



## Smart Urine Output Monitoring

*The body speaks, if we listen.*



# Introduction

In a world of smart ICUs, there's one sign we still measure the old-fashioned way: **Urine output.**

Manual tracking can lead to **delayed interventions, errors,** and **increased workload** for medical staff.

**Exypnos** offers a solution: a contactless, automated system for accurate and continuous urine output monitoring.

# Manual Methods Are Inadequate



Manual records deviate by  $\pm 20\%$  from actual urine output, often missing early signs of kidney injury.



Catheter handling is the leading cause of CAUTI, responsible for over 35 % of hospital-acquired infections.



ICU nurses perform  $\approx 18$  manual bag checks per patient per day, adding workload and risk.



The process is inconsistent, delayed, and lacks real-time analytics, increasing both infection exposure and data loss.

Studies show manual records can be off by more than 20%, missing critical signs of kidney injury

# Our Solution

## Exypnos UO Meter

Contactless optical device + intelligent dashboard

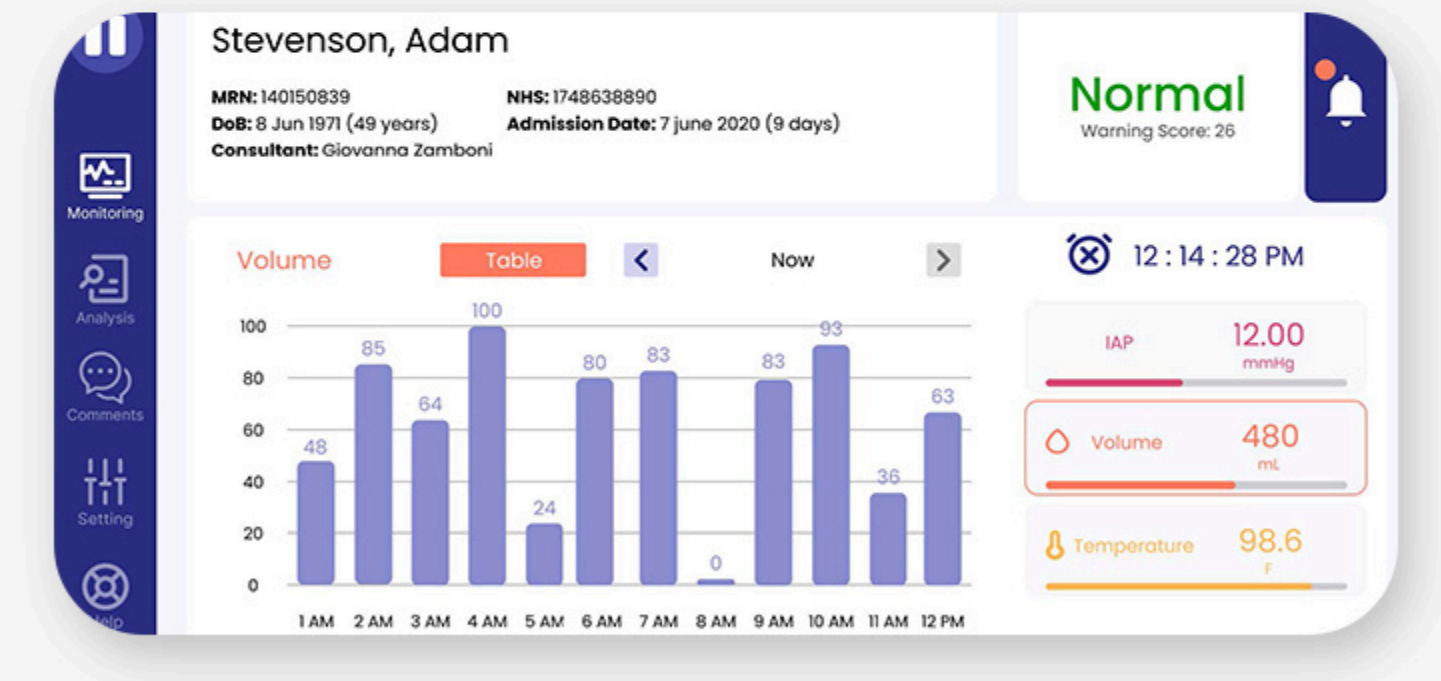


### Key Metrics:

Volume accuracy  
 $\pm 1$  mL vs lab reference



Turbidity  $R^2 = 0.93$  vs  
spectrophotometer



Installed between the  
catheter & urine bag



records volume & clarity

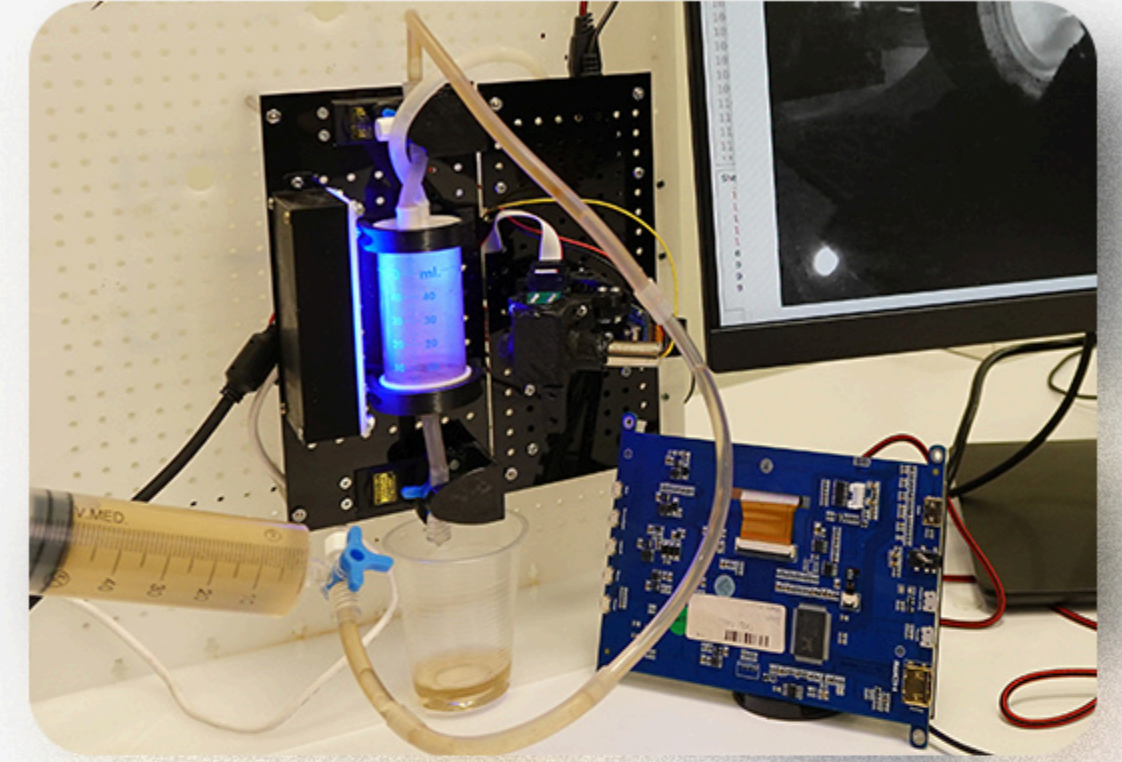
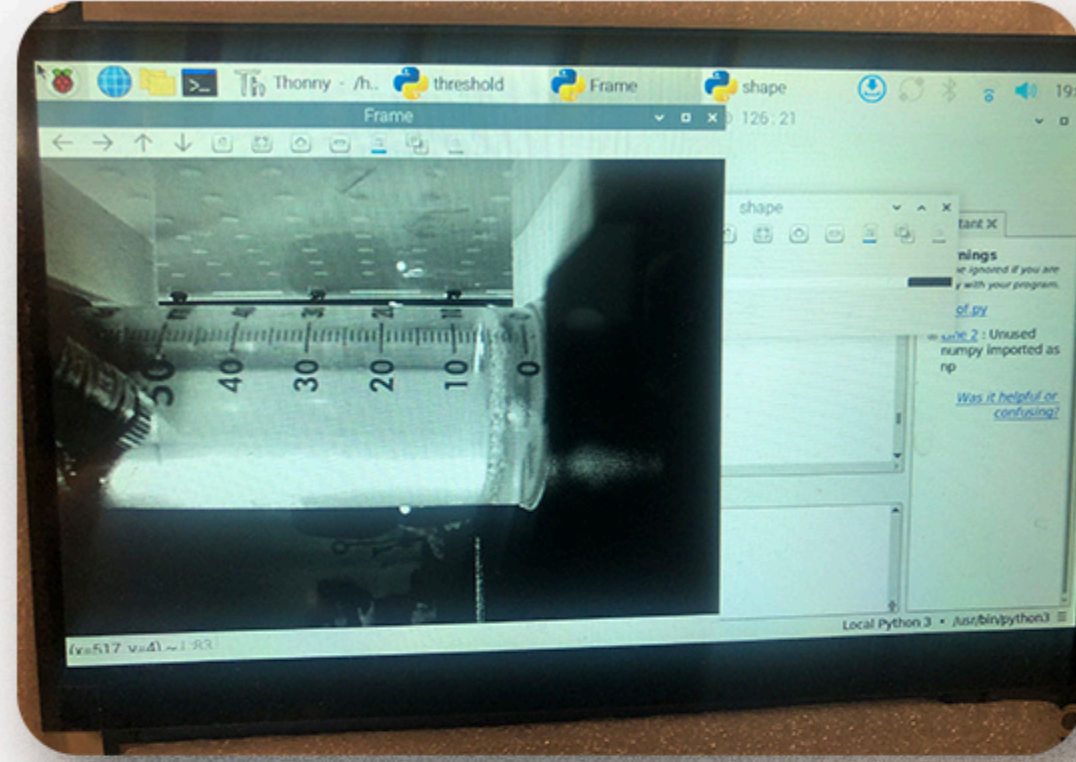


