

Effect of Day to Day Activities on Stress by Measuring Heart Rate, GSR/EDA and Blood Pressure

BE 5382 Laboratory Principles Final Project

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Introduction

Experiment Goal

Apply what we learned through our course in how to...

- Design an experiment for a study case
 - define number of subject
 - > define diffrent factors effects on the results
 - Deciding best statsitcal test for data analysis
 - Define the required tools and equibmint to use
- Using permantly data from previous and similer studies
- Conclding results from data analysis



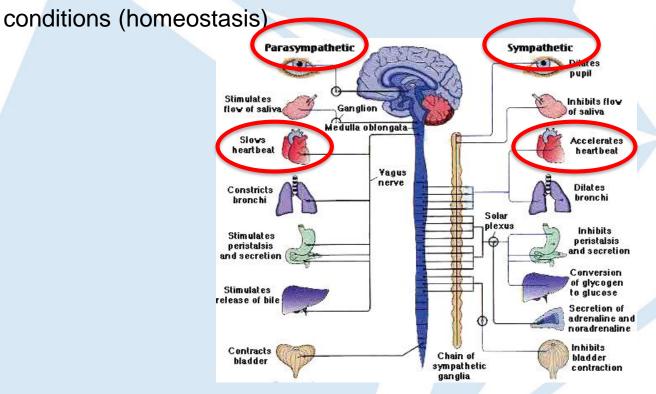
Introduction

- Stress can be defined as a body reaction to to a series of apparent physical or psychological threats
- In chronic cases stress can cause serious health problems
- We will study the effect of stress by studying the changes in 3 different physiological signals (Heart Rate, GSR and Blood Pressure)



Why Measuring Heart Rate?

Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) is part of the peripheral nervous system
that serves as a control mechanism to maintain the body under stable



Why Measuring Heart Rate?

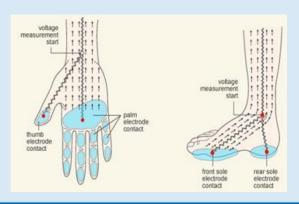
- ANS contain two main branches :
 - 1- Sympathetic Nervous System (SNS)
 - 2- Parasympathetic Nervous System(PNS)



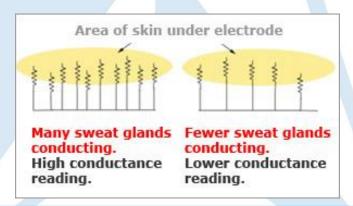
- SNS branch help prepare the body action in response to potential threats "fight or fight" response (Heart Rate increase)
- PNS branch is active under unchallenging situation, it works in opposite direction to bring the body back towards a rest states. (Heart Rate decrease)

Why Measuring Electrodermal Response/ Galvanic Skin Response?

- EDR/GSR allowed us to measure sweat gland activity, that is controlled by Sympathetic Nervous System branch of the Autonomic Nervous System
- Higher stress level causing increasing in sweat activities that cause high conductance reading due to many sweat glands conducting electric current
- Two places reliable to measure EDR, palms and feet due to high density of eccrine sweat glands







How about Blood Pressure?

- So as SNS branch of ANS prepare body action in response to potential physical or psychological threats, the body heart rate increase
- As the body heart rate increases the blood vessel narrow that increase the blood pressure.
- No proof that stress by it self causes high blood pressure, however other activities related to stress such as overeating, drinking alcohol and poor sleeping habits can cause high blood pressure
- Systolic and diastolic pressures reading were considered in our study



Tools and Equipment Used

- BIOPAC disposable Electrodes (EL 503), 3 electrodes/ subject
- BIOPAC Electrode lead set(SS2L)
- BIOPAC EDA setup
 - Disposable setup: EDA Lead (SS57L) and EDA Electrodes (EL507 x2)
 - Reusable setup: EDA Transducers (SS3LA/L) and Electrode gel (GEL 101)
- BIOPAC Student Lab System: BSL 4 software
- Computer System (windows)
- Omron 3 Series Upper Arm Digital Blood Pressure Monitor with Cuff

