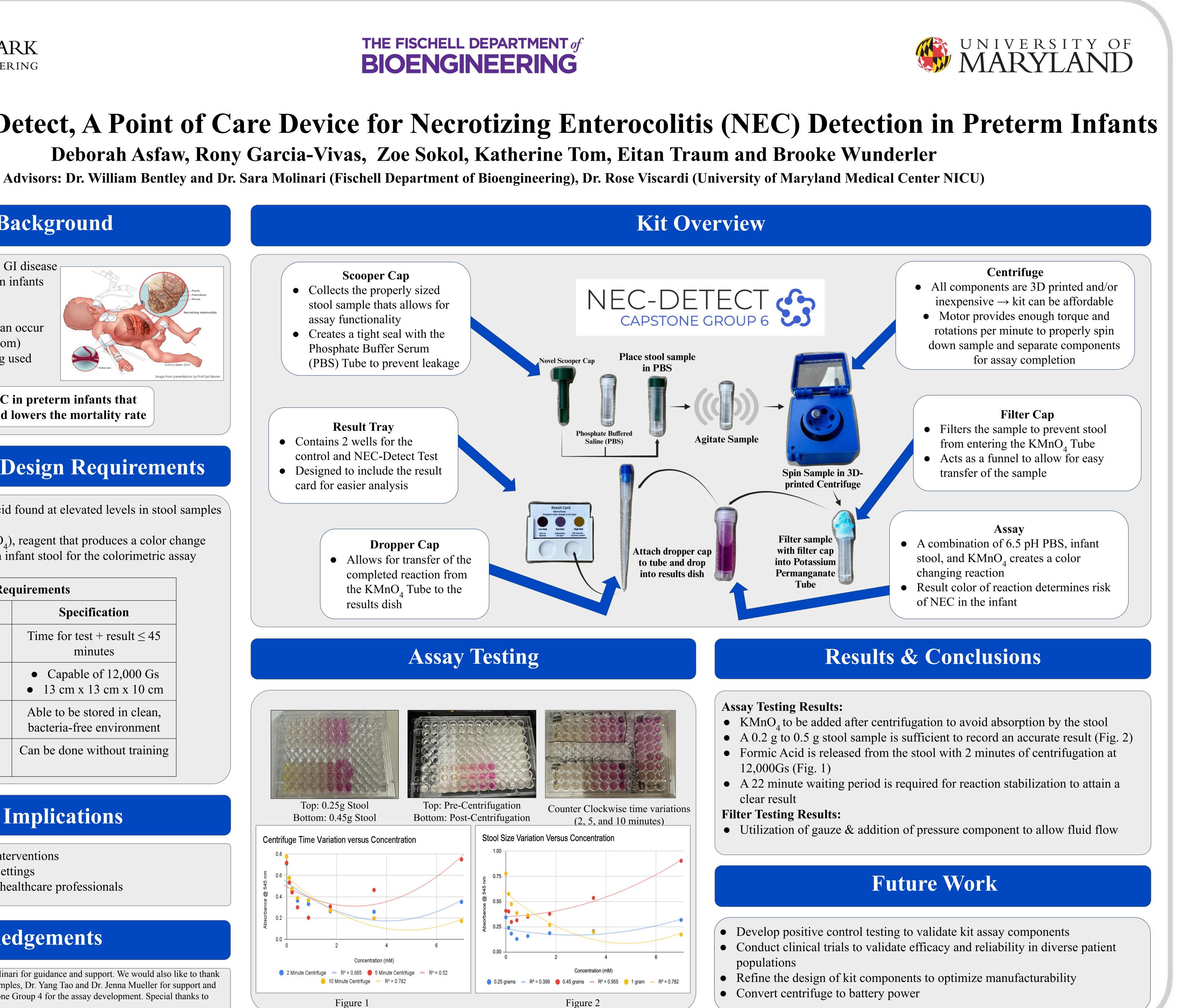




# Team B6: NEC-Detect, A Point of Care Device for Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC) Detection in Preterm Infants

## **Clinical Background**

- 1. Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC): GI disease that affects the intestines of preterm infants  $\circ$  Incidence: 7-10%
  - Mortality rate: 30-50%
- 2. Rapid disease progression (death can occur 24-48 hrs after onset of first symptom)
- 3. No diagnostic test for NEC is being used clinically



A better way to detect NEC in preterm infants that provides faster detection and lowers the mortality rate

# **Concept Design & Design Requirements**

- Formic Acid, a short chain fatty acid found at elevated levels in stool samples of preterm infants with NEC
- **Potassium Permanganate** (KMnO<sub> $_{\Lambda}$ </sub>), reagent that produces a color change reaction with Formic Acid found in infant stool for the colorimetric assay

Design Requirements	
Category	Specification
Duration of Test	Time for test + result $\leq$ 45 minutes
Centrifuge	<ul> <li>Capable of 12,000 Gs</li> <li>13 cm x 13 cm x 10 cm</li> </ul>
Sterility	Able to be stored in clean, bacteria-free environment
Ease of Use	Can be done without training

# **Bioethical Implications**

- Accurate diagnosis & appropriate interventions
- Equitable access across healthcare settings
- User-friendly interfaces for diverse healthcare professionals

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