

## International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering Hub (IRJAEH)

e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878 https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

# **Smart Glove with Health Monitoring System**

Atharva Ahire<sup>1</sup>, Vaishnavi Patil<sup>2</sup>, Pooja Palde<sup>3</sup>, Pranjal Porje<sup>4</sup>, Sandeep G. Shukla<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>UG - Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering and Research Centre, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

<sup>5</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering and Research Centre, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

**Emails:** atharvaahire203@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, vaishnavi.patil1692003@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, poojapalde0@gmail.com<sup>3</sup>, pranjalporje@gmail.com<sup>4</sup>

#### **Abstract**

This paper introduces Smart Glove Health Monitoring System, an innovative and impactful wearable device aimed at bridging the gap between traditional health monitoring devices. This wearable device is designed to revolutionize patient monitoring. The traditional and current available healthcare systems heavily rely on big machines which are usually uncomfortable for patients and labor-intensive for healthcare staff. Smart Glove Health Monitoring System is a project team who address this issue and the real-world need of a wearable device which can provide ease and comfort in measuring vitals including heart rate, ECG, pulse, temperature and oxygen levels with a single wearable device like a glove. The main motive is to provide not only patient comfort but ease in hospitality activities. The motivation for developing Smart Glove Health Monitoring System came from the need to make healthcare more accessible, cost effective and efficient. One of the major drawbacks of traditional healthcare equipment's incudes requiring manual input from nurses and also take manual readings of vitals and maintain continuous patient care. Smart Glove Health Monitoring System is a device with 24/7 automated monitoring and reducing the manual work as Smart Glove Health Monitoring System includes real time data transmission through which doctor can track patient data and reduce the healthcare cost. Smart Glove Health Monitoring System is a positive approach which will be beneficial especially for rural or remote areas, where access to advance medical equipment is limited.

This is an IOT- enabled device that combines multiple monitoring functions into one wearable device. The outcome of the respective device is practical, scalable solution that improves comfort of patients, streamlines the healthcare process and introduces a high-quality monitoring system in healthcare.

**Keywords:** Smart glove, health monitoring, IoT, wearable technology, real-time data, ESP32, Arduino IoT Cloud, preventive healthcare, remote monitoring, biomedical sensors.

#### 1. Introduction

The "Smart Glove with Health Monitoring System" is a wearable device introduces a simple design which enhances the process of patient monitoring. It is a promising solution, addressing the tremendous need for the continuous, non-invasive and real time health tracking. This wearable device is equipped with advance biomedical sensors for measuring the critical health parameters including heart rate, blood oxygen saturation (Spo2) temperature and electrocardiogram

(ECG) signals. It includes wireless data transmission from sensors to cloud to mobile application, enabling real-time visualization, comprehensive health reporting, and alert notification for abnormal readings. Designed for both individual users and healthcare providers, the smart glove emphasizes comfort and ease of use, overcoming common challenges associated with traditional heath monitoring systems, such as sensors accuracy, power



International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering Hub (IRJAEH)

e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878

https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

efficiency and secure data management. Its modular architecture integrates an ESP32 microcontroller which facilitates efficient data collection, processing, and transmission to the Arduino IOT cloud. This acts as the central hub for data storage and analysis, providing real world outcomes to the respective people, including medical professional and patient guidance. The systems incorporate an intelligent alert mechanism that promptly notifies healthcare providers and guardians in the event of any medical emergencies. This feature enhances responsiveness ensuring timely interventions and Preventive care. Also, the scalability of the device and design allows, expanding its applications to meet diverse healthcare requirements. The smart glove represents a costeffective, user friendly, and scalable solution for addressing the contemporary healthcare challenges. By enabling continuous health monitoring and fostering early detection of abnormalities, it contributes significantly to preventive care and improved patient outcomes. This paper presents the comprehensive development, implementation, and evaluation of the smart glove system, dealing its architecture, functionality, and potential impact on healthcare.[1][5]

