

Robotics-Based Medication Delivery System in Hospitals

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Problem Statement

- Health Center face challenges such as staff shortages, high workloads, and time-intensive tasks like fetching equipment or delivering medication.
- The goal is to automate repetitive tasks using robotics to improve efficiency and reduce human error.

Key Challenges

- Navigating crowded and dynamic health center environments.
- Reliable object navigation including key challenges such as inventory management and delivering items.

Proposed Solution

Core Idea:

An autonomous robotic system designed to:

- Navigate health center environments efficiently.
- Manage storage and dispatch of medical supplies and equipment.
- Integrate seamlessly into health center workflows.

Key Features:

- SLAM Mapping: Simultaneous Localization and Mapping for real-time navigation.
- Object Recognition: Identify and interact with health center objects like dispatch units and storage.
- Autonomous Decision-Making: Dynamic path planning and task prioritization.

System Design

Core Components:

1. OrderController:

- Processes logistics orders for medication and supplies.

2. Robotic Manipulation:

- Automated fetching and handling of supplies.

3. Inventory Management System:

- Tracking of number of medicines at different medicine supply units.

4. Navigation System:

- Integrates real-time data from sensors like **LiDAR** and cameras.
- Uses **MoveBaseAction** under ROS for autonomous mobility.

Key Features:

- Interaction with **medicine supply units and target locations**.
- Task execution in **dynamic and obstacle-filled environments**.

Environment Setup

Tools Used:

- Gazebo for virtual environment simulation.
- ROS for model control and navigation.
- Movement and path planning using move_base package in ROS.

Simulation Setup:

- Dynamic hospital environment with obstacles.
- Use of technologies like LiDAR
- ModelController for handling logistics operations.





Defining Models

- Structuring , defining, visualizing models
- Models Used : Medicines, Storage units, Dispatch areas

Manages Models:

Loads models from files into memory.

Spawns models into the Gazebo simulation.

Deletes models from the simulation.

Navigation

Planning for Object Interaction:

- Calculating inventory in specific storage units and deciding if there exists a feasible path that satisfies the requirements of the request

Optimal Path Planning:

- Plan an optimal path to the target object or area using LiDAR and Local and Global path planner maps provided.
- Path Planning: Employs global planners (A*, Dijkstra) and local planners (DWA) for dynamic, obstacle-free movement.

Object Identification and Pose Estimation:

- Utilizes pre-defined object descriptors (e.g., dispatch units, storage units) from the hospital simulation environment.

Navigation Workflow:

- Obstacle Avoidance: Real-time costmap updates for bypassing unexpected obstacles.

Technical Details

- **OrderController:**

The OrderController class manages the flow of orders in a robotic hospital system. It is responsible for creating, queuing, and dispatching orders for the robots.

- **ModelController:**

The ModelController is responsible for loading models from files, spawning them in the simulation environment, and deleting them when no longer needed.

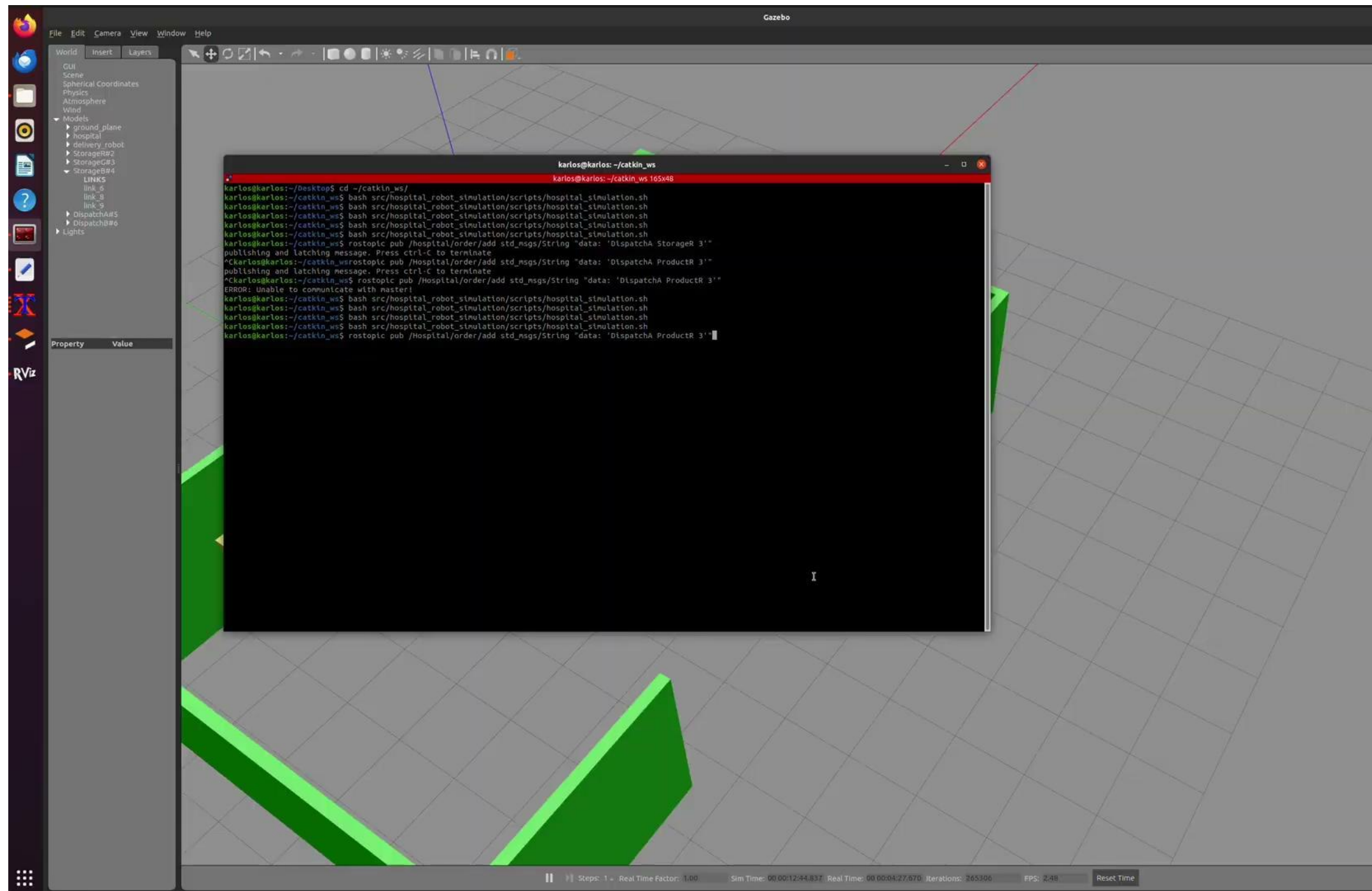
- **HospitalSimulation:**

It includes functionalities for spawning and managing models like storage units, dispatch units, and robots, as well as handling orders and ensuring a clean shutdown process.

- **Robot:**

The Robot class is responsible for managing robot operations in a hospital environment. It interacts with orders, storage units, dispatch units, and movement controllers to automate order processing.

Demo



Conclusion

Revolutionizing Hospital Efficiency with Robotics

- Through our innovative Robotics-Based Medication Delivery System, we have taken significant strides in improving hospital operations by automating the delivery of medications. Utilizing ROS-based SLAM, our robot navigates complex hospital corridors efficiently, reducing the dependency on manual labor and minimizing human error.

Key Achievements:

- **Autonomous Navigation:** Success in real-time SLAM implementation allowing precise localization and mapping in dynamic hospital environments.
- **Real Time Inventory Management:** Decide the feasibility of path planning and request completion in real time before spending any effort.
- **Robust System Architecture:** Developed a scalable and modular framework that supports easy updates and integration with existing hospital systems.

THANK

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