Spectral x-ray imaging in medicine

Anthony Butler,
On behalf of the MARS Collaboration







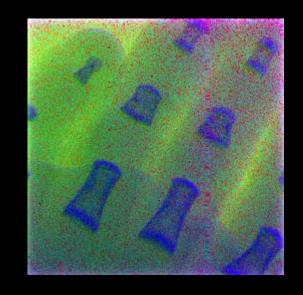




Black and white, to colour



Wilhelm Röntgen, 1895
Photographic plate



MARS Team, 2006 Medipix2



Motivation

300,000,000 Medical x-ray CT scans per year

Global imaging devices market: 47B USD by 2025

Healthcare applications

- Joint, bone, and implant imaging
- Cancer diagnosis and management
- Cardiovascular disease (stroke and heart attacks)
- Infectious diseases





The Team

NZ university team

- Canterbury, Otago, Lincoln, Auckland

International Partners

- Incl. CERN, Notre Dame, RPI, LLNL, OHSU, JINR plus many others















The Team

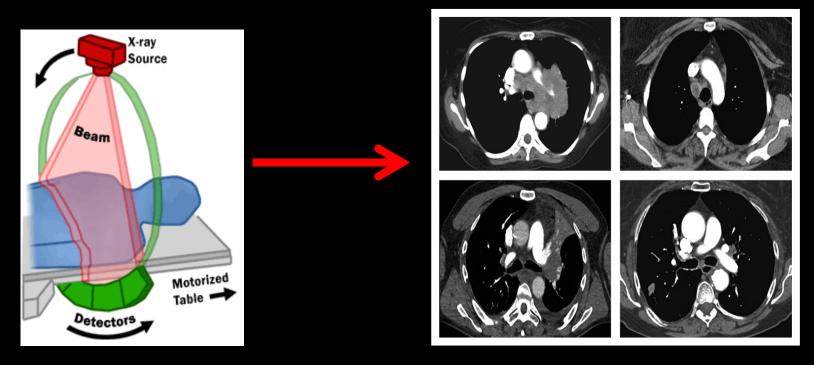


2018 workshop hosted by Uni. of Canterbury, sponsored by NZ MedTech CoRE



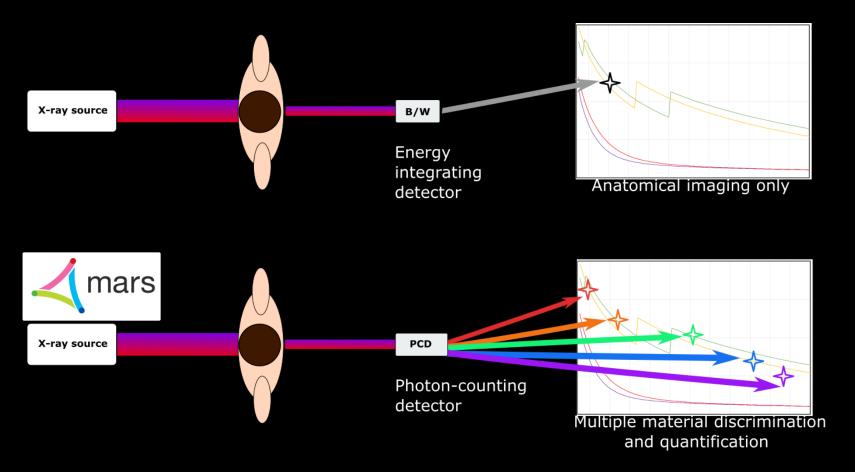
CT – Computed Tomography

Making 3D pictures with x-rays





Spectral CT





strategy

- 1) v3/4 small animal scanner
- 2) v5 <u>human translatable</u> small bore scanner
- 3) Large bore human scanner
- 4) Point-of-care scanners
- 5) Full human scanners



strategy

- 1) v3/4 small animal scanner
- 2) v5 <u>human translatable</u> small bore scanner
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We are here

- 4) Point-of-care scanners
- 5) Full human scanners



MARS small animal scanners



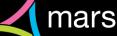
MARS small animal scanners

- 5-35 keV energy range (Si sensor)
- Medipix2, then Medipix3.0





- Start/stop motion
- No slip rings
- Small detector array (translated)
- Non-scalable data handling



4 Material Decomposition

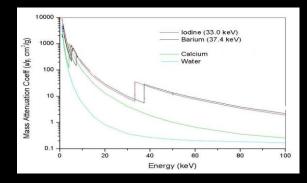
- lodine

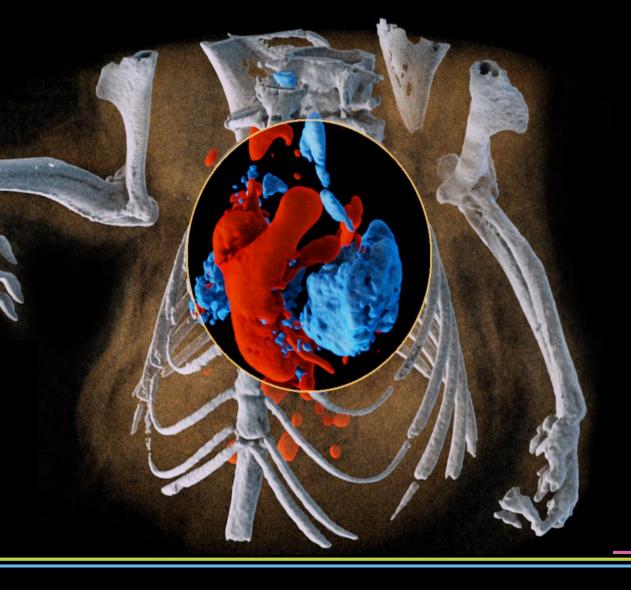
- Barium

- Calcium

- Water

Eur Radiol (2010) 20: 2126. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00330-010-1768-9







MARS <u>Human Translatable</u> small bore scanners

MARS Human Translatable scanners

We work with dozens of partners worldwide







Photo at the Notre Dame imaging lab



Scanner features

Human ready system

Designed for biomedical users

X-ray energy is 30-120 kVp

High efficiency CZT

Continuous motion spiral scans

Modular readout for scalability

Automated detector set-up

Green-button acquisition

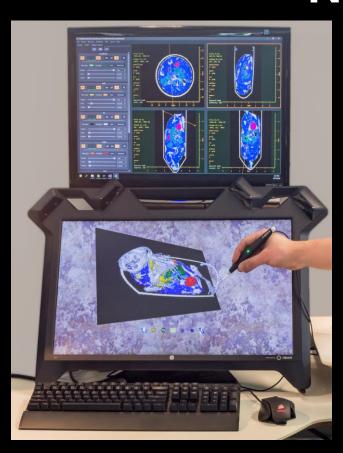
Automated recon and MD

Visualisation and analysis tools





New Data



Hybrid 2D/3D viewer

- stereoscopic 3D for orientation
- 2D for detail

Tools

- Quantification (ROI, data export)
- Surface rendering
- Volume rendering
- Custom transfer functions

We provide

- raw data
- energy CT volumes (HU)
- material volumes (mg/mL)
- DICOM & OBJ support

2017, J Digit Imaging, DOI 10.1007/s10278-017-0002-6



What do we want to translate?



Greyscale to Material Imaging

Spectral imaging allows you to identify and quantify different materials

- a separate map (data channel) is made for each material
- each map gives the partial density (g/cm³) for the material
- each material is then assigned a colour for easy visualisation

Single energy



MARS Spectral

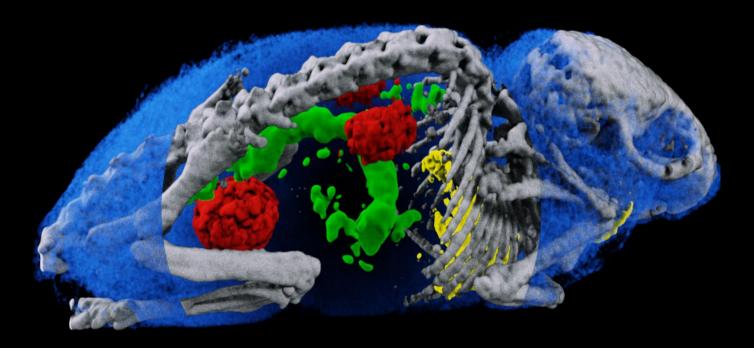
Data available in: Moghiseh et al, JSM Biomed Imaging Data Pap 3(1): 1007. (2016)

A phantom containing Au, Gd, iodine, lipid, water and hydroxyapatite



Greyscale to Material Imaging

A mouse containing, gold, gadolinium, and iodine



Images presented at the European Congress of Radiology, Vienna, March 2017.



Atheroma Imaging

The cause of heart disease and stroke

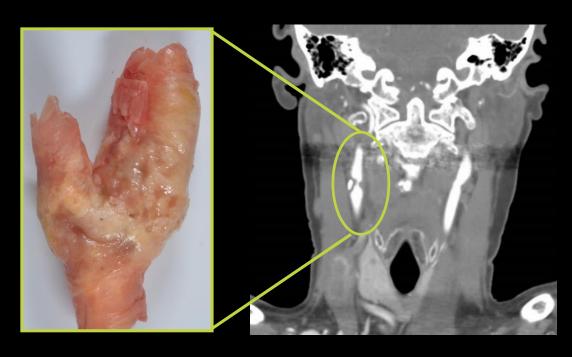


Traditional CT



Atheroma Imaging

The cause of heart disease and stroke



Surgical Specimen

Traditional CT

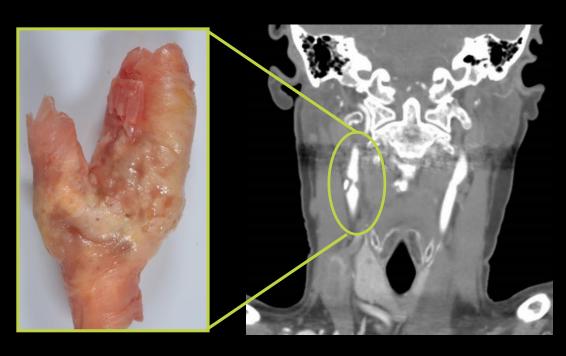
2012, Zainon et al, European Radiology 22 (12), 2581-2588



Atheroma Imaging

The cause of heart disease and stroke

Key lipid calcium Necrotic lipid core



MARS

Surgical Specimen

Traditional CT

2012, Zainon et al, European Radiology 22 (12), 2581-2588



Atheroma imaging

The cause of heart disease and stroke



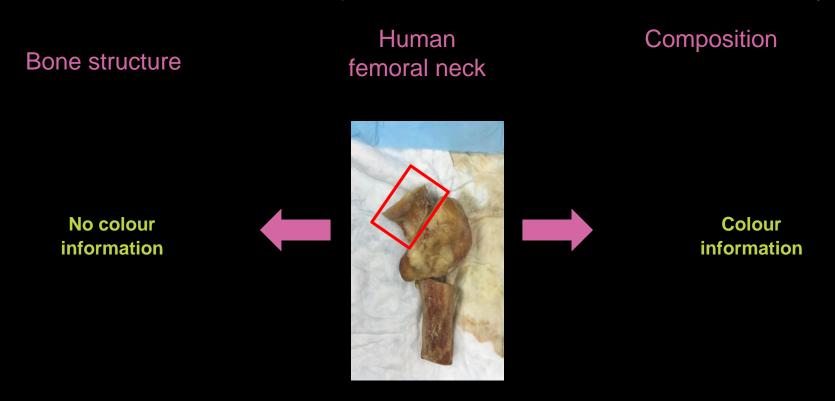


Intra-plaque bleed (thought to be very high risk)



Bone Health

Bone structure and composition can be measured simultaneously

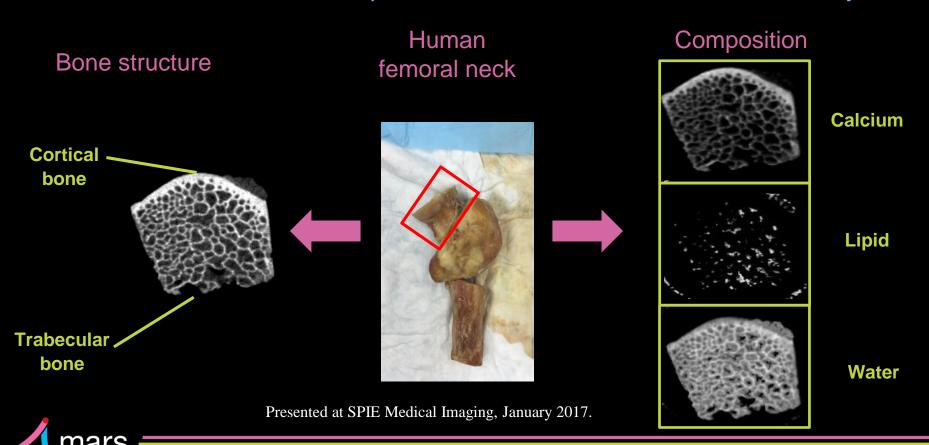


Presented at SPIE Medical Imaging, January 2017.



Bone Health

Bone structure and composition can be measured simultaneously



Reducing metal artefacts in bone

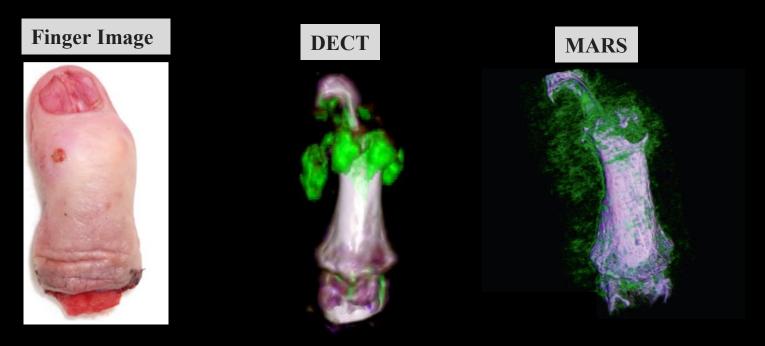
Sheep clavicle with plate and screw







Joints — crystal arthritis Identification of CPPD vs. Gout

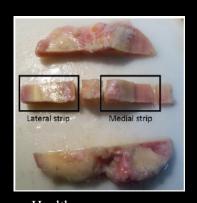


Stamp LK et al., Clinical utility of multi-energy spectral photon-counting CT in crystal arthritis. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2019 Feb 4. doi: 10.1002/art.40848.



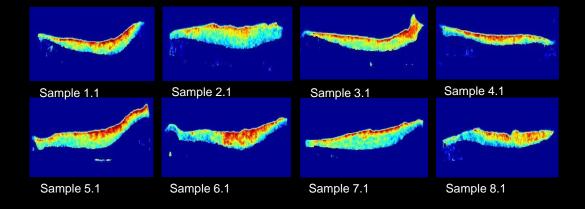
Joints – osteoarthritis

Measure cartilage glycosaminoglycans using Gd



Healthy Knee

Osteoarthritic Knee







Narrowed joint space



Gadolinium concentration (g/cm³)

K. Rajendran et al., 2016, Quantitative imaging of excised osteoarthritic cartilage using spectral CT. European Radiology, 1-9.

MARS Human Scanners

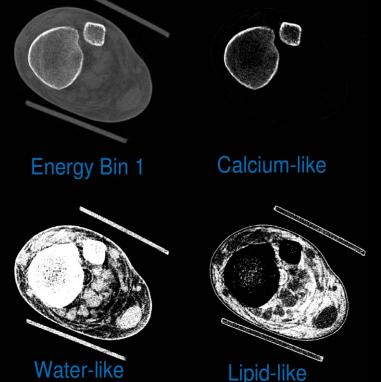




 $CDTIw = 5 \ mGy \ \ \text{(less than Australia/NZ reference dose)}$



First living human images -



Leg at level of inferior 1/3 of tibia

Radiological assessment:

Bone micro-structure

- Cortex & Trabecular visible
- 80um voxel size

Bone mineralisation

- Calcium maps available
- Quantitative in mg/mL

Soft tissues

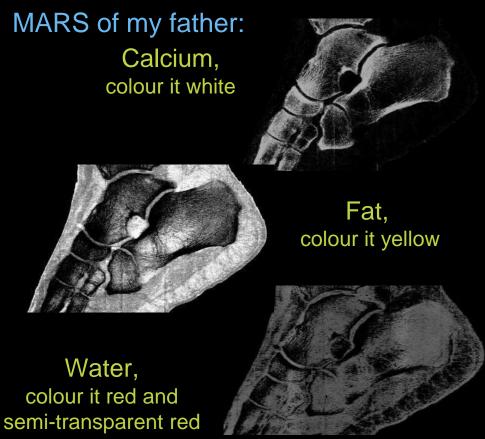
- Visualisation of tendons & ligaments



Library images:

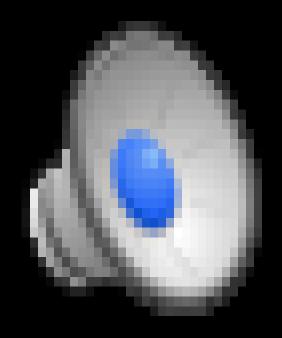




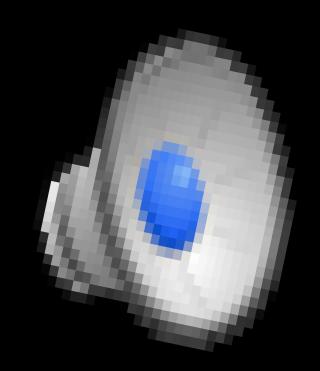




Each element is 1 nano-litre



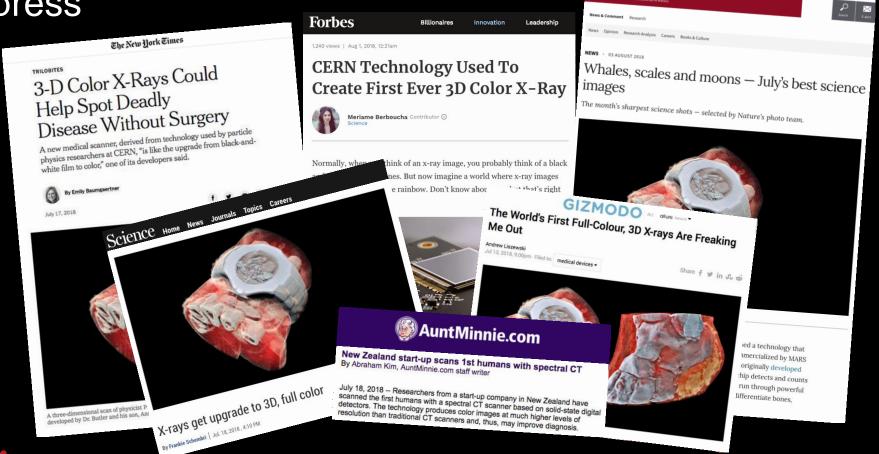




1.5 litre volume15 Gb of raw data



press



nature

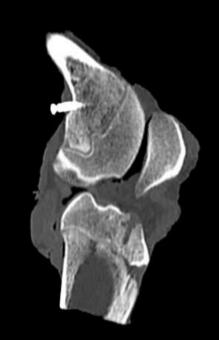
Imaging of excised sheep joints

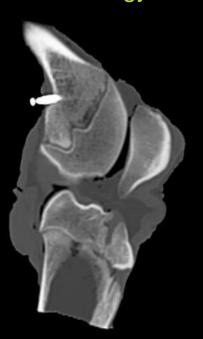
MARS

Conventional CT

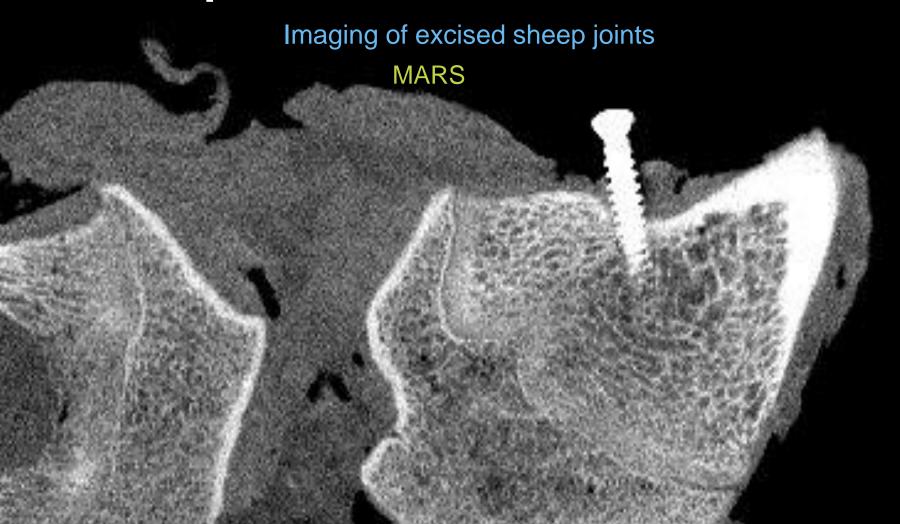
Dual energy CT











Conclusion

- Reproduced small animal image quality in living humans
- All components of scanner have been scaled
- Starting clinical trials of a range of diseases



Future: Taking MARS to the community

Point-of-care scanners

- Body parts and portable scanners: arms, legs, head, neck, hips
- MARS technology well suited to these applications

Cloud based image interpretation

- Radiologists across the internet
- Machine learning (AI) to improve accuracy and efficiency

