Editorial Preface on the Special Issue "Intelligent Contactless sensors and Micro Processing systems for Smart mHealth System"

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In today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, the intersection of healthcare with innovative technologies has given rise to a complete shift in the way we perceive and access medical services. The advent of Intelligent Contactless Sensors and Micro Processing Systems provides a significant leap forward to propel the development of Smart mHealth Systems that promise to revolutionize healthcare delivery, monitoring and management. Moreover, these advancements hold the potential to bridge the gap between traditional medical practices and modern digital solutions to enhance patient care and to promote preventative measures in personal well-being. This special issue has discussed about the multifaceted dimensions of Intelligent Contactless Sensors and Micro Processing Systems in the context of Smart mHealth Systems. It also explores their fundamental principles, technological underpinnings and transformative applications across various domains of healthcare. From wearable devices that monitor vital signs without physical contact to miniature processing units that analyze data in real-time, the possibilities are boundless. Overall, four papers were accepted in this special issue after rigorous selection process. The compilation of these accepted papers is presented in this editorial showcase with each shedding light on the convergence of these technologies and their profound impact on patient-centric care, remote monitoring, disease management, and health promotion.

The first paper titled "**Real Time Asthma Disease Detection and Identification Technique from Speech Signals Using Hybrid Dense Convolutional Neural Network**" focuses on the implementation of real time asthma disease detection and identification technique from speech

signals using Multi-Feature Extraction, Selection with Hybrid Classifiers (MFESHC). The simulation results shows that the proposed MFESHC method resulted in superior performance as compared to state of art approaches because the MCS effectively reduced the losses in the model.

The second paper titled "**HDQNN-Net: An optimal asthma disease detection technique for voice signal using hybrid Deep Q-Neural Networks**" offers a deep learning HDQNN-Net-based approach for detecting asthma illness from speech signals that is both accurate and fast. It is the KHO algorithm that is utilized for feature extraction in the HDQNN-Net approach. Then, COKHO algorithm is used for the feature grouping and selection procedure. Then, HDQNN is trained and used to determine if the dispersed signal pattern matches the frequency of normal and abnormal breathing speeches using the COKHO characteristics. The simulation results shows that the proposed HDQNN method resulted in superior performance as compared to state of art approaches.

The thirst paper titled "**Deep Learning Technique Based State-Of-The-Art in Skin Cancer Detection: A Review**" proposes a harmless stage grouping arrangement of melanoma skin disease. Two frameworks are presented in this; two phase arrangement situation which, right off the bat, orders melanoma in 3 dissimilar stages. The study achieved a higher precision, particularity and responsiveness than existing structures as well as moreover it has lower level of RAE as well as RRES contrasted with other comparable strategies (misfortune capabilities). The proposed technique is contrasted and SVM and CNN, it gives superior implementation.

The final paper titled "**High Simulation Scenario Simulation Teaching of Acute and Critical Care Based on Wise Information Technology of Med**" introduces the wise information technology of med, Sim Man 3G, a high-simulation simulator, into the teaching of acute and critical care nursing. Using Sim Man 3G can not only adjust the difficulty of treatment according to the needs of teaching, but also break through the clinical limitations, so the operation is very practical. The study found that the use of Sim Man 3G high simulation manikin in acute and critical care nursing could effectively improve the accuracy of case analysis and practical operation, which also improved the efficiency of teaching. The overall result shows that it is relatively successful to use Sim Man 3G high-fidelity simulator in acute and critical care nursing.

We extend our sincerest appreciation to the esteemed Editor for their visionary leadership and unwavering commitment to curating a comprehensive and insightful compilation. We extend our gratitude to the authors and

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