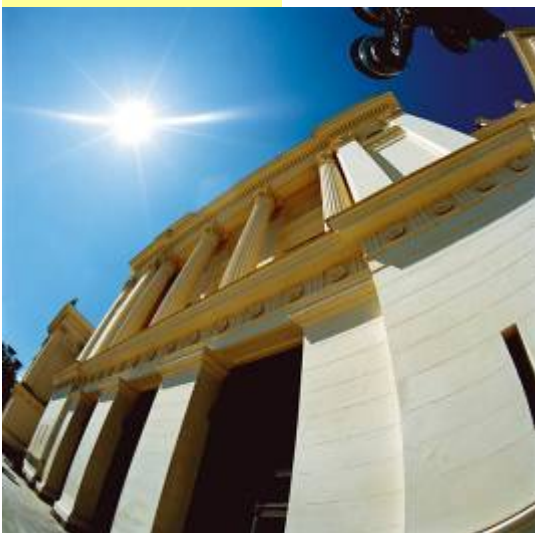




# Need of improved sources for medical fluorescence diagnostics

Stefan Andersson-Engels  
Lund University

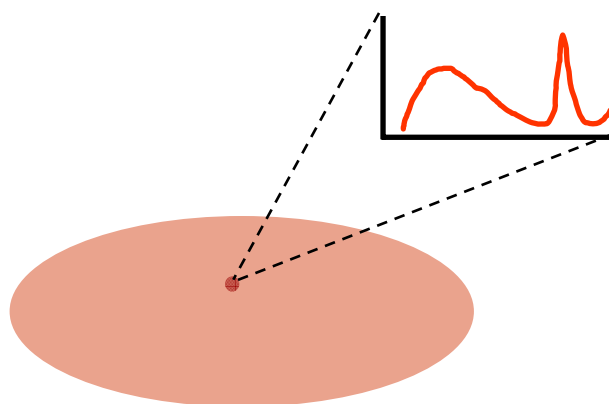


# Identification or staging of visible lesion

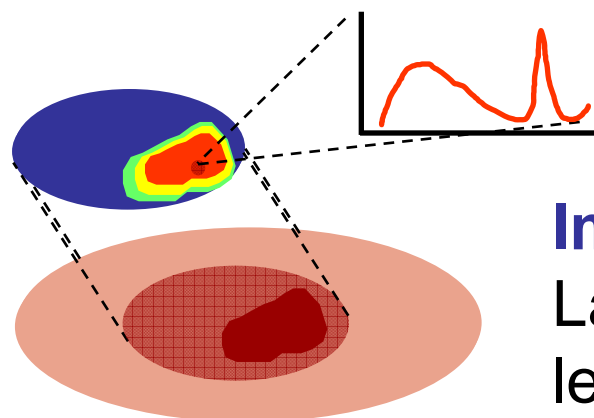
**Stefan  
Andersson-Engels**  
Lund University



**Point monitoring:**  
Whole spectrum in  
one small tissue site



**Delineating lesion  
and visualization  
of tumour border**



**Multicolour or Hyperspectral imaging**

**Imaging:**  
Larger area often implies  
less spectral information

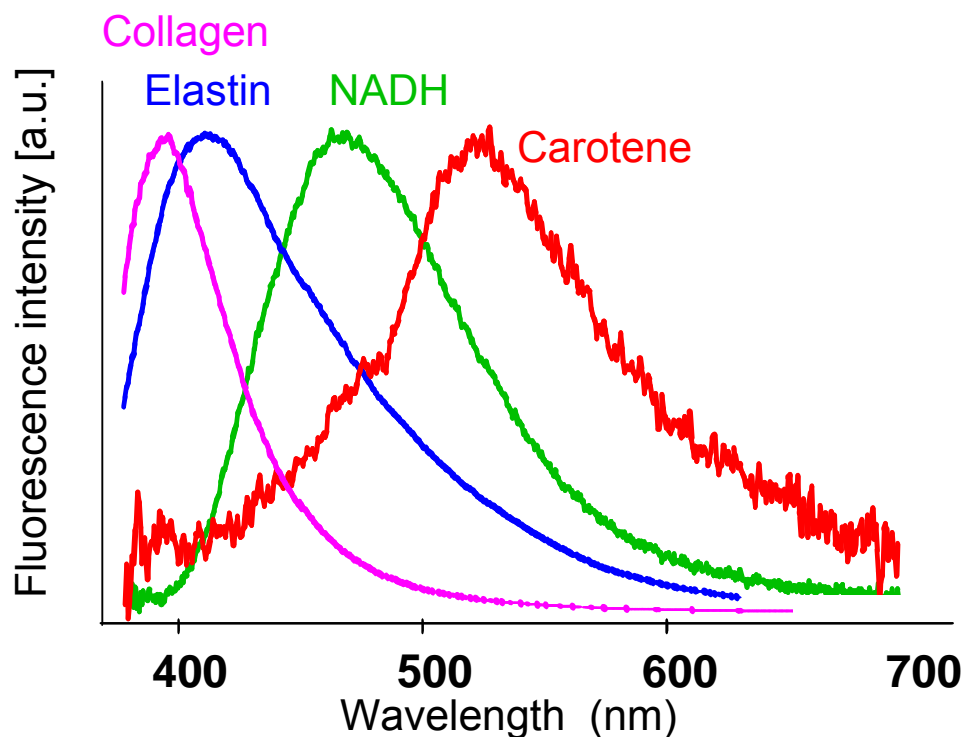
# Fluorescence

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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



