

Point-of-Care Medical Diagnostic Using Smart Phone



A cost effective and mobile platform to analyze blood samples.



PIII Presentation

By,

Omkar Jambovane

Sr.PD I 136130011

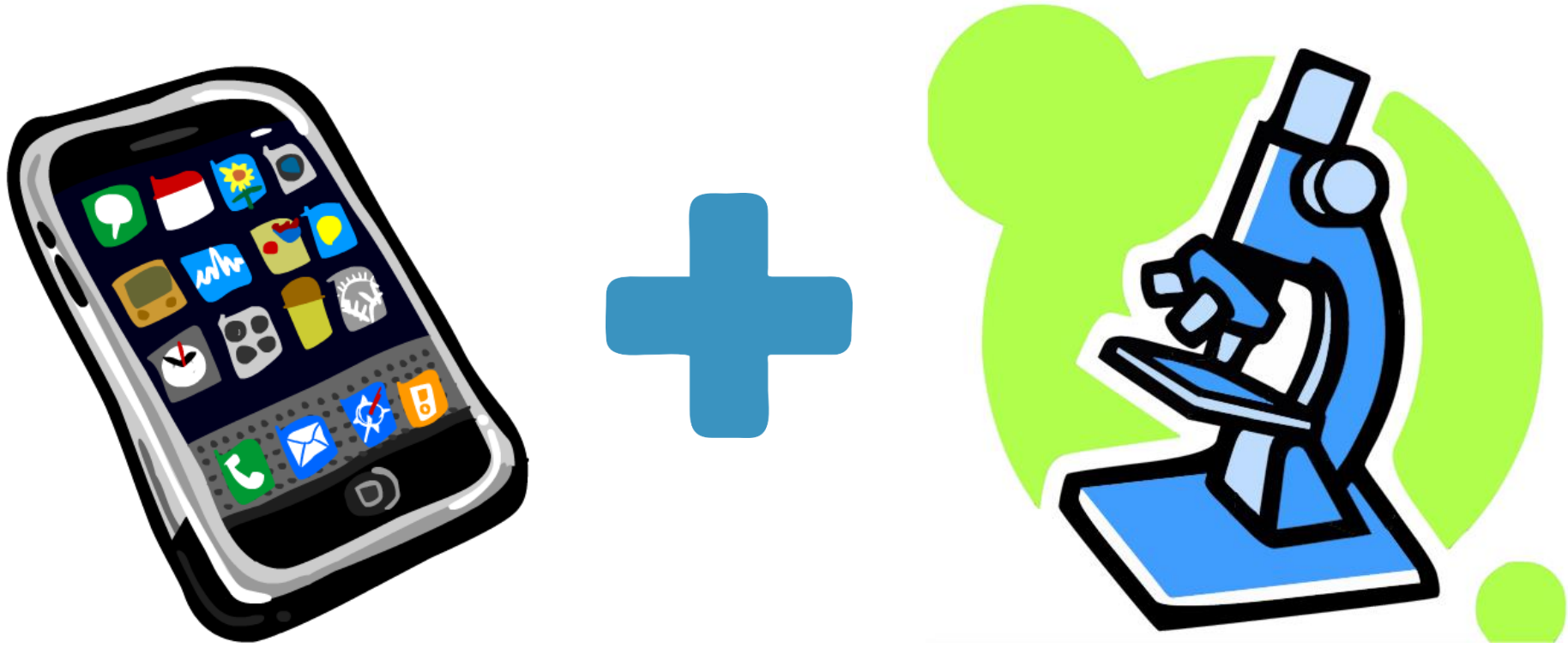
Guide

Prof. N Sadhu

IDC, IIT Bombay

SMARTSCOPE

Smartphone Microscopy



Need

Smartphone Microscopy

Rural India

Over 70% of India's population

Health care and services.





Cough, Cold



Hyper-tension, diabetes



Tuberculosis



Immunization and child-health



Malaria

Need

Smartphone Microscopy



District Hospital



Community health center



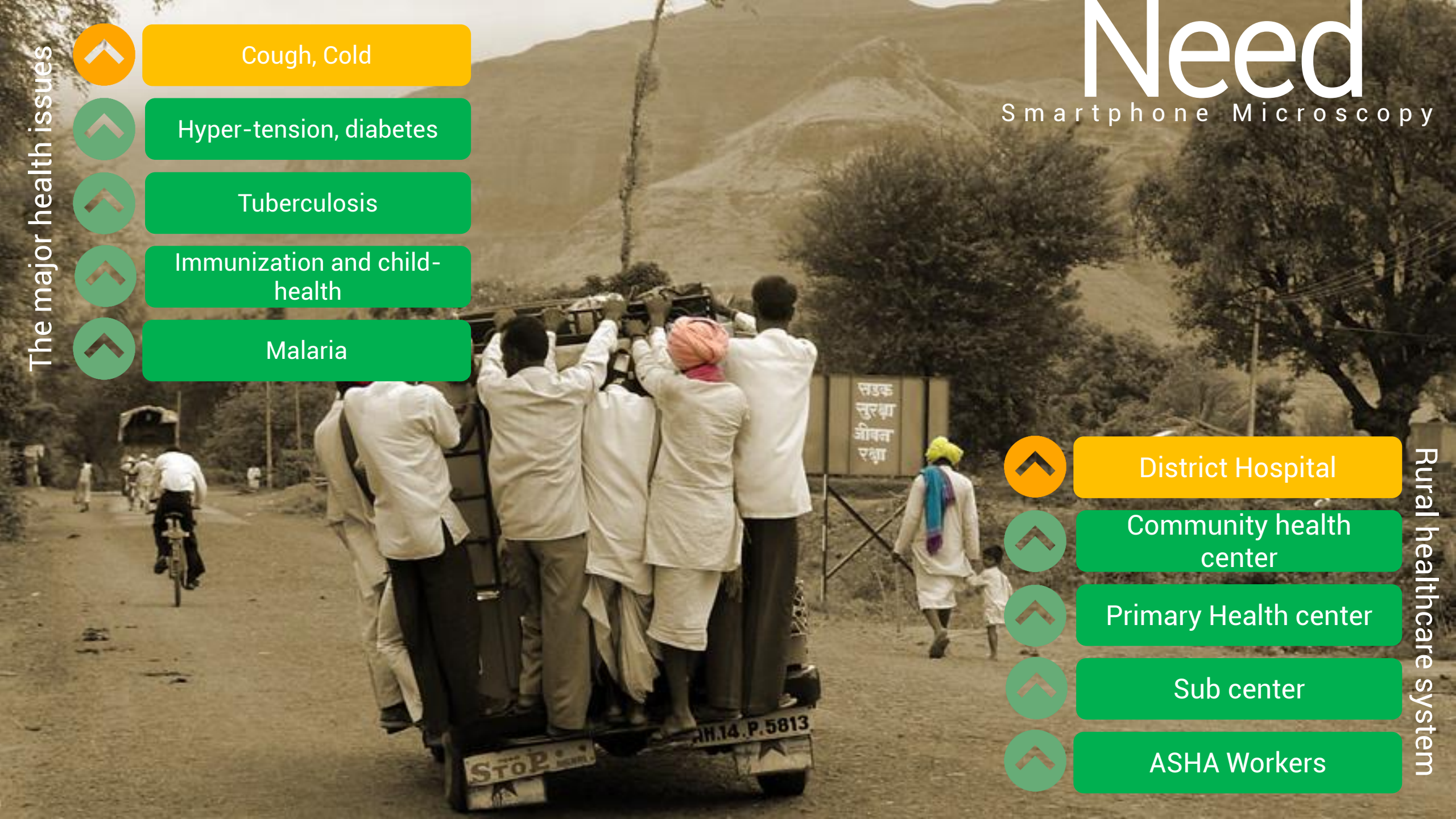
Primary Health center



Sub center



ASHA Workers





Smartphone Use

SMARTPHONE PENETRATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE
TOTAL POPULATION



13%

SMARTPHONE USERS
SEARCHING FOR LOCAL
INFORMATION VIA THEIR PHONE



95%

SMARTPHONE USERS
RESEARCHING PRODUCTS
VIA THEIR PHONE



91%

SMARTPHONE USERS WHO
HAVE MADE A PURCHASE
VIA THEIR PHONE

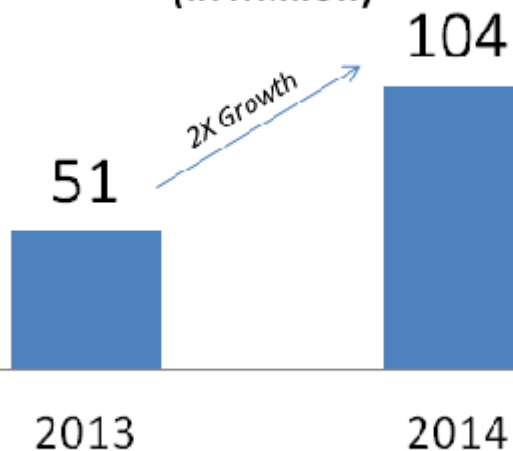


54%

Smartphone user penetration rate in India



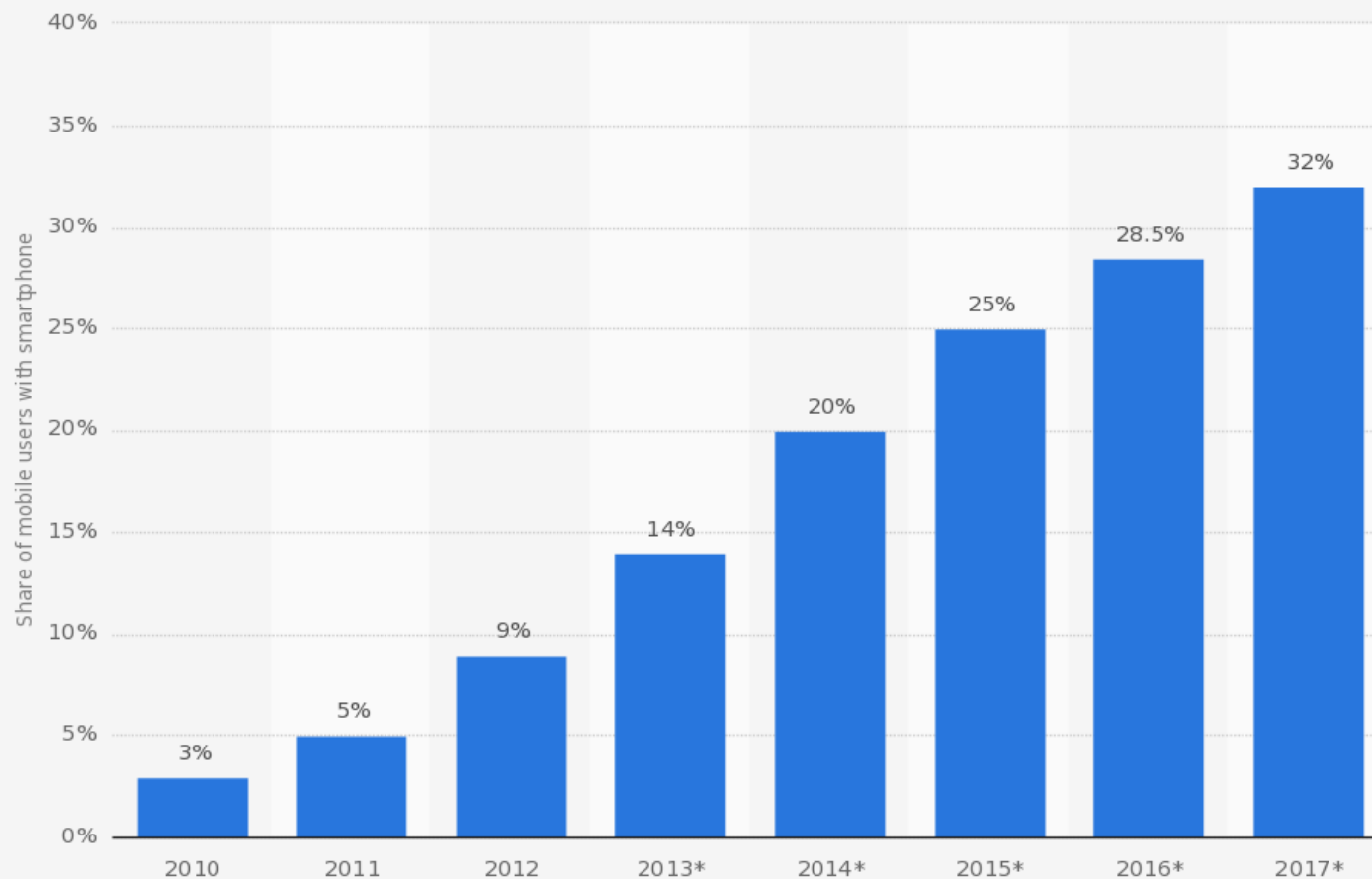
Smartphone users in rural India
(in Million)



Based on Deloitte's Technology, Media, and Telecom Predictions 2014.

