

Automation Process and its Application in Biomedical Sector

Yulia. T¹

ABSTRACT

Biomedical frameworks are assortment of contextual case studies where the standards of automation and control analysis are getting expanded application. This developing interest has a twofold inspiration: the requirement of advance automation mechanization and treatment configuration devices for use in clinical practice with the characteristic to biomedical frameworks. This section gives a view of the automation, control, and advancement instruments utilized in the biomedical field. While the extent of potential applications is immense automation has lead to biomedical treatment plan frameworks for cancer and diabetes.

Keywords: frameworks, automation mechanization, control

Author Affiliation: ¹Siberian State Technological University, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, Russian Federation

Corresponding Author: Yulia. T. Siberian State Technological University, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, Russian Federation, Email" Yulia291@yahoo.com

How to cite this article: Yulia. T, Automation Process and its Application in Biomedical Sector. *Medical and Clinical Research Reports* 2(2), 1-4. Retrieved from <http://mcrr.eleyon.org/index.php/mcrr/article/view/14>

Source of support: Nil

Conflict of interest: None.

Received: 102 July 2019 **Revised:** 14 August 2019 **Accepted:** 16 August 2019

1. INTRODUCTION

Impact of the Automation on Medication, Healthcare and Bio Medical Sector

Biomedical sector, medication and healthcare are the most significant areas where quick developments in the automation of information, work can have a huge effect. This automation term is material to a wide scope in biomedical sector, for example, mechanical autonomy, clinical determination, clinical insights, human science and many more. Simulated intelligence and automation in biomedical sector has two fundamental branches: physical automation and virtual automation.

The virtual branch incorporates ways to deal with learning profound data analysis and the execution of this data for the control of wellbeing management of the patients including electronic records with details of patients and doctors. The physical automation incorporates to robots used to help in hospitals, robots assisted treatment including surgery and medication. Additionally consolidated in physical automation are nanorobots that direct a restrictive framework of conveyance of new medications.^[1-5]

The future aspect of Automation and mechanization of information and work in bio medical, healthcare and medicine is been influenced by 7 primary headings:

- Big data analysis in biomedical
- Automation in diagnosis

- Online and digital consultancy
- Medication and research precision
- Drug creation
- Equipments for healthcare
- Health assistance.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Big Data Analysis in Biomedical

Huge Data is driving a transformation in data innovation in IT, Data Analysis and Communication primarily. Huge information techniques are applied in different zones for example, meteorology, exploratory material science, finance, media communications, military observation and management. Likewise the life and biomedical sciences are enormously adding to the Revolution of Enormous Data, because of the electronic and automated wellbeing in clinical and biomedical practice. Some innovation such as DNA sequencing, projection of computerized picture as patients are presently given reports, prescription and information by means of cell phones and PCs. Customized Medicine, which requires the co-ordination of "omic" information with clinical information, require depth research and interdisciplinary in various territories.

Information structures for the biomedical space such as new information models and inquiry for biomedical databases are enormous and heterogeneous. What's more,

other application zones, for example, the business space have

Automation in Diagnosis

Computer Aided Diagnosis also known as CAD has been a great advantage of automation in biomedical sector. It helps in the detection of much dangerous disease in advance so that proper treatment can be taken and the patient can be cured. e.g.: Cancer, Arthritis etc. The output from computer for CAD is utilized as a "second conclusion" in helping radiologists', ortho specialists to understand the ailment and carry out the treatments. X-Ray imaging, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Laboratory test reports are some of the useful innovations with CAD. The PC automation calculation in case of MRI generally consists of a few stages, which incorporates picture handling, picture highlight investigation, and information grouping by utilization of instruments, for example, ANN that is artificial neural network

