

International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science (Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)

Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868

www.irjmets.com

DR. MINE: MENTAL HEALTH CHATBOT WEB APP WITH PERSONALIZED RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

Dipak Parshram Edake^{*1}, Sudarshan Prakash Herwade^{*2}, Atharva Vikas Kamble^{*3},

Prem Ganesh Kamble^{*4}, Ms. Shaguftta Ayub Khan^{*5}

^{*1,2,3,4}Department Of Diploma In Computer Engineering, Third Year, Sharad Institute Of Technology, Polytechnic Yadrav, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India.

*5Lecturer, Department Of Diploma In Computer Engineering, Sharad Institute Of Technology,

Polytechnic Yadrav, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India.

DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS45487

ABSTRACT

Mental health is an important aspect of health and well-being. But many people with mental health issues don't seek help due to stigma, cost or lack of care. Chatbots can provide a safe and accessible way for people to receive mental health support. This project proposed the development of a psychological chatbot website with personalized recommendations. Chatbots will be able to analyze the user's current mood and express their feelings with motivational messages, beauty recommendations, movie recommendations, book recommenddations, personal and written notes. Personalized recommendations will be based on the user's wishes and preferences. For example, if the user is stressed, the chatbot will suggest playing music, relaxing movies, selfhelp books, or stress-relieving meditations. The journal will allow users to share their thoughts and track their thoughts in real time. This can help users identify thought patterns and identify psychological problems. A mental health chatbot web application with personalized recommendations has the potential to improve users' well-being by providing users with easily accessible, personalized support. Some of the benefits of the program include: Greater access to mental health support Reduced stigma around mental health Improvement of psychological development, Self-awareness and understanding of psychology. This study is still in development but It has the potential to benefit mental health. Keywords: psychology, chatbot, web application, personalized recommendation system, mood analysis, inspirational quotes, music recommendation, video recommendation, book recommendation, personal reflection, diary, mental health, receiving care, Reducing stigma, mental health healing Benefits, self-awareness, health understanding, skills; natural language processing; understanding natural language; positive review.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the prior work is deemed good. 5106 CMC, 2023, Volume 74, Issue 3.

Keywords: Chat-Bot, Recommendation System, Psychology, Web Application.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mental health is an essential part of overall health and well-being. It is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. However, many people with mental health conditions do not seek professional help due to stigma, cost, or lack of access to care. Chatbots can provide a safe and accessible way for people to get support for their mental health. Chatbots are computer programs that can simulate conversation with humans. They are often used in customer service applications, but they can also be used to provide mental health support. Chatbots can be accessed anonymously and 24/7, which can be especially helpful for people who are reluctant or unable to seek traditional mental health care. This project proposes to develop a mental health chatbot web app with a personalized recommendation system. The chatbot will be able to assess the user's current mood and provide them with a motivational quote, music recommendations, movie recommendations, book recommendations, personalized meditation, and a journal to express their feelings. The personalized recommendation system will be based on the user's mood and preferences. For example, if the user is feeling anxious, the chatbot might recommend calming music, relaxing movies, self-help books, or a meditation for anxiety. The journal will allow



International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science (Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)

Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868

www.irjmets.com

users to express their feelings and track their mood over time. This can help users to identify patterns in their mood and to identify triggers for their mental health problems. The mental health chatbot web app with a personalized recommendation system has the potential to improve the mental health of users by providing them with accessible and personalized support.

II. METHODOLOGY

The main concept of our mental health chatbot web app with personalized recommendation system is to leverage the power of artificial intelligence to provide users with accessible and personalized support for their mental health. The chatbot will utilize a machine learning model to assess the user's current mood and provide them with a motivational quote, music recommendations, movie recommendations, book recommendations, personalized meditation, and a journal to express their feelings. The personalized recommendation system will be tailored to the user's individual needs and preferences, based on their mood data and feedback. For example, if the user is feeling anxious, the chatbot might recommend calming music, relaxing movies, self-help books, or a meditation for anxiety. The journal will allow users to track their mood over time and identify patterns and triggers. This data can then be used to further improve the accuracy and relevance of the chatbot's recommendations. In addition to its core functionality, the chatbot can also be used to promote mental health awareness and encourage users to seek professional help when needed. For example, the chatbot can provide users with information about mental health conditions, treatment options, and resources. Overall, your mental health chatbot web app with personalized recommendation system has the potential to make a significant contribution to the field of mental health care by providing users with accessible, personalized, and effective support. Here are some additional thoughts on the main concept of your project from a more geeky perspective: The chatbot can be implemented using a variety of machine learning algorithms, such as natural language processing (NLP), sentiment analysis, and reinforcement learning. The personalized recommendation system can be implemented using a variety of machine learning algorithms, such as collaborative filtering, contentbased filtering, and hybrid filtering. The chatbot can be integrated with other technologies, such as wearables and social media platforms, to collect more data about the user's mood and behavior. The chatbot can be used to conduct research on mental health conditions and treatments.

