

Non-invasive Blood Glucose Monitoring

Priyank Sondagar^{1*}, Ruturaj Chavan², Prathamesh Mestry³, Neha Kunte⁴

¹⁻³Student, Department of Computer Engineering, University of Mumbai, Atharva College of Engineering, Malad, Mumbai, India

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, University of Mumbai, Atharva College of Engineering, Malad, Mumbai, India

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*Corresponding author:

Priyank Sondagar

e-mail: priyanksondagar@gmail.com

Abstract

In recent days the glycogen following strategies is obtrusive, which necessitate blood give up final merchandise of the diabetic influenced character that causes peril of disease. But it is vital to keep away from headaches arising because of everyday blood sugar stages in diabetic patients. This tiled the device to boom a no longer obtrusive tracking method. In our version, we are using the technique which would no longer encompass the method of taking blood samples in place of that we are the use of near-infrared (NIR) sensor. By the use of the sensor output charge, and it compares with the BMI diploma of a non-public, it generates insulin and glucose degrees. The difference between the existing system, and because of this, the sensor-generated output varies from 15 to 1/5th.

1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is the not unusual area of lifestyles endangering diseases within the globe. There are many competencies that could broaden troubles in diabetic patients. For example, smoking can cause one's leg to be amputated because of blocked blood vessels. It takes region at an equal time as the sufferers have blood stress at the peak, and are obese and, have excessive blood fats. Apart from that, it may furthermore lead the way to a stroke. In addition, extra alcohol intake can also lead to Axon injury and immoderate lifeblood stress, immoderate fates in body fluid, and extra weightiness increase.[5]

It is critical to tightly show the glucose level inside the blood to make certain it's miles always in the traditional variety. There are many technologies to be had within the market finished in devices to have a check blood sugar. The cheapest technique is finger prick, which desires the withdrawal of body fluid from the member.[5] The body fluid sample is going to be wont to degree the sugar content employing a glucometer. The ultra-current generation that is non-invasive has been added as an exchange to lessen the pain in a few unspecified time within the destiny of the blood extraction and insulin injection. A continuous glucose monitoring device includes a glucose sensor and an automated insulin pump. The tool is fairly convenient, but it's luxurious in comparison to the finger prick technique.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this paper, the effort is planned by defining the microprocessor built function of the sugar level observing scheme. In past days' blood sugar levels are observed by using glucose binding protein-coated devices the same as on physique (body) continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) instruments. These continuous glucose monitoring devices consist of glycogen devices, which include a prickle and probe that is injected into the user's skin, which helps to calculate the sugar level of that particular user.

This tracking is arranged by scheming the recognition of body fluid sugar levels in not obtrusive (sensor) constructed microcontroller. But the main disadvantage in the analysis of body fluid sugar levels is static using the obtrusive method by taking user blood in the needle. The overall timing required for such type of testing is greater approximately varies between plus or minus 2 hours.[3]

In this paper, the authors describe their opinion, which leads to the latest non-obtrusive (sensor) technique, which has been announced as a substitute to minimize the hurt of body fluid withdrawal and insulin vaccination. Various techniques have been developed for measuring body fluid glycogen, including ultraviolet, optoacoustic, ultrasonography, and visible radiation.[5] Many of this method shows a strong partnership among non-obtrusive (sensor) and obtrusive methods.

The key explanation for ongoing work energies in blood glucose calculation is that it is the only method by which pain-free glucose monitoring can be established. This can be achieved without pain. Instead of blood intake, the glucose content is determined by direct measures of body tissue such as muscle, tongue, and aqueous humor, or oral mucosa, and by utilizing certain substances such as saliva, urine, or urinary substances as a substitute to glucose. [5]

The computer developed here decides how blood-glucose process models non-invasive approaches for humans, in this report. Glucose rates are often predicted by consuming this voltage at the expense of X in polynomial deterioration. Dataset is produced by design, using the pin-technical methodology and the voltage value of this method from six subjects (three males, three females). MS Excel can be used for this multivariate analysis. 4