<http://brandalyzer.wordpress.com>

Share of mobile phone users that use a smartphone in India from 2010 to 2017



Source:
eMarketer
© Statista 2014

Additional Information
India

User Study

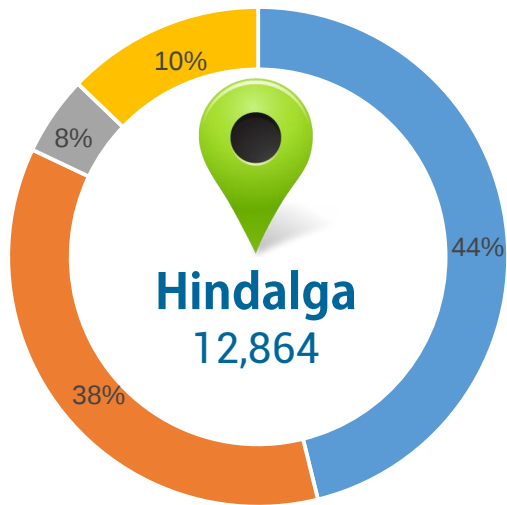


Places Visited



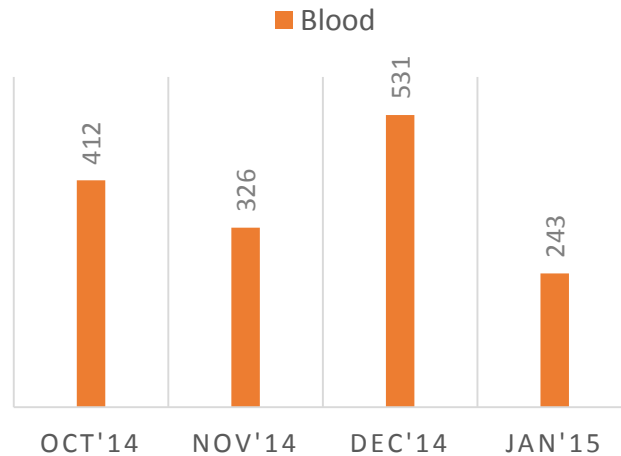
Statistics of blood and sputum tests

Population



Hindalga
12,864

SAMPLES SENT OUTSIDE



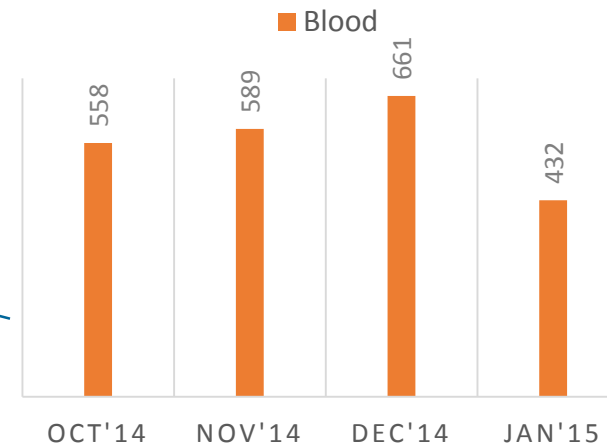
Average

Blood tests/day= ~12

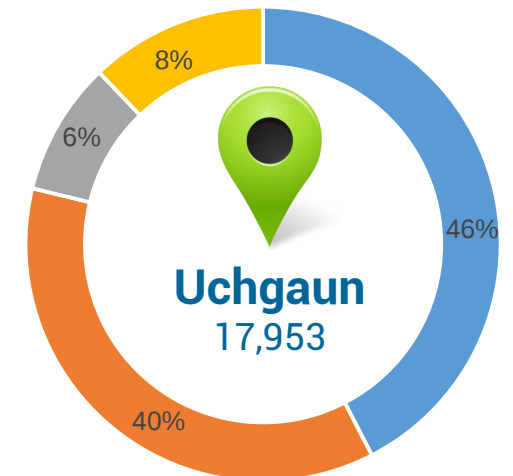
Average

Blood tests/day= ~16

SAMPLES SENT OUTSIDE



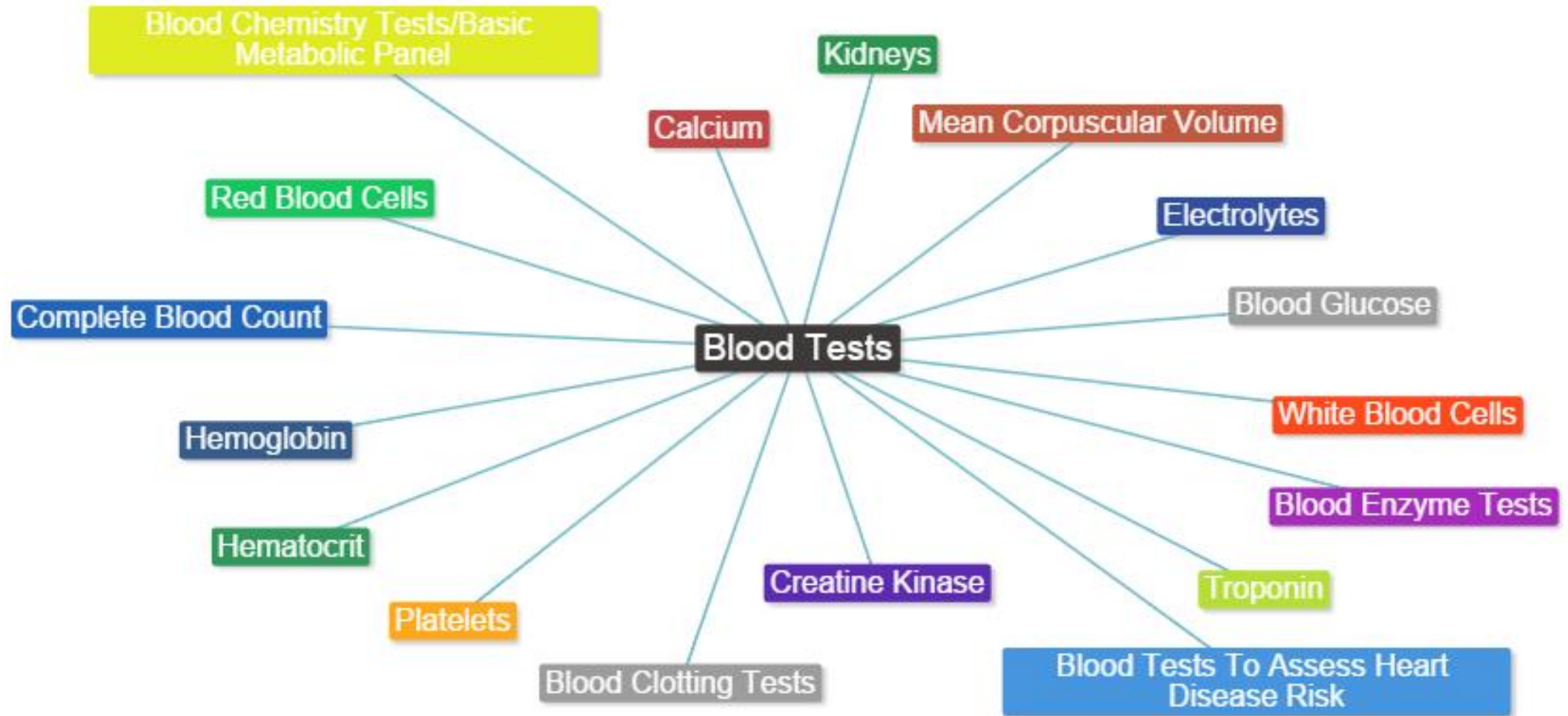
Population



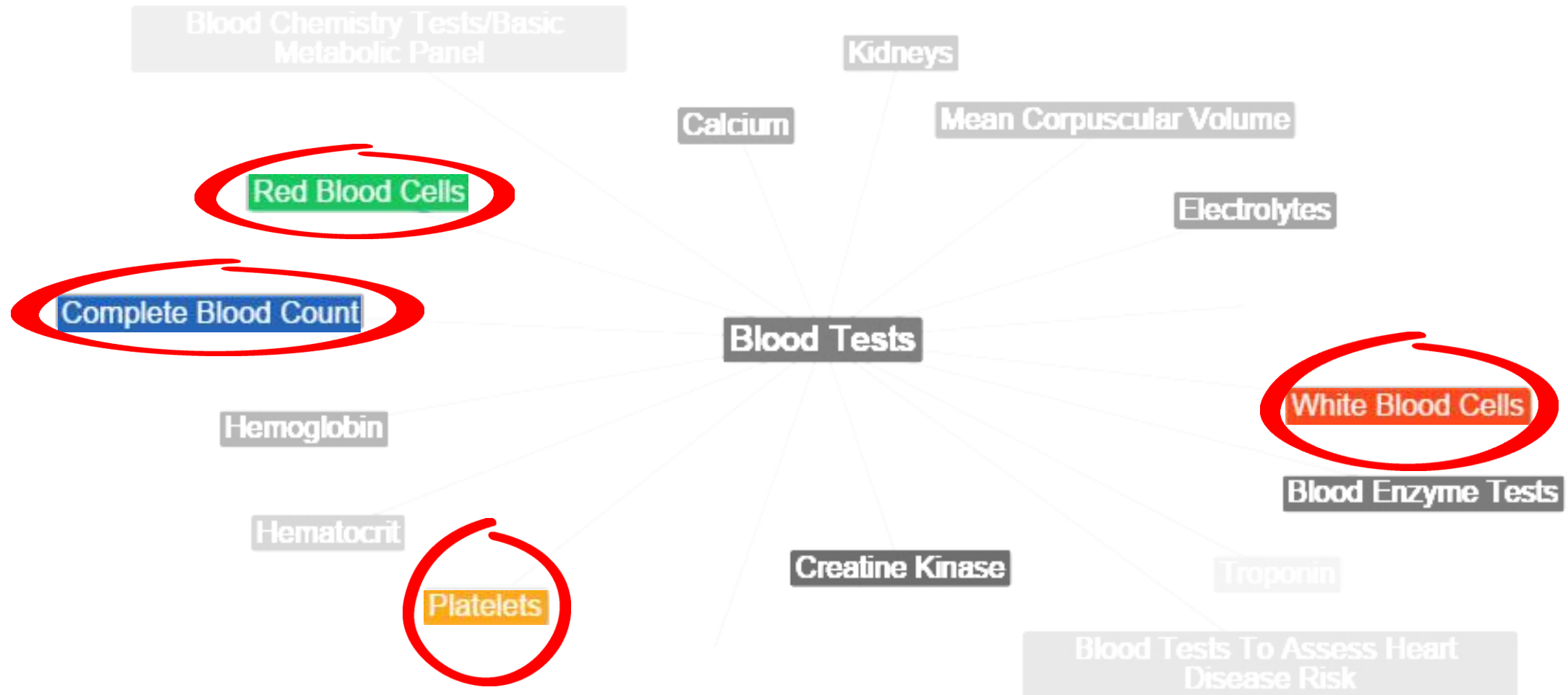
Uchgaun
17,953

■ Male ■ Female ■ Under 6 yr ■ Above 60 yr

Some basic blood tests



Blood tests under 100x magnification



Malaria test

Symptoms of Malaria

- Central**
 - Headache
- Systemic**
 - Fever
- Muscular**
 - Fatigue
 - Pain
- Skin**
 - Chills
 - Sweating
- Respiratory**
 - Dry cough
- Spleen**
 - Enlargement

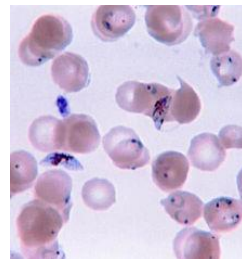
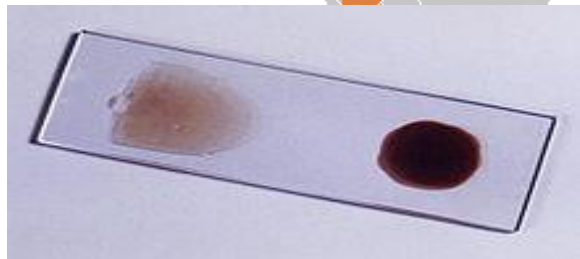
219 million cases of malaria
1.31 million cases in India



The RDT tests are still regarded as complements to conventional microscopy but with some improvements it may well replace the microscope.

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria_antigen_detection_tests..(As seen on 24/01/2015)

Diagnosis



The disease is transmitted most commonly by an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito.

Activity analysis



1. Patient comes to the pathology



2. Patient data is recorded



3. Blood smear is taken



4. A receipt of the test is given to the patient

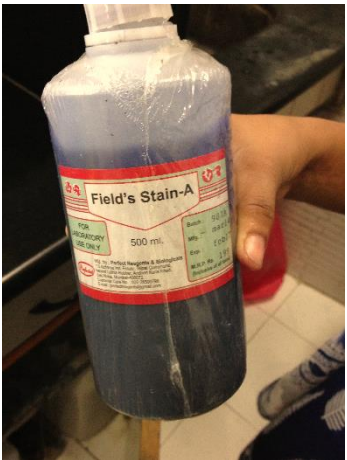


5. The staining is done



6. The diagnosis is done on the same day if possible

Components required for blood film test



Blood strainer A



Blood strainer B



Microscope

Stains: Stain A and stain B

Water

Methanol

Slides.

Blood smears

6. Microscope

Staining process activity analysis



**Finger stick
puncture by using
a sterile safety
lancet**



**Blood drop
collection on a
slide and spread
over it.**



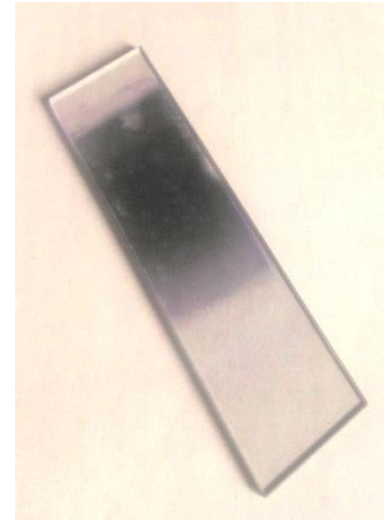
**Dip that slide in
strainer B first**



**After washing the
slide under
running water dip
it in a strainer A**



**Again wash it
under running
water and let the
slide dry.**



**Stained slide is
ready for
diagnosis under
the microscope.**

Observations

ASHA workers walk almost 15km

Collected slides are sent to the city hospital for diagnosis

Report is then personally collected from city hospital
which takes almost 2 days.

Blood film test is the most feasible and reliable in city.

Coverage by govt. workers is much more lower than the
targets

Redundant data entry

Overload of work on lab technicians

Lack of incentive for surveillance investigators

Insights

An easy to use diagnostic system required.

Need a light weight, compact and precise tool.

A need to streamline the communication among patients, investigators, doctors and labs.

Making blood film test most economical and most feasible for mass application

Maintenance of data and its accessibility can be improved

Should make provision for using lower skilled manpower in the diagnosis process

Provision for motivation in the system itself is required

Fast delivery of reports is required

Design Brief

“Design and develop a lab on smart phone platform that aims to implement multiple telemedicine related functionalities on smart phone, which can potentially improve the diagnostic system, health care report delivery and help in reducing the cost of bio medical tests ,even at remote locations”.

DESIGN APPROACH

Problem Identification

Literature study/ Market Study
(Secondary research)

User Study
(Primary research)

Experimental Study

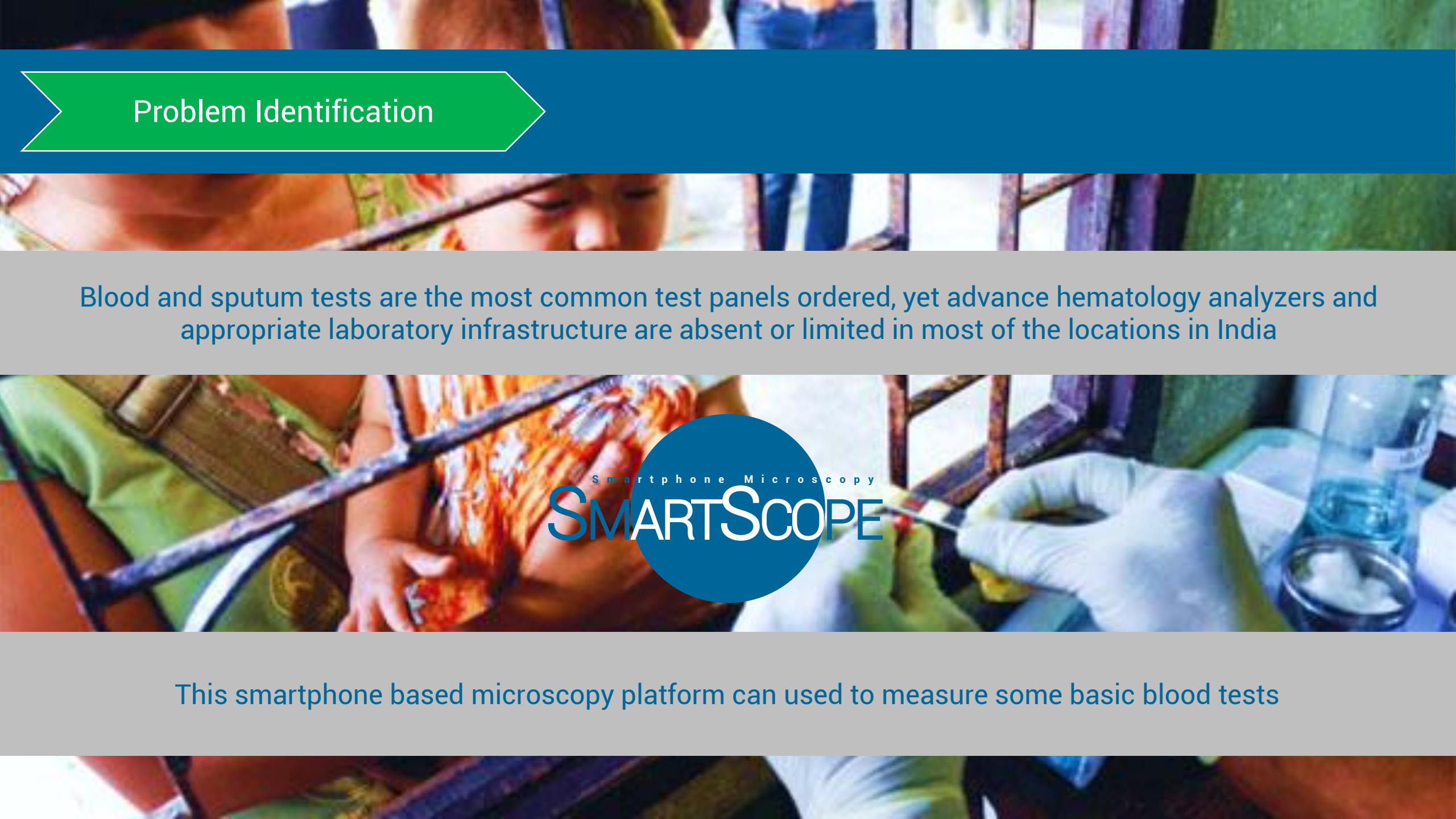
Prioritizing information

Concept Generation

Concept Evaluation

Concept Improvisation

Finalizing the Concept

A background image showing a young child lying in a hospital bed, looking down. The child is wearing a patterned orange and white shirt. The bed has green and blue bedding. In the background, there are wooden window frames and a green wall.

Problem Identification

Blood and sputum tests are the most common test panels ordered, yet advance hematology analyzers and appropriate laboratory infrastructure are absent or limited in most of the locations in India

A blue circular logo with the text 'SMARTSCOPE' in white. Above the main text, the words 'Smartphone Microscopy' are written in a smaller, lighter blue font.

Smartphone Microscopy
SMARTSCOPE

This smartphone based microscopy platform can used to measure some basic blood tests

A close-up, shallow depth-of-field photograph of a microscope's front end. The focus is on the objective lenses and the eyepiece, showing their metallic, cylindrical shapes and the fine details of their construction. The background is blurred, emphasizing the precision of the instrument.

Literature study/ Market Study

Microscope

MicroScope... First Microscope

MicroScope - History

MicroScope Contributors

Parts of MicroScope.

Smart MicroScopes.

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990



Nikon is one of the world's largest manufacturers of microscopes and cameras, They made this microscope in the early 1900s. The compound monocular microscope is fashioned from brass and has a black-enameled horseshoe base.



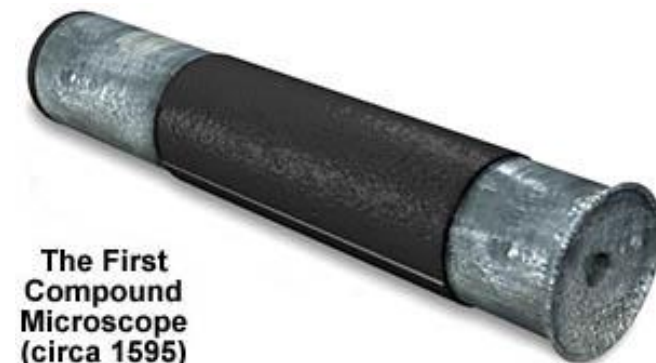
Nikon's First Microscope
(circa early 1900s)

Image reference as seen on 22/01/2015 :
<http://www.microscopyu.com/museum/firstnikon.html>

