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# Centralized Health Monitoring System in Hospitals

***Anish Kakde, Onkar Mandhare, Shivam Mozar, Prof. Dr. M. M. Jadhav***

Department of Electronics & Telecommunication, Vidya Pratishthan's Kamalnayan Bajaj Institute of Engg. & Technology, Baramati-413102, Maharashtra, India {anishkakade500, onkarmandhare1234, shivammozar100 }@gmail.com
Department of Electronics & Telecommunication, Vidya Pratishthan's Kamalnayan Bajaj Institute of Engg. & Technology, Baramati-413102, Maharashtra, India madan.jadhav@vpkbiet.org

**ABSTRACT—**

One hospital employee may only watch one patient at a time, which is one of the main issues with the present health monitoring systems in hospitals. For nurses and physicians, this restriction adds to the workload and complexity, particularly when done manually. examining each patient's health state. For ventilated patients, who need immediate, continuous monitoring of their body temperature, respiratory rate, and oxygen levels, the situation is much more dire. This research suggests designing a centralized health monitoring system that can remotely follow the critical health parameters of patients using ventilators in order to address these issues. Heart rate, breathing rate, and oxygen saturation are just a few of the vital health data that this device will continuously collect and send to a secure web platform. The provision of healthcare is the main goal.

Keywords-Hospital, cloud, IoT, Mobile App, Microcontroller.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Overview

Hospitals often encounter significant challenges in pa- tient monitoring due to fragmented systems that lack integration. Traditional monitoring methods can lead to delays in detecting critical changes in patients' conditions, increasing the risk of medical errors and compromising patient safety. As healthcare data becomes more complex and the number of patients grows, healthcare profes- sionals struggle to manage vast amounts of information efficiently. This disconnection not only affects the time- liness of care but also hinders effective communication and collaboration among healthcare teams, resulting in suboptimal patient outcomes and increased workload for medical staff.

The Centralized Health Monitoring System offers a robust solution by integrating multiple monitoring processes into a unified platform that provides real-time access to pa- tient data. This system enables healthcare professionals to monitor vital signs and health metrics simultaneously across multiple patients, facilitating quick identification of any abnormalities. Advanced data analytics and alert mechanisms are employed to ensure that medical staff are promptly notified of critical changes, thus improving response times and enhancing patient safety. Further- more, by fostering better communication and collabo- ration among healthcare teams, the system streamlines workflows, ultimately leading to improved care delivery and better patient outcomes.

### B. Motivation

The history of patient monitoring in hospitals has evolved significantly over the past few decades, from simple manual checks of vital signs to advanced elec- tronic monitoring systems. In the early days, healthcare professionals relied heavily on physical examinations and rudimentary tools to assess patients' health, which limited their ability to respond promptly to changes in a patient's condition. As technology advanced, electronic monitors began to emerge, providing real-time data on vital signs. However, many of these early systems operated indepen- dently, leading to fragmented data that made it difficult for healthcare teams to coordinate care effectively. This history highlights a persistent issue in healthcare: the need for integration and timely access to comprehensive patient information.

The problem of inefficient patient monitoring is particularly interesting because it directly impacts patient safety and the quality of care. With increasing patient loads and the complexity of healthcare data, there is a growing urgency for more effective monitoring solutions. This problem arises during critical situations, such as post- operative recovery or in emergency departments, where timely interventions can mean the difference between life and death. While some advancements have been made, many hospitals still use legacy systems that do not communicate effectively with one another, leading to delays in response times and increased chances of medical errors.

Currently, there are several solutions designed to ad- dress patient monitoring needs, such as standalone ECG monitors and wearable health devices. For instance, sys- tems like Philips' IntelliVue and GE Healthcare's MONITOR provide comprehensive monitoring solutions but often lack full integration with electronic health records.

