



An Efficient Post Life Organ Donor's Identification Scheme Using Fingerprint Recognition

Gnanaprakasam.G¹

¹UG Scholar, Department of Information Technology,

Nivetha kumari.M², Hemalatha.P³

^{2&3} Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology

IFET College of Engineering, Villupuram

ABSTRACT -In day to day life organ donors use to visit some organization for registration for the efficient post life organ and live long with through the organ and give life to others. The registration form the donars will be stored in the local disk. Storing in the local disk is not been used effectively in case the donors died in a remote area the donor is not identified distributed as it. In order to overcome this problem through this project am web page is created for the registration and along with the details finger prints is added in the database and stored in the cloud so that the information can be retrieved easily and the organs will get life time twice. In the database table the finger prints act as the primary key so that the retrieval of the information becomes easy. This paper represent the importance of the organ donor initialization and the realization .For the web page creation front end html and java script and for the back end SQL is used, finger print scanner is attached along with the device. After the death of the every human the thumb print is taken and mapped with the database automatically the details will be retrieved from the cloud .

Keywords: Donors, Fingerprint, Database and Web service .

I. INTRODUCTION

All India Organ Donate keeps the name of the donor who is donating organ, a unique id through which the donor can view for accessing the account , date of birth of the donor because his age must be in the range of 18-60 years, gender position of the donor, blood group of the donor, weight of the donor, religion, mobile no, email id, address, city, state, country and upload the fingerprint registered from the Donor.

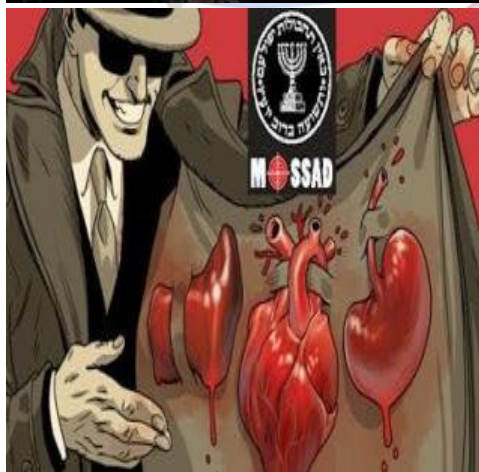
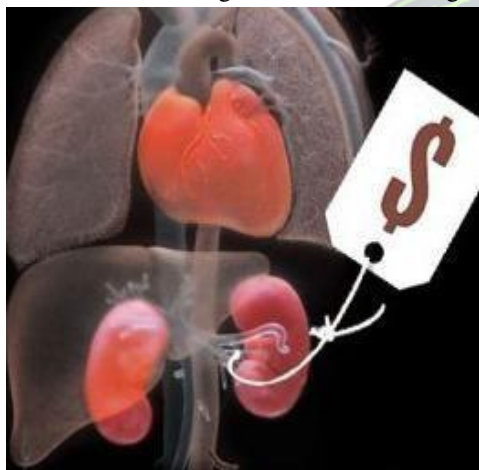
This project consists of an application which is present on the donors' , a website which acts as an interface for the users of the system and it also uses cloud for storing the donor's information. Fingerprint technology is the most widely deployed biometric technology, with an amount of different vendors offering a wide range of solutions. Among the most remarkable strengths of fingerprint recognition, we can mention the following: Its maturity, providing a high level of recognition accuracy. The growing market of low-cost small-size acquisition devices, allowing its use in a broad range of applications, e.g., electronic commerce, physical access, PC login, etc. The use of easy-to-use, ergonomic devices, not requiring complex user-system interaction. On the other hand, a amount of softness may influence the effectiveness of fingerprint recognition in certain cases: Its association with forensic or criminal applications.

Parts of other organs that a living donor can give are liver, lung, and on rare occasions pancreas and intestine. Tissue donations include bone marrow and blood cells. No set age limit exists for organ donation. At the time of death, the potential donor's organs are evaluated to determine their rightness for donation. Donating organs including liver and kidneys used to save the lives of others Organ Donation after Death. Typically when a person suffers a death, the heart stops beating. The vital organs quickly become unusable for transplantation. But their tissues – such as bone, skin, heart valves and corneas – can be donated within the first 24

hours of death. Organ donation involves removing organs and tissues from someone who has died (a donor) and transplanting them. Organs that can be transplanted include the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, intestine and pancreas.

II. Existing System

In real world environment, stealing of organs are main problem while the person is live or not. There is no awareness about the organ donating process and about donors. Now a day in hospital, the details are record through handouts; it would not maintain properly and cannot identify the donors without their knowledge. So it is a major problem in our society to donate the organs in a right way.



III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In my proposed system a web page is created for the registration and along with finger prints. Database is stored in the cloud so that the information can be

retrieved easily and the organs will get life time twice. In the database table the finger prints act as the primary key so that the retrieval of the information becomes easy .Increasing donor identity with finger print .In information table , primary key is used for single donor .Efficient Identification of donor organs .Uniqueness is increased .The main advantage for after death, donor is identified by using primary key. Many organs will gain life time again and it will to help many human lives through this approach for the systems. Helping tendency will increase among people.



System architecture

IV. METHODOLOGIES

1. Registration form

Registration form is a Collection of information from the donor. It has digital information in web page by using fingerprint. Contain all details about vendors keeps the name of the donor who is donating organ, a unique id through which the donor can view for accessing the account , date of birth of the donor because his age must be in the range of 18-60 years, gender status of the donor, blood group of the donor, weight of the donor, mobile no, email id, address, city, state,upload the fingerprint and then registered the database from the Donor. Organs that can be donated for transplantation include kidneys, heart, lungs, liver, small bowel and pancreas.Tissues that can be donated include eyes, heart valves, bone, skin, veins and tendons. This registration maintains the details about donors. This login information



provides the accessible permission to the user and restricts the unauthorized users. The system records:-

- Donor details mainly
- Donation history
- Blood collection details
- Donor studies and
- Donor Data Report.

Donor information

- Donor details information
- Past history of organ donation results
- Donor Donation calculating
- Donor citizens to be prepared and
- Donor collection details.

Website management

We maintain the website to gather the organ donor's details such as registration details and donor's details. This website maintains the database up to date. This website appears in attractive and user friendly. The responsibility of this module is to capture donation details for Twine Blood Transfusion, web site management This module helps to manage and control organ Movement or Programs and serves information collector. Its web-based feature works on anytime and anywhere concept and helps to capture data from the various locations. In this phase we list out the donor based on internet web services so easy to get the more information about donors in particular region.

2. Database management in cloud

Research in biometrics greatly depends on the availability of identified data. The growth that the field has experienced over the past two decades has led to the appearance of increasing numbers of biometric databases, either monomial (one biometric trait sensed) or multimodal (two or more biometric traits sensed). The Fingerprint Recognition only large, publicly available datasets were the databases. However, these databases were not well suited for the evaluation of algorithms operating with lives can images and will not be described here. In this section, we present some of the most important publicly available biometric databases, either multimodal, that includes the finger print trait acquired with

live-scan sensors. A summary of these databases with some additional information can be stored.

3. Mapping of finger print

In the matching step, features extracted from the input fingerprint are compared against those in a template, which represents a single user (retrieved from the system database based on the requested identity). The result of such a procedure is either a degree of comparison (also called matching score) or an acceptance/rejection decision. There are fingerprint matching techniques that directly compare gray scale images (or sub images) using correlation-based methods, so that the fingerprint template coincides with the gray scale image. However, most of the fingerprint matching algorithms use features that are extracted from the gray scale image.

4. Identification of donors

In identification systems, the step after registration is to identify who the person is. Unlike verification systems, no identifier is provided. To find a match, instead of finding and comparing the person's reference template against his or her accessible biometric, the trial template is compared against the stored situation templates of all individuals enrolled in the system. Identification systems are referred to as 1: M (one-to-many) matching because an individual's biometric is compared against multiple biometric templates in the system's database. There are two types of identification systems: positive and negative. Positive identification systems are designed to ensure that an individual's biometric is linked in the database. The expected result of a search is a match. A typical positive identification system controls access to a protected building or secure computer by checking anyone who seeks access against a database of linked employees. Comparing a person's biometric information against a database of all who are registered in a public benefits program, for example, can ensure



that this person is not “double dipping” by using fake documentation to register under multiple identities. Another type of negative identification system is a watch list system. Such systems are designed to identify people on the watch list and alert authorities for suitable action. For all other people, the system is to check that they are not on the watch list and allow them normal way. The people whose biometrics is in the database in these systems may not have provided them willingly. For instance, for a investigation system, the biometric may be expressions captured from cup shots provided by a law execution organization.

V. CONCLUSION

Many blind people and accidently affected people will gain their life again through this process. Through organ donation everyone can survive even after death by giving birth to needed people.

VI. REFERENCE

[1] T.Hilda Jenipha*1 R.Backiya lakshmi*2
IM.Tech Student, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, PRIST

University,Puducherry, India.2 Assistant
professor, Department of Computer Science and
Engineering, PRIST University, Puducherry,
India.

[2] Shyam Sundaram1 and Santhanam T2 1 PG
& Research, Dept. of Computer Science, DG
Vaishnav College Chennai 600106, Tamil Nadu,
India 2 PG & Research, Dept. of Computer
Science, DG Vaishnav College Chennai 600106,
Tamil Nadu, India

[3] Prof. Snigdha1,Varsha
Anabhavane2,Pratiksha lokhande3, Siddhi
Kasar4, Pranita More5 Lecturer, Information
Technology, Atharva College of Engineering,
Mumbai, India 1 Student, Information
Technology, Atharva College of Engineering,
Mumbai, India.

[4] Subhra Mazumdar, VenkataDhulipala
University of California, San Diego

[5] Xudong Jiang , Wei Yun Yau and WeeSer
Centre for Signal Processing, School of Electrical
and Electronic Engineering Nanyang
Technological University Nanyang Avenue,
Singapore 639798 Republic of Singapore

[6] Fernando Alonso-Fernandez and Josef Bigun,
Julian Fierrez, Hartwig Fronthaler, Klaus
Kollreider, Javier Ortega-García.

