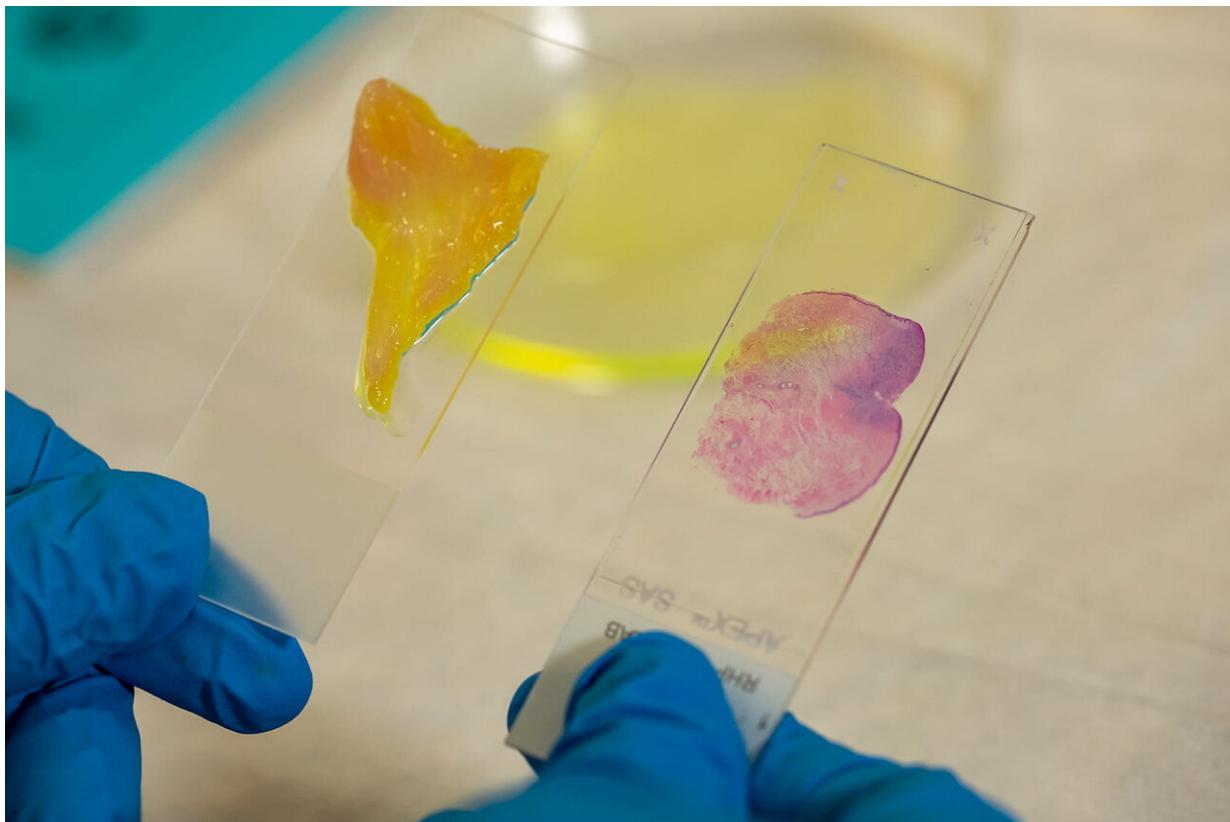


# AI-powered microscope could check cancer margins in minutes

December 18 2020, by Jade Boyd



A new microscope called DeepDOF uses artificial intelligence to quickly and inexpensively image all of the cells in large tissue sections (left) at high resolution with minimal preparation, eliminating the costly and time-consuming process of mounting thin tissue slices on slides (right). Credit: Brandon Martin/Rice University

When surgeons remove cancer, one of the first questions is, "Did they get it all?" Researchers from Rice University and the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center have created a new microscope that can quickly and inexpensively image large tissue sections, potentially during surgery, to find the answer.

