

# Optical detection of skin reactions

Vincent Poher

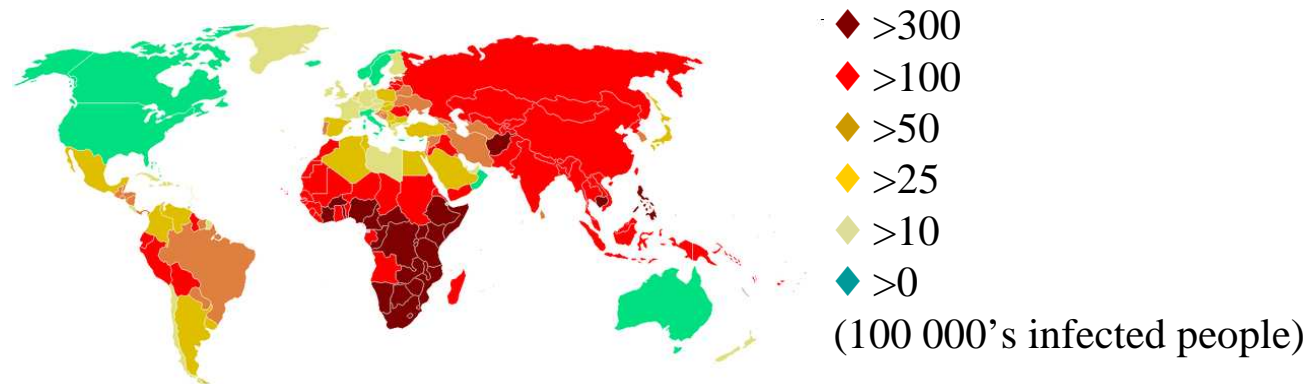
LETI-DTBS

# Outline

- Skin tests for tuberculosis detection
- Principles of diffuse spectroscopy
- Instrument
- Reconstruction method
- Results
- On-going work and discussion

# Introduction

- 2 billion people infected with latent tuberculosis
- Social disease
- Current skin test (Mantoux test): 48 to 72h



## Challenges for new skin test:

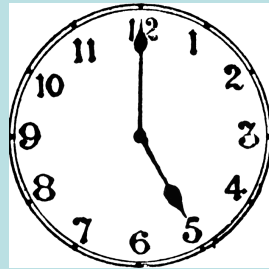
- Rapid (6 to 8h)
- Reliable and quantitative
- Portable and low cost

# Introduction

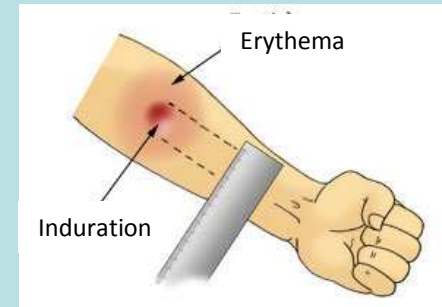
- Current skin test (Mantoux test): 48 to 72h



Intradermal tuberculin injection



48-72h



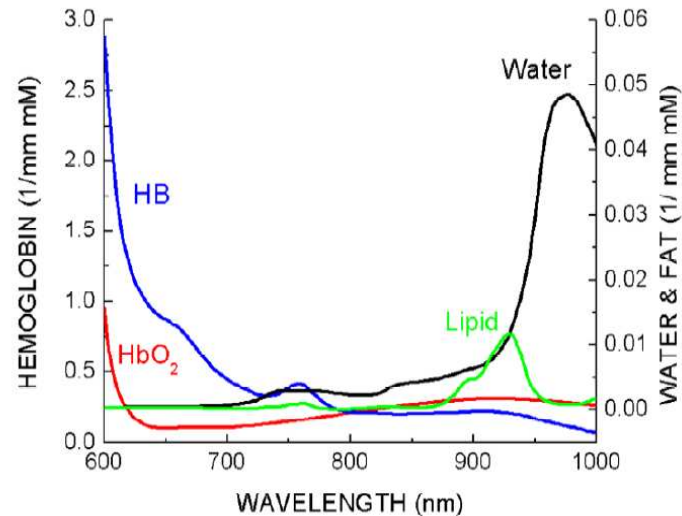
Measurement of the induration size

## Drawbacks of Mantoux technique:

- Operator dependent
- Operator must be trained for protein injection and test reading
- Low specificity (many false positive )

# Principles of skin spectroscopy (1/3)

- Idea: following the skin composition through time after injection



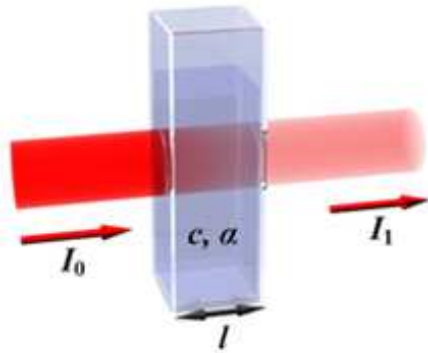
## Tissue chromophores:

- Hemoglobin
- Deoxy-Hemoglobin
- Water
- Lipids
- Melanin
- ...

