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Multimodal Foundation Models in Cancer Medicine: Integrating Imaging, Pathology, Multi-Omics, and Longitudinal Clinical Data

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ABSTRACT

Cancer remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide despite remarkable advances in molecular biology, targeted therapeutics, immunotherapy, and precision medicine. The increasing availability of multimodal biomedical data—including radiological imaging, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, laboratory biomarkers, electronic health records, wearable technologies, and longitudinal clinical information—has created unprecedented opportunities for personalized oncology while simultaneously presenting major computational challenges. Recent developments in multimodal foundation models have introduced a new paradigm in cancer medicine by enabling unified representation learning across heterogeneous biomedical modalities. Unlike conventional artificial intelligence (AI) systems that analyze individual data types separately, multimodal foundation models integrate imaging, pathology, multi-omics, clinical narratives, physiological monitoring, and longitudinal patient trajectories into comprehensive computational representations capable of supporting diagnosis, prognostic prediction, molecular characterization, therapeutic planning, toxicity assessment, clinical decision support, and survivorship management. Advances in transformer architectures, self-supervised learning, contrastive learning, graph neural networks, multimodal large language models, retrieval-augmented generation, and generative AI have substantially accelerated development of these foundation models. These intelligent systems have demonstrated remarkable performance across radiology, computational pathology, radiogenomics, biomarker discovery, immunotherapy prediction, digital twins, clinical trial matching, and precision therapeutics. Nevertheless, important challenges remain regarding multimodal data harmonization, computational scalability, explainability, interoperability, regulatory validation, cybersecurity, ethical governance, and equitable implementation. This review provides a comprehensive overview of multimodal foundation models in cancer medicine, highlighting computational principles, current clinical applications, technological innovations, and future perspectives for next-generation precision oncology.[1]

Keywords: Multimodal foundation models, Artificial intelligence, Precision oncology, Multi-omics, Digital pathology, Medical imaging, Large language models, Computational oncology, Personalized medicine, Clinical decision support.

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1. Introduction

Cancer is a biologically complex disease characterized by genomic instability, epigenetic alterations, transcriptional dysregulation, metabolic reprogramming, immune heterogeneity, and dynamic interactions within the tumor microenvironment. Although remarkable advances in molecular diagnostics and targeted therapies have substantially improved patient outcomes, individuals with apparently similar histopathological diagnoses frequently demonstrate markedly different therapeutic responses, recurrence patterns, and survival outcomes. This biological diversity highlights the need for comprehensive computational approaches capable of integrating multiple dimensions of patient information rather than relying on isolated biomarkers.[2]

Modern oncology generates enormous volumes of heterogeneous biomedical data through computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, mammography, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, laboratory investigations, wearable biosensors, electronic health records, and longitudinal clinical documentation. Each modality provides valuable but incomplete insight into tumor biology. Collectively, these multimodal datasets offer unprecedented opportunities for precision medicine while simultaneously presenting substantial computational challenges because of their complexity, diversity, and scale.[3]

Artificial intelligence has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies in cancer medicine by enabling automated interpretation of complex biomedical information. However, most existing AI systems remain modality-specific, focusing independently on imaging, pathology, genomics, or clinical records. Recent advances in multimodal foundation models have fundamentally changed this paradigm by enabling unified learning across multiple biomedical domains, thereby supporting holistic patient-level reasoning and comprehensive clinical decision-making.[4]

The emergence of multimodal foundation models represents a major milestone in computational oncology, enabling increasingly personalized, adaptive, and data-driven cancer care through integration of imaging, pathology, multi-omics, and longitudinal clinical information into unified computational representations.[5]

2. Evolution of Foundation Models in Oncology

Artificial intelligence in oncology has progressed through several important stages. Early computational systems relied on rule-based algorithms and manually engineered features that supported limited diagnostic tasks but lacked adaptability and generalization. Machine learning subsequently enabled statistical prediction of diagnosis, recurrence, treatment response, and survival through analysis of structured clinical datasets.[6]

Deep learning transformed biomedical image analysis by automatically extracting hierarchical features from radiological imaging and histopathological slides. Convolutional neural networks achieved remarkable performance in lesion detection, tumor segmentation, disease classification, and computational pathology.

