

Quantification of Sensory Abnormalities

Client: Dr. Miroslav Backonja

Advisor: Prof. Mitchell Tyler

Group Members (in order of appearance):

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Presentation Overview

- I. Background Information
- II. Problem Statement
- III. Client Requirements
- IV. Data Analysis
- V. Design Alternatives
- VI. Design Matrix
- VII. Final Design and Future Work

I. Background Information

- Neuropathic Pain
 - cutaneous abnormality
 - sharp pain, tingling, burning, numbness
- Record changes in sensation
- Tracing paper currently used
- Accurate, repeatable method needed
- No commercial competition



II. Problem Statement

Dr. Miroslav Backonja, a neurologist who works in pain medicine at UW Hospital, has expressed the need for a more accurate method to measure the surface area of cutaneous sensory abnormalities. Currently, *tracing paper* is used to trace the affected area and a *planimeter* is used to measure surface area. Dr. Backonja is looking to be able to measure surface area on contoured regions of the body in a more accurate and repeatable manner.

III. Client Requirements

Our client, Dr. Backonja, has specified the following **constraints** regarding our design prototype:

- ✓ Minimally invasive
- ✓ Accurate measurement (acceptable error rate: 5–10%)
- ✓ Cost effective
- ✓ Consistent, reproducible results
- ✓ Clinical use
- ✓ Data should be collected and displayed
- ✓ Under \$1000 if possible

IV. Data Analysis

- Once the data is collected as **points** having three spatial dimensions (i.e. $P_i(x_i, y_i, z_i)$, for points $i=1$ to $i=N$), it is sent to **MATLAB**

$$\vec{x} = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \cdots \quad x_N]$$

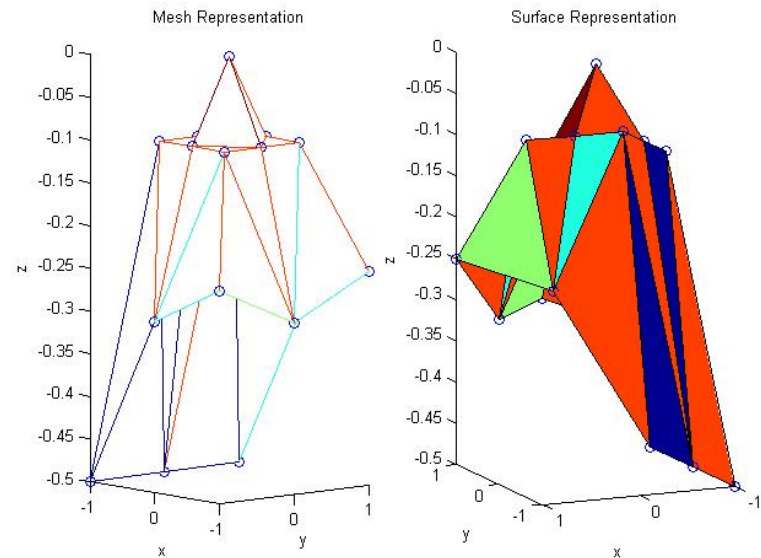
$$\vec{y} = [y_1 \quad y_2 \quad \cdots \quad y_N]$$

$$\vec{z} = [z_1 \quad z_2 \quad \cdots \quad z_N]$$

$$P_1 \quad P_2 \quad \cdots \quad P_N$$

(IV. Data Analysis – continued)

- The interpolated surfaces can be visualized using MATLAB's 3D "tri" functions (which employ the *Delaunay triangulation algorithm*)



(IV. Data Analysis – continued)

- Finally, the **surface area** is calculated using *Heron's Formula*

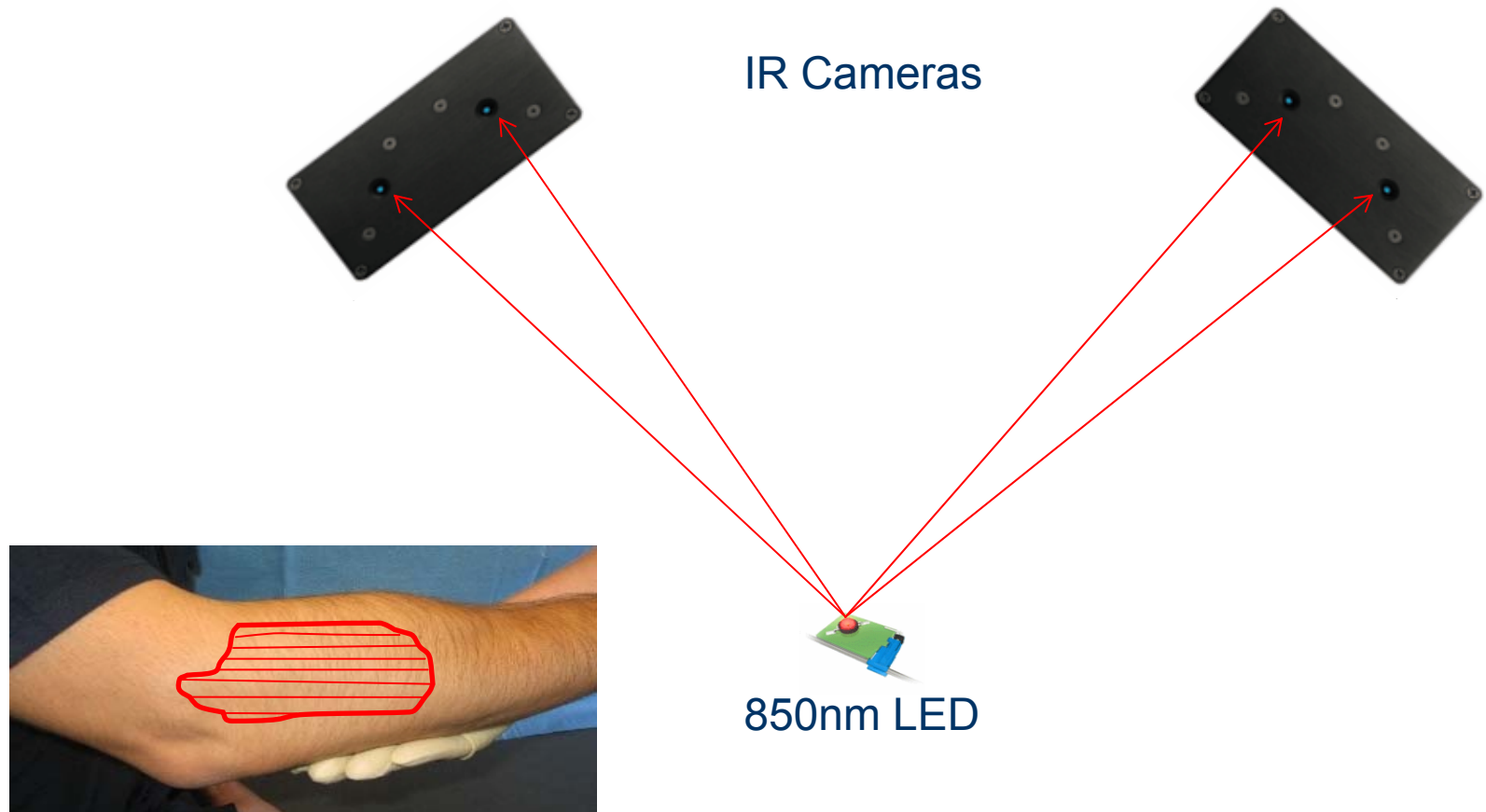
$$A = \sqrt{s \left(s - \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - y_i)^2} \right) \left(s - \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - z_i)^2} \right) \left(s - \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (z_i - x_i)^2} \right)}$$

$$\text{where } s = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - y_i)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - z_i)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (z_i - x_i)^2}}{2}$$

V. Design Alternatives

- Active Infrared
- Passive Infrared
- Laser

Active Infrared



Active Infrared (continued)

- Advantages

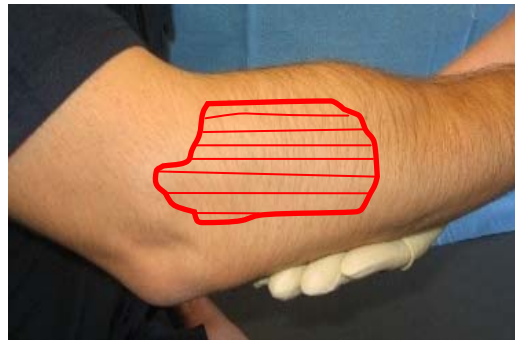
- Highly Accurate (< 1mm)
- Data capture easy and fast



