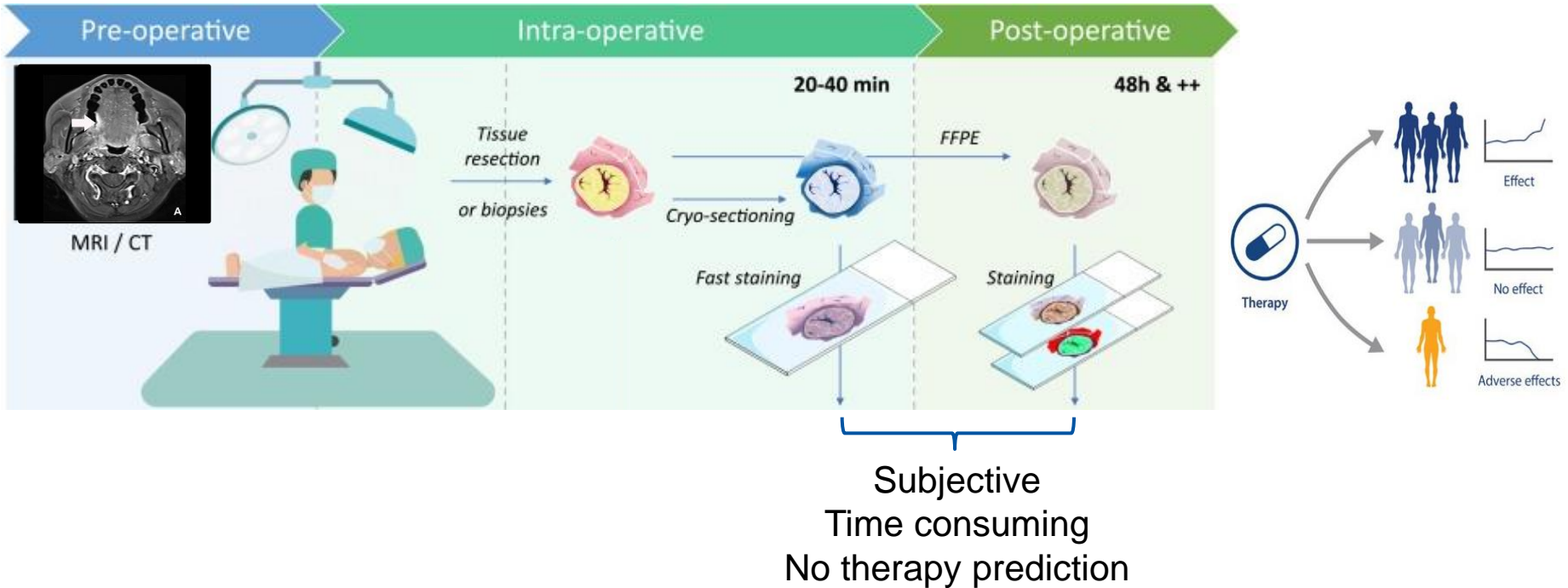
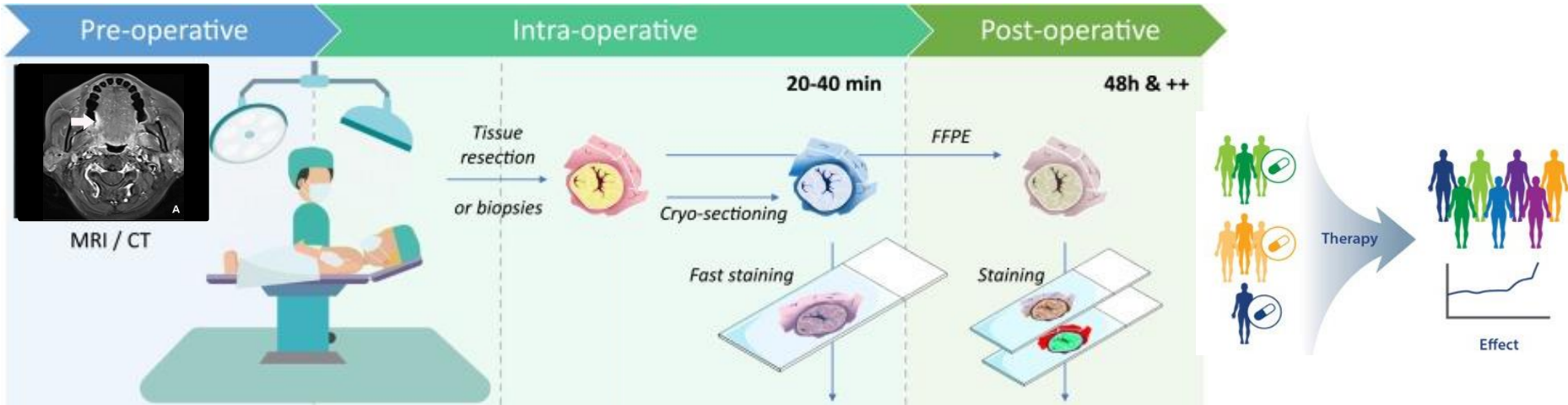


