In vivo recognition of vascular structures by near infra-red transillumination

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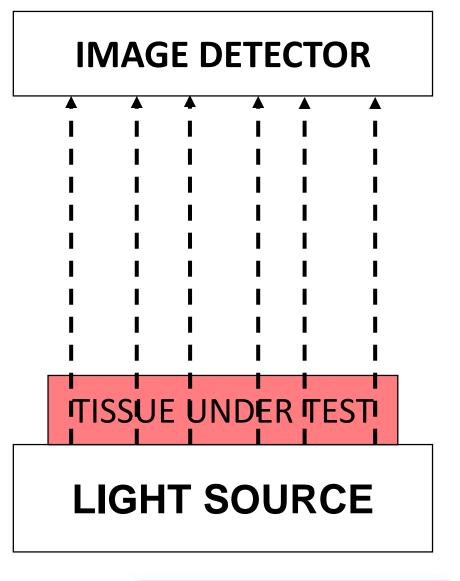


Background

Transillumination followed by diffused light observation ✓Easy method to obtain qualitative information on the internal structure of a relatively thin tissue section

- ✓Used for detecting pathological conditions as well as for identifying vein locations
- XUsing visible light for transillumination, a dark environment is needed
- XImages or videos are usually not captured nor analyzed for biosignal detection





GOAL

Design, assembling and testing of portable optoelectronic instrumental configurations to achieve efficient transillumination and image acquisition for *in vivo* tissue imaging and detection of time-dependent vital signs

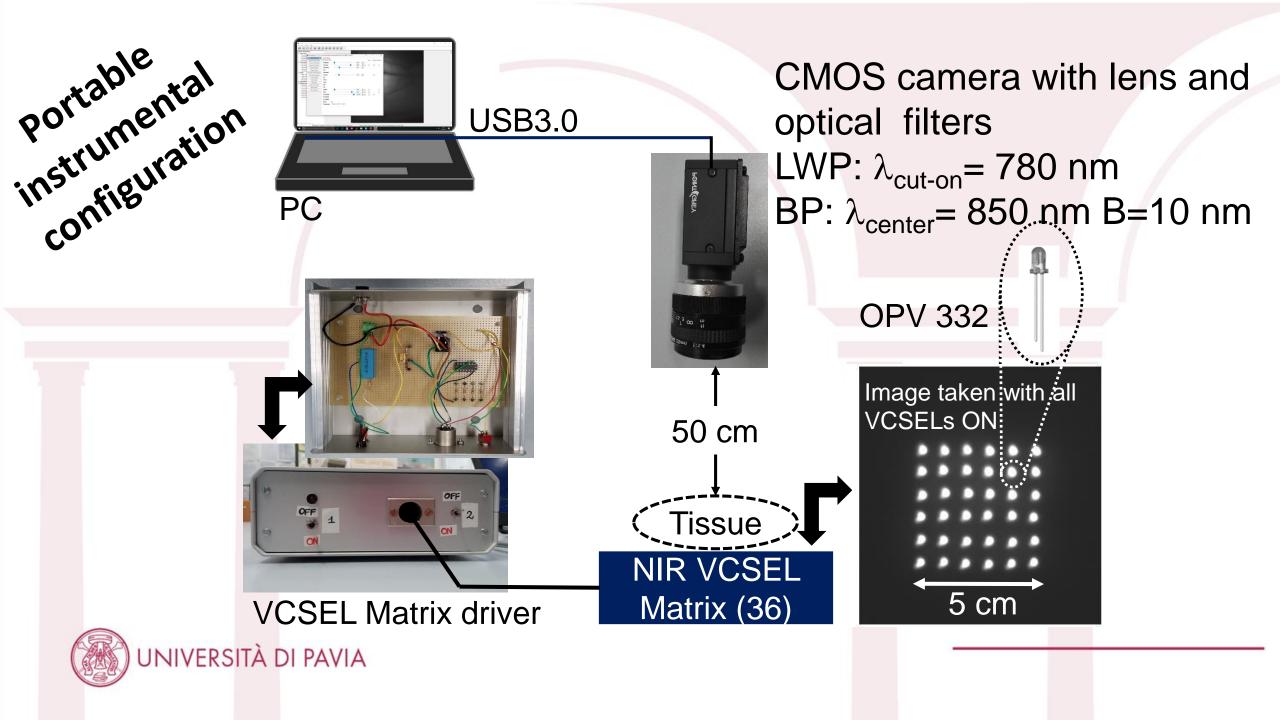
Illuminator versions: 7-LED probe / 36-VCSEL matrix, both λ_c = 850 nm CMOS camera with optical filters for image/video acquisition

VCSEL: lower driving current and local optical power, negligible thermal effect → LESS INVASIVE than LED

