

# **HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM WITH PRESSURE SENSING TOWARDS A BETTER CARE PLAN FOR PRESSURE ULCERS**

Undergraduate graduation project report submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the  
Degree of Bachelor of Science of Engineering  
in

The Department of Electronic & Telecommunication Engineering  
University of Moratuwa.

Supervisors:  
Dr Pujitha Silva

Group Members:  
T M Piyadigama (160490F)  
W A H D Perera (160480B)  
T W H Tribuwan (160637N)  
K E B I Edirisinghe (160140J)

August, 2021

Approval of the Department of Electronic & Telecommunication  
Engineering

.....  
Head, Department of Electronic &  
Telecommunication Engineering

This is to certify that I/we have read this project and that in my/our opinion it is fully  
adequate, in scope and quality, as an Undergraduate Graduation Project.

Supervisor: Dr Pujitha Silva

Signature: .....

Date: .....

# Declaration

This declaration is made on August 07, 2021.

## Declaration by Project Group

We declare that the dissertation entitled Project Name and the work presented in it are our own. We confirm that:

- this work was done wholly or mainly in candidature for a B.Sc. Engineering degree at this university,
- where any part of this dissertation has previously been submitted for a degree or any other qualification at this university or any other institute, has been clearly stated,
- where we have consulted the published work of others, is always clearly attributed,
- where we have quoted from the work of others, the source is always given,
- with the exception of such quotations, this dissertation is entirely our own work,
- we have acknowledged all main sources of help,

.....  
Date

.....  
T M Piyadigama (160490F)

.....  
W A H D Perera (160480B)

.....  
T W H Tribuwan (160637N)

.....  
K E B I Edirisinghe (160140J)

## **Declaration by Supervisor**

I/We have supervised and accepted this dissertation for the submission of the degree.

.....  
Dr Pujitha Silva

.....  
Date

# **Abstract**

## **HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM WITH PRESSURE SENSING TOWARDS A BETTER CARE PLAN FOR PRESSURE ULCERS**

Group Members: T M Piyadigama, W A H D Perera, T W H Tribuwan,  
K E B I Edirisinghe

Supervisors: Dr Pujitha Silva

Keywords: Pressure Ulcer, Bedsore, Reposition, Health Information System, Pressure sensing

Pressure ulcers (bedsores) are a major problem in health care settings as it causes severe complications. Therefore prevention at the early stage is more beneficial over treatments. Pathophysiological knowledge about pressure ulceration is incomplete as there are insufficient evidence supporting existing theories. Bed ridden patients who cannot change positions on their own are prone to pressure ulcers. The efficacy of prevention methods like frequent patient repositioning and pressure redistributing support surfaces are challenged by recent systematic reviews against the higher face validity. Scarcity of systematic data is an obstacle over further research. Collecting long term data from various patients in various settings is challenging. This project is to develop a health information system which collects data related to pressure distributions, patient risk assessment and documentation of pressure ulcer occurrences. Patients in various settings and other relevant parties like doctors and caretakers can be connected together with the information system with mobile apps and pressure measuring mattresses. Pressure measuring mat is a low cost solution using the piezoresistive material Velostat. Pressure images from the mats are used to identify postures and locations of the ulceration sites in order to record pressure at these ulceration points. Velostat sheet was sandwiched between two neoprene sheets containing columns or rows of copper tapes. This works as a sensor matrix and we can control the cells and measure pressure with analog multiplexers. Measured pressure values are communicated to the information system through internet. Two neural network models are used to identify the sleeping postures and segment ulceration points. The pressure at each ulceration point is stored separately. The information system provides personal risk assessment and ulcer documentation. Risk assessment scale is based on existing systematic scales. Ulcer documentation is developed using several existing guidelines and several new modifications. Mobile apps work as a user interface and support sending push notifications to caretakers informing patient reposition schedules. The complete system serves different functionalities to different parties. It will support researchers as a database with descriptive data, doctors as a reporting system of patients' details and history, caretakers as a tool to semi-automate reposition plan and guardians of the patients as a tool to supervise the caretakers.

# **Dedication**

To our families, friends and teachers

## **Acknowledgements**

We express our sincere gratitude to our supervisor, Dr Pujitha Silva for his guidance, support, and commitment towards the success of this project. We are like to be thankful to Mrs. T.L.K. Kumari, Technical Officer and Mr. W.L.Kumara, Lab Attendant, Applied Mechanics Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Moratuwa and Mr. Ruwan Udayananda, University of Moratuwa for helping us with the Universal Testing Machine and other laboratory equipment. We like to mention here Dr. Saman Piyadigama, Colombo east base hospital who helped us to develop ulcer documentation and localize it according to medical practices in Sri Lanka. We specially thankful to Mrs. Chathurani Dias who supported us from various ways.

# Contents

<b>Declaration</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Declaration by Supervisor</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Dedication</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Contents</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Literature Review . . . . .	1
1.1.1 Pressure Ulcer Prevention . . . . .	2
1.1.2 Personal Risk Assessment and Documentation . . . . .	3
1.2 Requirement of A Health Information System . . . . .	4
1.3 Previous Research . . . . .	4
<b>2 Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Expected Deliverables . . . . .	5
2.2 Components and Functionality . . . . .	6
2.3 Information system back-end . . . . .	6
2.3.1 Authentication and Authorization . . . . .	7
2.3.2 Social Networking . . . . .	8
2.3.3 Pressure data . . . . .	8
2.3.4 Machine Learning . . . . .	8
2.3.5 Scheduling . . . . .	10
2.3.6 Personal Risk Assessment . . . . .	11
2.3.7 Ulcer documentation . . . . .	13
2.4 Mobile app . . . . .	14
2.5 Pressure Mat . . . . .	15
2.5.1 Calibration of the Material . . . . .	15



2.5.2	Communicating Pressure Values . . . . .	15
2.5.3	Preparing Mat . . . . .	17
2.5.4	Sensor reading processing and communication . . . . .	17
<b>3</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1	Frames of Pressure Mat Readings . . . . .	18
3.2	Neural Network results . . . . .	18
3.3	Simulation of pressure-time behaviour on ulceration points . . . . .	18
3.4	Implementation . . . . .	18
<b>4</b>	<b>Discussion and Conclusion</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>Appendix II</b>	<b>26</b>

## List of Figures

1.1	Stages of a pressure ulcer . . . . .	2
1.2	Reswick Rogers Experiment . . . . .	3
1.3	Ulceration points . . . . .	3
2.1	Component Diagram . . . . .	6
2.2	Functional Block Diagram . . . . .	7
2.3	Posture Model . . . . .	9
2.4	Ulceration point model . . . . .	11
2.5	Repositioning Schedule . . . . .	12
2.6	User interface of mobile app. . . . .	15
2.7	UTM . . . . .	16
2.8	deadweight . . . . .	16
2.9	pressuremat . . . . .	17
3.1	Resistance - Pressure . . . . .	20
3.2	Time for stable resistance value was higher in the case of two layers than one layer . . . . .	20
3.3	Mat frames . . . . .	21
3.4	mlresult . . . . .	21
3.5	Simulation . . . . .	21
4.1	Schematic . . . . .	26

## List of Tables

## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

NPUAP - National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel

SOS - State of Oklahoma

NICE - The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence

# 1 Introduction

Pressure ulcers (which are also known as decubitus ulcers or bed sores) are a major problem in health care due to high prevalence and high cost of treatment. Some ulcers do not heal for decades. If not properly managed, pressure ulcers may cause complications such as septicemia or even death. Early prevention of pressure ulcers is beneficial over curing. [1]

## 1.1 Literature Review

Prolonged external pressure into bony areas of body causes pressure ulcers in bed-ridden patients. Prevailing patho-physiological understanding of pressure ulceration is very incomplete. Several existing theories suggest that reduction of oxygen supply (under external pressure) to skin tissues causes cell death through an ischaemia-reperfusion cycle, which results in pressure ulcer formation. Another theory suggests that internal pressure on muscle tissues by bones causes ulceration. [2] None of these theories are empirically verified. Ischaemia reperfusion models describe ulceration as a phenomenon starts at the skin and spread deep where as the last theory describe it as a phenomenon starts at muscle tissues closer the bones and spreads in the opposite direction towards bones.

