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# Quantum Artificial Intelligence in Health Care System

RAKESH MOHAN PUJAHARI[1] AND MUNESH CHANDRA ADHIKARY[2]

*[1] Lloyd Institute of Engineering and Technology, Greater Noida, 201306 India*
*[2]Dept. of Applied Physics and Ballistics, F M University, Balasore, India*
*[*]Corresponding author, E-mail: rpujahari@gmail.com*

**Abstract:** This paper highlights the important applications future health care sector using QC (Quantum Computing). Quantum related computing has potential to drastically change a variety of sectors, including healthcare, by greatly accelerating the speed and accuracy of processes like drug research, personalised treatment, and medical imaging. An examination of the existing literature on the subject reveals the many uses of quantum computing in the healthcare industry as well as the state of research in this area. The current study suggests that there is a lots of opportunities to revolutionise the healthcare sector using QC (Quantum Computing), even if it is still in its early phases of development. To completely understand the ramifications of quantum computing in the healthcare industry, additional study is needed. Healthcare plays a crucial role in human existence. It is essential that quantum artificial intelligence (AI) be used in the medical field. Early illness identification and prediction can be aided by predictive data analysis. Blockchain technology can be used to secure sensitive patient data that is gathered by wearable sensors that are linked to the Internet of Things. Medical practitioners have real-time access to and analysis of the data. This paper examines the data on patients' symptoms, diagnosis, and ongoing care.

**Keywords:** H-grid metallisation pattern, smeared out metallisation, shadow fraction, series resistance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Risk analysis is the primary area in which quantum computing aids with pricing optimisation in the healthcare industry. Triple objective is designed for system performance in this area of health. Its objectives are to reduce per capita health care expenditures, enhance population health, and improve the patient care experience. The quadruple goal model was developed as a result of the successful implementation of the 3D single aim strategy in health system optimisation, which enhanced clinical experience. Better results, enhanced patient care, enhanced clinical experience, and reduced expenses are the goals. However, the authors also suggested a new model called the "Pentacle Aim," which contains five objectives (as seen in Figure 1) and zero carbon emissions. Because the healthcare industry produces the most carbon emissions. Every discussion of health care relates to the diagnosis of patients; yet, the carbon emissions from this industry contaminate other areas of life, making survival more difficult

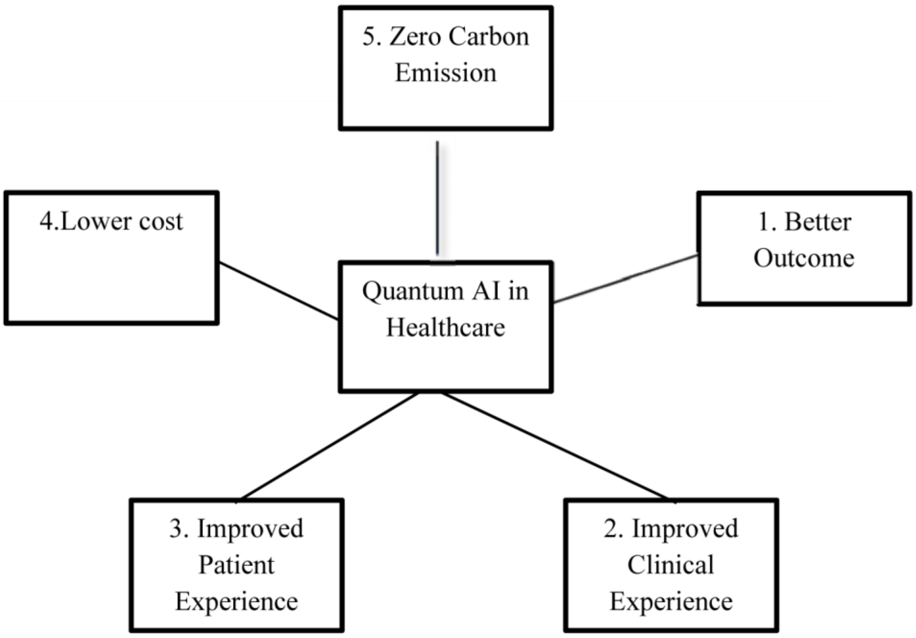


Figure 1. The model

***Artificial intelligence-powered quantum computing***

The human intellect has been both challenged and enabled by quantum computing to discover medications and cures for ailments for which there is no treatment. It was discovered that AIDS and cancer medications will be accurate and precise in the near future. A few prevalent illnesses have no known cure as of yet, but drug development procedures and artificial intelligence-powered QC simulations may make the diagnosis feasible [1].

