

Smart Saline Bottle for Remote Patient Monitoring using Iot

1. Dr.Karunakar Pothuganti

Received 29th Sep 2021,
Accepted 27th Oct 2021,
Online 18th Nov 2021

¹Assistant Professor, Computer science
Engineering, Mai Nefhi College of
Engineering, Eritrea

Abstract: As the total populace is expanding, the need for well-being anticipation is likewise expanding step by step. Thus, everybody in this world must deal with their well-being appropriately. In these new years, there is a fast advancement in clinical consideration due to the innovative headways in the different fields of sensors, micro-controllers, and PCs for guaranteeing quick recuperation of patients in the medical clinics. The significant and principal prerequisite of the hospitalized patients is that each persistent ought to be given a superior treatment and perception and be provided the right measure of essential nutrition at the right time. The Healthcare area with imaginative strategies has gotten effortless everyday life. Computerization of the saline system is the need of emergency clinics. Saline is something fundamental utilized in each emergency clinic to convey drugs to the patient to fix them. At whatever point saline is taken care of to the patient, medical attendants and overseers have to screen it because of distractedness of attendants towards saline or absence of patient to nurture proportion in the medical clinic causing aeroembolism, which may lead to heart attack, respiratory failure.

Keywords: Arduino controller, LEDs, Blynk, IoT, Saline bottle

I. INTRODUCTION

Saline solution is utilized in the hospital at whatever point some energy should be provided to the patient in the type of liquid. However, there are a few issues with this saline injection process. There is a more significant amount to be infused, so it requires some investment to finish this cycle. In this injection cycle, consistent observing is required, where it is troublesome in numerous hospitals. The checking staff might disregard the patient[1]. This neglecting might bring about a genuine risk to the patient when the saline jug purges the blood from the body of the patient streams once again into the container. This streaming back of blood does genuinely harm the patient. In this system, IOT based programmed cautioning and showing gadget where IR sensor is utilized as a level sensor. IR sensor output voltage level changes when the intravenous liquid level is beneath a specific cutoff. The comparator consistently contrasts the IR output and predefined limit[2]. When the handset output is

negative, the Arduino regulator recognizes that the liquid level is shallow, and it alarms the onlooker by site page or App. When the saline drops down to a specific low level, a warning is created to alarm the medical attendant that the saline taken care of to the patient is finished. The distinction of weight is utilized to detect the measure of the saline present in the bottle and consequently is utilized to give a Smartphone-based application or PC-based page at orderly or medical caretaker room. If the medical caretaker neglects to go to the patient promptly, a sensor blocks the course of action is finished.

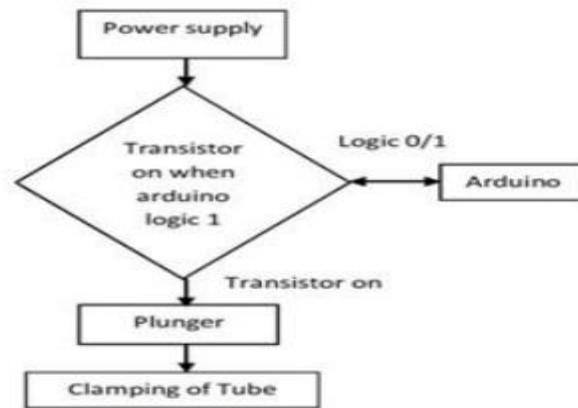


Figure 1: Process Flow of Implementation

Which stifles and levels the saline tube[3]. This keeps the vertical progression of saline from the veins to the bottle. From, his review the IR sensor-based methodology for estimating saline level is perceived. In [4], a configuration concentrated on that suggested adjusting the saline bottle's heaviness with the volume of saline solution[5]. This saline checking system alerts the medical caretaker station when the saline solution weight is under an edge level as aligned in the program. This work utilizes a new and minimal expense approach where LEDs and photodiodes are utilized as sensors and finders separately. Likewise, cinching component is created where it will cinch the tube when the saline bottle is restricted.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Imaginative utilization of IoT innovation in medical care gives not just advantages to specialists and supervisors to get to various information sources, yet additionally challenges in getting to heterogeneous IoT information, particularly in the versatile climate progressively IoT application system. The enormous information gathered by IoT gadgets makes the issue of IoT information interesting. The audit is to picture existing innovation in area-based medical care administrations and utilize this innovation for improvement in ongoing disclosures[6]. Also, the review assisted us with understanding the many thriving and existing well-being innovations, for example, ECG, EMG checking through Android applications, utilizing various conventions to move information like MQTT, TCP/UDP, OCN-validated advancements, WLAN, etc. The conventional strategies utilized for medical care are becoming old because of population increment. The present medical care system requires manual consideration and substantial assignments, which is tedious. Innovative well-being checking systems with less human intercession are required, accessible for minimal price in the country and metropolitan regions[7]. The IR sensors detect the primary level. This detected output is shipped off the microcontroller, which filters the data set for recovering the satisfying data, and the bell begins ringing to caution the medical caretakers and specialists in the hospitals[8]. The advancement of a programmed saline observing system utilizing a native grew minimal expense sensor with IoT gadgets permits the going to doctor or medical attendant to screen the saline stream rate at a distance. The IR sensors detect the primary level. This detected output is shipped off the microcontroller, which checks the data set for recovering the satisfied data.

The discovery of saline drop rate is very dependable. The executed system involves various sensors and gadgets interconnected through distant correspondence modules[9]. The sensor information has been sent and gotten from the attendant or specialist end using the Internet network empowered in the Node MCU module and an open-source IoT plat-structure. This system is utilized to notice the state of the patient. The information can be seen on the Thing Speak application or any website page. The medical attendant can notice every one of the levels or the reach that is performed.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Arduino IDE:

Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is a product stage used to compose code for microcontroller sheets like Arduino or node MCU, which has libraries for specific applications, a chronic screen to show output on a PC screen. Also used to peruse sensors electrical signs like Photodiode, Wi-Fi module, and so on, performs consistent activities, And gives a sign as output to associated gadgets to play out a specific assignment as the engine turns with want speed[10].

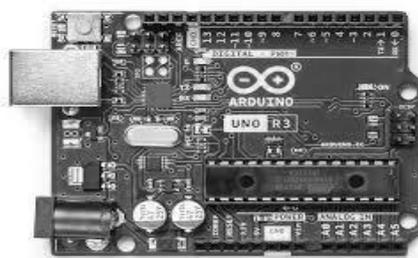


Figure 1: Arduino IDE

2. Solenoid Plunger

A solenoid plunger is a mechanical gadget that utilizes electric flow to provide straight movement of the plunger, at the point when electric flow streams from loop attractive field structures and the to and fro movement of the plunger occurs[11]. In the system, the plunger is used to clip the bottle's saline tube when the saline goes beneath the primary level.

3. BPW34

BPW34 is a photodiode comprised of the p-n intersection of semiconductors which works backward predisposition mode (positive voltage supply to cathode and negative voltage supply to anode). The Photodiode detects light falling on the diode and converts light into electrical signs[12]. Photodiodes are put on a saline bottle inverse the LED.

4. Bluetooth module

Bluetooth module is utilized to interface the system remotely with two-way (Full duplex)correspondence in applications like Bluetooth association between two gadgets[13]. It utilizes a 5-volt power supply and speaks with the assistance of sequential correspondence (USART) at 9600 baud.

5. Blynk

Blynk is an application utilized for IoT applications, which controls IoT-empowered gadgets from a distance. It gathers information from the sensor, store it in the blynk cloud, and gives admittance to the client to control the gadget from a distance.

6. Light Emitting Diode(LED):

Light Emitting Diode is utilized as a light source to pass light between saline bottle, Situated at the primary level above saline bottle to radiate light toward Photodiode. We utilized blue shading LED of 450 nm in a system, which gave ideal voltage across Photodiode.

IV. RESULTS

utilizes the technique for optical detecting instrument, there are various strategies for detecting the saline level, for example, load cell, ultrasound, IR, and capacitive based sensors. However, the benefit of an optical-based system is its expense viability and exceptionally less equipment necessity. These can detect and react to the low saline level by alarming the nurture station[14]. On the off chance that is assuming the medical attendant does not show up on schedule when the saline bottle is going to be unfilled, this venture cinches the saline through the solenoid plunger, which extra security reinforcement provides for this system[15]. The gadget execution and exactness were tried for the quantitative assurance of saline levels. When light is incident upon the photodiode sensor, it conveys a message to Arduino and gives the output as upsides of Red, Blue, or Green tone through LED by the alarm message. The upsides of output voltages across Photodiode against the saline level of the bottle in the example were utilized for examination.

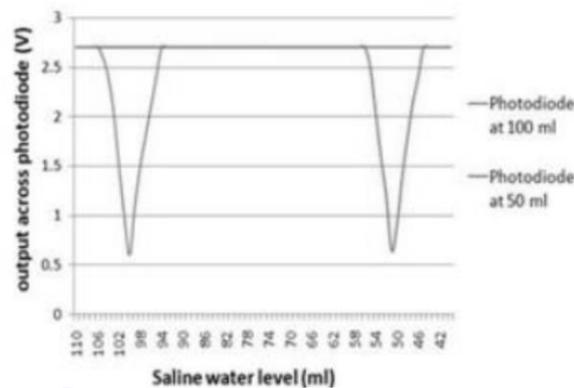


Figure 3:Output screen of Photodiode

The upsides of output voltages across Photodiode against the saline degree of the bottle in the example were utilized for investigation. Out of these three levels, each level has an alternate, simple info voltage across Photodiode [16]. Finally, when the regulator gets the output of the LED-photodiode-based sensor, it is placed in the microcontroller's program, and the relating limit is occasionally checked.



Figure 4:Detction of 50ml saline level

The saline bottle at 50ml, the subsequent sensor actuates the microcontroller, which further triggers a bell caution and braces the saline tube through the solenoid plunger utilizing the transfer circuit with

no further deferral. Arduino microcontroller[17]. The simple output of the Photodiode is shipped off the Arduino Uno, which is made into an advanced output from 0-5volt. 2 to 5 volt implies saline is above limit level under 2-volt output implies the electrolyte is under a specific level.

V. CONCLUSION

With IoT based saline level checking system, the manual exertion concerning the medical attendants is saved. As the whole proposed system is mechanized, it requires exceptionally less human intercession. It will be favorable around evening time as there will be no such necessity for the attendants to visit the patient's bed each an ideal opportunity to check the degree of saline in the bottle since a ready warning will be shipped off the medical caretakers, specialists, guardians when saline reaches the primary level. Given a LED-photodiode-based sensor, the remote patient observing system has empowered patient saline level perception at an insignificant expense. This system can be utilized at evening time likewise when medical attendants probably will not be conscious. The IoT-based system is financially intelligent, and it utilizes the base equipment conceivable. The significant troubles in this task were the bracing circuit component of the saline tube and the testing of various sensors.

REFERENCES

1. S.Umchid, P.Kongsomboom, and M. Buttongdee," Design and Development of a Monitoring System for Saline Administration,"Proceedings of the World Congress on Engineering I, 2018.
2. D.Baviskar, P.Patil, S.Bhatambre, M.Hake, and S.Adsure, "IoT BASED SALINE LEVEL MONITORING SYSTEM,"Open access international journal of science,10.1088/1757-899X/981/3/032095.
3. Vishal Dineshkumar Soni. (2018). IOT BASED PARKING LOT. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 3(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/9GSAR>
4. Vivek Thoutam, "Physical Design, Origins And Applications Of lot", Journal of Multidisciplinary Cases, Vol 01 , No 01 , Aug-Sept 2021
5. Ankit Narendrakumar Soni (2019). Spatical Context Based Satellite Image Classification-Review. International Journal of Scientific Research and Engineering Development, 2(6), 861-868.
6. I. Ahmad and K. Pothuganti, "Smart Field Monitoring using ToxTrac: A Cyber-Physical System Approach in Agriculture," 2020 International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC), 2020, pp. 723-727, doi: 10.1109/ICOSEC49089.2020.9215282.
7. Vivek Thoutam, "A Study On Python Web Application Framework", "Journal of Electronics, Computer Networking and Applied mathematics", Vol 01 , No 01, Aug-Sept 2021
8. sridevi Balne, Anupriya Elumalai, Machine learning and deep learning algorithms used to diagnosis of Alzheimer's: Review, Materials Today: Proceedings, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.05.499>.
9. V. D. Soni and A. N. Soni , "Cervical cancer diagnosis using convolution neural network with conditional random field, " 2021 Third International Conference on Inventive Research in Computing Applications (ICIRCA), 2021,pp 1746-1751.
10. A.Dharmale, R.Mehare, A.Bharti, S.Meshram, and S.Deshmukh," IoT Based Saline Level Monitoring & Automatic Alert System," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 8(4), 2019.
11. Ankit Narendrakumar Soni (2019). Crack Detection in buildings using convolutional neural Network. JOURNAL FOR INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE, 2(6), 54-59.

12. T. Zebin and S. Rezvy, "COVID-19 detection and disease progression visualization: deep learning on chest X-rays for classification and coarse localization," *Applied Intelligence*, 2020.
13. Ankit Narendrakumar Soni (2018). Application and Analysis of Transfer Learning-Survey. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Engineering Development*, 1(2), 272-278.
14. Vivek Thoutam, "An Overview On The Reference Model And Stages Of IOT Architecture", "Journal of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Neural Network", Vol 01, No 01, Aug-Sept 2021
15. R. Alugubelli, "DATA MINING AND ANALYTICS FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTHCARE", *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, ISSN:2320-2882, Volume.6, Issue 1, pp.534-546, February 2018, Available at : <http://www.ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT1134096.pdf>
16. D.Ramya and Md.A.Hussain," A Light Weight Secured and Efficient Health Monitoring System Implemented Over IOT Based Networks," *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*, 8 (6), 2019.
17. P.Gope and T. Hwang, "BSN-Care: A Secure IoT-Based Modern Healthcare System Using Body Sensor Network," *IEEE Sensors journal* 16(5), 1368-1376, 2016.

