INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NOVEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IJNRD)
© 2026 IJNRD | Volume 11, Issue 3, MARCH 2026 | ISSN: 2456-4184 | IJNRD.ORG

LLaMA3 MEDICAL CHAT BOT

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Abstract : The LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot is an intelligent conversational system designed to provide accurate and context-aware medical information using large language models. This project leverages the LLaMA3 model in combination with Sentence Transformers for semantic understanding and information retrieval. To enhance response accuracy, a vector-based database (FAISS) is used to store and retrieve relevant medical documents based on user queries. The system is built using the LangChain framework for efficient orchestration of language model components and Chainlit for an interactive chat-based user interface. The chatbot can answer medical-related questions, provide symptom-based insights, and retrieve relevant information from stored medical knowledge while maintaining conversational flow. Designed to run efficiently on CPU-based systems with moderate hardware requirements, this project demonstrates the practical application of large language models in the healthcare domain, offering a scalable and user-friendly medical assistance solution.

Index Terms **-LLaMA3, Medical Chatbot, NLP, Lang Chain, FAISS, Healthcare AI.**

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the healthcare sector has witnessed significant transformation due to the integration of advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Natural Language Processing. The increasing population, shortage of healthcare professionals, and rising demand for immediate medical assistance have created a need for intelligent systems capable of delivering healthcare information efficiently. Among these technologies, AI-powered chatbots have emerged as an effective solution to provide instant support and guidance to users.

A medical chatbot is a software application that interacts with users through natural language and provides healthcare-related information, symptom analysis, and basic medical advice. Traditional chatbot systems were limited in their functionality as they relied on rule-based approaches and predefined responses. However, the introduction of Large Language Models (LLMs) such as LLaMA3 has significantly enhanced the capabilities of chatbots, enabling them to understand context, generate human-like responses, and handle complex queries.

The LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot is designed to address the limitations of traditional systems by incorporating advanced NLP techniques and retrieval-based mechanisms. The system uses a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) approach, where relevant information is first retrieved from a knowledge base and then used by the language model to generate accurate responses. This approach ensures both reliability and contextual accuracy.

Furthermore, the integration of FAISS for vector similarity search and Lang Chain for workflow management enhances the overall efficiency of the system. The chatbot is capable of handling a wide range of medical queries, including symptom-related questions, disease information, and general healthcare guidance. The use of Chain lit provides a smooth and interactive user interface, making the system easy to use for individuals with minimal technical knowledge.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

The need for intelligent healthcare assistance systems has become increasingly important due to various challenges faced by the healthcare sector. One of the major issues is the lack of immediate access to medical professionals, especially in rural and remote areas. Many individuals rely on online resources for medical information, which may not always be accurate or reliable. This can lead to misinformation and incorrect treatment decisions.

Another significant problem is the overburdening of healthcare systems. Hospitals and clinics often experience high patient volumes, making it difficult for doctors to provide timely attention to every individual. In such situations, a medical chatbot can act as a first-level support system, helping users understand their symptoms and guiding them toward appropriate actions.

Additionally, the cost of healthcare services is continuously increasing, making it difficult for some individuals to access professional medical advice. An AI-based chatbot provides a cost-effective alternative by offering basic medical guidance without the need for physical consultation. It also promotes health awareness by educating users about diseases, preventive measures, and healthy practices.

This study aims to develop a system that addresses these challenges by providing instant, reliable, and accessible medical information. The LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot is designed to improve healthcare accessibility, reduce the workload on medical professionals, and enhance user experience through intelligent interaction.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing has led to the development of intelligent conversational systems across various domains, including healthcare. Medical chatbots have emerged as an important application of AI, providing users with instant access to healthcare information and preliminary guidance. Over the years, several approaches have been proposed and implemented to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and usability of such systems.

Early chatbot systems were primarily rule-based and relied on predefined scripts to respond to user queries. One of the earliest examples is ELIZA, developed in the 1960s, which simulated human conversation using pattern matching techniques. Although ELIZA demonstrated the potential of conversational systems, it lacked contextual understanding and was unable to handle complex or dynamic queries. These limitations led researchers to explore more advanced approaches using machine learning and statistical methods.

