

A Low Cost Wearable Medical Device for Vital Signs Monitoring in Low-Resource Settings

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A Low Cost Wearable Medical Device for Vital Signs Monitoring in Low-Resource Settings

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ABSTRACT

Medical devices are often expensive, so people in low-income countries cannot afford them. This paper presents the design of a low-cost wearable medical device to measure vital signs of a patient including heart rate, blood oxygen saturation level (SpO2) and respiratory rate. The wearable medical device mainly consists of a microcontroller and two biomedical sensors including airflow thermal sensor to measure respiratory rate and pulse oximeter sensor to measure SpO2 and heart rate. We can monitor the vital signs from a smartphone using a web browser through IEEE802.11 wireless connectivity to the wearable medical device. Furthermore, the wearable medical device requires simple management to operate; hence, it can be easily used. Performance evaluation results show that the designed wearable medical device works as good as a standard SpO2 device and it can measure the respiratory rate properly. The designed wearable medical device is inexpensive and appropriate for low-resource settings. Moreover, as its components are commonly available in the market, it easy to assembly and repair locally.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The adoption of wearable medical devices for monitoring the health status becomes popular. The wearable health monitoring devices such as heart rate and blood oxygen saturation level (SpO2) monitoring are commonly found in the market. However, there are many main barriers to access to medical device in low-resource settings including cost of medical device and lack of local production [1]. Many wearable medical devices in market are expensive, hence, most people in low-income countries could not afford to purchase them. Moreover, people cannot access to medical device due to lack of local production, which may cause by lack of electronic component supply chain [5]. There are many medical devices designed for low-resources settings as described in reference [2] and this paper focuses on the design of a low-cost wearable medical device for monitoring vital signs including heart rate, SpO2 and respiratory rate that can be used for triaging the patient in hospital and home health care patient. We designed a wearable medical device suitable for low-resource settings and it can be locally assembled to increase access to medical devices.

2. RELATED WORKS

Many researchers developed wearable medical devices for monitoring the vital signs such as electrocardiogram (ECG), SpO2 and pulse rate. Reference [3] developed a wearable medical system for monitoring vital signs including ECG, SpO2 and systolic blood pressure. Reference [4] designed a low-cost wearable wireless sensor device measures electrodermal activity and mobile plethysmography as well as discussing alternative wireless connectivity between sensor device and external computer such as mobile phone. Reference [5] developed a small-scale ECG monitoring device built with a heart rate monitor sensor and an Arduino microcontroller. Reference [6] designed a vital sign monitoring device that measures ECG, photoplethysmogram (PPG), and body temperature. Medical practitioner can remotely access the device to capture the sensing data through IEEE802.11 wireless connections. Reference [7] proposed a system that measure and monitors heart rate of patient. Reference [8] propose an ECG remote monitoring system that integrated to a broader Internet of Things (IoT) infrastructure. Reference [9] propose an ECG monitoring platform for system with minimal processing capability. Reference [10] propose a wireless ECG system using dry-contact electrodes. Reference [11] presents a low power ECG monitoring system using BMD101 sensor chip. Reference [12-16] developed a wearable medical device for measuring SpO2 and heart rate where Reference [16] developed a pulse oximeter for low resource settings.

Our designed wearable medical device is the improvement of our previous work [17] to meet the design considerations of a medical device for low-resource settings as described in Reference [18] in terms of cost, size, materials, and ease of manufacture. In our improvement design, we use IEEE 802.11 wireless standard for wireless connectivity, instead of using Bluetooth and ZigBee in our previous design. The reason behind the replacement is that the IEEE 802.11 standard is most commonly used for wireless connectivity and it can be easily connected to the internet, so that medical team can access the patient's vital signs data from anywhere using any mobile devices. The designed wearable medical device measures the vital signs of heart rate, SpO2 and respiratory rate and it can be used for triage in an emergency room and a disaster area.

