Comparison of Continuous-Wave and Micropulse Modulation in Retinal Laser Therapy

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PURPOSE. Recent progress in retinal laser therapy has centered upon using thermal stress below damage threshold or selective destruction of targeted tissue layers as a stimulus for retinal repair. Temporal modulation, including micropulse, is thought to increase the selectivity of laser treatment, but has not been carefully analyzed. We measure and model the tissue response to continuous-wave (CW) and micropulse laser to evaluate the advantages and drawbacks of temporal modulation.

METHODS. Thresholds of ophthalmoscopic visibility, which indicates damage to photoreceptors, and fluorescein angiography (FA), indicating damage to retinal pigment epithelium (RPE), were measured with 577-nm laser in rabbits for duty cycles ranging from 3% to 100% (CW) and pulse envelopes of 20 and 200 ms. Heat shock protein (HSP) expression was measured in rats. Thresholds were compared to a computational model of tissue response based on the Arrhenius integral.

RESULTS. Damage to photoreceptors was defined by average power, regardless of the duty cycle, as predicted by the model. The average power for FA threshold was lower with 5% duty cycle than with CW laser by 22 ± 15% for 200-ms and 35 ± 21.5% for 20-ms envelopes, demonstrating some heat localization to RPE. The ratio of RPE damage threshold to HSP expression threshold was 1.30 ± 0.15 and 1.39 ± 0.11 for 20 ms at 5% duty cycle and CW, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS. Micropulse modulation with sufficiently short envelope and duty cycle can help reduce the spread of heat from the light-absorbing RPE and choroid. However, this localization does not benefit nondamaging retinal laser therapy, which is intended to avoid any cell death.

Keywords: retinal laser, nondamaging retinal therapy, photothermal therapy, micropulse modulation, temporal modulation, arrhenius
neglected altogether, and a single parameter set is used for all patients, assuming that a sufficiently wide therapeutic window is enabled by the micropulse laser.

In this study, we measure the extent to which micropulse modulation affects tissue response at duty cycles from 3% to 100% (CW) to facilitate comparison between clinical studies using different laser settings and to understand the advantages and drawbacks of such temporal modulation. We measure the thresholds of three clinically detectable damage endpoints while varying the duty cycle at two overall pulse envelopes of 20 or 200 ms. We also measure the threshold of heat shock protein (HSP) expression, an indicator of cellular response to laser-induced thermal stress below damage threshold.

One widely used tool for understanding the effect of heating is the Arrhenius model, which we and others have described previously. This model assumes that hyperthermia denatures a critical cellular component at a rate quantifiable as a temperature-dependent chemical reaction. We hypothesize that different types of cellular response, such as HSP expression or cell death, are triggered at different levels of denaturation, which is calculated by integrating the denaturation rate over the time of hyperthermia, as follows:

\[
\Omega(t) = A \int_0^t e^{\frac{E^*}{RT}} dt
\]

where \( A = 1.6 \times 10^{55} \text{ s}^{-1} \) and \( E^* = 340 \text{ kJ/mol} \), based on previous experimental work. The rate coefficient \( A \) was chosen to normalize the Arrhenius integral \( \Omega = 1 \) value to the cell damage threshold. A study of HSP expression following laser heating in bioluminescent mice by Sramek et al. indicated that HSP expression begins around \( \Omega_{\text{HSP}} = 0.1 \), which we adopt for our model calculations. Despite the simple formulation with only the rate coefficient \( A \) and activation energy \( E^* \), the Arrhenius integral-based estimates of tissue damage reasonably matched the retinal damage thresholds in rabbits within pulse durations ranging from 1 to 200 ms. Our experimental evaluation of tissue effects with different duty cycles tests the validity of the Arrhenius model with modulation down to 0.1-ms durations and provides guidance on translation of the model predictions to clinical endpoints. It also tests the hypothesis that both HSP expression and cell death can be modeled using the same reaction rate parameters. In combination with a computational model of the laser-induced retinal heating, this Arrhenius integral formulation can be used to assess the width of the therapeutic window and optimal temporal modulation for nondamaging retinal therapy.

