

# *New Interface Pressure Measuring Device*

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# *Disclosure*

- Shareholder, VenoSense Inc.
- Patent #US20140174189-A1
- Non-FDA and Non-CE Mark use



# *Agenda*

- Politics of interface pressure
- Existing devices
- What's on the horizon



# Where are we with interface pressure?

CON

WE PROPOSE TO ADD A NEW GUIDELINE

Indic

Guideline 5.1a: Compression pressure – Ulcer

alonged compression therapy alone. Finally, methods for assessing the patient's compliance with wearing of these garments/devices that are better than "patient diaries" should be developed. These monitoring devices are being employed in the treatment of other diseases, like the diabetic foot.

Corresponding Authors: DON-MOLLARD (Germany), C. GARCIA-BERNER (Germany), D. KOLBACH (The Netherlands), J. HART (USA), U. MEYER (Germany), J. LEAL MONEDERO (Spain), C. MOFFATT (UK), H. SCHEPERS (Switzerland), S. SHAW (USA), N. VELAZQUEZ (Spain), A. VIRKUS (Germany).



# ***Treatment Strategies for Patients with Lower Extremity Chronic Venous Disease (LECVD)***

*“Furthermore, while mechanical compression therapies are routinely used postoperatively as an adjunct to invasive interventions for the treatment of LE chronic venous insufficiency/incompetence/reflux and for treatment of venous ulceration, there is **little evidence to inform decisions** about which of the many types of compression therapies to prescribe or **the optimal dosing and duration of compression therapy** for chronic venous insufficiency with or without venous ulcers. “*

HHS AHRQ Technology Assessment 6/28/2016



# *Ideal Sensor*

**TABLE 1. Characteristics of an “Ideal Sensor”**

- Size–insensitive to force concentrations
- Flexibility–insensitive to bending, but not distensible
- Durability
- Reliability
- Overload tolerance
- Electronic simplicity
- Low cost
- Low hysteresis
- Little creep
- Insensitive to temperature and humidity changes
- Continuous output
- Linear response to applied pressure
- High sampling rate–locomotion studies
- Operating range consistent with biological parameters
- Accuracy
- Resolution (time < 0.1 sec, amplitude < 0.1 mmHg)
- Thin
- Variable sensor sizes



