



Bridging the Continuum: Engineering Solutions for the Future of Modern Medicine

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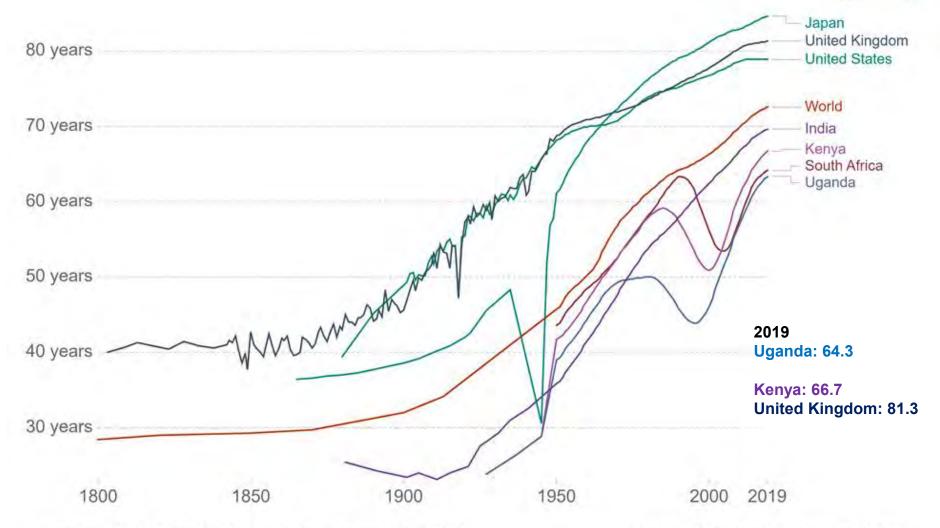
2nd HEPSSA Workshop, July 16, 2021

Our Agenda

- What diseases/conditions should worry us?
- The close link between Medicine and Engineering
- The role of Engineering in Modern Medicine: Emphasis on point-of-care

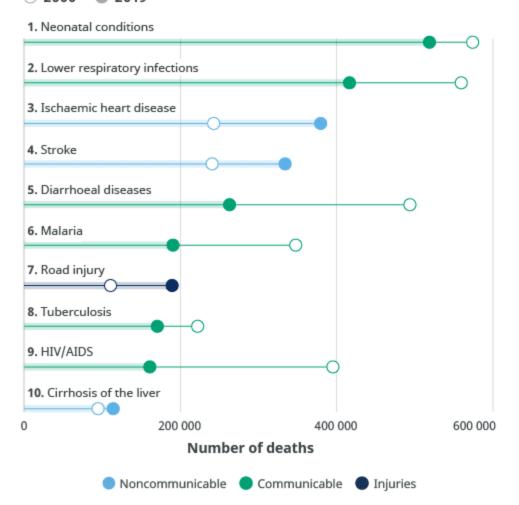
Life Expectancy: 1800 to 2019





Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019) OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy • CC BY Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

Top Causes of Deaths: Low Income Countries (GNI per capita of \$1,045 or less)



Source: WHO Global Health Estimates. Note: World Bank 2020 income classification.

GNI=Gross National Income

Top Causes of Deaths: Uganda

Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases

Non-communicable diseases

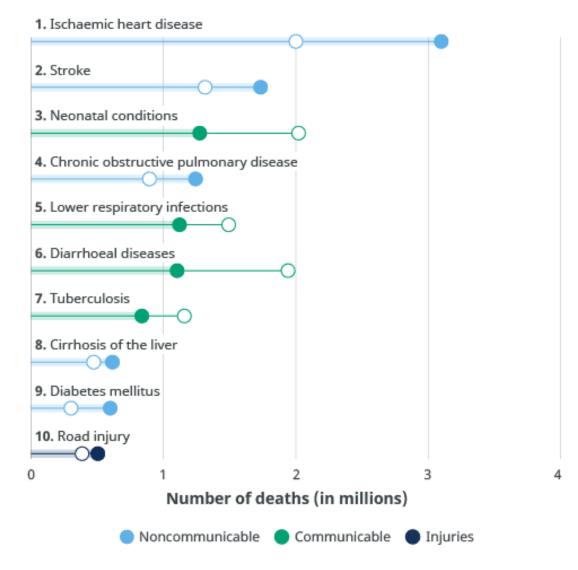
Injuries

	2009	2019		% change, 2009-2019	
HIV/AIDS	1	1	Neonatal disorders	-9.5%	
Malaria		~2	Malaria	-44.4%	
Neonatal disorders	3	3	HIV/AIDS	-69.0%	
Lower respiratory infect	4	-4	Lower respiratory infect	-7.4%	
Tuberculosis	5	-5	Tuberculosis	-7.0%	
Diarrheal diseases	6.	6	Stroke	26.7%	
Stroke	7	~7	Diarrheal diseases	-10.5%	
Congenital defects	8	8	Ischemic heart disease	32.5%	
Ischemic heart disease	9	~ 	Congenital defects	-4.5%	
Meningitis	10	10	STIs	93.1%	
STIs	16	15	Meningitis	-32.6%	

