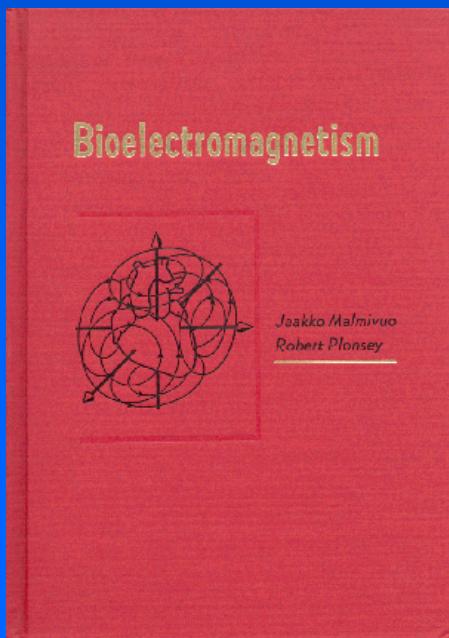
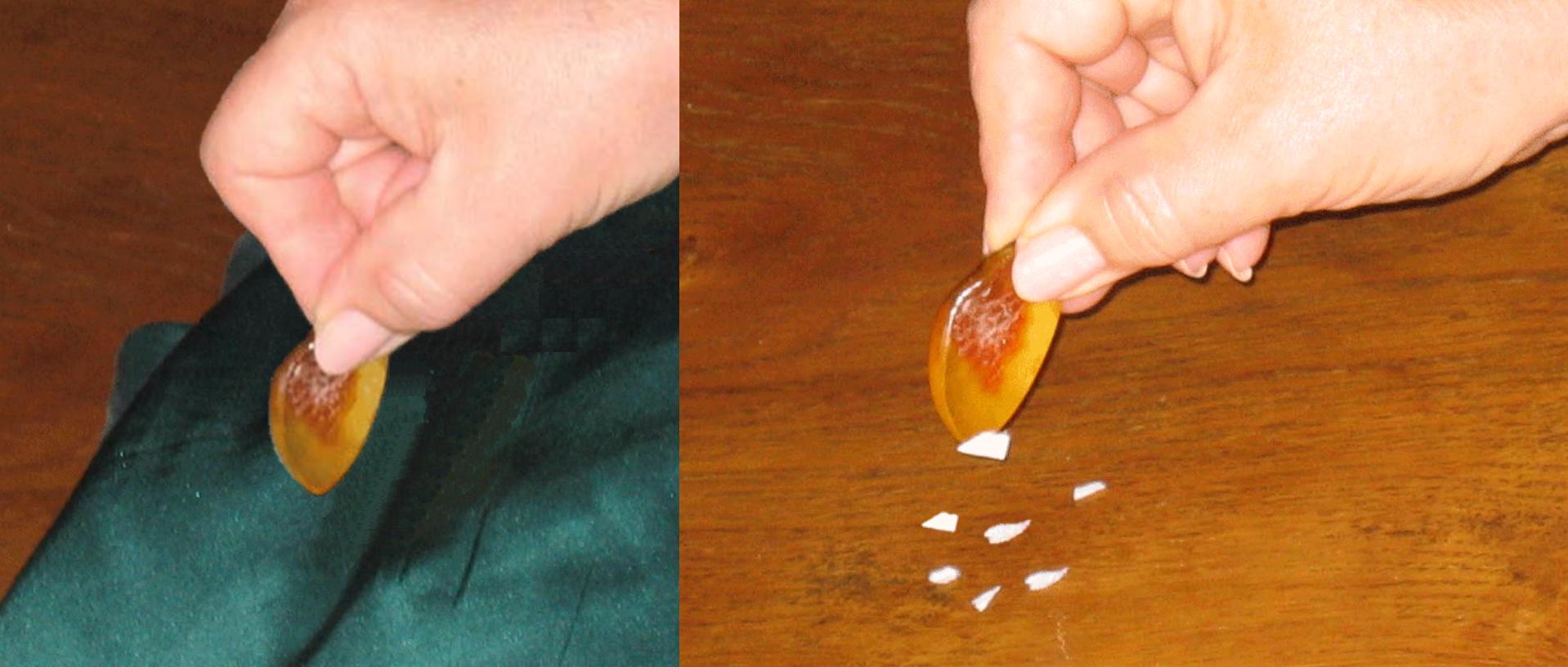