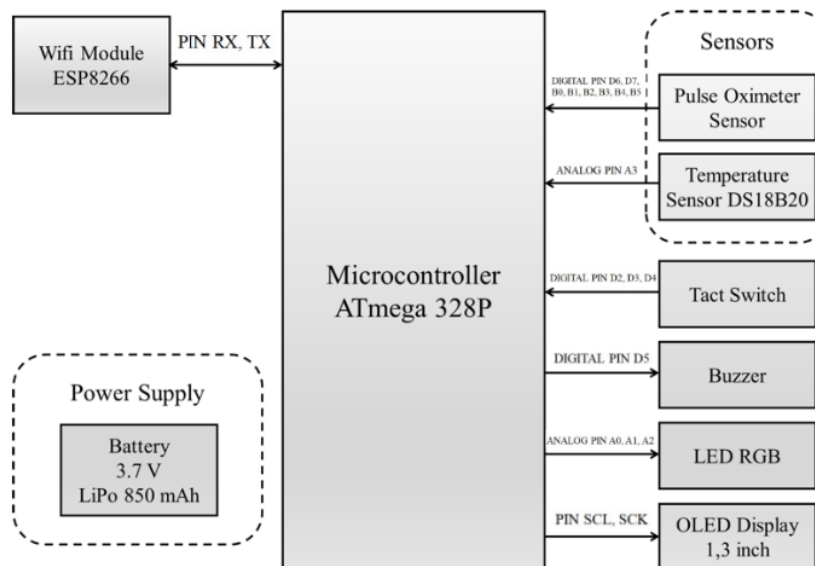


Figure 1. System Block Diagram

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

Our wearable medical device mainly consists of biomedical sensors units, microcontroller, output unit, RF unit and power supply. Biomedical sensors include an airflow thermal sensor for respiratory rate measurement and pulse oximetry for heart rate and blood oxygen saturation measurement. RF unit consist of IEEE802.11 standards for wireless connection. There are two output units, i.e., a 1.3 inches OLED display and three LED indicators. The OLED displays heart rate and SpO2 status of a patient. The three LED indicators

display three levels of patients' severity condition. Red LED indicates that patient has a major injury and need an immediate medical treatment. Yellow LED indicates that patient has a minor injury and treatment can be delayed for short period of time. Green LED indicates that patient in a normal condition. Figure 1 and 2 show the system block diagram and physical of the wearable medical device, respectively.

The device works as follow. First, the device measures the breath rate. If the breath rate is between 15 and 30 RPM, then the device measures the pulse rate and the percentage of SpO₂. If the breath rate is between 10 and 14 RPM or 31 and 35 RPM, then the device alerts that patient is a minor condition by turning on the Yellow LED. Otherwise, the device turns on the Red LED indicating the major condition. If the pulse status is between 60 and 100 BPM, then the device measures the percentage of SpO₂. If the pulse rate is between 50 and 59 BPM or 101 and 110 BPM, then the device turns on the Yellow LED indicating the minor condition. If the percentage of SpO₂ is greater than 94%, Green LED is turned on indicating that the patient is in normal condition. If the SpO₂ is between 90% and 94%, then the device turns on the Yellow LED indicating the minor condition. Otherwise, Red LED is turned on indicating the major condition. We embedded an algorithm of severity level classification based on vital signs condition in the microcontroller as shown in Algorithm 1.

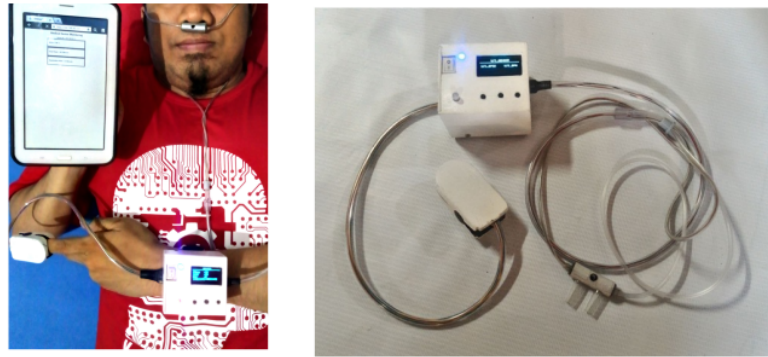


Figure 2. Wearable Medical Device

Algorithm 1. Severity Levels Classification based on Vital Signs Condition

No	Step	No	Step
1	Float delta M_1, M_1, M_0 , inhale, exhale, RPM	16	if RPM ≥ 15 && ≤ 30
2	M_1 = millis	17	P \leftarrow normal (green)
3	M_0 = prev millis	18	else
4	Read sensor (SpO ₂ , HR, RESP)	19	P \leftarrow minor (yellow)
5	if exhale > inhale	20	else
6	$\Delta M = (M_1 - M_0)$	21	if HR ≥ 60 && HR ≤ 100
7	RPM = 60000/ ΔM	22	if RPM ≥ 15 && ≤ 30
8	P \leftarrow severity level	23	P \leftarrow minor (yellow)
9	if SpO ₂ ≥ 85	24	Else
10	if HR ≥ 60 && HR ≤ 100	25	P \leftarrow major (red)
11	if RPM ≥ 15 && ≤ 30	26	if HR < 60 && HR > 100
12	P \leftarrow normal (green)	27	if RPM ≥ 15 && ≤ 30
13	else	28	P \leftarrow major (red)
14	P \leftarrow minor (yellow)	29	else
15	if HR < 60 && HR > 100	30	P \leftarrow major (red)

4. BIOMEDICAL SENSORS

The design of the wearable medical device has two biomedical sensors, i.e., pulse oximeter and airflow thermal sensors. The pulse oximeter measures the level of blood-oxygen saturation of hemoglobin in the arterial blood (SpO₂), and pulse rate. On the one hand, the airflow thermal sensor measures the respiratory rate. The following subsections describe in details of these two biomedical sensors.

