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HOME ABO	JT LOGIN	REGISTER	SEARCH	CURRENT	ARCHIVES	
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Table of Conte Implementation effects o integrated power system Youssef Mobarak, Nithi	ents economics and n arrananthan Kannar	narket operation	<u>s based model</u> Faisal Albatati	for traditionally	1247	Dimensions     Google Scholar     Microsoft Academic     Scimagojr     Scinapse     Scopus
						OUICK LINKS
Novel method for calculat Tang-Tin Dao, Q. S. Vu	<u>ing installed capa</u> , Van-Duc Phan, M	<u>city of stand-alo</u> linh Tran	<u>ne renewable (</u>	<u>energy systems</u>	1256	PDF -1262 Author Guideline Editorial Boards Online Paper Submission
<u>Impact of distributed gen</u> Taiwo Fasina, Bankole A	<u>eration on the Nig</u> Adebanji, Adewale	<u>erian power net</u> Abe, Isiaka Ism	<u>work</u> ail		1263	PDF - 1270 - 200 - 2
Optimal placement of fac	ts devices to redu	<u>ce power system</u>	losses using e	evolutionary	1271	PDF     1278
Mahmood Khalid Zarka	ni, Ahmed Sahib T	ukkee, Mohamm	ned Jasim Alali		12/1	JOURNAL CONTENT
An accurate technique for Loai Mohamed Ali El-Sa Aboul'Fotouh El'Gharab	<u>r supervising dista</u> yed, Doaa Khalil I y	<u>nce relays durin</u> brahim, Mahmou	<u>g power swing</u> ud Ibrahim Gila	iny,	1279	Search PDF Search Scope All Search
<u>Hydrogen electrified railw</u> Ibtissam Bessadet, Han	r <u>ays based shunt k</u> 12a Tédjini, Ismail	nybrid filter Khalil Bousserh	ane		1291	-1298 Browse - By Issue - By Author - By Title
<u>Fault diagnosis of a squir</u> of an auxiliary winding vo Yakout Khadouj Jelbaou	r <u>el cage induction</u> <u>ltage</u> ii, El Menzhi Lamia	<u>motor fed by an</u> aà, Abdallah Saa	i inverter using d	lissajous curve	1299	PDF -1308 INFORMATION • For Readers
Improved hybrid algorith	m based on GA an	d local search m	nethod for asyr	nmetrical 9-level	1200	PDF     For Librarians
Rim Feyrouz Abdelgoui,	Rachid Taleb, Ab	derrahim Bentaa	ıllah, Fayçal Ch	abni	1305	-1310
Modeling and validation c Ali Mohsen Alsabari, M.	<del>f lithium-ion batte</del> K Hassan, Azura C	<del>ery with initial st</del> S, Ribhan Zafira	<u>ate of charge e</u> a	<u>estimation</u>	1317	PDF -1331
<u>Telemedicine-equipped a</u> Hanifah Rahmi Fajrin, B	ndroid interface-ba ayu Satrio Adi, He	<u>ased heart rate i</u> eri Purwoko, Irm	<u>monitoring</u> a Permata Sar	i	1332	<u>PDF</u> -1340
An ultra-low complexity of Ali Hussien Majeed	f 2:1 multiplexer	<u>block in QCA tec</u>	<u>hnology</u>		1341	PDF -1346
<u>Uncertainty and sensitivit</u> Mohammad Nizam Ibra Othman	<u>y analysis applied</u> him, Zainal Hishar	<u>to a voltage ser</u> n Che Soh, Nor	r <u>ies operationa</u> Shahanim Moh	<u>l amplifier</u> amad Hadis, Ali	1347	<u>PDF</u> -1355
<u>A low-cost IoT-based aus</u> Heri Andrianto Andriant	cultation training o, Daniel Perdana	<u>device</u> Sutanto, Yunus	Adhy Prasetyo	1	1356	PDF -1363
A fuzzy-PID controller in temperature control C. Somasundar Reddy,	shell and tube hea K. Balaji	it exchanger sim	ulation modele	<u>ed for</u>	1364	<u>PDF</u> -1371
Wireless electric energy t and NRF24L01 module Markus Dwiyanto Tobi,	<u>ransmission syste</u> Vina N. Van Harlir	m and its record	ling system usi	ng PZEM004T	1372	PDF -1380
<u>Design and characteristic</u> houses Suherman Suherman, F	<u>s assessment of w</u> ahmi Fahmi, Ulfa	i <mark>reless vibration</mark> Hasnita, Zul Her	sensor for bui	<u>ldings and</u>	1381	<u>PDF</u> -1388

