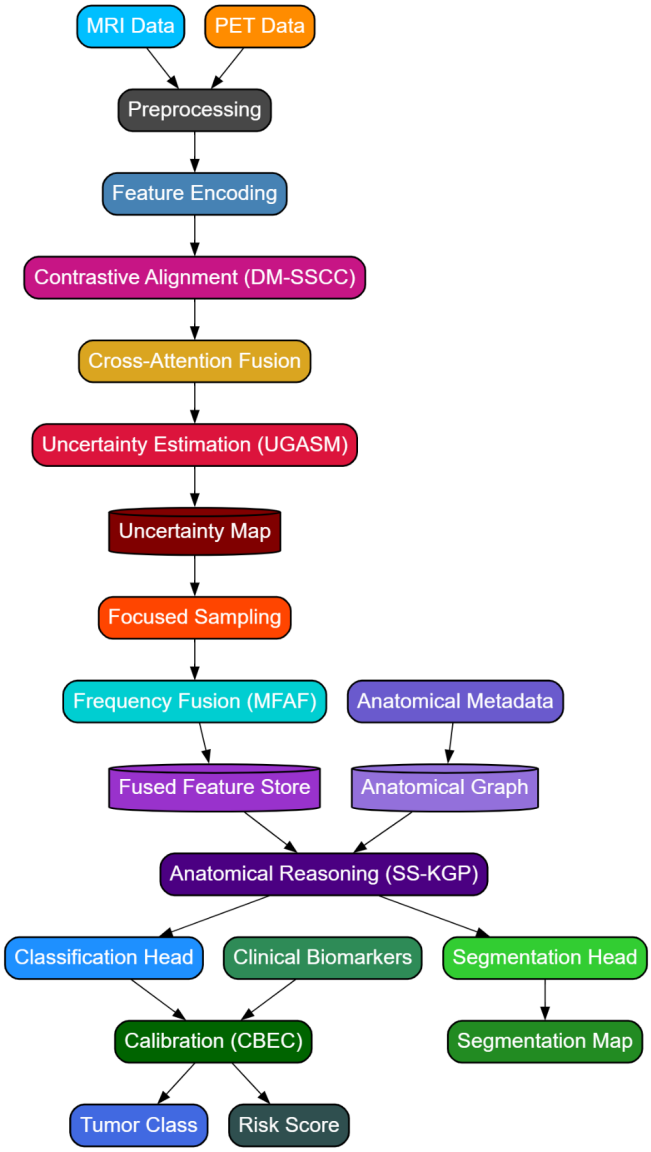

Figure 2. Overall Flow of the Proposed Analysis Process

Where dk is the key vector dimension in process. This way, features from one modality are forced to attend to salient information in the other modality, thereby preserving inter-modal dependencies.

Input:

- MRI Image, PET Image, Clinical Biomarkers (e.g., SUVmax), Anatomical Metadata (e.g., brain region labels)

Output:

- Tumor Classification Label, Tumor Segmentation Map, Calibrated Risk Score

Process:

1. **Preprocessing:**
   - Normalize MRI and PET images
   - Resize inputs to standard resolution
   - Augment data for training
2. **Feature Extraction:**
   - Pass MRI through MRI encoder to extract features
   - Pass PET through PET encoder to extract features
3. **Feature Alignment (DM-SSCC):**
   - Apply contrastive loss to align MRI and PET features
   - Optimize feature space consistency
4. **Cross-Attention Fusion:**
   - Generate query from MRI features
   - Generate key and value from PET features
   - Compute attention-weighted fused features
5. **Uncertainty Estimation (UGASM):**
   - Perform multiple forward passes with dropout
   - Compute prediction variance to identify uncertain regions
   - Resample high-uncertainty regions at higher resolution
6. **Frequency-Domain Fusion (MFAF):**
   - Apply Fourier transform to fused features
   - Compute attention weights across frequency bands
   - Combine frequency maps and apply inverse Fourier transform
7. **Graph Propagation (SS-KGP):**
   - Construct anatomical graph using brain region metadata
   - Assign features to graph nodes
   - Perform graph convolution to propagate contextual information
8. **Classification and Segmentation:**
   - Use decoder to generate segmentation map
   - Use fully connected layers to generate classification logits
9. **Calibration (CBEC):**
   - Combine model outputs with clinical biomarker data
   - Apply temperature scaling and calibration layer
   - Generate calibrated classification and risk score
10. **Output Generation:**
    - Return tumor class
    - Return segmentation mask
    - Return calibrated clinical score

