

Ingestible, expanding pill monitors the stomach for up to a month

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The inflatable pill is embedded with a sensor that continuously tracks the [stomach's](#) temperature for up to 30 days. If the pill needs to be removed from the stomach, a patient can drink a solution of calcium that triggers the pill to quickly shrink to its original size and pass safely out of the body.

The new pill is made from two types of hydrogels—mixtures of polymers and water that resemble the consistency of Jell-O. The combination enables the pill to quickly swell in the stomach while remaining impervious to the stomach's churning acidic environment.

The hydrogel-based [design](#) is softer, more biocompatible, and longer-lasting than current ingestible sensors, which either can only remain in

the stomach for a few days, or are made from hard plastics or metals that are orders of magnitude stiffer than the gastrointestinal tract.

"The dream is to have a Jell-O-like smart pill, that once swallowed stays in the stomach and monitors the patient's health for a long time such as a month," says Xuanhe Zhao, associate professor of mechanical engineering at MIT.

Zhao and senior collaborator Giovanni Traverso, a visiting scientist who will join the MIT faculty in 2019, along with lead authors Xinyue Liu, Christoph Steiger, and Shaoting Lin, have published their results in *Nature Communications*.

Pills, ping-pongs, and pufferfish

The design for the new inflatable pill is inspired by the defense mechanisms of the pufferfish, or blowfish. Normally a slow-moving species, the pufferfish will quickly inflate when threatened, like a spiky balloon. It does so by sucking in a large amount of water, fast.

The puffer's tough, fast-inflating body was exactly what Zhao was looking to replicate in hydrogel form. The team had been looking for ways to design a hydrogel-based pill to carry sensors into the stomach and stay there to monitor, for example, vital signs or disease states for a relatively long period of time.

They realized that if a pill were small enough to be swallowed and passed down the esophagus, it would also be small enough to pass out of the stomach, through an opening known as the pylorus. To keep it from exiting the stomach, the group would have to design the pill to quickly swell to the size of a ping-pong ball.

"Currently, when people try to design these highly swellable gels, they usually use diffusion, letting water gradually diffuse into the hydrogel network,"

Liu says. "But to swell to the size of a ping-pong ball takes hours, or even days. It's longer than the emptying time of the stomach." thousands of times, the cut does not grow larger. Our design is very robust."

The researchers instead looked for ways to design a hydrogel pill that could inflate much more quickly, at a rate comparable to that of a startled pufferfish. The researchers further determined that a solution of calcium ions, at a concentration higher than what's in milk, can shrink the swollen particles. This triggers the pill to deflate and pass out of the stomach.

An ingestible tracker

The design they ultimately landed on resembles a small, Jell-O-like capsule, made from two hydrogel materials. The inner material contains sodium polyacrylate—superabsorbent particles that are used in commercial products such as diapers for their ability to rapidly soak up liquid and inflate. team later retrieved the temperature sensors from the pigs' stool and plotted the sensors' temperature measurements over time. They found that the sensor was able to accurately track the animals' daily activity patterns up to 30 days.

The researchers realized, however, that if the pill were made only from these particles, it would immediately break apart and pass out of the stomach as individual beads. So they designed a second, protective hydrogel layer to encapsulate the fast-swelling particles. This [outer membrane](#) is made from a multitude of nanoscopic, crystalline chains, each folded over another, in a nearly impenetrable, gridlock pattern.

"You would have to crack through many crystalline domains to break this membrane," Lin says. "That's what makes this hydrogel extremely robust, and at the same time, soft." Down the road, the researchers envision the pill may safely deliver a number of different sensors to the stomach to monitor, for instance, pH levels, or signs of certain bacteria or viruses. Tiny cameras may also be embedded into the pills to image the progress of tumors or ulcers, over the course of several weeks. Zhao says the [pill](#) might also be used as a safer, more comfortable alternative to the gastric balloon diet, a form of diet control in which a balloon is threaded through a patient's esophagus and into the stomach, using an endoscope.

In the lab, the researchers dunked the pill in various solutions of water and fluid resembling gastric juices, and found the pill inflated to 100 times its original size in about 15 minutes—much faster than existing swellable hydrogels. Once inflated, Zhao says the pill is about the softness of tofu or Jell-O, yet surprisingly strong. "With our design, you wouldn't need to go through a painful process to implant a rigid balloon," Zhao says. "Maybe you can take a few of these pills instead, to help fill out your stomach, and lose weight. We see many possibilities for this hydrogel device."

To test the pill's toughness, the researchers mechanically squeezed it thousands of times, at forces even greater than what the pill would experience from regular contractions in the stomach.

"The stomach applies thousands to millions of cycles of load to grind food down," Lin explains. "And we found that even when we make a small cut in the membrane, and then stretch and squeeze it

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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