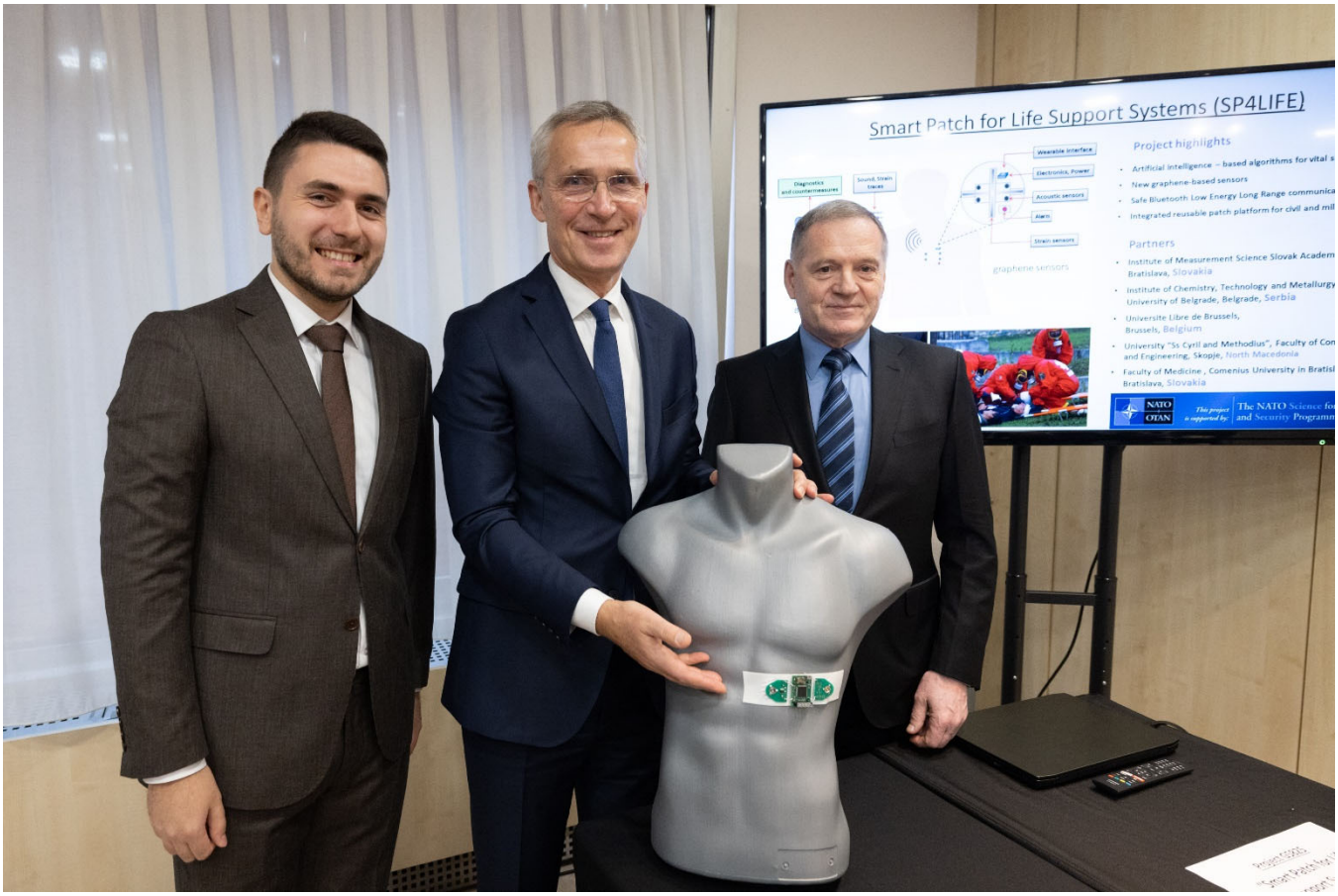
Presentation of the SP4LIFE project during the visit of NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg in Belgrade

On the occasion of the official visit of NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg to Serbia on November 21, 2023, a presentation of scientific projects supported by NATO as part of the **Science for Peace and Security - SPS** program took place in the Holiday Inn hotel in Belgrade.



Three projects, out of 14 NATO SPS projects in which Serbia is involved, were presented during the visit, among them the project "**Smart patch for life support systems - SP4LIFE**", the coordinator of which is the Institute of Measurement of Slovak Academy of Sciences and partners are from 4 universities from Serbia, North Macedonia, Belgium and Slovakia. During the visit of the Secretary General of NATO, the project was presented by his advisor from the NATO SPS office, Dr. Eyup Turmus and the goals of the project were introduced by the representatives of the researchers, the young Belgrade doctoral student Stefan Ilić, MS and the project coordinator doc. Ing. Milan Tyšler, CSc. In the following discussion, the guest appreciated the innovativeness of the solution and its potential and expressed his pleasure that young people from several countries are participating in the solution.

In the SP4LIFE project, a real-time system with wearable electronic patches is being developed that collects and smartly analyzes information on the vital parameters of multiple injured persons (respiration, heart rate, blood oxygenation, blood pressure, and body temperature) and can help medical personnel to optimally monitor and manage them, for example in case of mass accidents or terrorist attacks. A patch-like wearable device attached to an injured person's chest monitors basic vital signs and raises an alarm if the person's health condition changes critically. At the same time, it is possible to wirelessly transfer measured data from several patches to one monitoring tablet, where, using artificial intelligence methods, other vital parameters of the injured and their expected trends are continuously evaluated, which enables priority treatment and transport to a medical facility of those injured who are in the biggest threat to life.