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IoT And Cloud Based Healthcare Monitoring System

M Manivannan[1], G. Priyanka Reddy[2], G. Tharunkumar[3], G. Manjunath Reddy[4], Y. Manasa[5], K. Uday Kumar[6]

[1]Ass. Prof., Dept. of CSE, Siddarth Institute of science and Technology, Puttur, Andhra Pradesh, India
[2,3,4,5,5,6]UG Scholar, Dept. of CSE, Siddartha Institute of Science and Technology, Puttur, Andhra Pradesh, India
[3]gantatharunkumar04@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The IoT-enabled Healthcare Monitoring System is designed to revolutionize patient care by integrating wearable sensors**,** cloud computing, and real-time data processing. This system enables continuous health tracking, allowing doctors and caregivers to monitor vital parameters such as heart rate, oxygen levels, and temperature remotely. The collected data is transmitted to a cloud-based platform, ensuring instant access and real-time alerts for healthcare providers. The system leverages NodeMCU for IoT integration, Python-based web applications**,** MSSQL for secure data storage**.** Additionally, hierarchical clustering algorithms are used for advanced data analysis, improving diagnostics and decision-making**.** The framework prioritizes scalability**,** energy efficiency**,** and to enhance patient monitoring and emergency response. Performance evaluations demonstrate improved data accuracy, reduced latency, and enhanced medical intervention capabilities**.** This project presents an innovative approach to smart healthcare**,** ensuring a more reliable, efficient, and accessible medical system through IoT-driven automation and cloud-based connectivity**.**

KEYWORDS: *IoT, Cloud Computing, NodeMCU, MSSQL, Healthcare Monitoring, Wearable Sensors, Real-Time Data, Hierarchical Clustering, Python Web Application, Scalability, Automation.*

1. Introduction:

The rapid advancement of IoT and cloud computing has revolutionized the healthcare industry by enabling real-time patient monitoring through wearable sensors and smart medical devices**.** With the growing demand for efficient and scalable healthcare solutions, IoT-based systems provide a cost-effective and data-driven approach to remote patient care. However, security and privacy concerns remain significant challenges in ensuring the integrity of patient data.

This project proposes an IoT-enabled cloud computing framework for green healthcare, integrating real-time patient data collection, secure storage, and interactive accessibility for doctors and healthcare providers. The framework utilizes **s**ample IoT-generated datasets for prototype implementation, ensuring a realistic healthcare monitoring simulation. Python is used for developing the web application**,** while MSSQL is employed for storing application-generated data.

To enhance data security and trust**,** Ganache is integrated into the system, ensuring tamper-proof and immutable health records**.** Additionally, Node.js serves as the backend server, managing data flow and enhancing system efficiency. The proposed system also incorporates hierarchical clustering algorithms for patient data analysis, improving decision-making and predictive insights for doctors.

Traditional healthcare systems rely heavily on manual monitoring**,** leading to inefficiencies in tracking chronic conditions and emergency response times. The proposed IoT-enabled framework addresses these challenges by providing a **s**ecure, scalable, and interactive solution for healthcare professionals. By leveraging cloud computing, the system enhances data privacy, real-time monitoring, and remote healthcare accessibility, making it a sustainable and future-ready healthcare innovation.

2. Literature Review:

1. IoT-based Smart Healthcare Monitoring System for Patients

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) into healthcare has revolutionized patient monitoring by enabling real-time tracking of vital signs through wearable sensors. These systems collect data such as heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation levels, transmitting the information to cloud platforms for storage and analysis. Healthcare professionals can remotely access this data, facilitating timely interventions and personalized care plans. The continuous monitoring capabilities of IoT devices significantly reduce response times during medical emergencies and enhance the management of chronic diseases. However, the widespread adoption of these systems faces challenges, including ensuring data privacy and security, integrating with existing healthcare infrastructures, and addressing scalability concerns to accommodate a growing number of connected devices.

2. A Real-Time IoT-Based Patient Monitoring System using Cloud

Cloud computing plays a pivotal role in modern IoT-based healthcare systems by providing a centralized platform for storing and analyzing health data collected from various sensors. In real-time patient monitoring, wearable devices measure physiological parameters and transmit this data to cloud servers. Healthcare providers can access and analyze the information remotely, enabling continuous patient oversight without the need for physical presence. The integration of machine learning algorithms into these systems allows for predictive analytics, facilitating early disease detection and personalized treatment recommendations. Despite these advancements, challenges such as ensuring data integrity, maintaining network reliability, and protecting patient confidentiality remain critical for the successful deployment of cloud-based healthcare solutions.

