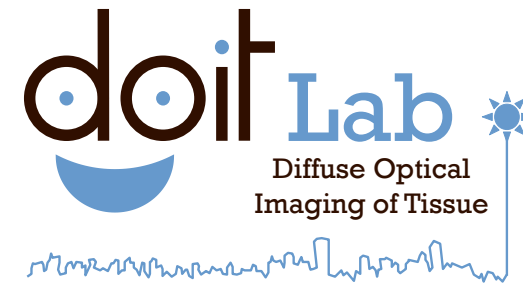


Diffuse optical imaging of biological tissue

Sergio Fantini,

Angelo Sassaroli, Thao Pham, Giles Blaney, Cristianne Fernandez

*Department of Biomedical Engineering
Tufts University*



Conference on **Modern Challenges in Imaging**
In the Footsteps of Allan MacLeod Cormack
On the Fortieth Anniversary of his Nobel Prize

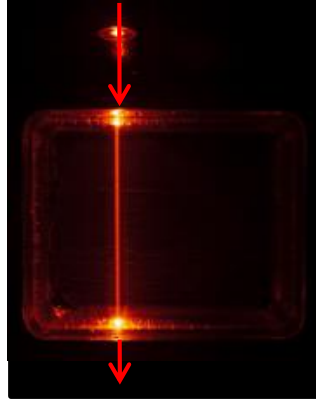
August 5-9, 2019, Tufts University, Medford, MA

Outline

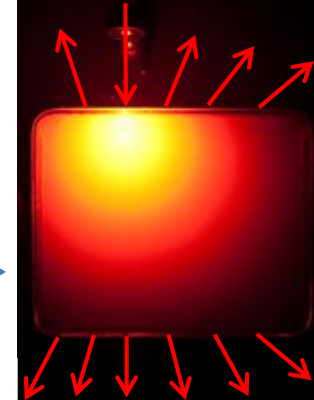
- **Diffuse optical imaging:**
 - Breast cancer imaging
 - Functional brain imaging
- **New approach to enhance depth sensitivity in diffuse optical imaging**



No/weak scattering



Strong scattering

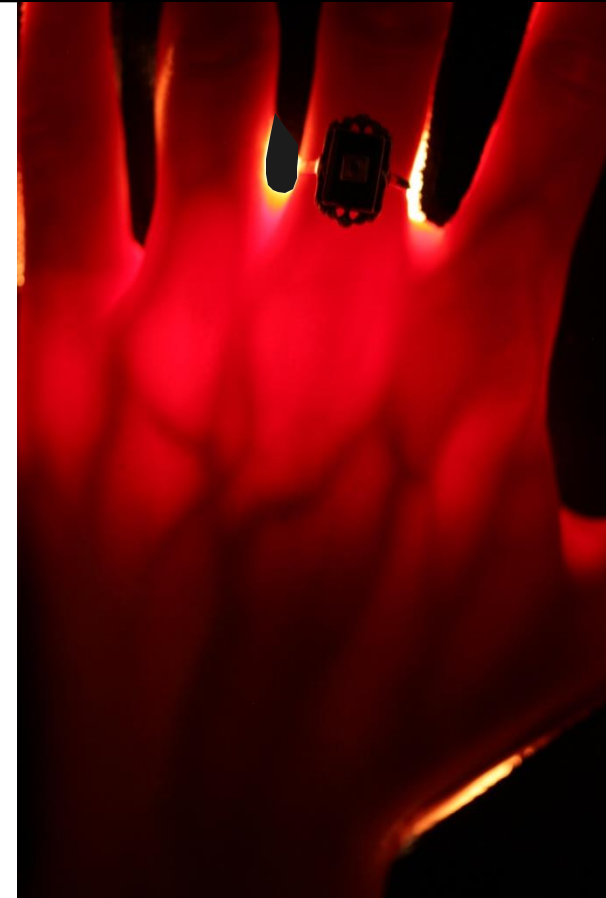


← <http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/labs/Choe-Lab/> →

X-ray image of a hand



Diffuse optical image of a hand



Year: 2020

Optical Mammography

- Response to neoadjuvant therapy;
- Photo-acoustics

2010

- Time-resolved methods;
- Broadband spectroscopy;
- Optical tomography;
- Co-registrations;
- Photo-acoustics;
- Optical contrast agents;
- New commercial systems

2000

1990

1980

1970

1960

1950

1940

1930

Multicenter clinical study

Alveryd *et al.*, Cancer **65**, 1671 (1990).

“The study shows that lightscanning in its current form is inferior to standard mammography.”

Pilot clinical studies

Bartrum and Crow, AJR **142**, 409(1984).

Lightscanning

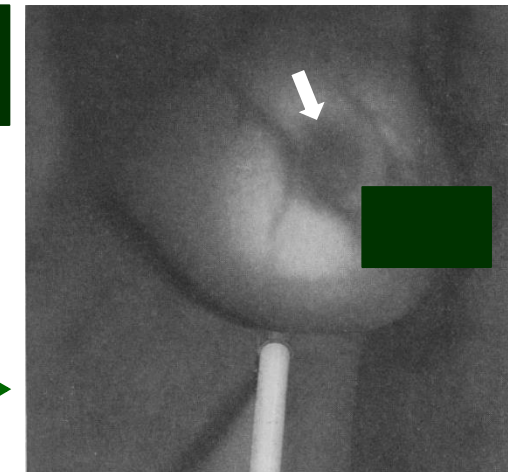
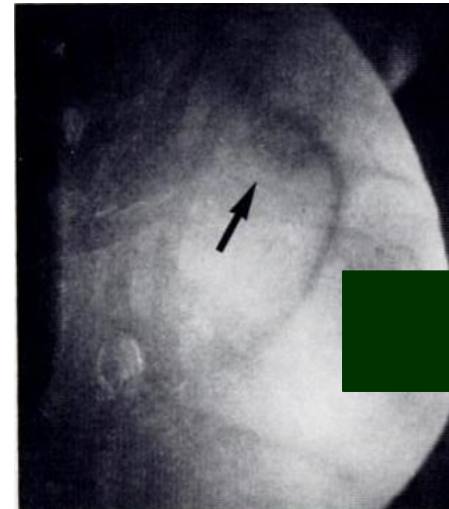
Carlsen, Diagn. Imaging **4**, 28 (1982).

Diaphanography

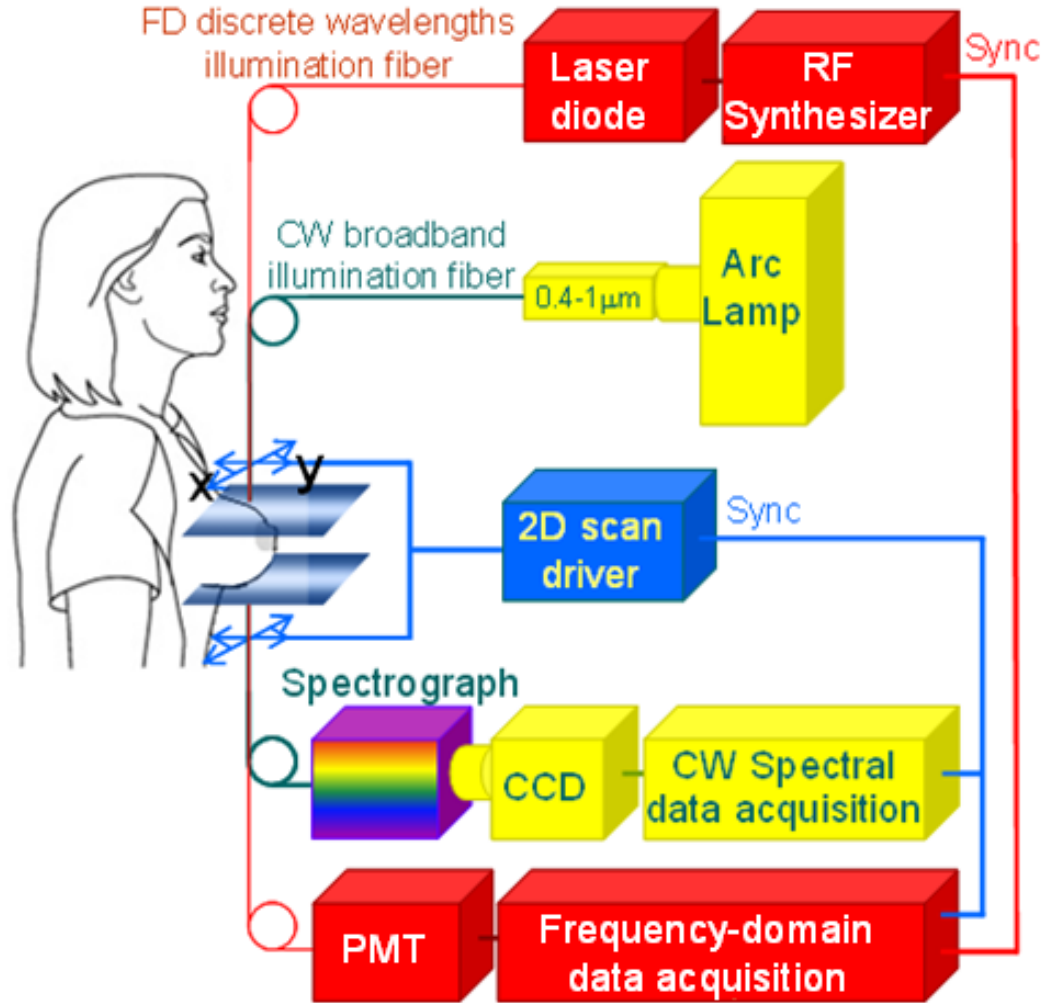
Gros, Radiol. Electrol. **53**, 297 (1972).

Breast transillumination

Cutler, Surg. Gynecol. Obstet. **48**, 721 (1929).
(Currently: J. Am. Coll. Surg.)



Optical mammography at Tufts



Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA



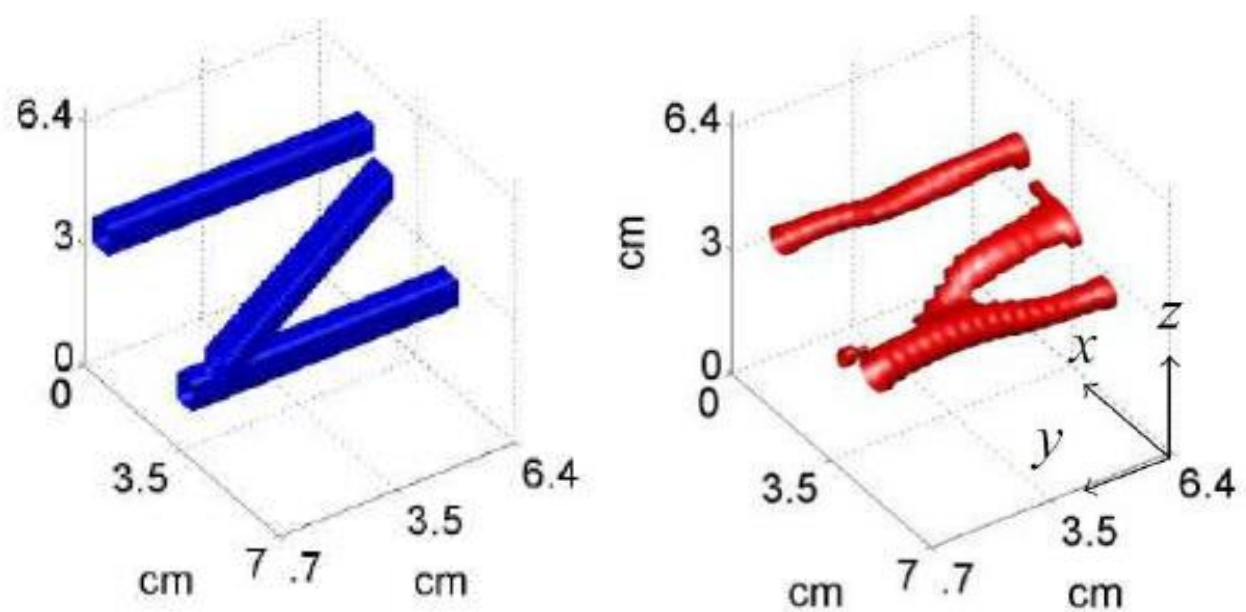
[Yang Yu et al., Appl. Opt. **48**, D225 (2009).]

Parametric estimation of 3D tubular structures for diffuse optical tomography

Fridrik Larusson,^{1,4,*} Pamela G. Anderson,² Elizabeth Rosenberg,²
Misha E. Kilmer,³ Angelo Sassaroli,² Sergio Fantini,²
and Eric L. Miller¹



[Biomed. Opt. Express **4**, 271 (2013).]



Ground truth and reconstruction results with a parametric level set method (PaLS) using two detectors for each source location and inter-slice regularization.

SIAM J. SCI. COMPUT.
Vol. 37, No. 5, pp. B712–B743

© 2015 Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics

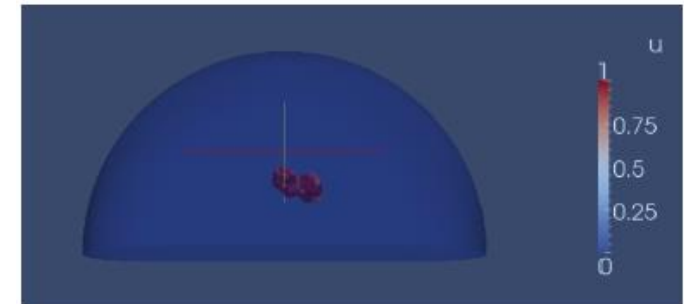
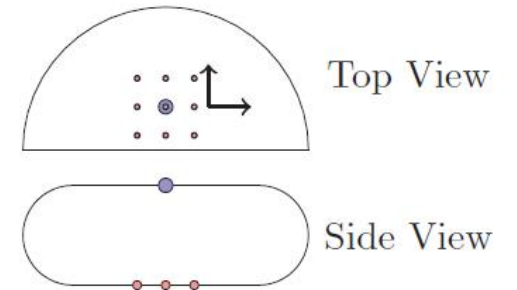
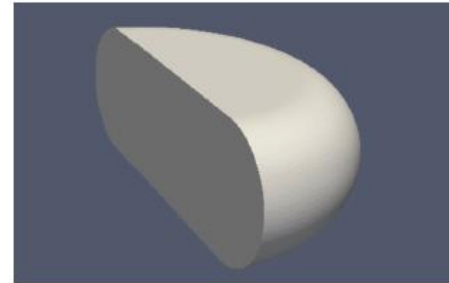
FAST ALGORITHMS FOR HYPERSPECTRAL DIFFUSE OPTICAL TOMOGRAPHY*

ARVIND K. SAIBABA[†], MISHA KILMER[‡], ERIC L. MILLER[†], AND SERGIO FANTINI[§]



[SIAM J. Sci. Comput. **37**, B712 (2015).]

