

Curaid: Your Wellness Partner

Jahanvi Mishra

Computer Science and Engineering
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
jahanvimishra220255@acropolis.in

Lakshya Bhawsar

Computer Science and Engineering
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
lakshyabhawsar231094@acropolis.in

Rashi Choudhary

Computer Science and Engineering
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
rashichoudhary@acropolis.in

Sweta Singh

Computer Science and Engineering
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
swetasingh220311@acropolis.in

Devshrut Daftary

Computer Science and Engineering
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
devshrutdaftary231088@acropolis.in

Abstract— Healthcare accessibility is frequently constrained by fragmented information systems, technical complexity, and limited availability of medical professionals for preventive consultations. This research presents Curaid—an AI-powered digital health companion designed to democratize healthcare through intelligent conversational interfaces and predictive analytics. Unlike conventional symptom checkers that operate independently, Curaid integrates comprehensive health management within a unified platform combining Generative AI for natural language processing with machine learning algorithms for chronic disease risk assessment. The modular Django-based framework incorporates secure authentication protocols, automated personalized health report generation, integrated mental health support, and intelligent lifestyle task management. Through systematic evaluation, Curaid demonstrates enhanced user engagement compared to fragmented health applications while ensuring robust data security and healthcare compliance standards. The system's primary innovation lies in its holistic wellness approach, seamlessly integrating symptom analysis, predictive health modeling, mental health monitoring, and personalized lifestyle recommendations within a single conversational interface. This comprehensive methodology empowers users toward proactive healthcare management, eliminating dependency on multiple applications while promoting accessible preventive care across diverse demographic populations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Access to reliable healthcare information is essential for individuals to make informed decisions regarding their well-being and preventive care. However, healthcare resources are often fragmented, presented in technical language, and scattered across various platforms, making comprehensive health management difficult for the general population.

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have led to the development of healthcare chatbots and symptom checkers, most existing systems are either based on

static rule models or operate independently without integrating predictive analytics, resulting in limited or generic advice [1][2][6].

To overcome these challenges, this research proposes Curaid, an AI-powered digital health assistant designed to provide comprehensive and accessible health support. The system employs a hybrid architecture combining Generative AI (Google Gemini API) with machine learning models trained to predict risks for diabetes and heart disease [7]. This design balances conversational flexibility with precise predictive capabilities, improving upon fragmented and limited health platforms [3][4].

The motivation behind Curaid is to develop a cost-effective, user-friendly platform that bridges gaps in health information, integrates mental and physical wellness monitoring, automates personalized health reports, and promotes proactive care [8][9]. The platform is implemented with Django for backend operations and standard web technologies for frontend design, ensuring security and usability.

This study addresses the research question: How does a hybrid AI-driven health assistant enhance accessibility, prediction accuracy, and user engagement in preventive healthcare? This work contributes to advancing AI-enabled health technology by demonstrating how integrating Generative AI with structured ML models improves trustworthiness and usability in digital health advisory systems [5][6][7].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several categories of digital health and productivity tools already exist, but each addresses only part of the user's needs. **AI-driven symptom checkers** such as Ada Health provide quick guidance but are limited to episodic checks without broader wellness integration. **Telemedicine platforms** like Practo focus on doctor consultations and records but offer little

in terms of preventive analytics. **Mental health apps** such as Headspace are strong in stress management but lack links to physical health or disease prediction. **Fitness ecosystems** like Fitbit generate rich biometric data but cannot translate it into clinical risk insights. Finally, **productivity managers** like Todoist support task tracking but remain disconnected from health contexts. Collectively, these tools demonstrate innovation in their domains but highlight a gap: the absence of a unified assistant combining symptom analysis, chronic disease prediction, mental wellness tracking, and task management

TABLE I. SURVEY OF EXISTING PLATFORMS

Platform	Disadvantages
Ada Health	No productivity features, limited preventive or predictive health tools
Practo	Appointment-focused, limited AI-driven preventive insights
Headspace	No physical health prediction, lacks integration with medical data
Fitbit	Does not provide AI-based disease prediction, limited mental-health features
Todoist	Not health-focused, lacks AI/medical integration

III. METHODOLOGY

A. System Architecture and its Components

- Frontend (User Interface Layer):

The frontend delivers secure login and signup, a conversational chatbot interface, and modules for symptom input, mental health updates, and task management. It also provides structured access to personalized health reports and previous interactions, ensuring continuity and usability.

- Backend (Business Logic Layer):

The backend validates authentication, manages workflows, and integrates AI services. It connects to external APIs for conversational health support, and applies machine learning models for chronic disease prediction. Prior work in symptom checkers and AI-driven guidance (e.g., Ada Health, WebMD, Mayo Clinic) demonstrates feasibility but lacks full integration [1], [2], [4].

- Database and External Services (Storage & Integration Layer):

The database securely stores user profiles, encrypted credentials, health data, chat logs, and productivity records. External services include health datasets (e.g., WHO, HealthifyMe) for training and validation [3], [9], and patented approaches to ML-driven personalized healthcare [7]. The system also draws on chatbot and AI-symptom checking paradigms highlighted in earlier patents [5], [6]

The image given below illustrates the complete tech stack of *Curaid*. It highlights the various technologies, frameworks, and tools utilized in the development of the platform, encompassing both front-end and back-end components, as well as supporting services. This visual representation provides a clear overview of how different technologies integrate to form the overall system architecture of *Curaid*.

Category	Technologies / Tools	Purpose / Use Case
Programming Languages	Python, HTML, CSS, JavaScript	Backend logic, AI/ML integration, frontend user interface
Backend Framework	Django	Web application framework for API, authentication, logic
Database	SQLite	Data storage for user info, chat logs, health records
AI Capabilities	Gemini API, Autogen	General health querying, AI agent orchestration
Machine Learning	Scikit-learn, TensorFlow	Disease prediction models (Diabetes, Heart Disease)
Data Processing	Pandas	Organizing and processing health data
Flowchart / Design Tools	Drawio, Lucidchart	Visualizing system flow and architecture

Fig. 1. Tech stack and usecase

B. Features

The system offers a holistic set of features designed to overcome the fragmentation seen in existing solutions:

- Secure Authentication and User Profiles:**

Users register and log in with encrypted credentials; personalized profiles enable continuity and data security [Patent Draft].

- Conversational Symptom Checking and Health Guidance:**

AI chatbot, leveraging prior models in health chatbots [5], [6], provides understandable, real-time responses to health queries.

- Disease Prediction Models:**

ML-based predictions for diabetes and heart disease, inspired by patented frameworks for personalized healthcare [7] and validated with datasets from WHO and Kaggle-like sources [3], [9].

- Mental Health Monitoring:**

AI-guided mental well-being support extends beyond conventional symptom checkers [1], [2], [4].

- Smart To-Do System:**

Integrated productivity support with reminders and health-focused task suggestions, bridging wellness and lifestyle management .

Personalized Health Reports:

Structured reports summarize predictions, task adherence, and chat interactions, enabling proactive health tracking.

Administrative Dashboard:

Admins can manage users, monitor interactions, and update ML models, ensuring iterative improvement.

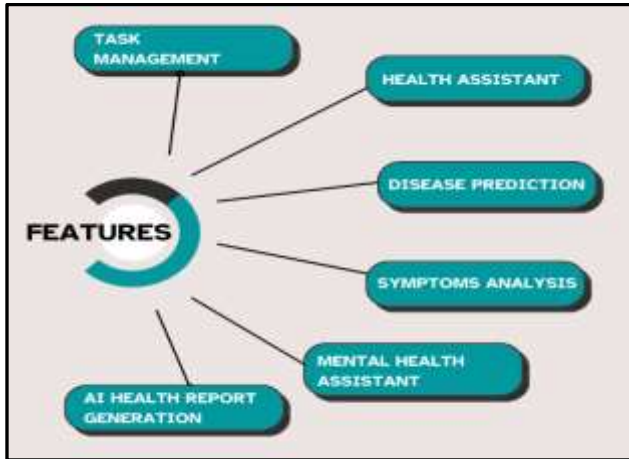


Fig. 2. Features of Curaid

IV. WORKFLOW AND DATAFLOW

Users begin by registering and logging into the Curaid system through secure authentication. After login, they access a dashboard with options to use the chatbot, manage tasks in the Smart To-Do module, or view personalized health reports.

The chatbot allows interaction through text, forms, or voice input, supporting symptom checking, disease prediction, and mental health guidance. Users can add or update tasks, receive reminders, and track progress toward wellness goals. Health reports are generated automatically from user inputs and system analysis.

At any time, users may switch between modules or log out to securely end their session.

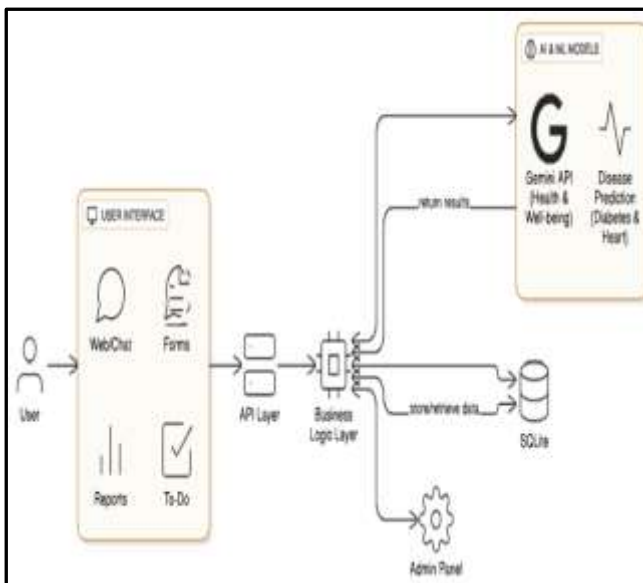


Fig. 3. Block Diagram

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Accurate Query Handling: The system effectively processed user health queries through the Gemini API, delivering flexible and natural conversational responses.
- Disease Prediction Reliability: The integrated ML models provided consistent risk assessments for diabetes and heart disease based on user inputs.
- Secure User Login: Authentication was handled safely with encrypted registration and login, ensuring data privacy.
- Smooth Interface: Users experienced a responsive, intuitive, and error-free interaction with the chatbot and dashboard.
- Smart To-Do Functionality: The task manager allowed users to add and view tasks related to health and productivity, supporting personal organization.

VI. CONCLUSION

This AI-powered health and productivity assistant bridges the gap between preventive healthcare, mental well-being, and daily task management. By combining machine learning-based disease prediction with the Gemini API's conversational capabilities, it delivers accurate, accessible, and user-friendly guidance. Though not a replacement for professional medical care, it serves as a vital first step in empowering individuals to monitor their health, build healthier routines, and take proactive control of their well-being.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author gratefully acknowledges the continuous support, guidance, and feedback received during this major project. Special thanks to Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research for providing essential resources and a supportive environment. Appreciation is also extended to teammates, peers, and family for their encouragement and valuable suggestions throughout the journey.

REFERENCES

- Ada Health, "AI-powered symptom checker," [Online]. Available: <https://ada.com>
- WebMD, "Symptom Checker," [Online]. Available: <https://symptoms.webmd.com/>
- HealthifyMe, "AI-powered fitness and nutrition app," [Online]. Available: <https://healthifyme.com>
- Mayo Clinic, "Symptom Checker," [Online]. Available: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/symptom-checker>
- US Patent 20190345671A1, "Systems and methods for AI-based symptom checking," [Online]. Available: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US20190345671A1>
- EP Patent 3498121A1, "Health assistant chatbot system," [Online]. Available: <https://patents.google.com/patent/EP3498121A1>
- US Patent 10431457B2, "Machine learning for personalized healthcare predictions," [Online]. Available: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US10431457B2>
- A. Ghosh, P. Kumar, and S. Sharma, "AI in preventive healthcare: Opportunities and challenges," IEEE Access, 2023.
- World Health Organization (WHO), "Digital health strategy 2020–2025," [Online]. Available: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240020924>