AI-Powered Symptom-Wise Medical Advisor Using Groq-Accelerated Multimodal Large Language Models

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***Abstract*—The rapid evolution of Artificial Intelligence has put new opportunities on enhancing the preliminary system of healthcare assistance with the help of intelligent and interactive systems. Nonetheless, most of the existing AI-based medical advisory systems operate in a detached mode, either written text mode to analyse the symptoms or picture mode to make a diagnosis. The proposed solution to such problems is SYMPWISE, an AI-driven symptom-wise medical advisory system built on Groq-accelerated Large Language Models (LLMs) that facilitates multimodal thinking. The proposed system considers the textual description of the symptoms typed in by the user and the medical images, including a dermatological picture or a medical scan, through a single inference model. The suggested system employs inference that is fast with the help of Groq Language Processing Unit (LPUs), which allow the ability to generate responses in real-time with low computational latency. The proposed system will deploy a privacy-first architecture in order to guarantee user trust and regulatory adherence, end-to-end encryption, secure authentication mechanism, and controlled access to the sensitive medical information. The systematic PDF health reports derived through this system are also created automatically and can be distributed by the medical professionals to the proposed system to obtain further consultation. SYMPWISE is able to give contextual and interpretable medical advice by connecting visual evidence to stories of symptoms unlike the traditional symptom checkers or image analysis programmes. The proposed system is an effective advisory system at the early stage, though it is not a substitute of licensed medical professionals that enhances access to healthcare, particularly in the rural environment. The proposed architecture demonstrates the possibility of secure, scalable and multimodal AI systems to provide real-time assistance in healthcare, which is a significant advancement in AI-assisted medical advisory systems.**

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, Large Language Models, Multimodal Medical Analysis, Symptom-Based Diagnosis, Data Privacy and Security**

I. INTRODUCTION

The current global healthcare industry is currently experiencing an unprecedented transformation because of the fast evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other similar technologies. Increased prevalence of chronic diseases, growing population, aging population and shortage of healthcare personnel has also contributed to the demand of smart and accessible forms of healthcare. In particular, the medical advice and the symptom-based decision-making at the initial stages are also the high-priority tasks of the healthcare ecosystem, particularly in the rural communities where the access to qualified medical professionals is not easily accessible [1].

Yet, the past ten years have witnessed the emergence of digital health products, such as online symptom checkers, telemedicine software, and AI-based diagnostic tools to solve these problems. These platforms will be aimed at providing initial medical advice, preventing unnecessary visits to hospitals, and helping clients make informed decisions regarding their health. Nevertheless, irrespective of the growing popularity of the proposed solutions, the current solutions have inherent problems related to modality, interpretability, latency, and data privacy [2], [3]. Majority of contemporary AI-assisted symptom checkers are text based in format, with rule based

systems or conventional Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods used to make potential diagnoses. These tools provide an opportunity to process subjective patient-reported symptoms, however, they do not process visual medical data such as skin lesions, rashes, swelling, or medical scans, which are frequently important in adequate medical diagnosis [4]. Conversely, tools that focus on image diagnostics, which are usually created with the help of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) can handle visual data, yet cannot handle the context of the story of the symptoms or can communicate with the user conversational style [5].

Other recent achievements in Large Language Models (LLM) have introduced new views of thinking in AI reasoning which enables models to grasp the structure of complex language, maintain contextuality and generate human-style answers to a wide range of issues. In the medical sphere, the use of LLMs has demonstrated a significant potential in the analysis of symptoms, medical reasoning, and interaction with the patient [6]. More to the point, new multimodal paradigms of the LLMs allow to combine text and image modalities into a unified reasoning framework, which astonishingly resembles the way medical professionals combine the history of a patient with the outcomes of visual examination [7]. Despite its potential, there are myriads of challenges associated with application of multimodal LLM in real medical scenarios. The computational complexity is frequently high and thus inference time is also high, thus real-time interaction is difficult. In addition, medical information is a sensitive and delicate field in nature, and the absence of adequate privacy can potentially compromise the trust of the users and the acceptability of the regulatory body [8]. The majority of existing platforms do not offer enough encryption and access control as well as secure data storage, which results in the general anxiety regarding the ethical application of AI in medicine [9].

To address these problems, this paper will suggest SYMPWISE, an AI-based, symptom-aware medical advisory system based on Groq-accelerated, multimodal Large Language Models to provide medical advice in a secure and context-aware way. As opposed to traditional models in which text and image processing pathways are independent, SYMPWISE adheres to a single multimodal inference paradigm, which can subsequently reason continuously with a variety of medical inputs. The proposed system will take in both free-text symptom input and uploaded medical image, including a dermatological image or a diagnostic image, to the same LLM-driven system. The most important feature of SYMPWISE is that it uses Groq Language Processing Units (LPUs) which are optimized to be very deterministic and low-latency AI inference. In comparison to the traditional implementation of GPUs or TPUs, the LPUs of Groq offer significantly better response times at the cost of little throughput, and thus can be utilized to a significant advantage in real time medical implementations [10]. This architecture enables SYMPWISE to offer real-time medical response with no performance and scalability compromised.