### Methods

#### In Vivo Study

All animal studies were performed in accordance with the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research, with approval from the Stanford University Animal Institutional Review Board. A total of 12 Dutch-belted rabbits (Western Oregon Rabbit, Philomath, OR, USA) were used for lesion threshold measurements. The rabbits were anesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride (35 mg/kg) and xylazine (5 mg/kg). Pupil dilation was achieved by one drop each of 1% tropicamide and 2.5% phenylephrine hydrochloride. Topical tetracaine hydrochloride (0.5%) was used for local anesthesia. A glass coverslip was used as a contact lens, with hydroxypropyl methylcellulose as the contact gel. The demagnification of the rat eye with a coverslip was determined to be 45% by measuring laser pattern spacing on unfixed whole-mount retina and comparing it to the nominal pattern spacing.

#### Laser Treatment and Evaluation

A 577-nm laser (Genesis MX577; Coherent, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) was modulated at 500 Hz with duty cycles from 3% to 100% (CW) and overall pulse envelope of either 20 or 200 ms. Laser spots at 200-μm setting (140 μm on rabbit retina due to 70% demagnification) were delivered through a slit lamp. High-power marker burns were delivered first to outline the experimental grid. For damage threshold assessment, test spots were delivered at various power levels for 3%, 5%, 9%, 15%, 25%, 47%, and 100% duty cycles with 20- and 200-ms pulse envelopes. The number of spots for each setting is listed in Supplementary Table S1.

Lesions were given a binary visible/invisible grade for each of three tissue response levels: ophthalmoscopic visibility of the lesion, which is indicative of photoreceptor damage, (1) immediately (within 3 seconds) after laser delivery, (2) delayed by 1 to 5 minutes, and (3) visibility in fluorescein angiography (FA), which indicates damage to RPE. Fluorescein angiography was performed immediately after all the test spots were delivered in both eyes (between 1 and 2 hours after the first lesion). Fluorescein (0.2 mL, AK-FLUOR 10%; Akorn, Lake Forest, IL, USA) was injected in the marginal ear vein and imaging was performed using a scanning laser ophthalmoscope (Spectralis, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany). The binary data on immediate ophthalmoscopic visibility (IV), delayed ophthalmoscopic visibility (DV), and FA visibility were fit to a probit model (statsmodels 0.6.1); and the LD50 point, 50% probability of a lethal dose, was used as the threshold.

To combine data across rabbits, we had to account for variation in pigmentation and ocular transparency between animals. For this purpose, DV thresholds with CW laser in each animal were first averaged across all subjects, yielding overall mean thresholds of 55 ± 8 and 26 ± 5 mW for 20 and 200 ms, respectively. Then, a normalization constant, representing the deviation of pigmentation and ocular transparency from average, was calculated for each animal by dividing the individual DV threshold by the overall mean DV threshold power. To normalize the data in each animal, experimental power values for all duty cycles and tissue response levels were divided by normalization constant. The experimental thresholds represent the LD50 points from probit fits to the combined, normalized data.

For HSP expression, laser spots of 90 μm on the rat retina (45% demagnification of 200-μm spot) were delivered through a slit lamp. First, high-power marker burns were placed to outline an experimental grid. Then, test spots were used to determine the IV threshold. Finally, experimental spots (30% to 80% of IV) were delivered in a grid to determine the cytotoxicity and HSP thresholds. Each experimental spot was given a binary grade for viability (live or dead) or HSP beam size with the contact lens on the rabbit eye.

For HSP expression and live–dead assay, a total of 25 Long Evans rats (Charles River Laboratories, Wilmington, MA, USA) were used. Rats were anesthetized with ketamine hydrochloride (75 mg/kg) and xylazine (5 mg/kg). The pupil was dilated with one drop each of 1% tropicamide and 2.5% phenylephrine hydrochloride. Topical tetracaine hydrochloride (0.5%) was used for local anesthesia. A glass coverslip was used as a contact lens, with hydroxypropyl methylcellulose as the contact gel. The demagnification of the rat eye with a coverslip was determined to be 45% by measuring laser pattern spacing on unfixed whole-mount retina and comparing it to the nominal pattern spacing.
expression (present or absent). The data were combined across animals by expressing laser power as a percentage of the IV threshold, and the damage and HSP expression thresholds were calculated as the LD50 and ED50 (50% effective dose) points of probit model fits.

