

A High-Resolution Gamma-Optical Hybrid Camera for Medical Imaging

L.K. Jambi, J.E. Lees, S.L. Bugby, M.S. Alqahtani, B.S. Bhatia, W.R. McKnight, N.S. Dawood, A.H. Ng and A.C. Perkins



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

12th October 2015



The University of
Nottingham

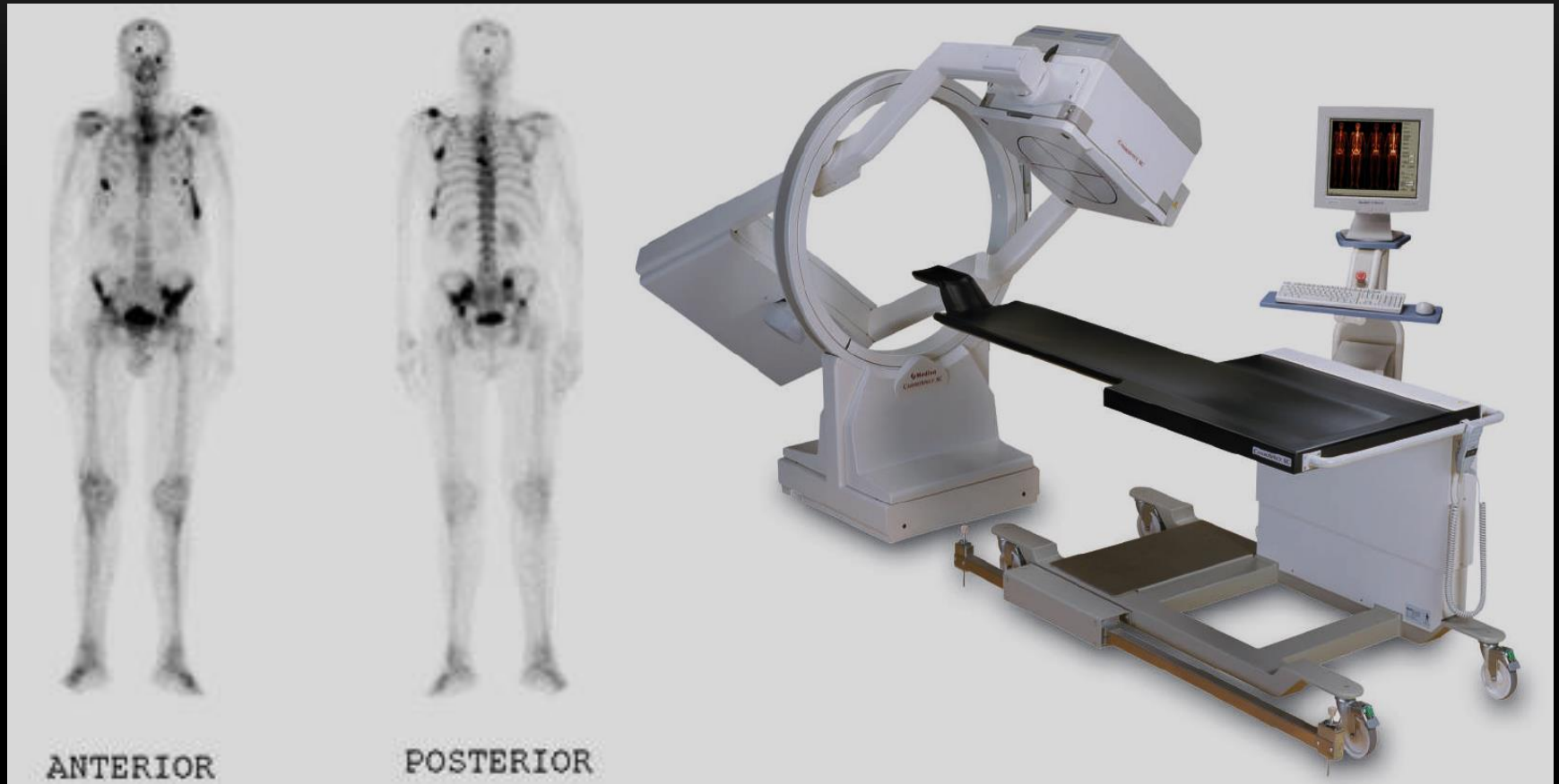
UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

OUTLINES

- Hybrid Compact Gamma Camera (HCGC) design
- Performance characterisation of the HCGC
 - Spatial resolution
 - Uniformity
 - Sensitivity
 - Count rate capability
- Conclusion



NUCLEAR MEDICINE – IMAGING AND TREATMENT



Whole body bone scan

multipurpose single-head LFOV gamma camera
(Nucline™ X-Ring-R (HR), -C)



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

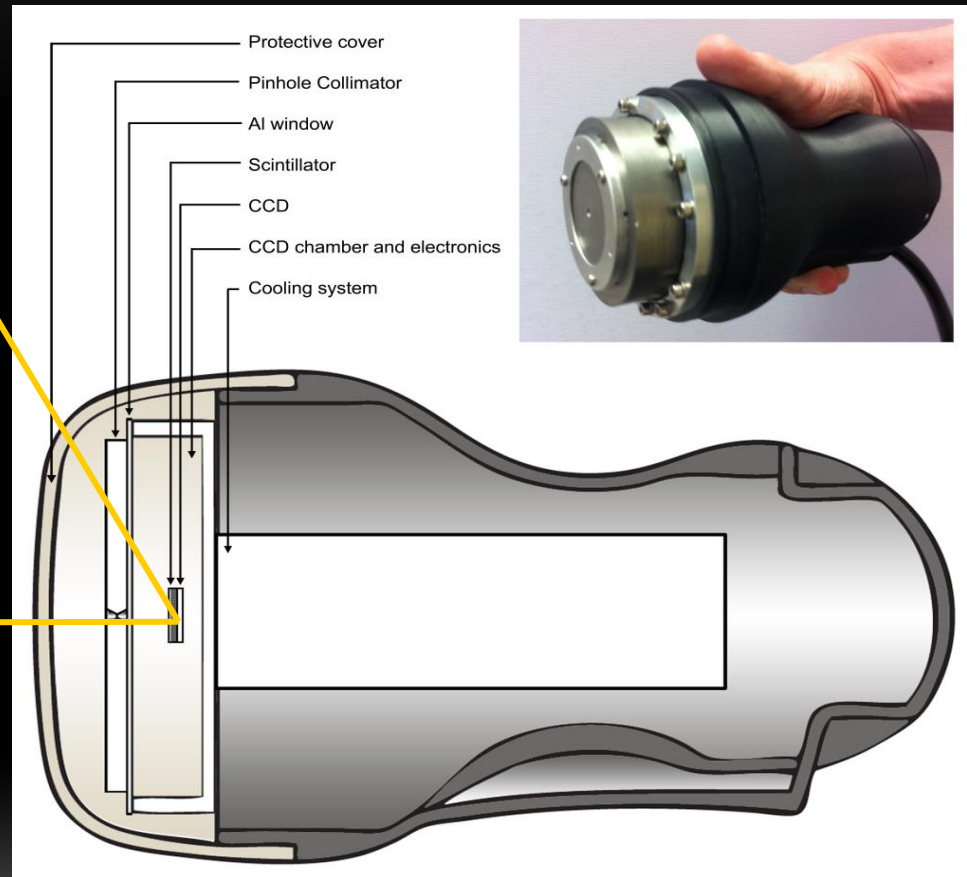
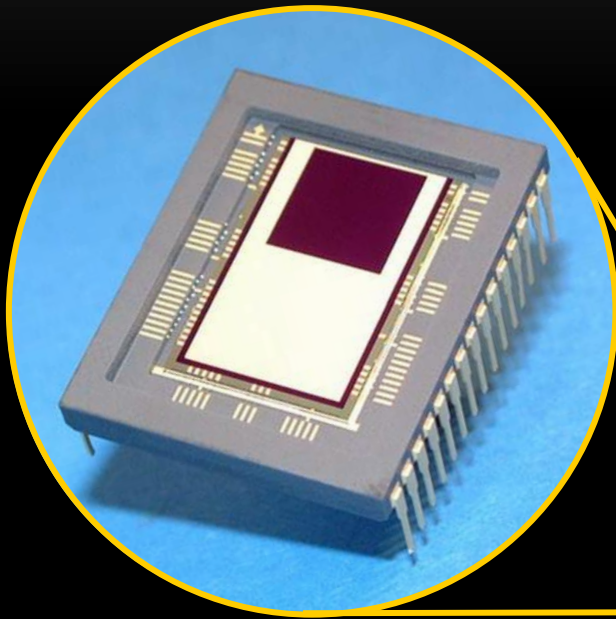
12th October 2015