Besides the performance part, SYMPWISE is also based on a privacy-centric design because it has the knowledge that trust is one of the fundamental requirements of healthcare AI system of any type. The system is developed in such a way that it has an end-to-end encryption system, secure authentication systems and user defined controls to make sure that any personal health information remains confidential. The minimal interface of an information display is made on purpose to users without authentication, much more advanced functionality such as image processing, chat tools, and report generators is then made available to authenticated users exclusively. This multi layered access technique serves to protect the privacy issues, and yet, it is user friendly [11]. Structured PDF health reports are also another important feature of SYMPWISE. Such reports provide a report on the irreversible reports of the symptoms, image observations, and AI-driven conclusions using a readable and shareable format. This type of documentation will aid in closing the gap between the initial piece of advice provided by AI and that of a qualified medical professional to enable the doctor-patient interaction and follow-up [12]. As opposed to scoring black-box confidence, SYMPWISE focuses on interpretability by providing stories about possible states, severity of the condition as well as further intervention.

It is paramount to point out that SYMPWISE is not going to replace licensed medical specialists and can not be used as a conclusive diagnostic instrument. Instead, it should be a pre-advice tool which is used to make the user make sense of their symptoms and seek professional advice where necessary. The design

method is also ethical AI guidelines, which encourage AI to be used as an auxiliary and not as a replacement of medical practitioners [13]. On a broader level, the development of SYMPWISE is one of the many components of the more broad based trend of personalized and AI-enhanced healthcare, where intelligent systems are relied on as an aid to human intelligence to ensure that healthcare becomes more accessible, efficient, and interactive to patients. In this respect, SYMPWISE aims to fill some of the main gaps that currently exist in the healthcare AI platforms. Also, expansion is planned in future for including wearable technology, Electronic Health Records (EHRs), telemedicine systems and multilingual support systems.

In summary, the contributions of this work can be outlined as follows:

1. The design of a unified multimodal medical advisory system capable of analyzing both textual symptoms and medical images using a single LLM framework.
2. The deployment of Groq-accelerated inference to achieve low-latency, real-time healthcare interaction.
3. The implementation of a privacy-centric architecture incorporating encryption, authentication, and access control.
4. The generation of interpretable, structured medical reports to support informed decision-making and professional consultation.
5. A scalable and extensible system architecture suitable for future healthcare AI applications.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II examines similar literature in AI-based healthcare and multimodal diagnostics systems. Section III describes the system architecture and methodology SYMPWISE. Section IV is about implementation planning and performance issues. Limitation of the system and the future of research are analyzed in Section V, and the paper runs to a final conclusion in Section VI.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare Systems AIs have continuously developed since rule-based expert systems into data-driven machine learning and, more recently, to large-scale deep learning frameworks with the capability to reason complexly. The initial AI systems used in healthcare were mainly aimed at assisting clinical decision-making by operating under set rules and knowledge banks and were commonly based on datasets curated by experts. Although these systems have proven to be promising in a controlled setting, there were limitations in the way they handled their strict logic and inability to generalize to various patient conditions [1].

With the introduction of machine learning, the paradigm shifted and the system was able to learn patterns to diagnose based on past medical data. Common disease prediction problems such as diabetes risk prediction, heart disease diagnosis and cancer prognosis were often solved using supervised learning algorithms such as decision trees, support vector machines and ensemble methods [2]. Nevertheless, these approaches were extremely reliant on feature engineering and not applicable to unstructured medical data such as either free-text clinical narratives or medical images. With the advent of deep learning and neural networks in particular, AI systems now have the capability to process high-dimensional and complex medical data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) introduced a significant revolution in medical image analytics and reached the dermatologist standard in detecting skin lesions and radiology images [3]. In a similar way, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and transformers have been used to analyze sequential and textual medical data, including electronic health records (EHRs) and medical stories [4]. These systems however were mostly modality-agnostic with images or text data being processed individually.

Text-based symptom checkers are one of the first and most successful applications of AI in digital healthcare. Ada Health, Babylon Health, and WebMD use Natural Language Processing (NLP) to analyze patient-submitted symptoms and provide lists of possible conditions [5], [6]. These applications use structured questionnaires, probabilistic models, or rule-based inference engines along with simple NLP pipelines. Although text-based symptom checkers have increased accessibility and engagement of patients with healthcare, some drawbacks have been pointed out in previous research. First, symptom reporting is a subjective task and varies greatly among patients in terms of language skills, health knowledge, and symptom description quality [7]. Second, text-based applications cannot utilize visual evidence, which is

sometimes essential for diagnosing skin, inflammatory, or trauma-related problems [8].

However, recent breakthroughs in conversational AI, especially transformer-based Large Language Models, have improved the fluency and contextuality of medical chatbots. Large Language Models like GPT-related models have shown excellent performance in comprehending complex symptom descriptions, handling multi-turn conversations, and producing well-structured medical explanations [9]. Nevertheless, studies have also pointed out the concerns of hallucinations, illogical reasoning, and overconfidence in the output when LLMs are used in the medical domain without adequate precautions [10]. Image-Based Diagnostic Systems in Healthcare Image-based diagnostic Medical image analysis is one of the most successful applications of deep learning in the healthcare industry. CNN-based models have shown outstanding results in applications such as tumor detection in radiology images, diabetic retinopathy detection, and skin cancer classification [11]. Applications such as SkinVision and other dermatology-related applications use deep CNN models to analyze visual attributes such as color, texture, and boundaries [12].

Nonetheless, there are certain issues with image-based diagnosis even though it is accurate. The systems that are in place are heavily specialized with focus on a specific type of disease or image modality. In addition, they are more likely to produce results in the form of confidence scores or binary outputs and these cannot be interpreted by the end user [13]. Most importantly, these systems do not work well with the patient-reported symptoms as they overlook the context of the situation such as pain, duration and co-occurring conditions without which a complete diagnosis cannot be achieved. In addition, image based systems are very sensitive to the quality of input image. The variations in light, resolution, camera position and image noise may undergo significant influence on the diagnostic accuracy [14].

