



**IJIRCCCE**

e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 11, Issue 5, May 2023

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

**Impact Factor: 8.379**

 9940 572 462

 6381 907 438

 [ijircce@gmail.com](mailto:ijircce@gmail.com)

 [www.ijircce.com](http://www.ijircce.com)

# Healthcare Chat bot

**Dr. Shivaji Pawar, Garvit Mehta, Viraat Joshi, Sanjay Singh Chouhan**

Assistant Professor, Department of Information Science and Engineering School of Engineering and Technology, Jain University Bangalore, India

UG Students, Department of Information Science and Engineering School of Engineering and Technology, Jain University Bangalore, India

**ABSTRACT:** Most manual methods are being replaced and becoming automated as technology advances quickly. In this case, we are going to build a website that supports chatbots that is simple, quick, and seamless. The objective is to create a medical chatbot with AI that can make diagnoses.

Before seeing a doctor, provide some basic information about the illness and the sickness. The creation of a medical chatbot aims to reduce healthcare expenditures and increase access to medical information. It benefits the patient to feel comfortable asking any questions about their health. For the patient, identifying the issue is considerably simpler.

Although doctors make every effort to be accessible to their patients, they may occasionally be unable to provide each of them enough one-on-one time. We intend to create a website with a chatbot to consult with patients for that reason. This will enable regular people to obtain support right away, both domestically and internationally, without wasting time or effort. People may readily learn about their problems by using this system, and they can schedule appointments and meetings whenever they choose.

**KEYWORDS:** Web Development, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence.

## I. INTRODUCTION

There are several issues we deal with daily. One of the most frequent problems in a person's life is illness. Anyone who is ill and has to see a doctor for a check-up must go to the hospital and wait until the doctor is available. So, once we become afflicted with a condition, a doctor's advice is required. Because everyone now has access to the internet, anyone can use the chatbot system to alleviate these issues and patient inconveniences. The goal of this project is to develop a system for managing doctor patient interactions that will enable patients to consult with chatbots, schedule appointments with doctors, and realise their goals. In this approach, patients are permitted to speak with a chatbot online and schedule appointments. This website uses an AI chatbot and offers the ability to arrange appointments. The hospital's location can be seen on a map by the patient. Additionally, the patient has the option of calling the hospital or doctor directly or emailing them. Chatbots offer immediate conversational responses and make patient connection simple. And when appropriately applied, they can assist healthcare professionals in exceeding patient expectations and enhancing patient outcomes. Patients may quickly access this site, find the information they need, and save time. The project's scope is extremely broad in terms of servicing patients.

## II. RELATED WORK

The integration of machine learning and web development has led to the emergence of advanced healthcare chatbot systems. These chatbots leverage artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to provide personalized and efficient healthcare services. This related work section aims to explore and summarize existing research and projects that have utilized machine learning and web development approaches in the development of healthcare chatbots. The review encompasses various aspects, including chatbot functionalities, user experience, natural language processing (NLP), data privacy, and system scalability.

**Chatbot Functionalities and User Experience:**

Several studies have focused on enhancing healthcare chatbot functionalities and user experience. Authors developed a chatbot capable of symptom triage and recommendation based on machine learning algorithms. Their system demonstrated high accuracy in diagnosing common illnesses, reducing the burden on healthcare providers. Natural Language Processing (NLP) Techniques:

NLP techniques play a vital role in healthcare chatbot systems, enabling them to understand and generate human-like

responses. Authors work demonstrates improved accuracy and efficiency compared to traditional rule-based approaches. Additionally, authors utilized sentiment analysis techniques to gauge patient satisfaction and sentiment towards healthcare services provided by chatbots.

#### Data Privacy and Security:

With sensitive medical data involved, ensuring data privacy and security is crucial. Authors proposed a secure communication framework for healthcare chatbots, employing encryption and authentication protocols to protect user information. They emphasized the importance of compliance with healthcare data regulations, such as HIPAA, to maintain patient confidentiality.

#### Scalability and Deployment:

Scalability and deployment considerations are vital for healthcare chatbots to handle large user loads and operate across different platforms. Authors presented a cloud-based architecture for a healthcare chatbot system, enabling seamless scalability and efficient resource management. They highlighted the advantages of cloud computing for handling varying chatbot workloads and ensuring high availability.

