



Internet of Medical Things

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Outline – Internet of Medical Things

- Internet of Medical Things Outline
 - Introduction
 - Emergent Technologies
 - Applications
 - Security Requirements
 - Challenges
 - Future Applications
 - Conclusions



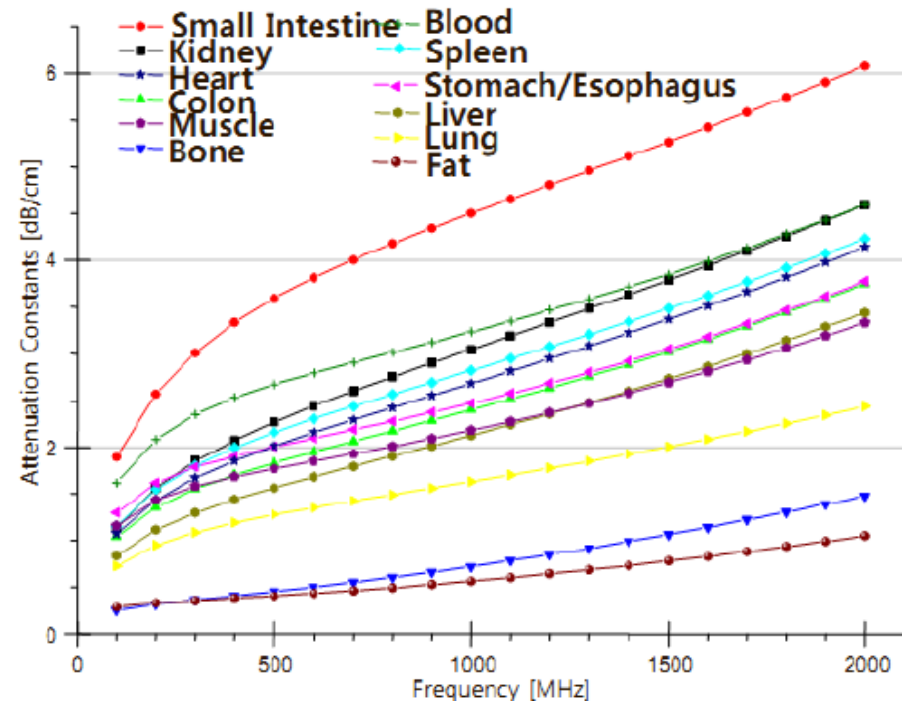
Introduction – Internet of Medical Things

- Definition: a network of interconnected medical devices, hardware, and software used for healthcare applications.
 - Motivation: Improve the conventional healthcare infrastructure and equipment to provide a more cost-effective system and improve the quality of life for patients

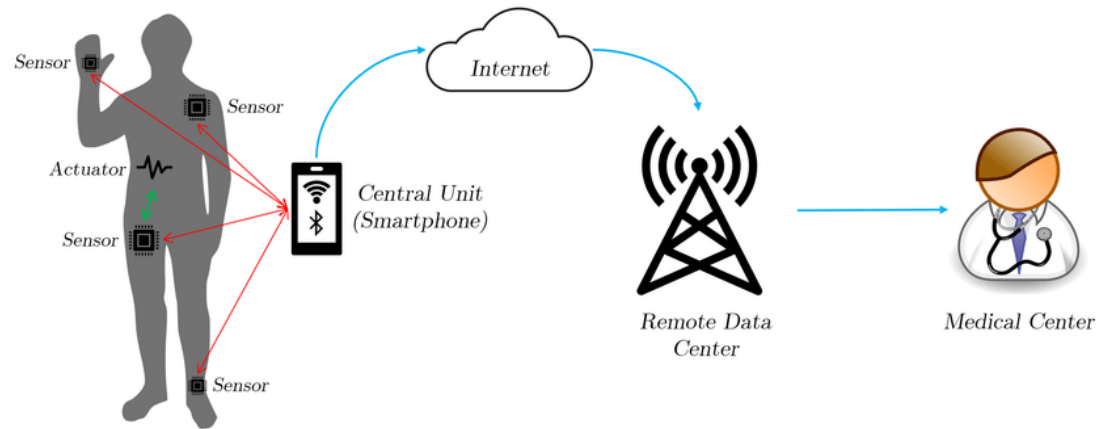


IoMT Challenges

- Regulations & red tape
- The human body is a lossy medium
- Humans are highly dynamic
- Cells are "fragile"
- Energy consumption