Narrow band emission of VCSEL with narrow band detection

→ better ambient light rejection



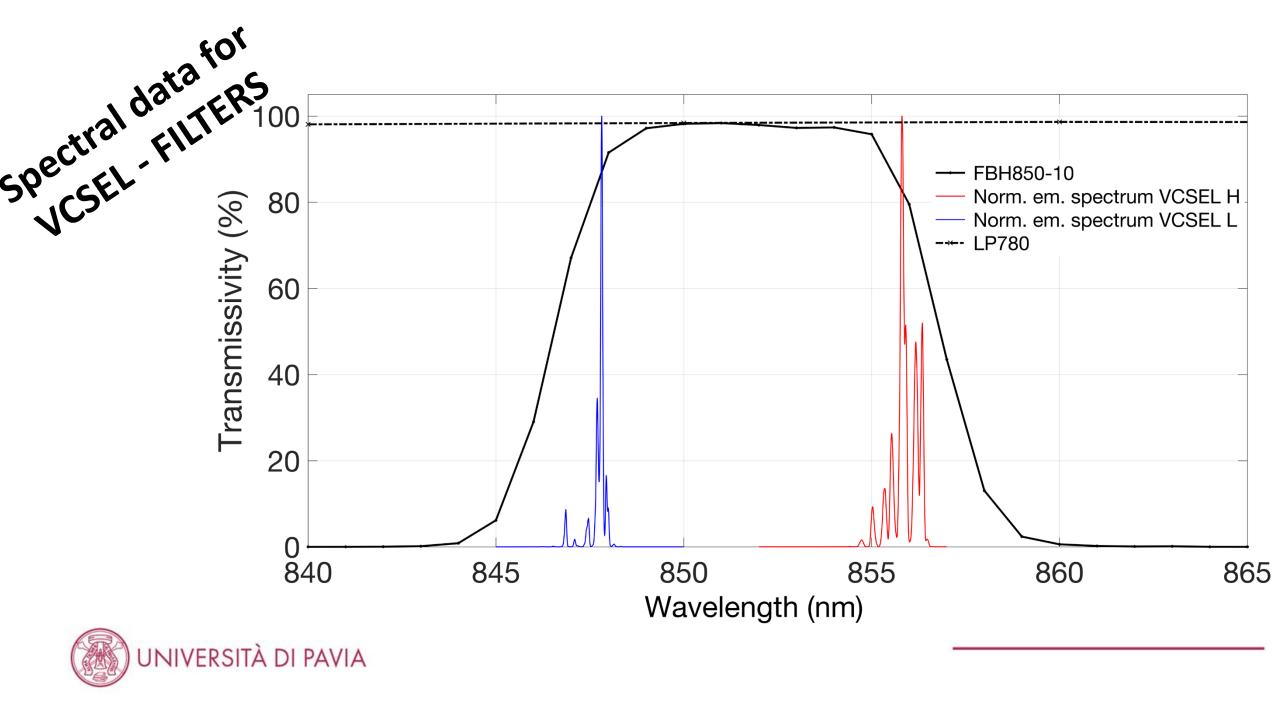


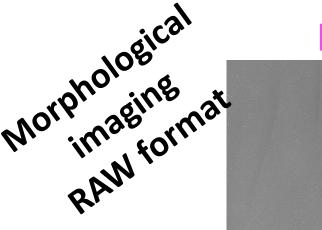
CMOS camera with lens and optical filters VCSEL Matrix driver



PC

Portable nstrumental nstrumental nstrumental nstrumental configuration on-field on-field on-field application

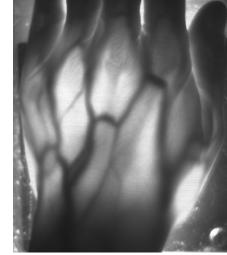




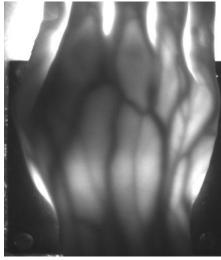
Dorsal venous network and dorsal venous arch of hand (Anastomosis)