(EHRs) and other hospital systems. While these existing solutions have improved monitoring capabilities, they often remain siloed, preventing a holistic view of patient health. Therefore, there is a significant opportunity for im- provement by developing a centralized health monitoring system that not only integrates real-time data from various sources but also enhances communication among health- care providers, thereby improving patient outcomes and safety. Enhancements could include advanced analytics, predictive modeling for early warning signs, and seamless integration with existing hospital infrastructure to create a truly interconnected healthcare environment.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A crucial development for enhancing patient care and operational effectiveness is the centralization of hospi- tal health monitoring systems. Healthcare providers can improve data accessibility, promote real-time decision- making, and streamline communication by combining many monitoring technologies into a single platform. The advantages, difficulties, and creative approaches related to centralized health monitoring systems in clinical settings are examined in this review of the literature. Patil et al.

[1] (2024) A Centralized Health Monitoring System to improve patient care by integrating sensor technology, real-time data processing, and secure networks. Abdul- malek et al.

[2] (2022) A comprehensive review of IoT-based health- care monitoring systems, examining their effectiveness, efficiency, security and privacy aspects. They classified healthcare monitoring sensors, discussed challenges and open issues, and provided recommendations for future IoT healthcare applications. Shafi et al.

[3] (2024) An IoT- based patient health monitoring system to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Their system utilizes sensors, an ESP-32 microcontroller, and cloud storage to collect and analyse vital patient data in real- time. This approach aims to improve patient care by enabling remote monitoring and early detection of health issues. Pawar et al.

[4] (2024) An IoT-based patient health monitoring sys- tem that collects vital signs data from patients using mobile devices and transmits it to a central care center. The system analyses the data to detect abnormalities and alerts healthcare providers in case of critical incidents, aiming to improve patient outcomes and reduce health- care costs. Reddy and Kumar

[5] (2023) A statistical review of Health Monitoring Sys- tem Models (HMSMs), comparing various models based on IoT, ML, blockchain, and other technologies. They in- troduced performance metrics (HM3) to evaluate models and provided a comprehensive analysis to aid in model selection for specific healthcare applications.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### A. Theory

1) Centralized Healthcare Infrastructure: A centralized infrastructure serves as the foundation for central- ized health monitoring systems, which gather, pro- cess, and present patient data from several mon- itoring devices on a single platform. In order to minimize redundancy, enhance coordination, and guarantee prompt access to patient data across de- partments, this theory places a strong emphasis on centralized control and efficient data flow.

2) Human-Machine Interaction in Healthcare Mon- itoring: This theory focuses on the interactions between medical personnel and automated patient health monitoring technologies. Real-time feedback loops and user-friendly interfaces improve decision- making and lower the possibility of human mistake in centralized systems. In critical care settings, im- proving efficiency and guaranteeing patient safety depend on effective human-machine collaboration.

