

The potential of terahertz imaging for cancer diagnosis: A review of investigations to date

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ABSTRACT

The terahertz region lies between the microwave and infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum such that it is strongly attenuated by water and very sensitive to water content. Terahertz radiation has very low photon energy and thus it does not pose any ionization hazard for biological tissues. Because of these characteristic properties, there has been an increasing interest in terahertz imaging and spectroscopy for biological applications within the last few years and more and more terahertz spectra are being reported, including spectroscopic studies of cancer. The presence of cancer often causes increased blood supply to affected tissues and a local increase in tissue water content may be observed: this acts as a natural contrast mechanism for terahertz imaging of cancer. Furthermore the structural changes that occur in affected tissues have also been shown to contribute to terahertz image contrast. This paper introduces terahertz technology and provides a short review of recent advances in terahertz imaging and spectroscopy techniques. In particular investigations relating to the potential of terahertz imaging and spectroscopy for cancer diagnosis will be highlighted.

KEY WORDS

Terahertz; imaging; spectroscopy; cancer

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Introduction to terahertz radiation

Terahertz (THz, 1THz=10¹² Hz) radiation, also termed as THz waves, THz light, or T-rays, is situated in the frequency regime between optical and electronic techniques. This regime is typically defined as 0.1-10 THz and has become a new area for research in physics, chemistry, biology, materials science and medicine. Applications investigated hitherto range from using THz spectroscopic features to identify explosives (1), to checking for defects in airplanes (2) and to imaging breast cancer (3).

No potential conflict of interest.

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Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the US, exceeded only by heart disease. In the US, cancer accounts for nearly 1 of every 4 deaths (4). For many cancer types, early diagnosis could reduce mortality. Current diagnosis techniques include imaging such as X-ray imaging and MRI, and biopsy. Microscopic imaging methods are used in histopathology of biopsy samples to provide structural and functional information whereas X-ray imaging and MRI provide images of living tissues at the macroscopic level, but at much lower resolution and specificity. High-resolution techniques for *in vivo* subsurface imaging of tissue that would provide the best information for the early detection of disease are not available. One of the biggest unsolved problems in medical imaging is how to combine macroscopic and microscopic imaging advances so that the precise margins of cancers can be delineated (5). Many optical techniques are being investigated for this purpose and here we introduce THz imaging and spectroscopy to discuss about its potential to fill this niche.

The following unique features make THz very suitable for medical applications: (I) THz radiation has very low photon energy, which is insufficient to cause chemical damage to molecules, or knock particles out of atoms. Thus it will not



cause harmful ionization in biological tissues; this makes it very attractive for medical applications. (II) THz radiation is very sensitive to polar substances, such as water and hydration state. For this reason, THz waves can provide a better contrast for soft tissues than x-rays. (III) THz-TDS techniques use coherent detection to record the THz wave's temporal electric fields, which means both the amplitude and phase of the THz wave can be obtained simultaneously. The temporal waveforms can be further Fourier transformed to give the spectra. This allows precise measurements of the refractive index and absorption coefficient of samples without resorting to the Kramers-Kronig relations. (IV) The energy of rotational and vibrational transitions of molecules lies in the THz region and intermolecular vibrations such as hydrogen bonds exhibit different spectral characteristics in the THz range. These unique spectral features can be used to distinguish between different materials or even isomers.

In this paper we focus on the recent THz research relating to cancer detection and diagnosis namely for skin cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer and colon cancer. A brief introduction to the physical principles behind THz imaging and spectroscopy is also given.

Principles of THz imaging and spectroscopy

THz systems

The technology for generating and detecting THz radiation has advanced considerably over the past two decades. Several commercialized systems are available now (6-10) and THz systems have been set up by many groups all over the world. According to the laser source used, THz systems can be divided into two general classes: continuous wave (CW) and pulsed. It is also possible to generate THz radiation using oscillatory methods and this is often less expensive than using a laser based approach.

A typical CW system can produce a single fixed frequency or several discrete frequency outputs. Some of them can be tunable. Generation for CW THz radiation can be achieved by approaches such as photomixing (11), free-electron lasers (12) and quantum cascade lasers (13). Figure 1 illustrates a CW THz system that photomixes two CW lasers in a photoconductor as an example (14). The mixing of two above-bandgap (visible or near-infrared) wavelengths produces beating, which can modulate the conductance of a photoconductive switch at the THz difference frequency. The photomixing device is labeled "emitter" in Figure 1. Since the source spectrum of the CW system is narrow and sometimes only the intensity information is of interest, the data structures and post-processing are relatively simple. It is possible now to drive a whole CW system by laser

diodes and thus it can be made compact and inexpensive. However due to the limited information that CW systems provide, they are sometimes confined to those applications where only features at some specific frequencies are of interest.

In pulsed systems, broadband emission up to several THz can be achieved. Currently, there are a number of ways to generate and detect pulsed THz radiation, such as ultrafast switching of photoconductive antennas (15), rectification of optical pulses in crystals (16), rapid screening of the surface field via photoexcitation of dense electron hole plasma in semiconductors (17) and carrier tunneling in coupled double quantum well structures (18). Among them, the most established approaches based on photoconductive antennas, where an expensive femtosecond laser is required and configured as shown in Figure 2. Unlike CW THz imaging system, coherent detection in pulsed THz imaging techniques can record THz waves in the time domain, including both the intensity and phase information, which can be further used to obtain more details of the target such as spectral and depth information (19). This key advantage lends coherent THz imaging to a wider range of applications.

In Figure 3, the source is a frequency tunable THz oscillator module and the detector is a Schottky diode. The oscillator module consists of the following components: a YIG (Yttrium, Iron and Garnet) oscillator which can generate the base wave (at gigahertz level), an active doubler used to double the frequency (with some power loss), a variable attenuator used for modulation and signal level control, a power amplifier used to enlarge the beam power, a wideband isolator to filter the noise, a passive tripler to triple the frequency and a horn antenna to output the signal. The signal will then be collimated by a pair of parabolic mirrors and focused into the fiber with a low attenuation constant. At the fiber output end, a polyethylene lens focuses the THz light onto the sample. A Schottky diode acts as a receiver to detect the power of the transmitted through the sample. A Schottky diode is a type of semiconductor which has a metal-semiconductor barrier, it is fast switching (around nanosecond) and highly sensitive at the low frequency region for power detection.

