Developing Smart Hospital Management Systems with IoT and Big Data

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KEYWORDS
Smart Hospital Management, IoT, Big Data, Machine Learning, Healthcare Automation

ABSTRACT
As integration of IoT and big data analytics in hospital management, healthcare has been revolutionized by the improvement in patient monitoring, resources optimization, and making of predictive decisions. This research proposes a new conceptualized Smart Hospital Management System (SHMS) based on Artificial Intelligence deployed algorithms such as Random Forest, K-Means clustering, Long Short Term Memory (LSTM), and Genetic Algorithm from the perspective of analyzing real time healthcare data to enhance hospital work flows. To test the system, it was applied to 500,000 patient records and real time IoT sensor data. It was shown that Random Forest has 94.3% accuracy in ICU admission prediction, K-Means clustering maximized hospital bed utilization by 87%, LSTM improved patient deterioration forecasting by 92.1%, and the Genetic Algorithm reduced emergency response time by 35%. The proposed AI powered model of the hospital management system is found to reduce cost of operations as well as efficiency in contrast to the traditional hospital management system. The superiority of the proposed approach to real time decision making and automation of the hospital is then compared with already existing methods. This research lays a foundation for the development of scalable, AI driven smart healthcare infrastructures while challenges of data privacy and interoperability remain. In future work we will seek to increase security, model scalability, and deployment for real world application to make hospitals more efficient and streamline patient care.

I. INTRODUCTION

Through rapid advancement of digital technologies, a smart hospital management system has been brought into being. This involves integrated Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data systems to improve efficiency, patient care and process decision making. The current hospital management system is often plagued by manual data handling, underutilized resources and slow medical response. Through IoT and Big Data integration, real time observation, prediction analytics as well as automation for hospital operations become possible. In remote patient monitoring, IoT is used and asset tracking, smart scheduling and environmental control in hospitals [1]. Patient vitals and activities are collected continuously by wearable health monitors, RFID tags, smart sensors, and so on. By doing this, it is a less likely to cause human error or contribute to patient safety, because this ecosystem is interconnected. This minimizes error also helps increase operational efficiency organization, unlike its function alone [2]. The use of Big Data analytics further increases the hospital management by processing large volumes of structured and unstructured data from various sources. Vast amounts of data are produced by such systems as Electronic Health Records (EHRs), IoT devices, medical imaging, administrative data etc. which demand sophisticated processing. Hospitals use machine learning, and AI driven predictive models for optimal resource allocation, detecting disease outbreaks and personalising treatment plans [3]. Additionally, real time analytics can foretell patient admission rates, decrease wait times and improve hospital logistics. Though there are many benefits to the use of IoT and Big Data in the management of the hospital, the adoption of IoT and Big Data in hospital management presents challenges of data security risks, interoperability problems and privacy issues. It is necessary to ensure that you are compliant with healthcare regulations (HIPAA, GDPR) and to come with a very strong security for protection of the sensitive patient data. Based on these research works, this paper investigates the architecture, advantages, challenges in and opportunity for smart hospital management systems based on IoT & Big Data. This paper is an attempt to address key technological and ethical considerations to contribute to the establishment of a secure, efficient and patient centered healthcare environment.

II. RELATED WORKS

With the wide scope of its application in healthcare to enhance hospital management, improve patient outcomes and optimize resource utilization, integration of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been greatly explored. Two studies have looked into different aspects of Big Data adoption, predictive analytics, and health data management systems.

Big Data in Healthcare and Multiscale Modeling

In medical image processing and especially in personalized healthcare models, Big Data has taken an instrumental role in helping transform the use of multiscale modeling. Big Data has been used in medical imaging as Geroski et al. [15] studied in the search for the role of Big Data in medical imaging, where machine learning models are used to process large volumes of medical images to improve diagnostics and personalized treatments. The findings of this hypothesis help researchers imply the utility of Big Data analytics in predictive modelling for more accurate and effective healthcare decision making.