The microscope can rapidly image relatively thick pieces of tissue with cellular resolution, and could allow surgeons to inspect the margins of tumors within minutes of their removal. It was created by engineers and applied physicists at Rice and is described in a study published this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"The main goal of the surgery is to remove all the cancer cells, but the only way to know if you got everything is to look at the tumor under a microscope," said Rice's Mary Jin, a Ph.D. student in electrical and computer engineering and co-lead author of the study. "Today, you can only do that by first slicing the tissue into extremely thin sections and then imaging those sections separately. This slicing process requires expensive equipment and the subsequent imaging of multiple slices is time-consuming. Our project seeks to basically image large sections of tissue directly, without any slicing."

Rice's [deep learning](#) extended depth-of-field microscope, or DeepDOF, makes use of an artificial intelligence technique known as deep learning to train a [computer algorithm](#) to optimize both image collection and image post-processing.

With a typical microscope, there's a trade-off between spatial resolution and depth-of-field, meaning only things that are the same distance from the lens can be brought clearly into focus. Features that are even a few millionths of a meter closer or further from the microscope's objective will appear blurry. For this reason, microscope samples are typically thin and mounted between glass slides.

Slides are used to examine tumor margins today, and they aren't easy to prepare. Removed tissue is usually sent to a hospital lab, where experts either freeze it or prepare it with chemicals before making razor-thin slices and mounting them on slides. The process is time-consuming and requires specialized equipment and workers with skilled training. It is rare for hospitals to have the ability to examine slides for tumor margins during surgery, and hospitals in many parts of the world lack the necessary equipment and expertise.

"Current methods to prepare tissue for margin status evaluation during surgery have not changed significantly since first introduced over 100 years ago," said study co-author Ann Gillenwater, M.D., a professor of head and neck surgery at MD Anderson. "By bringing the ability to accurately assess margin status to more treatment sites, the DeepDOF has potential to improve outcomes for cancer patients treated with surgery."

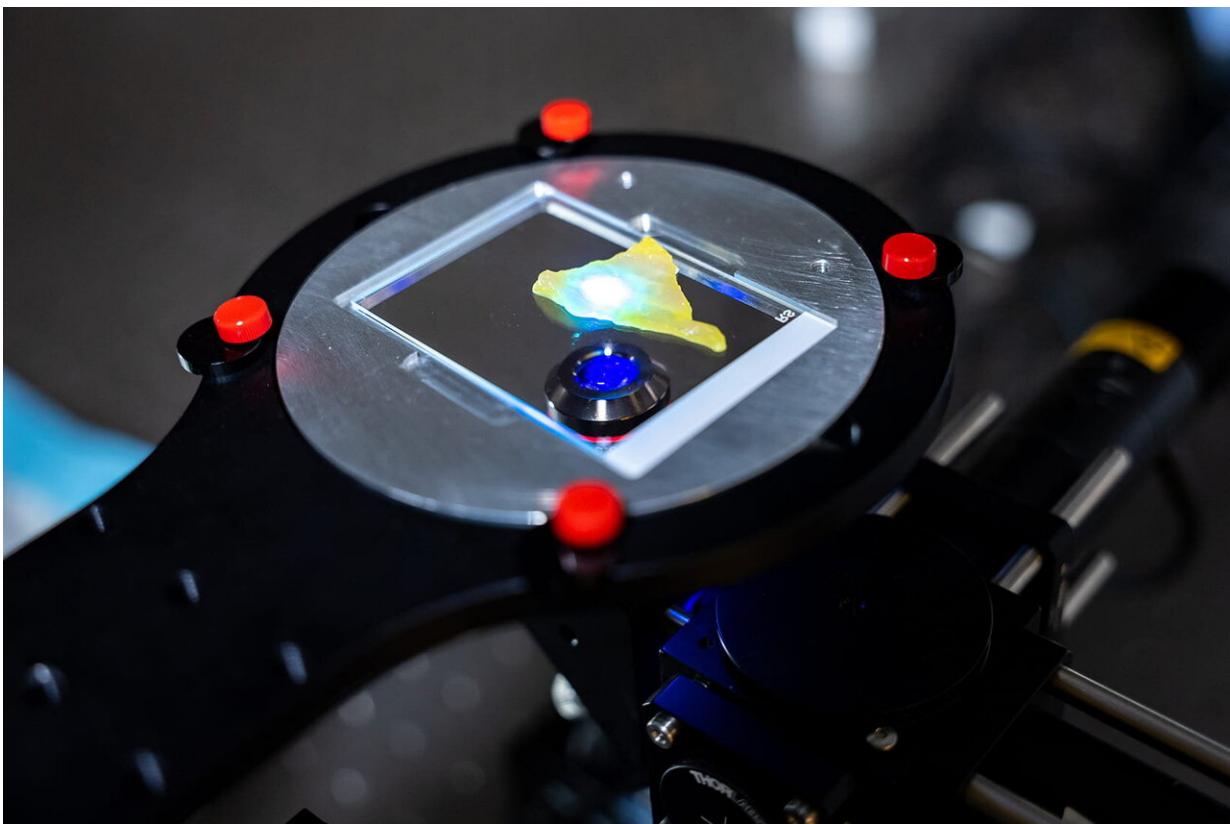
Jin's Ph.D. advisor, study co-corresponding author Ashok Veeraraghavan, said DeepDOF uses a standard optical microscope in combination with an inexpensive optical phase mask costing less than \$10 to image whole pieces of tissue and deliver depths-of-field as much as five times greater than today's state-of-the-art microscopes.