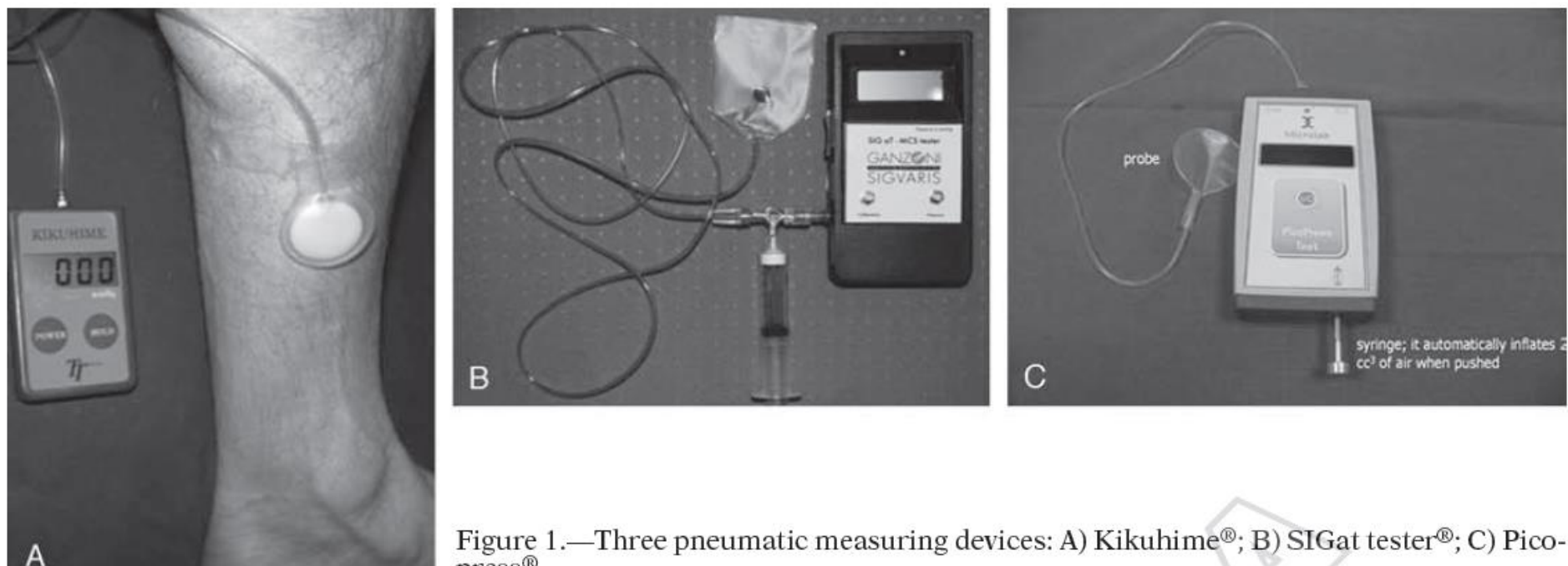
# *Advantages and Dis-advantages*

**TABLE 3. Some Advantages and Disadvantages of Sensors**

	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Limitations</i>
Pneumatic transducers	Thin and flexible probes, Cheap, easy, and handy	Dynamic measurement is only possible with additional special equipment. Sensitive for temperature and hysteresis.
Fluid filled	Flexible, dynamic measurements	Thick when filled, problems during motion
Resistance	Thin sensors, dynamic measurement	Sensitive to curvature, stiff and thick, not useful for long-term measurements