In each rat, one eye was used for HSP expression only, while the other eye was stained first for cellular viability, followed by immunofluorescence analysis of HSP expression (see Supplementary Materials for immunofluorescence protocol). Eyes were enucleated at 6 to 18 hours after laser delivery for HSP expression analysis and at 2 to 6 hours for damage threshold determination. The anterior segment of the globe was removed and the retina was peeled off the RPE. For cell viability assessment, the RPE-choroid-sclera sample was incubated with Calcein AM/EthD-III viability/cytotoxicity stain (Biotium, Fremont, CA, USA) for 30 minutes before washing and mounting. Selected laser lesions were further imaged with a confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 780; Carl Zeiss Microscopy, LLC., Thornwood, NY, USA.

### Computational Model

Axisymmetric models of laser heating and tissue response for the rabbit and human eye were constructed in the finite element analysis package COMSOL5.2a (COMSOL, Burlington, MA, USA). Laser beam absorption profiles were calculated using the Monte Carlo Simulation Package (MCML, CONV) for photon transport in multilayered tissues. The thicknesses and optical coefficients of the retinal and choroidal layers were taken from a previously described 577-nm rabbit model with a few modifications. First, the RPE was divided into apical and basal surfaces where the pigment-filled melanosomes are localized and a transparent basal layer. The absorption and scattering coefficients were correspondingly modified to account for loss of laser power in the contact lens and anterior segment prior to reaching the retina. To fit our experimental data, this was set to 55% for 577 nm in a rabbit model. Second, a simplified human model was created for 810-nm laser irradiation using retinal, RPE, and choroidal thickness data from the literature. The ocular transparency at 810 nm was assumed to be 65%, based on lower scattering at the longer wavelength. Optical coefficients for each layer were taken from Hammer et al. and rescaled to match the clinical reports of damage and nondamage with 810-nm laser. Light that was not absorbed in the retinal and choroidal layers (either backscattered or transmitted) was ignored in calculation of tissue heating. Geometric and optical parameters used in the rabbit and human models are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The tissue thermal properties were assumed to be identical to those of water.

To estimate tissue response, an Arrhenius damage integral

$$\Omega(t) = A \int e^{\frac{C^2}{T_0}} dt$$

was calculated with constants $E^* = 340 \text{kJ/mol}$, $A = 1.6 \times 10^{35} \text{s}^{-1}$, $R_{gas} = 8.3145 \text{J/mol K}$ for each point in space. To correlate the Arrhenius integral distribution $\Omega(r, z, t)$ to the experimental damage thresholds, we established correlation points at which $\Omega_{damage}$ would have to be reached to produce a lesion. This approach was designed to exactly match our experimental CW measurements, so that the model predictions for micropulse would then reflect the deviation from our null hypothesis: that tissue response is defined by average power, regardless of duty cycle. First, we computed the Arrhenius integral distribution with the FA threshold power for 20-ms CW exposure and derived the correlation radius for visible lesions by solving $\Omega(r_{VIS}, z_{IV20ms}) = \Omega_{damage,20ms} = 1$, which yielded $r_{VIS} = 60 \mu m$. Here, we take $z_{IV} = 0.5 \mu m$ from the top of the RPE, in the middle of the RPE melanosome-rich layer. Calculations of the Arrhenius distribution for the FA threshold power with 200-ms CW at the same radius resulted in a slightly higher Arrhenius value: $\Omega(60 \mu m, z_{RPE}, 200ms) = \Omega_{damage,200ms} = 3.04$. To estimate IV and DV thresholds, we assumed the same correlation radius and solved for the height above the RPE needed for immediate and delayed visibility at 20 and 200 ms: $z_{IV20ms}, z_{DV200ms}$ and $z_{IV200ms}$. For example, with the IV threshold power from 20-ms CW exposure, calculations yield $z_{IV20ms} = 22.2 \mu m$ above the RPE for $\Omega(r_{VIS}, z_{IV20ms}, 20 ms) = 1$. The remaining correlation heights were $z_{DV200ms} = 5.7 \mu m$, $z_{IV200ms} = 29.5 \mu m$, and $z_{DV200ms} = 10.6 \mu m$, as depicted in Figure 1. After

