

Automatic Smart Device for Arrhythmia

Narayanan.C^[1], Monisha.M^[2], Muhilarasi.A^[3], Poornima.M^[4], Thawlat Mariyam. A^[5]

^[1]Professor, Department Of Biomedical Engineering
Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Engineering College , Perambalur

^{[2]-[5]}UG Scholars, Department Of Biomedical Engineering
Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Engineering College , Perambalur

Abstract :- ECG measures the electrical activity of heart that went to diagnosis the cardiac disorders. one of the most common cardiac disease is cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heart rhythm). Many types of arrhythmia are not serious, but some leads to complications like stroke or heart failure. Others may result in cardiac arrest. In this paper, PIC (programmable interface controller) microcontroller is used to pinpointing VT and non VT, which rides the features of QRS complex. If any anomalous occurs, it also provides the medicament for cardiac dysrhythmia automatically via cardiac muscle stimulator.

Keywords : ECG, Cardiac arrhythmia, PIC, QRS complex, Muscle stimulator

1.INTRODUCTION :

The Heart is a strong organ that pumps, blood through the veins of the circulatory system. The heart directs blood with a mood decided by a gathering of pacemaking cells in the sinoatrial hub. General heart ailments consolidate cardiovascular disease, ischaemic, heart disorientation, cardiomyopathies, valvular heart disease, cardiac arrhythmia, pericardial contamination and characteristic heart illnesses. Heart illnesses are analyzed by some normal strategies, for example, blood tests, resound cardiograms, ECGs, imaging and cardiovascular catheterization. Presently arrhythmia is the one which influences the general population more. Heart arrhythmia is a condition in which the heart beat is unpredictable, too quick, or too moderate. It is otherwise called cardiovascular dysrhythmia or unpredictable heart beat. On the off chance that symptoms happen, they may incorporate palpitations, shortness of breath, chest torment, disorientation or feeling bleary eyed, shortcoming or weakness and a few confusions like heart disappointment, stroke or heart failure. Kinds of arrhythmia incorporate **Tachycardia** - A quick heart musicality with the rate of in excess of 100 pulsates every moment, **Bradycardia** - A moderate heart mood with the rate of underneath 60 thumps for every moment, **Supraventricular arrhythmias** - Arrhythmias that start in the atria, **Ventricular arrhythmias** - Arrhythmias that start in the ventricles, **Bradyarrhythmias** - Slow heart rhythms that might be caused by illness in the heart's conduction framework, for example, the sinoatrial (SA) hub, atrioventricular (AV) hub or HIS-Purkinje organize.

Kinds of Supraventricular Arrhythmias incorporate Premature atrial withdrawals (PACs), Paroxysmal

supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT), Accessory pathway tachycardias (sidestep tract tachycardias), AV nodal re-entrant tachycardia (AVNRT), Atrial tachycardia, Atrial fibrillation and Atrial flutter. Sorts of Ventricular Arrhythmias incorporate Premature ventricular withdrawals (PVCs), Ventricular tachycardia (V-tach), Ventricular fibrillation (V-fib), and Long QT. Kinds of Bradyarrhythmias incorporate Sinus node dysfunction, Heart block.

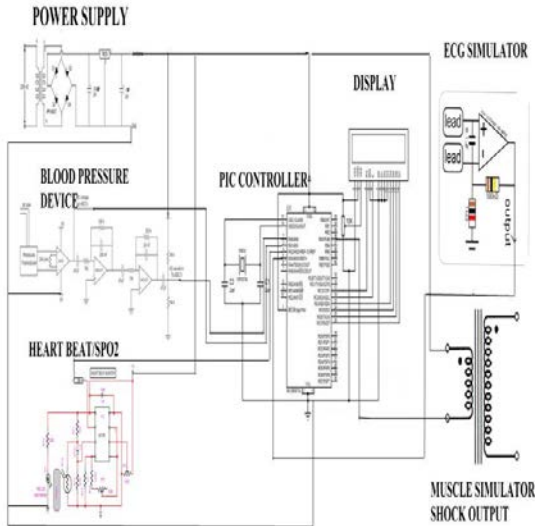
In this paper, we focus on the most part center **ventricular tachycardia** which can be not kidding, particularly in individuals with coronary illness and related with a larger number of side effects than different sorts of arrhythmia. Ventricular tachycardia alludes to a wide QRS complex heart mood (described by enlarged QRS), that is a QRS span past 120 milliseconds and starting in the ventricles at a scope of more prominent than 100 pulsates every moment. It is caused by a breakdown in the heart's electrical framework. Ventricular tachycardia begins in the heart's lower chambers. Most patients who have ventricular tachycardia show some kind of rate that is 170 beats for each moment or more. Ventricular tachycardia is quick however standard cadence. It can prompt ventricular fibrillation, which is quick and unpredictable. With ventricular fibrillation, the heart pulsates are so quick and sporadic that the heart quits pumping blood. Ventricular fibrillation is a main source of sudden cardiovascular demise (SCD). SCD is a startling passing because of heart causes that happen in a brief timeframe period (by and large inside one hour of side effect beginning) in a man with known or obscure heart infection. It is accepted to be engaged with almost a fourth of human passings, with ventricular fibrillation being the most well-known mechanism. Hippocrates expressed in his apothegms that "the individuals who are liable to visit and serious blacking out assaults without clear beyond words". High ventricular rate caused by anomalous ventricular automaticity or by intra ventricular reentry.

2.PROPOSED SYSTEM :

The Heartbeat sensor and the pressure sensor measures the QRS range and bp respectively. If there are any abnormalities in the heart rhythm and the bp which simultaneously display in the LCD, then the arrhythmia can be detected with the help of PIC

microcontroller. When the arrhythmia is detected, the cardiac muscle simulator generated automatically. It determines the shock required and then that the shock is delivered to the patient.

2.1.Circuit diagram:



2.2.Description :

In this device, power supply is most significant one which is connected with each and every circuits like blood pressure circuit, heart rate circuit, muscle simulator , heart model (ECG simulator), PIC microcontroller and LCD display of this device. PIC microcontroller which connected with all the circuits including powersupply. It controls the whole device. In the input side, the Blood pressure sensor and the heart beat sensor connected with the PIC as well as the patient to receive signal and then in the output side, the muscle simulator connected with the PIC as well as the electrode which is placed on the patient. LCD display & heart model which works under the PIC microcontroller where it's connected with.

3.HARDWARE DESCRIPTION :

3.1.Power Supply Unit(PSU) :

Power supply is a reference to a wellspring of electrical power. **Transformer** - Transformers change over AC power starting with one voltage then onto the next with little loss of energy. Transformers work just with AC and this is one reason why mains power is AC. Venture down transformer is utilized as a part of this task to diminish the perilously high mains voltage to a more secure low voltage. **Rectifier** - Rectifier for the most part change over AC to DC.In this venture, Bridge rectifier is utilized. It is most critical and it creates full-wave shifting DC. The rectifier diode enables an electrical current to stream in just in one course. **Smoothing** - Smoothing is performed by an extensive esteem electrolytic capacitor associated over the DC

supply to go about as a repository, providing current to the yield when the differing DC voltage from the rectifier is falling. **Regulator** - Regulator is utilized for managing or controlling voltage stream which give directed DC yield. Positive controller gives the positive voltage and Negative controller gives the negative voltage. The directed DC yield is exceptionally smooth with no swell. It is reasonable for all other electronic circuits in this gadget.

3.2. Controller :

The microcontroller that has been utilized for this venture is from PIC arrangement. Different microcontrollers offer various types of recollections. Innovation that is utilized as a part of PIC 16877 is streak innovation (FLASH is the most as of late created), with the goal that information is held notwithstanding when the power is turned off. Simple programming and eradicating are different highlights of PIC 16F877. PIC16F877A comprises of 40 pins encased in 5 ports. Each port holds 8 pins which are bidirectional info/yield pins.PIC16F877A microcontroller is utilized as a part of the undertaking. It controls the general gadget. The ordinary BP range and QRS complex range is as of now put away in this microcontroller. It is customized to check whether the esteem is typical to a patient or not. In the event that it is more than or not exactly to that unique scope of QRS complex range and heartbeat rate. On the off chance that any anomalistic happen , it is customized to empower the muscle test system.

