**Paper title:**

IoT Based Remote Health Monitoring System

**Methodology:**

* Development of a smart monitoring gadget for patients.
* Sensors capture various parameters of the patient.
* Data processed by Raspberry Pi.
* Information transmitted to doctor and medical assistant.
* Data stored in the cloud for analysis.
* Alerts sent if parameters exceed limits.

**Limitations:**

* Relies on constant internet connectivity.
* Potential data security and privacy concerns.
* Reliability dependent on sensor accuracy.
* Initial setup and maintenance costs.
* Limited reach in areas with poor internet infrastructure.
* Dependency on power sources for continuous operation.

**Paper Title:**

Smart Health Care Monitoring System based on Internet of Things (IOT)

**Methodology:**

* Utilization of heart beat and blood pressure sensors for health monitoring.
* Use of ARDUINO UNO for data processing and communication.
* Integration of GSM and GPS modules for connectivity.
* Implementation of ThingSpeak for data storage and analysis.

**Limitations:**

* Lack of precise performance metrics for patients.
* Absence of developed interfaces for data visualization.
* Inability to provide continuous heart rate monitoring.
* Limited coverage area for Bluetooth connectivity.
* This summary provides an overview of the Smart Health Care Monitoring System based on Internet of Things (IOT) as discussed in the provided PDF document.

**Paper Title:**

An IoT Enabled Health Monitoring Kit Using Non-Invasive Health Parameters

**Methodology:**

* Sensors' Data Acquisition: Utilizing biomedical sensors to measure body temperature, heartbeat, body movement, blood oxygen, and sweat gland activity.
* Data Visualization to Thingspeak Cloud: Data collected from sensors is updated and stored on the Thingspeak platform for visualization and analysis.
* Data Analysis to Thingspeak Server: Processing and analyzing the health data on the Thingspeak server for further insights.

**Limitations:**

* Calibration of Sensors: Sensors' calibration is crucial for accurate measurements.
* Hardware Components: Utilization of various sensors like LM35 temperature sensor, Pulse sensor, AD8232 ECG sensor, GSR sensor, MAX30100 sensor, and ADXSL345 sensor.
* Software Modules: Interaction between hardware and software components, utilizing internet/Wi-Fi for data transmission to Thingspeak platform.
* Android Application: Development of an application for data display and emergency call and text message functionalities.
* Emergency Alert System: Sending SMS alerts to a designated mobile number if sensor data crosses a certain threshold.
* Future Enhancements: Suggestions for improving the system with medication arrangement and enhanced data storage for better security.
* Conclusion: Importance of health monitoring systems for early detection of health issues and reducing medical costs.
* References: Citing related works and resources in the field of health monitoring and IoT technologies.

**Paper Title:**

Development of an IoT Based Health Monitoring System for e-Health

**Methodology:**

* Utilization of IoT devices for medical system connection.
* Creation of a Health Monitoring System for real-time pulse rate and body temperature monitoring.
* Capability to send emergency signals to doctors or patients' relatives.
* Integration of IoT-based gadgets with medical systems for smart healthcare surveillance.
* Modules used in the IoT system include pulse detection, temperature detection, etc.

**Limitations:**

* Lack of awareness among people about IoT and its benefits.
* Concerns about the availability of IoT-based sensors and communication equipment.
* Uncertainty about cost-saving potential on medical bills with IoT devices.
* Belief that IoT devices can reduce errors and enhance medical services.
* Anticipated impact of IoT devices during the COVID-19 pandemic on reducing hospital visits and enabling wireless remote monitoring.

**Paper Title:**

IOT Based Patient Monitoring System

**Methodology:**

* Creation of separate channels for monitoring pulse rate and temperature sensor.
* Utilization of ThingHTTP app for triggering IFTTT Applet for data entry and email alerts.
* Integration of Wi-Fi module to send patient data to cloud platforms like Thingspeak and IFTTT.
* Display of patient temperature on LCD screen and indication of emergency conditions with LEDs.
* Inclusion of panic button for patients to trigger immediate alert emails to medical professionals.

**Limitations:**

* Limited to monitoring temperature, heart rate, and panic conditions.
* Relies on Wi-Fi connectivity for data transmission.
* Requires manual intervention for emergency alerts.
* May not cover all possible medical emergencies or conditions.
* Limited scalability for adding new monitoring parameters or features.