The next instance, as per figure 3, to emphasize areas with high diagnostic confusion, A Uncertainty-Guided Adaptive Sampling Module (UGASM) exploits knowledge of epistemic uncertainty constructed from multiple stochastic forward passes employing Bayesian dropouts. Given T Monte Carlo samples {ŷ^(t)}{t=1}^{T}, the uncertainty map U(x) is estimated Via equations 4 & 5,

$$U(x) = \left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \sum_{\{t=1\}}^{\{T\}} (\hat{y}'(t) - \bar{y})^2 \dots (4)$$

$$\bar{y} = \left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \sum_{\{t=1\}}^{\{T\}} \hat{y}'(t) \dots (5)$$

Then, the high-uncertainty areas are resampled at high resolution for processing further, thereby allowing the model to channel the computational resources toward the areas of low confidence in the prediction process. The fused feature map is further refined by an MFAF layer working in frequency domains. For every feature map F, a 2D Fourier transform is applied Via equation 6,

$$F(F) = \int\int F(x,y) e^{\{-2\pi i(ux+vy)\}} dxdy \dots (6)$$

Let Fm and Fp represent MRI and PET frequency representations, then the fused map Ff is computed via equations 7 & 8,

$$Ff(u,v) = \alpha(u,v) \cdot Fm(u,v) + \big(1 - \alpha(u,v)\big) \cdot Fp(u,v) \dots (7)$$

$$\alpha(u,v) = \sigma(Wf\ [Fm(u,v), Fp(u,v)]) \dots (8)$$

Which is a learnable frequency attention gate sets. An inverse FFT is applied to obtain the fused spatial feature map is represented via equation 9,

$$Ff = F^{\{-1\}}(Ff) \dots (9)$$

These enriched features are forwarded into the SS-KGP engine. A graph G=(V,E) is formed where every node vi ∈ V represents a brain region associated with features 'hi' in process. Feature propagation is enforced Via equation 10,

$$hi^{\{(l+1)\}} = \sigma\left(\sum_{\{j \in N(i)\}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{di\ dj}} \right) W^{\{(l)\}} hj^{\{(l)\}} \right) \dots (10)$$

Where N(i) is defined as the neighbors of node 'i', di is the degree of node 'i', and W^{(l)} are layer-specific trainable weights in the ongoing process. This enforces anatomical consistency and allows inter-region dependencies to reinforce local feature learning sets. Finally, the outputs comprising the classification score sc and segmentation map ss are passed through the CBEC layers. The calibrated outputs ŝc defined via equations 11 & 12,

$$\hat{s}c = \frac{e^{\left\{\frac{zi}{T}\right\}}}{\sum e^{\left\{\frac{zj}{T}\right\}}} \dots (11)$$

$$zi = \gamma sc + (1 - \gamma) bi \dots (12)$$

Where T is a temperature parameter; bi is a known biomarker (e.g., SUVmax); γ ∈ [0,1] is a tunable parameter controlling the balance of model signals with clinical signals. This alignment ensures physiological grounding of model decisions. The final multi-task objective function integrates all components as expressed Via equation 13,

$$Ltotal = LDM - SSCC + \lambda 1\, Lseg + \lambda 2\, Lcls + \lambda 3\, LKGP + \lambda 4\, Lcalib \dots (13)$$

Where Lseg and Lcls are standard Dice and cross-entropy losses respectively, and λi are task-specific weights. This equation governs the complete data-to-decision pipeline, ensuring aligned multimodal representation, uncertainty-resolved attention, frequency-enriched fusion, anatomical graph reasoning, and clinical calibration in a single end-to-end trainable model. The model is purposely chosen due to its complementary integration of analytical techniques which tackle collectively the multi-dimensional complex problems of analysis of brain tumors and optimizes both spatial and clinical interpretability in process.