Computer aided diagnosis have brought a change in biomedical study, treatment and analysis in 3 major organs - the chest, bones and colon, however different organs such as brain, internal digestive system, vascular system, nervous system have also experienced computer aided diagnosis automation in terms of research and treatment. Cancer prediction nowadays such as breast cancer, lung cancer and blood cancer is been assisted by the automation that has been brought through CAD and laboratory test results and screen assessments. CAD has a wide range of advancement in future as numerous CAD plans for differential conclusion will be produced for clinical use in different fields IBM has developed "SEIVE" which is reasoning and an analytical automation for wide scope of biomedical information. It is been designed to assist doctors in radiology and cardiology acting as an "intellectual wellbeing assistant" SEIVE can examine radiological pictures to detect and identify issues all the more rapidly and all the more accurately. On the other hand, adding profound learning in SEIVE can boost it to handle a wide range of ailments all through the body and analysis of the X-Rays, MRI, CT-Scan and many more. Enlitic, automation in form of nanorobot is been developed with an objective to match profound learning with enormous measures of clinical information storage for analysis of progress in the health of the patient.^[5-9]

Online and Digital Consultancy

An ongoing report proposes that for certain sicknesses such as common cold, body pain, sneeze, and cough can be consulted online with effect as going to the clinic physically. In another report, patients with sinus issues and bladder diseases were able to get the beneficiary treatment and acquire assistance just by refreshing their profiles with a depiction of their symptoms and their situation. The survey of the 40,000 cases found that the online and digital consultancy in case of common cold decreases costs by \$88 per visit contrasted

with the conventional visit in sparing patients' time and all the inconveniences. Out of 40,000 patients under survey,, 98 gae the virtual visit and the online, digital consultancy and evaluation of better consultation he the hthe the the the tan traditional in-clinic person to person consultancy. "Babylon" named the company launched an android application in 2016 that offers consultancy based on the individual wellbeing history, reports, and clinical information. Clients report the symptoms of their sickness to this AI or automation based application, which is checked against a database of infection through voice acknowledgment. Taking into account the patient's history and conditions, Babylon application acts as your virtual doctor which offers a fitting strategy. The AI health application will recollect additionally to patients take their prescription on time.^[4-9]

Medication and Research Precision

Medication guidelines are rules that have been broadly acknowledged as an application for the proofreading of clinical examinations and to hbiomthe edicalical sector dynamically. This is probably going to change soon. In any case, these guidelines and applications are still on paper, manual and are a very laborious work. Simultaneously new automation in proofreading is getting quicker with enormous volumes. With the EHR frameworks and other automation in clinical practice, there is an extraordinary chance to enhance the creation of proofreading in the backing of the biomedical decision making.

To promote precision in medication in the biomedical sector IBM Watson launched its special plan for oncologists, which can give clinical treatment based on proofreading. IBM Watson of Oncology has the capacity to break down the significance of organized and unstructured information in clinical notes and reports which might be basic for any treatment. Through the mix of document of the patient, patient history, reports, and expertise in the proofreading, the program recognizes potential methods of treatment for a patient.

Automation will significantly affect the precision quality in medication, healthcare, and biomedical. An example isaese has had been carried out in genetics for mutation and links in the genes. With advanced automation in research such as a high focal microscope, laboratory test kits, and computational technologies specialists and research fellow can now examine a cell and the process inside the cell. DNA mutation can now be done due to the advancements in automation. The scope of automation and the impact it will bring in research is unparalleled currently, Craig Venter Head of the Human Genetic Project is dealing with a calculation that could structure the physical qualities of the patient on the basis of their DNA. Research in pharmaceuticals is also a positive application of automation in the biomedical sector. Vaccine development of deadly viruses such as Ebola, Spanish Flu, and many more and the day is not far when COVID 19 vaccine will also be there.

Health Assistance

Molly is the first virtual nurse made by the Sense.ly a medical business firm. This automation based virtual nurse has a smiling, pleasant face that has a program and knowledge inbuilt software in it pre-installed was launched with the sole reason for providing assistance to hospitals for observing patients' and individuals' condition and helping the doctors in, treatment. Molly uses the AI interface, machine learning, and Offers customized care and treatment.

3. ADVANTAGES OF AUTOMATION IN BIOMEDICAL

Innovation and automation in the fields of the biomedical field are continually advancing. New assembling methods have made it conceivable to make progressively powerful treatments and in research have prompted more effective solutions

Here's a fast overview of what can be the positive outcomes of automation in the biomedical sector:

Progressively moderate treatment: With automation in biomedical it is easier and much more affordable to treat ailments before they cause genuine harm to the patient's body. Now diagnosis is quicker and increasingly exact with automation, specialists will have the option to prescribe the correct medication to patients before diseases require progressively costly treatment choices. Hence saving money and getting better treatment.

