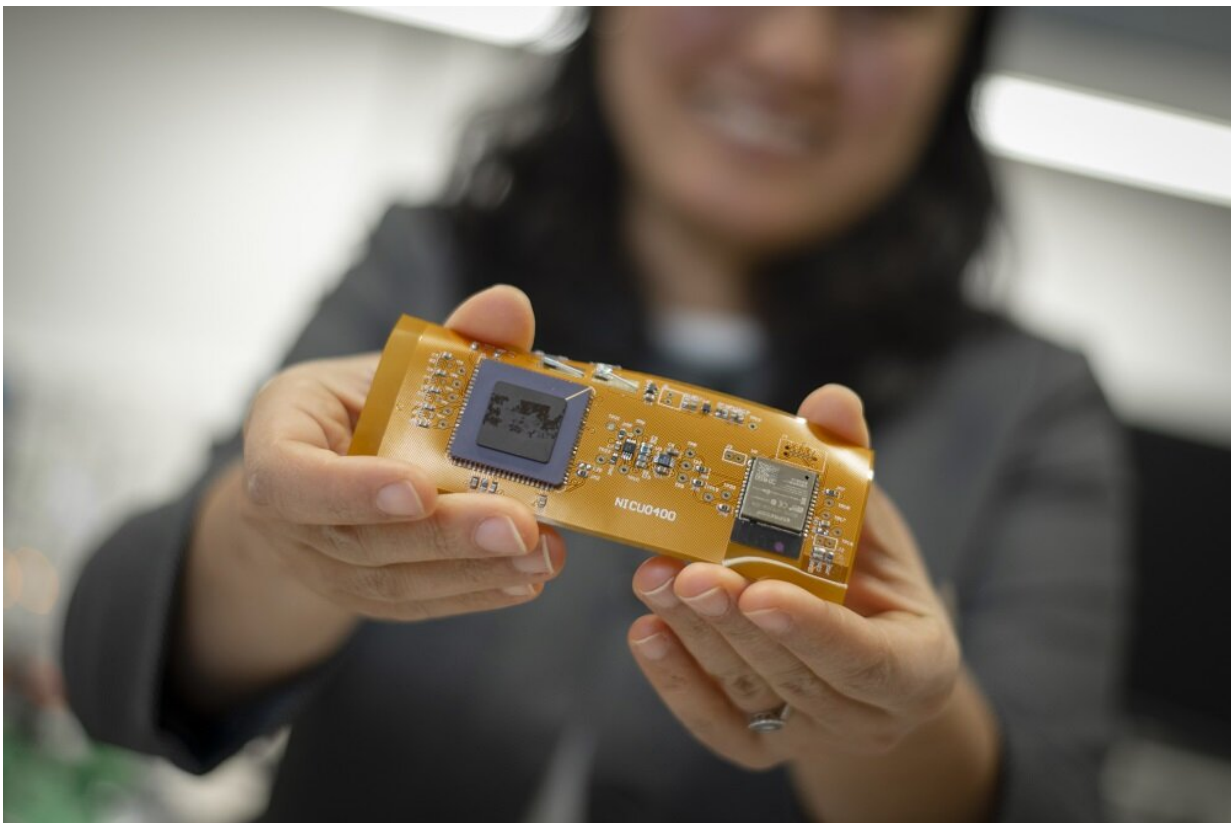


## WPI engineers creating miniaturized, wireless oxygen sensor for sick infants

November 14 2019

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Professor Ulkuhan Guler shows off an early prototype of the miniaturized, wearable device that will one day monitor infants' blood oxygen levels. Credit: Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Researchers at Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI) are developing a

sensor the size of a Band-Aid that will measure a baby's blood oxygen levels, a vital indication of the lungs' effectiveness and whether the baby's tissue is receiving adequate oxygen supply. Unlike current systems used in hospitals, this miniaturized wearable device will be flexible and stretchable, wireless, inexpensive, and mobile—possibly allowing the child to leave the hospital and be monitored remotely.

