

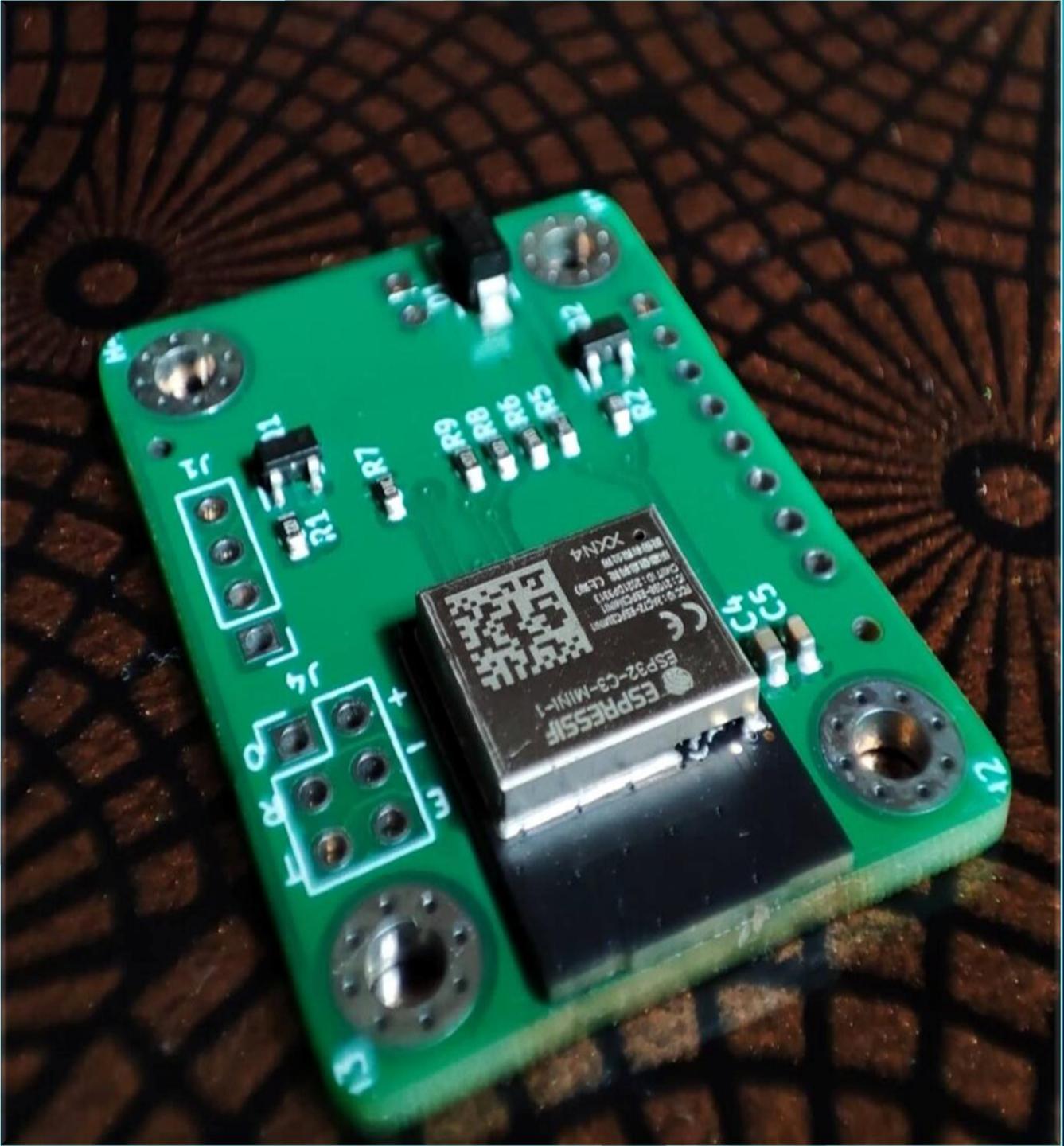
GSM-BASED PARALYSIS PATIENT HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM

Submitted by –

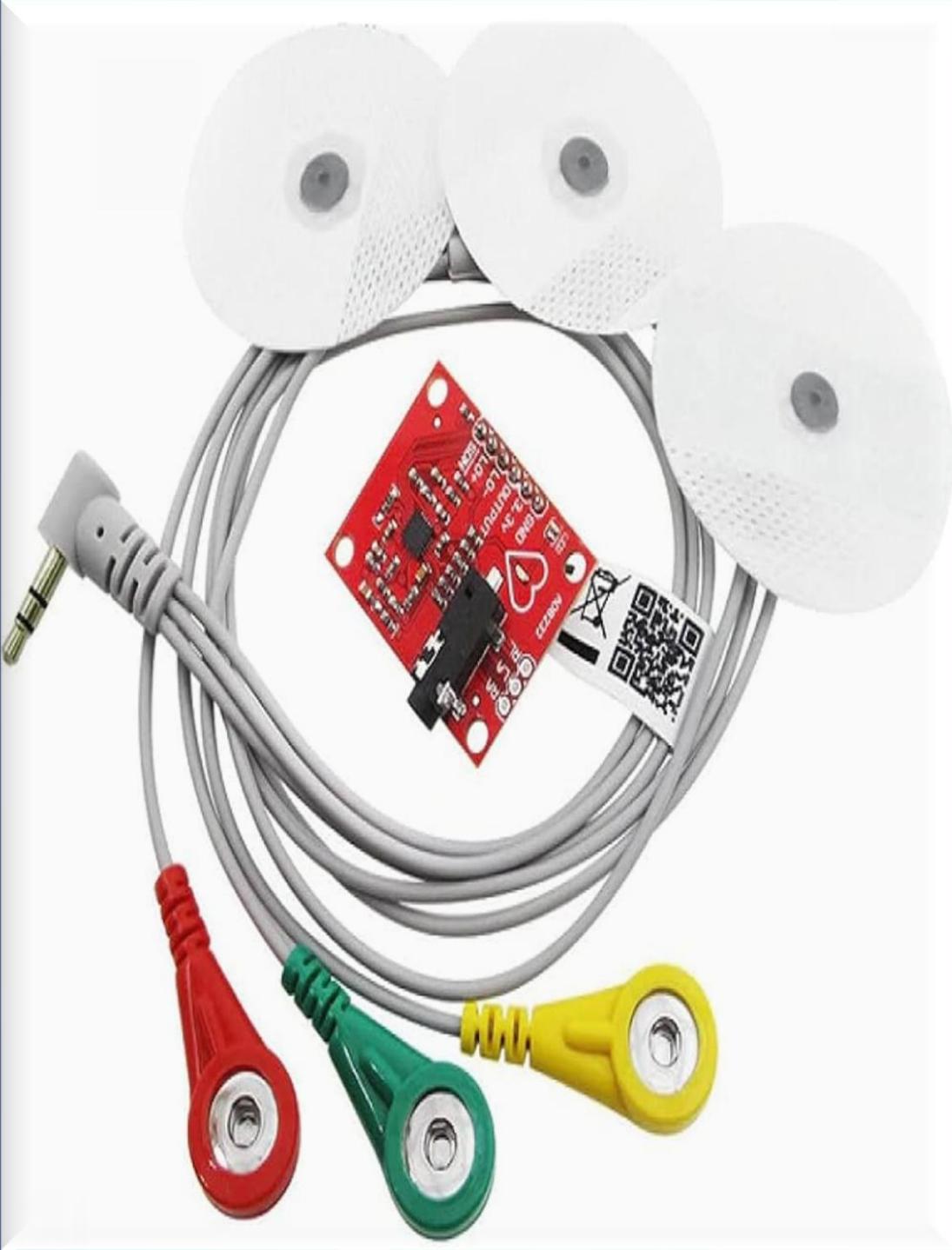
- Subhajit Ghosh (11500321011)
- Suroj Mete (11500321106)
- Uddipan Ghosh (11500321030)
- Sandipan Saha (11500321018)

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Abstract



The GSM-Based Paralysis Patient Health Monitoring System is designed to help monitor the health of patients with paralysis in real time. This system uses different sensors to track important health signs like temperature, heart rate, and movement. An Arduino microcontroller processes this information and displays it on a simple 16x2 LCD screen for easy viewing. For remote communication, the system uses a GSM module to send health updates and alerts to caregivers via SMS. In case of an emergency, it can also share the patient's location. Additionally, a voice module allows patients with speech difficulties to send pre-recorded messages for help. Overall, this project aims to improve patient care and provide timely support, enhancing the quality of life for those with paralysis.

