



# Medical Fluorescence Imaging - Tutorial



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**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

***BRIGHTER***  
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# Aim with the presentation

## Motivate

- the use of in vivo fluorescence imaging for:
  - Early cancer diagnostics
  - Identification of tumour boundaries
  - Assessment of blood vessels
  - Visualisation of lymph vessels
  - Treatment response assessments
- the use of laser parameters necessary:
  - Average power required
  - Pulsed mode
  - Robustness, compactness and user friendliness



# Clinical use of fluorescence imaging

## In-vivo kinetics of inhaled ALA-Induced PpIX fluorescence in bronchial tissue

## Fluorescence-guided resection of malignant gliomas

White-light image (A1)      5-ALA-induced PPIX  
fluorescence image (A2)  
of a patient with squamous cell carcinoma.

## Fluorescence angiography

Fluorescein angiographic features before and after  
PDT for choroidal neovascularization (CNV)

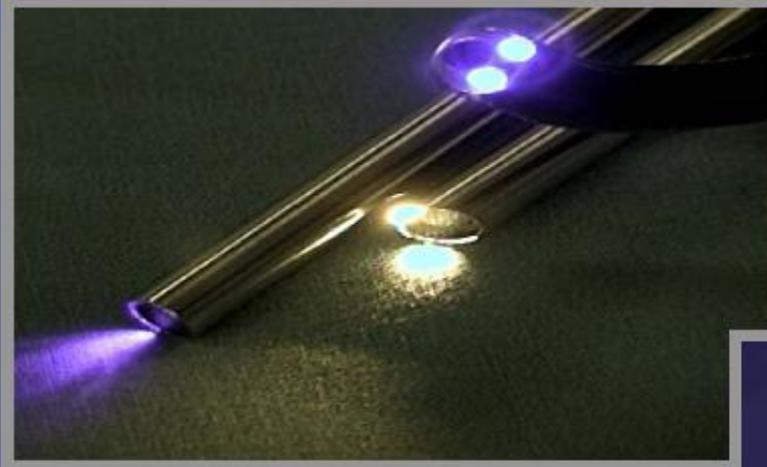
Hautmann *et al.* *Respir. Res.*, **8** (2007)

Stummer *et al.* *Lancet Oncol.* (2006)

Hikichi *et al.*, *RETINA* **21** (2001)



# Fluorescence detection of malignancies in the urinary bladder



- Rigid Telescopes
- Fiberscopes
- OP - Microscopes

- White Light
- ALA-Mode
- Autofluorescence-Mode



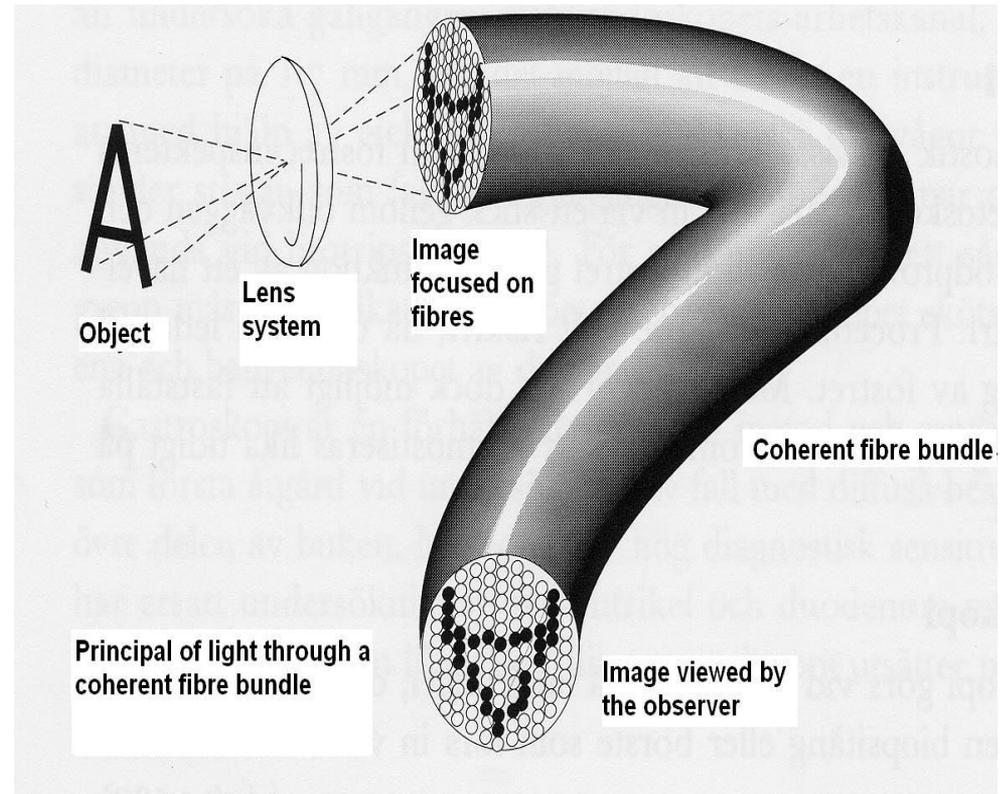
The Storz D-Light system

M. Kriegmair *et al.* Munich

# Fibre endoscope

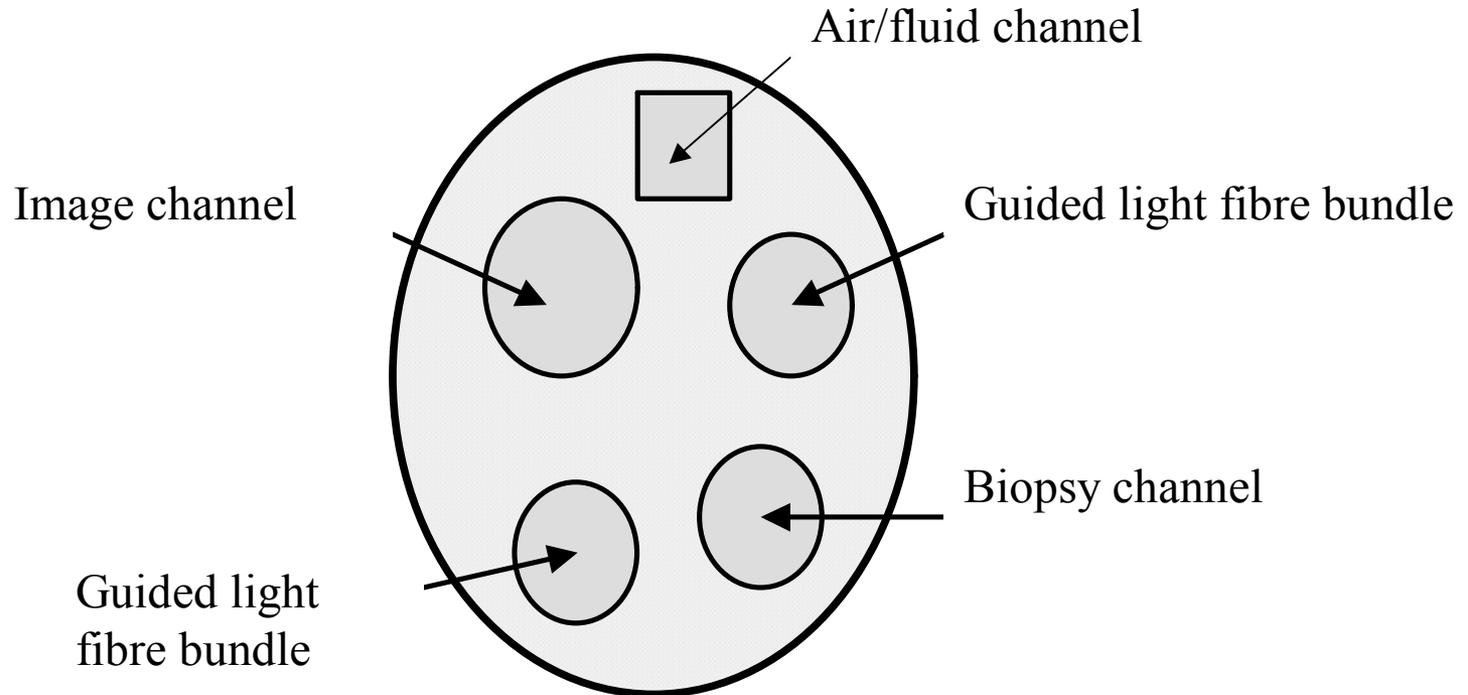


## Coherent fibre bundle





# Cross-section of the distal end



# Endoscopical PDT – in combination with fluorescence detection



## Vocal fold carcinoma in situ



*Clinical, laser-based, fluorescence diagnostics and photodynamic therapy of a malignant tumour.*

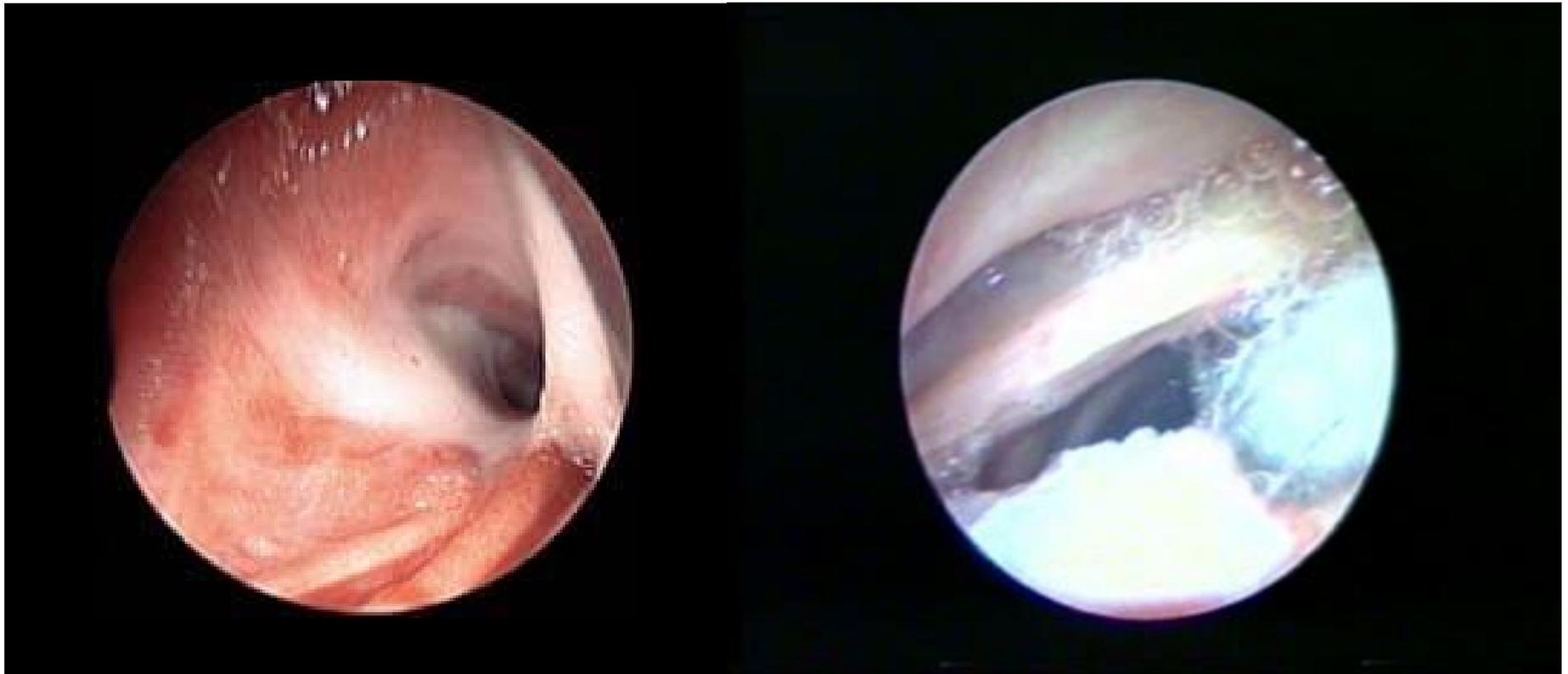
*Insert: Endoscopic view of the vocal cords (left) and the same view with a colour-coded fluorescence image superimposed (right). The yellow area indicates the presence of a squamous cell carcinoma.*



# The diagnosis

White-light mode

Fluorescence video mode



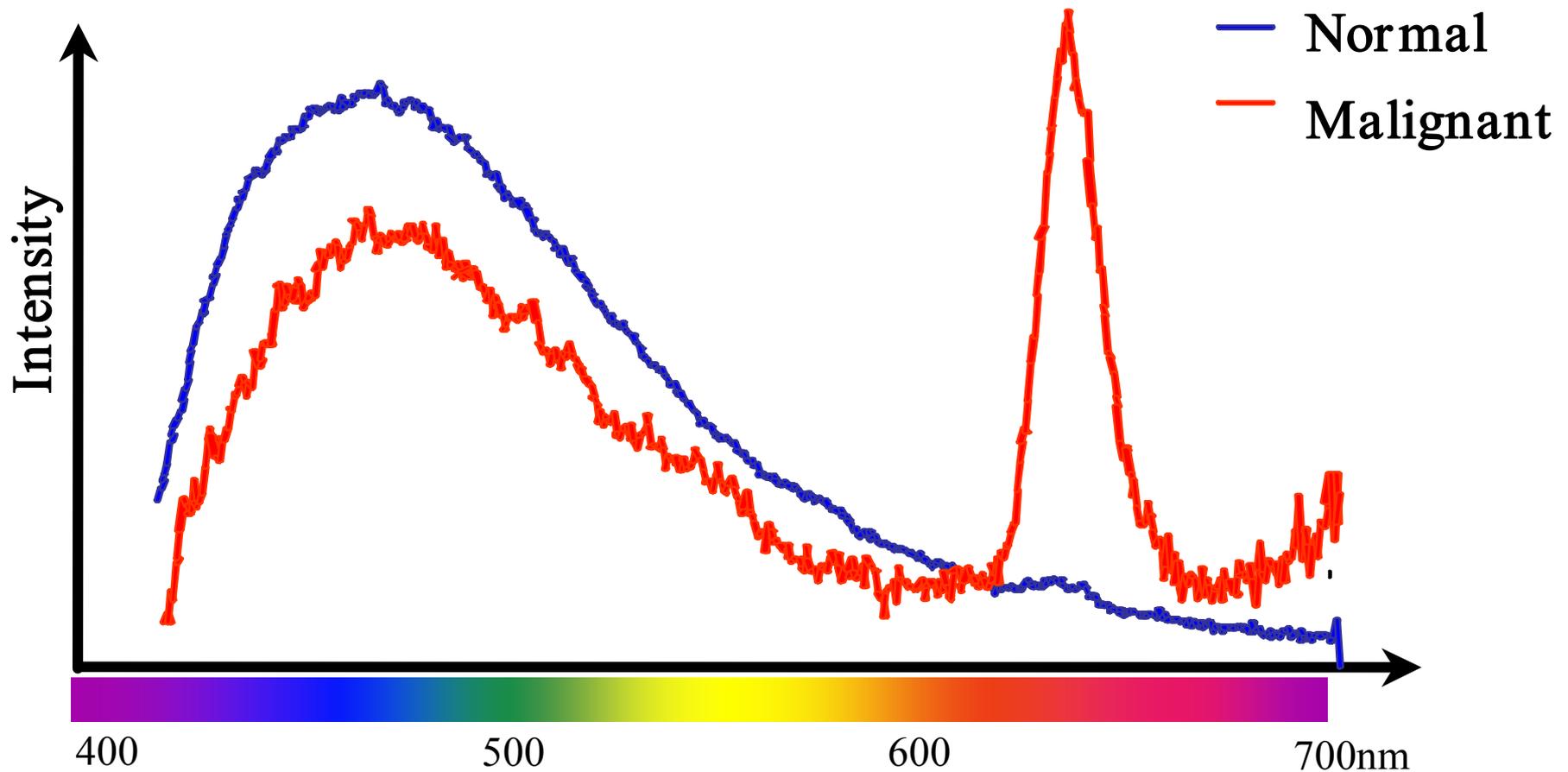
Imaging using the Storz D-light system for larynx diagnostics

Important developments: **Multispectral analysis**

**Simultaneous white light and fluorescence**



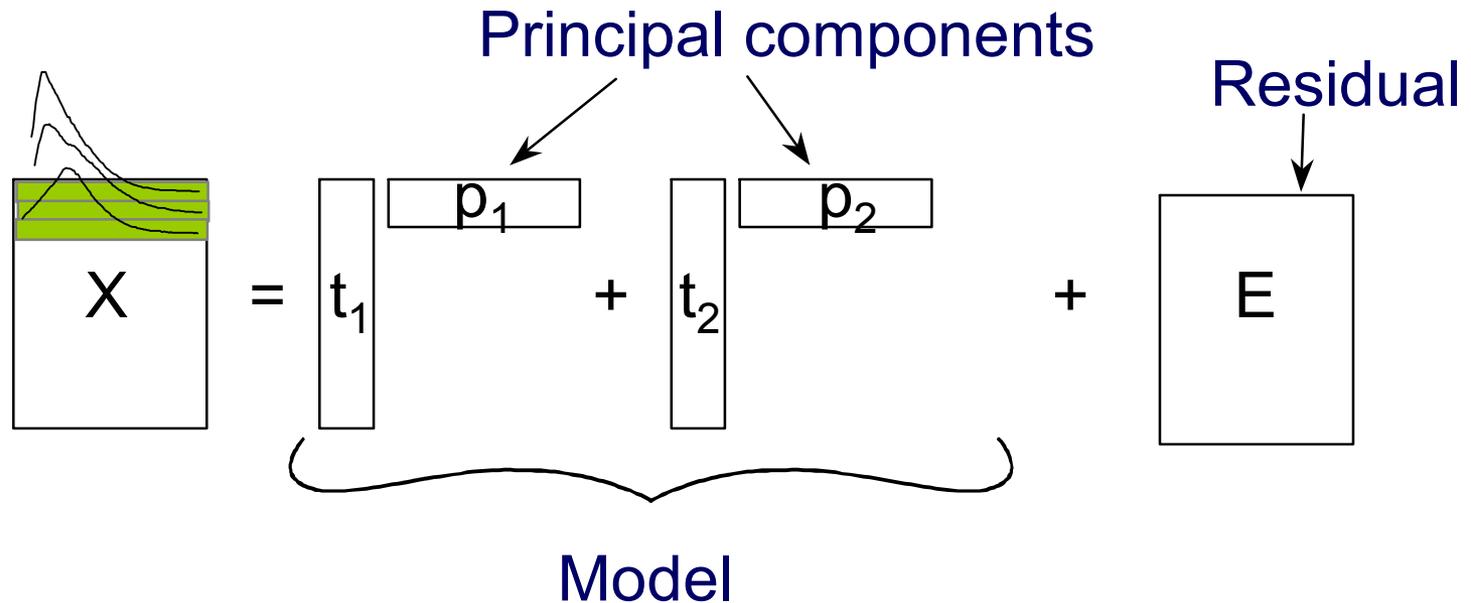
# Typical fluorescence spectra





# Multivariate analysis

Decomposition:



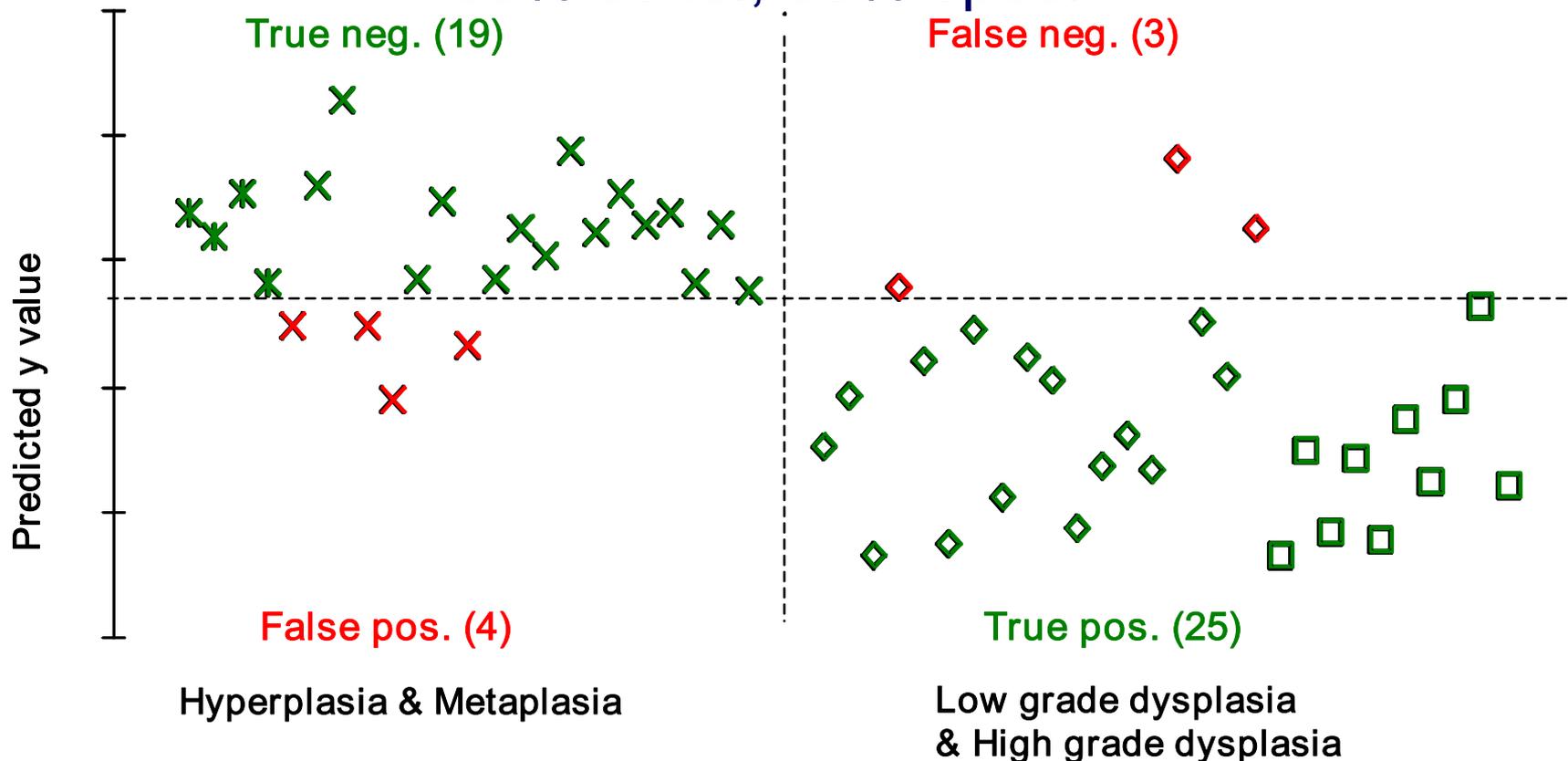
**Partial Least Squares (PLS):** Principal components chosen for best correlation with y-variable (histopathology)



# Diagnostic potential

To be useful for diagnostic purpose separation is often required on individual point basis

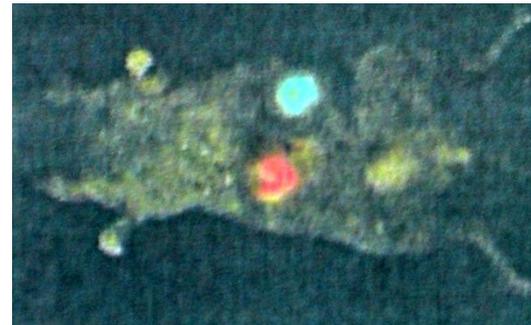
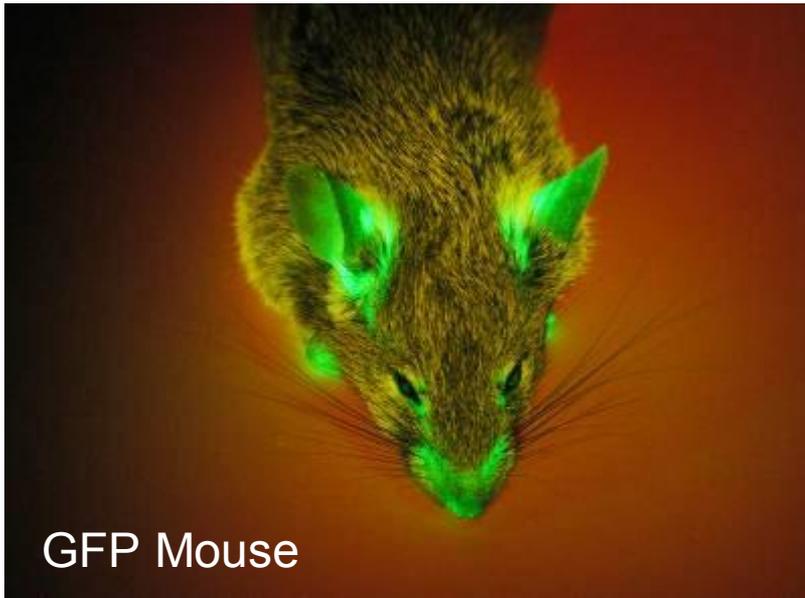
• 89% sens., 83% spec.



# Biological applications of *in vivo* fluorescence imaging



- Animal models widely used in biomedical research
- More than 90% of animals used are mice
- Non-invasive imaging studies very valuable tool
- Allow non-invasive **longitudinal and dynamic studies**



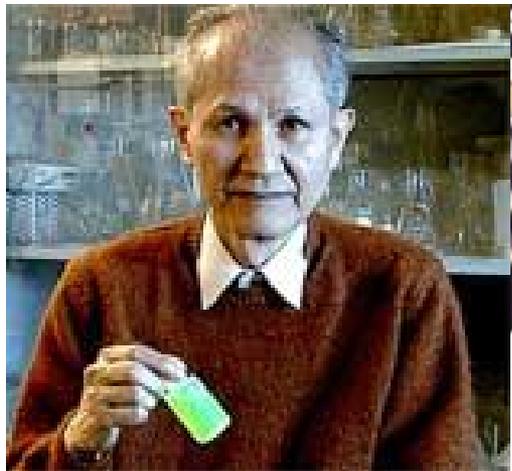
Hoffman and Yang  
Nature Protocols  
(2006)

Sharma *et al.* Am. J.  
Physiol. (2007)



**KUNGL.  
VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN**  
THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

## 2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein, GFP



***Osamu Shimomura***

Japanese citizen, born 1928 in Japan. Ph.D. in organic chemistry 1960, from Nagoya University, Professor emeritus at Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL), Woods Hole MA, USA and Boston University Medical School, MA, USA.



***Martin Chalfie***

US citizen, born 1947, grew up in Chicago, IL, USA. Ph.D. 1971 from neurobiology from Harvard University. William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Biological Sciences at Columbia University, New York, NY, USA, since 1982.



***Roger Y. Tsien***

US citizen, born 1952 in New York, NY, USA. Ph.D. in physiology 1977 from Cambridge University, UK. Professor at University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA since, 1989.

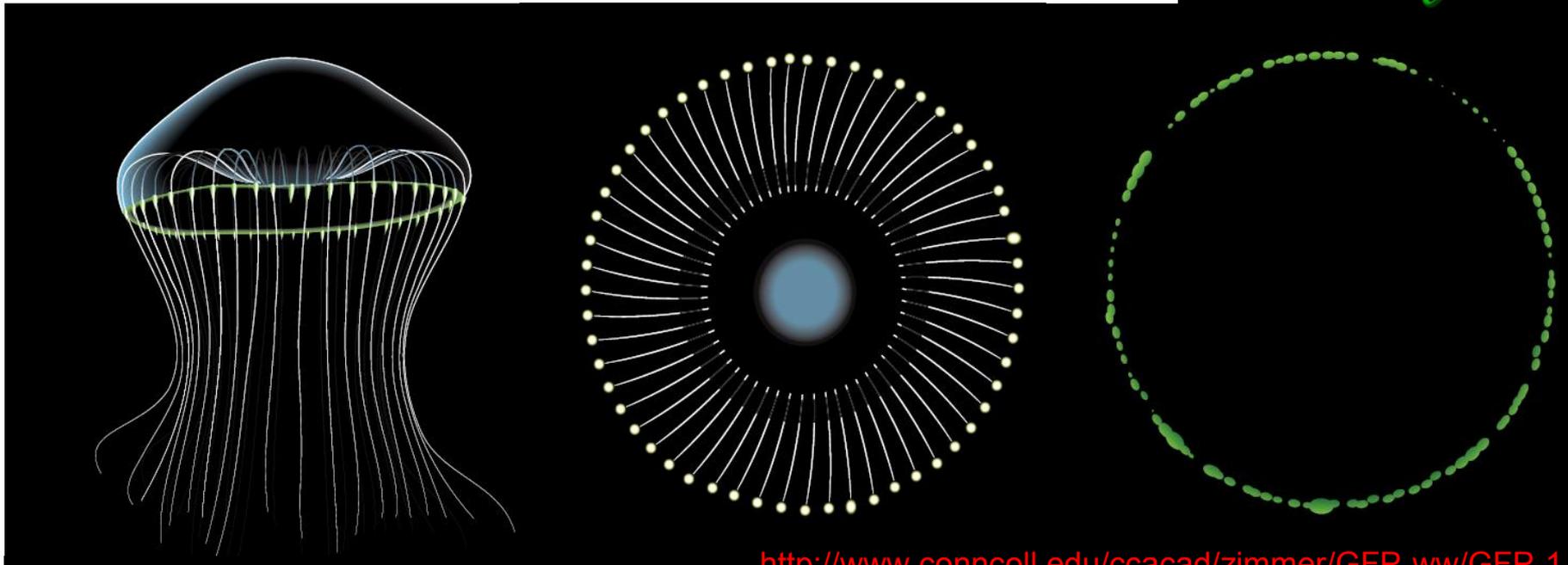
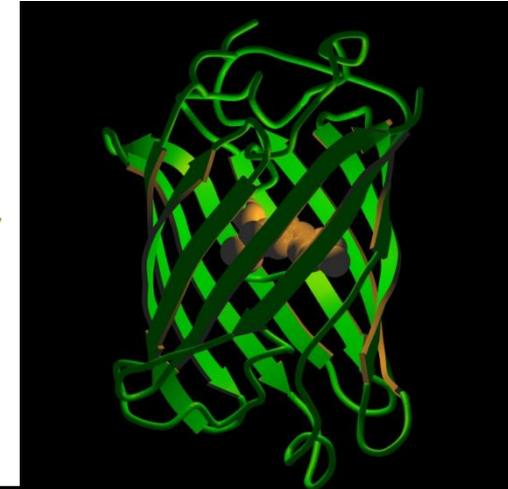


# Green Fluorescence Protein - GFP

## What is GFP?

A small naturally occurring protein which is highly fluorescent. GFP consists of 238 amino acids, linked together in a long chain. This chain folds up into the shape of a beer can. Inside the beer can structure the amino acids 65, 66 and 67 form the chemical group that absorbs UV and blue light, and fluoresces green.

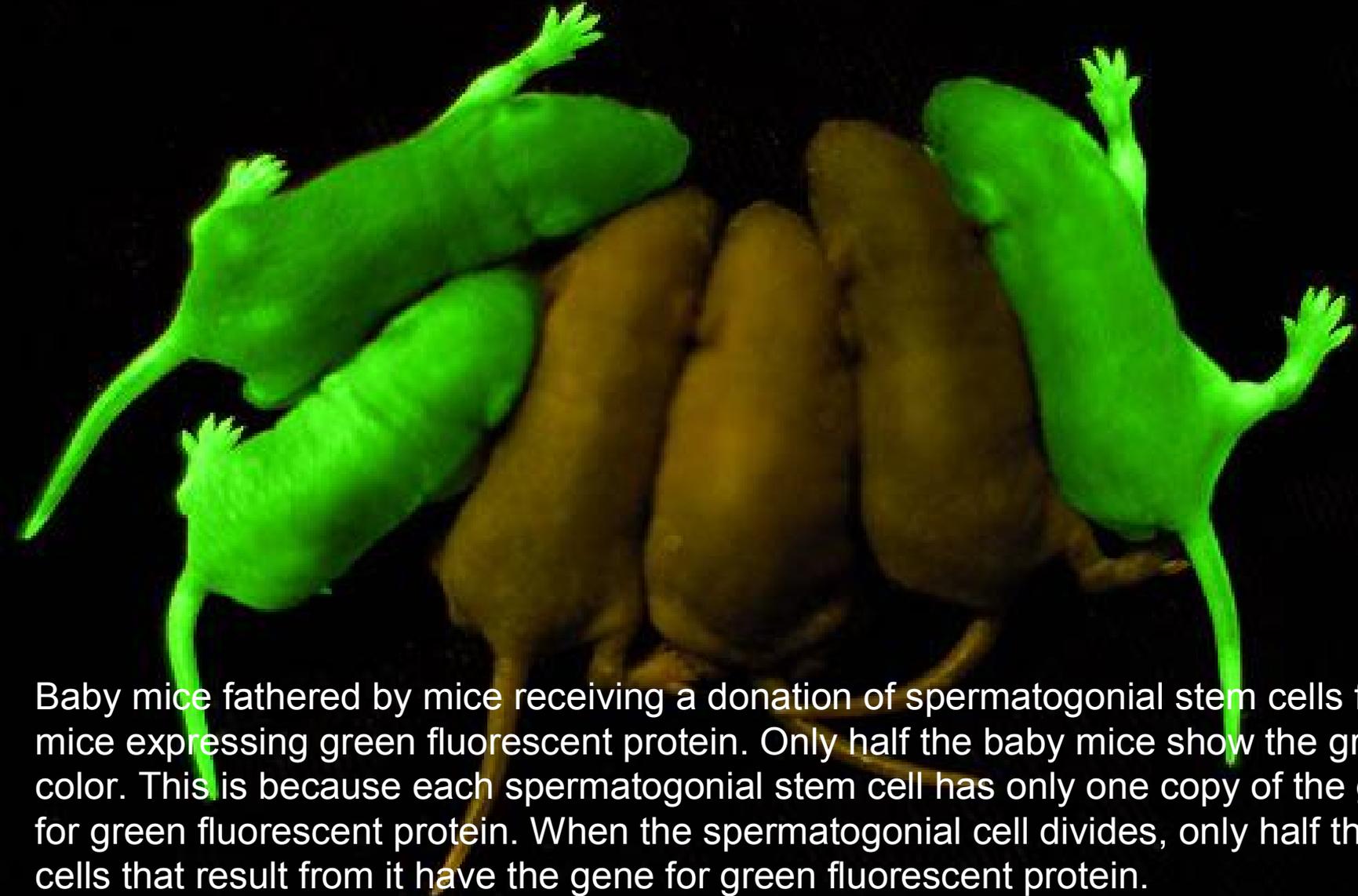
*Aequorea victoria* – a jellyfish in the Northern Pacific Ocean



# Fluorescence protein labeling in biology



[http://www.nichd.nih.gov/news/releases/green\\_brown\\_mice.cfm](http://www.nichd.nih.gov/news/releases/green_brown_mice.cfm)



Baby mice fathered by mice receiving a donation of spermatogonial stem cells from mice expressing green fluorescent protein. Only half the baby mice show the green color. This is because each spermatogonial stem cell has only one copy of the gene for green fluorescent protein. When the spermatogonial cell divides, only half the cells that result from it have the gene for green fluorescent protein.