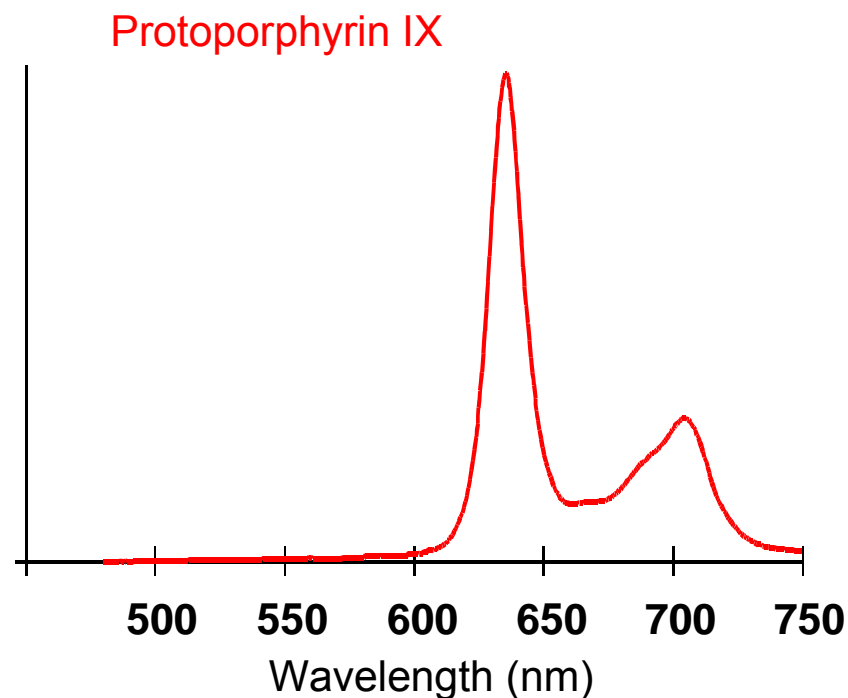
## Tissue autofluorescence

337 nm excitation



## Protoporphyrin IX

405 nm excitation



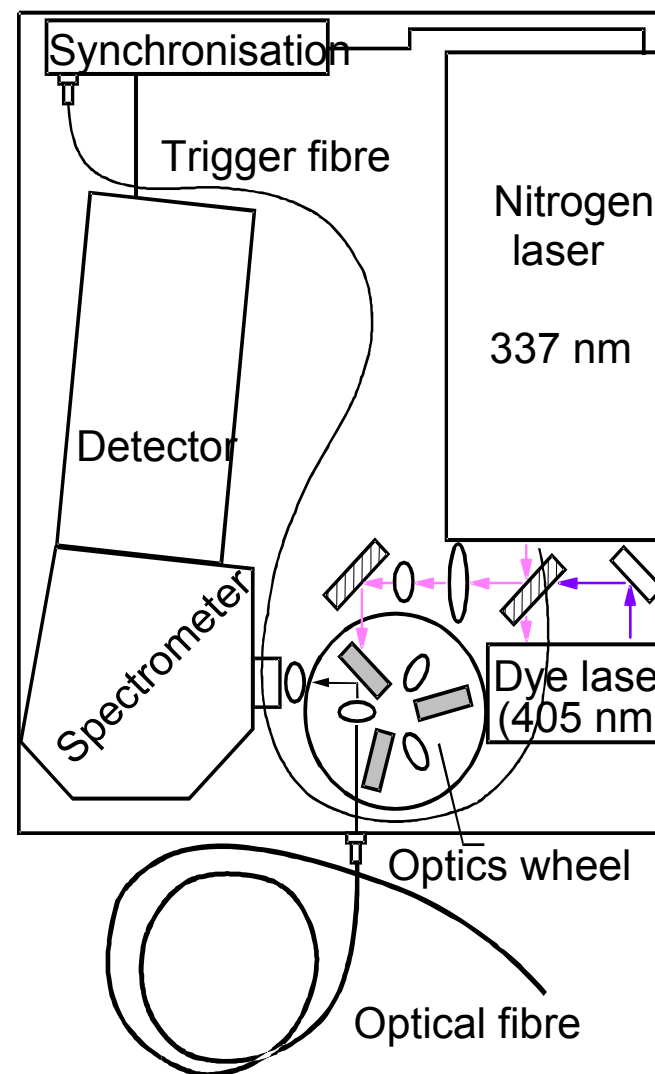
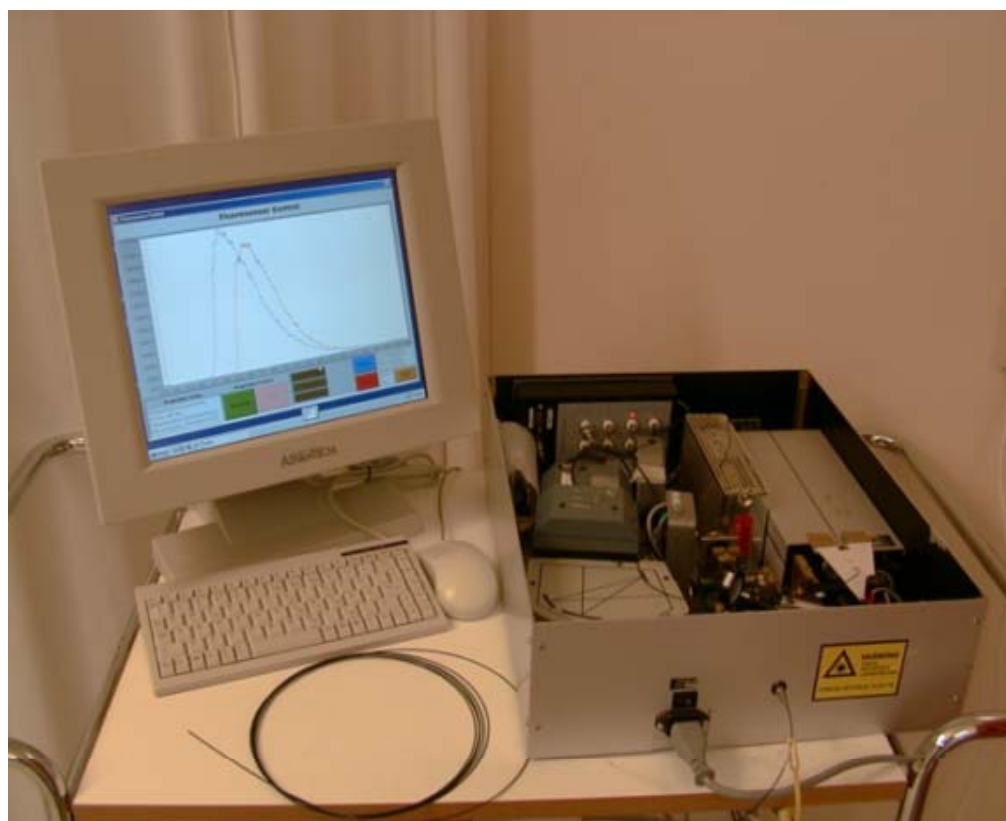
J. Johansson, Dissertation thesis, LTH (1993).  
af Klinteberg *et al.* (1999)





