

A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR HEALTH-SEEKERS

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Abstract— Today the aid trade is undergoing one in all the foremost necessary and difficult transitions up to now, the move from paper to electronic aid records. whereas the aid trade has usually been Associate in Nursing incrementally advancing field, this alteration has the potential to be revolutionarily. Victimization the information collected from these electronic records exciting tools like illness recommendation systems are created to deliver personalized models of Associate in nursing individual's health profile. But despite their early success, tools like these can before long encounter a major drawback. The quantity of aid encounter information collected is increasing drastically, and also the procedure time for these applications can before long reach a degree at that these systems will now not operate in an exceedingly sensible timeframe for clinical use. This may begin by analysing the performance limitations of the personalized illness. It additionally details the creation and performance of a brand new single patient implementation of the algorithmic program.

Key words: Personal Health Records, the Homomorphic Based Encryption, Intensive Care Units, Ambient Assisted Living.

1. INTRODUCTION

The fast advancements of medical specialty instrumentation and health care technology have resulted in data-rich environments in hospitals. However, the substantive info extracted from wealthy datasets is restricted. There's a dire got to transcend current medical practices, and develop information-driven strategies and tools that may modify and facilitate the handling of huge data, the extraction of data-driven information, the exploitation of no inheritable information for optimizing clinical selections. It focuses on the prediction of mortality rates in medical care Units (ICU) victimization patient-specific health care recordings. It's value mentioning that postsurgical observation in social unit ends up in large datasets with distinctive properties, e.g., variable nonuniformity,

patient nonuniformity, and time asynchronization. To deal with the challenges in social unit datasets, it develops the postsurgical call web with a series of analytical tools, as well as information categorization, information pre-processing, feature extraction, feature choice, and prophetic modeling.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

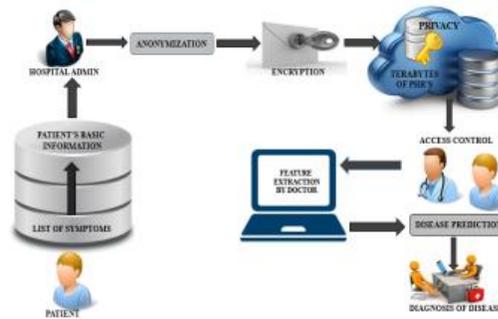
In the existing system, the patient's records square measure maintained manually and it consumes longer for the doctors to diagnose the patient. The medical records of the patient square measure keep in an exceedingly separate space. Albeit it contains the electronic medical records they're simply maintained in an exceedingly info with less security. The records square measure keep in an exceedingly native info and it contains

solely the structured knowledge and uses the normal info. Sentiment classification model trained in one domain cannot work well in another domain. The trained set won't be common there'll not be any universal trained set for each domain thus this may doubtless limit the pertinency to different domains of interest. Sentiment classification supported Machine Learning needs an oversized quantity of human annotation. The machine-learning approach treats the sentiment-classification drawback as a topic-based text-classification drawback.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The decision web is employed for implementing the aid with the assistance of Hadoop because it contains the petabytes of knowledge. It's accustomed make sure the correct diagnosing of any sickness. Hadoop is employed to predict the illness primarily based upon the symptoms. The patients square measure given the distinctive ID. The Patient's Health Record (PHR's) of the patient square measure hold on within the public cloud. Since the PHR contains the sensitive data every and each patient records square measure encrypted exploitation the Homomorphic primarily based secret writing. Once the PHR is required, they're retrieved from the cloud by decrypting it with the key. So, this ends up in providing the confidentiality to the information. KNN does not use the training data points to do any generalization. there is no explicit training phase. KNN decisions are dependent on the entire training data set. it does not make any assumptions on the underlying data distribution

4. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



The architecture diagram involves the process of interaction between the patient, admin and a doctor. The patient visits the hospital for taking the necessary treatment of the infected diseases. In order to do this, the patient approaches the hospital admin for the basic procedures to proceed with the treatment. The admin registers the patient details and symptoms that they are suffering from. It generates a unique ID after the submission of the registered form. The PHR's are stored in the cloud database where it is provided with the security to the patient's records as they contain the sensitive information. With reference to the ID the patient consults the doctor where the particular patient record is retrieved from the database. Finally, the doctor predict the disease and diagnose it with the help of Big Data.

4.1 ADMIN

The role of admin is to keep up all PHR's of the patient on the regular basis. Hospitals admins square measure accountable for the everyday operation of a hospital, clinic, manages care organization or public health agency. To coordinate the actions of all the departments and guarantee they operate mutually, hospital admins should hold a large set of skills and information. Usually, the hospitals contains secretary department wherever the patient may be given full details