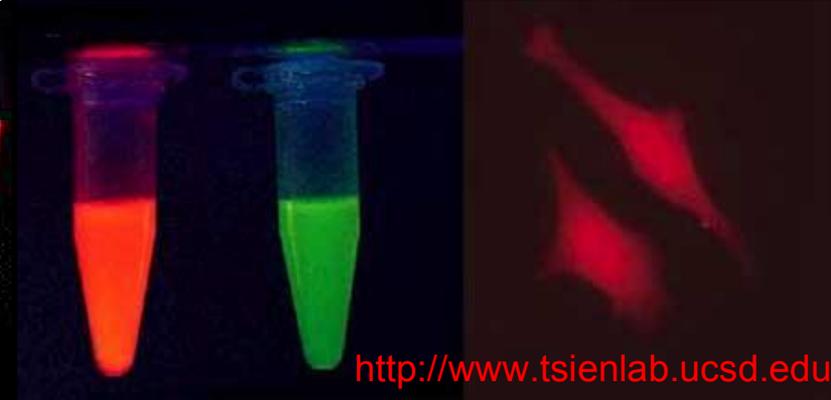


# Fluorescence Proteins in all colours – Roger Y. Tsien

Using DNA technology, various amino acids in different parts of GFP were exchanged

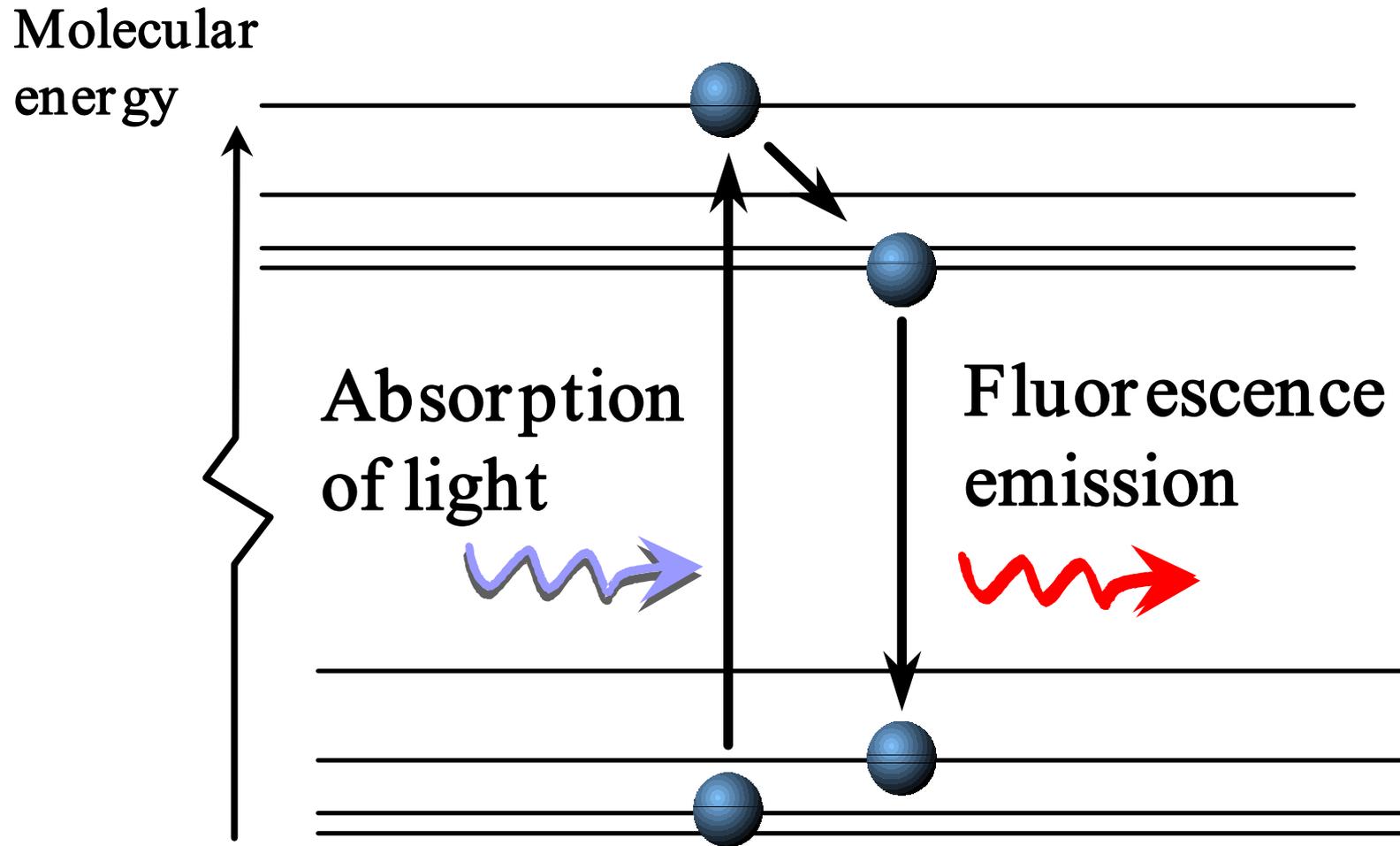


Agar Plate of Fluorescent Bacteria Colonies





# What is fluorescence?





Fluorescence induced by exposure to [ultraviolet](#) light in vials containing various sized [Cadmium selenide](#) (CdSe) [quantum dots](#). This is a file from the [Wikimedia Commons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence), <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence>



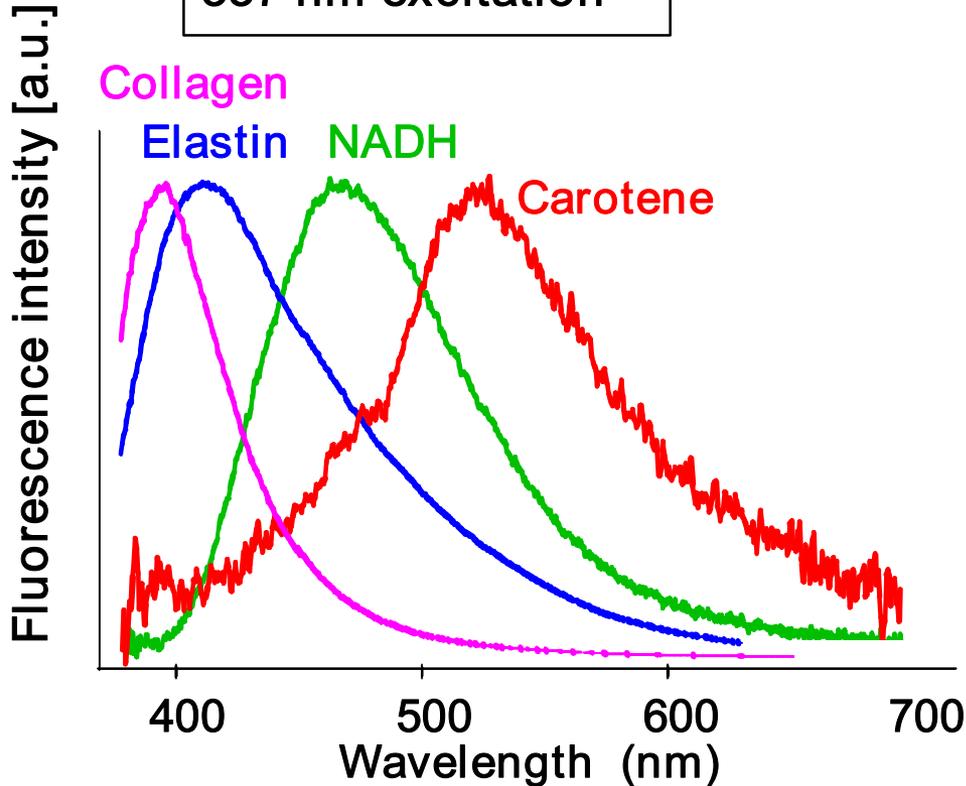
Fluorescent minerals. This is a file from the [Wikimedia Commons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence), <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence>



# Fluorescence

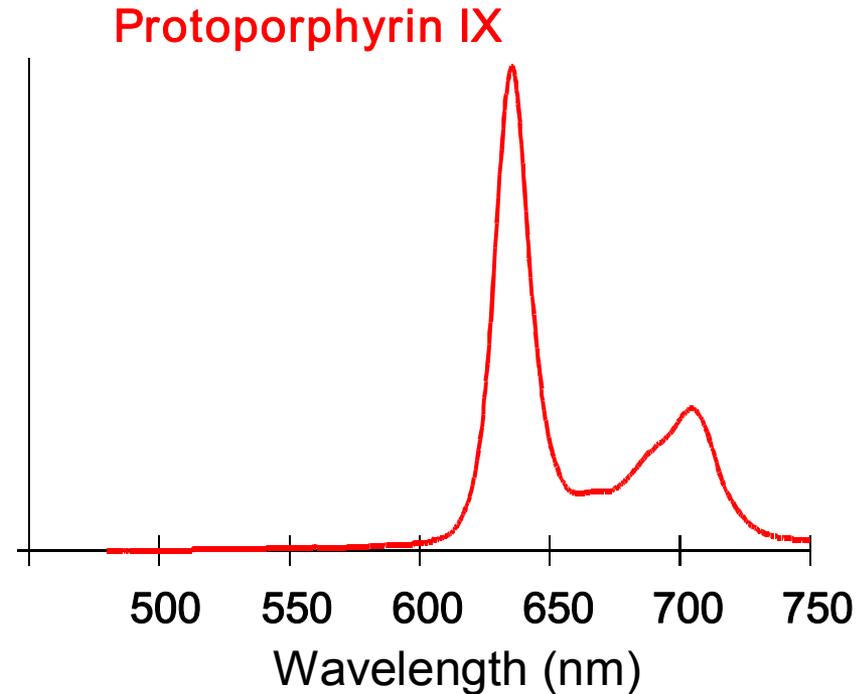
## Tissue autofluorescence

337 nm excitation



## Protoporphyrin IX

405 nm excitation

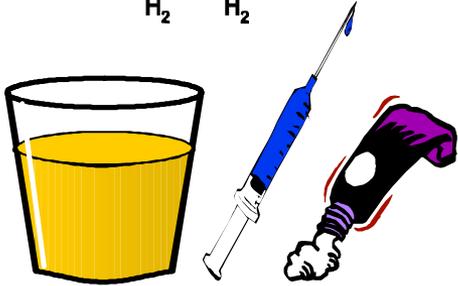
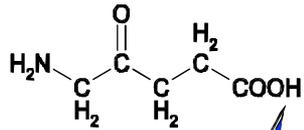


J. Johansson, Dissertation thesis, LTH (1993).  
of Klinteberg *et al.* (1999)

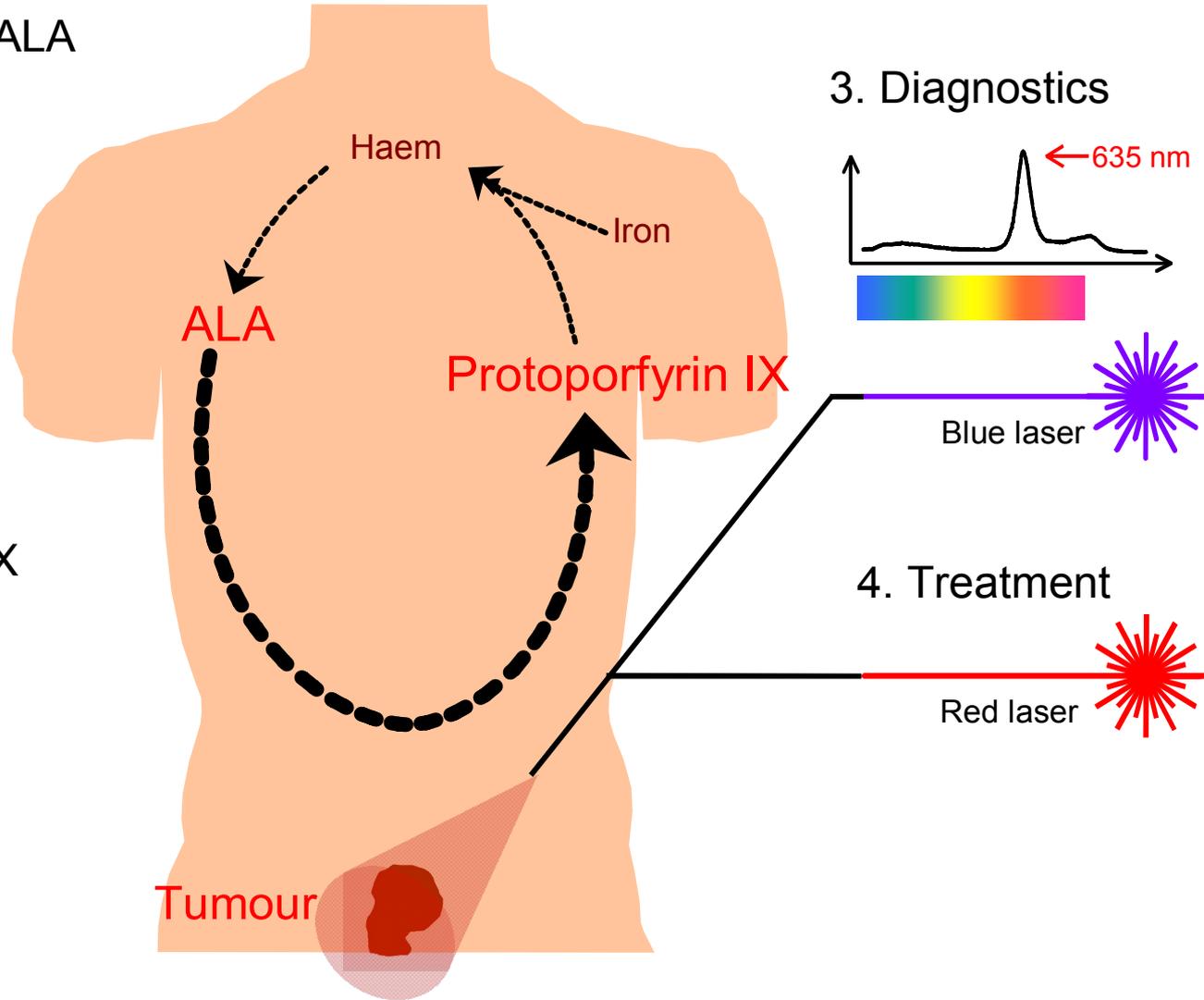
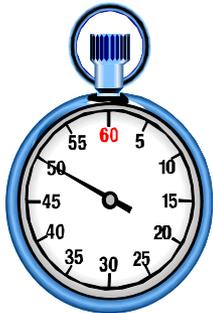


# Fluorescence diagnostics of skin tumour following ALA administration

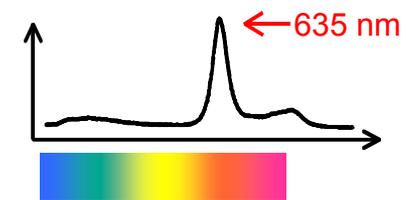
## 1. Administration of ALA



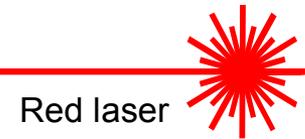
## 2. Production of PpIX



## 3. Diagnostics



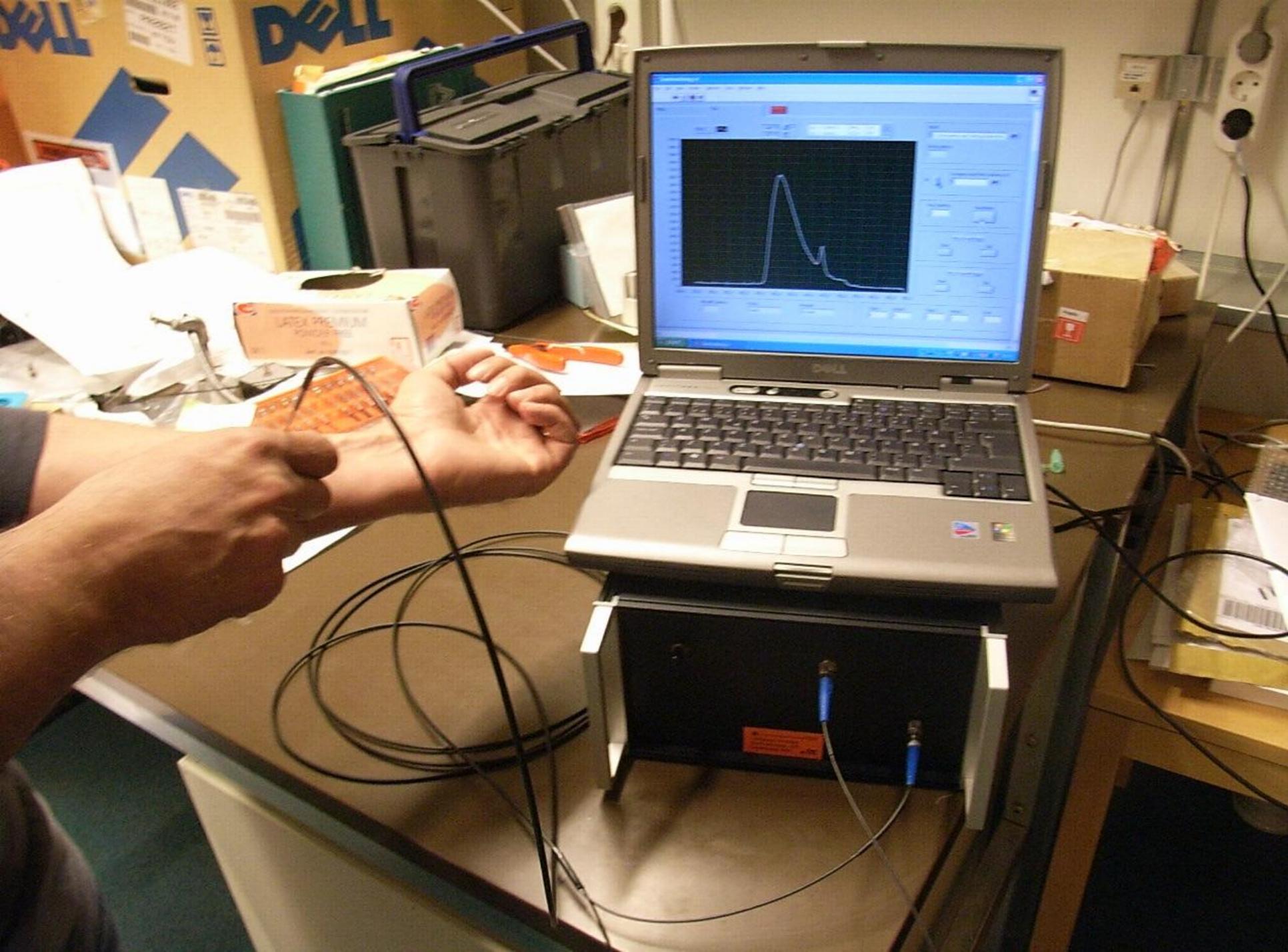
## 4. Treatment



# Tumour localising agents



Photosensitisers (PDT) Fluorescent tumour markers (LIF)	RED Absorption Peak
Haematoporphyrin derivative (HpD), (Photofrin)	630 nm
$\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid (ALA)	635 nm
Mesotetrahydroxyphenylchlorin (mTHPC), (Foscan)	652 nm
Tin Etiopurpurin (Pyrlytin)	660 nm
Benzoporphyrin, (Verteporfin)	690 nm
Phthalocyanins	720 nm
Lutetium texaphyrin (Lutrin)	732 nm
Bacteriochlorophyll (Tookad)	760 nm