3. IMPLEMENTATION

The planned compact, non-obtrusive glycogen control device is shown in Fig. 3.1. The device starts as soon as an infrared sign visible to the cellulose solution, or blood samples are passed to the sender (Fig. 3.2). The infrared symbol in the solution (photodiode) indicates the glycogen molecule within the clarification. The ultraviolet signal is converted into the same voltage charge in the photodiode (Fig. 3.3). The Arduino uses the voltage charge as a criterion for measuring the sugar attentiveness and for deciding the necessary amount of insulin, much like the BMI. Finally, on the liquid crystal display (LCD) monitor, you will show a calculated glucose and insulin dosage.

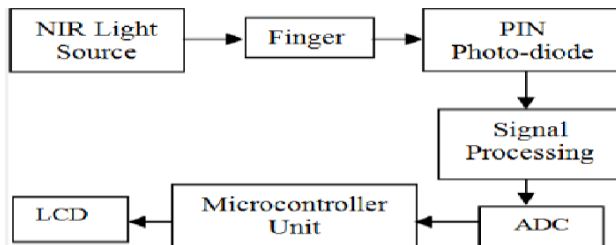


Fig.3.1: Schematic diagram



Fig.3.2: IR-sender (LED1550E)

3.1. Hardware Design

The major hardware activities within the system include five parts, which includes a transmitter (LED1550E), a photodiode, an operational amplifier (LM324), microcontroller (Arduino Uno), and a LCD keypad shield.

3.2. Near-Infrared (NIR) Detection Circuit

The NIR circuit incorporates a sender circuit, and a recipient circuit (as illustrated in Figs 3.4 and 3.4b individually), with both sender and collector, found aside and components to an intelligent surface. Both sender and recipient works at 5 volts and is fueled by way of the Arduino. The sender (LED1550E), as inspected in Fig.3.2, is an ultra-striking NIR drove which produces infrared with a ghostly yield among 1,400–1,700 nm focused at 1,550 nm. It is far made out of heterostructures; it is miles developed on indium gallium arsenide phosphide (InGaAsP) substrate and is typified during a 5 mm hemispherical simple epoxy packaging. The most switched voltage or the greatest yield voltage of the NIR is 5 V.

An IR-receiver, a filter (noise), and an op amplifier are included in the receiver portion, as seen in Fig.3.4b. To order to reduce the vibration level of output, a small bypass is added to the voltage output. The photodiode is ideal for usage with the transmitter since the exposure to wavelength is between 800–1,800 nm. The IR-receiver is used for the

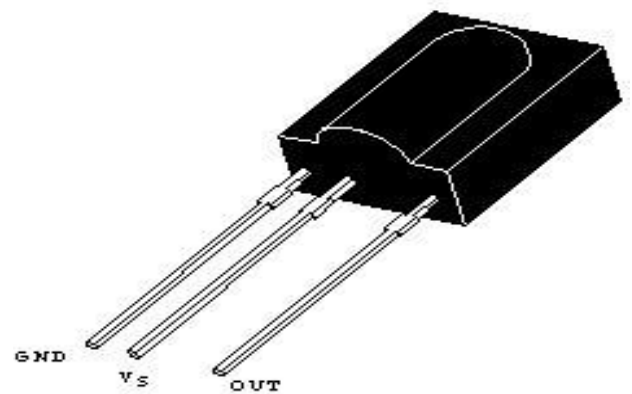


Fig.3.3: IR-receiver

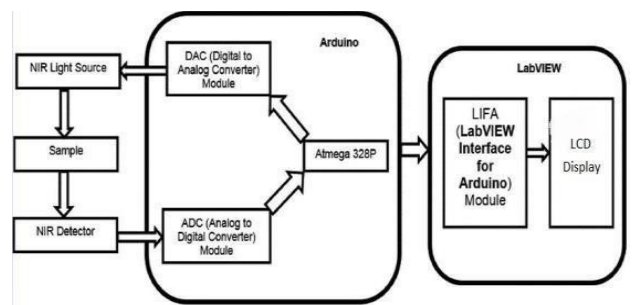


Fig.3.4: Context level diagram

non-stop calculation of wave fiber from amoderate source and transforms energy (optical) from the sender to a current electric value.

