

Task 1.7

Integration of Data Stream Management into an eHealth Digital Library

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T1.7 Task Overview

T1.7 Partners

- University of Athens (GR)
- ETH Zürich (CH)
- UMIT (AT)
- (University of Basel, CH)

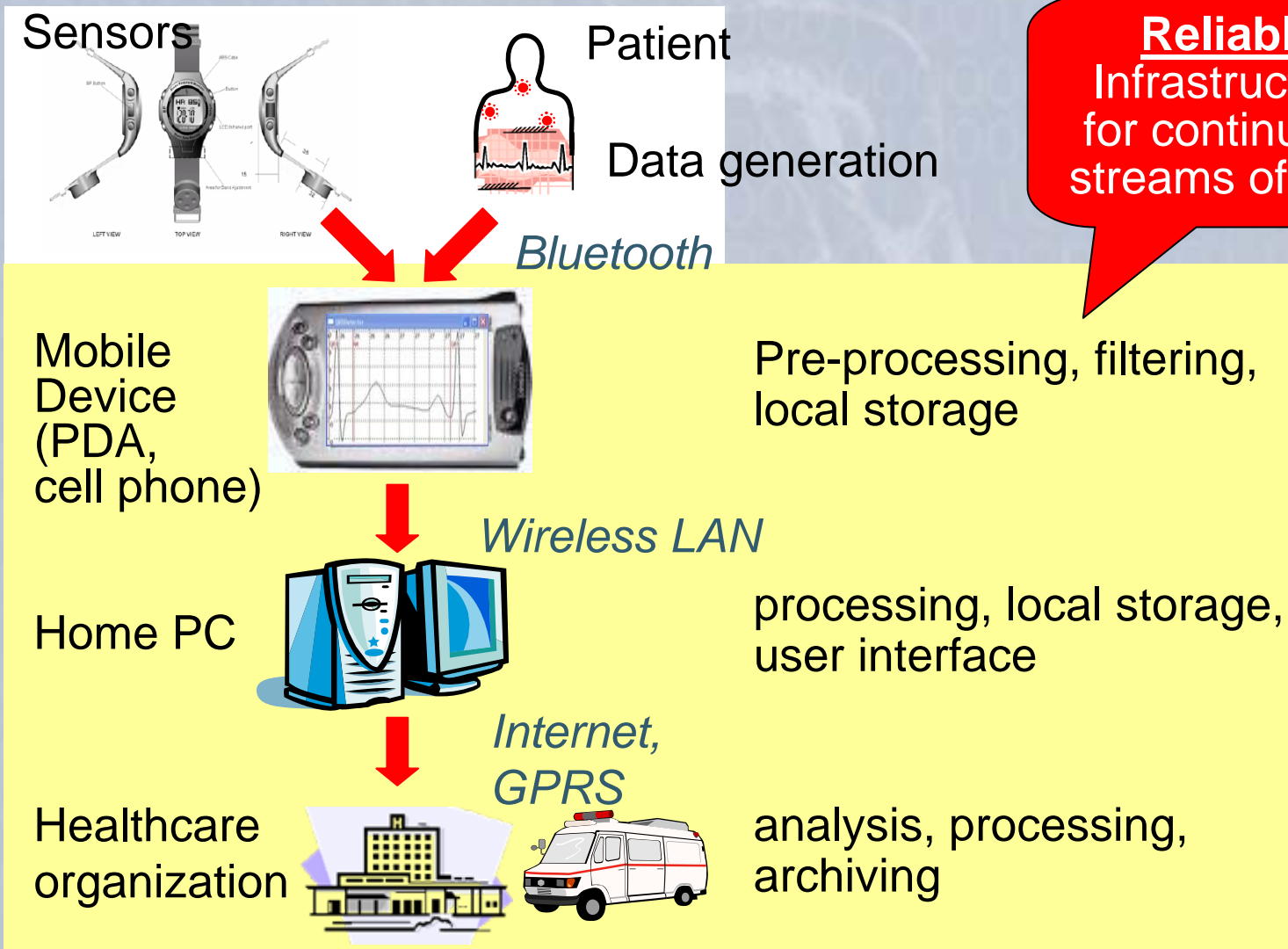
Task Description ...