Experiment Design

Sample Size

- Defining number of subject limited by different factors such as the available studying group (class mates) and amount of time available to test subject (class time)
- We could defined our sample size by standard deviation and effect size!
- If we had more resources, we could assume that we want at any of the activity that a subject perform reduce stress by reducing heart rate 5 bpm and between subjects standard deviation 10 bpm then by using $(n = 16\sigma^2/d^2)$ we will need 64 subjects!!
- Idea was to test as much subject as possible to increase accuracy of the experiment results

Duration

Estimated time was 15 min/subject

Subjects Condition

All subjects chosen were healthy non-smoker

Experiment Design

Variable of intrest

> stress

Factors

- 3 factors included for studying heart rate and GSR:
- gender (female-male)
- weight condition (overwight-not overwight)
- Excercise habits (excercise-not excsercise)
- Timing (During Measuring and after respect to baseline)
- ➤ Each factor has 2 levels → there are 2X2X2X2=16 groups per measurement
- > For Blood Pressure Measurements applied only after every activity

Measurements

		Reading		Video Gaming		Music Listing	
Heart Rate & GSR	Baseline	During Reading	After Reading	During Playing	After Playing	During Listening	After Listening
Blood Pressure	Baseline	-	After Reading	-	After Playing	-	After Listening

How Experiment Performed?

- Performed 3 different activities on 14 subjects and study the effect of each activity on stress
- Activities chosen :

- Entertaining reading (1 min)
- Playing video games (2 min)
- Listing to music (2 min)

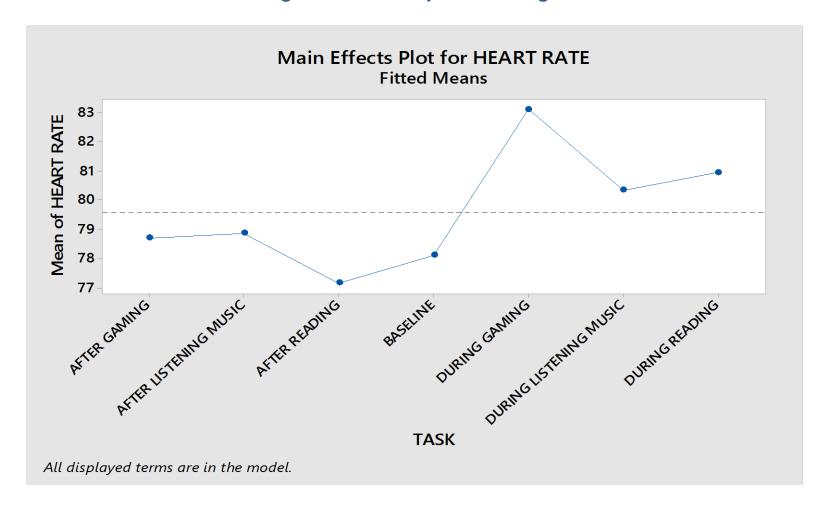


Hypothesis

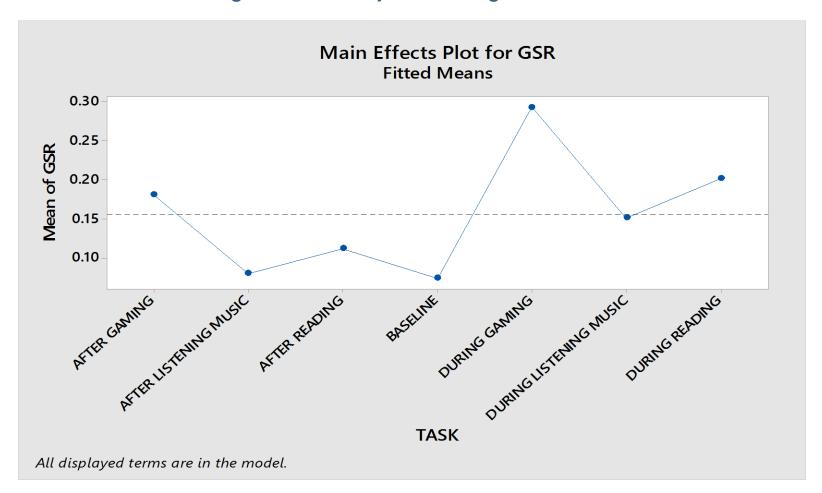
Null Hypothesis	Alternative Hypothesis
Activity has no effect on Heart Rate	Activity has effect on Heart Rate
Activity has no effect on GRS	

