

# IMPLEMENTATION OF IOT TO STORE PATIENT DATA GLOBALLY FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) PREDICTION

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## Abstract:

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a growing global health concern, and early detection is crucial for effective management. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies offers a transformative approach for continuous monitoring of CKD patients by collecting real-time data on vital health parameters such as blood pressure, glucose levels, and kidney function biomarkers. This paper presents the development and implementation of an IoT-based system for storing patient data globally and predicting CKD progression. The proposed system utilizes wearable sensors and remote devices to monitor patients continuously and uploads the data to a secure cloud-based platform for global access. The cloud infrastructure ensures the storage and retrieval of patient data, allowing healthcare professionals to track and analyze health trends remotely. Additionally, machine learning algorithms are applied to the stored data to predict the onset and progression of CKD, facilitating early intervention and personalized treatment plans. The system aims to improve CKD management, reduce healthcare costs, and provide a scalable solution for global health monitoring. By leveraging IoT, cloud computing, and machine learning, the system enhances decision-making and patient care while enabling collaborative research in CKD management worldwide.

## Keywords:

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Internet of Things (IoT), Patient data storage, Cloud computing, Machine learning.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

“Internet of Things (IoT)” is the term coined for amalgamating different technologies together for achieving an advanced communication system. Different technologies like sensors, actuators, tracking devices, artificial intelligence, and many more are included in IoT. It not only connects the users through the internet but also helps in handling data sent by the user. It is achieved with the device named “ESP-8266” which is nothing but a Wi-Fi module interfaced with a microcontroller to achieve van cement in data handling. IoT proved its worth in different

fields of telecommunication, embedded systems, informatics, etc. The base ideology behind the IoT and its connectivity is that any devices with on and off-control actions can be a part of it. The devices that can be connected are mobile phones, laptops, home appliances, and many more with the internet.

### 1.1 IOT-AGatewaytoEvolvedCommunicationSystem

Ideally, IoT is applicable in all the fields of science and technology. But the research requirement is for developing an emotional recognition system with a data handling setup. The main theme for the application of IoT to this part of research is that the creation in measuring emotional recognition systems sense the creation in value of the patients and these data must be transferred and stored in some secure place so that the data assessment can be done at any time and anywhere across the world. So, for this issue, IoT acts as a tool to store data in a server and enables data access to the user anytime.

The development of IoT took place in the year 1982 when the Coker machine was loaded with bottles. This was the first machine to be connected to the internet and was done at Carnegie Mellon University. It could report whether the bottles loaded were cold or not [1]. In the year 1991, Mark Weiser was the scientist who proposed the concept of "ubiquitous computing". This computer technique helps in connecting any device apart from computers to the internet and anywhere and anytime [2]. Later in the year 1999, a device-to-device communication was developed by Bill Joy. Along with this idea, Kevin Ashton described IoT as interconnected devices with the internet. RFID (radio-frequency Identification) was the base idea behind IoT. In 2005, home automation, industrial automation was implemented via IoT [1]. It was proposed that IoT could be implemented even in healthcare. It was observed that these sensors, actuators, communication devices all were controlled through the internet. This could help to work in a virtual environment and control the real environment with much ease. No longer computing would be limited to computers [3]. E-healthcare and remote healthcare run with the help of IoT. To advance the level of communication 4G (fourth generation) high-speed internet was introduced which was even applied to healthcare communication systems. Later slowly telemedicine came to the picture where the physicians guide their interns through video calling and assist them throughout surgery, medications, and tests [4].

Through IoT different devices get connected and their data are collected and further processed. An idea was proposed to help the people in the field of healthcare and

aid them in case of an emergency as it is very important to assess the IoT data globally. Here the IoT data is stored and then interpreted which can be helpful during an emergency. Finally, resource-based data accessing was devised with the help of IoT and computing. It was concluded that this method was very effective in database management systems [5]. A system was developed in order to determine the success rate of the companies with the help of customer lifetime value. This IoT-based system personally approaches the customer and knows the credits of the products and then determines the worth of the product and its company. It also helps in improving the service of the product concerning the customers' reviews about the product.

