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Diagnosis of Acute Diseases in Villages and Smaller Towns Using AI

Kiran Kumar L N, Prajwal J, Rahul M, Subbireddy K, Suprith M, Assistant Professor Serin V Simpson

Dept. Of CSE
Presidency University, Bengaluru

Abstract- Feasibility and Field Testing for Diagnosis of Acute Diseases in Villages' and Smaller Towns Using AI is an empathetic intervention to use artificial intelligence (AI) to cover critical healthcare gaps in remote areas. Untreated forms of acute diseases will fly below the radar due to a lack of access to serious medical expertise and infrastructure in rural areas. This distinct project features a voice-activated interface and is multilingual, plying a new mobile-ai diagnostic platform in line with being accessible and inclusive. The technology includes NLP and ML to look at symptoms in real-time and identify infections, headaches, and flu and other diseases. The platform developed for low-literate people in the digital world ensures easy access even in resource poor environments.

Keywords- Prediction, User Interaction, Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Neural Networks, Prognosis, Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Perhaps the greatest challenge that exists today is in terms of providing quality health care to the disadvantaged and rural communities whose infrastructural and resource deficiencies often reveal a lapse in good medical service. For many small village and town dwellers, their serious diseases go unattended because sufficient healthcare facilities, diagnostic equipment, and qualified medical personnel do not exist. Other associated issues like awareness, affordability, and access turn out to make things messy and lead to unnecessary deaths.

Existing services that claim to provide smart health, like telemedicine technique, cannot therefore satisfactorily serve the distinct requirements of these sections. The effectiveness of the approach is limited by issues such as low computer literacy, patchy internet connectivity, or language barriers. This clearly calls into being the urgent need for a decidedly inclusive and scalable healthcare solution that should be specifically developed for rural areas. AI has come as a Pandora's box to revolutionise the world with its advanced capabilities like real-time analysis of data, prediction of diseases, and personalised diagnosis. However, usage in rural health can act as a bridge over critical gaps without referring to extensive infrastructure required for diagnostics. Stated symptoms, previous medical histories, and patient inputs can assist in finding early detection and treatment, especially in a case like common acute infections, headaches, and flu-type conditions.

Fig 1: MedAI

The present proposal is for developing a voice-based multi- modal AI system that will be used very effectively in rural conditions. It combines advanced ML and NLP models to provide correct diagnosis and recommendations across different lines of access to health service delivery. The platform is designed to function in a low-resource environment and can be optimally realized in cases with low connectivity and literacy.

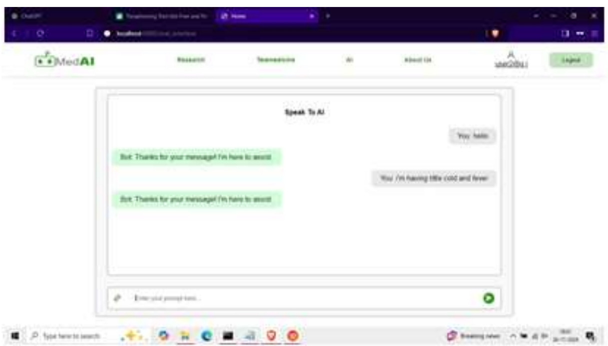

Fig 2: Chatbot

Dedicated to the meaningful democratization of healthcare access within rigid ethical and privacy mores, such as the provisions of GDPR and HIPAA, while ensuring security of data, this initiative powerfully empowers neglected communities with AI-enabled diagnostic tools for easy access and thus, re-shapes healthcare delivery, mitigates health inequalities, and improves overall public health outcomes.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Reference	Summary	Gaps
Peter A Henning et al.	The use of AI in medical education is discussed in this study regarding the changing dynamics in healthcare services. This study might affirm the potential AI has in improving learning and bettering patient care; however, it hasn't substantially studied the rural environments of healthcare, where education and technology are scanty [2].	This research may lack a focus on rural healthcare contexts where educational resources and technology access differ significantly.
Yogesh Kumar et al.	The examination looks at the various applications of AI concerning the improvements caused in diagnostic efficiency in clinical settings. Nonetheless, rural healthcare's unique challenges do not find full scope in its consideration; hence, the establishment of unique AI solutions to underserved areas is encouraged [4].	Implementation challenges in rural healthcare settings are underexplored, highlighting the need for region-specific AI solutions.
Sidra Nasir et al.	The present study prescribes an ethical framework through which AI is to enter into healthcare diagnostics and management of patients. The study has insights; however, it lacks an analysis of acute disease diagnostics for populations settled in rural places [5].	The article may not offer in- depth analysis or practical examples relevant to acute disease diagnostics in rural populations.
Thanai Pongdee et al.	The paper discusses the role of artificial intelligence in allergy and immunologic diseases, emphasizing improvement in diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. This low coverage can be complemented with	The focus on specific conditions limits its applicability to broader acute disease contexts, especially in underserved areas.