The reviewed studies and projects demonstrate the potential of machine learning and web development approaches in healthcare chatbot systems. The integration of advanced NLP techniques, emphasis on user experience, data privacy, and scalability considerations contribute to the development of robust and efficient chatbot systems. However, further research is required to address challenges such as domain-specific knowledge acquisition, personalized treatment recommendations, and increased user acceptance and trust in healthcare chatbots.

### III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

#### Pre-processing:

- a. Tokenization: Split the user's input into individual words or tokens.
- b. Stop Word Removal: Eliminate common words (e.g., "the," "and") that do not contribute significantly to the meaning of the input.
- c. Lemmatization/Stemming: Reduce words to their base form to handle variations (e.g., "running" to "run").

#### Intent Recognition:

- a. Training Data Preparation: Create a labelled dataset with user queries mapped to specific intents (e.g., appointment booking, symptom analysis, medication information).
- b. Feature Extraction: Convert pre-processed text into numerical features using techniques like bag-of-words, TF-IDF, or word embeddings.
- c. Machine Learning Model Training: Train a classifier (e.g., Support Vector Machine, Naive Bayes, or deep learning models like LSTM) using the labelled dataset.
- d. Intent Classification: Apply the trained model to predict the intent of the user's query.

#### Entity Extraction:

- a. Entity Types Identification: Determine the relevant entities to extract from the user's query (e.g., date, time, medication, symptom).
- b. Entity Recognition: Utilize techniques like Named Entity Recognition (NER) or regular expressions to identify and extract specific entities.
- c. Entity Mapping: Map the extracted entities to a standardized format or ontology for better understanding and processing.

#### Knowledge Base Query:

- a. Query Understanding: Analyse the intent and entities to generate a structured query for retrieving information from the knowledge base.
- b. Knowledge Base Retrieval: Search the knowledge base (e.g., medical articles, databases, or structured FAQs) to retrieve relevant information based on the query.
- c. Information Extraction: Extract and summarize the relevant information from the retrieved data.
- d. Response Generation: Generate a response based on the extracted information and format it appropriately for the chatbot's output.



Dialogue Management:

- a. Context Tracking: Maintain the context of the conversation to provide relevant responses.
- b. User Interaction Handling: Manage the flow of the conversation, handle user prompts, and prompt for missing information if required.
- c. Error Handling: Detect and handle errors, provide appropriate error messages, and suggest alternative queries or actions when necessary.
- d. System Feedback: Continuously learn and improve the chatbot's performance based on user feedback and interactions.

Deployment and Integration:

- a. Web Development: Implement the chatbot interface using web development technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
  - b. Backend Integration: Connect the chatbot algorithm with the web server using APIs or web frameworks to handle user interactions and provide responses.
  - c. Testing and Evaluation: Conduct extensive testing and evaluation to ensure the chatbot's accuracy, efficiency, and user satisfaction.
  - d. Deployment: Deploy the healthcare chatbot on a reliable server or cloud platform to make it accessible to users.
- eq. (3)

#### IV. PSEUDO CODE

Initialize Chatbot

Display Welcome Message

Loop:

Read User Input

Pre-process User Input (remove punctuation, lowercase, etc.)

if User Input contains "help" or "support": Display Help Options

Continue Loop

if User Input contains "exit" or "goodbye": Display Goodbye Message

Break Loop

If User Input contains "symptoms": Display Symptom Checker Instructions Continue Loop

if User Input contains "appointment":

if User Input contains "book" or "schedule":

Ask for User Information (name, contact details, etc.) Validate and Store User Information

Display Available Appointment Dates and Times Continue Loop

else if User Input contains "cancel":

Ask for User Information (name, appointment details, etc.) Validate User Information and Cancel Appointment

Continue Loop

if User Input contains "prescription": if User Input contains "refill":

Ask for User Information (name, prescription details, etc.) Validate User Information and Refill Prescription Continue Loop

if User Input contains "diagnosis" or "condition": Ask User for Specific Symptoms or Condition Display Possible Diagnoses or Information Continue Loop

if User Input contains "doctor" or "physician":

if User Input contains "recommend" or "find": Ask for User Location (city, ZIP code, etc.) Find Nearby Doctors or Physicians

Display List of RecommendationsContinue Loop

if User Input contains "emergency" or "urgent":Display Emergency Contact Information Continue Loop

Display Generic ResponseEnd Loop

## V. SIMULATION RESULTS

Improved Access to Healthcare Information:

A healthcare chatbot can provide quick and accurate responses to common medical questions, reducing the need for individuals to search for information online or visit healthcare websites.

Users can receive instant information about symptoms, treatment options, medication details, and preventive measures, leading to increased health literacy and empowerment.

Efficient Symptom Analysis and Triage:

The chatbot can assist in analysing symptoms provided by the user and offer preliminary insights or potential diagnoses. By incorporating machine learning algorithms, the chatbot can learn from a vast amount of symptom data and provide increasingly accurate suggestions for further actions (e.g., recommending home remedies, advising a visit to a healthcare professional, or suggesting emergency care).

Appointment Scheduling and Reminders:

The chatbot can facilitate the process of booking medical appointments by checking the availability of healthcare providers and providing convenient time slots.

Users can receive automated reminders for upcoming appointments, reducing the likelihood of missed or forgotten visits.

Medication Management and Reminders:

A chatbot can assist users in managing their medications by providing information about dosage, potential side effects, and interactions with other drugs.

It can send timely reminders for medication intake, ensuring adherence and reducing the risk of errors or missed doses.

Emotional Support and Mental Health Assistance

The chatbot can offer emotional support, provide coping strategies, and offer resources for mental health conditions such as stress, anxiety, or depression.

By utilizing sentiment analysis techniques, the chatbot can identify users who might require additional support and connect them to appropriate mental health professionals.

Continuous Learning and Improvement:

Through user interactions and feedback, the chatbot can continuously learn and improve its responses, enhancing its accuracy, understanding, and ability to provide personalized recommendations.

The chatbot can also gather valuable insights from user conversations, enabling healthcare organizations to identify common health concerns, trends, and areas for improvement in their services.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Working on the healthcare chatbot system is incredibly intriguing. After finishing the assignment, we encountered numerous difficult tasks. Our society's healthcare system is becoming more and more vital. So, we made the decision to create this system.

We investigated a great deal of systems that provided us with guidance as to how to build our own. We have conversations with folks about the problems they are having. They were thrilled to adopt this approach since it would provide them with some relief in the modern world.

Despite everything we were able to accomplish, this project was not without its difficulties. After all, the website has a chatbot that helps patients and raises their awareness of their health.

An online system is always subject to change. It advances daily, becoming more and better to make life easier for people. This might be a ground-breaking digital tool that fosters relationships between patients and doctors. We think we can improve this system in the future. Future updates will provide advanced functions and user interface. Although our system is already user-friendly, we will continue to work on improving it.

This chatbot is designed to be self-learning so that it can assist the user more precisely. We will link it to the internet so that it can get the necessary information immediately from there.

Extend the chatbot's capabilities to support multiple languages to cater to a diverse user base. This involves developing language models and translation mechanisms to ensure accurate and contextually relevant responses in different languages.

Conduct user experience research and user testing to optimize the chatbot's interface design, interaction flow, and conversational abilities. Iterative improvements based on user feedback can enhance user satisfaction and engagement with the chatbot.

Explore capabilities for the chatbot to integrate with wearable devices or health monitoring systems, allowing users to track their health parameters and receive personalized recommendations based on real-time data.

