



## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WOUND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

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**Abstract:** Cloud computing has become commercially popular, as it promises to guarantee scalability, elasticity, and high availability at a low cost. Cloud storage services can be regarded as a typical service in cloud computing, which involves the delivery of data storage as a service, including database-like services and network attached storage. By using the cloud storage services, the customers can access data stored in a cloud anytime and anywhere, using any device, without caring about a large amount of capital investment when deploying the underlying hardware infrastructures. It is related to all kinds of fields for storage purposes. To provide information for community based health services and correlated medical concepts. We first report the user study on the information needs of health seekers. A Novel deep learning scheme is proposed. With this the user is benefited to infer the possible diseases given the questions of health seekers.

**Keywords:** Cloud storage services(CSS), Community- Based Health Services, Novel deep learning scheme.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Many healthcare and computer technologies are together driving more consumers to spend longer time online to explore health information. Almost many consumers are spending online to find wellness knowledge. This findings have heightened the importance of online health resources. The current prevailing online health resources are renowned organizations or other health providers. They offer interactive platforms, where health seekers ask health-oriented questions but it is very time consuming. Thus it is highly desirable to develop comprehensive wellness systems that can answer all-round questions and reduce the doctor's workload. Hence here we propose a robust disease inference approach to break the barrier of wellness systems.

### II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The survey comprises of a novel deep learning scheme to infer the possible diseases given the questions of health seekers. This scheme comprises of two key components. The first globally mines and the second deems the raw features. This learns the two layers via pre-training were not fits specific tasks with fine-tuning. Even though it contains the electronic medical records they are just maintained in a database with less security. It provides the insights of community-based health services only. Range of disease types available in world but minimum number of disease dataset only are only available.

### III. INFERENCE PERFORMANCE

The decision support system is used for implementing the healthcare with the help of java as it contains the huge set of data. It is used to ensure the correct diagnosis of any illness. This system is used to predict the disease based upon the symptoms. The patients are provided with the unique ID. The Patient's Health Record (PHR's) of the patient are stored in the public cloud. Since the PHR contains the sensitive information each and every patient records are encrypted using the Homomorphic based encryption. When the PHR is needed, they are retrieved from the cloud by decrypting it with the key. So, this results in providing the confidentiality to the data.

## IV. DATA COLLECTION

### 4.1 Admin Process

Hospitals admins are responsible for the day-to-day operation of a hospital, clinic, manages care organization or public health agency. Normally patients contact the hospital admin in order to register their details. The admin collects the details from the concerned patients and maintain it in a database. Related to the project, the admin will be having the electronic registration form for the new patient's. The registration form contains the personal details of the patient like name, address, male/female, DOB, Age, mobile, height, weight, Drugs, Symptoms- High Fever/normal etc., Once the form is filled, the admin enters the submit button, where in case a unique id for the patient is generated. And the PHR of the patient gets stored in the database. The petabytes of the PHR gets stored into the database. When the admin leaves the room he/she can logout from the registration process by clicking the logout button.

### 4.2 Hospital Maintenance

Hospital doctors examine, diagnose and treat patients who have been referred to the hospital by GPs and other health professionals. In relation to the project, the doctor is provided with the login details where he/she can personally use their account for diagnosing the patients. The doctor logs in to the screen when his/her consultation time begins. After the login, the patient follow up page will be displayed to the doctor. In that particular screen the doctor can able to view the new and the existing patient's information. The new patient's record contains the personal information and the symptoms that they are suffering from. The existing patient record contains the test report values that are taken before and the disease that they have diagnosed by other doctor. Once the follow up button is clicked the patient's information retrieval screen appears where the doctor enters the particular patient's unique ID which is provided by the patient. This helps the doctor to better perform with more patients in a lesser time. When the consultation time gets over, the doctor logs out the screen when he /she leaves the hospital.

### 4.3 Disease Prediction

The doctor diagnose the existing patients where they are informed to take the prescribed test. When the patient visits the doctor again he/she just provide the unique ID by which the doctor gets the information about the patient and the input values are provided from the test reports. He enters into the check patient details button where it contains the test reports form to be updated by the doctor. From this, the doctor predicts the disease based upon the patient's unique ID and symptoms by updating the patient record. Previously the trained data is used to predict the disease based upon the symptoms. In this dataset, the symptoms are collected and categorized under some predictable diseases. It uses the classification and clustering techniques for predicting the disease. The clustering involves the k-means technique where the symptoms are grouped together for some predictable diseases. Now the patients undergo the medical test given by doctor and provide the test result to trained dataset file. Here the doctor analyses the symptoms and compare the trained dataset with it and finally predict the kind of disease. By this the doctor diagnose the patient and updates the PHR of the patient. Once the disease is predicted the doctor diagnose it and provide necessary treatment to the patient. Once the patient is being diagnosed the doctor exits the screen and proceed with another patient for the consultation with their unique ID.

## V. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

An architectural diagram is a rich and rigorous diagram, created using available standards, in which the primary concern is to illustrate a specific set of tradeoffs inherent in the structure and design of a system. It is used to communicate with others and seek peer feedback.

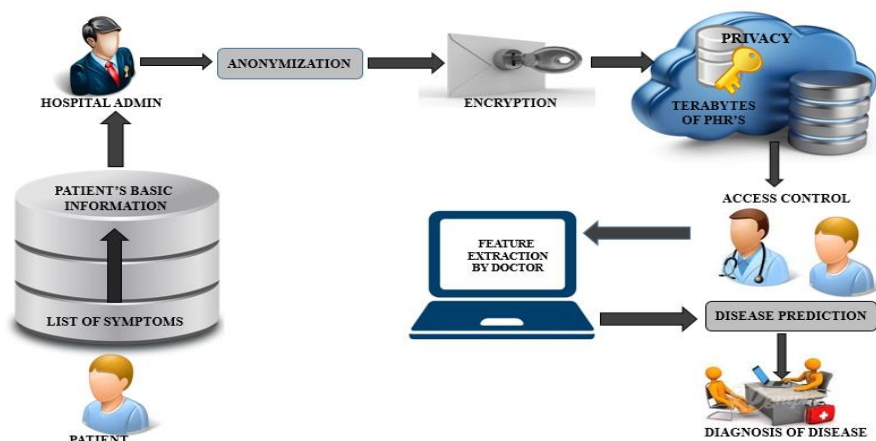


Fig 5. Architecture Diagram

## VI. CONCLUSION

It first performed user study to analyze the health seeker needs. It provides the insights of community based health services. Then it is presented with a sparsely connected deep learning scheme that is able to infer the possible diseases given the questions of health seekers. Therefore it is scalable as compared to previous disease inference approaches.

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