The LCD keyboard protector, which is suitable for Arduino boards, is advanced. It contains six provisional pushbuttons and an LCD panel of 16 × 2.

4. RESULTS

We have implemented this model by entering the user height (peak) and heaviness (weight) of a user using the various buttons, as shown in the diagram below. Once the peak and weightiness are entered, the model will calculate the BMI level of the user according to the BMI formula, and then the results will be displayed on the 16 × 2 LCD display, as shown in step 4. The further step is the user needs to press the select push button. After that, the sensor will become active, and the “READY” message will be printed as presented in step 5. In the next step, glycogen attentiveness is dignified, the model will measure and then calculate the adrenalin dosage with respect to the BMI, and the calculated sugar attention is displayed in mg/dL and adrenalin dosage required as stated in step 6.

4.1. Accu-Check vs. Near-infrared (NIR) Sensor Reliability Test

The usage of any intrusive technique using the forefinger puncturing procedure (Accu-Check) and the non-obtrusive method using the portable tool was more and more reliant on four topics. Measurements of blood glucose were contrasted from each procedure in Table-4.2. For through

calculation, the difference proportion was determined in equation between these two techniques.

$$\% \text{ diff} = \frac{\text{Glucose}_{\text{obtrusive}} - \text{Glucose}_{\text{not obtrusive}} \times X}{100 \text{ Glucose}_{\text{not obtrusive}} (2)}$$



Step 3: Weight confirmation



Step 4: Determine body mass index



Step 5: Near-infrared (NIR) sensor (activation)



Step 1: Enter height



Step 2: Confirmation (height)



Step 6: Concentration of glucose and insulin dose display

Table 4.2: The table below shows a comparison between the two different techniques

Subjects	Concentration (glucose) Calculations (mg/dL)		Error (%)
	Acc check	Sensor	
1	102	110.1	8.1
2	95	109	14
3	92	104.1	12.11
4	104	117.7	13.2

The findings of the trustworthiness check have shown that both of the two methods are fair and have a small percentage gap (4–18%). The differences may be attributed to the fact that glucose solutions that may not contain certain compounds, including blood, have been derived from the present calculation in the above table. The anatomical characteristics of an individual or a woman alone will also influence the dimensions as each consumer has unique pores and body fatness that limits the infrared signal penetration. Another concern may also be the dispersion of the infrarouge symbol into the atmosphere, and the usage of the IR-receiver would do even less.

5. CONCLUSION

Diabetes is one of the common diseases. Once detected, it can only be managed using perfect ingesting regimen treatment. A critical factor with the dealing of devastating worries (heart dysfunction, paralysis, bravery failure, or amputations) induced by the sickness is the usage of lifeblood sugar tracking by the patient and the medical practitioner. Intensive therapy and daily glucose regulation have several significant advantages. The quest for bloodless, painless, accurate glucose units started with growing advances in diagnostics technology. A portable not invasive blood glucose reveal is not any longer best beneficial for diabetic patients; apart from that, ordinary humans can use this tool to preserve a healthy lifestyle. However,

many hurdles remain earlier than one's products reach the industrial marketplace.

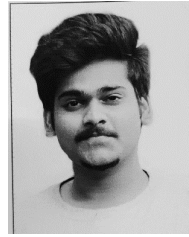
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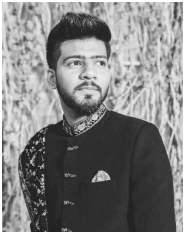
AUTHORS



Priyank Sondagar
Student
Atharva College of Engineering



Ruturaj Chavan
Student
Atharva College of Engineering



Prathamesh Mestry
Student
Atharva College of Engineering



Neha Kunte
Assistant Professor
Atharva College of Engineering