



# Specimen SPECT for Intra-operative Assistance in Radio-guided Surgery

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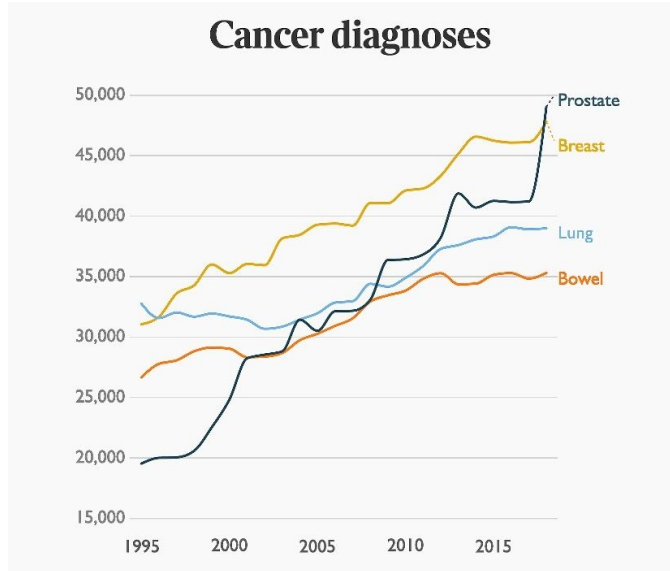


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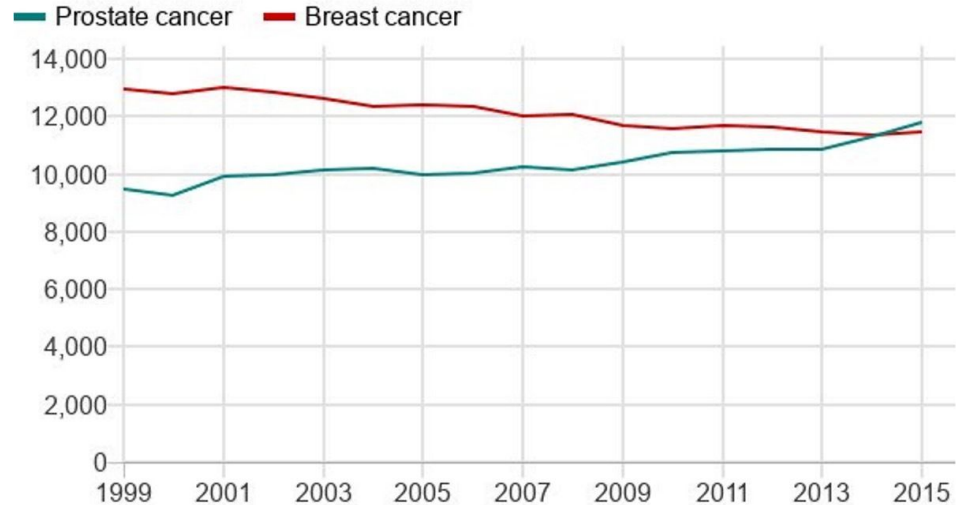
# Introduction

- **Prostate cancer** is the 4th most common cancer overall and the 2nd most commonly occurring cancer in men. <sup>[1]</sup>
- The count of prostate cancer patients surpasses other deadliest cancer types since 2014. <sup>[2]</sup>



Source: Prof. Christopher Eden, Refer [x]

UK prostate and breast cancer deaths, 1999-2015



Source: Prostate Cancer UK

BBC



[1] Prostate cancer statistics 2020, *World Cancer Research Fund International*, accessed 19 February 2023, <<https://www.wcrf.org/cancer-trends/prostate-cancer-statistics>> .

[2] SANTIS Clinic Website > Prostate Cancer Information Centre. Testing & Diagnosis> The importance of celebrities in increasing the awareness of prostate cancer, accessed 27.02.2023, <<https://www.santishealth.org/prostate-cancer-information-centre/the-importance-of-celebrities-in-increasing-the-awareness-of-prostate-cancer/>>.

# Introduction

- General treatment: **Radical Prostatectomy** (removal of entire prostate cancer tissue). [3]

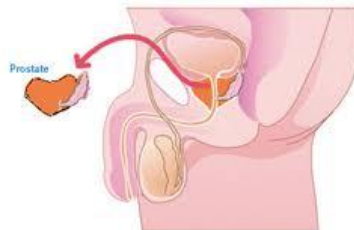


Figure 1: Prostate tissue

- Confirmation of “**resection margin**” is required during surgery. [3]

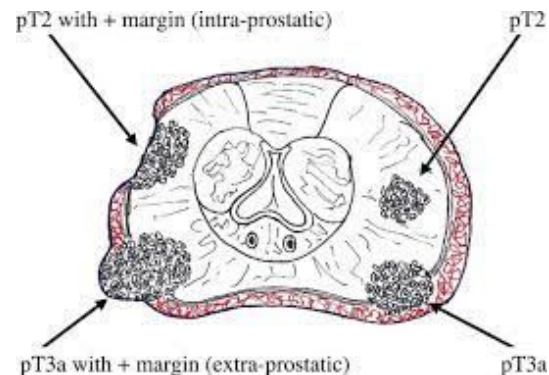


Figure 2: Resection Margin



[3] Montironi R, van der Kwast T, Boccon-Gibod L, Bono AV, Boccon-Gibod L. Handling and pathology reporting of radical prostatectomy specimens. Eur Urol. 2003 Dec;44(6):626-36. doi: 10.1016/s0302-2838(03)00381-6. PMID: 14644113.

