

**INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, PSYCHIATRY
AND NARCOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE OF
UKRAINE**

BIOPROMIN LTD

**NONINVASIVE SCREENING
ANALYZER**



Noninvasive Screening Analyzer was developed by Ukrainian scientists.

The author of the method is Dr.Malykhin Anatolii, an academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Doctor of Medicine, leading scientist of the Institute of neurology, psychiatry and narcology of Ukraine AMS.



Technical part of this development was realized by Pulavskyi Anatolii, BIOPROMIN Ltd



Model -T/2011

**Model -L/2012,
Model -L/2012w**



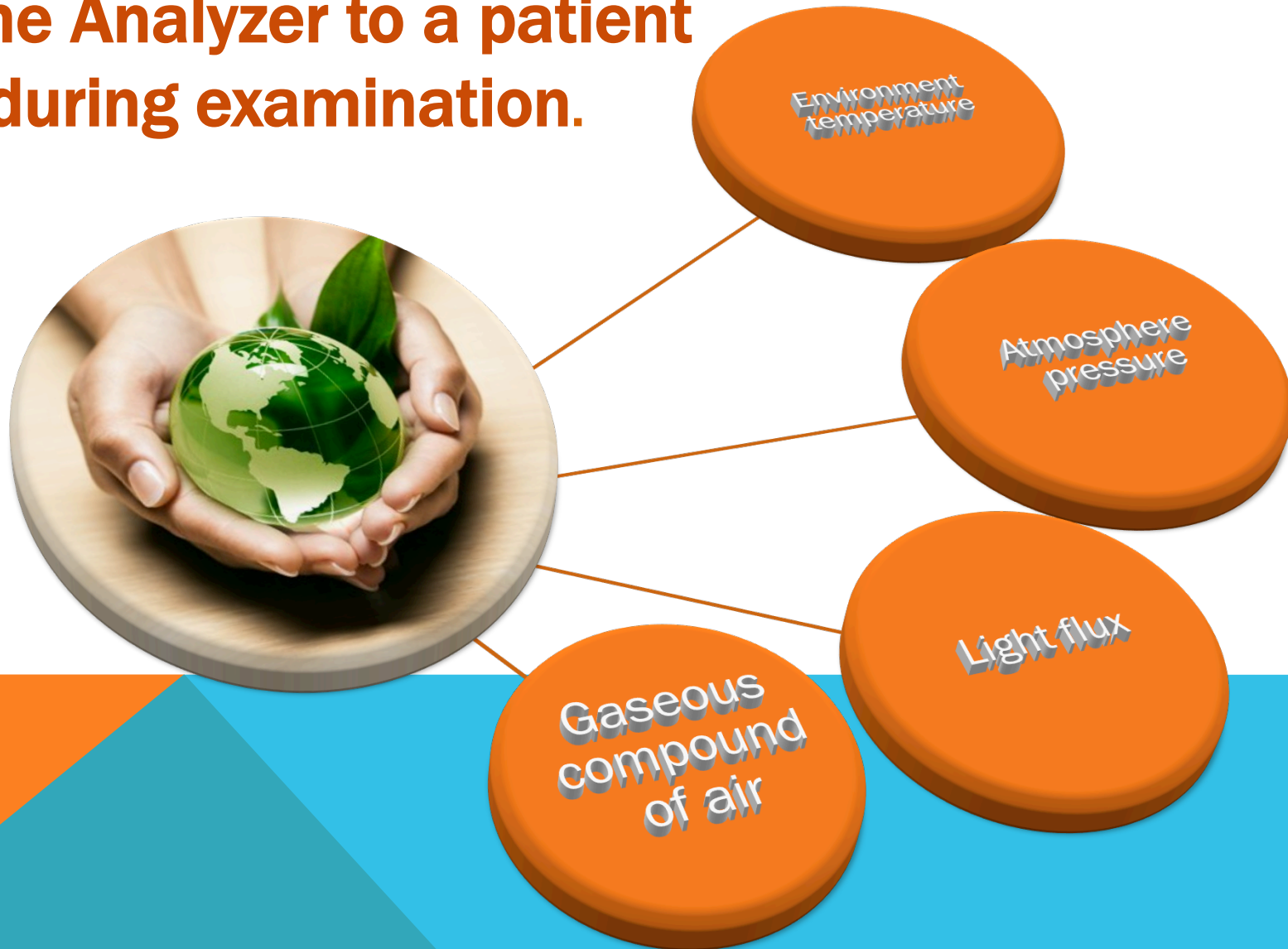
**Model -L/2007,
Model -L/2007w**



Noninvasive Analyzer can be used in clinics, medical research centers, wellness centers and resorts, other medical institutions or by private/family doctors.



**There is no harmful influence
of the Analyzer to a patient
during examination.**



Before each measurement, some initial information about a patient is required: name and surname, gender, age and weight, pulse rate and frequency of breath

The screenshot shows a medical software interface with a 'New patient' dialog box open. The dialog box has the following fields and options:

- Name:** A text input field.
- ☐ **Use additional identifier (ID):** A checkbox.
- Group:** A dropdown menu.
- Gender:** A radio button labeled 'female' and two small icons representing a woman and a man.
- Buttons:** 'Yes' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

The background interface includes a 'Patients' list on the left, a 'Searching...' bar, and a 'New examination' button in the 'Examinations' section.

