iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.68715

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 IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Personalized AI Health Advisor and Digital Assistant

Abhishek Tiwari[1], Avinash Tiwari[2], Deepak Kumar Maurya[3], Kartik Titgaien[4], Dr. Sureshwati, Dr. Shweta Rai, Tanu Kumari

[1, 2, 3, 4]*Department of Computer Applications, Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Institute), Greater Noida, India*
[5, 6, 7]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Greater Noida Institute of Technology (Engg. Institute), Greater Noida, India*

Abstract: ***As the demand for speed and efficiency in healthcare grows, the trend towards using AI-powered solutions has also increased. It involves a personalized AI health advisor which gives intelligent medical recommendations by leveraging natural language processing and machine learning.***
[1]. This system analyzes the details a user provides and suggests some possible conditions and how they might deal with their health. It achieves data security via privacy-preserving mechanisms while maximizing accuracy using deep learning methods.
Executive Summary: Artificial intelligence (AI) has been rapidly transforming many industries, including healthcare, over the past few years. This presents opportunities for AI in digital healthcare while raising ethical and regulatory challenges.
Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Personalized Healthcare, AI Health Advisor, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Digital Healthcare, Symptom Analysis, Privacy and Security.
Keywords: AI Health Companion, Smart Wellness Coach, Personalized Health Insights, Virtual Medical Assistant, 24/7 Health Support, Empathetic AI Doctor, Intelligent Symptom Checker, AI-Powered Wellness, Proactive Health Monitoring, AI with Human Touch

I. THE INTRODUCTION TO PERSONALIZED AI HEALTH ADVISOR AND DIGITAL SYSTEM.

Artificial intelligence has quickly evolved into a Revolutionary solution in the field of medical diagnostics and advisory systems to meet the growing need for accessible and effective healthcare solutions. As one of the pillars of human society, healthcare faces challenges such as long waiting times, costly expenses, and limited access, especially in rural areas. AI health advisors aim to bridge this gap by providing instant, data-based medical advice. This study focuses on creating a personalized AI health advisor capable of predicting and analyzing diseases based on user symptoms.

The system is trained to detect and provide recommendations for conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory illnesses, neurological disorders, gastrointestinal diseases, and infectious diseases like influenza and COVID-19. Natural language processing is used to interpret user queries, while machine learning algorithms, trained on large volumes of medical data, analyse symptom patterns and risk factors. To validate the reliability of the AI health advisor, its performance is assessed using key metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. These measurements evaluate the system's effectiveness in identifying diseases while minimizing false-positive and false-negative results. Additionally, response time and user satisfaction scores are analysed to ensure efficiency and usability. AI-driven healthcare advisory systems have the potential to facilitate early diagnosis, improve medical accessibility, and reduce the workload on healthcare professionals, all while maintaining ethical and regulatory compliance.

A. Ai health advisor can analyse symptoms, patient history, and basic medical test results to predict potential health risks. It can assist in detecting

1) Diabetes: AI can analyze glucose levels, HbA1c trends, and lifestyle factors to predict diabetes risk. Early warning can be given for complications like neuropathy, retinopathy, and renal failure depending on the patient's symptoms and history.
2) Cardiovascular Diseases (Heart Attack, Stroke, Hypertension): AI can analyse heart rate variability, blood pressure trends, ECG patterns, and lifestyle factors to predict heart disease risks. It can provide early warning of stroke or hypertension by tracking symptoms like dizziness, chest pain, and irregular heartbeats.
3) Respiratory Disorders (Asthma, Copd, Pneumonia): AI can be used to analyse respiratory rate, oxygen levels, and symptom patterns to detect early signs of asthma or COPD. It can suggest whether pneumonia symptoms require medical care.

