

Undergraduate Research at UMD's MSAL

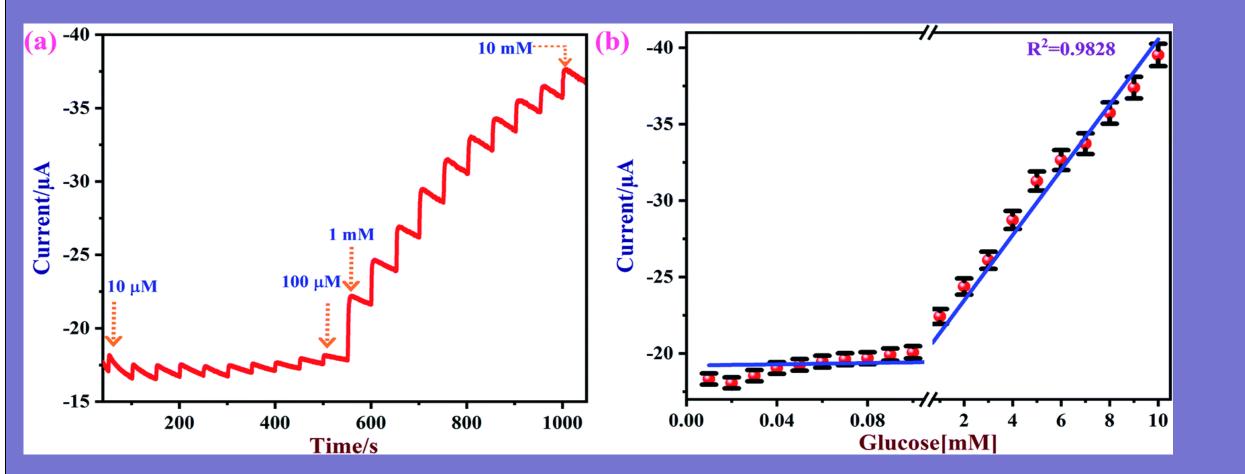
Dylan Jesner (The undergrad) College Park Scholars – Science & Global Change Program Major: Bioengineering dylanjesner@gmail.com College Park Scholars Academic Showcase, April 30, 2021



Introduction

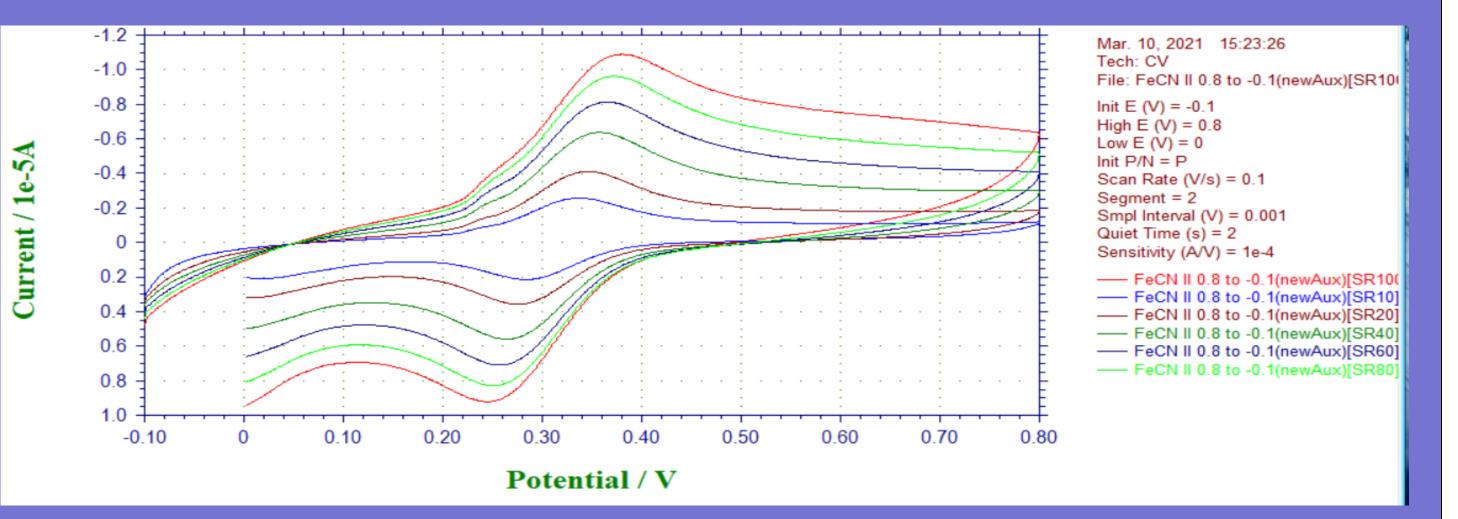
I have been working for the MEMS Sensors and Actuators Lab (MSAL) at UMD for the last year. The majority of my research is ongoing and therefore not yet presentable, but I will give a summary of my own learning experience through the research.

The focus of my work is to incorporate sensors into a pod/capsule design.



Activities:

- Extensive literature review in multiple fields
 - Sensor development, Biofilm prevention, Pod/Capsule-Based Sensors
- Electrochemistry experiments
- 3D Printing and material analysis



Sample chronoamperometry graph (i-t curve) and calibration curve: The calibration curve is made from the data in the i-t curve and used to extrapolate measurements made by a fabricated sensor.

<u>Discussion</u>: Discussion of my results is currently not possible; however, I can discuss the work I have done personally.

I was able to learn details of electrochemical techniques typically taught in graduate-level classes, as well as developing my skill in reading academic papers, as they were required to learn these techniques as well as the data interpretation performed after the experiments.

I also was able to develop my abilities in Computer-Aided Design (CAD), as well as learning how to use and maintain a research-grade 3D printer to use those designs.

Cyclic voltammetry performed to evaluate the area of an electrode with the Randles-Sevcik Equation: $Ip = \pm 0.446 n FAC \sqrt{(nFDv)/(RT)}$

Integrated System for Bacterial Detection and Biofilm Treatment On Indwelling Urinary Catheters

> Ryan C. Huiszoon, Jinjing Han, Sangwook Chu, Justin M. Stine, Luke A. Beardslee, and Reza Ghodssi, *Fellow, IEEE*

Abstract-Goal: This work introduces an integrated system neorporated seamlessly with a commercial Foley urinary catheter for bacterial growth sensing and biofilm treatment Methods: The system is comprised of flexible, interdigitated electrodes incorporated with a urinary catheter via a 3Dprinted insert for impedance sensing and bioelectric effectused treatment. Each of the functions were wirelessly controlled using a custom application that provides a user riendly interface for communicating with a custom PCB via Shetooth to facilitate implementation in practice. Results: The integrated catheter system maintains the primary functions of elling catheters - urine drainage, balloon inflation - while being capable of detecting the growth of Escherichia coll, with an average decrease in impedance of 13.0% after 24 hours, ested in a newly-developed simulated bladder environme ore, the system enables bioelectric effect-bases film reduction, which is performed by applying a low atensity electric field that increases the susceptibility of biofilm bacteria to antimicrobials, ultimately reducing the equired antibiotic dosage. Conclusion: Overall, this modified

States' hospitals in 2018, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [1]. The cost burden of CAUTI was estimated to be as high as \$450 million in 2007 [2]. CAUTI is driven by the colonization of the catheter by bacterial biofilms [3]. Biofilms are complex structures comprised primarily of exopolysaccharides, extracellular DNA, and bacterial cells, which adhere to hydrated surfaces, particularly on indwelling medical devices [4]. Biofilms are significantly more tolerant of intibiotic therapy than their planktonic counterparts, requiring 500 to 5000 times greater doses for effective treatment [5]. In addition, biofilms can serve as sources of infection, as bacteria can detach from the biofilm and spread the infection [4]. Indwelling urinary catheters are inevitably colonized by biofilm, increasing the risk of developing CAUTI over time [6]. Furthermore, CAUTI can lead to severe complications such as bacteremia, sepsis, and mortality [7], [8].

infections, accounting for over 25,000 cases in United

The research that initially inspired me to reach out to MSAL for an undergraduate research position

What I Learned (Non-Skill)

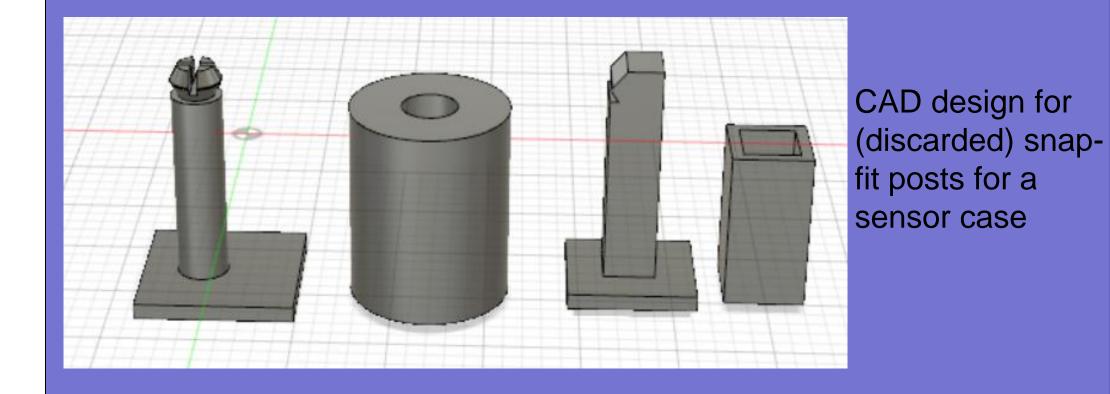
The field of bioengineering: it overlaps with many other

Future Work:

I plan to continue my work with MSAL on this project in the future. A goal of this project is to have published work within the year.

The project will continue to expand, including exploration of sensor components and materials, as well as the design of the module.

> Work Cited: Jeevanandham, G., Jerome, R., Murugan, N., Preethika, M., Vediappan, K., & Sundramoorthy, A. K. (2020). Nickel oxide decorated MoS2 nanosheet-based nonenzymatic sensor for the selective detection of glucose [10.1039/C9RA09318D]. *RSC Advances*, *10*(2), 643-654.



fields, to create a large swath of possible fields.

- I also learned the importance of professional communication, as one needs to be in communication constantly when working in a lab.
- I no longer know what field of bioengineering I want to pursue- but that I want to continue working in and exploring the options

Site Information:

Name of Site: MEMS Sensors and Actuators Laboratory



Address: 2201 J.M. Patterson Building. University of Maryland



Supervisor: Drs. Santiago Botasini & Reza Ghodssi



The particular goals of the site you were at: To develop sensors integrated into larger components

Acknowledgments:

Practicum Professors: Drs. Holtz & Merck Lab PI: Dr. Reza Ghodssi

Site Supervisor: Dr. Santiago Botasini

- Taught me electrochemistry, lab practices
- Additional Supervisor: Justin Stine
 - Introduced me to my project

QR code for my video testimonial:



