

MEET THE TEAM & • ROLES •

TEAM NAME : PEARLS(Team – 22)

M. Lahari

Designing and Research

A.Samanvitha Narayani

Implementation

Sk.Sameera

Hardware and Software requirements

I.Prathima

Equipment model

G.Prathyusha

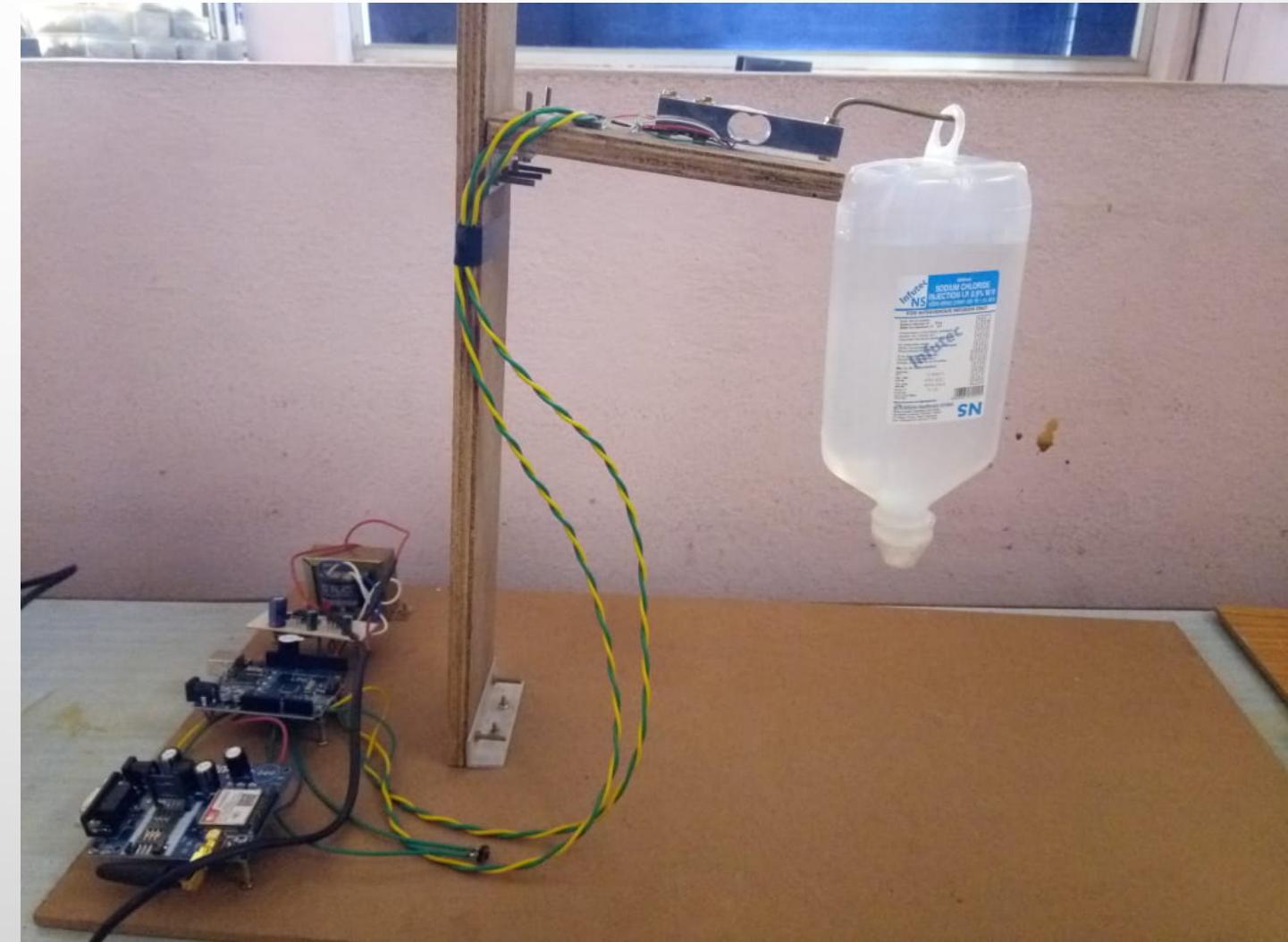
Literature Survey

P.Trisha

Equipment model analysis



SALINE DETECTING SENSOR



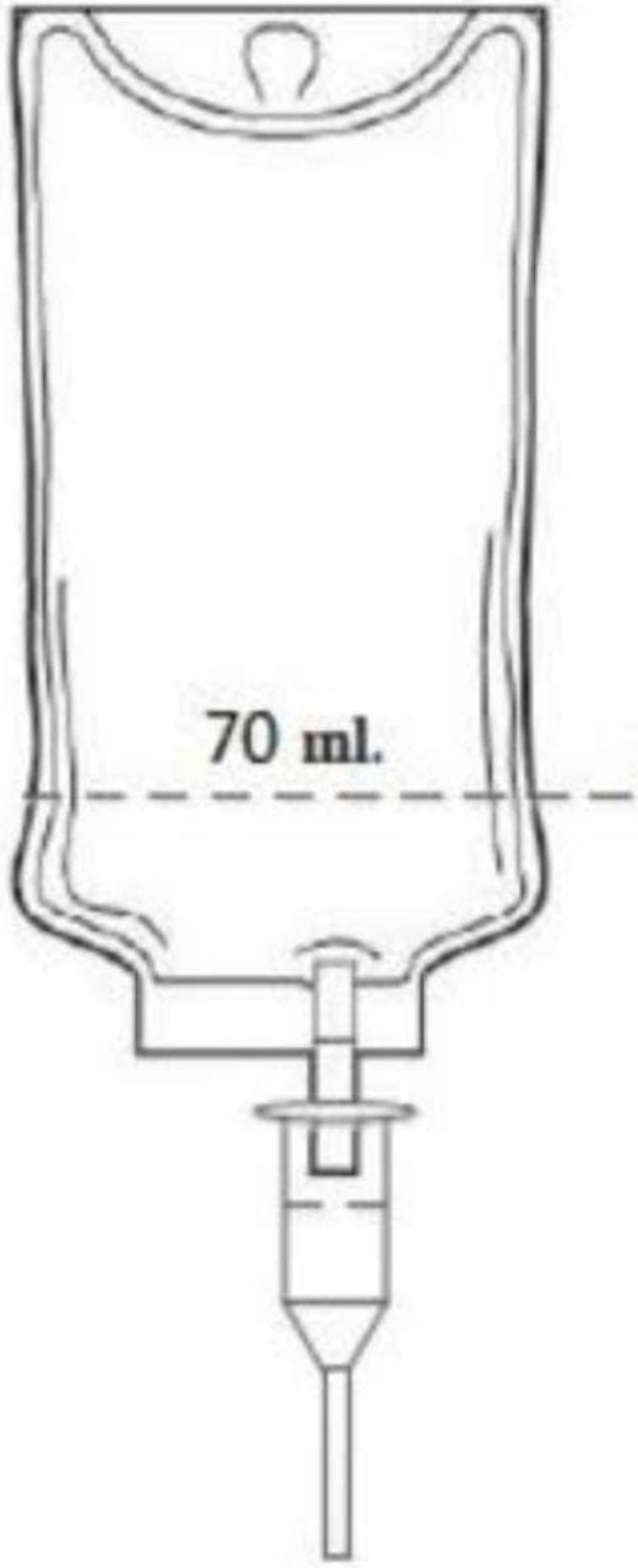
PROBLEM STATEMENT



- IN A HOSPITAL SETTING, THERE IS A NEED FOR A RELIABLE SYSTEM TO MONITOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF SALINE SOLUTIONS TO PATIENTS. WITHOUT PROPER MONITORING, THERE IS A RISK OF FORGETTING TO REPLACE AN EMPTY SALINE BOTTLE, WHICH CAN POTENTIALLY HARM THE PATIENT.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

- This project aims to alert the caretaker in the hospitals when the saline level in the saline bottle becomes low. Here we discuss about the design & implementation of Smart Saline Bottle for Hospitals and Clinics. The user's system will have the details about saline level in the bottle. The saline level is updated and subsequently sent to the Thing Speak platform. The user can monitor the saline level based on the updated value in Thing Speak and when it becomes low caretaker can change it before it becomes empty
- Buzzer is provided to alert the other caretakers in the ward if the saline bottle is not changed until it reaches the threshold.