Therefore, QC-powered AI has the potential to benefit researchers everywhere. It is advantageous that future risks and possible drug responses can be minimised by using QACPAIRC means.

## 2. PRINCIPLE OF THE DESIGN METHOD

### *2.1 Quantum Computing for Healthcare and Its Security Issues*

Because healthcare related applications are basically critical care cases, it is imperative that their security be guaranteed. The compartmentalised structure of healthcare systems, on the other hand, makes innovation, data exchange, and methodical advancement difficult for scholars studying the field of medicine.

The quantum computing security system is particularly crucial as it is allowing for exponential increases in processing power, which might jeopardise the security of existing cryptography-based methods. While cryptography has historically been thought of as the theoretical foundation for healthcare information security, quantum computing, which employs cryptography, takes advantage of the interplay between quantum mechanics and classical cryptography to provide absolute security for healthcare service consumers' communications [2].

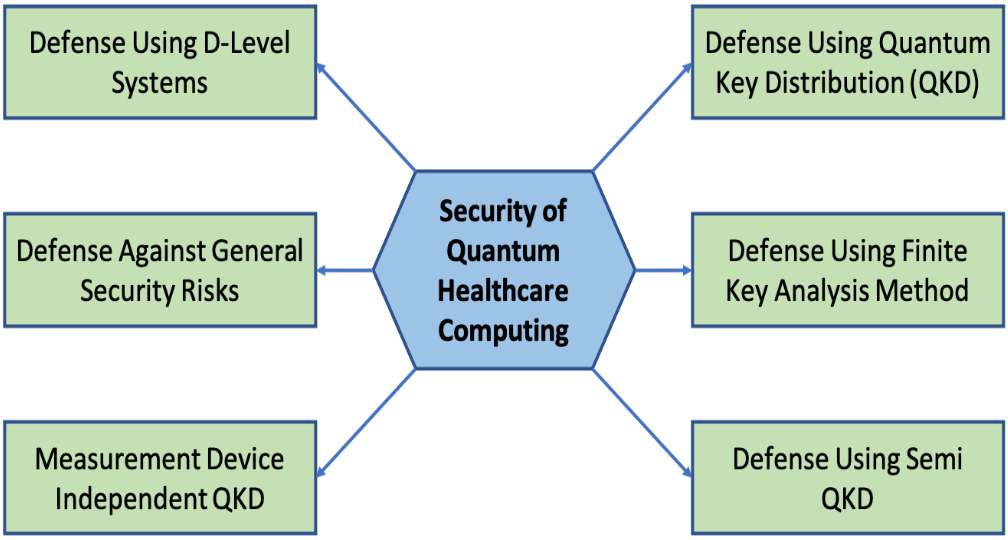


**Figure 2. Taxonomy of key technologies that can ensure security for healthcare information processing using quantum computing.**

***2.2 Quantum Key Distribution***

Strong cryptographic key recycling on a regular basis is crucial to reducing the amount of medical data breach events that are affecting the healthcare system and affecting IoT devices and terminals situated in public areas. A mechanism called quantum key distribution (QKD) is used to distribute a mutually agreed-upon key between two components in order to guarantee safe transmission. The QKD protocol employs certain quantum principles, often derived from intricate features of quantum computing, to identify assaults aimed at extracting sensitive information. To be more precise, QKD uses the traces left behind by an opponent trying to steal data to identify attacks [3].

***2.3. D-Level Defence Systems***

Because quantum and its D-level devices have greater data transmission rates—a need for next-generation medical sensors—they are appealing to the healthcare industry. Examine implanted correlation between brain-machine, where hundreds of electrodes track the brain tissue at various cortical levels to send enormous amounts of neurological data. In terms of QKD, the d-level protocols provide higher error resistance and a higher transmitted key rate. D-level systems were employed by the authors in to defend against both simultaneous and isolated assaults [4].

