

## Index

### **a**

- acetone 10, 98, 99, 102, 165–168
- additive manufacturing 118–120, 122
- aerosol jet printing 119, 120
- affordable, sensitive, specific,  
user-friendly, rapid and robust,  
equipment-free, and delivered  
(ASSURED) 2
- amperometric method 25–27
- amperometry sensing 95–97
- augmentable smartphone systems 4

### **b**

- back-side grinding (BSG) 121
- bacterial cellulose (BC) 210
- biochemical detections 1–14, 20, 30, 60,  
94, 152, 184, 225
- bioelectronic modulation of localized  
surface plasmon resonance  
76–77
- bio-electron transfer modulation of  
plasmon resonance 92
- biofluids and select detection methods  
139–140
- biofuel-based sensors
  - applications for 210, 211
  - materials and fabrication 209–210
  - working principles 208–209
- biorecognition elements 7–9, 71
- biosensors, timeline of development  
4–6

- blood  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate (BOHB) 167,  
168
- breath acetone (BrAC) 166–168
- Brownian motion 53
- burns and diabetic ulcers 179, 192

### **c**

- carbon-based materials 8
- carboxylated multi-walled carbon  
nanotube (c-MWCNTs) 210
- catalytic electrochemical detection  
32–35
- chemical mechanical polishing (CMP)  
121, 122
- chemiluminescence sensing-based  
portable optical systems  
fabrication and applications 55–57  
technique principle 55
- chronic diseases 1, 2, 192
- close-loop therapeutics with wearable  
devices
  - energy supply for 199
  - integration of 199–200
- colored nanoparticles 58
- colorimetric sensing-based portable  
optical systems  
fabrication and applications 58–61  
technique principle 58
- complementary metal oxide  
semiconductor (CMOS) 57, 60,  
61, 85, 116

- construction of portable optical-  
  electrochemical coupled systems
- electrochemical LSPR electrode 81,  
  83–85
- electrochemical single-wavelength  
  LSPR system 83–85
- continuous glucose monitoring (CGM)  
  5, 34, 149, 150
- conventional biochemical detections 2
- cortisol 9, 33–35, 141–143, 151
- Covid-19 pandemic 2, 157, 170–172
- CS-rGO forms 166
- cyclic voltammetry 25–28, 76, 95, 182
- cystic fibrosis (CF) 143
- cytosolic calcium ions 143
  
- d**
- different amperometric detection  
  methods 95
- direct electrochemical detection 32, 34
- dynamic light scattering (DLS) 50, 52–54
  
- e**
- electrically responsive IIS for wound  
  treatment 195–197
- electrochemical-based sensors 170–172
- electrochemical impedance spectroscopy  
  (EIS) 25, 28–29, 97–98, 102, 183
- electrochemical local surface plasmon  
  resonance sensing 91–93
- electrochemical sensors 10, 19–20, 23,  
  25–26, 30, 32–33, 35–36, 80, 85, 95,  
  97, 100, 141, 147, 211
- electrochemical transduction 10
- electrochemiluminescence (ECL) sensing  
  55–57, 90, 93–94, 102
- electrochemistry 20–22, 76, 78, 82, 90
- electrode functionalization 30–31
- electrode modification 7, 10, 29–31
- electrode system 10, 23–24
- electrohydrodynamic (EHD) inkjet  
  printing 119, 120
- electrophoresis-enhanced localized  
  surface plasmon resonance  
  73–75
  
- energy supply for closed-loop system  
  199
- enzymatic biofuel cells 208, 209
- ethanol 78, 163–165, 210
  
- f**
- fabricating wearable sensing systems  
  additive manufacturing 119–122
- IC chip design 116–118
- IC chip thinning 121–122
- material design 114–116
- structure design 114
- subtractive manufacturing 118–119
- 3D assembling 125, 126
- transfer printing 122–125
- fabrication of optical-electrochemical  
  coupled electrodes
- nanocone array 79–80
- nanohole array 78–79
- nanoparticles coupled ITO electrode  
  80–81
- fiber-based enzyme fuel cells 210
- flexible electronics  
  definition and development 112
- wearable sensing systems  
  advantages of 112–113
- fabricating 113–126, 130
- flexible printed circuit board (FPCB)  
  process 114, 149, 160, 161
- fluorescence 3, 54, 71, 90, 91, 102, 183
- food intake analysis 145–146
- Forster resonance energy transfer (FRET)  
  based nanoprobe 91
- FreeStyle Libre Flash blood glucose  
  monitoring system 34
  
- g**
- glucose oxidase (GOD) 9, 19, 76, 77, 92,  
  150
- gold labeling pad 58
- gold nanoparticles (GNPs) 9, 48, 58, 76,  
  79, 100, 168
  
