

NFC based Smart Healthcare Services System

Sandeep Kumar Polu

PG Student

*Department of Information Technology
Acharya Nagarjuna University, India*

Abstract

NFC applications can possibly alter the organization of medicinal services conveyed around the world, by making better approaches for completing tasks and associating with individuals and information. By disentangling the exchange of digital information between patients, suppliers, and health organizations, NFC can help change the current healthcare system, while diminishing medical expenses and enhancing care. A short-range wireless communication technology, NFC makes life simpler and progressively helpful for customers around the globe by making it conceivable to perform exchange digital information securely and associate electronic gadgets with only a touch. In this paper, I proposed a fundamental design for smart healthcare services utilizing Near Field Communication (NFC) to encourage the provisioning of medicinal services to patients anyplace, anytime utilizing smart mobiles that are associated through wireless communication technologies.

Keywords: Near Field Communication (NFC), Mobile Healthcare Services, Hospital Management, NFC Tags, Smart Health

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare organizations and providers are progressively observing the benefit of actualizing NFC as a major aspect of their care delivery. NFC opens up potential outcomes to safely trade compact medical records, decrease human errors and healthcare fraud, to access the patient's medicinal data, track prescription adherence, and screen patients' wellness and wellbeing activities. An expanding number of wearable medicinal smart devices, including skin patches, glucose monitors, and smartwatches are moving the focal point of health services from the hospital to the home. By permitting remote health observation, determination, and even treatment, these wearable gadgets enabled by Bluetooth and NFC innovation are changing the face of precaution medicine and the lives of those experiencing perpetual illness.

Basically, wearable medical gadgets utilizing Bluetooth and NFC are changing present-day healthcare services, enhancing the lives of the elderly, those living with perpetual illnesses, and those in danger of coronary illness or different diseases. Observing arrangements are diminishing the event of coronary illness and diabetes, while automated smart devices enhance the quality of life for those with constant agony or sickness.

Maybe most encouraging of all, by interfacing with our smartphones and tablets, the information given by these wearables can upgrade the wellbeing of the clients themselves as well as may encourage specialists and analysts better comprehend and treat the illnesses and infirmities that influence every one of us.

II. RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

Mobile health or m-health is a fast-growing factor in the healthcare sector today which promises to improve and make healthcare more efficient. Most of the doctors in the U.S. already preferring to use m-Health to provide better patient care. Since this is a new and evolving trend, there is no set of definitions for mobile health innovation or m-Health. The World Health Organization says we can consider it "medicinal and general wellbeing practice bolstered by smartphones." as such, mobile health innovation is the utilization of smartphones and tablets to provide health services and preventive healthcare.

Healthcare providers utilize m-Health innovation to:

- Access clinical data (e.g., through desktop and mobile applications empowered EHRs),
- Collaborate with care providers (e.g., with secure content informing),
- Communicate with patients (e.g., online or voice or video calls),
- Offer Real-time patient monitoring,
- Provide health services remotely, likewise called telemedicine.

Patients utilize portable wellbeing innovation to:

- Track their very own health information through m-Health applications and gadgets like the smart wearables,
- Access their clinical records through a desktop or mobile apps, and
- Communicate with their doctors (e.g., through HIPAA compliant email)

Patients and Doctors utilize distinctive kinds of m-Health innovation, including portable health applications, online patient portals, and telemedicine, to enhance restorative consideration and streamline regular tasks.

m-Health is a piece of the more extensive "e-Health" development, which is utilizing innovation, for example, PCs, cell phones, mobile health applications and patient monitoring for health services. Both m-Health and e-Health enable suppliers to get the data they have to enhance healthcare results and lower treatment cost.

A. Patient Portals

Mobile-empowered patient portals make it easier for doctors, caretakers, staff, and patients to communicate. They help patients to check lab test results, refill medicines, check their health record, see remedy methods and even can make doctor's appointment all from their smartphones. HIPAA compliant email even enables patients to utilize their cell phones to contact their doctors through their patient portals. These features streamline regular healthcare tasks, for example, registration, booking appointments, and patient updates, and engage patients to effortlessly and safely connect with their doctors.

B. Mobile-enabled EHRs

Providers can get to mobile-empowered EHRs whenever and anyplace on their smartphones, tablets. This enables suppliers to utilize time more productively all through the workplace to achieve daily tasks like updating patient documents, checking patient related emails and endorsing medicines.

C. Patient Monitoring Devices

There is a lot of interest in utilizing mobile health applications and wearable sensors for remote health checking and to enhance understanding of consistency with treatment on goings. Numerous organizations are creating products that measure biological factors, (for example, circulatory strain, weight, and glucose) and behaviors, (for example, versatility and taking prescription), then store that data in a cloud, accessible by doctors.

