

Press Inquiries

Barbara Lisi / 203.259.4554 / blisi@planningsource.com

Fred Iannotti / 802.888.0085 / fiannotti@planningsource.com

Identafi™ 3000

Multi-Spectral, Oral Cancer Screening System

The deep penetrating power of Identafi™ 3000's multiple wavelengths is designed to enhance diagnostic efficacy as an adjunctive tool for early detection.

Trimira's™ new Identafi™ 3000 uses the Identafi™ Multi-Spectral Fluorescence and Reflectance technology to enhance visualization of mucosal abnormalities such as oral cancer or premalignant dysplasia that may not be apparent to the naked eye. Unlike other fluorescence technologies and dye systems, the Identafi™ 3000 is Multi-Spectral with three distinct color wavelengths, making it easier to distinguish lesion morphology and vasculature, potentially reducing false positives.

How It Works

The Identafi™ 3000 uses white, violet, and amber wavelengths of light to excite oral tissue in distinct and unique ways. As a result, biochemical changes can be monitored with fluorescence, while morphological changes can be monitored with reflectance. The combined system of fluorescence and reflectance uses the body's natural tissue properties as an adjunctive tool for oral mucosal examination.

Conventional examination of tissue is performed using a highly concentrated **White** light.

Wearing reusable Identafi™ 3000 filtered eyewear to enhance visual effects and allow transmission of reflected light, the health professional then switches to **Violet** for a second observation.

The clinician's filtered glasses block the violet excitation light and allow

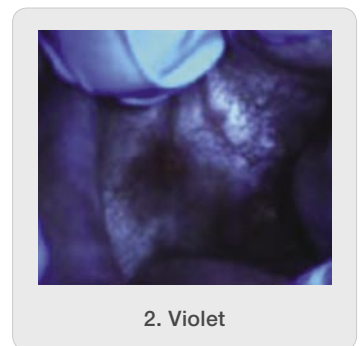
the observation of the tissue's natural fluorescence. Violet light enhances normal tissue's natural fluorescence; however, suspect tissue appears dark because of its loss of fluorescence.

When suspect abnormalities are present the selector is switched to **Amber** light, which enhances normal tissue's reflectance properties so the clinician may directly observe the difference between normal and abnormal tissue vasculature. This can minimize the impact of confounders when screening for oral cancer.

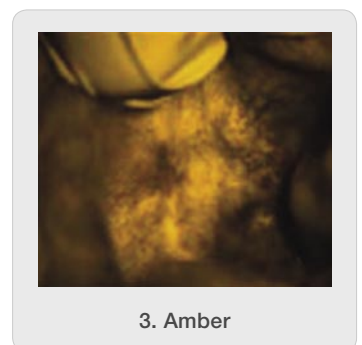
Studies indicate abnormal tissue has a diffuse vasculature, whereas normal tissue vasculature is clearly defined. The combination of all three Multi-Spectral wavelengths provides the clinician with more visual information resulting in fewer false positives and increased confidence for recommending biopsies.



1. White



2. Violet



3. Amber

*Images courtesy of
Dr. Rebecca Richards-Kortum
& Dr. Ann M. Gillenwater*