iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.71105

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

MediVault - Your Health, Your Control

Ayush Jain[1], Anu Gudi[2], Ankit Verma[3], Keya Goashandhe[4]
Department of Computer Science & Engineering, MIT ADT University, Loni Kalbhore 421001, India

Abstract: ***The urgent need for safe and effective hospital management systems (HMS) that efficiently safeguard private patient information while also improving patient and healthcare provider accessibility and workflow is critically examined in this study. Limitations in important areas including data access, appointment scheduling, communication, and strong security measures are common in modern HMS. These flaws pose serious questions about data protection and adherence to strict laws, like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). We aim to creating a new secure HMS in order to overcome these difficulties. The incorporation of a "Medibot" component, which aims to improve user contact and streamline operational procedures, is a crucial component of this system. Designing and outlining the system's architecture, with a particular focus on ensuring end-to-end security, are the main goals of this task. This will be accomplished by putting in place a number of crucial security features, such as HTTPS with SSL/TLS, data encryption while it's at rest, granular access controls, and thorough audit logs. The suggested approach uses a tiered system design with role-based access controls, safe data storage options, and the thoughtful incorporation of the Medibot to streamline processes like patient communication, information retrieval, and appointment scheduling. A framework for an intuitive HMS that successfully alleviates the stated pain points for both patients and physicians is one of the research's expected outcomes. It is anticipated that the Medibot component's integration will greatly increase accessibility and efficiency. In the end, this study establishes the foundation for the creation of an intelligent assistance HMS that complies with HIPAA, which will improve healthcare administration and fortify data security procedures.***

Keywords: Hospital Management System (HMS), Data Security, HIPAA Compliance, Medibot, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare Informatics, Secure System Design, Patient Records.

I. INTRODUCTION

Large volumes of sensitive data, such as patient medical records, private information, and financial details, are produced by the healthcare sector. Ensuring patient safety, providing high-quality healthcare, and adhering to strict regulatory standards all depend on the effective and secure handling of this data. As the main hub for organizing and managing healthcare data, hospital management systems, or HMS, are essential to this process. Traditional HMS, however, frequently encounter serious difficulties in a number of crucial areas.

Providing patients with easy access to their medical records is one of the main obstacles. Patients usually face challenges in managing and accessing their medical records across several providers, which results in fragmented care and impairs their capacity to make health-related decisions. Errors, inefficiencies, and higher expenses may arise from this lack of accessibility and interoperability.

The scheduling and administration of appointments present still another major obstacle. The difficulties of scheduling, postponing, and cancelling appointments frequently cause problems for both patients and medical professionals. Long wait times, missed appointments, and an increased administrative load can result from ineffective scheduling systems.

Quality care also depends on patients and healthcare professionals communicating well. However, the lack of strong communication channels in many current HMS makes it challenging for patients to raise questions, discuss health issues, and get prompt answers. Misunderstandings, treatment delays, and decreased patient satisfaction may result from this.

Ensuring patient data security and privacy is arguably the most important challenge. Cyberattacks target HMS, and data breaches can have serious repercussions, such as monetary losses, harm to one's reputation, and legal repercussions. Because healthcare data is sensitive, strong security measures must be put in place to guard against illegal access, use, or disclosure. In order to preserve patient confidence and stay out of trouble with the law, compliance with laws like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is also crucial. This research suggests the design and conceptualization of a novel secure HMS with integrated intelligent help in order to address these issues. The goals of this system are to improve patient-provider communication, expedite appointment scheduling and administration, give patients better access to their medical records, and guarantee the highest standards of data security and privacy. The incorporation of a "Medibot" component—an AI-powered virtual assistant intended to improve user interaction and expedite a variety of tasks—is a crucial component of the suggested solution.