WHY THIS PROBLEM OCCURS

Lack of Integration and Automation

Manual methods like paper logs or standalone electronic records cause communication gaps and hinder real-time tracking of saline usage.

Lack of Standardized Protocols

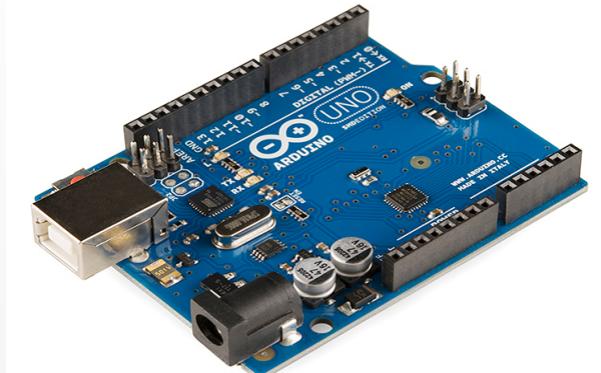
Hospitals lacking standardized protocols for saline monitoring and replacement risk inconsistency, confusion, and errors among healthcare teams.

Complex and Demanding Work Environment

Hospital staff face fast-paced, high-stress environments, attending to multiple patients and medical tasks. Overlooking saline monitoring risks patient safety.

WORKING

- The system comprises an Arduino controller interfacing input and output modules, acting as a control unit. The input module is a Load Cell sensor on the Saline Stand, sensing saline levels and sending data to the controller. The GSM module facilitates communication between the controller and the monitoring department, displaying saline levels on ThingSpeak. Users receive SMS alerts when levels are low, prompting them to change the bottle to avoid reverse blood flow. A buzzer alerts nurses until the new bottle is in place, ensuring patient safety.