The screenshot shows the same medical software interface, but with the 'New examination' dialog box open. The dialog box has the following fields and options:

- Name:** A text input field with the value 'Test'.
- Age:** A text input field with a placeholder '(permissible range: 10 - 100)'.
- Weight:** A text input field with a placeholder '(permissible range: 16 - 200)'.
- Pulse:** A text input field with a placeholder '(permissible range: 30 - 250)'.
- Resp.rate:** A text input field with a placeholder '(permissible range: 5 - 50)'.
- Time:** A digital clock display showing '00:00'.
- Buttons:** 'Start examination' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

The background interface is identical to the first screenshot, showing the 'Patients' list, 'Searching...' bar, and 'New examination' button.

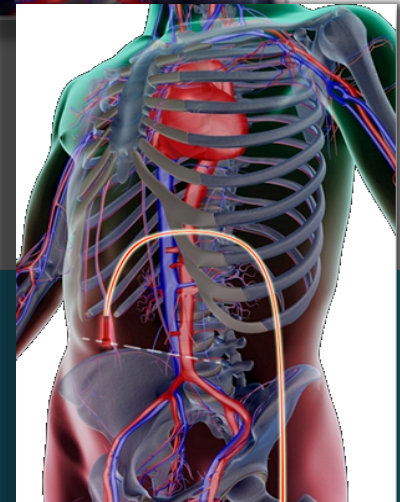
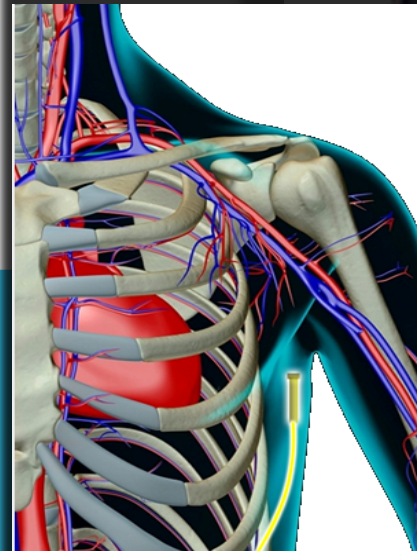
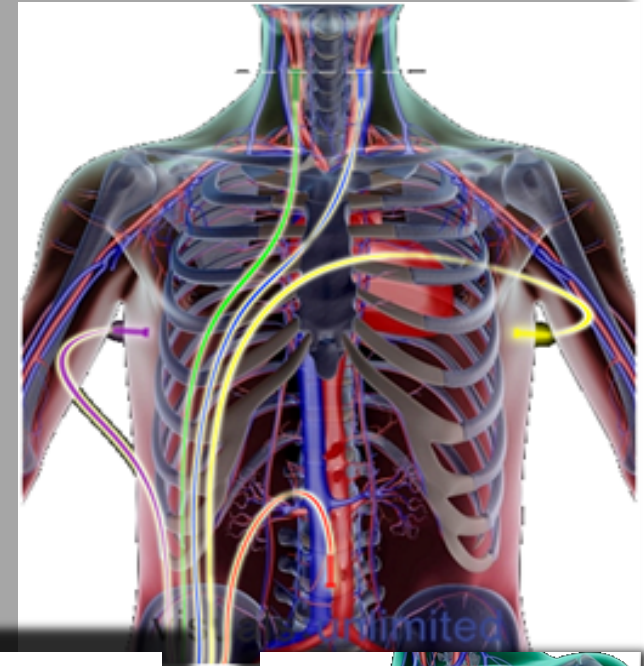
It takes 3-10 minutes to test a patient.

Noninvasive Analyzer has got 5 microprocessors, which are to be placed on bioactive fields of a patient's body

2 sensors - on the **left** and the **right** side of bifurcation of aorta (carotid body)

2 sensors - in the **left** and the **right** axillary creases

1 sensor - in the **abdominal** area, on umbilical region



Why those areas have been chosen?

BIFURCATION OF AORTA/ CAROTID MICROPROCESSORS

This area is the one regulator of CO₂ rate in an organism. Regulation is realized by vagus nerve. Branches of vagus nerve go in carotid body (Glomus caroticus) and then reach heart atriums and pulmonary alveolus. Thus, systemic and pulmonary blood streams are correlated.

At the same time, this area is connected with acetylcholine production



PRACTICAL NOTE: *Where are the right places for carotid microprocessors?*

From the position of anatomy, the point of carotid bifurcation is located in the middle, between sternocleidomastoid muscle and trachea, on the level of C3 and C4 cervical vertebrae. As we examine functioning of carotid arteries, so anatomical differences of people are not so important. The main thing is an asymmetry of temperature values. It is principal moment, that difference between left and right temperature values must be less than 0.3-0.4C. Often, the bigger values means that microprocessors were placed wrong. Rarely, the differences more than 0.5C are defined in patients with specific diseases.

Why those areas have been chosen?

AXILLARY CREASES

Arteria axillaris is informative for the measurement, too. First of all, the temperature in axillary creases reflects cardiac regulation.

It depends on heart work and is related with acetylcholine, adrenergic and serotonergic systems.



Why those areas have been chosen?

