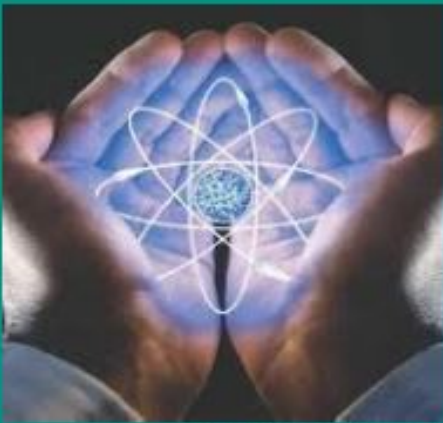


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Wireless Incubators and Photodynamic Therapy Enhance Premature Infant Care

Inkubator Nirkabel dan Terapi Fotodinamik Meningkatkan Perawatan Bayi Prematur

Yusur Jawad Kadhim, yuserjawadk@gmail.com, (1)

Departement Biomedical Engineering, Iraq

⁽¹⁾ Corresponding author

Abstract

This study addresses the critical health challenges faced by premature infants by developing an innovative, wirelessly controlled incubator using Arduino technology. By maintaining optimal environmental conditions (37°C and 50% humidity), similar to a mother's womb, and utilizing photodynamic therapy with a 400nm wavelength light to treat jaundice, our system reduces the risks associated with traditional wired setups and operational costs. The results demonstrate effective regulation of temperature and humidity, as well as a reduction in bilirubin levels, suggesting that this technology has significant potential to enhance neonatal care for premature infants.

Highlights:

- Wireless control systems in incubators improve safety and reduce the complexity and cost associated with traditional wired setups.
- Photodynamic therapy effectively reduces bilirubin levels, addressing jaundice in premature babies.
- Maintaining optimal incubator conditions of 37°C temperature and 50% humidity mirrors the environment of a mother's womb, enhancing survival rates.

Keywords: Premature Infants, Wireless Technology, Incubator, Photodynamic Therapy, Neonatal Care

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Introduction

The health problems experienced by premature babies who are born before the age of nine months are among the most important and dangerous things that researchers must address from here. The presence of a premature baby incubator is a beginning to solve these problems, as the device works to provide a suitable environment for the child (temperature 37°C and humidity 50 % and an environment free of pollution) such as the environment of the mother's womb. In this research, the problems and solutions of the premature brood device were discussed, the most important of which is the problem of the complexity of wires, their danger and cost. We proposed a technology for wireless of information using an Arduino in which the sensors are connected and information is sent to another Arduino that displays the results of the sensors. And it controls the temperature and humidity, whenever the temperature passes 37C the heat source turns off and whenever the temperature is less than 37C the heat source operates, as well as the humidity whenever the humidity passes 50% the moisture source turns off and whenever the humidity is less than 50% the moisture source works, in order to provide a temperature Appropriate temperature and humidity inside the incubator, as was the temperature and humidity in the mother's womb. Placed inside the incubator, connected wirelessly to the display devices of the child's family via the Internet, and that premature babies are exposed to jaundice due to the inability of the liver to break down bilirubin, so we provided photodynamic therapy, which is the wavelength of the light used (400nm) capable of breaking down the proportion of bilirubin in the blood.

This chapter focuses on the design of the incubator, the materials used in it, the programming of electronic materials and electrical conductivity. This chapter also talks about the role of the camera in the incubator of preterm infants and the light with a frequency of (400nm) [1].

Methods

We utilized Arduino technology to create a wirelessly controlled incubator system. Sensors within the incubator monitor temperature and humidity, sending this data to a separate Arduino unit that controls heating and moisture levels [2]. Photodynamic therapy was applied using a specific light wavelength (400nm) to aid in bilirubin breakdown.

Results and Discussion

A. Proposed System

The principle of work of the preterm incubator that we designed is based on the air that enters through a fan preceded by an air filter that filters the air from pollution, the air enters opposite a heat source that makes the air hot, and then the air goes to the source of moisture, so it is hot and humid air and heads towards the box in which a child is placed Premature infants, and in the box there is a board containing temperature, humidity and pollution sensors that are connected to the Arduino piece, which is programmed to send the reading of the sensors through the wireless transmitter piece to the controller (Arduino 2) that receives the reading through the receiver and programmed to display the readings on a screen and control the electrical source heat and Humidity by means of the relay [3]. Whenever the temperature exceeds 37°C, the heat source turns off, and whenever the temperature drops below 37°C, the heat source turns on, Likewise, the humidity, whenever the humidity is greater than 50%, the source of moisture is turned off, and whenever the humidity is less than 50%, the source of moisture is turned on. The controller or Arduino 2 is connected to a sound source that gives an alarm whenever the degree of contamination increases inside the incubator.