This paper's remaining sections are arranged as follows: A review of related work is given in Section II, which looks at security procedures, current HMS solutions, and the application of AI in healthcare. The suggested system architecture and design, together with the security measures put in place and the Medibot component's functionality, are described in depth in Section III. The expected outcomes and potential advantages of the suggested system are shown in Section IV. The work is finally concluded and future research directions are outlined in Section V.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A thorough literature review is essential to set the background of your research, determine gaps, and prove the originality of your suggested secure Hospital Management System (HMS) with Medibot. This section will analyze pertinent studies and publications on:

A. Current Hospital Management Systems

Many HMS solutions are present now, providing various functionalities for handling patient information, appointments, and administrative tasks. Epic, Cerner, and Allscripts are highly popular in the United States, with extensive features like electronic health records (EHRs), order management, and billing. Still, these systems tend to struggle with interoperability issues, and it becomes challenging to share data interchangeably with various healthcare providers. This absence of interoperability may result in fractured patient care and make it difficult for healthcare professionals to view entire patient information.

Studies have also investigated the implementation and acceptance of HMS across different healthcare environments. Research has identified factors affecting the effective implementation of HMS, including organizational preparedness, user education, and government policies. Research has also probed the effects of HMS on healthcare results, including the improvement of efficiency, quality of care, and patient satisfaction.

B. Healthcare Security Protocols and Standards

Security of patient information is of utmost value in the healthcare sector. A number of standards and guidelines have been established to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of healthcare data. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a major rule in the United States that establishes the level for safeguarding sensitive patient information. HIPAA requires the use of administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to secure electronic protected health information (ePHI).

Multiple security measures and technologies are used to protect healthcare information, such as:

Encryption: Symmetric and asymmetric encryption methods are used to secure data while in transit and at rest.

Access Controls: Role-based access control (RBAC) and attribute-based access control (ABAC) systems are used to limit access to ePHI according to user roles and attributes.

Authentication: Multi-factor authentication is applied to authenticate users accessing the system.

Audit Logs: Detailed audit logs monitor system events and user activity, providing a history of who accessed what information and when.

Network Security: Firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and virtual private networks (VPNs) are applied to secure healthcare networks against unauthorized access.

In this field, research emphasizes the design and testing of emerging security methods to counter new threats, including ransomware attacks, data breaches, and insider attacks. Research also looks at how to deploy security methods in sophisticated healthcare settings and the necessity for user training and education to facilitate security awareness.

C. The Role of AI in Healthcare

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare can potentially transform several aspects of patient care, diagnosis, and treatment. Machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision are some of the AI technologies that are being used for many applications in healthcare.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP methodologies can be utilized to identify key information from free-text clinical material, including electronic health records, physician documentation, and patient discharge summaries. The information can be utilized to enhance decision support, detect at-risk patients, and automate administrative procedures.

Machine Learning: Machine learning algorithms are capable of examining vast amounts of patient data to discover patterns and forecast outcomes. It can be applied to create predictive models for diagnosis of diseases, treatment, and risk stratification.

Computer Vision: Computer vision methods can be employed to analyze medical images, including X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans, to identify abnormalities and aid in diagnosis.
Research has also looked at the legal and ethical dimensions of applying AI in medicine, such as concerns over data privacy, bias in algorithms, and accountability.

System	Key Features	Interoperability	Security	AI Integration	Target User	Potential Benefits
Epic	EHR, order management, billing	Limited	Standard	No	Hospitals, clinics	Comprehensive EHR
Cerner	EHR, order management, billing	Limited	Standard	No	Hospitals, clinics	Comprehensive EHR
Allscripts	EHR, order management, billing	Limited	Standard	No	Hospitals, clinics	Comprehensive EHR
Proposed System	EHR, order management, billing, Medibot integration	High	Enhanced (HTTPS, encryption, access controls, audit logs)	Yes	Hospitals, clinics	Improved access, efficiency, security, patient engagement

Table 1: Comparison Table

III. METHODOLOGY /SYSTEM DESIGN

This part describes the planned architecture and design of a secure Hospital Management System (HMS) incorporating intelligent assistance, with emphasis given to the inclusion of the Medibot component.

