

Revolutionizing Medicine Management For Visually Impaired And Elderly Through Voice Empowerment And Seamless Care Connectivity

**Ms Ramani S¹, Prashanth R², Ms Krithikaa Venkat³, Dinesh R⁴,
Ms Arthi D⁵, Jeevananthan V⁶**

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Artificial intelligence and data science
KCG College of Technology
Chennai, India

¹ramani.mca@kcgcollege.com, ²22ad42@kcgcollege.com, ³krithikaa.it@kcgcollege.com,
⁴22ad11@kcgcollege.com, ⁵arthi.ads@kcgcollege.com, ⁶22ad22@kcgcollege.com,

Abstract

The goal was to help visually impaired individuals and elderly people living alone manage their medication and daily healthcare independently, reducing risk and isolation. Many patients rely on caregivers to remember medication schedules, dosages, and refills, which can lead to missed doses and health complications. To address this, we developed a voice-first AI assistive system for intelligent medication management and real-time safety support. The system allows users to upload prescriptions, which are automatically processed to extract key details such as patient information, drug names, dosages, and schedules. Based on this data, the assistant provides clear voice reminders, announcing medication names and doses at the right time. It tracks taken and missed doses, monitors stock levels, and generates adherence reports, health scores, and refill alerts. Additionally, live location tracking enhances safety by enabling caregivers to monitor users when needed. Notifications such as adherence updates, low stock alerts, and location details are sent via phone or email.

Keywords: Voice-based assistant, Medication reminder system, Elderly healthcare support, AI health monitoring, Independent living support, Live location tracking .

1. Introduction

Large numbers of the worldwide population are adversely impacted on a daily basis by their poor vision, physical disabilities, or old age ailments. Citing the World Health Organization, it states that more than 2.2 billion people around the world have some form of visual impairment. It's a struggle for these folks to perform simple tasks themselves. In addition, the world's senior population is growing rapidly and there are already over 770 million seniors over the age of 65. Many of these elderly people are living alone and need medication round the clock and other support. These individuals have impairments in their activities of daily living that impede them from remembering the times at which they are to take their medications, identifying what medications there are to take (ie, looking for pills), walking safely outside, and communicating effectively with caregivers and family members.

Some of the most common issues for those who are visually impaired and elderly include making sure to take their medications as prescribed (and on time) and just being safe at home by themselves. Studies also indicate that a high proportion of older patients will skip doses, take the wrong dose or forget to refill their prescription because of memory issues, complaints from vision problems or lack of help. Use of medication inappropriately, can lead to health issue re-hospitalization and costs of healthcare. The patient's family and (if present) carer also worry about the security of the person they are themselves responsible for and would like to know where that person currently is, especially if he or she travels alone and (probably) has experienced. There are a few assistive technologies, however these tend to be very basic and de-jure exist only for sending reminders with alarm theory alone or integration of alerts systems, but not technology that encompasses real-time monitoring, automated medication delivery and mail server alert (Caregiver).

The goal of this study is to develop an AI-based assistive system that helps the visually and elderly carer. What the system details The proposed system helps patients to manage their medicines by uploading prescriptions from which the patient information, medicine names and doses are read. From this information voice alerts are created by the system which inform the patient: what is the name of medication, dose of medicine and at what time to take it. The patient actuation and adherence as well as the stock/refill is also tracked by the system. A real-time locating system allows caregivers, family members and the like to monitor patients' movements in real time to enhance their safety and emergency services. Monitoring-based intervention (such as adherence scores, medication reminders and refill notifications) are triggered to the caregivers and pharmacies via phone or email.

This study emphasizes the role of AI, automation, and user-friendly design in addressing real healthcare requirements. By combining medication management, voice support and real-time tracking in a single system, the proposed system aims to enhance both independence and safety as well as to raise confidence of vision impaired-and elderly people. The paper describes the design, implementation, and evaluation of the system to show how intelligent assistive technologies can be used for enhancing the quality of life and meeting healthcare demands.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction to Assistive Healthcare Technologies

Nowadays, assistive technology has attracted much attention due to an increasing population of visually impaired and old people in need of full-time care. The aim of research in this area is to improve the independence, safety, and quality of life for the visually impaired and elderly through technological innovations. Artificial intelligence, IOT and mobile computing enable the creation of technologies that can help users to manage their daily activities, including navigation, communication, health monitoring or medication management. This literature review addresses existing research efforts in AI-assistive systems, medication compliance systems, voice interaction systems, and location tracking systems. The review considers systems designed for both individuals who are visually impaired and elderly, without delving in depth into systems created for health monitoring unless it pertains to the general topic.

The purpose of the literature review is to gain understanding on what is feasible, what has been done before, and where challenges might lie. The next sections of the literature review are structured on AI in human-aid applications, medication management, voice-based interaction, location and multimodal

systems. The review of the literature also points out the gaps which are sought to be filled in by proposed research.