# Motivation / Problem statement

- Problem 1: Requirement of a Pathologist in the OR. [3]
- Problem 2: Time consuming for sample preparation. [4]
- Problem 3: Prostate tissue undergoes faster autolysis than most of the other organs. [5]

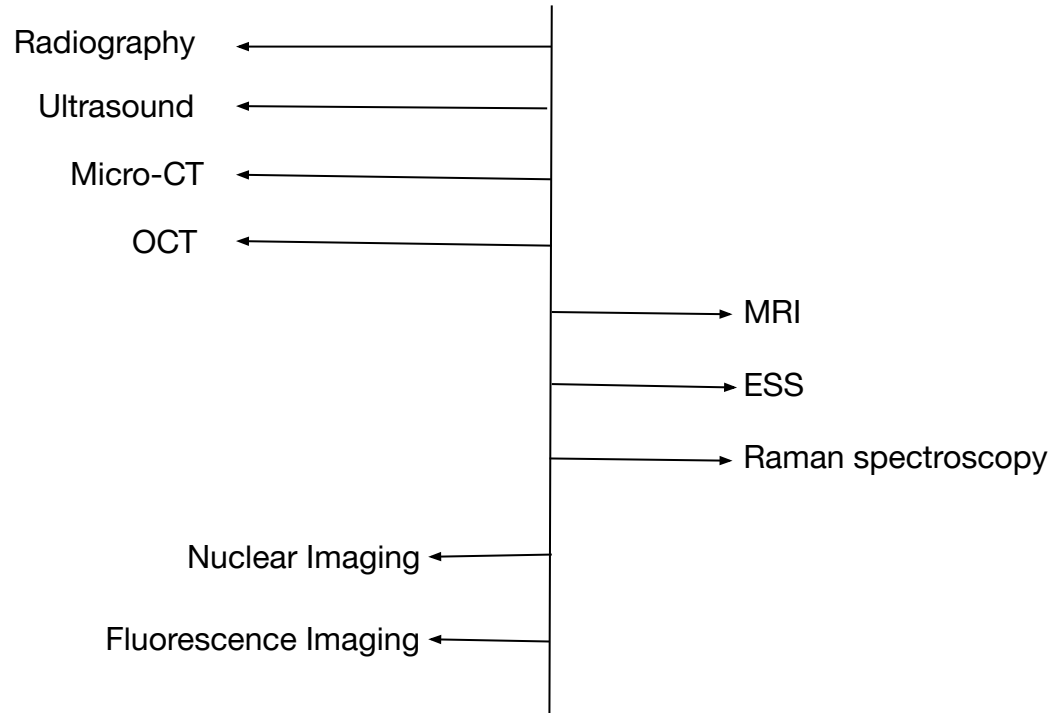
[3] Montironi R, van der Kwast T, Boccon-Gibod L, Bono AV, Boccon-Gibod L. Handling and pathology reporting of radical prostatectomy specimens. Eur Urol. 2003 Dec;44(6):626-36. doi: 10.1016/s0302-2838(03)00381-6. PMID: 14644113.

[4] Jorns JM, Visscher D, Sabel M, Breslin T, Healy P, Daignaut S, Myers JL, Wu AJ. Intraoperative frozen section analysis of margins in breast conserving surgery significantly decreases reoperative rates: one-year experience at an ambulatory surgical center. Am J Clin Pathol. 2012 Nov;138(5):657-69. doi: 10.1309/AJCP4IEMXCJ1GDTS. PMID: 23086766; PMCID: PMC3988579.

[5] Montironi R, Lopez Beltran A, Mazzucchelli R, Cheng L, Scarpelli M. Handling of radical prostatectomy specimens: total embedding with large-format histology. Int J Breast Cancer. 2012;2012:932784. doi: 10.1155/2012/932784. Epub 2012 Jul 10. PMID: 22844601; PMCID: PMC3400332.