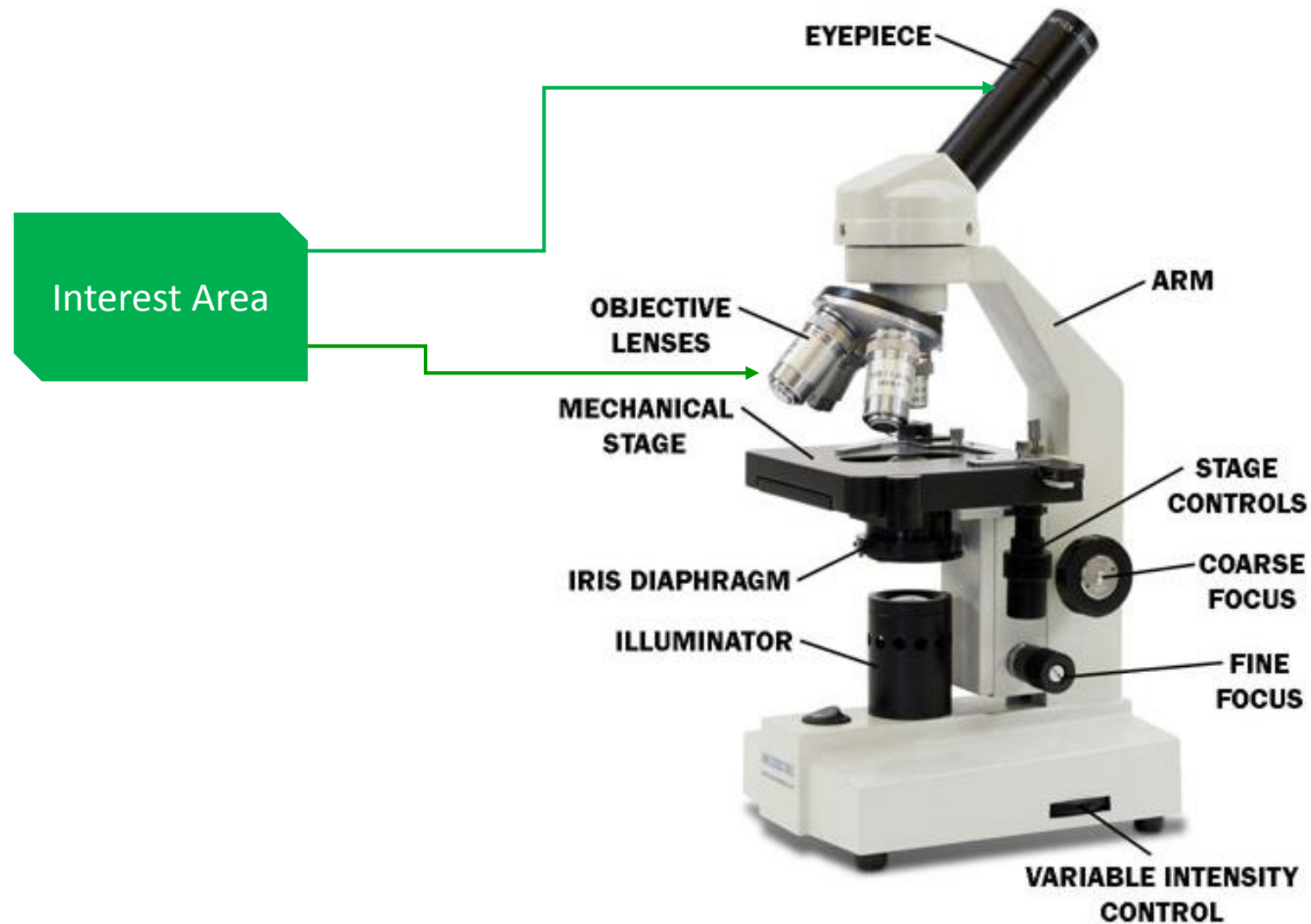


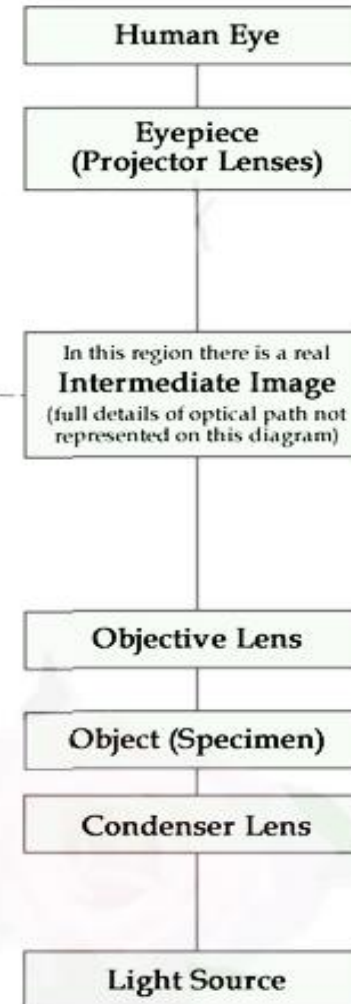
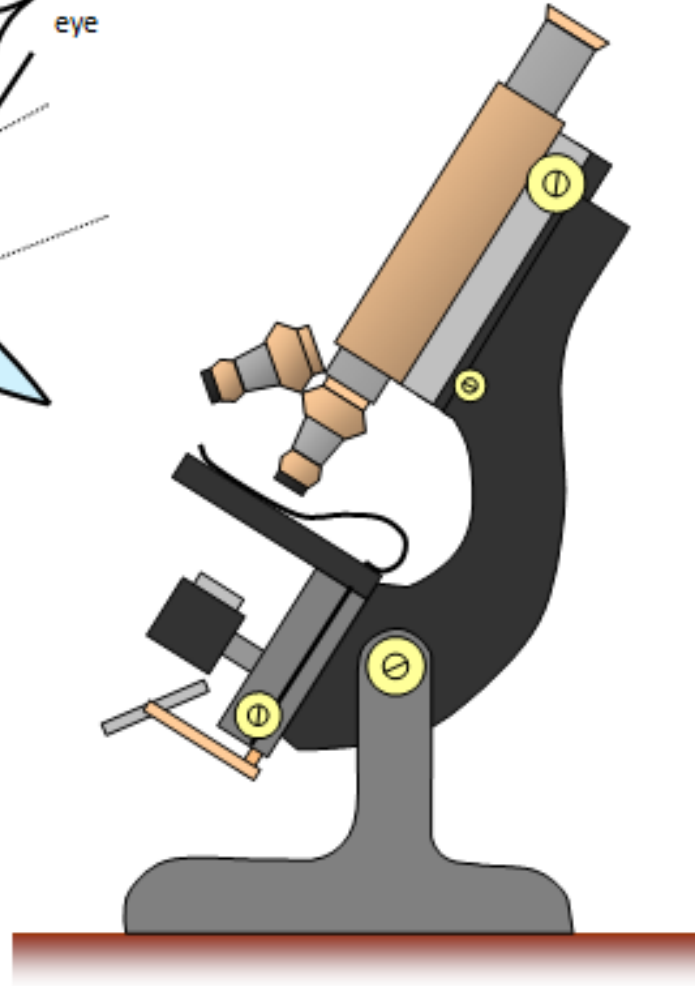
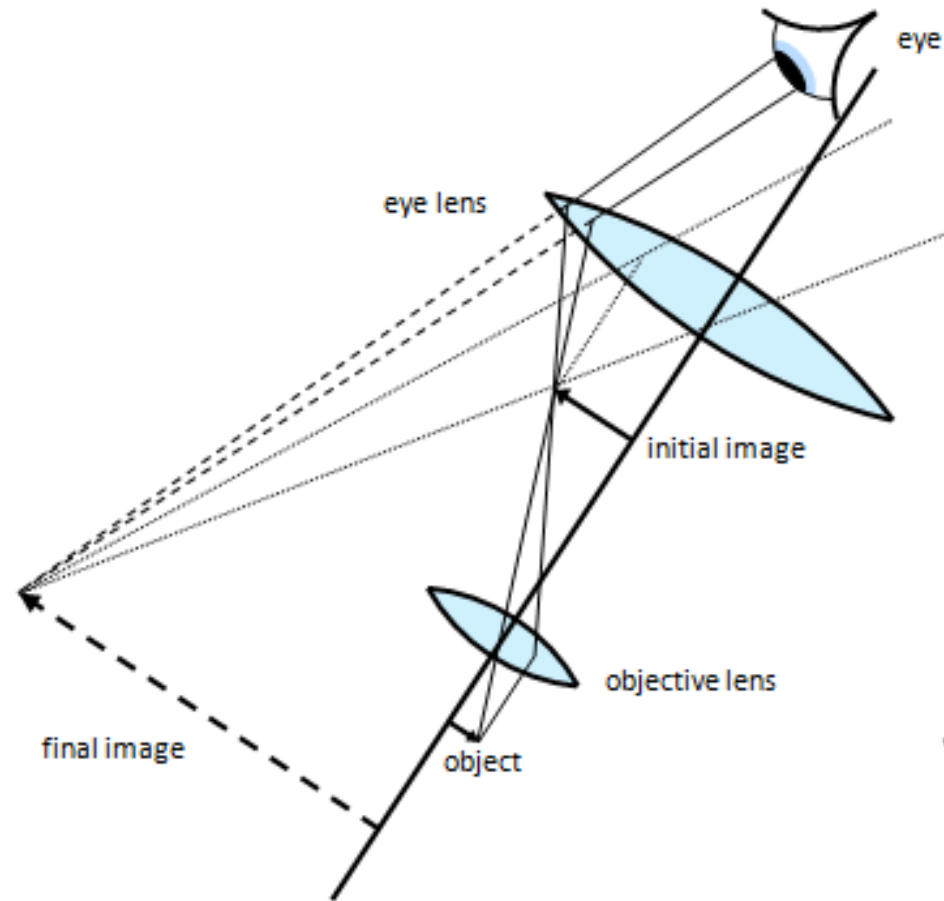
Credit for the first microscope is given to **Zacharias Janssen**, pictured at the left, in Middleburg, Holland, around the year **1595**.

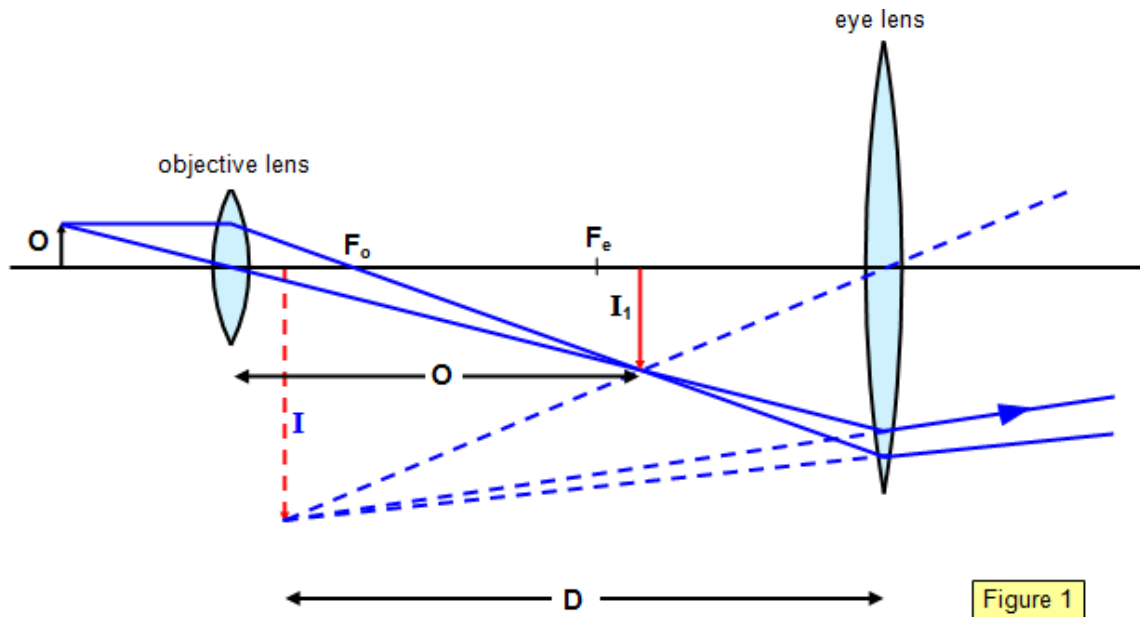
The magnification of these early scopes ranged from 3X to 9X, depending on the size of the diaphragm openings.



The First
Compound
Microscope
(circa 1595)

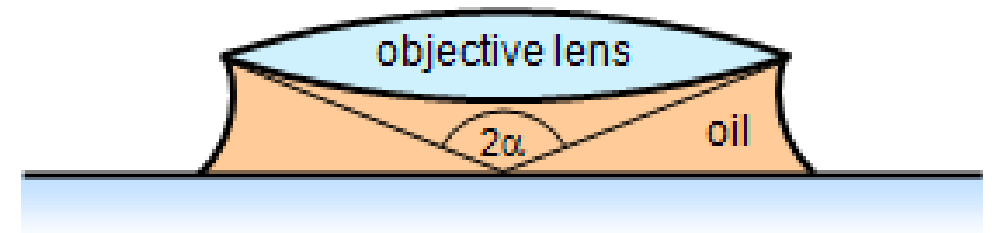






$$\text{Magnifying power (M)} = [D/f_e - 1][v/f_o - 1]$$

Where f_e is the focal length of the eye lens, f_o that of the objective lens and v the distance of I_1 from the objective lens.



$$\text{Resolving power of microscope} = \lambda/[2n\sin(\alpha)]$$

The resolving power of a microscope can be shown to depend on the wavelength of light used (λ), the refractive index of the medium above the slide (n) and the angle subtended at the objective (α)

Literature study/ Market Study

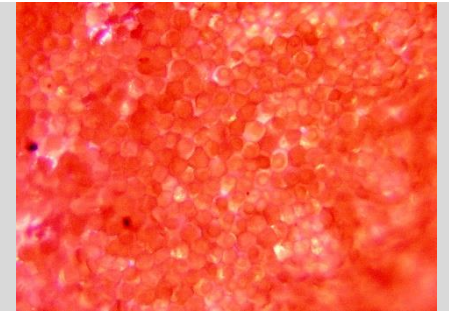
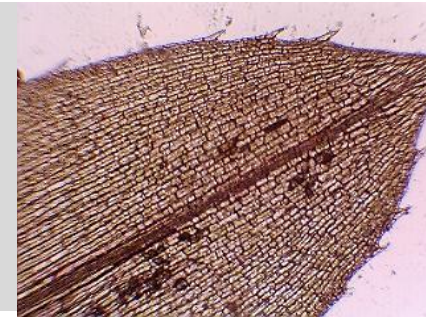
Total Magnification.



×



= 10x

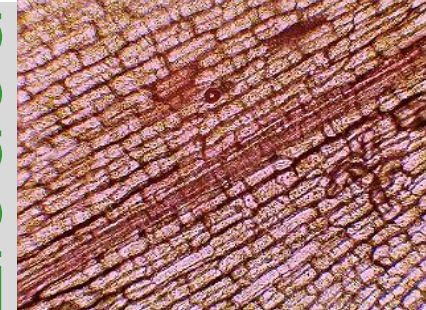


×

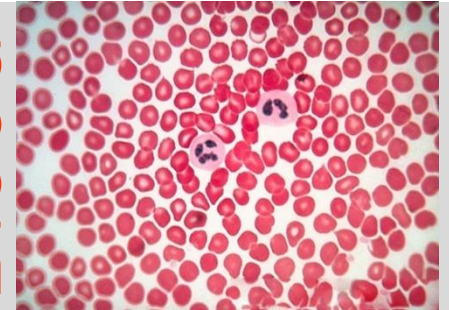


= 40x

Elodea



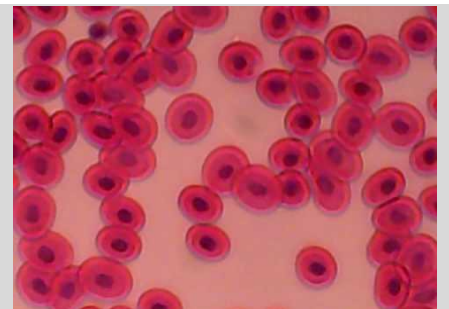
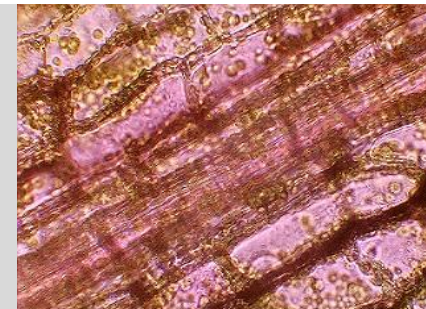
Blood



×



= 100x



Literature study/ Market Study

Smartphone

SmartPhone... History

SmartPhone - Parts

MicroScope Contributors

Parts of MicroScope.

Smartphone market study.

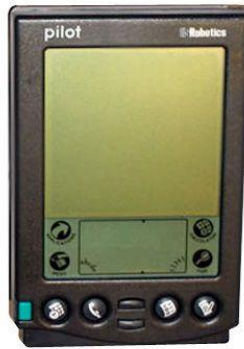
1993

The IBM Simon



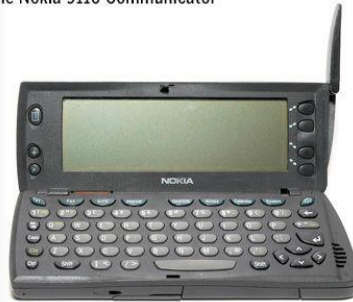
1996

The Palm Pilot



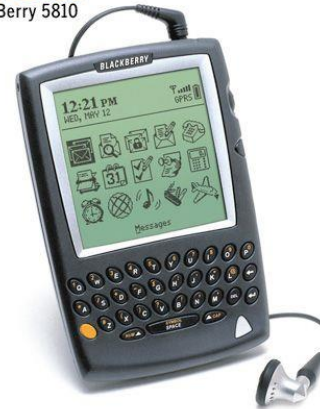
1998

The Nokia 9110 Communicator



2002

BlackBerry 5810



2010

The HTC EVO 4G



2003

The Palm Treo 600



2007

The Apple iPhone



2007

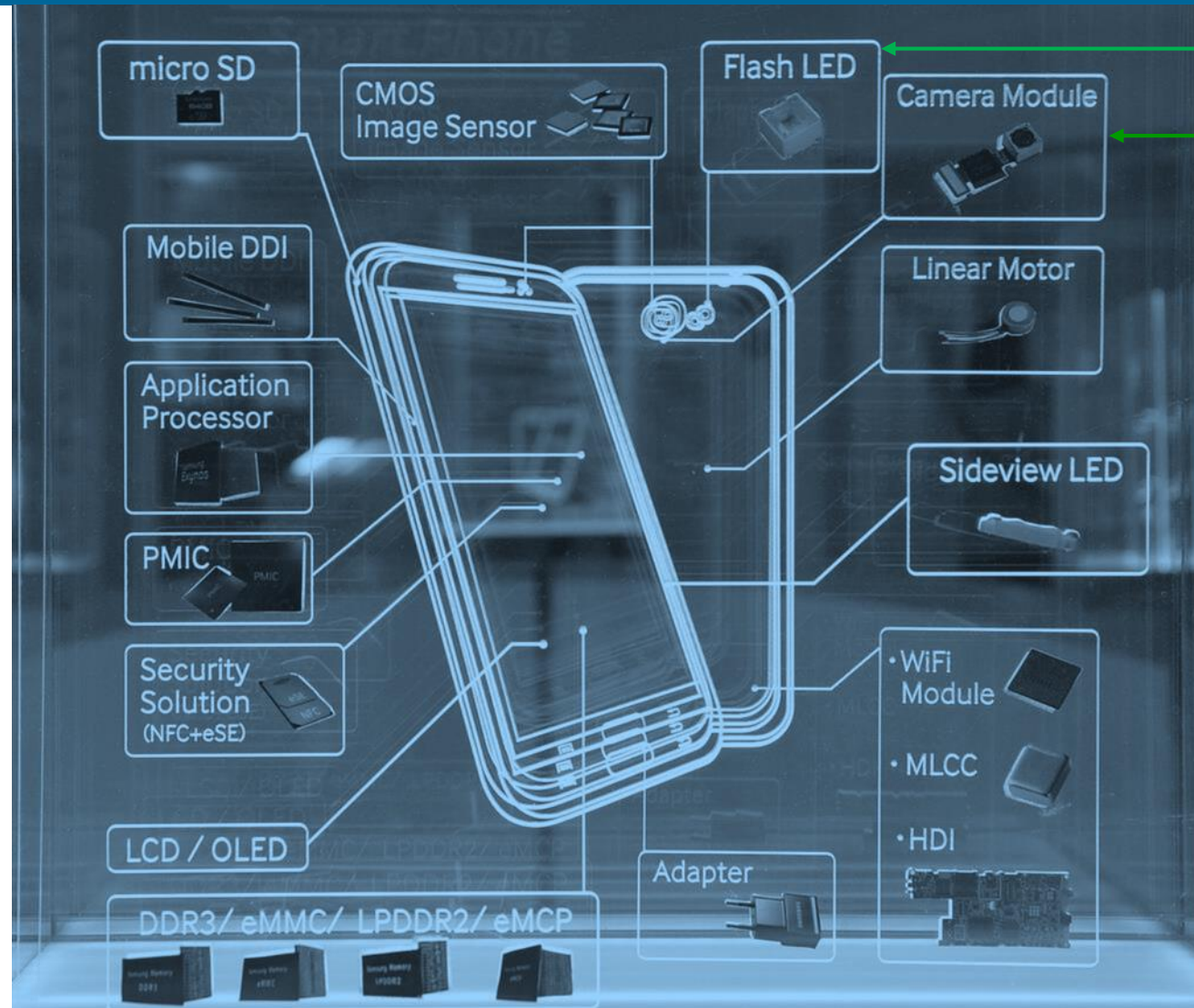
Google unveils Android



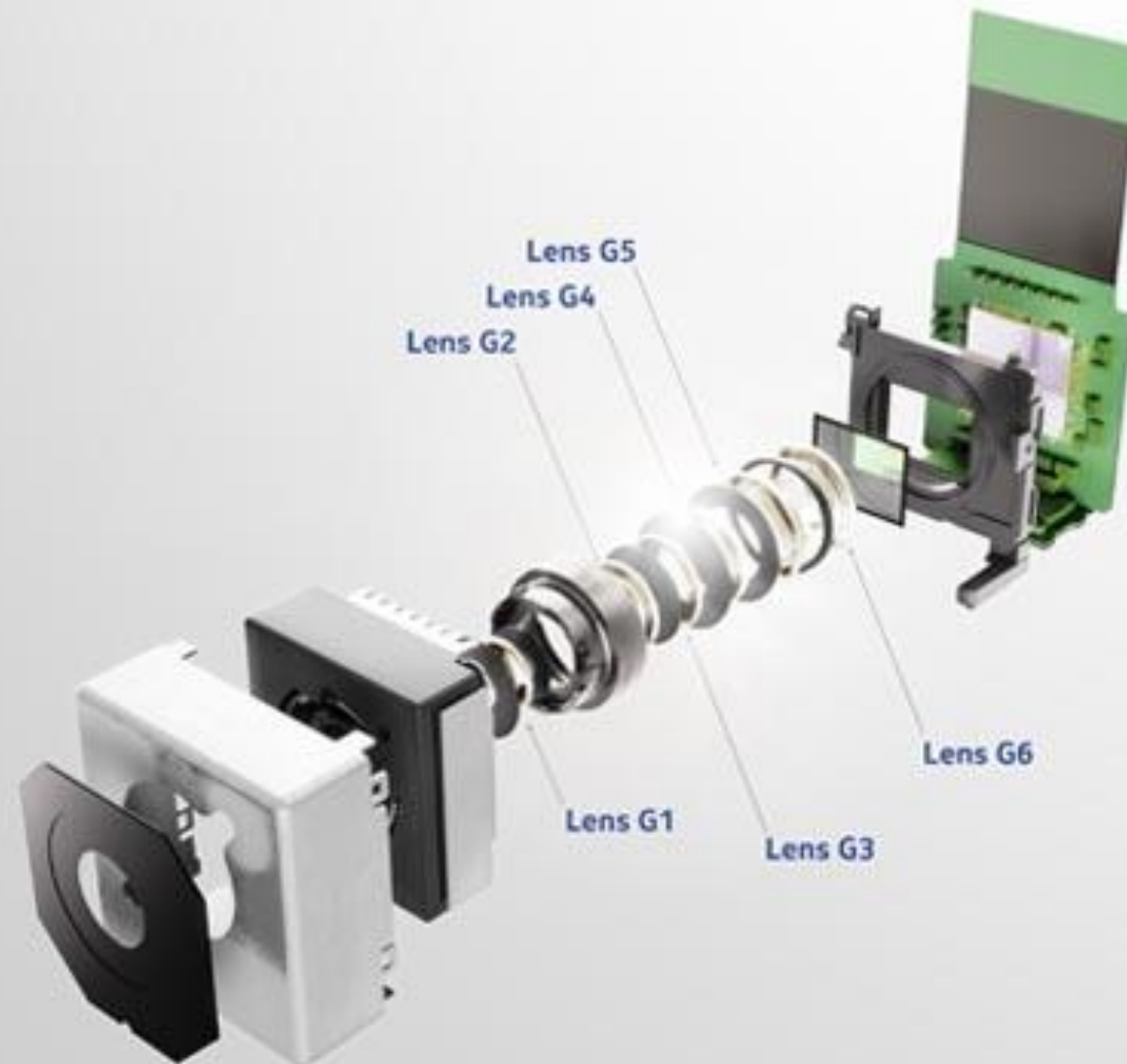
2009

The Motorola Droid





Interest Area



Literature study/ Market Study

Smartphone market study.