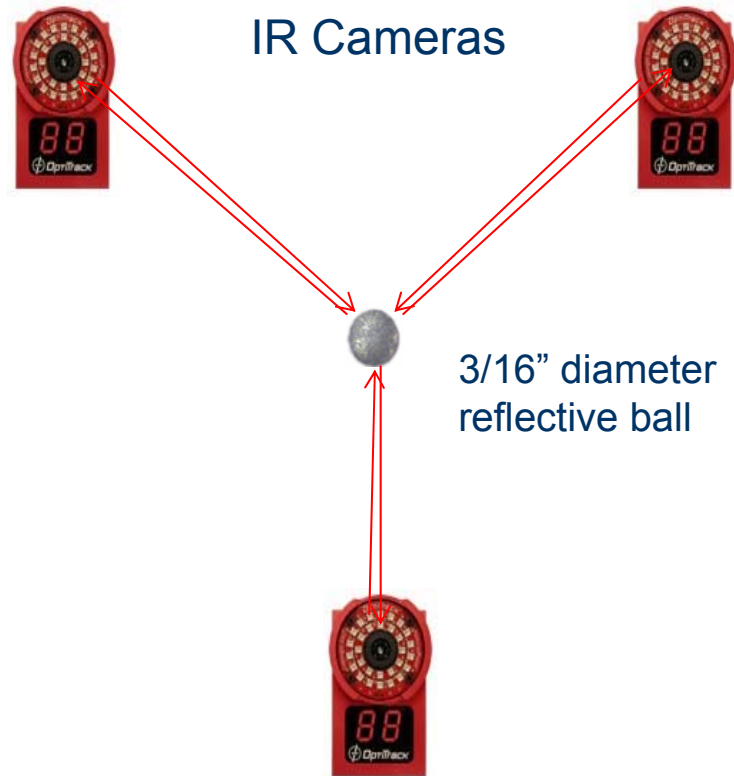
- Disadvantages

- Very high initial cost (~\$20,000)
- LED must be moved across the patient's skin
- LED must be pointed to camera

Passive Infrared



<http://z.about.com/d/firstaid/1/0/e/-/-/Arm02.jpg>



<http://www.naturalpoint.com/optitrack/products/flex-v100/inthebox.html>

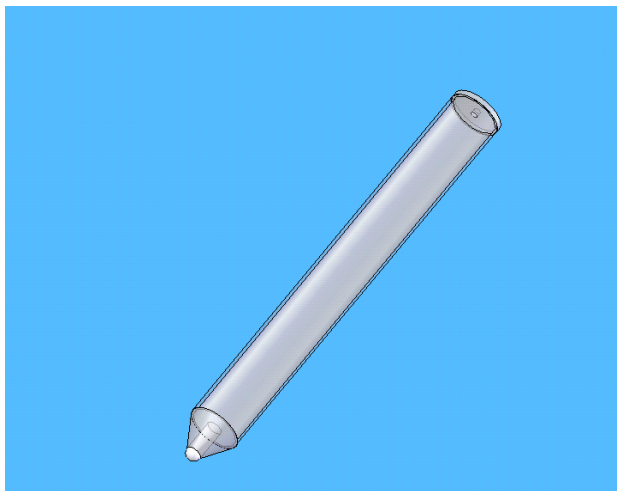
Passive Infrared (continued)

- Advantages

- Highly Accurate
- Data capture easy and fast
- Cheaper than Active Infrared (~\$2,000 compared to ~\$20,000)

- Disadvantages

- High initial cost
- Reflective ball must be moved across the patient's skin



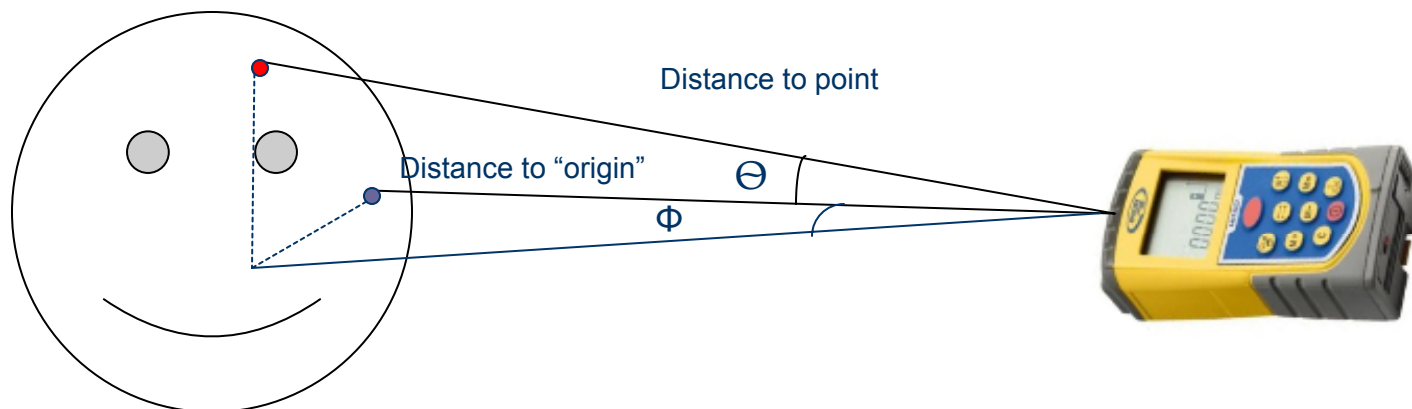
Laser

- Advantages

- Inexpensive (\$130)
- No direct contact with patient

- Disadvantages

- Difficult to use
- Time consuming
- Less Accurate (~2mm)



VI. Design Matrix

	Possible Points	Passive IR	Active IR	Laser Meter
Accuracy	15	15	15	11
Ease of Use	10	8	7	2
Time	10	8	8	2
Cost: Initial	15	7	3	13
Repeatability	5	5	5	3
Patient Comfort	10	7	7	10
Total	65	50	45	40

VII. Future Work

- Obtain IR camera system
- Design and create pen
- Create and refine algorithms
 - Modeling “overlapped” surfaces
- Put system together
- Testing
 - Systematize the procedure



Questions?

