1. Introduction

Project Title: Health AI – Intelligent Healthcare Assistant

Team Leader : NANDHINI M

Team member : NARMATHA G

Team member : NIVETHA A

Team member : PAVITHIRA S

Team member : PRAVENA R

2. Project Overview

Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to develop an AI-powered healthcare assistant that leverages IBM Watsonx generative AI models to enhance patient care, support doctors, and streamline hospital operations. The assistant provides real-time medical information, personalized health recommendations, and administrative support for both patients and healthcare professionals.

Features:

Conversational Interface – Natural language chat for patients and doctors.

Medical Knowledge Summarization – Converts lengthy medical research papers or reports into simplified insights.

Symptom Checker & Triage – Provides preliminary health advice based on symptoms.

Personalized Health Tips – Suggests diet, exercise, and lifestyle guidance tailored to the user.

Patient Feedback Loop – Collects patient feedback to improve healthcare services.

KPI Forecasting – Predicts hospital resource needs (beds, medicines, staff).

Anomaly Detection – Detects unusual patterns in patient vitals or hospital data.

Multimodal Input Support – Accepts text, medical reports (PDF), and lab results (CSV).

User-Friendly Interface (Streamlit/Gradio) – Dashboard for patients, doctors, and administrators.

3. Architecture

Frontend (Streamlit/Gradio): Patient portal, doctor dashboard, chatbot, report viewer.

Backend (FastAPI): Handles APIs for medical Q&A, symptom analysis, report summarization.

LLM Integration (IBM Watsonx Granite): For generative responses, summarization, and recommendations.

Vector Search (Pinecone): To enable semantic search across medical research, guidelines, and patient history.

ML Modules (Forecasting & Anomaly Detection): Predicting patient inflow, anomaly detection in vital signs.

4. Setup Instructions

Python 3.9+

pip + venv

API keys (IBM Watsonx, Pinecone)

Install dependencies → Run backend → Launch frontend

5. Folder Structure

app/ – FastAPI backend

app/api/ – APIs for chat, medical data, patient reports

ui/ – Streamlit/Gradio UI for patient-doctor interaction

granite_llm.py – IBM Watsonx Granite integration

symptom_checker.py – Symptom analysis and recommendations

health_forecaster.py – Predicts hospital KPIs (beds, staff, meds)

anomaly_detector.py – Flags anomalies in vitals or hospital data

report_generator.py – Generates patient summaries and hospital reports

6. Running the Application

Start FastAPI server

Run Streamlit dashboard

Interact with chat assistant, upload reports, receive summaries & health tips

7. API Documentation

POST /chat/ask – Health Q&A

POST /upload-report – Upload & analyze reports (PDF, CSV)

GET /search-medical – Semantic medical literature search

GET /get-health-tips – Personalized wellness tips

POST /submit-feedback – Collects patient feedback

8. Authentication

JWT tokens for patients/doctors

Role-based access (patient, doctor, admin)

IBM Cloud OAuth2 integration

9. User Interface

Sidebar navigation

Patient health dashboard

Doctor dashboard with patient monitoring

Chat with AI medical assistant

Downloadable reports

10. Testing

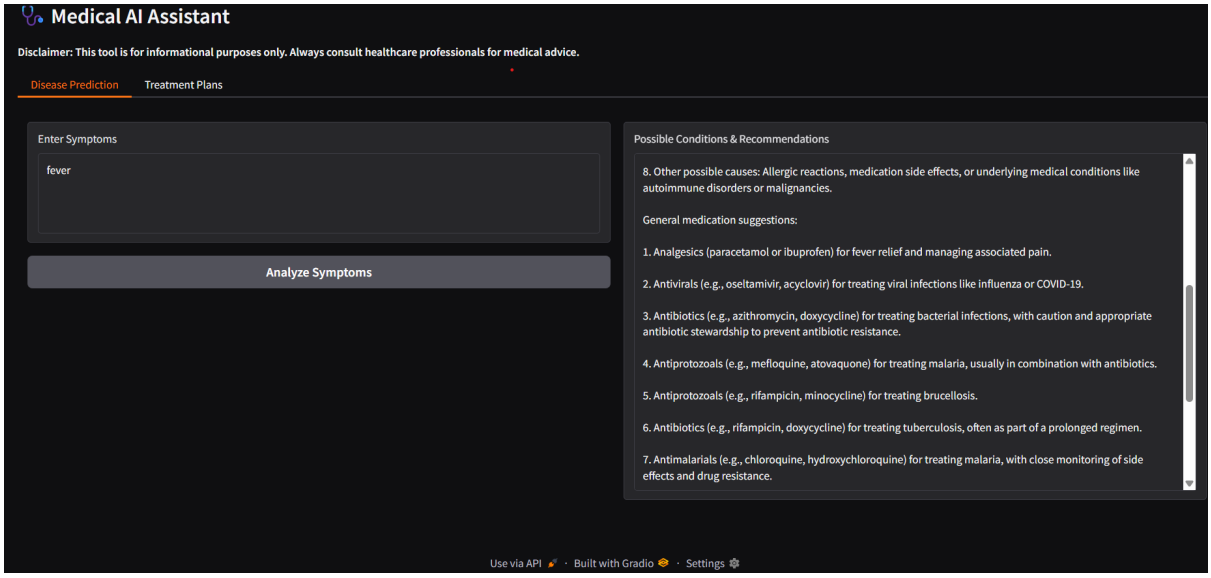
Unit testing (symptom checker, summarizer)

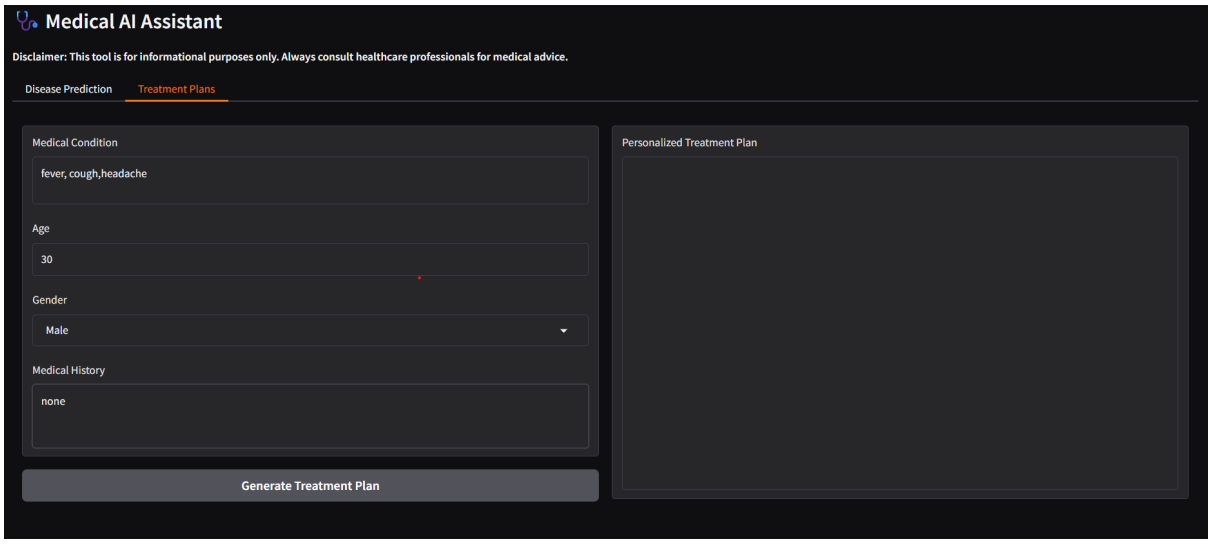
API testing (Swagger/Postman)

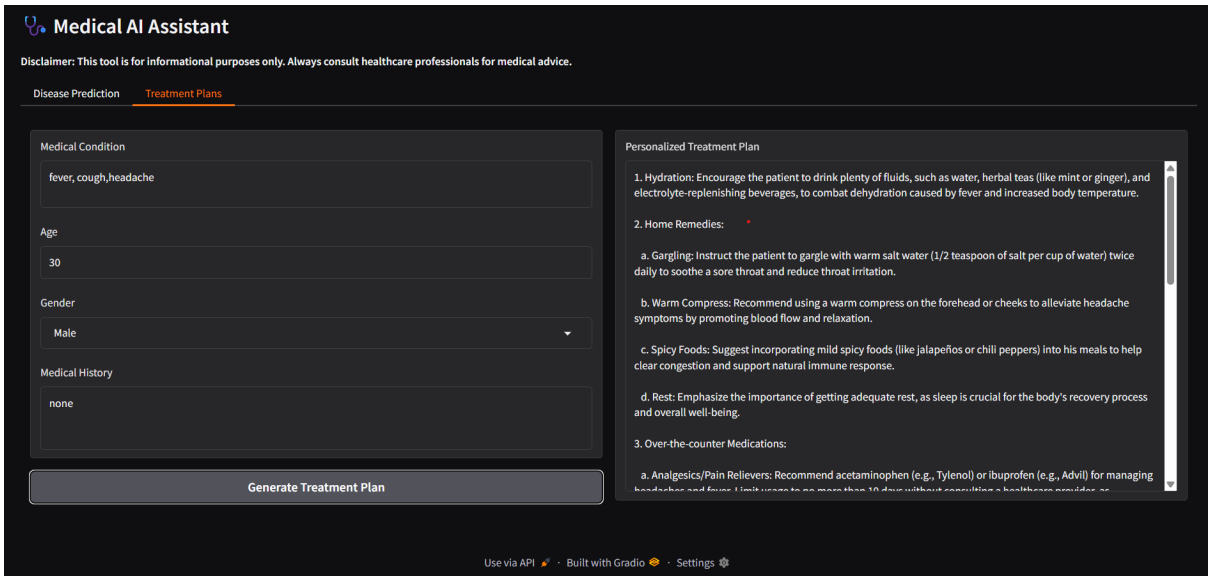
Manual testing (chat, uploads, dashboard)

Edge cases (invalid input, large files, missing data)

11. Screenshots -







12. Known Issues

Accuracy and Reliability

    - AI-generated outputs may sometimes produce **incomplete, misleading, or incorrect medical advice**.
    - Symptom checkers cannot provide a **definitive diagnosis** — only guidance.
- **Bias in Training Data**
    - If the AI model is trained on biased or incomplete medical datasets, it may produce **skewed recommendations** (e.g., underrepresenting certain populations, genders, or age groups).
- **Data Privacy and Security**
    - Handling sensitive patient health records requires strict compliance with standards like **HIPAA** and **GDPR**.
    - Any security breach could expose highly confidential patient data.
- **Over-Reliance on AI**
    - Patients might **treat AI suggestions as medical advice**, ignoring professional doctors.
    - Risk of **self-medication or delayed medical visits** due to AI overconfidence.
- **Integration Challenges**
    - Hospitals use different **Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems**, making **interoperability** a challenge.
    - Smooth integration with existing hospital IT infrastructure is still complex.
- **Resource Limitations**
    - Large-scale deployment may require **high computational power** and continuous internet access.
    - Rural or low-resource hospitals may struggle with implementation.
- **Explainability (Black Box Problem)**
    - Many generative AI models lack **clear reasoning pathways**, making it hard for doctors to trust their recommendations.
    - Explainable AI (XAI) techniques are still evolving.

- **Regulatory and Ethical Constraints**
    - Healthcare AI systems must be **approved by regulatory bodies** before clinical deployment.
    - Continuous updates in medical laws may create **compliance issues**.
- **Handling Multilingual and Low-Literacy Patients**
    - AI may fail to **interpret local dialects** or explain medical terms at an accessible level.
    - Risk of miscommunication with non-English-speaking patients.
- **Real-Time Responsiveness**
- Uploading large medical files or handling **complex queries** may lead to latency issues.
- In emergencies, delays can reduce system usefulness.

13. Future Enhancements:

Integration with wearable IoT devices

Voice-enabled medical assistant

Multilingual support for global healthcare