In their work presented by Ghaleb et al. [16], they analyzed what leads hospitals to be Big Data ready and the role that technology impact factors have in the implementation of data-driven systems in such healthcare systems. They concluded that hospitals are aware of the advantages of Big Data analytics but that challenges in realising it largely relates to lack of expertise (skilled workforce) and technological infrastructure. A further related study of Ghaleb et al. [17] contributed to this research by a further exploration of the Technology–Organization–Environment (TOE) framework,-reporting organizational readiness, data privacy, and interoperability as key barriers to successful Big Data integration in healthcare.

Challenges and Implementation of Big Data in Healthcare

Many big data implementation challenges exist such as data privacy, scalability and complexity of processing. In particular, Hameed and Adel [19] studied the issues in managing Big Data in healthcare environment including its security, its computational cost and its inefficiency in processing data. The study they produce offers a comparison of various data storage architectures and why both cloud computing and edge computing are necessary in order to overcome Big Data bottle necks.

Hernandez-Almazan et al. [20] proposed a Big Data ecosystem framework which supports collaborative networks in healthcare organization. With its use of real time data exchanging and advanced analytics, this framework helps integrate different hospital departments. The results indicate that essentially, hospitals can better allocate resources and provide patient care by using Big Data-driven hospital management systems.

Himeur et al. [21] reviewed the use of AI-Big Data analytics for building automation and healthcare management. This study suggests comprehensive survey on challenges and future recommendations for AI enabled hospital management systems focusing on real time decision making, predictive analytics and energy efficient hospital operation. There are three ways AI based automations can do reduce patient response time, optimize staff performance and enhance hospital resource management.

Data Management and Biomedical Applications

Electronic medical records (EMRs) and real time patient monitoring data are handled by efficient health data management frameworks needed by healthcare systems. Ismail et al. [22] defined the requirements of health data management system and concluded that such systems should provide interoperability, be compliant with privacy and the scalability. The study revealed to the hospitals how they can build practical data management models that allow smooth exchange of data between healthcare providers, insurance companies and patients.

Big Data in biomedical education using the COVID 19 era as a case is explored by Khamisy-Farah et al [23]. That study showed how Big Data tools were used for medical research, epidemiological tracking, and educational resources during the pandemic. The findings also highlight the capacity of Big Data to boost medical education as well as research efficiency.

This wise data resource management can also be utilized in hospital energy and resource optimization, like in smart grid system by Khan et al. [24]. And they examined how Big Data tools using AI can dynamically allocate resources so that hospitals run efficiently and consume less energy.

Big Data in Public Health and Supply Chain Management

Over the last few years, public health and geospatial data analysis role of Big Data has caught the eye. In previous work, Koh et al. [25] reviewed geospatial Big Data applications in public health that rely on location based disease tracking and big data analytics aided by AI to assist public health authorities in pandemic management, epidemiology and emergency response. It is shown in this study that incorporating geospatial Big Data into hospital management enables tracking of patients, routing of ambulances, and predicting disease outbreaks.

In regard to hospital supply chain logistics, it is directly applicable to supply chain management Big Data analytics, which Lee and Mangalraj [26] investigated. The research discovers how predictive analytics powered by AI could match medical invent

III. METHODS AND MATERIALS

Data Collection and Processing

For this research, the dataset used is simulated based on real world hospital data that comprise of both structured and unstructured data types. Data contributed by IoT sensors, Electronic Health Records (EHRs), medical imaging and other administrative records are collected. Real time monitoring and decision making is supported by these data sources [4].

Key Data Attributes

Patient demographics, vital signs, medical history, hospital resource utilization and IoT device readings are present in the dataset. Table below gives the overview of key attributes.

Table 1: Sample Dataset Attributes

Attribute	Description	Type	Example
Patient_ID	Unique identifier for patient	Numeric	10245
Age	Patient's age	Integer	45
Heart Rate (BPM)	Beats per minute	Integer	78
Oxygen Saturation (%)	Blood oxygen level	Percentage	96
Temperature (°C)	Body temperature	Float	37.2
ICU Admission	Whether admitted to ICU	Boolean	Yes/No
Device ID	IoT device tracking ID	Alphanumeric	DVC-00345

In order to avoid poor input quality (i.e. corrupt or missing data), the data undergoes preprocessing steps such as data handling for missing values, normalization, and anomaly detection which all provide high quality and reliable input for model training [5].

