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Blood Group Detection Using Fingerprint

Amlan Ghosh*, Dhiraj Roy**, Akash Biswas***, Bhaswati Santra****, Abhijit Samanta*****
*(Computer Science and Engineering, Swami Vivekananda University, Kolkata, West Bengal
Email: amlanghosh61@gmail.com)
** (Computer Science and Engineering, Swami Vivekananda University, Kolkata, West Bengal
Email: roy60834@gmail.com)
*** (Computer Science and Engineering, Swami Vivekananda University, Kolkata, West Bengal
Email: anibiswas.15.kp@gmail.com)
**** (Computer Science and Engineering, Swami Vivekananda University, Kolkata, West Bengal
Email: bhaswatisantra1@gmail.com)
***** (Computer Science and Engineering, Swami Vivekananda University, Kolkata, West Bengal
Email: samantaabhijit134@gmail.com@gmail.com)

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Abstract:

In forensic investigations, emergency medical care, and medical diagnostics, blood group identification is essential. Conventional blood group testing techniques necessitate specific equipment and laboratory conditions, as well as invasive procedures. Biometric information, like fingerprints, has become a new and non-invasive method for predicting genetic and physiological traits in recent years. By investigating the relationship between dermatoglyphic patterns and ABO/Rh blood groups, this study investigates the possibility of using fingerprint analysis to determine an individual's blood group. Machine learning algorithms were trained to recognize patterns and predict blood types with promising accuracy using a dataset that included validated blood group data and fingerprint photos. The findings show a statistically significant correlation between particular blood groups and fingerprint ridge patterns, indicating the potential of this method as an additional or initial screening tool. In order to lessen reliance on blood samples for basic health profile, this research suggests a novel approach to biometric-driven diagnostics.

Keywords — **Blood Group Detection, Finger print Analysis, Dermatoglyphics, Biometric Identification, Non-invasive technique, ABO and Rh systems, Pattern recognition.**

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I. INTRODUCTION

In several areas, such as organ transplantation, forensic investigations, transfusion medicine, and prenatal care, blood group identification is essential. Even though they are accurate, the traditional techniques for determining blood group, such agglutination tests, are intrusive, time-consuming, and reliant on laboratory infrastructure. There is an increasing demand for quick, dependable, and non-invasive substitutes for traditional blood type methods in emergency situations or environments with limited resources.

Recent developments in biometric technologies have created new opportunities for the use of anatomical and physiological characteristics in health diagnosis and personal identification. Due to their uniqueness, permanence, and ease of capture, fingerprints are among the most popular and thoroughly researched biometric traits. The scientific study of ridge patterns found on fingers, palms, and soles is known as "dermatoglyphics," and it has revealed possible links to a number of hereditary characteristics and illnesses, such as blood types, diabetes, and congenital problems.

ABO and Rh blood type systems have been statistically linked to certain fingerprint patterns, including loops, whorls, and arches, according to a number of studies. The investigation of fingerprint analysis as a prediction method for blood group determination is predicated on this correlation. Particularly in field situations where instantaneous blood group knowledge is crucial, this approach may be used as a preliminary, non-invasive screening tool if such connections can be accurately modeled, especially with the help of machine learning and pattern recognition algorithms.

This study examines the viability of utilizing dermatoglyphic analysis and computational methods in conjunction to identify blood types from fingerprint patterns. In order to support biometric research and healthcare diagnostics, the goal is to create a system that can reasonably detect prospective blood group types using biometric data.