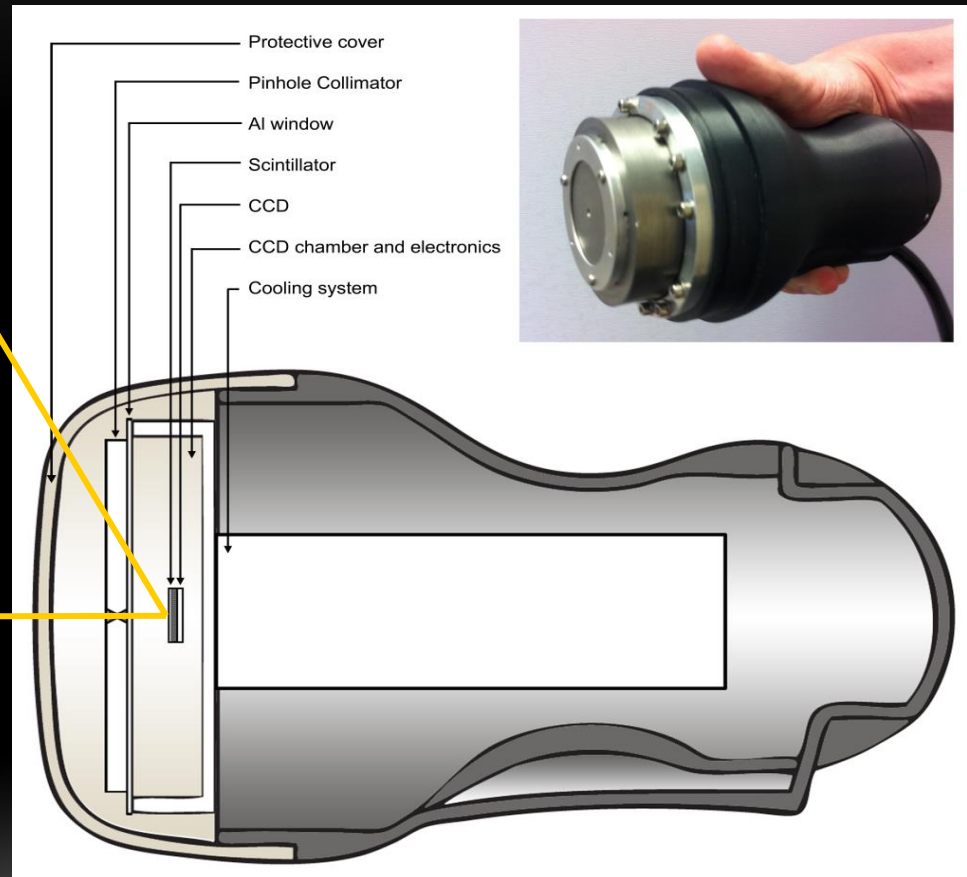
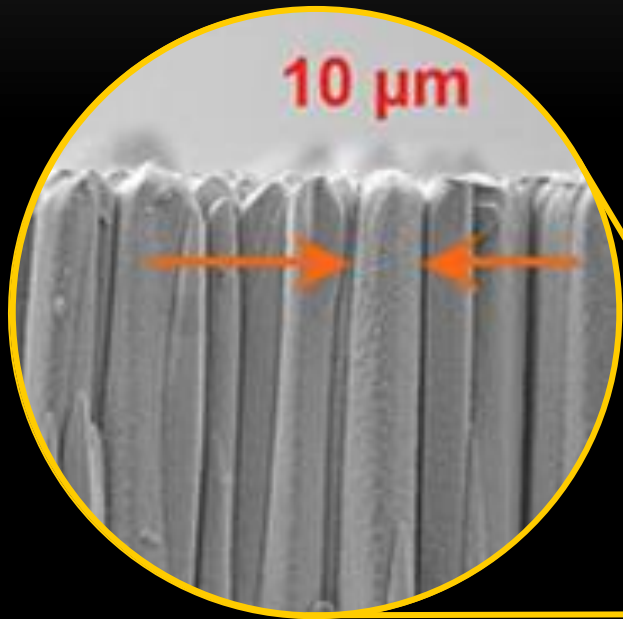
The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

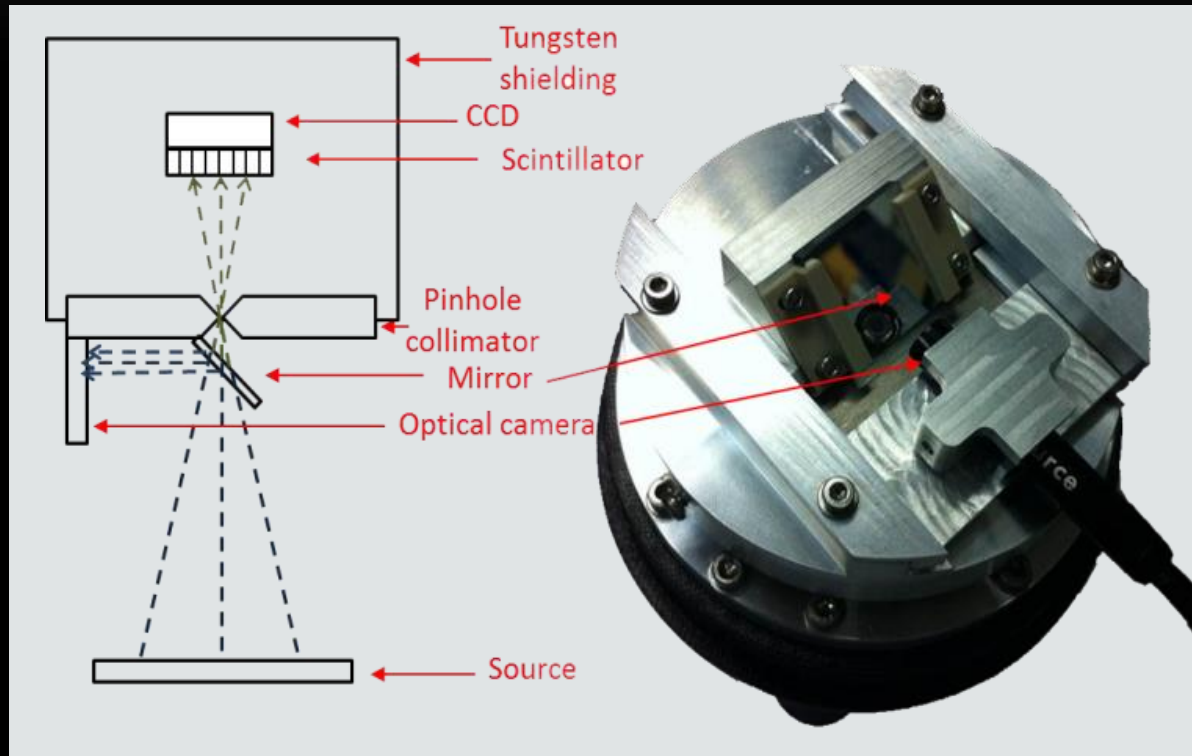
HYBRID COMPACT GAMMA CAMERA (HCGC) DESIGN



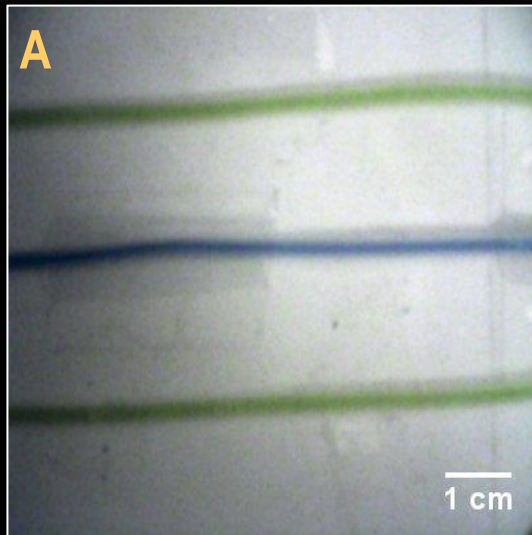
HYBRID COMPACT GAMMA CAMERA (HCGC) DESIGN



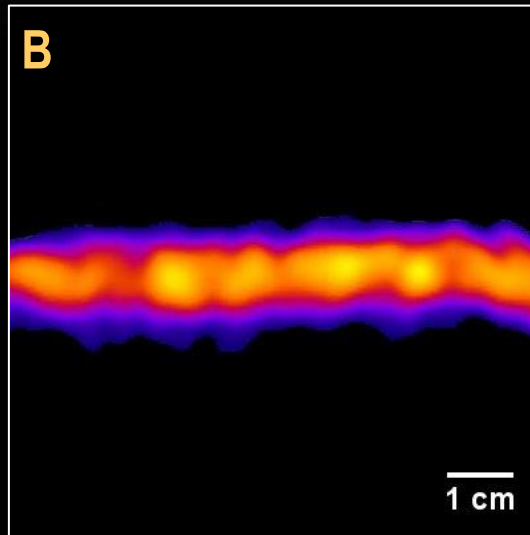
HYBRID COMPACT GAMMA CAMERA (HCGC) DESIGN



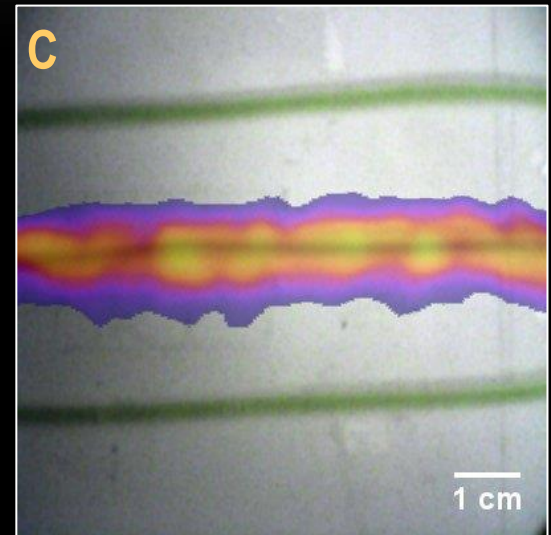
HYBRID ALIGNMENT



A) optical image



B) gamma image



C) fused gamma optical image

Optical and gamma images acquired by the HCGC. A cannula was used to mimic a lymphatic vessel. The middle cannula was filled with 2MBq of ^{99m}Tc mixed with blue dye, the upper and lower one filled with green dye only. The acquisition time was 1000 frame (~ 120sec).



PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISATION OF THE HCGC

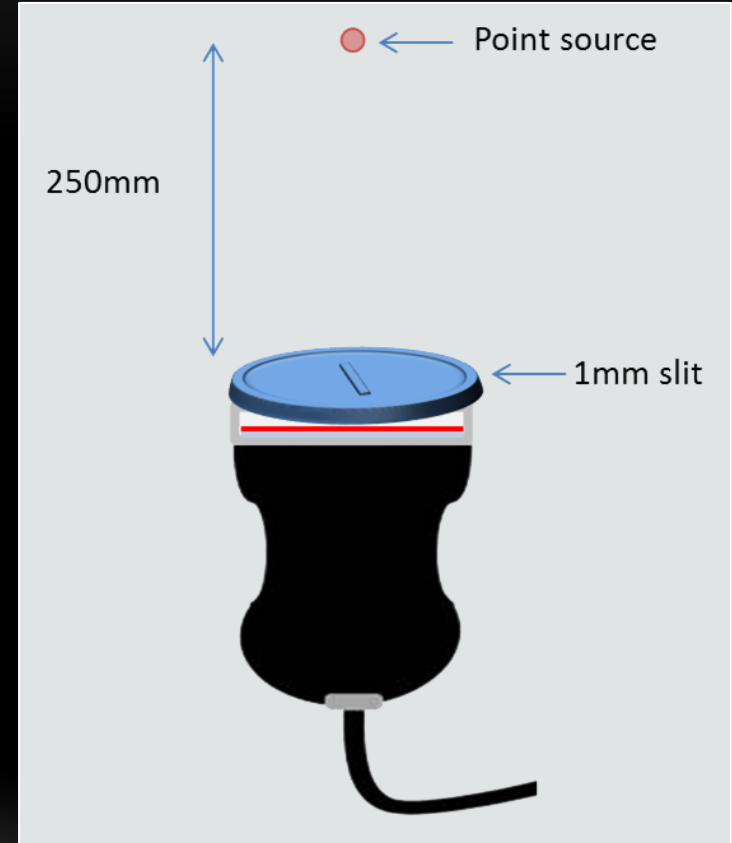
- Parameters investigated:
 - Spatial resolution
 - Uniformity
 - Sensitivity
 - Count rate capability
- Developed by the Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine (IPEM)



SPATIAL RESOLUTION

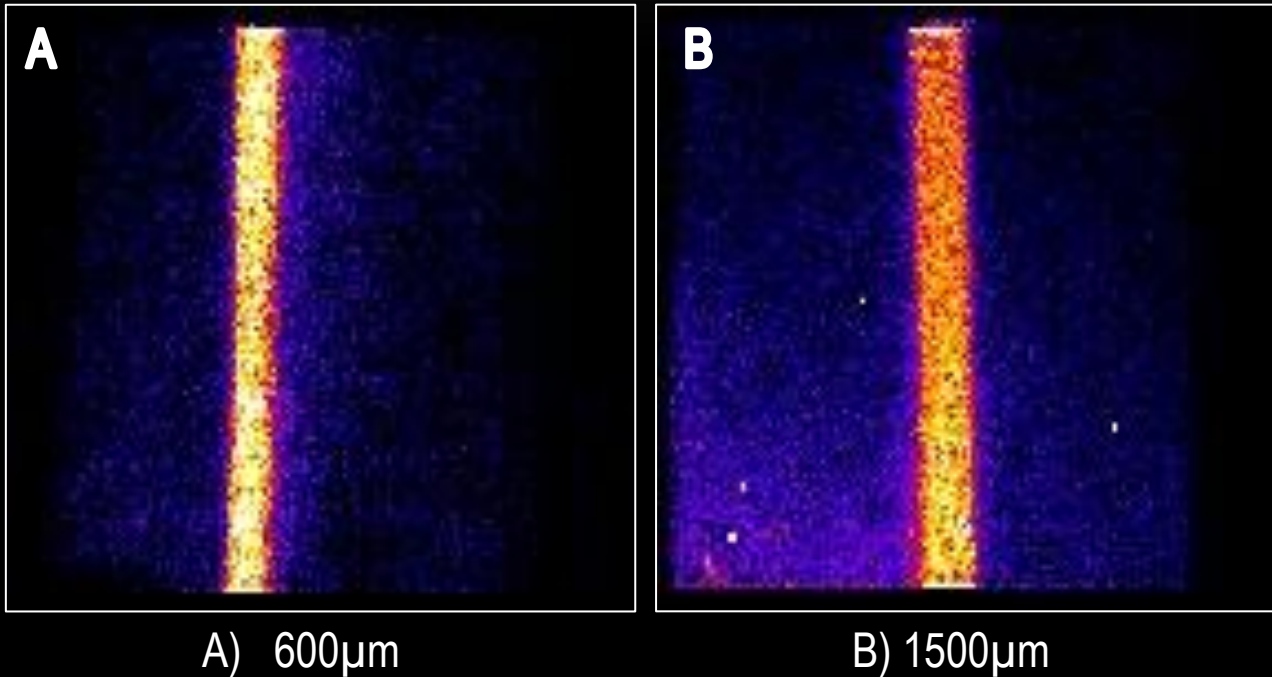
- Intrinsic Spatial Resolution

It is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of a line spread function (LSF) or of a point spread function (PSF) without a collimator.



SPATIAL RESOLUTION

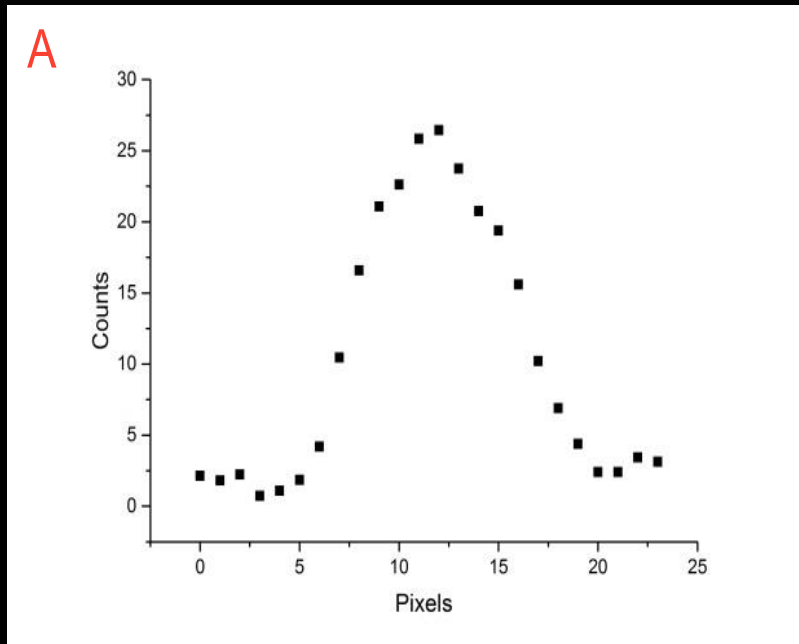
- Intrinsic Spatial Resolution



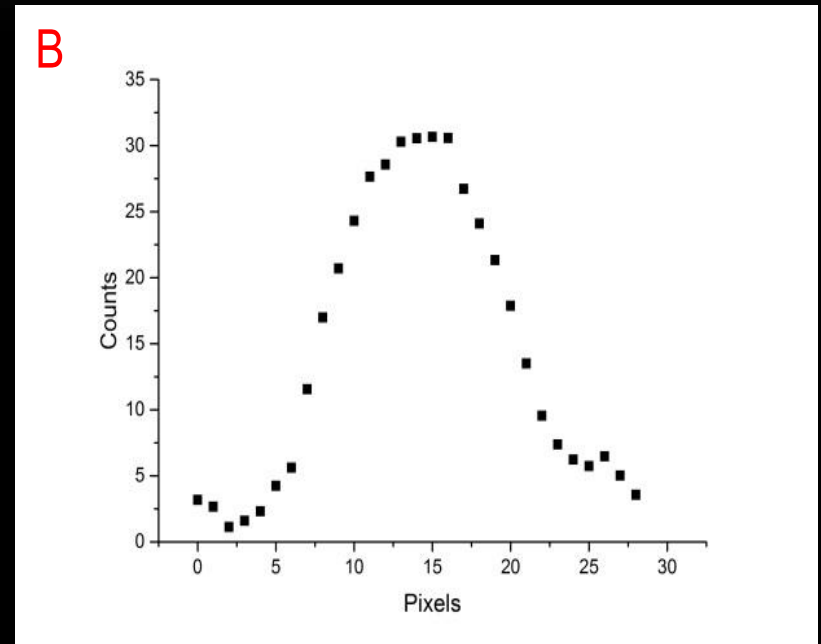
Gamma image of 20MBq ^{99m}Tc point source, placed at 250mm distance from the 1mm width slit. The acquisition time was 10000 frames ($\sim 1200\text{sec}$).

SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Intrinsic Spatial Resolution



A) 600µm

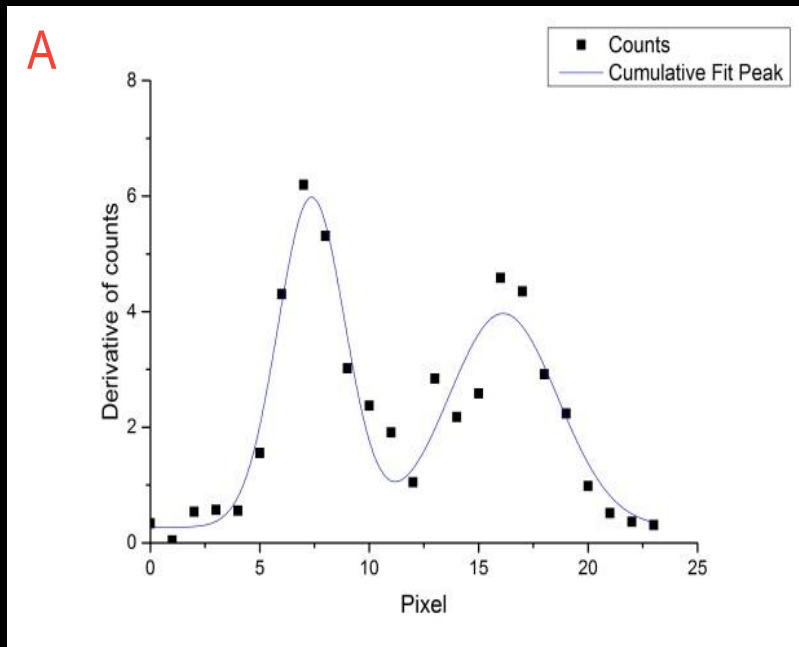


B) 1500µm

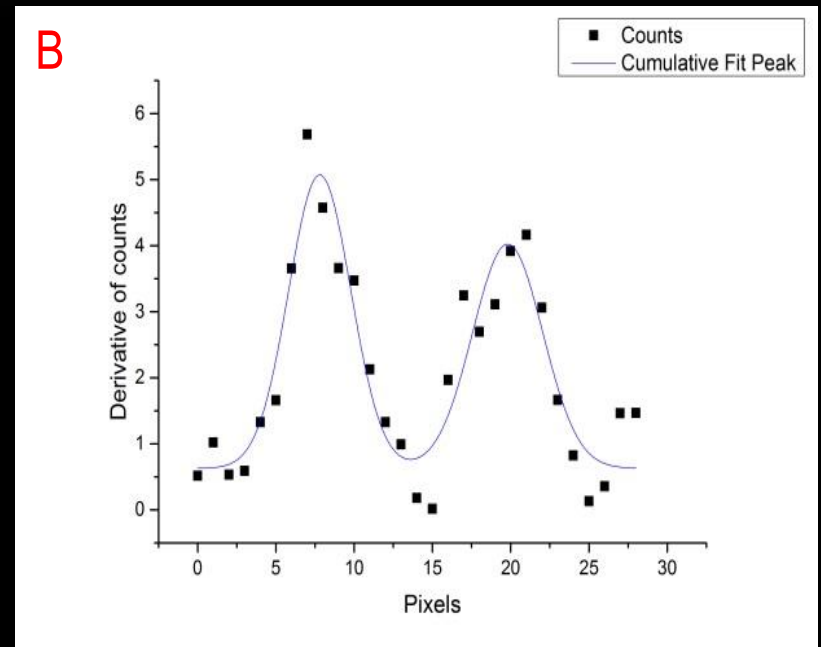
Edge response function (ERF) for ^{99m}Tc source.

SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Intrinsic Spatial Resolution



A) 600µm



B) 1500µm

Modulus of LSF with fitted Gaussians.



SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Intrinsic Spatial Resolution

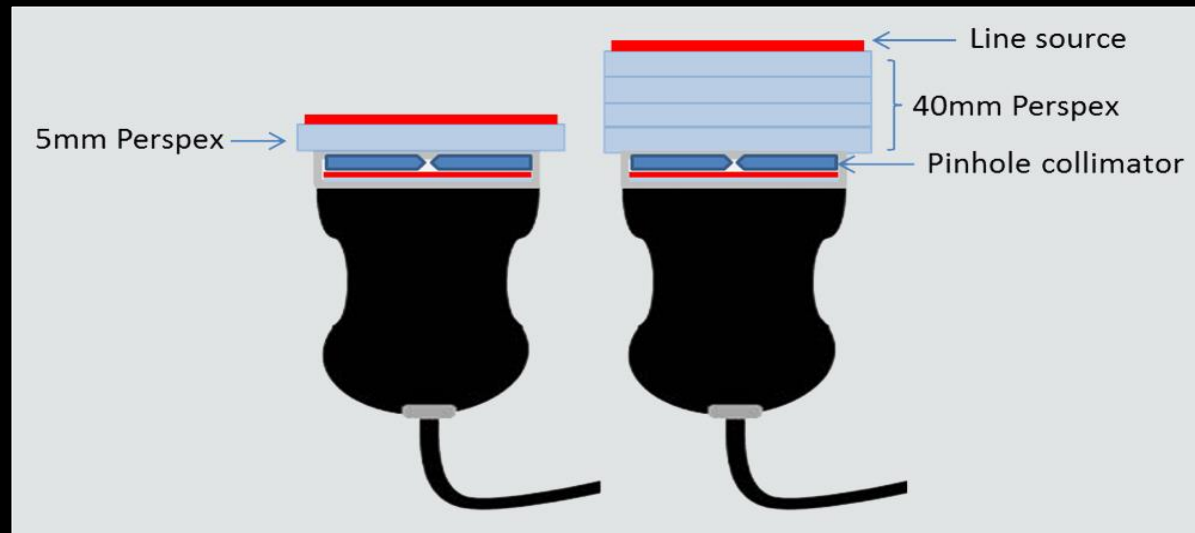
FWHM (mm)		
Better →	600μm	0.30 ± 0.03
	1500μm	0.32 ± 0.05



SPATIAL RESOLUTION

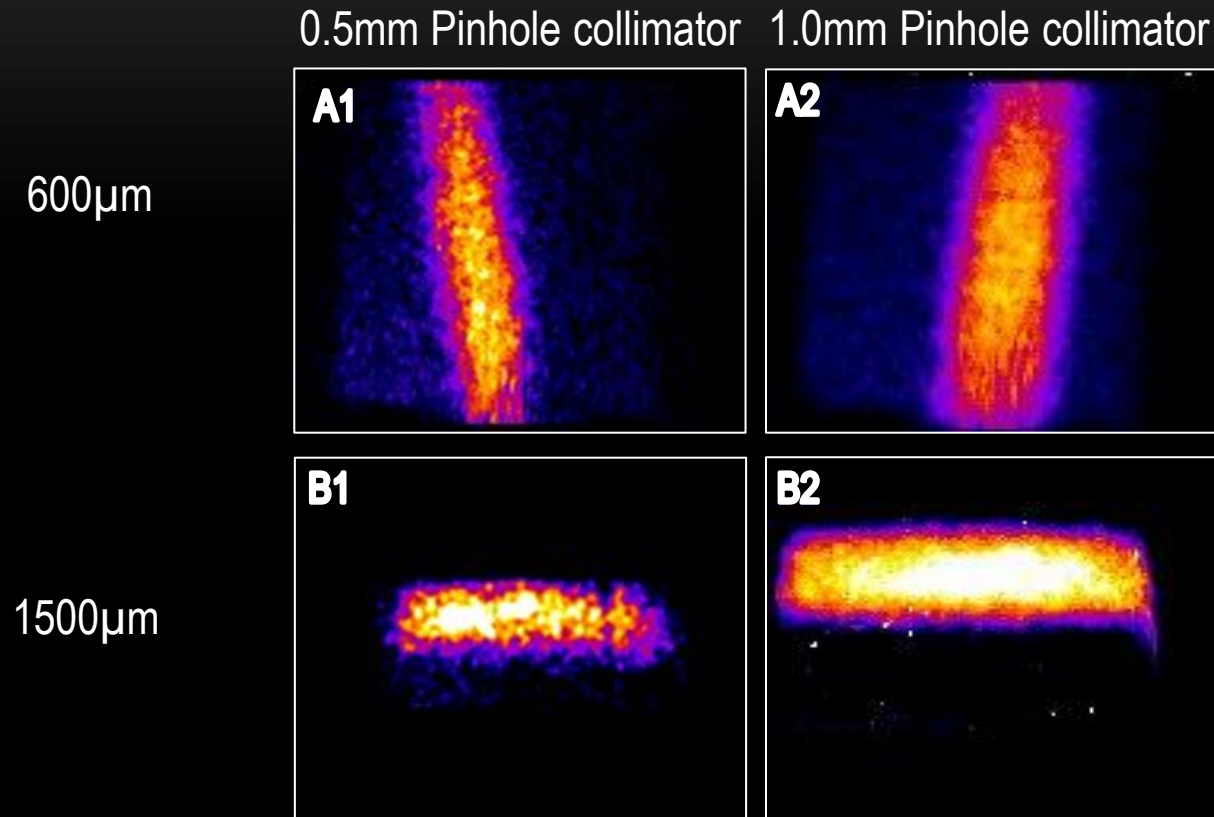
- Extrinsic Spatial Resolution

The FWHM of a LSF or of a PSF with the imaging collimator in place.



SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Extrinsic Spatial Resolution



A 1.1mm diameter cannula filled with 30MBq ^{99m}Tc imaged with both 1.0mm and 0.5mm diameter pinhole collimators. Layers of Perspex ranging from 5mm to 40mm were placed directly between the line source and the camera face. The acquisition time was 3000 frames (~ 360sec).



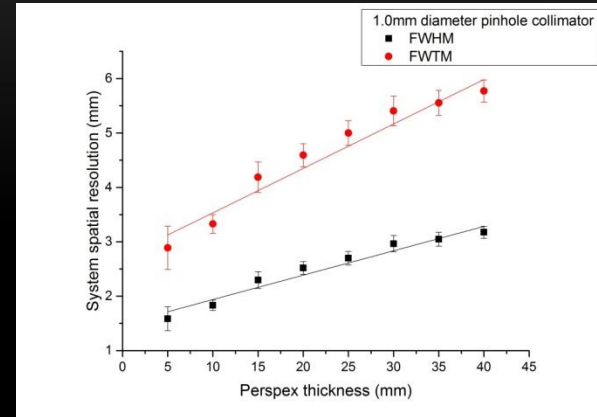
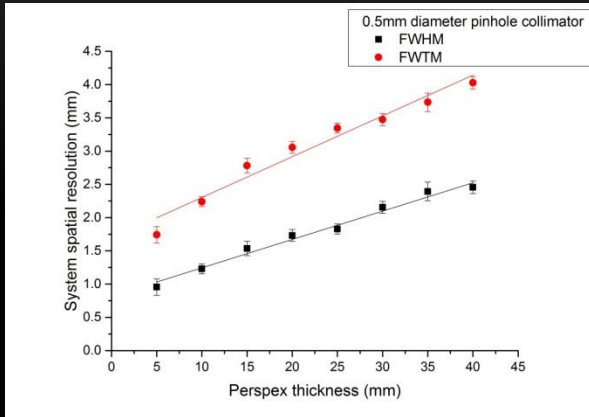
SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Extrinsic Spatial Resolution

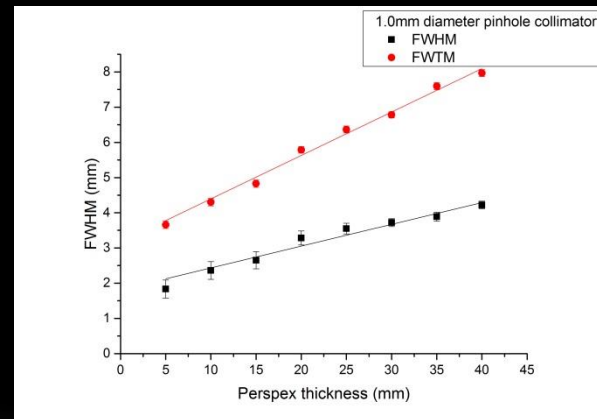
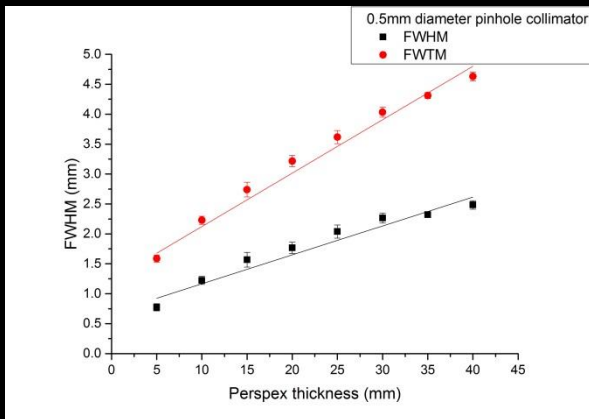
0.5mm Pinhole collimator

1.0mm Pinhole collimator

600 μ m



1500 μ m



Graphs showing the extrinsic spatial resolution vs Perspex thickness. FWHM (black square) and FWTM (red dots) calculated for 1.1mm diameter cannula filled with 30MBq ^{99m}Tc which was used as a line source.



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

12th October 2015



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- Extrinsic Spatial Resolution

Csl scintillator	Pinhole collimator	FWHM (mm)
600μm	0.5mm	1.24 ± 0.08
	1.0mm	1.94 ± 0.14
1500μm	0.5mm	1.17 ± 0.15
	1.0mm	1.80 ± 0.25

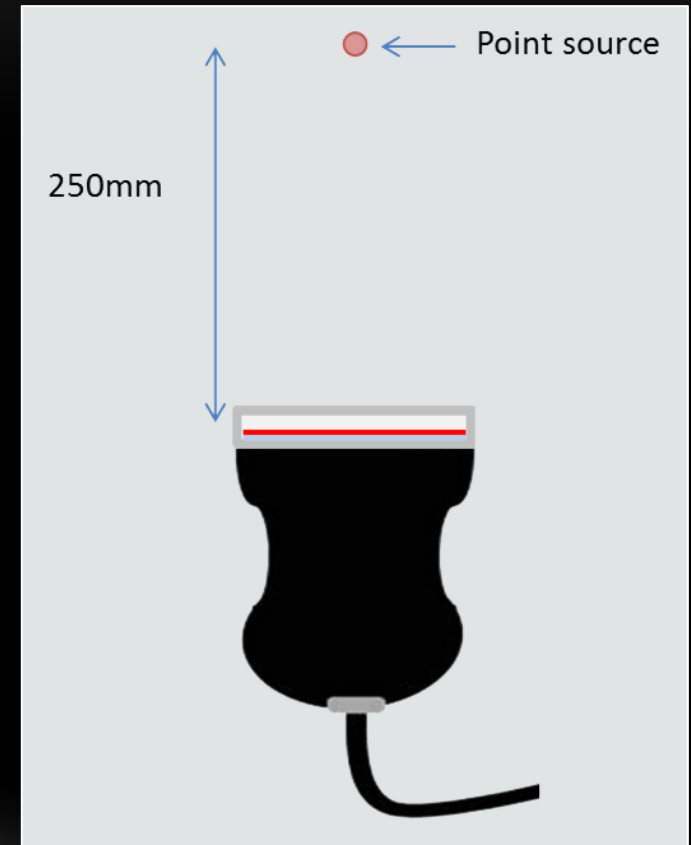
Better →



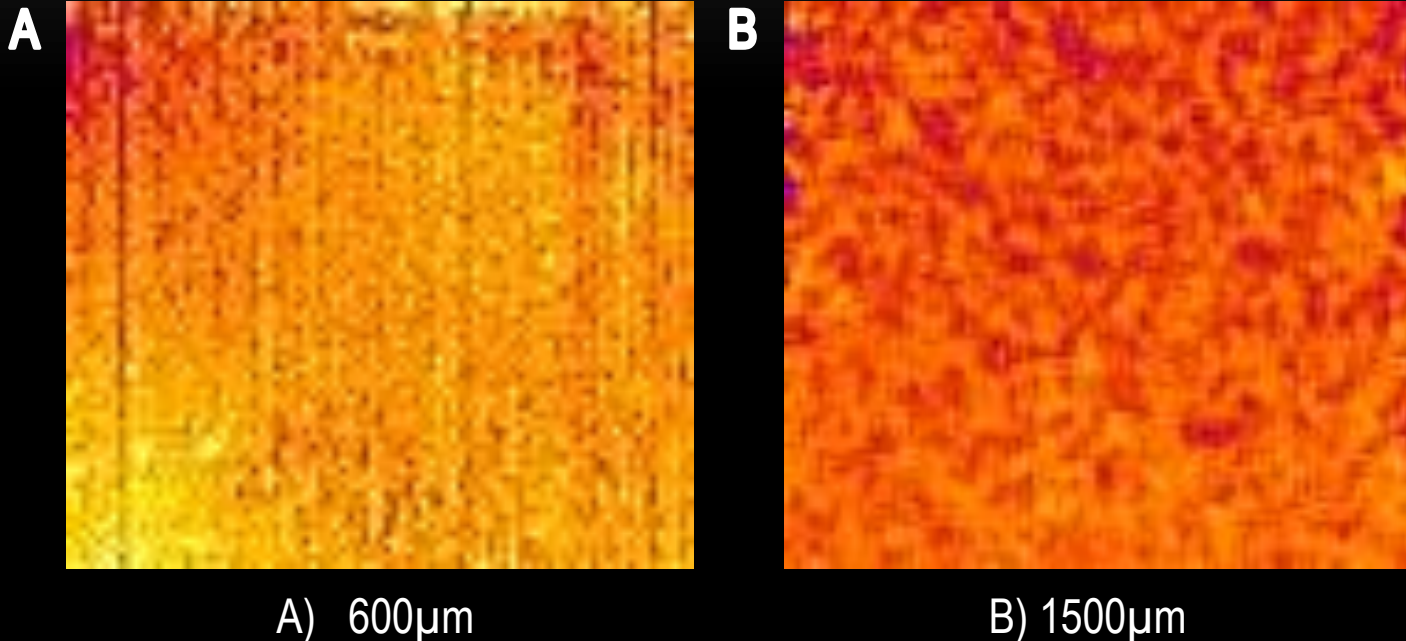
UNIFORMITY

- Intrinsic Spatial Uniformity

Describe the variation in counts per pixel.



INTRINSIC SPATIAL UNIFORMITY



Raw flood images of a 20MBq ^{99m}Tc point source, 3mm diameter, placed at 250mm away from the un-collimated camera to measure the spatial uniformity. The acquisition time was 30000 frames (~ 3600sec).