Molecular interactions in the THz regime

Many of the intricate interactions on a molecular level rely on changes in biomolecular conformation of the basic units of proteins such as α helices and β sheets. In recent years, dynamic signatures of the THz frequency vibrations in RNA and DNA strands have been characterized (20,21). Furthermore, studies of water molecule interactions with proteins have attracted



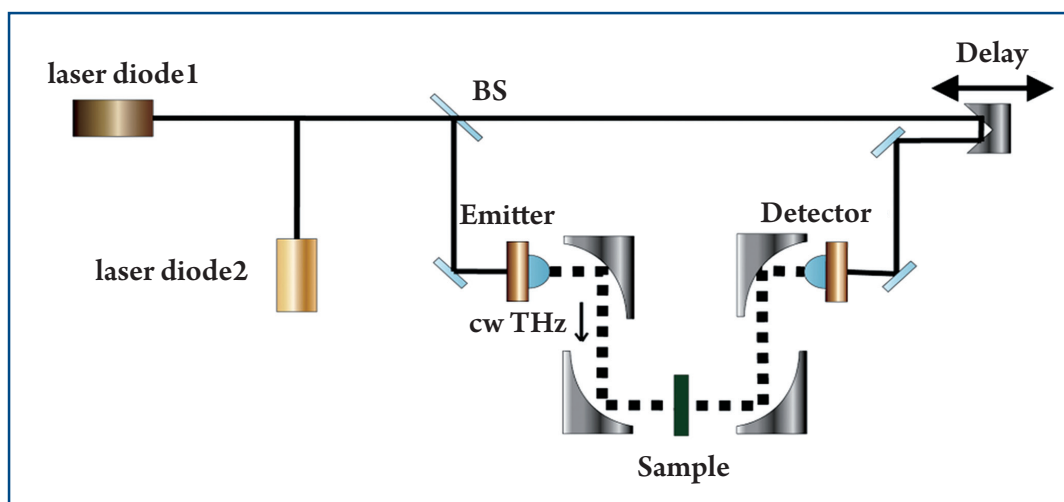


Figure 1. Schematic illustration of a CW THz imaging system in transmission geometry.

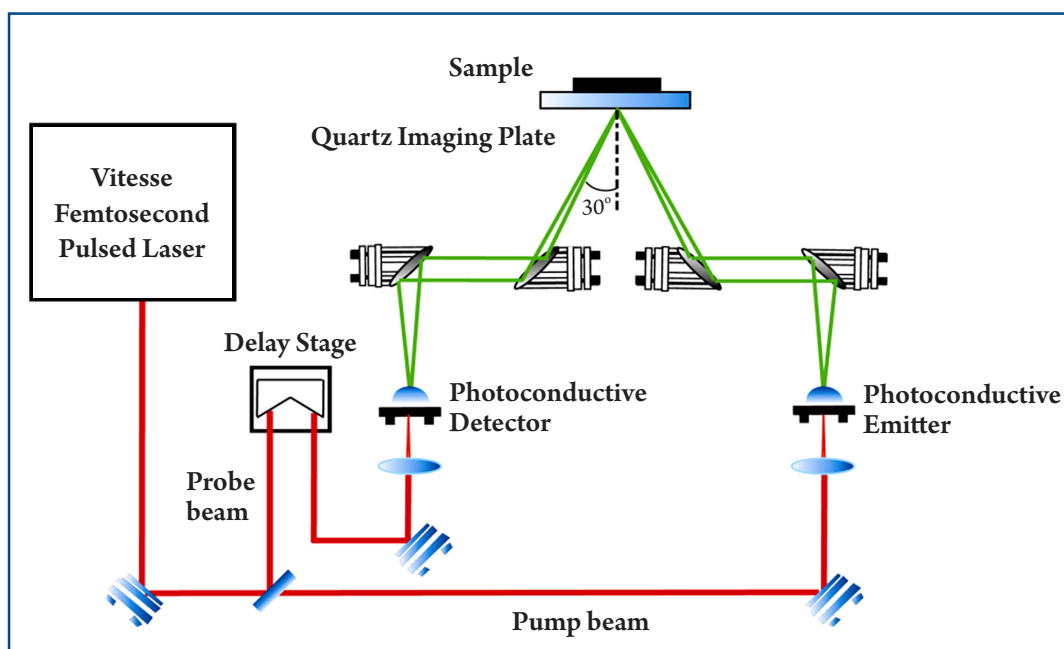


Figure 2. Schematic illustration of a pulsed THz imaging system with reflection geometry.

significant research interest (22). In a protein-water network, the protein's structure and dynamics are affected by the surrounding water which is called biological water, or hydration water. Hydrogen bonds, which are weak attractive forces, form between the hydrated water molecules and the side chains of protein. These affect the dynamic relaxation properties of protein and enable distinction between the hydration water layer and

bulk water. The effects of the hydrogen bonds associated with the intermolecular information are able to be detected using THz spectroscopy. THz spectra contain information about intermolecular modes as well as intra-molecular bonds and thus usually carry more structural information than vibrations in the mid-infrared spectral region which tend to be dominated by intra-molecular vibrations.



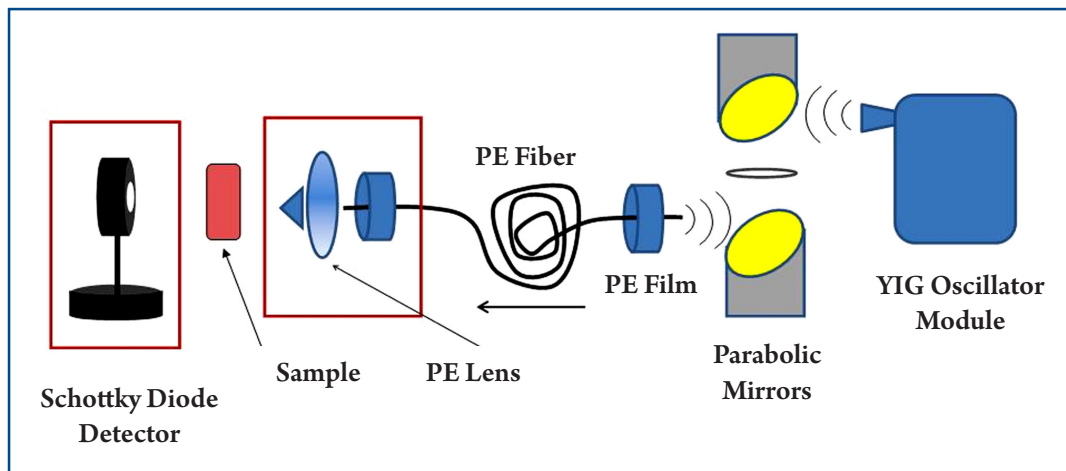


Figure 3. Schematic illustration of a THz system with transmission geometry using a frequency tuneable oscillator as the THz source and a Schottky diode for detection. PE = polyethylene.

