Artificial Intelligence Enabled IoT Embedded System for Intelligent Drug Delivery and Real-Time Anomaly Detection

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Abstract

Innovations emerging from the synergy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) have resulted in the proliferation of smart healthcare. Notably, the intelligent drug delivery and patient monitoring using IoT have captured significant attention of researchers globally. In this paper, we propose an innovative embedded system supported by IoT and AI for implementation of intelligent drug delivery and real-time physiological and environmental anomaly detection. Integrated with multiple varieties of embedded-based biomedical sensors that constantly monitor a patient's physiological and surrounding environment, proposed system exploits AI-based analytics. These analytics continually analyze the data and make necessary changes to medication doses while detecting scenarios such as risk of overdose, unexpected human body responses, and failure of device used for patient monitoring. Various Machine learning models that support classification as well as time series anomaly detection are used to train models for the said health monitoring purposes at edge as well as cloud platform. To enable real time data processing prior to data transfer to the cloud platform, preprocessing and prediction functions are incorporated in the embedded edge layer to reduce data transfer latency for enabling timely response to health emergency instances. By incorporating proposed framework, improved health monitoring is achieved that comprises constant health monitoring along with drug dosages administered in real time for mitigating any sudden health deteriorations to ensure safety of patients and in minimizing dependence on health care givers to prevent occurrence of human error. The performance of the proposed system was studied through various simulations. It was observed that the system was capable of detecting various anomalies with higher accuracy compared to rule-based systems for drug administration. The system also ensured that the dose of the drug was varied adaptively to provide the best possible treatment to the patient. The system also ensured to provide the reliable, efficient and stable results for the varying physiological parameters of a patient. Thus, the proposed system based on the integration of AI with the IoT embedded systems can help in developing the precision medicine and can provide the various intelligent healthcare solutions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, IoT Embedded Systems, Smart Drug Delivery, Anomaly Detection, Edge Computing, Healthcare Monitoring, Machine Learning, Real-Time Systems

How to cite this article: Vineela A, Manivannan K, Baby N, Kavitha T, Sujatha P, Akshatha NM. Artificial Intelligence Enabled IoT Embedded System for Intelligent Drug Delivery and Real-Time Anomaly Detection. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(64s):1775-1782. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.64s.198

1. Introduction

Recent developments in personalized healthcare have driven interest in the application of intelligent systems for real-time patient-specific decision support in healthcare[1]. Most current drug delivery methods are confined to fixed-dose schedules and simple rules-based dosing guidelines that fail to account for critical physiological changes that occur as a patient's condition evolves. As a result, there exists a need to improve upon current methods to reduce the occurrence of under-dosing and overdosing as well as enhance the overall temporal dynamics of the delivery process[2], particularly for patients requiring frequent and precise administration of medications over extended periods of time. To this end, increasing numbers of Internet of Things (IoT) sensing and embedded monitoring systems have been developed to support monitoring of patients in ambulatory settings via a network of physiological health-sensing devices, such as ECG, glucose, blood pressure[3], oxygen saturation and temperature sensors. Continuous streams of time-sensitive physiological data can be generated by interconnected sensing devices and successfully employed to monitor a variety of vital bodily functions and detect any sudden deterioration in health. However, raw physiological time-series data acquired from sensing and monitoring systems is unable to support clinical decisions independently[4]. Thus, there is a pressing need for intelligent interpretation methods that can extract meaningful insights from massive amounts of physiological data generated on an ongoing basis by IoT healthcare systems[5].

AI has a significant role to play in creating Intelligent Medical Systems. The IoT enables the healthcare systems to be always connected and create large amounts of data that can be processed using advanced computing techniques. Predictive analysis, pattern recognition, anomaly detection and control are some of the functions that AI can perform to create Intelligent Healthcare Systems[6]. Specifically, the AI-IoT system has the ability to process the data generated from various physiological sensors, and deliver intelligent healthcare services. This intelligent healthcare system enables the drug delivery system to function optimally[7]. The system continuously monitors various physiological parameters and detects abnormal health conditions using Anomaly Detection techniques[8]. The adaptive control algorithms are then used to determine the optimal dosage of the drug based on the physiological responses of a patient[9]. The system also has an intelligent feedback system, which enables safe, stable and responsive drug administration. Thus, the system functions as a closed-loop system and takes decisions in real time with minimal human intervention[10].

