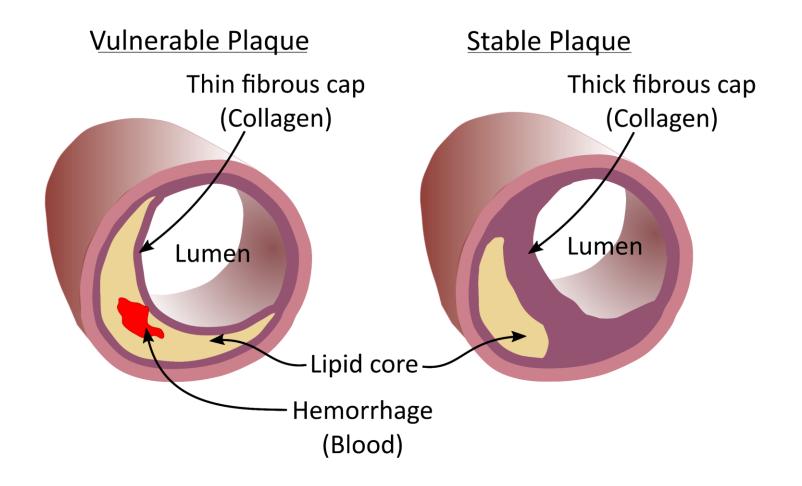
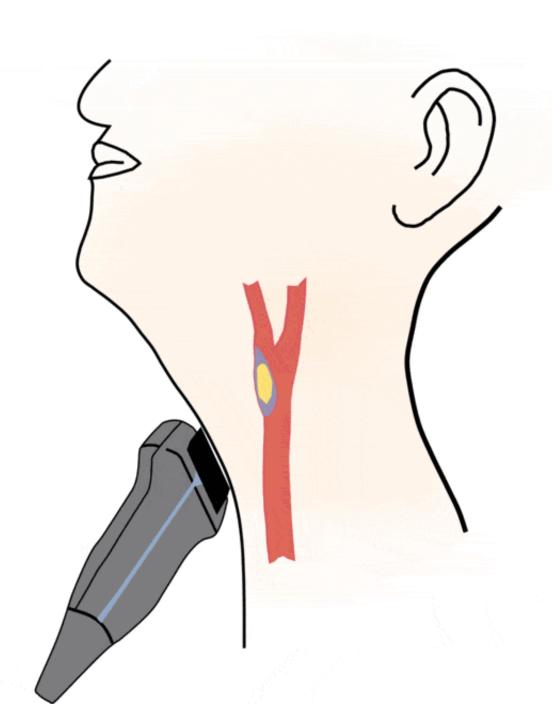


Clinical problem

- Stroke:
 - One of the leading causes of mortality
 - Europe: 1.1 million deaths per year [1]
- Carotid artery disease
 - Narrowing due to fatty deposits (plaques)
- Determination of plaque stability
 - Surgically remove or not?
 - 3 out 5 of patients are overtreated [1]

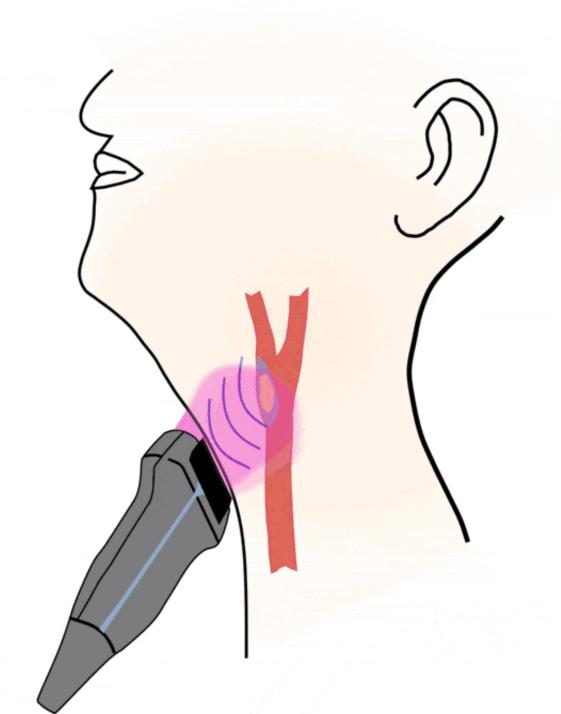
Stable plaques?