- h**
- holographic on-chip microscopy 60

human body energy 207, 208  
 human mesenchymal stem cells (hMSCs)  
 60  
 humidity-based sensors 158–160  
 hydrogel-based WDDS 189–190  
 hypoxia 181, 211

***i***

iezTube 210  
 imaging-based methods 53  
 indirect catalytic electrochemical  
 detection 34–35  
 infectious disease 2  
 inkjet printing 8, 119–121  
 in situ detection 4, 42, 143  
 integrating wearable sensors with  
 wearable therapy  
 electrically responsive IIS for wound  
 treatment 195–197  
 mechanically responsive IIS for wound  
 treatment 194–195  
 thermally responsive IIS for wound  
 treatment 192–194  
 integration of closed-loop system  
 199–200  
 interstitial fluid (ISF) 12, 139, 149–151,  
 199  
 ion selective electrode (ISE) 23, 26, 97

***l***

“Lab-on-a-chip” equipment 19  
 labeled sensing systems 42  
 label-free sensing systems 42  
 Laccase (LAC) 210  
 large-volume solution scattering imaging  
 (LVSi) system 52, 54  
 laser cutting 118, 119, 129, 149  
 lateral flow immunoassays (LFA) 51–53  
 lateral flow test strip (LFTS) 4, 57  
 light scattering 50, 53  
 liquid crystal film (LCD) 161  
 localized surface plasma resonance  
 (LSPR)  
 bioelectronic modulation 76–77  
 definition 71

electrochemical 91–93  
 electrophoresis-enhanced 73–75  
 fabrication and applications 46–49  
 potential coupled 75–76  
 technique principle 45–46

***m***

mechanically responsive IIS for wound  
 treatment 194–195  
 metal-organic skeleton materials (MOFs)  
 210  
 microbial fuel cell 208, 209  
 microelectromechanical machining  
 technology 19  
 microfluidics 51  
 systems 3  
 technologies 3, 4  
 micro-nano processing technology 72  
 microscale WDDS 188–189  
 Mie scattering 50  
 molecular technology 3  
 multi-walled carbon nanotubes  
 (MWCNT) 160, 210

***n***

nano biosensing technology 19  
 nanocone array 78–80, 82  
 nanocup array 73  
 nanohole array 78–79  
 nanomaterials processing technology 72  
 neutral axis 116  
 non-imaging methods 53

***o***

open circuit potential method 25–26  
 optical biosensors 49, 62, 71, 72, 103  
 optical-electrochemical coupled sensing  
 systems  
 bioelectronic modulation of localized  
 surface plasmon resonance  
 76–77  
 construction of 81–83, 85  
 electrophoresis-enhanced localized  
 surface plasmon resonance  
 73–75

optical-electrochemical coupled sensing systems (*contd.*)  
 fabrication of 77–81  
 fundamentals of 72  
 potential coupled localized surface plasmon resonance 75–76  
 optical scattering 49, 50  
 oral disease detection 147–149

## **p**

paper-based barcode chips 59  
 paper-based colorimetric assay 59  
 personal healthcare 2  
 phase control 123, 125  
 phase-controlled transfer printing 123  
 photolithography 118, 119, 127, 184, 188, 222  
 piezoelectric nanogenerator-based sensors (PENGs)  
 applications for 222–224  
 materials and fabrication 220–222  
 working principle 220, 221  
 plasmonic excitation  
 definition 42  
 localized surface plasma resonance (LSPR) 46, 48, 49  
 surface plasma resonance (SPR) 45, 49  
 point-of-care detections 89–104  
 point-of-care testing (POCT) 4, 31–33, 72, 85, 89, 90, 97, 99, 101, 102  
 polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) 8, 78, 144, 148, 161, 162, 189, 195, 219  
 portable electrochemical electrode 30  
 portable electrochemical measuring systems 31–33  
 portable electrochemical sensing systems  
 amperometric method 26–27  
 catalytic electrochemical detection 32–34  
 cyclic voltammetry 27–28  
 direct electrochemical detection 32  
 electrochemical impedance spectroscopy 28–29  
 fabrication of

electrode modification and functionalization 30–31  
 portable electrochemical electrode 30  
 portable electrochemical measuring systems 31–32  
 fundamentals of  
 electrochemistry 20–21  
 electrode system 23–24  
 potential and current measurement 22–23  
 principle of potentiostat 24–25  
 indirect catalytic electrochemical detection 34–35  
 open circuit potential method 25–26  
 portable LSPR sensing systems 48, 49  
 portable optical sensing systems  
 chemiluminescence (CL) 54–57  
 colorimetric sensors 57–61  
 fundamentals of 41–42  
 plasmonic excitation 42–49  
 scattering sensing-based portable optical systems 49–54  
 portable sensing technologies 2–4  
 portable SPR sensing systems 47  
 post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 141  
 potential coupled localized surface plasmon resonance 75–76  
 potentiometry sensing 97  
 potentiostat, principle of 24–25  
 pressure-based sensors 162  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 181–182, 185, 188, 192  
 pyocyanin 182, 184, 185

