

### **Smart Guards**



# Design and development of vital sign monitoring wearable device that alerts possible complications to health care providers

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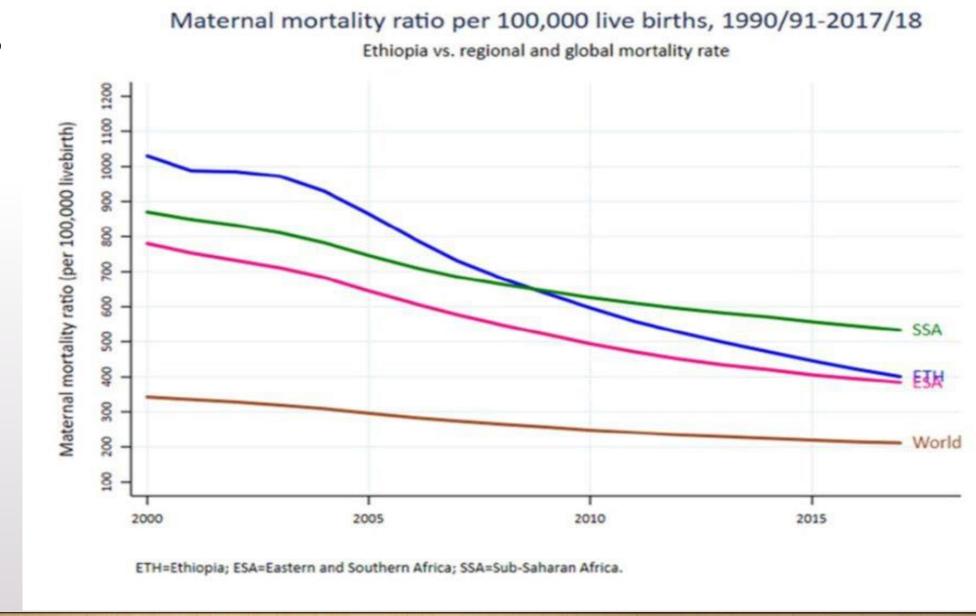
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### Introduction

- Maternal mortality remains a pressing global health challenge particularly in low-resource settings.
- Ethiopia had one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world.
- According to data from the World Bank, as of 2017, the maternal mortality ratio in Ethiopia was 401 deaths per 100,000 live births.

# Ethiopia's Maternal Mortality Ratio



- This project focuses on the design and development of vital signs monitoring wearable devices specifically tailored for pregnant women.
- These devices aim to continuously monitor key vital signs, including...
  - Heart rate, blood pressure,
  - Oxygen saturation, and
  - Body temperature.
- The data collected by these devices is transmitted to a central monitoring system, where it is analyzed in real-time.

### **Current Clinical Environment and Pin Points...**

• The absence of a vital sign monitoring wearable device that alerts healthcare providers of possible complications can present several challenges for hospitals.

#### ☐ High Patient Loads

☐ Hospitals and clinics often have a high patient-to-staff ratio, leading to insufficient monitoring of each patient.

#### ■ Nursing Shortage

☐ There is a widespread shortage of nurses and medical staff, further complicating patient monitoring and care.

### **Current Clinical Environment and Pin Points...**

- Manual Monitoring Challenges
  - □ Intermittent Monitoring: Vital signs are typically checked at intervals, leading to potential gaps in patient data.
  - Human Error: Manual recording of vital signs is prone to errors, including mis-recording or omission.
- **Delayed Response to Complications**

Lack of Continuous Monitoring: Intermittent checks can miss rapid changes in a patient's condition, delaying necessary interventions.

**Slow Alert Systems:** Traditional methods of detecting complications rely heavily on routine checks and manual reporting, which can be slow.

# **Proposed Solution**

- □ Continuous Monitoring: Develop wearable devices capable of continuously monitoring key vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation, and body temperature in pregnant women.
- □ **Real-Time Data Transmission:** Ensure that the collected data is transmitted in real-time to a central monitoring system, facilitating immediate analysis and response.
- □ Early Detection and Alerts: Implement data analysis algorithms that can detect abnormalities and potential complications early, triggering instant alerts to healthcare providers.
- □ Integration with Healthcare Systems: Design the system to integrate seamlessly with existing healthcare infrastructure, allowing healthcare providers to access and monitor patient data remotely.

# **Impact on Patient Care**

- ☐ Early Detection of Complications
- Continuous Monitoring
- Timely Intervention
- Reduced Emergency Admissions
- ☐ Enhanced Patient Safety:
- 24/7 Monitoring
- Reduced Human Error
- ☐ Improved Overall Care Quality
- Personalized Care
- Data-Driven Decisions
- Patient Engagement

# **Technical Feasibility**

- □ **Technological Stack:** The project will leverage state-of-the-art sensor technology and IoT platforms to ensure accurate data collection and seamless device connectivity.
- **Resource Availability:** Adequate human and financial resources are allocated to support the research, development, and testing phases of the wearable device.
- □ Infrastructural Support: The hospital's existing IT infrastructure is capable of integrating with the new device for data analysis and storage.
- □ Integration and Compatibility: The device will be designed to be compatible with various hospital information systems and electronic health records for smooth integration.

- □ **Risk Assessment:** A comprehensive risk analysis will be conducted to identify and mitigate potential technical and operational risks associated with the device.
- **Security:** Advanced cybersecurity measures will be implemented to protect sensitive health data against unauthorized access and breaches.
- □ Compliance: The device will be developed in accordance with relevant healthcare regulations and standards to ensure compliance and certification for hospital use.

# System Design

### **System Components**

#### **Wearable Device sensor**

- Heart Rate (HR)
- Blood Pressure (BP)
- Oxygen Saturation (SpO2)
- Body Temperature: Thermistors or infrared sensors
- Fetal Heart Rate (for pregnancy): Doppler ultrasound or ECG

#### **Others**

Smoke and fire detector sensors

- Smartphones: Connect to the system by going to the web browser and entering the IP of the registration server and logging in using ID and Password.
- Home Gateway: Central hub for processing data and managing communication.
- Switches: Network switches for device connectivity.

# Overall System Architecture.

- **Detection Layer:** Comprises vital sign like Temperature, blood pressure, heart rate and smoke detectors placed in each hospital room.
- Communication Layer: Uses wired and wireless communication protocols to transmit data to the home gateway.
- Control Layer: The home gateway processes the data and manages the system's overall operation.
- Response Layer: displays the vital signs data on smart devices

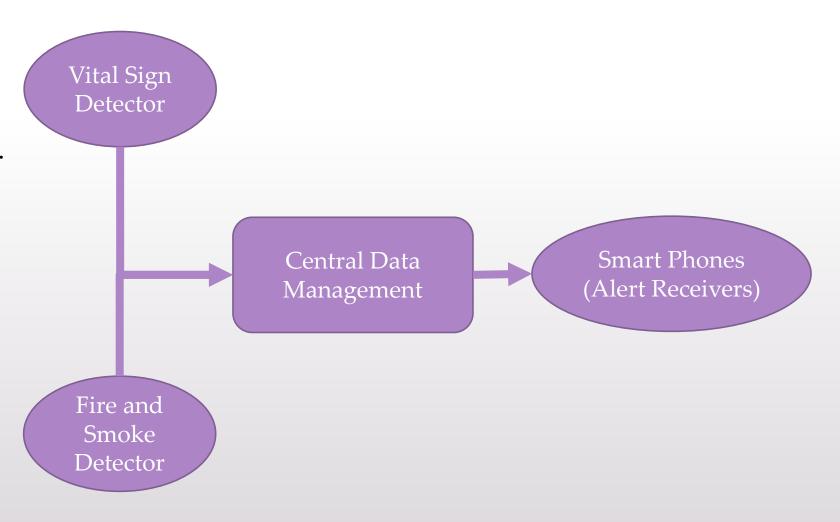
# **Data Flow and Processing**

Steps,

1, Vital sign and fire detector.

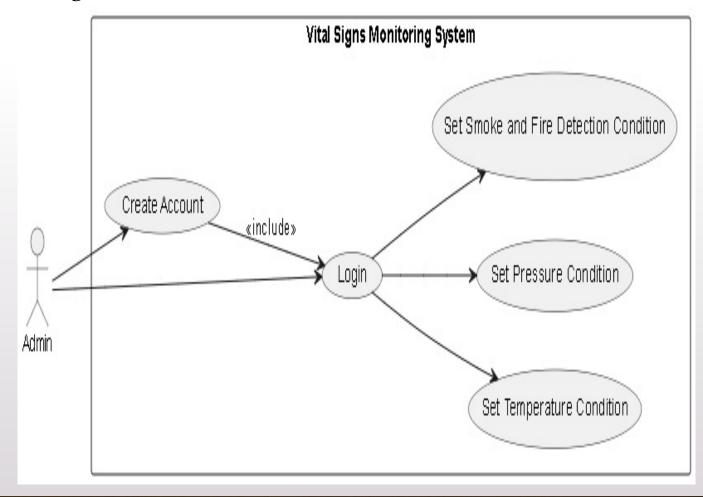
2)central data management.

