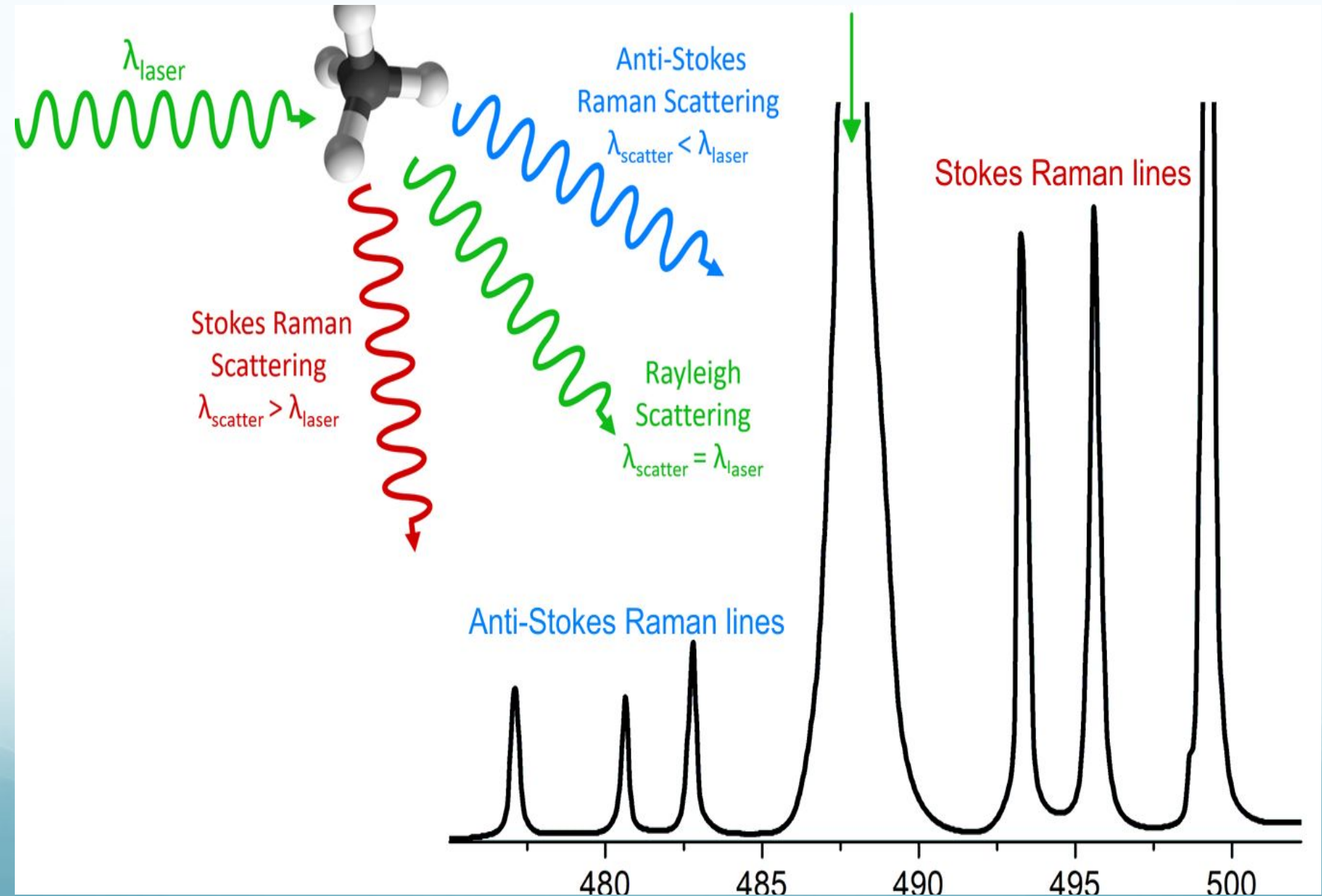
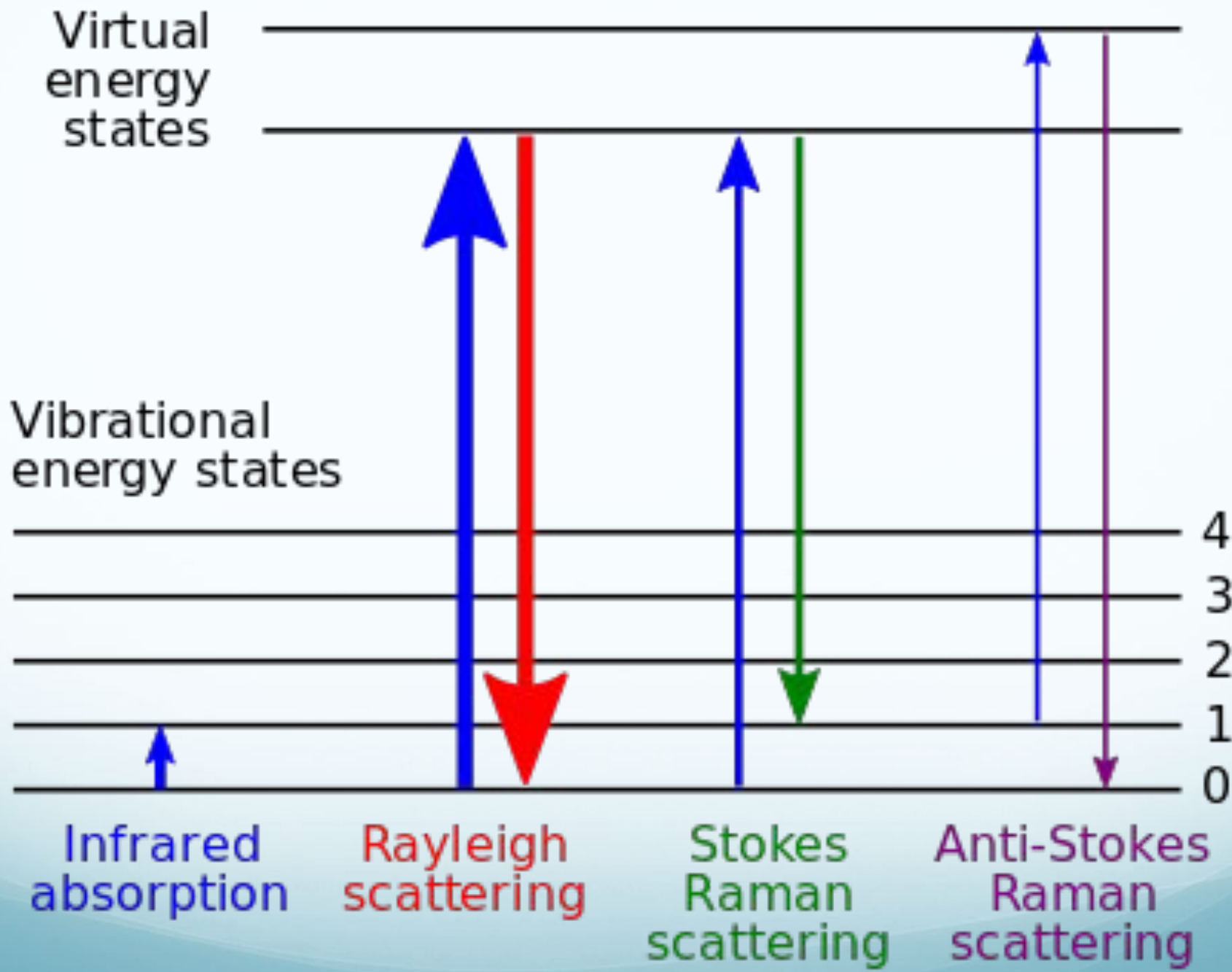