## **r**

radio frequency identification (RFID) 119, 150  
 Raman scattering 50–52, 71  
 Raman spectrum 51  
 Rayleigh scattering 50, 51  
 roll-to-roll printing 121

**S**

salivary metabolite monitoring 145–147  
 SARS-CoV-2 59, 170–173  
 scattering-based imaging methods 50, 53  
 scattering-based spectral analysis  
   methods 50  
 scattering sensing-based portable optical  
   systems  
     fabrication and applications 51–54  
     technique principle 50–51  
 Seebeck effect 212  
 self-powered pressure sensors 162  
 sensing units 7, 8, 13, 224, 226  
 shape memory polymer (SMP) materials  
   123, 125  
 siCellDeath 60  
 signal transduction 10, 141  
 smartphone  
   electrochemical system  
     amperometry sensing 95–97  
     impedimetric sensing 97–99  
     potentiometry sensing 97  
   optical sensing system  
     electrochemical LSPR sensing  
       91–92  
     electrochemiluminescence (ECL)  
       sensing 93–94  
     spectroscopy sensing 90–91  
   photoelectrochemical (PEC) system  
     99–101  
   point-of-care detections 101–103  
 smartphone-based ECL system 56, 57,  
   93, 94  
 speed-controlled transfer printing 123,  
   124  
 SPR imaging (SPRi) 47, 48, 71  
 Stokes–Einstein relationship 53  
 subtractive manufacturing 118  
 surface-controlled transfer printing 123  
 surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy  
   (SERS) 51, 52, 62, 71  
 surface plasma resonance (SPR)  
   fabrication and applications 46–49  
   technique principle 45–46  
 sustainable energy sources 161, 207

sweat lactate 13, 140, 210  
 synthetic biology-based sensor 172–173

**t**

tear analysis 150–152  
 temperature-based sensors 160–161  
 textile-based biofuel cells 209, 211  
 textile-based WDDS 190  
 thermally responsive IIS for wound  
   treatment 192–194  
 thermoelectric nanogenerator  
   (TEG)-based sensors  
     applications for 214–215  
     materials and fabrication 212–214  
     working principles 212  
 traditional biochemical sensing devices  
   141  
 traditional electrochemical sensors 19,  
   100, 211  
 transfer printing  
   phase-controlled 123–125  
   speed-controlled 123  
   surface-controlled 123  
 triboelectric nanogenerator-based sensors  
   applications for 217–219  
   materials and fabrication 217  
   working principles 215–217

**U**

universal serial bus-on-the-go (USB-OTG)  
   57

**V**

volatile markers analysis  
   acetone 165–168  
   ethanol 163–165  
 volatile sulfur compounds (VSCs) 147,  
   148

**W**

wearable breath sensors  
   aldehydes 168  
   carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in respiratory air  
     168  
   for physiological monitoring

- wearable breath sensors (*contd.*)
    - humidity-based 158–160
    - pressure-based 162
    - temperature-based 160–161
  - for virus detection
    - electrochemical-based 170–172
    - synthetic biology-based 172–173
  - for volatile markers analysis
    - acetone 165–168
    - ethanol 163–165
  - smart facemask 169
  - wearable drug delivery system (WDDS)
    - for wound treatment
      - hydrogel-based 189–190
      - microscale 188–189
      - textile-based 190
      - types of 186–187
  - wearable epidermal sensors 184
  - wearable freeze-dried, cell-free (wFDCF) sensors 172
  - wearable healthcare devices 1
  - wearable neonatal intensive care system 127, 128
  - wearable self-powered biosensors 211
  - wearable sensing systems
    - advantages of 112–113
    - breathability 131
    - data-processing unit 10–11
    - fabricating 113–126
    - power unit 11–12
    - reliability 131
    - sensing units 7–10
    - substrate 7–8
  - wearable sensing systems fabricated
    - ultrasonic sensing systems 127–130
  - wearable neonatal intensive care system 127–129
  - wearable sensors
    - ISF 149–151
    - saliva analysis
      - food intake analysis 145–146
      - oral disease detection 147–149
      - salivary metabolite monitoring 146, 147
    - sweat analysis
      - for disease diagnosis 142–145
      - health monitoring 141–143
      - for nutrition management 145
      - for tear analysis 151–152
      - for wound monitoring 180–186
  - wearable sensor systems (WSS) 179, 185–186
    - wound healing 180–182
  - wearable ultrasonic sensing systems 127–130
  - wound healing
    - characteristic parameters of 180–182
    - detecting methods of 182–183
    - representative WSS for 183–186
- Z**
- zeolite imidazolate framework-8 (ZIF-8) 210
  - zinc oxide-poly(dimethylsiloxane) (ZnO-PDMS) nanocomposite 148