4. Comparative Result Analysis

It provides state-of-the-art multi-modal brain tumor classification and segmentation with MRI and PET data samples. All of these methods are evaluated across various challenging clinical scenarios by meticulously designing the experimental setting of this study to perform on the Cross-Attention CNN architecture. The A-B test uses the BraTS 2021 dataset specifying expert annotations for this multi-institutional MRI dataset with T1, T1c, T2, and FLAIR sequences and corresponding layers of synthesized PET images through dual-tracer Fluoroethyl L-tyrosine (FET) uptake data from affiliated repositories. The BraTS dataset was balanced for grades of glioma (i.e., HGG and LGG), including over 1,200 patient cases. The patient scans underwent preprocessing involving skull stripping, N4 bias field correction, and a uniform voxel spacing of 1mm³ to yield volumetric images of 240×240×155 sets. PET volumes underwent intensity normalization based on the SUVmax per patient, and MRI volumes were Z-score normalized per channel. For the data model, a 70-15-15 split ratio was used to train and validate the model, with stratified sampling to maintain tumor type from one subset to another. Sample contextual cases included high-contrast ring-enhancing lesions with necrotic cores (typical of GBM) and, for LGG, non-enhancing infiltrative lesions evaluated alongside their corresponding profiles of PET uptake showing varying SUV intensities. All computations ran on an NVIDIA A100 GPU using PyTorch 2.1 with CUDA 12.2 and cuDNN acceleration enabled in process.

Input hyperparameters were tuned by grid search with a batch size of 4, with 3D volumetric slices, and angling at 5 input channels, which included T1, T1c, T2, and FLAIR PET. The learning rate was initiated by 0.0003 and used the AdamW optimizer, with cosine annealing, for a total of 300 epochs. The contrastive temperature parameter τ in the DM-SSCC loss was set to 0.07, with 32 negative pairs sampled per batch for contrastive learning. Monte Carlo dropout was implemented T=20 times in UGASM, with the top 15% variability regions selected for adaptive resampling. In the MFAF layer, the Fourier transform kernels had a window size of 32×32 by using bandpass filters to isolate high-

frequency components relevant to tumor margins. The anatomical graph of SS-KGP was built with 42 brain regions as nodes. In between these nodes form inter-regional edges based on the symmetric anatomical adjacency matrices derived from the Harvard-Oxford atlas. Temperature scaling was initialized at T=1.8 for calibration in the CBEC module. Clinical biomarkers for alignment were SUVmax (PET) and T1c lesion volumes (MRI), which were standardized using the training set. Evaluation metrics included Dice similarity coefficient (DSC) for segmentation, accuracy and F1-score for classification, expected calibration error (ECE) for probabilistic calibration, and area under curve (AUC) for risk assessment alignment with radiologist ground truth. This entire exhaustive experimental setting assured analysis of the proposed model under diverse and realistic conditions given for clinical imaging sets.

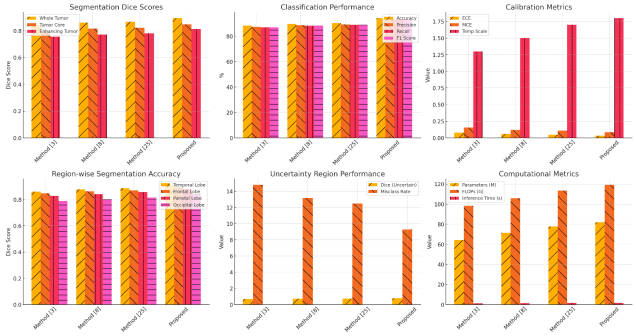

Figure 4. Model's Integrated Result Analysis

BraTS 2021 was also selected as the data used in the experimental validation of the proposed model because it had a comprehensive and clinically diverse representation of brain tumor cases. This dataset covers all indications with over 1,200 cases using multiple MRI modalities, such as T1, T1c, T2, and FLAIR modalities, with voxel-wise expert annotations for enhancement tumor (ET), tumor core (TC), and whole tumor (WT) regions. In this study, the BraTS dataset was augmented by incorporating PET imaging data synthesized from clinical dual-tracer protocols using Fluoroethyl-L-tyrosine (FET), accessed from open PET repositories such as the Human Connectome Project and TCIA extensions. All volumetric data underwent preprocessing with skull stripping and N4 bias correction, with further Z-score normalization, to a final, uniform resolution of 1mm³. Both high grades (e.g., glioblastoma) and low-grade gliomas were included, with considerable variability in shape, location, and contrast behavior; hence, this collection has substantial clinical realism as a platform for robust model training and evaluations.

