

Smart Health Care System

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OVERVIEW

- Ø The system has been designed for the patients in the need of intensive care.
- Ø In this we have been transferring the real time patients' data for the remote observation.
- Ø To improve the health safety with the help of smart sensors and IOT system within the limited budget.
- Ø Internet and data servers with the connectivity via raspberry pi .
- Ø Reduction in time assessment for emergency situation.
- Ø On time health data accessibility.

COMPONENTS

Ø In this project we have used:

Ø Arduino-uno

Ø Raspberry pi-3

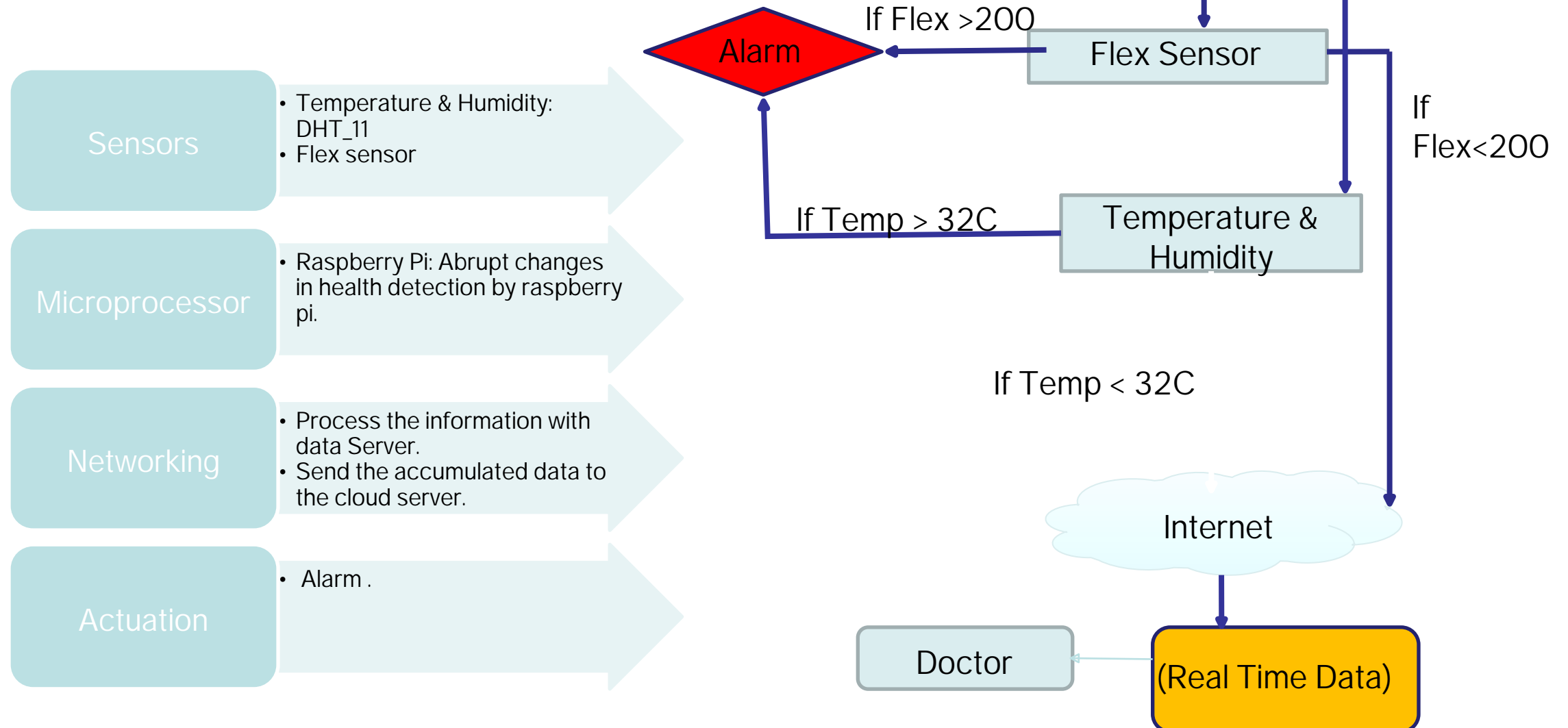
Ø sensors temperature

DHT_11 (Temperature and Humidity)

Flex Sensor (Position monitoring)

