

## Improving the Precision of Small Human Tissue Biopsy Processing

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## **Problem Definition**

### **Project Motivation:**

- Annually 1,000,000 burn related injuries in the US [1]
- Client's RENEW Lab studies wound healing to work towards advancing burn treatment therapies [2]
- Contact burns on pig skin biopsy samples are cultured, imaged, and analyzed for wound behavior
- Removal of additional fat from the biopsy samples dramatically increases sample viability

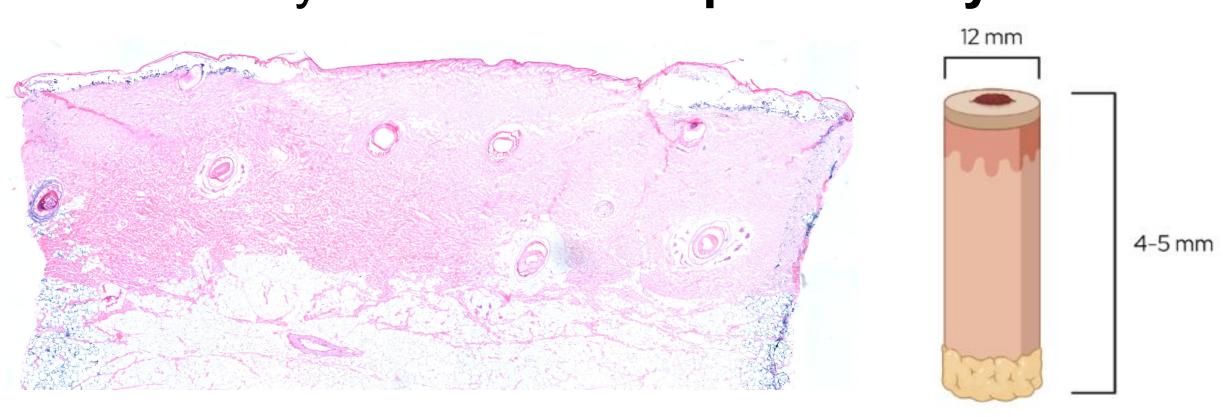
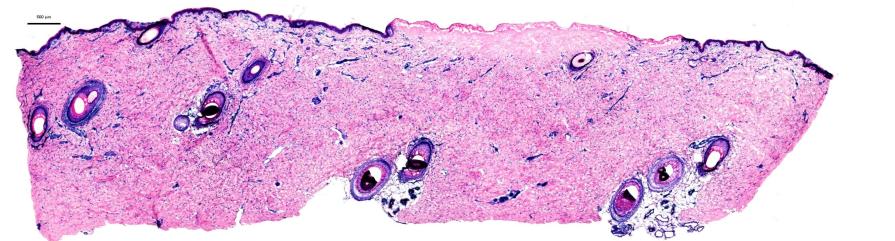


Figure 1. LDH stained pig skin sample without additional fat removal; lack of stain indicating poor viability [Bailey Donahue]



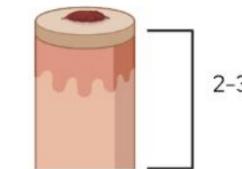


Figure 2. LDH stained pig skin sample with additional fat removal; blue LDH stain indicating viability [Bailey Donahue]

## **Competing Designs:**





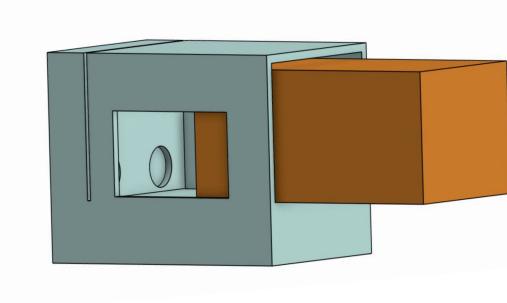


Figure 3. Ted Pella Inc. Figure 4. Ted Pella Inc. 12 mm tumor matrix,

TruSlice Specimen Cut-Up Grossing system \$1878.75 [4]

Figure 5. On Shape CAD drawing of client initial prototype [Bailey Donahue]

Objective: Design a device to efficiently and accurately slice burn biopsy samples to improve their viability for further culturing, imaging, and analysis.

