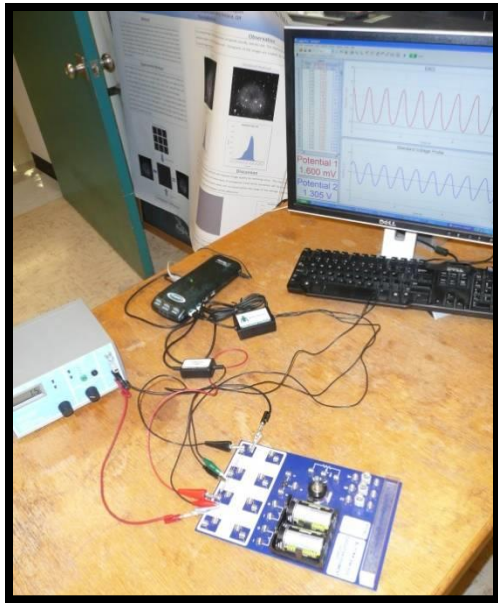
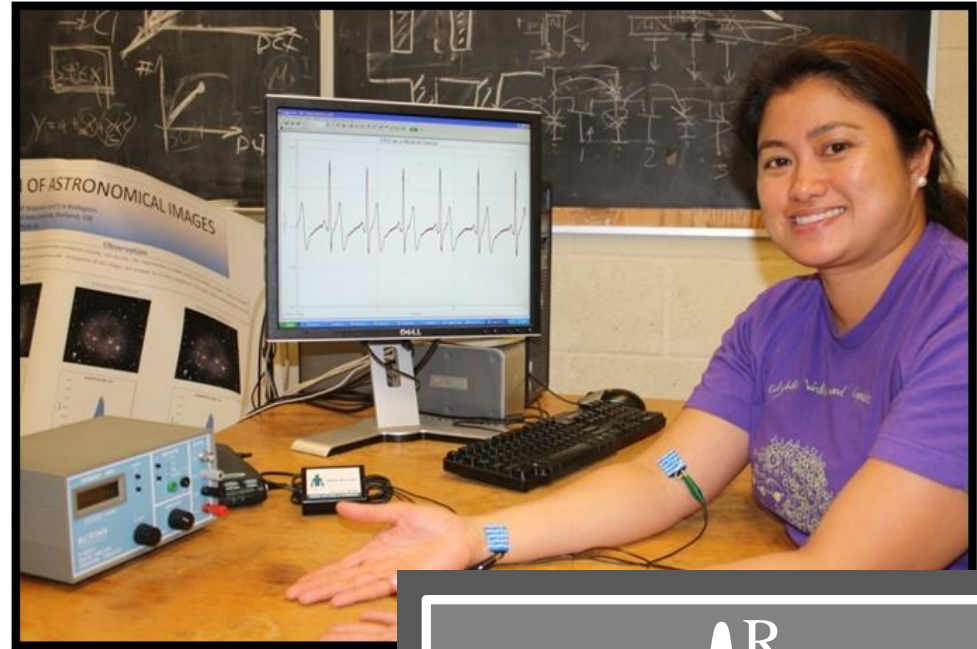


HOW TO MAKE AC CIRCUITS RELEVANT TO PRE-HEALTH AND LIFE SCIENCE STUDENTS TWO LAB ACTIVITIES: EKG AND BIA

Ralf Widenhorn (ralfw@pdx.edu)

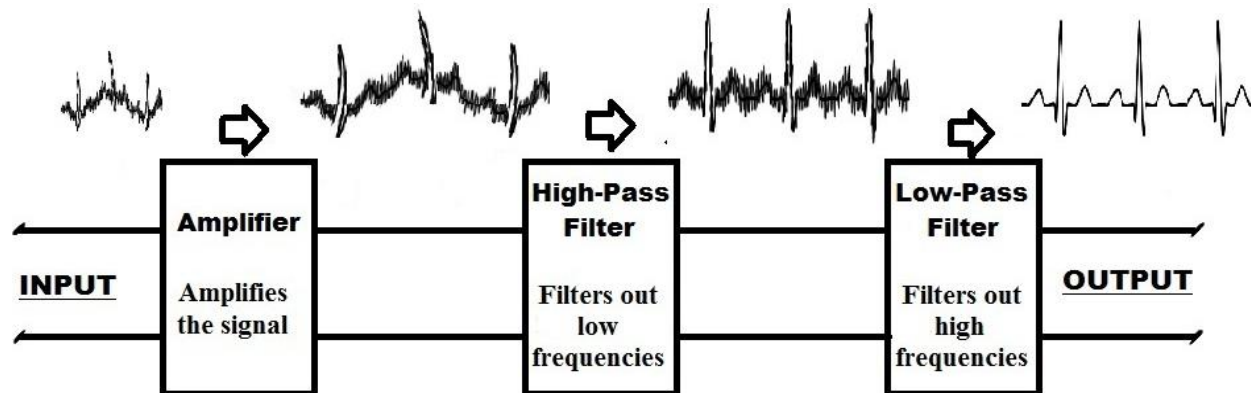
Elliot Mylott, Justin Dunlap, Ellyne Kutschera