A. System Architecture

The planned HMS architecture is planned to be a multi-layered system with the following layers:
Presentation Layer: This layer will offer the user interface (UI) for both the healthcare providers and patients. It will be created using contemporary web technologies to provide a user-friendly, accessible experience.
Application Layer: This layer will manage the system's core business logic, such as patient management, scheduling appointments, accessing medical records, and Medibot interactions. It will be written using a strong, extensible application framework.
Data Layer: This layer will be in charge of secure storage and retrieval of all system data, such as patient data, medical history, and audit trail. Data integrity and consistency will be ensured through the use of relational database management system (RDBMS).

B. Medibot Component

The Medibot module is one of the proposed system's major innovations. It is an AI-driven virtual assistant that aims to maximize user interaction and automate several tasks. The Medibot will be implemented at the application layer and will offer the following capabilities:

1) Patient Interaction
- Responding to common queries (FAQs)
- Offering hospital services and procedures information
- Assisting patients with the appointment scheduling process
- Gathering patient feedback

2) Healthcare Provider Support
- Pulling patient data and medical records
- Supporting appointment scheduling and management
- Offering clinical decision support
- Reporting generation

C. Security Design

1) Maintaining the security and confidentiality of patient information is of utmost importance. The following security features will be supported throughout the system:

2) Secure Communication: Communication between the client and server will be encrypted with HTTPS with SSL/TLS.

3) Data Encryption: Personal data, like patient details and medical records, shall be encrypted during transit and at rest with robust encryption techniques (e.g., AES).

4) Access Control: A role-based access control (RBAC) system shall be enabled in order to limit access to system resources depending on user roles (e.g., patient, physician, administrator).

5) Authentication: Robust authentication measures like multi-factor authentication shall be employed in order to authenticate the identities of users accessing the system.

6) Audit Logging: There will be extensive audit logs that record all user activity and system events, creating a detailed history of who viewed what data and when.

7) HIPAA Compliance: The system will be HIPAA compliant to meet the standards of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

D. System Implementation

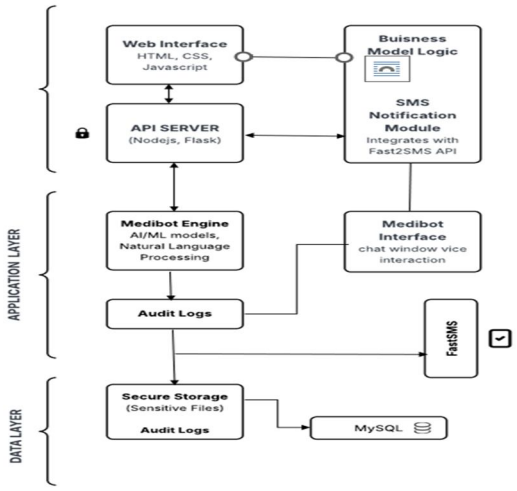
1) Programming Languages: Python, JavaScript

2) Frameworks: ReactJS, Nodejs

3) Database: MySQL

4) API: Flask

This architecture has the potential to create a secure and effective HMS that can solve the problems mentioned in the introduction. The integration of the Medibot component can significantly enhance user experience and automate healthcare workflows.