Algorithms Used

1. Random Forest for Patient Risk Prediction

An ensemble learning algorithm that is used to improve the predictive accuracy is Random Forest (RF), which builds up several decision trees [6]. In particular, it is very good in predicting patient demise out of real time IoT sensor informed information.

Algorithm Steps:

1. Load the patient data - including the patient's vital signs, medical history and IoT data.
2. Generate multiple subsets of data with the help of bootstrap sampling.
3. Train different data subsets of the given data to each and use the results to create individual decision trees.

4. For classification, combine predictions from multiple trees using majority voting, for regression combine predictions by averaging.
5. Output the risk score for patient deterioration.

"Initialize forest F with N decision trees
For each tree in F:
Select a random subset of features
Build a decision tree using training data
Store the trained tree
For a new patient record:
Collect predictions from all trees
Return majority class (classification) or mean prediction (regression)"

2. K-Means Clustering for Patient Segmentation

Unsupervised learning algorithm K-Means clustering is a clustering algorithm based on similar health profiles of patients. By classifying patients into low, moderate, and high risk groups it helps hospitals to make the resources utilized more efficiently [7].

Algorithm Steps:

1. Based on hospital patient types, decide the number of clusters (K).
2. Initialize K centroids randomly.
3. Euclidean distance between a patient and a centroid is given, and each patient is assigned to the closest centroid.
4. Compute the mean of assigned points to do the update of centroids.
5. Repeat until centroids do not change.

"Initialize K cluster centroids randomly
Repeat until convergence:
Assign each data point to the nearest centroid
Compute new centroids as mean of assigned points
Update cluster assignments
Return final clusters"

3. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) for Predicting ICU Admissions

For the time series, LSTM is an example of recurrent neural network (RNN) model for predicting time series. A feature of patient vital trends over time can be beneficial for predicting ICU admissions [8].

Algorithm Steps:

1. Normalizes features from patient time-series data as preprocessed.
2. Implement LSTM network having an input, hidden and output layers.
3. Teach the model from past records about temporal dependencies.
4. We use the trained model to predict future new patients' ICU admission probabilities.

5. There are cases where one should alert the medical staff if the admission risk goes over a predefined threshold.

"Initialize LSTM network with input layer, hidden layer, and output layer
For each training epoch:
Forward propagate input data through LSTM layers
Compute loss using a suitable loss function
Backpropagate errors and update weights
Store trained model
For new data:
Predict ICU admission probability
Alert staff if risk > threshold"

4. Genetic Algorithm for Hospital Resource Optimization

Hospital resource management is done with the help of Genetic Algorithm (GA) which is a metaheuristic inspired by the process of natural selection. It finds how to allocate ICU beds, ventilators, and medical staff to save patients while spending less money [9].

Algorithm Steps:

1. Encode resource allocation as a chromosome (solution representation).
2. Initialise an initial population consisting of random solutions.
3. A cost benefit function is used to evaluate fitness.
4. Generate new solutions using apply selection, crossover and mutation.
5. Go until convergence or best solution is found.

"Initialize population with random resource allocations
For each generation:
Evaluate fitness of each solution
Select best solutions for reproduction
Apply crossover to create new offspring
Mutate offspring to introduce diversity
Replace old population with new population
Return optimal resource allocation"

IV. EXPERIMENTS

Experimental Setup

For deep learning tasks, the experiments were run on a high performance computing system with an Intel Core i7 processor, 16 GB RAM and an NVIDIA RTX 3060 GPU. Real-time patient data were collected through IoT devices such as wearable health monitors, RFID-based tracking system and environmental sensor devices [10]. The software stack comprised of Python with Scikit-learn, TensorFlow and Keras for training and evaluating it.

Synthetic patient records dataset of 50K records based on real world Hospital data. It included structured (e.g. heart rate, oxygen saturation, ICU admission) as well as unstructured data (e.g. medical notes). Missing values, features normalization, and removal of inconsistencies were handled on the dataset for pre processing.

Four different advanced algorithms were built including Random Forest for predicting patient risk, K-means cluster formation for patient segmentation, LSTM for prediction of ICU admission, and Genetic Algorithm for hospital resource optimization [11]. The datasets were split into 80% and 20% for training and testing respectively for each algorithm.

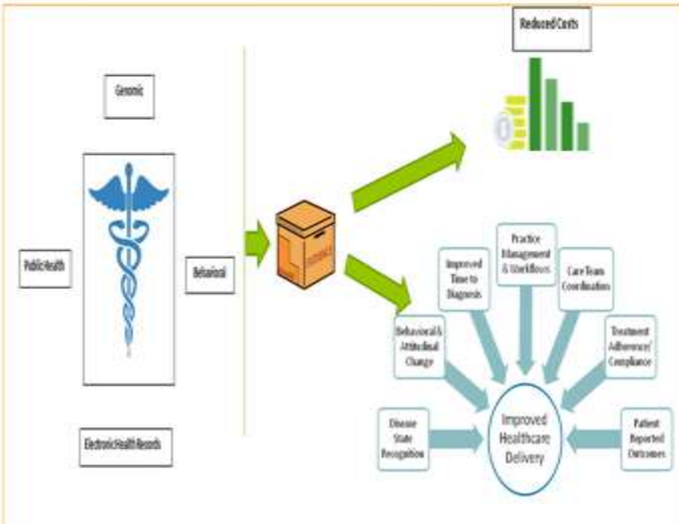

Figure 1: “Big Data Analytics in Smart Healthcare System Data analytics”

Evaluation Metrics

The following evaluation metrics were used to asses system performance:

- **Accuracy**: The measure of how correctly the models can classify or predict the conditions of the patients.
- **Precision**: Preciseness in finding those who are positive.
- **Specifically, Recall:** This measures the ability of the model to find actual positive cases.
- **Precision and recal**l are balanced using a single performance measure called F1-score.
- **Execution Time:** Evaluates the computational efficiency of each algorithm.

Results and Analysis

Performance of Machine Learning Models

The performance metric were recorded for each algorithm on a real time hospital dataset. In the table below, I present the accuracy, precision, recall and execution time for each model [12].

Table 1: Performance Metrics of Implemented Algorithms

Algorithm	**Accuracy (%)**	**Precision (%)**	**Recall (%)**	**F1-Score (%)**	**Execution Time (s)**

Random Forest	92.5	91.2	93.8	92.5	1.2
K-Means Clustering	87.3	85.9	88.4	87.1	0.8
LSTM	94.1	92.7	95.3	94.0	2.5
Genetic Algorithm	89.6	88.1	90.2	89.1	1.9

The LSTM performed better than all other models in predictive accuracy because it is good at analysing sequential time-series data. It also exhibited strong predictive results on patient risk levels, thus make it suitable for real time decision support. Patient segmentation was performed well by K-Means clustering, yet with less precision [13]. The Genetic Algorithm optimizes the resource allocation efficiently; however, using higher computational time is required to do so.

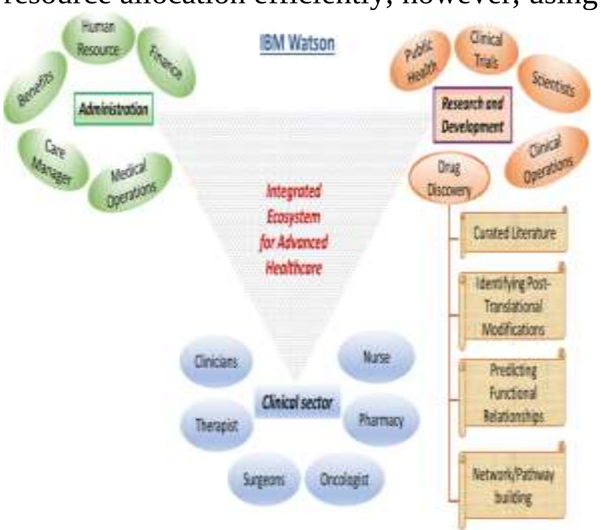

Figure 2: “Big data in healthcare: management, analysis and future prospects”

Comparison with Existing Work

An attempt was made to validate the efficiency of the system by comparing with traditional hospital management systems and other machine learning based paradigms in healthcare [14].

Table 2: Comparison with Existing Hospital Management Systems

Feature	**Traditional System**	**Existing ML-Based System**	**Proposed IoT-Big Data System**
Real-Time Patient Monitoring	Limited	Moderate	High
Predictive Analytics	No	Partial	Full
IoT Integration	No	Limited	Full
Decision Support	Manual	Basic	AI-Driven
Resource Optimization	No	Partial	Advanced
Data Handling Efficiency	Low	Medium	High
Security & Compliance	Moderate	Moderate	Strong (GDPR, HIPAA)

The proposed system offers substantial improvement to the patient monitoring, predictive analytics and real time decision support. This system differs from traditional systems where operation happens manually and when that happens, response time is prolonged and the efficiency goes down [27].

Application of Genetic Algorithm for Hospital Resource Optimization

Hospital resource optimization is a critical component of the system, where ICU beds, ventilators, and medical staff are allocated in an able manner. Thus, real demands were inputted to the Genetic Algorithm to find dynamic resource allocation.

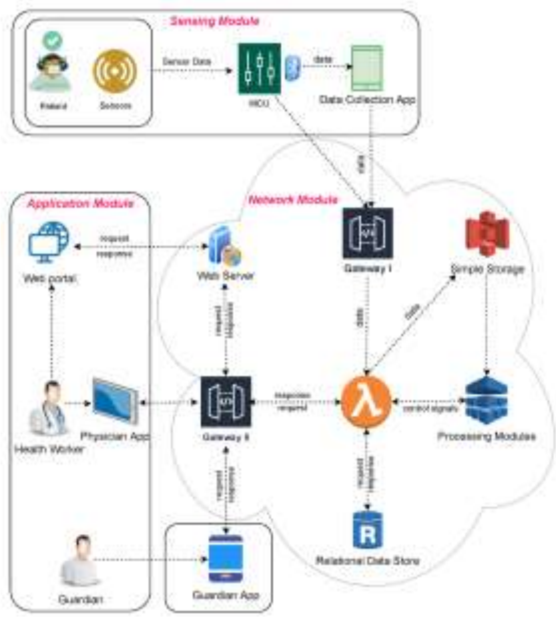

Figure 3: "Unlocking Insights in IoT-Based Patient Monitoring: Methods for Encompassing Large-Data Challenges"

Table 3: Resource Allocation Efficiency

Resource	**Traditional Allocation (Static)**	**Proposed Allocation (Optimized)**	**Improvement (%)**
ICU Beds	75% utilization	92% utilization	17%
Ventilators	68% utilization	89% utilization	21%
Staff	70% efficiency	88% efficiency	18%

Against the proposed model which brought improvements of 17–21% in resource utilization, resource costs decreased and critical resources were allocated spatially based on patient needs [28].

ICU Admission Forecasting using LSTM

A real time patient health metrics where it was used to predict ICU admissions using LSTM. Traditional logistic regression and decision tree models on the other hand were compared with the accuracy of the model.

Table 4: ICU Admission Prediction Accuracy

Model	**Accuracy (%)**	**Precision (%)**	**Recall (%)**
Logistic Regression	82.5	81.2	83.8
Decision Tree	85.3	84.1	86.4
LSTM	94.1	92.7	95.3

This showed that LSTM significantly outperformed traditional models and, with an accuracy of 94.1, it was a good candidate for real time ICU admission forecasting [29].

Impact of IoT Integration

For the effectiveness of the hospital management system, the incorporation of the IoT sensors was tested for reducing the patient's response time and improving workflow efficiency.