The Electrocardiogram (EKG or ECG)



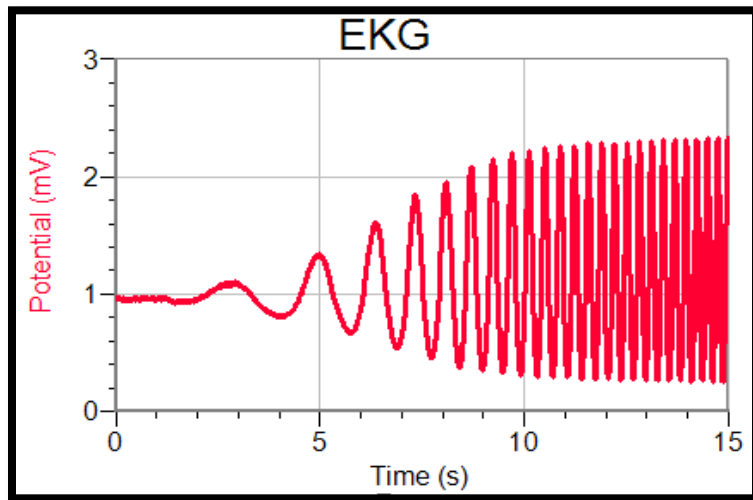
The EKG sensor

- Amplifies signals
- Acts as a band-pass that filters high and low-frequency noise and bias offsets
- Nine experiments in three Parts
 - ▣ Part One- The EKG
 - ▣ Part Two- The EKG as a voltage probe
 - ▣ Part Three- Noise reduction in the EKG



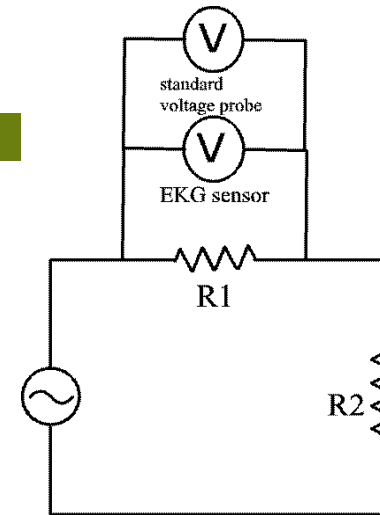
Noise reduction in the EKG

- Range of filtered frequencies are explored

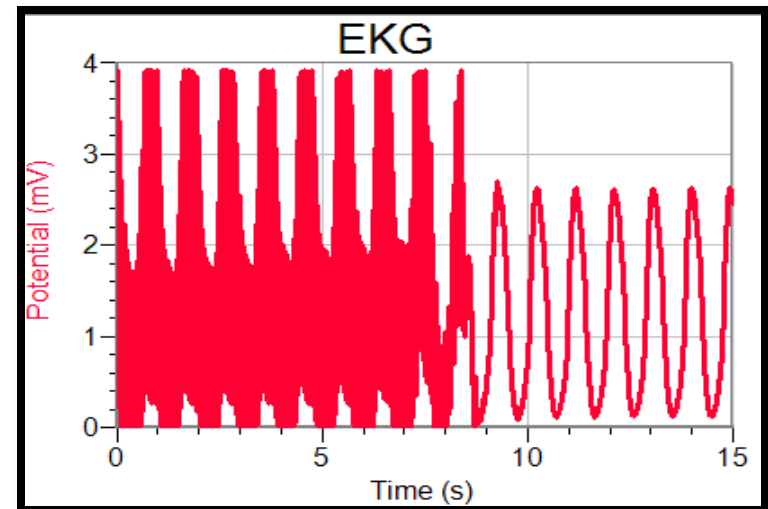


Frequency is varied from 0.1 to 5 Hz

Introducing and filtering high and low-frequency noise sources.