Smarter Commerce Customer Engagement Architecture (SCCEA) was developed with the help of e-commerce, IoT, and customer engagement. Similar methodologies are applied for healthcare with the SCCEA system [6]. RFID is a prerequisite to IoT. The features of RFID technology are that the cost of implementation is low when compared to IoT. But the range of storage is comparatively less. A system was designed that senses the user's health condition as well as the user's environment like temperature, creatinine low, and other gases with the sensors. This experimentation was done with the help of disposable sensors, low power devices, and many more [7]. An IoT-based system was developed in order to sense the movement in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients. A lightweight sensor was developed and was fixed in the patient's cloth. This sensor would sense the movement of the patient and it is connected to a tablet or mobile phone through which it is finally connected with a medical database. IoT database not only provides storage of patient's data while visit but also for regular diagnosis at home. Through this system development, patients' comfort can be determined and their health can be consistently monitored. This system also helps the patient to help themselves by sharing their experiences with the physicians as well as peer groups. It gives great comfort to a patient that they always care and their health status is always monitored and during any emergency, they can be easily treated [8]. With the development of IoT in medical science, new technologies like cloud computing and big data are also emerging. A system was developed in such a way that it included all the advanced features present today. This is a sensor and a measurement system.

The sensor is made from a fabric material attached to the washable clothes. It senses the subject's physiological signals and helps to determine the health status of the subject along with a determination of the emotional state of the subject [9]. For treating chronically ill patients an instrument was developed in the name of Interactive Telecare System (ITCS) which connects the

caregiver's smartphone with the chronically ill patient's medical devices which assist them. This is done with the help of IoT and then all the devices are interconnected globally. Even in the absence of the caregivers the medical devices assisting the patients can be activated with the help of the caregiver's smartphone through IoT. Experimentation was done with the help of glucose monitor in sugar patients and then with the help of ITCS, it was observed that most of the medical institutions find it advantageous to work with ITCS system and gave positive feedback on such IoT based Telecare systems [10].

Mostly in all the sectors, IoT plays a crucial part. Sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, utilities, transportation, healthcare, and much more use IoT for connecting different equipment. IoT is completely based on data sharing and the risk of data vulnerability is also considerably increased. In order to safeguard the data, a new study with the help of Generic Programming (GP) was implemented. To prevent the attacks, an artificial Immune intrusion detection system (IDS) was developed. It was observed that GP attackers focussed on the publish-subscription type of messages. The performance of the IDS was improved with the GP attacks [11]. A smart healthcare system was developed with the help of ambient assisted living (AAL). The performance of AAL is solely dependent on the accuracy of predicting the nature of the environment and human behavior. Data can be collected from different sensors present around us and it is needed that these data collected are further sent for processing and drawing out conclusions based on the observed data. In AAL elderly people are monitored continuously and then their changes are observed very carefully.

Not only were the changes measured from the elderly subjects but also Alzheimer's disease (AD). With the development of AAL, doctors can interact with the patient remotely and access the health status more accurately, and also can assist them without their actual presence. Moreover, it provides great relief to the patients that they are always taken care of which helps them in recovering soon [12]. Because of the massive usage of IoT in different fields in order to enhance the availability of IoT and make it accessible to almost all parts of the world. It was decided to combine ideas of IoT with that of social networking due to which the Social Internet of Things (SIOT) was developed. A trustworthy automatic scheme was developed in order to judge the product. This scheme enabled different users to judge the products and then score them accordingly. It also helped in determining the other users to choose the products wisely and then enable the product service also. Social networking along with the IoT enabled the trust factor of the products or the objects [13].

IoT handles data very well and an almost large number of data can be stored and accessed through IoT. But the issue of interpreting the data remains a challenging task to IoT. So human interference in this subject is also liable and makes the system more accurate. Two IoT-enabled devices are taken for the experimentation of understanding the data measured through the sensors apart from storing it in the cloud. It was concluded that human-aided IoT systems have a higher rate of accuracy when compared to that simple IoT structures for the development of medical healthcare [14]. With the evolution of IoT, patients can be monitored remotely. The health of an individual can be determined with the study of sleep postures. But exact tool to assess the sleep posture to study the sleep pattern is still a challenging task.

