

A Survey on Personal Assistance For Seniors Who Are Self Reliant Case Study

'Ashok Kumar G'

B.Tech Students, Department of Information Technology, Karpagam College of Engineering, Anna University

Abstract --- In modern society, busy life has made people forget many things in day to day life. The elderly people and the people victims of chronicle diseases who need to take the medicines timely without missing are suffering from dementia, which is forgetting things in their daily routine. Considering this situation study has been done in this. Paper reviewing the technologies of home health care which are currently used for improving this situation by reminding the scheduled of medicine, remote monitoring and update new medicine data of patients, which can be done by prescriber through web..

Keywords--- : Home Health Care; Dementia; Remote Monitoring; Medicine Reminder; RFID authentication

Introduction--- If the patient sufferings from the disease where it is compulsory to take medicine at proper time, in this paper we have review the technology of home health care system among them a medicine reminder system and some improvement regarding authentication have well focused. Generally for home based health care the arrangement include communications, imaging, sensing and human computer interaction technologies embattled at diagnosis, treatment and monitoring patients without disturbing the quality of lifestyle. It can be possible the development of a low cost medical sensing, communication and analytics device that is real-time monitoring internet allowed patients physical conditions. Internet of Things (IoT) network will provide active and real-time appointment of patient, hospitals, caretaker and doctors apart from this the secured data transmission from source point to destination for the purpose of remote monitoring there is need of the architecture of a low cost embedded platform for Web-based monitoring 1 . The distant monitoring is made possible by using various biomedical devices, they measure and transmit data via Bluetooth or ZigBee to a unit that manages them (PC, iTV). The collected information may be stored on the device or sent to a collection centre that provides a complete monitoring, for both health professionals and patients. Access to the medical centre can be allowed, via web, from mobile device or PC 2 The IOT and RFID combination also play a vital role in object detection and personal identification which can be use categorized the person while remote monitoring when number of people information have observed which will helpful to unique identity to each patient and their respective data will be stored .

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Ilkko et al4 (2009):

proposed UbiPILL A Medicine Dose Controller of Ubiquitous Home Environment (2009), Home automation and wireless sensor network which have enhancing the quality of life by providing security, information and comfort. Here had discuss a centric home server with three main roles: use of existing Interfaces on registered systems for remote monitoring and Control, serving the surrounding system as a data gateway and Providing content adaptive user interfaces enhanced by Belongings of end-user client devices, the ubipill device had implemented to remind people for elder and for monitoring purposes ubipill and home server have been design to reliably monitor the medicine box activity by web browser.[1]

Kliem et al5(2012):

proposed Security and communication architecture for networked medical devices in mobilityaware eHealth environments (2012), Telemedicine concept is cost efficient and location autonomous monitoring system, the suitable and secured medical data can be transferred with different devices with attention towards security and privacy issue. Emergency situations need on the flutter network integration and data transmission fluctuating from domains like patients home, medical practices, ambulances and, hospitals, where each domain may parallel to a different authority so, mobility aware approach allowing out of the box medical device integration and authentication, and simultaneously fulfilling the typical security and privacy requirements of e-health environments..[2]

Parida et al3 (2012):

proposed Application of RFID Technology for In-House Drug Management System (2012), RFID based technology have used to make drug management system, in this tracking of medicine can be done including emergency or regular medicine with or without RFID tag .the HF tag have assigning the user and by employing RFID reader along with camera and web based system to track the user. This system can be beneficial for the old age, less educated people.[3]

Clifton et al2(2013) :

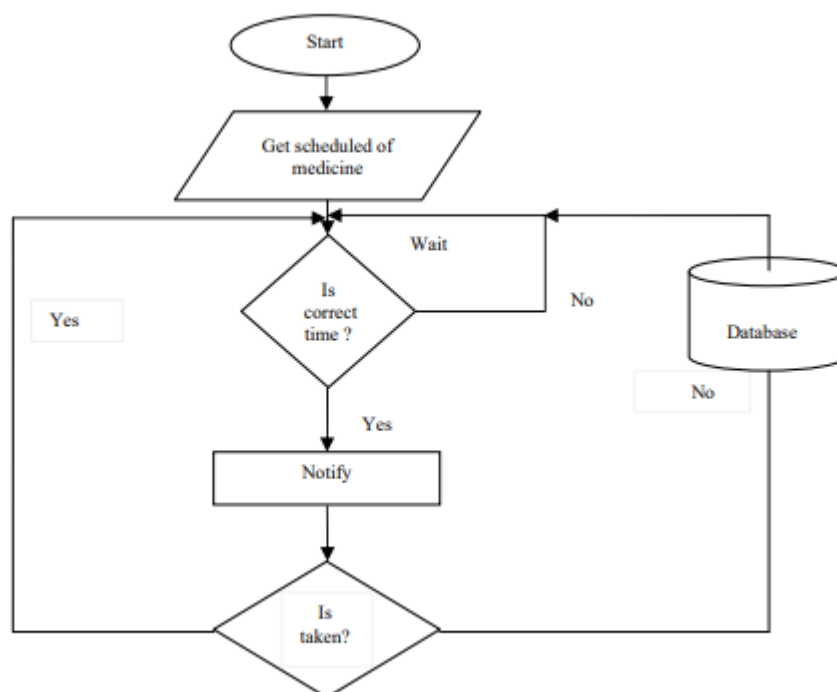
A Self-powering Wireless Environment Monitoring System Using Soil Energy, proposed A largescale clinical validation of an integrated monitoring system in the emergency department(2013),In the integrated patient monitoring which include electronic patient data which generally have more amount challenges to acquire cope with artefact data with the help of algorithm, analyzing and communicating the resultant data for reporting to clinician, here in this demonstrated the machine learning technology embedded within healthcare information system which provide clinical benefits for improving patient outcomes in busy environments.[4]

Hamida et al6(2013):

proposed towards efficient and secure in-home wearable insomnia monitoring and diagnosis system (2013), Due to the evolution in technology it is now possible to specific timing monitoring here delivers an experimental estimation of communication and security protocols that can be used in in-home sleep monitoring and health care and highlights the most proper protocol in terms of security and overhead. Design Procedures are then derived for the distribution of effective in-home patients monitoring systems [5]

Ray et al7 (2014):

proposed Home Health Hub Internet of Things (H3IoT)(2014) , Health is vital part of life and it is quite necessary to give priority health related issue in which digitization helpful by using number of devices through the concept of IOT but due to heterogeneity and interoperability the concept of digitization for health care is neglected, here in this the best focus given to architecture framework for human health hub which have envision of usage of real life implementation.[6]

WORKING FLOW CHART:

BENEFITS:

- Intelligent control: Control system comprising sensors for monitoring and reporting the state of the environment and its associated control software, which regularly check the medicine taken by patient or not. IoT: (Internet of Things) has evolved from the convergence of wireless technologies, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and the Internet.
- The concept may also be referred to as the Internet of Everything. to exchange data of things or physical object, this is embedded with electronics, related software, sensors and network connectivity.
- Which allow to sensed and collect data remotely, it generate opportunity to direct integration between physical world and computer based system have economic, accuracy and efficiency benefits.
- The use of open standard like ISO/IEEE 11073-20601 group of standards addressing the interoperability of personal health devices
- MQTT messaging protocol will best suited due to less memory, processor and bandwidth
- The use of open source IOT cloud will be effective. x RFID and RFID reader: RFID is utilized to give unique identification to user so that while remote monitoring the prescriber can distinguish the patient on same page
- Web page: web page will be used for remote monitoring of medicine scheduled followed by patient and to upload the changes if any found after comparing the variation in medicine consuming activity in scheduling, quantity, timing of drug.
- Alarm System: The alarm system is used to give the indication of medicine through voice message.
- Appointment from home: The provision will be on the box which will take patient appointment of the doctor here, RFID will be the Identity of patient. x Benefit of using RFID tag: Used for Encryption/Decryption Technology

Conclusion:

For home health care various technology have evolved as review considered, in this paper medicine, its scheduling have well focused which is beneficial to improve efficiency of prescribed drug and reduce economic factor. To improve the existing home health care technique number of monitoring technology has observed which leads to home health monitoring system. The monitoring system can be implemented with sensing element and wireless module which should need to secure so that message containing the health related information should not be corrupt. IOT (Internet of Things) play a vital role in communicating the two devices, the use of messaging standard and communication protocol we can securely transfer the important messages regarding to health. open source IOT cloud will be effective for storing sensors data, the benefit of digitally storing is the retrieving of data is easy and faster manner in case of emergency for secure health. For the user personal identity and Encryption/Decryption purposes the RFID will best.

Reference:

- [1]. A. Sawand, S. Djahel, Z. Zhang, and F. Na. Multidisciplinary Approaches to Achieving Efficient and Trustworthy eHealth Monitoring Systems. Commun. China (ICCC), 2014 IEEE/CIC Int. Conf., pp. 187–192; 2014.
- [2]. D. a. Clifton, D. Wong, L. Clifton, S. Wilson, R. Way, R. Pullinger, and L. Tarassenko. A large-scale clinical validation of an integrated monitoring system in the Emergency Department. IEEE J. Biomed. Heal. Informatics vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 835–842; 2013.
- [3]. M. Parida, H.-C. Yang, S.-W. Jheng, and C.-J. Kuo. Application of RFID Technology for In-House Drug Management System. 15th Int. Conf. Network-Based Inf. Syst., pp. 577–581; 2012.
- [4]. L. Ilkko and J. Karppinen. UbiPILL A Medicine Dose Controller of Ubiquitous Home Environment. 2009 Third Int. Conf. Mob. Ubiquitous Comput. Syst. Serv. Technol., pp. 329–333; 2009.
- [5]. A. Kliem, M. Hovestadt, and O. Kao. Security and Communication Architecture for Networked Medical Devices in Mobility-Aware eHealth Environments,” 2012 IEEE First Int. Conf. Mob. Serv., pp. 112–114; 2012.