Transformer architectures and self-attention mechanisms subsequently enabled processing of long-range contextual relationships within clinical narratives, genomic sequences, and multimodal biomedical information. Foundation models extended these capabilities by learning generalized representations from enormous collections of unlabeled biomedical data that could subsequently be adapted across numerous downstream oncology tasks through transfer learning.[7]

More recently, multimodal foundation models have emerged by simultaneously integrating imaging, pathology, genomics, laboratory investigations, clinical documentation, and longitudinal patient records into unified computational frameworks capable of supporting comprehensive precision oncology applications.[8]

3. Principles of Multimodal Foundation Models

Foundation models are large-scale artificial intelligence systems pretrained on extensive datasets to learn generalized representations applicable across numerous downstream tasks. Unlike traditional supervised learning models that require task-specific labeled datasets, foundation models utilize self-supervised learning and contrastive learning strategies to discover latent biological and clinical relationships within heterogeneous biomedical information.[9]

Multimodal foundation models extend this concept by simultaneously processing multiple forms of biomedical data including radiological imaging, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, laboratory investigations, physiological monitoring, clinical narratives, and electronic health records.

Transformer architectures enable cross-modal attention mechanisms that identify relationships among different biomedical modalities, whereas graph neural networks model biological interaction networks involving genes, proteins, signaling pathways, immune responses, and therapeutic targets.

These computational frameworks generate unified patient-level embeddings that capture complementary biological information across multiple modalities, enabling more comprehensive clinical reasoning than modality-specific artificial intelligence systems.[10]

4. Computational Architecture of Multimodal Oncology Models

Modern multimodal oncology foundation models consist of several interconnected computational layers responsible for data acquisition, preprocessing, representation learning, multimodal fusion, predictive modeling, and clinical decision support.[11]

The data acquisition layer collects information from radiological imaging, digital pathology, genomic sequencing, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, laboratory biomarkers, wearable sensors, medication history, treatment records, and electronic health documentation.

Advanced preprocessing pipelines standardize heterogeneous datasets through image normalization, molecular harmonization, feature extraction, natural language processing, temporal alignment, and multimodal encoding. These processed datasets are subsequently transformed into shared computational embeddings through large transformer-based neural networks.

Cross-modal fusion mechanisms integrate these embeddings into unified patient representations capable of supporting diagnosis, molecular characterization, therapeutic prediction, toxicity estimation, recurrence assessment, and survival prediction.

Continuous incorporation of longitudinal clinical information enables these models to learn evolving disease trajectories while supporting adaptive precision medicine across the entire cancer care continuum.[12]

5. Medical Imaging Foundation Models

Medical imaging represents one of the largest contributors to multimodal oncology foundation models because radiological examinations provide continuous non-invasive assessment of tumor morphology, anatomy, metabolism, vascularity, and treatment response. Computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, mammography, ultrasound, and hybrid imaging collectively generate enormous quantities of information suitable for large-scale representation learning.[13]

Foundation models pretrained on millions of medical images automatically learn generalized anatomical and pathological representations that can subsequently be adapted for tumor detection, segmentation, classification, radiomics, treatment response assessment, and disease monitoring across multiple cancer types.

Unlike conventional convolutional neural networks trained for single diagnostic tasks, foundation models support zero-shot learning, few-shot learning, and transfer learning, substantially reducing dependence on manually annotated imaging datasets while improving generalizability across healthcare institutions.

Integration of imaging representations with pathology, genomics, and clinical information further enhances individualized diagnostic accuracy and therapeutic planning.[14]

6. Digital Pathology Foundation Models

Digital pathology has rapidly become one of the principal domains benefiting from foundation model development. Whole-slide imaging generates extremely high-resolution digital tissue images containing millions of microscopic structures that are ideally suited for large-scale self-supervised representation learning.[15]

Transformer-based pathology foundation models learn generalized histomorphological features from diverse tissue specimens before being adapted to downstream applications including tumor classification, grading, biomarker prediction, lymph node metastasis detection, recurrence estimation, immune-cell quantification, and survival prediction.

Recent studies have demonstrated that pathology foundation models accurately infer clinically relevant molecular biomarkers including EGFR mutations, KRAS mutations, HER2 amplification, microsatellite instability, estrogen receptor status, progesterone receptor status, PD-L1 expression, and additional therapeutic biomarkers directly from routine histopathological images.