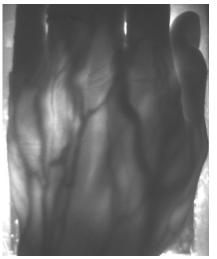


Subject 1 Left hand



Subject 2 Right hand Subject 3 Right hand

MALE SUBJECTS



Subject 4 Left hand



Subject 6 Right hand

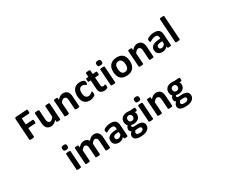


Subject 5 Right hand



Subject 7 Right hand





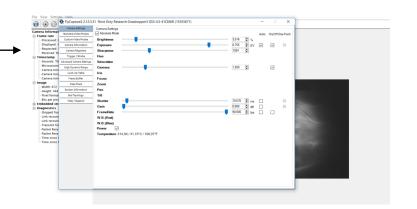


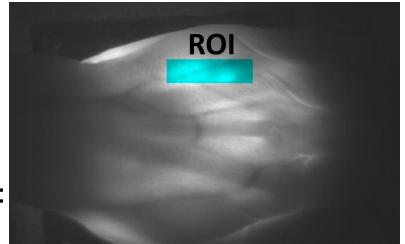
M-PEG VIDEOS 1 min 85 fps

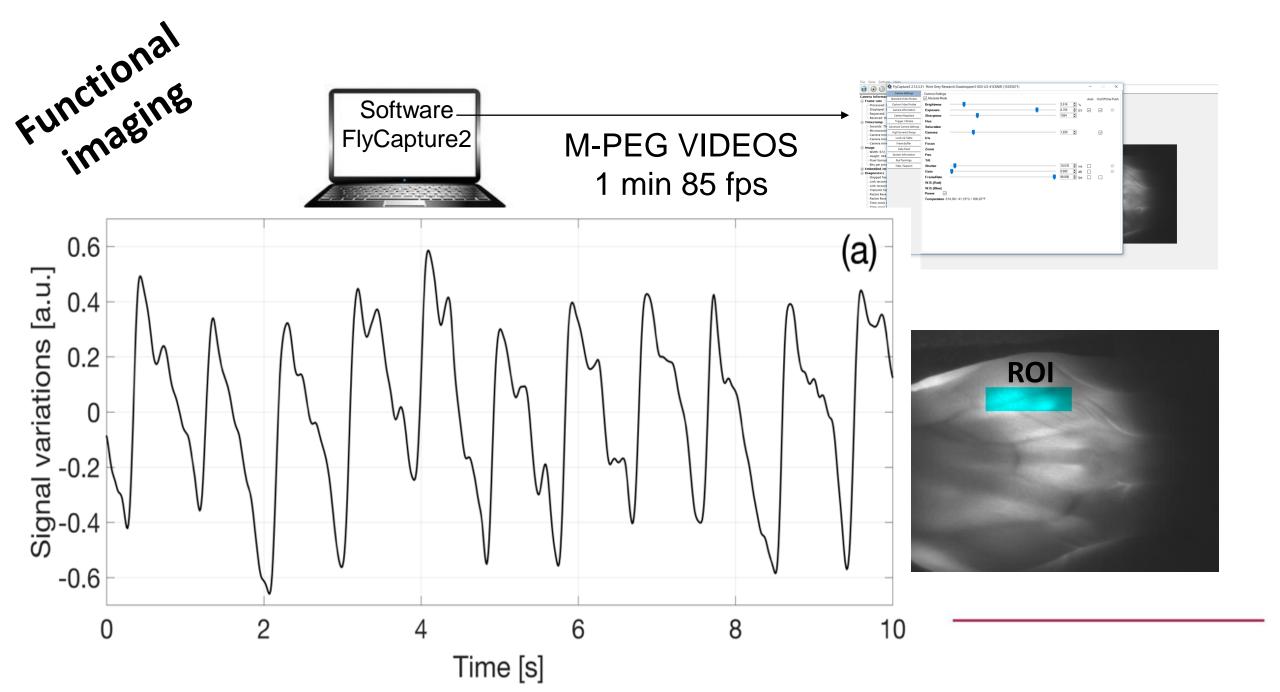
MATLAB processing of the videos:

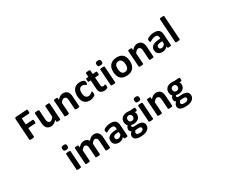
- video reading
- selection of the region of interest (ROI)
- elaboration of the grey value of each pixel of the ROI
- gray level variation in time-domain
- peripheral pressure wave in time-domain
 FFT
- extraction of the main spectral components of the signal: cardiac frequency f_{HR} and respiratory frequency f_{RR}











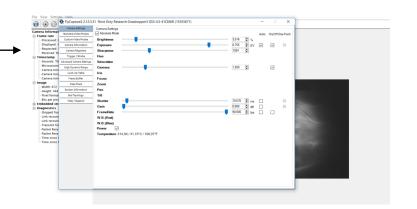


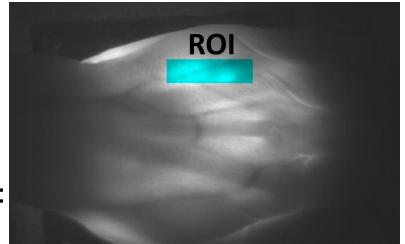
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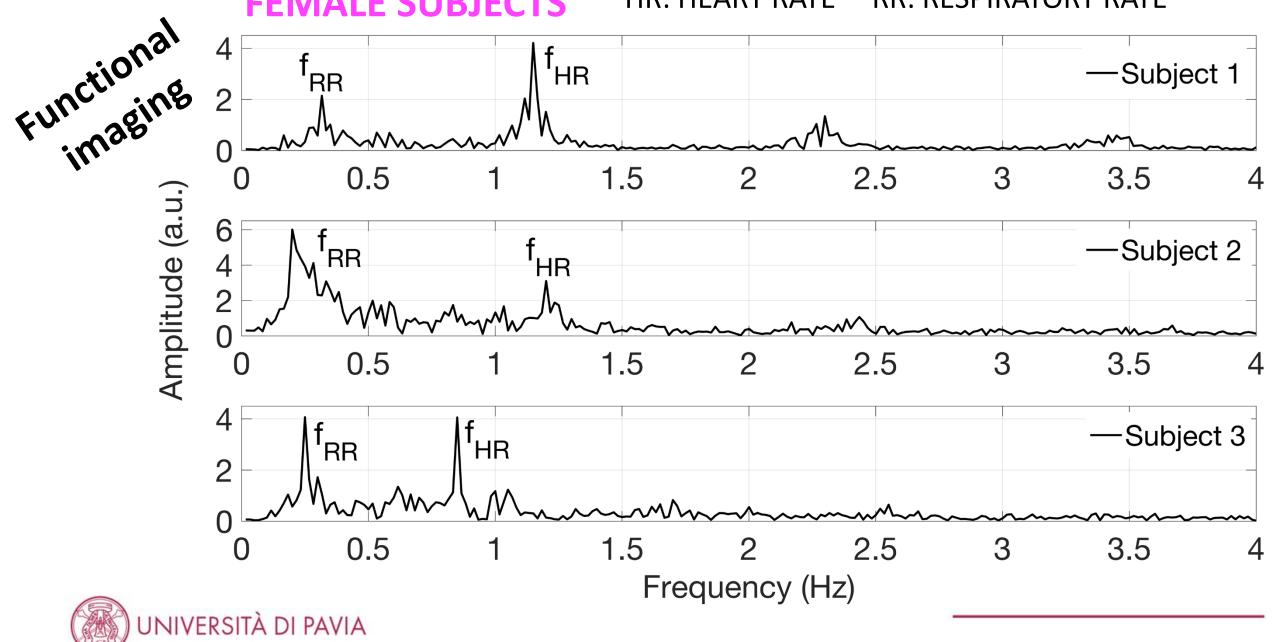




