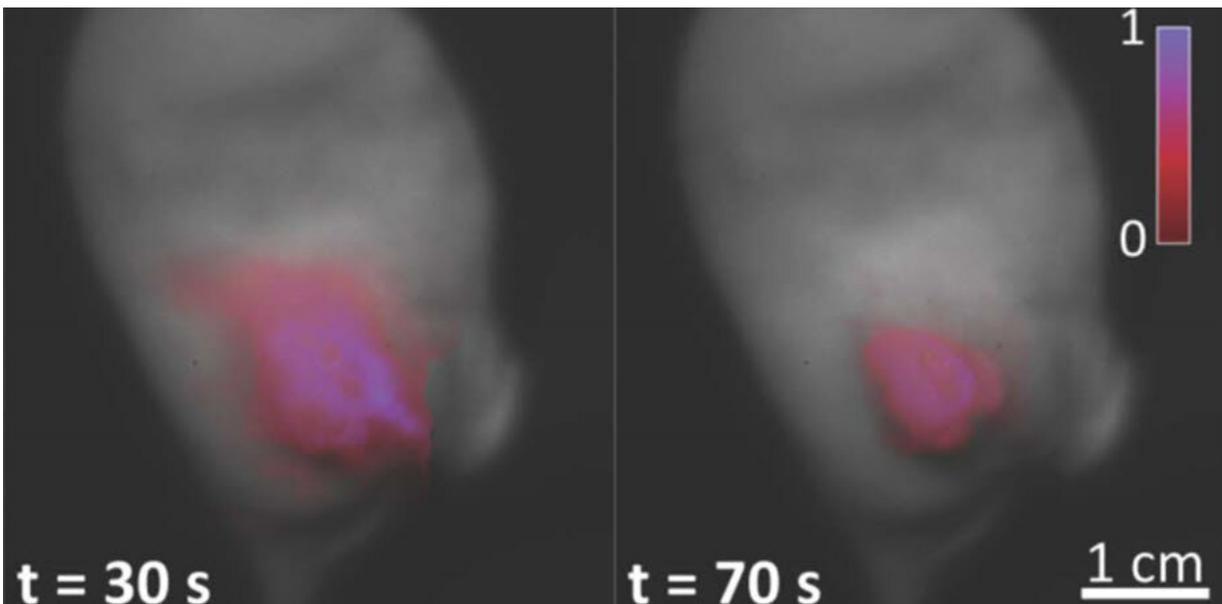


Delayed fluorescence as an imaging method for effective surgical tumor removal

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The signal obtained from cancerous cells was over five times stronger than that from surrounding healthy oxygenated tissues. Cancerous tissue reoxygenates slower than healthy tissue, so palpation prior to imaging amplified the contrast. After 70 seconds, tumor tissue hypoxia on the right is most clearly visible via delayed fluorescence imaging. Credit: *Journal of Biomedical Optics* (2022). DOI: 10.1117/1.JBO.27.10.106005

In the surgical treatment of cancer, distinguishing between tumors and healthy tissues is critical. Fluorescent markers can help to do this, by enhancing the contrast of tumors during surgery. Some markers show a

phenomenon called "delayed fluorescence" (DF) which relies on detecting "hypoxia" (or low oxygen concentration), a condition often presented by tumors.

The real-time imaging of hypoxia can provide a high contrast between tumors and [healthy cells](#). This can allow surgeons to remove the [tumor](#) effectively. However, real-time hypoxia imaging for surgical guidance has not yet been achieved.

In a new study published in *Journal of Biomedical Optics (JBO)*, researchers proposed an optical imaging system that enables real-time imaging of tissue oxygen concentration for tumors presenting chronic or transient hypoxia. The team achieved this by making use of an endogenous molecule called protoporphyrin IX (PpIX), which exhibits DF in the red to near-infrared region.

"This is a truly unique reporter of the local oxygen partial pressure in tissues. PpIX is endogenously synthesized by mitochondria in most tissues, and the particular property of DF emission is directly related to low microenvironmental oxygen concentration," explains Brian Pogue, Chair of Medical Physics at University of Wisconsin-Madison, Adjunct Professor of Engineering Sciences at Dartmouth College, and senior author of the study. "Healthy cells will show little to no DF, because it is quenched in the presence of molecular oxygen."

The [technical challenge](#) in detecting DF is due to its low intensity; [background noise](#) makes it difficult to detect without a single photon detector.

The team overcame this problem using a highly sensitive time-gated imaging system, which allows signal detection within a specified time window only. This greatly reduces the background noise and enables a wide-field direct mapping of oxygen partial pressure (pO_2) changes with

the acquired DF signal. The result is real-time metabolic information, a useful map for surgical guidance.

Lead author Arthur Petusseau, a doctoral candidate in Engineering Sciences at Dartmouth College, explains that "acquiring both prompt and delayed fluorescence in a rapid sequential cycle allowed for imaging [oxygen levels](#) in a way that was independent of the PpIX concentration."

Petusseau's team demonstrated the efficacy of their technique using mice models of pancreatic cancer, which exhibited hypoxic tumors. The DF signal obtained from the cancerous cells was over five times stronger than that from surrounding healthy oxygenated tissues. The signal contrast was further enhanced when the tissues were palpated before imaging to further enhance transient hypoxia.

According to Frédéric Leblond, Professor of Engineering Physics at Polytechnique Montréal and JBO Associate Editor, "The results reported by Petusseau's team suggest [hypoxia](#) imaging as an efficient approach to identifying tumors in cancer treatment. PpIX DF detection uses a known clinical dye and an already-approved in-human marker, with great potential for surgical guidance, and more."

Petusseau notes that the imaging of pO_2 in tissues could also enable control of tissue metabolism. This, in turn, would help us better understand the biochemistry involved in [oxygen](#) supply and consumption.

More information: Arthur F. Petusseau et al, Protoporphyrin IX delayed fluorescence imaging: a modality for hypoxia-based surgical guidance, *Journal of Biomedical Optics* (2022). [DOI: 10.1117/1.JBO.27.10.106005](#)

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