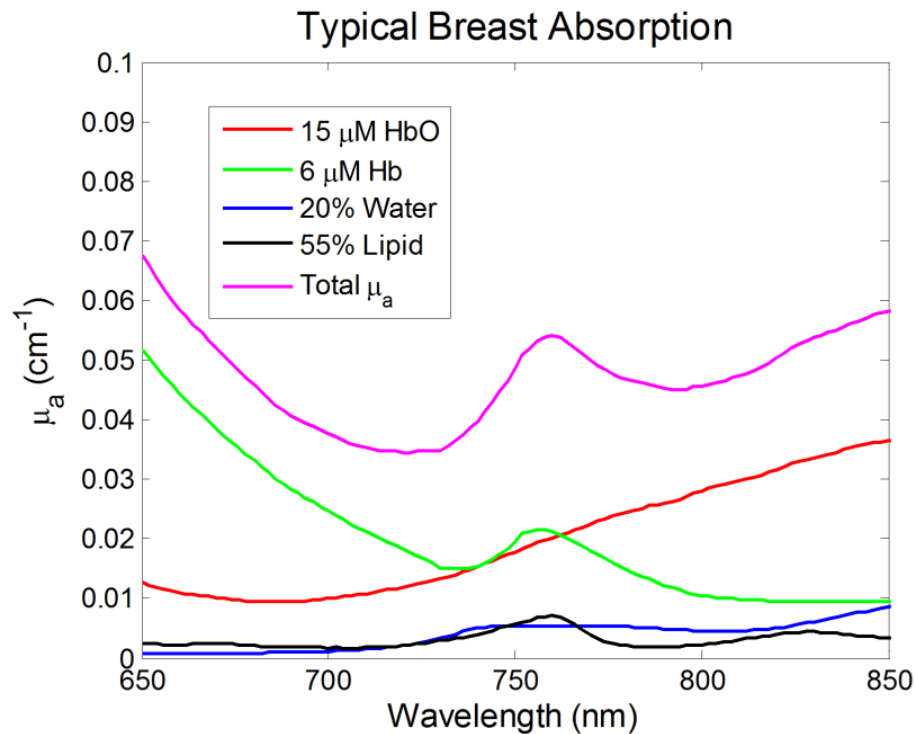
Reconstruction of chromophore concentrations and shape of a localized perturbation in a breast-like phantom using the Born approximation.



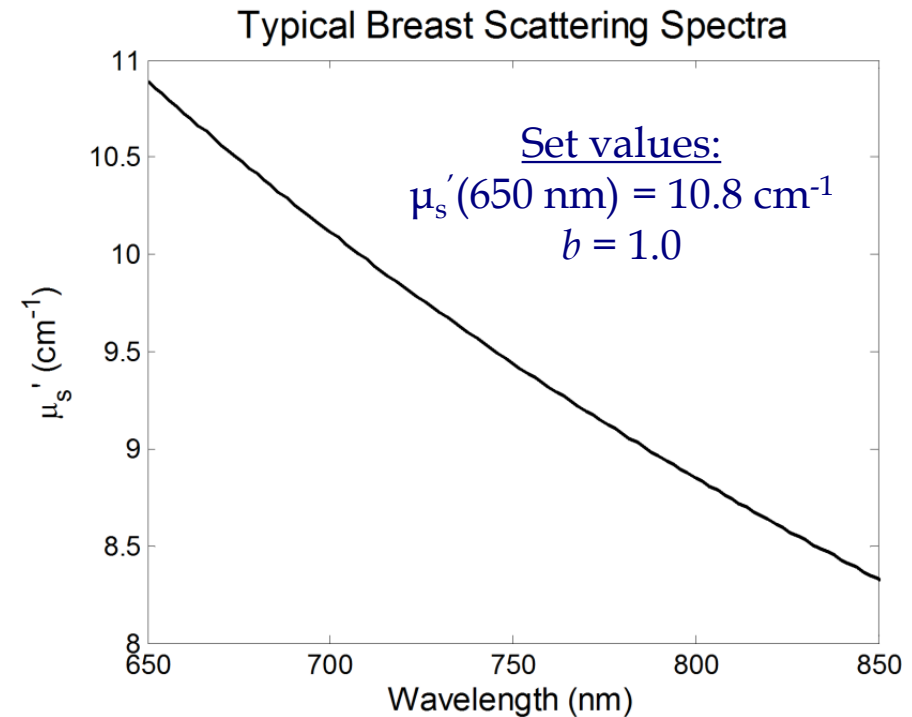
Breast tissue: Absorption and scattering spectra

$$\mu_a(\lambda) = \varepsilon_{\text{HbO}}(\lambda) [\text{HbO}] + \varepsilon_{\text{Hb}}(\lambda) [\text{Hb}] + \varepsilon_{\text{water}}(\lambda) [\text{water}] + \varepsilon_{\text{lipid}}(\lambda) [\text{lipid}]$$

$$\mu_s'(\lambda) = \mu_s'(\lambda_0) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \right)^{-b}$$



[Grosenick et al., Phys. Med. Biol. **50**, 2451 (2005)]



Transmission spectra modeled in each pixel with diffusion theory (slab geometry, extrapolated boundary conditions)

Known Fixed Found

$T(\lambda) \{ \varepsilon_i(\lambda), L, \mu_s'(\lambda_0), b, [\text{Hb}], [\text{HbO}], [\text{water}], [\text{lipid}] \}$

Pilot clinical study on 26 patients with breast cancer

In collaboration with Tufts
Medical Center:
Dr. Roger Graham
Dr. Marc Homer
Dr. Shital Makim



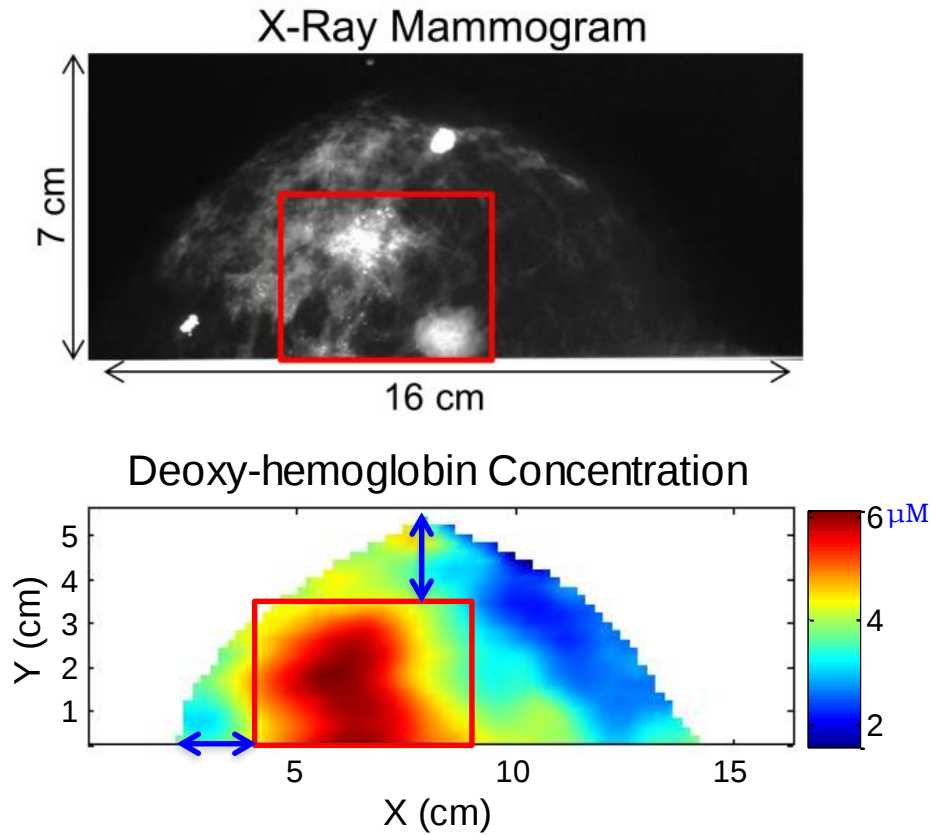
[Pami Anderson et al., PLoS ONE 10, e0117322 (2015)]

Number of Patients	26
Age (years)	
Average	57
Std	11
Range	36-76
Tumor Size (cm)	
Average	2.0
Std	1.4
Range	0.5-5.5
Cancer Type (# patients)	
DCIS	3
IDC	6
IDC/DCIS	12
IDC/DCIS/LCIS	2
ILC	1
ILC/LCIS	2



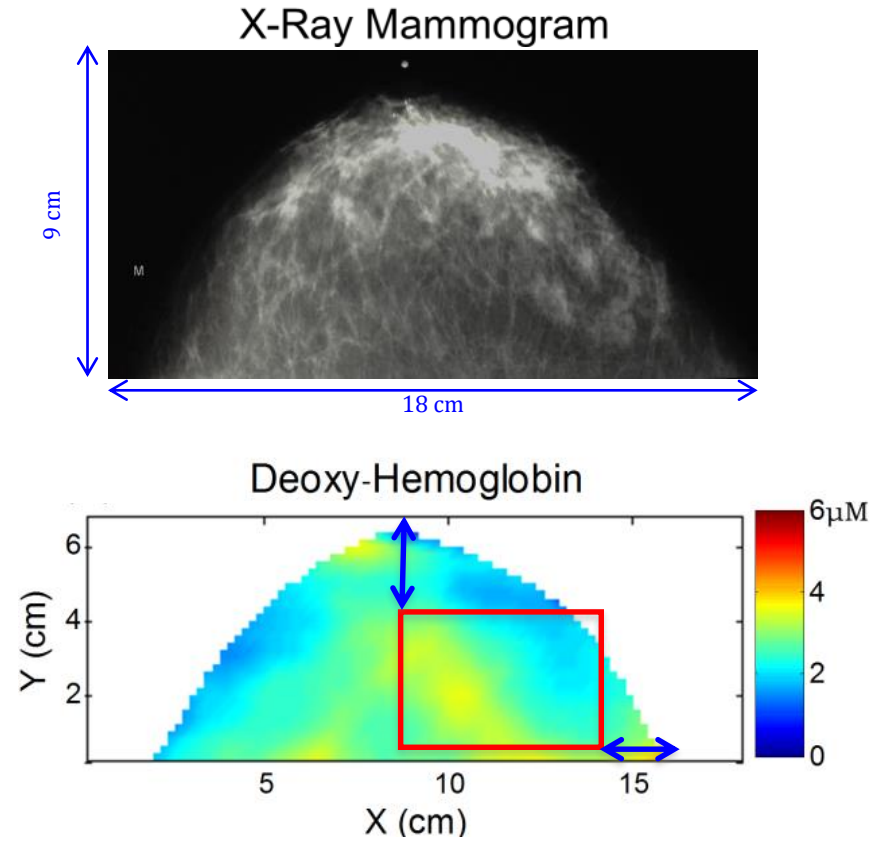
Patient #15

LCC
Cancerous Breast



$$\Delta\text{Hb} = 2.2 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{M}$$

RCC
Healthy Breast



$$\Delta\text{Hb} = 0.3 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{M}$$