- Wireless Body Area Networks (WBAN)



- Overcome the high attenuation
 - Use ultra-wideband (UWB) communication
 - Use ultra-sonic waves instead

IoMT Innovations

- Five main modes that humans are in
 - Lying down
 - Standing
 - Sitting
 - Walking
 - Running
- How can we leverage the classification system to make more efficient transmission algorithms?

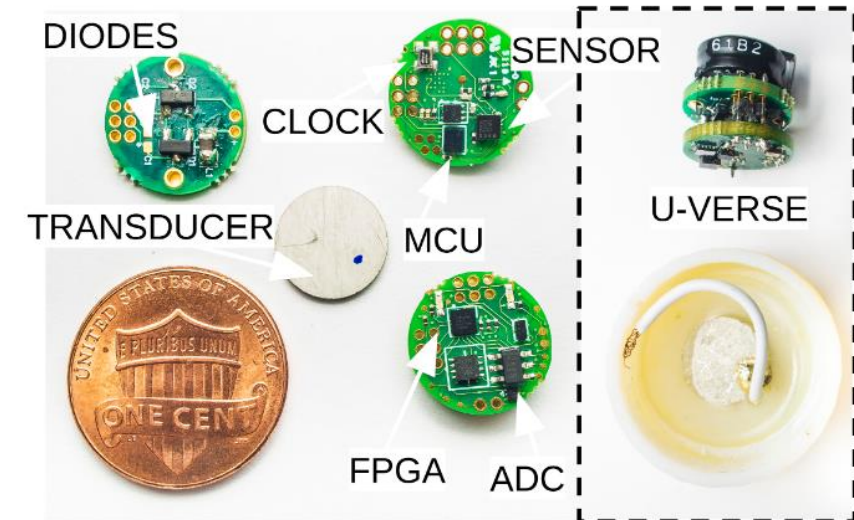


IoMT Innovations

- Emerging Protocols for IoMT
 - Humans while in motion are periodic
 - Transmit and receive where the RSSI is at its peak
 - Predict human motion for maximized efficiency
 - BANMAC (Body Area Network MAC)
 - Built on IEEE 802.15.4
 - Flexible scheduling and *no* random channel access
 - Very low packet loss
 - HACMAC
 - Link quality-aware protocol to adapt mechanisms based on the link quality
 - DeepBAN uses a temporal convolution network (TCN) based deep learning approach to lower response time and increase efficiency by 15%

