



# COURSE OUTLINE

M.Sc Biomedical Engineering

University of Health Sciences  
Lahore

## **OBJECTIVES**

University of Health Sciences has designed two year M.Sc Biomedical Engineering programme to have a qualified and skilled manpower with an interdisciplinary problem solving approach in health care. Practical application of this Knowledge is based in Clinical & Research environments, Understanding of the normal functioning & malfunctioning of human body, the functioning of equipment used for diagnosis and treatment in various health care delivery outlets, Ability to undertake corrective and preventive maintenance of the equipment and capability of developing new techniques & equipment.

## **ENTRY QUALIFICATION**

1. B.Sc Electrical Engineering
2. B.Sc Electronic Engineering
3. B.Sc Mechatronics Engineering
4. B.Sc Biomedical Engineering
5. M.Sc Physics with Electronics
6. MBBS

## **ADMISSION PROCESS**

- 20 Students will be admitted annually
- Entry Test for admission
- Admission on open merit basis
- 50% weightage for Entry Test and 50% to Academic Record

## **INTRODUCTION TO BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING**

Biomedical engineering integrates physical, chemical, mathematical, and computational sciences and engineering principles to study biology, medicine, behavior, and health. It advances fundamental concepts; creates knowledge from the molecular to the organ systems level; and develops innovative biologics, material, processes, implants, devices and informatics approaches for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, for patient rehabilitation, and for improving health.

### **Course Topics & Details**

Two years programme is split into ten courses, each of which is separately examined.

#### **First Academic Year**

In the first Academic Year the following five courses are included.

1. BME 501 Foundation of Biomedical Engineering
2. BME 502 Biomechanics
3. BME 503 Biomaterials
4. BME 504 Application of Biomedical Engineering
5. BME 505 Practicals ,viva and Log Book

#### **Second Academic Year**

In second academic year five courses are included along with research project.

1. BME 506 Biomedical Instrumentation
2. BME 507 Biosignal Analysis
3. BME 508 Safety, protection and quality assurance
4. BME 509 Practicals ,viva and Log Book
5. BME 510 Research Project

#### **Note**

Each Course includes

- i. 4 Hours for Theory/week
- ii. 4 Hours for Practical/week
- iii. 6 Months Research Project

## FIRST ACADEMIC YEAR

### 1. Foundation of Biomedical Engineering (BME 501)

1. Cell and organism
2. Organism and population
3. Anatomical positions
4. Surface anatomy
5. Basics of different systems of the body
  - i. Cardiovascular system
  - ii. The Central nervous system
  - iii. The Respiratory system
  - iv. The gastrointestinal system
  - v. Excretory system
  - vi. Reproductive system
  - vii. Biochemical system
6. Sources of Biomedical Signals
  - i. Bioelectric signals
  - ii. Bioacoustics signals
  - iii. Biomagnetic signals
  - iv. Biooptical signals
  - v. Bioimpedance signals

### 2. Biomechanics (BME 502)

1. Fundamentals of Mechanics
  - i. Scalars, vectors, Motion and force Momentum, Waves and Sound, Light, Work, Power, Energy
2. Introduction to Biomechanics
  - i. Joints and Muscle Mechanics
3. Forces and movements in the body
  - i. Contact Forces
    - a. Frictional Force
    - b. Tensional Force
    - c. Normal Force
    - d. Resistance Force
    - e. Applied Force

- ii. Action-at-a-Distance Forces
  - a. Gravitational Force
  - b. Electrical Force
  - c. Magnetic Force
- 4. Principle of Kinematics and kinetics
- 5. Ergonomics Basis
- 6. Properties of Cartilage, Muscle and Tendon
- 7. Spinal modeling, Measurement of load and strain in the body

