

Center for Global Women's Health Technologies

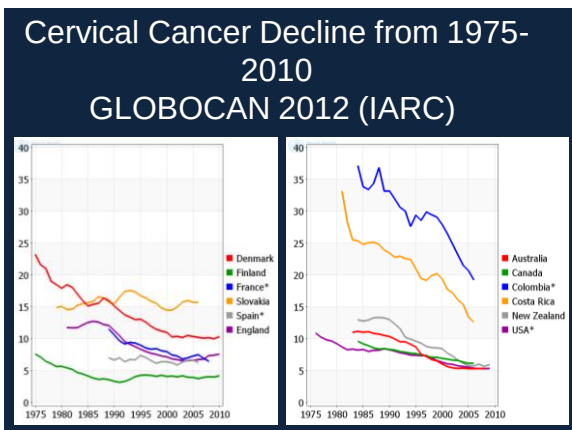
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- To improve women's health through technological innovation
- To increase persistence of women in STEM
- To increase participation of women in innovation and entrepreneurship

Professor Nimmi Ramanujam, Ph.D.
 Director, Global Women's Health Technologies
 Professor of Biomedical Engineering,
 Global Health and Pharmacology, Duke University



Henrietta Lacks 1930-1951





George Papanicolaou 1883-1962



Hans Hinselmann
1884-1959

Reduction in Mortality attributed to early Screening and Diagnosis

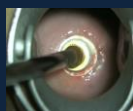
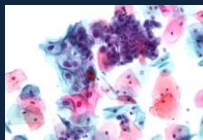
Screening



Diagnosis

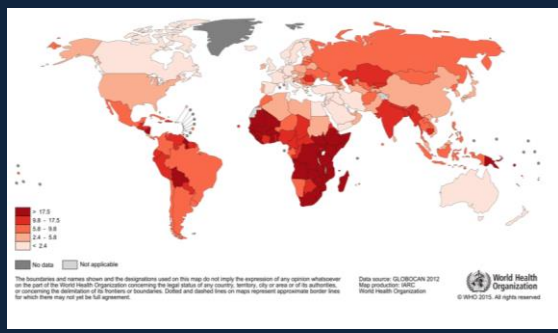


Treatment



Cervical Cancer Mortality

Source: IARC (2012)



VIA/HPV

At the health centre



Colposcopy
Cryo/LEEP

At the district hospital

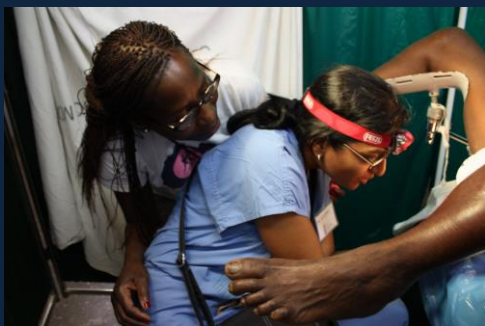


Cancer
Treatment

At the central hospital



Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA)



