

A LOW COST VEIN DETECTOR FOR INDIAN SCENARIOS

TRIVIKRAM ANNAMALAI

136130013 (2013-2015)

GUIDE: PROF. B.K. CHAKRAVARTHY

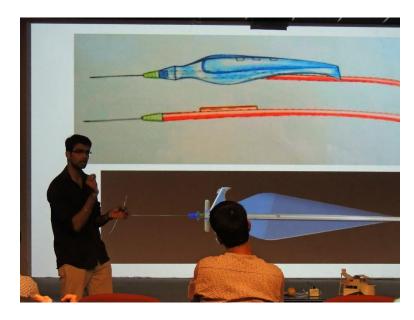
CO-GUIDE: PROF. PURBA JOSHI

"He who has health has hope,

he who has hope has everything"

- Thomas Carlyle

'Collaborative Innovation'





THE NEED

16/100 have multiple veni-puncture

Average number of attempts in child **2.35**

8.2 mins - Average Time lost

16/100 have multiple veni-puncture

Average number of attempts in child 2.35

8.2 mins - Average Time lost

Multiple veni-puncture leads to:

Swelling
Irritation
Bleeding
Blackening of skin
Blood clots, etc

TARGET USERS



Doctors and Nurses



Children



Geriatrics



Obese



Deep Veined

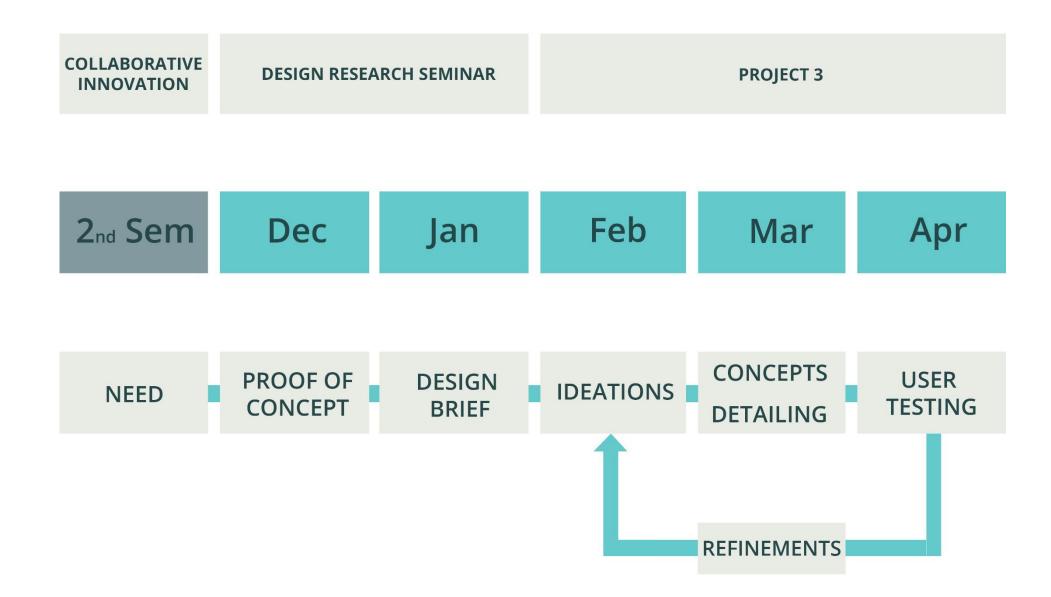
Primary Users

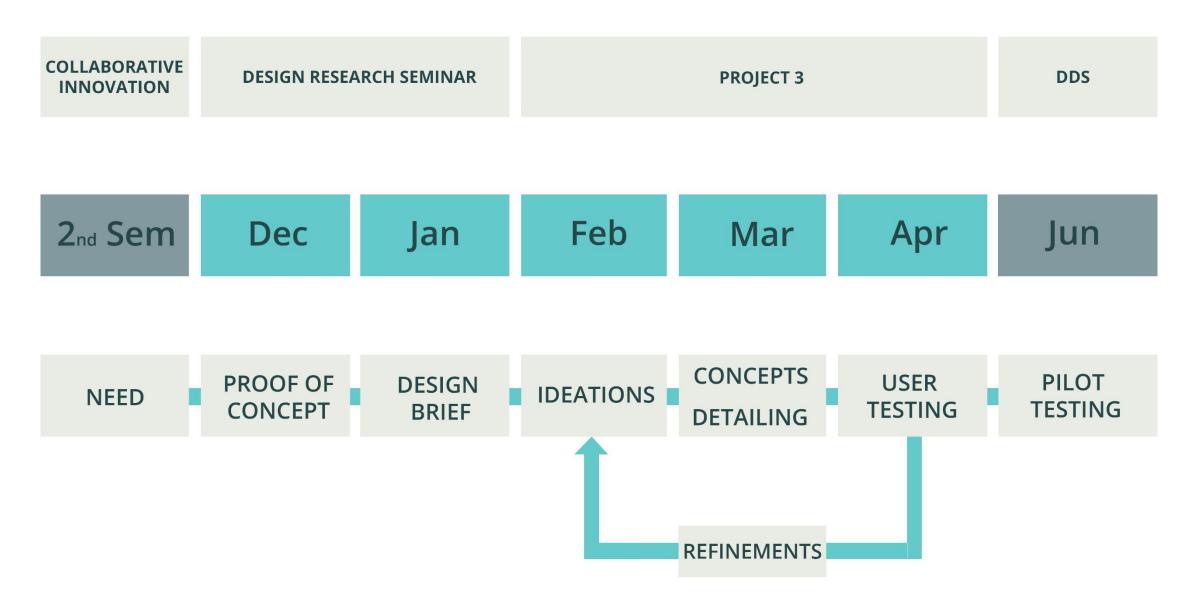
Secondary Users

COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION

2_{nd} Sem

NEED





PARALLEL PRODUCT STUDY

Venoscope



Contact device

Accuvein



Non-contact device

R & D



VeinEZ



Think Biosolutions



PROOF OF CONCEPT

Circuit Result Circuit Result

Circuit Result Circuit Result

PRINCIPLE

• Veins carry oxygenated blood and de-oxygenated blood, when Red/Infra red LEDs are incident on the veins due to selective absorption,

De-oxygenated blood absorbs all the radiation and appears dark Oxygenated blood reflect the radiation and appear transparent

- The optical window capable of vein viewing is 850-900nm
- The penetration depth of the radiation is 3-6mm

QUESTIONNAIRE

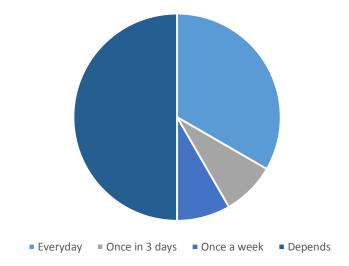
People interviewed	21, Doctors = 8, Nurses = 13				
Hospital Type	Government hospital: 2 Private Hospital: 4 Blood Banks: 1				
Average age of Users	32.75 Years				
Average experience of the Users	7.8 Years				

AIM:

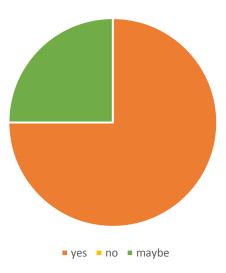
Awareness and Affordability

Expert advice and suggestions for improvement

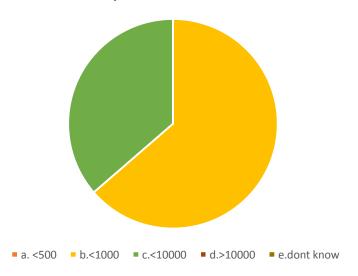
Frequency of difficulty in Vein detection



Acceptance of an electronic device for vein finding



Affordability for a vein detector device



Design Brief



Works on diverse users



Affordable product



Usage needs minimal training



Considers healthcare standards

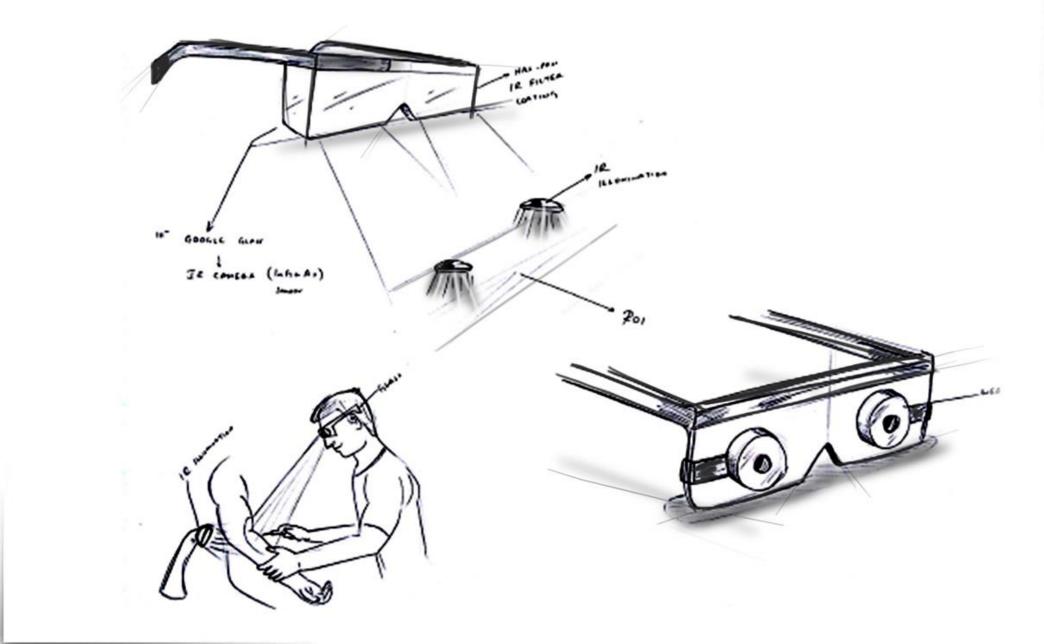


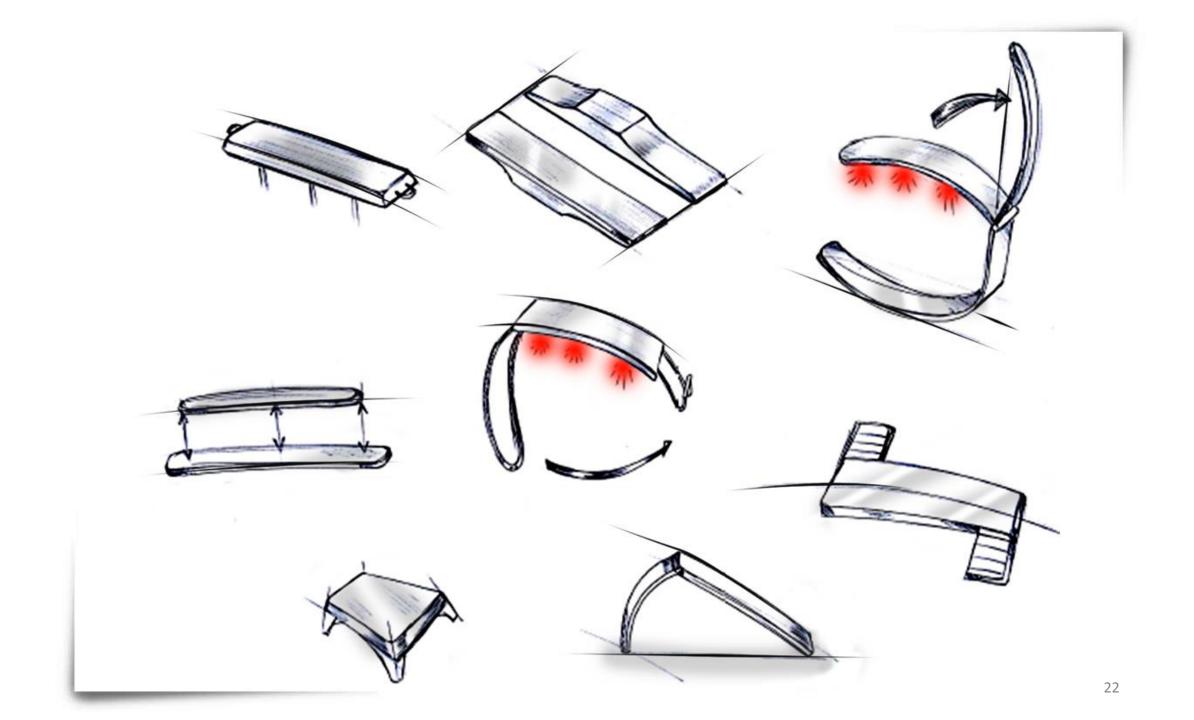
Device is portable

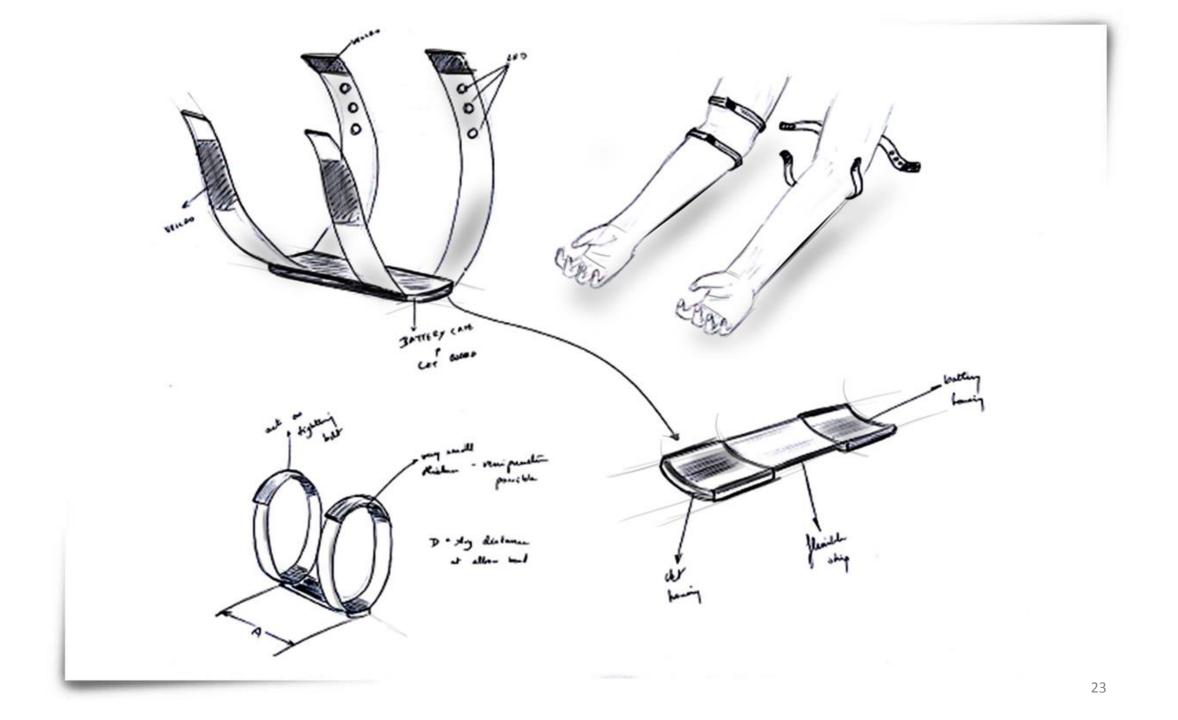


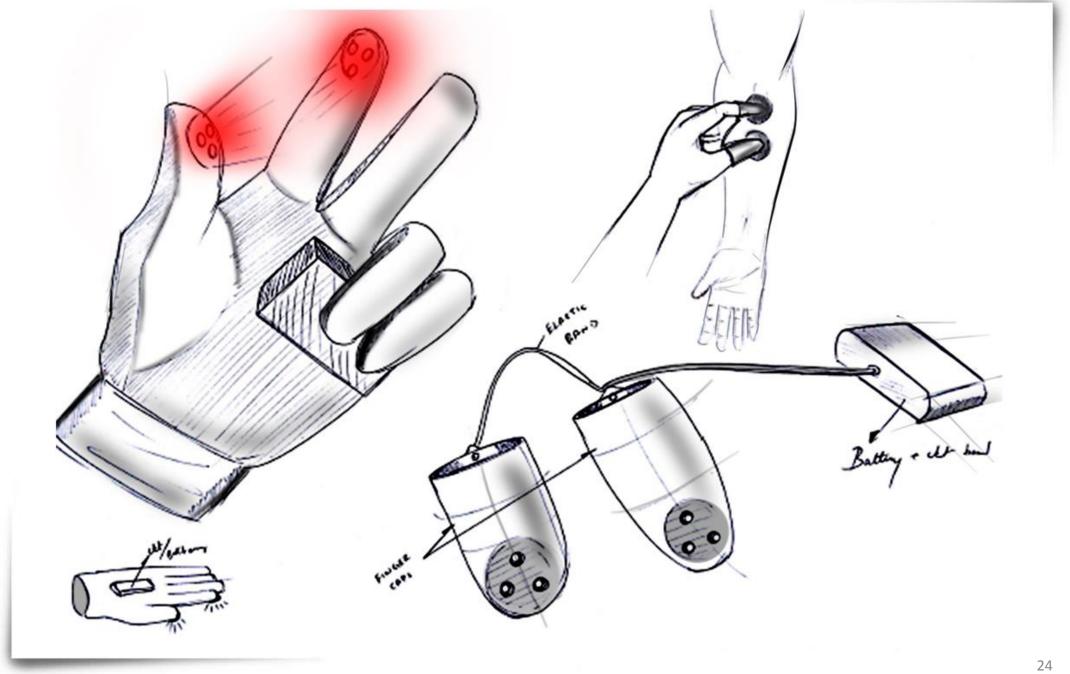
Has healthcare aesthetics

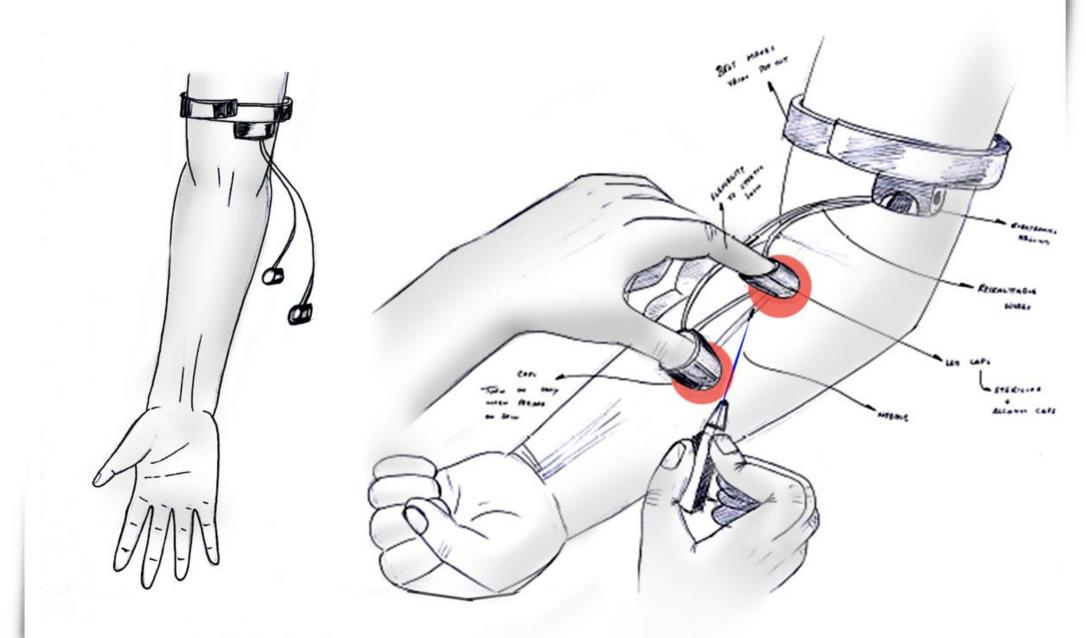
IDEATIONS

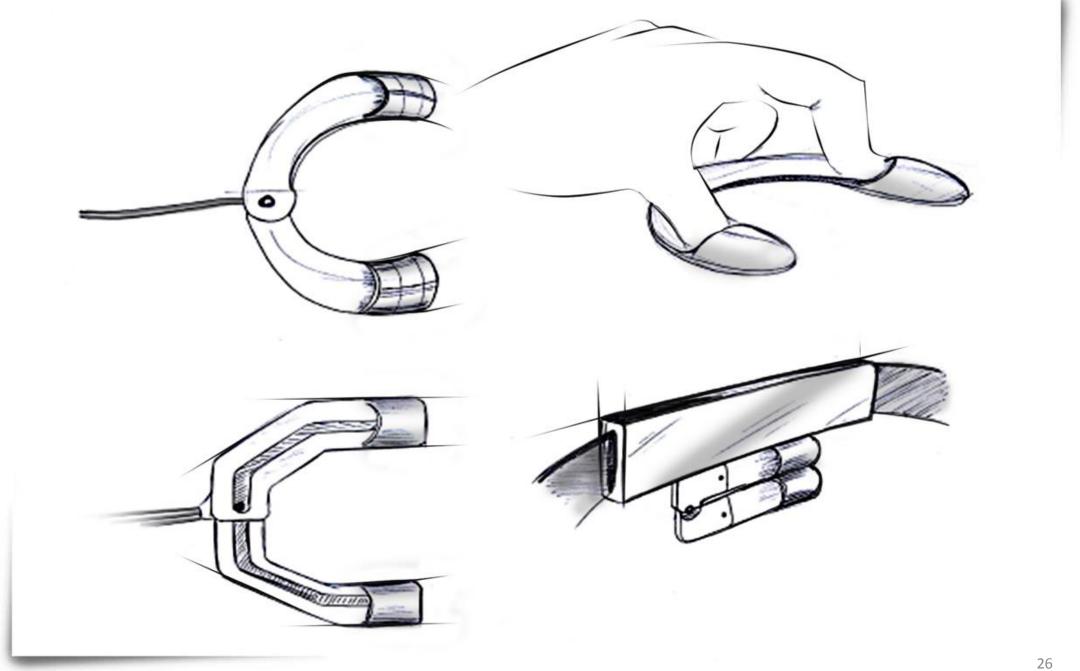


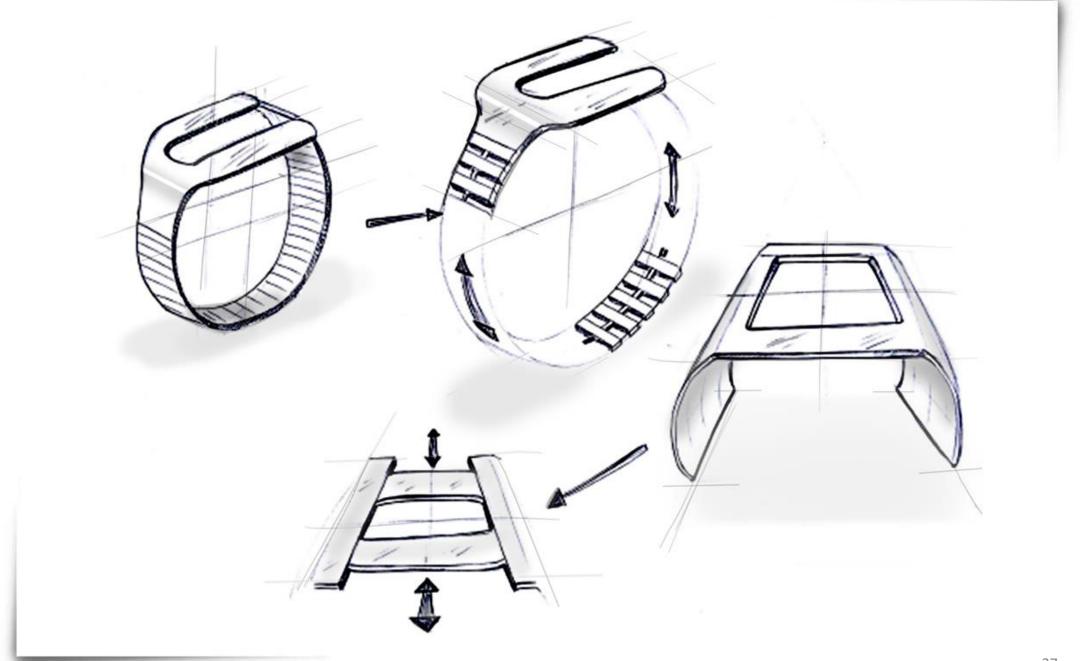


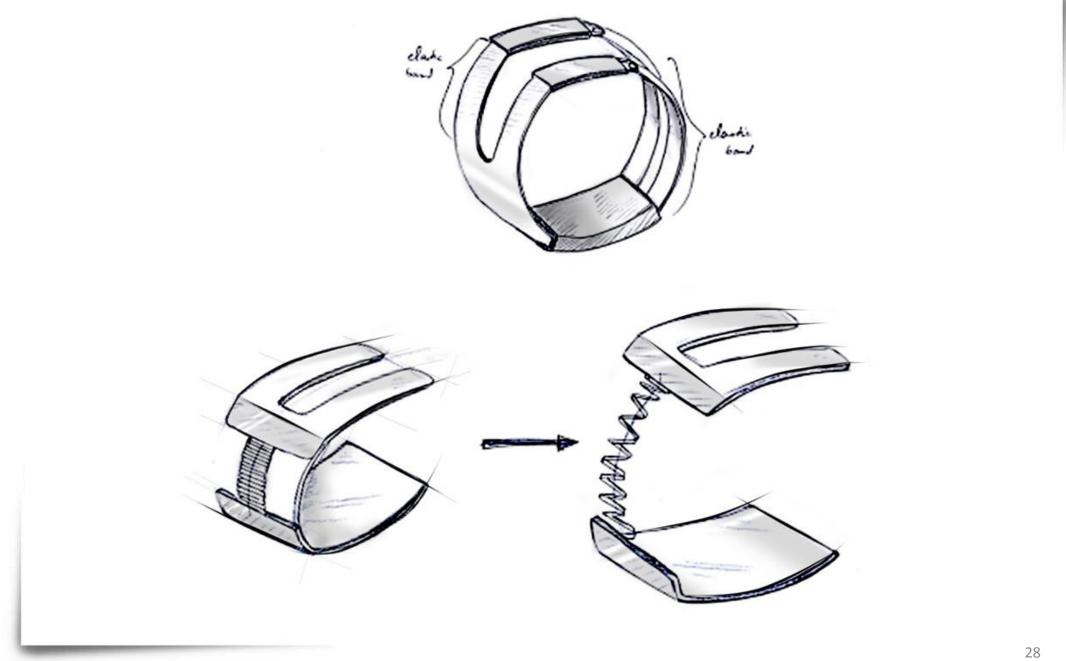


