



Miniaturised dualmodality all-optical Laser Interstitial Thermal Therapy (LITT) and ultrasound imaging

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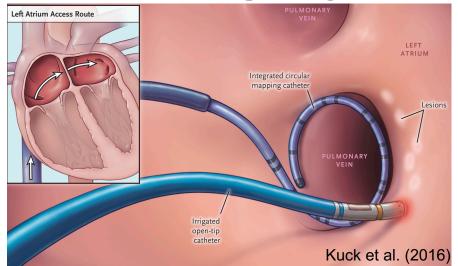


Introduction: Minimally Invasive surgery

- Surgery where only small incisions are necessary
- Reduced scarring and discomfort
- Short hospital stay
- Common manner are ablation procedures
- Atrial fibrillation
- Tumour resection (Brain, liver, kidney etc.)
- etc.

Ablation techniques:

• Radiofrequency, Laser and etc.





μOpUS

Introduction: Minimally Invasive surgery

- No direct line of sight of devices
- Current imaging: X-ray, OCT, MRI, Ultrasound
- Challenging to monitor the ablation procedure

All-Optical Ultrasound is promising for in situ ablation monitoring

- Lateral dimensions < 1 mm
- Real-time and high-resolution imaging
- Immune to electromagnetic interference
- Low cost





Introduction: All-Optical Ultrasound (OpUS)

Ultrasound imaging using two fibre-optics; one to transmit ultrasound and one to receive ultrasound

Transmission: Composite coated fibre



Colchester, R. J. et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 104, 173502 (2014).

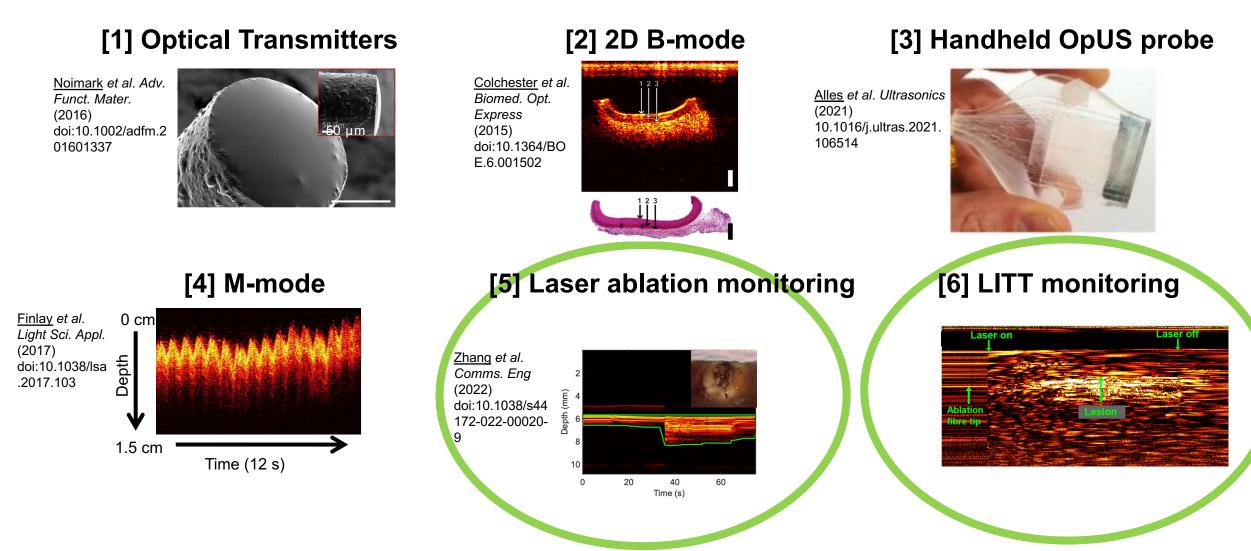
Reception: Plano-concave micro-resonator

Transmission: **Reception:**

Guggenheim, J. A. et al., Nat. Photonics 11, 714–719 (2017).



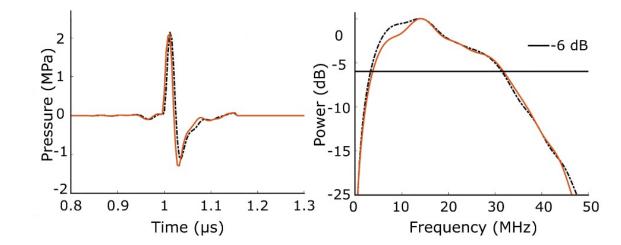
Introduction: All-Optical Ultrasound (OpUS)





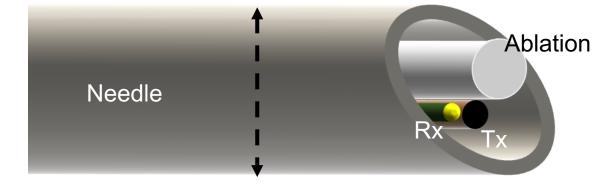
The Device

- Optical ultrasound transmitter: 200 µm core,
 Candle soot nanoparticle-PDMS coating:
 - Peak-to-peak Pressure @ 1.5 mm: 3.2 MPa
 - Bandwidth @ 1.5 mm: 30 MHz



- Receiver: plano-concave micro-resonator on SMF-28
- Ablation fibre: 400 µm core