# Gated Fluorosensor

Stefan  
Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



- C. Eker *et al.* Gut (1999)
- C. Eker *et al.* Lasers Surg Med (2001)
- C. af Klinteberg, *et al.* Rev Sci Instrum. (2005)
- S. Pålsson *et al.* JEPTO (2006)

# Clinical measurements

**Stefan  
Andersson-Engels**  
Lund University



Hyperplastic:



Adenomatous:



## Diode laser fluorosensor

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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



● Diode laser 396 nm

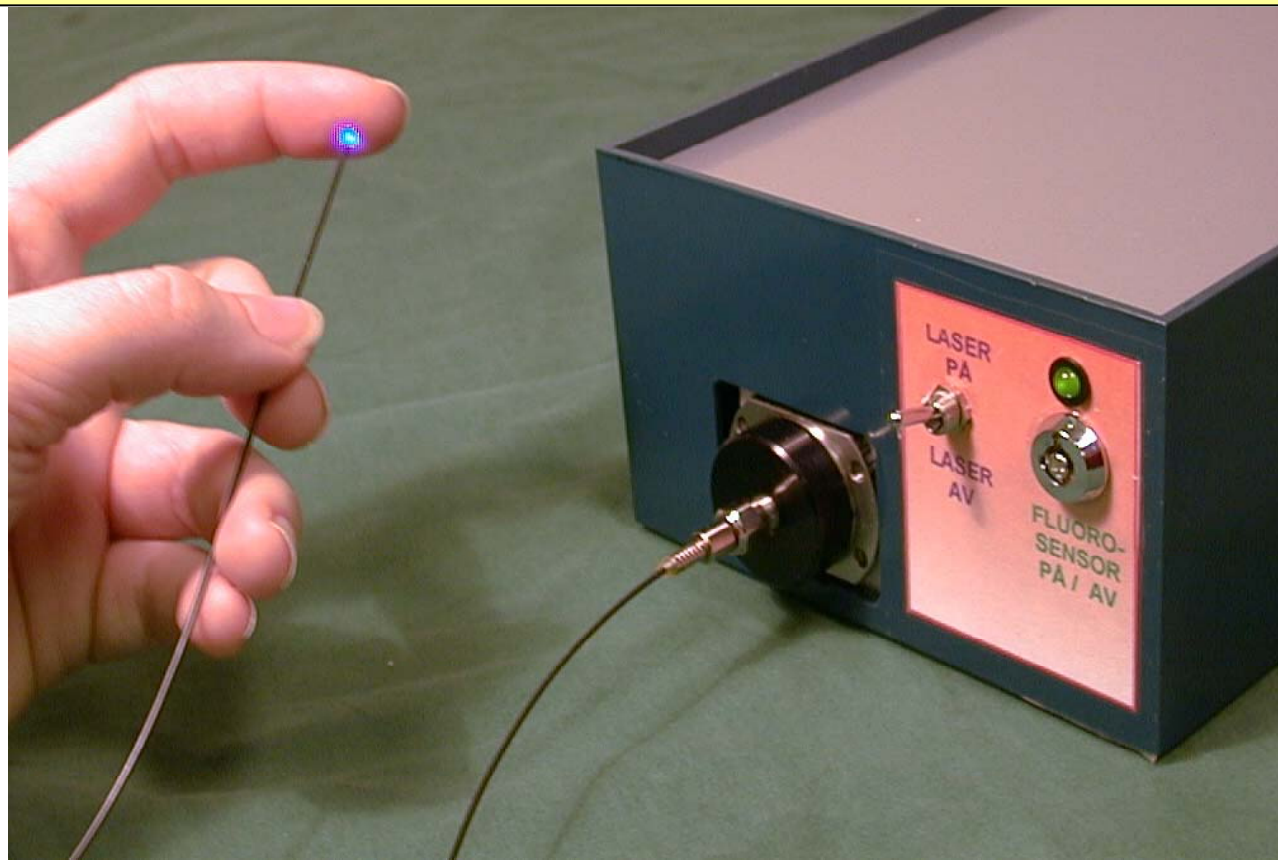