### **3. Biomaterials (BME 503)**

- 1. Review of material science
  - i. Categories of solid materials
  - ii. Properties and structure
  - iii. Atomic and molecular structure
  - iv. Crystalline materials
  - v. Non-crystalline materials
  - vi. Macrostructure
  - vii. Single and multiphase materials
  - viii. Solutions
  - ix. Mixture
  - x. Phase diagram
- 2. Introduction to Bio Materials
- 3. Biocompatibility
  - i. Immune system response
  - ii. Corrosion
  - iii. Degradation
  - iv. Swelling and leaching
  - v. Deterioration of materials
  - vi. Effect of degradation product
  - vii. Friction and wear
  - viii. Lubrication
  - ix. Wear
  - x. Stress Shielding
- 4. Mineralized Tissue (Bone and Teeth)
  - i. Micro structure of bone

- ii. Bone composition (ultra structure) cortical bone
  - iii. Trabecular bone
  - iv. Teeth
  - v. Material properties of hard tissue
  - vi. Structure properties of hard tissue
  - vii. Mechanical properties of trabecular tissue
  - viii. Viscoelastic properties of bone
  - ix. Fatigue of bone
  - x. Mechanical properties of whole bone
5. Soft Tissue
- i. Mechanical properties of soft tissues
6. Testing Bones
- i. In vitro mechanical testing of bones
  - ii. In vitro density testing
  - iii. In vitro structural testing
7. Polymers
- i. Classification
  - ii. Polymer molecular weight
  - iii. Polymer additives
  - iv. Polymer mechanical properties
  - v. Polymer thermal behavior
  - vi. Polymer for implant
8. Metals for implantation
- i. Steel
  - ii. Cobalt -chromium
  - iii. Titanium
  - iv. Dental metals
  - v. Nickel -titanium alloys
9. Soft tissue implants
- i. Artificial skin
  - ii. Eye implant
  - iii. Ear implant
10. Blood Contacting implants
11. Testing of biomaterials
12. Fracture Fixation
13. Introduction of fracture Mechanics

14. Ergonomics
  - i. Wheel chairs
  - ii. Seating
  - iii. Gait analysis
  - iv. Equipment design

**4. Application of Biomedical Engineering (BME 504)**

1. Imaging Physics
  - i. Nuclear Radiations
  - ii. Electromagnetic Spectrum
  - iii. Basis of Diagnostic Radiology
  - iv. Nature and production of X-rays
2. Laser Applications in Biomedical Field
  - i. Fundamental of Laser and optics
  - ii. Types of laser
  - iii. Medical Optics
  - iv. Laser and optical Instrumentation techniques in medicine
  - v. Laser safety
3. Ultrasound
  - i. Physics of ultrasonic waves
  - ii. Medical ultrasound
  - iii. Biological effect of ultrasound
4. Thermography
  - i. Physics of Thermography
5. NMR
  - i. Principles of NMR Imaging System
6. Medical Linear Accelerators
  - i. Principles of medical linear Accelerators
  - ii. External Features and general overview of operation
7. Physics of Radiotherapy & Nuclear Medicine
  - i. Radiotherapy
    - a. Teletherapy units
    - b. Brachytherapy units
    - c. Simulators
    - d. Treatment planning system

- ii. Nuclear Medicine
  - e. Radioisotopes:
  - f. Isotope dose calibrators
  - g. Gamma counters
  - h. Basic physics of Gamma Camera
  - i. SPECT
  - j. Introduction to PET system
- 8. Radiation Detectors
  - i. Physical parameters of X-rays detectors
  - ii. Gas filled detectors
  - iii. Scintillation detectors
  - iv. Semiconductor, detectors
  - v. Thermoluminescent detectors
- 9. Basic Principle of Radiation Protection
- 10. Units and Biological effects of Ionizing radiations
  - i. Stochastic & Deterministic effects of Ionizing Radiations
  - ii. MPD (Maximum Permissible Doses)
  - iii. Low level Electromagnetic fields

## **5. Practicals, Viva & Log Book (BME 505)**

- 1. Basic trouble shooting equipments
  - i. Digital Multimeters
  - ii. Dosimeters
  - iii. Oscilloscope
  - iv. Gas detectors
  - v. Lux meter
  - vi. Clamp meter
  - vii. Spectrum analyzer
  - viii. Trainers
  - ix. Pattern generator
- 2. Cobalt 60 teletherapy systems
- 3. Gamma Camera
- 4. Diagnostic X-ray machine
- 5. Linear Accelerator
- 6. Ultrasound