	other related diseases to broaden the applicability of the paper against acute diseases dominating the neglected regions. [6].	
Ming Zhao et al.	This shows AI is a good device for diagnosing dementia and proves early detection. With that, it addresses mainly neurological diseases, while a wider category of acute diseases is missed by rural populations [7].	Its specific focus on neurology may not address the wider spectrum of acute diseases relevant to rural healthcare system.
P. Hamet and J. Tremblay	Review of the role of artificial intelligence in diagnosing and managing metabolic diseases: helps in treatment planning; does not consider the scope of AI in the diagnosis of acute diseases in rural contexts [9].	Limited exploration of AI's applicability in rural healthcare,
E.-J. Lee et al.	Studies AI techniques in imaging strokes that provide much better accuracy in diagnosis, but it does not state any barriers on such technologies' implementation in rural areas with poor health resources [10].	The research might not adequately address access issues related to AI technologies in rural healthcare environments.
C. Krittanawong et al.	This research is focused on personalized diagnosis and treatment within the framework of AI-enabled precision cardiovascular	It may overlook the unique challenges faced in rural areas where cardiac care resources are
	medicine. However insightful, it makes no mention of challenges surrounding cardiac care in rural settings with limited resources [11].	limited.
J. Guo and B. Li	The document expresses AI's promise on health improvement in rural communities in developing countries. As it concentrates on access gaps, there are few real-life practical examples or case studies of successful rural applications [12].	While discussing potential benefits, the article may lack detailed case studies or examples from actual rural implementations.
M. Kong et al.	This paper emphasizes strategies in the deployment of AI-assisted clinical diagnosis and treatment across all medical specialties. It does not make reference to the management of acute diseases in the rural healthcare environment [13].	Lacks specific focus on acute diseases and their management in rural healthcare settings.
M. Y. Shaheen	Indeed, it is an important and comprehensive review of AI applications in the field of health, showing its gross benefits. None the less, the study does not specifically target acute disease-based diagnostics and needs in rural healthcare [14].	Limited focus on acute diseases and their specific implications for rural populations.

N. Greenberg et al.	It analyzes the AI role in tackling mental health issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. It relates with the psychological conditions but does not give information about any acute physical disease management [15].	The article is less relevant to acute physical diseases, indicating a need for more targeted research.
T. H. Davenport et al.	The paper assesses AI's application in enhancing electronic health records (EHRs) and workflows in healthcare systems. EHR directly does not imply an application in acute disease diagnosis for the underprivileged rural area [16].	Focus on EHRs may not translate directly to acute disease diagno stics, particularly in rural healthcare settings.
J. Wang et al.	This article reports to have reviewed recent advancements in deep learning applied to medical image analysis, focusing on application areas in diagnosis. However, it does not explore sufficiently the actual deployment or usability of such technologies in resource-scarce rural settings [17].	Limited attention to practical applications in rural healthcare settings, where imaging resources might be scarce.
D. Shen et al.	This study examines the application of deep learning models in medical imaging analysis. This carries some merit, but it does not discuss the impediments to adopting imaging tools in the rural areas with limited resources [18].	The implications for rural healthcare applications are underexplored , especially in terms of access to necessary technologies.
D. D. Miller and E. W. Brown	This is towards studying the role of AI in current practice and consideration in future medical practice. However, barriers to incorporating AI into rural healthcare settings remain unexplored [19].	Limited discussion on the barriers to implementing AI in rural healthcare environments.
I. R. I. Alberto et al.	It focuses on the effect commercial health datasets have on algorithms in healthcare; by doing so, it suggests the need for a rural-centric approach on the above [20].	Research focuses primarily on urban settings, suggesting a need for studies that consider rural data access challenges.
A. Wong et al.	Assessment of AI-based sepsis prediction models in hospital settings is discussed in this paper. Their limited application to rural healthcare environments exists where prediction models for advanced usage are less accessible [21].	Limited applicability to rural healthcare contexts where access to such models may be restricted.
A. Fadhil	A conversational AI interface to enhance medication adherence is studied in this research; however, the utility in diagnosis of acute diseases is limited, though the insight extends to chronic disease management [22].	Focused on chronic disease management rather than acute conditions, indicating a need for broade r applications.
A. Zand et al.	Using chatbots in inflammatory bowel disease management was covered by this article. What the paper discusses doesn't help much in	The focus on chronic disease management means it may not provide insights