# Relevant research works on resection margin imaging

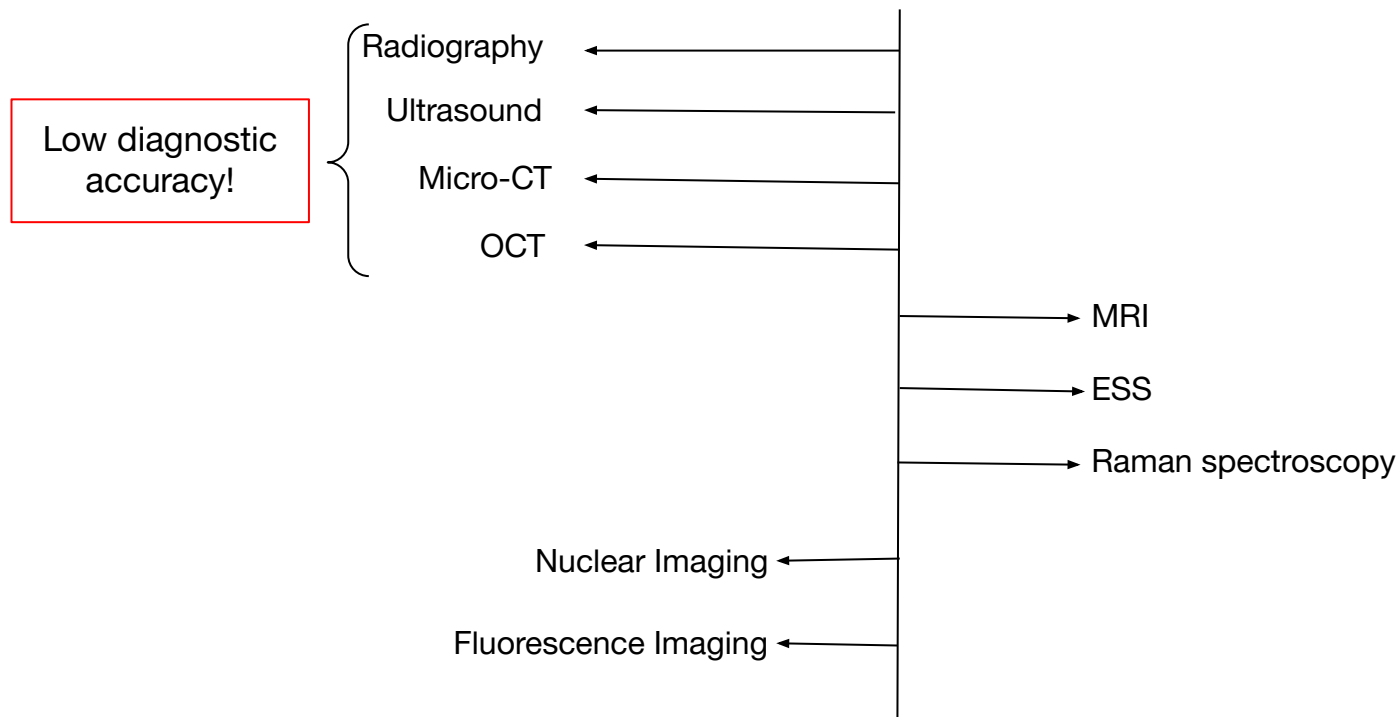


[CT: Computed Tomography; OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; ESS: Elastic Scattering Spectroscopy]

[6] Heidkamp J, Scholte M, Rosman C, Manohar S, Fütterer JJ, Rovers MM. Novel imaging techniques for intraoperative margin assessment in surgical oncology: A systematic review. *Int J Cancer*. 2021 Aug 1;149(3):635-645. doi: 10.1002/ijc.33570. Epub 2021 May 4. PMID: 33739453; PMCID: PMC8252509.



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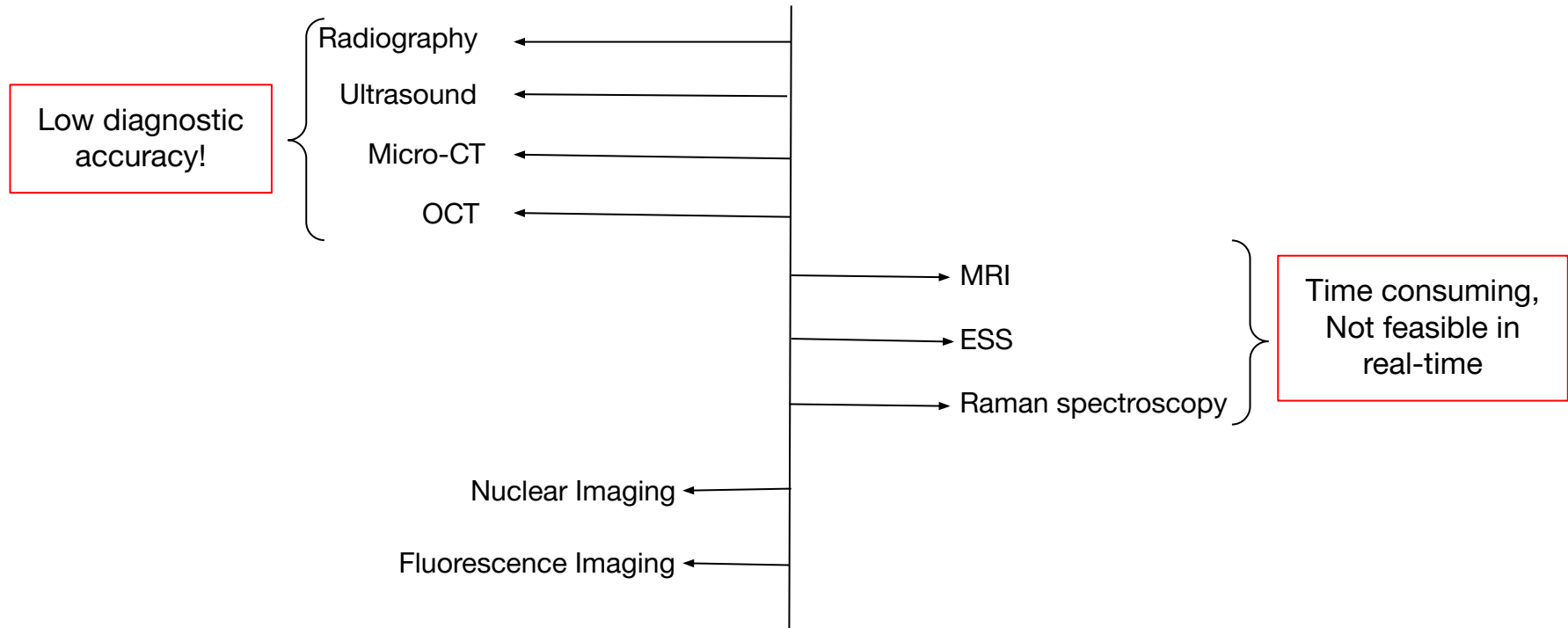