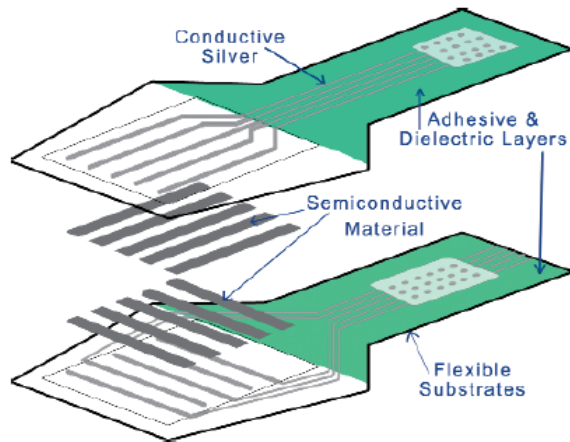


# *Existing devices*





# Piezoresistive



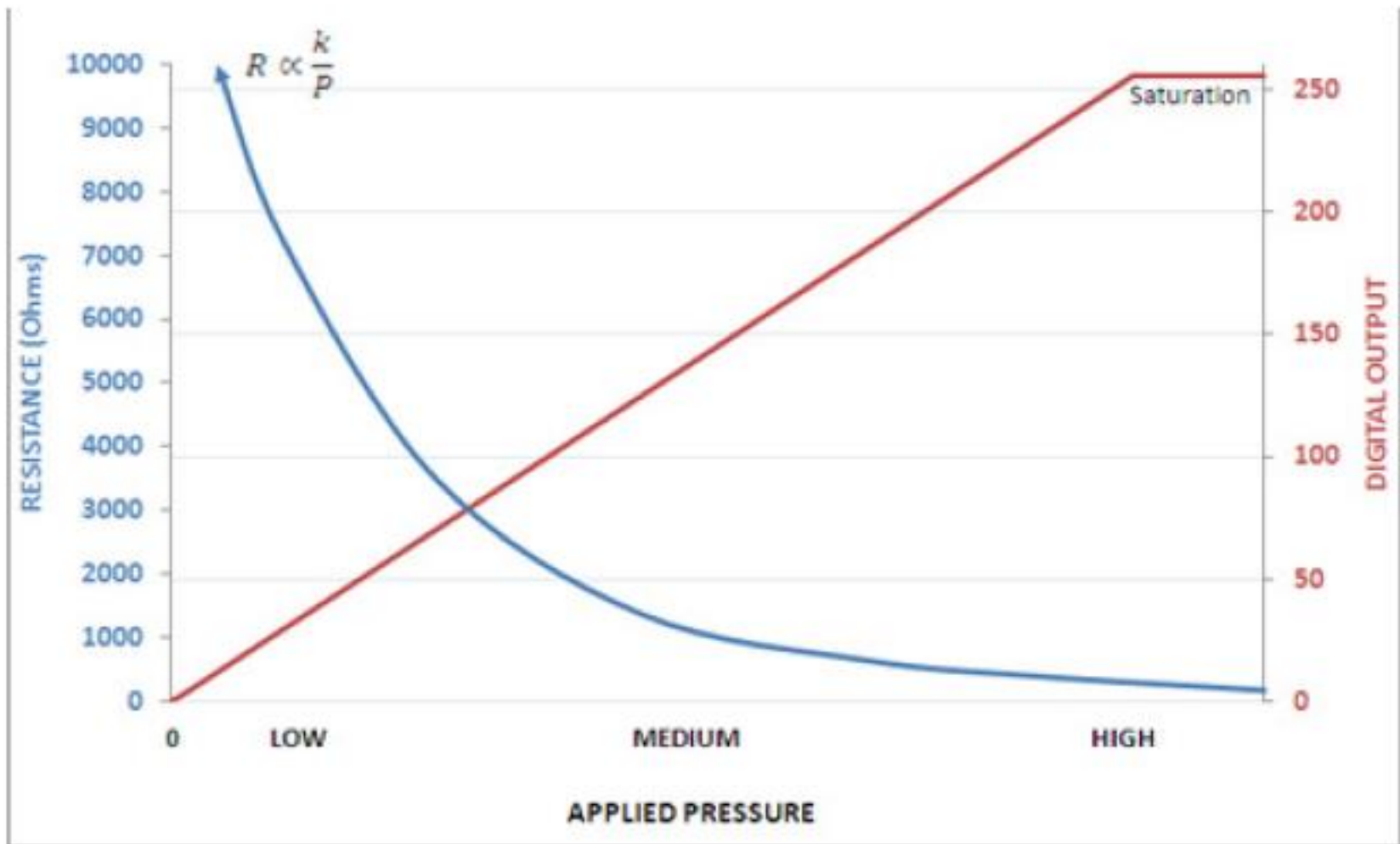
$$P = \frac{T}{R}$$

Where  $P$  is the interface pressure in ( $N/m^2$ ),  $T$  is tension in bandage in ( $N$ ) for ( $1m$ ) width of fabric and  $R$  is the curvature radius in ( $m$ ).

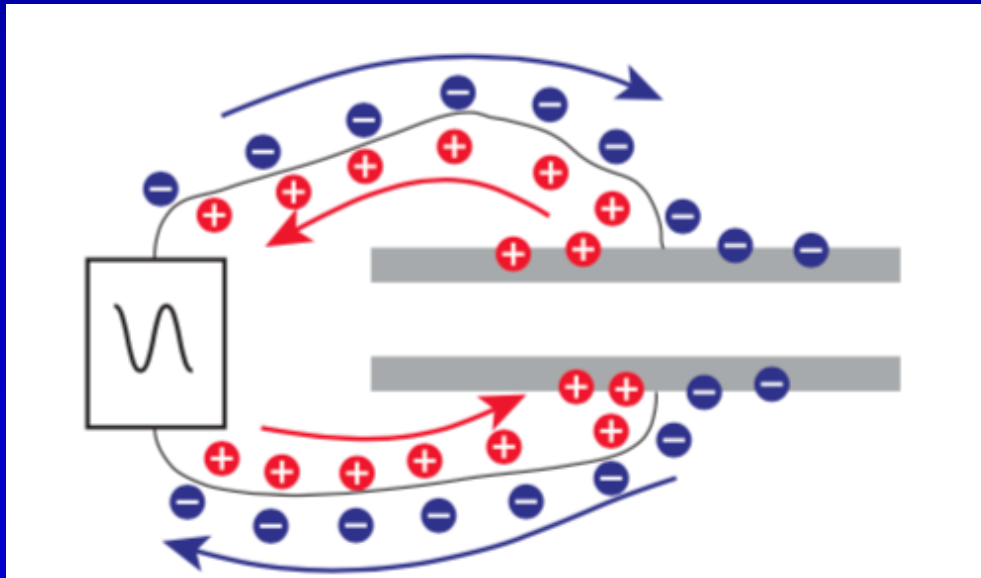
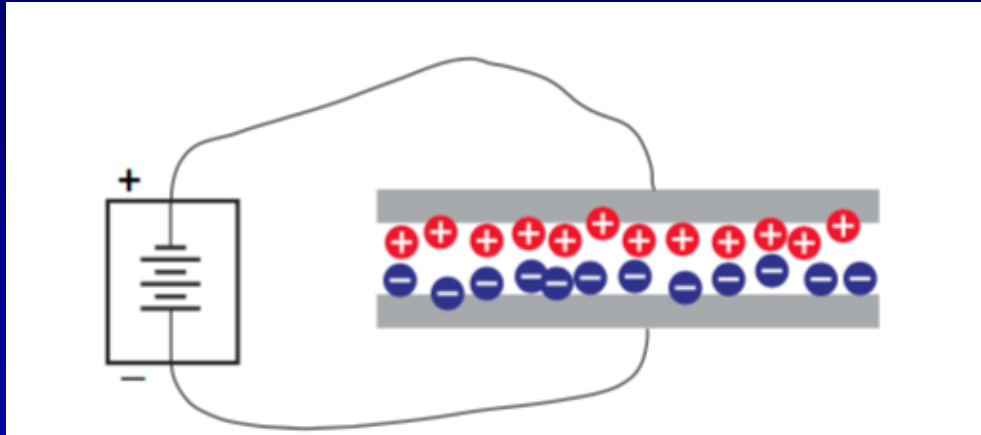
$$P = \frac{T(D+t)}{\frac{1}{2}wD^2 + wt(D+t)}$$



