

# LifeBridge: An AI-Driven Organ Transplant & Donor Matching System.

Radha Jha , Deep Gad, Harsh Gupta, Sumedh Jagtap, Vaishali Rane

*Diploma Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali East-4001012*

*Diploma Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali East-4001012*

*Diploma Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali East-4001012*

*Diploma Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali East-4001012*

*Head of Department (HOD) , Department of Computer Engineering, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali East - 4001012*

\*\*\*

**Abstract** – LifeBridge is a comprehensive organ donation and transplant management platform designed to help healthcare systems grow, improve coordination, and analyze critical medical data. Today, the medical sector generates a massive amount of data, including donor health records, recipient waiting lists, organ viability windows, blood group compatibility, and hospital inventory. Managing this data manually is not only difficult and time-consuming but can also lead to fatal delays during the "Golden Hour."

**LifeBridge** provides a centralized platform where hospitals, medical coordinators, and donors can manage pledges, track organ status, and enhance life-saving decision-making. By integrating automated matching engines, the system reduces manual effort, making the transplant process seamless for medical professionals. Overall, **LifeBridge** demonstrates how the combination of digital frameworks and reactive data processing can transform traditional, fragmented organ registries into a smart, efficient, and data-driven ecosystem.

Furthermore, the system includes advanced algorithms to analyze historical donor data, identify compatibility trends, and provide predictive insights that support strategic clinical decisions. This enables hospitals to make better, faster choices when a donor becomes available. **LifeBridge** also features external diagnostic tools, such as **Proximity & Viability Simulation**, where users can set parameters—such as organ type, transport distance, and blood group—to view success probabilities and estimated delivery times. This helps medical teams check the feasibility of a transplant scenario without the actual depletion of resources or unnecessary risks, ensuring that every organ finds its perfect match in the shortest time possible.

**Keywords: Organ Matching Engine, Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, Data Visualization, Predictive Biocompatibility, Health Intelligence,**

## 1. INTRODUCTION-

In the contemporary digital era, the healthcare sector operates in a data-intensive environment where every clinical entry, donor pledge, and medical interaction generates a massive volume of life-critical information. This organ transplant data is inherently complex and multidimensional. As a result, managing these sensitive datasets manually has become an arduous and time-consuming task that is prone to human error—where even a minor delay can result in the loss of a life-saving opportunity.

In a high-stakes medical landscape, stakeholders cannot afford to overlook specific variables or ignore nuanced biological conditions; every detail regarding donor compatibility, organ viability windows, and hospital proximity is vital for a successful transplant. LifeBridge is designed to bridge this gap, offering a sophisticated platform that moves beyond traditional, static organ registries toward Active Medical Intelligence.

## 2: OBJECTIVES

The core objective of LifeBridge is to develop an intelligent, reactive platform that enhances organ donation management, biological data analysis, and clinical decision-making through high-precision matching algorithms and digital verification.

- **Integrated Management System:** To develop a centralized platform that provides donor registration, recipient tracking, and hospital coordination in a single, unified system.
- **Real-Time Monitoring:** To design a platform that provides live administrative dashboards, organ status tracking, and automated matching reports to ensure zero time-wastage during emergencies.

- **AI-Based Predictive Analysis:** To integrate intelligent prediction models that identify biological compatibility trends, forecast organ viability windows, and optimize allocation strategies based on clinical urgency.
- **Enhanced Decision Support:** To improve medical coordination through interactive visualizations, "Golden Hour" insights, and smart recommendations that assist hospital teams in performing successful transplants.
- **Geographic & Logistics Optimization:** To provide location-based proximity mapping (using the Haversine formula) to calculate transport risks and provide real-time routing solutions for time-sensitive organ transfers.
- **Verification & Trust Framework:** To implement a secure "Alpha-Badge" system that utilizes digital masking (SHA-256) to ensure donor legitimacy while protecting sensitive patient privacy.

### 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the domains of healthcare informatics, emergency response, and clinical logistics, there has been a significant growth of data-driven systems. These systems are designed to reduce the need for medical coordinators to switch between fragmented platforms, saving critical time by presenting structured and organized information regarding donor availability and recipient urgency.

Modern digital health ecosystems now contain specialized tools that assist hospitals in identifying compatibility trends, forecasting organ viability windows, and optimizing allocation strategies. **LifeBridge** generates automated matching solutions and assists with complex clinical queries through its integrated intelligence features. This system understands the nuances of biological data, analyzes matching parameters in real-time, and provides meaningful solutions along with high-precision charts and proximity maps, ensuring that medical teams have total clarity during the "Golden Hour."

Instead of relying on traditional, paper-based registries or static databases, this platform provides a suite of reactive tools to manage and analyze life-critical data—including donor health history, recipient priority levels, and the overall efficiency of the transplant network.

### 4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The **LifeBridge** ecosystem is designed to provide high-precision matching and clinical recommendations by

analyzing real-time donor and recipient data. The system architecture is composed of several integrated functional modules that ensure data integrity and operational speed.

- **User Authentication & Security Module:** This module handles secure registration and login protocols. It supports distinct roles for **Donors**, **Hospital Admins**, and **System Super-Admins**. To ensure the "Fortress of Trust," it utilizes **SHA-256 masking** for sensitive credentials and PII (Personally Identifiable Information).
- **Donor & Pledge Management Module:** This allows users to register their consent and input detailed biological data. The module tracks the status of each pledge (Pending, Verified, or Matched) and updates the centralized **SQLite** database in real-time.
- **The Matching Engine (Analysis Module):** This is the core "Intelligence" of LifeBridge. It doesn't just filter data; it executes a multi-layer algorithm:
  - **Biological Filter:** Matches Blood Groups and Organ Types.
  - **Proximity Filter:** Calculates the distance between donor and hospital using the **Haversine Formula**.
  - **Urgency Filter:** Prioritizes recipients based on clinical need.
- **Visual Intelligence Dashboard:** Instead of static tables, this module generates dynamic charts, graphs, and maps. It visualizes organ availability trends and geographical donor density, providing a 360-degree view of the transplant network.
- **Automated Reporting & Documentation Module:** Upon a successful match, the system generates a **Match Clearance Certificate** in PDF format. This report contains a summary of the compatibility parameters, proximity data, and verification status, serving as a formal document for hospital boards to expedite surgery.
- **Decision Support System (DSS):** Unlike traditional registries, LifeBridge generates actionable insights with specific reasons for a match, potential transport risks (based on distance), and AI-driven recommendations. This empowers medical teams to make faster, more efficient life-saving decisions.

#### 4.1 User Interface (Front-End)

The front-end of **LifeBridge** is developed using **Streamlit (Python-based framework)** and **React**. The interface is designed for high-stress medical environments, providing visual data representations such as real-time compatibility charts, geographical donor maps, and "Golden Hour" countdown timers. The focus is on zero-latency responsiveness and effective data visualization to assist medical coordinators in rapid decision-making.

#### 4.2 Backend Processing Layer

The backend handles the core matching logic and clinical processing. Implemented in **Python**, it utilizes **Pandas** and **NumPy** for complex biological data manipulation. **Scikit-learn** is integrated to support predictive analysis for organ viability, while the **Haversine Formula** is used for high-precision proximity calculations between donor locations and transplant centers.

#### 4.3 Database and Data Management Layer

The **LifeBridge** ecosystem utilizes a centralized, high-integrity data storage architecture to manage critical medical records and donor-recipient mappings. By securing sensitive PII, organ viability windows, and cross-matching compatibility, the system ensures data remains immutable during the "Golden Hour." LifeBridge leverages a hybrid storage model—utilizing **SQLite** for relational integrity and **CSV-based** datasets for rapid simulation—to facilitate reliable retrieval of life-saving data.

