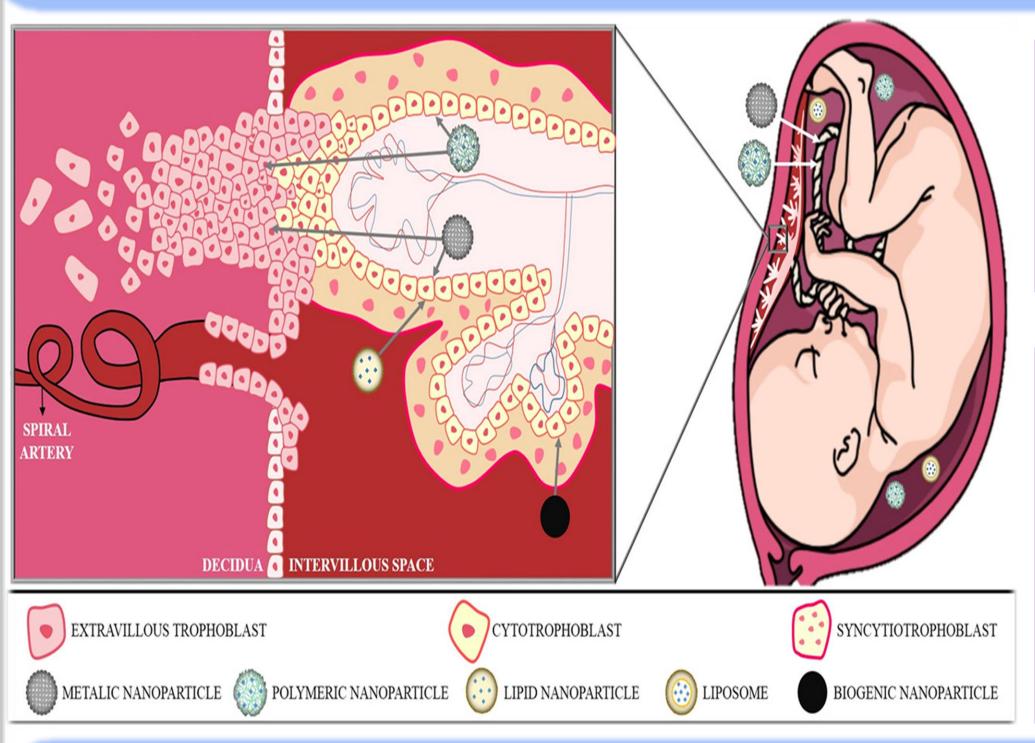
Clinical Need & Research Question



The maternal-fetal interface is challenging to investigate in vivo models due to species-specific differences in placental development and ethics evaluating placental development in humans during gestation.

Research Question

How do we mimic the human placental microenvironment by designing a device that makes it possible to reproduce key placental microenvironment elements such as trophoblast cells and pancreatic extracellular matrix (ECM) components?

Research Aim

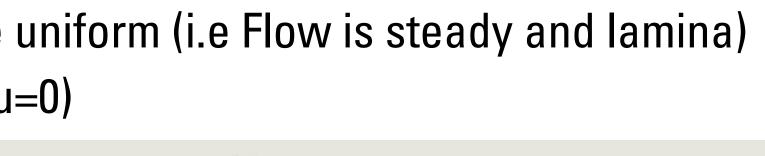
- Design a 3D printed chip that incorporates dynamic medium flow, with the goal of enabling realtime monitoring of trophoblast cell invasion and cell-to-cell interactions.
- Evaluate the suitability of our chip design as a platform to support ECM-mimicking hydrogels and trophoblast cell viability.