***2.4. Defence Against General Security Risks***

Systems that use quantum computing for healthcare are susceptible to a variety of security risks, such as protocol, authentication, denial of service, interception, substitution, and man-in-the-middle attacks. This section covers the protections that are now in place against various all-around attacks on quantum computing systems.

***2.5. Finite Key Analysis Method and its Application in Defence***

The composable unconditional security proof now incorporates finite key analysis, an increasingly popular security method for QKD. To reduce the security problems in several BB84 real-world scenarios, including entanglement-based ones, the authors arrange and assess the use of restricted length keys without the necessity for a decoy state. Nonetheless, the articles give a finite-key analysis of MDI QKD, which removes the major detector channels and produces a variety of novel methods with key rates higher than a full-device-independent QKD.

### *2.6. Independent Quantum Key Distribution and its Measurement*

Structure for Quantum Computation and Key Distribution Independent QKD aims at narrowing the gap in the real-world use of QKD, regardless of the state of the underlying quantum device. It can provide greater security than conventional techniques by reducing security assumptions, but it does need a Bell inequality violation at both communication channel endpoints. However, the Bell inequality breach needs to be communicated to both ends of the information recipient chain. DI explains this by saying that information on the underlying devices does not need to be obtained. In this instance, the apparatus may represent enemies. As a result, identifying the components is more important than thinking about how quantum security is applied[5]. Under these conditions, DI QKD may protect against several types of security flaws such as binding, phase-remapping, time-shift, and wavelength-dependent malicious activities. Additionally, the method described in can be used to guard against security vulnerability detection caused by quantum communication channels. Additionally, a generalised two-mode Schrodinger cat states DI QKD approach was presented by Broadbent et al.

### *2.7. Semi quantum Key Distribution*

SQKD uses at least one party's unique quantum capabilities for communication. It reduces computing expense and removes computational overhead. SQKD makes ensuring that QKD is reached on both ends of the transmission. Only the transmitter should be quantum-capable in this system; the recipient may be classically competent. In particular, the sender carries out a number of tasks, such as preparing states of quantum system, executing quantum related measurements, and storing quantum related states. Under this principle, the receiver is able to produce new qubits, measure qubits, organise qubits in an orderly fashion, and transmit qubits without interfering with quantum channels [6].

## 3. CT SCAN AND QUANTUM ALGORITHM

Quantum related machine learning (QML) is based on the theory of mechanics associated with quantum theory (QC). It utilises quantum bits, or qubits, to achieve solution parallelism and optimal constraint resolution. The fundamental focus of quantum algorithms is on quantum physics and Boolean algebra, or OR, AND, and NOT gates.