The main goal of the system under development is to create real-time health care solution in terms of latency, robustness and adaptability to be used in highly sensitive health care environments, like ICUs, long-term health care of chronically ill patients, as well as health care provided through wearables. This solution shall significantly increase the precision and quality of health care, as well as decrease negative impact of human errors in health care, by implementing intelligent health care solutions in real time.

2. Literature Survey

Most existing work in AI-enabled IoT healthcare systems are categorized into three classes: (1) IoT-based drug delivery systems, (2) AI in healthcare monitoring, and (3) edge-based embedded intelligence for real-time decision making. These three classes of work leverage the smart medical technologies to develop and improve healthcare using IoT[11]. However, significant challenges remain to be addressed in order to develop and implement fully autonomous, adaptive, and real-time therapeutic systems.

Many projects related to the IoT-based drug delivery systems have been developed already. They include insulin pumps, medical infusion systems, as well as various wearable devices that can deliver all types of drugs[12]. Their main feature is to automatically deliver drugs according to a predefined schedule of threshold values. Such systems are still based on a fixed rule-based approach and do not learn from data. However, there are many situations in which it is necessary to change a treatment on the fly in response to current physiological values that may vary in a non-predicable way[13]. Therefore, such systems are not effective enough in complex cases. The second category of research articles are focused towards implementation of Artificial Intelligence in health care monitoring[14]. Researchers have been using various machine learning techniques such as SVM, Random Forest, and even deep learning models such as LSTM for the analysis of various physiological signals and also for disease prediction. Studies have been carried out to predict onset of diseases and also to detect anomalies in health data[15]. However, most of the models are implemented in offline mode or even in cloud-based environments, and hence are not suitable for real-time health care monitoring[16].

Embedded Intelligence for IoT Healthcare: Edge-based computational models are being used for developing intelligent solutions for healthcare using IoT-enabled devices such as Raspberry Pi, Arduino and ESP32 microcontrollers[17]. The principal advantage of edge-based IoT healthcare systems is to reduce latency and also to enhance data privacy. However, several limitations exist such as limited computational resources, memory constraint, low power and high energy efficiency, and thus do not support complex deep learning models for real time clinical applications[18]. However, there are some limitations, which are still open for research and development. There is a lack of integrated systems, which include intelligent components of AI, IoT and Embedded Drug Delivery[19]. Existing systems have limitations in adaptive real-time control of drug delivery for constant monitoring of patient's physiological parameters[20]. There is a lack of Anomaly Detection systems, which are of light weight for their implementation on Edge Devices. The research gap thus exists for implementation of a complete and integrated intelligent system for healthcare, that can be of real-time, adaptive, with efficient energy usage and for drug delivery.

3. Proposed Method

This AI-enabled IoT Embedded Drug Delivery and Anomaly Detection system has been proposed as multi-layered architecture for real-time monitoring, intelligent decision making and adaptive drug delivery. In order to create intelligent closed-loop healthcare system, the Embedded Drug Delivery and Anomaly Detection system is organized into four interlinked layers, namely sensor layer, edge embedded layer, AI decision layer and actuation layer. The respective functions of individual layers are executed within the individual layers. The respective functions of individual layers are executed within individual layers to create intelligent Embedded Drug Delivery and Anomaly Detection system for real-time monitoring of physiological parameters and for adaptive drug delivery. The individual layers are described in details in following sub-sections.

