



RFID Integrated Drug Information System to Prevent Medical Errors Leading to Drug Interactions

Poral Nagaraj¹, Kruthika S²

Associate Professor, Department of CS&E, S.J.M. Institute of Technology, Chitradurga, Karnataka, India¹

M Tech Student, Department of CS&E, S.J.M. Institute of Technology, Chitradurga, Karnataka, India²

ABSTRACT: Generally huge number of preventable medication errors occurs annually, causing enormous number of deaths. Medication errors do increase as the number of medications being administered increases. Therefore, people with multimorbidity who take several medications at once are more vulnerable to medication errors. The main objective of this paper is to present a novel solution using android based mobile device integrated with RFID reader and application to reduce medical errors due to drug interaction. The scope of the proposed framework focuses on detecting a drug allergy or drug interaction, alerting the physician, providing adequate information about the case detected, enhancing the communication among the treatment staff (multiple physicians), updating the patient's health record in case of an unknown allergy or non-recorded allergy detected by another physician. In this system, an RFID module is integrated with Hospital Information Systems (HIS) with the help of Android based mobile devices and Bluetooth interfaces. It facilitates cross verification processes and reduces medical, medication and diagnosis errors.

KEYWORDS: Frame work, medication error, multimorbidity, Rfid, Rfid tag, Rfid reader.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the medical field, medication errors lead to significant clinical and financial consequences [2]. In Canada alone, medication errors are the third leading cause of death after cancer and heart disease [1, 3]. Moreover, medication errors increase as the number of medications being administered increases [1]. Multi-morbidity patients who has more than one chronic disease (like cancer, heart diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, mental illness, and musculoskeletal diseases) are more likely to take several medications at once [6, 7]. The occurrence of medication errors such as adverse drug events in patients with multimorbidity can have impacts that seriously affect patients' quality of life [5, 8]. Medication errors can be reduced depending on the detection method used [5].

In case of an error, the nurse usually tries to communicate with the case physician or pharmacist by making a call and/or writing a report to get instructions and critical information that will help to rectify the action. However, nurses find that this way of communication is not effective, time-consuming, and keeps them away from attending to their patients. Furthermore, phone calls cannot completely convey critical observations and a report may not be read. Therefore, nurses, physicians, and pharmacists need to get a better understanding of the case to be able to share the right information with each other [9]. A more effective form of communication would help them to avoid medication errors and increase patient safety [4].

The need to enhance patient safety and control medication errors has increased attention on radio frequency identification (RFID) technology. RFID is a wireless technology for communication [1] that uses radio frequency to transfer data from a tagged object. RFID has the capability to identify, track and monitor objects.

The system has been implemented using Samsung Galaxy Core Prime Smartphone with Android 4.4.4 platform, MIFARE Classic 1K tags, and a database populated with 1 patients' record and 4 medications. This system informs the physicians about the new drugs that are being administered to the patient and the physicians can guide the patient in order to avoid any medical interference.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 4, April 2015

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents a brief summary of related works already existing in literature and highlights the distinguished approach of our solution as compared to them. Section III describes the proposed framework. Section IV presents results and discussions. Finally, Section V presents the conclusion and future work

II. RELATED WORK

RFID has a powerful ability to track items. In a study by Halamka [10], RFID was used to track medical objects such as IV pumps, medical equipment, tools, devices, and even employees and patients. The purpose of Halamka's study was to determine whether RFID technology could substitute barcode tracking, with RFID showing considerable superiority. Another study by Wang et al [11] used RFID to track SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)-infected patients, with the objective of spotting new infections and to increase patient safety.

Additionally, due to RFID's high monitoring functionality, a study by Dalton and Rossini [12] used RFID technology for blood transfusion monitoring. In this application, the caregiver would read both the patient's tag and the blood tag; if both tags would match, then the blood transfusion can be safely conducted. The purpose of the study was to test the efficiency of RFID to supervise blood donations and transfusions.

Moreover, Bardram [13] developed a context-aware RFID system, where the patients and the caregiver wear tags while the system monitors their activities. This system was intended to develop hospital infrastructure and applications. Similarly, Laboratories [14] developed a hygiene monitoring system, where a 9 RFID reader was placed on a hygiene dispenser and RFID tags were placed on the badges of caregivers. The dispenser gathered information regarding its users and then prepared a report. This system's objective was to ensure proper hand hygiene for patient and employee safety.

III. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 shows the Framework for the Proposed RFID Application. The Reading Tags phase is the starting point in this framework. The drug that is being administered to the patient is swiped against the RFID tag reader. The RFID application has the ability to do the following: read tag IDs and send them to the hospital server (database); receive the response from the hospital server (auto mode) or doctor (manual mode); and display the response to the patient.

