International Journal of Advanced Health Science and Technology
Homepage: ijahst.org
e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
Vol. 3 No.4, pp. 274-282, August 2023

RESEARCH ARTICLE
OPEN ACCESS

Manuscript received July 24, 2023; revised August 30, 2023; accepted August 30, 2023; date of publication August 30, 2023
Digital Object Identifier (**DOI**): https://doi.org/10.35882/ijahst.v3i4.280

How to cite: Deva Markinashella, Pola Risma, Nyayu Latifah Husni, "Revolutionizing IV Infusions: Empowering Care with the DripControl+ App for Real-Time Monitoring and Precision Management", International Journal ofAdvanced Health Science and Technology, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 274 - 282, August. 2023

Revolutionizing IV Infusions: Empowering Care with the DripControl+ App for Real-Time Monitoring and Precision Management

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ABSTRACT The manual monitoring of intravenous (IV) infusion therapy presents significant challenges, including susceptibility to human error, inconsistent flow regulation, and inefficiencies in ensuring patient safety, especially in scenarios involving multiple patients or complex infusion regimens. These limitations underscore the urgent need for an intelligent, real-time monitoring and control system that can enhance accuracy and operational efficiency in clinical settings. This research aims to develop an IoT-based automated IV infusion management system integrated with a user-friendly mobile application, DripControl+. The proposed system employs advanced sensors such as load cell sensors for precise volume measurement, FC-33 optocouplers for accurate drop rate detection, and servo motors for dynamic flow regulation, all integrated via a NodeMCU ESP32 microcontroller. The system's effectiveness was evaluated through experimental trials, revealing an average accuracy of 97.99% in controlling infusion drip rates. Specifically, the FC-33 optocoupler demonstrated an accuracy of 99.39%, while the load cell sensor achieved 99.61% accuracy in volume measurement. The servo motor demonstrated consistent positional control, facilitating precise flow adjustments. The results confirm that the integration of IoT technology, sensors, and control algorithms yields a reliable and efficient infusion management system capable of real-time remote monitoring and adjustment. The study concludes that implementing such systems can substantially improve infusion safety, reduce human errors, and streamline clinical workflows. Future enhancements could involve machine learning algorithms to better respond to sudden changes in infusion rates, further improving system resilience and accuracy. Overall, this research presents a significant advancement toward intelligent and automated IV therapy management, contributing valuable insights for healthcare innovation.

INDEX TERMS IoT, IV infusion monitoring, load cell sensor, optocoupler, microcontroller, real-time control, medical automation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Intravenous (IV) therapy is a cornerstone of modern healthcare, providing rapid and controlled delivery of fluids, medications, and nutrients directly into a patient's bloodstream. This method is extensively utilized across various medical settings due to its efficiency and immediacy in treatment administration [1]. However, manual monitoring and regulation of infusion rates are prone to significant limitations, including human errors, inconsistencies in flow rates, and increased workload for healthcare providers [2]. Errors in IV infusion management can lead to serious adverse events, such as overhydration, underdosing, or medication toxicity, which pose risks to patient safety [3].

Despite advancements, traditional manual monitoring methods remain prevalent, relying heavily on nurses or clinicians to observe infusion devices, manually adjust flow rates, and ensure appropriate medication delivery. This approach is inherently vulnerable to errors stemming from misinterpretation, fatigue, workload, or environmental factors [4]. For instance, studies indicate that medication administration errors occur in approximately 10–20% of hospital infusions, many of which are preventable through technological interventions [5], [6]. The consequences of such errors can be severe, including increased morbidity, extended hospital stays, and additional healthcare costs [7].

To mitigate these issues, several technological solutions have emerged in recent years. Contemporary methods focus on integrating sensors, microcontrollers, and wireless communication protocols to automate and monitor infusion processes [8]. For example, some researchers have employed load cell sensors combined with microcontrollers like Arduino or NodeMCU to measure infusion volume with high accuracy [9], [10]. Other approaches utilize optical sensors such as FC-33 optocouplers for precise detection of infusion drops, offering real-time drip rate monitoring [11], [12]. Several systems also incorporate mobile applications and Web-based dashboards for remote supervision, thereby

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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reducing the manual workload and enhancing patient safety [13].