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A Low-Cost Wearable Medical Device for Vital Signs Monitoring in Low-Resources Settings (Muhammad Niswar)

4.1. Pulse Oximeter

Pulse oximeter is a non-invasive device to measure human hemoglobin saturation and pulse rate through finger. It consists of a probe with two LEDs (red light and infrared light) and a light-detector. The blood and tissues absorb some of the light emitted by the probe. The light absorbed by the blood varies with the oxygen saturation of hemoglobin. The light detector measures the intensity of each light and microcontroller calculates the difference in the light absorption of HbO and hemoglobin without oxygen (Hb) in the unit of percentage. The normal percentage of oxygen saturation is greater than 94%. A pulse oximeter is inexpensive medical device and is priced as low as \$10 [19]. We customized a \$20 finger-type pulse oximeter to be integrated into our wearable medical device so that pulse oximetry data can be classified into three levels of patients' severity condition and transmitted to server or to mobile devices in both ad-hoc and infrastructure mode.

4.2. Respiration Sensor

To measure the respiratory rate, we leverage a digital temperature sensor DS18B20 mounted in a nostril and measures the number of breaths that a patient takes each minute. Airflow that comes out from nose when exhaling contains CO₂ that has a higher temperature than the airflow comes into the nose when inhaling. Therefore, the sensor can measure the number of exhaling per minute. To calculate the respiratory rate, we define the respiration period, i.e., the time difference between the last and previous time the patient is breathing and divided by sixty seconds. The DS18B20 measures temperature range from -55°C to 125°C (-67°F to +257°F) and it is fairly precise ($\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ Accuracy from -10°C to +85°C) [20]. The price of the DS18B20 is approximately \$2 in the market.

Table 1. Device Technical Specification

Components	Specification
Microcontroller	ATMega328p
Clock Speed	16MHz
Register Width	8-bit
RAM	4 KB
Flash	32 KB
Output Current	184 mA
Output Power	607 mV
Sensors	Pulse Oximeter, Airflow Temperature Sensor (DS18B20)
Wireless Interface	IEEE802.11 (ESP8266 Chip)
Output Interface	Three LEDs, 1.3-inch OLED Display
Battery	Rechargeable LiPo 850 mAh
Operation Time	3.2 – 4.1 hours
Size	6.5(W) x 5.5(H) x 4(D) cm
Weight	180 gr

5. WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY FOR REMOTE MONITORING

We use an ESP8266 Wi-Fi module [21] as a wireless connectivity for sending vital signs data to server and to mobile device in both ad-hoc and infrastructure mode as shown in Figure 3. The ESP8266 module is a low-cost chip that contains a system on-chip with TCP/IP protocol stack. The price of this module is approximately \$5, which is cheaper than the other Wi-Fi shield for embedded device. The module can be connected with any microcontroller through the serial UART using the standard AT command and can be programmed using Arduino IDE. Through the ESP8266, we can monitor the condition of patient remotely through a web browser in a smartphone as shown in Figure 4.

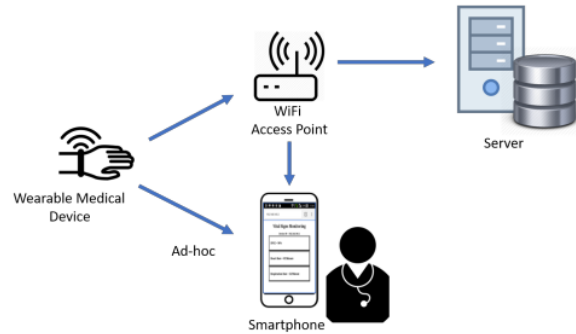


Figure 3. Network Model

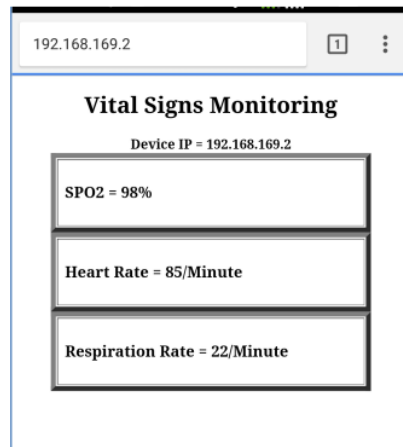


Figure 4. Vital signs monitoring via a browser in smartphone

6. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

We evaluate the performance of our designed wearable medical device in terms of biomedical sensors accuracy. We evaluate the accuracy of SpO₂ and airflow thermal sensor by comparing it with standard SpO₂ device and manual measurement, i.e., respiration is measured adhoc.