● Beam splitter

● Optical fibre

● Spectrometer

● Shutter

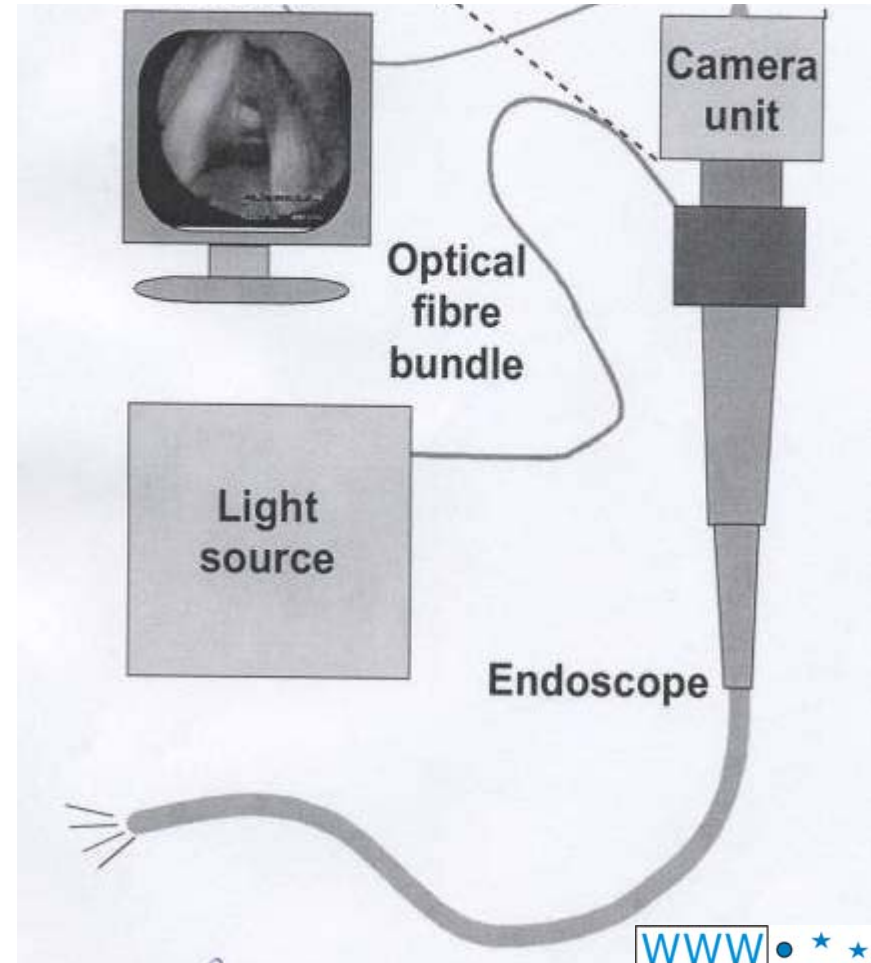
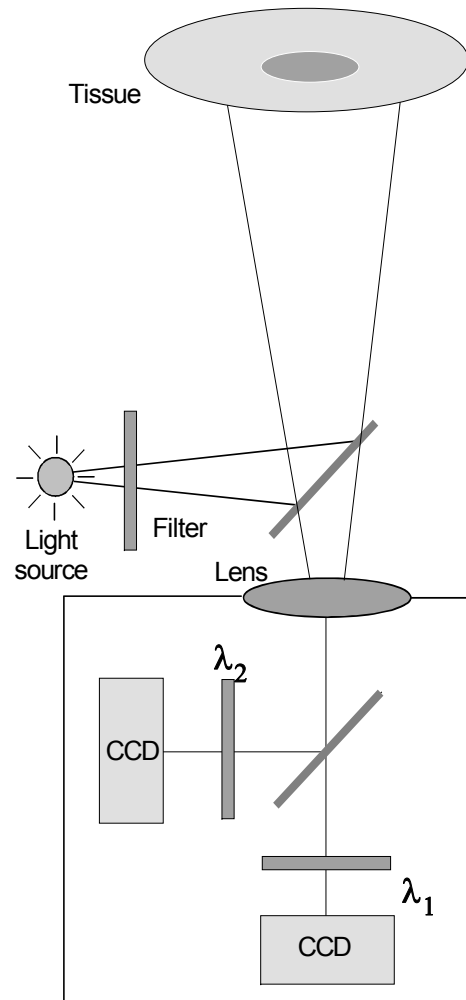
Lap top  
controlled



Also constructed LED based fluorosensors  
**BUT** - Need of more power and pulsing!



# Multicolour fluorescence imaging

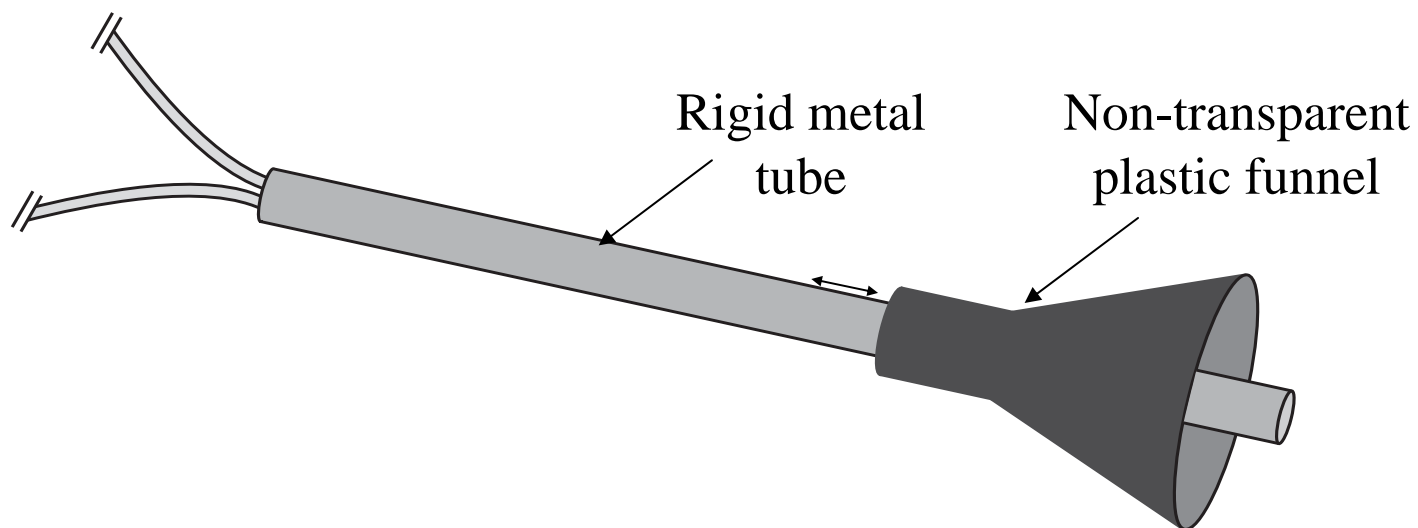


- S. Andersson-Engels *et al* Appl Opt (1993)
- K. Svanberg *et al* Acta Radiologica (1998)
- S. Andersson-Engels *et al*. Lasers Surg Med (2000)
- S. Andersson-Engels *et al*. Biomedical Optics (in press)