#### 4.4 External Technology Integration

To enhance system functionality and ensure life-critical precision, the **LifeBridge** platform integrates several external technologies and services:

- **Google Generative AI (Gemini):** Integrated to provide **AI Co-Pilot** assistance. This enables medical coordinators to obtain real-time guidance, compatibility recommendations, and access to risk-mitigation solutions during the "Golden Hour."
- **Geospatial Processing (Geopy & Folium):** For location-based analysis, the system implements mapping libraries such as **Folium** and **PyDeck** alongside **Geopy**. This is used for real-time geolocation processing of donors and hospitals,

utilizing **GeoJSON** data for regional donor-density visualization.

- **PDF Generation (ReportLab):** Integrated to produce automated, legally-compliant **Match Clearance Reports**, ensuring that all clinical data is documented for hospital board approvals.

#### 4.5 Architecture Overview

The architecture of LifeBridge is engineered to provide high-precision matching and actionable clinical recommendations by analyzing multi-dimensional donor and recipient data. The system architecture is composed of several integrated functional modules designed to ensure medical-grade reliability and operational speed.

The system contains a comprehensive Security & User Management module, which facilitates secure registration and login protocols. It supports distinct functional profiles for Donors, Hospital Admins, and Super-Admins, protected by role-based access control and SHA-256 data masking.

The Matching & Analytics Module allows clinical coordinators to track donor availability and recipient urgency in real-time. By analyzing biological parameters, the system generates visual insights, including donor-density maps and organ viability trends.

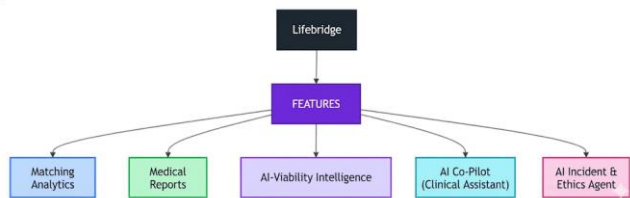
Unlike traditional registries, LifeBridge generates Active Medical Intelligence. This includes actionable insights with clinical reasoning, transport risk assessments, and AI-driven recommendations. By combining reactive data processing and real-time geospatial visualization, the platform offers a comprehensive solution for organ matching and life-saving decision-making.

### 5. FEATURES OF Lifebridge

The **LifeBridge** platform delivers critical functionalities designed to improve organ donation management, biological data analysis, and clinical decision-making. The system facilitates users to manage sensitive donor data efficiently, analyze compatibility performance, and provide visual insights. The key modules are **Pledge Management, Matching Analytics, Automated Reporting, AI-Viability Intelligence, and Data Verification**. These features allow clinical coordinators to track donor activities, monitor transplant trends, and enhance life-saving interventions.

By integrating these capabilities, the application assists medical professionals in making correct pairing decisions, optimizing transport strategies, and improving overall healthcare efficiency. The platform ensures that users can access important compatibility insights quickly, respond to urgent medical windows effectively, and maintain better control over their transplant operations. The location-based analysis is

implemented using mapping libraries such as **Folium** and **PyDeck** along with **Geopy** for high-precision geolocation processing and **GeoJSON** data for regional donor visualization. This comprehensive suite transforms fragmented registries into a smart, reactive, and data-driven medical ecosystem.



### 5.1 AI-Growth intelligence

The AI-Viability Intelligence feature provides real-time data filtering for organ health parameters. The medical graph in this feature toggles between parameters such as **Ischemic Time** and **Compatibility Ratios** to highlight shifts in organ health, donor age, and physiological retention. It allows medical teams to zoom and view exact values or the "Viability Matrix" at which organ quality might decline. It converts basic medical data into actionable visual insights:

- **Dynamic Time-Range Filtering:** Fully functional buttons to transform data to show historical transplant trends based on specific selected periods.
- **Toggling:** Easily switch between Compatibility and Success Ratio views while maintaining consistent trend line overlays.
- **Trend Tracking:** Real-time calculation and rendering of viability averages. This feature uses a **polynomial regression technique** to categorize data into clinical risks, strengths, and strategic recommendations, helping stakeholders make quick, accurate life-saving decisions without manual calculations.