Challenge Quality Control and Teleconnectivity

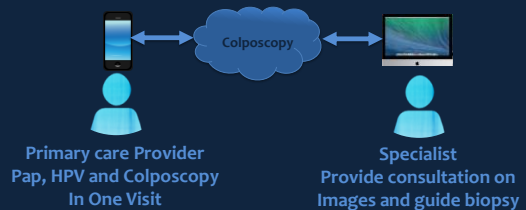


Mobile Screening in Tamil Nadu, India

Challenge Health Worker Shortage



Majengo Clinic, Moshi Tanzania



No cancers lost
to follow up

No unnecessary
referrals and
biopsies

Low capital
investment

Reimagining the Colposcope

Colposcopy/Cervicography



Leisegang Optik 2
@ 3.75, 7.5, and 15 X
US\$ 20,000 and >150 lbs

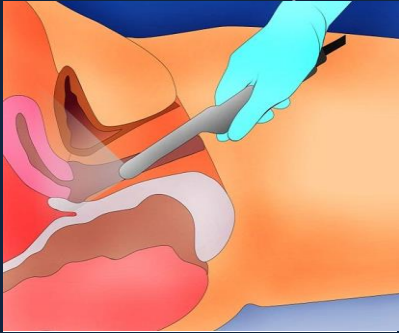


Canon SX50HS
@ 2.75X
US\$ 500 and 1.5 lbs

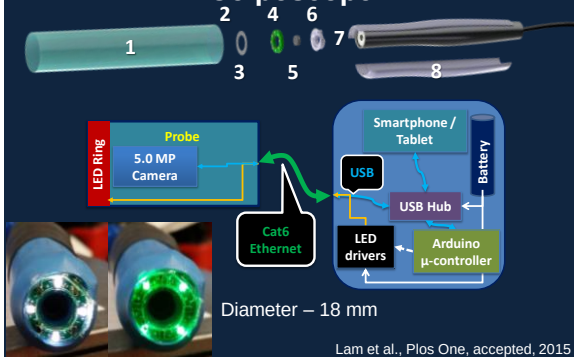
Portable Colposcopes



Can we put the Light Source and Camera on a Tampon?



POCkeT (Point Of Care Tampon) Colposcope



Colposcopy/Cervicography



POCkeT Colposcope
US\$ 500
7 - 27 μ m resolution



Leisegang Optik 2
US\$ 20,000
5 - 35 μ m resolution

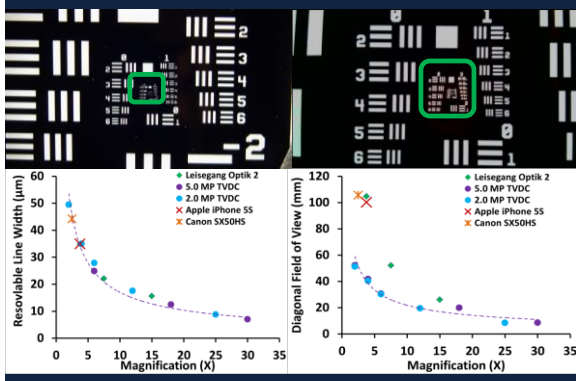
Illumination Characteristics

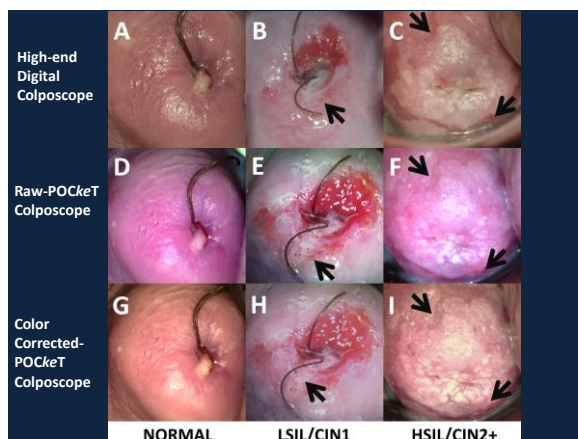
System	Illumination type	Electrical Power (W)	Optical Power (mW)	Irradiance (mW/cm ²)
Leisegang Optik	White LED 5000k	18	79.3	183.9
	SP Red Filter	18	32.1	77.3
POCKeT Colposcope	White LED 5000k	2.4	1.07	2.36
	Green LEDs	1.2	0.36	0.95