- Statistical Test will run to study if there is significant change by an activity on stress
- The chosen statistical test considered in the study is Repeated Measure ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)
- RM ANOVA is equivalent to the one-way ANOVA but for related, not independent groups, where that fit our study case!
- It is extension of dependent t-test

Heart Rate Changes on all subjects during and after activities



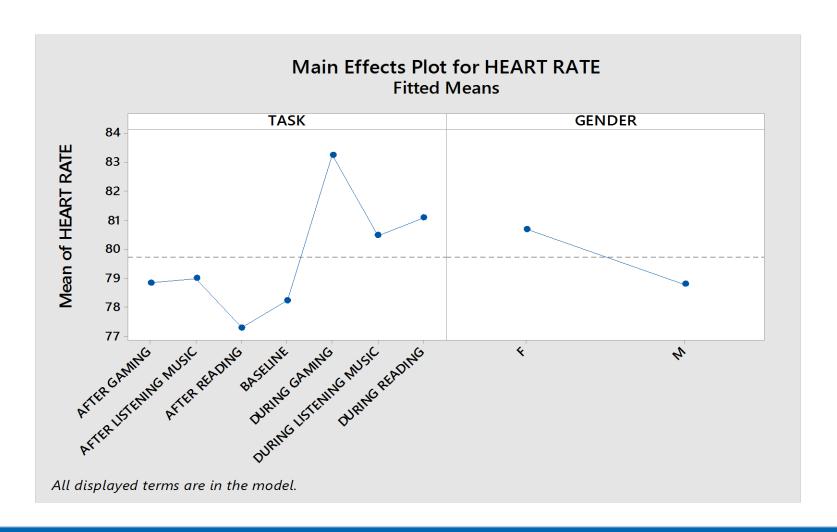
GSR changes on all subjects during and after activities



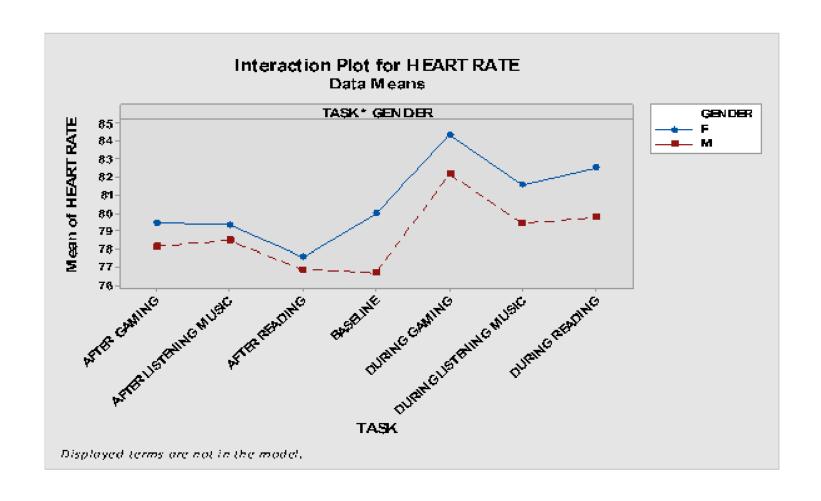
Blood Pressure changes on all subjects after activities



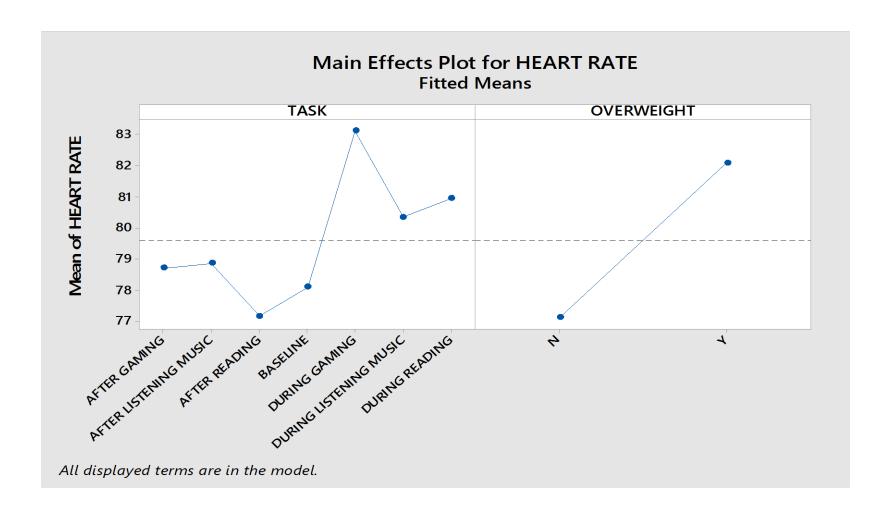
Heart Rate Changes based on actives and gender



