

Parshvanath Charitable Trust's A. P. SHAH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, THANE

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Department of Information Technology



A Comprehensive Blockchain Based Web Framework for Blood Banks

Group No: 4

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1. Introduction

- We have observed that the flow of information from collection to consumption or disposal in blood is not clear. In a centralized blood chain, it is difficult to pinpoint the cause of blood disposal in many medical institutions.
- The problem is the tracking and allocation of the donation transparently during its useful life. Blockchain can help track provenance in the blood supply chain making it more transparent.
- National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) recently reported that 2,234 patients got infected with HIV cause of bad blood transfusion in the last 16 months.

1. Introduction

 Blockchain Technology in blood bank system is to ensure that the patient gets safe blood.

Problem Identified :

• Existing blood management systems in India function as information management systems that lack dynamic updates of blood usage and detailed blood trail information, starting from donation to consumption.

• Solution Proposed:

• This can be achieved by the different entities in the chain; verifying the quality/expiry of blood from the blockchain that provides the trust factor that is required. The donor details could also be verified by the collection centers to ensure unsafe donors are excluded. As a fallout, all the stakeholders will be able to know the availability of blood in different blood banks.

2. Objectives

1. Security and Traceability.

Blockchain is a distributed ledger data structure so all the nodes will be having a copy of the blockchain. This architecture makes this system incredibly secure and tamper-proof because if anyone tampers with a single block then the whole chain will become invalid and we can verify from other nodes.

2. Transparency.

Being a decentralized platform, one of the most beneficial advantages of blockchain is transparency. All the nodes will have a copy of the blockchain which makes it easy to verify the donor history from each node in the blockchain.

3. Availability.

Along with the other things it is necessary that people should know the availability of blood bags. Lack of proper updates can be detrimental for patients. As blockchain is a decentralized and distributed platform it will be simple to check the availability of blood concerning blood banks

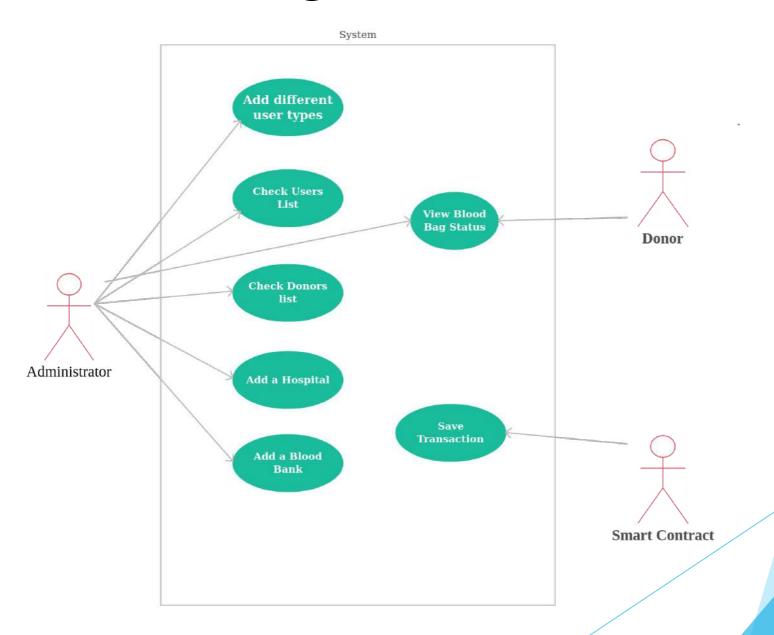
3. Scope

- 1. The proposed system, brings more transparency to the blood donation process by tracking the blood trail and also helps to curb unwarranted wastage of blood by providing a unified platform for the exchange of blood and its derivatives between blood banks.
- 2. Proposed system, can be applied in areas where political interference and chances of data tampering for personal benefits are high.
- 3. Due to presence of web application, system becomes more user friendly and can be reached to more population.

4.Technology Stack

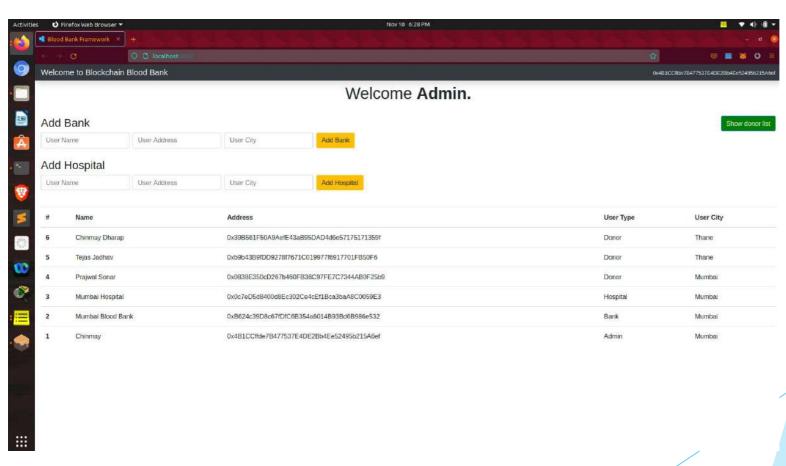
- 1.-Ethereum Blockchain (ganache)
- 2.-Solidity (smart contracts)
- 3.-Truffle framework (to compile and deploy smart contracts)
- 4.-npm, reactjs, web3.js (web framework)
- 5.-Metamask (cryptocurrency wallet)

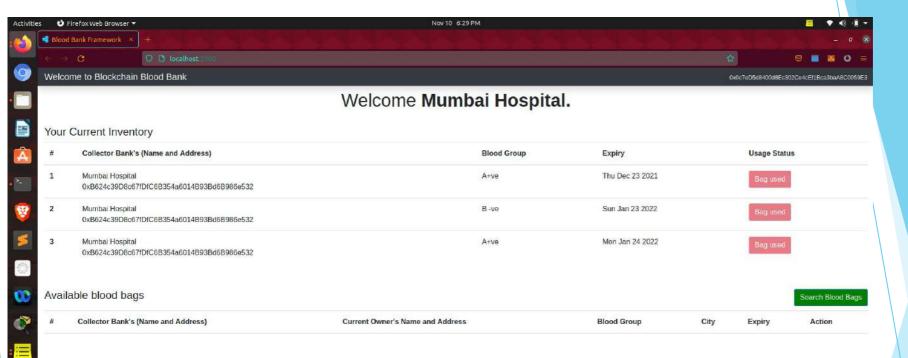
5.Use Case Diagram

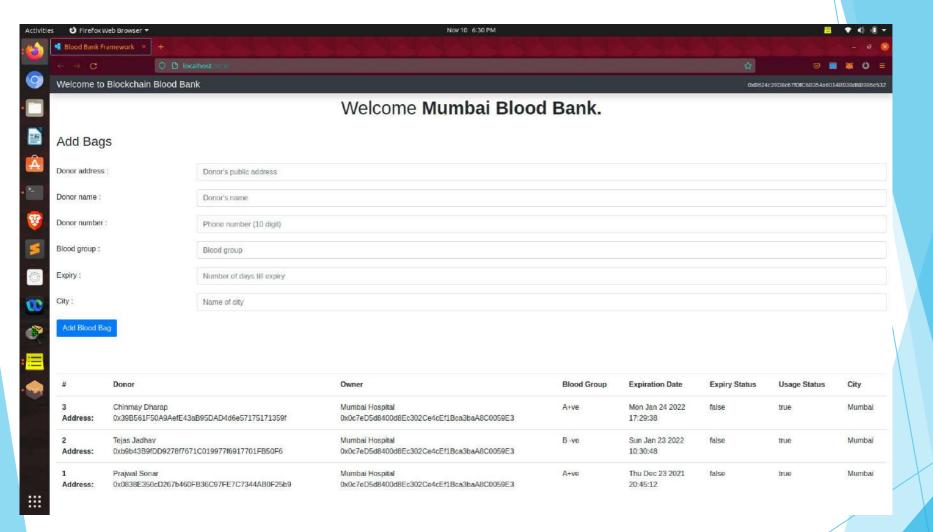


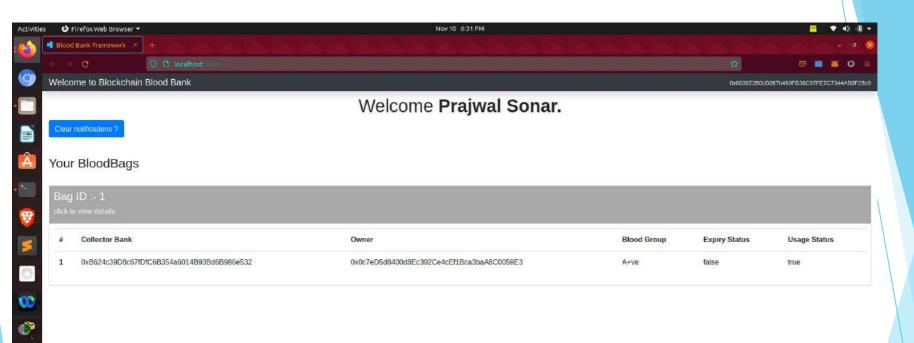
6. Demonstration

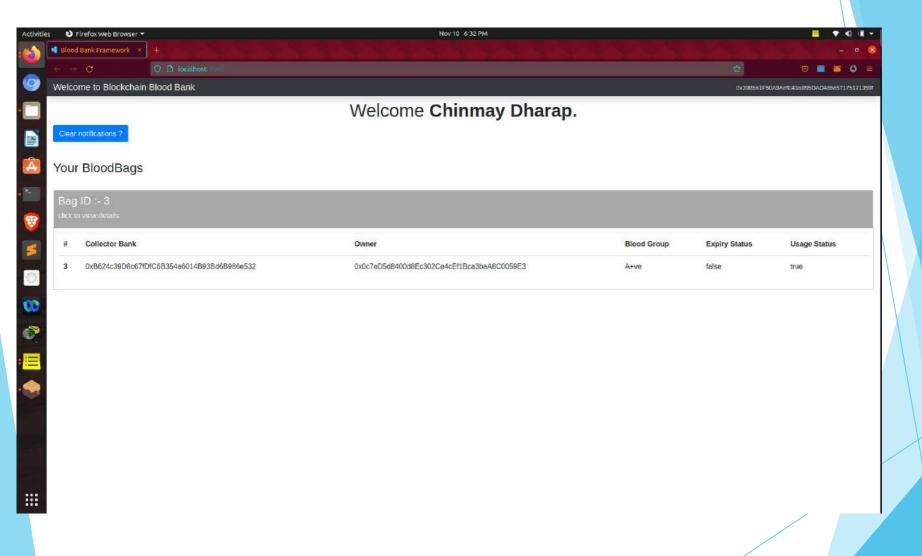
Desired Small Scale Orchestration based on Technology Stack











7. Literature Review

- In today's era of a globalized supply chain of goods and services, the supply chain has now involved various actors and entities from different parts of the globe who have never seen each other and may not trust the genuineness of either one or multiple parties/actors. With such complex issues in hand, the main concerns are the lack of transparency and traceability[1].
- This is where Blockchain technologies can help us create more efficient and effective supply chains with the above concerns minimized or even completely diminished in some cases. Blockchain Technology has been accepted and adopted in past years throughout the technological globe. A blockchain is a form of database storage that is non-centralized, reliable, and difficult to use for fraudulent purposes[2].
- Ethereum is explained as a Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform that was created by a cryptocurrency researcher and programmer named Vitalik Buterin [3]. It uses a Blockchain-based distributed computing platform with a Turing complete scripting language that enables the processing of smart-contracts on blockchain. It is also now used in healthcare industry to protect patient privacy, procure untampered history.

8. References

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- Z. Zheng, S. Xie, H. Dai, X. Chen and H. Wang, "An Overview of Blockchain Technology: Architecture, Consensus, and Future Trends," 2017 IEEE International Congress on Big Data (BigData Congress), 2017, pp. 557-564, doi: 10.1109/BigDataCongress.2017.85.
- 3. P. Tasatanattakool and C. Techapanupreeda, "Blockchain: Challenges and applications," 2018 International Conference on Information Networking (ICOIN), 2018, pp. 473-475, doi: 10.1109/ICOIN.2018.834316 S. Zhu, H. Hu, Y. Li and W. Li, "Hybrid Blockchain Design for Privacy Preserving Crowdsourcing Platform," 2019 IEEE International Conference on Blockchain (Blockchain), 2019, pp. 26-33, doi: 10.1109/Blockchain.2019.00013.
- 5. Z. Zheng, S. Xie, H. Dai, X. Chen and H. Wang, "An Overview of Blockchain Technology: Architecture, Consensus, and Future Trends," 2017 IEEE International Congress on Big Data (BigData Congress), 2017, pp. 557-564, doi: 10.1109/BigDataCongress.2017.85.
- 6. P. Tasatanattakool and C. Techapanupreeda, "Blockchain: Challenges and applications," 2018 International Conference on Information Networking (ICOIN), 2018, pp. 473-475, doi: 10.1109/ICOIN.2018.8343163

Thank You...!!