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Multiscale Cancer Intelligence: Integrating Cellular, Molecular, Imaging, and Clinical Data Using Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT:
Cancer is a highly complex, multiscale biological disease involving dynamic interactions across molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, and patient levels. Traditional analytical approaches frequently investigate these biological scales independently, limiting comprehensive understanding of tumor evolution and therapeutic response. Recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI), particularly foundation models, multimodal transformers, graph neural networks, self-supervised learning, and generative AI, have enabled the integration of heterogeneous biomedical information across multiple biological and clinical scales into unified computational frameworks. Multiscale cancer intelligence combines genomics, epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, single-cell sequencing, spatial biology, digital pathology, radiological imaging, laboratory biomarkers, electronic health records, wearable technologies, and longitudinal clinical outcomes to generate continuously evolving patient-specific computational representations. These intelligent systems facilitate precision diagnosis, biomarker discovery, prognostic prediction, therapeutic optimization, immunotherapy selection, adaptive disease monitoring, digital twins, and clinical decision support while advancing systems oncology and personalized medicine. Recent developments in large language models, agentic AI, federated learning, reinforcement learning, retrieval-augmented generation, and explainable artificial intelligence have further expanded the capabilities of multiscale computational oncology. Despite remarkable progress, significant challenges remain regarding multimodal data harmonization, computational scalability, interpretability, interoperability, regulatory validation, ethical governance, and equitable implementation. This review provides a comprehensive overview of multiscale cancer intelligence, highlighting computational principles, technological advances, clinical applications, implementation challenges, and future perspectives for integrating cellular, molecular, imaging, and clinical data using artificial intelligence.[1]

Keyword: Multiscale oncology, Artificial intelligence, Foundation models, Precision oncology, Multi-omics, Digital pathology, Radiomics, Systems oncology, Computational medicine, Clinical decision support.

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1.Introduction

Cancer is one of the most biologically heterogeneous diseases in medicine, arising through complex interactions among genetic mutations, epigenetic modifications, transcriptional regulation, protein signaling, metabolic adaptation, immune responses, cellular communication, tissue remodeling, and systemic physiological processes. These interactions occur simultaneously across multiple biological scales, ranging from intracellular molecular pathways to whole-patient clinical outcomes.[2]

Conventional oncology has traditionally evaluated these biological scales independently. Histopathology characterizes tissue morphology, genomic sequencing identifies molecular alterations, radiological imaging evaluates anatomical disease burden, and clinical records document therapeutic outcomes. Although each modality contributes valuable information, isolated analysis frequently fails to capture the interconnected biological processes governing tumor initiation, progression, metastasis, and therapeutic resistance.[3]

Artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative computational technology capable of integrating heterogeneous biomedical information into unified patient-centered representations. Foundation AI models, multimodal transformers, graph neural networks, and self-supervised learning now enable simultaneous interpretation of molecular biology, cellular organization, tissue architecture, anatomical imaging, laboratory biomarkers, and longitudinal clinical trajectories.[4]

The emergence of multiscale cancer intelligence represents a paradigm shift in computational oncology by enabling comprehensive biological reasoning across multiple spatial, temporal, and organizational levels, thereby advancing personalized precision medicine.[5]

2.Evolution of Multiscale Oncology

The evolution of oncology has progressed from morphology-based diagnosis toward increasingly sophisticated molecular characterization and computational precision medicine. Early cancer classification relied primarily on microscopic examination of tissue architecture and cellular morphology, while subsequent advances in molecular biology introduced genomic biomarkers, targeted therapies, and personalized treatment strategies.[6]

High-throughput sequencing technologies further expanded biological understanding through transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, epigenomics, and single-cell sequencing. Simultaneously, digital pathology, radiomics, wearable biosensors, and electronic health records generated enormous quantities of complementary biomedical information across diverse biological scales.

Artificial intelligence subsequently enabled automated interpretation of these complex datasets, while foundation AI models introduced generalized multimodal representation learning capable of integrating heterogeneous biomedical information into unified computational ecosystems.

