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Coma Patient Monitoring using Artificial Intelligence and Universal Object Interaction

Deepiga R[1], Harini Sri A R[2], Jayavarshini M[3], Kanividya G P [4], Dr. P. Amudha[5]
[1, 2, 3, 4]*UG Scholars,* [5]*Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, School of Engineering, Coimbatore, India*

Abstract: ***The Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System integrates advanced IoT and AI technologies to enhance the monitoring and care of coma patients. By utilizing a suite of sensors such as MPU6050 for motion detection, MAX30100 for heart rate and oxygen saturation levels, and temperature sensors for tracking vital signs, the system ensures comprehensive and continuous monitoring. These sensors collect real-time physiological and movement data, which is transmitted to a centralized web application. Healthcare providers can access the data remotely, enabling constant observation of the patient's condition. The system goes beyond traditional monitoring by incorporating an AI-driven machine learning model, specifically XGBoost, to analyze the collected data. This predictive capability identifies potential anomalies or abnormal activities, triggering timely alerts for caregivers. By detecting critical changes in the patient's condition early, the system facilitates immediate medical intervention, reducing risks and improving patient safety. Furthermore, the predictive analytics empower healthcare professionals with actionable insights, optimizing care management and response strategies. The integration of IoT devices with real-time analytics not only automates monitoring but also ensures a proactive approach to critical care. This innovative combination of technologies enhances the quality of care, supports individualized patient tracking, and fosters better decision-making in urgent medical scenarios. Ultimately, the Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System provides a robust, efficient, and secure solution for improving the safety and well-being of coma patients.***
Keywords: Coma patient, XG Boost Algorithm, Universal Object Interaction, Artificial Intelligence and Real Time Monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

Advancements in medical and healthcare technologies have significantly transformed the way critical patients, including those in a coma, receive care. Traditionally, coma patients require constant monitoring, often necessitating the continuous presence of specialized healthcare staff. However, limitations of human monitoring, including fatigue, inconsistency, and the risk of delayed responses, highlight the need for technology-driven solutions. The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the healthcare sector has opened up new opportunities to provide efficient, reliable, and scalable patient monitoring systems. This study focuses on the development and application of an innovative solution called the Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System. This system is specifically designed to address existing challenges in monitoring the vital parameters and movements of coma patients. By leveraging IoT-enabled sensors like the MPU6050 for motion tracking, MAX30100 for heart rate and oxygen saturation, and temperature sensors for body temperature measurement, the system continuously collects real-time physiological data. The integration of AI further enhances this monitoring, offering predictive capabilities to detect abnormalities before they escalate to emergencies. In modern medicine, the complexity of coma patient care is magnified by the unpredictability of their condition. Small changes in vital signs or unexpected movements can signal critical developments requiring immediate intervention. While conventional monitoring solutions rely on alarm systems with predefined thresholds, these systems often lack predictive analytics that could anticipate problems. The Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System fills this gap by combining IoT's connectivity and machine learning models, such as XGBoost, to analyze to analyse patterns in patient data for early anomaly detection. The study is particularly significant in the context of global health challenges. With an increasing number of patients requiring intensive care and a shortage of healthcare professionals, the need for automated and intelligent monitoring systems is more urgent than ever. This system not only improves patient safety but also reduces the burden on medical staff by minimizing manual interventions and enabling remote monitoring. The real-time alerts and predictive capabilities mark a step forward in achieving proactive care for coma patients, thus ensuring better outcomes and greater efficiency in hospital operations.

It provides a comprehensive introduction to the background, significance, aims, and objectives of the Coma Patient Monitoring System. Beginning with the discussion on the evolution of healthcare monitoring and its challenges, the chapter progresses into the specific contributions this system promises.

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II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Latha et al. (2020) presented an "Automated Health Monitoring System for Coma Patients" in their IEEE conference publication. This work laid a foundation for automated systems in this critical care area. The authors detailed their approach to automated monitoring, though the specifics of their methodology, including the types of sensors used, data processing techniques, and alert system design, were not apparent from the reference alone. While the reference provided the title, publication details, DOI, and URL, a full understanding of the paper's contribution required further examination of the complete text. This work served as a starting point in the exploration of automated health monitoring for coma patients, but a comprehensive literature review necessitated the inclusion and analysis of numerous other relevant studies to establish the broader context and identify key trends and research gaps within the field[1]