3. Design and Development of IoT Based Health Monitoring System

The development of IoT-based health monitoring systems focuses on creating efficient and reliable platforms for continuous patient observation. These systems typically incorporate sensors to measure vital signs, microcontrollers for data processing, and communication modules for data transmission. Energy consumption is a critical consideration; as wearable devices rely on battery power for prolonged operation. Implementing low-power communication protocols, such as Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) and Wi-Fi, along with optimizing sensor duty cycles, can significantly extend battery life. Additionally, employing energy-efficient algorithms ensures that data processing and transmission are conducted with minimal power usage, thereby enhancing the overall sustainability of the monitoring system.

4. IoT Based Patient Health Monitoring System Using Raspberry Pi

Utilizing Raspberry Pi in IoT-based health monitoring systems offers a cost-effective and versatile solution for tracking patient vitals. Equipped with various biomedical sensors, the Raspberry Pi can monitor parameters such as body temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen levels. The device processes the collected data locally and transmits it to cloud servers for remote access by healthcare professionals. Its compact size and computational capabilities make it suitable for edge computing applications, enhancing system responsiveness and reducing latency. However, developers must address challenges related to device overheating, storage limitations, and efficient power management to ensure reliable and continuous operation.

3. Methodology:

3.1 System Overview:

The proposed IoT and cloud-based healthcare monitoring system is designed to provide continuous, real-time health monitoring for patients using integrated wearable sensors and cloud infrastructure. The system facilitates remote data collection and secure transmission of vital signs, including heart rate, body temperature, and oxygen saturation levels, to a centralized web application accessible by healthcare professionals. It enhances patient care by enabling early detection of abnormal health conditions and ensuring timely medical interventions.

The collected health data is transmitted from IoT devices to the web server via NodeMCU and is stored in a structured format in the MSSQL database. The cloud-based web application, developed using Python, provides an interactive interface for doctors to view patient data, analyze health patterns, and make informed decisions. Additionally, the system incorporates notification features to alert healthcare providers during emergency conditions. The architecture emphasizes scalability, low latency, and energy efficiency to support long-term, real-world deployment in both urban and rural healthcare settings.

3.2 Hardware Design:

The hardware framework of the healthcare monitoring system revolves around an ESP8266-based NodeMCU module, which manages sensor data acquisition and wireless communication. The system uses the **MAX30100** sensor to measure heart rate and SpO_2 levels, while additional sensors like the **DHT11** can be included for monitoring temperature. These sensors are integrated with the microcontroller to capture real-time physiological data from patients.

The system's power supply is designed to be stable and energy-efficient, ensuring consistent performance even during extended usage. Data from sensors is processed and transmitted via Wi-Fi to the web server. The NodeMCU operates on low power, making it suitable for wearable and portable use. Each sensor is calibrated for accuracy, and the system is tested to ensure reliable data acquisition. The hardware design supports modular expansion, allowing for the integration of more sensors or communication modules in the future. This flexible design makes the system adaptable to various healthcare environments, from hospitals to home-based care.

