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Stress Measurement Wearable Device Optimized for Use in the ICU

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Date: December 04, 2020



Agenda

- 1. Introduction / Background
- 2. User Needs
- 3. Concept Generation & Selection
- 4. Prototyping
- 5. Testing
- 6. Moving Forward
- 7. Acknowledgements
- 8. References



Introduction / Background

- Evaluating patient stress is critical in the Intensive Care Unit
- Current methods are inefficient and have severe limitations
 - Perceived Stress Questionnaire
 - Measuring cortisol as a stress biomarker
- Clinicians and nurses could benefit from a more efficient

stress measurement system



User Needs Condensed

- 1. Efficient system for measuring patient stress to improve treatment efficacy and patient state.
- Real-time measurement, storage, and analysis of galvanic skin response (GSR) and heart rate (HR) biosignals to produce a stress metric.
- 3. Display real-time analysis on external screen.



Concept Generation & Selection

3 designs moved forward into final Concept Selection from

Concept Generation Phase.

– Ring, Wristwatch, Vest





Side Exterior View



Comparison Matrix

• Concept Selection aided by the use of a Comparison Matrix.

Mechanism	Optical (SE)	Electrode (SE)
Signal strength and robustness against noise	1.2 (0.6)	3.4 (0.2)
Comfort	N/A*	N/A^*
Ease of use	N/A*	N/A*
Potential cost	2.0 (0.0)	3.2 (0.2)
Durability	N/A^*	N/A^*
Wireless capability	N/A^*	N/A*
Ability to be sanitized	N/A*	N/A^*
Ability to be used by a diverse population of patients	2.0 (0.3)	2.8 (0.2)
Total	5.9 (0.9)	9.4 (0.2)

Mechanism for Sensing Galvanic Skin Response (Finger)

*The mechanism for sensing galvanic skin response is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the comfort, ease of use, durability, wireless capability, and ability to be sanitized of the device.



Prototyping

Current Progress:

- Heart rate sensor
- Galvanic skin response sensor







Testing

Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

- Signal strength of desired output given constant input
- Mean absolute deviation (noise) of output
 - GSR: Resistance
 - HR: Beats per minute (bpm)

Signal Accuracy

- Percent error of desired output given constant, known input
 - GSR: Output resistance
 - HR: Output bpm

Temporal Resolution Frequency/Period

- Critical frequency where outputs appear constant given oscillating input
- Increase frequency until critical frequency
 - GSR: Oscillate between resistances
 - HR: Pulsate an LED wavelength



Moving Forward





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