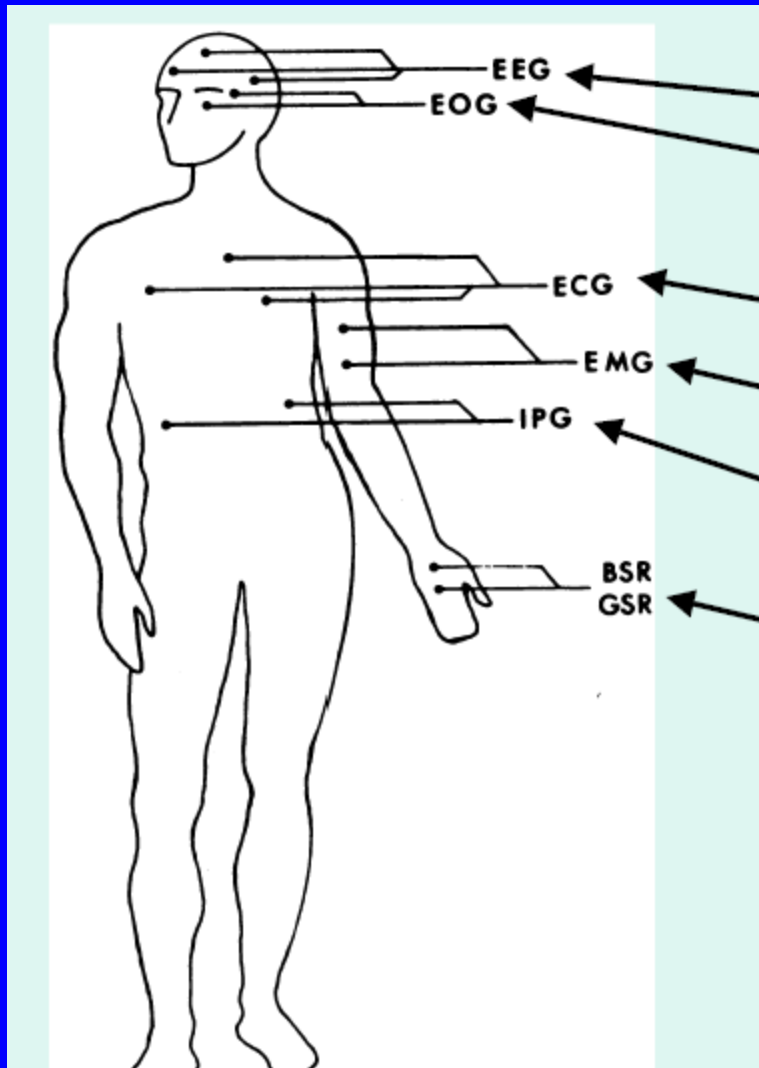


Parte 1: Medidas Bioelétricas

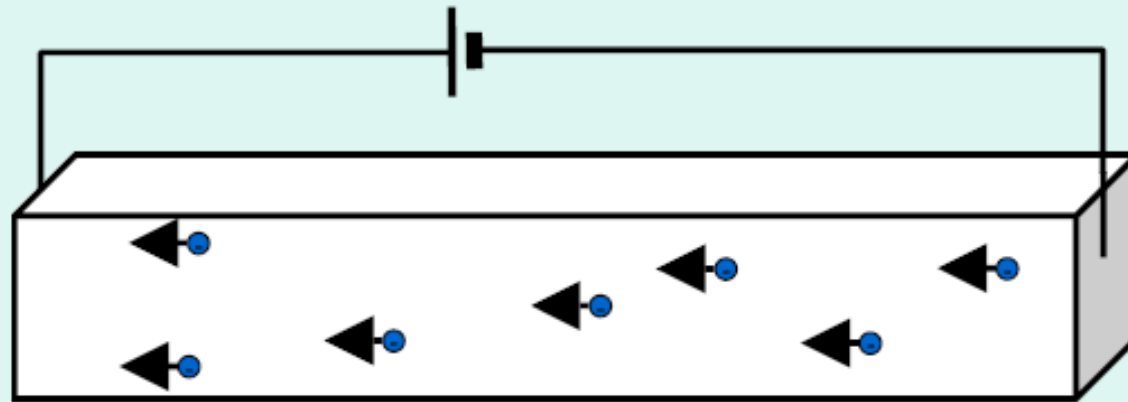
Introdução a Instrumentação
Biomédica
Prof. Adilton

Biopotenciais

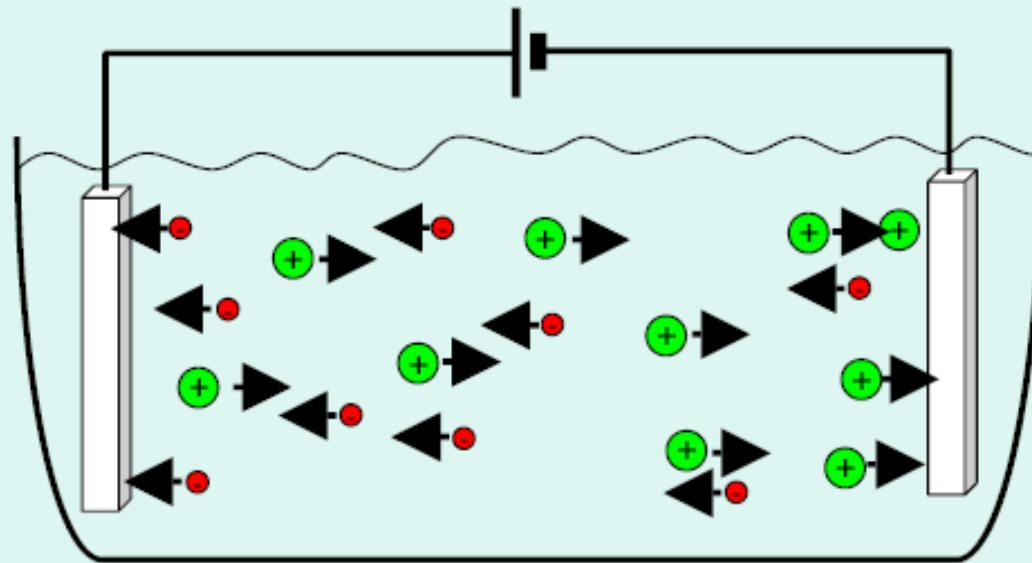


Electroencefalograma
Electro-oculograma ou
eletroretinograma
Eletrocardiograma
Eletromiograma
Impedance Penumograma
Resposta da pele

