
LIST OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	i
LIST OF CONTENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	vi
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. BASIC CONSIDERATION.....	6
III. AIM OF THE WORK.....	32
IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	33
V. RESULTS	44
VI. DISCUSSION.....	79
VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	84
VIII. REFERENCES.....	86
IX. ARABIC SUMMARY	
X. PROTOCOL	

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
Table (1): Direct vs. FFT computation of DFT -----	
Table (2): Fourier transform pairs -----	

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. no.		Page
1	Early monaural wooden stethoscope	2
2	Cammann binaural stethoscope	4
3	Anatomy of the human lungs	8
4	Lung volumes	9
5	Anatomy of the heart	15
6	The heart wall layers.....	15
7	Chambers and valves of the heart.....	16
8	Normal heart sound	17
9	Power spectra of normal lung sounds in a boy with asthma	19
10	Frequency response of the mechanical stethoscope	20
11	Acoustic stethoscope	20
12	Condenser microphones and piezoelectric accelerometers	22
13	Basic operational amplifier.....	22
14	(a) Input V_d , applied between the two input terminals (b) Two separate signals are applied to the inputs.....	23
15	Double ended output.....	23
16	(a) Double-ended output with single-ended input. (b) Double-ended output.....	24
17	Inverting amplifier.....	24
18	Non-inverting amplifier.....	25
19	Unity follower	25
20	Summing amplifier	26
21	A wave on a string.....	26
22	Sound produced by a speaker	27
23	Microcontroller architecture	33
24	Block diagram of the designed system.....	34
25	Microphone bias, low pass filter and the pre-amplification circuit.....	35
26	Digital storage stethoscope.....	35
27	Preamplifier and filtering circuit	36
28	3D simulation of the preamplifier and filtering circuit	36
29	PCB of Stethoscope Circuits	37

30	Different types of microphones: Electret condenser microphone (left) and piezoelectric accelerometer (right)	38
31	Sensor Coupled Microphone	38
32	Equivalent circuit of the electrets condenser microphone.....	39
33	Connections of the microphone to the chest piece	39
34	Sketch of Measurement Apparatus and Setup on a Patient.....	40
35	Schematic diagram of the signal generator circuit	41
36	Block diagram for the microcontroller of the signal generator circuit.....	42
37	3D simulation of signal generator circuit	42
38	Block diagram of Analogue Interfacing via Microcontroller.....	43
39	The simulated lung Phantom and trachea model.....	43
40	The four auscultation points of the heart.....	45
41	The user interface	45
42	Analyzing the time domain signal.....	45
43	The frequency spectrum	46
44	Apex normal heart sound in time domain	48
45	Aortic normal in time domain	48
46	Pulmonary normal in time domain	48
47	The frequency domain of apex normal heart sound	49
48	The frequency domain of aortic normal	49
49	The frequency domain of pulmonary normal.....	50
50	Apex, S3 in time domain	50
51	Apex S4 in time domain	51
52	The frequency domain of apex S3.....	51
53	Apex normal Vs apex S3	52
54	The frequency domain of apex S4.....	52
55	Apex normal Vs apex S4.....	52
56	Apex split S1 time domain	53
57	The frequency domain of Split S1	53
58	Apex normal Vs Apex split S1	54
59	Pulmonary split S2 persistent	54
60	Pulmonary split S2 transient.....	55
61	The frequency domain of pulmonary split S2 persistent.....	55
62	Pulmonary normal Vs split S2 persistent	55

63	The frequency domain of pulmonary split S2 transient	56
64	Pulmonary normal Vs split S2 transient	56
65	Early systolic murmur in time domain	56
66	Mid systolic murmur in time domain	57
67	Late systolic murmur in time domain	57
68	Holo systolic murmur in time domain	58
69	The frequency domain of early systolic murmur	58
70	Apex normal Vs early systolic murmur	59
71	The frequency domain of mid systolic murmur	59
72	Apex normal Vs mid systolic murmur	59
73	The frequency domain of late systolic murmur	60
74	Apex normal Vs late systolic murmur	60
75	The frequency domain of holo systolic murmur	61
76	Apex normal Vs holo systolic murmur	61
77	Early diastolic murmur in time domain	61
78	The frequency domain of early diastolic murmur	62
79	Aortic normal Vs early diastolic murmur	62
80	Opening snap in time domain	63
81	The frequency domain of opening snap	63
82	Apex normal Vs opening snap	64
83	Normal vesicular lung sound in time domain	64
84	The frequency domain of normal vesicular lung sounds	65
85	The frequency peak of normal vesicular lung sound	65
86	Coarse crackles in time domain	66
87	The frequency domain of coarse crackles	66
88	Normal sound Vs Coarse crackles	67
89	Inspiratory stridor in time domain	67
90	The frequency domain of inspiratory stridor	67
91	Normal lung sound Vs inspiratory stridor	68
92	Pleural friction in time domain	68
93	The frequency domain of pleural friction	69
94	Normal lung sound Vs pleural friction	69
95	Wheezing in time domain	69

96	The frequency domain of wheezing	70
97	Normal lung sound Vs wheezing	70
98	The output signals of the two stethoscopes displayed from a digital oscilloscope	71
99	The increasing of signal amplitude in time domain for each water quantity .	71
100	Relation between water volumes and signal amplitude.....	72
101	Relation between water volumes and the attenuation	72
102	Relation between water volumes and % change in attenuation coefficient ...	73
103	The frequency domain without water	73
104	The frequency domain of 15 ml water	74
105	Air Vs 15 ml of water	74
106	The frequency domain of 25 ml of water	74
107	Air Vs 25 ml of water	75
108	The frequency domain of 50 ml water	75
109	Air Vs 50 ml of water	75
110	The frequency spectrum of 75 ml of water.....	76
111	Air Vs 75 ml of water	76
112	The frequency domain of 110 ml of water	76
113	Air Vs 110 ml of water	77
114	The frequency domain of air	77
115	The frequency domain of 50 ml of water	77
116	The frequency domain of 50 ml of ultrasonic gel	78
117	Air, water Vs ultrasonic gel.....	78

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	:	Area
A/D	:	Analog to digital converter
AP	:	Action potential
BP	:	Blood pressure
COPD	:	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CT	:	Computed topography
db	:	Decibel
DFT	:	Discrete foutier transform
DVD	:	Digital versatile disk
E	:	Energy
ERV	:	Expiratory reverse volume
FFT	:	Fast fourier transform
FRC	:	Functional residual capacity
Hz	:	Hertz
I	:	Intensity
I/O	:	Input/ output
IC	:	Inspiratory capacity
I₀	:	Intensity of faintest sound
IRV	:	Inspiratory reverse volume
ISR	:	Interrupt service routine
LA	:	Left atrium
LCD	:	Liquid crystal display
LV	:	Left ventricle
MCU	:	Microcontroller unit
MHz	:	Mega hertz
ms	:	Millisecond
mV	:	Millivolt
P	:	Power
RA	:	Right atrium
R_f	:	Feedback resistor
RIAA	:	Recording industry association of america

RV	:	Residual Volume
RV	:	Right ventricle
S1	:	First heart sound
S2	:	Second heart sound
S3	:	Third heart sound
S4	:	Fourth heart sound
SNR	:	Signal to noise ratio
t	:	Time
TLC	:	Total lung capacity
TV	:	Tidal volume
USART	:	universal synchronous asynchronous receiver-transmitter
USB	:	Universal serial bus
PC	:	Personal computer
PCB	:	Printed circuit board
AC	:	Alternating current
FET	:	Field effect transistor
DC	:	Direct current
CPS	:	Centipoises per second
NaCl	:	Sodium Chloride
MP3	:	Media player 3
3D	:	Three dimension
mm	:	Millimeter
mL	:	Milliliter
LLD	:	Left lateral decubitus
VSD	:	Ventricular Septal Defect
MR	:	Mitral regurgitation
TR	:	Tricuspid regurgitation
MVP	:	Mitral Valve Prolapsed
EDM	:	Early diastolic Murmur
OS	:	Opening snap
ER	:	Emergency room
ECG	:	Electrocardiogram
PCG	:	Phonocardiography

WGN	:	White Gaussian noise
NLMS	:	Normalized least mean squares
VC	:	Vital capacity
V_d	:	Voltage difference
V_i	:	Input voltage
V_o	:	Output voltage
V_s	:	Voltage source
W	:	Watt
β	:	Intensity level
μV	:	Microvolt