Reswick and Rogers studied effect of pressure and time on cell death in 1976 modelling ischaemia oriented theory.[3] There is no considerable improvement since then other than a few papers suggesting slight modifications. Few experiments that were ever conducted on reperfusion theory also provide inconclusive values. There is no satisfactory empirical research on internal pressure theory, although Deep Tissue Injury (DTI), a recently defined category of pressure ulcers, is specifically and widely believed to be a result of internal pressure from bones. [4]

Exact bio-mechanical impact of pressure on human body (skin and muscles) is not yet known given that only a few unsatisfactory bio-mechanical models from research based on animal testing [5] and qualitative speculations without quantitative data are available [6, 7, 8]. There is no sufficient data on the mechanism through which external pressure causes an ischemia-reperfusion cycle. Furthermore, there is no quantitative empirical evidence for the effect of other proposed bio-mechanical factors such as shear, friction and moisture also.

Pressure ulcers are usually located in specific sites of the body such as back of head, shoulders, buttocks, knees, elbows, hips and heels. Pressure ulcers occur in four stages according to NPUAP staging system and there are specific guideline for treatment and management in each stage.[1] There is no empirical data available on how these factors

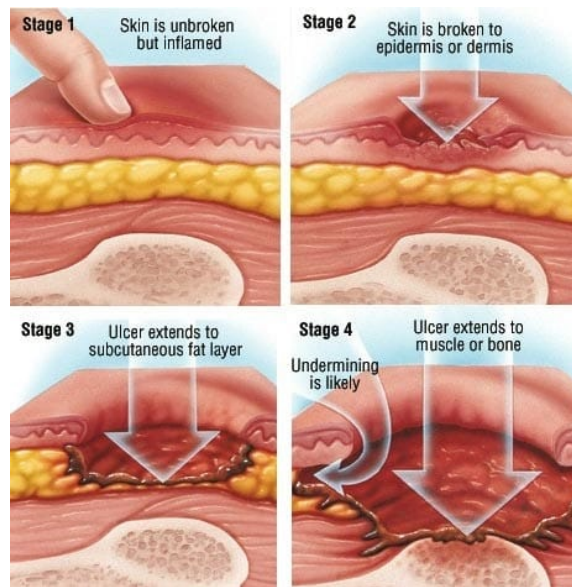


Figure 1.1: Stages I-IV of pressure ulcers according to NPUAP classifications. Image credits: <https://www.nursinghomelawcenter.org/bed-sore-pictures.html>

affect different parts of body and different type of bodies. No empirical data is available on how the healing rates or reulceration (Reulceration is not prominent as in the case of diabetic foot ulceration) was affected by the pressure.

#### 1.1.1 Pressure Ulcer Prevention

The main pressure ulcer prevention strategy which is strongly recommended by health care authorities is frequent patient repositioning. This strategy was popularized after the end of World War II by Ludwig Guttmann, based on face validity. [9] Caretakers should turn the patients into a different sleeping posture for every 2 h (This duration was Guttmann's ad hoc recommendation).

The absence of high quality research evidence supporting the efficacy of repositioning was discussed in a Cochrane systematic review published in 2014 [10] (and updated in 2020 [11]). Research does not show significant advantage of 2 h repositioning over alternative time periods or no-repositioning. Currently available data are low certain and not sufficiently reliable to provide a conclusion. Existing studies do not consider bio-mechanical facts explicitly. Recently some researchers castigated the repositioning strategy for side effects such as disturbance to sleeping patterns, negative impact on dementia patients and back pain of caretakers.[12] Recently NICE guidelines increased the time period from 2 h to 6 h for normal patients and 4 h for patients in high-risk category. [13] Standard guidelines do not recommend to alter repositioning plans according to existing ulcers and there are no research ever conducted in that area. The efficacy of other proposed prevention strategies

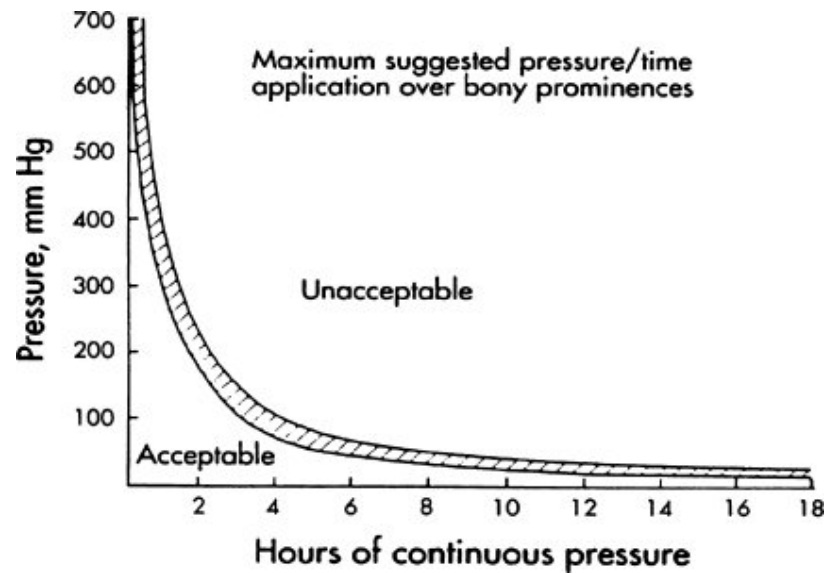


Figure 1.2: Reswick and Rogers' pressure time cell threshold graph.



Figure 1.3: Common sites where ulceration occurs.

including the use of pressure redistribution surfaces also are not supported with research, contrary to the availability of wide range of products in the market. [14]

### 1.1.2 Personal Risk Assessment and Documentation

There are several patient risk assessment indicators including Braden and Waterlow scales. [15] The importance of a systematic scale for risk assessment is often emphasized over using clinical judgement alone. Clinical evidence on the efficacy of these tools is still insufficient and uncertain.[16] Proper documentation is of crucial importance in modern health care. There are several paper-based or electronic documentation systems for pressure ulcers. According to studies, the purpose of existing documentation systems is not met with ulcer prevention and care.[17] The patient repositioning plans are rarely documented. There are no records of bio-mechanical data. Existing electronic documentation systems are desktop applications that store records inside a single end-user device. The recent

advancement of mobile, web, IOT and cloud technologies are not yet employed for pressure ulcer documentation.

## **1.2 Requirement of A Health Information System**

Ajami and Khalegi discussed the importance of a wireless sensor network for pressure monitoring.[18] There is need for a sophisticated Health Information System (HIS) that supports not only remote pressure monitoring and electronic documentation but also important utilities to optimize care plan such as posture detection, ulceration point (the specific areas of body which are more prone to ulceration) detection, pressure/risk estimation, repositioning schedule calculation and carer notification. Although there are several implementations addressing subsets of above tasks already, constructing a health information system in a holistic point of view is a novel concern. Such information system should network patients, caretakers, guardians and doctors together and generate, collect, store, analyse and interpret data for better care planning. Considering the fact that pressure ulcer is a grey area of medical research the information system should work as tool to investigate bio-mechanical and clinical details of bed-ridden patients. Another requirement is to provide support for semi-automation of patient care through care plan optimization like reposition schedule calculation and carer notification system. Wide availability of mobile technology paves a way for a flexible and more sophisticated reporting system. Integrating low cost pressure sensing equipment to the information system provides opportunity to monitor and collect data for long periods and to widen the scope of research including the majority of ulcer-prone patients that reside in household settings. Reduction of cost will facilitate research into pressure ulcers in developing countries.

