

Introduction

Currently there are around **100 million MRI** procedures completed each year.

- **2 million** MRI procedures are terminated yearly due to claustrophobia. MRI termination rate of unseated children reaches 47% (aged 2-7 years)
- General anesthesia (GA) is often required to achieve immobility and has a morality rate of 2.4-3.3 per 10,000 in developing nations.
- Children with developmental disabilities are 3 times more prone to **hypoxia** under GA. GA is also a significant financial burden.

Objectives

- Develop a highly implementable & interactive virtual reality MRI Simulator
- Attenuate anxiety and claustrophobia in MRI patients through VR simulation. Decrease necessitation of GA.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of this novel VR-MRI relative to standard preparatory material for MRI preparation, as measured by subjective user feedback

Materials and Methods



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- The apps content was curated in the Unity 3D Game Engine (version 2021.3.26)
- Built using Open XR 1.7.0 and XR Interaction Unity Toolkit 2.3.2
- Nova UI Framework package was used to design interfaces
- Oculus Integration was used to access hardware specific functionality.
- Eleven Lab was used for Speech Synthesis
- 360 Tour MRI environment was recorded and captured by a 360 camera

A novel virtual reality MRI simulator (VR-MRI) to prepare pediatric patients for MRI scans

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Experience 1—360 Tour

The 360-video was designed to help the user feel comfortable about the hospital environment, and the necessary steps preceding the MRI scan.

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Experience 3—Breathing

The breathing and meditation section serve as a mindfulness-based virtual therapy to decrease the user's anxiety and increase comfortability.





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Interactive Hold-Still Elen

When positioned inside the MRI bore and surround user would see a movie clip playing on a screen at The movie will pause or disappear based on the se movement.





REFERENCES

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- environment. Magnetic resonance in medicine, 64(2):377-381, 2010.

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| Resi | llts | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|------|
| erience 2—MRI Simulation virtual MRI simulation experience d to decrease anxiety level, trophobic feeling, and the need onscious sedation | Figure 4 – Comparison of self-reported overall preferences | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Standa Mater | | R-MRI | Same |
| | Which experience felt more | immersive | e? (n) | | 0 | 14 | ł | 0 |
| | Which experience felt more fun? (n) | | | | 0 | 14 | ŧ | 0 |
| | Which experience are you more satisfied with? (n) | | | | 0 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| | Which experience better prepared you for future MRI? (n) | | | | | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| | If you could do VR, which experience do you prefer? (n) | | | | | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| | Figure 5 – Mean rank in post-experience survey | | | | | | | |
| arianaa / Uald Still | | Standard | d Material | VR-MRI ^a | | Z | р | r |
| erience 4—Hold-Still ain the user to hold still and | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | - | | |
| <text></text> | How anxious did you feel? | 1.50 | 1.092 | 1.14 | .363 | -1 | .317 | .27 |
| | How engaging was this | 2.64 | 1.336 | 4.79 | .426 | -3.09 | .002** | .83 |
| | experience? How satisfying was this experience? | 2.71 | 1.490 | 4.64 | .633 | -2.86 | .004** | .76 |
| | How prepared do you feel for future MRI? | 3.86 | 1.406 | 4.64 | .497 | -2.12 | .034* | .57 |
| | I agree that I remembered to hold still. | | 1.231 | 4.86 | .363 | -2.06 | .039* | .55 |
| | I agree that I remembered the noise. | 3.79 | 1.528 | 4.79 | .426 | -2.14 | .033* | .57 |
| | ^a VR-MRI: virtual reality magnetic resonance imaging [*] P < .05. ^{**} P < .01. | | | | | | | |
| | Conclusion | | | | | | | |
| ment nded by the head coil, the attached to the head coil. severity of user's head | Statistically significant differences were found in all questions except for anxiety level | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 Self-reported survey data | | | | | | | |
| | 2 Relatively small sample size on adult volunteers not actual patients | | | | | | | |
| | Next Steps: | | | | | | | |
| | 1) Larger-scale RCT on real hospital patients (pediatric +adult) | | | | | | | |
| | Evaluate effectiveness via actual MRI success rate post VR- MRI | | | | | | | |
| Braz, L. G. (2012). Anesthesia-related mortality in rg/10.6061/clinics/2012(04)12 g magnetic resonance imaging: methods and | 3) Integrate hold-st | ill game | e to actu | ual MRI | machi | ne | | |
| J. ons of young children to the MRI scanner | | | | | | | | |



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