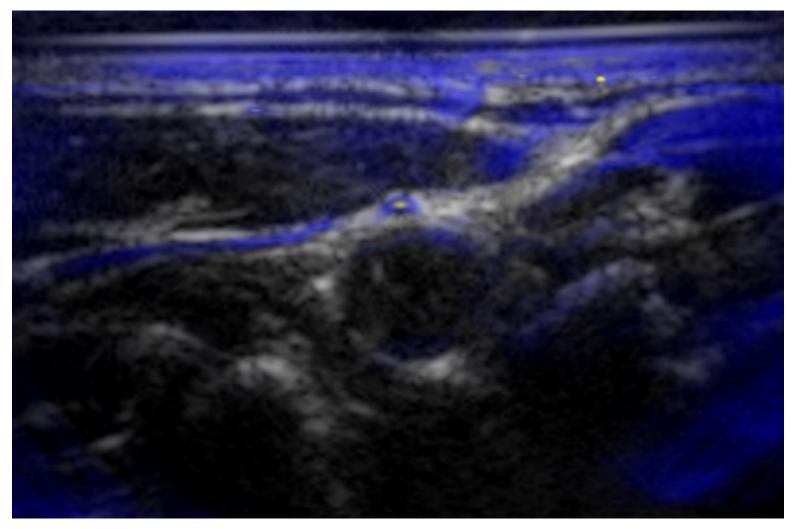
Ultrasound: sound in, sound out

Photoacoustic imaging: light in, sound out



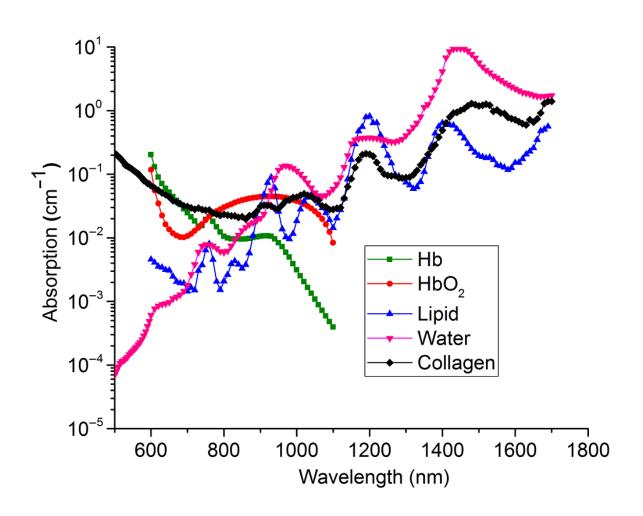
$$P_o(r) = \Gamma \mu_a(r) \Phi(r)$$
Photoacoustic Optical Fluence Absorption

Ultrasound+Photoacoustics



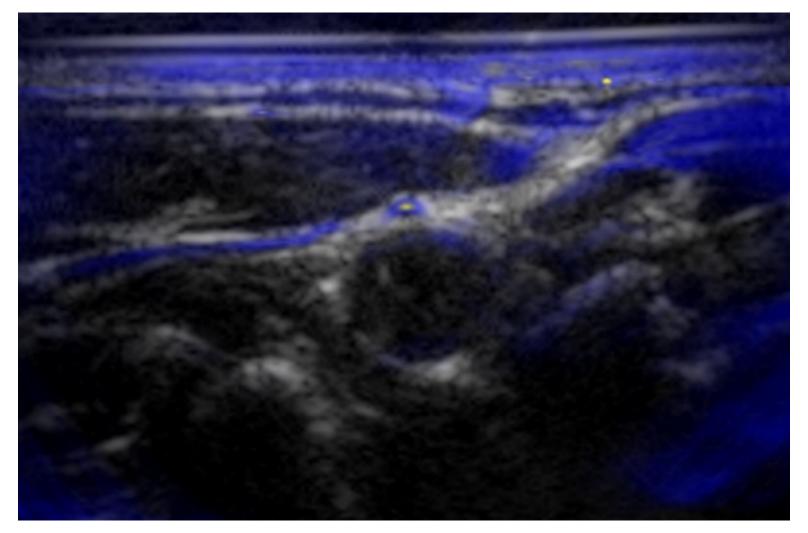
MSOT system, iThera

Plaque composition



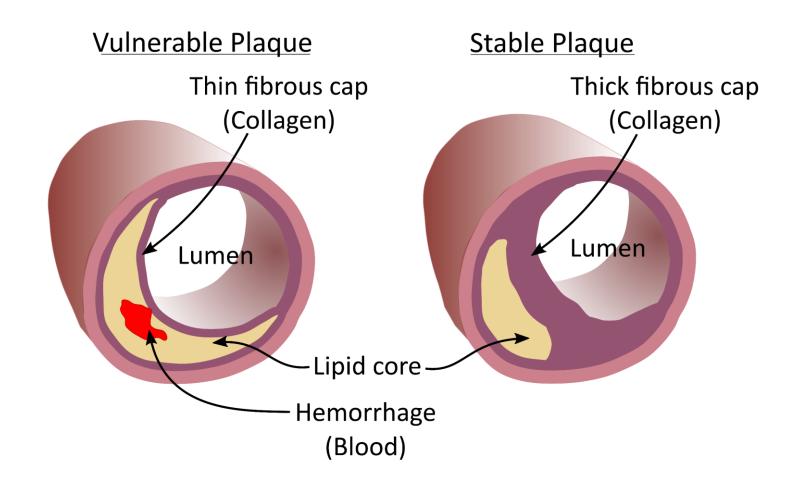


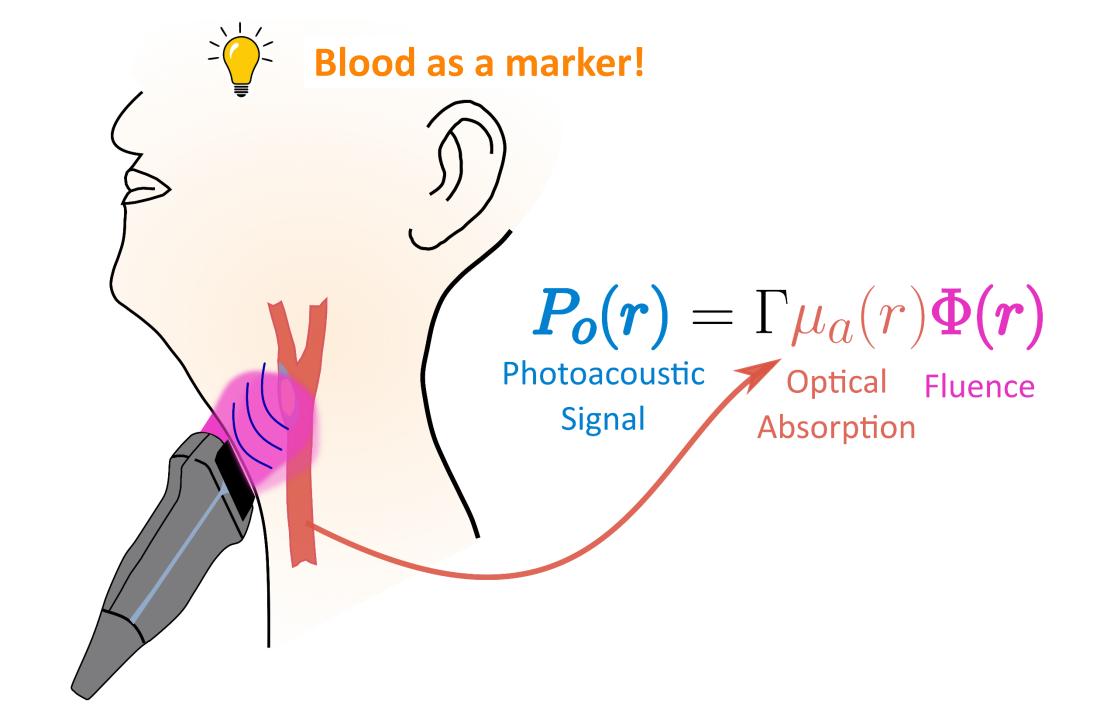
"Shadows"

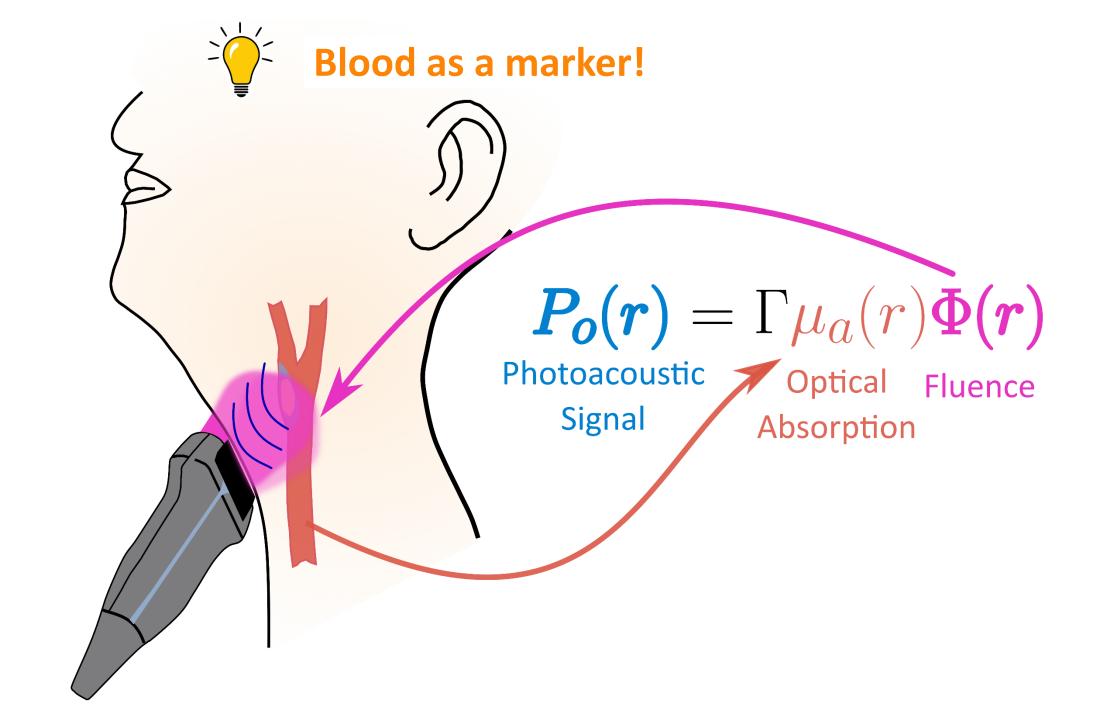


MSOT system, iThera

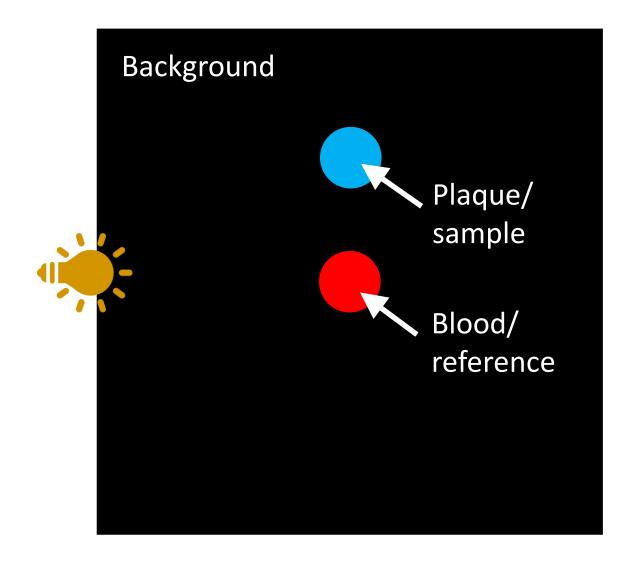
Stable plaques?



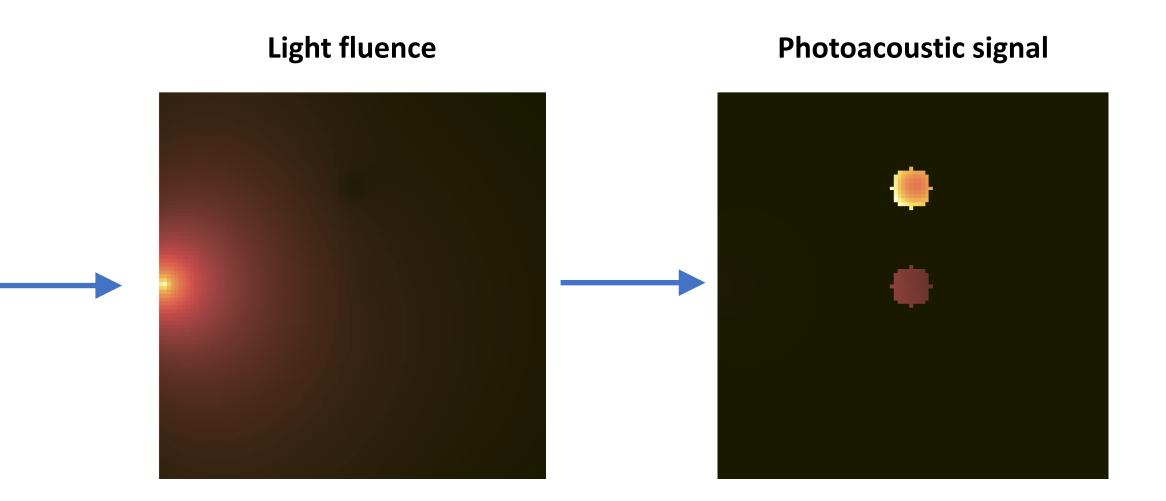




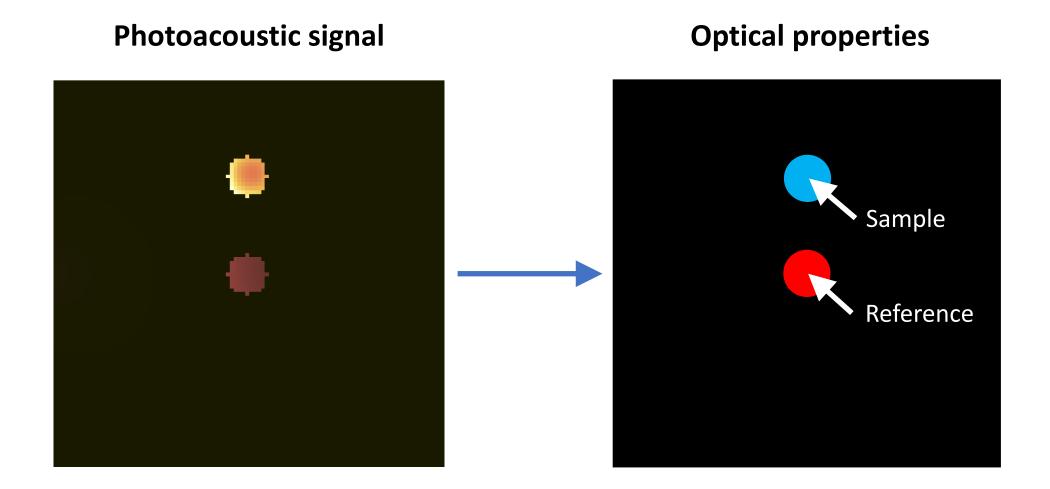
Setup



Simulation



Reconstruction

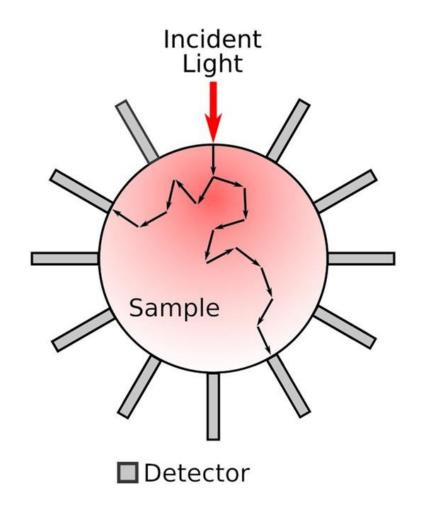


NIRFAST

 Originally developed for Diffuse Optical Tomography (DOT)

- Calculate fluence maps
- Reconstruct optical properties

 Number of publications about DOT has peaked in 2013



The NIRFAST method

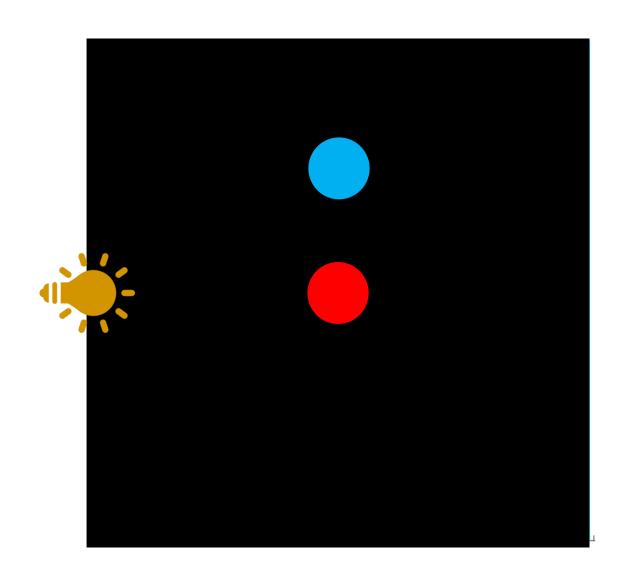
Jacobian-based reconstruction

- NIRFAST requires:
 - 1 or more light sources
 - 1 or more light detectors
- Photoacoustics:
 - 1 or more light sources
 - No light detectors
- However:
 - Blood as a marker!

The NIRFAST method

Jacobian-based reconstruction

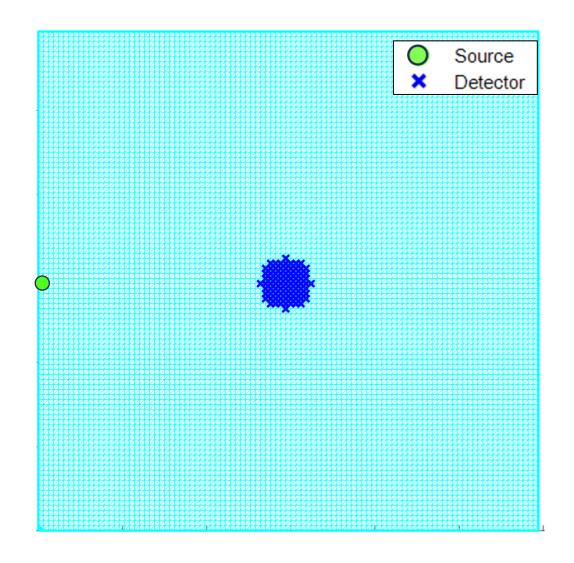
- NIRFAST requires:
 - 1 or more light sources
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- Photoacoustics:
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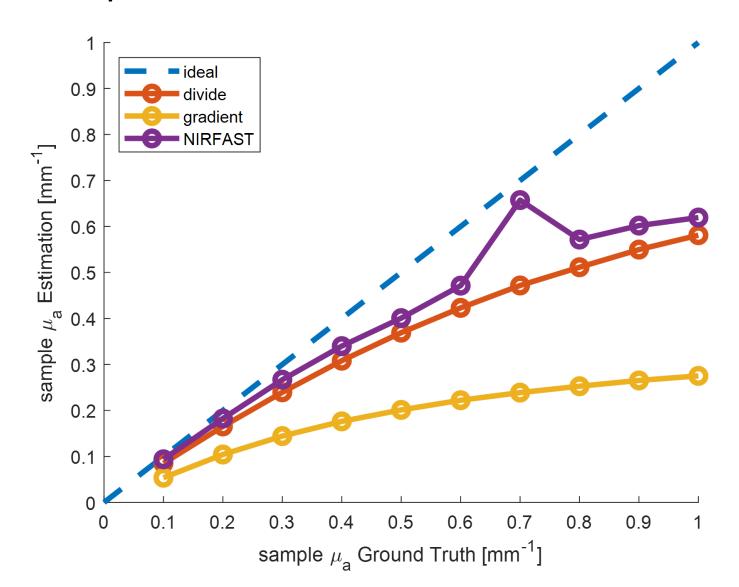
The NIRFAST method

Jacobian-based reconstruction

- NIRFAST requires:
 - 1 or more light sources
 - 1 or more light detectors
- Photoacoustics:
 - 1 or more light sources
 - No light detectors
- However:
 - Blood as a marker!



Comparison of different methods



Summary

 Prevent over- and undertreatment by assessing plaque stability

- Quantify stability?
 - Quantify composition
 - Quantify optical prop. for multiple wavelengths

Tested 3 different methods

