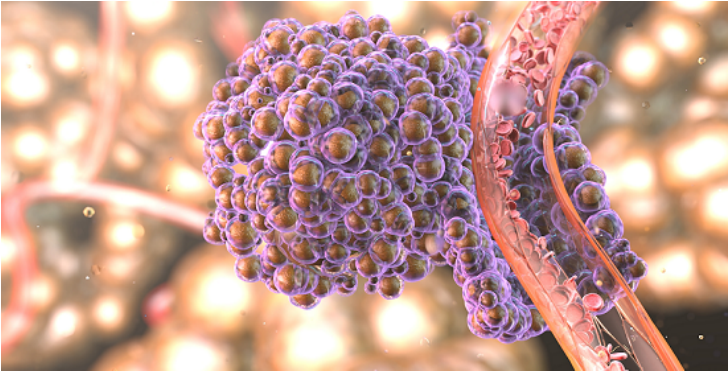


MIT scientists design GPS system to track tumours

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The team expects that such implants can be used to track tumours by monitoring even slight movements.



A team of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has developed an in-body GPS system, called ReMix, which can identify the location of ingestible implants inside the body via low-power wireless signals.

The team expects that such implants can be used to track tumours by monitoring even slight movements. In the future, the implants may also help in dispensing drugs to a specific area in the body.

ReMix is being developed by MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) in alliance with Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH).

The in-body GPS system is based on a wireless technology that MIT previously developed to detect heart rate, breathing and movement.

Further studies are required to improve the system's accuracy and address any associated challenges.