# Current biophotonic imaging approaches and challenges for head and neck cancer diagnosis and therapy

## Current workflow in tumor diagnosis and therapy



## Biophotonic approaches to overcome current limitations in tumor management



### Hyperspectral Imaging

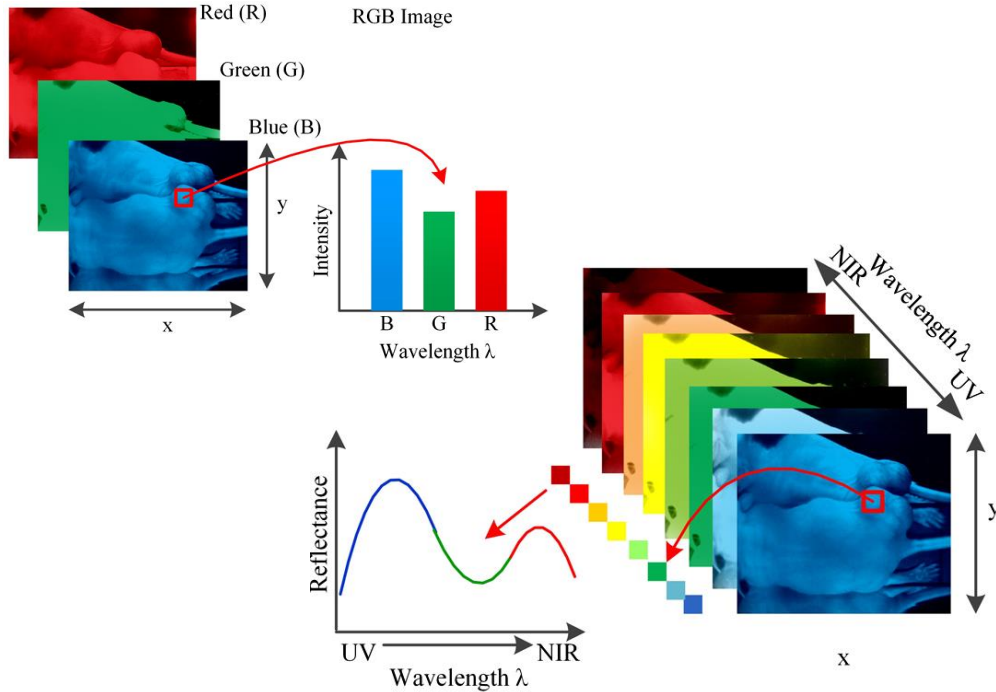
- Yes/No tumor decision

### Stimulated Raman Imaging

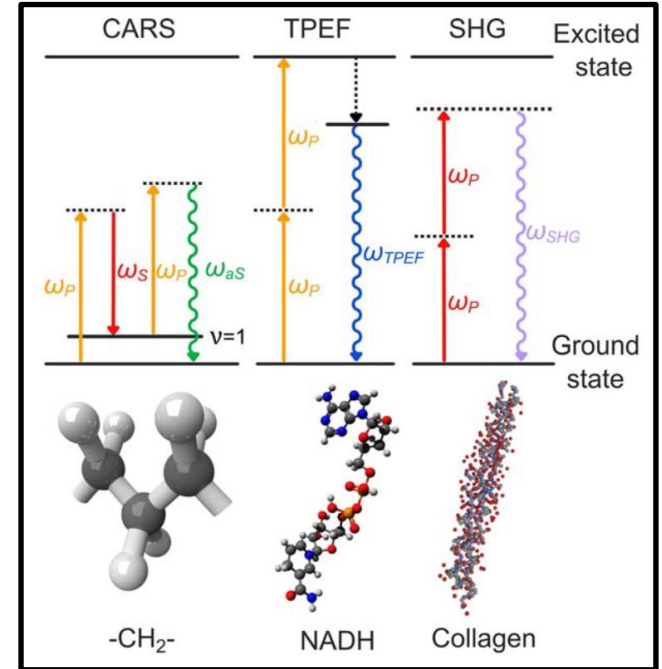
- Deep molecular analysis
- Tumor classification & grading
- Therapy prediction

## Photonic methods: two examples

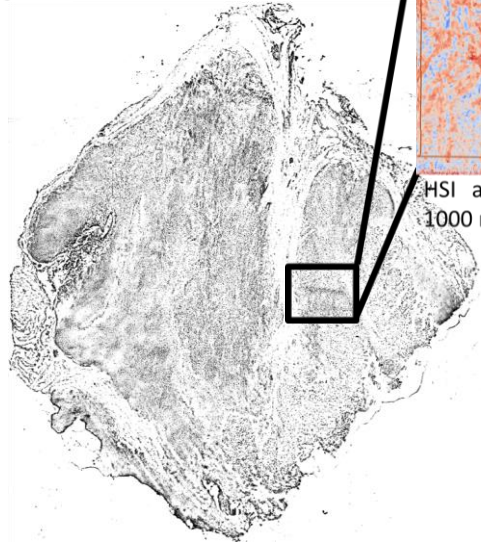
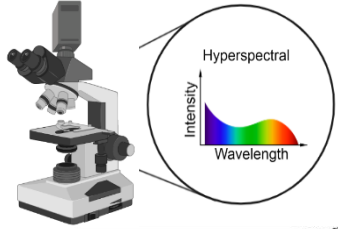
### Hyper Spectral Imaging



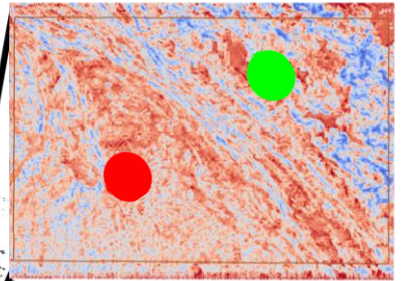
### Multimodal Spectral Imaging



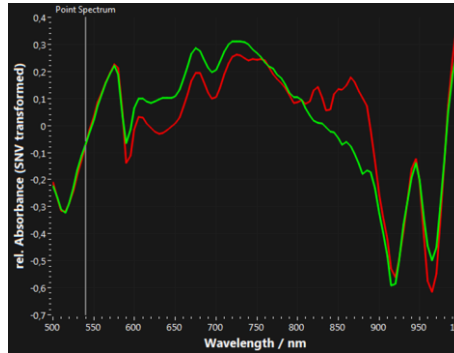
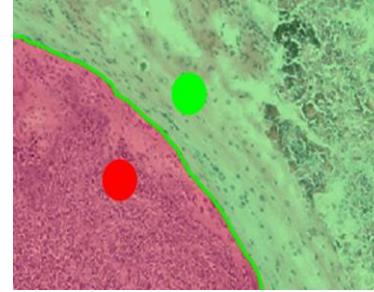
## Hyperspectral imaging for intraoperative assessment