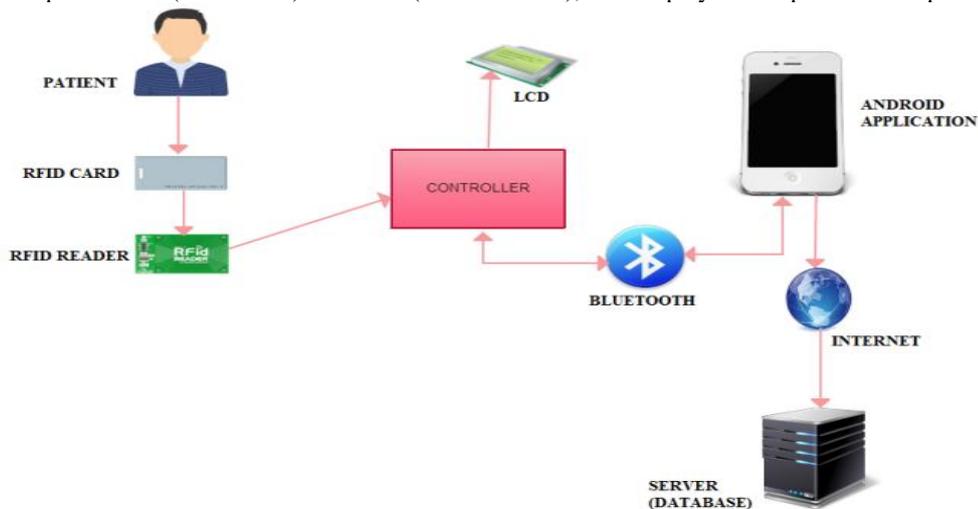


Figure 1. Framework for the RFID Application

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 4, April 2015

The hospital server works as a link between the RFID application and the hospital database. The hospital database includes patient information such as active medication(s), names of treatment team members. It also includes drug information such as the drug's name and usage and drug interactions information. In this way, the hospital database works as a trusted source for providing the required data.

The workflow in this system is as follows:

1. The patient swipes the patient's RFID tag using the RFID reader.
2. The RFID application stores the patient's unique ID that is read from the patient's tag
3. The patient swipes the drug's RFID tag by using the RFID reader.
4. The RFID application stores the drug's unique ID that is read from the drug's tag.
5. The drug information is sent to the doctor's android device and the doctor's response is communicated back to the patient through the bluetooth module.
6. The drug information is sent across to the hospital database through the server, along with the doctor's directions for the particular drug.
- 7.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The simulation study includes the following modules:

1. RFID reader and tag
2. Microcontroller and its interface with LCD
3. Bluetooth
4. Android application

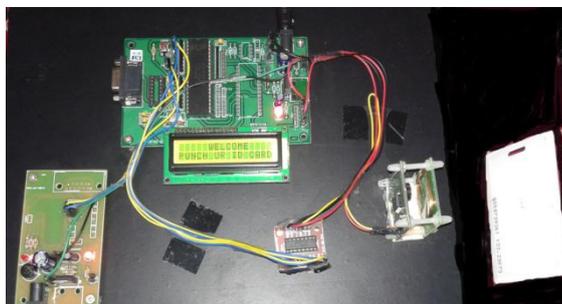


Figure 2: Initialization of Hardware component

The experimental results are obtained by executing the code on Eclipse. The hardware components showed in figure 2 are initialized by displaying a request message on LCD to punch the card against RFID reader. After punching the card, the RFID reader reads the card and transmits card details through the multiplexer to the microcontroller. Microcontroller in turn conveys this information to the bluetooth module. The bluetooth module then communicates this information to the respective doctor's mobile phone.

Consequently, the doctor invokes his android app to log in as shown in figure 3. The credentials of the doctor are required for logging in, which ensures the security of patient information.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 4, April 2015

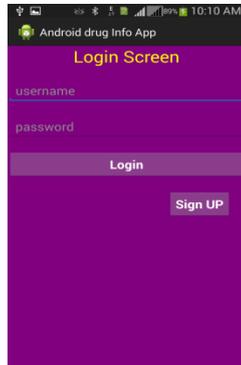


Figure 3. Login screen



Figure 4. Automatic response to the patient's query

The doctor responds to the patient's message. The response is either automatic or manual. The automatic response to patient's query, without any involvement by doctor, is shown in figure 4. In the automatic response, when the patient punched the Rfid card against the reader, the reader will read the card and send the information to the doctor and the patient gets automatic response from the module.