WAYS OF WRITING AND ANALYSIS

The first step in creating a chatbot is to write and analyze the code. This involves defining your target users, their needs, and the features the chatbot should provide. To identify your target users, you can conduct surveys, interviews, or focus groups for people with mental health issues. You can also seek advice from a psychiatrist. Once you identify your target users, you must understand their needs. What are the pain points? What are their purposes? What support do they need? Once you have a good understanding of your target users' needs, you can create a list of requirements for your chatbot. These needs must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely.

For example, some requirements for a chatbot might be:

The chatbot should be able to measure the user's current mood.

For example, some requirements for a chatbot might be:

The chatbot should be able to measure the user's current mood.

Chatbots should be able to offer evidence-based personal assistance to users.

The chatbot should be able to connect users with mental health experts when necessary.

Chatbot Design:

After the requirements are written and analyzed, the chatbot can be created. This includes creating a chatbot conversation flow, conversation model, and user interface. A conversation in a chatbot is a map of the different conversations a chatbot can have with its users. It defines the path the conversation can take and the actions the chatbot will take at each step. A chatbot's conversational model defines how the chatbot will process user input and generate responses. It includes the chatbot's knowledge base, its ability to process messages effectively, and machine learning algorithms. The chatbot's user interface should be easy to use and navigate. It will also show interest and follow the chatbot's full name. It is important to keep the user's goals in mind when creating a chatbot. Chatbots should be customized according to the needs and preferences of target users.



International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science

(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal) Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868 ww

www.irjmets.com

Chatbot Development

The next step is to develop the chatbot. This includes using the chatbot conversation flow, conversation model, and user interface. Chatbots can be created using a variety of programming languages and tools. There are many platforms even before the introduction of chatbot. When creating a chatbot, it is important to follow chatbot development best practices. This involves using the prototype, testing the chatbot extensively, and writing the chatbot code.

Chatbot Training

After the chatbot is created, it needs to be trained. This includes feeding the chatbot large amounts of text and code, including mental health resources and research data. The chatbot will use this information to learn to understand and respond to user input. There are many different types of chatbot training available. The best training method for chatbots depends on the specific chatbot application.

Chatbot Testing

Once the chatbot is trained, it should be tested to make sure it works as expected. This can be done by testing the chatbot with users and/or using automated testing tools. This feedback can be used to improve the functionality of the chatbot. Automated testing tools can be used to test chatbots in an accurate, clean and natural way.

Chatbot Deployment

After the chatbot is tested, it can be deployed in production. This includes making the chatbot available to users. Chatbots can be deployed on multiple platforms such as websites, mobile apps or messaging. It is important to consider the needs of your target users when using a chatbot. Chatbots should be deployed on a platform that is accessible to target users.



III. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

Figure1: Block diagram of the Chatbot.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Medical chatbots have the potential to provide many advantages over traditional healthcare systems. They can provide users with an anonymous, easy and fast way to get relevant information. They can chat with users just like they would with a human partner. This suggests that people are psychologically comfortable interacting with chatbots and may be willing to share personal information with them.

However, it is worth noting that medical chatbots are still in the development phase. More research is needed to understand users' unique preferences in healthcare and to ensure that chatbot use is safe and ethical. For example, it is important to create chatbots that can understand and answer customer questions and protect the privacy and security of user data. Healthcare chatbots in general have the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery. However, it is important to be careful and ensure that chatbots are integrated into healthcare in a way that benefits both patients and professionals.



International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science

(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal) e:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868 ww

Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023

www.irjmets.com

V. CONCLUSION

Mental health chatbots have the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery. They can provide users with an anonymous, easy and fast way to get important information and support. However, it is worth noting that medical chatbots are still in the development phase. More research is needed to understand users' unique preferences in healthcare and to ensure that chatbot use is safe and ethical. The main themes of the study are patient care and collaboration. How do we create chatbots that engage and motivate users? How can we ensure that users trust and feel comfortable using chatbots? Another important area of research is safety and ethics. How can we protect the privacy and security of user data? How can we avoid bias in chatbots? Once we have a better understanding of these areas, we can begin to develop and implement mental health chatbots in a way that is truly beneficial to patients and providers. Chatbots have the potential to expand access to mental health care, improve the quality of care, and reduce the costs of care. However, it is important to be careful and ensure that chatbots are integrated into healthcare in a way that benefits all parties involved.

VI. REFERENCES

- [1] H. Pontes, B. Schivinski, C. Sindermann, M. Li, B. Becker et al., "Measurement and conceptualization of gaming disorder according to the world health organization framework: The development of the gaming disorder test," International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 508–528, 2021.
- [2] Y. Ransome, H. Luan, I. Song, D. Fiellin and S. Galea, "Association of poor mental-health days with COVID-19 infection rates in the US," American Journal of Preventive Medicine, vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 326– 332, 2022.
- [3] R. Levant, M. Gregor and K. Alto, "Dimensionality, variance composition, and development of a brief form of the duke health profile, and its measurement invariance across five gender identity groups," Psychology & Health, vol. 37, no. 5, pp. 658–673, 2022.
- [4] S. Zhang, T. Gong, H. Wang, Y. Zhao and Q. Wu, "Global, regional, and national endometriosis trends from 1990 to 2017," Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, vol. 1484, no. 1, pp. 90–101, 2021.
- [5] J. Campion, A. Javed, C. Lund, N. Sartorius, S. Saxena et al., "Public mental health: Required actions to address implementation failure in the context of COVID-19," The Lancet Psychiatry, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 169–182, 2022.
- [6] B. Williamson, K. Gulson, C. Perrotta and K. Witzenberger, "Amazon and the new global connective architectures of education governance," Harvard Educational Review, vol. 92, no. 2, pp. 231–256, 2022.
- [7] A. Chan and M. Hone, "User perceptions of mobile digital apps for mental health: Acceptability and usability-an integrative review," Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 147–168, 2022.
- [8] T. Furukawa, A. Suganuma, E. Ostinelli, G. Andersson, C. Beevers et al., "Dismantling, optimising, and personalising internet cognitive behavioural therapy for depression: A systematic review and component network meta-analysis using individual participant data," The Lancet Psychiatry, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 500–511, 2021.
- [9] E. Lattie, C. Stiles-Shields and A. Graham, "An overview of and recommendations for more accessible digital mental health services," Nature Reviews Psychology, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 87–100, 2022.
- [10] J. Paay, J. Kjeldskov, E. Papachristos, K. Hansen, T. Jørgensen et al., "Can digital personal assistants persuade people to exercise," Behaviour & Information Technology, vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 416–432, 2022.
- [11] K. Nirala, N. Singh and V. Purani, "A survey on providing customer and public administration based services using AI: Chatbot," Multimedia Tools and Applications, vol. 81, no. 1, pp. 22215–22246, 2022.
- [12] A. Adikari, D. De Silva, H. Moraliyage, D. Alahakoon, J. Wong et al., "Empathic conversational agents for real-time monitoring and co-facilitation of patient-centered healthcare," Future Generation Computer Systems, vol. 126, no. 1, pp. 318–329, 2022.
- [13] N. Kazantzis and A. Miller, "A comprehensive model of homework in cognitive behavior therapy," Cognitive Therapy and Research, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 247–257, 2022.



International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science (Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)

Volume:05/Issue:10/October-2023 Impact Factor- 7.868 www.irjmets.com

- [14] C. Chang, S. Kuo and G. Hwang, "Chatbot-facilitated nursing education," Educational Technology & Society, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 15–27, 2022.
- [15] R. May and K. Denecke, "Security, privacy, and healthcare-related conversational agents: A scoping review," Informatics for Health and Social Care, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 194–210, 2022.
- [16] Y. Wang, N. Zhang and X. Zhao, "Understanding the determinants in the different government AI adoption stages: Evidence of local government chatbots in China," Social Science Computer Review, vol. 40, no. 2, pp. 534–554, 2022.
- [17] A. Chaves, J. Egbert, T. Hocking, E. Doerry and M. Gerosa, "Chatbots language design: The influence of language variation on user experience with tourist assistant chatbots," ACM Transactions on Computer Human Interaction, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 1–38, 2022.
- [18] K. Wołk, A. Wołk, D. Wnuk, T. Grzes and I. Skubis, "Survey on dialogue systems including slavic languages," Neurocomputing, vol. 477, no. 1, pp. 62–84, 2022.
- [19] N. Ahmad, M. Che, A. Zainal, M. Abd Rauf and Z. Adnan, "Review of chatbots design techniques," International Journal of Computer Applications, vol. 181, no. 8, pp. 7–10, 2022. 5120 CMC, 2023, vol.74, no.3
- [20] A. Haghighian Roudsari, J. Afshar, W. Lee and S. Lee, "PatentNet: Multi-label classification of patent documents using deep learning based language understanding," Scientometrics, vol. 127, no. 1, pp. 207–231, 2022.
- [21] L. Curry, I. Nembhard and E. Bradley, "Qualitative and mixed methods provide unique contributions to outcomes research," Circulation, vol. 119, no. 10, pp. 1442–1452, 2009.
- [22] C. Pickering and J. Byrne, "The benefits of publishing systematic quantitative literature reviews for PhD candidates and other early-career researchers," Higher Education Research & Development, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 534–548, 2014.