A Non Invasive Diabetes Diagnosis using a Motor Device

Sathish T, Rajagopal T, Thilak Raja M, Ranjithkumar V, Rameez Raja M, Anisha M

Abstract—Along with the advancement in Biomedical technology to cure many commons, but there is certain lethal disease spanned in the world which has no cure for it. One such is Diabetes, although it does not have any remedy, at least it has controlling and diagnosing methods. It is a type of disorder in body metabolism where there is a high blood sugar level for sustained period. Diabetes is a condition in which there happened to be high blood sugar levels over a longtime. Symptoms are repeated urination, thirst, and hunger. If left unchecked, it may cause many complications. Acute complications include ketoadisis, or death. The Diabetes can be analysed by gaining a drop of blood from test subject and blending it with biosensor. This method is compact and modest, but it happens to be an intrusive and contaminant method as it deals with the usage of blood. This assumption sparked us to progress a non-invasive method of diagnosing the diabetes level for a patient using their foot sensitivity. This advancement helps one to obtain the same test result but with a non-invasive practise, which gives a painless and non-contaminant diagnosis.

Keywords—Diabetes, Diagnosing, Non-invasive, blood glucose

I. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is either because of pancreas not generating insulin in a required amount, or the cells not properly responding to the insulin produced in the body. There are three types of diabetes mellitus: Type 1 DM results from the pancreas' inability to produce insulin in the required amount due to lack of beta cells. This form is initially called as "insulin dependent diabetes mellitus" or "juvenile diabetes". The cause is still not found. [1] The Type 2 DM rests with the state of insulin resistance, a situation where proper response to the insulin by the cells be unsuccessful. As the disease develops, absence of insulin may also be developed. This system was formerly said as "non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus". The common reason is obesity.

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* Correspondence Author.

Sathish T. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: iamathsight@outlook.com

Rajagopal T. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: rajagopal.t31@gmail.com

Thilak Raja M. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: thilakraja14@gmail.com

Ranjithkumar V. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: ranjithkumar0299@gmail.com

Rameez Raja M. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: rameezraja24@gmail.com

Anisha M*. Biomedical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India. Email: anisha@klu.ac.in

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sensitivity and reduced liver's glucose production [12].

The another important cause for the threat of developing type 2 DM is dietary issues. Intake of the sweet drinks in excess is connected to high risks. The fats present in the diet is also significant, the polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fat does not involve risk for type 2 Diabetes whereas the saturated fat and trans fats increases the threat for type 2 diabetes in adults. Extra intake of rice, and starch risk product, may also surge the risk of diabetes. Lack of physical activities is believed to cause increased amount of this disease [8].

Gestational Diabetes is more like the type 2 diabetes in several features, which carries the cause of insufficient secretion of insulin and responsiveness. At most 7% of total pregnancy has the chance of occurrence. Whereas after the gestational period only 5-6 % are happened to suffer from diabetes and that to Type 2 diabetes. [7] With appropriate direction of treatment and assistance the Gestational diabetes is completely correctable. The treatments involve dietary procedures, blood glucose level monitoring, and in some situations insulin injection is also necessary.

Although it happens to be a temporary disease, if not treated Gestational Diabetes can damage the healthiness of either the baby or the mother. Increased birth weight [9] inherited heart and disorders involved with the central nervous system are the various risks involved with the baby. Red blood cell destruction may also occur if there is an increase in amount of blood bilirubin level [10] In severe situations, it may also cause death in patients as a result of improper placental perfusion due to vascular impairment. [8,13]

## II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Although the current medical trends gave us convenient and simple way of diagnosing Diabetes but nevertheless it remains to be invasive method. The blood sample is needed to be acquired from the person each and every time while diagnosing. This habitual method of obtaining blood sample may lead to the following problems- The biosensor strip, lancet used to collect blood sample need to be properly heaved and disposed failing which might lead to contamination of the surrounding environment [4][5]. The lancet used for pricking may cause blood contamination with foreign elements if it is not sterile. [6] Moreover, it is an aching method as the pricking of fingers with the needles involves lot of pain.

## III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The primary objectives include- Construction of a device that is relatively small and light weight; Developing the software in such a way that patients receive their medication reliably and safely as the way the device is designed. [11] Obtaining a cost effective motor controlled device. Developing a device that can perform all the necessary functions related with diagnosis. Creating a safer diabetes diagnose than the current models, which involves Example of a figure caption lancet and strip; Creating a device that requires minimum user input to setup, if possible only switching on the device; Remote accessing of details and

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**A. Microcontroller**

The microcontroller is the main portion of the device. It is essential for performing all the read and write operations in and out of the device. The microcontroller used for this device is My DAQ as this device runs on LabVIEW program it would be perfect if the custom microcontroller is used for it. The microcontroller is selected on the basis of various parameters of the project like peripheral devices used, required power supply, software used for the device functioning. The microcontroller consists of few Input and output ports to interface the display unit, motor and knob. Interrupts enables the user to interact with the system for programming.

**B. DC Motor**

The DC Motor is the working component of this device it keeps on driving on the patient’s foot, only when the patient feels the sensitivity the next motor is turned on. It keeps on running for all the seven motors, thereby helping us to acquire the data.

**C. Graph Display**

The graph display gives us the output in the form of graph. The output is displayed with reference to the graph of a non-diabetic patient which can be used to compare the severity of the diabetic patient.

**D. Latch**

The latch is used for controlling the actions of motor and switch to the next motor. The patient presses the knob once he felt the sensitivity of motor which makes the next motor to run.

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**E. LabVIEW**

![Fig. 1. Block Diagram of the Proposed Device](image_url)
Lab VIEW software is used for the programming of the device as it is easy to architect the program. The LabVIEW is graphical interfacing software and hence make the architect of program to be simple and easy. LabVIEW runs in a VI basis every program that is architectured is saved as a VI. It is easy to load the VI especially with the custom microcontroller being used for the device. Another advantage of using the LabVIEW is that it requires less memory or storing and running. Also the errors in the program can be easily identified and rectified. Overall the software is user friendly for both the user and device as it reduces complexity.

The output of the project has been obtained as a graph in which the graph value keeps increasing as a steep straight line until there is a response from the patient, once the response is obtained, the graph stops and starts again from zero to continue the same process. This action is repeated for all the motors. The time taken for each peak obtained is compared with the normal person and the degree of increased time is analyzed to conclude the severity of the diabetes. LabVIEW and myDAQ is used for acquisition and interference of the signal and graphs. Now with this method the hospitals can analyze the severity without usage of invasive equipments.

IV. CONCLUSION

The proposed device would be helpful for the type 2 and type 1 diabetes patient, above all it will reduce the loss of blood, contaminated compounds, and reduces pains. Hereafter large number of patients can diagnose easily in outpatient sections, reducing wastage of time, and cost efficient. In future further it can be developed to have accessible mobile app for examining graph and interfering the result, this results can be easily transferred to the care takers and doctors for further analysis and diagnosis. The device will be further developed to become handy and can be used in our home.

REFERENCES