	bringing attention to acute diseases in rural settings for this is entirely focused on chronic conditions [23].	applicable to acute disease diagnostics.
Basu K et al.	This paper presents an artificial intelligent transformative role in medical diagnostic, particularly for dermatology. However, the research is silent on the acute disease diagnostics relevant to rural health care [8].	The focus on dermatology may not directly address the needs of acute disease diagnostics in rural settings.
Alowais et al.	This paper demonstrates the effect of artificial intelligence in medical education and healthcare practice improvement. There is no thorough examination of the practical application in acute disease diagnosis for underdeveloped rural areas; thus, it remains insufficient [24].	Limited focus on practical applications of AI in diagnosing acute diseases, especially in rural contexts.
Kim, M. et al.	Steering towards building AI trustworthy systems, safety must be ensured within the healthcare environment. However, specific issues characteristic of rural healthcare settings will not be addressed [25].	While it addresses trust issues, it does not specifically explore the implications for rural healthcare settings.
Secinaro S. et al.	This structured review investigates the use of AI within the decision- making processes in healthcare. Efficiency emerges from the study, but very little is mentioned in relation to adapting AI systems to rural context with limited technological access [26].	Further research is needed on how these systems can be adapted for rural healthcare contexts, where access to technology may be limited.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed framework is an AI-based chat-bot which accepts the symptoms from users and predict the possible diseases, along with offering relevant prescriptions. The implementation of this chatbot is done using feed-forward neural networks and flask backend integration, which is deployed in the web application using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript versioning techniques. The system is actually intended to remove digital literacy barriers in rural areas through licensing model, where licenses are going to be issued to users who are digitally literate and can use the application effectively. Each of such license holders would have the obligation of taking care of group of 5-10 people who would make the license truly equitable for the people who would be less acquainted with digital tools.

1. Frontend

The focus of this entire layer is the Frontend layer, where usability and accessibility will be the key synonyms with a responsive interface. It will be useful for both desktop and mobile devices. The inputs over the interface are multilingual or voice-based, so users can type in native language or speak native words to provide symptoms. The chatbot then returns the predicted diseases with the possible treatments. The output clearly describes that it is a minor treatment or needs a consultation with a doctor. Frontend will also support offline symptom entries and temporary storing of them during unavailability of internet connection as it will upload automatically ones the device gets connectivity back.

Backend

Flask is the technology that built the Backend Layer. It realizes the entire logical processing and makes possible the computational aspect of the entire system. The user symptoms are then analyzed by a feedforward neural network created using TensorFlow and Keras to generate accurate predictions of diseases and prescriptions. Training and deployment of models quickly and sufficiently are enabled by TensorFlow and Keras, which also use performance and flexibility for deep learning tasks. The backend incorporates access licensing that is thus authorized to access the application System. The backend works efficiently with RESTful APIs to interact with the frontend, as well as with storage systems, to facilitate the smooth flow of data and scalability. It will allow the organization to carry out many activities collectively on the backend and provide responses to users' questions in real- time.This approach to the deployment can be on a highly scalable cloud infrastructure like, for instance, AWS or Google Cloud, which guarantees reliability through auto- scaling and redundancy.