Varying frequency to determine band-pass limits of the EKG

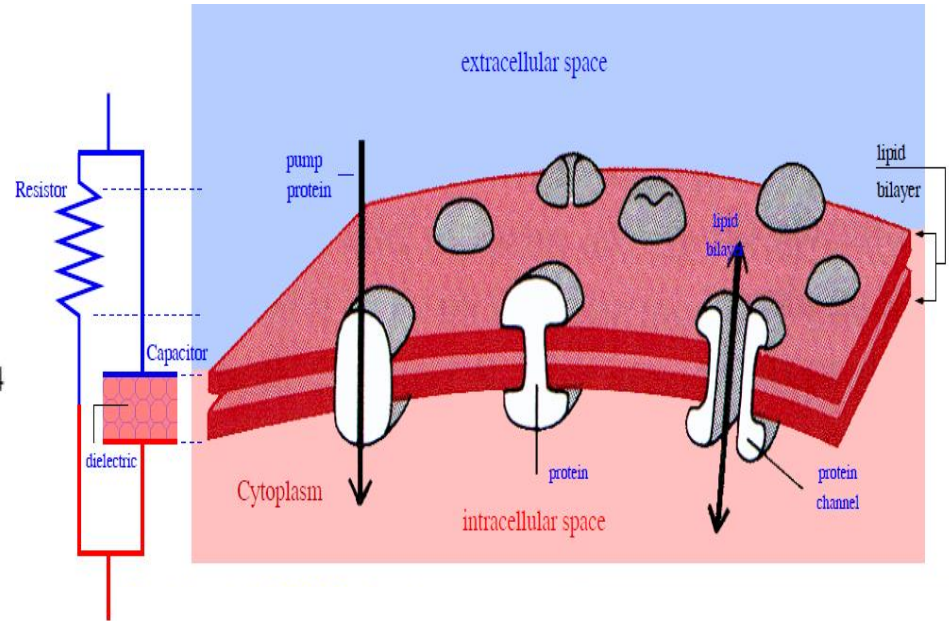
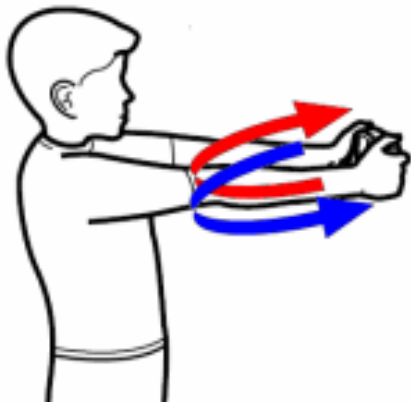
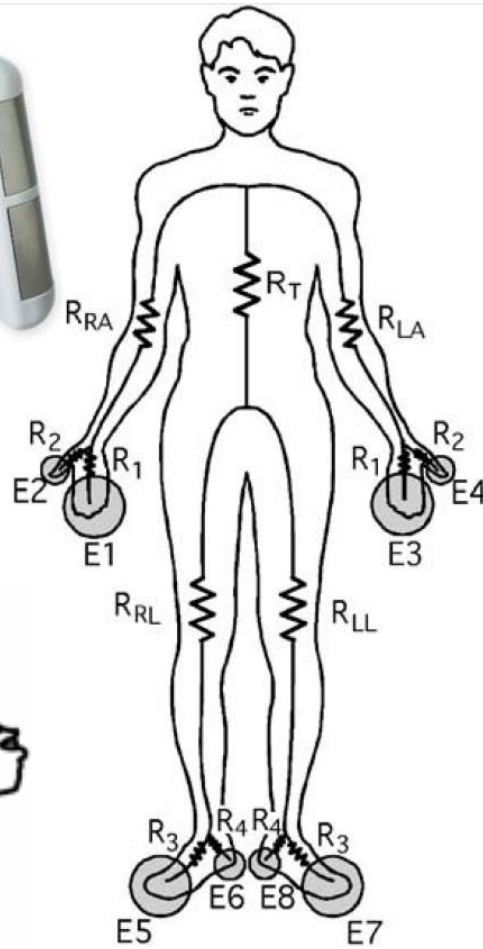


High frequency noise set at 60 Hz and 433 Hz. Signal at 1 Hz.

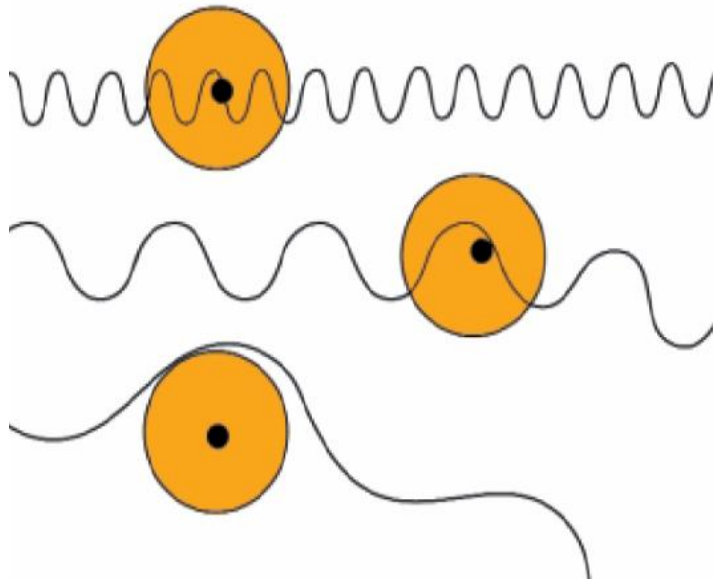
Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis



OMRON Body Fat Analyzer
(healthgoods.com)

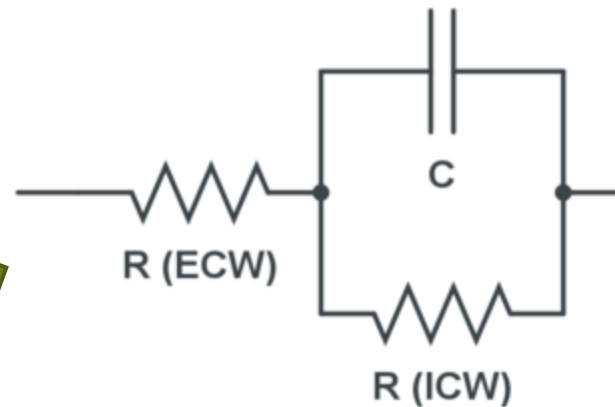


Series Equivalent Circuit



Bio-Impedance Analysis BIA
Evaluation of Nutrition and Hydration Status Using Vectorgram and BiaGram,
(rjlsystems.com)

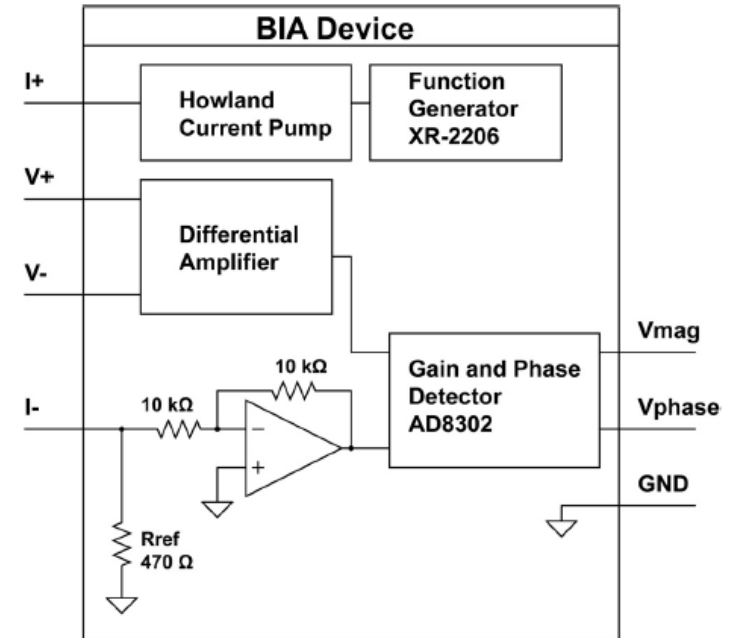
- Body impedance frequency dependent
- For a single frequency, intricate body model circuits are approximated with simple series circuit
- Single Frequency BIA uses 50kHz