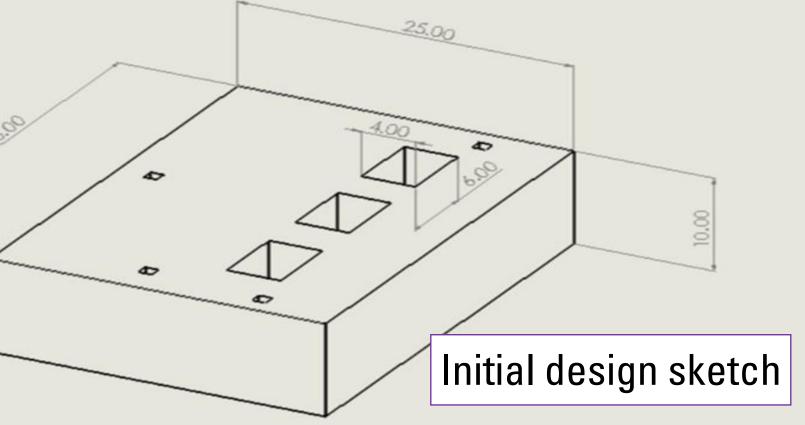
Assumptions & Device Specification

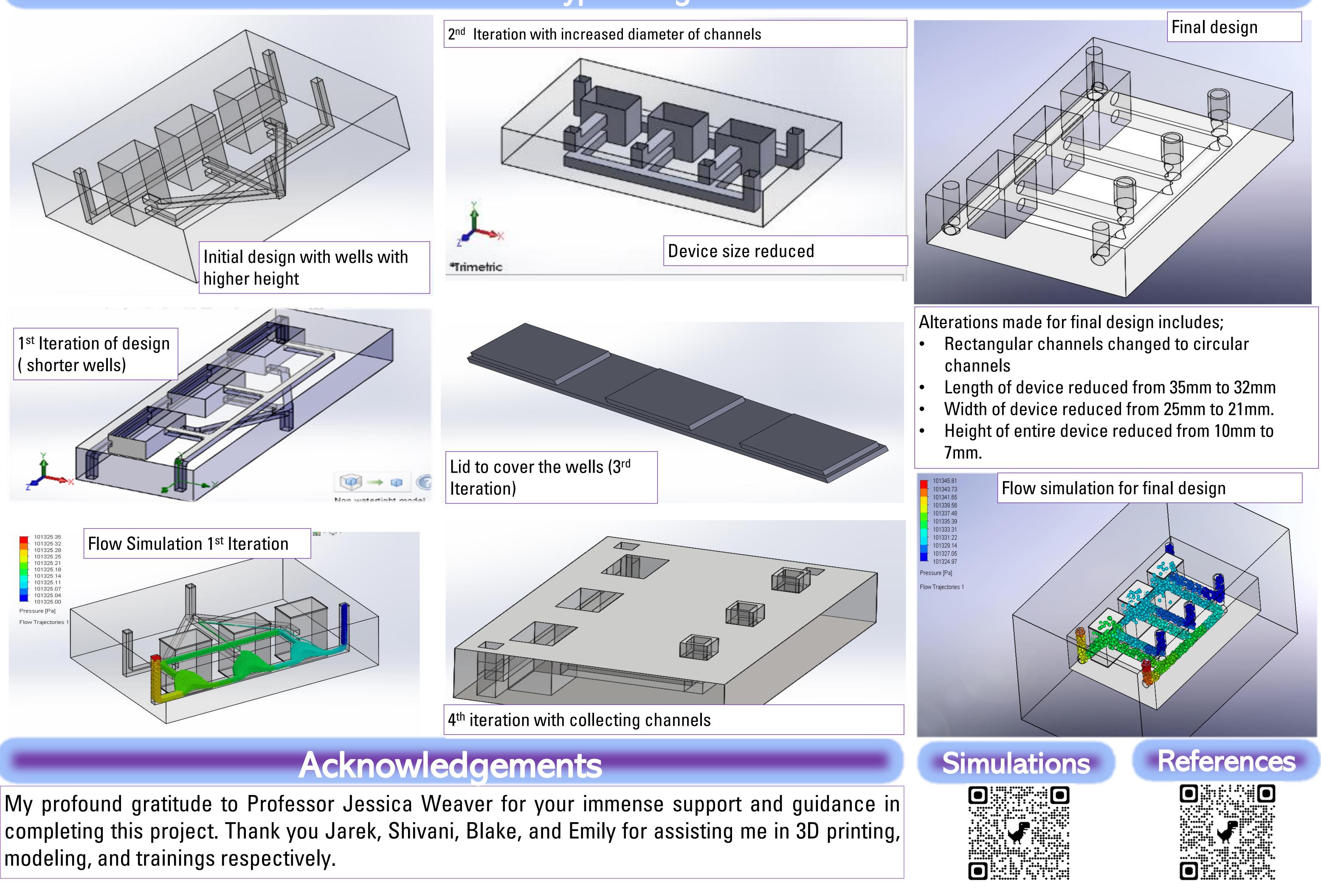
- The velocity profile entering the flow domain was assumed to be uniform (i.e Flow is steady and lamina)
- No slip at the inner walls of the maternal and fetal channels (i.e u=0)
- Density is constant (incompressible fluid) i.e water
- Friction losses are negligible
- Device Height of device=7mm
- Length of device= 32mm
- Width of device =21mm
- Length of fetal channel=29mm
- Flow rate= 30uL/min
- Diameter of channels=1.5mm
- Volume of collecting channel at maternal side is approximately 2.36mm³