More secure arrangements: More exact conclusion and diagnosis implies there's a lower danger of complexities related to patients with respect to any false treatment. Automation helps in ensuring that specialists don't need to re-think their proposals, and patients can relax realizing that they will consistently get the treatment as per the need.

More patients can be treated: By decreasing the time it takes to finish treatment and diagnosis. Hospitals and laboratories can do more treatments and diagnoses. With the automation of developed equipment and programs, it's conceivable to analyze the states of more patients, which prompts more treatments inside a set measure of time.

Longer-enduring tools: Manual analytic procedures are extremely inclined to get equation image. Test tubes may get coincidentally dropped or test samples could be infected or altered whenever dealt without care and perfection. Robots utilized for robotizing analytic procedures work with no deviations to their tasks and do the assigned work with the least error and at most precision, which implies they are more averse to get exposed to unforeseen situations that can prompt application and equipment damage [6-10].

Less danger: An enormous level of biomedical misbehavior is brought about by inappropriate findings. Through automation progressively exact outcomes, healthcare, and biomedical institutions and experts are more averse to regulate appropriate treatment, saving them the danger

of costly claims and a bad prominence that may take away patients from the hospitals.

4. CONCLUSION

While it's justifiable that Automation is necessary for the medical and promotes positive aspects but doctors can't be replaced by advanced automation. The automation will assist doctors in betterment and diagnosis and will help to ease down the work to some extent. Automation is unquestionably probably the best thing that at any point happened the architect result of the tremendous effect it has on science and technology. Generally, it has helped the patients as well as the whole biomedical fraternity. Automation can give important advantages to biomedical institutions and organizations. From patient engaging commitment and tackling those with the desired treatment to staff fulfillment and better quality control. Automation can enable biomedical associations to run all the more proficiently. Automation assists specialists with recovering and examines enormous arrangements of clinical and biomedical information. Simulated intelligence with automation is additionally known for the promotion of computerizing care for patients also automation is changing and developing applications and equipment that can offer treatment and give care to patients. Automation has made little strides towards tending to scratch issues, yet at the same time still can't seem to accomplish a significant in general effect on the worldwide biomedical sector, in spite of the In the event that few key difficulties can be tended to in the coming years, it could be a game-changer in the biomedical industry.

REFERENCES

1. R. Parasuraman, V. Riley, Humans and Automation: Use, Misuse, Disuse, Abuse, *Human Factors: The Journal of Human Factors and Ergonomics Society*, 39 (1997) 230 - 253.
2. L. Bainbridge, Ironies of automation, *Automatica*, 19 (1983) 775-779.
3. J.D. Lee, K.A. See, Trust in Automation: Designing for Appropriate Reliance, *Human Factors: The Journal of Human Factors and Ergonomics Society*, 46 (2004) 50 - 80.
4. U. Varshney, Pervasive Healthcare and Wireless Health Monitoring, *Mobile Networks and Applications*, 12 (2007) 113-127.
5. J. Ko, C. Lu, M.B. Srivastava, J.A. Stankovic, A. Terzis, M. Welsh, Wireless Sensor Networks for Healthcare, *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 98 (2010) 1947-1960.
6. SM. Mohammad, S. Lakshmisri, Security Automation in Information Technology, *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 6 (2018) 901-905.
7. R. Parasuraman, T.B. Sheridan, C.D. Wickens, A model for types and levels of human interaction with automation, *IEEE transactions on systems, man, and cybernetics, Part A, Systems and humans*, 30 (2000) 286-97 .
8. H.Ö. Alemdar, C. Ersoy, Wireless sensor networks for healthcare: A survey, *Comput. Networks*, 54 (2010) 2688-2710.

9. M. Helfert, Challenges of business processes management in healthcare: Experience in the Irish healthcare sector, *Bus. Process. Manag. J.*, 15 (2009) 937-952.
10. SM. Mohammad, Continuous Integration and Automation, *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 4 (2016). 938-945