

A REVIEW OF MEMORY ASSISTANT APP

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ABSTRACT:

People who suffer from memory loss often forget things completely or find it difficult to remember any particular thing. Currently such patient makes use of hard notes, photograph or keep a personal assistant, all these ideas are not completely efficient.

By designing an application, we can give an integrate solution to memory loss patient. As mobile phone is handy and installing an application will meet all need of patients.

An intelligent remainder will make use of location and time and will remind of all task and activities set by user for that location and time. This will help patient to remember all task without carrying any notes or paper.

1. INTRODUCTION:

People suffering from Alzheimer's and other forms of age-related dementia sometimes have trouble recognizing friends and family or knowing what to talk about when they visit. An app will help patients stay connected to their memories -- and thus to their friends and family -- and perhaps will even help them keep a conversation going.

The app will be installed on the phones of the patient and friends, family and caregivers. Using GPS tracking and a connection to the cloud, the app can flash an alert to the patient when one of the group members is nearby. The phone tells the patient who is approaching and his or her relationship to that person, and it displays a slideshow of previously uploaded pictures. If the patient receives a text or phone call from someone registered in the app, a screen pops up with similar information.

"In anyone with a memory loss the first thing you do is to show them pictures and see if they are able to get back the memories,"

The developers plan to apply natural-language processing techniques on the patient's speech patterns to predict what the patient might say next.

Also planned is a feature that would remind the patient of important life events with a "Call this person" suggestion.

Caregivers can send reminders to take medicine make phone calls or complete particular tasks, and they can use the GPS feature to locate the patient.

A recurring theme in time management is that it is better to keep track of things using a system rather than your memory.

Some examples are systems for capturing project and task information, commitments, ideas and thoughts, and various documents, memos, and other paperwork.

This best practice deals with all the other things that you may need to remember such as appointments, meetings, time sensitive paperwork, deadlines, etc.

It's a no-brainer that for anything you wish to remember, you can always open your phone and set a reminder for the same. But wait? How often do you actually stop to do that? Worse still, what about those times when it is someone else who needs to remind you of something crucial? How many times in your jam-packed schedule have you juggled your last-minute errands, only to discover that the

most important thing that needed reminding totally skipped your mind? And then you have either your friend cribbing or your wife complaining about your short-term memory loss!

An intelligent remainder will make use of location and time and will remind of all task and activities set by user for that location and time. This will help patient to remember all task without carrying any notes or paper.

In remainder user will create task and set location when he will go to setting place the remainder automatic create sound i.e. alarm. Using this easily complete task the by user.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1. Short time memory loss:

Everybody forgets things from time to time. In general, the things that you tend to forget most easily are the things that you feel do not matter as much. The things that you tend to remember most easily are the things that are important to you - for example, a special birthday. However, some people just seem to have a better memory than others, and some people are more forgetful than others.

There are certain situations that can affect your memory and make you become more forgetful than you normally are. They can include the following- Depression, Physical illness, Medicines, Dementia, Alzheimer's disease.

2.1.1. How Memory Works.

A simply stated explanation of how memory works is provided above. It describes how it works in the intact brain. Damage to the brain's memory centers produces corresponding impairments in the brain's ability to remember. Following a brain injury, you might find that you can no longer remember how to perform simple things that you should have learned in kindergarten.

Because memory impairments tend to be the most pronounced in the first few years after TBI many survivors come to believe that nothing can be done. This can make us anxious and actually exaggerate this particular difficulty. Anxiety over memory lapses can actually interfere with your ability to remember. Under such circumstances, feelings of inadequacy, and shame tend to overwhelm all other memories

Research has shown that memory skills can be supplemented, and even improved with the right interventions and attitude. The following memory inventory will help you identify your memory strengths and weaknesses. And, ourMemory tool will help enhance your memory skills.

Types of Memory. There are several distinct types of memory. Sensory-motor memory (or procedural memory) allows us to remember such things as how to walk, and how to tie a shoelace. Another type, called semantic memory, enables us to retain general knowledge.

Two additional types of memory come into play when we recall a past event: narrative or episodic memory, which enables us to recall a personally experienced event; and script memory, in which we repeatedly experience the same event, and the episodes merge to form a generalized version. The individual episodes are forgotten unless they depart significantly from the script.

Memory of personal experiences, whether narrative or script, is reconstructive. That is, we do not store our experiences and play them back like a tape recorder. Instead, we recreate the past experience at the time of recall. This re-creation is based in part, on the original experience, but is also affected by factors influencing us at the time of recall.