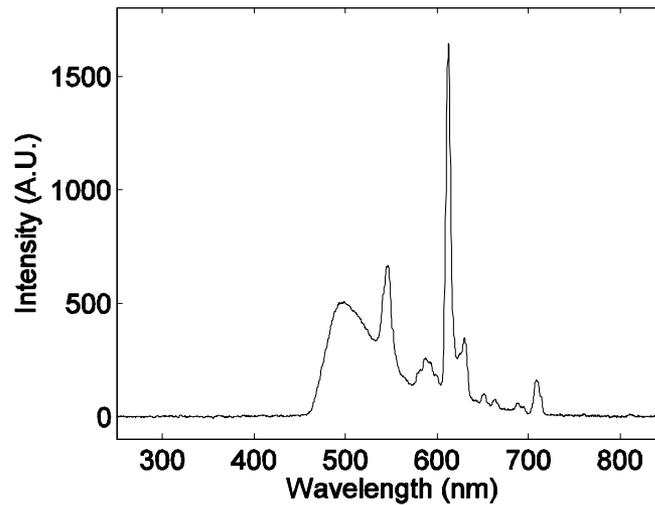
LATEX PREMIUM  
KOROSITEL



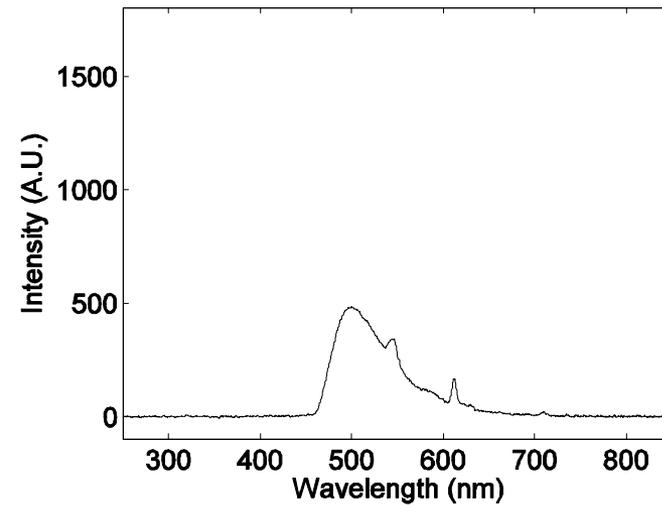


# Background light interference

Without funnel



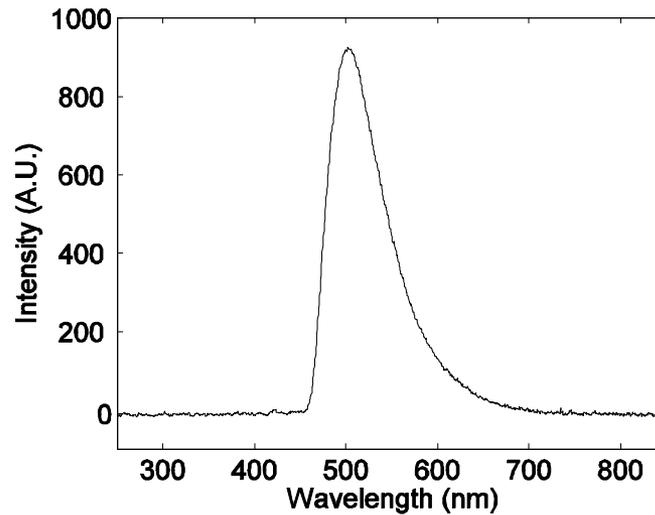
With funnel



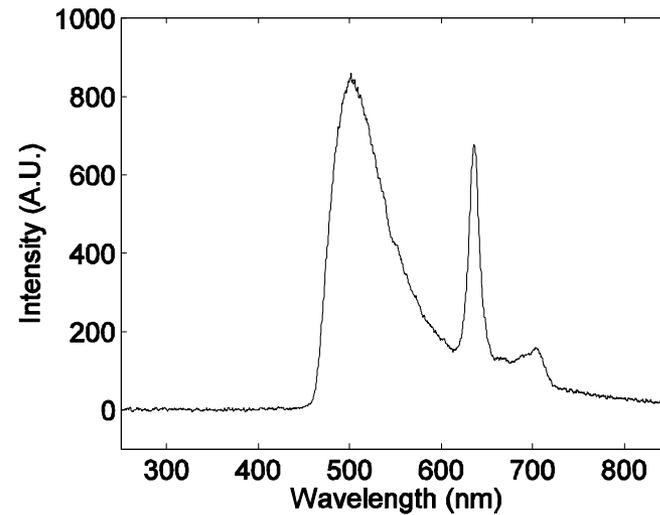


# Skin measurements

Non-treated

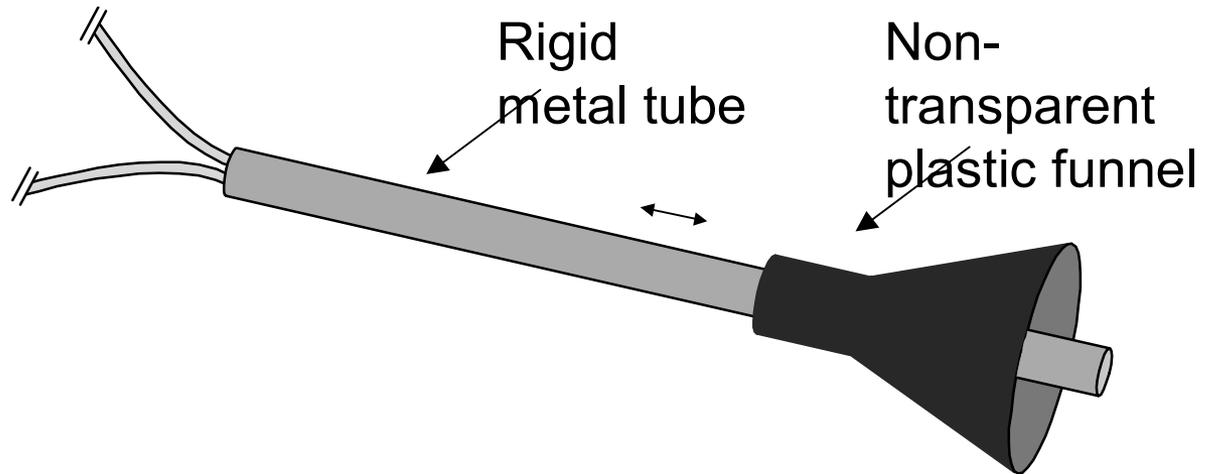


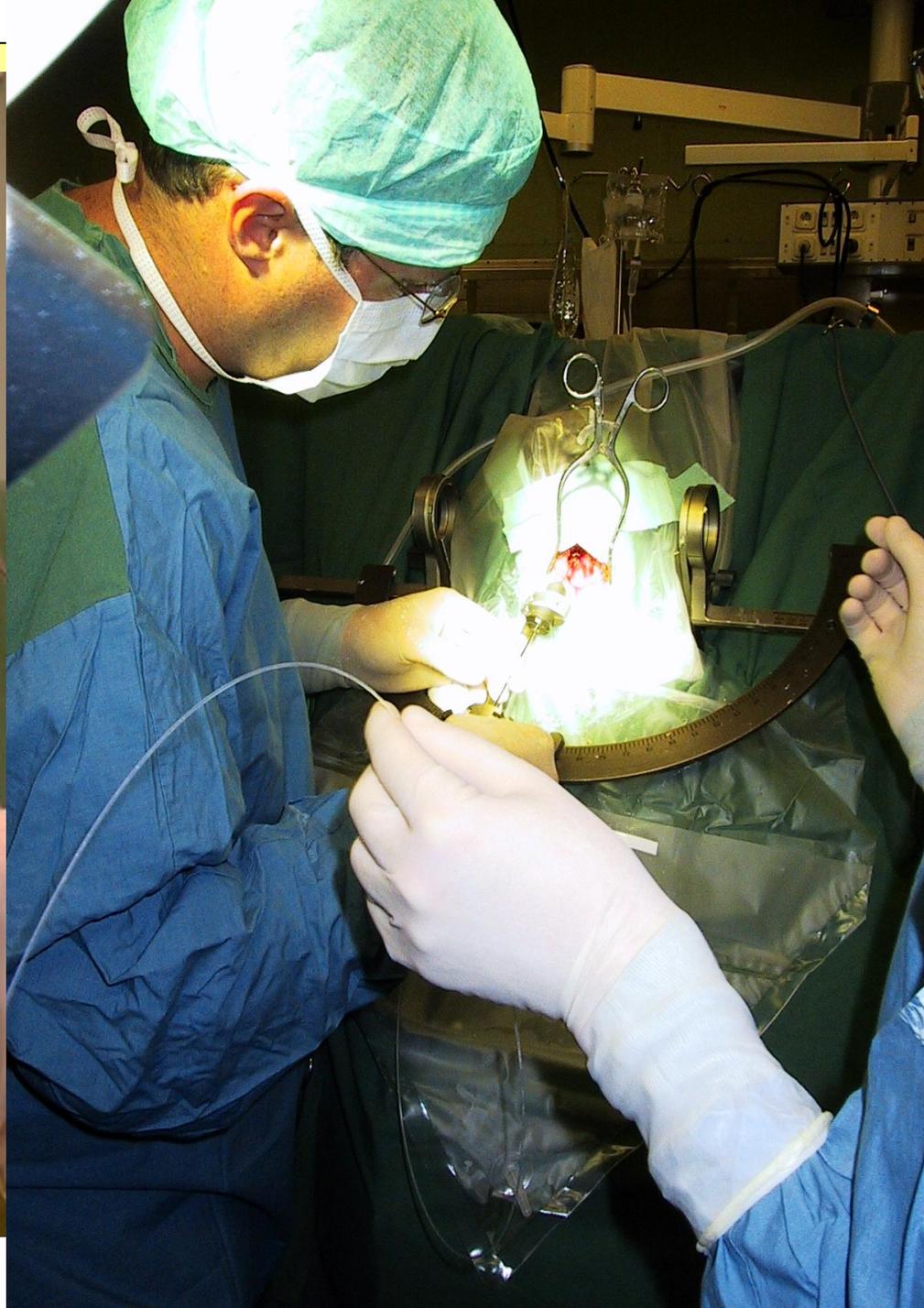
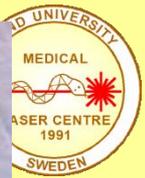
ALA-treated





# Ambient light shielding

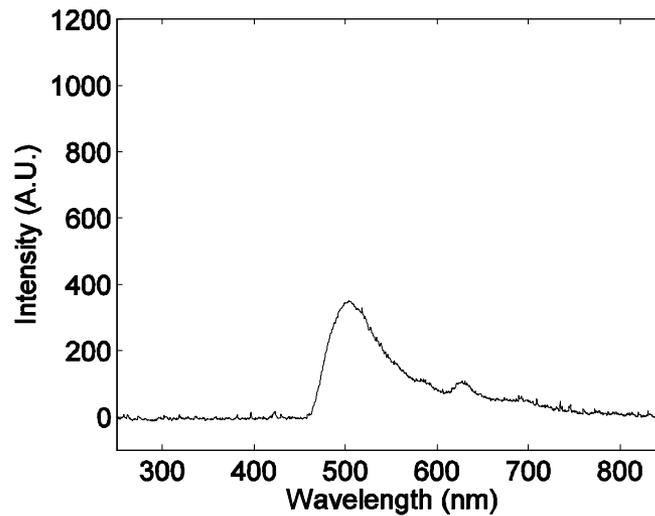




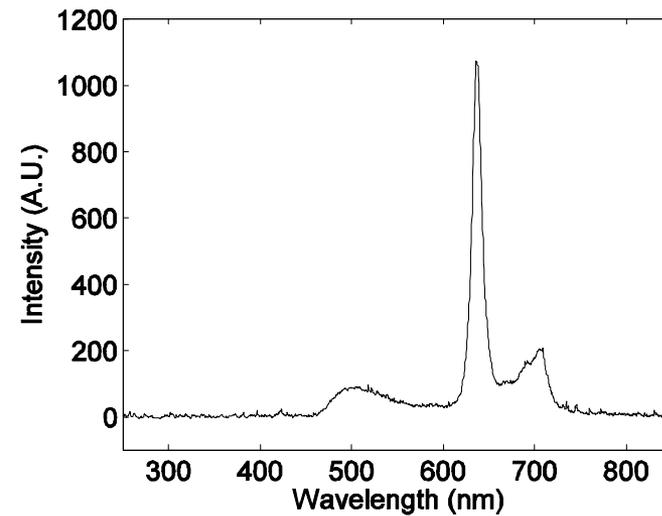


# Brain measurement

Healthy tissue



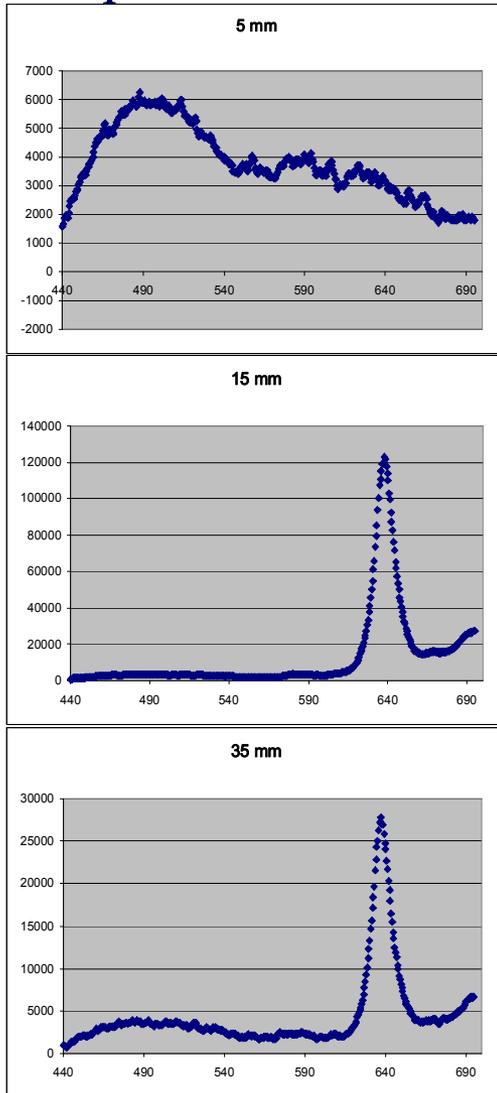
GBM



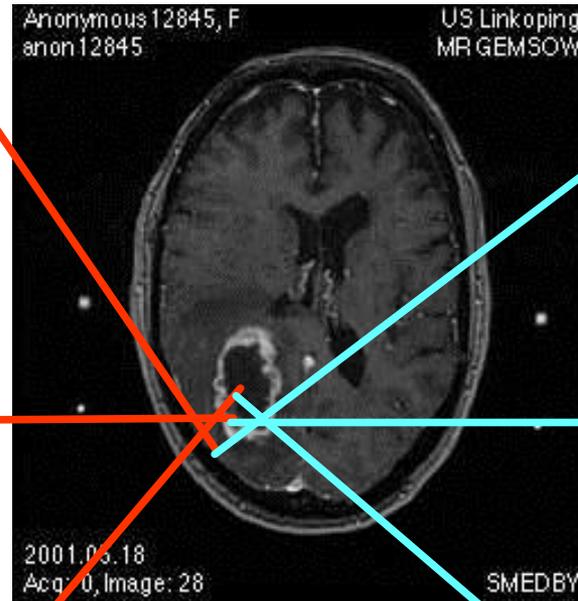
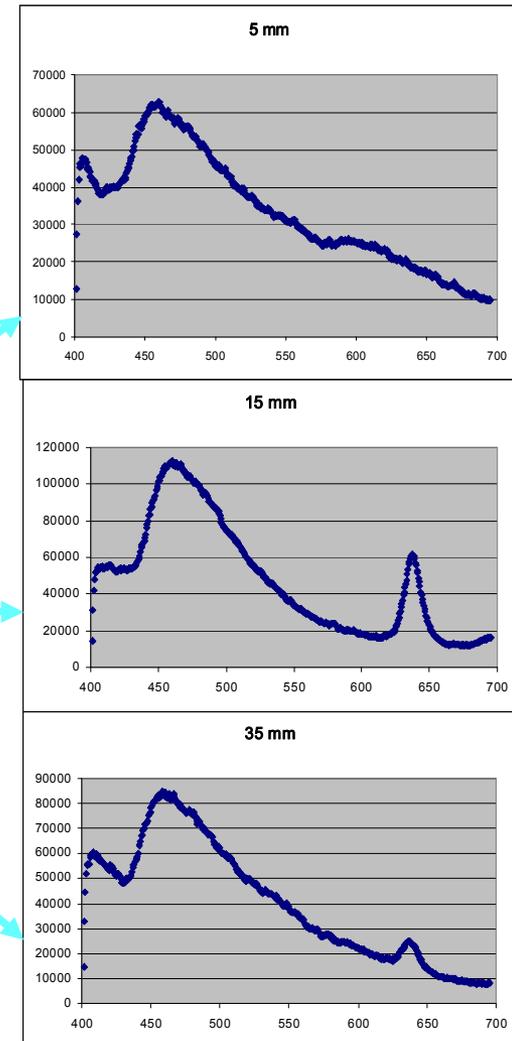