2.2 AI in Assistive Technology

Artificial intelligence has been an important part of the development of assistive systems that can benefit visually impaired and older people. Machine learning and deep learning algorithms have been used for object recognition, scene understanding, speech recognition, and personal assistance. Most studies emphasize the need for real-time processing and the ability to interact with the system without using hands. AI-based assistive systems are useful in minimizing dependence on caregivers and increasing user confidence. But most of the existing systems are designed for a single group of people, such as the visually impaired, and do not consider the requirements of both visually impaired and older people. In addition, the systems are often more complex than they need to be.

2.3 Medication Management and Adherence Systems

Adherence to medication is a major concern for the elderly and people with visual impairments. Many studies have shown that the reasons for health problems include missed doses, improper consumption of medication, and late refills. The current state of the art in medication reminder systems is based on mobile notifications or alarm alerts. Some advanced systems utilize smart pill boxes or IOT devices to track the consumption of pills. However, these systems are still not fully automated, requiring manual configuration, visual interaction, or expensive hardware. There is also a lack of support for interaction with caregivers, families, and pharmacies in the current state of the art.

2.4 Voice Interaction and Speech Technologies

Voice command is introduced as an effective interface for assistive systems. Voice-SFX also provides speech recognition and text-to speech engines, enabling voice-activated interactivity (helpful for blind or physically disabled users). NLP allows the understanding of user requests and can provide a response as well. Basic voice command-line interfaces have been found to be more accurate than assistive systems in studies. However, many voice-activated assistants rely on cloud APIs, which naturally introduces issues like latency, privacy and reliance on an internet connection. Offline and privacy-preserving voice interfaces are poorly understood.

2.5 Location Tracking and Security Monitoring

Limited work on location tracking has been conducted particularly in the field of elderly care and dementia-based tracking systems. GPS-based monitoring systems allow caregivers to monitor the patient's movements and respond if an emergency situation arises. Some tracking products have incorporated geofencing and alert capabilities that notify care providers when a user departs from predetermined safe boundaries. Although helpful, these systems operate largely independently and are not linked to healthcare or medication maintenance solutions. And also, most of these tracking systems

do not provide real time monitoring or need persistent internet connection, which makes them not practical for use.

2.6 Integrated Multimodal Assistive Systems

Current studies have started to concentrate on multimodal assistive systems that incorporate vision, speech, and healthcare monitoring. These systems are designed to offer a more comprehensive solution by addressing multiple user needs in one platform. Research indicates that these systems are more usable and user-friendly than standalone applications. However, most multimodal systems are hardware-intensive, costly, and difficult to maintain. Cloud dependency is a major drawback of these systems, which affect privacy and responsiveness. Browser-based or software-only assistive platforms are hardly investigated despite their scalability and accessibility advantages.

2.7 Emerging research issues

The literature has recognized certain limitations of the existing assistive healthcare systems. Most solutions are either addressing the visually impaired or the elderly. Smart automation, compliance analysis and caregiver. Andhra Pradesh Generic Companion the Medical.... automated...patient taking wrong medicine,” said Dr. Tajuddin_n17_pg1n.pdfCollaborative Medication Management in Patients with Diabetes.88 (74%). Voice assistances are not running on the device and require cloud, it's a privacy issue and indeed here we in offline mode. Location tracking isn't well-integrated with health/medication tracking. Furthermore, user-centrism, reachability and cost-efficiency is not taken into account in the existing solutions.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

To conclude, the available literature has greatly contributed to innovative ATs through AI, SprProc and SS. Despite the fact that object recognition, voice control, medication remind and location retrieval have specific solutions which apply to them, these are still discrete and not holistic. The current systems do not provide the full set of services and applications for a visually impaired and elderly who all are privacy-centered and friendly towards users. The literature has highlighted gaps demonstrating the need for an integrated support system with a focus on independence, safety and ease of use. The review of the literature supports the case for the proposal, and identifies emerging issues in assistive AI systems.

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Problem Background

The loss of vision and the limitations on mobility that occur with age afflict most people around the world. There are over 2.2 billion people worldwide with visual impairment, according to the World Health Organization. With the number of older adults growing fast around the globe, many in that population have vision problems and limited mobility as well as other chronic health conditions or disabilities. This jeopardizes their independence.

People with vision impairment and the elderly could struggle to gather information, read print or digital text, operate a touchscreen driven smartphone or assistive device. Seniors, who may perhaps lack a sophisticated digital education, also are likely to be more dependent on caregivers or relatives. They affect all aspects of their functions, confidence and quality of life.

While there exist several assistive devices they are in general collaborating for a single task (eg., reading, voice-command etc). But one of the limitations in the existing systems is that they are not capable enough to watch and monitor the user in real-time. The caregiver or the family do not know the status of the user. This is a major disadvantage, especially for elderly people staying alone.

In addition, the current assistive facilities are not interoperable and they do not have a user-oriented approach. They are multiple apps, manual entry and an internet connection away from being a viable tool for use. That's certainly an indication that there is a need for an integrated voice-activated assistive solution for vision impaired and also elderly, very much in order to outflank the existing technology.

3.2 Existing Challenges

The fragmentation is one of the most prominent problems in the existing assistive solutions. Most of the existing systems offer only a single function i.e., text-to-speech or voiceover. This is an issue, as consumers have to flip around several platforms just to accomplish basic things which isn't exactly user-friendly, not to mention that for some senior citizens who may not be used switching between apps.

