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Analysis of Emergency Healthcare System Model Using Integrated Database and Datamining Technique

Emmanuel Nwabueze Ekwonwune[1], Leticia Elebiri[1], Daniel Okechukwu Aguwa[1], Chinaza Chigekwu Nwafor[1], Rosetta Okwuchi Duru[2]

[1]Department of Computer Science, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria
[2]Department of Computer Engineering, Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria
Email: ekwonwuneemmanuel@yahoo.com

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to develop and implement an emergency healthcare system model using integrated database and data mining technique for storing both present and previous health-related records of patients in Nigeria, such that a wide range of hospitals could share the stored information for the purpose of making prompt decisions about patients in times of emergency. The objective is to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and accuracy of emergency health care responses. The motivation for this study is due to lack of adequate management and access to the patient's previous health records, especially in the event of an emergency, which makes healthcare sector inefficient. Object Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM) will be employed to design the system. MySQL database engine will be used to implement the database used for this work. PHP, JavaScript programming environment and association rule data mining technique will also be employed to implement the software model. The expected result of the proposed system is an emergency healthcare system model that can be deployed in hospitals, healthcare centers, ministry of health and other healthcare institutions.

Keywords

Emergency Healthcare System (EHS), Electronic Health Records (EHRs), Emergency Health Medical Services (EMS), Hospital Information System (HIS), Geographic Information System (GIS)

1. Introduction

Background of the Study

Health administration or healthcare administration is a field relating to leadership, management, and administration of hospitals, hospital networks, and health care systems. Health care (or healthcare) is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings. Health care is delivered by practitioners in allied health, dentistry, midwifery (obstetrics), medicine, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, psychology and other health professions. It refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, as well as in public health.

Emergency healthcare systems (EHS) are designed to provide immediate and critical medical services to patients experiencing life-threatening conditions such as cardiac arrest, trauma, stroke, and severe infections. The efficiency of these systems depends on timely data collection, rapid decision-making, and effective resource management (Rajkomar, Dean, & Kohane, 2019) [1].

However, traditional EHS often suffers from fragmented data management, slow response times, and inefficient resource allocation, which can lead to adverse patient outcomes.

With the rapid digitization of healthcare, integrating databases and leveraging data mining techniques have emerged as promising solutions to address these challenges. An integrated database ensures seamless data sharing across healthcare institutions, while data mining enables real-time decision support, predictive analytics, and optimization of medical resources (Bellazzi & Zupan, 2008) [2].

The Role of Integrated Databases in Emergency Healthcare

Emergency healthcare generates vast amounts of data from various sources, including:

- **Electronic Health Records (EHRs):** Contain patient history, diagnostic reports, medications, and treatment records.
- **Emergency Medical Services (EMS):** Includes real-time data on ambulance dispatch, patient triage, and pre-hospital interventions.
- **Hospital Information Systems (HIS):** Provide data on hospital resources such as ICU beds, ventilators, and medical staff availability.
- **Wearable and IoT Devices:** Monitor real-time patient vitals such as heart rate, oxygen levels, and blood pressure.
- **Public Health and Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** Assist in tracking disease outbreaks and identifying accident-prone areas (Wang *et al.*, 2021) [3].

By integrating these diverse data sources into a unified database, emergency healthcare providers can gain a comprehensive view of patient conditions, enabling faster diagnosis and efficient resource allocation. This integration also improves interoperability across different healthcare systems, ensuring seamless communication between hospitals, EMS, and public health agencies (Sun *et al.*, 2018) [4].

Data Mining Techniques in Emergency Healthcare

Data mining is a key component of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine

learning (ML) that involves analyzing large datasets to uncover hidden patterns, trends, and relationships. In emergency healthcare, data mining techniques play a vital role in:

Predictive Analytics for Patient Triage

- Machine learning models analyze historical patient data to predict the severity of medical emergencies and assist in triage decisions.
- Classification algorithms such as decision trees, support vector machines (SVM), and neural networks help prioritize patients based on urgency (Tang *et al.*, 2018) [5].

Real-Time Anomaly Detection

- Data mining techniques detect abnormalities in patient vitals, alerting medical personnel to potential health deteriorations.
- Outlier detection methods, such as k-means clustering and Hidden Markov Models (HMM), are used to identify critical conditions (Kumar *et al.*, 2021) [6].

Resource Optimization and Allocation

- Predictive models analyze historical trends in emergency admissions to optimize hospital resource allocation, reducing overcrowding and wait times.
- Time-series forecasting techniques, including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, improve ambulance dispatch efficiency (Zhang *et al.*, 2020) [7].

Fraud Detection and Operational Efficiency

- Data mining identifies irregularities in billing, insurance claims, and hospital operations, reducing financial fraud.
- Association rule mining and anomaly detection techniques help uncover suspicious billing patterns (He *et al.*, 2019) [8].

Disease Outbreak Prediction and Surveillance

- Spatiotemporal data mining techniques integrate hospital records with public health data to predict disease outbreaks.
- Clustering algorithms analyze geographic disease patterns, aiding in proactive healthcare measures (Wang *et al.*, 2021) [3].

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Emergency healthcare systems play a critical role in saving lives by providing immediate medical attention to patients in critical conditions. However, traditional emergency healthcare models often suffer from inefficiencies such as delayed response times, misallocation of resources, poor coordination among healthcare providers, and difficulties in patient data retrieval. These inefficiencies can result in increased mortality rates, higher operational costs, and reduced patient satisfaction. This study aims to analyze the emergency healthcare system model using an integrated database and data mining techniques to address these problems. By integrating patient records, hospital resource data, and real-time emergency response information into a centralized database, healthcare providers can improve decision-making processes. Additionally, data mining techniques can help in predicting emergency cases, detecting patterns in patient conditions, and optimizing emergency response.

The major issues to be addressed in this research include:

1) Lack of real-time patient data accessibility: Emergency response teams often lack quick access to critical patient information, leading to delays in treatment.

2) Limited predictive capabilities: The absence of data mining techniques hinders the ability to analyze historical emergency cases, predict future incidents, and take preventive measures.

3) Increased mortality and morbidity rates: Delayed response times and poor decision-making due to a lack of integrated data contribute to avoidable deaths and worsened health conditions.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Aim

To analyze and enhance the emergency healthcare system model using an integrated database and data mining techniques to improve response times, optimize resource allocation, and enhance patient outcomes.

Objectives

1) To develop an integrated database system that consolidates real-time patient records, hospital resources, and emergency response data for improved accessibility and coordination.

2) To apply data mining techniques for analyzing historical emergency cases and identifying patterns that can aid in predictive analytics for emergency preparedness.

3) To improve emergency response times by leveraging real-time data and predictive analytics to optimize ambulance dispatch and hospital resource allocation.

4) To enhance communication and coordination between paramedics, hospitals, and emergency response units through a centralized and automated data-sharing system.

2. Literature Review

Theoretical Framework

Healthcare management is the profession that provides leadership and direction to organization that deliver personal health services and to divisions, departments, units or services within the organizations. Management has been defined as the process comprised of social and technical functions and activities, occurring within organizations for the purpose of accomplishing predetermined objectives through humans and other resources (Longest *et al.*, 2000) [9].

Functions of Healthcare Managers

Managers implement six management functions in the process of management

1) Planning: This requires the manager to set a direction and determine what needs to be accomplished. It means setting priorities and determining performance targets.

2) Organizing: This function refers to the overall design of the organization or the specific division, unit or service for which the manager is responsible. Further, it means designating reporting relationships and intentional patterns of interac-

tion. Determining positions, teamwork assignments and distribution of authority and responsibility are critical components of this function.

3) Staffing: This function refers to acquiring and retaining human resources. It also refers to developing and maintaining the workforce through various strategies and tactics.

4) Controlling: This function refers to monitoring staff activities and performance and taking the appropriate actions for corrective action to increase performance.

5) Directing: This focuses on initiating action in the organization through effective leadership and motivation of and communication with subordinates.

6) Decision making: This function is critical to all of the aforementioned management functions and means making effective decisions based on consideration of benefits and the drawbacks of alternatives (Longest *et al.*, 2000) [9].

The Need for Healthcare Management

Healthcare organizations are complex and dynamic. The nature of organizations requires that managers provide leadership as well as the supervision and coordination of employees. Healthcare managers are appointed to positions of authority where they shape the organization by making important decisions. Such decisions relate to recruitment and development of staff, acquisition of technology, service additions and reductions and allocation and spending of financial resources. Decisions made by healthcare managers not only focus on ensuring that the patient receives the most appropriate, timely and effective services possible, but also address achievement of performance targets that are desired by the manager. Managers should consider two domains as they carry out various tasks and make decisions. These domains include the external and internal domain. The external domain refers to the influences, resources and activities that exist outside the boundary of the organization but which significantly affect the organization. These factors include community needs, population characteristics and reimbursement from commercial insurers. The internal domain refers to those areas of focus that managers need to address on a daily basis, such as ensuring the appropriate number and types of staff, financial performance and quality of care (Thompson, 2007) [10].

Data Mining: Data mining aims at discovering novel, interesting and useful knowledge from databases. Conventionally, the data is analyzed manually. Many hidden and potentially useful relationships may not be recognized by the analyst. Nowadays, many organizations including modern hospitals are capable of generating and collecting a huge amount of data. This explosive growth of data requires an automated way to extract useful knowledge. Thus, medical domain is a major area for applying data mining. Through data mining, we can extract interesting knowledge and regularities (Jing-Song *et al.*, 2011) [11].