# Ambient light shielding

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Lund University





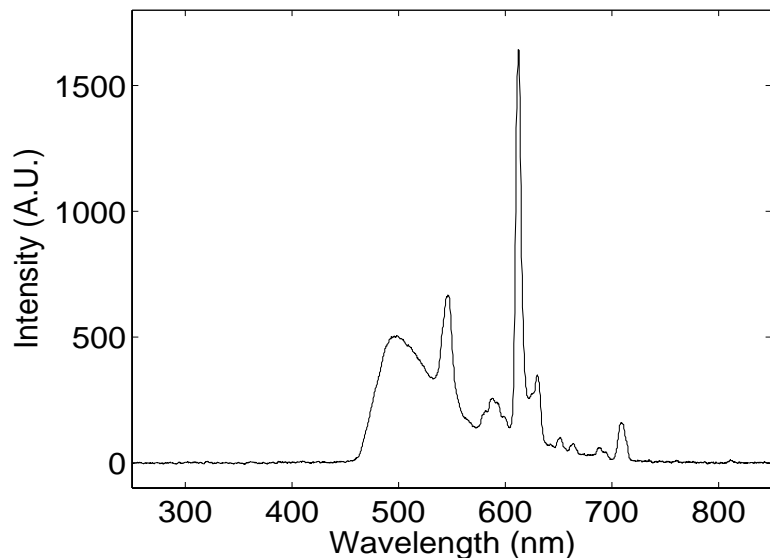


# Suppression of ambient light

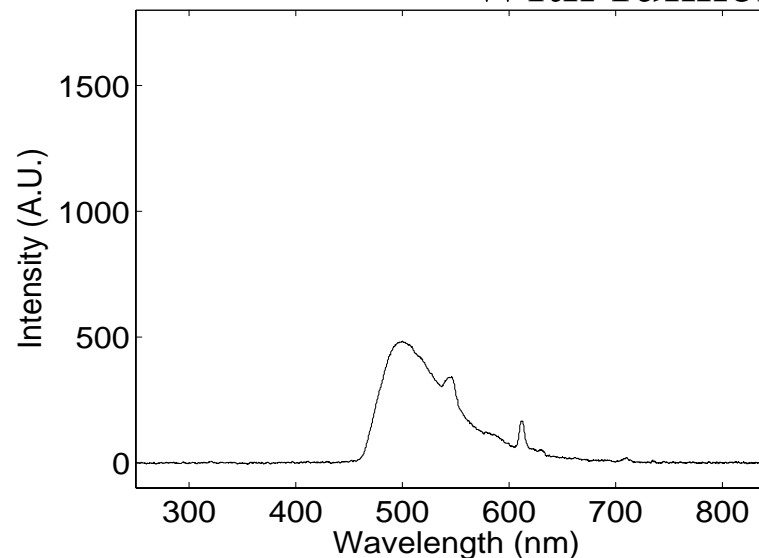
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Andersson-Engels  
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### Without funnel



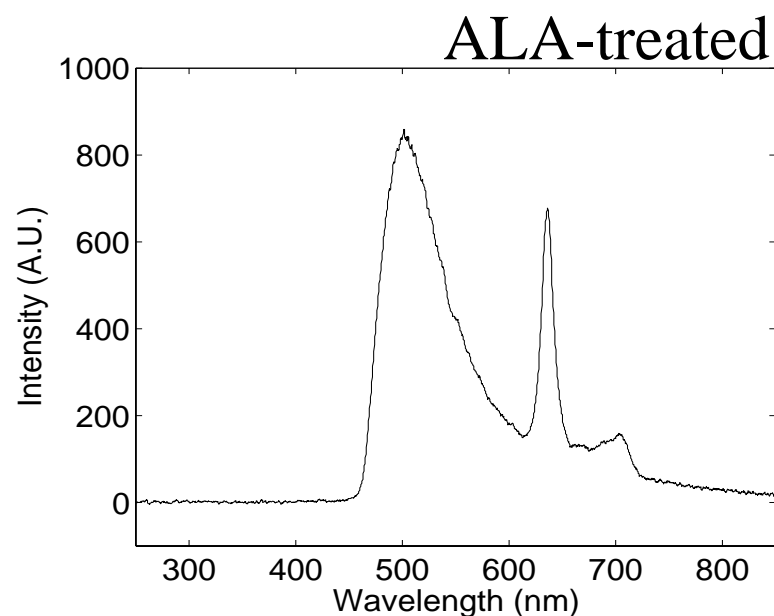
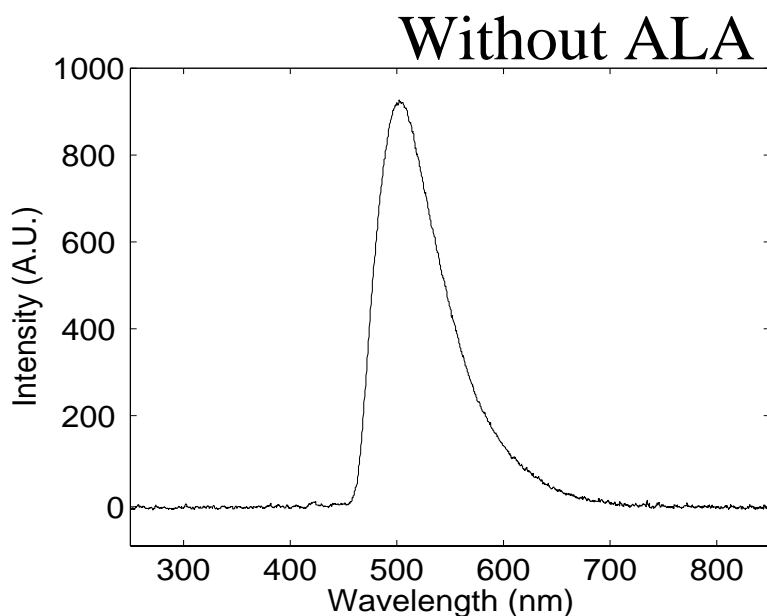
### With funnel