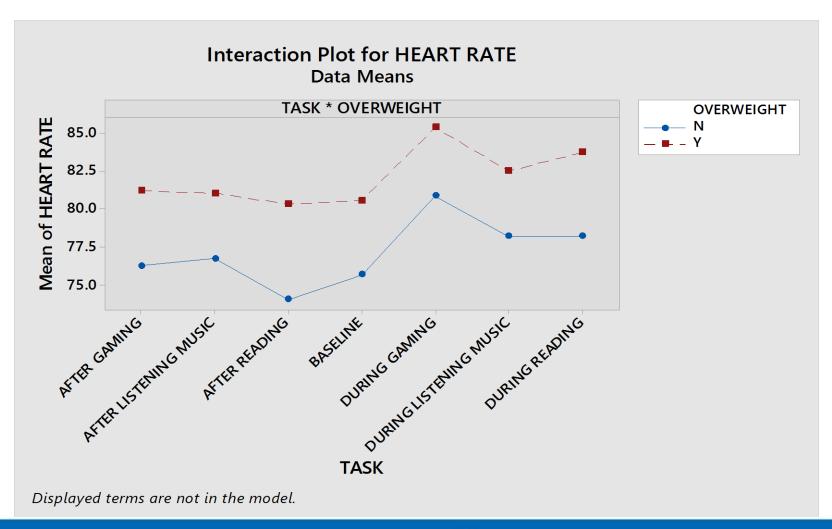
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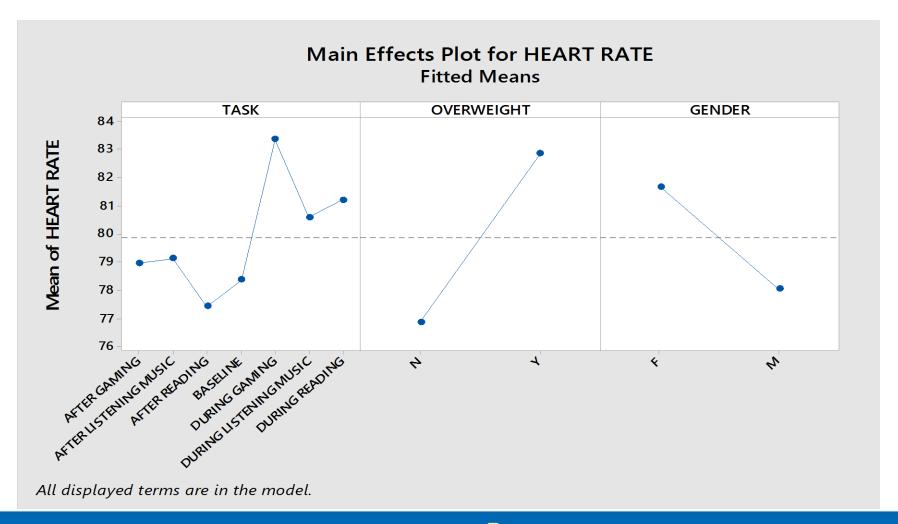
Heart Rate Changes based on actives and weight