# Pressure Sensor

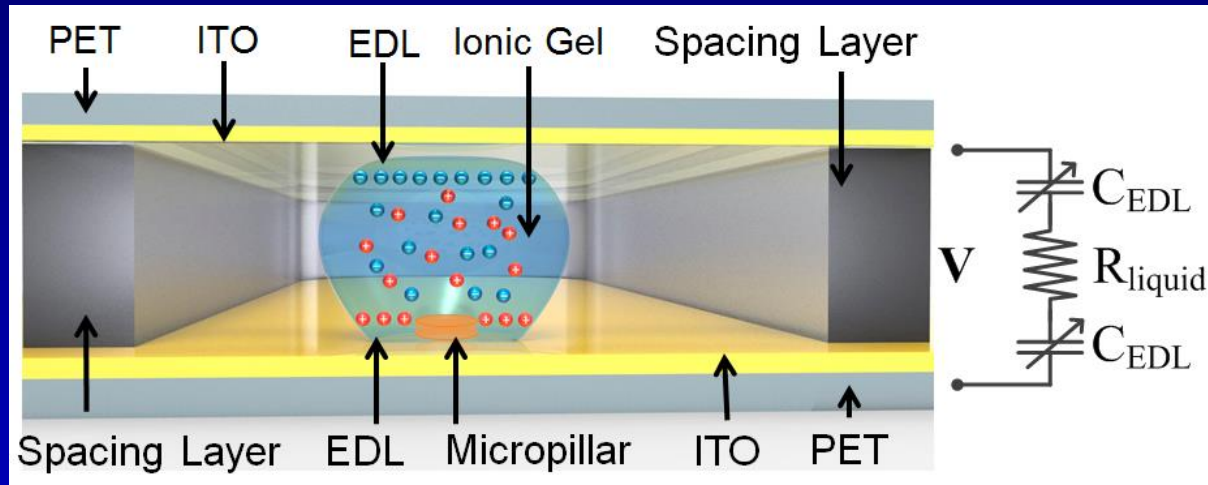


# *Capacitive Sensing Principle*



# *Sensing Principle*

Iontronic sensor using microfluidic principle



$$\Delta C = C_0 \left( \frac{H}{H - K \cdot P} - 1 \right),$$

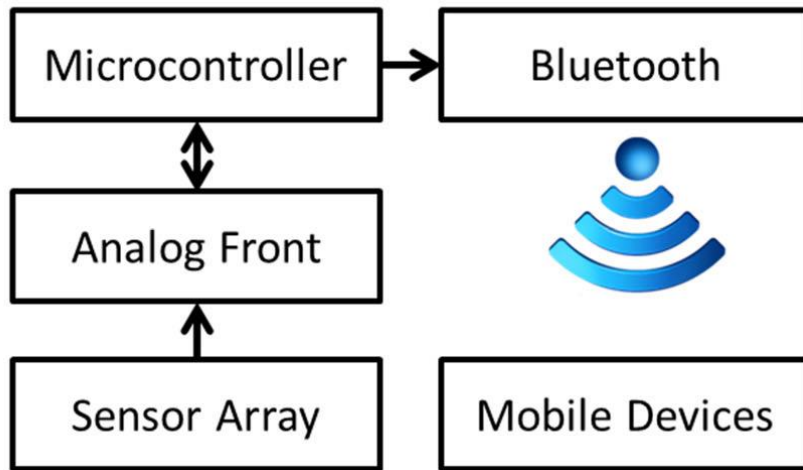
# *Our Work: Capacitive Sensor*

- A novel flexible iontronic pressure sensor for interfacial pressure sensing
- Innovations
  - Iontronic sensing array
    - Ultrahigh sensitivity
    - Flexibility
    - Ultrathin
  - Stand-alone unit with wireless data processing
  - Distributed pressure measurement through an array

