**Project plan**

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4. **Schedule**
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8. **Reference**
9. **Introduction and Literature review**

Vital signs can indicate the health state of human body. Vital signs that evaluate health state include heart rate, brain wave, weight, and the quality of blood. An abnormal data is one of the symptoms of a disease. To curb the growing incidence of diseases, technology to monitor vital signs is becoming increasingly significant. Monitoring body signals is becoming more and more significant. According to the statistics from WTO, cardiovascular disease (CVDs) is the most fatal of death worldwide, the rate of death is always at the top among all disease. **[1]**. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is considered as a global epidemic, which makes a great influence on global population. Due to an approximately estimation, 6%-8% of world’s population is suffer from DM. Compared to the number of 336 million affected people in 2011, it predicts that in 2030, the increase will be 50.8% and nearly 552 million people will involve in DM **[2]**. Moreover, for certain groups of people, situation is even worse. For the pregnancy, mood symptoms are especially important. Prenatal depression is common in pregnancy, however, only 18% of women are willing to seeking treatment.**[3]**

* 1. **Background**

The pregnancy-related complications can be fatal to both the mother and fetus throughout the pregnancy. One of the most dangerous complication is Hypertensive disorders (HD). According to the investigation from 38 hospitals in China, it is estimated that nearly 5.2% of all pregnancies were involved in this disease.**[4]** Another risk disease is Gestational diabetes mellitus(GDM), statistics from WTO shows that the prevalence of GDM continuously increases rapidly since 1999(9.3% in 1999).**[5]** Therefore, it is vital significant for pregnancies to have a system to record body signs.

The main goal of the project is to build up a system that can receive the pregnant women’s data from the device and generate a report for users. The report includes: Graphs illustrate users’ body data and report explains the health state of user.

* 1. **Motivation**

There are already many different detection systems on the market, such as Apple, Xiaomi, and Huawei. In general, these systems all have basic functions such as measuring heart rate or temperature. However, there is no powerful system designed for the pregnancy women. For example, the Xiaomi system is inadequate in monitoring heart rate, users cannot view tracks by period. For Huawei system, its data reception is unstable which may lead to the imprecision of receiving data. But the pregnancy women should be able to check their heart rate timely and precisely. In our system, it not only has the basic functions, but also has extra functions designed for the pregnancy. The system could compare the user’s data with the average data, producing line charts for user to check. Moreover, the system could integrate all the statistics received from the devices and output a report with some suggestions for user.

1. **User Requirements**

This mobile system is designed for the pregnant women to monitor their vital signs and help them keep healthy during the pregnancy. To be easy to use for most of the pregnant women, the application should be easy enough to operate and understand.

* 1. **Kernel Requirement**
  2. **Make Connection:** Users could use this application to connect the wearable device (given types)
  3. **Bodyweight management:** Users would receive a caution every day to record the bodyweight and can type the body weight number manually.
  4. **Report receive：**
     1. Users can view kinds of data in the last cycle.
     2. Users can view the visualized data diagrams.
     3. Users can be given guidance’s of life and health.
     4. User can see the long-term data for a period.
  5. **Additional Requirement**

1. Users can open the application directly without log in. (Easy to start using)
2. Users can click the bottom menu to select module.
3. Users can store their reports for further use.
4. Users can get help by application about operations.
5. Users can enter the personal body information for more accurate forecast.

**2.3 Functional Requirement**

* **Data Capture module**
  1. The mobile system (Android Application) can connect with the wearable devices which include heart rate belts, brain ware, smart scale, temperature sensor, breathing rate sensor, blood pressure sensor.
  2. The vital signs will be measuring every minute. The vital data will be sent from wearable device to mobile application every 30 minutes.
  3. The bodyweight data is captured by manual record.
  4. The year and height are recorded from users.
  5. The data will be sent to the integration module for the next step.
  6. The connection between device and system is blue tooth.
* **Data integration module**
  1. The data will be updated every 30 minutes when the system collects data from wearable device.
  2. The data will be processed and temporarily store in the application's memory.
  3. Multiply types of data can be integration in the mobile system.
  4. The received data will be stored for a month in the application memory for users' views.
  5. The data will be split into different categories and shown to the users.
  6. The data will be sent to the analysis module for the next step.
* **Data report and analysis module**
  1. Application could send a piece of message (every-day report) about the vital status analysis and advices at 8 a.m.
  2. The report is about his/her body vital data. The report will include every-day vital signs data after processing and will give some advices according to the analysis algorithm such as having more sleep or having abnormal status and need to see doctor.
  3. The system could generate the report by the suggestion data and analysis algorithm daily and monthly (weekly).
  4. The report could be preserved by users and exported.
* **Data storage module**
  1. The data from users should be stored both in PC and mobile system.
  2. Considering the limited memory, the details of past data will be cleaned up and the daily report will be stored in the mobile system.
  3. The user could connect with the PC monthly and send the data for the long-term storage.
* **Task management module (interface)**
  1. The system will push the every-day reports, suggestions, and analysis at 8 a.m.
  2. The system will send a message to user if user does not. wear the devices.
  3. The data capture function can be switch on/off.
  4. The system will send a message if the user does not record the body weight until 8 p.m. every day.
  5. The user can view three mode of application:
     + current/last measured data
     + today's report
     + Long term report
     + Settings

1. **Goals**

The final goal of the project is to develop a monitoring system to receive data from devices.