Figure 1.

B. Design

1. Non-Electronic Materials

In the design of this incubator, we used other non-electronic materials, including these. materials:

a . Acrylic

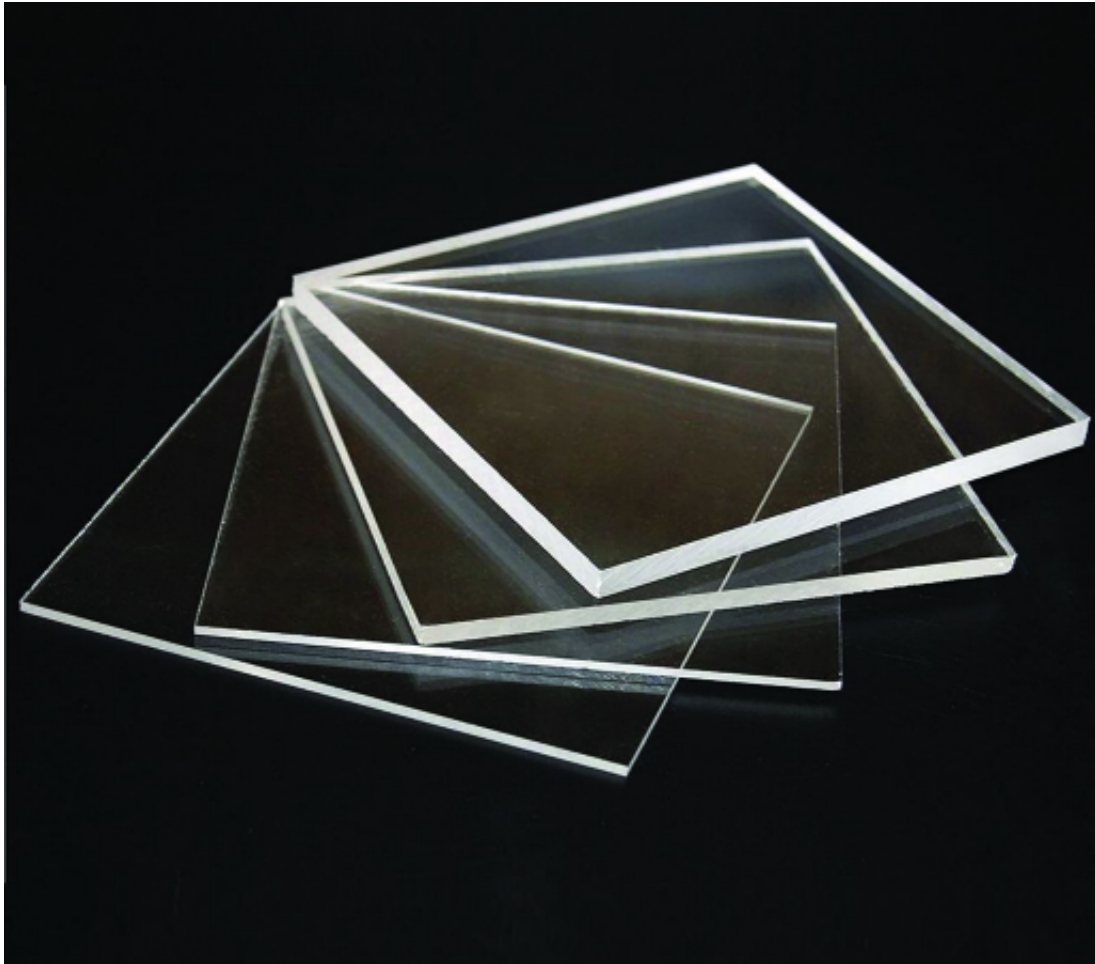


Figure 2. *Acrylic*

The properties of this acrylic material; Excellent clarity ,Lightweight, Good impact resistance, Outstanding thermal insulator and UV resistant. Acrylics have distinct properties that were used in the design of the box in which a premature baby is placed [4].

