A Systematic Analysis of Detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder: IOT Perspective

Narinder Kaur, Amandeep Kaur, Neha Dhiman, Anupam Sharma, Rupika Rana

Abstract: Purpose: Research interest in Internet of things (IOT) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has grown. In this literature, we will discuss how computer technologies can recover the life value of the people with the Autism. There is a requirement to analyze the literature to let computer technologies reflect their applicability. The literature target was to study nature and results of studies probing IOT valuation in ASD. Technique: A systematic examination of the different literature was carried out, in which 7 studies are matched with an inclusion criteria. Information was taken out by authors from every involved article, containing characteristics of the participant, use of technology, actions and reported results. Superiority literature of all the articles was carried out. Result: The 284 participants with autism spectrum disorder across the 7 involved studies include the families, and trainers. They may often seems to be in their "own world," or else they might replication the same sentence over and over. They may devote lots of period placing stuffs in them. They might feel restricted comforts and monotonous or they may not stare you when things were equal to services provided face to face, and higher to human techniques. Conclusion: The suggested outcomes might be a sequence of benefits with the use of internet of things with individuals suffering from ASD, their families, and trainers. Additional research is essential mainly regarding the usage of IOT openly with kids with ASD for the assessment and involvement.

I. INTRODUCTION

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neural and progressive disorder that initiates in childhood and persists all over a person’s lifespan. It affects person activities and acts together with others, converses, and learns. It comprises what used to be recognized as Asperger syndrome and pervasive developmental disorders.

It is titled as a “spectrum” disorder since persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder can have variety of symptoms. Individuals with ASD might have difficulties in conversation, or they may not stare you when communication is done with them. They might feel restricted comforts and monotonous behaviors. They may devote lots of period placing stuffs in order, or else they might replication the same sentence over and over. They may often seems to be in their "own world."

Numerous reasons may affect the growth of autism, and it is frequently accompanied by sensory sensitivities and medical issues such as seizures or sleep syndromes, gastrointestinal (GI) disorders, alongside with mental health defies such as depression, anxiety, and attention issues.

Signs of autism usually appear by age of 2 or 3. Numerous associated development deferrals can give the impression even earlier, and over and over again. Early age to identify ASD is 18 months.

II. METHODOLOGY FOR SELECTION CRITERIA

The Reporting Articles for Systematic Literatures and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement was cast-off to guide the process of systematic literature (see Figure 1). A systematic examine of relevant studies was piloted in databases IEEE, PubMed, Web of Science from 2012 through October 2019 and was not limited by language. Titles and abstracts were searched using key words to describe IOT and ASD are as below:

1. (“Autism” AND “IOT")
2. (“Autism spectrum disorder” OR “internet of things”)
3. (“Autism” AND “internet of things”)
4. (“Autism spectrum disorder” OR “IOT”)

An entire 30 papers that comprised of both the IOT and autism search terms were originated across the three databases. Later removing the duplicates, 26 remained. Abstracts and Headings were separated on the basis of present inclusion a criterion which includes:

(a) Addition of as a minimum one person with autism or parent of an individual with autism
(b) Application of IOT system for the purpose of assessment or intervention;
(c) Utilization of a design that lets detection of autism using different internet of things.
(d) Quantity of factors related with IOT implementation (such as feasibility, child and parent outcomes);
(e) Article with peer literature journal publishing.

List of Exclusion criteria includes:

I. Non-human participants studies
II. Articles available in languages except English
III. Articles that are not concerned with detection of autism
No limitation on date of publication was preferred. On screening the 284 papers depending on heading and abstract, 26 papers persisted. Following literature, 7 papers persisted that bump into all criteria. The first author mined the following data from each involved article: applicant characteristics (gender age, analysis), use of technology, and, the methodology/design, actions and testified outcomes.

