

HEALTH RECORD MONITORING SYSTEM

DHANAPRIYA V¹

Asso.Prof.Mrs. J.KALAIVANI

Krishnasamy College of Engineering and Technology,
Cuddalore.

Abstract:

Cloud computing is emerging as a promising paradigm for computing and is drawing the attention from both academia and industry. The cloud-computing model shifts the computing infrastructure to third-party service providers that manage the hardware and software resources with significant cost reductions. It is emerging as a new computing paradigm in the medical sector besides other business domains. Large numbers of health organizations have started shifting the electronic health information to the cloud environment. Introducing the cloud services in the health sector not only facilitates the exchange of electronic medical records among the hospitals and clinics, but also enables the cloud to act as a medical record storage center. Moreover, shifting to the cloud environment relieves the healthcare organizations of the tedious tasks of infrastructure management and also minimizes development and maintenance costs. Storing the medical data in cloud

makes the treatment efficient by retrieving patient's medical history from the database before going for the treatment and get to know about the health issues of the patient.

Keywords : *Cloud Computing, Storing Patients Medical Records ,Retrieving Medical History.*

1.Introduction

Cloud based health system's main focus is the patient's data collection, storage, access, analysis, and presentation etc. The current patient data collection techniques are time consuming, inefficient, laborious for the staffs. It is also obvious that current technique is violating the real time data access for monitoring the patients. A system which handles the medical history of each individual of the country and provides access to all registered hospitals to read or update the data. The hospital which accesses the database must be registered and must have got a license. The license number is used as a unique code to access the database.

The details of the patients will be stored and an identification number will be generated when their data are stored into the database for the first time after the implementation of the system.

2.EXISTING SYSTEM:

Cloud based health system's main focus is the patient's data collection, storage, access, analysis, and presentation etc. The current patient data collection techniques are time consuming, inefficient, laborious. It is also obvious that current technique is violating the real time data access for monitoring the patients.

In m-health care social networks, the personal health information is always shared among the patients located in respective social communities suffering from the same disease for mutual support, and across distributed health care providers equipped with their own cloud servers for medical consultant. However, it also brings about a series of challenges, especially how to ensure the security and privacy of the patients personal health information from various attacks in the wireless communication channel such as eavesdropping and tampering.

3.PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Cloud based health system solution is based on the concept of "Cloud

Computing" a distributed computing system where a pool of virtualized, dynamically-salable, managed computing power, storage, platforms, and services are delivered. This system provides an environment where patient's records are stored and it will be referenced by the doctors to improve the efficiency of the treatment. This handles the medical history of each individual of the country and provides access to all registered hospitals to read or update the data. The hospital which accesses the database must be registered and must have got a license.

The license number is used as a unique code to access the database. The details of the patients will be stored and an identification number will be generated when their data are stored into the database for the first time after the implementation of the system. Whenever they go for a treatment, their medical data will be stored into the database using their identification number. For security reasons, any person who wants to view their data will be allowed only to read the data. They will not be given access to update the database. For hospitals to update the database they require the license number along with the identification number of the person whose record has to be stored.

4.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

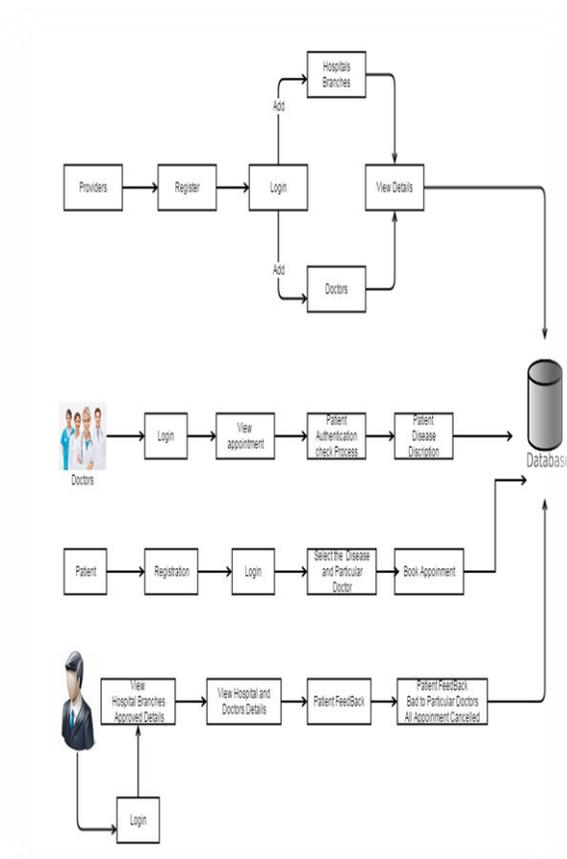


Fig.1 System Architecture

5.MODULE :

- ✓ Admin Modules
- ✓ Unique Id and Key verification
- ✓ Reports Upload
- ✓ Doctor Counseling
- ✓ User Entry Checking
- ✓ Database Report Search

5.1 ADMIN MODULE:

In this Module, an User must Authorised in an our application and there is a provider side must add the doctors and hospitals for

the further counselling for Patients or Users... Even Doctor Profile, Doctors only able to know the Password for their view of Counselling Information.

5.2 UNIQUE ID AND KEY VERIFICATION:

In this module, when an every provider must have unique hospital details and doctor list. When an User comes under in an application and accepts the Provider for further Proceeding Comes under in the booked Provider alone.

5.3 REPORTS UPLOAD:

In this module, When an User booked his Provider along with Hospitality Functions and Doctor Specialist in an application. Once an User come back for further Process They made an counselling to Particular Doctor.

5.4 DOCTOR COUNSELLING:

We consider the server to be semi-trusted, That means the server will try to find out as much secret information in the stored PHR files as possible, but they will honestly follow the protocol in general. On the other hand, some users will also try to access the files beyond their privileges. For example, a pharmacy may want to obtain the

prescriptions of patients for marketing and boosting its profits.

5.5 USER ENTRY CHECKING:

In this Module, we had implemented main goal of the Project it denotes security for viewing our personal information to all roles in an application...To prevent that we had proposed to use Attribute Based Encryption Algorithm for the access to encrypt the Selected Details to Restrict to view by others.

5.6 DATABASE REPORT SEARCH:

In this module, admin can able to view overall users report, Users personal Records and User Counselling Records.In Such Case, user had made encrypted their information it will visualization in cipher text format and age display in the K-Anatomy Format.

6.EVALUTION:



Fig.2 Hospital Registration



Fig.3 Hospital Login

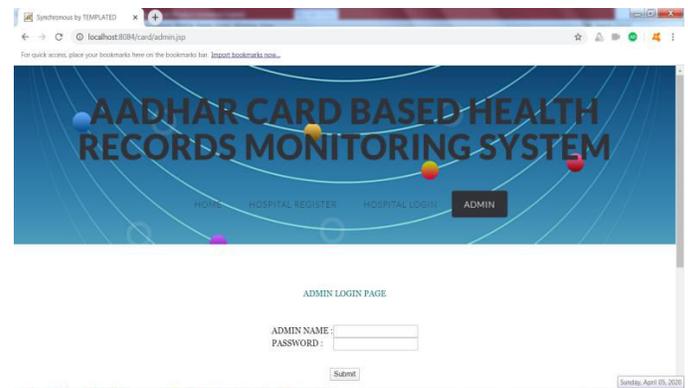


Fig.4 Admin Login

CONCLUSION:

In this project, proposed a system which monitors the health care details of each individual of the country. It comprises of modules like generating the unique ID and store and retrieve data of a person. The cloud computing is an emerging computing mode. It promises to increase the velocity with which applications are deployed, increase innovation, and lower costs, all while increasing business agility. The nature of cloud computing is useful for constructing the data center. To the new

generation of cloud based health system, cloud computing is better approach in the future.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

The need of an online certificate authority (CA) and one unique key encryption for each symmetric key k for data encryption at the portal of authorized physicians made the overhead of the construction grow linearly with size of the group. Furthermore, the anonymity level depends on the size of the anonymity set making the anonymous authentication impractical in specific surroundings where the patients are sparsely distributed.

REFERENCES:

[1] M. Li, S. Yu, Y. Zheng, K. Ren, and W. Lou, "Scalable and secure sharing of personal health records in cloud computing using attribute-based encryption," *IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 131–143, 2013.

[2] H. Liang, L. X. Cai, D. Huang, X. Shen, and D. Peng, "An smdpbased service model for interdomain resource allocation in mobile cloud networks," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology*, vol. 61, no. 5, pp. 2222–2232, 2012.

[3] Q. Shen, X. Liang, X. Shen, X. Lin, and H. Luo, "Exploiting geodistributed clouds for e-health monitoring system with minimum service delay and privacy preservation," *IEEE Journal of Biomedical and HealthInformatics*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 430–439, 2014.

[4] Y. Yang, H. Li, L. Wenchao, H. Yang, and W. Mi, "Secure dynamic searchable symmetric encryption with constant document update cost," in *Proceedings of GLOBECOM. IEEE*, 2014, pp. 775–780.

[5] C. Wang, K. Ren, S. Yu, and K. M. R. Urs, "Achieving usable and privacy-assured similarity search over outsourced cloud data," in *Proceedings of IEEE INFOCOM*, 2012, pp. 451–459.