ISSN: 2454-9940

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

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www.ijasem.org

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

ISSN2454-9940

www.ijasem.org

Vol 18, Issue.2 April 2024

IOT BASED PATIENT HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT: In this project, I propose a robot with some functionality of providing medicine as well as to measure the vital parameters (Heart rate, Blood Pressure, Temperature) of the patient. We can attain the locomotion procedure of the robot using the principle of Radio-frequency identification (RFID) that automatically identifies and tracks tags attached to the objects. The movement and finding the path to patient location is done through a line follower and with RFID tag. Line following method is used to identify the path with help of two infrared sensors. The robot will move towards the patient's room by following a non-reflective line and use RFID cards to identify the patient's room number. Using the Medicine box, the medicine delivery is made possible to the patients. Relevant box will be open based on the RFID reader. All the measured parameters will be stored to the cloud using the application of the Internet of Thinking (IOT). If the read values varied from threshold, then an alert message will be sent to doctors through GSM Module.

Keywords – Medicine delivery, IoT, Healthcare, RFID, Data

INTRODUCTION In recent years, the healthcare industry has shown rapid growth and has been a major contributor to revenue and employment. A few years ago, the diagnosis of diseases and abnormality in the human body was only being possible after having a physical analysis in the hospital. Most of the patients had to stay in the hospital throughout their treatment period. This resulted in an increased healthcare cost and also strained the healthcare facility at rural and remote locations. The technological advancement that has been achieved through these years has now allowed the diagnosis of various diseases and health monitoring using miniaturized devices like smartwatches. The use of such communication services in conjunction with the rapidly growing technologies (e.g., machine learning, big data analysis, Internet of things (IoT), wireless sensing, mobile computing, and cloud computing) has improved the accessibility of the healthcare facilities. IoT has not only enhanced the independence but also

diversified the ability of the human to interact with the external environment. IoT, with help of futuristic protocol and algorithms, became a major contributor to global communication. It connects a large number of devices, wireless sensors, home appliances, and electronic devices to the Internet. The IoT devices have been integrated with other physical devices to monitor and exchange information using different communication protocols such as Bluetooth, Zigbee,and so on.Additionally, environmental information such as temperature, humidity, date, and time can also be recorded. These data help in making meaningful and precise inferences on the health conditions of the patients. The framework of the IoT that is applied for healthcare applications aids to integrate the advantages of IoT technology and cloud computing with the field of medicine. It also lays out the protocols for the transmission of the patient's data from numerous sensors and medical devices to a given healthcare network. The topology of an H-IoT is the arrangement of different components of an IoT healthcare system/network that are coherently connected in a healthcare environment. A basic system contains mainly three components such as publisher, broker, and subscriber. The publisher represents a network of connected sensors and other medical devices that may work individually or simultaneously to record the patient's vital information.Since the topology for an depends on the healthcare demand and application, it is hard to suggest a universal structure for IoT. Numerous structural changes have been adopted in the past for an IoT system. It is crucial to list out all associated activities related to the desired health application while designing a new IoT-based healthcare system for real-time patient monitoring. The success of the IoT system depends on how it is satisfying the requirements of healthcare providers. Since each disease needs a complex procedure of healthcare activities, the topology must follow the medical rules and steps in the diagnosis procedure.

LITERATURE SURVEY The synchronization between IoT and robotics, It talks about the technologies in IoT that would benefit the robotics domain. The advent of Cloud Robotics and its role in aiding robot functions like sensing, manipulation, and mobility.IoT-aided robotic applications are discussed in various domains like health-care, military, industrial plants and rescue operations. This concludes by considering the use case of an Intelligent Transportation System endowed by an IoT-inspired architecture.The

introduction of Robots and IoT made the industries and firms fully smart automated and digitalize [1]. In other perspective, robots were also serving medical sectors since many years successfully in heart surgeries, fighting cancer cells etc. and making the footprints for further research and developments. An attempt is made to highlight the methods and applications of Robots & IoT in large extent in medical and societal areas to safeguard from corona virus [2].The path to a mature development of IoTaided robotics applications requires several pivotal issues to be solved, design methodologies to be consolidated, and strong architectural choices to be discussed, In particular, the present contribution is four-folded. First, it provides a solid state of the art on the main topics related to IoTaided robotics services: communication networks, robotics applications in distributed and pervasive environments, semantic-oriented approaches to consensus, and network security [3]. In this paper, an idea to improve the current status of health care worldwide through automation and robotics has been propounded. Health Care & proper monitoring is the most integral part of medication as it is the recovery stage of the patient [4]. The comprehensive requirements for updating the healthcare system, this presents a novel system framework and designed a IoT robot which based on cloud technology and Internet of Things. The system based on multi-core embedded system,communication protocol, and cloud technology [5].The experimental results show that the well performance and feasibility of the system.The study in recent advancements in technology and the availability of the Internet make it possible to connect various devices that can communicate with each other and share data. It discusses a new semantic model for patients' e-Health. The model named as makes use of layers; the sensor layer, the network layer, the Internet layer and the services layer. All layers cooperate with each other effectively and efficiently to provide a platform for accessing patients' health data using smart phones [6]. The paper presents [7], finding the path using line following method which identifies the track with the help of two infrared proximity sensor and using cards identifies the room number of the patient. It can also monitor the pressure and temperature levels of the patient and record it in the hospital patient database by incorporating a pressure and temperature sensor in it which is an added advantage in this model. This shows that it provide stable and reliable system and keeps the manufacturing cost low.The performance analysis of scheduling