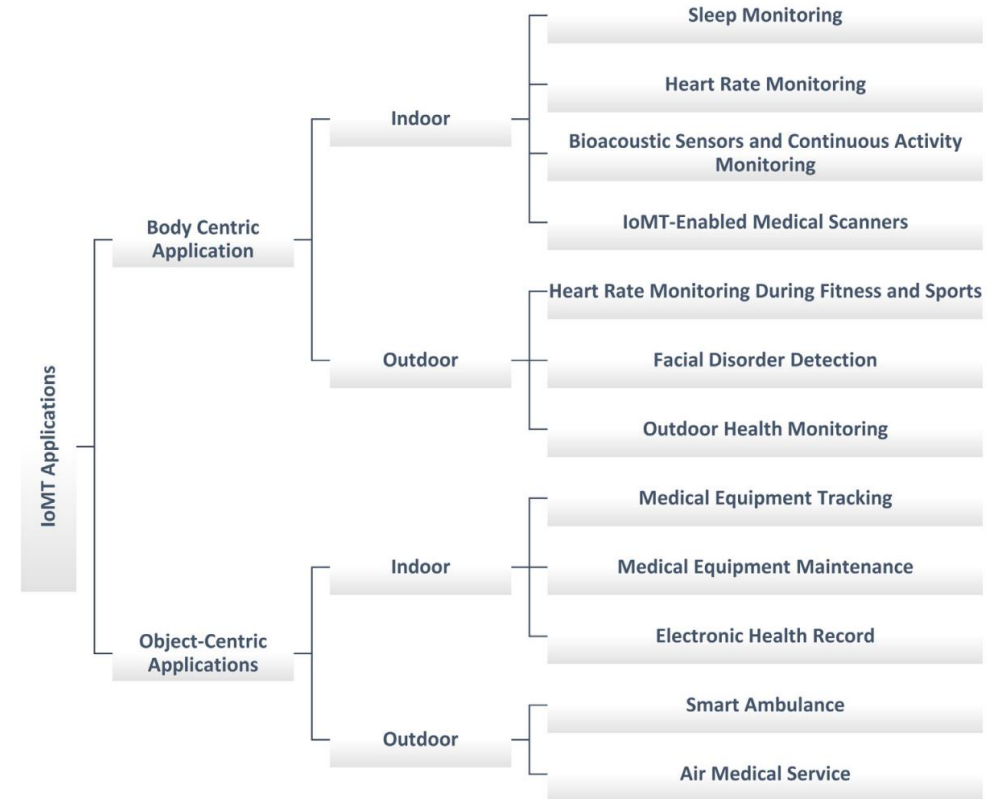


- Implantable Internet of Medical Things (IIoMT)
 - How to charge the device?
 - How to send/receive signals?
- Investigate usage of ultrasonic frequencies for communication as well as for wireless charging



U-Verse Implantable IoMT Device [1]

- Various Applications exist for IoMT can be split into two categories
 - **Body-Centric:** Physical devices attached to patients for monitoring of vital information
 - Heart Rate Monitoring
 - Sleep Monitoring
 - Glucose monitoring
 - **Object-Centric:** IoT devices used to enhance functionality of medical equipment
 - Electronic Health Record
 - Medical Device Tracking
 - Smart Ambulances



Overview of IoMT Applications [2]

IoMT Applications – Smart Hospitals

- Definition: Hospital that implements IoT-technologies to optimize:
 - its management systems
 - medical equipment
 - infrastructure
- Goal: Administer a more effective healthcare service to those in need of medical assistance
 - Improving Quality of Life for patients
 - Reducing hospital occupancy via remote monitoring
 - Allowing for telehealth appointments with doctors



IoMT Applications – Smart Hospitals

- Methods:
 - **Electronic Health Records**
 - Appointment registrations and access to medical records for patient via smartphone or computer
 - Wi-Fi based smart tablets for doctors and nurses to access patient information
 - **RFID tagged medical equipment**
 - quickly locate valuable equipment in hospital
 - Also used for inventory check to avoid overstocking equipment
 - **Remote Monitoring**
 - Vital information collected from different sensors and transmitted to cloud server for doctors/nurses to observe health data remotely or respond during emergencies



Smart tablet with access to medical database



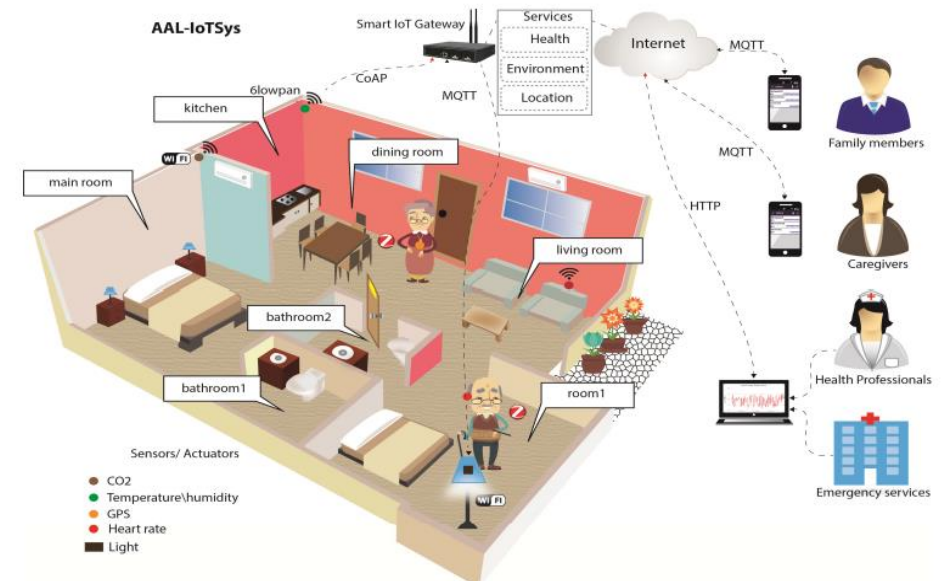
RFID tags on equipment, test samples, patient ID

IoMT Applications – Telehealth

- Definition: Allowing patients of any age to keep track of their own vital health data and own well-being
- Motivation: To provide remote solutions to increase healthcare accessibility outside the hospital setting
 - Benefits those who are incapable of getting themselves to hospital
 - Handicapped or elderly patients
- **Ambient Assisted Living [3]**
 - Monitored patient's heart rate, location in home, temperature, humidity, and CO2 levels



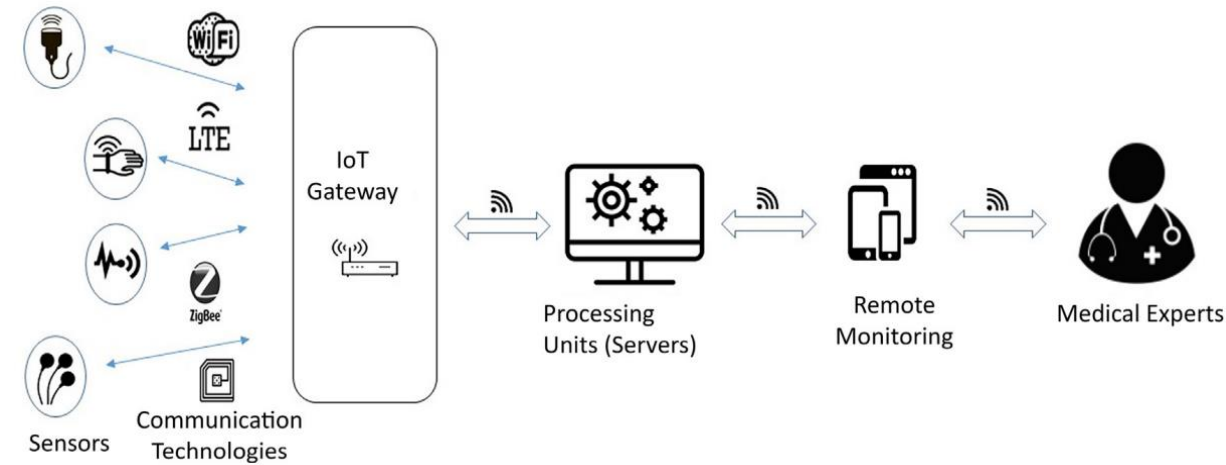
Smartphone Appointments with Doctors/Clinicians



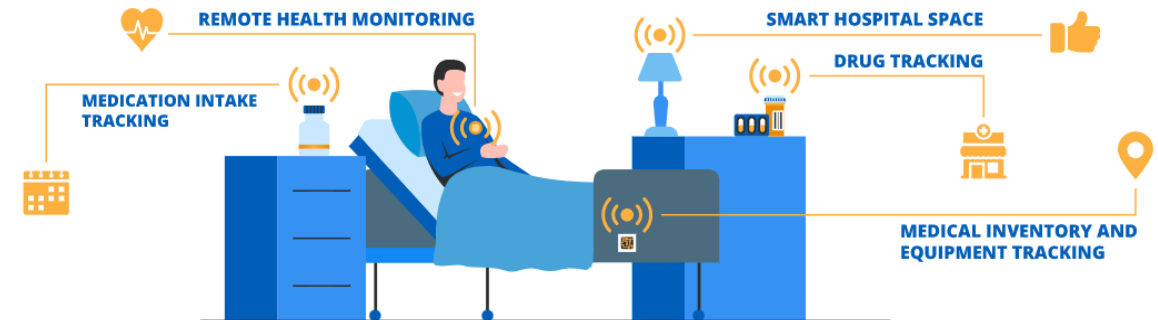
Ambient Assisted Living System with IoT Gateway [3]