### Table 1. Parameters of the Model of Posterior Rabbit Eye, With Ocular Transparency of 55% for 577 nm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Layer</th>
<th>Thickness, µm</th>
<th>Absorption Coefficient $\mu_a$, cm$^{-1}$, for 577 nm</th>
<th>Scattering Coefficient $\mu_s$, cm$^{-1}$, for 577 nm</th>
<th>Anisotropy, g</th>
<th>% of Energy Incident on Retina Absorbed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retina</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPE melanosomes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPE basal layer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choriocapillaris</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigmented choroid</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonpigmented choroid</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Parameters of the Model of Posterior Human Eye, With Ocular Transparency of 66% for 810 nm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Layer</th>
<th>Thickness, µm</th>
<th>Absorption Coefficient $\mu_a$, cm$^{-1}$, for 810 nm</th>
<th>Scattering Coefficient $\mu_s$, cm$^{-1}$, for 810 nm</th>
<th>Anisotropy, g</th>
<th>% of Energy Incident on Retina Absorbed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Retina</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPE melanosomes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPE basal layer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choroid, undifferentiated</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
establishing the damage integral values and correlation points based on experimental CW thresholds, the model was used to predict the same three thresholds for the other duty cycles. To estimate the window for nondamaging therapy, we assumed $X_{HSP} = 0.1 X_{damage}$ based on Sramek et al., 21 such that the therapeutic window for nondamaging therapy can be calculated as $0.1 < X_{20ms} < 1$ and $0.304 < X_{200ms} < 3.04$ for any point in the retina.

**RESULTS**

**Experimental Results**

Laser spots in rabbits were evaluated by three methods: IV, DV, and FA. The peak power thresholds for these three responses are plotted (filled circles) against duty cycle for 200 and 20 ms in Figures 2A and 2B, respectively. Error bars around each data point represent the 10% and 90% damage probability points (LD10–LD90) from the probit fit. The dotted lines show the peak powers corresponding to an average power (peak power multiplied by duty cycle) equal to the CW threshold. These lines represent the null hypothesis where micropulse modulation has no effect, so that only the average power defines tissue response. The solid lines show model predictions, which are discussed in the following section.

The IV and DV experimental thresholds fall very close to the dotted, constant-average-power lines at both 200 and 20 ms. This indicates that in the 5% to 100% duty cycle range, modulation does not significantly affect any of the ophthalmoscopic visibility damage thresholds. Only at the most extreme micropulse condition, 3% and 20 ms, did we observe a decrease in thresholds by 24% and 23% for immediate (IV) and delayed (DV) visibility, respectively. In contrast, the FA thresholds, which are indicative of damage to RPE cells, do show the effect of micropulse modulation with a significant deviation beginning below 9% duty cycle for 200 ms and below 15% for 20 ms.

HSP expression was observed in the rat RPE-choroid in two forms. The first is expression in the RPE cells themselves, as shown in Figures 3A and 3B in a damaging burn, where the red fluorescence indicating HSP expression matches the cell shape outlined by the zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1) marker in green. The second is expression beneath the RPE cell layer, in the choroid, which is present in damaging burns and predominant in nondamaging burns, as shown in Figure 3C. The cross-
sectional views in Figures 3B and 3D confirm that the choroidal HSP expression (white arrows) is below the RPE cell layer. To calculate the threshold for HSP expression, each lesion was given a binary grade for the presence or absence of HSP expression regardless of location, and a probit fit was calculated for expression versus power relative to IV threshold in that eye. Cytotoxicity staining was used to identify cell damage, where red fluorescent nuclear staining of the RPE, as in Figure 3E, was the indicator of damage, and a probit fit was calculated for damage versus power relative to IV threshold. This was measured for four settings: (1) 200 ms, CW, (2) 200 ms, 5% duty cycle, (3) 20 ms, CW, and (4) 20 ms, 5% duty cycle, and the threshold results are shown in Table 3.

**Computational Results**

The rabbit model for 577-nm wavelength was used to predict temperature rise and tissue response for comparison to experimental results. First, the temperature rise at each point in the tissue model was calculated as shown in Figure 4, overlaid on rabbit retinal histology. Then, the temperature at each point in space and time was used to calculate the local Arrhenius rate, which was then integrated over time, yielding the Arrhenius integral $\Omega$. Figure 5 shows the temperature course, Arrhenius rate, and integral $\Omega$ at the minimum visible lesion radius on RPE, for the FA thresholds with CW laser and with 5% duty cycle (see also Supplementary Videos S1–S6). Although the temperature time courses are quite different, the Arrhenius integral at the FA correlation point is the same, and thus the tissue response is also hypothesized to match.