# Astrocytoma

## PpIX fluorescence

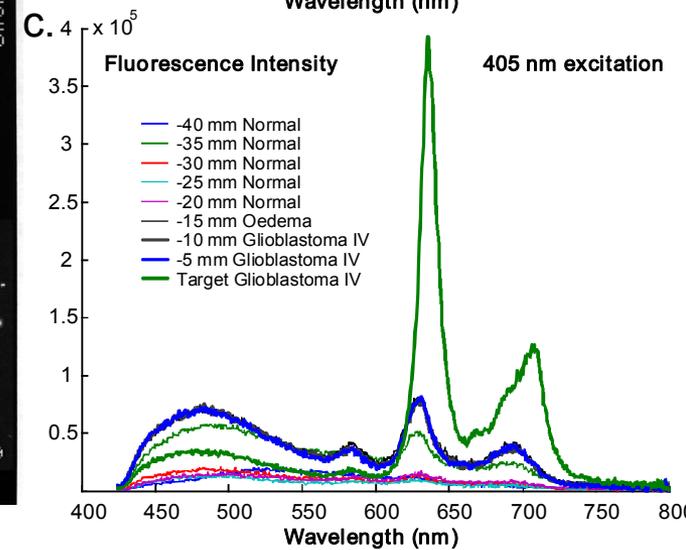
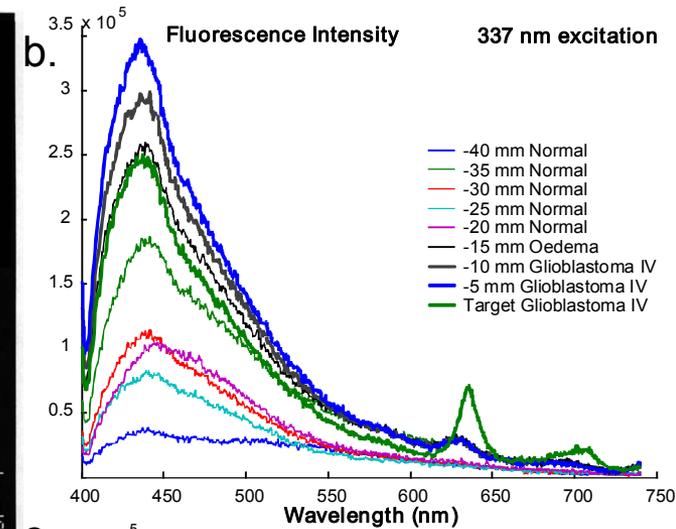
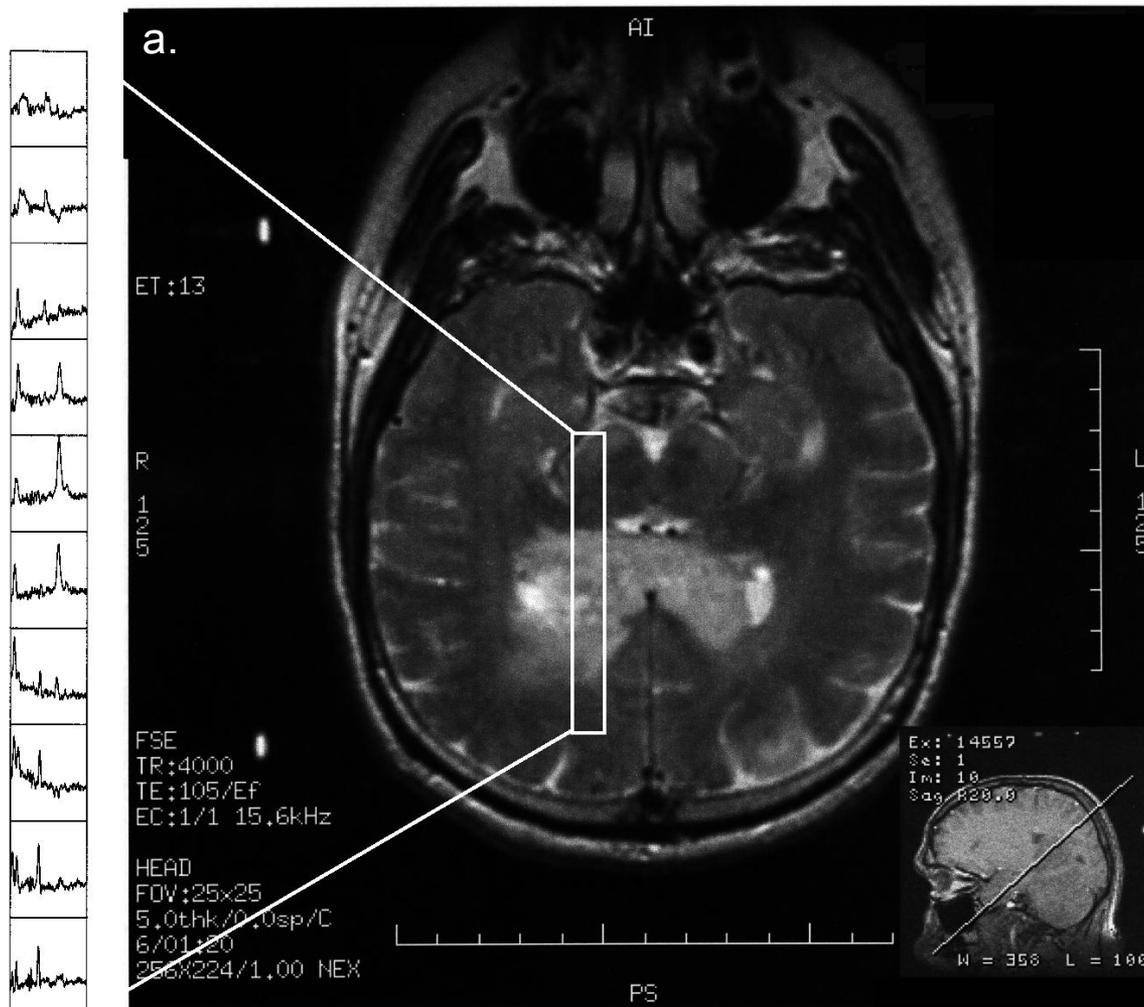


## Autofluorescence





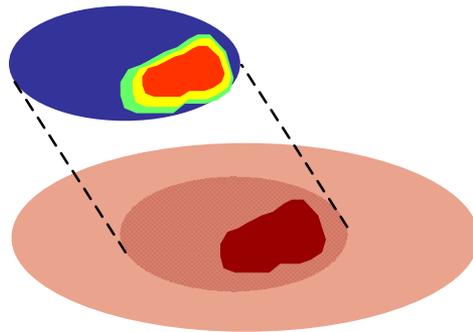
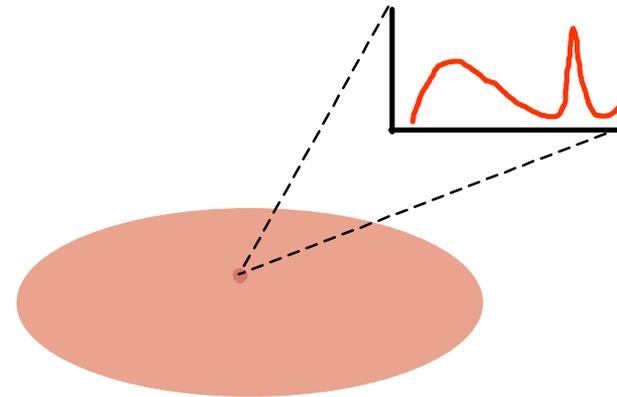
# MR and fluorescence spectra



# Fluorescence diagnostics



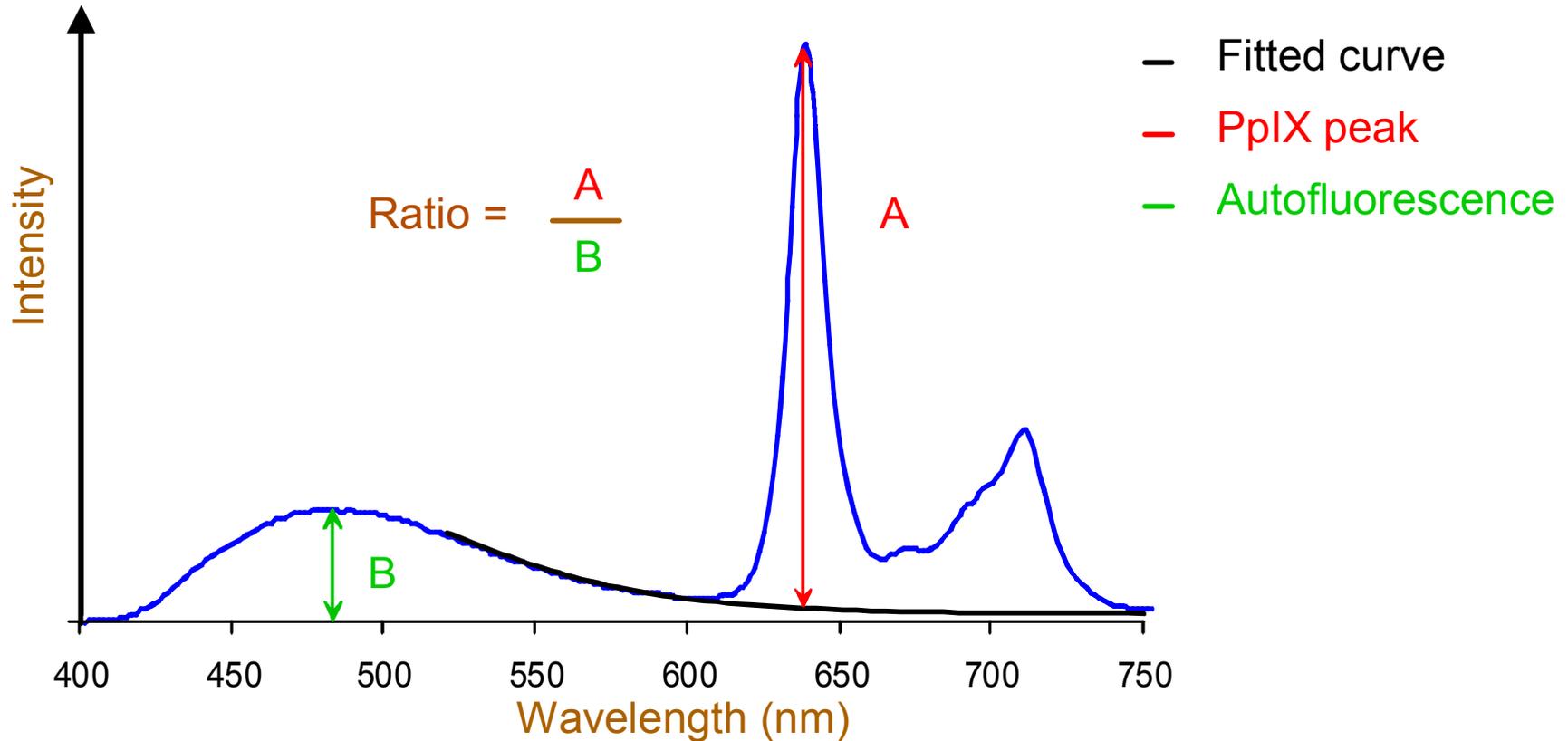
Point monitoring:  
Whole spectrum in  
one small tissue site



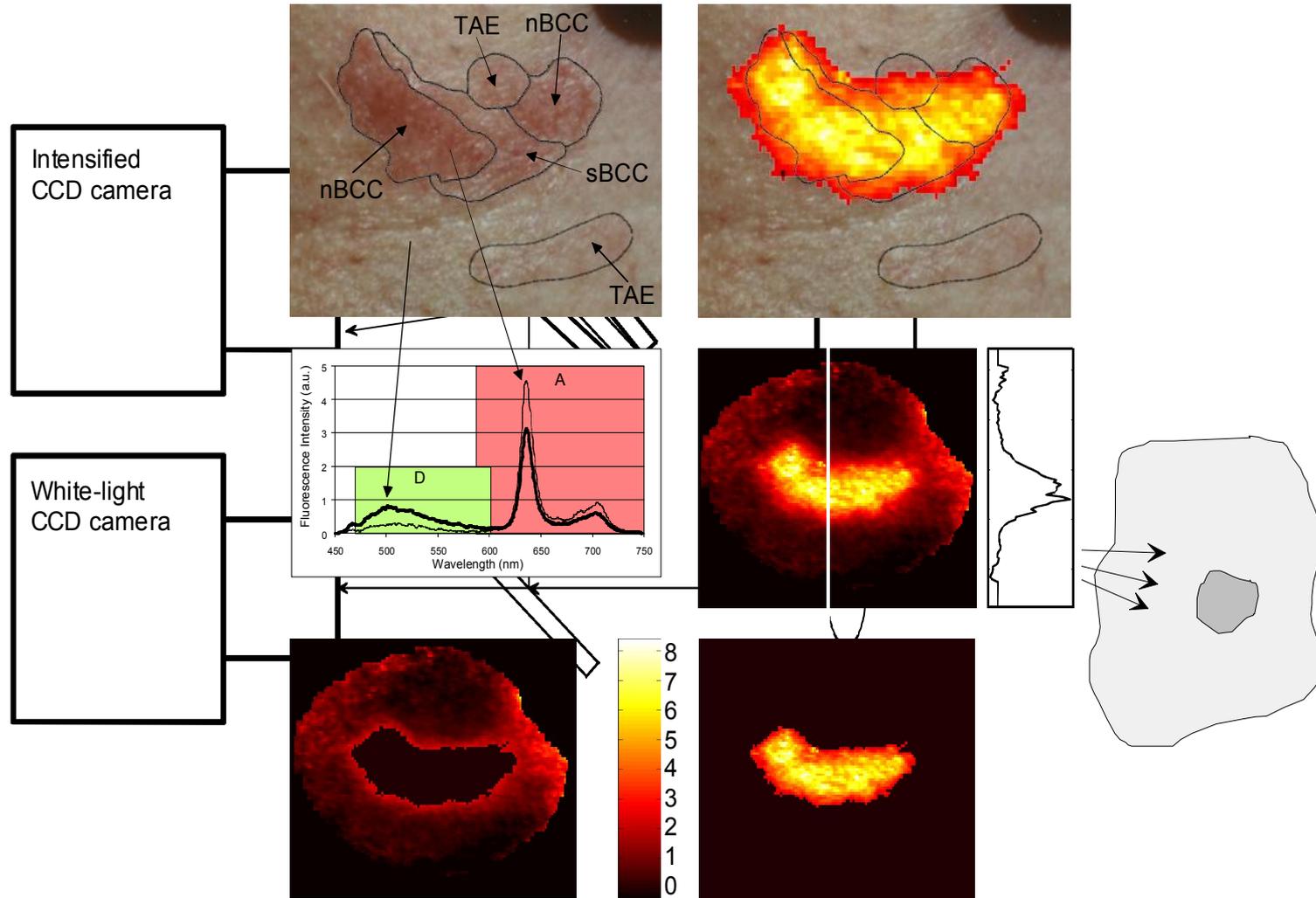
Imaging:  
Less spectral information  
but in larger area