Despite these advances, many existing solutions confront challenges such as limited accuracy, inability to respond dynamically to sudden infusion rate changes, complexity in implementation, or lack of real-time remote control capabilities [14]. Some devices are constrained to laboratory environments and are not adaptable for real-world clinical settings, especially in resource-limited hospitals [15]. Others lack integrated actuators for autonomous regulation of flow, thereby requiring manual intervention, which diminishes automation benefits [16].

Research gaps persist, particularly in developing comprehensive, reliable, and easy-to-deploy systems capable of close-loop regulation with high precision. Efficiency demands call for solutions that not only continuously monitor infusion parameters but also autonomously adjust flow rates in response to sensor data [17]. Additionally, integrating IoT technology enhances connectivity, facilitating remote monitoring and data analytics, which are crucial for clinical decision-making [18].

This study aims to address these gaps by designing and developing an IoT-enabled IV infusion management system utilizing load cell sensors for precise volume detection, FC-33 optocouplers for drip rate monitoring, and servo motors for active regulation of flow. The system is integrated with a user-friendly mobile application, DripControl+, enabling healthcare professionals to remotely observe and control infusion parameters in real-time. The primary contributions of this research are: (1) achieving high accuracy in infusion volume and drip rate measurement, (2) enabling autonomous regulation of infusion flow, and (3) providing a seamless remote monitoring interface.

The subsequent sections of this paper commence with a review of related work, followed by the system design methodology, experimental validation, results and discussion, and finally, the conclusions and prospective future work

II. METHOD

This study employed an experimental research design to develop, calibrate, and evaluate an IoT-based intravenous (IV) infusion monitoring and control system, labeled DripControl+. The methodology encompasses the detailed procedures, materials, hardware and software components, calibration protocols, data collection techniques, and validation processes necessary for the accurate replication of the study. The following sections provide a comprehensive account of how the research was conducted, emphasizing the critical parameters, precise configurations, and procedural steps adhered to during development and testing.

A. MATERIALS AND HARDWARE COMPONENTS

The core hardware architecture integrated several state-of-the-art components to facilitate real-time monitoring and control of IV infusion flows. The main microcontroller utilized was the NodeMCU ESP32, selected for its robust Wi-Fi capabilities, processing power, and ubiquity in IoT applications [19]. The ESP32 microcontroller served as the central processing unit, managing sensor inputs, actuating control devices, and enabling wireless data communication.

Two primary sensors formed the backbone of the measurement subsystem: a load cell sensor and an FC-33 optocoupler sensor. The load cell sensor (model: CZL635) was calibrated to detect the infusion volume by converting weight measurements into electrical signals. Calibration of the load cell involved applying known weights and generating correction algorithms to minimize measurement error, achieving a high accuracy level (±0.1 grams) essential for clinical precision [20], [21]. The FC-33 optocoupler sensor was employed to monitor the infusion drops, providing high precision (accuracy approximately 99.39%) in counting the number of drops, thus ensuring accurate flow rate estimation [22].

The actuator component was a miniature servo motor (MG90S), which mechanically manipulates the infusion hose by bending it as per control signals. The servo motor allows precise adjustment of flow rate by altering the hose's angle, thereby modulating infusion speed dynamically during operation [23].

Additional hardware included standard IV infusion sets, connecting tubing, a power supply (DC 5V), and protective enclosures to ensure safety and durability during testing. The entire system was assembled on a custom-designed prototype platform, with consideration for sterility and accessibility, aligning with biomedical device development standards.

