VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BELAGAVI-590018

21CSMP67

MINI PROJECT REPORT

on

HealthBot - A Chatbot for Managing Simple Health Conditions

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for 6th Semester in
Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering
of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi

Submitted by

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Mini Project work has been successfully carried out by **Dhanush M, Eshwar K** bearing USN **1RN21CS049, 1RN21CS056** bonafide students of **RNS Institute of Technology** in partial fulfillment of the requirements of 6th Semester in **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the academic year **2023-2024**. The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project work for the said degree.

Dr. Hemanth S Associate Professor Dept. of CSE RNSIT	**Dr. Kiran P** Professor and HOD Dept. of CSE RNSIT	**Dr. Ramesh Babu H S** Principal RNSIT

Abstract

The healthcare chatbot project aims to provide users with an accessible and efficient way to assess potential health conditions based on reported symptoms. Utilizing a Random Forest Classifier model, the chatbot leverages machine learning to predict diseases with high accuracy. Users interact with the chatbot through a web interface built with Flask, which handles user input and integrates with the disease prediction model to deliver real-time results. The system is designed to be both user-friendly and responsive, ensuring a seamless experience for individuals seeking health information.

The application employs SQLite for managing user data, including registration, authentication, and health records. This database functionality allows the chatbot to offer personalized recommendations and maintain user profiles securely. Tailwind CSS is used to create a modern and intuitive frontend, enhancing the user experience with a visually appealing design. The integration of these technologies ensures that the chatbot is both functional and engaging, meeting the needs of users looking for reliable health insights.

In addition to disease prediction, the chatbot provides valuable resources such as disease descriptions, precautions, and doctor recommendations. This comprehensive approach not only helps users understand their symptoms but also directs them to appropriate healthcare professionals if needed. By combining advanced data processing with an accessible interface, the healthcare chatbot represents a significant step forward in digital health solutions, empowering users with the knowledge to make informed health decisions.

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EVALUATION SHEET

SL. NO	PARTICULARS	MAX MARKS	MARKS AWARDED
1	**PHASE 1** Title Scrutiny	10	
2	**PHASE 2** Implementation (50% Completion)	20	
3	**PHASE 3** Complete Implementation	50	
4	**REPORT SUBMISSION**	20	
	TOTAL	100	

Signature of Guide

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

In recent years, the integration of technology into healthcare has transformed the way medical services are delivered and accessed. With the rise of digital health solutions, there is an increasing demand for tools that can provide quick and reliable health assessments. One such tool is a healthcare chatbot that leverages artificial intelligence and machine learning to offer users preliminary diagnoses based on their symptoms. The convenience and accessibility of such chatbots make them invaluable, especially in regions with limited access to healthcare professionals.

The development of this healthcare chatbot project is grounded in the need to bridge the gap between patients and healthcare services. Traditional healthcare systems often face challenges such as long waiting times, limited availability of specialists, and geographical barriers. By providing a digital platform for symptom assessment, the chatbot aims to alleviate some of these challenges, offering users a preliminary understanding of their health conditions and guiding them towards appropriate medical care.

The chatbot utilizes a machine learning model, specifically a Random Forest Classifier, trained on extensive datasets to predict diseases accurately. The backend is built using Flask, a lightweight web framework, while the frontend is designed with Tailwind CSS to ensure a user-friendly and responsive interface. SQLite is employed to manage user data, ensuring secure storage and retrieval of information. This combination of technologies results in a robust system capable of delivering reliable health assessments.

1.2 Problem Statement

Access to timely and accurate health information is a significant challenge for many individuals, particularly in areas with limited healthcare resources. Traditional healthcare systems often struggle with issues such as long waiting times, high costs, and a shortage of medical professionals. These barriers can prevent individuals from seeking medical advice when they need it, leading to delayed diagnoses and potentially worsening health conditions.

The primary problem addressed by this project is the lack of accessible and efficient tools for preliminary health assessments. Many people experience symptoms that may not warrant an immediate visit to the doctor but still cause concern. In such cases, having a reliable tool to provide a preliminary diagnosis can be immensely helpful. Additionally, during health crises like pandemics, healthcare systems can become overwhelmed, making it even more crucial to have digital tools that can assist with symptom assessment and triage.