Detector Characteristics

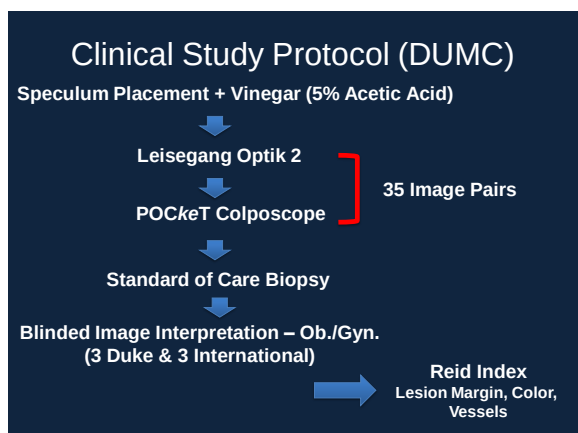
System	Detector Type	Resolution (MP)	Diagnnal FOV
Leisegang Optik	18 MP CMOS	35 μ m	30 mm
POCKeT Colposcope	5 MP CMOS	35 μ m	52 mm

Resolution – 35 μ m or 14 lp/mm



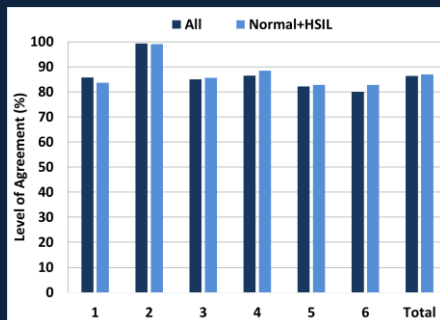


Concordance between the Leisegang Optik and the POCKeT Colposcope



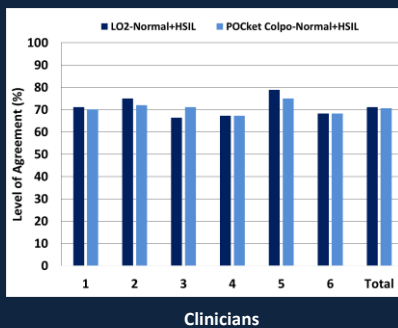


Concordance Testing across 6 Physicians



Clinician #	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
All (<i>kappa</i>)	0.4444	0.971	0.4913	0.5019	0.4380	0.5360	0.6256
Normal+HSIL (<i>kappa</i>)	0.3739	0.9592	0.5455	0.6139	0.3777	0.6014	0.6319

Comparison of Physician Reading to Gold Standard Pathology

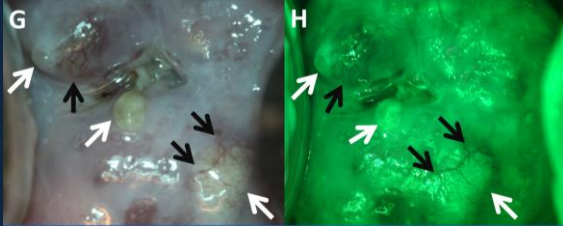


Improving Specificity

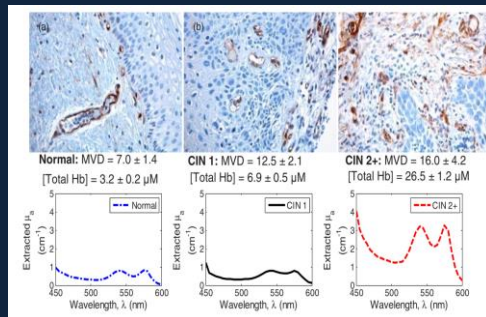
Imaging Blood Vessels with a Green Filter

Leisegang Optik

POCKeT Colposcope

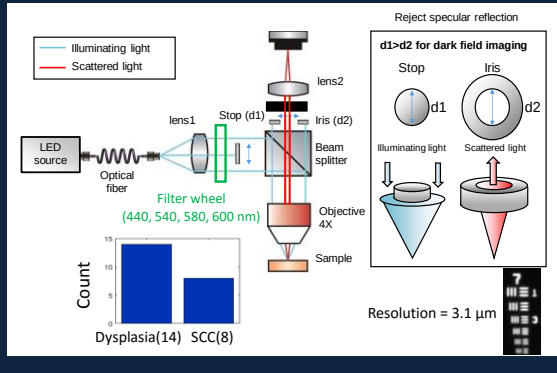


Can we use Neovascularization to Detect CIN 2+?