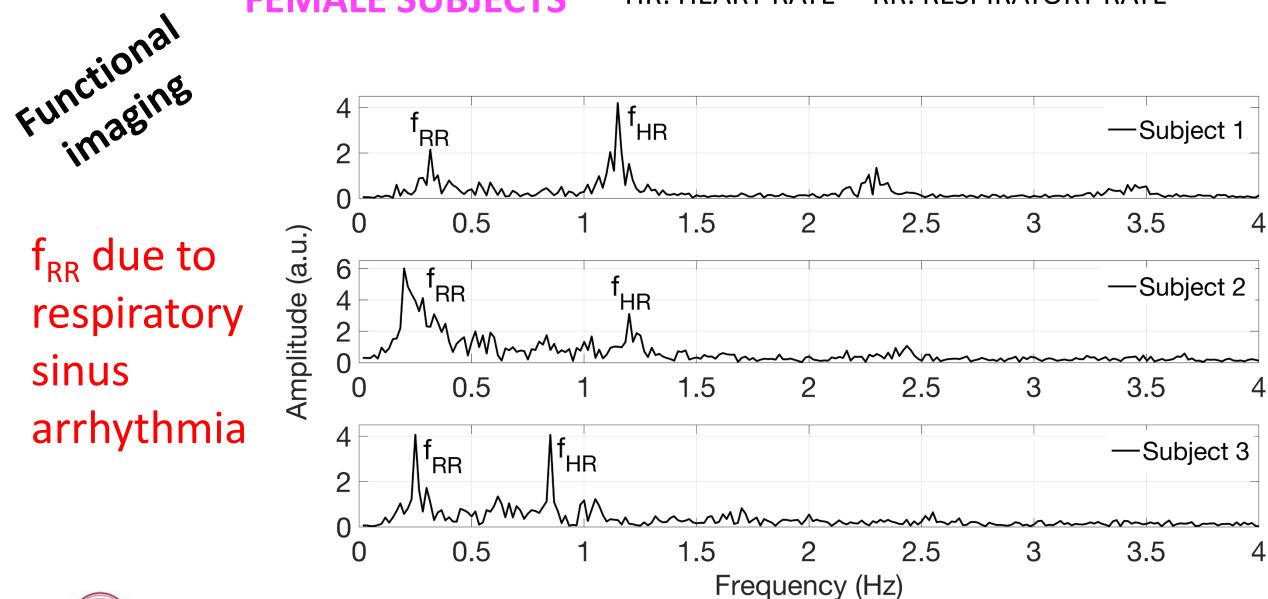


SUBJECTS

HR: HEART RATE **RR: RESPIRATORY RATE**

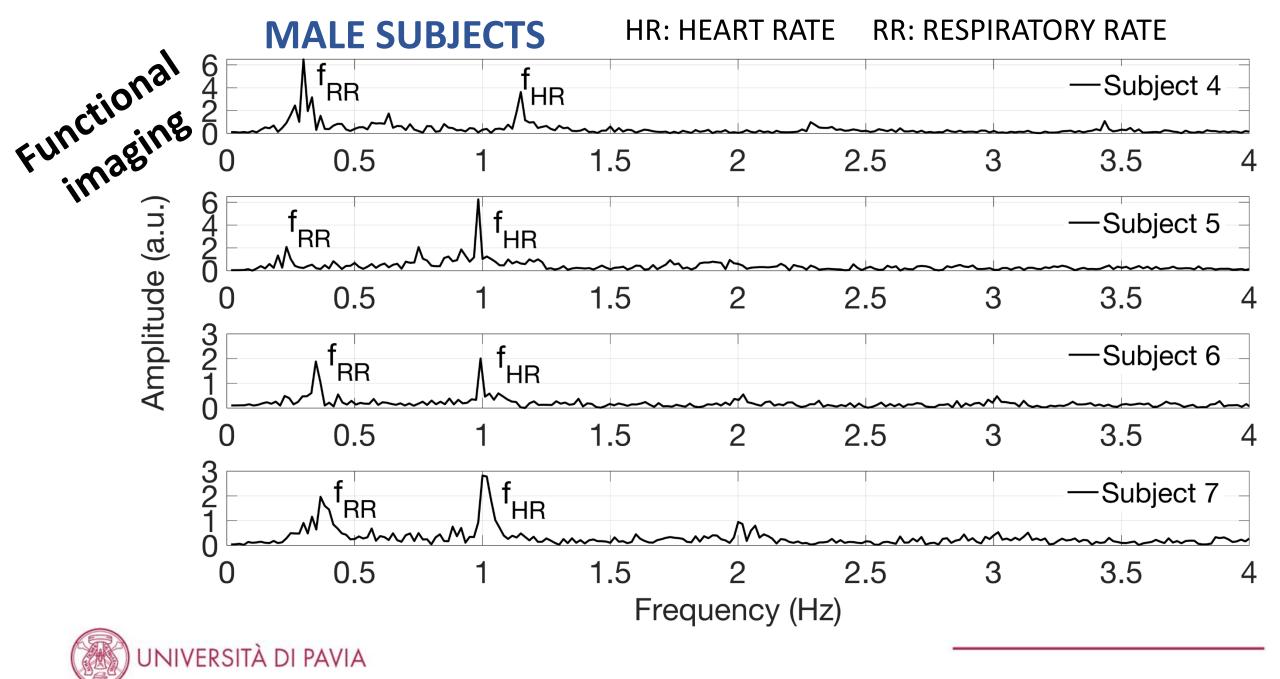


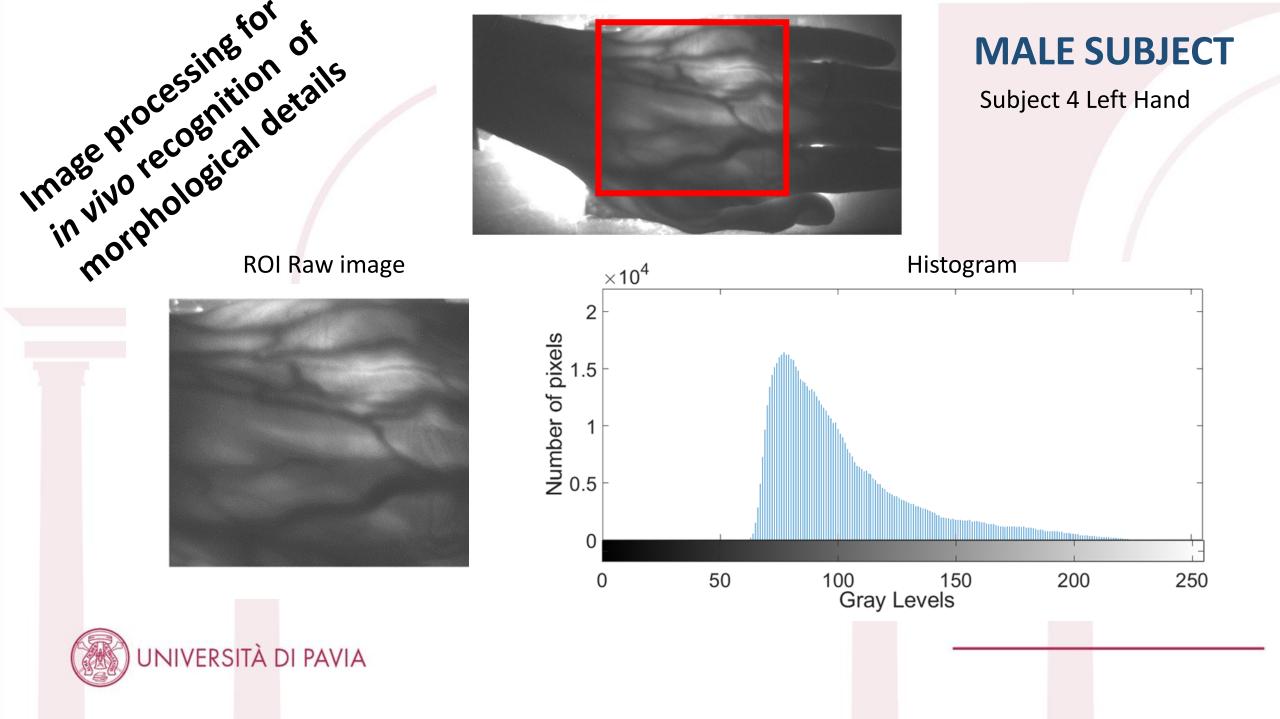
HR: HEART RATE **RR: RESPIRATORY RATE** FEMALE SUBJECTS



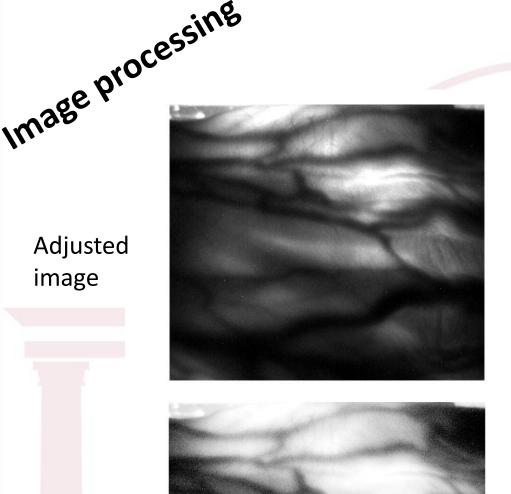
f_{RR} due to respiratory sinus arrhythmia

