
Literature Review

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Optical Finger-Clip

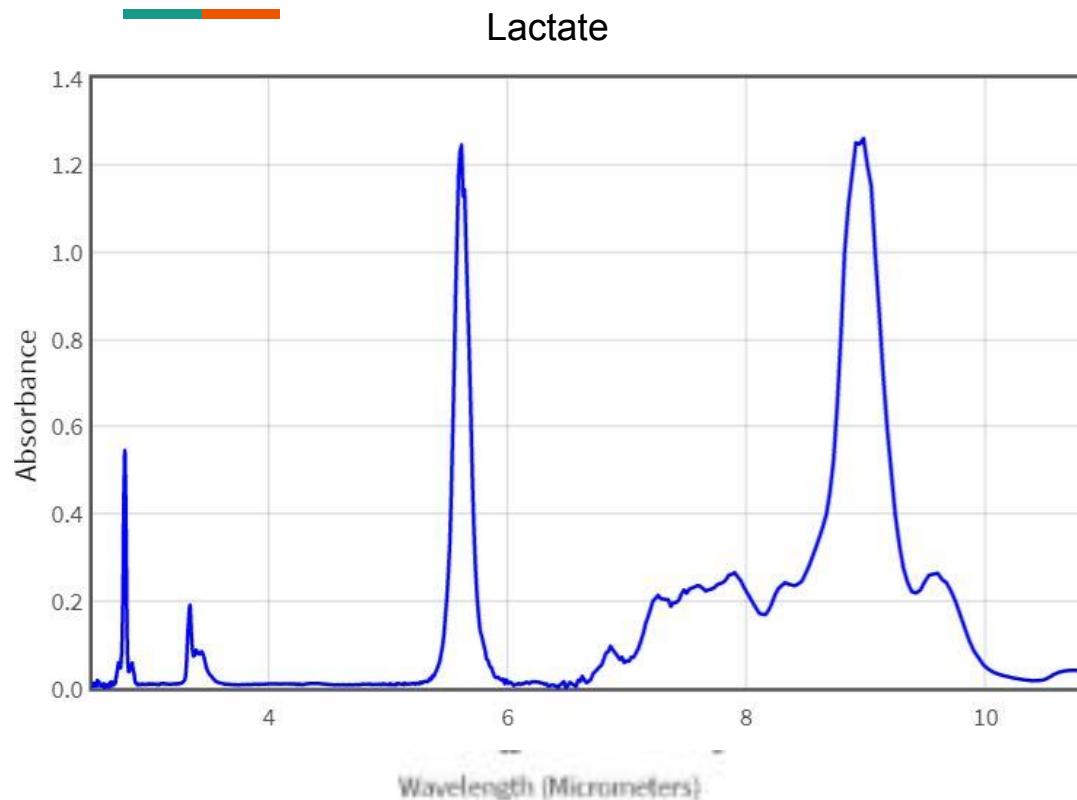
Pros:

- Non-invasive
- Various applications (non-surgical)
- Maneuverable in O.R.
 - Takes up minimal space
 - Could fit in mobile stand

Cons:

- Absorbance of different materials
- Potential radiation exposure
- Need testing for proof of concept
 - Minimal literature
 - One data point from paper
- Requires calibration/ potential spectroscopy equipment
- May not be as sensitive

Peak Absorbance Wavelengths:

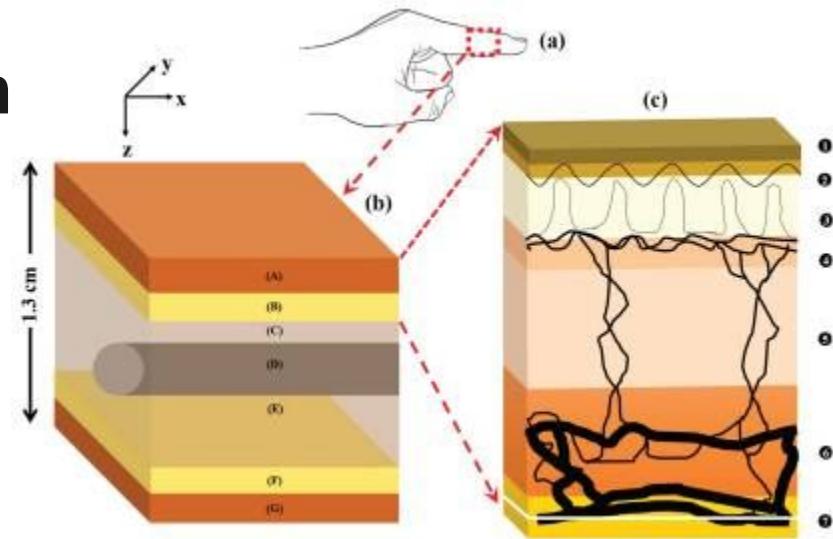


Peak absorbance values:

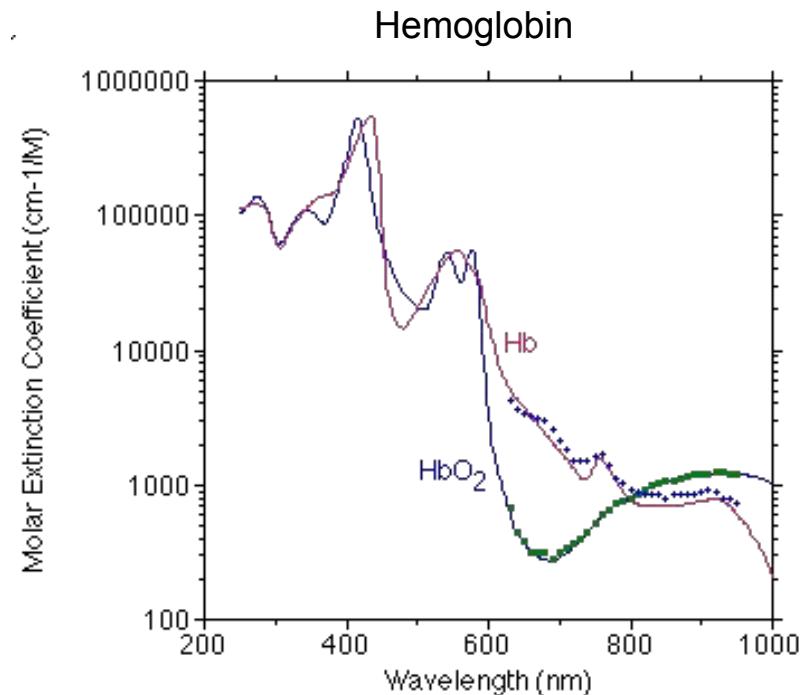
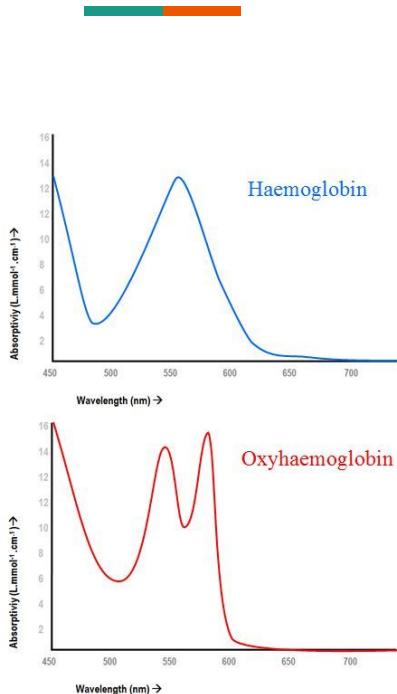
- 2.792 microns
- 3.340 microns
- 5.610 microns
- 8.900 microns

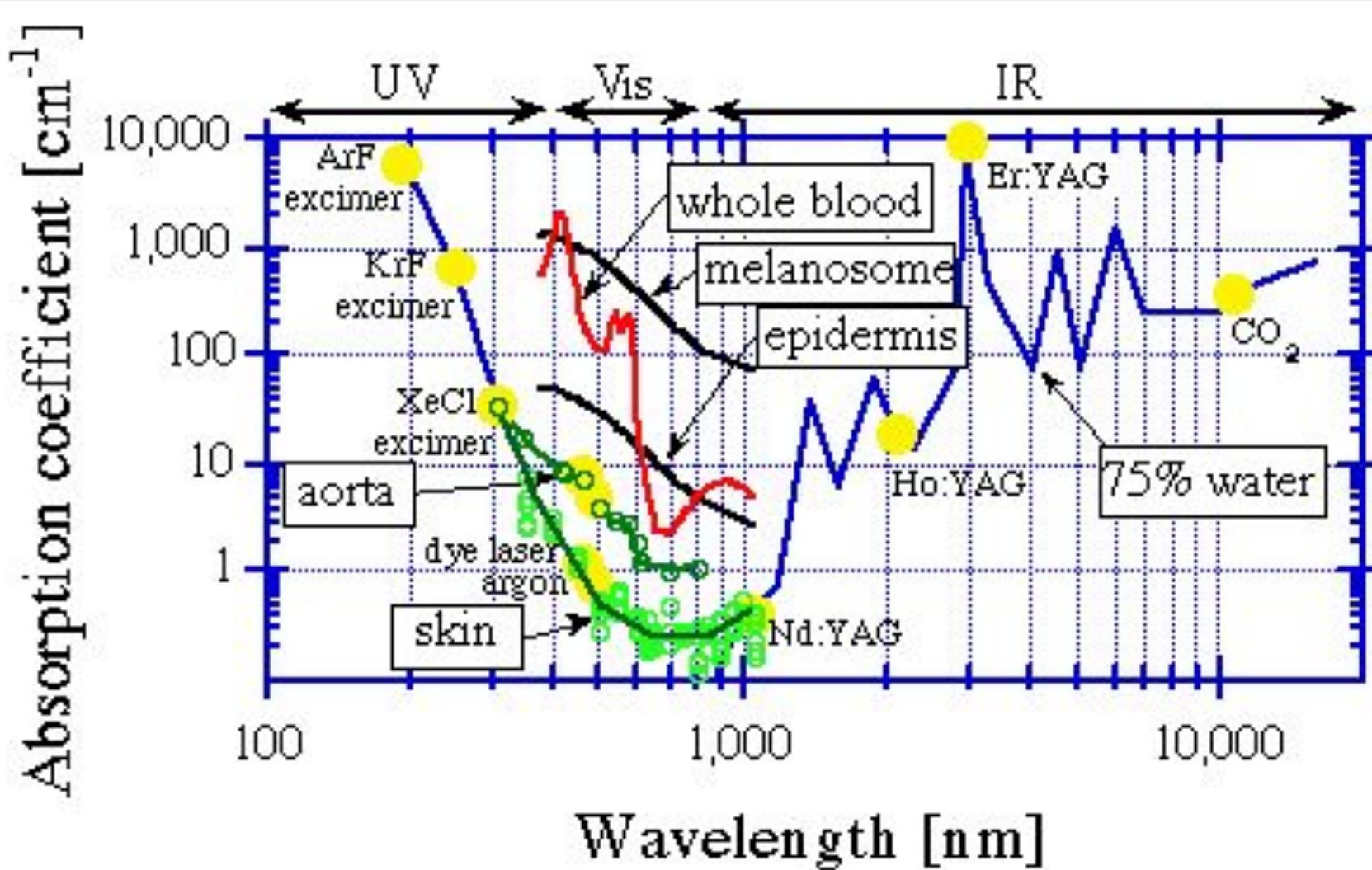
Optical Design Approach

- Gopi and Kevin's Research stated on using 2.1 micron wavelength
- An article tested the concept in a 1 mm pathlength sample
- Could potentially use 2 wavelengths to account for the high absorption of water/blood near this wavelength
- Used Near Infrared Spectroscopy