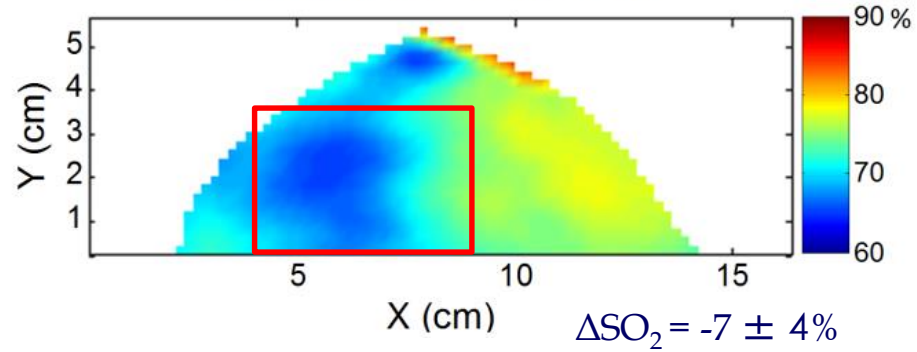


Patient #15

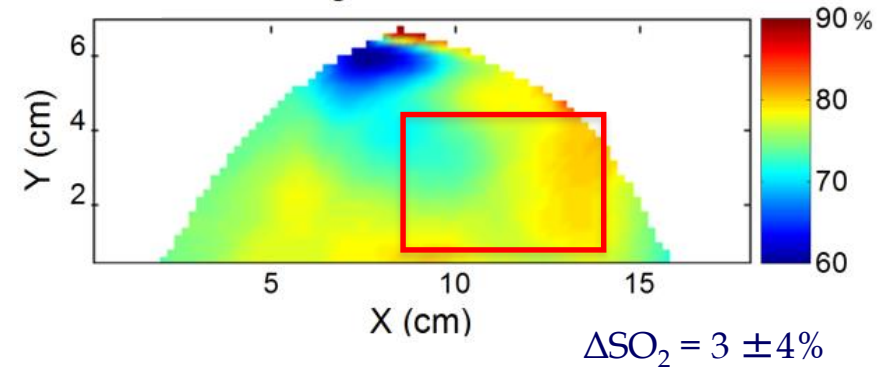
LCC - Cancerous Breast

RCC - Healthy Breast

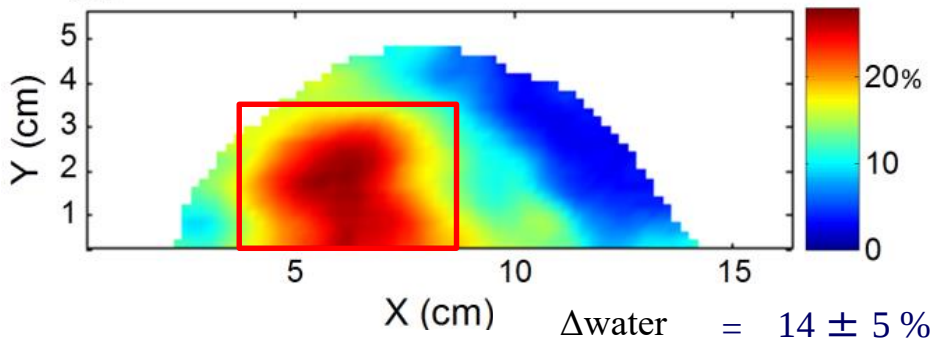
Hemoglobin Saturation



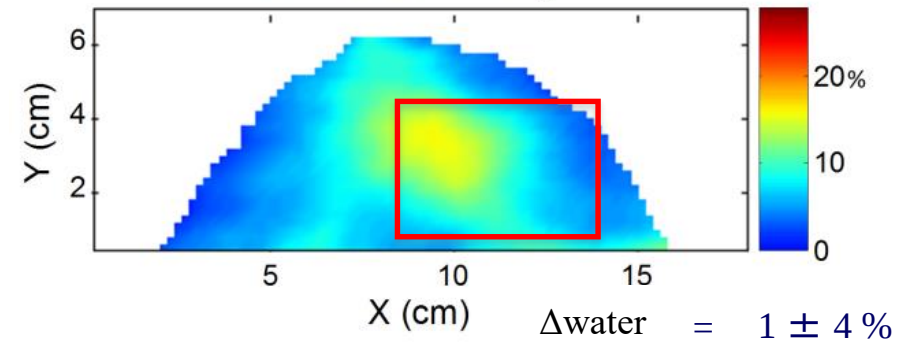
Hemoglobin Saturation



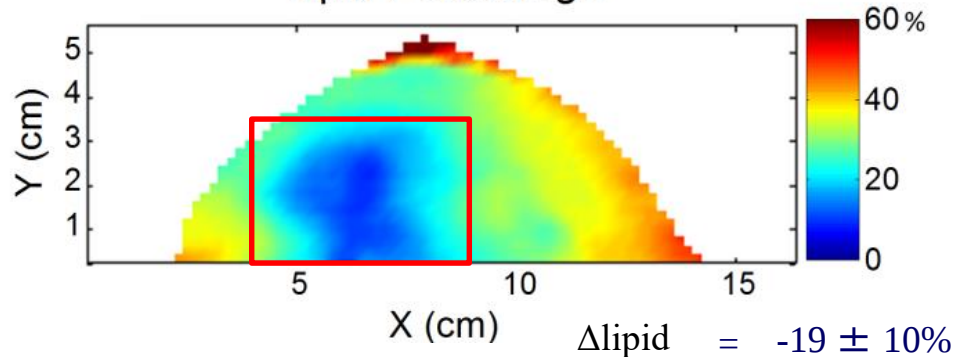
Water Percentage



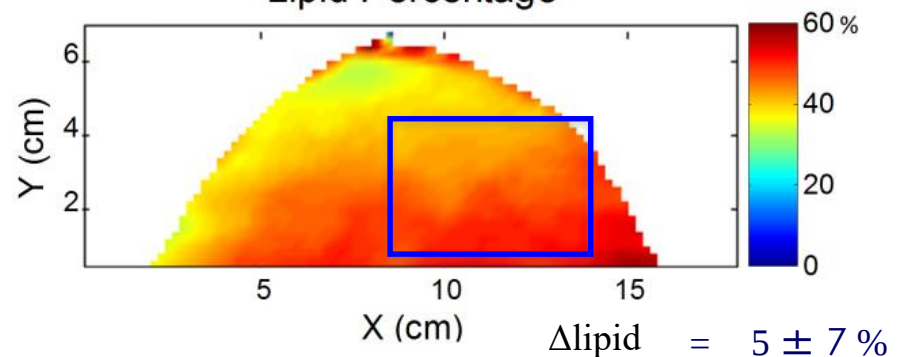
Water Percentage



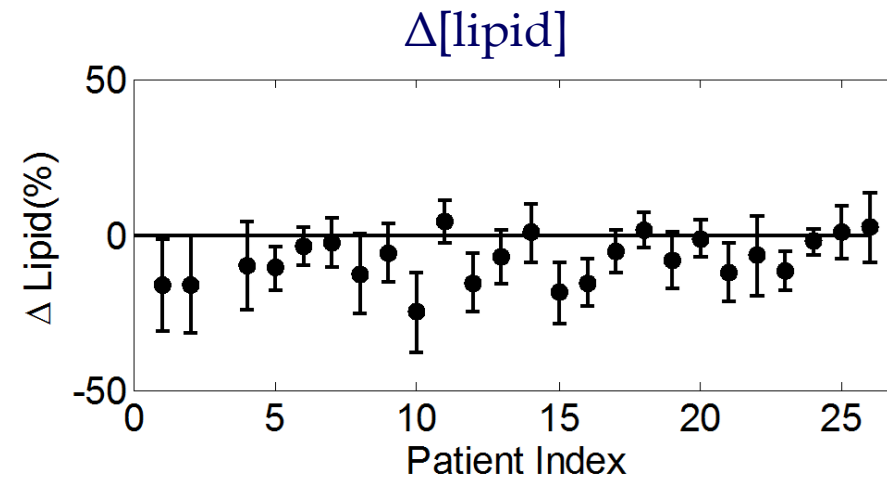
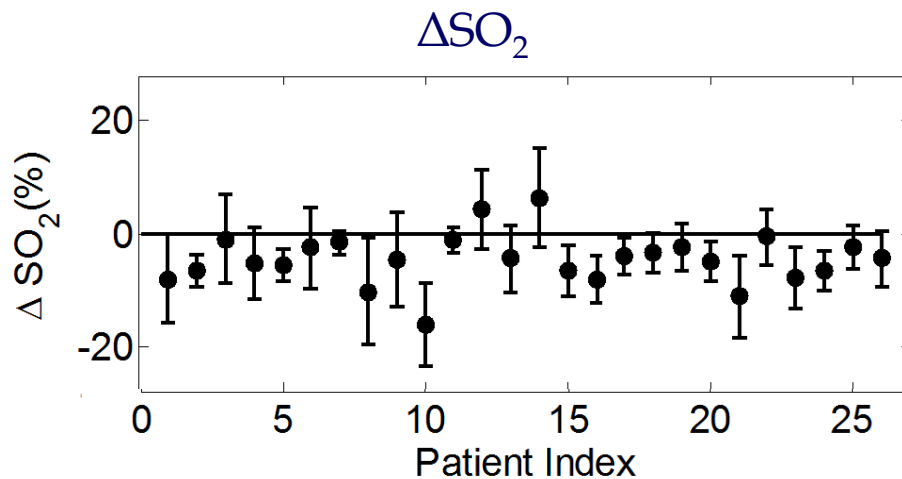
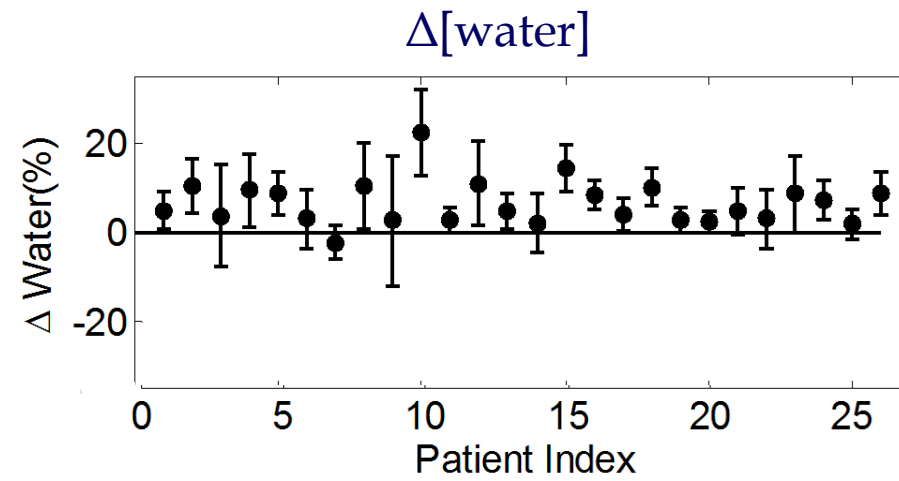
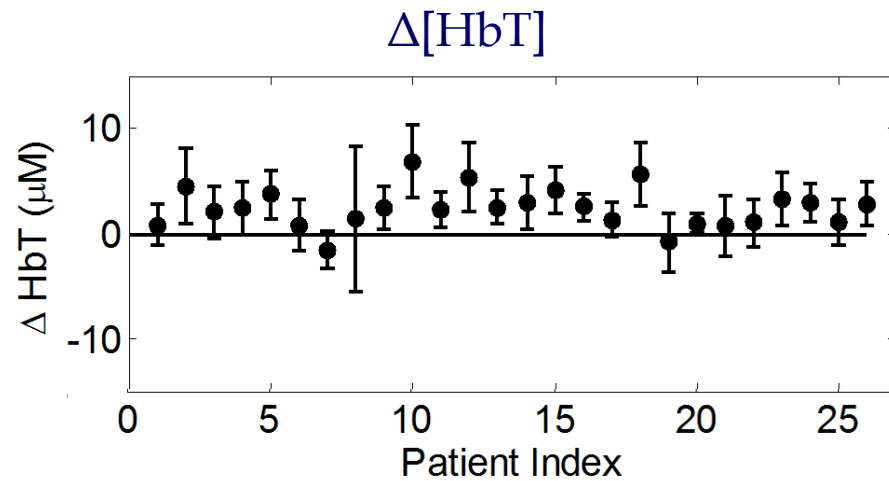
Lipid Percentage



Lipid Percentage



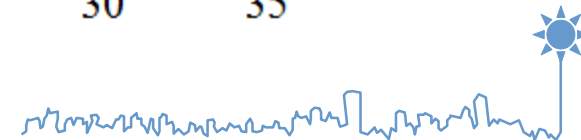
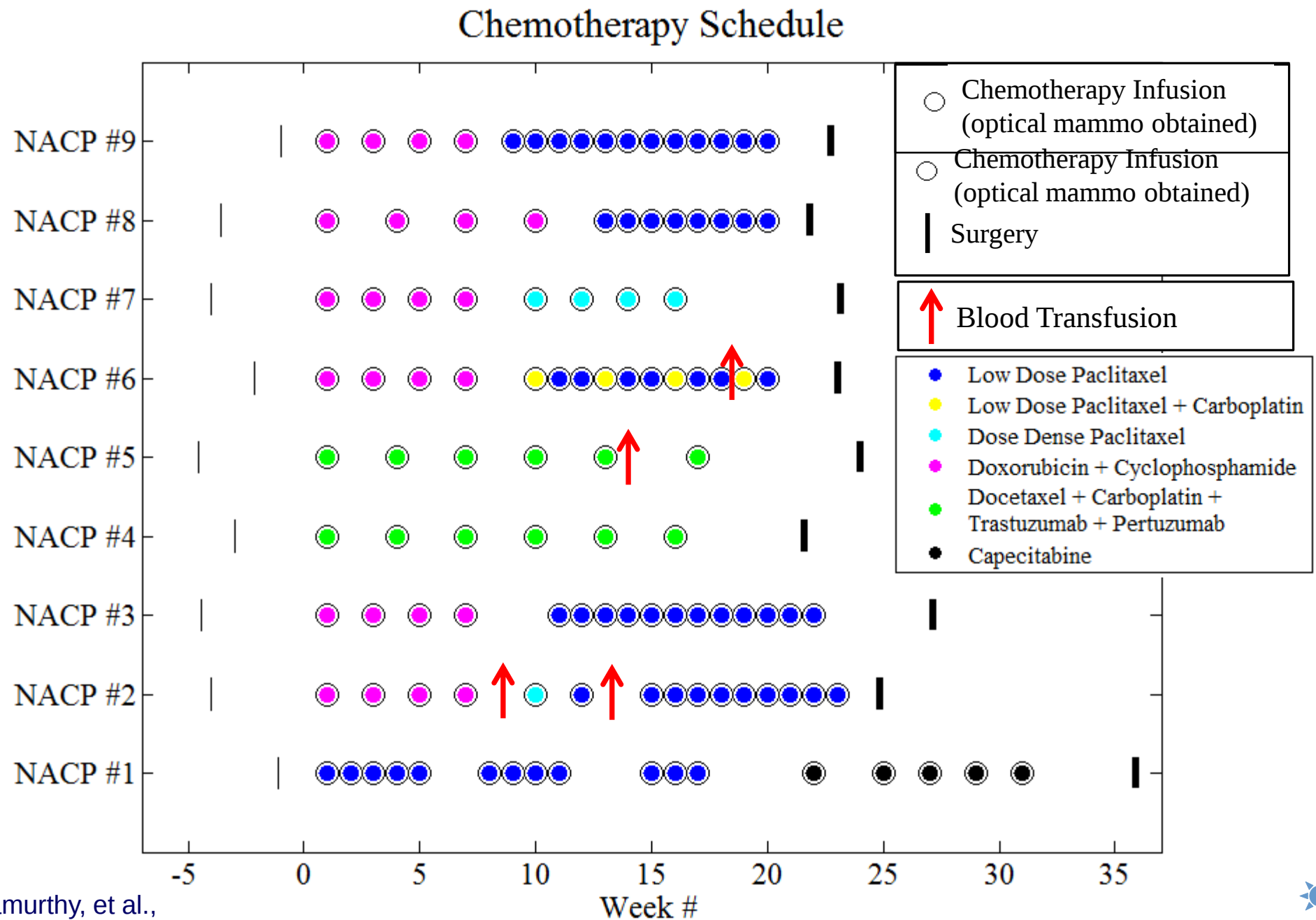
Results on all 26 patients



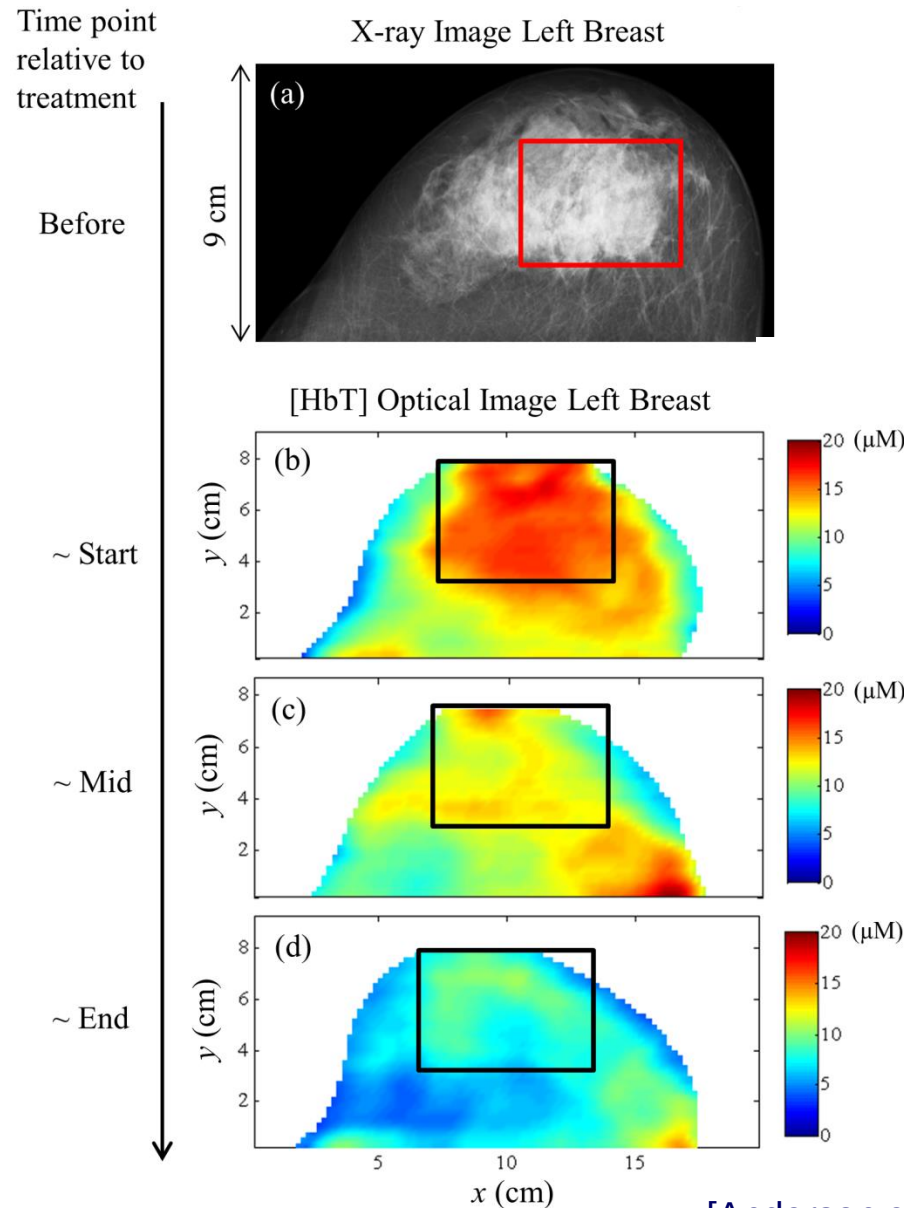
Individual response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy



[Pami Anderson, Nishanth Krishnamurthy, et al.,
Acad. Radiol. **24**, 1240 (2017)]

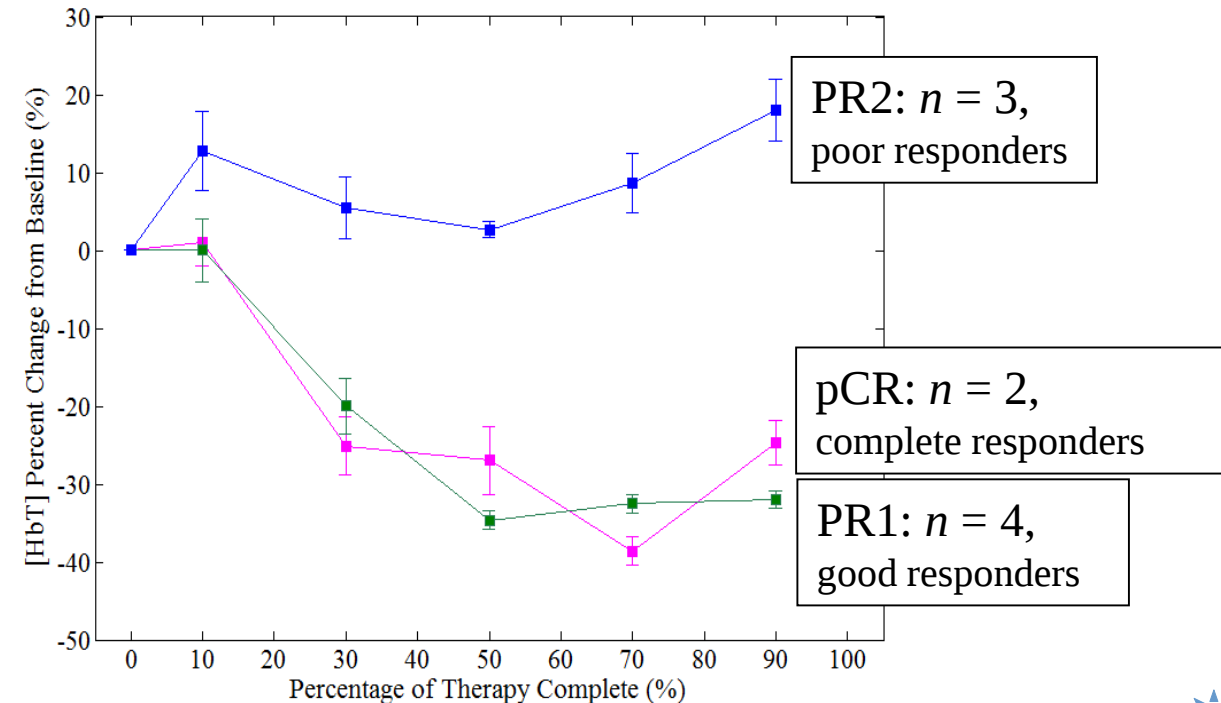


[HbT] response to therapy: Representative Case (NACP #5) and group results

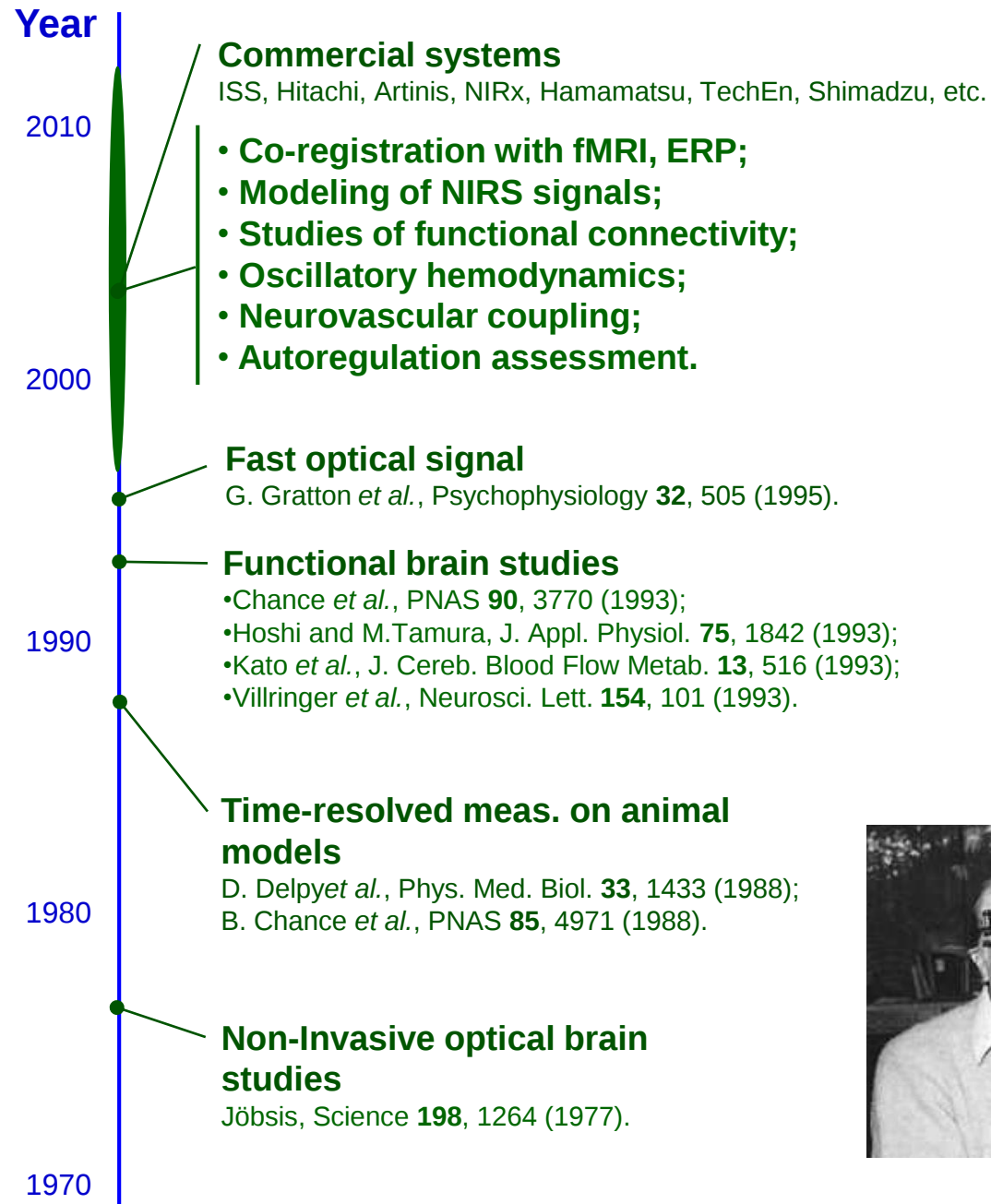


Age (years)	46
Type	Invasive ductal carcinoma
Max size (cm)	4.4
Response	pCR

Cancerous Breast [HbT] Response to Therapy: Group Results



Non-invasive optical imaging of the brain



Mamoru Tamura



Arno Villringer



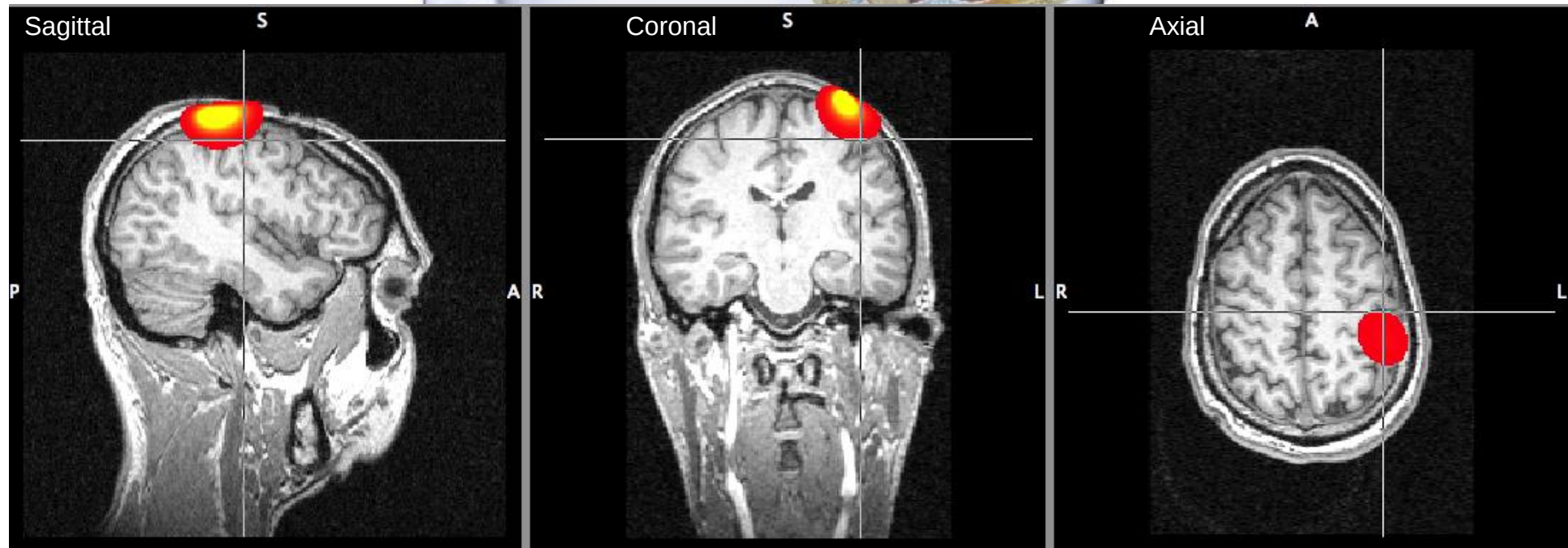
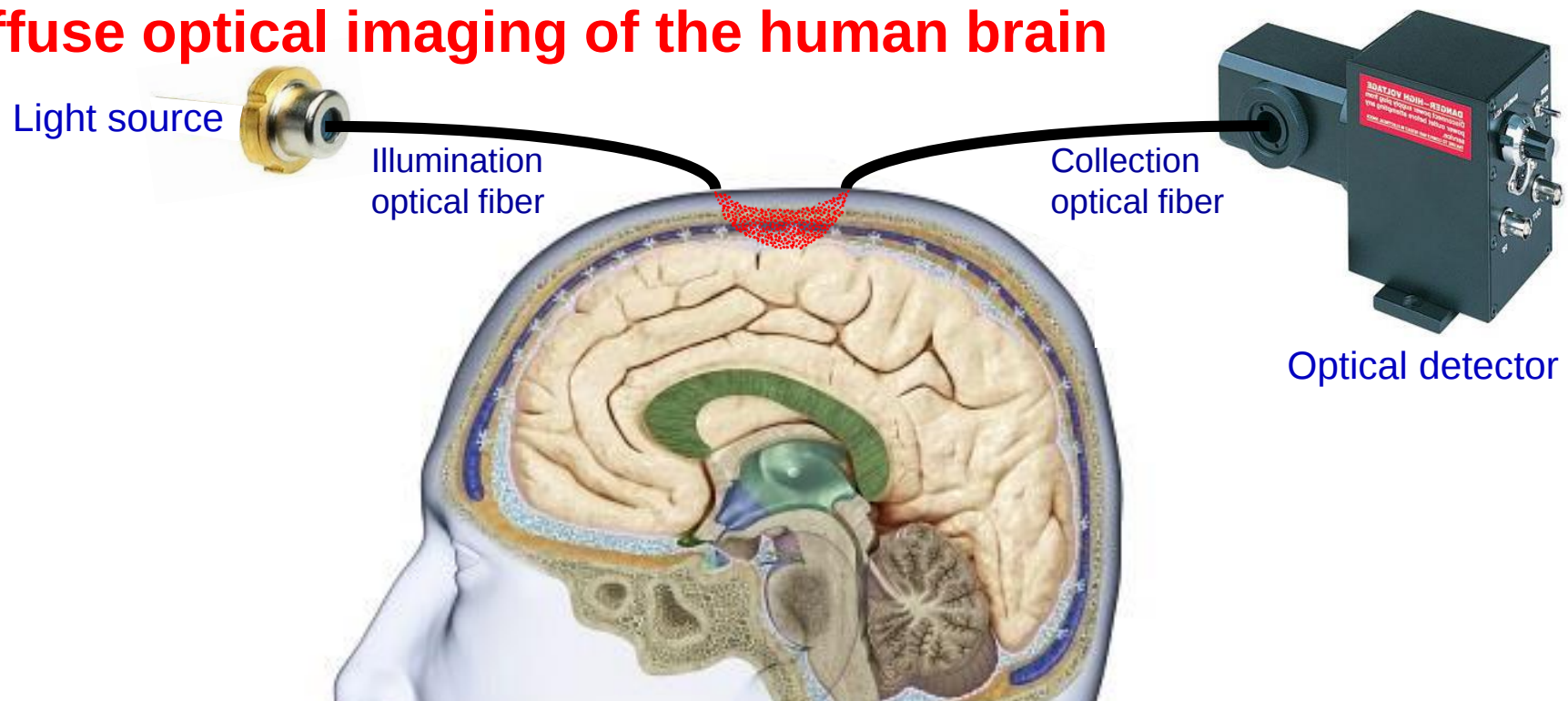
Britton Chance



Frans Jöbsis



Diffuse optical imaging of the human brain



MINORITY REPORT

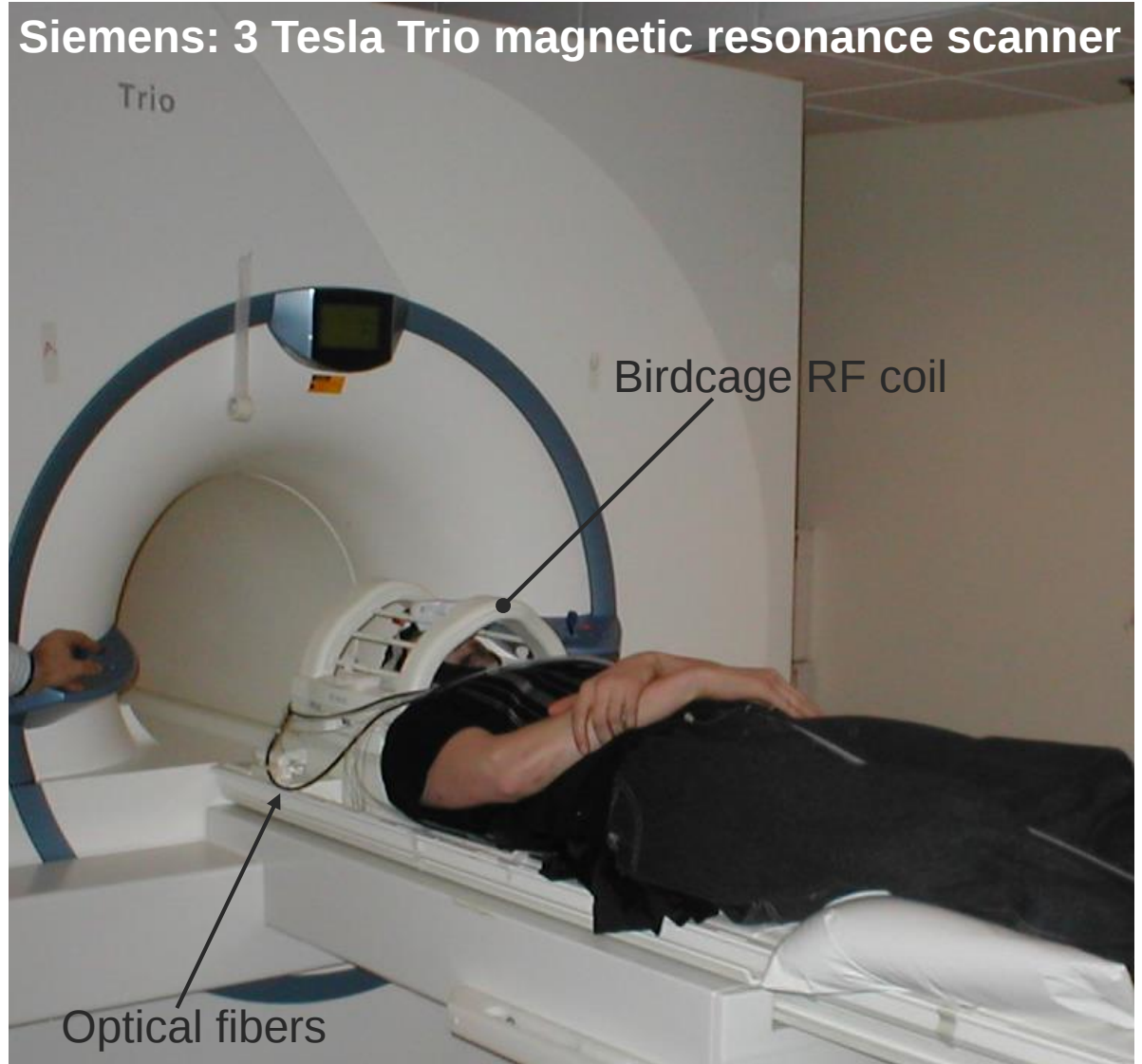
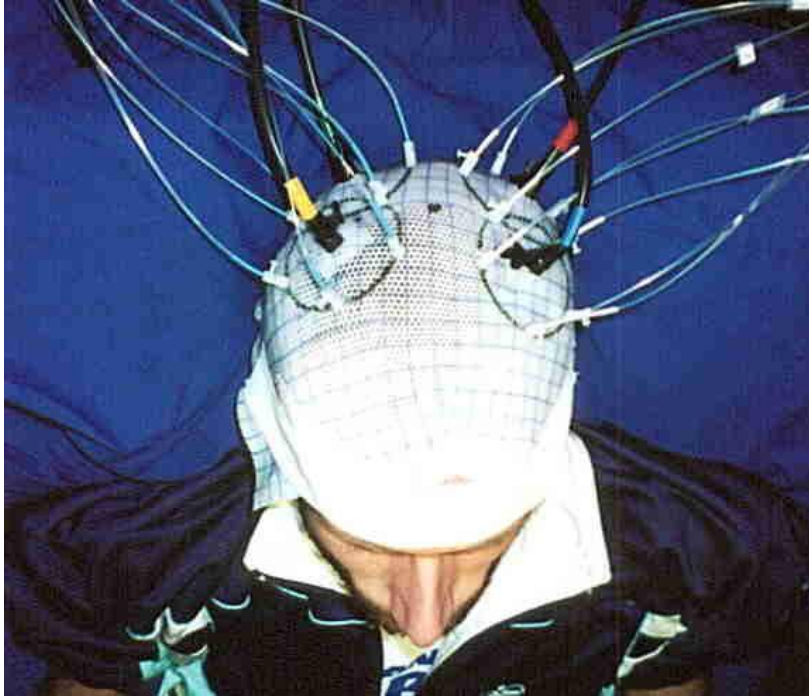
*"Two Thumbs Way Up!
A Masterpiece."*
— Ebert & Roeper

Steven Spielberg et al., 2002.

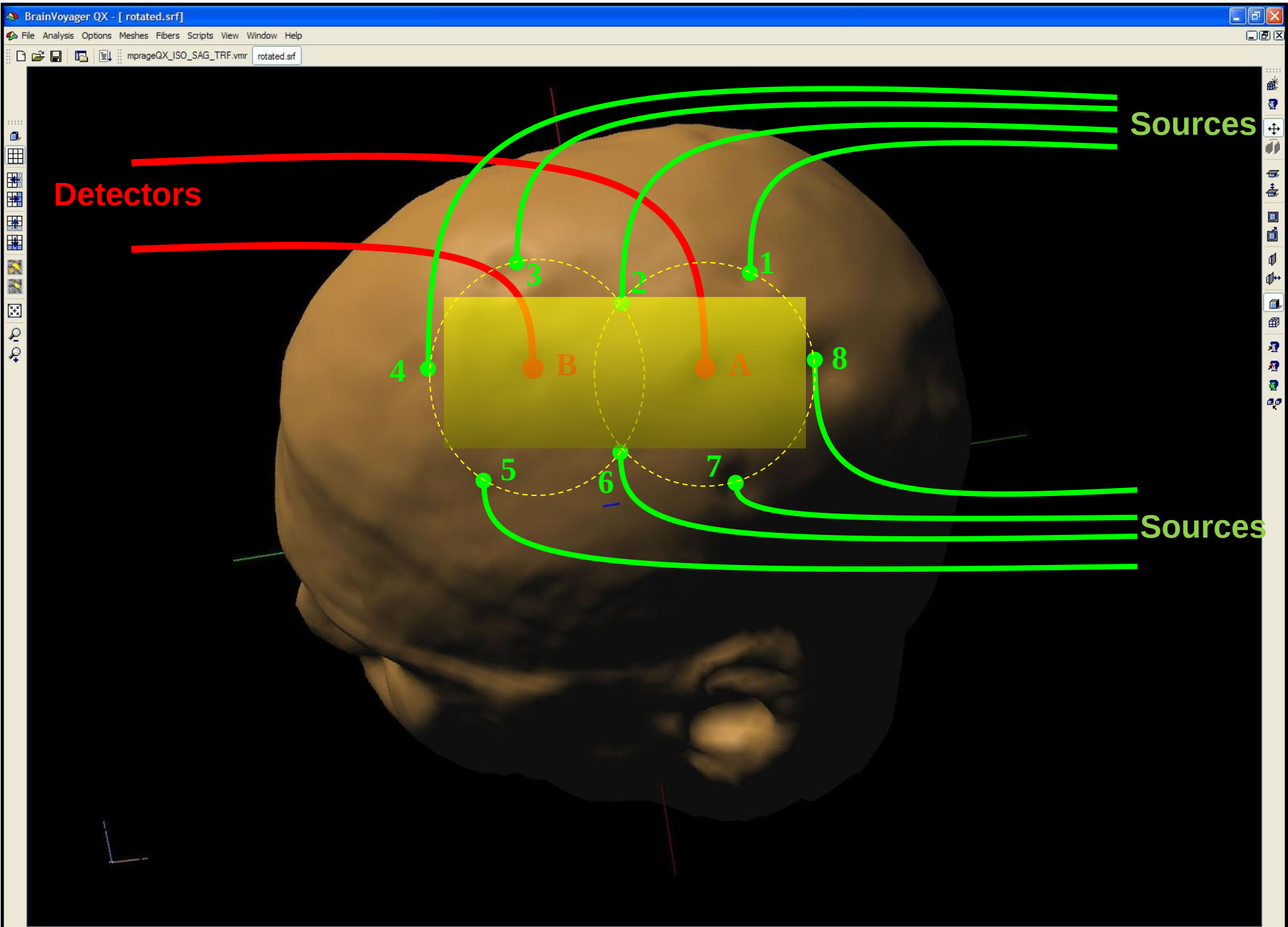


Functional optical imaging of the brain at Tufts:

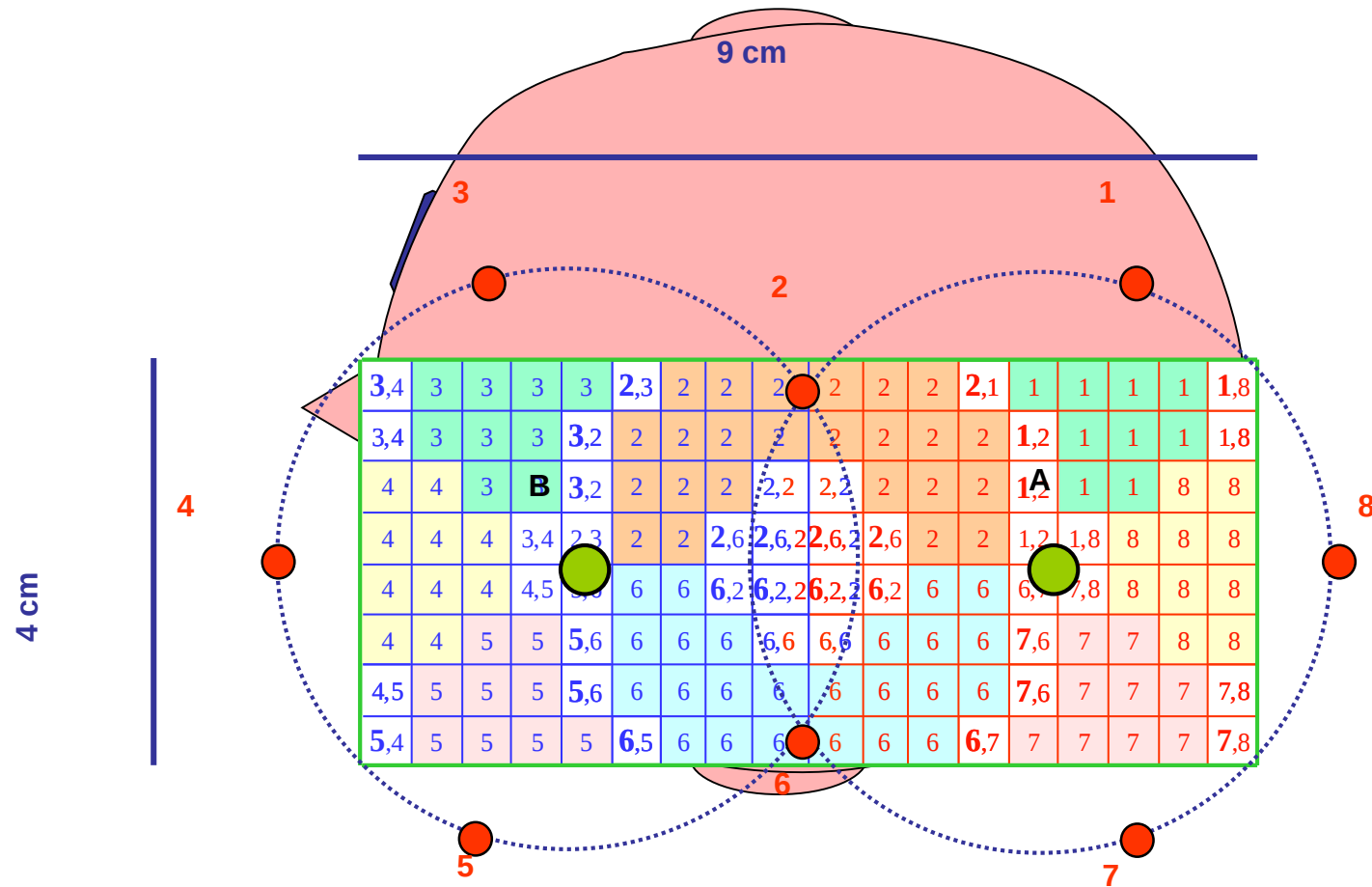
Concurrent fNIRS and fMRI (with B. Frederick, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA)