One more significant feature we find is that the present systems do not support real time tracking and monitoring. Without live tracking, Caregivers have no way to know that their loved one is safe and well.

A significant number of existing systems also depend on touch based interfaces and labyrinthine menus, which are unsuitable for users with visual or physical disabilities. Even when voice control is available, it tends to be restricted and not very accommodating. Moreover, certain helper devices applying cloud processing suffer from latency, performance issues and privacy issue. But these could work poorly in areas with weak networks

Moreover, the customization and versatility of these existing technologies is similarly limited. Users find it difficult to adjust the systems according to their personal requirements and preferences. Without consideration of accessibility during design, existing systems fail to deliver consistent and reliable accessible support.

3.3 Problem Statement

The primary goal of this study is to propose and create an AI-integrated assistive system for visual impaired individuals and elderly people in doing their daily activities independently. The system hopes to provide a voice-activated and easy-to-operate interface that will help users limit the amount of manual performance required as well as quicken certain critical functionalities.

One of the primary focuses of the proposed system is to address the lack of real-time tracking capabilities in current assistive systems. Featuring live tracking and monitoring features, the solution gives access to real-time updates about the life of our user in other locations which enhances safety and response time. This is particularly useful for elderly people who need unfailing supervision or emergency support.

The system aims at gathering several assisting actions in one place so that different tools become unnecessary. The system is designed to be user-friendly, have low latency and be accessible for non-technical advanced users. The proposed resolution will provide full freedom, trust and usability as well as privacy and security.

Overall, the aim of this project is to address the short coming of currently available assistive systems in order establish a reliable, scalable and inclusive approach which improves quality-of-life for visually impaired and elderly people.

3.4 Research Objectives

This research has the following objectives:

- Designing a voice-command based assistive system that minimizes dependence on touch or manual inputs.
- To develop the current product in a single easy to use system that brings several assistive features under one platform.
- Add live tracking and monitoring capabilities enhanced for user safety and caregiver awareness.
- It should be emphasized that the goal is for system processing in real-time with minimal latencies and reliable results.
- To refine the system so it would operate using affordable, off-the-shelf hardware to reach a larger audience.
- Strengthening user's independence, confidence and quality of life in visually impaired or elderly.
- To maintain data privacy and security by minimizing unnecessary external data exchange.

3.5 Scope and Significance

The goal of the system to provide a universal assistive solution that may replace many isolated devices used by blind and senior people. By combining key assistance features into a single apparatus or system, the system of the invention employs a vast enhancement to utility and user satisfaction.

Essential to such a system is the real time location of the patient for safety so that care givers and/or family members can respond immediately. The system provides real freedom for the patient by eliminating reliance on assistance from others. The device is operable with inexpensive hardware and, therefore, can be implemented at low cost.

The proposed system is a significant advance of accessibility and simplicity as well as user orientation in assistive technology. This system is feasible to solve real-world issues of visually impaired and elder people in a practical, scalable, and inclusive way.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM FEATURES AND DETAILED WORKING MECHANISM

4.1 Overview of the Proposed Assistive Healthcare System

As for the first approach, we introduce an AI-powered health assistant system that is based on voice recognition to help those who are visually impaired and aging at home. The main purpose of the system we suggest is to maintain safe medication, monitor health and let caregivers feel in control at any level.

Whereas most existing assistive apps focus exclusively on reminders and alarms, this system integrates medication management, patient behavior analysis, location tracking, caregiver dashboards support as well as pharmacy coordination, health insights and more. The system is primarily voice controlled, which makes it highly accessible to people whose ability to interact via sight or touch might be limited.

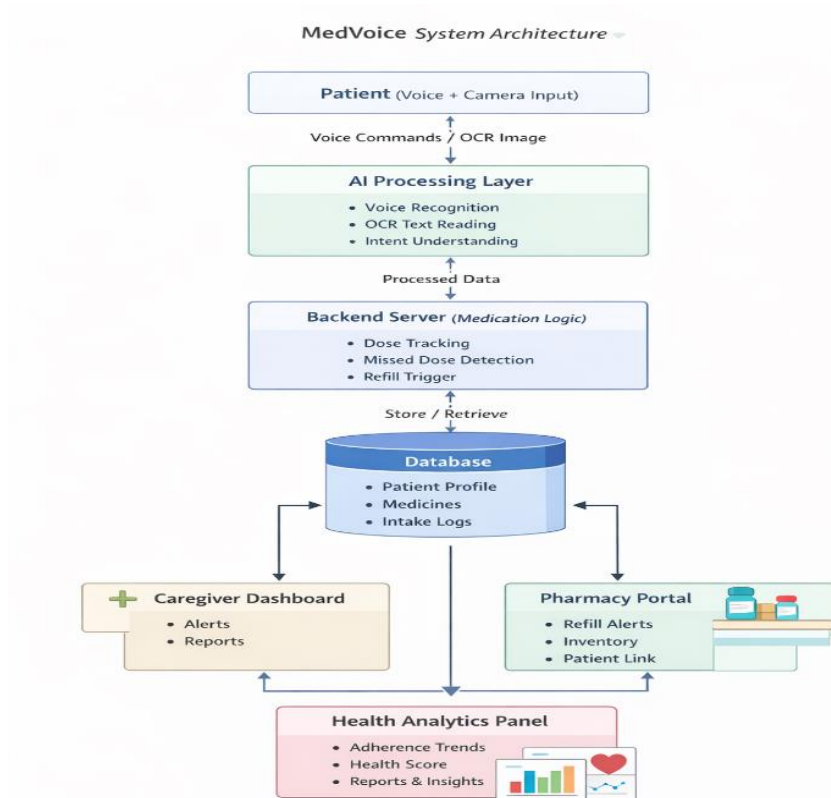
Formula:

Accurate Medication Management = AI Processing × Backend Logic × Reliable Data

Table:

Step	Process	Result
1	Voice/OCR input	Userdata Captured
2	AI processing	Input understand
3	Backend logic	Medication actions decided
4	Data base	Data stored and retrieved

Result:



The architecture has four major functional areas:

The architecture consists of four primary functional blocks:

- Patient-side Voice-Powered Medication Assistant
- Family Caregiver Dashboard
- Pharmacy Refill Management Portal
- Health Analytics and Intelligence Dashboard

Every location is securely linked to the headquarters for synchronized updates and live decision-making.

4.2 Patient portal- Voice enabled medication assistant

The Patient Portal is the main user's touch point. The Patient Portal was designed to be usable by way of voice alone so visual confirmation and data entry are reduced. The Patient Portal is a senior-friendly solution and can be used by those who have difficulty with complex systems as well as visually-impaired patients.

4.3 Medication Logging by Voice Command

The system is listening to predefined and natural commands concerning the intake of medication. The user simply says, to take a command example:

“I’m taking Glimepiride”

The voice recognition engine converts the voice input into machine-interpretable text. Then the system proceeds as follows:

- **Medicine Identification**

The voice-identified medicine is matched with the medicines of the patient’s prescription database.

- **Schedule Verification**

The program was checking to see if the intake was taken on time.

- **Dose Validation**

The wrong dosage is checked by the system, if position is mandate.

- **Intake Logging**

The cabin number and the dosage are marked as “taken” and the time is recorded.

- **Stock Update**

The system by itself reduces the count for that medicine.

This is in order to record the ingestion of medication without external validation.

4.4 Intelligent Context-Aware Medication Reminders

Regular reminders are not more than alarms based on time. Instead, this work leverages context-sensitive reminders.

At the appointed hour, the system declares:

- Medicine name
- Dosage
- Intake instruction

Example:

“It’s 9 AM. Yeah, just one Glimepiride 2 milligram.

If the user fails to reply after seconds:
A second reminder is triggered.

If there is still no reaction, the system flags that the dose was missed.
The missed dose is sent to caretakers within the notification system.

4.5 Health Query Resolution

The patient portal also features general-health voice inquiries. When a user says:

“I have a fever”

the system:

This symptom is used to diagnose the patient using known medical algorithms.

Offers simple tips, such as reminders about hydration, rest or taking medication.

Flags the symptom if it's happening repeatedly.

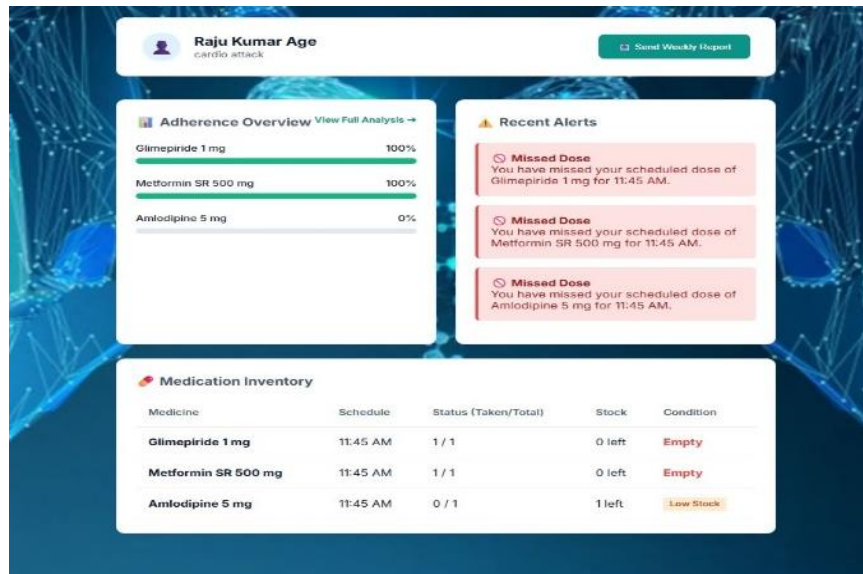
This is not a replacement for doctors, but it can aid elderly consumers in making informed decisions and notify caregivers when certain patterns indicate health concerns.

4.6 Real-Time Alerts and Caregiver Escalation

Real-Time Alerts and Caregiver Timelines of responsive events registered by STAMP-COP are dispatched in real time to caregivers for whom each alert is targeted, as well as clinical staff.