B. SOFTWARE AND SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The control and data acquisition system was developed primarily through the Arduino IDE platform, utilizing the ESP32 SDK for microcontroller programming. Custom firmware was designed to process sensor signals, execute control algorithms, and communicate via Wi-Fi to a mobile application. The system employed MQTT protocol for reliable, low-latency data transmission between the microcontroller and the cloud-based DripControl+ app [24].

The control logic included PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) algorithms to maintain the desired infusion rate, adjusting the servo motor's position based on real-time feedback from the sensors. The app interface was designed to allow healthcare professionals to set target infusion rates, monitor live data, and receive alerts in case of critical conditions such as low fluid volumes or system errors.

The software calibration routines involved converting raw sensor data into meaningful measurements weight in grams and drops per minute using linear regression models established during initial calibration phases. The system interface displayed both graphical and numerical data, providing continuous updates on infusion status.

C. STUDY DESIGN AND POPULATION

This research was conducted using a laboratory-based experimental setup, simulating clinical IV infusion conditions. The "study population" consisted of standard infusion models artificial blood and fluid simulants used to emulate patient scenarios, ensuring safety and controllability. The experimental protocol involved testing multiple predefined flow rates (e.g., 20 and 60 drops per

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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minute), with repeated trials (minimum 10 replicates per condition) to assess reliability and accuracy.

The study followed an experimental, prospective design, with data collected in real-time during each trial. No randomization of human subjects was involved as the study was confined to controlled laboratory conditions aimed at validation of system performance. To ensure consistent operational parameters, all experiments were conducted under stable environmental conditions: temperature (around 25°C) and humidity (45%-55%), as external environmental factors can influence sensor accuracy [25].

D. CALIBRATION PROTOCOLS

Accurate measurement forms the backbone of reliable IV infusion monitoring; hence calibration procedures for sensors were meticulously performed. The load cell underwent calibration using standard weights (ranging from 0 to 500 grams) to generate a calibration curve correlating raw voltage outputs to actual mass. The linear regression algorithm achieved correlation coefficients ($R^2 > 0.998$), ensuring high precision [26].

Similarly, the FC-33 optocoupler sensor was calibrated by correlating the number of drops counted with a known volume of infusion fluid dispensed over a fixed interval, establishing a precise drops-per-milliliter conversion factor. Prior to deployment, each sensor underwent validation against manual counting methods to confirm consistent performance within acceptable error margins (<1%).

E. DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION METHODS

Sensor outputs, control responses, and user inputs were logged continuously via a custom-built data acquisition system integrated with the microcontroller. Data were stored locally on SD cards and transmitted wirelessly to a cloud server for further analysis. The primary parameters evaluated included flow rate accuracy, sensor response time, control precision, and system stability.

Validation involved comparing sensor-derived measurements against benchmark methods: high-precision digital scales for water weight measurement and manual drop counting using standard clinical practices. Error analysis involved calculating percentage deviations and confidence intervals to quantify measurement accuracy. The system's responsiveness was measured by recording the delay between commanded adjustments of flow rate and actual sensor response, ensuring operation within clinically acceptable thresholds (<1 second delay).

F. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SAFETY MEASURES

Given the experimental setup's laboratory nature, no human or patient data was involved, negating the need for ethical approval. However, safety measures aligned with biomedical engineering best practices were incorporated, including electrical safety (insulation, grounding) and sterile handling of all components. Power supplies included surge protections to prevent damage due to voltage fluctuations, while mechanical components were secured to prevent unintended dislodgement during operation.

G. REPETITION AND RELIABILITY TESTING

To ensure reproducibility, each experiment was repeated multiple times under identical conditions. Statistical measures mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation were computed for each parameter to assess consistency. Findings indicated high reliability, with variability margins within acceptable clinical thresholds. The extensive calibration, standardized procedures, and environmental controls establish a rigorous framework for the study's reproducibility.

