Research Output Journal of Public Health and Medicine 3(2):30-33, 2024

ROJPHM

ISSN ONLINE: 1115-9715
ISSN PRINT: 1115-6147

https://rojournals.org/roj-public-health-and-medicine/

https://doi.org/10.59298/ROJPHM/2024/323033

The Use of AI in Enhancing Patient Monitoring Systems

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the healthcare landscape by automating complex tasks and enhancing patient safety. This paper examines AI's role in detecting adverse events, improving clinical decision-making, and predicting patient outcomes. AI-based systems, particularly in medical imaging and diagnostics, are helping reduce errors and prevent unnecessary harm. However, challenges such as data quality, system transparency, and ethical concerns present hurdles to its widespread adoption. This review examines current literature on AI's impact on patient safety, identifying the potential benefits and limitations. It also discusses future directions for AI-driven healthcare, emphasizing the need for robust regulatory frameworks and ethical considerations.

Keywords: AI in healthcare, patient safety, clinical decision support, medical imaging, predictive algorithms.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being quickly developed and used in multiple industries. It strengthens the capabilities of machines, allowing them to perform tasks that require human brains. AI has greatly influenced the healthcare system, particularly in patient monitoring systems. While patient monitoring is important in hospitals' intensive care units (ICUs), it is also important in patients' homes by using sensor-based and wearable devices. Such devices could record patients' conditions like heart rate, body temperature, and blood pressure continuously. Clinically significant changes in these bio-signals should be detected early, intensively analyzed, and a response generated on time. Human evaluation and attention are limited, making it difficult to monitor several patients intensively. Thus, the application of AI, especially for biosignal data analysis, is highly suited for patient monitoring systems. AI models can be used to monitor the health of each patient individually, detect abrupt changes in vital signals, and inform professionals. Because wearable sensors often collect multi-channel massive physiological data, AI methods could also be used to analyze speech data as they come [1, 2]. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is designed for machines to learn and act rationally in a complex environment based on human intelligence. It has been rapidly connected and deployed across industries in recent times, enhancing the capabilities of machines to perform tasks by mimicking human thought processes. Deep learning-based AI fine-tuned neural networks have effectively strengthened various practical applications such as speech, text, images, and more. AI has made a significant impact on the healthcare system, particularly in patient monitoring systems located in hospitals, as it can analyze and respond to data promptly. Patient monitoring, especially in intensive care unit (ICU) wards in hospitals, is crucial for patients with critical conditions, involving evaluating biosignal data from various monitoring machines recording doctors' responses and past cases. However, because the represented biosignal data may contain background noise and could be shifted due to time and environmental constraints, analyzing multiple clinical data signals simultaneously is not trivial and should be done with caution [3].

CURRENT CHALLENGES IN PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEMS

With recent advancements in technology, there has been a growing interest in remote and continuous patient monitoring systems. Such systems can capture patients' physiological signals and estimate their health status, which is useful in a range of contexts such as inpatient monitoring of pre/post-operative patients, home monitoring of chronic patients, and monitoring of outdoor elderly patients. However, there are still a number of challenges for continuous patient monitoring systems, which can be categorized into two groups: physiological signal capturing and health status estimation [4].

Physiological signal capturing mostly deals with the development of sensors to be placed on different body parts or wearable sensors. The signals to be captured need to be interpretable. So far, experiments suggest that the following signals can provide useful information regarding the patient's physiological or health status: heart rate variability, electrocardiogram, respiration rate, and galvanic skin response. Some of the physiological signals have been used in offline monitoring systems. Currently, the standards in continuous physiological signal capturing were developed for intra-hospital monitoring, but with the advancement of wireless body area networks, there is a need for wireless, practical, wearable sensors for 24-hour continuous monitoring. There have been several efforts in this direction, but there are still some challenges regarding size, weight, and energy consumption [5]. Health status estimation refers to mapping the physiological signals into a diagnosis or context of the patient. Most of the efforts in this area so far have been on the offline estimation of heart abnormality or defect detection. There are several challenges in context detection: signal modeling, feature extraction, and context classification. First, the physiological signals have to be modeled, which can be very complex because of noise, unmodeled dynamics, patient variability, and currently not fully understood relations between physical variables. Second, different signals change in different ways due to health state change. There is a need to extract the relevant features, which is a very tough challenge. Most of the existing offline implementations do a combination of model-based approaches and artificial neural networks for context classification. Real-time estimation of context is yet to be solved [6].

FUNDAMENTALS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

Artificial intelligence (AI) can enhance healthcare in various areas such as diagnostics, drug discovery, access, and administration. AI systems in use include algorithms analyzing imaging test results, models predicting disease susceptibility based on family history, and tools suggesting treatment paths. AI supports human efforts and decisions, providing access to information and prospective solutions. Implementing AI in healthcare faces challenges due to the variety of inputs and outputs in studying biomedical phenomena [7]. Healthcare is a huge complex system that includes numerous populations, diseases, technologies, variables, and standards. As a result, it remains poorly understood, hence the difficulties for stakeholders willing to act or optimize the system. AI in healthcare aims at supporting knowledge extraction from heterogeneous/multimodal data and automating the use of that knowledge for its integration into daily practice. AI systems providing real-time analysis have been tested, particularly with vital signs. These systems classify patients as normal or potentially dangerous under monitoring by physicians and nurses, providing alerts according to severity. Rebuttals state that, although promising in the short term, AI is not yet ready to directly produce a comprehensive analysis of physiological data, classify all cases with sensitivity and specificity satisfactory enough to be reliable, and ensure real-time analysis of a huge number of patients simultaneously, particularly if different types of analysis need to be done [8].

APPLICATIONS OF AI IN PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEMS

AI techniques are employed in patient monitoring system applications, including heart disease prediction and monitoring, chronic patient health monitoring, wireless body-area networks, infant monitoring, temperature monitoring, multimodal monitoring, and stroke detection systems. These projects use AI to enhance patient monitoring systems and offer insights into areas for development. A proposed system uses cloud services to collect ECG signals for heart disease prediction, reducing health risks. Continuous monitoring of ECG signals can check the health of a patient's heart. The system collects ECG data, classifies signals, and predicts heart disease using machine learning and deep learning techniques. Deep learning techniques are also used for EEG classification and reducing health security risks [9]. Chronic patient health monitoring system with traveling salesperson problem algorithms designs a patient monitoring system that continuously monitors patient health and reduces health risks using low-cost sensors. This proposed system uses a traveling salesperson problem algorithm to order the monitored patient's health. It uses an alarm system that alerts for health risks. It continuously monitors the health of a patient, and a reminder alarm system is included. The doctor's intervention is more complex in monitoring several patients as well as monitoring the health parameters. To overcome such issues, the proposed system continuously monitors the patient health parameters using low-cost sensors. The monitored data are sent to a cloud where the traveling salesperson problem algorithm is included to order the health of monitored patients, and decision tree algorithms are used for health prediction. The health risks can be reduced because of the use of these algorithms. An alarm is present in the system, which generates alerts for health parameters that are over the threshold value. By using this proposed system, the monitoring of patients can be done effortlessly. It mainly concentrates on the patients who are affected by chronic diseases [10].

BENEFITS AND LIMITATIONS OF AI IN PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEMS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare plays a vital and indispensable role in patient monitoring systems, bestowing numerous benefits such as the significant reduction of false positive alerts and accurate prediction of health status. The continuous advancements in AI and machine learning techniques have revolutionized patient monitoring, making it more efficient and significantly alleviating the laborious workload of healthcare providers. These remarkable technological advancements have paved the way for enhanced patient care, improved diagnostic accuracy, and even early detection of critical health conditions, ultimately resulting in better overall healthcare outcomes [11]. AI-based solutions process large sensor data for onsite medical observations, managing bandwidth and storage without losing essential observations. They assist general practitioners in diagnosing and treating diseases in remote areas, improving public healthcare. Computer-based observation systems recommend patient status based on historical databases and research. However, patient data privacy and confidentiality must be ensured. Patient monitoring technologies need novel AI techniques to avoid failure during agitated or aroused states [12].

CONCLUSION

AI has the potential to significantly enhance patient safety by improving the accuracy and efficiency of healthcare systems. Through real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and decision support, AI reduces risks and improves outcomes. However, challenges such as data biases, interpretability, and ethical implications must be addressed for AI to be fully trusted and integrated into clinical practice. Future research should focus on increasing AI transparency, improving data quality, and developing ethical guidelines to ensure the safe deployment of AI technologies in healthcare. By overcoming these challenges, AI can revolutionize patient care and safety.

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CITATION: Kato Jumba K. (2024). The Use of AI in Enhancing Patient Monitoring Systems. Research Output Journal of Public Health and Medicine 3(2):30-33. https://doi.org/10.59298/ROJPHM/2024/323033