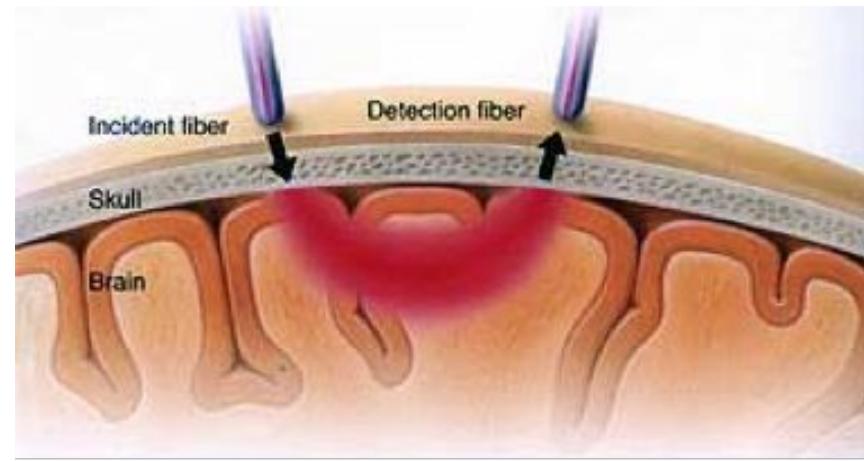
Peak Absorbance Wavelengths:





Near Infrared Spectroscopy

- Method that uses 780 nm to 2500 nm
- Used in Cerebral NIRS and Peripheral NIRS
- Requires calibration of diffuse reflectances
 - Multivariate
 - Partial least squares



Non-optical Electrochemical Methods

Pros:

- More accurate than optical methods for blood
- Can use sweat, blood, or saliva
- High specificity and selectivity

Cons:

- Degradable enzymes
 - Difficult to store
- Invasive
- Difficult to quantitate accurate absolute concentrations

Patents

- [Analyte sensor](#)
- [Membrane for continuous analyte sensors](#)
- [Stabilized lactate responsive enzymes, electrodes and sensors, and methods for making and using the same](#)

Next Steps / Game Plan

- Find Kevin-Gopi setup
- Validate their data with more trials
- Determine viability
- Test with new solution
 - Lactic acid, iron (account for hemoglobin)

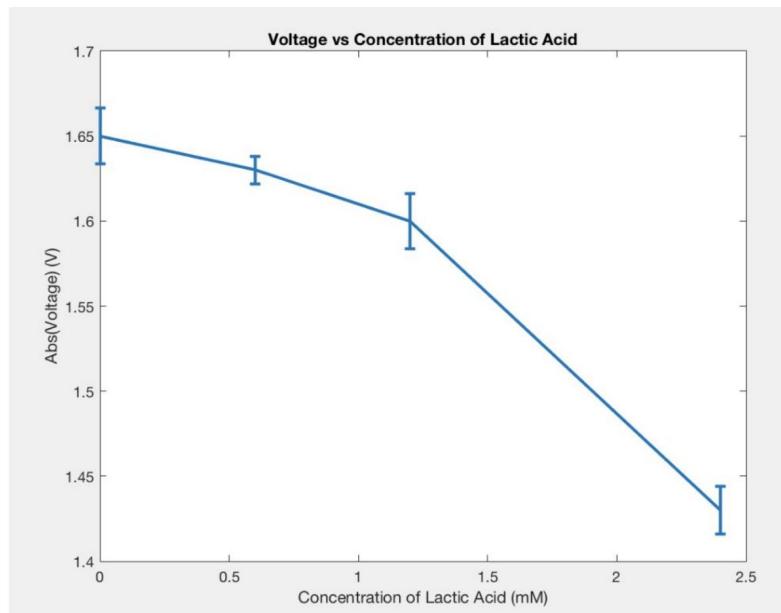


Figure 7. Graph of Voltage Response vs. Lactic Acid Concentration