AI engine detects  
anomalies



alerts nurses instantly

# Product Features



Automated, contactless urine monitoring

Dashboard with real time data and customizable alerts

Disposable, sterile collection chamber

Real-time turbidity analysis via nephelometry

Optical sensors for volume measurement

Compatible with hospital and in-home setups

No need for manual sampling or handling (Future plan)

## Advanced Capabilities:



### Early screening

Provides real-time insights into urine clarity to assist in identifying early signs of hematuria, dehydration, or infection risk.



### Continuous Monitoring

Measures urine output and clarity automatically and with clinical accuracy.



### Seamless Integration

Fits existing catheter systems without workflow disruption or retraining.



### AI-Powered Insights (Future plan)

Predicts early signs of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) and sepsis.



### Reduced Risk & Workload

Minimizes contamination and manual handling, easing nursing effort.



### Cost-Efficient & Scalable

Affordable unit pricing with low-cost disposables and SaaS-based expansion.

# Competitive Advantages

*Exypnos stands out by delivering a combination of clinical accuracy, hygienic operation, and data-driven functionality tailored to modern hospital needs.*

Feature / Device	Sippi	Fize	Accuryn	Clarity RMS	Sensica	Exypnos
Volume Monitoring	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes</b>
Turbidity Measurement	No	No	No	No	No	<b>Yes</b>
AI-Based Analytics	No	Yes	No	No	No	<b>Yes</b> (Future plan)
Urine Analysis	No	No	No	No	No	<b>Yes</b> (Future plan)