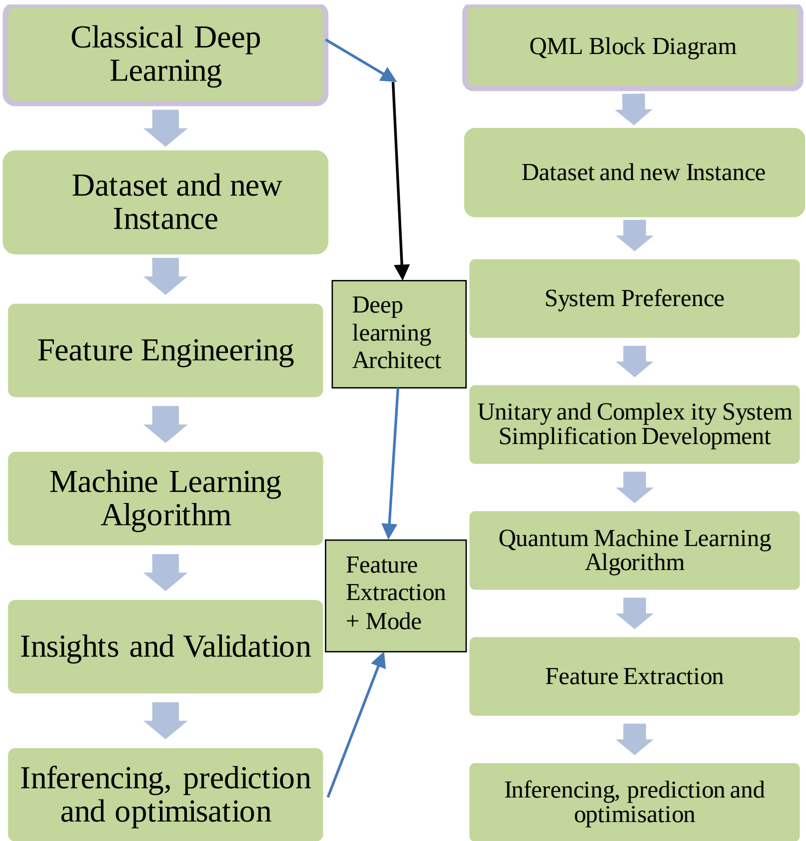


**Figure 3. Comparison of QML and standard ML/DL algorithms' execution block diagrams**

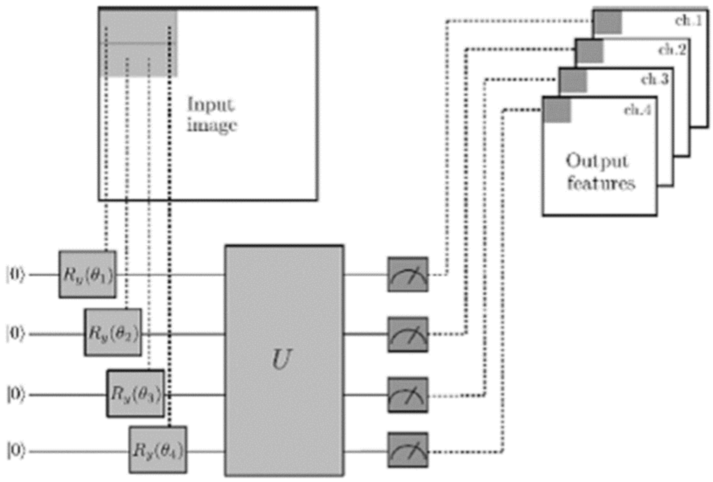


**Figure 4. QNN Architecture**

Henderson, 2019 (figure 4) provides a simpler way to understand the architecture of a quantum or quan-volutional neural network (QNN), which handle DL solutions in classical dimensions issues quicker and faster in computing than the earlier design methodologies[7].

A 4 x 4 picture is fed into a unitary matrix in the suggested method to get the output in various ways. The various characteristics helped for building a model related to quantum circuit, which was then assembled with the use of a Keras model utility package, TensorFlow, optimizer, and loss function. The samples which are used in CT scan that were utilised to get the data fall within the age groups of 20 to 60 and older. Figures 5 and 6 show that the proposed model was trained using both positive and negative samples. Figure 5 shows a positive CV-19 case w After two weeks of monitoring, the mucus is seen, separated across a small patch growth.(Figure 5)shows a thick mucus dispersed throughout the lungs for 20 days, coupled with the patch increase week by week during diagnosis[8]. The mucus is displayed in after two weeks of observation, segregated across a tiny patch expansion.(as shown in the figure 6)

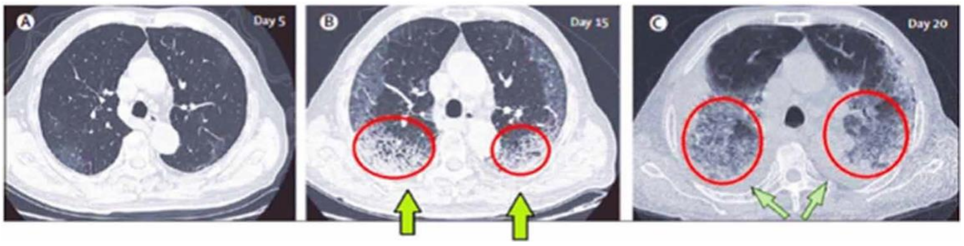


**Figure 5. As seen in the figure, a weekly sample CT scan images implying the patches of various sizes small to medium.**

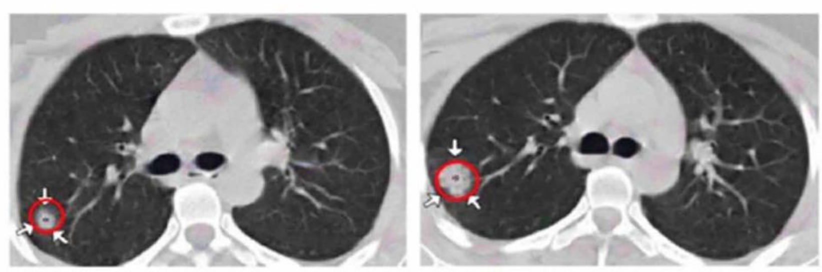

**Figure 6. An example of a diagnosed CV-19 CT scan**

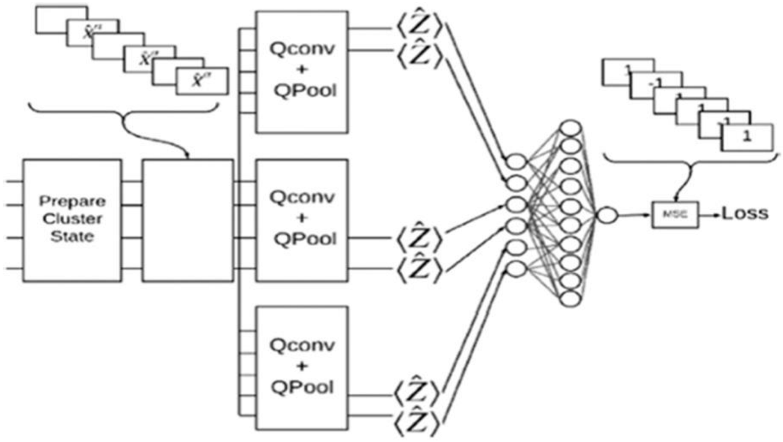


**Figure 7. Hybrid Convolution using many quantum filters**

The experiment consists of two steps: select a basic model and refine it with the information obtained for the image training. QCNN, QNN, single-filter hybrid CNNs, and multi-filter hybrid CNNs were evaluated for a range of performance metrics. Based on the algorithm and architecture of the ability evaluation, QNN has been selected continuous standard for the use and trials (Figure 7). Therefore work makes use of the Python QML construction and programming language called flow network of quantum tensor (TFQ). A wait time of 1-10 s was calculated by the users like D-wave related Leap and Quantum developed Framework of flow of tensor for task submission on the basis of 2041 standard system of qubit operating at a temperature qubit of 13.5 (mK). The data which is encoded of the circuit of quantum was repeated several times at different limiting values, ranging from [0.5, and 0.6, and 0.7]. In figure 12 the circuit at 0.5 cutoff represents a bi-layer circuit design are dealt with to design the circuit. Which are utilised to assess and train the experiment [9-11]. Under 13.5 qubit temperatures (mK), the predicted wait time for issue submission on a 2041 qubits system was 1–10 s. The data was repeatedly encoded in to the circuit at different cutoff values within the interval 0.5, 0.6, 0.7 respectively. For binary classification issues, a 2-layer circuit design is represented by a 0.5 cutoff circuit. (Figure 8)