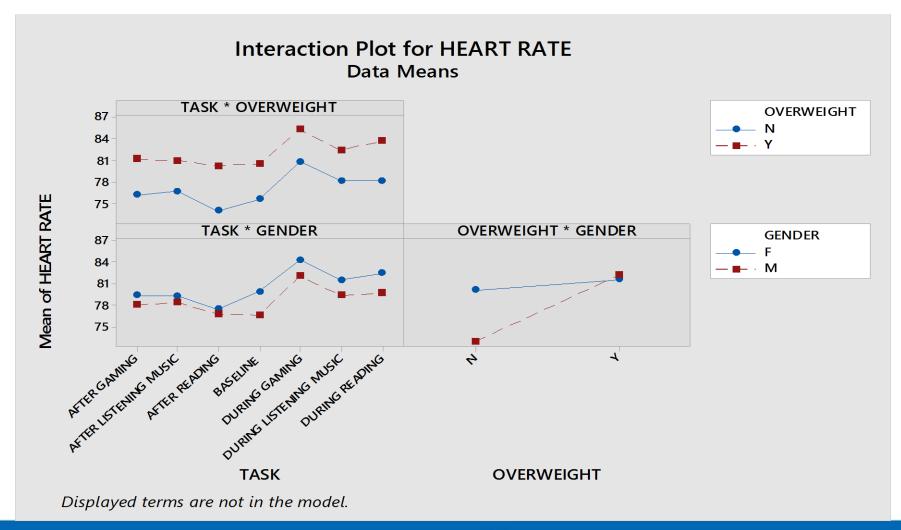
Heart Rate Changes based on actives and weight



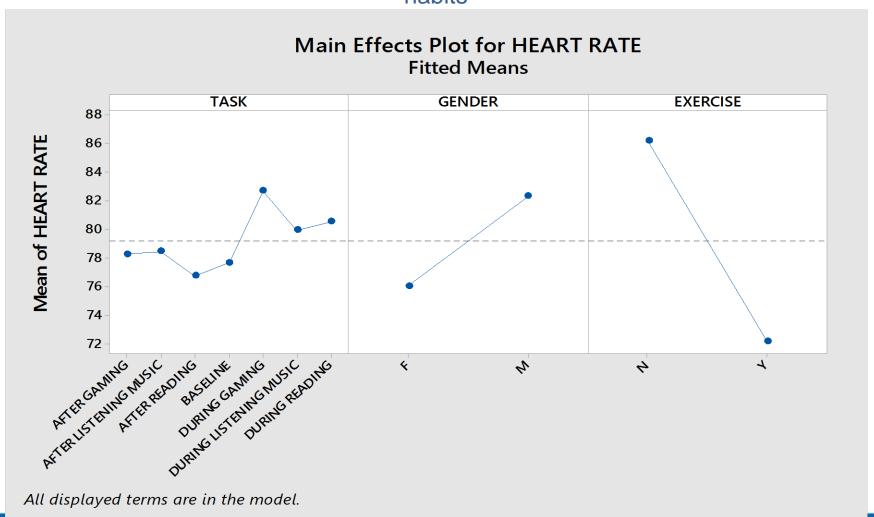
Heart Rate Changes based on actives, weight and gender



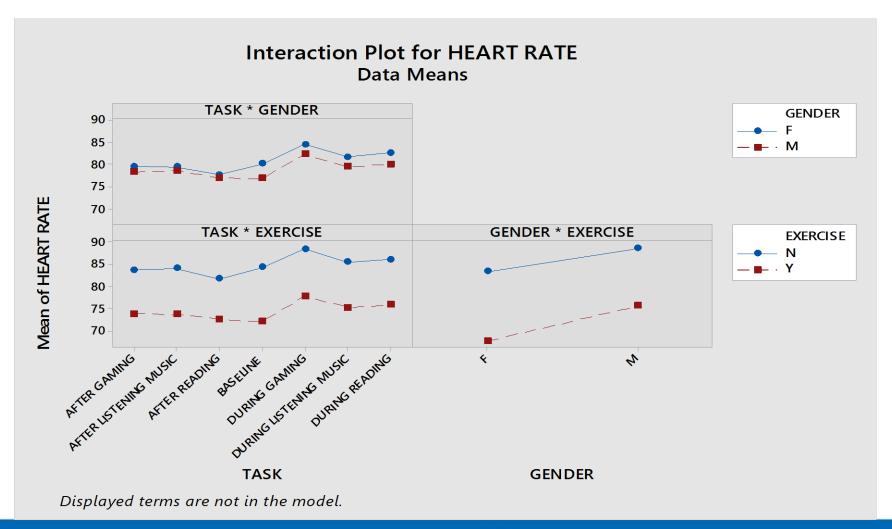
Heart Rate Changes based on actives, weight and gender