<u>Real time face recognition of video surveillance system using haar cascade classifier</u> Adlan Hakim Ahmad, Sharifah Saon, Abd Kadir Mahamad, Cahyo Darujati, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Supeno Mardi Susiki Nugroho, Mochamad Hariadi	<u>PDF</u> 1389-1399
<u>A hybrid strategy for emotion classification</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Hussah Nasser Aleisa	1400-1406
Fusion for medical image based on discrete wavelet transform coefficient	<u>PDF</u>
Zahraa Yaseen Hasan, Rusul Altaie, Hawraa Abd Al-kadum Hassan	1407-1416
A new framework based on KNN and DT for speech identification through emphatic letters in Moroccan dialect Bezoui Mouaz, Cherif Walid, Beni-Hssane Abderrahim, Elmoutaouakkil Abdelmajid	PDF 1417-1423
<u>Ultrasound image segmentation through deep learning based improvised U-Net</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Nayana R. Shenoy, Anand Jatti	1424-1434
<u>A hybrid de-noising method for mammogram images</u>	PDF
Rashid Mehmood Gondal, Saima Anwar Lashari, Murtaja Ali Saare, Sari Ali Sari	1435-1443
Haar wavelet method for solving coupled system of fractional order partial differential equations Abbas AL-Shimmary, Sajeda Kareem Radhi, Amina Kassim Hussain	<u>PDF</u> 1444-1454
<u>A novel image encryption scheme based on DCT transform and DNA sequence</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Ali A. Yassin, Abdullah Mohammed Rashid, Abdulla J. Yassin, Hamid Alasadi	1455-1464
Noise-robust classification with hypergraph neural network	<u>PDF</u>
Nguyen Trinh Vu Dang, Loc Tran, Linh Tran	1465-1473
Accident vehicle types classification: a comparative study between different deep learning models Mardin A. Anwer, Shareef M. Shareef, Abbas M. Ali	<u>PDF</u> 1474-1484
An automatic system for detecting voltage leaks in houses to save people's lives	<u>PDF</u>
Hussein M. Haglan, Hussam Jasim Ali	1485-1492
<u>Combating the hate speech in Thai textual memes</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Lawankorn Mookdarsanit, Pakpoom Mookdarsanit	1493-1502
Optimized and efficient deblurring through constraint conditional modelling	PDF
Ravikumar H C, P Karthik	1503-1512
Combining feature selection and hybrid approach redefinition in handling class imbalance and overlapping for multi-class imbalanced Hartono Hartono, Erianto Ongko, Yeni Risyani	PDF 1513-1522
Coplanar waveguide-fed ultra-wideband antenna with WLAN band	PDF
Chaiyong Soemphol, Niwat Angkawisittpan	1523-1529
<u>Predicting heart failure using a wrapper-based feature selection</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Minh Tuan Le, Minh Thanh Vo, Nhat Tan Pham, Son V.T Dao	1530-1539
Fixed scattering section length with variable scattering section dispersion based optical fibers for polarization mode dispersion penalties Mahmoud M. A. Eid, Ahmed Nabih Zaki Rashed	<u>PDF</u> 1540-1547
An energy efficient optimized cluster establishment methodology for sensor nodes in WSN	<u>PDF</u>
Shivshanker Biradar, T. S. Vishwanath	1548-1556
A performance enhancement of physical layer at Wi-MAX system with RLDPC code	PDF
Sandeep Bawage, Manjula S, A. M. Bhavikatti	1557-1566
High sensitivity sapphire FBG temperature sensors for the signal processing of data communications technology. Mahmoud M. A. Eid, Ashraf S. Seliem, Ahmed Nabih Zaki Rashed, Abd El-Naser A. Mohammed, Mohamed Yassin Ali, Shaimaa S. Abaza	<u>PDF</u> 1567-1574
High modulated soliton power propagation interaction with optical fiber and optical wireless communication channels	PDF
Mahmoud M. A. Eid, Ashraf S. Seliem, Ahmed Nabih Zaki Rashed, Abd El-Naser A. Mohammed, Mohamed Yassin Ali, Shaimaa S. Abaza	15/5-1583