Ø Actuator – Buzzer

FLOW CHART



SIMULATION

SOURCE CODE- Arduino

```
sketch_jan31a | Arduino 1.8.11
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sketch_jan31a $
#include "dht.h"
#define dht_apin A1

dht DHT;

int flexs = A0;
int flexdata = 0;
int buzzer = 5;
int val;
int tempPin = 1;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);

  pinMode(flexs, INPUT);
  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
  delay(500);
}

void loop()
{
  flexdata = analogRead(flexs);

  if( flexdata > 200)
  {
    analogWrite(buzzer, 150);
  }

  if( flexdata < 220)
```

```
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sketch_jan31a $
}

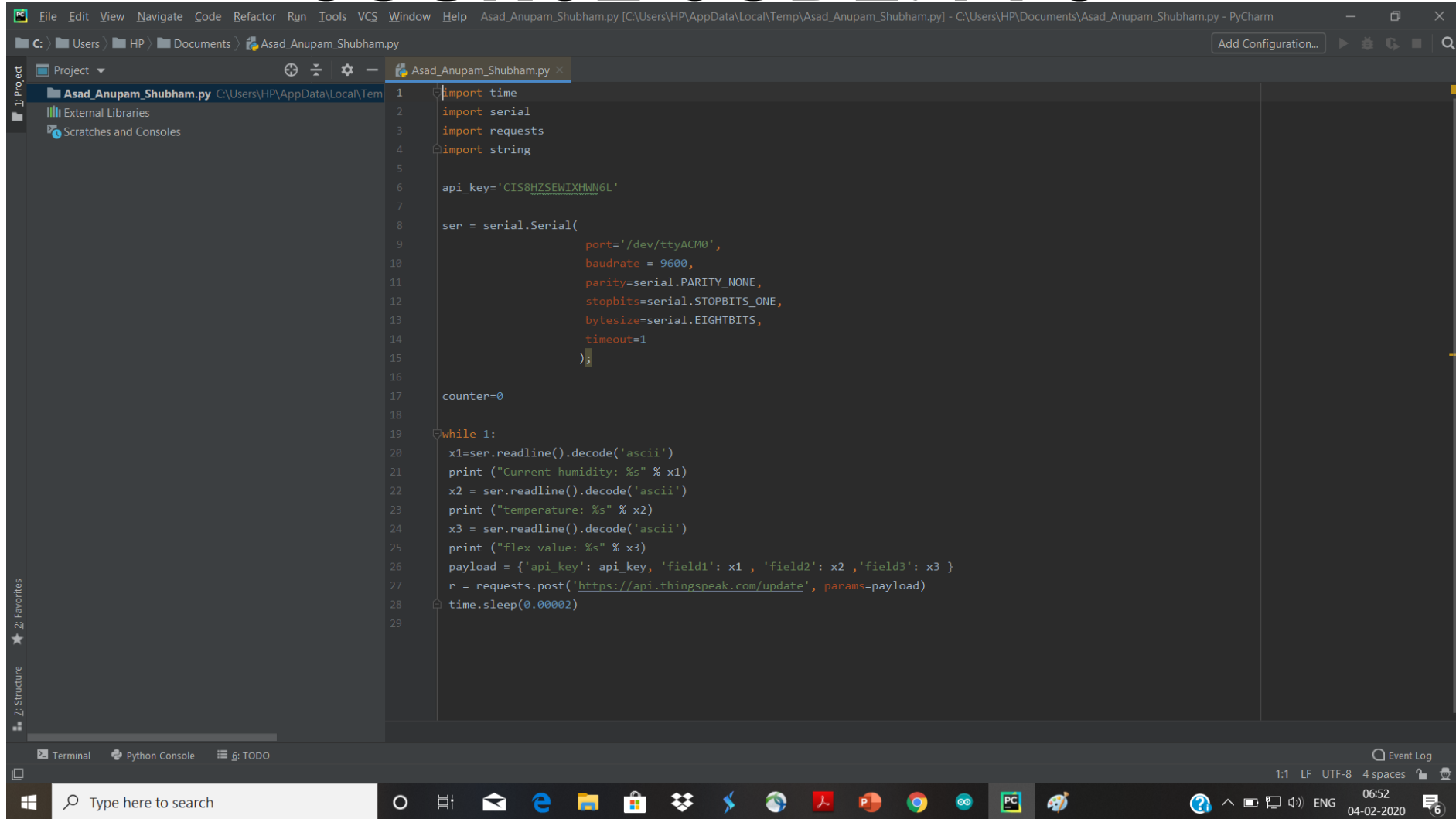
void loop()
{
  flexdata = analogRead(flexs);

  if( flexdata > 200)
  {
    analogWrite(buzzer, 150);
  }

  if( flexdata < 220)
  {
    analogWrite(buzzer, 0);
  }
  delay(100);

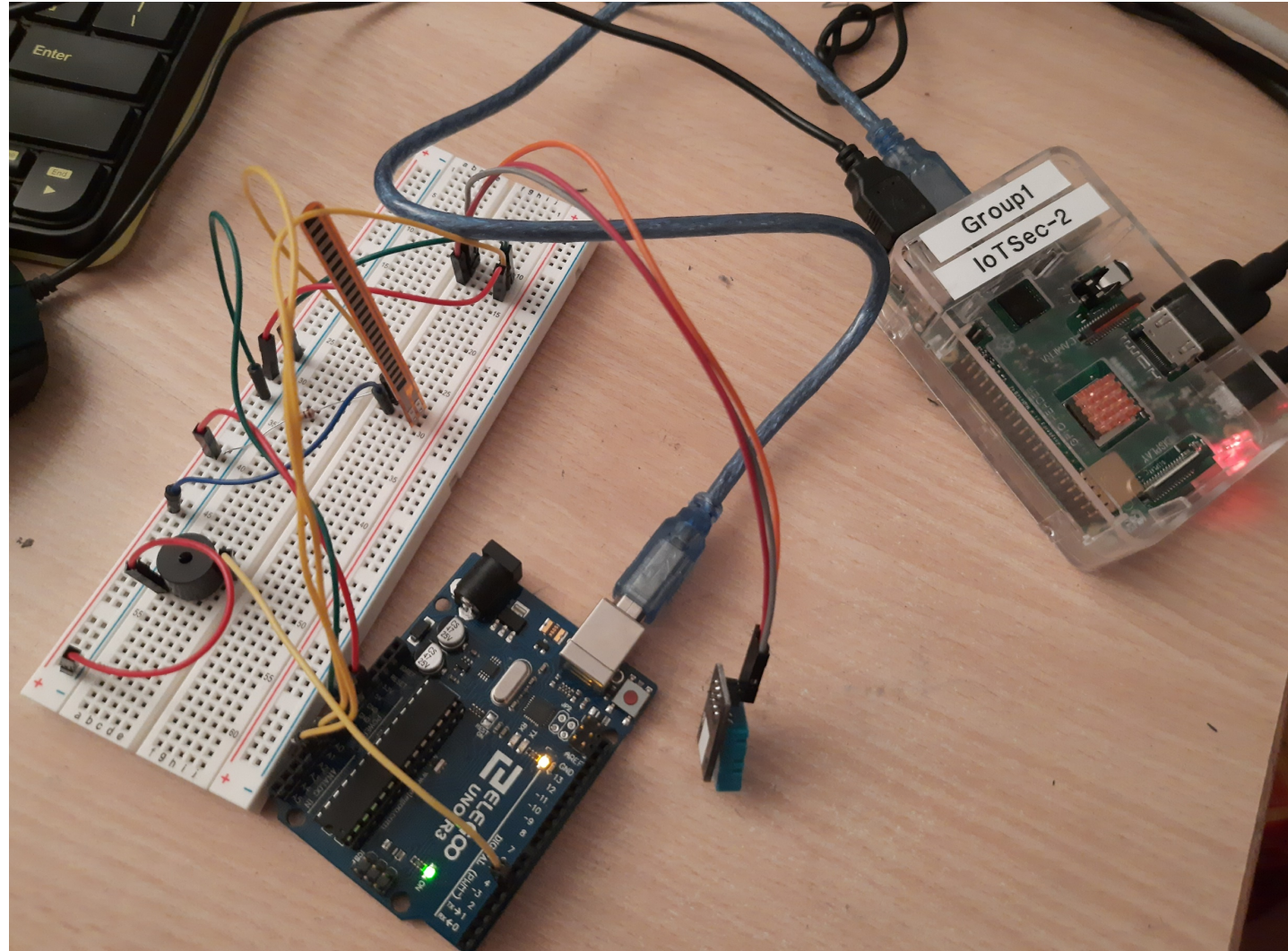
  if( DHT.temperature > 32)
  {
    analogWrite(buzzer, 150);
  }
  delay(100);
  {
    DHT.read11(dht_apin);
    Serial.println(DHT.humidity);
    Serial.println(DHT.temperature); |
    Serial.println(flexdata);
    delay(1000);
  }
}
```