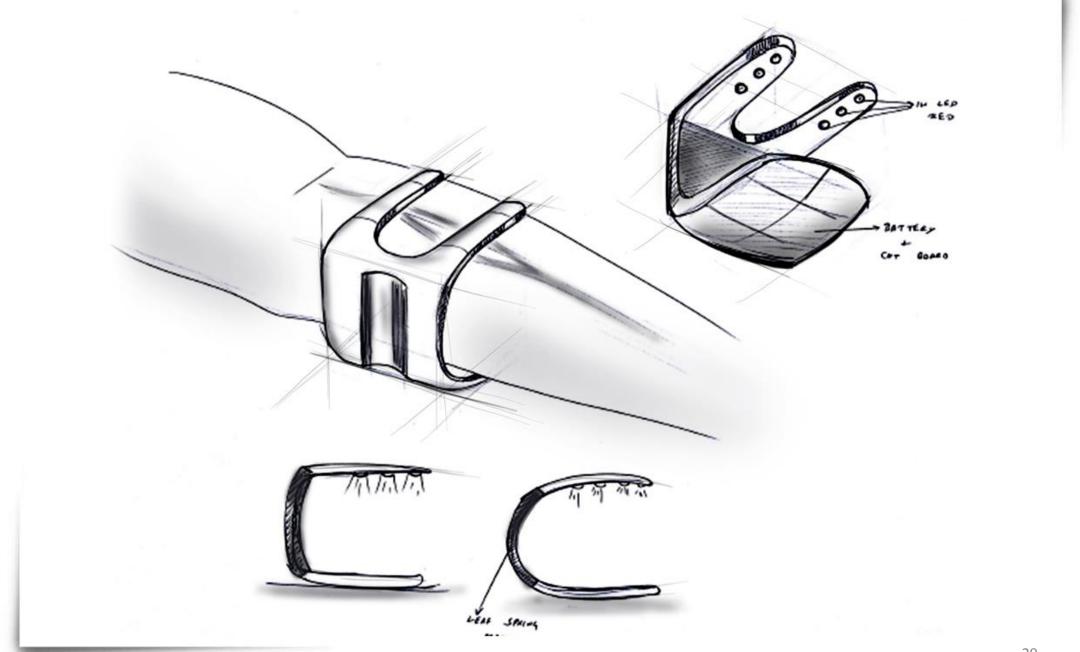






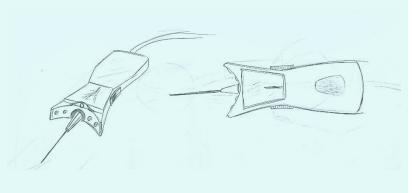


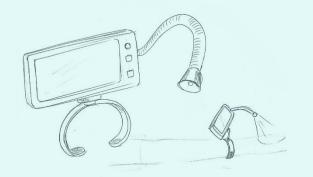




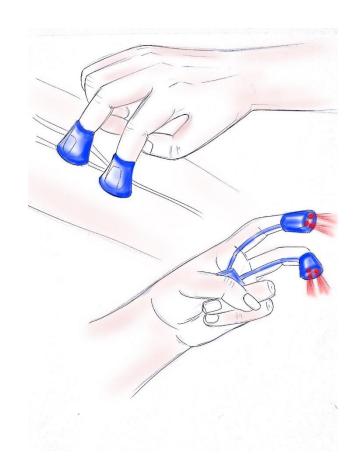
DESIGN DIRECTIONS

Non-Contact Devices

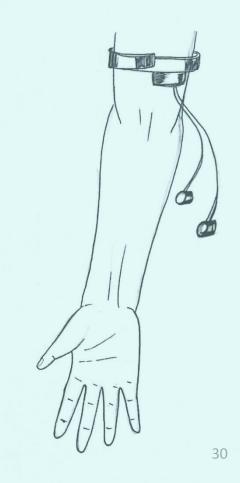




Trans-illumination Devices



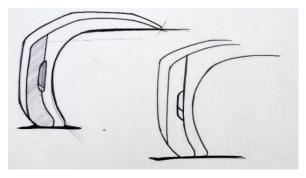
Add on Devices



ERGONOMICS AND ANTHROPOMETRY

Hand dimensions	Min.	Max.	Mean	SD	cv	Skew ness	Percentile		
							5 th	50 th	95 th
rısı circumference	252.00	305.00	277.65	10.57	3.81	-0.093	259.00	280.00	305.00
Hand circumference	225.00	265.00	243.82	8.52	3.49	-0.100	228.00	245.00	262.00
Max. hand circumference	310.00	379.00	344.50	12.87	3.74	-0.251	319.00	346.00	373.00
Index finger circumference	60.00	77.00	67.28	3.76	5.59	-0.075	61.00	68.00	74.00
Wrist circumference	149.00	185.00	164.54	6.92	4.21	0.153	152.00	165.00	180.00
Arm length	692.00	847.00	771.16	27.36	3.55	-0.025	727.00	776.00	821.00
Elbow length	423.00	501.00	459.91	15.70	3.41	0.260	434.00	462.00	493.00
Elbow flexed	223.00	320.00	263.72	18.11	6.87	0.113	234.00	266.00	295.00
Max. internal grip diameter	35.00	52.00	42.68	4.05	9.49	0.163	35.00	44.00	50.00
Middle finger palm grip diameter	12.00	22.50	16.33	2.47	15.12	0.188	12.50	17.50	21.00

Anthropometric table of hand dimensions Source: ispub.com



side profile and switch positions

• Dimensions of the 95th percentile hand circumference were taken into account.

The ergonomic factors considered during the design of the device were:

- The optimum width of the device
- The thickness of the LED surface
- The position of the switch and intensity knob
- The optimum vein viewing area

MOCK UPS







Mock up were tested to evaluate:

Optimum dimensions for ease of use and incorporating the electronics

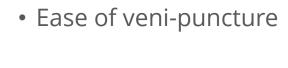
















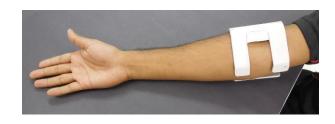














ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS













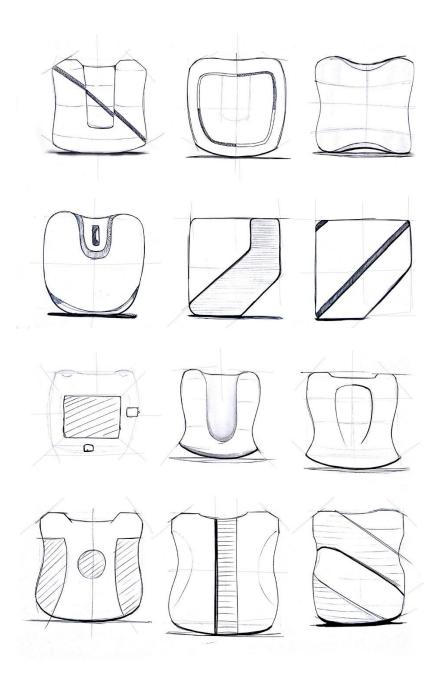






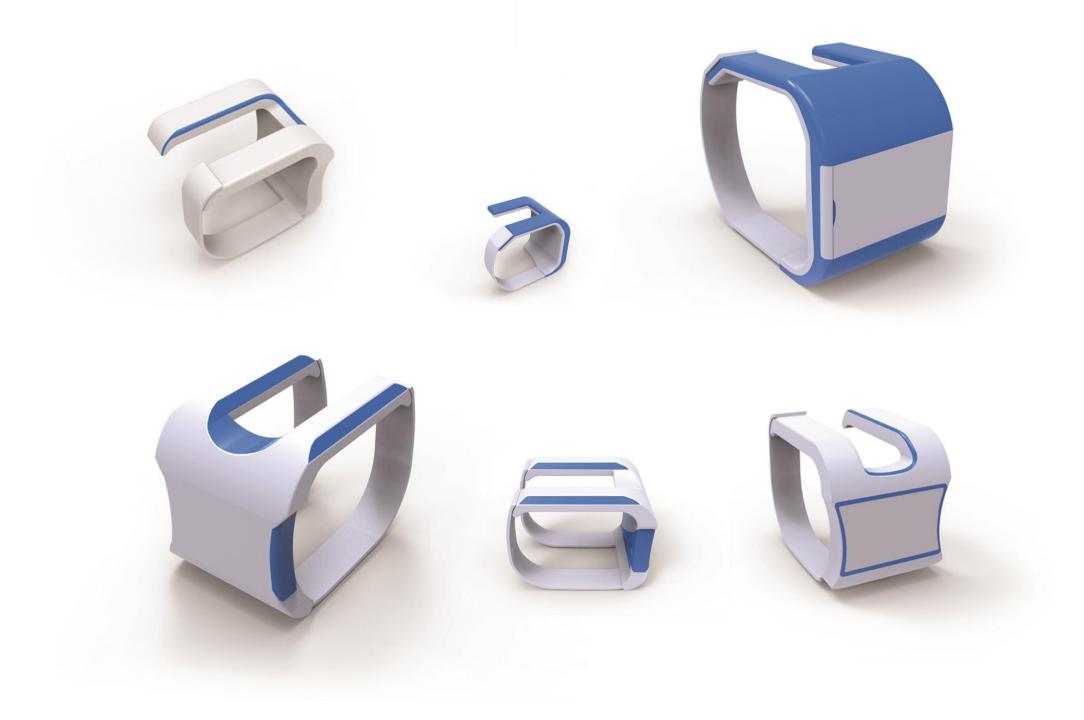
- Simulation of conventional veni-puncture process
- Testing of mock ups, to understand their feasibility