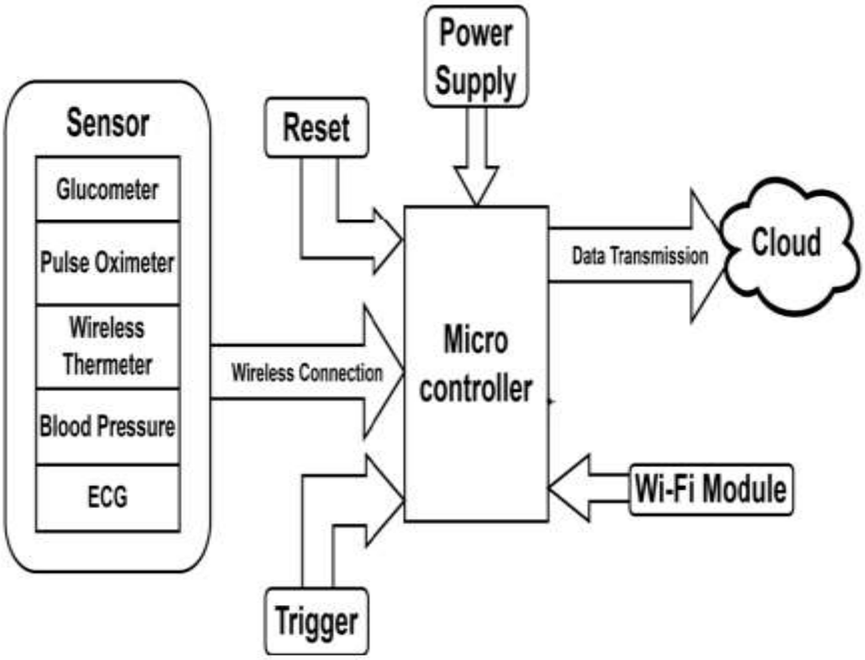

Fig 1: Block Diagram

The diagram illustrates the hardware architecture of an IoT and cloud-based healthcare monitoring system centered around the NodeMCU (ESP8266) microcontroller. The MAX30100 sensor is integrated to continuously monitor heart rate and SpO_2 levels, while a temperature sensor (optional DHT11) records body temperature. These sensors collect real-time physiological data from the patient.

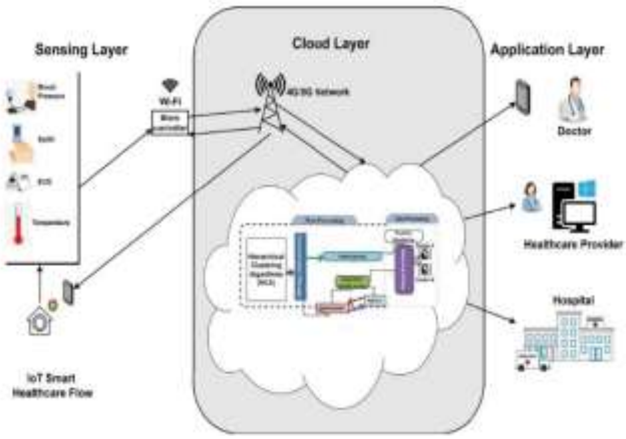

Fig 2: System Architecture

The IoT and cloud-based healthcare monitoring system integrates physiological sensors, wireless communication modules, and cloud connectivity to enable continuous patient monitoring and timely medical intervention. Key components include the MAX30100 sensor for heart rate and SpO_2 tracking, and optional temperature sensors to monitor body temperature. These sensors collect real-time biometric data from patients, which is processed by the NodeMCU (ESP8266) microcontroller.

The system uses Wi-Fi connectivity to transmit data to a cloud-based web application developed in Python, allowing healthcare professionals to access live health metrics remotely. The backend is managed using Node.js, and patient data is securely stored in an MSSQL database. A panic button enables patients to send immediate alerts during health emergencies, while automatic alerts can also be triggered when abnormal readings are detected.

Data visualization is achieved through the web application interface, offering doctors intuitive charts and trends for health analysis. This system supports real-time monitoring, cloud storage, and data analytics, facilitating early diagnosis and enhancing patient safety in hospitals, clinics, and remote care environments.

4.IMPLEMENTATION:

This system utilizes the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance patient monitoring and remote healthcare services. It collects real-time physiological data such as heart rate and oxygen saturation using wearable sensors and transmits it to healthcare providers through a cloud-based platform for timely intervention and emergency alerts.

Based on the reference design, the system is developed using NodeMCU (ESP8266) as the central processing unit. It integrates multiple biomedical sensors like the MAX30100 to capture patient vitals such as heart rate and SpO_2 levels. The collected analog or digital signals are processed by the NodeMCU and transmitted wirelessly to a cloud server.

A web application developed using Python enables doctors to visualize health data in real-time. The system also includes a panic button for patients to trigger immediate alerts during emergencies. The backend, built with Node.js and supported by an MSSQL database, ensures secure data management. The cloud connectivity allows doctors and healthcare professionals to access live health metrics remotely and take necessary actions based on patient conditions. This integration facilitates round-the-clock health surveillance, early diagnosis, and real-time emergency responses.

INTERFACING SENSORS

In the initial setup, sensors are interfaced with the NodeMCU to ensure continuous data collection, as shown in **Fig. 3**. The MAX30100 sensor is used to measure heart rate and oxygen levels, and a temperature sensor may be added to monitor body temperature. These sensors transmit the data via I2C communication protocols to the NodeMCU for processing**.**

