

*BME 695 Engineering Nanomedical Systems*  
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**Lecture 3: Theranostics and Molecular Imaging**

- 3.1 Nanomedical systems – levels of challenges
  - 3.1.1 Diagnosis - difficult
  - 3.1.2 Therapy – more difficult
  - 3.1.3 Both ("Theragnosis") – most difficult!
- 3.2 How theragnostics relates to Molecular Imaging
  - 3.2.1 conventional imaging is not very specific
  - 3.2.2 types of In-vivo Imaging
    - 3.2.2.1 X-rays, CAT (Computed Axial Tomography) scans
    - 3.2.2.2 MRI (magnetic Resonance Imaging)
    - 3.2.2.3 PET (Positron Emission Tomography) scans
  - 3.2.3 "molecular imaging" of nanoparticles in-vivo for diagnostics/monitoring of therapeutics
- 3.3 Engineering nanomedical systems for simultaneous molecular imaging
  - 3.3.1 using nanomedical cores for MRI contrast agents
  - 3.3.2 difficulties in using PET probes for nanomedical devices
  - 3.3.3 using cell-specific probes for molecular imaging of nanomedical devices
  - 3.3.4 breaking the "diffraction limit" – new nano-level imaging modalities
- 3.4 Theragnostic nanomedical devices
  - 3.4.1 using nanomedical devices to guide separate therapeutic device
  - 3.4.2 when might we want to combine diagnostics and therapeutics?
- 3.5 Requirements for specific cell targeting
  - 3.5.1 must be cell surface biomarker that at least partially identifies that cell
  - 3.5.2 OR a Boolean set of several biomarkers whose composite "signature" identifies a cell
  - 3.5.3 OR a set of biomarkers that excludes all other cells
  - 3.5.4 challenge – how to "multiplex" a Boolean set of targeting molecules
- 3.6 Consequences of mis-targeting
  - 3.6.1 "side effects" to innocent bystander (normal) cells
  - 3.6.2 these side effects may be lethal to bystander cells, or they may change the overall state of the patient so that the treatment problem is no longer the same
  - 3.6.3 Side effects may be unpredictable and may lead to dangerous non-linear patient responses what are difficult to correct and potentially dangerous or even life threatening

- 3.7 Engineering around the consequences of mis-targeting
  - 3.7.1 measure number of good (normal) cells destroyed to eliminate a diseased cell
  - 3.7.2 put a weighting factor on the relative “goodness” or “badness” of normal cells and diseased cells
  - 3.7.3 example: How many stem cells are you willing to lose to purge tumor cells during a bone marrow transplantation?
- 3.8 Some ways to lower mis-targeting to non-diseased cells
  - 3.8.1 lower numbers of nanoparticles
  - 3.8.2 improve specificity of targeting molecules according to what is learned about the identity of the mis-targeted cells
  - 3.8.3 if possible, require an AND condition requiring simultaneous presence of two target molecules on the same cells being targeted
  - 3.8.4 if necessary, design a non-specific targeting control switch on a secondary non-specific target molecule which inactivates subsequent nanomedical device action (off control switch upon detecting an error in targeting).

### **Lecture 3 References**

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