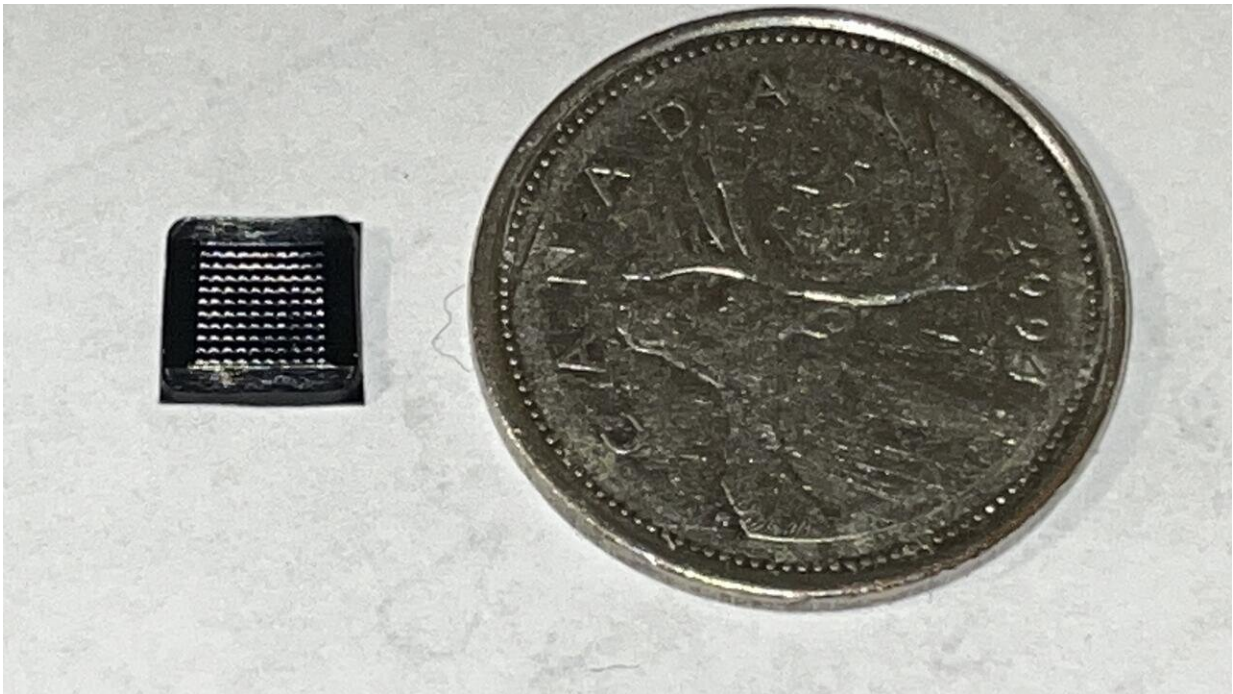


# Tiny patch could give diabetics painless glucose monitoring

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Credit: University of Waterloo

University of Waterloo researchers are developing a new patch that would offer diabetics an affordable, accurate, pain-free, round-the-clock alternative to traditional tests that require pricking a finger for a blood sample every few hours.

And to make it even more user-friendly, potentially life-saving readings

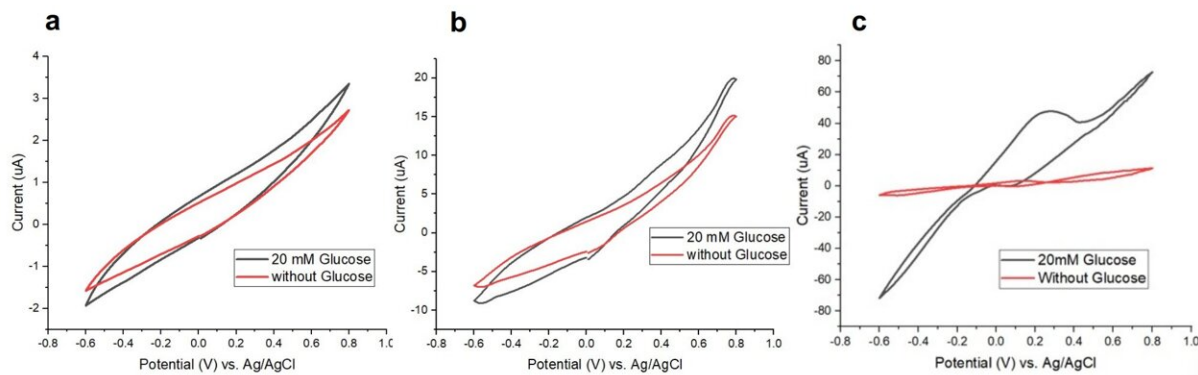
from the [patch](#) would be transmitted to people's smartphones.

After three years of work, the research team is perfecting a wearable patch that uses hundreds of tiny microneedles to sense [glucose levels](#), crucial information for diabetics who need to know exactly how much medication they require at any one time.

"This will improve people's lifestyle by leading to more personalized medicine-taking," said Peyman GhavamiNejad, an engineering Ph.D. student at Waterloo who led the work. "We want to make it easier for people to monitor themselves, without any pain, with better control of the levels of their glucose and so they know how much insulin to take."

Although a variety of monitoring patches have been commercially available for several years, GhavamiNejad said this is the first of its kind.

"It's really novel work that we continue to improve," he said of the electro-chemical sensor. "Before this no one's done it with hydrogel [conductive material](#) that could be used for [glucose](#) sensing as a microneedle platform."



Glucose detection in 1X PBS solution using CV measurement for different hydrogel electrodes: a) DHP, b) DHP Pt, and c) DHP Ag-Pt in the absence or presence of 20 mM glucose. Credit: *Advanced Healthcare Materials* (2022). DOI: 10.1002/adhm.202202362

There are distinct advantages to the new patch, according to Dr. Mahla Poudineh, an electrical and computer engineering professor who leads the overall project. For example, patients can apply the patch themselves, unlike some other devices that must be inserted under the skin by a nurse.

The patch would be extremely small—only a centimeter square—so it could be worn very discreetly on a person's arm. Because it uses low-cost materials, it would be cheaper than some of the patches now available, which can cost up to \$4,800 a year, and it could be purchased by patients over the counter. It would also give more accurate and continual measurements for 14 days, compared to current devices that provide monitoring for seven to 10 days.

In conjunction with the work being done by GhavamiNejad, Poudineh and the rest of their team, Dr. Peter Levine, an electrical and computer engineering professor, is building a miniature electronic platform to wirelessly send readings from the microneedles to users' smartphones.

A paper on the research appears in the journal *Advanced Healthcare Materials*.

**More information:** Peyman GhavamiNejad et al, A Conductive Hydrogel Microneedle-Based Assay Integrating PEDOT:PSS and Ag-Pt Nanoparticles for Real-Time, Enzyme-Less, and Electrochemical Sensing of Glucose, *Advanced Healthcare Materials* (2022). [DOI:](#)

[10.1002/adhm.202202362](https://doi.org/10.1002/adhm.202202362)

Provided by University of Waterloo

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