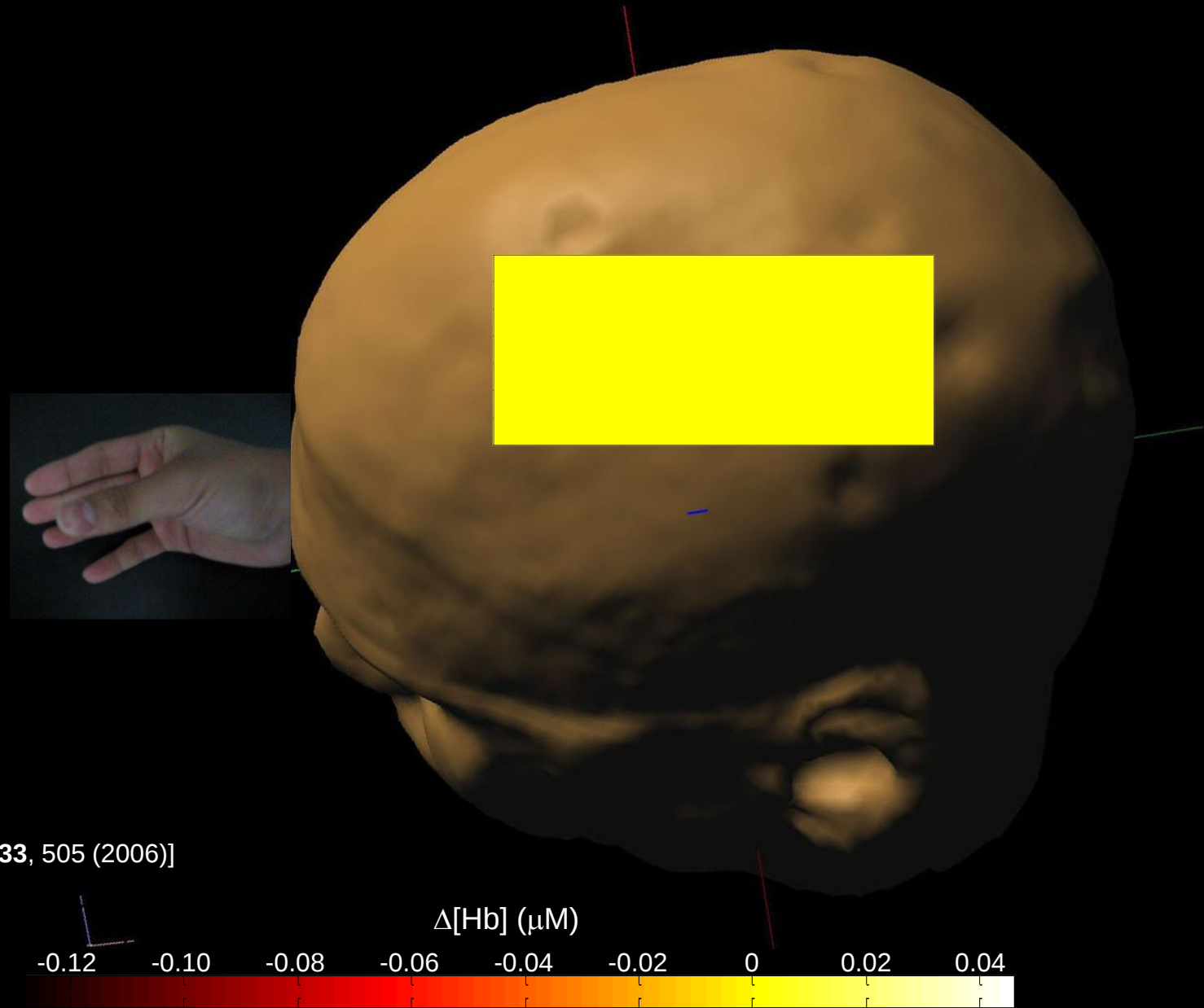
[Angelo Sassaroli, Yunjie Tong *et al.*, *NeuroImage* **33**, 505 (2006)]



Back-projection reconstruction matrix



Deoxy-hemoglobin concentration map during finger tapping



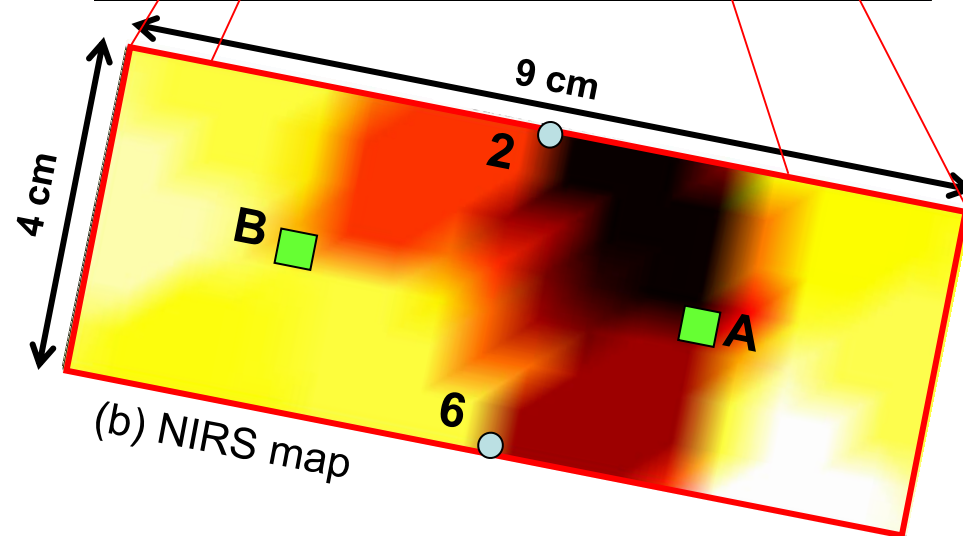
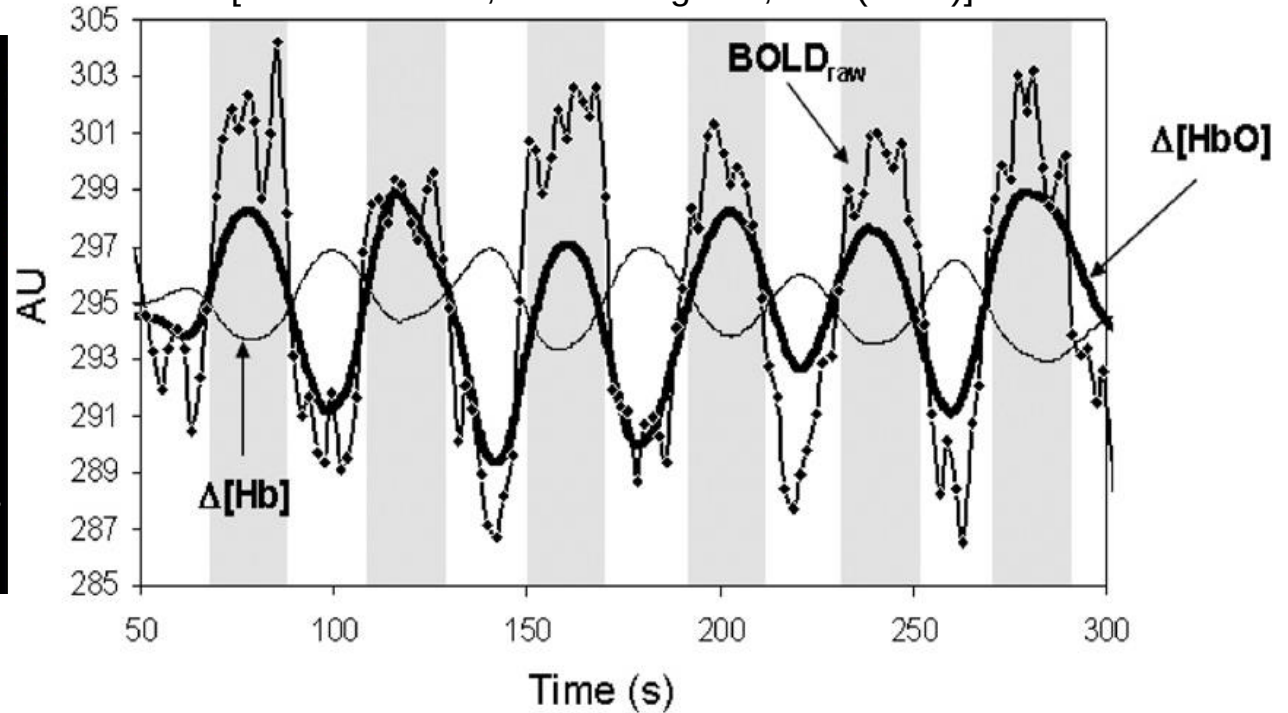
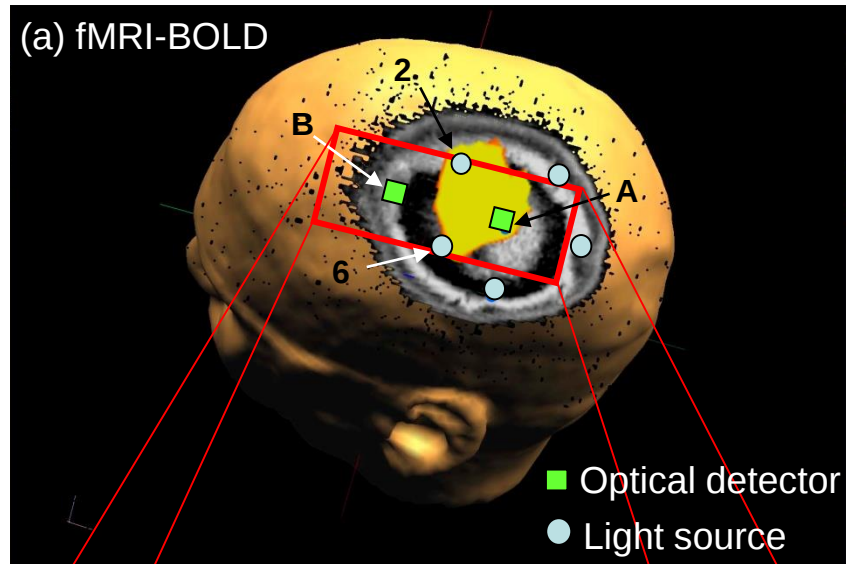
[Sassaroli *et al.*, Neuroimage **33**, 505 (2006)]

Spatial and temporal comparison of fMRI-BOLD and NIRS mapping

(In collaboration with B. Frederick, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA)

Right hand tapping

[Sassaroli et al., NeuroImage 33, 505 (2006)]



$$\Delta[\text{Hb}]^{(\text{tissue})} \propto A \left(\frac{\Delta\sigma_{\text{bv}}}{\sigma_{\text{bv}}} \right) + B \left(\frac{\Delta\alpha \dot{O}_2}{\alpha \dot{O}_2} - \frac{\Delta c^{(\text{blood})}}{c^{(\text{blood})}} \right)$$

Blood
volume

Metabolic rate
of oxygen

Blood flow
velocity

[S. Fantini, Phys. Med. Biol. 47, N249 (2002)]

[S. Fantini, NeuroImage 85, 202 (2014)]

[S. Fantini, Physiol. Meas. 35, N1 (2014)]

The region of sensitivity in diffuse optics

Photon hitting density: J. Schotland et al, Appl. Opt. **32**, 448 (1993)

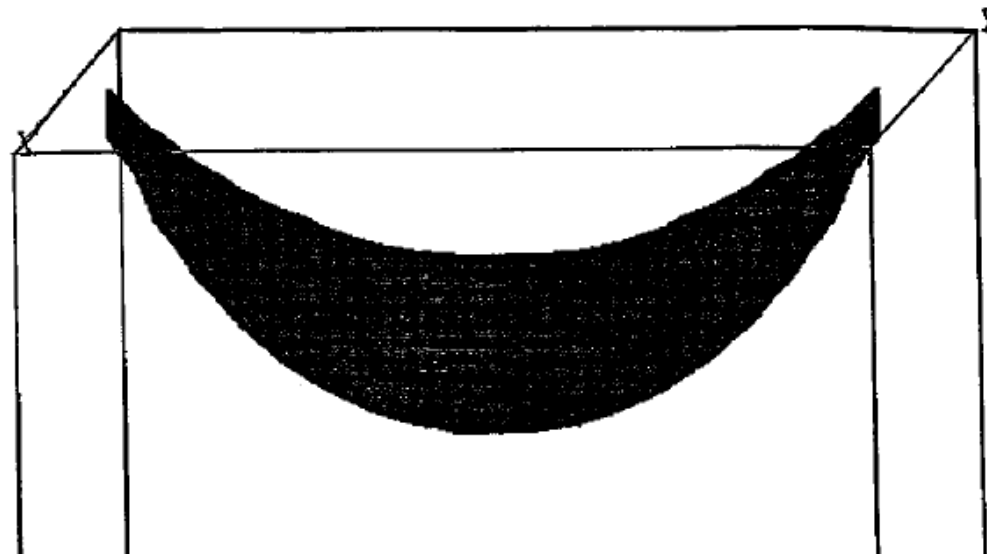
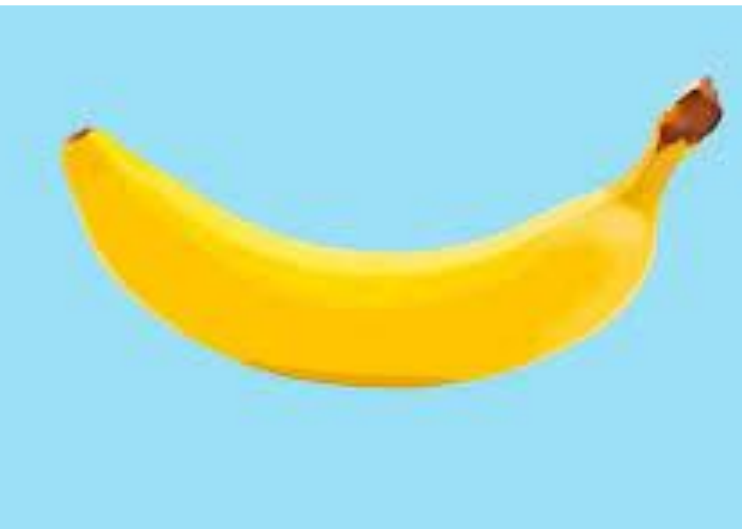
Photon-measurement density: S. Arridge, Appl. Opt. **34**, 7395 (1995)

$$J_p^{(M)}(\mathbf{r}_m, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r}')$$

$$\triangleq \lim_{\Delta p \rightarrow 0} \frac{F^{(M)}[\mathbf{r}_m, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{p} + \Delta \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{r}')] - F^{(M)}[\mathbf{r}_m, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{p}]}{\Delta \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{r}')}.$$

[Arridge, Appl. Opt. **34**, 7395 (1995)]

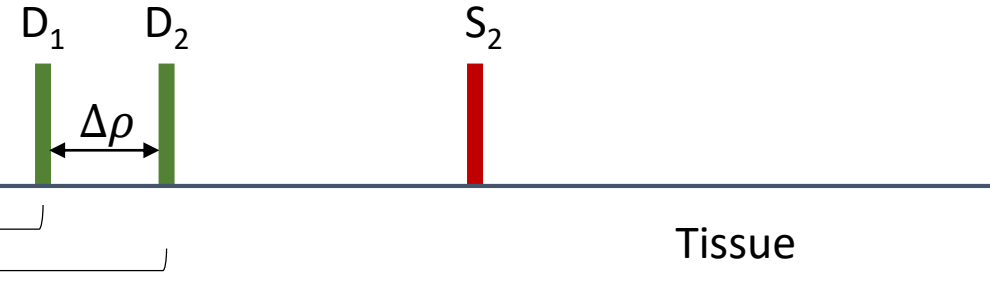
[Feng et al, Appl. Opt. **34**, 3826 (1995)]



Dual slope of phase (or intensity)

Single slope 1:

$$Sl_{\varphi 1} = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu_a\mu'_s}{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{c_n\mu_a}\right)^2} - 1 + \frac{\varphi_{D2} - \varphi_{D1}}{\Delta\rho}}$$



Single slope 2:

$$Sl_{\varphi 2} = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu_a\mu'_s}{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{c_n\mu_a}\right)^2} - 1 + \frac{\varphi_{D1} - \varphi_{D2}}{\Delta\rho}}$$