relating to the treatments and appointments. Commonly patients contact the hospital admin so as to register their details. The admin collects the main points from the involved patients and maintain it as information. Associated with the project, the admin are going to be having the electronic registration kind for the new patient's. The registration kind contains the non-public details of the patient like name, address, male/female, DOB, Age, mobile, height, weight, Drugs, Symptoms- High Fever/normal, goodly weight loss, cough, yellow correlation of eyes, head ache, sweats, anaemia, vomiting, etc., The patient give his/her personal details and also the symptoms full of. Once the shape is stuffed, the admin enters the submit button, wherever just in case a singular id for the patient is generated. Also the PHR of the patient gets keep within the information. There could also be even a lot of hospitals within the world wherever the admins in each and every hospital performs identical job. The petabytes of the PHR gets keep into the information. Once the admin leaves the area he/she will logout from the registration method by clicking the logout button. Christo Ananth et al. [8] discussed about an eye blinking sensor. Nowadays heart attack patients are increasing day by day."Though it is tough to save the heart attack patients, we can increase the statistics of saving the life of patients & the life of others whom they are responsible for. The main design of this project is to track the heart attack of patients who are suffering from any attacks during driving and send them a medical need & thereby to stop the vehicle to ensure that the persons along them are safe from accident. Here, an eye blinking sensor is used to sense the blinking of the eye. spO2 sensor checks the pulse rate of the patient. Both are

connected to micro controller. If eye blinking gets stopped then the signal is sent to the controller to make an alarm through the buffer. If spO2 sensor senses a variation in pulse or low oxygen content in blood, it may results in heart failure and therefore the controller stops the motor of the vehicle. Then Tarang F4 transmitter is used to send the vehicle number & the mobile number of the patient to a nearest medical station within 25 km for medical aid. The pulse rate monitored via LCD .The Tarang F4 receiver receives the signal and passes through controller and the number gets displayed in the LCD screen and an alarm is produced through a buzzer as soon the signal is received.

4.2 DOCTOR

Hospital doctors examine, diagnose and treat patients World Health Organization are observed the hospital by GPs and different health professionals. They apply their medical data and skills to the identification, hindrance and management of malady. In respect to the project, the doctor is given the login details wherever he/she will in person use their account for diagnosis the patients. The doctor logs in to the screen once his/her consultation time begins. When the doctor login, the patient follow up page are going to be flaunted to the doctor. In this specific screen the doctor will able to read the new and also the existing patient's info. The new patient's record contains the non-public info and also the symptoms that they're stricken by. The present patient record contains the check report values that square measure taken before and also the malady that they need diagnosed by different doctor. Once the follow up button is clicked the patient's info retrieval screen seems wherever the doctor enters the actual patient's distinctive ID that

is provided by the patient. It displays the stuffed details of the patient with the symptoms. The doctor has the authority to form the changes within the patient's record by clicking the update button. The aim of update button is that once the patient visits the regular doctor wherever he/she is aware of well regarding the patient condition and once the doctor isn't offered the patient World Health Organization visits the opposite doctor will give her ID so the temporary doctor will gain additional data concerning the patient's details inside a couple of seconds. This helps the doctor to raised perform with additional patients during a lesser time. Once the consultation time gets over, the doctor logs out the screen once he /she leaves the hospital.

4.3 DISEASE PREDICTION

In this module, the doctor diagnose the present patients wherever they're wise to require the prescribed check. once the patient visits the doctor once more he/she simply offer the distinctive ID by that the doctor gets the knowledge concerning the patient and therefore the input values are provided from the check reports. He enters into the check patient details button wherever it contains the check reports kind to be updated by the doctor. From this, the doctor predicts the unwellness based mostly upon the patient's distinctive ID and symptoms by change the patient record. Antecedently the trained knowledge is employed to predict the unwellness based mostly upon the symptoms. During this dataset, the symptoms are collected and classified underneath some foreseeable diseases. It uses the classification and bunch techniques for predicting the unwellness. The bunch involves the k-means technique wherever the symptoms are sorted along for a few foreseeable diseases.

Currently the patients bear the medical check given by doctor and supply the check result to trained dataset file. Here the doctor analyses the symptoms and compare the trained dataset with it and at last predict the sort of unwellness. By this the doctor diagnose the patient and updates the PHR of the patient. Here are a number of the symptoms and diseases that are mentioned High Fever/normal, sizable weight loss, Cough, yellow correlation of eyes, head ache, sweats, anaemia, vomiting, swelling of joints, muscle pain and therefore the diseases ar Chikungunya, Dengue, Jaundice, Malaria, Typhoid. Once the unwellness is foretold the doctor diagnoses it and supply necessary treatment to the patient. Once the patient is being diagnosed the doctor exits the screen and proceeds with another patient for the consultation with their distinctive ID. Once there aren't any patients obtainable in clinic and once the consultation time gets over the doctor logs out the screen.

5. CONCLUSION

Approach is projected for predicting the sickness primarily based upon the symptoms with the employment of huge knowledge. The terabytes of patient health records square measure maintained in hive info that facilitate clinicians to predict the proper designation of any malady of the patient by the method of call web. Hadoop helps in retrieving the data of the patient with the high process speed. Here it contains the high volume of PHR's within the info. It conjointly contains the structured, unstructured and semi-structured knowledge within the patient's record. The project is increased by appending the entire massive knowledge attention application into the cloud in order that it is accessed from anyplace at any time. Since the cloud is a

smaller amount secured and also the PHR contains the sensitive data of the patient, the safety is provided by encrypting the records of the patient's in order to supply the confidentiality. This provides the privacy and defends the PHR of the patient from unauthorized access.

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