These generalized computational representations substantially improve diagnostic reproducibility while accelerating precision pathology workflows across diverse cancer types.[16]

7. Multi-Omics Foundation Models

Genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, epigenomics, lipidomics, immunomics, and single-cell sequencing collectively provide comprehensive characterization of tumor biology across multiple molecular layers. However, interpretation of these extremely high-dimensional datasets remains computationally challenging using conventional analytical methods.[17]

Multimodal foundation models utilize self-supervised learning, graph neural networks, transformer architectures, and biological knowledge graphs to integrate heterogeneous omics datasets into unified molecular representations. These models identify latent biological relationships among genes, proteins, metabolites, signaling pathways, immune networks, and therapeutic targets while supporting biomarker discovery, molecular subtype classification, drug response prediction, and systems biology research.

By simultaneously learning from multiple molecular modalities, foundation models provide more comprehensive biological understanding than individual omics analyses, thereby supporting increasingly precise and personalized cancer medicine.[18]

8. Integration of Longitudinal Clinical Data

Longitudinal clinical information represents an essential component of multimodal foundation models because cancer management extends across diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, recurrence surveillance, and survivorship. Electronic health records, physician documentation, laboratory investigations, medication history, wearable biosensors, patient-reported outcomes, and treatment timelines collectively describe the dynamic evolution of each patient's disease.[19]

Large language models and temporal transformer architectures analyze longitudinal clinical narratives together with imaging, pathology, and molecular information to construct continuously evolving patient representations. These models capture disease progression, treatment adaptations, adverse events, recurrence patterns, and long-term clinical outcomes while supporting individualized prediction throughout the patient's cancer journey.

Integration of temporal clinical information with multimodal biological data enables foundation models to move beyond static prediction toward adaptive precision oncology that continuously evolves alongside individual patients.[20]

9. Multimodal Foundation Models for Precision Diagnosis

One of the most important clinical applications of multimodal foundation models is precision cancer diagnosis through simultaneous interpretation of radiological imaging, digital pathology, multi-omics, laboratory investigations, and longitudinal clinical information. Unlike conventional artificial intelligence systems that analyze individual modalities independently, multimodal foundation models integrate complementary biomedical evidence into unified patient-specific representations capable of supporting highly accurate diagnostic reasoning.[21]

Artificial intelligence combines imaging-derived radiomic features, histopathological characteristics, genomic alterations, transcriptomic signatures, proteomic profiles, laboratory biomarkers, and clinical documentation to improve tumor detection, subtype classification, disease staging, and molecular characterization. Cross-modal reasoning enables these models to identify biological relationships that may remain undetected when individual datasets are analyzed separately.

This integrated diagnostic framework improves clinical confidence while reducing diagnostic variability and supporting more comprehensive precision oncology workflows.

10. Therapeutic Prediction and Personalized Oncology

Personalized treatment planning represents one of the greatest strengths of multimodal foundation models. These systems integrate molecular biology, imaging findings, pathology, clinical characteristics, treatment history, and longitudinal patient trajectories to predict individualized therapeutic response across multiple treatment modalities.[22]

Machine learning algorithms estimate recurrence probability, progression-free survival, overall survival, treatment-related toxicity, and mechanisms of therapeutic resistance while comparing potential benefits of chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, endocrine therapy, radiation therapy, surgery, and multimodal treatment combinations.

Continuous incorporation of updated patient information allows foundation models to refine therapeutic recommendations throughout treatment, supporting adaptive precision medicine that evolves alongside changes in tumor biology and patient health status.

11. Immunotherapy and Tumor Microenvironment Modeling

The tumor microenvironment plays a central role in determining cancer progression and responsiveness to immunotherapy. Multimodal foundation models integrate radiological imaging, computational pathology, transcriptomics, immunomics, spatial biology, and laboratory biomarkers to generate comprehensive representations of tumor-immune interactions.[23]

Artificial intelligence evaluates tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, immune checkpoint expression, cytokine signaling pathways, stromal architecture, angiogenesis, and spatial cellular organization to estimate responsiveness to immune checkpoint inhibitors, CAR-T cell therapies, cancer vaccines, bispecific antibodies, and adoptive cellular therapies.

By integrating multiple biological modalities, foundation models provide more accurate prediction of immunotherapy outcomes while supporting development of personalized treatment strategies based on the unique immune landscape of each patient's tumor.

12. Drug Discovery and Clinical Trial Optimization

Multimodal foundation models are increasingly influencing oncology drug discovery by integrating molecular biology, pharmacology, structural biology, systems biology, and clinical outcome data into unified computational frameworks. These models identify novel therapeutic targets, predict drug-target interactions, estimate toxicity profiles, and model mechanisms of acquired resistance.[24]

Generative artificial intelligence further enhances pharmaceutical research by designing candidate molecules, simulating biological interactions, predicting protein structures, and generating synthetic biomedical datasets that facilitate hypothesis generation and preclinical research.