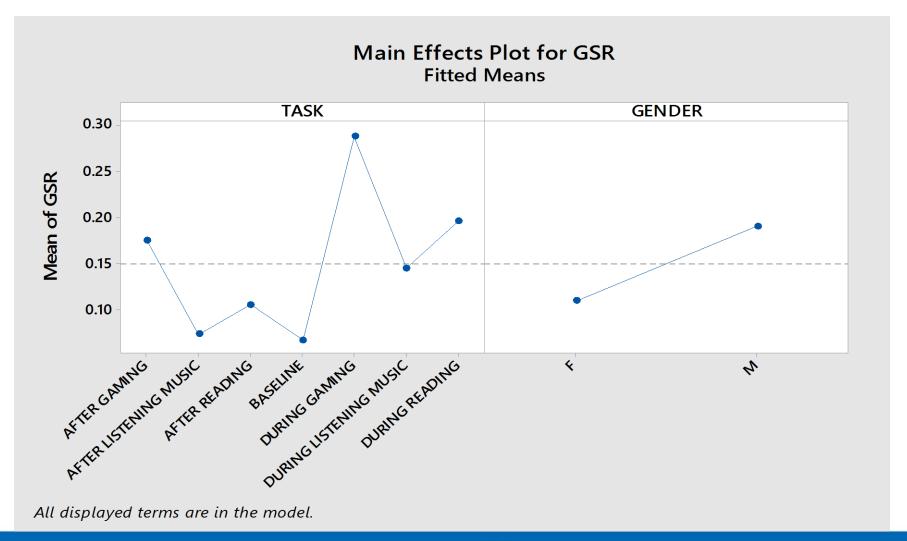
Heart Rate Changes based on actives, gender and exercise habits



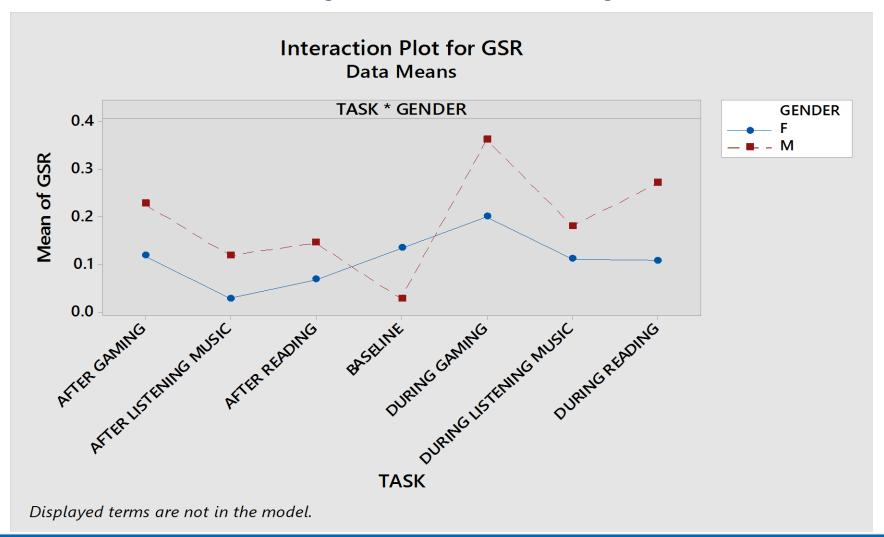
Heart Rate Changes based on actives, gender exercise habits



