ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



Monitoring Pregnant Women Health Using Wireless Sensor Network and Greedy Algorithm

Dr. S. Subalakshmi¹, DrP.V.PraveenSundar², Dr C. Thirumoorthi³

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Shanmuga Industries Arts and Science College, Tiruvannamalai.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Adhiparasakthi College of Arts and Science, Kalavai.

³Dr.C. Thirumoorthi, AP, Department of Computer science, PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore- 14.

Email: ³cthiruphd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This research work presents an incorporated observing structure for Pregnant Women Health care in the last three months with the help of a convenient cardiotocograph and using the body sensors. The strength of the staff have a valuable tool to notice irregularities and checked in opportune events in time. The given mobile cardiotocograph sends real time correct information to a Smart mobile phone that connects the information in a cloud storage. The real time data should be in safemanner to recommendade pt algorithm for refining the lifetime of wireless sensor networks in the greedy algorithm approach. It is used to search the number of the active nodes in the network. The surgeon receive the data using the hospital Obg Gynappliance. The progress of using this system is that the pregnant woman can monitor her pregnancy status development from her home, and the surgeon receives alarms from the system. If the received data is abnormal range and has accessible data about the current health status at anytime, anywhere and should be in ensure.

Keywords: Pregnant Women Health care, Cardiotocography, Fetal Monitoring, Remote Consultation, Greedy Algorithm, Arduino.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Intelligenceexpertise is progressivelyinflowing in a dangeroushealtharea as prepregnancy observing and post-pregnancy baby carriage. According to the WHO (World HealthOrganization) data, around the 287000 pregnant women worldwide die due to difficulties from pregnancy every year and twenty times that number are injured or contract an infection while giving baby birth [1]. The Home observing of pregnant ladies and foetusfor the completed evelopment throughout gestation may help avoiding difficulties and preclude early carriage. By eavesdropping to the baby's heartbeat, one can recognize foetuses who are charming hypoxic and who may help from caesarean segment or contributory vaginal birth. Foetalobserving may be used in gestations from about 26 week's gestation right through labor and carriage by using two methods: Doppler ultrasound or foetal ECG [2]. Distinctive microelectronic foetalobserving equipment used in hospitals is luxurious and

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



cannot be used on a daily basis by pregnant women living in remote areas. The sensors in routine use are secure on the upcoming mother abdomen using bindings that can leave observablescripts on the patient's skin and can cause irritations. Also, asignificant difficult is that pregnant women are unable to modification or walk while foetalobserving is executed.

Agility can be discovered to recoveranalysis, to proliferation the network period and to grip energy control [1], mostly in military applications [3]. The most of the sensor networks have their lifespan or lifetimeenlarged if the insufficient energy. This is typically significant if the sensor nodes batteries cannot be exchanged or re-energized. Lots of energies have previously been spent to elongate the generation of wireless sensor networks; see for example [4], [5],[6], [7], [8], [9] and situations within. Based on the solid procedures [10] for generationimprovement, existing greedy algorithm is proposed for adjusting the structures between the sink node and the sensor nodes. In greedy algorithm, the equilibrium between minimalizing the idleoutstanding energy at the network expirationsecond in the sensors nodes' batteries, and minimalizing the energy used up to explosion sensorevidence to the sink node is accomplished by choosing a sole sensor node at a time for interactive with the sink node, based on real-time channel state and outstanding energy evidence. This paper offeringsaadaptedthis algorithm that is relaxes on the presentnecessities of the original greedy algorithm. The main characteristics of the planned algorithm are instead of travellingpresentfrequency and outstanding energy evidence, the novelsystem uses previous evidence on predictable intakes of the sensor nodes, thus elastic a more practicable and less compositeapplication when associated with the original greedy algorithm. It conveyselasticity to the excellentamong (i) favoringsecure energy ingestions at the expenditure of summary periods, or (ii) favoring burst-like broadcasts in service of lengthierperiods. Levelledingestionsagree for more repeatedmessage with the sink node and make the sensor nodes die altogether. Burst-like broadcastspermits less repeatedmessage with the sink node, but is more energy-efficient.

