Near Infrared Photon Migration Optic Probe for Breast Core Needle Biopsy

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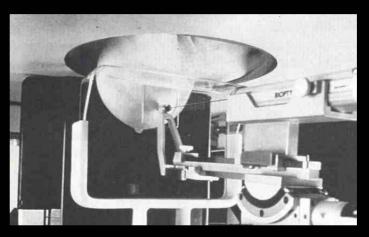
Supported by EB002742



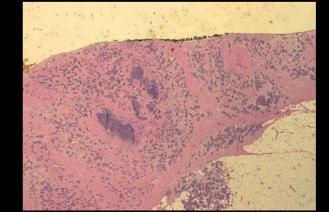
Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis



Screening



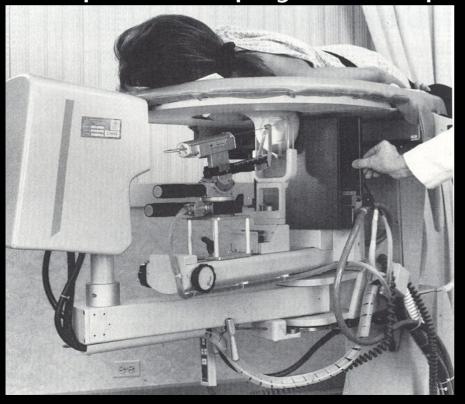
Diagnosis



Histology

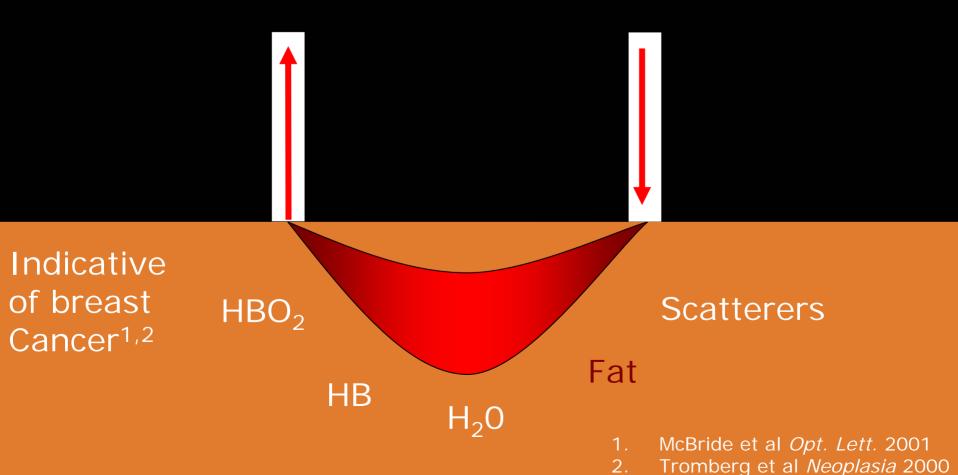
Clinical Problem

- 1 million breast needle biopsies annually¹
- False negative rate up to 8%²
- Repeat biopsy rate up to 7%³

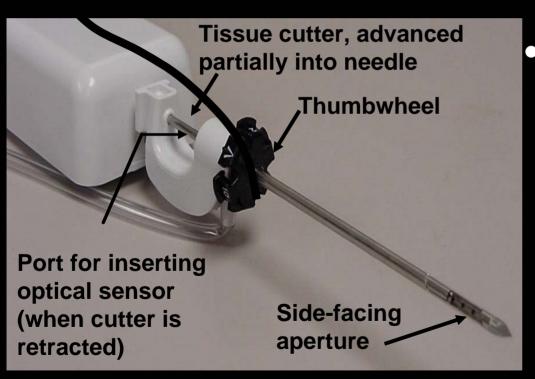


- 1. Liberman Radiol. Clin. N. Am. 2000
- 2. Pfarl et al. Am. J. of Roentgenology 2002
- 3. Liberman et al. Radiology 1998

Photon Migration Spectroscopy

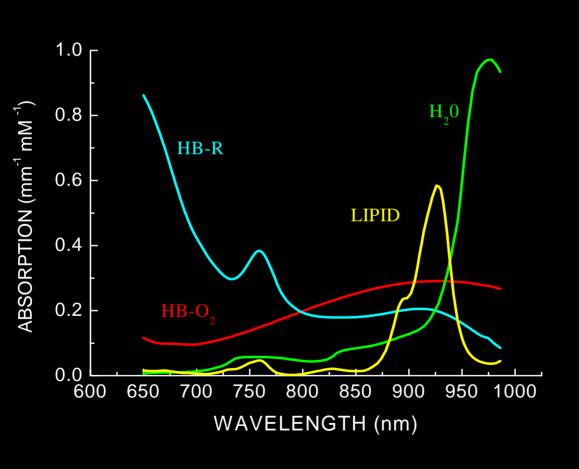


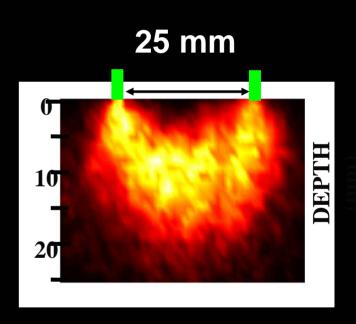
Integrating Optical Sensors into a Breast Biopsy Needle



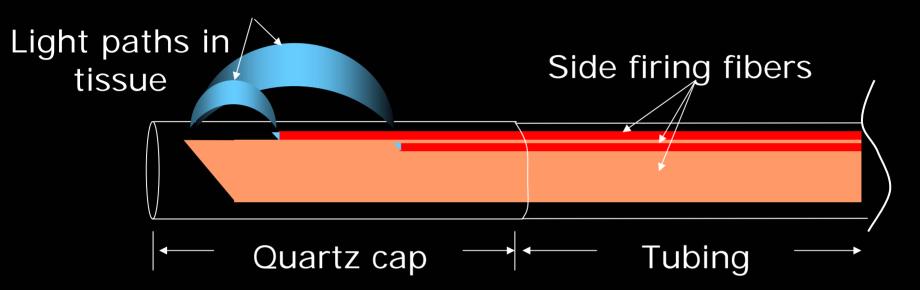
- Probe Features:
 - Measure hemoglobin, water and lipid absorption
 - Maximize sampling volume in the breast

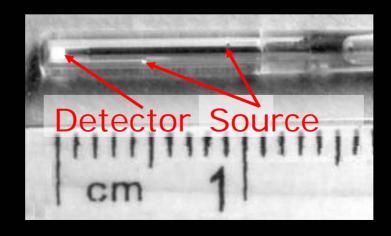
Dominant NIR Absorbers





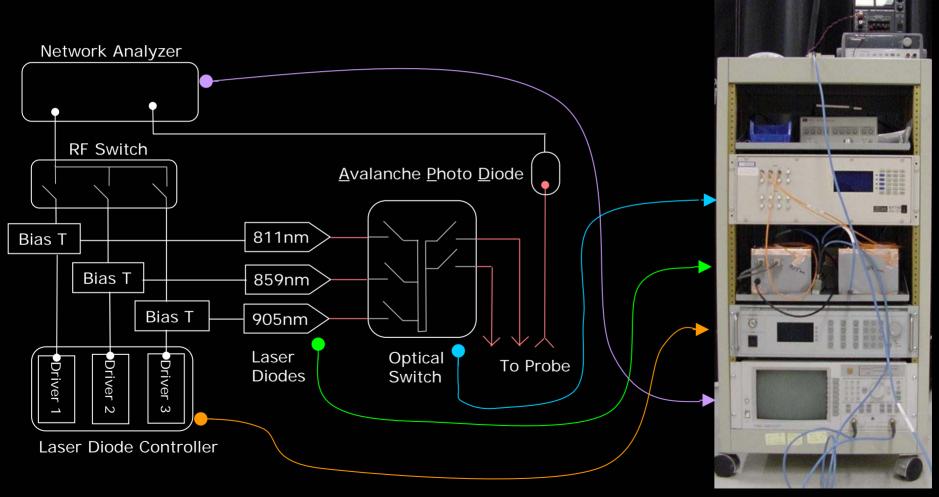
The Probe





The Instrument

(Frequency Domain)



Homogeneous phantom

- Represent normal and diseased breast^{1,2}
- $\mu_s' = 10 \text{cm}^{-1}$
- $\mu_a = 0.02 0.20$ cm⁻¹
- Agar, intralipid, India ink
- \bullet ~ 7cm x 7cm

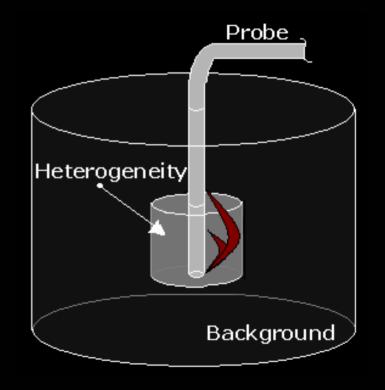


- 1. Tromberg et al. *Neoplasia* 2000
- 2. McBride et al. Opt. Lett. 2001

Heterogeneous semi-solid phantom

Simulate lesion inside normal breast tissue

	Background normal breast tissue	Heterogeneity breast lesion
μ _a (cm ⁻¹)	0.05	.1020
μ _s ' (cm ⁻¹)	10	10
Radius (mm)	NA	2.5-15



Summary

- Accurately measure optical properties of most homogeneous phantoms.
- <30% measurement error for heterogeneities ≥10mm
- Model for other endoscopic photon migration probes.

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