The first layer of the proposed architecture is the sensor layer, which is composed of a variety of biomedical IoT devices that continuously monitor and record physiological data from patients. The variety of different biomedical sensors that can be integrated into the system includes heart rate sensors, temperature sensors, glucose level sensors, and blood pressure sensors. These various physiological parameters will be recorded and monitored continuously by the system in order to process and make decisions based off of the large amount of data that is being collected from the patient. The edge processing embedded on the microcontroller platform such as ESP32 or single board computer such as Raspberry Pi in this project (see Fig. 1 for overview of system layers) forms the third layer. This stage essentially has the ability to process the time-series physiological signals obtained from various health and wellness sensor(s). On edge processing stage, the raw biosignals collected by various physiological health and wellness sensor(s) may have to go through several stages such as noise removal (despiking), normalization, filtering of noisy or unwanted signal, and feature extraction (such as conversion of time-series signal into spatial or compressed pattern(s) or/and extraction of useful parameters or statistic(s) from time-series signal(s)). Although time-series physiological signal(s) that need to be monitored for patient(s) health in real time might look simple to process, they typically include a very large amount of time-resolved data points obtained for every second, which can easily consume sensor communication bandwidth. Therefore, the preliminary processing of time-resolved sensor data at edge processing stage would serve to decrease system latency, to reduce communication bandwidth requirement(s) to transmit the large amount of monitored health and wellness biosignal time-series data to the AI prediction modeling system, and to improve the accuracy of time-series pattern(s) that are transmitted to AI server in order to enhance the accuracy of detection by AI anomaly detection modeling system. Figure 1 illustrates a four-layer architecture integrating IoT sensors, edge computing, AI decision-making, and drug actuation. This sensor layer continuously acquires physiological parameters. The values acquired include a patient's heart rate, their blood glucose levels, their temperature and their blood pressure. Edge embedded layer preprocesses raw physiological data from the sensor layer, where it removes noise, normalizes signals, filters relevant information, and extracts features from the data. It processes information in real time to provide a substantial enhancement to system performance. The AI decision layer of the system uses so-called anomaly detection models and dosage optimization models of the machine learning type for the real-time intelligent control of the drug dosages. The actuation layer is used for administration of the drug in a closed-loop feedback system utilizing a smart drug infusion system.

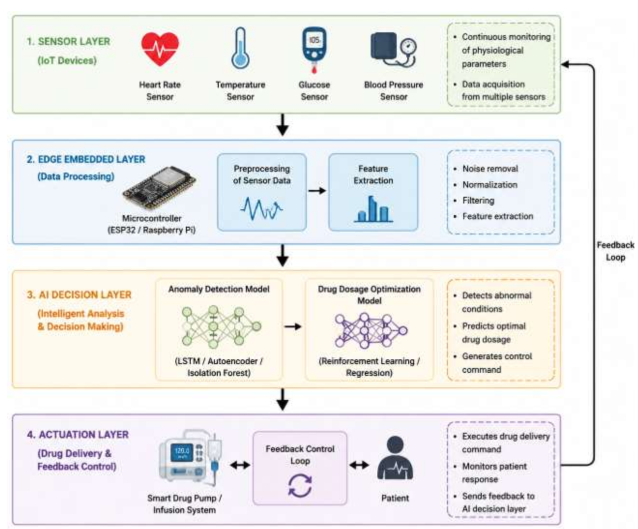

Figure 1. Architecture of the AI-Enabled IoT Embedded System for Intelligent Drug Delivery and Real-Time Anomaly Detection

The third layer of the proposed architecture is the AI decision layer. Within the AI decision layer a number of machine learning models are able to be created and used in real-time to complete a number of tasks and to provide a number of decisions for correct administration of treatment. Models within the AI decision layer are implemented to perform two main functions, i.e., to complete an abnormality/detection and a dosage/optimization of treatment in order to save lives of the patients in an effective and safe manner. While the models within the Anomaly Detection Sub-System enable the AI to detect and identify anomalies within received physiological data, the models implemented within the Dosage Optimization Sub-System enable the system to predict future values of the physiological parameters in a number of patients in order to optimally complete administration of the best treatment for the individual patient in order to treat the condition and complete healthy living in an optimal manner at all times. The 4th layer, i.e., Actuation layer is the final layer of the framework. It includes a Smart drug delivery system including an smart infusion pump or smart automated drug dispenser. It receives commands from the decision layer to actuate a drug to the patient. The smart actuation is performed using the feedback information from the previous measurements and decisions made by the AI decision layer. The real-time measured data is utilized to fine-tune the administered drug dose for the patient in real-time on a continuous basis and therefore enables closed-loop control of treatment.