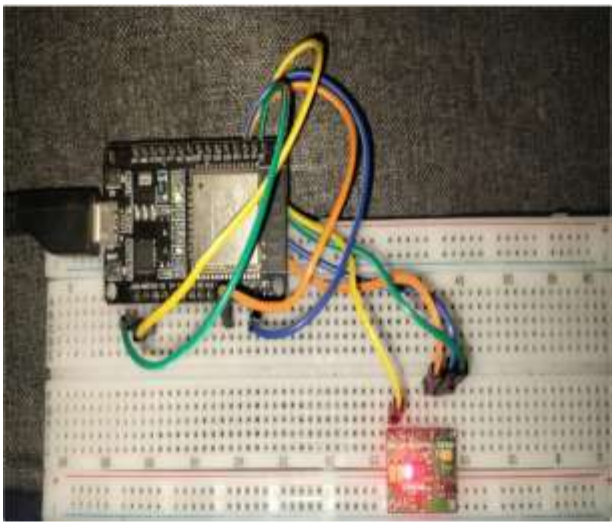

Fig. 3: Connecting sensors

The interfacing of sensors with the Arduino enables real-time data collection for vehicle monitoring and accident detection. The system integrates an accelerometer, vibration sensor, and microphone to detect shocks, sudden movements, and record surrounding sounds. A GPS module is connected via serial communication to track the vehicle's location accurately.

Additionally, the system includes a Wi-Fi module (ESP8266) to transmit data to the cloud, ensuring remote access and secure storage. Instead of a camera, a microphone module records audio for incident analysis while maintaining privacy. In case of an accident, the system captures impact force, vehicle position, and ambient sounds, issuing an emergency alert based on the recorded data. This IoT-powered black box enhances vehicle safety by providing secure data storage and rapid emergency response, helping in accident analysis and improving road safety

5.RESULTS:

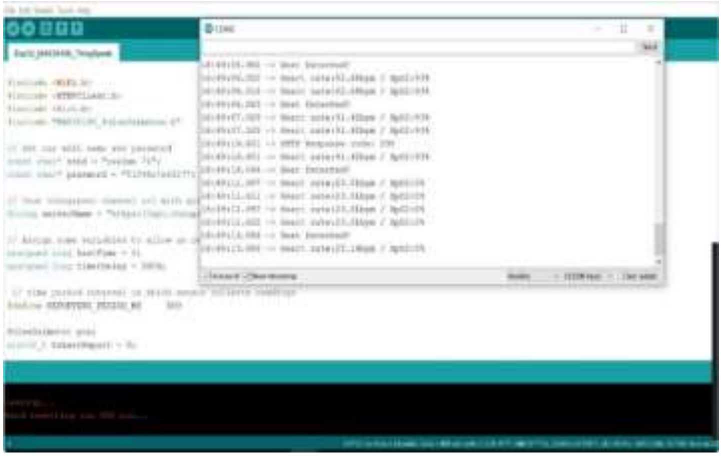

Fig. 4: Sensor Reading

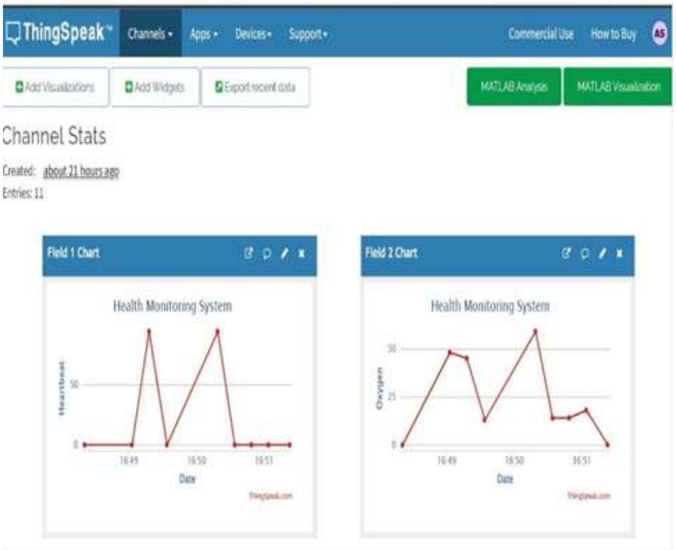

Fig. 5: Thingspeak Dashboard

Figure 6: Login Page

6. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the proposed IoT and cloud-based healthcare monitoring system provides a robust and real-time health tracking solution for patients using wearable technology. The integration of the MAX30100 sensor allows accurate and continuous monitoring of vital signs such as heart rate and blood oxygen levels. The NodeMCU serves as a compact and efficient microcontroller for data acquisition and transmission to the cloud. With the implementation of a web-based application interface, healthcare providers can remotely monitor patient data from any location, ensuring timely intervention in critical situations. Furthermore, the application of Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering enhances data analysis by grouping patients based on health trends and risk levels, aiding in better medical decision-making. This system not only promotes proactive healthcare but also demonstrates the potential of IoT, cloud computing, and machine learning in modern healthcare infrastructures.

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