UMBILICAL AREA

Abdominal temperature (umbilical) is measured in the area, where aorta, inferior vena cava and large lymph vessel are joined. Temperature in this area, influences to the production of essential and nonessential amino acids. It is related to the functioning of gastro-intestinal tract, first of all.





Noninvasive Hemogram Analyzer AMP
REPORT

Noninvasive screening hemogram analyzer AMP				
Name: Patient 3150				
Sex:1	Age:30	Weight:68	PS:56	BF:20
28,56		28,06		0
	25,87		143,0900	745
30,48		30,12		
No	Characteristic		Norm	Value
Blood formula:				
1	Hemoglobin HGB. g/l		120-175	132,622
2	Erythrocytes RBC. x10E12/l 1mm3		4-5,6	4,134
3	Lymphocytes. %		19-37	8,930
4	Leukocytes WBC x10E9/l		4,3-11,3	11,521
5	Segmented neutrofiles. %		47-72	47,305
6	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate ESR. mm/h		1-14	13,868
7	Eosinophils. %		0,5-5,8	2,768
8	Monocytes. %		3-11	14,396
9	Stab neutrofiles. %		1-6	26,602
Electrolyte metabolism:				
10	Calcium (Ca) in plasma. mmol/l		2,25-3	2,482
11	Magnesium (Mg) in plasma. mmol/l		0,7-0,99	0,516
12	Potassium (K) in plasma. mmol/l		3,48-5,3	3,920
13	Sodium (Na) in plasma. mmol/l		130,5-156,6	146,481
The system of blood coagulation:				
14	The beginning of fibrillation. min		0,5-2	01'49''
15	The end of fibrillation. min		3-5	02'37''
16	The thrombocytes. thousands.		180-320	176,224
17	The haematocrite. %.		35-49	34,763
The fermentative system:				
18	AST. mmol/l		0,1-0,45	1,370
19	ALT. mmol/l		0,1-0,68	1,903
20	AST. U/l		8-40	48,228
21	ALT. U/l		5-30	67,004
22	ALT/AST		0,8-1,2	1,389
23	The amylase. g/l*h		12-32	29,193
24	The total bilirubin. mkmol/l		8,6-20,5	11,338
25	The conjugated bilirubin. mkmol/l		2,2-6,1	2,371
26	The unconjugated bilirubin.		1,7-10,2	8,968

AT THE END OF AN EXAMINATION A DOCTOR RECEIVES THE REPORT WITH MORE THAN 100 PARAMETERS: HEMOGRAM, BIOCHEMICAL, HEMODYNAMIC AND METABOLIC PARAMETERS, ETC. BESIDES, THERE WILL BE A PROMPT FOR A DOCTOR ABOUT DIAGNOSIS AT THE END OF A REPORT. IT IS NOT A FINAL DIAGNOSIS.

Final diagnosis can be set only by a doctor!

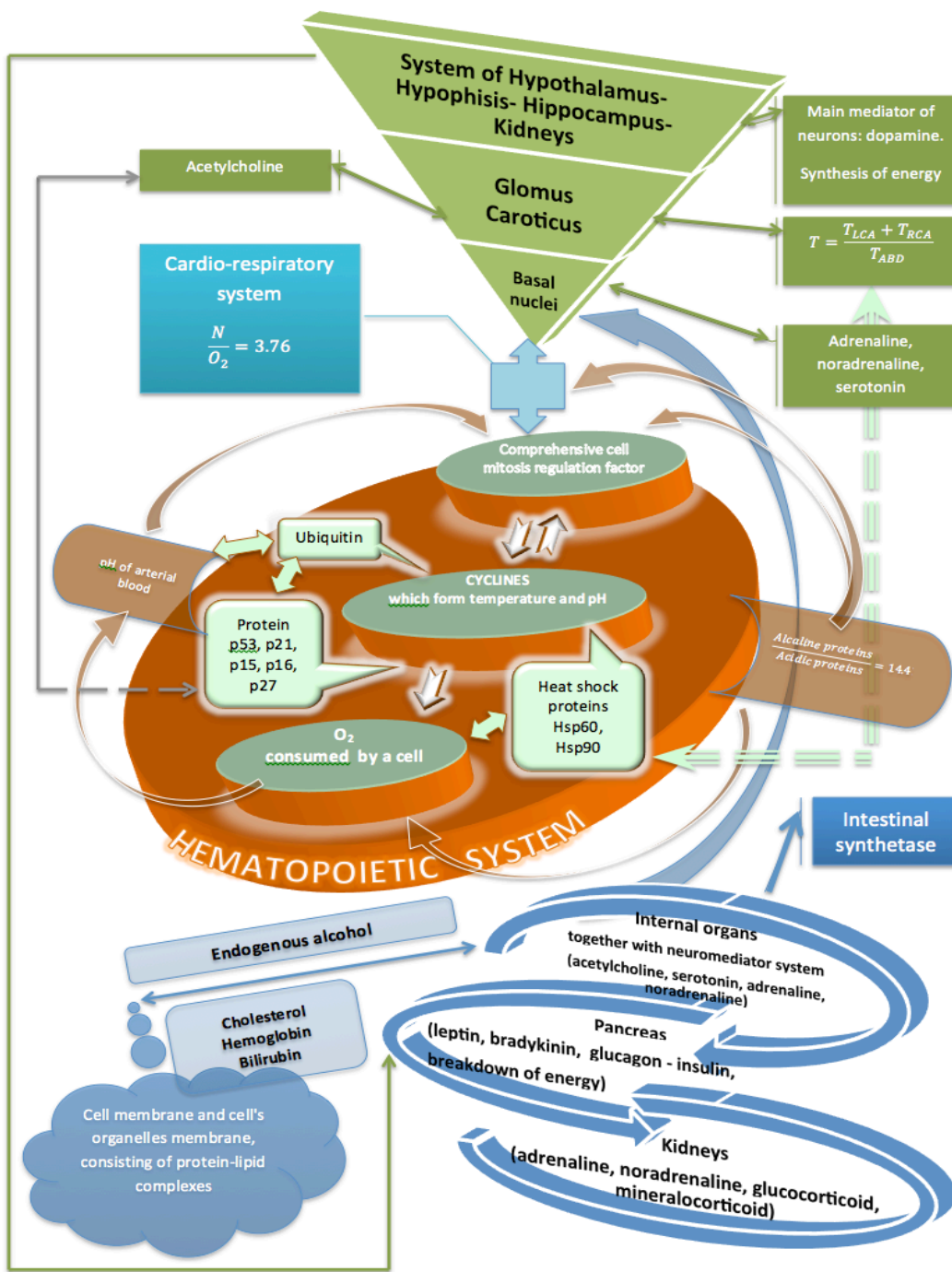
Diagnostic abilities of the Analyzer ANESA