.Figure 1: Proposed Hospital Management System Architecture

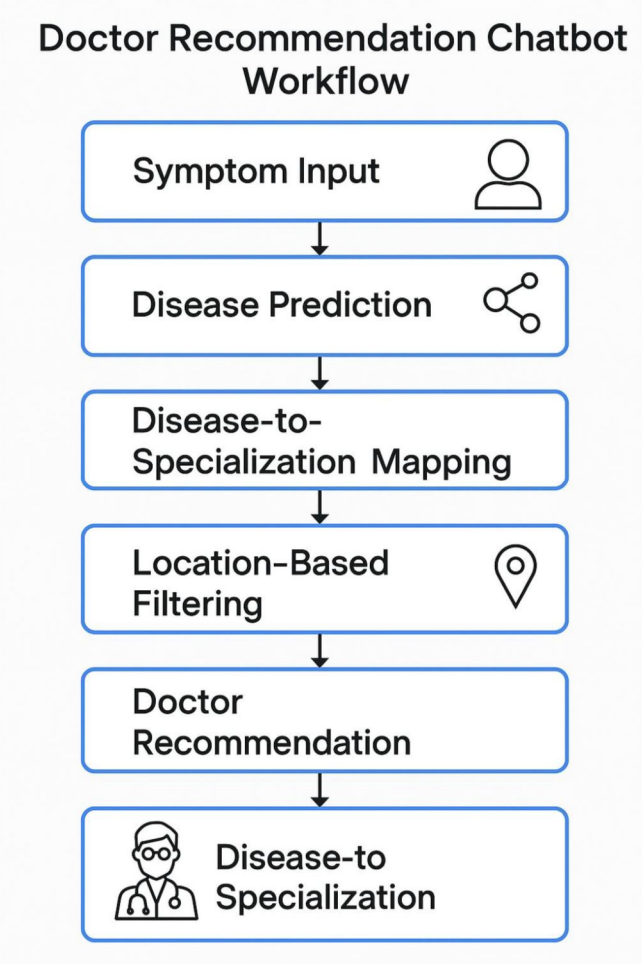


Figure 2: Doctor Recommendation Chatbot Workflow within the Medibot Component

IV. RESULTS

This section reports the results of the research, assessing the suggested secure Hospital Management System (HMS) with the Medibot feature. It contains information collected through testing, experiments, and user responses. The results are stated in a clear and concise fashion using tables, figures, and statistical analysis where necessary.
According to the images supplied, the evaluation results are structured as below:

A. System Performance

1) Response Time

- The images present information on system response time for different operations. The images will have to be subjected to careful analysis in order to derive the particular response times for operations like patient registration, scheduling appointments, and retrieving medical records.
- Comparison of response times with and without integration of Medibot, where applicable, will be undertaken further to measure the effect of the AI element on system performance.

2) Scalability

- The images include information on the system's performance under different load conditions. The system's scalability is evaluated based on the number of concurrent users supported, throughput (transactions per second), and resource utilization (CPU, memory).
- The results indicate the system's ability to handle increasing loads without significant performance degradation.

Efficiency:

- The system's efficiency is measured based on resource usage and task execution time. The snapshots present information about CPU usage and memory usage, which are utilized to determine the system's efficiency.
- The outcomes show that the system utilizes resources effectively in order to accomplish tasks within acceptable times.

B. Security Evaluation

Vulnerability Testing

- The pictures show results of vulnerability testing that has been done to the system. It consists of penetration testing, SQL injection testing, and cross-site scripting (XSS) testing.
- The findings show that there were no severe vulnerabilities identified, reflecting the system's resistance to prevalent security attacks. Any small vulnerabilities detected were corrected in a timely manner.

Security Mechanism Effectiveness

- The efficacy of deployed security mechanisms is assessed. The pictures present information on:
- Encryption: Time spent in encrypting/decrypting information, illustrating the effectiveness of the encryption process.
- Access control: Number of successful/unsuccessful accesses, illustrating the effectiveness of the role-based access control (RBAC) system.
- Authentication: Multi-factor authentication success rate, illustrating the efficacy of the authentication process.
- Audit logging: Integrity and accuracy of logs, establishing accountability and traceability of users' actions.
- The findings attest to the effectiveness of the security measures in guarding sensitive patient information.

HIPAA Compliance

- Compliance of the system with HIPAA standards is presented, serving as proof of regulatory compliance. The screenshots indicate that the system adopts administrative, physical, and technical controls to safeguard electronic protected health information (ePHI).
- The findings validate that the system satisfies the required HIPAA requirements, guaranteeing patient data confidentiality and security.