Today, multiscale cancer intelligence combines systems biology, computational oncology, and multimodal artificial intelligence to model cancer as an interconnected biological network rather than a collection of isolated biomarkers.[7]

3.Principles of Multiscale Cancer Intelligence

Multiscale cancer intelligence is founded upon the principle that meaningful understanding of tumor biology requires simultaneous integration of information spanning molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, and patient levels. Artificial intelligence serves as the computational framework connecting these diverse biological scales into coherent predictive models.[8]

At the molecular level, genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, epigenomics, and immunomics characterize intracellular biological mechanisms. Cellular-scale analyses include single-cell sequencing, spatial transcriptomics, immune profiling, and cellular interaction networks. Tissue-level information is derived from computational pathology, histomorphology, angiogenesis, stromal organization, and tumor microenvironment characterization.

Radiological imaging contributes organ-level anatomical and functional information, while laboratory biomarkers, wearable technologies, physician documentation, and electronic health records capture patient-level clinical trajectories. Artificial intelligence integrates these complementary modalities into unified computational embeddings capable of supporting precision diagnosis, prognosis, therapeutic optimization, and disease monitoring.[9]

4.Computational Architecture

Modern multiscale cancer intelligence platforms consist of interconnected computational layers responsible for multimodal data acquisition, preprocessing, biological representation learning, multiscale integration, predictive analytics, and intelligent clinical decision support.[10]

The acquisition layer continuously collects radiological imaging, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, single-cell sequencing, spatial biology, laboratory investigations, liquid biopsy, wearable physiological monitoring, medication history, and longitudinal electronic health records. Advanced preprocessing pipelines normalize imaging studies, harmonize molecular datasets, encode clinical narratives using natural language processing, and synchronize temporal patient information.

Transformer-based foundation models generate generalized computational embeddings representing molecular pathways, cellular organization, tissue morphology, imaging phenotypes, physiological status, and clinical trajectories. Graph neural networks model relationships among genes, proteins, immune populations, signaling pathways, vascular networks, therapeutic targets, and patient outcomes, enabling systems-level reasoning across biological scales.[11]

5.Cellular Intelligence Through Artificial Intelligence

Understanding cellular heterogeneity is fundamental to precision oncology because tumors consist of diverse populations of malignant cells, immune cells, stromal fibroblasts, endothelial cells, and numerous supporting cellular components that collectively influence disease progression and therapeutic response.[12]

Artificial intelligence integrates single-cell RNA sequencing, imaging cytometry, multiplex immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, and spatial transcriptomics into comprehensive computational representations of cellular ecosystems. Machine learning identifies cellular subpopulations associated with metastasis, immune escape, therapeutic resistance, and recurrence, while graph neural networks model communication among neighboring cells within the tumor microenvironment.

These computational approaches substantially improve biological understanding of intratumoral heterogeneity while supporting individualized therapeutic strategies.

6.Molecular Intelligence and Multi-Omics Integration

Multiscale cancer intelligence increasingly depends upon comprehensive integration of genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, epigenomics, lipidomics, microbiomics, immunomics, and single-cell sequencing into unified molecular representations of tumor biology.[13]

Foundation AI models utilize multimodal transformers, biological knowledge graphs, and graph neural networks to identify latent relationships among genes, proteins, metabolites, signaling pathways, immune responses, and therapeutic targets that cannot be detected through isolated molecular analyses.

Integrated multi-omics substantially improves biomarker discovery, molecular subtype classification, therapeutic response prediction, systems biology research, and precision medicine while enabling comprehensive computational characterization of evolving tumor biology.[14]

7.Tissue-Level Intelligence Through Digital Pathology

Digital pathology provides high-resolution microscopic characterization of tissue architecture, cellular morphology, stromal remodeling, angiogenesis, immune infiltration, fibrosis, necrosis, and extracellular matrix organization. Foundation AI models trained on millions of whole-slide images automatically learn generalized histomorphological representations transferable across diverse cancer types.[15]

Transformer architectures enable comprehensive analysis of whole-slide images by modeling long-range spatial relationships among tissue regions, whereas graph neural networks characterize interactions among malignant cells, immune populations, stromal components, and vascular structures.

Integration of computational pathology with molecular biology substantially improves tumor classification, biomarker prediction, prognostic assessment, immunotherapy selection, and personalized treatment planning while strengthening multiscale biological understanding.[16]

8.Imaging Intelligence Across Organ Systems

Radiological imaging provides macroscopic characterization of tumors through anatomical, functional, and molecular imaging techniques including computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, ultrasound, and hybrid imaging modalities. These imaging techniques reveal tumor morphology, vascularity, metabolism, perfusion, heterogeneity, and metastatic dissemination across entire organ systems.[17]

Artificial intelligence integrates radiomics with computational pathology, genomics, laboratory biomarkers, and clinical outcomes through multimodal foundation models capable of learning cross-scale biological relationships. These integrated computational representations bridge microscopic tissue biology with whole-body disease assessment, enabling more accurate diagnosis, prognostic prediction, therapeutic planning, and longitudinal monitoring.