## **1.3 Previous Research**

There are several research into pressure monitoring equipment for bed-ridden patients. Most of those research are based on pressure measurement posture detection and pressure image segmentation. Some research considered automatic patient repositioning by actuators. [19, 20] The contribution of the researchers of University of Dallas has considered a wide range of aspects that are related to pressure ulceration phenomenon. [21] These researchers paid attention to the biomechanics of pressure ulceration. But this is prior to 2014, the year several systematic reviews were published questioning the efficacy of prevention methods. Therefore the limitations to their study is not apparent in their original papers. They purposively conflate data related to different theories, scenarios and settings to achieve final results. Therefore their results are considerably depended on ad-hoc assumptions and speculations from indirect data. In this research we adopted some of their results for our purpose as the best solution available carefully evaluating the limitations.



## 2 Methodology

An information system architecture that supports care planning of pressure ulcers requires certain basic functionalities such as

- capturing bio-mechanical data of the body
- Analyzing those data
- collecting risk assessment data
- providing platform to report and document ulcers
- networking related people
- planning schedules.

Therefore our information system architecture is supported by pressure sensing mats and mobile apps. Some standard risk assessment scales, ulcer documentation formats are added to the system with appropriate modifications. Additionally scalability, flexibility and cost-effectiveness are two other important characteristics of such system. Our initial scope was to build a pressure sensing mattress system that is capable of recommending optimal repositioning strategies based on bio-mechanical data. As there are no proper evaluation criteria to assess pressure ulcer prevention and the existing bio-mechanical and pathological research in pressure ulcers are inconclusive, we constructed an information system that provide a platform to investigate pressure ulceration phenomenon while providing a tool for care planning by digitizing processes currently done in paper or not done in any systematic way. Existing theories can be used in our system to improve care planning within their limitation.

### 2.1 Expected Deliverables

1. Low-cost sensor panel to measure magnitude and duration of pressure at point of contact
2. Information system architecture for continuous pressure monitoring, ulcer documentation and risk assessment.
3. Posture and ulceration point detection by pressure maps to enhance repositioning plan.
4. Mobile App based notification system alarming care-takers about repositioning time

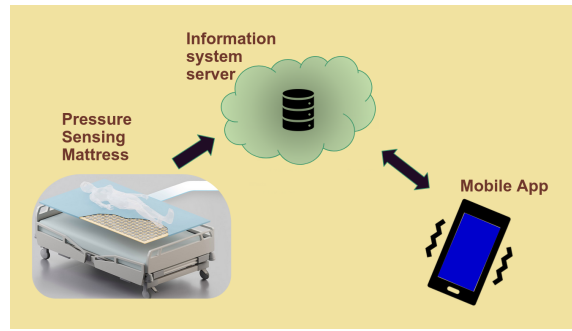


Figure 2.1: Component diagram

## 2.2 Components and Functionality

There are three main components of our solution.

- Information System (Server and Backend)
- Mobile App
- Pressure sensing mattress

The information system provides basic components of authentication, and data storage for pressure data, personal risk assessment data and ulcer documentation. It consists of another supplementary subcomponent for machine learning models. The information system provides a RESTful API for mobile app clients and pressure sensing mats. App and pressure sensing mat can send and retrieve relevant information from the information system. The mobile app provides user interface for patients/guardians, caretakers and doctors to interact with the system.

The pressure mat consists of a sensor panel developed by a substrate of piezo-resistive material Velostat<sup>®</sup>. The sensor readings are processed one cell by one in the ATmega32<sup>®</sup> microcontroller and send to the information system using a NodeMCU/ESP8266<sup>®</sup> via Wifi and internet. The information system is capable of integrating other available commercial pressure sensing mattresses without any change of its structure.

In the central server of the information system these pressure data will be filtered and stored. The sleeping postures and ulceration points are identified by these data and pressure at these points is saved in a separate table using Neural Network Models.

There is a notification system that sends notifications to the caretakers of patients instructing the repositioning plan.

## 2.3 Information system back-end

Information system backend is written in Python using the enterprise level web fullstack designing framework Django<sup>®</sup> and hosted in Heroku<sup>®</sup> cloud platform. As the database

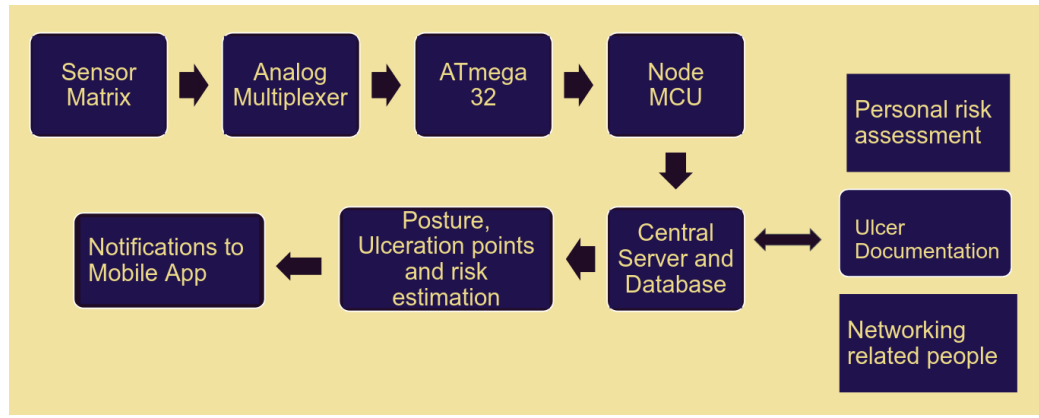


Figure 2.2: Functional block diagram

management system we choose Postgresql which is a SQL based relational database management system. All the static media files are stored in a Cloudinary S3 bucket<sup>®</sup>. APIs are created from django-rest-framework library and Firebase<sup>®</sup> is used to communicate with mobile apps with push notifications.

The web application considered on Django apps (submodules) for each main functionality.

1. Authentication and User Profiles
2. Social connection handling
3. Pressure data
4. Personal Risk Analysis
5. Ulcer Documentaion

Neural network models are build and trained using Tensorlfow<sup>®</sup> and Keras<sup>®</sup> libraries and hosted in Heroku<sup>®</sup> using popular python backend microframework Flask<sup>®</sup>.

### 2.3.1 Authentication and Authorization

There are user accounts to authenticate the users and there are three groups as doctors, caretakers and patients. These roles and accounts are used to authorize access to particular components. Only users have write or update permission to their personal information, care takers can update there risk assessment data while doctors can update ulcer reporting documentation as well as risk assessment data. Even latter data only accessible to caretakers or doctors who are assigned to relevant patients. Token authentication is used to authenticate access.

To create and account a user is requested to add his username and password and there after he has to use that username and password to log in. Users can update their profile with basic details and profile photos.

### 2.3.2 *Social Networking*

All doctors, caretakers, patients can be see each other in search lists. The connection between the users are established via request and confirm mechanism. There are send, show, accept, reject, delete functionalities for a request. Doctors and caretakers can only access data of a patient only if they has been connected to the particular patient. Users can remove others from there connection list.

