



(REVIEW ARTICLE)



IOT-based ECG recording: A review of technology and applications

Mohd. Maroof Siddiqui ^{1,*} and Ruchin Jain ²

¹ College of Engineering, Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman.

² College of Engineering, RBCET, India.

GSC Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2023, 25(01), 114–117

Publication history: Received on 29 August 2023; revised on 06 October 2023; accepted on 09 October 2023

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/gscbps.2023.25.1.0413>

Abstract

As a result of its ability to seamlessly integrate smart devices and data collecting, the Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized a number of industries, including healthcare. The recording of Electrocardiogram (ECG) data, which is essential for monitoring and diagnosing heart problems, is an important use of IoT in healthcare. In-depth analysis of IoT-based ECG recording is provided in this research article, with an emphasis on the underlying technology, tools, data management, and applications. It also talks about the difficulties and potential of this new profession.

Keywords: IoT; Electrocardiogram (ECG); Cloud; Remote based Monitoring; IoT sensor and devices

1. Introduction

The collection, transmission, and processing of data across several sectors has been completely transformed by the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT has been crucial in the creation of cutting-edge medical systems and gadgets for better patient care and administration. Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal recording is one of the major IoT applications in healthcare. ECG recording is a crucial part of contemporary healthcare systems since it is necessary for both diagnosing and monitoring heart problems.

There has never been a greater need for effective and prompt cardiac monitoring and diagnosis as the frequency of cardiovascular illnesses rises, placing a heavy strain on the world's health. With real-time insights, early diagnosis of cardiac problems, and customized therapies, IoT-based ECG recording has the potential to completely change how we think about heart health. IoT-based ECG recording is positioned to improve patient care, encourage better lifestyles, and ultimately save lives through the integration of cutting-edge technology, seamless data management, and powerful analytics.

An in-depth analysis of IoT-based ECG recording, encompassing the underlying technology, hardware, data management, and applications, is the goal of this article. It will also go through the difficulties and potential outcomes of this developing discipline.

2. IOT-based ECG recording technology:

IoT-based ECG recording, examining the fundamental technology, the diverse array of devices involved, strategies for secure data management and analysis, and the myriad applications that are reshaping cardiac healthcare.

* Corresponding author: Mohd. Maroof Siddiqui.

2.1. ECG Basics

Electrocardiography (ECG) is a non-invasive technique for recording the electrical activity of the heart over time. It measures the electrical impulses that trigger each heartbeat and displays them as waves on a graph known as an ECG waveform. The ECG waveform consists of several components, including the P-wave, QRS complex, and T-wave, each representing specific events in the cardiac cycle.

2.2. IoT Sensors and Devices

IoT-based ECG recording relies on a network of sensors and devices to capture and transmit ECG data. These devices include wearable ECG monitors, smart garments, and ECG patches. Notable examples include the Apple Watch, Fitbit, and dedicated medical devices like the AliveCor KardiaMobile.

2.3. Connectivity Protocols

IoT devices use various communication protocols to transmit ECG data to central servers or cloud platforms. Common protocols include Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Zigbee, and cellular networks, depending on the device's design and intended use.

2.4. Data Security and Privacy

Ensuring the security and privacy of ECG data is paramount. Encryption, authentication, and secure data storage are essential components of IoT-based ECG recording systems to protect patient information.

3. Data management and analytics

IoT-Based ECG recording generates vast amounts of cardiac data that must be efficiently managed, stored, and analyzed. Effective data management and analytics are integral components of this technology, as they enable healthcare professionals to derive actionable insights, make accurate diagnoses, and provide timely interventions.

3.1. Cloud-Based Platforms

Many IoT-based ECG recording solutions leverage cloud-based platforms for data storage, processing, and analysis. Cloud services offer scalability, accessibility, and the ability to perform real-time analytics on ECG data.

3.2. Data Analytics

Data analytics plays a pivotal role in extracting meaningful insights from ECG data. Advanced analytical techniques, such as machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI), are employed to detect patterns, anomalies, and trends within the data. These techniques enable healthcare professionals to:

- **Diagnose Cardiac Abnormalities:** ML algorithms can analyze ECG waveforms and detect deviations from the normal rhythm, aiding in the diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmias, conduction disorders, and other cardiac conditions.
- **Risk Prediction:** Predictive analytics can assess the risk of future cardiac events based on historical ECG data, patient demographics, and other relevant factors. Early identification of high-risk patients allows for targeted interventions.
- **Patient-Specific Recommendations:** Personalized recommendations can be generated based on an individual's ECG data, helping patients make lifestyle changes and adhere to treatment plans. For example, an AI-powered system might suggest dietary modifications or exercise regimens tailored to the patient's cardiac health.
- **Real-time Monitoring:** ECG data can be continuously monitored in real time, and alerts can be generated when abnormal patterns or critical events are detected. This proactive approach enables timely interventions.
- **Data Fusion:** Integration of ECG data with other health-related information, such as blood pressure, heart rate variability, and patient history, allows for a more comprehensive assessment of cardiac health.

4. Applications of IOT-based ECG recording

The advent of IoT technology in ECG recording has ushered in a range of innovative applications that have the potential to revolutionize cardiac healthcare and improve patient outcomes significantly. These applications leverage the continuous and remote monitoring capabilities of IoT-based ECG devices to enhance diagnosis, prevention, and patient care.

4.1. Remote Patient Monitoring

IoT-based ECG recording enables continuous monitoring of patients' heart health, particularly those with chronic cardiac conditions. Physicians can remotely access real-time ECG data, allowing for timely interventions and reducing hospitalizations.

4.2. Early Detection of Cardiac Arrhythmias

The continuous monitoring capability of IoT-based ECG devices can help detect cardiac arrhythmias such as atrial fibrillation (AFib) early. Early detection can lead to better management and prevention of stroke and other complications.

4.3. Fitness and Wellness Tracking

Consumer-oriented wearable ECG devices provide individuals with insights into their heart health during exercise and daily activities. This information can motivate users to make healthier lifestyle choices.

5. Challenges and future prospects

While IoT-based ECG recording holds immense promise, several challenges need to be addressed for its widespread adoption and continued development. Additionally, exploring the future prospects of this technology is essential to harness its full potential.

5.1. Data Privacy and Security

Ensuring the security and privacy of ECG data remains a significant challenge. Regulatory bodies and industry standards are continually evolving to address these concerns.

5.2. Integration with Healthcare Systems

Seamless integration of IoT-based ECG recording into existing healthcare systems and electronic health records (EHRs) is essential for widespread adoption.

5.3. Validation and Clinical Studies

Further clinical validation and studies are needed to assess the accuracy and reliability of IoT-based ECG devices for diagnostic purposes.

5.4. Customization and Personalization

Future developments may include more personalized ECG monitoring solutions, tailored to individual patient needs and preferences.

6. Conclusion

By offering continuous monitoring, early diagnosis of cardiac problems, and individualised insights into heart health, IoT-based ECG recording has the potential to revolutionise cardiac treatment. Technology, data management, and analytics advancements are advancing this sector. For widespread implementation in clinical practise, however, issues with data security, integration, and validation must be resolved. IoT-based ECG recording promises to better the delivery of cardiac care and improve patient outcomes as technology progresses.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors and all co-authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in connection with this document.

References

- [1] Chan, P. H., & Wong, C. K. (2019). Paving the way for internet of things (IoT) in healthcare: a systematic review. *Sensors*, 19(11), 2790.