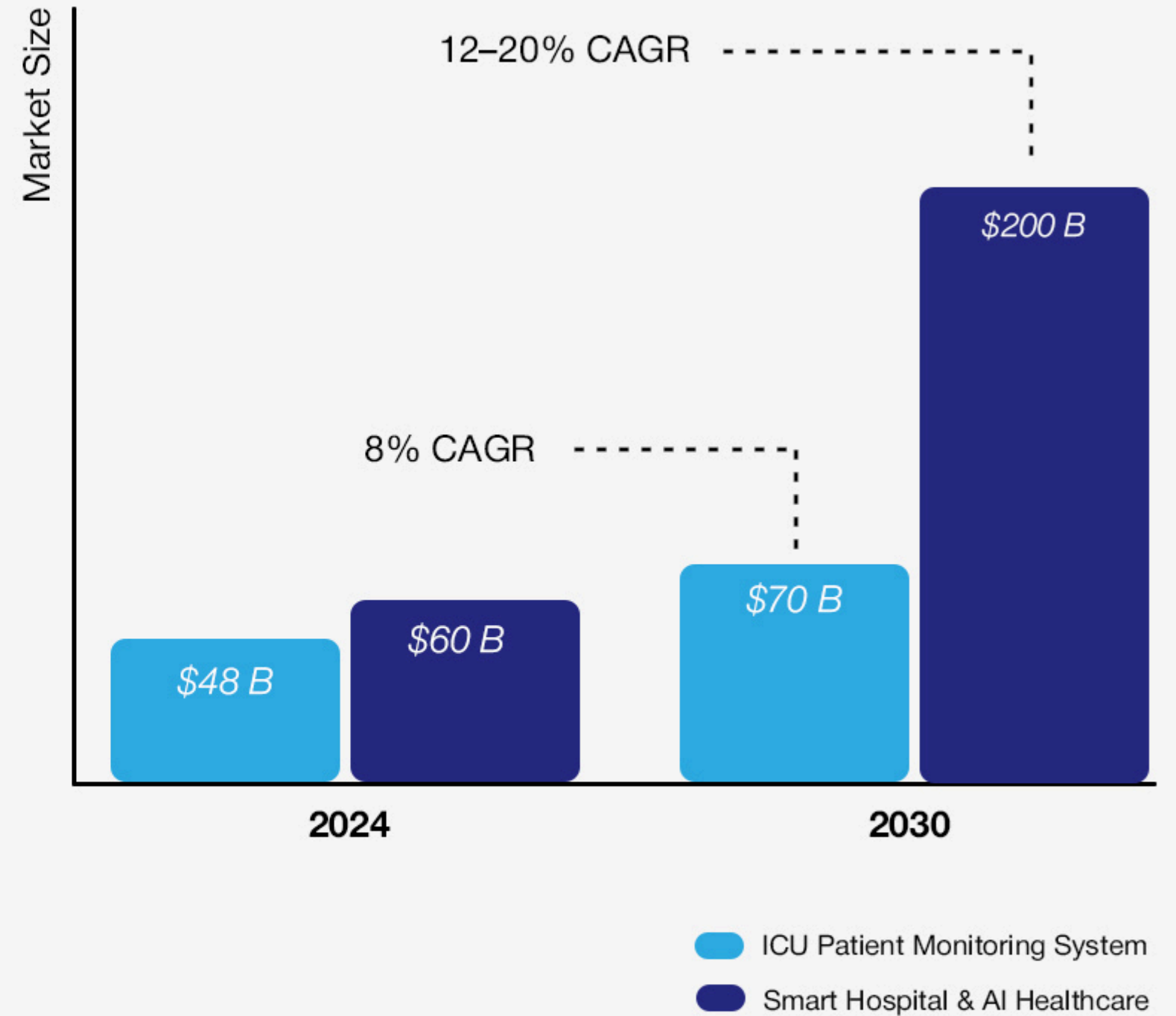
# Market Opportunity

Exynnos operates at the intersection of two fast-growing healthcare markets

- ICU Patient Monitoring Systems
- Smart Hospital & AI Healthcare

## Growth Drivers

- Aging population and expanding long-term care demand
- Widespread adoption of automated and digital monitoring systems
- Rapid advancements in computer-aided urinalysis technologies