3)Smart phone(Alerted).



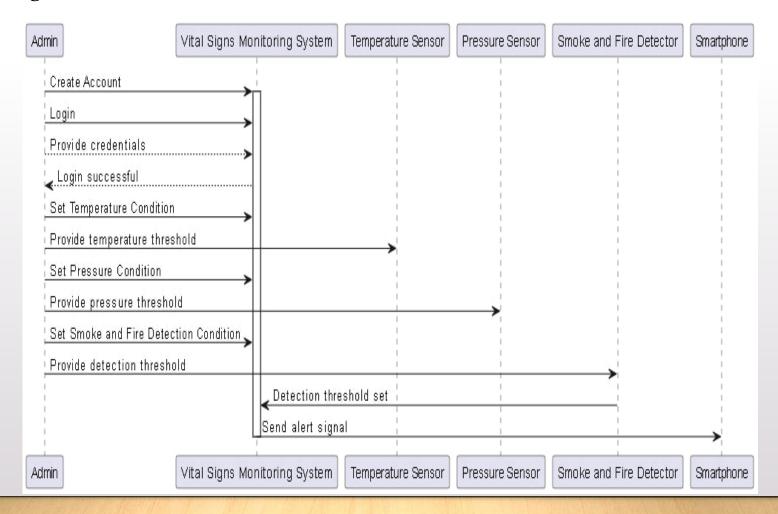
# Use case and diagram of the system

Use case diagram



# Sequence diagram

Sequence diagram



# **Implementation**

• We used Cisco packet Tracer to implement the system because it is a powerful network simulation tool that allows for the design, visualization, and analysis of network systems, including **IoT** devices.

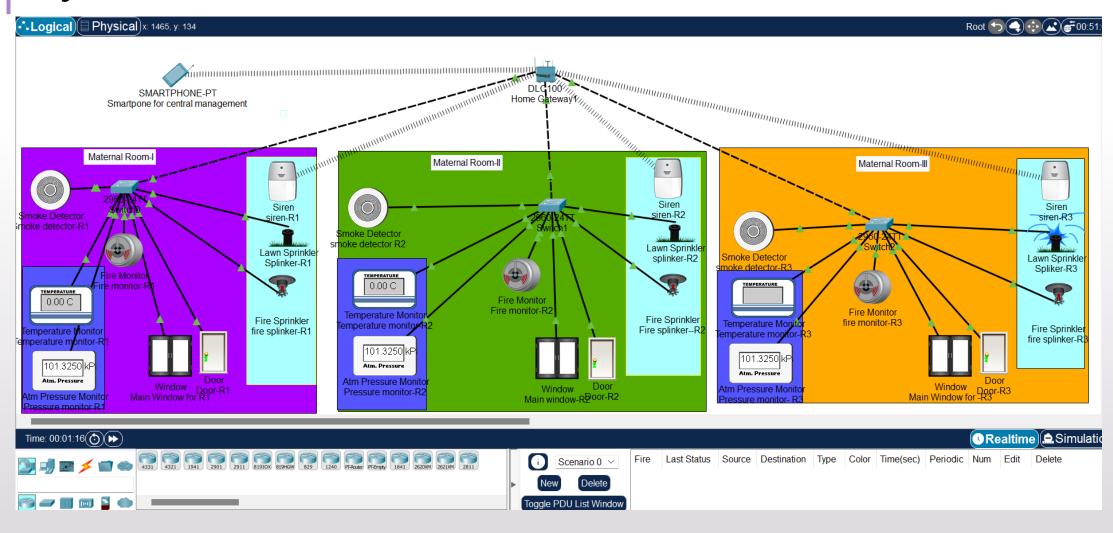
### **Connecting and Configuring Smoke and Fire Detectors**

- Place Detectors: Position Vital sign on woman giving birth and smoke and fire detectors in each hospital room ceil .
- Connect to Gateway via switch: Connect detectors to the Home Gateway via Wi-Fi and Ethernet cable.
- Configure Detection Parameters: Set detection thresholds and ensure detectors are calibrated correctly

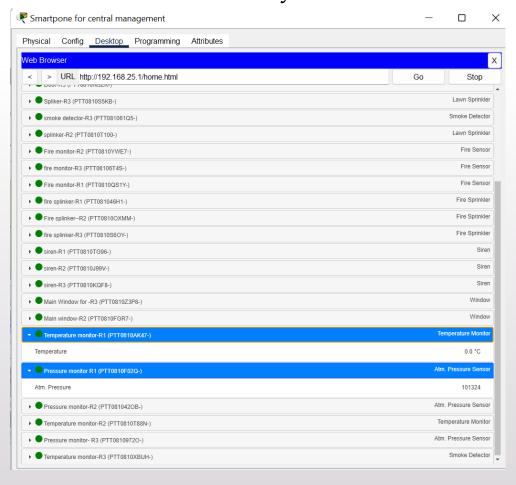
# Programming Notifications.

- Add Smartphones/Tablets: Simulate smartphones using PC/Tablets.
- Connect to Gateway: Ensure these devices are connected to the Home Gateway for receiving notifications.
- **Notification Settings:** Program the Home Gateway to send alerts to these devices upon detection of vital fire or smoke.

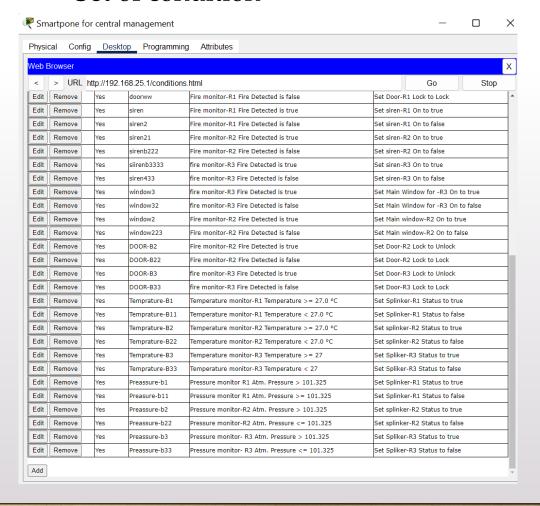
# System Architecture.



### List of devices remotely connected device



#### Set of condition

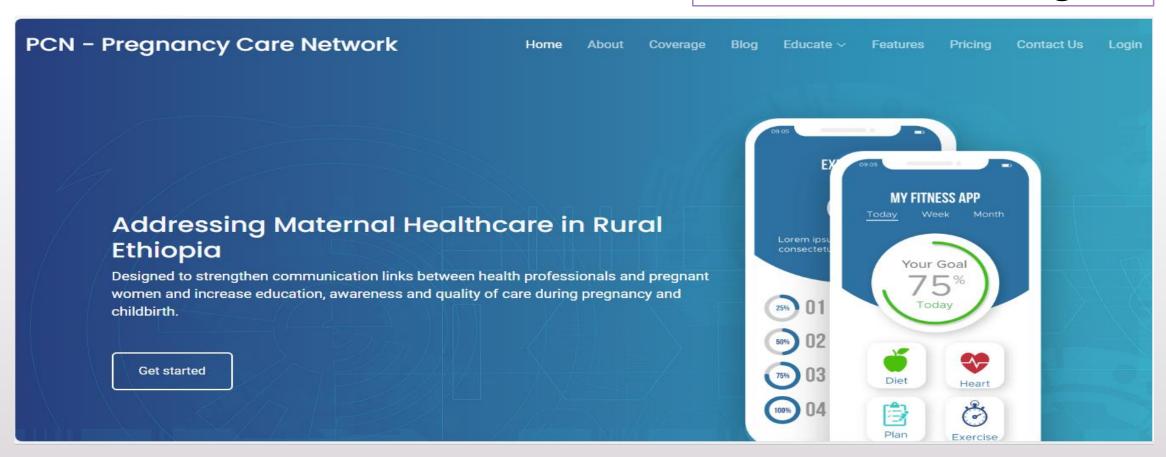


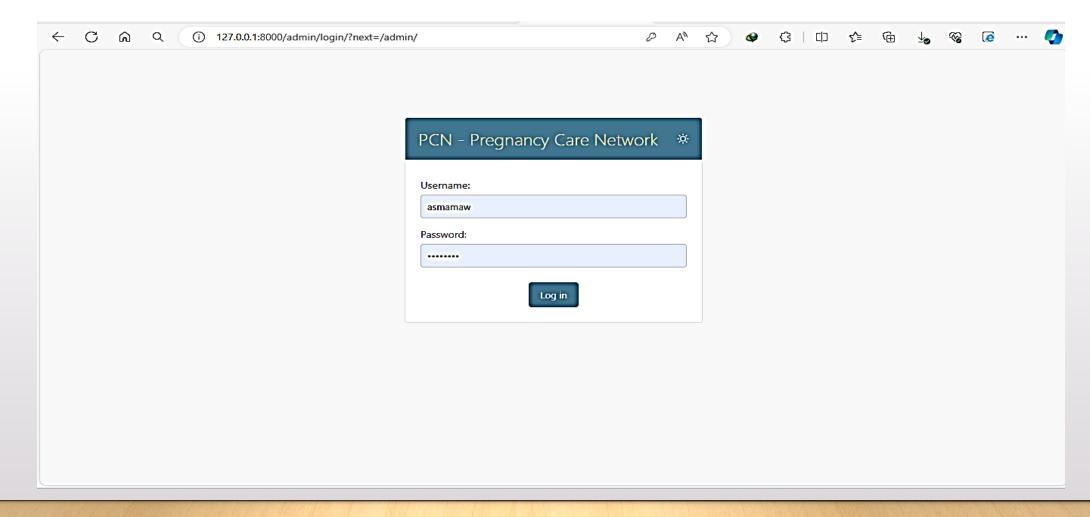