IoMT Applications – Remote Monitoring

- Main Areas utilized in Remote Monitoring:
 - **Heart Rate Monitoring**
 - Wireless body sensors and ECG wearables such as smart watches/bands
 - Stress levels can indicate hidden diseases like arrhythmia
 - **Diabetic Monitoring**
 - Blood glucose sensors that measure patient's blood sugar, transmit data via Bluetooth to smartphone
 - **Prescription Drug Monitoring**
 - Prescriptions can be manually submitted into smartphone application tied to cloud server for doctors to verify patient's intake
 - Help combat adverse drug reactions and compliance



Architecture of Remote Monitoring Systems [1]



Security / Requirements of IoMT Devices

- Overview
 - Why is security so important?
 - Importance of authentication
 - Diffie-Hellman and Curve25519
 - Promises of smartphones as medical devices



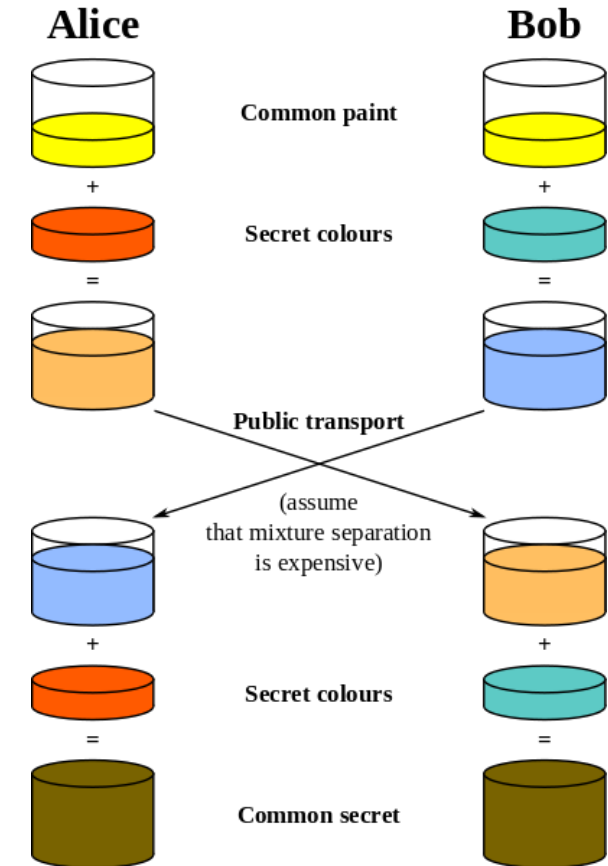
Why is Security of IoMT Devices Important?

- HIPPA, GDPR
 - Organizational frameworks for protection and visibility of personal health data
 - Importance of data that is contained
- Importance of authentication
 - Authentication vs. Data transmission
 - Why does authentication matter so much?
 - Current industry trends



Diffie-Hellman Encryption and Curve25519

- What is the Diffie-Hellman protocol?
 - RSA encryption
- Modulus function and elliptic curves
 - Difficulty of prime number factoring
- Modern protocol variants on iOS, iPadOS, MacOS
 - Curve 25519



Smartphones as Medical Devices

- Smartphones are changing the way we think about medical devices
 - Bringing medical technologies to the masses
- Smartwatches improve health metric gathering
- FDA regulation and smartphone apps
- Reliability of AI in making medical decisions



Barriers/Problems of IoMT Devices

- There are many challenges that IoMT Devices face
- For example:
 - Privacy and Security
 - Standardization Protocols
 - Accuracy and Risk of failure
 - Cost
 - Acceptability

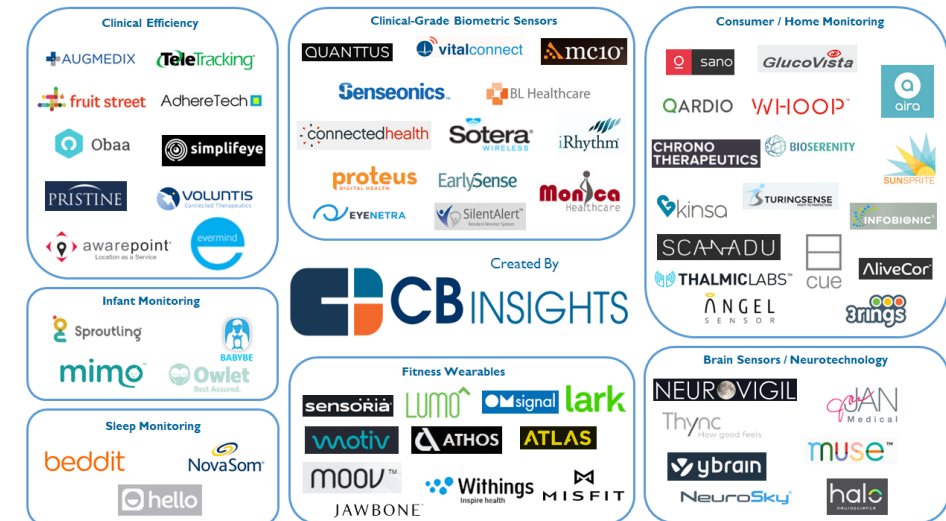


Barriers/Problems of IoMT Devices

- Privacy and Security :
 - Is my Data safe and Secure ?
 - Cyber attacks
 - Implementation of Complex algorithms
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology
- Standardization Protocols :
 - What protocols does my system use ?
 - Interoperability
 - Smooth Integration

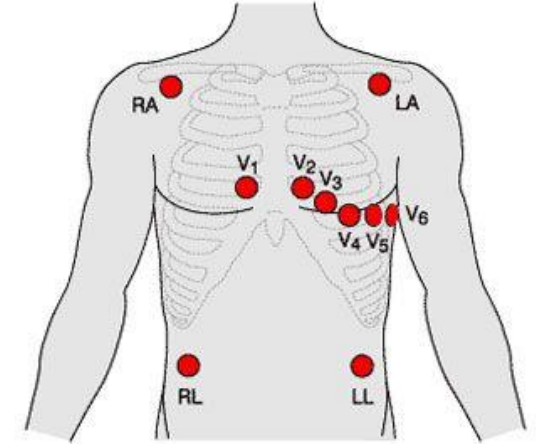


The Healthcare Internet of Things (IoT) Market Map



Barriers/Problems of IoMT Devices

- Accuracy and Risk of failure :
 - How accurate is my device ?
 - What if my device fails
 - Software updates
- Cost:
 - Design and Development Cost
 - Cost of Implementation
 - Training staff



Barriers/Problems of IoMT Devices

- Acceptability:
 - Is the general public ready ?
 - True value of IoT
 - Acceptance of IoT



- **Future Tech**
 - Wearables
 - Many alternatives in the coming years focusing on miniaturization of devices for more comfortable and unobtrusive designs
 - Implantable IoMT
 - Allow for ultrasonic based wireless transmissions and charging
- **Conclusions**
 - Providing alternative options than in-person healthcare are becoming more demanding
 - Earlier prevention of diseases obtainable via remote monitoring
 - More development needed to overcome security and FDA regulation

- [1] Guida, Raffaele & Dave, Neil & Restuccia, Francesco & Demirors, Emrecaan & Melodia, Tommaso. (2019). U-Verse: a miniaturized platform for end-to-end closed-loop implantable internet of medical things systems. 311-323. 10.1145/3356250.3360026.
- [2] F. Al-Turjman, M. H. Nawaz, and U. D. Ulusar, "Intelligence in the internet of medical things era: A systematic review of current and future trends," *Computer Communications*, vol. 150, pp. 644–660, 2020
- [3] D. C. Yacchirema, C. E. Palau, and M. Esteve, "Enable IoT interoperability in ambient assisted living: Active and healthy aging scenarios," in *Proc. 14th IEEE Annu. Consum. Commun. Netw. Conf. (CCNC)*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, 2017, pp. 53–58



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