## SECOND ACADEMIC YEAR

### 1. Biomedical Instrumentation (BME 506)

*(Measuring, Recording & Monitoring Instruments)*

#### 1. Fundamental of medical instrumentation

- i. Basic Medical Instrumentation system
- ii. Intelligent Medical Instrumentation system

#### 2. Bioelectric signals and electrode

- i. Origin of Bioelectric signals
- ii. Recording Electrodes
- iii. Electrodes for ECG
- iv. Electrodes for EMG
- v. Electrical Conductivity of Electrodes Jellies and Creams
- vi. Microelectrodes

#### 3. Physiological transducers

- i. Introduction
- ii. Classification of transducer
- iii. Performance Characteristics
- iv. Displacement, Position and Motion transducers
- v. Pressure transducers

#### 4. Recording systems

- i. Basic recording signals
- ii. General Consideration for signals Conditions
- iii. Preamplifiers
- iv. Sources of Noise in Low Measurements
- v. Biomedical Signal analysis techniques
- vi. Signal processing Techniques
- vii. The main Amplifier and Driver Stage
- viii. Writing Systems
- ix. Direct Writing recorders
- x. The Ink jet recorder
- xi. Digital recorders
- xii. Instrumentation tape recorders

- 5. Patient monitoring system**
  - i. System concept
  - ii. Cardiac monitor
  - iii. Bedside Patient Monitoring system
  - iv. Central Monitors
  - v. Measurement of Heart rate
  - vi. Measurement of Pulse rate
  - vii. Blood pressure Measurement
  - viii. Measurement of temperature
  - ix. Measurement of Respiratory rate
  - x. Catheterization Laboratory Instrumentation
- 6. Arrhythmia and Ambulatory monitoring instruments**
  - i. Cardiac Arrhythmias
  - ii. Arrhythmias monitors
- 7. Fetal monitoring instruments**
  - i. Cardiotocograph
  - ii. Methods of monitoring Fetal Heart Rate
  - iii. Monitoring labour activity
  - iv. Recording systems
- 8. Clinical laboratory instruments**
  - i. Medical diagnostic with chemical tests
  - ii. Spectrophotometry
  - iii. Spectrophotometer type instruments
  - iv. Colorimeters
  - v. Spectrophotometer
  - vi. Automated Biochemical analysis Systems
  - vii. Clinical flame Photometer
  - viii. Selective -ion Electrodes Based Electrolytes
- 9. Blood gas analyzer**
- 10. Blood cell counter**
- 11. Audiometers and hearing aids**
  - i. Mechanism of Hearing
  - ii. Measurement of sound
  - iii. Basic Audiometer

- 12. X- Ray machine and digital radiography**
  - i. X-Ray machine
  - ii. Dental X-Ray machine Physical parameters of X-Ray detectors
  - iii. X-Ray detectors
  - iv. Digital Radiography
- 13. Mammography:**
  - i. Construction and function of digital mammography
- 14. Computed Tomography:**
  - i. System components
  - ii. Image reconstruction
  - iii. Gantry geometry
  - iv. Patient dose in CT scanner
- 15. Nuclear medicine imaging system**
  - i. Radiopharmacy
  - ii. Radiation Detectors
  - iii. Pulse Height Analyzer
  - iv. Thyroid uptake system
  - v. Gamma camera
  - vi. Single photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)
  - vii. Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
  - viii. Cyclotron
- 16. Magnetic resonance imaging system:**
  - i. Principle of NMR Imaging system
  - ii. Image Reconstruction Techniques
  - iii. System components
  - iv. Advantage of NMR Imaging system
- 17. Ultrasonic imaging system:**
  - i. Physics of ultrasonic waves
  - ii. Medical ultrasound
  - iii. Basic pulse-echo apparatus
  - iv. A scanner
  - v. B scanner
  - vi. Real time ultrasonic Image system
  - vii. Multi-element linear array scanners

