

Fifth International Symposium on Medical Information and Communication Technology (ISMICT) 27th to 30th March 2011, Montreux, Switzerland In vivo ULTRAsonic Transponder System for Biomedical Applications ULTRAsponder

FP7 Collaborative Project, STREP

Dr. Jacob Bergsland (Partner) Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Dr. Ir. Rogier Receveur (Partner) Medtronic Bakken Research Center, Maastricht, The Netherlands



English Data 2010

National Heart Failure Audit 2010

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE CSEM

1.3 Summary of key findings and main recommendations

As of June 2010.

- The prognosis of heart failure remains poor, even for patients aged under 75 years, despite current therapy. There is substantial scientific evidence that more might be done.
- Within the year of admission for heart failure, 32 per cent of patients died
- Mortality is significantly better for those who have access to specialist care i.e. those seen by cardiologists or specialist heart failure services (23 per cent)

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SCIPROM Scientific Project Management



European Journal of Heart Failure (2011) **13**, 450–459 doi:10.1093/eurjhf/hfq232

Economic impact of remote patient monitoring: an integrated economic model derived from a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials in heart failure

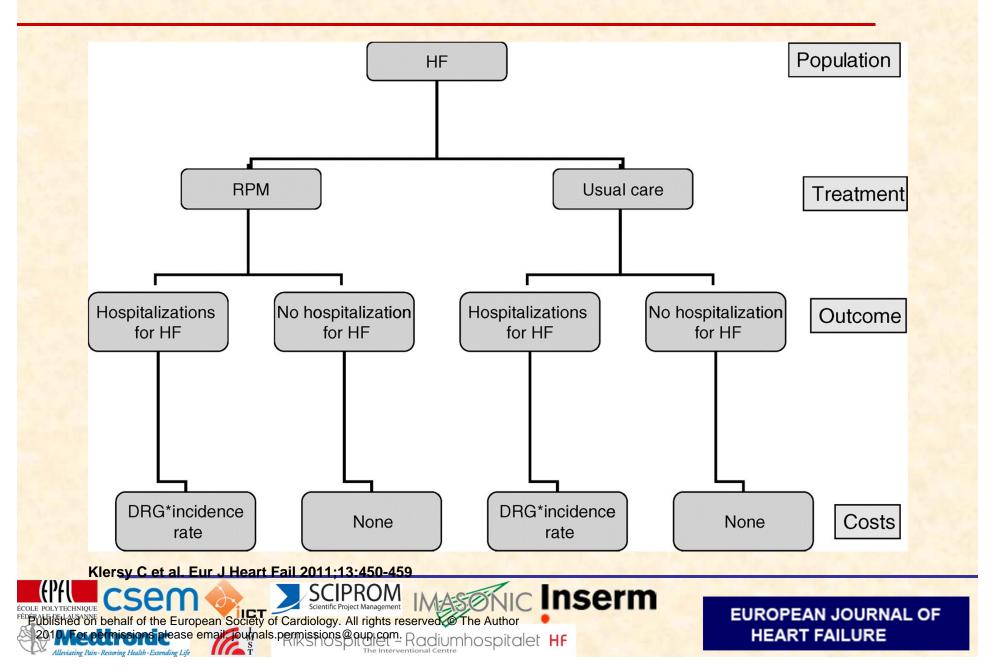
Catherine Klersy^{1*†}, Annalisa De Silvestri^{1†}, Gabriella Gabutti², Arturo Raisaro³, Moreno Curti², François Regoli⁴, and Angelo Auricchio⁴

Remote control of CHF vs Standard Therapy

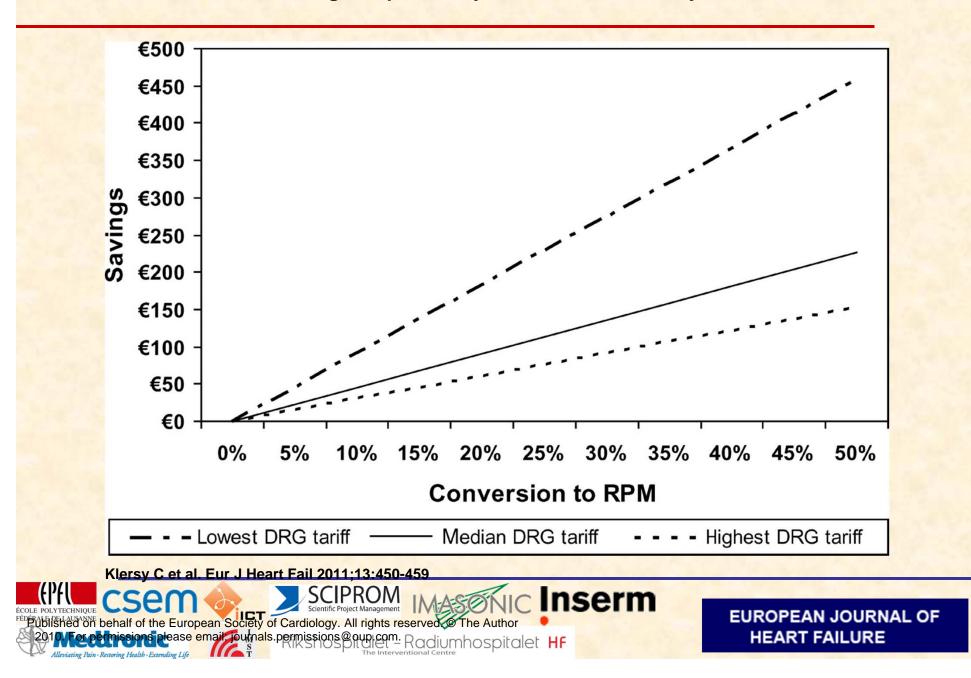
Improved Quality of Life Fewer Hospital admissions Savings of 400-1000 \$/ patient/year



Heart failure and hospitalization costs.