* 1. **Bid**

After having learnt the concept and read some resources about mobile device and monitoring system, the team unanimously decide to submit the bid to this project.

* 1. **Requirements Specification**

Initially, the discussion was done in group to speculate users’ requirements. By attending the workshop with other group of the same project, information from testee was collected and parameters of devices are received. Finally, meeting with supervisor helps to modify requirement and affirm the goals of the subsequent project.

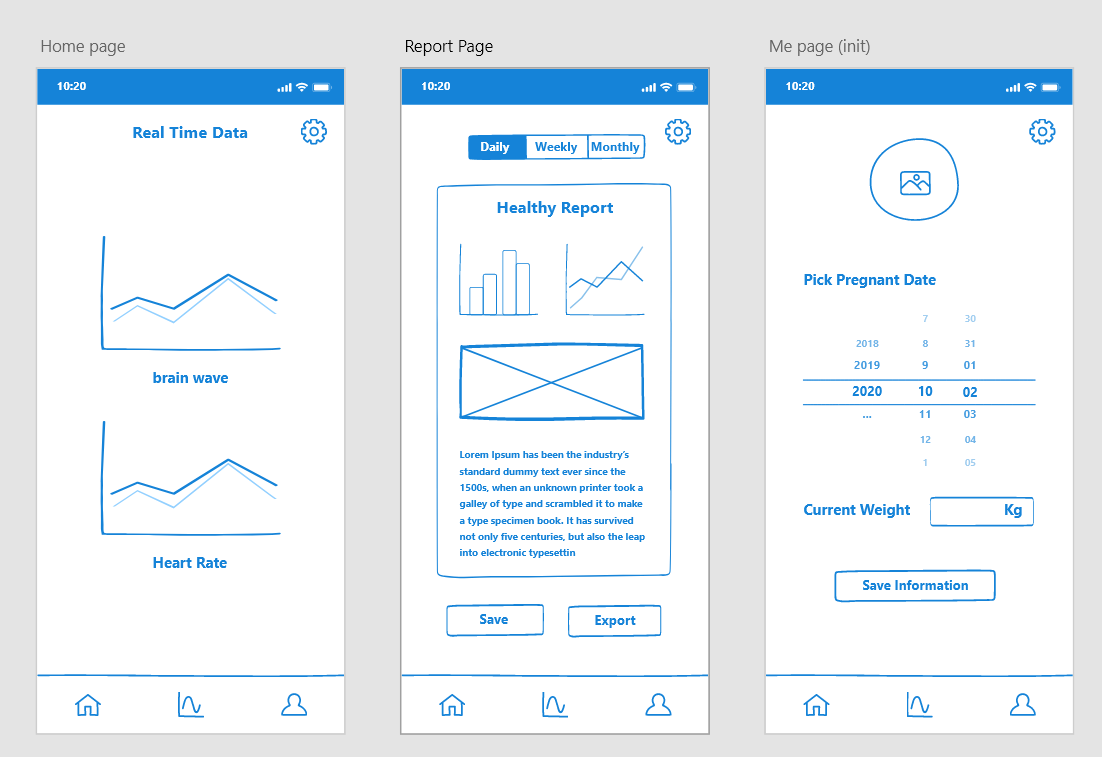
* 1. **Interim report**

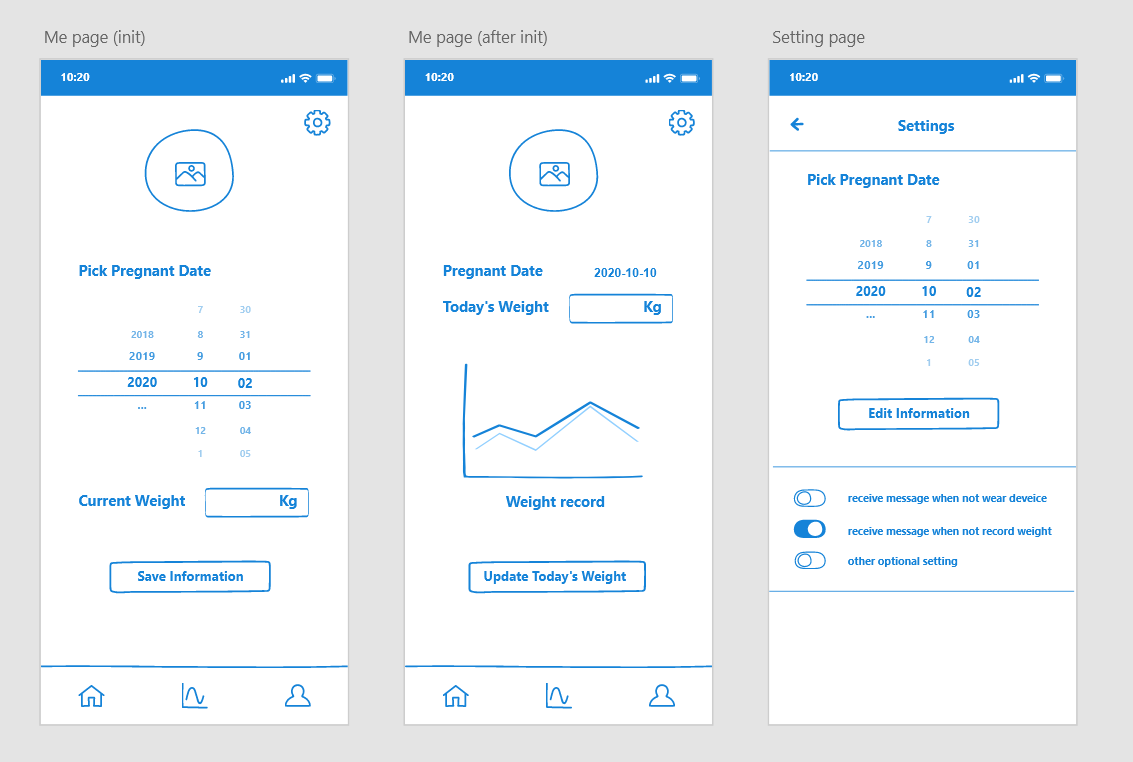
Done by the half-stage of the project. The report should include 3 main parts. Firstly, the **current stage of project** should be mentioned, including **updated and expanded description of problem**, **background information** about the research, **requirement specification** for project, **initial design** (about system, prototype, and implementation) and **key implementation decisions**. The second part is about future, which includes discussion about problem encountered and time plan for the project. The last part is details, covering project name, group members and supervisor and so on.

* 1. **System Design**

The system is designed into 5 modules, which can implement respective functions. The details about each module are shown below.

* 1. **Prototype**

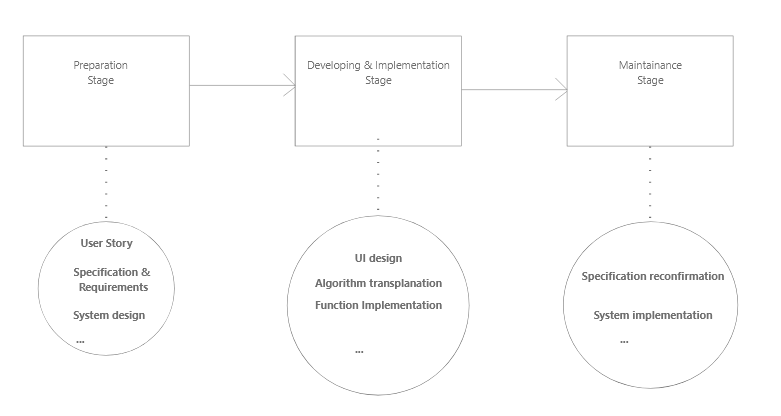
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* 1. **Final System Implementation**

1. **Schedule**

The process of project is briefly shown below:



The Gantt graph of the whole project is shown below:

1. **Groups (Member Assignment)**

**Software UI: Rongjiang Yang**

**Connection: ---**

**Algorithm transplantation: Hudie Liu, Xiaotian Xia**

**Function menu: Yiyang Li, Haonan Chen**

1. **System design**

**Data Capture module**

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6. The data will be sent to the analysis module for the next step.

**Data report and analysis module**

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4. The report could be persevered by users and exported.

**Data report and analysis module**

1. The data from users should be stored both in PC and mobile system.

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**Task management module (interface)**

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2. The system will send a message to user if user does not wear the devices.

3. The data capture function can be switch on/off.

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5. The user can view three mode of application:

Current / last measured data

Today’s report

Long term report

settings

1. **Involving Device/Technique**

**Heart rate device**: Polar H10

**Brain ware device**: NeuroSky TGAM

**Smart scale device**: Yunmai

**Developing tools**: Genymotion simulator, Adobe XD, Android Studio.

1. **Reference**

1. 17 May 2017, Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-(cvds)

2**.** Anselmo J, Ryan A, Enrique A, Ycly J, Alberto C, Enrique J, 2015, Diabetes in Panama: Epidemiology, Risk Factors and Clinical Management

3**.** Marcus, S.M., 2009. Depression during pregnancy: rates, risks and consequences. Journal of Population Therapeutics and Clinical Pharmacology, 16(1).

4. Ye, C., Ruan, Y., Zou, L., Li, G., Li, C., Chen, Y., Jia, C., Megson, I.L., Wei, J. and Zhang, W., 2014. The 2011 survey on hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) in China: prevalence, risk factors, complications, pregnancy and perinatal outcomes. PloS one, 9(6), p.e100180.

5**.** Leng, J., Shao, P., Zhang, C., Tian, H., Zhang, F., Zhang, S., Dong, L., Li, L., Yu, Z., Chan, J.C. and Hu, G., 2015. Prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus and its risk factors in Chinese pregnant women: a prospective