<u>Miniaturised tri-band microstrip patch antenna design for radio and millimetre waves of 5G</u> <u>devices</u> Dhurgham Abdulridha Jawad Al-Khaffaf, Ihsan A. Alshimaysawe	<u>PDF</u> 1594-1601
<u>Chaotic systems with pseudorandom number generate to protect the transmitted data of wireless network</u>	PDF
Heyam A. Marzog, Marwa Jaleel Mohsin, Mohammed Azher Therib	1602-1610
<u>Sectoral dual-polarized MIMO antenna for 5G-NR band N77 base station</u>	PDF
Muhsin Muhsin, Afina Lina Nurlaili, Aulia Saharani, Indah Rahmawti Utami	1611-1621
What network simulator guestions do users ask? a large-scale study of stack overflow posts Syful Islam, Yusuf Sulistyo Nugroho, Md. Javed Hoss	PDF 1622-1633
<u>Remote sensing data driven bathing water quality assessment using sentinel-3</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Antonia Senta, Ljiljana Šerić	1634-1647
<u>Cloud management and monitoring - a systematic mapping study</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Isaac Odun-Ayo, Toro-Abasi Williams, Jamaiah Yahaya	1648-1662
A survey on IoT application layer protocols	PDF
Harth G. Hamid, Zainab T. Alisa	1663-1672
Extending the three-tier constructivist learning model for alternative delivery: ahead the <u>COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria</u> Arnold Adimabua Ojugo, Rume Elizabeth Yoro	<u>PDF</u> 1673-1682
A new modification of the quasi-newton method for unconstrained optimization	<u>PDF</u>
Hamsa Th. Saeed Chilmeran, Huda I. Ahmed, Eman T. Hamed, Abbas Y. Al-Bayati	1683-1691
<u>Secure image hiding in speech signal by steganography-mining and encryption</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Amal Hameed Khaleel, Iman Qays Abduljaleel	1692-1703
Bidirectional gated recurrent unit for improving classification in credit card fraud detection	<u>PDF</u>
Imane Sadgali, Nawal Sael, Fouazia Benabbou	1704-1712
Binding site identification of COVID-19 main protease 3D structure by homology modeling	PDF
Marion Adebiyi, Oludayo O. Olugbara	1713-1721
<u>Predicting the user navigation pattern from web logs using weighted support approach</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Om Prakash P. G., Jaya A., Ananthakumaran S., Ganesh G.	1722-1730
<u>Evaluation of SVM performance in the detection of lung cancer in marked CT scan dataset</u> Hamdalla Fadil Kareem, Muayed S AL-Huseiny, Furat Y. Mohsen, Enam A. Khalil, Zainab S. Hassan	<u>PDF</u> 1731-1738
<u>Enhancement in data security and integrity using minhash technigue</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Sa'ed Abed, Lamis Waleed, Ghadeer Aldamkhi, Khaled Hadi	1739-1750
Key exchange based on Diffie-Hellman protocol and image registration	<u>PDF</u>
Rachid Rimani, Naima Hadj Said, Adda Ali Pacha, Ozen Ozer	1751-1758
Extracting numerical data from unstructured Arabic texts (ENAT) Abeer K. AL-Mashhadany, Dalal N. Hamood, Ahmed T. Sadiq Al-Obaidi, Waleed K. Al- Mashhsdany	<u>PDF</u> 1759-1770
Reliability-based routing metric for UAVs networks	<u>PDF</u>
Musaab Mohammed Jasim, Hayder Khaleel AL-Qaysi, Yousif Allbadi	1771-1783
New text steganography method using the arabic letters dots	<u>PDF</u>
Ahlam R. Khekan, Hiba Mohammed Wajeh Majeed, Omer F. Ahmed Adeeb	1784-1793
<u>Fast learning neural network based on texture for Arabic calligraphy identification</u>	<u>PDF</u>
Ahmed Kawther Hussein	1794-1799
Secure and smart system for monitoring patients with critical cases	<u>PDF</u>
Hanan Abed Alwally Abed Allah, Rawsam Abduladheem Hasan	1800-1807
Towards design strong emergency and COVID-19 authentication scheme in VANET	PDF
Akeel kassim leaby, A. Yassin, Mushtaq Hasson, Abdullah Rashid	1808-1819