							
Apple iPhone 4s	Nokia Lumia 800	Google Galaxy Nexus	Samsung Galaxy S II LTE	HTC Evo 4G	Samsung Galaxy S II HD LTE	Samsung Galaxy Note	Sony Ericsson Xperia X10
115.2 x 58.66 x 9.3 mm 4.54 x 2.31 x 0.37 in 140 gr / 4.94 oz	116.5 x 61.2 x 12.1 mm 4.59 x 2.41 x 0.48 in 142 gr / 5.01 oz	135.5 x 67.94 x 8.94 mm 5.33 x 2.67 x 0.35 in 135 gr / 4.76 oz	130.9 x 69.9 x 9.4 mm 5.15 x 2.75 x 0.37 in 132 g / 4.66 oz	122 x 66 x 12.7 mm 4.8 x 2.6 x 0.5 in 170 g / 6 oz	129.8 x 68.8 x 9.5 mm 5.11 x 2.71 x 0.37 in 130.5 g / 4.6 oz	145.8 x 82.95 x 9.65 mm 5.74 x 3.27 x 0.38 in 178 g / 6.28 oz	119 x 63 x 13 mm 4.69 x 2.48 x 0.51 in 135 g / 4.76 oz
3.5" screen 640x960px ~330 ppi	3.7" screen 480x800px ~252 ppi	4.65" screen 720x1280px ~316 ppi	4.5" screen 480x800px ~207ppi	4.3" screen 480x800px ~217ppi	4.65" screen 720x1280px ~316ppi	5.3" screen 800x1280px ~285ppi	4" screen 480x854px ~245ppi

Literature study/ Market Study

Parallel Product Study.



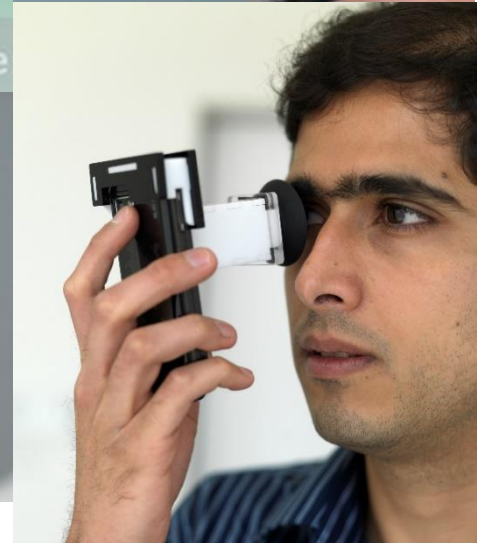
Images reference : As seen on: 29/01/2015 : http://kartrocket-mtp.s3.amazonaws.com/all-stores-image_gadgetstuff-data_ML_FishEyeLens_001

Experimental Study

Inspiring Product

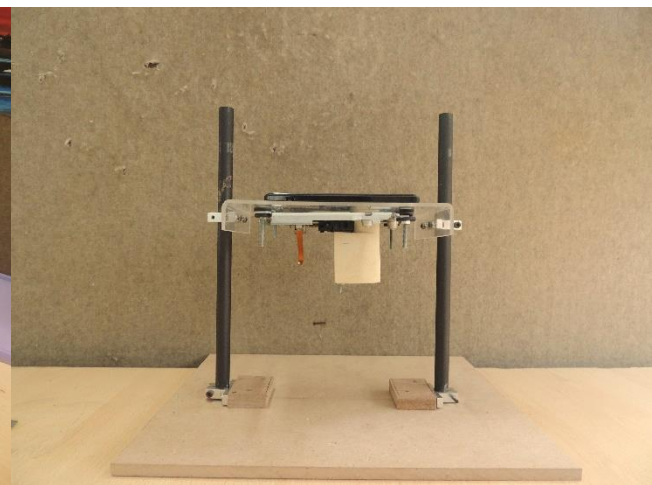
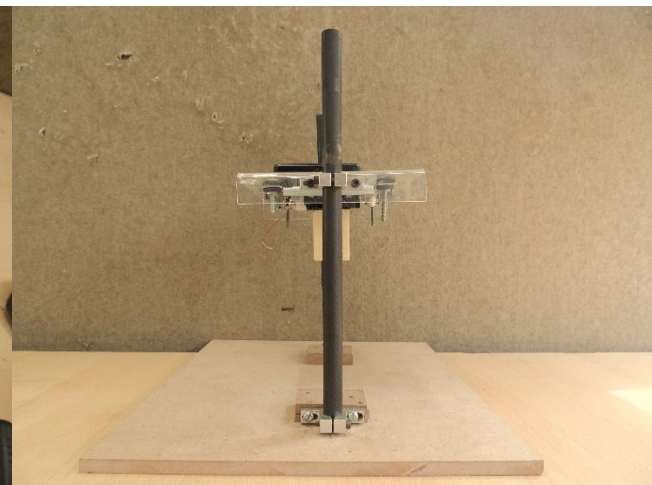
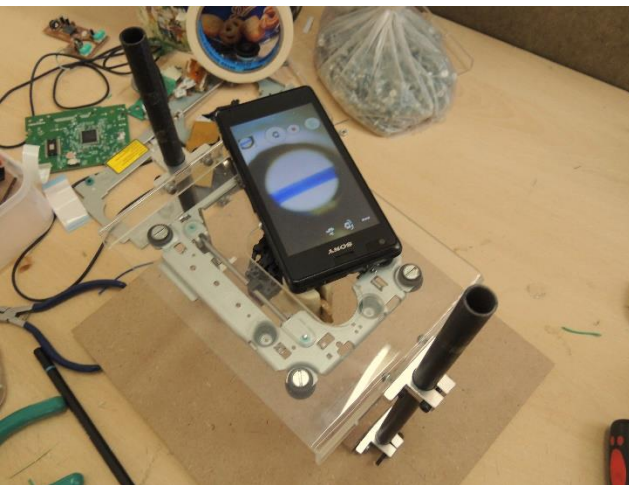
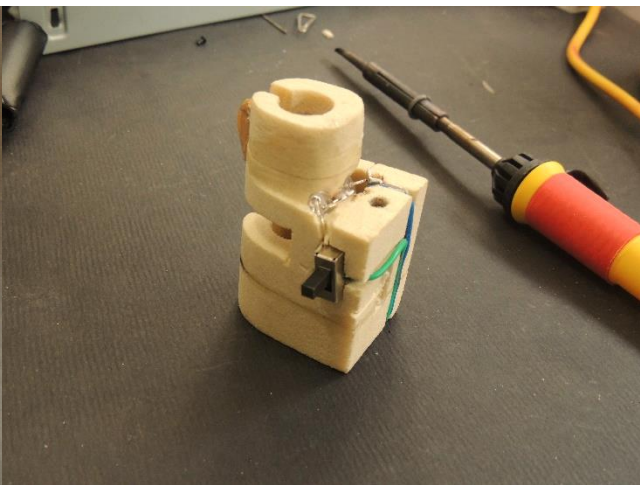
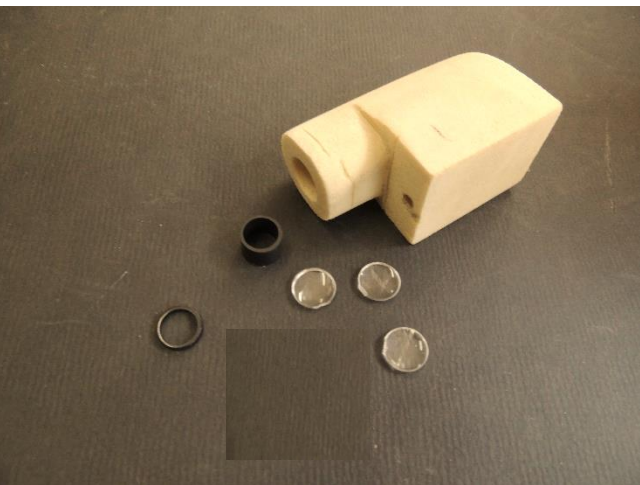


Easy to use



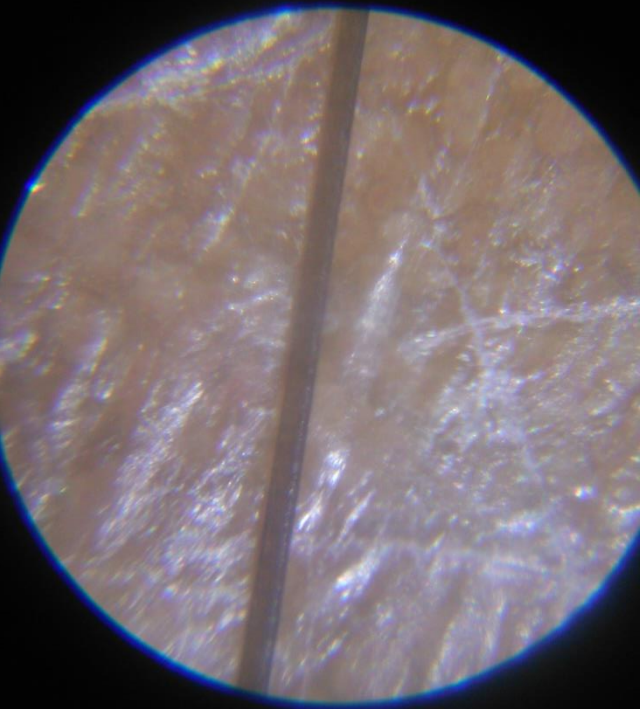
Experimental Study

Lens Study and test rig experimentation



Experimental Study

Test rig experimentation output (1st to 6th Attempt)



200x

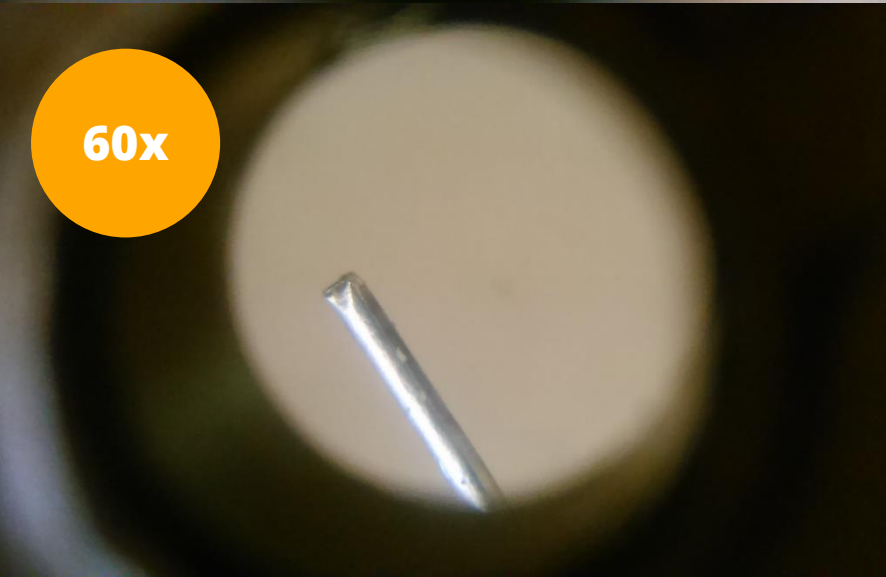
30x



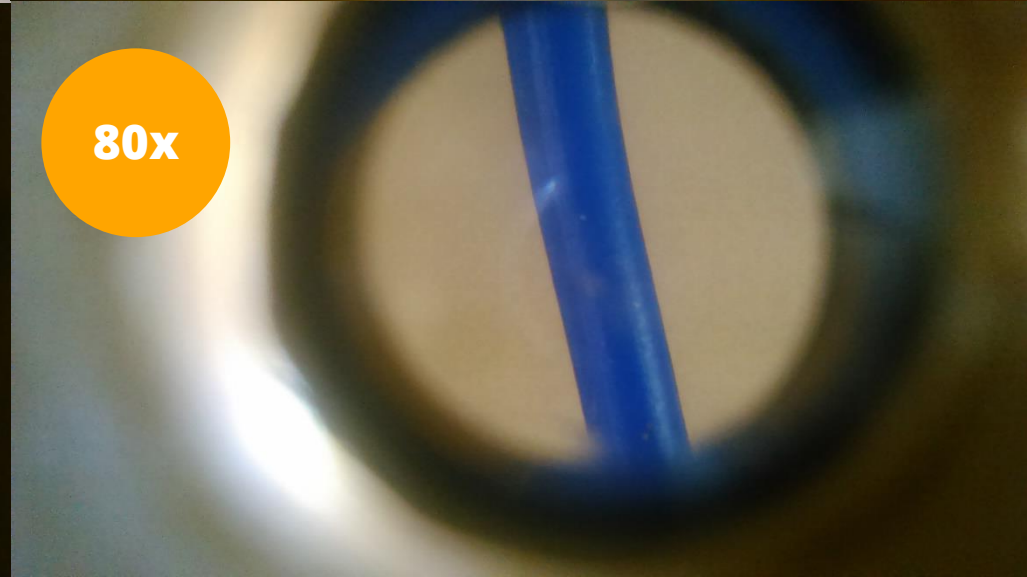
80x



60x

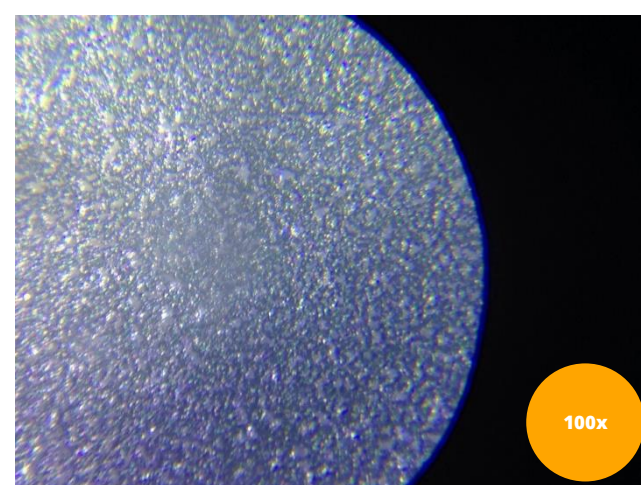
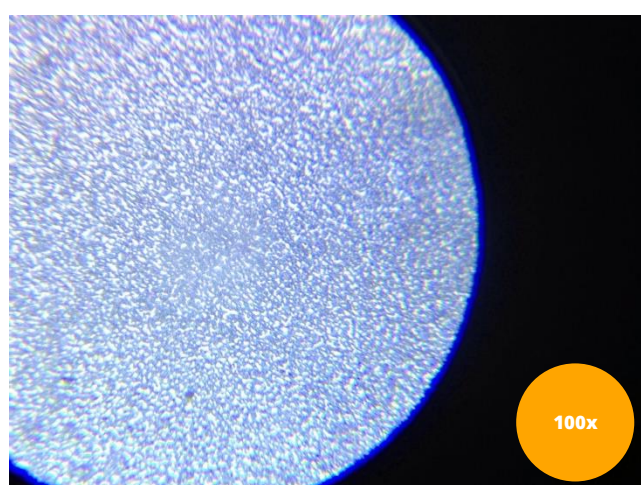
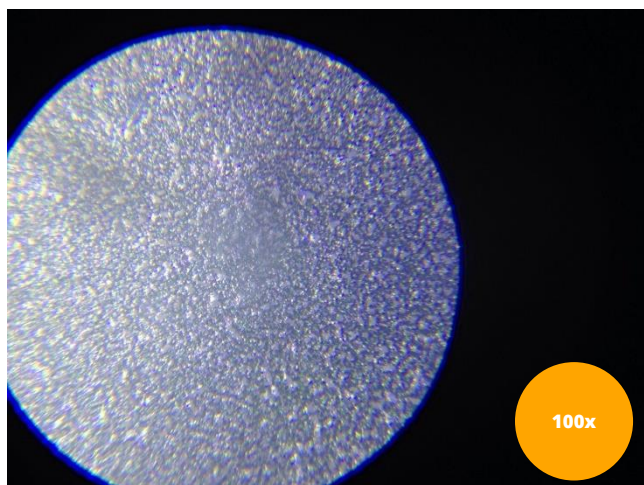
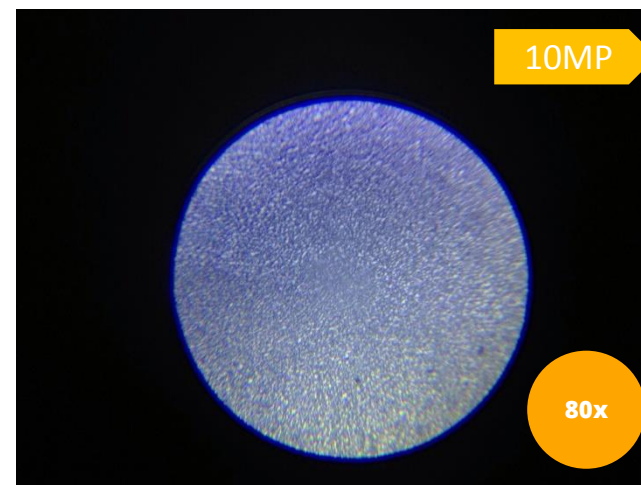
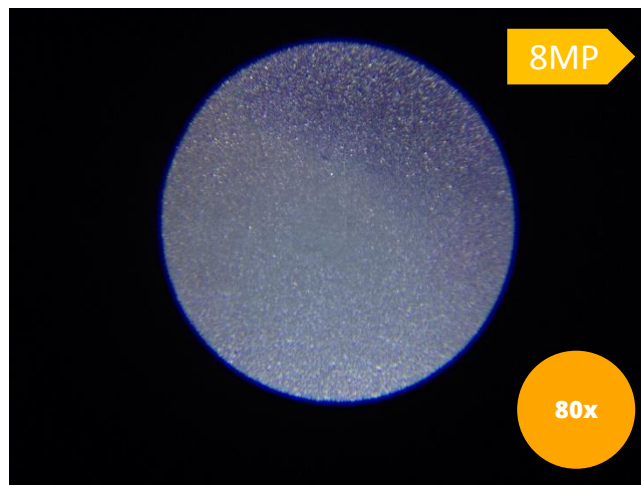
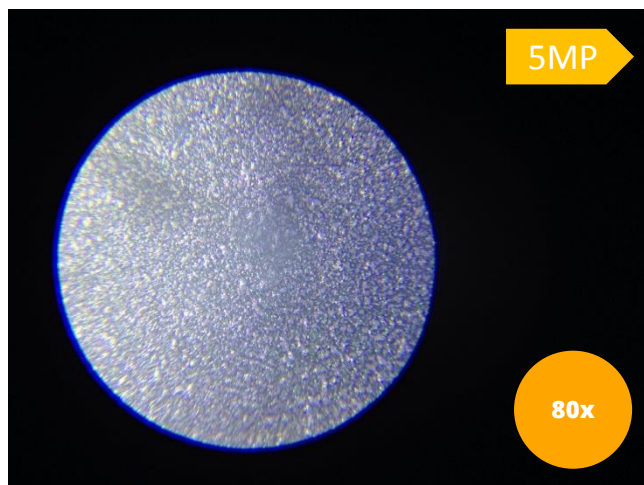


80x



Experimental Study

Test rig experimentation output (6th to 18th Attempt)



Prioritization of information

Mobile user study



Prioritization of information

Blood cell dimension and Pixel..

