

Central Monitor Based Personal Computer(PC) with SpO2 and Body Temperature Parameters Via Wireless Xbee Pro

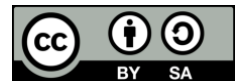
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Article Info	Abstract
Article History: Received Sep 9, 2019 Revised May 20, 2020 Accepted Jun 11, 2020	<i>Central patient monitor that is not real-time and continues will cause inaccuracies monitoring results and also sending data that is still using cable will cause limited distance. The purpose of this research is to design a central monitoring based personal computer via Xbee Pro. The contribution of this research is, the system works in real-time and continues, more parameters, using wireless, longer transmission distances. So that monitoring can be done in real-time and continue via wireless with more distance, then the wireless system uses the Xbee Pro module which has larger output power and uses the same number of wireless modules between transmitter and receiver. Body temperature was measured using the LM35 sensor and oxygen saturation in the blood was measured using the MAX30100 sensor. Data is sent using Xbee Pro and displayed on a personal computer. At the distance of receiving data approximately 25 meters with a wall divider, obtained results of smooth monitoring without any loss of data. The results showed that the average SpO2 error value was 0.34% in module 1 and 0.68% in module 2. The average value of body temperature error was 0.46% in module 1 and 0.72% in module 2. The results of this research can be implemented in a centralized patient monitoring system at the hospital, making it easier for health workers to monitor multiple patients, with the results of monitoring in real-time and continue, more parameters, via wireless with greater distance.</i>
Keywords: Body Temperature, SpO2, Xbee Pro	
Corresponding Author: Bambang Guruh Irianto Department of Medical Electronics Engineering Technology Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya Jl. Pucang Jajar Timur No. 10, Surabaya (60245), Indonesia bgi_ps@yahoo.com	This work is an open access article and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-SA 4.0).



I. INTRODUCTION

The proposed patient monitoring system will be beneficial for medical practitioners to carry out appropriate treatments and will also be beneficial for health care providers to improve disease management.[1]. Measuring and monitoring the bio-parameters of a patient such as ECG, RESP, SpO2, Blood pressure NIBP and temperature TEMP is an effective method to assist the doctor during diagnosis and treatment now[2]. The use of patient monitor equipment will be maximized if the monitoring is done centrally or centrally in one monitor screen. The centralized patient monitoring system plays an important role in the medical field where there are multiple physiological monitoring data parameters from several patients who support the central monitor to be seen by nurses[3]. One of the hospitals in Blitar, Java, Indonesia, namely Mardi Waluyo Regional Hospital, precisely in the infectious rose room installed a few centralized patient monitors, but still uses via cable as a link between the device and the monitoring so that it requires special installation which is a bit complicated for the wiring, especially the distance between the patient's place and the monitor room that requires precise measurement of cable length. Along with

the development of technology at this time, it is possible to monitor health, such as using wireless networks or wireless systems that are connected between monitoring devices to the central monitor (PC), which is more practical than using cables. In recent years there have been rapid developments in wireless technology, where wireless networks have more applications than wire technology and are often used for wireless monitoring control applications in industrial and domestic environments that have longer lifespan and have lower data rates[4]. The development of wireless biomedical development measurements are the most promising and is one that has the best application for the treatment of patients with chronic conditions[5]. The development of network and communication technology, the inconvenience of wiring is solved with the Wireless Sensor Network[6]. Monitoring the vital signs of people in hospitals (outpatients, emergency rooms and post-operative care), patients diagnosed with chronic diseases using WSN technology becomes very very important[7]. SpO2 or blood oxygen concentration in the blood, which is an important physiological parameter of the respiratory and circulatory system[8] when it decreased causes the heart rate to become faster-experiencing fatigue, impaired vision, and dizziness,