multiple robots for hospital logistics. A fleet of autonomous mobile robots are used in the hospital for the delivery service [8]. To increase the efficiency of using multiple robots, an appropriate task allocation algorithm is required. The indoor service robot which has the capabilities to follow human commands and handle emergency is designed and implemented. A location algorithm of the robot based on the wireless sensor network is proposed. Stability of the proposed home monitoring system in longtime monitoring tasks is tested [9]. Automatically classifying affective and informative. Various websites today provide medical information and this information can either be affective or informative, contains information which are facts and information which are opinions from a fellow patient, doctor or nurse who try to analyze the given query and give an opinion [10].

EXISTING SYSTEM:

In the existing system of the smart medicine remainder box, it will blink led, based on the medicine number along with a buzzer. In this also they have used the Arduino and an RTC module to get the current time and an LCD display and push buttons to set and observe the time. When it's time to take medicine, the buzzer will alarm along with the led blink. The main drawback in this is if the person is far away from the system, he won't get to know that it is medicine taking time.

DRAWBACKS:

- If the person is far away from the system, he won't get to know that it is medicine taking time which might affect the person's health.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Our project MedRobo is an alternate solution to the difficulties faced by the hospital staff in treating the coronavirus positive patients, who raised this problem. It delivers the medicine to the patient and checks the important parameters of the patient such as temperature, heart rate without the involvement of humans or by avoiding the direct contact of hospital staff with the patients. By using the reference parameters which are given to the system, will compare with the measured parameters. Then the recorded parameters data will be sent to the doctors through the IOT platform. The movement and finding the path to patient location is done through a Bluetooth and with RFID tag. The medical staff will be aware whether the medicine is delivered or not.Also can reevaluate and view the datas of individual patients after a particular interval of time to make sure that all those patients suffering

ISSN2454-9940

www.ijasem.org

Vol 18, Issue.2 April 2024

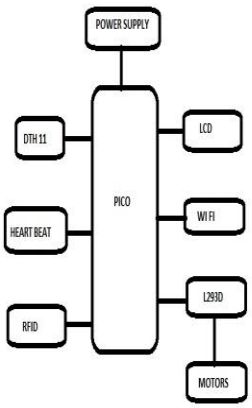
from coronavirus are feeling better and are in good condition.

- Though the person is far away from the system, it reminds through SMS is sent through GSM so that he can make time to reach and take pills.
- It has the provided with a voice circuit module, which speaks which medicine has to take at this time

APPLICATIONS

- It can be useful for anyone who forgets to take pills while working.
- It can be used for those who goes far away from home and forgets to take pills with them.
- It can be helpful as it has provided with a voice circuit module that speaks the medicine number when it is time to take that pill.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



DRIVER CIRCUIT (L293D) L293D IC generally comes as a standard 16-pin DIP (dualin line package). This motor driver IC can simultaneously control two small motors in either direction; forward and reverse with just 4 Microcontroller pins (if you do not use enable pins) It works on the concept of H-bridge. H-bridge is a circuit which allows the voltage to be flown in either direction. As you know voltage need to change its direction for being able to rotate the motor in clockwise or anticlockwise direction, Hence H-bridge IC are ideal for driving a DC motor. In a single l293d chip there two h-Bridge circuit inside the IC which can rotate two dc motor independently. Due its size it is very much used in robotic application for controlling DC motors. Given below is the pin diagram of a L293D motor controller.There are two Enable pins on l293d. Pin 1 and pin 9, for being able to drive the motor, the pin 1 and 9 need to be high. For driving the motor with left H-bridge you need to enable pin 1 to high. And for right H-Bridge you need to make the pin 9 to high. If anyone of the either pin1 or pin9 goes low then the motor in the corresponding section will suspend working. It's like a switch