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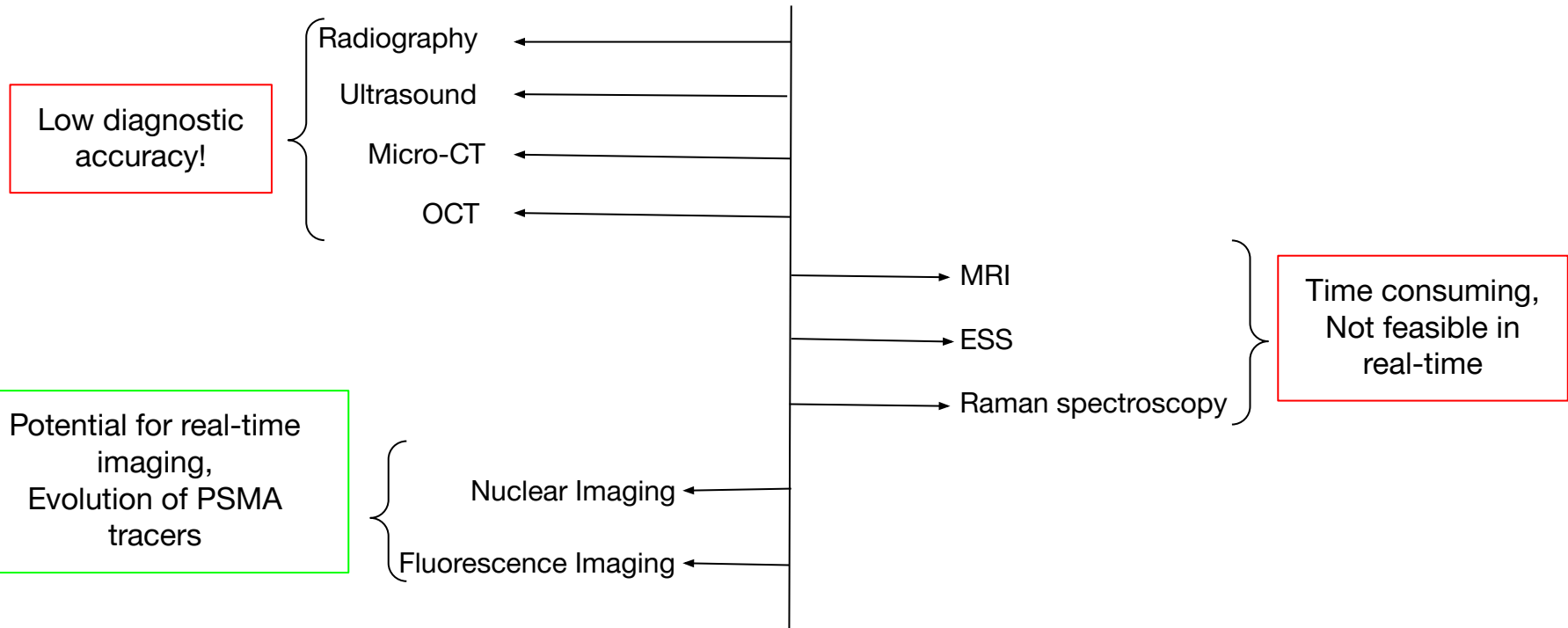
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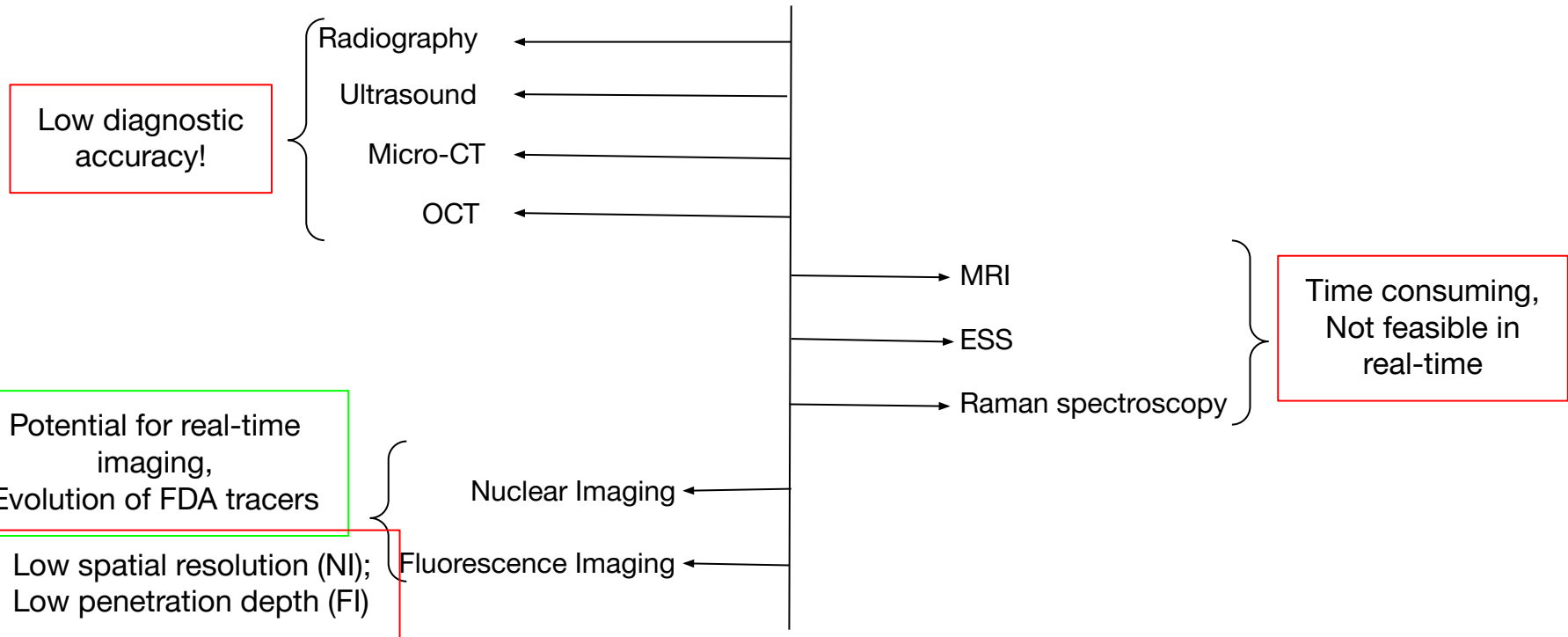
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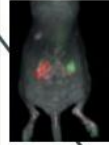
### Optical imaging