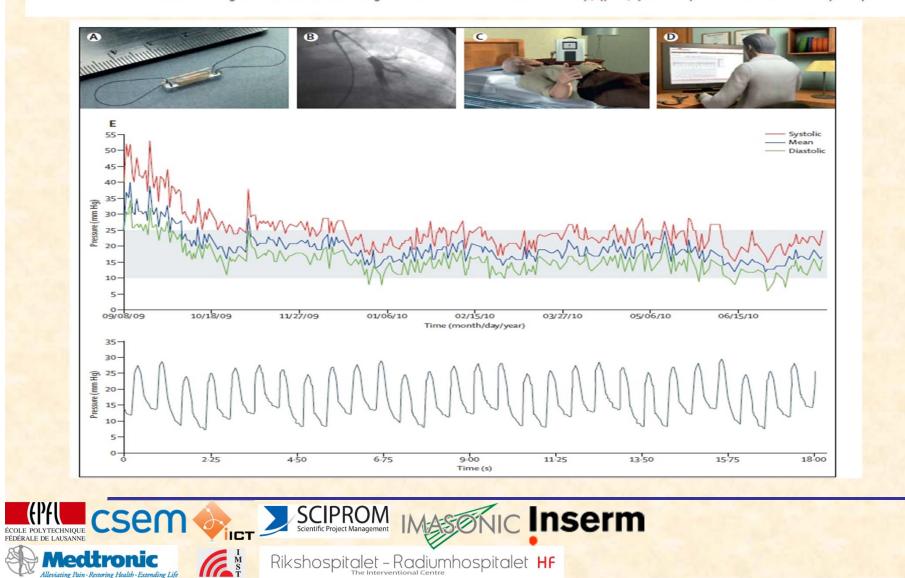


Budget impact analysis: a simulation study.



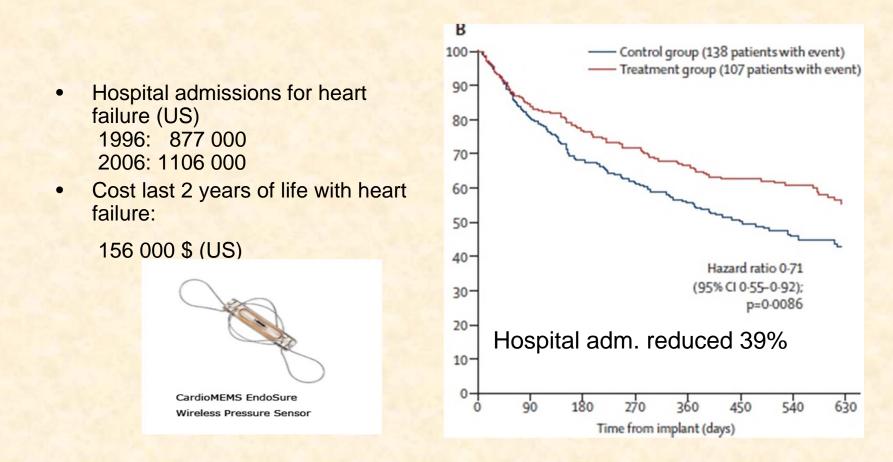
Wireless pulmonary artery haemodynamic monitoring in chronic heart failure: a randomised controlled trial

William T Abraham, Philip B Adamson, Robert C Bourge, Mark F Aaron, Maria Rosa Costanzo, Lynne W Stevenson, Warren Strickland, Suresh Neelagaru, Nirav Raval, Steven Krueger, Stanislav Weiner, David Shavelle, Bradley Jeffries, Jay S Yadav, for the CHAMPION Trial Study Group*



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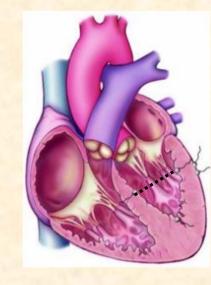


What measurements are of interest in patients with congestive heart failure

• ECG

- Dimension (LV diameter)
- Intracardiac pressures





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Echocardiography

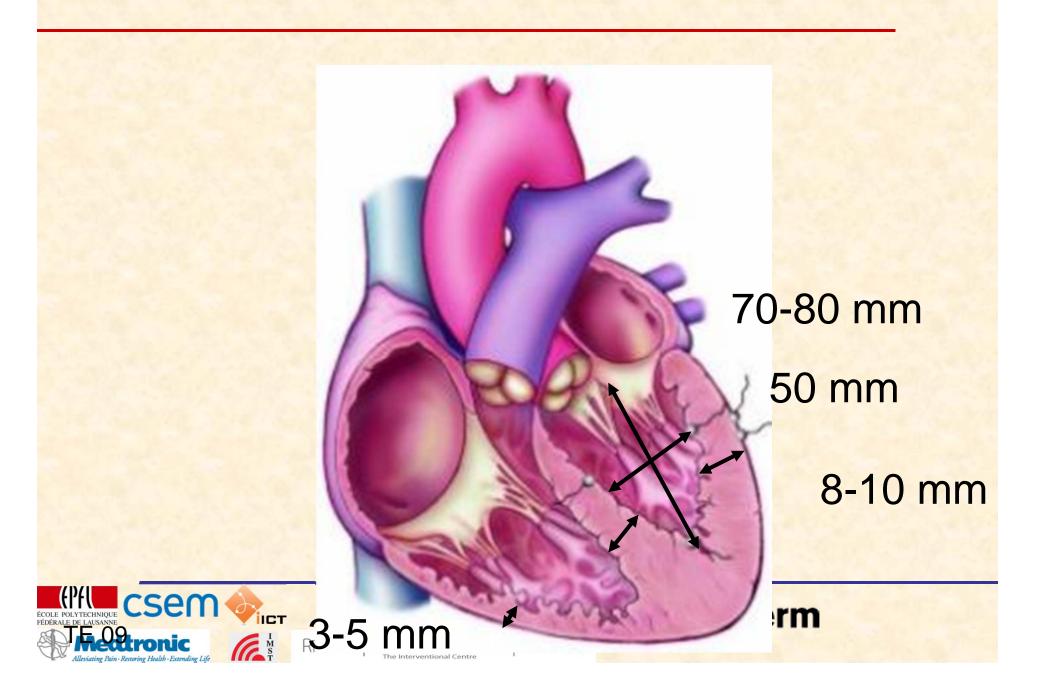
Healthy: Normal size of cardiac chambers

Heart failure: (enlargement of left ventricle And left atrium,





Cardiac dimensions in healthy humans





•Worsening symptoms in heart failure patients are attributable to increased filling pressures of left atrium and ventricle resulting in pulmonary congestion

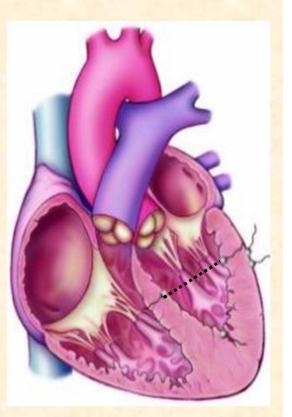
•Monitoring cardiac filling pressures may guide fluid management and titration of medical therapy in heart failure



Dimension (LV diameter)

- •LV diameter is a sensitive marker of heart failure.
- Increasing LV diameter reflects worsening of heart failure.
- Monitoring of small differences (mm) may help in adjusting medical therapy.
- •LV diameter is needed for calculation of cardiac output in addition to heart rate.