D. NFC: Tap-and-Go Technology

Bluetooth Low Energy, which keeps up pervasive smartphone support, a usable range of 10 to 30 meters that is ideal for indoor conditions, and solid power effectiveness, is the undisputed ruler of remote communications for wearable medicinal gadgets. However, Near Field Communication (NFC) is a solid second-place contender. With a significantly little form factor, bring down power utilization, and tap-and-go usefulness, it furnishes an integral remote technology with unbeatable ease of use.

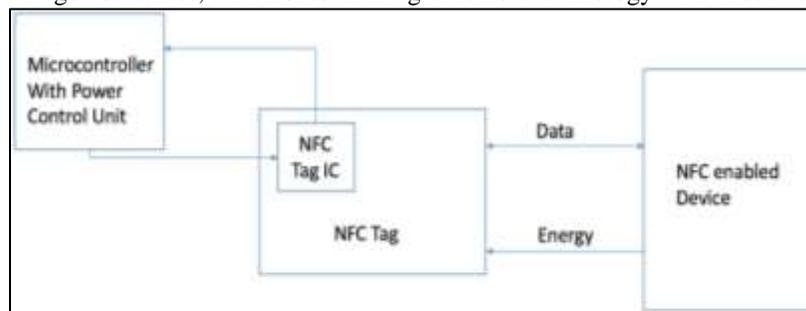


Fig. 1: Authenticating a device with NFC tag

Dissimilar to Bluetooth, which gives users a chance to move around a room or zone while remaining connected, NFC requires gadgets to be within 10 cm, or practically contacting, so as to initiate the connection. This physical restriction of NFC shields it from being an immediate competitor with Bluetooth, but at the same time is the key to its value as a corresponding wireless standard.

The close proximity of NFC association considers tap-and-go exchanges that are brisk and simple to start. Rather than selecting from a list of nearby devices and entering passwords, clients essentially tap the gadgets together and it naturally triggers an NFC communication. The instinctive idea of NFC is particularly appealing for elderly populations, and additionally for hospitals where it decreases or wipes out the need to trained staff.

NFC's maximum bit rate of 424 kb/s is much slower than Bluetooth Low Energy's 1 Mb/s, however, NFC communication can even now be very quick. Two NFC enabled gadgets can associate, transmit sensor information, and close the association, all well inside a second of the user touching the gadgets together. With Bluetooth, a similar procedure could include a few seconds, as the client physically chooses the right gadget to combine with and starts a sensor reading.

While it's being incorporated with perpetual smartphones, NFC's primary weakness is that despite everything it doesn't have the all-inclusive help like that of Bluetooth. One approach to get around this, a methodology taken by Abbot's Freestyle Libre glucose monitor, is to incorporate a reader with the gadget. Gadget compatibility is also less of an issue in clinical settings, where compatible gadgets can be managed by staff.

Indeed, in clinical settings, NFC might be more qualified than Bluetooth for some applications including basic sensor readings and exchanges, for example, checking temperature or glucose or exchanging a restorative record. As a result of the vaporous associations built up by NFC, it works superior to Bluetooth when parental figures need to effortlessly and rapidly perused different

gadgets. Rather than building up combined associations per gadget as with Bluetooth, clients just tap their telephone or tablet to each NFC gadget thusly to peruse it.

Other than acting as the main wireless transport, NFC additionally functions admirably as a simple and secure handover to another longer range or higher bandwidth wireless protocol. NFC handovers are locally bolstered in the Bluetooth protocol as an out-of-band matching system and also can be used to set up a Wi-Fi connection. This gives the improved proximity pairing and authentication of NFC to Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connections. NFC connection handover is particularly attractive in clinical settings where there might be many dynamic Bluetooth or Wi-Fi gadgets in connection range and interfacing with the correct one is critical.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The below diagram represents to an NFC utilizing EMR. Electronic Medical Records (EMR) framework makes the whole procedure of patient record keeping easier, accurate and thorough, and increasingly productive. With an EMR framework, doctors utilize specialized software that enables them to enter their patient records electronically. The product stores the patient data on a server and every patient's total history is accessible right away, including digitized copies of x-beams, lab results, solutions requested and other important therapeutic information. Doctors can utilize their laptops, PC, or tab to explore through their patient charts and record notes. EMR programming additionally arranges with their medical billing software, for example, transferring diagnosis and procedural codes so as to provides the billing procedure after every patient visit.

