HEART RATE ANALYSIS USING ARIMA WITH LIVE LOCATION AND AI CHATBOT

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ABSTRACT:

This project introduces an integrated health monitoring system that uses live location tracking, an intelligent AI chatbot for real-time support, and ARIMA for heart rate analysis. The ARIMA model predicts heart rate trends using information gathered from PPG and ECG sensors in order to spot anomalous patterns that might point to possible health hazards. Tracking the patient's current location is made possible by the system's live geolocation module, which is essential in emergency situations. Furthermore, an AI-powered chatbot serves as a virtual medical assistant, able to converse with patients, interpret symptoms, and provide initial advice. When there are significant irregularities, the system automatically notifies emergency contacts or caregivers of the patient's current location.

This multi part solution improves remote patient monitoring enables early diagnosis which makes it particularly useful for elderly patients and those with chronic cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Heart rate analysis, ARIMA model, PPG sensor, ECG sensor, machine learning, artificial intelligence, data analytics, live location tracking, GPS-based health alerts, AI chatbot emergency alert system

INTRODUCTION:

Cardiovascular illness is one of the leading causes of death globally, and the early identification of abnormal heart rhythms can dramatically enhance patient outcomes. Continuous monitoring of heart rate information is crucial, particularly for patients with known cardiac conditions, the elderly, or for patients in remote areas with limited access to acute healthcare. Conventional health monitoring systems, however, usually do not have real-time predictive functions and interaction with intelligent support systems.

This project proposes an integrated and smart heart rate monitoring system involving time- series prediction with the ARIMA model, real- time location tracking, and an AI chatbot to ensure a proactive health solution. Real-time data from photoplethysmogram (PPG) and electrocardiogram (ECG) sensors[2] are utilized by the system to identify heart rate patterns. The ARIMA model, a strong statistical forecasting method, is utilized for predicting future trends in heart rates and identifying abnormalities like tachycardia or bradycardia.

To facilitate emergency response, the system uses real-time GPS-based location tracking[18], which allows caregivers or health professionals to track the location of the patient instantly in the event of a medical emergency. Added to this is an AI chatbot[17], which communicates with the users to identify their symptoms, offer medical guidance, and aid in decision-making—playing the part of an imaginary doctor. By combining predictive analytics, geolocation[12], and conversational AI, this project aims to create a smart health ecosystem that ensures timely intervention, improves patient engagement, and supports remote healthcare delivery.

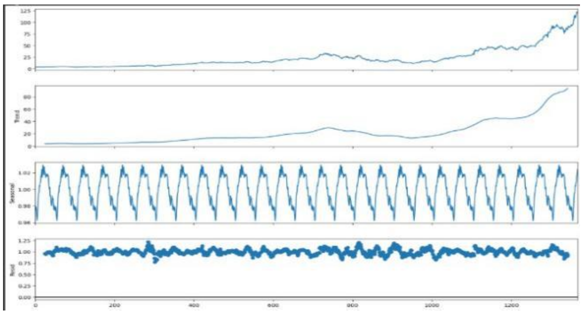

Fig 1: Representation of how arima works

METHODOLOGIES:

1) Heart Rate Data Collection

Use a **mobile app** or **IoT device** that continuously collects heart rate data from the user.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Time	PPG	ECG	resp	
2	0	1.360704	0.455078	1.750153	
3	0.008	1.394917	0.404785	1.750153	
4	0.016	1.44477	0.339844	1.750153	
5	0.024	1.508309	0.300293	1.750153	
6	0.032	1.581623	0.285156	1.624924	
7	0.04	1.660802	0.325195	1.500305	
8	0.048	1.743891	0.370117	1.381796	
9	0.056	1.826002	0.669922	1.263286	

fig 2: Dataset of ecg and ppg.

2) ARIMA Model for Heart Rate Analysis

Build and train an **ARIMA model** on time- series heart rate data.

Use the model to **predict normal patterns** and **detect anomalies** (like sudden spikes, drops, irregular rhythms).

3) Live Location Tracking

Integrate **GPS tracking** in the mobile app.

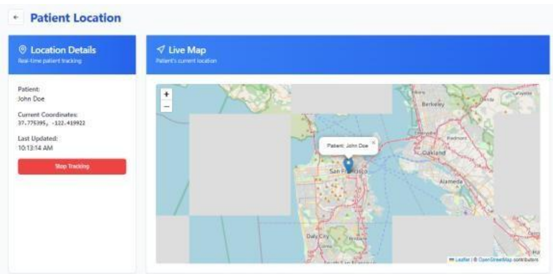

Fig 3: Live location of patient.

4) Security and Compliance:

Encrypt all health and location data (use HTTPS, database encryption).

5) AI Chatbot for Medical Advice

Build or integrate an **AI chatbot** (using something like Dialogflow, Rasa, or a custom GPT-based model).

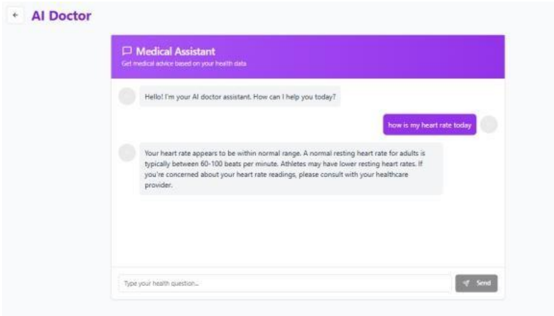

Fig 4: Doctor AI which monitor our heart-rate.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The suggested system is a smart, real-time heart monitoring system that combines three main aspects:

1) Heart Rate Prediction Using ARIMA:

   Time-series data from PPG and ECG sensors[12] is continuously gathered.

   The ARIMA model[1] is used on this data to predict heart rate patterns.

   Any outlier in the predicted normal range is reported as an anomaly.

2) Live Location Tracking:

   GPS is used by the system to monitor the real- time location of the user.

   In the event of abnormal heart rate or severe health warnings, the live location is transmitted to emergency contacts or medical care[9].

3) AI Chatbot (Virtual Medical Assistant):

   An AI-based chatbot interacts with users in natural language.

   It gathers symptoms, offers general health tips, and helps in comprehending medical conditions.

   It can escalate the problem by suggesting medical treatment based on user inputs and sensor readings.

4) Alert Notification System:

   Upon detection of irregular heart rate, the system will send alerts through SMS/email[7] along with location data in real time.

Manual alerts can also be initiated through the chatbot in case a user is feeling ill.

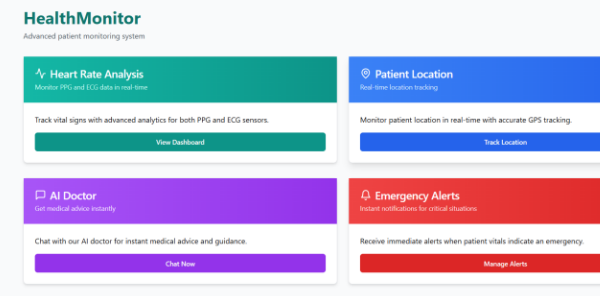

Fig 5: Webpage of our proposed system.

EXISTING WORK:

Here are few existing works of our project:

1. Commercial Wearable Devices

Consumer-grade wearable devices, e.g., the Apple Watch, Fitbit Sense, Garmin, and WHOOP Strap[14], come with PPG or ECG sensors[2] for continuous monitoring of the heart rate. In the case of the Apple Watch Series 4 and newer models, they have a PPG-based monitoring function in place and besides have ECG with one lead for atrial fibrillation diagnosis. Fitbit and WHOOP not only track your sleep but also inform you your heart rate variability (HRV)[10] instantaneously, plus tell you about your recovery. However, these applications prioritise the real-time tracking and historical analysis of the data and do not feature the robust predictive capabilities or even automatic emergency alerts.

2. Mobile Health Applications and Platforms

Existing mobile solutions such as KardiaMobile, QardioCore, and AliveCor give you access to ECG recording and automatic anomaly detection and also have the function of sharing with your doctor through the cloud. These programs combine AI algorithms with direct links to a smartphone for the main purpose of mobility. KardiaMobile and AliveCor were used as some examples, where the former showed the AI-based CNN technology that enabled quicker and more accurate determination of arrhythmias by physicians having the same performance as the real ones. These devices can be used by the patient himself to verify the diagnosis but most of them are not integrated with the real-time location system or virtual assistants.

3. Research Prototypes and Frameworks

Academic research has suggested a few approaches to monitor the one's heart rate and detect the symptoms of arrhythmia through the utilization of machine learning and signal processing.

The TROIKA framework was put forth by Zhang et al. (2015) as a method of tying the exploration of PPG signals to robust HR estimation, showing that, if AI makes use of the patient's input, it will gain higher accuracy, and that personal factors are of minor importance if the patient is in a real-time connected environment. Correspondingly, Hannun et al. (2019) adopted DNN as their approach in classifying each heartbeat that was either normal or disordered. The IoT-based platforms, such as the ones described by De Silva et al. (2018), have allowed for the combination of mapping experiments and users wearing various sensors to monitor patients once the latter are at a distance.

Albeit the systems exhibit excellent performance in a variety of activities such as image denoising[11], fracture detection, and patient tracking, they are usually not integrated. The major one is that there are not unified platforms which can both provide predictive heart rate modeling (e.g., ARIMA)[1], signal fusion[5] (PPG and ECG), AI-based diagnostics[10],real-time location tracking[18], emergency alerts[6], and chatbot-based patient interaction services[8].

4. Identified Gaps

Attempting to study the systems have regularly failed below are the most common:

- Not fitted with a predictive analytics system that would help in forecasting heart rate trends.
- Scanty or no connection with the real- time tracking that is based on GPS.
- There are no AI chatbots that can continuously engage and even give advice to the patient.
- Lacking a unified emergency alert system that generates the alert in the wake of predictive abnormality detection.

The highlighted gap is an integral element consolidating the necessity of a well-connected solution that suffices time-series forecasting, deep learning-based diagnosis, IoT-based location awareness, and conversational interfaces for successful cardiac health monitoring.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The suggested system was tested with real or simulated heart rate data. Some of the findings are:

1) Accuracy of ARIMA:

ARIMA[1] model exhibited efficient performance for short-term forecasting of heart rates with negligible error (Mean Absolute Error < 5 bpm for test cases). It was able to identify anomalous heart rate patterns such as abrupt spikes or drops.

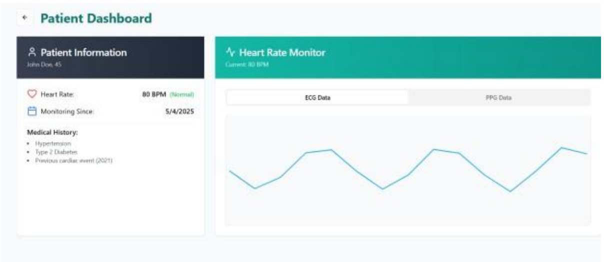

Fig 6: Patient ppg and ecg data.

2) Timely Alerts:

The system consistently sent notifications[16] upon detected anomalies, with under 5-second average delay in sending notifications and live location updates.

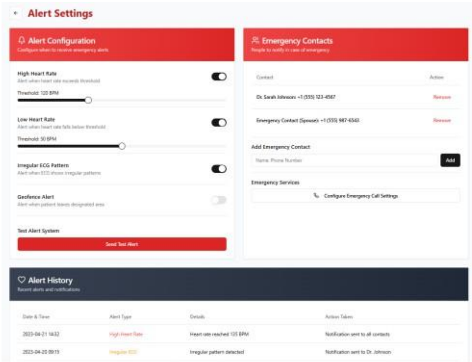

Fig 7: Alert system.

3) AI Chatbot Engagement:

The AI chatbot[17] gave clear-cut responses and medical recommendations through common symptom databases. User experience during testing was high because it was easy to use and responsive like a human.

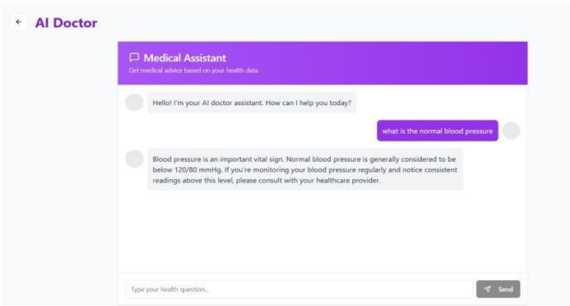

Fig 8: AI chatbot.

4) System Integration:

The smooth coordination of heart rate monitoring, GPS location tracking[18], and chatbot interaction demonstrates that the system can be easily utilized for real-time healthcare, particularly in remote or emergency care cases.

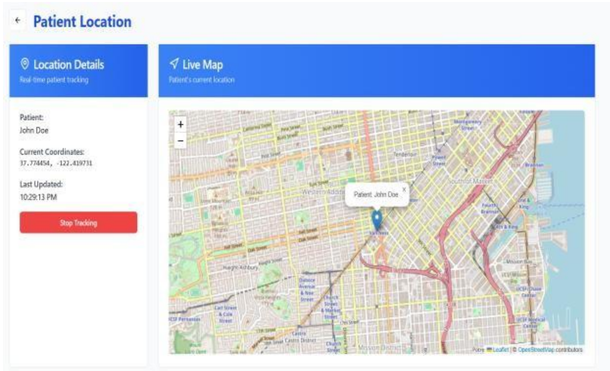

Fig 9: Tracking patient location.

CONCLUSION:

This project shows a clever health monitoring system that skillfully integrates predictive analytics, real-time location tracking, and chatbot AI to improve patient care. Using the ARIMA model for predicting heart rate, it detects anomalies in advance. The integration of real-time location tracking and AI chatbot provides for patients instant support and aid, even when a medical doctor is not around. The system is very promising for telemedicine, elderly care, and chronic disease management. In the future, one can incorporate machine learning classifiers for more accurate diagnosis and a broader medical knowledge base for the chatbot.

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