



Around the Kitchen Table

Presented by



Medical Technology Projects

October 18, 2011

5:30 – Meet and Greet

6:00 – Student Presentations

6:30 – Dinner Buffet

6:40 – Dinner Discussions



Team tCoil:

Wirelessly Powering Procyron's
Ventricular Assist Device With
Transcutaneous Energy Transfer

Wirelessly Powering Procyrion's Ventricular Assist Device With Transcutaneous Energy Transfer

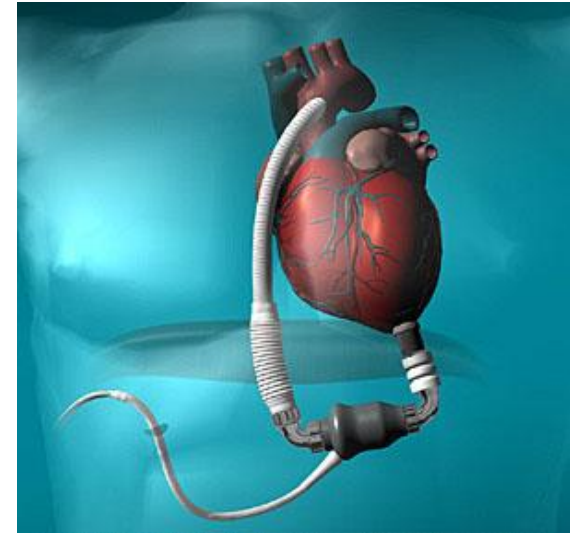
Team tCOIL: Alexander Dobranich, Trevor Mitcham,
Michael Torre, Hana Wang, Erin Watson, Tyler Young

Mentors: Michael Cuchiara, Maria Oden, Gary Woods



Ventricular Assist Devices (VADs)

- Heart Failure
 - Occurs in 1 in 5 people over 40¹
 - Kills 60,000 people, costs > \$40 billion per year in US



Left Ventricular Assist Device

- Common Heart Failure Treatment: VADs
 - Provide supplemental mechanical circulatory support
 - Procryon: catheter deployed VAD

1. Levy D., et. al. Long-term trends in the incidence of and survival with heart failure. N. Engl. J. Med. 347:1397-1402, 2002.

Issues with Percutaneous Wires

- Procyrion's VAD requires percutaneous wires
- Percutaneous wires cause infection
 - 30% left VAD patients with wire leads develop sepsis²



Percutaneous Wires

2. M. Jarvik, "LVAD power delivery: a percutaneous approach to avoid infection," The Annals of thoracic surgery, vol. 65, pp. 470-473, 1998.

Creating a Wireless Power Source

- Create a system that wirelessly powers Procyrion's catheter deployed VAD
- Key Device Requirements
 - Run >30 minutes without external power
 - Lifetime: 90 days
 - Size: <10 cm diameter
 - Distance: 1-2 cm
 - Biocompatible
 - Data up- and downlink
 - Power: 5 W

