

//FINAL YEAR PROJECT

```
#define USE_ARDUINO_INTERRUPTS true // Set-up low-level interrupts for most
acurate BPM math.
#include <PulseSensorPlayground.h> // Includes the PulseSensorPlayground Library.
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
int led = 13; // define the LED pin
int digitalPin = A5; // KY-028 digital interface
int digitalVal; // digital readings
// Variables
const int PulseWire = A2; // PulseSensor PURPLE WIRE connected to ANALOG
PIN 0
//const int LED13 = 13; // The on-board Arduino LED, close to PIN 13.
int Threshold = 550; // Determine which Signal to "count as a beat" and which to
ignore.
// Use the "Gettting Started Project" to fine-tune Threshold Value beyond default setting.
PulseSensorPlayground pulseSensor; // Creates an instance of the
PulseSensorPlayground object called "pulseSensor"

LiquidCrystal lcd(7, 12, A0, A1, 9, 8, 2, A3, 5, 4, 3); /* For 8-bit mode */
// Otherwise leave the default "550" value.
void setup()
{
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(digitalPin, INPUT);
  pinMode(10, INPUT); // Setup for leads off detection LO +
  pinMode(11, INPUT); // Setup for leads off detection LO -

  Serial.begin(9600); // For Serial Monitor
  // set up the LCD's number of columns and rows:
  lcd.begin(16, 2);
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("Health Care");
  // Configure the PulseSensor object, by assigning our variables to it.
  pulseSensor.analogInput(PulseWire);
  // pulseSensor.blinkOnPulse(LED13); //auto-magically blink Arduino's LED with
  heartbeat.
  pulseSensor.setThreshold(Threshold);

  // Double-check the "pulseSensor" object was created and "began" seeing a signal.
  if (pulseSensor.begin()) {
    Serial.println("We created a pulseSensor Object !"); //This prints one time at Arduino
    power-up, or on Arduino reset.
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.print("BPM:"); // BEATS PER MINUTE
```

```

}
}

void loop()
{
  while(1)
  {
    ECG();
    delay(100);
    temperature();
    delay(100);
    heart_rate();
    delay(100);
  }
}

void ECG()
{
  if((digitalRead(10) == 1)|| (digitalRead(11) == 1)){
    Serial.println('!');
    //lcd.print('-');
  }
  else{
    unsigned int AnalogValue;
    AnalogValue = analogRead(A4);
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);
    lcd.print(AnalogValue);
  }
  //Wait for a bit to keep serial data from saturating
  delay(1);
}

void temperature()
{
  // Read the digital interface
  digitalVal = digitalRead(digitalPin);
  if(digitalVal == HIGH) // if temperature threshold reached
  {
    digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn ON Arduino's LED
  }
  else
  {
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn OFF Arduino's LED
  }
}

void heart_rate()
{

```

```
int myBPM = pulseSensor.getBeatsPerMinute(); // Calls function on our pulseSensor
object that returns BPM as an "int".
// "myBPM" hold this BPM value now.
```

```
if (pulseSensor.sawStartOfBeat()) {           // Constantly test to see if "a beat happened".
```



```
Serial.println("          A HeartBeat Happened ! "); // If test is "true", print a message
"a heartbeat happened".
```

```
Serial.print("BPM: ");           // Print phrase "BPM: "
Serial.println(myBPM);           // Print the value inside of myBPM.
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("BPM:");
lcd.setCursor(4,0);
lcd.print(myBPM);
}
```

```
delay(20);           // considered best practice in a simple sketch.
```

```
}
```