Implement mechanisms for the chatbot to continuously learn from user interactions, feedback, and new medical research. Regularly updating the knowledge base and refining the machine learning models can ensure the chatbot stays up-to-date with the latest medical information and provides accurate and reliable responses.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Soo H. Kim, Chang B. Jeong, Hee Kwag, Chin Y. Suen, "Word Segmentation of Printed Word Lines Based on Gap Clustering and Special Symbol Detection".
- [2] Xiaofei Li, Xusheng Xie, "Research of Intelligent Word Segmentation and Information Retrieval", 2nd International Conference on Education Technology and Computer (ICETC)", 2010.
- [3] Meishan Zhang, Nan Yu, Guohong Fu, "A Simple and Effective Neural Model for Joint Word Segmentation and POS Tagging", 2018.Md. Shakil and Rabindra Nath Nandi.
- [4] Mohammed Javed, P. Nagabhushan, B.B. Chaudhari, "A Direct Approach for Word and Character Segmentation in Run-Length Compressed Documents with an Application to Word Spotting", 13th International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR), 2015.
- [5] Naeun Lee, Kirak Kim, Taeseon Yoon, "Implementation of Robot Journalism by Programming Custombot using Tokenization and Custom Tagging", 2017.
- [6] Tao Jiang, Hongzhi Yu, Yangkyi Jam, "Tibetan Word Segmentation Systems based on Conditional Random Fields", 2011.
- [7] Jerome r. Bellagarda, "Parts-Of-Speech tagging by Latent Analogy", IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Signal Processing, Vol. 4, No. 6, 2010.
- [8] Liner Yang, Meishan Zhang, Yang Liu, Maosong Sun, Nan Yu, Guohong Fu, "Joint POS Tagging and Dependency Parsing with Transition-based Neural Networks", 2018.
- [9] Bo Chen, Donghong Ji, "Chinese Semantic Parsing based on Dependency Graph and Feature Structure", International Conference on Electronic and Mechanical Engineering and Information Technology, 2011.
- [10] Zhenghua Li, Min Zhang, Wanxiang Che, Ting Liu, and Wenliang Chen, "Joint Optimization for Chinese POS Tagging and Dependency Parsing", IEEE/ACM transactions on audio, speech, and language processing, Vol. 22, No. 1, January 2014.
- [11] Sijun Qin, Jia Song, Pengzhou Zang, Yue Tan, "Feature Selection for Text Classification Based on Parts-Of-Speech Filter and Synonym Merge", 12th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discover (FSKD), 2015.
- [12] Sachin S. Gavankar, Sudhirkumar D. Sawarkar, "Eager Decision Tree", 2nd International Conference for Convergence in Technology (I2CT), 2017.
- [13] Naganna Chetty, Kunwar Singh Vaisla, Nagamma Patil, "An improved Method for Disease Prediction using Fuzzy Approach", 2nd International Conference on Advances in Computing and Communication Engineering, 2015.
- [14] Kyo-Joong, DongKun Lee, ByungSoo Ko, Ho-Jin, Choi, "A Chatbot for Psychiatric Counseling in Mental Healthcare Service Based on Emotional Dialogue Analysis and Sentence Generation", IEEE 18th International Conference on Mobile Data Management, 2017.
- [15] Bhavika R. Ranoliya, Nidhi Raghuvanshi, Sanjay Singh, "Chatbot for University FAQs".



- [16] Ming-Hsiang Su, Chung-Hsien Wu, Kun-Yi Huang, Qian-Bei Hong, Hsin-Min Wang, “A Chatbot Using LSTM-based MultiLayer Em- bedding for Elderly Care”.
- [17] Cyril Joe Baby, Faizan Ayyub Khan, Swathi J. N., “Home Automation using IOT and a Chatbot using Natural Language Processing”.
- [18] Ashay Argal, Siddharth Gupta, Ajay Modi, Pratik Pandey, Simon Shim, Chang Choo, “Intelligent Travel Chatbot for Predictive Recommendation in Echo Platform”.
- [19] Oliver Pietquin, Thierry Dutoit, “Dynamic Bayesian Networks for NLU Simulation with Applications to Dialog Optimal Strategy Learning”.
- [20] LinHua gao, HePing Chen, “An Automatic Extraction Method Based on Synonym Dictionary for Web Reptile Question and Answer” 2018.



**INNO**  **SPACE**  
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor  
**Impact Factor: 8.379**

**doi**<sup>®</sup>  
**CROSS** **ref**

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
**INDIA**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

 **9940 572 462**  **6381 907 438**  **ijircce@gmail.com**



[www.ijircce.com](http://www.ijircce.com)

Scan to save the contact details