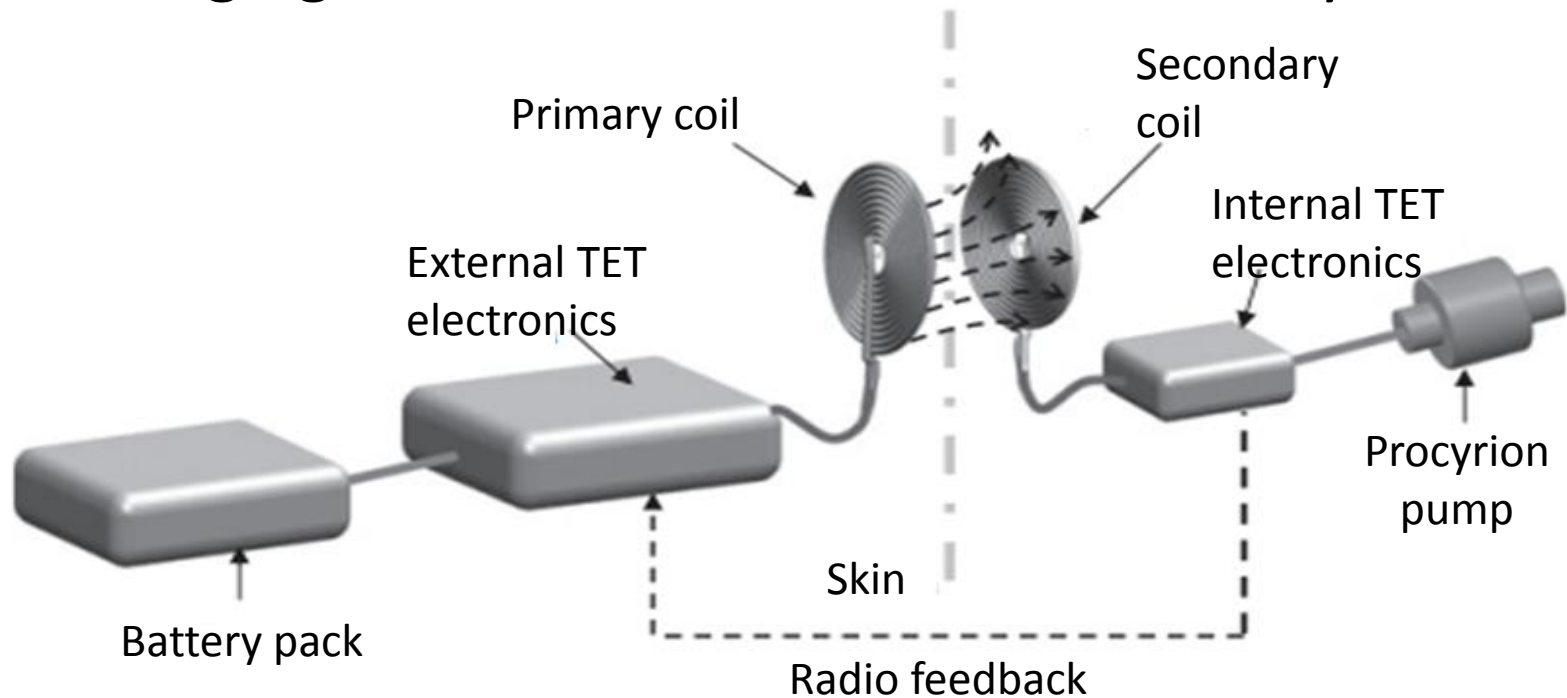


Procyrion's Catheter Deployed VAD

Transcutaneous Energy Transfer (TET)

- Inductive Coupling

- Current in primary coil generates magnetic flux
- Changing flux induces current in secondary coil



Using TET to Power Procyrion's VAD

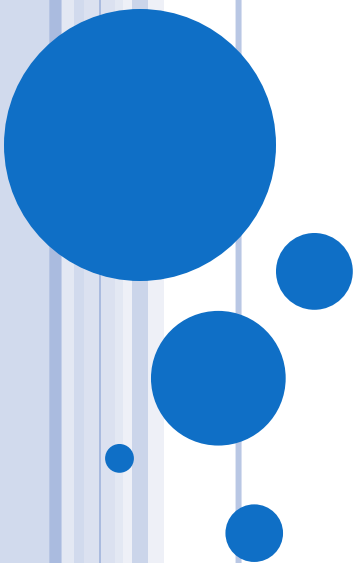
- No infection risk from percutaneous wires
 - Viable for long term use
- Higher quality of life sans wires
- Applicable to many other implantable devices



Coils for TET

Team OPTO:
Regulated Tube Shunt for Glaucoma

OPTO: Saving the Future's Vision



**Felix Chang
Chris Fan
Karen Marsden
Kevin Perkins
Eva Thomas**

THE BURDEN OF GLAUCOMA

- Pathophysiology
 - Impeded flow of aqueous humor through the trabecular meshwork results in an increase in intraocular pressure (IOP)
 - Optic disc damage resulting in visual field loss
- Current problems
 - **2nd** leading cause of blindness worldwide
 - **60 million people** currently afflicted worldwide
 - **\$1.5 billion** annually in U.S. Social Security

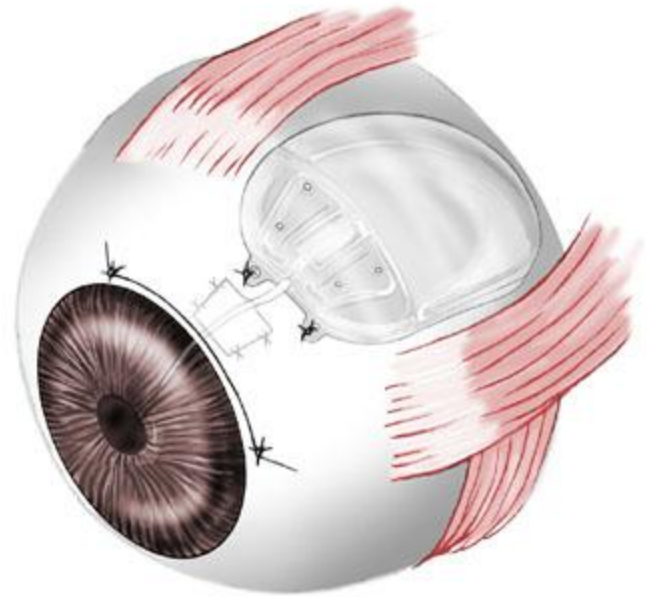


TUBE SHUNTS: PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

- Non-functional pressure regulation
 - Hypotony in first 6 weeks
 - Variable long term pressure