Condução elétrica

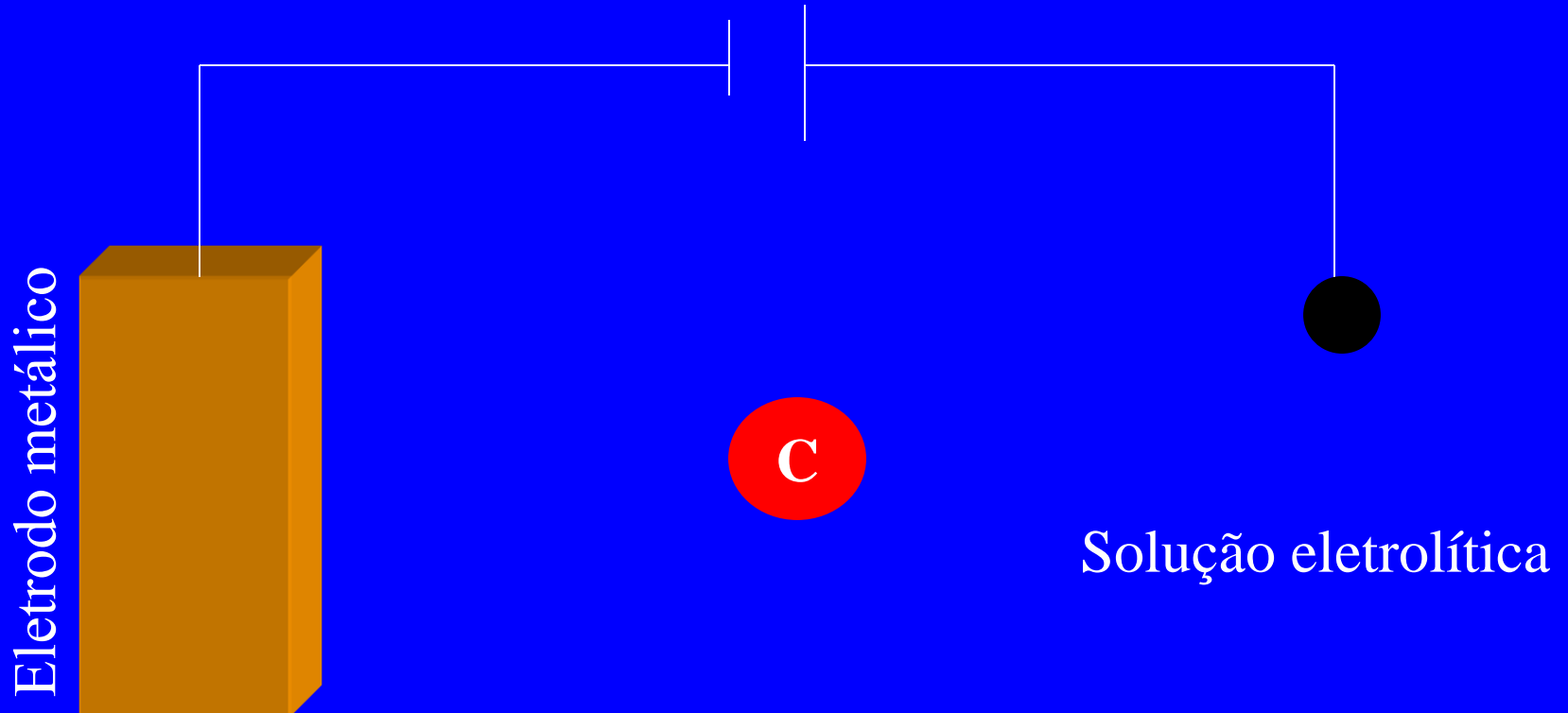


Electronic Conduction

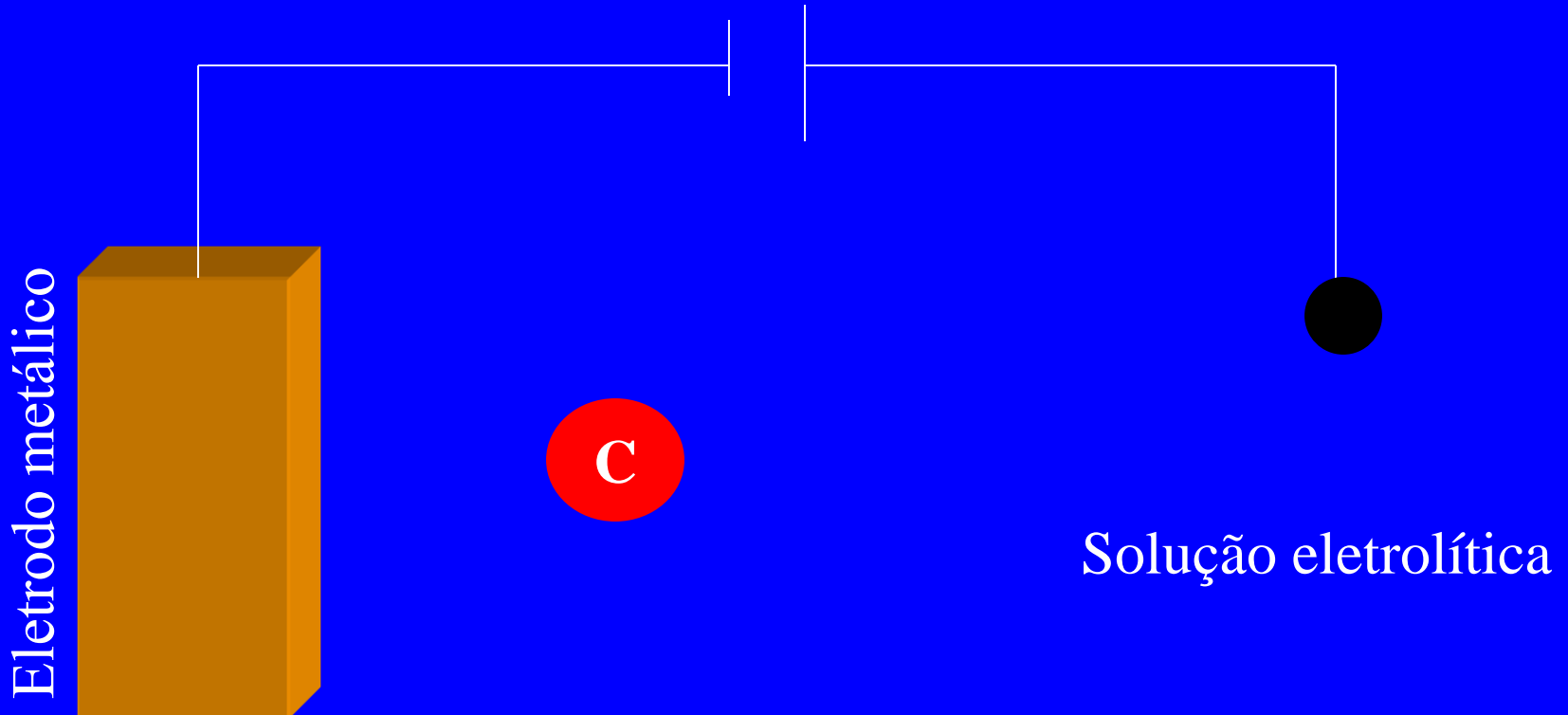


Ionic Conduction

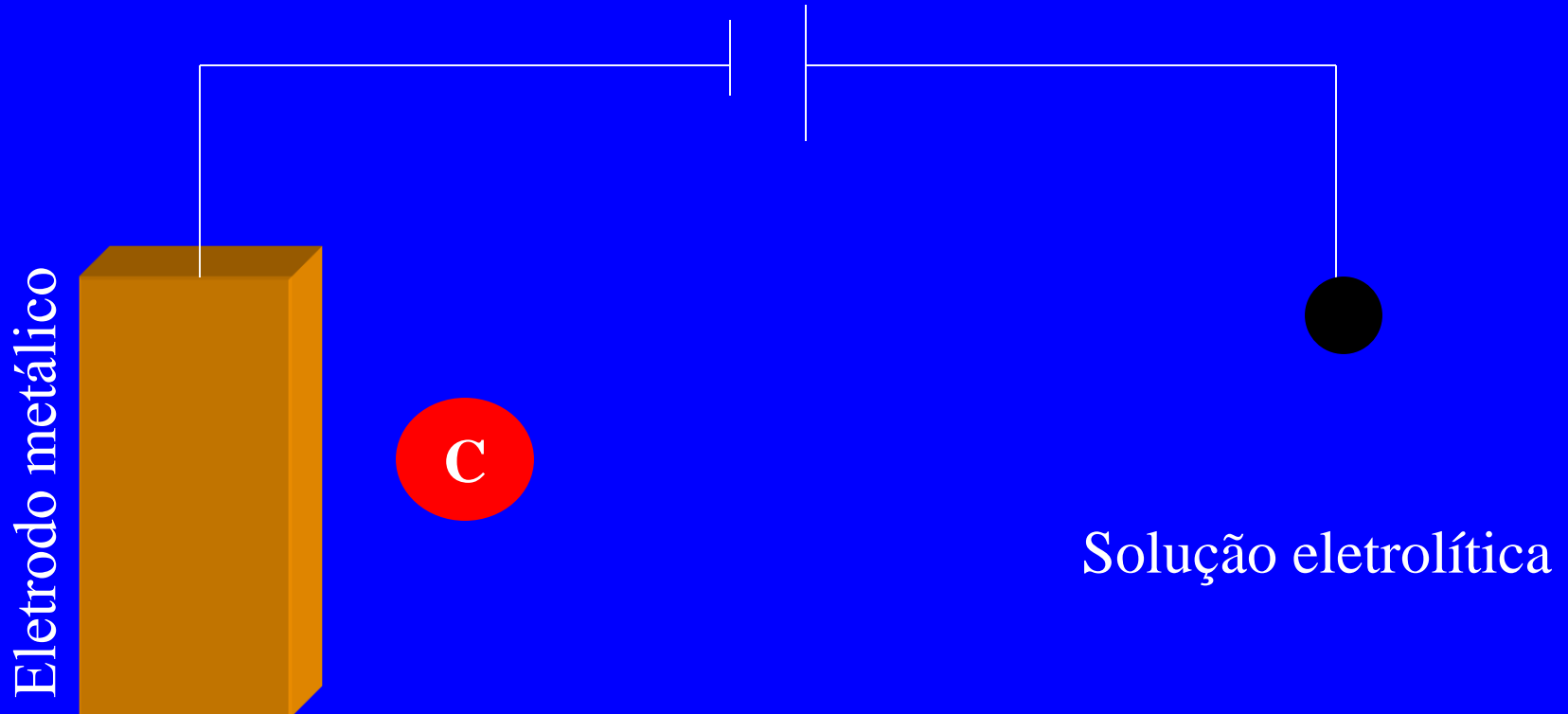
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



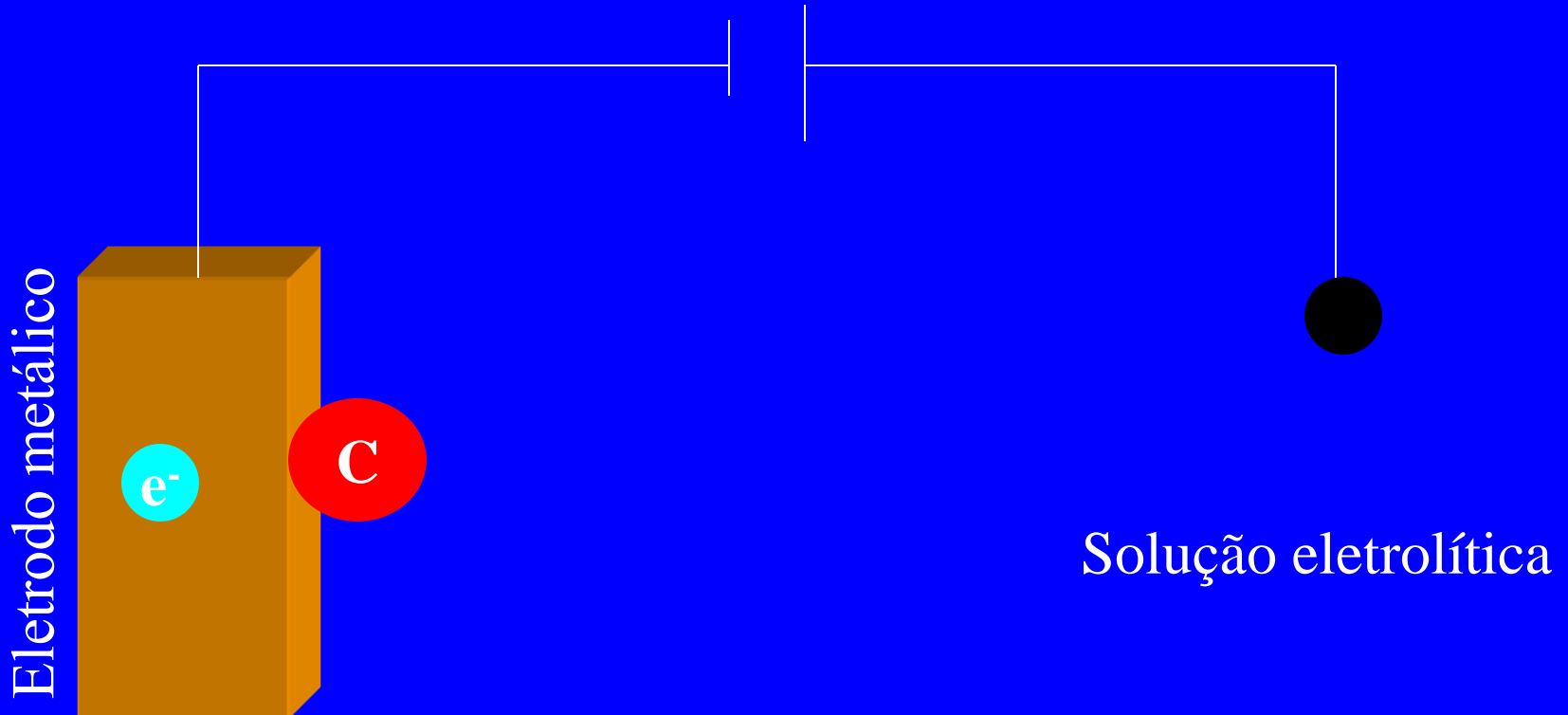
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



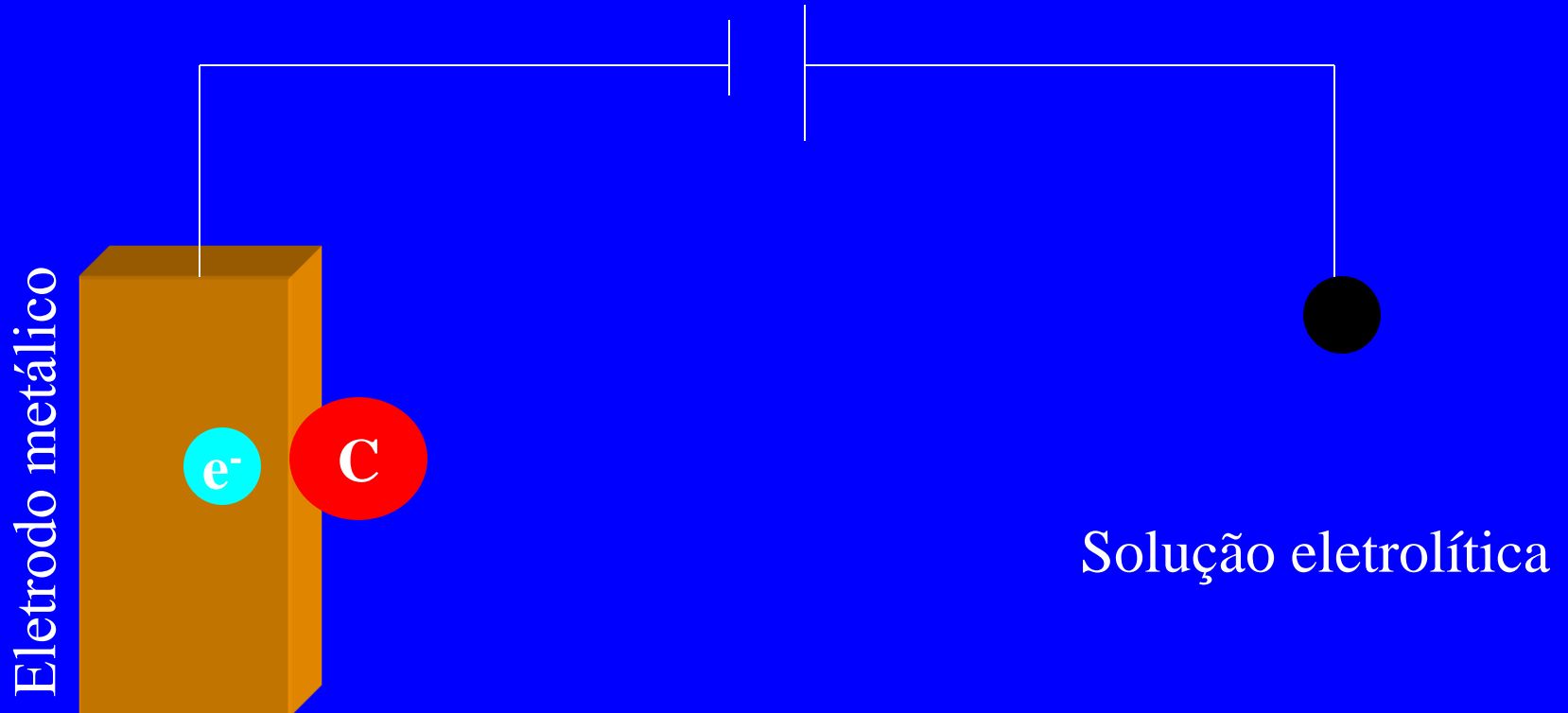
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



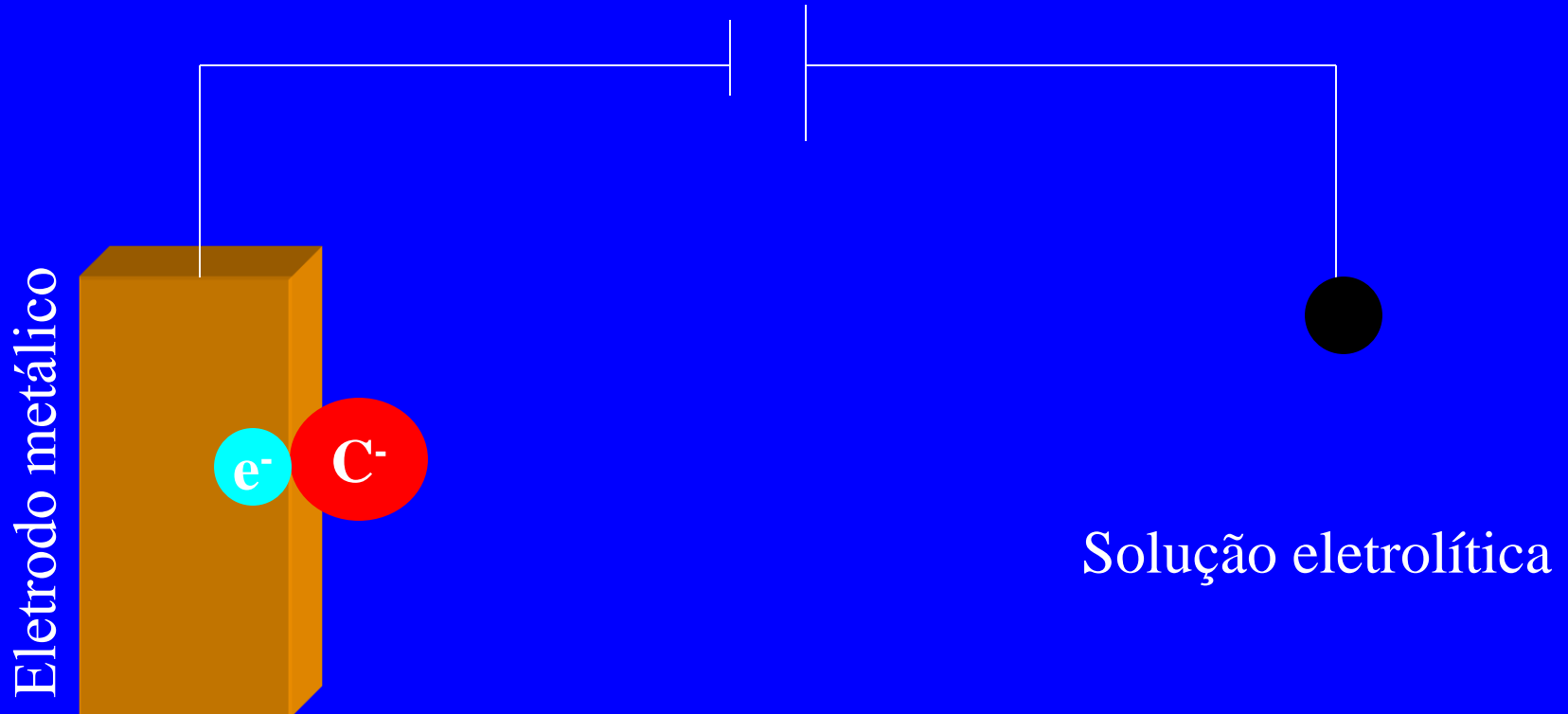
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