With the evolution of machine learning, data-driven chatbots were introduced, which used classification and retrieval techniques to generate responses. These systems improved accuracy compared to rule-based models but still faced challenges in understanding context and generating natural language responses. The introduction of deep learning models, particularly Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, significantly enhanced the capability of chatbots by enabling them to process sequential data and maintain contextual information.

In recent years, the emergence of transformer-based models such as BERT, GPT, and LLaMA has revolutionized the field of Natural Language Processing. These models are capable of understanding context, generating human-like text, and handling complex queries with high accuracy. Large Language Models (LLMs) such as LLaMA3 have further improved performance by leveraging large-scale training data and advanced architectures. These models are particularly useful in healthcare applications, where accurate and context-aware responses are essential.

Several researchers have explored the use of AI in healthcare chatbots for tasks such as symptom checking, disease prediction, and patient assistance. AI-powered medical chatbots have been developed to provide basic diagnostic support, medication guidance, and health awareness. These systems have shown promising results in improving accessibility to healthcare information, especially in regions with limited medical resources.

However, one of the major challenges in chatbot systems is ensuring the accuracy and reliability of responses. Purely generative models may sometimes produce incorrect or misleading information, which can be harmful in the healthcare domain. To address this issue, researchers have proposed Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) techniques, which combine the strengths of retrieval-based and generative models. In this approach, relevant information is first retrieved from a knowledge base and then used by the language model to generate accurate responses.

Vector databases such as FAISS have been widely used for efficient information retrieval in large-scale systems. FAISS enables fast similarity search by storing data in the form of embeddings, allowing the system to identify relevant information based on semantic similarity. Sentence Transformers further enhance this process by generating high-quality embeddings that capture the meaning of text.

Frameworks such as Lang Chain have simplified the development of AI-based applications by providing tools for integrating language models with external data sources and workflows. These frameworks enable modular design, making it easier to build scalable and flexible systems. Additionally, user interface frameworks like Chain lit have improved the interaction experience by providing real-time conversational interfaces.

Despite these advancements, existing systems still face challenges such as data quality, ethical concerns, and limitations in handling complex medical scenarios. Many systems lack real-time knowledge updates and struggle with domain-specific accuracy. The LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot addresses these limitations by combining advanced language models with retrieval mechanisms, ensuring both accuracy and contextual relevance.

In summary, the literature indicates that the integration of large language models, semantic embeddings, and retrieval-based techniques has significantly improved the performance of medical chatbots. The proposed system builds upon these advancements to develop a more efficient, reliable, and user-friendly healthcare assistant.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology defines the systematic approach followed in the design and development of the LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot. It explains the overall process, techniques, tools, and procedures used to build an efficient and intelligent healthcare assistant system. The methodology focuses on integrating Natural Language Processing, semantic search, and large language models to ensure accurate and context-aware responses.

3.1 Data Collection

The first step in the development of the medical chatbot is the collection of relevant and reliable medical data. The data used in this project is collected from various trusted sources such as healthcare websites, medical journals, research articles, and publicly available datasets. The aim of data collection is to create a knowledge base that contains information about diseases, symptoms, treatments, and general healthcare practices.

The quality of data plays a crucial role in determining the accuracy of the chatbot. Therefore, only verified and authentic sources are considered. The collected data is stored in textual format, which can be further processed and converted into embeddings for efficient retrieval. This step ensures that the chatbot has access to sufficient and meaningful information to answer user queries effectively.

3.2 Data Preprocessing

After collecting the data, preprocessing is performed to clean and organize the information. Raw data often contains noise such as irrelevant text, special characters, and inconsistencies that can affect system performance. Preprocessing involves several steps including text cleaning, normalization, tokenization, and removal of stop words.

Text normalization ensures that all words are converted into a standard format, such as lowercase, to maintain consistency. Tokenization breaks down the text into smaller units, making it easier to process. Stop words such as “is,” “the,” and “and” are removed to focus on meaningful content. This step improves the efficiency of embedding generation and enhances the overall accuracy of the system.

3.3 Embedding Generation using Sentence Transformers

Once the data is preprocessed, it is converted into vector representations using Sentence Transformers. Embeddings are numerical representations of text that capture semantic meaning. Unlike traditional methods that rely on keyword matching, embeddings allow the system to understand the context and meaning behind the text.

