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(54) **METHOD FOR DETECTING A DISEASE BY ANALYSIS OF RETINAL VASCULATURE**

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15, 2013.

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A61B 3/10 (2006.01)

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61B 5/4088** (2013.01); **A61B 3/102**
(2013.01); **A61B 3/1025** (2013.01); **A61B 3/12**
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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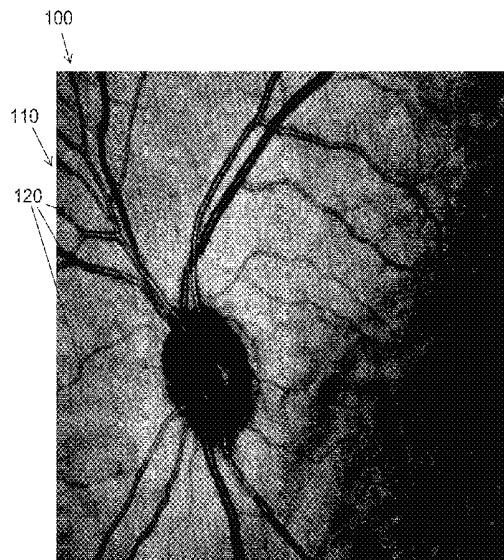
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for detecting a disease such as Alzheimer's
disease by analysis of retinal vasculature is disclosed. The
method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vascu-
lature may include applying a combination of optical retro
mode illumination techniques to acquire a plurality of amy-
loid beta plaques and drusen images that are too small to be
seen with other imaging modalities. The disease may also be
detected with a non-transitory computer storage media hav-
ing instructions stored thereon which, when executed,
execute the method for detecting a disease by analysis of
retinal vasculature. The method may track changes in lumen
thickness, plaque, size, area and density of the disease by
analysis of retinal vasculature over a predetermined period
of time.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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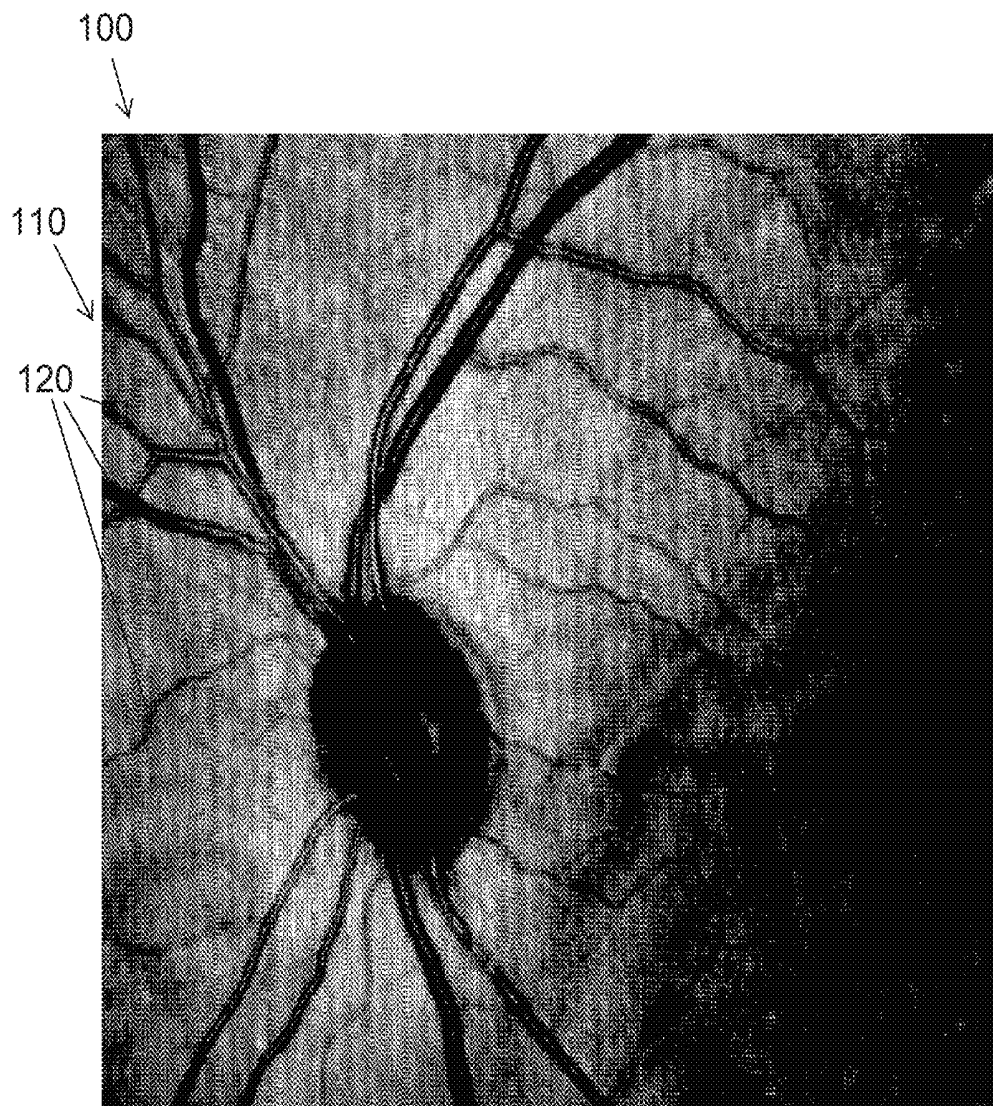


FIG. 1

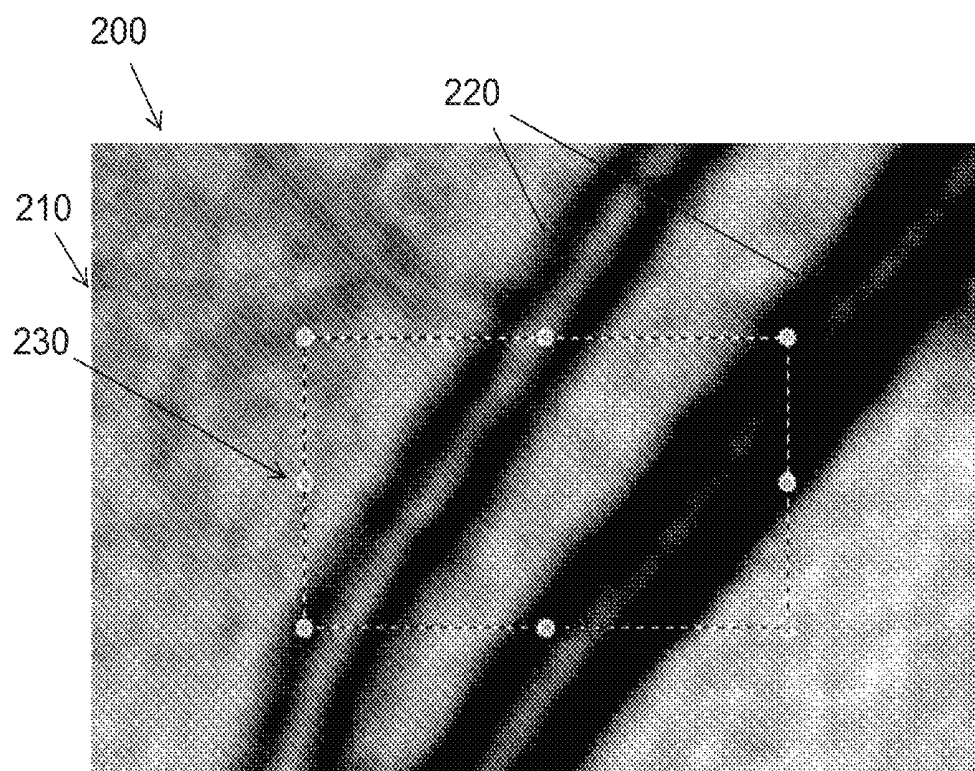


FIG. 2

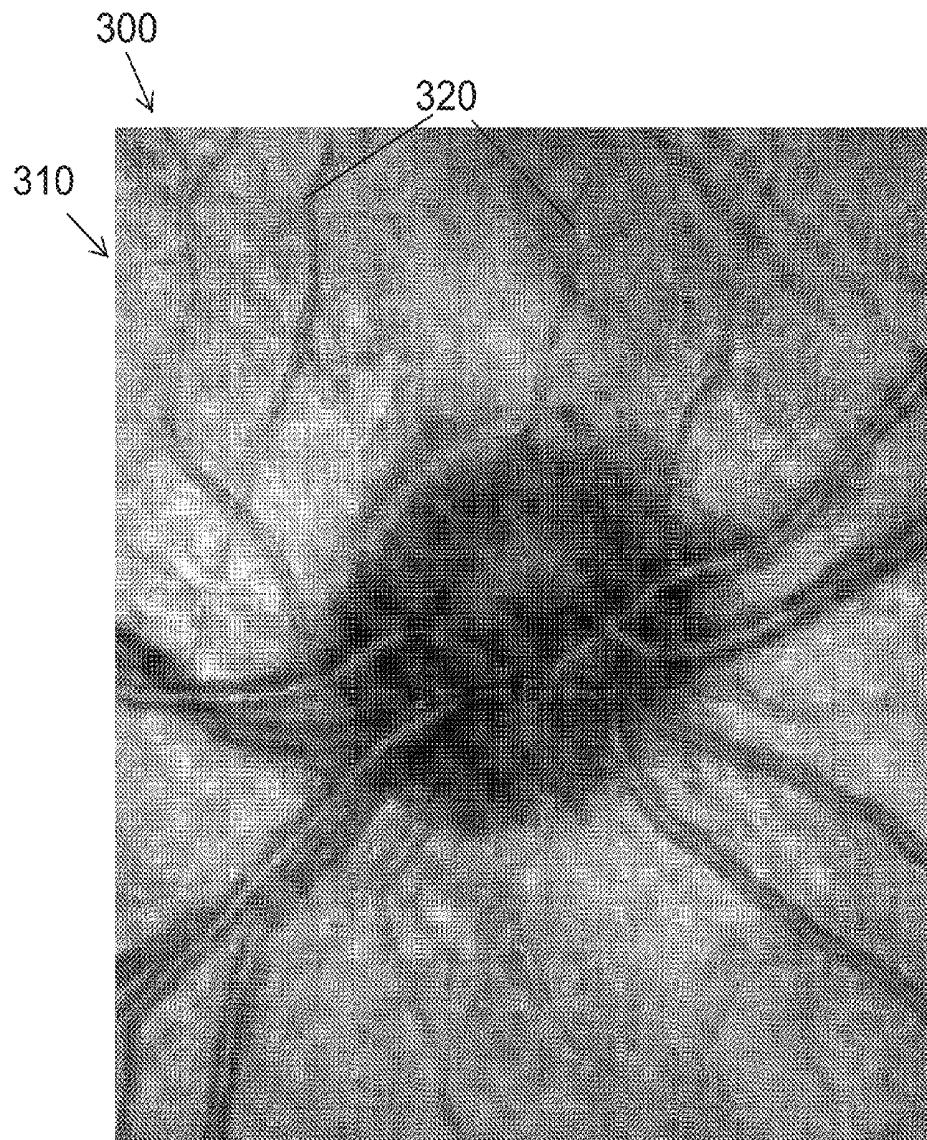


FIG. 3

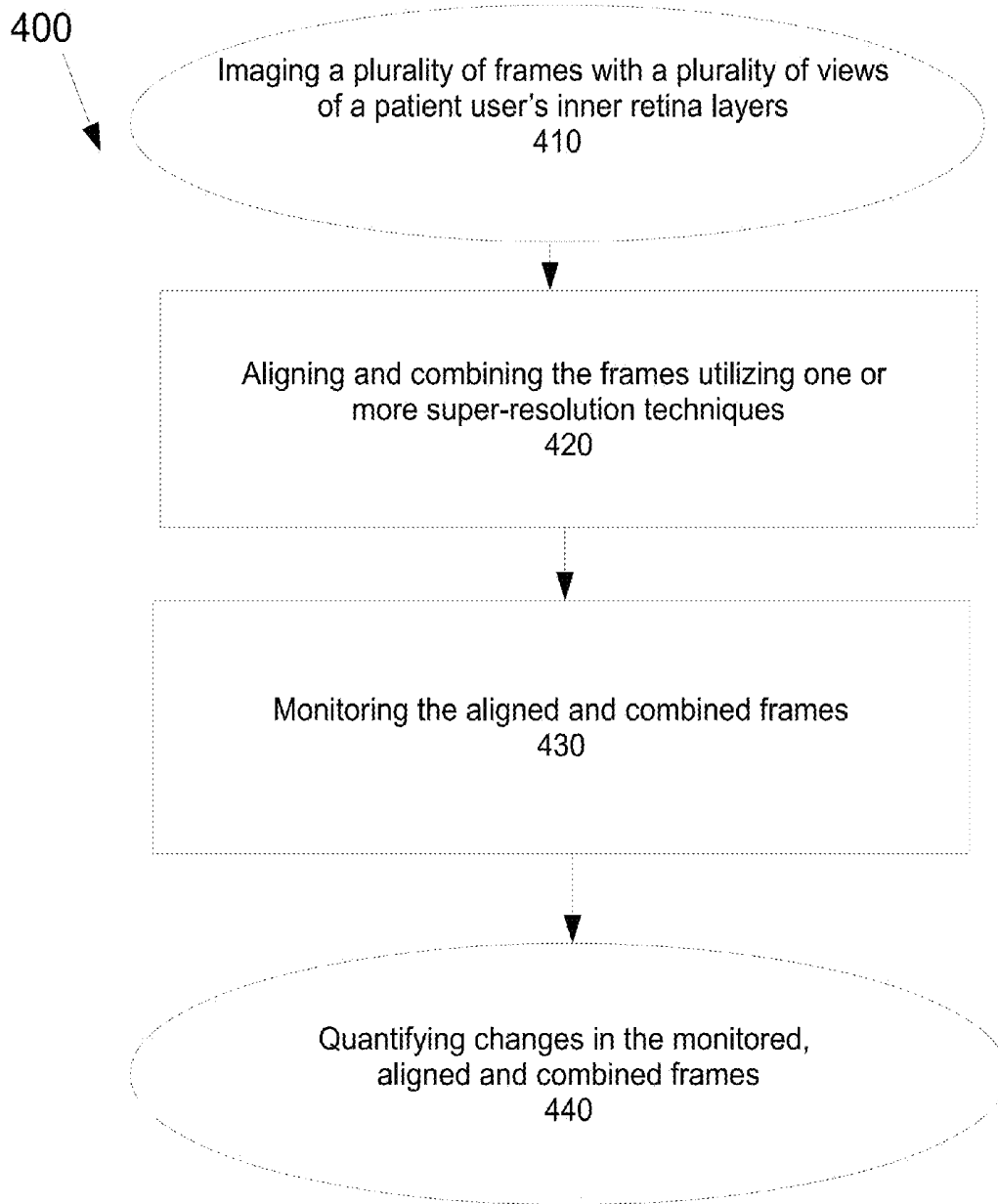


FIG. 4

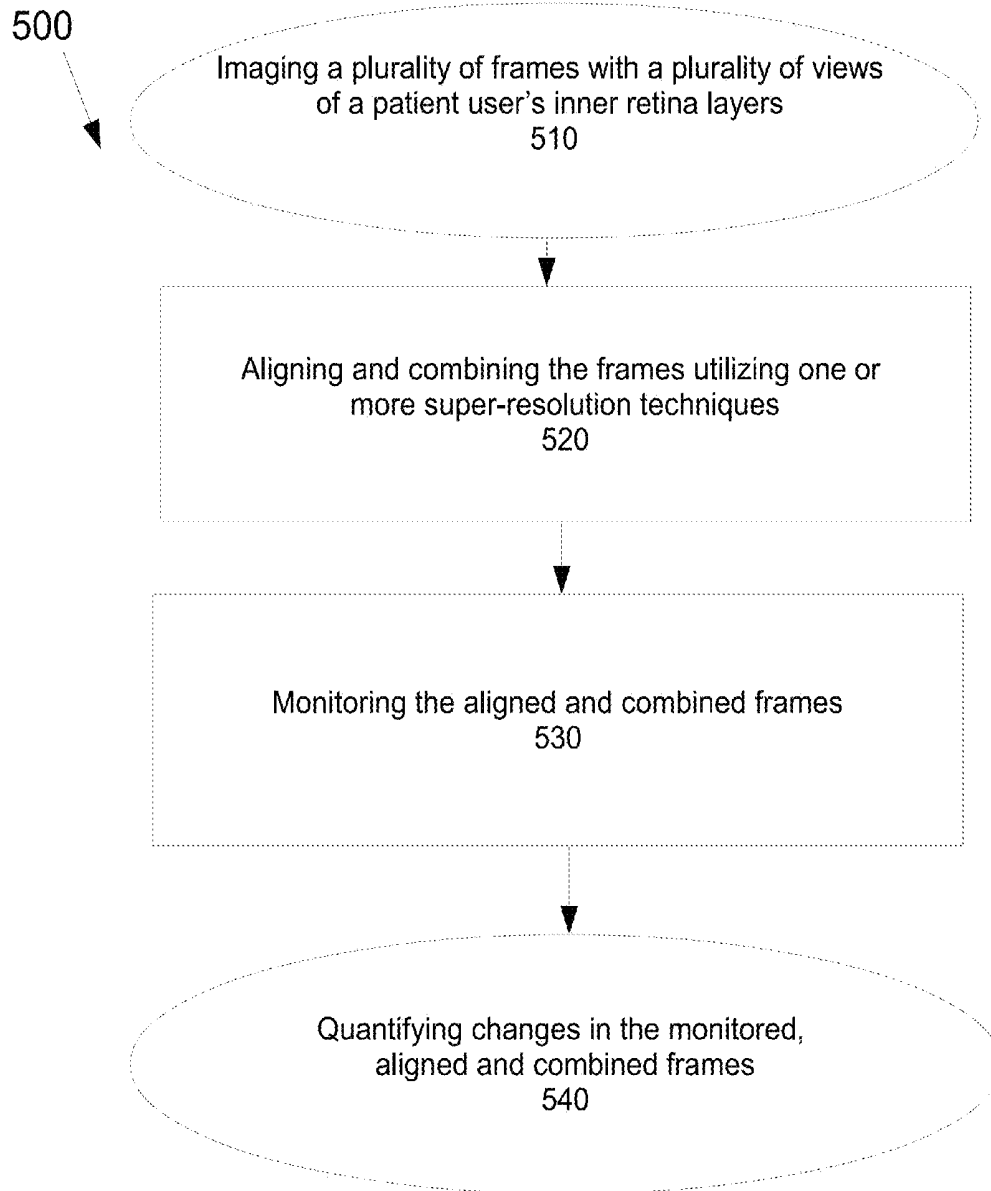


FIG. 5

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METHOD FOR DETECTING A DISEASE BY ANALYSIS OF RETINAL VASCULATURE

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application 61/800,786 filed on Mar. 15, 2013, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention is a method for detecting. More specifically, the present invention is a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature such as Alzheimer's disease.

Description of the Related Art

The hallmark sign of Alzheimer's disease or AD may be a build-up of amyloid beta plaque in a person's retina. While amyloid may be detected in the brain with amyloid positron emission tomography or PET imaging, the resolution may be relatively low and there must be a meaningful accumulation in order to achieve a positive scan.

In evaluating postmortem retinas, there may be accumulation of amyloid beta plaques in the interior walls of blood vessels resulting in a thinning of the lumen or interior of the blood vessels. From various measurement techniques, it was observed that patients with thinning vessel lumen may be more likely to be at risk for Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment or MCI or actually have AD. These techniques hold promise as a means of detecting AD prior to symptoms and at relatively early stages as amyloid may build-up to approximately twenty years ahead of the onset of cognitive decline. This may be a basis of a method for determining a level of disease or a risk of obtaining a disease by monitoring changes over a predetermined period of time.

While the method for detecting a disease such as Alzheimer's disease by analysis of retinal vasculature may be performed with traditional fundus cameras, scanning laser ophthalmoscopes with small confocal apertures produce relatively superior results. The utilization of infrared or IR imaging from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope or SLO is relatively more comfortable and advantageous in elderly patients with lens opacities, since light is scattered relatively much less in the presence of media opacities. IR-mode imaging in a confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope may be utilized to image the retina with an infrared laser. The proposed imaging methods may employ a small confocal aperture to reject light from areas other than the intended focal plane. Vessels may be imaged with the technique and result in sharper edges and reduce scatter.

While the method may be helpful in detection of vessel walls and lumen, the combination of the method with super-resolution and other image processing and analysis techniques may yield a method that may detect changes in a wide variety of vessels, at relatively early stages of disease and also track the changes over a predetermined period of time.

Amyloid beta plaque may be identified in a human brain however identification of the deposits at the relatively earliest stages of disease and of a relatively small size may be impossible with existing retinal imaging technology. This problem may be solved through a combination of IR mode illumination techniques utilizing a confocal laser scanning ophthalmoscope in combination with super-resolution image processing techniques that afford for the imaging of vessel walls and vessel interior lumen that previously were of inadequate quality for measurement with other imaging modalities. Multi-image super-resolution techniques allow

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recording a series of images and then combining their data set to produce images of relatively extraordinary resolution and image quality thereby resolving the fine details of vessel edges and lumen at relatively early stages of disease. Furthermore, tracking changes in vessel walls and lumen thickness or thinning, size, area, density, reflectivity over time may be likely an indicator of advancing disease and rate of advancing disease. These aspects have never been studied.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a method for detecting. More specifically, the present invention is a method for detecting a disease such as Alzheimer's disease by analysis of retinal vasculature.

The method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature comprising the steps of imaging a plurality of frames with a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers, aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, monitoring the aligned and combined frames and quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames.

A non-transitory computer storage media having instructions stored thereon which, when executed, execute a method comprising the steps of imaging a plurality of frames of a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers, aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, monitoring the aligned and combined frames and quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature optical coherence tomography that is utilized to assess vessel measurements.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature where a plurality of fluorescent emission images may be combined with IR mode images to produce a co-located detection matrix.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature where a plurality of standard confocal IR images may be combined with retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature where an annulus utilized in the IR confocal mode may be replaced with a slit, grid, spinning disk confocal, holographic interference image or coded aperture to further increase detection of traditionally sub-resolvable retinal vessel details.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature where a plurality of focal planes may be acquired and combined, to produce a three-dimensional render of a plurality of detected retinal vessels.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature where an aperture position may be stepped in the optical path, to alter its interaction with reflected or emitted light from a patient user's retina.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature that may be utilized for a variety of imaging procedures including color fundus imaging, fluorescein angiography, ICG angiography, red-free, IR-retro illumination, hyper spectral

and multi-spectral imaging and devices that may be utilized in combination with optical coherence tomography.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described by way of exemplary embodiments, but not limitations, illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which like references denote similar elements, and in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a diagram of a first image from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a diagram of a second image from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates a diagram of a third image from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates a flowchart of a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates a flowchart of a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature by a non-transitory computer storage media having instructions stored thereon which, when executed, execute the method, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Various aspects of the illustrative embodiments will be described using terms commonly employed by those skilled in the art to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced with only some of the described aspects. For purposes of explanation, specific numbers, materials and configurations are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the illustrative embodiments. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without the specific details. In other instances, well-known features are omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the illustrative embodiments.

Various operations will be described as multiple discrete operations, in turn, in a manner that is most helpful in understanding the present invention. However, the order of description should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. In particular, these operations need not be performed in the order of presentation.

The phrase “in one embodiment” is used repeatedly. The phrase generally does not refer to the same embodiment, however, it may. The terms “comprising”, “having” and “including” are synonymous, unless the context dictates otherwise.

FIG. 1 illustrates a diagram of a first image **100** from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the first image **100** may be a patient user's inner retina layers **110**. More specifically, the first image **100** may be one or more vessel measurements **120**. The first image **100** may be generated by a scanning laser ophthalmoscope without utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques.

FIG. 2 illustrates a diagram of a second image **200** from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the second image **200** may be a patient user's inner retina layers **210**. More specifically, the second image **200** may be a plurality of vessel measurements **220**. The second image **200** may be a combined plurality of vessel measurements **230** generated by a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques.

FIG. 3 illustrates a diagram of a third image **300** from a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the third image **300** may be a patient user's inner retina layers **310**. More specifically, the third image **300** may be a plurality of vessel measurements **320**. The vessel measurements **320** may be generated by a scanning laser ophthalmoscope utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques.

FIG. 4 illustrates a flowchart of a method **400** for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

The method **400** may include the steps of imaging a plurality of frames with a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers **410**, aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques **420**, monitoring the aligned and combined frames **430** and quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames **440**.

The imaging step **410** may include utilizing optical coherence tomography to assess one or more vessel measurements. The aligning and combining step **420** may include the one or more super-resolution techniques that may be selected from the group consisting of color fundus imaging, fluorescein angiography, Indocyanine Green or ICG angiography, red-free illumination, IR-retro illumination, hyper spectral imaging or multi-spectral imaging. The aligning and combining step **420** may include a plurality of standard confocal IR images that may be combined with retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image. The aligning and combining step **420** may include a plurality of standard confocal IR images that may be combined with retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image. The aligning and combining step **420** may include an annulus utilized in an IR confocal mode that may be replaced with a slit, grid, spinning disk confocal, holographic interference image or coded aperture to further increase detection of traditionally sub-resolvable retinal vessel details. The aligning and combining step **420** may include a plurality of focal planes that may be acquired and combined, to produce a three-dimensional render of a plurality of detected retinal vessels. The aligning and combining step **420** may include an aperture position that may be stepped in an optical path, to alter its interaction with reflected or emitted light from the patient user's retina. The monitoring step **430** may be performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system. The quantifying step **440** may be performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system. The quantifying step **440** may include a plurality of fluorescent emission images that may be combined with a plurality of IR mode images to produce a co-located detection matrix. The method **400** may treat a disease that is Alzheimer's disease.

FIG. 5 illustrates a flowchart of a method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature by a non-transitory computer storage media 500 having instructions stored thereon which, when executed, execute the method, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

The non-transitory computer storage media 500 may execute the method steps of imaging a plurality of frames with a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers 510, aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques 520, monitoring the aligned and combined frames 530 and quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames 540.

The imaging step 510 may include utilizing optical coherence tomography to assess one or more vessel measurements. The aligning and combining step 520 may include the one or more super-resolution techniques that may be selected from the group consisting of color fundus imaging, fluorescein angiography, Indocyanine Green or ICG angiography, red-free illumination, IR-retro illumination, hyper spectral imaging or multi-spectral imaging. The aligning and combining step 520 may include a plurality of standard confocal IR images that may be combined with retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image. The aligning and combining step 520 may include a plurality of standard confocal IR images that may be combined with retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image. The aligning and combining step 520 may include an annulus utilized in an IR confocal mode that may be replaced with a slit, grid, spinning disk confocal, holographic interference image or coded aperture to further increase detection of traditionally sub-resolvable retinal vessel details. The aligning and combining step 520 may include a plurality of focal planes are acquired and combined, to produce a three-dimensional render of a plurality of detected retinal vessels. The aligning and combining step 520 may include an aperture position that may be stepped in an optical path, to alter its interaction with reflected or emitted light from the patient user's retina. The monitoring step 530 may be performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system. The quantifying step 540 may be performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system. The quantifying step 540 may include a plurality of fluorescent emission images that may be combined with a plurality of IR mode images to produce a co-located detection matrix. The non-transitory computer storage media 500 may treat a disease that is Alzheimer's disease.

Multiple images may be acquired utilizing a variety of imaging modalities and from a variety of retinal imaging devices including fundus cameras and scanning laser ophthalmoscopes or SLOs. Infrared images from a SLO may utilize a small confocal aperture to give the best results. These images may be transferred to a software program or non-transitory storage media which accomplishes several tasks.

The software program or non-transitory storage media may co-register each of the images. The non-transitory storage media may increase contrast where intensity shifts from one image interact with intensity shifts in another image. This technique may increase a signal by subtracting noise. Subtraction may be accomplished by referencing the numerous modal images and producing a result where the noise or artifact error from each type of retro mode, may be removed, leaving only the combined signal structures from each IR mode image. This super resolution image may be

relatively highly improved over each individual retro mode image and by reducing the signal and building the noise in this image, relatively higher detection sensitivity may be achieved in the final image.

Utilizing the previous step, a high bit depth approximately greater than an eight bit final image may be produced which may be analyzed utilizing conventional methods. This may result in a plurality of images with vessel edges and vessel lumen that may be relatively easily discernable.

The method for detecting a disease such as Alzheimer's disease by analysis of retinal vasculature may be utilized for detection and advancement of Alzheimer's disease research. Multiple frames of a plurality of views of the retinal vasculature may be imaged, both peripherally and also at relatively high magnification, aligning and combining frames utilizing super-resolution techniques. The changes to the multiple frames may be quantified and tracked over a predetermined period of time such as a day, a week, a month or a year.

While the present invention has been related in terms of the foregoing embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is not limited to the embodiments described. The present invention may be practiced with modification and alteration within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Thus, the description is to be regarded as illustrative instead of restrictive on the present invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for detecting a disease by analysis of retinal vasculature, comprising the steps of:

imaging a plurality of frames with a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers, wherein the imaging utilizes optical coherence tomography to assess one or more vessel measurements;

aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques;

monitoring the aligned and combined frames; and
quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aligning and combining includes the one or more super-resolution techniques that are selected from the group consisting of color fundus imaging, fluorescein angiography, ICG angiography, red-free illumination, IR-retro illumination, hyper spectral imaging or multi-spectral imaging.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aligning and combining includes a plurality of standard confocal IR images that are combined with a plurality of retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aligning and combining includes an annulus utilized in an IR confocal mode that is replaced with a slit, grid, spinning disk confocal, holographic interference image or a coded aperture to further increase detection of traditionally sub-resolvable retinal vessel details.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aligning and combining includes a plurality of focal planes that are acquired and combined, to produce a three-dimensional render of a plurality of detected retinal vessels.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aligning and combining includes an aperture position is stepped in an optical path, to alter its interaction with reflected or emitted light from the patient user's retina.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the monitoring and the quantifying is performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the quantifying includes a plurality of fluorescent emission images that are combined with a plurality of IR mode images to produce a co-located detection matrix.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the disease is Alzheimer's disease.

10. A non-transitory computer storage media having instructions stored thereon which, when executed, execute a method comprising the steps of:

imaging a plurality of frames of a plurality of views of a patient user's inner retina layers, wherein the imaging utilizes optical coherence tomography to assess one or more vessel measurements;

aligning and combining the frames utilizing one or more super-resolution techniques;

monitoring the aligned and combined frames; and

quantifying changes in the monitored, aligned and combined frames.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the aligning and combining includes the one or more super-resolution techniques that are selected from the group consisting of color fundus imaging, fluorescein angiography, ICG angiography, red-free illumination, IR-retro illumination, hyper spectral imaging or multi-spectral imaging.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the aligning and combining includes a plurality of standard confocal IR images that are combined with a plurality of

retro-mode images to produce a higher sensitivity traditional confocal image or to produce a hyper-contrast combination image.

13. The method according to claim 10, wherein the aligning and combining includes an annulus utilized in an IR confocal mode that is replaced with a slit, grid, spinning disk confocal, holographic interference image or a coded aperture to further increase detection of traditionally sub-resolvable retinal vessel details.

14. The method according to claim 10, wherein the aligning and combining includes a plurality of focal planes that are acquired and combined, to produce a three-dimensional render of a plurality of detected retinal vessels.

15. The method according to claim 10, wherein the aligning and combining includes an aperture position is stepped in an optical path, to alter its interaction with reflected or emitted light from the patient user's retina.

16. The method according to claim 10, wherein the monitoring and the quantifying is performed by a non-transitory storage media, a processor and a memory system.

17. The method according to claim 10, wherein the quantifying includes a plurality of fluorescent emission images that are combined with a plurality of IR mode images to produce a co-located detection matrix.

18. The method according to claim 10, wherein the disease is Alzheimer's disease.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	通过分析视网膜脉管系统来检测疾病的方法		
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申请号	US14/210403	申请日	2014-03-13
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申请(专利权)人(译)	VERDOONER, 史蒂芬 比格斯DAVID 布兰科, AUSTIN		
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IPC分类号	A61B3/14 A61B3/10 A61B5/00 A61B3/12		
CPC分类号	A61B5/4088 A61B3/102 A61B3/1025 A61B3/12 A61B3/0025 A61B3/1233 A61B3/1241 A61B3/14		
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优先权	61/800786 2013-03-15 US		
其他公开文献	US20140268049A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了一种通过分析视网膜脉管系统来检测诸如阿尔茨海默病的疾病的方法。通过分析视网膜脉管系统来检测疾病的方法可以包括应用光学逆向模式照明技术的组合来获取多个淀粉样蛋白 β 斑块和玻璃疣图像，这些图像太小而不能用其他成像模式看到。还可以利用其上存储有指令的非暂时性计算机存储介质来检测疾病，所述指令在被执行时通过分析视网膜脉管系统来执行用于检测疾病的方法。该方法可以通过在预定时间段内分析视网膜脉管系统来跟踪疾病的腔厚度，斑块，大小，面积和密度的变化。