- The Analyzer allows estimating the state of organism from the position of its functional and hemodynamic balance, water metabolism and gaseous homeostasis
- Analyzer determines the main parameters of central nervous system : neuromuscular conduction, susceptibility to spasm and muscular weakness. It is possible to get the information about K, Na, Ca, Mg contained in blood.
- The Analyzer estimates cardiovascular system: type of blood circulation and derangements in blood circulation of myocardium.
- It reveals main diseases of lungs: chronicle bronchitis and tracheobronchitis with the asthmatic component, chronicle and acute pneumonia.
- For the liver the device reveals hepatitis and cirrhosis
- For the kidneys the Analyzer allows diagnosing derangements of filtration.

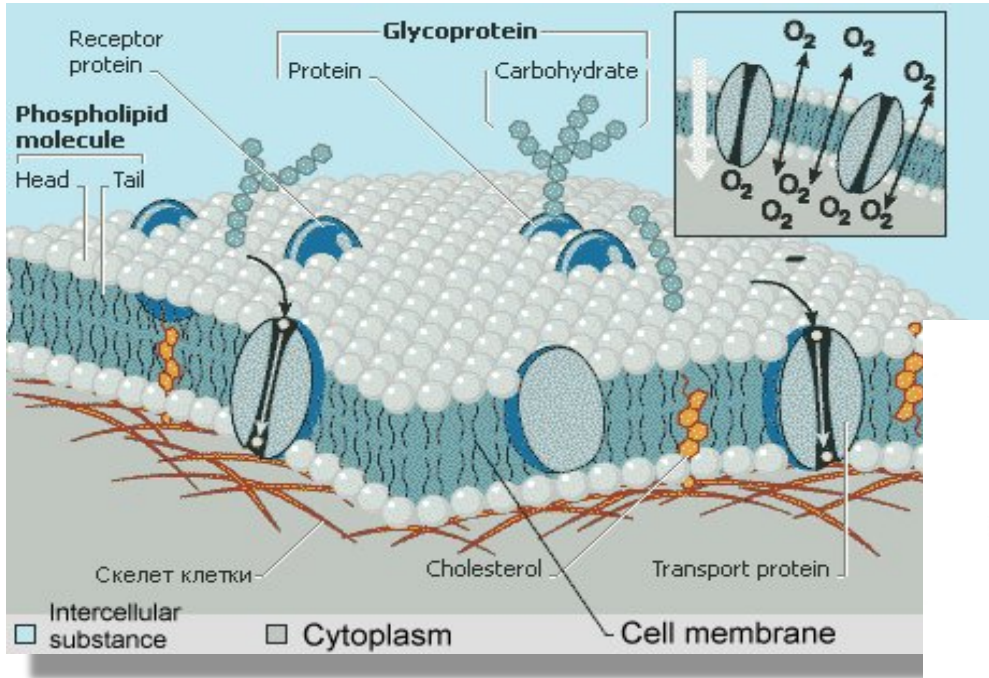


Theoretical concept of the methods. In general and shortly: system of thermal regulation