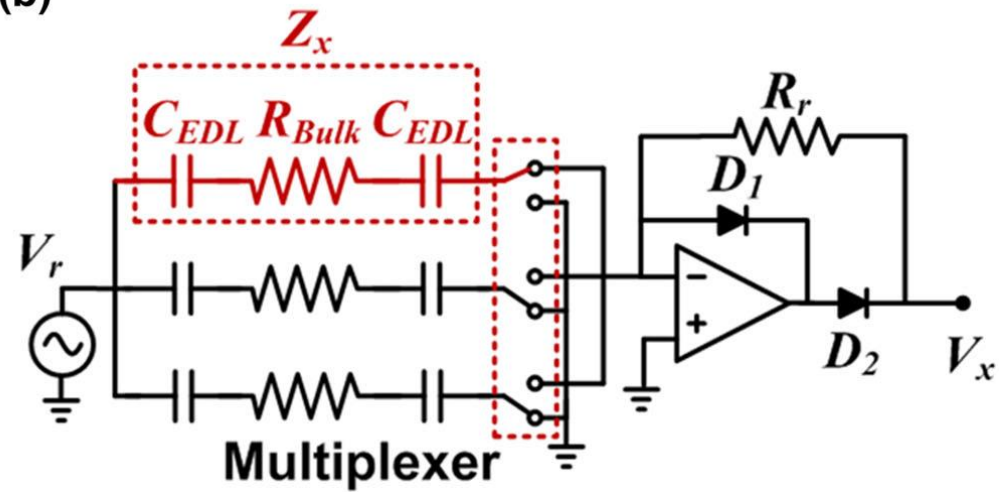


# Utility

(a)



(b)





