

Electrolyte Shock Treatment

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and clinical complications. For uncomplicated mild to moderate infections, the oral route suffices,

Abstract- This project deals to remove the bacteria in our skin by using electron movement with the help of electrolyte solution. There are different methods available for removing bacteria in our skin, especially for diabetes patient. The different methods are electrode neutrotheraphy and electrolyte imbalance method. Compare to another method is efficient to remove the bacteria. The advantages of this method are sublimation coating and protect our skin also.

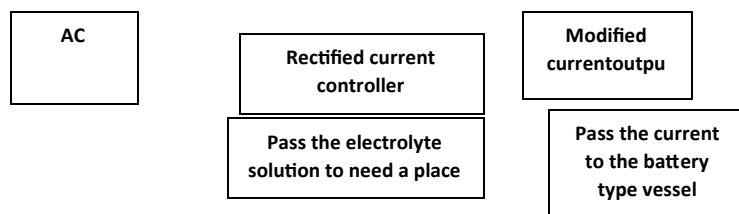
Keywords:Electrode, Electrolyte solution, Current controller.

I. Introduction

Skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) involve microbial invasion of the skin and underlying soft tissues. They have variable presentations, etiologies and severities. The challenge of SSTIs is to efficiently differentiate those cases that require immediate attention and intervention, whether medical or surgical, from those that are less severe. Approximately 7% to 10% of hospitalized patients are affected by SSTIs, and they are very common in the emergency care setting. The skin has an extremely diverse ecology of organisms that may produce infection. The clinical manifestations of SSTIs are the culmination of a two-step process involving invasion and the interaction of bacteria with host defenses. The cardinal signs of SSTIs involve the features of the inflammatory response, with other manifestations such as fever, rapid progression of lesions and blue. The diagnosis of SSTIs is difficult because they may commonly masquerade as other clinical syndromes. To improve the management of SSTIs, the development of a severity stratification approach to determine site of care and appropriate empirical treatment is advantageous. The selection of antimicrobial therapy is predicated on knowledge of the potential pathogens, the instrument of entry, disease severity

whereas for complicated, severe infections, intravenous administration of antibiotics is warranted. Recognition of the potential for resistant pathogens causing SSTIs can assist in guiding appropriate selection of antibiotic therapy.

II.BLOCK DIAGRAM:



The 230volt AC supply step down by using the transformer to 24volt. In this 24volt 3A current passes through the rectifier circuit. In this rectifier rectify the AC voltage to DC voltage and the current can be controlled by the system. In this current can be controlled by 2mA to 3A. In this regulated current passes through the battery type vessel. In this vessel have to electrode and electrolyte solution. The current passes through the electrode. The electrolyte solution can be ionized done with this process. From this ironized solution can be easily removed by the harmful bacteria

POWER SUPPLY:

Provides the voltage needed to control the current controller to electrodes in electrolyte filled solution

Transformer:

In the system we used in step down type transformer in that transformer will reduce the voltage in 230volt 5amps to 24volt 3amps ac supply.

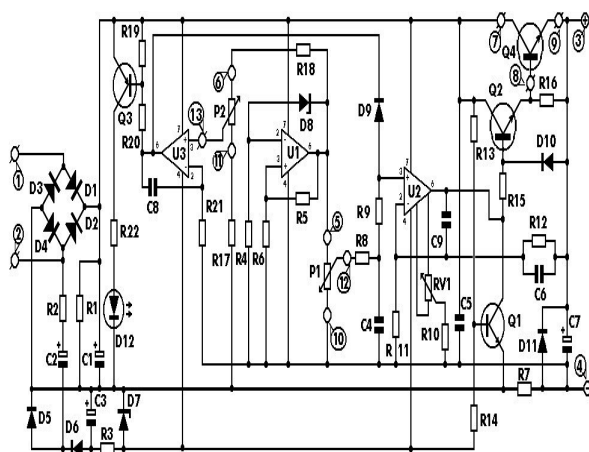
Advantages

1. It will destroy the harm full bacteria
2. It will clean the cloths and skin
- 3.It will cure the diapaties patients skin damage problem

IV DESIGN DETAILS

CURRENT LIMITER:

Current limiting is that the follow in electrical or electronic circuits of imposing Associate in Nursing higher limit on this which will be delivered to a load with the aim of protective the circuit generating or transmission this from harmful effects thanks to a short-circuit or similar downside within the load. this are restricted and controlled by 3Amps. this are regulated by 2mA-10mA.



