

HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

DIPLOMA PROJECT

FORCED VITAL CAPACITY
METER

E.794

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JUNE 1992

1976

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. A.kaplanis, lecturer of Electrical Engineering Department of H.T.I., for his guidance and assistance throughout the project period.

Also I would like to express my thanks to: Mr. G.Florides for his help in construction of the mechanical part of this project, Mr. C.Pattiches and Mr. M.Gerolakkitis, biomedical engineers at Makarios hospital, for their help during my training at the hospital, Mr. M. Voniatis for his help in understanding how the various lung function tests are carried out and finally to the three of my colleagues M.Ermogenides, M.Hadjispyrou, M.Hadjicharou, for their help in the calibration of the meter.

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SUMMARY

An electronic system capable of measuring the Forced Vital Capacity of lungs is discussed in this report. Such a system is used by doctors to help them in the diagnosis of lung diseases.

The circuit design is based on the rate of pulses generated by an optoswitch depending on the volume of expired air. Such a circuit has been designed, analyzed, constructed, tested and calibrated. The report that follows refers to the principles of physiological measurements relating to the respiratory system in man, constructional problems and how they were faced in practice.

Various techniques are used in modern spirometers in determining the various parameters for the lung function tests. Pressure transducers and pneumotachographs are used for converting the force of the expired air into corresponding electrical pulses.

Modern apparatus usually measure more than one parameter and mostly employ microprocessor/microcomputer technologies. But of course such equipment are very costly, over 1000 pounds. In this project only one parameter is measured and the cost has been set not to exceed 50 pounds.

The purpose of this project is mainly to give the opportunity to the author to study the principles of physiological measurements relating to the respiratory system in man and the problems relating to the design, construction, calibration and testing of a Forced Vital Capacity Meter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
CONTENTS.....	iii
SUMMARY.....	v
INTRODUCTION.....	vi
CHAPTER 1: Respiratory system in man	
1.1 Purpose of the Respiratory System.....	1
1.2 The Respiratory Passages.....	1
1.3 Ventilation.....	2
1.3.1 The Thoracic Cavity.....	3
1.3.2 Gas transfer Diffusion Perfusion.....	4
1.4 Function of the respiratory system.....	6
CHAPTER 2: Physiological Measurements	
2.1 Spirometers.....	7
2.1.1 The purpose of Spirometry.....	7
2.1.2 The choice of Spirometer.....	7
2.1.3 Serial Measurements.....	8
2.2 Measurements of gas Flow and Volume.....	8
CHAPTER 3: Lung function tests and common diseases of the Respiratory System	
3.1 Lung Function Tests.....	18
3.2 Obstruction and Restriction.....	23
3.3 Disease Patterns.....	24
CHAPTER 4: Instrument Block Diagram	
4.1 Block Diagram.....	28
4.2 Forced Vital Capacity Meter.....	28
CHAPTER 5: Instrument actual circuit design and explanation	

5.1	Circuit diagram.....	30
5.1.1	Pulse generator.....	30
5.1.2	Wave shaping circuit.....	32
5.1.3	Monostable.....	33
5.1.4	Counters.....	34
5.1.5	Memory.....	35
5.1.6	Display.....	36
5.2	Technical hints.....	37
CHAPTER 6: Interfacing the Forced Vital Capacity		
Meter to the IBM PC		
6.1	Interface card.....	39
6.2	8255 Programmable Peripheral Interface.....	40
6.2.1	Control Logic.....	41
6.2.2	8255 Mode of operation.....	42
6.2.3	Control Word.....	43
6.3	Control Word derivation.....	43
6.4	Input/Output Port addressing.....	45
6.5	Communication of the PC with the I/O ports and the Control Register of the 8255	47
CHAPTER 7: Test and Calibration of the meter		
7.1	Testing and results.....	52
7.2	Calibration.....	55
CHAPTER 8: Instructions for the operator of the meter		
8.1	Technique of measurement.....	57
8.2	Forced Vital Capacity test.....	57
CHAPTER 9: Conclusions and Suggestions for Improvement		
9.1	Conclusions.....	58
9.2	Suggestions for improvement.....	59
REFERENCES.....		60
APPENDICES.....		61