

The Clinical Challenge

- Subcutaneous and dermal masses are detected in the veterinary clinic on daily basis
- Clinicians must be able to differentiate between malignant and benign masses, in order to determine the appropriate course of treatment.

by  HTVET

HTVista

Our Solution

HT VISTA is the **first non-invasive medical device** that allows clinicians to determine whether subcutaneous and dermal masses are cancerous, **quickly, affordably, and in the clinic.**

Our Technology

Heat Diffusion Imaging (HDI)

HT VISTA technology leverages the fact that normal and malignant tissues display different heat transfer rates, due to their differences in composition, metabolism, tissue morphology, and vascular network, which affect their thermophysical properties.

This innovative imaging modality relies on unique thermal signals recorded by the device, as the tissue is heated and left to cool.






Did you know?

- ~14.5M** new masses are detected annually in the US alone
- 40%** of masses are **not even sampled**
- Many** samples are diagnosed by **external laboratories**
- 20%** of cytology samples are **non-diagnostic**

Non-invasive, affordable, in-clinic screening test will increase the number of diagnosed masses.



Simply Rules Out Cancer.

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 Non-invasive testing
- 
 On-the-spot cloud analysis with immediate results
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 Portable device
- 
 Easy to use
- 
 Affordable

HT VISTA Scan Process

2 min overall test time

- **IDENTIFY** region of interest and clip fur
- **SCAN** the area: heat waves are sent to the tissue. Thermal sensor measures heat diffusion signal
- **MARK** area of concern and healthy area
- **UPLOAD** data: signal is analyzed using computer vision and artificial intelligence. Result returns on the spot

● HT VISTA REPORT

Further investigation is recommended



The mass appears to be benign

Evidence

HT VISTA - tested on over **2000** dogs

85%	70%	71%	25%	98%
Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	PPV	NPV

The high Negative Predictive Value gives confidence in ruling out cancer.

*Based on a validation study done on approximately 400 dogs in community clinics