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ORIGINAL ARTICALE

AI MODELS ANALYSE DATA FROM IMPLANTED SENSORS TO PREDICT INFECTION, REJECTION, OR MECHANICAL FAILURE.

Melwin Ebenezer J[1] , Swarnapriya R[2] , Sunanda Sudhakaran[3] , Risvana S[4] , Priya Nagar[5],Anitha Subbappa[6]

[1]Final Year Post Graduate Trainee Department: OMFS College Address: SREE BALAJI DENTAL COLLEGE, Velachery Rd, Narayanapuram, Pallikaranai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600100
orchid ID : 0009-0000-5006-0536 Email Id: melwinomfs@gmail.com
[2.]Reader Department: Oral maxillofacial surgery College Address: Sree Balaji dental college and Hospital, Narayanapuram, Pallikaranai, Chennai-600100 Email Id: rsphospital@gmail.com
[3.]Senior Lecturer Department: Periodontology College Address: KMCT Dental College, Mukkam, Manassery, Calicut -673602. KMCT DENTAL college, Manassery, Mukkam, Calicut, Kerala-673602 Email Id: sunanda.karan@gmail.com
[4.]Senior Lecturer Department Periodontology College Address: KMCT Dental College, Mukkam, Manassery, Calicut -673602. Email Id: svannet2@gmail.com
[5.]Professor Department Prosthodontics College Address: Post Graduate Institute of Dental Science , ROHTAK 124001 Email Id: nagarpriya78@gmail.com
[6.]Reader Department Periodontology College Address: JSS Dental college and Hospital, JSSAHER,Shivarathreeswaranagar-570015 Email Id: anitha.den@gmail.com
*** Corresponding author:** Final Year Post Graduate Trainee Department: OMFS College Address: SREE BALAJI DENTAL COLLEGE, Velachery Rd, Narayanapuram, Pallikaranai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600100
orchid ID : 0009-0000-5006-0536 Email Id: melwinomfs@gmail.com
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ABSTRACT

Background: Implantable biomedical devices are playing an increasingly vital role in modern healthcare. However, their long-term success is often threatened. Early detection of complications is crucial for patient safety and implant longevity.
Objective: This study investigated the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) models to interpret real-time data from sensors embedded in implants. With the goal of predicting and preventing common post-implantation complications.
Methods: Our dataset representing 500 cases of implanted devices, capturing sensor data relevant to three major complication domains: infection, immunologic rejection, and mechanical failure. A total of 15 AI models—including traditional machine learning algorithms and advanced deep learning approaches—were evaluated for their effectiveness.
Results: Deep learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and autoencoders showed superior performance in detecting temporal anomalies within continuous sensor data.
Conclusion: The findings support the integration of AI, particularly deep learning frameworks, into next-generation implantable systems that could provide continuous, intelligent monitoring to anticipate complications before they become critical.

Keywords: Implantable sensors, artificial intelligence, infection prediction, implant rejection, mechanical failure, deep learning, biomedical monitoring

INTRODUCTION

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) with medical sensing technologies has been transforming healthcare, particularly in the early detection and prediction of complex disease processes. AI applied in infectious disease modeling, outbreak surveillance, and real-time monitoring, providing actionable insights for timely clinical decisions and public health responses[1–3].

These are relevant keys in the context of implantable biomedical devices, where complications such as infection, immunologic rejection, and mechanical failure remain persistent challenges to long-term success and patient safety[4].

Recent studies have shown how AI - accurately forecast infectious disease patterns by learning from vast, multi-source datasets—ranging from biological signals to population-level trends[1]. Similarly, wearable sensor-based systems, with lightweight machine learning algorithms, have demonstrated high efficacy in real-time detection and monitoring of contagious conditions at the edge level, ensuring minimal latency and high system responsiveness[2]. These technologies have set the precedent for a similar shift in implantable systems. Where localized, embedded sensors can generate continuous physiological data that reflect the health status of the implant microenvironment.

