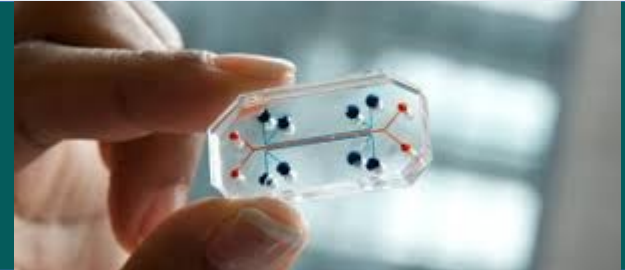


Minimally Invasive Diagnostic Chips

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MSc Biomeical Engineering

Ph.D. Analytical Chemistry (*Candidate*)

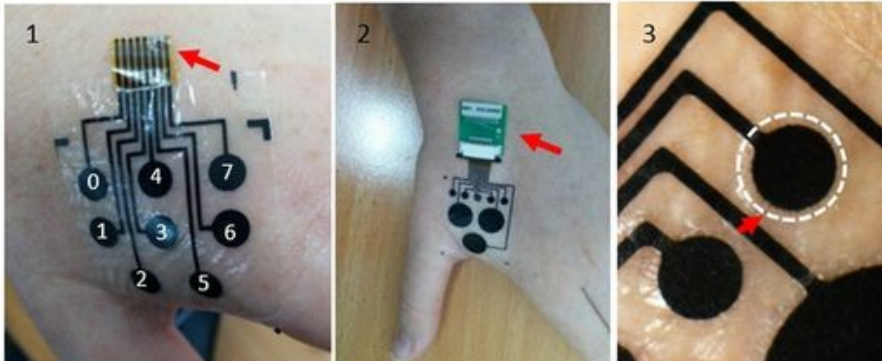


Overview

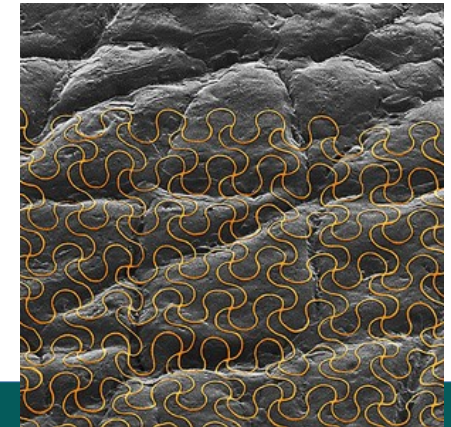
- The Device
- Business Idea/Market
- The material
- Minimally invasive
- Patents
- Cost (150-200K)
 - Overall process to manufacture chips
 -

The Device

- The device is a **minimally invasive** *electrochemical* biosensor for:
 - a) Research purposes
 - b) Medical Purposes
- The diagnostic portion of the device will be called the “chip” or “strip”
- They are *Epidermal Electronics* (skin electronics) and can be self powered via paper batteries
- Application can even be through a rubber stamp or as a temporary tattoo



