

A Survey on: Challenges to Data Analytic in HealthCare Sector

Adarsha S P¹, Dr. K. Thippeswamy²

¹ Dept. of Studies in Computer Science and Engineering, VTU Postgraduate Centre, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

² Professor, Dept. of Studies in Computer Science and Engineering, VTU Postgraduate Centre, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

Abstract - In nowadays, Healthcare has become an evolving and emerging concept in research and development area. There is a huge amount of data is generating in a field of Healthcare. Use of Big data and data mining technique made an easy way to store such large amount of data. In the present era, big data has become a very evolving concept. The data that generate in a hospital is sometimes it might be unstructured data, structured data and semi-structured data. The data is collected through a mobile device, smart wearable device. There are many hospital which uses a bid data technique to store the data. The data of patient is stored in an Electronic Health Record (HER). The generated data is to be stored in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) via MapReduce. There are several challenges in the Healthcare analytics such as bioinformatics and cancer treatment. We also have to give an importance to the data security.

Keywords—Big data, Healthcare, Electronic Health Record(HER), Mapreduce, HDFS, Data Security

1. INTRODUCTION

In huge information space, health care could be a new paradigm and a system that transforms a case studies in analysis space like giant scale and information driven. It had been a wide accepted space as a result of the characteristics of huge information is outlined by Volume, Variety, and Speed.

The term Analytics of HealthCare is employed to explain analyzing patient health care activities which may be thought of because the part of results of information collected among healthcare; claims and price information, and analysis and development (R&D) information, clinical information and patient behavior and sentiment information (patient behaviors and preferences [1]. Analytics of Health Care could be a quick growing trade within the World.

2. Big data technology

In Biomedical researchers are facing new challenges of storing, managing, and analyzing huge amounts of datasets. The characteristics of big data require more powerful technologies to extract the useful information and enable more broad-based health-care solutions.

1.1 Parallel computing

In present era, parallel computing models, such as MapReduce [2] by Google, have been proposed for a new big data infrastructure. More recently, an open-source MapReduce package called Hadoop [3] was released by Apache for distributed data management. The Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) supports concurrent data access to clustered machines.

1.2 Cloud Computing.

Cloud computing [4] is based on internet computing that provides shared a computer processing resources and data to computers and other devices on demand. Cloud computing is a novel model for sharing configurable computational resources data over the network and can serve as infrastructure, platform, and/or software for providing an integrated data solution. Furthermore, cloud computing can be used for improve system speed, agility, and flexibility of data because it reduces the need to maintain hardware or software capacities and requires fewer resources for system maintenance, such as installation, configuration, and testing. There many new big data applications are based on cloud computing technologies.

2 METHODOLOGY

Data Analytics helps healthcare insurance corporations realize other ways to spot and stop fraud at associate degree earlystage. Using Hadooptechnology,

insurance corporations are successful in developing predicative models to spot fraudsters by using real-time and historic information related to Healthcare medical claims, weather knowledge, wages, voice recordings, demographics, price of attorneys and center note.

Hadoop's capability to store giant unstructured knowledge set in NoSQL knowledge bases and victimization MapReduce to investigate this data helps within the analysis and detection of patterns within the field of Fraud Detection.

The requirements corresponding to increasing specificity of subject of care (from "any" to "human") are mostly implemented in EHR by the use of archetypes. Going across the diagram, the requirements corresponding to increasing scope of record content (from episodic to population) are mainly expressed in different deployments, generally going from standalone to a shared interoperable form. One of the key aspirations for EHRs today is the "integrated care record" sought by many health authorities today¹, which provides an informational framework for integrated shared care.

2.1 Multitenancy Architecture:

Multitenancy design is that the technology that use clouds to share an IT resources cost-efficiently and firmly. It's similar to a bank within which several tenants area unit cost-efficiently share a hidden, infrastructure, nonetheless to utilize an outlined set for extremely secure services, with complete privacy compared from different tenants as a cloud uses multitenant technology to share an IT resources firmly among the multiple applications and tenants like businesses, organizations, etc. that uses the cloud. Some clouds uses virtualization architectures to isolate tenants; wherever alternative clouds use custom software system architectures to induce the task done.

The design of a multitenant cloud service will have dramatic impact on the delivery of application and productivity of an IT resource, most CIOs and CTOs, and developers who use clouds don't have to be compelled to provide it reconsideration as a result of it's all that transparently happens behind the scenes.

Here in this paper the doctor and patient details will be registered by the admin to avoid the fake doctors and the patients. How the communication between doctor and patient is shown in figure below design case of the HealthCare system.

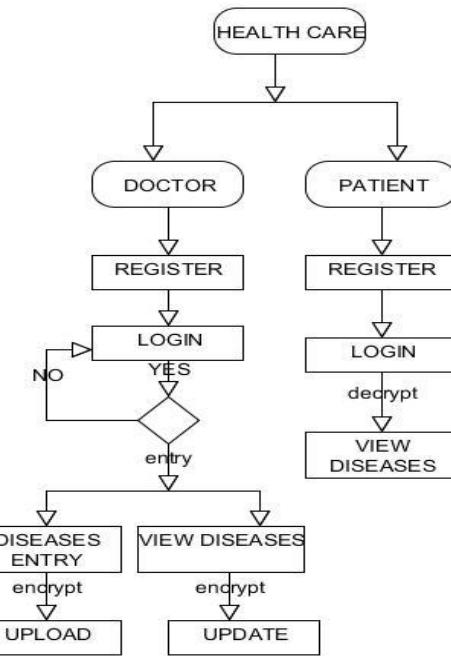


Figure 3. Flow diagram of Doctor patient Communication module

The details which are uploaded by the doctors are stored in the encrypted format. When patient wishes to check his health report then he need to get the report by decrypting format. The figure below shows the web part of the HealthCare system.