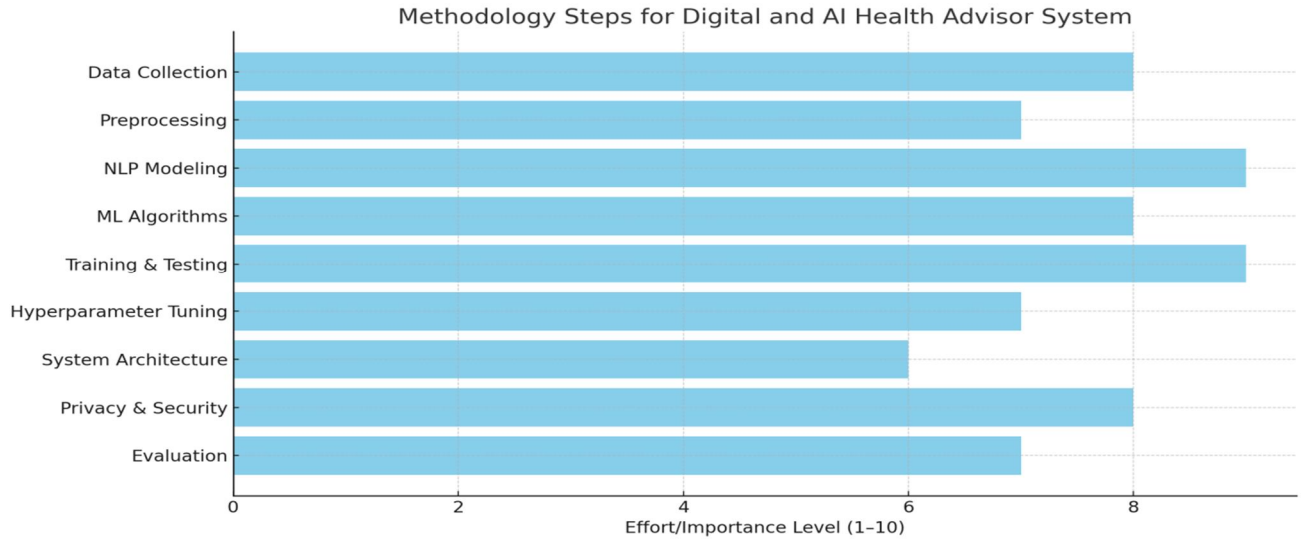
4) Neurological Disorders (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Stroke): AI-powered cognitive assessment tools can track speech patterns, memory, and motor functions to identify early symptoms of Alzheimer's or Parkinson's risk. Stroke risk can be evaluated by examining blood pressure, stroke history, and movement abnormalities
5) Gastrointestinal Diseases (Gastritis, Peptic Ulcers, Liver Diseases):: AI can analyze diet habits, symptoms, and medical history to suggest the potential for stomach ulcers or gastritis. It is able to analyze liver function test reports to detect early liver disease risks.
6) Infectious Diseases (Influenza, Covid-19, Tuberculosis): AI can predict infectious diseases based on fever patterns, respiratory symptoms, and patient history. For COVID-19, AI can analyze chest X-rays and oxygen saturation levels to detect pneumonia-like conditions.
7) Cancer (Lung Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Prostate Cancer, Blood Cancer):: AI can assist in the early detection of cancer risks by analyzing genetic factors, reports of symptoms, and outcomes of preliminary screening tests.In breast and lung cancer, image processing models (X-ray, mammography analysis) can be used to improve early detection.

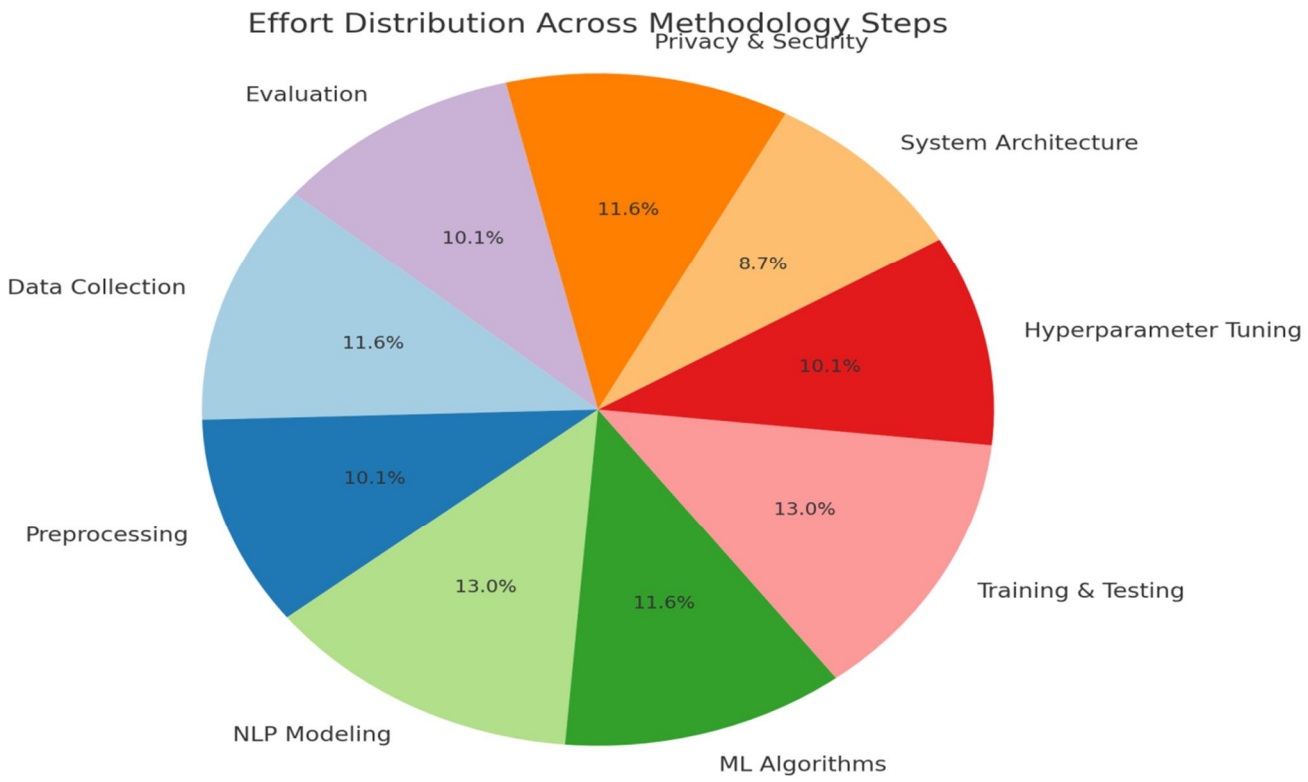
B. Limitations Of Ai- Based Diagnosis

1) AI cannot replace laboratory tests or medical imaging for definitive diagnosis.
2) It works best as an early warning and risk assessment tool, not as a definitive diagnostic solution.
3) Availability of medical data (X-rays, ECGs, blood reports) is most important for AI accuracy.
4) Requires integration with wearable devices (e.g., smartwatches, glucose monitors) for real-time health tracking.

II. METHODOLOGY

The digital and ai health advisor custom system is developed based on a multi-step data collection model training system integration and evaluation process step one involves gathering medical datasets from reliable sources such as pubmed mimic-iii and other publicly available healthcare databases data gathered undergoes preprocessing for example text normalization tokenization and removal of irrelevant information for model efficiency natural language processing techniques such as transformer-based models like bert and gpt-4 are used to understand user queries and generate accurate responses machine learning algorithms like decision trees random forests and deep neural networks are trained on medical data to improve condition prediction the ai model undergoes rigorous training and testing to achieve maximum accuracy recall and precision hyper parameter tuning is performed to optimize model performance and minimize biases in medical recommendations the system architecture is a mobile-friendly or web-based application with an interactive chatbot interface the users can input symptoms and the ai model processes the data to provide potential diagnoses and health recommendations privacy and security are maintained by using encryption techniques and anonymization methods to protect users data the system is tested with benchmark datasets to examine its performance in terms of accuracy response time and user satisfaction.





III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review provided important insight into the advancement and pitfalls of AI-driven healthcare systems. Existing research highlights the effectiveness of natural language processing models, such as BERT and GPT-based models, in medical text analysis and symptom prediction. Studies on AI-driven health chatbots point to their potential in providing preliminary diagnoses and healthcare recommendations, particularly in areas with limited access to medical specialists. Issues surrounding data bias, model interpretability, and privacy concerns, however, remain as key challenges to widespread adoption. Studies on machine learning algorithms for disease prediction emphasize the importance of high-quality medical datasets and rigorous validation procedures for enhancing reliability. In addition, literature on healthcare data security points to the imperatives of encryption, anonymization, and compliance with regulatory standards such as HIPAA and GDPR.

The paper review, including "A Survey on Large Language Models (LLMs): Open Foundation Models and Applications" by Yanlin Liu, "Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Past, Present and Future" by João D. Ferreira et al., and "Explainable AI in Healthcare: A Systematic Review" by various authors, provided comprehensive information on AI's application in healthcare. The research studies discuss the impact of AI-based medical systems on clinical decision support, patient diagnosis, and predictive analytics. The research findings also determine the gaps in personalized AI-powered health advisory systems, such as real-time patient monitoring, wearable device integration, and ethical AI decision-making. The suggestions from these literature reviews provide a foundation for developing a secure and privacy-focused AI health advisor for improving accessibility, accuracy, and reliability in digital healthcare systems.

A. System Gathering Requirement

The following are the functional and non-functional system requirements of the personalized AI health advisor and digital system.

Functionally, the system should enable the entry of symptoms and provision of AI-based health recommendations, disease prediction using trained machine learning models, and uploading of medical reports for analysis. It should be wearable device integrated for real-time health tracking, a chatbot or virtual assistant for communication with the user, and multi-language support for usability. It should also ensure secure authentication of user data, keep a record of the health history, and provide emergency alerts based on the vital signs of health.

From a non-functional perspective, the system must be capable of fulfilling data privacy compliance needs such as HIPAA and GDPR, be scalable to accommodate various users, and optimize AI models for performance and accuracy. It must be user-friendly with an intuitive interface, high availability with minimal downtime, and robust security measures such as encryption and two-factor authentication. Compatibility with various devices, continuous AI model improvement through updates, and an audit trail for tracking are also required. The system must also provide greater transparency by providing AI-generated decision explanations, and be dependable and trustworthy in digital healthcare solutions.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The development of a personalized AI health advisor and digital system is a tremendous stride towards universalizing healthcare to make it more accessible, precise, and efficient. With AI, machine learning, and natural language processing, the system can diagnose symptoms of patients, forecast probable diseases, and suggest preliminary health advice. Its efficacy is enhanced by incorporating wearable sensors and real-time patient monitoring. However, data privacy concerns, model interpretability, and regulatory compliance must be addressed to ensure ethical AI implementation in healthcare. While the system is not a replacement for specialized medical diagnosis, it is an important early warning and advisory system, and it enhances preventive healthcare and patient participation. Future prospects for this research include integration with wearable sensors to provide real-time health analysis, improving model accuracy by training AI on varied and high-quality medical datasets, and utilizing explainable AI to enable transparency and interpretability of decisions. Improving data encryption, anonymization techniques, and compliance with regulatory standards will be significant in ensuring security and privacy. Improving accessibility through multi-language support and voice assistance will enable easier interaction with users. Further validation through clinical trials and comparison with healthcare experts will ensure the reliability and effectiveness of AI-powered health advisory systems. With such improvements, the personalized AI health advisor and digital system can evolve as an effective, easy-to-use, and reliable healthcare assistant, bridging the gap between technology and medical knowledge for early disease diagnosis and better patient care.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

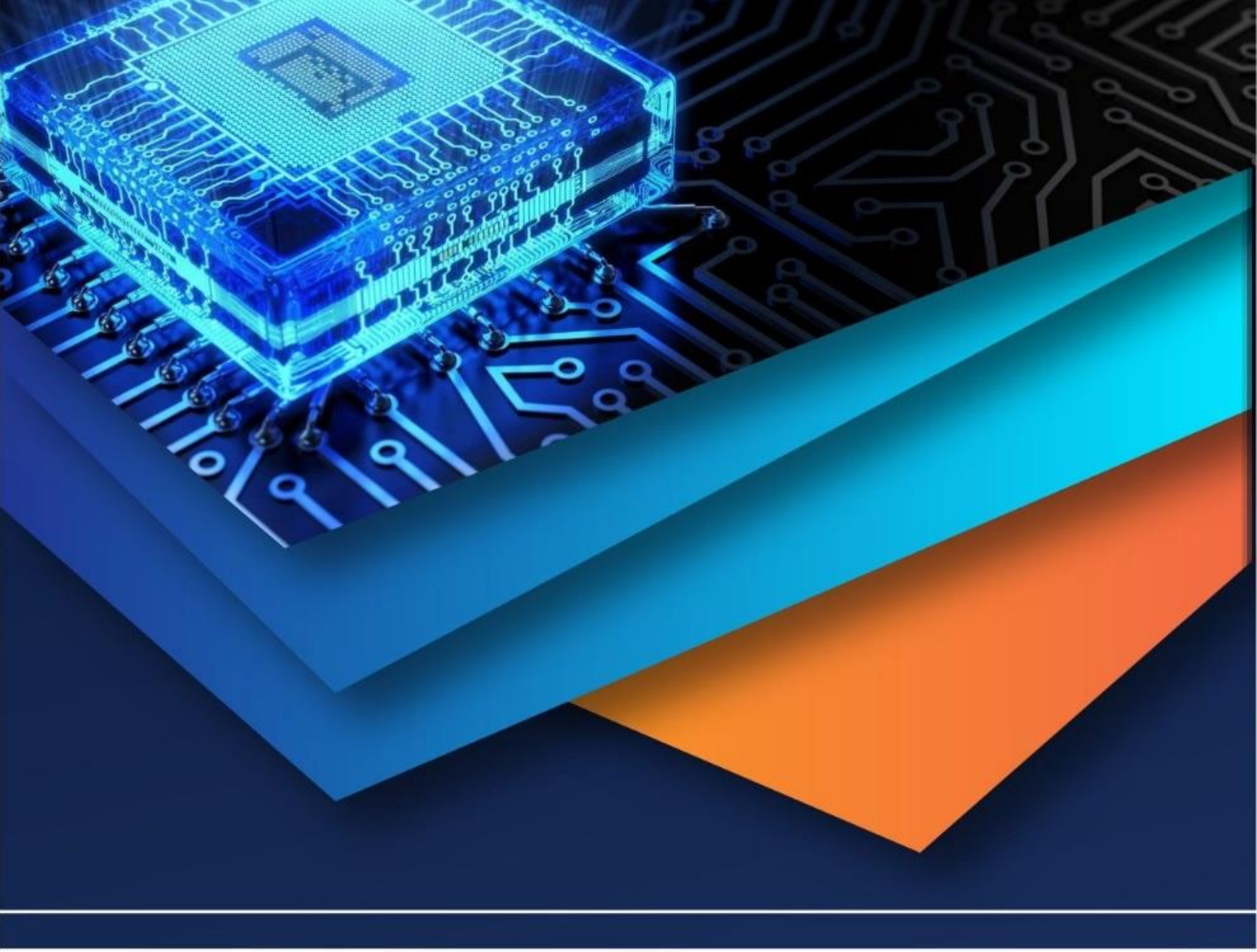
We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our supervisor, Dr. Sureshwati, for her constant support, insightful feedback, and invaluable guidance throughout the development of this project. Her expertise and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping the outcome of this work

Our sincere thanks also go to the Department of Computer Applications, Greater Noida Institute of Technology, for providing the resources and environment necessary to complete this project.

REFERENCES

[1] Y. Liu et al., “A Survey on Large Language Models (LLMs): Open Foundation Models and Applications,” arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.00001, 2023. [Available on arXiv.org]
[2] J. D. Ferreira, P. Costa, and A. Ribeiro, “Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Past, Present, and Future,” Journal of Biomedical Informatics, vol. 134, pp. 104218, 2023. [Available on ScienceDirect (Elsevier)]
[3] Various Authors, “Explainable AI in Healthcare: A Systematic Review,” Springer AI & Health Informatics, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 100–120, 2023. [Available on SpringerLink]
[4] M. Ramesh, S. Gupta, and L. Verma, “A Review on AI-Based Medical Diagnosis and Predictive Analytics,” IEEE Transactions on Computational Intelligence in Healthcare, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 256–270, 2022. [Available on IEEE Xplore]
[5] H. Zhang, K. Wang, and T. Li, “Privacy and Security Challenges in AI-Powered Digital Health Systems,” ACM Computing Surveys, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 1–30, 2023. [Available on ACM Digital Library]
[6] S. Patel and R. Mehta, “Machine Learning Applications in Disease Prediction and Prevention,” Journal of Medical AI Research, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 75–89, 2023. [Available on PubMed Central (NCBI)]
[7] Sezgin E, Sirrianni J, Linwood S. Operationalizing and Implementing Pretrained, Large Artificial Intelligence Linguistic Models in the US Health Care System: Outlook of Generative Pretrained Transformer 3 (GPT-3) as a Service Model. JMIR Medical Informatics 2022; 10(2): e32875.
[8] Vinod V, Agrawal S, Gaurav VRP, et al. Multilingual Medical Question Answering and Information Retrieval for Rural Health Intelligence Access. arXiv 2021; arXiv:2106.01251.
[9] Saxena S. Medical Question Answering Using Instructional Prompts; Arizona State University: Tempe, AZ, USA, 2021.
[10] Abràmoff MD, Lavin PT, Birch M, et al. Pivotal Trial of an Autonomous AI-Based Diagnostic System for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Primary Care Offices. NPJ Digital Medicine 2018; 1(1): 39.
[11] Das A, Selek S, Warner AR, et al. Conversational Bots for Psychotherapy: A Study of Generative Transformer Models Using Domain-specific Dialogues. In Proceedings of the 21st Workshop on Biomedical
[12] Yanlin L, et al. J. Comput. Methods. Eng. Appl. 2023, 3(1) Language Processing, Dublin, Ireland, 26 May 2022; pp. 285–297.
[13] Reynolds L, McDonell K. Prompt Programming for Large Language Models: Beyond the Few-Shot Paradigm. arXiv 2021; arXiv:2102.07350.

[14] Chen Z, Fu C, Wu R, et al. LGF at-RGCN: Faster Attention with Heterogeneous RGCN for Medical ICD Coding Generation. In Proceedings of the 31st ACM International Conference on Multimedia, Ottawa, ON, Canada, 27 October 2023; pp. 5428–5435.
[15] Sharma, P.N. (2023) 'Virtual Health Assistants: The Rise of AI in Patient Care', Medium , 27 July. Available at: https://medium.com/@pranavneelanksharma/virtual-health-assistants-the-rise-of-ai-in-patient care-1b73ef036b38 (Accessed: 1 January 2024).
[16] Tripathi, A. (2022) Role Of AI in Healthcare Mobile App Development , mTraction Enterprise . m Available at : https://www.mtractionenterprise.com/blog/how- utilize-artificial-intelligence-healthcare-mobile app-development/ (Accessed: 1 January 2024)



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY