

Virginia Commonwealth University VCU Scholars Compass

Capstone Design Expo Posters

College of Engineering

2016

Emergency Glucagon Injection Device

John Corbett Virginia Commonwealth University

Zachary Cullingsworth Virginia Commonwealth University

Christopher Ducic Virginia Commonwealth University

Ryan Meekins Virginia Commonwealth University

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/capstone Part of the <u>Mechanical Engineering Commons</u>, and the <u>Nuclear Engineering Commons</u>

© The Author(s)

Downloaded from https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/capstone/78

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Engineering at VCU Scholars Compass. It has been accepted for inclusion in Capstone Design Expo Posters by an authorized administrator of VCU Scholars Compass. For more information, please contact libcompass@vcu.edu.

Team Members: John Corbett, Zachary Cullingsworth, Christopher **Ducic and Ryan Meekins**

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Hooman V. Tafreshi





Purpose

- In a non-diabetic person
 - Glucagon is a naturally occurring hormone
- The pancreas uses it raise blood glucose levels
- For a diabetic
 - The pancreas does not naturally regulate it
 - It must be artificially administered during a hypoglycemic seizure
- The existing emergency kit
 - A syringe filled with fluid and a vial containing powdered glucagon
 - Requires time consuming preparation
- Our new design
 - Easy enough for anyone to use
 - Quick and effective



Figure 1: The current emergency kit

Concept

- Novel components
 - Powdered and liquid medication stored in separate chambers within the same device
- Pull tab to be easily removed and allow mixing
- Functionality
 - Storage chamber above to prevent powder from potentially clogging needle
 - Mixing is started due to gravity pulling the powder down into the liquid
 - Pull tab design allows for necessary separation without adding complications or room for mechanical failures





Emergency Glucagon Injection Device



Calculations

- Challenges
 - Water and air tight
- Solutions





Figure 3: Plot of calculated pull tab force vs. chamber spacing with data found through experimentation

School of Engineering

 $F_{pull} = \mu_{static} P_{contact} A_{contact}$ **Equation 1:** Used to determine the pull force based on the contact area with the o-ring

$$A_{contact} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{ID_{oring} + OD_{oring}}{2} \right) \pi D \delta^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Equation 2: Used to determine the contact area of the o-ring based on its compression



Conclusion

- - Easy to use



Contribution

- What was developed
 - A functional device
 - The purpose of the project was achieved
- Improvements over current kit
 - Significant time saved
 - Potential human errors minimized



Figure 5: A render of the final design

*Provisional Patent Application Filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY



Impact

 Appropriate flange spacing • Provides air and water tight seal with pull tab Remains air and water tight upon removal of pull tab • Device that appropriately meets requirements

Compact and durable

Figure 4: A render of the early concept