# Network Configuration.

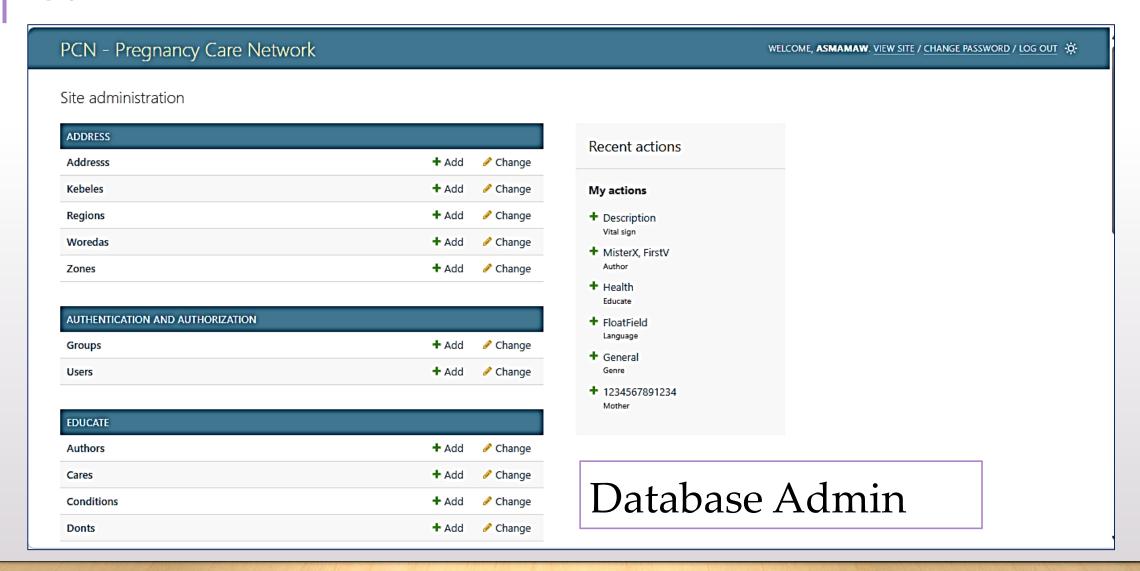
- IP Addressing and DHCP.
- Assign IP Addresses: Assign static IP addresses to critical devices like the Home Gateway, switches, and servers.
- **DHCP Setup: C**onfigure the Home Gateway to act as a DHCP server for dynamic IP addressing of other IoT devices.
- Wireless Configuration.
- Configure Wi-Fi: Set up SSID and security parameters for the wireless network.
- Ensure Coverage: Place Wi-Fi access points to ensure coverage in all areas of the dormitory.