# Calibration Setup

**Iontronic  
Pressure  
Sensor**

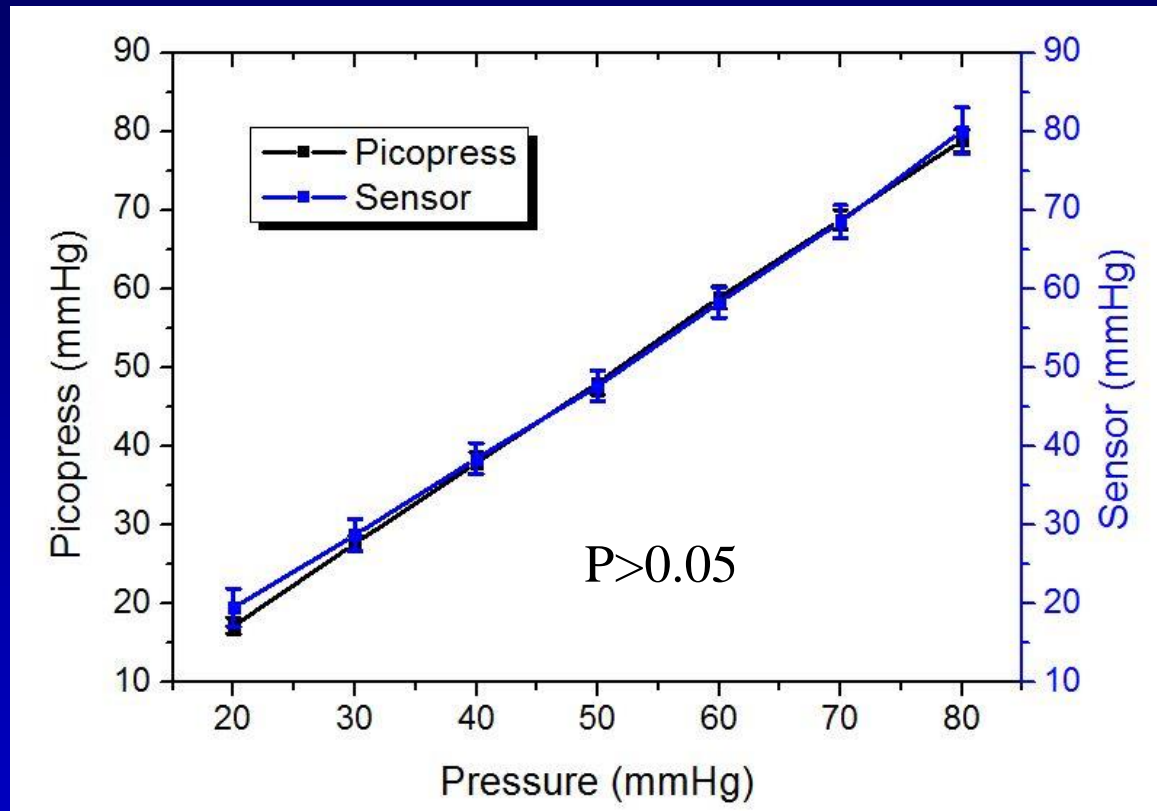
**Microchip/  
Bluetooth  
Module**

**Mobile  
Device**

**Picopress®**



# *Sensitivity Calibration Result*

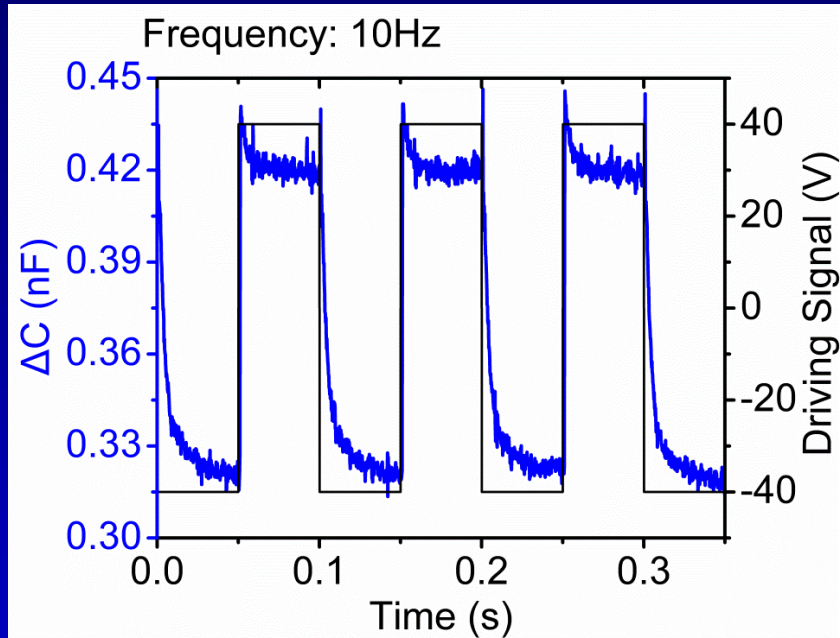


Iontronic pressure sensor sensitivity ( $0.2\text{nF/mmHg}$ ) was characterized as capacitive change ( $\Delta C$ ) versus pressure load ( $P$ ) with exact linearity as Picopress®