Using this method, predictions for the IV, DV, and FA threshold powers were made for duty cycles less than 1, as shown by the solid blue, orange, and gray lines in Figure 2. Since the correlation between Arrhenius integral and tissue response was calibrated on the CW values, each line matches the experimental point exactly at CW. From there, the model reproduces much of the experimentally observed change with duty cycle: (1) IV and DV thresholds show negligible deviation from the constant-average-power lines, as experimentally observed, and (2) FA thresholds are slightly reduced compared to CW level with sufficiently low duty cycle for both 200 and 20 ms. Figure 2 also shows the predicted curves for the onset of HSP expression as well as the threshold for cellular damage, defined as $\Omega_{HSP} = 0.1$ and $\Omega_{damage} = 1$ for 20-ms pulse envelope and $\Omega_{HSP} = 0.504$ and $\Omega_{damage} = 3.04$ for 200 ms. From these predictions, the ratio of the damage threshold to IV lesion drops from 41% for CW to 33% for 5% duty cycle at 20 ms, and from 49% (CW) to 45% (5% duty cycle) for 200 ms.

Figure 6 demonstrates cross sections of $\Omega$ in the rabbit model at the FA threshold with CW, 15%, and 5% duty cycle, for 20- and 200-ms pulse envelope. Similar cross sections for an ideal NRT treatment, which stops just below the onset of cellular damage, are shown in Figure 7. There are two clear trends: Decreasing the duty cycle increases (1) axial localization of the heat to the light-absorbing RPE and (2) lateral uniformity of the effect in the RPE plane, particularly with 20-ms pulse envelope, because heat diffusion is reduced during shorter pulses. At the FA threshold, 5% modulation with 20-ms envelope confines the damage zone to the volume just around the RPE and choroid (Fig. 6A, right). Therefore, micropulse modulation can help selectively damage the RPE while sparing the surrounding tissues. However, since no cells should reach the damage threshold for ideal NRT treatment (Fig. 7), micropulse modulation actually reduces the volume of HSP expression regardless of location, and a probit fit was calculated for expression versus power relative to IV threshold.

### Table 3. Thresholds of Damage and HSP Expression in Rat Eye After 577-nm Laser Treatment in 90-μm Spot. Error Is Given as the 95% Fiducial Limits to the 50% Probability of Damage or Expression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Immediately Visible Titration, Average Power</th>
<th>Damage Threshold, % of IV Threshold</th>
<th>HSP Expression Threshold, % of IV Threshold</th>
<th>Damage/HSP Therapeutic Window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 ms, CW</td>
<td>18.2 ± 3.3 mW</td>
<td>64% ± 3</td>
<td>47% ± 3</td>
<td>1.36 ± 0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ms, 5% duty cycle</td>
<td>16.0 ± 1.1 mW</td>
<td>60% ± 3</td>
<td>43% ± 2</td>
<td>1.40 ± 0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ms, CW</td>
<td>28.9 ± 2.2 mW</td>
<td>68% ± 2</td>
<td>49% ± 2</td>
<td>1.39 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ms, 5% duty cycle</td>
<td>27.9 ± 3.1 mW</td>
<td>57% ± 3</td>
<td>44% ± 3</td>
<td>1.30 ± 0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
expression for a single laser spot from $3.55 \times 10^{-4}$ mm$^3$ at CW to $1.52 \times 10^{-3}$ mm$^3$ at 5% duty cycle for a 20-ms pulse envelope. For a 200-ms pulse envelope, the volume of HSP expression using 5% micropulse modulation is reduced to $5.13 \times 10^{-3}$ mm$^3$ from $6.87 \times 10^{-4}$ mm$^3$ at CW.

To understand how temporal modulation affects the calibration challenge for NRT, we use our 577-nm model to calculate the tolerance of the therapeutic window to variation of absorbed power. For simplicity, one can assume that ideal treatment power, $P_{\text{treatment}}$, is halfway between the damage threshold power ($P_{\text{damage}}$) and the HSP expression power ($P_{\text{HSP}}$) to balance the risks of undertreatment and overtreatment. Deviation of the effectively delivered power from ideal, due to variations in ocular transparency and pigmentation, can be expressed as $\beta = \frac{P_{\text{eff}}}{P_{\text{treatment}}}$. To avoid tissue damage, $P_{\text{eff}}$ should not exceed $P_{\text{damage}}$, but to trigger therapeutic response, $P_{\text{eff}}$ should not drop below $P_{\text{HSP}}$. Therefore, the therapeutic window for $\beta$ can be expressed as follows:

$$P_{\text{HSP}} < P_{\text{eff}} < P_{\text{damage}} \Rightarrow \frac{2P_{\text{HSP}}}{P_{\text{damage}} + P_{\text{HSP}}} < \beta < \frac{2P_{\text{damage}}}{P_{\text{damage}} + P_{\text{HSP}}}$$

Figure 8 shows the therapeutic window for CW and 5% micropulse modulation with pulse envelopes from 2 to 200 ms. The therapeutic window is wider at longer pulse durations, and micropulse modulation decreases the therapeutic window across all pulse durations. The variation coefficient $\beta$ in Figure 8 can be interpreted directly as a change in ocular transparency because it affects the absorbed power linearly. The effect of pigmentation variation is analyzed in Supplementary Figure S1.