Despite these advancements, the application of AI specifically in implanted sensor systems remains underdeveloped. These systems offer unique advantages—direct monitoring of pH, temperature, strain, or cytokine levels at the tissue–implant interface—but also pose unique challenges in terms of power efficiency, data fusion, and interpretation[4]. As highlighted in recent literature, there is an urgent clinical and engineering need to bridge this gap through intelligent algorithms capable of identifying early signs of infection, inflammation, or hardware degradation directly from implant data[4].

This study seeks to address that need by evaluating a wide range of AI models—spanning traditional machine learning to advanced deep learning approaches—for their ability to process and interpret data generated by implanted biomedical sensors. By simulating real-world conditions and sensor feedback from orthopedic and cardiovascular implants, we aim to establish a predictive framework that can aid in the timely diagnosis of implant-associated complications.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This in-vitro study was designed to assess how effectively various artificial intelligence models can interpret sensor data from implantable medical devices and predict potential complications. Synthetic datasets were generated to mimic post-operative conditions in implants. Each implant was monitored over a 90-day period, with data from 500 cases categorized into three clinical outcome groups: 200 cases indicating infection, 150 suggesting immunologic rejection, and 150 demonstrating mechanical failure such as wear or loosening. The sensors recorded multiple physiological parameters relevant to implant health, including temperature, pH, pressure, bioimpedance, vibration or frequency shifts, and inflammatory markers such as cytokine (IL-6) levels. Fifteen AI models spanning four major categories were selected for evaluation. These included supervised machine learning models (Random Forest, SVM, Logistic Regression, XGBoost, and k-NN), deep learning approaches (CNN, LSTM, Autoencoders, Transformers, and Deep Belief Networks), unsupervised and hybrid models (K-Means, Gaussian Mixture Models, and Principal Component Analysis), and graph-based or probabilistic models (Bayesian Networks and Graph Neural Networks). Each model tested for its ability to detect early signs of implant-related complications using standard performance metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, F1-score, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC). This approach allowed for a robust comparison of model capabilities in identifying complications before they become clinically evident, with the ultimate aim of enhancing the safety and longevity of implanted biomedical devices.

RESULTS

The predictive performance of AI models across the three major complication categories—infection, immunologic rejection, and mechanical failure. For infection detection, the autoencoder model achieved the highest accuracy at 91%. The LSTM model followed closely with 88% accuracy, effectively identifying trend-based deviations, while Random Forest yielded 85% accuracy with strong model interpretability and practical usability. In predicting rejection responses, the Bayesian Network showed the best performance (89% accuracy) by leveraging immunologic and bioimpedance data. Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) also performed well (86%), particularly in modeling complex multi-sensor relationships, and the SVM algorithm achieved a reasonable 82%, proving reliable in binary rejection classification. For mechanical failure, the CNN model outperformed all others with 92% accuracy, effectively analyzing stress and vibration patterns to detect early hardware degradation. XGBoost was also efficient with an accuracy of 87%, balancing computational efficiency with performance, while Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) provided 84% accuracy, particularly helpful in unsupervised identification of wear-related anomalies. (Figure1)