Figure 5. Responding manually to the patient's query

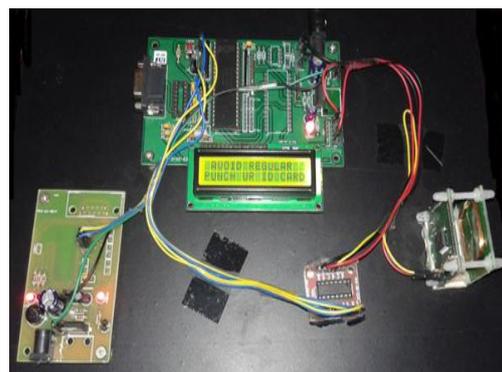


Figure 6. Replay from the doctor

The manual reply, which requires doctor's manual involvement, is shown in figure 5. The doctor's reply is then received by the bluetooth module and conveyed to the microcontroller. Figure 6 shows the display of doctor's response. The doctor's reply is received by the bluetooth module and conveyed to the microcontroller. The microcontroller displays this information in the patient's LCD screen.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Drug allergies and drug interactions are serious problems for patients with multiple health ailments. These interactions happen during the medicine administration phase. In this paper we presented a novel solution of using a smart phone and an RFID application to detect drug allergies and drug interactions for people with multimorbidity when being administered medications. This application helps to improve patient safety by detecting drug allergies and drug interactions before they happen. It also helps to increase the quality of healthcare by promoting, enhancing and better enabling communication between the patient's treatment team members. Moreover, RFID provides a better way of informing the physician in case of drug allergies or drug interactions by saving the patient time and giving the right information to the attending physician.

The RFID module can be integrated with a pre-programmed microcontroller along with a LCD screen and GSM communication module, to form a dedicated error prevention device. This device can be optimized for space and portability, thus enabling the patient to always carry the device during drug administration process. This module can be extended to include a multi-patient multi-doctor architecture through which a single doctor can be able to attend to the queries of multiple patients simultaneously using patient ids.



International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 3, Issue 4, April 2015

REFERENCES

1. Alabdulhafith, Maali; Sampangi, Raghav V.; Sampalli, Srinivas, "NFC-enabled Smartphone application for drug interaction and drug allergy detection", Near Field Communication (NFC), 2013 5th International Workshop on , vol., no., pp.1,6, 5-5 Feb. 2013.
2. T.-Y. L. Sung., Fei-Hung Hung., and H.-W. Chiu., "Implementation of an integrated drug information system for inpatients to reduce medication errors in administrating stage", in Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society EMBS, 30th Annual International Conference of the IEEE, vol., no., pp.743,746, 20-25 Aug. 2008.
3. P. Quily., "Adult ADD Strengths," 05062005[Online]. Available: <http://adultaddstrengths.com>. [Accessed 23 07 2012].
4. L. Covell C., and A. Ritchie J., "Nurses' responses to medication errors: suggestions for the development of organizational strategies to improve reporting", J Nurs Care Qual, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 287-297, 2009.
5. R.G. Hughes., and M. A. Blegen., "Medication Administration Safety", in Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses, Rockville, AHRQ, p.no.08-0043, 2008.
6. P. L. Ramage-Morin, "Medication use among senior Canadian", Health Reports, vol. 20, no. 1, 2009.
7. "Public Health Agency of Canada," 03 07 2012. [Online]. Available: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca>. [Accessed 12 07 2012].
8. R. A. Goodman., A. K. Parekh., and H. K. Koh., "Toward a more cogent approach to the challenges of multimorbidity", The Annals of Family Medicine, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 100-101, 2012.
9. M. O' Daniel and A. H. Rosenstein., "Professional Communication and Team Collaboration", in Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses, Rockville, AHRQ, 2008.
10. J. Halamka., "Early experiences with positive patient identification", Journal of Healthcare Information Management, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 25-27, 2006.
11. S.-W. Wang, W.-H. Chen, C.-S. Ong, L. Liu., and Y.-W. Chuang, "Rfid application in hospitals: A case study on a demonstration rfid project in a Taiwan hospital", Hawai'i International Conference on System Sciences, no.8, p.184a, 2006.
12. J. Dalton., and S. Rossini., "Using rfid technologies to reduce blood transfusion errors", white Paper by Intel Corporation, Autentica, Cisco Systems and San Raffaele Hospital, 2005.
13. J. E. Bardram., "Applications of context-aware computing in hospital work: examples and design principles", in Proceedings of the ACM symposium on Applied computing, New York, pp. 1574-1579, 2004.
14. W.Laboratories,2004[Online].Available:<http://www.woodwardlabs.com/pdfs/iHygienePressRelease.pdf>. [Accessed 2012].