

IMPETUOUS TRACKING OF INFORMATION

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Literature Review :

Nguyen and Silva discussed applications for remotely checking patients for neutralizing cardiovascular illnesses. A telemonitoring system that uses hardware and programming contraptions is proposed by Szydlowski and Konieczny in. The system is designed to screen diverse heart-related diseases. ECG and heartbeat monitoring system is described in by Lanata et al. In, Kozłowski et al. proposed a method for checking cardiovascular ailments. Blood pressure (BP) and ECG checking systems are discussed in by Ramesh et al. They have developed an algorithm that uses five states. Another approach by Kumar and Kotnana in monitors pulse, heart rate, blood pH level, ECG, and body temperature with the help of different sensors. In , Ferreira et al. proposed a system for bedridden patients to monitor ECG, body temperature, oxygen levels, galvanic skin response, and airflow in the lungs. Another approach in proposed by Sannino et al. is used for fall detection of patients using an accelerometer. The system can also monitor other vital signs such as body temperature, oxygen level, ECG, and heart rate. Mishra and Agrawal created a system to collect physiological data for ECG and pulmonary artery pressure (PAP) . The system sends the collected data like text messages. In, Pinheiro et al. developed a system for cardiac analysis of a patient in a wheelchair.

Wang et al. in discussed a patient activity monitoring system with fall detection that uses an Android-based Smartphone. Gibson et al. addressed fall detection that uses multiple comparators and a classifier. In, a fall detection system is proposed by Paoli et al. and Naranjo-Hernandez et al., which uses a wireless sensor node equipped with an accelerometer and location device. Yu et al. in and Mastorakis and Makris in developed a contactless system based on a camera module for fall detection and physical activity. Greene et al. in developed a method for fall detection based on the Internet of Things (IoT) that uses an Amazon Echo device, a speaker, and a webcam for the functionality.

Lanata et al. in proposed a system to monitor patients suffering from mental bipolarity. Nadeem et al. developed a system for EEG signal analysis using Bayesian learning. In ,Karan et al. proposed a plan to monitor diabetic patients with the help of artificial neural networks. Zhan et al. developed a system called HopkinsPD. This system is designed for patients who are suffering from Parkinson's disease. The system can monitor such patients remotely. Price et al. in developed a system to monitor cognitive fatigue for brain injury people. Prabhakar and Rajaguru proposed the RPM system to classify epilepsy in their study. In , Adams et al. proposed another remote patient monitoring system for psychoanalysis. Lakshminarayanan et al. in developed a smartphone-based eye care system that has shown promising results. Rotariu et al. in developed a wireless sensor network-based system for composition and respiration analysis. The system can also analyze melanoma and other skin-related diseases. In, Khattak et al. proposed a constrained-oriented application protocol (CoAP) based low-power personal area network system for healthcare. Another application by Gonzalez et al. was developed to

assist patients in an accident. Patel et al. in discussed wearable sensors and systems based on microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and system on a chip (SoC) implementation for rehabilitation applications. Sardini et al. in developed a system using a thin copper wire embedded in a t-shirt with a piezoelectric actuator. The system is used for posture monitoring during rehabilitation. Benelli et al. in proposed a method to measure BP, ECG, body weight, spirometry, and glycemia. A similar approach is proposed in by Sorwar and Hasan to monitor vitals on multiple parameters. E-Ambulance is a system developed by Almadani et al. for remote monitoring of patients. The system is deployed in an ambulance and monitors patients' vital signs while going to the hospital or medical care facility. A Smart Rehabilitation Garment (SRG) for posture correction was developed by Wang et al. Magno et al. demonstrated a wireless, low-power remote monitoring system with on-body sensors. Serhani et al. created the Smart Mobile End-to-End Monitoring (SME2EM) system for long-term monitoring of disorders that cause illness. The system is deployed as web services and an algorithm to filter and wrapper selection. Al-Naji et al. in developed a camera-based monitoring system to monitor children in a hospital environment. The system monitors respiration rates and detects apnoea using a Kinect camera.

Yew et al. proposed an RPM system based on IoT. The system monitors ECG signals and uses the MQTT protocol for data transmission. Annis et al., in their research, studied the RPM system to monitor COVID-19 patients. The system tracks the details of patients based on vitals. Taiwo and Ezugwu also proposed a system to monitor COVID-19 patients. The system is called an intelligent home healthcare support system (ShHeS) and is based on IoT. Iranpak et al. in proposed RMP based on LSTM (long short-term memory) deep neural network algorithm. El-Rashidy et al. in also proposed RPM. The authors have conducted a research survey on principles, trends, and challenges of RPM for chronic disease. These systems are summarized in .In comparison to the systems described in related works, the proposed system has a novel method of analyzing and monitoring the health parameters of patients, and the proposed system is also extensible as more health parameters can be configured easily.

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