Healthcare now collects data in gigabytes per hour volume. Data mining can help with data reduction, exploration, and hypothesis formulation to find new patterns and information in data that surpass human information processing limitations. There is a proliferation of reports and articles that apply data mining and

knowledge discovery in database (KDD) to a wide variety of healthcare problems and clinical domains and including diverse projects related to cardiology, cancer, diabetes, finding medication errors, and many others. Data mining methods use powerful computer software tools and large clinical databases, sometimes in the form of data repositories and data warehouses, to detect patterns in data. Within data mining methodologies, one may select from an extensive array of techniques that include, among many others, classification, clustering, and association rules (Jing-Song *et al.*, 2011) [11].

Evolutionary Steps in Data Mining

Data mining techniques are the result of a long process of research and have gone through various steps of evolution. Such evolution began when business data was first stored on computers and generated technologies to allow users to navigate their data in real time (**Table 1**). Data mining algorithms have existed for some years and have been implemented as reliable and understandable tools. Now it is supported by further technologies that are sufficiently mature for navigation to prospective and proactive information delivery. In the evolution from business data to business information, various steps have been noticed (Saunders, 2017) [12].

Table 1. Evolutionary steps of data mining [12].

Evolutionary Step	Business Question	Enabling Technologies	Product Providers	Characteristics
Data Collection (1960s)	"What was my total revenue in the last five years?"	Computers, tapes, disks	IBM, CDC	Retrospective, static data delivery
Data Access (1980s)	"What were unit sales in New England last March?"	Relational databases (RDBMS), Structured Query Language (SQL), ODBC	Oracle, Sybase, Informix, IBM, Microsoft	Retrospective, dynamic data delivery at record level
Data Warehousing & Decision Support (1990s)	"What were unit sales in New England last March? Drill down to Boston."	On-line analytic processing (OLAP), multidimensional databases, data warehouses	Pilot, Com share, Arbor, Cognos, Micro strategy	Retrospective, dynamic data delivery at multiple levels
Data Mining (Emerging Today)	What's likely to happen To Boston unit sales next month? Why?"	Advanced algorithms, multiprocessor computers, massive databases	Pilot, Lockheed, IBM, SGI, numerous startups (nascent industry)	Prospective, proactive information delivery

Data Mining Process

Primarily, the data mining requires a standard process, data store or warehouse, technologies and expertise. A data mining process must be reliable and repeatable by people with little data mining skills. However, a standard data mining process should involve the following tasks:

1) Job understanding: determines the job objectives, job background, data mining objective, situation assessment, risk and controversies, success criteria, etc.

2) Data understanding: collects initial data, describes data, explores data, and verifies the data quality.

3) Data preparation: involves data set description, data selection, assessment, consolidation, cleaning; deriving data attributes, data formatting, etc.

4) Process modeling: identifies modeling techniques based on data mining ob-

jectives, parameter setting and generate test designs, model assessments, etc.

5) Process evaluation: evaluates results, review the process, approve the model, and determines the forward steps for possible actions or decisions.

6) Deployment: plans for monitoring and maintenance, produce final reports, review experiences, present documentation, etc. In fact, data mining broadly involves the interpretation and validation of discovered patterns to ensure the real information being discovered for knowledge representation. Extensively, it uses the techniques from machine learning, statistics, pattern discovery algorithms, and many other fields. In data mining, the most commonly used techniques are decision trees, nearest neighbor classification, neural networks, rule induction, K-means clustering, genetic algorithm, Bayesian networks, etc. (Han and Kamber, 2001) [13].