STATE OF THE ART

The principaleveryday commercially offered fetal observer for scientific use was created by Hewlett-Packard and Hammacher. In 1968, they using the external tocography andphonocardiography, but since then scientificimprovements consume permitted extra expansion of many and more truthfulutensils of observing. According to the ACOG(The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists), the electronic fetal heartspeed observing is growing in use, example 62% of the pregnant women in year 1988, 74% in year 1992 and 85% in year 2002 [3]. [4] Presents the use of electronic fetal observing in United

States in the 1980s helping to increase the live births.

In our current world there is a swellingconcentration for using wireless methodsfor data transfer. Budinger's work [5] offerings some outdatedmethodologies in installingwireless observing for determining body limitations. As it can be seen in [6], the needfor a low-cost wireless and mobile fetal observing system is accumulative, exclusively forpregnant mothers conscious in areas with inadequateadmission to healthcare. For observing the uterine contractions there are two major methodologies [7]. Of these, themarginal one comprises no enhancements into the uterus and thus is selected in our case. Abelt is enclosed about the belly and committed to a mechanism called a tocodynamometer. To monitor the contractions at

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



home, the pregnant women must sit in a restful positionand place the band attached to the tocodynamometer around the abdomen. The machinerecords the contractions and the data is transmitted via a low poser wireless assembly to the smart-phone and supplementary using the data joining to a central observingserver[8]. More and more aspects of the medical observingpractice are taken by automaticsimplanted systems containing of committed sensors (lab-on-chip) which are carryingdata in neighboringphysical period to some kind of observing and investigation substructure/server. Inregard to this, there are a few slants of using the obligatory messaging substructure providing by HL7 in order to conveydated series-like data. In [9], authors present a custom XML schema built on top of HL7, version 3.0 and provide an employment of a modest C# application for replacing simulated real time data with a HL7 compatible data store. They don't present actual hardware devices manipulating these new opportunities, but opportunities of analysis are left open for countless announcement protocols and ethics

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

Throughout the preliminaryinvestigation at the Hospital of together the medicalspecialists in the field of Ob-Gyn care and beneficiaries of the attention (future mothers) oneof the desires we recognized is the fact mothers are keen to be involved intodetecting their babies, but in the same time need guaranteetouching any dangers fortheir yet to be born child and desire using lesser form-factor dealings that tolerate them toaccomplish other happenings and in the same time are not challenging to use while beingoutdoors[10]. Perceptive that their babies are in worthy health and the workevolutionas predictable, provides them an internal peace and approval that can additional affect completelythe enlargement of the fetus. Figure 1 pronounces the universal architecture of the solution offered in this paper. The structurecontains of 3 segments. The first section is the Obstetrics-Gynecology Department Information System where the physician can adddifferent evidence about the patient [10]. The additionalsectioncontains of the mobilesolicitationfounded on Android with two centralprofessions: to display the pregnant women based on the data acknowledged from the sensors and the subsequent to help the pregnant withuniversalmaterial about the pregnancy. The third section is unruffled by the smartsensors, and delivers the probability to send the informationcomposed from the sensors. Announcement is gathered based on cloud multiplying. The system observers animperative vital sign, the breathing rate, as it affordsinitialrecognition of breathingconciliation and patient suffering. Pulse oximetryaffords a non-invasive andrelativelylow-cost method of unremittinglyobserving the meditation ofoxygenated hemoglobin in blood, based on the distinction light immersionpossessionsof oxygenated deoxygenated hemoglobin [11][12][13][14][15][16]. techniquedeliversaperfectquantity of both heart rate and oxygen inundation and is extensively used in coincidence and emergency departments to observer patients at deathtrap of hypoxia. Clinicians arecognizant with the manifestation of the groundswell form (Plethysmogram) twisted by the pulseoximeter[17][18][19]20], but only use it to regulate if the oximeter is occupiedacceptably[21][22][23][24][25]. Our resolutionusages the plethysmogram to tributarystandardize the breathing rate by using wavelet signal investigation [26] [27] [28].