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Impedance and volume

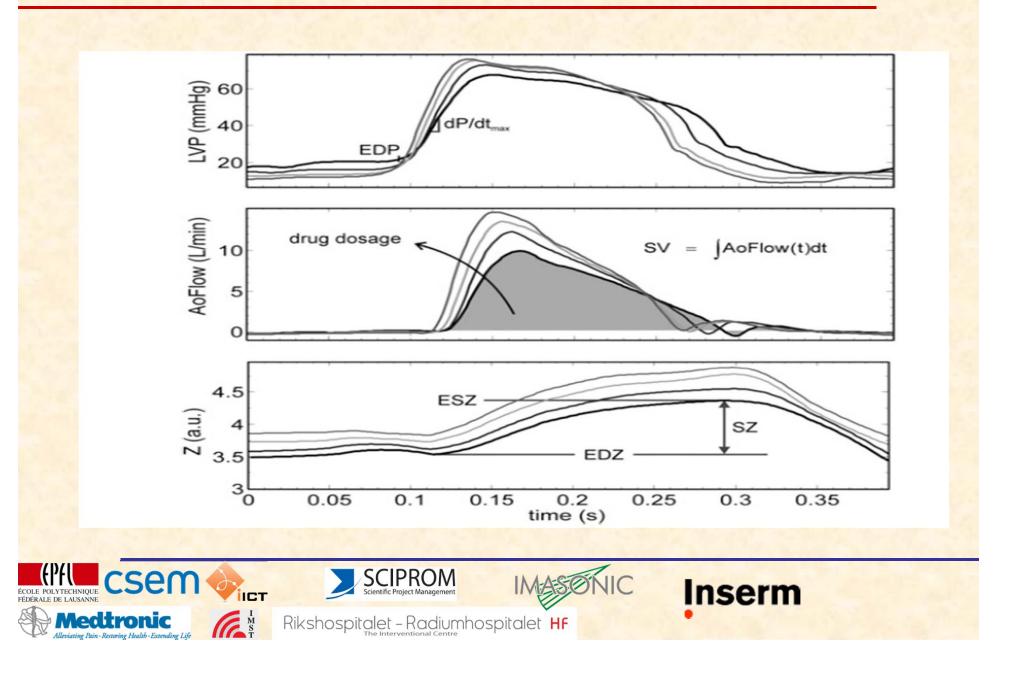
Assessing Acute Ventricular Volume Changes by Intracardiac Impedance in a Chronic Heart Failure Animal Model

CARSTEN STAHL, M.D.,* TOBIAS WALKER, M.D.,† ANDREAS STRAUB, M.D.,† KLAUS KETTERING, M.D.,* KAROLIN KNUBBEN, M.D.,‡ TIM O. GREINER, M.D.,§ STEFAN PAULE, PH.D.,¶ MICHAEL LIPPERT, PH.D.,¶ GERALD CZYGAN, PH.D.,¶ OLIVER SCHWEIKA, PH.D.,¶ and VOLKER KÜHLKAMP, M.D.*

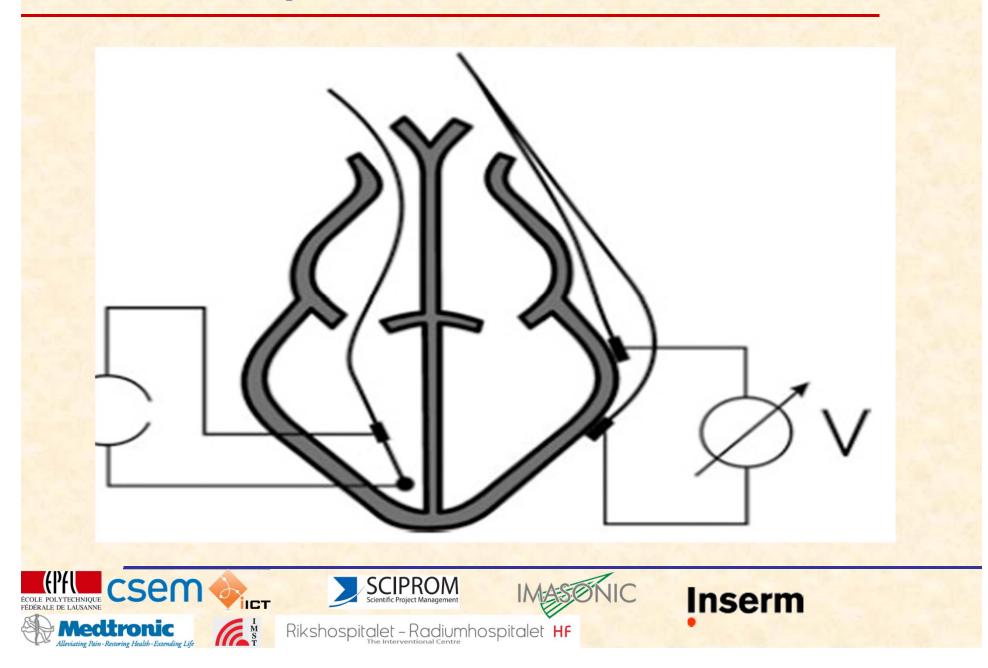
From the *Department of Cardiology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany; †Department of Thoracic, Cardiac and Vascular Surgery, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany; ‡Department of General Surgery, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany; §Department of Laboratory Animal Medicine, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany; and ¶Biotronik GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen, Germany