II. OBJECTIVES

This study's main goal is to determine whether fingerprint analysis can accurately predict a person's blood group. The following are the precise goals:

i. To investigate the relationship between ABO/Rh blood group systems and fingerprint ridge patterns (loops, whorls, and arches).
ii. To gather and examine hematological (blood group) and biometric (fingerprint) information from a representative sample of the population.
iii. To create and train a machine learning model that can use fingerprint characteristics to classify blood types.
iv. To use statistical and computational techniques to assess the precision and dependability of blood group prediction based on fingerprints.
v. To suggest a biometric-based, non-invasive method for first blood type identification that is especially helpful in emergency situations and situations with limited resources.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study looked into the connection between human blood types and fingerprint patterns using a methodical and controlled methodology. Data collection, fingerprint pattern categorization, machine learning model construction, and performance evaluation were the four main phases of the process.

i. Data Acquisition

Through random sampling, a total of N participants (i.e., 500) between the ages of 18 and 50 were chosen for the study. All participants gave their informed consent. Each participant submitted a digital fingerprint scan along with their confirmed blood group (ABO and Rh factor), which was confirmed by a conventional blood typing test or medical documentation. To guarantee constant image quality, fingerprints were taken with a high-resolution optical fingerprint scanner under controlled illumination and pressure settings.

ii. Fingerprint Pattern Classification

Using image processing methods like Gaussian filtering to eliminate noise and histogram equalization to improve quality, the obtained fingerprint images were pre-processed. Based on accepted dermatoglyphic principles, fingerprints were then categorized into three main patterns: loops, whorls, and arches. To create a thorough dataset for analysis, automated feature extraction methods were also used to extract biometric information such minutiae points, ridge count, and ridge density.

iii. Machine Learning Model Development

An 80:20 ratio was used to separate the dataset into training and testing subsets. Using fingerprint data as input and blood group (ABO and Rh) as the desired output, supervised machine learning methods such as Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Random Forest were used to train prediction models. K-fold cross-validation (k=5) and hyperparameter adjustment were used to maximize model performance and lower the chance of overfitting.

iv. Performance Evaluation

Accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are common classification measures that were used to evaluate the models' predictive accuracy. To see how well the model could classify each blood group, a confusion matrix was created. To examine the sensitivity and specificity of the model, especially in Rh factor prediction, Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves were also produced. Using correlation analysis and chi-square testing, the statistical significance of fingerprint-blood group relationships was assessed.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

i. Title: Predict Blood Group using Fingerprint Map Reading
Authors: Patil N. Vijaykumar, D. R. Ingle
Year: 2021
Summary: Using fingerprint map reading to predict blood group entails examining distinctive fingerprint characteristics, like ridges and minutiae, to find possible relationships with blood types. Certain fingerprint characteristics may be connected to genetic elements that determine blood types, according to research. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a form of machine learning technology, are used in this technique to automatically extract and evaluate fingerprint patterns in order to identify blood types.
ii. Title: Blood Group Determination using Fingerprint
Author: T. Nihar, K. Yashwanth
Year: 2024
Summary: In order to anticipate blood types, blood group determination using fingerprints entails examining distinct patterns in fingerprint ridges and minutiae. Using machine learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for pattern recognition, researchers have investigated the possible genetic relationships between blood types and fingerprint characteristics.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

In order to streamline the processes of biometric data collection, pattern analysis, machine learning-based classification, and blood group prediction, a system architecture for blood type detection from fingerprint data has been developed. Fingerprint capture, picture preprocessing, feature extraction, classification, and result production are the five primary functional modules that make up the architecture. Throughout the prediction process, each module is made to guarantee data accuracy, integrity, and computing efficiency.
i. Fingerprint Acquisition: A digital fingerprint scanner is used in this first module to take high-resolution fingerprint images under controlled operating and environmental conditions. To guarantee the accuracy and consistency of biometric input data, constant pressure, illumination, and orientation are maintained. The scanned photos are safely saved for later use.
ii. Preprocessing: Because of things like skin texture or environmental interference, the obtained fingerprint images frequently have noise or distortions. In order to increase contrast, eliminate background noise, and improve ridge clarity, this module uses image enhancing techniques such normalizing, Gaussian filtering, and histogram equalization. The result is a crisp, highly contrasted fingerprint image that can be used to extract features.
iii. Feature Extraction: The preprocessed photos are used to extract important dermatoglyphic features in this module. These consist of:

- Type of pattern: arch, whorl, or loop
- The number of ridges and their density
- Points of minutiae: bifurcations, ridge ends, and other local ridge features

The classification algorithms use these features as input once they have been encoded into structured numerical vectors.

iv. Classification: A trained machine learning model processes the retrieved information to determine the person's blood group. The prediction performance of algorithms like K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Random Forest, and Support Vector Machine (SVM) is assessed. A labeled dataset with known blood group values and fingerprint features is used to train the classifier. To increase predicted accuracy, model optimization is carried out utilizing strategies including cross-validation and hyperparameter tuning.
v. Result Generation and Evaluation: The projected blood group and a probability meter or confidence score are output by the last module. Statistical measures including as accuracy, precision, recall,

F1-score, and confusion matrix analysis are used to assess the model's performance. Testing the system with unseen data samples further confirms its robustness.

The system can be implemented in clinical and forensic contexts, modified for real-time use, or linked into mobile health applications thanks to its modular architecture. Additionally, it establishes a scalable framework for upcoming improvements like the addition of multimodal biometric inputs or deep learning algorithms.

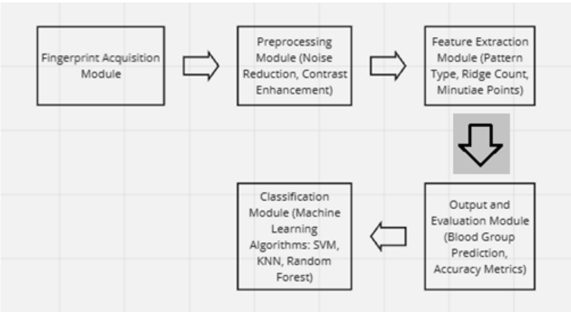

Fig1. Architecture Diagram

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The study's conclusions pave the way for a number of exciting directions in biometric-based health diagnostics research and technology advancement. The use of cutting-edge technology can further improve the dependability and applicability of such systems as the relationship between blood groups and fingerprint patterns becomes more clear.

Future work can focus on the following areas:

i. Integration of Deep Learning Models: Using deep learning techniques, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), may increase the system's capacity to identify intricate and subtle fingerprint characteristics, resulting in more accurate predictions.

ii. Larger and More Diverse Datasets: The model's generalizability would be confirmed and any biases would be lessened by extending the dataset across age groups, ethnicities, and geographical areas.

iii. Real-Time Mobile Applications: Forensic staff, emergency responders, and rural health workers may all benefit from the creation of portable, real-time, mobile, or Internet of Things applications for on-the-spot blood group prediction.

iv. Multimodal Biometrics: Prediction performance and system robustness may be improved by combining fingerprint data with additional non-invasive biometric characteristics like iris patterns, facial features, or palm prints.

v. Clinical Integration and Validation: Real-world testing under various operational situations and the integration of this technology into clinical workflows can be made possible through partnerships with medical institutions.

VII. CONCLUSION

This study investigated the viability of employing fingerprint analysis as a non-invasive biometric method to predict human blood types. The suggested strategy showed encouraging promise as a substitute technique for first blood group identification by examining the relationship between fingerprint ridge patterns and the ABO/Rh blood group system and using machine learning techniques for categorization.

The findings support the main hypothesis of this study by indicating that particular fingerprint patterns may show statistically significant relationships with particular blood groups. A unique and economical method that can be especially helpful in emergency medical situations, rural health services, and forensic investigations where traditional blood typing may not be immediately practical is provided by the developed system architecture, which combines fingerprint acquisition, preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification.

Fingerprint-based prediction can be used as an additional screening tool, even though the current accuracy levels suggest that it shouldn't yet take the place of conventional blood testing. The predicted accuracy and dependability of this method could be improved by additional study using deeper learning models, sophisticated feature extraction, and larger and more varied datasets.

In summary, our work establishes the foundation for upcoming advancements in non-invasive medical technologies and adds to the expanding field of biometric-driven health diagnostics.

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