The Multimodal AI Future in Medicine Due to the shortcomings of unimodal healthcare AI systems, multimodal artificial intelligence, as a concept of integrating multiple types of data, such as text, images, and structured data, into one framework of reasoning, is emerging as a popular topic of interest. Multimodal models are created to replicate the mechanism of clinical reasoning employed by medical experts who tend to integrate the history of the patients, physical examination, and test outcomes to make a medical decision [15].

Recent studies have found out that the multimodal models are far much better than the unimodal models both concerning diagnostic accuracy and contextual relevance. The results presented by Buckley et al. revealed that foundation models trained on medical images and clinical text can use cross-modal attention processes to produce more consistent predictions [16]. These frameworks convert textual and visual inputs to have common embedding spaces which allow joint modal reasoning. Nevertheless, most multimodal healthcare systems are built on the basis of complicated architectures consisting of distinct CNNs to process visual imagery and transformers to process language with added computational and latency overheads [17]. These designs tend to need special hardware and a lot of optimization thus scalability and real time deployment is limited. Very big AI in health care thinking Very big AI has recently become an effective solution in medical reasoning, clinical documentation, and decision making. It has been demonstrated that LLMs can respond to medical examination questions, summarize clinical notes and produce patient-friendly explanations of high linguistic quality [18].

They can generalize on a wide range of medical subjects and hence are appealing in healthcare applications. However, there are specific risks of healthcare implementation of LLMs. LLMs can give a factually inaccurate or misleading answer, especially when given an ambiguous or partial input data [19]. The studies on the reliability of LLM emphasize the value of interpretability, calibration of confidence, and human control in medical practice [20]. The other serious challenge is the inference latency. Large models are typically slow to respond to when deployed on a standard GPU based system, potentially deterring user experience in interactive healthcare. This is even acute when handling multimodal inputs concurrently [21]. Groq-Accelerated Inference To solve performance bottlenecks in the inference of AI systems at scale, hardware accelerators have been created. Language Processing Units (LPUs) of Groq are a new architecture that is optimized to deterministically and with low latency execute large language models. LPUs are based on predictable execution paths and memory efficiency compared to GPUs that are intended to perform floating point operations in parallel [22].

Investigations suggest that Groq-accelerated inference can decrease response times by a substantial margin without compromising the quality of the output of the application built around LLMs [23]. This is especially applicable with healthcare systems that need real time interactions and instant feedback. Groq LPUs support the implementation of sophisticated AI models in emergency medical advisory with time constraints through their ability to perform multimodal inferences quickly. Data Privacy, Data security, and Ethical concerns Data privacy has been one of the most significant issues regarding adopting AI in healthcare. Medical information is very delicate and violation may have serious ethical, legal and social consequences. As previous studies mention, inadequate encryption and access control systems are the main obstacles to user trust toward AI-driven healthcare systems [24].

End-to-end encryption, secure authentication, and controlled data access are the main elements of medical AI systems that should be trusted. This is because privacy-by-design principles should be incorporated into the architecture instead of being considered as an afterthought, as highlighted by Ziller et al. [25]. Also, governmental rules like the HIPAA or GDPR provide serious conditions of data processing, storage, and consent.

Along with technical security, there are increased ethical concerns of AI decision making, transparency, and accountability. The AI systems must not say that it restricts the presentation of the results as final diagnosis, but must remark their restrictions. The ethical standards have never discouraged the utilization of the AI assistive tools that can help the professional medical judgement and not replace it [26].

Automated Medical Reporting and Explainability It is another healthcare AI field that is starting to take a shape by producing structured and readable medical reports. The aim of the automated reporting systems would be to translate AI sophisticated outputs into readable summaries that could be perceived by the patients and clinicians [27]. This results in transparency, follow-ups, and more usability of the system through such reports. Research shows that interpretable outputs might increase user trust and acceptance of AI based medical devices to a significant level [28]. A system that provides the explanations in terms of a story rather than an unintelligible score can assist the users in gaining more context regarding AI generated insights and make a wise decision regarding professional consultation. Research Gaps Identified Research Gaps In spite of all that already has been done in the field of healthcare AI, there is still a series of gaps that are yet to be filled:

1. Limited availability of real-time multimodal systems that integrate text and image analysis within a single LLM framework.
2. High latency and computational cost associated with multimodal inference.
3. Insufficient emphasis on privacy-first system design in many existing platforms.
4. Lack of interpretable, shareable medical outputs that bridge AI insights and clinical practice.

Location of the Proposed SYMPWISE System The proposed SYMPWISE system fills these research voids by incorporating multimodal argumentation, Groq-based inference, and privacies-focused architecture as one medical advisory platform. Providing an opportunity to integrate the information based on symptom narratives with visual medical data and produce structured explanatory reports, SYMPWISE develops the level of AI-assisted healthcare and meets ethical and practical demands.

III. METHODOLOGY

Summary of the Suggested Methodology The SYMPWISE system methodology is a proposal intended to provide a safe, real-time, and multimodal AI-based medical advisory system based on the combination of advanced Large Language Models (LLMs) and optimized inference infrastructure. The suggested methodology is based on a single multimodal processing pipeline, according to which textual symptom descriptions and medical images are analyzed in one reasoning system. The design does not suffer the problem of fragmentation that conventional AI systems in healthcare have because they run independent text and image pipelines.

The methodology framework comprises of six main stages:

1. user input acquisition,
2. data preprocessing and encryption,
3. multimodal representation learning,
4. Groq-accelerated inference,
5. medical advisory generation, and
6. automated report synthesis.