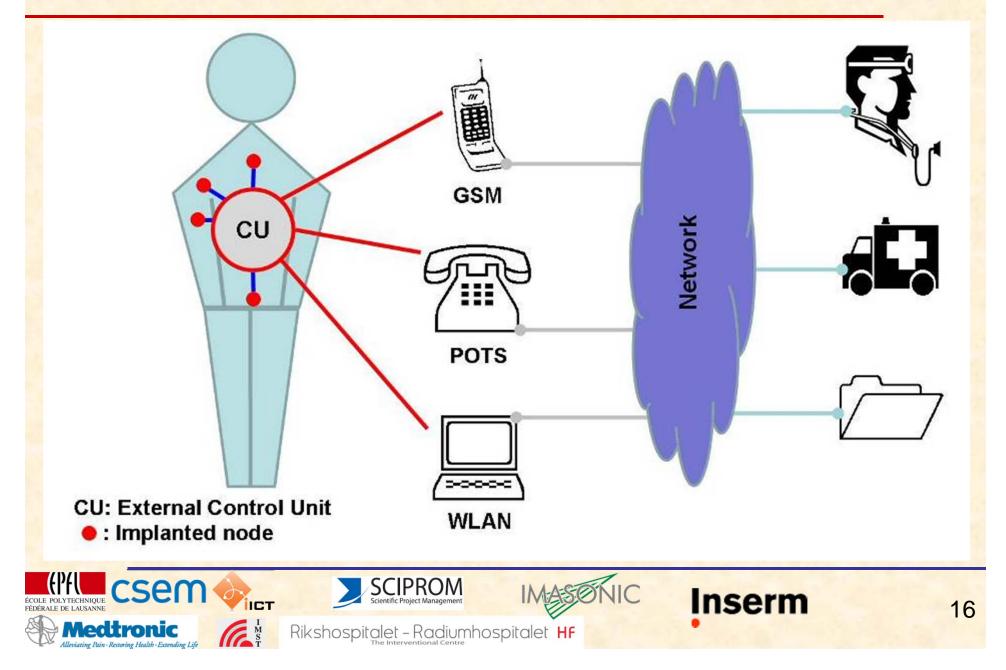
Impedance and LV function



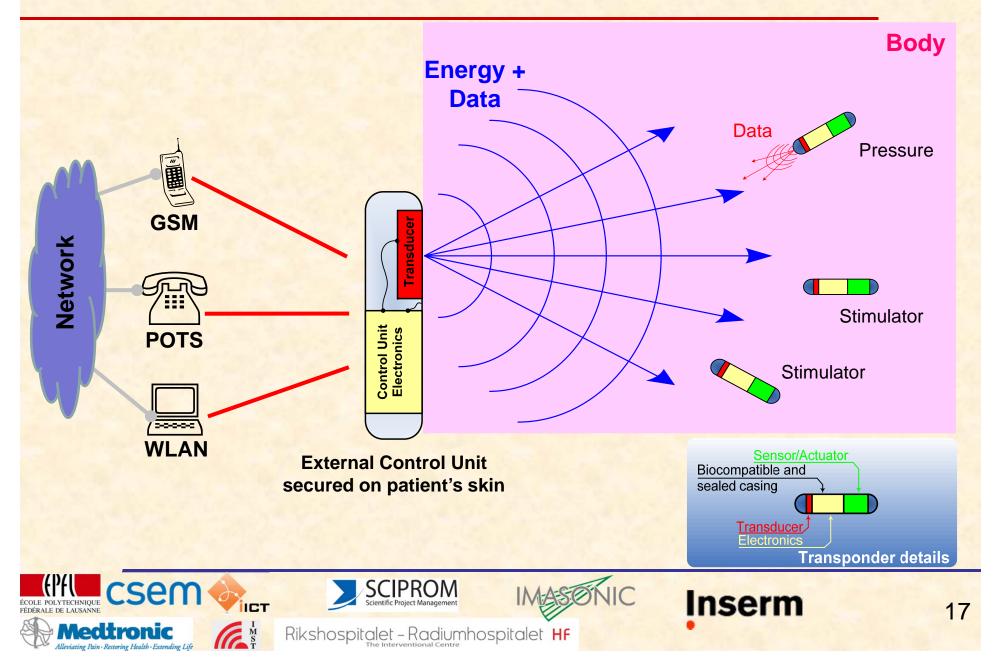
Impedance measurements



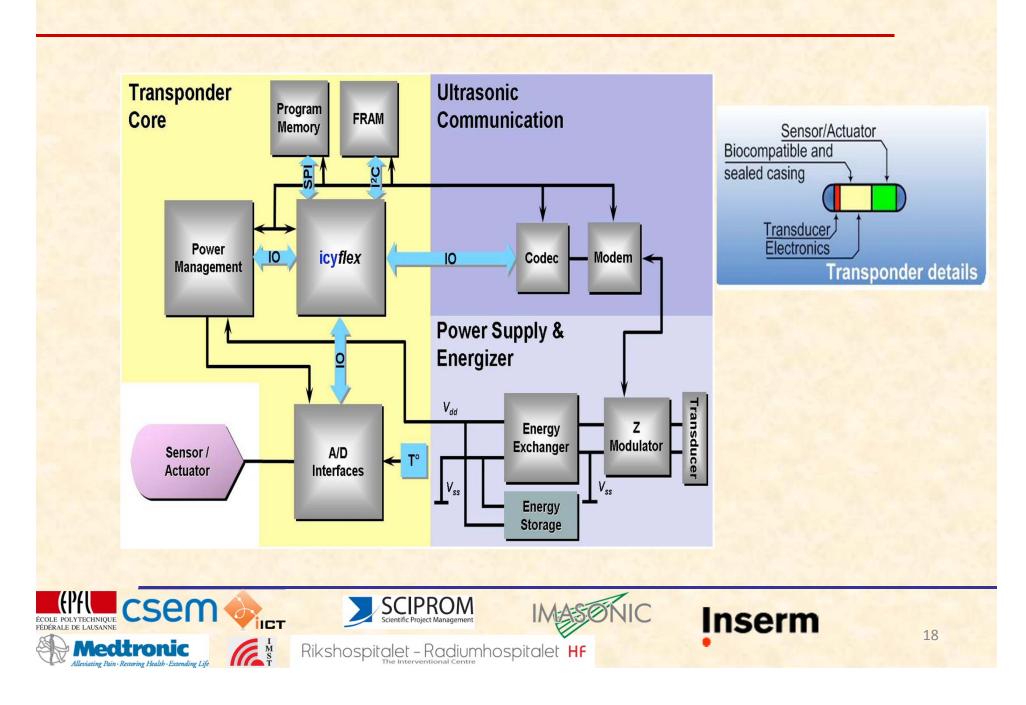
Implantable biosensing transponder network