### 5.2 AI Co-Pilot

The AI Co-Pilot feature acts as an intelligent assistant for transplant coordinators. It analyzes historical donor data and provides smart suggestions, such as identifying highly compatible recipients and predicting transplant success trends. This feature simplifies complex biological data analysis by presenting insights in an easy-to-understand format. It also includes **Location-Based Analysis** implemented using **Folium** and **PyDeck** with **Geopy** for high-precision geolocation processing. This visualizes which medical regions have the highest donor density and where the demand for specific organs is greatest.

### 5.3 Data Import

The Data Import feature allows users to upload donor and hospital records primarily in CSV or digital format. After uploading, users can view immediate compatibility analysis and generate formal medical reports. It combines real-time analytics with AI-generated insights to provide a combined view of transplant performance, including success rates and biological churn analysis. Reports can be securely verified using **SHA-256 masking** (with future potential for **blockchain**) to ensure the authenticity and integrity of every life-saving record.

### 5.4 Incident Reporting

The Incident Reporting feature in LifeBridge helps hospitals identify and manage unexpected events that may affect organ viability or transport, such as sudden logistical drops, biological mismatches, or regional supply declines. This allows users to record incidents by selecting parameters like organ category and transport location. Once an incident is reported, the system analyzes historical and current data to identify causes and provide AI-based recommendations and risk analysis for faster clinical decision-making. The platform displays severity levels through dashboards, helping medical teams take corrective actions in a timely manner.

### 5.5 Information

The Information module in LifeBridge provides users with structured resources and clinical insights to stay informed, prepared, and proactive in managing transplant operations. It organizes critical donor data, recipient requirements, and organ viability metrics in a centralized platform. The module ensures transparency and improves understanding of the transplant network performance through:

- **Donor & Pledge Information:** Provides detailed insights about current organ pledges, including blood group distribution and verification status.
- **Recipient & Waitlist Insights:** Displays data related to patient urgency, organ demand, and compatibility success rates, enabling hospitals to prioritize critical cases.
- **Logistics & Proximity Insights:** Presents structured data on transport times, "Golden Hour" windows, and regional donor density to optimize organ transfer strategies.
- **Reports & Analytics Information:** Offers summarized reports and visual dashboards that convert complex biological data into understandable insights for surgical teams.

Clinical Updates & Feedback: Allows users to review system-generated matching insights and provide medical feedback, ensuring continuous improvement of the pairing algorithm.

## 6. TECHNOLOGIES USED

### 6.1 Programming and Framework

▣ **Python:** Serves as the primary programming language for implementing the matching engine, biological data processing, and AI-based compatibility analysis.

▣ **Streamlit:** Used to build the reactive, high-performance medical dashboard for real-time visualization of donor-recipient data.

▣ **React and TypeScript:** Employed to design a responsive and interactive user interface for hospital administrators, ensuring smooth and secure navigation.

▣ **Node.js and Express.js:** Handle backend API routing and server-side logic to ensure seamless communication between the clinical database and the user interface.

### 6.2 Database and Security

The **LifeBridge** platform uses a centralized database system to store sensitive medical records and analytical reports securely. Technologies such as **SQLite** or **Firebase** are used for efficient data retrieval. The system implements **SHA-256 cryptographic masking** and role-based access control (RBAC) to protect user accounts and ensure authorized clinical access, maintaining total data privacy and system integrity.

### 6.3 System Utilities

The platform utilizes specialized utilities to support healthcare logistics. Mapping and geolocation tools such as **Folium**, **PyDeck**, and **Geopy** provide location-based donor analysis. Reporting utilities are used to generate automated **PDF Match Clearance Certificates**, ensuring that complex analytical tasks are converted into actionable medical documents.

