



上海科技大学  
ShanghaiTech University

# 生物医学工程学导论

Introduction to Biomedical Engineering

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2022.09.22

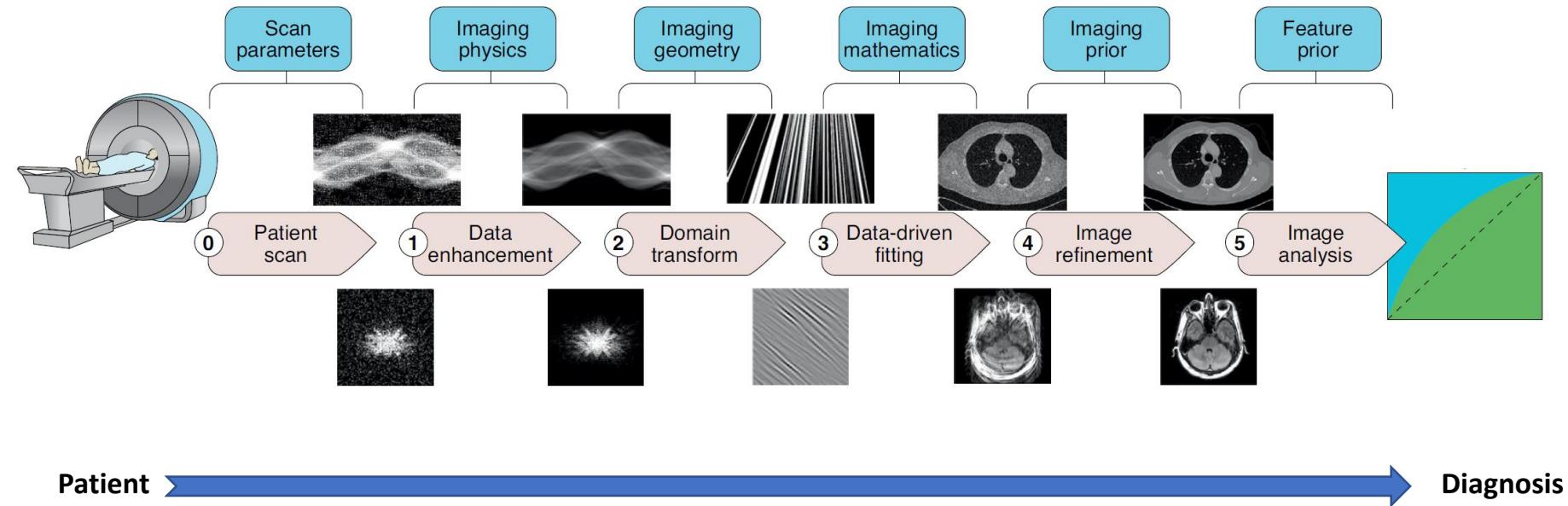
# **Lecture 3: BME工程学基础 (2)**

□智能医学基础

□智慧仪器基础

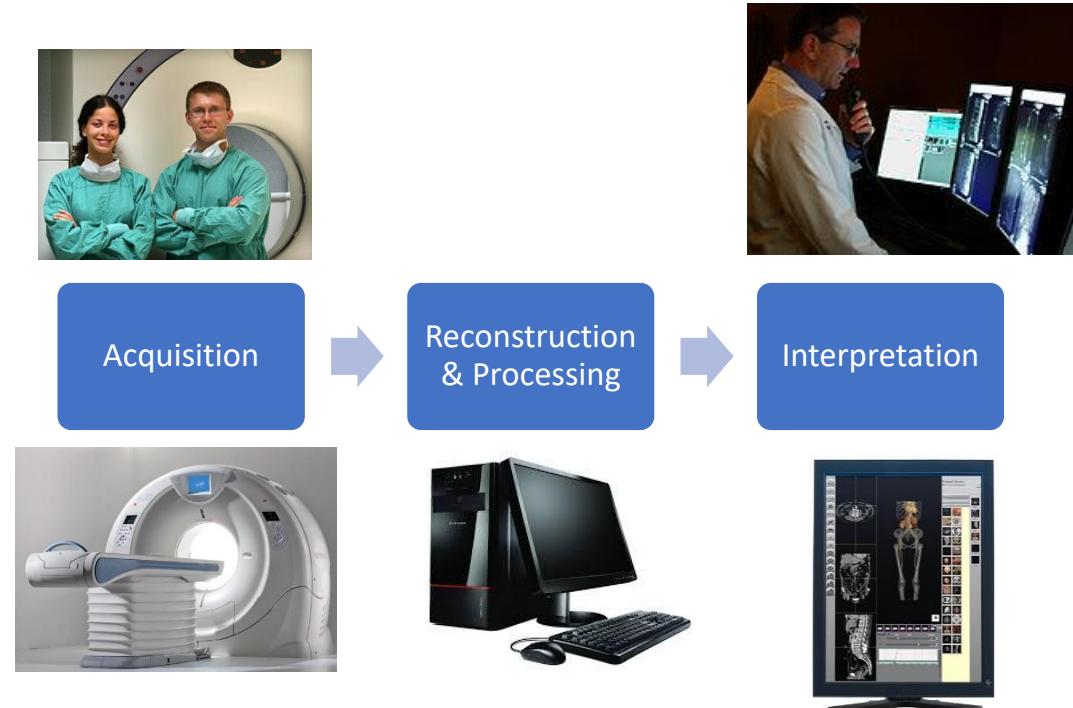
□其他相关基础

# 智能医学：AI可以用于医学影像全链条

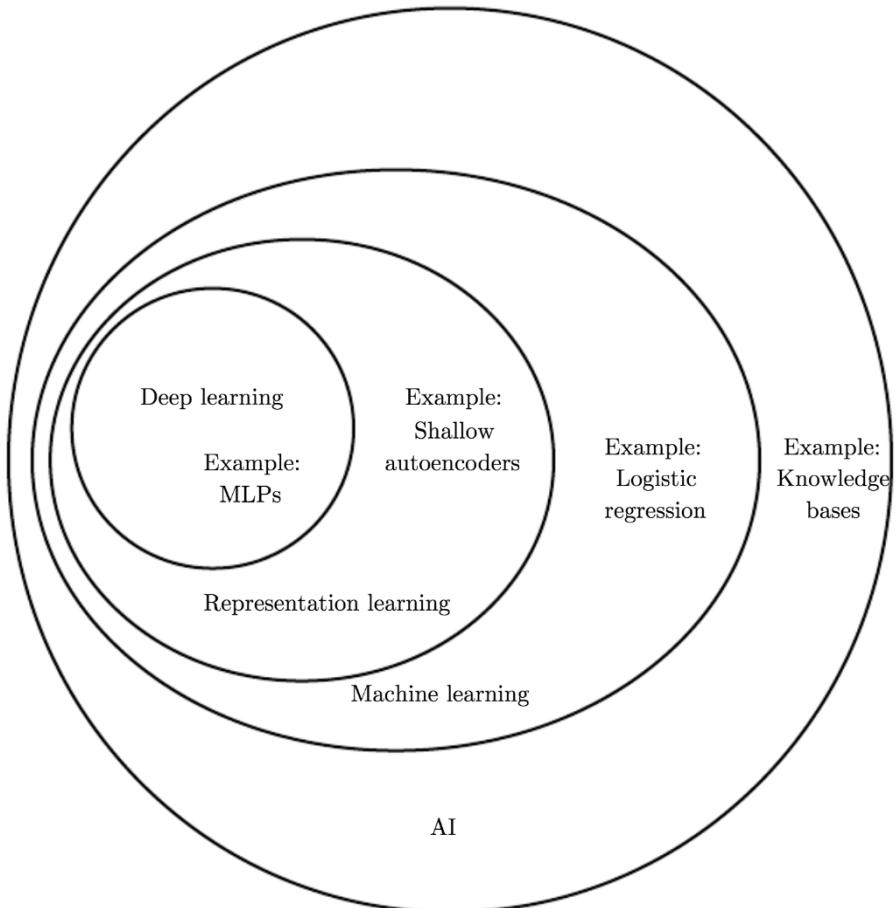


# 智能医学：基于AI的医学影像重建与处理

Biomedical imaging is the science and technologies underlying the acquisition, reconstruction, processing, and interpretation of images of a biological object.



# 什么是 AI, ML, and DL?



## Artificial Intelligence

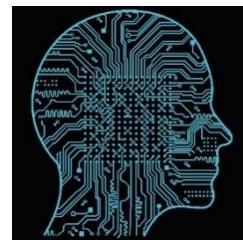
- General AI 通用人工智能
- Narrow AI (现今所指) 人工智能

## Machine Learning

- the only kind of AI today

## Deep Learning

- a (most popular) kind of ML
  - Supervised Learning
  - Unsupervised Learning



***"Don't model the World;  
Model the Mind."***

***"Don't model the Problem;  
Model the Problem Solver."***

# Intelligence and Neural Network

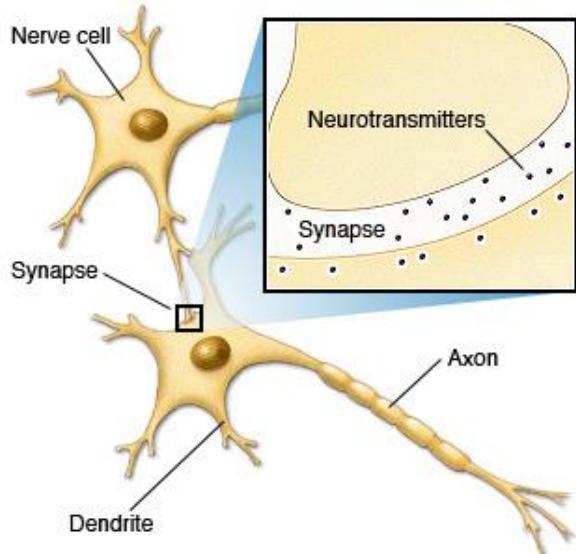
in·tel·li·gence

- (noun) the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills

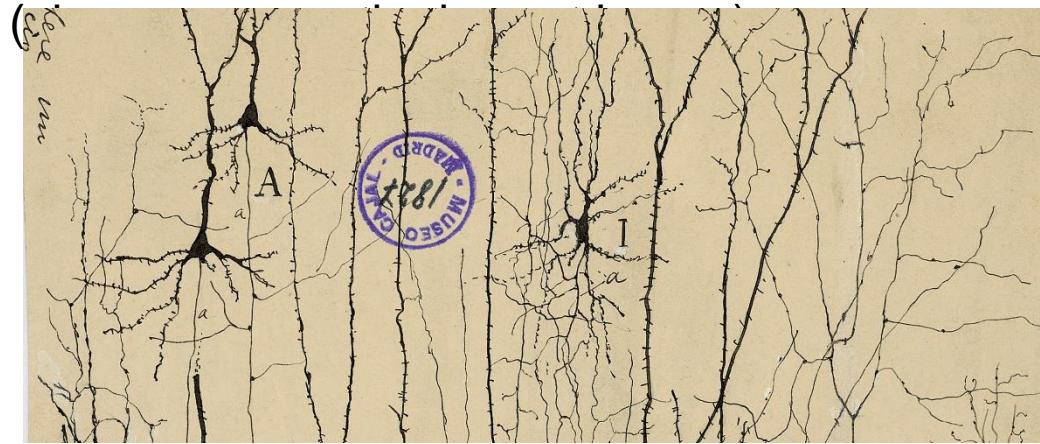
## Human Neuron and Neural Network

- about 100 billion neurons (not largest, elephants have 3X more neurons)

- about

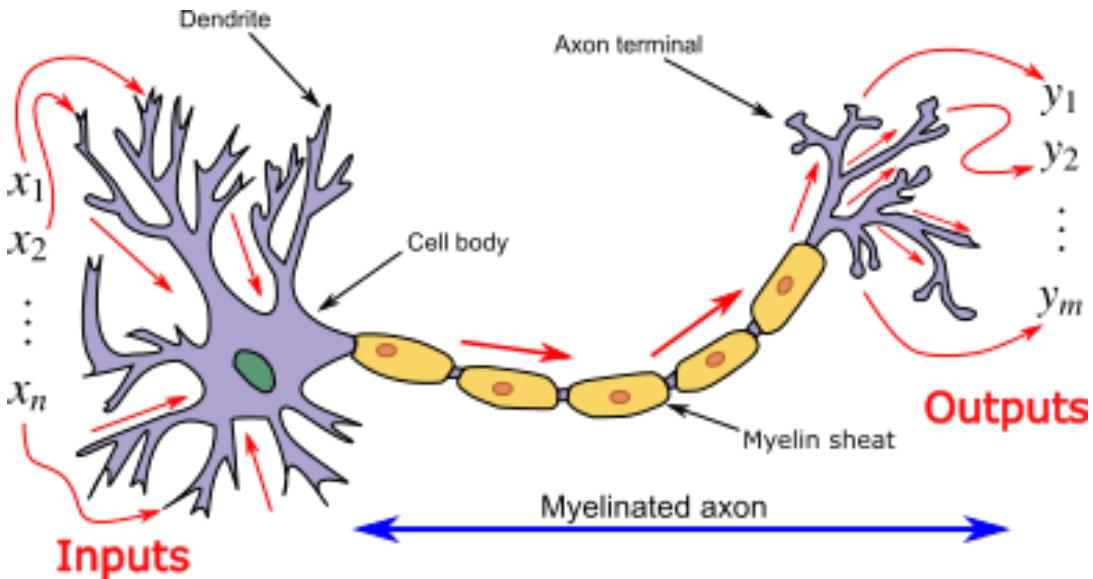


*Two neurons connected by synapses.*

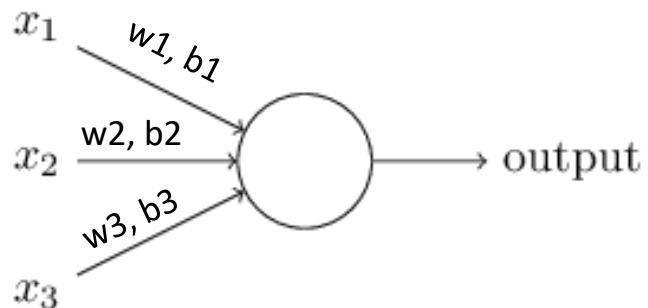


*One of the first drawings of neural network by Santiago Cajal, 1906 Nobel prize in physiology & medicine*

# Biological Neuron and Artificial Neuron



Biological  
Neuron –  
the building block of  
biological NN



## sigmoid neuron

- the building block of Deep Learning NN

Output:  $y = \sigma(w.x+b)$ ,

$\sigma$  - an **activation function** of the "neuron",  
w, b – network parameters.

# Learning with Neural Network

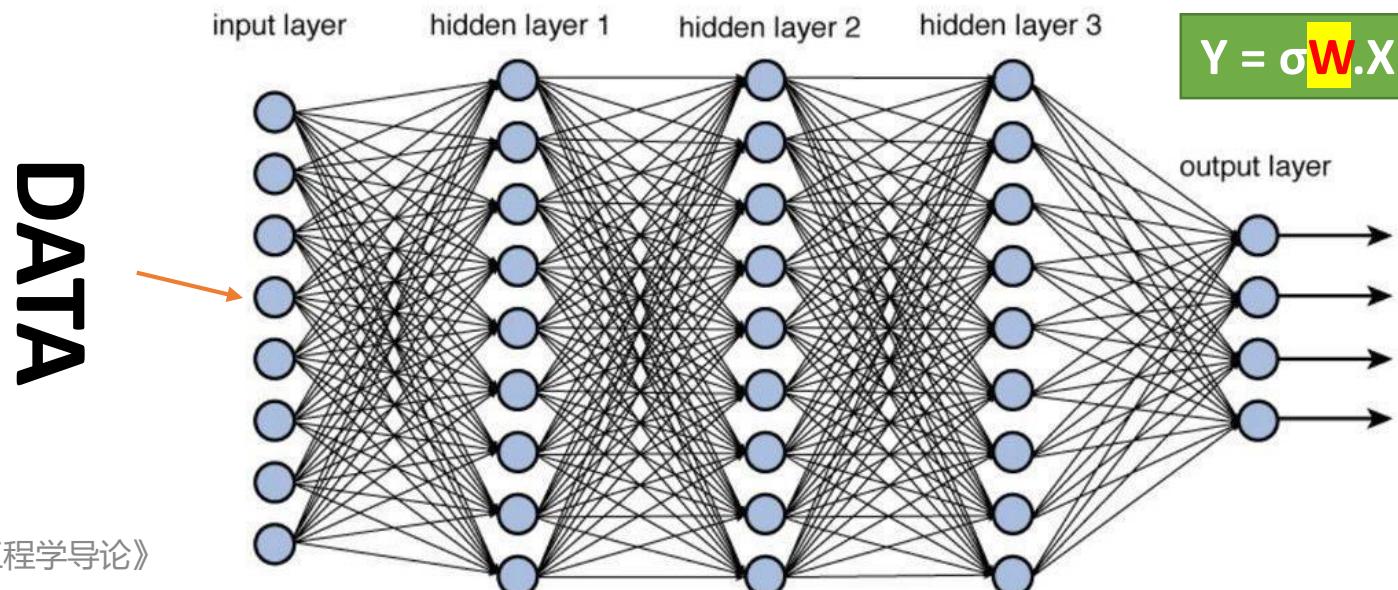
Every expertise requires 10,000 hours of practice  
(i.e. 10 years if 4 hour practice every day).

E.g. learning violin: beginner, intermediate,  
advanced, professional, virtuoso.



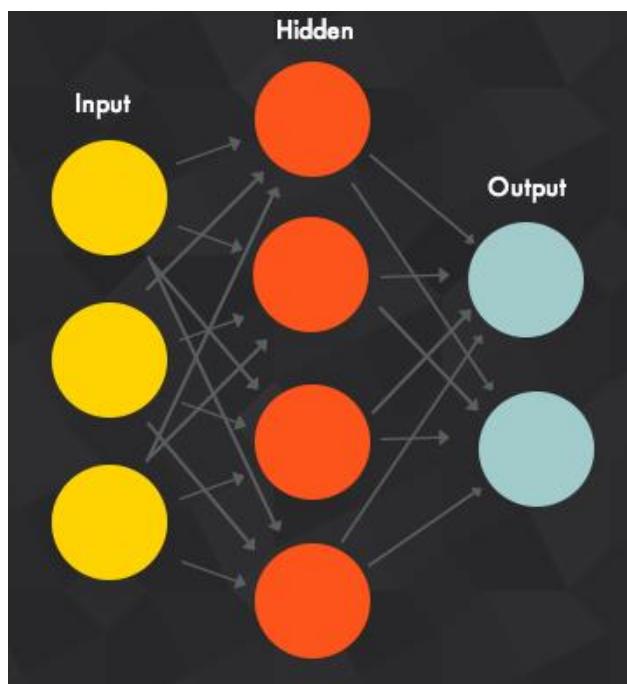
Best DL requires (repetitive) training with **LARGE** data!

*Antonio Vivaldi  
(violin virtuoso)*



# Universal Approximation Theorem

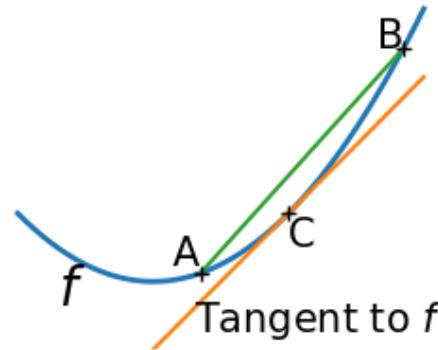
“Deep” Neural Network



1. The universal approximation theorem states that neural networks constructed of artificial neurons can approximate real-valued **continuous functions**, to arbitrary accuracy.
2. Neural networks can in principle be applied to nearly any problem, as they can approximate essentially any function.
3. Any physical process, such as an imaging process, can be represented as a continuous function.
4. Therefore, neural networks can be used to approximate/model any process in medical imaging.

# How Neural Network Learn?

- **Data** (w. at least one sample)
- **Loss function** (aka. cost function, objective function, target function, error function)
- **Learning** is an optimization problem, that is, finding the best solution from all feasible solutions.



Optimization problem:

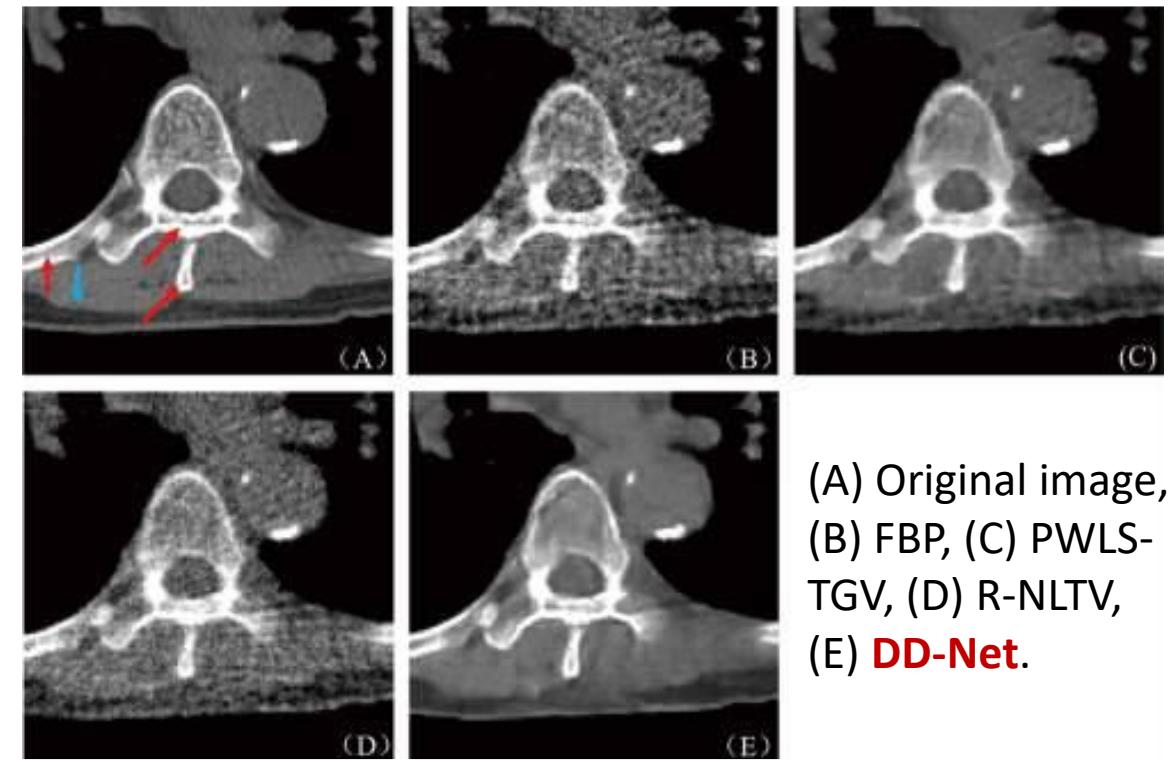
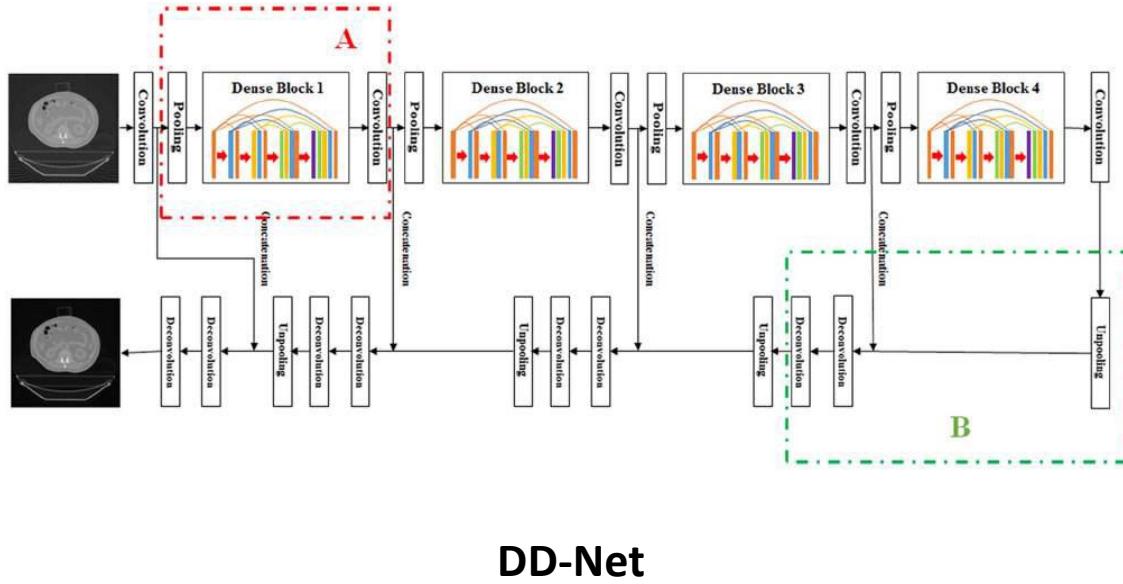
$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize}_x & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} & g_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ & h_j(x) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, p\end{array}$$

where

- $f(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the **objective function** to be
- $g_i(x) \leq 0$  are called **inequality constraints**
- $h_j(x) = 0$  are called **equality constraints**, and
- $m \geq 0$  and  $p \geq 0$ .

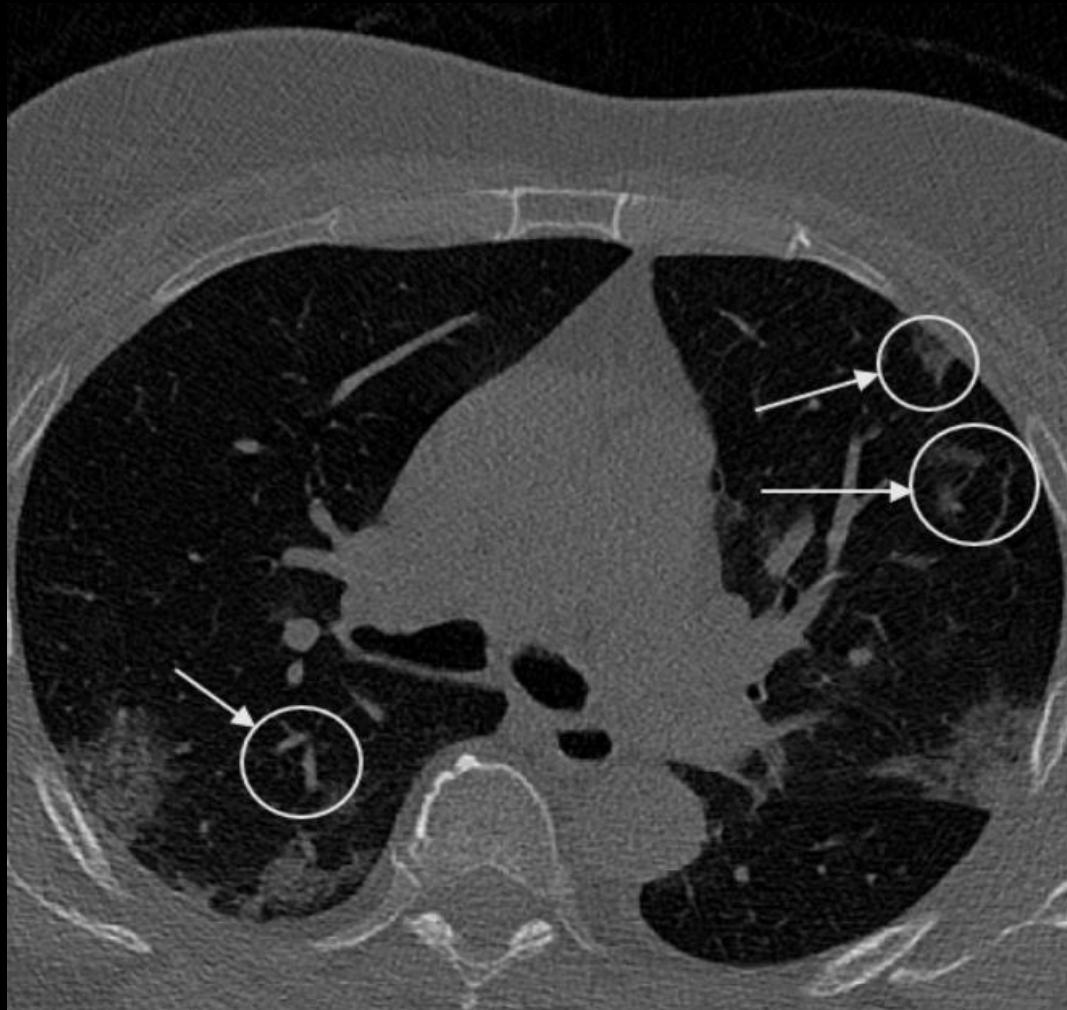


# 示例：稀疏角度CT重建

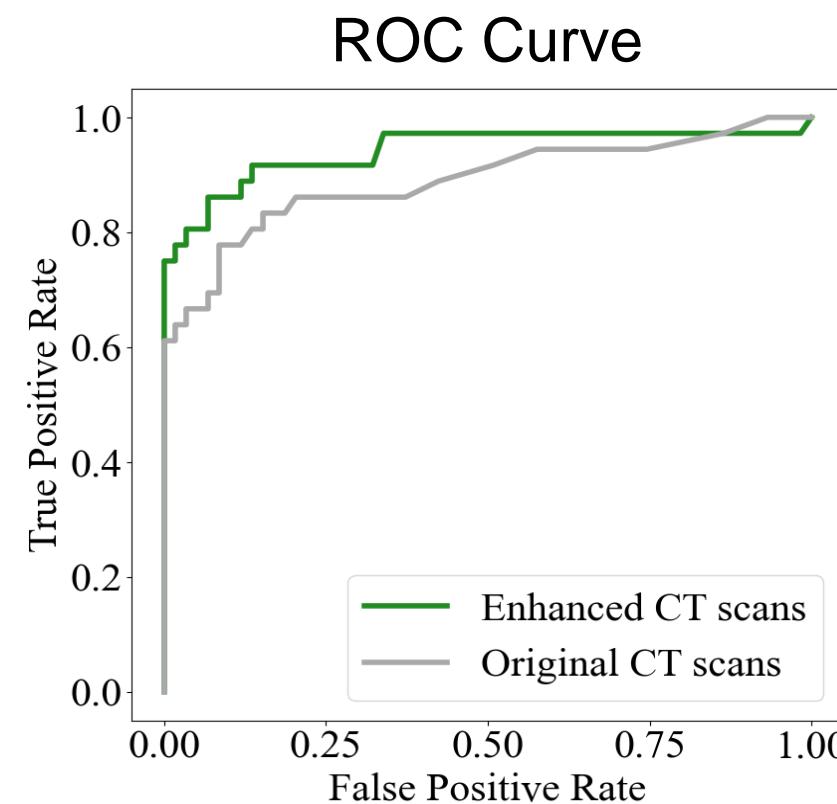
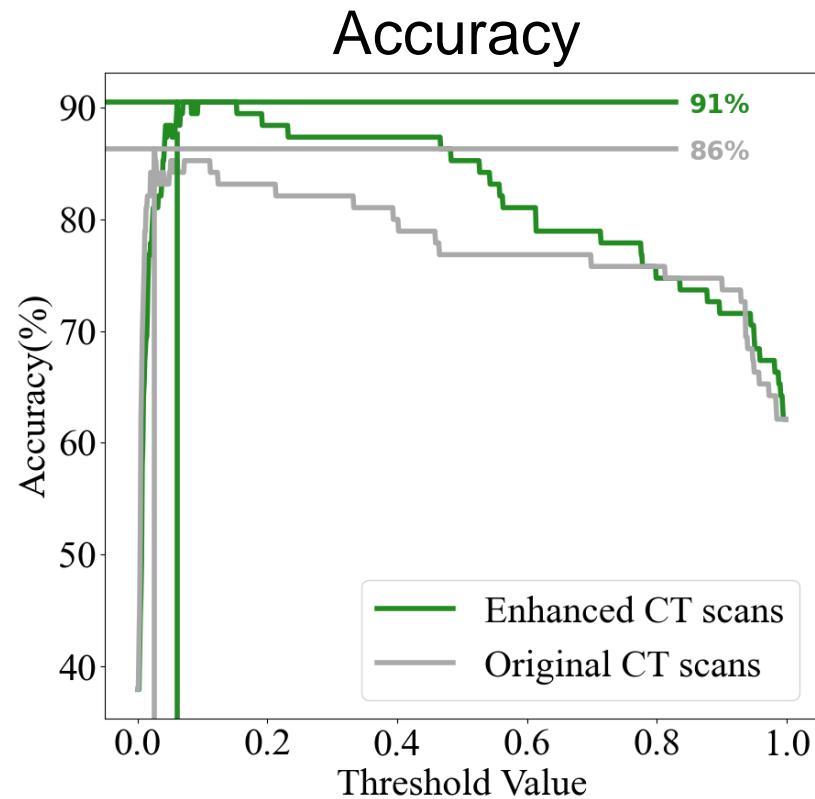


Zhicheng Zhang, Xiaokun Liang, Xu Dong, Yaoqin Xie, and Guohua Cao, "A Sparse-View CT Reconstruction Method Based on Combination of DenseNet and Deconvolution". *IEEE Trans Med Imaging* 37(6): p. 1407-1417 (2018).

# 图像的增强 Image Enhancement



# AI看片：图像的AI解读



	Analysis	Enhancement + Analysis	Improvement
Accuracy	86%	91%	5%
ROC-AUC	0.890	0.942	7%

# Lecture 3: BME工程学基础 (2)

□智能医学基础

□智慧仪器基础

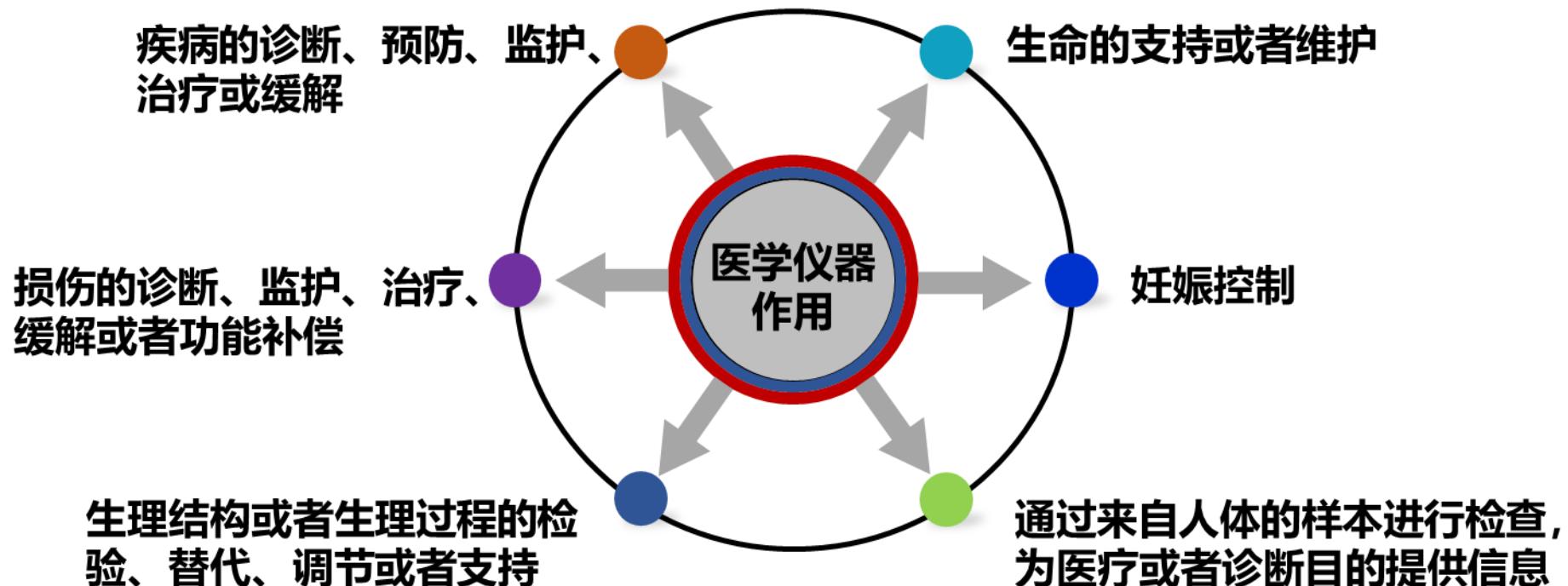
□其他相关基础

# 医学仪器简介

# 医学仪器的定义

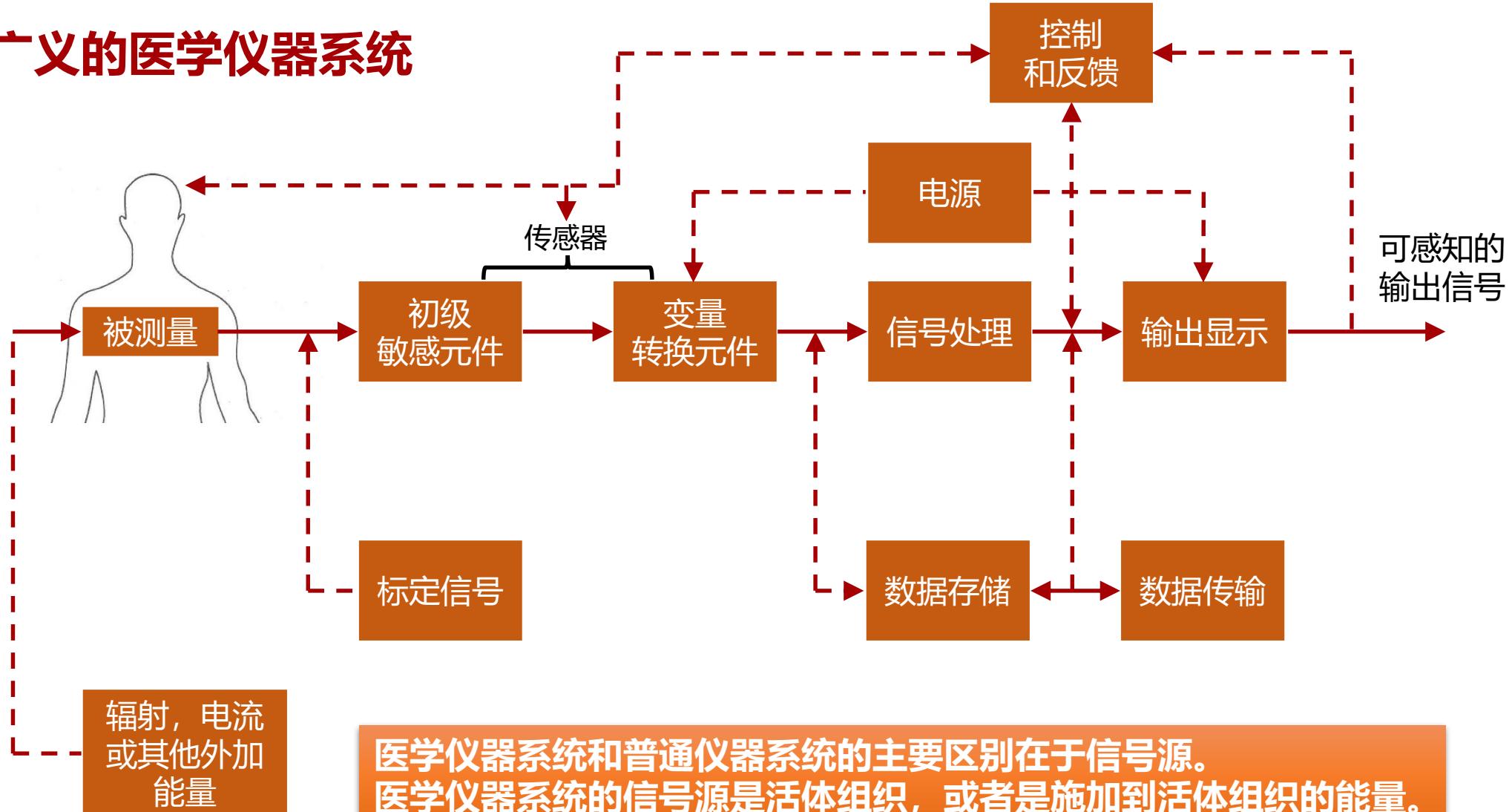
医学仪器是指直接或间接用于人体的仪器、设备、器具、体外诊断试剂和校准物、材料以及其他类似或者相关的物品，也包括所需要的的软件，主要用于医疗诊断、监护和治疗。

医学仪器用于人体体表及体内的作用不是用药理学、免疫学或代谢的手段获得，但可能有这些手段参与并起一定辅助作用。



# 医学仪器的定义

## 广义的医学仪器系统

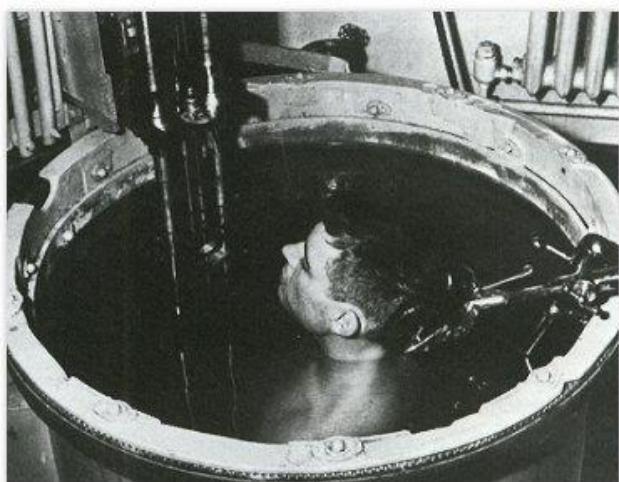
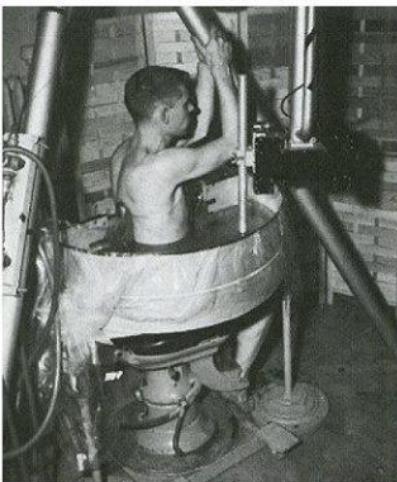
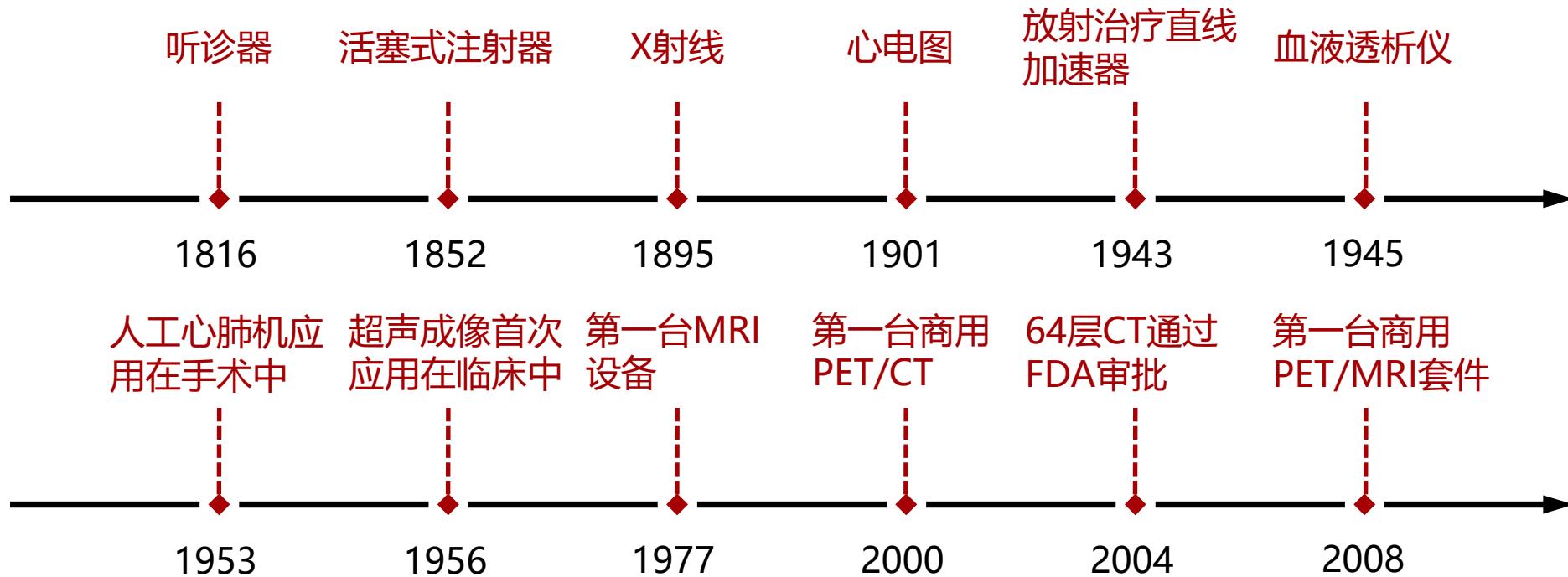


医学仪器系统和普通仪器系统的主要区别在于信号源。  
医学仪器系统的信号源是活体组织，或者是施加到活体组织的能量。

# 医学仪器的特点

- 现代医学仪器通常都是集电子、计算机、机械于一体的复杂装置，是**精密的，安全性和可靠性**要求高的自动或半自动系统；
- 对被测体必须是**无害的**，最理想的是无损伤的；
- 需要考虑电极或传感器**对测量结果产生的影响**；
- **生物信号弱，而干扰信号强**，生物信号可能只有干扰信号的  $1/1000$ ；
- **能量的限制**，不能为了提高信噪比或提高治疗效果而无限制地提高外加能量，这会造成机体的损伤；
- **安全考虑**，由于病人本身已比较虚弱，安全问题就比较突出。

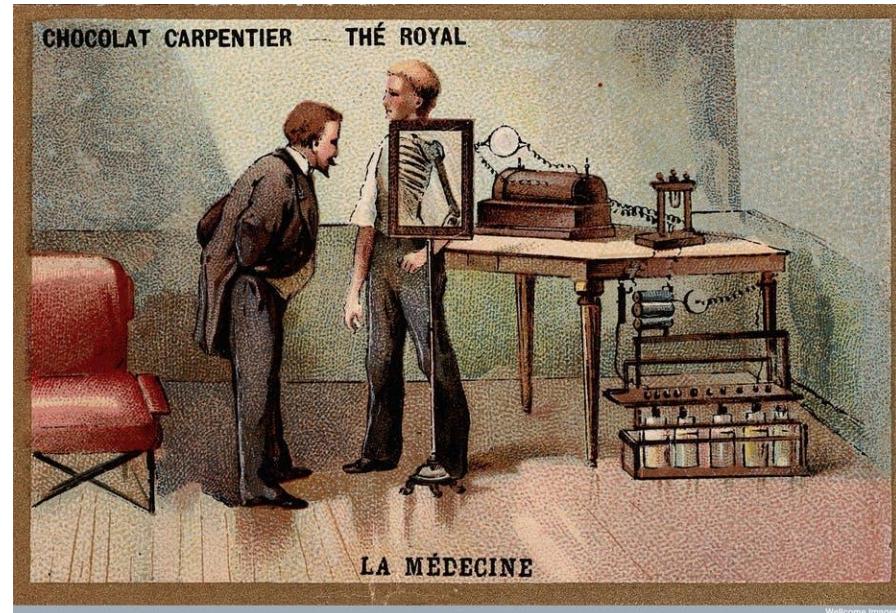
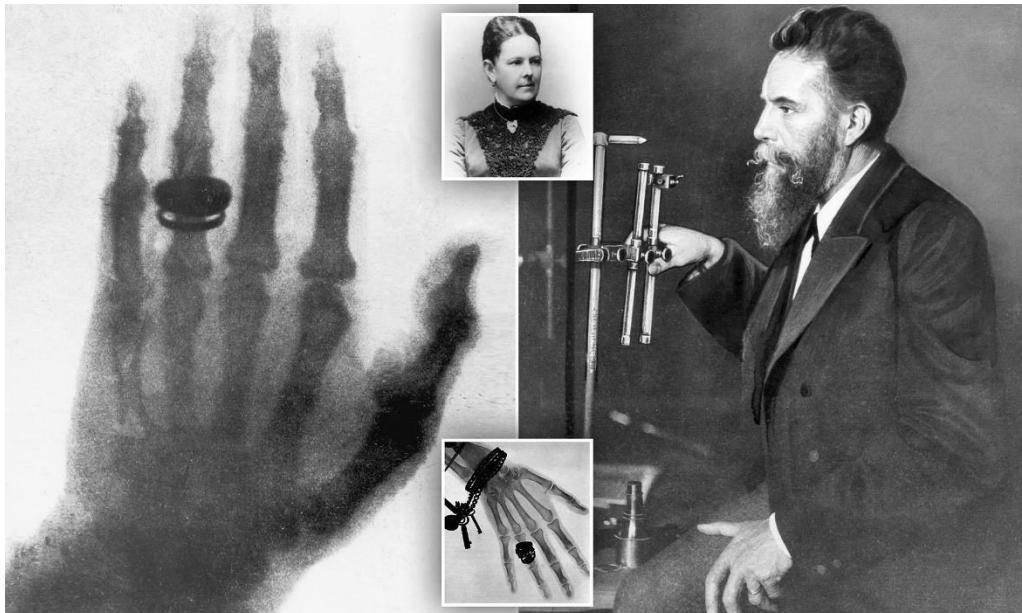
# 医学仪器的发展历史



# 医学仪器的发展历史

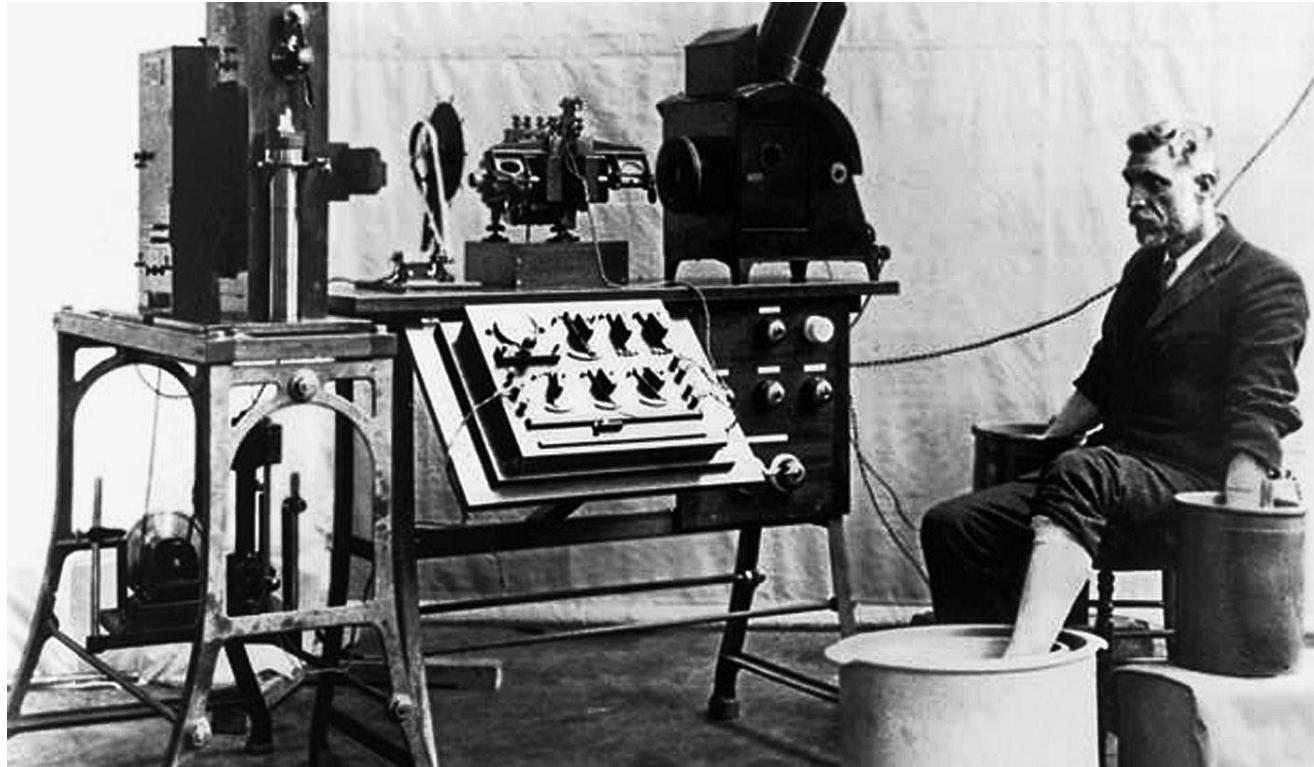
现代医学仪器的诞生和发展，始于19世纪末20世纪初。它与量子力学和相对论的科学重大发现、与机械制造和电机工程的工业文明出现密不可分。

**1895年**——德国物理学家伦琴在乌尔兹堡（Würzburg）大学物理研究所发现**X射线**，在次年的德国物理学年会上，他宣布并展示了X射线拍摄的人手X光片，由此开创了人体影像诊断的先河。这一里程碑式的发现，使伦琴获得了1901年首届诺贝尔物理学奖。



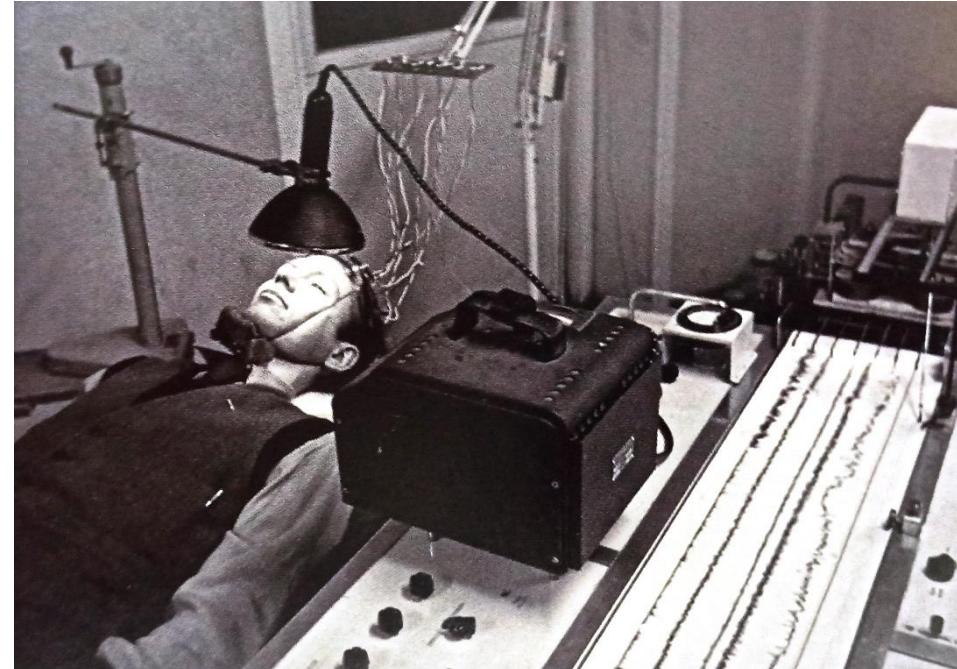
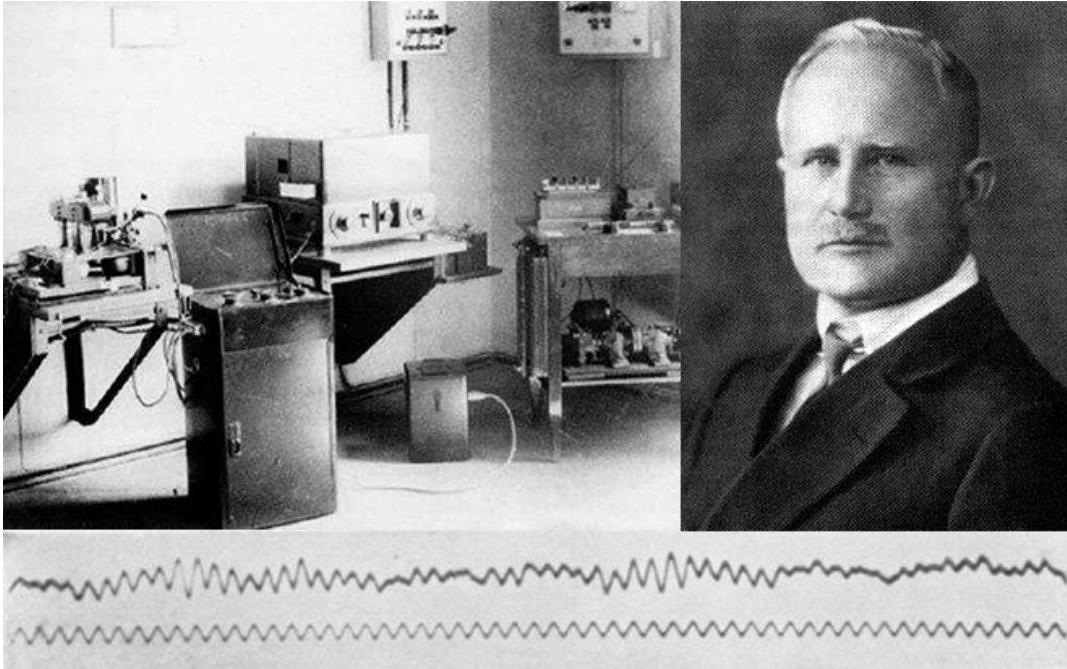
# 医学仪器的发展历史

**1903年**——荷兰生理学家威廉·艾因特霍芬（Willem Einthoven）研制出第一台采用弦线式电流计记录的**心电图仪**。他创立的肢体标准导联的概念，沿用至今。艾因特霍芬开创性的贡献使他获得了1924年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。



# 医学仪器的发展历史

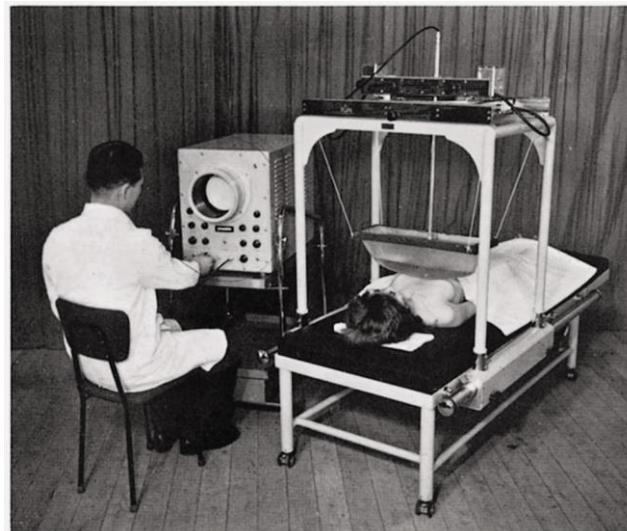
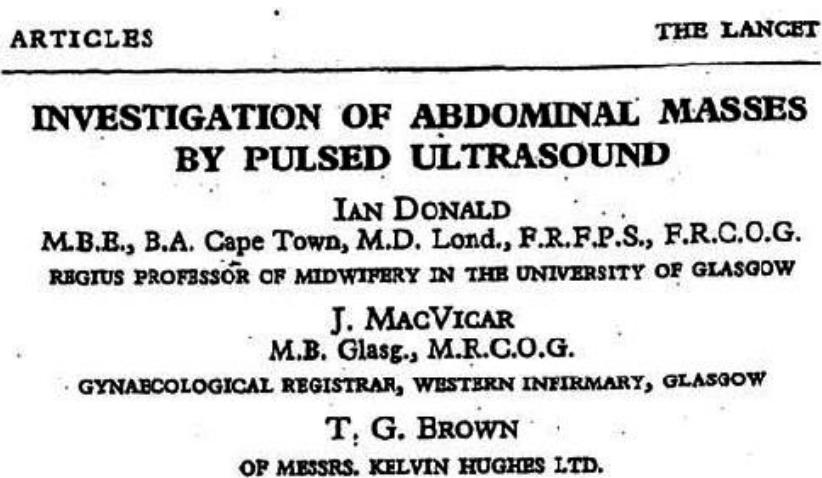
**1924年**——德国精神科医生汉斯·贝格尔（Hans Berger）用针状电极插入头皮下首次记录到人脑的生物电活动，精确描述了人脑的 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 波节律，并首次记录到人类癫痫发作时的**脑电图**，确立了脑电活动起源于脑组织的理论。



# 医学仪器的发展历史

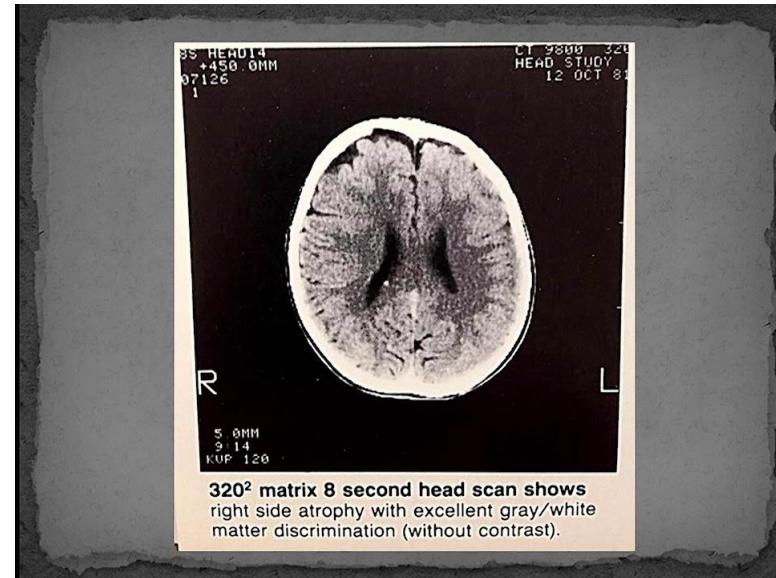
**1880年**——法国物理学家皮埃尔·居里（Pierre Curie）和雅克·居里（Jacques Curie）兄弟发现了与电能和机械能相关的**压电效应**。在随后约30年的时间里，压电效应只不过被当做单纯的好奇现象而已。在第一次世界大战中，基于压电晶体的超声波换能器在水下探测中发挥了巨大的作用。

**1958年**——商业化的**医用超声诊断仪**出现，由于它的广泛优点，很快在临床上普及。



# 医学仪器的发展历史

**1972年**——英国电气工程师高弗雷·豪斯费尔德 (Godfrey Hounsfield) 和美国物理学家阿兰·科马克 (Allan Cormack) 将计算机技术与X射线相结合，发明了**X射线计算机断层扫描 (CT)** 重建技术。它从许多不同的投影图，计算出真正的二维切片人体组织图像，此后通过各种角度的切片图，获得三维图像。这一医学史上划时代的成就，使二人共同获得了1979年的诺贝尔生理学或医学奖



# 医学仪器的发展历史

核医学影像仪器是基于给病人施加放射性标记药物，在人体外部探测所发射的射线而成像的一种技术。

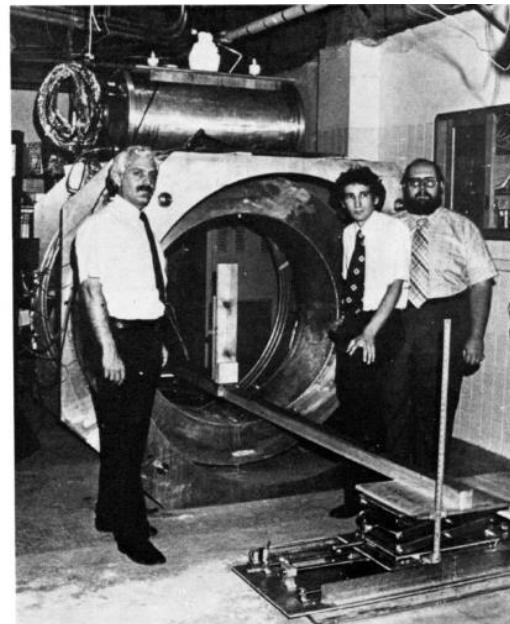
自从**1958年**美国科学家安格（Anger）成功研制出第一台 $\gamma$ 照相机后，借助于类似X射线层析成像技术，先后有**SPECT（单光子发射计算机断层成像）**和**PET（正电子发射计算机断层成像）**应用于临床。它们提供了X射线成像技术不能提供的人体生理代谢功能等方面的重要信息，对早期诊断癌症具有重要的意义。



# 医学仪器的发展历史

核磁共振是一种谱分析方法，早在1946年就由美国物理学家F. Bloch提出，但直到**1973年**才由美国化学家P. C. Lauterbur等研制出临床使用的**磁共振成像（Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI）** 仪器。该仪器不仅提供了人体解剖图像，而且提供了人体特征部位的生理与代谢信息。

2003年度诺贝尔生理学或医学奖授予了美国化学家P. C. Lauterbur和英国物理学家Peter Mansfield，以表彰他们对MRI技术做出的杰出贡献。



# 医学仪器的发展历史

治疗仪器自18世纪美国科学家富兰克林用莱顿瓶放电治疗瘫痪病人以来，直到**19世纪末20世纪初**才有了长足的发展。利用电磁波不同频段产生不同的生理效应，研制出的各种治疗仪器大量进入临床，最具代表性的包括，**可植入人体的心脏起搏器、高频电力、激光刀、治疗癌症的粒子加速器等。**随着微电子技术和计算机技术的快速发展，各种**物理治疗仪器**发挥着越来越多的作用。





# 医学仪器的分类

大类	二级分类	细分品类
高值医用耗材	骨科植入	人工关节、骨板、骨钉、骨棒、脊柱类固定器材
	血管介入	血管支架、心脏封堵器等
	神经外科	脑动脉瘤类、神经补片
	眼科	眼科人工晶体、眼内填充物等
	口腔科	高分子义齿、根管填充材料、正畸材料等
	血液净化	人工肾
	非血管介入	前列腺支架、胆管支架、食道支架等
	电生理和起搏器	植入式心脏起搏器、体外心脏起搏器、主动脉内囊起搏器等
低值医用耗材	其他	置入式助听器、人工肝支持装置、人工喉等
	注射输液类	注射器、输液器、静脉导管等
	医用高分子材料	吸氧管、胃管、鼻饲管、引流管等
	卫生材料	棉球棉签、口罩、医用手套、医用纱布等
医疗设备	手术室及ICU耗材	缝合线、麻醉包、气管插管导管、电极贴
	诊断设备	影像诊断 (DR、CT、超声、磁共振) 等
	治疗设备	各类手术器械、生命信息与支持设备、放射治疗器械
体外诊断	微生物诊断	结核杆菌分析仪、药敏分析仪、微生物培养基
	生化诊断	生化分析仪、电解质分析仪、生化分析试剂
	免疫诊断	免疫分析仪、酶免疫、化学发光仪及配套试剂
	分子诊断	医用PCR分析系统、生物芯片阅读仪、PCR扩增仪

# 医学仪器的分类

## CFDA医疗器械产品分类 (风险程度)

### 第一类医疗器械 风险程度低

- 基础外科手术类
- 显微外科手术类
- 神经外科手术类
- 眼科手术类
- 耳鼻喉科手术类
- 口腔科手术类等

常规管理

### 第二类医疗器械 具有中度风险

- 普通诊察器械类
- 物理治疗及康复设备类
- 临床检验分析仪器类
- 手术室、急诊室、诊疗室设备及器具类
- 医用卫生材料类等

严格控制管理

### 第三类医疗器械 具有较高风险

- 激光手术设备
- 高频手术设备
- 冷冻手术设备
- 手术导航系统
- 超声手术设备等

特别措施严格控制管理

《中华人民共和国医疗器械分类规则》

# 医学仪器的分类

医学仪器产品分类		
医疗机构	医疗设备	监护设备、影像设备、诊断设备、消毒灭菌设备、手术室灯床吊塔等
	耗材	一次性输液设备、纱布、止血海绵等；骨科、心脏支架等高值耗材；诊断设备用试剂等
家庭	血压仪、血糖仪、按摩椅、体重秤等	

# 医学仪器的分类

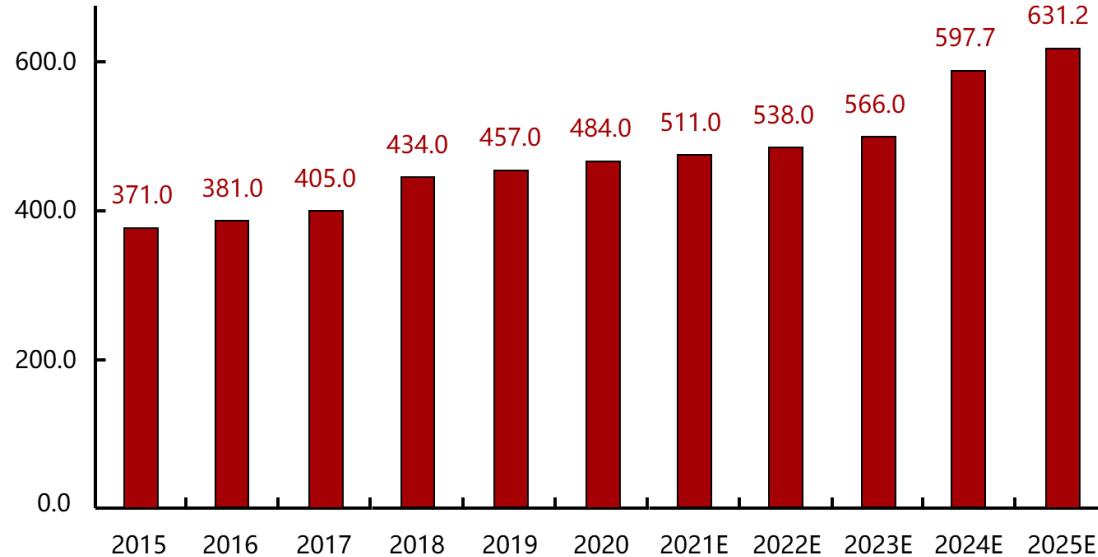
## 大型医疗设备产品分类和管理

医院使用的市值较高、体积较大的医疗设备，有CT、核磁共振、DR系统、CR系统、工频X光机、推车式B型超声波诊断仪、体外冲击波碎石机、高压氧舱、直线加速器等。

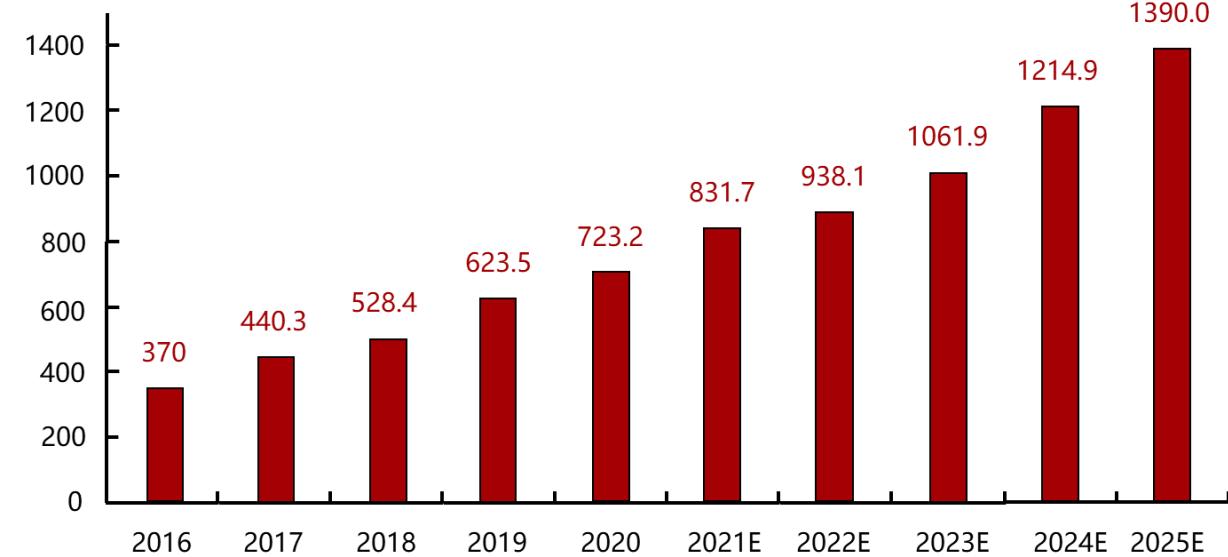
甲类	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 重离子放射治疗系统；</li><li>➤ 质子放射治疗系统；</li><li>➤ 正电子发射型磁共振成像系统（英文简称PET/MR）；</li><li>➤ 高端放射治疗设备。指集合了多模态影像、人工智能、复杂动态调强、高精度大剂量率等精确放疗技术的放射治疗设备；</li><li>➤ 首次配置的单台（套）价格在<b>3000万元人民币（或400万美元）及以上</b>的大型医疗器械。</li></ul>	国家卫生健康委员会负责配置管理
乙类	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ X线正电子发射断层扫描仪（英文简称PET/CT，含PET）；</li><li>➤ 内窥镜手术器械控制系统（手术机器人）；</li><li>➤ 64排及以上X线计算机断层扫描仪（64排及以上CT）；</li><li>➤ 1.5T及以上磁共振成像系统（1.5T及以上MR）；</li><li>➤ 直线加速器（含X刀，不包括列入甲类管理目录的放射治疗设备）；</li><li>➤ 伽玛射线立体定向放射治疗系统（包括用于头部、体部和全身）；</li><li>➤ 首次配置的单台（套）价格在<b>1000—3000万元人民币</b>的大型医疗器械。</li></ul>	省级卫生计生委负责配置管理

# 全球及中国医疗器械市场规模

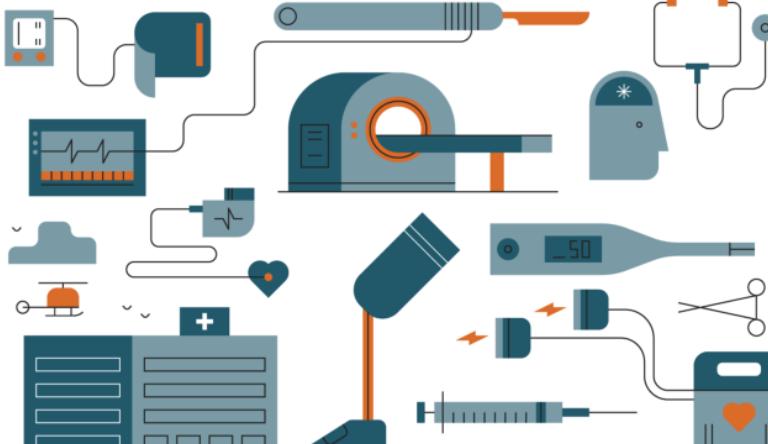
单位:十亿美元



单位:十亿元



全球医疗器械市场规模, 2015-2025E



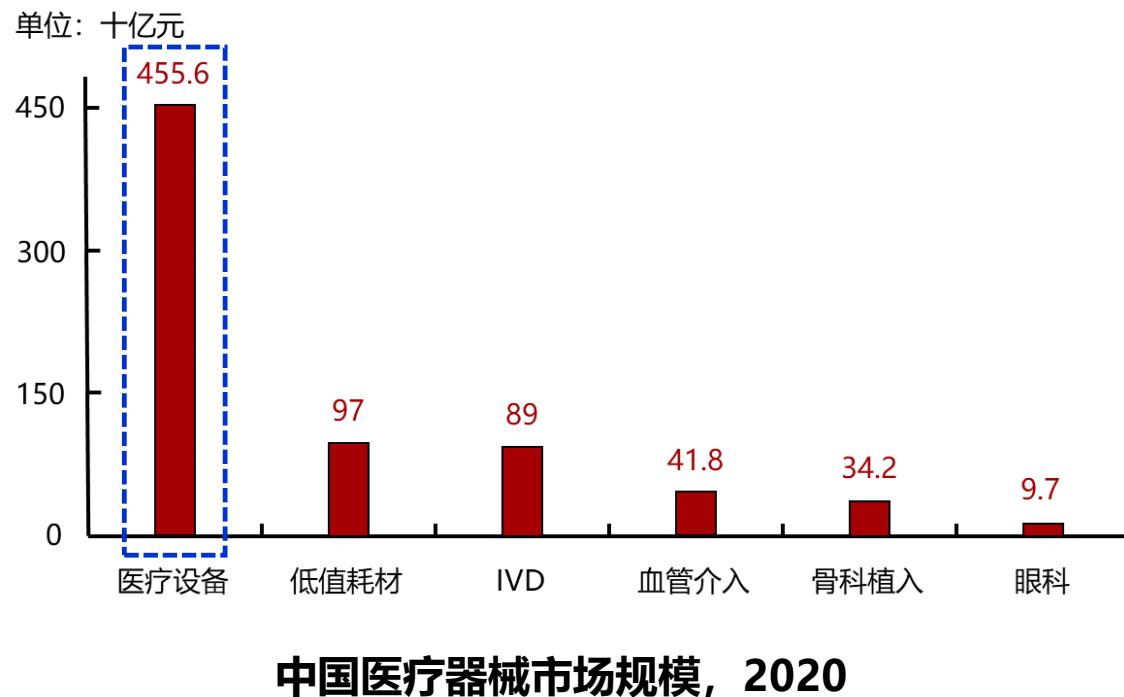
中国医疗器械市场规模, 2016-2025E



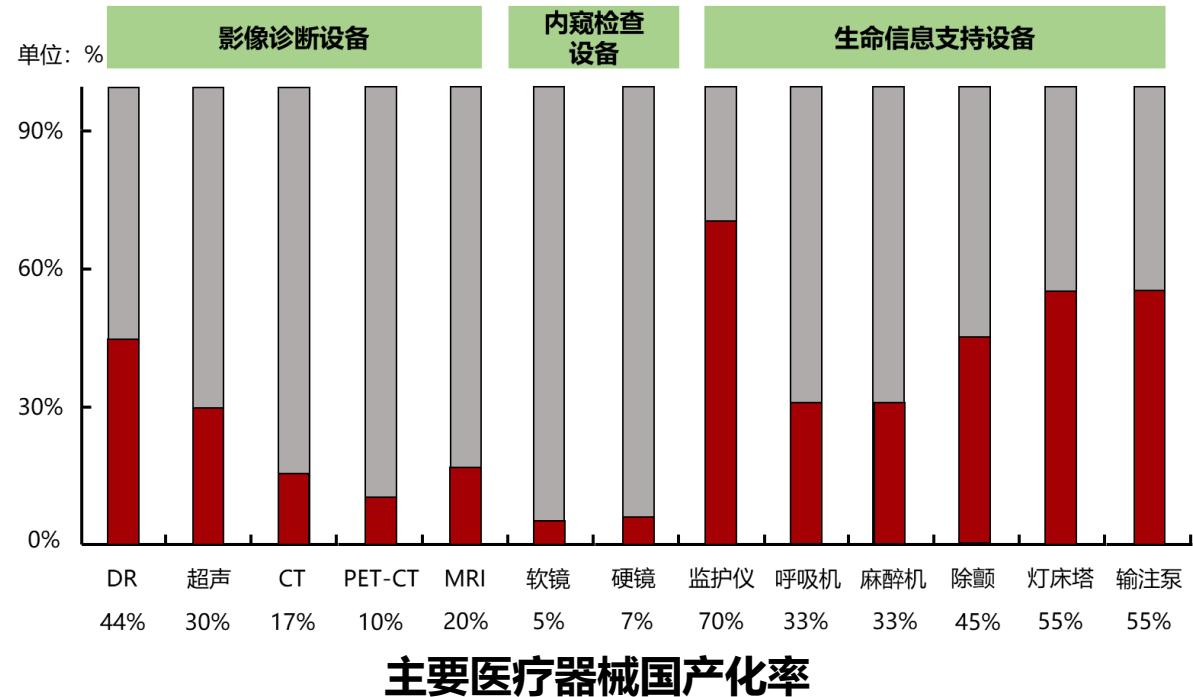
# 全球医疗器械行业发展现状

- 欧美日等发达国家和地区的医疗器械产业发展时间早，对医疗器械产品的技术水平和质量要求较高，市场需求以产品升级换代为主，市场规模庞大，增长稳定。而以中国为代表的新兴市场是全球最具潜力的医疗器械市场，产品普及需求与升级换代需求并存，近年来增长速度较快。
- 美国是医疗器械最主要的市场和制造国，占全球医疗器械市场约40%市场份额。美国医疗器械行业拥有强大的研发实力，技术水平世界领先。
- 中国已成为全球医疗器械的重要生产基地，占全球医疗器械市场约25%市场份额，在多种中低端医疗器械产品领域，产量居世界第一。我国高端医疗器械市场大部分份额由外资企业占领。

# 中国医疗器械发展现状

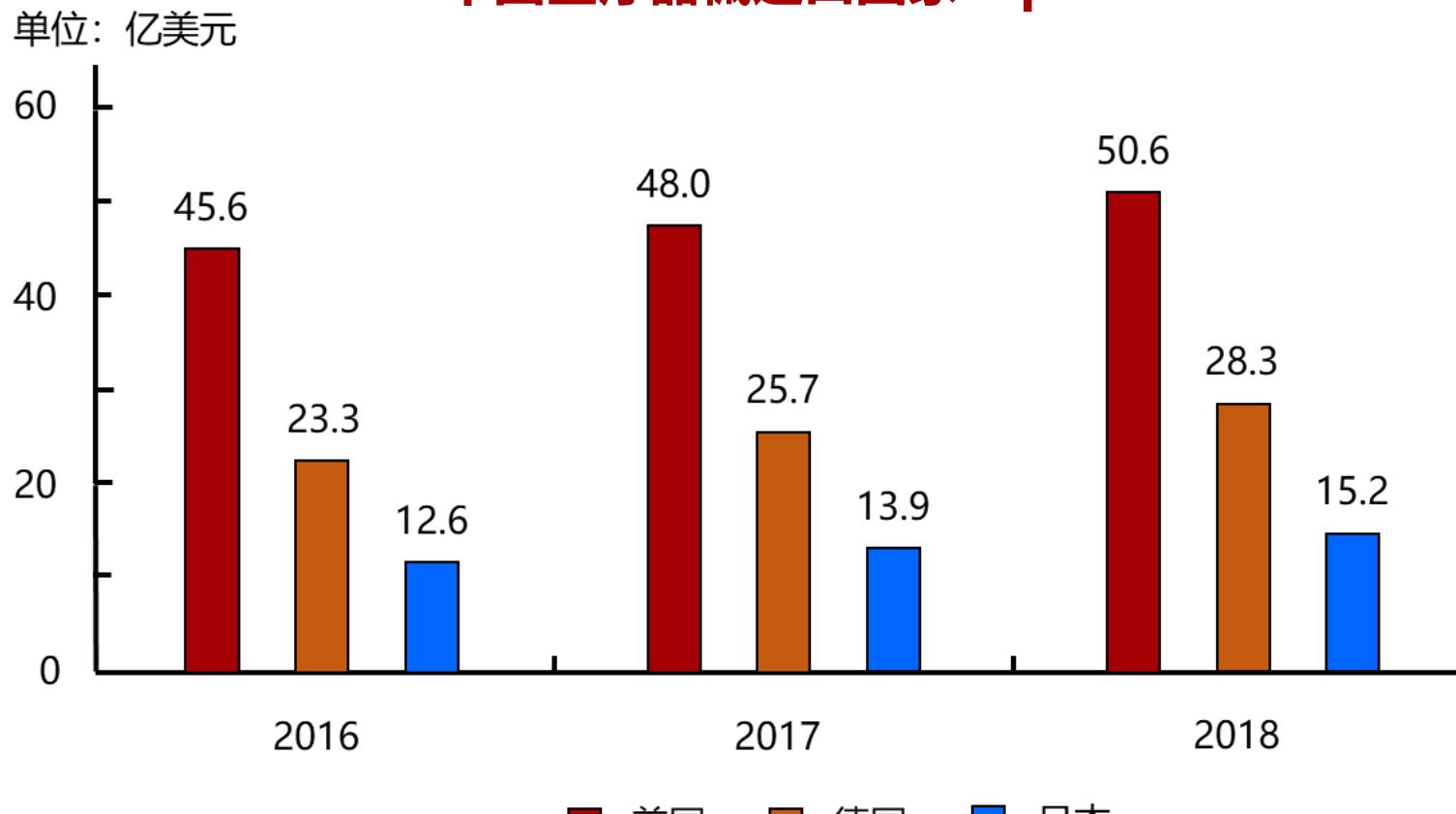


- 中国医疗器械市场, 前六大领域为医疗设备 (59%)、低值耗材 (12.6%)、体外诊断医疗器械 IVD (12%)、血管介入 (5%)、骨科植入 (4%) 和眼科 (1%)。



# 中国医疗器械发展现状

中国医疗器械进口国家Top 3



数据来源: BMI Research BMI

# 中国医疗器械发展现状

- 我国医疗器械行业起步相对较晚，与国际医疗器械巨头仍有一定的差距，特别对于大型设备及高端医疗设备，国内医疗机构仍倾向于使用进口设备，**进口医疗器械高昂的费用也是医疗费用居高不下的原因之一。**
- **国内医疗器械制造企业主要集中在中低端、具有价格优势的常规产品，包括中小型器械及耗材类产品，仅有部分产品具备了和进口医疗器械分庭抗礼的实力，例如监护仪、麻醉机、血液细胞分析仪、彩超和生化分析仪等。**

# 中国医疗器械市场展望

**中国对医疗器械的需求增长迅速，推动这种增长趋势的关键因素包括：**

- **中国整体经济的持续增长和扩张；**
- **中国的“十三五”和“健康中国2030”规划将健康与创新放在首位；**
- **对高科技医疗设备的需求不断增加，以提高总体医疗质量；**
- **中国人口老龄化持续增长；**
- **中国慢性病患者持续增多；**
- **微创手术数量的快速增长。**

# 医学器械的发展展望

生物医学工程仪器是多学科交叉的产物，它与当今各门科学技术的发展息息相关。随着物理科学技术、计算机技术、微电子技术、材料科学技术、机械工程和生物工程技术的快速发展，医学仪器技术未来的发展趋势可归纳为：

## ➤ **计算机相关技术**

包括，计算机辅助诊断、智能器械、生物传感器、机器人和医疗器械网络化。

## ➤ **分子医学**

包括，遗传诊断、遗传治疗和组织工程化器械。

## ➤ **家庭和自我保健**

包括，家庭/自我监护与诊断、家庭/自我治疗和远程医疗。

## ➤ **微创与无创方法**

包括，微创与无创器械、医学成像、微型化器械、激光诊疗、机器人外科器械和非植入式辅助传感。

## ➤ **器械/药物结合**

包括，药物释放系统、药物浸入系统、植入式药物递送系统、药物灌注器械等。

## ➤ **采用硬件和组织工程因子的器官移植/辅助器械**

包括，人体器官、组织工程化器官和电刺激设备。

# 医学器械的发展展望

美国FDA器械和辐射健康中心（CDRH）归纳未来医学器械的特点：

- 1) 智能化；
- 2) 从医院向家庭发展；
- 3) 集成化与复合化；
- 4) 临床诊治在时间和空间上的精确性将大大提高。



# 可穿戴设备

# What are wearable electronics?



**Wearable electronics** are small electronic devices worn by a person to provide **intelligent assistance**.

Most wearable electronics are worn externally in the form of a wristwatch or wristband and sometimes integrated into eyeglasses, cloth, shoes.

They can be implanted inside the body, like pacemakers and neuroprosthetics.

# How do wearable electronics work for personal medicine?



Wearable electronics are impacting healthcare and medicine by enabling **health monitoring** outside of the clinic and **prediction** of health events.

Bariya et al. Nat. Electron. 2018

# Signal measurements from wearable electronics

Wearable technologies enable the continuous monitoring of human physical activities and behaviors, as well as **physiological** and **biochemical** parameters during daily life.



## Physiological signals

1. Vital signs  
(temperature, blood pressure, and respiration rate)
2. Skin conductance
3. Electrograms  
[electrocardiogram (ECG), electroencephalogram (EEG), electromyogram (EMG) and electrooculogram (EOG)]

## Biochemical signals

1. Blood oxygen saturation
2. Electrolytes  
(sodium, potassium, chloride)
3. Metabolic products  
(lactate, glucose, urea, uric acid)
4. Nutrients
5. Proteins
6. Hormones

# Sensors for physiological signals

## Temperature —Thermometer

Typical  
thermometers



Resistance  
thermometer



### Thermometers

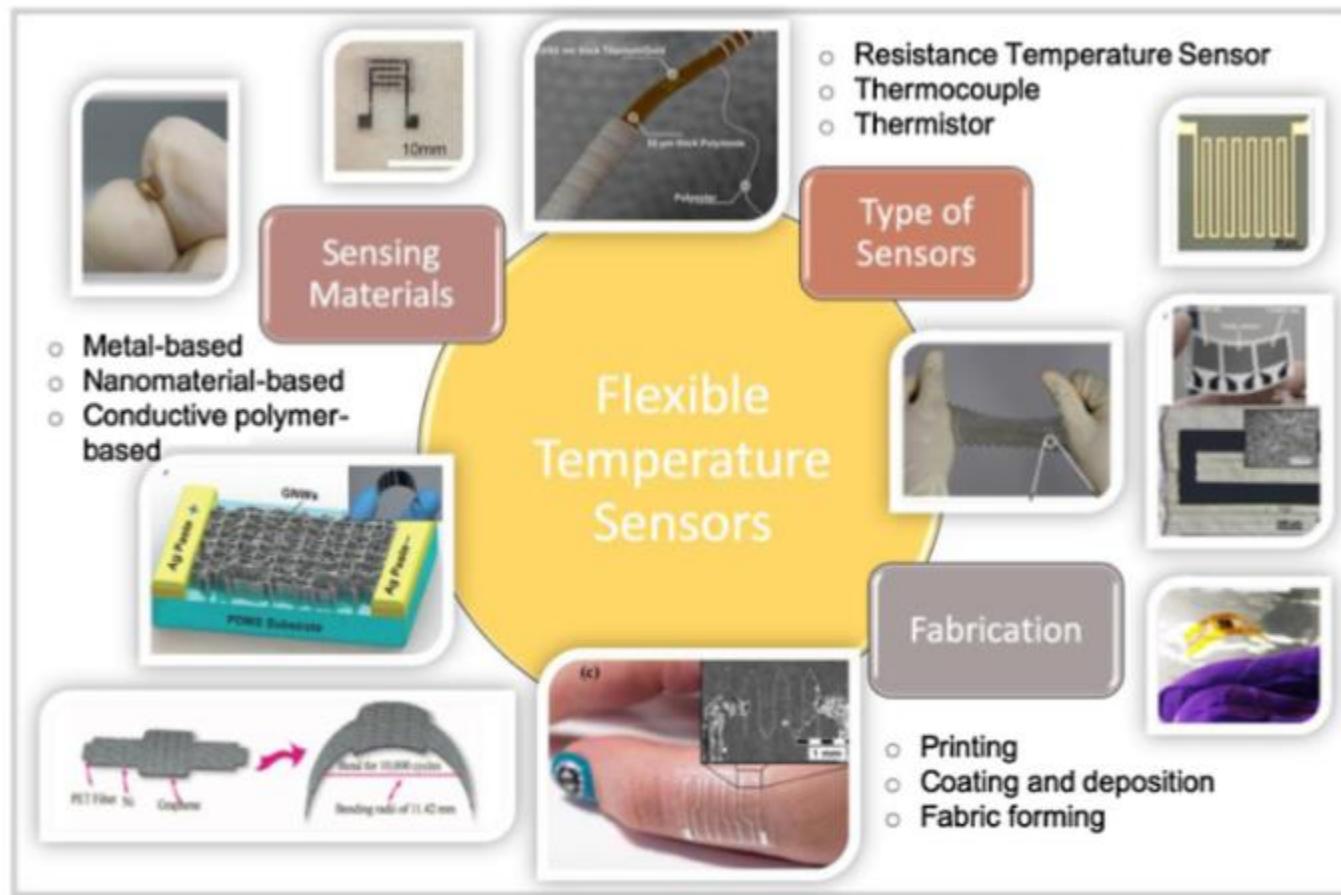
They are based on material properties and rely on the constitutive relation between pressure, volume and temperature of the thermometric material. For example, mercury expands when heated.

### Resistance thermometer

They consist of a length of fine wire wrapped around a ceramic or glass core but other constructions are also used. The RTD wire is a pure material, typically platinum, nickel, or copper. The material has an accurate resistance/temperature relationship which is used to provide an indication of temperature

# Sensors for physiological signals

## Thermometers on flexible devices



The temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) of the material is defined as:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{R(T_0)} \frac{R(T) - R(T_0)}{T - T_0}$$

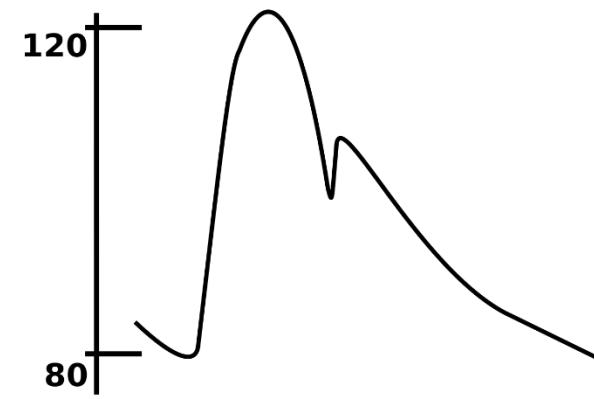
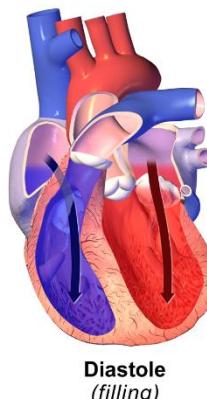
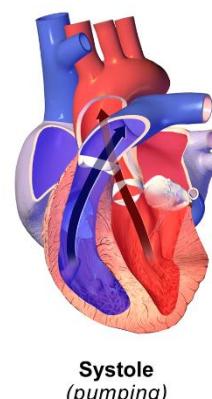
where  $R(T)$  is the resistance at temperature  $T$ ,  $R(T_0)$  is the initial resistance of the tested sample at temperature,  $T_0$ .

# Sensors for physiological signals

## Blood pressure test

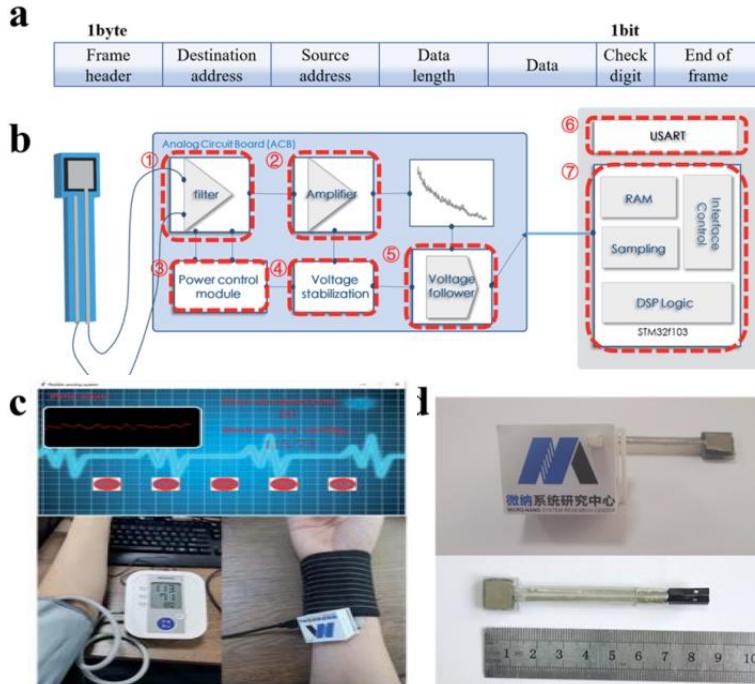


During each heartbeat, blood pressure varies between a maximum (**systolic**) and a minimum (**diastolic**) pressure. **Systolic** and **diastolic** arterial blood pressures are not static but undergo natural variations from one heartbeat to another. They also change in response to stress, nutritional factors, drugs, disease, exercise, and momentarily from standing up.

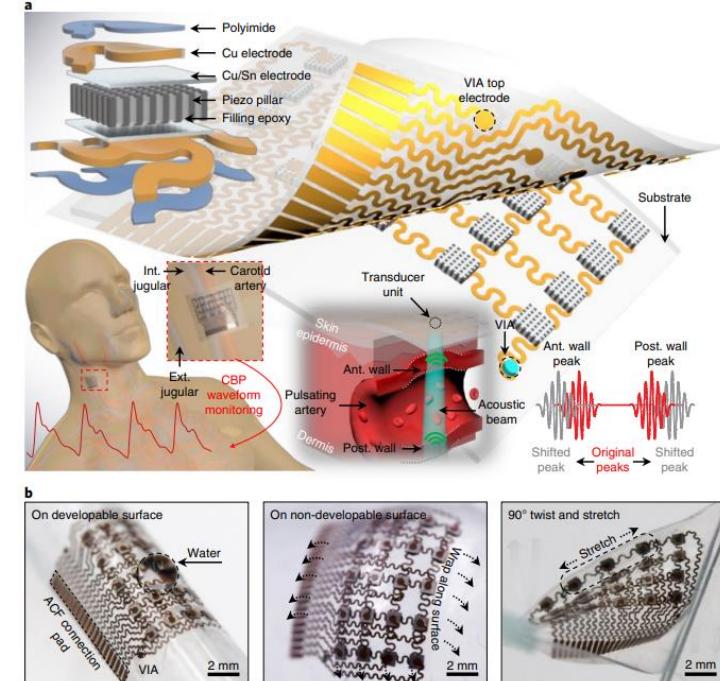


# Sensors for physiological signals

## Blood pressure measurement on flexible devices



Neglecting the effects of arterial vessel internal diameter and vessel wall thickness when blood pressure is changed, a linear correlation between human blood pressure values and pulse wave conduction time can be obtained.



The device can continuously record the diameter of a pulsating blood vessel, which can be translated into localized BP waveforms

Wang. et al. Nature Biomed. Engineer. 2018  
Zhang, et al. RSC Adv., 2022

# Sensors for physiological signals

## Skin conductance / galvanic skin response (GSR)



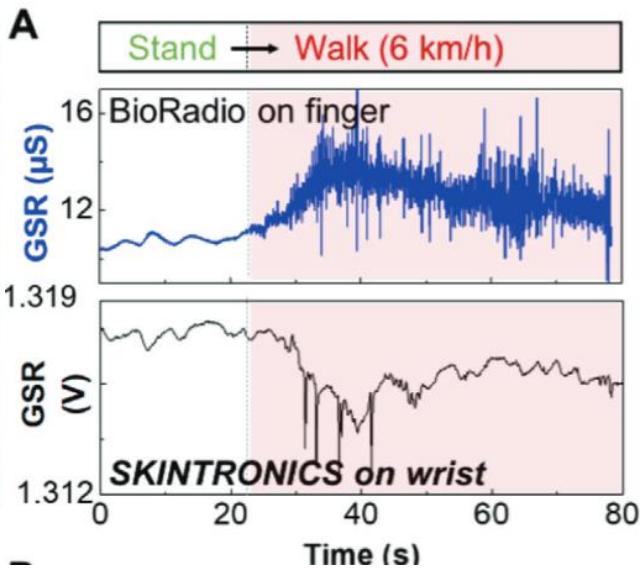
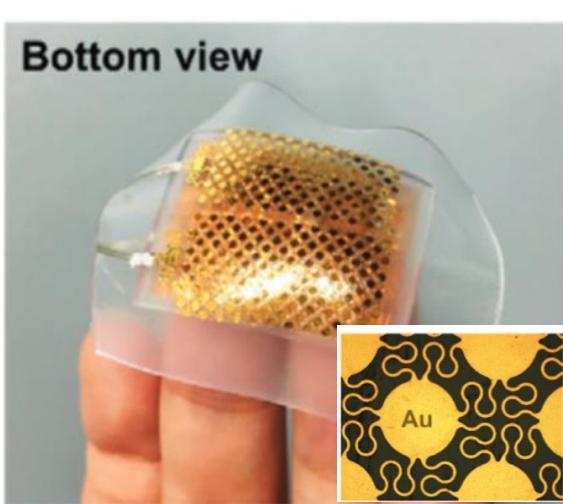
### Why we need GSR?

The traditional theory of GSR holds that skin resistance varies with the state of sweat glands in the skin. Sweating is controlled by the sympathetic nervous system, and skin conductance is an indication of psychological or physiological arousal.

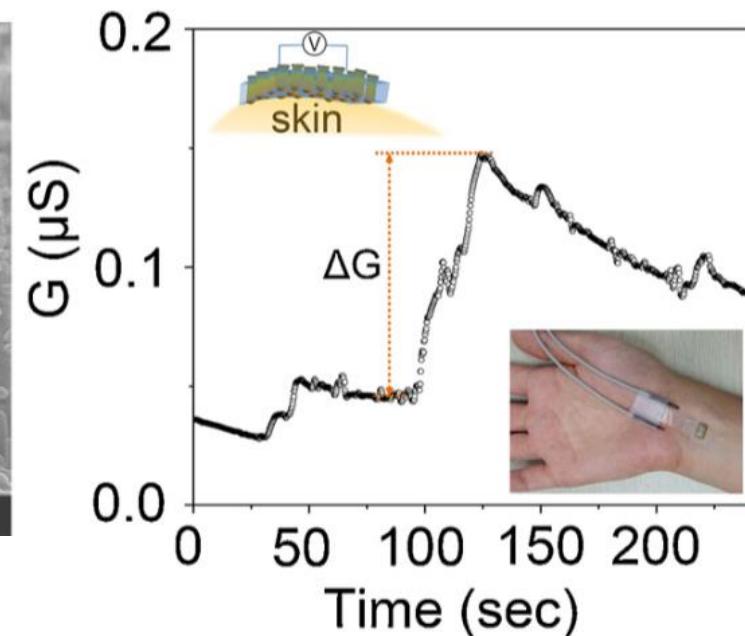
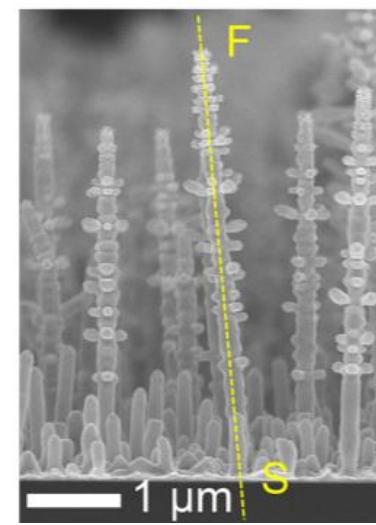
# Sensors for physiological signals

## GSR on flexible devices

Fabrication view



Materials view



Composed of Au islands and meander interconnects, which allows over 50% stretchability and 30% areal coverage to the skin to maintain an adequate contact impedance.

The nanowires are vertically aligned within the polyimide matrix, the GSR sensor has anisotropic electrical conductance.

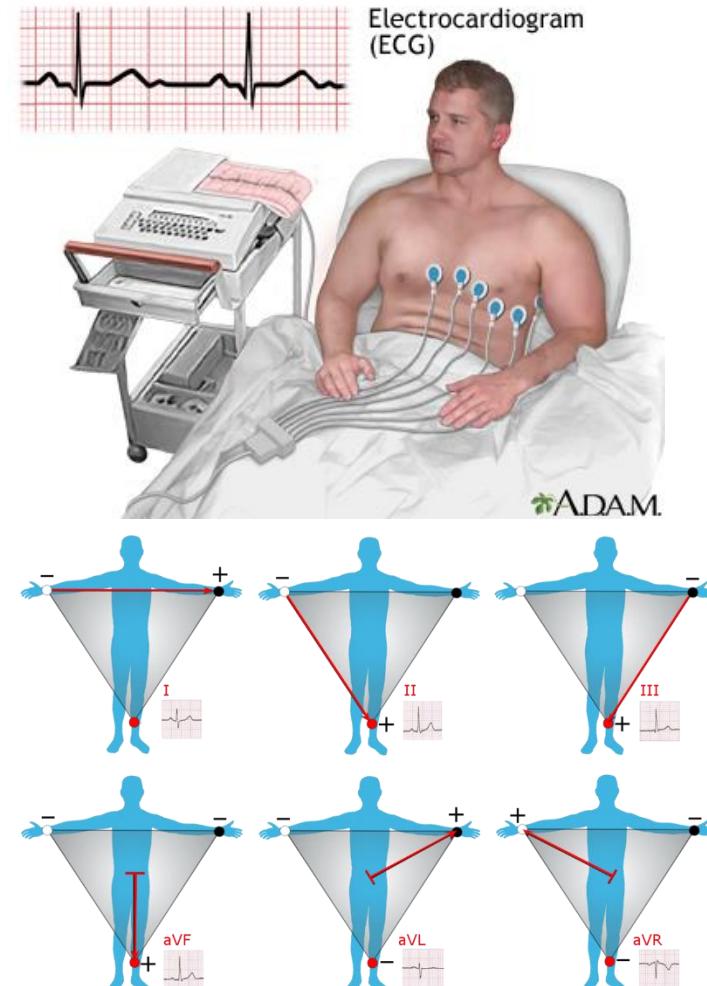
Park. et al. Sensor. Actur. B, 2018.  
Kim, et al. Adv. Sci., 2020

# Sensors for physiological signals

## Electrograms

An electrogram (EGM) is a recording of electrical activity of organs such as the brain and heart, measured by monitoring changes in electric potential.

- ❖ Electrocardiogram (ECG) — Heart
- ❖ Electroencephalogram (EEG) — Brain
- ❖ Electromyogram (EMG) — Muscle
- ❖ Electrooculogram (EOG) — Eye

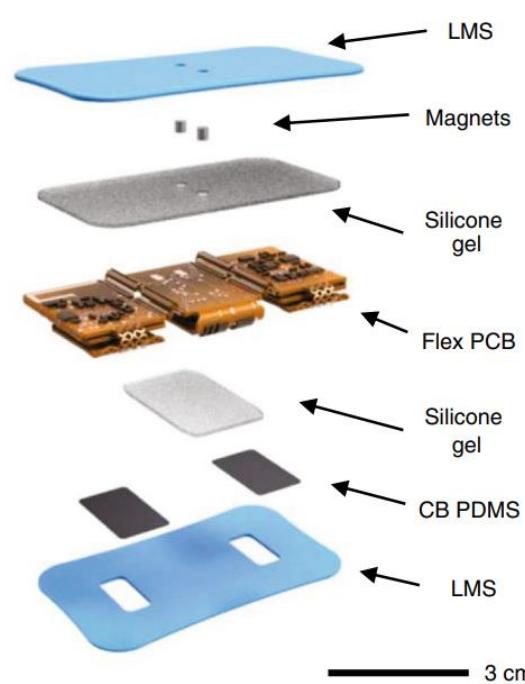


# Sensors for physiological signals

## ECG on flexible devices



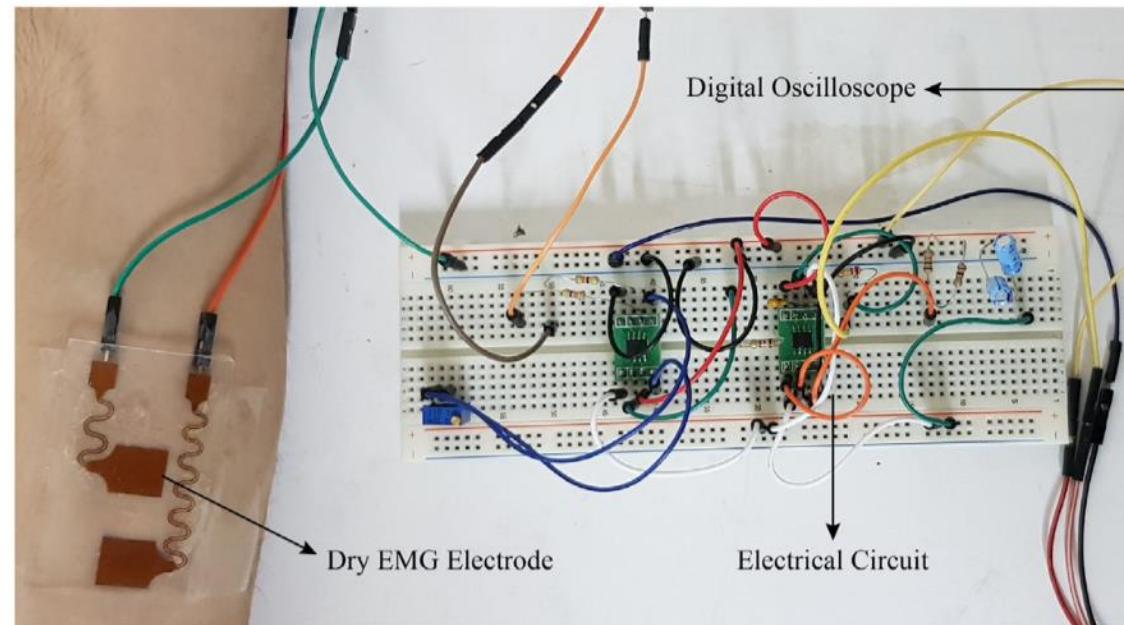
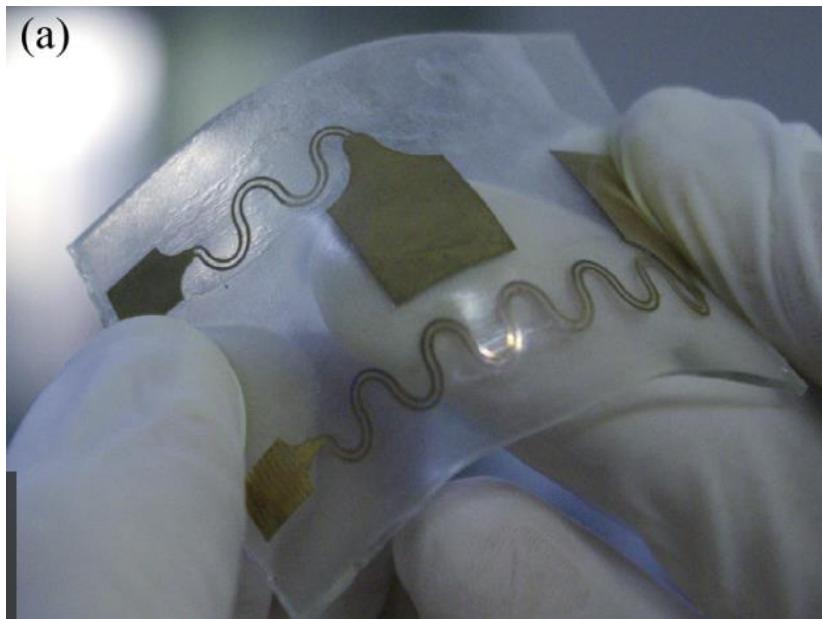
Placed on flat chest.



Chung et. al. Nature Medicine, 2020

# Sensors for physiological signals

## EMG on flexible devices



- ❖ Stretchable electrodes based on metal tracks embedded in PDMS elastomer.
- ❖ The electrodes always contained key elements such as stretchable substrate, conductive pads, and serpentine connections.

Shahandashti et. al. Sensor. Actur. A, 2019

# Sensors for biochemical signals

## Chemical level detection for healthcare



- Low amount of blood
  - Low cost
  - User friendly
- 
- Pain with the finger poke
  - Risk of infection

**Blood** is a body fluid in the circulatory system of humans and other vertebrates that **delivers** necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells.

# Sensors for biochemical signals

## Regular clinical blood test

### Complete blood count (CBC)

- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- Platelets
- Hemoglobin
- Hematocrit

### Basic metabolic panel (BMP)

- Calcium
- Glucose
- Sodium
- Potassium
- Bicarbonate
- Chloride
- Blood urea nitrogen
- Creatinine

### Comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP)

- Albumin
- Total protein
- Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
- Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- Bilirubin

**Regular blood testing** is one of the most important ways to keep track of your overall physical well-being. Getting tested at routine intervals can allow you to see the way your body changes over time and empower you to make informed decisions about your health.

# Sensors for biochemical signals

**Noninvasive** monitoring in physiological biofluid



Urine



Saliva



Tear



Sweat

# Sensors for biochemical signals

Urine



Pregnancy test



Diabetes urine test



PNAS. 2018 115, 5377-5382  
Biosens. Bioelectron. 2015, 74, 1061.

# Lecture 3: BME工程学基础 (2)

□智能医学基础

□智慧仪器基础

□其他相关基础

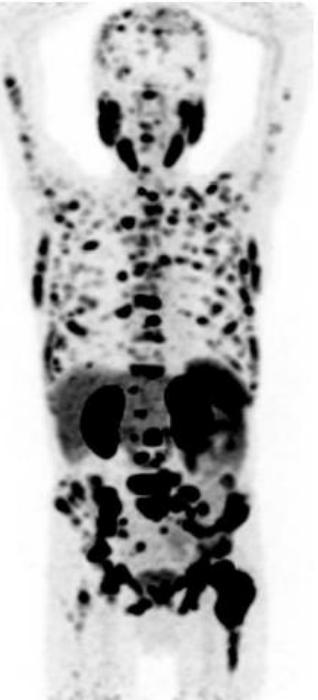
# 癌症药物

# 现代社会威胁人类生命健康的主要疾病

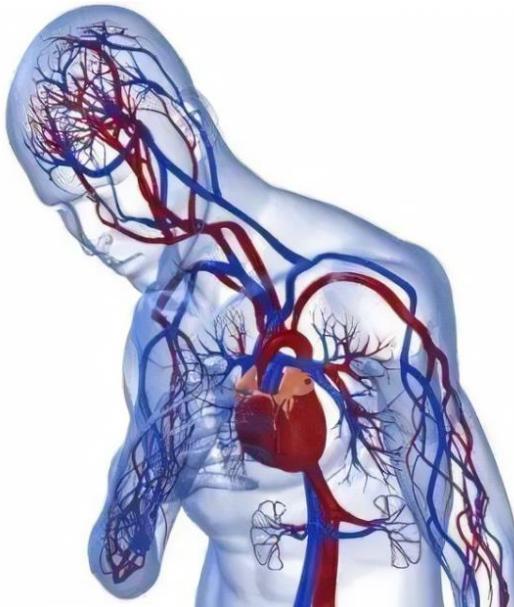


上海科技大学  
ShanghaiTech University

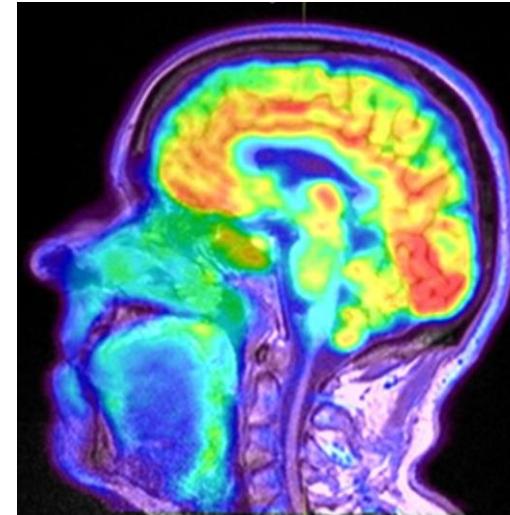
肿瘤



心血管疾病



神经退行性疾病



代谢性疾病



# 癌症治疗方式



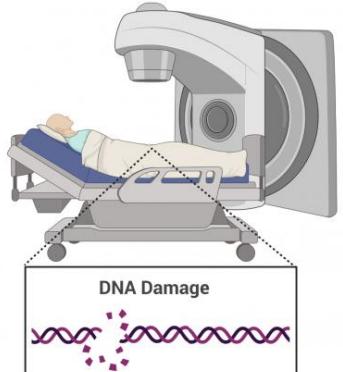
## 手术治疗

早中期肿瘤治疗  
创伤大  
对病人消耗大  
局部治疗



## 化学治疗

杀伤效果明显  
全身治疗  
毒副作用大  
易耐药  
免疫系统受损大



## 放射治疗

创伤小  
局部治疗  
可引起皮肤或黏膜炎症

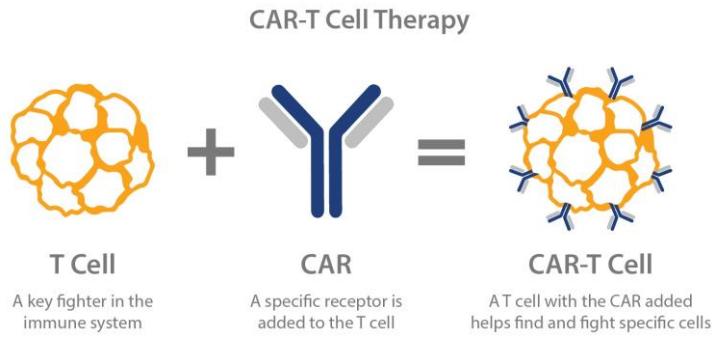


## 靶向疗法

适用范围广  
副作用小  
全身治疗  
疗效个体差异大  
治疗费用高

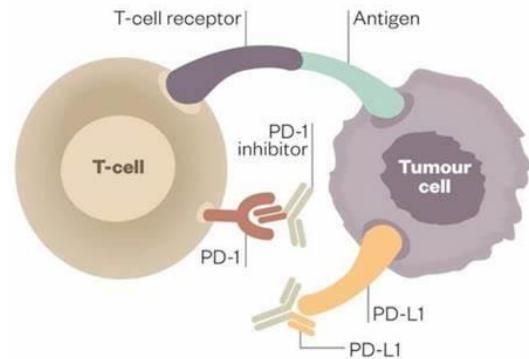
# 癌症治疗方式

## 细胞治疗



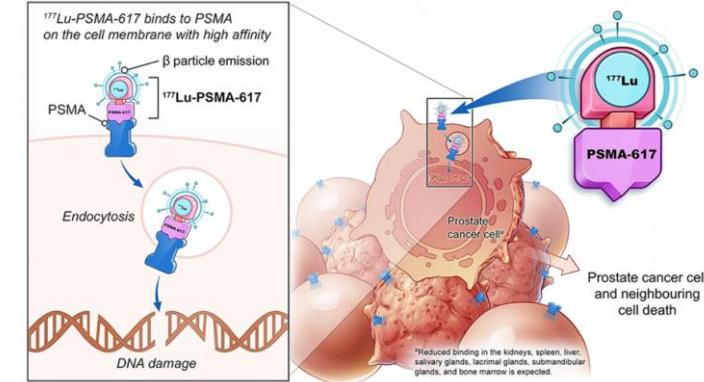
对血液瘤效果好  
部分晚期病人可治愈  
实体瘤效果待验证  
细胞因子风暴  
治疗费用高

## 免疫治疗



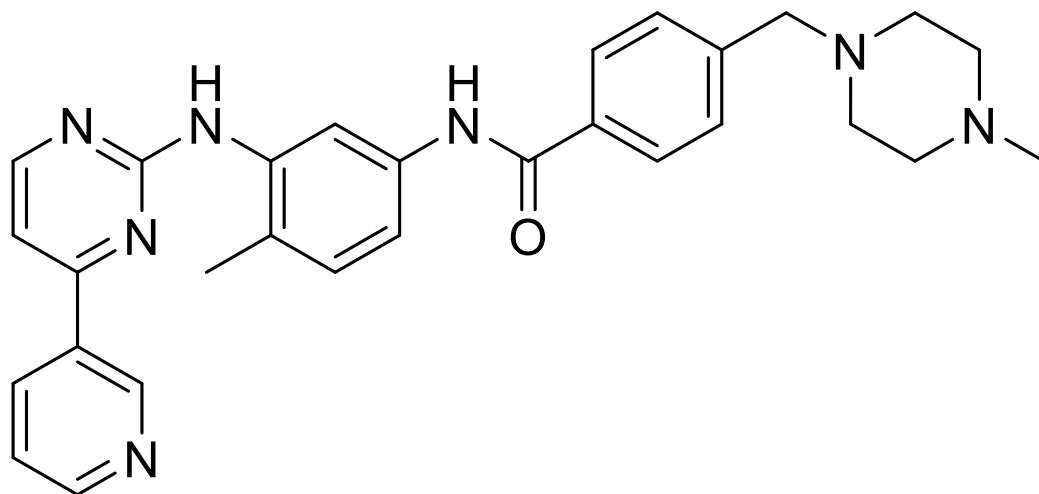
适用癌症范围广  
响应率中度  
疗效个体差异大  
治疗费用高

## 核素治疗



能够迅速检测药物分布  
疗效监测方便  
诊疗一体化  
费用较高  
生产场所要求高

# 靶向治疗药物举例-格列卫



适应症：慢性粒细胞白血病

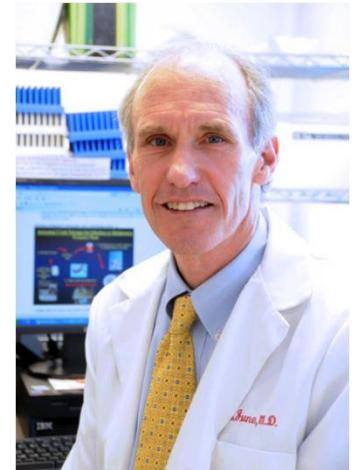
伊马替尼(imatinib)/格列卫  
第一个小分子靶向药物  
第一个激酶抑制剂小分子药物  
为癌症治疗带来了革命性变化



电影中的抗癌药物就是格列卫

# 第一例成功的CAR-T细胞治疗患者

- Emily在2010年5月被诊断出急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia)。
- 所有疗法被用尽，医生预测Emily还能再活几周。
- 2012年，在无药可用后，Emily加入了CAR-T临床试验。
- 治疗后23天即无法检测到肿瘤细胞，一直持续到现在。

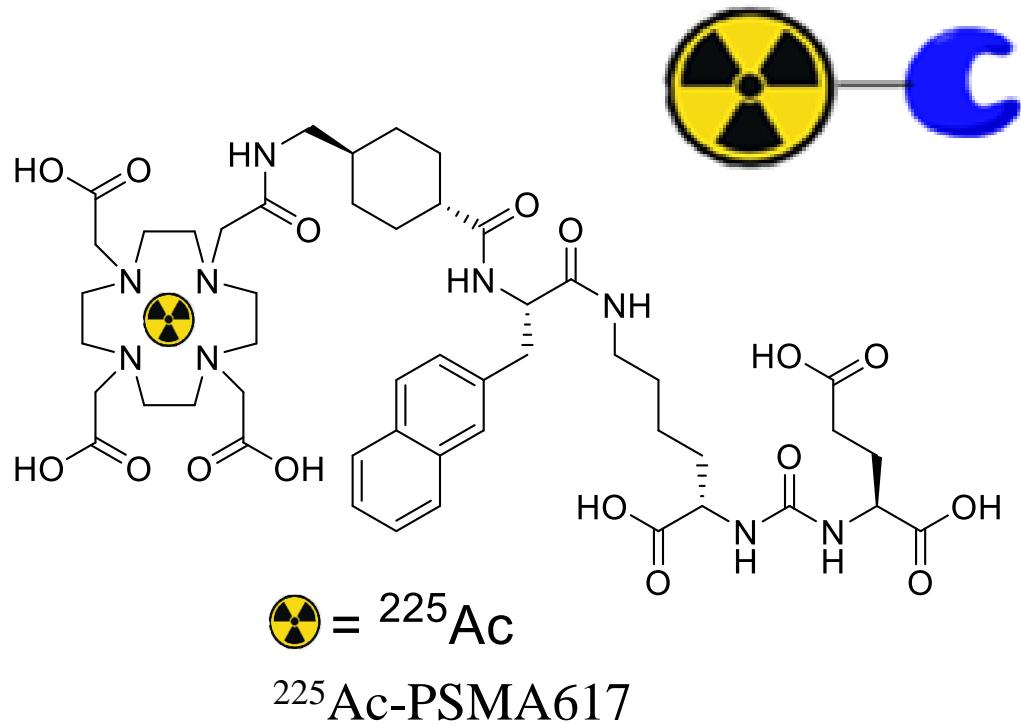


Carl June  
2021

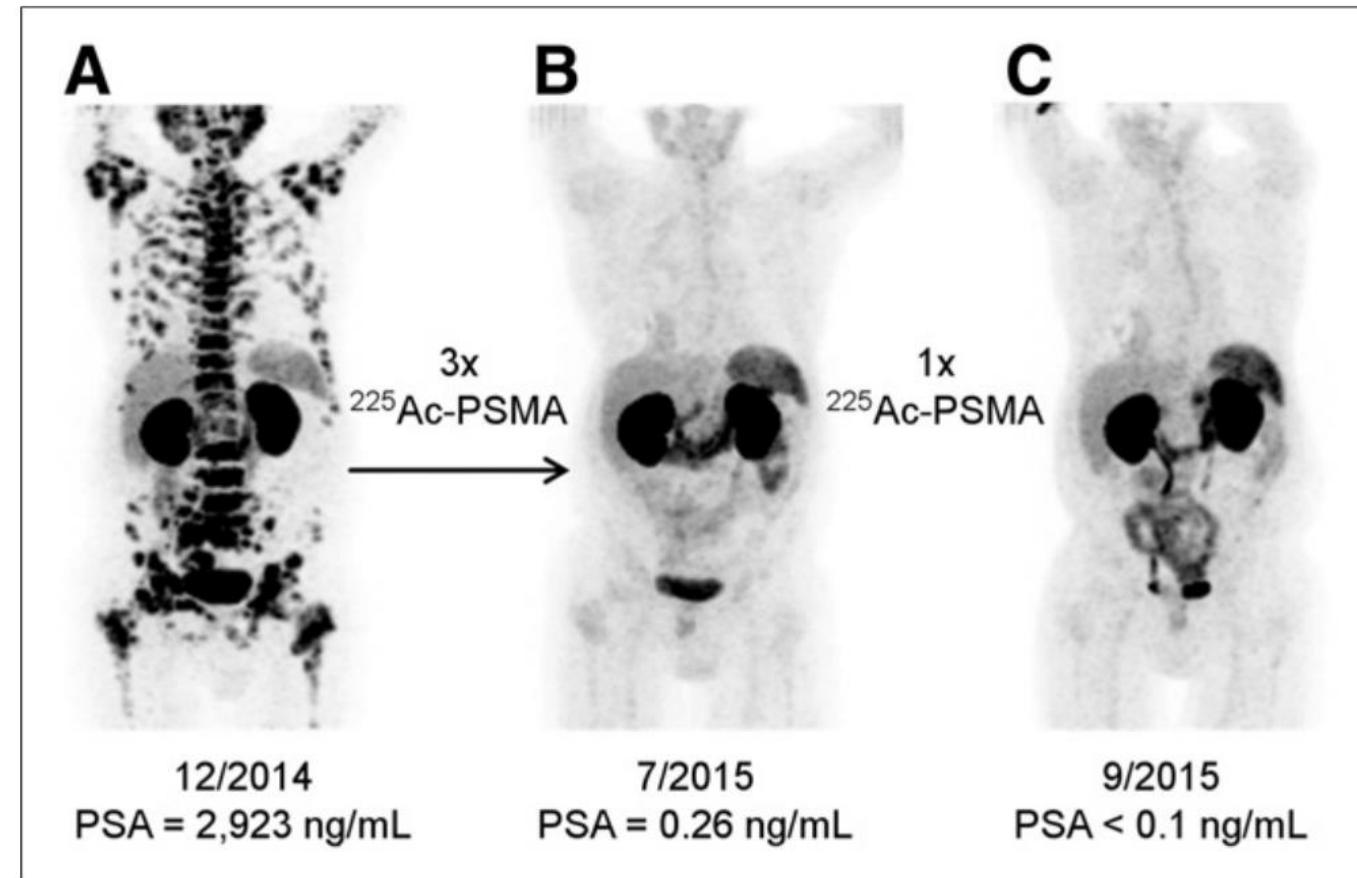


Emily Whitehead: was the first child in the world to receive CAR-T treatment.

# 核素治疗药物<sup>225</sup>Ac-PSMA617实现诊疗一体化



- 核素药物通过将同位素连接与靶向分子，可以实现对肿瘤的现象和治疗。
- 右图显示核素药物清除了体内众多前列腺癌转移病灶。

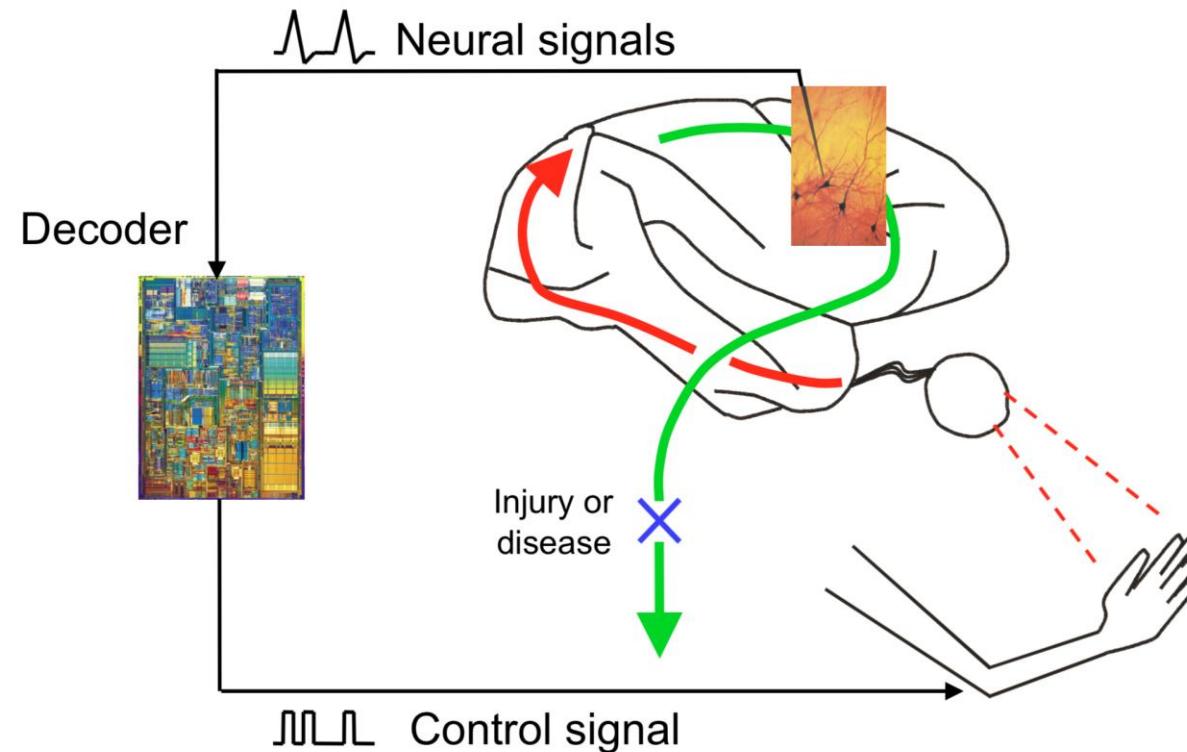


**FIGURE 1.**  ${}^{68}\text{Ga}$ -PSMA-11 PET/CT scans of patient A. Pretherapeutic tumor spread (A), restaging 2 mo after third cycle of  ${}^{225}\text{Ac-PSMA-617}$  (B), and restaging 2 mo after one additional consolidation therapy (C).

# 脑机接口

# Develop biomedical devices that interface with the brain

- Brain computer interface



# Develop biomedical devices that interface with the brain

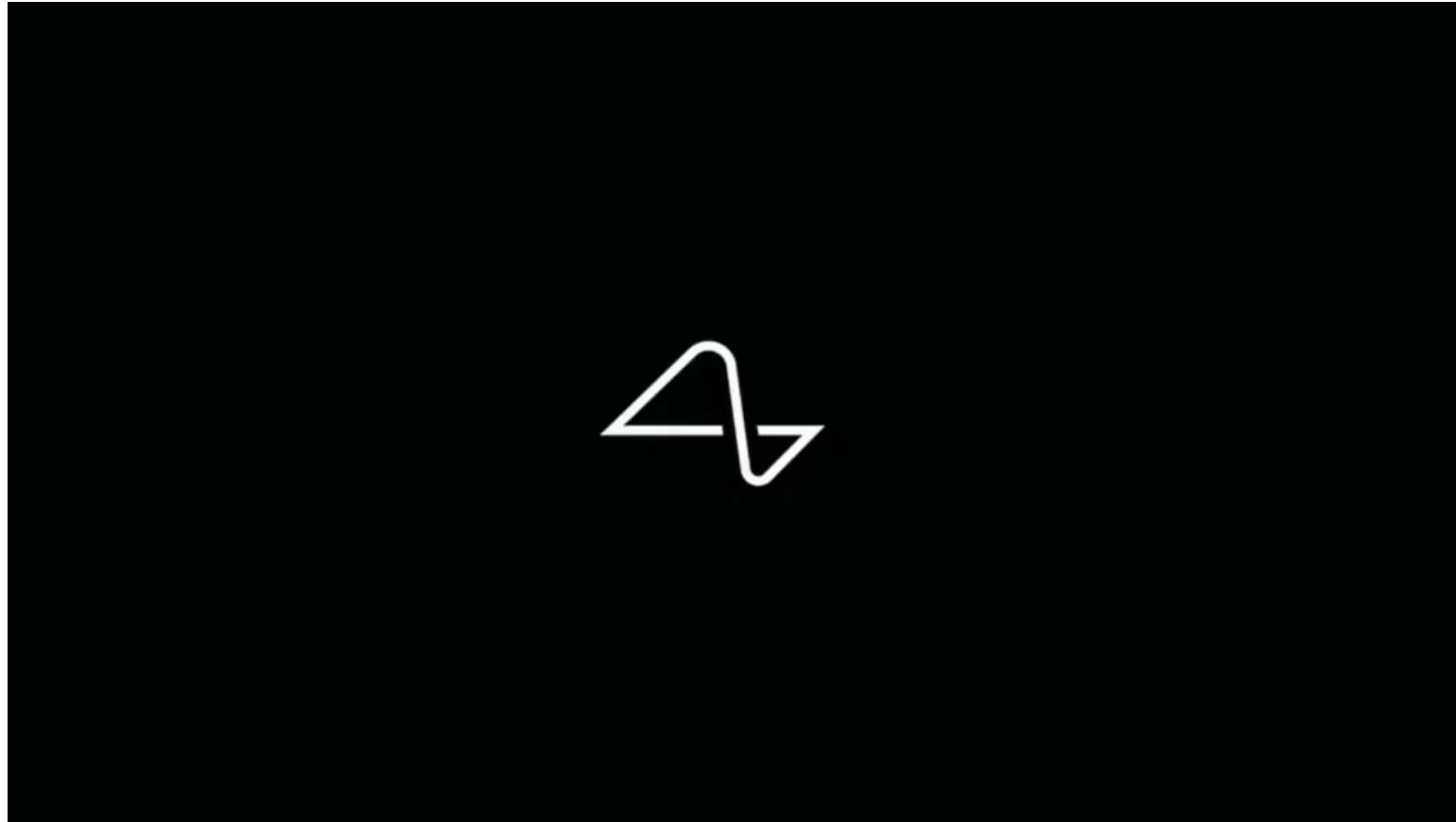
- Brain-computer interface control



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# Develop biomedical devices that interface with the brain

- Brain computer interface: animal motor control



Neuralink

# Develop biomedical devices that interface with the brain

- Brain computer interface: human speech production