Unstained fresh frozen section

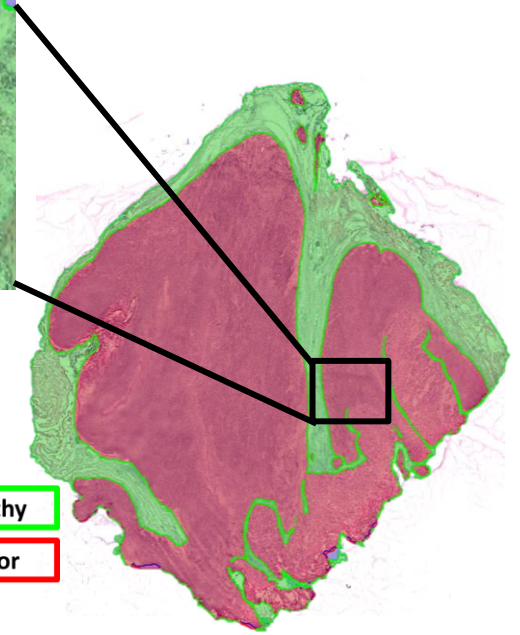


HSI absorption intensity image at 1000 nm



Spectra of the tumor and healthy regions

-  Healthy
-  Tumor



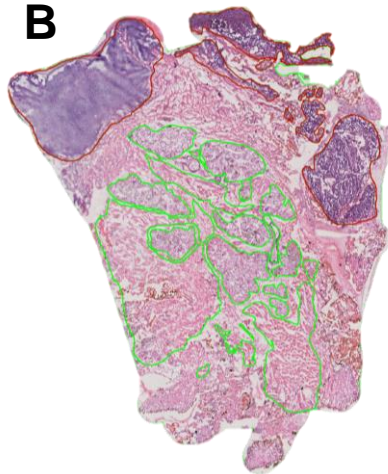
H&E staining after HSI measurement + manual annotation