III. RESULTS

A. FC-33 OPTOCOUPLER SENSOR MEASUREMENT

The FC-33 optocoupler's measurement occurs at pin D26 of the NodeMCU ESP32. This measurement is taken when the optocoupler detects the presence and absence of drops as shown in FIGURE 1. The V_{OUT} measurement results as illustrated in TABLE 1. The measurements taken on pin D26 of the NodeMCU ESP32 indicate a voltage of 0.34 VDC when a droplet is detected, and a voltage of 4.50 VDC when there is no droplet detected.

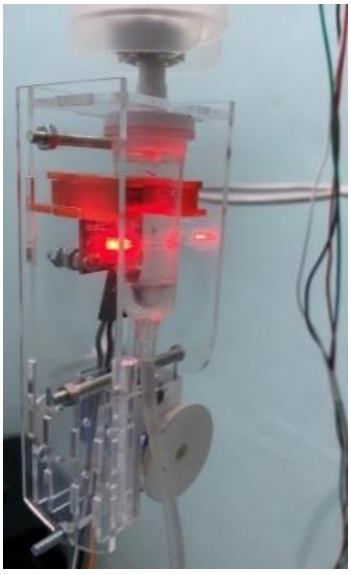

FIGURE 1. Infusion Drops Measurement

TABLE 1
Measurement Result of the FC-33 Optocoupler Sensor

V_{IN}	State	V_{OUT}
5 V_{DC}	There is droplet	0.34 V_{DC}
5 V_{DC}	No droplet	4.50 V_{DC}

Subsequently, a thorough examination is conducted to precisely determine the flow rate infusion liquid drops per minute. This involves comparing the readings obtained from the sensor in Arduino IDE software with actual reading using a stopwatch to ensure precise and accurate outcomes, as illustrated in TABLE 2.

The measurement results revealed slight discrepancies between the measured outcomes from the sensor reading and the actual reading, with an average percentage accuracy achieved is 99.39%. This level of accuracy unequivocally confirms the excellent performance of the FC-33 optocoupler sensor, demonstrating that it is functioning exceptionally well.

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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TABLE 2
FC-33 Optocoupler Sensor Accuracy Testing

Drops per Minute Reading		Difference	Accuracy (%)
FC-33 Optocoupler Sensor	Actual		
10.4	10	0.4	96.15
15.1	15	0.1	99.33
20	20	0	100
25.2	25	0.2	99.20
30	30	0	100
35.2	35	0.2	99.43
40	40	0	100
45	45	0	100
50.1	50	0.1	99.80
60	60	0	100
Average Accuracy			**99.39**

B. LOAD CELL CIRCUIT MEASUREMENT

The measurement procedure involves comparing the weight readings obtained from the load cell sensor with those from a digital scale as shown in FIGURE 2. To accomplish this, the infusion bag is weighed along with the acrylic and components. Subsequently, the sensor readings are converted into percentage values by subtracting the combined weight of the infusion bag, acrylic, and components from the weight of the infusion bag alone. The detailed results of these measurements are meticulously presented in TABLE 3.

FIGURE 2. **Digital Scale Measurement**

TABLE 3
Measurement Result of the Load Cell Sensor

Weight Reading (gram)		Infusion Volume (%)	Difference (gram)	Accuracy (%)
Digital Scale	Load Cell Sensor			
656	658	100	2	99.69
606	608	90	2	99.67
556	555	80	1	99.82
506	505	70	1	99.80
456	455	60	1	99.78
406	405	50	1	99.75
356	355	40	1	99.71
306	305	30	1	99.67
256	255	20	1	99.60
206	205	10	1	99.51
156	158	0	2	98.73
Average Accuracy				99.61

The measurement results revealed small differences between the load cell sensor reading and the digital scale reading, with an impressive average accuracy of 99.61%. This confirms that the load cell sensor is working exceptionally well.