6–8 μm in diameter

1.3 Megapixels 1280 x 960

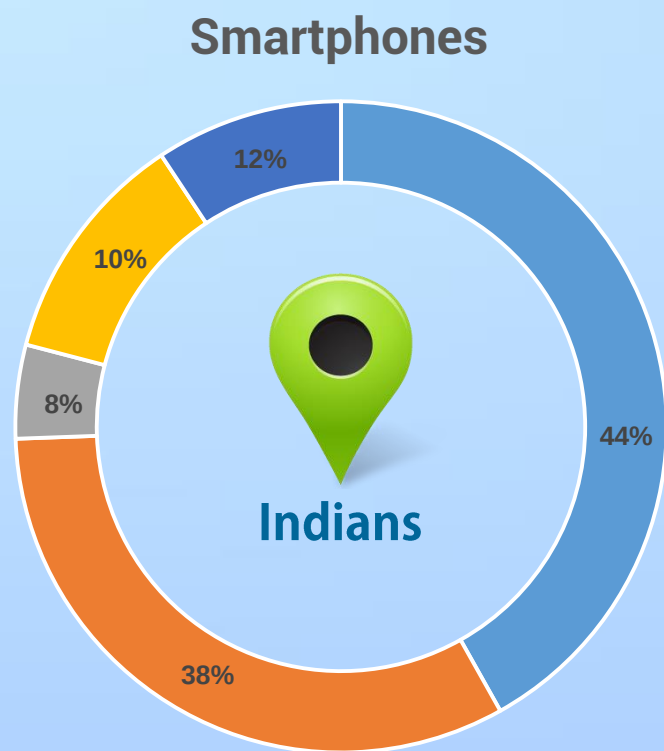
1.92 Megapixels 1600 x 1200

3.14 Megapixels 2048 x 1536

3.9 Megapixels 2272 x 1704

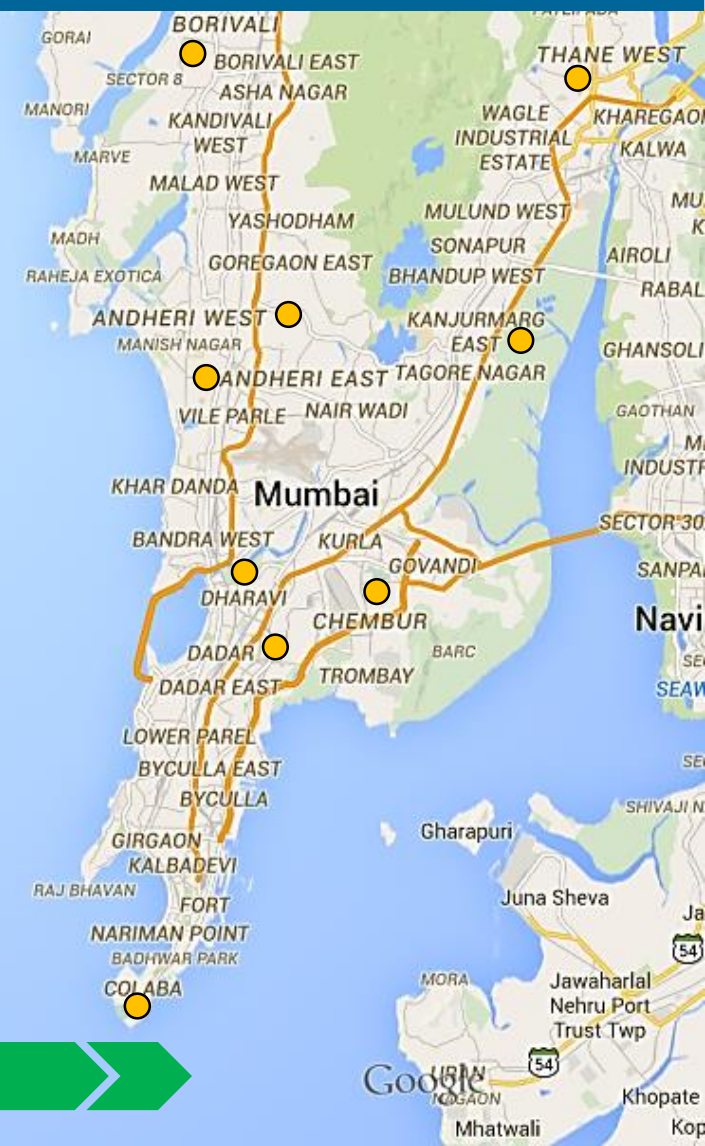
5 Megapixels 2592 x 1944

Prioritization of information



■ Samsung ■ Micromax ■ Apple ■ Karbonn ■ Other

Insights from Mobile user study



Prioritization of information

Insights from Mobile user study

5 MP ➔ 18 MP

8 MP



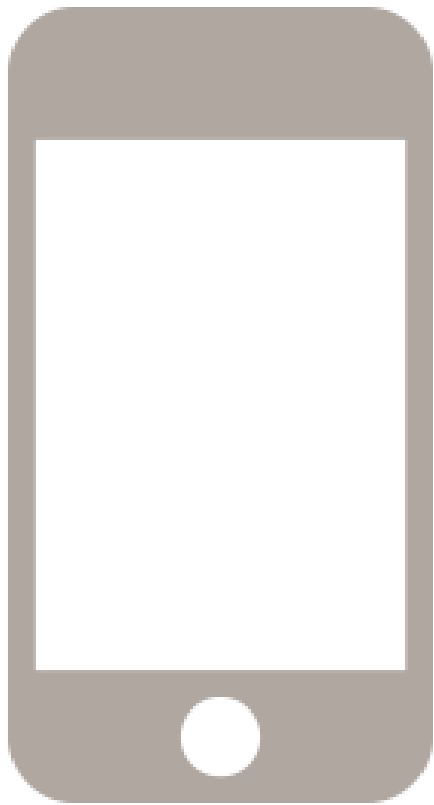
Prioritization of information

Oil emersion microscope lens study

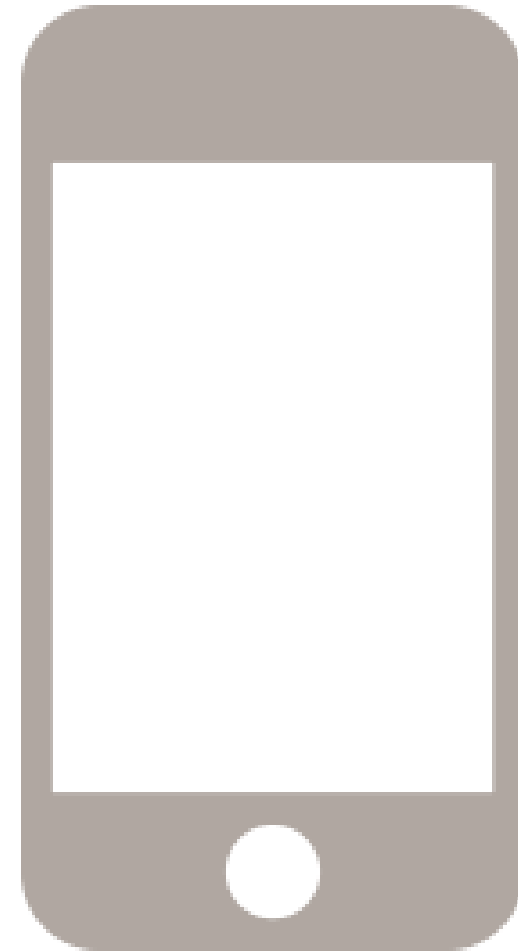
Dimension
Study

1.5 cm

3 cm



57 mm

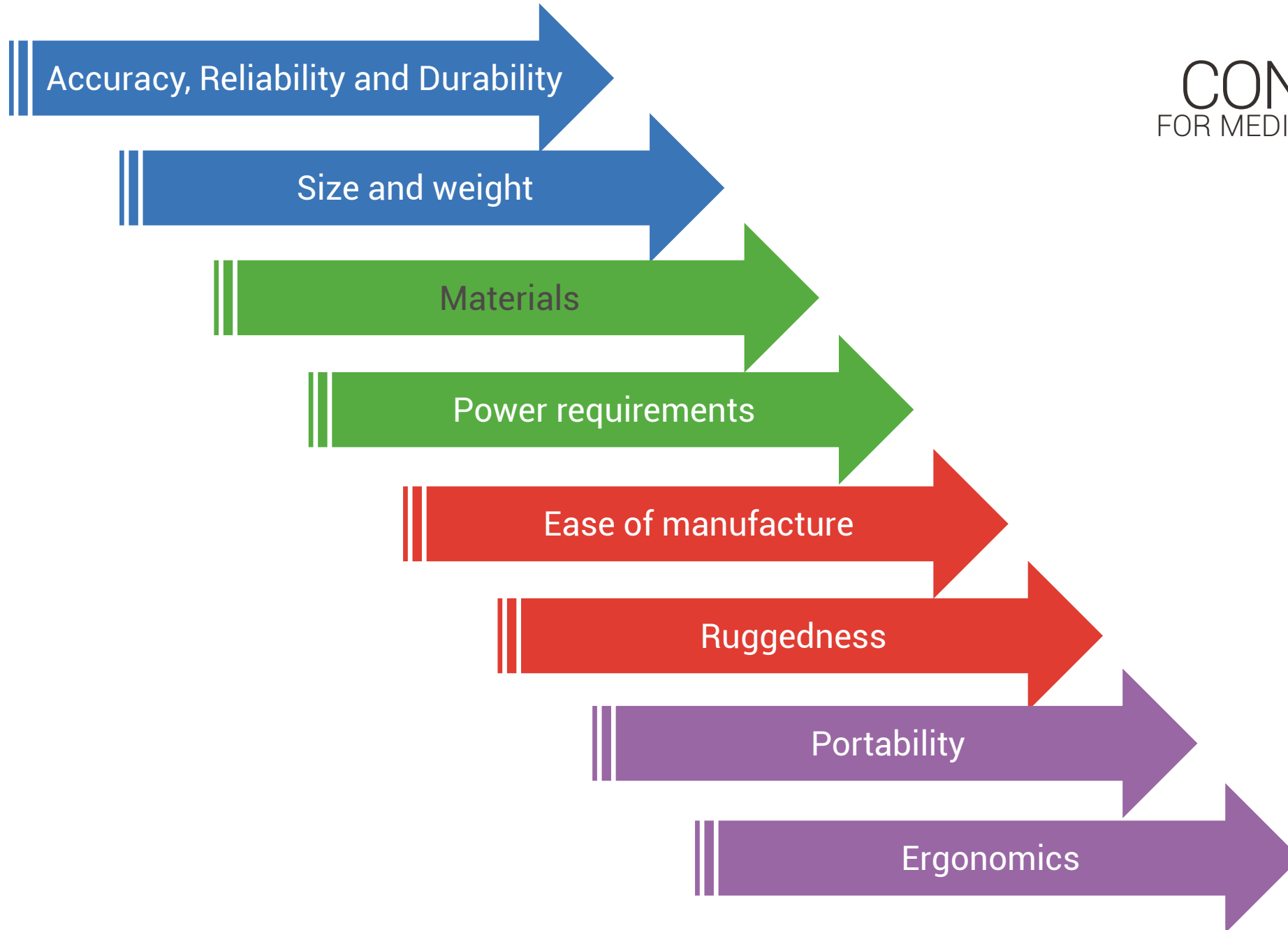


95 mm

DESIGN

CONSIDERATIONS

FOR MEDICAL DEVICES IN RURAL INDIA



Concept Generation

Mood Board

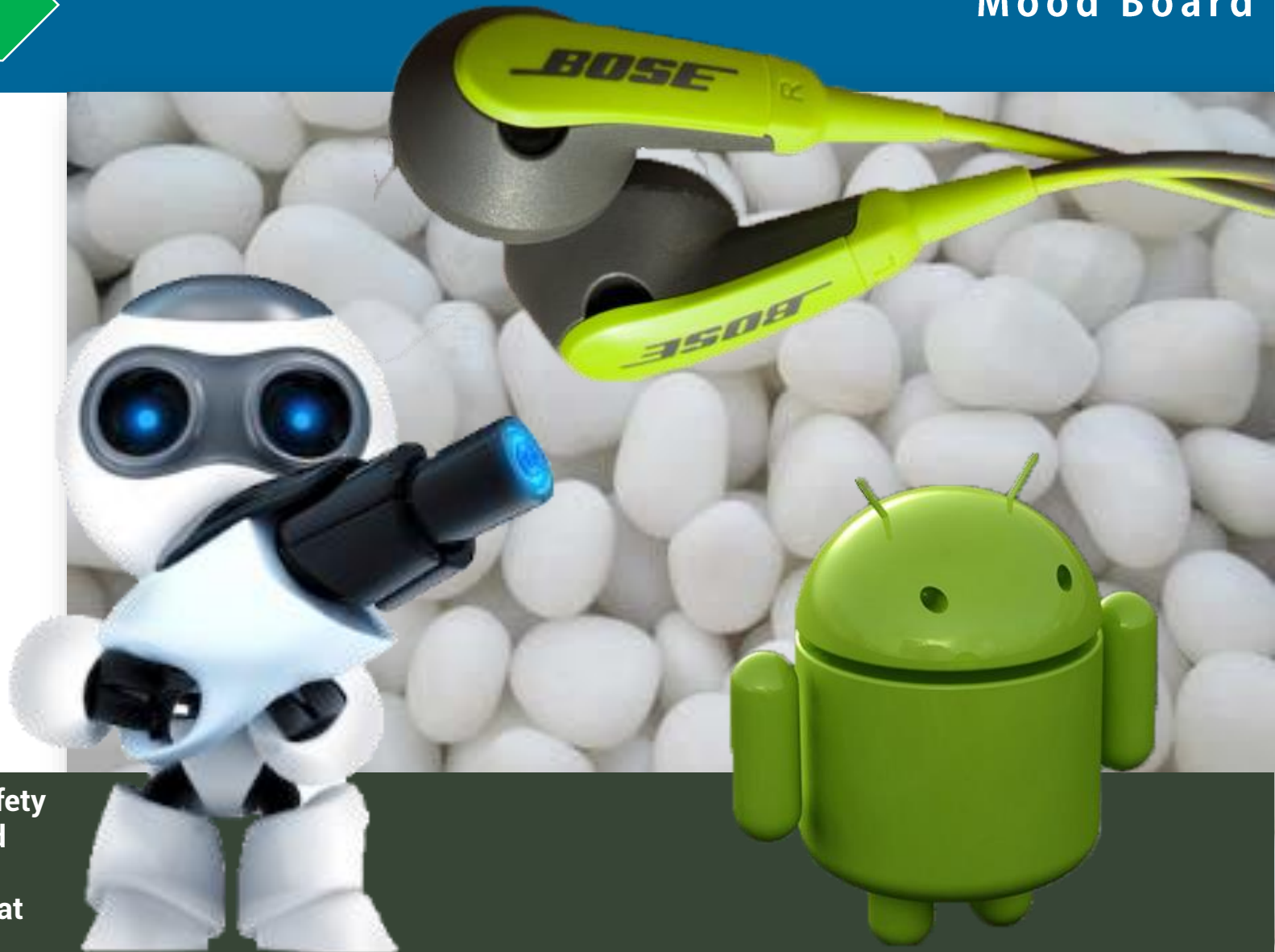
Colors



Textures



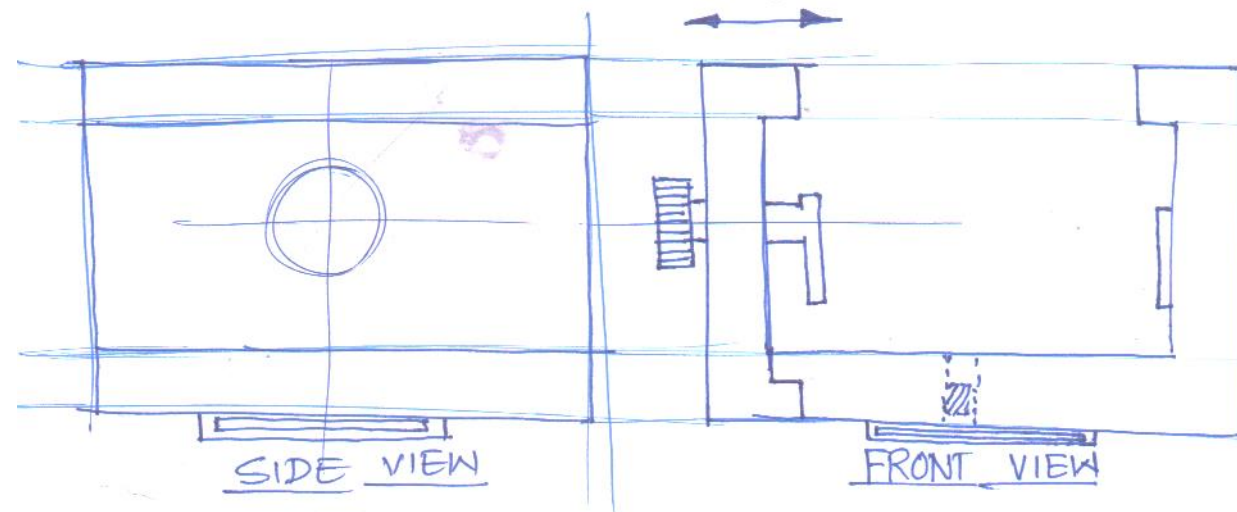
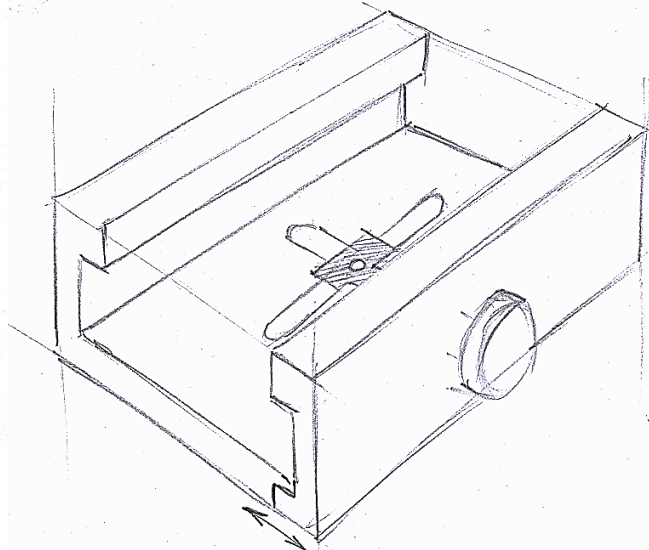
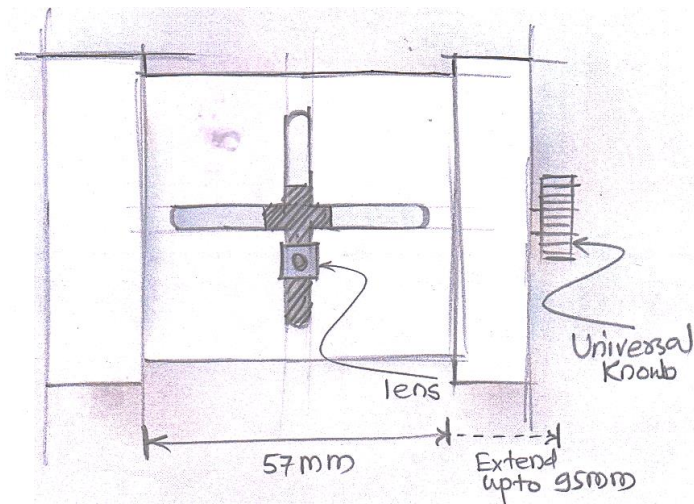
Shapes