## Design Criteria

- Ease of Use: Device use should be intuitive to use with a written protocol
- Cut Accuracy & Precision: Variability of the cut must be within 2.5±.2 mm and ±2°
- Maintenance: Must be cleaned and sterilized with minimal material breakdown
- Security of Biopsy: Sample should be contained within the device while in use
- Ease of Fabrication: Device should be easily fabricated by the user for future replacement
- Safety: Minimize risk of injury to the user

#### Final Design Figure 6. CAD Device assembly layout Sample pressure application 1. Flip piece to fully **Hinged Wings** via aligning applicator extrusions with cover the bottom half Snap on and off of the device for easy sample slots of the razor blade cleaning, and hold device components securely together during cutting 3. Slide the full **Assembly** while not in use Figure 7. Fully assembled device 2. Slide the lower **Cut lines** cover up the handle to Figure 9. Sample pressure For blade insertion hold the razor blade applicator **Male and Female Extrusions for Base** securely in place **Connectors and Ports** Connection On all inner device faces These extruding for intuitive and stable Figure 10. Razor blade handle connectors slide into the Figure 8. Base design made from neoprene assembly ports in the neoprene base

## Discussion

- Usability survey yielded >80% positive for intuitiveness, safety in cutting, & thickness consistency
- Issues in usability testing:
- Difficulty of initial blade insertion
- Applicator depth hinders sample cutting
- Setup in vertical cutting
- Cleaning with soap and water is effective
- FEA confirms blade handle withstands user-level forces without plastic deformation Validates structural reliability of hinged-peg
- Improved preservation of sample during
- device operation Cost: Nylon print~ \$20, PLA~ \$2

#### Testing & Results After wiping down with ethanol After washing with soap and water Sharp edges Extruding Sharp edges Extruding Intruding and intrusions connector and intrusions connector connector

## Figures 11-19. Images of design components during sanitization testing 1 - Strongly Disagree 5 - Strongly Agree **B. Client Usability Survey** The device was intuitive to use I felt safe when using the device The device was securely held to the lab surface The razor blade attatched securely to the handle The sample slicing was controlled The samples appeared to be of similar thickness It was easy to guide the blade through the samples It was easy to insert the samples into the device It was easy to remove the samples from the device

Figure 20. Client Usability Survey results using a Likert Scale rating each question on a scale 1-5, 1 indicating Strongly Disagree and 5 indicating Strongly Agree

## C. FEA Simulation and Analysis

Figure 21. Force simulation on biopsy press body (22 N)

A. Sanitizing

Intruding

Connector

Before cleaning- GloGerm coated

Sharp edges

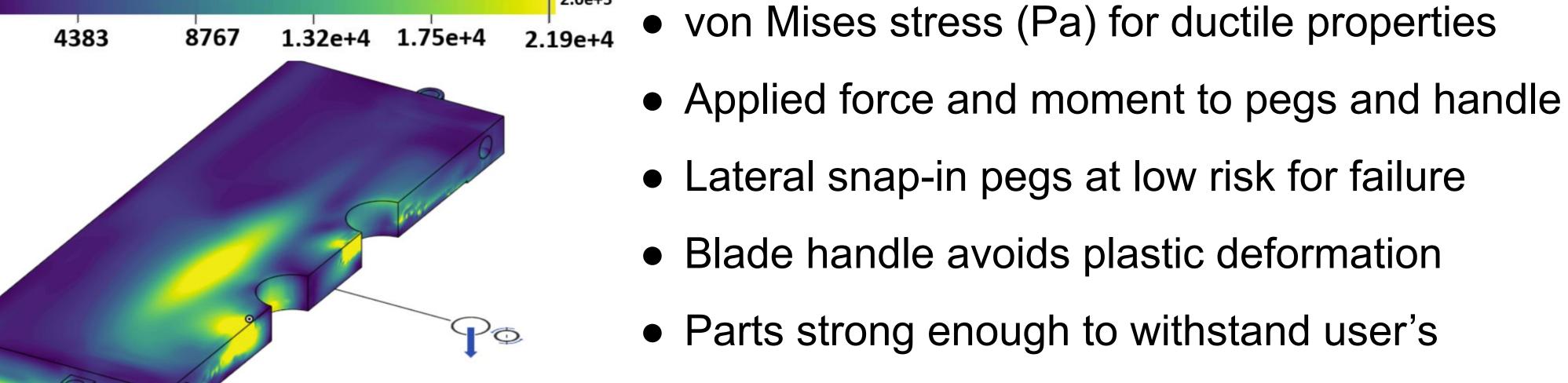
and intrusions

Extruding

connector

Intruding

connector



applied grip strength

# Figure 22. Force simulation on razor blade handle (9 N) 9.4e+5 1.9e+6 2.8e+6 3.8e+6 4.7e+6 [3] "Brain Matrices, Brain Matrix - for sectioning." Accessed: Oct. 08, 2025. [Online]. | Available:

## **Future Work**

- Test with sharper options:
- #10 or #11 scalpel
- Microtome blade
- Shorten pressor pegs to prevent over-compression
- Use threaded bolts for additional security
- Test with realistic materials (artificial skin, porcine samples, etc.)
- Smoothen interior surfaces to reduce residue retention & improve sanitization
- Test to confirm repeatability & long-term usage

## Acknowledgements

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Ms. Aiping Liu

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## References

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https://www.tedpella.com/section\_html/brain-matrices.aspx#anchor\_ssmatrices [4] "TruSlice Tissue Slicing Systems." Accessed: Oct. 08, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.tedpella.com/dissect\_html/TruSlice.aspx#TruSlice