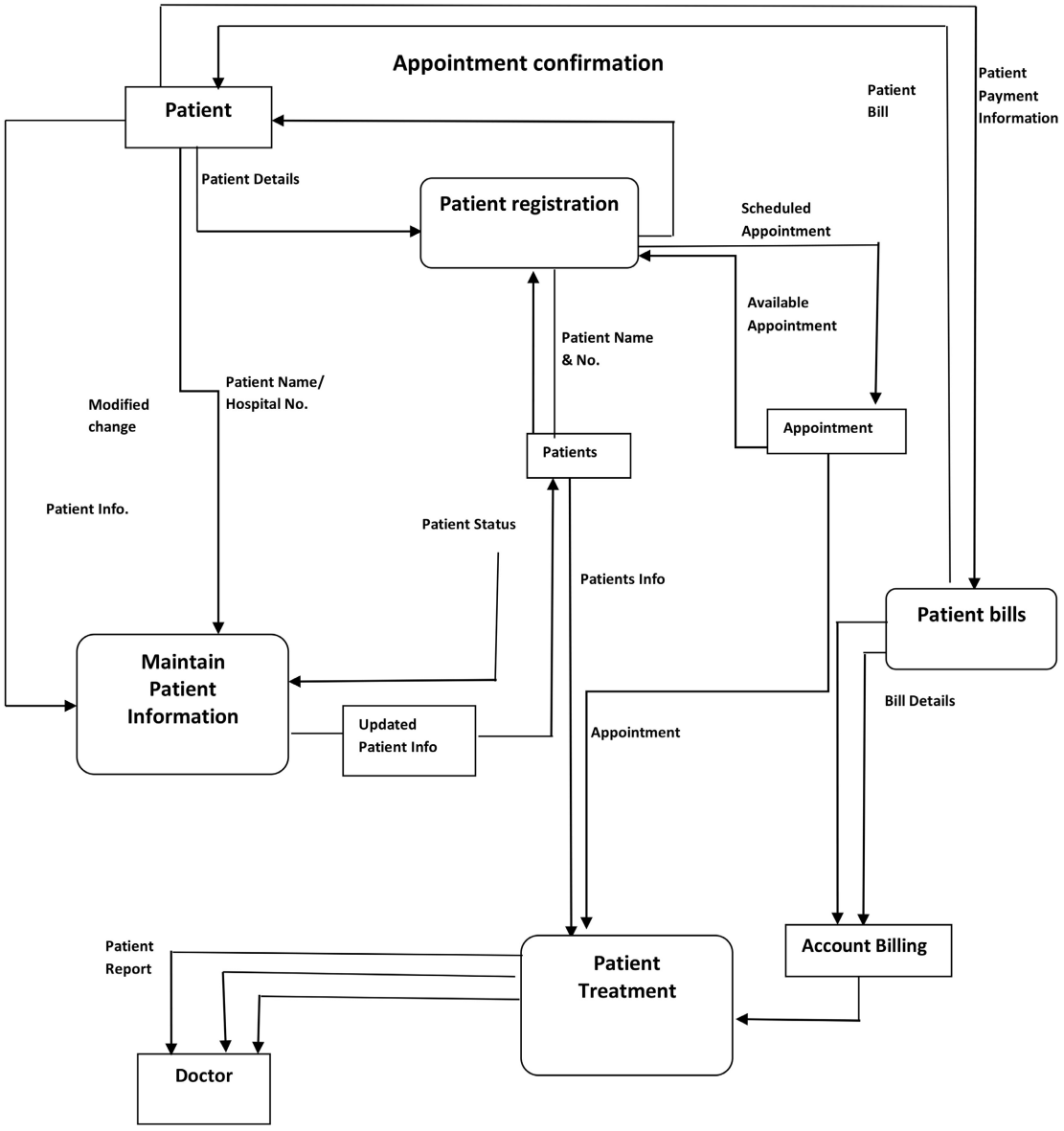

Figure 1. Data flow of the proposed system [15].

Figure 1 shows the data mining process, which consists of the following five steps:

Select a target data set: The data needed for the data mining process may be obtained from many different and heterogeneous data sources. This first step obtains the data from various databases, files, and non-electronic sources. With the help of one or more human experts and knowledge discovery tools, we choose an initial set of data to be analyzed.

Data preprocessing: The data to be used by the process may have incorrect or missing data. There may be anomalous data from multiple sources involving different data types and metrics. There may be many different activities performed at this time. We use available resources to deal with noisy data. We decide what to do about missing data values and how to account for time-sequence information.

Data transformation: Attributes and instances are added and/or eliminated from the target data. Data from different sources must be converted into a common format for processing. Some data may be encoded or transformed into more usable formats. Data reduction may be used to reduce the number of possible data values being considered.

Data mining: A best model for representing the data is created by applying one or more data mining algorithms. Based on the data mining task being performed, this step applies algorithms to the transformed data to generate the desired results.

Interpretation or evaluation: The output from step 4 is examined to determine if what has been discovered is both useful and interesting. Decisions are made about whether to repeat previous steps using attributes and/ or instances. How the data mining results are presented to the users is extremely important because the usefulness of the results is dependent on it; various visualization and GUI strategies are used at this last step (Jing-song *et al.*, 2011) [11].

3. Materials and Methods

Methodology Adopted

Object-oriented analysis and design methodology (OOADM) was adopted in this dissertation, and it is a set of standards for system analysis and application design. It uses a formal methodical approach to the analysis and design of information system. Object-oriented design (OOD) elaborates the analysis models to produce implementation specifications.

The OOADM approach is motivated by the kind of system desired to be developed. It is our desire to build a usable and evolvable application. The very nature of the proposed system, in which navigation is combined with the inherent difficulties of dealing with multimedia data, needs an OOADM approach. The interface of Web apps is more complex than in traditional software systems; navigation and functionality should be seamlessly integrated and the navigational structure should be decoupled from the domain model of the app, OOADM was chosen for its functionalities, in that it allows object-oriented abstractions for analysis and

design of information-intensive web applications. Besides the modeling abstractions, it also provides a methodology that guides a developer through different activities in web application development.

Unlike the Structured System Analysis and Design Methodology (SSADM), the object-oriented approach combines data and processes (termed methods) into single entities termed objects. An object usually corresponds to the real things a system deals with, such as customers, suppliers, contracts, and invoices. These models, Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM), are able to thoroughly represent complex relationships to represent data and data processing with a reliable notation that allows an easier mix of analysis and design in a growth process. The aim of the approach, Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM), is to make system elements more modular, thus improving system quality and efficiency of systems analysis and design. The focus on this model tends more towards the behavior of the system and the main feature documented here is the class and object.