C. SERVO MOTOR CIRCUIT MEASUREMENT

The aim of this measurement is to evaluate the servo motor's performance in maintaining a specific angle (set point) under different conditions. The measurement is done by measuring the voltage difference specified degree positions on the servo motor. In the first condition, the servo motor is set to a position of 80 degrees, representing to an infusion flow rate of 20 drops per minute. In the second condition, the servo motor is set to a position of 105 degrees, representing to an infusion flow rate of 60 drops per minute. A few attempts are performed to ensure precise and consistent data collection. The measurement findings are showcased in TABLE 4.

TABLE 4
Measurement Result of the Servo Motor

Number of Attempts	V_{IN} (V_{DC})	V_{OUT} (V_{DC})	
		80°	105°
1	5	0.34	0.41
2	5	0.32	0.42
3	5	0.34	0.42
4	5	0.32	0.41
5	5	0.33	0.40
6	5	0.31	0.41
7	5	0.33	0.40

Based on the measurement results, when the servo motor is set to 80 degrees, the voltage changes between 0.32 to 0.34 V_{DC}. When it's set to 105 degrees, the voltage changes between 0.40 to 0.42 V_{DC}. Since these voltage differences are within the allowed tolerance range of ±0.02 V_{DC} [34], it shows that the servo motor performs well in accurately following the set positions.

D. MEASUREMENT OF CONTROL INFUSION FLOW RATE

This measurement integrates components that includes an optocoupler sensor, servo motor, and the DripControl+ app to control the infusion fluid flow rate. The optocoupler sensor provide real-time feedback to the DripControl+ app, then the app sending instructions to the servo motor, and ensuring the desired flow rate is maintained efficiently. This measurement also compares the sensor reading with actual readings, as shown in TABLE 5.

TABLE 5
Measurement Result of Control Infusion Flow Rate

No.	Target from DripControl+ App (Drops per Minute)	Drops per Minute		Servo Motor Degrees	Accuracy (%)
		System	Actual		
1	20	20	20	80°	100
2	20	21	20	80°	95.24
3	20	20	20	80°	100
4	20	19	18	80°	94.73
5	20	20	19	80°	95
6	60	60	59	105°	98.33
7	60	60	61	105°	98.36
8	60	60	60	105°	100
9	60	60	59	105°	98.33
10	60	60	60	105°	100
Average Accuracy					97.99

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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The measurement showed a slight difference between the system readings and the actual values. However, the servo motor performed well in accurately following the set positions. With an average accuracy of 97.99%, the system demonstrated good performance.

IV. DISCUSSION

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the research findings concerning the development and evaluation of an IoT-based intravenous infusion monitoring and control system. The discussion is organized into three sub-sections: (A) sensor accuracy analysis, (B) system performance and reliability, and (C) implications, limitations, and future perspectives. The interpretations of the results are compared with recent studies, highlighting similarities, differences, and potential areas for improvement. Supporting literature from the past five years informs this discussion, emphasizing the relevance and novelty of this research.

A. SENSOR ACCURACY ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The core components of the system namely the load cell sensor and the FC-33 optocoupler demonstrated high levels of accuracy, with the load cell achieving 99.61% and the optocoupler reaching 99.39%. These figures are comparable to or surpass recent advancements in medical sensor technology, which increasingly emphasize precision to minimize medication errors in clinical settings [30], [31], [32]. The load cell's superior accuracy ensures trustworthy measurement of infusion volume, directly affecting patient safety by preventing under- or over-infusion. Similarly, the optocoupler's near-perfect accuracy in detecting drip rates aligns with contemporary optical sensing techniques used in clinical monitoring devices, which rely on high sensitivity and rapid signal response [33], [34].

The calibration procedures employed contributed significantly to the sensors' performance. Proper calibration ensures that sensor outputs correspond precisely with actual physical quantities, a practice that has been emphasized in recent studies to improve measurement reliability in IoT medical devices [35], [36]. Additionally, environmental control—such as shielding from temperature fluctuations and humidity—was vital in maintaining sensor accuracy, especially given the sensitivity required for clinical application [37]. The importance of these calibration and environmental controls reflects findings in recent research, where inadequate calibration occasionally leads to measurement drift, undermining device reliability [38].