6.1. Evaluation of SpO₂ Pulse Oximeter

We conduct a comparative study of our designed medical device with standard SpO₂ of Nellcor OxiMax in Penlon SP M5. The aim of this study is to evaluate SpO₂ accuracy performance of our designed medical device under non-motion condition. We leverage ProSim SPOT Light SpO₂ Pulse Oximeter Analyzer to test the functionality of our designed medical device. This pulse oximetry analyzer can generate the physiological signal of interest such as various values of saturation and heart rate to mimic the patient condition. We applied this device to our designed medical device and to Nellcor OxiMax SpO₂. We set the ProSim SPOT Light SpO₂ to generate the signal SpO₂ saturation of 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 97, 98 and 100 and heart rate of 30, 60, 65, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180 and 240. We use the Pearson correlation coefficient statistical analysis to describe the correlation between our designed medical device and standard SpO₂ of Nellcor OxiMax. Figure

5 shows the strong correlation between designed medical device and Nellcor OxiMax SpO₂ indicating that our designed wearable medical device works as good as the standard SpO₂ device.

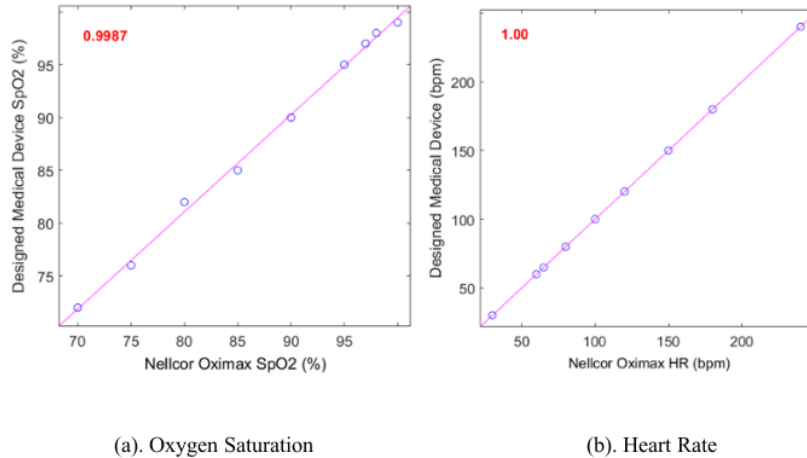


Figure 5. Correlation between designed medical device and Nellcor OxiMax SpO₂

6.2. Evaluation of Respiration Sensor

The evaluation was conducted by monitoring the output temperature while the device was attached to the nose of patient. Figure 6 shows that the temperatures changes from 32°C to 32.25°C. The temperatures goes to 32°C when patient is inhaling and it goes to 32.25°C when patient is exhaling. Some spikes occurs due to some movements of patient but the sensor can clearly distinguish temperature changes between inhaling and exhaling. The system counts the number of breath when patient is exhaling and figure 6 shows that the number of breath is 14 times per minutes, i.e., the patient has abnormal respiration.

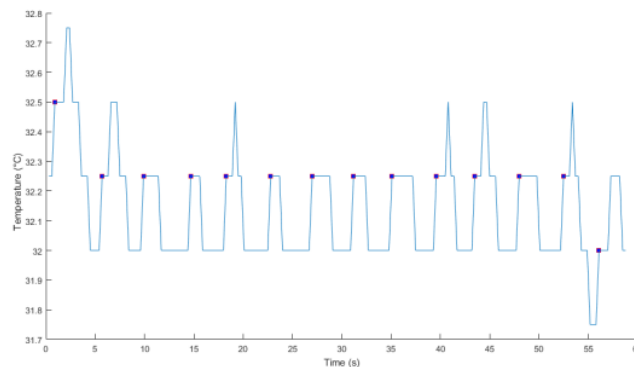


Figure 6. Temperature change in airflow thermal sensor

7. CONCLUSION

This research developed a low-cost wearable medical device measuring the vital sign of patient. The designed wearable medical device is mainly built with two biomedical sensors (airflow thermal sensor and pulse oximeter sensor), a microcontroller (ATMEGA 328p), a wireless module (IEEE802.11) and a power supply, which are inexpensive and mostly available in the market. It measures heart rate, SpO2 level, and respiratory rate of patient and determine the severity level of patient based on vital signs condition. We use a ESP8266 Wi-Fi module for wireless connectivity to allow vital signs acquisition from the wearable medical device to smartphone for remote monitoring. We evaluated the performance of the designed device by comparing with the standard SpO2 of Nellcor OxiMax in Penlon SP M5. The result shows that the designed wearable medical device works as good as standard SpO2 device and it can measure the respiratory rate properly.

7

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