## Hyperspectral imaging enables automated tumor recognition with 0.76 accuracy



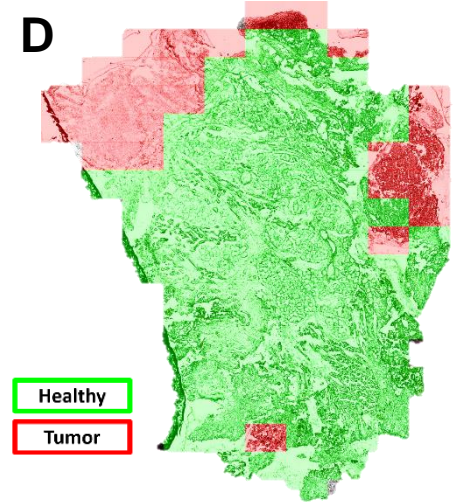
unstained  
tissue section



H&E stained  
tissue section



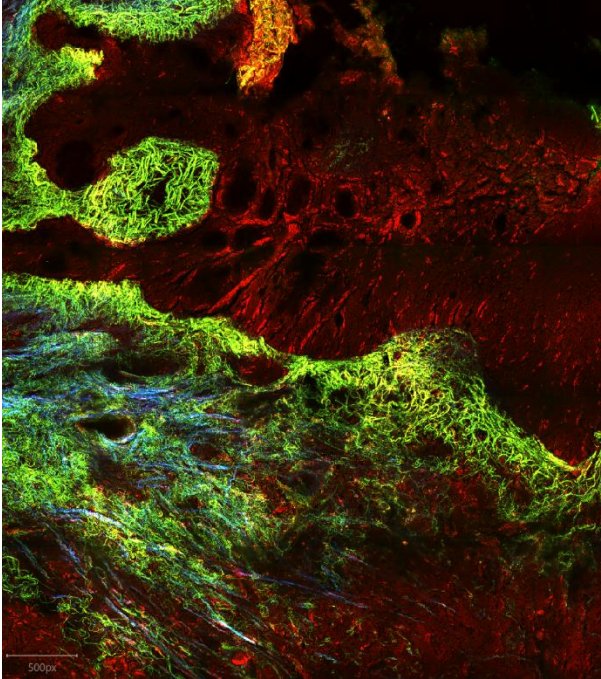
manual histopathological  
annotations



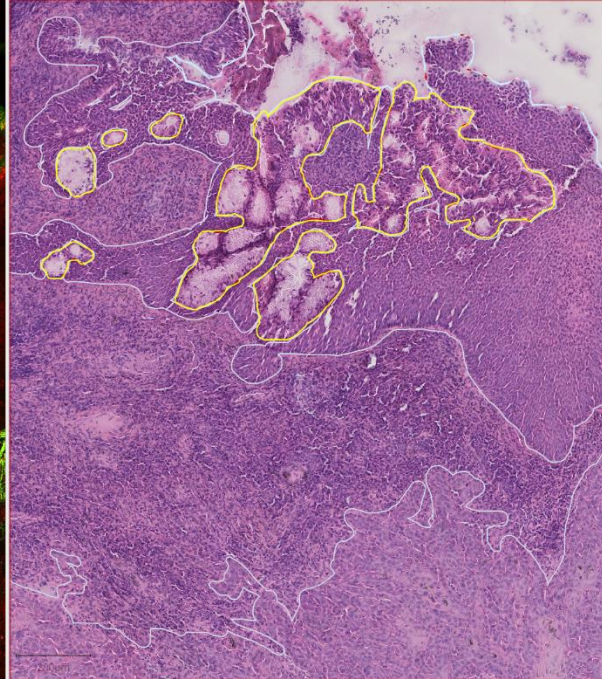
tumor classifications results  
based on hyperspectral data

## Multimodel Spectroscopy allows for deep molecular visualization

Multimodal Spectroscopic Imaging



manually annotated tumor areas



**Higher CH<sub>2</sub> density in tumor area**

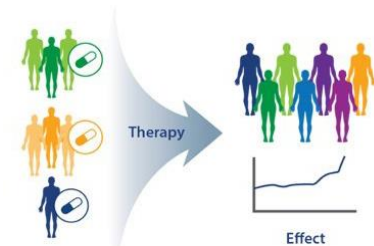