"Traditionally, imaging equipment like cameras and microscopes are designed separately from imaging processing software and algorithms," said study co-lead author Yubo Tang, a postdoctoral research associate in the lab of co-corresponding author Rebecca Richards-Kortum. "DeepDOF is one of the first microscopes that's designed with the post-processing algorithm in mind."

The phase mask is placed over the microscope's objective to modulate the light coming into the microscope.

"The modulation allows for better control of depth-dependent blur in the images captured by the microscope," said Veeraraghavan, an imaging expert and associate professor in electrical and computer engineering at Rice. "That control helps ensure that the deblurring algorithms that are applied to the captured images are faithfully recovering high-frequency texture information over a much wider range of depths than conventional microscopes."

DeepDOF does this without sacrificing spatial resolution, he said.



A section of pig tissue during imaging with Rice's "deep learning extended depth-of-field microscope," or DeepDOF. Credit: Brandon Martin/Rice University

"In fact, both the phase mask pattern and the parameters of the deblurring algorithm are learned together using a deep neural network, which allows us to further improve performance," Veeraraghavan said.

DeepDOF uses a deep learning neural network, an expert system that can learn to make humanlike decisions by studying large amounts of data. To train DeepDOF, researchers showed it 1,200 images from a database of histological slides. From that, DeepDOF learned how to select the optimal phase mask for imaging a particular sample and it also learned how to eliminate blur from the images it captures from the sample, bringing cells from varying depths into focus.

"Once the selected phase mask is printed and integrated into the [microscope](#), the system captures images in a single pass and the ML (machine learning) algorithm does the deblurring," Veeraraghavan said.

Richards-Kortum, Rice's Malcolm Gillis University Professor, professor of bioengineering and director of the Rice 360° Institute for Global Health, said DeepDOF can capture and process images in as little as two minutes.

"We've validated the technology and shown proof-of-principle," Richards-Kortum said. "A clinical study is needed to find out whether DeepDOF can be used as proposed for margin assessment during surgery. We hope to begin clinical validation in the coming year."

**More information:** Lingbo Jin et al. Deep learning extended depth-of-field microscope for fast and slide-free histology, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2013571117](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2013571117)

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