Unique advantages and challenges for biomedical applications

The energy level of 1 THz is only about 4.14 meV (which is much less than the energy of X-rays 0.12 to 120 keV), it therefore does not pose an ionization hazard as in X-ray radiation. Research into safe levels of exposure has also been carried out through studies on keratinocytes (23) and blood leukocytes (24,25), neither of which has revealed any detectable alterations. This non-ionizing nature is a crucial property that lends THz techniques to medical applications.

The fundamental period of THz-frequency electromagnetic radiation is around 1ps, and so it is uniquely suited to investigate biological systems with mechanisms at picosecond timescales. The energy levels of THz light are very low, therefore damage to cells or tissue should be limited to generalized thermal effects, i.e., strong resonant absorption seems unlikely. To test this hypothesis, Wilmink *et al.* in (26) examined the cellular response of human mammalian cells exposed to high-power THz radiation. They exposed human dermal fibroblasts to THz radiation (2.52 THz, 84.8 mWcm⁻²) for intervals up to 80 mins. After the exposure, the temperature had increased by about 3 °C to 39.8 °C. Therefore to isolate the effects of heat from those effects specific to THz radiation, as a control, another set of cells were heated to be at 39.8 °C for 80 min. Cell viability data showed that there was no significant difference between the cells exposed to THz radiation and the control cells. This suggests that only thermal effects were at play. Further investigations were also performed to test for more subtle differences such as gene expression and cell death

mechanisms and these are reviewed in reference (27).

From a spectroscopy standpoint, biologically important collective modes of proteins vibrate at THz frequencies, in addition, frustrated rotations and collective modes cause polar liquids (such as water) to absorb at THz frequencies. Many organic substances have characteristic absorption spectra in this frequency range (28,29), enabling research into THz spectroscopy for biomedical applications.

THz wavelengths have a diffraction limited spot size consistent with the resolution of a 1990's vintage laser printer (1.22 $\lambda_0=170 \mu\text{m}$ at 2.160 THz or 150 dots/in). At 1 THz, the resolution could be as good as a decent computer monitor (70 dots/in). Submillimeter-wavelength means that THz signals pass through tissue with only Mie or Tyndall scattering (proportional to f^2) rather than much stronger Rayleigh scattering (proportional to f^4) that dominates in the IR and optical since cell size is less than the wavelength.

Since most tissues are immersed in, dominated by, or preserved in polar liquids, the exceptionally high absorption losses at THz frequencies make penetration through biological materials of any substantial thickness infeasible. However, the same high absorption coefficient that limits penetration in tissue also promotes extreme contrast between substances with lesser or higher degrees of water content which can help to show distinctive contrast in medical imaging.

Imaging and spectroscopy

THz pulsed imaging actually can be viewed as an extension of



the THz time-domain spectroscopy (THz-TDS) method. In addition to providing valuable spectral information, 2D images can be obtained with THz-TDS by spatial scanning of either the THz beam or the object itself. In this way, geometrical images of the sample can be produced to reveal its inner structures (30). Thus, it is possible to provide three-dimensional views into a layered structure.

When a THz pulse is incident on such a target, a train of pulses will be reflected back from the various interfaces. For each individual pulse in the detected signal, the amplitude and timing are different and can be measured precisely. The principle of time of flight technique is to estimate the depth information of the internal dielectric profiles of the target through the time that is required to travel over a certain distance. This permits looking into the inside of optically opaque material and it has been used for THz 3D imaging. Among the earliest demonstrations of THz 3D imaging, Mittleman *et al.* imaged a conventional floppy disk (31). In their work the various parts inside the disk were identified and the discontinuous refractive index profile was derived. This method was further extended into THz reflection computed tomography (32,33), where the target was rotated to provide back reflection from different angles. In a similar way to X-ray CT imaging, the filtered back projection algorithm was applied to reconstruct the edge map of the target's cross-section. With advances in interactive publishing, Wallace *et al.* highlight the ability of 3-D THz imaging in a number of applications (34). For example they were able to resolve two layers of drugs beneath the protective coating of a pharmaceutical tablet.

THz spectroscopy is typically done with a single point measurement (with transmission geometry in most cases) of a homogenous sample and the resulting THz electric field can be recorded as a function of time. Thus it can be Fourier transformed to offer meaningful spectroscopic information due to the broadband nature of pulsed THz radiation, shown in Figure 4. Although the spectral resolution is not as good as that with narrowband techniques, coherent detection of THz-TDS can provide both high sensitivity and time-resolved phase information (35). This spectroscopic technique is primarily used to probe material properties and it is helpful to see where it lies in the electromagnetic spectrum in relation to atomic and molecular transitions.

THz spectroscopy is complementary to THz imaging and is primarily used to determine optical properties in the frequency domain. Since THz pulses are created and detected using short pulsed visible lasers with pulse widths varying from ~ 200 fs down to ~ 10 fs, it is now possible to make time resolved far-infrared studies with sub-picosecond temporal resolution (36). This was not achievable with conventional far-infrared studies.

An important aspect of THz time-domain spectroscopy is that both the phase and amplitude of the spectral components of the pulse are determined. The amplitude and phase are directly related to the absorption coefficient and refractive index of a sample and thus the complex permittivity is obtained without requiring Kramers-Kronig analysis. Furthermore, another advantage of THz spectroscopy is that it is able to non-destructively detect differences because it uses radiation of sufficiently long wavelength and low energy that does not induce any phase changes or photochemical reactions to living organisms.

Cancer studies

Tissue characterization

THz imaging has shown potential for *in vivo* and *ex vivo* identification of abnormalities, hydration, and sub-dermal probing. Only a small number of measurements have been made to date, and systematic investigations to catalog absorption coefficients, refractive indices and contrast mechanisms are just beginning to accumulate. Measurements on the absorption and refractive index of biological materials in the THz region go back at least to 1976 (37). Several research groups have investigated excised and fixed tissue samples, either alcohol perfused (38), formalin fixed (39-43), or freeze dried and wax mounted (44), looking for inherent contrast to define unique modalities. One of the first applications on human *ex vivo* wet tissue involved imaging of excised basal cell carcinoma (45,46). *In vivo* work has focused on the skin (47) and accessible external surfaces of the body for measuring hydration (48) and tumor infiltration (46). A catalogue of unfixed tissue properties (including blood constituents) was compiled by the University of Leeds, U.K. (40) for frequencies between 0.5-1.5 THz using a pulsed time-domain system. Difficulties in extrapolating measurements on excised tissue to *in vivo* results are numerous and include for example uptake of saline from the sample storage environment, changes in hydration level during measurement, temperature-dependent loss, measurement chamber interactions, and scattering effects. In our previous work (49), we have performed reflection geometry spectroscopy to investigate the properties of several types of healthy organ tissues, including liver, kidney, heart muscle, leg muscle, pancreas and abdominal fat tissues using THz pulsed imaging. The frequency dependent refractive index and the absorption coefficient of the tissues are shown in Figure 5. All the results are the mean values of the ten samples and error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. We found clear differences between the tissue properties, particularly the absorption coefficient. Since fatty



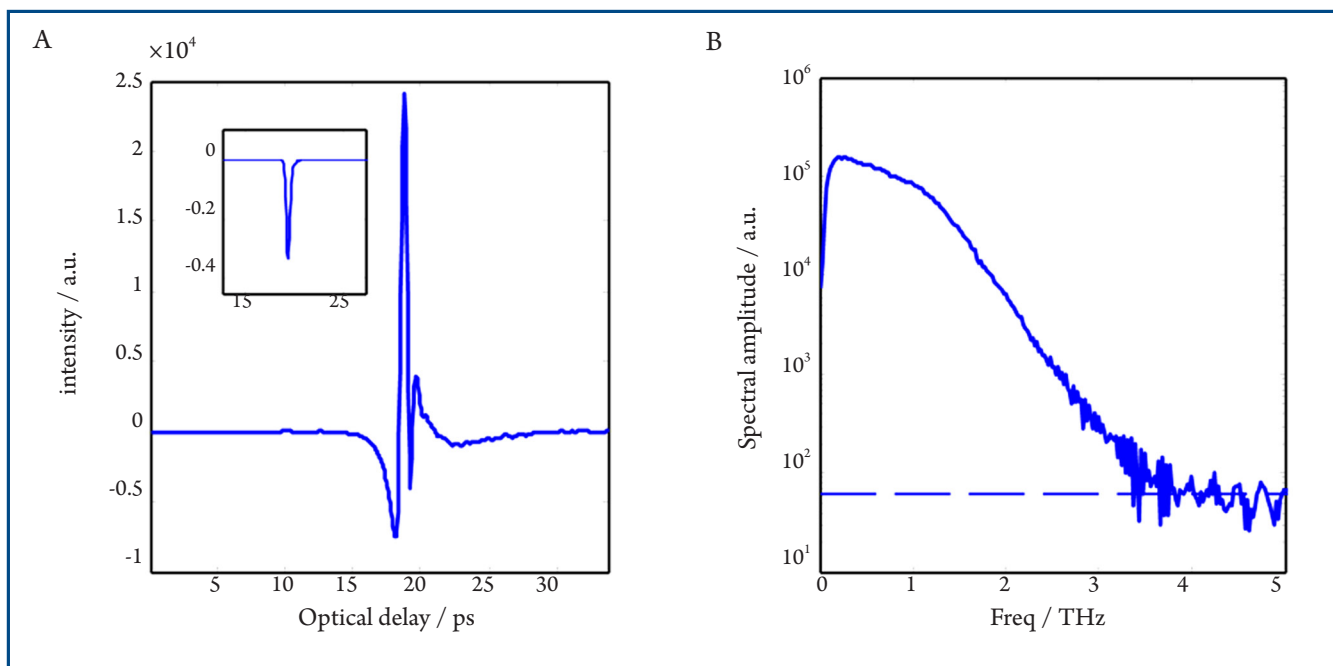


Figure 4. A: Temporal waveform of a sample (drawn by raw data with the inset representing its corresponding processed data after deconvolution with a reference measurement); **B:** The corresponding spectrum of the raw data with the noise floor (indicated by dashed line).

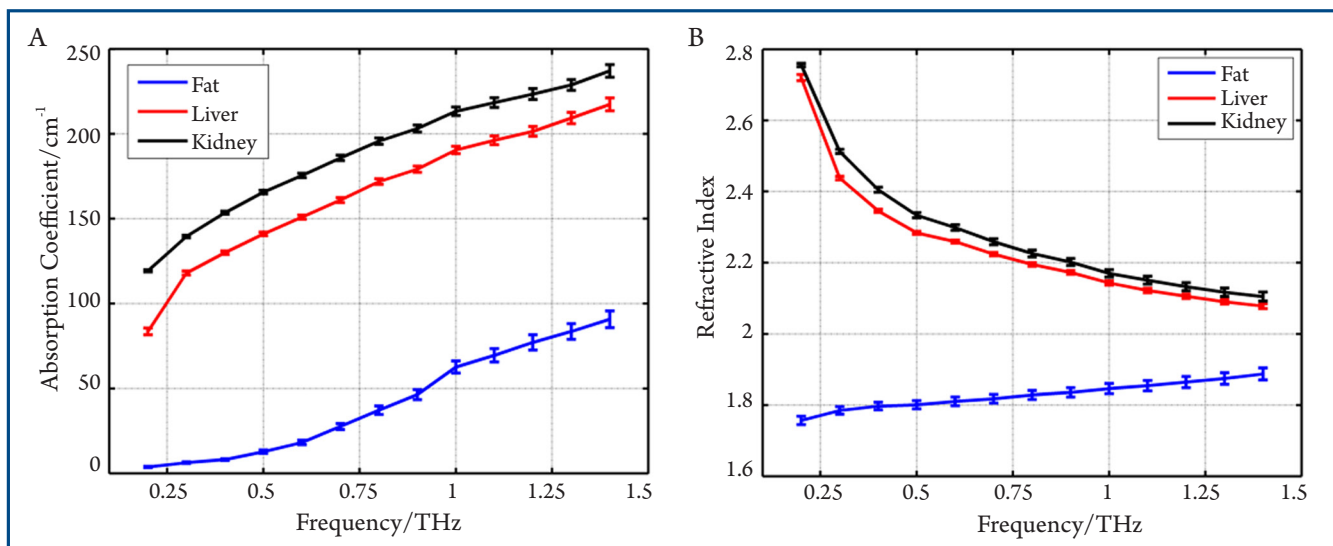


Figure 5. A: Mean absorption coefficients of kidney, liver and abdominal fat; **B:** Mean refractive indices of all the tissue samples. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Having looked at how healthy tissues can be differentiated using THz spectroscopy, in the next sections we look at investigations involving cancer tissue samples.

tissue largely consists of hydrocarbon chains and relatively few polar molecules, the absorption coefficient and refractive index of the fatty tissue are much lower than those of the kidney and liver tissues.

Skin cancer-Basal Cell Carcinoma

One potential application of THz imaging is the diagnosis of skin cancer. Work by Wallace *et al.* has demonstrated the



potential to use THz imaging to determine regions of skin cancer non-invasively using a reflection geometry THz imaging system (50). The first *ex vivo* measurements revealing the ability of THz imaging to detect skin cancer were of basal cell carcinoma (BCC) (51).

As illustrated in Figure 6, human skin consists of three principle layers, stratum corneum, epidermis, dermis and subcutaneous layer. The basal layer lies against the dermis, along which are most basal cells. Studies have shown that too much UV exposure to the basal layer may damage the DNA, thus causing the basal cells to divide without control. These uncontrollable cells can form a tumour, which is called basal cell carcinoma (BCC). BCC is one of the most prevailing form of skin cancer among the white populations and in the US alone, over one million cases are reported annually (52). Early diagnosis is vital in the treatment of BCC. The geometry of BCC is analogous to a tree root that spreads out just beneath the surface of the soil (Figure 7A). Only the tree trunk and branches are seen from above the surface, but the roots are also part of the tree. Similarly, with a BCC, only the some of the tumour will be visible on the skin (Figure 7B), and the lateral extent of the tumour beneath the skin's surface is not visible, but is a key part of the tumour and must be removed if the BCC is to stop growing.

Previous research has found that some tumours have increased water content compared to normal tissues (53,54). As water has strong absorptions in the THz range, the diseased and normal skin have different THz properties, namely the refractive index and absorption coefficient of diseased skin are both lower than those of normal tissue (55).

Research has also been done by S. Joseph *et al.* to identify intrinsic biomarkers for non-melanoma skin cancer (basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers) and their absorption frequencies using CW THz imaging. In their study, they measured chemicals such as water, tyrosine, tryptophan, melanin, collagen and urocanic acid with a CW system at 1.56 THz. To ensure that those chemicals' absorption frequencies are still observable in liquid water environment, their water suspensions were also measured. Their results found that in addition to water, tryptophan is a good biomarker for skin tumor diagnosis. Specifically, they found that tryptophan has resonant absorptions at 1.42 and 1.84 THz.

Breast tumors

Breast-conserving surgery is also an area of medicine which may benefit from THz imaging. Fitzgerald *et al.* conducted *ex vivo* studies of breast cancer to investigate the potential of THz imaging to aid the removal of breast cancer intra-operatively

(56). In particular, they studied the feasibility of THz pulsed imaging to map the tumour margins. The margins in this context refer to the thickness of healthy tissue that is next to the excised tumour. To be sure that the entire tumour has been removed, a surgeon will check that there is a sufficient margin of healthy tissue surrounding the tumour. This point is illustrated in Figure 8. Guidelines for margin thickness vary from 1.5 cm to 2.0 cm according to the conventional surgery (57).

To investigate the potential of THz imaging to check the margins, Fitzgerald *et al.* imaged freshly excised human breast tissue containing tumour. Good correlation was found for the area and shape of tumour in the THz images compared with that of histology. They have also performed a spectroscopy study comparing the THz optical properties (absorption coefficient and refractive index) of the excised normal breast tissue and breast tumour. Both the absorption coefficient and refractive index were higher for tissue that contained tumour and this is a very positive indication that THz imaging could be used to detect margins of tumour and provide complementary information to techniques such as infrared and optical imaging, thermography, electrical impedance, and magnetic resonance imaging (58).

More recently, successful detection of early breast cancer *in vivo* has been demonstrated by using a mouse mode (59). Cancer cells were injected into the skin part of the mouse along with fatty tissues. The reason for using fatty tissues was to imitate the situation for breast cancer in humans in which the breast tumor is surrounded by fatty tissues. The absorption of breast tissues increases with frequency and so this study was conducted using radiation at 108 GHz (generated by a YIG Oscillator with an output power of 3 mW and detected using a Schottky diode with sensitivity of 10^{-10} W/Hz.). The mouse was imaged every 3~4 days in transmission geometry and cancer volumes as small as 0.02 mm^3 were detected *in vivo* at room temperature.

Cervical cancer and Colon cancer

THz technology continues to improve and THz endoscopes have recently been demonstrated in (60,61). This has triggered research in other types of cancer that are less accessible including cervical cancer and colon cancer.

Lymph node metastasis is closely related to poor prognosis and decreased survival rate of cervical cancer and conventional imaging methods such as CT, MRI, and PET only have 52%, 38%, 54% sensitivity respectively in node-based comparisons. Thus there is a need for a better method for detection of micro-metastatic lymph nodes. In a study by Jung *et al.* (62) lymph node samples were embedded in paraffin before the THz



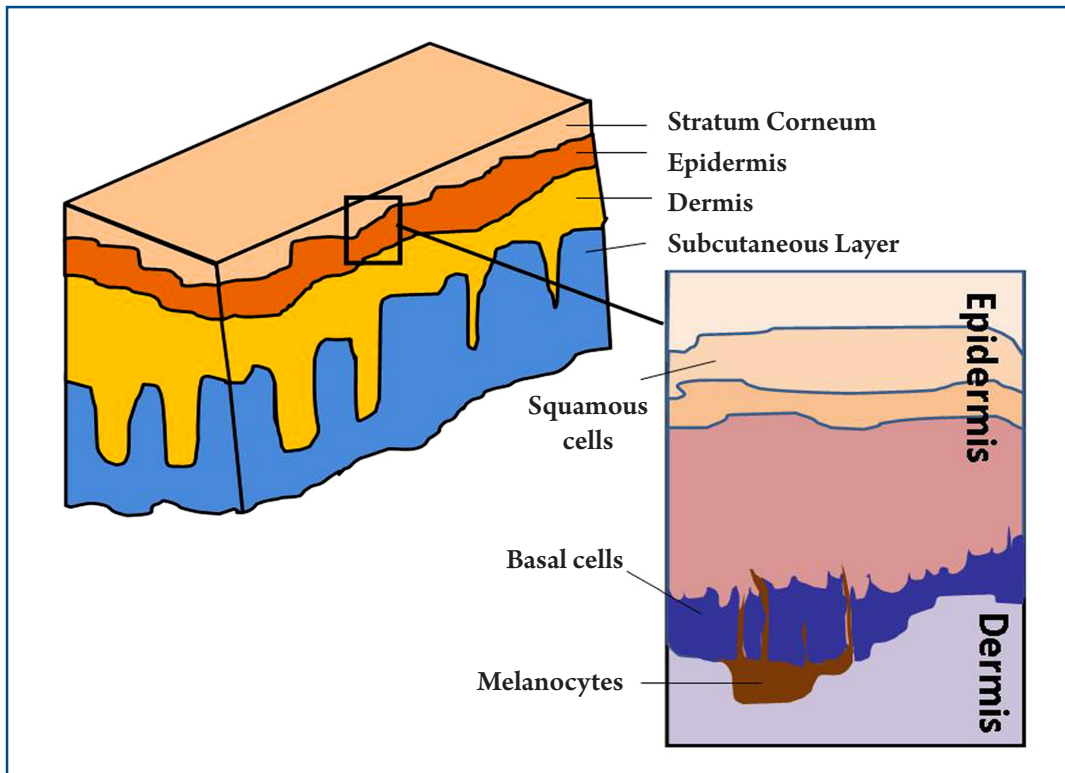


Figure 6. Schematic diagrams of the layers in human skin, with the locations of melanocytes, basal cells and squamous cells highlighted.

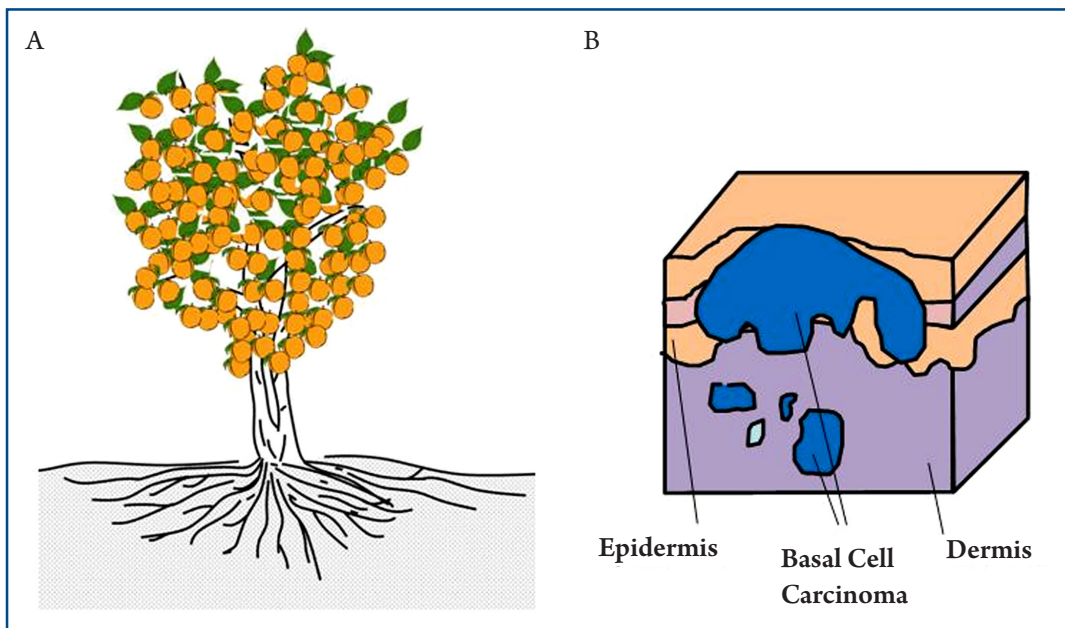


Figure 7. Tree root analogy to basal cell carcinoma. A: An orange tree with roots spreading out laterally underground; B: Basal cell carcinoma spreading out laterally beneath the skin's surface.