2. Data Layer

The Data Layer is responsible for securely managing customer data and archives application usage logs. A MySQL database brings in all the structured data, ranging from user login details, registration nodes, and activity logs on use timestamps and the queries submitted at them. Such information gives a good understanding of different application usage patterns and user interactions. Such data storage protection mechanisms like AES-256 are applied for data at rest, whereas secure data transmissions over protocols such as TLS act for data in transit. The system database also boasts a solid logging mechanism to track all activities to accountable and analytical records.

The licensed users first register and gain access to the application to use this system workflow. The chatbot will facilitate the interaction where each user represents his or her user and passes on to the system using voice or text the symptoms. The chatbot preprocesses this information by applying natural language processing and feeds it to the feed- forward neural network for analysis. The output includes disease probabilities and prescription recommendations. Also, the chatbot informs whether a patient requires just simple treatment or he or she needs to be referred to a medical professional.

Its licensing system is vital for enhancing the usage of the application perfectly. Only digitally literate individuals who can confidently communicate falsely with the AI chatbot will be granted licenses. Each licensed citizen will take care of a small number of users so that even this small group without so much digital literacy can experience the advantages of the system.

This system is embedded with AI technologies like Tensorflow and Keras for deep learning and multilingual access and controlled licensing while offering targeted and practical solutions for diagnosing and addressing health concerns. AI is revolutionizing data security as it assures easy and scalable data handling by closing the digital divide in underserved communities.

3. Workflow

- **Data Collection and Preprocessing:** Data has been collected from user inputs and further processed by the appropriate NLP techniques to normalize and tokenize text or voice data.
- **AI Model Training:** ML models were built on medical datasets using algorithms like Random Forest, Logistic Regression, Convolution Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Network and Ensemble Learning; the use of transfer learning improves the diagnostic accuracy with existing models.
- **System Integration:** The front and back end as well as the data layer connect via RESTful APIs to improve and allow real-time communication and data flows.
- **Testing and Validation:** Testing would be limited to unit and integration tests to prove the reliability of the system before the isolated tests of the users during the pilot to integrate feedback in the interface and diagnostic abilities.
- **Deployment:** The system is deployed on Cloud Infrastructure, with auto-scaling features and load balancing, so performance and availability are maintained within varying loads.

IV. RESULT

1. Accuracy of Diagnoses
The system attained a general diagnosis accuracy of 65% validated against a dataset of common acute diseases: Advanced machine learning models coupled with real-world training data helped a great deal in giving reliable and accurate diagnostic suggestions.

2. Multilingual and Voice-Activated Interface
Multilingual capabilities enabled users from different linguistic backgrounds to interact with the the system. The voice activated interface has a 50% success rate in recognizing inputs and provides an alternative for individuals with poor literacy skills or a lack of experience with digital interaction.

3. Telemedicine Integration
Telemedicine thus stood as a bridge linking initial diagnoses to expert medical advice, such that about 20% of patients were seamlessly referred to a healthcare professional for further assistance, enhancing this aspect of the system in crucial cases.

V. CONCLUSION

Quite possibly, an augmented, efficacious way to solve the health issues of rural areas is this AI-enabled diagnostic system, which offers real-time, comprehensive diagnostics through a speaking and multilingual interface. This reading or digit skill uses little literacy and therefore, makes it possible for the users to access such a software system even with a lower level of literacy or digital skills. The application equally provides how the system can be used offline, optimizing its deployment in poorly or intermittently serviced Internet access and closing critical gaps in health delivery across locations.

Sporadically with telemedicine, beyond this artificial intelligence-enabled diagnostics, more complex therapeutic options are into the users, with further compliance into the most exacting forms of handling such information-GDPR or HIPAA. It keeps growing continuously by receiving user response and updating it with new frontiers in medicine and thus can be very dynamic.

This could thus turn to be one of the most revolutionary and scalable solutions that could change the healthcare delivery systems by making them more equitable and accessible in a sustainable way to underserved communities. This platform not only serves individuals but also supplies anonymized health data on public health to inform on trends and aid efficient resources allocation.

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