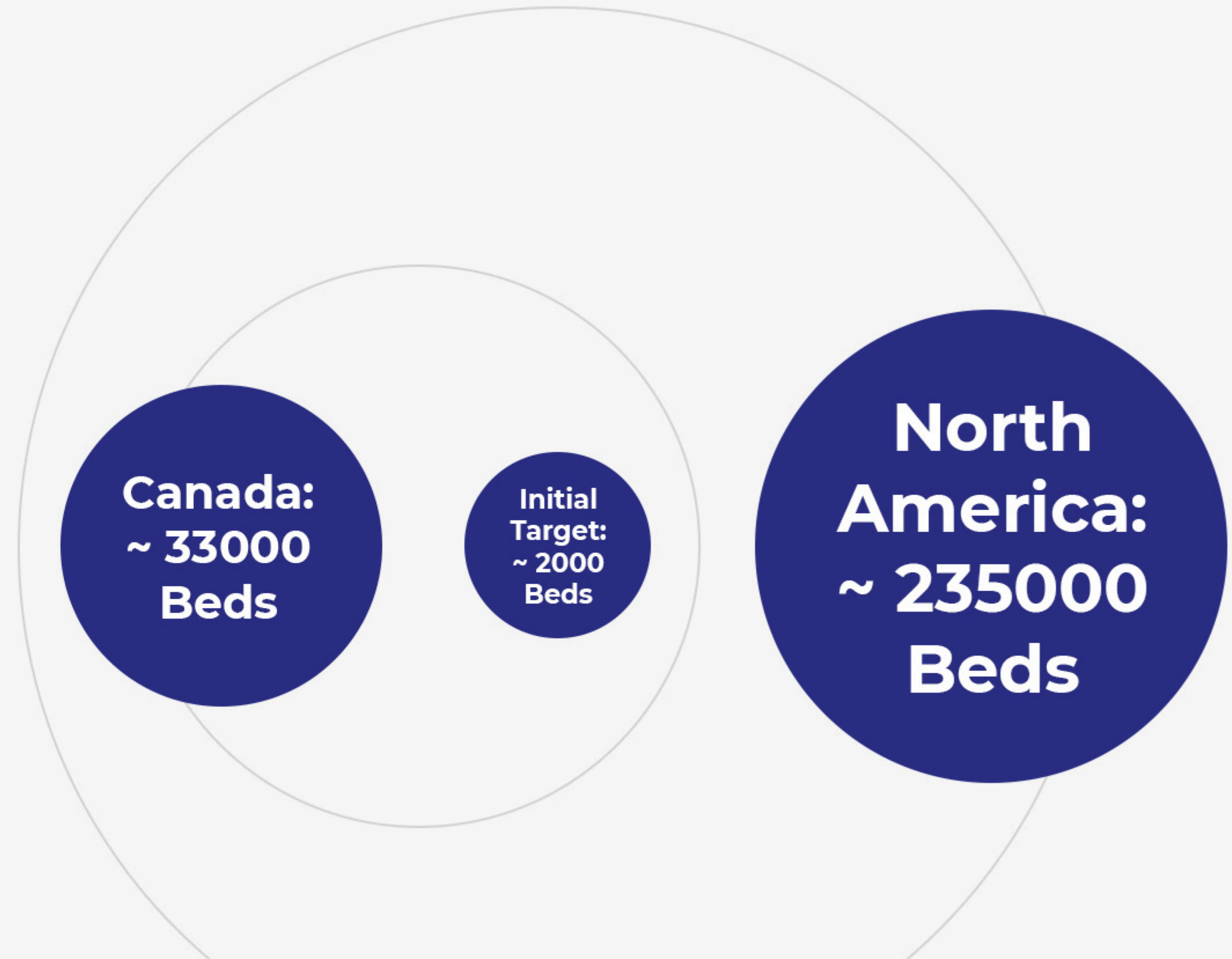


# Clinical Applications & Addressable Market

The Exypnos UO Meter is designed for continuous urine monitoring across acute, long-term, and home-care setting, extending beyond ICUs to broader clinical applications.

## Applications of Use

- Intensive Care Units (ICU, NICU, CCU)
- Surgical recovery and post-operative wards
- Long-term and elderly care facilities
- Trauma and burn units
- Home-care for chronic or renal conditions



Exypnos begins commercialization in Canada, focusing on ICU and LTC beds with the highest infection-control and automation priorities.

# Revenue Streams

## Hardware Sales

Selling Exypnos devices as a contactless, real-time urine monitoring solution.



## SaaS Revenue

Subscription-Based Software Platform that provides real-time monitoring, alert systems, remote access, and AI-powered analysis.



## Service & Maintenance

Offering training, technical support, maintenance, and future updates to ensure device reliability and customer satisfaction.



## Consumable Sales

Supplying single-use urine chambers ensure continuous consumable sales alongside device deployments.



# Meet Our Team



**Mohammad Aliabadi**  
Chief Executive Officer

Founder of Exynnos  
Master's in Photonics.  
Oversees company  
strategy, product vision,  
and global market  
expansion.



**Mina Mayeli**  
Chief Technology  
Officer

Electronics engineer  
leading the design and  
development of Exynnos's  
sensor systems and device  
hardware.



**Hamideh Papi Namadi**  
Medical Director

Doctor of Medicine  
specializing in clinical  
application and workflow  
integration of the Exynnos  
system.



**Ahmad Fakhravar**  
VP of Sales and  
Business Development

Finance expert. Manages  
external partnerships,  
institutional relationships,  
and market entry  
strategies in target  
regions.