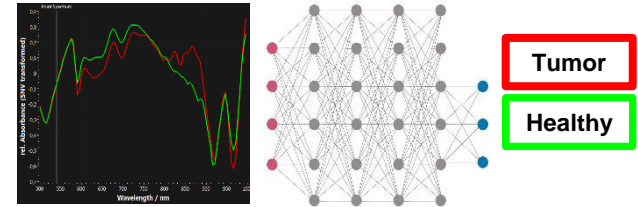
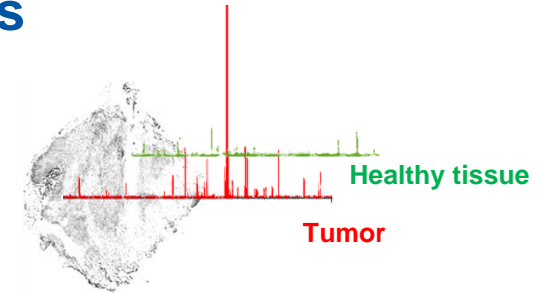


information on  
**tumor presence**

Decision between cancer  
and non-cancer area

## Advantages of biophotonic imaging applications

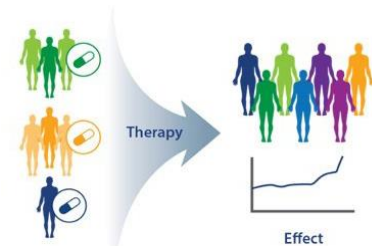
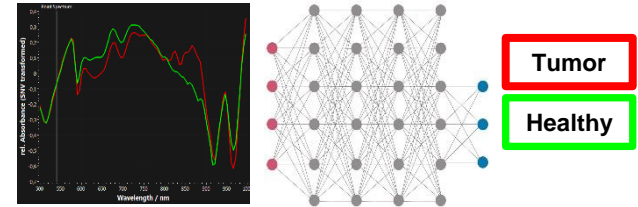
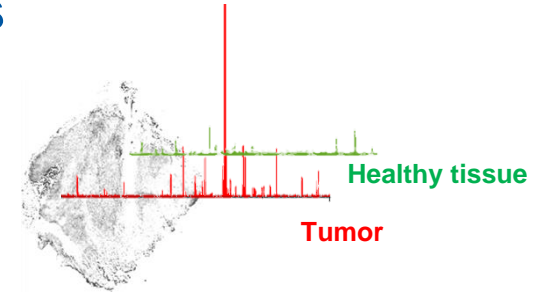
- Staining and label-free detection of molecular signatures
- Spectroscopic data and deep learning methods allow for automated tissue classification
- Objective and quantitative molecular assessment for personalized medicine