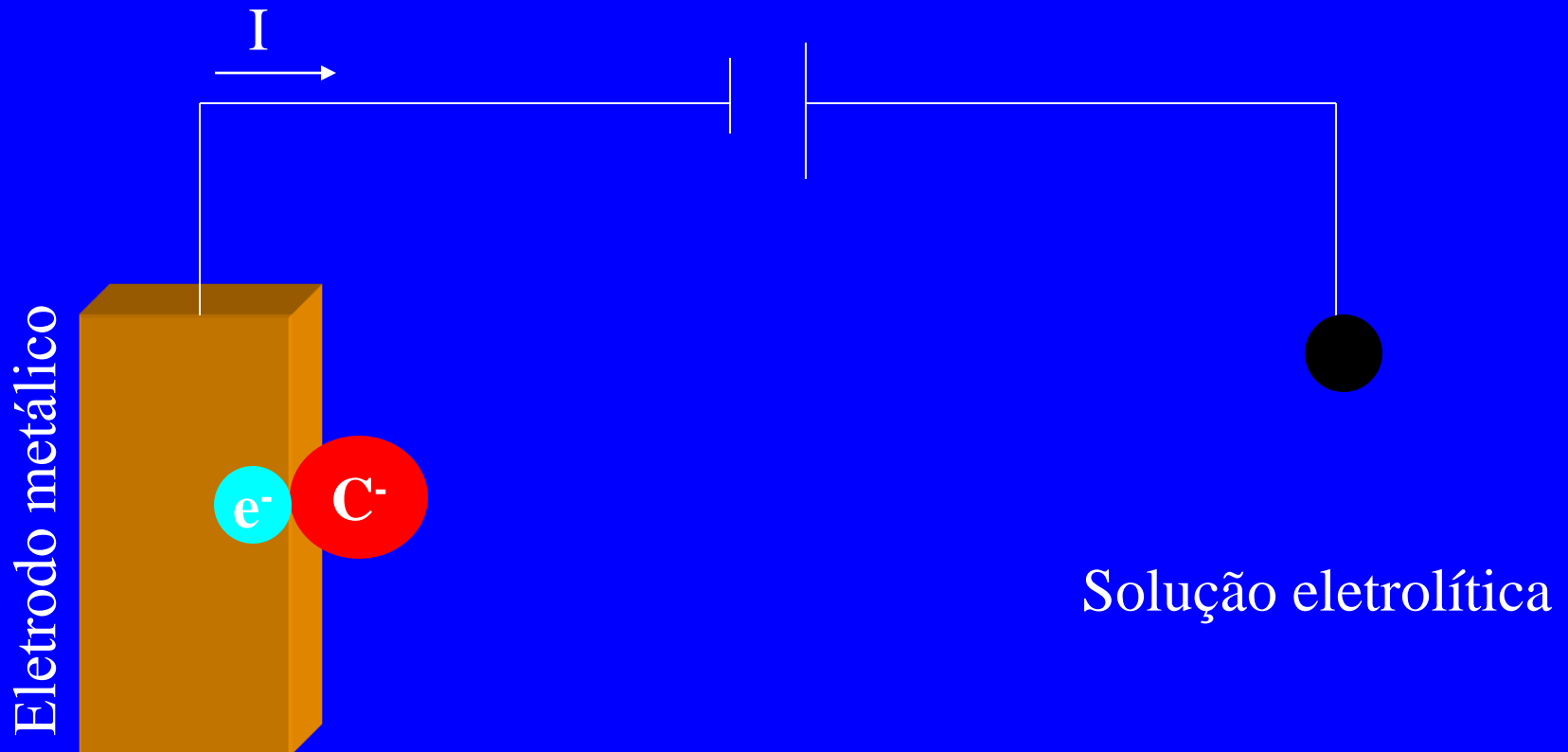
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



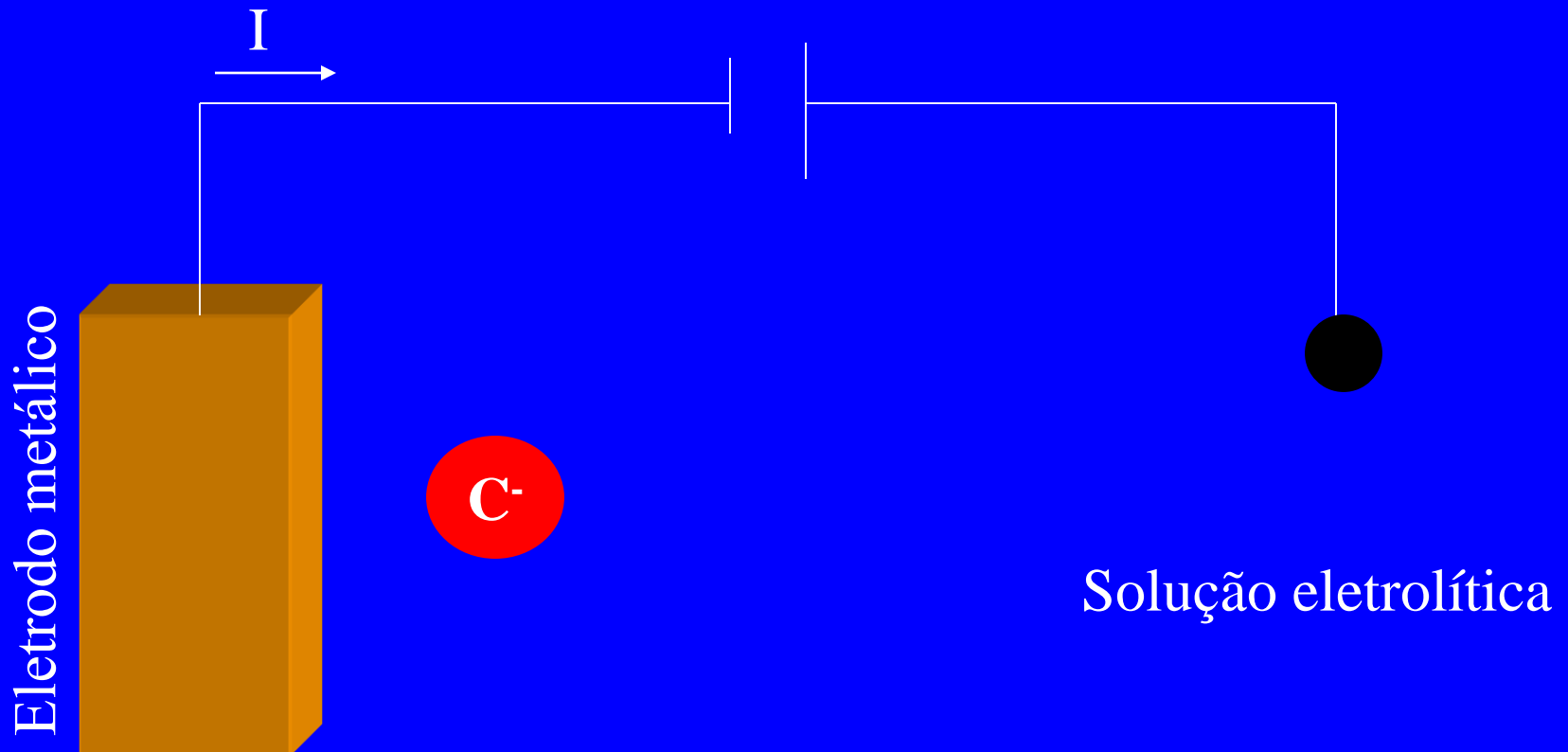
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



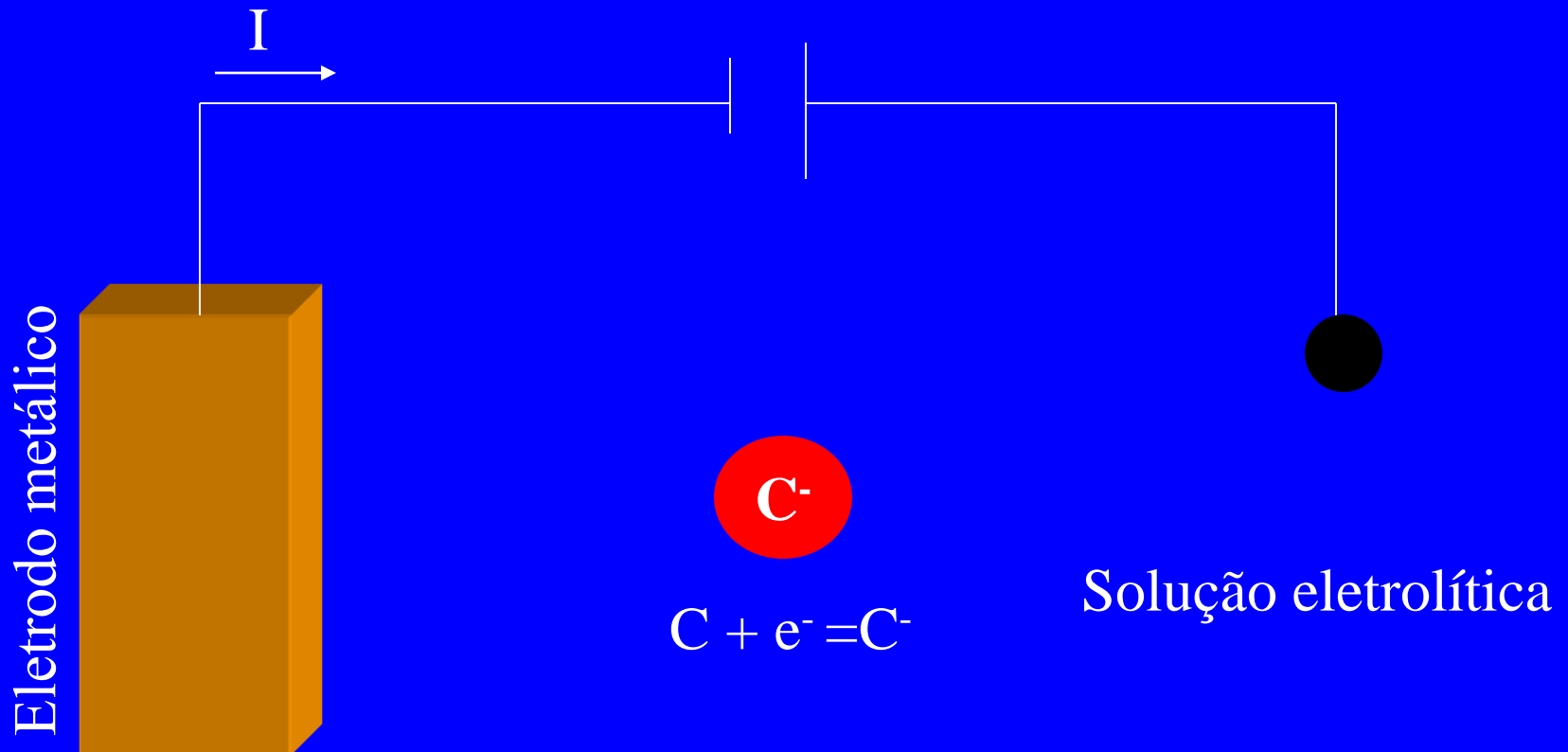
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