Foundation models also improve clinical trial design through automated patient stratification, molecular eligibility assessment, outcome prediction, and adaptive trial optimization, thereby accelerating translation of innovative therapeutics into routine oncology practice.

13. Digital Twins and Autonomous Clinical Decision Support

The convergence of multimodal foundation models with digital twin technology is creating continuously evolving computational representations of individual cancer patients. Digital twins integrate imaging, pathology, multi-omics, wearable biosensors, laboratory investigations, treatment history, and longitudinal clinical records into adaptive virtual patient models capable of simulating disease progression and therapeutic response.[25]

Artificial intelligence continuously updates these virtual models as new patient information becomes available, allowing clinicians to compare alternative therapeutic strategies before clinical implementation. Foundation models further strengthen these systems by providing generalized biomedical reasoning across multiple data modalities.

Within clinical practice, intelligent decision-support platforms integrate multidisciplinary information into interactive dashboards that provide individualized diagnostic assessments, prognostic predictions, treatment recommendations, toxicity estimates, and survivorship planning while maintaining physician oversight.

14. Explainable Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, and Challenges

Despite remarkable advances, widespread implementation of multimodal foundation models requires transparency, interpretability, and clinician trust. Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) enables healthcare professionals to understand computational reasoning through attention visualization, saliency maps, SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations), feature attribution methods, and counterfactual explanations.[26]

Several additional challenges remain. Multimodal datasets frequently exhibit heterogeneous formats, missing information, batch effects, and institutional variability. Computational infrastructure requirements, algorithmic bias, interoperability limitations, patient privacy, cybersecurity, informed consent, regulatory approval, and equitable healthcare access continue to influence implementation.

Addressing these issues will require standardized biomedical data models, robust validation frameworks, secure computational infrastructure, federated learning, multidisciplinary collaboration, and international regulatory harmonization.

15. Future Perspectives

The future of cancer medicine will likely be driven by increasingly sophisticated multimodal foundation models capable of continuously learning from imaging, pathology, genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, wearable biosensors, electronic health records, and real-world clinical outcomes.[27]

Emerging technologies including spatial transcriptomics, single-cell sequencing, liquid biopsy, quantum computing, reinforcement learning, federated learning, agentic artificial intelligence, generative AI, and cloud-native healthcare infrastructure are expected to substantially enhance computational oncology.

Future foundation models may function as comprehensive biomedical reasoning systems capable of autonomous knowledge synthesis, adaptive therapeutic planning, personalized patient communication, clinical workflow optimization, and continuous learning across global healthcare networks while supporting clinicians throughout every stage of cancer care.

16. Discussion

Multimodal foundation models represent one of the most significant advances in computational oncology by enabling unified representation learning across imaging, pathology, multi-omics, and longitudinal clinical information. Unlike conventional artificial intelligence systems that operate on individual data modalities, these models generate holistic patient representations that support diagnosis, molecular characterization, prognostic prediction, therapeutic optimization, immunotherapy selection, drug discovery, digital twins, and intelligent clinical decision support.[28]

Their ability to integrate heterogeneous biomedical information provides unprecedented opportunities for precision medicine while reducing fragmentation of clinical decision-making. Nevertheless, successful implementation requires continued advances in computational infrastructure, explainable artificial intelligence, interoperability, regulatory validation, cybersecurity, and equitable deployment across diverse healthcare systems.

17. Conclusion

Multimodal foundation models are redefining cancer medicine by integrating radiological imaging, digital pathology, multi-omics, laboratory biomarkers, electronic health records, wearable technologies, and longitudinal clinical information into unified computational frameworks capable of supporting comprehensive precision oncology.[29]

Advances in transformer architectures, self-supervised learning, multimodal large language models, graph neural networks, digital twins, generative artificial intelligence, and agentic AI are expected to further strengthen these intelligent systems, enabling increasingly personalized diagnosis, adaptive therapeutic planning, continuous disease monitoring, and evidence-based clinical decision-making.

Although important scientific, technical, ethical, and regulatory challenges remain, ongoing interdisciplinary collaboration among clinicians, computer scientists, molecular biologists, biomedical engineers, and regulatory agencies will accelerate responsible implementation of multimodal foundation models in routine oncology practice, ultimately improving patient outcomes and advancing the future of precision cancer medicine.[30]

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