Each stage is engineered to ensure computational efficiency, interpretability, and strict adherence to data privacy principles.

System Architecture and Workflow Design
SYMPWISE architecture is a client-server architecture that has a modular, cloud-deployable, backend architecture. The frontend is used to communicate with the end-users, whereas the backend is used to perform inference, security and data management.
1) Frontend Layer
The frontend is built on a framework that is responsive in the web, which enables users to:

- write in free-text symptom descriptions,
- upload medical images (e.g., skin rashes, lesions, scan snapshots),
- interact with the AI chatbot interface,
- download AI-generated PDF health reports.

This layer implements user authentication where advanced functions only get the privileges of authorized users.
2) Backend Layer
The backend is responsible for:

- input validation and preprocessing,
- encryption and secure storage,
- LLM-based multimodal inference,
- report generation and session management.
-

A RESTful API design will provide communication between front end and backend services. Preprocessing and Input Data Acquisition.
1) Textual Symptom Input Processing
Symptom description as provided by the users are in themselves unstructured and depend on the complexity of languages. In order to standardize the inputs to the LLM, the following steps of preprocessing are used:

- normalization (lowercasing, work with punctuations),
- tokenization using transformer-compatible tokenizers,
- stripping away of extraneous whitespaces and encoding bugs.

Assume the symptom input at the form of a sequence of tokens:

$$S = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\} \quad (1)$$

where w_i denotes the i-th token in the symptom narrative.2) Medical Image Input Processing
Medical images uploaded are checked in terms of format and quality and then inferred. Supported formats are JPEG and PNG with sizes that are predetermined to a certain size.
Preprocessing is done in the following steps:

- resizing to a fixed resolution,
- normalization of pixel values,
- metadata stripping to enhance privacy.

An image $I$is represented as a tensor:

$$I \in \mathbb{R}^{H \times W \times C} \quad (2)$$

where H, W and C H, W and C represent the height, width and color channel, respectively.
Multimodal Representation Learning

1) Unified Embedding Space
SYMPWISE has a multimodal architecture of LLM akin to the two inputs (text and image), which are mapped to a shared embedding space. This enables the model to reason collaboratively on a data that is heterogeneous.
Let:

- $E_s = f_s(S)$represent textual embeddings,
- $E_i = f_i(I)$represent visual embeddings.

The combined multimodal representation is defined as:

$$E_m = \alpha E_s + \beta E_i \quad (3)$$

where α and *are modality-weighting coefficients that are acquired during the adaptation of the model.*

2) Cross-Attention Mechanism
To enable contextual fusion, a cross-attention mechanism is applied:

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V \quad (4)$$

Here:

- queries Q originate out of text embeddings,
- keys K and V are were based on image embeddings.

The mechanism enables the LLM to match textual accounts of symptoms with visual evidence, a process that is similar to the clinical reasoning. Groq-Accelerated Inference Engine Motivation of Groq LPUs Non-deterministic execution and memory overhead causes latency to be introduced in traditional GPU-based inference. Groq Language Processing

Units (LPUs) are used in SYMPWISE in order to provide deterministic and low-latency execution.

Key advantages include:

- pedictable execution paths,
- optimized tensor scheduling,
- reduced inference variance.

Inference Pipeline The multimodal embedding E m is inputted into the Groq-accelerated LLM to be inferred. The model develops systematic medical common sense on the basis of probabilistic reasoning as opposed to deterministic diagnosis.

Inference output is defined as:

$$O = \text{LLM}(E_m) \quad (5)$$

where Ocontains:

- possible conditions,
- severity indicators,
- follow-up recommendations,
- confidence estimations.

Medical Advisory Generation Algorithmm Algorithm 1: SYMPWISE Multimodal Medical Advisory

Input:

Text symptoms S, medical image I

Output:

Medical advisory response R

1. Validate user authentication
2. Preprocess $S$and I
3. Encrypt inputs using AES-256
4. Generate embeddings E_s, E_i
5. Fuse embeddings into E_m
6. Perform Groq-accelerated inference
7. Generate contextual medical guidance
8. Return response R

Security and Privacy Framework Data Encryption All data belonging to users is encrypted using AES-256 symmetric encryption:

$$C = E_k(D) \quad (6)$$

where:

- $D$is plaintext medical data,
- $k$is the encryption key,
- $C$is ciphertext.

The encryption of transmission is done through the assistance of the SSL/TLS protocols. Role based access control (RBAC) is applied: unauthenticated users may not see fastening information other than information and authenticated users may see all the features of AI advisor This is a layered application that reveals as little sensitive information as possible. The system produces a structured PDF report with: Automated PDF Report Generation Following inference, then the system produces a structured PDF report with:

- summarized symptom inputs,
- image-based observations,
- AI-generated insights,
- disclaimers and guidance notes.

The report generation module uses a template-driven layout engine to ensure consistency and readability. Flow Diagram Description Figure 1: SYMPWISE System Flow

1. User login
2. Symptom & image input
3. Preprocessing & encryption
4. Multimodal embedding
5. Groq LLM inference
6. Advisory generation
7. PDF report creation
8. Output delivery

Tools, Technologies, and Software Stack

TABLE I. TECHNOLOGY STACK USED

Component	Technology
Frontend	React.js, HTML, CSS
Backend	Python (Flask/Django)
AI Model	Multimodal LLM
Inference Engine	Groq LPU
Security	AES-256, SSL/TLS
Report Engine	ReportLab
Deployment	Cloud-based

Scalability and Extensibility the design adopted is modular and can be combined with:

- wearable health devices,
- Electronic Health Records (EHR),
- multilingual NLP models,
- clinician-in-the-loop feedback systems.