# Fluorescence spectrum



# Dermatological Multicolour Fluorescence imaging



# Multicolour Fluorescence Imaging



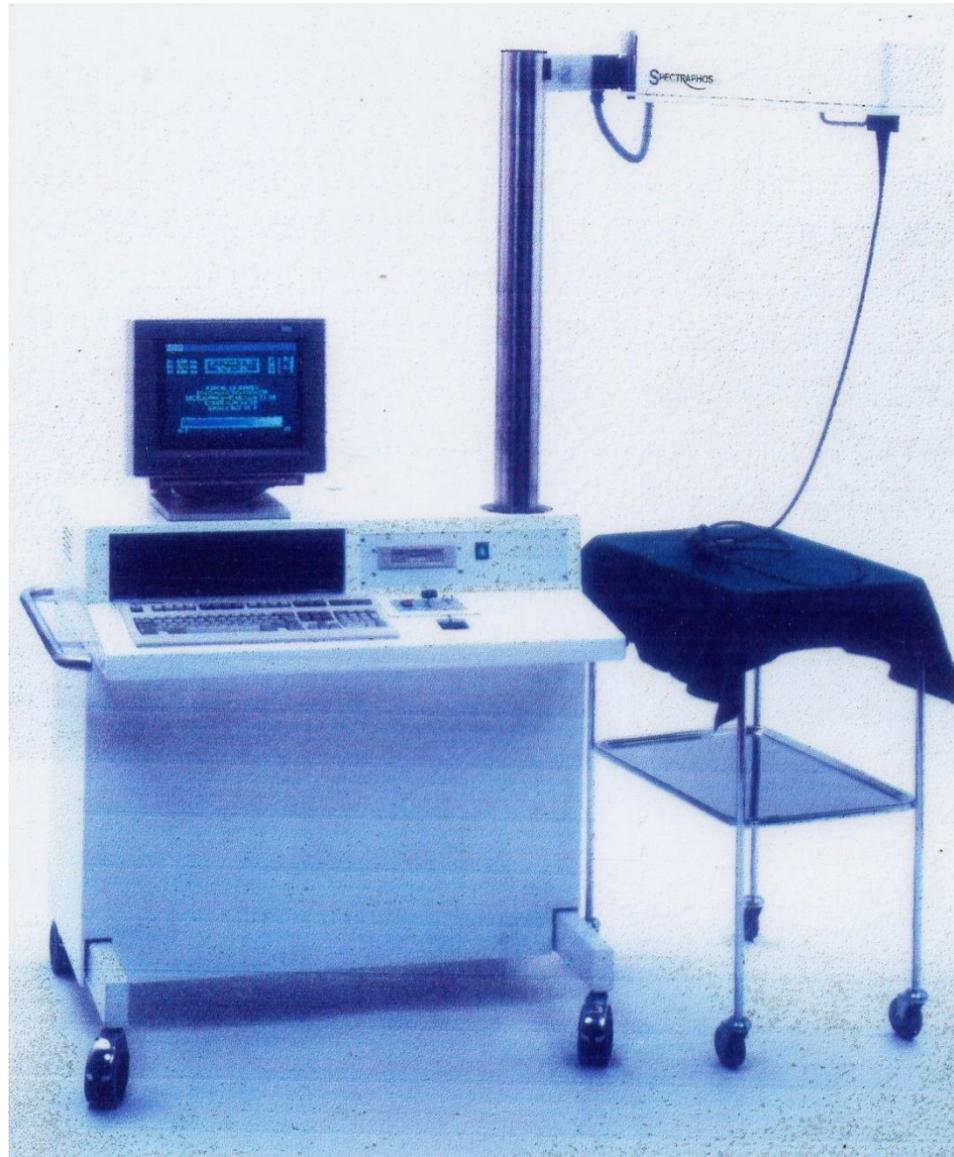
White light image

Digitally processed image





# Spectraphos multispectral fluorescence imaging system

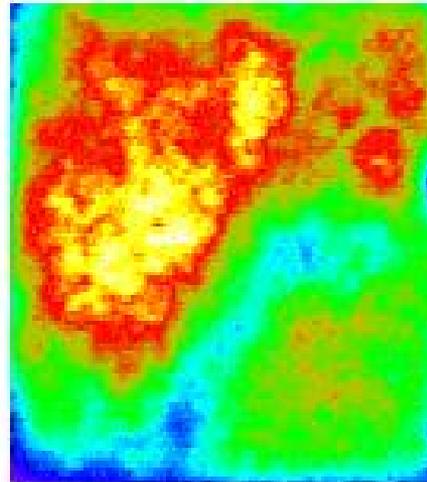




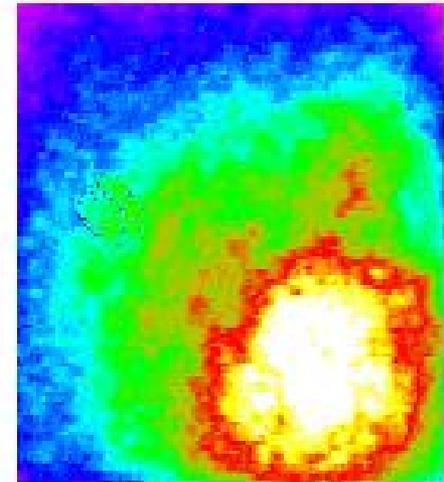
# Multicolour fluorescence imaging

Rodent brain fluorescence following i.v. administration of ALA

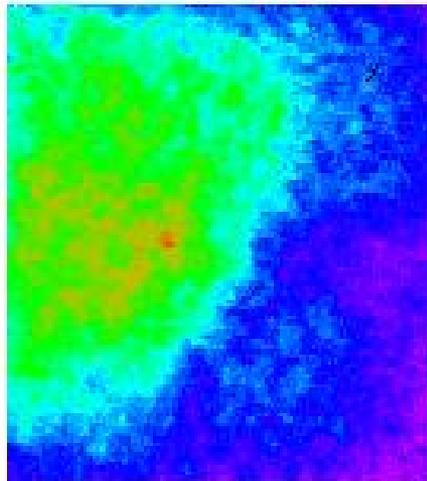
470 nm



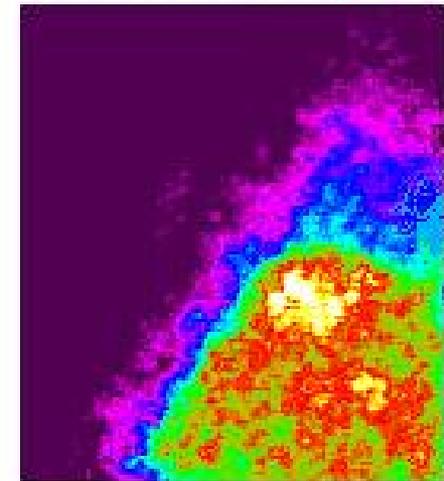
630 nm



600 nm



Ratio





# Hyper Spectral Diagnostic Imager

Combines:

- video image
- reflectance scan
- fluorescence scan

Aim:

- interactive diagnostics
- integrated colposcope



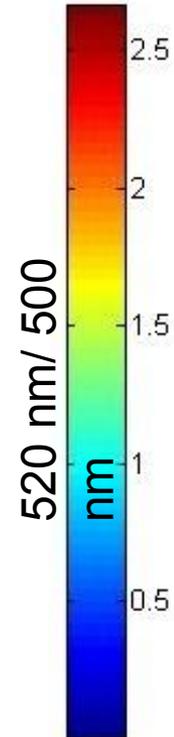
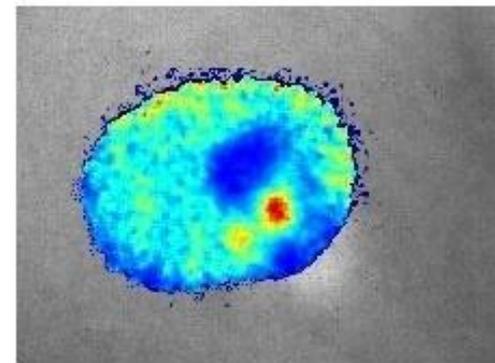
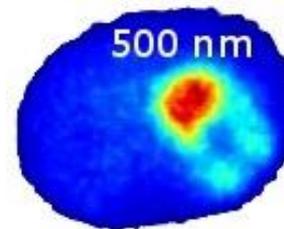
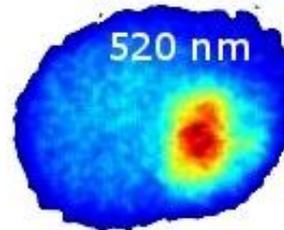
Science & Technology Inc, USA



# Halo naevus

16 year old male

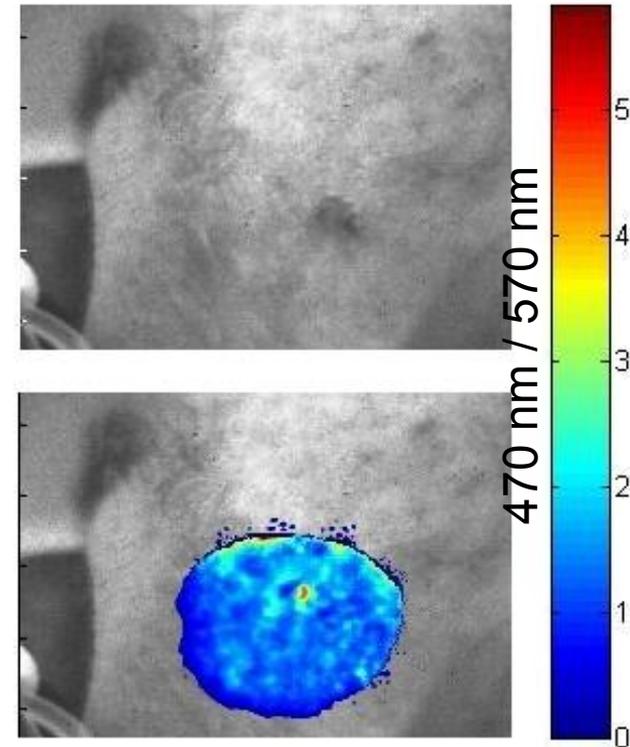
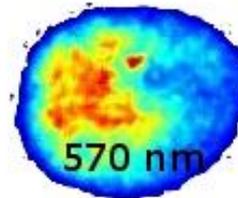
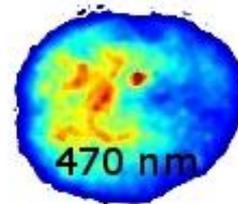
Located at left waist



# Pigmented BC or malignant melanoma



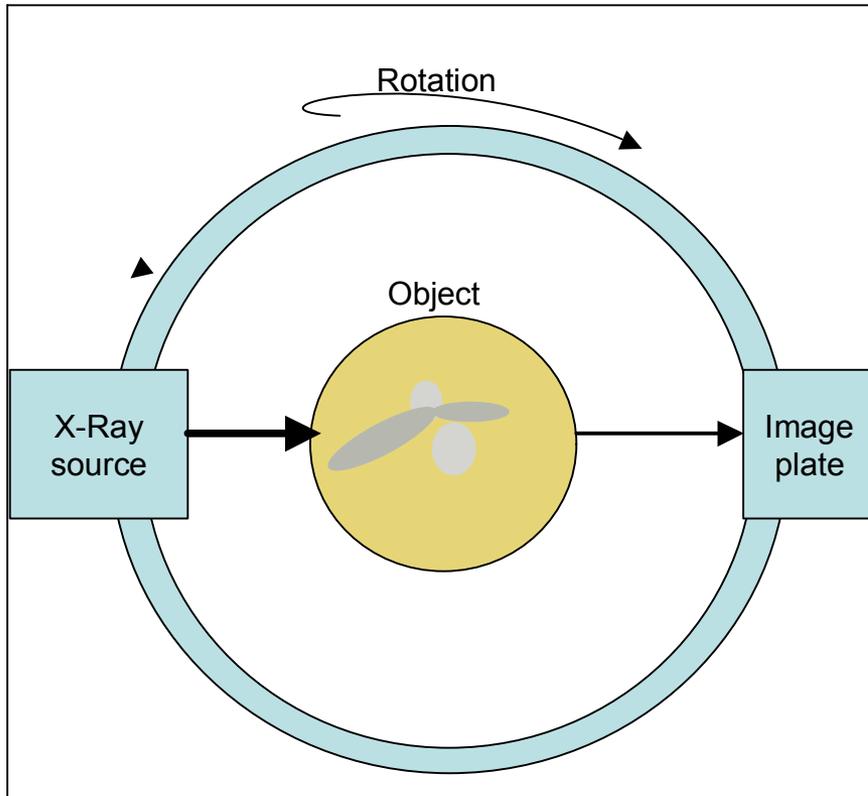
83 years old female  
located next to the eye  
went for surgery



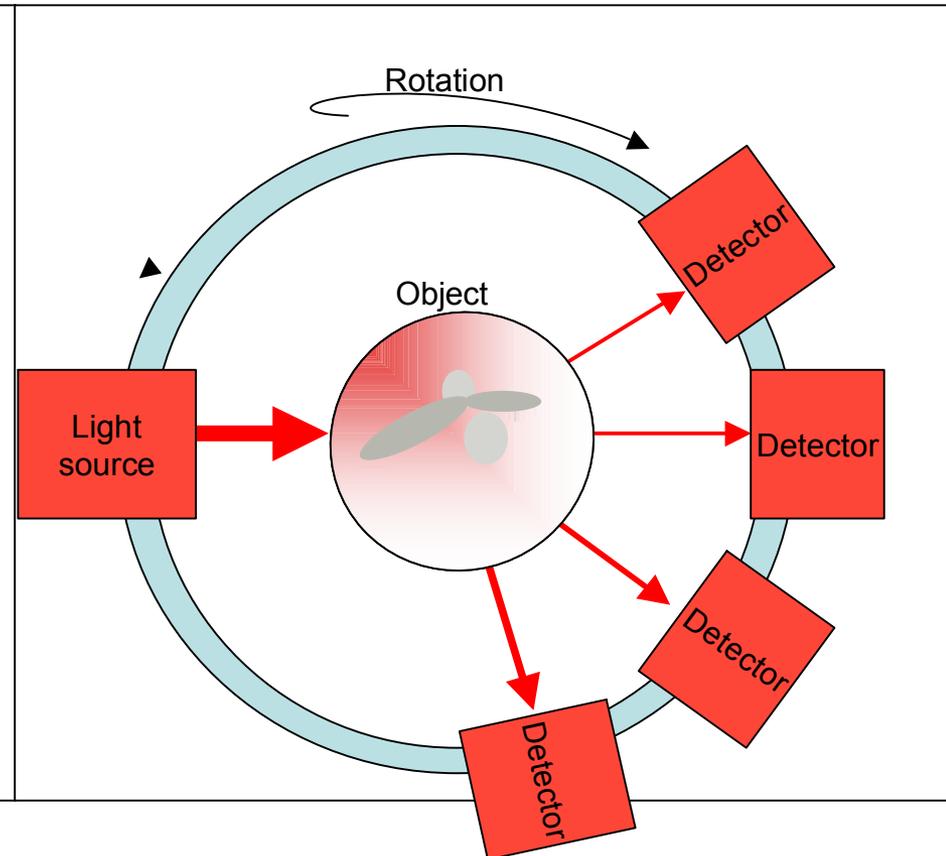


# Diffuse Optical Tomography

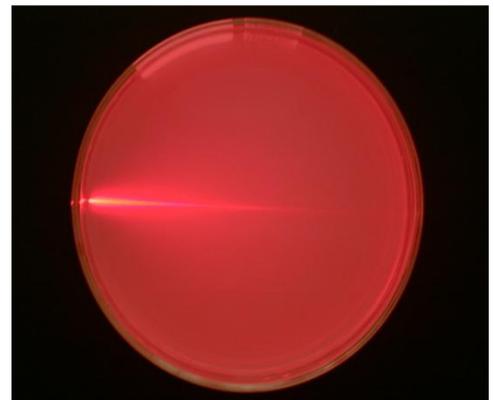
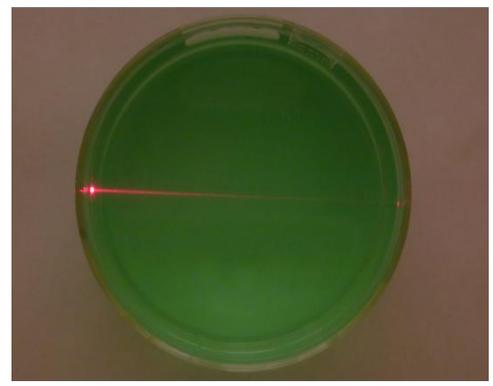
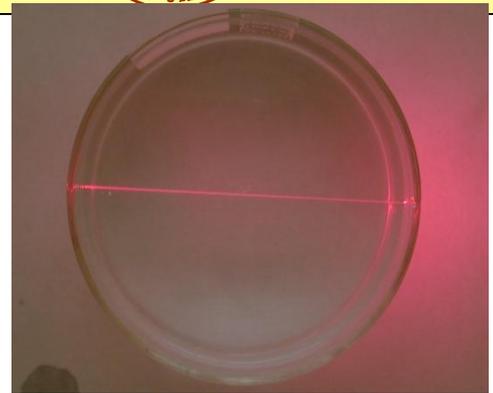
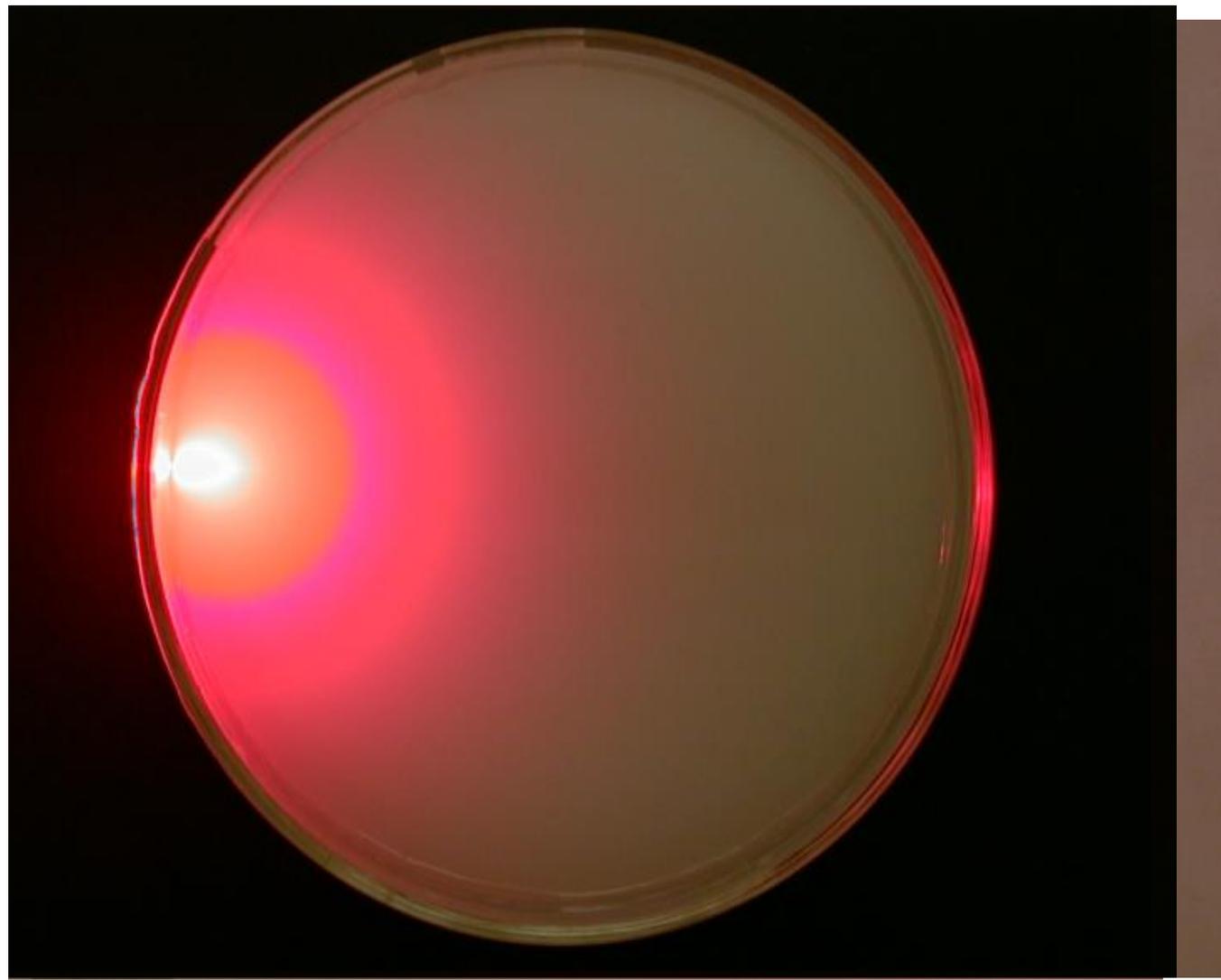
Linear image reconstruction