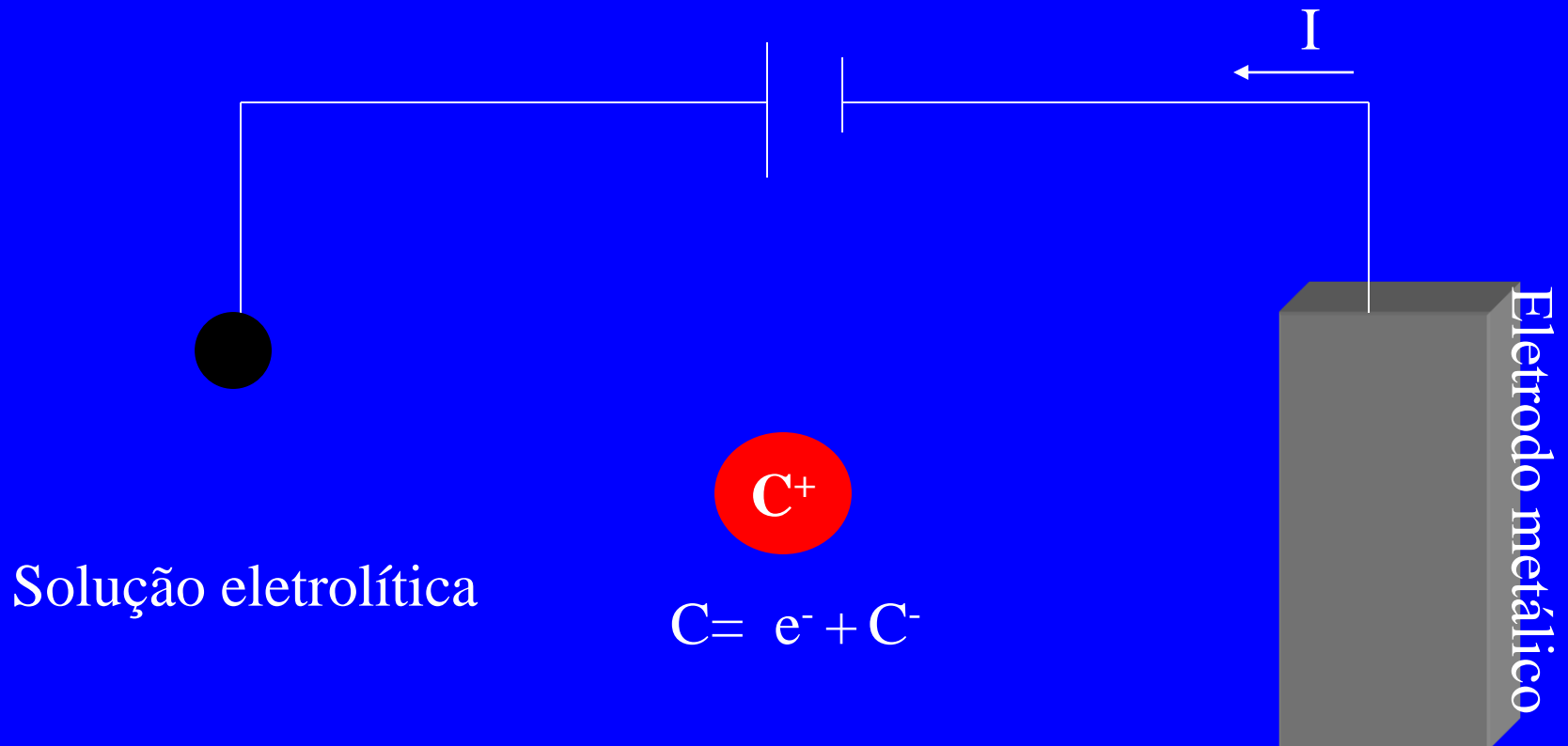
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



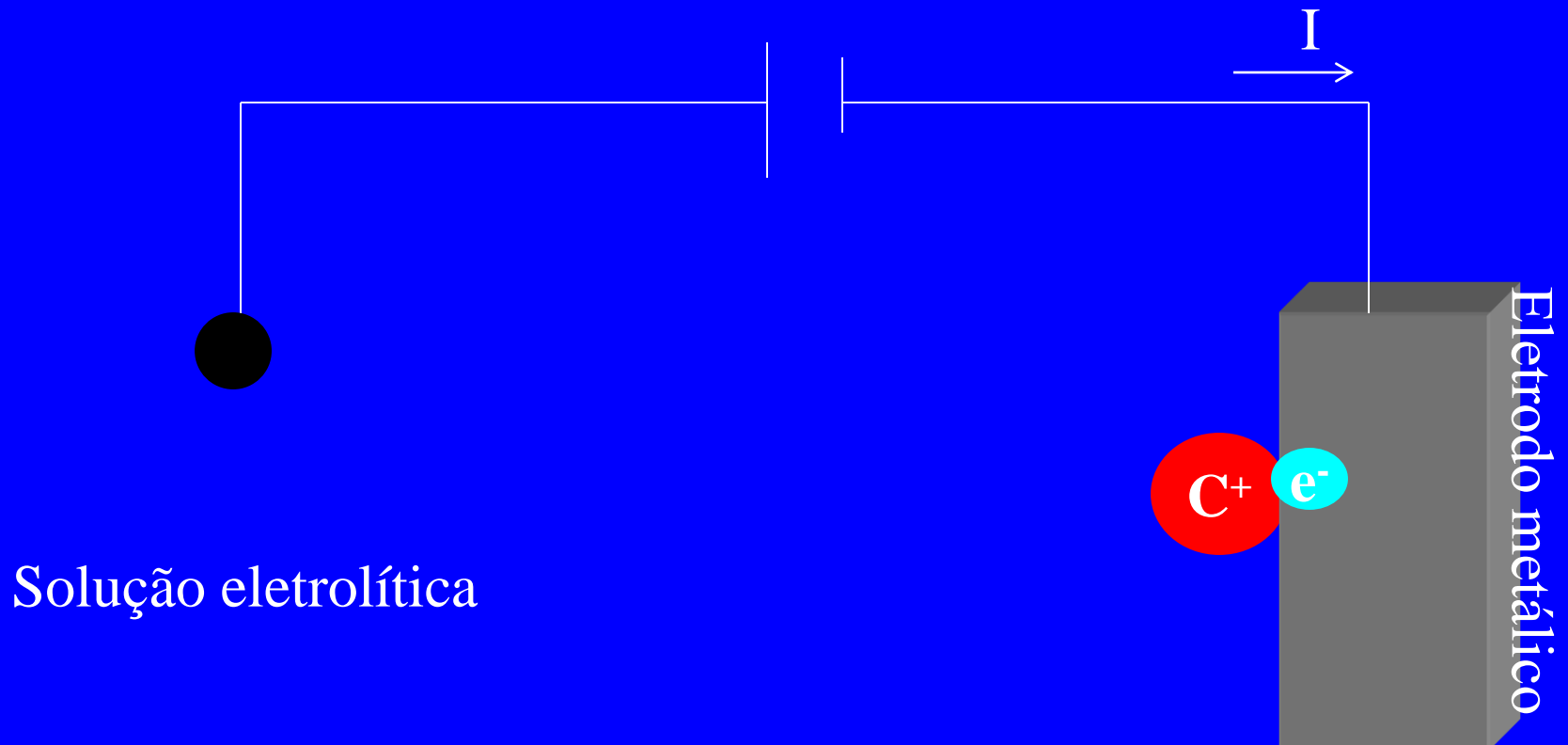
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



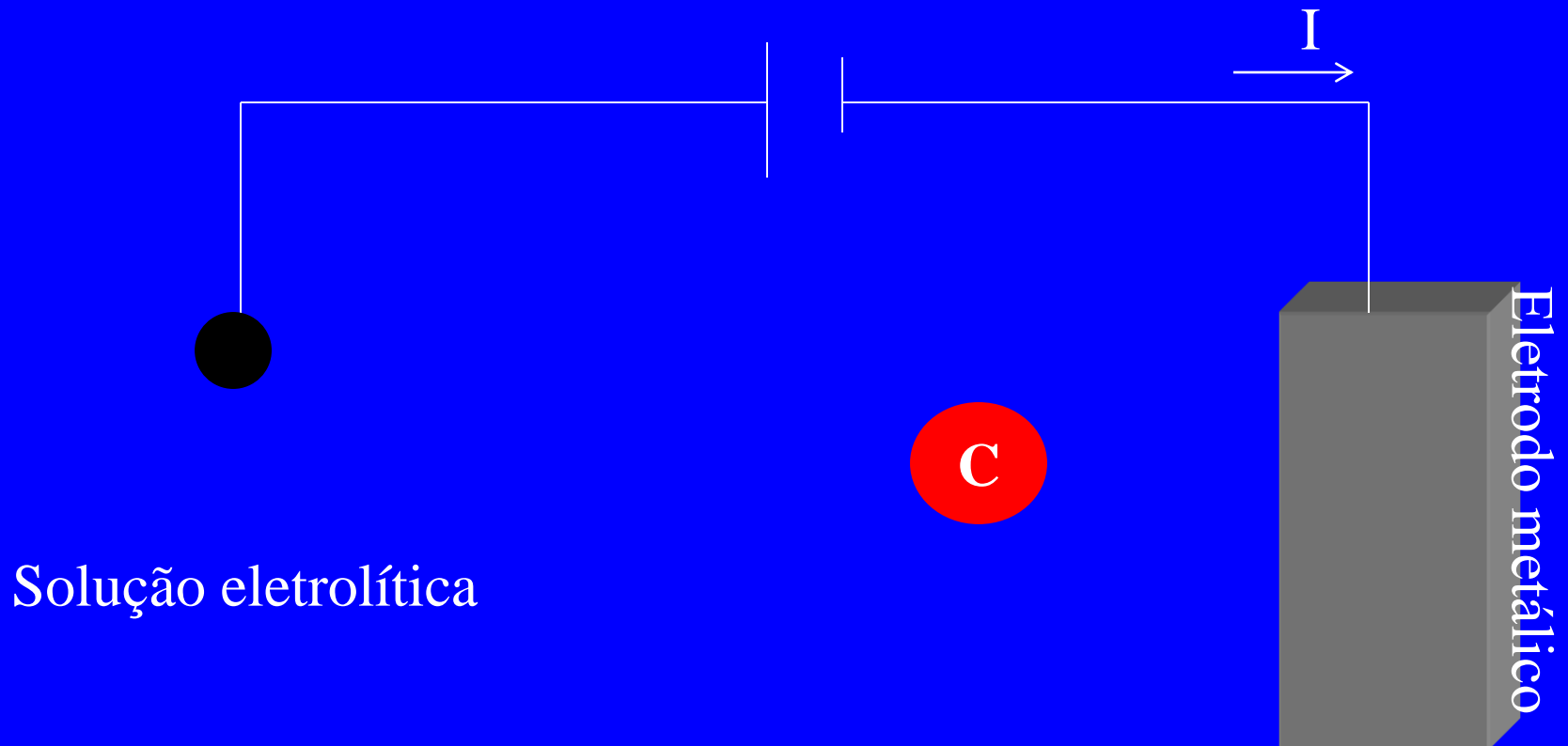
Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica

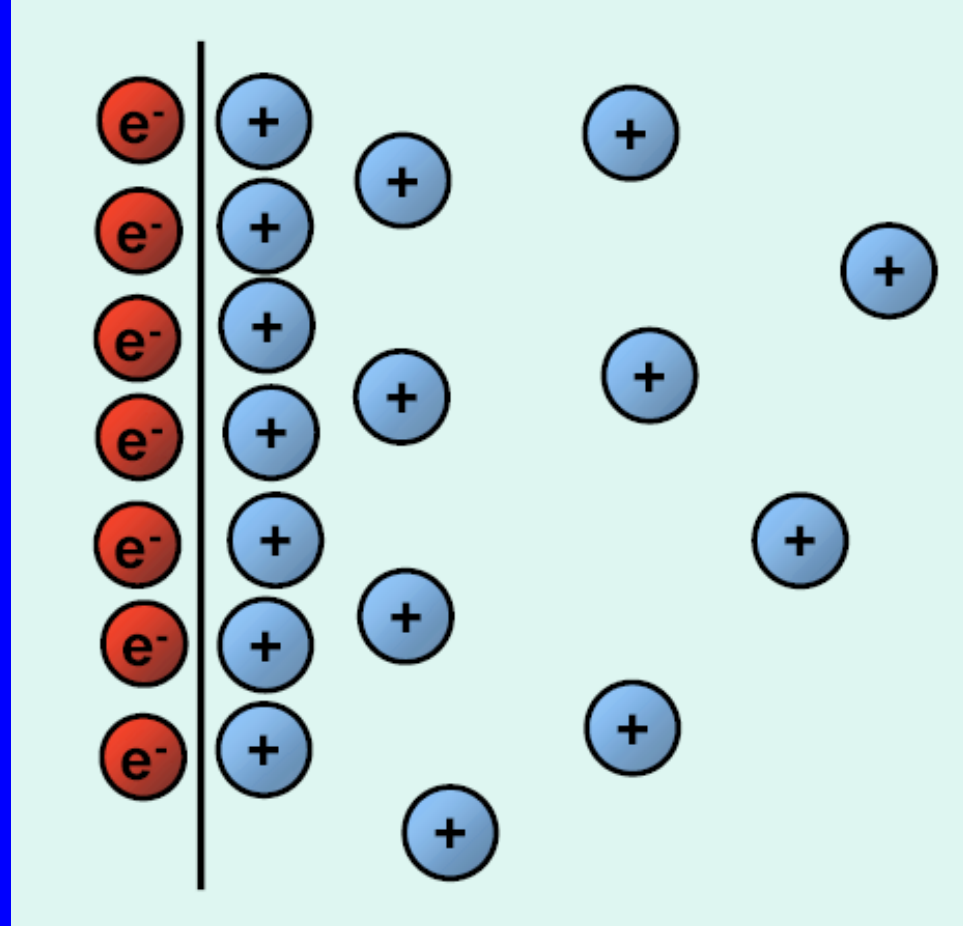


Interface eletrodo/solução eletrolítica



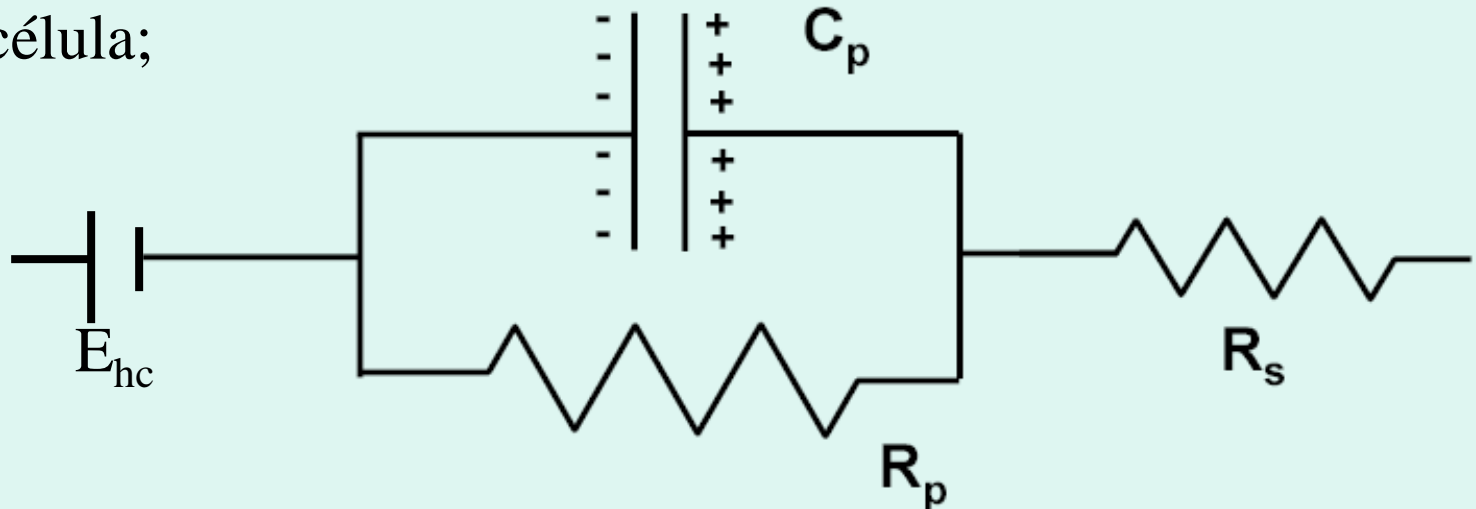
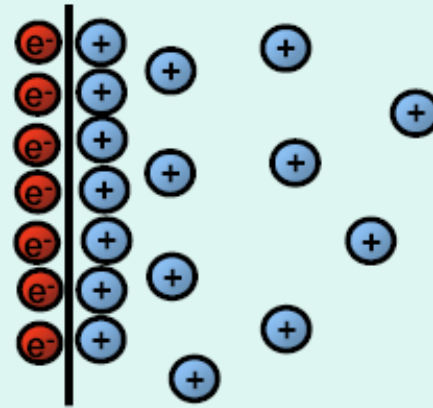
Criação de cargas na superfície eletrodo/solução

Polarização



Criação de cargas na superfície eletrodo/solução

R_s Resistencia de superfície;
 R_p : Resistencia Capacitiva;
 E_{hc} : Potencial de meia célula;



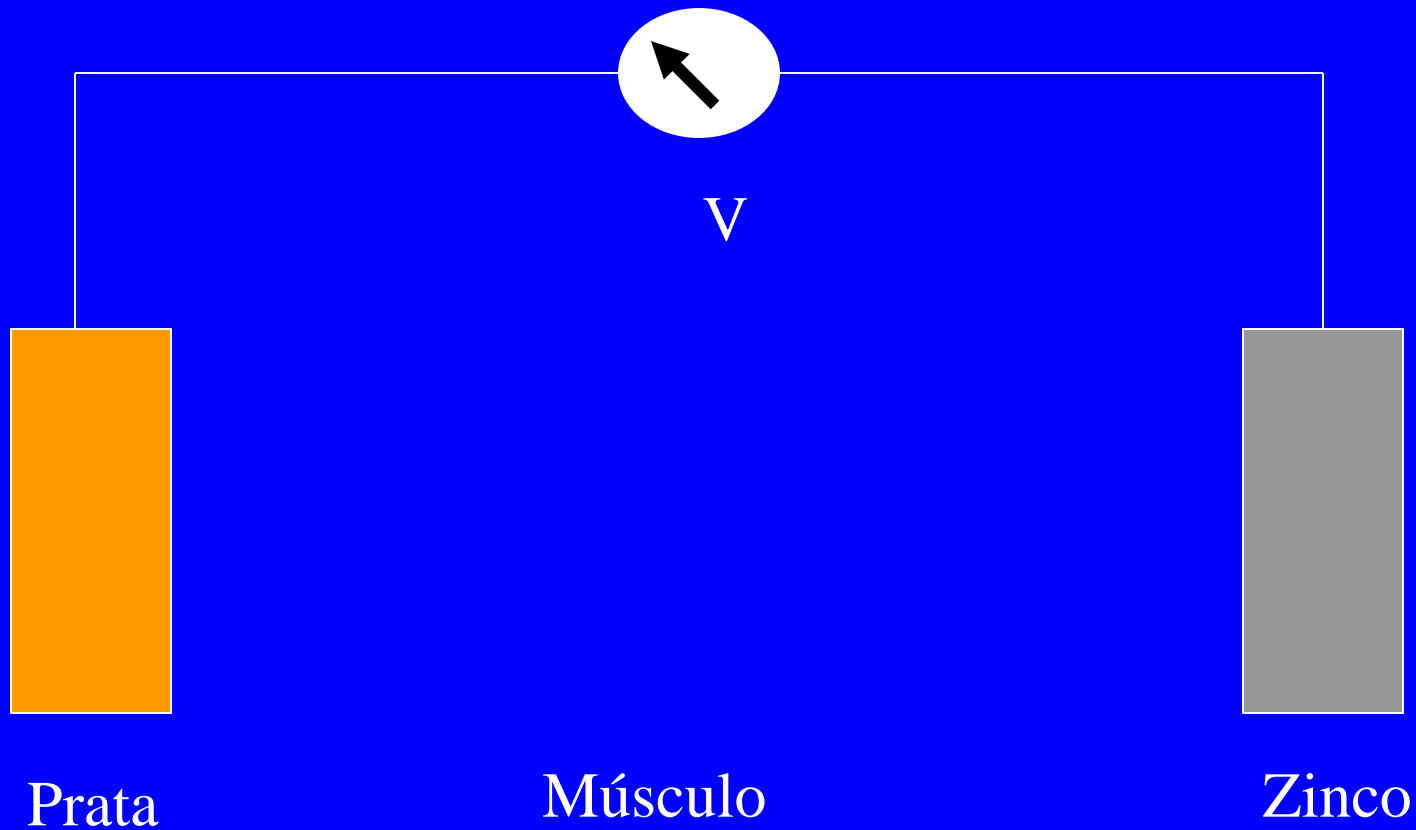
Potencias de meia célula

$\text{Al} \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$	- 1.662 V	
$\text{Zn} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.962 V	
$\text{Ni} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.250 V	
$\text{Pb} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.126 V	
$\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$ (Pt)	- 0.0	By
definition		
$\text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{AgCl} + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.223 V	
$\text{Cu} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.521 V	
$2 \text{Hg} \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	+ 0.788 V	
$\text{Ag} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.799 V	

Bateria biológica

- Uma bateria biológica é proposta como sendo dois diferentes eletrodos metálicos inseridos em um fluido extracelular do tecido biológico como o músculo. No caso de usar um eletrodo de prata e um de zinco, qual deve ser a voltagem de saída? Qual metal ficará positivo?
- **Atenção! Não tente fazer isto porque prata é tóxica ao organismo.**

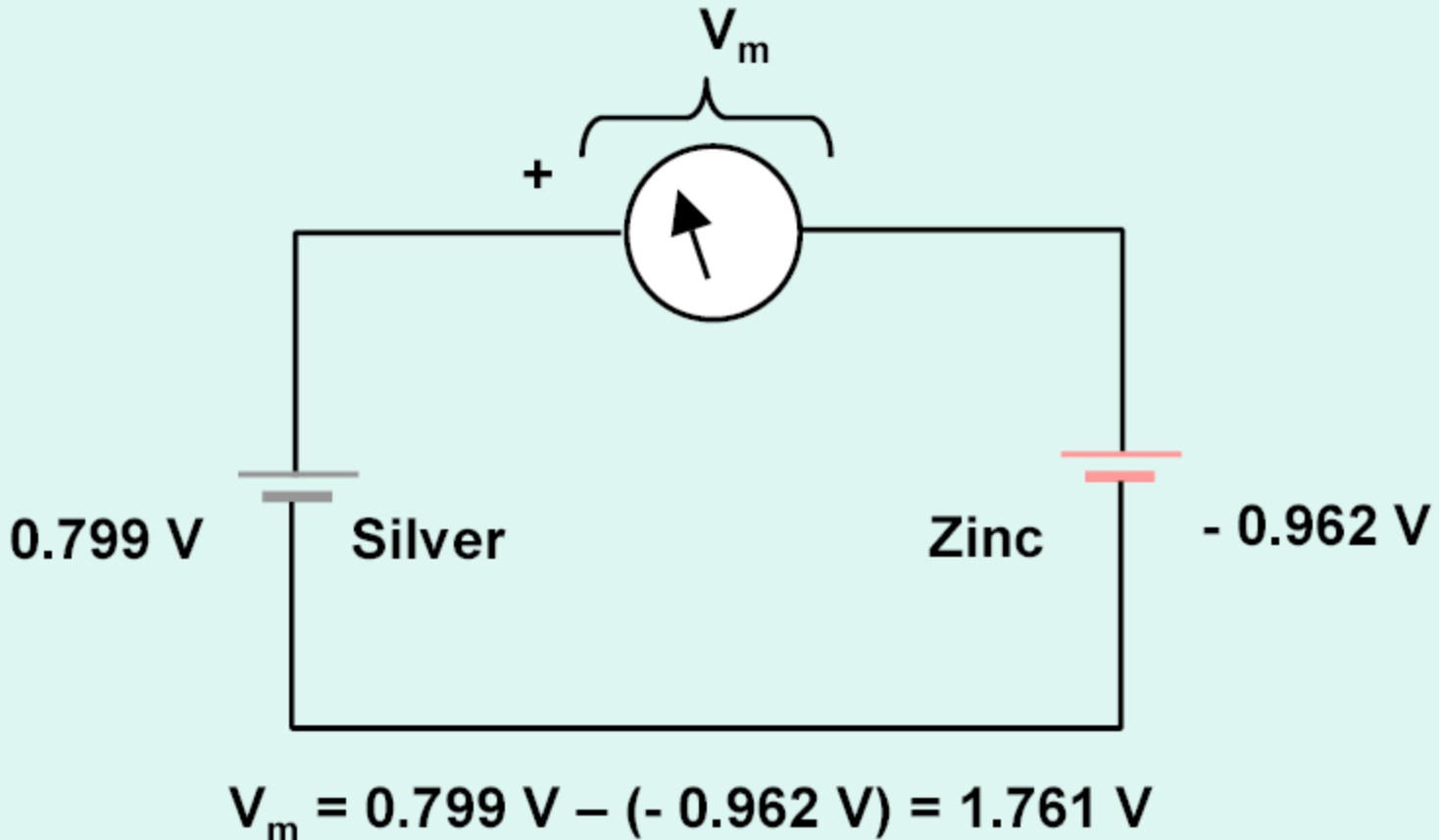
Bateria biológica



Bateria biológica

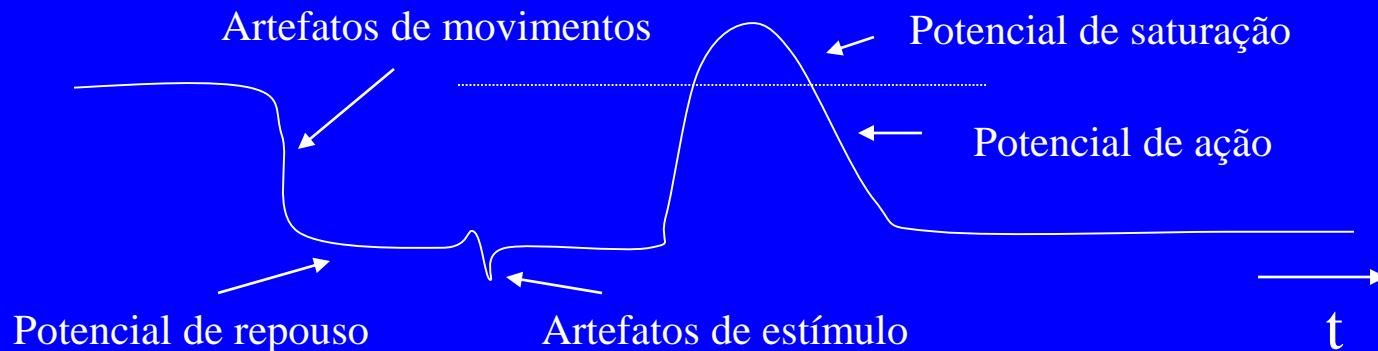
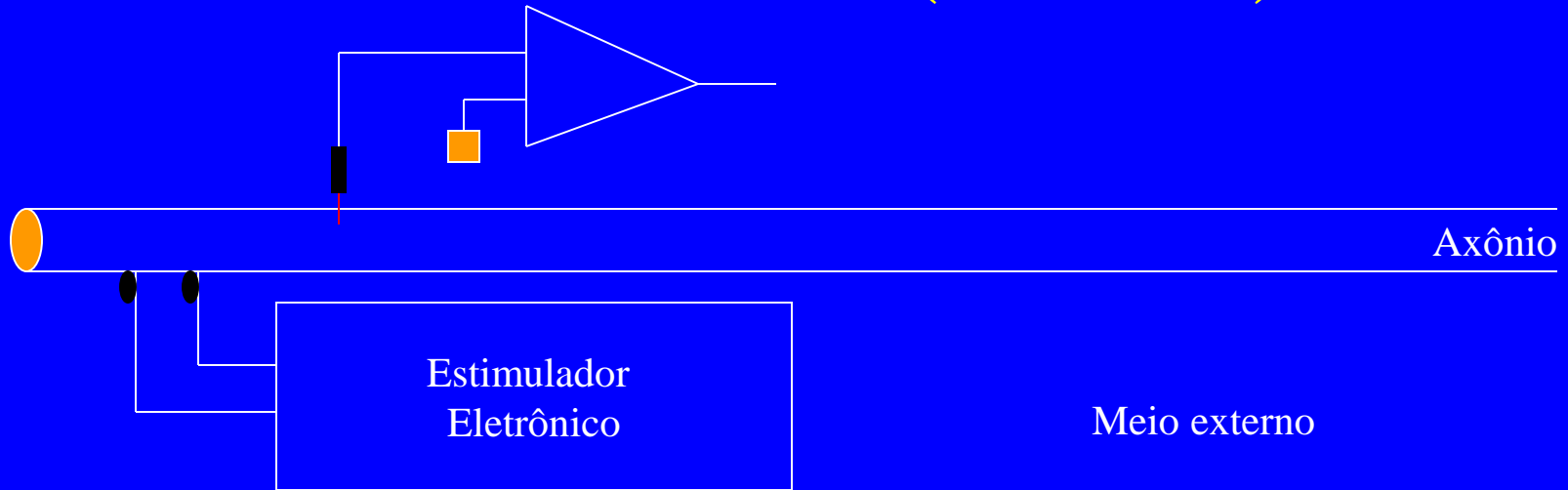
$\text{Al} \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^-$	- 1.662 V	
$\text{Zn} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.962 V	
$\text{Ni} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.250 V	
$\text{Pb} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	- 0.126 V	
$\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$ (Pt)	- 0.0	By
definition		
$\text{Ag} + \text{Cl}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{AgCl} + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.223 V	
$\text{Cu} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^+ + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.521 V	
$2 \text{Hg} \rightleftharpoons \text{Hg}_2^{2+} + 2\text{e}^-$	+ 0.788 V	
$\text{Ag} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+ + \text{e}^-$	+ 0.799 V	