### 2.3.3 *Pressure data*

Pressure data sent from pressure mats are stored in the database via the central server. These data are further analysed with Neural Network Models to find ulceration points. Pressure data is stored in the format **lx, ly, x, y, p, n** format.

Here,

**lx** : Number of cells over x axis of the mat

**ly** : Number of cells over y axis of the mat

**x** : x coordinate of the current cell

**y** : y coordinate of the current cell

**p** : Pressure at the (x,y) cell

**n** : frame number (Reading complete mat is a one frame)

This format supports to send cells one by one therefore we can capture even a partial reading. This format do not restrict the resolution to a particular value we decide so changing lx and ly of the request any available pressure sensing mattress can be integrated without any structural change of the system.

### 2.3.4 *Machine Learning*

There are two machine learning models to analyze pressure data. One is to identify posture and the other is to identify ulceration points. Since the ulceration occurs in these particular sites it is important to identify pressure at those locations. To locate this points on the pressure mat and to identify repositioning we should find postures of the patient from

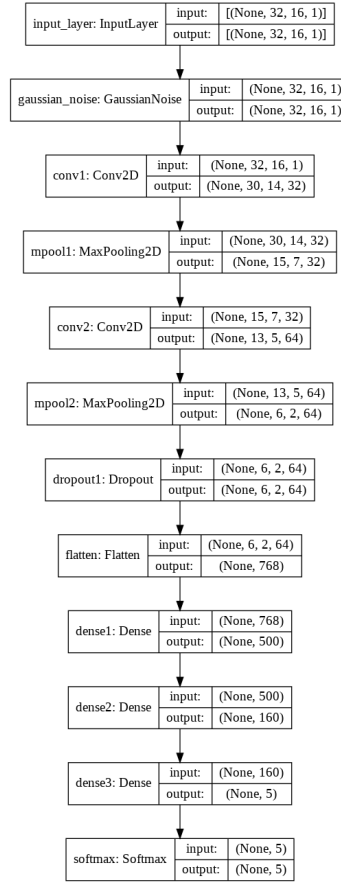


Figure 2.3: Neural Network architecture of the posture detection model. When pressure image is given the model identifies the sleeping posture

pressure data. We used a dataset by university of Dallas to train the neural networks and we used data preprocessing and augmentations to improve the model. There are 13 people in 18 postures (5 major postures supine, left yearning, right yerning, left fetal, right fetal and there slight varaiaions with rolling angle and using pillows as wedges.) There are collection of pressure distribution measured by a commercial pressure measuring mattress for 2 mins which is roughly 120 frames for each. The resoulution is  $64 \times 32$ .

### Posture Detection Model

Posture detection model is a sequential model with several convolution and pooling layers before final dense layers. When the input pressure image is given the model outputs the corresponding name of the sleeping posture.

**Validation** The dataset was divided into a training and holdoutset such that data from 9 persons for train and data from 4 persons for holdout.

**preprocessing** The pressure images are resized to  $32 \times 16$ , Gaussian noise of variation of

0.08 is added and finally Gaussian filter of variation of 0.5 is applied. This adding extra noise is supposed to regularize the neural network to work in more realistic environments with low cost pressure mattresses.

**Data Augmentation** Pressure images are rotated in random angles between by -150 to 150 and Gaussian Noise of variance of 0.1 is added.

The 5 labels for supine, left yearning, right yearning, left fetal and right fetal are onehot encoded.

Neural network provided 92.45% holdout set accuracy.

### **Ulceration Point Detection Model**

The same dataset was used to train the neural network model for ulceration point detection. We manually created bounding boxes for ulceration points using the annotator tool Labelbox<sup>®</sup>. Then we preprocessed images likewise in the previous model. The four parameters (two coordinates of the upper left corner of the bounding box, height and width) were used to train the model with a mean squared error loss function. There are two inputs to the model. The pressure image and the name of the ulceration point we consider (onehot encoded). Then the model outputs four parameters for the bounding box.

#### *2.3.5 Scheduling*

Usually 2h recommendation period for any posture is used and there is no particular order of posture order. However the researchers of University of Dallas tried to find a repositioning schedule based on pressure distribution. Unfortunately their risk assessment metric is based on data from closely related research for slightly different problems and their final result is dependent on ad-hoc assumptions they used.

In summary if we put the outline of their research perspective it states that the supine posture is more risky as the both sides of the body are subjected to pressure. Although a side of body subjected to more pressure in left or right posture that is a complete relieving phase for the other side of the body. Although we hesitate about the validity of their arbitrary risk metric and ad-hoc assumption we decided to use their result and recommend a repositioning plan as follows.

1. Right Yearning - 3 h
2. Left Yearning - 3 h
3. Supine - 1.5 h

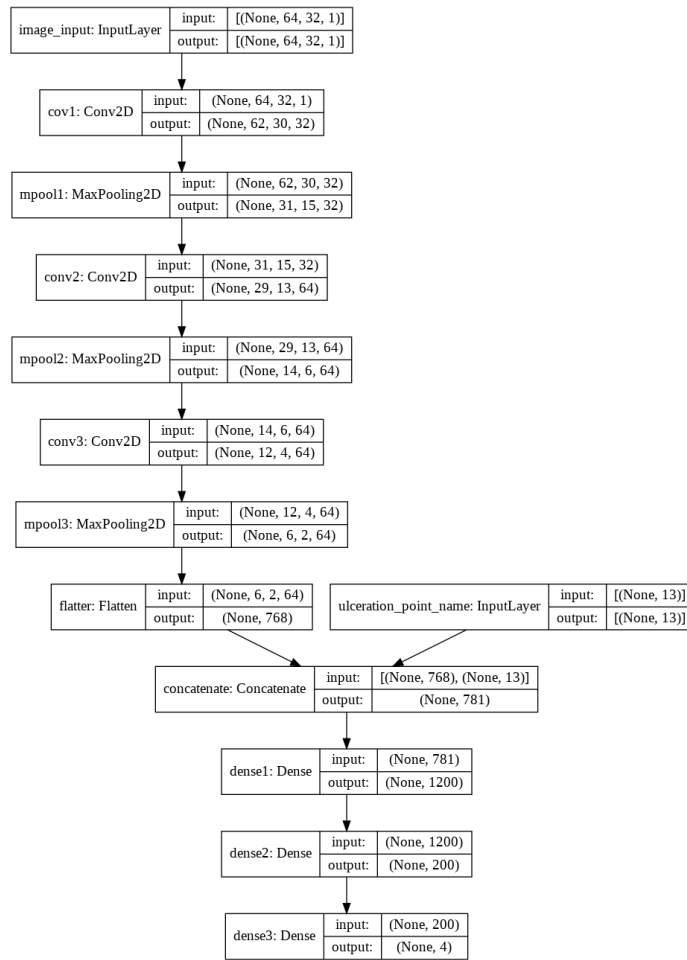


Figure 2.4: Neural Network architecture of the model for ulceration point detection. When the pressure image and the ulceration points we consider is given the model provides parameter of the bounding box for that particular site.

4. Left Fetal - 3 h

5. Right Fetal - 3 h

The left and right postures should be alternatively applied but we do not distinguish between yearning and fetal. As this intervals are below the range of NICE guidelines it could be justified to use these intervals.

### 2.3.6 Personal Risk Assessment

We considered two existing personal risk assessment scales Braden scale and Waterloo scale. The information system captures data relevant to both scales and calculate corresponding metrics.

The personal risk assessment forms contains following data and expected to be filled by a health care professional (a doctor or a nurse).