An Agent-Based simulation system is developed along with the smart bed to study the movements of the sleeper. An algorithm was developed to understand the sleeping posture of the subject on the smart bed. This measurement is done with the help of placing the load sensors on the bed for determining the changes in the sleeping posture. The developed system was given the name ABS-BedIoT, which determines the sleeping posture of the subject and then determines the graphical analysis of the results obtained from the measurement. States of the bed sensors are represented not only in graphical method but also using star plots, evolution charts, and visual representation. The technique is not only feasible online but also offline. The code used for the algorithm can be easily retrieved from the public research repository. The accuracy rate of the determination of sleep posture is increased with the help of the alternative technique for measurement. Final data processing is done with the help of Big Data and created logs for the sleeper's posture recognition. The average accuracy of the system is determined to be 98% with the help of a developed algorithm [15]. In the UK an experiment was conducted to combine healthcare management with that of IoT. The design was such that it included continuous monitoring of the patient and necessary decisions are also implemented when needed at most. It was concluded that the developed system alone cannot be that effective so to make it more reliable and accurate it is important to interface human experience into the system [16].

## **2. STEP-WISE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIOT ARCHITECTURE**

After a detailed study the patient database is created and the data are stored in the cloud with help of IoT. Hence the implementation requires the following steps,

## 2.1 Basic Terminologies Involved in Web Development

The development of IoT technology involves many steps and each stage of development requires a separate set of procedures to be followed and all these methodologies are discussed.

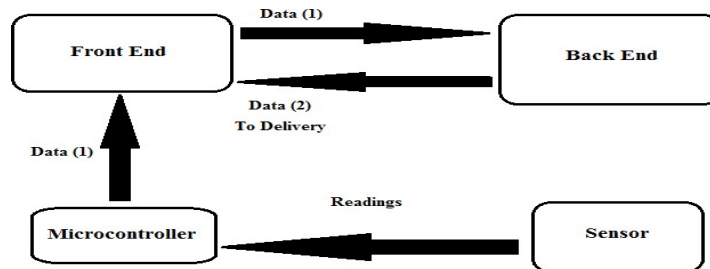


Fig2.1 Block Diagram Representation of IoT

Certain terminologies are used in IoT, which is necessary to be known. Here the *cloud* means the place all the creatinine value is about to be stored. It is assisted by the *frontend* and *backend*. The frontend means the monitor screen of the PC, tablet, phone, Laptop which acts as a receiver. Coding is done to develop the front end of the server. Now, the back end refers to the storage area, which is accessed when the data is moved to the front end either automatically or manually by the user. "*PHP*" is the programming language for Web development which includes C and C++ as primary elements. With the help of PHP backend is connected to the frontend and data transfer is possible. The detailed explanation of the block diagram is shown in Fig 2.1, firstly the data received from the sensor is sent to the front end through microcontroller coding. And then the data is sent to the back end of the server. Data (1) means the creatinine value estimated by the controller which cannot be seen by the user until it is moved to the front end again from the back end of the server. Data (2) means the creatinine value which is seen by the user from its stored area. It is important to note that programming languages like *HTML, Java, JavaScript*, and *PHP* can be used to code for data transfer from the backend to the frontend whereas the *PHP* tool is used to code for data transfer from the front end to the back end. *Bootstrap, CSS* is the other programming languages that are used to improve the presentation of the front end and make it more attractive to the user.

## 2.2 Transmission of creatinine value to Server Manually

For sending the data to the server manually it is essential to install two application software named *Notepad++* and *Xampp*. These two applications are necessary to develop a local server. Firstly, PCs in which these applications are installed are made to work as a local server and the data is sent manually. From this trial version, gradually code can be extended and then allow the microcontroller to be interfaced with IoT and

access private server through the internet. It is one of the most important criteria to save any code with .php and .html formats. One of the most advantageous features of these applications is that it helps in detecting the error in the code before running it. There are many other applications available for web development by Xampp and Notepad++ is considered to be a handy tool.

Xampp is an application specially designed for testing the code in a local server. Moreover, an internet connection is not required after this application is being installed. For a trial version of IoT, the server is nothing but the PC. Here, the data entered manually is sent to the laptop via the above-mentioned applications. Fig 2.2 shows the Xamp++ application after being installed on the PC. Then the further process is done with the help of the setup wizard.