<u>Information security threats encountered by Malaysian public sector data centers</u> Inthrani Shammugam, Ganthan Narayana Samy, Pritheega Magalingam, Nurazean Maarop, Sundresan Perumal, Bharanidharan Shanmugam	<u>PDF</u> 1820-1829
A new class of self-scaling for quasi-newton method based on the quadratic model	<u>PDF</u>
Basim A. Hassan, Ranen M. Sulaiman	1830-1836
Dorsal hand vein authentication system using artificial neural network	<u>PDF</u>
Sze Wei Chin, Kim Gaik Tay, Chew Chang Choon, Audrey Huong, Ruzairi Abdul Rahim	1837-1846
<u>The automatic and manual railroad door systems based on IoT</u> Setiyo Budiyanto, Freddy Artadima Silaban, Lukman Medriavin Silalahi, Triyanto Pangaribowo, Muhammad Hafizd Ibnu Hajar, Alvin Sepbrian, Rachmat Muwardi, Gao Hongmin	<u>PDF</u> 1847-1855
<u>SMUPI-BIS: a synthesis model for users' perceived impact of business intelligence systems</u>	PDF
Intedhar Shakir Nasir, Ayad Hameed Mousa, Ihab L. Hussein Alsammak	1856-1867
Development of an inventory management system using association rule Tinuke Omolewa Oladele, Roseline Oluwaseun Ogundokun, Adekanmi Adeyinka Adegun, Emmanuel Abidemi Adeniyi, Ayobami Tayo Ajanaku	<u>PDF</u> 1868-1876



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# A low-cost IoT-based auscultation training device

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### **Article Info**

# ABSTRACT

#### Article history:

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#### Keywords:

Android Smartphone Auscultation Internet of Things Phantom doll Proximity sensor Training device Auscultation training devices are needed by teachers and students in health schools to practice auscultation techniques. In this paper, a low-cost IoT-based auscultation training device has been developed using NodeMCU, four proximity sensors, metal as a stethoscope, a switch, an android smartphone, an earphone, and a phantom doll. The message queuing telemetry transport (MQTT) protocol has been used for data communication between NodeMCU and smartphones, therefore an auscultation training hardware can be used by many students who have auscultation training application on their smartphones that subscribe to topics. The results showed that an auscultation training device was able to detect a stethoscope. Auscultation training application on a smartphone successfully plays normal and abnormal breathing sounds based on subscribed topics. With a production cost of less than 15 USD, we offer an inexpensive IoT-based auscultation training device.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the world of health, there is a technique for examining patients called auscultation. The act of listening to sounds that arise in an organ (such as the lungs or heart) with the help of diagnosis and treatment is called auscultation [1, 2]. In practice, auscultation usually uses a stethoscope as a tool [3-6]. Auscultation techniques are taught by a teacher to students using clinical/field practice learning methods. The clinical/field practice learning method is the process of student interaction with patients under the guidance and supervision conducted by clinical teachers to achieve planned competencies. However, this collaboration also requires practice in situations close to reality. Clinical simulations are a comprehensive educational methodology, not technology, which enables learning through deliberate practice of high-risk events or procedures without compromising patient safety [7]. Clinical simulation is a methodology that positions students in a real context [8], intending to practice, learn, evaluating, or gaining knowledge [9]. A student must have special expertise to diagnose lung or heart disease using a stethoscope, therefore auscultation training device is needed to obtain this expertise. The auscultation training device is used by teachers and students in health schools to practice auscultation techniques.

