





New technologies in Point-of-Care Diagnostics

Chronic illness
Ageing population





Common needs

Low cost
Low power
Integrated devices
Fast time to results

Infectious diseases
Critical care





Decentralised water testing for disease

'in most communities, the principal risk to human health derives from faecal contamination.'

WHO (guidelines for drinking water quality 2011)

Limited infrastructure leads to limited capabilities:

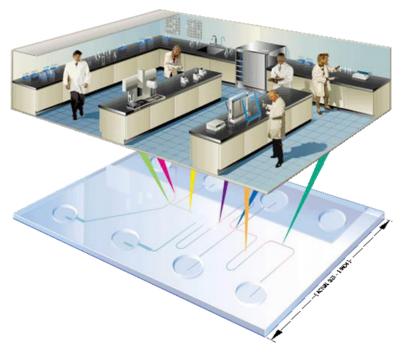


Multiparameter test kits:

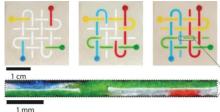
- Range of chemical contaminants (titration)
- pH as indication of microbial activity



Lab-on-a-chip for specific information Low cost: paper microfluidics



Whitesides GM et al.



Yu et al. LOC



- Low-cost
- Simple (limited training)

But:

- Low sensitivity
- Mostly immunoassay (difficulty in integration)



Lab-on-a-chip for specific information DNA information



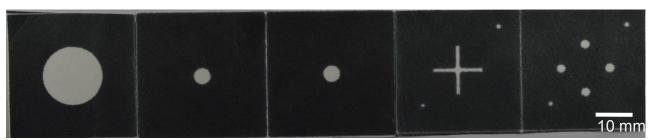
DNA carries information about species and (potentially) drug resistance

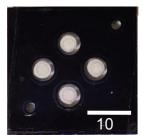
Important in clinical applications to enable treatment decision

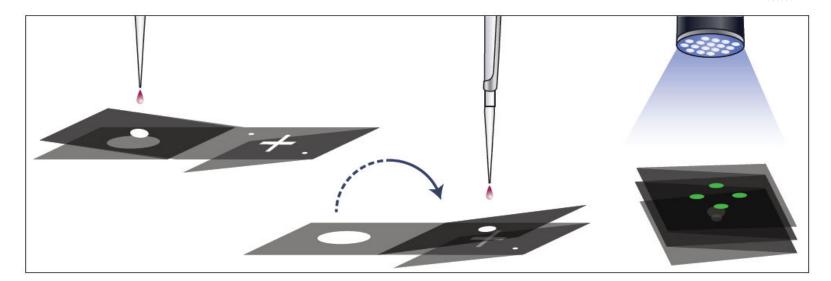
Difficulties in integrating analytical testing and purification



University of Glasgow DNA folding (origami)

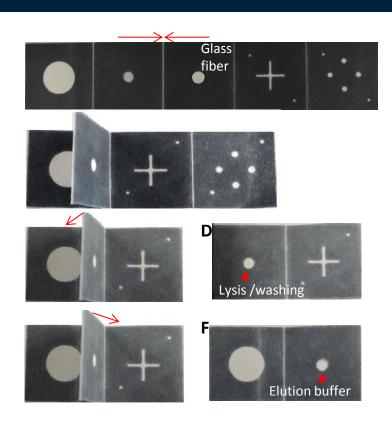


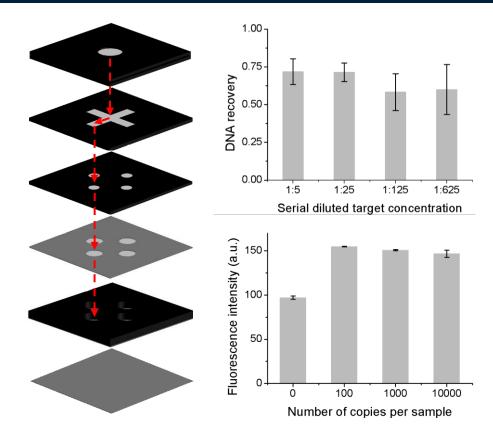






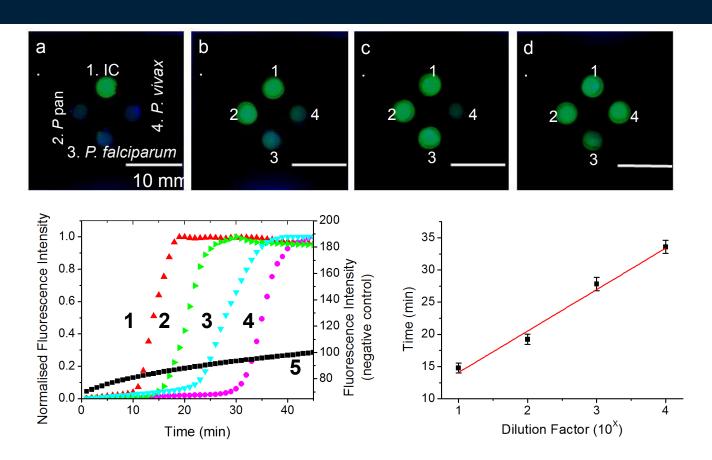
University of Glasgow DNA folding (origami)







Isothermal detection of Malaria species





Isothermal detection of Malaria species Double-blind validation

		PCR-MRL		Concitivity	Chacificity
		Positive	Negative	Sensitivity	Specificity
Origami LAMP					
<i>Plasmodium</i> Pan	Positive	60	0	87%	100%
	Negative	9	11		
<i>P</i> . Falciparum	Positive	12	0	60%	100%
	Negative	8	60		
<i>P</i> . Falciparum	Positive	17	1	81%	98%
	Negative	4	58		



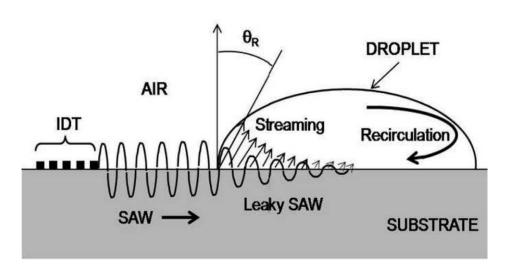
Lab-on-a-chip for specific information Complex analysis – Acoustic microfluidics





University of Glasgow Acoustic microfluidics

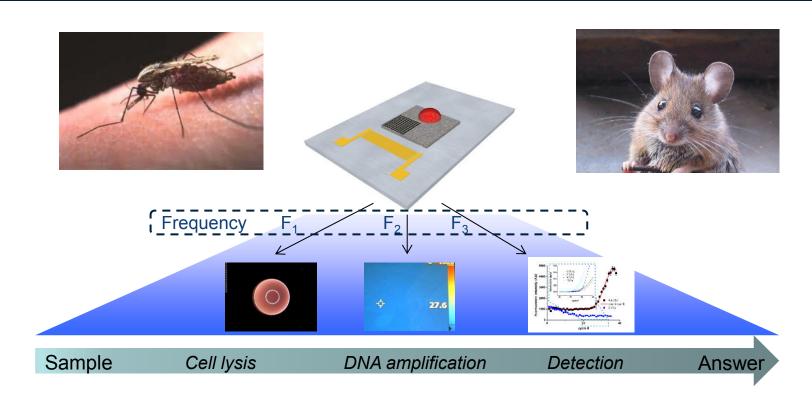
Interaction between sound waves and liquids enables fluidic actuation





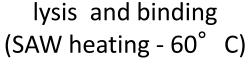


University of Glasgow Integration of molecular diagnostics



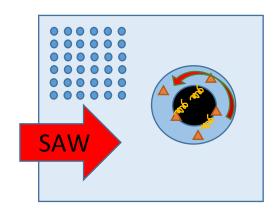


University of Glasgow Extraction from faecal samples

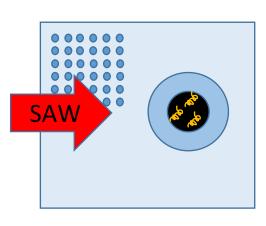




washing

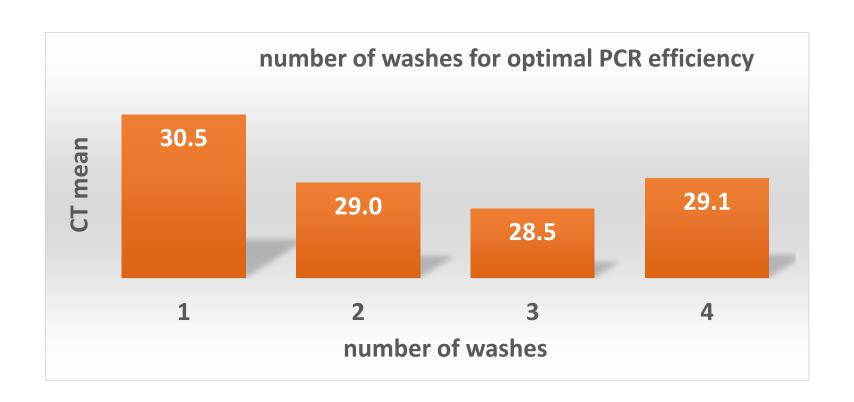


elution



Developed for mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis (MAP) in milk and feces

University of Glasgow Extraction from faecal samples



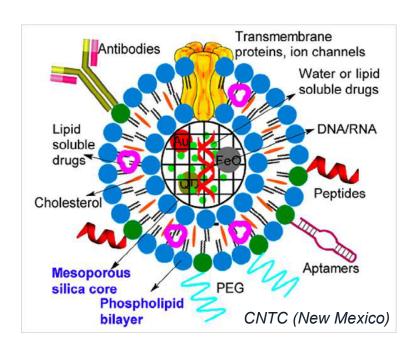
Conclusions

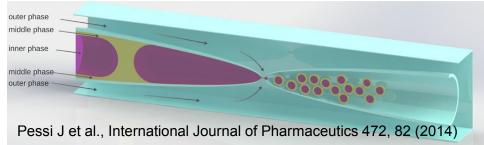
- POC technologies for medical diagnostics may offer specific advantages for water health:
 - Low cost
 - Higher information content
 - Ease-of-use
- Implementation is challenging :
 - Volumes and sensitivities require re-engineering

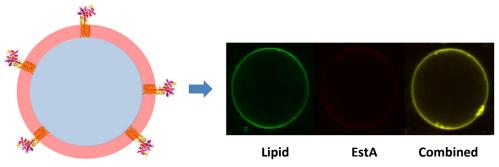


Frontiers Look – Synthetic Biology

Protocells









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