- Continuous data streams generated by (wearable) sensors have to be processed online in order to detect critical situations.
- Combination of stream operators with traditional discrete (web) services for integration of stream data in electronic health records

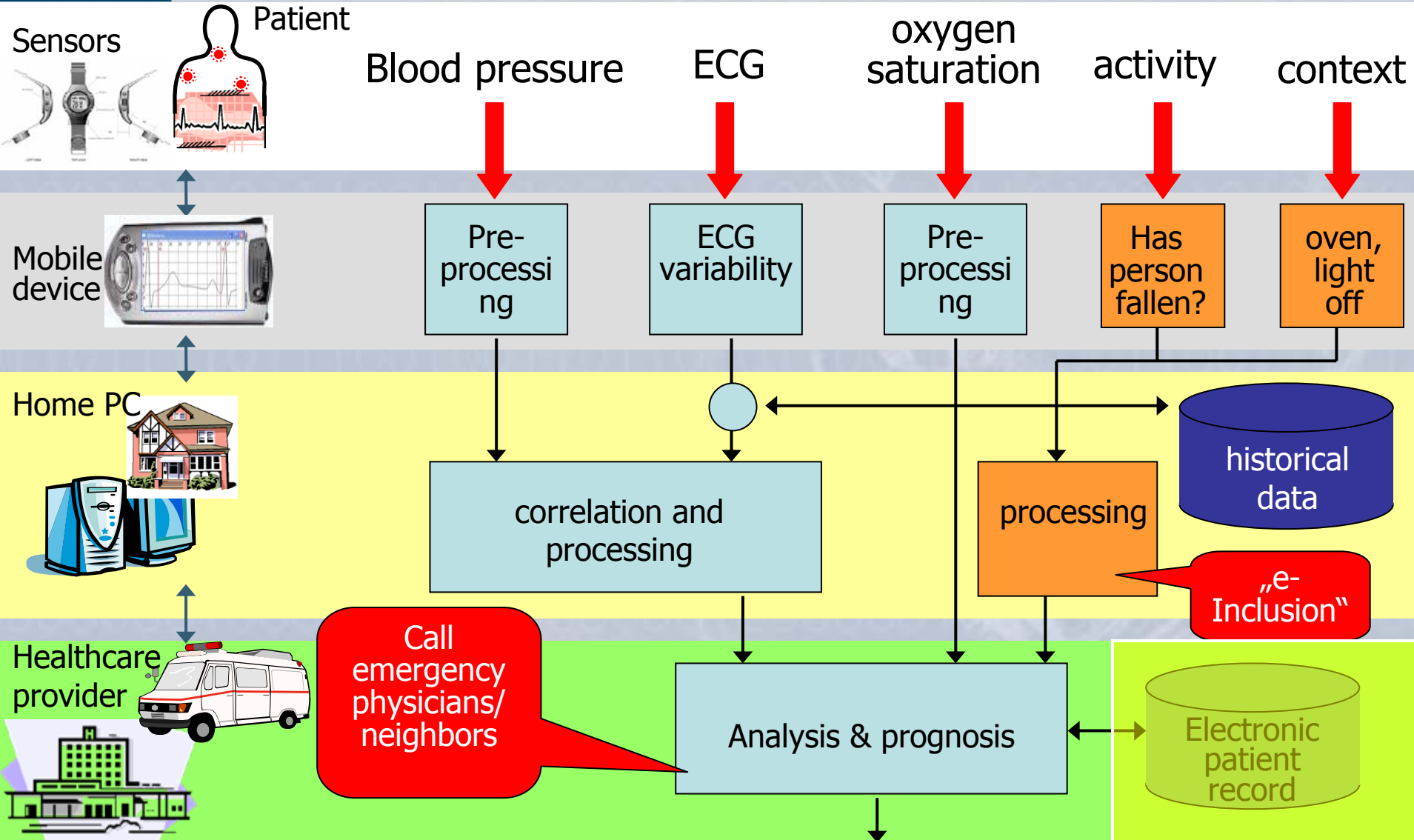
Task activities address the following issues:

- Survey on use cases from tele-monitoring applications containing the combination of stream operators and web services.
- Specification and implementation of dedicated operators (e.g., search operators for data streams, join operators for different streams)

Typical Health Monitoring Setting



Sample Telemonitoring Application



... Task Description

Goals:

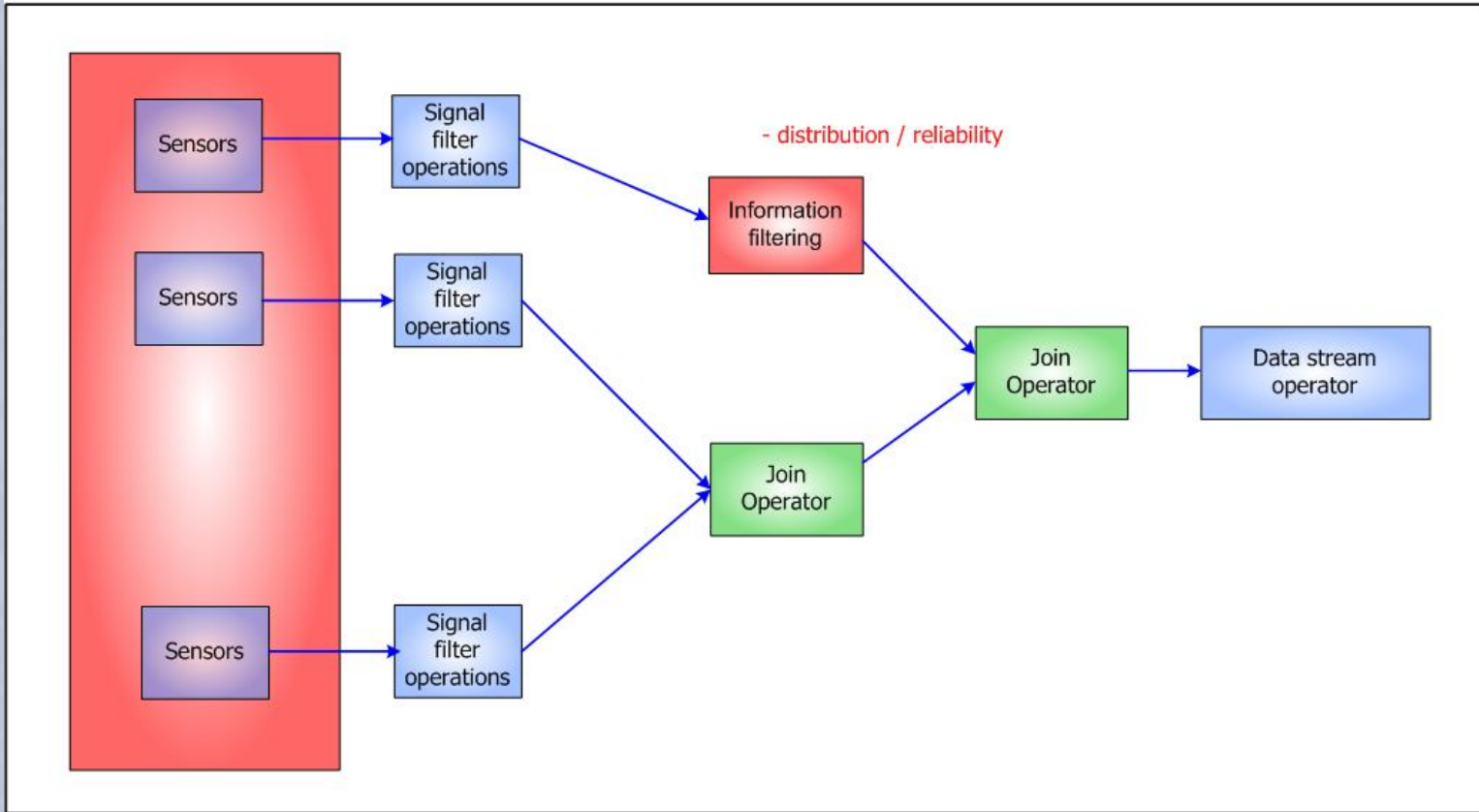
- identify, design and build demonstrators for data stream operators, i.e. for streaming data generated by different types of sensors (e.g. jointly considering oxygen saturation, ECG signals, and blood pressure).
- Implementation of appropriate web services to process and store the results and aggregates of stream operators.
- Combination in an infrastructure for stream processing in healthcare,

Results

- Integration of Data Stream Management: **Prototype implementation** of an infrastructure for combining stream processing supporting the integration of stream operators and web services.

A Telemonitoring Infrastructure

UMIT: OSIRIS-SE: runtime environment for data stream processing



 ETH:
 - information filtering
 - reliability and distribution issues in information filtering

 UoA:
 - join operations over data streams

 UMIT:
 - OSIRIS-SE for reliable data stream processing

Proposed New Activities

Personalization of operators and stream processes:

- Different sensor measurements should be interpreted differently for different patients
 - e.g., high blood pressure might be OK for an athlete while engaging in strenuous training but not for a patient that has already suffered a heart attack (indication of hypertension)

Persistent Storage of (aggregated) stream data:

- Various telemonitoring applications require the comparison of current stream data to historic data.
 - E.g., when changes to the diurnal biorhythm have to be detected (required for monitoring patients with cognitive disabilities)
- Historic stream data has to be made available, for instance by aggregating and persistently storing historic stream data while taking into account the accuracy needed