



US006405073B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Crowley et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,405,073 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Jun. 11, 2002**

(54) **MINIATURE SPECTROMETER SYSTEM AND METHOD**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/691,554**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 18, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/167,824, filed on Oct. 7, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,238,348, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/903,218, filed on Jul. 22, 1997, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/898,604, filed on Jul. 22, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,119,031, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/922,263, filed on Sep. 22, 1997, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/939,612, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,185,443, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/940,464, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/939,707, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,096,065, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/939,706, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, now Pat. No. 5,984,861.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/061,690, filed on Oct. 10, 1997.

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61B 6/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/476**

(58) **Field of Search** 600/476, 477, 600/478, 310, 474, 549

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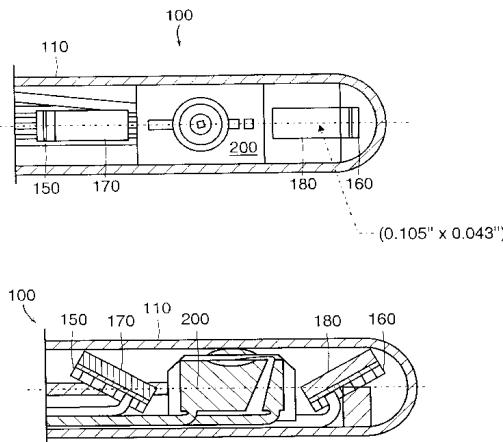
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A miniature spectrometer can be used in situ to diagnose tissue and organs through tissue autofluorescence.

24 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



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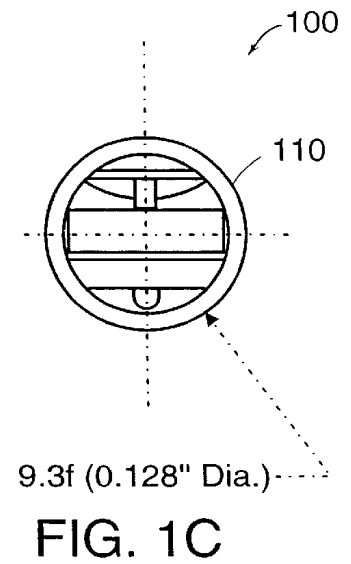
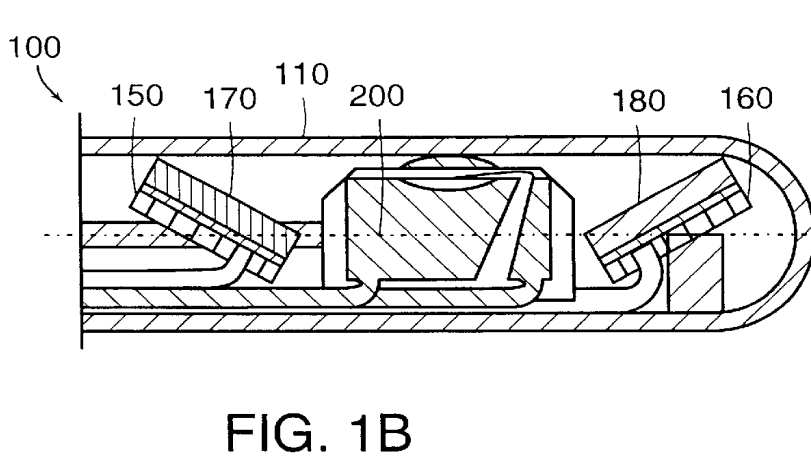
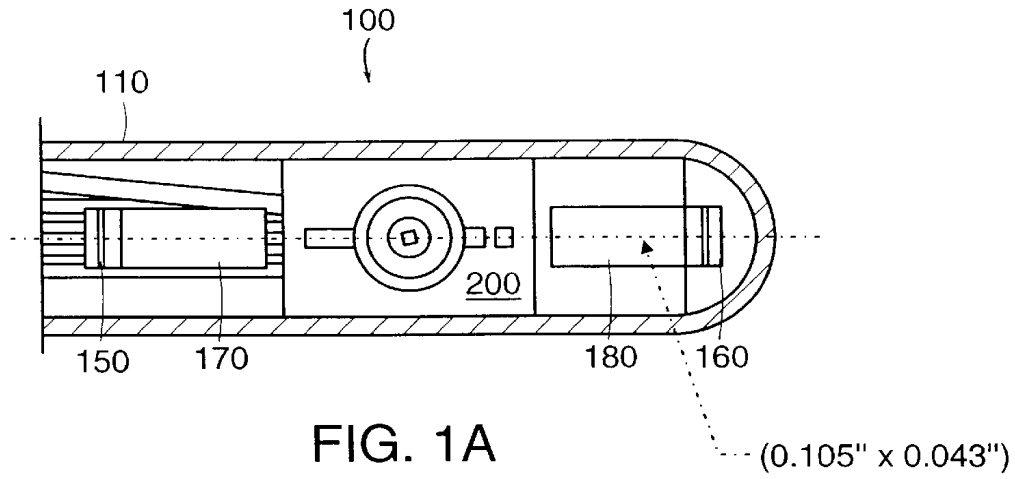
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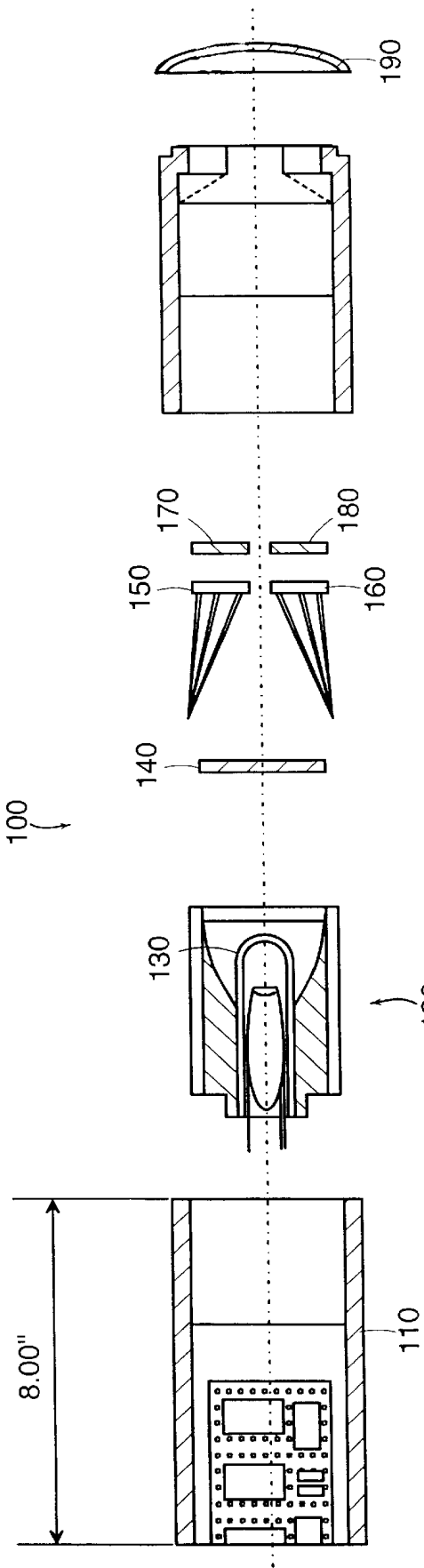


FIG. 2A

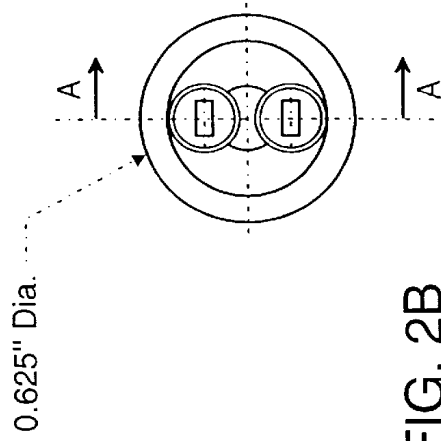


FIG. 2B

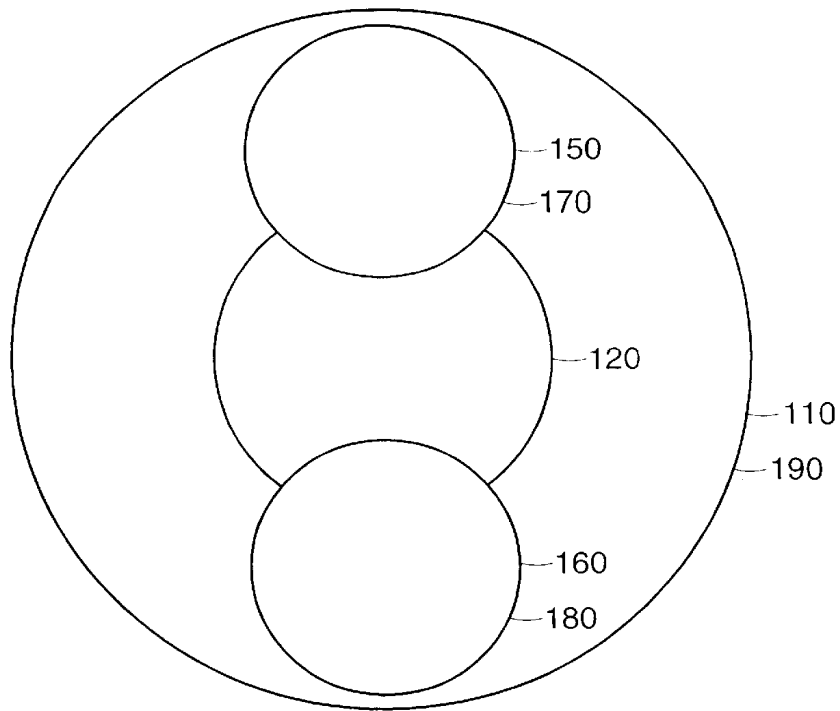


FIG. 3

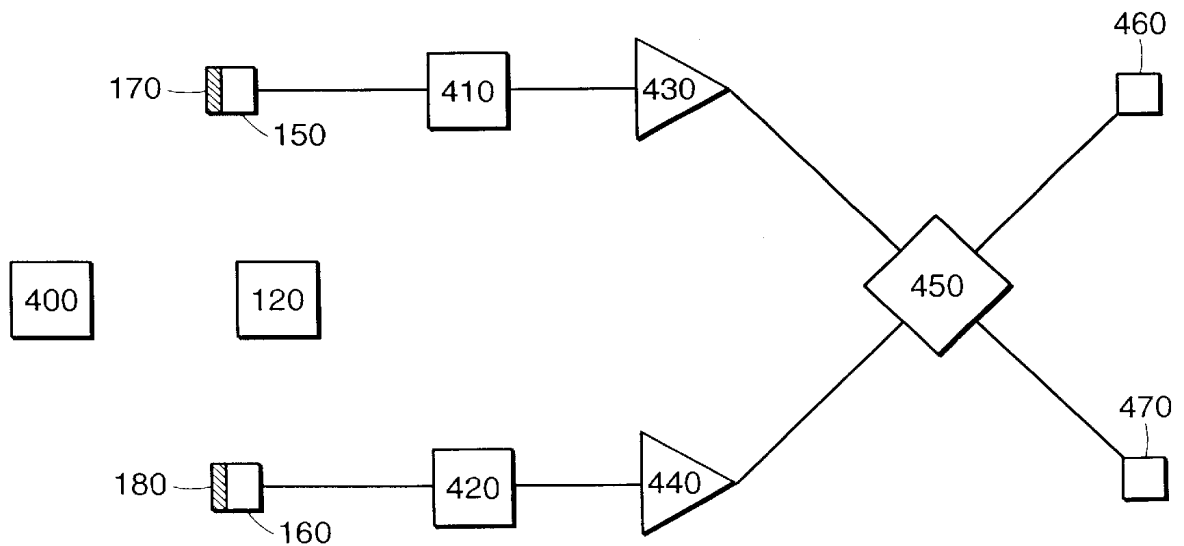


FIG. 4

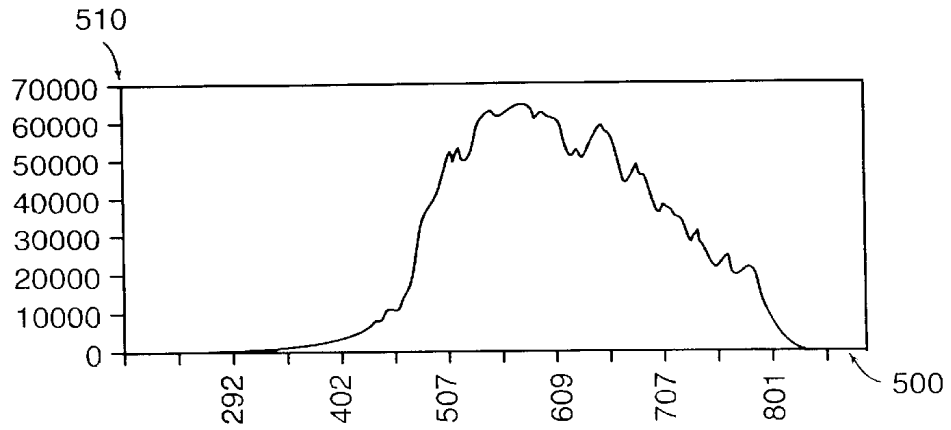


FIG. 5

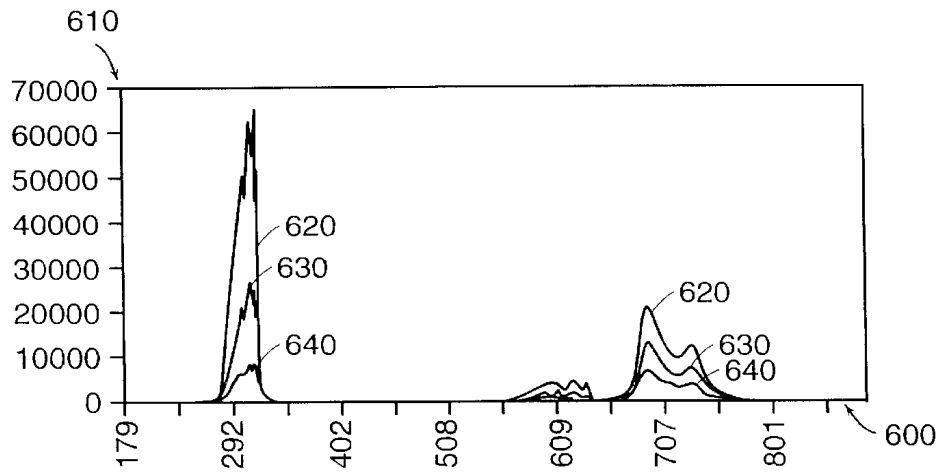


FIG. 6

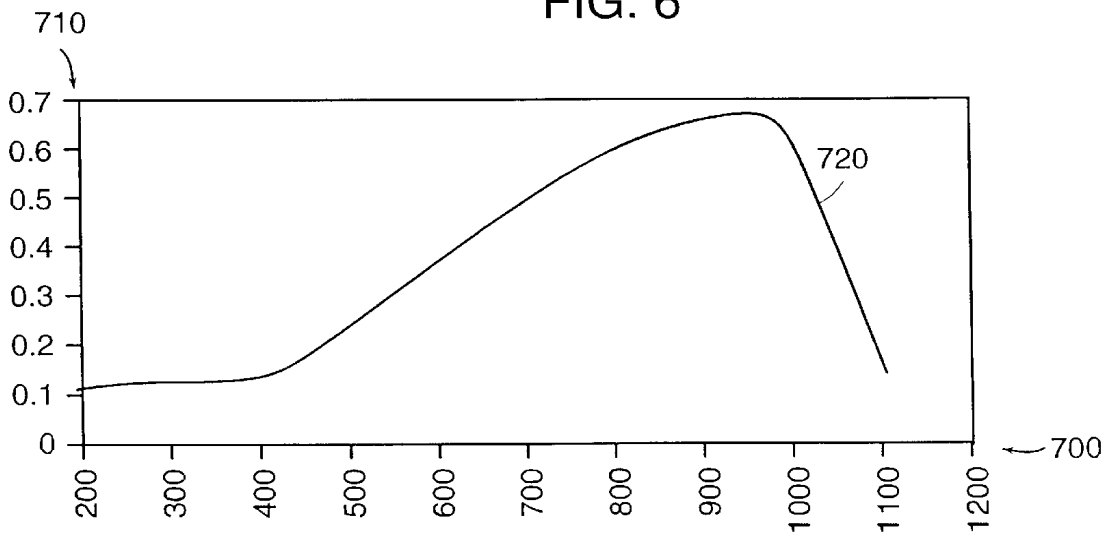


FIG. 7

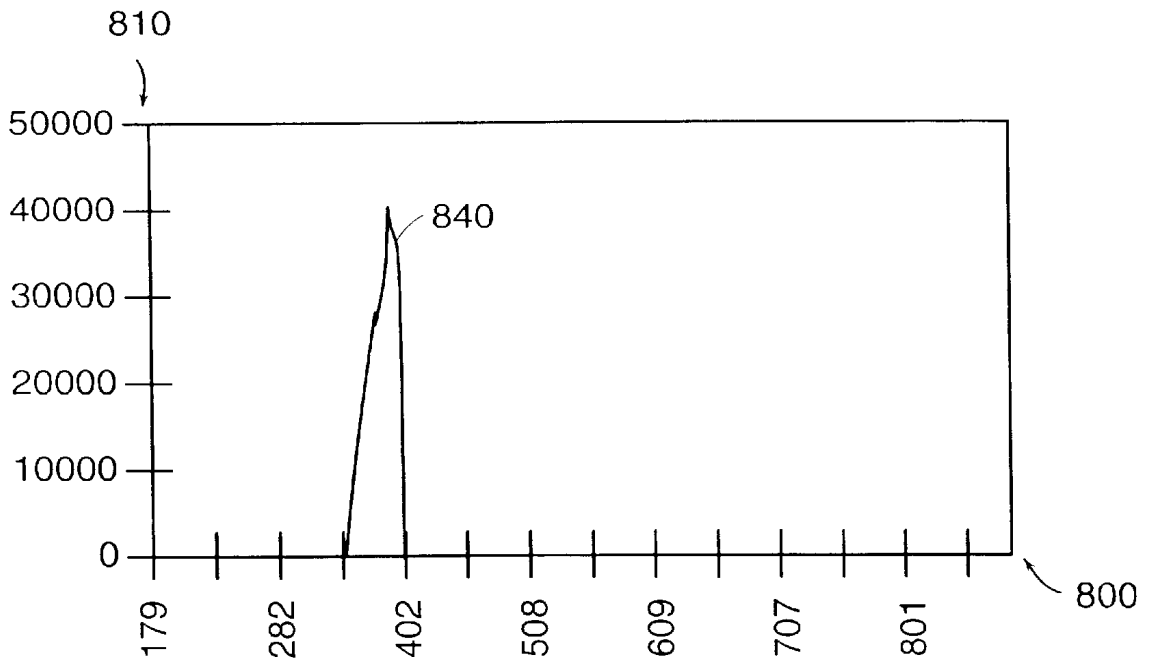


FIG. 8A

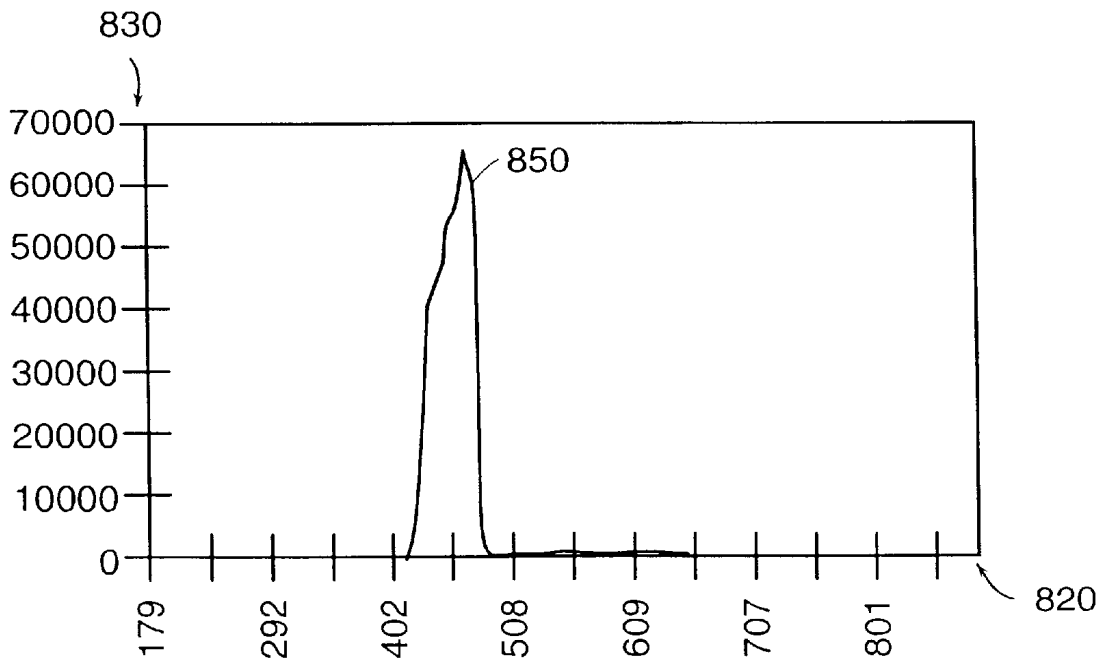


FIG. 8B

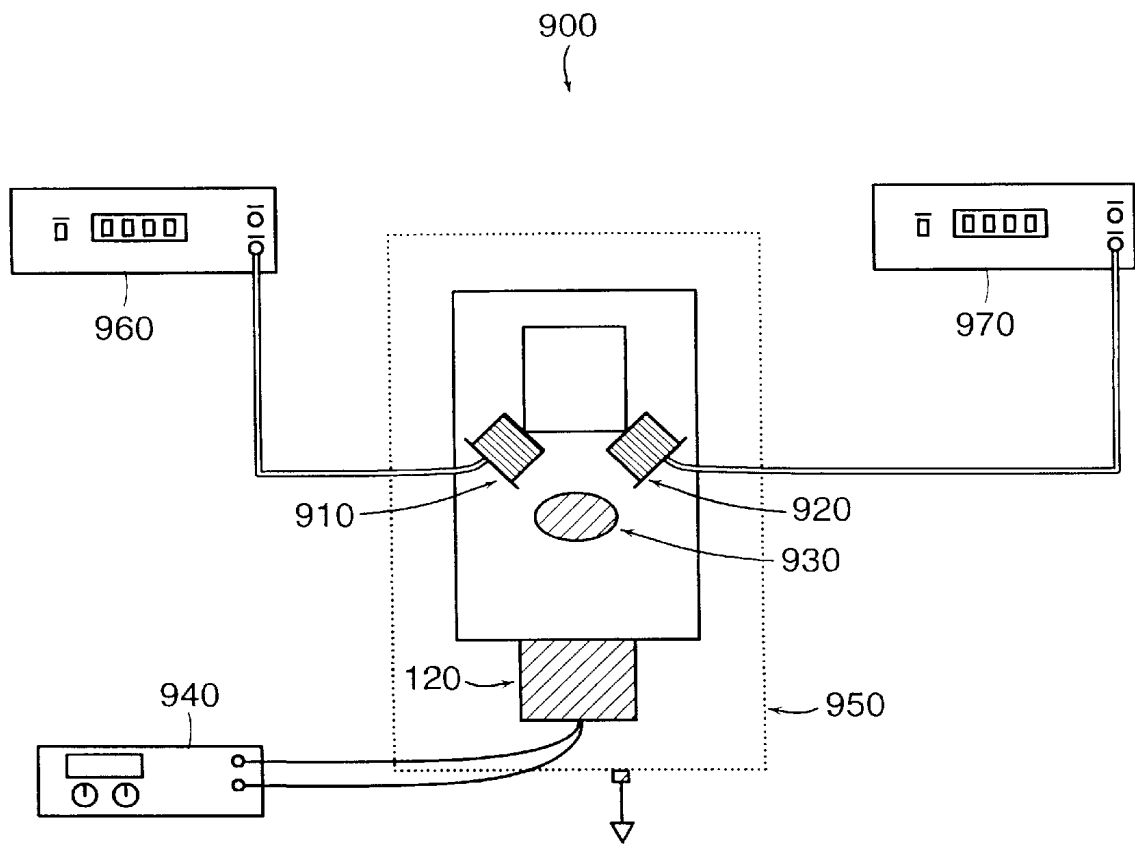


FIG. 9

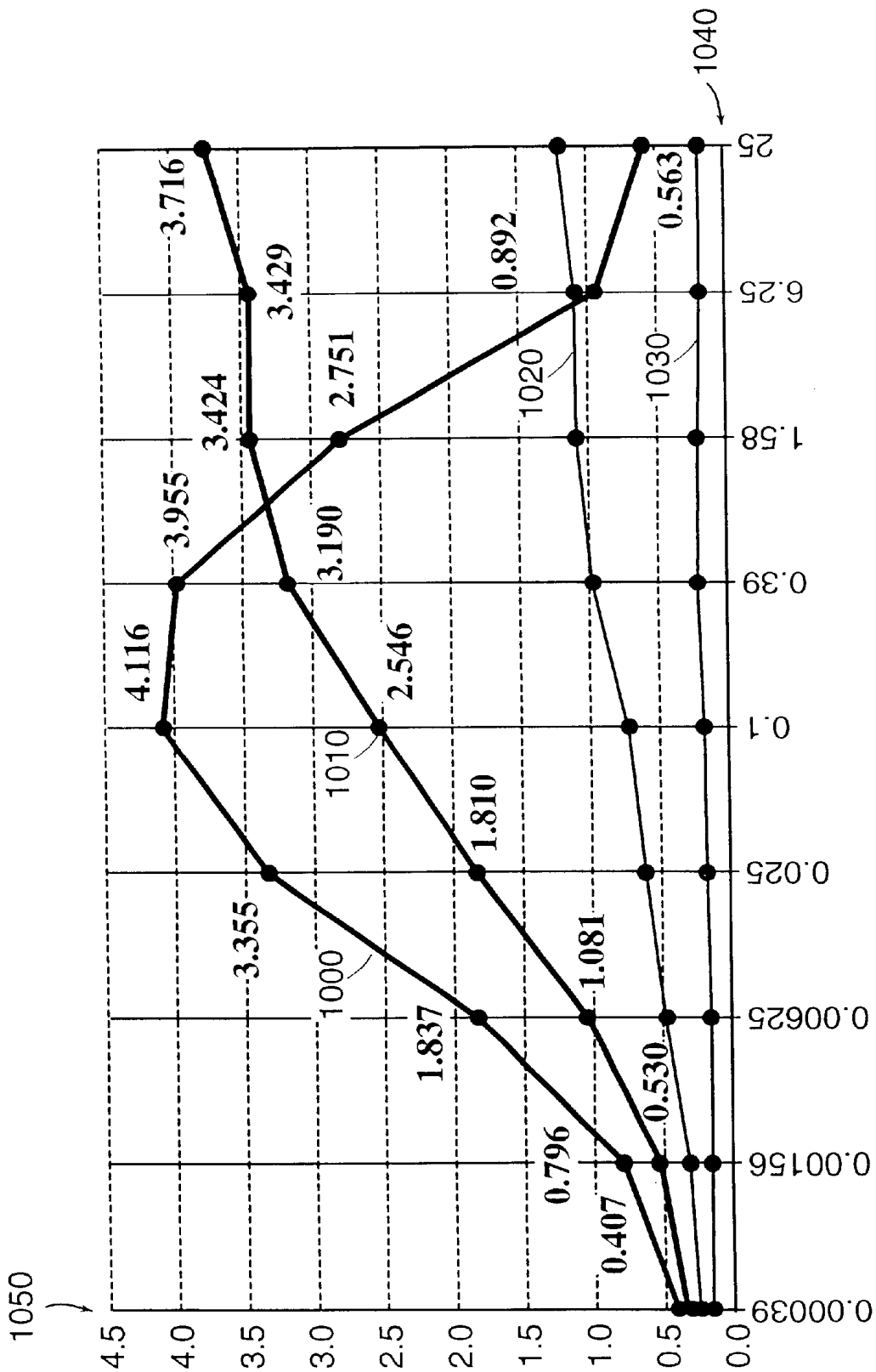


FIG. 10

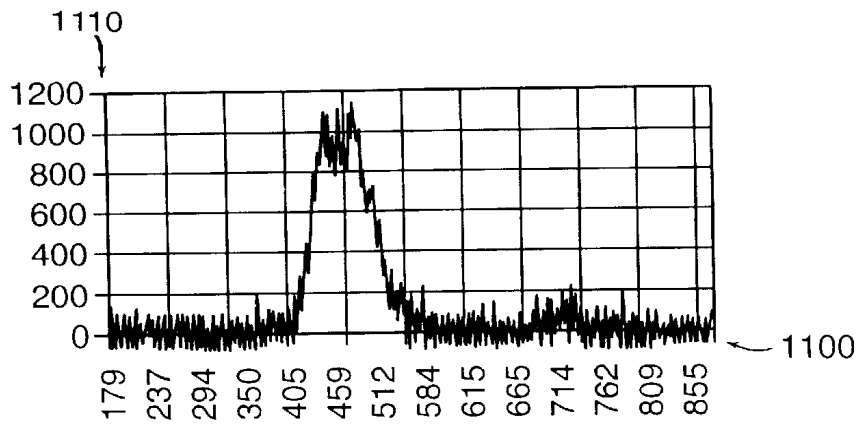


FIG. 11

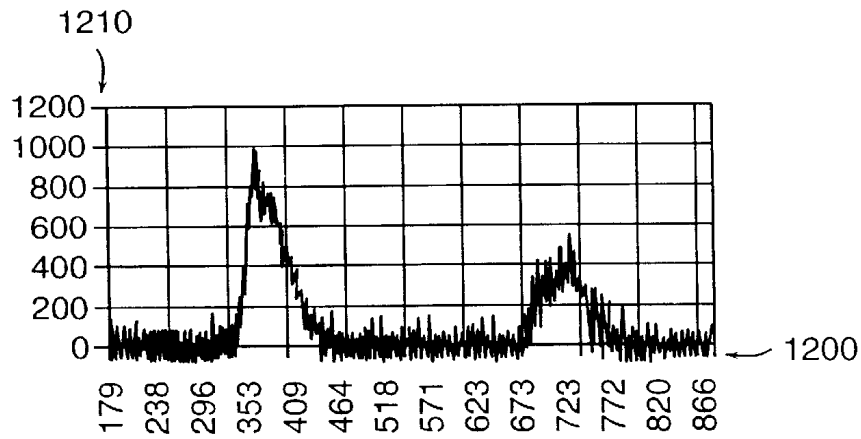


FIG. 12

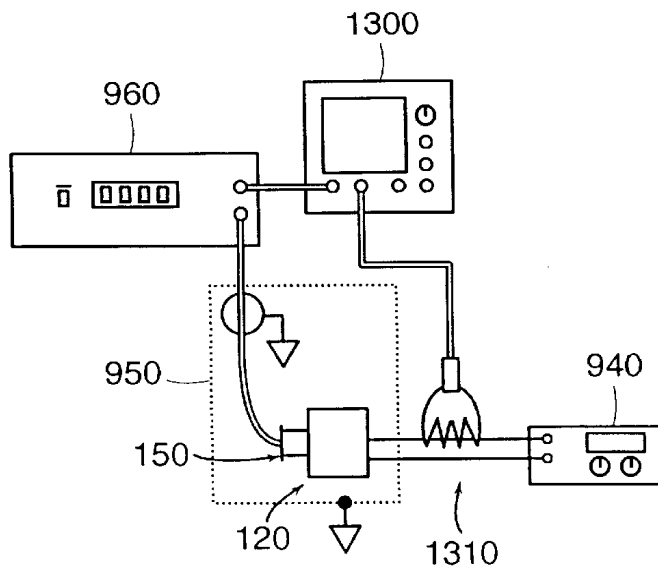


FIG. 13

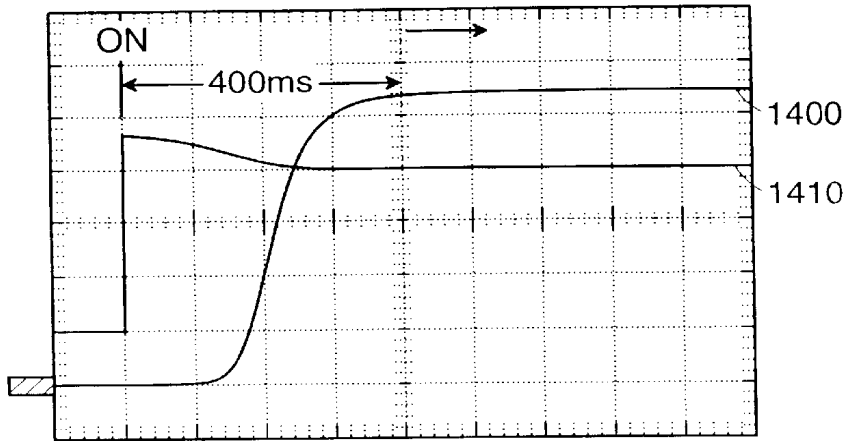


FIG. 14

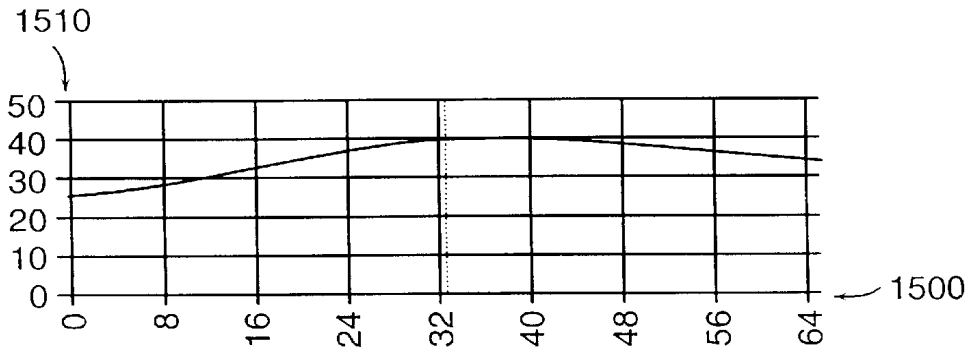


FIG. 15

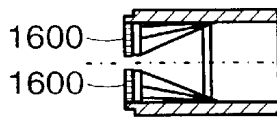


FIG. 16a

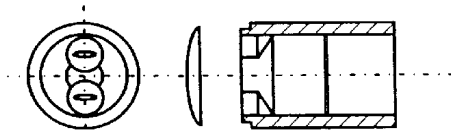


FIG. 16c

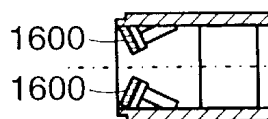


FIG. 16b

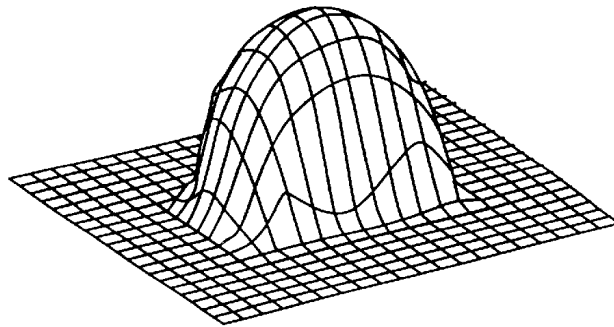


FIG. 17

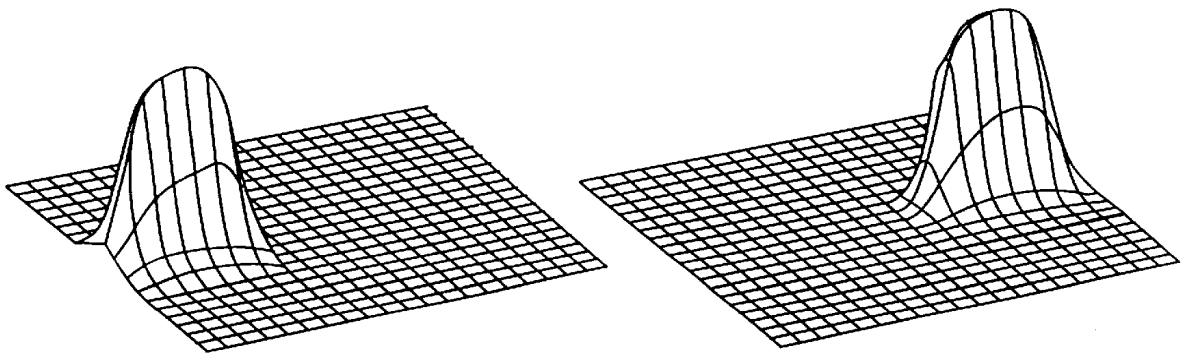


FIG. 18

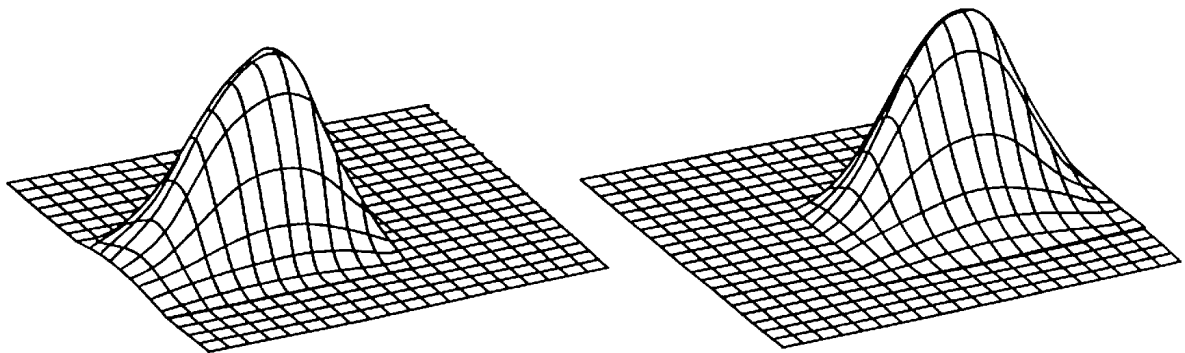


FIG. 19

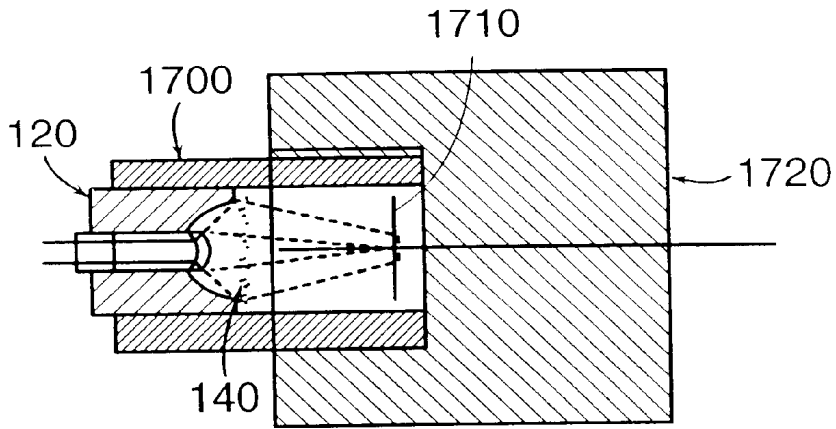


FIG. 20

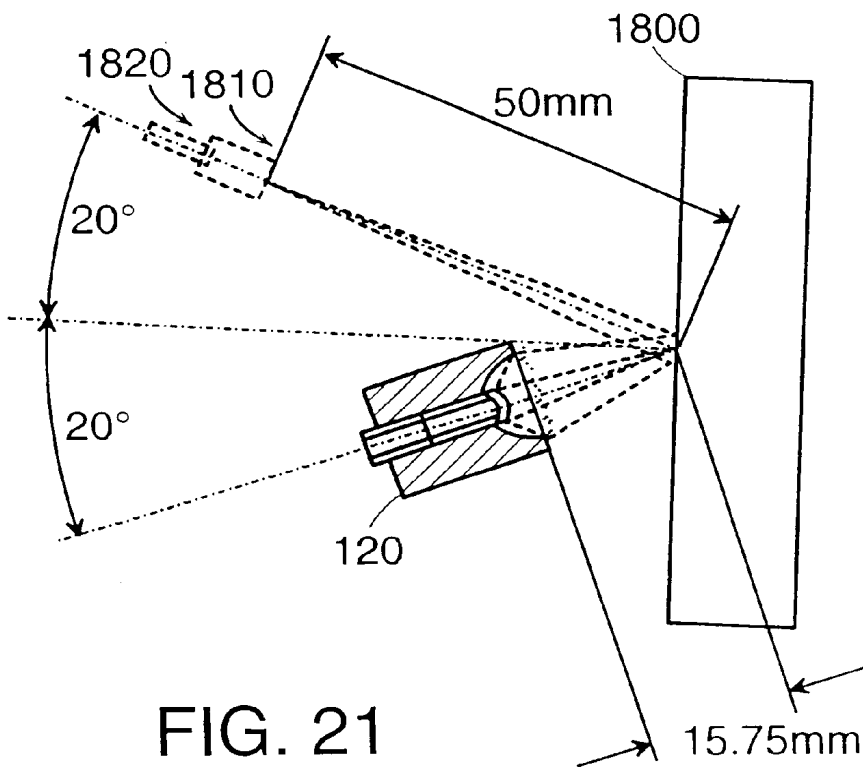


FIG. 21

MINIATURE SPECTROMETER SYSTEM AND METHOD

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/167,824, filed Oct. 7, 1998, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,238,348 the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, and which is further based on, and claims priority to, U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/061,690, filed on Oct. 10, 1997, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/903,218, filed on Jul. 22, 1997, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/898,604, filed on Jul. 22, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,119,031, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/922,263, filed on Sep. 22, 1997, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/939,612, filed on Sep. 29, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,185,443, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/940,464, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/939,707, filed on Sep. 29, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,096,065, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/939,706, filed on Sep. 29, 1997, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,984,861.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to the in situ diagnosis of tissue and organs through the use of interventional spectrometry.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Illumination of tissue can induce endogenous tissue fluorescence, also known as autofluorescence. The spectrum emitted by tissue autofluorescence can be characteristic of a tissue's underlying condition. For example, when illuminated with 370 nm light, the spectrum emitted from normal mucosa differs from that of an adenoma. Tissue autofluorescence spectrometry can thus be employed to diagnose cancerous conditions such as adenoma. Other conditions that can be identified by tissue autofluorescence include arteriosclerosis.

Tissue fluorescence may be based on intrinsic properties of the tissue, or on the differential uptake of a fluorophore administered before the spectrometry is performed.

Interventional tissue autofluorescence spectrometry is known in the art. Currently known devices locate the spectrometer at the proximal end of the interventional device, i.e. outside the patient. These devices rely on fiber optic bundles to transmit light between the analysis site and the externally-located spectrometer. The limitations inherent in employing fiber optic bundles are threefold. First, they are expensive. Second, they are stiff, lacking flexibility and maneuverability. Third, they are large, requiring a relatively large diameter to transmit the necessary amount of light to and from the analysis site. Currently known interventional spectrometry devices are thus limited to use in relatively large and straight passages, such as the gastrointestinal tract.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an interventional device with a spectrometer at its distal end. The spectrometer can be used to perform an in vivo analysis of a tissue's fluorescence characteristics, which can be used in diagnosing conditions such as cancer.

It is an object of this invention to place a spectrometer at the distal end of an interventional device with a small enough form factor to be useful in diagnosing a large variety of tissues and organs in situ.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a means of communication between the distal and proximal ends of

the interventional device that is flexible and narrow, thus allowing the device to be used in a variety of passageways throughout the body. It is a further object of the invention that the means of communication be inexpensive, such as a copper wire.

The spectrometer comprises a source unit for emitting light at a certain frequency or a plurality of frequencies. The spectrometer further comprises a plurality of sensors for measuring light at a plurality of frequencies.

The source unit comprises a light source. The light source can be monochromatic or polychromatic. In one embodiment, a tungsten-halogen light is employed as a polychromatic light source. If a polychromatic light source is used, a bandpass filter may be attached. The bandpass filter may allow one or more frequencies to pass through. The frequencies emitted by the source unit are selected to provide data diagnostic of a tissue's condition. In one embodiment, the source unit emits light at a frequency of 435 nm. In other embodiments, the source unit may emit light at a frequency of 420 nm, 490 nm, or any combination thereof.

Similarly, the frequencies measured by the sensors are selected to provide data diagnostic of a tissue's condition. In one embodiment, the spectrometer comprises two sensors, which measure light at wavelengths of 370 nm and 440 nm, respectively.

Another object of this invention is to minimize the waste heat generated by the spectrometer. In one embodiment, the source unit emits 200 μ w or less. In another embodiment, the surface of the distal end of the interventional device does not exceed a temperature of 40 degrees Celsius after 30 seconds of continuous operation. In one embodiment of the invention, the source unit is activated in brief pulses in order to keep heat down to a minimum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a side-looking embodiment of a spectrometer comprising a 435 nm LED and two sensors.

FIG. 2A is an exploded cross-sectional side view of a clinically-sized end-looking device, with the cross section being taken along line A—A in FIG. 2B.

FIG. 2B is an end view of the device of FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 shows the distal end of the clinically-sized device of FIGS. 2A and 2B.

FIG. 4 depicts an electronics block diagram for the clinically-sized device of FIGS. 2A and 2B.

FIG. 5 depicts the emission spectrum of a tungsten-halogen lamp.

FIG. 6 depicts the excitation intensity of a filtered tungsten-halogen lamp.

FIG. 7 depicts a PIN photodiode response as a function of wavelength.

FIG. 8A depicts the wavelengths of light let through a 370 nm bandpass filter.

FIG. 8B depicts the wavelengths of light let through a 400 nm bandpass filter.

FIG. 9 depicts a testbed apparatus.

FIG. 10 depicts the on-channel and off-channel sensitivity of the system depicted in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 depicts the spectral response of the coumarin fluorophore to 300 nm light.

FIG. 12 depicts the spectral response of the PBD fluorophore to 300 nm light.

FIG. 13 depicts an excitation source response test setup.

FIG. 14 depicts an excitation source inrush and steady-state characteristics.

FIG. 15 depicts the exterior temperature of a probe during and after source excitation.

FIG. 16 depicts two possible geometric configurations for a pair of sensors.

FIG. 17 depicts an excitation source radiation pattern.

FIG. 18 depicts the spatial response of a sensor pair in a coplanar configuration.

FIG. 19 depicts the spatial response of a sensor pair in an angled configuration.

FIG. 20 depicts apparatus for measuring the power output of an excitation source.

FIG. 21 depicts apparatus for measuring sensor efficiency.

DESCRIPTION

In one embodiment, depicted in FIG. 1, the spectrometer 100 is contained in a housing 110 with a diameter of 9.3 F. (0.128 inches) and a wall thickness of 0.015 inches. This embodiment employs as its light source a LED 200 which emits light at a frequency of 435 nm. This embodiment further employs two PIN photodiodes as sensors 150 and 160, disposed on either side of the LED 200. Attached to each sensor 150 and 160 is a bandpass filter 170 and 180 that lets through 370 nm and 440 nm, respectively. The LED and sensors are disposed along the longitudinal axis of the housing 110, and face in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. In a preferred embodiment, the sensors are angled inward towards the LED 200. The housing 110 is transparent, and is designed to minimize attenuation of both excitation and emitted energy. In a further preferred embodiment, the LED 200 and the PIN photodiodes 150 and 160 are made with single layer construction. In yet another embodiment, the LED 200 is a LEDtronics model 435.

In another embodiment, depicted in FIGS. 2A and 2B, the spectrometer 100 is contained in a housing 110 with a diameter of 0.625 inches, and an overall length of 8 inches. In this embodiment, the light source 120 is a tungsten-halogen bulb 130 with a bichromatic filter 140 attached. The bichromatic filter 140 only lets through light with wavelengths of 420 nm and 490 nm. This embodiment employs two PIN photodiodes 150 and 160 as sensors. Attached to each sensor is a bandpass filter 170 and 180 that lets through 370 nm and 440 nm, respectively. The light source 120 is disposed along the longitudinal axis of the housing 110 and faces the distal end of the housing 110. Similarly, the sensors 150 and 160 face the distal end of the housing, and are disposed on either side of the longitudinal axis. An end cap 190 covers the distal end of the housing. The end cap is designed to minimize attenuation of both excitation and emitted energy. In a preferred embodiment, the sensors are angled inward about 30 degrees towards the longitudinal axis.

In FIG. 3, the sensors 150 and 160, their filters 170 and 180, as well as the light source 120 are visible through the end cap 190.

FIG. 4 depicts an electronics block diagram for the embodiment depicted in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. In this embodiment, the test sample 400 fluoresces at wavelengths of 440 nm and 370 nm when illuminated by 300 nm light from light source 120. Filters 170 and 180 are attached to PIN photodiodes 150 and 160, respectively. Bandpass filters 170 and 180 let through light of 440 nm and 370 nm, respectively. PIN photodiodes 150 and 160 emit an electrical signal in response to light. The strength of their signals is

proportional to the intensity of the light shining on them. These electrical signals are sent through low pass filters 410 and 420. These filters remove 60 Hz electrical signals, and serve to increase the signal-to-noise ratio of the output of the PIN photodiodes 150 and 160. The signals are next sent to amplifiers 430 and 440, and combined into a comparator decision process 450. Depending on the signals' relative intensities, the comparator decision process 450 indicates either result A 460 or result B 470.

In an embodiment of the comparator decision process 450, colonic tissue is diagnosed for adenoma. The colon is illuminated with 325 nm light, and tissue autofluorescence readings are taken at 460 nm and 680 nm. A numeric result, C, is calculated according to the following formula, $C=A*(\text{tissue autofluorescence at } 460 \text{ nm})+B*(\text{tissue autofluorescence at } 680 \text{ nm})$, where A and B are constants set according to the relative autofluorescent characteristics of normal and adenomatous tissue. If C is above some threshold value, T, then the tissue is diagnosed as an adenoma.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the light source operates in the "blue" region of the visible spectrum, emitting light at a wavelength or wavelengths selected from a region between 400 nm and 490 nm.

For the purposes of tissue autofluorescence spectrometry, a light source emitting light at a wavelength of 300 nm is desirable. FIG. 5 depicts the output spectrum of a tungsten-halogen lamp. The units along x-axis 500 represent the wavelength of the light emitted by the light source in nanometers. The units along the y-axis 510 represent the intensity of the light in a.u. The spectrum indicates that the lamp emits a useful amount of light in the 300 nm range.

FIG. 6 depicts output spectra of a tungsten-halogen lamp with a bichromatic filter attached. The units along the x-axis 600 represent the wavelength of the light emitted by the light source in nanometers. The units along the y-axis 610 represent the intensity of the light in a.u. Emission curve 620 depicts the output spectrum when 7V is applied. Emission curve 630 depicts the output spectrum when 6V is applied. Emission curve 640 depicts the output spectrum when 5V is applied. The intensity of the spectrum varies as a result of the voltage used. A large increase in light output at 300 nm is observed when the voltage is increased from 5V to 7V.

For the purposes of this invention, it is necessary that the sensors are able to respond to the light at wavelengths at which the tissues to be examined autofluoresce. FIG. 7 depicts the spectrum response of a PIN photodiode. The units along x-axis 700 represent the wavelength of light input into the sensor in nanometers. The units along the y-axis 710 represent the response of the photodiode in A/W. As evidenced from the response curve 720, the PIN photodiode reacts to a broad spectrum of light.

For the purposes of this invention it is further necessary that a sensor responds only to specific wavelengths of light, and not respond to light outside its designated wavelength. FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B depict two photoresponse curves of a PIN photodiode. The units along the x-axes 800 and 820 represent the wavelength of the light input into the sensor in nanometers. The y-axes 810 and 830 represent the transmission in a.u. FIG. 8A depicts the photoresponse curve of a PIN photodiode with a 370 nm bandpass filter attached. Similarly, FIG. 8B depicts the photoresponse curve of a PIN photodiode with a 400 nm bandpass filter attached. As evidenced by photoresponse curve 840, the PIN photodiode with a 370 nm bandpass filter attached responds only to a narrow range of wavelengths centered around 370 nm. Response to wavelengths outside of this range is essentially

zero. Response curve **850** depicts analogous results for the 400 nm bandpass filter.

FIG. **9** depicts a test fixture used to analyze the sensitivity and specificity of the response of the filtered PIN photodiodes. A sample fluorescein is placed in a cuvette **900**. ADC power supply powers filtered light source **120**. Filtered light source **120** illuminates the sample fluorescein with 300 nm light. The sample fluorescing fluoresces in response to the 300 nm light. Photodiode assemblies **910** and **920** emit electrical signals in response to light of 370 nm and 440 nm, respectively. These electrical signals are sent to channel amplifiers **960** and **970**, where the intensities of the electrical signals are read. A fiber optic bundle **930** provides access for an external spectrometer (not shown) to corroborate results. The light source **120**, the cuvette **900** and the photodiode assemblies **910** and **920** are all enclosed in a light-tight metal enclosure **950**.

FIG. **10** depicts the response of each photodiode assembly to each fluorophore. The units along the x-axis **1040** represent fluorophore concentration as a percentage in solution. The units along the y-axis **1050** represent the response of the photodiodes to the light in nanoamperes. Response curve **1000** depicts the response of the test fixture's 440 nm channel amplifier to coumarin, a 460 nm fluorophore. Response curve **1010** depicts the response of the test fixture's 370 nm channel amplifier to PDB, a 370 nm fluorophore. Response curve **1020** depicts the response of the test fixture's 440 nm channel amplifier to PDB, a 370 nm fluorophore. Response curve **1030** depicts the response of the test fixture's 370 nm channel amplifier to coumarin, a 460 nm fluorophore. Intensity of coumarin fluorescence at decreases at higher concentrations due to self-absorption. These results indicate that each sensor responds to its selected wavelength with a high degree of sensitivity and specificity.

FIG. **11** depicts the emission spectrum of a 0.1% mixture of the fluorescein coumarin to 300 nm light. The units along the x-axis **1100** represent the wavelength of the light emitted in nanometers. The units along the y-axis **1110** represent the intensity of fluorescence in counts. These results indicate that the majority of coumarin's fluorescence is emitted at wavelengths around 460 nm. FIG. **12** depicts the emission spectrum of a 0.1% mixture of the fluorescein PBD to 300 nm light. The units along the x-axis **1200** represent the wavelength of the light emitted in nanometers. The units along the y-axis **1210** represent the intensity of fluorescence in counts. These results indicate that the majority of PBD's fluorescence is emitted at wavelengths around 370 nm.

FIG. **13** depicts the testing apparatus used to analyze inrush and steady state response of the light source **120** to the application of power. The light source **120** is powered by a DC power supply **940** set at 2.0 amps and 37 volts. One channel of an oscilloscope **1300** is placed across a 25 ohm resistor **1310** placed between power supply **940** and light source **120**. Photodiode **150** emits an electrical signal in response to the light output by light source **120**. The electrical signal is then sent to an amplifier **960** and then to another channel of oscilloscope **1300**. Light source **120** and photodiode **150** are enclosed in a light tight container **950**. The signals on the two channels of the oscilloscope **1300** are analyzed to compare light output to power input. FIG. **14** depicts the results of these tests. Response curve **1400** depicts the intensity of the light emitted by the light source **120**. Response curve **1410** depicts the current supplied to the light source **120**. From these tests, it was determined that the spectrometer would require a power supply of 10.64 watts, and that it took 400 milliseconds from the application of power for the light source to reach full intensity.

For in vivo use, surface temperature needs to be moderate. FIG. **15** depicts probe surface temperature as a function of time of operation. The units along the x-axis **1500** represent time in seconds. The units along the y-axis **1510** represent the surface temperature of the probe in degrees Celsius. To obtain these measurements, a J-type thermocouple (Omega Engineering, Inc., Stamford, Conn.) model 5TC-GG-J-20-36 was attached to the exterior surface of the embodiment depicted in FIG. **3**. The tungsten-halogen bulb **130** of this embodiment has been demonstrated to generate a surface temperature of no more than 40 degrees Celsius after 30 seconds of continuous operation. To prevent an undue increase in surface temperature, the light source **120** can be operated intermittently or with short excitation times.

The spatial characteristics of the sensors effect the sensitivity of the spectrometer. FIG. **16** depicts two possible spatial configurations for an array pair **1600** of sensors. FIG. **16(a)** depicts the array pair **1600** as coplanar, while FIG. **16(b)** depicts the array pair **1600** angled inwards toward the light source (not shown). FIG. **17** depicts the radiation pattern of the excitation source. FIG. **18** depicts the response pattern for an array pair in a coplanar configuration. FIG. **19** depicts the response pattern for an array pair in an inwardly angled configuration. These results indicate that angling the array pair may improve system sensitivity.

The spectrometer must be able to operate within certain parameters so as not to cause tissue damage. For example, it is desirable to keep the surface temperature of the spectrometer to a minimum. In order to minimize waste heat generated by the spectrometer, it is therefore desirable to obtain fluorescence readings with the minimal amount of excitation energy. FIG. **20** depicts apparatus used to measure the power output of an excitation energy source, such as a light source. In this apparatus, the light source **120** and its filter **140** is attached to a Newport radiometer head **1720** by means of an adapter **1700**. The detector **1710** measures the power output of the light source **120**. In a preferred embodiment of the spectrometer, the sensors are able to obtain fluorescence readings using an excitation energy as low as 200 μ W.

FIG. **21** depicts a test fixture used to measure the response and efficiency of the PIN photodiodes. A baseline value was first obtained by shining light source **120** onto reflectance standard **1800** and measuring reflected light using an advanced PhotonX detector **1820**. The reflectance standard was then replaced with an uncalibrated fluorescence standard and the unfiltered photodiode **1820** was replaced with a photodiode with a bandpass filter centered at 442 nm. A fluorescence signal of 4.1 nW was recorded, which is about 10% of the reflected signal from a white target.

While certain embodiments have been used to illustrate the invention, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of performing tissue spectroscopy in a mammalian body, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a housing comprising a distal portion and a proximal portion, the distal portion enclosing a spectrometer comprising a light source, a bichromatic filter, and a plurality of sensors, the housing enclosing electronics, the electronics being electrically connected to the plurality of sensors;
- (b) inserting the distal portion into the mammalian body;
- (c) emitting light from the light source, passing the light through the bichromatic filter to cause a tissue to fluoresce;

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- (d) detecting tissue fluorescence through at least one of the plurality of sensors;
- (e) generating electric signals in response to tissue fluorescence detected by the sensors;
- (f) transmitting the electric signals to the electronics for processing the signals and generating information regarding the tissue.
- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the light source comprises a tungsten-halogen lamp.
- 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the bichromatic filter only passes light of about 420 nm and about 490 nm in wavelength.
- 4. The method of claim 1 wherein step (c) comprises emitting the light of at least one pre-selected wavelength.
- 5. The method of claim 4 wherein the at least one pre-selected wavelength is about 435 nm.
- 6. The method of claim 1 wherein the light source comprises a light-emitting diode ("LED").
- 7. The method of claim 1 wherein step (d) comprises filtering the tissue fluorescence before the fluorescence is detected by the sensors.
- 8. The method of claim 7 wherein the filtering in step (d) is performed by at least one bandpass filter.
- 9. The method of claim 7 wherein step (d) comprises attaching each sensor to a filter.
- 10. The method of claim 7 wherein fluorescence of about 370 nm is detected.
- 11. The method of claim 7 wherein fluorescence of about 440 nm is detected.
- 12. The method of claim 7 wherein fluorescence of about 370 nm and of about 440 nm are detected.
- 13. The method of claim 7 wherein step (e) comprises generating electric signals by the sensors in response to the filtered fluorescence of a plurality of wavelengths.
- 14. The method of claim 1 wherein the sensors comprise a PIN photodiode.

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- 15. The method of claim 1 wherein the sensors are positioned at a beveled angle to a longitudinal axis of the housing.
- 16. The method of claim 1 further comprising a step of filtering out noise in the electric signals.
- 17. The method of claim 16 wherein the step of filtering out noise in the electric signals comprises using a low pass filter.
- 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the distal portion comprises an optically transparent window for light transmission.
- 19. The method of claim 1 further comprising a step of amplifying the electric signals.
- 20. The method of claim 1 wherein the electronics comprises a processor for processing the electric signals and generating information regarding the tissue.
- 21. The method of claim 1 wherein step (e) comprises generating electric signals by the sensors in response to tissue fluorescence of a plurality of wavelengths.
- 22. The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of the sensors is able to detect energy as low as 200µW.
- 23. The method of claim 1 further comprising maintaining a temperature of the distal portion below 40° C.
- 24. An interventional device comprising:
 - (1) a distal portion comprising a spectrometer, the spectrometer comprising
 - a light unit for emitting light at a wavelength sufficient to induce fluorescence of tissue,
 - a plurality of sensors capable of detecting light at a wavelength at which the tissue fluoresces and emitting an electrical signal in response to detected tissue fluorescence;
 - (2) electronics for processing the electrical signal emitted by the sensors; and
 - (3) a meter that monitors a power output of the light unit.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,405,073 B1
DATED : June 11, 2002
INVENTOR(S) : Robert J. Crowley and Mark Hamm

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 8,

Line 35, last line of the claim 24 should read as follows:

-- (3) a meter that monitors a power output of the light unit. --

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-seventh Day of May, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

专利名称(译)	微型光谱仪系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	US6405073	公开(公告)日	2002-06-11
申请号	US09/691554	申请日	2000-10-18
申请(专利权)人(译)	SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SCIMED , INC.		
[标]发明人	CROWLEY ROBERT J HAMM MARK		
发明人	CROWLEY, ROBERT J. HAMM, MARK		
IPC分类号	A61B18/00 A61B18/20 A61B18/18 A61B18/24 A61B5/00 A61B6/00 A61B1/00 A61N5/06 G01N21/31 G01N21/33 G01N21/25 A61B17/22 A61B5/03 A61B5/07 G01J3/12		
CPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/0071 A61B5/0075 A61B5/0084 A61B5/6848 A61B18/00 A61B18/18 A61B18/24 A61N5/0601 A61N5/062 G01N21/25 G01N21/33 A61B5/0031 G01N2021/3166 A61B5/036 A61B5/073 A61B2017/22021 A61B2018/1807 A61N2005/0661 G01J2003/1213		
优先权	60/061690 1997-10-10 US		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

微型光谱仪可原位于通过组织自发荧光诊断组织和器官。