Bateria biológica

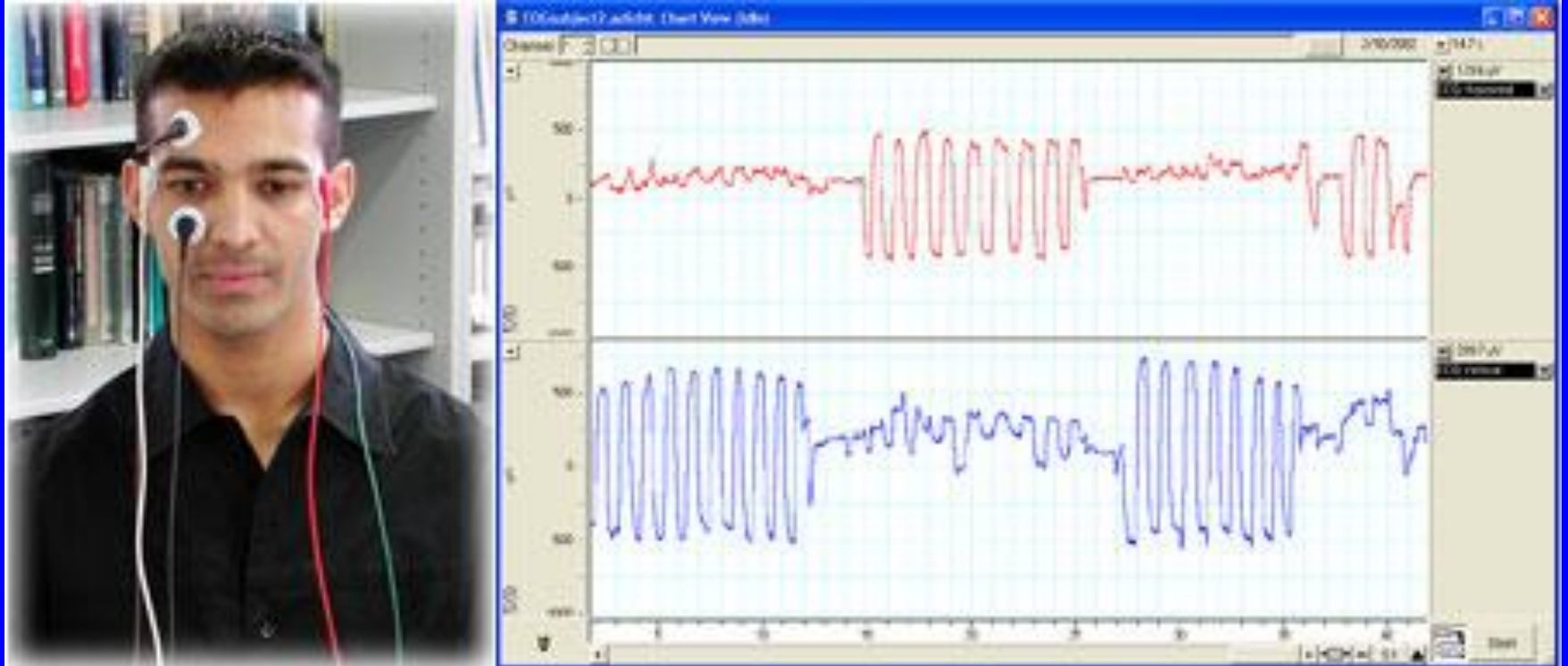


A prata ficará positiva com relação ao zinco

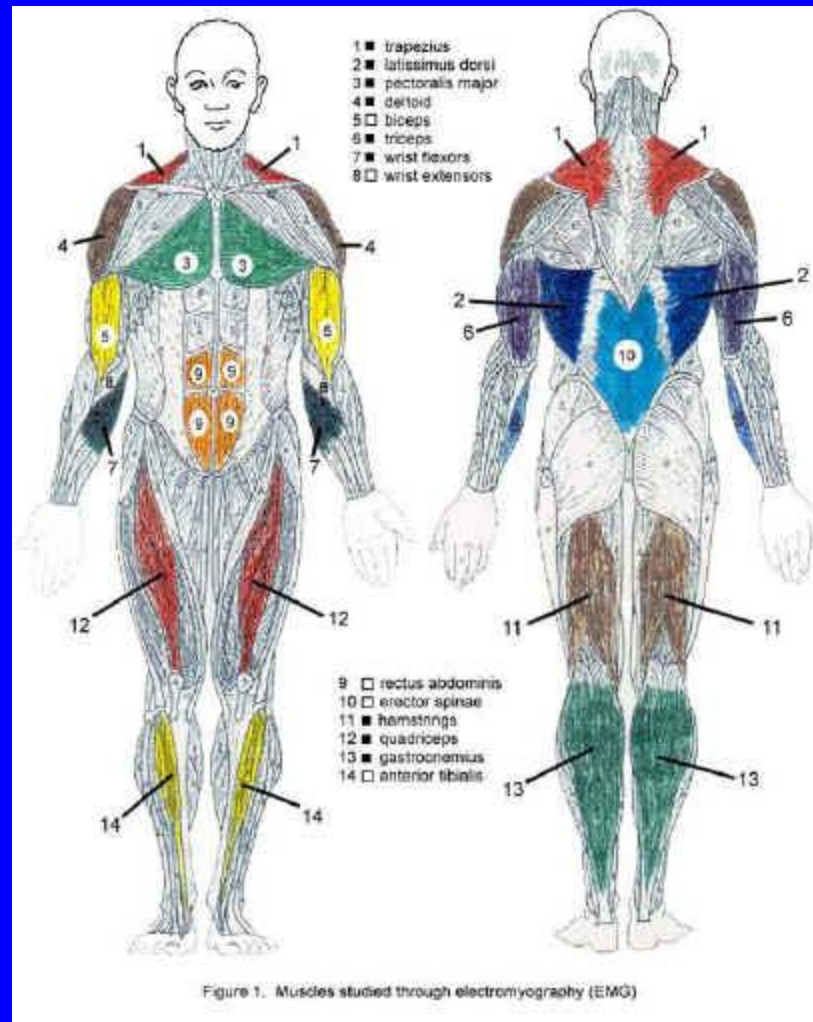
Acção potencial em um nervo invertebrado (axônio)