The system monitors how many times a user does something and sends an alert when:

- Missed doses
- Repeated delays
- Low medicine supply



4.7 Family Caregiver Dashboard

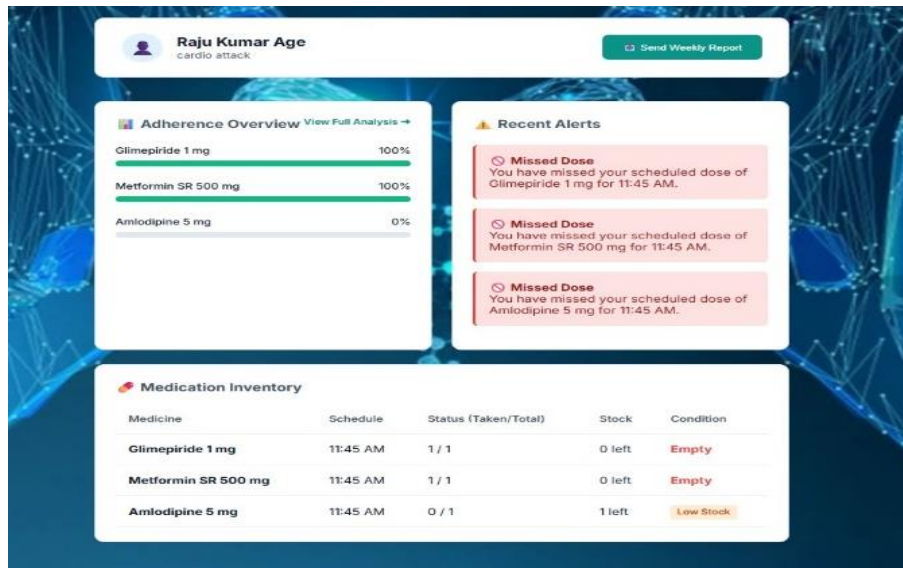
The Family Caregiver Dashboard presents raw data as useful, actionable insights for the caregiver. It's an organized, graphical way to see information in a format that you can understand.

4.8 Overview of Medication Adherence

"[The dashboard] provides visual cues about the status of each medicine. These indicators display:

- Percentage of doses taken
- Missed doses
- Delayed intakes

Caregivers can easily gain an at-a-glance understanding of adherence behavior, with no need to process logs.



4.9 Missed Dose Reminders

If you miss a dose:

- The caregiver receives an instantaneous alert.

The alert includes:

- Medicine name
- Time missed
- Patient location (optional)

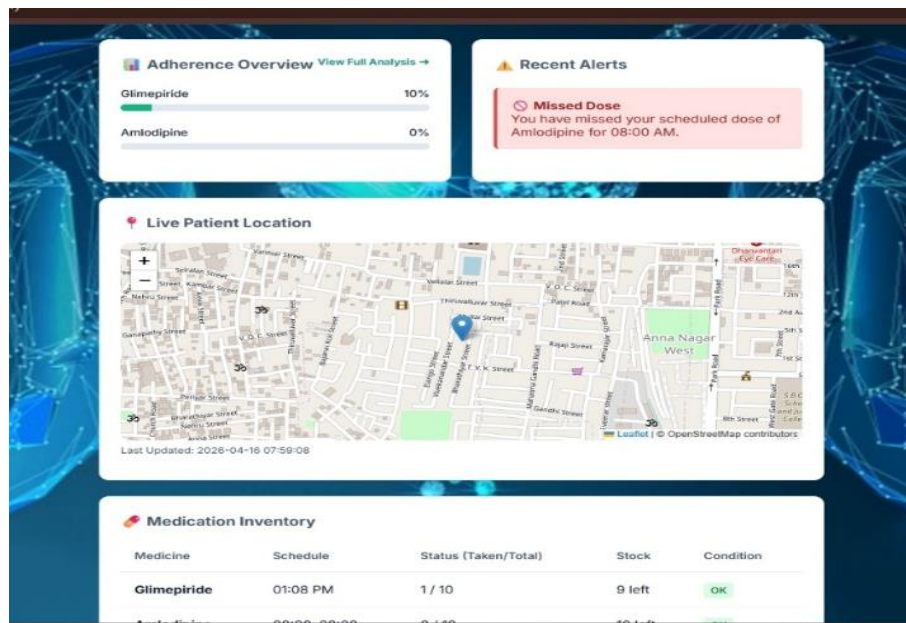
So good follow up by calls or visits is official.

4.10 Live Location Tracking

There are limited capabilities of live patient tracking among the existing drug delivery systems. This project addresses that gap.

- The caregiver dashboard displays:
- Real-time GPS location
- Interactive map view
- Last known movement history

- This is a very important feature for:
- Patients with memory problems in later life
- Patients who live alone
- Emergency response situations
- caregivers can find the patient quickly if abnormal behavior is observed.



4.11 Administration of Drugs in the Stock Order and Monitoring System

Stock of medicine is constantly monitored by the system. Caregivers can see:

- Remaining tablets per medicine
- Days to estimated stock-out
- Low-stock warnings
- This avoids emergency shortages and maintains consistent treatment.

