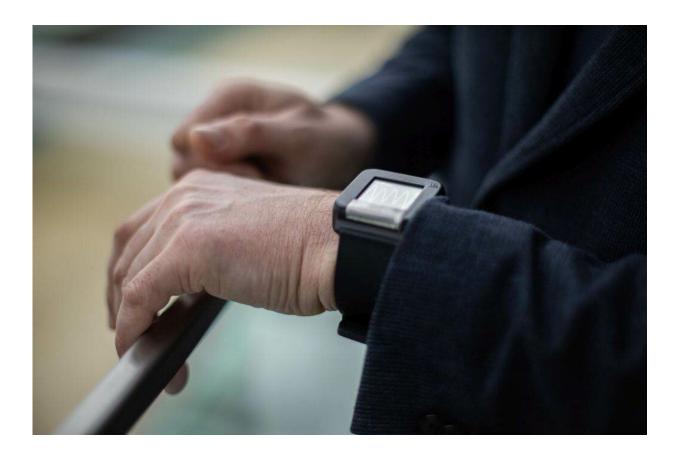


Smart wrist-worn device can alert about dangerous health conditions

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Smart wrist-worn device created at KTU BEI is compact and non-invasive technology to monitor the health of heart. Credit: Kaunas University of Technology (KTU)

Although smart wristbands are popular fashion gadgets for monitoring



heart rate and physical activity, they are usually not sophisticated enough to provide specific and accurate information about potential health problems of the wearer. Kaunas University of Technology (KTU), Lithuania researchers are developing a smart wrist-worn device for monitoring of atrial fibrillation – a condition, which if left untreated can lead to serious health complications and even death.

According to the data provided by the US government, <u>atrial fibrillation</u> is the most common type of heart arrhythmia. Approximately 9 percent of people aged 65 years or older have atrial fibrillation; it is estimated that due to the rapidly aging society, the prevalence of the disease in the global population will increase 3-fold in the next 30 years.

At the beginning of arrhythmia development, the episodes are usually short and self-terminating thus may remain unnoticed. If untreated, atrial fibrillation can contribute to the development of serious complications, such as brain stroke.

"Atrial fibrillation can often develop after a <u>heart attack</u>, thus these patients need certain medical care and attention to prevent from serious <u>health</u> complications. However, after leaving the hospital their health check-ups are only episodic. Non-invasive, compact <u>wearable devices</u>, which are providing continuous monitoring is an attractive solution for monitoring the health status of such high-risk groups," says Vaidotas Marozas, the Director of KTU Biomedical Engineering Institute (BEI).

The team of KTU BEI researchers, led by Dr. Marozas is developing a multisensory system, i.e. the wrist-worn device for atrial fibrillation monitoring. Two types of modalities are being used in the device – photoplethysmographic (PPG) for continuous monitoring and electrocardiographic (ECG) for the acquisition of a control signal. When the PPG sensor registers the heart activity akin to atrial fibrillation, the device vibrates mildly, asking the patient to touch the device with the



other hand in order to register a short ECG signal.

The quality of vital signals acquired in real life is worse than those recorded under clinical conditions. Therefore, continuous monitoring – or the remote observation of patients– is only made possible through high-quality data. According to Dr. Marozas, one of the main challenges in the development of the wearable monitoring systems is advanced signal processing solutions which would separate useful information from the "noise" i.e. motion artefacts and other types of arrhythmia. The biomedical engineers of KTU are working together with the international team of physicians and health scientists from Kaunas University of Health Sciences, Vilnius University, Lund University, and industrial designers from Vilnius Academy of Arts.

"We are focusing on developing technologies, which are needed for the public and contemporary medicine. For example, due to the prevalence of this condition, every person older than 65 should be checked for atrial <u>fibrillation</u>. However, relying on the short-term clinical ECG, the arrhythmia can be detected only if the condition is chronic. What if the episodes are occurring only occasionally? Then our technology is very useful," explains Dr. Marozas.

He assures that despite complicated technology and sophisticated algorithms the smart wrist-worn device is very easy to use. It is aimed at seniors – people, who are especially self-conscious when using technologies and smart devices.

At the moment, the team is working on adding additional functions to the technology, such as implementing the algorithm of monitoring the heart's response to physical load. Slow heart's adaptation to physical load is related to increased mortality rate and risk of cardiovascular disease, therefore <u>monitoring</u> of this parameter could be valuable for people of all ages.



Provided by Kaunas University of Technology

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