



# International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

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# To Implement and Analysis of Fingerprint-Based Blood Group Prediction and Emergency Donor Assistance System

Deepa G, Logini S, Asintaj H, Meerakumari M

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, P.S.V College of Engineering and Technology, Mittapalli, Krishnagiri, India.

UG Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, P.S.V College of Engineering and Technology, Mittapalli, Krishnagiri, India.

UG Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, P.S.V College of Engineering and Technology, Mittapalli, Krishnagiri, India.

UG Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, P.S.V College of Engineering and Technology, Mittapalli, Krishnagiri, India.

**ABSTRACT:** The Intelligent Blood Group Prediction and Emergency Assistance System is designed to provide a non-invasive and efficient solution for blood group identification using Artificial Intelligence and biometric technologies. The system uses fingerprint analysis along with deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), to accurately predict blood groups with a confidence score. It eliminates the need for traditional blood testing methods, making the process faster and more accessible. The platform also integrates emergency assistance features such as donor matching and nearby blood bank suggestions for critical situations. By combining biometric analysis with real-time healthcare support, the system improves emergency response time and enhances overall medical efficiency.

**KEYWORDS:** Artificial Intelligence, Fingerprint Analysis, Blood Group Prediction, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks, Biometric Identification, Emergency Assistance, Donor Matching, Image Processing, Healthcare Automation.

**Domain:** Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

## I. INTRODUCTION

Advancements in Artificial Intelligence and biometric technologies have significantly transformed modern healthcare systems by enabling non-invasive diagnostic solutions. Blood group identification is a crucial requirement in medical treatments, surgeries, and emergency care. Traditional blood typing methods rely on invasive laboratory procedures, which are time-consuming and require medical infrastructure. To overcome these limitations, this project proposes an Intelligent Blood Group Prediction and Emergency Donor Assistance System that uses fingerprint biometrics for blood group identification. Fingerprints contain unique ridge patterns that can be analyzed using deep learning models to establish correlations with blood group classifications. The system processes fingerprint images through preprocessing and feature extraction stages, followed by classification using a trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The predicted blood group is displayed along with a confidence score. In addition, the system integrates an emergency assistance module that identifies compatible donors and nearby blood banks, ensuring rapid medical response. This approach enhances accessibility, reduces dependency on laboratory testing, and provides a faster solution for emergency healthcare scenarios.



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### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**“Blood Group Detection Using Fingerprints and Image Processing”** This study proposes a CNN-based approach for predicting blood groups using fingerprint biometrics. It demonstrates that fingerprint patterns can be effectively used for classification but lacks emergency assistance integration.

**“Neural Networks for Fingerprint-Based Blood Group Prediction”** This research uses texture-based feature extraction and neural networks for classification. Although effective, it depends on handcrafted features and has lower accuracy compared to deep learning models.

**“Blood Group Identification via Fingerprint Patterns”** This work analyzes statistical correlations between fingerprint patterns and blood groups. It provides biological insights but lacks automation and real-time implementation.

**“Thumbprint Analysis for Blood Group Identification”** This study uses manual classification methods, making it simple but prone to human error and limited scalability.

**“Image Processing Techniques for Blood Typing”** This research focuses on automated detection using blood samples. However, it remains invasive and unsuitable for non-invasive applications.

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### A. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system for blood group identification relies on traditional laboratory-based methods that involve collecting blood samples and analyzing them using chemical reagents. These procedures require specialized medical equipment and trained professionals to perform accurate testing. The process is time-consuming and depends heavily on clinical infrastructure. Additionally, such systems do not support real-time emergency assistance features like donor matching or blood bank identification. This makes them less effective in critical situations and remote areas.

#### B. DISADVANTAGES

1. Invasive blood sample collection
2. Time-consuming process
3. Lack of emergency support integration
4. No real-time donor matching
5. Limited accessibility in remote areas

#### C. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces a non-invasive method for blood group prediction using fingerprint biometrics and deep learning techniques. It processes fingerprint images through preprocessing and feature extraction, followed by classification using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The system provides accurate predictions along with confidence scores for reliability. It also integrates an emergency assistance module that identifies compatible donors and nearby blood banks in real time. This approach improves speed, accessibility, and efficiency in healthcare support, especially during emergencies.

#### D. ADVANTAGES

1. Non-invasive blood group prediction
2. Faster identification process
3. Real-time emergency assistance
4. Donor matching and blood bank suggestions
5. Centralized data storage

#### E. DESIGN OF THE SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed using a layered architecture to ensure efficiency and scalability. It consists of user interface layer, processing layer, prediction layer, database layer, and emergency assistance module.



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### User Interface Layer

Provides interface for user registration, login, and fingerprint image upload.

### Processing Layer

Handles fingerprint image preprocessing, enhancement, and feature extraction.

### Prediction Layer

Uses Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to classify fingerprint data into blood groups.

### Database Layer

Stores user details, fingerprint data, prediction results, and donor information securely.

### Emergency Assistance Module

Identifies compatible donors and suggest nearby blood banks during emergency situations.

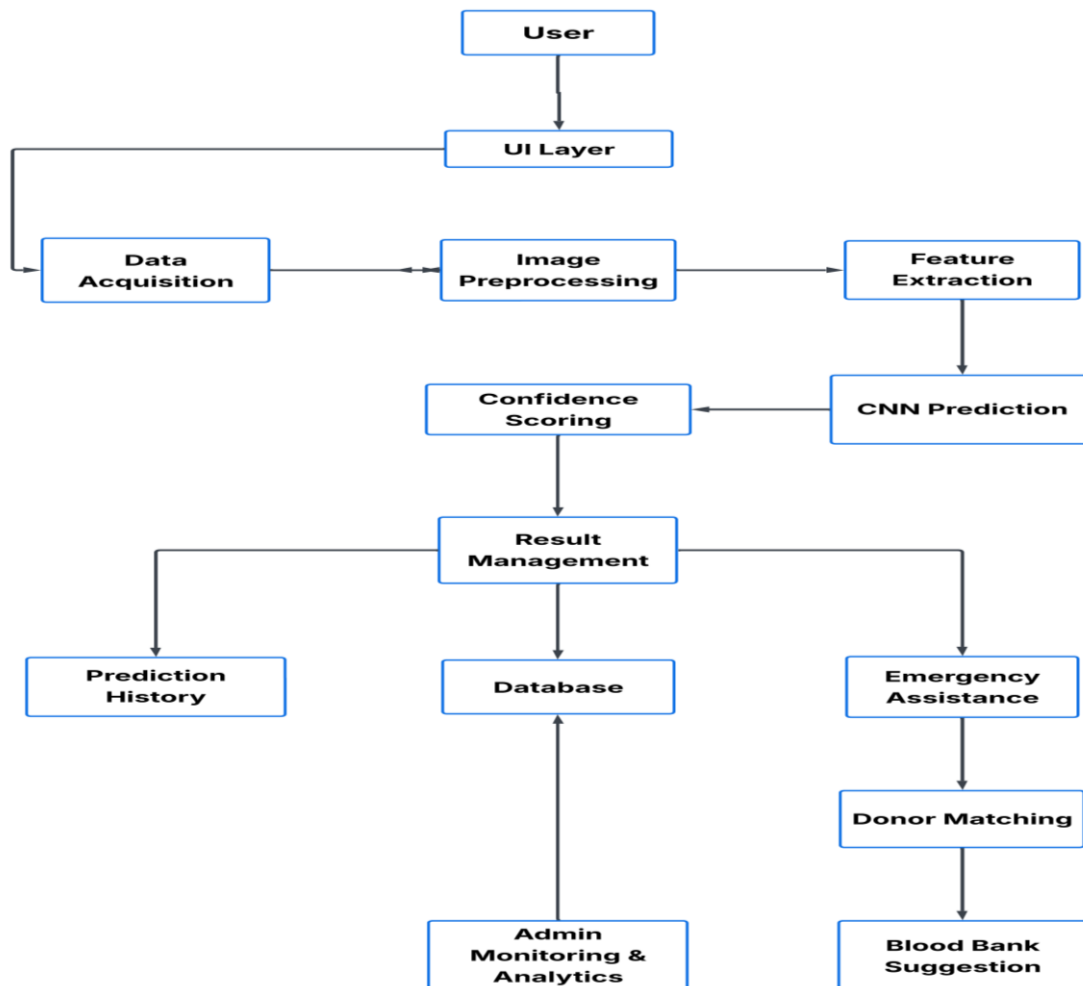


Fig.1 shows the architecture of the proposed Intelligent Blood Group Prediction and Emergency Assistance System. Unlike traditional systems that rely on invasive laboratory methods, the proposed model integrates biometric analysis and AI-driven prediction into a unified platform. The system processes fingerprint data through image preprocessing, feature extraction, and CNN-based classification to accurately predict blood groups with a confidence score. The results are managed and stored in a centralized database for future reference. Additionally, the integration of emergency assistance, donor matching, and blood bank suggestion modules significantly enhances the system’s ability to provide rapid and efficient healthcare support during critical situations.



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### IV. IMPLEMENTATION

#### MODULE DESCRIPTION

##### 1. Fingerprint-Based Blood Group Classification Module

This module predicts blood groups using fingerprint biometrics. It performs image preprocessing, feature extraction, and CNN-based classification to generate accurate results with confidence scores. It provides a non-invasive and faster alternative to traditional blood testing.

##### 2. User Authentication Module

This module manages user registration, login, and profile data securely. It ensures authorized access to system features and protects sensitive user and biometric information through proper authentication mechanisms.

##### 3. Emergency Assistance Module

This module provides quick medical support by identifying compatible donors based on predicted blood groups. It helps reduce response time during emergencies by connecting users with available blood resources.

##### 4. Blood Donor and Bank Management Module

This module maintains donor and blood bank data, including availability and location. It enables efficient donor matching and provides nearby blood bank suggestions during critical situations.

##### 5. Prediction History and Reports Module

This module stores past prediction records along with user details and confidence scores. It allows users to review previous results and supports report generation for medical and administrative purposes.

##### 6. Admin Monitoring and Analytics Module

This module allows administrators to monitor system activities, analyze data, and manage records. It provides insights into predictions, emergency requests, and system performance for better decision-making.

### V. RESULT

The system successfully predicts blood groups using fingerprint images with reasonable accuracy. The CNN model effectively identifies ridge patterns and classifies them into corresponding blood groups.

The emergency assistance module provides quick access to compatible donors and nearby blood banks. The system significantly reduces response time in critical situations and improves healthcare accessibility.

User feedback indicates improved efficiency and usability compared to traditional methods



Figure No:1 Login page



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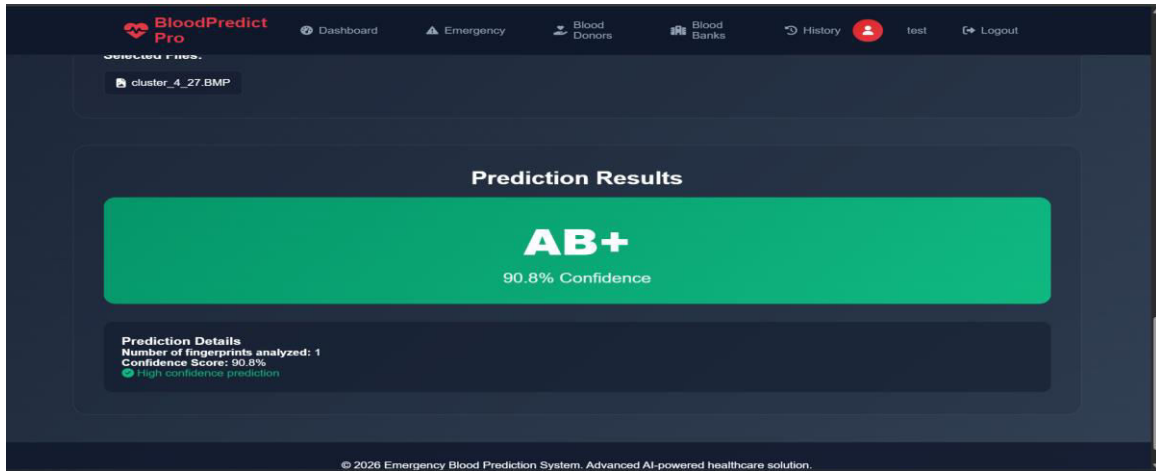


Figure No:2 Prediction Result

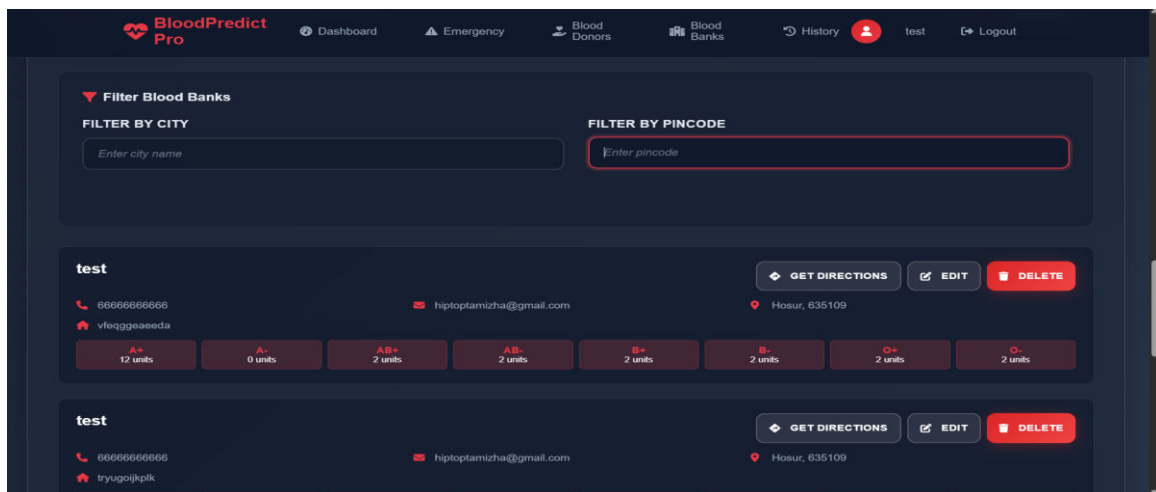


Figure No:3 Find Blood Bank Page

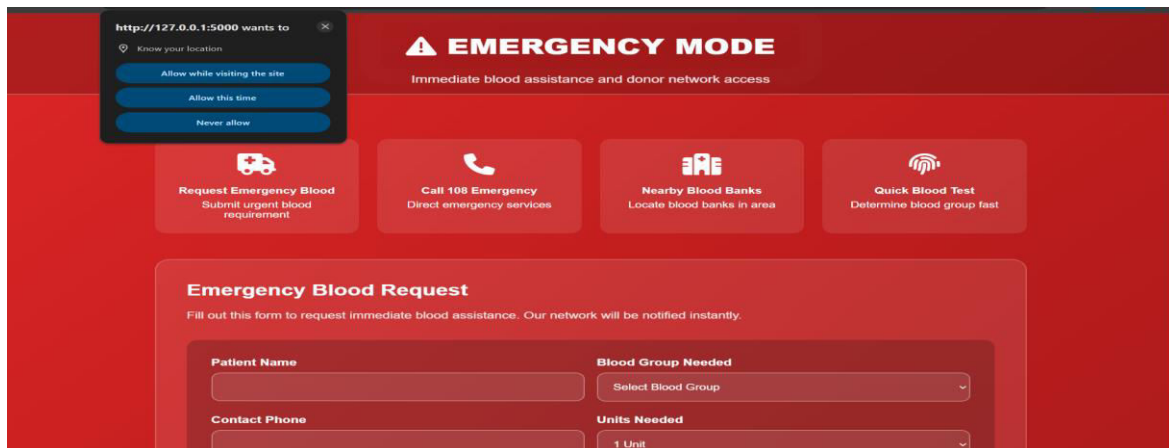


Figure No:4 Emergency Mode



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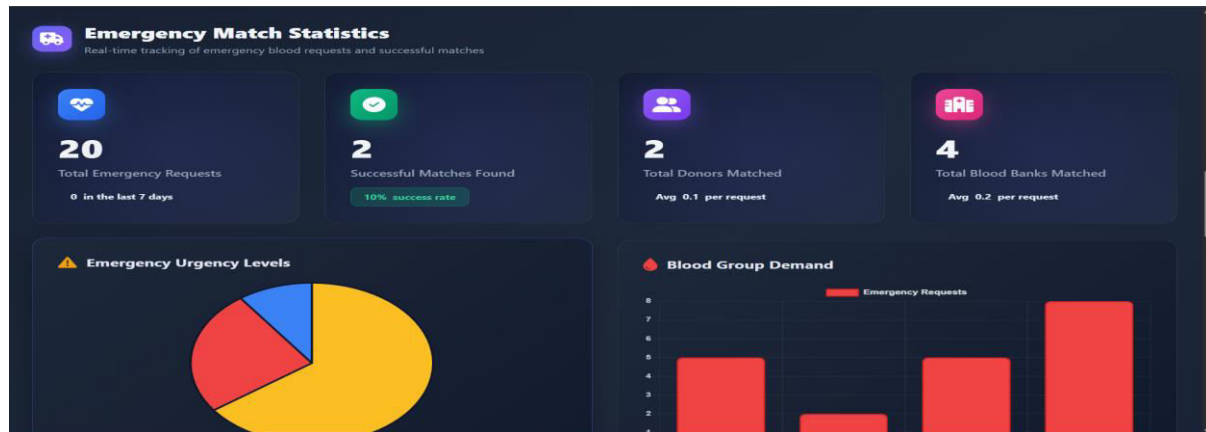


Figure No:5 Report Page

### VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed system provides a non-invasive and efficient solution for blood group prediction using fingerprint biometrics. By integrating deep learning techniques and emergency assistance features, the system enhances healthcare support and reduces dependency on laboratory testing. The combination of biometric intelligence and real-time assistance improves response time during emergencies and provides a scalable solution for modern healthcare systems.

### VII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

1. Integration of additional biometrics like iris or palm recognition
2. Development of mobile application support
3. Real-time donor tracking using GPS
4. Integration with hospital databases
5. Improved deep learning models for higher accuracy
6. Cloud-based deployment for scalability

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