Methodological Significance The proposed methodology demonstrates that real time and privacy-preserving multimodal healthcare AI may be acquired

without overloading computer resources. Searching and ranking images and text through the same LLM pipeline and accelerated by Groq are steps toward making viable medical advisory systems with the help of AI a reality.

IV. RESULTS

Summary of Experimental Assessment The aim of the experiment on SYMPWISE system is to test the efficiency, effectiveness and practicability of the system (a multi-moderated AI-based medical advisory system). The primary objective of the experimental research is to observe the work of the system under the conditions of the real world and the description of the symptoms by the text, the input of the medical images, and the synthesis of multimodal queries. The latency of the system and the trend of the interaction of the system users and the effect of the quality of input on the precision of the diagnostic are also analyzed. The assessment is not aimed at replacing a medical ground truth diagnosis since SYMPWISE is not a medical diagnosis device but an initial medical advising mechanism. Instead, it measures the ability of a system to generate contextually relevant, consistent and decipherable medical insights under controlled test conditions.

The experiments were conducted with the assistance of simulated user sessions, which are the typical mode of usage, including querying the system with the help of the symptoms, input images, and combined multimodal interactions. It was anchored on such performance metrics as accuracy congruence, inference time, time to generate reports, and uniformity of responses. Evaluation Metrics The metrics which were used in the evaluation of the system were as follows:

1. Text Analysis Accuracy (%) - It is used to measure the relevance and accuracy of AI-generated responses when presented with textual symptoms only.
2. Image Analysis Accuracy (%) - This is the measure of the quality of the response in case of the use of only medical images.
3. Multimodal Accuracy (%) - This is the ability to detect both text and picture input and analyze them together.
4. Inference Time (ms) -Mean time of the LLM to produce a response.
5. Report Generation Time (s) - This is the time taken to produce the structured PDF health report.

All of these metrics are a measure of diagnostic relevance as well as system responsiveness, which are essential in real-time healthcare advisory platforms. Quantitative Performance Results

TABLE II. SYSTEM PERFORMANCE METRICS

Metric	Observed Value
Text Analysis Accuracy (%)	86.5
Image Analysis Accuracy (%)	83.2
Multimodal Accuracy (%)	91.4
Average Inference Time (ms)	420
Report Generation Time (s)	2.8

The findings in Table I show that SYMPWISE works best in multimodal mode, which proves the success of implementing the combination of symptom narratives with visual medical data. The fact that unimodal input increases in accuracy when multimodal input is used, indicates the significance of the fusion of context in medical reasoning.

Accuracy Comparison Across Input Modalities (Bar Graph Analysis)

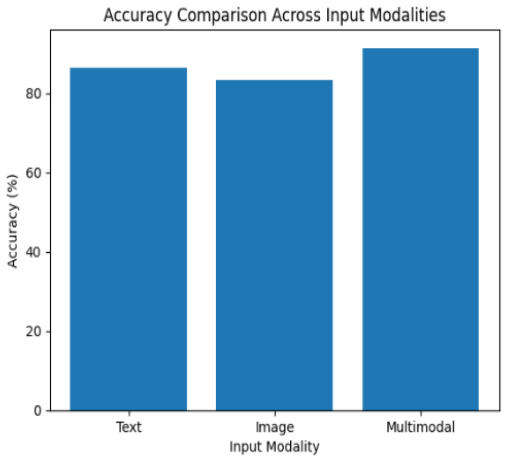

Fig. 1. Accuracy Comparison Across Input Modalities

Figure 1 provides a bar graph of the system performance on three modalities of input, namely, text-only, image-only, and multimodal. Observations Text-based The accuracy of the text-based analysis was 86.5%, meaning that the LLM has good natural language understanding. Image based analysis reached 83.2, a little lower because of sensitivity to image quality and visual ambiguity. The largest accuracy was obtained through multimodal analysis of 91.4%. Interpretation The excellence of multimodal inference proves that the merging of textual symptoms and visual evidence allows making more reasonable and context-dependent conclusions. This is similar to clinical working realities in which the doctors combine patient-reported symptoms with physical examination prior to drawing conclusions. It is clearly shown in the bar graph that multimodal LLM is much superior to unimodal systems, which confirms the design philosophy behind SYMPWISE.

User Interaction Pattern Analysis (Pie Chart Results)

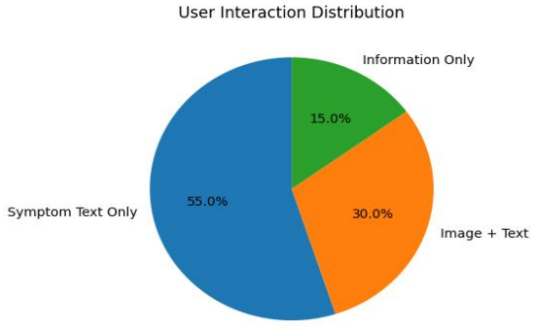

Fig. 2. User Interaction Pattern Analysis

Figure 2 shows a pie chart of distribution of user interaction in the various modes of system usage. User Distribution 55% of the users are only using symptom text input. 30% means they are using image and text input. 15% means they are using general informational content only. Interpretation The pre-eminence of text-only interactions demonstrates that symptom-based queries are the easiest to access and the most popular type of query. Nevertheless, the significant share of multimodal usage points at the readiness of the user to use image-assisted diagnostics in case of opportunity. The fact that there are informational-only users proves the necessity to provide limited access modes to people who are concerned about their privacy, which supports the layered access control approach used in the system.