The appropriate dimensions are the box in which the child is placed, according to studies, where the length is 75 cm, the width is 50 cm, and the height is 50 cm. These dimensions are appropriate in the distribution of heat and humidity inside the incubator.

b. Heat Source

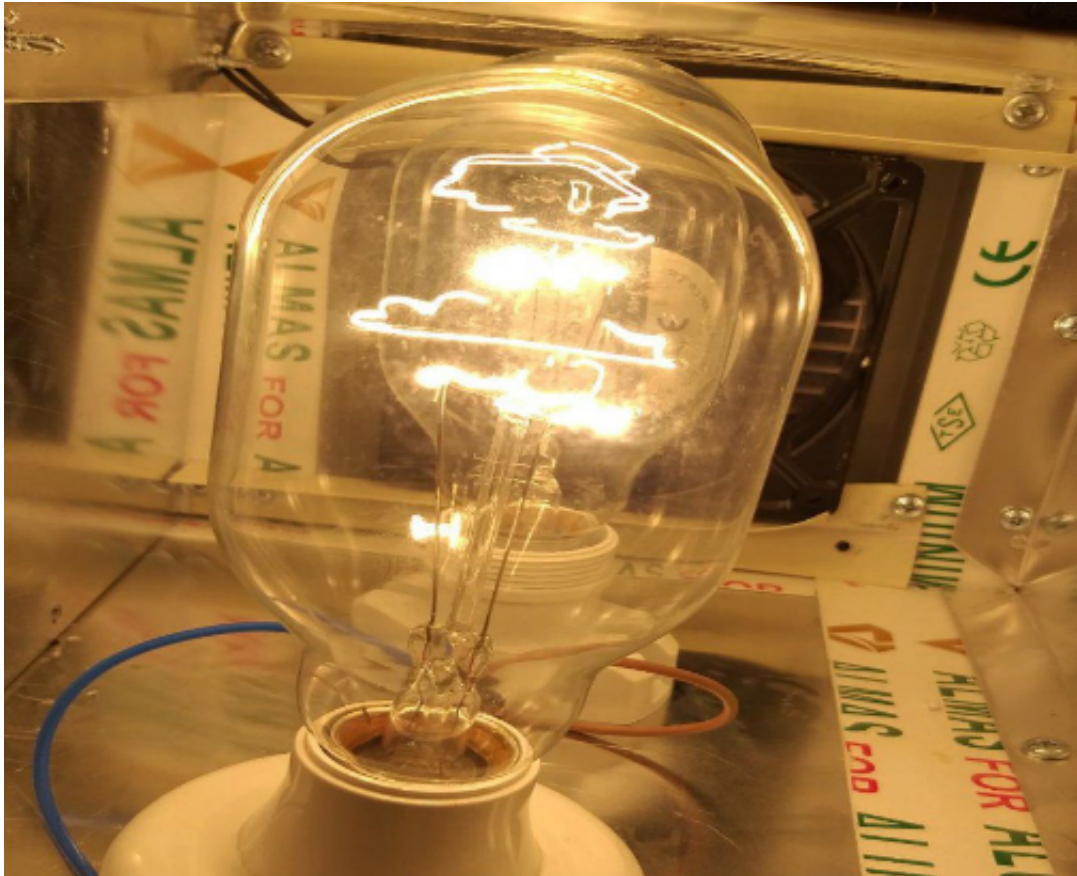


Figure 3. Heat Source

In our design, we used a 600-watt lamp capable of providing the appropriate heat, which is higher than 37C.