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



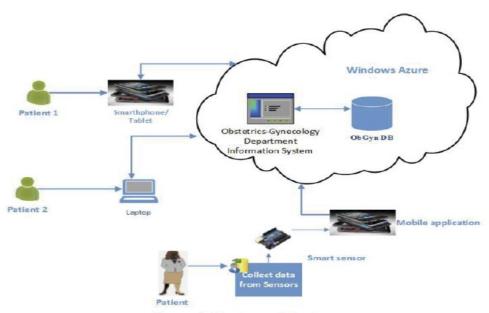


Figure 1. System architecture

The data self-possessed by the sensors is communicated to the smartphone, and an Arduinobased segment will maintenanceobserving the data from the sensors. Supplementary on the surgeon may observer the data in material period or use the alertgenerating capability or the broadcasting segment to get a more universal synopsis of the patient's circumstances. One of the therapeutic work force supstretched dispute is that presently this observing evidence isn't kept in amicroelectronic layout [29] [30]. It is essential for the surgeon to survey the pregnant woman advancement and position and interpolate promptly inhazard positions.

Figure 2 contributions the procedure workflow for the unabridged system based on demonstratingusing Business Model and Notation supported by Bizagysoftware.

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



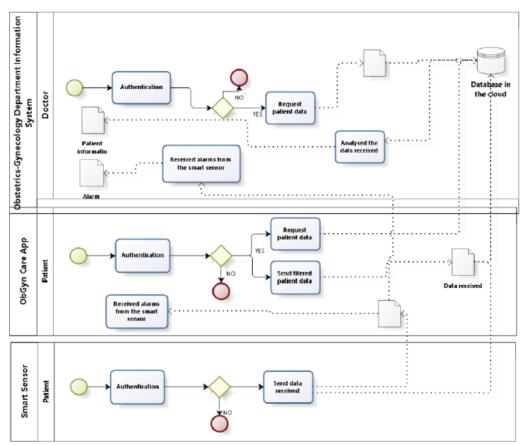


Figure 2. The system workflow

THE GREEDY ALGORITHM

The leadingadjustment with veneration to the unique greedyalgorithm is the calculation of the energy-efficiency index

In two dissimilar ways, as follows:

$$\begin{split} n &= en\text{-}Er(cn); &\quad \text{if } y &= 0; \\ n &= en; &\quad \text{if } y &= 1; \end{split}$$

With y=0 yielding an procedure analogous to the unique greedy algorithm, i.e. burst-like broadcasts shadowed by silent periods, and y=1 yielding energy feedings more matched and, thus, sensor nodes more repeatedly Communicating and dying almost collected. When y=0, the node permitted for broadcast by a central node is the one with determined energy-efficiency index, that is

$$X_{n,f}(K) = 1$$
; $n = arg max V_i$

 $X_{n,f}(K)=0$; otherwise

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



When w = 1, uninterruptedly variable action levels are allocated by the central node according to

$$X_{n,f}(K) = \frac{V_n - minV}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_i - minV)}$$

Where v is the vector with energy-efficiency catalogues. These movement levels are merely the energy-efficiency catalogues V_n normalized in order be greater than or equal to zero, and to add-up to one. The supplementary most significant amendment with admiration to the original greedy algorithm is the use of outstanding and ingesting evidence from the historical chunk of fedges to calculate the undertaking levels for the consequent one, which can be detected from the Algorithm 1. This will be logically talented in exercise, since it is practically intolerable that equivalence among the warehoused dynamisms grasps [31].

