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REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEMS USING AI-BASED MOBILE APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) systems leveraging AI-based mobile applications are transforming healthcare by enabling real-time, continuous patient monitoring outside traditional clinical settings. These systems integrate wearable sensors, mobile platforms, and cloud-based analytics with artificial intelligence to process vast physiological and behavioral datasets, providing predictive insights, early warning alerts, and personalized recommendations. This thesis examines AI-enhanced RPM, emphasizing computational frameworks, clinical applications, advantages, challenges, and future directions. By automating data interpretation and supporting proactive interventions, AI-driven mobile RPM systems enhance patient outcomes, reduce hospitalizations, and promote patient-centered care.

Keywords: Remote Patient Monitoring, AI, Mobile Health, Predictive Analytics, Chronic Disease Management, Telemedicine, Health.

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Introduction. The rising prevalence of chronic diseases and the strain on healthcare infrastructure necessitate innovative models for patient management. Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) systems, particularly those powered by AI-based mobile applications, provide continuous surveillance of patient health parameters, enabling clinicians to detect early signs of deterioration and intervene proactively (Steinhubl et al., 2015). Mobile health (mHealth) platforms allow patients to record symptoms, monitor vital signs, and maintain medication adherence, while AI algorithms analyze multi-modal data to provide predictive insights. Integration with wearable sensors ensures real-time collection of physiological parameters, including heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation, glucose levels, and activity patterns. This thesis explores AI-enabled mobile RPM systems, highlighting technological frameworks, clinical utility, operational benefits, implementation challenges, and future prospects.

Main Body. AI-based mobile RPM systems employ a combination of wearable devices, mobile applications, cloud computing, and advanced analytics. Wearables capture continuous physiological data, which is transmitted via wireless protocols to mobile applications serving as the patient interface. These applications enable self-reporting, educational support, and feedback delivery (Kumar et al., 2019). Data are uploaded to secure cloud platforms, where AI algorithms analyze the information for anomalies, trends, and predictive markers. Machine learning models, such as decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks, identify patterns in the data indicative of health deterioration, potential complications, or therapy non-adherence (Banaee et al., 2013). Deep learning architectures, including recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), capture temporal dependencies and complex relationships within longitudinal datasets, enhancing prediction accuracy. Natural language processing (NLP) techniques are also used to interpret patient-reported data, clinical notes, and textual inputs, creating a more comprehensive understanding of patient health beyond numerical measurements. AI-enabled RPM improves clinical outcomes across multiple domains. In cardiovascular care, AI algorithms integrated with mobile applications can detect arrhythmias, hypertension episodes, and early signs of heart failure, enabling timely interventions and reducing emergency admissions (Steinhubl et al., 2015). In diabetes management, AI analyzes glucose trends in conjunction with dietary intake, exercise patterns, and medication adherence, providing personalized alerts and behavioral recommendations to optimize glycemic control. Chronic respiratory disease management benefits from continuous monitoring of oxygen saturation, peak flow, and symptom reporting, allowing predictive identification of exacerbations. Post-operative care also utilizes AI-based RPM to track recovery, identify complications, and guide rehabilitation remotely, reducing readmissions and improving patient satisfaction. The advantages of AI-driven mobile RPM systems are multifaceted. Continuous monitoring provides real-time insights, allowing early detection of potential health issues. Predictive analytics support proactive interventions, enhancing patient safety and outcomes. Mobile applications improve patient engagement and self-management by providing personalized feedback, reminders, and educational content. Moreover, these systems expand access to healthcare for patients in remote or underserved areas, mitigating geographical disparities in care delivery. AI enables scalability by automating complex data interpretation and decision support, allowing clinicians to monitor larger patient populations

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efficiently (Miotto et al., 2016). Challenges associated with AI-based RPM include data privacy, security, and compliance with regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR, given the sensitive nature of patient health data. Interoperability between devices, applications, and electronic health records (EHRs) remains a significant barrier, as heterogeneous platforms may limit seamless integration. Patient adherence and engagement are critical, as sustained participation is necessary for reliable monitoring and data collection. Additionally, AI model transparency, explain ability, and validation are essential to ensure clinicians trust predictions and recommendations, particularly when clinical decisions depend on algorithmic outputs (Topol, 2019). Future directions involve the integration of multi-modal data—including physiological, behavioral, and environmental metrics—for more robust predictive modeling. Federated learning approaches may enable cross-institutional AI model training without compromising patient privacy, improving generalizability. Advances in wearable technology, biosensors, and ambient monitoring devices will provide higher-resolution data for more precise assessments. Combining AI-based RPM with telemedicine, virtual coaching, and automated feedback loops will further enhance patient-centered care, promoting proactive and personalized health management. Explainable AI frameworks will ensure clinical trust, interpretability, and ethical implementation.

Conclusion. AI-based mobile Remote Patient Monitoring systems represent a significant evolution in healthcare delivery, enabling continuous, real-time patient surveillance beyond traditional clinical environments. By combining wearable devices, mobile applications, cloud computing, and AI analytics, these systems provide predictive insights, early detection of complications, and personalized interventions. They enhance patient engagement, improve clinical outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and increase accessibility for remote or underserved populations. Challenges, including data privacy, interoperability, patient adherence, and model transparency, must be addressed to ensure safe and effective implementation. Future innovations in AI, sensor technology, and integrated mobile platforms will expand the capabilities of RPM systems, establishing them as essential tools in proactive, personalized, and data-driven healthcare.

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