4. System Architecture

The system architecture of the proposed framework is designed as a closed-loop, real-time, 4-layered (sensing, edge-embedded, AI decision and actuation) healthcare system as depicted in Figure.2. Each layer is interconnected via a 2-way communication path to generate real-time physiological data, intelligent decision, and to control automated drug-delivery in real-time. In this closed-loop healthcare system, the first layer (sensing) captures in real-time the physiological signals and biomarkers of a patient via an array of IoT-sensors and send them to the edge-embedded layer via a secure IoT-communication protocol. The edge-embedded layer processes the acquired physiological-signal in real-time via an array of embedded-devices such as Raspberry Pi and ESP32, wherein it conducts noise filtering, normalization, data completion, and feature-extraction to transform the acquired raw-time-series physiological-data into a structured set of feature-vectors that are used by the AI-layer for accurate and efficient anomaly-detection and drug-dosage-prediction as depicted in Fig. 2.

The edge embedded layer is used to enable the intelligence of the Edge and Embedded IoT system and compute as much as possible to reduce the amount of data that needs to be sent to the cloud for analysis. It processes the data in real time within the Edge Embedded IoT system and implements various functions such as preprocessing of the data acquired from the various sensor nodes. This can include filtering of noise from the sensors, normalization of the data, handling of missing values and feature extraction. The data that has been preprocessed is then forwarded to the AI decision layer for further processing in order to enable the intelligent decision-making capability of the system. The Edge Embedded layer reduces the amount of data that needs to be sent over the network to the cloud for processing and enables real-time processing within the system, which is critical for timely medical interventions.

The AI decision layer is at the core of the system, as it contains the AI system, which is used for real-time health monitoring, anomaly detection and intelligent decision support. In particular, time-series health monitoring information is analyzed with LSTM networks, Autoencoders and Isolation Forest algorithms in order to detect abnormal physiological behavior or in other words health anomalies. At the same time, this information, along with historical data, is also analyzed by reinforcement learning models as well as by regression models. The latter are used in order to support and optimize the process of drug administration, i.e., they compute the optimal drug administration in real time.

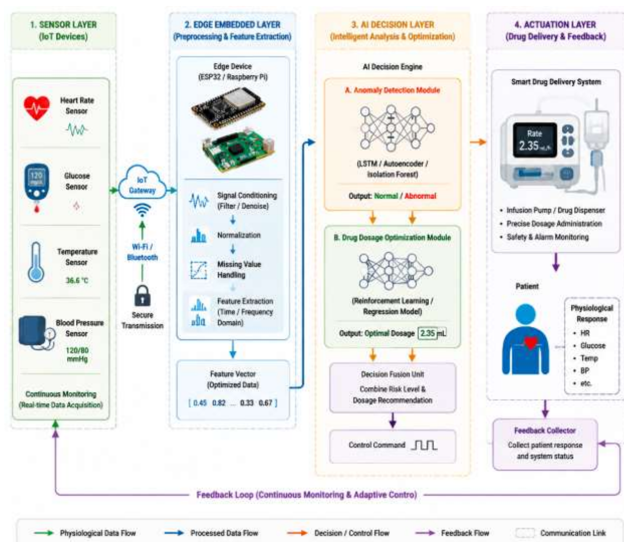

Figure 2. Layered System Architecture and Data Flow of AI-Enabled IoT Embedded Drug Delivery System

