Viterbi School of Engineering

Lithium Toxicity Detection with Artificial Saliva

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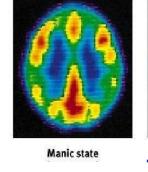
Motivation & Impact

Bipolar disease:³

A brain disorder characterized by mood changes and impaired

functioning.

Depression



Therapeutic

Window Mania 0.6 mM 0.8 mM 1.0 mM



Treatment:

Lithium therapy is commonly used, but requires careful monitoring due to toxicity.

Motivation & Impact

Doctor testing (Blood)

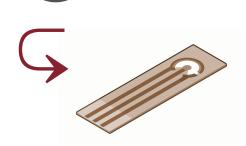
- Long waiting time
- Inconvenient doctor visits
- Uncomfortable
- Expensive

At Home Testing

(Saliva) ¹



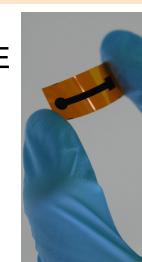
- Requires less processing
- Portable
- Affordable





Li-Selective Membrane

- Polymer: PVC
- Plasticizer: o-NPOE
- **Ionic Site:** Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophe nyl)borate
- Ionophore: Li-Ionophore VI



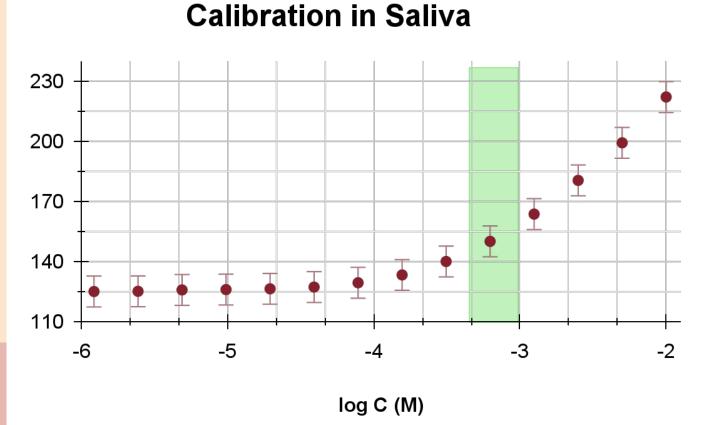
Methods & Results

$+ \left(\frac{n}{nF}\right) \log C$ **Nernst Equation**

Electrochemical method used to detect different ions (lithium, in this case). Nernst equation predicts potentials with activities in equilibrium proportion.

The fabricated sensors were calibrated in artificial saliva to validate sensors performance are selectivity toward lithium.

Limit of Detection: 0.299 mM



Selectivity Assessment 300 emf (mV) 100 Glucose Creatinine Uric Acid Lactic Acid

lons

Future Work

Conclusion and

The lithium electrons were successful as it can detect toxic levels of Lithium. In the future these electrodes will provide patients fast accurate detection of lithium in their systems.

SHINE Impact

SHINE connected me with PhD students, enriching my biomedical education. Despite challenges, it boosted resources and confidence.

Acknowledgements

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References

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