PLANNING

Odd Semester

Timeline	Activity
September 2024	Extensive study on IoT Arduino ATmega 2560, SIM 900 GSM GPRS, flux sensor, etc.
October 2024	Establishing the work flow (flow chart) & Making of the design of the project
November 2024	Model making (Hardware part)
December 2024	Prepare project report

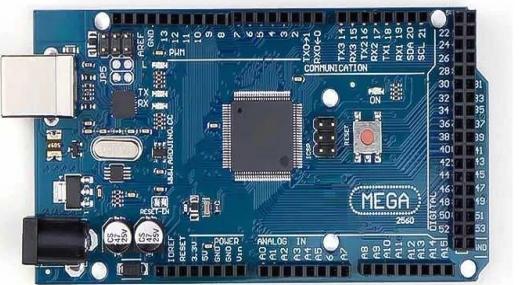
Even Semester	TimeLine	Activity				
	January 2025	Developing the Software part (writing code, uploading code, etc.)				
	February 2025		Fixing the run time issues of the Project			
	March 2025			Finalize the Project		
	20-31 March				Add some Additional functionalities	
	April 2025					Launch of the final project
	May 2025					Prepare final

PLANNING

Even Semester

INTRODUCTION

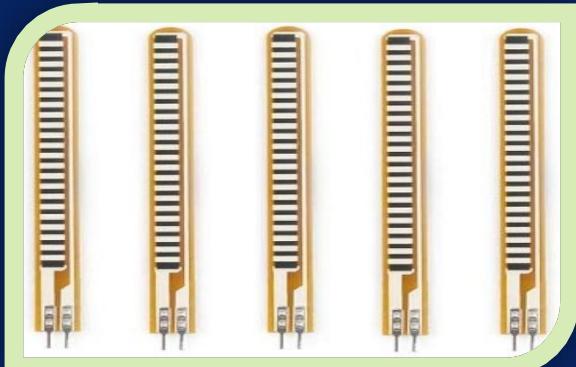
In this presentation, we explore the innovative integration of a GSM based paralysis patient's health monitoring system. Our project aims to provide a solution by using modern technology to track vital health signs like heart rate, temperature, and movement in real time. By integrating sensors with a microcontroller, we can display this information locally and send alerts to caregivers through SMS using a GSM module. This system not only ensures timely medical assistance but also enhances the overall quality of life for patients by allowing them to stay at home. Through this presentation, we will explore the features, components, and benefits of our health monitoring system.



Arduino mega 2560 microcontroller



GSM-GPRS SIM900 module



Flex Sensor

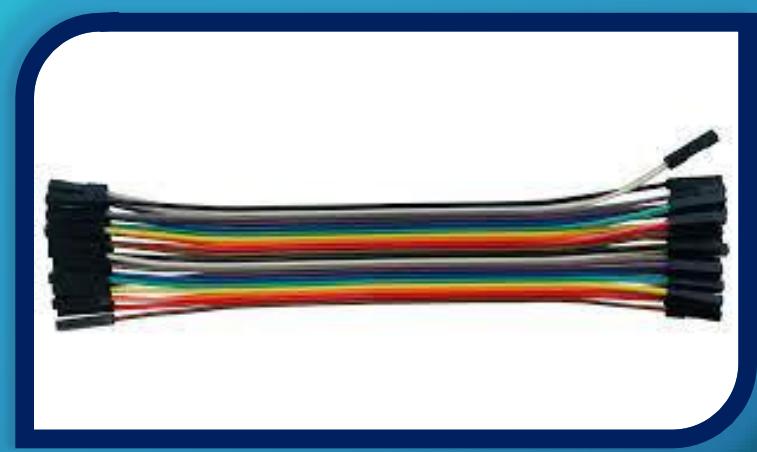
COMPONENTS



LM35 Temperature sensor



16 x 2 ICD Display



Jumpers Wires