Memory Disorders. It has been said that we are our memories. The sense of self is dependent on intact memories. Memory disorders might cause difficulties in remembering familiar faces and places. Short term memory difficulties can rob a person of the

pleasure of reading. Memory difficulties can interfere with career educational and personal goals. Chronic memory disorders are among the most common complaints of individuals with brain injuries.

2.2 Work done in this Field

Brain Training Apps

Certain real-world tasks do benefit from simple practice – arithmetic (for bill calculation, say) or improving spoken vocabulary. And some brain-training apps are now incorporating such exercises. The challenge of playing a new game could also help sharpen mental acuity – learning and other mental stimulation has been shown to stave off cognitive decline.

In choosing our favorite brain-training apps, we looked at the variety and challenge of games included, the applicability to everyday life, as well any research into the brain benefits (coupled with the necessary pinch of salt).

Elevate

The research: Elevate users tested 69% better than nonusers on questions in grammar, writing, listening, and math (devised by an independent research company), the key practical skills designed to be trained by the app.

Peak

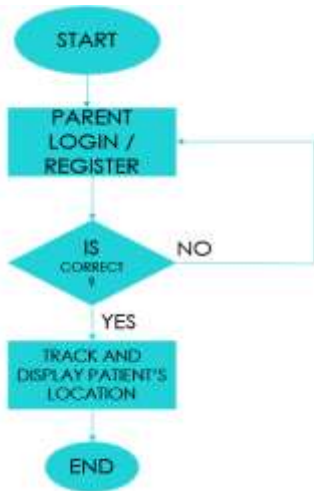
Instead of academic areas, Peak focuses on specific cognitive skills such as memory, mental agility, problem-solving, focus and language (that is, ability to communicate). Games tend to be more visual than Elevate, including a Sudoku-sequel visual puzzle and number popping in numerical order.

Some exercises also rather dubiously deal with “emotional training” – for example, spot the smiling faces and match them up, while ignoring the frowning faces, in order to challenge one’s ability to focus on the positive. (That said, I ranked worse than 97% of the population at this.)

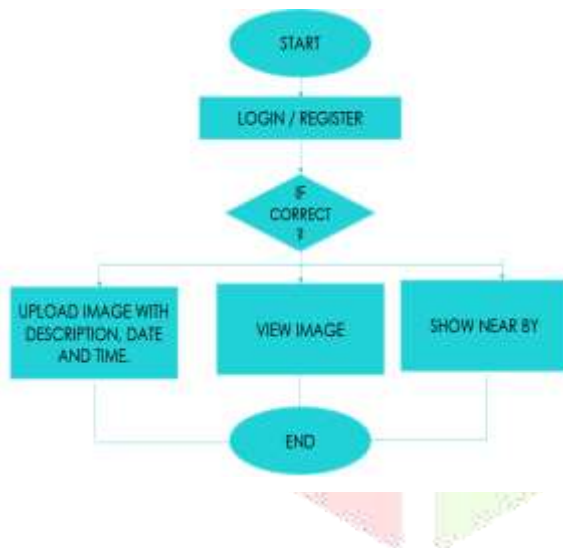
One of the highlights of Peak is the visual display of your performance as a constellation of all cognitive skills so you can instantly see your top skills. Along with full access to games and insights, Pro-users can additionally compare their particular constellation to others in other age groups and professions.

The research: The premium-only Advanced Training Program is a memory game called Wizard, created in conjunction with scientists or institutions including Cambridge University, based on research that demonstrated its benefits for visual and episodic learning, and new learning.

Algorithm Flow- For Location Display:



User login flowchart:



3. PROPOSED ALGORITHM:

After understanding about various memory loss patient requirement by doing literature survey. An app will be made which will assist patient in daily activities

The app will feature a smart gallery which will help in identification of people easily. Smart gallery will display name of person in the picture which will set by patient or one who will click the picture.

A intelligent remainder will make use of location and time and will remind of all task and activities set by user for that location and time. This will help patient to remember all task without carrying any notes or paper.

A tracker window in app will help family members or closed one to monitor the movement of such patient. In case if patient goes on wrong location relative people can call and guide them easily (A chat system will give more convenience).

App can also be used to save medical history digitally of such patient, thus in case of any emergency instant medical report can be viewed by concerned medical person.

And any other feature which can assist patient of memory loss will be added as per need.

4. CONCLUSION:

In this paper we have studied in details about short time memory loss and how to easily track patient or Tracking algorithm for object identification.

We also surveyed different types of Brain Training Apps.

In this, system automatic reminder system used to give information to complete task.

5. REFERENCES

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