BIOELECTRO- MAGNETISM

Jaakko Malmivuo

Demonstration slides

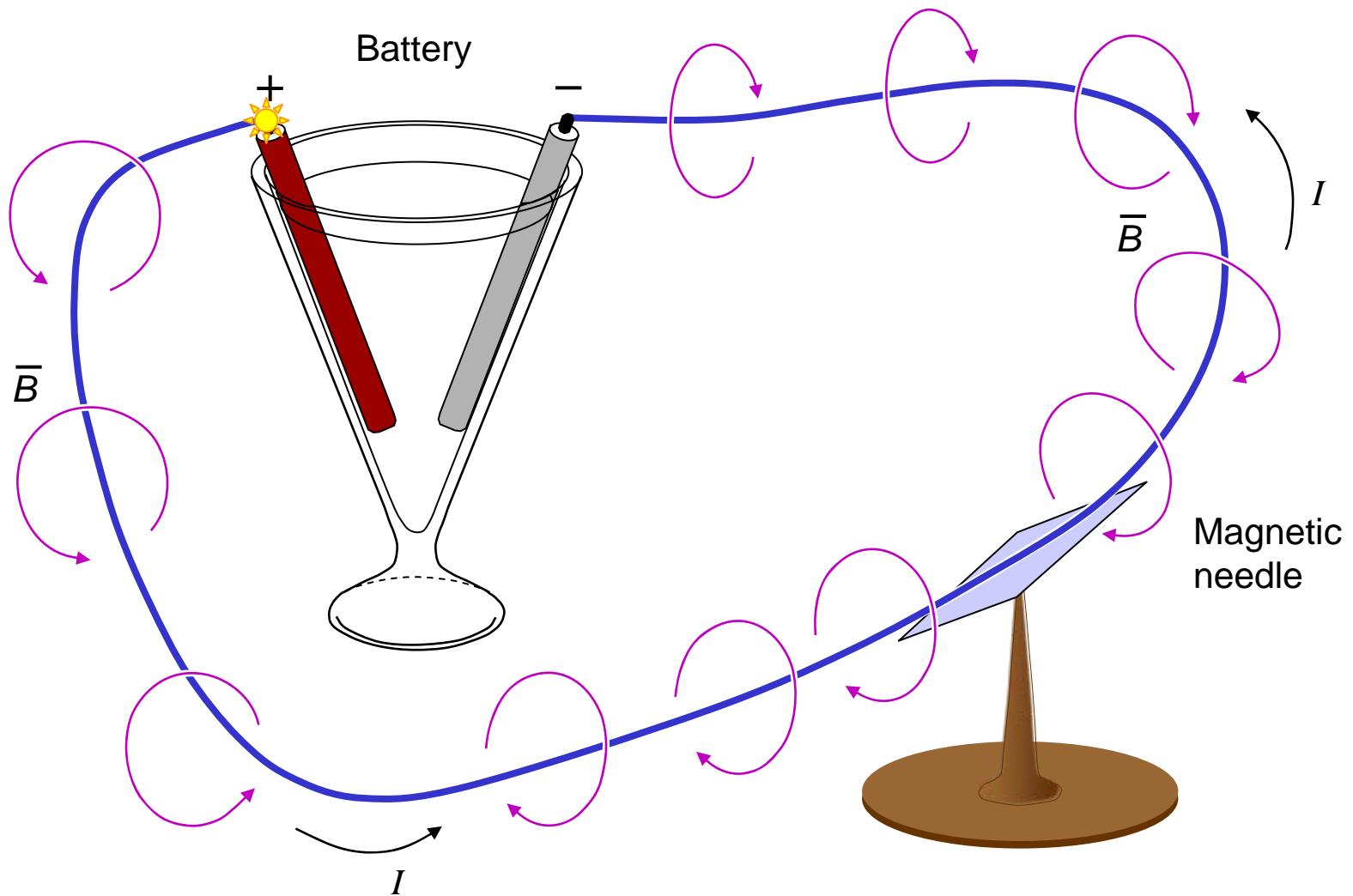




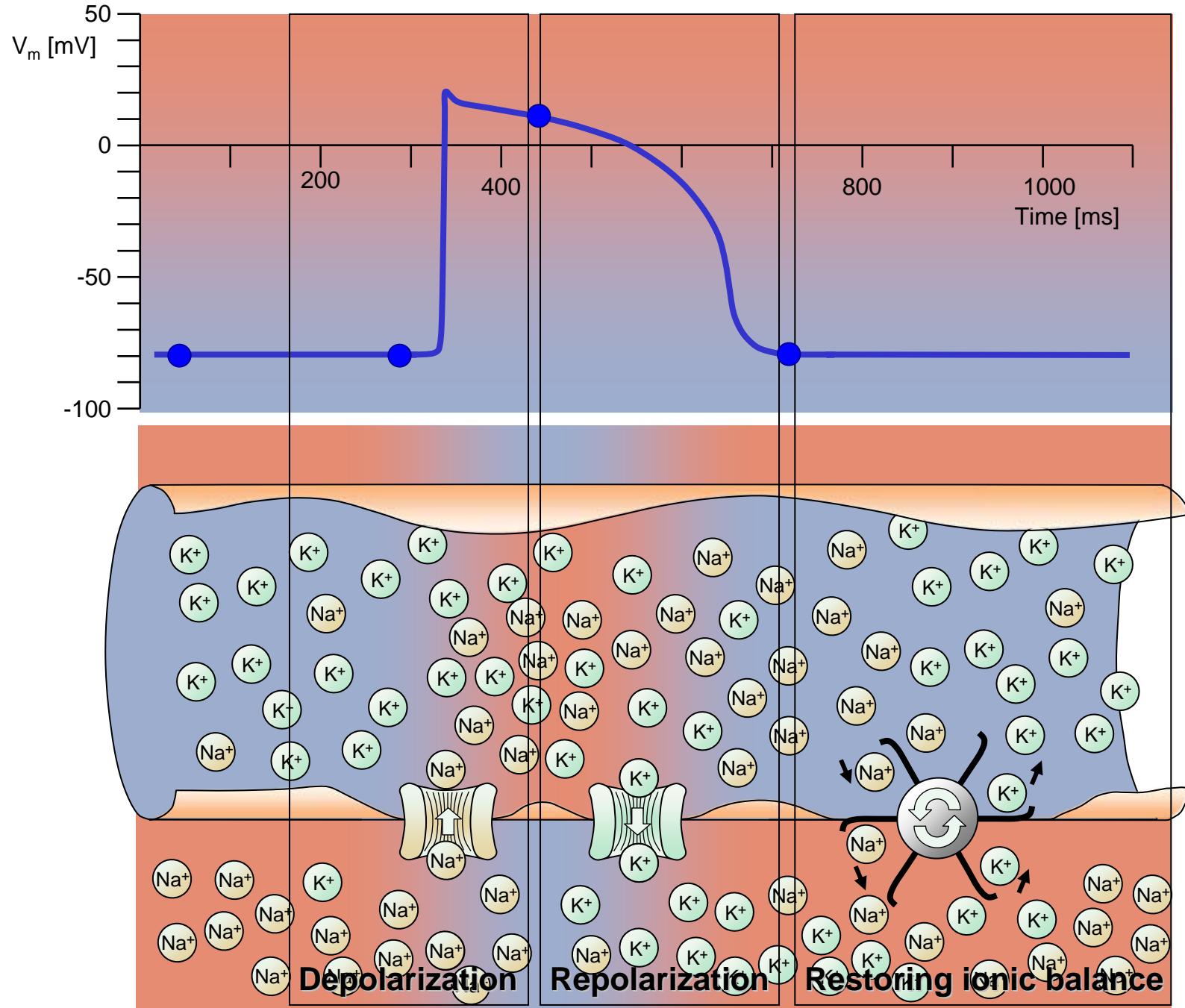
ηλεκτρον = amber