INTRINSIC SPATIAL UNIFORMITY

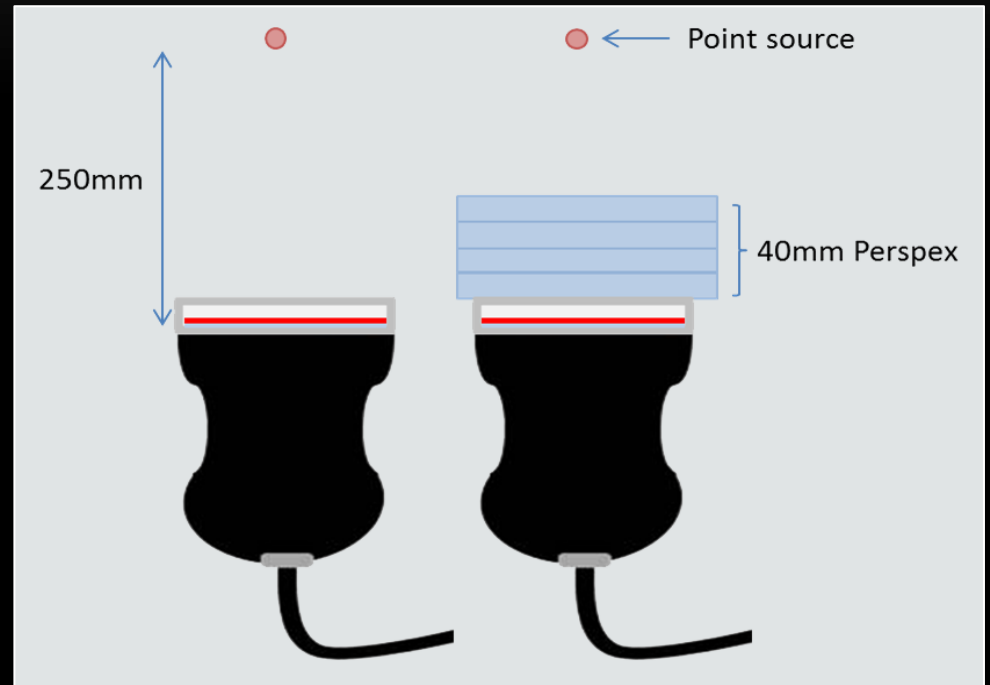
Coefficient of variation (COV)	
600µm	1.83%
Better → 1500µm	1.30%



SENSITIVITY

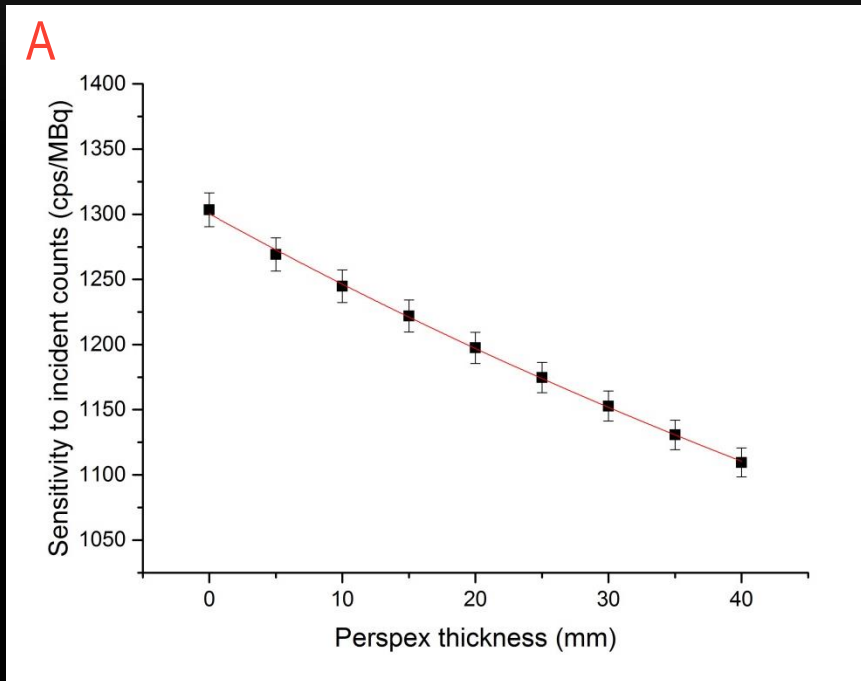
Intrinsic Spatial Sensitivity

- The proportion of photon flux incident on the detector that is recorded within the photopeak energy window being used.

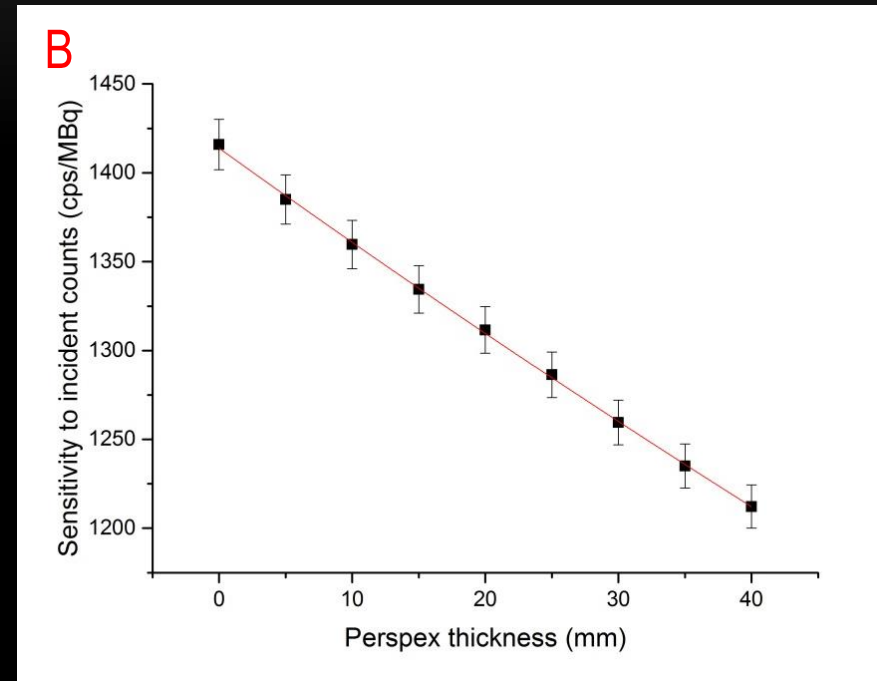


SENSITIVITY

- Intrinsic Spatial Sensitivity



A) 600µm



B) 1500µm

A 20MBq ^{99m}Tc point source placed at 250mm away from the HCGC with increasing layers of Perspex added in between to show the relationship between the intrinsic sensitivity of the HCGC and the Perspex thickness. The acquisition time was 5000 frames (~ 600sec).



SENSITIVITY

- Intrinsic Spatial Sensitivity

Better →

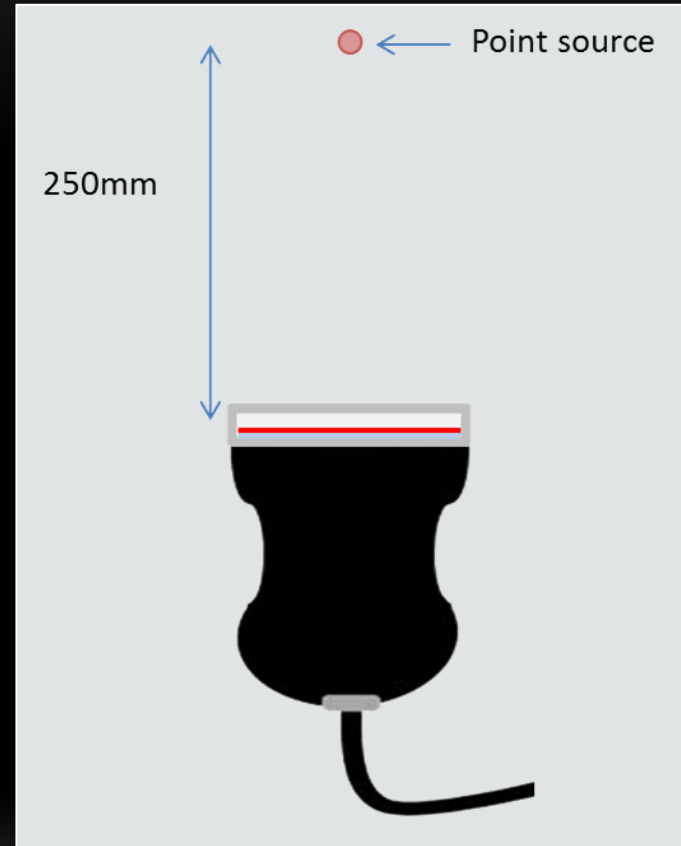
Intrinsic sensitivity	
600μm	16.7%
1500μm	30%