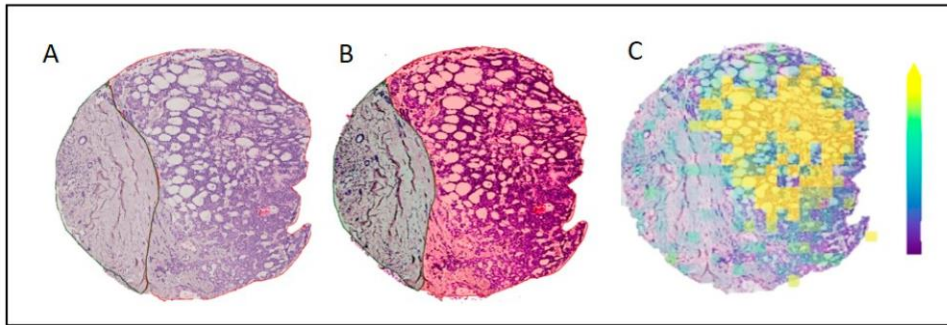
## Challenges of biophotonic imaging applications

- Staining and label-free detection of molecular signatures ← **But what do we see?**
- Spectroscopic data and deep learning methods allow for automated tissue classification ← **Based on imperfect training data**
- Objective and quantitative molecular assessment for personalized medicine ← **But the transition to the clinics is hard**



## Our approaches

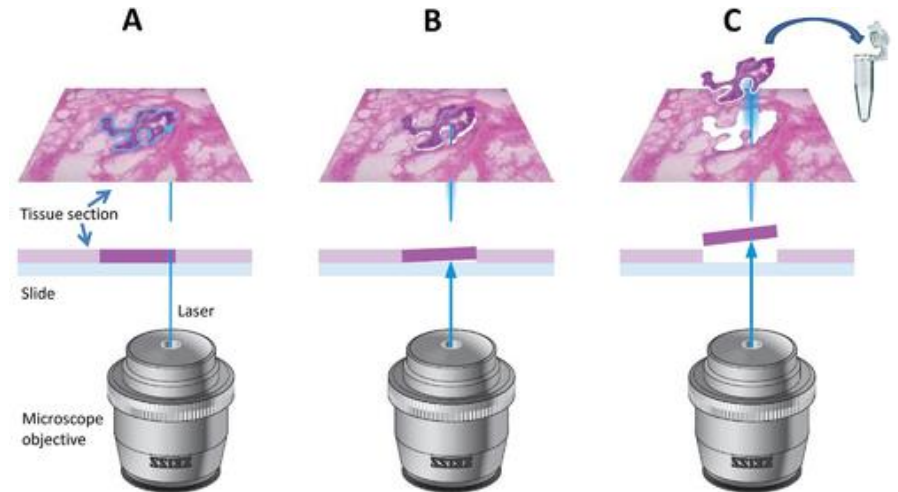
### MALDI Imaging



Spatially resolved mass spectrometry in comparison with histopathological annotations

- But what do we see?
- Based on imperfect training data

### Microdissection



Baseline for further proteomic or genomic analysis

## Our approaches

Just do it

- Clinical + technological partner
- Prospective clinical trial RAMAN-HNSCC at the Jena University Hospital (DRKS00028114)
- Recording Raman spectra of oropharyngeal carcinoma in-vivo
- Raman probe developed at the Leibniz Institute of Photonic Technology, Jena, Germany

- But the transition to the clinics is hard



## Acknowledgement

### Innovative Biophotonics



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chemometric imaging