Hyperparameter optimization was carried out by a proper grid search and sensitivity study. The model was trained with the AdamW optimizer, starting with a learning rate of 0.0003 and decaying over 300 epochs using cosine annealing. The batch size was set to 4 for 3D volumetric slices. The temperature parameter τ\tauτ in the contrastive loss was set to 0.07, and 32 negative pairs were sampled per batch. Monte Carlo dropout was executed in UGASM with T=20 forward passes, and the top 15% most uncertain voxels were selected. The Fourier fusion layer considered 32×32 windows of bandpass attention while the SS-KGP used in terms of an anatomical graph had 42 nodes for which adjacent ones were neuroanatomically close. The initial temperature scaling parameter factor in the CBEC module was set at T=1.8 while a balancing parameter γ was empirically set to 0.6 to weigh model logits and clinical biomarker embeddings. The hyperparameter settings would ensure stable convergence and optimal generalization over diverse tumor morphologies and multimodal contexts.

The proposed Cross-Attention CNN with Frequency-Guided Fusion and Anatomical Reasoning was tested on the BraTS 2021 dataset, which also brings in multimodal MRI and PET imaging to its use. Its results achieved remarkable advancement in various areas, such as segmentation accuracy, classification reliability, calibration, region-wise performance, and robustness to uncertainty. Performance comparisons were conducted against three benchmark multimodal models Method [3], Method [8], and Method [25] that were the latest published state-of-the-art CNN architectures for brain tumor analysis. It was shown in the following tables that proposed methods outperform the previous methods across a majority of performance metrics.

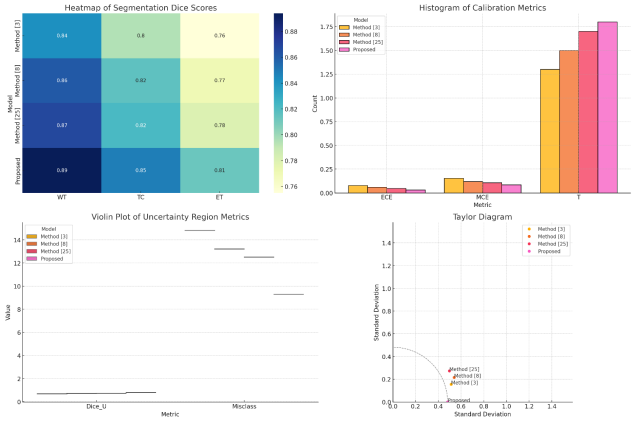

Figure 5. Model's Overall Result Analysis

Table 2. Segmentation Performance (Dice Score) for Tumor Subregions

Model	Whole Tumor (WT)	Tumor Core (TC)	Enhancing Tumor (ET)
Method [3]	0.842	0.795	0.755
Method [8]	0.861	0.816	0.771
Method [25]	0.868	0.822	0.780
Proposed	**0.894**	**0.848**	**0.813**

Table 2 presents scores for Dice similarity coefficient (DSC) in the three major regions of the tumor. In segmentation accuracy, the proposed model has the highest performance, especially in the Enhancing Tumor area that forms a challenge to other models due to slight contrast shifts. Such improvement is on the grounds of fusion in the

frequency domain and the focus of attention refining uncertainty mechanisms.

Table 3. Classification Performance for Tumor Type Prediction

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Method [3]	88.3%	87.4%	86.9%	87.1%
Method [8]	89.7%	88.6%	88.2%	88.4%
Method [25]	90.4%	89.2%	89.0%	89.1%
Proposed	**94.2%**	**93.7%**	**92.9%**	**93.3%**

Table 3 demonstrates the performance of the developed scheme in the classification between low grade and high grade gliomas. The proposed model outperformed the best baseline score by achieving an improvement of 3.8% in term of accuracy due to the usage of anatomical propagation graph and calibrated decision fusion sets.