This mood board is focused on providing the sense of safety and gentleness with undertones of reliability. Rounded curves are the strong design element here along with simplicity and smoothness achieve soothing shapes that rests in the hand.

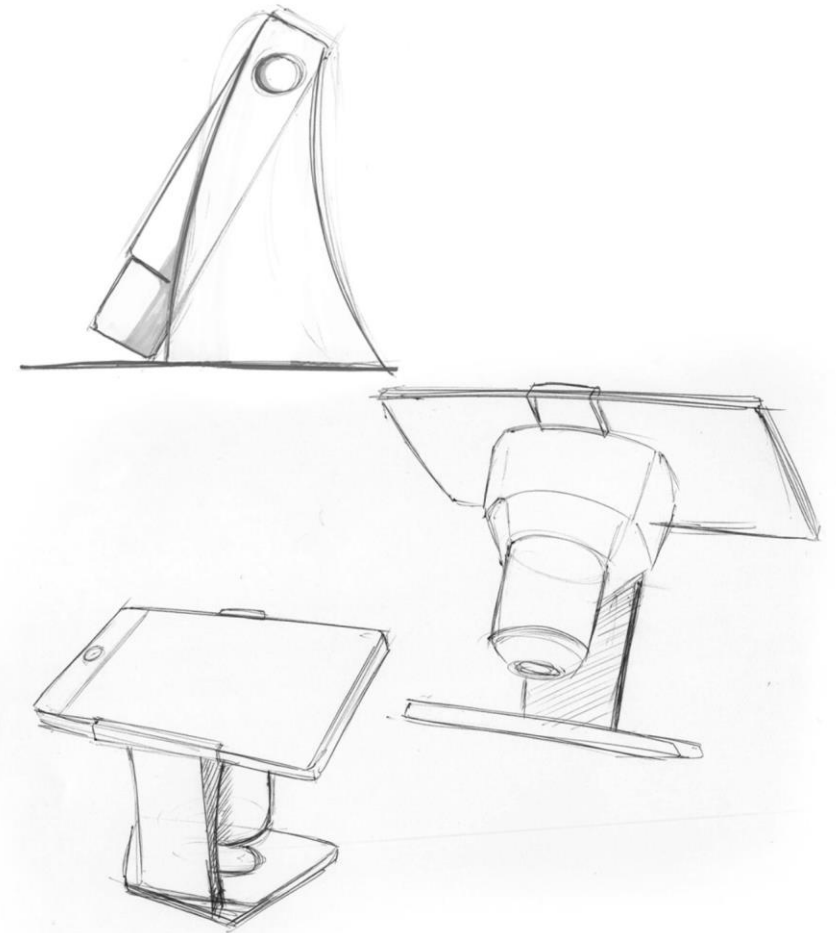
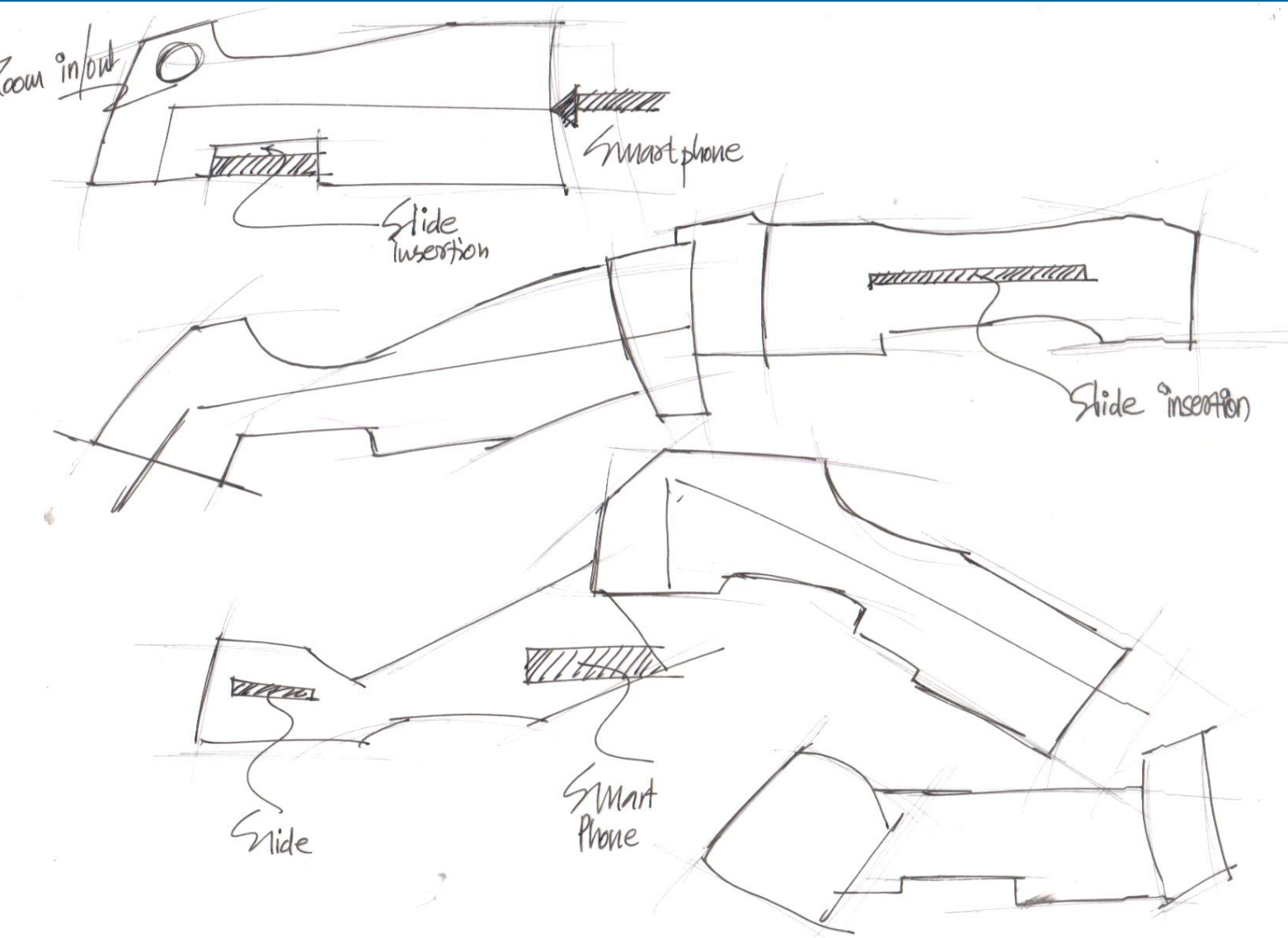
Concept Generation

Concept 1



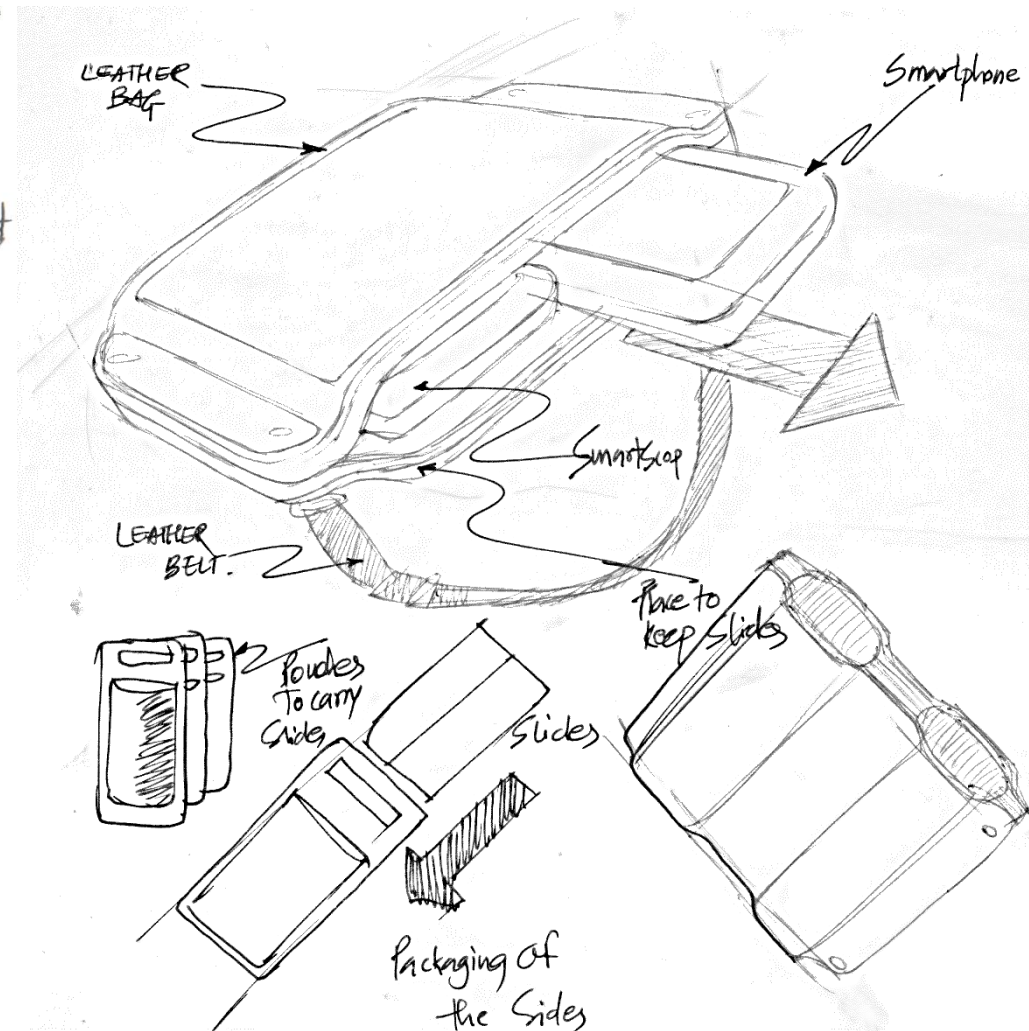
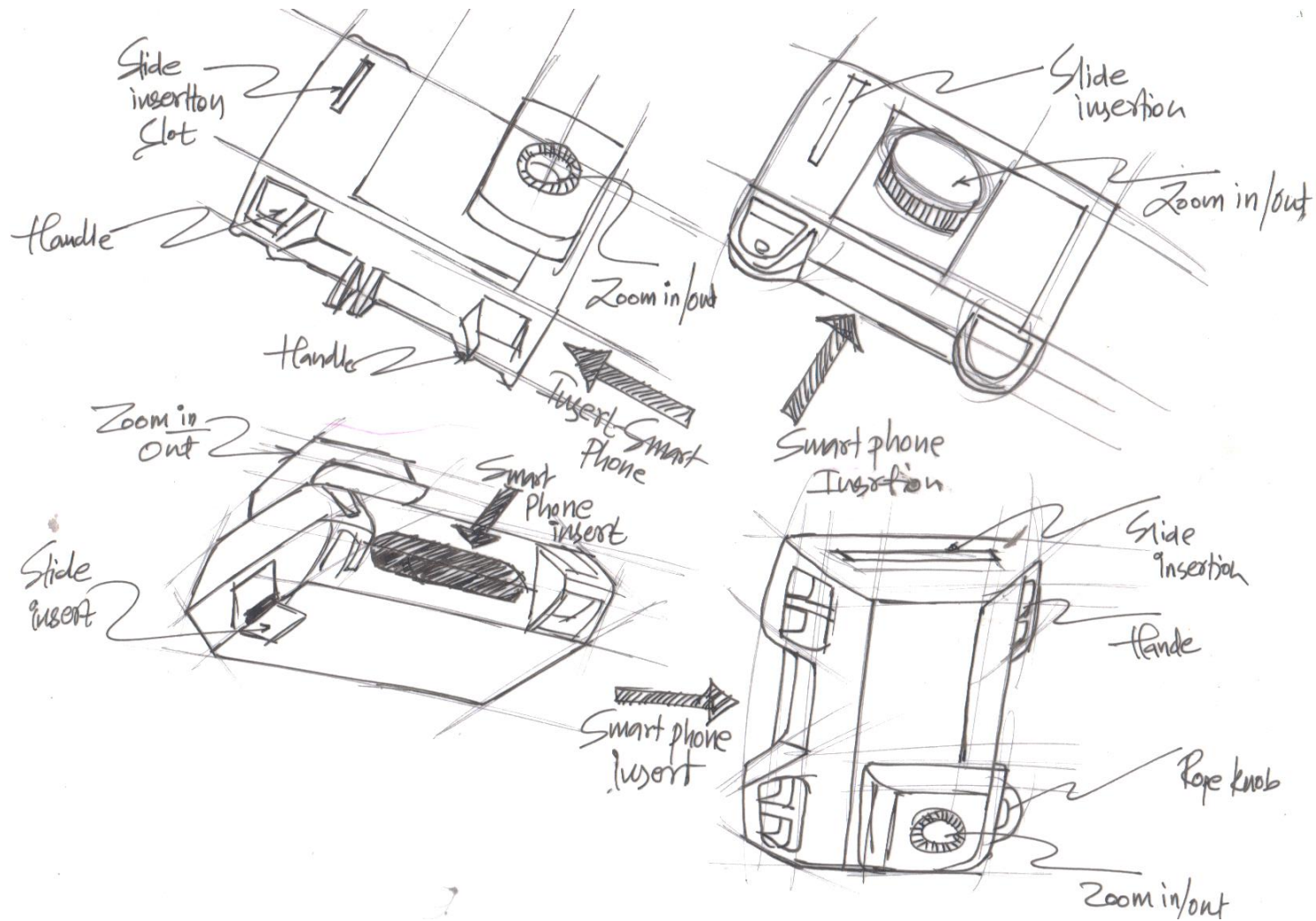
Concept Generation