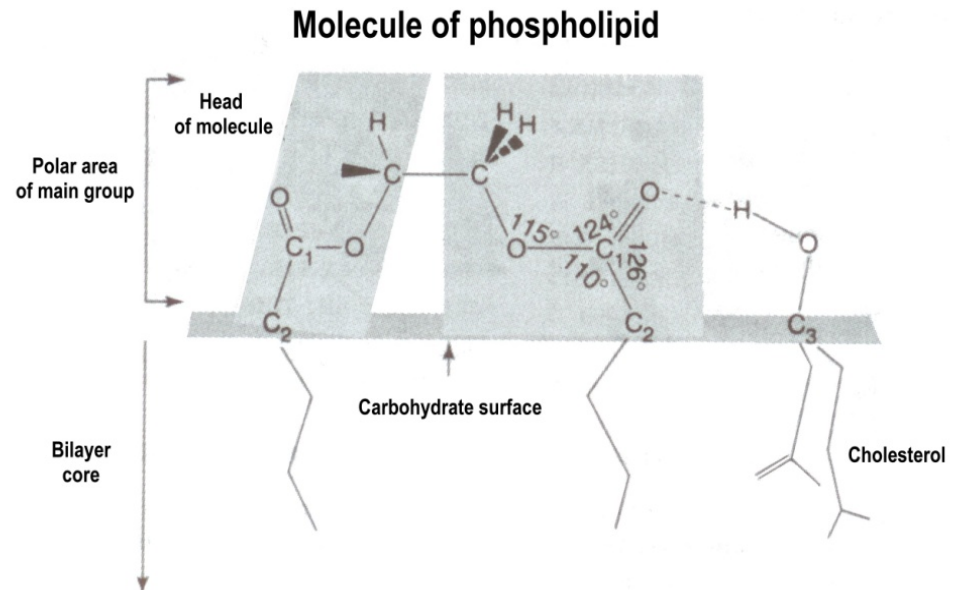
The system of thermoregulation relates with autonomic nervous system, especially with vagus nerve and right part of a heart, heart atriums and pulmonary system. Via phrenic nerve (branch of vagus nerve) all temperature values influence to phrenic movements. Meanwhile system of phrenic movements changes volume of lungs and correlations between pressure, volume and temperature (PVT). It is caused by synchronic activity of cholinergic and adrenergic mechanisms of regulation. Regulatory system correlates with hemopoietic system, which depends on cell cyclines A and B resulted by carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism. These systems are interrelated with biochemical processes in organism via lysosomes and peroxisomes.