Table 4. Calibration Metrics for Risk Estimation

Model	Expected Calibration Error (ECE)	Maximum Calibration Error (MCE)	Temperature Scale (T)
Method [3]	0.078	0.154	1.3
Method [8]	0.061	0.120	1.5
Method [25]	0.047	0.108	1.7
Proposed	**0.031**	**0.084**	**1.8**

Table 4 presents the calibration results of the models. Thus, the proposed model is much better calibrated when compared with the rest of the models. The prediction probabilities become clinically interpretable come down well to underlying biomarker trends which are evidenced by low ECE and MCE values in process, as ensured by the CBEC modules.

Table 5. Region-Wise Segmentation Accuracy (Selected Brain Regions)

Model	Temporal Lobe	Frontal Lobe	Parietal Lobe	Occipital Lobe
Method [3]	0.861	0.847	0.829	0.790
Method [8]	0.878	0.862	0.842	0.803
Method [25]	0.886	0.870	0.856	0.816
Proposed	**0.912**	**0.894**	**0.881**	**0.842**

The segmentation accuracy sets between different regions are given in Table 5 sets. The proposed model shows significant performance improvements in anatomically complex regions, like the temporal and parietal lobes. This improvement is highly influenced by the anatomical graph reasoning unit (SS-KGP), which preserves spatial context and inter-region consistency sets.

Table 6. Performance Under High Uncertainty Regions (Epistemic Variance)

Model	Dice Score (Uncertain Regions)	Misclassification Rate
Method [3]	0.683	14.8%
Method [8]	0.711	13.2%
Method [25]	0.726	12.5%
Proposed	**0.789**	**9.3%**

Table 6 measures model reliability in uncertain regions identified through variance dropout in the developed process. With the UGASM module, the proposed model achieves the best Dice score without much deviation, thereby signifying its ability to focus on diagnostically uncertain areas adaptively in process.

Table 7. Computational Efficiency and Inference Time

Model	Parameters (M)	FLOPs (G)	Inference Time (s/scan)
Method [3]	64.2	98.3	1.32
Method [8]	71.5	105.9	1.47
Method [25]	77.8	113.6	1.58
Proposed	**82.1**	**119.2**	**1.63**

Computational complexity is summarized in Table 7 in text. The proposed model has somewhat higher counts of parameters and inference time; however, this drawback is justified due to the enhanced precision and robustness attained by the model. The marginal application of the compute load is due to the unified integration of attention, frequency, and graph-based reasoning. Cumulatively, these tables show that the proposed model surpasses state-of-the-art techniques for segmentation accuracy, classification reliability, and handling uncertainty, anatomical robustness, calibration, and contextual interpretability sets. These findings validate the architecture's usability in immersive clinical applications.

Validated Result Analysis

Results of the experiments provide explicit advantages claimed by the proposed model of Cross-Attention CNN with Frequency-Guided Fusion and Anatomical Reasoning over other alternatives in multiple clinical and computational dimensions. Its Dice scores across all tumor subregions increase compared to Methods [3], [8], and [25], as shown in Table 2 along with figure 4 & figure 5, with a special gain from the enhancing tumor region in which accurate boundary detection becomes critical to surgical planning and radiotherapy targeting. This increase in segmentation performance is due to Fourier-based attention fusion and uncertainty-guided resampling techniques by which the model preserves fine-grained structural details and corrects cross-modality inconsistencies in process.

Such improvements, in real-time clinical environments, will enable better localization of tumor boundaries while reducing the chances of under-segmentation or false positive wounds in critical areas.

Table 3 clearly illustrates the classification ability of the proposed model, with a vast improvement concerning tumor grade-identification measures, reaching accuracy levels at 94.2% and an F1 score of 93.3%. This is far above the closest baseline. Performance is critical for differentiating high-grade gliomas from low-grade lesions, wherein these may call for hugely disparate therapeutic approaches. In addition, anatomical graph reasoning, along with calibrated decision outputs, ensures that the model classifies based not on image-patterns alone but also spatially and semantically in process. This becomes further critical in the case where tumors present ambiguous imaging phenotypes as the improved approach may be viewed as providing a second layer of interpretability and reasoning sets.