3.3.Heart beat sensor :

The heart beat sensor circuit outline includes a brilliant red LED and a light finder. The LED should be of super splendid power since most extreme light passes and spreads if a finger set on the LED is distinguished by the detector.Now, when the heart directs blood through the veins, the finger turns out to be somewhat more hazy; because of this, less measure of light reaches from the LED to the identifier. With each heart heartbeat created, the indicator flag gets changed. The changed locator flag is changed over into an electrical heartbeat. With the assistance of PIC microcontroller, it independently show the QRS complex range(from the changed over electrical flag) which important for this gadget to check ventricular tachycardia. It works with a working voltage of +5V DC. Heart beat sensor has minimized size.

3.4.Blood pressure sensor :

Blood pressure sensor is additionally one of the imperative equipment yo this task. Since absence of blood stream to the heart will cause ischemic coronary illness which is additionally under ventricular tachycardia. Along these lines, In this task bp is likewise ceaselessly shown in LCD. The Blood Pressure Sensor is a non-intrusive sensor intended to quantify human circulatory strain. At the point when the sleeve is completely expanded to this weight, no blood stream happens through the supply route. As the sleeve is flattened underneath the

systolic weight, the lessening weight applied on the conduit enables blood to course through it and sets up a discernible vibration in the blood vessel divider. It quantifies systolic, diastolic and mean blood vessel weight. Heartbeat rate is likewise revealed.

3.5.Heart model :

ECG stimulator is utilized to play out the alignment and testing of ECG gadgets and can indicate different ECG motion with its realistic LCD screen. In this undertaking, we utilize ECG test system as Heart demonstrate which give arrhythmia patient's heart rate unnaturally rather than ongoing. Potentiometer - It works with the assistance of potentiometer. It is a physically customizable resistor. The way this gadget works is generally straightforward. By methods for changing the potentiometer, the heart display gives the heart rate like ordinary or unusual signs. That flag send to the microcontroller handled by the program and show that QRS run in LCD show and produce muscle stimulator to give stun.

3.6.Muscle stimulator :

The muscle Stimulator gives muscles' incitement and fortification at the same time, principally, it's a guide in expelling cellulitis. Tape the cathodes to the skin at the two closures of the picked muscle for incitement. Try not to put the terminals on cuts, wounds, wounds or varices. In this undertaking muscle stimulator is utilized to animate the heart muscle by giving outer stun to recuperate arrhythmia. Microcontroller check whether a patient effects by arrhythmia or not and on the off chance that they influences, it will naturally create the muscle stimulator. This is a little, convenient set, intended for those going for look change.

3.7.LCD display :

At the point when adequate voltage is connected to the terminals the fluid precious stone particles would be adjusted in a particular course. The light beams going through the LCD would be turned by the polarizer, which would bring about enacting/featuring the coveted characters. To accomplish a superior/appropriate complexity for the show the voltage (VL) at stick 3 ought to be balanced legitimately. A module ought not be expelled from a live circuit. In this undertaking, it is utilized to show the QRS extend, beat rate and furthermore show whether the patient is ordinary or unusual. It Consume substantially lesser vitality (i.e. low power) when contrasted with LEDs and Utilizes the light accessible outside and no age of light. It is Very shoddy.

4.RESULT AND DISCUSSION :

Ventricular tachycardia is identified and treated effectively by this gadget through QRS complex range and BP go (i.e) relies on whether the range was ordinary or

anomalous, the arrhythmia was distinguished and afterward it was dealt with by muscle stimulator which give important stun to the medicament.

5.CONCLUSION :

In this project, our point is to recognize and treat arrhythmia tolerant naturally for lcu's patients even specialists not accessible on that time or not close to the patients. Be that as it may, here, due to extend level the bp and heart rate take physically (not consequently). In any case, In future, it can be works and regard consequently while making it as an item. It is the least complex strategy and low effectiveness.

6. REFERENCES :

- [1] Mukesh M. Rathod and Anil R. Surve "Detection of cardiac arrhythmias through ECG signal processing –IOT based approach" International journal of control theory and applications (ISSN:0974-5572), Volume: 10,Number 29,Year 2017.
- [2] Muammar Sadrawi , Chien-Hung Lin , Yin-Tsong Lin , Yita Hsieh , Chia-Chun Kuo, Jen Chien Chien , Koichi Haraikawa, Maysam F. Abbod and Jiann-Shing Shieh "Arrhythmia Evaluation in Wearable ECG Devices",MDPI,DOI 10.3390/s17112445,October 25, 2017.
- [3] A Georganis, N Doulgeraki and P Asvestas "A real time ECG signal processing application for arrhythmia detection on portable devices",Journal of Physics,DOI:10.1088/1742-6596/931/1/012004,Year 2017
- [4] Rameshwari S Mani, A N Cheeran, Vaibhav D Awandekar and Priya Rani "Cardiac Arrhythmia Detection By ECG Feature Extraction", International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications (IJERA) ISSN: 2248-9622,Volume 3 ,March to April2013.
- [5] Abhilasha M. Patel, Pankaj K. Gakare, A. N. Cheeran "Real Time ECG Feature Extraction and Arrhythmia Detection on a Mobile Platform",International journal of computer applications (0975-8887),Volume 44-Number23,April 2013.
- [6] Fensli R, Gunnarson E, Hejlesen O. A wireless ECG system for continuous event recording and communication to a clinical alarm station. Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc, 2004; 3: 2208–2211.
- [7] Pan and W.J. Tompkins] J. Pan and W.J. Tompkins A real-time QRS detection algorithm. IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.,vol. BME-32, pp.230-236, 1985.
- [8] A.M.Patil, P.K.Gakare, A.N.Cheeran Real Time ECG Feature Extraction and Arrhythmia Detection on a Mobile Platform. International Journal of computer applications, (0975-8887), Vol.44-No.23, April 2010.
- [9] M.A.Razzaque, Marija Milojevic-Jevric, A. Palade; S. Clarke "Middleware for the internet of things: a survey," IEEE Journals & Magazines, vol.3, no. 1, pp.70-95, Jan 2016.
- [10] Kumar VK : A novel approach to pattern recognition in real-time arrhythmia detection. Engineering in medicine and biology society, Proceedings of the annual international conference of the IEEE 1988; 1: 7-8.
- [11] Giraldo BF, Marrugat J, and Carninalti P : Design of an expert system for arrhythmia diagnosis. Engineering in medicine and biology society, Proceedings of the annual international conference of the IEEE 1992; 3, 1255-1256.
- [12] Giraldo BF, Binia M, Marrugat J and Caminal P : Arrhythmia diagnosis system: validation methodology. Engineering in medicine and biology society. IEEE 17th annual conference 1995; 1: 737-738.
- [13] Dickhaus H, Gittinger J and Maier C : Classification of QRS morphology in Holter monitoring. Engineering in medicine and biology. 21st annual conference and the annual fall meeting of the biomedical engineering society 1999; 1: 270

- [14] D. Dubin, and Rapid Interpretation of EKG's, Cover Pub Co; 6th edition, ISBN: 0912912065, 2000.
- [15] B. U. Kohler, C. Hennig, R. Orglmeister, "The principles of software QRS detection", *IEEE Eng. Biol. Mag.*, 21(1), 2002, pp.42-57.
- [16] Z. Dokur, T. Olmez, E. Yazgan, O.K.Ersoy, "Detection of ECG waveforms by neural networks" *Med. Eng. Phys.*, vol. 19, no. 8, 1997, pp.738-741.
- [17] V.X. Afonso, W.J. Tompkins, T.Q. Nguyen, S. Luo, "ECG beat detection using filter banks", *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol.46, 1999, pp.192-202.
- [18] C. Li, C. Zheng, C. Tai, "Detection of ECG characteristic points using wavelet transform", *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, (1), vol. 42, 1995, pp.21-28.
- [19] S. Suppappola, Y. Sun, "Nonlinear transforms of ECG signals for digital QRS detection: A quantitative analysis", *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 41, 1994, pp.397-400.
- [20] J. Pan and W.J. Tompkins, "A real-time QRS detection algorithm," *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. BME-32, pp. 230-236, 1985.
- [21] Penzel T, Kantelhardt JW, Grote L, Peter JH, and Bunde A: Comparison of detrended fluctuation analysis and spectral analysis for heart rate variability in sleep and sleep apnea. *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.* 2003; 50: 1143
- [22] J. Pan, W. J. Tompkins,—A real time QRS detection algorithm, *IEEE Transactions on Biomed. Eng.*, Vol. 32, 230– 236,1985.