#### Advantages:

- High-throughput screening for target confirmation and compound optimization
- High sensitivity

#### Disadvantages:

- Limited clinical translation
- Low depth penetration



### PET imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High sensitivity with unlimited depth penetration

#### Disadvantages:

- Cost



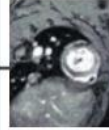
### Magnetic resonance imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High resolution and soft-tissue contrast

#### Disadvantages:

- Costs
- Imaging time



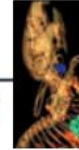
### SPECT imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- Unlimited depth penetration

#### Disadvantages:

- Limited spatial resolution



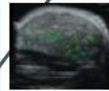
### Ultrasound imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High spatial and temporal resolution
- Low costs

#### Disadvantages:

- Operator dependency
- Targeted imaging limited to vascular compartment



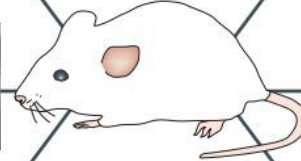
### CT imaging

#### Advantages:

- High spatial resolution (bone/lung)
- Clinical translation

#### Disadvantages:

- No target-specific imaging
- Radiation
- Poor soft-tissue contrast



[7] Willmann JK, van Bruggen N, Dinkelborg LM, Gambhir SS. Molecular imaging in drug development. Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2008 Jul;7(7):591-607. doi: 10.1038/nrd2290. PMID: 18591980.



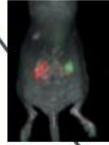
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### PET imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High sensitivity with unlimited depth penetration

#### Disadvantages:

- Cost



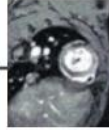
### Magnetic resonance imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High resolution and soft-tissue contrast

#### Disadvantages:

- Costs
- Imaging time



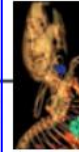
### SPECT imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- Unlimited depth penetration

#### Disadvantages:

- Limited spatial resolution



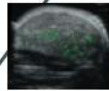
### Ultrasound imaging

#### Advantages:

- Clinical translation
- High spatial and temporal resolution
- Low costs

#### Disadvantages:

- Operator dependency
- Targeted imaging limited to vascular compartment



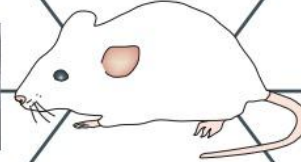
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#### Advantages:

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# Proposed approach

- Intraoperative analysis of resection margin in real-time at OR (without a pathologist)
- Injecting PSMA (Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen) based tracers into the tissue for precise targeting of prostate cancer cells
- 3D reconstruction volume of the sample using **RGB-D** camera
- **SPECT** for detecting the resection margin of the sample
- **Registration** of SPECT data in the 3D volume
- Accuracy can be enhanced by using a hybrid tracer (SPECT + Fluorescence tracer, Ex: **99mTc-EuK-(SO3)Cy5-mas3**) [8]
- Thus, the proposed solution would be a **hybrid specimen analyzer using SPECT and fluorescence imaging**

[8] Dell'Oglio P, van Willigen DM, van Oosterom MN, Bauwens K, Hensbergen F, Welling MM, van der Stadt H, Bekers E, Pool M, van Leeuwen P, Maurer T, van Leeuwen FWB, Buckle T. Feasibility of fluorescence imaging at microdosing using a hybrid PSMA tracer during robot-assisted radical prostatectomy in a large animal model. EJNMMI Res. 2022 Mar 7;12(1):14. doi: 10.1186/s13550-022-00886-y. PMID: 35254544; PMCID: PMC8901828.