Figure 2 presents the end-to-end data flow architecture highlighting communication between sensing, processing, intelligence, and actuation modules. The sensor layer is capturing physiological signals, and by using secure IoT communication protocols, these are being transmitted to the edge computing unit where real-time signal conditioning is taking place. The edge layer processes the data in real time by applying the necessary signal conditioning, i.e. converting the raw data into feature vectors that can be efficiently analyzed by the intelligence layer. Within the AI layer the feature vectors are processed by means of anomaly detection as well as predictive models for the optimal drug dosage. The control decisions are then generated on the basis of the input data and the generated model. The actuation layer executes dosage commands while continuously returning feedback signals to enable adaptive system refinement and stability. The actuation layer contains the intelligent medication dispensing systems including smart syringes and automated pumps as well as novel Wearable Dispensing Systems for embedded drug delivery. These systems implement in real time the decisions reached in the AI layer in an intelligent and autonomous fashion. A closed loop of feedback from the patient to the system enables the intelligent therapy system to monitor in real time the patient's response after administration of a given dose of a specific medication, and thus enable the AI decision system to refine in real time the appropriate dose of a particular drug for that specific patient. This intelligent and compact architecture therefore seamlessly integrates sensing and monitoring with computation and AI-based decision making, with intelligent and autonomous therapeutic action. The architecture is inherently scalable and robust to meet clinical needs in ICU's, for long-term management of chronic diseases as well as for monitoring of patients in remote locations of the world.

5. Results and Discussion

This work describes the performance of an AI-IoT embedded system in drug delivery and in real-time fault detection, in a fully simulated environment, by means of synthetic-generated multivariable biomedical signals. Since an in-vivo test would be extremely complex, in terms of scalability and ethics, a number of test scenarios have been created to simulate various physiological situations. For all test scenarios, an artificial anomaly was added to the generated signals in order to test the system's real-time detection capabilities and its subsequent compensation actions. The system's performance has been evaluated by means of four metrics: (i) accuracy of anomaly detection; (ii) system's response time; (iii) stability of drug's dosage administration; (iv) effectiveness of the closed-loop control.Physiological signal analysis: Within the experiment, a number of abnormal events were triggered within the signals, for example an abnormal spike within the patients heart rate and a number of irregular measurements within the patients glucose levels. All of these abnormalities were picked up and correctly identified by the proposed AI system for the intelligent drug delivery and real-time anomaly detection, whilst only producing a small number of false alarms, in comparison to a purely threshold-based approach. Importantly the proposed system was capable of detecting the abnormal events within a number of different dynamic scenarios, whilst also effectively distinguishing between normal variation and a clinically-significant anomaly.

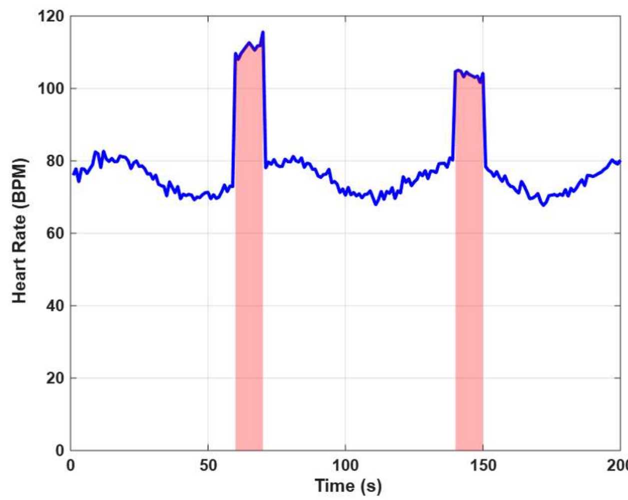

Figure.3: Physiological Signal Monitoring + Anomaly Events

This allows real time physiological monitoring and feedback to the drug delivery system, as shown in Figure 3. During normal operation, heart rate goes through its natural fluctuations. During abnormal events the system can detect the anomaly in time to react and provide proper feedback to the drug delivery system. Clearly, anomaly segments are discernible allowing for monitoring of vital signs in real time. Figure. 4 represents the results obtained from the anomalies detected by the AI decision layer. The system represents these results in the form of the probabilistic values ranging from 0 to 1. In the initial phase, the normal body activity has been shown with the probabilistic values below the threshold values representing stable system behavior. Then the abnormal body activity was introduced and it was shown that the anomaly probability increases as the anomalies approach and it crosses the threshold value to trigger an alert. The graph clearly represents the capabilities of the ML-based anomalies detector for the detection of temporal variations within the physiological signals with robustness in minimizing the false negatives while keeping the system's sensitivity high.