**DISCUSSION**

**Validity and Limitations of the Arrhenius Model of Tissue Response to Hyperthermia**

The in vivo experiments provide many data points to evaluate our thermal model and to test the validity of the Arrhenius integral formulation of tissue response. To account for heat localization at sub-ms pulse durations, we discretized the RPE into a nonpigmented and pigmented layer containing the micrometer-sized melanosomes at the apical surface of the RPE. This change, compared to our previous model of RPE with unstratified pigmentation, accentuates the decrease...
in computed FA threshold with shorter duty cycle and better matches the corresponding experimental results. At the most extreme micropulse setting, 3% duty cycle and 20-ms pulse envelope, this change yielded a 20% decrease in average power, from 37.6 to 30.2 mW, in computed FA threshold, compared to unstratified RPE cells.

Correlation of the Arrhenius integral values with experimental endpoints shows that this model can predict many effects of temporal modulation reasonably well. The agreement with experimental thresholds down to 5% duty cycle, corresponding to 0.1-ms micropulses, indicates that the Arrhenius integral model successfully portrays tissue response to laser-induced temperature rise down to a 0.1-ms time scale. However, simplification of the thermal denaturation process in biological cells to a single reaction rate with one activation energy has its limits: Arrhenius integral corresponding to the cell damage threshold with 200-ms pulses did not match exactly the threshold integral value observed with 20-ms pulses ($\Omega_{damage} = 1$), and we had to adjust the $\Omega_{damage}$ to 3.04 at 200 ms to better match the experimental data. For a 200-ms pulse, the difference between $\Omega_{damage} = 3.04$ and $\Omega_{damage} = 1$ corresponds to an 18% increase in final temperature rise, for example, from 17.2°C to 20.8°C at our FA correlation point. Given the complexity of the biological system, including thousands of different proteins, it is not surprising that a single activation energy parameter, $E^*$, is insufficient to reproduce precisely the effect of temperature rise over a wide range of pulse durations and peak temperatures. In a previous work by Takata et al., a temperature-dependent activation energy was introduced to better fit the data across a wide range of heating parameters, but we chose to keep a single parameter for ease of calculation and use slightly different thresholds for different pulse durations instead.

At the most extreme micropulse condition, 20 ms and 3% duty cycle, our computational model deviated most significantly from the experimental thresholds. The average power of 56.5 mW (experimental threshold for IV lesion) corresponds to calculated peak temperatures as high as 130°C in RPE—close to an estimated vaporization threshold of 150°C in melanosomes. At such short pulse durations (~50 μs), mechanical damage by vapor bubbles becomes the dominant mechanism, albeit for a single pulse, and hence cellular damage cannot be modeled by Arrhenius integral. Thus, the onset of vaporization limits the use of shorter micropulses to selectively heat the RPE for nondamaging treatment. However, if the goal is to selectively damage the RPE and spare the retina, then nano- to microsecond pulses are the logical choice, as used in selective retina therapy (SRT).

While our experiments with rabbit retina allowed comparison of the computational model to various endpoints of tissue damage observed in vivo, we could not utilize it for HSP expression measurements due to the lack of appropriate antibody. Instead, we used a rat model for which there were appropriate antibodies, but this switch may have introduced discrepancies between the model lesion thresholds and experimental results.