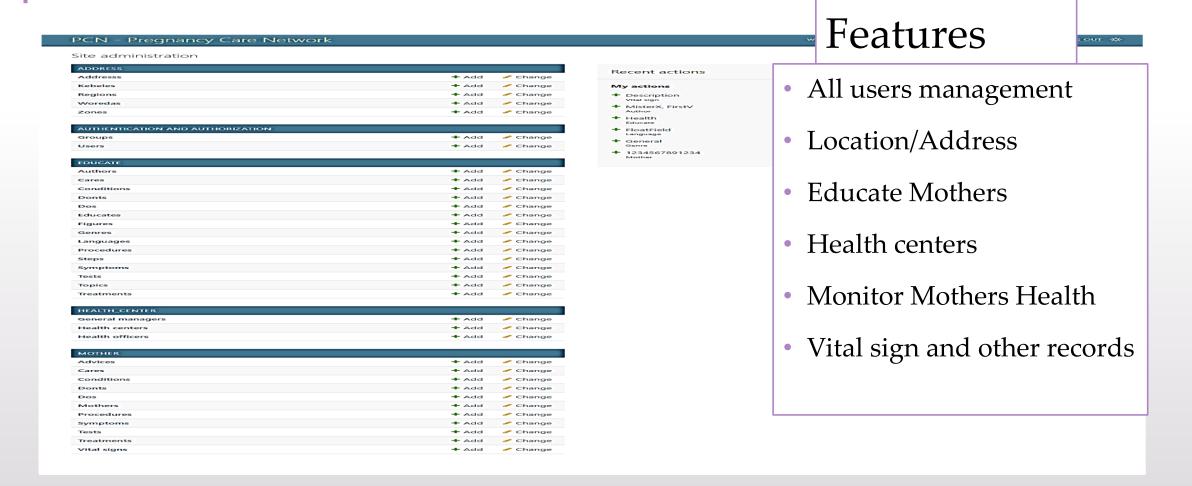
## The System Database Architecture.

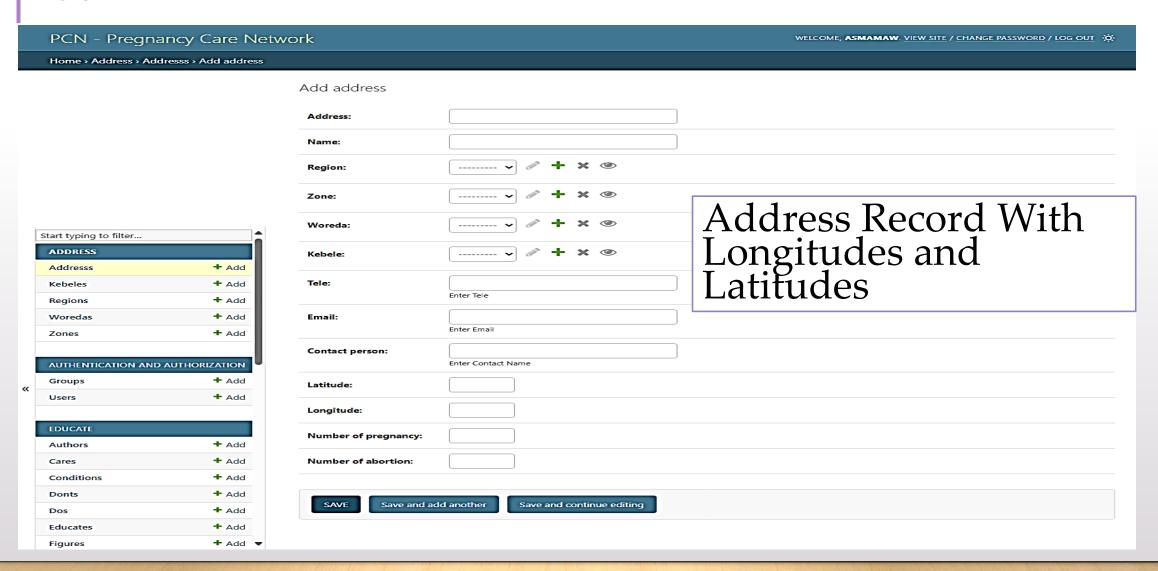
# Web Front End Pages









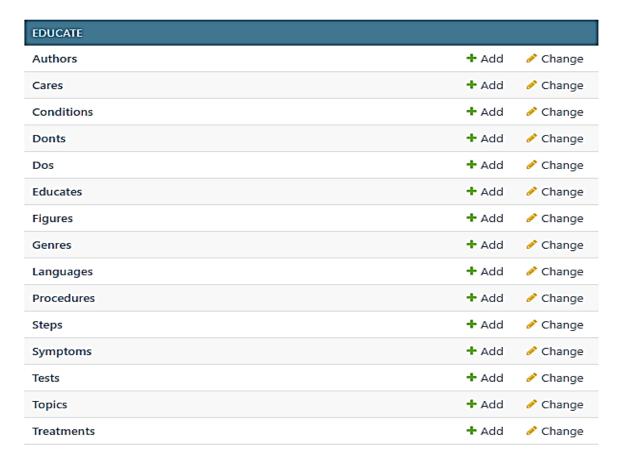


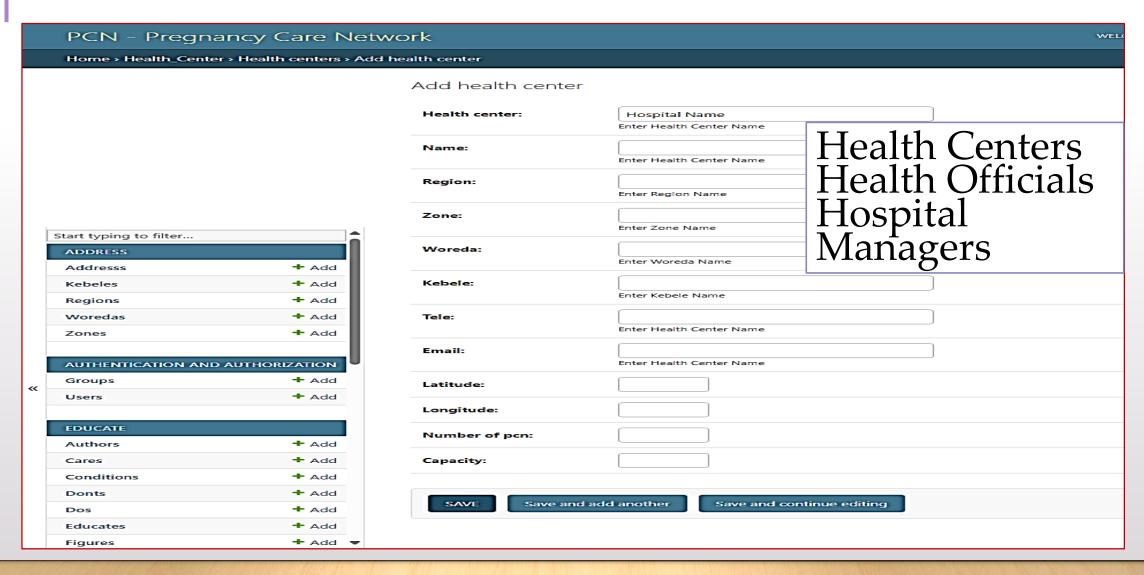
Educate Mothers:
Give General Maternal
Health Information

#### PCN - Pregnancy Care Network

Home > Educate

#### Educate administration





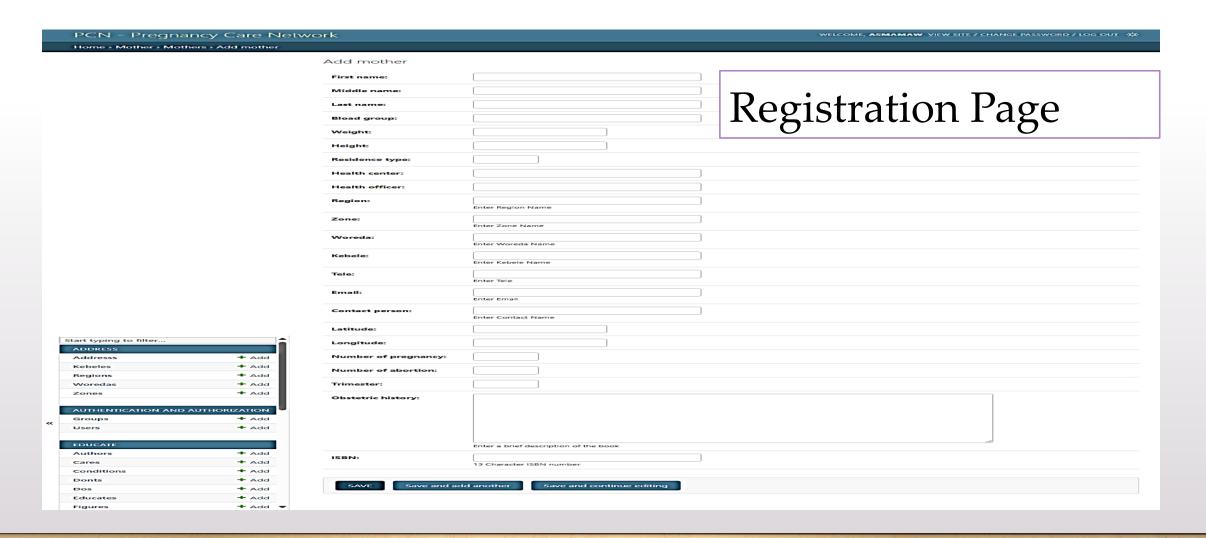
# Mothers' Follow-up

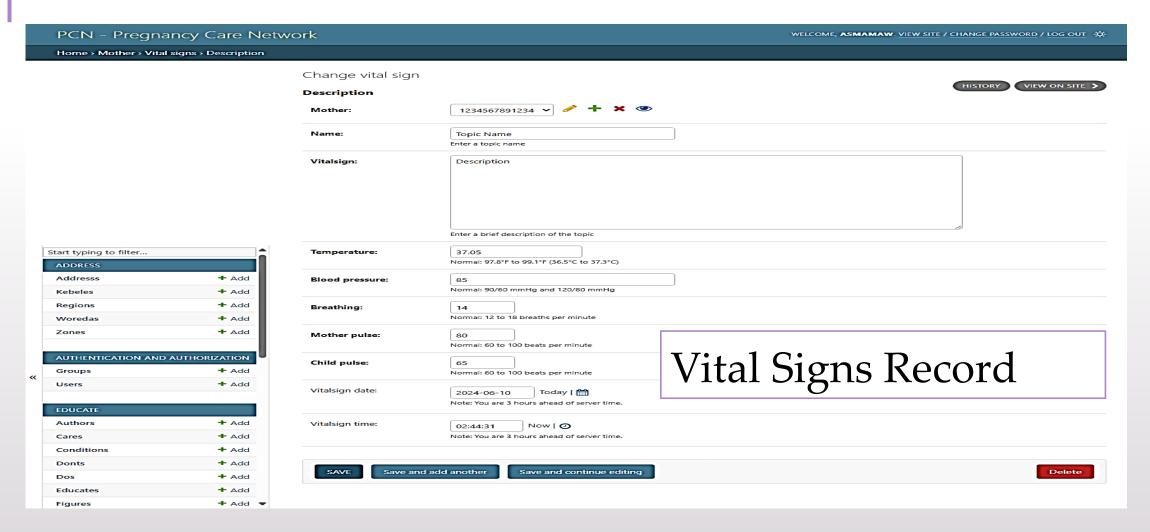
### PCN - Pregnancy Care Network

Home > Mother

#### Mother administration

MOTHER		
Advices	+ Add	🖋 Change
Cares	+ Add	Change
Conditions	+ Add	🖋 Change
Donts	+ Add	Change
Dos	+ Add	🖋 Change
Mothers	+ Add	Change
Procedures	+ Add	🖋 Change
Symptoms	+ Add	Change
Tests	+ Add	🖋 Change
Treatments	+ Add	Change
Vital signs	+ Add	🔗 Change





### **Business Model**

#### **Key Partner**

Haramaya University (Supplier)
East Hararge zone Health Bureau
(End users)
Ethiopian Ministry of Health

#### **Marketing Activities**

The health Bureau will develop comprehensive marketing and sales strategy to Hospitals effectively reach and engage the target customer segments, including pregnant women and new mothers

#### Team and Key roles

CEO: Overall strategy and leadership CTO: Technology and product development CMO: Marketing strategy and execution CFO: Financial planning and management Head of R&D: Oversees development of the wearable device and software Sales Director: Manages sales strategies and partnerships Customer Support Manager: Handles customer inquiries and support.

#### SWOT Analysis

**Strengths**: Advanced technology, strong team, growing market.

Weaknesses: High development costs, need for regulatory approval.

Opportunities: Increasing health

**Opportunities**: Increasing health awareness, growing wearable tech market.

**Threats**: Competitive market, rapid technological changes.

#### **Revenue Stream**

The revenue model will include device sales to pregnant women and new mothers, as well as potential subscription-based services for data analytics and remote monitoring

#### Channels

- Professional Conferences and Medical Trade Shows
- Medical Journals and Industry Publications
- Direct Sales Representatives
- Online Webinars and Training Programs

Key resources
□ Sensors
□ Switches
□ Gate ways
□ Cables
□ Smart electronic devices

#### **Cost Structure (per unit)**

Home gateway......60-100\$ Switches.......75-90\$ Smartphone......250-300\$

Wearable device:

be completed.

realable active.	
Oxygen sensor	55-75\$
Temperature sensor	30-45\$
Pressure sensor	50-60\$
Smoke and fire sensor	57-65\$
Smart door	68-90\$
Smart window	46-60\$
Fire Splinker	50-60\$
Ethernet cable	
Human resource	100-200
otal *57 ETB	

This is the cost required for one unit to

#### Milestone

As customers such as Hospitals, Clinics and health institute need growth wearable device for vital sign will advertise in target market specially in advance of emergency case.