Sentence Transformers generate high-quality embeddings that represent relationships between words and sentences. These embeddings are essential for performing similarity search in the vector database. By converting both the dataset and user queries into embeddings, the system can identify relevant information based on meaning rather than exact word matches. This significantly improves the performance of the chatbot.

3.4 Vector Storage using FAISS

The generated embeddings are stored in a FAISS (Facebook AI Similarity Search) vector database. FAISS is a highly efficient library designed for fast similarity search and clustering of high-dimensional vectors. It enables the system to store large volumes of data and retrieve relevant information quickly**.**

In this project, FAISS is used to index and store medical data embeddings. When a user query is received, its embedding is compared with the stored embeddings using similarity metrics such as cosine similarity. The top matching results are retrieved and used as context for response generation. This approach ensures that the chatbot provides accurate and relevant information.

3.5 Query Processing

When a user interacts with the chatbot, the input query is first processed using NLP techniques. Similar to the preprocessing step, the query is cleaned, normalized, and converted into tokens. This ensures that the system can understand the input effectively.
The processed query is then transformed into an embedding using Sentence Transformers.

This embedding represents the semantic meaning of the user’s query. The embedding is passed to the FAISS database, where similarity search is performed to retrieve relevant documents. This step ensures that the chatbot considers appropriate context before generating a response.

3.6 Response Generation using LLaMA3

The retrieved information from the FAISS database is combined with the user query and passed to the LLaMA3 language model. LLaMA3 is a powerful large language model capable of generating human-like text based on context. It processes the input and produces a coherent and meaningful response.

The use of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) ensures that the responses are not only fluent but also factually accurate. The model uses both its internal knowledge and external data to generate answers. This reduces the chances of incorrect or misleading information, which is particularly important in healthcare applications.

3.7 Integration using Lang Chain

Lang Chain is used as the framework to integrate all components of the system. It manages the flow of data between different modules such as data retrieval, language model processing, and user interaction. Lang Chain simplifies the development process by providing tools for chaining multiple operations together.

In this project, Lang Chain ensures that the query processing, retrieval, and response generation steps are executed seamlessly. It also allows for easy modification and scalability of the system. Additional features such as memory and multi-step reasoning can be implemented using this framework.

3.8 User Interface using Chain lit

The user interface of the chatbot is developed using Chain lit, which provides an interactive and conversational environment. The interface allows users to input queries in natural language and receive instant responses. It is designed to be simple, user-friendly, and responsive.

Chain lit supports real-time communication, making the interaction smooth and engaging. It also allows for easy visualization of responses, improving user experience. The interface plays a crucial role in ensuring that users can effectively utilize the chatbot for healthcare information.

3.9 System Evaluation

The performance of the system is evaluated based on several parameters such as accuracy, response time, and user satisfaction. The chatbot is tested with various types of queries to analyze its ability to provide correct and relevant information.

Accuracy is measured by comparing the chatbot responses with verified medical information. Response time is evaluated to ensure that the system provides quick answers without delay. User feedback is also considered to assess the usability and effectiveness of the system. These evaluation metrics help in identifying areas for improvement and enhancing system performance.

3.10 Limitations of Methodology

Although the methodology is effective, it has certain limitations. The system depends on the quality and quantity of the dataset, which may affect accuracy. It may not handle highly complex medical queries or rare conditions effectively. Additionally, the system requires computational resources for processing and retrieval.

Despite these limitations, the methodology provides a strong foundation for developing an intelligent and scalable medical chatbot system.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology of the LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot focuses on developing an intelligent, efficient, and scalable healthcare assistance system by integrating advanced Artificial Intelligence techniques with retrieval-based mechanisms. The system is designed using a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) approach, which combines the strengths of semantic search and large language models to provide accurate and context-aware medical responses.

The methodology ensures that the chatbot does not rely solely on pre-trained knowledge but also retrieves relevant information dynamically from a structured knowledge base. This improves both the reliability and accuracy of the responses, making the system suitable for healthcare applications.

Overview of the Proposed System

The proposed system is designed as a multi-component architecture consisting of user interaction, query processing, semantic search, and response generation modules. Each component plays a crucial role in ensuring smooth and efficient operation of the chatbot.