c. Humidity Source

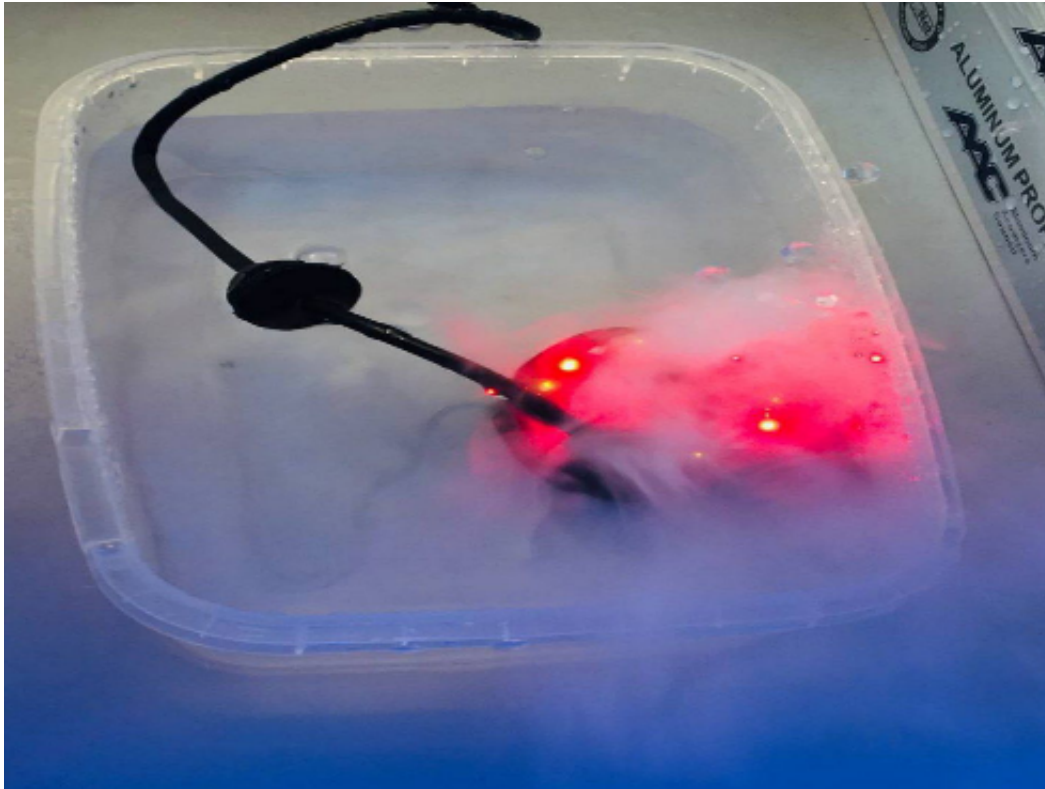


Figure 4. Humidity Source

An electric evaporator was used capable of providing a high humidity inside the incubator that corresponds to the required environment inside the incubator, higher than (50%).

d. Air Source



Figure 5. Air Source

(56A_24/fan), We used this fan that provides suitable air inside the incubator and the air is positive inside the incubator, so that no air enters the incubator through the hand openings

e . Air Filter



Figure 6. Air Filter

The air filter before the fan was used to clean the air entering the incubator from dust, smoke and microbes.

2. Electronic Materials

We used wireless technology in the work of the preterm incubator, which is the basis of the wireless technology (Arduino), and the work of the preterm incubator consists of two main parts [5].

a. Part One (Transmitter)

Which consists of the electronic parts that are (temperature sensor (DHT11), humidity sensor (DH11), pollution sensor (MQ2), Arduino (UNO) and a piece and a radio transmitter piece (NRF24L01)), where these pieces are connected to the Arduino where it senses the sensors and the Arduino sends the results of wireless sensors via (NRF24L01) to the second part.

b. Part Second (Receiver and Control)

Arduino (UNO), (NRF24L01), Display (LCD) and Riley. Arduino receives sensor readings via nRF24L01, then displays the results on an LCD screen. After that, the Arduino controls the electrical circuit for the heat and humidity source [6].