Chromophores = physiological biomarkers ?

# Principles of skin spectroscopy (2/3)

- Classical spectroscopy (clear sample)



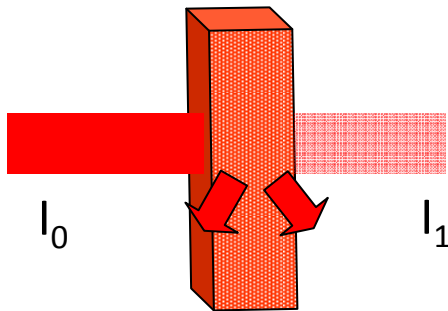
1 chromophore: Lambert's law

$$I_1 = I_0 \exp(-\mu_a \cdot l)$$
$$\mu_a = \alpha \cdot c$$

Several chromophores

$$\mu_a(\lambda) = \sum_i \mu_{a_i}(\lambda) = \sum_i \alpha_i(\lambda) \cdot c_i$$

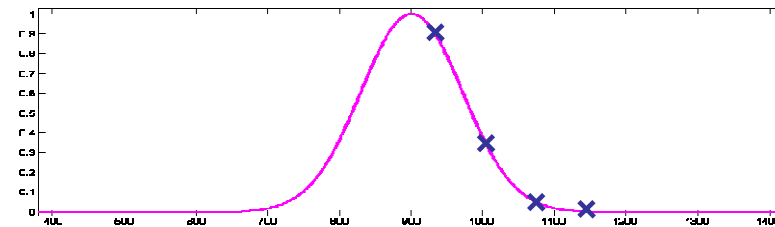
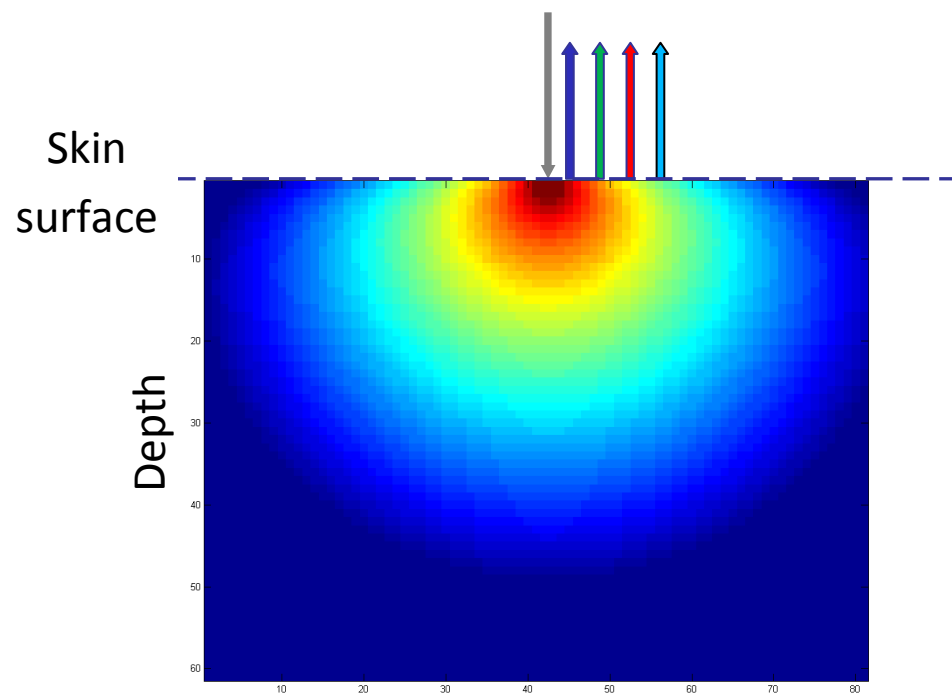
- Diffuse spectroscopy



$$I_1 = I_0 \exp[-(\mu_s + \mu_a) \cdot l]$$

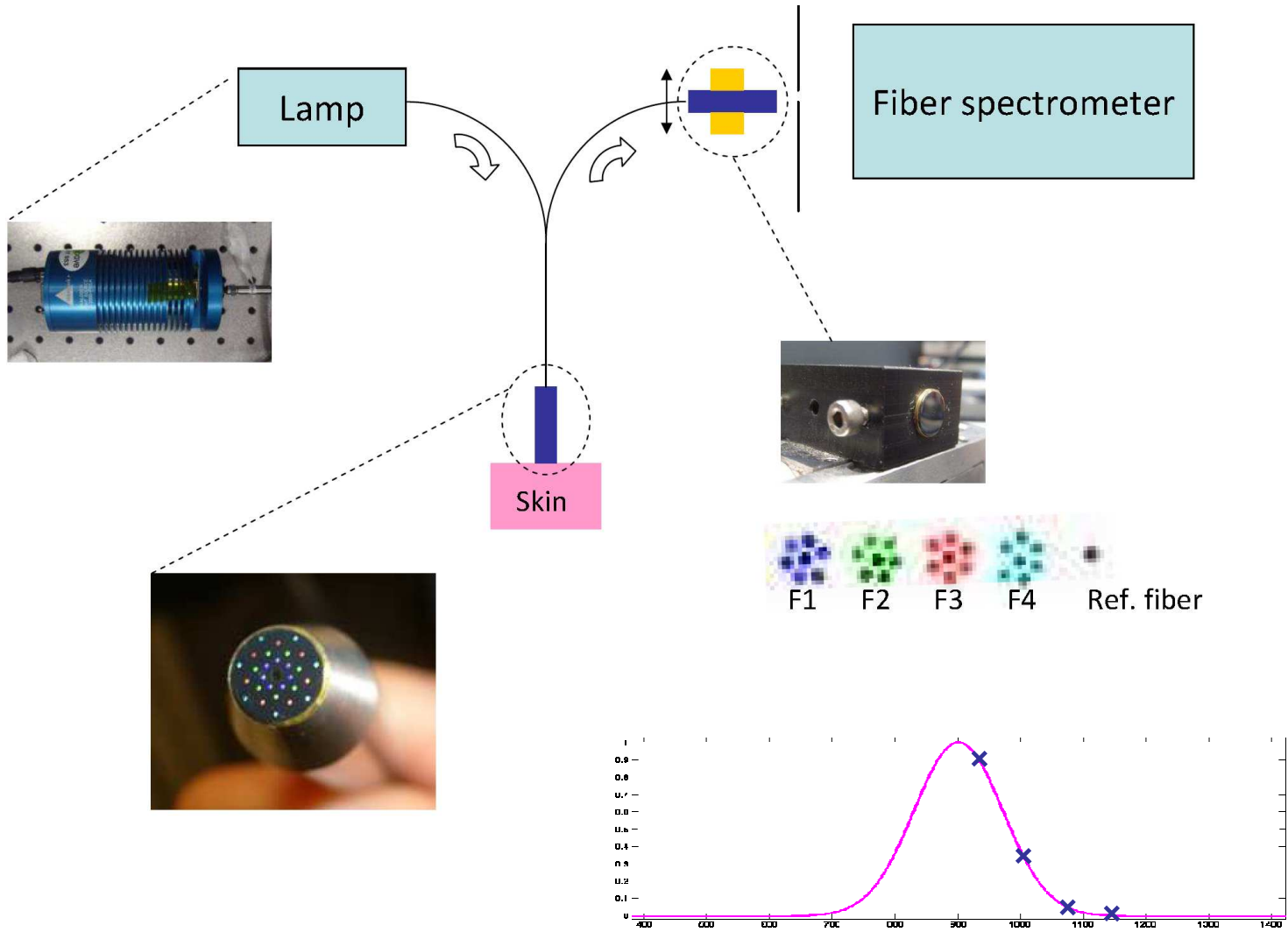
# Principles of skin spectroscopy (3/3)

- Measurements on the same side as illumination
- Need to separate the effects of diffusion ( $\mu_s'$ ) and absorption ( $\mu_a$ )



