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(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR NORMALIZED FLUORESCENCE OR BIOLUMINESCENCE IMAGING

SYSTEM UND VERFAHREN ZUR NORMALISIERTEN FLUORESZENZ- ODER
BIOLUMINESZENZABBILDUNG

SYSTÈME ET PROCÉDÉ D'IMAGERIE PAR FLUORESCENCE OU BIOLUMINESCENCE
NORMALISÉE

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates generally to medical imaging and, more particularly, to a system and method for generating fluorescence epi-illumination images, fluorescence transillumination images, and bioluminescence images associated with small animal imaging, intra-operative imaging, endoscopic imaging and imaging of hollow organs.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Fluorescence images can be generated in-vivo for imaging of molecular functions and gene expression in live biological tissues. Fluorescence imaging of small animals has been used in biological research, including research in drug discovery and in investigation of fluorescent reporter technologies. Fluorescence imaging has also been used to study various human tissues, for example, tissues exhibiting epithelial diseases, the human breast, joints, and human teeth.

[0003] Conventionally, fluorescent light has been used for high-resolution imaging of histological slices of biological tissue using so-called fluorescence microscopy. Fluorescence microscopy is used to provide relatively high-resolution images. However, tissue sectioning used in conventional fluorescence microscopy is limited to slice thicknesses (i.e., tissue depths) on the order of half a millimeter, and therefore, conventional fluorescence microscopy is not appropriate for imaging through entire organs or through the whole human body.

[0004] In order to provide images a bit deeper into tissue, conventional systems and techniques have used light sources and fluorochromes that emit near infrared light. The near infrared light is selected because near infrared light has low absorption and can penetrate several centimeters into biological tissue. Near infrared light is used in a variety of optical imaging systems and techniques.

[0005] Fluorescent light can be emitted from a tissue in response to an excitation light source transmitting excitation light into the tissue. The excitation light excites the emission of fluorescent light from fluorochromes within the tissue.

[0006] Similarly, bioluminescence imaging has been used to image into tissues. The difference between fluorescence and bioluminescence imaging is that, for bioluminescence imaging, no excitation light source is required to cause emission of bioluminescent light. Emission of bioluminescent light in bioluminescence imaging is caused by a chemiluminescent reaction within the tissue, resulting from transgenes.

[0007] The most common macroscopic technique that is conventionally used for fluorescence imaging is fluorescence reflectance imaging (FRI), which is also referred to herein as fluorescence epi-illumination imaging (FEI).

[0008] Epi-illumination light sources and epi-illumination imaging are further described below. In general, an epi-illumination light source generates light that is directed toward and then reflects from a surface of biological tissue and/or that propagates into the biological tissue and reflects from internal structures and/or surfaces of the biological tissue. To form an epi-illumination image, image light is collected generally on the same side of the tissue as the epi-illumination light source.

[0009] An FEI system transmits light onto and/or into biological tissue and collects the fluorescence light that is emitted back from the tissue, including light that is emitted back from within the tissue. In fluorescence epi-illumination imaging, excitation light (for example, near-infrared light) from an epi-illumination light source is used to illuminate the tissue. The epi-illumination light source is used to excite fluorochromes within the tissue that, in turn, emit fluorescent light. In some arrangements, the emitted light is visible light. In other arrangements, the emitted light is near infra red light. The emitted light can be visually inspected or it can be captured with a CCD camera or other photon detector positioned generally on the same side of the tissue as the epi-illumination light source. Bioluminescence imaging can be similar to fluorescent epi-illumination imaging, but bioluminescence is generated without an epi-illumination light source.

[0010] As described above, conventional fluorescence imaging with near-infrared light provides images having relatively low resolution and only small penetration (2-3 mm) of tissue. Higher resolution is achieved when spectral information is utilized and "unmixed."

[0011] A second method, which has not yet been utilized for research using small animals, but which has found applications in optical breast imaging, uses a transillumination light source to generate transillumination images. Similar to the above-described epi-illumination light source, a transillumination light source generates light that propagates into the tissue. However, unlike epi-illumination light, the transillumination light propagates entirely through the tissue. In transillumination imaging, image light is collected generally on the opposite side of the tissue from the transillumination light source.

[0012] Similar to that described above for fluorescence epi-illumination imaging, in fluorescence transillumination imaging, excitation light (for example, near infra red light) from a transillumination light source is used to illuminate a tissue. The excitation light propagates into the tissue, exciting the emission of fluorescent light from within the tissue. However, in contrast to the above-described fluorescence epi-illumination arrangement, in fluorescence transillumination

imaging., a CCD camera or other photon detector is positioned generally on the opposite side of the tissue from the transillumination light source. In some arrangements, the emitted light is near infrared light. Fluorescence transillumination imaging (FTI) has been used to visualize functional characteristics of cardiac muscle and in dental diagnostic practice.

[0013] In some transillumination arrangements, the transillumination light source and the light detector lie on a virtual line passing through the tissue. In some arrangements the virtual line is generally perpendicular to the tissue and, in other arrangements, the virtual line is not generally perpendicular to the tissue.

[0014] Fluorescence epi-illumination imaging (FEI), fluorescence transillumination imaging (FTI), and bioluminescence imaging (BI) are forms of "planar" imaging, which provide two-dimensional images.

[0015] More advanced optical imaging systems and methods have been developed, which utilize tomographic methods. These systems and methods operate by obtaining photonic measurements at different projections (i.e., angles) to the tissue and combining the measurements using a tomographic algorithm. Tomography can provide a more accurate image than the above-described forms of planar imaging. Advantages of tomography include an ability for image quantification, an ability to provide two-dimensional or three-dimensional images, an ability to provide three-dimensional imaging with feature depth measurements, and higher sensitivity and higher resolution as compared to planar imaging. In some applications, tomography has been used in-vivo to measure enzyme regulation and treatment response to drugs. In these applications, tomography provides superior imaging performance to planar imaging. However, tomography is more complex than planar imaging, requiring more advanced instrumentation, requiring multiple illumination points (projections), which can require multiple light sources, and requiring advanced theoretical methods for modeling photon propagation in tissues.

[0016] US 5363854 describes a method of, and apparatus for, detecting anomalies of the skin, more particularly melanomae using ultraviolet excitation. US 5590660 describes an apparatus and method for imaging diseased tissue integrated autofluorescence. US 6343228 describes a method and apparatus for fluorescence imaging of tissue. US 2003/135092 describes fluorescence endoscopy vide systems with no moving parts in the camera. US 6175759 describes a contrast agent for multispectral infrared transillumination and fluorescence of The system comprises a light source for transilluminating soft tissues that have been treated with a contrast agent such as indocyanine green (ICG) using first and second near-IR illuminating signals to produce thereby a first and second near-IR multispectral image; a means for optically combining the first and second near-IR multispectral images into a combined tissue image; and a means for processing the combined tissue image to detect cancer and tumors. US 2004/0109231 describes a microscopy system, microscopy method and a method of treating an aneurysm.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The present invention is defined in claims 1 and 14 with preferred embodiments as defined in the claims dependent thereon. The system and method for normalized epi-illumination imaging and normalized transillumination imaging provide normalization of images generated by planar fluorescence epi-illumination imaging, by planar fluorescence transillumination imaging, by planar bioluminescence epi-illumination imaging, and by planar bioluminescence transillumination imaging. The normalization results in substantially improved images. As further described below, by using a combination of normalized epi-illumination images and normalized transillumination images, each having particular imaging characteristics, still further improvement can be achieved.

[0018] Uses of the system and method can include during surgery to identify tumors or other lesions and borders thereof for intra-operative imaging, for fluorescence endoscopy and/or laparoscopy, or in oral and dental procedures to provide oral or dental images.

[0019] The normalized emitted light image generated by the method and/or system is a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, a normalized fluorescence transillumination image, a normalized bioluminescence epi-illumination image, and/or a normalized bioluminescence transillumination image.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] The foregoing features of the disclosure as well as the invention itself may be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a pictorial of system used for normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging and normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging having a normalization processor;

Figure 1A is a pictorial showing two light masks that can be used in conjunction with light sources of Figure 1;

Figure 1B is a pictorial of another system used for normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging and normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging having another normalization processor;

Figure 1C is a block diagram showing further details of the normalization processors of Figures 1 and 1B;

Figure 2 is a pictorial showing greater detail of a light detector that can be used in the normalized fluorescence epi-

illumination imaging and normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging systems of Figures 1 and 1B;
 Figure 2A is a pictorial showing greater detail of another light detector that can be used in the normalized fluorescence
 epi-illumination imaging and normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging systems of Figures 1 and 1B;
 Figure 3 is a series of images of a phantom, generated by the systems of Figures 1 and 1B, when used for normalized
 5 fluorescence epi-illumination imaging;
 Figure 3A is a series of images of the phantom, also seen in Figure 3, provided by the systems of Figures 1 and 1B
 when used for normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging;
 Figure 4 is a series of images of the phantom, also seen in Figures 3 and 3A, showing an intrinsic transillumination
 image at an excitation light wavelength, a fluorescence transillumination image, and a normalized fluorescence
 10 transillumination image;
 Figure 5 is a series of images of a phantom showing an intrinsic epi-illumination image at the excitation light wave-
 length, a fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image;
 Figure 5A is another series of images of another phantom, showing an intrinsic epi-illumination image at the excitation
 light wavelength, a fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image;
 15 Figure 5B is a series of images of the phantom, also seen in Figure 5, showing an intrinsic transillumination image
 at the excitation light wavelength, a fluorescence transillumination image, and a normalized fluorescence transillu-
 mination image;
 Figure 5C is another series of images of the phantom, also seen in Figure 5A, showing an intrinsic transillumination
 image at the excitation light wavelength, a fluorescence transillumination image, and a normalized fluorescence
 20 transillumination image;
 Figure 6 is a series of images of a mouse showing an intrinsic epi-illumination image at the excitation light wavelength,
 a fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image;
 Figure 6A is a series of images of the mouse of Figure 6 showing an intrinsic transillumination image at the excitation
 light wavelength, a fluorescence transillumination, and a normalized fluorescence transillumination image;
 25 Figure 7 is a series of images of another mouse showing all intrinsic epi-illumination image at the excitation light
 wavelength, a fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image;
 Figure 7A is a series of images of the mouse of Figure 7 showing all intrinsic transillumination image at the excitation
 light wavelengths, a fluorescence transillumination image, and a formalized fluorescence transillumination image;
 Figure 8 is a series of images showing an intrinsic epi-illumination light image at the excitation wavelength, a
 30 fluorescence epi-illumination image, a normalized Fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluores-
 cence epi-illumination image after the application of noise thresholds, showing detection of tumors;
 Figure 8A is a series of images showing an intrinsic epi-illumination image at the excitation light wavelength, a
 fluorescence epi-illumination image, a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluores-
 cence epi-illumination image after the application of noise thresholds, showing detection of tumors;
 35 Figure 9 is a pictorial of a system used for intra-operative imaging, including a portable camera/illuminator combi-
 nation, a normalization processor, and a monitor, and, in some embodiments, a flexible probe (illuminator/laparo-
 scope/endoscope);
 Figure 9A is a pictorial of another system used for intra-operative imaging, including goggles that can be worn by
 a surgeon;
 40 Figure 10 is a pictorial of a system that can be used for dental imaging,;
 Figure 1 is a pictorial of a system used for colposcopy having an colposcopic probe; and
 Figure 11A is a pictorial showing greater detail of a face of the colposcopic probe of Figure 11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

45 **[0021]** Before describing the imaging system and method, some introductory concepts and terminology are explained.
 As used herein, the term "phantom" is used to describe a test object being imaged. A phantom is typically an article
 having diffuse light propagation characteristics similar to living tissue, for example, a piece of appropriately engineered
 resin block. For another example, a phantom can be a vial, which contains cells having fluorescent proteins therein, i.e.
 50 a fluorescent marker or a fluorochrome.

[0022] As used herein, the term "excitation light" is used to describe light generated by an "excitation light source" that
 is incident upon a biological tissue. The excitation light can interact with the tissue, and can be received by a light detector
 (e.g., a camera), at the same wavelength (excitation wavelength) as that at which it was transmitted by the excitation
 light source. The excitation light can be monochromatic, or it can cover a broader spectrum, for example, white light.
 55 The excitation light can be used to generate a so-called "intrinsic excitation light image" of the tissue (or more simply,
 and intrinsic image), i.e., an image obtained at the same wavelength as the wavelength of the excitation light. The
 excitation light can also be used to excite fluorescence within the tissue, and to generate a so-called "fluorescence
 image" of the tissue, at a selected different wavelength than the wavelength of the excitation light.

[0023] As used herein, the term "incident light" is used to more generally describe light that is generated by the excitation light source, wherein the incident light can include not only the excitation light having a wavelength selected to excite fluorescence, but also light having other wavelengths. The incident light can include only the excitation light, or it can also include other wavelengths. The wavelengths of the incident light can be generated simultaneously or at different times. The incident light can be used to generate a so-called "intrinsic incident light image" of the tissue (or more simply, an intrinsic image). The intrinsic incident light image is either an image obtained at the same wavelength as the wavelength of the excitation light (i.e., an intrinsic excitation light image), an image obtained at a different wavelength than the wavelength of the excitation light, or an image obtained by a combination of images obtained at a variety of wavelengths, which may or may not include the wavelength of the excitation light. The combination of images is further described below.

[0024] In general, it will be understood that an intrinsic image is an image of natural structures inside the tissue, exclusive of any fluorescence of the tissue or of fluorescence generated by fluorescence markers within the tissue. In contrast, a fluorescence image is an image of only the tissue fluorescence or of fluorescence generated by the fluorescence markers within the tissue. The intrinsic image can be either an intrinsic excitation light image, or, more generally, an intrinsic incident light image.

[0025] As used herein, the term "epi-illumination light source" is used to describe an excitation light source that can generate a form of excitation light (also referred to herein as "epi-illumination light") that reflects from a surface of biological tissue and/or that propagates into the biological tissue, in order to form a so-called "epi-illumination image." To form an epi-illumination image, image light is collected generally on the same side of the tissue as the epi-illumination light source. An epi-illumination image can be either an intrinsic epi-illumination image (no fluorescence) or a fluorescence epi-illumination image (only fluorescence).

[0026] As used herein, the term "transillumination light source" is used to describe an excitation light source that can generate a form of excitation light (also referred to herein as "transillumination light") that propagates into the tissue, in order to generate a so-called "transillumination image." To form a transillumination image, light is collected generally on the opposite side of the tissue from the transillumination light source. Like an epi-illumination image, a transillumination image can be either an intrinsic transillumination image (no fluorescence) or a fluorescence transillumination image (only fluorescence).

[0027] In some arrangements, the epi-illumination light source and/or the transillumination light source(s) can, more generally, generate incident light, which includes the excitation light.

[0028] To generate an intrinsic epi-illumination image, the excitation light (epi-illumination light) is received by a camera after being directed back from (e.g., reflected from) an object being imaged. In contrast, to generate an intrinsic transillumination image, the excitation light (transillumination light) is received by a camera after it passes through the object being imaged.

[0029] Similarly, to generate a fluorescence epi-illumination image, the excitation light (epi-illumination light) excites fluorescence on or in the tissue, which is directed back from tissue being imaged, and which is received at a wavelength different from the excitation light. To generate a fluorescence transillumination image, the excitation light (transillumination light) also excites fluorescence in the tissue, which is directed through the tissue being imaged, and which is received at a wavelength different from the excitation light.

[0030] As used herein, the term "emitted light" is used to describe light generated by or within a biological tissue. As used herein, the term "fluorescence" is used to describe a form of emitted light generated via excitation of a marker fluorochrome in response to the excitation light. As used herein, the term "bioluminescence" is used to describe another form of emitted light emitted from a tissue, generally in the absence of the excitation light. As used herein, the term "emitted light image" is used to describe either a fluorescence image or a bioluminescence image.

[0031] As used herein, the term "image" is used to describe a visual presentation of something such as an object or a scene. An image may be represented as image data, which can be displayed on a computer monitor. Image data can be generated by a digital camera or other image device and provided to a computer system or other processing device. However, it will be understood that the term "image," as used herein, is also used to refer to the image data.

[0032] The system and method described herein to explain inventive concepts refer to the use of particular types of light or light having particular characteristics. For example, reference is made to systems and methods using near-infrared excitation light, which provides particular benefits in the near-infrared (NIR) wavelength range of about 650-1000 nm. It should, however, also be appreciated that the system and method described herein can also be applied to excitation light having other wavelengths, for example to light in the visible range of about 400 nm-650 nm. Also, the system and method apply to a system in which excitation light is generated by an excitation light source in one wavelength range, for example, in the visible range, and the fluorescent light emitted by fluorochromes is in another wavelengths range, for example in the NIR range. The system and method also apply where both the excitation light generated by the excitation light source and the light emitted by the fluorochromes are in the NIR range. In addition, excitation light and/or emitted light having a wavelength at the interface of visible range and near-infrared range can be used, for example in the 550 nm-650 nm range. Some wavelengths are particularly beneficial for bioluminescence imaging and for imaging of red-shifted fluorochromes and fluorescent proteins. The excitation light can have the same intensity at all wavelengths,

therein, or it can have predetermined attenuation of selected wavelengths, e.g., by using appropriate filters. Also, excitation light beyond the wavelength range of 400 nm to 1000 nm can be used.

[0033] The term "fluorochrome" as used herein will be understood to describe a type of known biocompatible dye or other fluorescence agent that can be systemically or topically applied to a biological tissue. Some fluorochromes are target fluorochromes, which tend to congregate at certain anatomical, functional, or molecular features in the tissue, including for example, at cancerous lesions.

[0034] Referring now to Figure 1, an imaging system 10 includes a plurality of transillumination light sources 12 adapted to generate excitation (transillumination) light, which is represented by a plurality of arrows 14. The system 10 also includes an epi-illumination light source 16 adapted to generate excitation (epi-illumination) light represented by an arrow 18 and lines 18a, 18b, which are generally indicative of light beam boundaries. Thus, the epi-illumination light source 16 emits a single relatively broad beam of light 18, 18a, 18b. The transillumination light 14 and the epi-illumination light 18, 18a, 18b are directed toward a biological tissue 24. In this particular example, the biological tissue is shown to be a mouse 24.

[0035] In some embodiments, an optional light mask 26 can be disposed between the transillumination light sources 12 and the biological tissue 24. Thus, in those embodiments, which utilize a light mask such as light mask 26, the transillumination light 14 passes through the light mask 26, and impinges upon the biological tissue 24. The light mask is further described below in greater detail in conjunction with Figure 1A.

[0036] The system 10 also includes a camera 20 (or other type of detector) adapted to receive light represented by lines 22a, 22b, which lines are generally indicative of light beam boundaries. As further described below, the light 22a, 22b is associated with the transillumination light sources 12 and/or with the epi-illumination light source 16. The camera 20 generates image information 28, which is received by a normalization processor 30. The normalization processor 30 generates normalized image information 32, which is received by and displayed by a display 34. The normalization processor 30 is further described below, where it will become apparent that the normalization provided by the normalization processor 30 results in improved "normalized" fluorescence images of a subject 24.

[0037] In operation, the camera 16 receives the light 26a, 26b. In some embodiments, the transillumination light sources 18 and the epi-illumination light source 16 generate excitation light, 18, 20, respectively, concurrently and the camera 16 receives light 26a, 26b having contributions from both the transillumination light sources 12 and the epi-illumination light source 16 at the same wavelength as each of the excitation light sources 12, 16. In other embodiments, the transillumination light sources 12 and the epi-illumination light source 16 generate the excitation light 18, 20, respectively, at different times, so that at any particular time the camera 16 receives the light 26a, 26b from one of the transillumination light sources 12 and the epi-illumination light source 16.

