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Cancer surgery

Speed meets precision: A new laser scanning microscope improves cancer cell detection

Fraunhofer researchers have developed a very fast technology for determining whether a tumor has been fully removed — before the patient even leaves the operating theater. Using a combination of laser scanning microscopy and fluorescent tumor markers, doctors can detect any remaining cancer cells immediately after operations.

Surgically removing a tumor is a delicate process. The cancerous tissue must be removed in its entirety, with great precision and as few incisions as possible. Afterward, the surgeon must ask themselves a number of questions. For example, were all the cancerous cells completely removed? And did the removal damage the surrounding tissue? With brain tumors in particular, it is important to remove as few healthy nerve cells as possible.

Now, Fraunhofer researchers working in the LSC-Onco (Laser Scanning Oncology) project have found a quick, reliable solution to this problem by combining laser scanning microscopes and fluorescent tumor markers. Using the microscope, doctors can examine the tissue surrounding the area the tumor was removed from — without even leaving the operating theater. Michael Scholles, Head of the Fraunhofer Center for Microelectronic and Optical Systems for Biomedicine MEOS, explains: “A fluorescent marker applied beforehand allows doctors to see any cancer cells that may be left behind after the incision. Then these cells can be completely removed, with great precision.” The technology was developed at the Fraunhofer Center in Erfurt, where MEOS works on key technologies in the fields of life sciences, microelectronics, optics and photonics. The project involved researchers from the Fraunhofer Institute for Photonic Microsystems IPMS in Dresden and the Fraunhofer Institute for Cell Therapy and Immunology IZI in Leipzig.

Laser scanning microscopes in the operating theater

In the LSC-Onco project, experts from Fraunhofer IPMS developed the tried and tested concept of a laser scanning microscope further, using a microscanner mirror manufactured with MEMS (micro-electro-mechanical systems) technology. Inside the microscope, the mirror oscillates at a rate of several thousand times per second, directing blue laser light with a wavelength of 488 nanometers over the entire image field point by point. The mirror simultaneously directs the fluorescent light emitted by the tissue towards a highly sensitive photodetector. The signals from the photodetector can then

Contact

Roman Möhlmann | Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, München, Germany | Communications | Phone +49 89 1205-1333 | presse@zv.fraunhofer.de

Dr. Anne-Julie Maurer | Fraunhofer Institute for Photonic Microsystems IPMS | Head of Marketing and Communications |

Phone +49 351 8823-2604 | Maria-Reiche-Str. 2 | 01109 Dresden | www.ipms.fraunhofer.de/en.html | anne-julie.maurer@ipms.fraunhofer.de

be used to construct a two-dimensional image. Images can also be recorded on different planes, so that tumor cells beneath the surface also become visible. "This means that, for the first time, a powerful, portable laser scanning microscope that can be positioned right next to the patient in the operating theater is a feasible reality," says Scholles.

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Fluorescent tumor markers

Before the microscope can detect cancer cells, the cells themselves must first be marked. Researchers from Fraunhofer IZI used their biomedical expertise to develop a fluorescent tumor marker liquid that, simply put, makes cancer cells glow beneath the microscope. The team from Fraunhofer IZI developed the markers for use on brain and skin tumors and are currently investigating whether other types of tumors will react similarly. The Helios Hospital Erfurt provided the tissue samples necessary for developing the tumor markers, with the consent of patients.

After the tumor is removed, the tumor marker is applied to the surrounding tissue and the laser scanning microscope is positioned directly above the wound. When the microscope's blue laser beam encounters healthy cells, the reflected light is blocked by dichroic filters, which have the ability to pass only specific wavelengths. As a result, the image on the microscope display stays black for those cells. However, if the blue laser encounters cancerous cells, the tumor marker emits a fluorescent green. This light passes through the dichroic filters and appears on the display as a green dot or patch. The resolution of the system is so high that even individual cancer cells can be detected and shown on the display. "It only takes a few seconds to examine the operating field with the laser scanning microscope," says Scholles. By referring to the image on the display, doctors can cleanly remove any remaining cancer cells (normally found at the edge of the wound) in their entirety, all without damaging the healthy tissue.

Improving patients' chances of recovery

When compared to current practices in oncological surgery, LSC-Onco represents a huge step forward. Prior to this development, surgeons have generally taken tissue samples from the edges of the wound following the removal of a tumor and sent these samples to a hospital laboratory. After a few minutes' wait, a diagnosis would be delivered as to whether the sample cells were cancerous. If so, the surgeon would then have to cut away more tissue. This method is very time-consuming, which adds to the strain on the patient undergoing the operation. "With LSC-Onco, all these steps can be carried out in one go during the operation, and what's more, the precision is much greater. It also protects the surrounding tissue, because you can see exactly where the healthy tissue starts on the microscope display. And now, waiting for lab tests results is a thing of the past," says Scholles, Head of MEOS.

As a result, operations can be completed faster and patients can be taken off anesthetic. This technology also improves the patient's chances of a complete and permanent recovery, as it ensures clean removal of all cancer cells. "We have already received

extremely positive feedback from doctors. The demand for this technology is very high," says Scholles.

Now, the project team wants to take the next step and bring LSC-Onco into medical practice. An LSC-Onco demonstrator will be presented in the Fraunhofer booth #239 in Hall B4 at the LASER World of PHOTONICS trade fair (April 26–29, 2022) in Munich.

Fraunhofer Center for Microelectronic and Optical Systems for Biomedicine
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What is a confocal laser scanning fluorescence microscope?

Confocal microscopes have existed for around 30 years. At a basic level, they work by gradually irradiating the object of examination point by point in a grid pattern. Confocal imaging, where lasers are used in combination with movable mirrors in the beam path, produces a particularly high resolution and allows 3D images of the sample to be made. This is possible because images can be recorded on different planes.

Samples can be further differentiated for examination thanks to fluorescent markers, which exclusively bind to parts of the sample that exhibit certain chemical properties. As a result, it is only these areas that become fluorescent.

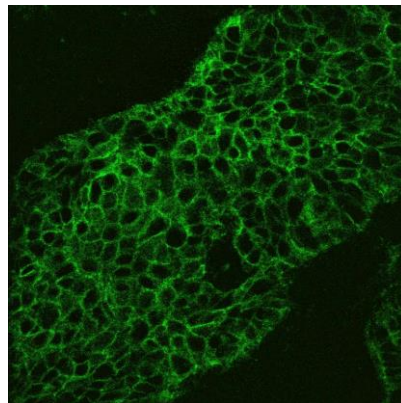
Drawing on years of expertise in the field of MEMS, Fraunhofer IPMS has developed this technology even further. Moreover, its researchers have developed a movable micro-scanner mirror that enables point-by-point illumination of the sample. This has made it possible to reduce the size of the laser scanning fluorescence microscope, so that it can be used as a mobile device.

Apart from medicine, other possible areas of application include biotechnology, industrial quality assurance and non-destructive testing technology.



Picture 1: Thanks to the use of MEMS technology, the laser scanning microscope from the LSC-Onco project is so small and compact that it can be used to examine patients right on the operating table.

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Picture 2: This fluorescent image shows a tumor section recorded with the LSC-Onco microscope. The fluorescent green area indicates cancer cells.

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