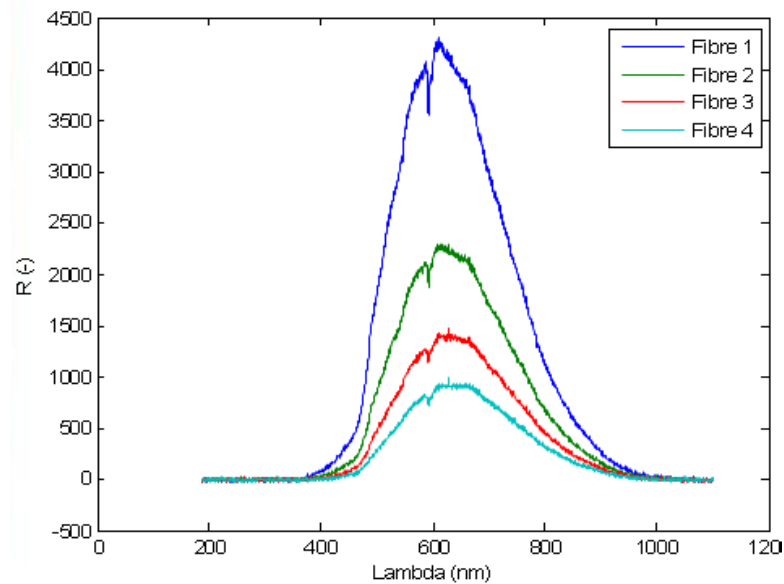
Halo shape  $\Rightarrow$  optical properties of the medium

# Instrument

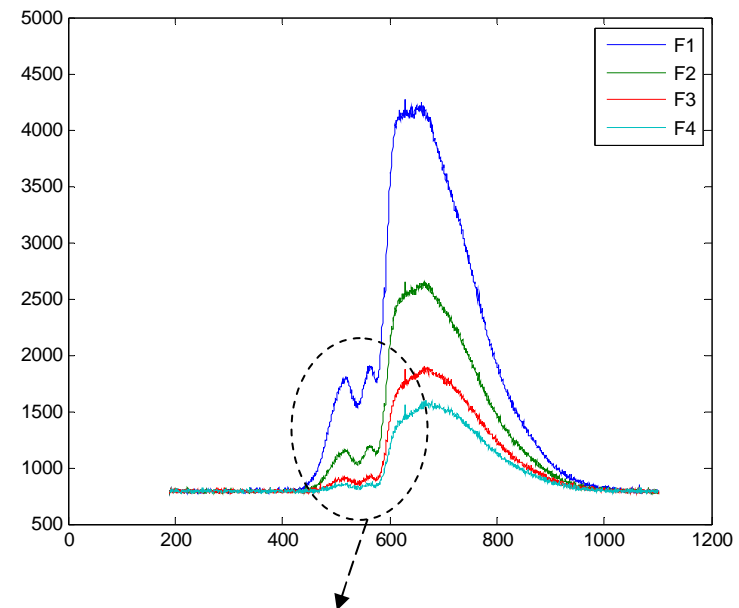


# Instrument: raw measurements

Measurements on a white diffusing sample

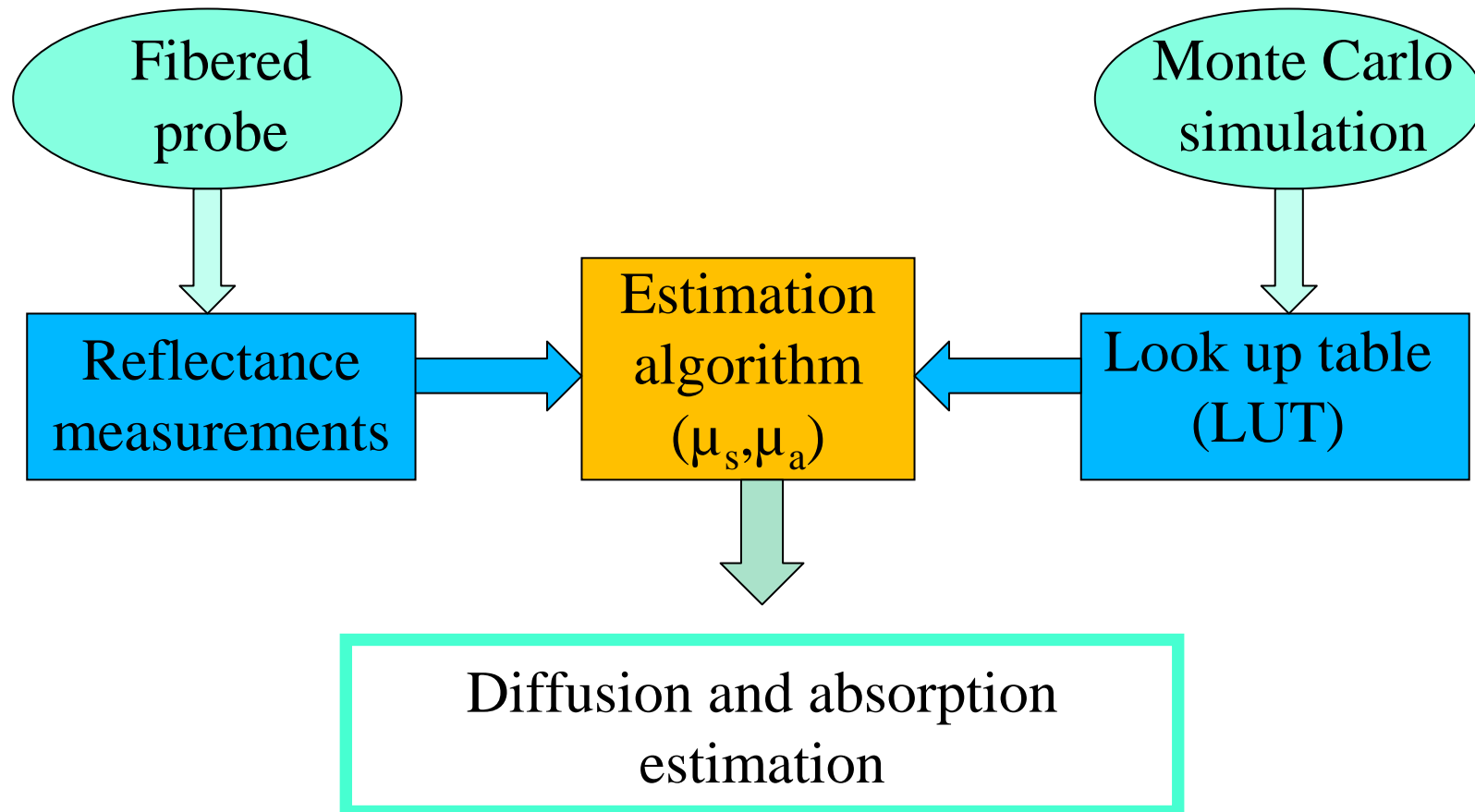


Irritated skin



Hemoglobin

# Reconstruction method (1/4)

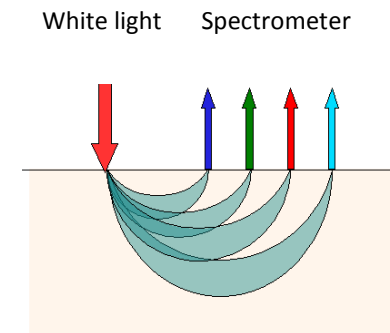
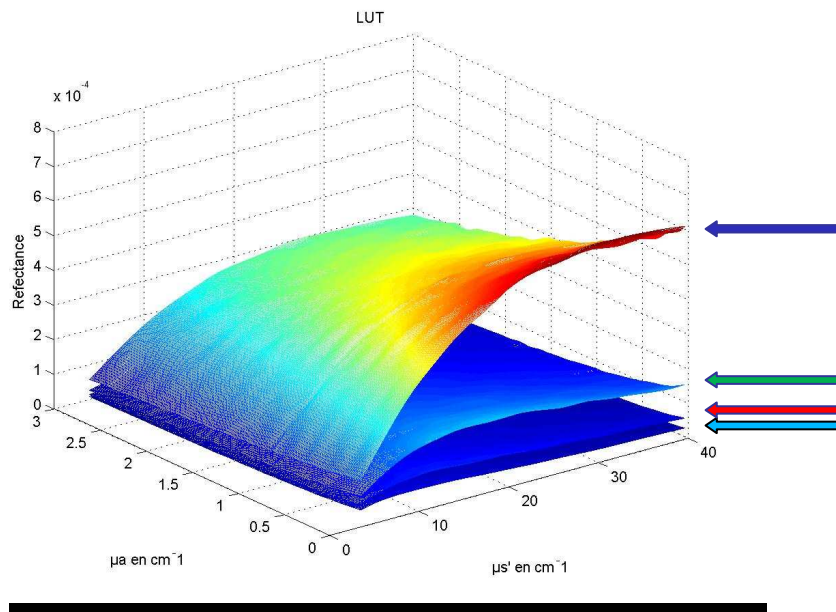


# Reconstruction method (2/4)

## Look up table calculation

- Monte Carlo algorithm to simulate photons travelling in the tissue (single  $\lambda$ )
- Look up table for different sample properties

