

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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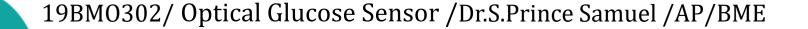


Department of Biomedical Engineering

Course Name: 19BMO302 & WEARABLE TECHNOLOGIES

Topic :Optical Glucose Sensor

Semester:6





INTRODUCTION TO DIABETES



A metabolic disease in which the body's inability to produce any or enough insulin causes elevated levels of glucose in the blood."

Blood Sugar Classification	Fasting Blood Sugar Levels	Post Meal Blood Sugar Levels
Normal	70-100 mg/dL	70-140 mg/dL
Prediabetes	101-125 mg/dL	141-200 mg/dL
Diabetes	125 mg/dL and above	200 mg/dL and above



TYPES OF DIABETES



- > Type 1
- > Type 2
- ➤ Gestational diabetes
- > Prediabetes

Vision Tit 2



TYPE 1 DIABETES



- ➤ Also known as juvenile diabetes
- > Usually diagnosed in children and young adults
- When body's own immune system destroys the insulin producing cells of the pancreas beta cells which produce insulin
- ➤ Only 5% of people have this disease
- ➤ Body does not produce insulin
- ➤ Is not preventable
 - ➤ No primary intervention
- > Causes?
 - ➤ Predisposition to diabetes genetics and something (i.e. weather, virus ... etc) in environment triggers the disease



TYPE 2 DIABETES



- ➤ Most common form of diabetes about 90% of cases
- Used to be called adult onset, non insulin dependent diabetes
- > Body produces insulin, but does not use it properly
 - ➢ glucose doesn't move into cells, they pile up in the bloodstream when they do occur are often ignored because they may not seem serious



19BMO302/ Optical Glucose Sensor /Dr.S.Prince Samuel /AP/BME



GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS



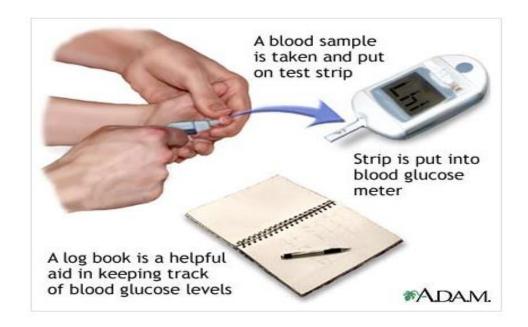
- Having diabetes during pregnancy
 - Family Hx of diabetes, overweight prior to pregnancy?
- ➤ Having gestational diabetes puts you at risk for diabetes type 2
- Giving birth to a baby >9 lbs also puts you at risk for type 2
- > 18 out of every 100 pregnant females will develop GDM



GLUCOSE SENSOR



A Glucose sensor is designed to automatically measure interstitial sugar every few minutes, without any user intervention







WORKING OF OPTICAL GLUCOSE SENSOR



- The idea is that as the intensity of fluorescence varies, information is transmitted through radio waves by an implanted device equipped with both light source and photodetector.
- Then the waves would be received by another device worn outside the body and information regarding the individuals glucose level would trigger an alarm.
- ➤ Glucose Sensor uses a hydrogel, a polymer similar to contact lenses, that is permeable to glucose.
- ➤ A Fluorescent Chemical Compound is contained within a hydrogel polymer for stabilization inside the body.
- ➤ The Hydrogel has multiple functionalities as enzyme reservoir and a skin sensor and maintaining osmotic gradient for glucose extraction from the skin.



SYMPTOMS OF DIABETES & OPTICAL SENSOR



Common symptoms of diabetes include:

- · Excessive thirst and appetite
- Increased urination (sometimes as often as every hour)
- Unusual weight loss or gain
- Fatigue
- Nausea, perhaps vomiting
- Blurred vision
- In women, frequent vaginal infections
- In men and women, yeast infections
- Dry mouth
- · Slow-healing sores or cuts
- Itching skin, especially in the groin or vaginal area



