

MRI Patient Connections

“Umbilical” Project, Sponsored by Philips
Initial Project and Group Identification Document

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Philips

II. Project Description

The Philips Company strives to improve lives through innovation and creativity. As a leader in the health industry they are always looking for ways to take advantage of emerging technologies, seeking passionate individuals to assist them on their quest as they demonstrate exceptional care and concern for the wellbeing of others.

MRI patients are monitored for up to seven vital signs during their procedure. Currently this requires multiple hoses and cables, a spider's-web of cabling causing unneeded complication and added anxiety to patients. Philips seeks a clean solution that will reduce or eliminate the need for these connections.

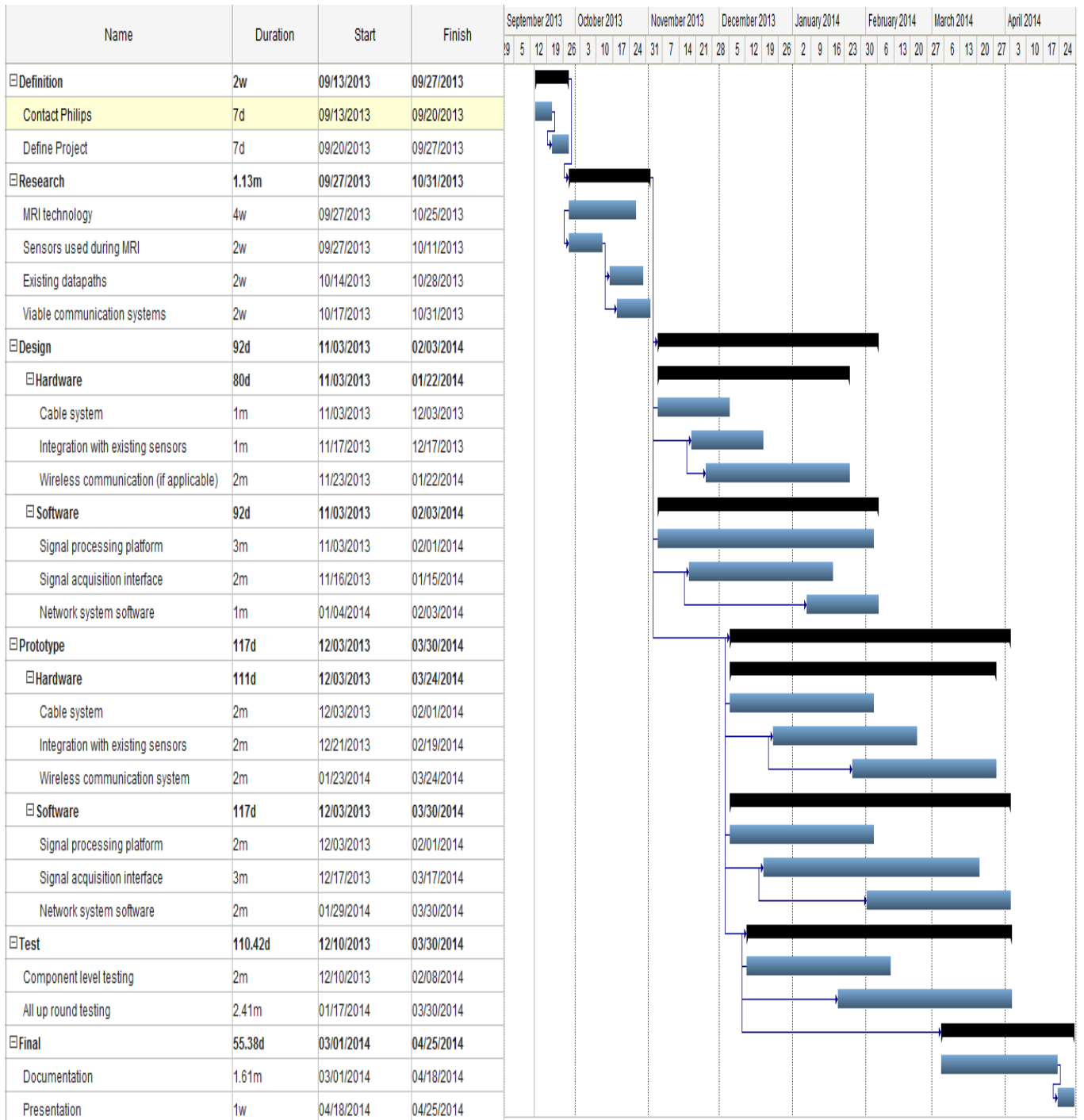
The solution to this problem must take into consideration the strength of the magnetic field produced by the MRI, as well as the constant activation of the magnet itself. The vital signs that must be monitored include: NiBP (a pressured air signal), ECG (an electrical signal), SpO2 (a fiber optic signal), CO2 (a pressure/gas measurement), and IPB (an electrical signal). This cabling solution cannot create any interference with the MR image, and must also be suitable for O.R. and general hospital ward use.

Throughout the design process the team will work with an external vendor to produce functional prototypes of the proposed solution, as well as a model shop to quickly manufacture such prototypes for testing.

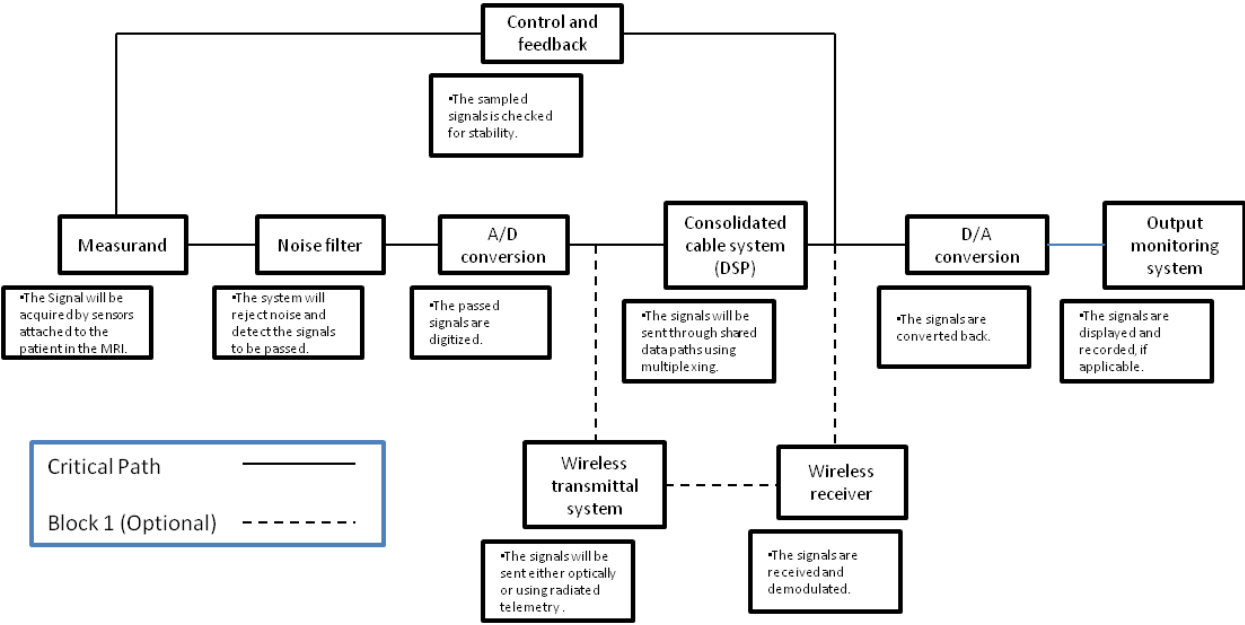
III. Specifications and Requirements

| No. | Specifications & Requirements (for wireless route) |
|-------|--|
| I. | No Ferro-magnetic materials; however, if used, they must be protected against 1,000 Gauss to 15,000 Gauss or approximately 0.1 to 1.5 Teslas (Basically, 10 ft to 0 ft distance from the MRI. If device is protected against 2 Teslas, it can be used anywhere in the room including inside the MRI). EMF (electromagnetic) resistant is what the device should ultimately be. |
| II. | Monitors should operate in a different frequency band from the MRI so there is no interference with imaging process. |
| III. | Should be powered by cord or batteries if handheld which all should fall into the requirements of No. I. (maybe everything can be fiber optic) |
| IV. | Device should be able to monitor at least 4/7 vitals that are needed for MRI (which ever combination works best to give optimum cleanliness and portability for scanner and overall hospital use). |
| V. | Should sound/show an alarm if vitals fall outside of a normal range |
| VI. | Consolidate the IPB, Temperature, ECG, and the SpO2 tests into one cord of electrical or fiber optic cables. SpO2 test will have to have converter from fiber optic to electrical or just an electrical SpO2 test. |
| VII. | Try to consolidate NiBP, CO2, and Agents test for gas based tests. |
| VIII. | Electrical pads that all connect throughout the body into one spot and send a very large signal or small multiple signals to receiver, all in a different band that follows Requirement No. II. If multiple signals then maybe 12 pads should be made, trying to keep requirement VII in mind, for the main purpose of the ECG testing and incorporating everything else into the 12 pads with transmitters for each pad. Each pad should be no bigger than approximately half a modern cell flip phone watch (no more bulkier than a bigger version of a wristwatch). |
| IX. | Battery use should also be explored, possibly within the range of AAA to D batteries(y). Or a corded scanner with rechargeable batteries (synonymous to our cell phone's battery). |
| X. | Scanner will need impact shield for screen and body for general use in and outside the MRI room. The shield could be integrated into No. I's requirements. |

IV. Project Timeline



V. System Block Diagram



VI. Budget Estimation

| System Component | Part | Qty. | Unit Price | Total Cost | Product Site/Notes |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|------------|------------|---|
| Measurand | SpO2 sensor | 1 | \$120 | \$120 | http://www.cablesandsensors.com/collections/types?page=2&q=One-Piece+SpO2+Sensors |
| | NiBP Cuff | 1 | \$50 | \$50 | *Adult arm cuff w/ pressure sensor |
| | ECG sensor | 1 | \$90 | \$90 | http://www.cablesandsensors.com/collections/types?q=Single+Piece+ECG+Cables |
| | CO2 sensor | 1 | \$30 | \$30 | |
| | IBP (?) | 1 | \$20 | \$20 | *Approx. price of 1 disposable transducer |
| Noise Filter | Op Amp | 10 | \$1 | \$10 | |
| | Basic Comp. | 1 | \$5 | \$5 | Analog components (Resistors, capacitors, etc.) |
| A/D Converter | | 1 | \$4 | \$4 | Price estimate for ~1 MSPS |
| Cable System | | 1 | \$20 | \$20 | Supplies used in cable consolidation; not sensors. |
| D/A Converter | | 1 | \$4 | \$4 | Price estimate for ~1 MSPS |
| Control/Feedback | Microcontroller | 1 | \$20 | \$20 | Necessary processing power is undetermined. |
| Output Monitor | Keyboard/Input | 1 | \$20 | \$20 | |
| | Display | 1 | \$70 | \$70 | |
| Power Supply | | 1 | \$10 | \$10 | Rough estimate. |
| Misc. Supplies | | - | \$25 | \$25 | (Wiring, PCB, data cables, etc.) |
| Wireless (optional) | | | | | TBD |

Estimated Total: \$498