S. K, S. K, Y. M. G, and T. P (2023) explored the development of a "Smart Health Monitoring System for Coma Patients using IoT," as detailed in their IEEE conference publication. This study likely investigated the application of Internet of Things technology to facilitate remote and continuous monitoring of patients in comatose states. While the reference provided essential publication information, including the DOI and URL for accessing the full text via IEEE Xplore, it lacked any details regarding the specific methodologies employed, the types of sensors utilized, the data processing techniques implemented, or the results obtained. Therefore, while this source appeared relevant to the broader field of coma patient monitoring, a comprehensive literature review necessitated a deeper examination of the complete publication to ascertain its precise contributions and to synthesize its findings with other relevant research in the area.[2]

A coma is a state of unconsciousness in which a patient cannot speak or move. These patients require immediate attention and constant monitoring. We present a system that records and monitors patient data continuously without human intervention. If any abrupt changes in the range of typical body parameters such as a rise or fall in body temperature or a reduction or increase in heart rate occur, it will automatically send notification. By logging in to the system IoT cayenne app, a doctor and the caretaker can monitor a patient's condition. The main objective of this research work is to create and develop a reliable, a system for patient monitoring that can transmit real-time patient data. The parameters of patient are measured continuously through heartbeat, temperature, eye blink, urine level, conductivity, accelerometer sensor and transmitted using IoT and alerted through call and SMS using GSM. [3]

Virgin et al. (2022) presented a "Coma Patient Monitoring System," as documented in their IET Conference Publication. While the reference included the authors, title, publication details, DOI, and URL, it provided no insight into the specific design, implementation, or evaluation of the proposed system. Information regarding the types of sensors utilized, the data processing methodologies employed, the features monitored, or the efficacy of the system in actual or simulated clinical settings was absent from the reference alone. Therefore, while this source was clearly relevant to the topic of coma patient monitoring, a thorough literature review required accessing the full text to understand the authors' contributions and to synthesize this work with other relevant studies in the field.[4]

Rammo and Cevik (2023) investigated a "Comatose Patient Monitoring System Based on IoT," as detailed in their IEEE Conference Publication. This study likely explored the application of Internet of Things technology to the specific challenges of monitoring patients in comatose states. While the reference provided the authors, title, publication venue, and year, it omitted crucial details about the research itself, such as the specific IoT architecture employed, the types of sensors integrated, the data analytics methods used, and the system's overall effectiveness. Therefore, while this source appeared directly relevant to the field of coma patient monitoring, a complete literature review necessitated accessing and thoroughly analyzing the full text to discern the authors' precise contributions and to synthesize their findings within the broader context of existing research [5]

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Coma Patient Monitoring System integrates the powerful combination of Universal Object Interaction (UOI) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies to address the limitations of traditional systems. This proposed system uses multiple sensors—MPU6050 for movement detection, MAX30100 for monitoring heart rate and blood oxygen levels, and temperature sensors for tracking body temperature. This array of UOI-enabled devices ensures a multidimensional approach to patient monitoring, collecting high-fidelity data in real time. These sensors are compact, non-invasive, and designed to continuously measure vital signs, enabling 24/7 monitoring without the intrusive processes characteristic of traditional systems. The data collected from these sensors is transmitted wirelessly to a central database accessible through a web application, where healthcare providers can gain a comprehensive overview of the patient’s health. Real-time dashboards allow for continuous monitoring and quick interpretation of physiological data, eliminating the delays associated with manual recording.

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In this dashboard, anomalies such as unusual movements detected through the MPU6050 sensor or irregular heart rate or oxygen levels captured by the MAX30100 are flagged immediately. The integration of machine learning algorithms like XGBoost in the Coma Patient Monitoring System fundamentally enhances its predictive capabilities. XGBoost is a gradient boosting algorithm known for its ability to handle large datasets with higher accuracy and lower overfitting risks. Historical data from sensors is processed through the AI model to identify patterns that precede critical events such as cardiac irregularities, respiratory failure, or abnormal temperature fluctuations. This enables the system to send early-warning alerts to caregivers well before physical symptoms become apparent, allowing for timely intervention. Beyond its ability to monitor and predict, the proposed system offers a robust notification mechanism to alert medical staff via SMS, email, or push notifications to their smartphones. 33 This functionality ensures that caregivers are informed of potential crises regardless of their physical proximity to the patient, marking a significant step forward in telemedicine applications. Moreover, the system is scalable and can be seamlessly integrated with hospital management software to create a unified platform for patient care. An additional advantage is the ability of the system to create actionable reports for caregivers. Patterns, trends, and predictive analytics are presented to the medical team, not just raw data. This approach fosters better clinical decision-making and maintains a record of patient history that is useful for long-term treatment planning. By overcoming the manual, reactive, and error-prone processes of existing monitoring systems, the proposed system represents a transformative leap towards ensuring the safety and wellbeing of coma patients.