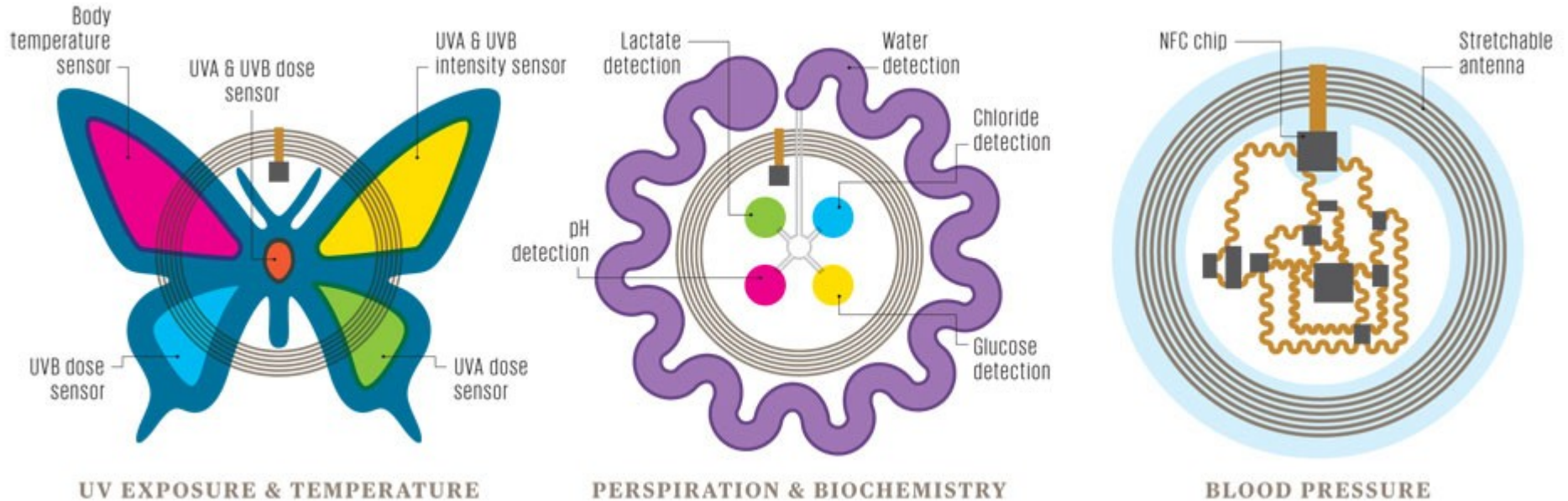
<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/424989/stick-on-electronic-tattoos/>



<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/512061/electronic-sensors-printed-directly-on-the-skin/> **3**

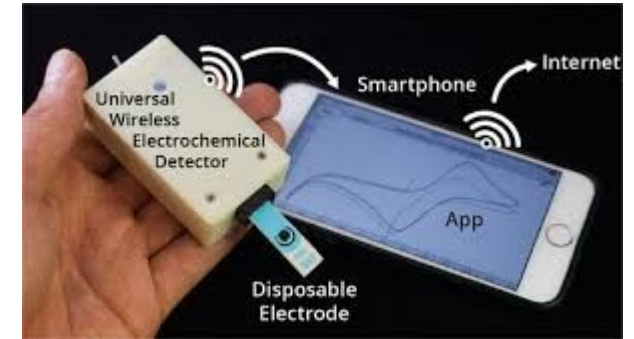
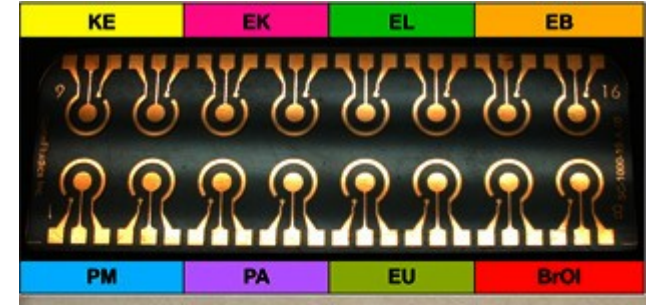
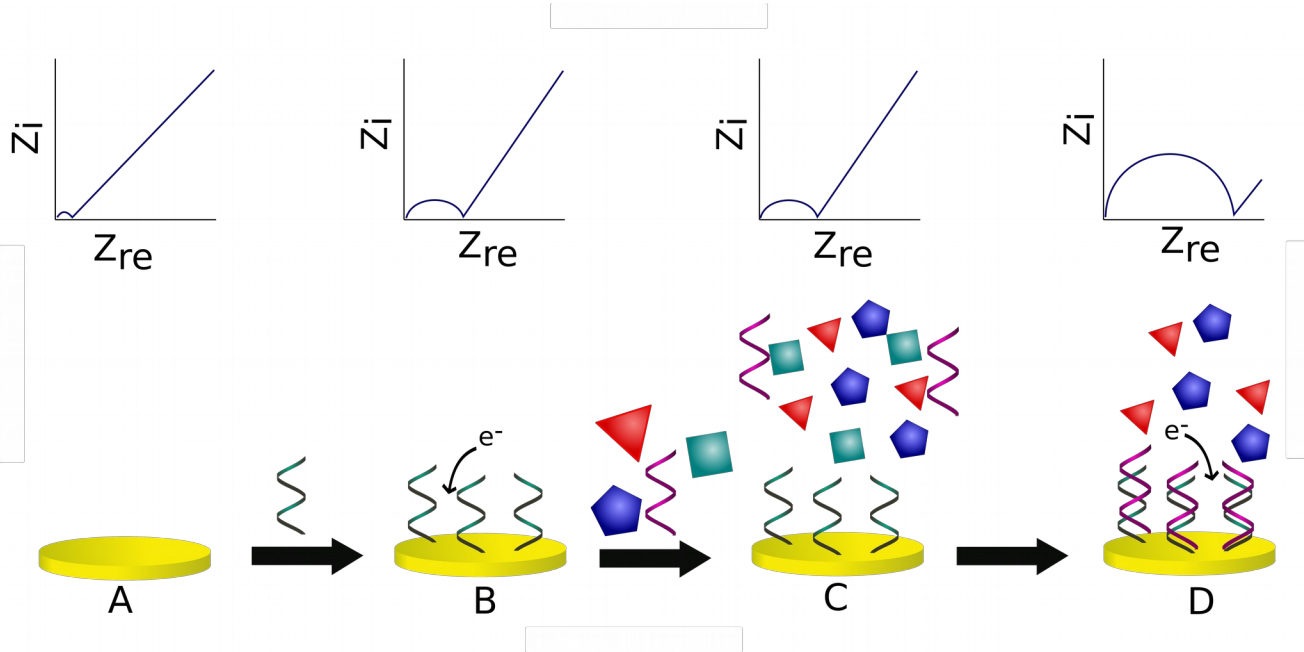
The Device

- Can be decorated and serve multiple purposes
- Can also send wireless signals



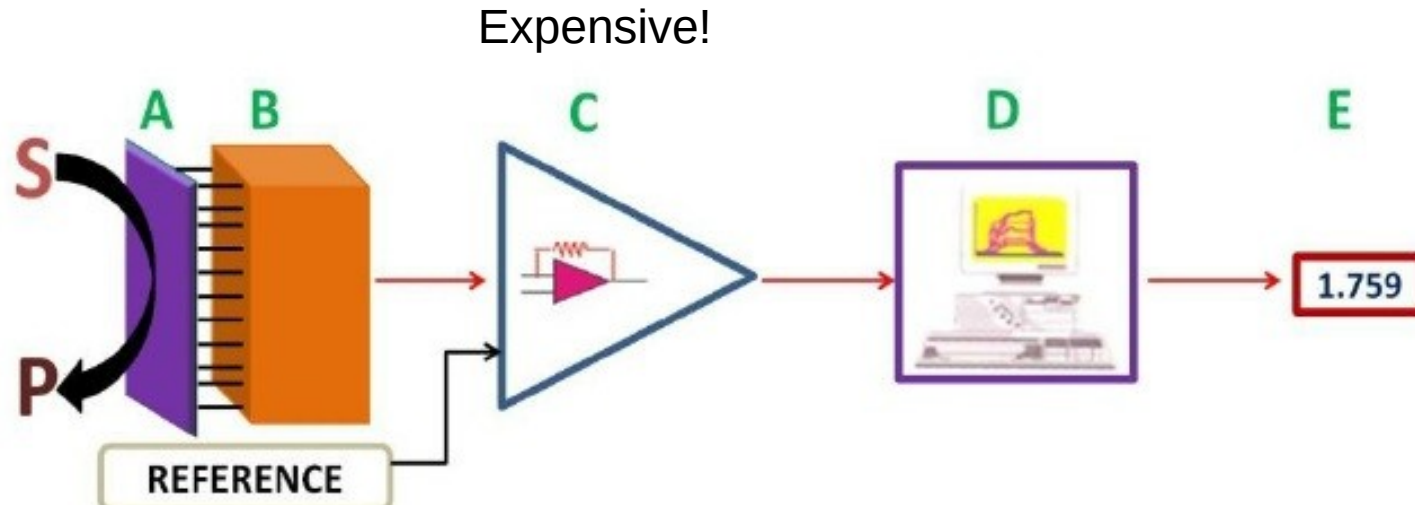
<https://spectrum.ieee.org/biomedical/devices/a-temporary-tattoo-that-senses-through-your-skin>