Variable fibrous encapsulation

- Ideal tube shunts:
 1. Effective solution
 2. One time application
 3. Tunable to personal needs



Anterior
Chamber
(Driving Force)

Tube
(Routing)

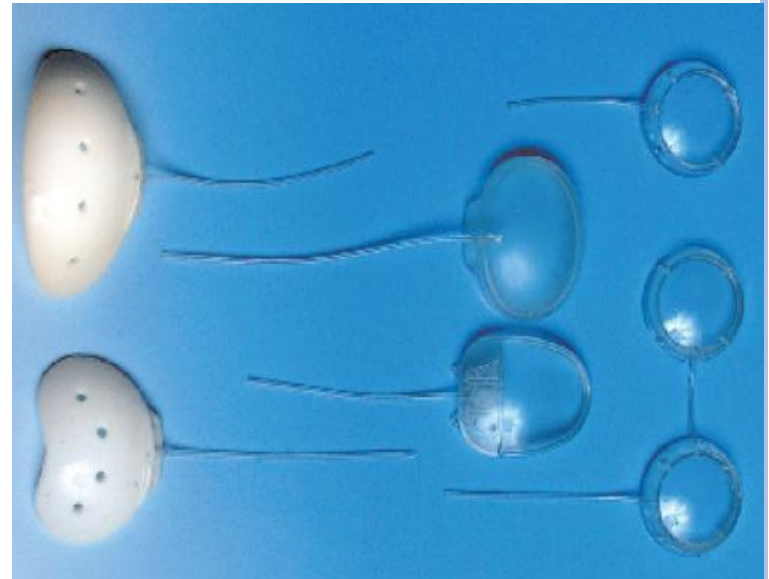
Valve
(Regulation)

Plate
(Dispersion)

Sclera
(Reabsorption)

SHUNT DESIGN CRITERIA

- Functionality: valves & drainage plates
 - Regulate pressure (8-14 mmHg)
- Size/Shapes (32 mm x 15 mm x 2 mm)
 - Permit easy implantation and patient comfort
- Cost (<\$1000)
- Implantation complexity
- Durability



DESIGN CHALLENGES

Microscale

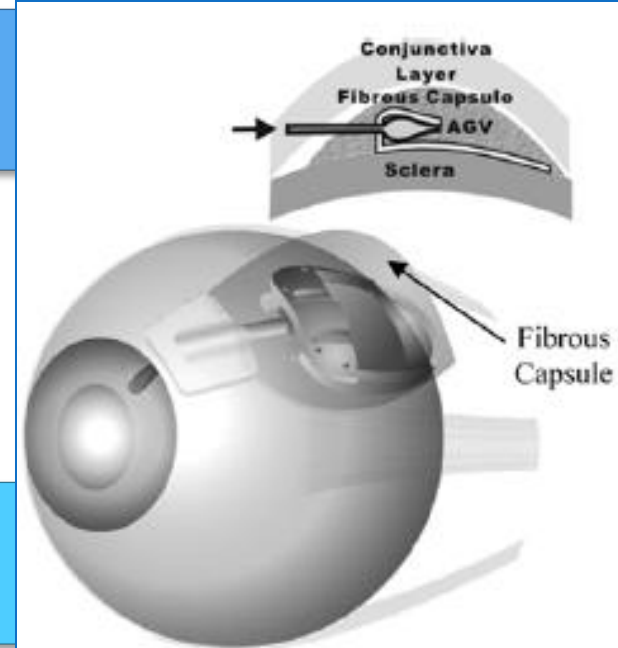
- Plate size limited to roughly 32x15 mm
- Thickness of < 2 mm
- Restricts design solutions
- Barrier to fabrication and testing

Role of the inflammatory response

- Affects long term function
- Variable degree of encapsulation
- Lack time and resources to test fibrous encapsulation

Lack of established precedents

- Most of our solutions have no existing analogue
 - At best, theoretical proof of concept



PRESERVING THE FUTURE'S VISION

- 60 million suffer from glaucoma
- Current solutions are inadequate
 - Variable IOP
 - Hypotony
- Our aims:
 - Tight IOP control
 - Specific target IOP
- Improving quality of life
 - Fewer complications
 - Reduce glaucoma progression



REFERENCES

- Image source: Modeling and characterization paper
- <http://www.babble.com/CS/blogs/strollerderby/2009/01/grandparents.jpg>



Team Break and Make:
Designing an Automated Linear
Distraction Mechanism

Team Break and Make:

Designing an Automated Linear Distraction Mechanism

October 18, 2011

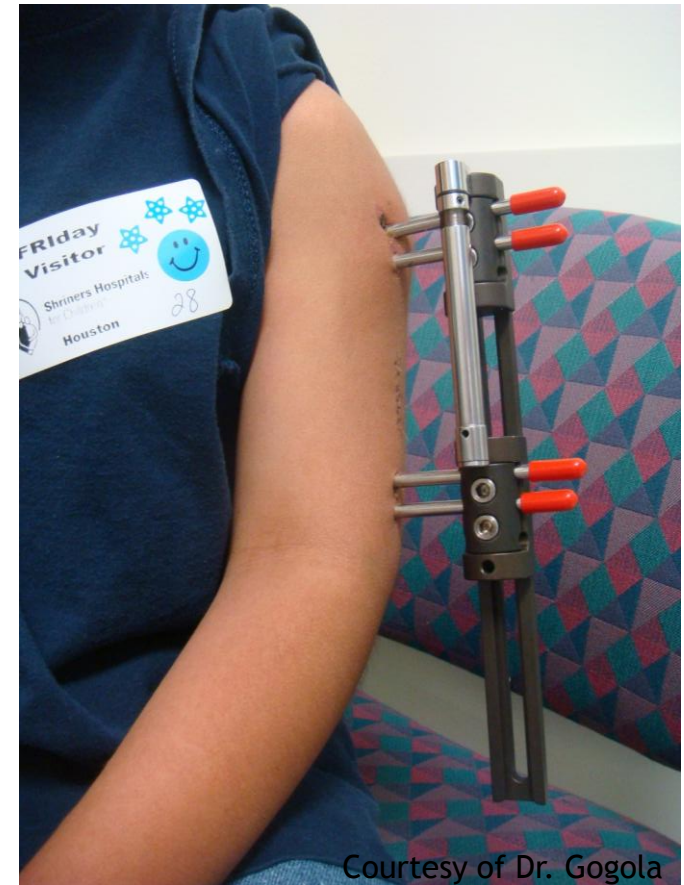
Alvin Chou, Mario Gonzalez, Stephanie Herkes,
Raquel Kahn, Elaine Wong

Advisor: Dr. Marcia O'Malley
Mentor: Dr. Gloria Gogola

This project was sponsored by a gift from Chuck and Sharon Fox. The design work for this project was supported by the resources of the Oshman Engineering Design Kitchen.

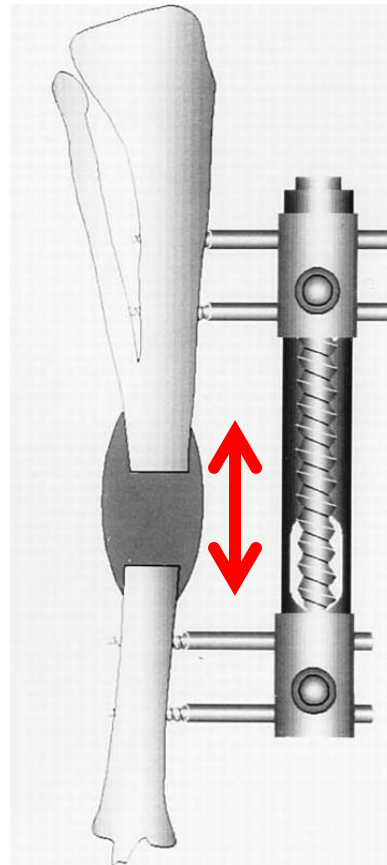
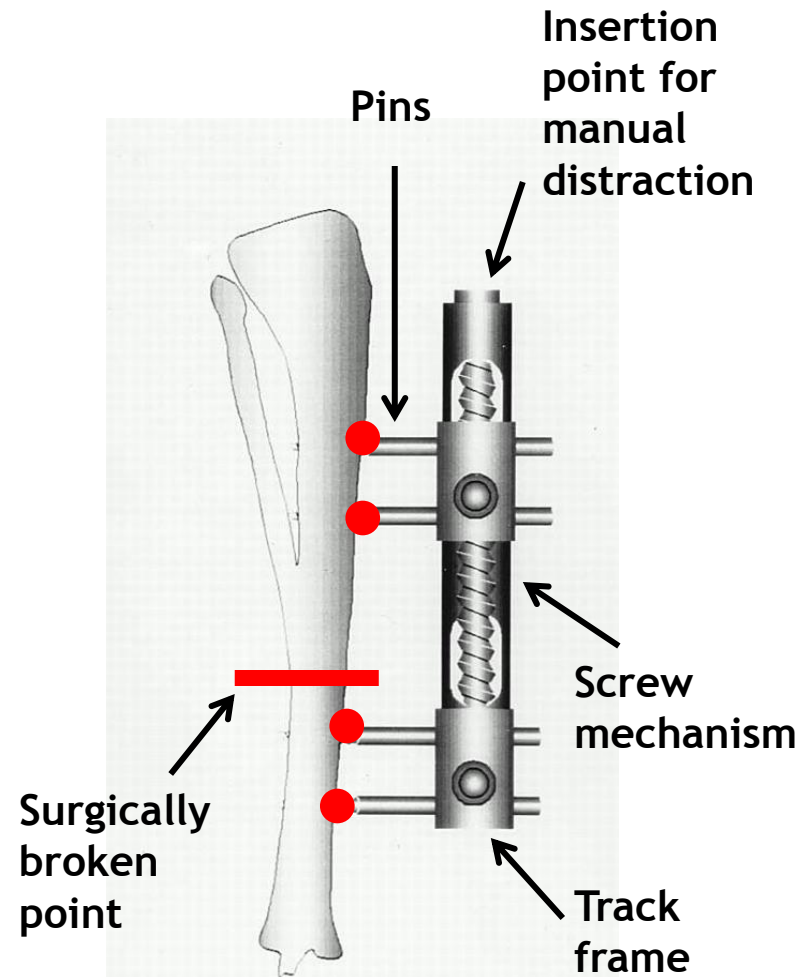
Background