An intriguing aspect of the results was the stability of the servo motor's output voltage across different set positions, indicating consistent response and control capability despite varying parameters (e.g., at 80° and 105°). This consistency is key for dynamic adjustment of infusion rates in real-time, allowing the system to respond adaptively to changes in patient condition or medication schedule. It aligns with recent work demonstrating the feasibility of servo-driven mechanisms for precise fluid control in infusion therapy [39].

However, discrepancies may still occur under complex clinical conditions, especially in the presence of external disturbances such as movement or ambient environmental changes. For example, while the sensors proved accurate under controlled laboratory conditions, real-world clinical settings may introduce variables leading to measurement noise or drift. Thus, ongoing calibration protocols and environmental compensation algorithms are necessary to maintain measurement fidelity [40].

B. SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, RELIABILITY, AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE

The system's overall accuracy, averaging 97.99%, indicates a high level of reliability that could potentially transform infusion management. The system effectively minimizes manual monitoring errors, a persistent challenge in healthcare that can lead to medication dosing inaccuracies and adverse events [41], [42]. These improvements align with recent technological trends promoting automated and remote patient monitoring solutions, which are especially pertinent in the context of contemporary healthcare demands shaped by the need for social distancing and telemedicine [43], [44].

The graphical representation of control infusion flow rate measurement demonstrated a close correlation between the system's readings, user inputs via the DripControl+ app, and actual drop counts. Such correspondence underscores the potential of IoT integration to enhance real-time decision-making and responsiveness. Literature supports that integrating IoT with infusion systems improves monitoring accuracy and allows instant alerts, thus reducing the likelihood of human error [45], [46].

Notably, the system's capability to detect minute changes and autonomously adjust infusion rates reflects a significant advancement over traditional manual methods. This aligns with recent studies where automated infusion systems have shown improved dosage accuracy, reduced medication errors, and increased efficiency in clinical workflows [47], [48]. Nonetheless, the system's performance is contingent upon the robustness of sensors and communication protocols; hence, network latency or sensor malfunctions could impair the reliability.

Limitations examined include potential latency in data transmission, sensor failure due to contamination or physical damage, and the system's response to abrupt infusion rate changes. For instance, sudden modifications to infusion speed could momentarily reduce measurement accuracy, a phenomenon observed in other IoT-based medical devices [49], [50]. Mitigating these limitations requires implementing redundancy, fault-detection, and adaptive algorithms capable of learning from anomalies.

Moreover, while the current system demonstrated high precision in experimental conditions, its scalability and integration into existing clinical workflows need further validation. Challenges such as interoperability with hospital information systems, user training, and maintenance routines are yet to be addressed comprehensively [51].

C. IMPLICATIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The research findings carry significant implications for clinical practice, hospital workflow efficiency, and patient safety. The high accuracy and real-time monitoring

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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capabilities support the move toward fully automated infusion management, potentially reducing nurse workload and minimizing medication errors. Such systems could become standard tools in critical care units and outpatient infusion centers, especially where continuous supervision is resource-intensive [52].

Furthermore, the modular nature of the system allows for customization and expansion, such as incorporating machine learning algorithms to predict infusion anomalies or adaptively optimize flow rates based on patient-specific data. This aligns with emerging trends of personalized medicine and intelligent healthcare systems [53], [54].

Despite these promising results, limitations are evident. The current prototype relies on stable power sources, and in case of power failure, system functionality would be compromised unless backup solutions are implemented. Additionally, sensor calibration and environmental factors must be managed rigorously to ensure sustained performance. The physical durability of sensors and actuators over prolonged use also warrants further investigation, especially for deployment in demanding clinical environments.