http://www.healthdata.org/uganda

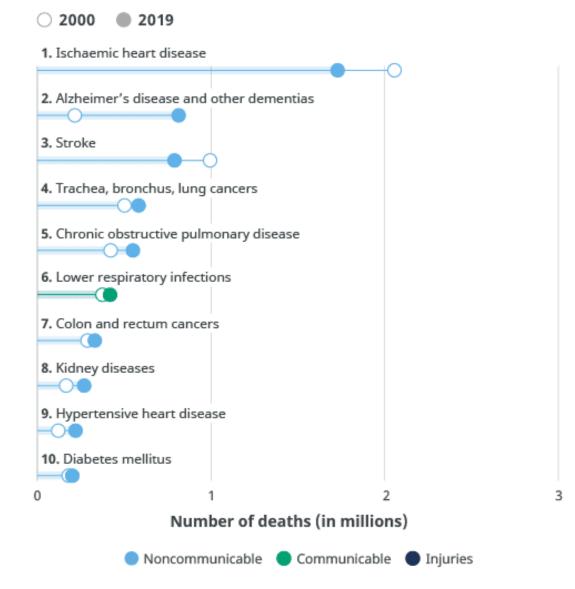
Top Causes of Deaths: Lower-Middle-Income Countries (GNI per capita of \$1,045 to \$4,095)

O 2000 🕘 2019



Source: WHO Global Health Estimates. Note: World Bank 2020 income classification.

Top Causes of Deaths: High Income Countries (GNI per capita of > \$12,696)

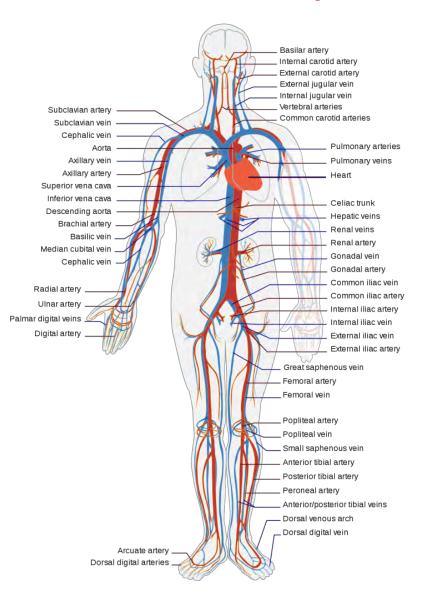


Source: WHO Global Health Estimates. Note: World Bank 2020 income classification.



Most Diseases Have an Engineering Basis/Analogy

The Cardiovascular System



https://www.timeofcare.com/the-circulatory-system/

What can go wrong?

Chronic Total Occlusion/Stenosis

Short CTO <20mm

Vein expanded due

to increased blood

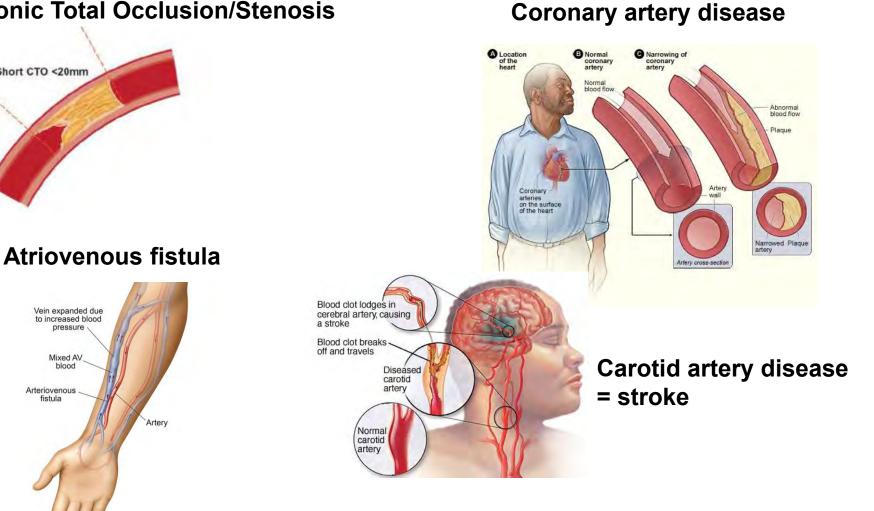
pressure

Mixed AV

blood

Arteriovenous

fistula



https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/coronary-heart-disease

Interventional procedures are required to remove this plaque and restore normal blood flow

cardiovascular interventions

Artery

Some Mathematics

Solution of Navier Stoke's Equation for a tubular microfluidic flow device (no external force):

 $Q \sim \nabla P * R^4$

Q-Flow rate **∇P**-Pressure Gradient R-Radius

For a half reduction in radius, to maintain the same flow rate, the pressure must go up 16 times!!!

Blood flow with periodic pulsations from the heart:

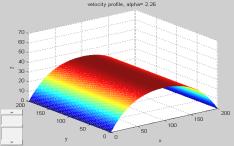
$$u = \frac{u_{max}}{i\alpha^2} \left[1 - \frac{J_0(i^{3/2}\alpha\eta)}{J_0(i^{3/2}\alpha)} \right]$$

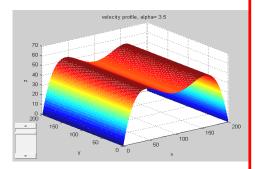
u-velocity parameter

 $\eta = r/R$

 α –Reynold's like parameter (vessel diameter, heart rate)

 $J_o -$ Bessel function



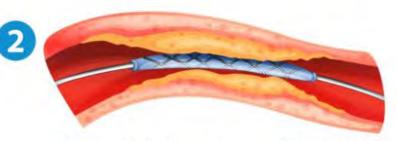


Vascular Interventions

Angioplasty/Stenting



Build up of cholesterol partially blocking blood flow through the artery.

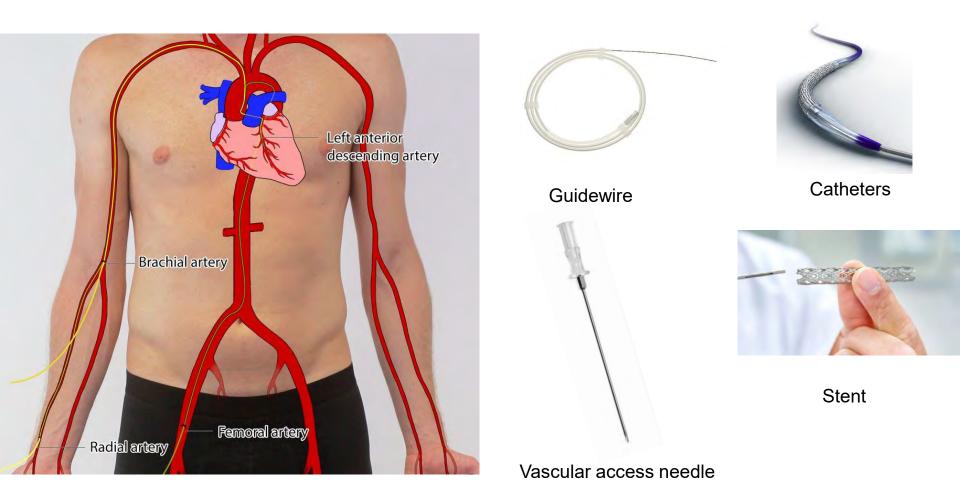


Stent with balloon inserted into partially blocked artery.



Vascular Interventions

What you need



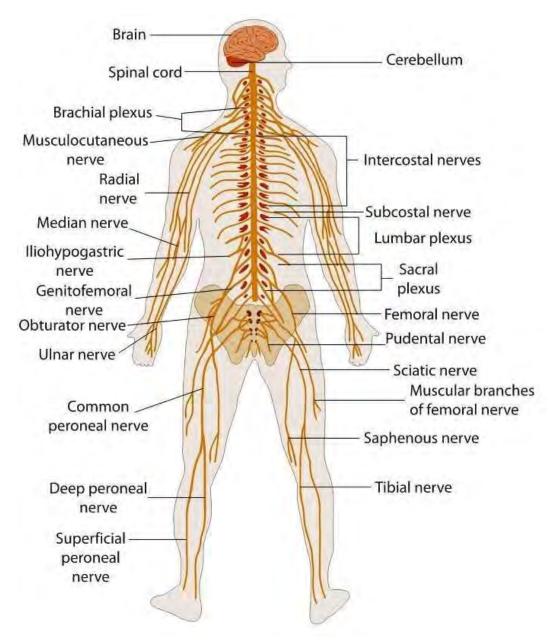
Vascular Interventions

Atherectomy



https://www.bostonscientific.com/en-EU/products/atherectomy-systems/jetstream-atherectomy-system.html

The Nervous System



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nervous_system

What can go wrong

Nociceptive pain: injury to body tissues e.g., cuts, burns.