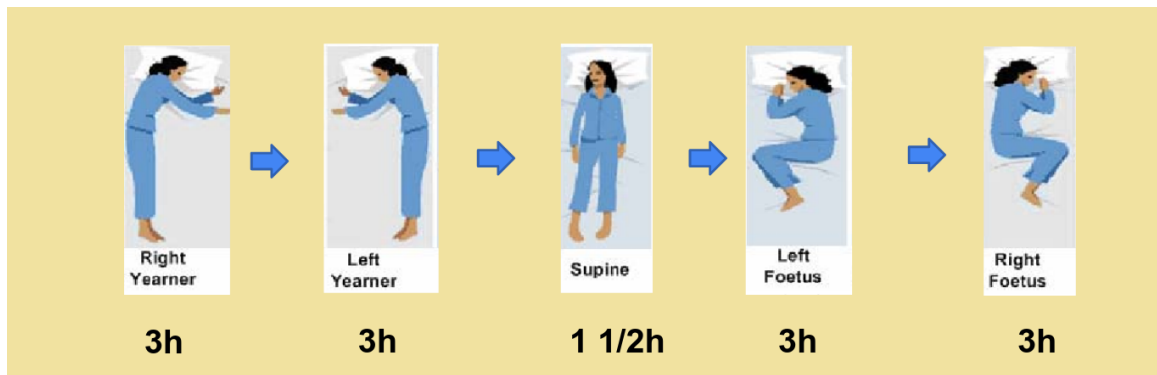


Figure 2.5: Schedule for reposition.

**Assessed By** : The doctor or the caretaker (nurse) assessed personal risk

**Gender** : Male/Female

**Age** : Age of the patient

**Weight** : Weight of the patient (kg)

**Height** : Height of the patient (cm)

These details should be filled as 1,2,3,4 according to the Braden scale guideline.

**Sensory perception** : Ability to respond meaningfully to pressure-related discomfort

**Moisture** : Degree to which skin is exposed to moisture

**Activity** : Degree of physical activity

**Mobility** : Ability to change and control body position

**Nutrition** : Usual food intake pattern

### **Friction and Shear**

Explicit definition of 1,2,3,4 levels for each category is given in the Braden scale guideline (which is showed by an information box in the mobile app.)

According to the total score the patients are classified into four risk categories.

Severe risk  $\leq 9$

High risk 10 - 12

Moderate risk 13 - 14

Mild risk 15 - 18

These are some other important risk factors (Yes/No binary options).



- Diabetes mellitus
- Peripheral vascular disease
- Cerebral vascular accident
- Hypotension
- Hypoalbuminemia
- Incontinence
- Venous thrombosis

### 2.3.7 *Ulcer documentation*

Documenting existing ulcers is an important concern. Treatments are based on proper documentation. This includes basic details related to the wound, surrounding skin and conditions of the patient. We adopted basic components from NPUAP (National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel) guidelines and SOS (State of Oklahoma) toolkit to prepare our documentation pattern. We discussed the current state of pressure ulcer documentation with a medical practitioner in Sri Lanka and remove overcomplicating components from these two guidelines. Then we add several additional components and alter the terminology in order to make compatible with medical terminology used in Sri Lanka. Some of the components we introduce here are not currently documented in Sri Lanka.

**Reported by** : The doctor that reports the ulcer

**ChangeAddDelete** : The updated date (automatically filled)

**Site** : Ulceration points

**Stage** : Stage I,II,III,IV, DTI (Deep Tissue Injury), Unstaged (NPUAP classification)

**Duration** : Duration (days)

**Length** : Length of the ulcer (mm)

**Width** : Width of the ulcer (mm)

**Depth** : Depth of the ulcer (mm)

**Margin** : Regular, Irregular

**Edge** : Sloping, Punched out, Rollout, Everted

**Edge color** : Color of the edge of the ulcer

**Underminings** : (Yes/No)

**Sinus tracts** : (Yes/No)

**Floor** : Healthy, Granulation Tissue, Slough, Necrotic, Eschar, Epithelial (Multiple selection)

**Discharge** : Serous, Purulent, Serosanguineous, Other

**Discharge amount** : Small, Medium, Heavy

**Surrounding skin** : Warm, Thickend, Hyperpigmented, Hypopigmented, Gangreous, Itching, Swelling (Multiple selection)

**Skin sensation** : Good, Impaired

**Regional lymph nodes enlarged** : Yes/No

**Smell** : Yes/No

**Pain** : Yes/No

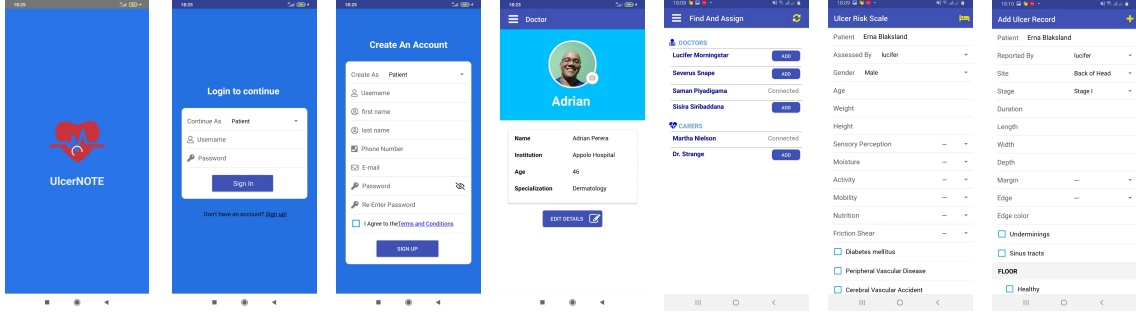
**Progress** : Improved, No change, Stable, Decline

**Image** : Image of the ulcer

## **2.4 Mobile app**

Mobile app provides a user interface for basic functionalities of the system. This includes,

- Login
- Profile update
- Search other users
- Handle social connections
- Register mattress
- Personal Risk Assessment
- Ulcer documentation



(a) Loading (b) Login (c) Register (d) Profile (e) Search (f) Risk (g) Report  
Figure 2.6: User interface of mobile app.

- Notification

Notifications are send 5 mins prior to the reposition and another at the moment reposition is planned. Next posture and the period in that posture is given with the notification. If the patient is not turned at the specified time then another notifications are send three times with a 5 min interval.

## 2.5 Pressure Mat

There are two difference methods to create a pressure mat. The first method is to combine large number of sensors and the second method is to devevelop a single substrate of pressure sensing material into a sensor panel. First approach is manufacturably complex. Therefore we selected second approach. Velostat® is a low cost piezo-resistive material that is used for similiar applications. [22, 23, 24] Selection of piezoresistive material over piezocapacitive material reduce complexity of the senosor interfacing. Resistance can be measured constructing a voltage divider.

### 2.5.1 Calibration of the Material

The relationship between pressure and resistance of Velostat was evaluated as follows. A piece of 1' × 1' Velostat was sandwiched between two copper plates and Neoprene sheets to create an individual sensor and the resistance was measured over ascending and descending force. Universal Testing Machine was used to apply pressure over the Velostat. The same test was conducted for two layers of Velostat. Although the sensitivity becomes double the impact of hysteresis is higher gor two layers. The test was confirmed with deadweight as the pressure from the UTM was unstable in the case of 2 layers of Velostat.