This model makes use of six attributes: class, object, state transition, interaction, module, and process. Object Oriented Programming (OOP) enables one to consider a real-life entity as an object. Object-oriented analysis and design methodology promotes better understanding of requirements, clearer designs and more maintainable systems. An Object Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM) can be used to analyze problem requirements, design a solution to the problem and implement a solution in a programming language or database.

The choice of programming language used in this work is My PHP. PHP has a lot of advantages. It does not use a lot of the systems resources so it runs faster and does not tend to slow other processes down. It is typically used as an Apache module, written in C, so it loads and executes quickly. It works well with other software and is quite fast. PHP is also fairly stable and since it is open source, the PHP community works together to fix any bugs. The community offers technical support and continuously updates the code further expanding PHPs capabilities. Also, PHP offers many levels of security to prevent malicious attacks. These security levels can be adjusted in the file.

The primary tasks in object-oriented analysis (OOA) are:

1) Find the objects.
2) Organize the objects.
3) Describe how the objects interact.
4) Define the behavior of the objects.
5) Define the internals of the objects.

Common models used in OOA are use cases and object models. Use cases describe scenarios for standard domain functions that the system must accomplish. Object models describe the names, class relations (example Circle is a subclass of Shape), operations, and properties of the main objects.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

This is the process of examining and evaluating a system's components, interactions, and workflows to identify its objectives, strengths, weaknesses, and require-

ments, with the aim of improving or redesigning the system to better meet user needs and organizational goals.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The current system is partially automated; the patients admission record are automated

Once a patient obtains the hospital card, the record is entered into the computer which helps to maintain a database of all the patients that visited the hospital for medical treatment. Other departments keep manual records, as every transaction of these units is hand-written. The medical bills of patients are prepared in the same manual form, which will later be transferred to the receptionist who operates a standalone mode of computer processing. So much time is wasted in carrying out these responsibilities on physical recording medium and there is every good reason that some data will be lost on transit. The existing system that is partially automated is not network-based. The records reside in the computer at the admin unit. All information required by doctors, nurses, or hospital administrators must be obtained directly from the admin personnel in charge of the system. This means that information is not automatically shared among the users of the system electronically. Information needed concerning the patients must be obtained at a central place where the computer is kept.

In the existing systems, once there is an emergency, the process of treatment usually begins with the relatives being given a form to fill in at the hospital in order to get the patient's bio-data, which will be documented. Then there will be diagnostic activities in which the patient's blood sample will be taken for testing. The result of the test will then be used to determine the treatment to be given to the patient.

The existing system uses the clinical treatment process model as described by J. M. Wehlou (2014) [14] includes a patient's history diagnostic activities, actual treatment, and patient condition follow-up. The patient history assessment has the past and active problems of patients, family history and social history. The diagnosis involves functional assessment, review of systems, laboratory tests, radiology exams, and the treatments take care of conservative and intervention/surgery, while follow-up involves clinical examinations.

Figure 2 describes the use of patient's record in a health sector setting that is not fully automated.

It shows the flow of information from the point of patient's visit till the physician has attended to him/her.

The processes are partially automated as some of the computerization makes use of a standalone system. There are four process management modules of Appointment, Patient information maintenance, Management reports, and Billing management, which are executed by the System Administrator. The patient's details or bio-data is captured; appointments determined by the patient health status are scheduled or modified based on available chances. The patient information is modified or changed.