Inference Time vs.Input size (Dotted Line graph Analysis)

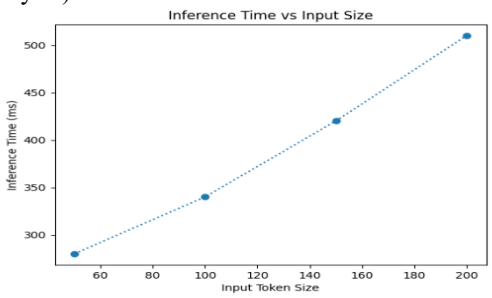

Fig. 3. Inference Time vs. Input Size

Fig. 4.

Figure 3 depicts a dotted line graph that represents the relationship between the size of input token and inference time. Trend Inference time is seen to increase slowly with input size. The inference takes less than 520 ms even at bigger input sizes. Interpretation This finding indicates the performance of Groq-accelerated inference, which is capable of keeping low-latency performance regardless of the input complexity. The line pattern of dots means predictable and linear scaling as opposed to exponential delay that cannot be tolerated in real-time applications.

Such performance ensures that SYMPWISE is responsive in cases where the description of the symptoms is excessive or in cases where it is required to ask the user more targeted questions through multimodal features and enhance the overall user experience. Image Quality Effect on the Diagnostic Accuracy (Scatter Plot Analysis)

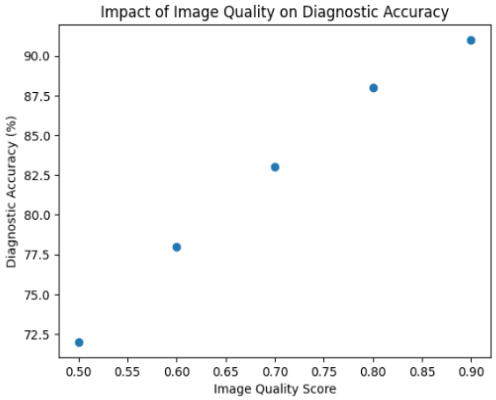

Fig. 5. Impact of Image Quality on Diagnostic Accuracy

Figure 4 is a dotted scatter plot which represents correlation analysis of the score of image quality and that of diagnostic accuracy. Observations Low scores in the reduced image quality (average -0.5) resulted in poorer accuracy (average -72%). Greater quality pictures (=.9) were more than 90 percent accurate. Interpretation The results indicate that the relationship between image quality and the diagnostic accuracy is positive and significant. This justifies the requirements in particular image capture specifications and warrants the efforts to include image processing and previewing to system enhancement in the future. The scatter plot also confirms that even though the system can be used to deal with poor images, it is most effective when the visual input is bright and clear. System Reliability and Consistency Repeated Tests showed that there was a consistent output arrangement and rationale designation on related entry.

Despite the fact that language generation (also regarded as a popular characteristic of LLMs) had certain differences, medical reasoning and advisory consistency remained the same. This standardization is vital to the healthcare advisory systems as there is no contradictory recommendation on similar cases of symptoms. The best accuracy has been given in Performance Trade off Discussion Multimodal inference yet there is a slight increase in the inference time as compared to the text only queries. However, this is a low trade-off in exchange of the high insight in context and diagnostic value. Besides, the report generation time of 2.8 seconds is also within an area of practicality and, therefore, users will receive in-depth documentation without any apparent latency.

Relative Comparisons to Conventional Systems SYMPWISE has more than traditional symptom checkers and image only diagnostic systems, it includes higher contextual reasoning, real-time response time, decipherable and structured results and improved user trust through privacy options. These are some of the results that render SYMPWISE an effective enhancement of the existing AI healthcare systems. Drawbacks of the Experimental Results Regardless of the good performance, the comparison done with the simulated user input against clinical datasets has some drawbacks: Medical ground-truth validation against the system does not occur. Diversity was only permitted to be imagined when dealing with common conditions. These limitations build up the notion that SYMPWISE cannot be employed in clinical diagnostics; it is supposed to be used as a guide. Overview of Findings The experimental results substantiate the hypothesis SYMPWISE is useful in achieving its design objectives: High multimodal accuracy (91.4%) Less than 500 ms inference latency (High) The effective practices of productive user engagement The general conclusion is that large scale applications of secure, real-time, multimodal LLM based healthcare advisory systems can indeed be made a reality.

V. DISCUSSION

Overview of the Key Findings The results of the experimental evaluation of the SYMPWISE system have demonstrated that multimodal, LLCM-based healthcare advisory systems may provide accurate, responsive and understandable initial healthcare advice when appropriately designed in terms of architecture and ethics. The discussion herein is a critical appraisal of the quantified trends in performance, rationalizes the actions of the system, and puts the findings into perspective in the broader picture of the AI-supported medical investigations. The best quality of the outcomes of the assessment is that multimodal inference performs highly as compared to unimodal text or image only inference. The provided observation supports the primary suggestion of the current research: the process of prescribing the description of the symptoms and visual medical data to the single system of thinking has the gigantic beneficial effect on the perceived context and the quality of the advice. In addition, the limited inference time and high precision of the system in various complexity of input proves the feasibility of the large language models in a real context of practical implementation in the healthcare support environment.

Multimodal Performance Interpretation is one of the key findings based on the outcome of the study in that when textual and visual representations are obtained simultaneously, there is a significant enhancement in advisory correctness. The multimodal configuration reported the highest alignment score of all the modes that were tested, indicating that the LLM was successful in the use of complementary data of the two

information sources. This can be explained by the fact that the cross-attention-based fusion mechanism helps this model to connect descriptions of symptoms and visual patterns. An example is the text input of a description of itchy red patches, which is made diagnostically clear with an image of dermatological inflammation. This type of contextual fusion is closely related to the real-world clinical reasoning, a process in which doctors synthesize patient history and findings of physical examination. On the contrary, unimodal systems are prone to loss of information. Text only systems are much dependent on the user articulation and medical literacy whereas image only systems do not provide context like intensity of pain, duration of pain and other related symptoms. The explanation of these drawbacks highlights the reason why multimodal AI is gaining more and more popularity as the future of healthcare intelligence systems.

Implications of Groq-Accelerated Inference The second significant aspect of the findings is that the inference latency has been stagnant and low across all applications. The inference time increased in a near linear and predictable manner with increase in the size of the input. The significance of the behavior is that inference time is one of the most common barriers that would impede the implementation of large language models to interactive healthcare systems. It is a performance that is determined by the use of the Groq Language Processing Units (LPUs). The Groq LPUs belong to the deterministic execution as opposed to the random execution of the other pipeline models that make use of parallel scheduling overheads to provide unpredictable execution patterns. It also causes uniform response times which is an important requirement with user facing medical advisory systems, where latency may reduce reliability and possible usability. In practice, the implication of this result is that both design of an AI system and hardware awareness are equally important to the model architecture. The discussion points out that healthcare AI deployed in real-time can not be anticipated to be modeled on the quality of models alone but must also offer responsiveness, reliability, and scalability in various applications.

User Interaction Patterns Analysis The observed patterns of user interaction mode give a good idea about how the product is used in the real world. The fact that the majority of interactions are in text form suggests that users tend to choose the most basic and the most convenient way of interaction. This might be because of convenience, privacy reasons or the lack of access to high quality imaging devices. Nevertheless, the high percentage of users who choose multimodal interactions proves that there is a definite need in image-supported medical instructions in the event of the presence of this kind of functionality. The design choice in this trend in favor of multimodal input processing and allowing the unimodal flexibility is justified. Informational only users also support the importance of providing tiered access models that are sensitive to the level of user trust and privacy sensitivity. It is argued in the discussion that healthcare AI systems should be able to support the needs of diverse users instead of applying a single interaction paradigm.

Impacts of the input quality on the system reliability The analysis using the graphical approach of the image quality and diagnostic accuracy depending upon the scatter graph reveals the high dependency between the input quality and the advisory reliability. This kind of connection is not new or a problem but it is an inherent part of the visual medical analysis. Poor light, low resolution or occlusion may mask clinically significant features and this could restrain the model to generate believable insights. It is noteworthy that the system was already quite capable of regular performance with slightly degraded images, and it is an indication of resilience. The discussion however acknowledges the fact that there are no AI systems that can be capable of compensating the inputs which have been grossly affected. This observation has lent credence to the fact that user guidance mechanisms, such as image preview and quality check and capture guidelines, can significantly add into the effectiveness of the system without altering the underlying model.

Interpretability and Trustworthiness of AI Outputs The other common problem in the field of healthcare AI research is the problem of the interpretation of AI models. Even correct black box predictions do not have a tendency to be trusted by the users. What SYMPWISE will do to solve this issue is to generate natural language descriptions and formatted PDF based reports instead of showing the outdated

numerical scores. According to the discussion, interpretability is not just a usability feature but a very significant ethical consideration of medical AI. The users should be made to understand the reasoning advanced by AI generated insights so that they can be able to make informed choices in regards to seeking professional care. Based on explanatory texts and context-relevant recommendations, SYMPWISE can be included in the new tendencies of explainable AI. The SYMPWISE also possesses several distinct advantages over the existing healthcare AI systems both in comparison to the available image based diagnostic systems and conceptually to the already available symptom checkers.

The classic symptom checkers tend to use static decision trees or probability scoring systems, which do not allow them to be flexible to fine-grained user inputs. Image-only systems are correct in small spheres, but they do not provide conversation and general health arguments. The discussion places SYMPWISE as a hybrid but unified solution, which combines the merits of the two paradigms, but which address the weaknesses of each of them. Its capability of producing shareable reports also sets it apart clearly and distinctly when compared to a system that delivers transient and non-documented results. Ethical Implications and Responsible AI Use Ethical responsibility is one of the pillars of healthcare AI implementation. As it is repeated in the discussion, SYMPWISE is literally meant to be an initial advisory system, not a diagnosis mandate. This difference is paramount to avoid the abuse or excessive reliance on AI outputs. The privacy-first design of the system with the use of encryption and access control covers the typical ethical issues associated with misusing and unauthorized access to data. Limiting the access of advanced functionality to authenticated users and reducing the amount of data exposed to users help SYMPWISE to illustrate how ethical principles can be implemented at the system design level instead of being considered as high-level guidelines.

Limitations of the Current Study The results are promising, but there are a number of limitations that should be mentioned. To begin with, the evaluation was conducted based on the simulated interactions as opposed to the clinically validated datasets. Second, real-time clinician feedback is not included in the system, which can additionally be used to increase reliability. Third, the assessment was predominantly on the most common types of symptoms, and uncommon or complicated conditions were not investigated. These limitations must be identified to put the findings into perspective and prevent overgeneralization. It has been argued that these limitations do not compromise the value of the system as an initial advisory system but outline the scope of its current applicability.