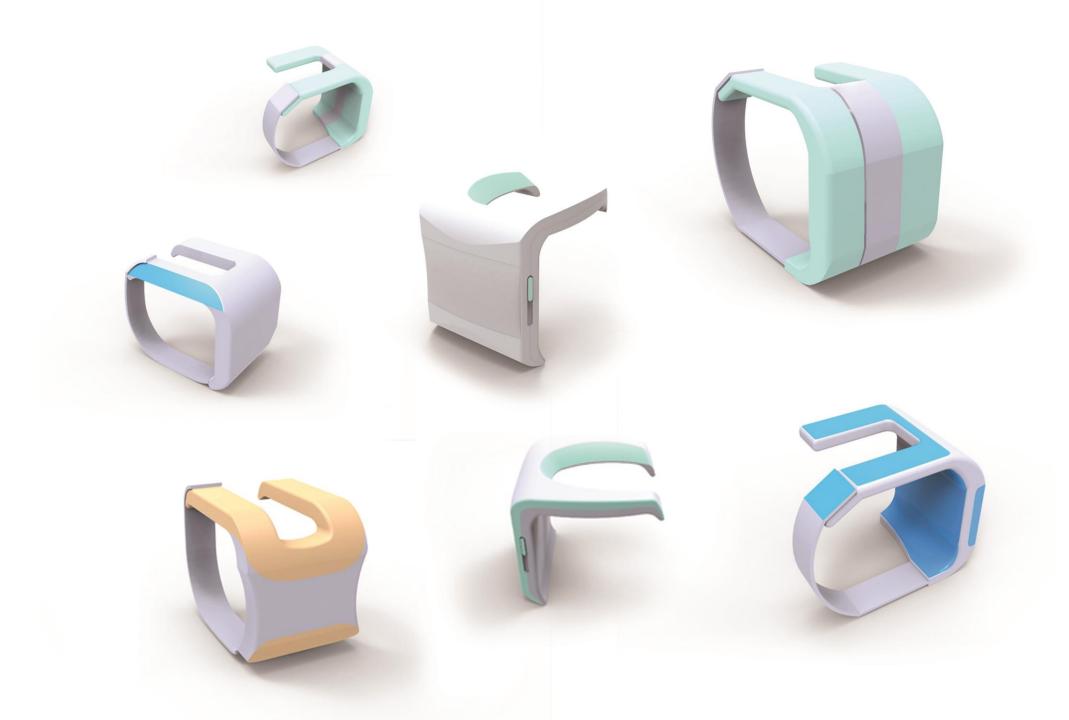
FORM EXPLORATIONS



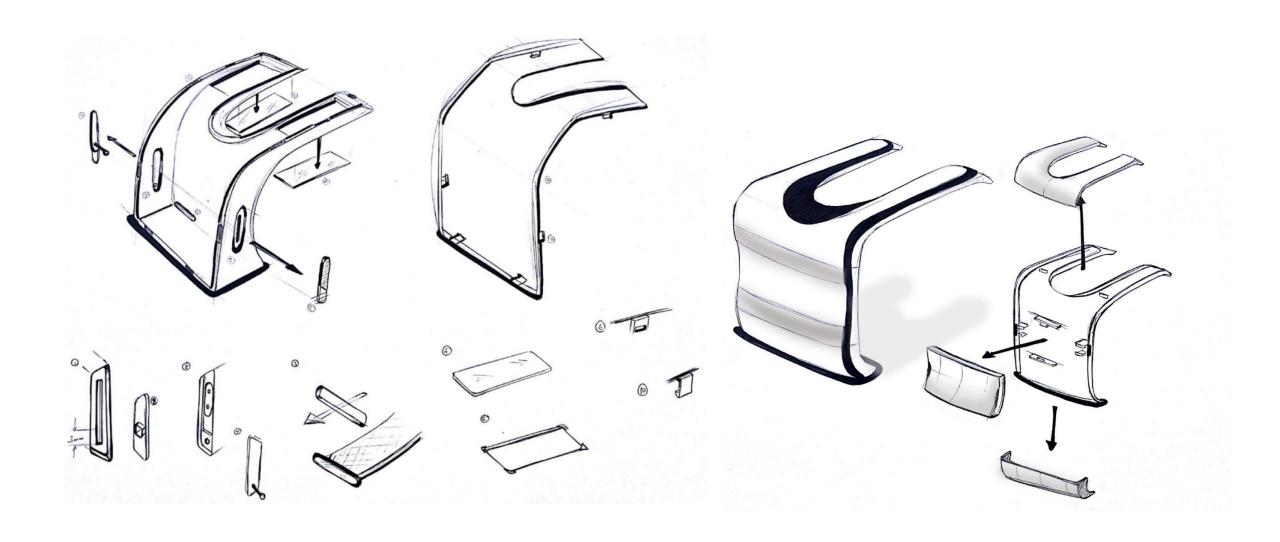
HEIRARCHY OF PARAMETERS FOR FORM EXPLORATIONS

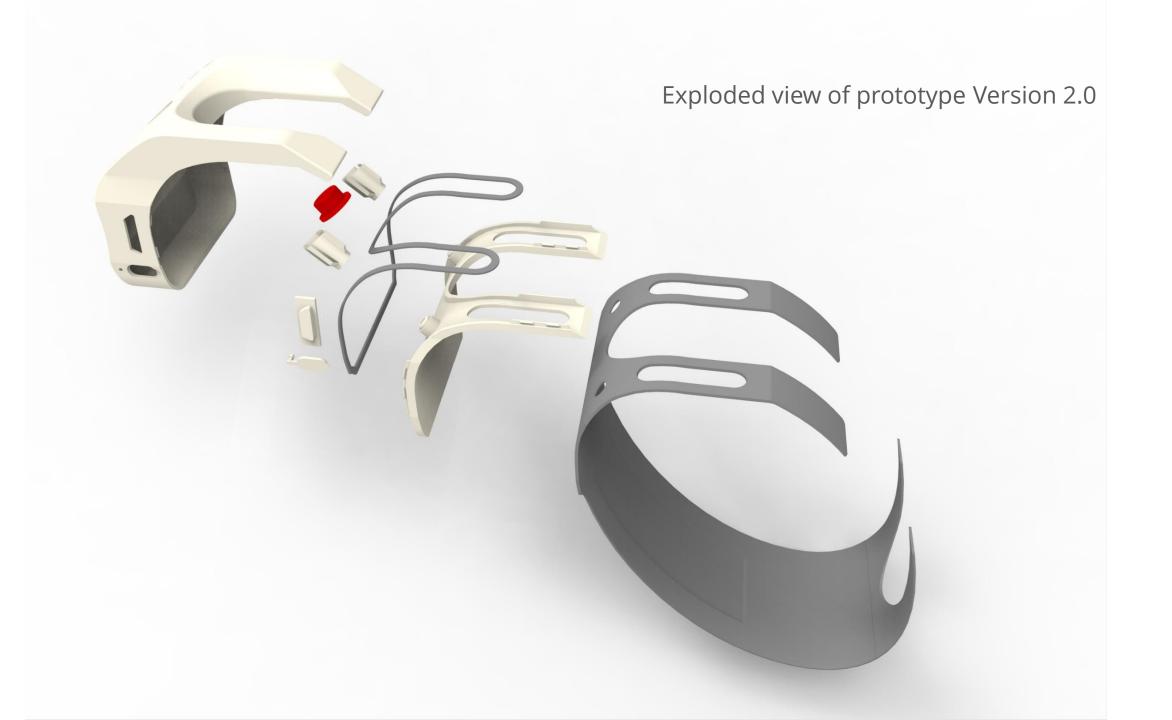
- I. Usability
- 2. Effectiveness of vein viewing
- 3. Accommodating inner components
- 4. Manufacturability
- 5. Visual appeal

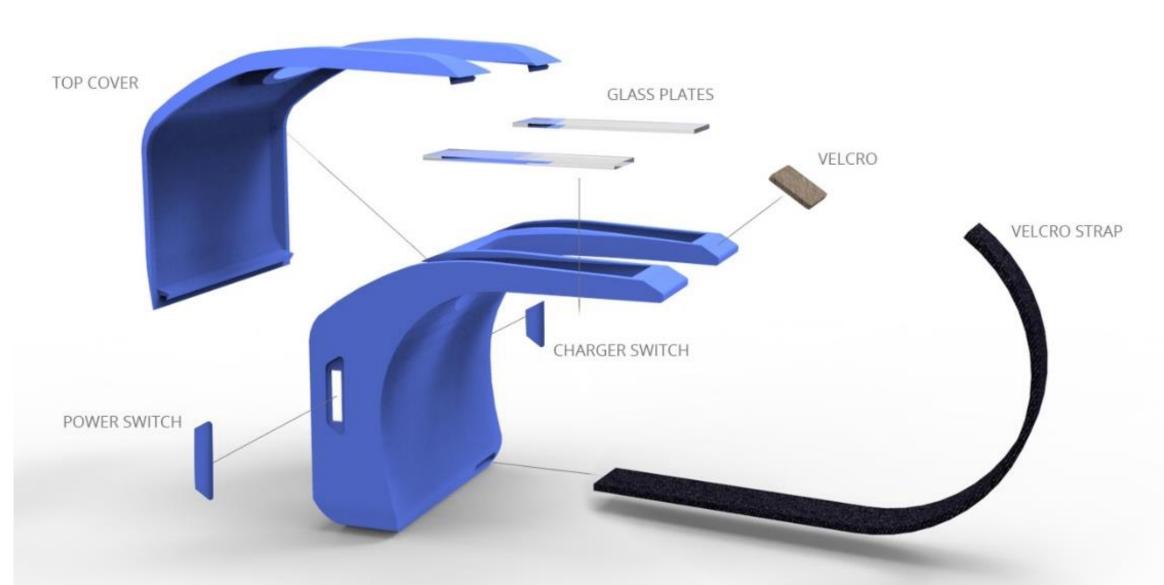




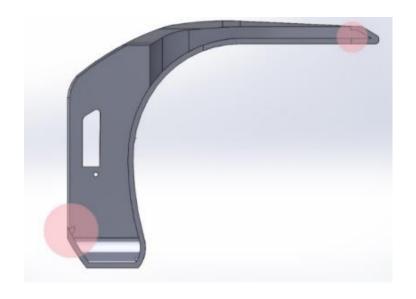
PRODUCT DETAILING

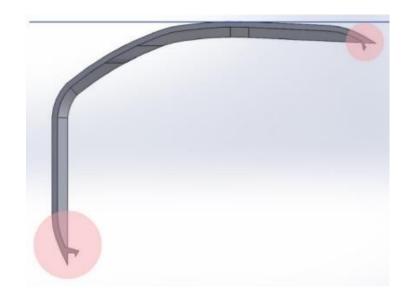






Exploded view of prototype Version 3.0