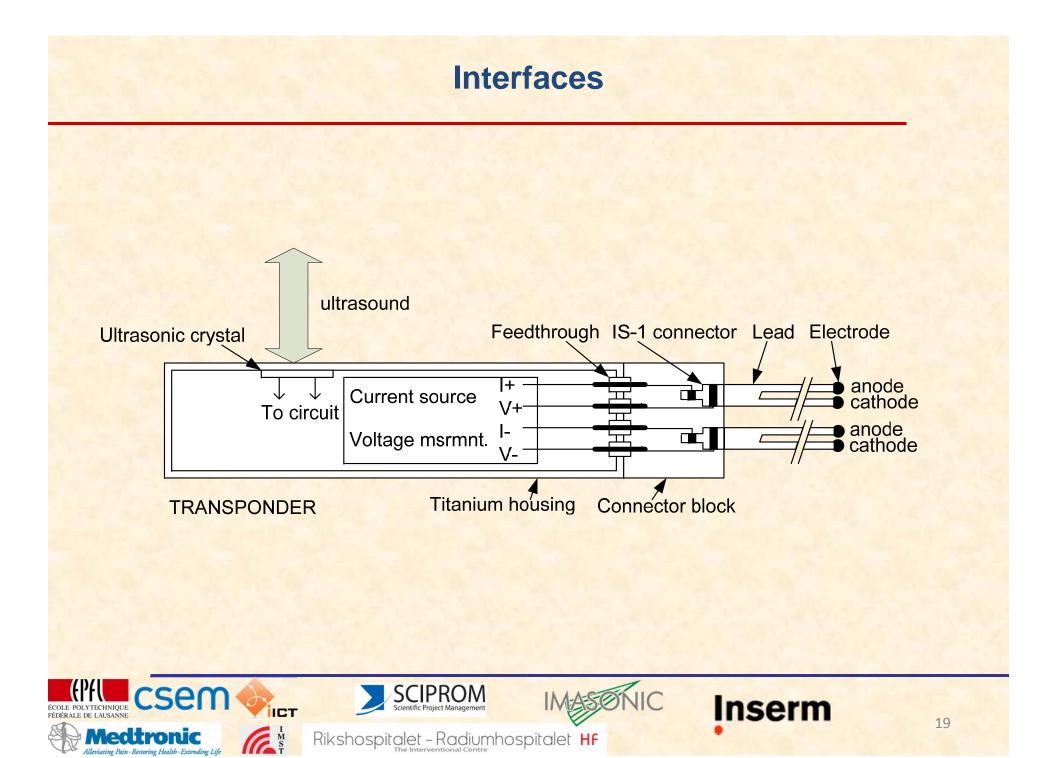


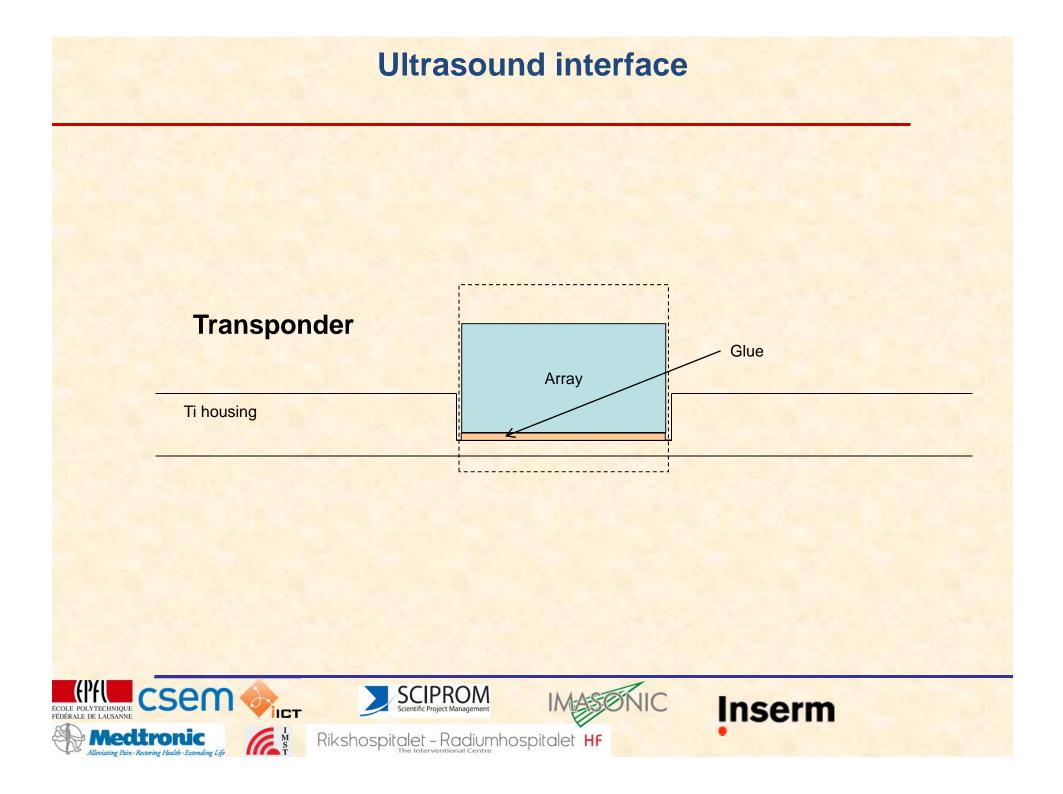
Communication between the CTRL unit and the body



