

## Chapter 2

# REDAlert+: Medical/Fire Emergency and Warning System using Android Devices

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Each year, thousands of people in developing countries die due to delayed medical response. A common complaint is that emergency vehicles respond late and when they reach the hospital, precious time is lost in understanding the patient trauma before the doctors can get to work. A large number of deaths can be prevented if medical services can be provided to the victims in time, which can happen when the emergency wing of a hospital has advance information about the trauma before the patient reaches the hospital. Most hospitals lack communication infrastructure that allows them to coordinate with emergency vehicles bringing patients to hospital. In developed countries, Vehicular Ad-hoc Networks (VANETs) are prevalent. These networks use vehicles as mobile nodes to create a small-interconnected network on the road. A mobile application based on the principle of VANETs in combination with wireless communication and database management has been devised, that when integrated with emergency vehicles and hospitals, provides a seamless medical response system at times of an emergency.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Administering prompt medical attention to a trauma victim is the goal of every emergency care responder. However, despite the best of intentions, a large percentage of patients lose out on the benefits of timely medical care. One of the main reasons for this is attributed to delayed medical treatment, prompted by a delay in reaching critical care facilities. Lack of advance preparation at the emergency center in handling for the trauma further accentuates the delay.

While many mobile solutions have been created to address this issue, they all suffer from some infirmity or the other that has precluded their widespread use. This paper explains the functioning of REDAlert+, a mobile application solution whose objective is to reduce delays in receiving medical care, by analyzing the shortcomings of some existing applications and creating a solution that addresses these issues.

Consider a typical scenario where a road accident has taken place. The user places an emergency call to a hospital, which may or may not be nearest or equipped to handle the emergency, to request for an ambulance. After having made the request the user keeps on waiting, having no means of knowing when and where the ambulance is likely to arrive. With no real time data at hand, he is also not in a position to guide the ambulance to the accident spot. The ambulance driver on the other hand, with no outside help and lack of terrain knowledge, ends up losing precious time to arrive at the accident site. Furthermore, the lack of a common communication platform between the user and the hospital hinders making advance preparations to receive the patient.

The authors conducted a detailed analysis of the steps required to ensure speed and ease of use both by the user in distress as well as the other stakeholders in the treatment cycle i.e. the driver of the ambulance and the medical supervisors receiving the victim in the emergency ward. Using the application developed, the user can quickly locate the nearest hospital, inform it about the emergency and ensure that an ambulance will be deployed to the user's location. Concurrently the user can track the ambulance on a map after making the request. This application not only allows the user to estimate the likely arrival time of the ambulance but also provides the ability to guide the ambulance to the accident spot using the shortest possible route using a map. In the meantime, the user's medical profile is forwarded to the hospital en route so the hospital staff is better prepared to receive the patient. This application positively impacts the life of millions of people that face medical emergencies and suffer due to delayed medical response.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the relevant related work. Section III describes the system architecture, the functioning, the technologies used. Section IV presents the testing results under various emergency

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