

Nano-biomarker-Based Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy for Non-Invasive Discrimination of Kidney Transplant Rejection

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Disclosure

I have <u>NO</u> financial disclosure or conflicts of interest with the presented material in this presentation.

Kidney transplantation (KT) serves as the gold standard treatment for ESRD

Acute rejection (AR) remains a major cause of renal transplant failure

Biopsy is still the gold standard → invasive, sampling errors, pt. discomfort, complications

Need an <u>alternative, less invasive and novel</u> technique for rejection detection methods

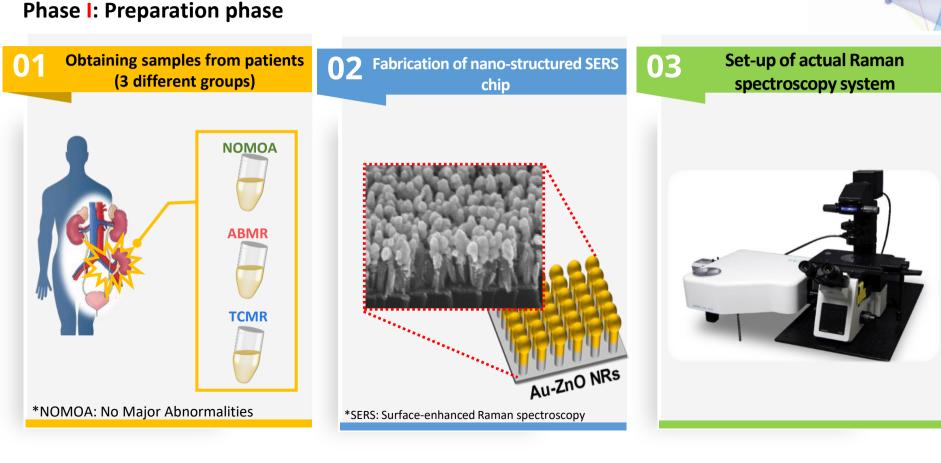


Raman Spectroscopy utilizes the <u>interaction of laser</u> <u>light with molecular vibrations</u> within biological tissues to provide valuable information about the <u>molecular</u> <u>composition</u> and <u>structure</u> of the tissue

Differentiating rejection types in KT patients

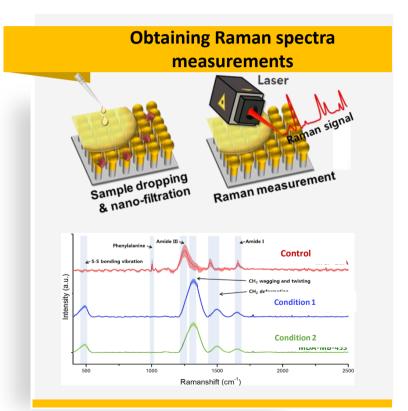


Methods

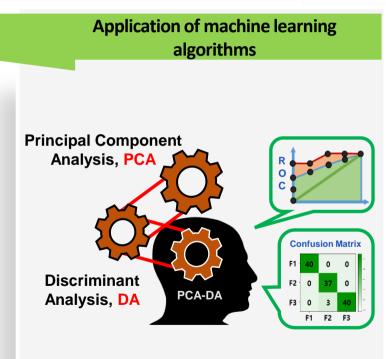


Methods

Phase II: Measurement & Analysis phase

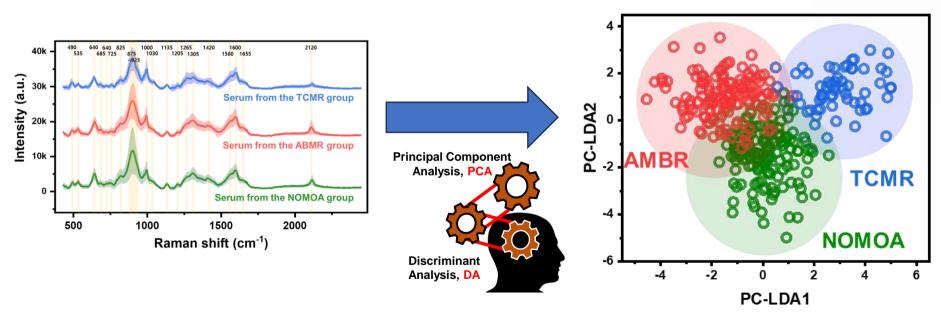


Phase III: Measurement & Analysis phase



Results

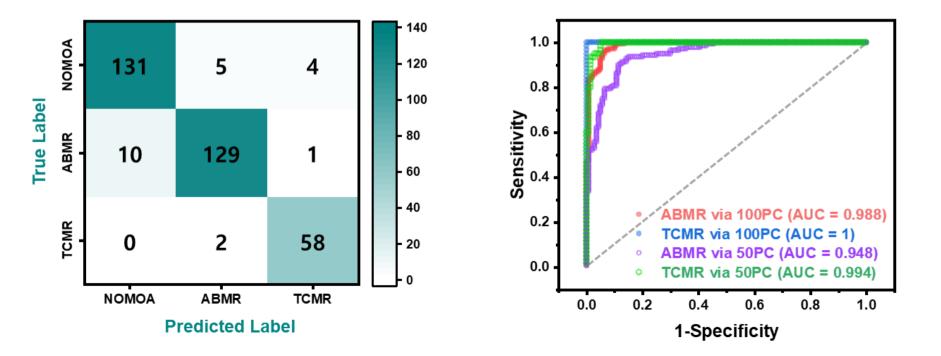
Application of machine learning algorithm



Distinctive grouping of each rejection type

RESULTS

Confusion matrix & ROC curve



We successfully obtained distinctive Raman spectra for 3 groups: NOMOA, ABMR, TCMR

RS can be implemented as a novel, less invasive technique with high specificity for differentiating rejection types

3 Need to validate with more samples with broader range, figure out the responsible molecules for specific peaks by Raman assignment





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