

MONITORING INDIVIDUAL POLLUTANT PARTICLE BEHAVIOUR ON INTACT LIVE AIRWAYS USING SYNCHROTRON X-RAY IMAGING

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Background

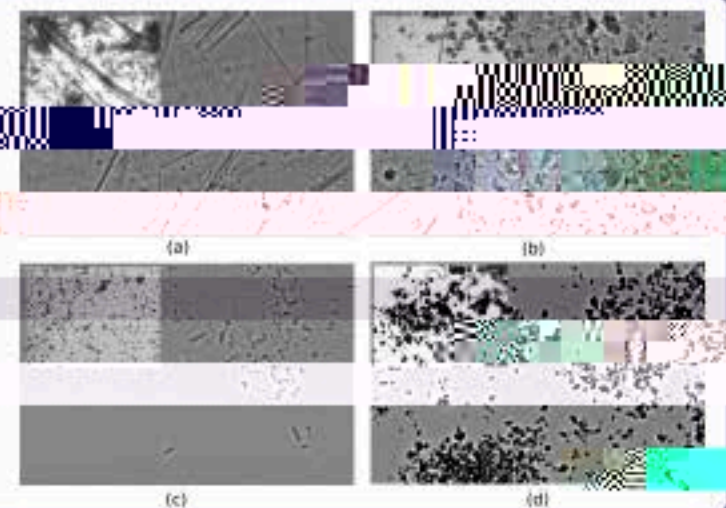
Non-biological particles small enough to be suspended in the air are continually inhaled as we breathe, and deposit on airway surfaces where they can remain and affect lung health. Pollutant particles from vehicles, buildings and industrial dusts have the potential to cause immediate and delayed health problems. Due to their small size, it has not been possible to non-invasively monitor how individual particles deposit on the airway surface after deposition. Using live intact mouse airways we have begun to examine particle behavior after deposition on the airway wall, dynamically and non-invasively, using synchrotron phase contrast X-ray imaging.

Materials and Methods

Experiments were performed on the RI 20Y11 beamline at the SPRI. Particulate samples were prepared using PCXI, and the particle size distribution of the particulates was determined. Asbestos, diesel exhaust, and laser printer toner particulates were used. Mice were secured head-high on an imaging board, and the X-ray beam (dimensions 10 x 6mm) was directed ventro-dorsally through the mouse to image the nasal airways (where the ciliated epithelium is used as a model for the conducting airways of the human lung).

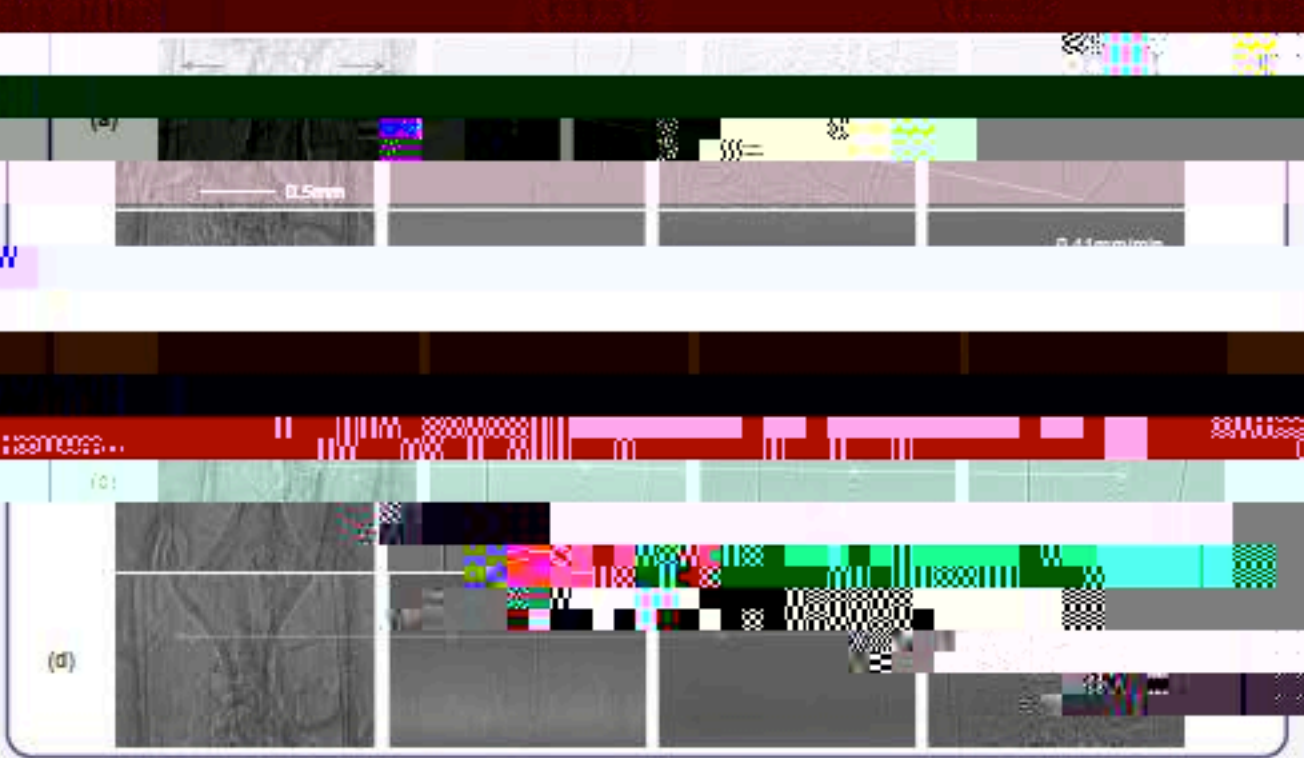
In-vitro Results

In-vitro dry particulate samples under PCXI (main pictures) and light microscopy (insets) of asbestos, (b) quarry dust, (c) fine diesel, and (d) laser printer toner. The morphology of each of the particulates is clearly very different. The largely carbon-based particulates — combusted diesel, PM10 and laser printer toner — were not sufficiently visible to warrant *in-vivo* testing.



In-vivo Results

The time periods on the left show the original PCXI image and its corresponding motion-detected frame that revealed the moving object on the airway. The red arrow marks the nasal airway. The images are each separated by 5 seconds.



Conclusions

Individual particulates non-invasively in live airways. Further refinement of particle size and delivery techniques PCXI should provide a novel approach to monitoring the behaviour of particles in the airway.

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