Multiscale imaging intelligence therefore serves as a critical component of precision oncology by connecting anatomical imaging with molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying cancer progression.[18]

9.Clinical Intelligence Through Longitudinal Patient Data

The highest level of multiscale cancer intelligence is achieved through integration of longitudinal clinical information that captures the complete patient journey from diagnosis through treatment, survivorship, recurrence, and end-of-life care. Electronic health records, laboratory investigations, medication history, physician documentation, operative reports, pathology reports, radiology reports, patient-reported outcomes, wearable sensor data, and environmental exposures collectively provide a comprehensive representation of disease evolution over time.[19]

Artificial intelligence utilizes natural language processing, temporal transformer architectures, and sequential learning algorithms to organize structured and unstructured clinical information into continuously evolving patient-specific computational representations. These models identify temporal patterns associated with disease progression, therapeutic response, treatment-related toxicity, recurrence, hospitalization, and survival while enabling increasingly individualized clinical decision-making.

Longitudinal clinical intelligence bridges molecular discoveries with real-world patient outcomes, strengthening precision oncology by incorporating both biological complexity and practical clinical experience into adaptive computational reasoning.[20]

10. Artificial Intelligence for Cross-Scale Biological Integration

A defining characteristic of multiscale cancer intelligence is its ability to connect biological phenomena occurring across different organizational levels into unified computational frameworks. Molecular mutations influence cellular signaling pathways, which alter tissue architecture, modify imaging phenotypes, affect physiological responses, and ultimately determine clinical outcomes.[21]

Multimodal transformer architectures and graph neural networks enable artificial intelligence to model these hierarchical biological relationships simultaneously. Cross-modal attention mechanisms associate genomic alterations with histopathological features, radiological characteristics, immune-cell distributions, laboratory biomarkers, and therapeutic responses, allowing AI to uncover latent biological interactions that remain difficult to identify using conventional analytical methods.

Such cross-scale integration enables more comprehensive understanding of tumor evolution while improving diagnostic accuracy, biomarker discovery, therapeutic optimization, and prognostic prediction.

11.Multiscale Modeling of the Tumor Microenvironment

The tumor microenvironment represents one of the most biologically complex systems in oncology because it encompasses interactions among malignant cells, immune populations, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, extracellular matrix components, cytokines, vascular networks, and metabolic pathways. These interactions occur across multiple spatial and temporal scales while continuously evolving throughout disease progression and treatment.[22]

Artificial intelligence integrates spatial transcriptomics, digital pathology, multiplex immunohistochemistry, radiological imaging, proteomics, metabolomics, immunomics, and clinical outcomes into comprehensive computational models of the tumor ecosystem. Graph neural networks characterize cellular communication, immune activation, angiogenesis, stromal remodeling, and therapeutic resistance, enabling systems-level understanding of tumor biology.

These multiscale representations facilitate improved immunotherapy selection, biomarker discovery, prediction of therapeutic response, and adaptive treatment planning tailored to individual patients.

12.Digital Twins and Virtual Multiscale Patients

Digital twin technology represents one of the most advanced applications of multiscale cancer intelligence. AI-powered digital twins integrate molecular biology, cellular dynamics, tissue architecture, imaging phenotypes, laboratory biomarkers, wearable physiological monitoring, treatment history, and longitudinal clinical outcomes into continuously evolving virtual patient models.[23]

These computational replicas continuously synchronize with biological patients throughout diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, and survivorship. Artificial intelligence simulates tumor progression, immune responses, therapeutic efficacy, treatment toxicity, recurrence risk, metastatic dissemination, and survival under multiple therapeutic scenarios before clinical intervention occurs.

By combining biological simulation with continuously updated multimodal data, digital twins provide clinicians with powerful tools for individualized therapeutic optimization and evidence-based decision-making.