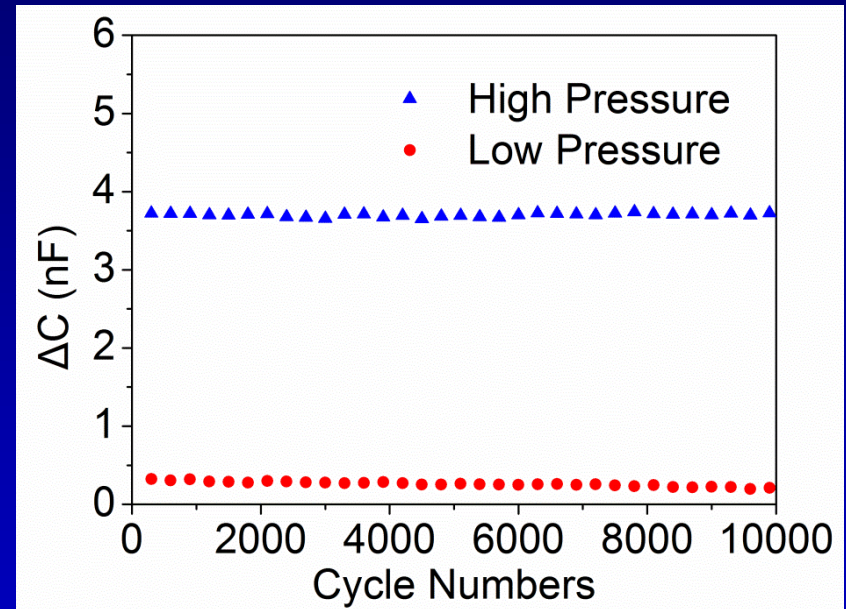




# *Mechanical Response & Repeatability*



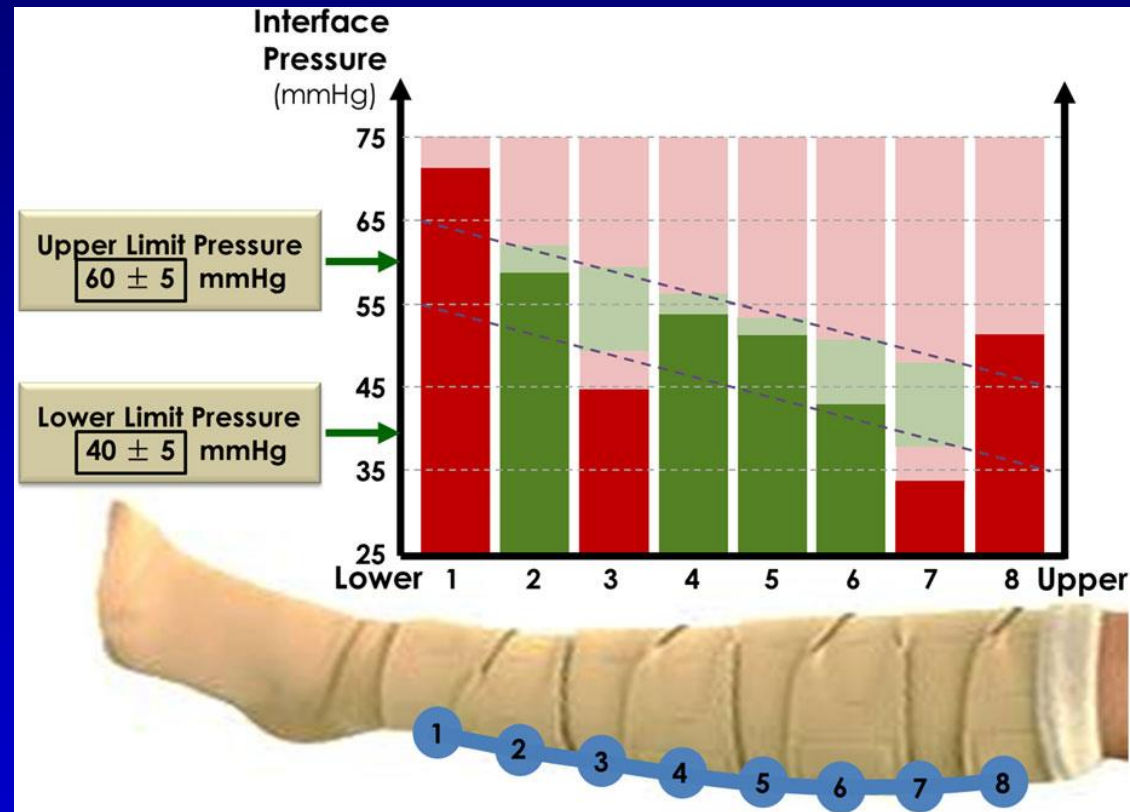
**Mechanical Response**



**Repeatability**

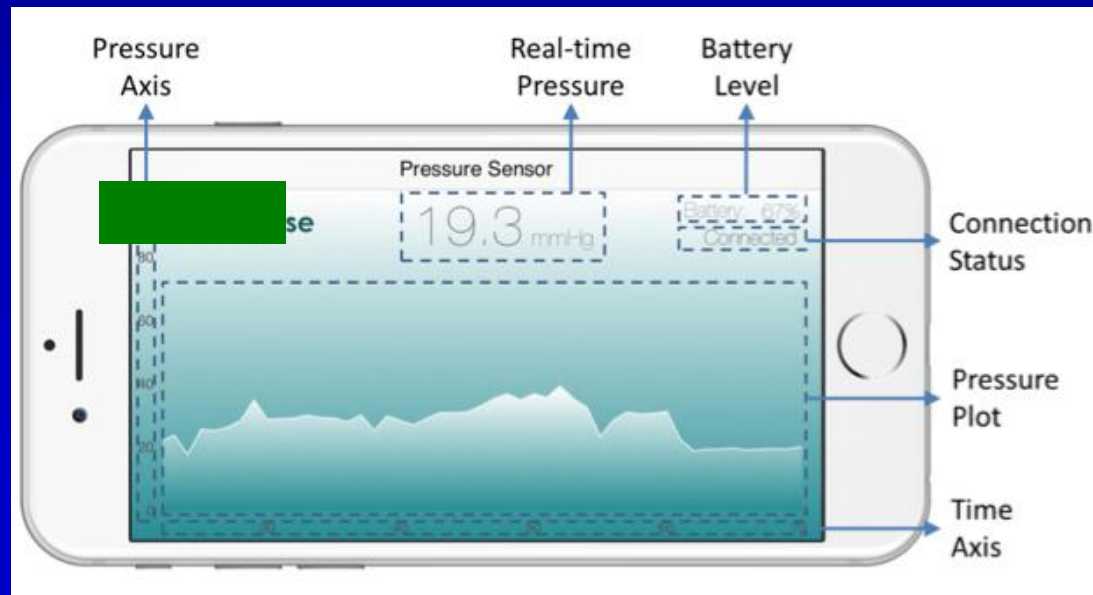
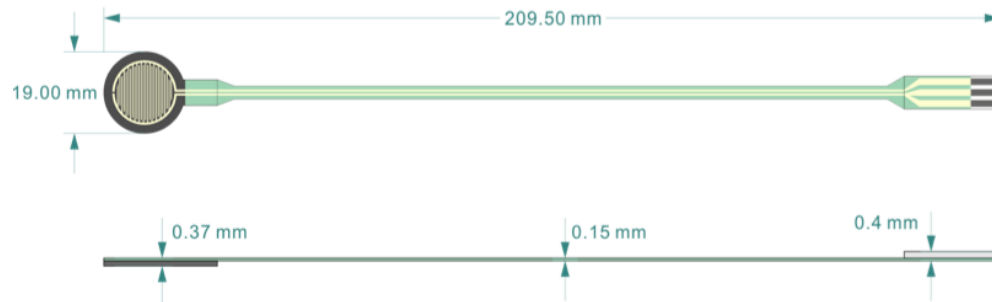