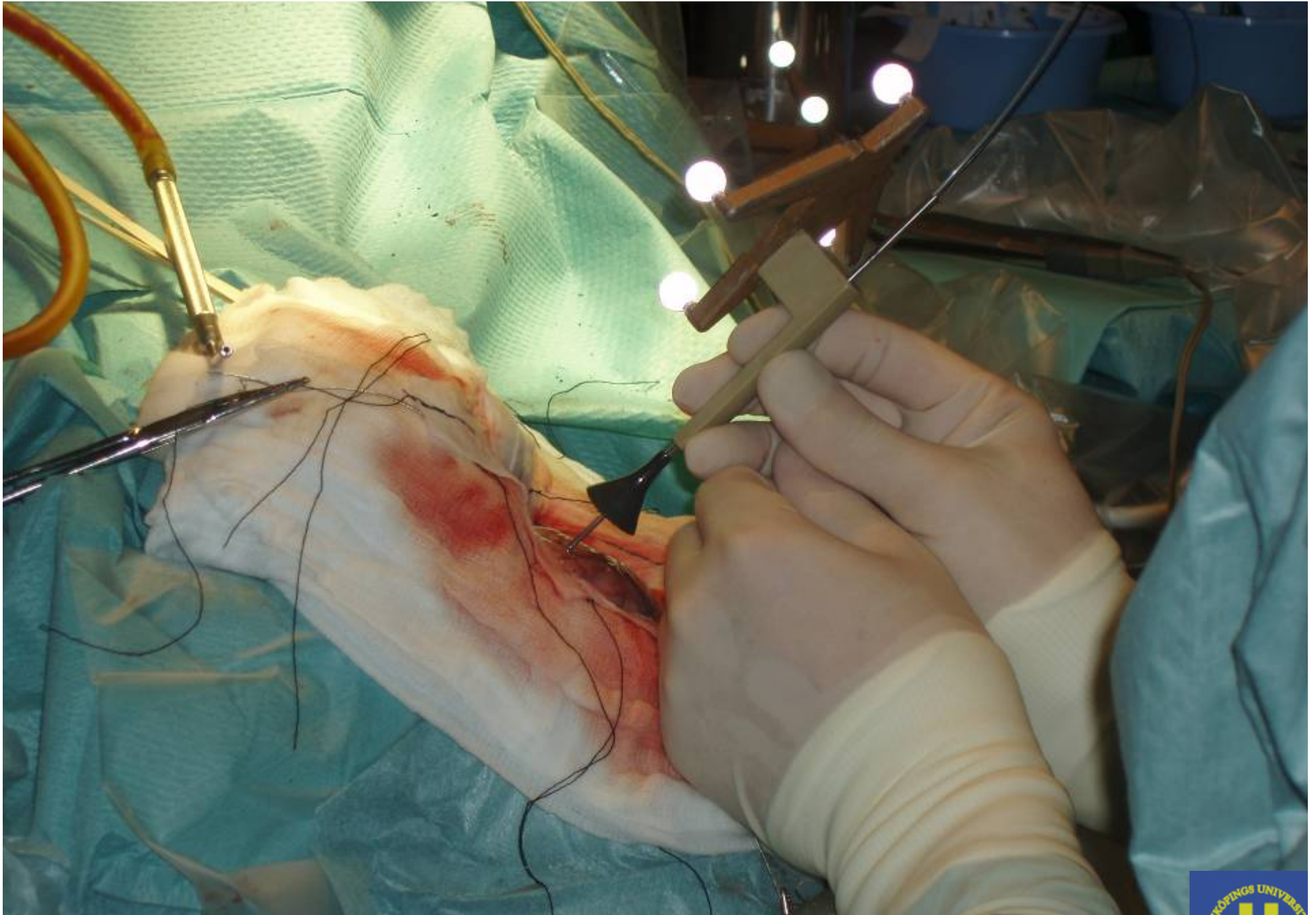




# Skin measurements

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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University





