LITERATURE SURVEY

PLASMA DONOR APPLICATION

A various methodologies that are all used are discussed as follows:

Rehab S. Al[1]:.In this paper, we illustrate the problem of the blood bags shortage which is represented in the uncontrolled blood banks and parallel markets, lack of awareness and confidence, disappearance of the rare blood groups, and the difficulty in finding a specific blood group. Hence, we proposed the Blood Bag web-based application that is connected to a centralized database to gather and organize the data from all blood banks and blood donation campaigns. The proposed application organizes and controls the whole critical processes related to blood donation, testing and storage of blood bags, and delivering it to the patient.

Muhammad Fahim[2]: We developed android based blood donation application as mHealth solutions to establish a connection between the requester and donor at anytime and anywhere. The objective of this application is to provide the information about the requested blood and number of available donors around those localities. It assists the requester to broadcast the message across the maintained volunteer blood donor network by our application and update the requester at the same time who is willing to donate the requested blood. To evaluate our application, we created requester-donor profiles and analysed that it will help to improve the timely access of the information and rapid response in emergency situation.

Shreyas Anil Chaudhari[3]:. The main aim of creating cloud-based blood bank system is to make the blood available on time to the people, even in emergency situations. With the help of this project, the user can be able to view information about every entity related to blood bank i.e. hospitals, donors, a location of another blood bank etc. The security factor is maintained properly

S.Hinrichs[4]: The task involved collecting basic information about the electronic and electrical equipment. The data was collected through observations, interviews, and meetings with local staff. Although no financial or statistical figures were obtained, the study served to further confirm issues of management that are crucial to equipment use, and provided insights into cultural and social issues beyond management.

Diana Hawashin[5]: In this paper, we propose a private Ethereum blockchain-based solution to enable organ donation and transplantation management in a manner that is fully decentralized, secure, traceable, auditable, private, and trustworthy. We develop smart contracts and present six algorithms along with their implementation, testing, and validation details. We evaluate the performance of the proposed solution by performing privacy, security, and confidentiality analyses as well as comparing our solution with the existing solutions. We make the smart contract code publicly available on Github.

Ahmed AL-Kalbani[6]: This paper discussed the possibilities of implementation a full network for Oman hospital and mobile application that, can be used as a joint washer between the hospital and donor. This application will be uploaded in google play store and it can be downloaded by anyone and there is website also for whom using computer. It will work as a coordinator between the central blood bank in Muscat (Basher) and donors in all over the country.

Fernando González[7]: The focus of this paper is on blockchain-based decentralized systems. Out of many organ donation systems, the aim of this review is on kidney allocation algorithms, this choice is justified by the fact that the kidney is one of the most in-demand organ transplants. We also discuss some limitations in exiting organ donation systems and allocation algorithms and elaborate on how blockchain technologies could be the cornerstone technology to solve some of the existing issues in the area of organ donation.

P.L. Wijayathilaka[8]: This research presents a solution with a secured-smart blood and organ donation web developed system, allowing both patients and healthcare providers to access information about the blood and organ processing records.

RobinGauld[9]: This article provides a comprehensive review of the literature about evaluating and implementing HIS, detailing the challenges and recommendations for both evaluators and healthcare organisations. The factors that inhibit or promote successful HIS implementation are identified and effective evaluation strategies are described with the goal of informing teams evaluating complex HIS.

M. I. Salagar[10]: Corneal donations are used to restore vision of blinds and people who have lost visual capability due to accidents or diseases. In India among 15 million blind people, 6.8 million suffer from corneal blindness [1]. We took survey of 638 participants to check awareness and to know problems in detail. The study highlights the problems and misconceptions, religious views, illiteracy and many factors which are root causes that prevent eye donations. After analysis of the survey, considering all aspects of the problem and pervasiveness of mobile applications in day to day life, we propose a mobile application as a full proof system. To check efficiency of the implemented system test was taken before and after its use. The full proof system bought increment of 73.41% in their marks. Mobile solution implemented also clarifies all doubts and misconceptions. It helps the users to connect with nearest eye banks using GPS, maps and a light weight Database System. So that maximum number of users will be able to report for possible eye donation. The same solution can be extended further for other organ donation campaigns.

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