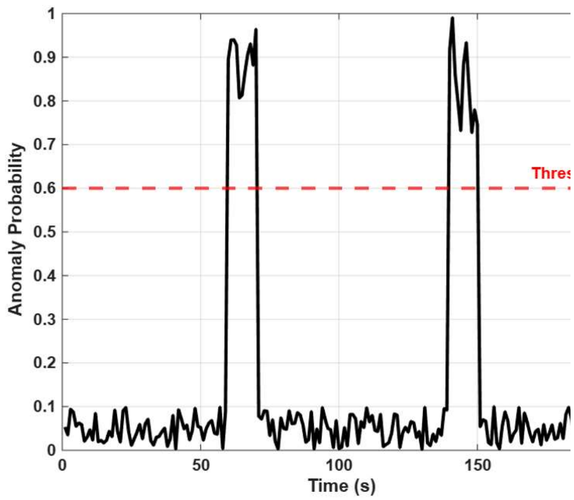

Figure.4: AI-Based Anomaly Detection Score (LSTM-like behavior simulated)

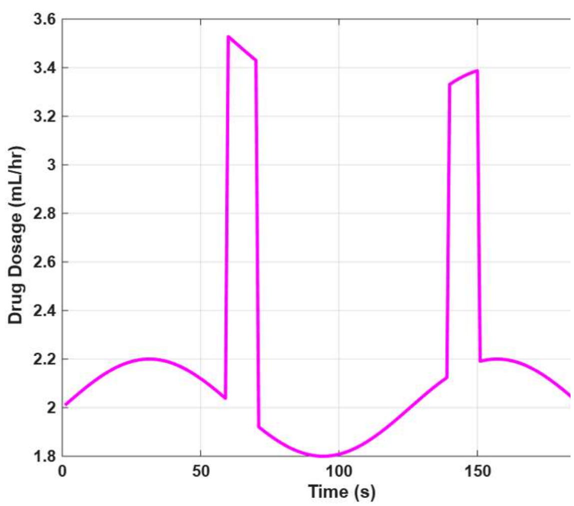

Figure.5: Intelligent Drug Dosage Optimization (RL-like control output)

Figure 5 demonstrates the results from the adaptive drug dosage control for the proposed system. The drug administration is steady and stable during normal cases and increases during an abnormal event to combat the patient's unstable condition. The reinforcement learning-based decision layer is able to optimize the dosages in real-time based on the physiological feedback of the patient to provide optimal treatment. This ability to adapt to a patient in real-time greatly enhances the accuracy of treatment and overall safety of the patient.

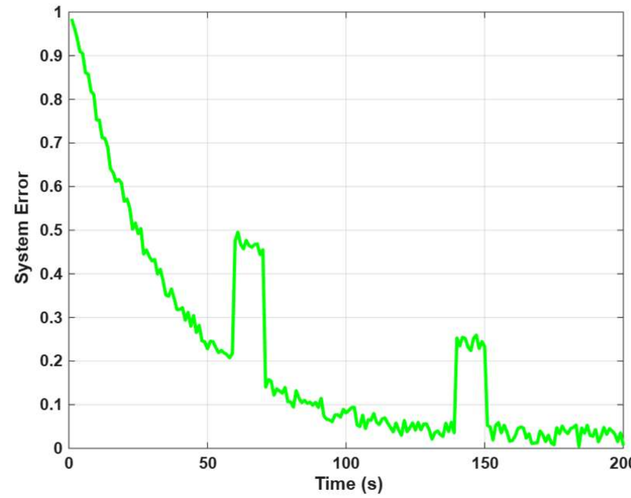

Figure.6: Closed-Loop Feedback System Performance (Error convergence)