[0038] The light 26a, 26b received by the camera 16 in response to the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b generated by the epi-illumination light source 16 can have contributions from the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b at the excitation light wavelength and also contributions from emitted light (fluorescence or bioluminescence), emitted within the subject 24 at a different wavelength in response to the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b. Contributions from the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b can be used to form an intrinsic epi-illumination image, and contributions from the resulting emitted fluorescent light can be used to form a fluorescence epi-illumination image and also a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image.

[0039] Similarly, the light 26a, 26b received by the camera 16 in response to the excitation light 14 generated by the transillumination light source 12 can have contributions from the excitation light 14 at the excitation light wavelength and contributions from emitted light (fluorescence or bioluminescence), emitted within the subject 24 at a different wavelength in response to the excitation light 14. Contributions from the excitation light 14 can be used to form an intrinsic transillumination image, and contributions from the emitted light can be used to form a fluorescence transillumination image and also a normalized fluorescence transillumination.

[0040] From the above discussion, it should be recognized that the system 10 can generate normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images, normalized fluorescence transillumination images, or both normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images and normalized fluorescence transillumination images. The system 10 can also generate normalized bioluminescence images.

[0041] As described above, normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images can be generated by illuminating tissue (e.g. the mouse 24 in Figure 1) with the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b generated by the epi-illumination light source 16. The camera 20, positioned on the same side of the tissue 24 as the epi-illumination light source 16, is used to capture both excitation (epi-illumination) light reflected from the tissue 24 to form an intrinsic epi-illumination image, and fluorescent light, which is emitted from within the tissue 24 in response to the excitation (epi-illumination) light 18, 18a, 18b to form an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image. The intrinsic epi-illumination image and the un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image are combined by the normalization processor 30 to generate the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image.

[0042] Also as described above, normalized fluorescence transillumination images can be generated by illuminating the tissue (here the mouse 24) with the excitation light 14 generated by the transillumination light sources 12. The camera 20, positioned on the opposite side of the tissue 24 as the transillumination light sources 12, is used to capture both

excitation (transillumination) light passing through the tissue 24 to generate an intrinsic transillumination image, and fluorescent light, which is emitted from within the tissue 24 in response to the excitation (transillumination) light 14 to form an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image. The intrinsic transillumination image and the un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image are combined by the normalization processor 30 to generate the normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

[0043] To generate normalized bioluminescence images, the system 10 collects an un-normalized image of bioluminescence light. In this case, bioluminescence light is spontaneously emitted and is not generated in response to the excitation lights 14, 18, 18a, 18b. The un-normalized bioluminescence image can be combined by the normalization processor 30 with either the intrinsic epi-illumination image or with the intrinsic transillumination image to generate the formalized bioluminescence image.

[0044] For either epi-illumination imaging or transillumination imaging, in order to form the intrinsic images in some embodiments, the excitation light source generates one or more wavelengths (i.e. incident light) including, but not limited to, a wavelength of excitation light, and the intrinsic image is generated by combining intrinsic images associated with the one or more wavelengths. In some arrangements the combination is a weighted average.

[0045] While the term "excitation light" is described above to be associated with light that can excite fluorescence in biological tissue, the excitation light can also be used by the system 10 in order to generate the normalized bioluminescence images. In some arrangements, the excitation light can be generated at the bioluminescence wavelengths so that it can be used to capture the propagation characteristics of the bioluminescence in the tissue. For example, as described above, in normalized bioluminescence transillumination imaging, the system 10 collects both an image of the excitation (transillumination) light (intrinsic image) and an un-normalized image of bioluminescence light.

[0046] As described above, normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging is provided by positioning the plurality of transillumination light sources 12 generally on the other side of the tissue 24 from the camera 20. The transillumination light sources 12 can have all illumination pattern, for example, by using an array of transillumination light sources 12 disposed in a predetermined pattern, or by using an optical guiding system disposed in the predetermined pattern, for example, the light mask 26

[0047] In fluorescence transillumination imaging using the plurality of transillumination light sources 12, transillumination imaging can be accomplished by a superposition of light signals associated with excitation light generated by each one of the plurality of transillumination light sources 12. In essence, each one of the transillumination light sources 12 can be sequentially illuminated and resulting intrinsic and fluorescence images can be sequentially captured.

[0048] The camera 20 can collect both excitation light associated with the light sources 12, 16, which is reflected from and/or which passed through the tissue 24, and can collect emitted light associated with a fluorochrome within the tissue and/or associated with an endogenous tissue fluorescent molecule. The system 10 can also collect emitted bioluminescence light, for example, when the excitation light sources 12, 16 are turned off. The same system 10, using the same camera 20, can be used to generate both normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images and normalized fluorescence transillumination images. The camera 20 is shown in greater detail in conjunction with Figures 2 and 2A.

[0049] While it is described above that the epi-illumination light source 16 and the transillumination light sources 12 are adapted to generate excitation light, in other arrangements, the epi-illumination light source 16 and/or the transillumination light sources 12 are adapted to generate incident light having the wavelength of the excitation light and also other wavelengths.

[0050] Referring now to Figure 1A which is comprised of a first panel labeled "(a)" and a second panel labeled "(b)", a first exemplary light mask 26a shown in the panel (a) and a second exemplary light mask 26b shown in the panel (b). The masks 26a, 26b serve to block stray light and also excitation light that could otherwise directly hit the camera (or other detector) and saturate it or damage it. Additional absorbing materials can be used to selectively prevent excitation light 14, 18 generated by the excitation light sources 12, 16, respectively, from directly entering the camera 20. In other arrangements, selective beam-scan patterns can be used to avoid direct exposure of the camera 20 to excitation light 14, 18. In other arrangements, adaptive attenuation of light intensity from the plurality of transillumination light sources 12 can be used to prevent saturation of the camera 20 and also to improve the dynamic range of images acquired by the camera 20. For example, dynamic range can be improved for light that is minimally attenuated by tissue, for example, light close to the tissue borders.

[0051] Referring now to Figure 1B, another system 50, which is similar to the system 10 of Figure 1, but which includes a single transillumination light source 52 having a relatively wide beam of excitation light, represented by an arrow 54, and by lines 54a, 54b, which are generally indicative of light beam boundaries. In other arrangements, the emitted light 54, 54a, 54b could have a spatially attenuated pattern to prevent CCD pixel saturation close to and outside of borders of tissue 64.

[0052] Other elements of Figure 1B can be the same as or similar to elements of Figure 1. For example, a mask 66 can be the same as or similar to the mask 26, an epi-illumination light source 56 can be the same as or similar to the epi-illumination light source 16, a camera 60 can be the same as or similar to the camera 20, a normalization processor 70 can be the same as or similar to the normalization processor 30, and a display 74 can be the same as or similar to

the display 34.

[0053] For both the system 10 of Figure 1 and the system 50 of Figure 1B, methods of generating "normalized" images are described below using "un-normalized" images. Generation of a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images involves collection of at least two separate images (i.e., two types of image data) that are combined to provide the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image (or normalized image data). The two images include an image of the tissue (e.g., 24, Figure 1) resulting from epi-illumination excitation light (e.g., 18, 18a, 18b, Figure 1) generated by an epi-illumination light source (e.g., 16, Figure 1), which is generally reflected from the tissue 24 (Figure 1), and also an un-normalized image of emitted light from a fluorescent probe (i.e., a fluorochrome). The emitted light is excited by the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b. The image of the excitation light 18, 18a, 18b is also referred to herein as an intrinsic epi-illumination image and the image of the emitted light is also referred to herein as an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image.

[0054] In some embodiments, two dark light images (i.e., background images that can contain, for example, stray light and noise) are also collected and used in combination with the above two images to generate the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image. One dark light image can be generated using the same acquisition settings (gain, exposure time, etc.), which are used to capture the above-described intrinsic epi-illumination image, and the other dark light image can be generated using the same acquisition settings, which are used to capture the above-described un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image. Use of dark images will become apparent from equations below.

[0055] Similarly, generation of a normalized fluorescence transillumination image involves collection of at least two separate un-normalized images (i.e., two types or image data) that are combined to provide the normalized fluorescence transillumination image (or normalized image data). The two un-normalized images include an image of the tissue (e.g., tissue 24, Figure 1) generated from transillumination excitation light (e.g., excitation light 14, Figure 1) generated by a transillumination light source (e.g., source 12, Figure 1), which passes through the tissue 24, and an image of emitted light from a fluorescent probe (i.e., a fluorochrome). The emitted light is excited by the excitation light 14. The image of the excitation 14 is also referred to herein as an intrinsic transillumination image and the image of the emitted light is also referred to herein as an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

[0056] In some embodiments, two dark light images are also collected and used to generate the normalized fluorescence transillumination image. One dark light image can be generated using the same acquisition settings (gain, exposure time, etc.), which are used to capture the above-described intrinsic transillumination image, and the other dark light image can be generated using the same acquisition settings, which are used to capture the above-described un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

[0057] Similarly, for bioluminescence, at least two, but in some embodiments four, images can be collected, i.e. the intrinsic image and dark image for excitation light (epi-illuminated or transilluminated) and the emitted image and dark image for bioluminescence.

[0058] For embodiments using dark images, the dark images need not be acquired in each measurement but can be acquired once and stored in memory. As described above, in some embodiments, the dark current images may not be used, especially if dark images have very low contrast. In some other embodiments, an equivalent subtraction method may be used.

[0059] For both normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging and normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging, the excitation light provided by the light source and the emitted light generated by the fluorescent probe can be at different wavelengths. The emitted light received to generate bioluminescence images and the excitation light employed in associated intrinsic light images can be at different wavelengths or at the same wavelength. In one particular embodiment, the emitted light is near infrared light and the excitation light is also near infrared light but at a shorter wavelength. In one particular embodiment of bioluminescence imaging, the emitted light contains visible and near-infrared spectral components and the excitation light contains similar spectral components.

[0060] The following equations can be used in a method to generate normalized and noise-reduced fluorescence epi-illumination images and normalized and noise-reduced transillumination fluorescence images. Such a method can be performed in a system similar to systems 10, 50 described above in conjunction with Figures 1 and 1B, respectively. It will be understood that, in some embodiments, the un-normalized images described below can be generated by the camera 20 of Figure 1 or the camera 60 of Figure 1B. The normalized images described below (and also the noise reduced un-normalized images), which can be generated by further processing and/or combination of the un-normalized images, can be generated by the normalization processor 30 of Figure 1 or the normalization processor 70 of Figure 1B.

[0061] An un-normalized and noise-reduced fluorescence epi-illumination image, I_e , can be expressed as:

$$I_e = I_{fe} - I_{fn} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where I_{fe} is the fluorescence image generated when using an epi-illumination light source (e.g. light source 16, Figure

1) and I_{fn} is the background camera noise image (i.e., a dark image or a constant), respectively. I_{fn} can be acquired with identical acquisition and experimental parameters as I_{fe} but in the absence of excitation light, or it can be approximated by an equivalent constant value, which can be based on an experimental measurement. Hereafter, the image, I_e , is referred to as an un-normalized noise-reduced fluorescence epi-illumination image, or more simply an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, where the noise is presumed.

[0062] Similarly an un-normalized and noise-reduced fluorescence transillumination image, I_t , can be expressed as:

$$I_t = \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} g(k)(I_{ft}(k) - I_{fn})_{>Tf} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

where N_s is the number of back-illuminating transillumination light sources (e.g., light sources 12, Figure 1) where ($N_s \geq 1$), $I_{ft}(k)$ is a fluorescence transillumination image obtained by illuminating the k^{th} transillumination light source, and I_{fn} is a corresponding noise image (also including an offset) obtained under identical conditions but with no illumination by an excitation light source (i.e., a dark image). The factor $g(k)$ is a percentage coefficient that is included to correct for the variation of individual transillumination light source strengths compared to a median source strength as calculated based on the relative strength of each source, which values are measured, for example, through a homogeneous intralipid. Tf is a threshold value.

[0063] All fluorescence image values above the threshold, Tf are summed together (superimposed) to yield the un-normalized noise-reduced fluorescence transillumination image. In one particular embodiment, the threshold, Tf is set at 10 times the standard deviation of the photon counts seen in the I_{fn} image. The value of the threshold, Tf , is selected to prevent noise, or to prevent image signals having a low signal to noise ratio from being included in the un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image, I_t . Hereafter, the image, I_t , is referred to as an un-normalized noise-reduced fluorescence transillumination image, or more simply an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image, where the noise subtraction may be presumed.

[0064] The above un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, I_e , and the unnormalized fluorescence transillumination image, I_t , can be normalized in the following way. The normalization process divides the un-normalized images by corresponding intrinsic images (i.e. by an image of epi-illumination excitation light for epi-illumination imaging or by an image of transillumination excitation light for transillumination imaging.).

[0065] A normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, U_e , can be computed as:

$$U_e = \frac{a \cdot (I_{fe} - I_{fn})_{>Tf} + c_f}{b \cdot (I_{ee} - I_{en})_{>Te} + c_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

where I_{ee} is a epi-illumination image obtained at the excitation light wavelength (i.e., an intrinsic epi-illumination image, which is an image of the tissue generated from excitation light generated by a epi-illumination light source having reflected from the tissue) and I_{en} is camera noise and offset obtained with no excitation from the light source (or dark image).

[0066] Normalize image performance depends upon the threshold values Tf (for the fluorescence epi-illumination image) and Te (for the intrinsic epi-illumination image). In one particular embodiment, U_e is set to zero unless the $I_{ee} - I_{en}$ denominator values are above the threshold, Te , and the $I_{fe} - I_{fn}$ values are above the threshold, Tf . Selection of the thresholds can be based upon noise statistics or empirical data. The selection can be made statically by selecting values a predetermined number of noise standard deviations of the noise image (for example, 20 standard deviations of the noise image, I_{en}), or adaptively. The constants c_f and c_e can also be statically or adaptively selected, and their purpose is to stabilize the image. The constants c_f and c_e can have a value of zero, depending on user preferences, or they may be small values to provide small offset values to stabilize the ratio and yield a more accurate visual result. In one particular embodiment, a default setting of $c_f=0$ and $c_e=1$ is used to avoid division by zero. Similarly, factors a and b can implement a-priori information on the relative strength of fluorescence and excitation images, for example, the relative attenuation of the filters used in fluorescence measurements, compared to the filters used in excitation light measurements (see Figure 2 below). In another arrangement, $a=1$ and $b=1$. However, depending upon the application, a and b can be other values given by pre-determined equations (for example functions of wavelength) or they can be experimentally measured.

[0067] Similarly a corresponding normalized fluorescence transillumination image, U_t , can be computed as:

$$U_i = \frac{a \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} g(k)(I_{fi}(k) - I_{fn})_{>T_f} + c_f}{b \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} g(k)(I_{et}(k) - I_{en})_{>T_e} + c_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

where I_{et} is a transillumination image obtained at the excitation wavelength (i.e., an intrinsic transillumination image, which is all image of the tissue generated from excitation light generated by a transillumination light source having passed through the tissue) and I_{en} is camera noise (dark image) obtained with no excitation from the excitation light source. Fluorescence and excitation transillumination images for each of the N_s sources employed are summed (superimposed) after subtraction with the noise images I_{fn} and I_{en} and application of the T_f and T_e thresholds, respectively.

[0068] While noises I_{fn} and I_{en} are subtracted in the above equations 3 and 4, it should be understood that the similar normalization techniques apply to a system in which one or both of the noises are not subtracted.

[0069] It should be noted that, for the system 50 described in conjunction with Figure 1B, which has only the one transillumination light source 52, a single transillumination image is obtained. In this case Eq. 2 and Eq. 4 are written without the summation terms.

[0070] An un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image (one transillumination light source) can be expressed as:

$$I_i = (I_{fi} - I_{fn})_{>T_f} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

[0071] A normalized fluorescence transillumination image (one transillumination light source) can be expressed as:

$$U_i = \frac{a \cdot (I_{fi} - I_{fn})_{>T_f} + c_f}{b \cdot (I_{et} - I_{en})_{>T_e} + c_e}, \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

where I_{fi} and I_{et} are now single transillumination images.

[0072] The intrinsic image can be all image that is obtained at a broaden wavelength, i.e. at wavelengths that not only include the wavelength of the excitation light (e.g., 14, 18 of Figure 1) but also the wavelength of resulting fluorescent light. Alternatively two "intrinsic" images can be obtained, one at the wavelength of the excitation light and one at the wavelength of the emitted (fluorescence) light, wherein a combination of the two can be used for normalization, for example, a linear combination or a weighted product.

[0073] In the above-described case of intrinsic image generation in which the intrinsic image is obtained at the broader wavelength range that includes the fluorescence wavelength, the fluorescence image can first be subtracted from the intrinsic image obtained, i.e. an image generated using an excitation light having a spectral response that is similar to the excitation and emission spectral responses, i.e. $I_{ee} = I_{ec} - I_{fe}$ and $I_{et} = I_{et'} - I_{fb}$, where, as described above, I_{ee} is an epi-illumination image obtained at the wavelength range of the extended excitation light source, I_{et} is a transillumination image obtained at the wavelength range of the extended excitation light source, I_{fe} is the fluorescence image generated when using an epi-illumination light source, and I_{fb} is the fluorescence image generated when using a transillumination light source. In this case, $I_{ee'}$ and $I_{et'}$ are intrinsic images over multiple wavelengths corresponding to the excitation and emission wavelengths obtained from epi-illumination and from transillumination, respectively, using excitation light having a wavelength at the excitation wavelength and also additional excitation light having a light spectrum that matches the wavelengths of emitted (fluorescence) light. The excitation light matching the fluorescence spectrum can be used to capture fluorescence propagation characteristics. This approach becomes particularly important for cases where the excitation light is in the visible wavelength range and the fluorescent light is in the near-infrared wavelength range. While the above is described generically, significant accuracy can be achieved by appropriately selecting the range and response over which the $I_{ee'}$ and $I_{et'}$ are obtained.

[0074] For bioluminescence imaging, Eq. 1, Eq. 3, and Eq. 5 (un-normalized epi-illumination, normalized epi-illumination, and un-normalized fluorescence transillumination images, respectively) can remain substantially unchanged, but I_{fx} is interpreted to be associated with bioluminescence rather than with fluorescence. In normalized bioluminescence imaging, images can be normalized with intrinsic images obtained at a selected propagation wavelength range that best

matches the wavelength of the bioluminescence systems. Therefore, excitation light can also include light having a spectrum that matches the wavelengths of the bioluminescence. Eq. 3 provides a normalized bioluminescence epi-illumination image.

[0075] For bioluminescence imaging, Eq. 2, used for multiple un-normalized fluorescence transillumination images, is not used. Also, for normalized transillumination bioluminescence imaging, Eq. 4, which applies to multiple transillumination light sources, can be instead expressed as:

$$U_i = \frac{a \cdot (I_{fi} - I_{fn})_{>Tf} + c_f}{b \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{Ns} g(k)(I_{ei}(k) - I_{en})_{>Te} + c_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

and Eq.6 for normalized bioluminescence transillumination imaging using one transillumination light source becomes:

$$U_i = \frac{a \cdot (I_{fi} - I_{fn})_{>Tf} + c_f}{b \cdot (I_{ei} - I_{en})_{>Te} + c_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

[0076] The modification in Eq. 7 (compared with Eq. 4) shows a non-dependence of then bioluminescence signal on the excitation light sources, therefore, the summation as a function of light sources is dropped. Similarly it should be pointed out that Eq. 7 and Eq. 8 are more generic in nature as they do not explicitly direct the geometry by which bioluminescence images are captured. However they assume that excitation light propagates from similar tissues as from which the bioluminescence signal is collected. One embodiment for normalized imaging given by Eq.3 applied to bioluminescence of superficial structures, wherein bioluminescence images are corrected for tissue attenuation in epi-illumination mode.

[0077] It should be appreciated that the normalization methods described above are generic in nature and can be applied in both systems 10, 50 of Figure 1 and Figure 1B (and also systems shown in Figures 9, 9A, and 10).

[0078] All alternative normalization approach referred to herein as a "per-source" normalization approach, which independently normalizes each source that is time, frequency, or wavelength encoded and then adds the normalized results together. This normalization can be implemented with any light source geometry, even if the light sources are placed on the sides or the top-side of the tissue being imaged.

[0079] In accordance with Eq. 4 and the above description, a per-source normalization image can be expressed as:

$$U_{psn} = \sum_{k=1}^{Ns} \frac{a \cdot (I_{fi}(k) - I_{fn})_{>Tf} + c_f}{b \cdot (I_{ei}(k) - I_{en})_{>Te} + c_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

[0080] The thresholds T_f and T_e can be constant for all values k or can be $T_f = T_f(k)$ and $T_e = T_e(k)$, which indicates that each ratio, applied for each individual light source, is threshold differently. In one embodiment., T_e is an adaptive threshold that is scaled as a function of $I_{ei}(k)$ intensity, for example $T_e = 0.1 \cdot I_{ei}(k)$ and T_f is a constant, for example, 5 times the standard deviation of noise. Image pixels that give denominator values that are less than T_e are not calculated into the summation.

[0081] For all equations 1-9, a normalized image may be further processed for display by logarithmically or exponentially relating a final normalized image to the above-calculated normalized image. A normalized image for display is selected depending on the dynamic range of the values in the above-calculated normalized image.

[0082] Subtraction of images in equations above can comprise subtracting pixel magnitudes of a dark image (noise image) from co-registered pixels of an un-normalized emitted light image (fluorescence or bioluminescence, epi-illumination or transillumination). Division of images in equations above can comprises dividing pixel magnitude of an un-normalized emitted light image (fluorescence or bioluminescence, epi-illumination or transillumination) by magnitude of co-registered pixels of an intrinsic (excitation light image (epi-illumination or transillumination)).

[0083] While it is described above that the epi-illumination light source 56 and the transillumination light source 52 are adapted to generate (excitation light, in other arrangements, the epi-illumination light source 56 and/or the transillumination light source 52 are adapted to generate incident light having the wavelength of the excitation light and also other wavelengths. The same is true for other arrangements, for example, arrangements shown in Figures 9, 10, and 11, which are described more fully below.

[0084] Referring now to Figure 1C, a normalization processor 80, which may be the same as or similar to the normalization processors 30, 70 of Figures 1 and 1B, respectively, receives one or more intrinsic excitation light images on path 82 and one or more un-normalized emitted light images on path 83 and generates one or more of a variety of types of a normalized light images made available on signal paths 93-96.

[0085] The intrinsic excitation light images on path 82 are received by an optional intrinsic image combining processor 84. The intrinsic image combining processor 84 can be adapted to combine (e.g. superimpose) intrinsic transillumination images for systems having a plurality of transillumination light sources, e.g., the system 10 of FIG. 1, and to generate a single intrinsic image at an output thereof on path 84a. In other arrangements, the intrinsic image combining processor 84 is adapted to combine intrinsic images generated at a plurality of wavelengths. For a system having only one transillumination light source, for example, the system 50 of FIG. 1B, or a system for which the excitation light source generates light at only the excitation light wavelength, the intrinsic image combining processor 84 is not needed.

[0086] Similarly, the un-normalized emitted light images on path 83 are received by an optional emitted image combining processor 85. The emitted image combining processor 85 is adapted to combine (e.g. superimpose) emitted transillumination images for systems having a plurality of transillumination light sources, e.g., the system 10 of FIG. 1, and to generate a single un-normalized emitted light image at an output thereof on path 85a. For a system having only one transillumination light source, for example, the system 50 of FIG. 1B, the emitted image combining processor 85 is not needed.

[0087] An intrinsic image noise reduction processor 86 is adapted to receive the single intrinsic image on path 84a and also a dark image on path 82a (background image). The intrinsic image noise reduction processor 86 is further adapted to combine the single intrinsic image and the dark image to provide a noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a. In some embodiments in which noise reduction is not performed, the intrinsic image noise reduction processor 86 is not used and the single intrinsic image on path 84a is used in place of the noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a.

[0088] Similarly, an emitted image noise reduction processor 87 is adapted to receive the single un-normalized emitted light image on path 85a and also a dark image on path 83a (background image). The emitted image noise reduction processor 87 is further adapted to combine the single un-normalized emitted light image on path 85a and the dark image on path 83a to provide a noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a. In some embodiments in which noise reduction is not performed, the emitted image noise reduction processor 87 is not used and the un-normalized emitted light image on path 85a is used in place of the noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a.

[0089] When the noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a is a noise-reduced intrinsic epi-illumination image and when the noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a is a noise-reduced un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, those images are provided to a fluorescence epi-illumination normalization processor 89 adapted to generate a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image on path 93.

[0090] When the noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a is a noise-reduced intrinsic transillumination image and when the noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a is a noise-reduced un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image, those images are provided to a fluorescence transillumination normalization processor 90 adapted to generate a normalized fluorescence transillumination image on path 94.

[0091] When the noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a is a noise-reduced intrinsic transillumination image and when the noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a is a noise-reduced un-normalized bioluminescence transillumination image, those images are provided to a bioluminescence transillumination normalization processor 91 adapted to generate a normalized bioluminescence transillumination image on path 95.

[0092] When the noise-reduced intrinsic image on path 86a is a noise-reduced intrinsic epi-illumination image and when the noise-reduced un-normalized emitted light image on path 87a is a noise-reduced un-normalized bioluminescence epi-illumination image, those images are provided to a bioluminescence epi-illumination normalization processor 92 adapted to generate a normalized bioluminescence epi-illumination image on path 96.

[0093] The normalization processor 80 is adapted to generate the four types of images on paths 93-96, wherein each one of the images can be noise reduced or not. Furthermore, the normalized fluorescence transillumination image provided on path 94 and the normalized bioluminescence transillumination image provided on path 95 can be generated using one excitation transillumination light source or a plurality of excitation transillumination light sources (superimposed via the processors 84, 85). However, in other arrangements, only one or more of the processors 89-92 are included in the normalization processor 80.

[0094] Referring now to Figure 2, a camera 100, which can be the same as or similar to the camera 20 of Figure 1 and the camera 60 of Figure 1B, is adapted to receive and process light.

[0095] The light received by the camera 100 can include intrinsic (excitation light resulting from excitation light generated by all epi-illumination light source, and/or fluorescent light emitted by a tissue in response to the excitation light generated by the epi-illumination source. The light received by the camera 100 can also include excitation light resulting from excitation light generated by a transillumination light source, and/or fluorescent light emitted by a tissue in response to the transillumination light generated by the transillumination light source. The light received by the camera 100 can also include bioluminescence light naturally generated within the tissue.

[0096] The camera 100 can include an intrinsic image processor 102, which is adapted to receive the above-described excitation light resulting from either the epi-illumination light source or the transillumination light source that has impinged upon and interacted with the tissue, and which is also adapted to generate an intrinsic image (i.e., intrinsic image data). The camera 100 can also include a fluorescence image processor 104, which is adapted to receive the above-described fluorescent light resulting from either the epi-illumination light source or the transillumination light source that has been emitted from the tissue, and which is also adapted to generate an un-normalized fluorescence image (i.e., un-normalized fluorescence images data). The intrinsic image processor 102 and the fluorescence image processor 104 can be provided, for example, by way of or in conjunction with an optical filter (excitation light filter 106) adapted to pass the excitation light and another optical filter (fluorescent light filter 108) adapted to pass the fluorescent light. The intrinsic image processor 104 and the fluorescence image processor 106 can operate at substantially the same time or in sequence to provide the intrinsic image (i.e., intrinsic image data) and the un-normalized fluorescence image (i.e., un-normalized fluorescence image data). Since the excitation light received by the camera 100 may be at a greater intensity than the fluorescent light, in some embodiments, the excitation light filter 106 can include a light attenuating filter, for example, a neutral density filter.

[0097] In some embodiments, polarizers (not shown) can be further used to preferentially select polarization modes. The polarizers can be used at the epi-illumination light source (e.g. 56, Figure 1B), at the transillumination light source (e.g., 52, Figure 1B), at the intrinsic portion 102 of the camera 100, and/or at the fluorescence processor 104 of the camera 100. The polarizers can facilitate more superficial imaging (when the same orientation polarization filters are used at each end of a light path) or deeper imaging (when cross-polarizers are used). In addition, polarizers can be used to better separate emission (fluorescence or bioluminescence) from excitation light by polarizing the emission light with one polarization direction and detecting emitted light in with a cross polarization.

[0098] While the fluorescence image processor 104 is described above, it should be understood that the same processor can be used to receive light resulting from bioluminescence and to form a bioluminescence image. While the excitation light filter 106 is described above, in other arrangements, the excitation light filter 106 is replaced with an incident light filter adapted to pass a plurality of wavelengths.

[0099] Referring now to Figure 2A, another camera 150, which can be the same as or similar to the camera 20 of Figure 1 and the camera 60 of Figure 1B, is adapted to receive and process light. The camera 150 can include a filter wheel assembly 152 adapted to rotate and to select either an excitation light filter 154 or a fluorescent light filter 154. An image processor 158 is adapted to generate an intrinsic image or an un-normalized fluorescence image accordingly.

[0100] Unlike the camera 100 of Figure 2, the camera 150 has only one image processor 158, which is used to sequentially provide both the intrinsic image (i.e., intrinsic image data) and the un-normalized fluorescence image (i.e. un-normalized fluorescence image data). Since the excitation light received by the camera 100 may be at a greater intensity than the fluorescent light, in some embodiments, the excitation light filters 154 can include a light attenuating filter, for example, a neutral density filter. While the excitation light filter 154 is described above, in other arrangements, the excitation light filter 154 is replaced with an incident light filter adapted to pass a plurality of wavelengths.

[0101] Before describing a series of images presented below, phantoms used to generate the images are described. A first phantom (used in images of Figures, 3, 3A, and 4) was relatively spatially-homogenous and included two diffusive and fluorescent tubes placed 5 mm apart, which were immersed in a chamber. The tubes were glass capillaries ~1.5 mm diameter sealed on one end, containing 1% intralipid solution, 25 ppm of India ink, and 200 nm of Cy 5.5 dye to simulate varying absorption and fluorescence emanating from a superficial tumor. The chamber was further filled with the same solution of intralipid and ink but without the fluorochrome. The first phantom was placed at various depths in the chamber and was used to assess the relative performance of the above described normalization method as a function of phantom depth.

[0102] A second phantom (used in images of Figures 5-5C) employed the same relative homogenous background and a two-tube arrangement as the first phantom but employed two 3 mm diameter plastic tubes. The second phantom was used to examine accuracy of the two normalization methods as a function of varying optical properties. In these experiments the left tube was filled with 400 nm of Cy5.5 whereas the right tube contained 200 nm of Cy5.5. Both tubes and the background medium were filled with the same solution of 1% intralipid solution and 25ppm of India ink (Figures 5 and 5B). Subsequently the absorption of the left tube was increased to 2.5x the background absorption concentration (Figures 5A and 5C). The second phantom was used to examine robustness of the normalized imaging methods with respect to varying background optical properties.

[0103] A third phantom was used in a first animal experiment (shown in Figures 6 and 6A) to generate images of a nude mouse post-mortem. This experiment demonstrated the merits of normalized transillumination in resolving deep-seated activity, better than epi-illumination. It also demonstrated how normalized epi-illumination can result in reducing false positives. The third phantom included a 1.8 mm diameter glass tube filled with intralipid and 400 nm of Cy5.5 dye, which was inserted in the animal through the esophagus until it reached the middle of the torso of the animal. Then the animal was placed in the imaging chamber and all image sets described by Eqs. 1-4 were obtained.

[0104] Images shown in Figure 6A and Figure 7A are negative images. However, positive images could equally well

be generated and shown. It will also be understood that the intrinsic, un-normalized epi-illumination fluorescence, un-normalized transillumination fluorescence, normalized epi-illumination fluorescence, and normalized transillumination fluorescence images presented in Figures 6, 6A, 7, and 7A are all processed to remove background noise, for example, as in equations 1-4 above.

[0105] Referring now to Figure 3, normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images of the first phantom are shown in 117 panels (a)-(e), where the above-described tubes are placed at different depths in the chamber as indicated at 0, 1, 3, 5 and 7 mm away from a front glass window of the chamber. At a depth of 0 mm the tubes are physically in contact with the front window. The images in panels (a)-(e) are scaled to their maximum, since signal intensity drops exponentially with depth.

[0106] In this particular experiment, fluorescence epi-illumination imaging quality appears reduced as a function of depth. The tubes of the first phantom are practically not detectable at a depth of 7 mm. However, normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging yields significant resolution of the tubes at 0 mm. The two tubes are clearly resolved at 0 mm (when they are in contact with the front window). In contrast, it will be shown below, that at 0 mm, the tubes are less well resolved in normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging.

[0107] Referring now to Figure 3A, normalized fluorescence transillumination images of the first phantom are shown in panels (a)-(e). Again, the images in panels (a)-(e) are scaled to their maximum since signal intensity drops exponentially with depth.

[0108] The tubes are detected in all normalized transillumination images at a variety of depths, although resolution appears to deteriorate as a function of depth. Broadening of the detected image of the tubes is seen in the fluorescence transillumination images as a function of depth as expected. Moreover, as the arrows indicate, there is a length dependent broadening as well. However the ability of normalized transillumination to detect the tubes deeper than normalized epi-illumination (Figure 3) is apparent and may be important for improving planar images of sub-surface activity and deep-seated activity.

[0109] Referring now to Figure 4, transillumination images of the first phantom are shown for the tubes placed at a depth of 5 mm. In panel (a), an intrinsic image of excitation light is generated. As described above, the excitation light corresponds to light from a transillumination light source having passed through tissue, here through the chamber and first phantom. The region of excitation light measures $\sim 3 \times 2$ cm and its intensity exponentially drops outside this area.

[0110] In panel (b), an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image is collected. As described above, the fluorescent light is emitted by a fluorescent probe within the tubes in response to the emitted light from the transillumination light source. The image of panel (b) is an un-normalized image, I_t , according to equation 2.

[0111] In panel (c), a normalized fluorescence transillumination image, U_t , is shown according to equation 4. The image, U_t , more accurately represents a true length of the tubes than the image, I_t , of panel (b). This is because the tubes are not covered homogeneously by the excitation light of panel (a). It would be advantageous to homogeneously illuminate the complete region of interest, however, as shown, the normalization can accurately represent dimensions of the tubes even when inhomogeneous excitation light is used. However, due to all asymmetry of the excitation light field of panel (a), there is an asymmetry of resolved "shape" at the ends of the image of the tubes (panel (c)).

[0112] Normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging is seen to be less sensitive to illumination field variations and also less sensitive to depth than normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging and than un-normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging. However, as shown by comparing Figure 3, panel (a), with Figure 3A, panel (a), normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging can be seen to provide higher resolution images than normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging for objects near a surface of a diffuse medium. This advantage is reduced even at a fluorescent probe depth of 1 mm below the surface.

[0113] Further experimental results described below show both normalized fluorescence transillumination images and normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images.

[0114] Referring now to Figures 5-5C, images were obtained with fluorescence epi-illumination and fluorescence transillumination imaging of the second phantom described above. As described above, the second phantom includes two tubes immersed in a solution of 1% intralipid solution and 25 ppm of India ink. In Figures 5 and 5B the tubes contained 25ppm of India ink, i.e. the same as the background concentration. In Figures 5A and 5C the left tube contained 60ppm India ink, i.e. ~ 2.5 x the background ink concentration.

[0115] Referring first to Figures 5 and 5A, panels show intrinsic (excitation) light images (panels (a)), un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images (panels (b)), and normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images (panels (c)), respectively. By comparing the un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images (panels (b)) with the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images (panels (c)), the effect of added absorption of the left tube can be seen. At 2.5x concentration (Figure 5A) the un-normalized fluorescence image (panel (b)) show only a 1.26:1 intensity ratio over the right tube where the actual ratio is 2:1 as shown at 1x concentration (panel (b), Figure 5). However, the normalized fluorescence images (panels (c)) show an improved ratio of 1.41:1.

[0116] Referring now to Figures 5B and 5C, images are of the same phantom as in Figures 5 and 5A including the above-described 1x or 2.5x ink concentration contained in the left tube as indicated. Panels show transillumination

intrinsic images (panels (a)), un-normalized Fluorescence transillumination images (panels (b)), and normalized fluorescence transillumination images (panels (c)), respectively.

[0117] Here, the un-normalized fluorescence transillumination images (panels (b)) show a 1.1 1:1 ratio, which is worse than the epi-illumination un-normalized fluorescence images (panels (b)) of Figures 5 and 5A. However, the normalized fluorescence transillumination images (panels (c)) show a ratio of 1.58:1, which is the better than the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images (panels (c)) of Figure 5 and 5A. Therefore, normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging is shown to accurately measure fluorescence activity, here of superficial volumes, when the background optical properties are heterogeneous, as is the case when imaging most tumors and other diseases and medical conditions.

[0118] Referring now to Figure 6, panels (a)-(c) show an epi-illumination intrinsic image, all un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence kepi-illumination image, respectively, of a nude mouse implanted with a fluorescent tube post-mortem. Panel (a) also shows all approximate position of the tube (see dark arrows) in the viewing plane as indicated by a dashed outline (repeated in panels (b) and (c)), found by measuring the insertion distance and by post-experiment surgical removal. The normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image of panel (c) does not show the implanter tube. In fact, the normalized image of panel (c) has less contrast than the un-normal ized image of panel (b).

[0119] A white arrow in panel (b) shows fluorescence where no fluorescence signal should be present in the un-normalized fluorescence image. This region of fluorescence is reduced in the normalized image of panel (c), as is also shown by a white arrow in panel (c). This reduction shows that the normalization method can reduce false positives.

[0120] Skin auto-fluorescence and bleed through signals (e.g., reception of direct light along paths from the light source to the camera) appear in standard un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images, and normalization provides a more uniform epi-illumination image with fewer artifacts. Therefore, a very low or no signal image in fluorescence is expected, since there is very low auto-fluorescence in the near infrared. This is shown by the low contrast normalized image (panel (c)).

[0121] Another advantage of the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image is that it can better identify an absence of fluorescence. This is an important feature for intraoperative imaging, laparoscopic imaging, endoscopy, and small animal imaging, since it accounts for variations and reflections of the excitation light that may bleed through to the camera or that may selectively excite more background auto-fluorescence. Therefore normalized fluorescent epi-illumination imaging can offer improved imaging accuracy and performance when used for its negative predictive capability.

[0122] Referring now to Figures 6A, panels (a)-(c) show all intrinsic image, an un-normalized fluorescent transillumination image, and a normalized fluorescence transillumination image, respectively, of the animal of Figure 6. The tube (at arrows) is detected and it is better resolved in the normalized fluorescence transillumination image than in the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image (panel (c), Figure 6). The tube size is overestimated in panel (c) but its two-dimensional location in the viewing plane is well resolved. Transillumination imaging has been performed with mice in the presence or absence of matching fluids with very similar results.

