

# ESP-32 A Break Through in Vein Visualization Technology

## Group Members:

Amir Shahzad  
Muhammad Omar Cheema  
Shehryar Khalid  
Muhammad Shoaib Malik  
Javeria Babar  
Zia Mohy Ud Din

# Introduction

**Vein detectors or visualizations are medical devices that help locate veins in the body from the surface of the skin.**

## Components:

- Red SMD LEDs
- ESP 32 Camera Module

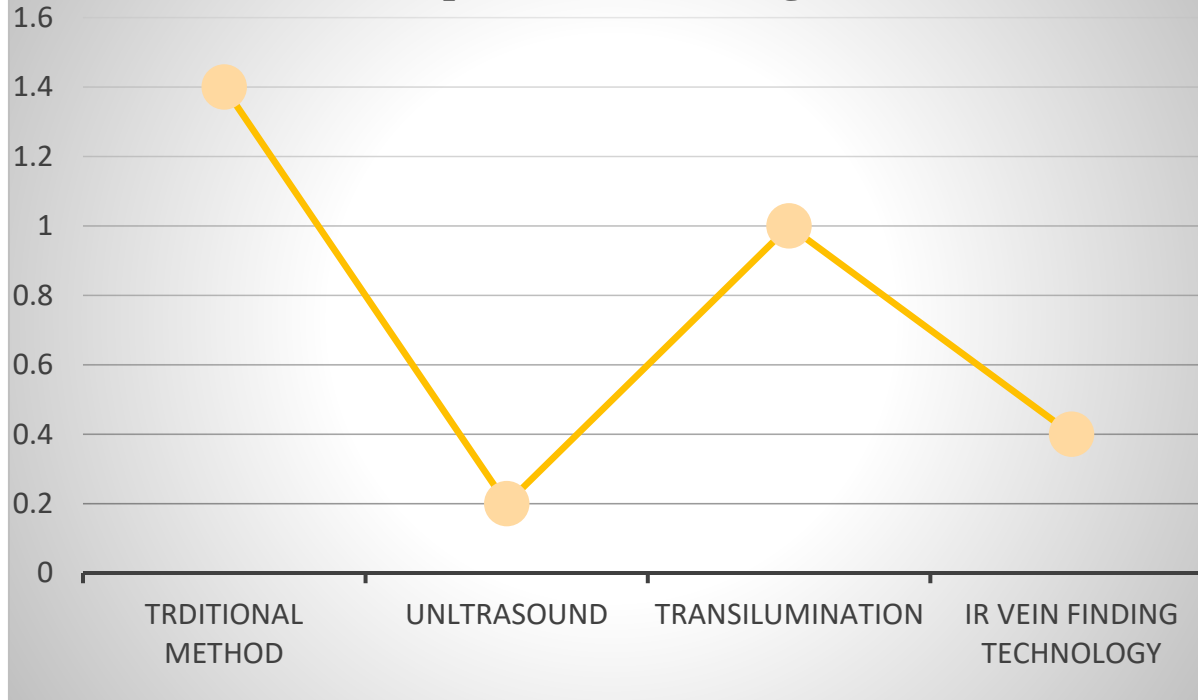


# Problem Statement:

- Some techniques are costly but offer high accuracy, Conversely, low-budget techniques often sacrifice accuracy. Balancing budget constraints with the need for reliable results is challenging.
- Side effects of already acquired techniques.

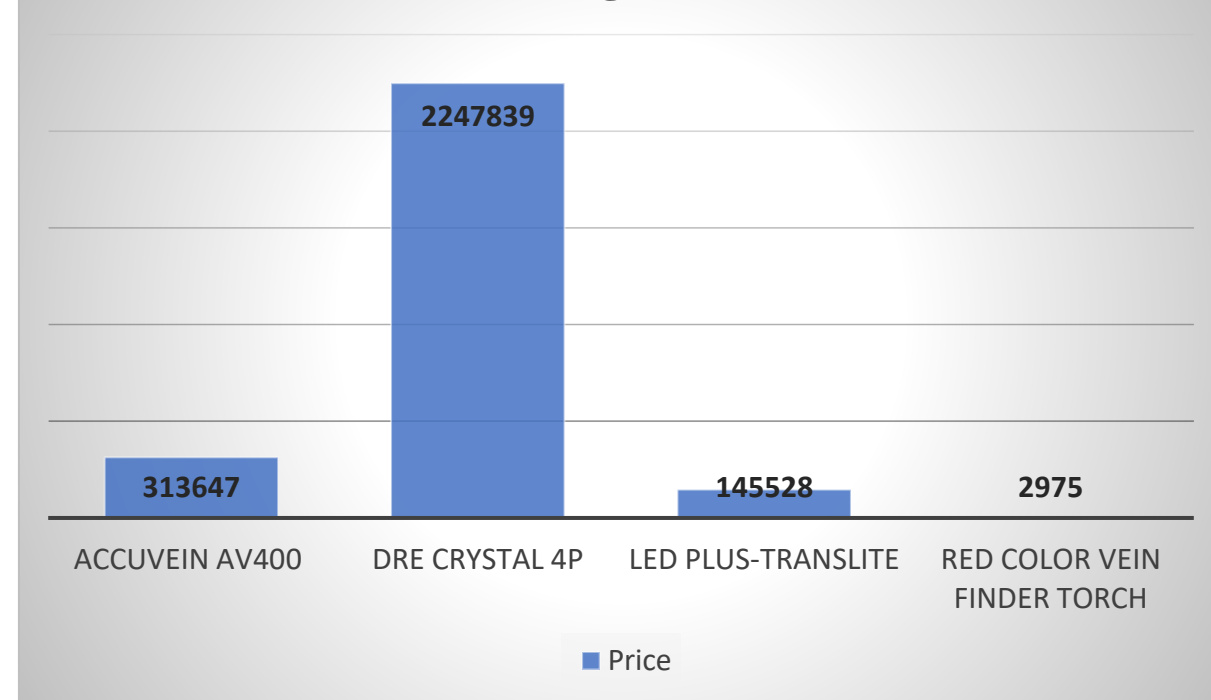
# Literature Review:

## Techniques For Visualizing Veins



*Comparison of Various Techniques for Vein Visualization in the Medical Sector*

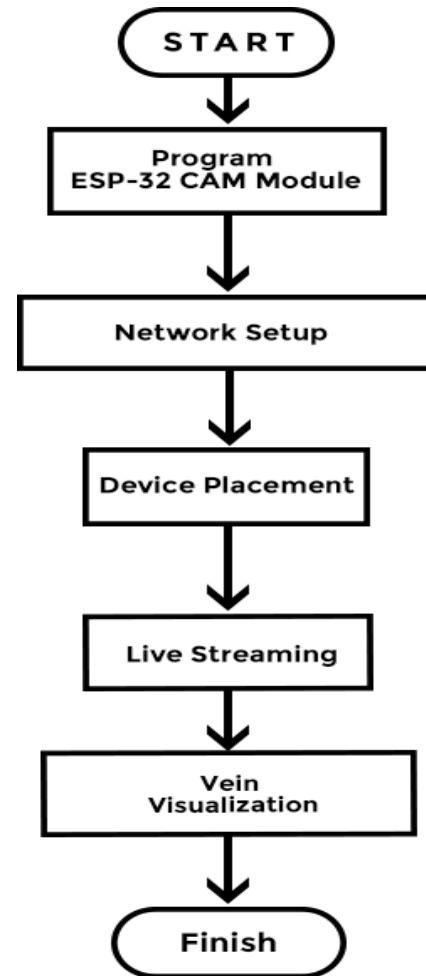
## Existing Devices



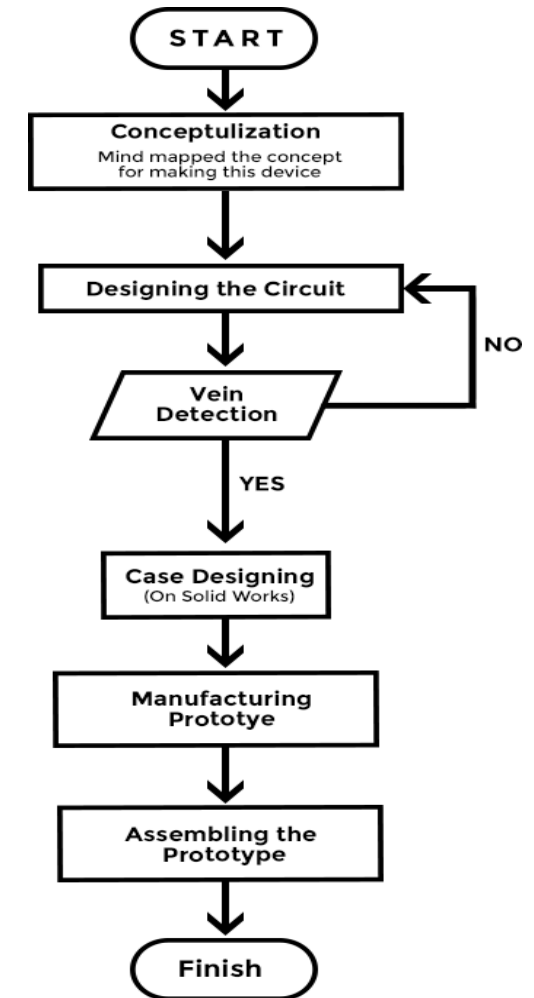
*Price Comparison of Vein Visualization Devices Used in the Medical Sector*

# Methodology:

- ❑ A flow-chart explaining the process of vein Visualization



- ❑ Product Designing and Prototype Manufacturing

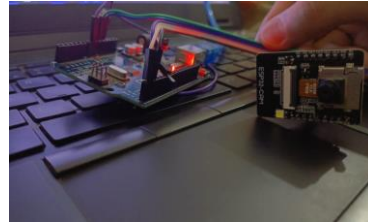
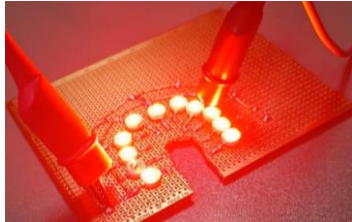


# Working Principle:

- The fundamental principle of a vein detector is the absorbance of red light by hemoglobin resulting in the manifestation of dark lines on the surface of skin.
- The red light is projected onto the viewing area and is absorbed at the locations where blood (veins) reside.
- To create a digital image we programmed a camera and modified it using a negative filter. This allows us to illuminate the veins in the digital image. So we can easily visualize veins on the Skin's surface on the laptop.



## Methodology (continued):



*Vero board  
circuit of  
SMD  
lights  
parallel  
circuit*

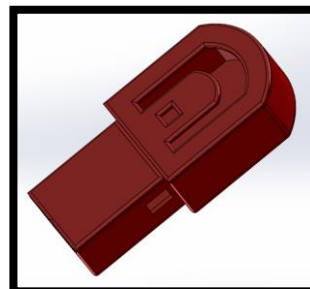
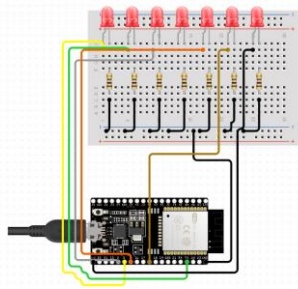
*Circuit  
designed  
on  
circuit.io*

*Simulation  
picture of  
Electronic  
Circuit*

**CAD  
Model  
Designing**

**CAD  
Model  
Printing**

**Final  
Product**



*Picture of Prototype of device*

## Working Video of Device:





## Result from the Video:



*Picture of veins from the forearm*

- Diverse subjects, various skin tones.
- Effective vein detection, irrespective of skin color.
- Clear display of vein visibility.
- Stable red light penetration across lighting changes.
- Result include subject with darker skin tone.

## Conclusion:

- Overcomes challenges of traditional methods; cost-effective and efficient.
- Effective across diverse skin tones and age groups.
- Success in research, device design, and manufacturing.
- Practical tool for healthcare professionals.
- Accurate vein localization using hemoglobin's absorption properties.
- Negative filter enhances visibility.
- Dependable in various situations.
- Potential for widespread use, especially in emergencies and outpatient settings.

## Future Work:

- Visualizing veins on a screen that is attached to the device rather than on another device.
- Visualizing veins on the surface of the skin instead of on a device screen.

# References:

1. “Design of Portable Optical Vein Finder Graduation Team : Ehab Qteet Wesam Dababseh Supervisor : Eng . Ali Amro Bachelor Degree in Biomedical Engineering Palestine Polytechnic University January 2018 vol 18,no 2, doi: 22.123/0987.2002.
2. D. T. Le, “Design and Fabrication of High Quality Imaging Objective Working in the Near-Infrared Spectral Region for Vein Finder Devices,” *J. Sci. Tech.*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 85–93, 2021, doi: 10.56651/lqdtu.jst.v16.n03.280.
3. I. An, M. Harman, and I. Ibiloglu, “Topical Ciclopirox Olamine 1%: Revisiting a Unique Antifungal,” *Indian Dermatol. Online J.*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 481–485, 2017, doi: 10.4103/idoj.IDOJ.
4. R. D. Brewer and J. K. Salisbury, “Visual vein- finding for robotic IV insertion,” *Proc. - IEEE Int. Conf. Robot. Autom.*, pp. 4597–4602, 2010, doi: 10.1109/ROBOT.2010.5509575.
5. D. Bricker, “Does this patient have jugular venous distension? Vein finder-enhanced assessment of jugular venous pressure,” *Clin. Case Reports*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1276–1278, 2021, doi: 10.1002/ccr3.3747.
6. R. W. Carlsen, S. Zyhier, and A. Sirinterlikci,
7. “Project-based learning: Engaging biomedical engineering sophomores through a collaborative vein-finder device project with nursing,” *ASEE Annu. Conf. Expo. Conf. Proc.*, vol. 2018-June, 2018, doi: 10.18260/1-2--30903.
8. F. B. Chiao *et al.*, “Vein visualization: Patient characteristic factors and efficacy of a new infrared vein finder technology,” *Br. J. Anaesth.*, vol. 110, no. 6, pp. 966–971, 2013, doi: 10.1093/bja/aet003.
9. S. Zyhier, “The Efficacy of Near Infrared Vein Finder Technology to Decrease Multiple Intravenous Cannulation in Patients by Novice and Advanced Beginner Nurses: A,” 2018, [Online]. Available: <https://search.proquest.com/openview/459cac093461244ebe5a32227eee7f7f/1?pqorigsite=gscholar&cbl=18750>
10. S. Fadhil Al-Saadi, H. Karimi Moonaghi, S. Al- Fayyadh, and M. Bakhshi, “Vein Visualization Using Near Infrared (NIR) Vein Finder Technology in Nursing Care: A Review of the Benefits and Shortcomings,” *Med. Educ. Bull.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 213–220, 2021, doi:10.22034/MEB.2021.319981.1042.
11. A. Phinyomark, R. N. Khushaba, and E. Scheme, “Feature extraction and selection for myoelectric control based on wearable EMG sensors,” *Sensors (Switzerland)*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 1–17, 2018, doi: 10.3390/s18051615.
12. M. Gallieni, I. Brenna, F. Brunini, N. Mezzina, S. Pasho, and A. Fornasieri, “Which cannulation technique for which patient,” *J. Vasc. Access*, vol. 15, no. SUPPL. 7, pp. 85–90, 2014, doi:10.5301/jva.5000258.