ELECTROLYTE:

An solution may be a substance that produces associate electrically conducting resolution once dissolved during a polar solvent, like water. The dissolved solution separates into cations and anions, that disperse uniformly through the solvent. Electrically, such an answer is neutral. If an electrical potential is applied to such an answer, the cations of {the solution|the associateswer} area unit drawn to the conductor that has an abundance of electrons, whereas the anions area unit drawn to the conductor that includes a deficit of electrons. The movement of anions and cations in opposite directions inside the answer amounts to a current.

This includes most soluble salts, acids, and bases. Some gases, like acid, underneath conditions of hot temperature or depression may operate as electrolytes. solution solutions may result from the dissolution of some biological (e.g., DNA, polypeptides) and artificial polymers (e.g., styrene sulfonate), termed "polyelectrolytes", that contain charged purposeful teams. A substance that dissociates into ions in resolution acquires the capability to conduct electricity. Sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate area unit samples of electrolytes, informally referred to as "lytes."

In drugs solution replacement is required once a patient has prolonged puking or symptom, and as a response to strenuous athletic activity. industrial solution solutions ar on the market, significantly for sick kids (oral rehydration solutions) and athletes (sports drinks). solution observance is very important within the treatment of eating disorder and bulimia.

Transformer :

A electrical device may be a static device that transfers voltage between 2 or additional circuits through magnetic attraction induction. A varied current in one coil of the electrical device produces a varied force field, that successively induces a varied emf (emf) or "voltage" in an exceedingly second coil. Power is transferred between the 2 coils through the force field, while not a aluminous affiliation between the 2 circuits. Faraday's law of induction discovered in 1831 delineated this impact. Transformers area unit accustomed increase or decrease the alternating voltages in electrical power applications. Since the invention of the primary constant-potential electrical device in 1885, transformers became essential for the transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy voltage.[3] a large vary of electrical device styles is encountered in electronic and electrical power applications. Transformers direct size from RF transformers but a cubic centimetre in volume to units interconnecting the ability grid advisement many tons.

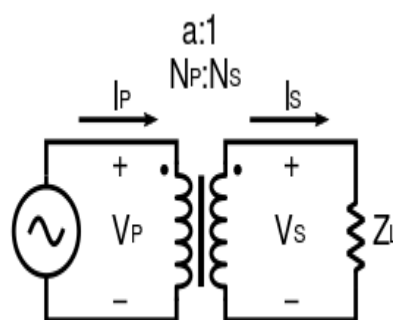
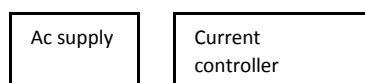


Fig. 5 transformer

ELECTRODE:

An conductor is associate electrical conductor accustomed build contact with a metalloid a part of a circuit (e.g. a semiconductor, associate solution, a vacuum or air). Configuration of the conductor An conductor in associate chemical science cell is spoken as either associate anode or a cathode . The anode is currently outlined because the conductor at that electrons leave the cell and reaction happens (indicated by a minus image, "-"), and also the cathode because the conductor at that electrons enter the cell and reduction happens (indicated by a and image, "+"). every conductor could become either the anode or the cathode counting on the direction of current through the cell. A bipolar conductor is associate conductor that functions because the anode of 1 cell and also the cathode of another cell.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:

transformer supply will pass through the current controller. In the current controller will control the current and voltage by using various. In the current controller will control the 2mA to 10mA. In the controlled current will flow through the electrolyte solution dipped electrode. In the electrode will ionize the solution. After ionization the electrolyte solution was sprayed to damaged skin. In the solution cleared the bacteria in damaged skin.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

In the system's output of electrolyte solution were sprayed by diabetes patient skin area In the diabetes patient skin damaged problem to avoid the removing of the body organ

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Working:

Inside the system will take the 230V,5A supply is reduced to 24V,3A AC by using step down