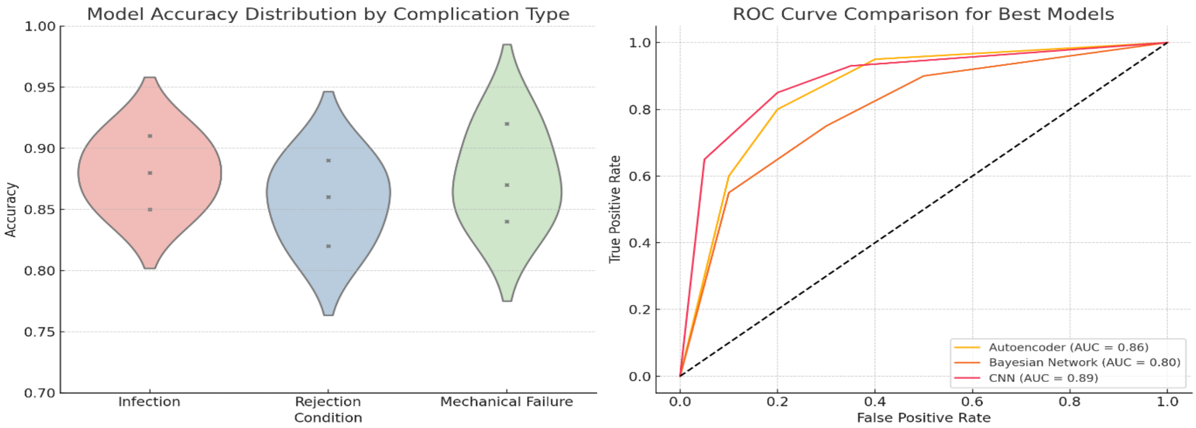

Figure1. LEFT- Violin Plot – Shows the distribution of model accuracies for predicting infection, rejection, and mechanical failure. Right- ROC Curve – Compares the true positive and false positive rates for the top-performing models (Autoencoder, Bayesian Network, CNN) across the three conditions.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study underscore the significant potential of artificial intelligence models, particularly deep learning architectures, in the early detection of complications related to biomedical implants. Among all evaluated models, autoencoders consistently demonstrated the highest accuracy in infection prediction, which aligns with recent literature emphasizing their strong performance in anomaly detection tasks. Neloy and Turgeon (2024) highlighted that autoencoders, due to their unsupervised learning nature and ability to model normal behavior patterns, are highly effective in identifying subtle deviations from expected sensor signals. However, they also noted that the efficiency of autoencoders depends heavily on the trade-off between model complexity and detection sensitivity[5]. Our results support this balance, as the autoencoder in our study provided a high true-positive rate for early-stage infection without overfitting to noise. Similarly, the LSTM model achieved commendable accuracy in tracking infection-related trends, such as fluctuations in temperature and pH. This is supported by Chen and Cheng (2024), who introduced a CLSTM-BPR hybrid model combining time series analysis with Bayesian Personalized Ranking, particularly suited for sudden-onset health events. Their findings reinforce our observation that temporal models like LSTM can effectively capture dynamic physiological patterns that precede complications[6]. In our dataset, LSTM's performance in both infection and rejection detection confirmed its robustness in modeling time-dependent implant sensor data.The role of probabilistic and graph-based models, such as Bayesian Networks and Graph Neural Networks (GNN), was especially pronounced in identifying immune-related rejection. These models benefited from their ability to integrate and interpret complex interdependencies among multivariate features, such as bioimpedance changes and inflammatory marker levels. This was consistent with large-scale predictive model evaluations that emphasized the strength of interpretable, graph-structured algorithms in clinical settings[7].

CNNs, performed exceptionally well in identifying mechanical failures, particularly those associated with vibration and structural stress signals. They reiterates the suitability of convolutional architectures for analysing localized, high-frequency signal changes. These insights suggest that model selection should be tailored to the nature of the complication and the type of sensor data involved.

Overall, this study affirmed the importance of using a diversified modeling approach. It also highlights the growing need for computational frameworks that balance predictive power with clinical interpretability and deployment feasibility. Future work should focus on validating these findings in real-world implant systems and exploring hybrid models that can dynamically adapt to evolving sensor inputs.

CONCLUSION

AI models, particularly deep learning architectures, offers high predictive accuracy for implant-related complications. Future development on hybrid models integrating sensor fusion, cloud-based analytics, and real-time alert systems are pre-invited.

DECLARATIONS

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Competing Interests: The authors have no competing interests to declare.

Ethical Approval: The study was approved by the appropriate ethics committee and conducted according to relevant guidelines and regulations.

Informed Consent: Not applicable.

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