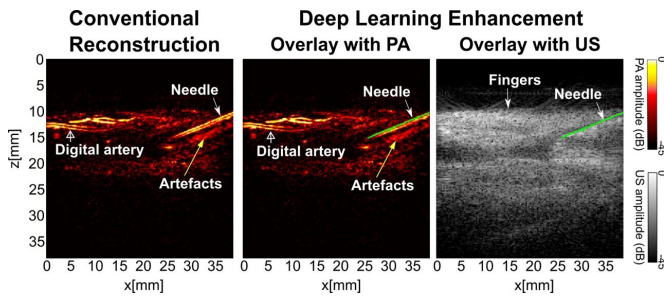


Novel deep learning technique developed for photoacoustic imaging technology

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Credit: King's College London

A postgraduate student from King's College London School of Biomedical Engineering & Imaging Sciences has developed a deep learning framework to enhance a novel light emitting diodes (LED) based photoacoustic imaging technique to improve visualization of immersive medical devices during minimally invasive procedures.

The paper, published in *Photoacoustics* demonstrated that the learning-based framework substantially improved the needle visibility in photoacoustic imaging in vivo compared to conventional reconstruction by suppressing [background noise](#) and image artifacts—meaning the images were much clearer and provided better visualization of the needle.

The researchers say the proposed framework could be helpful for reducing complications during percutaneous needle insertions—procedure or method where access to inner organs or other [tissue](#) is done via needle-puncture of the skin, rather than by using an "open" approach where inner organs or tissue are exposed—by accurate identification of clinical needles in photoacoustic imaging.

Ultrasound (US) imaging is widely used for guiding minimally invasive percutaneous procedures such

as peripheral nerve blocks, tumor biopsy and fetal blood sampling.

During these procedures, a metallic needle is inserted percutaneously into the body towards the target under real-time US guidance. Accurate and efficient identification of the target and the needle are of paramount importance to ensure the efficacy and safety of the procedure.

Photoacoustic imaging is a hybrid modality that is based on the detection of US signals generated from tissue in response to tissue absorption of light.

As each type of tissue has absorption preference for certain colors of light, photoacoustic imaging can differentiate various tissue types at high [spatial resolution](#), which could help surgeon to better identify procedure targets and avoid damaging critical tissue structures.

First author and Ph.D. student Mengjie Shi at the School of Biomedical Engineering & Imaging Sciences said as the framework has been validated on healthy human volunteers, it can be integrated into real-time applications. This can give clinicians real-time feedback of the needle position so they can approach the [needle](#) to the procedure target with high confidence as they receive feedback from the photoacoustic images and US images to conduct better procedures.

"If we could achieve a high imaging quality that could be provided to the surgery it would reduce complications such as nerve damage," says Shi.

The researchers say it could also work well in a clinical environment as LED is safer and more cost-effective compared to commonly used bulky and expensive laser systems. Light-emitting-diodes (LEDs) are one of low-cost alternatives to solid-state lasers. PA could use different light sources for light excitation such as solid-state lasers, laser diodes, and LEDs. Here, LEDs are promising

alternatives for their compact size, low cost and safe operation.

This means surgeons and clinicians may not need to wear goggles to protect their eyes from the laser's radiation. For LED-based photoacoustic imaging systems, only two pieces of LED arrays and cables are needed.

"With these two factors in mind, clinical translation of this photoacoustic imaging technique could be accelerated," says Dr. Xia, lecture at the Department of Surgical & Intervention Engineering, School of Biomedical Engineering & Imaging Sciences.

This research adds to their work showing how [photoacoustic imaging](#) is optimizing and merging hybrid imaging modalities that could be used for guiding minimally [invasive procedures](#).

More information: Mengjie Shi et al, Improving needle visibility in LED-based photoacoustic imaging using deep learning with semi-synthetic datasets, *Photoacoustics* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.pacs.2022.100351](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacs.2022.100351)

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