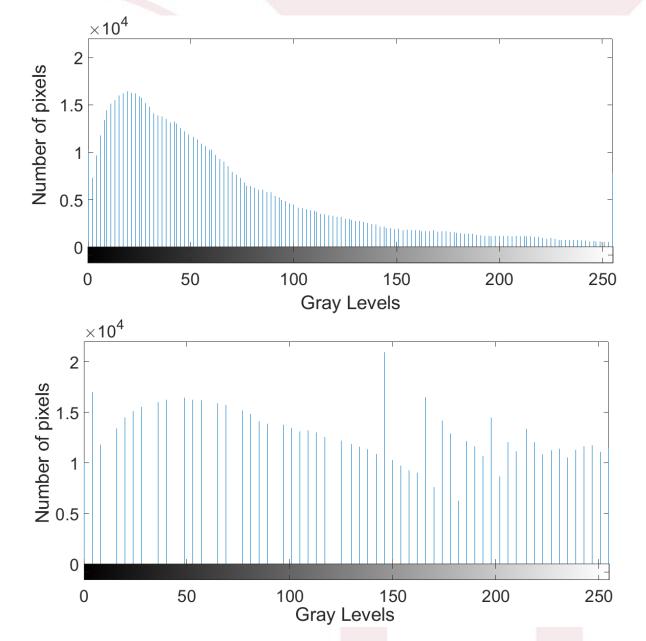






MALE SUBJECT



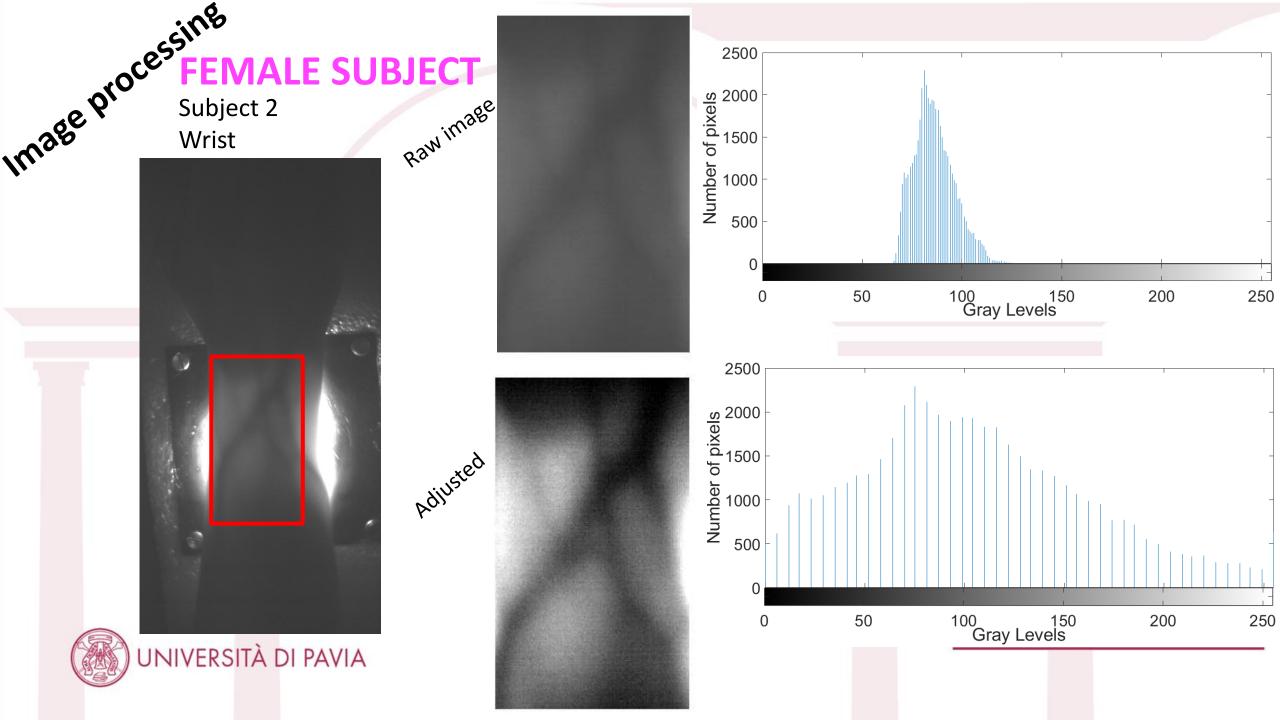


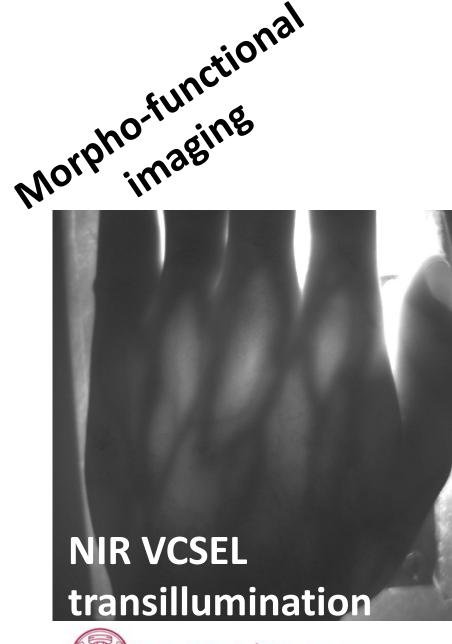
Equalized image

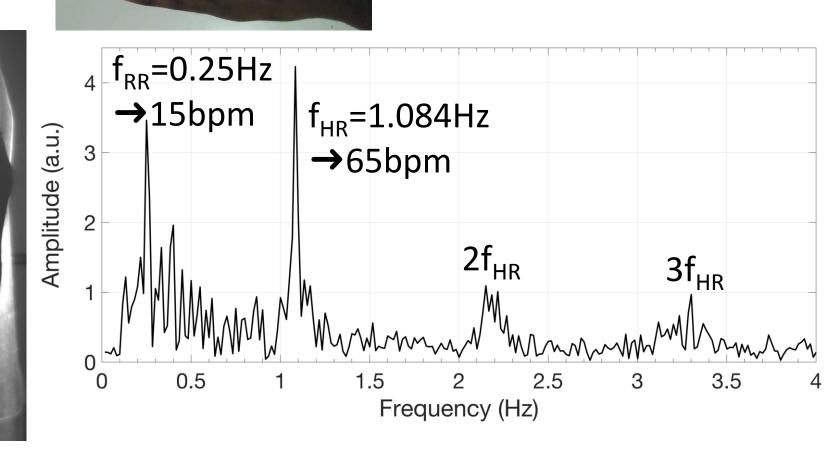
Adjusted

image







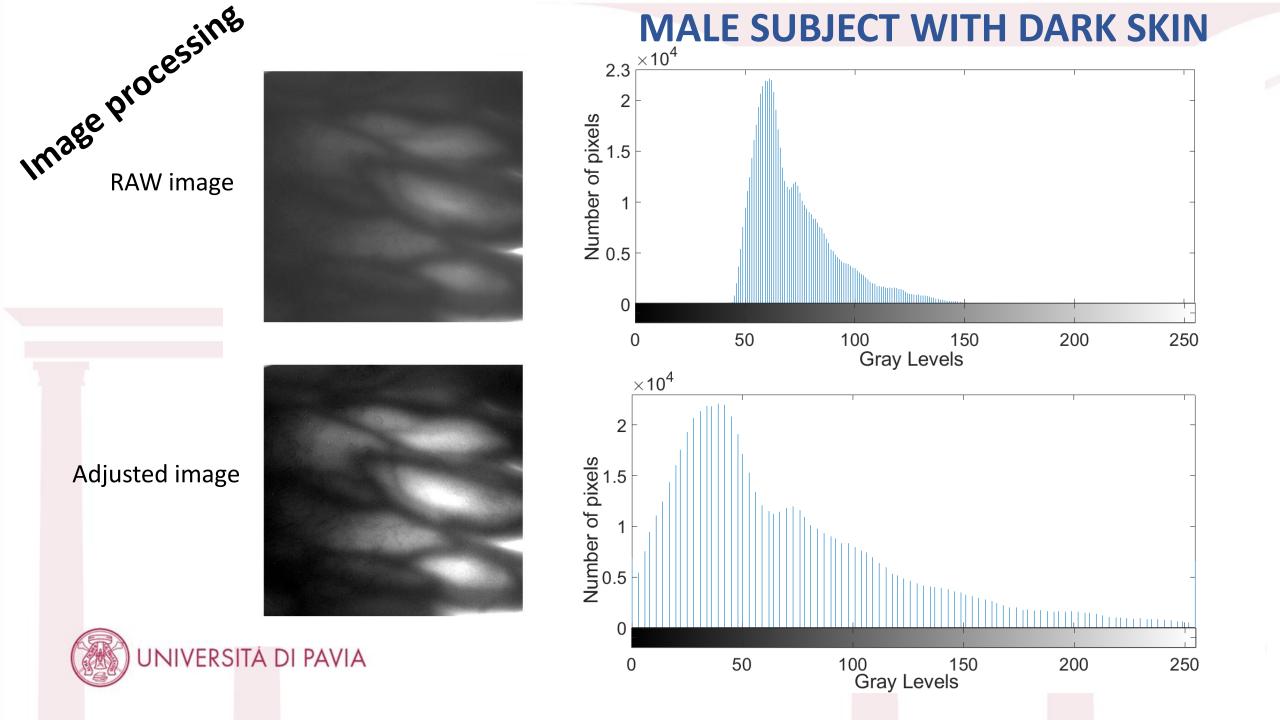


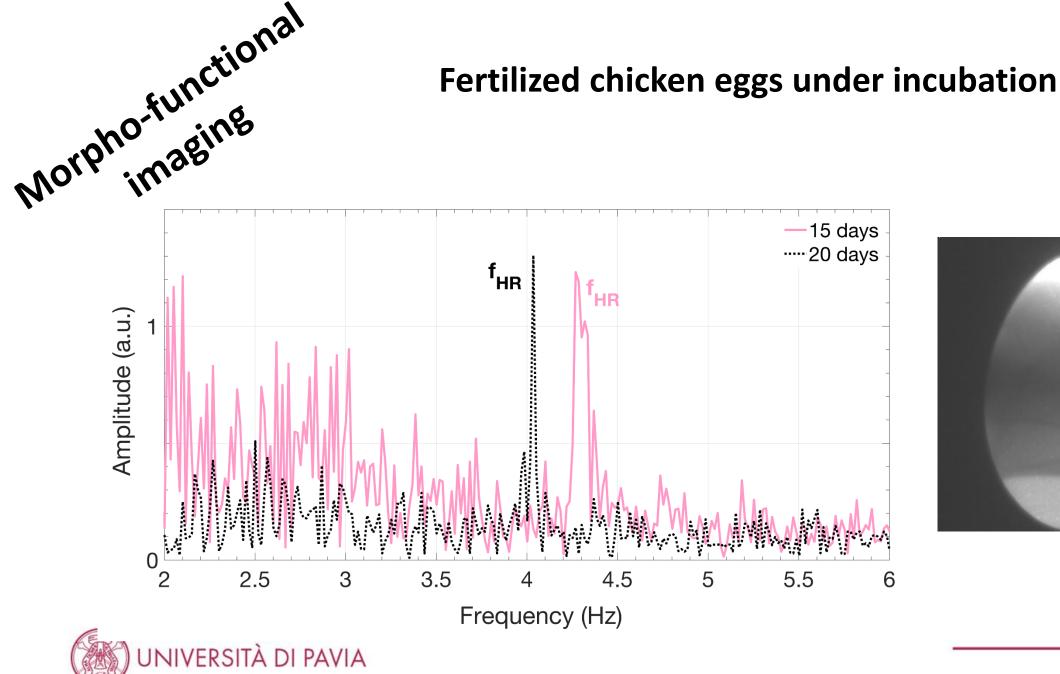
MALE SUBJECT

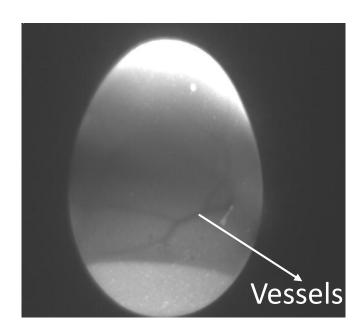
WITH DARK SKIN

visible



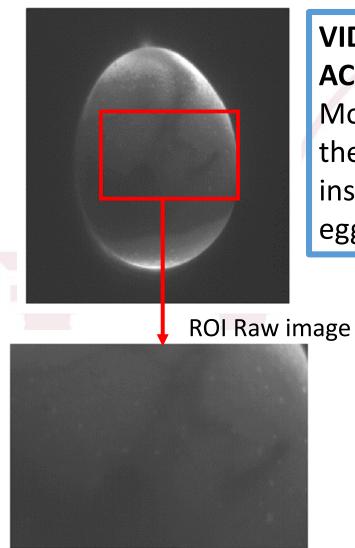




