PROPOSED SOLUTION FIT:

DATE	12 OCT 2022
TEAM ID	PNT2022TMID47275
TITLE	PLASMA DONOR APPLICATION
TEAM LEAD	NARMATHA K
TEAM MEMBERS	RESHMA K SHARMILA S DEEPALAKSHMI R
MAXIMUM MARKS	2

SOLUTION FIT:

Blood donor

Blood requester (patients through clinic)

When a patient needs a blood, the clinic where he/she is admitted would request registered volunteers in the same or nearby city/state to donate using the “Send Request” of the app. For example, assuming that a patient is admitted in a clinic in Toronto, those donors in Markham, Brampton areas may be notified too. Requester can send notification to donors as emergency/normal depending on the need of the patient. In some cases, surgeries are scheduled in advance

and the blood donation then, if needed, is marked as normal. Once a request is fulfilled, i.e., when a successful donation made, then the clinic can send updated notification to the previous recipients. The function “BloodRequests Feed” is to display requests from other clinics. To enhance the cooperation and communication between different clinics, “BloodRequests Feed” can be used at one clinic to pass the need of other clinics to those potential donors who are unaware of the BLOODR app. Clinics can also see their request history and donation history using “Request History” and “Donations History” features, respectively. Using the history, clinics can know how many requests they requested and how many donations made and analyze the data for further research. Clinics are informed about the appointments scheduled by donors through using “Appointments”. As a result, this application can be helpful for clinics to send request to donors, keep track of requests and donations history, and view donor’s appointments with a clinic.

Admin

Data analysis

Admin can use the data collected to analyze rates of donations and requests to get statistics that can be used to calculate the donors to patients ratio in each city. By using statistics, we can increase the awareness in the community by conducting donation camps in the areas that have fewer donors.

CONCLUSION:

In recent days, it is noticed the increase in blood request posts on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Interestingly there are many people across the world interested in donating blood when there is a need, but those donors don't have an access to know about the blood donation requests in their local area. This is because that there is no platform to connect local blood donors with patients. BLOODR solves the problem and creates a communication channel through authorized clinics whenever a patient needs blood donation. It is a useful tool to find compatible blood donors who can receive blood request posts in their local area. Clinics can use this web application to maintain the blood donation activity. Collected data through this application can be used to analyse donations to requests rates in a local area to increase the awareness of people by conducting donations camps.

BLOODR Application can be developed to further improve user accessibility via integrating this application with various social networks application program interfaces (APIs). Consequently, users can login and sign up using various social networks. This would increase number of donors and enhances the process of blood donation.

User interface (UI) can be improved in future to accommodate global audience by supporting different

languages across countries. Data scraping can be done from different social networks and can be shown in the BloodRequest Feeds. Appointments can be synchronized with Google and Outlook calendars for the ease of users.