# Roadmap



**2023 – 2024**

- Finalized MVP0
- Completed bench testing & calibration.
- Initiated branding & outreach



**2025 - 2026**

- Finalizing MVP1
- Finalizing GUI & alert system
- Submit CIPO Patent



**2026 - 2027**

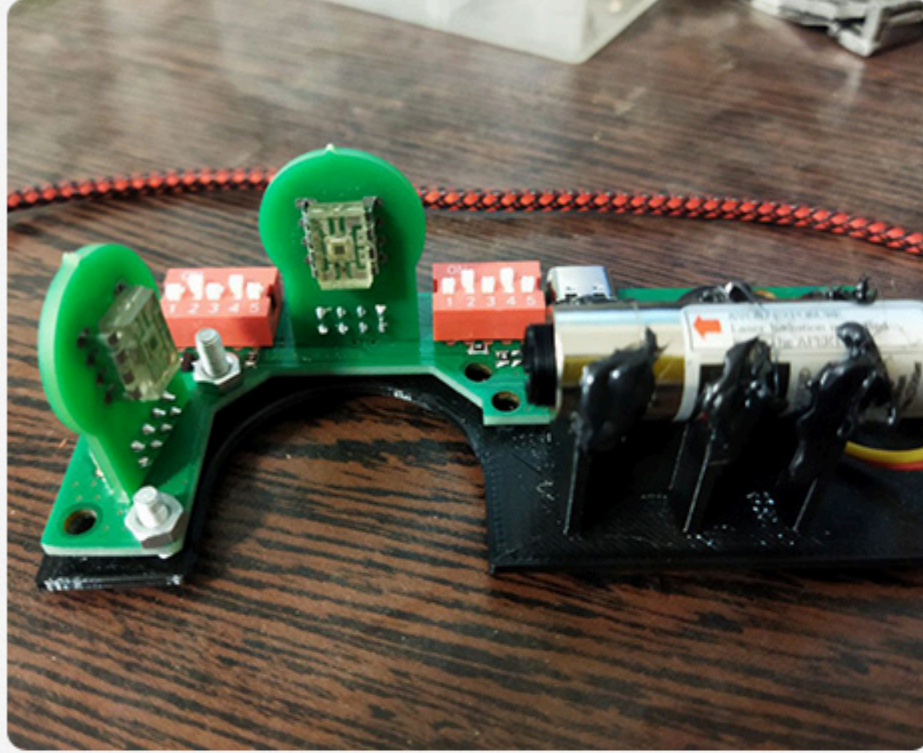
- Run Canadian clinical trials
- Pilot deployments in hospitals
- Submit Health Canada MDL



**2028 & Beyond**

- Start marketing campaigns
- Launch in Canada post-MDL
- Scale manufacturing & expand software services.

# Achievements



## Product Development

- 4 MVP versions completed (MVP0 & MVP1)
- Achieved  $\pm 1$  mL volume accuracy and  $R^2 = 0.93$  turbidity correlation in lab validation.
- Successfully tested +30 urine samples under real clinical conditions.



## Academic & Clinical Collaborations

- Joint R&D with Ferdowsi University of Mashhad on optical sensing & nephelometry.
- Formal research partnership with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (2024–2025) for clinical testing.
- Continuous feedback from physicians & hospital engineers guiding MVP refinements.



## Recognition & Publications

- Two peer-reviewed papers accepted on turbidity analysis & optical sensing.
- Presented at the Optics & Photonics Conference (2025).
- Patent filed in Iran (2025); Canadian patent in preparation.