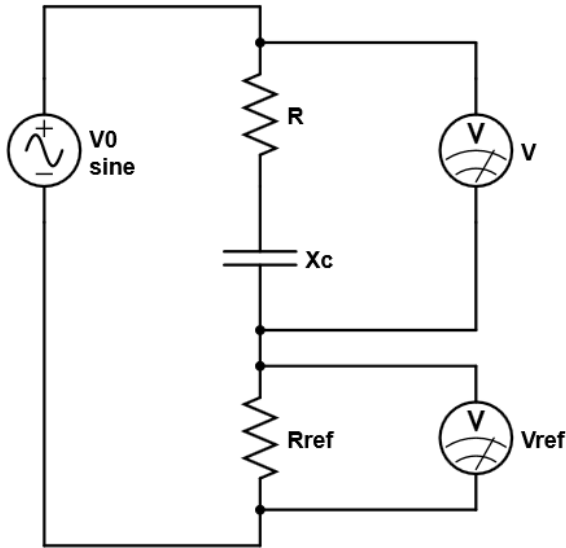
Single Frequency
Series Equivalent



BIA device

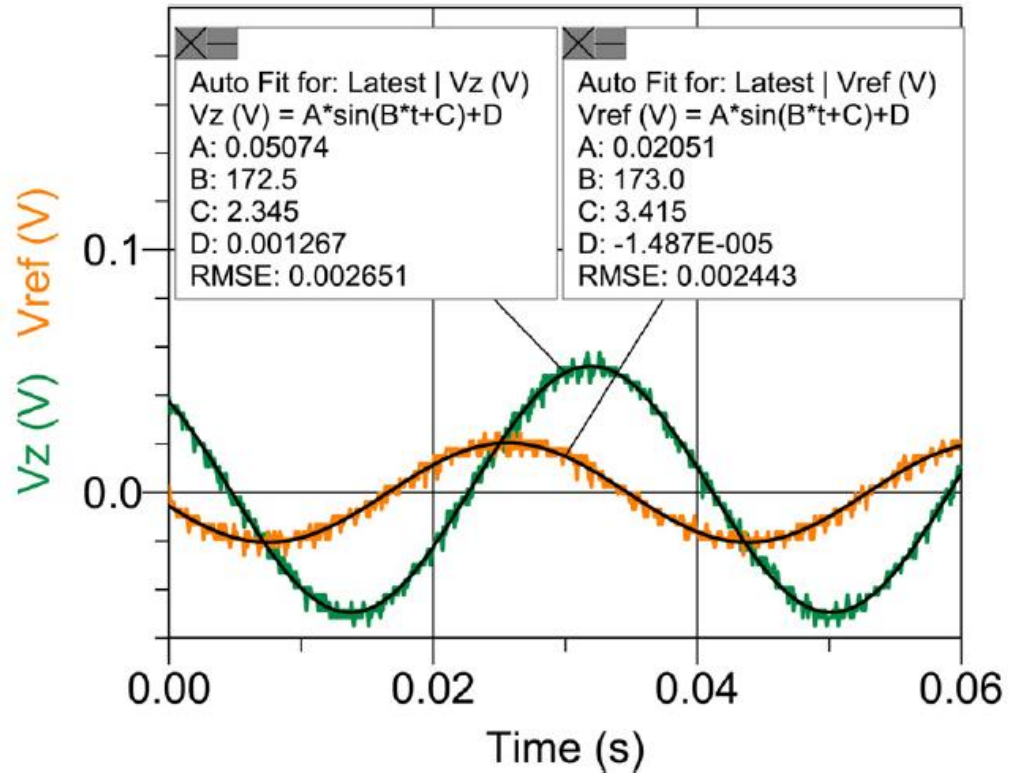


Circuit Analysis – Method I

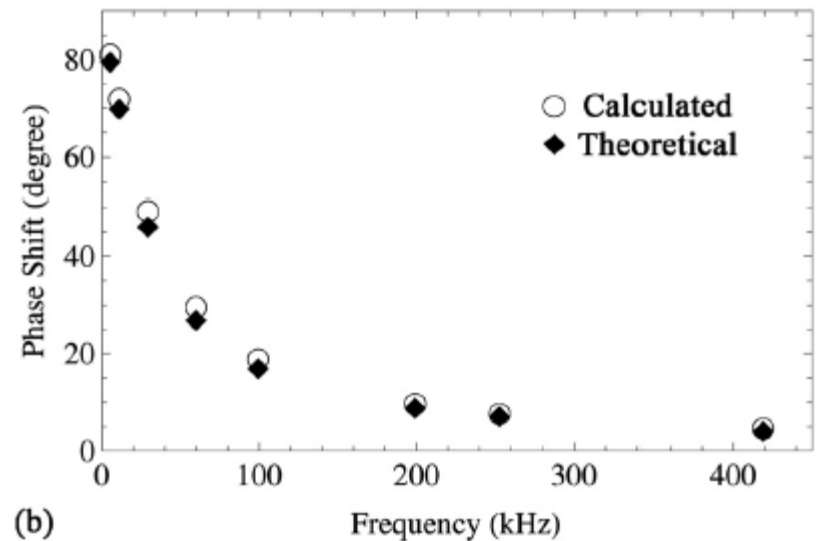
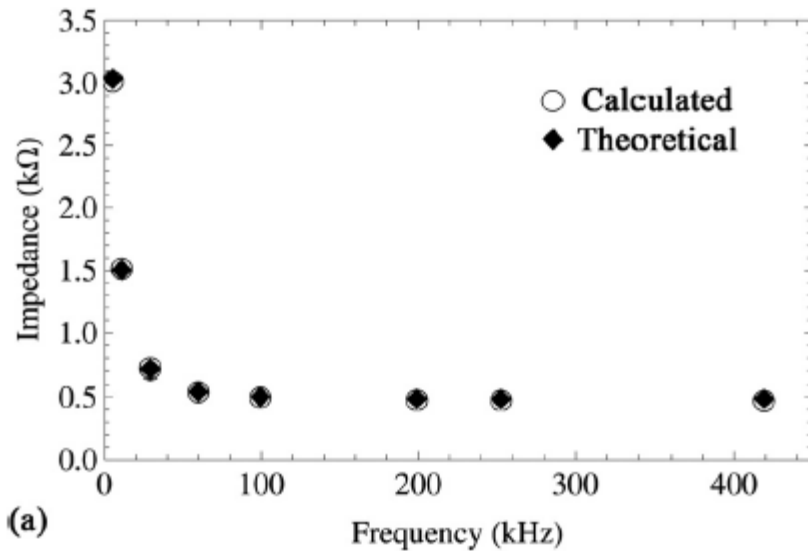


$$V_{ref} = V_{pp2} \sin(2\pi ft + \varphi_2)$$

$$V = V_{pp1} \sin(2\pi ft + \varphi_1)$$



Circuit Analysis – Method II



Mass Calculation – Fat Free Mass (FFM)