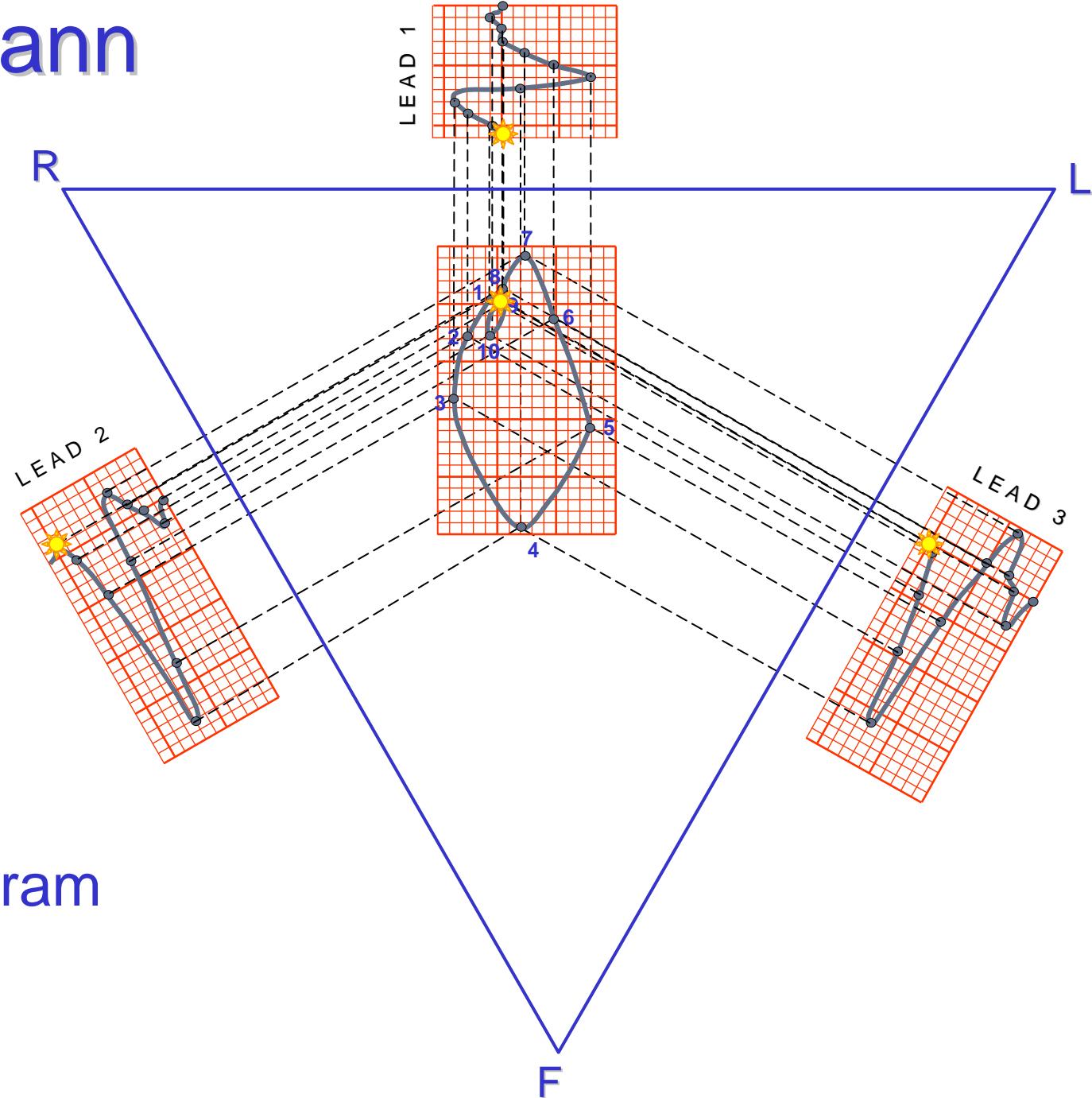
Hans Christian Örsted 1819



Generation of bioelectric signal

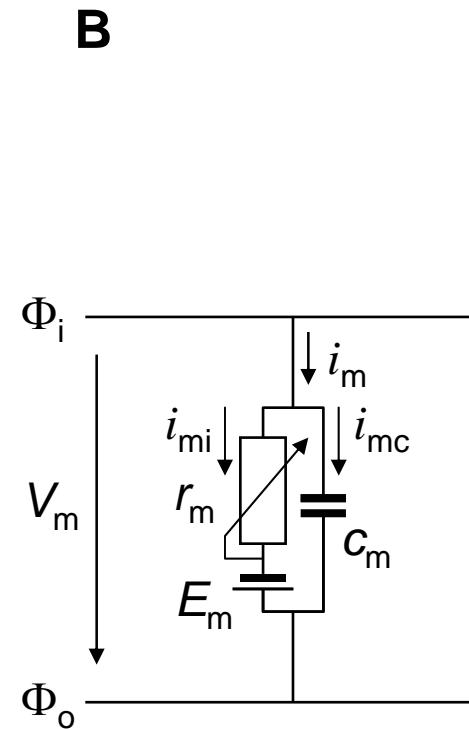
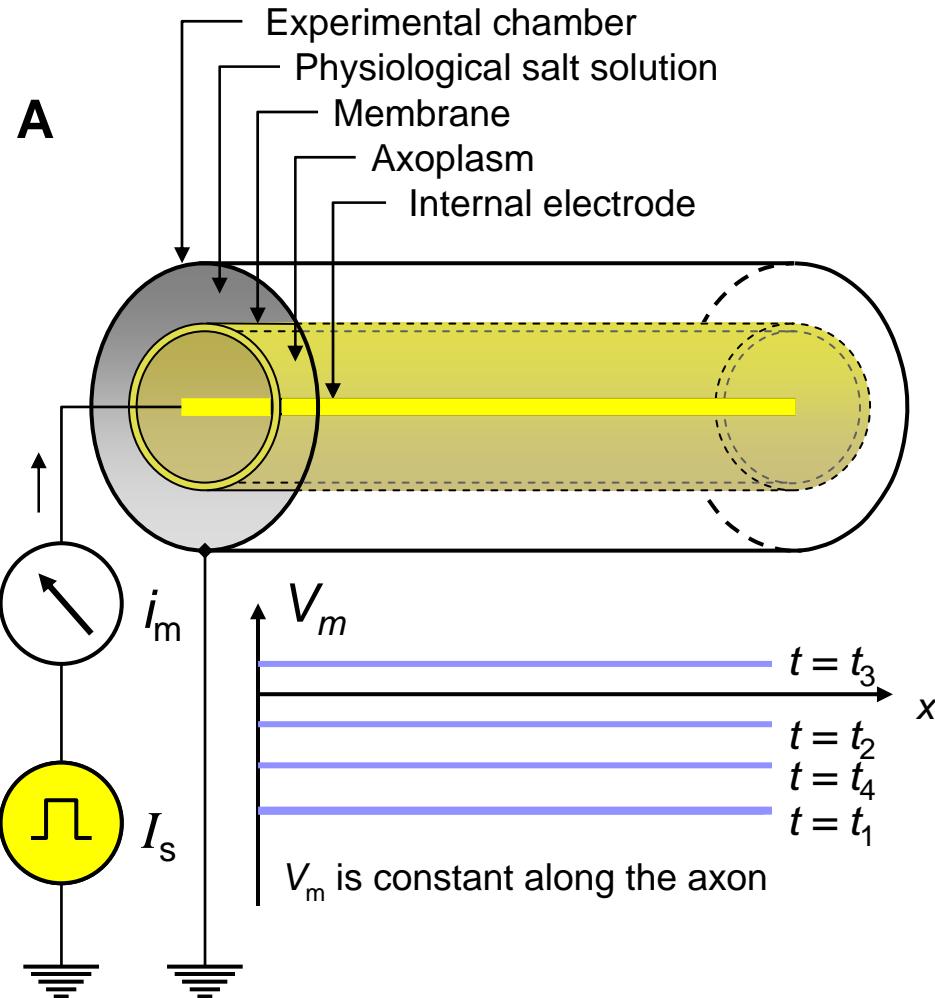