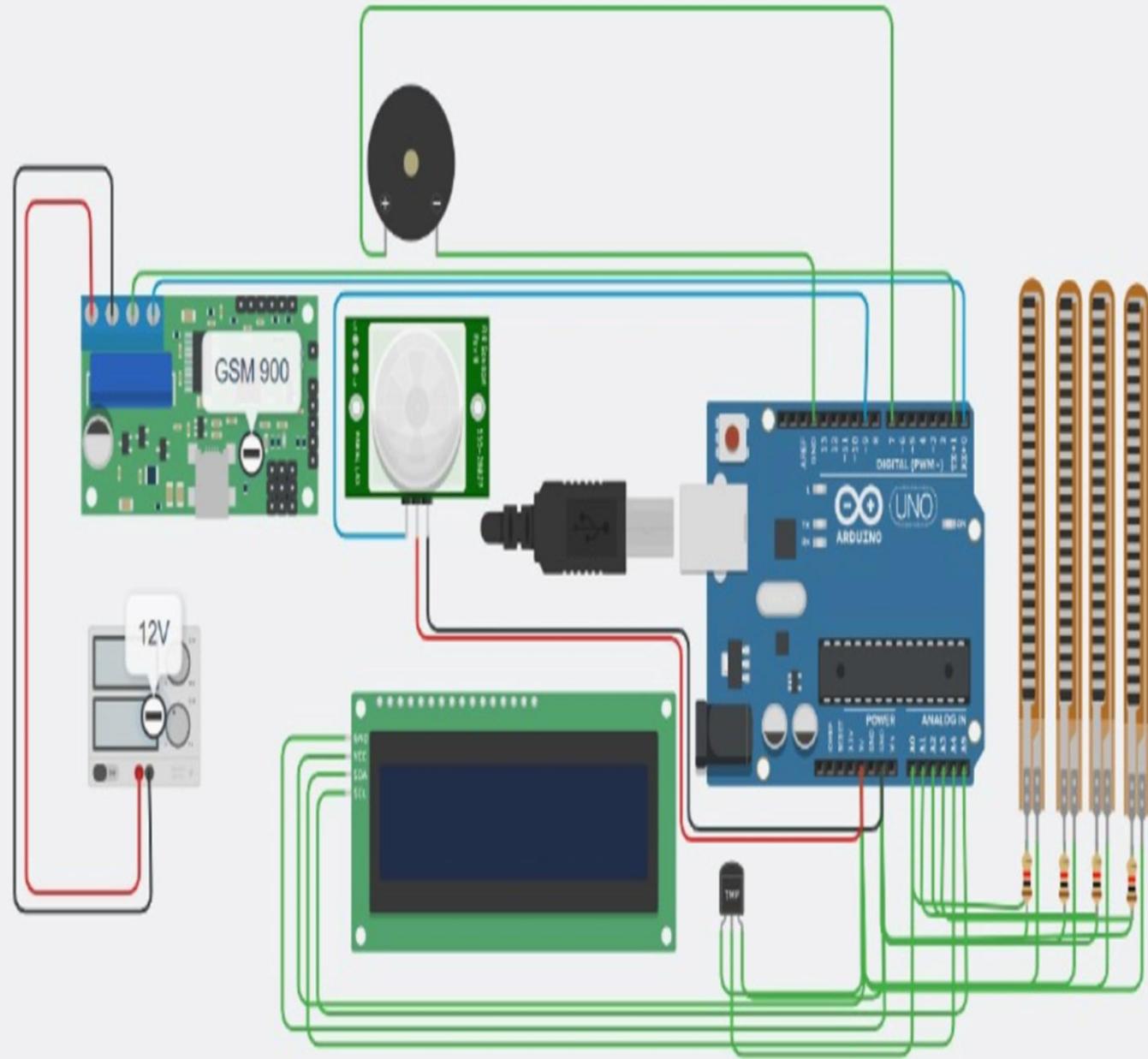


ECG Sensor



APR33A3 voice module

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



WORKING PRINCIPLE

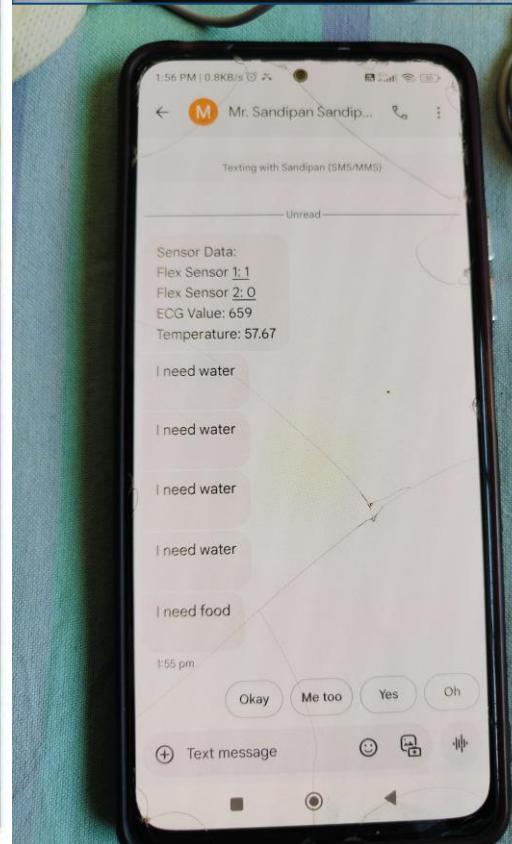
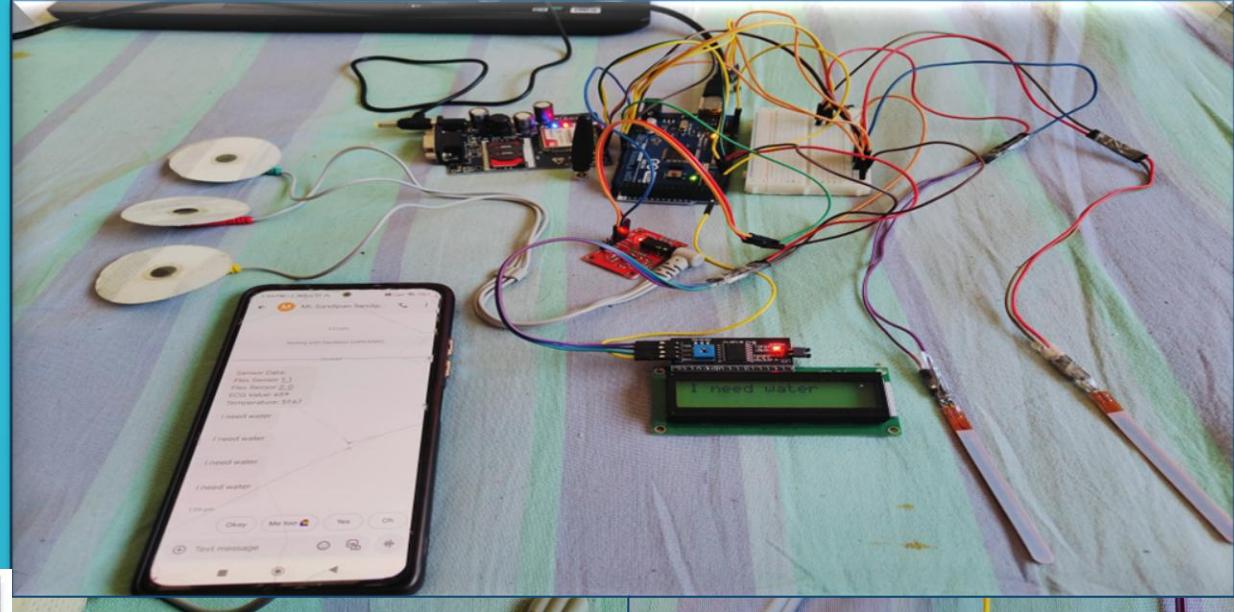