Concept 2



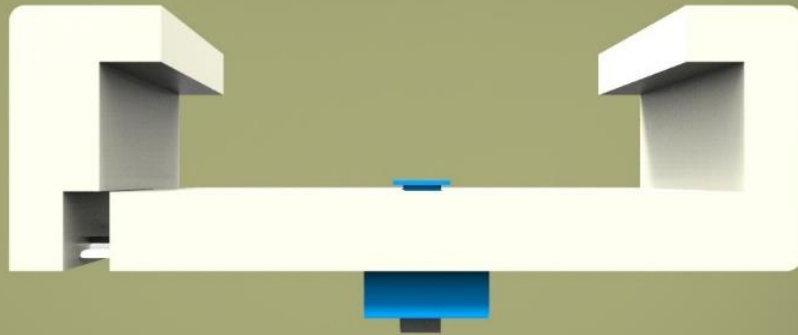
Concept Generation

Concept 3



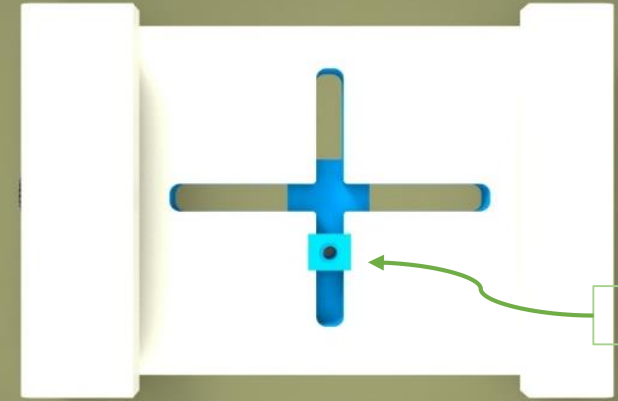
Concept Evaluation

Concept 1 CAD model

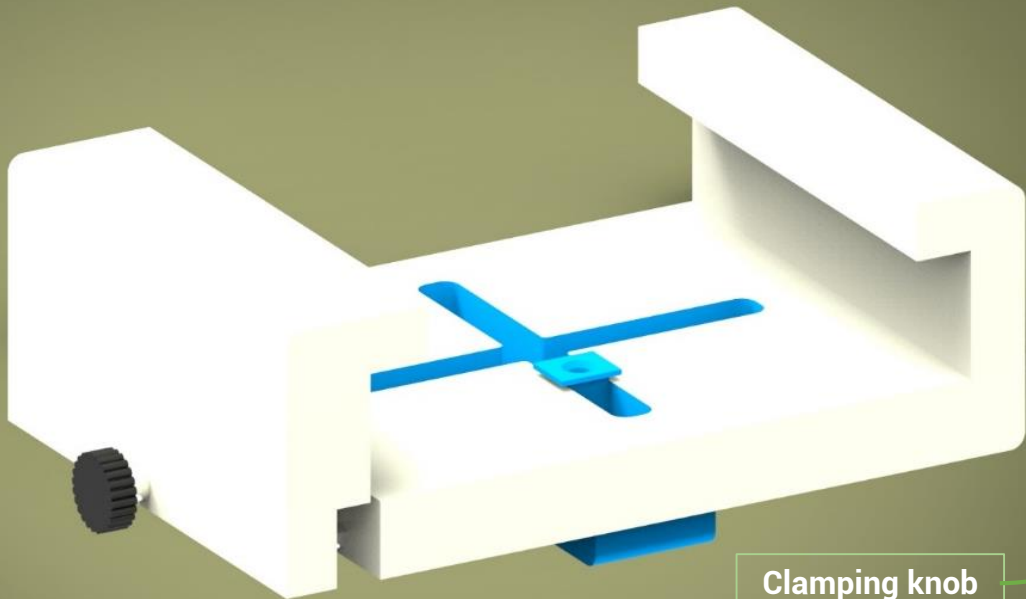


Front View

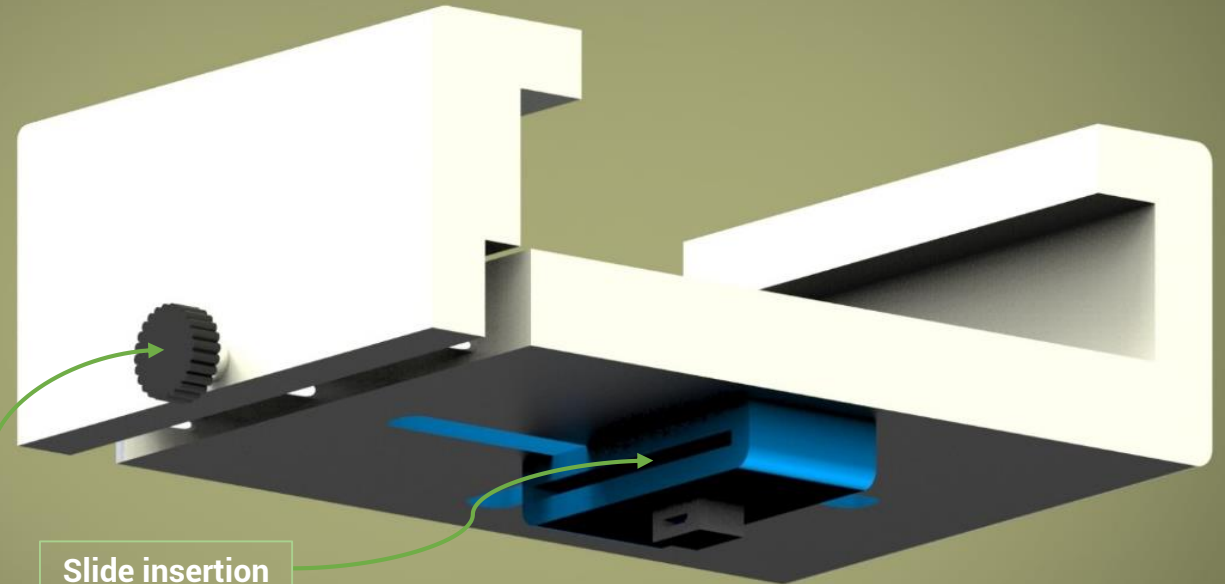
Top View



Lens holder



Clamping knob



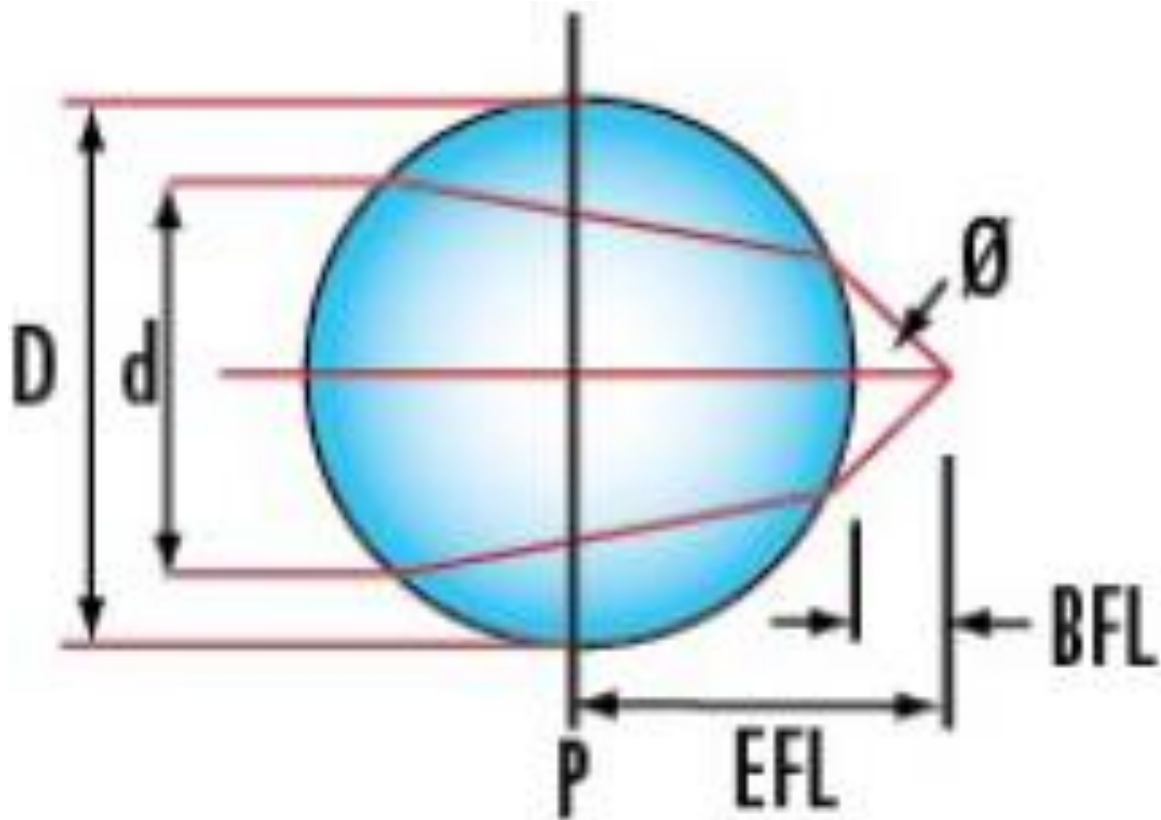
Slide insertion

Concept Evaluation

Innovative New Concept



Glass bead



Diameter of Input Source (d),

Diameter of Ball Lens (D),

Effective Focal Length of Ball Lens (EFL),

Back Focal Length of Ball Lens (BFL)

Index of Refraction of Ball Lens (n).

Ball lenses are great optical components for improving signal coupling between fibers, emitters, and detectors. They are also used in endoscopy, bar code scanning, ball preforms for aspheric lenses, and sensor applications.

Concept Improvisation

Why Ball lens ?



Hindustan Glass Beads ,Mumbai

Spherically shaped

A constant refractive index

Made from commonly available glasses or other transparent optical substrates

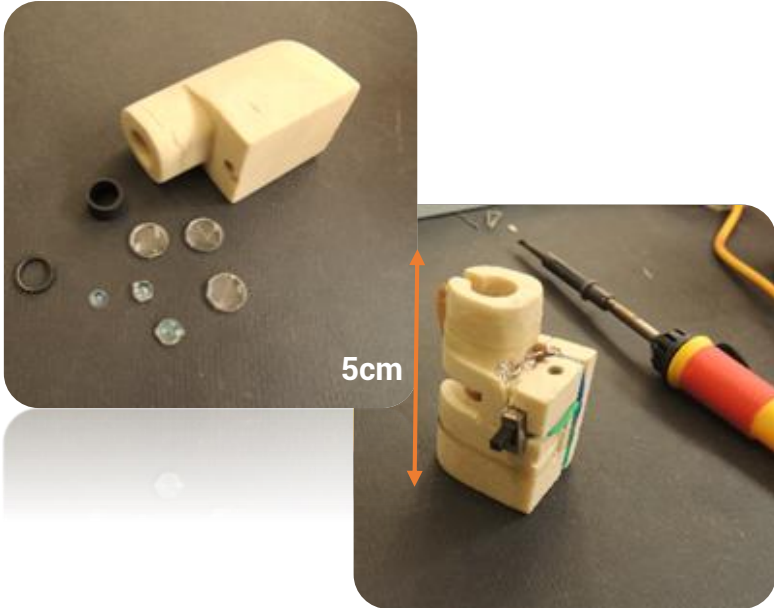
Reduced size

Availability

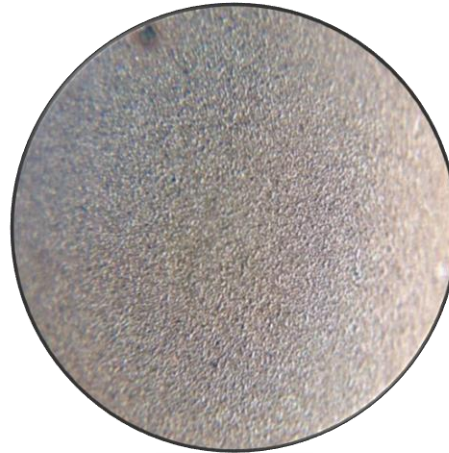
Cost benefits.

Concept Improvisation

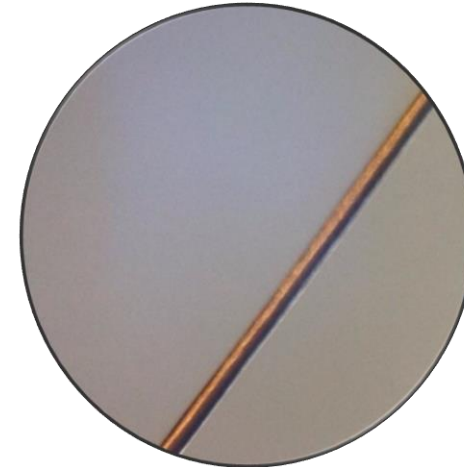
Experimental study with Ball lens and it's result



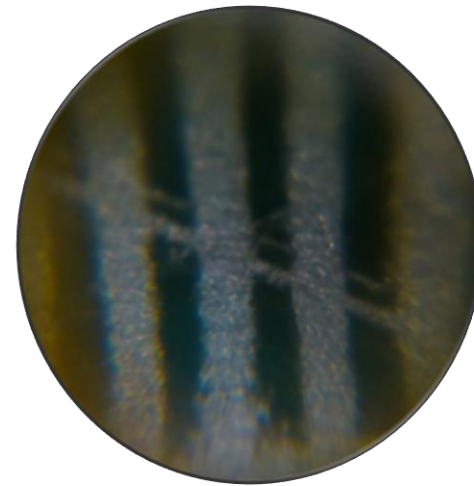
Test rig microscope



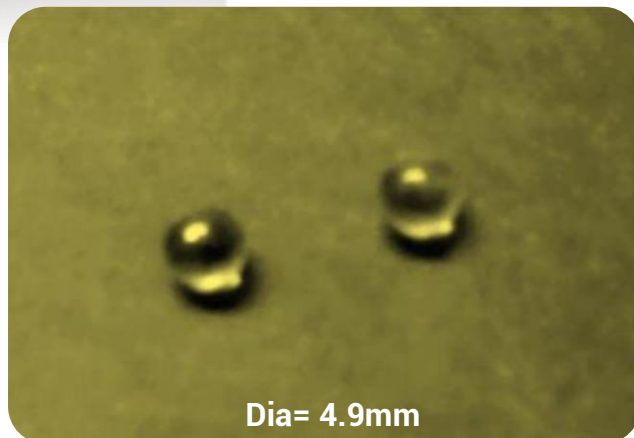
Stained blood slide with 200x magnified blood cells.



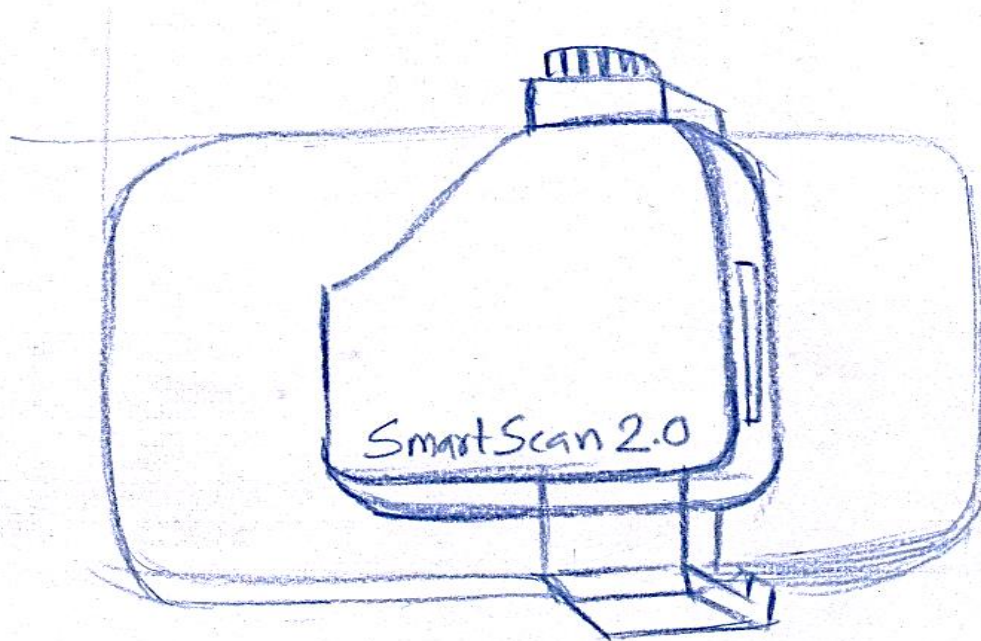
Human hair with 200x Magnification.



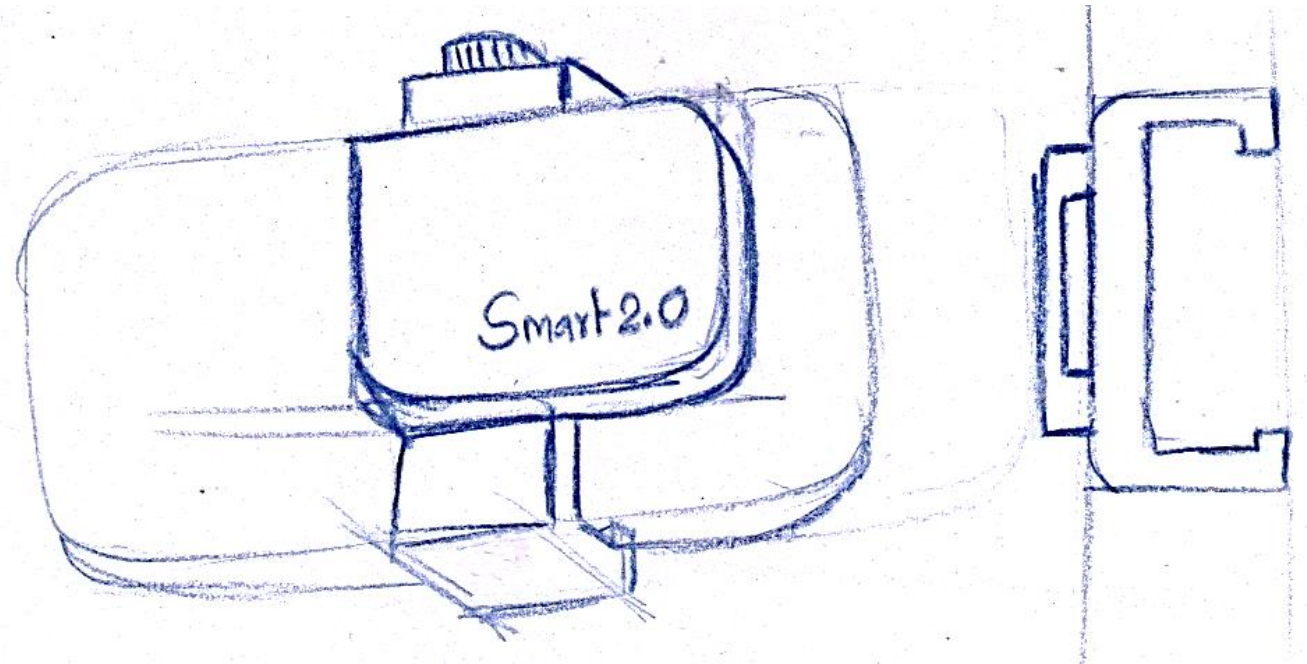
Steel rule.



So, In this way the base requirement of max.200 x magnification of the stained blood cells is achieved by using this simple glass beads having diameter 4.9mm. Due to this the height of the add-on device is reduced from 5cm to almost 1cm.