### 2.5.2 Communicating Pressure Values

The ATmega32 microcontroller powers up each column one by one though analog multiplexers with 5V and measure the voltage of each row (in a voltage divider with a fixed



Figure 2.7: Universal testing machine

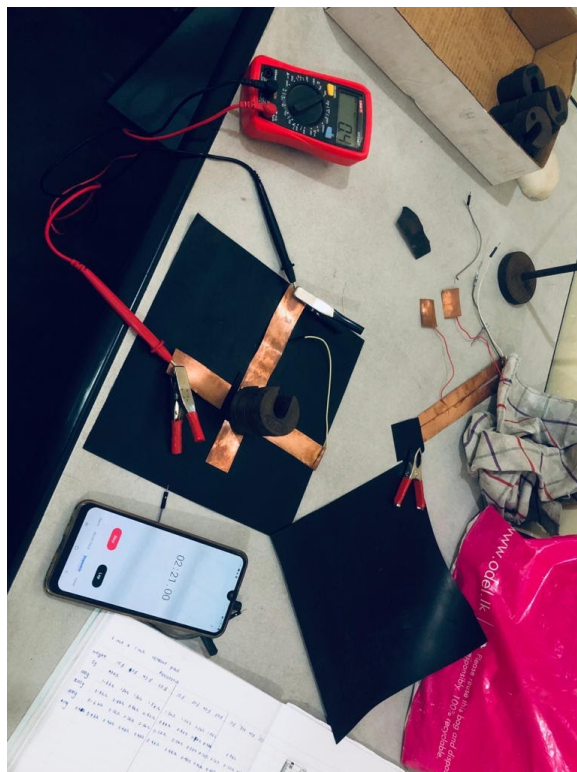


Figure 2.8: Measuring with deadweight

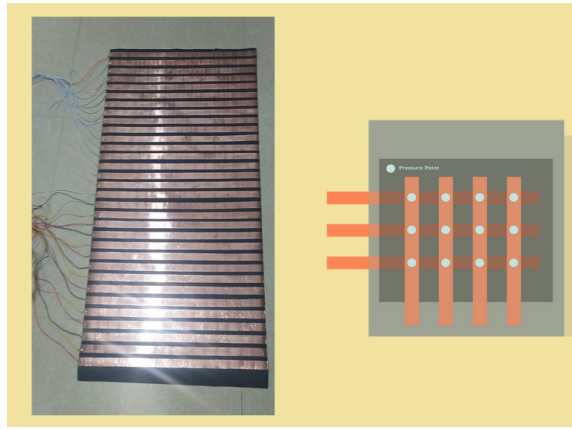


Figure 2.9: Pressure mat

resistor) via analog multiplexers with the in-built analog to digital converter, map it to the corresponding pressure value and communicates the measurement to ESP8266 module via UART communication. A baudrate of 9600 was applied and it was sufficient as pressure measurements are not required in a very high frame rate. The ESP8266 module sent pressure data to the information system server via HTTP API endpoint.

### 2.5.3 *Preparing Mat*

Velostat sheet was sandwiched by two Neoprene sheets each one contains set of parallel rows or columns of copper tapes. Each column is attached to the output channels of an analog multiplexer and each rows are attached to the input channels of two multiplexers that works as a one multiplexer in combine.

Columns are powered one by one using the analog multiplexer and the voltage is measured over a voltage divider choosing each row by other multiplexers.

Neoprene acts as an insulator to build the copper wire grid. All rows are weakly pulled down according to previous research which shows it reduce cross-talk effects.

### 2.5.4 *Sensor reading processing and communication*

The communication between ATmega32 and ESP8266 is via UART and then the WIFI server sends it to server.

## 3 Results

The relationship between resistance and pressure is non-linear (as expected for Velostat). Comparing the curves under ascending and descending forces it can be seen that hysteresis effects are tolerable. Comparing two layers of Velostat against one layer it was revealed that although the sensitivity improved the time for a stable result higher in the case of two layers. Therefore one layer of Velostat is appropriate for the pressure mats.

### 3.1 Frames of Pressure Mat Readings

The frames from pressure mat are mapped with color scheme Jet and Gaussian interpolation is used to get the final output. Since there were huge difficulties for a proper and careful calibration in the overall pressure mat we could not get highly satisfactory results. But the mat detected areas corresponding to high pressure approximately. More satisfactory image was obtained for feet when standing on the mattress. Several 1.2kg discs were used to calibrate parts of the mattress.

### 3.2 Neural Network results

When a pressure image is sent to the server end point the posture is detected by the posture detection model. Then there are particular ulceration points that are active for that posture. Providing the pressure image and these ulceration point names as the input, bounding box parameters can be obtained. All five postures classified correctly and bounding boxes are marked appropriately as in the figures.

### 3.3 Simulation of pressure-time behaviour on ulceration points

When ulceration points are located the pressure of these points can be found. We simulated temporal behaviour and repositioning using the dataset by University of Dallas. Repositioning considerably shifts the pressure distribution and the pressure values are almost stable in a particular posture.

### 3.4 Implementation

**The information system** <http://prevelcer.herokuapp.com>

**App** React native based app

**API documentation** <https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/13647586/TVmHDeox>

**Neural Network Models** <http://prevelcernn.herokuapp.com>

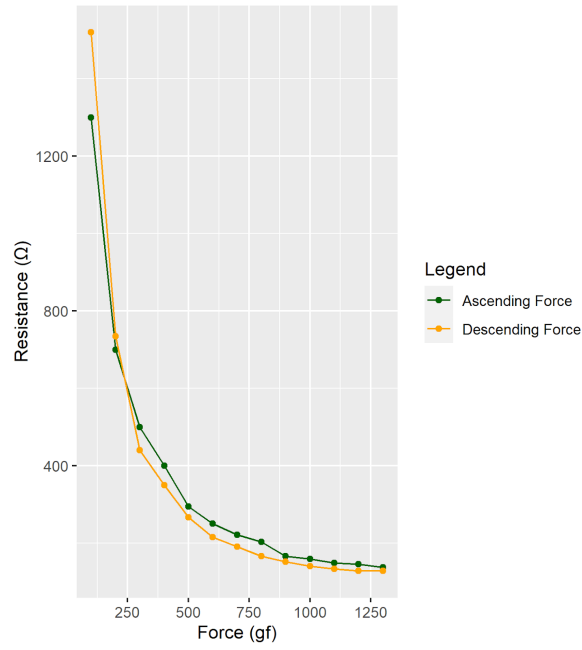
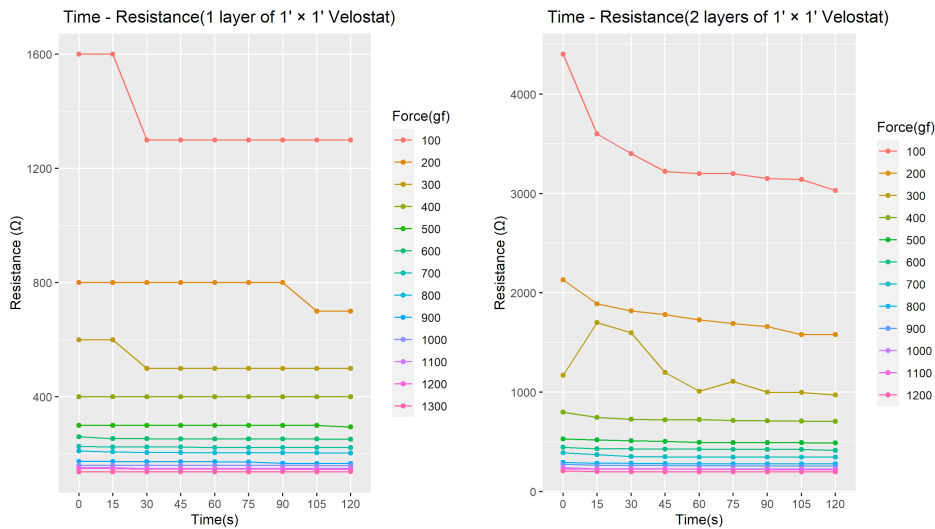


Figure 3.1: Resistance vs Pressure for Velostat



(a) One layer of Velostat

(b) Two layers of Velostat

Figure 3.2: Time for stable resistance value was higher in the case of two layers than one layer





Figure 3.3: Pressure mat frames

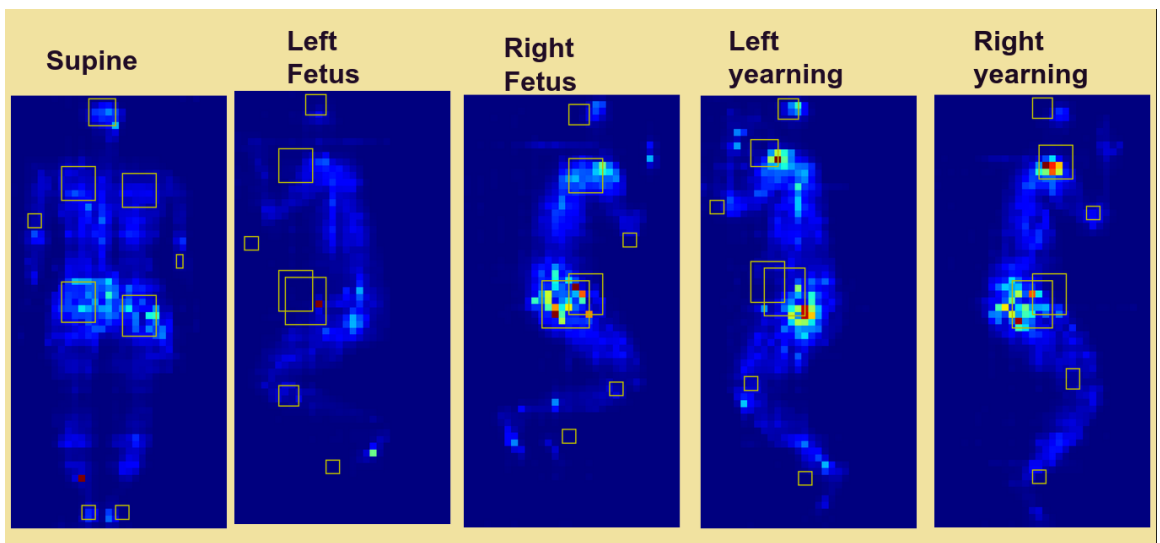


Figure 3.4: Neural Network result

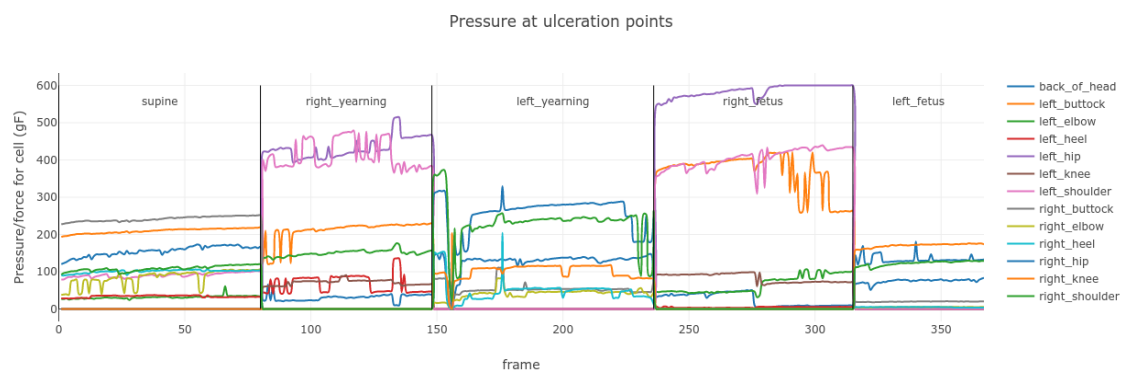


Figure 3.5: Simulation.

## 4 Discussion and Conclusion

The pressure ulceration is yet an incompletely explored territory. Previous engineering research on pressure ulceration tried to make strong conclusions ignoring scarcity of evidence. As the existing prevention strategies including reposition were strictly challenged since 2014, it is unwise to make bold moves. Therefore we primarily focused on providing a platform for researchers to explore the phenomena while using available knowledge for better care plans. In addition low cost pressure measuring mat was introduced to promote research in developing countries.

Although there were several applications for digitized ulcer documentation or pressure monitoring, they are standalone softwares that was expected to be run on a single machine. We introduce a cloud based central network that will be helpful to collect data into one place. Previous engineering applications did not introduce mobile phones into ulceration care planning. Wide popularity of smart phones has transformed the nature of the problem.

When the bounded boxes are marked, two inputs (pressure image and the label of the particular ulceration point is) given to find relevent bounding box parameters. This is considerably different from usual image segmentation models which predicts all the bounding boxes at once or classify bounding boxes into categories. (Similiar trick is usually used with transformers)

The terminology in ulcer documentation is localized to Sri Lanka and several important factors were newly added.

As all the components of the system are loosely coupled parts of the system can be integrated or used for other related applications.

As future work proper textile prodycion techniques can be applied to the mat to build a commercial mat. Live streaming of pressure image can be add to the app. If sufficient amount of pressure and ulcer documentation data are available researchers can investigate the exact relationship between pressure and pressure ulceration in order to find a better prevention strategy.

## References

- [1] E. P. U. A. P. National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (US), P. P. P. I. Alliance, and E. Haesler, *Prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers: quick reference guide*. Cambridge Media, 2014.
- [2] C. V. Bouten, “Etiology and pathology of pressure sores: a literature review,” *DCT rapporten*, vol. 1996, 1996.
- [3] J. Reswick and J. Rogers, “Experience at rancho los amigos hospital with devices and techniques to prevent pressure sores,” in *Bed sore biomechanics*. Springer, 1976, pp. 301–310.
- [4] D. R. Berlowitz and D. M. Brienza, “Are all pressure ulcers the result of deep tissue injury? a review of the literature,” *Ostomy Wound Management*, vol. 53, no. 10, p. 34, 2007.
- [5] R. Salcido, A. Popescu, and C. Ahn, “Animal models in pressure ulcer research,” 2007.
- [6] C. Daly, J. Chimoskey, G. Holloway, and D. Kennedy, “The effect of pressure loading on the blood flow rate in human skin,” in *Bed sore biomechanics*. Springer, 1976, pp. 69–77.
- [7] E. Linder-Ganz, S. Engelberg, M. Scheinowitz, and A. Gefen, “Pressure–time cell death threshold for albino rat skeletal muscles as related to pressure sore biomechanics,” *Journal of biomechanics*, vol. 39, no. 14, pp. 2725–2732, 2006.
- [8] H. N. Mayrovitz and N. Sims, “Effects of different cyclic pressurization and relief patterns on heel skin blood perfusion,” *Advances in Skin & Wound Care*, vol. 15, no. 4, pp. 158–164, 2002.
- [9] R. M. Kenedi, *Bed sore biomechanics*. Macmillan International Higher Education, 2015.
- [10] B. M. Gillespie, W. P. Chaboyer, E. McInnes, B. Kent, J. A. Whitty, and L. Thalib, “Repositioning for pressure ulcer prevention in adults,” *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, no. 4, 2014.
- [11] —, “Repositioning for pressure ulcer prevention in adults,” *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, no. 4, 2014.
- [12] C. A. Sharp, J. S. S. Moore, and M.-L. McLaws, “Two-hourly repositioning for prevention of pressure ulcers in the elderly: Patient safety or elder abuse?” *Journal of bioethical inquiry*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 17–34, 2019.
- [13] S. Chapman, “Preventing and treating pressure ulcers: evidence review,” *British journal of community nursing*, vol. 22, no. Sup3, pp. S37–S40, 2017.