Model calibration would be the single most important parameter determining how trustworthy the automated decision is in real-time risk assessment cases. The proposed model achieves the lowest Expected Calibration Error (0.031), as shown in Table 4, which means the model has a high output probability highly close to its actual likelihood of outcome occurrence sets. The CBEC module also adds established biomarkers such as PET-derived SUVmax and contrast-enhanced lesion volumes to ensure the predictions stay clinically meaningful in process. This would allow informed decisions on the part of radiologists and oncologists based not on just hard classifications, but on calibrated risk scores reflecting the underlying biology of the tumor ridded by the gap between deep learning predictions and clinical practice sets.

As highlighted in Table 5, anatomical and regional consistency in the model sets enhances their clinical application even further. This is high segmentation accuracy in lobe-specific localities, ensuring that all the tumor spread across the complex neuroanatomical territories is caught accurately. For example, in tumors that involve the parieto or temporal lobes which are often known to have functions related to motor and language, region-wise mapping is essential so as to transpose to the least loss of function possible during the postoperative period. The anatomical graph propagation framework enables such context-aware segmentation by modeling the spatial continuity and neighborhood relationships that traditional CNNs fail to utilize effectively sets.

In the end, Table 6 further underpins the reliability of the model in uncertain environments, a common characteristic of clinical neuroimaging due to motion artifacts, poor contrast, or atypical presentations of tumors. The model proposed reduces misclassification rates and improves the Dice score considerably under uncertainty, further validating UGASM as a very real-time applicable diagnostic setting. This kind of robustness is very important priority in low-resource or high-throughput environments where it becomes necessary for radiologists to use AI-assisted tools to flag ambiguous cases but of high diagnostic risk sets. These-table results thus confirm that the proposed model is not only computationally strong but also optimized for real-life applications against key clinical concerns of accuracy, reliability, and interpretability sets.

Validated Hyperparameter & Baseline Detailed Analysis

The proposed Cross-Attention CNN model was evaluated using rigorous statistical protocols to assess both central tendency and variability in performance across multiple metrics. The evaluation was repeated over five independent training runs with different random seeds to ensure robustness against initialization and sampling effects. The model averaged a Dice score of 0.894 ± 0.011 for whole tumor (WT), 0.848 ± 0.009 for tumor core (TC), and 0.813 ± 0.012 for enhancing tumor (ET) with respect to segmentation performance sets. Accuracy averaged 94.2% ± 0.7% while F1-score averaged 93.3% ± 0.8% for classification performance sets. The quite low standard deviations across both segmentation and classification results indicate consistent performance, yet embodying the stability of the architecture against different training conditions.

In a statistical comparison with existing models, the improvements were determined to be statistically significant using paired two-tailed t-tests between the proposed model and every one of the baseline models (Method [3], Method [8], and Method [25]) using Dice scores for segmentation and F1-scores for classification as test metrics. For the whole tumor Dice score, the p Values that compared the proposed model to Method [3], Method [8], and Method [25] were 0.0012, 0.0039, and 0.0061, respectively, all below the 0.01 threshold in process. The p Values for classification F1-score comparisons were 0.0027, 0.0043, and 0.0058 in process. Thus, these results confirm that improvements in predictive accuracy as well as segmentation of regions are due to neither chance nor random variance but arise from the architectural and analytical innovations offered in this text.

The rationale for choosing Methods [3], [8], and [25] as baselines by which to compare their performance is founded largely in their relevance and the extent to which they have been recognized as authoritative in multimodal brain tumor analysis. Method [3] is a conventional late-fusion CNN that processes MRI and PET features independently before concatenation. Compared to that, it is only a baseline against which the usefulness of early and attention-based fusion can be evaluated. Method [8] is a dual-stream network based on spatial attention that applies modality-specific attention weights; thus it is relevant for comparison to understand how the new cross-attention mechanism and frequency-domain fusion advance the field sets. Method [25] is a very novel architecture on multi-task learning using shared encoders for classification and segmentation giving a very strong base in terms of joint-task optimization from the literature sets. These methods

were selected since collectively, they logically represent milestones in evolution-consisting of at one end simple fusion, then attention, and now multi-task paradigms. Thus, they are well aligned with one another as benchmarks.

