The literature on AI-based medical chatbots for disease prediction encompasses a wide range of studies exploring the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning in healthcare delivery. Several seminal works have contributed significantly to this burgeoning field, shedding light on various aspects of chatbot development, implementation, and effectiveness.

* Literature Survey on Chatbot for Healthcare System Using AI:

The survey for research paper [1], Athota et al. Their research demonstrated the potential of AI-powered chatbots in providing accurate medical information and assistance to users. By leveraging natural language processing (NLP) techniques, their chatbot exhibited the capability to understand user queries and respond with relevant healthcare advice.

* Literature Survey on Automatized Medical Chatbot (Medibot):

In research paper [2], Srivastava and Singh, introduced the concept of an "Automatized Medical Chatbot (Medibot)" Their study highlighted the importance of personalized healthcare solutions in improving patient outcomes and healthcare accessibility. Through the development of a specialized chatbot tailored to medical domains, they showcased the feasibility of using AI technologies to address specific healthcare needs effectively.

* Literature Survey on E-Health Bot to change the Face of Medicare:

In the paper, Tanmay et al. [3] presented research on "E-Health Bot to change the Face of Medicare". Their study underscored the transformative potential of chatbots in reshaping traditional healthcare delivery models. By leveraging AI algorithms and real-time data, their chatbot provided timely medical assistance and information to users, thereby addressing the growing need for accessible healthcare support.

* Literature Survey on Chatbot for Disease Prediction and Treatment Recommendation using ML:

In the research by Mathew et al. [4]. Their study focused on enhancing the predictive capabilities of medical chatbots through machine learning techniques. By analyzing symptom data and patient information, their chatbot facilitated early disease detection and recommended appropriate treatment options, thereby improving patient outcomes and healthcare efficiency. Collectively, these studies highlight the significant advancements and potential applications of AI-based medical chatbots in disease prediction and healthcare delivery. By leveraging AI technologies, NLP algorithms, and machine learning techniques, these chatbots offer promising solutions to address various healthcare challenges, including accessibility, efficiency, and personalized diagnosis. However, further research is needed to explore the scalability, reliability, and effectiveness of these chatbots in real-world healthcare settings.

* Summary of Literature Review

The literature survey above, highlights the transformative potential of integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning in healthcare delivery. Seminal studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of chatbots in providing accurate medical information, personalized healthcare support, and early disease detection. Leveraging natural language processing (NLP) techniques and machine learning algorithms, these chatbots offer promising solutions to address healthcare challenges such as accessibility, efficiency, and personalized diagnosis. Further research is needed to explore the scalability and reliability of these chatbots in real-world healthcare settings

Chatbot for Healthcare System [1] The document provides an overview of machine learning algorithms used in chatbot platforms, focusing on their applications in natural language processing (NLP) and dialogue act recognition systems. It discusses various algorithms such as neural networks, regression, support vector, and semi-supervised learning, and their relevance to chatbot development. Additionally, it outlines the architecture of chatbot platforms, emphasizing the use of microservice architecture and containers for scalability and performance optimization. The document also highlights the importance of Bayesian approaches in dialogue act recognition systems and the use of machine learning algorithms to interpret user intentions.

1. The document discusses the development of a medical chatbot for disease prediction and treatment recommendation using machine learning. The proposed system aims to provide an alternative to traditional hospital visits by allowing users to interact with a chatbot, which uses natural language processing and machine learning to identify symptoms, predict diseases, and recommend treatment. The chatbot is designed to encourage people to conduct daily health check-ups, increase awareness of their health status, and promote proactive measures for maintaining good health.
2. The paper from CoCoNet’19 by Vijayaraghavan V. et al. discusses the necessity of thorough testing, verification, and validation of chatbots to prevent operational failures, especially when dealing with ambiguous inputs. It explores various testing methods, with a focus on algorithm inspection techniques such as cross-validation, grammar and parsing, and statistical parsing, to ensure chatbots perform reliably and can handle ambiguities effectively.
3. The main idea of the document is to review and analyze recent trends in the development of chatbot systems across various domains, focusing on the types of knowledge provided to these systems, the domains for which they are developed, and the use of natural language processing and machine learning techniques, while identifying areas for further research and improvement.
4. The main idea of the document is to review and analyze recent trends in the development of chatbot systems across various domains, focusing on the types of knowledge provided to these systems, the domains for which they are developed, and the use of natural language processing and machine learning techniques, while identifying areas for further research and improvement.
5. , This literature review examines the integration of Natural Language Understanding (NLU), Natural Language Generation (NLG), and Machine Learning (ML) techniques into healthcare chatbots to enhance their ability to communicate naturally and intelligently with users, thereby improving patient care and engagement.

[7 ] The main idea of the document is to present a scoping review of the technical aspects and development methodologies of chatbots used in the medical field, with a focus on identifying the most effective methods for development and providing insights for future research.

1. The study systematically analyzes 158 healthcare chatbots, identifying design dimensions and archetypes to improve user experience, adoption, and trust in automated healthcare services, with a focus on conversational style, understanding users, accountability, and healthcare provision. [9] The research explores the design, implementation, acceptance, and usage motivation of a health chatbot application in the healthcare system, aiming to provide quick assessment of symptoms, risk factors, and guidance for further steps, while addressing key factors such as benefits, motivations, and limitations of using health chatbots. [10] DSSs are designed to provide information and tools to assist experts in making better decisions in healthcare settings. The article explores the latest advancements in intelligent systems for decision-making in healthcare and examines promising findings from the literature.

Title: An AI-Based Medical Chatbot Model for Infectious Disease Prediction Author: Sanjay Chakraborty1, Hrithik Paul 2, Sayani Ghatak 2, Saroj Kumar Pandey3,Ankit Kumar3,Kamred Udham Singh 4,And Mohd Asif Shah 5,6 Description: In this paper, an artificial intelligence chatbot is developed to predict infectious diseases. LSTM is used to propose an interaction and prediction model specifically for the corona virus. The purpose of this system is to assist users in submitting their health-related complaints and inquiries. The chatbot's design allows for text or voice communication between the user and the machine. It converts text to voice and vice versa using the Google API. It uses the RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) algorithm and LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) to predict disease based on symptoms. An artificial neural network known for its uses in deep learning and artificial intelligence is called Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM). Title: Automatized Medical Chatbot Author: Parkhar Srivastava, Nishant Singh Description: In conversationally designed automated medical chatbots have the potential to lower healthcare costs and increase patient access to medical information and services. This paper develops an automated medical chatbot using the KNN, SVM, and Naive algorithm. Conversationally designed with technology in mind, automated medical chatbots have the potential to lower healthcare costs and increase access to medical information and services. Although SVM is well-suited for handling complex classification tasks, algorithms K nearest neighbor (KNN) and naïve only handle quick and easy classification. A chatbot is capable of identifying symptoms from user input with an accuracy level of 65 percent on average. Correct symptoms were identified with a recall of 65% and a precision of 71% using these extracted diagnosed symptoms. In the end, the chatbot provided the anticipated diagnosis for additional procedures.