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| s.no | Title of the paper | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| 1 | Arterial Blood Flow Sensor | 1.Non-invasive and painless   * 2. devices to measure the pulse waves in areas rich in arterio-venous anastomoses, such as the fingers, toes, earlobes, or some regions of the face. | 1.Cannot differentiate between arterial and venous blood flow  2.Limited depth of penetration |
| 2 | IoT Based Continuous Monitoring and Measurement of Pulsatile Blood Flow: A Review | 1.This system's main concept is to provide a cost effective, secure, simple and automated controlling and flow monitoring that can be easily implemented in any hospital and can be easily controlled by nurses and can control the flow rate from a distance.  2.wireless (connected wifi orbluetuth) | 1.But an external person/nurse is required to monitor patient, even from the distance |
| 3 | Non-Invasive Blood Flow Speed Measurement Using Optics | 1.High temporal resolution  2.Can measure blood flow speed in small areas  3.Can detect low flow velocities | 1.There are few such methods efficient than this method  2.Limited penetration depth  3.Sensitive to movement artifacts and ambient light |
| 4 | Blood Flow Detection and Monitoring Using Sensory Data | 1.To sense data using smartphones or laptops which uses sensors to sense and then amplify and filter the data that can be transmitted toa portable device for analysis.  2.Wearables that are used to collect data and analysed for the betterment of the health | 1.This paper does not introduce any software to analyse the data collected  2.It also doesn’t discuss about  Accuracy of the data collected |

* "Real-time Blood Flow Monitoring using Smart Sensing System" by K. Karunanithi and S. Kannan, published in Procedia Computer Science in 2015, presents a system for monitoring blood flow using a smart sensing device that measures the pulse wave velocity and blood volume changes. The authors use a combination of photoplethysmography (PPG) and impedance plethysmography (IPG) to measure blood flow in real-time.
* "Continuous Non-invasive Blood Pressure and Blood Flow Monitoring using a Wearable Sensor" by Y. Wang et al., published in IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics in 2016, describes a wearable sensor that can measure blood flow velocity and blood pressure non-invasively. The authors use a combination of PPG and accelerometry to detect blood flow and motion artifacts, and a machine learning algorithm to estimate blood pressure.
* "A Wearable Sensor System for Real-Time Blood Flow Monitoring" by S. Lee et al., published in Sensors in 2020, presents a wearable sensor system that uses an accelerometer and a photoplethysmography sensor to measure blood flow and blood pressure non-invasively. The authors use a deep learning algorithm to predict blood flow and blood pressure based on the sensor data.
* "Smartphone-based Blood Flow Monitoring System for Remote Patient Monitoring" by J. Kim et al., published in Journal of Medical Systems in 2021, describes a smartphone-based blood flow monitoring system that uses a smartphone camera and a finger sensor to measure blood flow and oxygen saturation. The authors use a machine learning algorithm to predict blood flow and oxygen saturation based on the sensor data.
* "Wearable Sensor System for Monitoring Peripheral Blood Flow" by M. Rahman et al., published in Sensors in 2021, presents a wearable sensor system that uses an array of PPG sensors to measure blood flow non-invasively. The authors use a machine learning algorithm to predict blood flow based on the sensor data and demonstrate the feasibility of the system for monitoring peripheral blood flow in different body positions.