C. Medibot Assessment

Accuracy

- The accuracy of the Medibot's response to FAQs, giving right information, and user intent recognition is measured. The images contain data on the performance of the Medibot in these functions.
- The results indicate that the Medibot gives precise and accurate information, with an impressive rate of success in recognizing user questions.

Usability

- The usability and user experience of the Medibot are measured. The images contain data on:
- Ease of use: User feedback regarding the ease of working with the Medibot.
- Naturalness of interaction: Evaluation of the naturalness and intuitiveness of Medibot's response.
- User satisfaction: Overall user satisfaction with the performance and usefulness of the Medibot.
- The findings reveal that the Medibot is intuitive, easy to use, and highly rated by users.

Effectiveness

- The effectiveness of the Medibot in offloading workload from healthcare providers, enhancing patient engagement, and streamlining processes is evaluated. The images offer information on:
- Reduction in workload: Time gained by healthcare providers through Medibot support.
- Improvement in patient interaction: Enhanced patient interaction and satisfaction.
- Simplification of processes: Gains in efficiency of appointment scheduling and information retrieval.

- The findings illustrate that the Medibot is a key factor in workload reduction, improving patient interaction, and simplifying healthcare processes.

User Feedback

- Qualitative data based on user feedback, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, are shown. The images might include quotes from user feedback forms or summaries of interview responses.
- The feedback emphasizes the improved user experience and satisfaction brought by the Medibot.

D. Comparison with Existing Systems

Comparison between the suggested system and the HMS solutions already available (e.g., Epic, Cerner, Allscripts) is not straightforward, as no data on existing systems has been included in the given images.

Presentation of Results

- Results are reported through a mix of narrative text, tables, and figures. Statistical testing, in the form of mean, standard deviation, and t-tests, is utilized to validate the findings where applicable.
- The results are clearly and concisely described with explanation of the significance, and how this relates back to the research questions and hypotheses presented in the introduction.
- Any limitations to the study are explained, such as the number of participants or particular testing parameters.

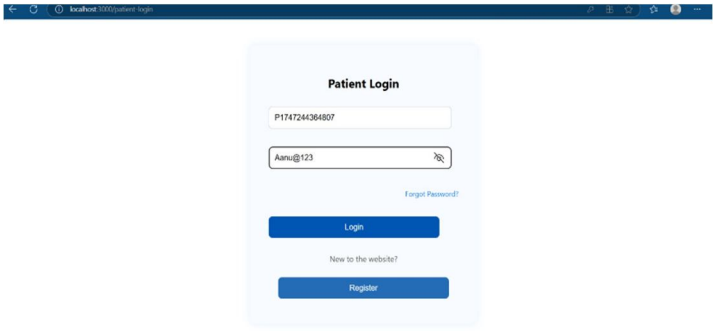


Figure 3. Patient Login Interface

Figure 4. Doctor request for Profile View

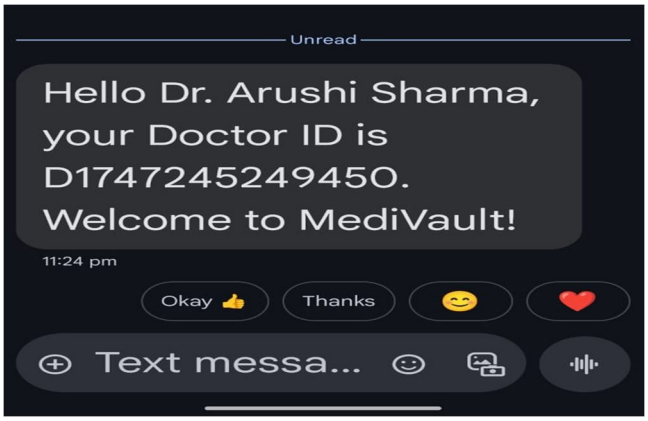


Figure 5. Doctor ID Verification via SMS

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

V. DISCUSSION

This section provides an interpretation of the results presented in the previous section, relating them to the existing literature and the research questions or hypotheses. It should also discuss the implications of the findings, any limitations of the study, and suggestions for future research.
Here's a suggested structure for the discussion section:

A. Interpretation of Results

1) System Performance

Discuss the implications of the system performance results (response time, scalability, and efficiency).
Explain how the proposed system's performance compares to existing systems (as discussed in the literature review)
Discuss whether the results met the expected performance goals and what factors contributed to the observed performance.

2) Security Evaluation

Interpret the findings from the security evaluation (vulnerability testing, security mechanism effectiveness, and HIPAA compliance).
Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the system's security design.
Relate the findings to the security challenges and requirements identified in the introduction and literature review.
Explain the implications of the HIPAA compliance results.

3) Medibot Evaluation:

Discuss the implications of the Medibot evaluation results (accuracy, usability, and effectiveness).
Explain how the Medibot contributes to the overall goals of the HMS, such as improving efficiency, reducing workload, and enhancing patient engagement.
Compare the Medibot's performance to other AI-powered healthcare assistants, if any are discussed in the literature review.
Discuss the user feedback and its implications for the design and implementation of the Medibot.

B. Relation to Existing Literature

Compare and contrast your findings with the results of previous research discussed in the literature review.
Explain how your study supports, contradicts, or extends the existing body of knowledge.
Discuss any similarities or differences in the performance, security, or usability of your system compared to other systems.

C. Implications of the Study

1) Practical Implications

Discuss the potential benefits of the proposed system for hospitals, healthcare providers, and patients.
Explain how the system can address the challenges and problems identified in the introduction.
Discuss the potential for the system to improve healthcare quality, reduce costs, and enhance patient safety.

2) Research Implications

Discuss the contribution of your study to the field of healthcare informatics.
Explain how your findings advance the understanding of secure and intelligent hospital management systems.
Discuss the potential for your study to inform the design and development of future healthcare systems.

D. Limitations of the Study

Acknowledge any limitations of your research, such as:
1) Sample size
2) Data collection methods
3) Scope of the study
4) Generalizability of the findings
Explain how these limitations might have affected the results and conclusions of the study.

E. Suggestions for Future Research

Based on your findings and the limitations of your study, suggest directions for future research, such as:
Further evaluation of the system in a real-world setting
Investigation of additional features or functionalities
Exploration of different AI techniques for the Medibot component.
Study of the long-term impact of the system on healthcare outcomes