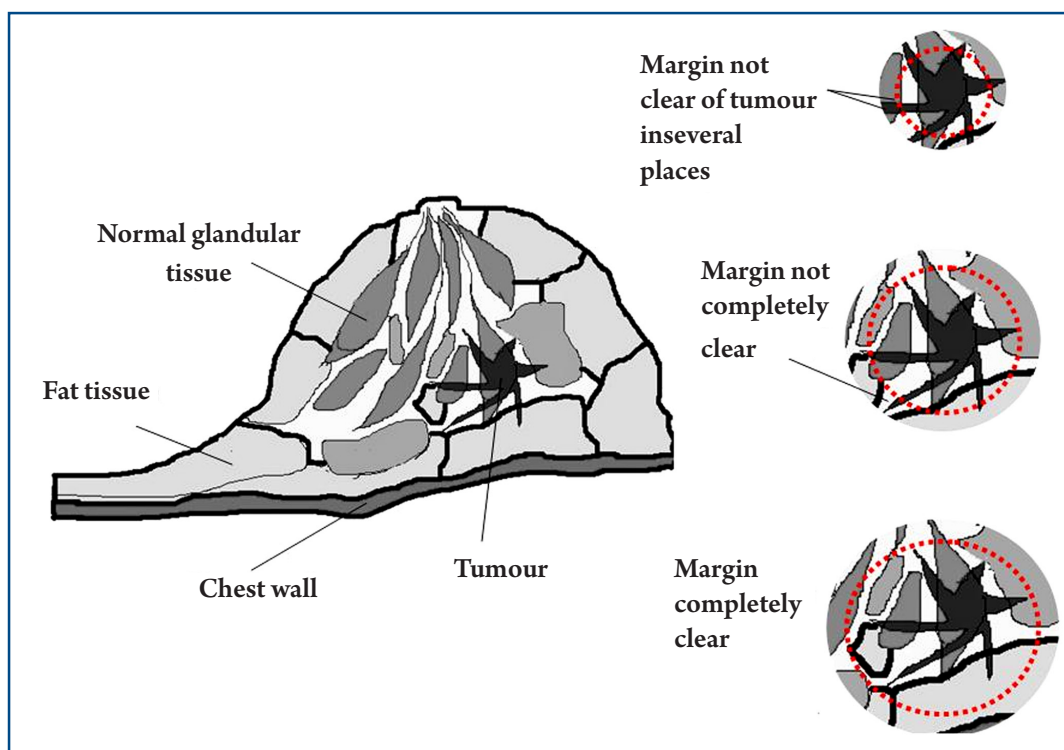


Figure 8. Schematic diagram of a human breast containing tumour. To be sure that the entire tumour is removed, a surgeon would need to remove sufficient tissue such that the margin does not contain any tumour.

measurement. The reflected peak amplitudes of the THz wave were smaller for the metastatic than for the non-metastatic portions of lymph nodes and good delineation of the metastatic tissue was achieved.

THz studies of freshly excised colon cancer by Reese *et al.* using THz pulsed imaging (63) found good contrast between the normal and the diseased colon tissue. Additionally, Wahai *et al.* measured colon tissue samples fixed in formalin with water present as well as samples embedded in paraffin (water is eliminated) (64) and found that there was still good contrast, suggesting that water is not the only factor contributing to the contrast between cancerous and normal tissues. This is consistent with results of a liver cirrhosis study by the Pickwell-MacPherson group in which it was concluded that components other than water account for up to 66% of the difference in absorption coefficient between healthy and cirrhotic liver tissue (65).

Improving image contrast: gold nano-particle labeling and high refractive index meta-materials

Gold-Nano-Rods (GNR) can be used to improve image contrast in THz images of cancer (66). A schematic diagram of the

GNRs is given in Figure 9. The GNRs are specially made so that they can only be absorbed by cells with a high concentration of epidermal growth factor receptors. Although the cancer cells have preferential uptake of the GNRs, the THz signal of the cells with GNRs is not noticeably different from those without GNRs until after illumination by an infrared (IR) laser. The IR illumination increases the contrast because the cells containing nano-particles are heated up with surface plasma polaritons upon illumination (67,68), and this causes an increase in the reflected THz signal amplitude. This is because biological cells have high water content and the THz properties of water such as the complex refractive index, which in turn affect reflectivity, are temperature dependent (69). In the study by Oh *et al.*, the reflected signal of cells containing GNRs was increased by 20% upon illumination whereas the signal from the cells without GNRs showed no significant change. The difference images of the cells before and after illumination therefore showed excellent contrast and clearly showed the presence of the GNRs: the differential THz signal from cancer tissue with GNR was 30 times higher than without GNR (66). Therefore the sensitivity of the THz response is significantly enhanced using IR illumination. Additionally, since the positioning of IR



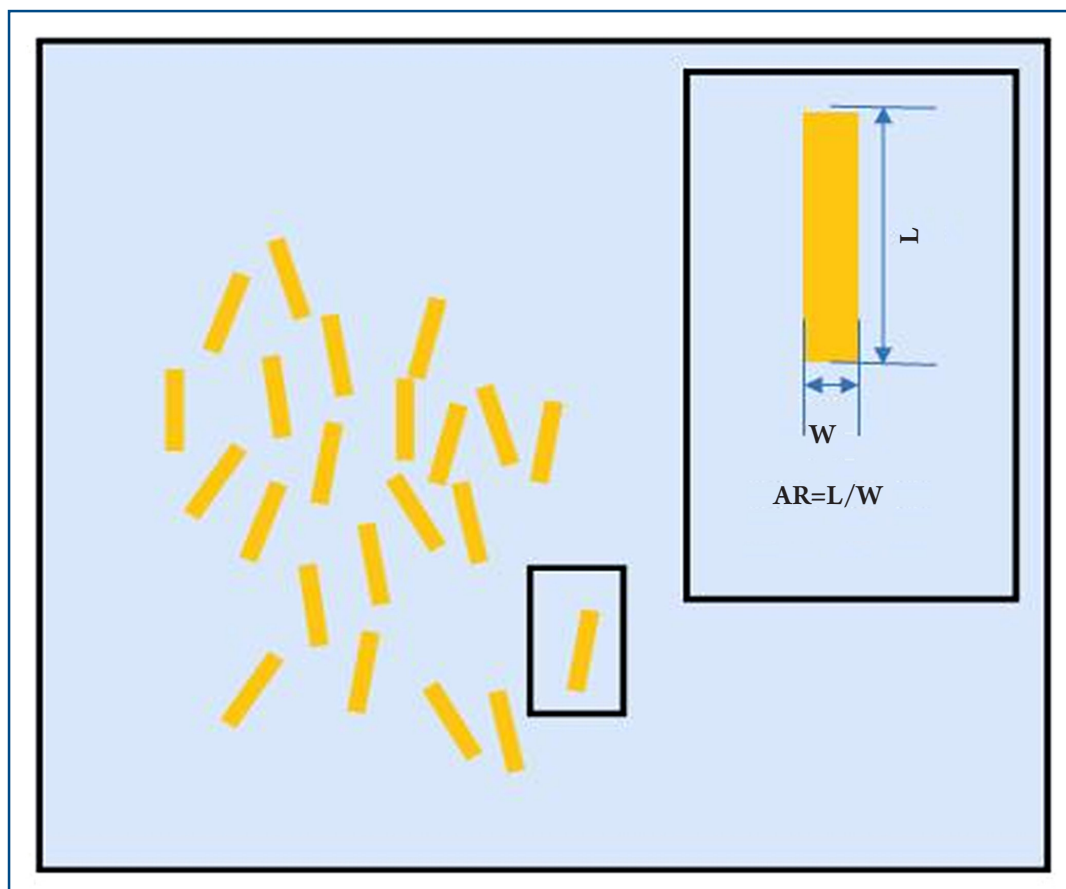


Figure 9. Schematic diagram of gold nanorods. The aspect ratio, AR, is defined as the length of the rod (L) divided by its width (W). The wavelength of the peak absorbance increases with increasing AR.

light illumination can be controlled with micron resolution, the image resolution of this THz-differential image measurement technique can also be of the order of microns, which is much higher resolution than conventional THz imaging. It should also be noted that high concentrations of GNRs and intense exposure of NIR can kill the cell, so if the GNRs can target the cancer cells with high enough specificity then the technique also has potential for hyperthermia therapy of cancer (70). However, further research into the safety of proposed techniques needs to be fully investigated first.

An alternative method to improve image contrast using a high refractive index meta-material has been demonstrated by Choi *et al.* (71) - this could also potentially be applied to cancer imaging. In their study, I-shaped metallic patches (Figure 10) were fabricated symmetrically in a substrate to achieve an extremely high refractive index. This was done by maximizing the effective permittivity ϵ , while suppressing the diamagnetic effect. The

metal used in their study was gold (on chromium or aluminum) and the substrate was made of flexible polyimide with the real part of the refractive index n equal to 1.8. A single layer meta-material was first measured using both the 'effective parameter retrieving' method and THz-TDS. The predicted result of the effective parameter retrieving method was a peak index of $n=27.25$ at 0.516 THz and the corresponding THz-TDS measurement showed a peak index of $n=24.34$ at 0.522 THz. The two results correlate well considering the uncertainties in the material parameters and the errors in gap-width measurement. To investigate the 3D properties of the meta-material, samples containing up to five layers were fabricated and tested. The highest refractive index of 33.22 was observed at 0.851 THz. The new artificial material with extremely high refractive index at THz frequencies has great potential in the development of sub-wavelength-scale functional devices including small-footprint cloaking devices and wide-angle meta-material lenses. Moreover,



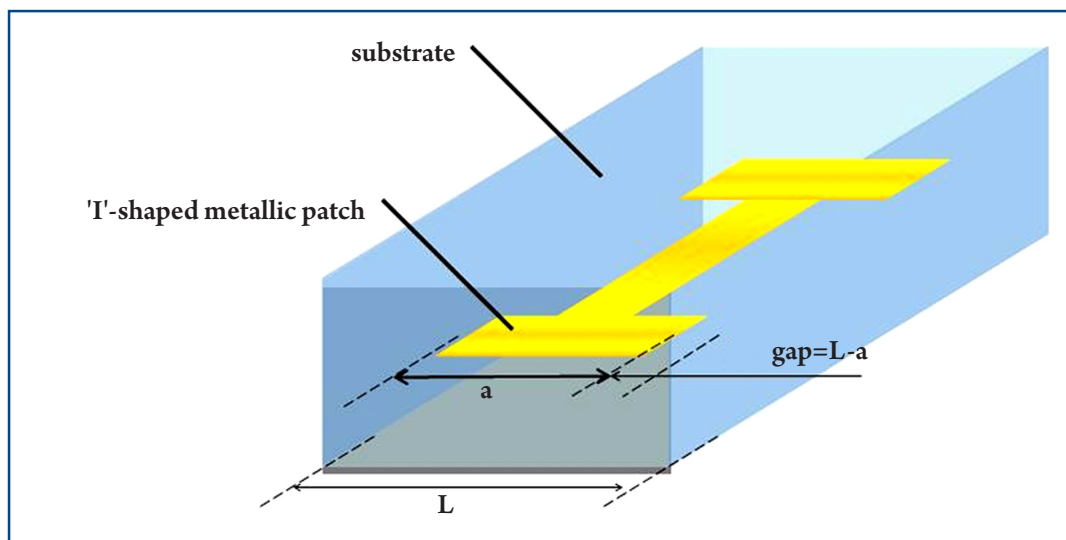


Figure 10. The unit cell of the I-shaped high refractive index meta-material.

if this or similar meta-material nano-particles can be preferentially absorbed by cancer cells, they could potentially be combined with THz imaging and used as a biomarker for cancer diagnosis.

Comparison with other technologies

Numerous groups have investigated direct transmission or reflection THz imaging as a means of distinguishing tissue types (30,41,72) and recognizing diseases including tumors penetrating below the surface layers of skin or into organs (42,44,50). Although progress is being made, the competition from other more developed imaging modalities is fierce. Optical coherence tomography, ultrasound, near-IR, and Raman spectroscopy, MRI, positron emission tomography, *in situ* confocal microscopy, and X-ray techniques have all received much more attention and currently offer enhanced resolution, greater penetration, higher acquisition speeds, and specifically targeted contrast mechanisms. This does not preclude THz imaging from finding a niche in this barrage of already favorable modalities. There is still no technique that can readily distinguish benign from malignant lesions macroscopically at the surface or sub-dermally. The sensitivity of THz signals to skin moisture, which is often a key indicator, is very high, and competing techniques such as high-resolution MRI are less convenient and more costly.

The resolution of ordinary THz imaging is diffraction limited however its high sensitivity to water content and great surface imaging capability provides motivation for further development and sub-wavelength resolution has been achieved in near-field studies (73). Indeed shallow subsurface images can be the

very revealing and the first few hundred micrometers are hard to image with other modalities. The high sensitivity of THz radiation to fluid composition and the variable conductivity in tissue (74) is likely to lead to statistically significant differences between nominally identical samples taken at different locations in the body at different times or from different subjects. This may ultimately prove advantageous; however in the short term, it will tend to mask sought for differences that are indicative of diseases.

Conclusion

THz imaging is still in the early stages of development - it is only recently that we have seen the first demonstration of *in vivo* breast cancer detection and this was with a mouse model. However, THz imaging has great potential to be a valuable imaging technique in the future, particularly for cancer diagnosis. Its inherent sensitivity to water can be exploited as a natural contrast agent as well as by employing nano-particles and IR illumination to enhance cancer cell contrast. The latter approach is particularly promising because by combining THz imaging with IR illumination it will be possible to achieve micron resolution and this will enable further applications to be investigated.

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