IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Ontology Based Model For Ward Round Process In Healthcare System

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Abstract: In the medical field, the ward round procedure is essential for managing patient care and making decisions. However, because of the unstructured and diverse nature of the information shared during these cycles, it frequently suffers from inefficiencies. This procedure can be streamlined by using an ontology-based model, which offers a formal framework for obtaining and organising medical knowledge. In order to improve the ward round procedure in healthcare systems, this study proposes an ontology-based approach. The suggested model creates a coherent framework by combining many healthcare data sources, such as clinical guidelines, treatment regimens, and patient records.

The approach guarantees consistent and reliable information retrieval by utilising standardised medical ontologies and semantic web technologies, which improves communication between medical experts. In the end, the ontology-based method enhances patient outcomes by supporting evidence-based decision-making and increasing the effectiveness of ward rounds. evidence-based decision-making, cohesive organisation, patient records, and treatment regimens.

I. INTRODUCTION

In order to increase the efficacy, consistency, and quality of patient care, healthcare systems have implemented an ontology-based model for the ward round process that uses structured and semantically rich representations of medical knowledge and workflows.

Ontologies can be used to characterise and classify the connections between the many entities involved in the ward round process, including as patients, medical procedures, healthcare workers, and clinical data. In this model, an ontology is constructed to encompass the complete set of duties, responsibilities, and resources required for ward visits. This includes developing standardised terminology for symptoms, diagnosis, treatments, and patient outcomes. To enhance decision-making, the ontology can be integrated with electronic health records (EHRs) and clinical decision support systems.

II. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The scope of this project comprises developing and implementing an AI-powered personalised learning platform that will enhance learning across a range of settings. The primary goal is to create an adaptive

learning engine that assesses student data, including prior interactions, test results, and learning preferences, to offer tailored learning pathways that meet each student's needs. The primary features will include real-time feedback systems, tailored material recommendations, and targeted practice sessions that address each user's strengths and weaknesses. The platform will be linked to existing Learning Management Systems (LMS) to facilitate adoption by educators and institutions.

In order to continuously enhance the learning algorithms in response to changing demands and preferences, a feedback mechanism will also be established to collect opinions from educators and students. This project eventually seeks to change the educational landscape by promoting student participation, increasing retention rates, and fostering personal development through an all-encompassing AI-driven learning environment.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

The ward round procedure is a vital component of patient care in the healthcare system. Ward rounds often entail a group of medical specialists, such as physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel, visiting patients in a hospital ward to talk about and go over their situations. The current ward round management solutions mainly rely on verbal communication and manual paperwork, which might result in errors and inefficiencies.

One of the main issues with the conventional ward round procedure is its lack of integration and standardisation. Incomplete information may be available at the point of care, potentially resulting in misdiagnoses or delayed treatments, because patient data is often dispersed across multiple systems, making it difficult for healthcare providers to obtain complete and current patient data during ward rounds. One of the main issues with the conventional ward round procedure is its lack of integration and standardisation. Incomplete information may be available at the point of care, potentially resulting in misdiagnoses or delayed treatments, as a result of healthcare providers finding it difficult to obtain complete and current patient data during ward rounds due to the fact that patient data is often dispersed across multiple systems.

Furthermore, the healthcare team may misunderstand one another if verbal communication is the only method used. Additionally, the manual nature of ward rounds documentation may result in errors and inconsistencies, with handwritten notes being unreadable and possibly missing or incorrectly recording crucial information.

Limitations of Existing System

- Lack of Standardization:
- Inefficient Data Integration:
- Limited Data Interoperability:
- Inadequate Decision Support
- Manual Documentation

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

Rui Z, Rui S, Fang W, et al. The Internet of Things' enormous growth in applications has greatly improved human life's technical aspects. A major social-economic concern, the quick development of IoT-based smart healthcare services has established smart process models to benefit all parties involved (patients, doctors, hospitals, etc.). Telemedicine, disease-specific remote therapy, diagnostics, and remote patient monitoring are just a few of the many intelligent healthcare options that are available.

[2]**Jian T, Baofeng S, Yuhong Li, et al.** Electronic health records (EHR) provide efficient clinical information management for any healthcare business. It is a thorough and permanent electronic record of

every event and piece of data pertaining to a person's health, from birth to death. The volume of medical data is rapidly growing. These data are varied, scattered, and unstructured. Each data piece has the following: schema, structure, standard, format, coding system, level of abstraction, and semantics. Medical personnel must anonymously query the distributed EHR systems using a single language.

[3] **Ferre M, Batista E, Solanas A, Martínez-Ballesté A.** The goal of this research is to offer a framework for extracting medical information from the Web using domain ontologies. Online conversations between physicians and patients are becoming more and more popular. For instance, apps like AskTheDoctors and HealthTap allow users to ask doctors health-related questions. However, the bulk of internet health care consumers still struggle to express themselves clearly due to the expert/layman language and knowledge divide.

[4] **Zhao Pei.** Currently, inhabitants of remote and rural areas can receive remote healthcare services through the use of mobile, health sensor, and cloud technology. However, to enable a remote health framework and store and retrieve data generated by this system, a common ontology needs to be developed. A remote health framework that uses sensors to monitor clinical indicators and stores the data in the cloud does not yet have a standard format for storing health data.

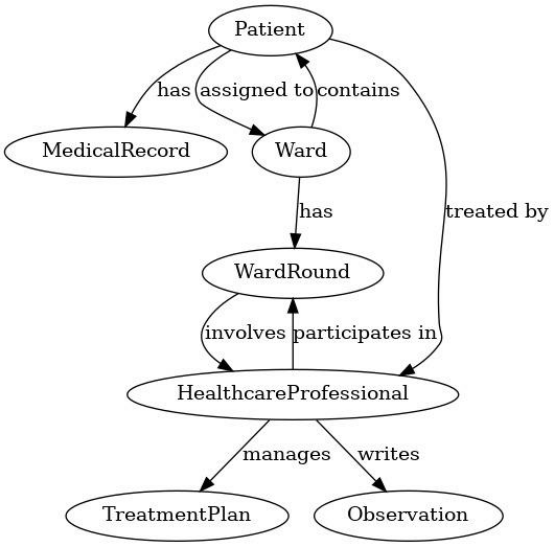
V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The suggested system employs an ontology-based model for the ward round process in a healthcare system to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of patient management during ward rounds. This is done by utilising the power of ontologies—formal representations of knowledge within a domain—to standardise and organise the information shared among professionals.

At its core, the ontology-based approach offers a comprehensive framework for categorising and describing significant concepts, relationships, and traits related to ward rounds, including patient status, treatment plans, and medical history. By including these ontological definitions, the method ensures that everyone—from doctors and nurses to administrative staff—has a common understanding of the relevant data and processes.

There are several key components to the system. Its ontology-driven knowledge base, which gathers data about patients, ailments, treatment regimens, and ward-round procedures, is its first feature. This knowledge repository reduces the likelihood of errors and promotes informed decision-making by offering instant access to crucial information and real-time updates. Second, by providing common data formats and terminologies, the model makes it easier for different healthcare platforms and systems to communicate with one another.

Semantic reasoning is used by advanced decision support features in the ontology-based paradigm to deliver personalised alerts and suggestions based on patient information and clinical guidelines. These tools assist healthcare professionals in setting priorities, identifying potential issues, and enhancing patient care.



VI. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Implementing a complex multi-tier architecture, the system satisfies three essential objectives for healthcare information systems: scalability, maintainability, and dependability. While enabling the autonomous scalability of various system components in response to demand patterns, this architectural approach successfully divides concerns.

Architectural Overview

With components specifically made for hospital resource management, the system is based on a modified N-tier architecture. A modular system that can change independently across components is produced by each layer's well-defined roles and interfaces.

Four main layers make up the architecture at its level:

1. Presentation Layer: Streamlit, a Python framework for data applications, is used to construct the user interface tier.

2. Application Layer: The business logic layer that houses the system's essential functional elements.

3. Data Layer: The persistence tier in charge of data retrieval and storage.

4. Integration Layer: A specialised tier that manages API and external service connectivity.

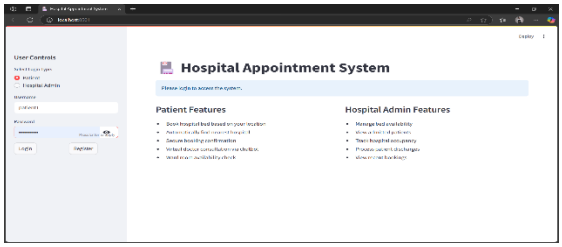
By permitting the autonomous evolution of components, this division of responsibilities improves system maintainability. For example, major redesigns of the presentation layer can be made without affecting the data management or business logic layers underneath. Similarly, there would be no effect on other system components if the data layer switched from MongoDB to another database technology.

VII. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The system's performance, functionality, and usability under varied settings were evaluated and tested thoroughly. The testing procedures and outcomes are described in depth in this section.

Evaluation of Performance

A synthetic workload that mimicked peak usage scenarios was used to evaluate performance, and cloud architecture that mirrored the production environment was tested:



Concurrent User Testing: Simulated user scenarios were used to load test the system:

- **Test setup:** 100 users executing full booking workflows concurrently
- **Transaction mix:** 10% chatbot engagements, 20% hospital searches, and 70% new reservations

Geographical distribution: Users are dispersed throughout several areas.

- **Device simulation:** 40% of desktop browsers and 60% of mobile devices

Excellent performance qualities were revealed by the results:

The average response time for all transaction types is 1.2 seconds.

2.3 seconds is the 95th percentile response time.

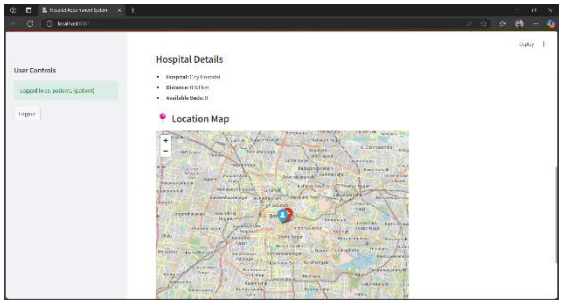
3.1 seconds is the 99th percentile response time.

- Error rate for all transaction types: less than 0.5%

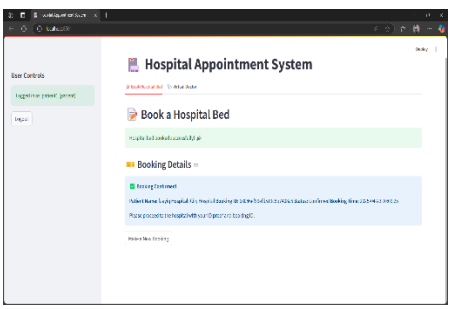
Performance of Geospatial Queries: specialised testing of the functionality of the hospital search:

- **Configuration for testing:** Different patient locations and search radii

- **Volume of data:** Database filled with 200 hospitals in various regions
- **Query variations:** a variety of search parameter combinations
- **Concurrency levels:** 1–50 concurrent searches



- The findings showed effective search performance:
  In all configurations, the average hospital search time was 0.3 seconds.
  - Average time spent expanding the search radius: 0.15 seconds for each expansion step
  98.7% of hospital searches are successful (mostly because there are no hospitals in remote places); 63% of cache hits occur for common geographic regions.
  Database Efficiency: A thorough examination of database operations
  The transaction success rate for all operation types is 99.9%. The average write operation performance is 85 ms for transaction completion. The average read operation performance is 35 ms for common queries. During maximum load, database CPU utilisation peaks at 62% and memory utilisation peaks at 45%.



Evaluation of Scalability: Examining how the system responds to growing loads
Up to 250 users using the system at once, linear performance scaling was seen. Degradation in response time over time for 250–500 users .Consistent patterns of resource usage that enable capacity planning
Database connection pooling has been identified as the main scaling restriction.
These performance outcomes show that the system is ready for production deployment because they surpass the specified requirements for emergency scenarios. There is sufficient headroom for future development and feature expansion, according to the performance characteristics.

VIII. CONCLUSION

An ontology-based model for the ward round method significantly increases the effectiveness and efficiency of patient care in healthcare institutions. By arranging and standardising medical knowledge and procedures, it ensures that all healthcare professionals have access to the same comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date information. By promoting better coordination and communication within the medical team, this reduces the likelihood of errors and improves the quality of care. The smooth integration of such a model with electronic health records (EHRs) and other healthcare IT systems also offers real-time data and decision assistance. Better patient outcomes result from more precise diagnosis and treatment strategies, while healthcare professionals benefit from more effective operations and resource utilisation.

A number of important areas could be the focus of future improvements to an ontology-based model for the healthcare system's ward round procedure. First, by combining artificial intelligence and machine learning, the system's intelligence and flexibility may be increased, allowing it to more precisely forecast patient demands and outcomes. In order to support clinical decision-making, this would entail employing real-time data analytics to find patterns and trends in patient care. Second, improving interoperability with electronic health records (EHRs) and other healthcare systems will facilitate smooth data interchange and

increase the thoroughness of patient data accessible during ward rounds.

. To better handle unstructured data from patient discussions and medical notes and ensure that all relevant information is preserved and used effectively, it is imperative that natural language processing (NLP) skills be enhanced. Additionally, healthcare workers can access the system more efficiently even when they're on the road by developing mobile applications and user-friendly interfaces. Last but not least, implementing robust data security measures and abiding by privacy regulations would be necessary to safeguard sensitive patient data and maintain system confidence. By considering these enhancements, the ontology-based model can significantly increase the accuracy, efficiency, and quality of the ward round procedure.

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