# Appendices

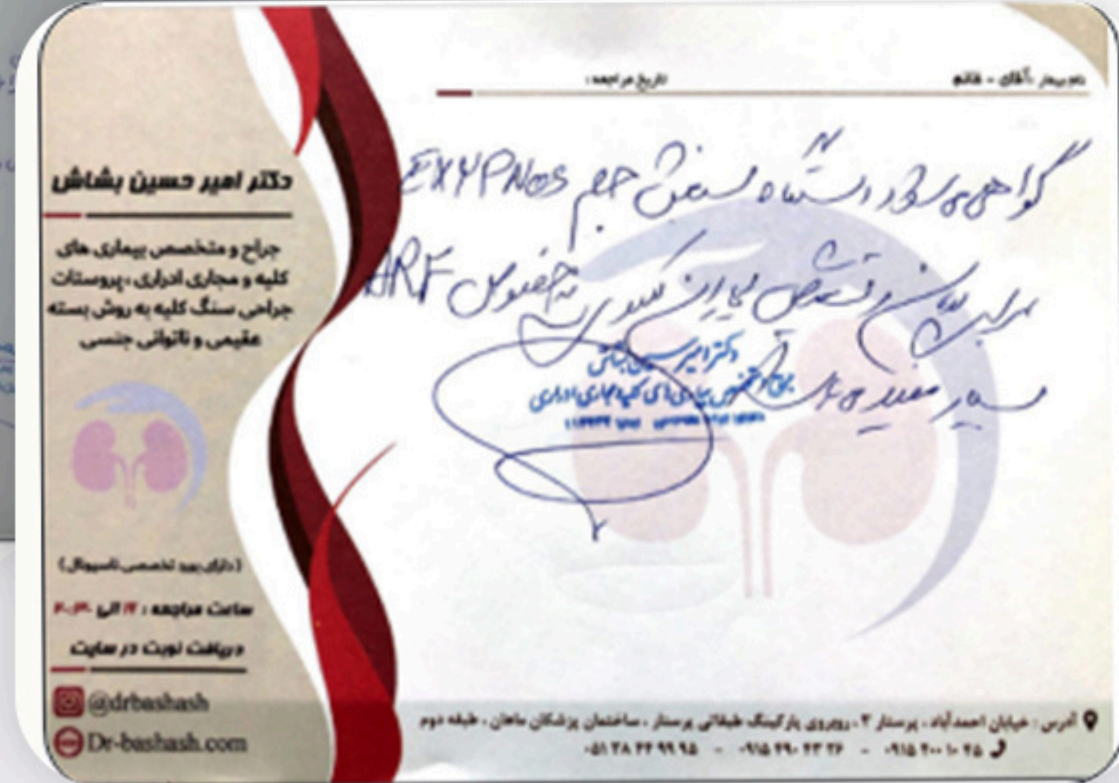
We completed MTA accelerator program, gaining mentorship in business development and regulatory strategy.

Additionally, we participated in the “Next Generation” event organized by PyCap in Dubai, where we presented Exypnos to international investors and startup leaders.



# Appendices

Recommendation letters from physicians who evaluated the UO Meter during clinical testing.



Patent application submitted to the Intellectual Property Center of Iran for official registration.



# Appendices

Scientific publications and conference presentations based on the data obtained from our laboratory and clinical experiments.



## Laser Applications in Precision Volume Measurement of Liquids

Ayda Sarkaki<sup>1,2</sup>, Mohammad Reza Rashidian Vaziri<sup>2\*</sup>, S.Mohammad Aliabadi<sup>3</sup>, Hadi Rastegar Mogahddam Rezaion<sup>2</sup>, Mina Mayeli<sup>3</sup>

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**Abstract**— This article provides a concise overview of diverse liquid volume measurement methods, emphasizing the preference for non-contact approaches in industries like oil, gas, mineral, and medical applications due to hazardous conditions. Laser-based techniques, such as time-of-flight, triangulation, and confocal methods, are highlighted for their rapid, precise, and safe volumetric measurements, showcasing their widespread applications and recent innovations in various industries.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Given the diverse needs of various industries, non-contact methods are sometimes necessary for liquid volume measurements. For instance, in the petrochemical industries, measuring the volume should be non-contact due to their flammable conditions [1]. Non-contact measurement is vital due to hygiene considerations when dealing with fluids like blood and urine [2]. The mentioned industries, due to their high sensitivity, typically require fast response times and high measurement accuracies [3].

sensor, utilizing a two-stage detection algorithm, demonstrated improved accuracy with a repeatability error below 0.02%, surpassing similar triangulation sensors, and featured a simpler optical setup. [6].

### 3. TIME OF FLIGHT METHODS

In this method, a beam of light is emitted and based on the round-trip time of this beam, which is measured by detectors, the distance of the laser from the liquid surface is determined. The time-of-flight method can be optimized using image processing algorithms. The proposed method utilizes smartphones with pulsed light sources to estimate liquid volume by capturing and processing images with a time-of-flight

### 2. TRIANGULATION METHOD

# Appendices

Scientific publications and conference presentations based on the data obtained from our laboratory and clinical experiments.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سی وچکدین کنفرانس اپتیک و فوٹونیک ایران و ہندجمن کنفرانس میندسی و فوٹونیک ایران

Real-Time Non-Contact Detection and Quantification of Urine Turbidity  
Using a Nephelometry Technique

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Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran<sup>2</sup>

**Materials and Methods**

The testing was conducted under sterile conditions, ensuring minimal contamination risk. Given the necessity for urine tests to be performed on fresh samples, all testing adhered to strict protocols to maintain sample integrity.



