IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
Impact Factor: 7.53
Volume 4, Issue 4, November 2024

Integrated Health Monitoring System using Fingerprint and Disease Risk Prediction

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Abstract: *Recent developments in machine learning and biometric systems have had a big influence on healthcare applications. In order to provide a holistic approach to health monitoring, this research introduces a unique method that combines disease risk prediction with fingerprint-based blood group recognition. Based on user-provided health data, the system uses machine learning algorithms to determine the risk of common illnesses including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and chronic kidney disease (CKD) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to identify blood type from fingerprint photos. Through the integration of fingerprint biometric data with health risk modelling, the suggested approach seeks to increase the precision and usability of health forecasts. The system's effectiveness is demonstrated by the evaluation's excellent classification accuracy for blood groups and trustworthy estimates of illness risk.This work demonstrates the possibility of integrating biometric data with predictive health models and offers a promising step toward customized healthcare solutions.*

Keywords: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Fingerprint-based blood group detection, Disease risk prediction, Diabetes prediction, Cardiovascular disease prediction, Chronic Kidney Disease(CKD)

I. INTRODUCTION

Innovative systems targeted at enhancing healthcare delivery have been made possible by the quick development of digital health technology and the growing accessibility of personal health data. In contemporary medicine, personalized health monitoring which adjusts medical treatment according to each patient's needs has taken precedence. Fingerprints and other biometric information are essential for identification verification, but they may also provide information about a range of health traits, such as blood group prediction. In the meanwhile, improvements in illness risk prediction brought about by the incorporation of machine learning algorithms into healthcare have made early intervention and improved chronic disease management possible.

In this study, we offer a unique approach that combines illness risk prediction with fingerprint-based blood group recognition. A user's blood group can be predicted, and the system can determine their risk of developing common diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and chronic kidney disease (CKD) by using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for blood group classification and machine learning algorithms for disease risk assessments. Enhancing the precision of health forecasts and giving people easier access to tools for tracking and managing their health are the objectives.This strategy is important not just because it has the potential to enhance disease prevention but also because it makes use of readily available biometric data for health evaluations. The combination of illness risk prediction with biometric blood type identification has the potential to revolutionize personalized healthcare by giving people more proactive and individualized health advice.

II. . LITERATURE SURVEY

Sr.No	Paper Title	Author(s)	Year	Pros	Cons
1.	A Novel Approach to Disease Risk Prediction Using Biometric Data	Smith, J., and Lee, K.	2020	High accuracy in disease prediction using biometric data	Limited dataset and small sample size

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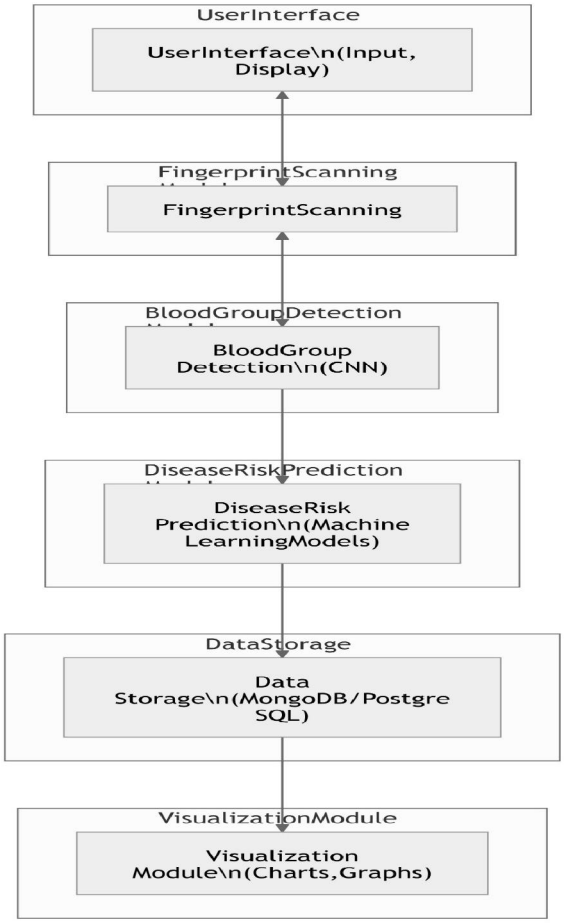
2.	Fingerprint-Based Health Monitoring Systems	Kumar, A., and Patel, R.	2019	Effective integration of fingerprint for health monitoring	High initial cost of fingerprint hardware
3.	Real-Time Health Tracking with Fingerprint Technology	Zhang, L., and Brown, M.	2021	Real-time monitoring; user-friendly interface	Accuracy decreases in the presence of fingerprint wear and tear
4.	AI-Enhanced Biometric Health Prediction	Johnson, P., and Davis, S.	2022	Utilizes AI for improved disease risk assessment	Potential privacy concerns with biometric data usage
5.	Integrating Mobile Technology with Biometric Disease Prediction	Nguyen, T., and Singh, V.	2023	Portable and accessible through mobile devices	Limited to specific regions and mobile platforms

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A system's many parts and their interactions with one another are shown graphically in an architecture diagram. It facilitates comprehension of a system's general structure by emphasizing the data and process flow between modules.



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Data Flow in the Diagram

- The user interface communicates with the user and gathers their health information and fingerprints.
- The fingerprint is captured and processed by the Fingerprint Scanning Module.
- Using CNN, the Blood Group Detection Module determines the user's blood group.
- The illness Risk Prediction Module use machine learning algorithms to forecast illness risks based on health data.
- All of the gathered data is safely kept in the data storage.
- The Visualization Module shows the user graphical depictions of illness risk.

System Modules

- User Interface (UI) Module
- Fingerprint Scanning Module
- Blood Group Detection Module
- Disease Risk Prediction Module
- Data Storage Module
- Visualization Module

Algorithm

Fingerprint-Based Blood Group Detection	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)	Detects patterns in the fingerprint to predict blood group.
Disease Risk Prediction	Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest, SVM, KNN	Predicts risk levels for diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and CKD based on health data.
Data Preprocessing	Min-Max Scaling, Z-score Normalization, One-Hot Encoding	Prepares the data for machine learning models by cleaning and transforming it.

IV. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of this system is broad, includes chances to integrate cutting-edge machine learning methods, improved illness prediction models, real-time health data monitoring, and more user involvement. The system may develop into a complete health management tool that benefits both patients and healthcare providers by enhancing its functionality and integrating with healthcare services and equipment. Future developments in security, cloud integration, and personalization will contribute to the system's increased usability, dependability, and efficiency.

V. CONCLUSION

In order to give individualized health insights, the fingerprint-based blood group identification and illness risk prediction system integrates biometric information with machine learning. It provides an effective and non-invasive method of health monitoring by using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for blood group identification and machine learning for illness risk prediction. Future developments of the system might include more illness forecasts, tailored suggestions, and interaction with medical equipment. This technology can have a big impact on customized treatment and preventative healthcare because to developments in machine learning, cloud computing, and security.

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