# Proposed approach - “system overview”

2D Gamma Camera

RGB-D camera

Fluorescence camera

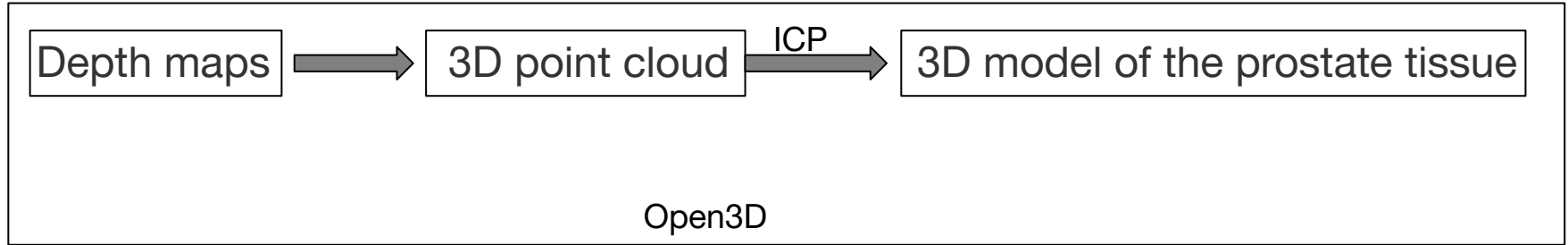
Prostate tissue with  
hybrid tracer  
( $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -EuK-(SO<sub>3</sub>)Cy5-mas3)

(rotating table)

Light source



# RGB-D task overview



# SPECT task overview

Step 1: Data (Gamma ray) acquisition using CrystalCam



[Source/Courtesy: Crystal Photonics GmbH]

Step 2: Formation of linear set of equations

$$y = Ax$$

Where,  $y$  = Physical measurements

$A$  = System matrix (Each row corresponds to one measurement in our system; Each column represents the different contributions of a particular voxel to the results on each measurement)


$x$  = Quantity we want to reconstruct





# SPECT task overview

Step 3: Solving the linear system of equations using MLEM (Maximum Likelihood Expectation Maximization)


$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$$

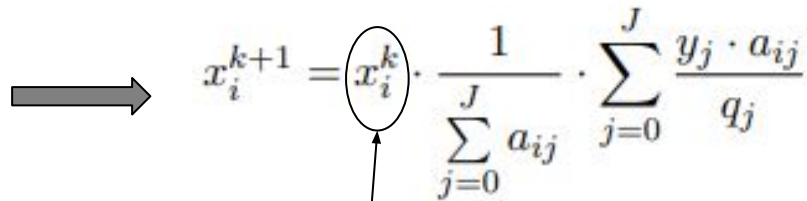
$$q_j = \sum_{i=0}^I x_i^k \cdot a_{ij}$$



[9] Y. Vardi, L. A. Shepp, and L. Kaufman, "A statistical model for positron emission tomography," Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 80, no. 389, pp. 8– 20, 1985

# SPECT task overview

Step 3: Solving the linear system of equations using MLEM (Maximum Likelihood Expectation Maximization)


$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$$

Values from  
the previous  
iteration ( $k$ )

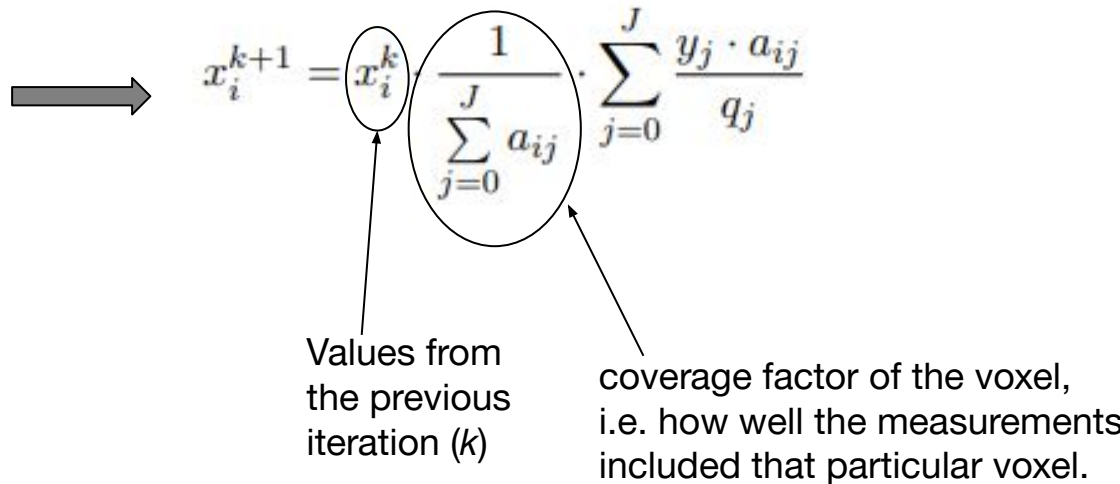
$$q_j = \sum_{i=0}^I x_i^k \cdot a_{ij}$$



[9] Y. Vardi, L. A. Shepp, and L. Kaufman, "A statistical model for positron emission tomography," Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 80, no. 389, pp. 8– 20, 1985

# SPECT task overview

Step 3: Solving the linear system of equations using MLEM (Maximum Likelihood Expectation Maximization)



The diagram illustrates the MLEM iteration formula. A large grey arrow points from the left towards the equation. The equation is  $x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$ . The term  $x_i^k$  is circled, and an arrow points from it to the text "Values from the previous iteration (k)". The fraction  $\frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}}$  is also circled, and an arrow points from it to the text "coverage factor of the voxel, i.e. how well the measurements included that particular voxel." To the right of the main equation is another equation:  $q_j = \sum_{i=0}^I x_i^k \cdot a_{ij}$ .