Table 1: Results of the systematic literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
<th>Characteristics of Participant</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Design/method</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Reported outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saini, Rajkumar Kumar, Pradeep Kaur, Barjinder Roy, Partha Pratim Dogra, Debi Prosad Santosh, K C</td>
<td>two persons</td>
<td>Kinect sensor-based interaction monitoring system</td>
<td>Bidirectional long short-term memory neural network (BLSTM-NN),</td>
<td>The overall performance of the system recorded as 70.72% when</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alam, Md. Eftekhar Kaiser, M Shamim Hossain, Mohammad Shahadat Andersson, Karl</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IoT-Belief Rule Base Smart System</td>
<td>knowledge representation parameters such as rule weight, attribute weight and degree of belief</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shi, Yan Das, Saptarshi Douglas, Sarah Biswas, Subir</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>wearable sensor system</td>
<td>data-driven detection, therapy, intervention, and progress monitoring</td>
<td>quantified data about interactions among children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiri, Amir Mohammad Peltier, Nicholas Goldberg, Cody Sun, Yan Nathan, Anoo Hiremath, Shivayogi V Mankodiya, Kunal</td>
<td>3 children</td>
<td>modern smartwatches</td>
<td>record the accelerometer data from the smartwatch worn on the wrist</td>
<td>stereotypic behaviors around 94.6%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahman, M A Bhuyan, M</td>
<td>structured sensor platform</td>
<td></td>
<td>uploads the collected bio-feedback signals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min, Cheol-Hong Tewfik, Ahmed H Kim, Youngchun Menard, Rigel</td>
<td>2 children</td>
<td>Optimal sensor location</td>
<td>finding optimal detection performance based on sensor location and number of sensors</td>
<td>stereotypical self-stimulatory behavioral patterns of children 86.5% accuracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang, Tiffany Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kinect V2's HD Face API</td>
<td>perceive emotions</td>
<td>Facial expressions and body movement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahlstrom, Britt H Wentz, Elisabet</td>
<td>Twelve young persons (7 males and 5 females)</td>
<td>Internet-based chat logs</td>
<td>A qualitative methodology</td>
<td>analyses of Internet-based chat logs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A systematic analysis of detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder: IOT perspective

III. RESULT

The information of the included literature are potted in Table I. Number of articles were published between 2012 and 2019, across a varieties of discipline. The result is calculated on the basis of literatures with their respective Characteristics of Participant, Technology,Design/method, Parameters and Reported outcomes. The result is brief due to less research work in this particular field. The judgment for best IOT is calculated on the basis of accuracy of the performance of IOT.

IV. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

Applicants with ASD were involved with internet of things directly and actively in approximately all the studies: whole classroom were participants in one study that uses wearable sensor system for data-driven detection, therapy, intervention, and progress monitoring (Shi, Das, Douglas, & Biswas, 2017), a children aged less than 11 years was engaged in use of modern smart watches and Optimal sensor (Amiri et al., 2017) and (Min, Tewfik, Kim, & Menard, 2009), and; 12 young people were involved with use of Internet-based chat logs(Ahlstrom & Wentz, 2014).

V. TECHNOLOGY

The most of the studies utilized standard, freely available equipment, wearable sensor system, modern smart watches and Internet-based chat logs. Some of the studies use Face API and IoT-Belief Rule Base Smart System and many more.

VI. PARAMETERS

Different parametres were analyzed in these 7 studies. One of the above literature incorporates knowledge factors such as, attributes weight , degree of belief and rule weight , and classifies the children having autism based on the sign and symptoms (Alam, Kaiser, Hossain, & Andersson, 2018). Another one monitors the social interaction progress of children with ASD through observational methods (Shi et al., 2017). In Some of the studies, the gathered bio-feedback signals were uploaded for further analysis, preservation and extended remote support (Rahman & Bhuiyan, 2015). And one of these studies detected self-injurious behaviors of patients and stereotypical self-stimulatory behaviors (stereotypy) and with Autistic behaviors (Min & Tewfik, 2010). One of the research focuses on investigating their deficiencies level to observe emotions through movement of the body and facial expressions (Tang, 2016).

VII. LIMITATIONS

The present examination was narrowed by the minor included studies and a meta-analysis of results was not accomplished in the present study. Despite the development in research and interest in the use of IOT, only 7 studies come across the inclusion benchmarks for this literature. As an end result, the conclusions of study must be taken with attentiveness. Additionally, there was a variety of service types measured in the included studies. The data are also restricted by existence of grey and unpublished literature.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The outcomes of above literature proposed that internet of things endure to be a favorable part of practice for persons on the autism spectrum disorder. Research of internet of things in the earlier nine years have concentrated intensely on the delivery of IOT instruction to caregivers, parents, and teachers around a series of provision types and employing enormous study designs.
Though, There are holes in the study that impending studies could ponder. First is survey of the role of IOT in providing straight services to individuals with Autism spectrum disorder. Limited papers have scrutinized the responses and behaviors of kids and younger generation on the autism when in case with IOT services. Lastly, although the studies involved in the present literature stated high degrees of participant gratification, further studies should linger to discover the helpers and barriers to the use of internet of things with parents, clinicians and persons on the ASD.

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REFERENCES


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