![Figure 6](http://arvojournals.org/)
experiments since the retinal and choroidal thicknesses in rats and rabbits are quite different. Thus, to compare model to experiment, we computed the therapeutic window, the ratio of the RPE cell damage power and the HSP expression power, which are both defined by RPE temperature and should be less sensitive to species differences. The therapeutic window from the rabbit model is given in Table 4 next to the experimentally measured values. The agreement between the model and experiment is within the measurement error, which supports our hypothesis that HSP expression can be modeled using the same Arrhenius model parameters as cellular damage. If we assume that HSP expression defines the minimum thermal stress needed for therapeutic effect, then our results reinforce the calibration challenge of NRT. Geeraets et al. estimated the variation between the highest and lowest total absorption at 550 nm in human eyes to be approximately a factor of 2 for the RPE and 3 for the choroid. Such variation exceeds the modeled therapeutic window even at 200 ms, and indicates the importance of titration in each individual. However, even titration in one area cannot compensate for spot-to-spot variation in pigmentation across the retina (e.g., periphery is generally more pigmented than the macula) or retinal scattering due to edema, or transparency variation due to a cataract. The relatively narrow therapeutic window measured here emphasizes significance of the development of methods for real-time temperature monitoring in tissue, such as optoacoustic and optical coherence tomography techniques.

One interesting observation made from confocal microscopy was that two layers can express HSP. As shown in Figure 3, 3D optical coherence tomography images of the retina and choroid show that the HSP expression threshold is reached at different depths in the RPE and choroid. This suggests that the therapeutic window may be narrower in the choroid than in the RPE layer.

Table 4. Therapeutic Window: Ratio of Damage to Onset of Therapeutic Effect. Calculated From Experimental Measurements in Rat, Computational Model for HSP, and for a Hypothetical Lower Therapeutic Threshold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laser Settings</th>
<th>Damage vs. HSP70 Experiment</th>
<th>HSP Model</th>
<th>Hypothetical Lower Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 &lt; Ω&lt;sup&gt;20ms&lt;/sup&gt; &lt; 1</td>
<td>0.01 &lt; Ω&lt;sup&gt;20ms&lt;/sup&gt; &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ms, CW</td>
<td>1.36 ± 0.14</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ms, 5% duty cycle</td>
<td>1.40 ± 0.15</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ms, CW</td>
<td>1.39 ± 0.11</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ms, 5% duty cycle</td>
<td>1.30 ± 0.15</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 7. Spatial distribution of the Arrhenius integral across the retina and choroid in rabbit model just below damage threshold with 577-nm light in 140-μm spot at the labeled duty cycle and average power for (A) 20-ms and (B) 200-ms pulse envelope. Black contour shows the area above the HSP expression threshold. Plot on the left shows axial variation of Ω at center of the laser beam, with 0 axial position corresponding to the top of the RPE layer, as illustrated with histology of the rabbit retina.
in addition to RPE, HSP signal can be seen below the Bruch’s membrane, most likely in the choriocapillaris. This type of expression was present in both nondamaging and damaging spots at all pulse settings. In contrast, HSP expression in RPE was seen only in the periphery of the damaging burns, regardless of duty cycle. This suggests that cells in choriocapillaris may express HSP at lower threshold than RPE, or that pigmentation in rats is such that choriocapillaris has higher temperature than RPE. The significance of HSP expression for NRT in general, and its location in the retina and choroid, in particular, remain to be explored.

**Effects of a Lower Activation Threshold, Smaller Spot Size, or Longer Wavelength**

Although we have used HSP70 expression as the indicator of cellular response to thermal stress, assuming it to be a proxy for therapeutic effect, there may be other pathways for NRT, with different activation thresholds and therapeutic windows. To understand whether such an alternative pathway will change our conclusions, we calculated the therapeutic window for a hypothetical protein expressed at much lower threshold ($\Omega = \Omega_{\text{therm}}/10$), as shown in the third column of Table 4. If this pathway exists, the therapeutic windows of up to 2.78 may be large enough to tolerate the pigmentation variations between individuals without titration. However, even in this case, one conclusion remains true: Shorter pulse duration and micropulse modulation only reduce the therapeutic window for nondamaging therapy.

To assess temporal effects, we maintained a fixed laser spot diameter of 140 $\mu$m, within the common clinical range of 100 to 210 $\mu$m (see Table 5). However, since the spot size affects heat diffusion, it is useful to consider whether our conclusions will change outside this range. First, the therapeutic window, defined as the ratio between RPE damage and HSP expression, is least changed because it is determined by the temperature at the hottest point. Second, as the laser spot diameter decreases below the minimum visible lesion size, the peak temperature required for titration burns increases because heat must diffuse outward to the visible diameter. As a result, the RPE damage threshold, measured in the center of the lesion, becomes a smaller percentage of the titration threshold. Finally, micropulse modulation in smaller spots results in larger deviation in threshold power from CW laser because the heat diffuses away more completely within the micropulse period. For the standard micropulse period of 2 ms, the thermal diffusion length, $L = \sqrt{4Dt}$, is 55 $\mu$m. Thus, as shown in Supplementary Figure S2, heat can readily diffuse away from 20- $\mu$m-diameter spots, while it accumulates in larger spots (140-, 200- $\mu$m diameters).

While we did not use an infrared laser in our experimental measurements, the effect of longer wavelengths, such as 810 nm, can also be assessed using computational model. Due to the reduced absorption in melanin, more light penetrates to the choroid, making both HSP expression and damage more likely in the choroid, especially with longer pulse envelopes (see Supplementary Figs. S3, S4). Conversely, the retinal temperature profile and tissue response are very similar between 577 and 810 nm.

**Comparison of the Model to Clinical Settings**

The Arrhenius model calibrated in this study can be used for comparison of various treatment protocols involving different duty cycles and calibration algorithms. We analyzed several published clinical reports based on 577-nm laser, where a titration protocol based on visible damage was described. First, the specified titration power was set as the IV threshold in our model for the spot size and pulse duration in the study. Then, the Arrhenius integral was calculated for the treatment parameters. For example, the Supra Scan 577 nm (Quantel Medical, Cournon d’Auvergne, France) treatment protocol advises titrating with 5% duty cycle and 200-ms pulse envelope with a 150- $\mu$m retinal spot, and then treating at half the titration power. This corresponds to a maximum $\Omega = 4.1$ (Table 5), which is slightly above the damage threshold in our model ($\Omega_{\text{damage}} = 3.04$). If titration is performed in a nonedematous periphery and treatment is applied to the diseased macula, the absorbed laser power in the treatment areas is likely to be less than in the titration zone. Therefore, this treatment is likely to be just below the damage threshold...
and well above the HSP threshold of 0.3. Another study with 577-nm, 200-ms laser used titration to visible lesion with CW and treatment with twice the power at either 15% or 9% duty cycle, all with 100- to 120-μm (110-μm for modeling) spots. The setting parameters, Ω = 0.65 is in the NRT range for 15% duty cycle, but only Ω = 0.065 for 9% duty cycle, which is below our HSP threshold. In a third study, which used treatment at 10% duty cycle and half the CW: τ = 200 ms, the maximum Ω = 0.0078—two orders of magnitude below the expected therapeutic range. We also calculated Arrhenius values for 810-nm treatments, where no titration is done, and tabulated the results in Table 5. Assuming the patient’s optical characteristics match model parameters in Table 2, treatment using laser settings from Luttrull et al.,7 which yields Ω within the expected range for nondamaging treatment, but two other settings44,45 produce Arrhenius values below Ω = 0.3. In addition, without titration, variations in pigmentation and transparency could produce widely varying results in different patients. For each of these micropulse treatment protocols, similar Arrhenius values can be achieved using CW laser with 105% of the average power (peak power multiplied by duty cycle) while keeping the same spot size, wavelength, and pulse duration. As a whole, the small Arrhenius values corresponding to laser settings in these studies suggest either that therapeutic response begins below the HSP expression threshold, or that some treatment protocols would benefit from higher settings.

Since NRT involves application of hundreds of laser exposures, it is very tedious if performed manually spot by spot, and invisible spots are difficult to align for uniform coverage. Pattern scanning, especially with automatic advancement, and with alignment relative to the fovea can solve both problems. However, for more than 10 spots in the pattern to be applied sequentially during the eye fixation time, each exposure should not exceed approximately 20 ms. While shorter exposures reduce the total treatment time in pattern scanning and limit unpredictable spot spreading due to eye movements (up to 0.9 μm/ms),46 they also decrease the therapeutic window. If the treatment aim is solely to avoid neuroretinal damage, shorter pulse durations and duty cycles help localize the thermal stress to the RPE and hence are preferable. However, if the treatment mandates no damage to any cell layer, such as NRT, reduced spread of heat with shorter pulses and with micropulse modulation is not sufficient, and maybe even detrimental since it decreases the volume of tissue exposed to therapeutic level of thermal stress.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Micropulse modulation with sufficiently short envelope and duty cycle reduces the spread of heat from the light-absorbing RPE and choroid. However, this heat localization does not benefit the NRT. Rather, it only decreases the treated volume and diminishes the therapeutic window.

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**References**


