MDG November 5, 2014 Forum In Vivo Optical Cancer Detection



In Vivo Optical Cancer Detection

....□PTIMUM[™]

ECHNOLOGIES



In Vivo Cancer Research



In Vivo Surgical Margin Assessment



In Vivo Diagnostics



In Vivo Post-Therapy Surveillance



Background







Cancer Rates - U.S. Males



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Cancer Rates - U.S. Females





Cancer

- 8.2 million deaths worldwide in 2012
- Leading cause of death worldwide, lung cancer most common since 1985
- > 100 types, depending on tissue/cell of origin
- At least 1/3 preventable via early diagnosis/treatment → focus on early detection before metastasis has occured

Source: <u>http://www.cancersupportcommunity.org/</u>



Clinical Cancer Assessment/Management



Fass, L., Imaging and cancer: a review. Mol Oncol, 2008. 2(2): p. 115-52.



Cancer Detection & Management Strategies - Breast Cancer





Optical Cancer Detection

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"Optical Biopsy"

Advantages:

- Non-invasive / Non-ionizing
- Less risk of spreading biopsied malignant cells
- Nearly unlimited sampling
- High diagnostic accuracies
- High resolution
- Instant results
- No samples to be lost or mishandled







Clinical Techniques for Optical Cancer Detection In Vivo

- White Light Imaging/Endoscopy (WLE)
- Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)
- Chromoendoscopy/CVC/Multispectral Imaging
 - Olympus Narrow Band Imaging (NBI)
 - Fujinon Intelligent Color Enhancement (FICE)
 - Pentax iScan
- Confocal Laser Endoscopy
 - tissue reflectance or fluorescence (IV dye)
- Fluorescence
- Elastic Scattering / Diffuse Reflectance
- Cherenkov Luminescence Imaging
- Lesion Morphology
- Polarization methods and/or extrinsic contrast agents can be used with some of the above methodologies to enhance detection

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3280351/pdf/WJGE-4-22.pdf



Standard Endoscopy: Once Revolutionary, But Now Not Good Enough

- Endoscopy
 - Has technical & clinical limitations
- New optical techniques provide new information related to:
 - Tissue differentiation (Identification)
 - Morphology/Orientation
 - Stability
 - Molecular markers
 - 3D volume of lesion
 - Blood Flow/Oxygen Saturation
 - Tissue Mechanics
 - Targeted probes can further increase contrast, specificity, and signal







Clinical Techniques for Optical Cancer Detection In Vivo

• "Cancer Field Effect"



Challenges & Limitations

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Challenges & Limitations

- Regulatory
- IP
- Funding
- Reimbursement
- Turf wars
- Cultural



Challenges & Limitations -- Technical

- Limited tissue penetration
- Blood absorbs light
- Different skin types

Lead to:

- Inadequate specificity
- Poor margin discrimination



Light Interaction with Tissue



Approved Devices

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Some FDA Approved OCD Devices



VelScope intraoral cancer screening

SpectraScience Luma scanner for cervical dancer

Looking Ahead





PromisingTechnologies

Tissue structure

- OCT
- Photoacoustic Imaging
- SHG/THG

Functional

Diffuse Optical Tomography/Spectroscopy

Cellular structure

- Endocytoscopy
- Metabolic
 - Raman Spectroscopy

Neovascularization

Laser Speckle Imaging

Molecular

• NIR Fluourescence



Technology Trends

- Smaller image sensors
- Smaller optical/scanning components
- Better detectors
- Greater signal processing power
- Molecular probes



International Approval and FDA Pipeline

Imaging Diagnostic Systems, Inc (IDSI) Computed Tomography Laser Mammography





Guided Therapeutics LuViva cervical cancer screening



Lihong Wang's research is dedicated to the development of novel imaging technologies. The photoacoustic microscopy image shows a melanoma tumor. Such an imaging capability is expected to play an important role in both preclinical and clinical applications. Caliber I.D. VivaScope 1500 for skin cancer screening

Photoacoustic microscopy (PAM), Washington Univ.

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