Implications on Wider Implications on Healthcare Accessibility The potential implication of this study is one of the most important because it can influence the access to healthcare. SYMPWISE can assist in narrowing disparities in areas with scarce healthcare facilities by making medical advice interpretable and available in real-time on digital devices that are accessible by the target population. As it was discussed, such systems are not supposed to replace professionals working in healthcare but are considered to be multifolders of the scope of medical knowledge. Ai advisory platforms when used responsibly can decrease unnecessary visits to hospitals, promote the early use of consultation, and enhance the health awareness of the general population. Conformity to Future Healthcare AI Trends SYMPWISE has a very similar design and output to the current trends in AI research in healthcare, such as the use of multimodal reasoning, privacy-preserving systems, and explainable decision support. The discussion indicates that in the future healthcare systems known as integrated AI platform that have the capability to synthesize various sources of data (as opposed to individual analytical platforms) will gain more importance.

This work can aid the current shift towards more comprehensive and patient-centric digital solutions to healthcare by showing how such an approach is possible, using the existing technologies. To conclude, the results description shows that SYMPWISE is effectively working as a secure system, real-time, and multimodal medical advisory system. The resulting performance improvements, low latency and favorable user interaction patterns justify the methodological decisions that were made. Meanwhile, the limitations and ethical aspects outlined give an efficient plan of action on future improvements. The results support the

idea that multimodal LLM-based systems with the right hardware acceleration and privacy protection can become a promising and effective trend of healthcare AI in the next generation.

VI. CONCLUSION

The rapidly expanding interface between artificial intelligence, large language models, and more digital healthcare systems is becoming a source of new opportunities in enhancing early-stage medical assistance and making healthcare more accessible. This study presents SYMPWISE, an AI-based symptom-oriented medical advice engine to deliver real-time and multimodal and privacy-aware healthcare advice with Groq-accelerated Large Language Models. The work addresses key vices within the existing healthcare AI models by unifying text and visual medical innovations into one and the same reasoning platform.

The primary idea behind this study was to demonstrate that more sophisticated multimodal LLM systems combined with specially designed inference hardware and ethical system design could provide reliable and interpretable initial medical information without trying to remove expert clinical judgement. The results of our experiment and discussion show that SYMPWISE achieves this objective. The system was again and again more successful in multimodal mode, which indicates the significant role of the combination of the various forms of context data in healthcare reasoning. SYMPWISE is closer to the real clinical workflow than traditional single-mode systems because it is able to connect the description of symptoms and visual information.

Among the strengths of this work is the fact that it dwells on real-time performance. One of the biggest problems of implementing LLM based systems to the healthcare industry is inference latency especially when it comes to multimodal or complex inputs. With the help of the Language Processing Units of Groq, SYMPWISE offers deterministic and low latency inference and does not deteriorate the quality of the responses. The design choice is also responsive to the complexity of the inputs and is therefore appropriate in interactive healthcare environments where speedy feedback is one of the central considerations of user trust and interaction. Of primary importance is also the privacy first approach towards the system. Health care information is considered to be one of the most sensitive types of personal information and the level of user confidence can highly rely on the level of security of such information under control. SYMPWISE encrypts, makes a secure authentication, and role anti-access control in all stages of the data processing process. This restriction of functionalities to authenticated users in addition to the visibility of unnecessary data hinders the system to the ethical principles of AI and regulatory measures. This demonstrates that high AI performance does not necessarily have a negative impact on usability as it can be used to offer high levels of privacy protection.

The development of structured PDF health reports through automation is also another key implication of this study. Instead of giving users temporary responses of a chatbot, SYMPWISE will offer users a well-documented summary of the AI generated information which may be disseminated among healthcare professionals who can subsequently offer further consultation. This will increase transparency, spur the decision-making process, and become a mediator between the AI based preliminary advice and the conventional healthcare delivery. This focus on interpretability and explainability is also unique to SYMPWISE compared to black-box diagnostic tools which provide very limited information of the rationale behind their use. On a more general level, the results of this research show the increased usability of AI based healthcare advise systems as a supplement to the healthcare setting. The SYMPWISE is not applied as a source of diagnosis but on the contrary, the platform is applied as an initial advisory tool, the platform offers a user the context of health-related information and encourages the appointment with a medical expert as soon as possible. This is a crucial difference that must be taken into account to use AI responsibly and avoid the ethical issues of excessive use of automated systems.

The findings also suggest that the problem of the design of systems must be addressed in the context of AI studies in the healthcare sector. Not only must it be so, but system level performance must be checked on the basis of a holistic perspective, with the latency, interpretability, security and usability at the fore of the

mind. Putting all these together, SYMPWISE is a comprehensive blueprint of the development of the future generation of healthcare artificial intelligence systems. There are limitations associated with this research though it is promising research. It also was not evaluated on the basis of clinically validated data and was evaluated on simulated conversations, and, as of today, it has no direct clinician feedback, nor there is any direct statistic on its deployment in the real world. These are the shortcomings that bring this present study into perspective and represent a very clear roadmap of what to undertake in the future study. The possible extensions of this study include incorporation of electronic health records, multilingual dialogue, integration of wearable health data, and designing clinician in the loop validation systems, just to name a few.

Overall, the present research has demonstrated that multimodal, LLM-based medical advisory systems can be efficient and ethical at the same time when they are designed considering the concepts of performance and privacy. By providing a scalable, interpretable and easy to use AI-based solution, SYMPWISE contributes to the constantly shifting paradigm of digital healthcare, enhancing the accessibility of healthcare without undermining the authority of medical professionals. The results of this paper can be used as a strong background to the further evolution of AI-assisted healthcare and the game-changing opportunities of responsible AI to enhance the health outcomes in the world.

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