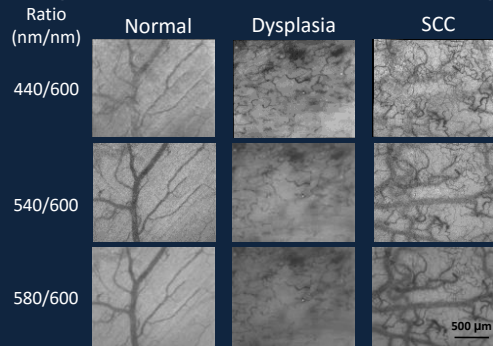


Chang et al., JBO, 2009

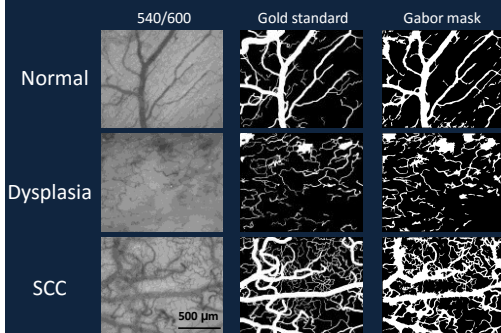
High Resolution Vascular Imaging



High-Resolution Vascular Imaging

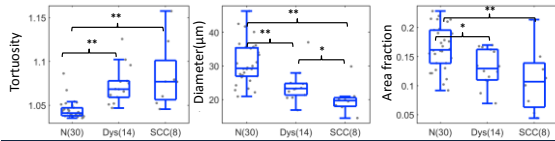


High-Resolution Vascular Imaging

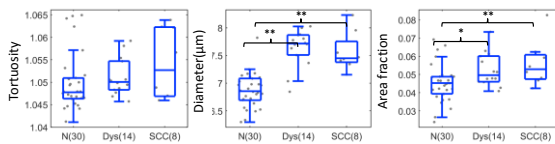


Diagnostic Vessel Characteristics

Large vessels

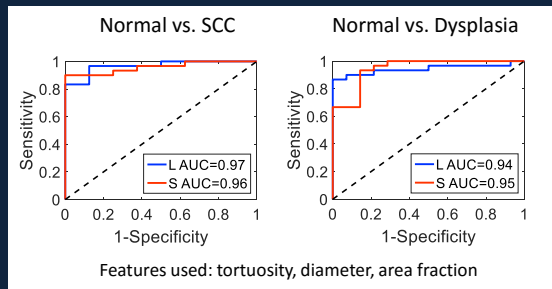


Small vessels



* : p<0.05 ** : p<0.01

Classification results

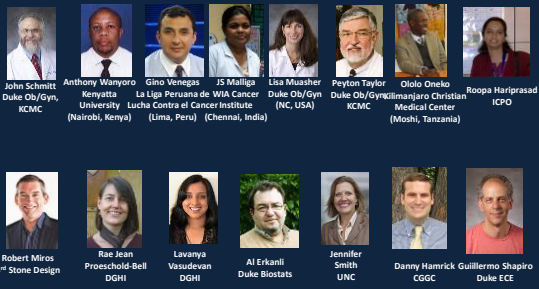


Summary

- Rethinking the implementation of the traditional colposcope to a tampon configuration enables low cost innovation with comparable performance
- Vascular contrast decoupled from scattering is enhanced in severe dysplasia
- Multi wavelength dark field microscopy unravels vessel contrast at different depths in precancerous lesions



Collaborators



Tops Lab



Funding

- NIH R21 Quick Trials – 2012-2015
- NIH RO1 2015-2020
- NIH R01 Quick Trials 2015-2018
- NIH STTR Phase II grant 2014-2016
- Duke School of Medicine Grant 2014-2015
- DGHI – PRATT seed grant 2014-2015
