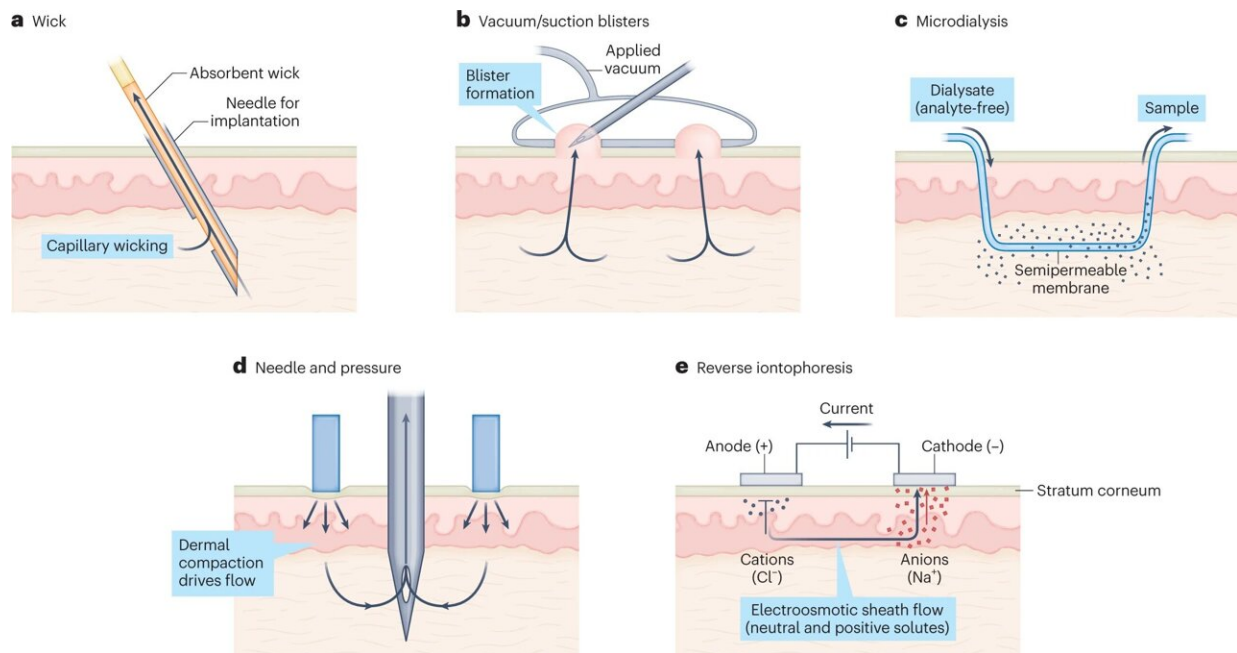


Getting under your skin for better health with interstitial fluid testing

January 20 2023, by Michael Miller



Methods for the extraction of ISF. **a**, Wick extraction inserts an absorbent wicking material into the dermis and relies on capillary action to saturate the wick with whole ISF or analytes for subsequent analysis. **b**, Suction blisters are induced by applying negative pressure to the dermis. The fluid within these blisters is then collected for analysis. **c**, Microdialysis relies on the diffusion of small solutes across a semipermeable membrane tubing implanted into the dermis. Samples are collected by slowly passing fluid through the implanted tubing and collecting the flow-through. **d**, Needle-based techniques insert a small needle into the dermis and apply pressure close to the insertion site to drive flow into the needle. This method enables the rapid collection of small volumes of ISF. **e**, Electroosmotic techniques such as reverse iontophoresis apply a voltage across the skin to drive the flow of charged solutes, causing the formation of

sheath advective flow to the skin surface for subsequent sample collection or wearable-sensor measurements. Electroosmotic methods favor neutral and zwitterionic solutes. Credit: *Nature Biomedical Engineering* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41551-022-00998-9

The next frontier of continuous health monitoring could be skin deep.

Biomedical engineers at the University of Cincinnati say [interstitial fluid](#), the watery fluid found between and around cells, tissues or organs in the body, could provide an excellent medium for early disease diagnosis or long-term health monitoring.

In a paper published in the journal *Nature Biomedical Engineering*, they outlined the potential advantages and technological challenges of using interstitial fluid.

"Why we see it as a valuable diagnostic fluid is continuous access. With [blood](#), you can't easily take continuous readings," said UC doctoral graduate Mark Friedel, co-lead author of the study.

"Can you imagine going about your day with a needle stuck in your vein all day? So we need other tools."

Researchers are looking for alternatives to monitor a person's health and wellness. Sweat is a good medium for measuring certain things like stress or anxiety because it contains hormones such as cortisol. But the body is stingy with other chemicals that are not so easily released in sweat, Friedel said.

"Sweat glands are big filters that don't allow everything to pass through," he said. "So more than half of the things we want to monitor have no

access to sweat at all."

Blood is the gold standard for health monitoring. But people also have liters of interstitial fluid that make up as much as 15% of their [body weight](#).

"The key feature of blood that makes it so advantageous is we understand blood really well," Friedel said. "If you have something in your blood, we know what will happen to your heart or your liver," he said.

Researchers said interstitial fluid contains many of the same chemicals in the same proportions as blood, offering a potential alternative to costly and time-consuming lab work.

The study outlined the various ways doctors can sample interstitial fluid, from applying suction to the skin to deploying microdialysis.

"As [biomedical engineers](#), one of our greatest goals is to help people better manage their health by making diagnostics more accessible," said co-lead author Ian Thompson at Stanford University.

"A big barrier to this accessibility is that most current diagnostics rely on blood sampling, which can be painful and requires trained personnel to perform. Thus, in recent years there has been growing interest in using interstitial fluid just under the skin as a diagnostic sample that is more accessible and less painful to extract."

In UC College of Engineering and Applied Science professor Jason Heikenfeld's Novel Devices Lab, students are developing sensors to measure hormones and other chemicals in interstitial fluid. They use microneedles less than 1 millimeter in length that pierce the skin through a tiny patch.

"If you had a splinter, it probably went deeper into your skin than our microneedles," Friedel said. "They're generally painless. I don't feel it most of the time. The most uncomfortable part is removing the tape that holds the device down."

But even if you don't know it's there, your body does, Friedel said. And this minute reaction can affect the test results.

"There's a Schrödinger's observer effect with interstitial fluid. Any time you try to collect and measure it, you inherently change the fluid itself," Friedel said. "If you stick a needle in your skin, your body becomes inflamed and then your [sample] levels change. For continuous biomonitoring, we want to know those concentrations as they are when you're not being poked with a tiny needle.

"That's why it's such a challenging fluid that hasn't been used outside of diabetes monitoring."

Still, researchers say, interstitial fluid holds enormous promise for monitoring health through wearable technology. This could help doctors track the efficacy of drugs to ensure proper dosage or provide early diagnosis of illness by monitoring the immune system.

But Friedel said there is still a lot to learn.

"We're trying to unlock the box and read the instructions inside to understand what's in interstitial [fluid](#) and what the potentials are for exploiting it," he said.

More information: Mark Friedel et al, Opportunities and challenges in the diagnostic utility of dermal interstitial fluid, *Nature Biomedical Engineering* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41551-022-00998-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41551-022-00998-9)

Provided by University of Cincinnati

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