See presentation Michail Ilias ECBO 6631-34 Tuesday 12.00



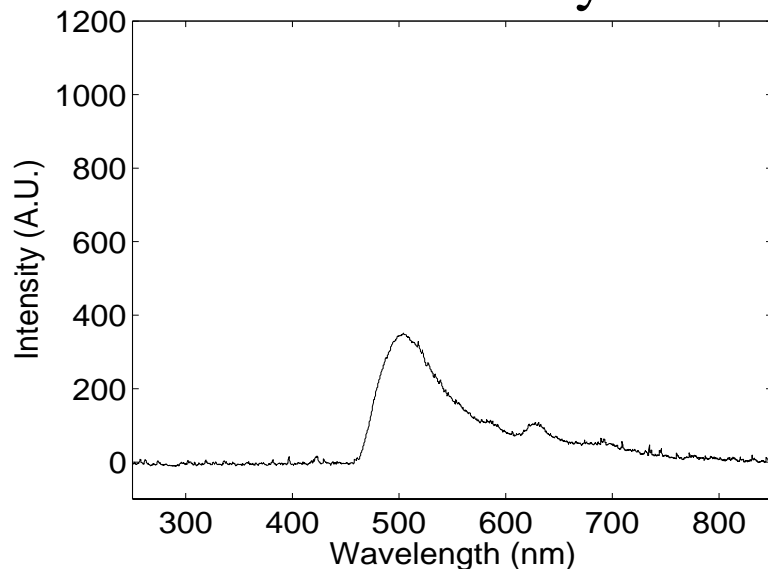


# Brain measurement

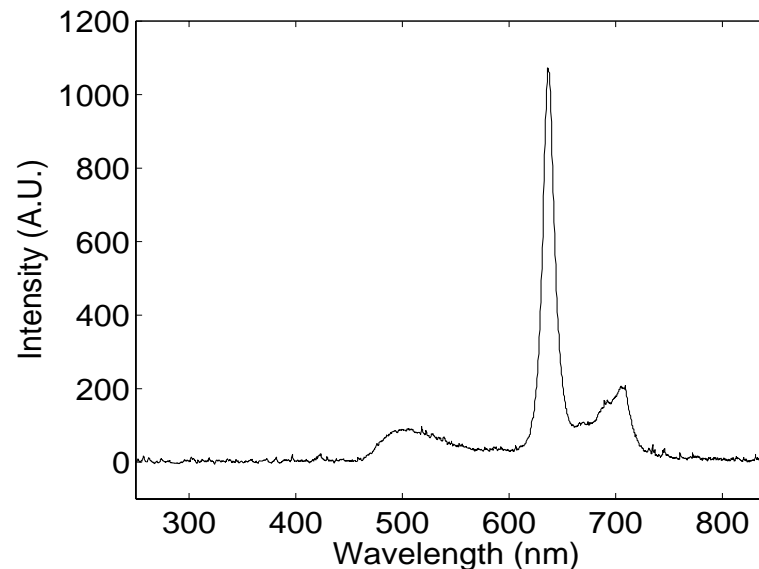
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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



## Healthy tissue



## Glioblastoma multiforme



# The need

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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



- Currently, there is lack of suitable, compact sources fulfilling requirements for clinical applications
  - wavelength,
  - output power,
  - pulse duration, repetition rate and duty cycle,
  - beam quality,
  - compactness.
- Semiconductor laser systems fulfilling the above-mentioned requirements are being investigated
- Advantages with semiconductor lasers
  - high wall-plug efficiency,
  - high output power.
- Challenges
  - **Pulsing!**
  - how much output power is needed?
  - beam quality and spectral shape?



# Target specifications – the challenge

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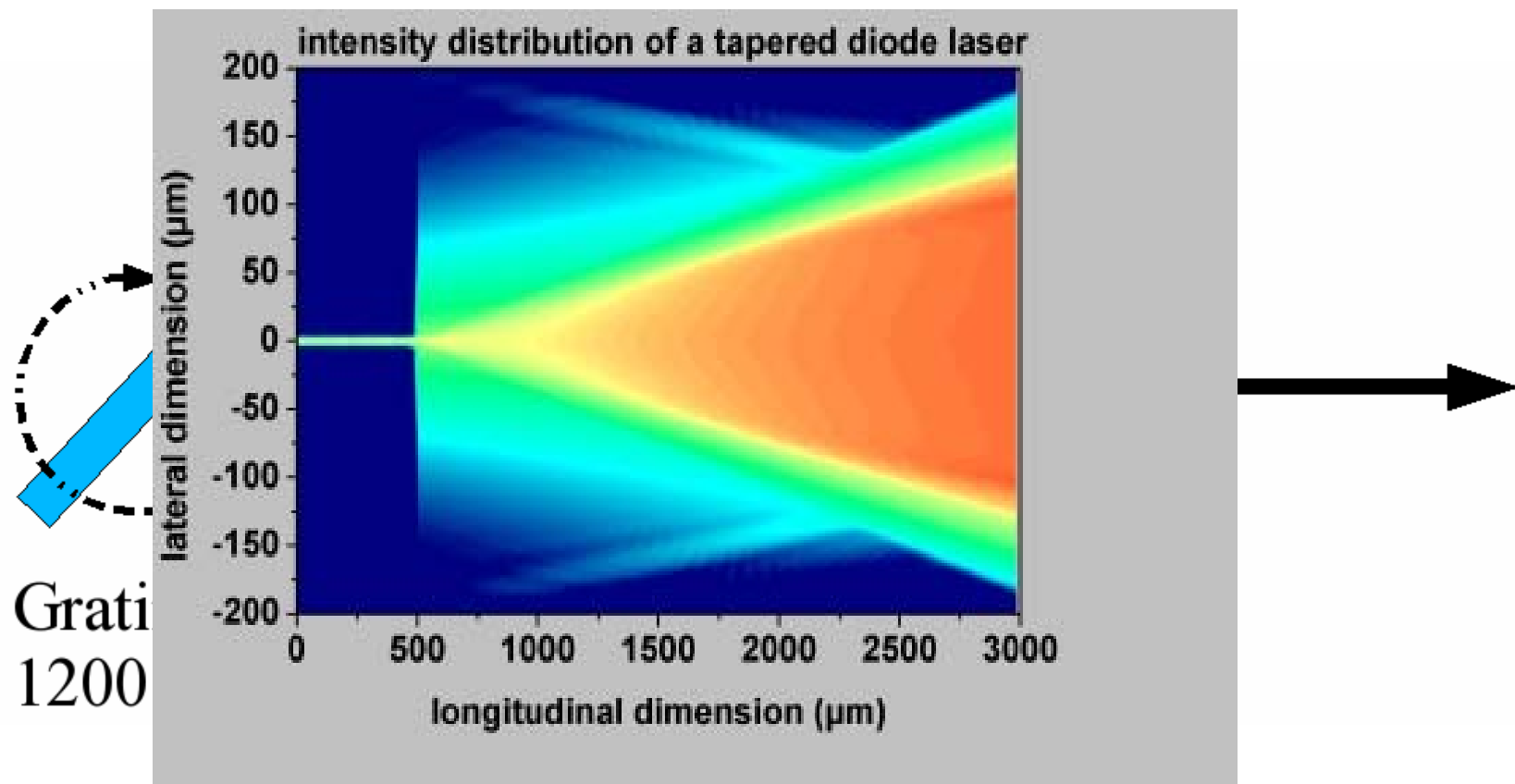
	Fluorescence spectroscopy	Fluorescence imaging
<b>Average power @ 405 nm</b> (to allow real time recording)	> 1 mW	> 10 mW
<b>Duty cycle</b> (to allow suppression of ambient background light)	< $10^{-4}$	< $10^{-4}$
<b>Rep. Rate</b> (limited by repetition rates of the image intensifier of available cameras)	< 1 kHz	< 5 kHz
<b>Pulse duration</b> (calculated as the longest pulse possible with the duty cycle given and highest rep. rate.)	≈ 100 ns	≈ 20 ns
<b>Peak power</b>	≈ 10 W	≈ 100 W