## 2. Methodology

A comprehensive analysis of adjustable health monitoring systems was conducted to identify critical limitations. From the overall analysis it reflects a real-time need for a wearable device which is capable of continuous health monitoring parameters (vital) including pulse rate, oxygen saturation, and body temperature. Based on this overall analysis, the project aims to develop a smart glove health monitoring system that addresses this gap while providing ease and comfort for the patient wearing the gloves. The system design phase involves conceptualizing and developing a smart glove prototype integrated with a suite of sensors to monitor vital health metrics. The glove incorporates temperature, oxygen, and pulse sensors with the data captured by these sensors being transmitted in realtime for processing and visualization. The design leverages the ESP32 microcontroller chosen for its capacity to support wireless communication and cloud integration. The data generated by the glove is

processed by the human and displayed through a mobile application, enabling real-time monitoring and data visualization.

The implementation phase involves the creation of a glove prototype which integrates the necessary sensors with the ESP32 microcontroller. A real-time data transmission system was implemented using ESP32's Wi-Fi capabilities to transfer sensor data to the Arduino cloud for storage and processing. Additionally, a basic Android application was developed to facilitate the data storage, visualization, and user interaction. The application provides graphical representation of health metrics enabling users to track and monitor their vital parameters over time. The respective prototype goes under the series of manual tests to evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the sensor readings in the different scenarios. The performance of the health monitoring system, including the accuracy of pulse rate, oxygen levels, and temperature readings, was continuously tested under different environmental, natural and physical conditions. The data transmission system was also tested to ensure stable communication between the glove and the mobile application. Any discrepancies observed during testing addressed, leading to iterative refinements of both hardware and software components. Following successful testing and validation, the final version of the smart glove was prepared for development. The mobile application, compatible with both Android and IOS platforms, was made available to users, allowing them to real time access to health data. The development phase also involves confirming that out overall system is easy to use that is user-friendly and easy to access so that it will be an efficient device for both individuals and healthcare providers. The postdevelopment, the project will enter a maintenance phase, where regular updates will be provided to enhance the functionality and performance of the software. The mobile application will regularly be updated based on the feedback of user, and to improve additional features that will enhance the patient and healthcare providers experience including the hardware performance will also be monitored, there will be also focus on ensuring the longevity and accuracy of the sensors. Eventually, the system will

e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878

https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

be improved to include additional sensors, and the overall functionality will be improved to meet evolving patients' needs and technological advancements.[3]

# 3. System Architecture

The first smart glove system is designed to provide real-time health care monitoring and emergency alert mechanisms. The Figure 1 shows system comprises the following key components and workflows.[4]

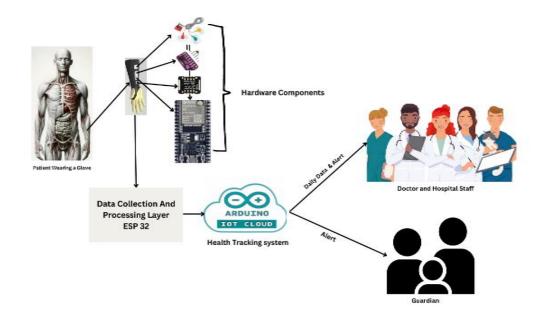


Figure 1 System Comprises the Following Key Components and Workflows

# 3.1 System Architecture

- Patient interaction layer: Firstly, the patient wears the glove which will be equipped with various sensors including temperature sensor, and ECG sensor and pulse oximeter. This sensor helps the patient to keep track of the health parameters by using the respective glove.
- Data collection and processing unit: The data is collected by these sensors, is transmitted to an ASP32 microcontroller which serves as a central data processing unit. The ASP32 integrates the sensor inputs and preprocesses the data and prepares it for the cloud-based visualization.
- **Health tracking system:** The processed data is uploaded to the Arduino IoT cloud and this platform acts as a primary health tracking system offering real-time visualization of the