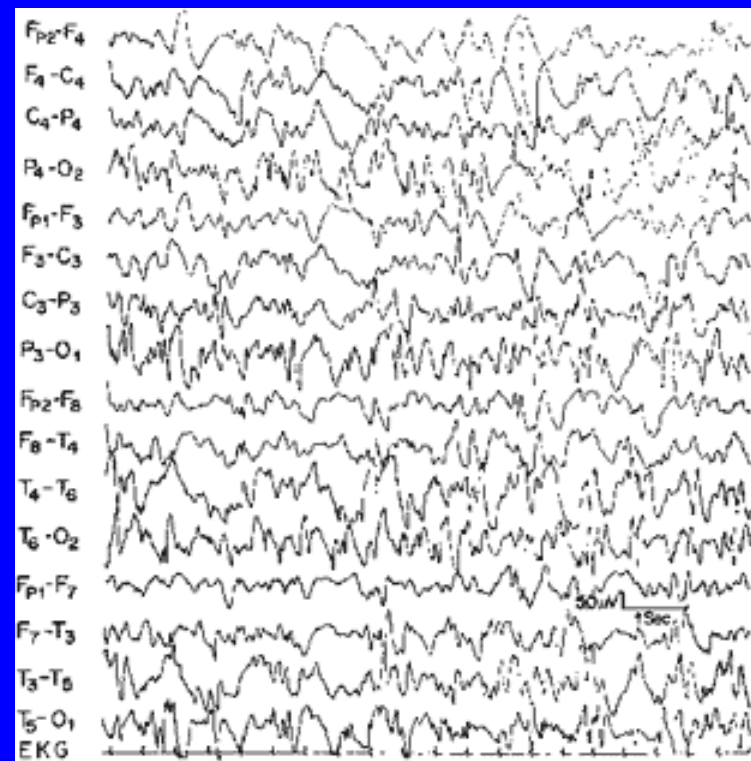
Eletroretinografia



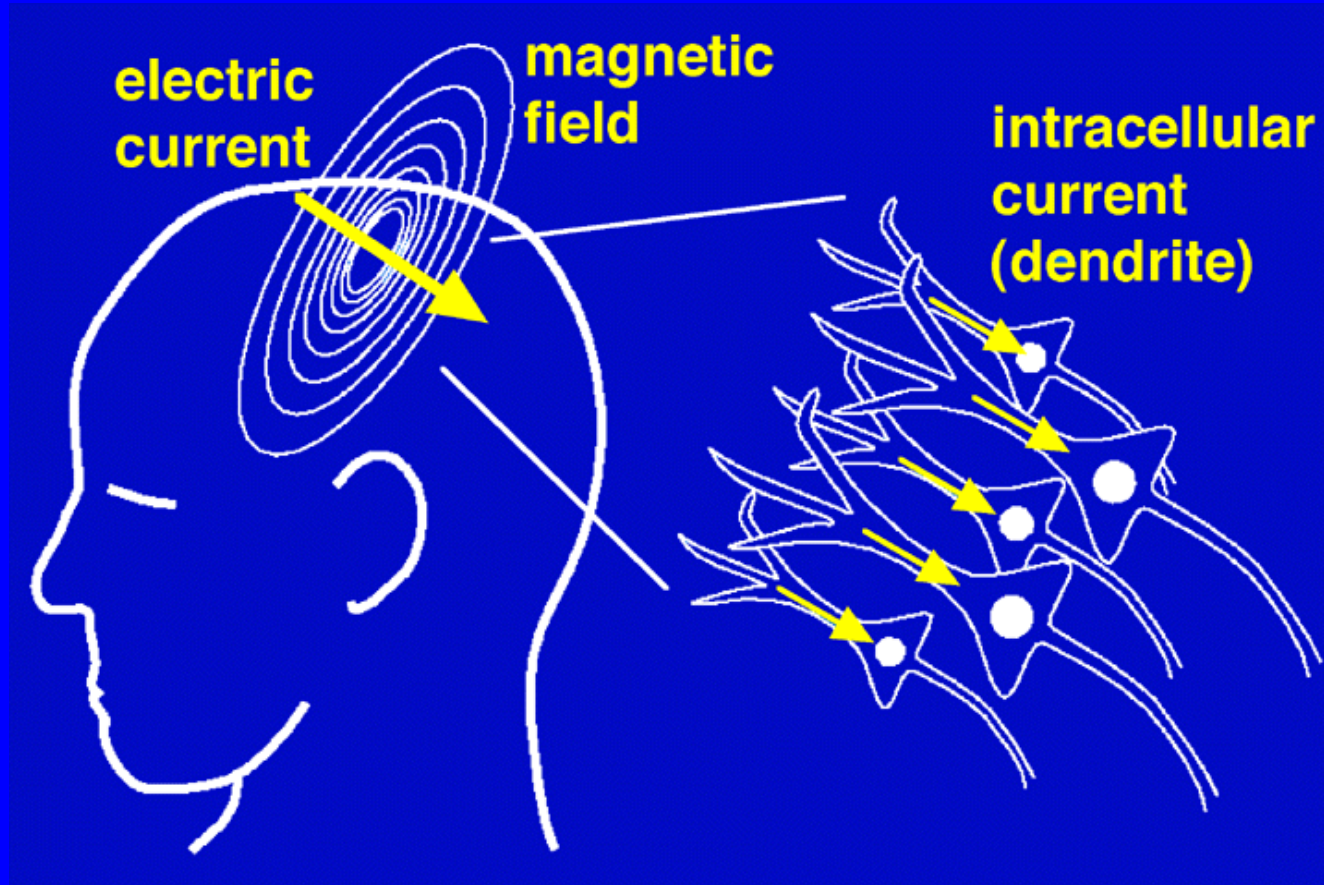
Eletromiograma



Eletroencefalograma



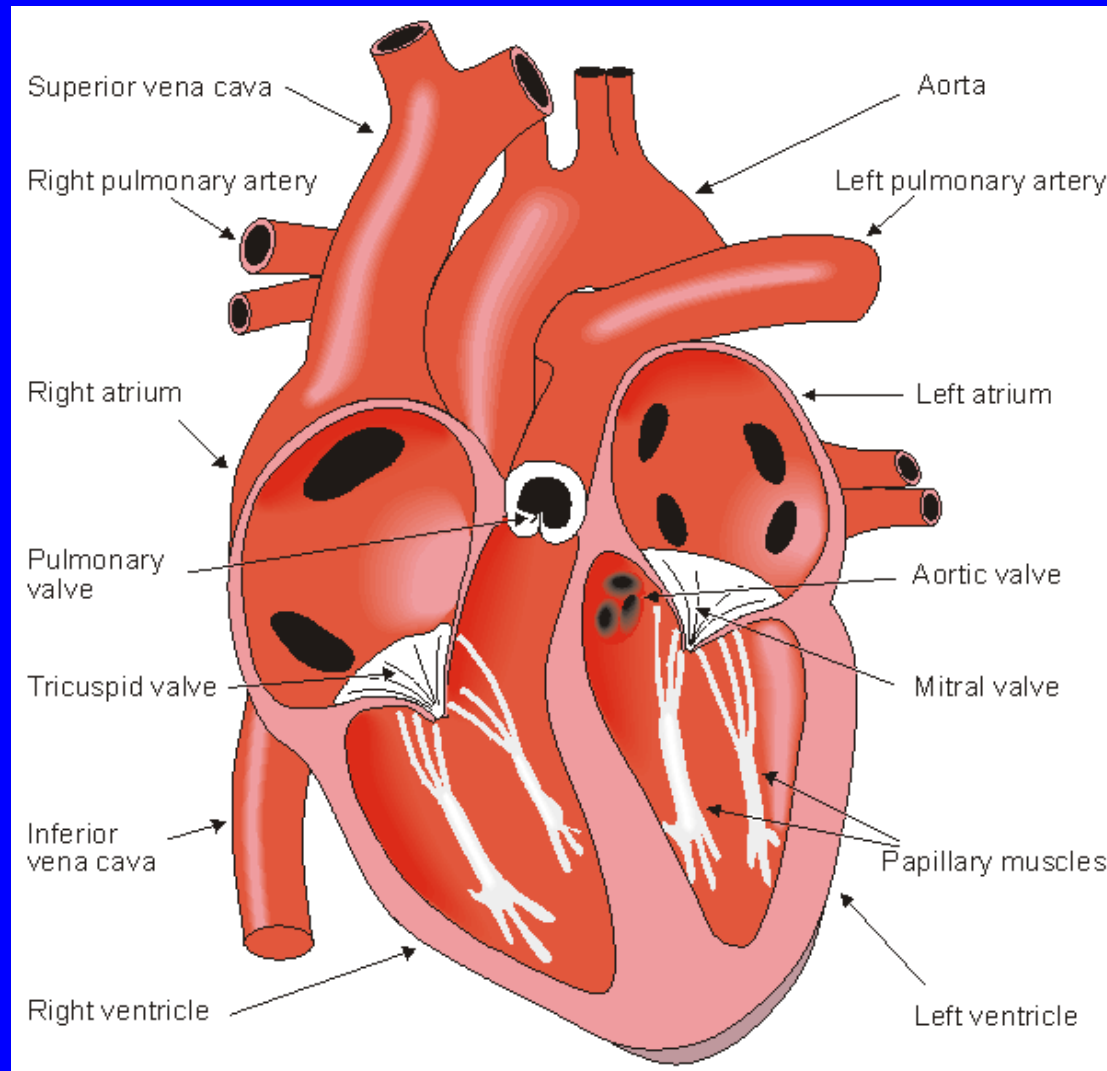
Eletroencefalograma: Fontes de Corrente



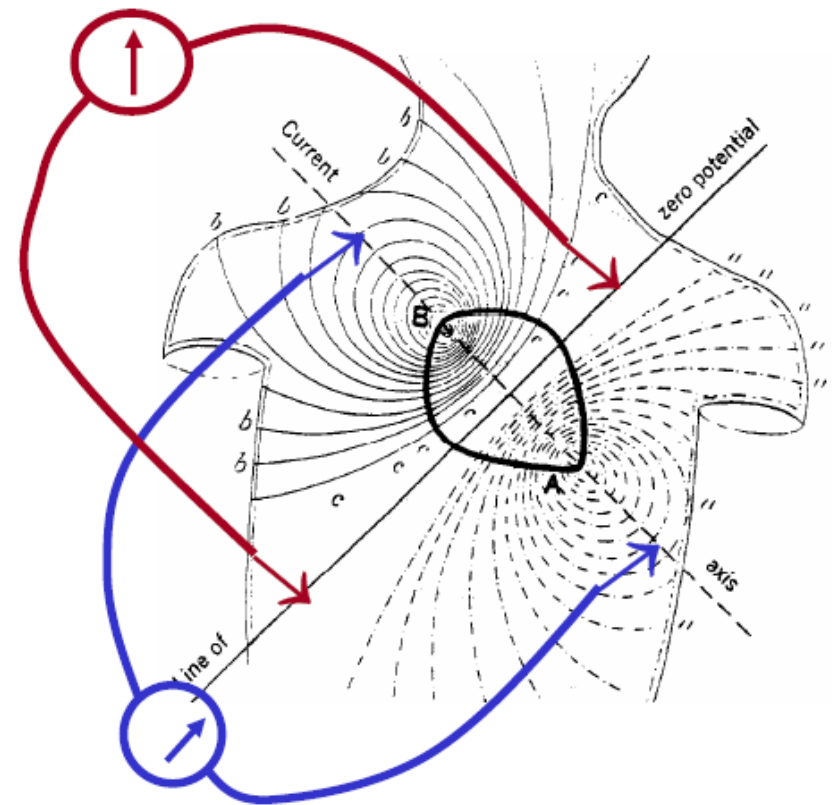
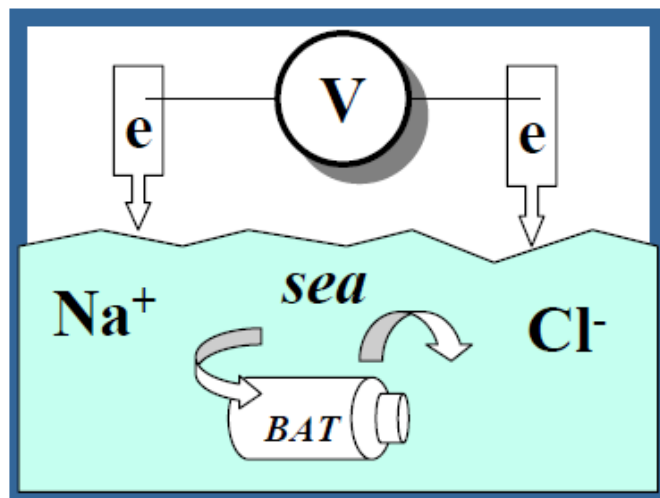
Eletrocardiograma



A Anatomia do Coração

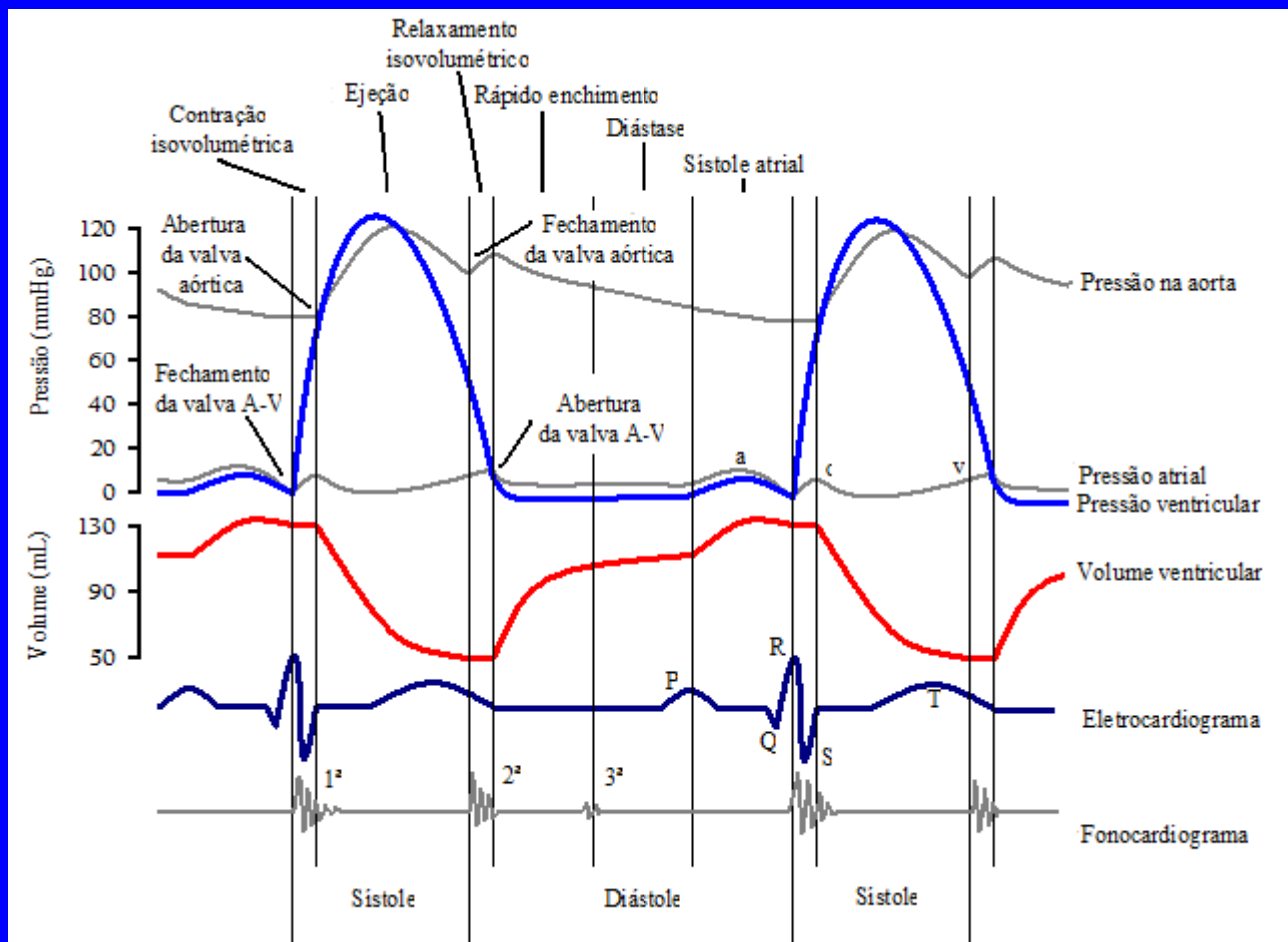


O Potencial do eletrocardiograma



O eletrocardiograma

- Mede a atividade elétrica do batimento cardíaco;
- Para cada batimento uma onda elétrica viaja pela parede cardíaca;
- Durante o batimento o músculo se contrai e o sangue é bombeado para fora do coração.
-



Analizando o eletrocardiograma

- A medida dos intervalos temporais entre os picos do sinal elétrica indica se a atividade elétrica cardíaca está lenta, rápida, normal ou irregular.
- A medida da quantidade de atividade no tecido cardíaco (amplitude dos picos do sinal cardíaco) indica se o coração está muito forte ou cansado.

Funcionamento elétrico e mecânico do coração

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7ba3-TMojo>

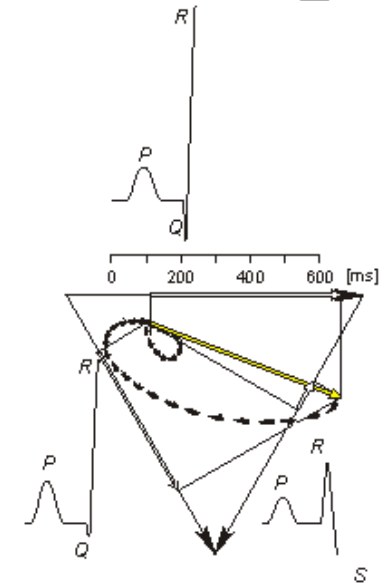
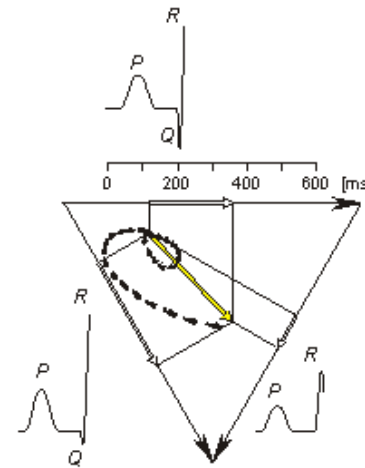
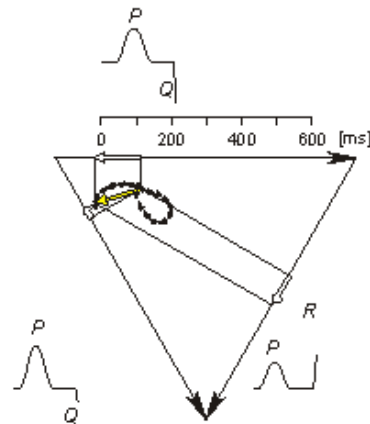
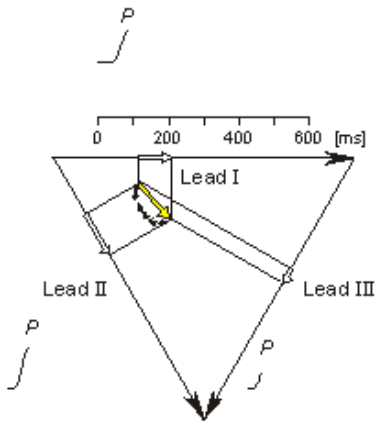
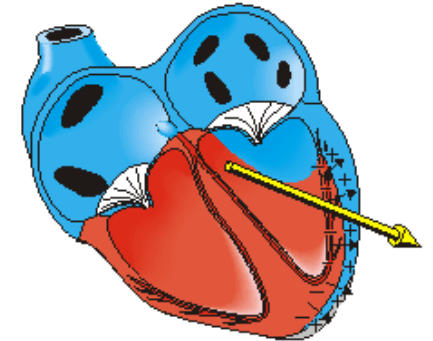
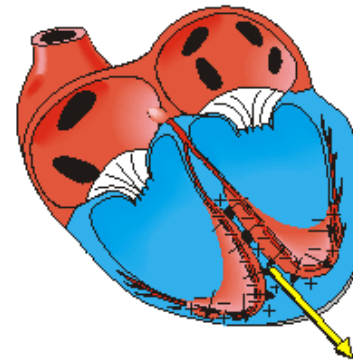
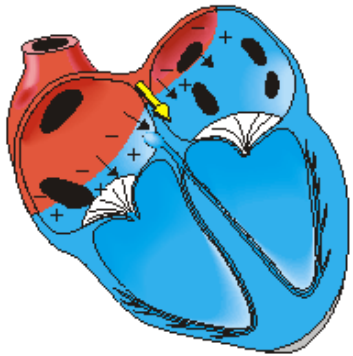
A Geração do Sinal - I

ATRIAL
DEPOLARIZATION
80 ms

SEPTAL
DEPOLARIZATION
220 ms

APICAL
DEPOLARIZATION
230 ms

LEFT VENTRICULAR
DEPOLARIZATION
240 ms



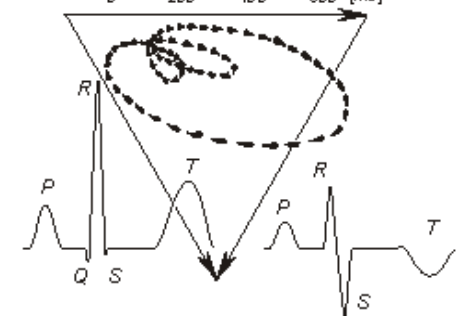
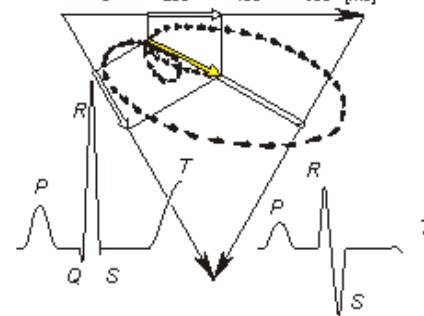
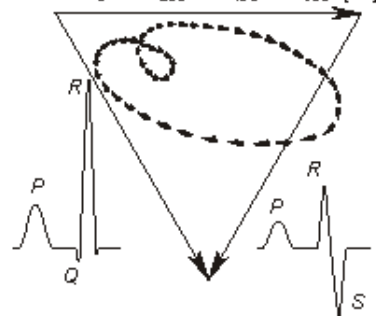
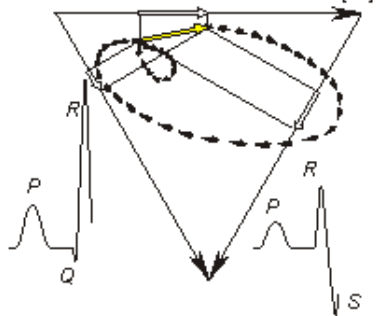
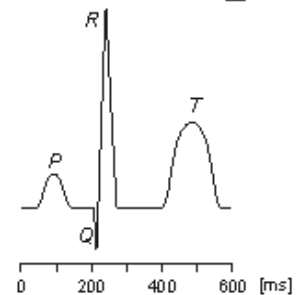
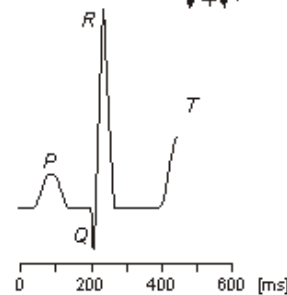
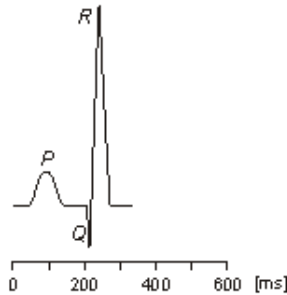
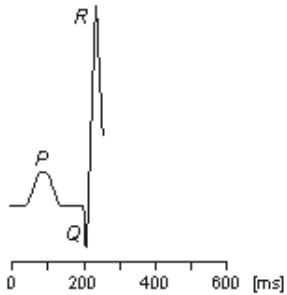
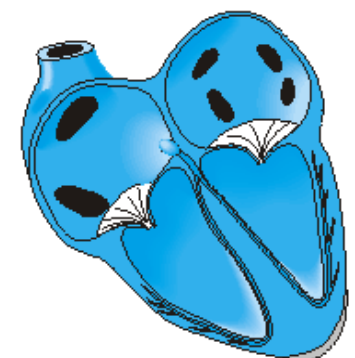
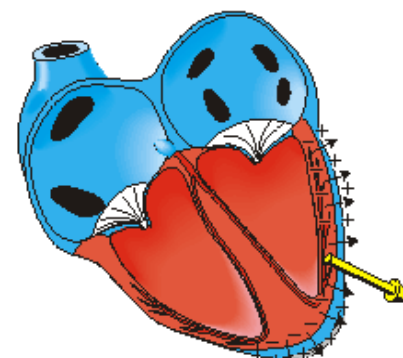
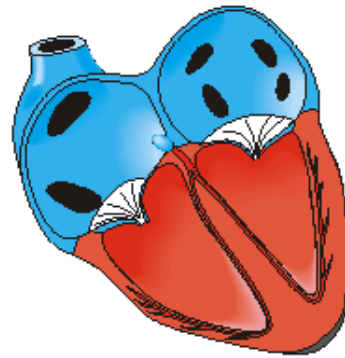
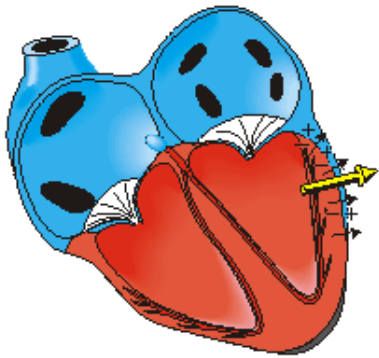
Eletrocardiograma: fonte de corrente

LATE LEFT VENTRICULAR
DEPOLARIZATION
250 ms

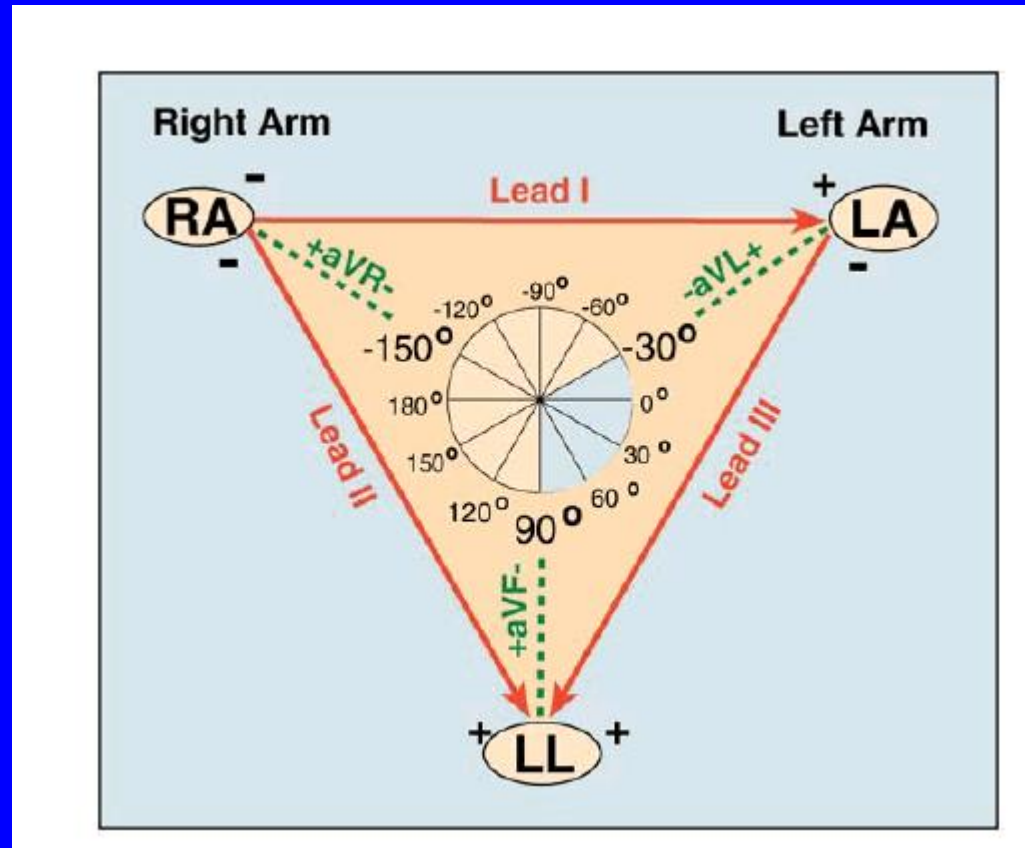
VENTRICLES
DEPOLARIZED
350 ms

VENTRICULAR
REPOLARIZATION
450 ms

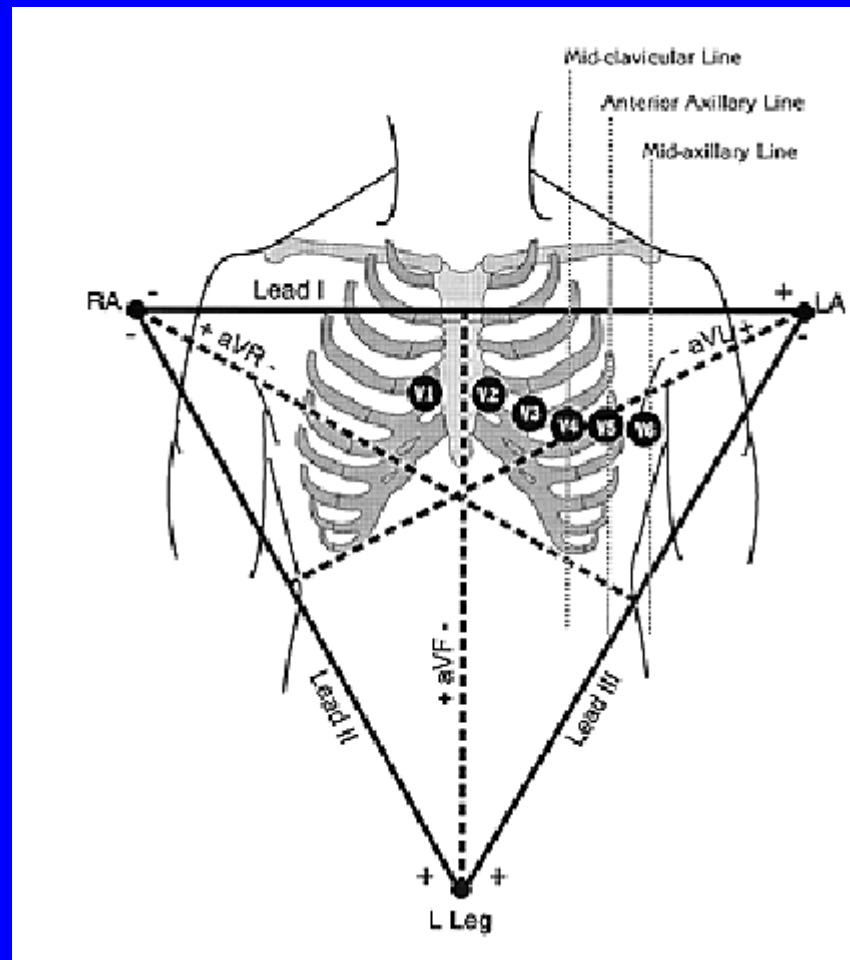
VENTRICLES
REPOLARIZED
600 ms



Condução bipolar entre os membros



Condução unipolar entre os membros



Leitura nos capítulos 4, 5 e 6. do
Medical Instrumentation (John W
Webster). Os tópicos mais
relacionados com esta aula são: 4.1
– 4.6 e 6.1 – 6.7;
e