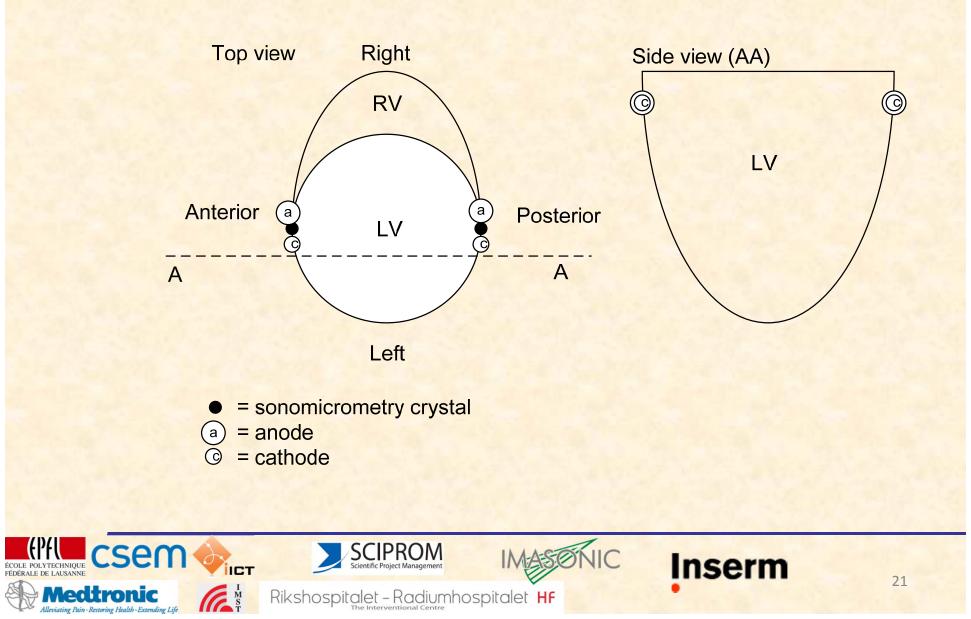
Overall Transponder System



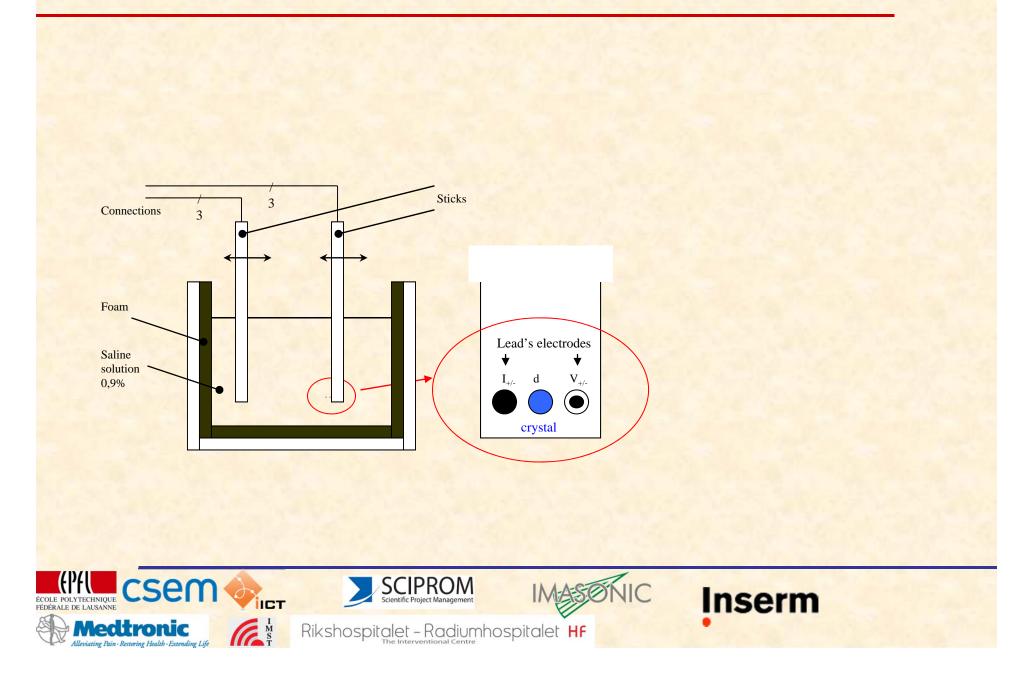




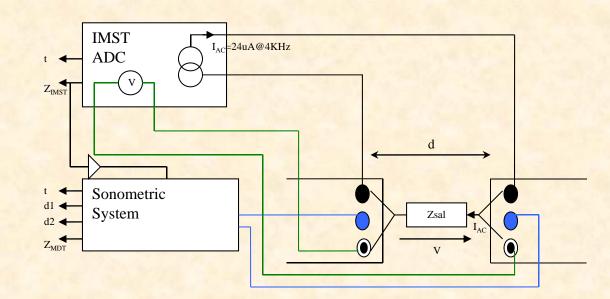
Schematic application of sensors



In vitro test of sensors



Using IMST breadboard



The circuitry used on this breadboard will be integrated in the animal unit and implanted