[0123] The images of Figures 6 and 6A show that normalized transillumination imagine, and similarly normalized epi-illumination imagine, can operate in the absence of matching fluids. However, proper care should be taken to selectively attenuate light at the borders of the tissue and outside the borders of the tissue to yield optical matching to the dynamic range of the measurements to the light detector used.

[0124] Referring now to Figure 7, panels (a)-(c) show an intrinsic epi-illumination image, a un-normalized fluorescent epi-illumination image, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image, respectively, of an animal bearing a surface tumor with an ellipsoid shape of 4 mm x 3 mm long and short axis dimensions, respectively, as determined by caliper measurements. The tumor is an Erb2 positive spontaneous tumor in the left mammary fat pad (right side as shown on the image). The animal was injected with a cathepsin-sensitive fluorescent probe. The tumor is indicated by an arrow on the images. This tumor was highly vascular and highly absorbing and was therefore seen darker than surrounding tissue on the intrinsic epi-illumination image shown in panel (a). A corresponding un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image shown in panel (b) does not identify the tumor. The normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image shown in panel (c) provides an image that appears more flat (i.e., the same intensity throughout the animal) and the tumor, is now identifiable. However the detection ability is reduced due to other fluorescence activity within the animal, i.e., outside of the tumor, resulting from fluorochrome outside of the tumor.

[0125] Referring now to Figure 7A, panels (a)-(c) show an intrinsic transillumination image, an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image, and a normalized fluorescence transillumination image, respectively, of the animal of Figure 7. The normalized image of panel (c) shows a marked fluorescence increase associated with the tumor (arrow). The tumor is not visible in panel (b), the un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

[0126] The animal of Figures 7 and 7A was injected with a fluorescence probe, therefore, it is expected that there is a remnant background fluorescence signal in tissues apart from the tumor. This higher background image signal is evident in panel (c) (compare to panel (c) of Figures 6A and 6B). However the detection improvement gained by the normalized fluorescence transillumination method is still evident.

[0127] The above system and methods can also apply to bioluminescence imaging, wherein an un-normalized biolu-

minescence image is normalized with an intrinsic epi-illumination image to yield a normalized bioluminescence epi-illumination image. While tissue emission apart from a tumor is less of an issue for bioluminescence than for fluorescence (auto-fluorescence), the normalization can nevertheless correct for attenuation heterogeneity across the animal surface, which can result from blood concentration heterogeneity, especially if a light source with spectral characteristics to match those of the emitted bioluminescence is used. Similarly the bioluminescence image can be normalized with an intrinsic transillumination image, and this may achieve a better result than normalizing with an intrinsic epi-illumination image, especially when the bioluminescence is emitted from lesions deeper in the animal.

[0128] Referring now to Figure 8, images show another mouse having an Erb2 positive spontaneous tumor, which was imaged after the administration of a cathepsin sensitive activatable fluorescence probe. These images demonstrate improved images obtained with normalized epi-illumination imaging, which allow improved identification of the location of a fluorescent lesion (at arrows). It can be seen that normalized epi-illumination imaging can be useful for lesion identification when used in surgical operations, endoscopy, and laparoscopy. Here normalized images both before (panel (c)) and after (panel (d)) noise removal are shown.

[0129] Referring now to Figure 8A, images show a mouse having two HT1080 tumors implanted in the left and right side of the mammary fat pads, which are imaged after the administration of a cathepsin sensitive activatable fluorescence probe. These images demonstrate improved images obtained with normalized epi-illumination imaging, which allow improved identification of tumor borders. It can be seen that normalized epi-illumination imaging can be useful for border identification when used in surgical operations, endoscopy, and laparoscopy. Images both before (panel (c)) and after (panel (d)) noise removal are shown.

[0130] Figure 8 and 8A show images related to techniques, which can be used in medical procedures, for example, intra-operative imaging, endoscopy, or laparoscopy used for the identification of lesions and their borders.

[0131] Referring again to Figure 8, panels (a)-(d) show an epi-illumination intrinsic image, an un-normalized epi-illumination fluorescent light image, a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image that assumes noise thresholds at zero, and a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image that has been processed with noise threshold operations as described in Eq.3, respectively. The images show an animal bearing a surface tumor, as indicated with an arrow, which appears dark on the intrinsic epi-illumination image (panel (a)). Due to tumor absorption of light, the tumor appears dark on the un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image (panel (b)). Some activity that can be observed at the top part of the tumor is not co-localized with the presence of the tumor, even if the animal has been injected with the same activatable fluorescent probe as in FIG.7. Such activity at the borders of the tumor is typical in some un-normalized images and may be due to a local excitation field variation resulting from tissue heterogeneous absorption. Conversely the normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images of panels (c) and (d) correctly identify the location and size of the tumor. The image of panel (d) has been enhanced by the application of noise thresholds and by maximizing contrast. An additional smaller lesion also appears on the left side of the large tumor and this is visualized well in both normalized fluorescence images. However, in particular, the image of panel (d) demonstrates how the normalized fluorescence image can better show the total background fluorescence activity.

[0132] Referring again to Figure 8A, images show the same configuration as shown in Figure 8. A mouse has two HT1080 implanted tumors, which are indicated by arrows. Borders of the right tumor are not well differentiated since light "leaks" into the low absorbing skin fold that forms just above it. Therefore, the tumor appears as elongated. This characteristic may be drawback in surgical procedures where the exact tumor margins need to be identified so that unnecessary tissue damage during operation is minimized, especially, for example, in brain surgery. Conversely the normalized images of panels (c) and (d) better differentiate the tumor margins, which was also correlated by actual tumor excision and invasive inspection.

[0133] Referring now to FIG.9 a system 200 for intra-operative (i.e., imaging during an operation) procedures includes a camera 202, which can include two lenses and/or filters 204a, 204b. The camera 202 with filters 204a, 204b can be the same as or similar to the camera 100 (including filters 106, 108) of Figure 2. The system 200 can also include an epi-illumination light source 206, which can, in one particular embodiment, be in the form of a ring illuminator. The camera can provide un-normalized images to a normalization processor 208, which can provide normalized images to a monitor 210.

[0134] It will be appreciated that the system 200 is similar to the system 10 of Figure 1, however, the system 200 can be reduced in size so as to provide a system that can be more easily used during an operation.

[0135] In use, a body part or organ 212 can be exposed as shown, for example, by a surgical incision. A fluorochrome, which can be injected into the patient before or during the operation, and which tends to congregate at the site of a lesion 216, makes the lesion fluorescently reactive. As described above, the camera 202 can generate an intrinsic epi-illumination image and an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image. The normalization processor 208 can generate a normalized epi-illumination fluorescence image and can send the normalized image to an intra-operative monitor 210, where it can be viewed by a surgeon.

[0136] In one particular embodiment, the intra-operative monitor 210 is in proximity to the operation theater so that the surgeon can see fluorescence indicative of disease on the monitor.

[0137] Also shown in Figure 9, an illuminator/laparoscope/endoscope 218 (hereafter called a probe 218) can be used in a variety of ways. In one arrangement, the probe 218 provides a transillumination light source, which can be used so that the camera 202 can capture an intrinsic transillumination image and/or an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image of a lesion 220. This probe can be used during surgery to complement the epi-illumination system 200 or it can provide only transillumination imaging without use of the epi-illumination light source.

[0138] In another arrangement, the probe 218 provides an epi-illumination light source, wherein the system 200 is coupled to a distal end of the probe 218 in order to generate both an intrinsic epi-illumination image and an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image and also a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image of the lesion 220 in response to the epi-illumination light source provided by the probe 218. Such arrangements will be better understood from the discussion below in conjunction with Figures 11 and 11A.

[0139] In some arrangements, the probe 218 can be manually manipulated during the operation to image selected structures or organs. Real-time normalization techniques, such as the one described by Eq. 4, can be implemented using fast image processing digital processors, and can provide accurate imaging independent of the exact pattern of the illumination field, which may vary when generating different illumination orientations when manipulating the probe 218.

[0140] The probe 218 can be placed, for example, on the side of or behind a lymph node to investigate or confirm the presence or absence of a fluorochrome indicative of a malignancy. The probe 218 can be placed behind an organ to identify fluorescence activity indicative of function or disease. This fluorescence is provided by a local or systemic administration of a fluorochrome.

[0141] In some embodiments, as described above, the probe 218 is an endoscope or laparoscope so that the fluorescence activity can be captured by the probe 218. These arrangements can be used, for example, in laparoscopy, minimally invasive surgery, endoscopy, and colonoscopy.

[0142] Referring now to Figure 9A, in another embodiment, the system 200 of Figure 9 is constructed entirely or in part within a miniaturized detection and visualization system, for example, goggles 230 or a transparent screen (not shown). These embodiments can allow, via the use of appropriate filters, co-registration of anatomical contrast, as would be naturally seen by the eye, in combination with fluorescence activity. For example, in one arrangement, the body/organ 212 is seen naturally and color contrast is added to indicate the presence of the fluorescence associated with a lesion.

[0143] In yet another embodiment, the system 200 is a portable system, for example a hand-held scanner.

[0144] Referring now to Figure 10, a system 250 includes a transillumination light source 252 disposed on the opposite side of a tooth 254 from a camera 256. The camera 256 can have two filters 258a, 258b, and can be the same as or similar to the camera 100 of Figure 2. The camera 256 can generate an intrinsic transillumination image and also an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image of the tooth 254 and structures therein. In some arrangements the camera is instead an endoscope, which can be the same as or similar to the probe of Figure 9. A normalization processor (not shown) and monitor (not shown) can be coupled to the camera 256 in order to generate normalized images.

[0145] In this embodiment, the transillumination light source 252 and the camera 256 are introduced in the mouth and disposed about the tooth 254 as shown. In some arrangements, the camera 256 also includes an epi-illumination light source (not shown), which can be the same as or similar to the epi-illumination light source 206 of Figure 9.

[0146] The system 250 can generate normalized fluorescence transillumination images and/or normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images of dental fluorescence contrast. In some embodiments, the system 250 can use native tissue auto-fluorescence, which can be excited by the excitation light source 252. However, in other embodiments, extrinsically or topically administered external fluorochromes with molecular or functional specificity can be applied to the tooth 254.

[0147] The system 250 can also be used to investigate other oral cavity diseases, for example gum disease or oral cancers. The system 250 can be used in combination with other non-invasive imaging systems, for example X-ray systems, to provide further diagnostic capability.

[0148] Referring now to Figure 11, a system 270, used for colposcopic procedures includes a colposcopic probe 272 (or more simply a probe 272) having a face 272a. The face 272a of the probe 272 is described in greater detail below in conjunction with Figure 11A. The probe 272 is inserted into the colon 274 of a patient and is coupled with a colposcope 276 to a colposcope coupler 278. The colposcope 276 includes at least one light fiber (not shown) therewithin.

[0149] The colposcope coupler 276 is optically coupled to a light coupler 280, which is adapted to receive light from at least one excitation light source (not shown) and to deliver the light to the colposcope 276. Here, two illumination lights are shown, which are represented by arrows 282, 284. In some embodiments, illumination channel 1 282 provides epi-illumination excitation light at an excitation light wavelength, which is associated with normalization system and method of the present invention. In some embodiments, illumination channel 2 284 also provides epi-illumination (excitation light at the same excitation light wavelength). However, in some embodiments, the illumination channel 2 284, can provide light at another wavelength, for example, visible light wavelengths, and is associated with other optical functions, for example, direct colposcopic viewing of visible light as will be apparent from discussion below.

[0150] In further embodiments, the epi-illumination channel 2 provides another excitation epi-illumination light at another excitation light wavelength. In these embodiments, the first illumination channel 1 282 is used to excite certain

fluorochromes within the colon 274 and the second illumination channel 284 is used to excite other fluorochromes within the colon 274. With this arrangement, two different normalized fluorescence images can be generated.

[0151] The colposcope coupler 276 is also optically coupled to a light splitter 288, which is adapted to pass a first portion 288 of received light to a camera/monitor 290. The camera/monitor 280 can be used, for example, for direct colposcopic viewing of visible light during a procedure. A second portion 291 of the received passes through a light filter 292, which is coupled to an optical coupler 294, which directs the second received light 291 to a camera 298. The camera 298 can be the same as or similar to the camera 100 of Figure 2 or the camera 150 of Figure 2A. From the above discussion, it should be appreciated that the first and second portions 288, 291, respectively, of the received light can include excitation epi-illumination light at an excitation light wavelength, fluorescence light a Fluorescence wavelength, epi-illumination light at another excitation light wavelength, fluorescent light at another fluorescence wavelength, and visible light, in any combination.

[0152] The camera 298 is shown to be most similar to the camera 100 of Figure 1, and has an intrinsic image processor 300 and a fluorescence image processor 302. With this arrangement, the filter 292 can be the same as or similar to the excitation light filter 106 and the fluorescent light filter 108 of Figure 2.

[0153] The camera provides intrinsic excitation epi-illumination images 304 and un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images 304 to a normalization processor 306. The normalization processor 306 can be the same as or similar to the normalization processors 30, 70, 80 of Figure 1, 1B, and 1C, respectively. The normalization processor 306 is adapted to generate normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images 308 to a monitor 310.

[0154] The system 270 is but one example of a system that can be used intra-operatively to provide normalized fluorescence epi-illumination images. Other similar systems can be used to provide normalized fluorescence transillumination images, as described above in conjunction with Figure 9.

[0155] A system similar to the system 270 can be used in a variety of operative procedures, including, but not limited to, a laparoscopic procedure (wherein the probe 272 is a laparoscopic probe), an endoscopic procedure (wherein the probe 272 is an endoscopic probe), a colonoscopic procedure (wherein the probe 272 is a colonoscopic probe), a colposcopic procedure (wherein the probe 272 is a colposcopic probe), an esophageal procedure (wherein the probe 272 is an esophageal probe), a pulmonary procedure (wherein the probe 272 is a pulmonary probe), an oral procedure (wherein the probe 272 is an oral probe), and a dental procedure (wherein the probe 272 is a dental probe). A system similar to the system 270 can be used to image any internal body cavity within a patient.

[0156] Referring now to Figure 11A, the face 272a of the probe 272 (Figure 11) can include a first illumination port 350 from which the illumination light 282 emanates, and a second illumination port 352 from which the illumination light 282 emanates. The face 272a can also include a port having a camera lens 354, which provides the portions 288, 291 (Figure 11) of received light to the camera 298 (Figures 1). The face 272a can also include an irrigation port 356 through which fluid can be pumped into the colon 274 (Figure 1) or retrieved from the colon 274. The face 272a can also include a channel 358 through which instruments can be inserted into the colon 274.

[0157] The term "optical biopsy" used in conjunction with reference designator 358 is used to indicate an optical method, which is used to non-invasively acquire tissue information similar to the way in which information is obtained by a traditional invasive biopsy (i.e. tissue excision and histological examination). For example, an optical biopsy can be a spectroscopic technique that locally assesses cell nuclear size and density, an in-vivo confocal microscopy technique, or a normalized fluorescence method such as the one described herein. Similar to an invasive biopsy, an optical biopsy is used to characterize a relatively small lesion. A biopsy is used to characterize a relatively small area with high specificity in contrast to so-called "screening" that is associated with large fields of view.

[0158] It should be appreciated that all of the ports, and channels of the face 272a are associated with light fibers or channels through the colposcope 276 of Figure 1.

[0159] It will be appreciated from the image examples provided in Figure 5-8A, that normalized epi-illumination and formalized fluorescence transillumination imaging provide improved images in a variety of applications. Normalized epi-illumination imaging tends to be surface weighted. In other words, surface features can be seen well and with epi-illumination imaging the technique is appropriate for surgical and endoscopic applications. However the sensitivity and imaging resolution of epi-illumination imaging can be reduced for objects that are under the surface, in which case, normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging may be preferred. Normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging can often provide useful images in diffusive volumes to greater depths than normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging. This is because normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging has different characteristics than normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging. In particular, only a relatively small amount of excitation light is collected in normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging due to attenuation of the excitation light as it passes through the diffusive volume, therefore, any bleed through signal is reduced. Similarly, in normalized fluorescence transillumination imaging, any surface auto-fluorescence is excited by significantly attenuated light compared to normalized fluorescence epi-illumination imaging. These differences yield more uniform volume sampling in transillumination and significantly reduced background signals.

[0160] The above-described normalization can improve imaging performance by correcting for the effects of optical

property variation in tissues and for variations in the strength of the excitation illumination field. Normalization is well suited for ion-viva investigations and can be implemented as a real time correction so that the user can observe corrected images in real time.

[0161] In general, it will be appreciated that un-normalized transillumination images can serve as raw data for conventional tomographic images. When used for improved tomographic image, normalized fluorescence transillumination images can provide improved image volume (i.e. increased depth), minimization of surface fluorescence, and reduced sensitivity to variations of transillumination light source optical properties. Due to the use of accurate photon propagation models and subsequent inversion, tomography using normalized images in place of un-normalized images can yield improved three-dimensional quantified maps of fluorescence activity and can correct for depth dependent sensitivities of collected photons. Therefore, tomography is a more integrated approach than either epi-illumination or transillumination planar imaging. Tomography is, however, more complex to implement and uses relatively complex tomographic processing. Tomography also suffers from longer computation times, which tend to make tomography less favored when compared to epi-illumination and transillumination planar approaches, especially when used for real time imaging.

[0162] It should be also appreciated that imaging performance can be significantly improved if normalized fluorescence epi-illumination and normalized fluorescence transillumination images and methods are used in combination. Using a combined normalized epi-illumination/normalized transillumination system as shown, for example, in Figures 1 and 1B, the sensitivity of epi-illumination imaging to surface activity is retained, but volume sampling (i.e., resolution with depth) capability of transillumination imaging is added.

[0163] In both epi-illumination and transillumination systems and methods, normalization can offer certain advantages, including, but not limited to, reduced sensitivity to inhomogeneous illumination field variations and variations in background optical properties. Hardware requirements are only moderately increased for a combined epi-illumination and transillumination system.

[0164] Having described preferred embodiments of the invention, it will now become apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that other embodiments incorporating their concepts may be used. It is felt therefore that these embodiments should not be limited to disclosed embodiments, but rather should be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method of imaging, comprising:

generating incident light including excitation light with an excitation light source, wherein the excitation light is near-infrared;
directing the incident light toward a tissue;
receiving the incident light with a light detector after the incident light has interacted with a tissue;
receiving emitted light with the light detector, wherein the emitted light comprises fluorescent light emitted from the tissue, wherein the fluorescent light is produced by a fluorescent marker in response to the excitation light;
generating an intrinsic excitation light image of the tissue in response to the incident light, wherein the intrinsic excitation light image is obtained at a wavelength of the excitation light;
generating an un-normalized fluorescence image of the tissue in response to the emitted light, wherein the fluorescence image is generated at a selected-wavelength different than the wavelength of the excitation light;
and
dividing the un-normalized fluorescence image by the intrinsic excitation light image to generate a normalized fluorescence image of the tissue.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein:

the excitation light source comprises an epi-illumination light source disposed on generally the same side of the tissue as the light detector;
the intrinsic excitation light image comprises an intrinsic epi-illumination image;
the un-normalized fluorescence image comprises an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image; and
the normalized fluorescence image comprises a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the fluorescent marker is administered to the tissue.