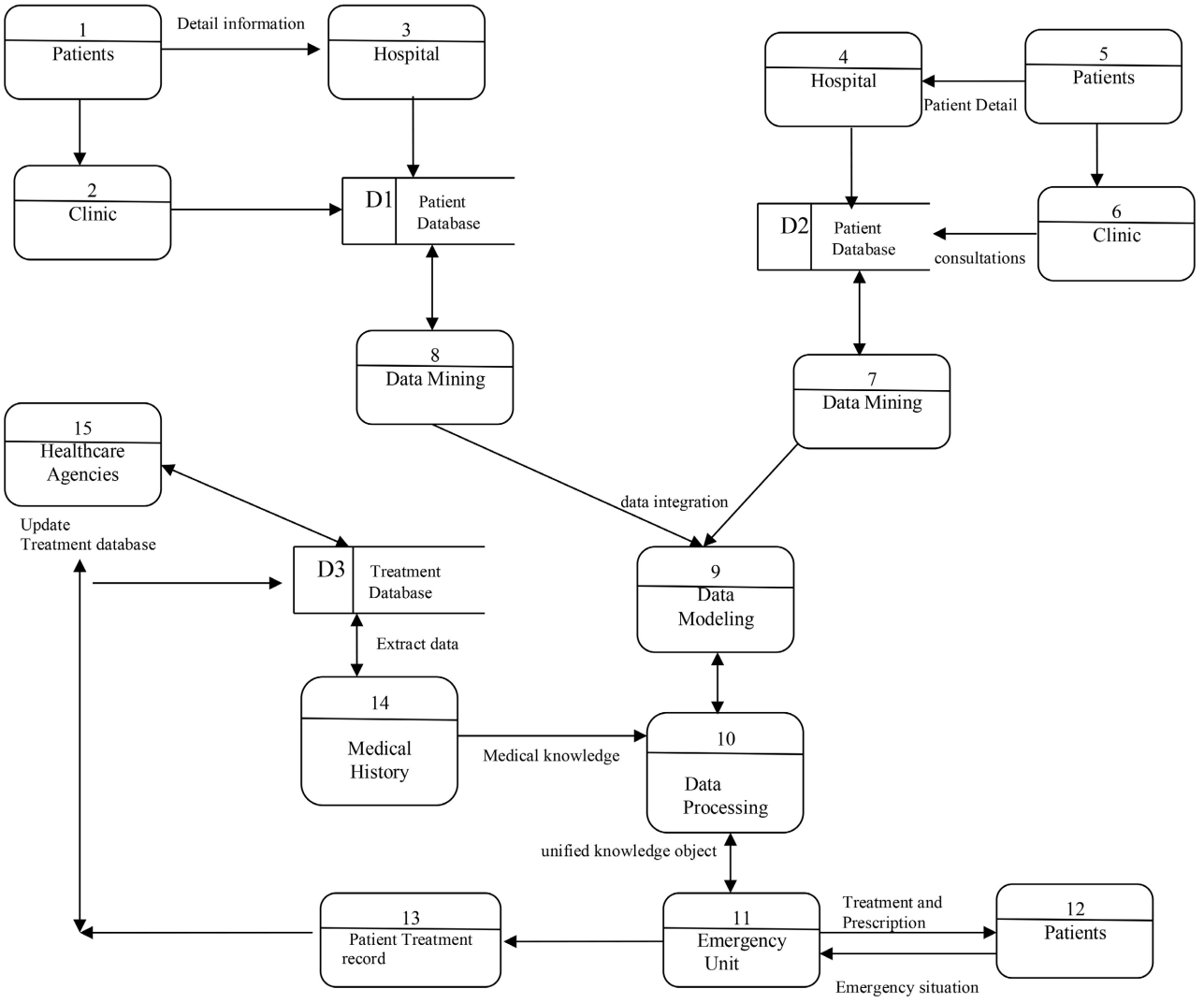

Figure 2. Data flow of patient's record [14].

The patient information management has patient name, hospital number and store as updated, which at the same time maintains current information about a patient. To prepare the management reports of consultation, diagnosis, treatment, and drug prescription/issuance; and finances or service costs, the patient information, appointments, and billing information are required by the Hospital, who equally returns the updated reports back to the process module.

WEAKNESS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The present system is found with the following weaknesses.

1) Fragmented Data Sources: Existing systems often struggle with integrating data from multiple, disparate sources, leading to incomplete or inconsistent datasets. Different healthcare providers may use various formats, systems, or standards, complicating the integration process.

2) Incomplete Data: Many systems may have gaps in data, such as missing patient records or incomplete information, which can hinder accurate analysis and decision-making.

3) Latency Issues: Some systems may not process data in real-time, leading to delays in critical decision-making during emergencies.

4) Data Security Risks: Integrated databases that aggregate vast amounts of sensitive healthcare data are prime targets for cyber attacks, and existing systems may not have robust enough security measures in place.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

Data mining aims at discovering novel, interesting, and useful knowledge from databases. Nowadays, many organizations, including modern hospitals, are capable of generating and collecting a huge amount of data. This explosive growth of data requires an automated way to extract useful knowledge. Thus, the development of this system will help in the medical domain. The proposed system model has records in distributed databases from different hospitals. In this research work, we made use of records from three different hospitals because of time constraints, which are integrated and stored in an integrated database using SQL Server and centralized emergency healthcare provision software with data mining features. The information is now retrieved using the patient's identity number. In the case of an emergency, for example, when the patient is unconscious, the patient's bio data can be retrieved using biometric technology (Fingerprint). The association rule technique was used to uncover the relationships among data. This will help to know the type of disease that is most prevalent in a particular state, the diagnosis and the treatment given to the patient before thereby helping the Government, the hospital administration and the masses to know the measures to take to prevent the occurrence of the disease and also help in the efficiency and effectiveness of the hospital administration. This will also help in saving the lives of patients and preventing outbreaks of various diseases. Also, the use of mobile phones and biometric technology will help to retrieve the information about a patient very fast, thereby preventing a lot of delays when attending to a patient during an emergency. During an emergency, records of the patient previous diagnosis and treatment are taken from three different hospitals, hospital A, B and C. In this research, data records were taken from Owerri, Enugu and Nnewi. The data collected from the different hospitals is then pre-processed by eliminating any noisy data, handling of missing data and resolving any inconsistencies in the data record. The various data that have been pre-processed are then integrated to get a unified view of the data and stored in the database. The data is then transformed into forms that are suitable for mining by applying a particular data mining technique. Here, the association rule technique was applied to discover and uncover relationships amongst the different data collected. Shared emergency data of patients contained in a local database are taken from each hospital collaborating with others in the Healthcare Emergency model, pre-processed then integrated to form an integrated database which is put to use when an emergency occurs. Any hospital seeking emergency information passes their request via the patient's identity number to the Healthcare Emergency System via the data communication network. The Emergency System responds by retrieving the infor-

mation of the patient from the database, and then mines the data using a data mining technique. The retrieved information is then communicated back to the source of each request via the data communication network, again using the patient's identity number.

The data flow of the proposed system model, as shown in Figure 1, has records in distributed databases from different hospitals.

This model made use of records from different hospitals and clinics, which maintain a decentralized database using SQL server and centralized emergency healthcare provision software with data mining features that can extract records from different database locations. The information is now retrieved using the patient's identity number or fingerprint in case of emergency, for example, when the patient is unconscious, the patient's bio data can be retrieved using biometric technology (fingerprint). The association rule technique was used to uncover the relationships among data. From the model developed, it can be seen that each hospital or clinic maintains an electronic record of the patient information. That is to show that a Decentralized server is being operated by various health centers with a link to the emergency health care system developed. The system is deployed in the emergency units of various hospitals and clinics. Once an emergency case occurs, they can quickly use the patient's ID or fingerprint to query the system for his/her medical history. System uses data mining technique to search for related records and integrate the records in order to present a medical report of the patient to the doctors at the emergency unit.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system will capture patient's initials at the registration centers that can be used by all departments of the hospital. The registration information shall include his/her fingerprint, blood group, drug allergies, genotype, age and some other medical history.

The system generates patient's identity automatically.

The system identifies patient's medical history, which can be of great assistance in case of emergency.

Cases of emergency

The system will make use of biometric technology, which can be used in case of emergency, for example, when a patient is unconscious.

The system adopts data mining technique which can be used to retrieve hidden information from the database.

Mobile phone will be used to access information from the database for fast retrieval during emergency using the patients ID number.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system will be able to solve problems of the existing manual systems and Electronic Medical Records (EMR). The efficient emergency healthcare management model using integrated database and data mining techniques has many advantages over the manual system and electronic medical record. This can be explained as follow:

1) The major benefit of this proposed system is that it will help the staff to accomplish their daily functions more efficiently.

2) Quick access and speed to the required information, as it is only one click away.

3) It solves the problem of time consumption; hence patients are treated on time.

4) It will save lots of lives of patients.

5) It will also enhance security as access to the system will require authentication. This means that only authorized users can access that system.

The high level model of the proposed system is shown in Figure 3 below.

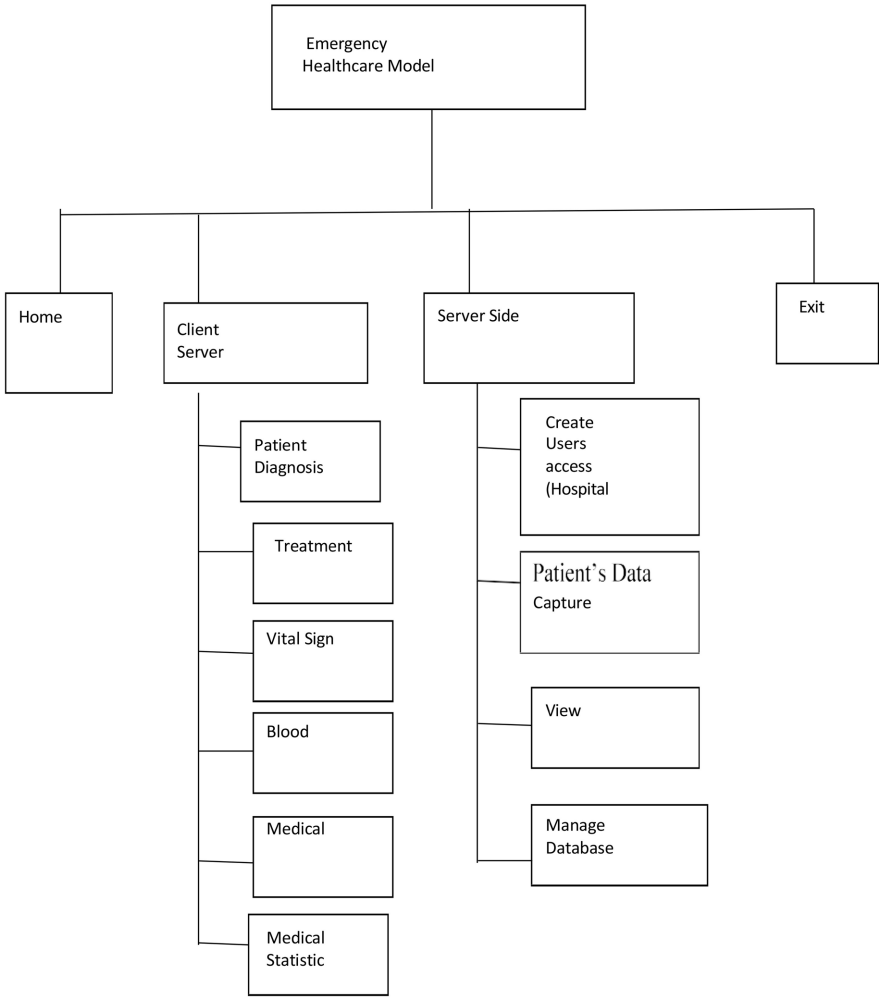

Figure 3. High level model of the proposed system [15].

4. Result and Discussion

In this study, the researcher identified the problems of the existing and ways to solve them. Implementing an emergency healthcare system (EHS) that integrates databases with data mining techniques is expected to yield the following outcomes:

1) Reduced Emergency Response Time

- With real-time access to patient records, emergency medical responders (EMRs) can make quicker and more informed decisions.
- Predictive analytics will enable hospitals to anticipate high-demand periods, ensuring sufficient staffing and resource allocation.
- Efficient ambulance dispatch using clustering and optimization algorithms will minimize arrival times.

2) Improved Patient Outcomes

- Early identification of high-risk patients through classification models will allow for preemptive medical interventions.
- Predictive modeling will help hospitals prioritize cases based on severity, ensuring critically ill patients receive immediate attention.
- Integration with wearable devices can enable real-time health monitoring, reducing the occurrence of sudden medical crises.

3) Optimized Resource Utilization

- Data-driven decision-making will reduce unnecessary emergency room (ER) visits by recommending alternative care options (e.g., telemedicine).
- Predictive analytics will help distribute emergency personnel and equipment based on anticipated demand.
- Machine learning models will optimize the allocation of hospital beds, ensuring effective patient flow management.

4) Enhanced Data-Driven Decision Making

- Health administrators will gain insights into trends in emergency cases, enabling better policymaking.
- Anomaly detection methods will help in fraud prevention in emergency healthcare claims.
- Data mining will enable hospitals to track and predict disease outbreaks, aiding public health planning.

5) Interoperability and Data Sharing

- A centralized and integrated database will ensure seamless data exchange among hospitals, emergency services, and government agencies.
- Standardized protocols for data integration will improve collaboration in cross-hospital emergency cases.

5. Discussion

The integration of databases and data mining techniques into emergency healthcare systems has demonstrated significant potential in improving response efficiency, patient outcomes, and resource management. By leveraging predictive analytics and real-time data access, emergency departments can anticipate high-demand periods, optimize ambulance dispatch, and prioritize critical patients more effectively. Additionally, fraud detection models and AI-assisted decision-making contribute to cost reduction and enhanced operational efficiency.

However, despite these advantages, several challenges persist. Data privacy and security concerns remain critical due to the sensitivity of patient information, re-

quiring robust encryption and compliance with regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR. Additionally, interoperability issues between different healthcare information systems hinder seamless data exchange. The accuracy and fairness of predictive models also need improvement, as biases in training data can lead to inaccurate or inequitable healthcare decisions.

Real-time data processing is another area that requires advancement, as current machine learning techniques often face computational constraints in high-pressure emergency scenarios. Furthermore, the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, such as wearable health monitors, remains underexplored, limiting the ability to proactively detect medical emergencies before they escalate. Cost and infrastructure challenges also pose barriers, particularly for low-resource healthcare settings, making it necessary to develop scalable and cost-effective solutions.

6. Conclusions

The major reason for the introduction of the Emergency Healthcare System Model using an Integrated Database and Data mining Technique is to enable the hospital administrators to work in a convenient, fair, and timely manner and discharge their duties effectively. Therefore, the information technology used supports the core objectives of the system to enable it to remain relevant to the hospital. A lot still needs to be done in the hospital administrative department in order to make the available technology effective. This involves training of the staff on how to enter data in the right way and to maintain relevant data in the system. The information technology facilities and software introduced in today's information management should also keep updating the hardware and software requirements of the system. Information technology and computer systems need to be upgraded constantly as more and more technology market evolves.

Finally, integrating databases and data mining into emergency healthcare improves response times, patient outcomes, and resource management through predictive analytics and AI-driven decision-making. However, challenges such as interoperability, data security, bias in AI models, and cost barriers remain. Addressing these issues through advanced AI, secure data sharing, and cost-effective solutions will enhance emergency healthcare efficiency and accessibility, ultimately saving lives and improving global health outcomes.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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