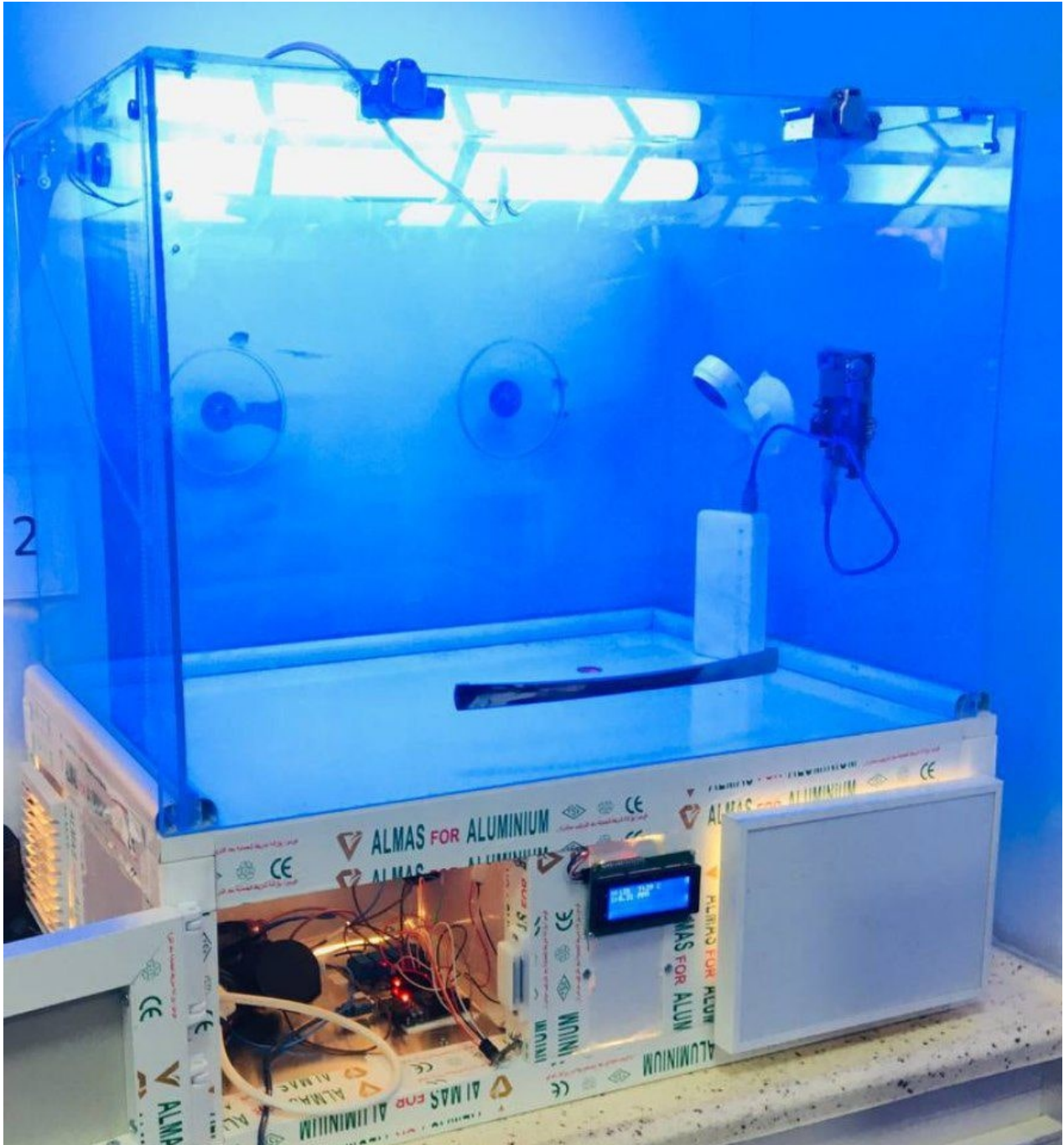


Figure 7. Design Infant Incubator

3. Connecting

a. part one (transmitter):