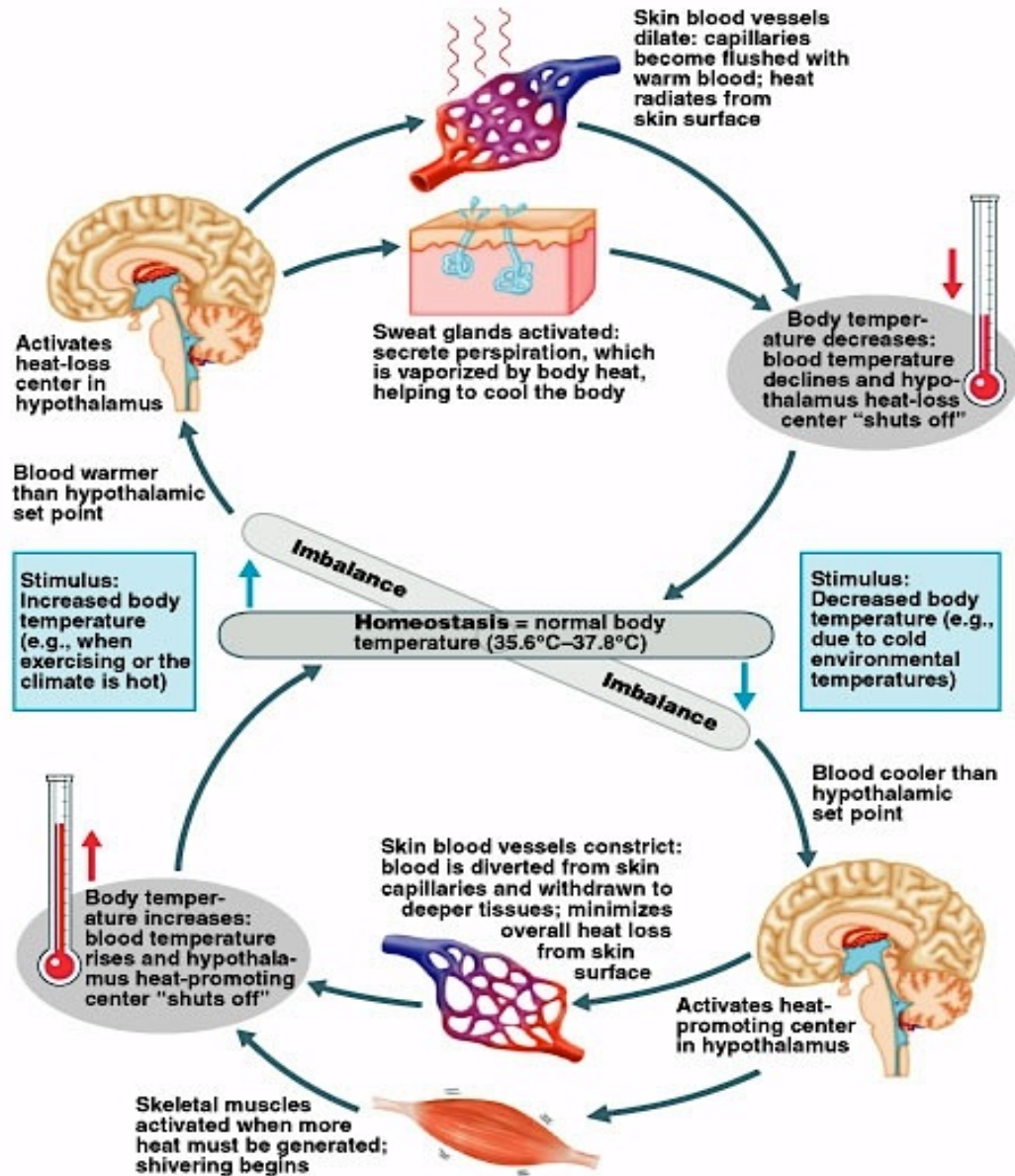
THEORETICAL BASE FOR NONINVASIVE MEASUREMENTS IN DETAILS



Noninvasive method is based on the well-known laws and models

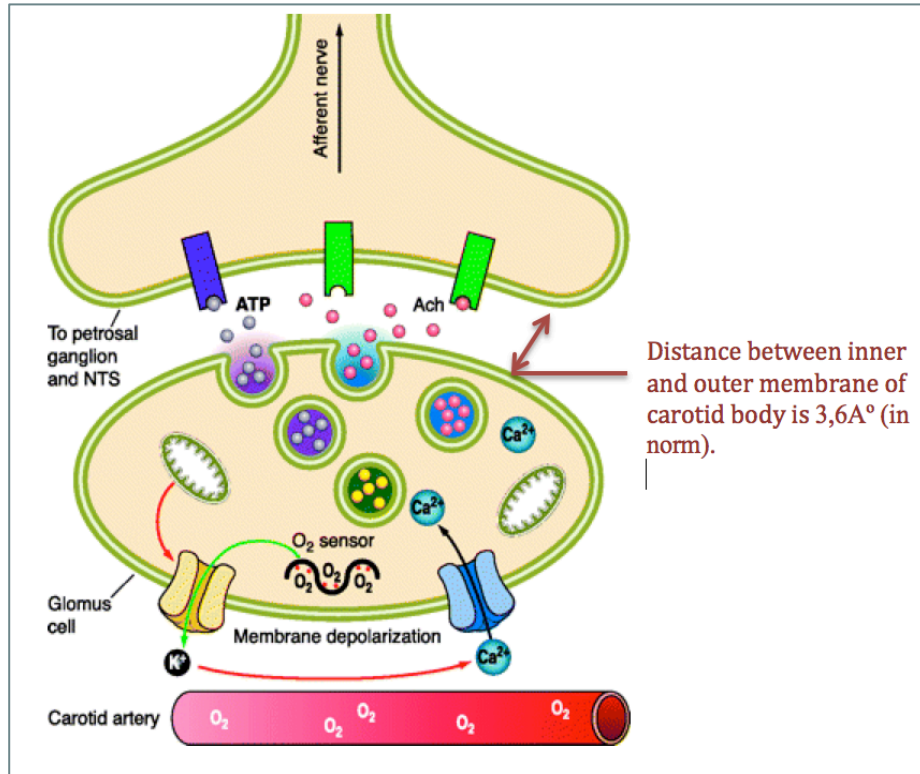


Fluid mosaic model of the structure of a cell membrane (Singer S. Nicolson G., 1973)
Model of low-density lipoprotein and membrane phospholipids (M. Brown G. Goldstein, 1984)



Thermoregulation is a complex regulatory, hemodynamic and metabolic process of interaction of hippocampus, hypothalamus and pineal gland.

Glomus caroticum and its role in temperature regulation



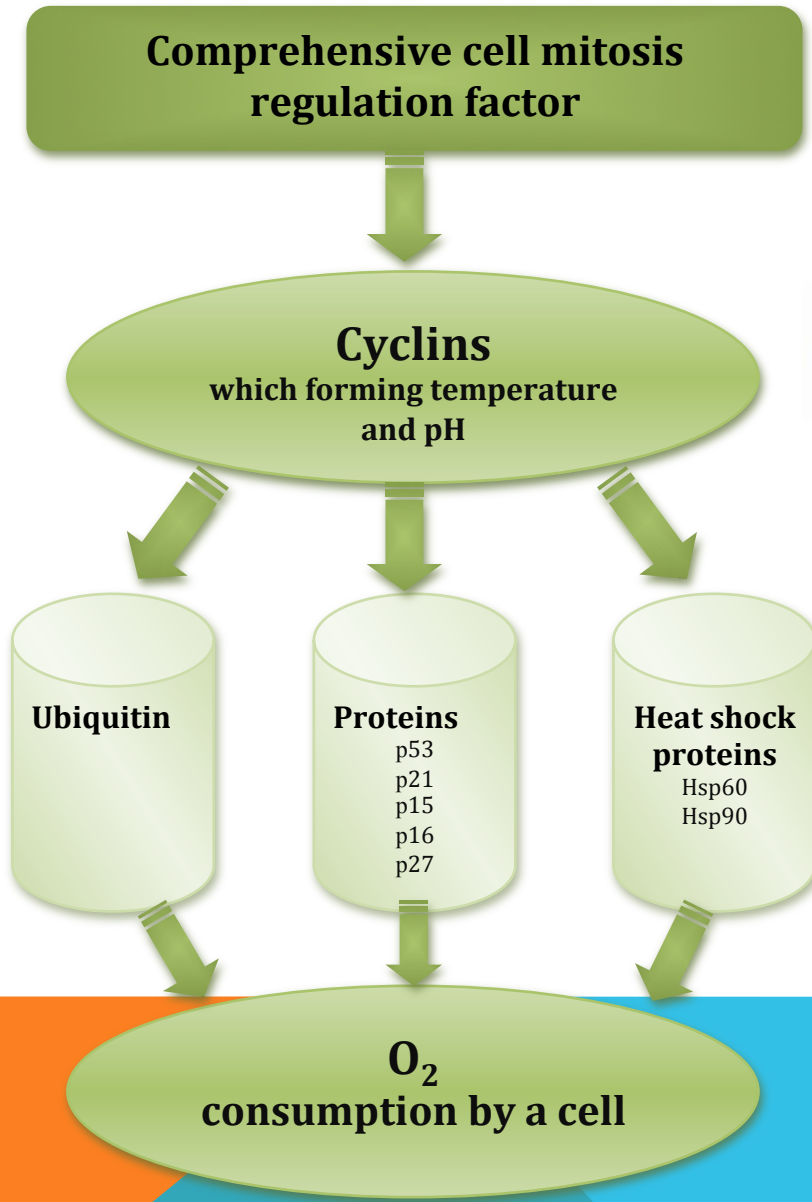
Temperature can be determined by a formula:

$$t = \frac{U + pV}{N_{HYn} + N_{Tyr}}$$

- t – temperature (36,06 °C)
- U - bond dissociation energy (1336 kJ* mol * sec)
- pV - bond synthesis energy (2270 kJ* mol * sec)
- N_{HYn} – quantity of hypothalamus' nucleuses (48)
- N_{Tyr} - quantity of tyrosine kinases in family (52)

Carotid body detects changes in the composition of arterial blood flowing through it, mainly the partial pressure of oxygen, but also of carbon dioxide.

Furthermore, it is sensitive to changes in pH and temperature.

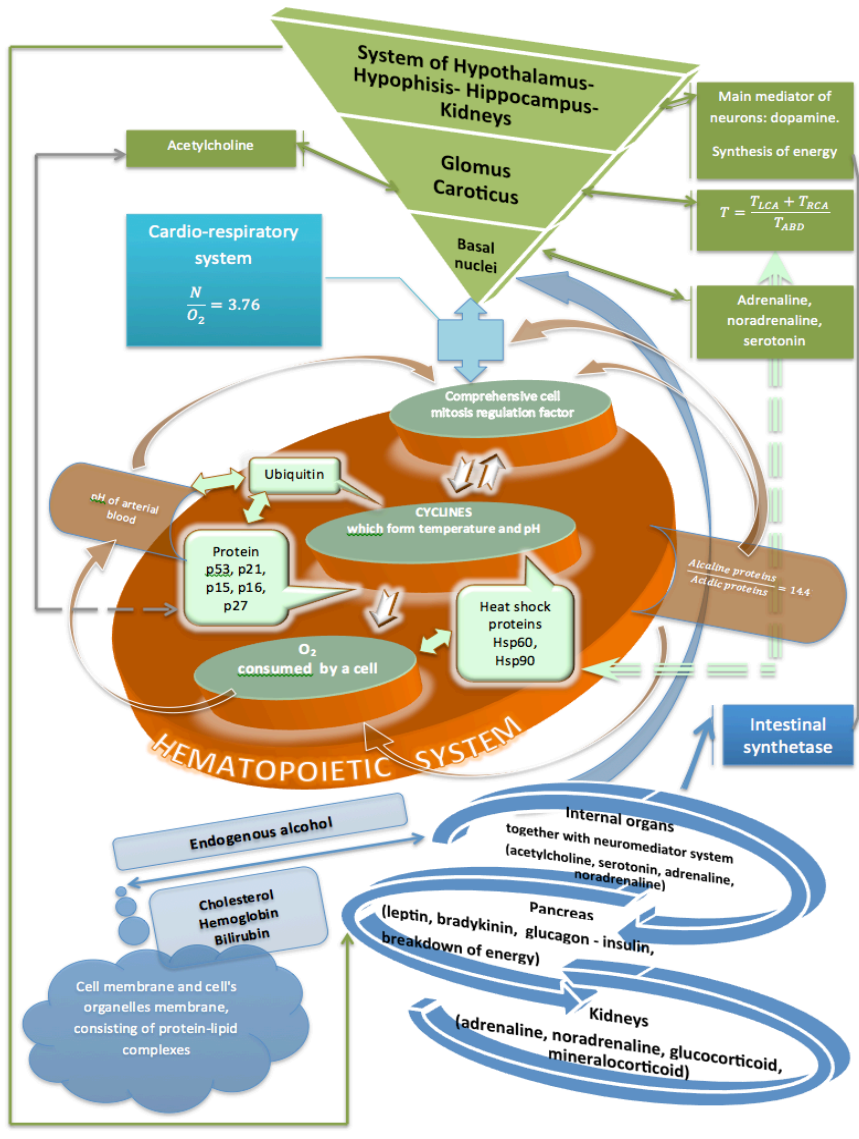


Temperature interrelation with lymphoid myeloid complex (LMC) is going via the system of comprehensive cell mitosis regulation factor.

$$t = \frac{U + pV}{N_{HYn} + N_{Tyr}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{p53 + p21 + p15 + p16 + p27}{S_{cb}}$$

- t – temperature (36,06 °C)
- U - energy of bond dissociation (1336 kJ* mol * sec)
- pV - energy of bond synthesis (2270 kJ* mol * sec)
- N_{HYn} – quantity of hypothalamus' nucleuses (48)
- N_{Tyr} - quantity of tyrosine kinases in family (52)
- $p53...p27$ – proteins
- S_{cb} – distance between inner and outer membrane of carotid body (normal value is 3.6A°)

Interaction between temperature, comprehensive cell mitosis regulation factor and heat shock proteins Hsp90 and Hsp60 is carried out at the level of acetylcholine and bradykinin. This interaction is cyclical in nature and determines pH of arterial blood.



The methodology that we developed for our equipment, is grounded on the well-known models and correlations of central regulatory mechanisms, autonomic nervous system, actuating mechanisms of organs, gastrointestinal tract and microflora. Those relationships have been determined and described by different scientists at different times.

In developing the device and software for it, the great analytical work has been done in order to consolidate and systematize the existing data. Some formulas have been adjusted during practical application of the device, based on the specific features of different population group in different environments. The developed software has been patented. So, more detailed information can be found in the description to the patent.

Fig. Major Pathogenic Mechanisms of Metabolism and Hemodynamics Regulation

Several examples ...

The well-known formulas are used in our software for determination of MCV, MCH, MCHC

$$MCV = \frac{HCT \times 10}{RBC}$$

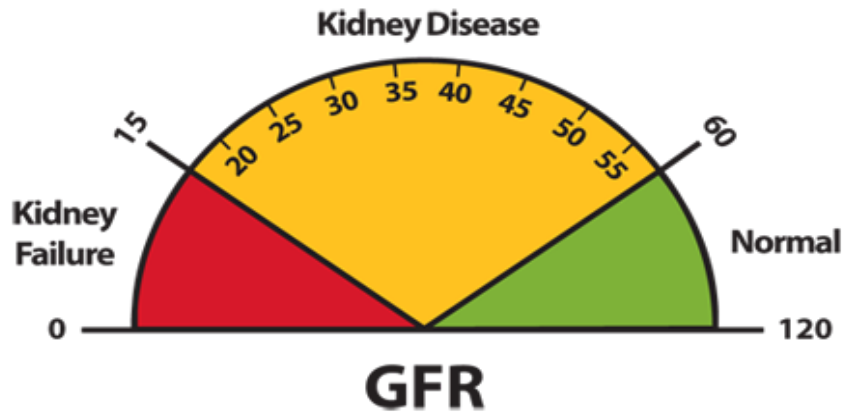
MCV - the average volume of a red cell
HCT – concentration of hematocrit
RBC – red blood cells/ erythrocytes

$$MCH = \frac{Hb}{RBC}$$

MCH - the average amount of haemoglobin per a red blood cell
Hb – concentration of hemoglobin
RBC – red blood cells/ erythrocytes

$$MCHC = \frac{Hb \times 10}{HTC}$$

MCHC - the average concentration of haemoglobin in the red cells
Hb – concentration of hemoglobin
RBC – red blood cells/ erythrocytes



Another generally accepted formulas, which are used in worldwide for definition of eGFR are:

- Cockcroft — Gault's formula
- Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation, which was developed and validated in the bonds of the National Kidney Disease Education Program (USA)

The equation CKD-EPI is used in our software (excluding factor for black race).

$$GFR = 175 \times \text{SerumCr}^{-1.154} \times \text{age}^{-0.203} \times 1.212 \text{ (if black race)} \times 0.742 \text{ (if female)}$$

where SerumCr- concentration of creatinine (mkmol/L)

An example of a formula, which was defined during practical application of the device (which includes temperature parameters), is the calculation of total protein:

$$Pr_T = \frac{\sum t_{AC} + \frac{AP}{746} + 1}{2} \times \frac{Hb}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{Q_{aDNA}}{Q_{aPC}}$$

Pr_T – total protein, (g/l)

t_{AC} – values of temperature in axillary creases (°C)

AP – atmosphere pressure, mmHg

Hb – concentration of hemoglobin (g/l)

Q_{aDNA} – quantity of amino acids in one-stranded DNA (16 569)

Q_{aPC} – quantity of amino acids of pore complex (7 440)

As a rule, the value of total protein is 67 ± 6 g/l

An example of a modified formula is the calculation of the number of erythrocytes

$$RBC = \frac{Hb}{32}$$

RBC – number of erythrocytes/ red blood cells (mln)
Hb – concentration of hemoglobin (g/l)

recognized method of counting the number of red blood cells (RBC)

$$RBC = \frac{\frac{Hb}{32} + \frac{Hb + FB}{t_{ABD}}}{2}$$

RBC – number of erythrocytes/ red blood cells, (mln)
Hb – concentration of hemoglobin, (g/l)
FB – frequency of breath
 t_{ABD} – value of temperature in abdominal area, (°C)

modified formula, which is used in our software

Certificates, patents and permissions

Our manufacturing facilities meet the requirements of EN ISO 9001:2008, EN ISO 13485:2003