Fig 2.2 Setup Wizard Window of Xampp Fig 2.3 Window for choosing Local Server

Fig 2.3 shows how the local server is chosen once when the Xampp application is installed. After pressing the “Next” option from the setup window it asks for local server selection. The codes written for the data transfer in the local server are written in PHP or HTML and then further this code is saved in the ht docs of Xampp from the local disk C. Now with the help of google chrome without actually connecting to the internet, type the link <http://127.0.0.1/dashboard/>. As soon as the link is searched dashboard of the Xampp is popped in the window of the PC as shown in Fig 2.4.

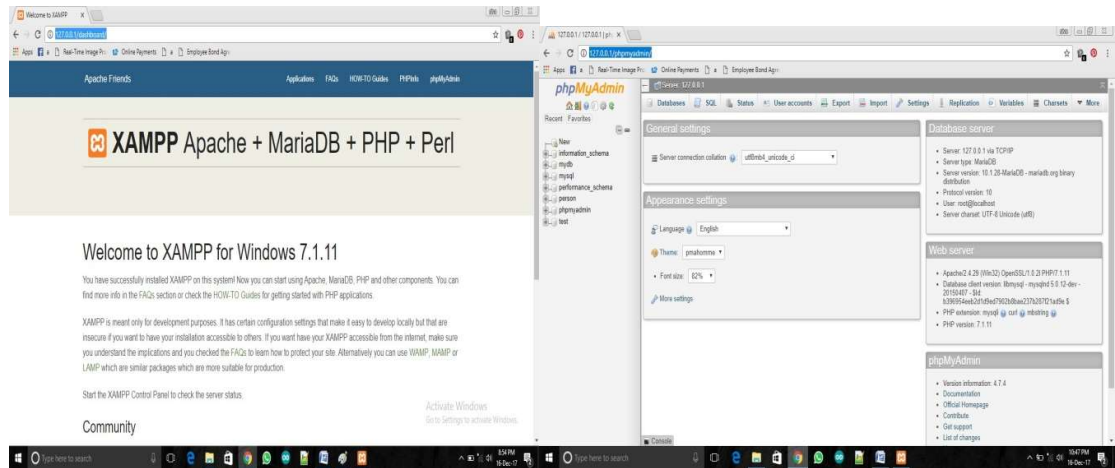


Fig2.4 Dashboard of Xampp in the PC Fig 2.5 “phpMyAdmin” Window in Xampp

After which phpMyAdmin page is opened. Another alternative is provided to reach the phpMyAdmin page with the help of the link <http://127.0.0.1/phpmysdmin/> and a new database is created as shown in Fig 4.5. The appearance of the database can be changed on this page with the help of the appearance setting.

MySQL is known as the Structured Query Programming for implementation of the table. “Query” basically means function or else can be termed as a command. MySQL language uses operation commands such as create, insert, extract, order by, join, etc. As shown in Fig2.6 new database can be created with the help of a new option from the phpMyAdmin window. “Sensor” is the name given to the new database such as “Creatinine Data” can be created as the name for the new database which is clearly shown in Fig 2.7. After finalizing the name of the database further “Create” option is clicked.

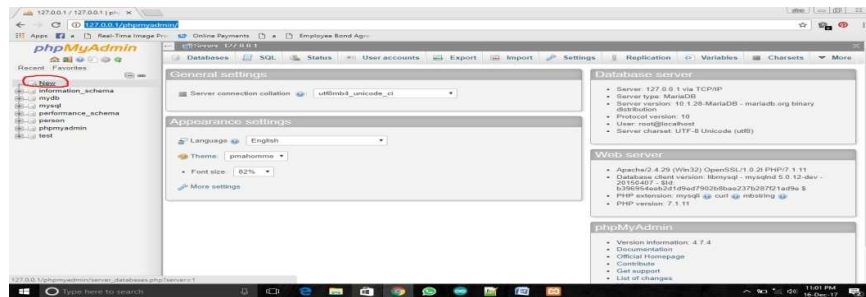


Fig2.6 Selecting “New” for database

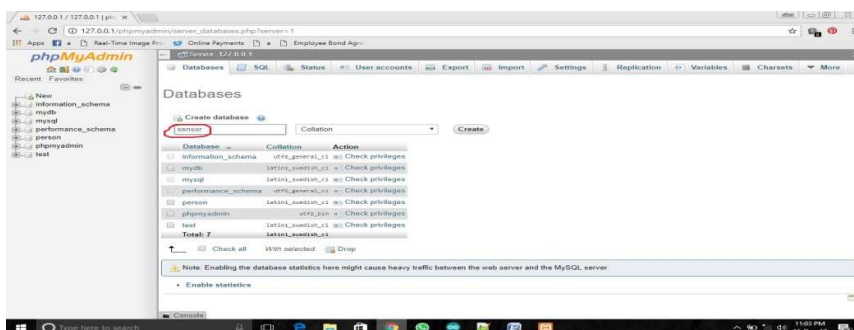




Fig2.7 Naming the created database

From Fig 2.8 it can be seen that the new database “Sensors” is created under the new option. This indicates that the new database was created successfully. Under structure, the table “<name>” is selected. It is important to note that the name of the table and the column of the table is needed, not the rows.

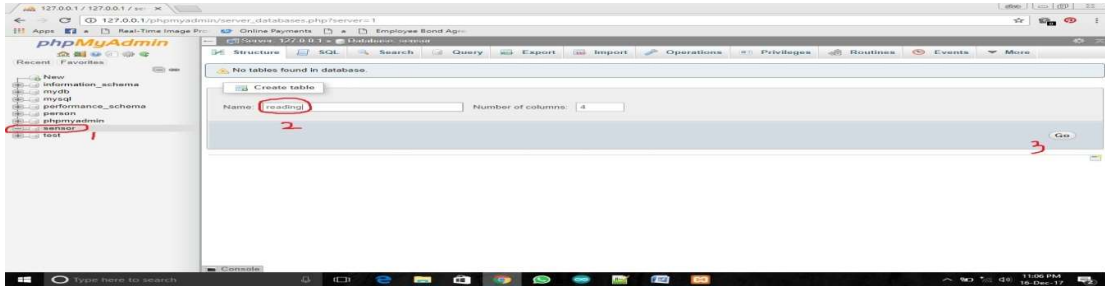


Fig2.8 Creating the layout of a table for data storage

The title of the table is chosen as “readings” as the creatinine value of the data is about to be stored under the table. After which numbers of columns are selected this is particularly 4 as per the need of the user. After finishing the table layout “GO” option can be clicked to create the table which is shown in Fig 2.9. All together four columns are introduced in the table which are Serial Number, Patient ID, Time and date, creatinine value, and State of the Subject under the name content of the table.

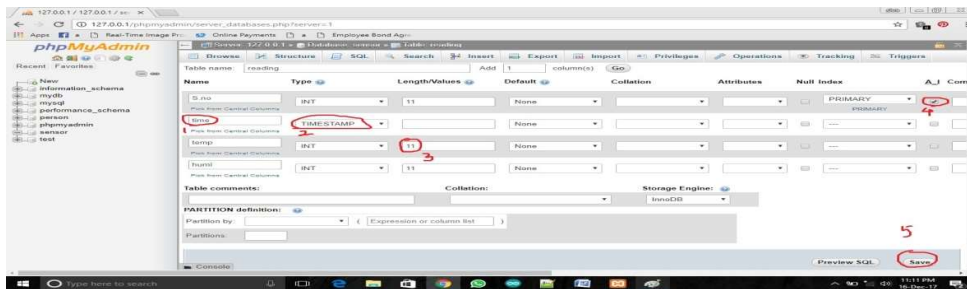


Fig 2.9 Creating the contents inside the table

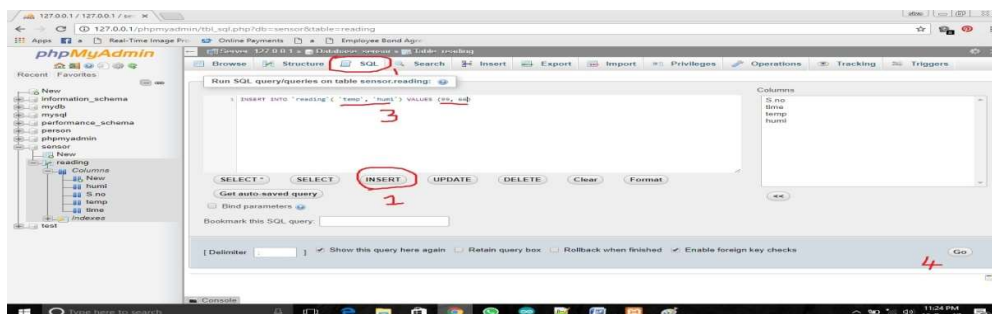


Fig2.10 Insertion of Data Manually

From the phpMyAdmin window, the SQL option next to the structure is selected to enter the table manually as shown in Fig 2.10. "INSERT INTO" is the code used for inserting the data. After filling in the data INSERT option is selected to upload the data into the table. From Fig 2.11 it can be noted that the values which are uploaded get updated. Here the creatinine high and creatinine low values are uploaded as 99 and 66. So the procedure for creatinine data entry.

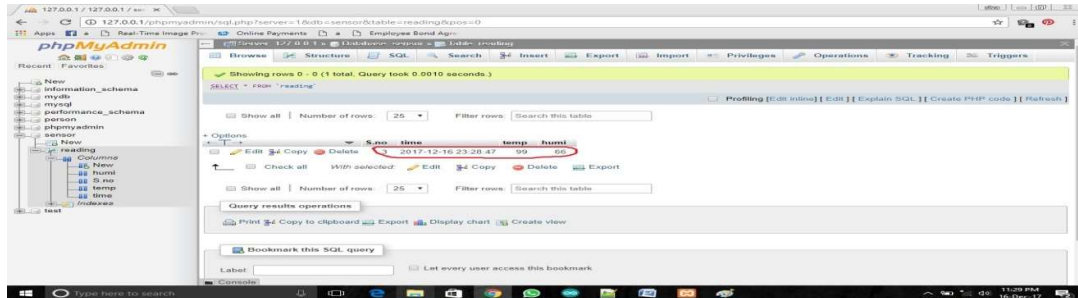


Fig2.11 Final View of the Table with Data Entered Manually

### 2.1.1 Uploading Data Automatically Via Controller and Wi-Fi Module.

The above-mentioned procedure is done in the Back End. To make it viable for microcontroller update it is essential to work under the front end and separately code it with the help of another application called notepad++. From Fig 2.12 it can be noted that the developed code is stored in htdocs of Xampp folder from the C drive.

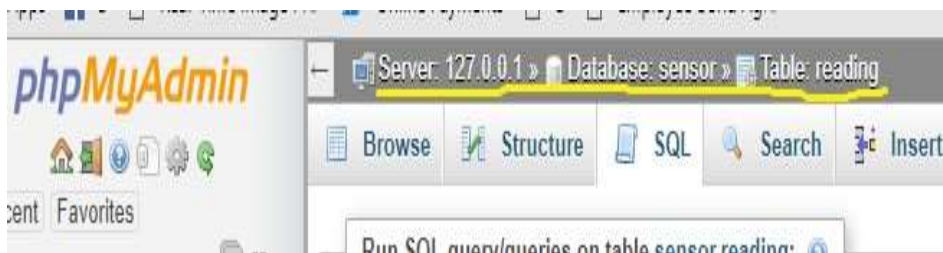


Fig2.12 Database created using Front End Coding

### 2.1.2 Creating and Transferring Data To the Web Page

Now a separate web page is created in the server and a new domain name is given. The user has to register in the link [www.awardspace.com](http://www.awardspace.com) which is one of the important websites to create a new domain. The webpage opens a new window in which the name of the domain is chosen which is clearly shown in Fig 2.13.



Fig2.13NewWebsiteforDomainCreation

From Fig 2.14 it can be seen that the name of the domain is chosen. It is important to choose a unique domain name that can be used permanently. So, a random name under the “name” is given and then the domain is checked.

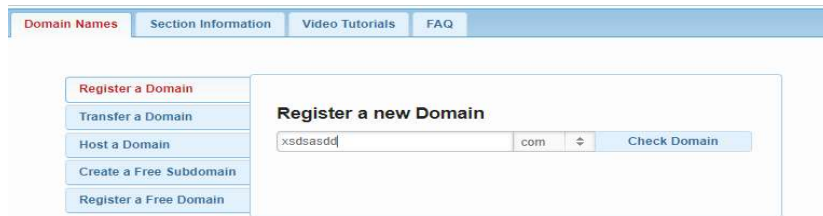


Fig2.14CheckingDomainName

Fig 2.15 shows the image of the screen when the domain “name” is chosen uniquely. After the authentication of the domain “name” the registration process is successfully completed.

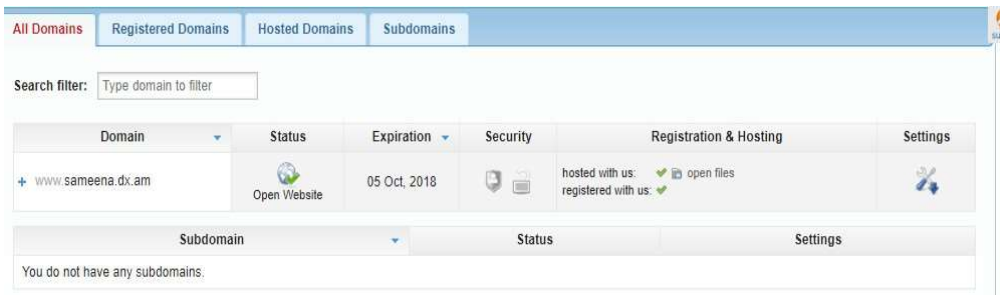


Fig2.15Authentication ofDomainName

Inordertocreatethedatabaseaftervalidatingthedomainnameclickonthe domainmanagerfromFig.2.13toenablethedatabasewhichisclearlyshowninFig.2.16.

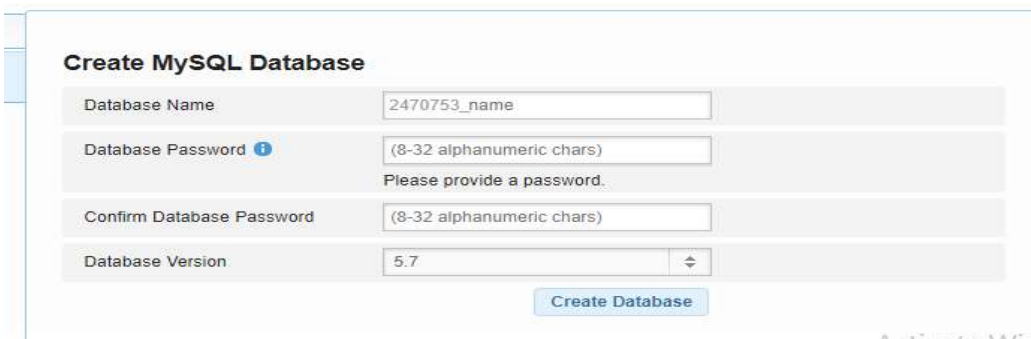


Fig2.16MySQLDatabaseCreation



Fig2.17Authentication of the created database

Successfully the database is created which is clearly shown in Fig 2.17. Here to increase the privacy of the data transferred into the web page, a special password is also given.

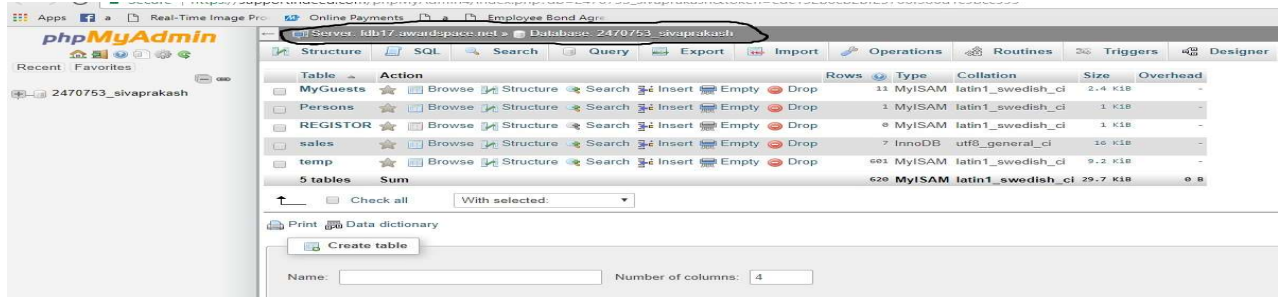


Fig2.17NewlyCreatedServerand Database

From Fig2.18 it can be seen that the server's name, database name, the password is shown which represents the state of the web page that is newly created.

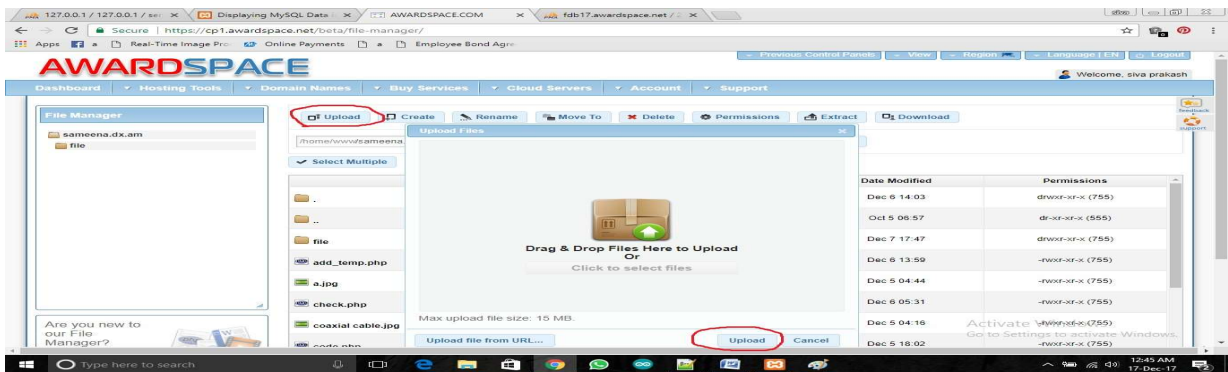


Fig2.18uploading the Front-End Code Into Awardspace

From Fig2.14 file manager is chosen for uploading the code. Finally, the code of the controller sending the data of creatinine automatically which is in the PHP format is uploaded here which can be seen from Fig 2.20.

## 2.2 RESULTANDDISCUSSION



Patient ID	Semen Creatinine Level (µmol/L )	Salivary Creatinine Level (µmol/L )	Time_Date
1299570091	92	108	10:55_12-08-19
1299570092	118	92	11:22_12-08-19
1299570093	290	123	12:34_12-08-19
1299570094	122	120	13:09_12-08-19
1299570095	109	130	14:30_12-08-19
1299570096	89	110	15:45_12-08-19
1299570097	156	187	16:25_12-08-19

Fig2.19FinalViewoftheTableonthe Webpage

Fig2.19showsthefinalviewofthetablecreatedwiththecreatinineLowandcreatinineHighvaluesareshowninthisimage.ThisshowstheTableiscreatedforS.No, creatinine value, time, date, patient ID, and state of the subject are determined and then filled inside the table.

## 2.3 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the creatinine value in all emotional states helps in validating the risk factors of the subject and helps in predicting any abnormalities much before the onset of any dangerous disease. Physicians or caretakers may not be present with the patient all the time. So, it becomes necessary to monitor the health status of the patient regularly without any interruptions with help of IoT. Moreover, it is inevitable to automatically send the data to the server without the help of the microcontroller. It is also necessary to understand the supporting applications for developing the IoT. Apart from that the data from the creatinine is processed and then these values are changed in the URL itself which is aided by the front end Xampp code. Changing the contents of the URL makes changes in the values that are entered in the table. With the help of the auto-increment feature, the table creation is automatically done. Once the data is uploaded then the backend code is executed and the data or updated table is sent to the frontend. Now from the user side, the tabular format of creatinine value with the state representation is depicted and then further analysis of the data can be done on the MATLAB. Here with help of the domain name and the password user can access the data from any part of the world and at any time. In order to maintain the privacy of the data being uploaded to the server, the password is generated along with the creation of the domain. In this way, the privacy of the data is restored and cyber threats can be minimized to great extent by making it viable to an authenticated user.

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