therefore checking for SpO₂ is important in the world of health. Reading of SpO₂ (peripheral oxygen saturation) is not always identical to the more desirable reading of SaO₂ (arterial oxygen saturation) from arterial blood gas analysis, the two are correlated well enough that the safe, convenient, noninvasive, inexpensive pulse oximetry method is valuable for measuring oxygen saturation in clinical use[9]. Not only does SpO₂ need to be monitored in patients, but the patient's body temperature is another parameter to help diagnose the condition of patients who have normal temperature ranges. Body temperature is a good indicator of one's health because most diseases are produced by body temperature or fever and we can know these indicators about the health of the human body to achieve the goals and diagnosis for the appropriate disease [10]. Although the body temperature measured in individuals can vary in value, a healthy human body can maintain a consistent body temperature of around 37 ° C. [11]. This monitoring system should reduce the heavy maintenance task of automatically monitoring the condition of the patient's body temperature in the hospital bed and can provide useful health information such as sleep structure analysis[12]. Compared with other mature short-distance wireless communications technologies, such as Bluetooth, WiFi and so on, ZigBee consumes less power, has long range & low data rate, reliability and security[13][14][15]. One of the wireless communication modules with ZigBee standard communication is XBee produced by Digi International. XBee is a module that consists of an RF receiver and RF transmitter with a UART serial communication interface so that it is more easily integrated with a microcontroller. The transmission distances of ZigBee is about 10-1,500 meters, depending on power output, antenna and environmental characteristics[16]. Xbee provide a wireless medium for interconnection and communication between devices, allowing the creation of point-to-multipoint networks and point-to-point networks[17]. With the central monitor via Wireless, nurses or doctors can monitor without having to repeatedly do data collection on each patient's bed but can be via a PC placed in the nurse station room.

Many researchers have made wireless systems that will later become the foundation in making a central monitor system. The research entitled Monitoring Heart Rate and Body Temperature using Wireless Technology (Zigbee) in 2014[18], monitor BPM conditions and the patient's body temperature transmitted to the PC using the Xbee module. however, monitoring is only limited to BPM and body temperature so that it is less optimal in terms of completeness of patient health parameters. The research entitled "ZigBee-Based Multipoint to Point ECG Monitoring" in 2014[19]. This device uses a central monitoring system but monitoring is more devoted to ECG monitoring and will be more effective when monitoring is applied to several parameters so that it can monitor the patient's condition in more detail. Another research "XBee Wireless Blood Pressure Monitoring System with Microsoft Visual Studio Computer Interfacing" in 2015 [20], the main concept of this project is to cancel out the cable connection between the computer and blood pressure sensor by using the XBee. However, if seen from the completeness of the parameters are still limited to blood pressure. Another research entitled "Wireless Monitoring of Temperature and Humidity Using Sensor Array" in 2015 [21], aims to develop an array of sensors consisting of two signal conditioning circuits for capacitive humidity and resistive temperature sensors that are able to measure humidity and temperature wirelessly. However, monitoring for completeness

of parameters is still limited to temperature and humidity, and the display is still using comport. Research in 2016 entitled "A Multiuser Vital Sign Monitoring System Using ZigBee Wireless Sensor Network" [22], data is transmitted using the ZigBee module and signal parameters can be viewed from a computer wirelessly. However, monitoring uses 2 computers so that it cannot display central in 1 PC. Another research entitled "Perancangan Alat Monitoring Sinyal Jantung berbasis Telemetri" in 2017 [23], this device only sends ECG signals by telemetry, meaning that this device cannot be used to monitor SOP2, Respiration, and Temperature parameters. Next, research entitled "Central Pasien Monitor Berbasis Personal Computer (PC) (Parameter Electro Cardiograph dan Detak Jantung)" in 2017 [24], this device uses Arduino as a data processor and is displayed on a PC, however sending data using RS232 serial or cable media. The Research entitled "Central Pasien Monitor Berbasis Personal Computer (PC) Via Wireless (Parameter Electro Cardiograph dan Detak Jantung) in 2018" [25] and "Central Pasien Monitor Berbasis Personal Computer (PC) Via Wireless (Parameter Respirasi dan Suhu Tubuh)" in 2018 [26], this device uses Arduino as a data processor and is displayed centrally on the PC wirelessly, but it still uses HC11 as its wireless so that the sending distance can't be too far. Next, a research entitled "Central Monitor Based On Personal Computer Using One Wireless Receiver (Electrocardiograph and Heartrate)" in 2019 [27] and also "Central Monitor Based On Personal Computer Using Single Wireless Receiver (SPO2 Parameter)" in 2019 [28], this device uses Arduino as a data processor and already uses a central system using the HC11 wireless module, but module 1 and module 2 data are displayed alternately on a PC.