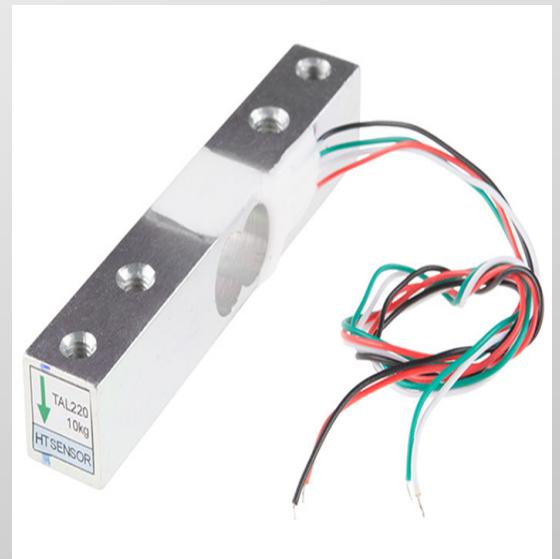
Arduino UNO



GSM module



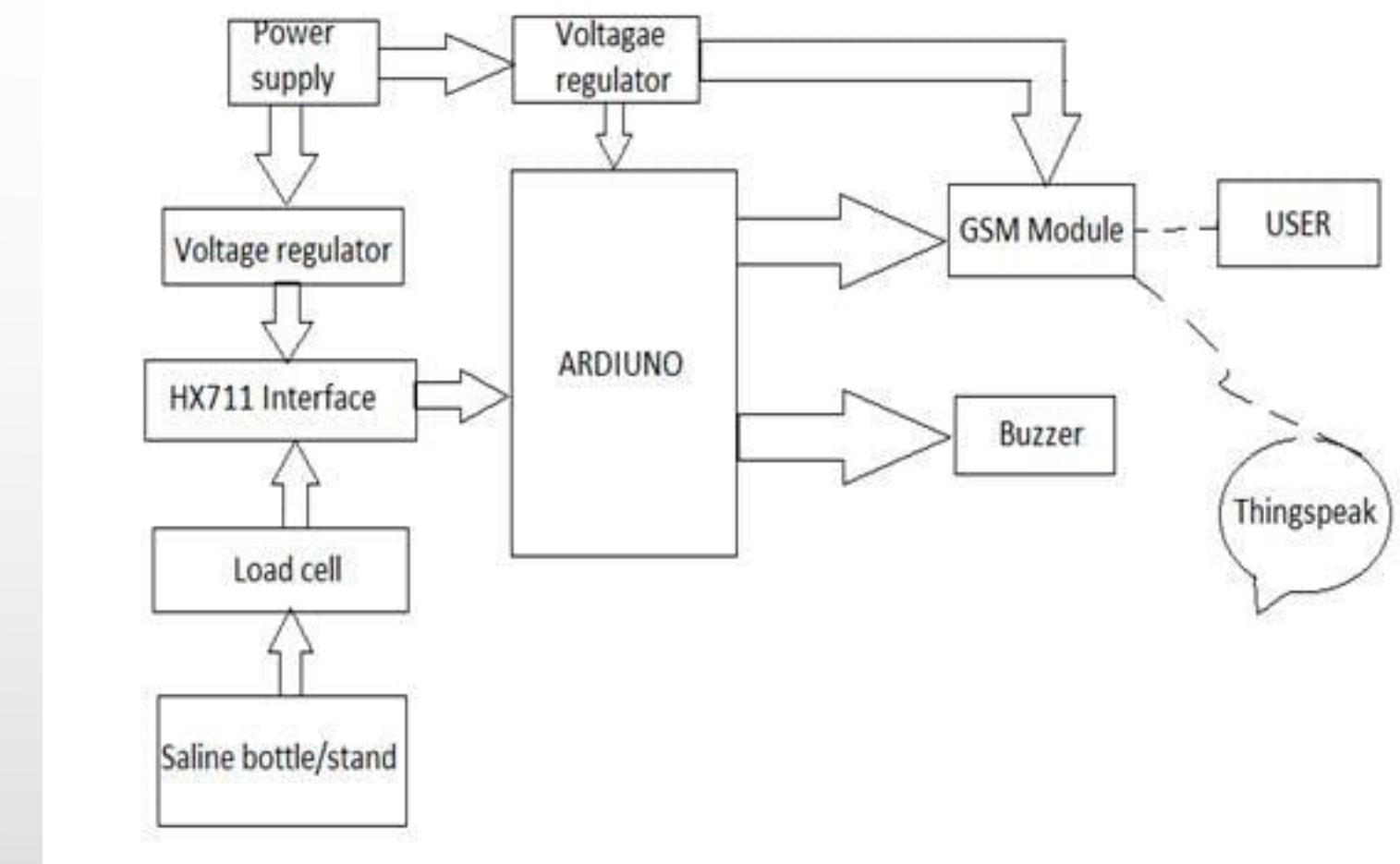
Buzzer



Load Cell Sensor

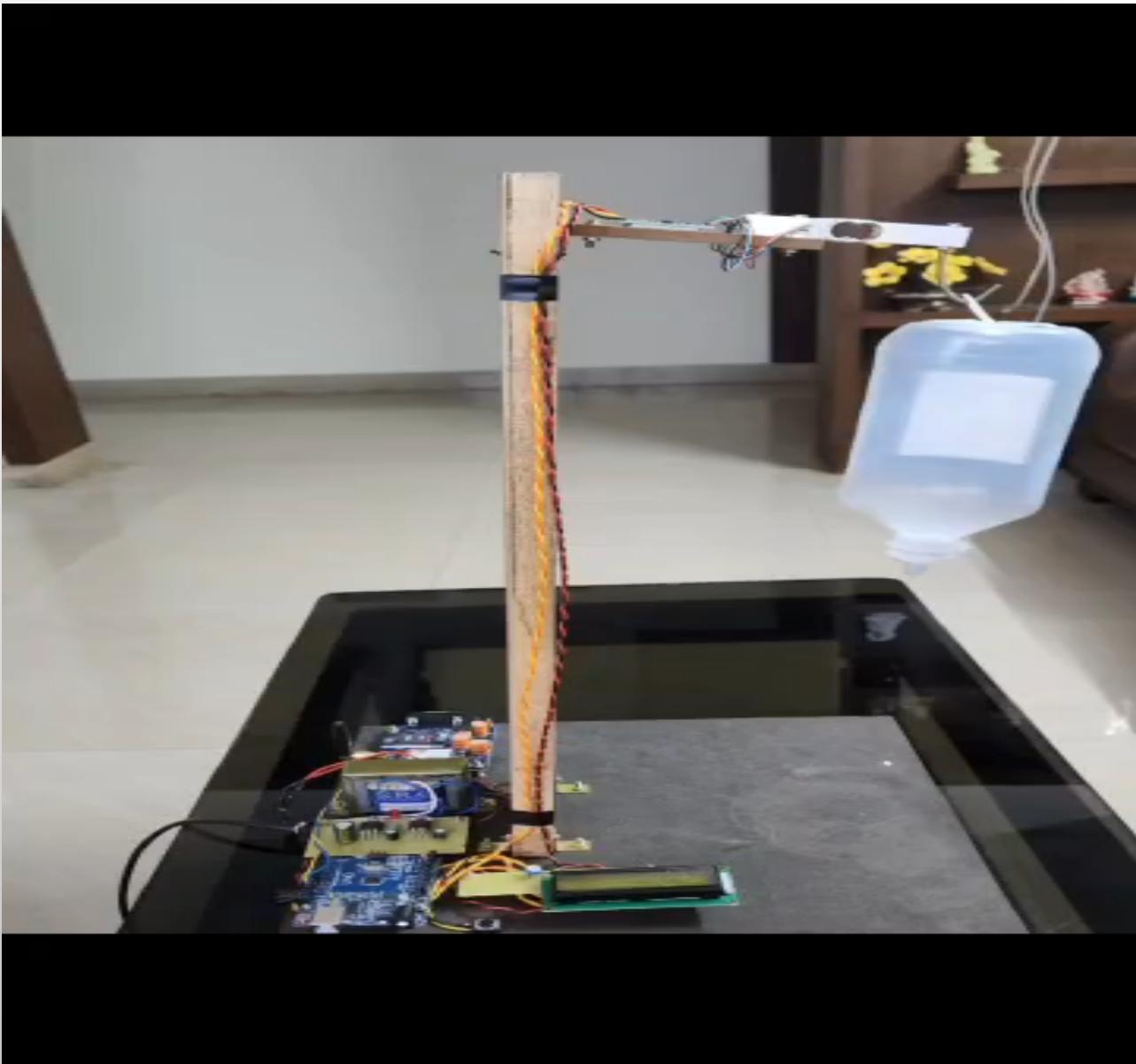
SALINE LEVEL MONITORING SYSTEM

In this block diagram we see GSM module to send SMS to the user and Load Cell to sense the volume of saline in the saline bottle, arduino microcontroller where data is processed all these combinely working together makes the process of alerting the nurse through buzzer and SMS makes the process easier.



RESULT

Click the below video



TOTAL EQUIPMENT



SOLUTION

The Load cell is used for sensing the saline level in the saline bottle so that it can be monitored continuously. The implementation of the circuit is made as the saline level is continuously and when the saline level becomes low an **SMS** is sent to user through **GSM** module and others are alerted using **Buzzer** if no one changes the saline bottle.

ALERT,WARD NO.1,BED NO.1
SALINE STATUS IS LOW
LEVEL,WT:2.96g

LEARNING FROM HACKATHON

- As a team, we learned to work together and acquired technical skills to complete the task successfully.
- Implementing our creative ideas through coding improved our problem-solving abilities.
- During the presentation, we gained clarity on how to explain things from a user's perspective, making it easier to understand.
- Contributing to social causes increased our sense of responsibility towards those in need.

FUTURE WORK

- 1. Collecting more diverse data, such as photos taken in different lighting conditions and from various ethnic groups, can help the model perform better in different situations.
- 2. Adding extra types of data, like depth information or thermal images, can improve the accuracy of eye disease detection.
- 3. Using domain adaptation techniques, the model can be adjusted to work well in new environments different from where it was trained.
- 4. Creating a user-friendly application with additional features for a broader audience.
- 5. Providing dietary recommendations and necessary precautions to prevent worsening of the eye disease.

Thank you