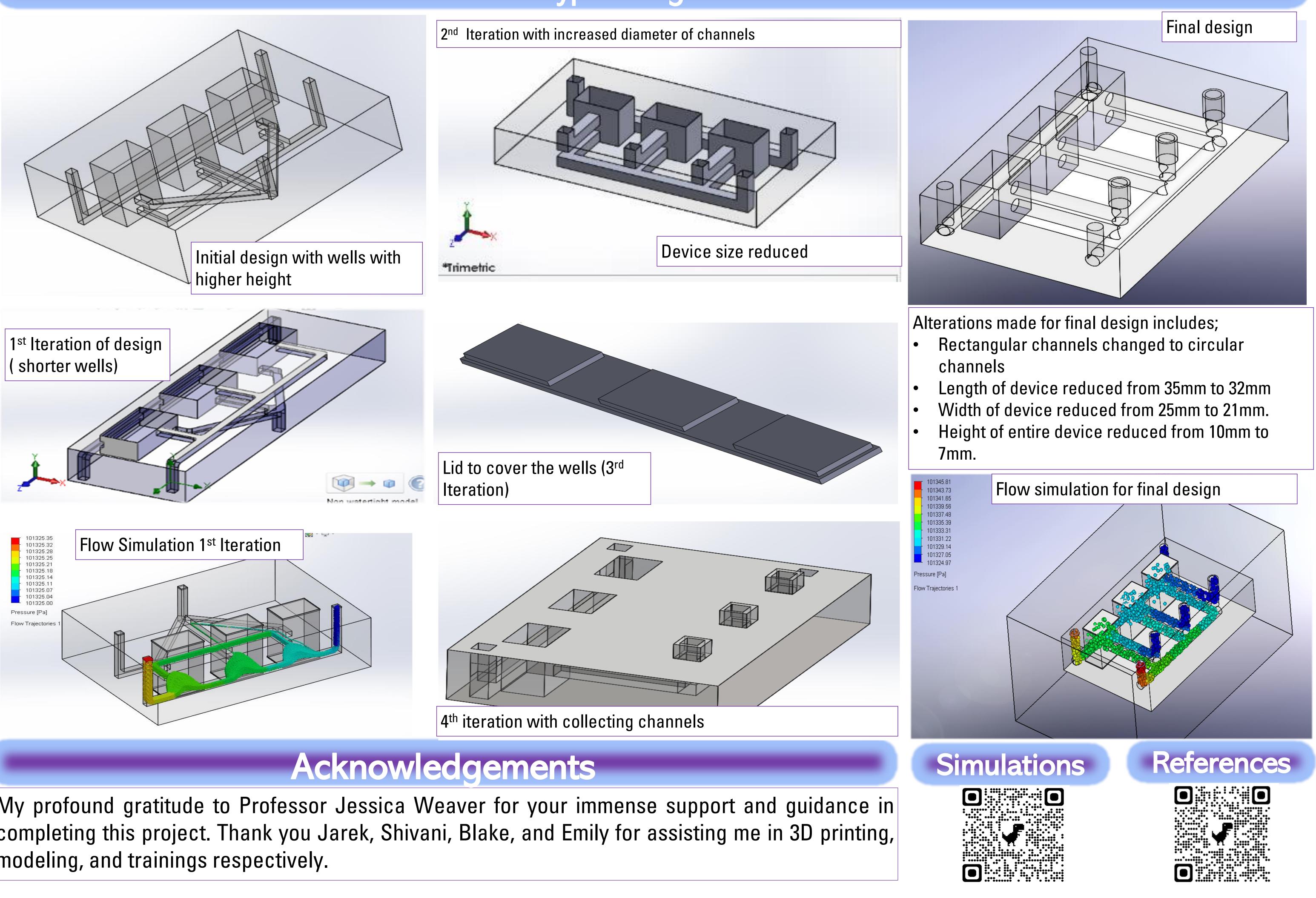


Trophobast-on-Chip Mode









modeling, and trainings respectively.

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Prototype Design Iterations

Engineering