



Virtual and Augmented Reality for medical applications

Alicia Pose Díez de la Lastra













VIRTUAL REALITY





- Virtual Reality (VR) is the use of computer technology to create a simulated environment.
- Unlike traditional user interfaces, VR places the user inside an experience:
- Users are immersed in a virtual 3D world and can interact with it.
- By simulating as many senses as possible, such as vision, hearing, touch, even smell, the computer is transformed into a gatekeeper to this artificial world.



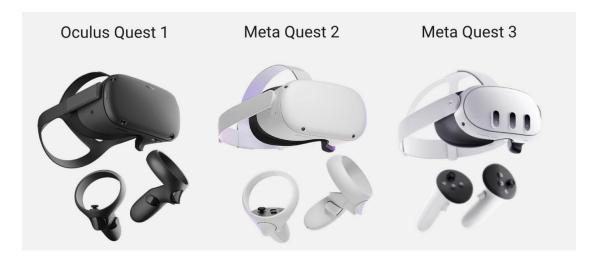




VR: Devices















VR: Devices















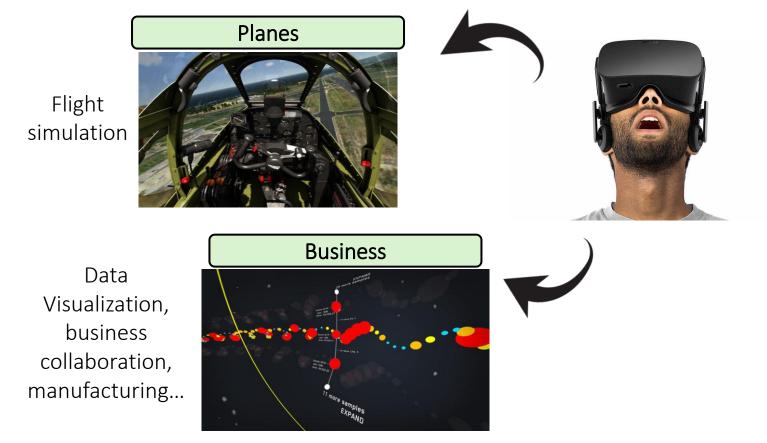
Virtual Reality training is an attractive alternative to live training with expensive equipment, dangerous situations, or sensitive technology.







Virtual Reality training is an attractive alternative to live training with expensive equipment, dangerous situations, or sensitive technology.





Virtual Reality training is an attractive alternative to live training with expensive equipment, dangerous situations, or sensitive technology.











Combat, survival challenges

Data
Visualization,
business
collaboration,
manufacturing...

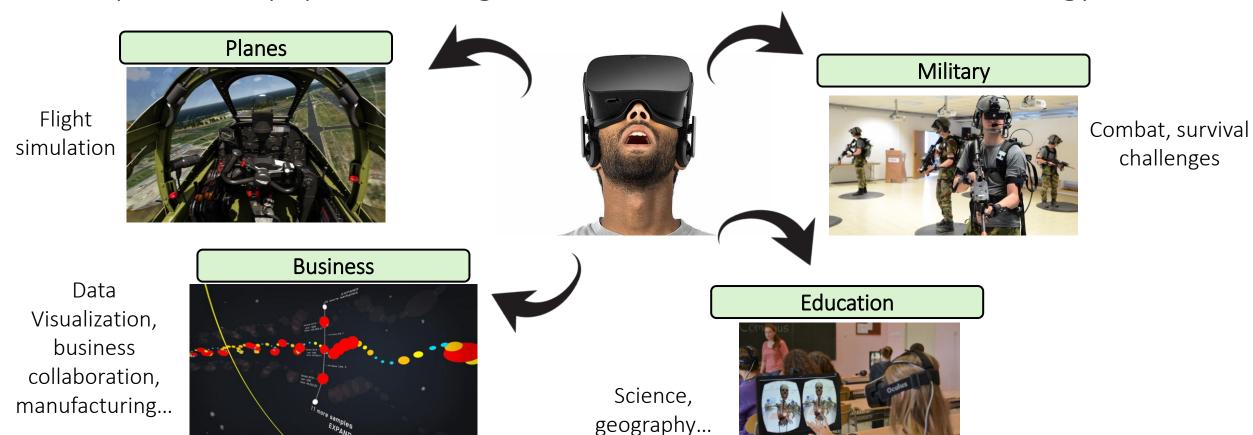








Virtual Reality training is an attractive alternative to live training with expensive equipment, dangerous situations, or sensitive technology.



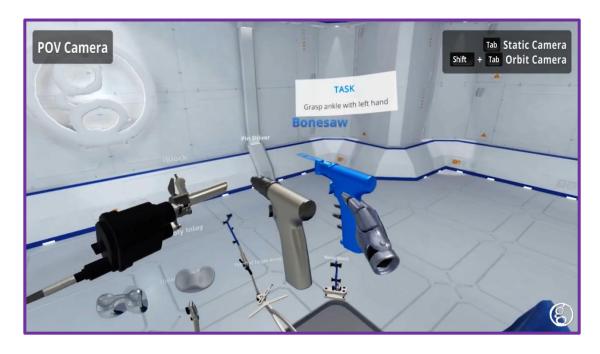


Virtual Reality training is an attractive alternative to live training with expensive equipment, dangerous situations, or sensitive technology.

Healthcare

Surgeons can train with virtual tools and patients, and transfer their virtual skills into the operating room, and studies have already begun to show that such training leads to faster doctors who make fewer mistakes





Mainly used for training



Augmented Reality



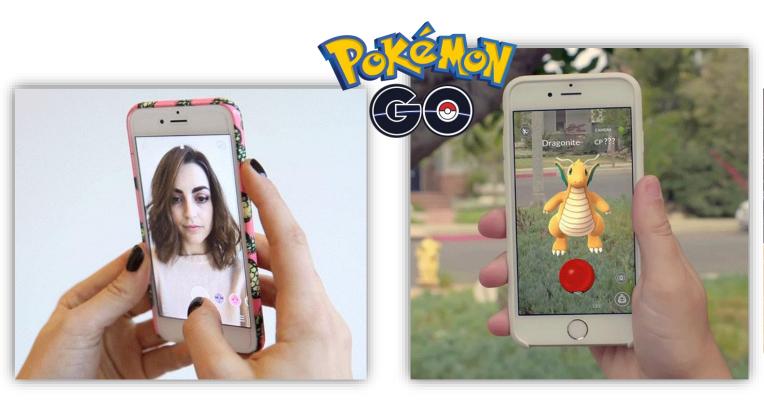
Augmented reality (AR)

3D virtual elements overlayed to real world



AR in daily life:









AR devices

Smartphones



- ✓ Cheap
- ✓ Easy-to-use
- x Look at the screen
- x Ergonomics
- x Limited recognition capacities

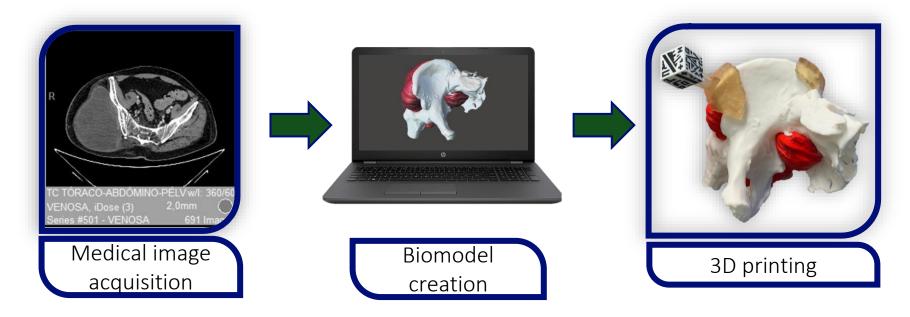
AR glasses

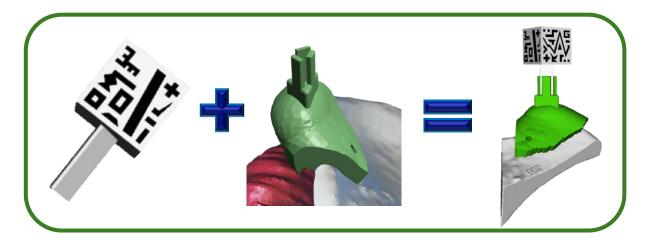


- ✓ Comfortable fitting
- √ Voice and hand recongnition
- ✓AR just in front of our eyes
- x Expensive
- x Little training needed



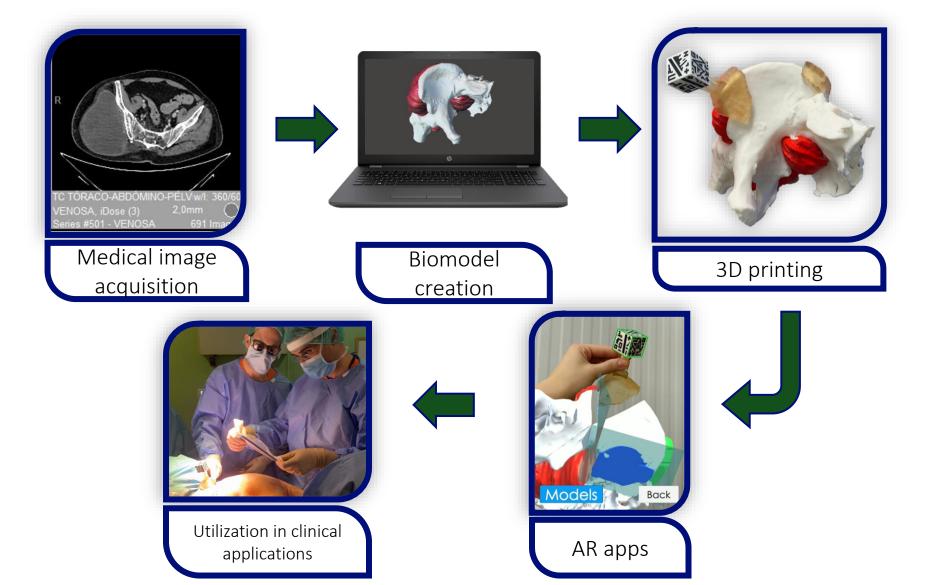
AR at UC3M and HGUGM





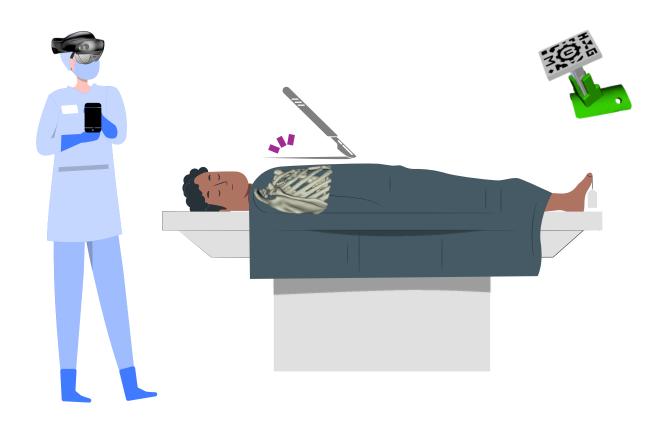


AR at UC3M and HGUGM











AR at UC3M and HGUGM Smartphones



R. Moreta-Martinez, and A. Pose-Díez-de-la-Lastra et. al., **Combining Augmented Reality and 3D Printing to Improve Surgical Workflows in Orthopedic Oncology: Smartphone Application and Clinical Evaluation.** Sensors, 21(4), 1370 (2021). DOI: 10.3390/s21041370



AR at UC3M and HGUGM

Microsoft HoloLens 2





AR and 3D Slicer

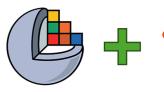
Send and receive information from 3D Slicer in real time



A. Pose Díez-de-la-Lastra et.al., Real-time integration between Microsoft HoloLens 2 and 3D Slicer with demonstration in pedicle screw placement planning. Int J CARS (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11548-023-02977-0



More examples coming up in the demo session!



AR at UC3M and HGUGM







Augmented and Virtual Reality for medical applications

Alicia Pose Díez de la Lastra









