

ABSTRACT

PSNA Electronically Connected Medical Management (ECMM) is a Web application-based AI chatbot developed using Python, Flask, and Natural language processing techniques. It also contains a user-friendly interface for the ease of users. This provides students (i.e.) patients, quick access to healthcare centers and medical pharmacy shops. By using this, students can get online prescriptions from various doctors, request an ambulance during emergencies, and get information about the medicines available in pharmacy shops. Using Flask, python and PHP technology we provide a quality web application. using HTML, CSS, JS, Bootstrap. This web application provides compatibility for all devices. In this project we use database to store all application related data. This project mainly focuses on hostel students and this web application is designed in a way by focusing on their health issues while staying in a college hostel.

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer forms in breast cells and is considered as a very common type of cancer in women. Breast cancer is also a very life-threatening disease of women after lung cancer. Breast cancer can be effectively treated through its early detection. Thus, the availability of proper screening methods is important for detecting the initial symptom of breast cancer. The popular approaches are mammography, ultrasound, and thermography. Nowadays, artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and convolutional neural network (CNN) are the quickest rising areas of healthcare industry. The opportunity that CNN brings to research on medical imaging is not restricted to deep CNN for extraction of the imaging feature. The two main objectives of this current research are, firstly, to present an automated tool for detecting IDC to lessen human mistakes in the process of diagnosis and, secondly, to examine the consequence of different types of CNN architecture in the proposed system.

ABSTRACT

Healthcare is given the extreme importance now a- days by each country with the advent of the novel corona virus. So in this aspect, an IoT based health monitoring system is the best solution for such an epidemic. Internet of Things (IoT) is the new revolution of internet which is the growing research area especially in the health care. With the increase in use of wearable sensors and the smart phones, these remote health care monitoring has evolved in such a pace. IoT monitoring of health helps in preventing the spread of disease as well as to get a proper diagnosis of the state of health, even if the doctor is at far distance. In this paper, a portable physiological checking framework is displayed, which can constantly screen the patient's heartbeat, temperature. A remote health monitoring system using IoT is proposed where the authorized personal can access these data from any IoT platform and based on these values received, the diseases are diagnosed by the doctors from a distance.

ABSTRACT

According to the recent survey of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, United States, 30% of the car accidents take place due to driver drowsiness or fatigue. This project addresses this issue by continuously monitoring the drowsiness of the driver with the help of heartbeat sensor and night vision camera. Heartbeat sensor is used to find the variation in heart beat due to drowsiness and night vision camera is used to monitor the eye blinking rate. The driver's heartbeat count and the number of eye blinks are continuously monitored for a period of 2 minutes using a heart beat sensor and night vision camera respectively. From the measured values, the proposed system mathematically manipulates the drowsiness and fatigue level of the driver. If the driver is found to be drowsy, an alarm by means of a buzzer is given to the driver to alert him not to sleep. Additionally, in case of accidents the information about the location is sent to the ambulance server through the IOT, by the virtue of Vibration Sensor. In current years, drowsy driver detection is the most necessary procedure to prevent any road accidents, probably worldwide. The aim of this study was to construct a smart alert technique for building intelligent vehicles that can automatically avoid drowsy driver impairment. But drowsiness is a natural phenomenon in the human body that happens due to different factors. Hence, it is required to design a robust alert system to avoid the cause of the mishap. In this proposed paper, we address a drowsy driver alert system, drunk and drive and Engine life cycle monitoring that has been developed using such a technique in which the control system is analyzed by eye blink concept through an Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) and using Eye blink sensors. When the driver's fatigue is detected, the IoT module issues a warning message along with impact of collision and location information, thereby alerting with the help of an alarm through the control monitoring system.

ABSTRACT

The main consideration in the present field technologies is Automation, Power consumption and cost effectiveness. Automation is intended to reduce man power with the help of intelligent systems. Power saving is the main consideration forever as the source of the power are getting diminished due to various reasons. As we all know that energy consumption has been increasing day by day so, to overcome these consequences we are using IOT devices. This project proposes a model for modifying street light illumination by using sensors at minimum electrical energy consumption. When presence is detected, all surrounding street lights glow at their brightest mode, else they stay in the dim mode. LED bulbs shall be implemented as they are better than conventional incandescent bulbs in every way. This shall reduce heat emissions, power consumption, maintenance and replacement costs and carbon dioxide emissions. Also, a demonstration with a real-time prototype model involving costs and implementation procedure has been developed using internet of things to visualize the real time updates of street processing and notifying the changes occur.

ABSTRACT

From a sketch image or text description, generating a semantic and photographic face image has always been an extremely important issue in computer vision. Sketch images generally contain only simple profile information but not the detail of the face. Therefore, it is difficult to generate facial attributes accurately. As a result, precisely generating facial features is difficult. Using the created adversarial network and attributes, we propose an image translation network. A feature extracting network and a down-sampling up-sampling network make up the generator network. There is a generator and a discriminator in GANs. The Stage-I GAN sketches the primitive shape and colors of the object based on the given text description, yielding Stage-I low-resolution images. The Stage-II GAN takes Stage-I results and text descriptions as inputs, and generates high-resolution images with photo-realistic details. It is able to rectify defects in Stage-I results and add compelling details with the refinement process. To improve the diversity of the synthesized images and stabilize the training of the conditional-GAN, we introduce a novel Conditioning Augmentation technique that encourages smoothness in the latent conditioning manifold. The Generator creates fake data samples (images, audio, etc.) in intended to mislead the Discriminator. On the other hand, the Discriminator attempts to distinguish between the real and fake sample

Keywords: Deep Learning, Generative Adversarial Networks, Image Translation, face generation, skip-connection.