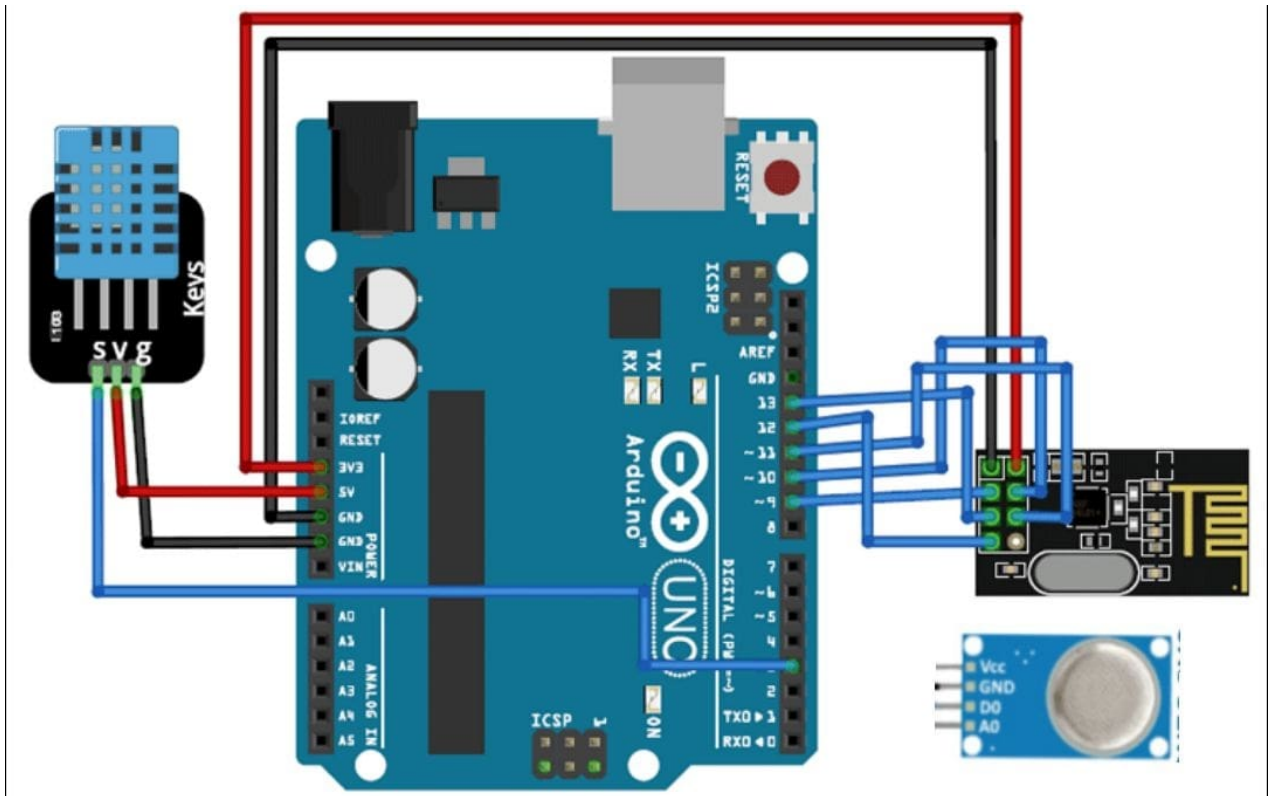


Figure 8. Transmitter



Figure 9. Transmitter

b. part second (receiver and control):