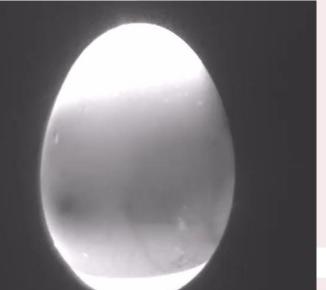


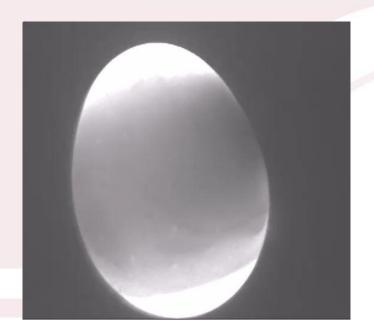
Morpho-functional imaging

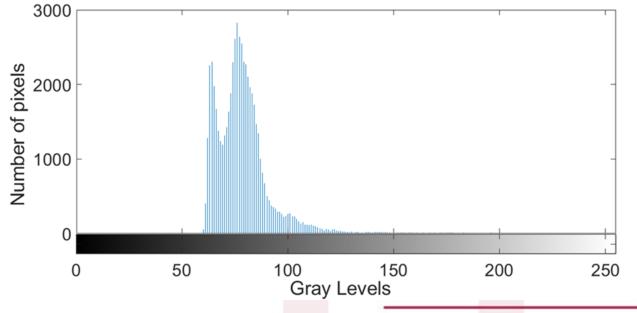
INIVERS<mark>ITÀ DI PAVIA</mark>

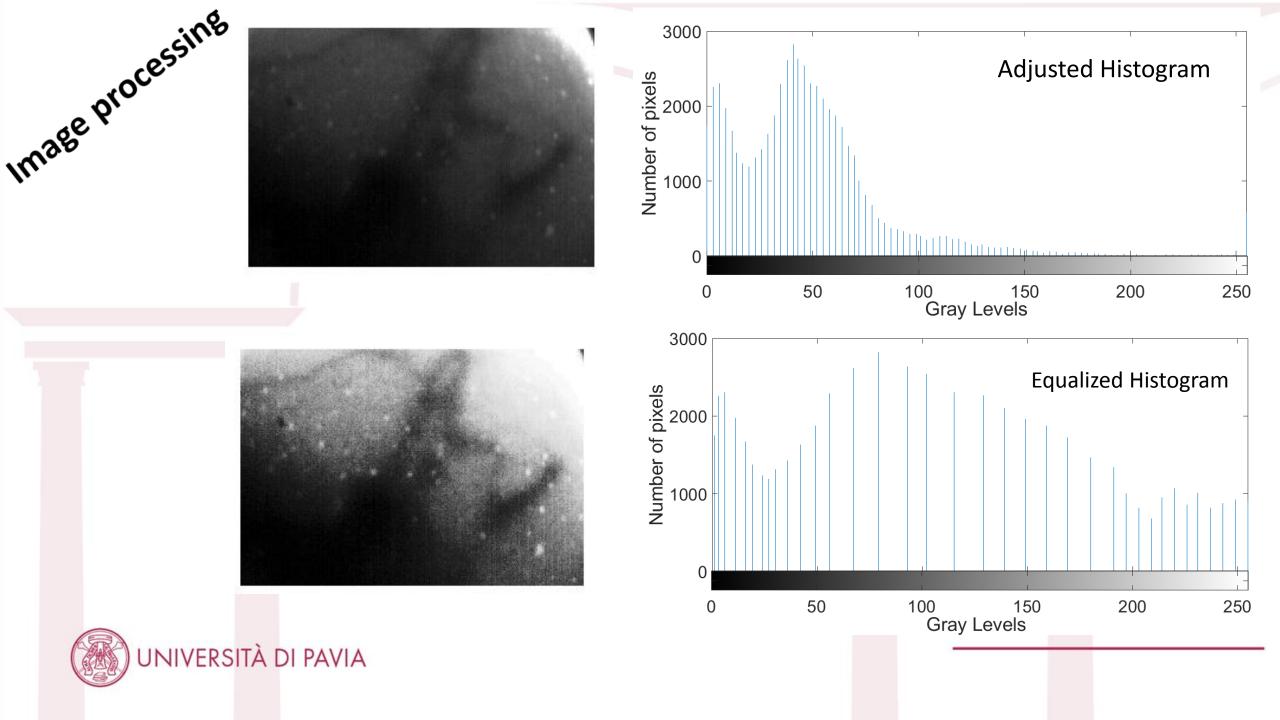












CONCLUSIONS

A VCSEL-based NIR transillumination system exploiting a portable optoelectronic instrumental configuration: Successful diagnostic tool for morpho-functional imaging

Main features:

- non-invasive method: it uses non-ionizing radiations
- non-contact and remote analyses
- during the test, no thermal or pressure stress or constraints
- applicable on dark skinned subjects
- works in normal ambient light conditions
- morphological details with post-processing elaboration
- save documentation



THANKS!



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