Hubert Mann



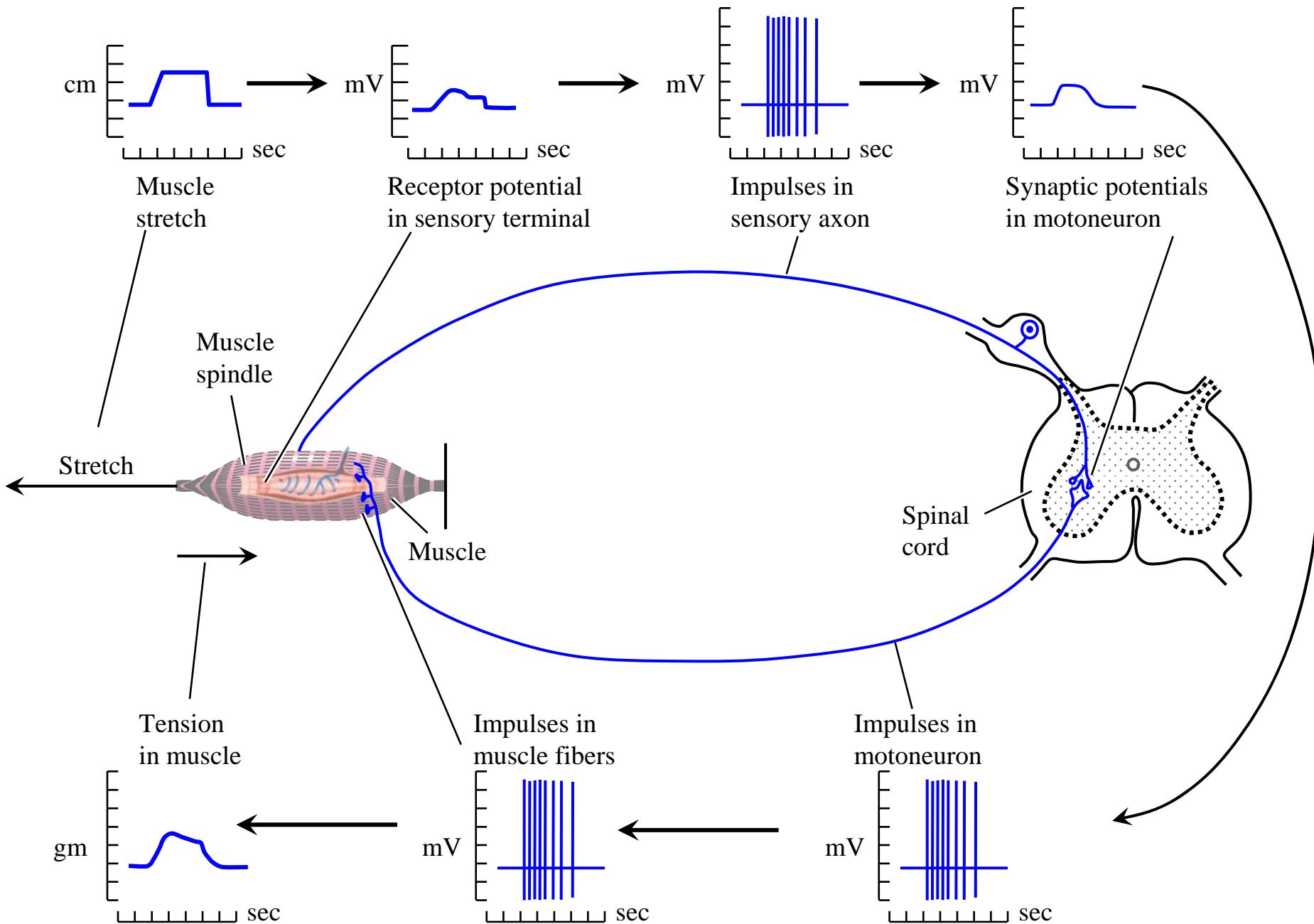
Monocardiogram
1916

Space clamp



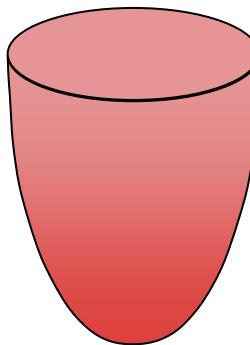
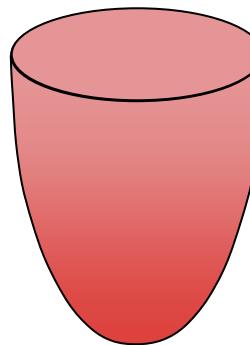
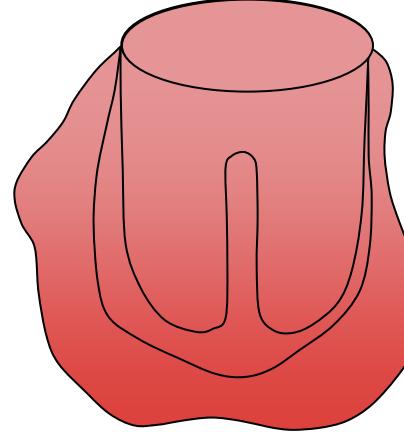
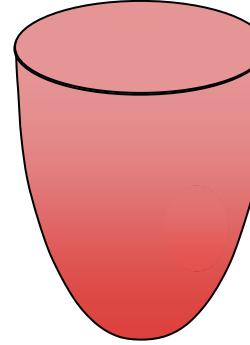
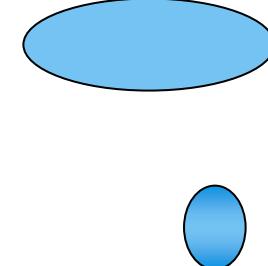
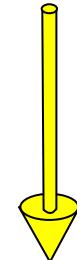
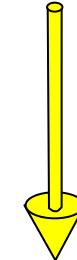
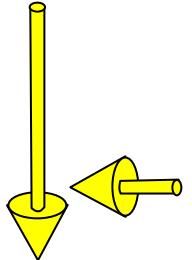
$$i_m = i_{mI} + c_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial t}$$

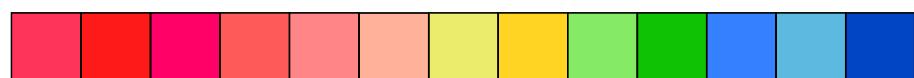
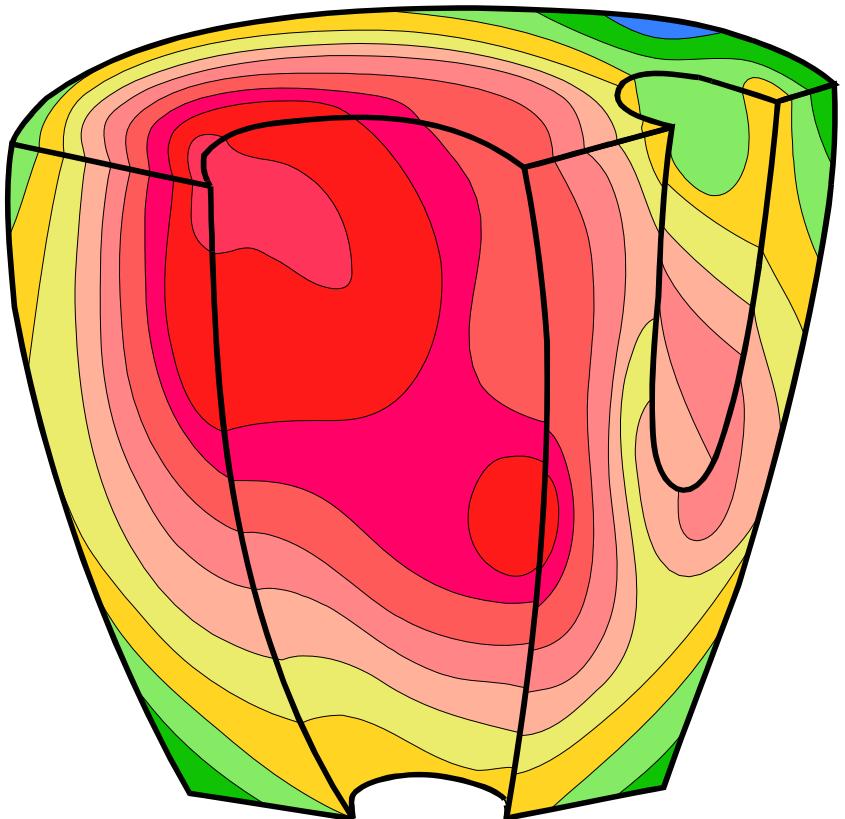
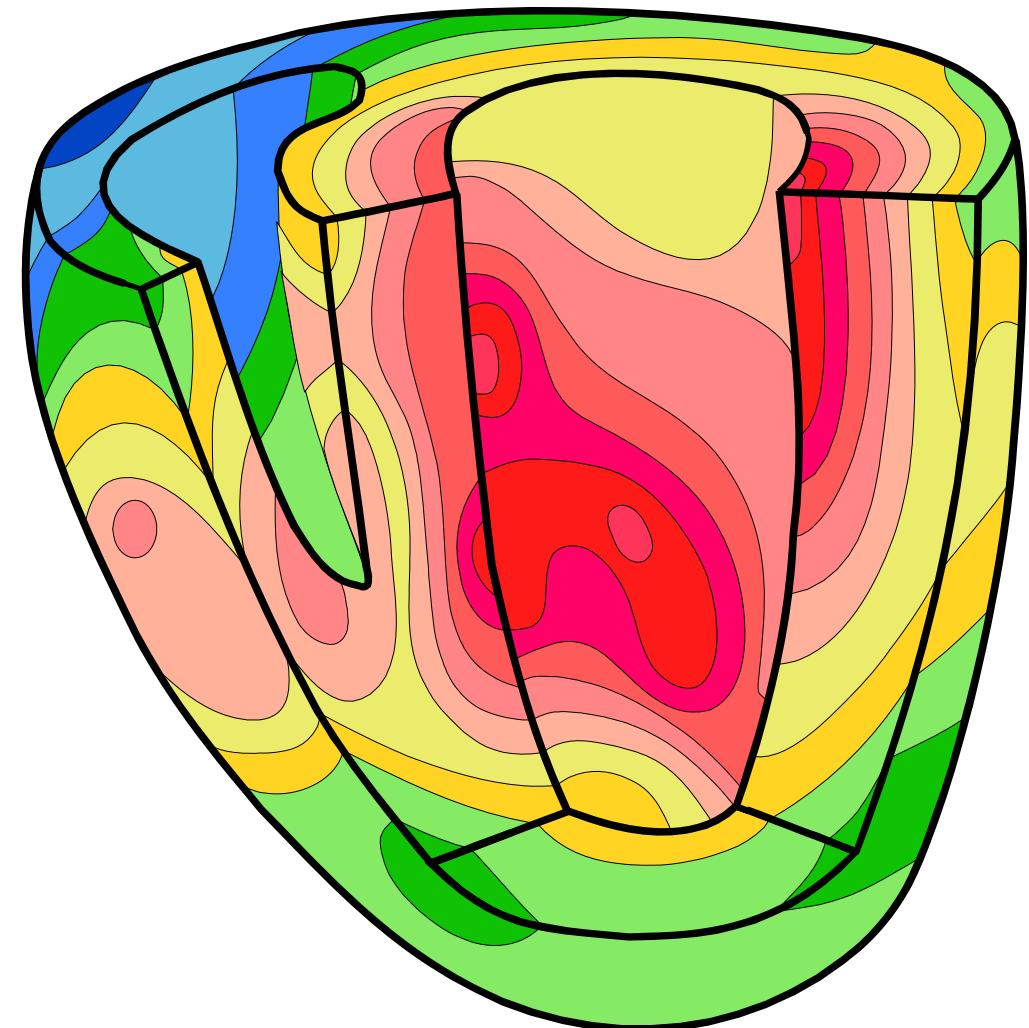
Reflex Arch



EQUIVALENT SOURCES

TYPE OF DOUBLE LAYER SOURCES

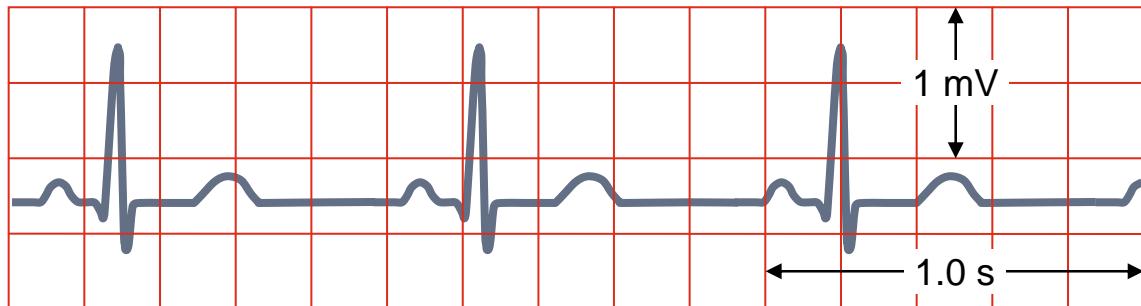
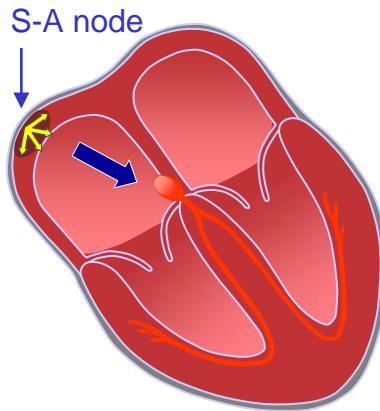
	Closed double layer	Open double layer	Various double layers with the same opening	Open double layer with two openings
Double layer source				
Equivalent double layer source	(Zero field)			
Equivalent dipole	(Null)			



2 Heart rate 1/2

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM

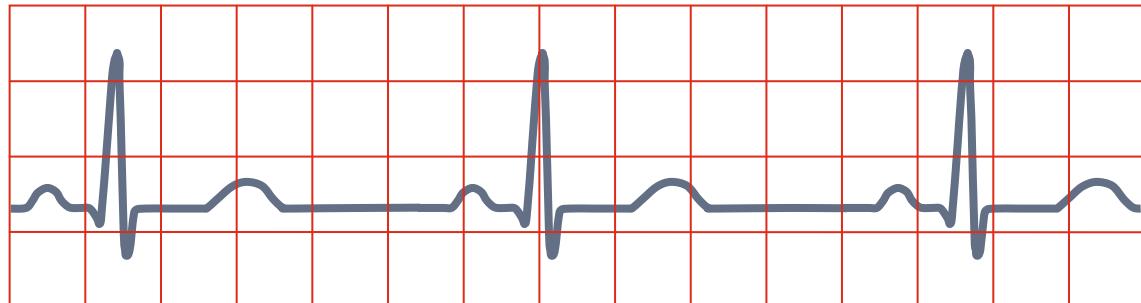
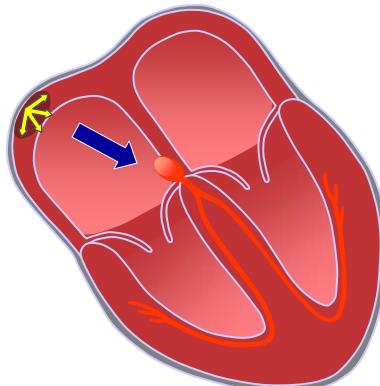
Impulses originate at S-A node at normal rate



All complexes normal, evenly spaced. Rate 60 – 100/min.

SINUS BRADYCARDIA

Impulses originate at S-A node at slow rate



All complexes normal, evenly spaced. Rate < 60/min.

Biomagnetic signals and magnetic noise

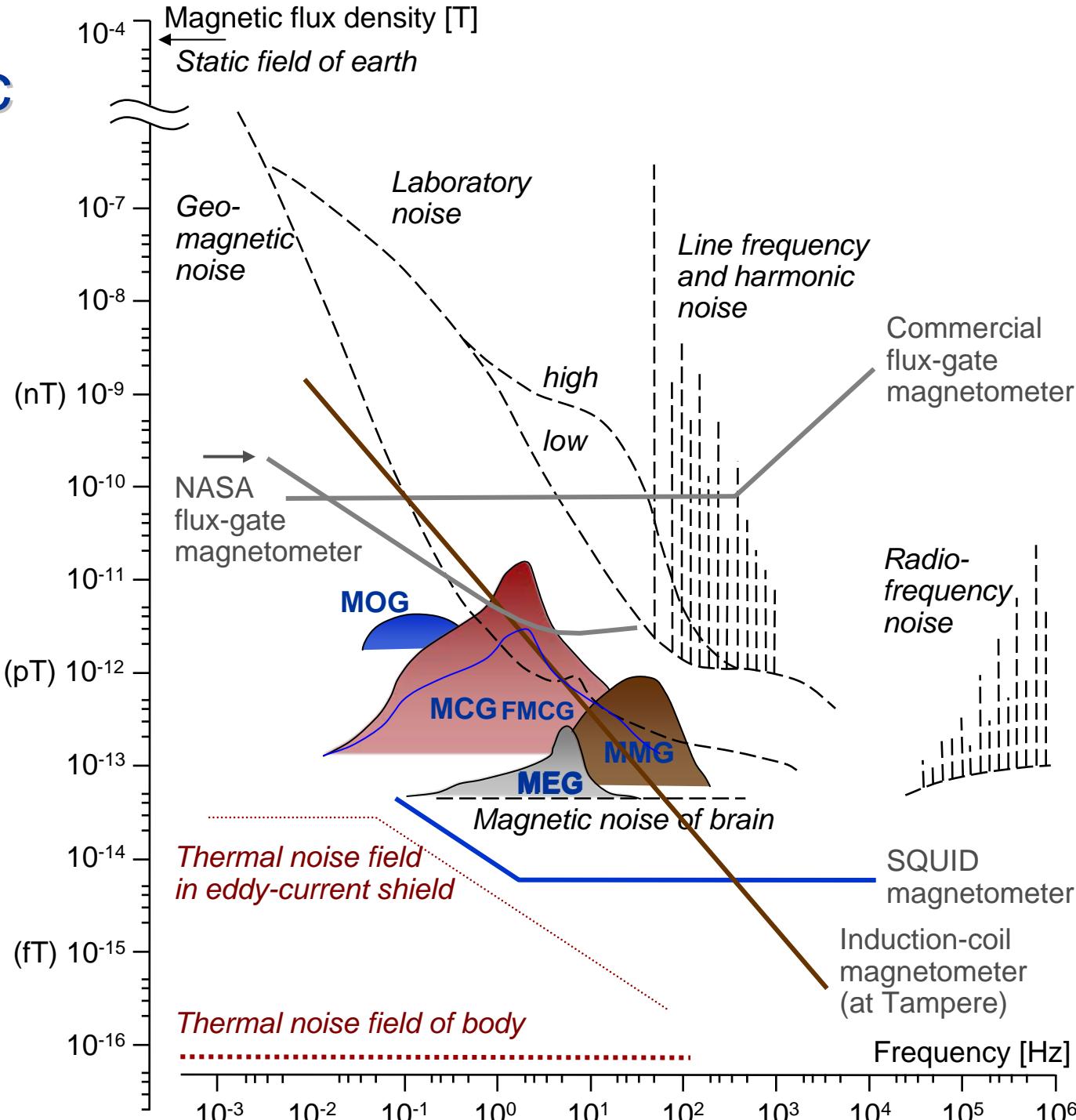


Biomagnetic signals

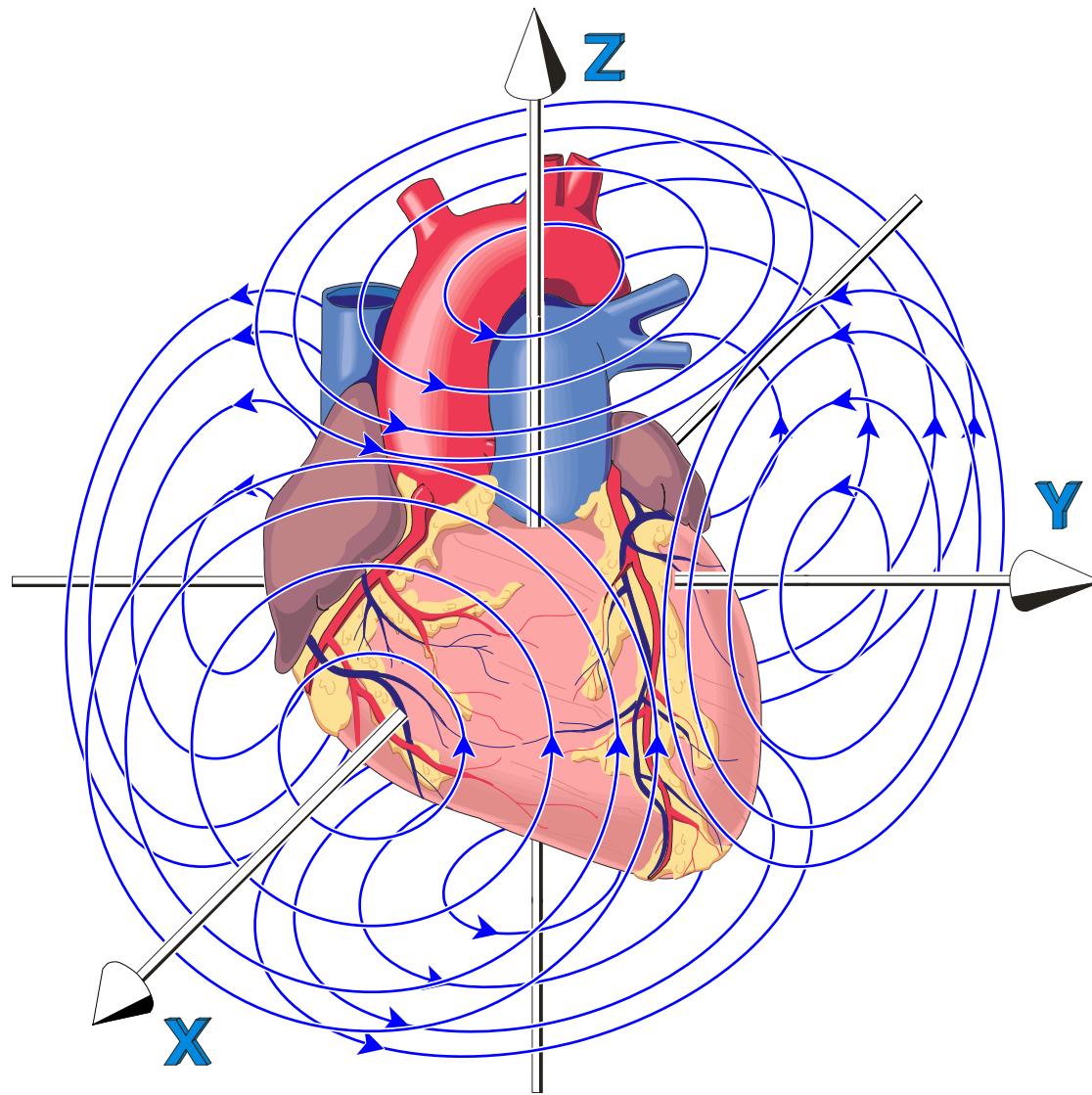
Noise fields

Equivalent input noise

Thermal noise fields



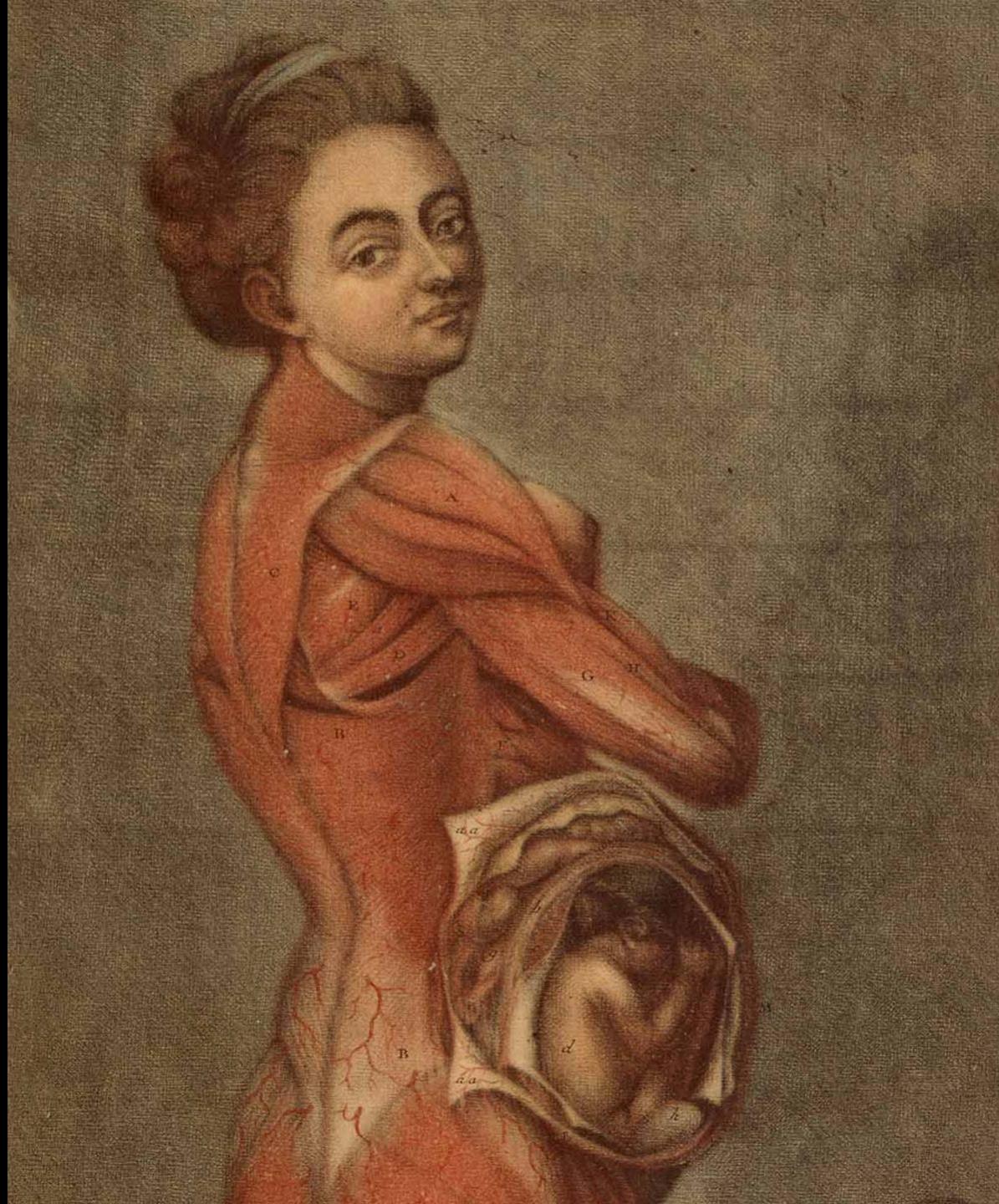
Lead field detecting the magnetic dipole moment



The Fetus

Jacques Fabien Gautier D'Agoty:
“*Anatomie des parties de la
génération de l'homme et
de la femme*”. Paris, 1773.
Colored mezzotint.
National Library of Medicine

Gautier D'Agoty's colored
mezzotints have a painterly
quality. This pregnant woman
calmly looks back at the viewer,
a characteristic pose of
18th-century French portraiture.

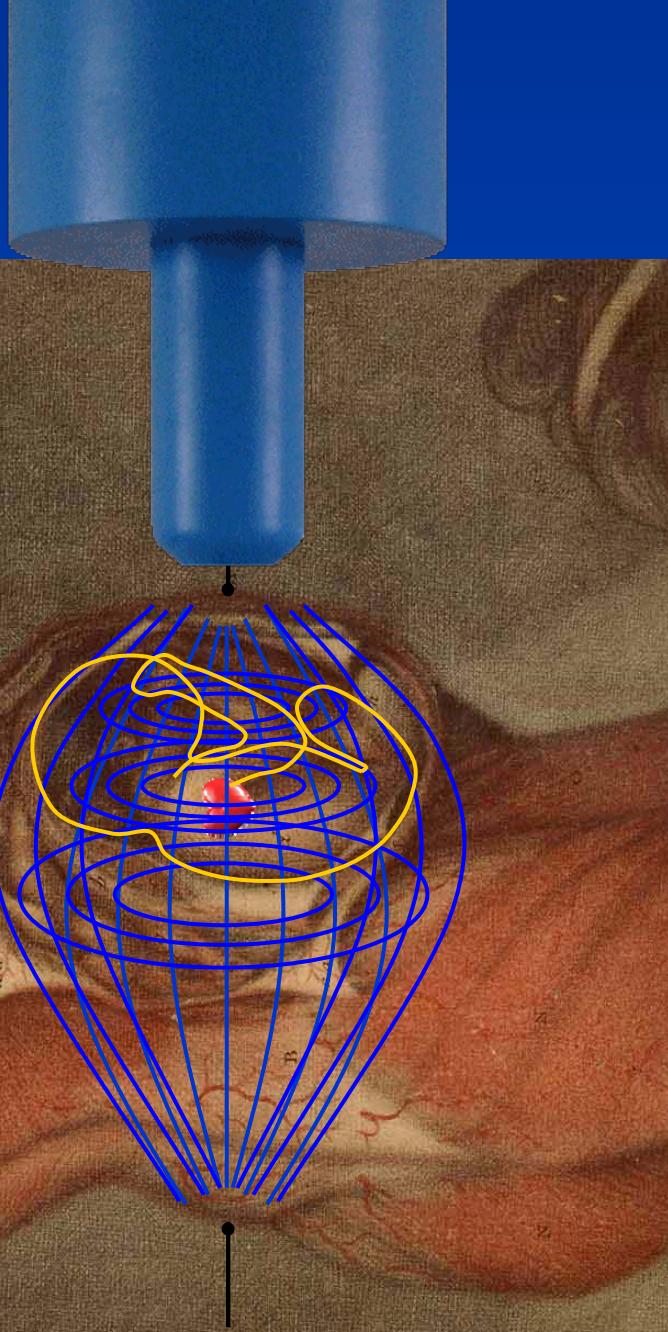


Fetal ECG and MCG

Vernix Caseosa: A white, cheesy waxy substance that coats the skin of a fetus in late pregnancy.

Fetus body, maternal abdomen: $\rho = 5 \Omega\text{m}$

Vernix Caseosa: $\rho = 0.5 \text{ M}\Omega\text{m}$



Electromagnetic Method

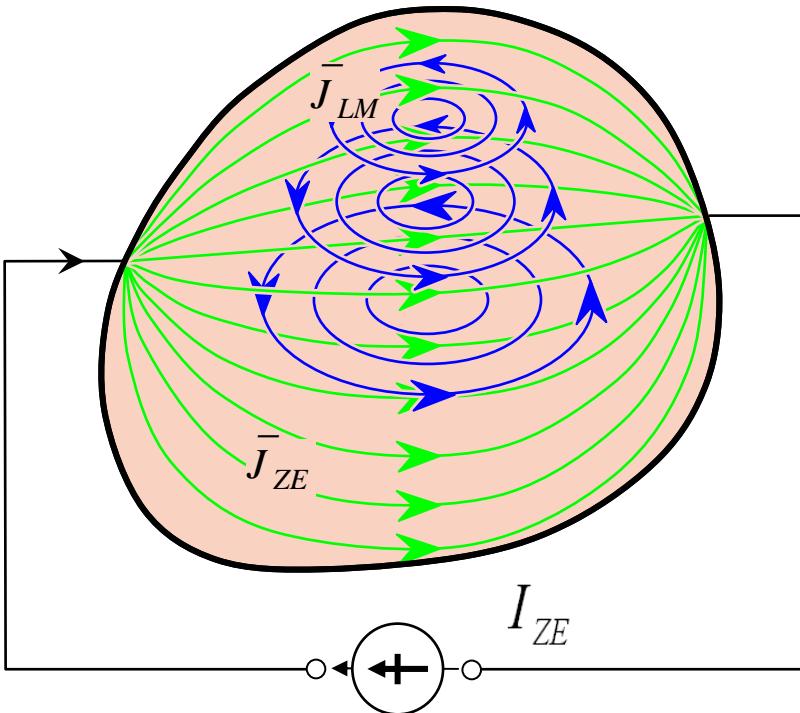
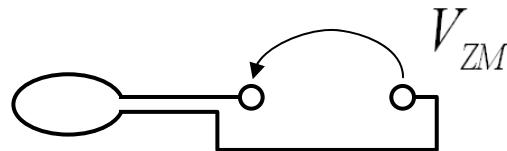
W.R. Purvis, R.C. Tozer, I.L. Freeston, 1990

The current I_{ZE} is fed through electrodes and the voltage V_{ZM} from the magnetic field detector is measured. The sensitivity is proportional to the dot product of the lead fields.

Feeding the current I_{ZM} to the coil and measuring the voltage V_{ZE} with the electrodes gives the same sensitivity distribution.

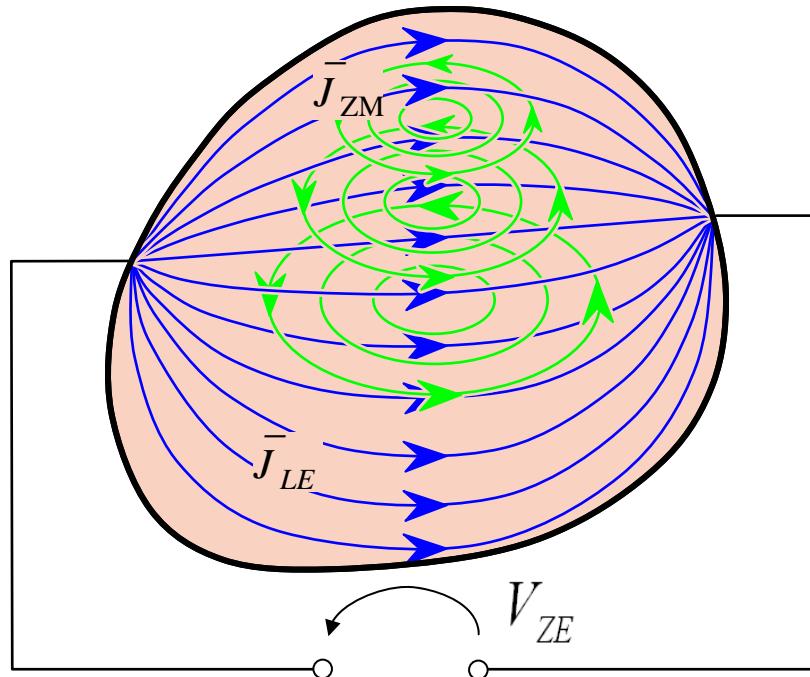
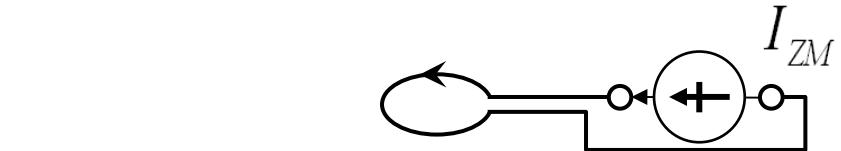
A

$$V_{ZM} \propto \bar{J}_{ZE} \cdot \bar{J}_{LM} \sigma$$



B

$$V_{ZE} \propto \bar{J}_{LE} \cdot \bar{J}_{ZM} \sigma$$



Electro-retino-gram