Our healthcare chatbot aims to solve this problem by providing users with an AI-driven platform for symptom assessment and disease prediction. By leveraging machine learning, the chatbot can analyze user-reported symptoms and offer predictions about potential health conditions. This not only empowers users with knowledge about their health but also helps in making informed decisions about seeking medical care. The chatbot also offers additional resources such as disease descriptions, precautions, and doctor recommendations, further supporting users in managing their health.

1.3 Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to develop a healthcare chatbot that provides accurate disease predictions based on user-reported symptoms. This involves creating a robust machine learning model capable of analyzing symptoms and predicting potential health conditions with high accuracy. The chatbot aims to offer users a reliable preliminary diagnosis, helping them understand their symptoms and take appropriate actions.

Another key objective is to ensure that the chatbot is user-friendly and accessible. This includes developing an intuitive web interface that allows users to input their symptoms easily and receive predictions quickly. The use of Tailwind CSS for frontend design aims to create a modern and

responsive user experience, ensuring that the chatbot is visually appealing and easy to navigate.

Additionally, the chatbot aims to provide comprehensive health information and resources. This includes detailed descriptions of predicted diseases, recommended precautions, and suggestions for consulting healthcare professionals. By integrating these features, the chatbot seeks to offer a holistic health support tool that goes beyond simple symptom assessment. Furthermore, the project aims to maintain high standards of data security and user privacy, ensuring that all user data is stored and managed securely with SQLite.

1.4 Scope

The scope of this project encompasses the development and deployment of a fully functional healthcare chatbot that leverages machine learning for disease prediction. The project includes several key components, starting with the creation of a Random Forest Classifier model trained on extensive symptom-disease datasets. This model forms the core of the chatbot, enabling it to analyze user-reported symptoms and predict potential health conditions accurately.

The project also involves the development of a web application using Flask as the backend framework. This includes setting up routes for user interactions, handling form submissions, and integrating the disease prediction model. SQLite is used to manage user data, including registration, authentication, and health records. Ensuring the security and privacy of user data is a critical aspect of the project's scope.

On the frontend, the project uses Tailwind CSS to design a responsive and intuitive user interface. This includes creating pages for user registration, login, symptom input, and displaying predictions. The chatbot also offers additional resources such as disease descriptions, precautions, and doctor recommendations. The scope of the project extends to deploying the application on a server, making it accessible to users via the web.

Overall, the project aims to deliver a comprehensive and reliable tool for preliminary health assessment, providing users with valuable health insights and resources. The development process includes thorough testing and validation to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the disease predictions, as well as continuous improvements based on user feedback.

Chapter 2

Methodology

2.1 Software Requirements

Developing the healthcare chatbot involves several software requirements to ensure its functionality, performance, and user experience. The software stack is carefully chosen to integrate machine learning capabilities with web development and data management. Here are the key software components required:

Programming Language: The primary programming language for this project is Python, due to its extensive libraries for machine learning, web development, and data processing. Python's simplicity and versatility make it an ideal choice for developing the machine learning model and integrating it with the web application.

Web Framework: Flask is chosen as the web framework for this project. Flask is a lightweight and flexible framework that allows for rapid development of web applications. It is well-suited for projects that require integration with machine learning models, as it provides the necessary tools for routing, form handling, and user authentication.

Machine Learning Libraries: The key machine learning libraries used in this project include scikit-learn for building and training the Random Forest Classifier model, and pandas for data manipulation and analysis. These libraries are widely used and provide robust functionalities for developing accurate predictive models.

Database Management: SQLite is used as the database management system for this project. SQLite is a self-contained, serverless, and zero-configuration database engine, making it a suitable

choice for managing user data, including registration details, authentication information, and health records. SQLAlchemy, a SQL toolkit and Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) library for Python, is used to facilitate database interactions.

Frontend Development: Tailwind CSS is used for designing the frontend of the web application. Tailwind CSS is a utility-first CSS framework that allows for creating responsive and modern user interfaces efficiently. It provides a set of pre-designed classes that make it easy to style the application's components.

Development Environment: The development environment includes an integrated development environment (IDE) such as VS Code for writing and debugging code. Version control is managed using Git, and the project repository is hosted on a platform like GitHub to facilitate collaboration and code management.

These software components collectively ensure that the healthcare chatbot is functional, scalable, and user-friendly. Each component plays a crucial role in developing a robust system capable of delivering accurate disease predictions and valuable health information to users.

2.2 Algorithms

The core functionality of the healthcare chatbot relies on algorithms for disease prediction, data preprocessing, and user interaction management. The primary algorithm used in this project is the Random Forest Classifier, a powerful machine learning technique for classification tasks. Here's an overview of the key algorithms and their roles:

Random Forest Classifier: The Random Forest Classifier is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to improve the accuracy and robustness of predictions. It works by creating a 'forest' of decision trees during training and outputs the mode of the classes (classification) of the individual trees. For this project, the Random Forest Classifier is trained on a dataset of symptoms and corresponding diseases. The training process involves feature selection, model fitting, and hyperparameter tuning to optimize the classifier's performance.

Data Preprocessing: Before feeding the data into the Random Forest Classifier, it undergoes preprocessing to ensure quality and consistency. The preprocessing steps include handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and normalizing the data. Label encoding is used to convert

categorical labels (disease names) into numerical format, which is essential for training the classifier. Additionally, the dataset is split into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's performance.

Symptom Mapping: To facilitate user interaction, an algorithm is implemented to map user-reported symptoms to the corresponding input format expected by the model. This involves creating a dictionary of symptoms with binary values (0 or 1), where 1 indicates the presence of a symptom. The user inputs are processed to generate this dictionary, which is then fed into the Random Forest Classifier for prediction.

Prediction and Output Generation: Once the user's symptoms are mapped and processed, the Random Forest Classifier predicts the most likely disease. The algorithm outputs the predicted disease along with a probability score indicating the confidence level of the prediction. This information is then used to retrieve relevant descriptions and precautions from the database, which are presented to the user.

Doctor Recommendation: An additional algorithm is implemented to recommend doctors based on the predicted disease. This involves selecting a random doctor from a predefined list or dataset of doctors. The selection algorithm ensures diversity in recommendations and provides users with contact information for further consultation.

These algorithms collectively enable the healthcare chatbot to perform accurate disease predictions and deliver a seamless user experience. Each algorithm is designed to handle specific tasks, from data preprocessing to user interaction, ensuring that the system operates efficiently and reliably.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis procedure

The success of the healthcare chatbot heavily relies on the quality and comprehensiveness of the data used for training and validation. The data collection and analysis procedure involves gathering, preprocessing, and analyzing datasets to build a robust machine learning model. Here's a detailed overview of the procedure:

Data Collection: The primary datasets used in this project are sourced from publicly available medical databases and repositories. The datasets include symptom-disease mappings, symptom descriptions, precautions, and doctor information. The key datasets are:

- **Training Dataset:** A comprehensive dataset containing symptoms and their corresponding

diagnoses. This dataset is used to train the Random Forest Classifier.

- **Testing Dataset:** A separate dataset used to evaluate the performance of the trained model. It contains similar symptom-disease mappings as the training dataset.
- **Symptom Description Dataset:** This dataset includes detailed descriptions of various diseases, providing valuable information for users about their predicted conditions.
- **Symptom Precaution Dataset:** This dataset lists precautions for each disease, offering users guidelines on how to manage their symptoms and prevent complications.
- **Doctors Dataset:** A dataset containing information about doctors, including their names and contact details, to facilitate recommendations.

Data Preprocessing: The collected data undergoes several preprocessing steps to ensure quality and consistency. This includes handling missing values, correcting data formats, and standardizing symptom names. For the training and testing datasets, label encoding is applied to convert categorical disease labels into numerical format, which is essential for training the machine learning model.

Feature Selection: The datasets are analyzed to identify relevant features (symptoms) for training the model. Feature selection involves evaluating the importance of each symptom in predicting diseases and selecting the most significant ones. This step helps in reducing the dimensionality of the data and improving the model's performance.

Model Training: The preprocessed training dataset is used to train the Random Forest Classifier. The training process involves splitting the dataset into training and validation sets, fitting the model on the training set, and tuning hyperparameters to optimize performance. Cross-validation is performed to ensure the model generalizes well to unseen data.

Model Evaluation: The trained model is evaluated using the testing dataset to assess its accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. These metrics provide insights into the model's performance and help identify any areas for improvement. Confusion matrices and ROC curves are also generated to visualize the model's performance.

Data Analysis: Beyond model training and evaluation, data analysis is conducted to derive insights from the collected datasets. This includes analyzing symptom patterns, disease prevalence,

and the effectiveness of precautions. The analysis helps in refining the model and improving the overall functionality of the chatbot.

Continuous Improvement: The data collection and analysis procedure is iterative, with continuous updates and improvements based on new data and user feedback. The system is designed to accommodate additional data sources and enhance the model's accuracy over time.

This comprehensive data collection and analysis procedure ensures that the healthcare chatbot is built on a solid foundation of reliable and accurate data, enabling it to deliver precise and useful health assessments to users.

Chapter 3

Implementation

3.1 Implementation

3.1.1 Flask Application Setup

Objective: Initialize the Flask application, configure the database, and set up Bcrypt for password hashing.

Pseudocode:

- Import necessary libraries.
- Initialize Flask application.
- Configure the SQLite database.
- Set up Bcrypt for password hashing.

Implementation:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for,
    session, jsonify
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
from flask_bcrypt import Bcrypt

# Step 1: Initialize Flask application
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI'] = 'sqlite:///database.db'
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS'] = False
app.secret_key = '2753b167d0de6d94420b18422a417389'

# Step 2: Initialize SQLAlchemy and Bcrypt for database interaction and
   password hashing
db = SQLAlchemy(app)
bcrypt = Bcrypt(app)
```

3.1.2 Load Datasets and Initialize Model

Objective: Load datasets for symptoms, descriptions, and precautions. Initialize a Random Forest Classifier to predict diseases.

Pseudocode:

- Load datasets using pandas.
- Create dictionaries for disease descriptions and precautions.
- Define a function to preprocess data for the model.
- Preprocess training data.
- Initialize and train the Random Forest Classifier.

Implementation:

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# Step 1: Load datasets
testing_df = pd.read_csv('Testing.csv')
training_df = pd.read_csv('Training.csv')
description_df = pd.read_csv('Symptom_description.csv', header=None,
   names=['Condition', 'Description'])
```

```
precaution_df = pd.read_csv('Symptom_precaution.csv', header=None, names
    =['Condition', 'Precaution_1', 'Precaution_2', 'Precaution_3', '
    Precaution_4'])
doctors_df = pd.read_csv('doctors_dataset.csv')

# Step 2: Create dictionaries for disease descriptions and precautions
disease_descriptions = dict(zip(description_df['Condition'],
    description_df['Description']))
disease_precautions = {row['Condition']: [row['Precaution_1'], row['
    Precaution_2'], row['Precaution_3'], row['Precaution_4']]
                       for _, row in precaution_df.iterrows()}

# Step 3: Function to preprocess data for the model
def preprocess_data(df):
    X = df.drop(columns=['prognosis'])
    y = df['prognosis']
    le = LabelEncoder()
    y = le.fit_transform(y)
    return X, y, le

# Step 4: Preprocess training data
X_train, y_train, label_encoder = preprocess_data(training_df)

# Step 5: Initialize and train the Random Forest Classifier
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

3.1.3 User Model

Objective: Define the User model for storing user data in the database.

Pseudocode:

- Define the User model class.
- Include fields for id, username, email, password, age, gender, and medical conditions.

Implementation:

```
class User(db.Model):
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    username = db.Column(db.String(150), unique=True, nullable=False)
    email = db.Column(db.String(150), unique=True, nullable=False)
    password = db.Column(db.String(150), nullable=False)
    age = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False)
    gender = db.Column(db.String(50), nullable=False)
    medical_conditions = db.Column(db.Text, nullable=True)
```

3.1.4 Routes and Functionality

Objective: Define routes for user signup, login, main user page, symptom checking, disease prediction, and other pages like common diseases, emergency contacts, and first aid tips.

Pseudocode:

- Define route for home page.
- Define route for user signup.
- Define route for user login.
- Define route for main user page.
- Define route to check symptoms.
- Define route to predict disease based on symptoms.
- Define route to get symptoms for autocomplete feature.
- Define route to display common diseases.
- Define route to display emergency contacts.

- Define route to display first aid tips.

Implementation:

```
# Route for the home page
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return redirect(url_for('login'))

# Route for user signup
@app.route('/signup', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def signup():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']
        age = request.form['age']
        gender = request.form['gender']
        medical_conditions = request.form['medical_conditions']

        hashed_password = bcrypt.generate_password_hash(password).decode(
           'utf-8')
        user = User(
            username=username,
            email=email,
            password=hashed_password,
            age=int(age),
            gender=gender,
            medical_conditions=medical_conditions
        )
        db.session.add(user)
        db.session.commit()
        return redirect(url_for('login'))
```

```
    return render_template('signup.html')

# Route for user login
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']
        user = User.query.filter_by(email=email).first()
        if user and bcrypt.check_password_hash(user.password, password):
            session['user_id'] = user.id
            return redirect(url_for('main'))
        else:
            return render_template('login.html', error='Invalid email or
                password')
    return render_template('login.html')

# Route for the main user page
@app.route('/main')
def main():
    if 'user_id' not in session:
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    user_id = session['user_id']
    user = User.query.get(user_id)
    health_information = {
        'username': user.username,
        'email': user.email,
        'profile': {
            'age': user.age,
            'gender': user.gender,
```

```
            'conditions': user.medical_conditions,
        }
    }
    return render_template('main.html', user=user, health_info=
        health_information)

# Route to check symptoms
@app.route('/check_symptoms', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def check_symptoms():
    return redirect(url_for('predict'))

# Route to predict disease based on symptoms
@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def predict():
    if 'user_id' not in session:
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    if request.method == 'POST':
        selected_symptoms = request.form.getlist('symptoms')
        if not selected_symptoms:
            return render_template('predict.html', symptoms=list(
                training_df.columns[:-1]))

        symptoms = [symptom.strip().replace(' ', '_') for symptom in
            selected_symptoms]
        predicted_disease = predict_disease(symptoms)
        disease_description = disease_descriptions.get(predicted_disease,
            "Description not available.")
        precautions = disease_precautions.get(predicted_disease, ["
            Precautions not available."])
```

```
            # Suggest a doctor
            doctor_info = doctors_df.sample(1).iloc[0] # Selects one random
                row from doctors_df
            doctor_name = doctor_info[0]
            doctor_url = doctor_info[1]

            return render_template('predict.html', prediction=
                predicted_disease, description=disease_description,
                precautions=precautions, doctor_name=doctor_name, doctor_url=
                doctor_url, symptoms=list(training_df.columns[:-1]))

    return render_template('predict.html', symptoms=list(training_df.
        columns[:-1]))

# Route to get symptoms for autocomplete feature
@app.route('/get_symptoms', methods=['GET'])
def get_symptoms():
    query = request.args.get('query', '').lower()
    all_symptoms = list(training_df.columns[:-1])
    filtered_symptoms = [symptom for symptom in all_symptoms if query in
        symptom.lower()]
    return jsonify({'symptoms': filtered_symptoms})

# Route to display common diseases
@app.route('/common-diseases')
def common_diseases():
    return render_template('common-diseases.html')

# Route to display emergency contacts
@app.route('/emergency-contacts')
def emergency_contacts():
```

```
    return render_template('emergency-contacts.html')


# Route to display first aid tips
@app.route('/first-aid-tips')
def first_aid_tips():
    return render_template('first-aid-tips.html')
```

3.1.5 Disease Prediction Function

Objective: Define a function to predict diseases based on user-input symptoms.

Pseudocode:

- Initialize a dictionary with symptom names as keys and 0 as default values.
- Set values to 1 for the symptoms present in user input.
- Convert the dictionary to a DataFrame.
- Predict the disease using the trained model.
- Decode the predicted disease using the label encoder.

Implementation:

```
def predict_disease(symptoms):
    symptom_data = {col: 0 for col in testing_df.columns[:-1]}
    for symptom in symptoms:
        if symptom in symptom_data:
            symptom_data[symptom] = 1
    symptom_df = pd.DataFrame([symptom_data])
    prediction = clf.predict(symptom_df)
    predicted_disease = label_encoder.inverse_transform(prediction)[0]
    return predicted_disease
```

3.1.6 Main Function

Objective: Create database tables and run the Flask application.

Pseudocode:

- Define a function to create database tables.
- Run the Flask application.

Implementation:

```
# Function to create database tables
def create_tables():
    with app.app_context():
        db.create_all()

# Main function to create tables and run the application
if __name__ == "__main__":
    create_tables()
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Chapter 4

Results

4.1 Project results

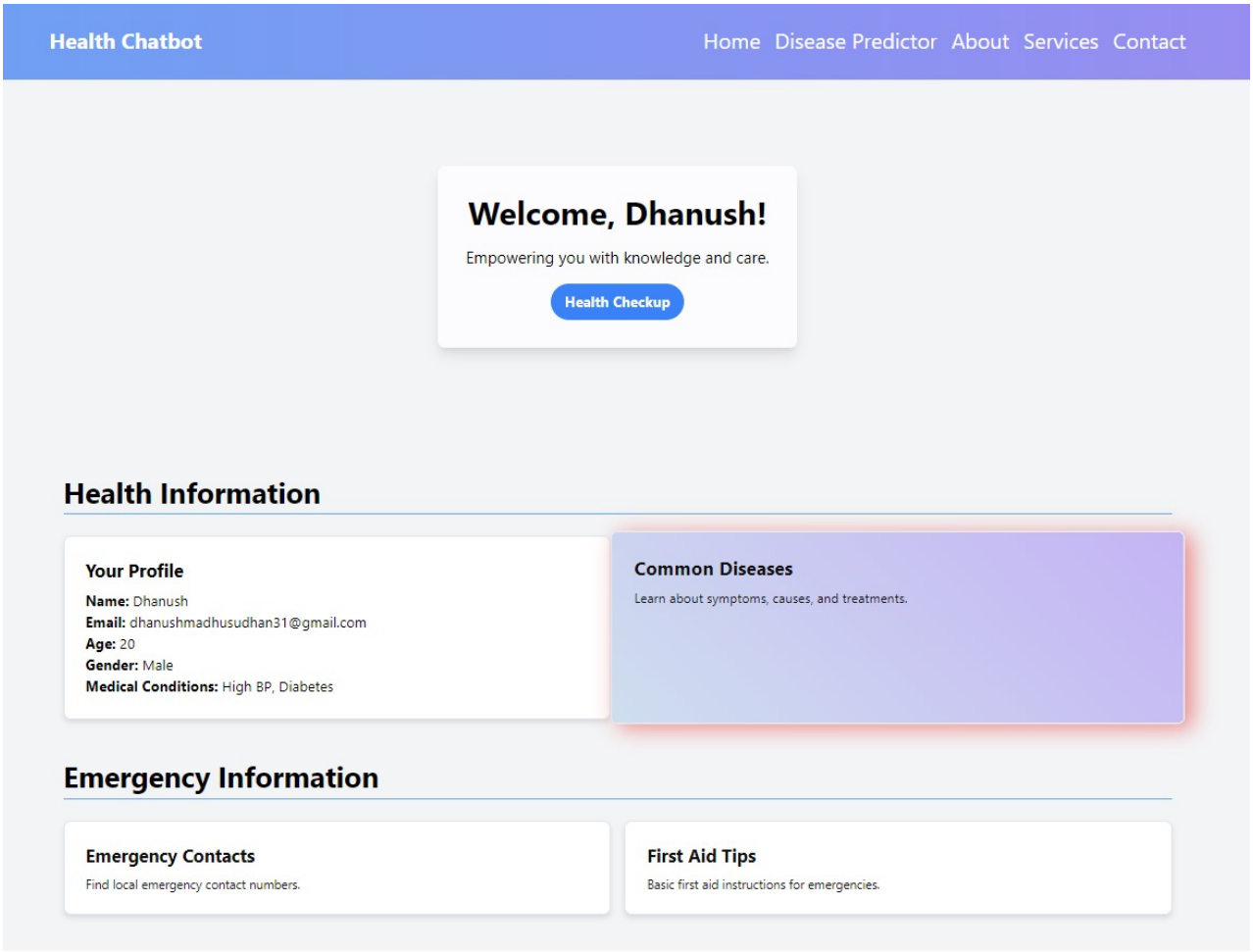

Figure 4.1: Home Page

The Home Page provides the main navigation interface for the application. Users can access various features such as disease prediction, emergency contacts, and common diseases from this page.

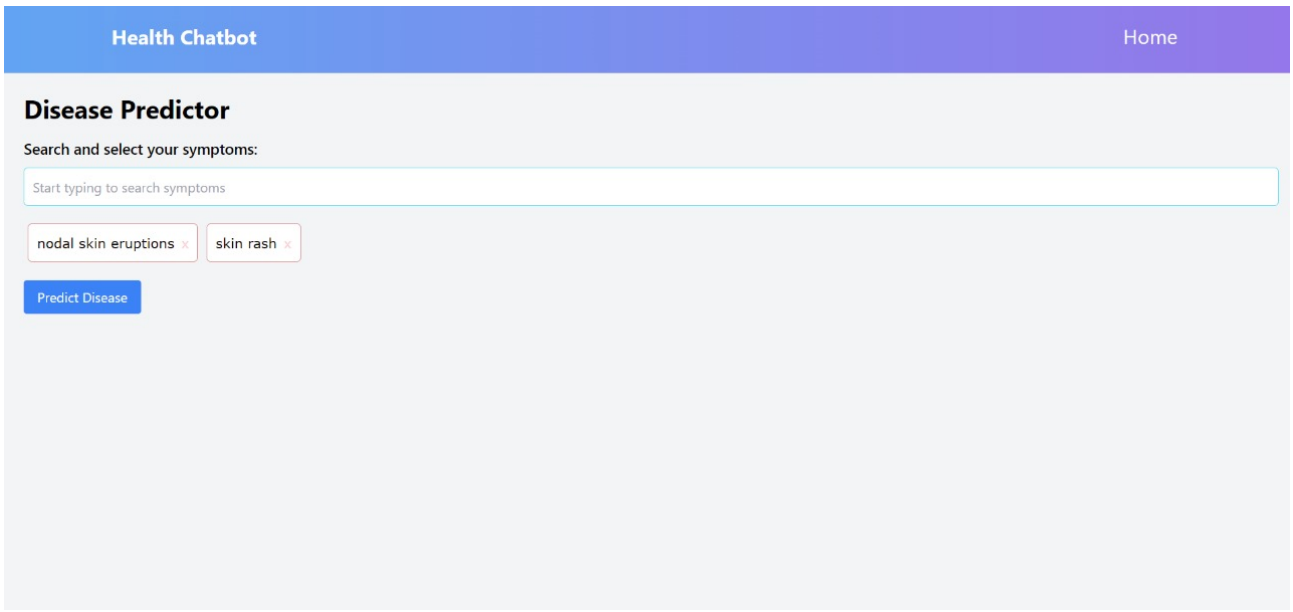

Figure 4.2: Disease Predictor

The Disease Predictor page allows users to input their symptoms to receive a potential diagnosis. This feature helps users identify possible conditions based on their reported symptoms.

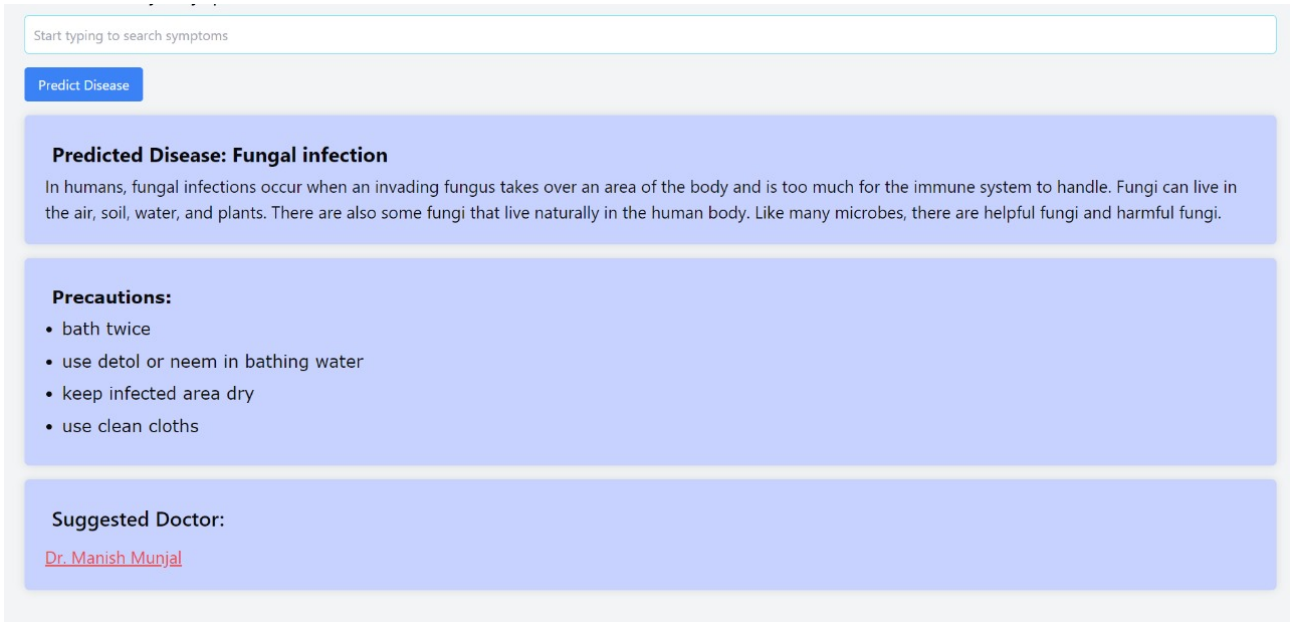

Figure 4.3: Prediction Results

The Prediction Results page displays the outcome of the disease prediction process. It provides details about the predicted disease, including a description and recommended precautions.

Figure 4.4: Emergency Contacts

The Emergency Contacts page lists important contact numbers for urgent situations. It ensures users have quick access to necessary emergency services.

Figure 4.5: Common Diseases

The Common Diseases page provides information about prevalent diseases and their symptoms. This section aims to educate users on common health issues and their signs.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

The development of a healthcare chatbot with a disease prediction feature highlights the potential of technology to transform healthcare accessibility and efficiency. By integrating Flask for web development, scikit-learn for machine learning, and SQLite for database management, the project successfully created a cohesive system. Python's versatility facilitated seamless interaction among these components, ensuring efficient and accurate disease prediction using a Random Forest Classifier.

User-Centric Design: The web application, designed with Tailwind CSS, offers a modern, intuitive interface. Features like symptom checkers, disease descriptions, precautions, and doctor recommendations provide comprehensive health assessments and actionable insights. User authentication and profile management ensure secure handling of personal health data.

Data-Driven Insights: Robust data collection and analysis underpin the machine learning model, trained on high-quality data. Continuous updates and refinements ensure the chatbot remains accurate and reliable. Analysis of symptom patterns and disease prevalence provides valuable insights for future enhancements.

Future Prospects: Opportunities for improvement include expanding the dataset, incorporating advanced machine learning techniques, and integrating natural language processing for better user interactions. These enhancements can further improve prediction accuracy and usability.

Impact on Healthcare: The chatbot has the potential to significantly impact healthcare by providing accessible, immediate health assessments. It can aid in early disease detection, encourage timely medical consultations, and empower users with valuable health information, contributing to proactive health management.

In conclusion, this project demonstrates the power of combining advanced technologies to create innovative healthcare solutions. The healthcare chatbot not only achieves its goal of disease prediction but also sets the stage for future advancements in digital health, offering a valuable resource for individuals seeking reliable health information.

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