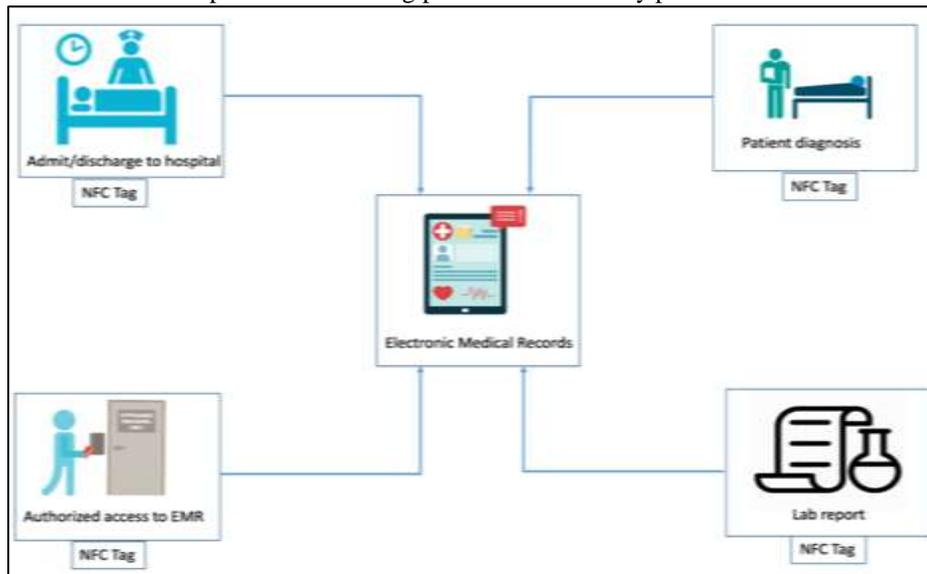


Fig. 2: NFC based Healthcare System

Patient's Electronic Medical Record is labeled and recognized by NFC tag. The patient's EMR will be kept up as pursues:

- 1) When an individual gets Admit/Visit to the hospital, he/she will be labeled with NFC tag.
- 2) The health data about the individual will be identified/accessed to through their NFC labels which will be synchronized and saved briefly on the hospital's Electronic Medical Record (EMR) Database. The specialist can undoubtedly get to full data about the patient by survey the patient EMR instead of going through a heap of paper reports.
- 3) If the patient is been requested to step through any lab tests, those test reports will be updated in that EMR system.
- 4) The doctor identifies the patient's EMR with NFC tag and updates prescription in the EMR database.
- 5) At the point when the patient discharge from the hospital all that data which have been updated in his EMR will be synchronized with patient's NFC label which will hold the patient's unique ID.

A. Security

By expecting gadgets to be into close proximity, NFC gives physical security by making it extremely difficult to eavesdrop or create man-in-the-middle attacks. The close proximity also gives confirmation that the right gadget is being associated with, which simplifies pairing and authentication. For many applications, this gives a sensible measure of security. However, for payment applications and applications transmitting delicate data, Elliptical Curve Diffie-Hellman key trade and AES encryption can be utilized for extra security.

IV. CONCLUSION

Recent medicinal gadgets using Bluetooth Low Energy and NFC are evolving present-day medical services, enhancing the lives of the elderly, those living with chronic diseases, and those in risk of coronary illness. Moreover, utilizing NFC in doctor's facilities diminished the required printed material and decreased training costs. In this paper, I introduced an answer for EMR framework

utilizing NFC tags to enhance security and quality affirmation in medicinal services information support. Utilizing this solution patient's health record can be accessed and updated from PCs or mobile or tablet. This arrangement decreases clinical errors caused by manual association.

REFERENCES

- [1] NFC Forum, <http://www.nfc-forum.org>
- [2] NFC Research, <http://www.nfc-research.at>
- [3] NFC World, <http://www.nfcworld.com>
- [4] "Near-field Communication." Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, Wikimedia Foundation, Inc, 23 Dec. 2018, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Near-field_communication. Accessed 25 Dec. 2018.
- [5] Sandeep Kumar Polu. "Security Enhancement for Data Objects in Cloud Computing" International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology Volume 5 Issue 6 2018 Page 18-21
- [6] "6 Ways NFC Helps Healthcare." NXP Blog, 18 Nov. 2015, blog.nxp.com/iot/6-ways-nfc-helps-healthcare.
- [7] Sandeep Kumar Polu. "Human Activity Recognition on Smartphones using Machine Learning Algorithms" International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology Volume 5 Issue 6 2018 Page 31-37
- [8] "All You Need to Know About NFC Tags." Android Authority, 25 Sept. 2018, www.androidauthority.com/nfc-tags-explained-271872/.
- [9] Sandeep Kumar Polu. "Efficient Healthcare Data Processing Mechanism on Cloud" International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology Volume 5 Issue 7 2018 Page 1-4
- [10] "Near Field Communication Overview | Android Developers." Android Developers, developer.android.com/guide/topics/connectivity/nfc/.
- [11] Sandeep Kumar Polu. "OAuth based Secured authentication mechanism for IoT Applications", International Journal of Engineering Development and Research (IJEDR), ISSN:2321-9939, Vol.6, Issue 4, pp.409-413, December 2018, URL :<http://www.ijedr.org/papers/IJEDR1804075.pdf>