- viii. Multi Element phased array scanner
- ix. Signal processing
- x. Doppler Techniques
- xi. Color coded Doppler Images

**18. Thermal Imaging System:**

- i. Medical thermography
- ii. Infrared Detectors
- iii. Thermographic equipment
- iv. Quantitative medical Thermography

*(Therapeutic Equipments)*

**19. Cardiac pacemakers:**

- i. Need for Cardiac Pacemaker
- ii. External Pacemaker
- iii. Implantable Pacemaker
- iv. Pacing system Analyzer
- v. Recent developments in Implant pacemakers

**20. Instruments for surgery**

**21. Laser application in biomedical equipment**

- i. The laser
- ii. Pulsed Ruby Laser
- iii. ND-YAG Laser
- iv. Helium - Neon Laser
- v. Argon Laser
- vi. CO2 Laser
- vii. Excimer Laser
- viii. Semiconductor Lasers
- ix. Laser safety

**22. Haemodialysis Machines**

- i. Function of Kidney
- ii. Artificial Kidney
- iii. Dialyzers
- iv. Membranes for Haemodialysis
- v. Haemodialysis
- vi. Portable kidney Machines

- 23. Lithotripters**
  - i. First lithotripter systems
  - ii. Modern Lithotripter systems
- 24. Anesthesia Machine**
  - i. Anesthesia Machine
  - ii. Electronics in Anesthesia Machine
- 25. Ventilators**
  - i. Artificial ventilation
  - ii. Types of ventilators
  - iii. Classification of ventilators
  - iv. Modern ventilators
  - v. Humidifiers
  - vi. Nebulizers
  - vii. Aspirators
- 26. Physiotherapy equipment**
  - i. High frequency heat therapy
  - ii. Short wave diathermy
  - iii. Electrical stimulators
  - iv. Ultrasonic therapy unit
- 27. Radiotherapy Equipment**
  - i. Co- 60 Machine
  - ii. Medical Linear Accelerators
  - iii. Brachytherapy machine
  - iv. Simulators
  - v. Computerized treatment planning systems
  - vi. Dosimetry systems

**2. Biomedical signals and systems (BME 507)**

- 1. Introduction to Biomedical Signals and Systems
- 2. Signals from Physiological Systems
- 3. Signals from man made Instruments
- 4. Discrete signals
- 5. Modulation and demodulations of physiological signals
- 6. Properties of physiological systems
- 7. Linear system theory
- 8. Linear system characterization

9. Discrete signals and system
10. Introduction to laplace transforms and its application
11. Fourier series Analysis of periodic signals
12. The continuous Fourier transform
13. Introduction to time frequency Analysis of Biomedical signals
14. Digital filters
15. Introduction to computers In Medicine (Intelligent systems in medicine)

**3. Safety, Protection & Quality Assurance (BME 508)**

1. Biostatistics
2. Medical ethics
3. General safety
4. Equipment management safety
5. Radiation protection
6. Electrical safety
7. Chemical safety
8. Non ionizing radiations
9. Biological hazards
10. Quality management
11. Software safety
12. Mechanical workshop safety

**4. Practical Demonstration & Training (BME 509)**

1. Recording systems
2. Patient monitoring systems
3. Arrhythmia and Ambulatory monitoring instruments
4. Fetal monitoring instruments
5. Clinical Laboratory instruments
6. Blood gas analyzer
7. Blood cell counter
8. Audiometers and hearing aids
9. Computed Tomography
10. Magnetic resonance imaging systems
11. Cardiac pacemakers

12. Laser applications in biomedical equipment
13. Haemodialysis Machines
14. Lithotripters
15. Anesthesia Machine
16. Ventilators
17. Physiotherapy equipment
18. Radiotherapy equipment

**5. Project (BME 510)**

1. Research project shall be prepared by the candidate in consultation with the supervisor.