Electrochemical Sensors Concept



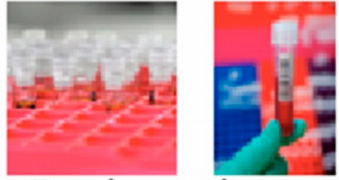
Why Electrochemical?

- The world's most successful biosensor is the glucometer, an electrochemical (E-chem) sensor
- E-chem sensors are highly sensitive, very stable, cheap and easily interpreted

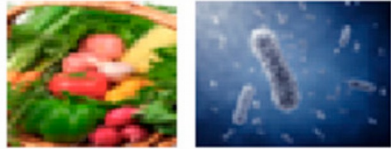


Components of a Biosensor

Medical samples



Food samples



Chemical pollutants



Analytes



Nucleic Acid



Antibody



Virus



Enzyme

Bioreceptors

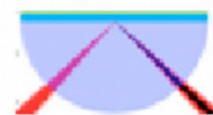
Electrochemical



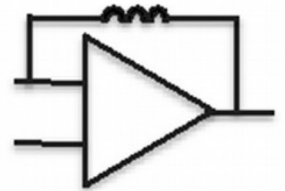
Piezoelect

Explosive!

Optical



Transducers



Signal amplification



Data processing

Sensor Arrays, Selection and Diagnostic Strength

- The number of possible diseases we can detect are of the order of 3^n
- For 20 biomarkers, there are $3^{20} = 3,486,784,401$ possible combinations
- Each biomarker is not specific to a disease i.e. there is no 1:1 correlation between any biomarker-X and some disease Y (for the most part)
- However, biomarker profiles are specific to diseases
 - Profile is the the combination of multiple biomarkers
 - Like a finger print
- Diagnosis is performed using process of elimination



Arrays, Selection and Diagnostic Strength

- From an engineering perspective all diagnosis is a cost-benefit-probability analysis
- Diagnosis: *The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms*
- Since diagnosis is an inference, there is always a probability of error associated with it
- Medical Diagnostic errors are the 3rd leading cause of death in America (behind cancer and heart disease)¹
- A more objective approach needs to be developed