K. Liu et al have designed a system used to simulate lung and heart auscultation for medical students. However, this system is complicated to be integrated because it is built using several devices such as a single Chip BF518, SD Card audio, AD1934, ADA4841, SDRAM, RS232 interface, and computer [10]. A learning application that can run on smartphone devices can be an option for students to increase knowledge and skill [11]. F. Cid et al have developed a low-cost phantom prototype for auscultation in

simulation-based training for medical processes. The auscultation process training system uses a phantom and a stethoscope that is adapted to produce body sounds. High-quality bluetooth sound sensors and systems make it possible to simulate a collection of lung and heart diseases. The sensor on the phantom is connected to a smartphone via a wireless network and uses a cellular application to configure system settings [12]. However, research conducted by F. Cid et al still uses pressure sensors and has not used internet of things (IoT) technology, which at this time IoT technology has been widely implemented in various sectors, such as in the health sector [13-16], agriculture [17], etc. In this paper, auscultation training devices based on IoT have been developed using NodeMCU, four proximity sensors, metal as a stethoscope, a switch, an android smartphone, an earphone, and a phantom doll. We also use the MQTT protocol for data communication between NodeMCU and smartphones. MQTT is one of data communication protocols in IoT technology [18-22]. MQTT is a publish-subscribe delivery protocol that is suitable for lightweight applications [23]. This protocol uses a client-server architecture where the client (device) is connected to the server (MQTT broker), which in turn forwards the message to other clients who subscribe [24, 25]. MQTT is perfect for limited environments where devices have limited processing and memory resources and low network bandwidth [26, 27].

#### 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method in this study consists of designing an auscultation training system architecture, developing an auscultation training device, testing an auscultation training device, and evaluating the performance of an auscultation training device. The first stage is designing an auscultation training system architecture. Figure 1 shows the IoT-based auscultation training system architecture. IoT-based auscultation training device uses NodeMCU as a controller. NodeMCU is connected to the MQTT broker via a wi-fi connection to communicate with smartphones. We also used a phantom doll where several proximity sensors were placed inside the phantom doll. Each proximity sensor will be connected to NodeMCU. Normal and abnormal breathing sound recording files are stored on the smartphone. The switch is used to select normal or abnormal breathing sounds. If the proximity sensor detects a stethoscope drum, NodeMCU will publish topics to the MQTT broker. Auscultation training application on the smartphone will subscribe to these topics, data obtained from the topic will be used to play normal or abnormal breathing sounds, therefore that breathing sounds can be heard through the earphone.



Figure 1. IoT-based auscultation training system architecture

#### 2.1. Hardware design

IoT-based auscultation training device consists of NodeMCU, four proximity sensors, and a switch with the cost required for this hardware which is less than 15 USD. The proximity sensor input voltage is 12 Volt, while the NodeMCU input voltage is 3.3 Volt, therefore the proximity sensor output cannot be connected directly to the nodeMCU pin because it has different voltage levels so a signal conditioning circuit

1358 🗖

is needed in the form of a voltage divider circuit. Each voltage divider circuit connected to the proximity sensor is connected to the NodeMCU digital pin. The GND pin of NodeMCU and proximity sensor are connected to GND. One of the switch pins is connected to 3.3 Volt, the other pin is connected to pin D0 (GPIO16). Pin D0 (GPIO16) is also connected to one of the 10 k $\Omega$  resistor pins, the other pin of the 10 k $\Omega$  resistors is connected to GND. Pin 3V3 NodeMCU is connected to 3.3 Volt. Figure 2 shows the proximity sensor on the phantom doll. Figure 3 shows the hardware circuit design of the IoT-based auscultation training system.



Figure 2. Proximity sensor on phantom doll



Figure 3. The hardware circuit design of IoT-based auscultation training device

#### 2.2. Software design

Figure 4 shows the flowchart of the main program on NodeMCU. Proximity sensor functions to detect stethoscope drums. The function of the switch is to distinguish between normal and abnormal breathing sounds. Each proximity sensor has been configured for one normal breathing sound and one abnormal breathing sound. NodeMCU will read the pin that is connected to the proximity sensor and a switch. After that, NodeMCU will publish topics to the MQTT broker via a wi-fi connection.

Smartphone users must first choose the wi-fi connection before receiving data that has been published by NodeMCU, therefore that the data can be received well by the smartphone. The program on the smartphone checks whether there is data coming into the smartphone. If there is data coming into the

smartphone, the data will be processed to play a sound. A database of recorded breathing sounds is stored on the smartphone. Breathing sounds will be heard in accordance with the data coming into the smartphone. For example, if the Switch is Off and the data received by the smartphone "0" with the topic "v / breath1" then the sound of normal breathing (Normal Vesicular) will be heard on the smartphone. If the Switch is On and the data received by smartphone "0" with the topic "v / breath4" then the abnormal breathing sound (Ronchi) will be heard on the smartphone. Figure 5 shows the flowchart of the main program on smartphones.



Figure 4. Main flowchart program on NodeMCU

Auscultation training application on the smartphone for normal and abnormal breathing sounds of humans is specifically used for learning auscultation techniques based on android smartphones. This smartphone application consists of three buttons (publish, connect, and disconnect) where the first button is the publish button which functions to display the words "Hello World" on the serial monitor and smartphone. The connect button functions to connect the smartphone with NodeMCU via a wi-fi connection, and the disconnect button functions to disconnect the wi-fi connection between the smartphone and NodeMCU. Two text views (Normal Breathing Sounds and Abnormal Breathing Sounds), and one textview that is specifically for displaying the writing of the selected radiobutton, for example the selected Ronchi radiobutton then the textview will display the words "Ronchi !!!!". Eight radiobutton consisting of a menu selection of normal and abnormal breathing (Tracheal Sound, Bronchial Sound, Bronchovesicular Sound, Normal Vesicular Sound, Wheezing Sound, Coarse Crackles Sound, Pleural Friction Rub Sound, and Ronchi Sound). Figure 6 shows the auscultation training application on smartphone.



Figure 5. Flowchart of the main program on a smartphone



Figure 6. Auscultation training application on the smartphone

# 3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Testing the connection to the wi-fi network and publish the message of stethoscope drum detection was observed on the serial monitor. Figure 7 shows that NodeMCU has successfully connected to a wi-fi network and successfully published a message. The serial monitor shows that when the proximity sensor does not detect a stethoscope drum, NodeMCU sends data "1" and if the proximity sensor detects a stethoscope drum, NodeMCU sends the data "0".

Connecting to D'Angelo	Publish	message	a	0
	Publish	message	A1	1
••••	Publish	mennage		3.
WiFi connected	Publish	measage	= 1	1
IP address:	Publish	message	C	1
155 175 13 54	Publish	message	C1	1
132.108.43.34	Publish	message	D	3.
Attempting MQTT connectionconnected	Publish	message	D1	1

Figure 7. Testing the connection to the wifi network and stethoscope drum detection

Communication testing between NodeMCU and smartphone has been carried out using the MyMQTT application on the smartphone. The MyMQTT application is subscribed to topics published by NodeMCU. Subscribed topics are "v / #" which means that all topics related to "v / #" can be seen through MyMQTT. Table 1 shows the test results, that each proximity sensor successfully detected a drum stethoscope for the OFF/ON switch position, NodeMCU successfully published topics, and the smartphone application (MyMQTT) successfully subscribed to topics published by NodeMCU.

Switch	Proximity sensor		Published by NodeMCU (v/breath1 to v/breath8)							Subscribed by
position	that detects a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	MyMQTT
	stethoscope drum	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
OFF	А	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	success
ON	А	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	success
OFF	В	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	success
ON	В	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	success
OFF	С	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	success
ON	С	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	success
OFF	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	success
ON	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	success

Table 1. Testing of communication between NodeMCU and smartphone

The Functional testing of auscultation training application on a smartphone is conducted when the switch is OFF, then the stethoscope is brought closer to the proximity sensor which is in position A, B, C, D, after that, it is observed which radio button is checked on the smartphone application and listen to the breathing sound that appears on the earphone. In the same way, further testing is performed when the switch is ON. Table 2 shows the test results of the auscultation training application on the smartphone. The auscultation training application on the smartphone successfully displays the checked radio button and plays a breathing sound according to the position of the switch and the stethoscope drum.



Table 2. The Functional testing of auscultation training application on smartphone

A low-cost IoT-based auscultation training device (Heri Andrianto)

## 4. CONCLUSION

We have successfully developed a low-cost IoT-based auscultation training devices using NodeMCU, four proximity sensors, metal as a stethoscope, a switch, a phantom doll, an earphone, and an android smartphone. Each proximity sensor works well and successfully detects a stethoscope drum. NodeMCU successfully connected to the wi-fi network and successfully published topics. The Auscultation training application on smartphones successfully subscribes to topics published by NodeMCU and successfully plays normal and abnormal breathing sounds based on subscribed topics. In our future work, we will test the use of this device for the practice of auscultation techniques by students and teachers in health schools.

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