### B. Block Diagram

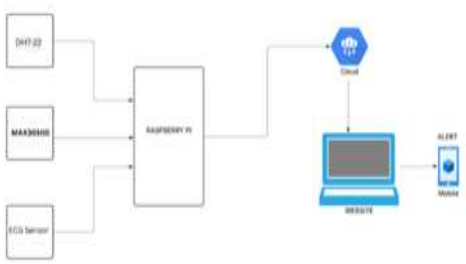

Fig. 1. Block Diagram

**C. Circuit Diagram**

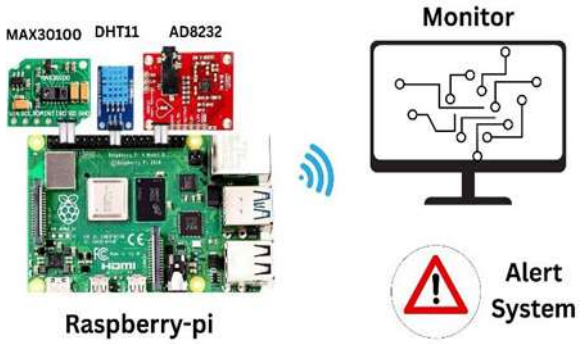


Fig. 2. Circuit Diagram

**D. Flowchart**

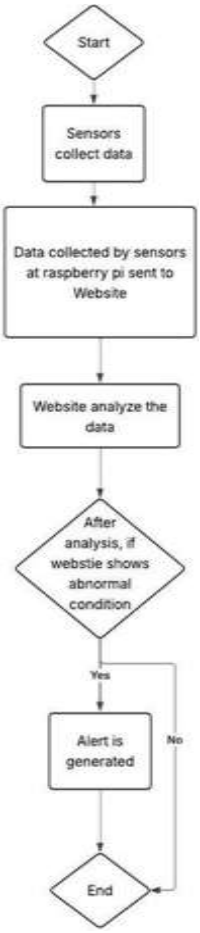


Fig. 3. Flowchart

The flowchart shows how a centralized health moni- toring system that uses sensors and a Raspberry Pi to monitor patients in real time operates. The system begins by gathering physiological data from the patient via a variety of sensors, including body temperature, oxygen saturation, heart rate, and ECG readings. The Raspberry Pi, the central computing unit, is linked to these sensors. All of the sensor data is collected by the Raspberry Pi and sent to an online portal for analysis. When the data arrives at the website, it is examined using sophisticated algorithms or preset thresholds to see if the patient's health metrics are within the typical range. The system determines whether any abnormal conditions are found based on the analysis. The website instantly generates and notifies the concerned healthcare provider or caregiver of any anomalies or possible medical issues, allowing for prompt action. The monitoring cycle is continued by the system if no anomaly is discovered. This ongoing cycle guarantees effective patient health monitoring and the missed detection of important changes.

## IV. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

• **Microcontroller :** The Raspberry Pi Foundation cre- ated the small, inexpensive Raspberry Pi 3 Model B single-board computer. With its 1.2 GHz 64-bit quad- core ARM Cortex-A53 processor, 1GB of RAM, and integrated Bluetooth 4.1 and Wi-Fi, it's perfect for embedded and Internet of Things applications. It is an excellent option for creating a centralized health monitoring system because it has four USB ports, HDMI, and GPIO pins that allow it to connect to a variety of sensors and devices. It is well-liked for remote access and real-time data processing appli- cations due to its portability, energy efficiency, and small size.

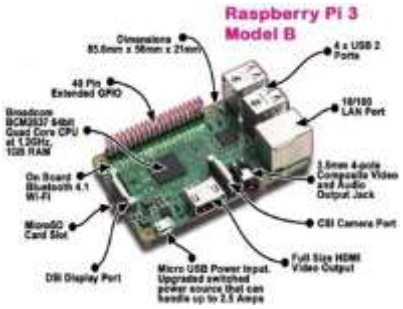


Fig. 4. Raspberry Pi 3B

• **MAX30100 Sensor** : The MAX30100 is a compact, low- power sensor that combines a pulse oximeter and heart rate monitor in one device. It uses infrared and red LEDs along with a photodetector to mea- sure oxygen saturation (SpO) and heart rate from a fingertip. The sensor is commonly used in wearable health devices and is ideal for real-time monitoring in embedded systems like the Raspberry Pi.


Fig. 5. MAX30100

• **ECG Sensor :** The is a single-lead, low-power ECG (Electrocardiogram) sensor that mea- sures the heart's electrical activity. By filtering and enhancing the tiny bioelectric signals from electrodes applied to the body, it produces clear ECG readings. It's perfect for cardiac monitoring in wearable and remote health applications because it's small and simple to interface with microcontrollers like Arduino or Raspberry Pi.

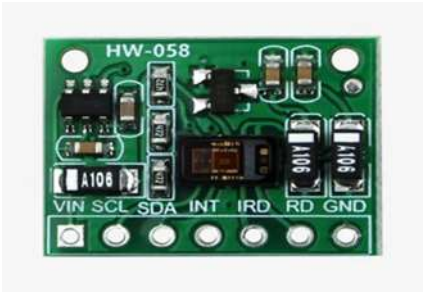


Fig. 6. ECG Sensor

• **DHT22 sensor :** The DHT sensor, often known as the DHT11 or DHT22, is a simple, inexpensive sensor that measures humidity and temperature. Its capacitive humidity sensor and thermistor provide digital out- put for simple integration with microcontrollers such as the Arduino and Raspberry Pi. Weather stations, home automation systems, and health monitoring systems all make extensive use of it to track ambient conditions.

Fig. 7. DHT22 sensor

**A. Hardware Interface**

Fig. 8. Hardware setup

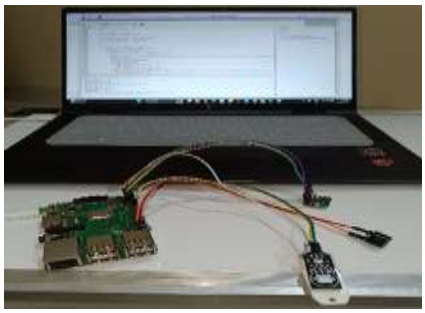

Fig. 9. Testing Result

## V. CONCLUSIONS

After doing this review, I've come to the conclusion that this system will be useful for students, patients, athletes, and gymnasts to quickly analyse their health from anywhere. This complete health monitoring system can be combined into a tiny, portable device the size of a wristwatch or cell phone. This will make it easier for the patients to take the equipment with them wherever they go. Project developers for biomedical device systems will also find it helpful.

### A. Future Scope

– Hardware and Sensor Integration: The system will involve the integration of appropriate sensors and hardware components to accurately measure and collect the specified health parameters from ventilator dependent patients.

– Data Transmission and Security: Designing a re- liable data transmission mechanism to securely transmit the collected data to a dedicated online platform or cloud server.

– Online Platform Development: Developing a user-friendly and secure online platform that allows authorized healthcare professionals and caregivers to access and visualize patient data in real-time.

– Alerts and Notifications: Implementing an alert- ing system that triggers notifications to health- care providers in case of abnormal parameter readings or critical events, ensuring timely inter- vention.

### B. Applications

1) Allows physicians and nurses to use a secure dashboard to continually check body temper- ature, heart rate, and oxygen saturation (SpO) from anywhere inside or outside the hospital.

2) Reduces the time it takes to respond to medical emergencies by sending out instant notifications (by email, SMS, or app notification) when any health parameter surpasses important thresh- olds.

3) Analyzes patient data trends using AI and ML to anticipate potential emergencies or health declines before they occur.

4) Reduces laborious entry and guarantees cor- rect documentation by automatically syncing observed data into the patient's medical record.

5) Keeps track of each patient's past medical in- formation, which can be utilized for reporting, treatment reviews, and legal or medical audits.

6) Gives families of patients restricted, secure ac- cess to monitor the health of their loved ones, bringing them peace of mind and transparency.

7) Easily gathers precise real-time health data by integrating with Internet of Things-enabled gad- gets such as temperature sensors, smart ventilators, and ECG monitors.

8) Facilitates hospital administrators in allocating personnel or equipment in accordance with workload insights and real-time patient needs obtained from the system.

***ACKNOWLEDGMENT***

With great pleasure, we present this project report on the Centralized Health Monitoring System in Hospi- tals as a reflection of our sincere efforts. The project is a reflection of our work and our guide'sefforts to provide us with accurate information. We would like to sincerely thank Dr.M.M.Jadhav, our project guide, for his unwavering support, which enables us to com- plete this small project with knowledge. not only gave us the reading material and study tips, but also the platform we needed to be as ready as possible for this endeavor. We are grateful to esteemed Department Head of ENTC Engineering Dr. B. H. Patil for their assistance and provision of all necessary facilities to finish the task. We are appreciative of and lucky to get ongoing inspiration, assistance, and direction from the Department of ENTC Engineering's whole teaching staff, which enabled us to finish the Project effectively.

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