# 2W tapered laser with external feedback at 800 nm

Stefan Andersson-Engels  
Lund University



# RISO



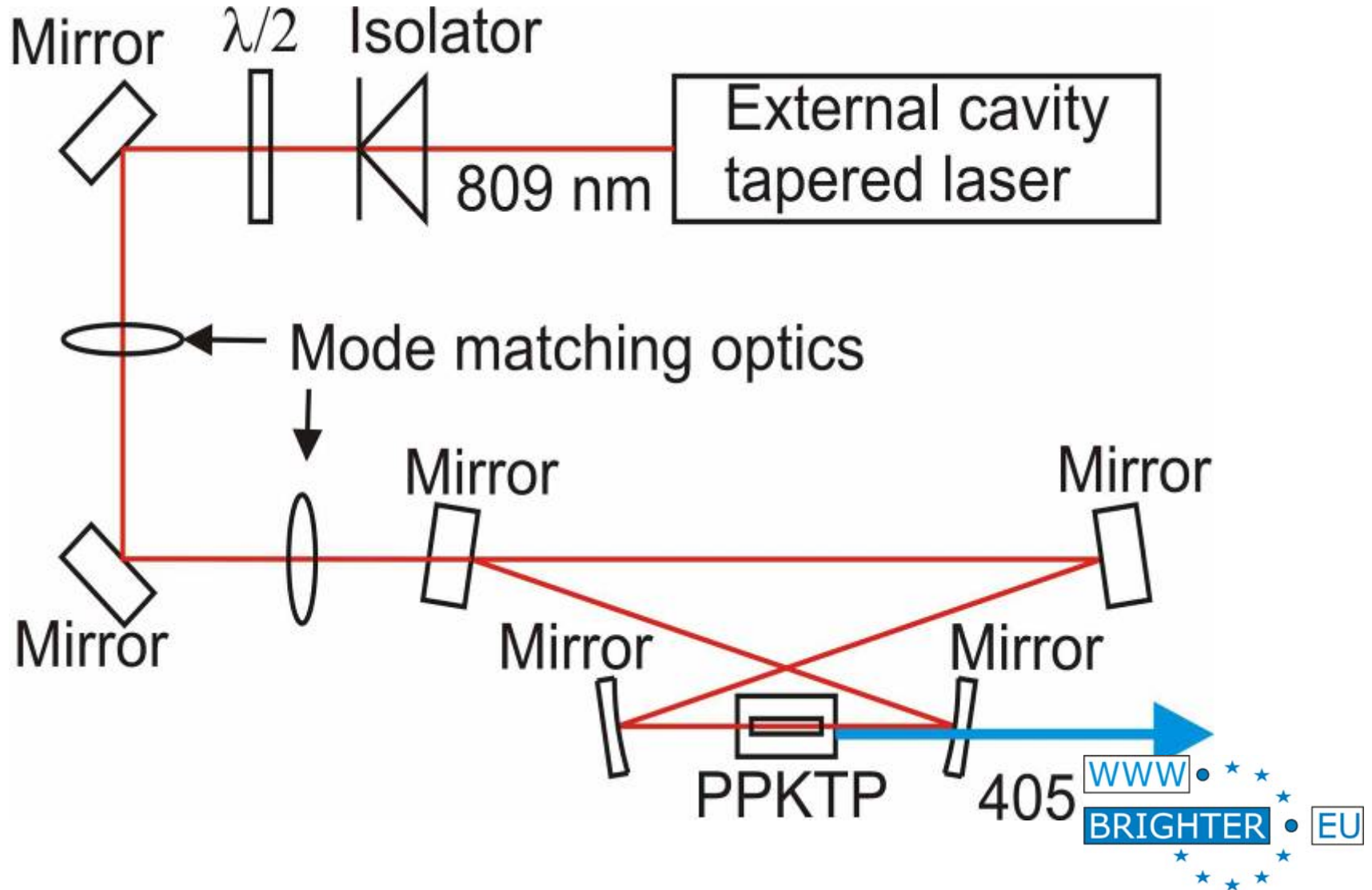
M. Chi, O. B. Jensen, J. Holm, C. Pedersen, P. E. Andersen, G. Erbert, B. Sumpf, and P. M. Petersen, *Opt. Express* **13**, 10589 (2005)





# 405 nm laser adapted to Fluorescence imaging

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Andersson-Engels  
Lund University







# Bow-tie – in the lab

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Andersson-Engels**  
Lund University