### 6.4 Data Processing and Analysis

**LifeBridge** employs advanced processing techniques to transform raw medical records into life-saving insights. Libraries such as **Pandas** and **NumPy** are used for clinical data cleaning and numerical computations. **Scikit-learn** supports predictive analysis for organ viability, ensuring accurate handling of large healthcare datasets and reliable medical intelligence outputs.

### 6.5 AI and External Integration

The platform integrates **Google Generative AI** to power the **AI Co-Pilot**, enabling coordinators to receive automated recommendations and query-based assistance. **Polynomial regression** models analyze historical data to identify matching trends, while

proximity simulation helps users evaluate transport risks before initiating a transplant.

“This integration ensures scalability, intelligent automation, and enhanced medical intelligence capabilities within the LifeBridge ecosystem.”

## 7. METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 Data Collection

The LifeBridge system begins with data collection, where users upload donor datasets in CSV format or enter medical-related data into the platform. The collected data includes donor details, blood type, urgency, category, location, and compatibility metrics. This data is stored in a centralized database and used for further analysis and processing. The structured data collection process ensures accuracy, consistency, and efficient handling of medical information for intelligent decision-making.

### 7.2 Data Preprocessing

After data collection, the system performs data preprocessing to prepare the dataset for analysis. This step includes data cleaning, handling missing values, formatting, and organizing the data into a structured form. Libraries such as **Pandas** and **NumPy** are used to transform raw medical data into meaningful and usable information. Proper preprocessing ensures that the data is reliable and ready for predictive analysis and visualization.

### 7.3 Data Analysis and Prediction

In this stage, the system analyzes historical transplant data to identify trends and patterns. Techniques such as polynomial regression and moving average calculations are used to forecast future organ viability and detect growth or decline in donor trends. The analysis helps in identifying risks, strengths, and life-saving opportunities, enabling users to make data-driven decisions and improve overall matching strategies.

### 7.4 AI Co-Pilot and Recommendation Engine

The AI Co-Pilot module provides intelligent recommendations and automated insights based on analyzed data. It uses AI-based models and Google Generative AI to understand user queries and generate meaningful business suggestions. The system provides recommendations such as pricing strategies, product performance insights, and sales improvement strategies, helping businesses make faster and more accurate decisions.

### 7.5 Scenario Simulation and Incident Analysis

The methodology also includes scenario simulation and incident analysis to evaluate clinical risks and unexpected events. Users can test different medical conditions to estimate success, viability, and potential

risks before implementing strategies. The incident analysis feature identifies unusual matching patterns or performance drops and provides recommendations to resolve them, ensuring better risk management and operational stability.

### 7.6 Visualization and Report Generation

Finally, the system presents the analyzed data through dashboards, charts, graphs, and PDF reports. Visualization tools help users easily understand transplant performance, trends, and predictions. The generated reports provide clear and actionable insights that support clinical planning and decision-making. This step ensures that complex data is converted into simple and understandable information for effective management.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1 Frontend Implementation

The frontend of **LifeBridge** is developed using React and TypeScript to create a responsive and user-friendly interface. The system includes various UI components such as dashboards, navigation bars, feature sections, and data visualization panels that allow users to interact with the platform easily. The frontend is designed to provide smooth navigation, clear data presentation, and interactive charts, ensuring that users can upload data, view analytics, and access AI-based insights efficiently. Modern styling frameworks and component-based architecture are used to enhance user experience and maintain system consistency.

### 8.2 Backend Implementation

The backend of **LifeBridge** is developed using Node.js and Express.js to manage server-side operations and system functionality. It handles API routing, data processing, user authentication, and communication between the frontend and database. The backend ensures secure data transfer, efficient request handling, and smooth system performance. It also manages data storage, report generation, and integration with AI modules, enabling real-time analysis and reliable system operations.

### 8.3 AI Module Implementation

The **LifeBridge** AI module is implemented using **Python** and machine learning libraries to provide intelligent analysis and predictive matching insights. **Pandas** and **NumPy** handle medical data processing, while **Scikit-learn** supports predictive modeling for organ viability and recipient compatibility. The system applies regression and moving average techniques to forecast logistical trends and identify patterns in donor availability. **Google Generative AI** is integrated to enable the **Pilot** functionality, providing automated

recommendations and query-based assistance for medical coordinators, significantly enhancing life-critical decision-making and system intelligence.

### 8.4 Database Implementation

The database of **LifeBridge** is designed to store and manage medical data, user information, donor details, and analytical reports in a secure and structured manner. Technologies such as MongoDB or Firebase are used for centralized data storage and efficient data retrieval, while CSV-based storage supports dataset upload and processing for analysis. The database ensures proper organization of clinical data, secure access control, and reliable storage, allowing the system to perform accurate analysis and generate meaningful insights.

### 8.5 System Integration and Deployment

The **LifeBridge** platform integrates frontend, backend, AI modules, and database components to create a unified and efficient system. The frontend communicates with the backend through API requests, while the backend processes data and interacts with AI modules and the database to generate insights and reports. External technologies such as Google Generative AI, Streamlit dashboards, and mapping utilities are integrated to enhance system functionality. The complete system is designed to ensure smooth deployment, scalability, and efficient performance, enabling users to access real-time analytics, AI recommendations, and medical insights through a single platform.

## 9 Advantages of Life-bridge AI



## 10. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 10.1 System Output Overview

The **LifeBridge** platform was successfully developed and tested to analyze medical data and generate clinical insights. The system processes uploaded datasets and provides analytical outputs such as donor trends, predictive analysis, scenario simulation, and incident reporting. The integration of frontend, backend, AI modules, and database ensures smooth functionality and reliable data processing. The results show that the platform can transform raw medical data into useful clinical intelligence and support decision-making.

### 10.2 Dashboard and Visualization Results

The dashboard provides basic visualization of medical data through charts and graphical representations. Users can view donor performance, transplant trends, and dataset summaries after uploading data into the system. The visualization helps in understanding overall network performance and identifying important patterns in matching data. Although the current dashboard includes essential visual components, further improvements can be made by adding advanced analytics and real-time monitoring features.

### 10.3 AI Growth Intelligence Results

The AI Growth Intelligence module analyzes historical medical data and generates predictive insights for future performance. The system uses machine learning techniques to estimate viability trends and provide recommendations for improving matching strategies. The results indicate that AI-based analysis helps users understand biological behavior, identify matching opportunities, and make better clinical decisions. The AI Co-Pilot feature also assists users by providing automated suggestions and insights based on the data.

### 10.4 Scenario Simulation Results

The scenario simulation module allows users to test different medical conditions and analyze possible outcomes. By adjusting parameters such as organ demand, proximity, and urgency, the system estimates success, viability, and risk levels. The results show that this module helps in evaluating clinical strategies before implementation and supports strategic planning.

### 10.5 Incident Reporting Results

The incident reporting module identifies performance issues such as sudden viability drops or operational risks in the dataset. The system generates alerts and analytical summaries to help users take corrective actions. The results demonstrate that incident monitoring improves system awareness and supports better medical management.

### 10.6 Performance and System Evaluation

The performance of **LifeBridge** was evaluated based on functionality, usability, and analytical capability. The system provides efficient data processing, simple user interaction, and reliable analytical output. The integration of AI and data analysis improves medical intelligence and reduces manual effort in transplant analysis. Overall, the system performs effectively in providing insights and supporting clinical decision-making.

## 11. LIMITATIONS OF THE SYSTEM

The **LifeBridge** platform provides useful analytical and AI-based medical insights; however, the current version of the system has certain limitations that need to be addressed in future development. The system mainly depends on the quality and accuracy of the uploaded dataset, and incorrect or incomplete data may lead to inaccurate analysis and predictions. The dashboard and visualization features are currently basic and do not support advanced real-time monitoring or dynamic filtering. The AI prediction model is based on limited machine learning techniques and may not provide highly accurate forecasts for complex or large-scale medical environments. The system also requires internet connectivity and proper system resources to run smoothly, which may affect performance on low-end devices. Additionally, the platform is still in the prototype stage and does not support full enterprise-level scalability or integration with live medical databases and APIs.