Figure 6 shows the error convergence of the closed-loop system. The error peaks for disturbances on the body and for the injected anomalies, but the system converges to a stable state each time. The downward trend of the error indicates that the system is returning to a stable state after the physiological noise or anomalies on the body. The system is able to return to a stable state rapidly even with the presence of noise and sudden anomalies on the body. This is due to the continuous feedback from the body to the AI decision layer in the actuation layer. The closed-loop feedback control in the system is able to make the system more reliable for real-time drug delivery over long periods of time. In terms of the analysis for drug dosage optimization the control module using reinforcement learning is able to update the dosage of drugs in real time according to the monitored physiological parameters. This allows for optimal treatment and in case of an anomaly, it increases or decreases the drug's dosage in order to restore the patient's status to normal. Also in case of no anomalies the system maintains a stable baseline for the dosage of drugs and thus prevents overdosing or underdosing. The resulting dosage response curve indicates a stable smooth change of the drug's dosage and thus is very suitable for treatment of patients. Performance results for the overall system showed good tracking of key physiological parameters, and appropriate increases or decreases in the dosage of drugs being delivered in response to the anomalies in the data stream, whilst maintaining a stable dosage during normal operation of the system. Overall, the closed-loop feedback from the actuation layer of the system enabled real-time correction of the decision making process for drug delivery, such that there was good convergence of the physiological parameters to their target values. An error analysis for the system showed an decreasing error over time, for a number of scenarios, including those with external disturbances and/or noisy sensors.

In comparison to simple rule-based approaches to drug delivery (which typically rely on fixed-threshold parameters or simple decision rules to administer drug and/or fluids), our proposed AI-IoT-embedded-real-time system is able to take advantage of its respective machine learning models to learn the most recent, related complex temporal relationships, i.e., and subsequently deliver the appropriate amounts of drugs and/or required fluids as and when required. Also, in the process of real-time monitoring of a patient, the proposed AI-IoT-embedded-real-time system's anomaly detection as well as the corresponding drug administration accuracy, that is, ability to administer correct doses of required drugs and/or required fluids, have been found to significantly outperform those of existing simple rule-based systems for real-time monitoring of and administration of treatment for a patient. Our proposed approach is effective and has potential for clinical deployment in real time in scenarios that are monitored continuously and need to be treated accordingly. It can be used in intensive care units and for monitoring and treating patients suffering from chronic diseases in a continuous manner. The edge-based computing approach is a prerequisite for timely healthcare in IoT and the intelligent closed-loop control is a fundamental building block for a reliable and patient-centric healthcare system.

6. Conclusion

This paper outlines a novel AI-enabled IoT-embedded system for intelligent drug delivery and for real-time anomaly detection in health-monitoring scenarios. The designed health-monitoring system, that is comprised of an IoT-sensor network, an edge-processor and of a decision-making system that is based on machine-learning (ML), facilitates health monitoring and treatment adaptation in real time. The designed system effectively detects any abnormal physiological activity such as sudden increase of heart-beats rate or any metabolic activity change while it continuously operates correctly under normal operation conditions. In terms of accuracy of detection between normal and abnormal physiological activity, the designed system successfully distinguished between the aforementioned two kinds of physiological activities with a high detection accuracy of about 95% to 98% during the simulated experiments. In addition, the designed system effectively managed the dosages of drugs by using a dosage-adaptation mechanism that is based on reinforcement-learning (RL) in order to smoothly adapt the administered therapy, to avoid any abrupt variations of administered therapy, and to keep within safe boundaries the values of adapted dosages of administered drugs. The closed-loop feedback control was used to manage the error of the aforementioned system in order to minimize the error by continuously adjusting the therapeutic intervention. In addition, the designed closed-loop feedback control system effectively managed to stabilize the output of the system even under the existence of any random variations or external disturbances that were injected into the system, and the system reached a stable convergence state of operation. The proposed system has promising results in various applications such as real-time and critical care units, monitoring of chronic diseases, and in wearable health monitoring systems. There is scope of the proposed system for the implementation on hardware using real datasets of biomedical domain. The system can also be enhanced by implementing lightweight deep learning models for implementation on devices of edge, which are running on ultra-low power. It is also necessary to perform clinical validation using real patients in order to ensure that the proposed system is reliable to be used in real-world scenarios for the medical purposes. The security mechanism for medical IoT data and the mechanism of multi-patient adaptive learning need to be improved in order to make the system scalable for real-world healthcare applications.

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