Illustration of Array Diagnostics

Profile Disease A

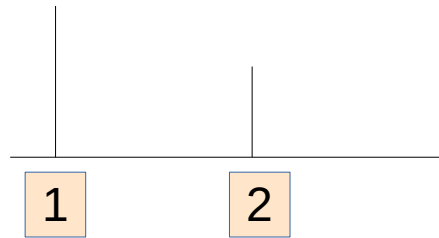


Patient 1 Profile



A + B + C

Profile Disease B

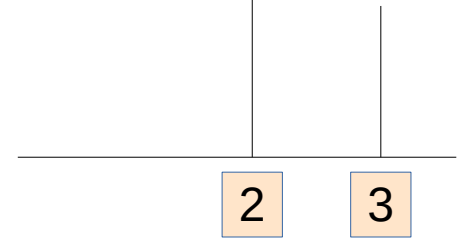


Patient 2 Profile

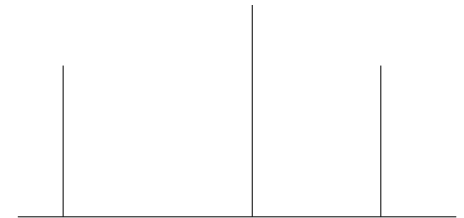


B

Profile Disease C



Patient 3 Profile



A+C

Profile Determination using AI

- AI is a mature technology capable of finding patterns humans cannot

AI program able to predict human rights trials with 79 percent accuracy

By [James Vincent](#) | Oct 24, 2016, 8:05am EDT

Source [PeerJCompSci](#)



Market

- We can potentially do any disease
- We have at least 2 different markets:

1) Medical

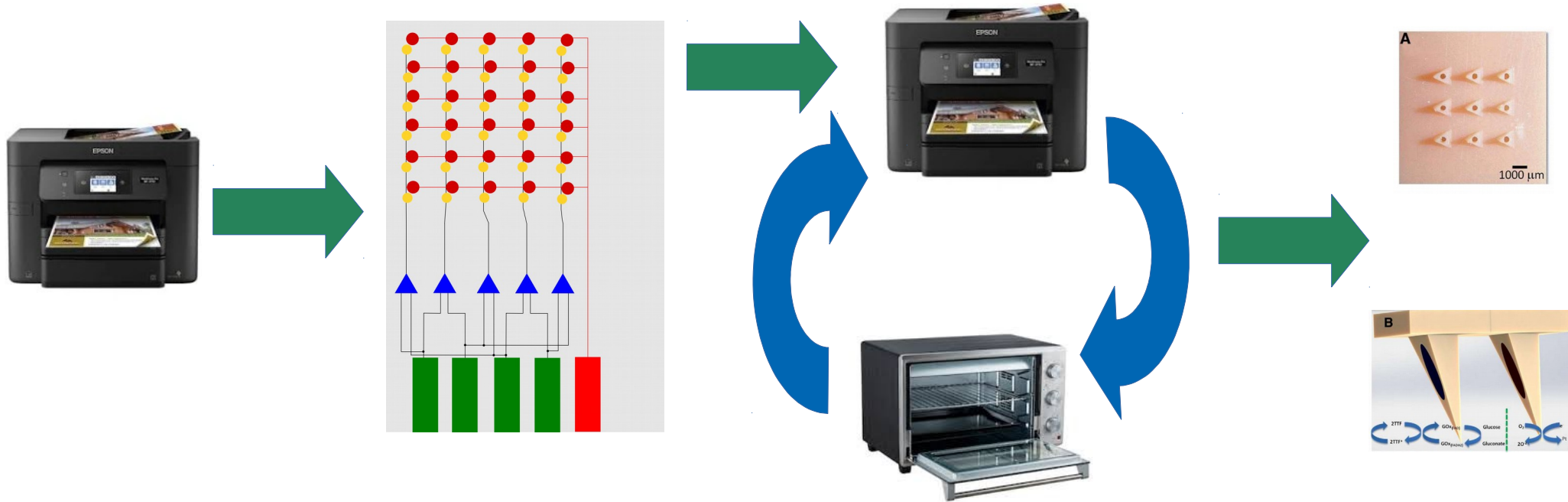
- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- Glucose Measurement

2) Research

- Sell “Blank” chips to researchers (Universities, companies, etc.)

Overview of Fabrication

Why gold?



Projected Seed Cost

Item	Purpose	Cost (\$ CAD)	
3x High Res-Printer	To prepare the devices	30,000	
Inks/ Solutions	To grow the needle	5,000	
10x PET Sheets (30x30 cm)	The substrate (450 chips/sheet)	3,590	
Biomarkers (x60)	Diagnosis/prognosis	30,000	
Adhesive cover		100	
(Potentiostat) Measurement device		300	
Potentiostat Software		2,000	
		TOTAL	70,990

Thank you!

Overview of Fabrication