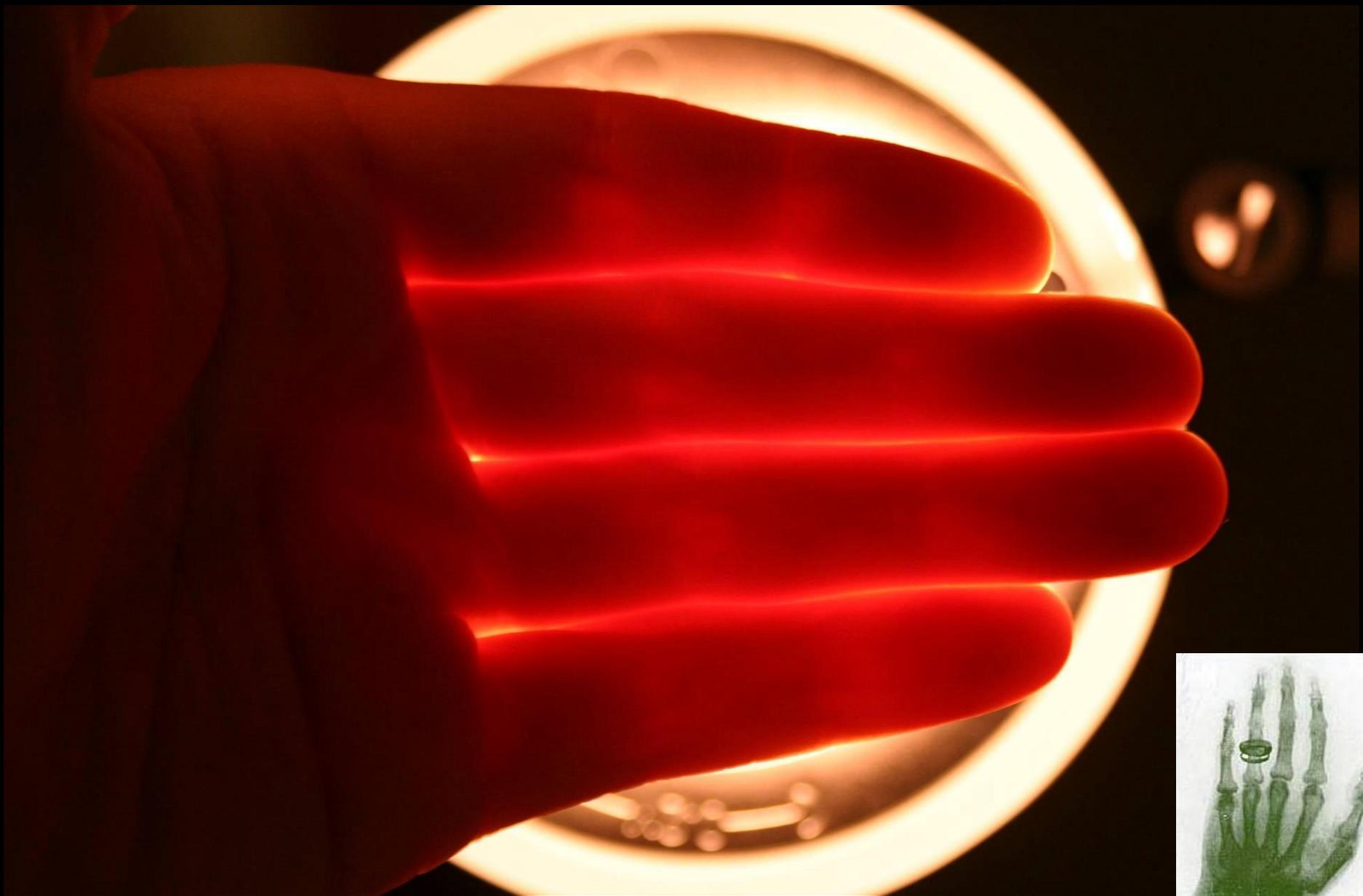


Non-linear image reconstruction

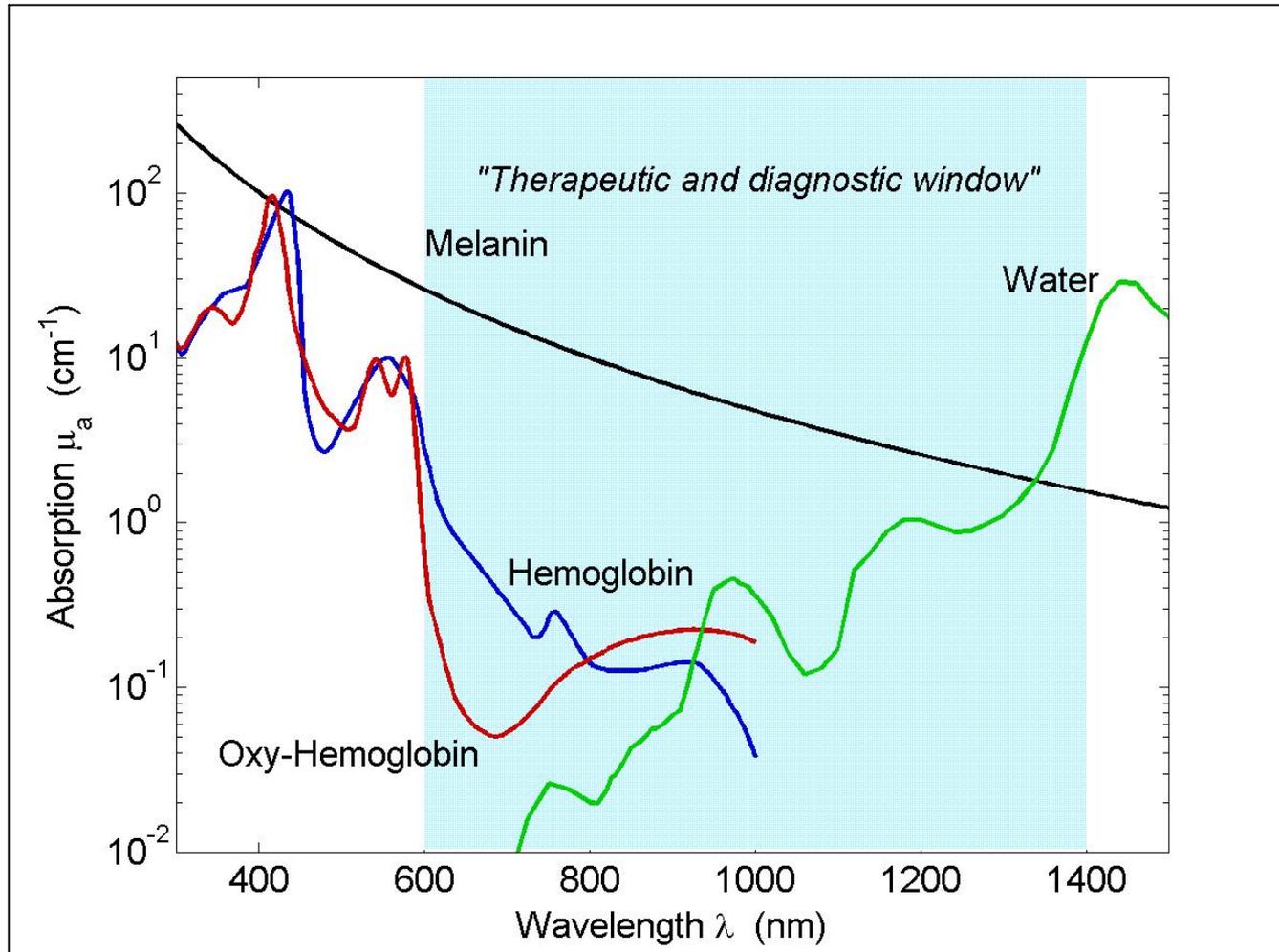


# Absorption and scattering



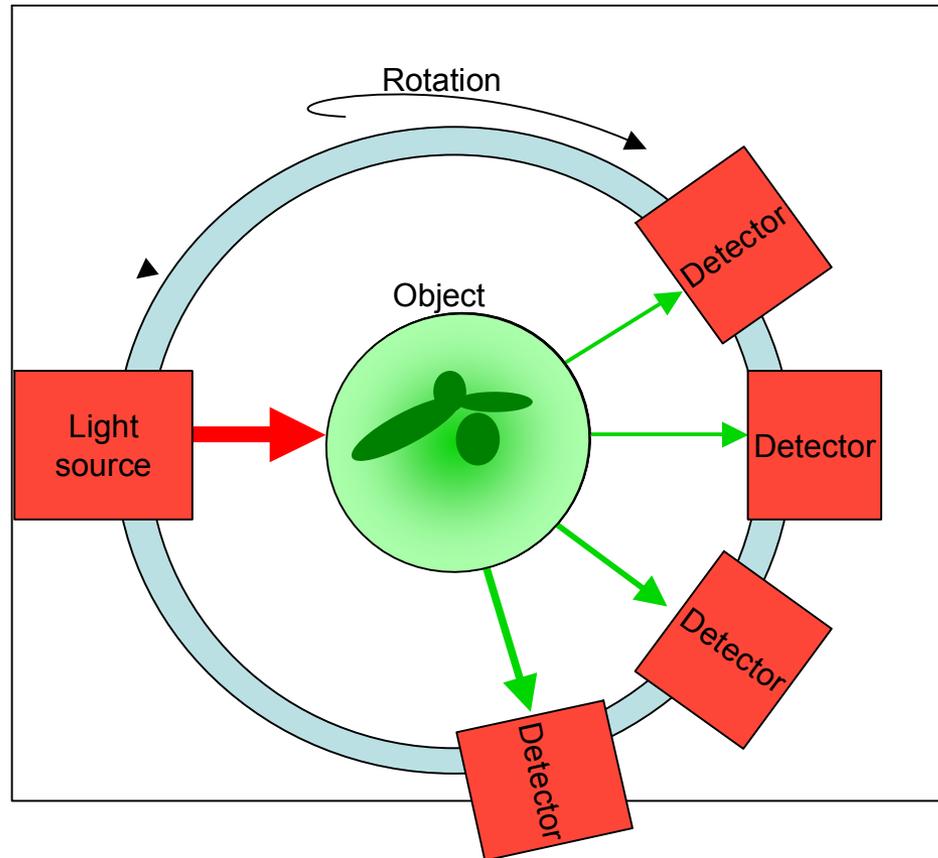


# Absorption spectra of important tissue chromophores





# Fluorescence-mediated tomography



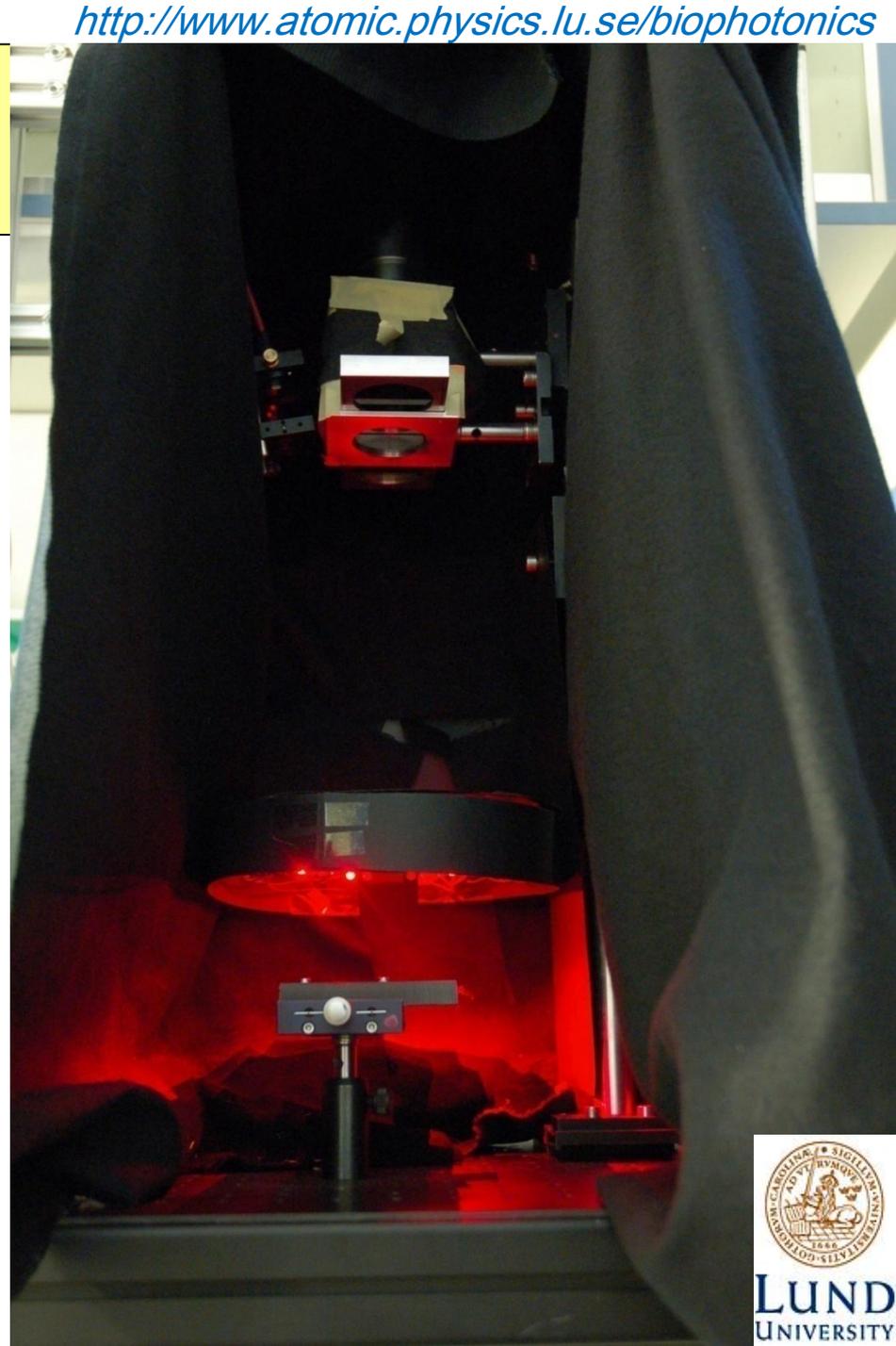
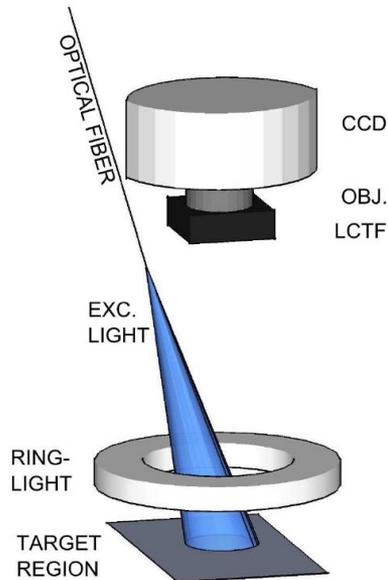
# Instrumentation from Lund Medical Laser Centre on its way to National Technical University in Athens



Collaboration with BioLitec, Bonn, Germany

# Joint WP6 campaign Instrumentation

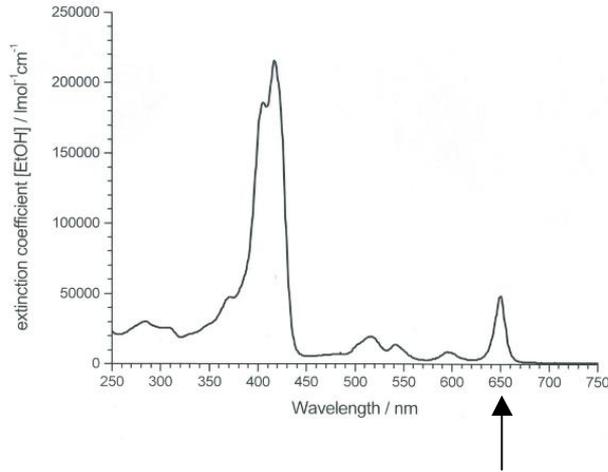
During the last period we have spent much effort in evaluating the fluorescence imaging data from the measurement campaign in Jena.