2. CONCLUSION:

This paper offerings and prospect to participate observing systems as well as transfer the evidence into dissimilarcliniczones. The network of sensors purposes as awireless cardiotocographyscheme that screens the fetal heart rate and the uterinecontractions but contributes the mother mobility and flexibility. The future method is an amendment of a greedy algorithm at a stability among the decrease of unexploited the energy. This can preclude further difficulties by delivery alerts on threshold procedures and enlightening the doctors in realtime about the patient's health. The refugeexploration has shown that our methodology is reasonable for real presentations. At the time of this writing, we are forecasting to begin concerningcontributors from a cliniczone. This cliniczone has togetherfunctioningauditoriums and intensive care. The system is involving with previously prevailing systems, is a cheaper and more flexible solution than the one with a standardcardiotocograph, and it participates and observers more energeticciphers. Forthcominginvestigation after receiving test on pregnant women will improvepreclusioncomprising a smart alert segment.

3. REFERENCES

- [1] MUNIR, S. et al. Mobile wireless sensor network: Architecture andenabling technologies for ubiquitous computing. In: Advanced InformationNetworking and Applications Workshops, 2007, AINAW '07. 21st InternationalConference on. [S.l.: s.n.], 2007. v. 2, p. 113–120.
- [2] PAWGASAME, W. A survey in adaptive hybrid wireless sensor networkfor military operations. In: 2016 Second Asian Conference on DefenceTechnology (ACDT). [S.l.: s.n.], 2016. p. 78–83.
- [3] ORTEGA, C. et al. Improving wsn application qos and network lifetimemanagement using soa strategies. In: 2011 MILCOM 2011 MilitaryCommunications Conference. [S.l.: s.n.], 2011. p. 1580–1585. ISSN 2155-7578.
- [4] PINTO, A. R. et al. Power optimization for wireless sensor networks. In: Wireless Sensor Networks Technology and Applications. InTech,2012. cap. 2, p. 23–50. Dispon'ivelem: http://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfswm/37846.pdf>.
- [5] ANASTASI, G. et al. Energy conservation in wireless sensor networks: A survey. Ad Hoc Networks, v. 7, p. 537–568, 2009.

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



- [6] ZHANG, Z. et al. Power control and localization of wireless bodyarea networks using semidefinite programming. In: Future Informationand Communication Technologies for Ubiquitous HealthCare (Ubi-HealthTech), 2015 2nd Int. Symposium on. [S.l.: s.n.], 2015.P.1–5.
- [7] LUO, F. et al. Node energy consumption analysis in wireless sensornetworks. In: Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Fall), 2014 IEEE80th. [S.l.: s.n.], 2014. p. 1–5.[8] ROUT, R.; GHOSH, S. Enhancement of lifetime using duty cycleand network coding in wireless sensor networks. IEEE Trans. WirelessCommun., v. 12, n. 2, p. 656–667, February 2013.
- [8] TASHTARIAN, F. et al. On maximizing the lifetime of wireless sensornetworks in event-driven applications with mobile sinks. IEEE Trans. Veh.Technol., v. 64, n. 7, p. 3177–3189, July 2015.
- [9] CHEN, Y.; ZHAO, Q. On the lifetime of wireless sensor networks. IEEECommun. Lett., v. 9, n. 11, p. 976–978, November 2005. ISSN 1089-7798.
- [10] CHANG, J.-H.; TASSIULAS, L. Maximum lifetime routing in wirelesssensor networks. Networking, IEEE/ACM Transactions on, v. 12, n. 4, p.609–619, August 2004.
- [11] CHANG, J.-H.; TASSIULAS, L. Energy conserving routing in wirelessad-hoc networks. In: INFOCOM 2000. Nineteenth Annual Joint Conferenceof the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. Proceedings. IEEE.[S.l.: s.n.], 2000. v. 1, p. 22–31 vol.1. ISSN 0743-166X.
- [12] LUO, J.; HUBAUX, J.-P. Joint sink mobility and routing to maximizethe lifetime of wireless sensor networks: The case of constrained mobility.IEEE/ACM Trans. Netw., v. 18, p. 871–884, 2010.
- [13] GUIMARAES, D. A. et al. Increasing the lifetime of mobile WSNsvia dynamic optimization of sensor node communication activity. Sensors,2016. ISSN 1424-8220. Submitted.
- [14] HCF. WirelessHART Specification 75: TDMA Data-Link Layer. [S.l.],
- [15] 2008.
- [16] W. H. Organization, World health statistics 2010. World Health Organization, 2010.
- [17] C. V. Ananth, S. P. Chauhan, H.-Y. Chen, M. E. DŠAlton, and A. M. Vintzileos, Electronic fetal monitoring in the United Sates: temporal trends and adverse perinatal outcomes, *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, vol. 121, no. 5 (2013), 927–933.
- [18] L. Coughlin and A. Huntzinger, Practice guidelines briefs, *American Academy of Family Physicians*, vol. 72, no. 3,(2005), 527.
- [19] L. Alberts, C.J. Krulewitch, Electronic fetal monitoring in the United States in the 1980s, *Obstetrics&Gynecology* 82,(1993), 8 10
- [20] T. F. Budinger, Biomonitoring with wireless communications, *Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 5, no. 1(2003), 383–412.
- [21] M. Roham, E. Saldivar, S. Raghavan, M. Zurcher, J. Mack, and M. Mehregany, A mobile wearable wireless fetal heartmonitoring system, in *Medical Information & Communication Technology (ISMICT)*, 2011 5th International Symposium on.IEEE(2011), 135–138.
- [22] C. Marque and J. Duchene, Human abdominal ehg processing for uterine contraction monitoring." Biotechnology(Reading, Mass.), vol. 11 (1989), 187.
- [23] H.-P. Huang and L.-P. Hsu, Development of a wearable biomedical health-care system, in *Intelligent Robots and Systems*, 2005.(IROS 2005). 2005 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on. IEEE (2005)1760–1765.

ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 03, 2021



- [24] S. Baird, S. Dawson-Haggerty, D. Myung, M. Gaynor, M. Welsh, and S. Moulton, Communicating data from wirelesssensor networks using the HL7 v3 standard, *in Wearable and Implantable Body Sensor Networks*, 2006. BSN 2006.International Workshop on. IEEE (2006).
- [25] M. Vida, L. Stoicu-Tivadar, O. Lupse, B. Blobel, E. Bernad, Models Supporting Development of Complex InformationSystems in Healthcare. Case study: an Obstetrics-Gynecology Department, *EJBI Volume 9* (2013), Issue 1.
- [26] C.Thirumoorthi, "Easy Optimization of Image Transformation using sFFT Algorithm with HALIDE Language", Proceedings published in IEEE xplore, Pages: 1188 1190 (2014), ISSN: 978-1-4799-6629-5/14.
- [27] C.Thirumoorthi, "Embedded zero tree Wavelet (EZW) Algorithm based Image Transformation for Easy Optimization with HALIDE Language", International Journal of Applied Engineering Research (IJAER), ISSN 0973-4562 Vol. 10 No.55 (2015), Page No 1551-1554, June- 2015.
- [28] C.Thirumoorthi, "Medical image compression technique with transform method for lung cancer CT scan image: A Review", in International Journal of control Theory and Applications (IJCT) (ISSN 0974-5572), International science press, Serials publications, volume 9, issue 26, pp 193-200, August 2016.
- [29] C.Thirumoorthi, "A novel approach on discrete cosine transform based image compression technique for lung cancer", Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia (BBRA), Vol. 13, issue 3, page no: 1679-1688, September 2016.Print ISSN: **0973-1245**, Online ISSN: **2456-2602**.
- [30] C.Thirumoorthi, "A hybrid medical image compression techniques for lung cancer", Indian Journal of Science and Technology (IJST) (ISSN (Print):0974-6846 ISSN (Online):0974-5645), Volume 9, Issue 39, pp 1-6, October 2016.
- [31] C.Thirumoorthi, "A study on discrete wavelet transform compression algorithm for medical images", in Biomedical Research, Allied Academies Journals (ISSN 0970-938X (print) 0976-1683 (Electronic)), volume 28, issue 4, page no 1574-1580, February 2017.