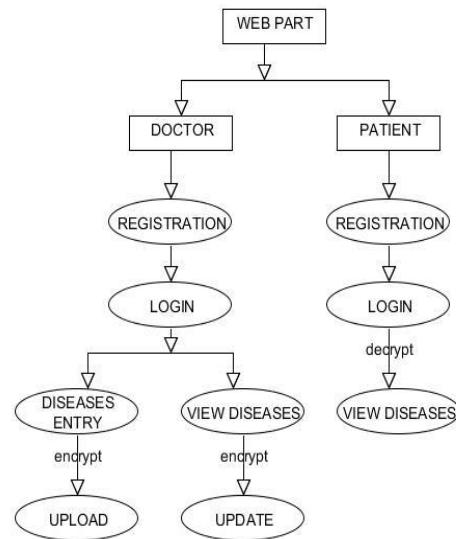


Figure 4. Web part of Doctor patient Communication module

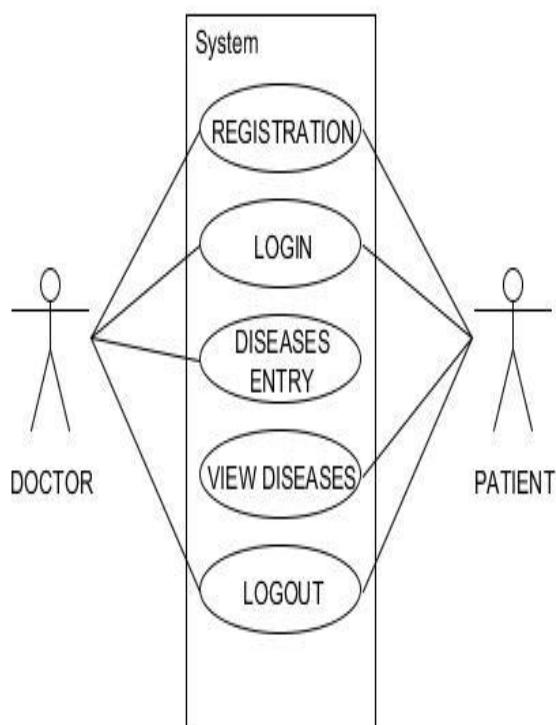


Figure 6. End user Web part for HealthCare system

3. CONCLUSION

We are presently within the era of big information, during which massive information technology is being speedily applied to medical specialty and health care industries. During this paper, we have a tendency to implement numerous examples within which massive technology has played a crucial role in modern health care revolution, because it has fully modified people's read of healthcare activity. We have a tendency to propose the information security. As a result of in recent days the information loss has become a challenging problem in the IT field. The loss of hospital information is prevented by the multitenant information design. The multitenant style of a cloud service will have a dramatic impact on the appliance delivery associated productivity of an IT organization.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Fan, Jianqing; Han, Fang; Liu, Han (2014-06-01). Challenges of Big Data analysis". National Science Review. 1 (2):293314. doi:10.1093/nsr/nwt032. ISSN 095-5138. PMC 4236847. PMID 25419469.

- [2] Hadoop MapReduce tutorial, <http://hadoop.apache.org/common/docs/current/mapredtutorial.html>.
- [3] MapReduce https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r1.2.1/mapred_tutorial.html.
- [4] Cloud Computing https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing.
- [5] CloudBrust <http://searchcloudcomputing.techtarget.com/definition/cloud-bursting>.
- [6] L. H. Chadwick, L. M. Pertz, K. W. Broman, M. S. Bartolomei, and H. F. Willard. Genetic control of X chromosome inactivation in mice: definition of the Xce candidate interval. *Genetics*, 173(4):2103–2110, 2006.
- [7] Apache™ Hadoop, Retrieved from <http://hadoop.apache.org/docs/current/>, Jan 2015
- [8] Cloud Analytics, Retrieved from, "http://healthitanalytics.com/news/can-cloud-big-data-analytics-fix-healthcares-insight-problem" by Jennifer Bresnick, December 10, 2015.
- [9] Dr. Smitha, R, Dr.Sunitha,M, "Security Solutions for Big data Analytics in Healthcare", Jan 2015

BIOGRAPHIES



Adarsha S P Presently pursuing his M.Tech Degree in department of Studies in CS&E at Visvesvaraya Technological University, PG Centre, Mysuru 570029. He was completed B.E in CS&E branch at SJM IT Chitradurga, Karnataka in the year 2015. His M.Tech project area in Big Data. This paper was him Survey paper of his M.Tech Project.



Dr. K. Thippeswamy Received his Ph. D degree from the **Department of CS&E in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University**, Anthapur, Andhra Pradesh in the year 2012, M.E degree in Computer Science and Engineering from University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering (UVCE), Bangalore in 2004 and Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science and Engineering from University B.D.T College of Engineering (UBDTCE), Davangere in the year 1998. He is currently heading the **Department of**

Computer Science and Engineering, Visvesvaraya Technological University, PG Center, Mysore, Karnataka, where he is involved in research and teaching activities. His major areas of research are Data Mining & Knowledge Discovery, Big data, Information Retrieval, and Cloud Computing. He is having 18 years of Teaching and 3 years Research experience. He has published around 40 papers which include International Journals, International Conferences and Notional Conferences; he has conducted two national one International conference and many workshops successfully. He is a Life member of India Society for Technical Education (LMISTE), Computer Society of India (CSI) & International Association of Engineers (IAENG). He is Reviewer Committee Member for the international Journal Bioinformatics and Data Mining. Currently he is working as Professor and HOD Dept. of Computer Science & Engg. VTU, PG Centre, Mysuru