- patient's health metrics. The cloud infrastructure ensures seamless remote access to health data for both medical and personal guidance.[9]
- Alert mechanism: An intelligent alert system is integrated within the architecture. In the event of abnormal readings or an emergency scenario, the system immediately generates alerts. Notifications are dispatched to the medical professionals, infected doctors and hospital staff, and the patient's guardians. This dual alert strategy enhances the system's responsiveness to critical situations.
- Stakeholders' interaction: The architecture ensures comprehensive coverage of patient monitoring by involving healthcare professionals and guardians. The overall system helps the medical professionals to take the important decisions in critical scenarios. It

e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878 https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

uses smart technology (IoT) to create an easy and flexible way to monitor health from a distance. The system is designed in a way that allows new sensors to be added in the future, so it can meet different health needs.[6]

### 4. UML Diagrams

# 4.1 Activity Diagram

The above diagram specifies that firstly the user wears the glove (Sensorbot) and the process starts, where firstly it collects the user data and then process the data for the further analysis. Then the system checks the health data for any critical health issue, if any issue found it sends the alert to the medical staff and patients guardians. And if no critical health issue is found then the data is stored in the database for the further reference. When the alert is sending the medical staff takes responsive action. Figure 2 shows Activity Diagram.[8]

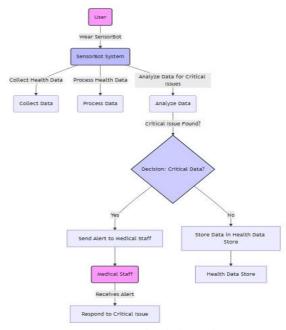


Figure 2 Activity Diagram

# **4.2** Use Case Diagram

The above diagram specifies that firstly the user wears the glove (Sensorbot) and the process starts, where firstly it collects the user data and then process the data for the further analysis. Then the system checks the health data for any critical health issue, if any issue found it sends the alert to the medical staff and patients guardians. And if no critical health issue

is found then the data is stored in the database for the further reference. When the alert is sending the medical staff takes responsive action. Figure 3 shows Use Case Diagram.

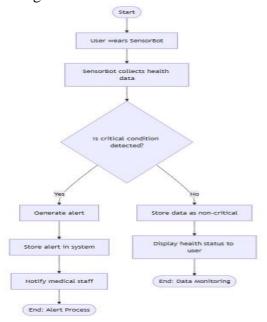


Figure 3 Use Case Diagram

#### **5.** Literature Survey

- Materials and Fabrication Processes for Stretchable Electronics [2014]: In this paper, study examines the design and fabrication of soft, stretchable electronics for bio-integrated devices. The focus on comfort and flexibility enables wearables that conform seamlessly to the body, making them suitable for continuous health monitoring. Relevance: Stretchable materials discussed here are essential for our smart glove, allowing it to adapt comfortably to hand movements while maintaining durability, ideal for extended use in health tracking.
- Wearable Sensors: Modalities, Challenges, and Prospects [2018]: This paper involves study about wearable sensors that can be used in the smart glove's sensors. It mainly focuses sweat-based sensors, which monitors the health parameters including Glucose levels, Lactate level, and Hydration levels. This research gives the idea about how we can use this sensor with smart gloves.

IRJAEH

e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878

https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

- **Smart Glove with Integrated Pressure and Pulse Sensors for Cuff-less Blood Pressure** Monitoring [2019]: This study presents a smart glove equipped with pressure and pulse sensors for cuff-less blood pressure monitoring, continuous enabling cardiovascular assessment. Relevance: The cuff-less concept of blood pressure monitoring aligns closely with our project, providing a non-invasive way to track cardiovascular health through a smart glove, enhancing its appeal for users needing regular health monitoring.[10]
- A Lightweight Smart Glove for Gesture Recognition and Rehabilitation [2020]: This paper represents the type of glove which is light weighted with some inbuilt sensors to recognize the body movements. This glove is especially for the people recovering from the injuries and can be also used in virtual reality. It offers comfort and ease. This study shows how important it is for a smart glove to be light weighted and provide comfort to the patients.
- Recent Advances in Non-invasive **Biosensors** for **Continuous** Health Monitoring [2021]: This paper is all about non-invasive (which do not require needs or surgery) biosensors that tracks the patient's health conditions like blood pressure and glucose levels. This study is helpful for the smart glove device as it indicates how biosensors can be used in a glove for continuous health monitoring by providing patient comfort.

