MIMOSA MULTISPECTRAL IMAGING IN BURNS

Early surgical management of burn injuries that will not heal spontaneously is critical. The decision to excise and graft is based on a visual assessment that is often inaccurate yet continues to be the primary means of grading the injury. But now there's MIMOSA Pro.



Surgical burn treatment depends on an accurate estimation of burn depth. Many methods have been used to assess burns, but none has gained wide acceptance. Multispectral imaging technique has recently entered the medical research field with encouraging results.

Multispectral Imaging

MIMOSA Pro is a handheld device that uses near-infrared light to accurately and non-invasively assess tissue health. It can be easily used by a patient or a caregiver, and the images produced will help inform the next steps within patient navigation and management.



Portable and lightweight technology fits easily into your workflow. Both doctors and nurses can use it!



Non-invasive and COVID safe with no injectable dyes resulting in zero patient contact.



40% Global Population is NOT Caucasian. Built in control for skin melanin content. Overcomes systemic racial bias in healthcare.

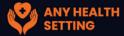
Tissue health is determined by expert clinicians based on vascularity and oxygenation. Delays or lack of understanding of tissue health can lead to wounds, amputation, or even death.



A means to track and document patient progress to improve clinical outcomes and mitigate risks early.



Precise visualization of oxygen saturation for faster assessments and healing trajectory predictions.



Portability and miniaturization permits utility in any healthcare setting directly by the patients side.



A portable technology, driving efficiency and accuracy in the diagnostic capabilities of clinicians. The magic of this technology is that its skin pigment, clinical specialty, and care setting agnostic – hence providing equitable access.

Multispectral imaging has a high potential to be established as a new contact-free measuring method in burn assessment. From multispectral imaging, perfusion parameters can be estimated and the microcirculatory of burn wounds over the first 72h after thermal injury can be objectively described. Using Al and pattern recognition these parameters may provide depth profiles. The depth profiles of the perfusion parameters can present features and differences depending on the degree of damage. With multispectral imaging and advanced data processing the perfusion characteristics of burn wounds can be visualized in more detail. Based on the analysis of these perfusion profiles, a new and more reliable classification of burn degrees can be developed supporting the early selection of the optimal treatment.