LITERATURE SURVEY

To find the solution of the donor finding problem, we have analyzed some previous work regarding this context. We got some ideas from all these works and tried to figure out the advantages and shortcomings. We tried to overcome all those difficulties. Different methods and platforms have been used to solve this problem.

T. Alanzi and B. Alsaeed, “Use of social media in the plasma donation process” published in the year 2019 have used social media as a platform to sort the process of blood donation. Social media may solve the problem, but it can’t find the nearest blood donor and may not meet the specific seeker’s requirements. This approach can also be more time-consuming.

T. Wangchuk, K. Wangmo, U. Wangchuk, P. Gyem, P. R. Dhungyel, “Need of medium for finding blood donor ” published in 2019 have made a survey analysis through some online questionnaires. They analyzed that separate mediums like social platforms couldn’t meet the demand quickly, whereas a mobile application could.

V. K. Tatikonda and H. El-Ocla, “Blood donor and requester mobile application” in 2020 have made a web application to find plasma donors from which an authorized clinic can make a request. Unfortunately, this application also couldn’t find the nearest donor.

M. S. Hossain, N. Das, M. K. H. Patwary, and M. AlHasan, “Finding the nearest blood donors using dijkstra algorithm” published in 2020 have proposed a method to find the most immediate donor using the Dijkstra algorithm, which is considerably less efficient for a vast number of user datasets and also requires a tremendous amount of execution time.

H. D. Das, R. Ahmed, N. Smrity, and L. Islam, “Bdonor: A geo-localised blood donor management system using mobile crowdsourcing” in 2021 have developed a system using GPS to find blood donors of a limited area. They have worked on a limited number of datasets, which may be more time consuming with the increase of datasets.