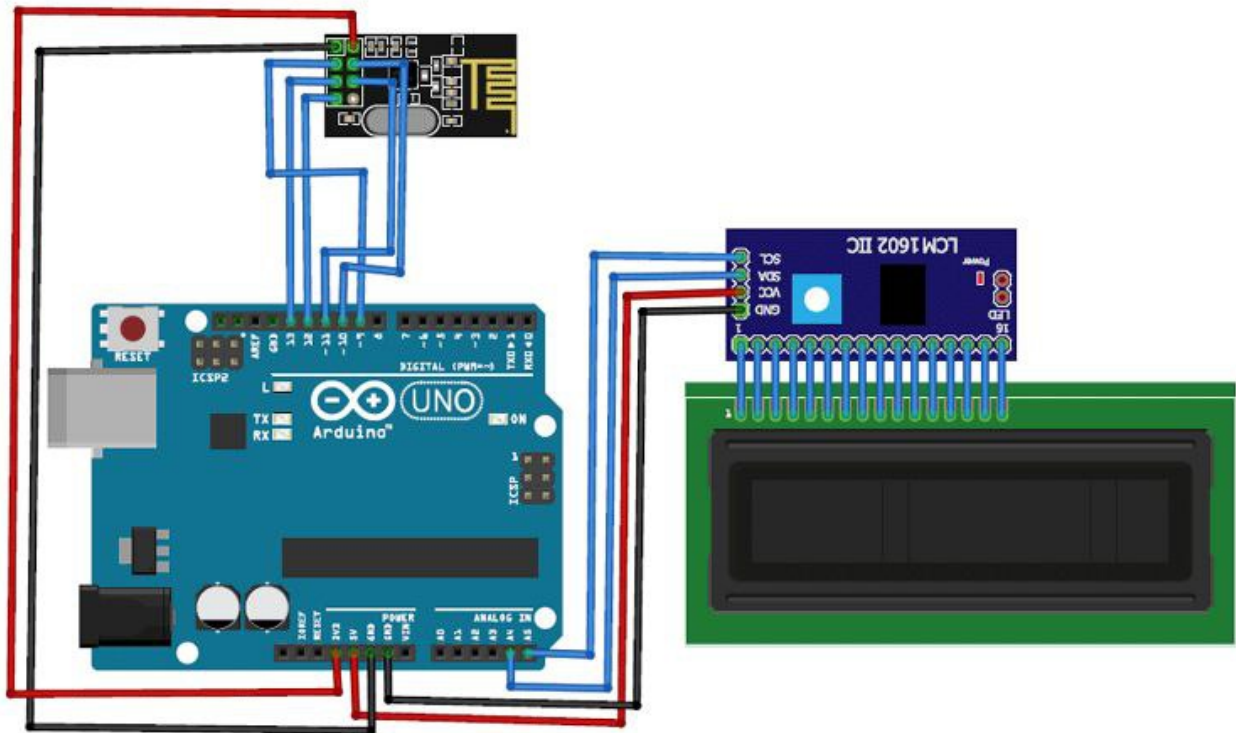


Figure 10. Receiver and Control

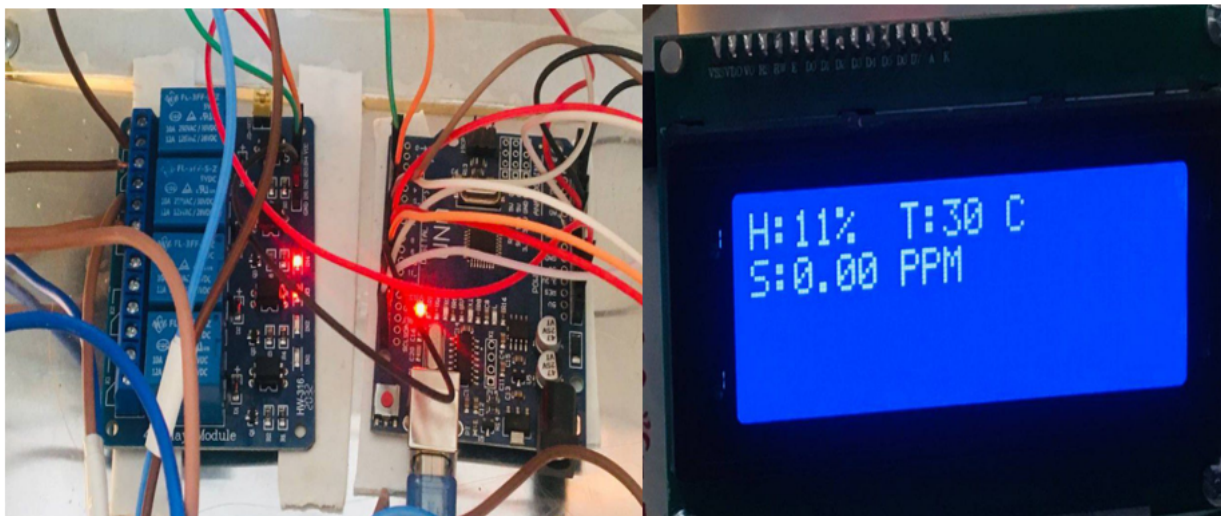


Figure 11. Receiver and Control

4. Addition on the Infant Incubator

a. Phototherapy

It is a treatment used to treat jaundice, which is caused by high levels of bilirubin in the blood, the inability of the liver to break down bilirubin in the blood, so a light with a frequency of (400nm) is provided that is able to break down bilirubin in the blood [7].



Figure 12. *Phototherapy*

b. Camera

We used a camera placed inside the incubator that depicts the child inside the incubator and is connected by wireless or internet, which is linked to a website, and the child's family can see the child via the phone through a special application, the camera, which is linked to the website. The reason we put the camera is because the premature baby stays in the incubator for a long time, so the baby's family cannot see the baby, so we put a camera [8].



Figure 13. *Camera*

Conclusion

In this project, we designed the preterm incubator that saves the lives of approximately 15 million premature infants born annually according to the World Health Organization. The Arduino project was used and we added wireless technology in the preterm incubator that transmits readings from the sensors inside the preterm incubator to the controller who displays the results of the sensors on A screen and it controls the proportion of heat and humidity, and we added to the premature incubator phototherapy that treats jaundice, and we added a camera inside the incubator that connects wirelessly to the Internet and is displayed in an application and the child's family sees the child anywhere there is the Internet through the phone The mobile that connects to the camera app.

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