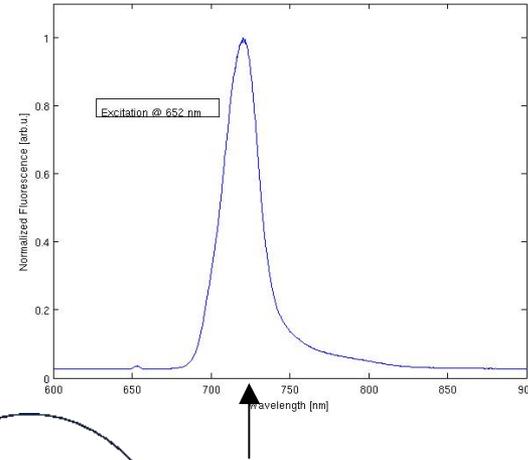


# Tomographic Reconstruction

Extinction coefficient



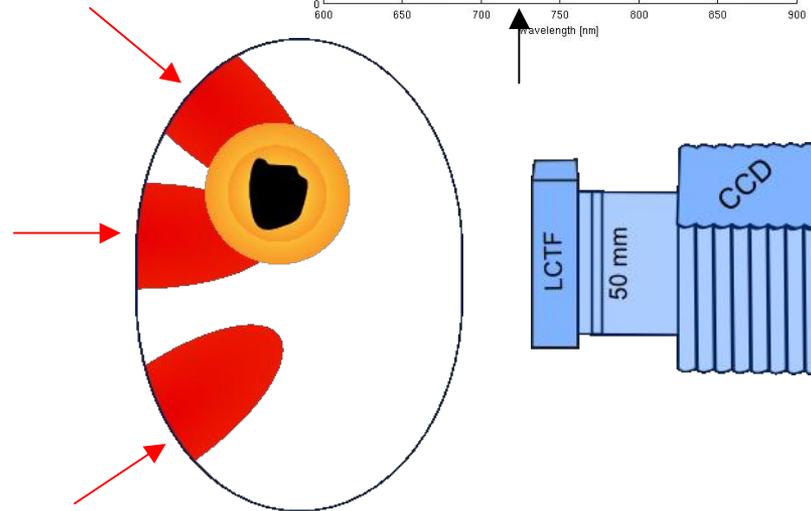
Fluorescence Spectra



## Measure

Excitation light, 652 nm

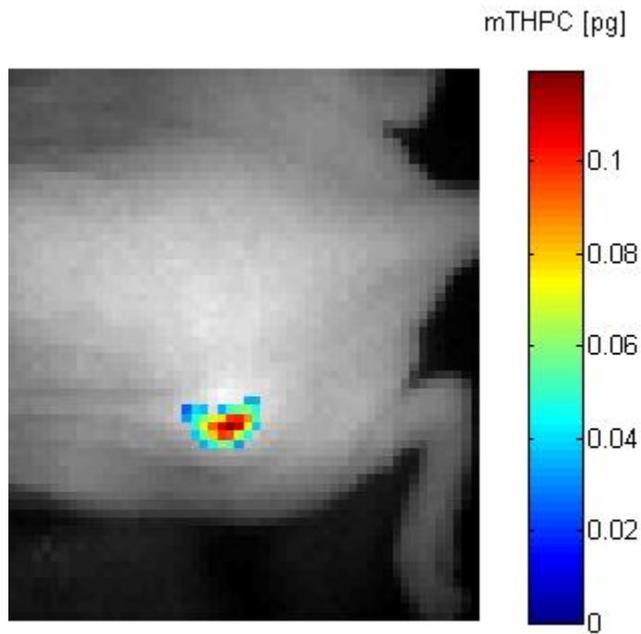
Fluorescence light, 720 nm



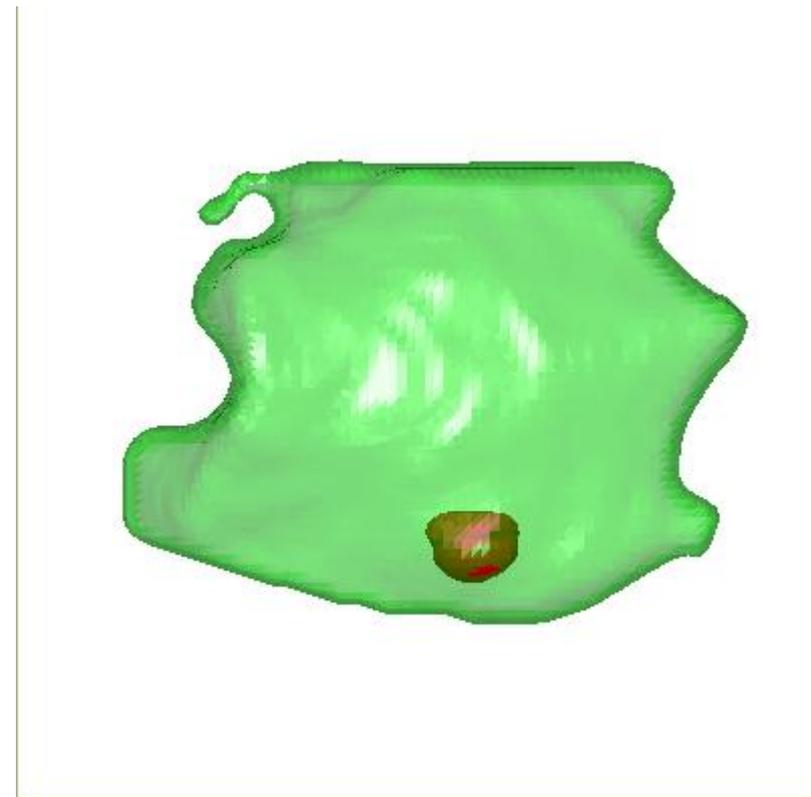
# *In vivo* non-invasive FosPeg Images



2D View



3D View



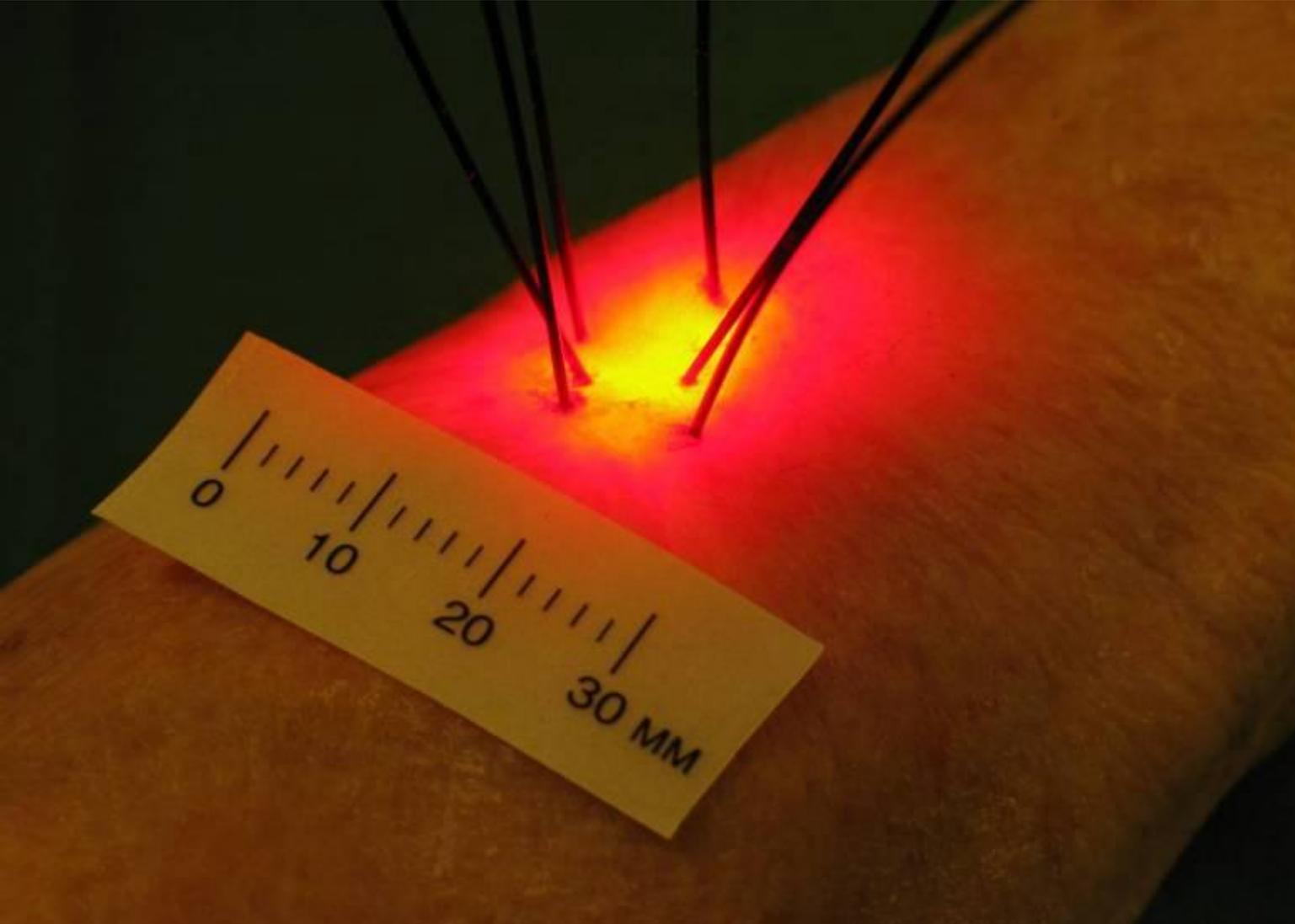
# Novel nanoparticles as fluorescence markers



Fluorescence imaging of a rat leg

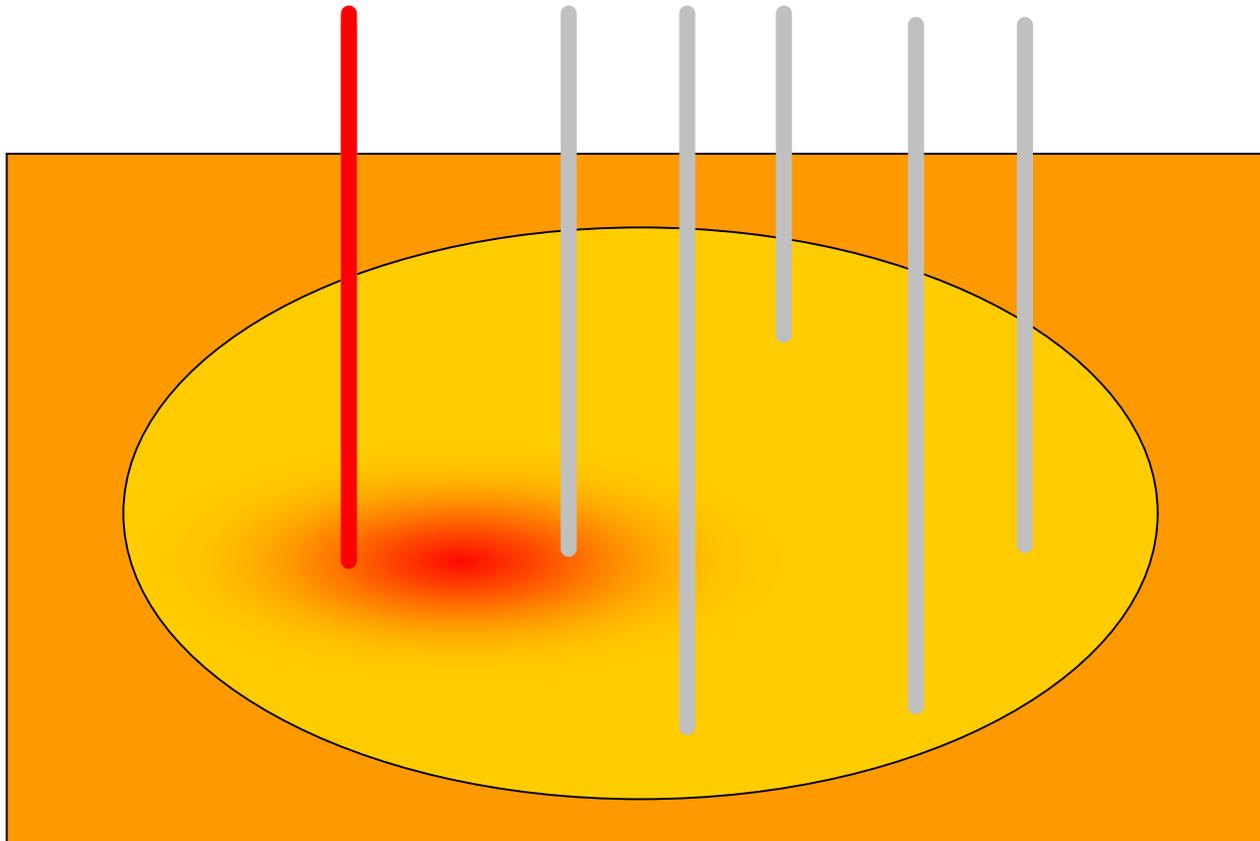


# IPDT during radiation





# Measurements of light fluence

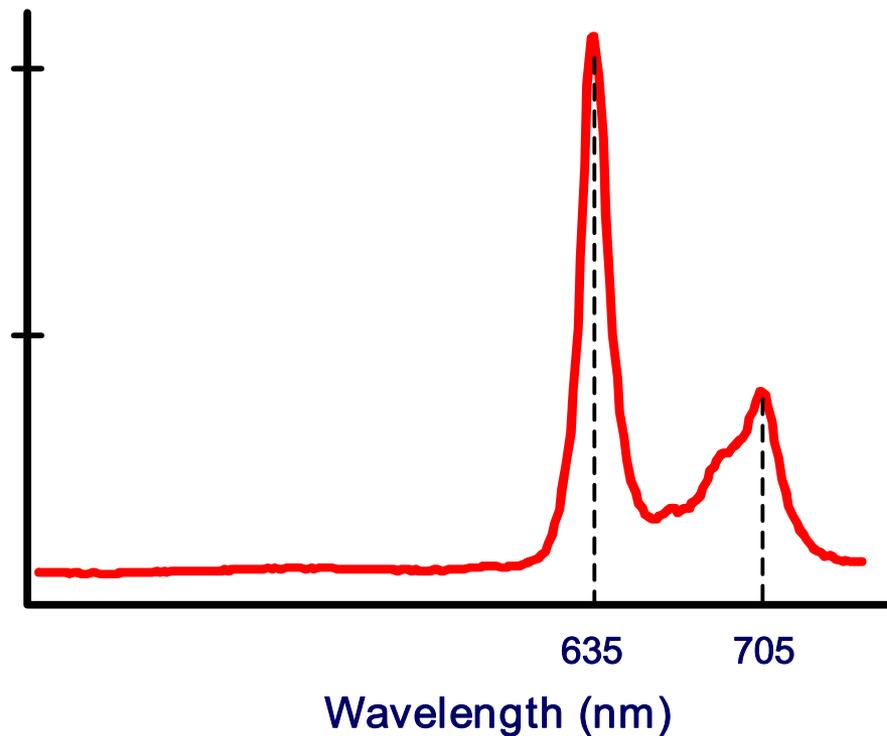


Interactive dosimetry – eliminates treatment failure



# Measurements of Sensitizer concentration

Sensitizer fluorescence  
(a.u.)

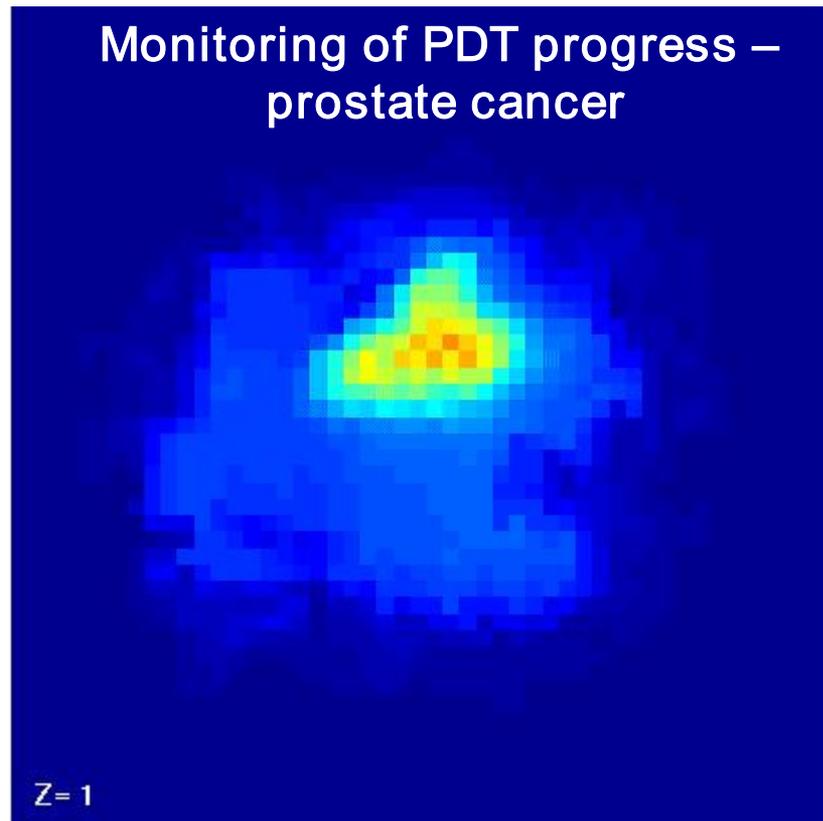


Assess sensitizer level using fluorescence

# Fluorescence tomography of mTHPC concentration during prostate cancer PDT



Assessment of distribution of the photosensitiser mTHPC during photodynamic therapy of prostate cancer



Svenmarker et al. (*manuscript*)  
Axelsson et al. *Opt Lett.* (2009)

Axelsson et al. *Opt. Express* (2007)  
Xu et al. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* (2008)



# The Group

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