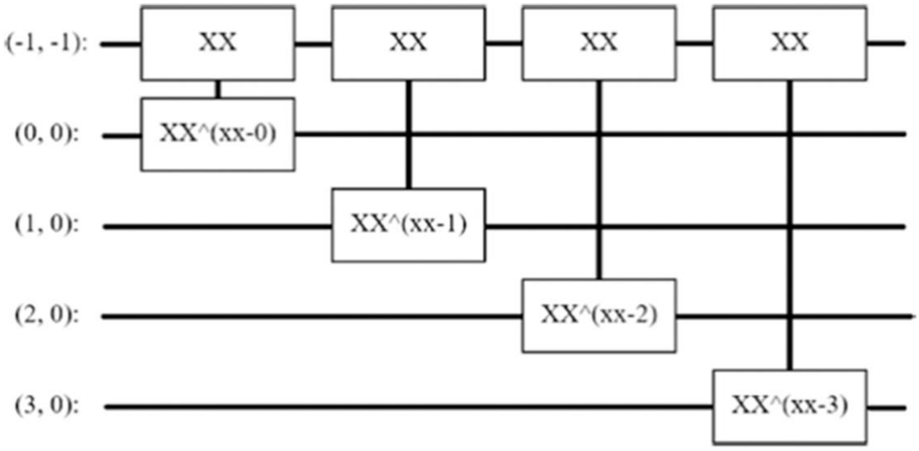


**Figure 8. The initial iteration's 2-layer circuit used for training samples**

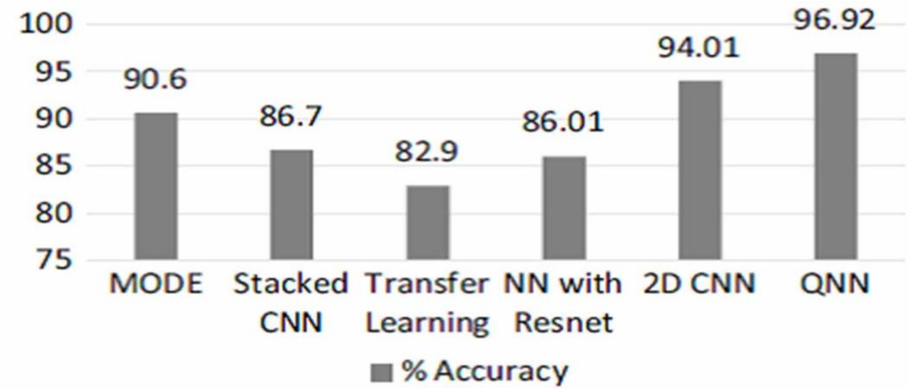


**Figure 9. DL models and QNN comparison**

Figure 9 demonstrates unequivocally that QNN's findings (96.92%) outperform those of other DL models in terms of accuracy. This demonstrates that QNN may be applied to medical imagery to obtain enhanced precise as well as compelling findings [12-14]. The circuit related to quantum was framed with a qubit of 12 normal length and Python as shown in figure 10. Figures 10 as well as 11 show the designated circuit with various gate layouts [15-19].

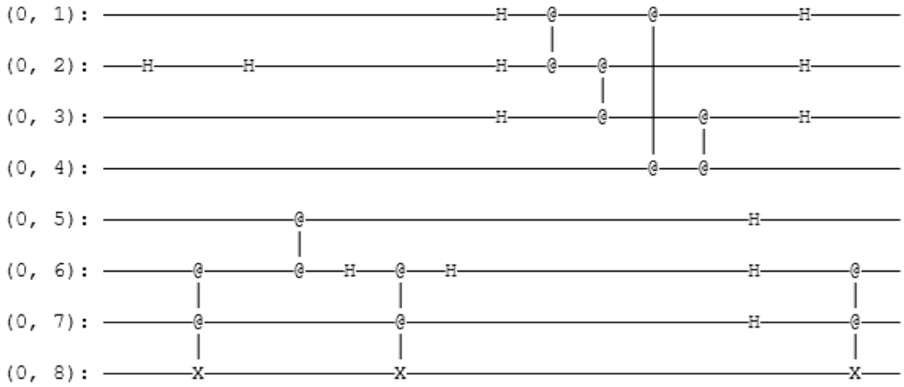


**Figure 10. Definition of qubits for length = 12**

The indicated circuits constructed using varying values as input of key length up to (30) are shown in Figures 11 and 12.