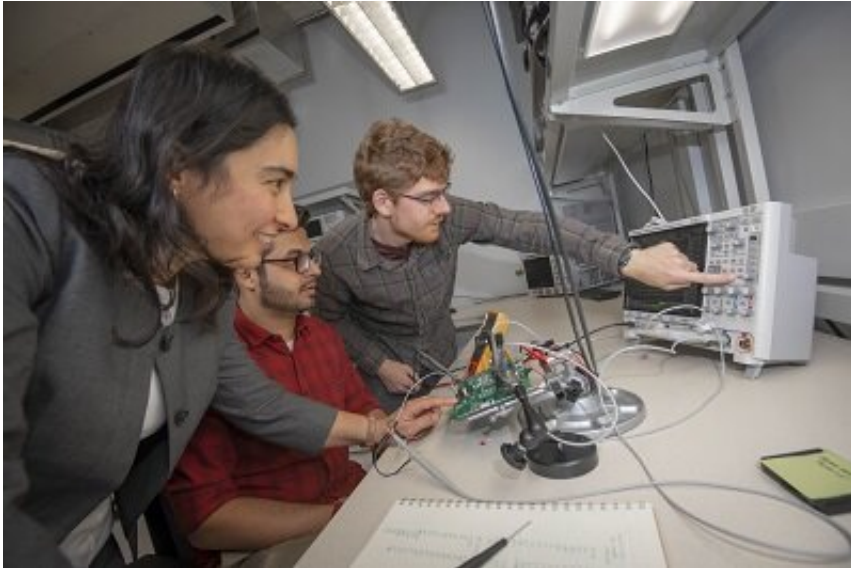
Ulkuhan Guler, assistant professor of electrical and [computer engineering](#) and director of WPI's Integrated Circuits and Systems Lab, is leading the project focused on enabling sick, hospitalized babies to be untethered from wired sensors, so they can more easily and frequently be examined, held, and even allowed to go home. Guler and her team have developed a miniature oxygen monitor for babies, which measures blood gases diffusing through the skin and reports the data wirelessly.

"Extended stays in the hospital are costly and can be a strain on families," said Guler. "And studies have shown that babies' health improves when they are with their families. Our goal with this affordable, mobile [device](#) is to give doctors more flexibility in monitoring their patients both in the hospital and at home."

Typically, measuring oxygen molecule levels transcutaneously involves using a system with an approximately 5-pound monitor plugged into an electrical outlet, and sensors that generally are wired to the monitor. Guler's healthcare device will use wireless power transfer. It also will be connected to the Internet wirelessly so an alarm on a monitor in a doctor's office or [smartphone app](#) would notify medical personnel and family members if the baby's oxygen level begins to drop.

The device is designed to measure PO<sub>2</sub>, or the partial pressure of oxygen, which indicates the amount of oxygen dissolved in the blood—a more accurate indicator of respiratory health than a simple oxygen saturation measurement, which can be easily taken with a pulse oximetry

device gently clamped on a finger. And measuring the PO<sub>2</sub> level via a noninvasive device attached on the skin is as accurate as a blood test.



Professor Guler and graduate student researchers Devdip Sen (in the middle) and Ian Costanzo are working to create a wearable medical device that will enable babies' respiratory systems to be monitored from home. Credit: Worcester Polytechnic Institute

The wearable baby oxygen monitor also would be useful for adults, especially people with severe asthma and seniors with COPD, or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, which is an incurable, progressive lung disease and the [third leading cause of death](#) in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guler will modify the wearable for adults, and create a related smartphone app, in another phase of her research.

Guler is collaborating with Pratap Rao, associate professor of mechanical engineering at WPI, and Lawrence Rhein, MD, chair of the

department of pediatrics and an associate professor at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. Ian Costanzo and Devdip Sen, both graduate students in electrical and computer engineering at WPI, also are working with Guler to create a chip that will eventually act as the heart for the [wearable device](#).

"The concept of the technology is that if we have more accessible data for a person of any age, we'll be able to better take care of these patients," said Rhein, who has been advising Guler on what's needed in a hospital and home setting. "The idea of noninvasive, untethered, accessible data collection opens up a whole new world of care."

The chip, designed to work inside the wearable oxygen monitor, activates the optical sensors, captures analogue signals from the sensor, handles power management, and contains required circuitry. Guler and the team have custom designed the individual circuits, such as signal capturing circuits and driver circuits for optical based read-out circuits. In the next phase of the research project, they plan to equip the chip with more circuitries to digitize the analogue signals, transmit the captured and digitized data, and create power from a wireless link. At that point, it will be a complete system on the chip.

In an interdepartmental collaboration, Guler and Rao are creating miniaturized thin and flexible sensors for the wearable healthcare devices so they will be comfortable and secure on the babies while they're moving.

The team has written four papers (two more papers are in preparation about their research) focusing separately on miniaturizing devices, creating the prototype, [oxygen](#) measurement techniques, and building the chip. Three of the papers are under review. One, titled "A Prototype Towards a Transcutaneous Oxygen-Sensing Wearable," was presented at the Biomedical Circuits and Systems Conference, or BioCAS 2019, in

Nara, Japan in October.

Provided by Worcester Polytechnic Institute

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