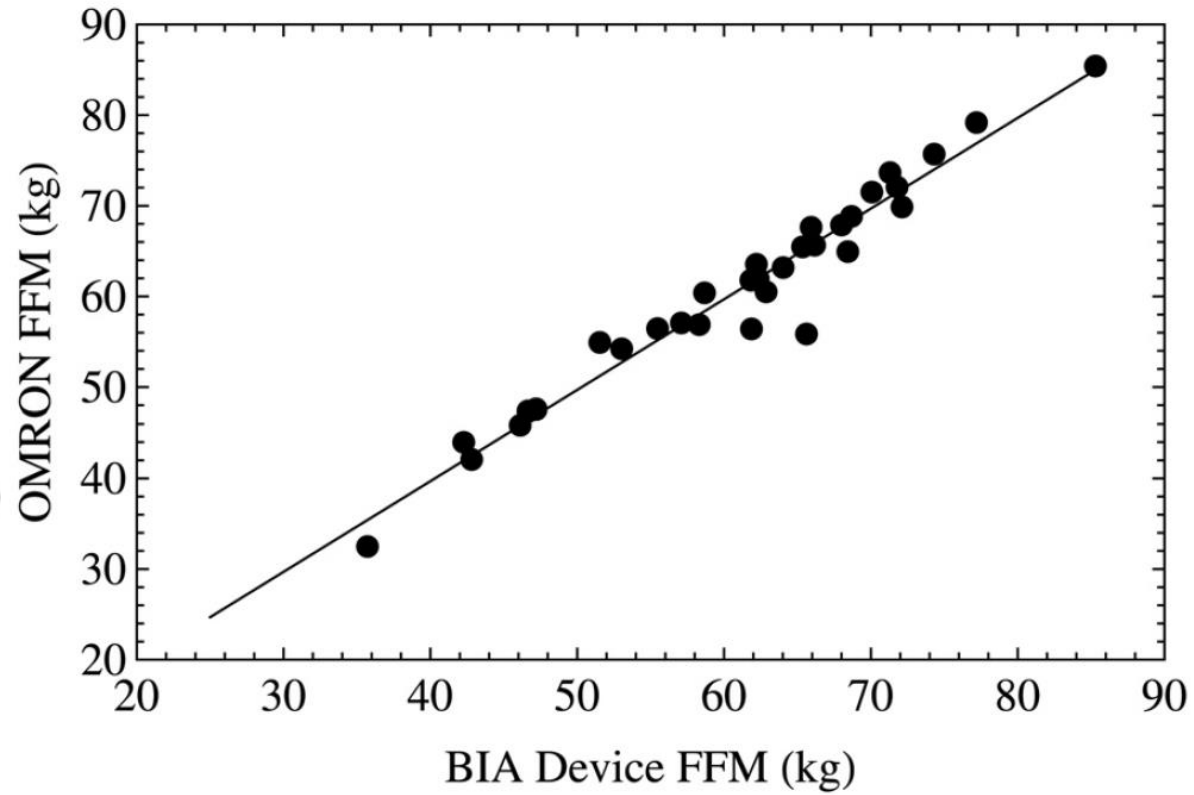
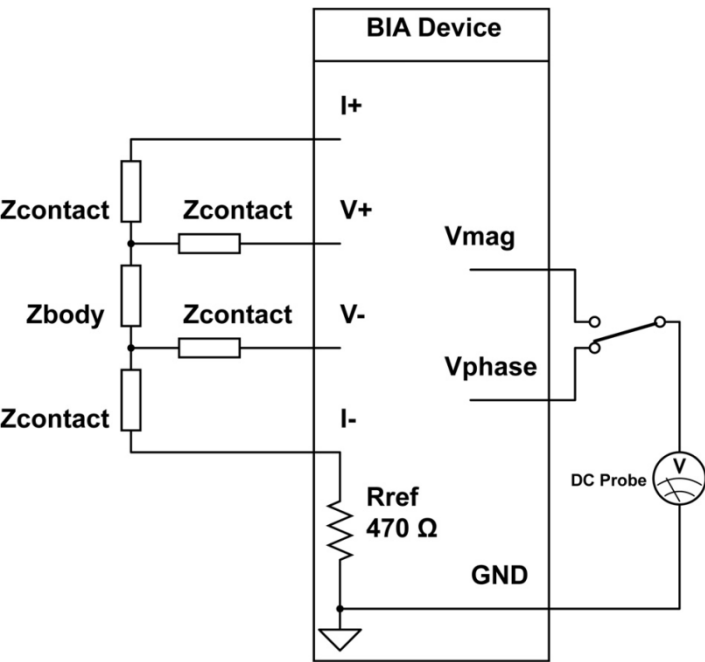