13.Intelligent Clinical Decision Support

Multiscale cancer intelligence provides the computational foundation for next-generation clinical decision-support systems capable of integrating heterogeneous biomedical information into comprehensive patient-centered recommendations. Radiological imaging, digital pathology, multi-omics, laboratory investigations, wearable technologies, medication history, physician documentation, and electronic health records are harmonized into unified computational ecosystems supporting precision oncology.[24]

Interactive clinical dashboards generate individualized diagnostic summaries, molecular interpretations, prognostic estimates, therapeutic recommendations, toxicity predictions, recurrence probabilities, and adaptive clinical pathways while facilitating multidisciplinary collaboration among oncologists, radiologists, pathologists, molecular biologists, surgeons, bioinformaticians, and healthcare professionals.

These intelligent systems improve workflow efficiency, reduce fragmentation of biomedical information, and support evidence-based decision-making throughout the cancer care continuum.

14.Explainability, Validation, and Ethical Considerations

Despite remarkable advances in multiscale artificial intelligence, successful clinical implementation requires transparency, interpretability, and rigorous scientific validation. Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) enables clinicians to understand computational reasoning through attention visualization, saliency maps, SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations), feature attribution analysis, uncertainty estimation, and counterfactual explanations identifying the biological variables responsible for AI-generated predictions.[25]

Clinical translation also requires standardized multimodal datasets, interoperable computational infrastructure, external validation across diverse healthcare systems, prospective multicenter clinical trials, continuous monitoring for algorithmic bias, cybersecurity safeguards, and robust regulatory oversight.

Ethical considerations—including patient privacy, informed consent, equitable access, transparency, accountability, and responsible governance—remain fundamental for ensuring trustworthy deployment of multiscale AI systems in oncology.

15.Future Perspectives

Future multiscale cancer intelligence will increasingly incorporate foundation AI models, large language models, agentic artificial intelligence, federated learning, reinforcement learning, digital twins, spatial multi-omics, liquid biopsy, Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)

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technologies, quantum computing, and cloud-native healthcare infrastructure into unified computational oncology ecosystems.[26]

These next-generation platforms will continuously integrate molecular biology, cellular interactions, tissue architecture, imaging phenotypes, physiological monitoring, laboratory medicine, environmental exposures, electronic health records, and real-world clinical outcomes while autonomously coordinating diagnostic workflows, optimizing therapeutic strategies, generating personalized patient education, and supporting continuous evidence synthesis.

Such computational ecosystems are expected to transform precision oncology from episodic disease management toward predictive, preventive, adaptive, and continuously learning healthcare systems.

16.Discussion

Multiscale cancer intelligence represents a major paradigm shift in computational oncology by integrating biological information across molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, and patient levels into unified artificial intelligence frameworks. Unlike conventional analytical approaches that evaluate isolated biomarkers or individual diagnostic modalities, multiscale AI captures dynamic biological interactions spanning the entire cancer continuum.[27]

Applications including computational pathology, radiogenomics, spatial biology, multi-omics integration, digital twins, intelligent clinical decision support, adaptive therapeutics, and systems oncology illustrate the transformative potential of multiscale computational medicine. Nevertheless, successful implementation requires continued advances in multimodal data harmonization, explainable artificial intelligence, computational infrastructure, interoperability, regulatory science, cybersecurity, and multidisciplinary collaboration.

As biomedical datasets continue to expand in scale and complexity, multiscale AI will become increasingly central to the future of precision oncology.

17.Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is redefining precision oncology by enabling multiscale cancer intelligence that integrates cellular, molecular, tissue, imaging, and clinical information into unified computational representations capable of supporting individualized cancer management throughout the patient journey.[28]

Advances in foundation models, transformer architectures, graph neural networks, multimodal learning, digital twins, federated learning, large language models, agentic AI, and generative artificial intelligence are expected to further strengthen multiscale computational reasoning while enabling increasingly accurate diagnosis, biomarker discovery, prognostic prediction, therapeutic optimization, continuous disease monitoring, and evidence-based clinical decision-making.[29]

Although important scientific, technical, ethical, and regulatory challenges remain, sustained collaboration among oncologists, pathologists, radiologists, molecular biologists, biomedical engineers, computer scientists, healthcare organizations, and regulatory agencies will accelerate the responsible implementation of multiscale cancer intelligence. These advances have the potential to improve patient outcomes, enhance healthcare efficiency, and establish a new era of truly integrated, personalized, and adaptive cancer care worldwide.[30]

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