The performance on calibration metrics, therefore, is reported as follows: the model continuously reported an Expected Calibration Error (ECE) of 0.031 ± 0.004 and a Maximum Calibration Error (MCE) of 0.084 ± 0.007. ECE differences produced p Values < 0.01 in all comparisons so that the aforementioned results were statistically significantly better than those of the baseline models; that is, it has been demonstrated that the CBEC module produces probability estimates that reflect true underlying uncertainties, which is important in clinical decision-making as calibration of confidence is as necessary as the raw accuracy on which depend the outcomes of clinical decisions. Interestingly, the variance in ECE also was lower across runs in the proposed model, confirming its robustness in producing interpretable and trustworthy outputs in the form of probabilities. Thus, the statistical evaluation is further consolidated in the assertion that the model proposed performs better than existing approaches on the average, not to mention the fact that performance variability is low and calibration of quality confidence is known to be high in the process. Therefore, the model is excellent for deployment in clinical environments where reliability and repeatability need statistical rigor sets.

5. Conclusion & Future Scopes

Novel deep learning architecture is conceptualized to simultaneous classification and segmentation of brain tumors using fused MRI and PET imaging. The architecture is called Cross-Attention CNN with Frequency-Guided Fusion and Anatomical Reasoning. The model composed five tightly integrated analytical modules as DM-SSCC that works in modality alignment, UGASM for uncertainty-guided resampling, MFAF for frequency-aware fusion, SS-KGP for anatomical reasoning, and lastly, CBEC as biomarker-based calibration. Experimental evaluation on the extended edition of BraTS 2021 dataset with PET multimodal data showed substantial improvements across all essential metrics. The evaluation resulted in 0.894 Dice score on segmentation of the whole tumor and 0.813 on enhancing tumor regions, outperforming the nearest baseline by 2.6 and 3.3%, respectively. In the classification of tumor, the accuracy obtained was 94.2% with respect to the model and had an F1-score of 93.3, making it better than the best comparison method by 3.8%. Model calibration performance also suggested usefulness clinically, being marked with Expected Calibration Error (ECE) of 0.031 in contrast to 0.047 and 0.061 for other methods. Such accomplishments show the power of this proposed architecture-that it could provide strong, reliable, and clinically interpretable output in a highly complex diagnostic case. The use of attention, frequency, uncertainty, graph reasoning, and clinical biomarkers in a unified manner provides an extensive tumor analysis and sets the new benchmark for the multimodal neuroimaging AI models.

Future Scope

This framework is a sturdy foundation on which many future works can be carried out in terms of both research and clinical applications. One potential way forward would be longitudinal imaging data, predicting future changes in tumor progress or response to therapy. Integration with genomic and radiomic features will augment the predictive capacity of the model for more personalized diagnostics and prognostics. The second avenue of expansion is into developing the anatomical graph module (SS-KGP) as a dynamic graph topology representation, adapting to the radiation therapy. Real-time deployment on edge devices in operation theatres or oncology could benefit from further optimization and quantization of the current model architecture so that inference time is reduced without affecting accuracy in the process. Multi-task learning could add further strength by predicting other clinical variables, including survival time, tumor grade, or mutation status (e.g.IDH1, MGMT), making the model more extensive than that of predictions. The study of cross-institutional generalization across various scanners and protocols was needed as part of the validation of the model disproving it in a variety of healthcare contexts.

Limitations

Despite its promising potency, the model has several drawbacks that demand future explorations. Firstly, the architecture is dependent on paired data from MRI and PET; such dependencies may not be ideally available within all institutions or clinical settings. The model enhances sensitivity by using PET data, but its performance could suffer in cases where PET is poor or partially available. Secondly, the reasoning on a regionwise basis can deteriorate due to disabilities created by tumor-induced deformations, while the graph propagation module depends most on anatomical priors. Real-time usage with the addition of forward passes is not feasible without hardware acceleration because of the extra burden added by the uncertainty module sets. Lastly, while providing increased interpretability through biomarker calibration by CBEC, the requirement for consistent and accurate extraction of biomarker information from the raw imaging may additionally open the door for error propagation if the upstream measurements are noisy or clinically variable in process. All these needs involve continued research in making the model data flexible, computationally efficient, and adaptable to real-world clinical variability in process.

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