- [14] E. McInnes, A. Jammali-Blasi, S. E. Bell-Syer, J. C. Dumville, V. Middleton, and N. Cullum, "Support surfaces for pressure ulcer prevention," *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, no. 9, 2015.
- [15] J. Fletcher, "An overview of pressure ulcer risk assessment tools." *Wounds UK*, vol. 13, no. 1, 2017.
- [16] Z. E. Moore and D. Patton, "Risk assessment tools for the prevention of pressure ulcers," *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, no. 1, 2019.
- [17] S. HOMASSKIN, "Toolkit for pressure ulcer prevention and treatment."
- [18] S. Ajami and L. Khaleghi, "A review on equipped hospital beds with wireless sensor networks for reducing bedsores," *Journal of research in medical sciences: the official journal of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences*, vol. 20, no. 10, p. 1007, 2015.
- [19] R. Yousefi, S. Ostadabbas, M. Faezipour, M. Nourani, V. Ng, L. Tamil, A. Bowling, D. Behan, and M. Pompeo, "A smart bed platform for monitoring ulcer prevention," in *2011 4th International Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Informatics (BMEI)*, vol. 3, 2011, pp. 1362–1366.
- [20] Z. Brush, A. Bowling, M. Tadros, and M. Russell, "Design and control of a smart bed for pressure ulcer prevention," in *2013 IEEE/ASME International Conference on Advanced Intelligent Mechatronics*. IEEE, 2013, pp. 1033–1038.
- [21] S. Ostadabbas, R. Yousefi, M. Faezipour, M. Nourani, and M. Pompeo, "Pressure ulcer prevention: An efficient turning schedule for bed-bound patients," in *2011 IEEE/NIH Life Science Systems and Applications Workshop (LiSSA)*, 2011, pp. 159–162.
- [22] D. Giovanelli and E. Farella, "Force sensing resistor and evaluation of technology for wearable body pressure sensing," *Journal of Sensors*, vol. 2016, pp. 1–13, 02 2016.
- [23] —, "Force sensing resistor and evaluation of technology for wearable body pressure sensing," *Journal of Sensors*, vol. 2016, pp. 1–13, 02 2016.
- [24] S. Suprpto, H. Zakaria, W. Adiprawita, and B. Supartono, "Low-cost pressure sensor matrix using velostat," 11 2017, pp. 137–140.

## Appendix I

### Ulceration risk of pressure-time relation

Based on pressure-time cell death experiment, this equation shows the higher threshold of constant pressure at a certain time  $T$

$$P(T) = \frac{P_{max} - P_{min}}{1 + e^{\lambda(T-T_0)}} + P_{min} \quad (4.1)$$

Here,

$$P_{max} = 31kPa$$

$$P_{min} = 8kPa$$

$$\lambda = 0.15min^{-1}$$

$$T_0 = 95min$$

(These values are based on experiment expect for  $T_0$  which is arbitrary)

Following equation shows the maximum safe time ( $T_{max}$ ) for particular pressure value.

$$T_{max}(P) = \begin{cases} \infty & P < P_{min} \\ 0 & P > P_{max} \\ T_0 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{P_{max} - P_{min}}{P - P_{min}} - 1 \right) & P_{min} < P < P_{max} \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

The risk of the particular pressure value is given by this equation

$$\delta R = \frac{\delta t}{T_{max}(P)} \quad (4.3)$$

Cumulative risk is calculated in the following way.

1. Sum risk when pressure is greater than  $P_{min}$ .
2. Set total risk to zero when pressure becomes lesser than  $P_{min}$ .

According to this risk metric it is shown that supine posture has higher risk. It further shows that the supine will generate same risk as left or right postures with half of period.

### Schematic of the pressure mat

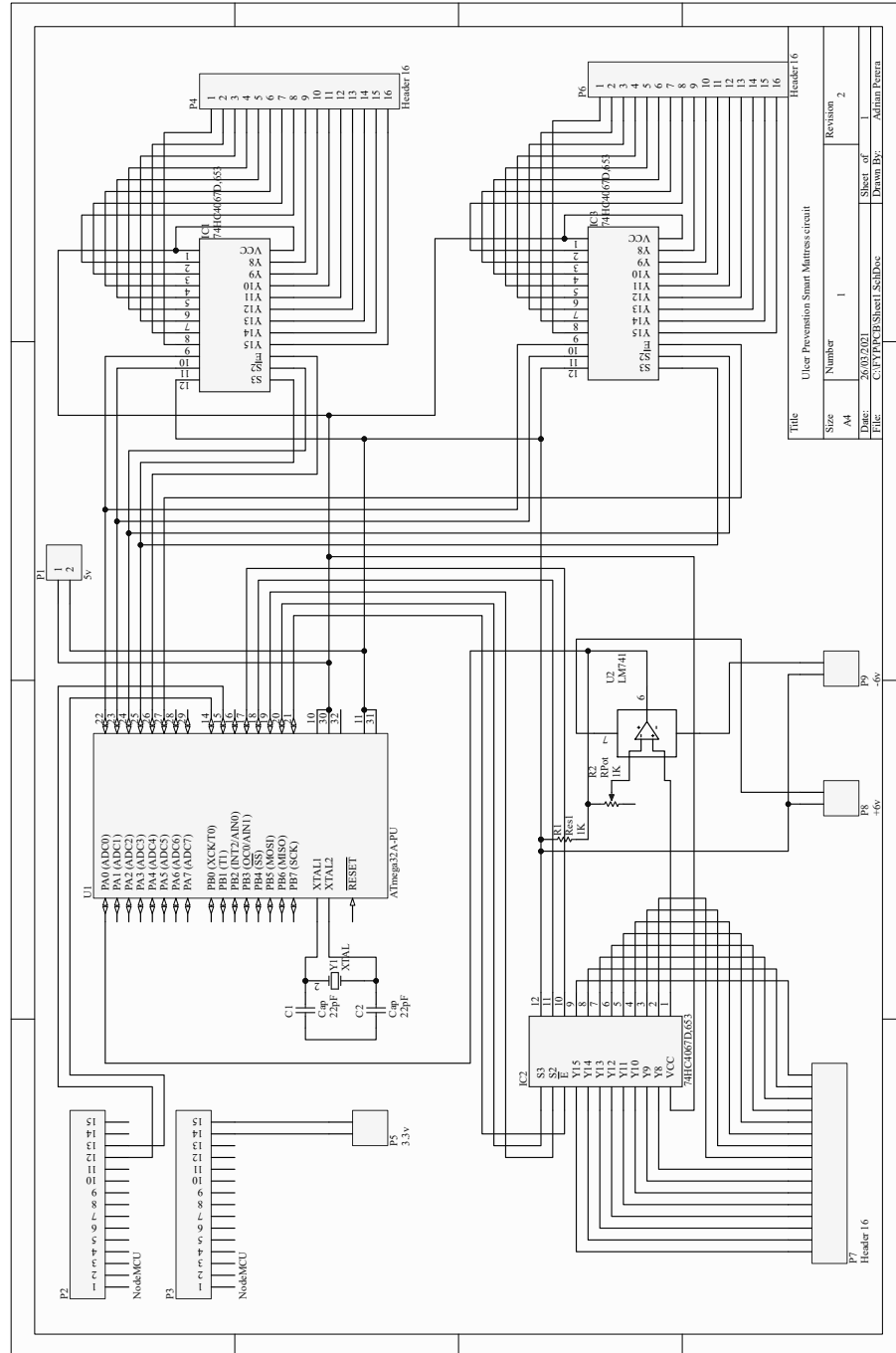


Figure 4.1: Schematic Diagram.