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Joined testing at BRC





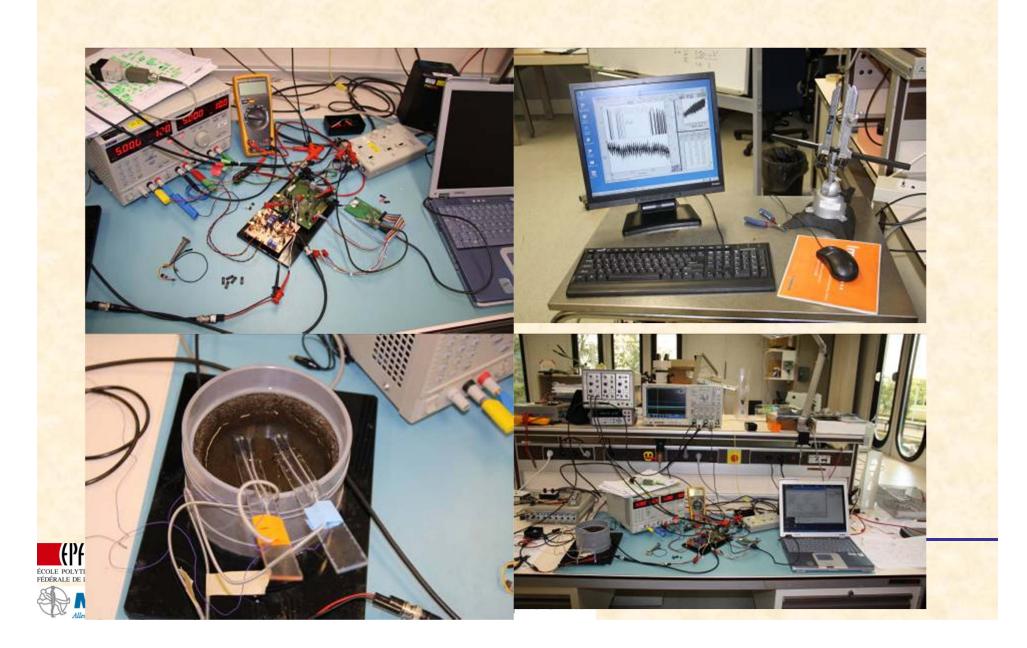


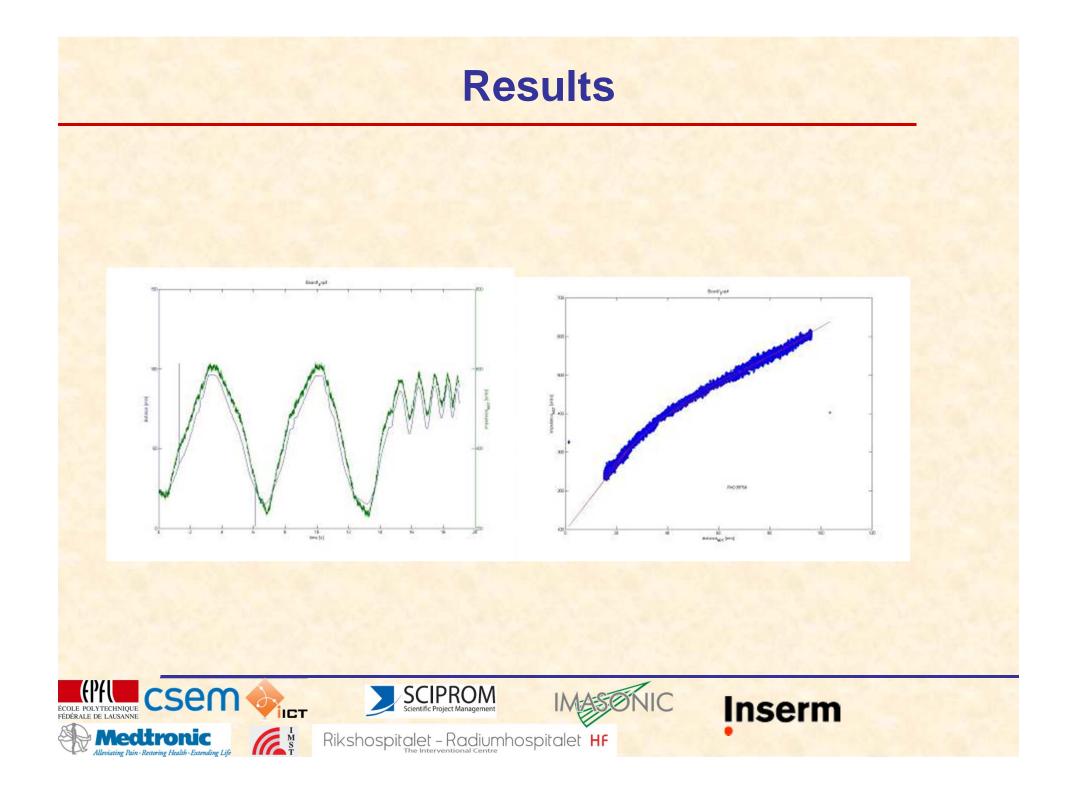






Pictures of experimental setup

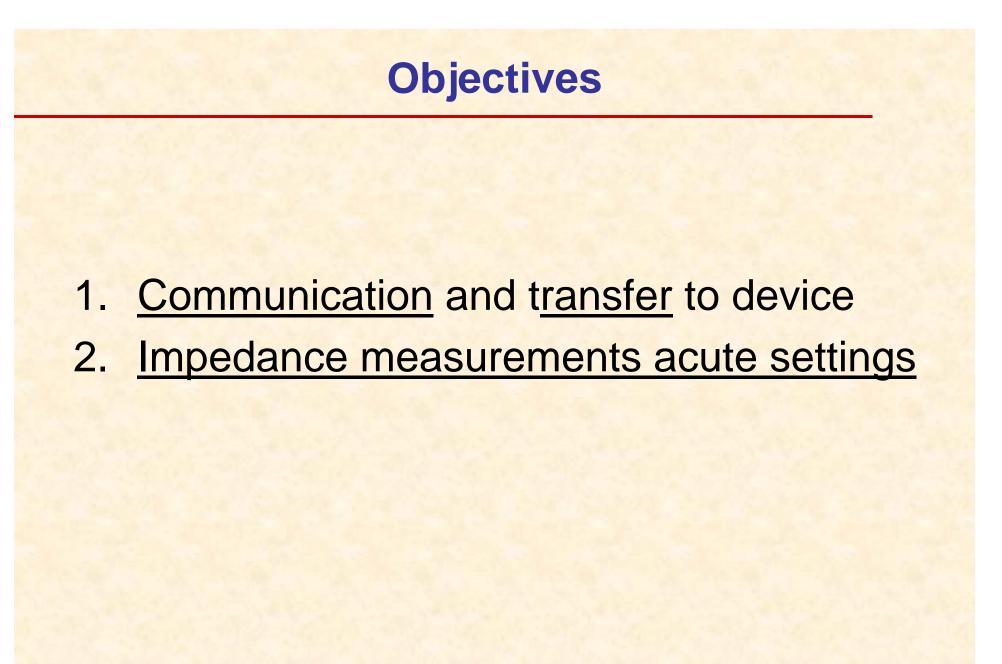




Methods, Acute Experiments

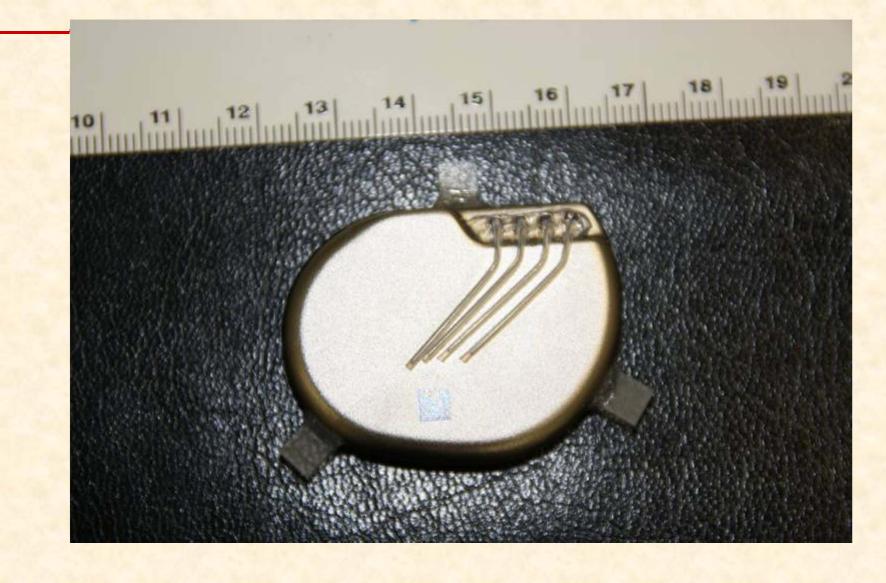
- Animals Pigs 35-50 kg
- Minimal thoracotomy for box-placement
- Placement of electrodes on LV
- Measurements of impedance
- Volume loading and unloading to measure impedance at varying loading condition of the LV
- Statistical analysis of data







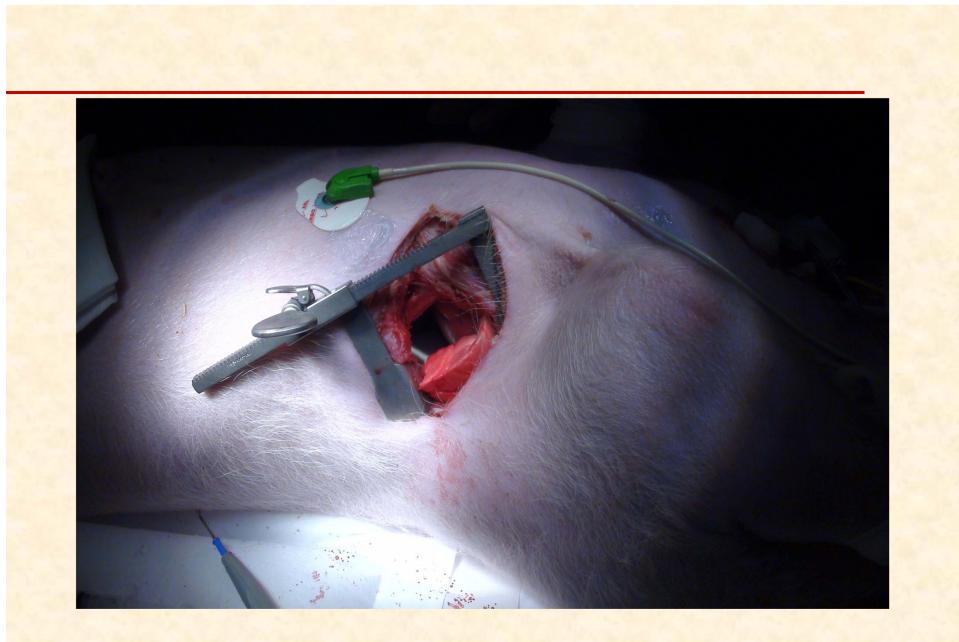
Fixation of can (suture)



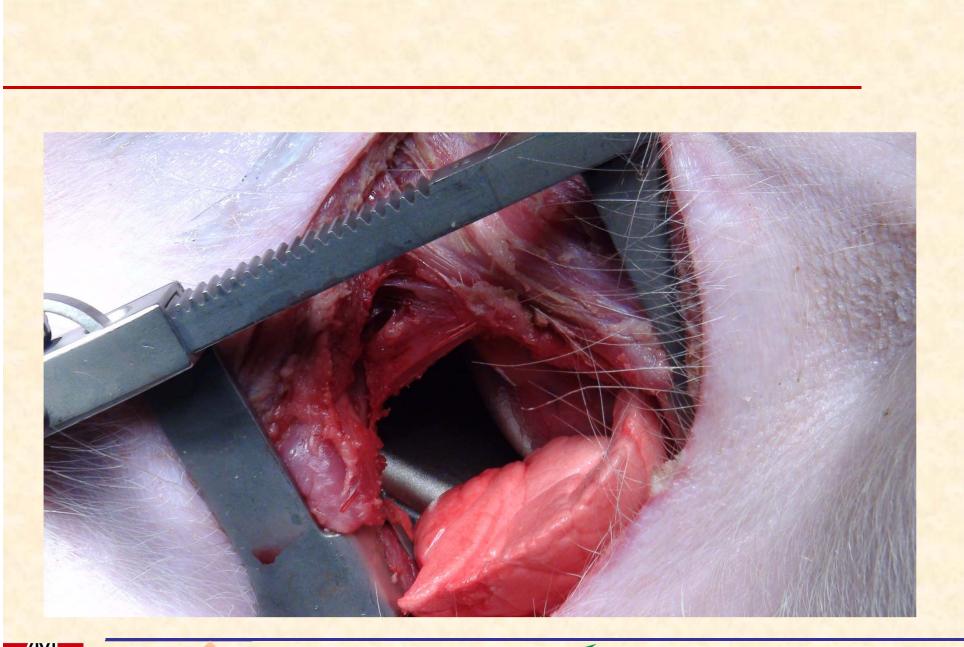




















Methods, Chronic Experiments

- Induced Heart Failure in pigs Long term ventricular rapid pacing
- Implantation of Ultrasponder
 Monitoring of Impedance
 Hemodynamic measurements
 Echocardiography
- Correlation of hemodynamic, echo and impedance values



Future Prospects

Minimalization of Ultrasponder Long term animal studies Clinical Studies



Thank You For Your Attention