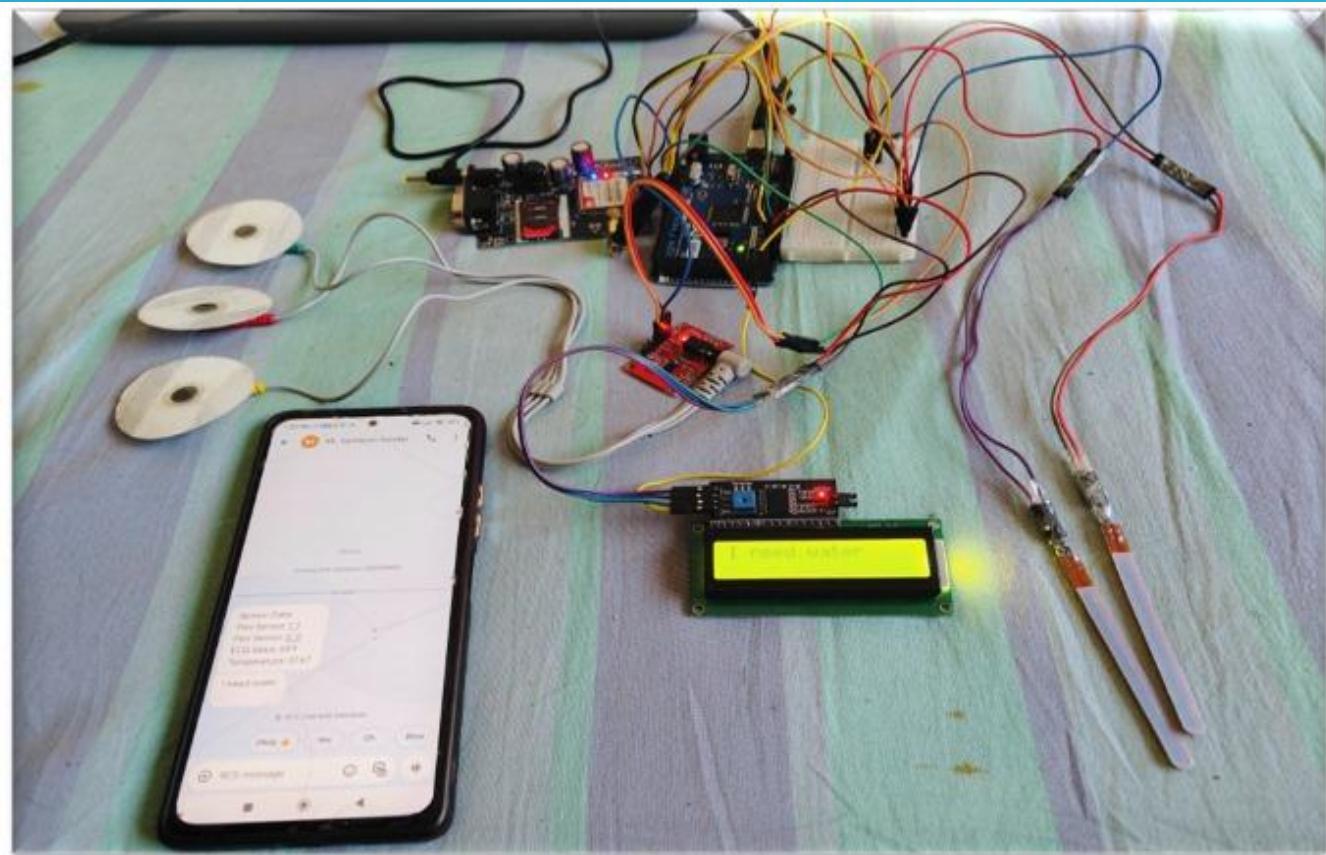
The GSM-Based Paralysis Patient Health Monitoring System works by using various sensors to continuously monitor the patient's vital signs. Here's how it functions:

- 1. Data Collection:** Sensors measure important health parameters like body temperature, heart rate, and limb movement.
- 2. Processing:** An Arduino microcontroller collects data from these sensors, processes the information, and makes it ready for display and communication.
- 3. Local Display:** The collected data is shown on a 16x2 LCD screen, allowing caregivers to check the patient's health at a glance.
- 4. Remote Communication:** The GSM module sends health updates and alerts via SMS to caregivers or family members, ensuring they are informed of any changes.
- 5. Emergency Alerts:** If the system detects critical health changes, it sends an immediate alert for quick assistance.
- 6. Voice Communication:** A voice module allows patients with speech disabilities to send pre-recorded messages for help.

Work Progress till date

- Completed research, planning, and studied GSM-based health monitoring with speech functionality using Arduino.
- Set up Arduino IDE and finalized the circuit diagram.
- Implemented hardware and coding for GSM module, ECG sensor, temperature sensor, and two flex sensors.
- Successfully integrated all components with Arduino Mega 2560.
- Display coding completed for sensor results.
- Conducted calibration; flex sensors now provide accurate readings.

Image of the Project



Project Video

```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <i2cdev.h>
#include <DallasTemperature.h>

#define DS18B20_I2C_SDA 2
#define DS18B20_I2C_SCK 3

#define DS18B20_THERM 0
#define DS18B20_HUMID 1

#define DS18B20_A0 0
#define DS18B20_A1 1
#define DS18B20_A2 2
#define DS18B20_A3 3

void setup() {
    // initialize serial communication at 9600 bits per second:
    Serial.begin(9600);
    // initialize the I2C bus:
    Wire.begin();
}

void loop() {
    // read the analog values from the four sensors:
    int sensorA0 = analogRead(DS18B20_A0);
    int sensorA1 = analogRead(DS18B20_A1);
    int sensorA2 = analogRead(DS18B20_A2);
    int sensorA3 = analogRead(DS18B20_A3);

    // send the data to the DS18B20 chip:
    DallasTemperature::requestTemperatures();

    // read the temperature values from the DS18B20 chip:
    float tempC = DallasTemperature::getTemp(DS18B20_THERM, Wire);
    float tempF = DallasTemperature::getTemp(DS18B20_THERM, Wire);
    float humidity = DallasTemperature::getHumidity(DS18B20_HUMID, Wire);

    // print the results to the Serial Monitor:
    Serial.print("Temperature: ");
    Serial.print(tempC);
    Serial.print(" °C");
    Serial.print("Humidity: ");
    Serial.print(humidity);
    Serial.print(" %");
    Serial.print("DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(tempC);
    Serial.print(" DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(humidity);
    Serial.print(" DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(sensorA0);
    Serial.print(" DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(sensorA1);
    Serial.print(" DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(sensorA2);
    Serial.print(" DS18B20 Value: ");
    Serial.print(sensorA3);
}
```

Our future plans for the GSM-Based Paralysis Patient Health Monitoring System include:

- 1. More Sensors:** Adding sensors to measure blood pressure and oxygen levels for a complete health check.
- 2. Mobile App:** Developing an app to help caregivers view and analyze health data easily.
- 3. Smart Alerts:** Using advanced technology to predict health emergencies before they happen.
- 4. User-Friendly Interface:** Improving the LCD display and controls to make it easier for patients and caregivers to use.
- 5. Cloud Storage:** Storing health data in the cloud for easy access by healthcare providers.
- 6. Wider Use:** Adapting the system for other patients with chronic health conditions.

Future Plan

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the GSM-Based Paralysis Patient Health Monitoring System is an innovative solution that enhances care for patients with paralysis. By using sensors and communication technology, it provides real-time monitoring of vital signs and immediate emergency alerts, improving the quality of care and allowing patients to maintain some independence.

Our future plans to expand the system with more features and a user-friendly interface will further increase its effectiveness. Overall, this project aims to empower patients and caregivers, leading to better health outcomes and a higher quality of life. Thank you for your attention!

REFERENCE

1. R. Kumar and M. P. Rajasekaran, "An IoT based patient monitoring system using Raspberry Pi," 2016 International Conference on Computing Technologies and Intelligent Data Engineering (ICCTIDE'16), Kovilpatti, India, 2016, pp. 1-4.
2. K. A. Venkatesh, R. Kumar, and S. S. Jha, "Health Monitoring System using IoT," International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 1137-1141, 2016.
3. S. Pantelopoulos and N. G. Bourbakis, "A Survey on Wearable Sensor-Based Systems for Health Monitoring and Prognosis," 2010 32nd Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2010, pp. 6023-6026.

*Thank
You*