- ▶ Deformed bones
 - ▶ Trauma
 - ▶ Infection/Disease
 - ▶ Congenital Disorder
- ▶ Solution:
Distraction Osteogenesis



Courtesy of Dr. Gogola

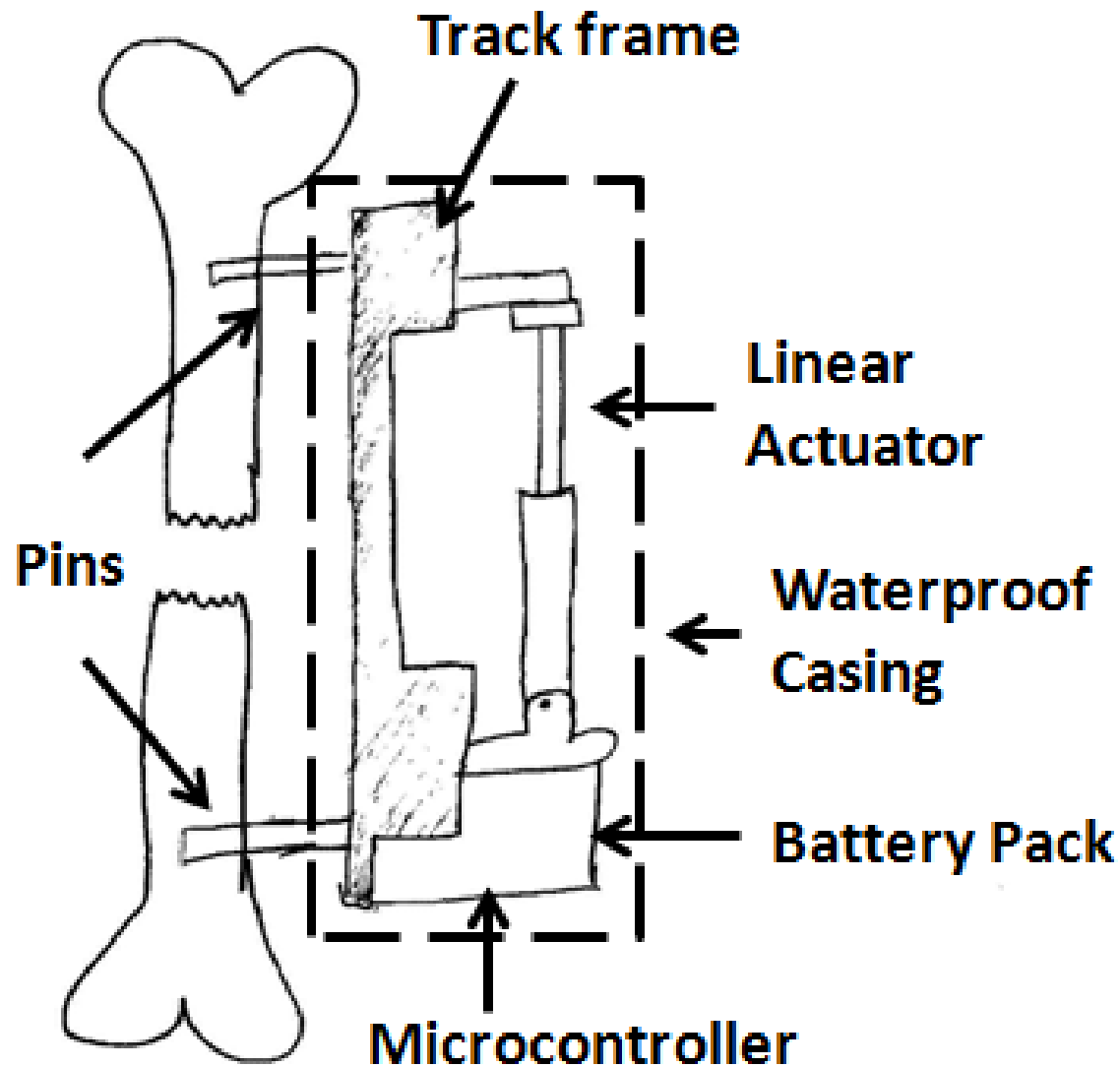
Current Devices



Courtesy of Dr. Gogola

- ▶ Distraction controlled manually
- ▶ Purely mechanical
- ▶ Weekly clinic visits

Team BAM's Self-Adjusting Automated Distractor



- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Waterproof
- ▶ Durability
- ▶ Accuracy
- ▶ User Friendliness
- ▶ Dimensions
- ▶ Weight
- ▶ Cost of Prototype
- ▶ Feasibility

Moving Forward

Select

October -
November

- Select components
- Order parts

Design

November -
December

- Generate CAD model
- Run simulation
- Design and build prototype

Implement

January - April

- Refine design
- Run testing
- Modify prototype

Team CivSAFE & Team Collar ID:

Cervical Spine Immobilization

Cervical Spine Immobilization

Team CivSAFE

&

Team Collar ID

October 18, 2011

Presenters: Kelsey Horter and Kareem Ayoub

Cervical Immobilization Importance

- 30% of all trauma fatalities are caused by spinal cord injuries (SCI) ^[1]
- Improper immobilization causes 3,000 deaths per year ^[1]
- SCI account for 7.4% of military trauma cases ^[2]
 - Each year, 450 newly injured military members receive SCI rehabilitation ^[3]
- 25% of deaths from SCI occur from a secondary injury ^[1]

Problems with Existing Collars

- Spinal distraction [4,5,6]
- Incomplete immobilization
- Airway obstruction
- Pain and discomfort
- Environmental complications

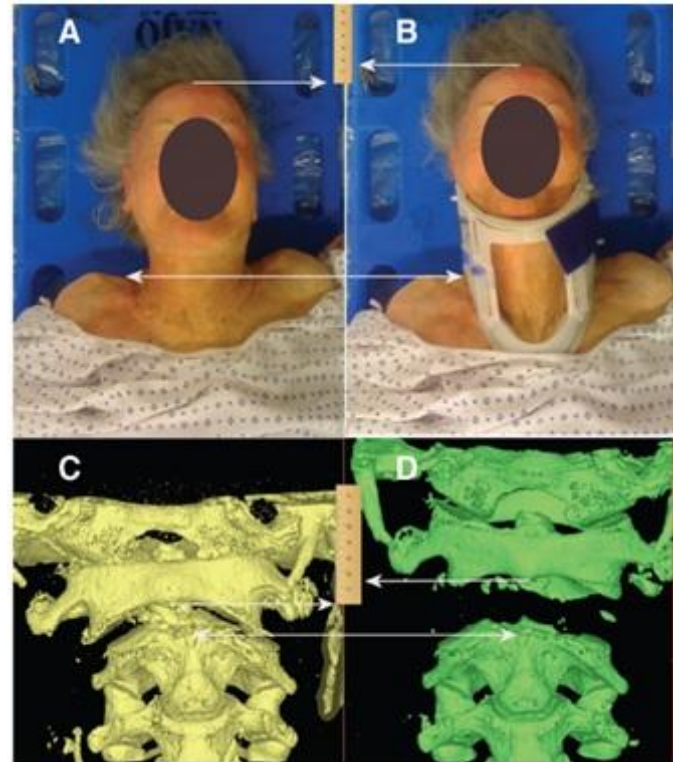
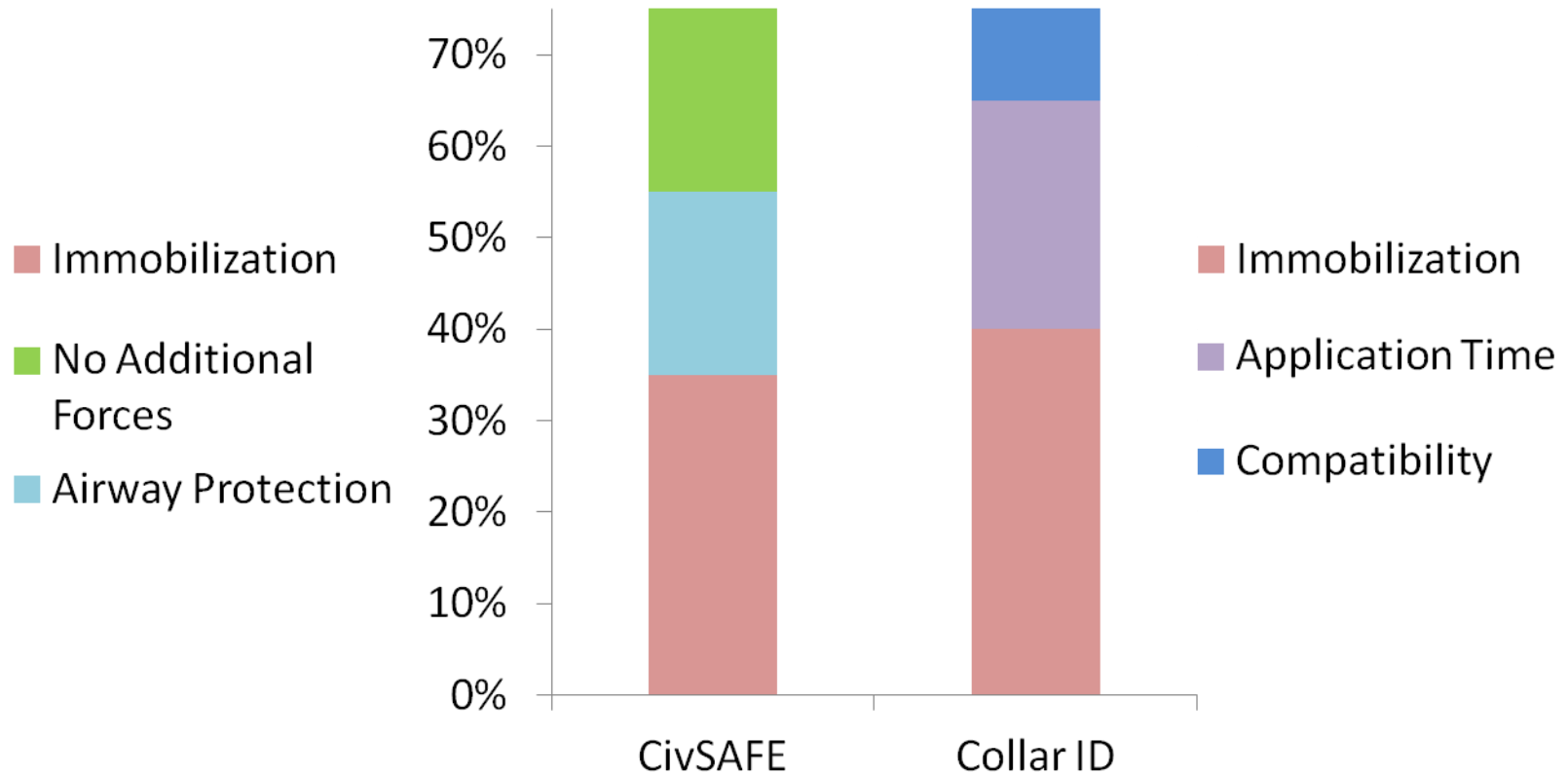


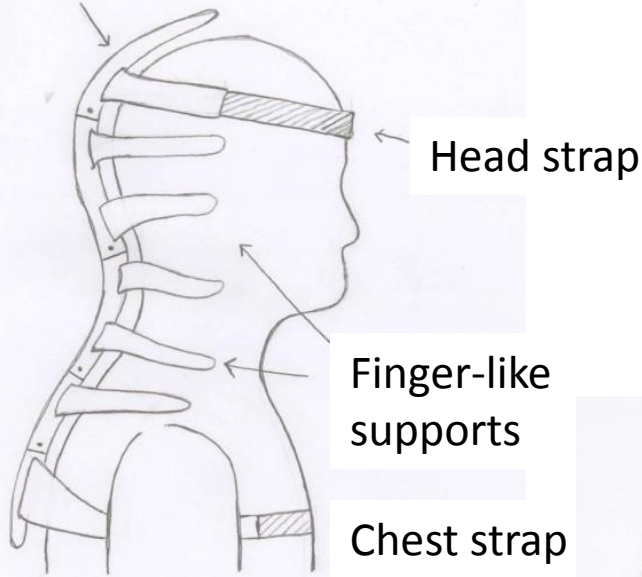
Photo credit: Ben-Galim, Peleg. "Extrication Collars Can Result in Abnormal Separation Between Vertebrae in the Presence of a Dissociative Injury"