$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$$

Values from the previous iteration (k)

coverage factor of the voxel, i.e. how well the measurements included that particular voxel.

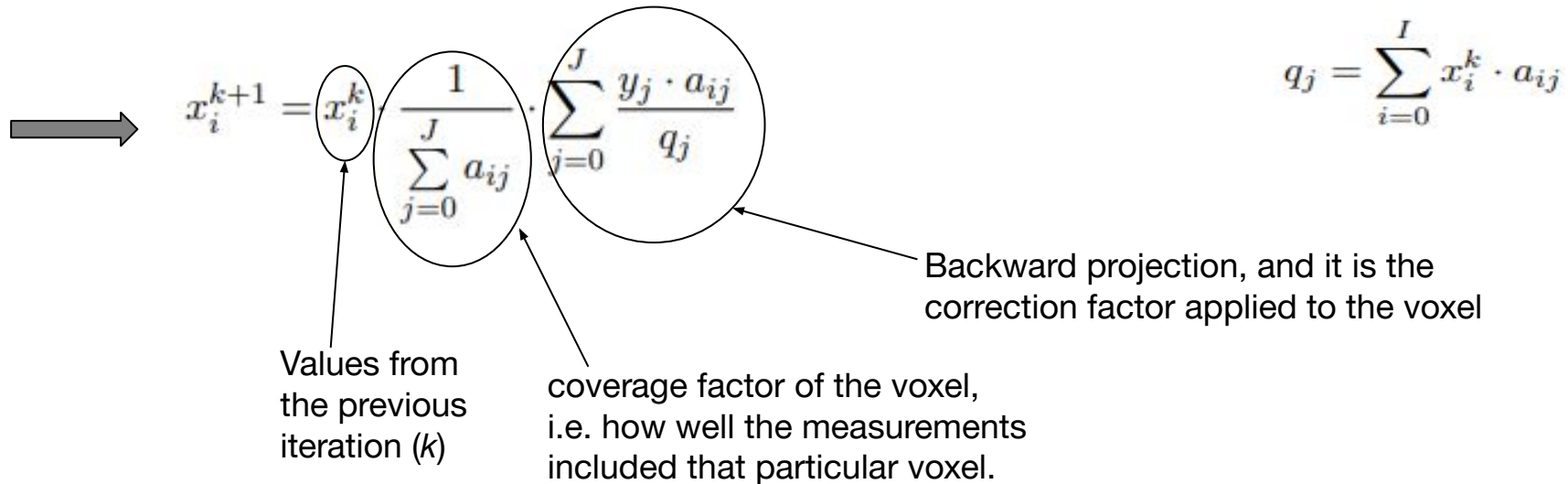
$$q_j = \sum_{i=0}^I x_i^k \cdot a_{ij}$$



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# SPECT task overview

Step 3: Solving the linear system of equations using MLEM (Maximum Likelihood Expectation Maximization)



The diagram illustrates the MLEM update equation for a voxel  $i$  at iteration  $k+1$ . A large grey arrow points from the left towards the equation. The equation is 
$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$$
 Annotations include:

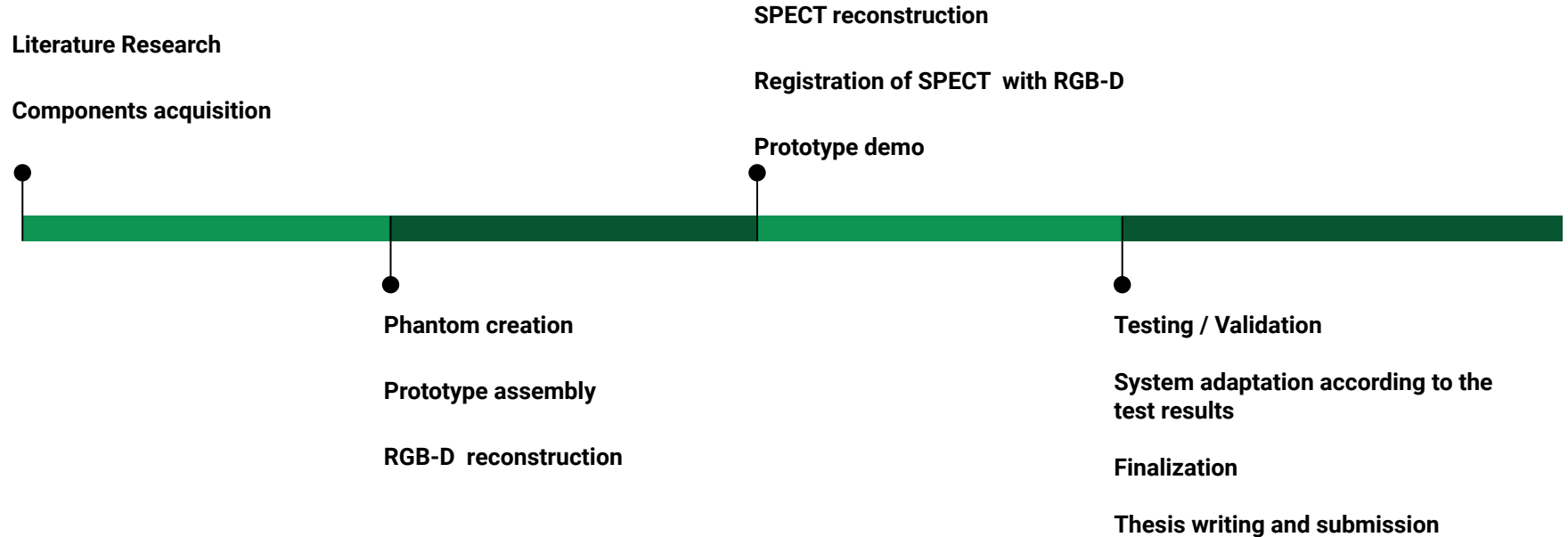
- A circle around  $x_i^k$  with an arrow pointing to it from the text "Values from the previous iteration ( $k$ )".
- A circle around the denominator  $\sum_{j=0}^J a_{ij}$  with an arrow pointing to it from the text "coverage factor of the voxel, i.e. how well the measurements included that particular voxel."
- A circle around the numerator  $\sum_{j=0}^J \frac{y_j \cdot a_{ij}}{q_j}$  with an arrow pointing to it from the text "Backward projection, and it is the correction factor applied to the voxel".

To the right of the main equation, the formula for  $q_j$  is given: 
$$q_j = \sum_{i=0}^I x_i^k \cdot a_{ij}$$



[9] Y. Vardi, L. A. Shepp, and L. Kaufman, "A statistical model for positron emission tomography," Journal of the American Statistical Association, vol. 80, no. 389, pp. 8– 20, 1985

# Timeline & Conclusion 1.1

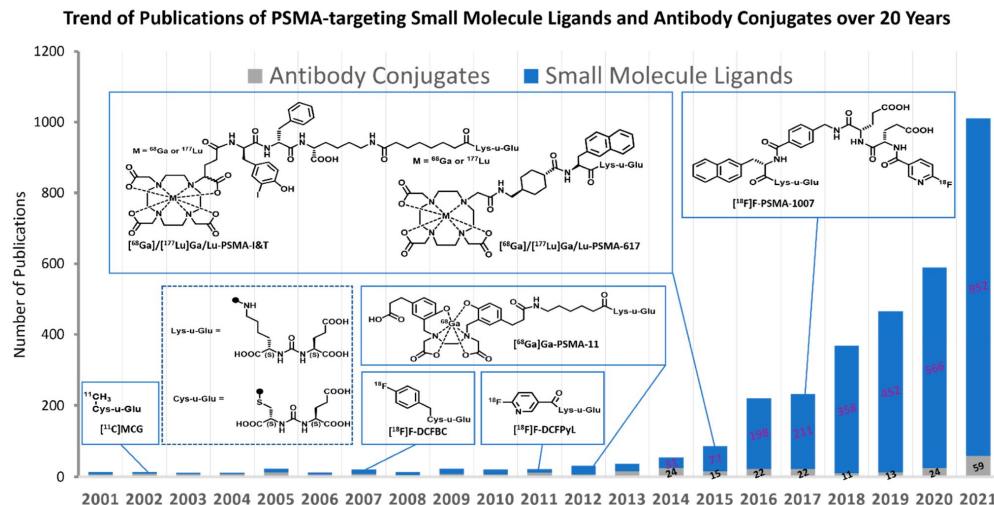


[TIMELINE SUMMARY (March 2023 - February 2024)]



## Initial results / Conclusion 1.2

- Need for the system is high and thus the market potential.
- Research community is very active in this intra-operative field. [6]
- Recent introduction of PSMA based tracers would help us in precise targeting of prostate cells [10]



(Publications on PSMA-targeting tracers since 2002)

[6] Heidkamp J, Scholte M, Rosman C, Manohar S, Fütterer JJ, Rovers MM. Novel imaging techniques for intraoperative margin assessment in surgical oncology: A systematic review. *Int J Cancer*. 2021 Aug 1;149(3):635-645. doi: 10.1002/ijc.33570. Epub 2021 May 4. PMID: 33739453; PMCID: PMC8252509.

[10] Abghari-Gerst M, Armstrong WR, Nguyen K, Calais J, Czernin J, Lin D, Jariwala N, Rodnick M, Hope TA, Hearn J, Montgomery JS, Alva A, Reichert ZR, Spratt DE, Johnson TD, Scott PJH, Pierr M. A Comprehensive Assessment of 68Ga-PSMA-11 PET in Biochemical Recurrent Prostate Cancer: Results from a Prospective Multicenter Study on 2,005 Patients. *J Nucl Med.* 2022 Apr;63(4):567-572. doi: 10.2967/jnumed.121.262412. Epub 2021 Jul 29. PMID: 34326126; PMCID: PMC8973291.