Fractures/postoperative



Chronic pain



- ~80% of adults experience lower back pain
- Interventional procedures are required to disrupt the pain pathway
- Regional anesthesia: makes a specific part of the body numb to relieve pain or allow surgical procedures to be done.

Regional anesthesia





Ankle block

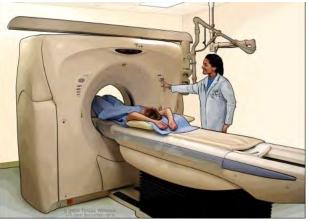
Spinal Anesthesia

https://parenting.firstcry.com/articles/spinal-anesthesiafor-c-section-advantages-and-disadvantages/

X-ray



Imaging Systems Computed Tomography (CT)



Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



Ultrasound





Limitations of 2D Ultrasound

Ultrasound (US), 2D, hand-held: powerful technology, difficult workflow

Ultrasound is...

Safe zero ionizing radiation, zero contrast
Low-cost office-based labs

✓ Real-time

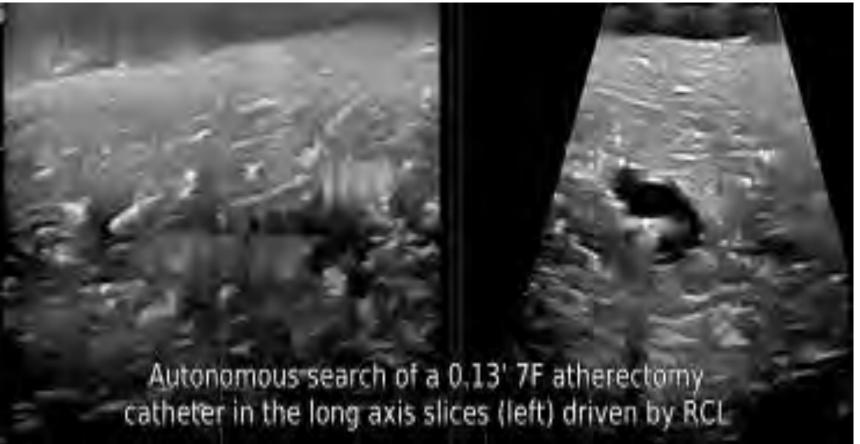
Flexible



Difficult to use

- Limited field-of-view
- Two-person workflow

Research Area: Making Ultrasound Imaging Smarter Smart search of device in 3D ultrasound



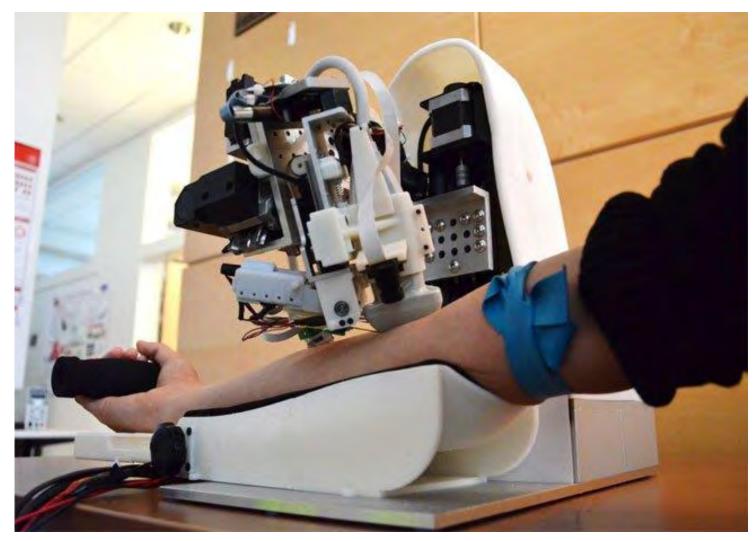
WO2021058288A1 (WIPO PCT). Automatic Closed Loop Ultrasound Plane Steering for target localization in ultrasound imaging and associated devices, systems, and methods. Alvin Chen, <u>Cosmas Mwikirize</u>, Mingxin Zheng, Kunal Vaidya, Shyam Bharat. April 1, 2021.

Taking it to Another Level--The da Vinci Robot-Assisted Surgery System



https://www.davincisurgery.com/

Taking it to Another Level--Robots for Blood Draws



https://www.rutgers.edu/news/robot-uses-artificial-intelligence-and-imaging-draw-blood

Research Area: Specialized Imaging Systems

Philips X8-2t Transesophageal (TEE) probe



Wireless Capsule Endoscopy: with a digital wireless transmitter





Research area: Portable, Low-Cost Imaging Systems



https://clarius.com



https://www.usa.philips.com/healthcare/sites/lumify





The Bigger Picture...