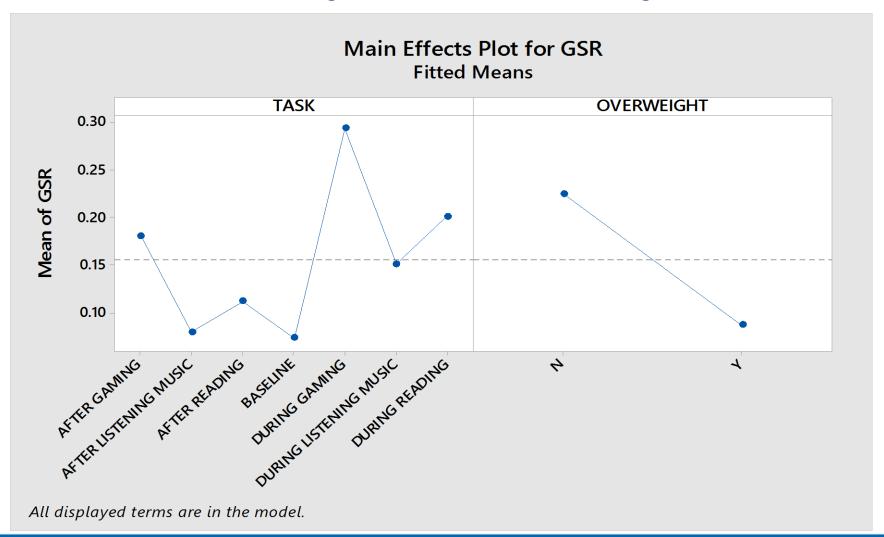
GSR Changes based on actives and gender



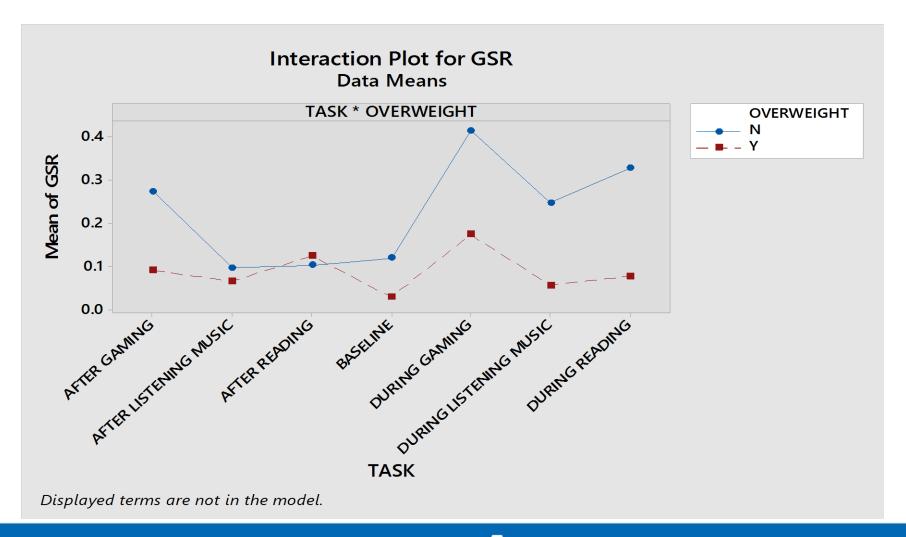
GSR Changes based on actives and gender



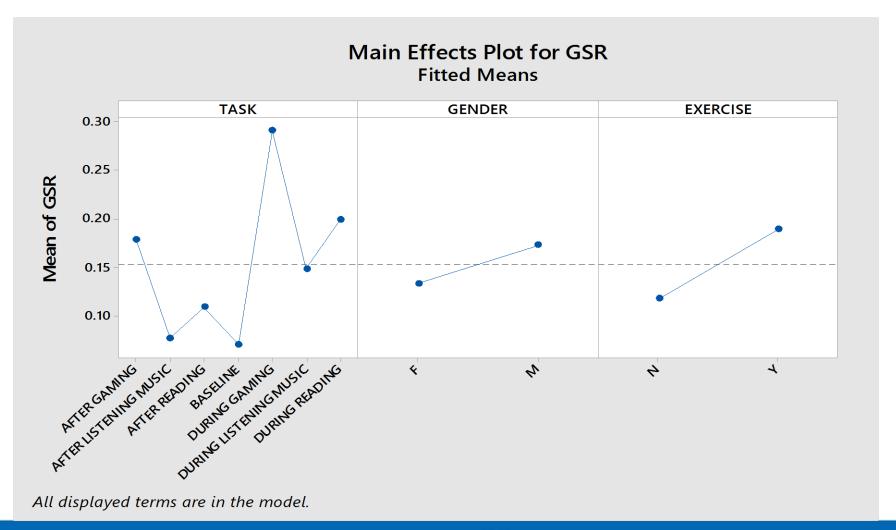
GSR Changes based on actives and weight



GSR Changes based on actives and weight



GSR Changes based on actives, gender and exercise habits



GSR Changes based on actives, gender and exercise habits

