

ABSTRACT
Line-scanning, with pupil engineering and the use of linear array detectors, may enable simple, small, and low-cost confocal microscopes for clinical imaging of human epithelial tissues. However, a fundamental understanding of line-scanning performance within the highly scattering and aberrating conditions of human tissue is necessary, to translate from benchtop instrumentation to clinical implementation. The results of a preliminary investigation for reflectance imaging in skin are reported.