Hypothesis: Semi-infinite medium, Snell laws apply at the tissue-air interface

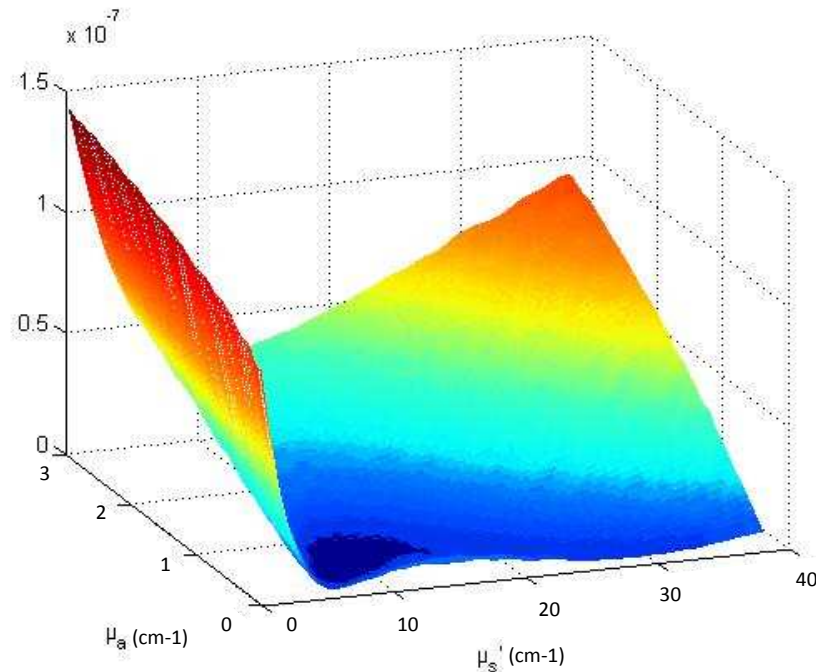


$\mu_a \in [0.05 \text{ cm}^{-1}, 3 \text{ cm}^{-1}]$   
 $\mu_s' \in [4 \text{ cm}^{-1}, 40 \text{ cm}^{-1}]$

# Reconstruction method (3/4)

## Diffusion and absorption estimation ( $\mu_s', \mu_a$ )

- Minimization of the (LUT – Measurement) distance
- Repeat the operation for every wavelength across the spectrum

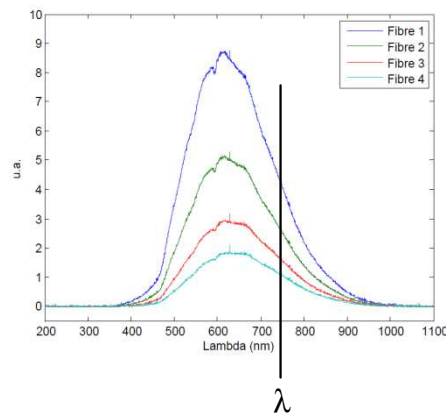
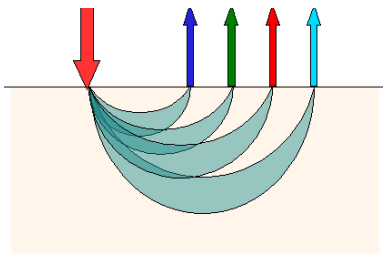


$$\forall (\mu_a, \mu_s) \in LUT, \quad \|R_{exp}\| = \sum_{i=1}^4 (R_{LUT}^{fibre i} - R_{mesure}^{fibre i})^2$$

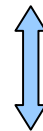
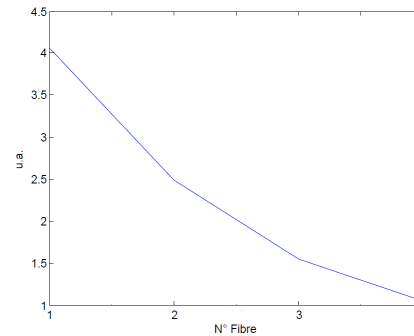
# Reconstruction method (4/4)

