

Background

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are slow-healing open wounds that usually form on the bottom of the feet or toes. These ulcers are highly susceptible to infection due to poor circulation, nerve damage, and pressure from walking. Without proper care, DFUs can worsen, leading to serious complications such as infections or amputation.

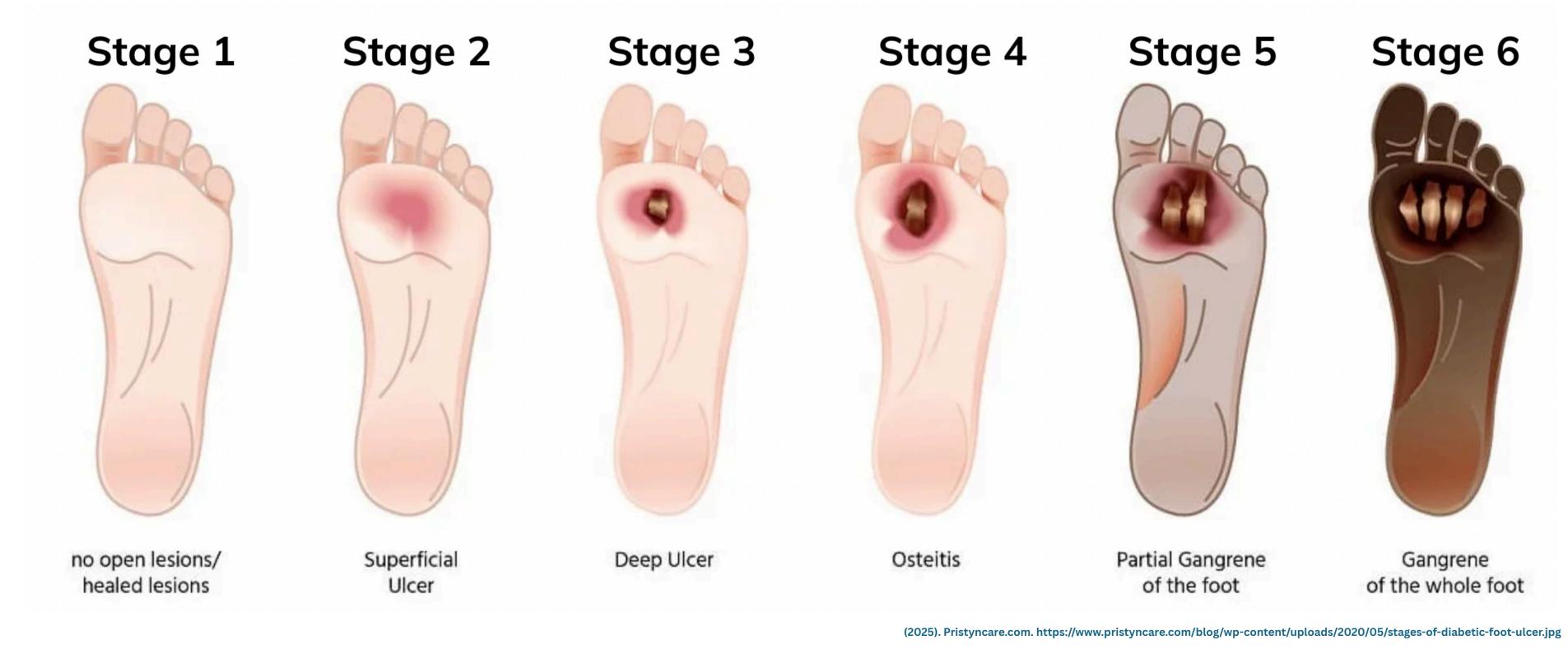
38.4 million Americans with diabetes

3.84 million develop a DFU

130,000 **DFU-related** amputations annually

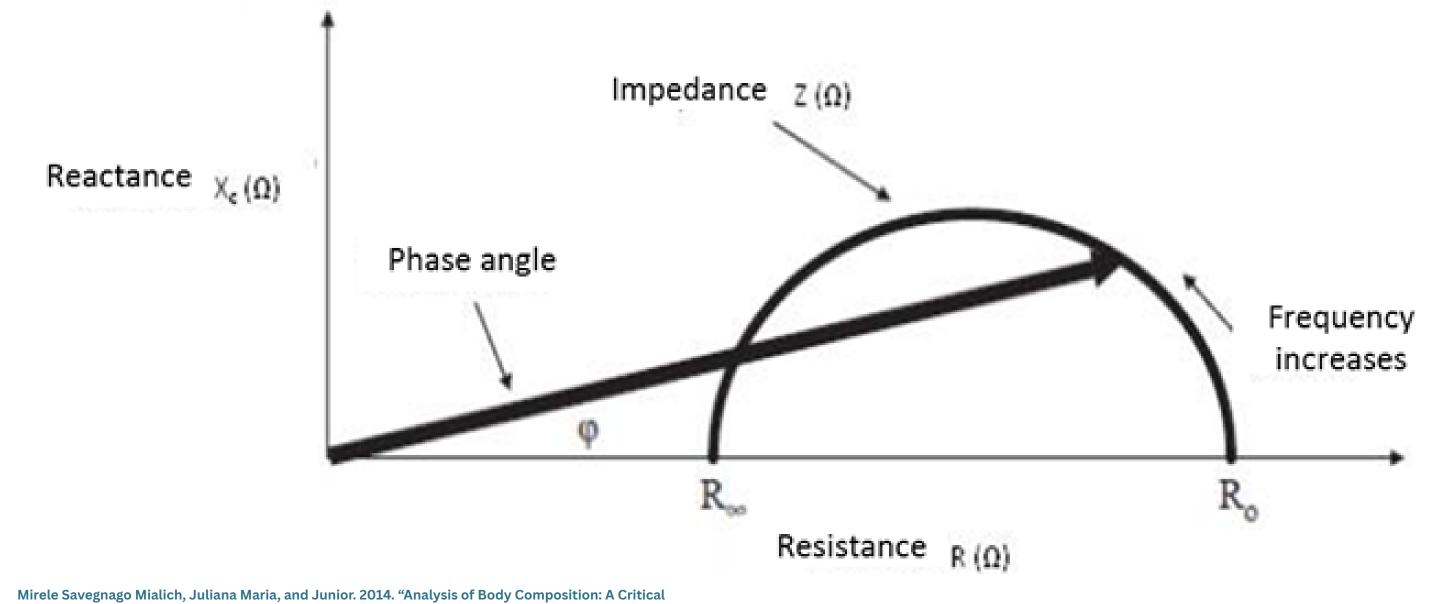
\$1.38 Billion in DFU costs annually.

Problem



Patients with diabetes need a method to frequently monitor lower limb abnormalities in order to prevent serious complications from ulcerations and gangrene.

Localized Bioimpedance Analysis



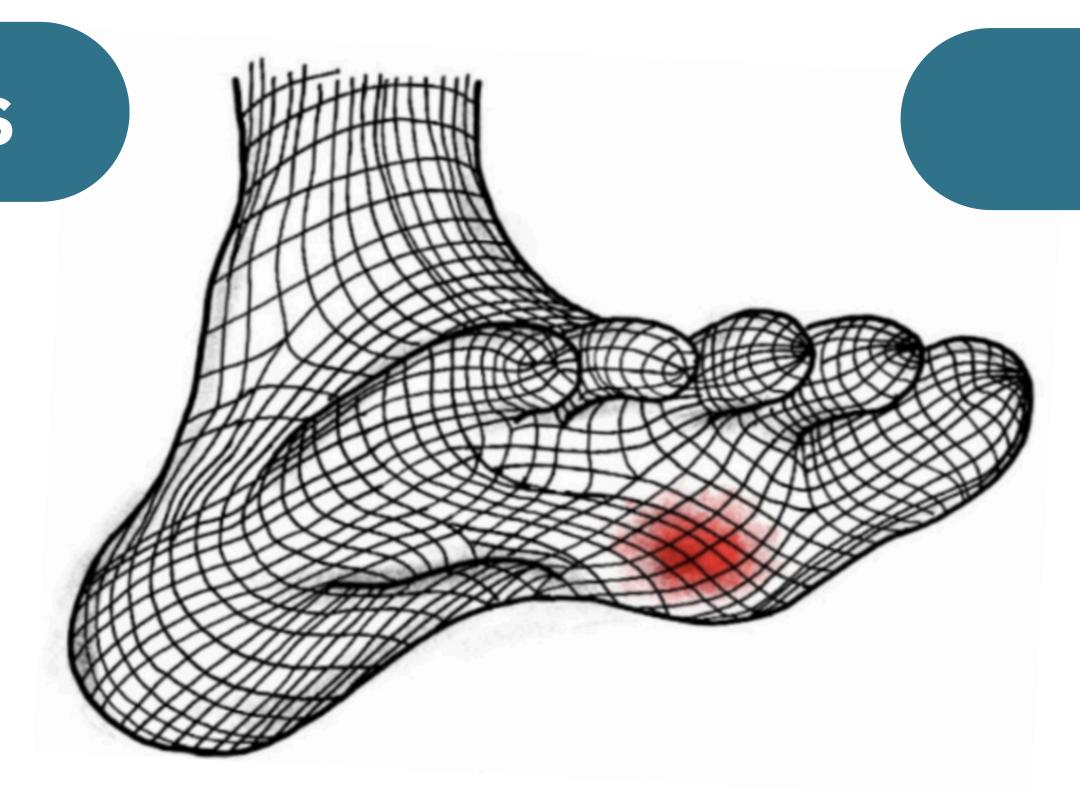
Review of the Use of Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis" 2 (1): 1-10. https://doi.org/10.12691/ijcn-2-1-1

Due to inflammation and fluid buildup in DFUs, tissue conductivity increases, lowering resistance, reactance, and phase angle. These electrical property changes are captured through bioimpedance, making it a sensitive tool for early detection.

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Benefits:

- Prevents patients from having painful ulcers.
- Provides clinicians with valuable data.
- Saves time and money spent on preventable surgeries.



What does SoleSense Do?

Our approach integrates localized bioimpedance analysis into a weigh scale that maps plantar tissue health, providing visual risk indicators for ulcer development before skin breakdown occurs, in both clinical and home settings.