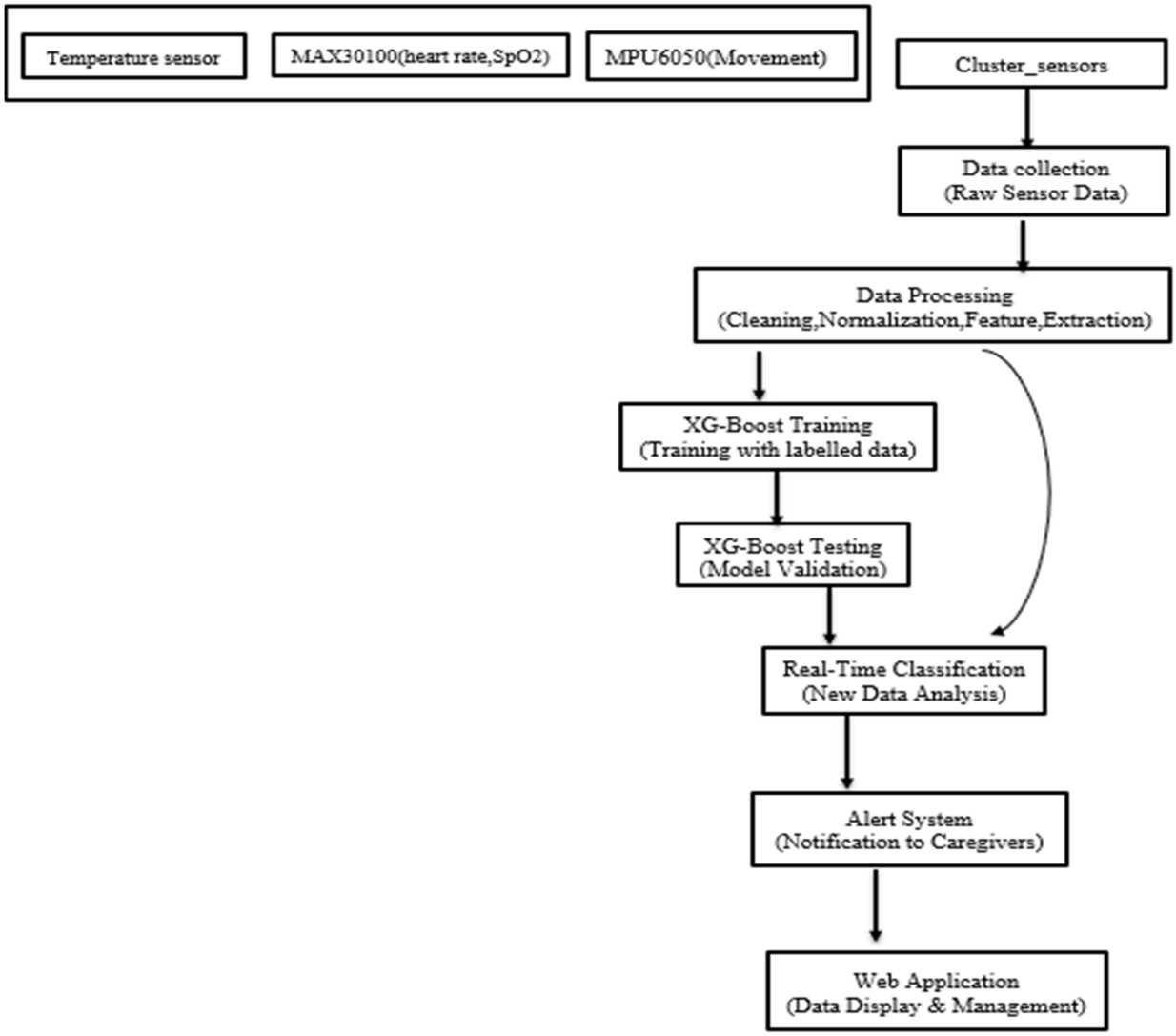


Fig 1 Block diagram of Coma Patient Monitoring Using UOI and AI

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IV. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A. Sensor Integration and Hardware Development

The physical aspect of the system relies on deploying specialized sensors to collect patient data. The sensors include:

- MPU6050 for Motion Detection: This inertial measurement unitvcaptures very slight movements in the patient, identifying patterns such as those caused by muscle tremors or abnormal restless movements.
- MAX30100 for Heart Rate and Oxygen Monitoring: This sensor ensures real-time acquisition of heart rate and SpO2 levels, critical for detecting cardiac-related problems.
- Temperature Sensor for Body Heat Tracking: Abnormal body temperature can indicate infections or other issues.

These sensors are positioned on the patient using wearable technology or mounted devices, ensuring non-invasive, continuous monitoring. Data acquisition from these sensors is standardized to generate time-stamped and synchronized datasets.

B. Communication using IoT Cloud Platforms

Once the sensors capture the relevant data, the values are transmitted via Wi-Fi or Bluetooth-enabled microcontrollers to a cloud server. MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) or HTTP protocols are employed depending on the bandwidth efficiency required. IoT platforms such as AWS IoT, Blynk, or ThingSpeak are used to store and forward the collected data.

C. Development of Web Application Interface

The data is visualized and analyzed through a dedicated web application interface designed for healthcare administrators. The web application dashboard provides a unified view of all collected metrics in real time, with graphical trends highlighting anomalies. Built-in APIs handle user management, notifications, data security, and report generation.

D. AI and Machine Learning Pipeline

The collected data from sensors is processed through a machine learning model, with XGBoost serving as the primary predictive algorithm. To train the XGBoost model:

- A dataset of historical patient health data is pre-processed. Outliers, missing values, and noise are addressed.
- The dataset undergoes feature engineering, where factors like sensor error margins and correlation between parameters are considered.
- The processed data is split into training and validation sets to prevent overfitting. Hyperparameters for the model are tuned to achieve optimal prediction accuracy.

The trained model is then deployed to the system using cloud computing infrastructure, capable of providing near-instant predictive insights as new data arrives.

E. Notification and Alert Mechanisms

Anomalies detected in real time or identified through predictive algorithms immediately trigger alerts. These alerts are sent across multiple communication channels like emails, SMS, or in-app notifications.

F. System Validation and Testing

Before deployment in real-life settings, the Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System undergoes rigorous validation, testing for accuracy, precision, response time, and fault tolerance. Controlled environments are used to assess its functionality, which is followed by patient case studies for real-world evaluation.

G. Scalability and Maintenance Analysis

The Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System is designed to scale, accommodating additional sensors or patients as needed. Firmware updates, periodic maintenance routines, and a centralized troubleshooting mechanism are set up to ensure long-term reliability. By following this comprehensive, multi-step methodology, the proposed system delivers a sophisticated, life-saving solution for coma patient care.

V. METHODOLOGY

The AI component of the coma patient monitoring system utilizes the XG-boost algorithm to detect anomalies and predict abnormal activities based on the sensor data. XG-boost is a simple, yet effective, machine learning algorithm that classifies data points by comparing them to the nearest examples in the training dataset. The proposed Smart Coma Patient Monitoring System is designed in four main modules:

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Module 1: Sensor Data Acquisition and Integration
Objective: To gather real-time data on the patient's vital signs and movements using various sensors.
Description: This module involves setting up and integrating multiple sensors with the patient monitoring system:
• MPU6050: A 6-axis motion tracking device that detects the patient's movement, including acceleration and angular velocity. This sensor is crucial for monitoring any unintended or abnormal movements, which could indicate distress or an attempt to awaken.
• MAX30100: An integrated pulse oximetry and heart-rate monitor sensor that provides critical data on the patient's blood oxygen levels and heart rate. Continuous monitoring of these parameters is essential for detecting hypoxia or cardiac irregularities.
• Temperature Sensor: Used to track the patient's body temperature, a key indicator of health status. Sudden changes in temperature can indicate infection or other complications.
• The sensors are connected to a microcontroller that collects and preprocesses the data. This data is then transmitted to the central system for further analysis.

Module 2: Data Transmission and Web Application Interface
Objective: To ensure real-time transmission of data and provide an intuitive interface for healthcare providers.
Description:
• Data Transmission: The preprocessed data from the sensors is transmitted wirelessly to a central server using Wi-Fi or a similar communication protocol. The system is designed to minimize latency to provide near real-time updates.
• Web Application Interface: A user-friendly web application is developed to display the patient's vital data. The interface is designed to be accessible on various devices (PC, tablet, mobile) and provides real- time visualizations, historical data trends, and alerts. The data is stored in a secure database for future reference and analysis.