Future research should focus on extensive clinical trials to validate system performance across diverse patient populations and settings. Integration with Electronic Health Records (EHRs) would enhance data management and facilitate comprehensive patient monitoring. Additionally, algorithmic refinement such as incorporating machine learning for anomaly detection could further improve responsiveness and accuracy [55], [56]. Addressing cybersecurity concerns related to wireless data transmission is also critical to safeguard patient information [57].

In conclusion, this study successfully demonstrated the feasibility of an IoT-enabled infusion monitoring and control system with high accuracy and reliability. While promising, translating this prototype into a clinically adopted device necessitates further validation, robustness enhancement, and standardization efforts. Its potential to improve patient safety, reduce human error, and optimize infusion therapy underscores its relevance in advancing healthcare technology.

V. CONCLUSION

This study was undertaken to develop a reliable, accurate, and real-time IoT-based monitoring and control system for intravenous infusion therapy, addressing the limitations of manual procedures and enhancing patient safety. The primary objective was to integrate advanced sensors such as load cell sensors for infusion volume detection and FC-33 optocoupler sensors for precise drip monitoring with microcontroller technology (NodeMCU ESP32) and a user-friendly mobile application (DripControl+) to facilitate remote management and minimize human errors. The system's validation revealed significant findings: the load cell sensor achieved an accuracy of 99.61%, while the FC-33 optocoupler sensor exhibited an accuracy rate of 99.39%. The servo motor demonstrated precise positional control, contributing to an overall average system accuracy of 97.99%. These results underscore the capability of the proposed system to monitor and regulate infusion rates with high precision, thereby reducing medication errors and improving clinical outcomes. The seamless integration of sensors, actuators, and the IoT platform confirms the system's potential for real-world application, particularly in hectic clinical settings where manual monitoring may be inefficient or prone to oversight. Nonetheless, the system's responsiveness to abrupt changes in infusion speed remains an area for further refinement, as sudden fluctuations could influence measurement accuracy. Future research should aim to incorporate advanced algorithms, such as machine learning techniques, to improve real-time responsiveness and adaptivity to dynamic infusion conditions. Additional studies involving larger sample sizes and clinical trials are essential to assess long-term reliability, robustness, and user acceptability in diverse healthcare environments. Overall, this research contributes a significant step toward automating infusion management, promising improved safety, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. It advocates for the ongoing development of IoT-enabled medical devices, emphasizing the importance of continual technological evolution to meet the growing demands of modern healthcare systems and patient-centric care. Continuous enhancement in sensor precision, data security, and system interoperability will be vital to fully realize the potential of such systems in enhancing clinical practice and patient safety standards.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to express their deepest gratitude to the Department of Electrical Engineering at Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia, for generously providing the facilities, resources, and continuous support that made this research possible. We also extend our sincere thanks to our colleagues, academic mentors, and peer reviewers whose insightful feedback, constructive criticism, and valuable suggestions have greatly enhanced the quality and clarity of this paper. Furthermore, we acknowledge the administrative and technical staff for their kind assistance throughout the research process. Without the unwavering encouragement, guidance, and collaboration of all parties involved, the successful completion of this study would not have been achievable.

FUNDING

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

DATA AVAILABILITY

No datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All authors significantly contributed to this research project and manuscript preparation. The conceptualization and design of the system were primarily undertaken by [Author Name 1], who also supervised the overall progress. The implementation and testing of hardware components were performed by [Author Name 2], while [Author Name 3] was responsible for developing the software and integrating the IoT platform. Data analysis and interpretation were collaboratively conducted by all authors. The manuscript

e-ISSN:2808-6422; p-ISSN:2829-3037
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was written through a joint effort, with all authors reviewing and approving the final version, ensuring accuracy and coherence throughout.

DECLARATIONS

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this research. Ethical approval was not required for this study as it involved the development and testing of a prototype system rather than experimental procedures on human subjects. Funding was provided by the Department of Electrical Engineering of Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia. All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article, and the authors affirm the originality and authenticity of the research work.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION PARTICIPANTS.

Consent for publication was given by all participants

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

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