The overall literature survey helps to gain knowledge about the lightweight and flexible materials that makes the glove more comfortable for longer use. Also, wearable biosensors can even track the patient's data. Overall, it helps can we develop a user-friendly smart glove that helps to provide the patient comfort in real time. This makes the health tracking easier.[2][7]

## 6. Comparative Study

The main of the paper is to introduce the wearable glove which is improved way to tract the health as

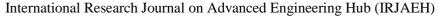
compared to traditional methods. The traditional methods include BP monitors and pulse oximeters requires continuous manual checkup but smart glove works continuously and automatically without any additional efforts. Instead of using the wristbands or the chest straps, the smart glove is designed in such a way that gives the sensors a better contact to skin that provides more accurate readings unlike the traditional methods where needs to rely on the patient reports, the glove includes AI alerts to inform the medical staff and detect the health-related issues.

### **Conclusion**

The IOT enabled "Smart Glove with Health Monitoring System" is an innovative solution that measures vital health parameters including heart rate, SpO2, temperature, and ECG in real time. By providing comfort and ease in patients care and seamless data transmission it makes the healthcare system easier than the traditional systems. Also, it is a cost effective and scalable solution that offers preventive care and remote health monitoring for individuals and medical staff by reducing the manual work and improving the accuracy.

#### References

- [1]. D. Culler, J. Hart, and J. Hong," Embedded Sensor Networks for Smart Cities," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1-11, Jan. 2021.
- [2]. M. Chan, D. Est'eve, C. Escriba, and E. Campo," A Review of Smart Homes—Present State and Future Challenges," IEEE Biomedical Engineering, vol. L. Xu, Y. Li, and B. He," Wearable Sensor Systems for Remote Health Monitoring: A Review," Sensors and Actuators A: Physical, vol. 294, pp. 9-18, 2021.
- [3]. J. Liu, J. Zhang, and Y. Guo," Data Processing and Transmission in IoT Health Monitoring Systems," Journal of Medical Systems, vol. 44, no. 3, pp. 1-10, 2022.
- [4]. P. Kumar, S. Patel, and T. Wang," Rapid Hardware Prototyping for Health Monitoring Devices," International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications, Vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 67-72, 2020.
- [5]. A. Johnson, M. Chen, and G. Lee," An





e ISSN: 2584-2137

Vol. 03 Issue: 03 March 2025

Page No: 873-878

https://irjaeh.com

https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2025.0125

- Advanced Glove System for Continuous Health Monitoring," Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Health Informatics, pp. 112-120, 2022.
- [6]. F. Khan and P. Mitchell," Security Frameworks for IoT-based Health Monitoring Systems," IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 1448-1457, June 2023.
- [7]. F. Khan and P. Mitchell," Security Frameworks for IoT-based Health Monitoring Systems," IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 1448-1457, June 2023.
- [8]. E. Tan, R. Tan, and H. Zhu," Use of PPG Sensors in Health Monitoring: Challenges and Solutions," IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 2105-2113, March 2021.
- [9]. S. Allen, M. Wilson, and R. Moore," Methodologies in IoT Prototype Development for Healthcare Applications," International Journal of Health Technology, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 33-39, 2023.
- [10]. Y. Kim and T. Park," Artificial Intelligence for Health Monitoring using Wearable Devices," Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, vol. 60, pp. 102-121, 2024