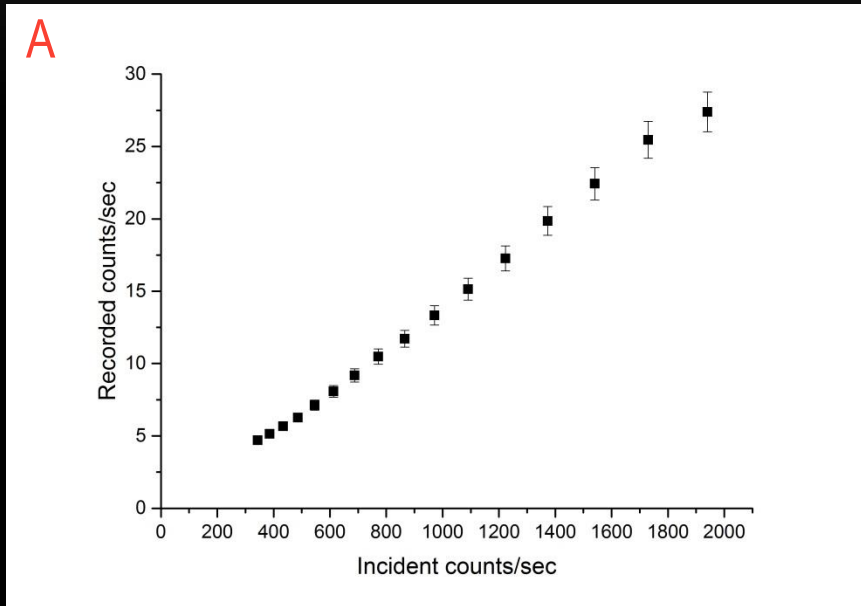
COUNT RATE CAPABILITY

- Count rate capability

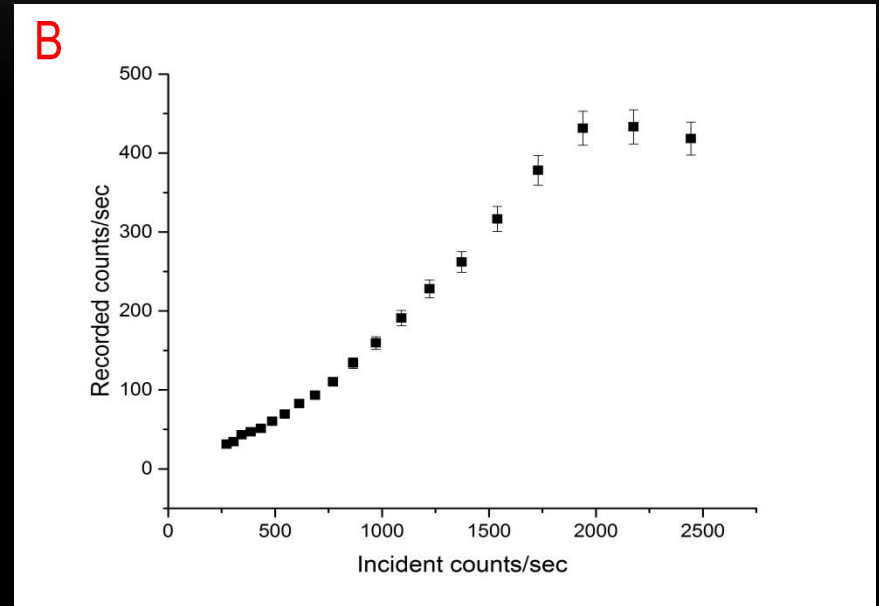
The ability of the detector to linearly measure counts.



COUNT RATE CAPABILITY



A) 600µm



B) 1500µm

Recorded count rate capability for HCGC by using 10mm diameter point source filled with 30MBq ^{99m}Tc placed 250mm away from the un-collimated camera. Images were taken over the course of 24hrs. The acquisition time was 2000 frames (~ 240sec).



COUNT RATE CAPABILITY

Count rate capability	
600µm	1940
Better → 1500µm	2175



SUMMARY

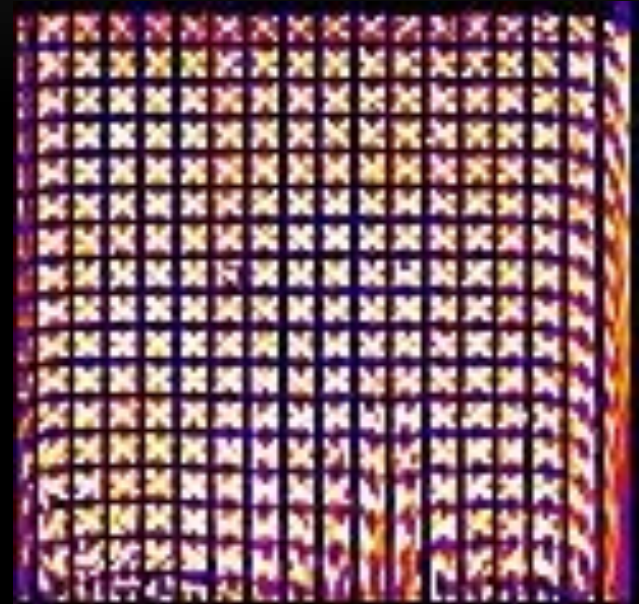
Performance specification		600μm	1500μm
Intrinsic spatial resolution	FWHM (mm)	0.30 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.05
Extrinsic spatial resolution	0.5mm pinhole collimator FWHM(mm)	1.24 ± 0.08	1.17 ± 0.15
	1.0mm pinhole collimator FWHM(mm)	1.94 ± 0.14	1.80 ± 0.25
Intrinsic spatial uniformity	Coefficient of variation (%)	1.83	1.30
Intrinsic sensitivity	Intrinsic sensitivity (%)	16.7	30
Count rate capability	Incident counts/sec	1940	2175



FUTURE WORK

Gadolinium-oxysulfide scintillator $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$

- Ceramic pixelated scintillator
- 1500 μm thick



A Raw flood image of a 20MBq $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ point source, 3mm diameter. The acquisition time was 30000 frames ($\sim 3600\text{sec}$).



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

12th October 2015



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

CONCLUSION

- Preclinical and clinical evaluation of the HCGC



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- **University of Leicester**

Dr. John E. Lees

Sarah Bugby, Mohammed Alqahtani, Bahadar Bhatia, Numan Dawood and William R McKnight

- **University Hospitals Nottingham**

Prof. Alan Perkins and A H Ng

- **Leicester Royal Infirmary**

Chris Hastings and David Monk



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

12th October 2015



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

FURTHER INFORMATION

- Lees, J. E., S. L. Bugby, B. S. Bhatia, L. K. Jambi, M. S. Alqahtani, W. R. McKnight, A. H. Ng and A. C. Perkins. "A Small Field of View Camera for Hybrid Gamma and Optical Imaging." *Journal of Instrumentation* 9, no. 12 (2014): C12020-C12020.
- Bhatia, B.S., S.L. Bugby, J.E. Lees, and A.C. Perkins, "A scheme for assessing the performance characteristics of small field-of-view gamma cameras". *Phys Med*, 2015. 31(1): p. 98-103.
- Bugby, S.L., J.E. Lees, B.S. Bhatia, and A.C. Perkins, "Characterisation of a high resolution small field of view portable gamma camera". *Phys Med*, 2014. 30(3): p. 331-9.

Contact

Layal Jambi

Lj97@le.ac.uk



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

12th October 2015



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

Performance specification		HCGC		Typical LFOV
		600μm	1500μm	
Field of view	Nominal (mm)	40 x 40		210 Ø
Intrinsic spatial resolution	FWHM (mm)	0.30 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.05	2.7
Extrinsic spatial resolution	0.5mm pinhole collimator FWHM(mm)	1.24 ± 0.08	1.17 ± 0.15	7.8
	1.0mm pinhole collimator FWHM(mm)	1.94 ± 0.14	1.80 ± 0.25	
Intrinsic spatial uniformity	Coefficient of variation	1.83	1.30	x
Intrinsic sensitivity	Intrinsic sensitivity (%)	16.7	30	x
Count rate capability	Incident counts/sec	1940	2175	25000