- [2] Mariani, S., Venturini, G., & Grossi, G. (2019). IoT-based wearable ECG monitoring system for smart healthcare. *Sensors*, 19(11), 2577.
- [3] Desteghe, L., Raymaekers, Z., Lutin, M., Vijgen, J., Dilling-Boer, D., Koopman, P., ... & Heidebuchel, H. (2016). Performance of handheld electrocardiogram devices to detect atrial fibrillation in a cardiology and geriatric ward setting. *EP Europace*, 18(3), 446-451.
- [4] Siddiqui, M. M., et al. (2015). Detection of rapid eye movement behavior disorder using short time frequency analysis of the PSD approach applied to the EEG signal (ROC-LOC). *Biomedical Research*, 26(3), 587–593.
- [5] Shabut, A. M., Lunsford, C. M., Coakley, D., & Ifeachor, E. (2016). An Internet of Things (IoT) Approach to Remote Heart Monitoring Using ECG Signals. In *Internet of Things (IoT) in 5G Mobile Technologies* (pp. 143-171). Springer.
- [6] Cheng, X., Lin, X., Zhang, Y., Yan, H., Lin, X., & Hu, X. (2016). An IoT-based heart disease monitoring system using big data processing. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 56, 611-618.
- [7] Akhtar, M., Abbas, K., & Siddiqui, M. M. (2015). NOCTURNAL FRONTAL LOBE EPILEPSY (NFLE): MEDICAL SLEEP DISORDER. In *International Conference on Emerging Trends in Technology, Science and Upcoming Research in Computer Science, DAVIM, Faridabad, 25th April* (pp. 1168-1172).
- [8] Khushaba, R. N., Al-Timemy, A. H., Al-Fatish, A., Kodagoda, S., & Al-Jumaily, A. (2016). Evolutionary optimization of EEG channels: An IoT based smart healthcare application. In *2016 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS)* (pp. 3925-3930).
- [9] Siddiqui, M. M., et al. (2016). Diagnosis of narcolepsy sleep disorder for different stages of sleep using short time frequency analysis of the PSD approach applied to EEG signals. In *2016 International Conference on Computational Techniques in Information and Communication Technologies (ICCTICT)* (pp. 500–508). New Delhi.
- [10] Suresh, K., Chandrakar, K., & Singh, A. P. (2017). Implementation of IoT based wearable health monitoring system. In *2017 IEEE Region 10 Symposium (TENSYP)* (pp. 1-4).
- [11] Siddiqui M. M., "Electronics Instruments Play Major Role In Diagnosis Processes" *International Journal Of Computing And Corporate Research(IJCCR)*2.1(2012)
- [12] Siddiqui M. M., "Electronics Signal Help In The Treatment of Paralysis" *International Journal of Electronics Signal & System(IJESS)*1.2(2012)63-67
- [13] Al-Fuqaha, A., Guizani, M., Mohammadi, M., Aledhari, M., & Ayyash, M. (2015). Internet of things: A survey on enabling technologies, protocols, and applications. *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, 17(4), 2347-2376.
- [14] Turk, M., & Pentek, T. (2014). IoT: From Internet of Things to Innovation of Things. *World of Computer Science and Information Technology Journal (WCSIT)*, 4(9), 175-178.
- [15] Rahimi, M., & Mihailidis, A. (2012). A survey on ambient-assisted living tools for older adults. *IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics*, 17(3), 579-590.
- [16] Siddiqui, M. M., Srivastava, G., & Saeed, S. H. (2016). Detection of Sleep Disorder Breathing (SDB) Using Short Time Frequency Analysis of the PSD Approach Applied to EEG Signal *Biomed Pharmacol J*, 9(1).
- [17] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). (2019). Atrial fibrillation: diagnosis and management. NICE guideline [NG196]. <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng196>
- [18] McManus, D. D., Lee, J., Maitas, O., Esa, N., Pidikiti, R., Carlucci, A., ... & Chon, K. H. (2016). A novel application for the detection of an irregular pulse using an iPhone 4S in patients with atrial fibrillation. *Heart Rhythm*, 10(3), 315-319.
- [19] Siddiqui, M. M., Srivastava, G., & Saeed, S. H. (2019). *Diagnosis of Sleep Disorders using EEG Signal*. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
- [20] Mukhopadhyay, S. C., & Postolache, O. A. (Eds.). (2017). *Wearable electronics sensors: For safe and healthy living*. Springer.
- [21] Atzori, L., Iera, A., & Morabito, G. (2010). The Internet of Things: A survey. *Computer Networks*, 54(15), 2787-2805.