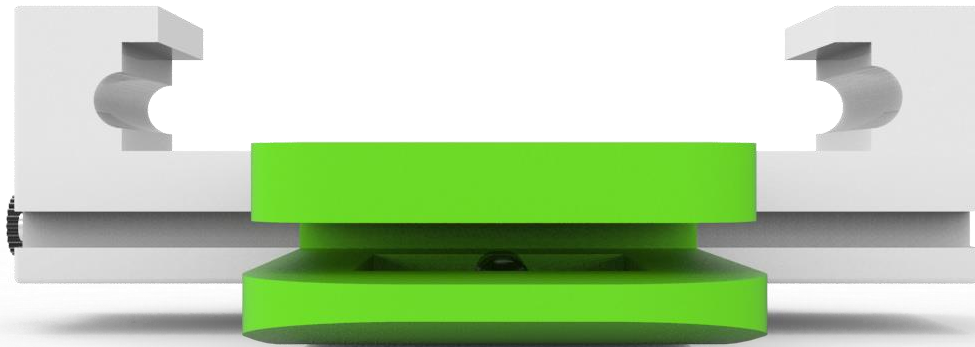
Iteration 2nd



Iteration 1st

Finalizing the Concept

Concept CAD model



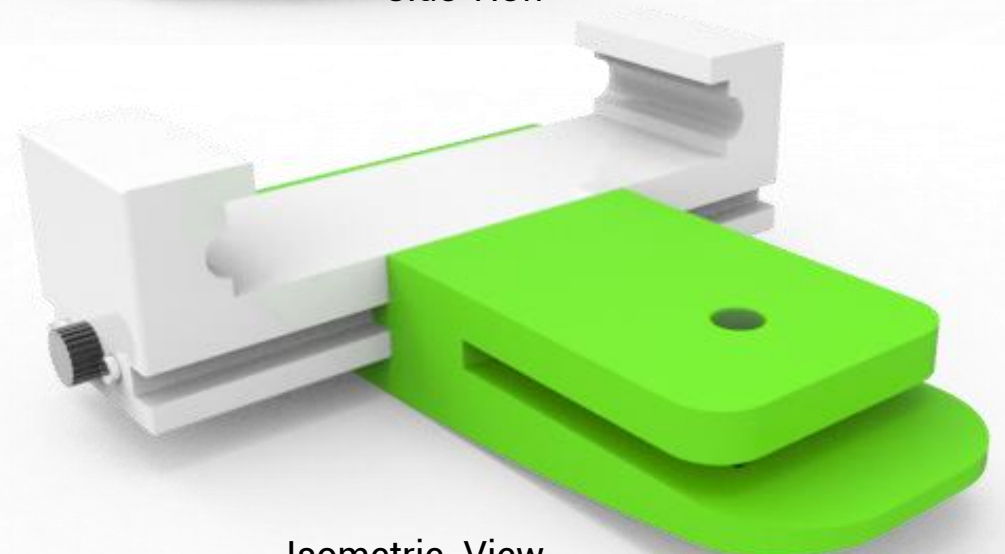
Front View



Back side View



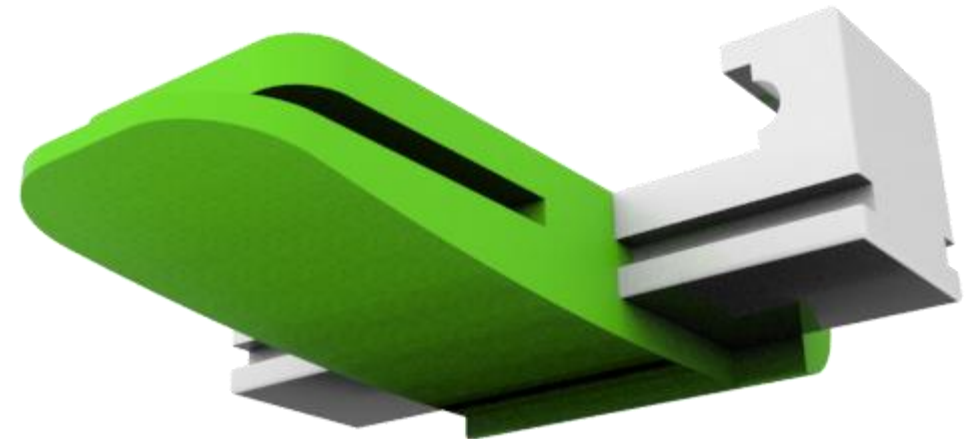
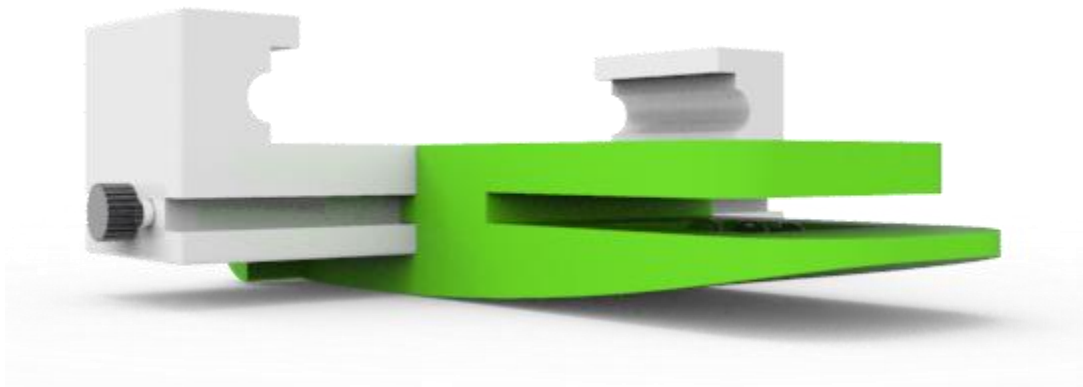
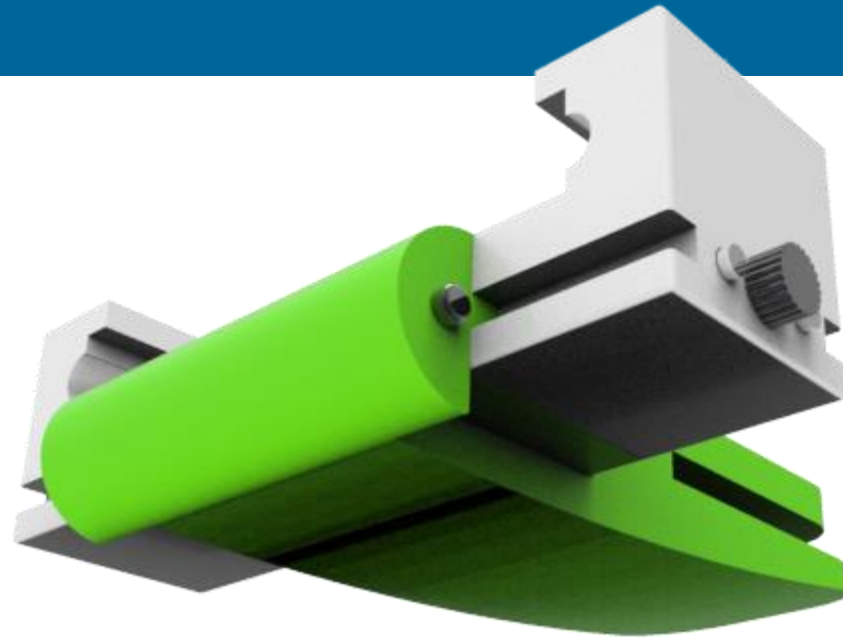
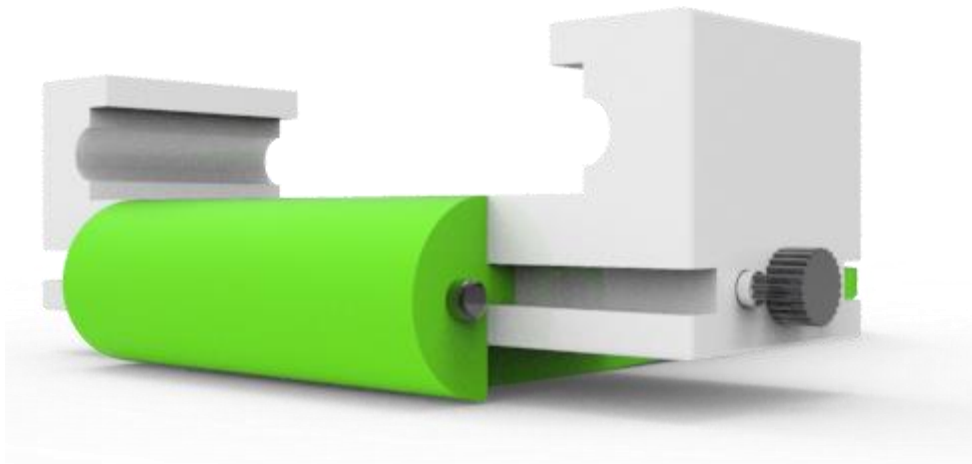
Side View



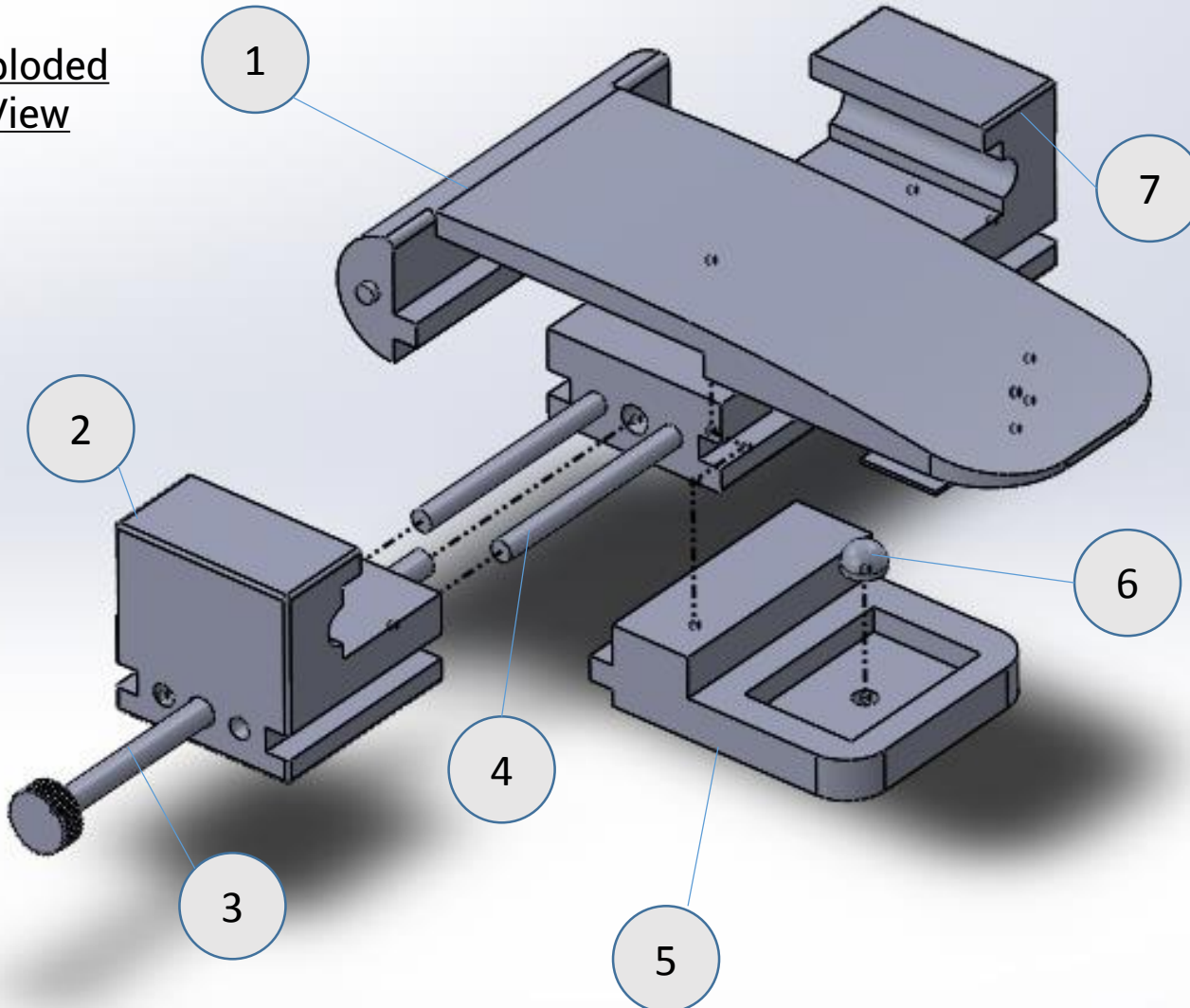
Isometric View

Finalizing the Concept

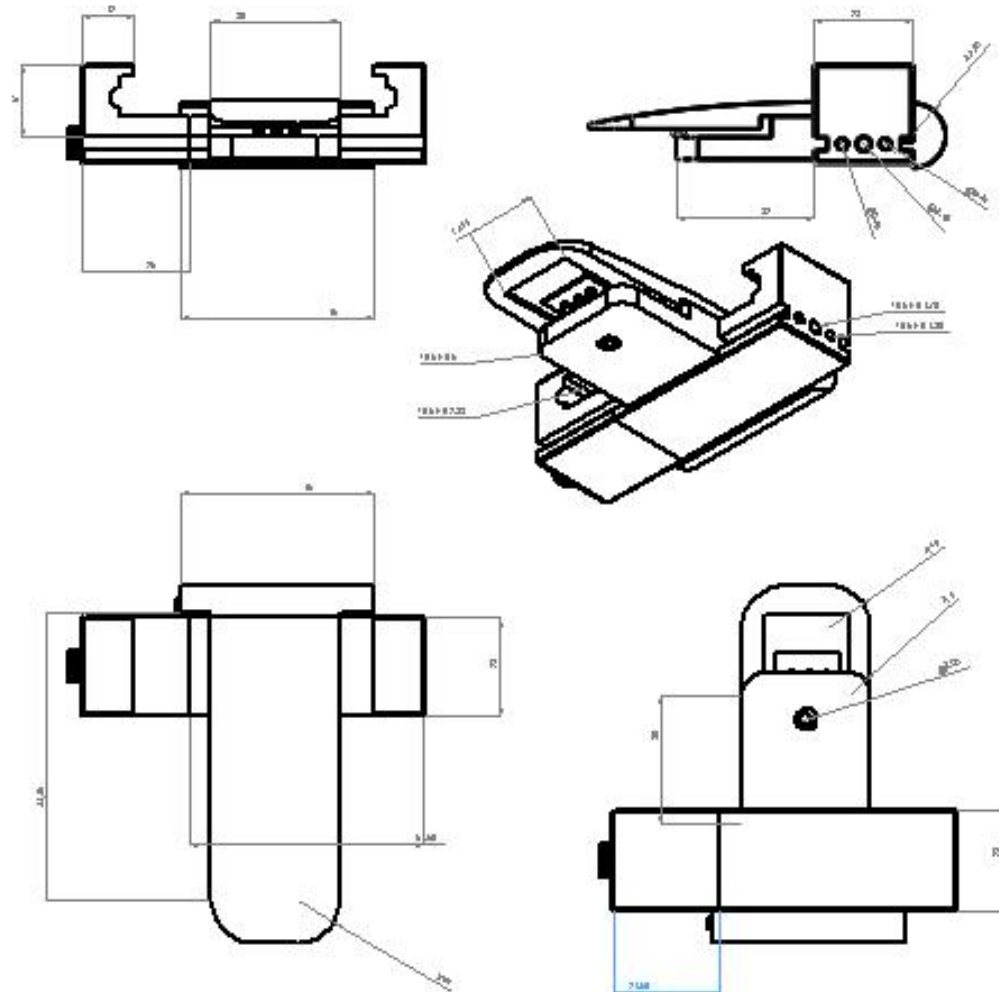
Concept CAD model



Exploded View



BOM Table				
ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	Material	Manufacturing Process	QTY.
1	Main Body	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	Injection Molding	1
2	Base Part 2	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	Injection molding	2
3	Bolt	Steel	Rolling	1
4	Slider	Steel	Wire Drawing	1
5	Main Body Part 2	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	Injection Molding	1
6	Lens	Glass Bead	Droplet technology	1
7	Base Body Part 1	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	Injuction Molding	1



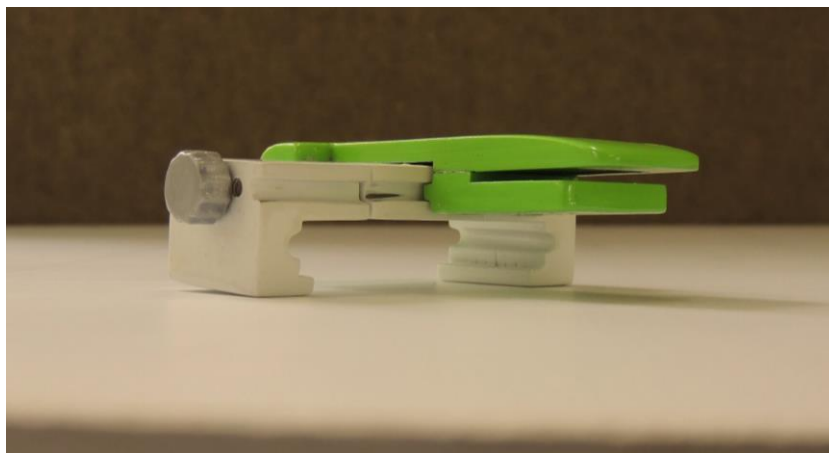
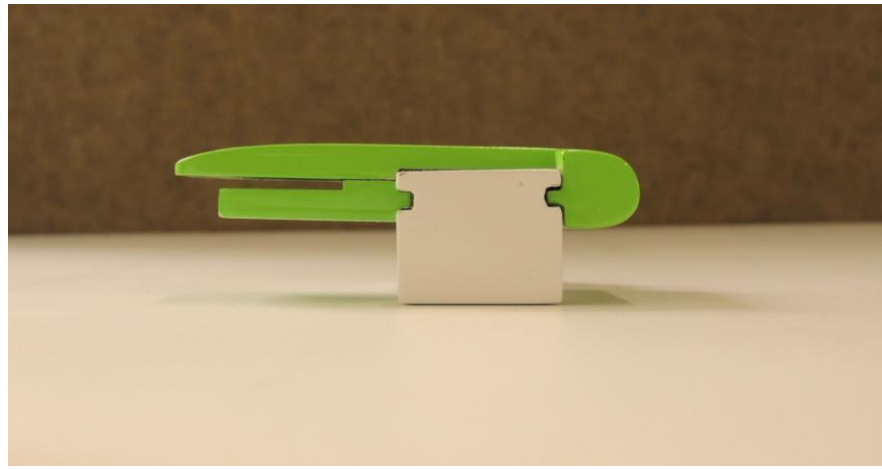
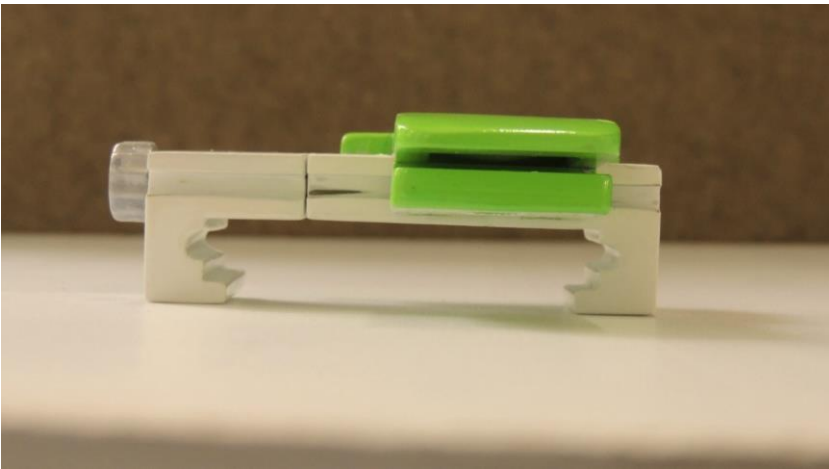
Actual Product

1:1 working model



Actual Product

1:1 working model



Validation



User feedback

Bapat's Pathology Lab, Powai

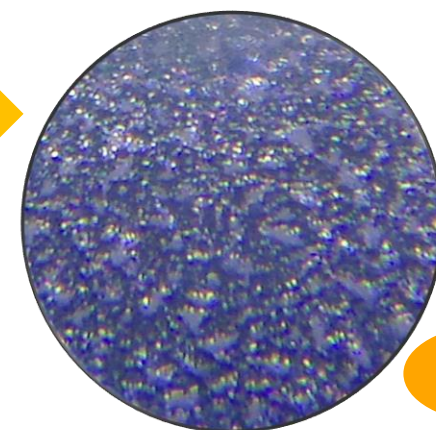
Zoctr Family Clinic, Powai

Health spring Community
Medical center, Powai

Sangivani Pathology
Lab, Powai

Quaklife Pathology
Lab, Bhandup

10
MP



1000x

Advantages of the design are:

- **Allows unskilled people to use**
- **Much faster process due to digitization and semi automatic diagnosis process (can be)**
- **Very accurate database for everyone to use**

If implemented, the system has the potential to revolutionize the world of blood diagnosis, specially in developing countries like India.

THANK
YOU

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11. "The World in 2015: ICT facts and figures." 2014. *ITU*. Accessed Jan22. <http://www.itu.int/en/itu-d/statistics/Pages/default.aspx>.
12. Tseng ,Derek, Onur Mudanyali ,Cetin Oztoprak, Sehan O.2010 "Smartphone Based Computational Microscopy Using Multi-frame contact Imaging in a fiber optic array." 13(20. Oct),2014-4030.