MATERIAL

Overall Body : ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadine Styrene)
Non toxic

High strength

Inner Surface : Silicone film
Bio-compatible
Offers Grip

MANUFACTURING

Injection moulded components

Method of joining: Snap-on and screw

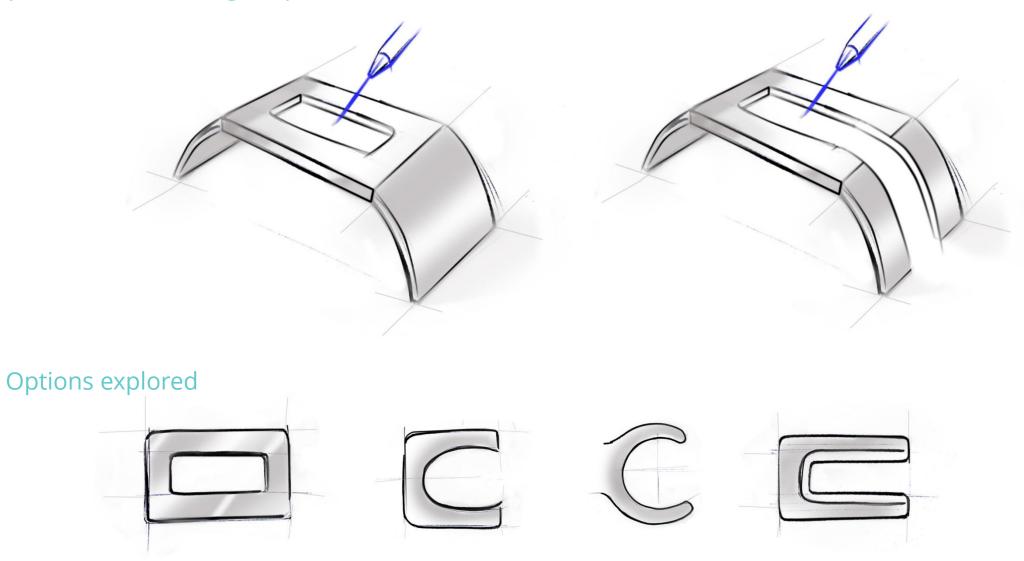
FEEDBACK FROM THE USER TESTING

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

- Brightness of the LEDs
- Need for a strap
- Thinner U-top
- Cognitive Load on the user