4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the incident light is substantially at one wavelength.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein:

the excitation light source comprises a transillumination light source disposed on generally the opposite side of the tissue as the light detector;
the intrinsic excitation light image comprises an intrinsic transillumination image;
the un-normalized fluorescence image comprises an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image; and
the normalized fluorescence image comprises a normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

6. The method of Claim 5, wherein the fluorescent marker is administered to the tissue.

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the incident light is substantially at one wavelength.

8. The method of Claim 5, wherein the transillumination light source comprises a plurality of individual transillumination light sources, wherein the method further comprises:

combining a plurality of intrinsic excitation light images to generate the intrinsic excitation light image, wherein each one of the plurality of intrinsic excitation light images is associated with a respective one of the plurality of transillumination light sources, and
combining a plurality of un-normalized fluorescence images to generate the un-normalized fluorescence image, wherein each one of the plurality of un-normalized fluorescence images is associated with a respective one of the plurality of transillumination light sources.

9. The method of Claim 1, wherein the dividing comprises dividing pixel magnitudes of pixels of the un-normalized fluorescence image by pixel magnitudes of co-registered pixels of the intrinsic excitation light image.

10. The method of Claim 1, wherein the incident light has a wavelength in the range of six hundred fifty to one thousand nanometers and the emitted light also has a wavelength in the range of six hundred fifty to one thousand nanometers, wherein the wavelength of the emitted light is shorter than the wavelength of the excitation light.

11. The method of Claim 1, wherein the light receiver comprises a charge coupled device camera.

12. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:

generating a first background image of the tissue at generally the same wavelength as the intrinsic excitation light image;
generating a second background image of the tissue at generally the same wavelength as the un-normalized fluorescence image;
combining the intrinsic excitation light image and the first background image to provide a noise-reduced intrinsic excitation light image;
combining the un-normalized fluorescence image and the second background image to provide a noise-reduced un-normalized fluorescence image; and
combining the noise-reduced un-normalized fluorescence image and the noise-reduced intrinsic excitation light image to provide a noise-reduced normalized fluorescence image.

13. The method of Claim 1, wherein:

the incident light includes one or more wavelengths; and
the intrinsic excitation light image is generated by combining two or more intrinsic excitation light images, wherein each intrinsic excitation light image of the two or more intrinsic excitation light images is associated with a respective wavelength of the one or more wavelengths.

14. A system (10; 50; 200; 250; 270) for imaging a tissue, the system comprising:

an excitation light source (18; 12; 56; 52; 206; 282; 284) adapted to generate incident light including excitation light, wherein the excitation light is near-infrared;
a light receiver (20; 60; 100; 150; 202; 256; 298) adapted to:

receive the incident light after the incident light has interacted with the tissue,
receive emitted light, wherein the emitted light comprises fluorescent light emitted from the tissue, wherein the fluorescent light is produced by a fluorescent marker in response to the near-infrared excitation light,

generate an intrinsic excitation light image of the tissue in response to the incident light, wherein the intrinsic excitation light image is obtained at a wavelength of the excitation light, and
generate an un-normalized fluorescence image of the tissue in response to the emitted light, wherein the fluorescence image is generated at a selected wavelength different than the wavelength of the excitation light; and

a normalization processor (30; 80) adapted to combine the un-normalized fluorescence image and the intrinsic excitation light image to generate a normalized fluorescence light image associated with the tissue, wherein the normalization processor is adapted to combine the un-normalized fluorescence image and the intrinsic excitation light image by dividing the un-normalized fluorescence image by the intrinsic excitation light image.

15. The system of Claim 14, further comprising:

a probe (218; 272); and
at least one optical fiber (280) coupled between the probe and the excitation light source and between the probe and the light receiver, wherein the at least one optical fiber is adapted to carry the incident light to the probe, to receive the incident light with the probe after the incident light has interacted with the tissue, and to receive the emitted light with the probe.

16. The system of Claim 15, wherein the probe is adapted to image an internal body cavity of a patient.

17. The system of Claim 15, wherein probe comprises a selected one of a laparoscopic probe, an endoscopic probe, a colonoscopic probe, a colposcopic probe, an esophageal probe, a pulmonary probe, an oral probe, and a dental probe.

18. The system of Claim 14, wherein:

the excitation light source comprises an epi-illumination light source (18) disposed on generally the same side of the tissue as the light detector (20);
the emitted light comprises fluorescent light associated with the tissue;
the intrinsic excitation light image comprises an intrinsic epi-illumination image;
the un-normalized fluorescence image comprises an un-normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image; and
wherein the normalization processor comprises a fluorescence epi-illumination normalization processor adapted to generate the normalized fluorescence image as a normalized fluorescence epi-illumination image.

19. The system of Claim 18, wherein the fluorescent marker is administered to the tissue.

20. The system of Claim 19, wherein the incident light is substantially at one wavelength.

21. The system of Claim 14, wherein:

the excitation light source comprises a transillumination light source (12) disposed on generally the opposite side of the tissue as the light detector (20);
the emitted light comprises fluorescent light associated with the tissue;
the intrinsic excitation light image comprises an intrinsic illumination image;
the un-normalized fluorescence image comprises an un-normalized fluorescence transillumination image; and
wherein the normalization processor comprises a fluorescence transillumination normalization processor adapted to generate the normalized fluorescence image as a normalized fluorescence transillumination image.

22. The system of Claim 21, wherein the fluorescent marker is administered to the tissue.

23. The system of Claim 28, wherein the incident light is substantially at one wavelength.

24. The system of Claim 21, wherein the transillumination light source comprises a plurality of individual transillumination light sources, wherein the normalization processor comprises:

an intrinsic combining processor adapted to combine a plurality of intrinsic excitation light images to generate the intrinsic excitation light image, wherein each one of the plurality of intrinsic excitation light images is associated

with a respective one of the plurality of transillumination light sources; and
a fluorescence image combining processor adapted to combine a plurality of un-normalized fluorescence images
to generate the un-normalized fluorescence image, wherein each one of the plurality of un-normalized fluores-
cence images is associated with a respective one of the plurality of transillumination light sources.

25. The system of Claim 14, wherein the normalization processor is adapted to combine the un-normalized fluorescence
image and the intrinsic excitation light image by dividing pixel magnitudes of pixels of the un-normalized fluorescence
light image by pixel magnitudes of co-registered pixels of the intrinsic excitation light image.

26. The system of Claim 14, wherein the incident light has a wavelength in the range of six hundred fifty to one thousand
nanometers and the emitted light also has a wavelength in the range of six hundred fifty to one thousand nanometers,
wherein the wavelength of the emitted light is shorter than the wavelength of the excitation light.

27. The system of Claim 14, wherein the light receiver comprises a charge coupled device camera.

28. The system of Claim 14, further including:

a first optical filter coupled to the light detector and adapted to pass the excitation light, wherein the excitation
light has a first wavelength; and

a second optical filter coupled to the light detector and adapted to pass the emitted light, wherein the emitted
light has a second wavelength different from the first wavelength.

29. The system of Claim 14, further including an optical filter coupled to the light detector and adapted to pass the
excitation light and the emitted light.

30. The system of Claim 14, wherein:

the light detector is further adapted to:

generate a first background image of the tissue at generally the same wavelength as the intrinsic excitation
light image, and

generate a second background image of the tissue at generally the same wavelength as the un-normalized
fluorescence image; and wherein

the normalization processor comprises:

an intrinsic excitation light image noise reduction processor adapted to combine the intrinsic excitation
light image and the first background image to provide a noise-reduced intrinsic excitation light image, and
an emitted image noise reduction processor adapted to combine the un-normalized fluorescence image
and the second background image to provide a noise-reduced un-normalized fluorescence image; and
the normalization processor is further adapted to combine the noise-reduced un-normalized fluores-
cence image and the noise-reduced intrinsic excitation light image to provide a noise-reduced normal-
ized fluorescence image.

31. The system of Claim 14, wherein the incident light includes one or more wavelengths, and wherein the intrinsic
excitation light image is generated by combining two or more intrinsic excitation light images, wherein each intrinsic
excitation light image of the two or more intrinsic excitation light images is associated with a respective wavelength
of the one or more wavelengths.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Bildgebung, das Folgendes beinhaltet:

Erzeugen von Einfallslight einschließlich Anregungslight mit einer Anregungslightquelle, wobei das Anregungs-
light Nahinfrarot ist;

Richten des Einfallslights auf ein Gewebe;

Empfangen des Einfallslights mit einem Lichtdetektor, nachdem das Einfallslight mit einem Gewebe interagiert
hat;

Empfangen von emittiertem Licht mit dem Lichtdetektor, wobei das emittierte Licht von dem Gewebe emittiertes fluoreszierendes Licht umfasst, wobei das fluoreszierende Licht von einem fluoreszierenden Marker als Reaktion auf das Anregungslicht erzeugt wird;

Erzeugen eines intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes des Gewebes als Reaktion auf das Einfallslcht, wobei das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild mit einer Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts erhalten wird;

Erzeugen eines unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes des Gewebes als Reaktion auf das emittierte Licht, wobei das Fluoreszenzbild mit einer gewählten Wellenlänge erzeugt wird, die sich von der Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts unterscheidet; und

Dividieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes durch das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild, um ein normalisiertes Fluoreszenzbild des Gewebes zu erzeugen.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

die Anregungslichtquelle eine Epi-Beleuchtungslichtquelle umfasst, die allgemein auf derselben Seite des Gewebes angeordnet ist wie der Lichtdetektor;

das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild ein intrinsisches Epi-Beleuchtungsbild umfasst;

das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein unnormalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Epi-Beleuchtungsbild umfasst; und

das normalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein normalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Epi-Beleuchtungsbild umfasst.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der fluoreszierende Marker dem Gewebe verabreicht wird.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Einfallslcht im Wesentlichen mit einer Wellenlänge ist.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

die Anregungslichtquelle eine Transilluminationslichtquelle umfasst, die allgemein auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite des Gewebes von dem Lichtdetektor angeordnet ist;

das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild ein intrinsisches Transilluminationsbild umfasst;

das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein unnormalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Transilluminationsbild umfasst; und

das normalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein normalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Transilluminationsbild umfasst.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, wobei der fluoreszierende Marker dem Gewebe verabreicht wird.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Einfallslcht im Wesentlichen mit einer Wellenlänge ist.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Transilluminationslichtquelle eine Mehrzahl von individuellen Transilluminationslichtquellen umfasst, wobei das Verfahren ferner Folgendes beinhaltet:

Kombinieren einer Mehrzahl von intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern zum Erzeugen des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes, wobei jedes aus der Mehrzahl von intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern mit einer jeweiligen aus der Mehrzahl von Transilluminationslichtquellen assoziiert ist, und

Kombinieren einer Mehrzahl von unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildern zum Erzeugen des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes, wobei jedes aus der Mehrzahl von unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildern mit einem jeweiligen aus der Mehrzahl von Transilluminationslichtquellen assoziiert ist.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Dividieren das Dividieren von Pixelgrößen von Pixeln des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes durch Pixelgrößen von co-registrierten Pixeln des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes beinhaltet.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Einfallslcht eine Wellenlänge im Bereich von sechshundertfünfzig bis eintausend Nanometern hat und das emittierte Licht ebenfalls eine Wellenlänge im Bereich von sechshundertfünfzig bis eintausend Nanometern hat, wobei die Wellenlänge des emittierten Lichts kürzer ist als die Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Lichtempfänger eine CCD-(Charge Coupled Device)-Kamera umfasst.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das ferner Folgendes beinhaltet:

Erzeugen eines ersten Hintergrundbildes des Gewebes im Allgemeinen mit derselben Wellenlänge wie das

intrinsische Anregungslichtbild;

Erzeugen eines zweiten Hintergrundbildes des Gewebes im Allgemeinen mit derselben Wellenlänge wie das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild;

Kombinieren des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes und des ersten Hintergrundbildes zum Bereitstellen eines rauschreduzierten intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes;

Kombinieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des zweiten Hintergrundbildes zum Bereitstellen eines rauschreduzierten unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes; und

Kombinieren des rauschreduzierten unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des rauschreduzierten intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes zum Bereitstellen eines rauschreduzierten normalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

das Einfallslight eine oder mehrere Wellenlängen beinhaltet; und

das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild durch Kombinieren von zwei oder mehr intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern erzeugt wird, wobei jedes intrinsische Anregungslichtbild der zwei oder mehr intrinsischen Anregungslichtbilder mit einer jeweiligen Wellenlänge der ein oder mehreren Wellenlängen assoziiert ist.

14. System (10; 50; 200; 250; 270) zum Abbilden eines Gewebes, wobei das System Folgendes umfasst:

eine Anregungslichtquelle (18; 12; 56; 52; 206; 282; 284), ausgelegt zum Erzeugen von Einfallslight einschließlich Anregungslicht, wobei das Anregungslicht Nahinfrarot ist;

einen Lichtempfänger (20; 60; 100; 150; 202; 256; 298), ausgelegt zum:

Empfangen des Einfallslights, nachdem das Einfallslight mit dem Gewebe interagiert hat,

Empfangen von emittiertem Licht, wobei das emittierte Licht von dem Gewebe emittiertes fluoreszierendes Licht umfasst, wobei das fluoreszierende Licht von einem fluoreszierenden Marker als Reaktion auf das Nahinfrarot-Anregungslicht erzeugt wird,

Erzeugen eines intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes des Gewebes als Reaktion auf das Einfallslight, wobei das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild mit einer Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts erhalten wird, und

Erzeugen eines unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes des Gewebes als Reaktion auf das emittierte Licht, wobei das Fluoreszenzbild mit einer gewählten Wellenlänge erzeugt wird, die sich von der Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts unterscheidet; und

einen Normalisierungsprozessor (30; 80), ausgelegt zum Kombinieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes zum Erzeugen eines mit dem Gewebe assoziierten normalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes, wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor zum Kombinieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes durch Dividieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes durch das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild ausgelegt ist.

15. System nach Anspruch 14, das ferner Folgendes umfasst:

eine Sonde (218; 272); und

wenigstens einen Lichtwellenleiter (280), der zwischen der Sonde und der Anregungslichtquelle und zwischen der Sonde und dem Lichtempfänger gekoppelt ist, wobei der wenigstens eine Lichtwellenleiter zum Führen des Einfallslights zu der Sonde, zum Empfangen des Einfallslights mit der Sonde, nachdem das Einfallslight mit dem Gewebe interagiert hat, und zum Empfangen des emittierten Lichts mit der Sonde ausgelegt ist.

16. System nach Anspruch 15, wobei die Sonde zum Abbilden eines inneren Körperhohlraums eines Patienten ausgelegt ist.

17. System nach Anspruch 15, wobei die Sonde eines aus einer laparoskopischen Sonde, einer endoskopischen Sonde, einer koloskopischen Sonde, einer kolposkopischen Sonde, einer ösophagealen Sonde, einer pulmonaren Sonde, einer oralen Sonde und einer dentalen Sonde umfasst.

18. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei:

die Anregungslichtquelle eine Epi-Beleuchtungslichtquelle (18) umfasst, die im Allgemeinen auf derselben Seite des Gewebes angeordnet ist wie der Lichtdetektor (20);

das emittierte Licht mit dem Gewebe assoziiertes fluoreszierendes Licht umfasst;
das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild ein intrinsisches Epi-Beleuchtungsbild umfasst;
das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein unnormalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Epi-Beleuchtungsbild umfasst; und
wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor einen Fluoreszenz-Epi-Beleuchtungs-Normalisierungsprozessor umfasst,
ausgelegt zum Erzeugen des normalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes als ein normalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Epi-Beleuchtungsbild.

19. System nach Anspruch 18, wobei der fluoreszierende Marker dem Gewebe verabreicht wird.

20. System nach Anspruch 19, wobei das Einfallslight im Wesentlichen mit einer Wellenlänge ist.

21. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei:

die Anregungslichtquelle eine Transilluminationslichtquelle (12) umfasst, die allgemein auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite des Gewebes von dem Lichtdetektor (20) angeordnet ist;
das emittierte Licht mit dem Gewebe assoziiertes fluoreszierendes Licht umfasst;
das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild ein intrinsisches Beleuchtungsbild umfasst;
das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild ein unnormalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Transilluminationsbild umfasst; und
wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor einen Fluoreszenz-Transilluminations-Normalisierungsprozessor umfasst, ausgelegt zum Erzeugen des normalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes als ein normalisiertes Fluoreszenz-Transilluminationsbild.

22. System nach Anspruch 21, wobei der fluoreszierende Marker dem Gewebe verabreicht wird.

23. System nach Anspruch 28, wobei das Einfallslight im Wesentlichen mit einer Wellenlänge ist.

24. System nach Anspruch 21, wobei die Transilluminationslichtquelle eine Mehrzahl von individuellen Transilluminationslichtquellen umfasst, wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor Folgendes umfasst:

einen intrinsischen Kombinationsprozessor, ausgelegt zum Kombinieren einer Mehrzahl von intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern zum Erzeugen des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes, wobei jedes aus der Mehrzahl von intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern mit einem jeweiligen aus der Mehrzahl von Transilluminationslichtquellen assoziiert ist; und
einen Fluoreszenzbild-Kombinationsprozessor, ausgelegt zum Kombinieren einer Mehrzahl von unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildern zum Erzeugen des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes, wobei jedes aus der Mehrzahl von unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildern mit einer jeweiligen aus der Mehrzahl von Transilluminationslichtquellen assoziiert ist.

25. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor zum Kombinieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes durch Dividieren von Pixelgrößen von Pixeln des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes durch Pixelgrößen von co-registrierten Pixeln des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes ausgelegt ist.

26. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei das Einfallslight eine Wellenlänge im Bereich von sechshundertfünfzig bis eintausend Nanometern hat und das emittierte Licht ebenfalls eine Wellenlänge im Bereich von sechshundertfünfzig bis eintausend Nanometern hat, wobei die Wellenlänge des emittierten Lichts kürzer ist als die Wellenlänge des Anregungslichts.

27. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei der Lichtempfänger eine CCD-(Charge Coupled Device)-Kamera umfasst.

28. System nach Anspruch 14, das ferner Folgendes umfasst:

ein erstes optisches Filter, das mit dem Lichtdetektor gekoppelt und zum Durchlassen des Anregungslichts ausgelegt ist, wobei das Anregungslicht eine erste Wellenlänge hat; und
ein zweites optisches Filter, das mit dem Lichtdetektor gekoppelt und zum Durchlassen des emittierten Lichts ausgelegt ist, wobei das emittierte Licht eine zweite Wellenlänge hat, die sich von der ersten Wellenlänge unterscheidet.

29. System nach Anspruch 14, das ferner ein optisches Filter beinhaltet, das mit dem Lichtdetektor gekoppelt und zum Durchlassen des Anregungslichts und des emittierten Lichts ausgelegt ist.

30. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei:

der Lichtdetektor ferner ausgelegt ist zum:

Erzeugen eines ersten Hintergrundbildes des Gewebes im Allgemeinen mit derselben Wellenlänge wie das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild, und

Erzeugen eines zweiten Hintergrundbildes des Gewebes im Allgemeinen mit derselben Wellenlänge wie das unnormalisierte Fluoreszenzbild; und wobei

der Normalisierungsprozessor Folgendes umfasst:

einen intrinsischen Anregungslichtbild-Rauschreduzierungsprozessor, ausgelegt zum Kombinieren des intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes und des ersten Hintergrundbildes zum Bereitstellen eines rauschreduzierten intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes, und

einen Emittiertes-Bild-Rauschreduzierungsprozessor, ausgelegt zum Kombinieren des unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des zweiten Hintergrundbildes zum Bereitstellen eines rauschreduzierten unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes; und

wobei der Normalisierungsprozessor ferner zum Kombinieren des rauschreduzierten unnormalisierten Fluoreszenzbildes und des rauschreduzierten intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildes ausgelegt ist, um ein rauschreduziertes normalisiertes Fluoreszenzbild bereitzustellen.

31. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei das Einfallslight eine oder mehrere Wellenlängen beinhaltet und wobei das intrinsische Anregungslichtbild durch Kombinieren von zwei oder mehr intrinsischen Anregungslichtbildern erzeugt wird, wobei jedes intrinsische Anregungslichtbild der zwei oder mehr intrinsischen Anregungslichtbilder mit einer jeweiligen Wellenlänge der ein oder mehreren Wellenlängen assoziiert ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé d'imagerie, comprenant :

générer une lumière incidente comprenant une lumière d'excitation avec une source de lumière d'excitation, où la source de lumière d'excitation est en infrarouge proche ;

diriger la lumière incidente vers un tissu ;

recevoir la lumière incidente avec un détecteur de lumière après que la lumière incidente a interagi avec un tissu ;

recevoir une lumière émise avec le détecteur de lumière, où la lumière émise comprend une lumière fluorescente émise du tissu, où la lumière fluorescente est produite par un marqueur fluorescent en réponse à la lumière d'excitation ;

générer une image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque du tissu en réponse à la lumière incidente, où l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est obtenue à une longueur d'onde de la lumière d'excitation ;

générer une image fluorescence non normalisée du tissu en réponse à la lumière émise, où l'image par fluorescence est générée à une longueur d'onde sélectionnée différente de la longueur d'onde de la lumière d'excitation ; et

diviser l'image par fluorescence non normalisée par l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque pour générer une image par fluorescence normalisée du tissu.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

la source de lumière d'excitation comprend une source de lumière en épi-illumination disposée généralement du même côté du tissu que le détecteur de lumière ;

l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque comprend une image en épi-illumination intrinsèque ;

l'image par fluorescence non normalisée comprend une image en épi-illumination par fluorescence non normalisée ; et

l'image par fluorescence normalisée comprend une image en épi-illumination par fluorescence normalisée.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le marqueur fluorescent est administré au tissu.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la lumière incidente est sensiblement à une longueur d'onde.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

la source de lumière d'excitation comprend une source de lumière en transillumination disposée généralement du côté du tissu opposé au détecteur de lumière ;
l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque comprend une image en transillumination intrinsèque ;
l'image par fluorescence non normalisée comprend une image en transillumination par fluorescence non normalisée ; et
l'image par fluorescence normalisée comprend une image en transillumination par fluorescence normalisée.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le marqueur fluorescent est administré au tissu.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la lumière incidente est sensiblement à une longueur d'onde.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la source de lumière en transillumination comprend une pluralité de sources de lumière en transillumination individuelles, où le procédé comprend en outre :

combiner une pluralité d'images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque pour générer l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque, où chacune de la pluralité d'images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est associée à une source respective de la pluralité de sources de lumière en transillumination, et
combiner une pluralité d'images par fluorescence non normalisées pour générer l'image par fluorescence non normalisée, où chacune de la pluralité d'images par fluorescence non normalisées est associée à une source respective de la pluralité de sources de lumière en transillumination.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le fait de diviser comprend diviser des amplitudes de pixels des pixels de l'image par fluorescence non normalisée par des amplitudes de pixels de pixels co-enregistrés de l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la lumière incidente a une longueur d'onde dans la plage de six cent cinquante à mille nanomètres et la lumière émise a aussi une longueur d'onde dans la plage de six cent cinquante à mille nanomètres, où la longueur d'onde de la lumière émise est plus courte que la longueur d'onde de la lumière d'excitation.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le récepteur de lumière comprend une caméra à dispositif à couplage de charge.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

générer une première image de fond du tissu à généralement la même longueur d'onde que l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque ;
générer une deuxième image de fond du tissu à généralement la même longueur d'onde que l'image par fluorescence non normalisée ;
combiner l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque et la première image de fond pour fournir une image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque à bruit réduit ;
combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée et la deuxième image de fond pour fournir une image par fluorescence non normalisée à bruit réduit ; et
combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée à bruit réduit et l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque à bruit réduit pour fournir une image par fluorescence normalisée à bruit réduit.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

la lumière incidente comprend une ou plusieurs longueurs d'onde ; et
l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est générée en combinant deux images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque ou plus, où chaque image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque des deux images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque ou plus est associée à une longueur d'onde respective de l'une ou des plusieurs longueurs d'onde.

14. Système (1 ; 50 ; 200 ; 250 ; 270) de formation d'images d'un tissu, le système comprenant :

une source de lumière d'excitation (18 ; 12; 56 ; 52; 206; 282; 284) adaptée pour générer une lumière incidente y compris une lumière d'excitation, où la lumière d'excitation est en infrarouge proche ;
un récepteur de lumière (20 ; 60 ; 100 ; 202 ; 256 ; 298) adapté pour :

recevoir la lumière incidente après que la lumière incidente a interagi avec le tissu ;
recevoir une lumière émise, où la lumière émise comprend une lumière fluorescente émise du tissu, où la lumière fluorescente est produite par un marqueur fluorescent en réponse à la lumière d'excitation en infrarouge proche ;
générer une image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque du tissu en réponse à la lumière incidente, où l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est obtenue à une longueur d'onde de la lumière d'excitation ; et
générer une image par fluorescence non normalisée du tissu en réponse à la lumière émise, où l'image par fluorescence est générée à une longueur d'onde sélectionnée différente de la longueur d'onde de la lumière d'excitation ; et

un processeur de normalisation (30 ; 80) adapté pour combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée et l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque pour générer une image par lumière de fluorescence normalisée associée au tissu, où le processeur de normalisation est adapté pour combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée et l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque en divisant l'image par fluorescence non normalisée par l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque.

15. Système selon la revendication 14, comprenant en outre :

une sonde (218 ; 272) ; et
au moins une fibre optique (280) couplée entre la sonde et la source de lumière d'excitation et entre la sonde et le récepteur de lumière, où la au moins une fibre optique est adaptée pour porter la lumière incidente à la sonde, pour recevoir la lumière incidente avec la sonde après que la lumière incidente a interagi avec le tissu, et pour recevoir la lumière émise avec la sonde.

16. Système selon la revendication 15, dans lequel la sonde est adaptée pour former des images d'une cavité corporelle interne d'un patient.

17. Système selon la revendication 15, dans lequel la sonde comprend une sonde sélectionnée parmi une sonde laparoscopique, une sonde endoscopique, une sonde colonoscopique, une sonde colposcopique, une sonde œsophagienne, une sonde pulmonaire, une sonde orale et une sonde dentaire.

18. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel :

la source de lumière d'excitation comprend une source de lumière en épi-illumination (18) disposée généralement du même côté du tissu que le détecteur de lumière (20);
la lumière émise comprend une lumière fluorescente associée au tissu ;
l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque comprend une image en épi-illumination intrinsèque ;
l'image par fluorescence non normalisée comprend une image en épi-illumination par fluorescence non normalisée ; et
dans lequel le processeur de normalisation comprend un processeur de normalisation de fluorescence en épi-illumination adapté pour générer l'image par fluorescence normalisée comme une image en épi-illumination par fluorescence normalisée.

19. Système selon la revendication 18, dans lequel le marqueur fluorescent est administré au tissu.

20. Système selon la revendication 19, dans lequel la lumière incidente est sensiblement à une longueur d'onde.

21. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel :

la source de lumière d'excitation comprend une source de lumière en transillumination (12) disposée généralement du côté du tissu opposé au détecteur de lumière (20) ;
la lumière émise comprend une lumière fluorescente associée au tissu ;

l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque comprend une image d'illumination intrinsèque ;
 l'image par fluorescence non normalisée comprend une image en transillumination par fluorescence non
 normalisée ; et
 dans lequel le processeur de normalisation comprend un processeur de normalisation en transillumination par
 fluorescence adapté pour générer l'image par fluorescence normalisée comme une image en transillumination
 par fluorescence normalisée.

22. Système selon la revendication 21, dans lequel le marqueur fluorescent est administré au tissu.

23. Système selon la revendication 28, dans lequel la lumière incidente est sensiblement à une longueur d'onde.

24. Système selon la revendication 21, dans lequel la source de lumière en transillumination comprend une pluralité
 de sources de lumière en transillumination, où le processeur de normalisation comprend :

un processeur combineur intrinsèque adapté pour combiner une pluralité d'images par lumière d'excitation
 intrinsèque pour générer l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque, où chacune de la pluralité d'images par
 lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est associée à une source respective de la pluralité de sources de lumière en
 transillumination ; et
 un processeur combineur d'images par fluorescence adapté pour combiner une pluralité d'images par fluores-
 cence non normalisées pour générer l'image par fluorescence non normalisée, où chacune de la pluralité
 d'images par fluorescence non normalisées est associée à une source respective de la pluralité de sources de
 lumière en transillumination.

25. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel le processeur de normalisation est adapté pour combiner l'image
 par fluorescence non normalisée et l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque en divisant des amplitudes de pixels
 des pixels de l'image par lumière de fluorescence non normalisée par des amplitudes de pixels de pixels co-enregistrés
 de l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque.

26. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel la lumière incidente a une longueur d'onde dans la plage de six
 cent cinquante à mille nanomètres et la lumière émise a aussi une longueur d'onde dans la plage de six cent
 cinquante à mille nanomètres, où la longueur d'onde de la lumière émise est plus courte que la longueur d'onde de
 la lumière d'excitation.

27. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel le récepteur de lumière comprend une caméra à dispositif à couplage
 de charge.

28. Système selon la revendication 14, comprenant en outre :

un premier filtre optique couplé au détecteur de lumière et adapté pour passer la lumière d'excitation, où la
 lumière d'excitation a une première longueur d'onde ; et
 un deuxième filtre optique couplé au détecteur de lumière et adapté pour passer la lumière émise, où la lumière
 émise a une deuxième longueur d'onde différente de la première longueur d'onde.

29. Système selon la revendication 14, comprenant en outre un filtre optique couplé au détecteur de lumière et adapté
 pour passer la lumière d'excitation et la lumière émise.

30. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel :

le détecteur de lumière est adapté en outre pour :

générer une première image de fond du tissu à généralement la même longueur d'onde que l'image par
 lumière d'excitation intrinsèque, et
 générer une deuxième image de fond du tissu à généralement la même longueur d'onde que l'image par
 fluorescence non normalisée ; et dans lequel
 le processeur de normalisation comprend :

un processeur de réduction de bruit d'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque adapté pour combiner
 l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque et la première image de fond pour donner une image par

lumière d'excitation intrinsèque à bruit réduit, et
un processeur de réduction de bruit d'image émise adapté pour combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée et la deuxième image de fond pour fournir une image par fluorescence non normalisée à bruit réduit ; et

le processeur de normalisation est adapté en outre pour combiner l'image par fluorescence non normalisée à bruit réduit et l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque à bruit réduit pour fournir une image par fluorescence normalisée à bruit réduit.

- 31.** Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel la lumière incidente comprend une ou plusieurs longueurs d'onde, et dans lequel l'image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque est générée en combinant deux images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque ou plus, où chaque image par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque des deux images par lumière d'excitation intrinsèque ou plus, est associée à une longueur d'onde respective de l'une ou des plusieurs longueurs d'onde.