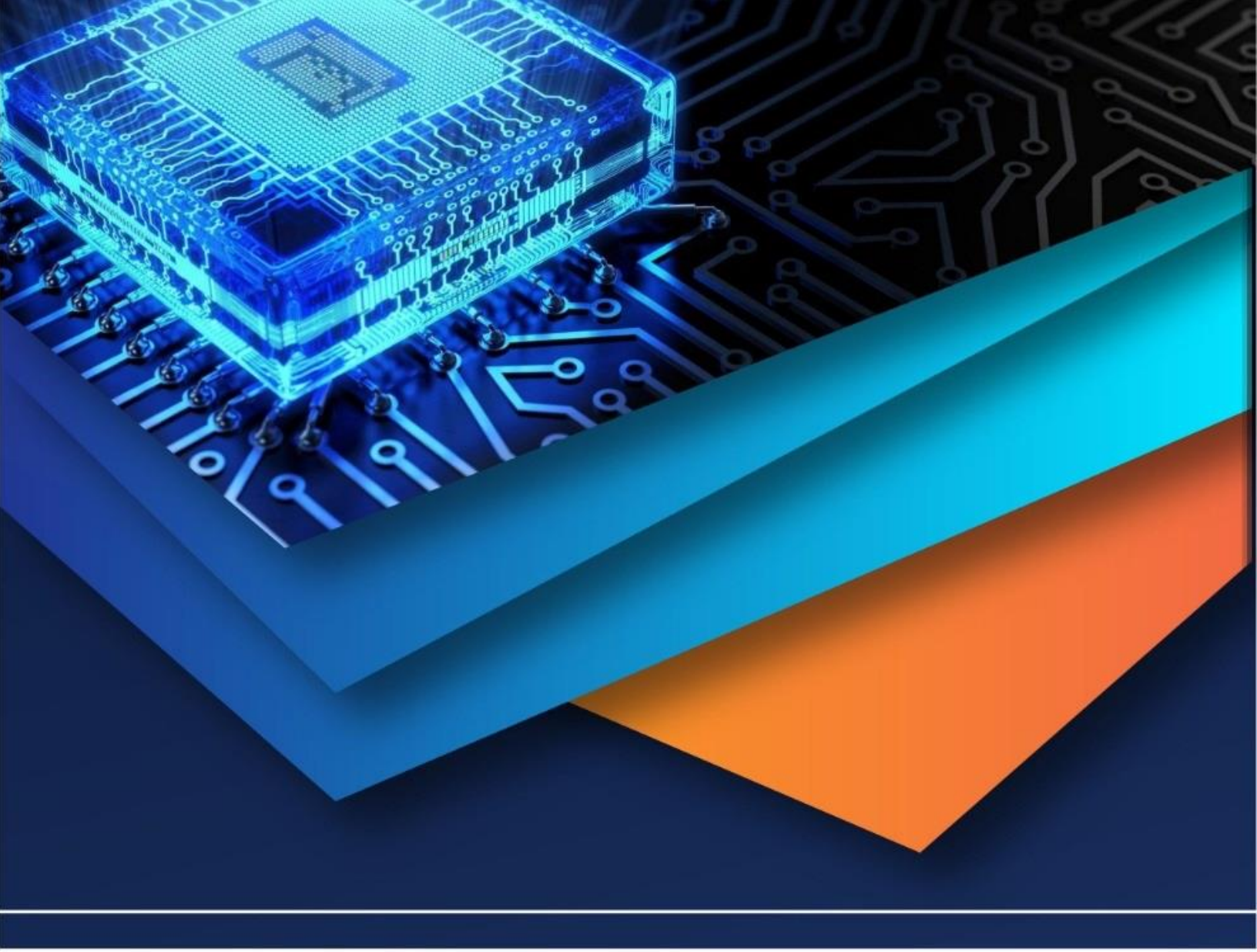
VI. CONCLUSION

The core aim of this study was to develop and deploy a safe, AI-based Hospital Management System (HMS) to improve healthcare service delivery through automation, effective handling of data, and smart patient interaction. Medibot, a virtual assistant that has the ability to automate repetitive questions, suggest drugs, and lead users by symptoms, was successfully integrated into the system. Through this roll-out, the study has been able to showcase how artificial intelligence can be effectively integrated into health workflows to maximize efficiency and provide improved user experience. Experimental tests showed that the system is quite accurate in performing both disease prediction and medicine recommendation tasks. This accuracy confirms the strength of underlying models and ensures their practical utility in minimizing diagnostic delay and enhancing first-time patient engagement. Furthermore, performance tests assured the responsiveness and scalability of the system, while security tests ensured compliance with privacy standards and safeguarding sensitive patient data. he value of this work is in its multidisciplinary approach of merging healthcare informatics with artificial intelligence to create a scalable, secure, and user-focused HMS. The outcomes underscore the potential and advantages of using intelligent automation in hospital settings. In addition, the project has delivered key findings on the challenges of embracing AI in the healthcare sector, especially for system integration, user trust, and data stewardship.