Applications of Raman luminescence spectroscopy in tumor diagnosis.

Mithara karunasekara A Appuhamillage Dona Anuki
Year 2
General medicine.

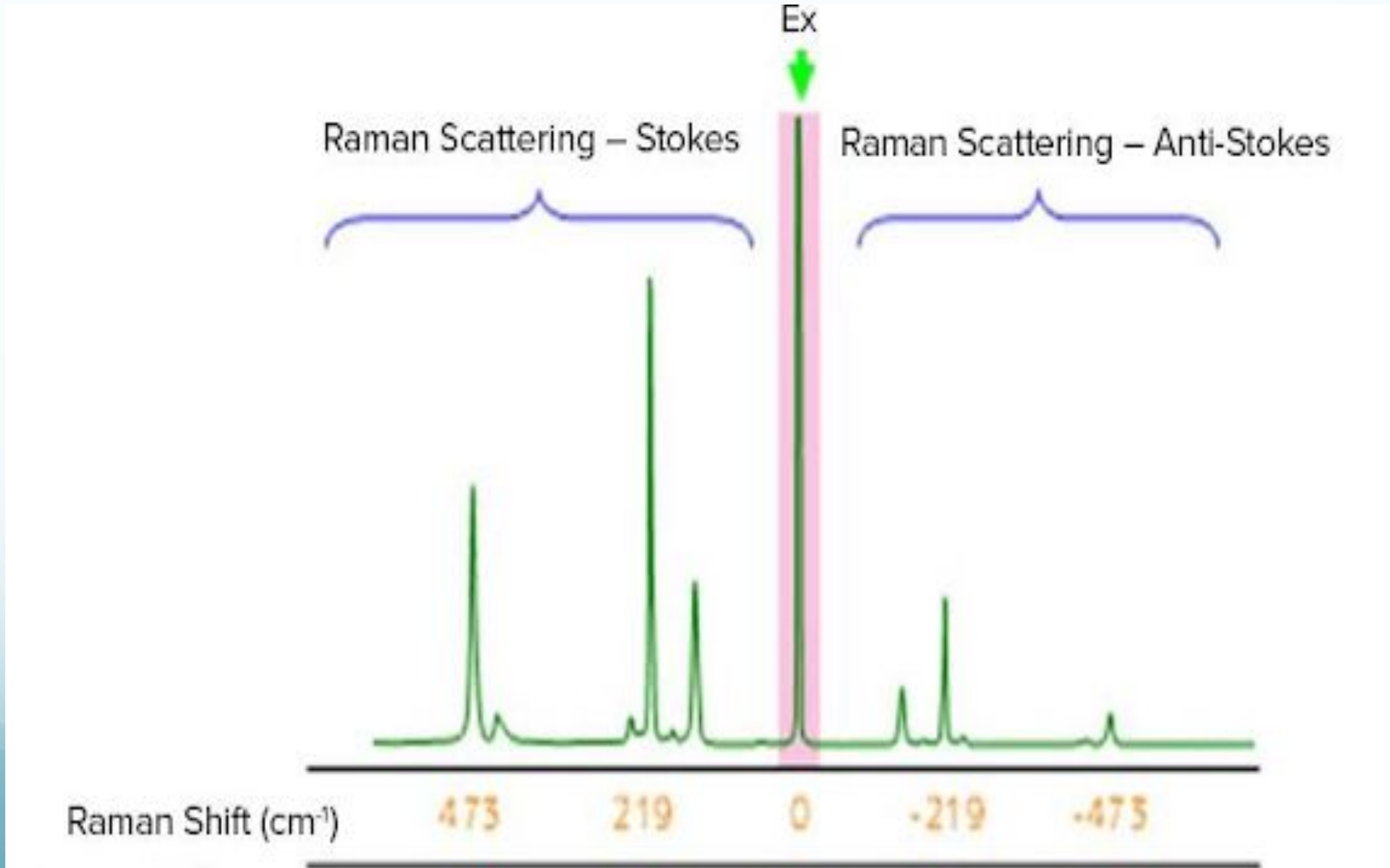
The basic principle

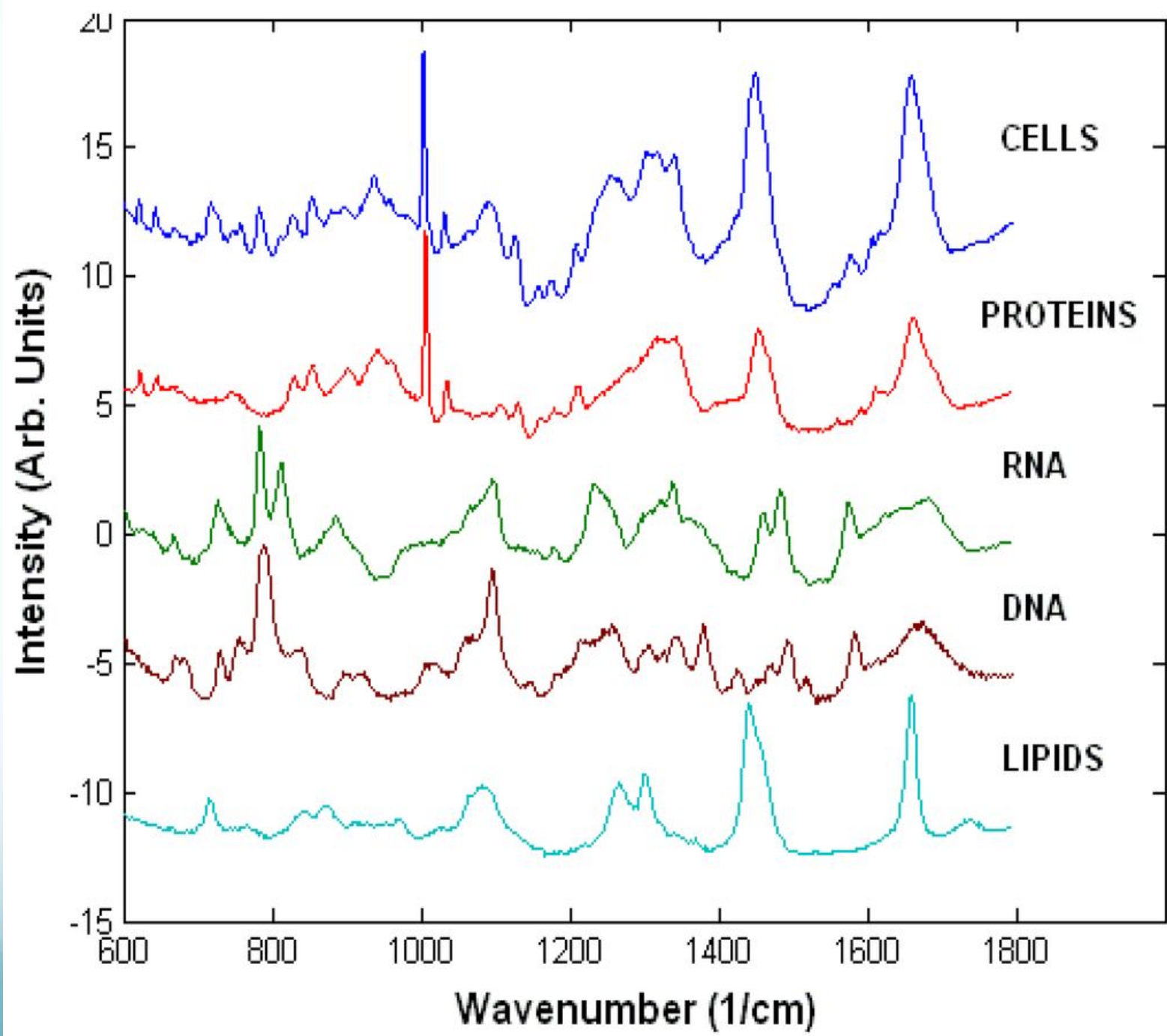




Raman shift

The Raman shift is associated with two different energy bands

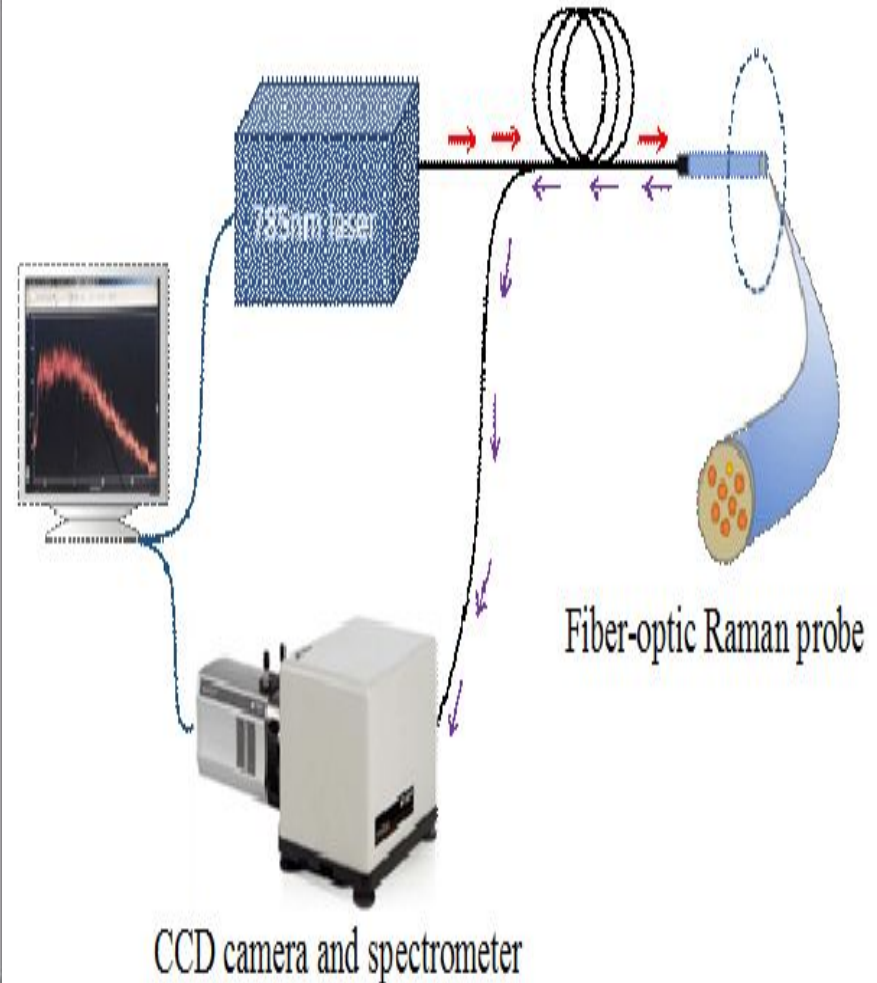
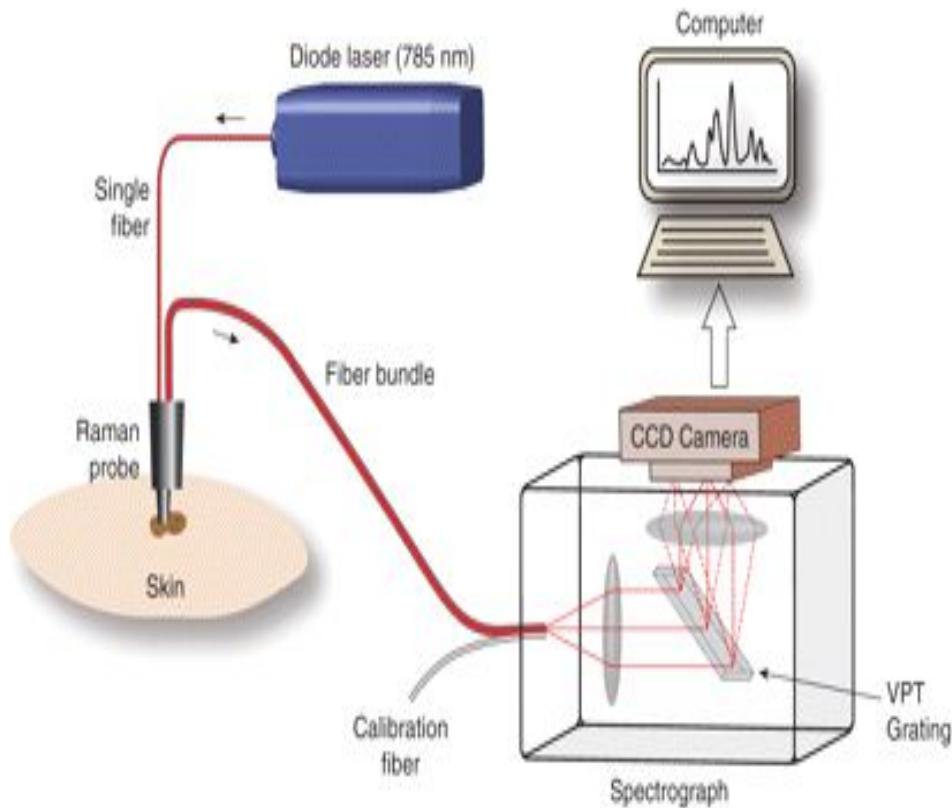




instrumentation

The typical Raman spectrophotometer setup is shown.

In vivo raman spectrometer system

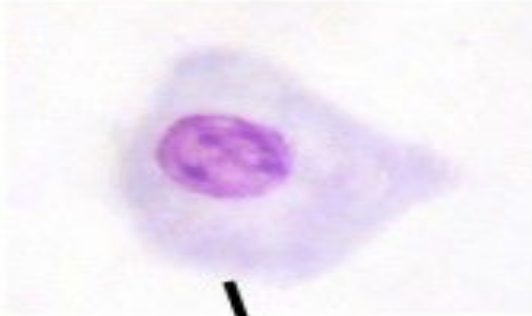


Raman Shift (cm⁻¹)**Molecular Assignment [44–46]**

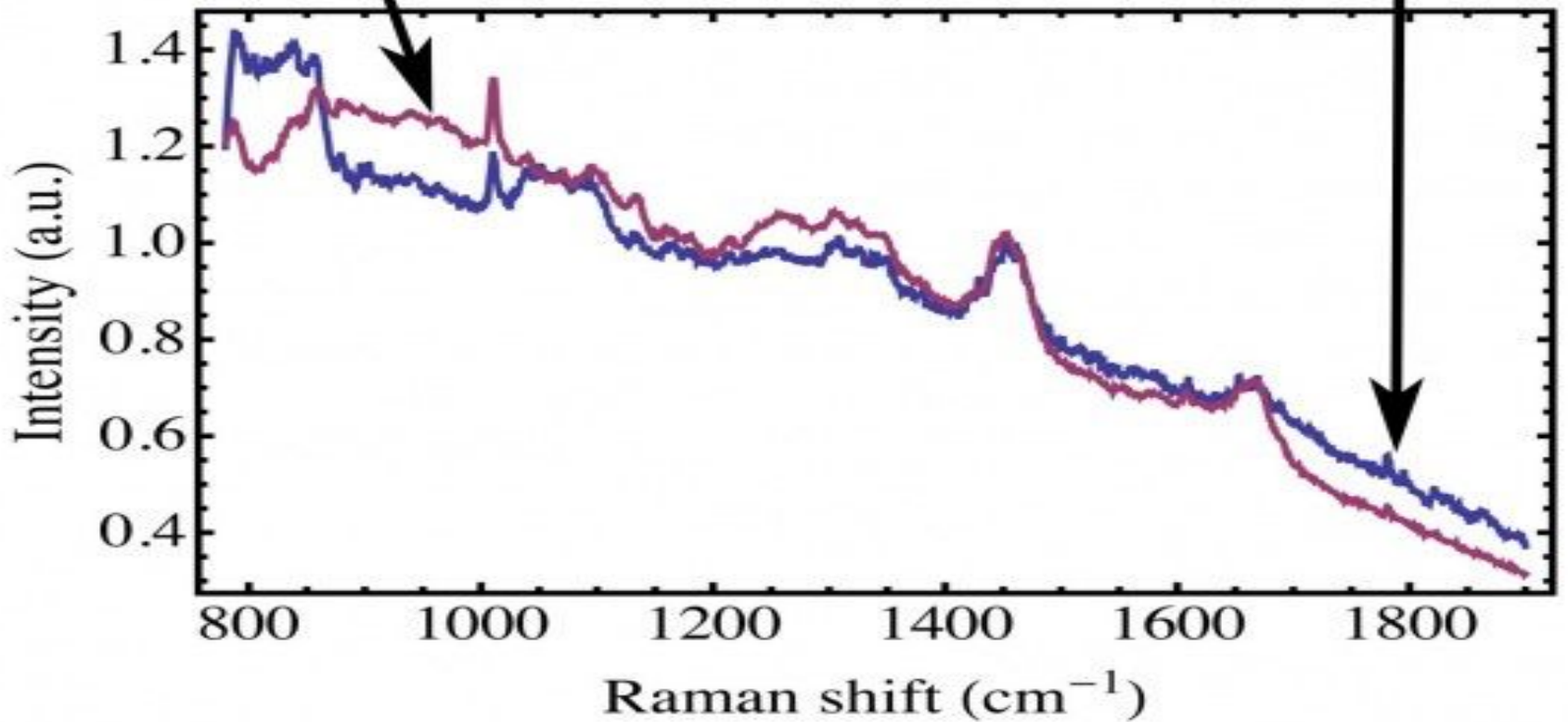
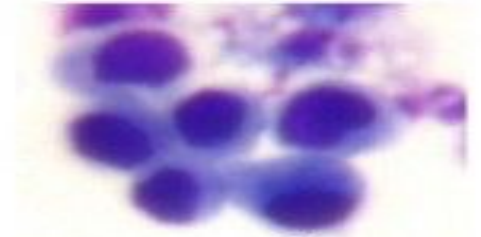
756	Tryptophan
782	cytosine and thymine
810	C05–O–P–O–C'3 phosphodiester bands
825	tyrosine (p)
851	ring breathing of tyrosine
876	Tryptophan
936	skeletal mode of polysaccharides
986	C–C or C–O in ribose
1002	ring breathing of phenylalanine
1031	C–H in phenylalanine
1065	C–N, C–C stretch (p)
1081	C–N (p), CC (l)
1095	O–P–O symmetric stretching
1125	C–N str in protein or C–O str in carbohydrates
1155, 1176	Carotenoids
1209	stretching mode in phenylalanine and tyrosine
1254	amide III β sheet
1268	amide III (α helix of protein)
1302	CH ₂ deformation of phospholipids
1318, 1339	CH ₂ twist and bend (nucleic acids, proteins, lipids)
1447	C–H def. nucleic acids, proteins, lipids
1582	adenine, guanine (nucleic acid)
1606, 1665	aromatic amino acids (p)
1654	amide I (p)
2850	CH ₂ symstr (l)
2878	CH ₂ asymstr (l)
2929	CH ₃ symstr (p,l)
2968	CH ₃ asymstr (p,l)

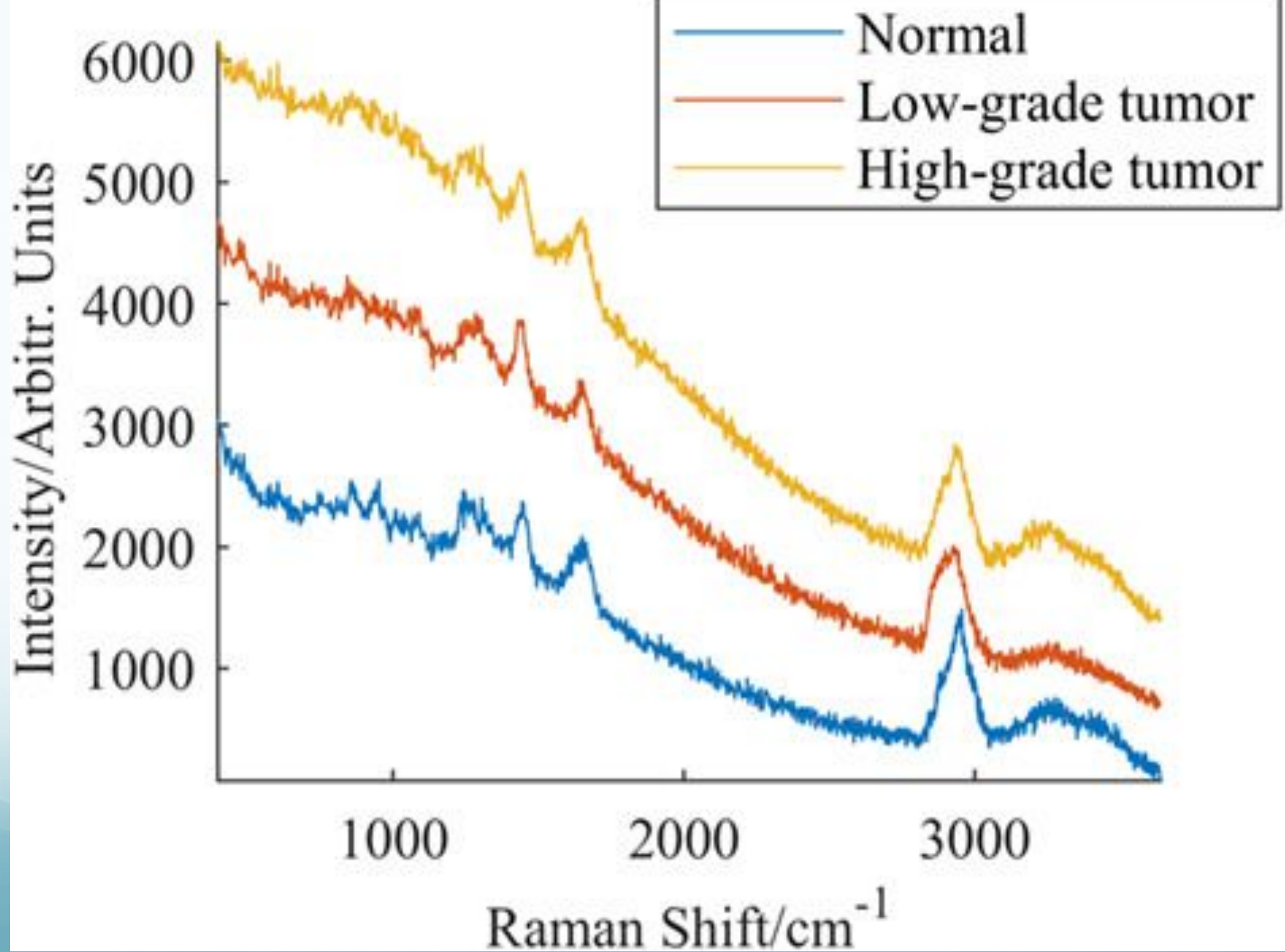
The different spectrum lines shows the difference between healthy and tumor cells

Normal Urothelial Cell



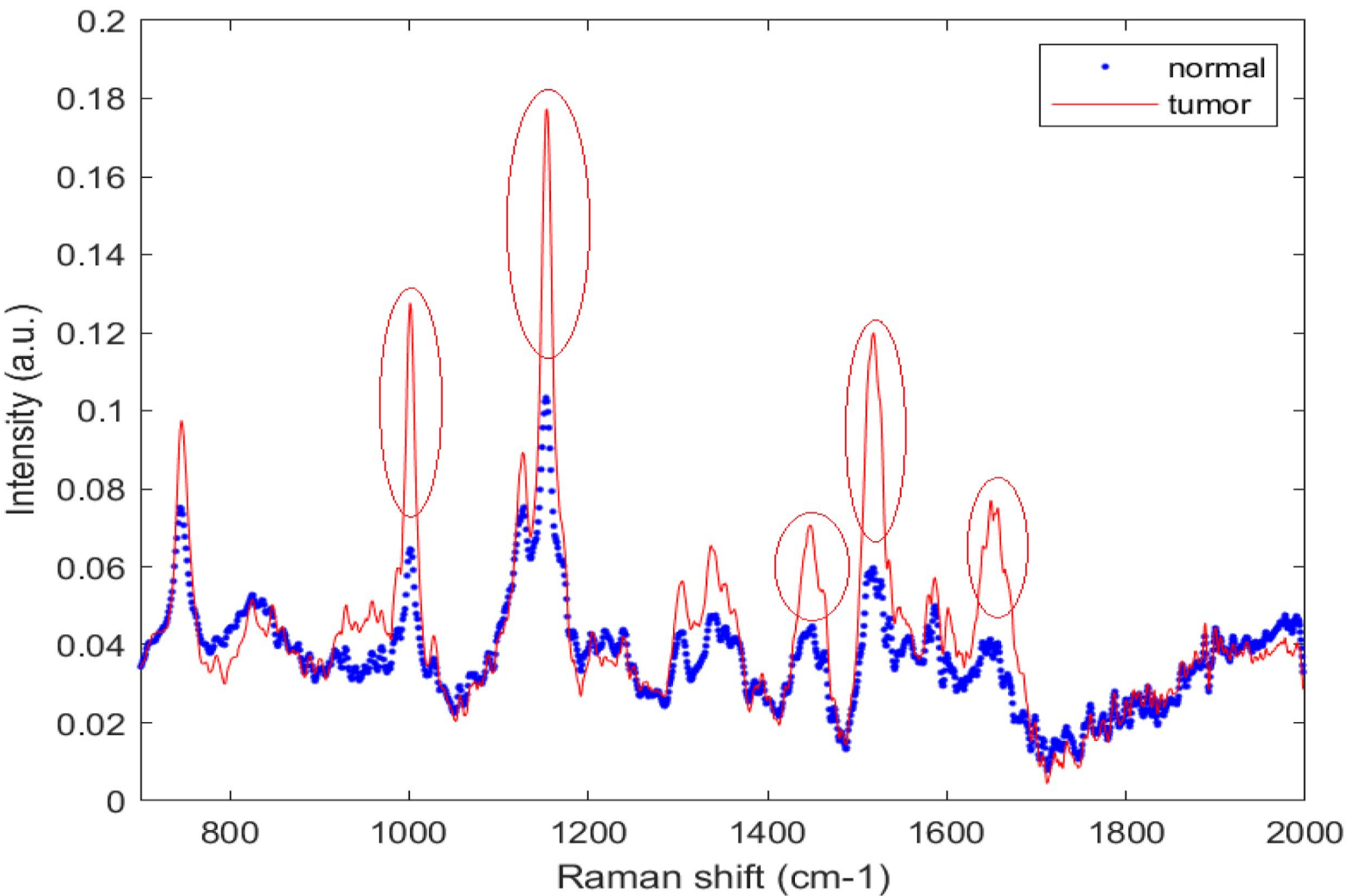
Bladder Tumour Cells



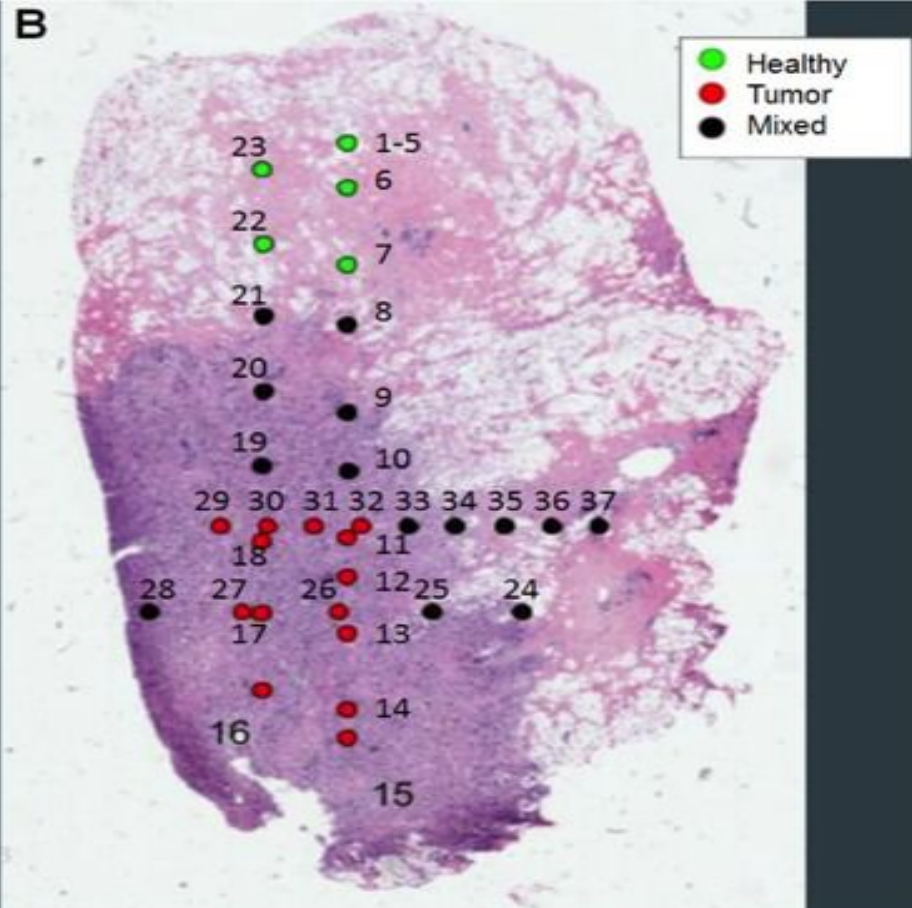
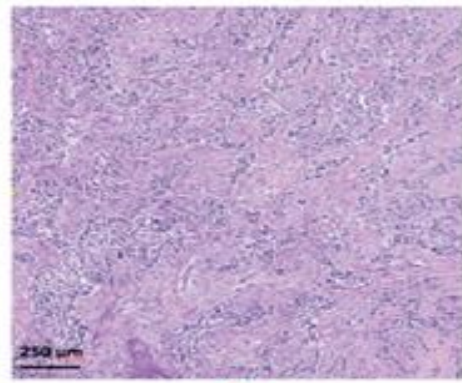
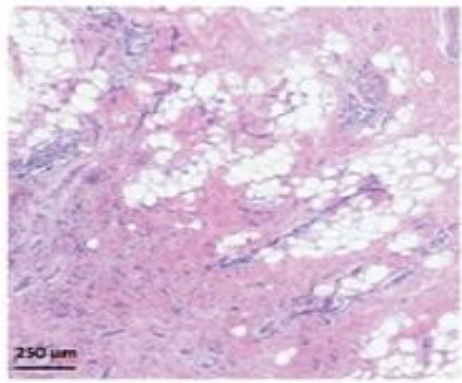
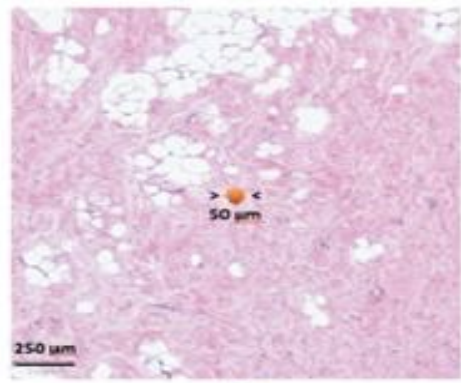


Oral cancer detection

Oral cancer detection



Margin analysis during breast cancer lumpectomy

A**B****C**

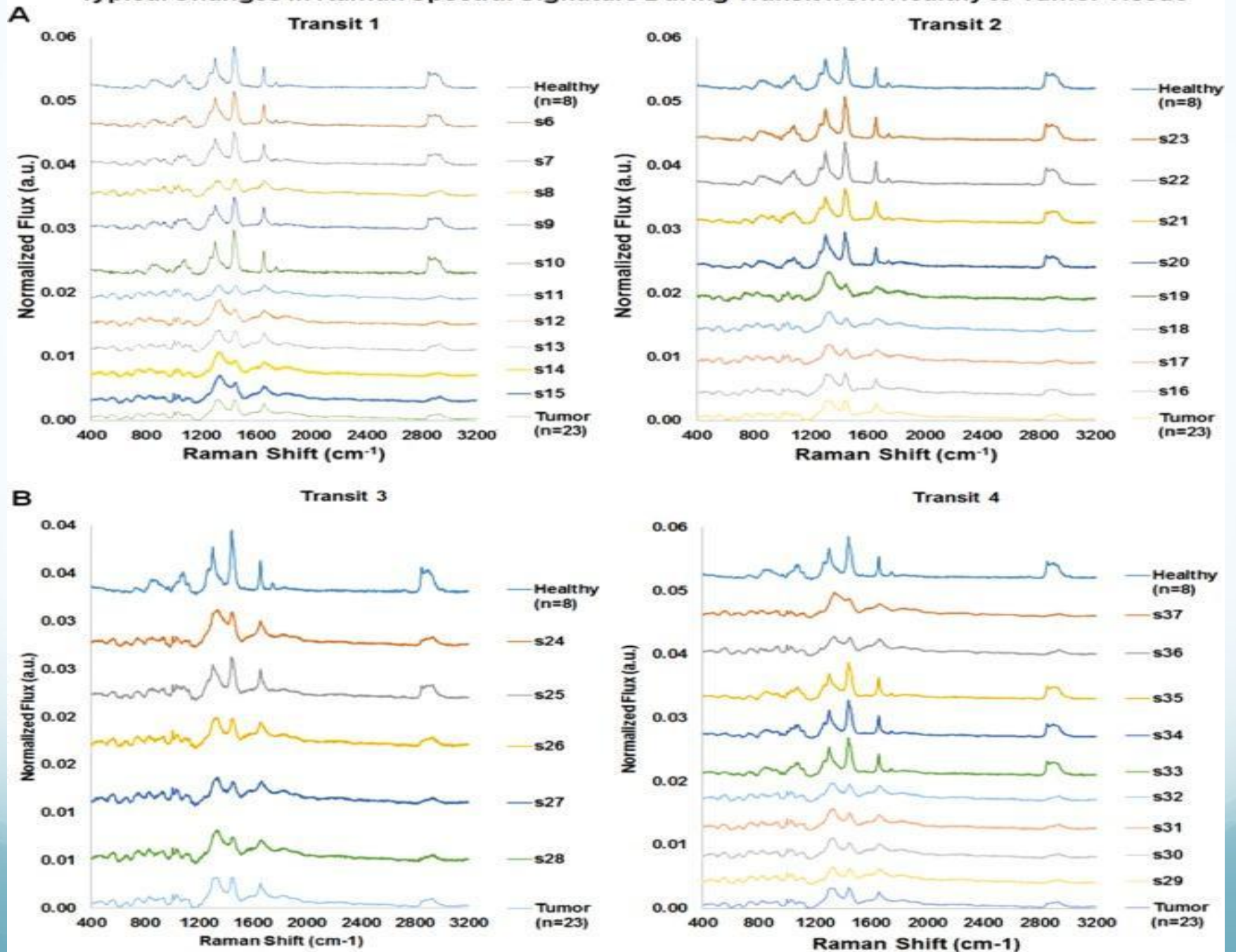
Spectral site:

S6
"healthy"

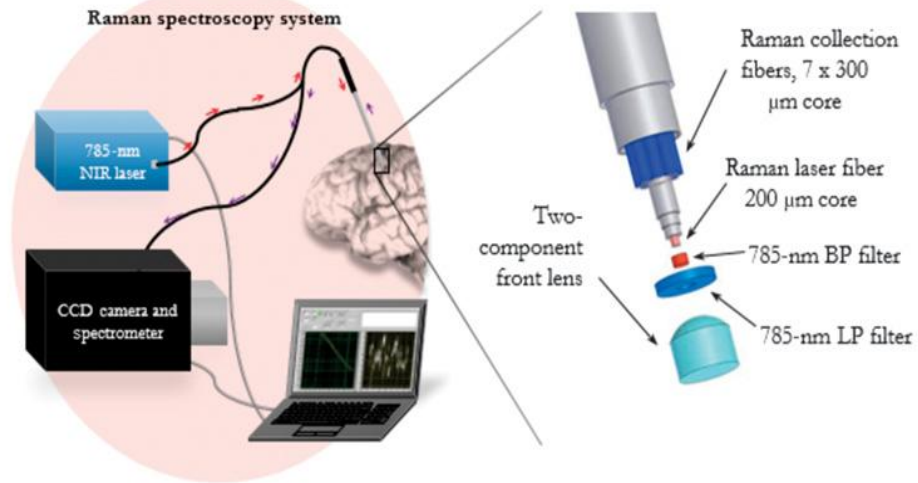
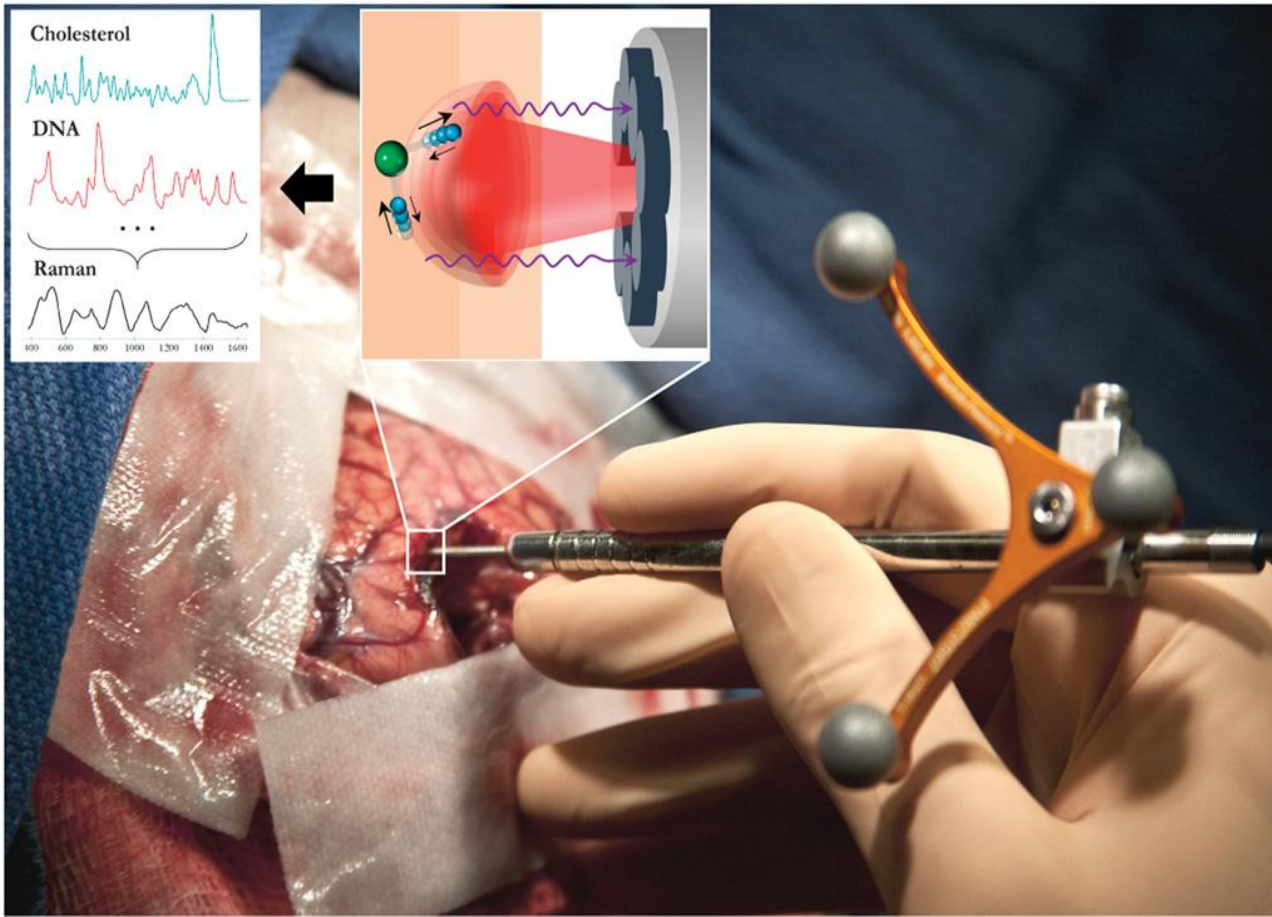
S8
"mixed"

S11
"tumor"

Typical Changes in Raman Spectral Signature During Transit from Healthy to Tumor Tissue





A**B**

In conclusion,

- This technique probes molecular vibrations/rotations associated with chemical bonds in a sample to obtain information on molecular structure, composition, and intermolecular interactions.
- since each sample has a unique composition, the spectroscopic profile arising from Raman-active functional groups of nucleic acids, proteins, lipids, and carbohydrates allows for the evaluation, characterization, and discrimination of tissue type.
- Owing to its high chemical specificity and non invasive detection capability, it is widely employed in cancer screening, diagnosis, and intraoperative surgical guidance.
- The raman techniques could be used on intraoperatively as well as on accessible tissue surface and many different modes of the technique are being developed to increase its scope as diagnostic tool of cancer.
- Therefore, Raman spectroscopy is a promising investigative and diagnostic tool that can assist in uncovering the molecular basis of disease and provide objective, quantifiable molecular information for diagnosis and treatment evaluation.

references

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Additional-<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14737159.2020.1724092>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30569241/>

Thank you for your time.