SOURCE CODE: Pi-3

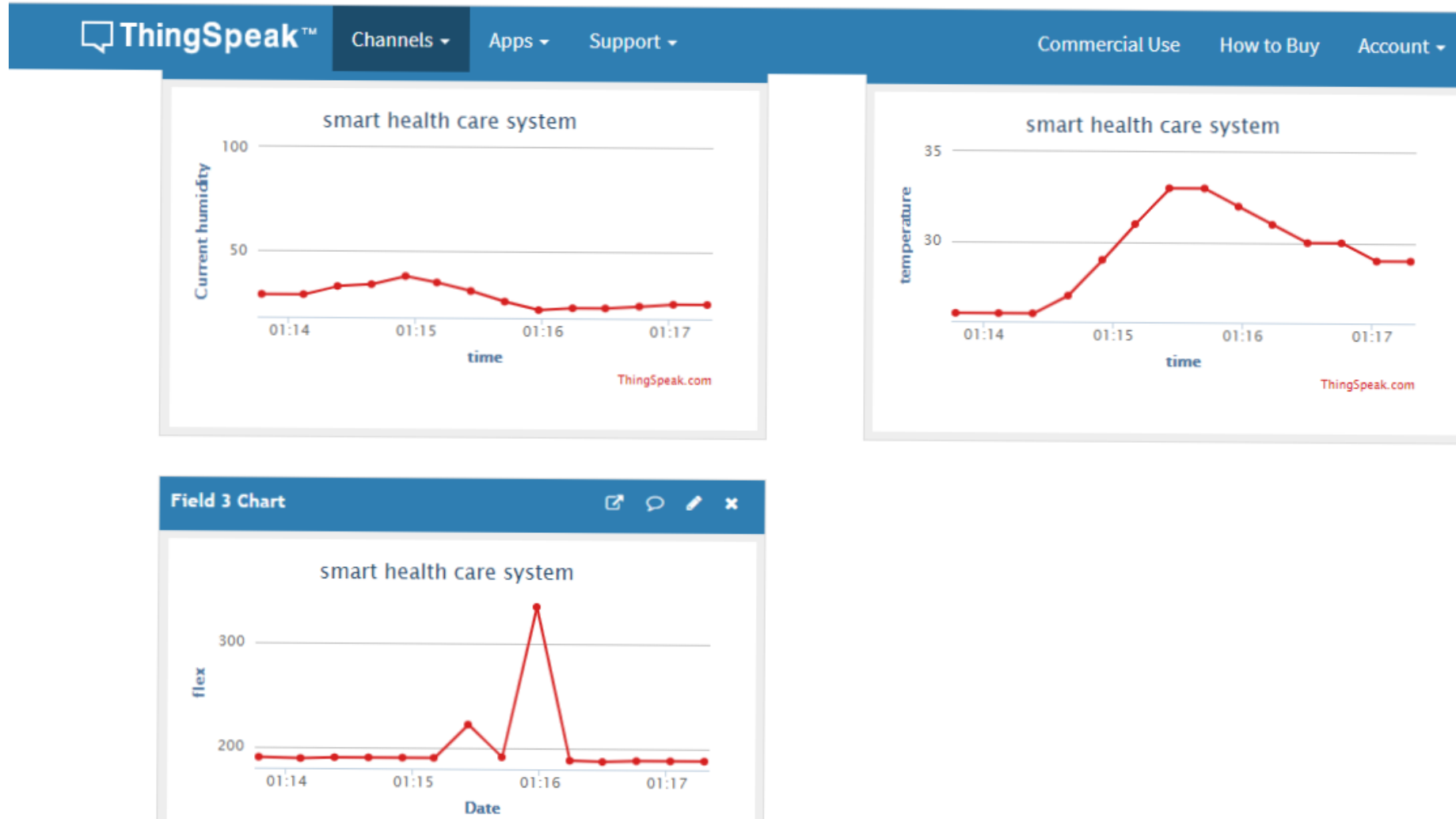


```
1 import time
2 import serial
3 import requests
4 import string
5
6 api_key='CIS8HZSEWIXHWN6L'
7
8 ser = serial.Serial(
9     port='/dev/ttyACM0',
10    baudrate = 9600,
11    parity=serial.PARITY_NONE,
12    stopbits=serial.STOPBITS_ONE,
13    bytesize=serial.EIGHTBITS,
14    timeout=1
15)
16
17 counter=0
18
19 while 1:
20     x1=ser.readline().decode('ascii')
21     print ("Current humidity: %s" % x1)
22     x2 = ser.readline().decode('ascii')
23     print ("temperature: %s" % x2)
24     x3 = ser.readline().decode('ascii')
25     print ("flex value: %s" % x3)
26     payload = {'api_key': api_key, 'field1': x1 , 'field2': x2 , 'field3': x3 }
27     r = requests.post('https://api.thingspeak.com/update', params=payload)
28     time.sleep(0.00002)
29
```


HARDWARE



RESULT



CONCLUSION

Hereby, We conclude that we can access and monitor the patients' medical conditions as well as emergency services can also be triggered resulting in minimal aid time and It's a pragmatic approach towards smart health care system.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Ø This system can be connected to database system in order to access patients' Medical history globally.
- Ø The Medical devices like pulse oximeter can installed to monitor blood saturation level and pulse rate.

REFERENCES

- q ThingSpeak.com – Cloud
- q Cisco Packet Tracer
- q Netacad.com

THANK YOU