## 13. CONCLUSION

The **LifeBridge** platform was developed to provide an intelligent and efficient solution for organ management, data analysis, and clinical decision-making. The system successfully integrates data processing, visualization, AI-based analysis, and reporting features to transform raw medical data into meaningful insights. It helps hospitals monitor performance, identify matching opportunities, analyze risks, and make strategic decisions with reduced manual effort. The platform demonstrates how artificial intelligence and data analytics can improve traditional transplant management systems by providing predictive insights, scenario simulation, and automated recommendations. Although the current system has some limitations, it provides a strong foundation for future improvements such as real-time analytics, advanced AI models, and cloud-based deployment. Overall, **LifeBridge** proves to be a useful and scalable solution for modern medical intelligence and clinical analytics, supporting organizations in achieving better performance and data-driven decision-making.

## 10. Conclusion

The **LifeBridge** system is developed to enhance organ donation management by integrating multiple clinical matching, logistics tracking, and medical awareness features into a unified digital platform. It incorporates functionalities such as real-time compatibility alerts, "Golden Hour" transport monitoring, SOS emergency response for organ viability, clinical outcome prediction, and **Alpha-Badge** verification services. This enables medical coordinators and hospital administrators to remain informed, prepared, and high-performing in life-critical situations.

By leveraging modern technologies—including high-precision location-based services (Haversine Formula), real-time communication systems, and AI-driven **Google Generative AI** chatbot assistance—the platform ensures prompt support and improved clinical coordination. Furthermore, the integration of automated documentation features and standardized compatibility resources strengthens global transplant networks and promotes proactive medical practices. Overall, **LifeBridge** contributes toward building a more efficient healthcare environment by empowering medical professionals with accessible, technology-driven tools that enhance transplant safety, awareness, and surgical confidence. It demonstrates how the combination of reactive data processing and intelligent automation can bridge the critical gap between donor pledges and successful life-saving interventions.

## REFERENCES

- [1] S. Russell and P. Norvig, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, 4th ed., Pearson, 2021.
- [2] T. Mitchell, *Machine Learning*, McGraw-Hill, 1997.
- [3] J. Han, M. Kamber, and J. Pei, *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques*, 3rd ed., Morgan Kaufmann, 2011.
- [4] F. Chollet, *Deep Learning with Python*, Manning Publications, 2017.
- [5] Python Software Foundation, "Python Documentation," Available: <https://www.python.org>
- [6] Streamlit Inc., "Streamlit Documentation," Available: <https://docs.streamlit.io>
- [7] Meta, "React Documentation," Available: <https://react.dev>
- [8] MongoDB Inc., "MongoDB Documentation," Available: <https://www.mongodb.com/docs>
- [9] Google, "Firebase Documentation," Available: <https://firebase.google.com/docs>
- [10] Scikit-learn Developers, "Scikit-learn Machine Learning Library," Available: <https://scikit-learn.org>
- [11] Pandas Development Team, "Pandas Documentation," Available: <https://pandas.pydata.org>
- [12] NumPy Developers, "NumPy Documentation," Available: <https://numpy.org>
- [13] Folium Library, "Folium Documentation," Available: <https://python-visualization.github.io/folium>
- [14] Geopy Documentation, "Geolocation Services for Python," Available: <https://geopy.readthedocs.io>
- [15] Google Generative AI, "Generative AI Documentation," Available: <https://ai.google.dev>
- [16] World Health Organization (WHO), "Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue and Organ Transplantation," Available: <https://www.who.int>
- [17] NOTTO (National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization), "Standard Operating Procedures for Organ Matching and Logistics," Government of India.
- [18] D. J. Power, "Decision Support Systems in Healthcare: Concepts and Clinical Resources," 2002.
- [19] A. McAfee and E. Brynjolfsson, "The Healthcare Data Revolution: Big Data in Life Sciences," 2012.