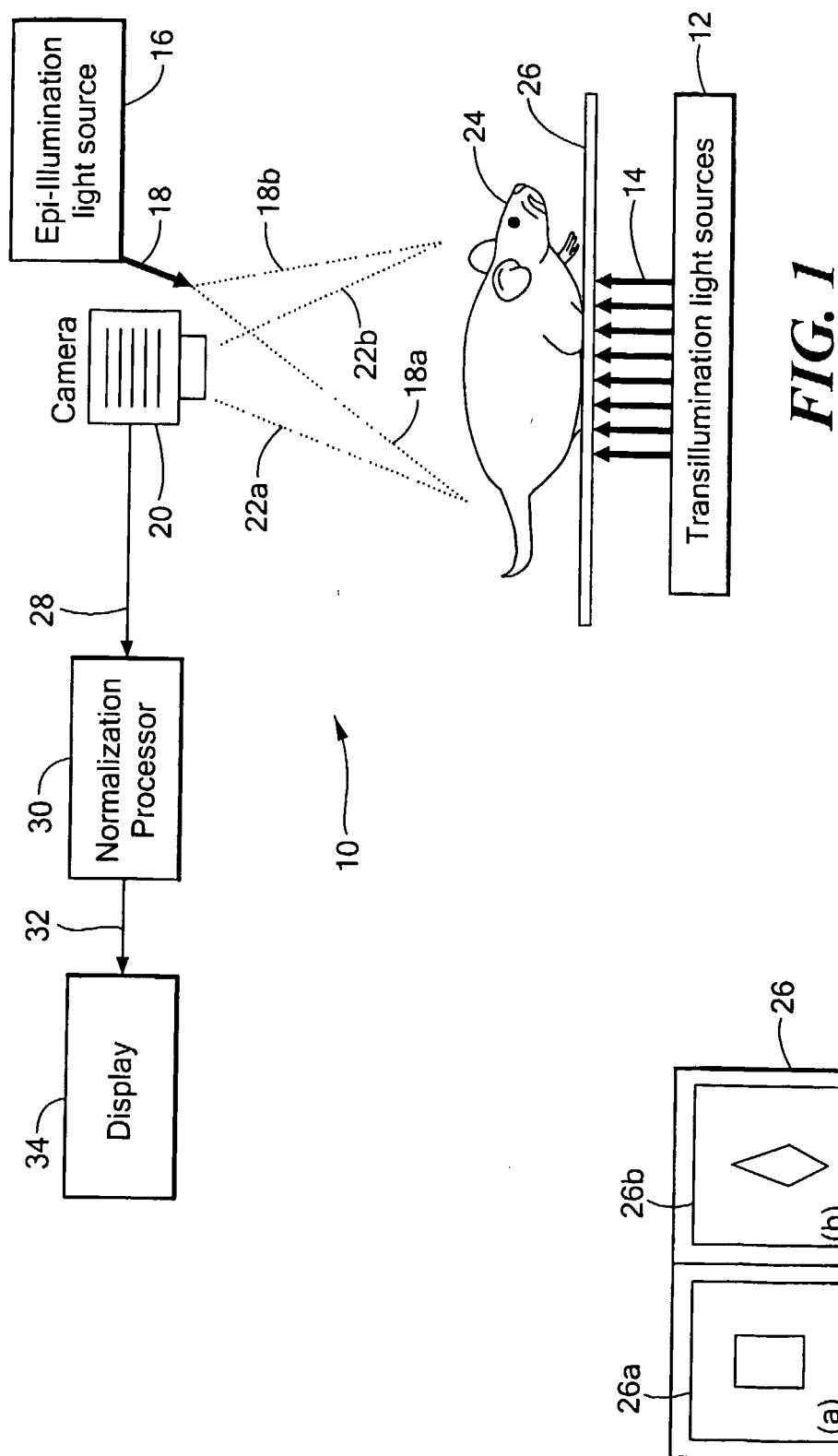


FIG. 1A

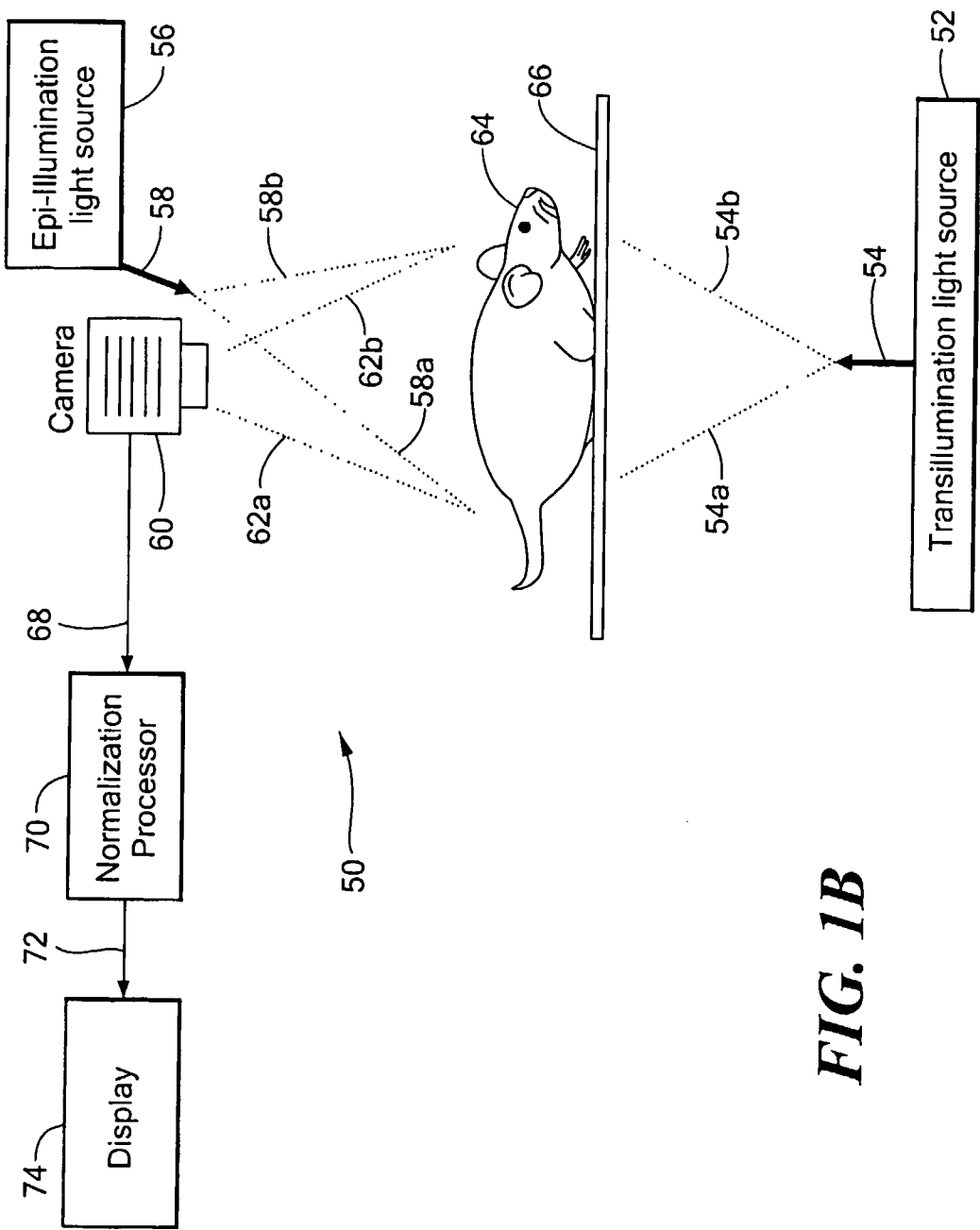


FIG. 1B

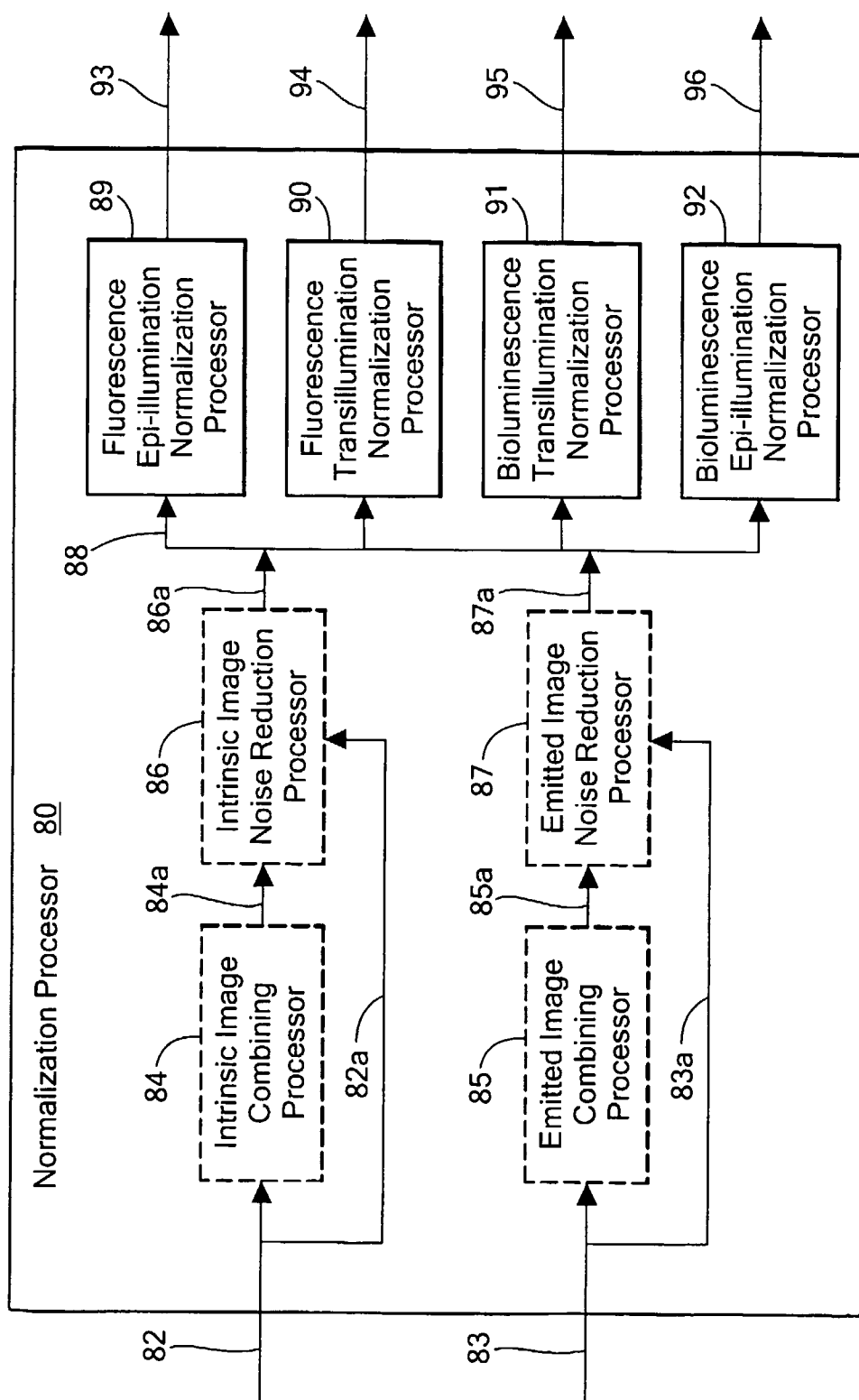


FIG. 1C

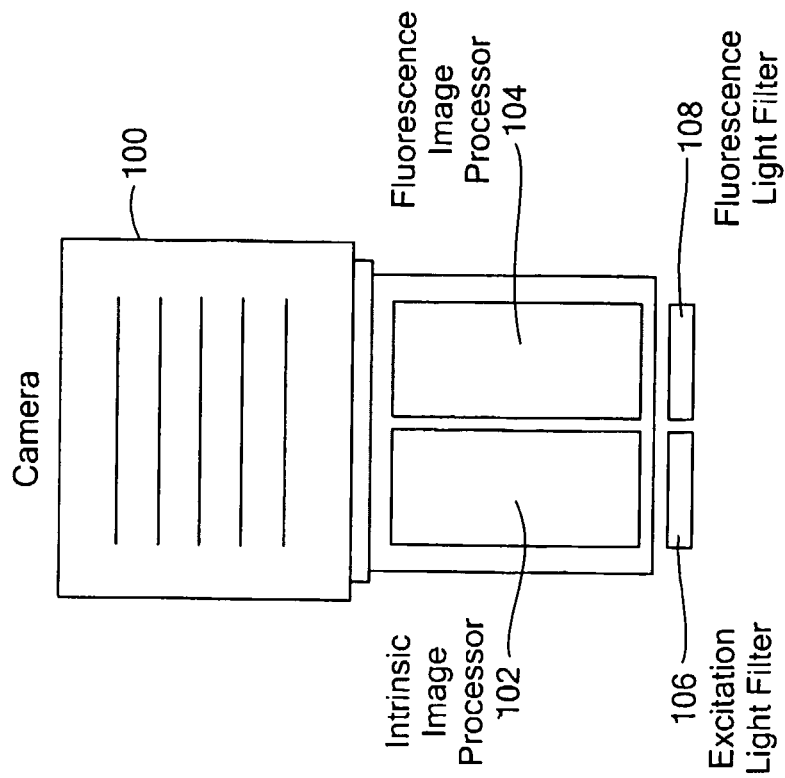


FIG. 2

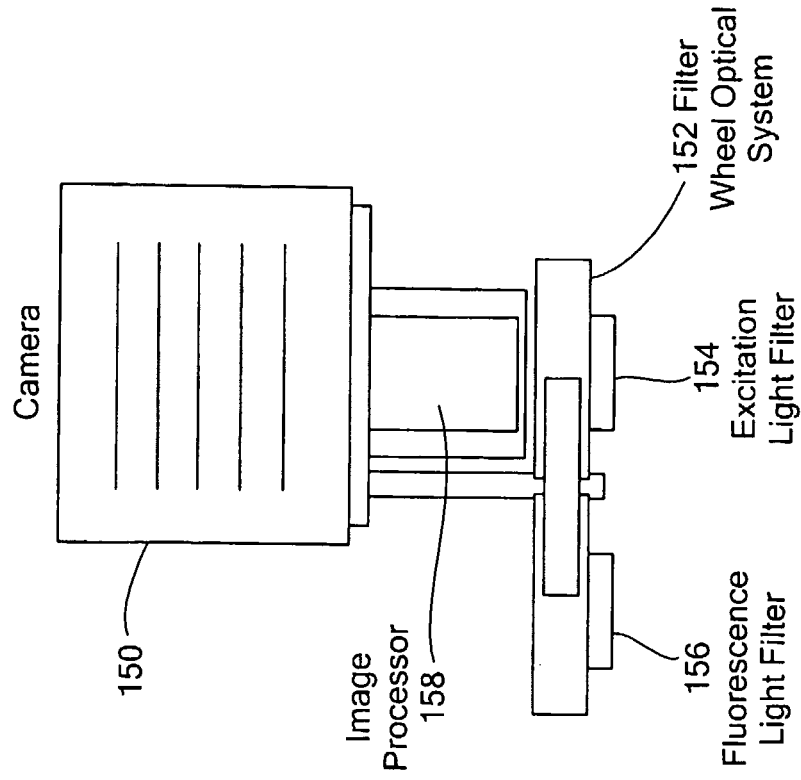


FIG. 2A

FIG. 3

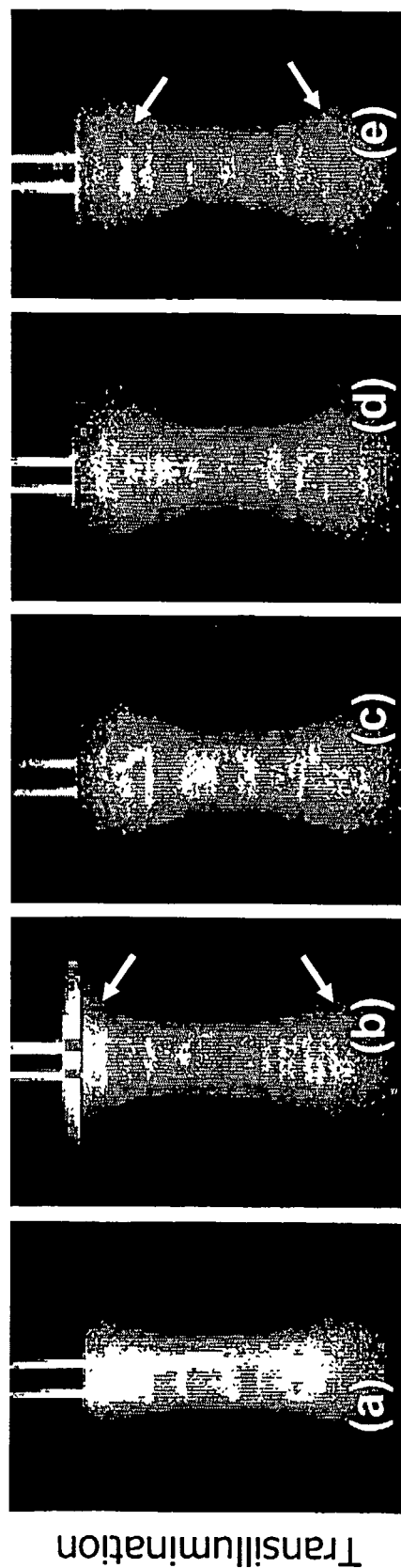
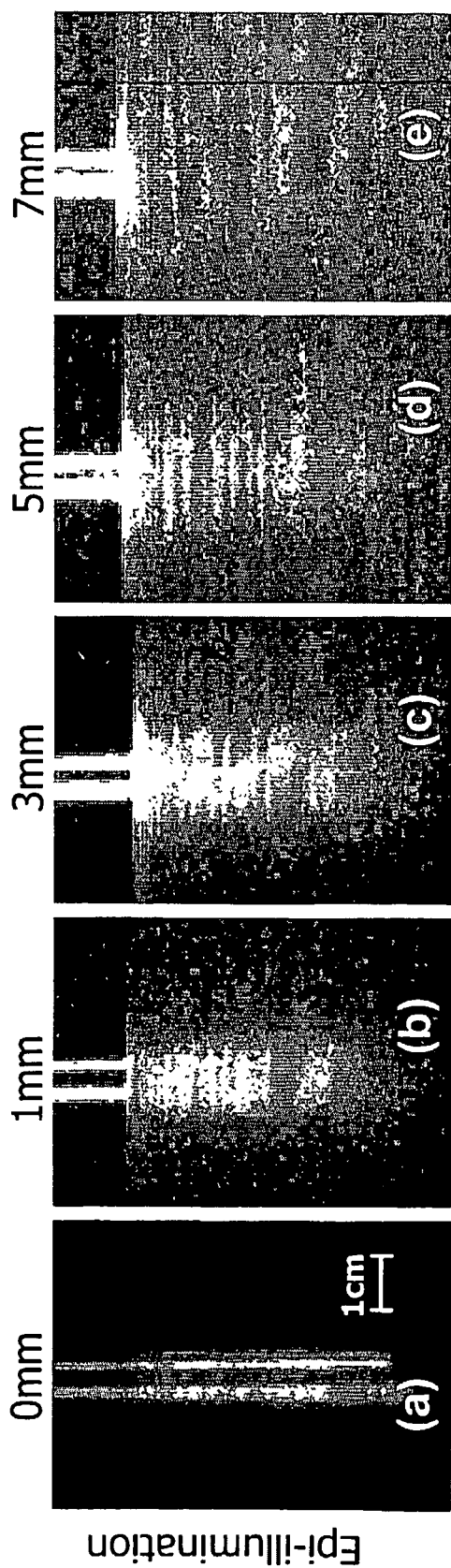


FIG. 3A

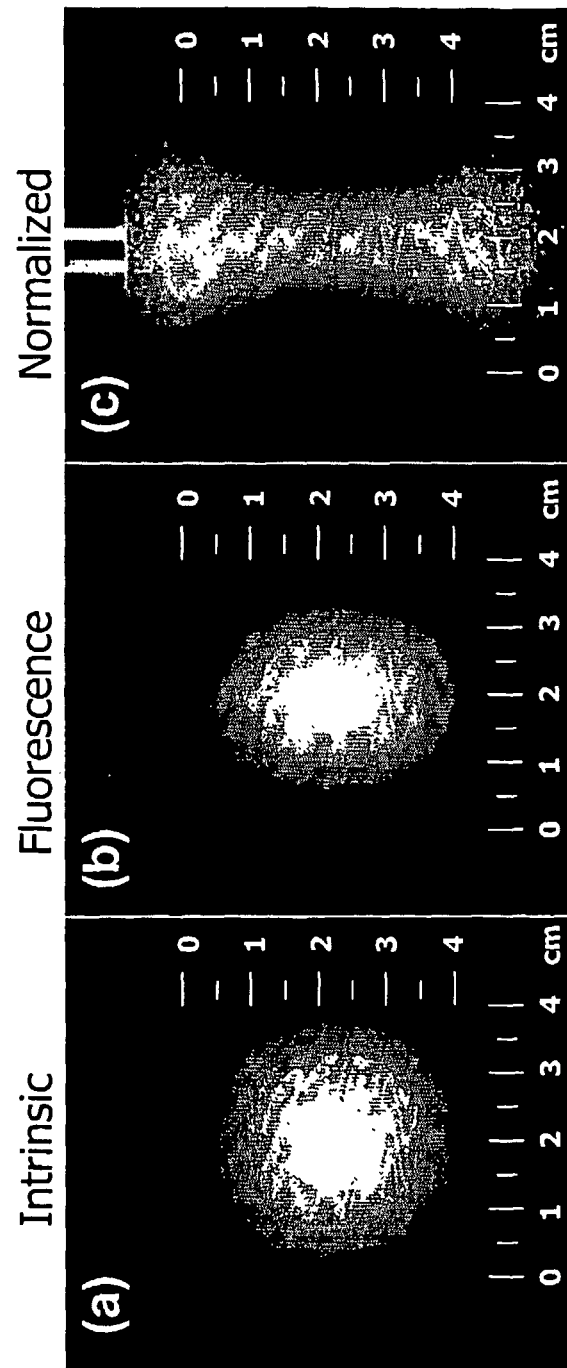


FIG. 4

FIG. 5B

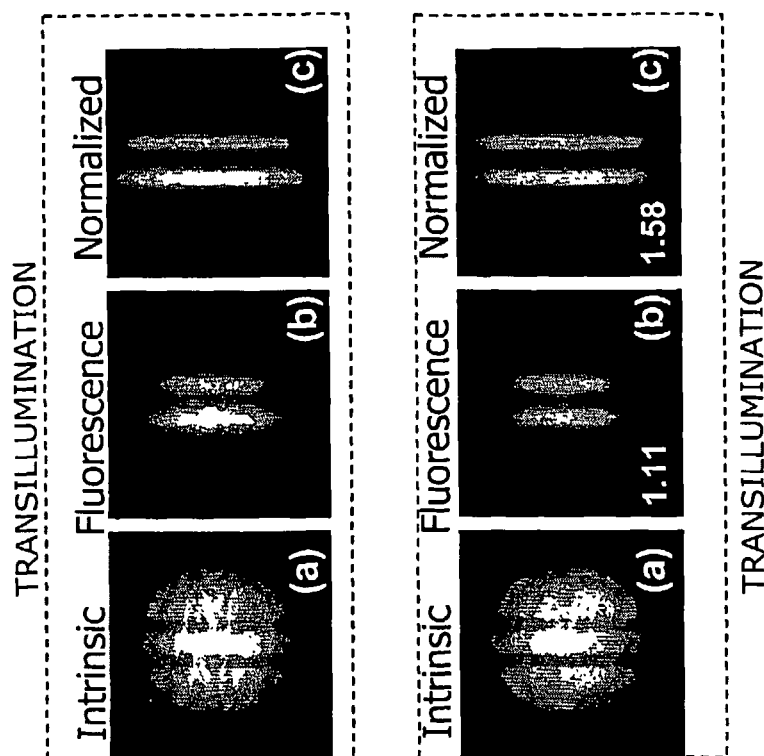


FIG. 5

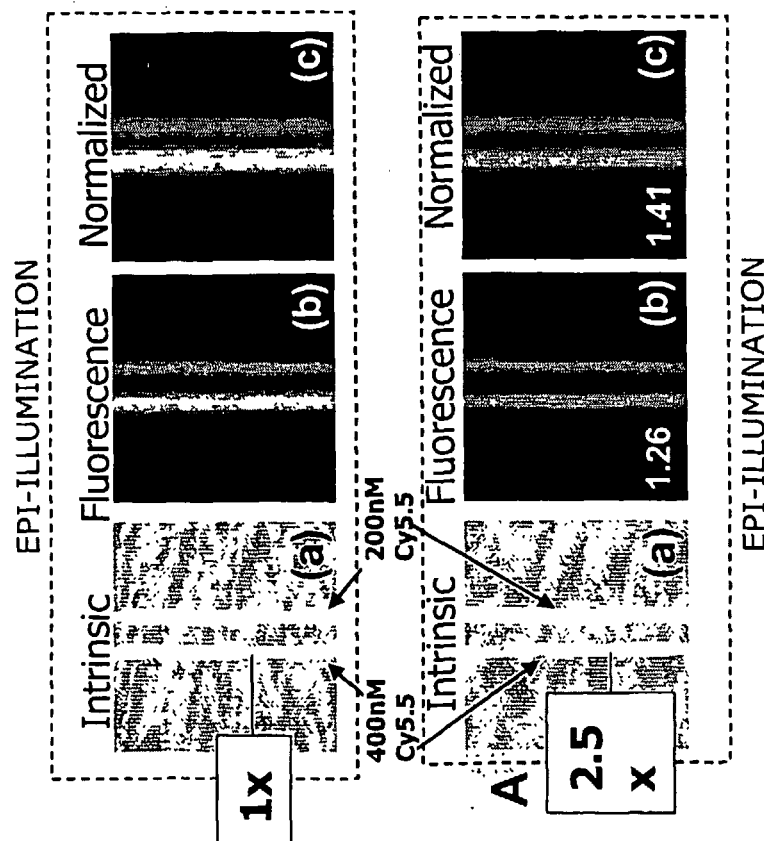


FIG. 5C

FIG. 5A

FIG. 6



FIG. 6A

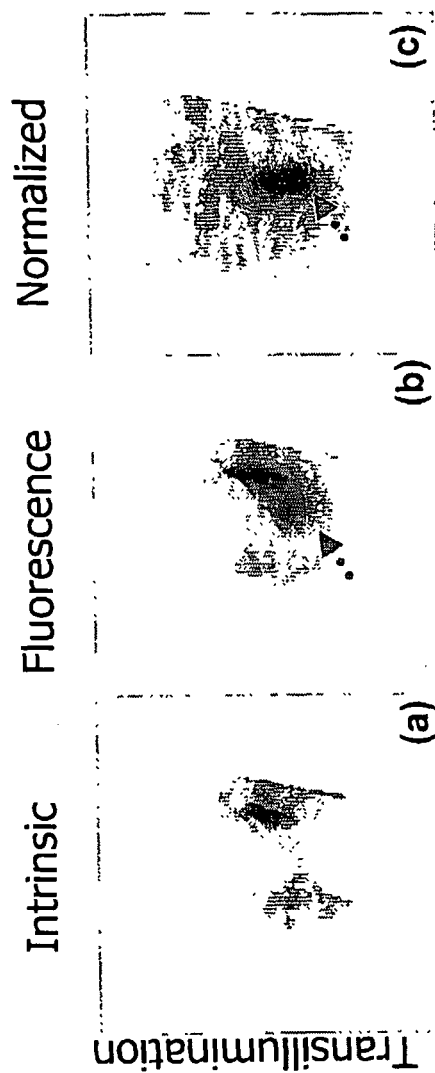


FIG. 7

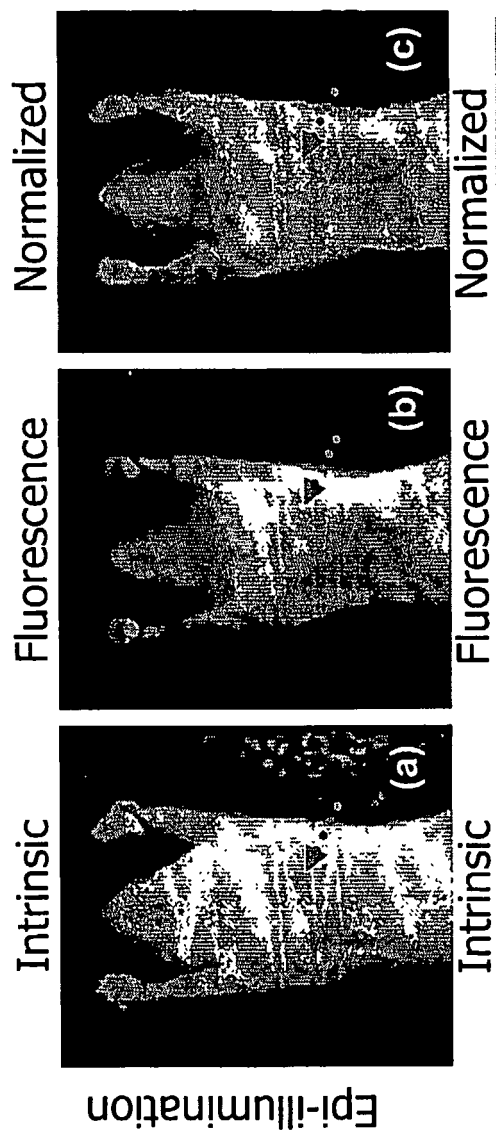


FIG. 7A



FIG. 8

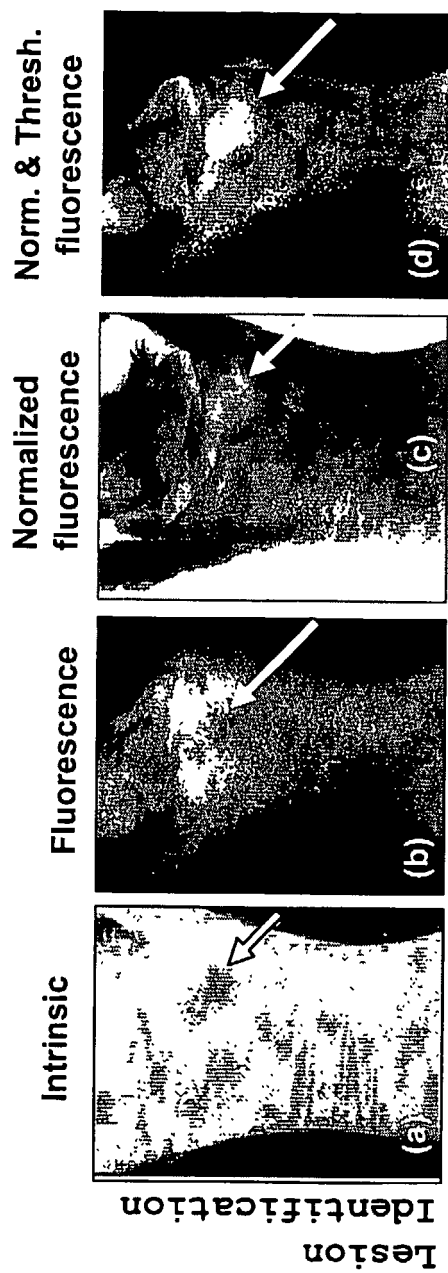
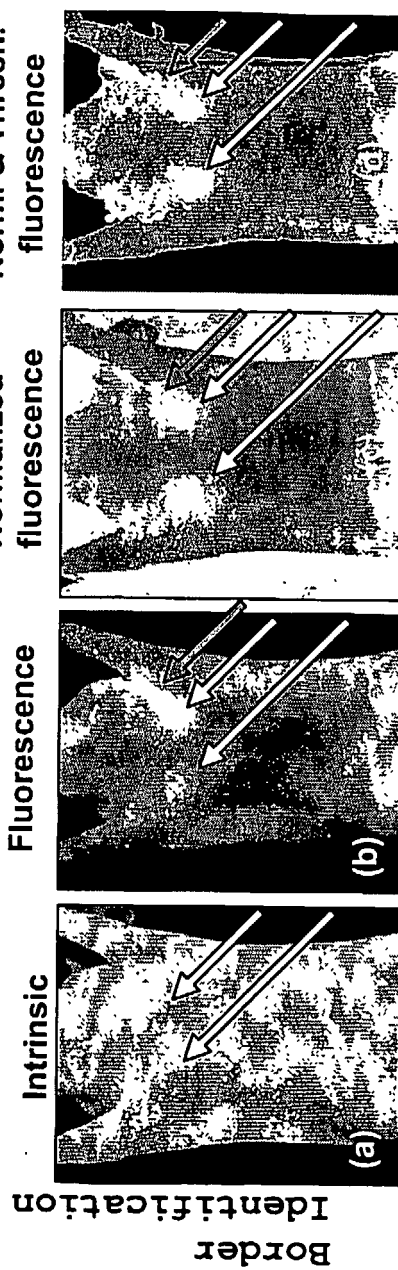


FIG. 8A



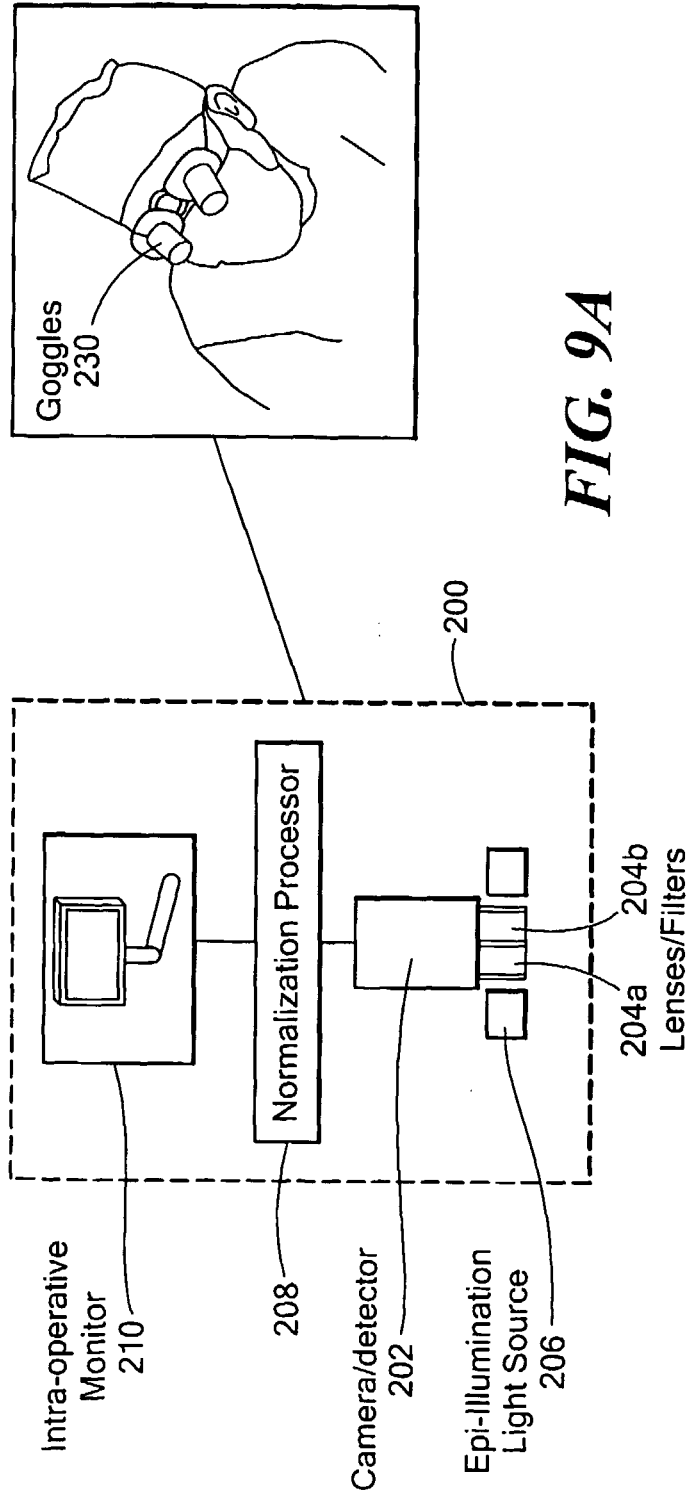


FIG. 9A

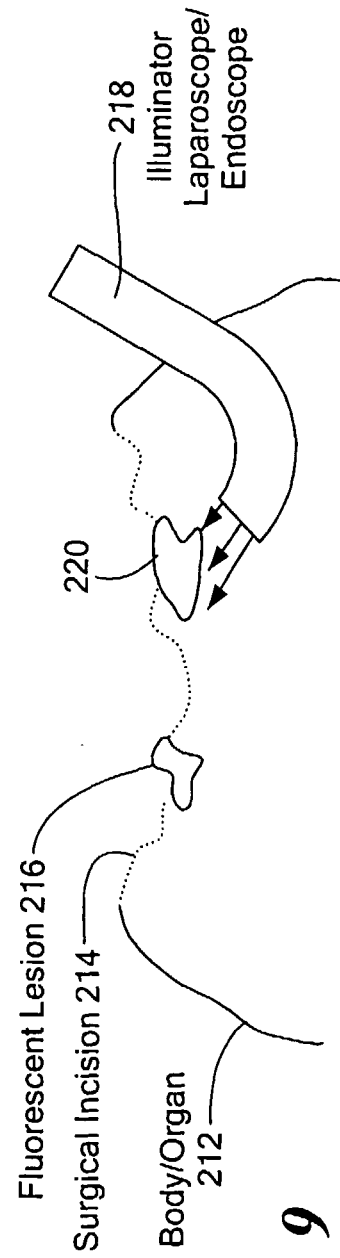


FIG. 9

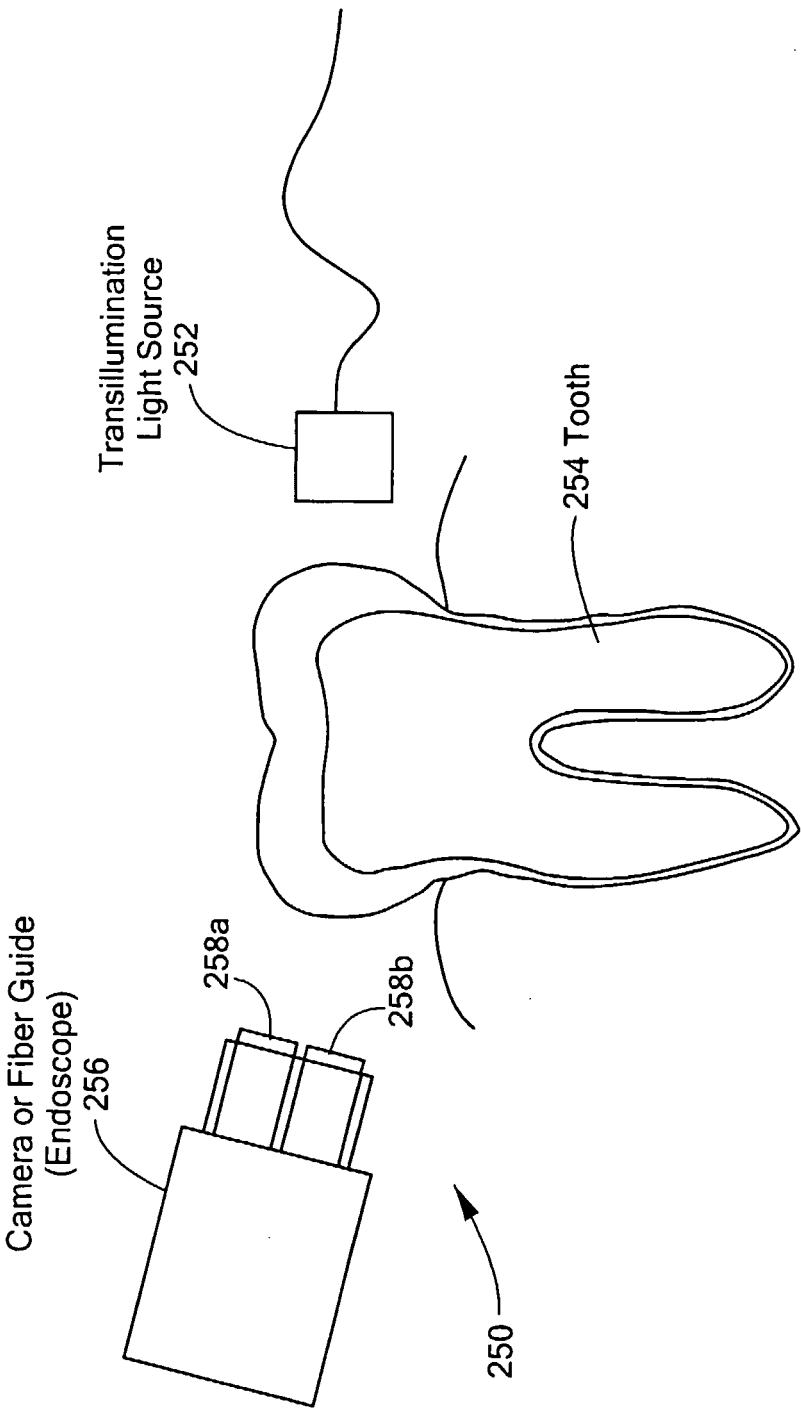


FIG. 10

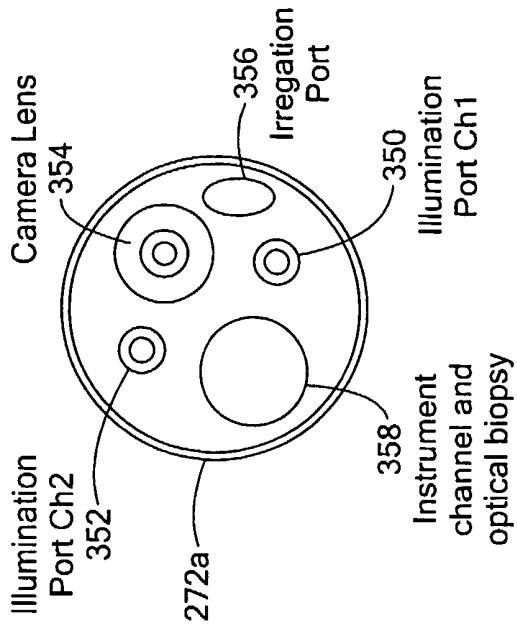


FIG. 11A

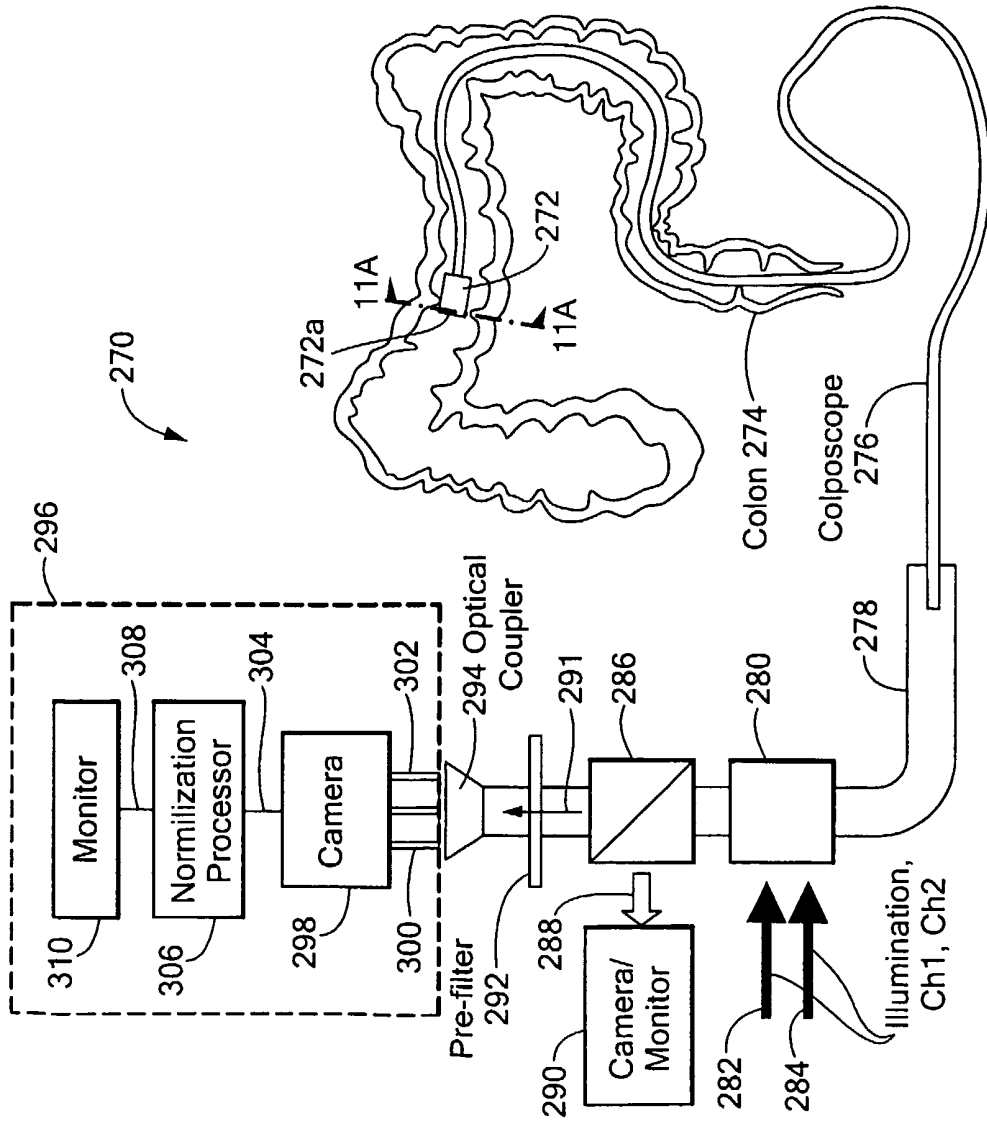


FIG. 11

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	用于归一化荧光或生物发光成像的系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1824379A1	公开(公告)日	2007-08-29
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	通用医疗公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	总医院CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	总医院CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	NTZIACHRISTOS VASILIS		
发明人	NTZIACHRISTOS, VASILIS		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B1/00 A61B1/04		
CPC分类号	A61B1/00009 A61B1/043 A61B5/0064 A61B5/0071 A61B5/0084 A61B5/0088 A61B5/415 A61B5/418		
优先权	60/634369 2004-12-08 US		
其他公开文献	EP1824379B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种系统和方法提供标准化的荧光落射照明图像和标准化的荧光透射照明图像。归一化可用于改善二维(平面)荧光落射照明图像和二维(平面)荧光透射照明图像。该系统和方法还可以提供归一化的生物发光落射照明图像和归一化的生物发光透射照明图像。在某些布置中,该系统和方法可以提供小动物的想象,术中成像,内窥镜成像和/或中空器官成像。