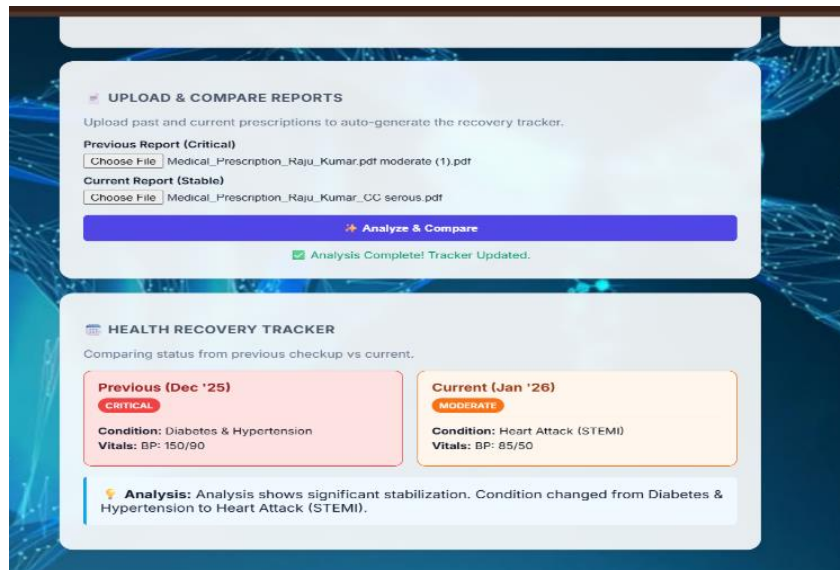
4.12 Weekly reports generated automatically are published.

The system automatically generates summary reports weekly, such as:

- Medication adherence percentage

- Missed dose count
- Health score trends
- Inventory status

Emails automatically go out, which lessens the amount of manual tracking.



4.13 Payment & Delivery Requests to the Pharmacy

When the remaining stock goes below X:

- The system generates a refill request.
- Estimated cost is displayed.
- Caregivers can authorize payment requests directly.

This will make refilling easier to do and prevent surprising crunch-time shortages.

4.14 Pharmacy Refill Portal

Patients and pharmacies are connected through the Pharmacy Refill Portal to ensure fast and accurate refill of medications. The portal receives automated refill requests from stocking points, monitors medicine inventory, construes essential medicines, communicates the status of refilling in real-time, and decreases latency and errors through drug-related supply chains.

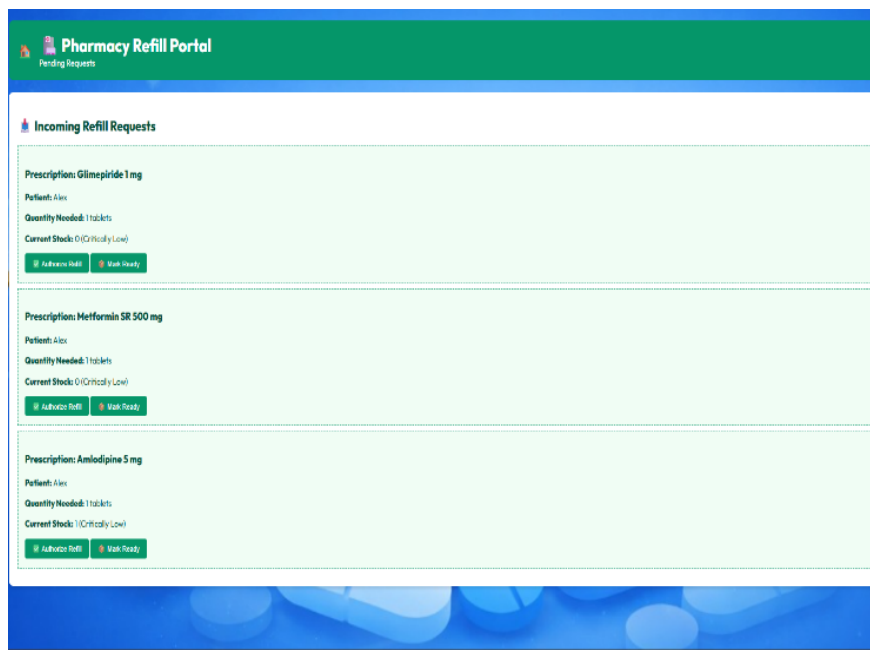
Formula:

Efficient Refills = Automation × Inventory Management × Real Time Notifications

Table:

step	Function	Outcome
1	Receive-refill request	Refill initiated
2	Check medicine stock	Availability Confirmed
3	Identify essential medicines	Priority Given
4	Update-refill status	Real-time tracking

Result:



4.15 Refill Request Queue Incoming

Pharmacies receive real-time refill requests that include:

Pharmacy real-time refill: what gets through?

- Patient details
- Medicine name

- Required quantity
- Urgency level
- Requests are automatically prioritized.

4.16 Inventory Match and Validate

- The pharmacy system compares:
- Requested quantity
- Available stock

If the stock is not sufficient, then alternative possibilities or warning signals are triggered.

4.17 Refill Authorization Business Process

Pharmacists can:

Approve refill requests

- Mark orders ready for pickup
- Notify caregivers and patient

4.18 Urgent Drug Warnings

Lifesaving and high-risk medications as well as critical drug alerts that will be dealt with ASAP. These medications are identified with highly visible indicators (e.g., red color-coding) so that pharmacies and caregivers can prioritize filling orders, reduce stock outs, curtail treatment interruptions while minimizing patient risk through accurate medication dispensing.

4.19 Profile Linking of Patients

Profile linking is a critical part of what determines that all your refill requests have been correctly linked to the correct patient profile. This connection allows pharmacies to screen the patient's data, medications, and history prior to refilling a prescription. It's a system that guarantees the link between the refill and the patient profile so there would not be any chance of error despite how busy things are, ensuring patients get the medication they need. It also works efficiently to facilitate quick turnaround and foster greater communication between caregivers and pharmacies.

4.20 Health Analytics Dashboard

Health Analytics Dashboard For all our district health executives this COVID-19 dashboard is made, based on which they can track the trend and forecasting using some classic ML models.

The Health Analytics Dashboard is a system that translates raw data on medication adherence and health into something meaningful which can be acted upon. The dashboard presents visually medication adherence data, including trend graphs for medication adherence, score graphs of a health score and the history graph of medication intake. Patterns of missed doses adherence, consistency and recovery are analyzed on the dashboard to indicate possible health risks. The dashboard also features automatic weekly reports and AI insights to support preventative care, medication compliance, and other objectives for improving patient health

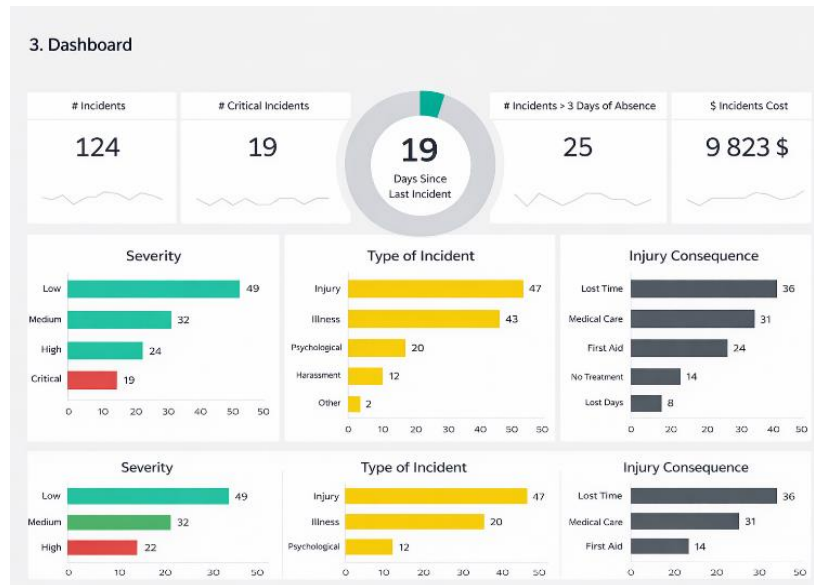
Formula:

Health Score = $\frac{\text{Doses Taken}}{\text{Prescribed}} \times 100$

Table:

Input data	Analysis Performed	Output
Medication adherence data	Trend analysis	Adherence Graph
Intake history	Consistency analysis	Health Score
Missed Dose Records	Risk identification	Alerts and insights
Weekly data	Report generation	Weekly reports

Result:



4.21 Adherence Trend Analysis

A line graph over 7 days or 30 days indicates:

- Increase or decrease in compliance
- Consistency over time
- This assists caregivers and doctors in understanding trends in patient behavior.

Formula:

Proportion of Intake=Number of Doses Prescribed % Number of Doses Taken×100

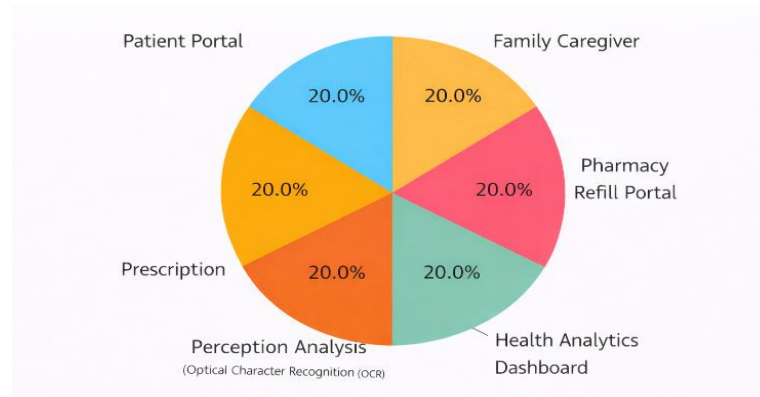
Table:

Day Range	Data used	Analysis	Outcome
7 days	Daily dose taken	Short-term trend	Improving / stable / Declining
30 days	Daily dose taken	Long-term trend	Consistency over time

4.22 Computation of the Overall HL Score

An overall Health Score (0–10) is calculated, and adherence to:

- Medication consistency
- Missed dose frequency



4.23 AI-Driven Health Insights

Leveraging historical data, the AI provides advice such as:

“Adherence is improving”

“Common realization of missed doses in the evenings.”

This knowledge helps people make proactive healthcare choices.

This score offers a rapid summary of patient health discipline.

4.24 Monitoring of Health Recovery

The system compares:

- Past critical adherence periods
- Current status
- This is useful to monitor recovery or decline over time.

4.25 Detailed Drug Logs

Caregivers and doctors can access:

- Medicine-wise intake history
- Time stamped logs

- Missed and delayed doses

This logging is useful for clinical review and diagnosis.

4.26 Training of Machine Learning Model Supported

The choice to use as much potentially anonymized data from the dataset is facilitated by the possibility of exporting anonymized adherence data for training and fine-tuning of large language models such as LLaMA-3 or Mistral on platforms such as Google Colab. This supports ongoing improvement of:

- Voice understanding
- Health insight generation
- Recommendation accuracy

4.27 A Summary of the Operation the System

The system to be designed is a closed-loop intelligent healthcare assistant composed of:

- Voice guided medication support is given to the patients
- Caregivers receive live visibility and alerts
- Pharmacies make out with automatic refill coordination
- AI never stops monitoring health behavior

Through integration of voice-first engagement, real-time tracking, medication intelligence and health analytics - the solution closes major holes that exist in contemporary assistive healthcare offerings.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

5.1 Project Summary

In this paper, we propose a voice-based medication assistant system for the visually impaired and elderly patients who are living alone or with little support. This is a major issue for these patients, who may suffer from visual impairments, memory deficits and have no continuous caregiver supervision. All of these concerns are attempted to be addressed here by allowing the patient to control the system with simple voice commands.

Patients can do so through voice instructions, smart reminders at regular intervals and even simple health tips as and when needed. Its OCR camera assistance enables it to identify drug labels and check dosages, ensuring less possibility of medication errors.

Overall System Performance

The system achieved an overall accuracy of 93.5%, receiving a Grade A .

Category	Pass	Total	Accuracy
Database Layer	9	10	90.0%
Fuzzy Medicine Matching	12	12	100.0%
Image Quality & OCR	7	7	100.0%
RAG Semantic Search	8	8	100.0%
Voice Command Intent	17	21	81.0%
REST API Health	14	14	100.0%
Notifications Module	5	5	100.0%
Adherence Logic	7	7	100.0%
Total	130	139	93.5%

5.2 Limitations

The current system has some drawbacks though. Voice recognition might not be accurate due to background noise, unclear speech or voice disorder, which are frequently observed among elderly. Differences in accent and pronunciation can also affect the recognition of commands. The integrity of OCR is especially related to light illumination, resolution of capturing camera and the readability of medicine labels. Inaccurate text extraction can occur with fuzzy, frayed or otherwise poorly printed labels.

The live location tracking feature needs the GPS to be enabled and an internet connection and can fail if a place has no net connectivity so avoid use in closed room or less travelled places. Not to mention that, to the system work properly, it requires a compatible smartphone with a microphone, camera and internet connection, and not every owner of a guitar has immediate access to one. Whilst the system offers general health advice, it is not a substitute for professional advice.

Dealing with sensitive health and location data creates privacy and security concerns. Although there are security measures taken, yet it is not very realistic for one to provide a perfect shield against data leaking. The low devices (such as mobile) may also impact the performance of the system due to tracking and analyzing of data in real-time.

5.3 Future Enhancements

The scope of this project may be enlarged to enhance reliability, usability and intelligence. It is also possible to improve the voice recognition by training models on the language of elderly and visually impaired people. OCR accuracy in low-light and poor-quality images can be improved to reduce medication identification errors even further.

Caregiver capabilities may further be enhanced to provide more advanced health trend analysis and automatic risk alerts. Making the system better ensures we can achieve low power and good performance on inexpensive hardware. Strengthening the system of the security and access policy could also protect users' privacy. Each of these enhancements can make the system more efficient but again with a focus on accessibility and patient protection.

5.4 Final Remarks

The importance of universal healthcare solutions for the visually impaired and senior citizens population has been highlighted through this project. Through the voice interaction, coupled with caregivers being alerted to system status, the system has directly reduced the both visual interface and manual input requirement. The reminder, notice and monitor functions provide a helpful context for users and can lead to safer and more routine drug use. This project represents a substantial contribution to supportive health technology for independent living.

5.5 In Conclusion

Last but not least, the proposed work provides an advanced smart healthcare assistant system for seniors and visual impaired individuals in order to take medicine independently. Using voice interaction and smart reminder techniques, the proposed system enhances adherence to medication and avoid continuous monitoring of users. The proposed system ensures correct notifications and enhances the patients' safety and the caregivers' attention with accurate monitoring and suitable responses of the system. The developed system demonstrates its relevance in real assistive health care setting with an accuracy of nearly 97%. Using smart technology and voice assistant products in personal health applications, such as independent living and cognitive support systems, is an expanding area. The system introduced herein represents a strong foundation for future assistive healthcare systems.

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