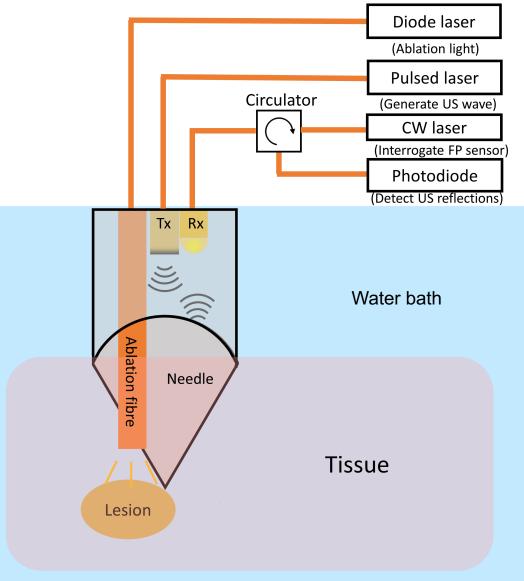
- Total Diameter: < 1 mm
- Housing: medical needle with 2.75 mm OD





Imaging and ablation Setup

- Ultrasound generation: pulsed laser (2 ns, 1064 nm)
- Micro-resonator interrogation: Continuous wave laser (1500-1600 nm)
- Ablation light: Diode laser (808 nm, 3 W, 60 s)
- Ablation was performed whilst OpUS imaging to track lesion formation

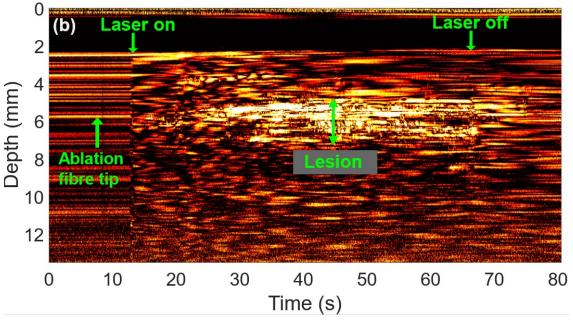


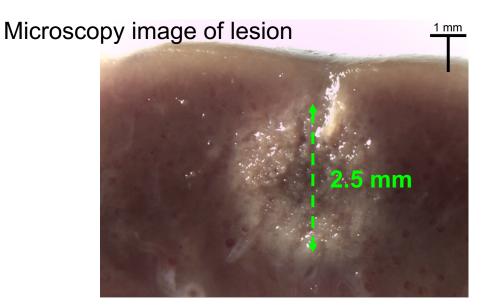


Results

- Visualisation of the tissue throughout the procedure.
- Lesion grew bidirectional from the optical fibre tip in the vertical dimension
- Consistency of lesion depth measurement (2.5 mm) between OpUS and microscopy

OpUS M-mode imaging



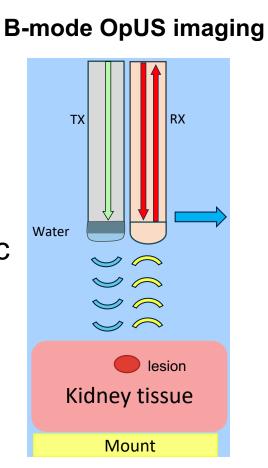




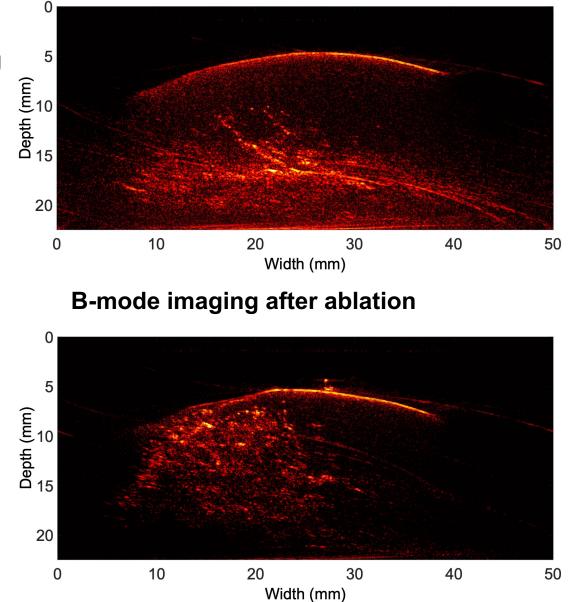
Results

OpUS B-mode Imaging (pre- and post-ablation)

- Imaging depth > 15 mm
- Visualisation of the anatomic structure within kidney
- The lesion exhibits high brightness on post-ablation scan



B-mode imaging before ablation



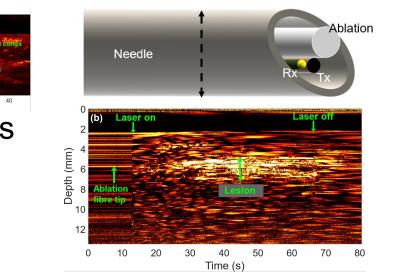


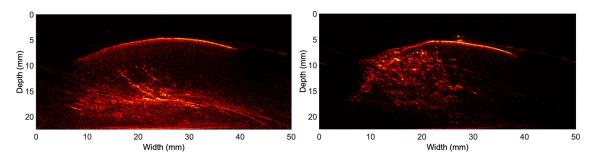
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Conclusions



- Optical ultrasound imaging for LITT monitoring
- Real-time information of lesion formation





Next step

- Comprehensive study
- Accuracy validation- Comparison between OpUS and microscopic measurement (statistical study)
- After ex vivo development of device for in vivo





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Thank you!

Any questions?