- In human testing
 - Cylinder model
 - Density approximately equal to that of water
 - Coefficients and fitting factors empirically derived
 - Fat mass not measured
- Reactive components due to cellular walls
- Resistive components due to both intra- and extracellular fluid
- Current flows primarily through Fat Free Mass

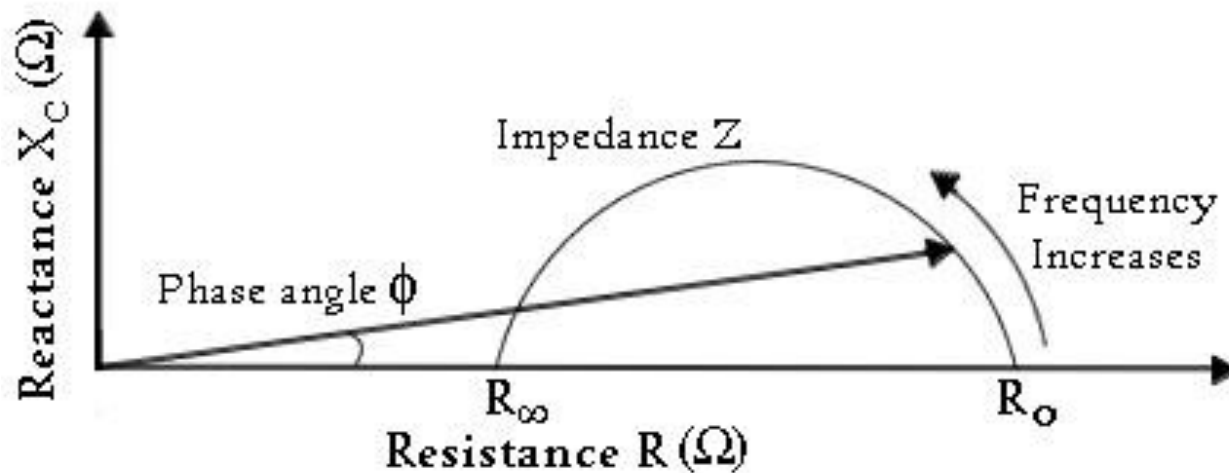
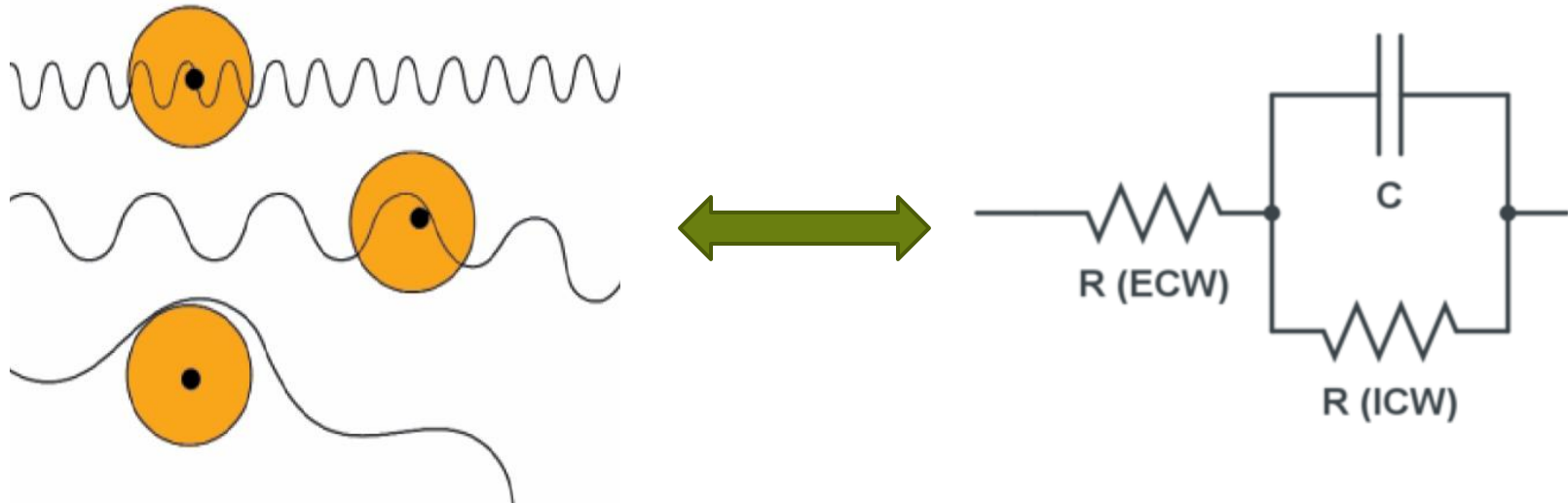
$$FFM = 0.360 \cdot \frac{Height^2}{R} + 0.162 \cdot Height + 0.289 \cdot Weight - 0.134 \cdot Age + 4.83 \cdot Gender - 6.83$$

