



News



News

- [News From the Field](#)
- [For the News Media](#)
- [Special Reports](#)
- [Research Overviews](#)
- [NSF-Wide Investments](#)
- [Speeches & Lectures](#)
- [NSF Current Newsletter](#)
- [Multimedia Gallery](#)
- [News Archive](#)

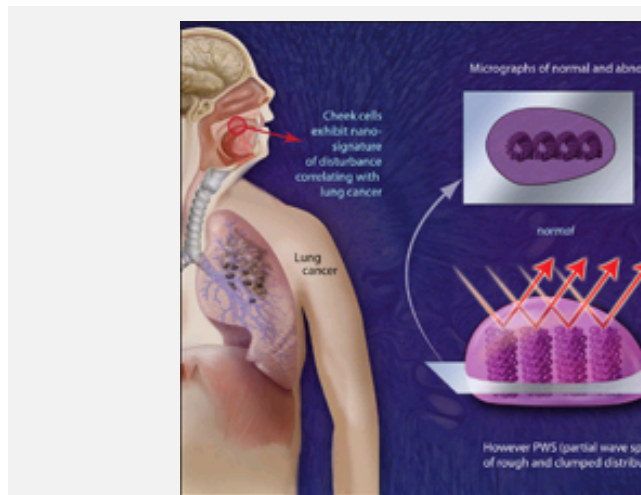
News by Research Area

- [Arctic & Antarctic](#)
- [Astronomy & Space](#)
- [Biology](#)
- [Chemistry & Materials](#)
- [Computing](#)
- [Earth & Environment](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Engineering](#)
- [Mathematics](#)
- [Nanoscience](#)
- [People & Society](#)
- [Physics](#)

Press Release 10-177

Cheek Swab May Detect Lung

In clinical trial, technique appears to detect lung tumor



Nano-scale disturbances in cheek cells indicate the [Credit and Larger Version](#)

October 5, 2010

Early detection is critical for improving cancer survival rates in the United States, lung cancer, is notorious for late-stage diagnosis.

Now, researchers have developed a method to detect lung cancer by analyzing diffuse light on cells swabbed from patients' cheeks.

In a new clinical study, the analysis technique--called partial wave spectroscopy--was able to differentiate individuals with lung cancer from non-cancerous patients, even if the non-cancerous patients had been lifetime smokers or had obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

The findings--released by a team of engineers and physicians from the University of North Carolina Health System, Northwestern University and New York University--will appear in the Oct. 15, 2010, issue of the journal *Cancer Research*.

"This study is important because it provides the proof-of-concept for a non-invasive, risk-stratification technique that may allow us to identify individuals at high risk for lung cancer, the leading cause of cancer deaths in Americans," says Dr. Robert M. Waymouth, a professor at Northwestern University HealthSystems and the lead author on the paper. "This represents a major step forward in the field of optical physics breakthroughs for personalized screening for cancer."

The recent results are an extension of several successful scattering analysis techniques, including early detection and [colon cancer](#). NSF has supported the team's work. Roy's collaborator and co-author, bioengineer Vadim Backman, Northwestern University.

"Their work has now transitioned to a larger \$2 million [and Innovation](#) award," said Leon Esterowitz, a biologist at NSF who has long supported the research. "The finding is that the techniques and the 'field effect' may be applied to a multitude of epithelial cancers, the most common type of cancer."

The continuing clinical and laboratory experiments in this technique-and its [predecessor technologies](#), four-dimensional (4D-ELF) and low-coherence enhanced backscattering (LEBS)-are revealing new information about the changes that emerge somewhere in the body.

Within affected cells, including otherwise healthy cells, molecules in the nucleus and cellular skeleton appear to be 200 nanometers or less, even to the scale of molecules. The structure becomes so distorted that light scatters through the cells.

The ability of cancer to cause changes in distant, healthy cells, or "field of injury" effect, and is the physical mechanism that reveals changes triggered by a tumor far off in a patient's body.

"Microscopic histology and cytology have been a staple of cancer diagnosis. However, micro-scale alterations in cell structure," added Backman, "conventional microscopy is limited. PWS-based nanoscale microscopy reveals cellular alterations at the nanoscale in otherwise healthy cells."

"What is intriguing is that the very same nanoscale changes are seen in very different types of cancer including lung, colon and breast cancer," continued. "Not only does this suggest that nanoscale microscopy is a general platform for cancer screening, but also that it may be a ubiquitous event in early carcinogenesis with critical implications for diagnosis. Elucidating the mechanisms of these alterations will help us understand the origins of carcinogenesis and improve screening."

This research was supported by the National Science Foundation grants over the last decade, including [CBET-0939771](#) and [CBET-0939772](#).

Read more about the work in the Northwestern University News Service.

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