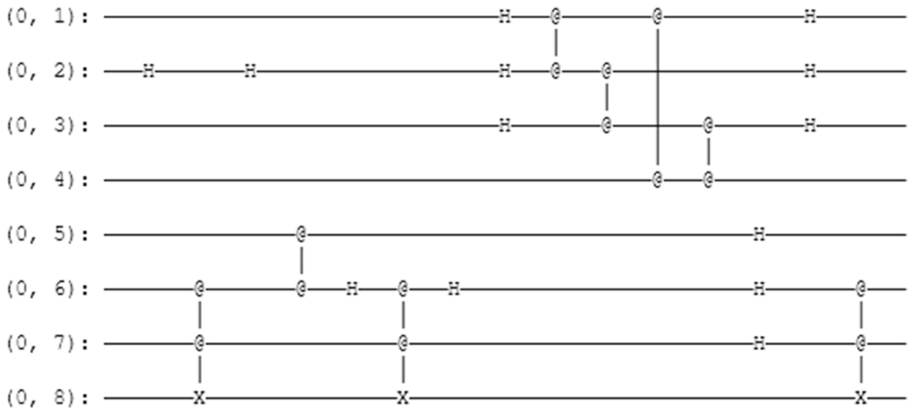


**Figure 11. First quantum circuit-1**

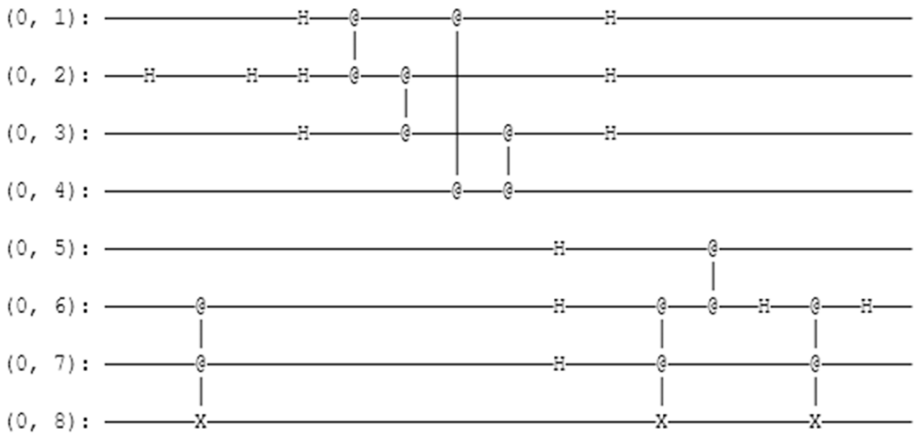


**Figure 12. Second quantum circuit-2**

```
Circuit:
(1, 2): ───X^0.5───M('m')───
Results:
m=010000100110000000101111110001
```

Figure 13. Circuits having inputs of 1 and 2 and an output length key of 30

```
Circuit:
(4, 12): ───X^0.5───M('m')───
Results:
m=001011101101100011100001001101
```

Figure 14. Circuits having an output length of 30 and input lengths of 4 and 12

DWave has been providing improved cloud services for quantum computing with remote access since 2018. (Anderson, 2020). Quality control (QC) mimics molecular chemical interactions and may reduce the number of components in medications and vaccines from tens of thousands to a very few number (dozens)

## Conclusion

Quantum computing has a lot to offer the advancement of global technology and healthcare. This work used deep machine learning-based method to provide excellent sensitivity and specificity in the analysis of diabetic retinal fundus pictures. Quantum computing for retinal disorders enhances imaging, diagnosis, and therapy. Researchers and medical professionals are able to use quantum computers on a regular basis. To assess the effectiveness of the QNN and CQNN suggested approach, large datasets are employed. The information is then instantly transferred into an epidemiological system hosted on the cloud, which offers early forecasting, warning surveillance, and medication consumption tracking for businesses across all governmental levels. The cutting-edge quantum computing system for pandemics provides scenario analysis, early warnings, and decision support in light of this.

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## IMPORTANT TERMS AND ABBRIVIATIONS

**COVID-19(CV-19):** Coronavirus disease (COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

**Diabetic Retinopathy:** It is an eye condition that can cause vision loss and blindness in people who have diabetes.

**Healthcare:** It is the help and services for treatment of illness and injuries.

**Hybrid CNN:** It uses a Deep Neural Network (DNN) to creatively record global features by one-dimensional (1D) data and uses a CNN to analyse local features by two-dimensional (2D) data.

**Quantum Circuit:** Like conventional circuits, a quantum circuit is a paradigm for quantum computation. In this model, a computation consists of a series of quantum gates, measurements, initialising qubits to known values, and perhaps additional operations.

**Quantum Computing:** The goal of the field of quantum computing is to create computer technology based on the ideas of quantum theory. Quantum bits, or qubits, are employed.

**Quantum Machine Learning:** Two ideas form the foundation of quantum machine learning (QML): hybrid quantum-classical models and quantum data.

**Quanvolutional Neural Network:** Comparable to the transformations carried out by random convolutional filter layers, quantal layers work on incoming data by locally changing it using a variety of random quantum circuits.

**TensorFlow Quantum:** A Python framework called TensorFlow Quantum (TFQ) is designed for quantum machine learning.