Gender: Female = 0, Male = 1

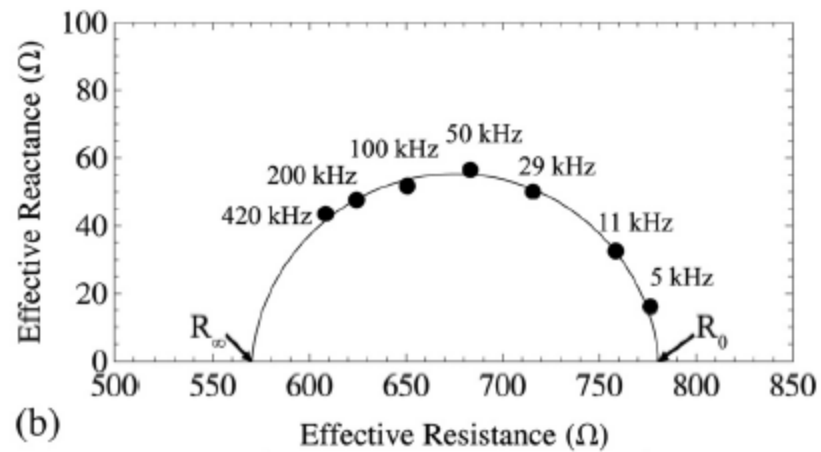
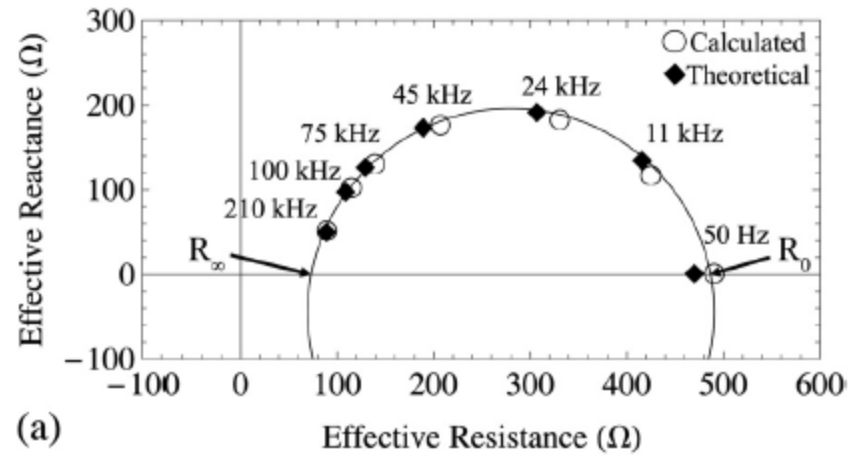
OMRON vs. our BIA device



Multi-frequency BIA



Multi-frequency data



Resources

The labs are part of a series of activities designed to improve understanding of medical instrumentation as well as the human body:

Elliot E. Mylott, Justin C. Dunlap, Ryan Klepetka, Ralf Widenhorn , An easily assembled laboratory exercise in computed tomography, 2011 Eur. J. Phys. 32 1227

G. R. Van Ness and Ralf Widenhorn. Engaging the community through an undergraduate biomedical physics course. American Journal of Physics 80, 1094-1098 (December 2012).

Warren Christensen, James K. Johnson, Grace R. Van Ness, Elliot Mylott, Justin C. Dunlap, Elizabeth A. Anderson, and Ralf Widenhorn, Developing and Assessing Curriculum on the Physics of Medical Instruments, CBE Life Sci Educ. 2013 Jun 1;12(2):250-61

Ellyne Kutschera, Justin C. Dunlap, Misti Byrd, Casey Norlin, Ralf Widenhorn, Pulse oximetry in the physics lab: a colorful alternative to traditional optics curriculum, The Physics Teacher, Vol. 51, 495-497, November 2013

Elliot Mylott, Ellyne Kutschera, and Ralf Widenhorn, Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis as a laboratory activity: at the interface of physics and the body, American Journal of Physics 82 (5), 521-528, May 2014

<http://web.pdx.edu/~ralfw/bia.html>

<http://web.pdx.edu/~ralfw/ekg.html>

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Thank you for your attention!