Figure 3. A representative urine sample for testing.

**Introduction**

Urine analysis includes both microscopic and macroscopic examination. Macroscopic urine analysis involves evaluating the odor, color, and turbidity of the urine [1,2]. The turbidity of urine can increase due to the presence of cellular debris, casts, crystals, and other particles. Substances such as blood (both red and white blood cells), hemoglobin, cholesterol, albumin, leukocyte esterase, nitrites, ketones, bilirubin, and urobilinogen, which are typically absent in urine, can also contribute to its cloudiness. Conditions like cystitis, diabetes, gonorrhea, chlamydia, kidney stones, pyelonephritis, urethritis, kidney failure, trichomoniasis, and prostatitis are linked to turbid urine. Other factors that can cause cloudy urine include hydration status, urinary tract infections, kidney infections and stones, sexually transmitted infections, vulvovaginitis, diet, and diabetes. [3-5] Monitoring urine parameters such as volume and turbidity becomes even more crucial after surgical procedures [6,7]. Currently, urine turbidity is measured visually, and if any turbidity is observed, the samples are sent to clinical laboratories for further examination, which is a time-consuming process (Figure 1). Low levels of turbidity are not detectable by the naked eye. Changes in urine turbidity can indicate various issues, as previously mentioned, and continuous monitoring of these parameters can simplify the screening process. Given the importance of measuring urine turbidity, Padilla and colleagues designed a device that detects urine turbidity using a turbidity sensor and an Arduino board. This test device was specifically designed for male urinary system [8] This model quantitatively measures urine turbidity, but it uses a contact method that is not feasible for use in a hospital environment. Mithya et al. proposed using an Arduino-based device to measure turbidity in liquids, including urine. The Arduino turbidity sensor functions like a photometer, detecting suspended particles by measuring transmitted and scattered light [9] In this study, urine turbidity was quantified once again; however, due to the contact-based method and the requirement for sterility, it is not feasible for use in clinical settings. This device is based on scattering and has an error limit of two percent. Its innovation lies in employing a non-contact and Real time method for measuring urine turbidity through nephelometry and quantifying urine turbidity and hematuria for screening and diagnosis. Accurate measurement of urine turbidity can facilitate future research and development.



Figure 1. A sample of a hematuria case under the microscope

**Result and conclusion**

The findings of this study underscore the efficacy of our nephelometry-based device in the accurate detection and quantification of urine turbidity. In Figure 4, as the sample volume increases, the NTU also increases proportionally. This suggests that healthy urine samples become more turbid as the blood tested increases. The linear trend indicates a consistent behavior in healthy individuals. Indeed, for healthy individuals, the turbidity of urine tends to follow a predictable pattern. Any deviations from this trend might be indicative of underlying health conditions. In Figure 5, the nephelometric results for a hematuria patient is shown. Like the healthy individual's graph, this one also shows an increasing trend of NTU with sample volume. Both graphs demonstrate that turbidity (NTU) tends to rise as the volume of urine tested increases. However, the NTU values in this hematuria case are likely significantly higher than those in the healthy individual's graph. Hematuria indicates blood in the urine, which contributes to increased turbidity. This explains the elevated NTU values. Clinicians can interpret this graph as abnormal due to the presence of blood, whereas the healthy graph represents expected behavior. The study findings revealed that the device effectively detected hematuria and accurately quantified its severity. Moreover, the device identified cases of hematuria that were imperceptible to the naked eye, demonstrating substantial NTU changes even when visually undetectable. Notably, the device exhibited a minimal systematic error of 2% and a standard error of 1.72 NTU, underscoring its precise quantification of urine turbidity and its low measurement error.

In conclusion, the device demonstrates a robust ability to detect urine turbidity of hematuria even at levels undetectable by the naked eye. Its real-time analysis and precise quantification of urine turbidity enable effective monitoring and comparison with an individual's baseline samples, allowing for detailed tracking of urinary changes over time. Notably, the device allows for intra-patient comparisons of nephelometric measurements, with numerical changes in turbidity potentially providing more accurate indicators for further clinical investigations. Beyond hematuria, the device shows promise for measuring other critical biomarkers such as albumin and creatinine. This advancement could

# Thank You!

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