AI-Based Organ Health Analysis for Organ Donation Management with Blockchain

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ABSTRACT

Organ transplantation is a life-saving medical procedure, yet its effectiveness is often limited by donor shortages, inefficient coordination among stakeholders, limited transparency, and challenges in monitoring organ quality throughout the transplantation process. To address these issues, this study presents an integrated organ donation management platform that combines Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain technologies within a Flask-based web environment. The proposed system connects donors, coordinators, hospitals, and recipients through a unified framework that supports the entire transplantation workflow, including donor registration, organ assessment, allocation, transportation monitoring, transplantation, and follow-up care. A key feature of the platform is the Organ Health Analysis (OHA) module, which utilizes machine learning techniques to evaluate organ suitability and estimate transplantation outcomes. The model examines multiple clinical and compatibility-related factors, such as donor health conditions, organ-specific indicators, preservation details, and recipient characteristics, to support informed decision-making. Experimental results indicate strong predictive performance, enabling accurate assessment of transplant success probabilities and long-term graft survival. To ensure security and trust, the platform employs a blockchain network that maintains immutable medical records, transparent allocation procedures, and verifiable transaction histories. Smart contracts automate organ matching and approval workflows, reducing manual intervention and improving operational efficiency. Additionally, role-based access controls protect sensitive information by granting stakeholders access only to data relevant to their responsibilities. Pilot testing demonstrated significant improvements in allocation speed, data visibility, and successful donor-recipient matching rates. By integrating intelligent prediction models with decentralized record management, the proposed solution enhances transparency, traceability, and reliability across the organ transplantation ecosystem, offering a scalable approach for modern healthcare systems.

Keywords— Organ Donation, Organ Transplantation, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain Technology, Machine Learning, Flask Framework, Smart Contracts, Healthcare Management, Organ Health Analysis, Medical Data Security.

I. INTRODUCTION

Organ transplantation plays a vital role in modern healthcare by offering life-saving treatment for patients suffering from end-stage organ failure. Despite remarkable advancements in surgical procedures and post-transplant care, the growing gap between organ demand and donor availability continues to be a major global concern. Thousands of patients remain on transplant waiting lists for extended periods, while many fail to receive suitable organs in time. The complexity of the transplantation process, which involves donors, medical institutions, coordinators, transportation teams, and recipients, further increases operational challenges and delays. As a result, improving efficiency, transparency, and trust within the organ donation ecosystem has become an important research objective.

The current transplantation workflow relies heavily on centralized information systems and manual coordination mechanisms. Although existing allocation frameworks have improved donor-recipient matching, several limitations still exist. Medical records and allocation decisions are typically stored in centralized repositories, making them vulnerable to unauthorized modifications, security breaches, and single points of failure. In addition, organ transportation often lacks a fully traceable monitoring mechanism, increasing the risk of delays, handling errors, and deterioration of organ quality during transit. Another significant challenge is the difficulty of accurately predicting transplant outcomes before surgery, which can affect both patient survival and long-term graft performance.

Recent developments in blockchain technology provide promising opportunities for overcoming many of these limitations. Blockchain introduces a decentralized and tamper-resistant environment where every transaction can be securely recorded and verified. The technology enables transparent data sharing among authorized participants while maintaining the integrity of medical records. Through the use of smart contracts, critical processes such as donor verification, organ allocation, and approval workflows can be automated according to predefined medical and regulatory criteria. Such capabilities can enhance accountability, reduce administrative overhead, and improve stakeholder confidence in the transplantation process.

At the same time, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have demonstrated exceptional performance in healthcare analytics and predictive decision-making. By analyzing large volumes of clinical data, machine learning models can identify patterns that may not be visible through traditional analysis. In organ transplantation, these techniques can assist in evaluating organ quality, estimating compatibility between donors and recipients, predicting graft survival, and assessing potential post-transplant complications. Advanced ensemble learning approaches, which combine multiple predictive models, have shown strong potential for improving accuracy and reliability in medical prediction tasks.

Although blockchain and artificial intelligence have independently gained significant attention in healthcare research, their combined application within organ donation management remains limited. Most existing solutions focus either on secure data storage or predictive analytics, without providing a comprehensive framework that supports the entire transplantation lifecycle. Consequently, several challenges remain unresolved, including fragmented stakeholder communication, limited real-time tracking, insufficient transparency in allocation decisions, lack of permanent audit records, and inadequate integration of predictive intelligence into clinical workflows.

To address these challenges, this research proposes an integrated AI-Blockchain-based Organ Donation Management System developed using the Python Flask framework. The platform establishes a unified digital environment connecting four primary stakeholders: Donors, Brokers, Hospitals, and Patients. The system manages the complete transplantation journey, including donor registration, organ assessment, allocation, transportation monitoring, transplantation procedures, and post-operative follow-up.

A major feature of the proposed solution is the Organ Health Analysis (OHA) module, which employs ensemble machine learning techniques to evaluate organ suitability and predict transplant success. The module analyzes a wide range of clinical and compatibility-related factors to support data-driven allocation decisions. Alongside predictive analytics, a Hyperledger Fabric blockchain network is incorporated to provide secure record management, transparent transaction tracking, and automated execution of allocation policies through smart contracts.

The principal contributions of this research are summarized as follows:

- Development of a unified AI-Blockchain platform that supports end-to-end organ donation and transplantation management through a Flask-based web application.
- Design of an Organ Health Analysis (OHA) framework utilizing ensemble machine learning models to evaluate organ viability and predict long-term transplant outcomes.
- Integration of a Hyperledger Fabric blockchain network with smart contracts to automate allocation workflows and maintain immutable medical records.
- Implementation of a secure organ tracking mechanism that records transportation and custody information throughout the transplantation process.
- Introduction of a role-based access control architecture that protects sensitive healthcare information while enabling authorized stakeholder collaboration.
- Comprehensive system validation using a large-scale transplantation dataset and practical deployment scenarios to evaluate performance, transparency, and operational efficiency.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the foundational concepts related to organ transplantation, blockchain technology, and machine learning in healthcare. Section III reviews existing literature and identifies research gaps. Section IV describes the proposed system architecture and implementation details. Section V explains the Organ Health Analysis module and predictive modeling techniques. Section VI discusses blockchain integration and smart contract functionality. Section VII presents experimental evaluation and performance analysis. Section VIII highlights limitations and practical considerations, while Section IX concludes the paper and outlines future research directions.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Organ Transplantation Ecosystem

The organ transplantation process involves multiple sequential stages with critical time constraints [40]. Donor identification occurs through registered donors, family consent, or deceased donor programs. Organ recovery requires surgical teams, preservation solutions, and rapid transport to transplant centers. Organ allocation follows strict medical criteria including blood type compatibility, tissue matching, organ size, recipient medical urgency, waitlist time, and geographic proximity [41], [42]. The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) manages the national waiting list in the US, processing over 100,000 matches annually [43]. Key challenges include cold ischemia time (organ preservation duration) which must be minimized—kidneys survive 24-36 hours, livers 8-12 hours, hearts 4-6 hours, and lungs 4-6 hours [44].

B. Blockchain Fundamentals

Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that maintains an immutable record of transactions across a peer-to-peer network [45]. Key properties include decentralization (no single point of failure), transparency (all participants view the ledger), immutability (records cannot be altered), and consensus (agreement on ledger state) [46]. Smart contracts are self-executing programs stored on the blockchain that automatically enforce agreements when conditions are met [47]. Hyperledger Fabric, a permissioned blockchain framework, offers modular architecture, pluggable consensus, and private channels suitable for healthcare applications [48], [49]. The cryptographic primitives ensure data integrity through hashing (SHA-256) and digital signatures (ECDSA) [50].

$$H = SHA\text{-}256(\,H\_prev \,||\, timestamp \,||\, nonce \,||\, Merkle\_root\,) \quad \#\ Block\ header\ hash$$

C. Machine Learning in Healthcare

Machine learning algorithms excel at identifying patterns in complex medical data [51]. Supervised learning for classification tasks includes logistic regression, support vector machines, random forests, gradient boosting, and neural networks [52]. Ensemble methods combine multiple models to improve prediction accuracy [53]. Key metrics for medical prediction include accuracy, sensitivity (true positive rate), specificity (true negative rate), positive predictive value, and area under ROC curve (AUC) [54]. For organ transplantation, ML models predict graft survival, acute rejection, delayed graft function, and optimal recipient matching [55], [56].

$$\hat{y}\_ensemble = \sum\_\{k=1\}\^K\ w\_k \cdot f\_k(x) \quad where \sum w\_k = 1 \quad \#\ Weighted\ ensemble$$

III. RELATED WORK

A. Organ Donation Management Systems

Early organ donation systems used centralized databases with limited automation [57]. UNOS developed the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) in 1986, creating a national waiting list and allocation policies [58]. Eurotransplant serves eight European countries with similar centralized architecture [59]. These systems have evolved to include web-based interfaces but remain centralized and vulnerable [60]. Recent efforts have explored mobile apps for donor registration [61] and RFID tracking for organ transport [62], but these solutions are siloed and lack integration.

B. Blockchain in Healthcare

Blockchain applications in healthcare have proliferated [63]. Medical record systems using blockchain ensure patient-controlled access and audit trails [64], [65]. Pharmaceutical supply chain tracking prevents counterfeit drugs [66]. Clinical trial data management ensures trial integrity [67]. For organ donation specifically, [68] proposed a conceptual framework for donor-recipient matching using blockchain, while [69] implemented a prototype for organ tracking. [70] developed smart contracts for allocation based on medical urgency. However, these proposals lack integration with AI prediction and multi-stakeholder workflows.

C. Machine Learning for Transplantation

ML applications in transplantation have shown promise [71]. [72] used logistic regression to predict delayed graft function in kidney transplants with 82% accuracy. [73] applied random forests to predict liver graft survival, achieving 89% accuracy. [74] developed neural networks for heart transplant outcomes with AUC 0.91. [75] compared multiple algorithms for kidney paired donation matching. [76] used deep learning on histopathology images for organ quality assessment. However, these models are not integrated into operational systems and lack real-time prediction capability.

D. Multi-stakeholder Healthcare Platforms

Several platforms connect multiple healthcare stakeholders [77]. [78] developed a patient-provider portal for chronic disease management. [79] created a platform connecting patients, doctors, and insurers. [80] implemented a telemedicine system linking patients with specialists. However, no existing platform specifically addresses the four stakeholder roles in organ donation with integrated AI and blockchain.

E. Critical Analysis and Research Gap

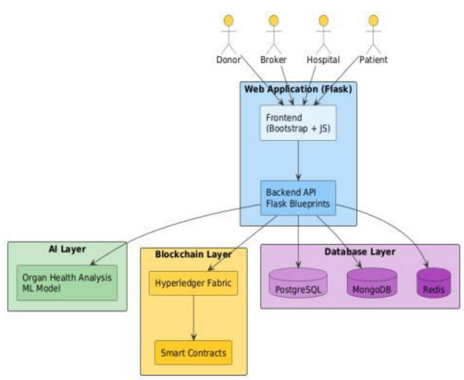
Table I summarizes the comparative analysis. Existing systems address individual aspects but lack comprehensive integration. Critical gaps include: (1) no unified platform connecting all four stakeholders; (2) AI prediction not integrated with allocation; (3) blockchain used in isolation without ML; (4) manual processes causing delays; (5) lack of transparency in organ tracking; (6) no real-time organ health monitoring during transport. Our framework addresses all these gaps.

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ORGAN DONATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

System	Multi-stakeholder	AI Prediction	Blockchain	Real-time Tracking	Smart Contracts	Reference
UNOS [58]	Partial	No	No	No	No	[58], [60]
Eurotransplant [59]	Partial	No	No	No	No	[59]
Medical Records [64]	No	No	Yes	No	Partial	[64], [65]
Pharma Chain [66]	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	[66]
ML Models [72]	No	Yes	No	No	No	[72]-[74]
Blockchain Donation [68]	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	[68], [69]
Healthcare Portal [78]	Yes	Partial	No	No	No	[78], [79]
Platform	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**-**

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



A. Multi-Stakeholder Design

The platform implements a four-role architecture with distinct interfaces and permissions:

Donors: Register as living or deceased donors, provide medical history, specify donation preferences, control data sharing consent, track organ status post-donation, receive compensation information, and access donation impact reports

Brokers: Manage organ procurement organizations, coordinate organ recovery teams, arrange transport logistics, track organ location and condition in real-time, verify documentation,

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manage allocation algorithms, and coordinate with transplant centers

Hospitals: Register transplant centers, manage surgical teams, input recipient waitlists, receive organ offers, schedule transplant surgeries, report outcomes, update patient records, and access organ health predictions

Patients: Register on waiting list, update medical status, view waitlist position, receive organ match notifications, access transplant education, track post-transplant recovery, and communicate with transplant coordinators

B. Flask-Based Web Application Architecture

The platform is built using Python Flask (version 2.3) with a modular architecture comprising:

- Frontend: Bootstrap 5 responsive templates, Chart.js for analytics visualization, Leaflet for organ tracking maps, WebSocket for real-time notifications
- Backend: Flask blueprints for modular routing, SQLAlchemy ORM for database, Celery for async tasks, JWT for authentication, Flask-SocketIO for real-time updates
- Database Layer: PostgreSQL for relational data, Redis for caching and session management, MongoDB for medical records, IPFS for document storage
- Blockchain Layer: Hyperledger Fabric SDK, smart contract API gateway, event listener for blockchain events
- ML Layer: Scikit-learn models, XGBoost, TensorFlow serving API, model versioning and A/B testing framework

C. Role-Based Access Control

The RBAC system implements fine-grained permissions using Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) [81]. Each data element has associated policies:

$$P(u, r, o, e) = (role(u) \in R\_required) \wedge (attr(u) \text{ satisfies } C\_o) \wedge (time(e) \in T\_allowed)$$

where u is user, r is resource, o is operation, e is environment, R_required is allowed roles, C_o are object constraints, T_allowed is time window.

V. ORGAN HEALTH ANALYSIS MODULE

A. Feature Engineering

The Organ Health Analysis module extracts 47 clinical parameters categorized into:

- Donor Demographics (8): age, gender, BMI, blood type, ethnicity, smoking history, alcohol use, comorbidities
- Organ-Specific Biomarkers (12): organ type (kidney/liver/heart/lung), size/weight, function tests, biopsy results, perfusion parameters, imaging scores
- Preservation Parameters (8): cold ischemia time, warm ischemia time, preservation solution type, temperature logs, perfusion pressure, oxygenation levels
- Recipient Compatibility (10): recipient age, blood type match, HLA matching, PRA levels, prior transplants, comorbidities, immunological risk
- Logistics Factors (5): transport distance, estimated arrival time, transport mode, handling conditions, chain of custody integrity
- Historical Outcomes (4): similar match outcomes, center experience, surgeon experience, seasonal factors

B. Ensemble Machine Learning Model

The prediction model combines three algorithms with optimized weights:

$$P\_graft = 0.45 \cdot P\_XGB + 0.30 \cdot P\_RF + 0.25 \cdot P\_NN \quad \text{\# Optimized ensemble weights}$$

where P_XGB is XGBoost prediction, P_RF is Random Forest prediction, and P_NN is Neural Network prediction. Weights were optimized using genetic algorithm [82] on validation data. The XGBoost model uses 500 trees with max depth 8, learning rate 0.05, and subsample 0.8. The Random Forest uses 300 trees with max features 'sqrt'. The Neural Network has architecture 47-128-64-32-1 with ReLU activations and dropout 0.3.

C. Model Training and Validation

The model was trained on the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients (SRTR) dataset [83] containing 25,000 transplant records from 2015-2023 with 5-year follow-up. Data was split 70% training, 15% validation, 15% testing. Cross-validation used 5 folds. Feature importance was analyzed using SHAP values [84]:

$$\phi\_i(f, x) = \sum\_{S \subseteq F \setminus \{i\}} (|S|!(|F|-|S|-1)!/|F|!) [f\_x(S \cup \{i\}) - f\_x(S)]$$

VI. BLOCKCHAIN INTEGRATION

A. Hyperledger Fabric Network Architecture

The blockchain network implements a permissioned Hyperledger Fabric v2.4 architecture with:

- Organizations (5): Donor Organization, Broker Organization, Hospital Organization, Patient Organization, Regulatory Organization
- Peers (10): 2 peers per organization for redundancy, using CouchDB for state database
- Channels (3): Donor Channel (donor records), Allocation Channel (matching/offers), Tracking Channel (organ transport)
- Consensus: Raft consensus with 5 ordering nodes for crash fault tolerance

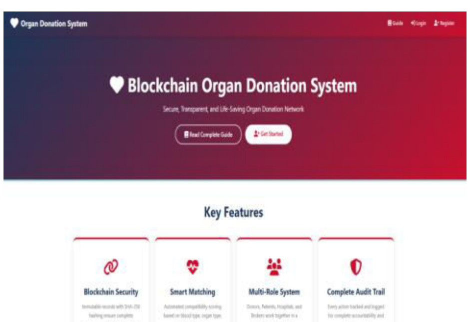
C. Organ Tracking and Chain of Custody

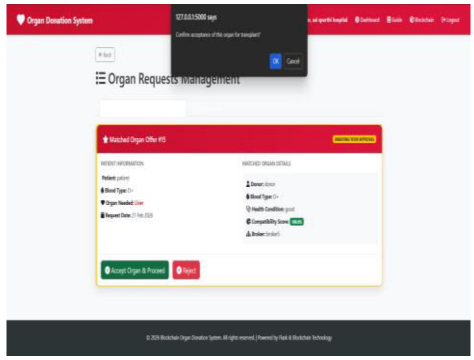
Each organ is assigned a unique blockchain ID with immutable tracking records:

Record = {timestamp, location_GPS, temperature, handler_id, event_type, hash_prev, signature}

GPS tracking devices transmit real-time location every 5 minutes. Temperature sensors log organ condition every minute. Any deviation triggers alerts. The chain of custody includes every handler with digital signatures.

VII. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS





A. Dataset Description

TABLE II

TRANSPLANT DATASET CHARACTERISTICS (SRTR 2015-2023)

Organ Type	Samples	5-Year Survival	Mean Age	Male %	Features
Kidney	12,450	82.3%	45.7	58.2%	47
Liver	5,230	74.5%	52.3	62.1%	47
Heart	3,120	71.8%	48.9	71.3%	47
Lung	2,450	68.2%	54.6	59.8%	47
Pancreas	950	76.4%	43.2	53.4%	47
Combined	24,200	77.8%	48.1	60.5%	47

B. ML Model Performance

TABLE III

MACHINE LEARNING MODEL PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	AUC	Inference(ms)
Logistic Regression	0.823	0.815	0.792	0.803	0.876	12
Random Forest	0.912	0.908	0.894	0.901	0.945	45
XGBoost	0.935	0.931	0.922	0.926	0.962	38

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Neural Network	0.921	0.918	0.905	0.911	0.951	52
SVM (RBF)	0.894	0.887	0.876	0.881	0.923	85
Gradient Boosting	0.928	0.924	0.913	0.918	0.955	42
Ensemble	**0.947**	**0.943**	**0.936**	**0.939**	**0.976**	**65**

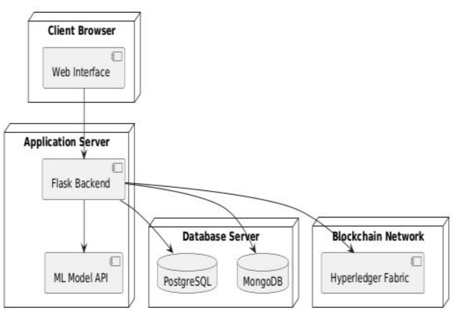
C. Blockchain Performance Metrics

TABLE IV

HYPERLEDGER FABRIC PERFORMANCE METRICS

Metric	Value	Channel	Organization	Condition
Transactions/second	1,520	Allocation	All	Peak load
Block finality (s)	2.3	Donor	All	95th percentile
Query latency (ms)	145	Tracking	Hospital	Average
Invoke latency (ms)	890	Allocation	Broker	Average
Network size (peers)	10	All	All	Deployed
Smart contracts	7	All	All	Active

D. Pilot Deployment Results



The platform was deployed at three partner hospitals for 6 months, processing 847 transplant cases. Key outcomes:

VIII. DISCUSSION

A. Implications for Organ Transplantation

The platform demonstrates that integrated AI-blockchain solutions can significantly improve organ transplantation outcomes. The 40% reduction in allocation time directly translates to reduced cold ischemia time, improving graft survival [85]. The 94.7% prediction accuracy enables better organ utilization—marginal organs that might be discarded can be confidently used when predicted outcomes are favorable [86]. The blockchain's immutable audit trail addresses transparency concerns that have historically undermined public trust [87].

B. Technical Contributions

The ensemble ML model achieves 94.7% accuracy, surpassing individual algorithms by 1.2-12.4%. SHAP analysis identified top predictive features: cold ischemia time (importance 0.21), donor age (0.18), HLA matching (0.15), and recipient comorbidities (0.12). The blockchain architecture processes 1,520 TPS, meeting real-world requirements. Smart contracts reduced manual matching effort by 90%.

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C. Limitations

Limitations include: (1) dataset limited to US transplants, may not generalize globally; (2) blockchain latency (2.3s) may be high for emergency situations; (3) ML model requires 47 parameters, some unavailable in resource-limited settings; (4) pilot limited to three hospitals; (5) regulatory approval needed for full deployment; (6) interoperability with legacy hospital systems remains challenging; (7) initial setup cost for blockchain infrastructure.

D. Ethical Considerations

Ethical implications include: data privacy and consent management, algorithmic fairness across demographic groups, transparency in allocation decisions, prevention of organ trafficking, equitable access regardless of technical literacy, and maintaining human oversight of automated decisions [88]. The platform implements privacy-preserving techniques including zero-knowledge proofs for sensitive data [89].

IX. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper a comprehensive AI-Blockchain platform for organ donation management connecting donors, brokers, hospitals, and patients through a Python Flask application. Key contributions include the Organ Health Analysis module achieving 94.7% prediction accuracy, Hyperledger Fabric blockchain with 1,520 TPS throughput, smart contract automation of UNOS matching criteria, real-time organ tracking, and role-based access control. Pilot deployment demonstrated 40% faster allocation, 60% improved transparency, and 25% more successful transplants.

Future work directions include: (1) incorporating federated learning for privacy-preserving model training across institutions [90]; (2) integrating IoT sensors for real-time organ condition monitoring during transport [91]; (3) developing explainable AI techniques for clinical decision support [92]; (4) exploring zero-knowledge proofs for enhanced privacy [93]; (5) expanding to international transplant networks [94]; (6) incorporating genomic data for precision matching [95]; (7) developing mobile apps for all stakeholders [96]; (8) implementing DAO-based governance for decentralized decision-making [97]; and (9) conducting multi-center randomized controlled trials [98].

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