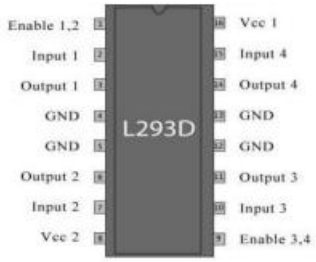


Fig: Driver CircuitL293D

TEMPERATURE SENSOR Temperature is the most-measured process variable in industrial automation.Most commonly, a temperature sensor is used to convert temperature value to an electrical value. Temperature Sensors are the key to read temperatures correctly and to control temperature in industrials applications. A large distinction can be made between temperature sensor types. Sensors differ a lot in properties such as contact-way, temperature range, calibrating method and sensing element. The temperature sensors contain a sensing element enclosed in housings of plastic or metal. With the help of conditioning circuits, the sensor will reflect the change of environmental temperature

Features: 1.Calibrated directly in Celsius (centigrade) 2. 0.50 C Ensured accuracy (at +250 C) 3. Suitable for remote applications 4. Operate from 4 to 30 V

SPO2 SENSOR Pulse oximeter is a simple, relatively cheap and noninvasive technique to monitor oxygenation. It monitors the percentage of haemoglobin that is oxygen-saturated. Oxygen saturation should always be above 95%, although in those with long-standing respiratory disease or antibiotic congenital heart disease, it may be lower, corresponding to disease severity. The Oxyhaemoglobin dissociation curve becomes sharply steep below about 90%, reflecting the more rapid desaturation that occurs with diminishing oxygen partial pressure PaO2 . On most machines the default low oxygen saturation alarm setting is 90%.Pulse oximeter does not provide information on the oxygen content of the blood or on ventilation. Thus care is needed in the presence of anaemia and in patients developing respiratory failure due to carbon dioxide retention

RFID READER AND TAG The reader, functions similarly to a bar-code scanner; however, while a bar-code scanner uses a laser beam to scan the bar-code, an RFID scanner uses electromagnetic waves. To transmit these waves, the scanner uses an antenna that transmits a signal, communicating with the tags antenna. The tags antenna receives data from the scanner and transmits its particular chip information to the scanner The data on the chip is usually stored in one of two types of memory. The most common is Read-Only

Memory (ROM); as its name suggests, read-only memory cannot be altered once programmed onto the chip during the manufacturing process. The second type of memory is Read/Write Memory; though it is also programmed during the manufacturing process, it can later be altered by certain devices RFID tag is a small device which stores and sends data to RFID reader. They are categorized in two types – active tag and passive tag. Active tags are those which contain an internal battery and do not require power from the reader. Typically active tags have a longer distance range than passive tags. Passive tags are smaller and lighter in size than the active tags. They do not contain an internal battery and thus depend on RFID reader for operating power and certainly have a low range limited up to few meters

CONCLUSION IOT is a combination of various technologies that empower a diverse range of appliances, devices and objects to interact and communicate with each other using different networking technologies. The Internet of Things has made the lives of the human being straightforward and comfortable. It has made the lives of the people very convenient.Whereas on the other hand with the increased use of the Internet of Things the treat for security and safety has also increase. So we should be careful while providing the details on the Internet platform. However, we can see a lot of necessary steps are being taken but still keeping your data safe with you is essential.So far, much of the information found on the Internet is supplied by human beings. In case of IOT smart objects provide the information. There exist a wide variety of applications based on IOT, including healthcare, which is the primary focus of this work. Healthcare systems makes use of interconnected smart devices to establish an IOT network for healthcare analysis, patient monitoring and automatically identifying situations where a physician involvement is needed.This research helps to reduce human to human contact in hospitals and thus prevents the doctors and medical staff from getting affected by Corona virus. The time of both patients and doctors is saved.

FUTURE WORK Future we can have an intelligent system which could perform problem solving tasks such as diagnosing the patient in the doctor's absence and if anything suspicious is detected it would provide required solution. The robot can be so designed that it can monitor as many patients admitted to the particular ward. The database of the hospital can be linked with robot to track and register the entry and exit of patients. Robotics, the medicinal

robotics market is going to increase exponentially in the coming years. There is a steep rise in the production and development of mobile medicinal as well as service robots and one of the major reasons is the corona virus outbreak. Robots like can be supported with Artificial Intelligence and computer vision so that they can cater to the patients in a more sensitive way. Voice recognition system including text to speech and speech to text could be implemented and the ability to talk to patients, make phone calls to their knows over the internet could be made possible by making them smart by connecting it to the internet and cloud

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