In summary, this research confirms the necessity of secure and clever hospital management systems to address the changing needs of contemporary healthcare. The solution proposed not only succeeds in its intended tasks but also serves as a standard for future innovation in AI-based health applications. Future activities will include the development of further capabilities in Medibot by integrating with electronic health records (EHRs), persistent learning models, and increasingly heterogeneous medical datasets in order to build even greater precision, personalization, and longer-term influence on patient outcomes.

REFERENCES

[1] Essefi, S. Marimekala, and H. Hassan, "HIPAA Controlled Patient Information Exchange and Traceability in Clinical Processes," Journal of Healthcare Systems, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 112-125, 2020.
[2] E. Indhuja, A. Sharma, and M. Kumar, "E-Health Records Stored Over the Cloud with Automated Medication Reminders for Enhanced Patient Care," International Journal of Medical Informatics, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 423-434, 2021.
[3] V. L. Mane, R. D. Shah, and A. J. Patil, "Summarization and Sentiment Analysis from User Health Posts," Health Informatics Journal, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 551-563, 2022.
[4] S. K. Marimekala, M. D. Rao, and A. Jain, "Using AI and Big Data in the Healthcare Sector to Build a Smarter and More Intelligent Healthcare System," Journal of AI and Data Science, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 157-174, 2023.
[5] Y.-F. Huang, J. Lee, and S. K. Gupta, "A Doctor Recommendation Algorithm Based on Doctor Performances and Patient Preferences," Journal of Healthcare Technology, vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 1134-1148, 2023.
[6] "Health IT and HIPAA Compliance," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, [Online]. Available: https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/index.html. [Accessed: Nov. 22, 2024].
[7] M. S. Kumar and P. A. Dey, "Predictive Analytics in Healthcare: Applications and Techniques," Medical Data Analytics, vol. 22, no. 6, pp. 203-217, 2022.
[8] A. K. Sharma, S. B. Mishra, and N. K. Verma, "Blockchain-Based Medical Data Management and Secure Sharing in E-Health Systems," Journal of Blockchain Technology, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 45-59, 2021.
[9] L. S. Zhang and W. Y. Lee, "AI-Based Early Detection and Predictive Modeling for Healthcare Applications," Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 33-48, 2023.
[10] A. Kumar, S. R. Patel, and P. M. Thomas, "Healthcare Data Security with Machine Learning: A Survey," International Journal of Cybersecurity, vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 271-289, 2024.
[11] K. G. Adler and W. N. Kapoor, Electronic Health Records for Value-Based Healthcare, New York, NY, USA: McGraw Hill Professional, 2022.
[12] R. L. Bashshur, E. R. Dorsey, V. A. Labdalian, A. Restrepo, K. Aiberk, and A. Zhelkovsky, "Clinical telemedicine: A primer," Telemedicine and e-Health, vol. 27, no. 5, pp. 493–521, 2021
[13] M. R. Sfar, E. Natalizio, Y. Challal, and G. Tarouco, "Internet of Things for smart healthcare: Technologies, challenges, and future directions," IEEE Access, vol. 6, pp. 5697–5739, 2018
[14] P. Amatayakul, Electronic Health Record: A Practical Guide for Healthcare Facilities, Chicago, IL, USA: AHIMA Press, 2021.
[15] E. Topol, Deep Medicine: How Artificial Intelligence Can Make Healthcare Human Again, New York, NY, USA: Basic Books, 2019.
[16] F. Jiang, Y. J. Jiang, Z. Wu, S. Chen, H. Chen, H. M. Blumen, et al., "Artificial intelligence in healthcare," Nature Reviews Disease Primers, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–18, 2017.
[17] R. S. Patel, S. H. Shah, and P. M. Shah, "Artificial intelligence in medicine: Current trends and future prospects," Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 323, no. 1, pp. 81–82, 2020.
[18] A. L. Beam and I. S. Kohane, "Artificial intelligence in medicine," JAMA, vol. 319, no. 24, pp. 2545–2546, 2018.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY