

Introducción a la imagen optoacústica mesoscópica y sus aplicaciones clínicas

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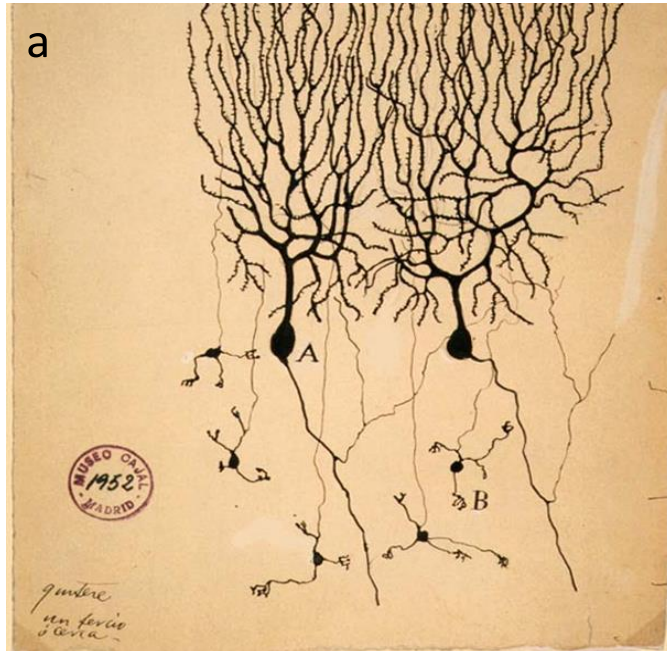
Head sensors group.

MEDIC

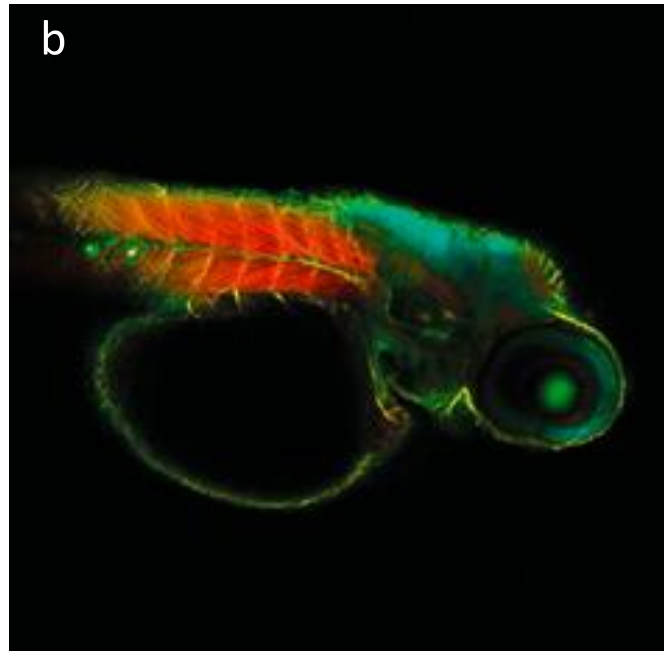
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- Optoacoustic mesoscopy: motivation and basic concepts

Motivation: Optical imaging/contrast



Neurons under an optical microscope (Ramon y Cajal Nobel prize 1906)



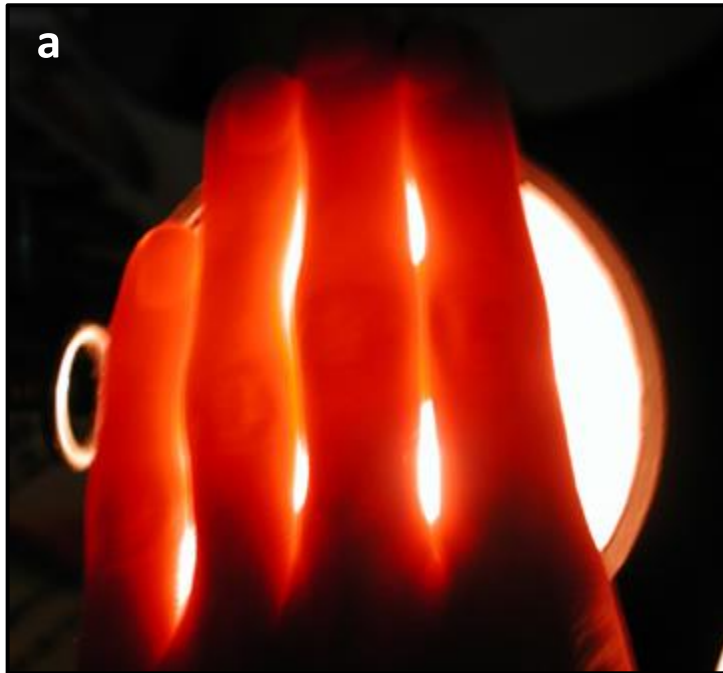
Zebra fish expressing green fluorescent protein under an optical microscope (2008 Nobel prize, Tsien, Shimomura and Chalfie)



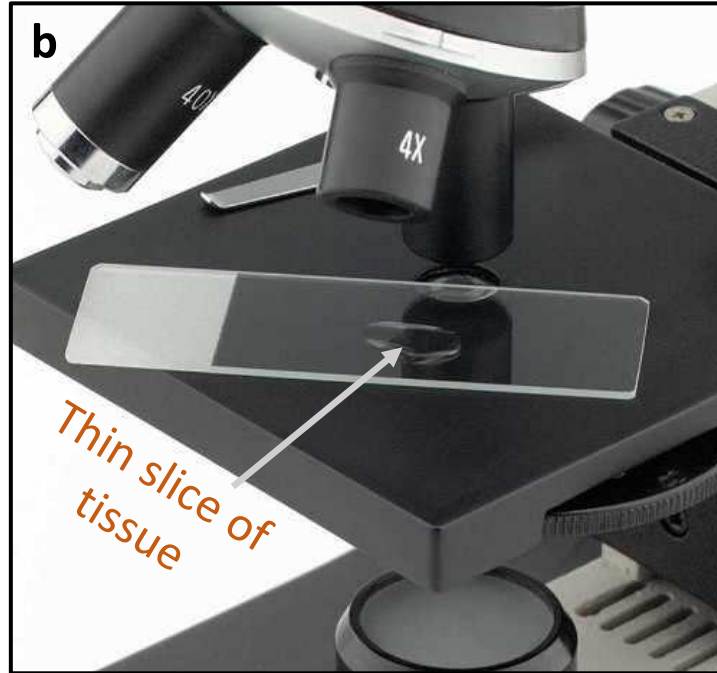
MD evaluating a patient using “optical imaging”

- Optical imaging technological advances largely drive biological discovery and clinical routine.
- However, optical imaging tech has severe fundamental limitations due to light scattering.

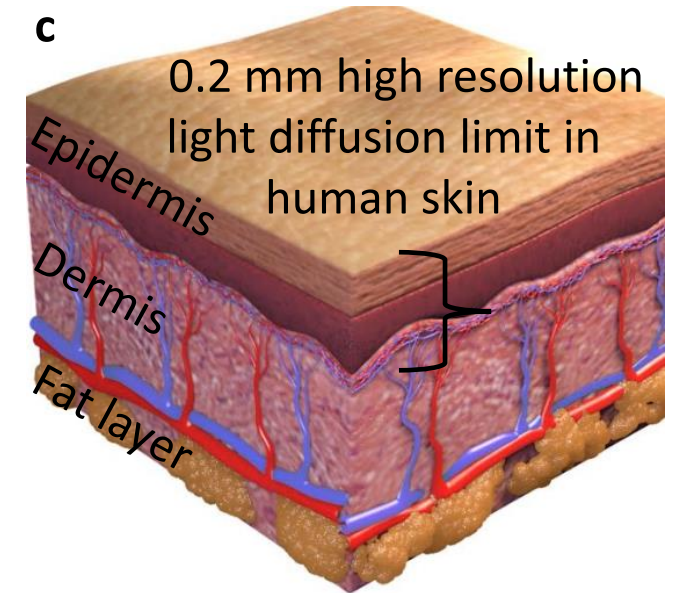
High resolution is only attained at shallow depths: the light diffusion limit



Light travels in tissue following a diffusion process due to light scattering.



To avoid scattering, tissue must be thinly sliced ($\sim 0.01-0.2\text{mm}$) to be observed with high resolution.



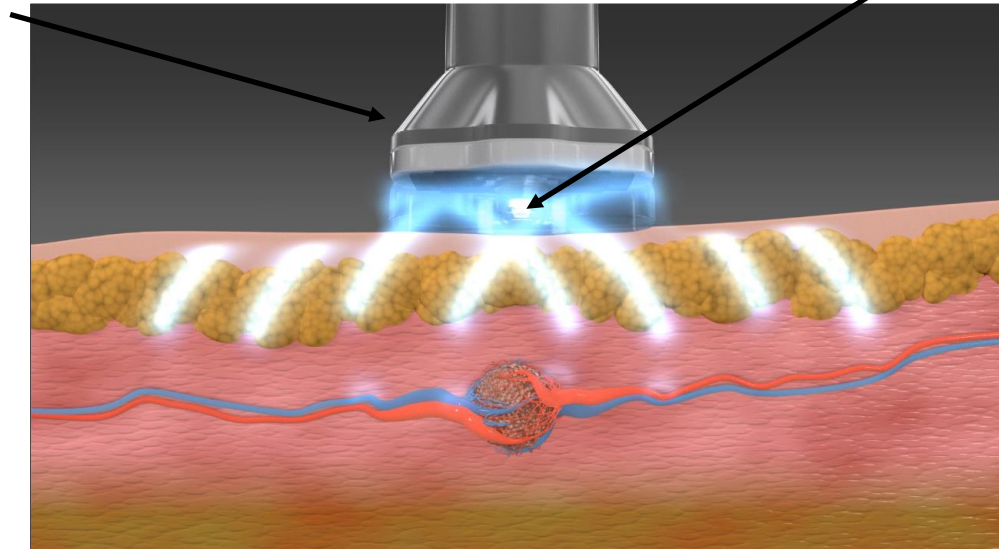
In case of the skin only epidermis and upper dermis is observable

- From surface to few hundred micrometers resolution is very high ($\sim 0.01-0.2\text{mm}$)
- In deep tissue resolution degrades strongly due to light scattering.

Optoacoustic imaging: beating the diffusion limit non-invasively

Array of ultrasound transducers

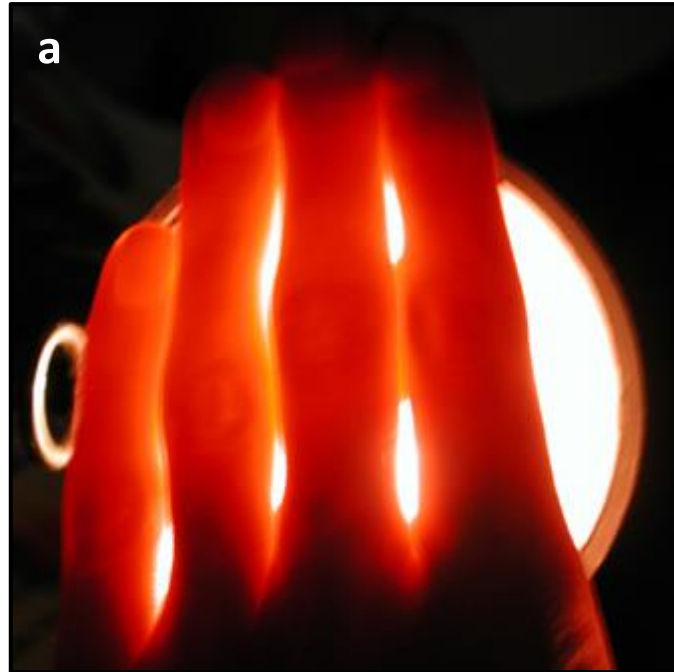
Pulsed light emitter



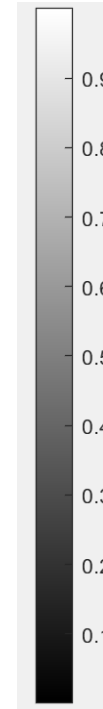
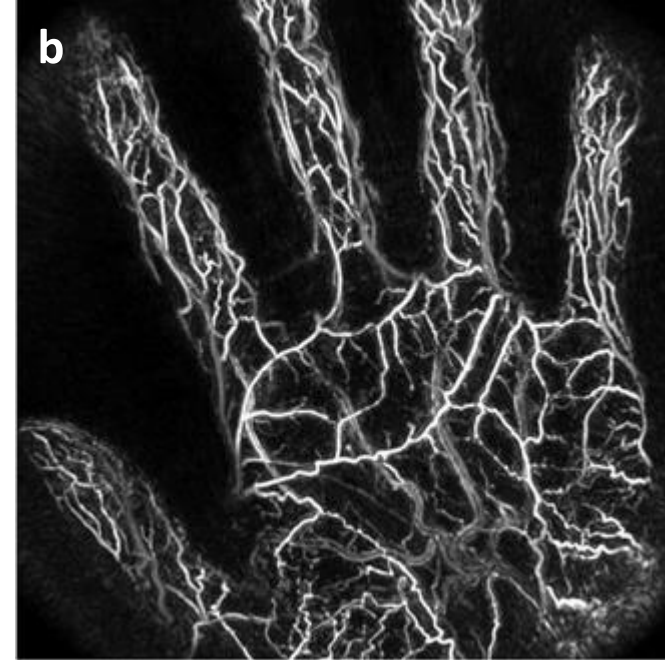
Optical contrast (3D distribution of light absorption) +
ultrasound high resolution to depth ratio

Optoacoustic imaging: beating the diffusion limit non-invasively

OPTICAL IMAGING



OPTOACOUSTIC IMAGING



Absorbed light ($\mu_a\phi$), normalized

Pixel values: Absorbed light (deposited heat).

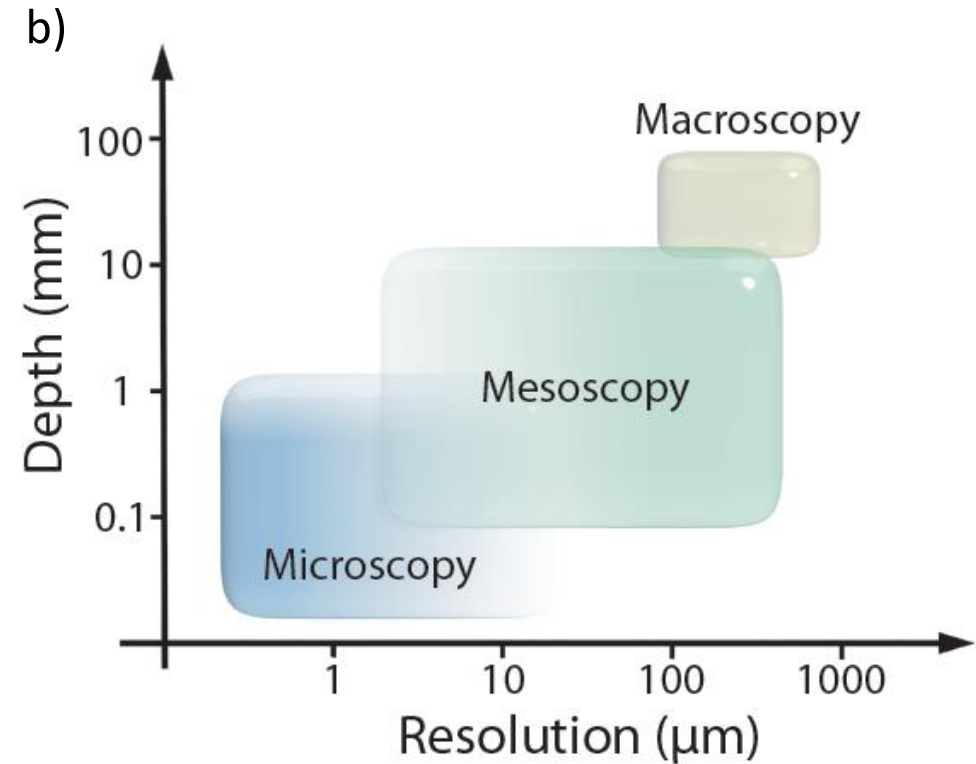
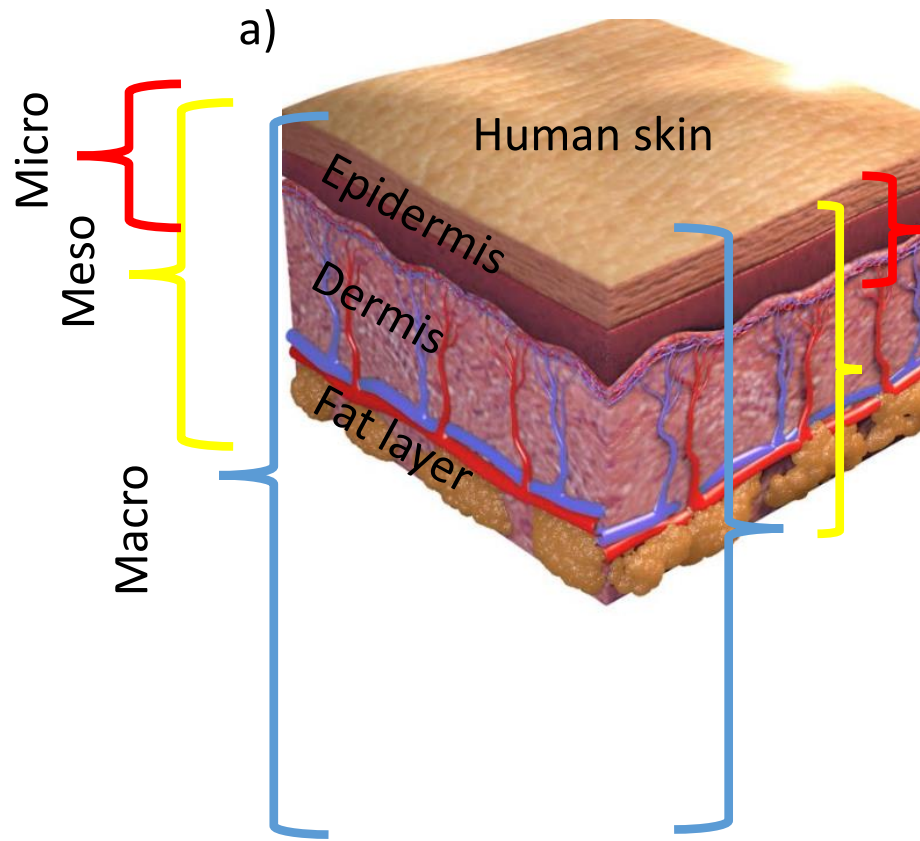
$$H \propto \mu_a \phi \text{ (Jcm}^{-3}\text{)}$$

Hemoglobin: very high μ_a

Optical imaging at high resolution in deep tissue!

Taken from Matsumoto et al. Scientific Reports 2018

The optoacoustic imaging regimes



Omar, Aguirre, Ntziachristos .Nature Biomed Eng 2019

Karlas, Pleitez, Aguirre, Ntziachristos .Nature Reviews Endocr 2021

Optoacoustic microscopy: cell level

Resolution: $1 \mu\text{m}$

Depth: 0.1-1mm

(a.k.a OR-PAM)

Optoacoustic mesoscopy: tissue level

Resolution: 10-100 μm

Depth: 1-10mm

(a.k.a AR-PAM)

Optoacoustic macroscopy: organ level

Resolution: 150 μm

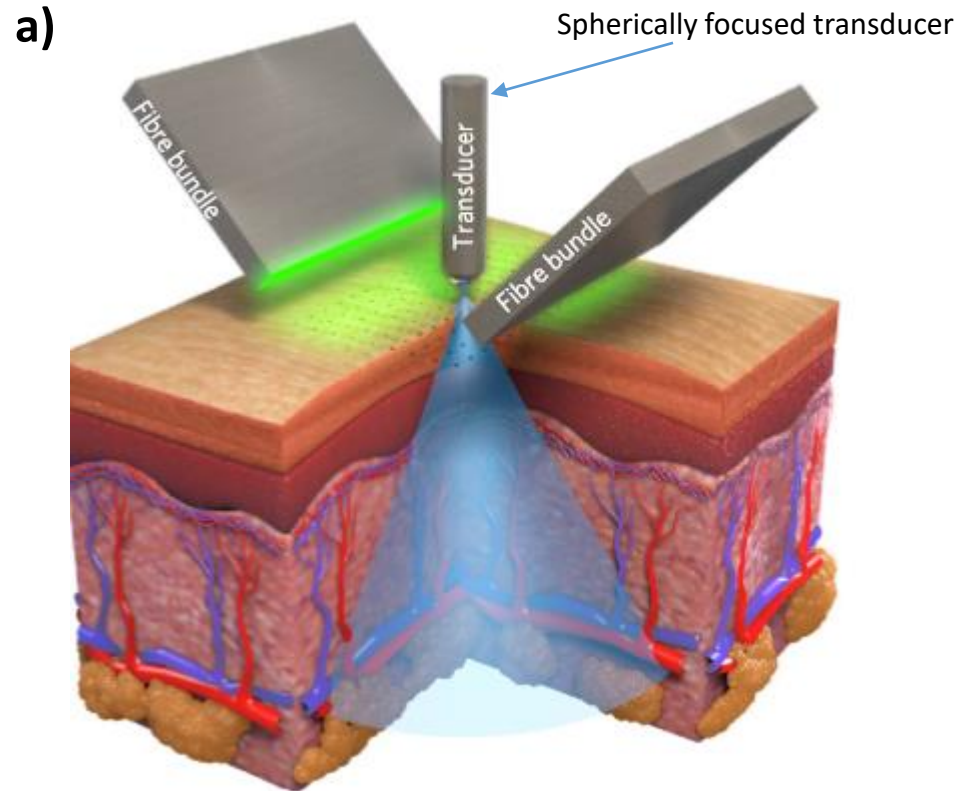
Depth: 0.1cm-10cm

(a.k.a PACT)

- Optoacoustic mesoscopy: instrumentation and imaging capabilities

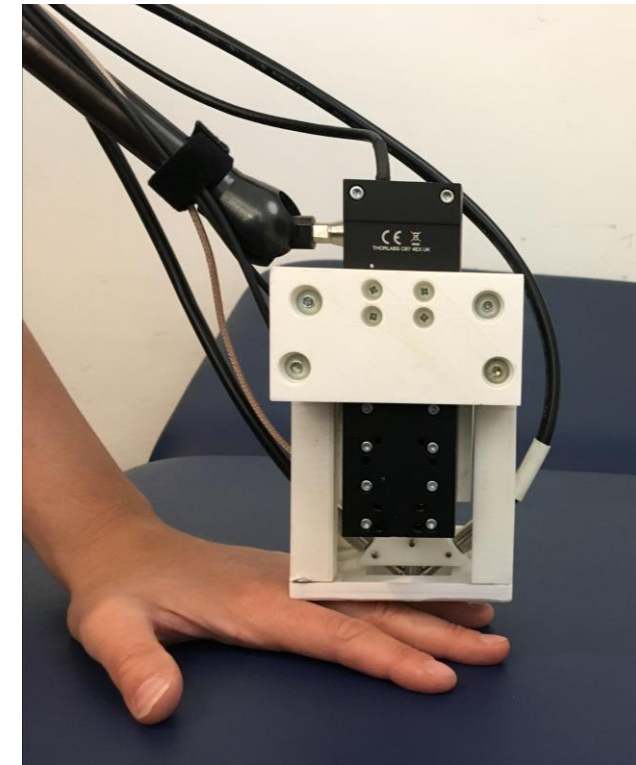
Clinical RSOM (Raster Scan Optoacoustic Mesoscopy)

RSOM SYSTEM SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION



CLINICAL SYSTEM

b)



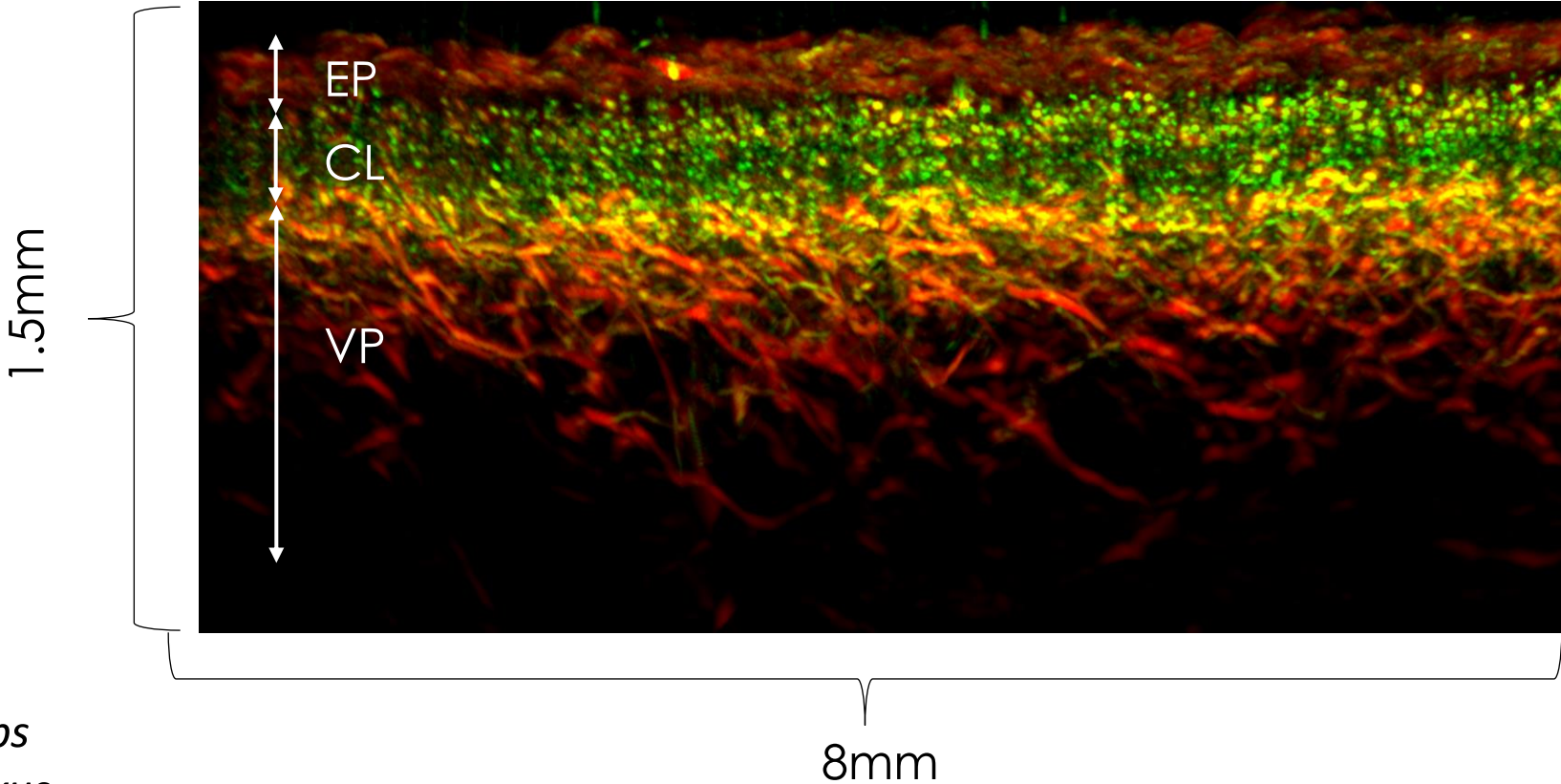
- Resolution: 30 μm and 7 μm (lateral and axial)
- 4 x 2 mm field of view. ~1min acquisition

Aguirre et al. Nature Biomed Eng 2017

What can we observe/study with RSOM?: first comprehensive images of skin microvasculature

- Low frequencies (10-40 MHz). "Big vessels"
- High frequencies (40-180 MHz). "Small vessels"

RSOM cross sectional view of healthy skin



EP: Epidermis
CL: capillary loops
VP: vascular plexus

- Implications for dermatology and several major diseases

Aguirre et al. 2017
Nat Biomed Eng.

Agradecimientos



Sensors group



Technische Universität München