Module 3: AI-Based Analysis and Abnormality Detection
Objective: To analyze the collected data using AI techniques to detect abnormal patterns and predict potential health risks.
Description:
• Data Analysis: The system employs machine learning algorithms to analyze the incoming data streams. Techniques such as anomaly detection and pattern recognition are used to identify deviations from normal physiological patterns.
• Abnormality Detection: The AI model is trained on a dataset of normal and abnormal patient data to recognize signs of distress or deterioration. If any parameter (e.g., heart rate, oxygen level, temperature) deviates from predefined thresholds, the system flags it as an abnormality.
• Prediction: The AI component can predict potential risks based on trends observed in the patient's data, allowing for proactive intervention.

Module 4: Alert Generation and Notification System
Objective: To provide timely alerts and notifications to caregivers and medical staff for prompt intervention.
Description:
• Alert System: When the AI model detects an abnormality, an alert is immediately generated. The alert system is designed to be highly responsive, with customizable thresholds for different parameters.
• Notification System: Notifications are sent to caregivers via multiple channels, including SMS, email, or app notifications. The system can also trigger an audible alarm or send alerts directly to the hospital's monitoring system, ensuring that the appropriate medical staff is notified immediately.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Coma Patient Monitoring System represents a significant advancement in healthcare technology, combining UOI and AI to offer continuous and precise monitoring for coma patients. By integrating sensors such as the MPU6050 for motion detection, MAX30100 for heart rate and oxygen saturation monitoring, and temperature sensors, this system ensures real-time collection of critical physiological data. The deployment of a machine learning model like XGBoost contributes to the predictive accuracy of abnormal conditions, enabling timely alerts to caregivers and healthcare providers. Through seamless integration with a web-based platform, the system facilitates remote accessibility and real-time monitoring, addressing the challenges of traditional coma patient care. It not only improves patient safety but also reduces the manual workload on medical staff, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of healthcare delivery. The system's ability to predict and detect anomalies ensures that critical situations can be addressed promptly, potentially preventing adverse health outcomes.

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However, like any innovation, it does come with challenges such as data privacy concerns and the need for comprehensive validation. Coma Patient Monitoring System demonstrates great promise in revolutionizing the management of critical care patients by leveraging the synergy between UOI and AI for predictive and responsive healthcare.

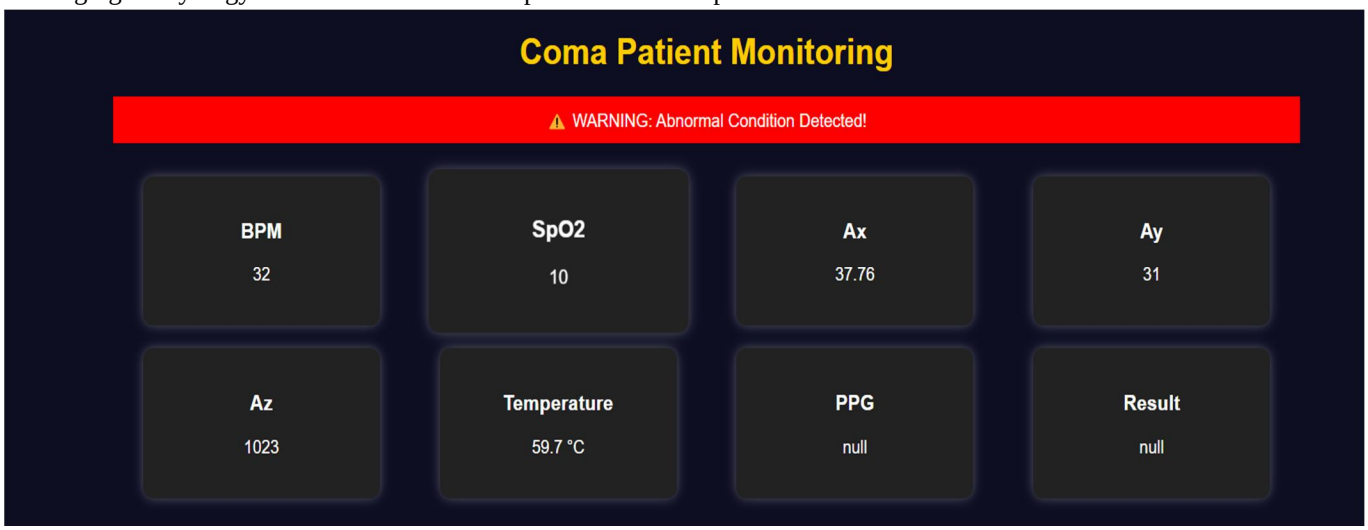
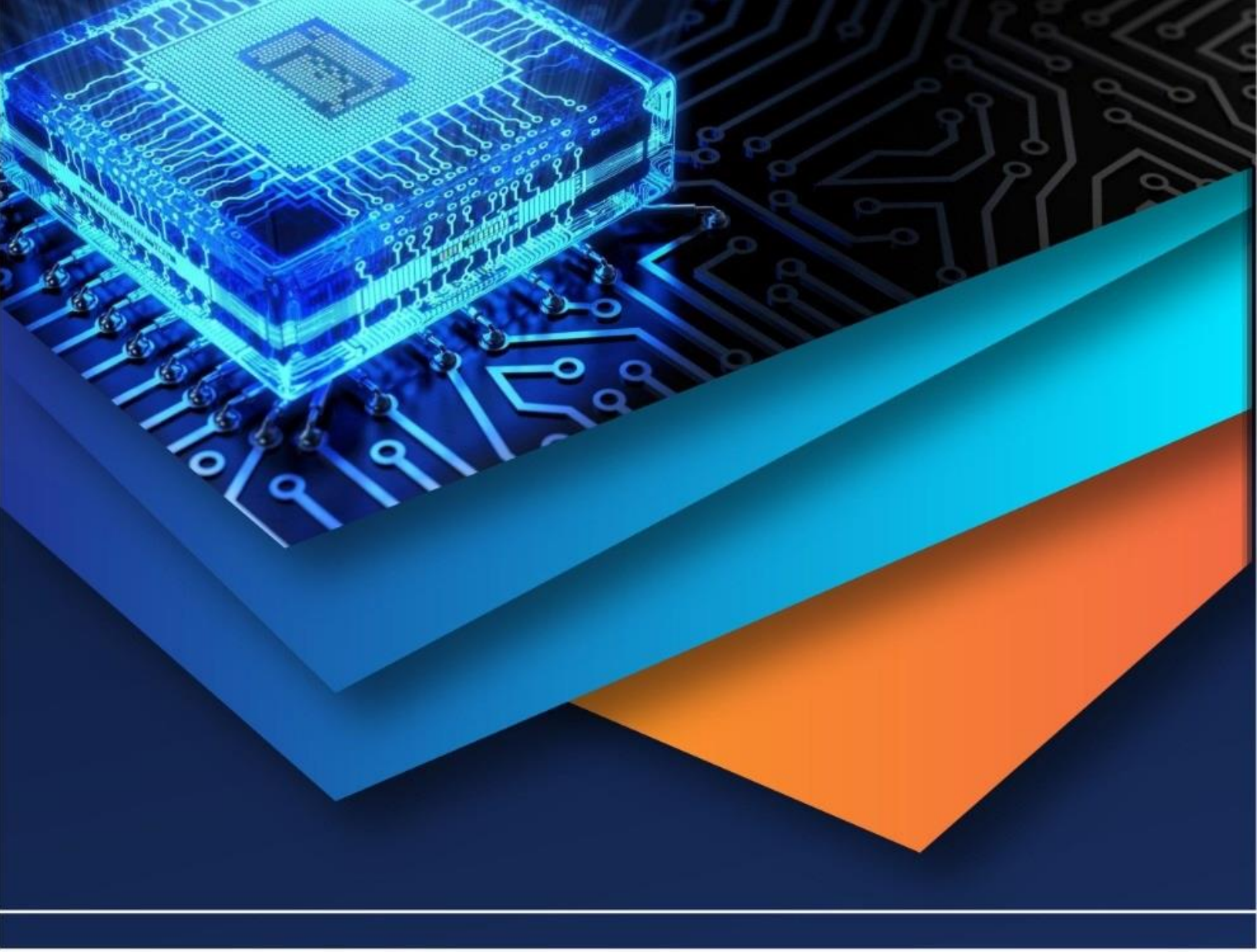


Fig 2. Development of Web Application

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