Dual slope:

$$DSl_{\varphi} = \frac{Sl_{\varphi 1} + Sl_{\varphi 2}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu_a\mu'_s}{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{c_n\mu_a}\right)^2} - 1}$$

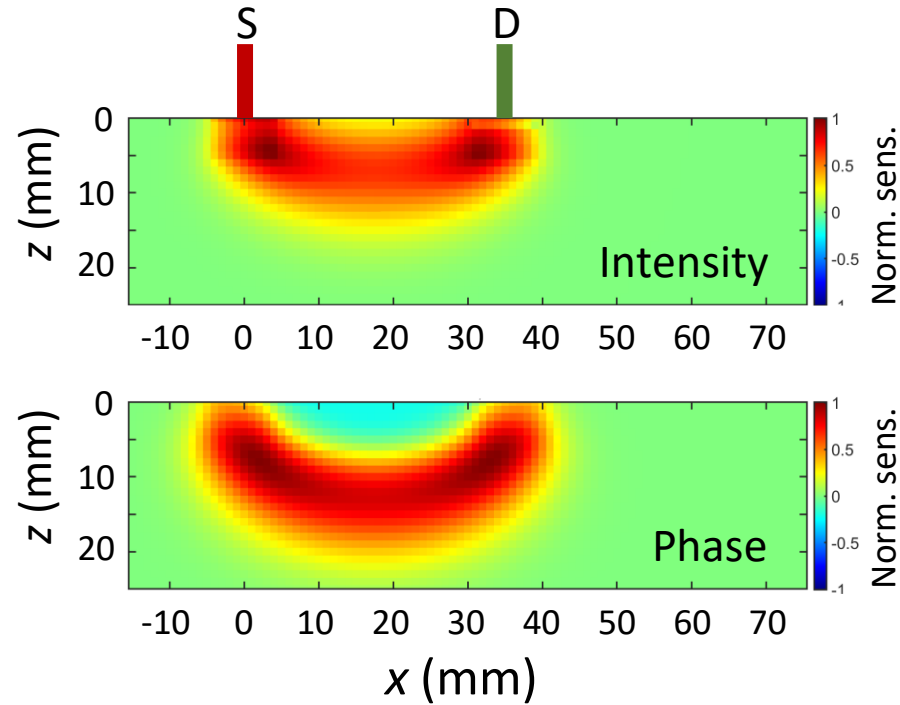


Region of sensitivity for intensity and phase measurements

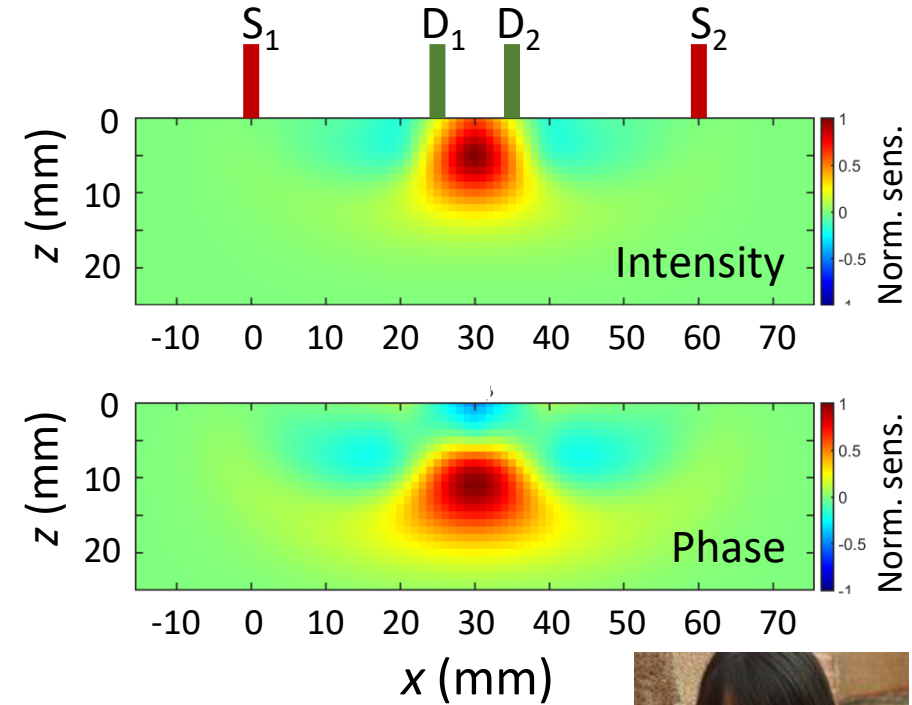
Single-Distance, Dual-Slope

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{a0} &= 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \mu'_s &= 12 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \Delta\mu_a &= 0.03 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \Delta V &= 0.7 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Single-distance (1S-1D)



Dual-slope (2S-2D)

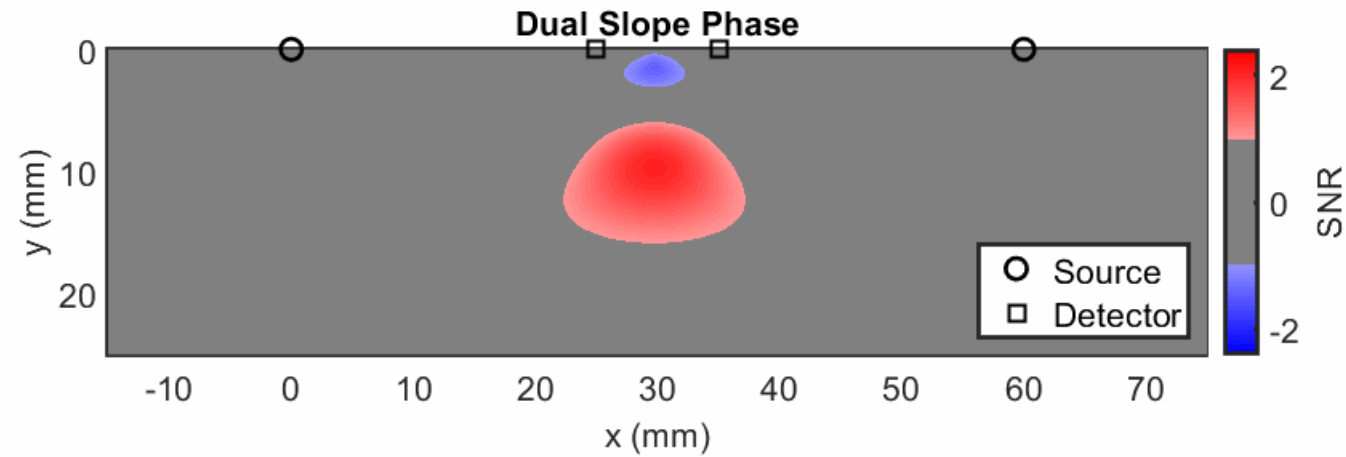
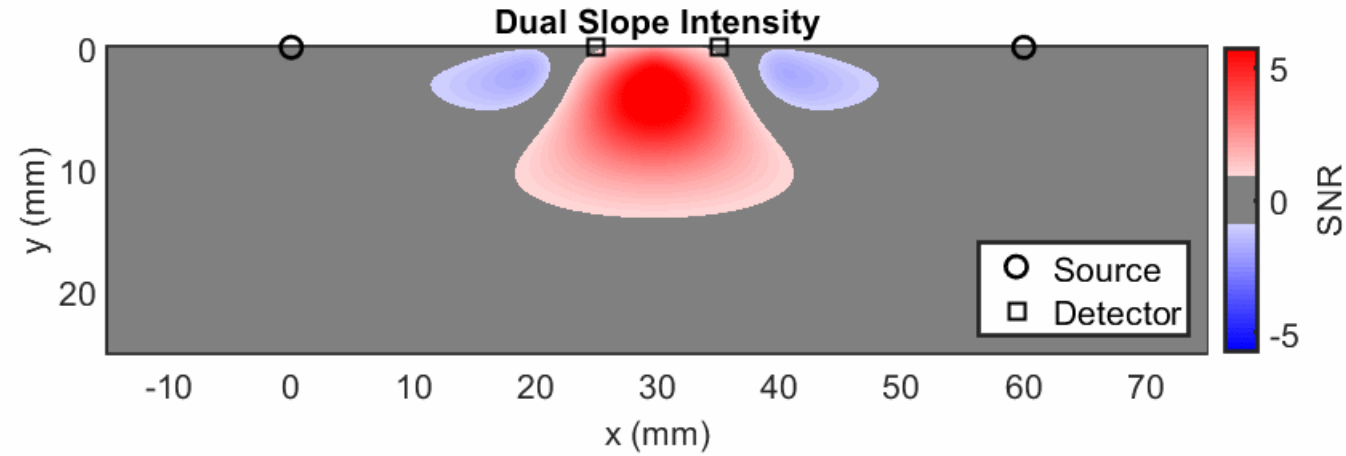


[Giles Blaney et al., J. Biophotonics (*submitted*, 2019)]

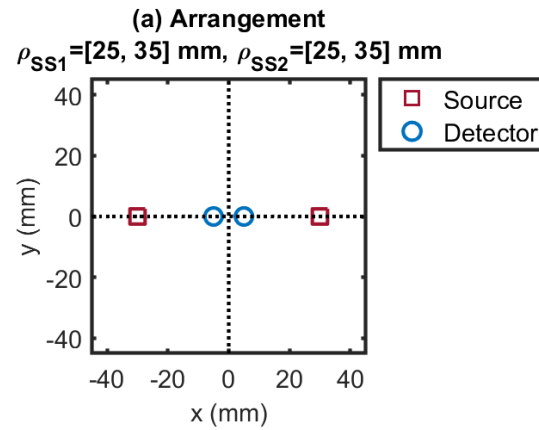
[Angelo Sassaroli et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am A (*submitted*, 2019)]



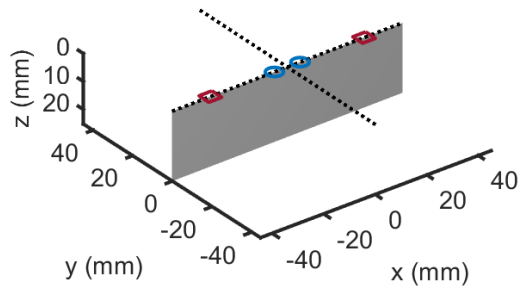
Comparison of intensity and phase dual slopes



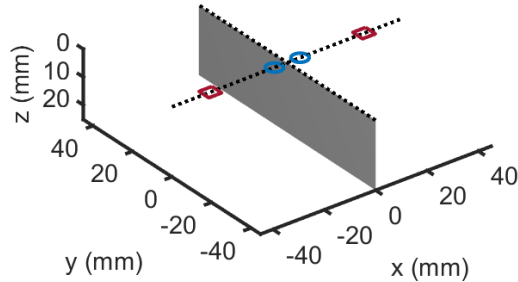
Linear arrangement



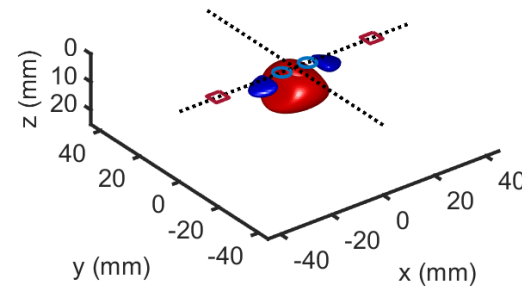
(d) x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



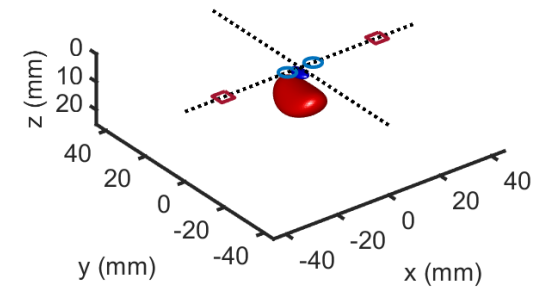
(g) y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm



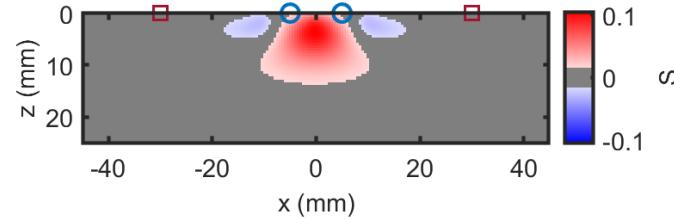
Intensity
 (b) DSI SNR=1 Surface



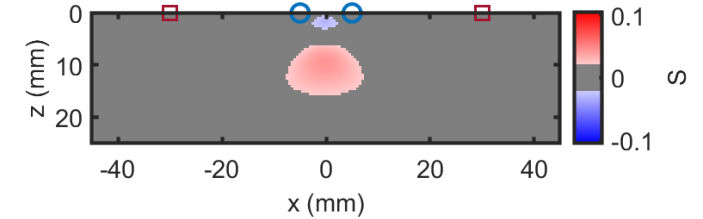
Phase
 (c) DS ϕ SNR=1 Surface



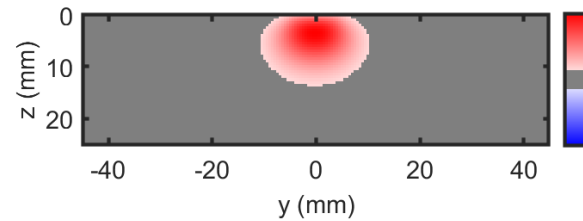
(e) DSI, x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