## 1. Measurement

White light Spectrometer



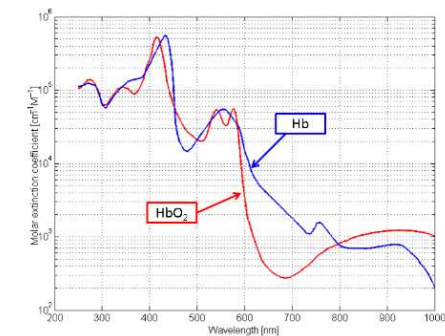
## 2. $(\mu_s', \mu_a)$ separation



Monte carlo  
simulation

## 3. Computation of chromophore concentration

$$\mu_a(\lambda) = 2.303 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i(\lambda) \cdot C_i$$

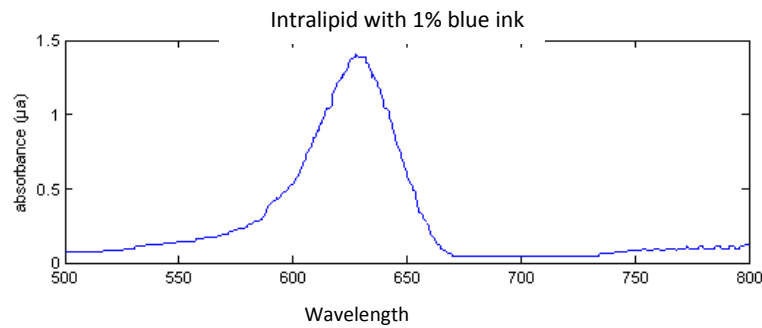


➔ Diagnostic

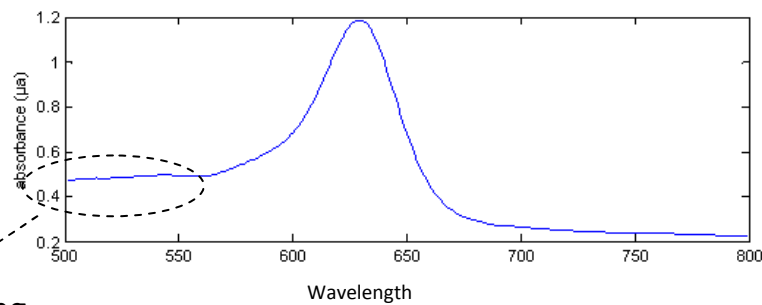
# Results

## Measurement on phantoms

- Blue + black inks into 1% intralipid (400mL)



estimated  $\mu_a$



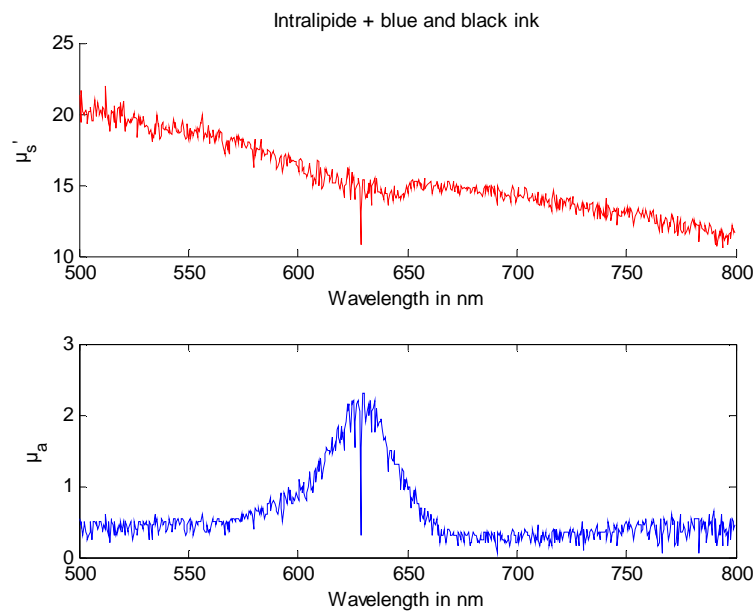
expected  $\mu_a$  (spectrophotometer)

Black ink aggregating

# Results

## Measurement on phantoms

- Blue ink into 1% intralipid (400mL)



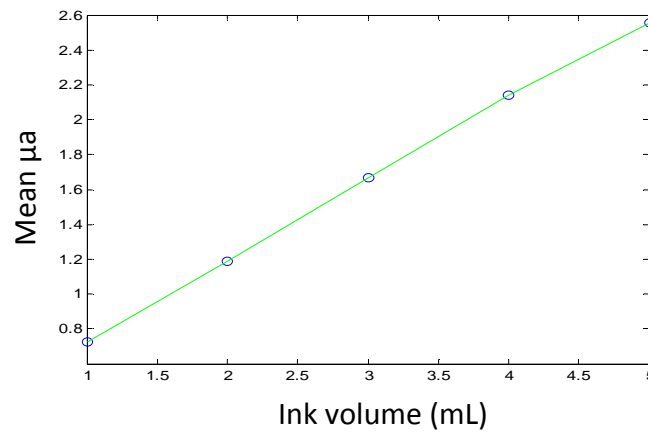
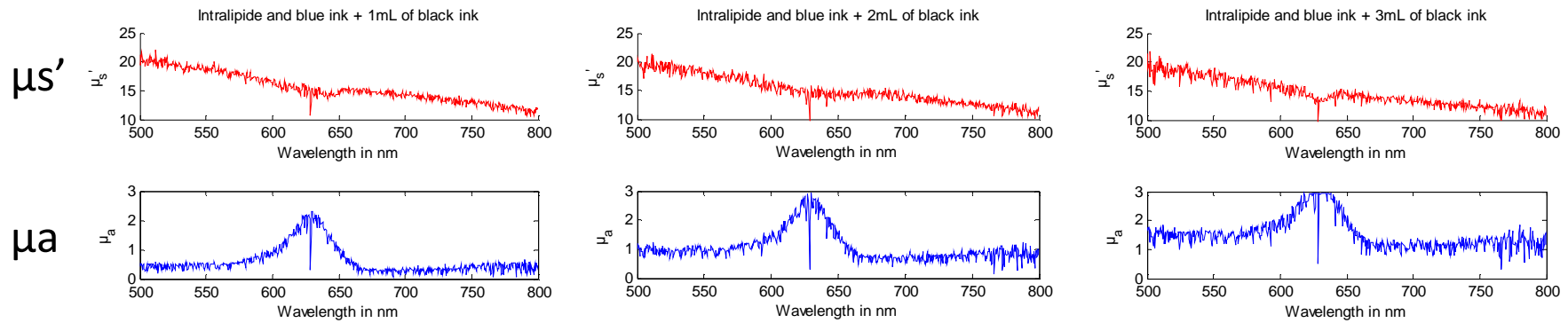
Estimated  $\mu_s'$

Estimated  $\mu_a$

# Results

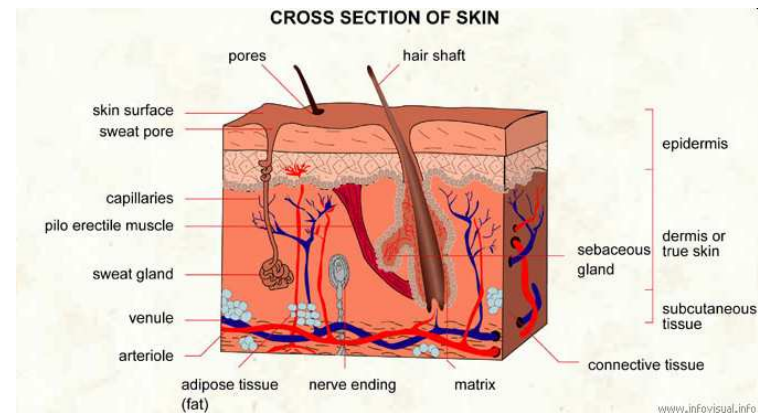
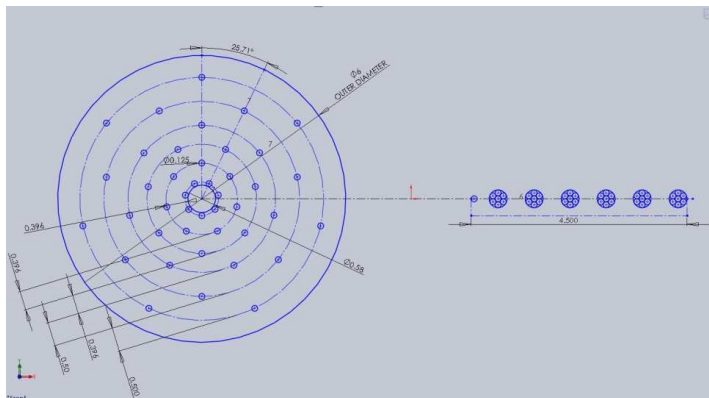
## Measurement on phantoms

- Blue ink into 1% intralipid (400mL)



# On-going work

- Chromophore separation
- New probe design for optimized resolution and sensitivity
- Multilayer Monte Carlo simulation (skin model)
- Clinical study for tuberculosis detection



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# Thank you for your attention



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