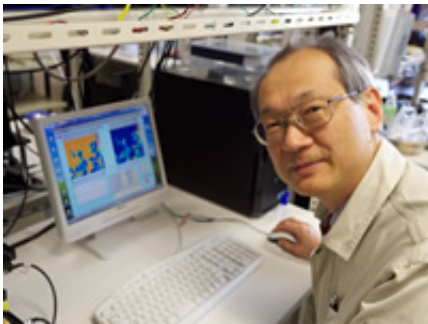


Ultrasound microscopy: An aid for surgeons to make the invisible, visible

December 10 2013, by Adarsh Sandhu



Professor Naohiro Hozumi

Professor Naohiro Hozumi of Toyohashi Tech is developing the technology to monitor living tissue and cell specimens for medical purposes.

An ultrasonic microscope emits a high frequency sound at an object, and the reflected sound captured by its lens is converted into two dimensional image of the object under scrutiny. Ultrasonic microscopes have a wide range of applications including determining the presence of otherwise invisible defects in components used in the automobile, aeronautical, and construction industries.

Professor Naohiro Hozumi of Toyohashi Tech's Department of Electrical and Electronic Information Engineering is developing the technology to monitor living [tissue](#) and cell specimens for medical

purposes. During surgical operations doctors often stop to inspect tissue taken from a patient's body for possible remnants signs of disease such as cancer. To do this, pathologists use an [optical microscope](#) to examine a slice of tissue taken from the periphery of what should be a healthy area.

Now, typical tissues are optically transparency, and must be stained for inspection by an optical microscope. Pathologists can take several hours or possibly several days to evaluate the tissue for the presence of cancerous regions.

"But with my ultrasound microscope, staining is not required because the spectrum of the sound coming back from the tissue changes when the tissue is cancerous, which in turn changes the image," says Hozumi. "So instead of waiting an hour or more, tissue can be tested almost immediately. Also, because the reflected sound varies depending on the type of cancer, a doctor can interpret the type of disease from the image by comparing it to a reference material."

Whereas an optical microscope is limited to providing only a relative analysis that is based on contrasting shapes of healthy and [diseased tissue](#), the ultrasound technique provides quantitative results based directly on the acoustic properties of tissues.

"By working with quantitatively, we can create a database of information," says Hozumi. "Then, a doctor can use the database to compare the information of a patient's tissue specimen and readily know whether it is cancerous or not."

This type of procedure requires mounting the removed tissue on a plate for examination under the [microscope](#). Now Hozumi and his colleagues are going a step further by developing an ultrasonic probe. This could be used to directly investigate a patient's condition immediately after

surgery to make sure no cancerous cells remain, and without the need to remove more tissue. The Toyohashi Tech researchers are currently working with microelectromechanical system (MEMS) and semiconductor engineers to develop such devices.

Provided by Toyohashi University of Technology

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