Based on the weaknesses and limitations that have been mentioned in previous researchers among others, 1) Incomplete parameters, 2) Still using cable in data transmission, 3) Monitoring can not be in real time and continue, 4) Short data transmission distance, so the purpose of this research is to be able to do monitoring through the central system using wireless or without using cable media as a delivery, monitoring can be done in real time and continue with more complete parameters, and longer monitoring distances because Xbee has a greater transmit power output so it has a range of operations at a greater distance than the wireless module in previous studies.

In this article are composed of : Chapter II contains Material and Methods, Chapter III about the results of the research, Chapter IV Discussion, and Chapter V Conclusion.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Experimental Setup

This study was applied to patients who were taken data 6 times with a time interval of 1 minute. Data is taken in real-time and continues between module 1 and module 2. Data collection is done at a distance of 8,10,25,30 with a wall barrier. Data collection was performed with 2 patients simultaneously. Parameters used by SpO₂ and Body Temperature

B. Materials and Device

This study uses the MAX30100 sensor to monitor oxygen saturation in the blood (SpO₂) and 2 resistors are used to pull up

before entering the microcontroller. LM35 Waterproof sensor was used to monitor body temperature. The minimum system ATmega328 was used to process data from sensors and Xbee Pro wireless module as data transmission. The Delphi 7.0 application is used to display centralized monitoring on personal computers. Finger Pulse Oximeter with merk Elitech Technovision type of FOX 1 and Digital Thermometer with merk Magic Star type of MS-202 were used as a means of comparison.

C. Experiment

In this research. There are 2 devices which will send data of SpO2 and TEMP using 2 Xbee Pro wireless module, then the data is received with 2 Xbee Pro wireless module which will be connected together to a personal computer using a USB HUB and displaying data in the form of digital numbers on a personal computer. The researcher conducted several tests including:

- Comparison of module measurement results used for SpO2 using a pulse oximeter and Body Temperature using digital thermometer
- Displays central with distance of 8,10,25,30 meters

D. The Diagram Block

This following is a block diagram of a system module consisting of block module diagram transmitter 1, block module diagram transmitter 2 and block module receiver. The MAX30100 sensor will detect SPO2 levels in the blood of the patient and convert them in digital form and then be processed in a microcontroller. The LM 35 sensor will detect the temperature of the patient's body and the analog values obtained will be processed by a microcontroller and converted into a digital value. These sensors will be sent using data encoding so that they do not mix or collide with other data that has been set up in the microcontroller. Digital data sent then received by a personal computer (PC) via Wireless. Then the data is processed with the Delphi program and displayed on the monitor

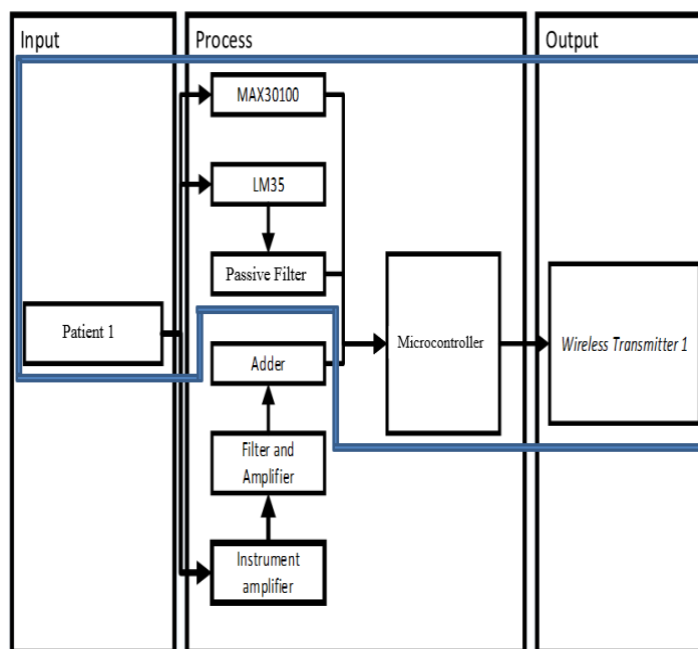


Fig. 1. The diagram block of transmitter 1

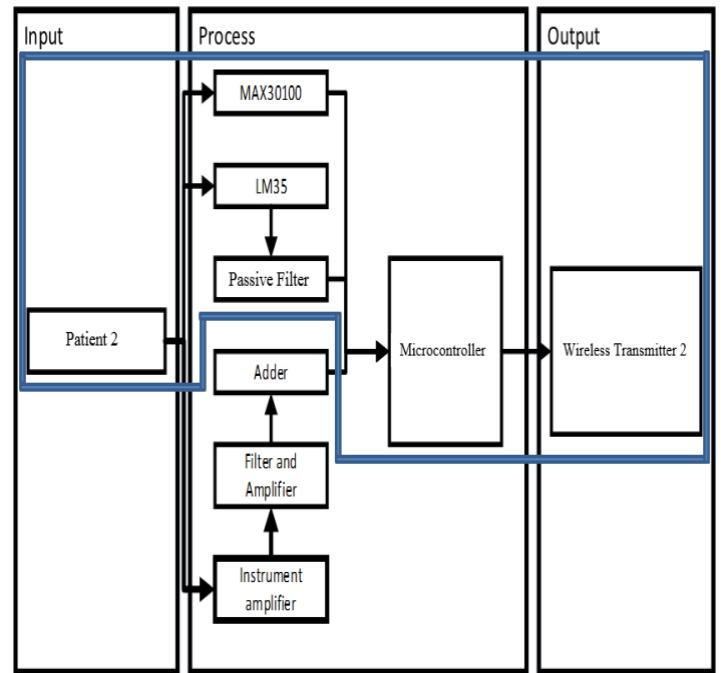


Fig. 2. The diagram block of transmitter 2

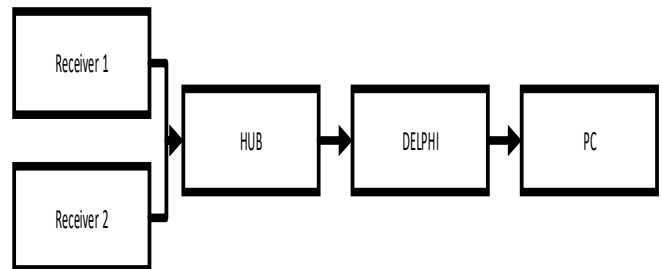


Fig. 3. The diagram block of receiver

E. The Flowchart

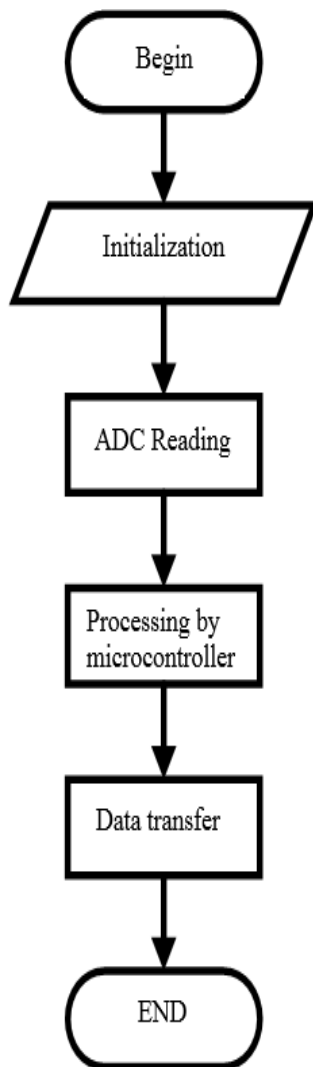


Fig. 4. The flowchart of temperatur&SpO2 transmitter

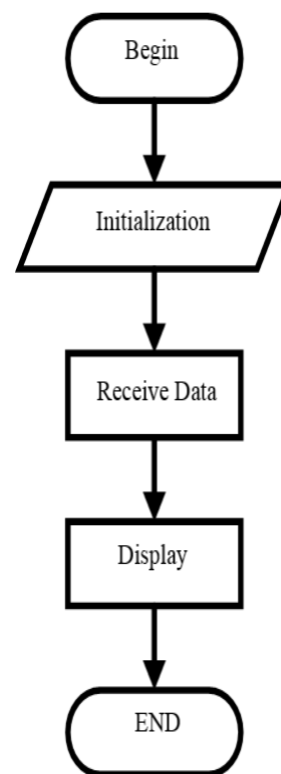


Fig. 5. The flowchart of temperatur&SpO2 receiver

In the flowchart of temperature and SpO2 transmitter as shown in Fig. 4, after the temperature sensor detects the temperature of the patient's body, the resulting analog value will be processed into digital data (ADC) on the microcontroller and also in spo2 transmitter, the signal that has been captured by the MAX30100 sensor then goes to the Analog pin and is processed in the microcontroller. Then the data will be sent via transmitter. In the flowchart of temperature and SpO2 receiver transmitter as shown in Fig. 5, the user connects / starts the PC to call input data from the receiver. After connecting to a PC, it will initialize the software. Data received from the receiver is then processed on a PC using the Delphi application. Data will then be displayed on the display in the form of digital numbers.

F. Circuit

1) Full Circuit

Based on the Fig. 6, when the device is turned on, all the circuits are functioning. When the finger is placed on the max30100 sensor, the sensor begins to read the oxygen saturation value in the blood and the data will be processed in Arduino which enters via the analog pin. The LM35 sensor will also read body temperature. The output from the LM35 will go to the arduino ADC pin and processed to get accurate results. All data that has been processed will be sent using the Xbee wireless transmitter which will later be received by the Xbee receiver and displayed on a PC using the Delphi application.

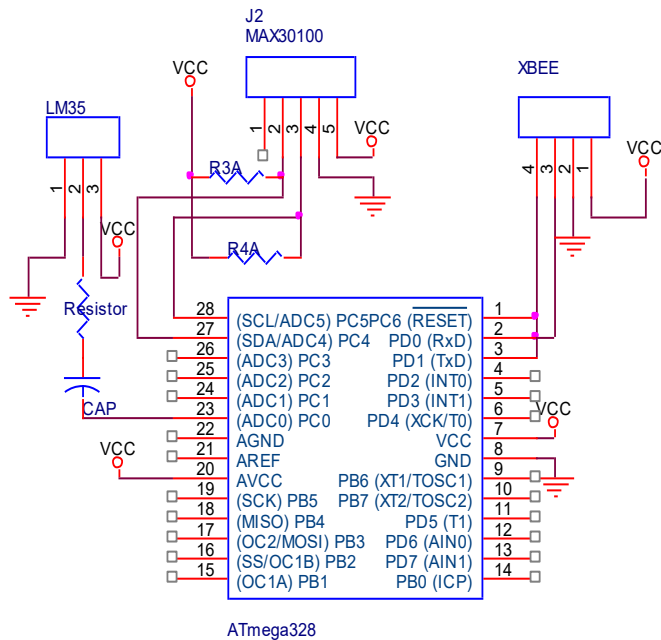


Fig. 6. Minimum system ATmega328

2) Wireless Module Transmitter

The Transmitter block functions as a sender of data that has been processed in Arduino to the receiver. Xbee is connected to the minimum system (Arduino Uno) contained in each module. The following is a series of transmitter blocks:

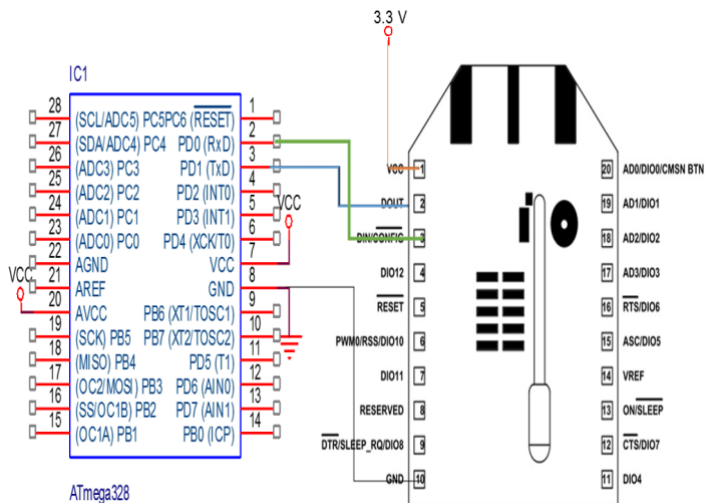


Fig. 7. Wireless Module Transmitter

3). Wireless Module Receiver

The receiver block functions as a receiver of data sent by the transmitter block. 2 data transmitters will be received by each receiver then connected to a PC via USB HUB. Data that enters the PC will be displayed using the Delphi application. Here are the receiver blocks:

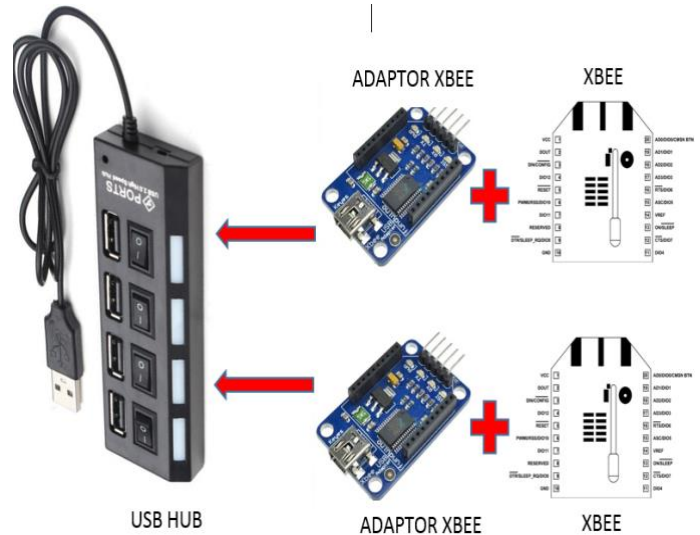


Fig. 8. Wireless Module Receiver

III. RESULTS

In this study, the MAX30100 sensor for SpO2 patient has been tested by an Finger Pulse Oximeter with merk Elitech Technovision type of FOX 1 and the LM35 Waterproff sensor for body temperature has ben tested by an Digital Thermometer with merk Magic Star type of MS-202. Tthe output signal from each sensor will sent to PC using a Xbee wireless module.

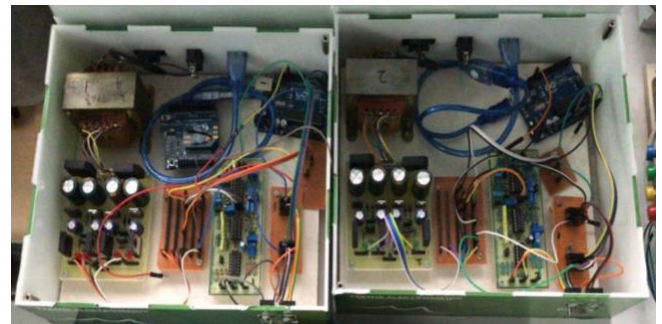


Fig. 9. The Module 1 and 2 design



Fig. 10. Display module 1 and 2 from top

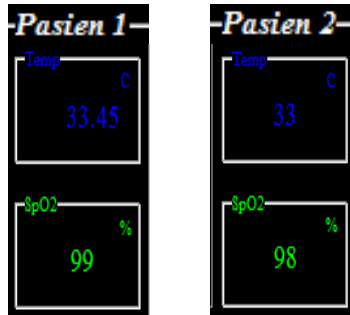


Fig. 11. The display of Central Monitor with distance of 8 Meters

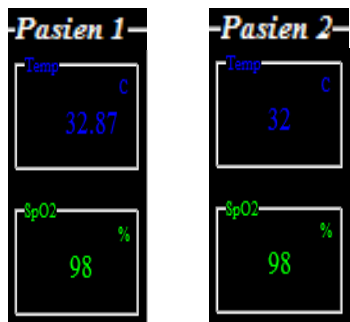


Fig. 12. The display of Central Monitor with distance of 10 Meters

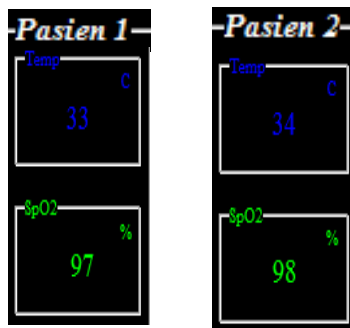


Fig. 13. The display of Central Monitor with distance of 25 Meters

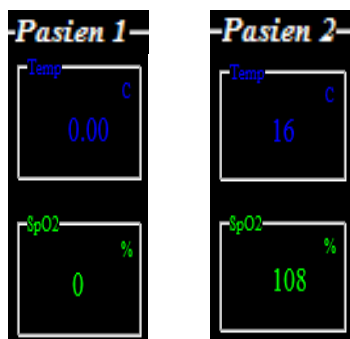


Fig. 14. The display of Central Monitor with distance of 30 Meters

between modules and computers. In this study, module 1 and module 2 transmit data via wireless, then the data is received by each receiver. Module 1 and module 2 will be displayed on the computer in real time and continue. The image of Central Monitoring from module patient monitor 1 and module patient monitor 2 in the personal computer are shown in Fig 11, 12, 13, and 14. There are 2 parameters (TEMP, SpO2) from each module patient monitor.

2) The Listing Program for Arduino

In this discussion is about the program on Arduino to send data to a computer

```
const int numReadings = 10;
int readings[numReadings];
int readIndex = 0;
int total = 0;
int average = 0;
float suhu = 0;
int inputPin = A0;
#include <Wire.h>
#include "MAX30100_PulseOximeter.h"
PulseOximeter pox;
int spo2=0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  for(int thisReading = 0; thisReading < numReadings; thisReading++){
    readings[thisReading] = 0;
    pox.begin();
    pox.setIRLedCurrent(MAX30100_LED_CURR_7_6MA); }

void loop() {
  total = total - readings[readIndex];
  readings[readIndex] = analogRead(inputPin);
  total = total + readings[readIndex];
  readIndex = readIndex + 1;
  if (readIndex >= numReadings) {
    readIndex = 0; }
  average = (total / numReadings);
```

1) The Central Monitor Design

The image of the component part of the central monitor is shown in Fig 9. There is an Arduino Uno microcontroller that functions as an MAX30100 and LM35 data processor, the Xbee Pro wireless module functions to communicate serial data

```
suhu=average*3.1;
suhu=suhu/10.23;
pox.update();
spo2=(pox.getSpO2());
Serial.print("e");
Serial.print(suhu);
Serial.print("f");
Serial.print("g");
Serial.print(spo2);
Serial.print("h"); }
```

3) The Listing Program for Delphi

In this discussion is about the program on Delphi to displaying data in personal computer

```
procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
ComPort1.ShowSetupDialog;
end;

procedure TForm1.Button2Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
ComPort1.Open;
end;

procedure TForm1.Button3Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
ComPort1.Close;
end;

procedure TForm1.Button4Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
Label3.Caption := '0';
Label5.Caption := '0';
end;

procedure TForm1.ComDataPacket3Packet(Sender: TObject;
const Str: String);
begin
Label3.Caption:=Str;
end;

procedure TForm1.ComDataPacket4Packet(Sender: TObject;
const Str: String);
begin
Label5.Caption:=Str;
end;
```

4) The Data

a. SpO2

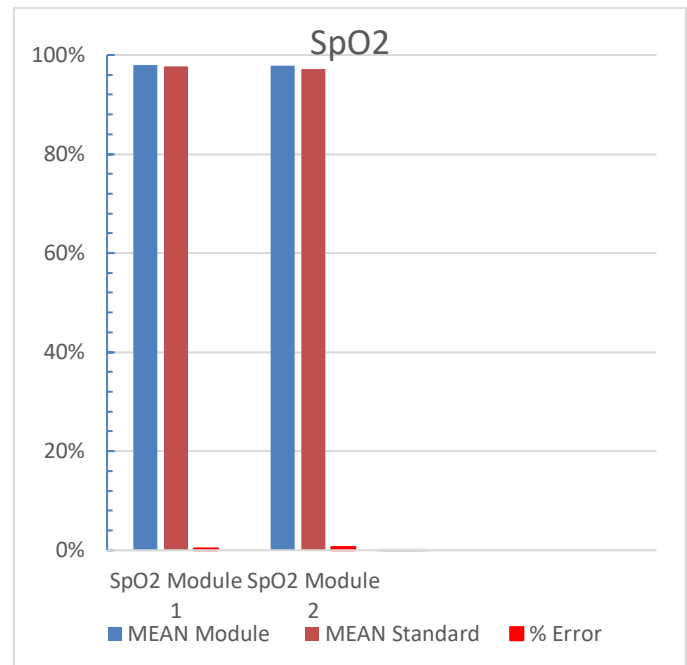


Fig. 15. The Data of SpO2 Module with Standard Device

b. Body TEMP

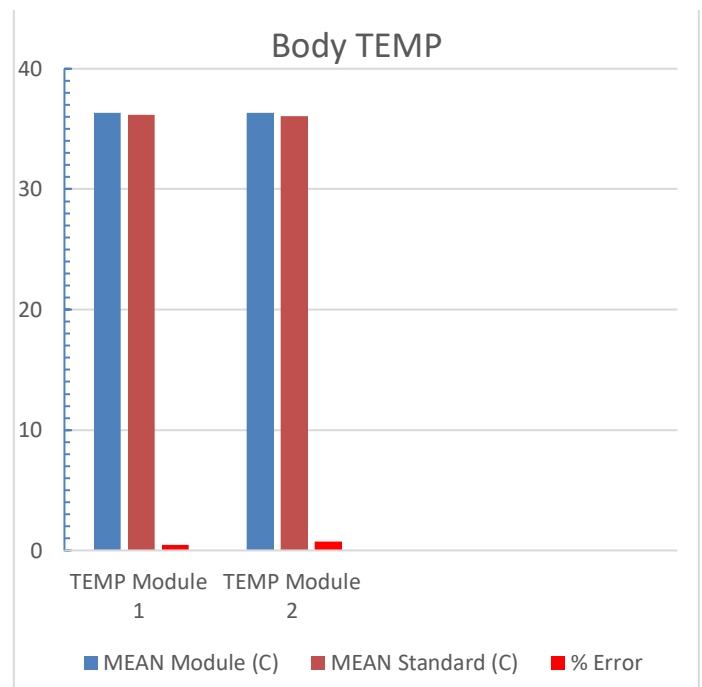


Fig. 16. The Data of Body TEMP Module with Standard Device

IV. DISCUSSION

After getting the results, the spo2 data parameters and body temperature parameters were compared with the standard equipment approved in Fig 15 and Fig 16. The spo2 parameter error value obtained in module 1 was 0.1% and in module 2 it was 0.3%, and the temperature parameter error value was obtained in module 1 it is 0.3% and in module 2 it is 0.4%. Then, based on Fig. 11,12,13,14, the test results of the data from module 1 and module 2 are transmitted in real time&continue

condition, with distance of 8, 10 and 25 meters with a wall barrier. The condition of body temperature and SPO2 are in stable condition, there is no data loss and the viewer application is still stable or not lagging. However, the results of central monitoring began to show problems when the distance was about 30 meters, the display parameters on personal computers began to be unstable / random. The condition of parameters show random numbers. This is caused by wall barriers that causes the Xbee Pro's wireless power output to be reduced so that the transmission distance traveled is short. This study is a significant improvement, because in a study entitled "Central Monitors Based On Personal Computers Using a Single Wireless Receiver (SPO2 Parameter)" using HC11 as a wireless, the results of testing the delivery time by distance comparison, it can be concluded that sending using Bluetooth HC-11 can send data as far as 10 meters, and the monitoring display modules 1 and module 2 on the personal computer's centralized screen are carried out alternately (not continue), this is because it only uses 1 data receiver. In practical system, this device allows the centralization process of patient monitor that initially still uses cable, can be replaced with a wireless system that has an easier installation, with a longer transmission distance, more complete parameters and monitoring in real time and continue. So that it will facilitate the performance of the medical staff. Despite the increase, this study is still classified as having incomplete parameters in accordance with standard patient monitor equipment, and the monitoring distance is still relatively close.

V. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to make a central monitor tool with monitoring in real time and continue, more complete parameters, via wireless with greater distance than previous studies. This study shows that a central monitor system that is carried out wirelessly, monitoring will have a long transmission distance if the wireless module has a greater output power, as well as a barrier in transmitting data such as walls, will decrease its output power so that the data transmission distance will be closer and then, in order to be able to be done in realtime and be continued, it needs the same amount of recipient data as the amount of sending data. In summary, this study describes a centralized patient monitoring system that was successfully carried out using Xbee Pro technology and data that was successfully collected on a central monitor without any trouble. Successfully measured 2 physiological parameters namely SPO2 and TEMP each from 2 patient monitor modules. This research shows the monitor system is carried out in real time and continued with a distance of 25 meters, longer than the previous studies. Further experimental requests are needed to increase the number of parameters on the patient monitor according to a standard patient monitor, using a wireless module that can send data longer, making the system portable so it is easy to use.

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