(f) DS ϕ , x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



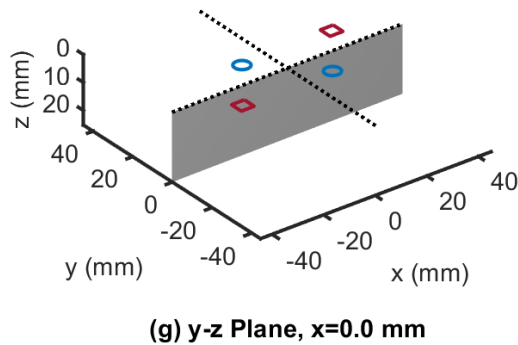
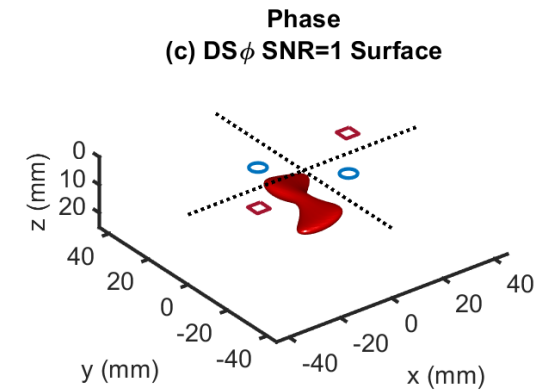
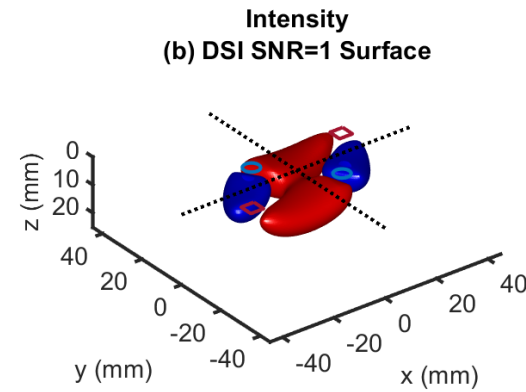
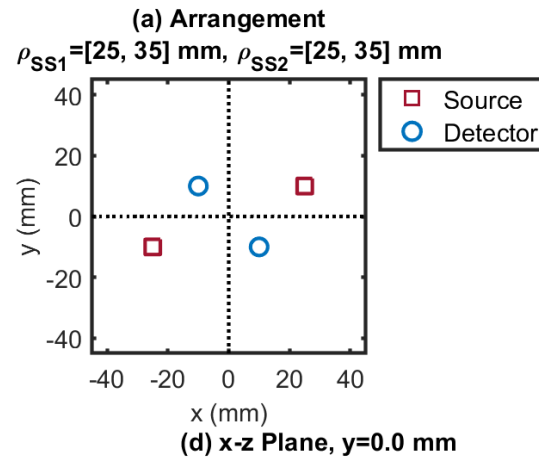
(h) DSI, y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm



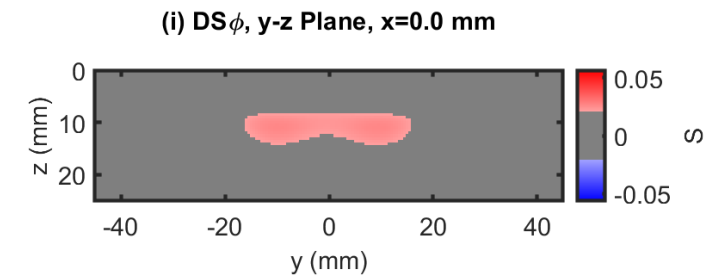
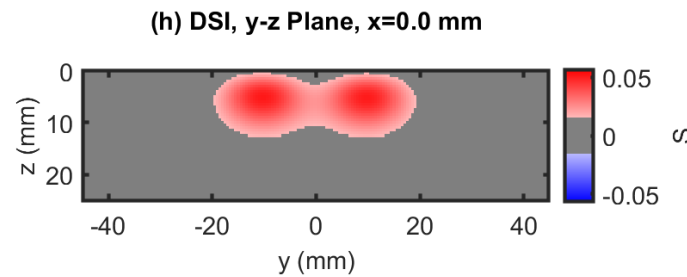
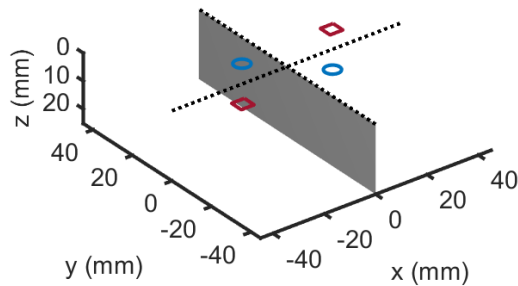
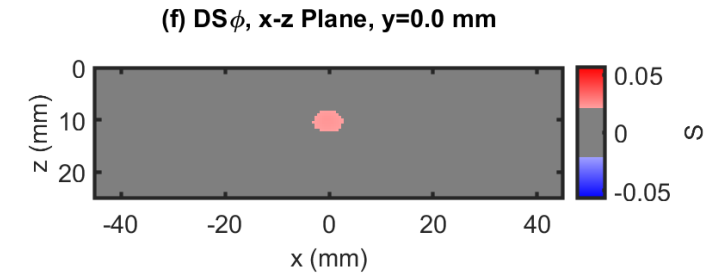
Hazelnut



Rhomboid arrangement

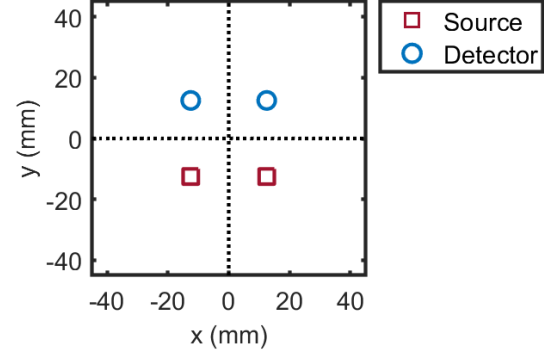


Peanut

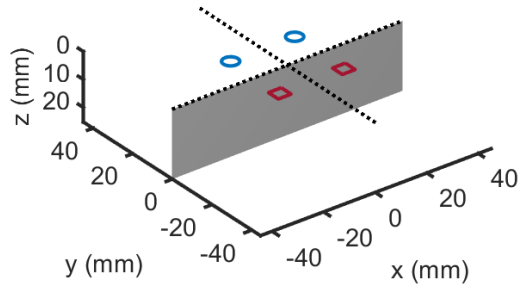


Square arrangement

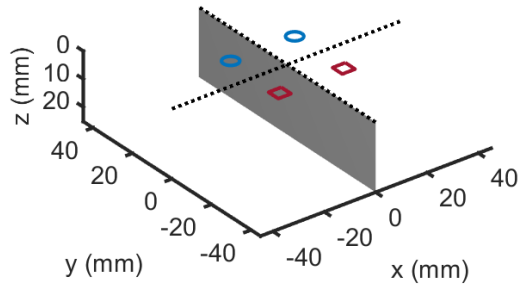
(a) Arrangement
 $\rho_{SS1}=[25, 35]$ mm, $\rho_{SS2}=[25, 35]$ mm



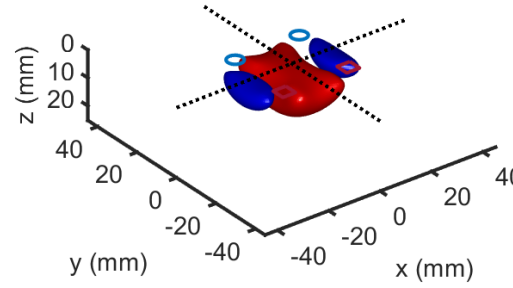
(d) x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



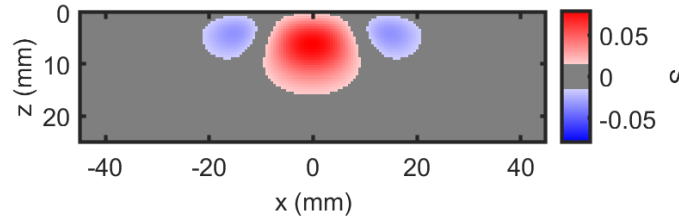
(g) y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm



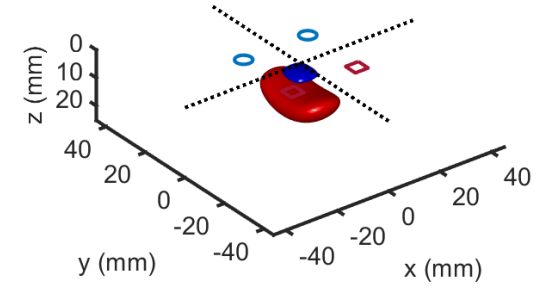
Intensity
 (b) DSI SNR=1 Surface



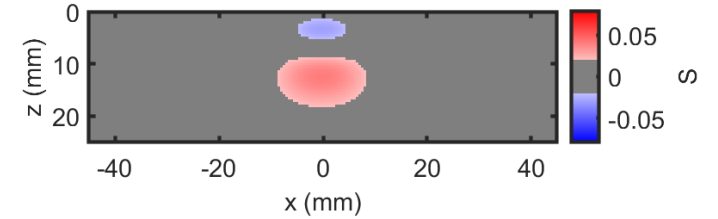
(e) DSI, x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



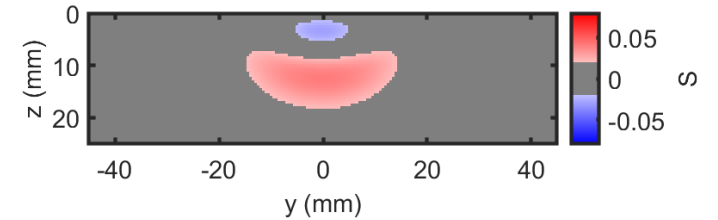
Phase
 (c) DS ϕ SNR=1 Surface



(f) DS ϕ , x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



(i) DS ϕ , y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm

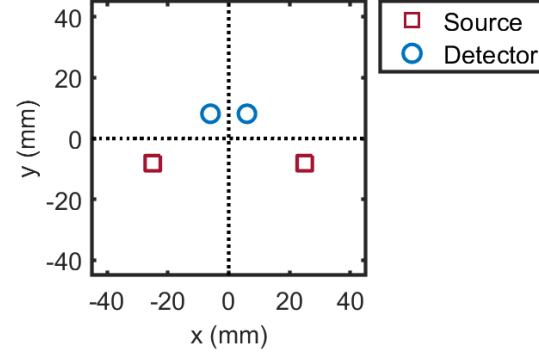


Cashew nut

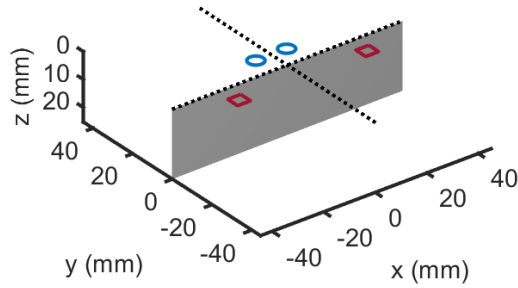


Trapezoid arrangement

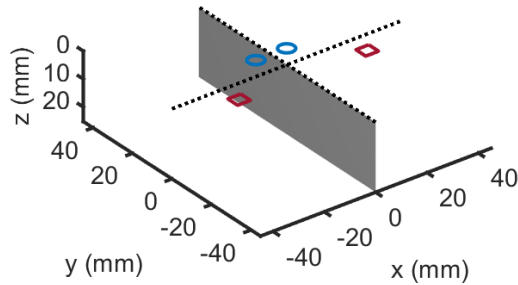
(a) Arrangement
 $\rho_{SS1}=[25, 35]$ mm, $\rho_{SS2}=[25, 35]$ mm



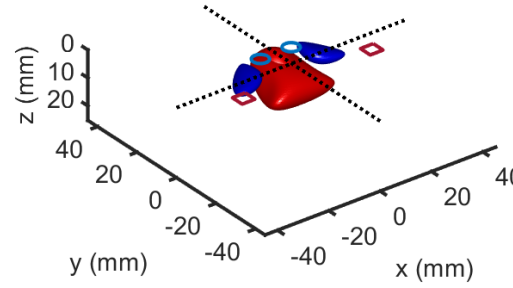
(d) x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



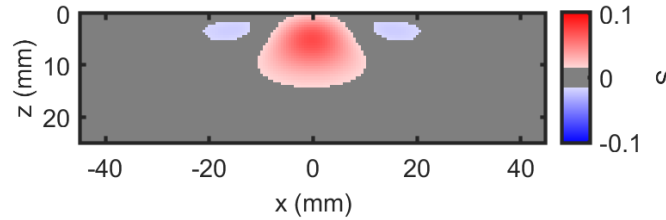
(g) y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm



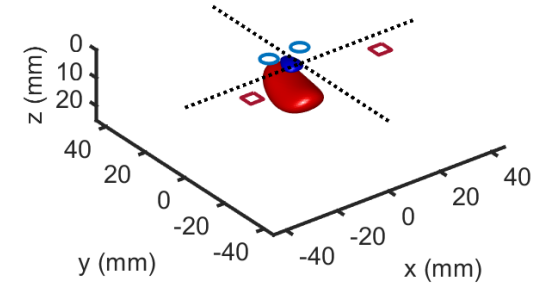
Intensity
 (b) DSI SNR=1 Surface



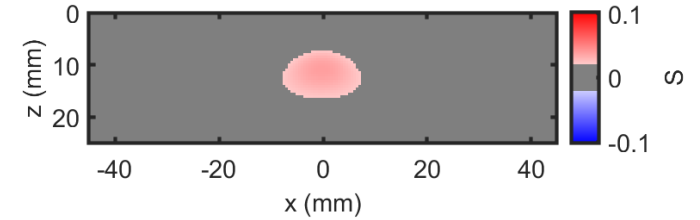
(e) DSI, x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



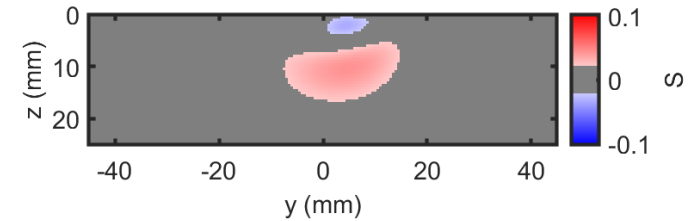
Phase
 (c) DS ϕ SNR=1 Surface



(f) DS ϕ , x-z Plane, y=0.0 mm



(i) DS ϕ , y-z Plane, x=0.0 mm



Chestnut



COMING SOON

Sergio Fantini, Giles Blaney, and Angelo Sassaroli

**“Transformational change in the field of diffuse optics:
From going bananas to going nuts”**

J. Innovative Optical Health Sciences, SUBMITTED TODAY

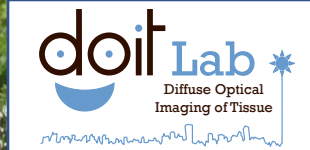


Conclusions

- **Diagnostic applications of diffuse optical imaging:**
 - Breast cancer imaging
 - Functional brain imaging
- **For researchers in the field of diffuse optics it is preferable going nuts than going bananas**



MANY THANKS TO ALL "doit Lab" MEMBERS



R01 NS095334

R21 EB020347



FA9550-
18-1-0465



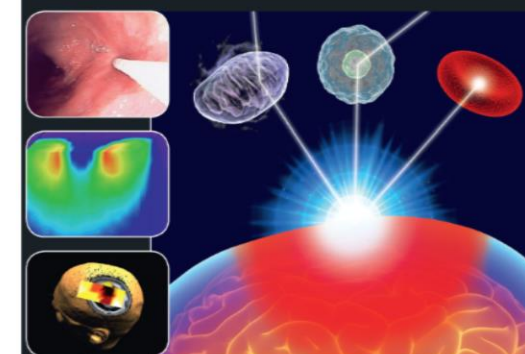
2015193



CAMBRIDGE TEXTS IN
BIOMEDICAL
ENGINEERING

Quantitative Biomedical Optics

Theory, methods, and applications



Irving J. Bigio and Sergio Fantini