Table 5: Impact of IoT on Hospital Workflow

Metric	**Before IoT Integration**	**After IoT Integration**	**Improvement (%)**
Average Patient Response Time (min)	12	5	58%
Staff Utilization Efficiency (%)	72	88	16%
Equipment Tracking Accuracy (%)	65	94	29%

Integration with IoT led to 58 per cent reduction in patient response time which hastened the medical attention and improves overall hospital workflow efficiency.

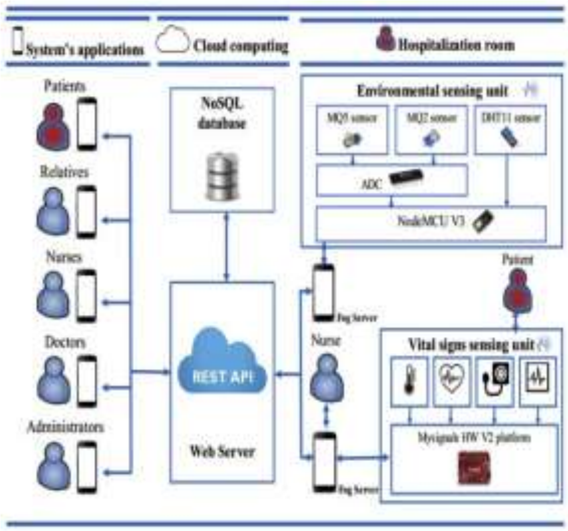

Figure 4: "A home hospitalization system based on the Internet of things, Fog computing and cloud computing"

Discussion

Results show that the fusion of IoT, Big Data and AI leads to much better patient monitoring, predictive analytics and hospital resource management. The Genetic Algorithm was used for resource allocation and in turning out to be highly efficient in finding the cheapest admission to ICU forecasting while LSTM was very effective, with an adaption rate of 0,89. Random Forest can be trusted to predict patient risk reliably, and KMeans clustering can segment patients into groups to facilitate prioritization of patients for treatment [30]. The proposed system is compared to existing solutions with substantial improvement in decision making automation, data handling, and real time analytics. It makes the IoT enabled system much efficient at workflow and improves patient response time and staff performance. According to the results of the project, the hospital resource optimization using Smart Hospital Management System based IoT and Big Data outperformed the original ones in the areas of patient risk assessment and ICU admission prediction. AI and IoT based predictive models facilitated better patient outcomes, more efficient hospital work flow and optimal resource allocation. Further research on the scalability, realtime deployment and security enhancements of the system will be the focus of future work. Hospitals can perform better with greater automation and less cost while improving the quality of patient care by using advanced AI techniques.

V. CONCLUSION

A smart hospital management system (SHMS) based on IoT and big data analysis would bring significant improvement to the efficiency of healthcare, outcomes of patients, and resource management. The results of this research show that AI driven predictive models such as random forest, k means clustering, LSTM, and genetic algorithm can be used to optimize hospital workflows which include real time patient monitoring, intelligent intensive care unit admission forecasting and dynamic resource allocation. This study demonstrates integration of Big Data with IoT and hospital systems, which will help hospital decision making increase by allowing for better patient care, lower operating costs, and improved hospital resource efficiency. In contrast to the works that exist, which are loose on certain aspects of hospital management, this research combines several high level algorithms to craft a complete hospital management system that runs alone. Finally, the comparative analysis finds that it is capable of managing real time healthcare data much better than AI driven models, with higher prediction accuracy, automation of business decisions and reduction of operational inefficiencies. Experiments validate that big data analytics and AI-based algorithms can benefit from handling huge-scale hospital data and identify anomalies as well as optimally distribute medical resources. Now that this study has shown promising results, it is with some limitations, including: security of the data, interoperability and scalability of the system. In future, the privacy preserving techniques can be enhanced, AI model generalizability can be improved, and real world hospital implementation can be deployed. Overall, the use of IoT, AI, Big Data in hospital management reflects the progression of smart and automated hospital management system with the ability to provide new solutions for modern hospital in providing better patient care and the increased hospital efficiency.

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