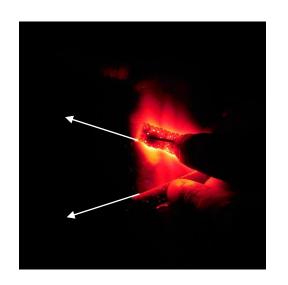
CHALLENGES

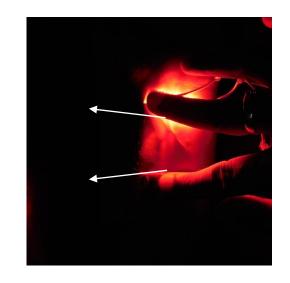
Optimum vein viewing shape and area

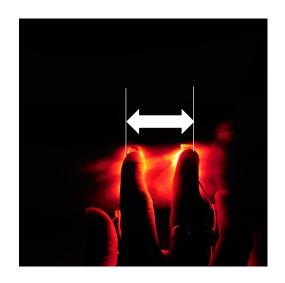


Optimum vein viewing shape and area











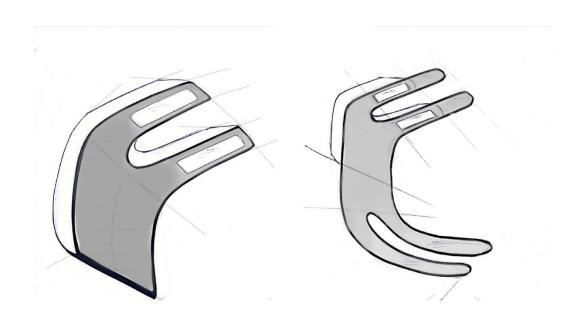


Clamping of the device



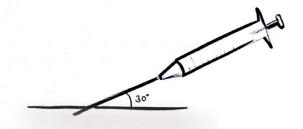
- Should fit on different percentile users
- Avoid many moving mechanism
- Should be a low cost option

Hygiene factor



- Patients hand is made sterile
- Not an invasive procedure
- Avoid dirt accumulating details
- Single sheet of silicone on the inner body

Veni-puncture angle





- Prescribed angle of veni-puncture is 15° to 35°
- Chances of missing the vein increases otherwise

Solution:

- To make the 'U' top as thin as possible
- To chamfer the inner edge at an angle to act as a guide to perform veni-puncture.





FEATURES OF THE PRODUCT

- Touch Sensors
- No protruding controls
- Silicone layer



- Ergonomic
- Low cost
- Adjustable Brightness

BRANDING

- Vein-one
- Veintrix
- Vein fix
- Veincare
- VeinX
- Veinpact
- Veinsoft
- Vein it
- Veiner
- Vein pro

- Vein-al
- VEinfind
- Inveint
- Veinpact
- Veinaid
- Veinsure
- Veinjoy
- Veinspot
- Cvein





Works on diverse users



Affordable product



Usage needs minimal training



Considers healthcare standards



Device is portable



Aesthetics



Works on diverse users



















Affordable product









Moulded body parts: ₹700

Circuitry: ₹350

Battery: ₹500

₹1550







Usage needs minimal training

















Considers healthcare standards





Photo-biological safety standards

Hazard	Wavelength range (nm)	Max. reported risk group
Actinic UV	200-400	RG3
Near UV	315-400	RG3
Blue light	300-700	RG2
Retinal thermal	380-1400	Exempt/ RG1
IR eye	780-3000	RG3

Risk Group	Philosophical Basis	
Exempt	No photobiological hazard	
RG1	No photobiological hazard under normal behavioral limitation	
RG2	Does not pose a hazard due to aversion response to bright light or thermal discomfort	
RG3	Hazardous even for momentary exposure	







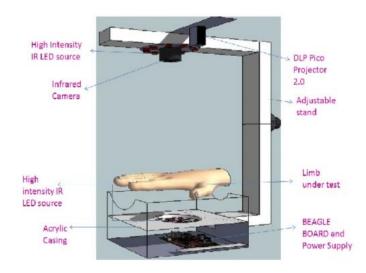




Device is portable











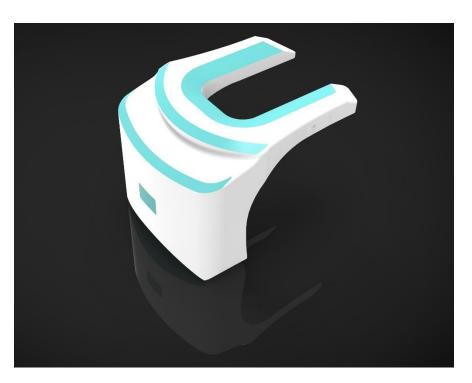
















LEARNINGS FROM THE PROJECT

- Choice of area of work Healthcare
- God is in detailing
- Functional yet minimalistic

FUTURE WORK

- To make the 'U' top thickness lesser (in terms of 0.5mm)
- Have a variable vein viewing area
- Make custom made components
- Pilot Testing

REFERENCES

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- [2] Septimiu Crisan, Joan Gavril Tarnovan, and Titus Eduard CriUan, 'A Low Cost Vein Detection System Using Near Infrared Radiation', IEEE Sensors Applications Symposium San Diego, California USA, 6-8 February 2007.
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- [4] Navdeepsinh V. Limbad, Prof. G. D. Parmar, 'Vein Pattern Detection System Using Cost-effective Modified IR Sensitive Webcam', International Journal for Technological Research In Engineering Volume 1, Issue 9, May-2014.
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- [7] Simon Juric and Borut Zalik 'An innovative approach to near-infrared spectroscopy using a standard mobile device and its clinical application in the real-time visualization of peripheral veins', BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making 2014.
- [8] J. Enrique Suarez Pascual, Jaime Uriarte-Antonio, Raul Sanchez-Reillo, Michael G. Lorenz, 'Capturing Hand or Wrist Vein Images for Biometric Authentication Using Low-Cost Devices', 2010 Sixth International Conference on Intelligent Information Hiding and Multimedia Signal Processing.
- [9] Simon Juric, Vojko Flis, Matjaz Debevc, Andreas Holzinger and Borut Zalik, Towards a Low-Cost Mobile Subcutaneous Vein Detection Solution Using Near-Infrared Spectroscopy', Hindawi Publishing Corporation Scientific World Journal Volume 2014.