Design Criteria



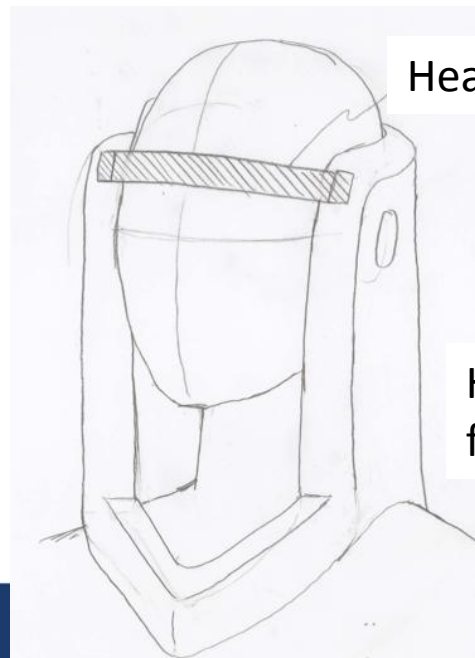
Civilian Immobilization Designs

Adjustable
spinal joints

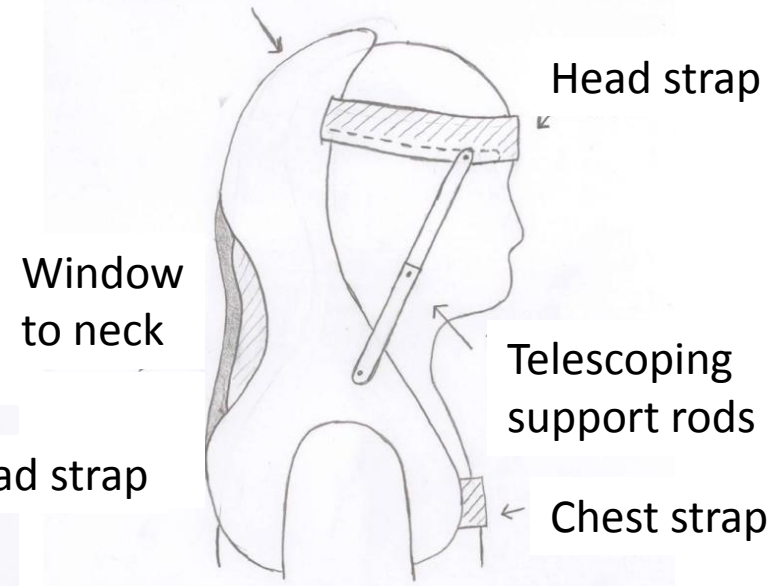


FINGERS OF LIFE

HEAD SPLINT



Hard plastic shell, foam interior



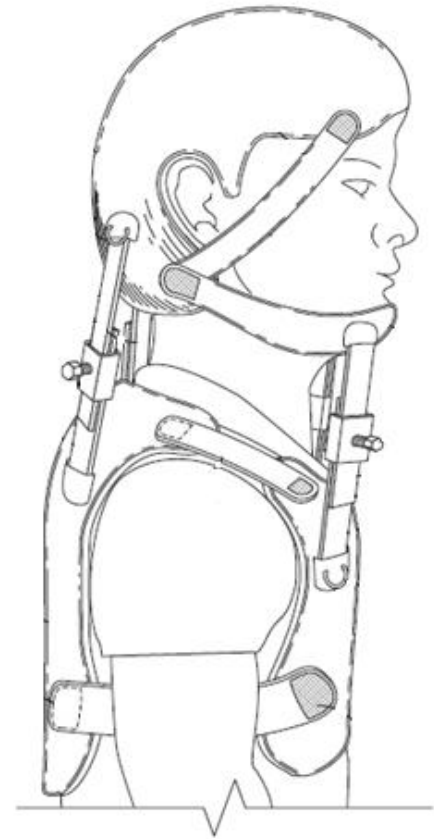
HEADCASE

Hard plastic shell,
foam interior

Military Immobilization Design

Modified traditional suspension collar

- Integrates with military gear
- Attachment points between head and torso
- Suspension system isolates cervical spine from external forces



Acknowledgements

CivSAFE and Collar ID would like to express our gratitude to the following individuals for their contributions to our projects:

Dr. Ben-Galim

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Dr. Oden

Dr. O'Malley

Dr. Persse

Dr. Wettergreen

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References

- [1] Ben-Galim, Peleg, Niv Dreiangel, Kenneth L. Mattox, Charles A. Reitman, S. Babak Kalantar, and John A. Hipp. "Extrication Collars Can Result in Abnormal Separation Between Vertebrae in the Presence of a Dissociative Injury." *The Journal of Trauma: Injury, Infection, and Critical Care* (2010): 1. Print.
- [2] Schoenfeld, Andrew J. et al. "Characterization of Combat-Related Spinal Injuries Sustained by a US Army Brigade Combat Team During Operation Iraqi Freedom." *The Spine Journal*. 10 (2010). Print.
- [3] "Fact Sheet:VA and Spinal Cord Injury."Department of Veterans Affairs. Jan 2009. Website.
http://www1.va.gov/opa/publications/factsheets/fs_spinal_cord_injury.pdf
- [4] USOCOM. "Tactical Combat Casualty Care Guidelines." Aug. 2010. Web. <http://www.itstactical.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/TCCCGuidelinesAug2010.pdf>
- [5] Lunsford T, Davidson M, Lunsford B. "The Effectiveness of Four Contemporary Cervical Orthoses in Restricting Cervical Motion." *J Prosthet Orthot*. 1994; 6: 93–99.
- [6] James, Colleen et al. "Comparison of Cervical Spine Motion During Application Among 4 Rigid Immobilization Collars." *Journal of Athletic Training*. 2004; 39(2): 138–145.



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THANK YOU!