# Clinical Application

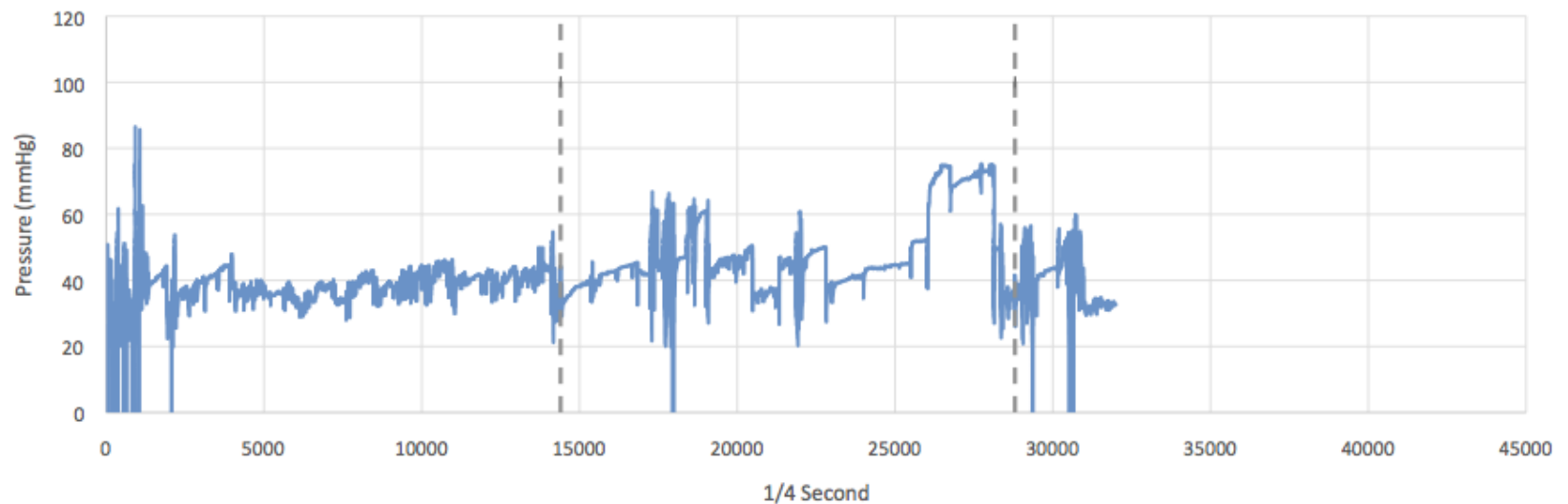
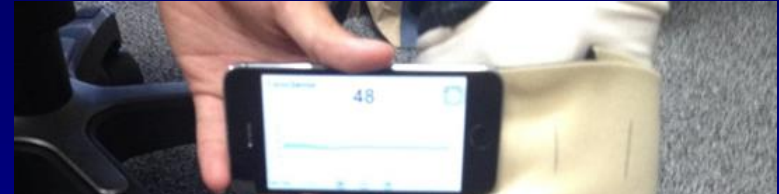


# Compliance

## SENSOR MECHANICAL SPEC



# Compliance



Average: 41.99mmHg  
In range 30~50 mmHg: 87.4%

Proprietary data





It is very clear that

Unfortunately, none of the reported studies measured the pressure; thus a “high level of compression” is only supposed. Furthermore when applying bandages, the expertise of caregivers is extremely important to achieve the target pressure, but once again, if pressure is not measured, even expert personnel may not exert the desired pressure when applying compression bandages as results from many studies.<sup>6 7 8 9</sup>

## Effectiveness of Vascular Surgery, Bioengineered Tissue, and Electrical Stimulation

Author: Thakral G. et al

Adv Skin Wound Care. 2015 Apr;28(4):164-72.

Contributing Editor/Reviewer: Giovanni Mosti, MD

Associate Editor: Mark Forrestal, MD, FACPh

by compression materials.





# *Conclusion*

- Politics of interface pressure measurement
- Update on device
- Any new device needs to accurately measure pressure, user-friendly and provide COMPLIANCE info
- Measure, Measure and Measure compression pressure