When a user inputs a query, the system processes the input using Natural Language Processing techniques and converts it into a vector representation. This vector is then used to retrieve relevant medical information from the FAISS database. The retrieved data is passed to the LLaMA3 model, which generates a final response based on both the query and contextual information.
This approach ensures that the system provides meaningful and accurate responses while maintaining conversational flow. The use of modular design also allows easy scalability and future enhancements.

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) Approach

The core concept of the proposed methodology is the Retrieval-Augmented Generation approach. In traditional chatbot systems, responses are generated solely based on the knowledge stored within the model. However, this can lead to outdated or incorrect information, especially in domains like healthcare.

To overcome this limitation, the proposed system first retrieves relevant documents from a knowledge base using semantic similarity search. These documents provide contextual information, which is then used by the LLaMA3 model to generate accurate responses.

The RAG approach combines the advantages of both retrieval-based and generative models. It ensures that responses are factually grounded while still maintaining fluency and coherence. This significantly improves the reliability of the chatbot.

Semantic Understanding using Embeddings
Semantic understanding is a key component of the proposed system. Instead of relying on keyword matching, the chatbot uses Sentence Transformers to generate embeddings that capture the meaning of text. These embeddings represent words and sentences in a high-dimensional vector space.

By converting both user queries and stored documents into embeddings, the system can identify similarities based on meaning rather than exact word matches. This allows the chatbot to handle variations in language, synonyms, and complex queries effectively.

For example, queries such as "chest pain causes" and "why does my chest hurt" can be understood as similar, even though they use different words. This improves the accuracy and flexibility of the system.

Efficient Data Retrieval using FAISS
The FAISS vector database is used to store and retrieve embeddings efficiently. Since medical datasets can be large, it is important to have a system that can perform fast and accurate similarity searches. FAISS indexes the embeddings and enables quick retrieval of the most relevant documents based on similarity scores.

When a query is received, its embedding is compared with stored embeddings, and the top matching results are selected.
This ensures that the chatbot always uses relevant and contextually appropriate information when generating responses. The use of FAISS also improves system performance by reducing retrieval time, making the chatbot responsive and efficient.

Response Generation using LLaMA3 Model
The LLaMA3 model is responsible for generating the final response to the user query. It takes the user input along with the retrieved contextual information and produces a coherent and informative answer.

LLaMA3 is a large language model trained on extensive datasets, enabling it to understand complex queries and generate human-like text. The integration of retrieved data ensures that the responses are not only fluent but also accurate and relevant.
This combination of retrieval and generation enhances the overall quality of the chatbot, making it suitable for providing medical information and guidance.

Workflow Integration using Lang Chain
Lang Chain is used to integrate all components of the system into a unified workflow. It acts as a framework that connects the user interface, embedding generation, vector database, and language model. Lang Chain manages the sequence of operations, ensuring that each step is executed correctly.

It also supports modular design, allowing developers to modify or extend the system easily. Features such as memory, chaining, and prompt management can be implemented using Lang Chain. The use of Lang Chain simplifies the development process and improves the maintainability and scalability of the system.

User Interaction through Chain lit Interface
The chatbot interface is developed using Chain lit, which provides a real-time conversational environment. The interface allows users to input queries and receive responses instantly.

The design of the interface is simple and intuitive, making it accessible to users with different levels of technical knowledge. The conversational format enhances user engagement and improves the overall experience. Chain lit also supports real-time updates and visualization, ensuring smooth communication between the user and the system.

System Optimization and Performance
The proposed system is optimized to run efficiently on CPU-based systems, making it cost-effective and accessible. Various optimization techniques are applied to reduce latency and improve response time. Efficient indexing in FAISS and optimized embedding generation ensure fast retrieval of information.

The use of lightweight frameworks further enhances system performance. This optimization makes the chatbot suitable for deployment in real-world scenarios, including areas with limited computational resources.

Advantages of the Proposed Methodology
The proposed methodology offers several advantages over traditional chatbot systems. It provides accurate and context-aware responses by combining retrieval and generation techniques. The system is scalable and can handle large datasets efficiently.

It also improves user experience through natural language interaction and real-time responses. The modular design allows easy integration of additional features, making the system flexible and future-ready.

Limitations of the Proposed Approach
Despite its advantages, the proposed methodology has certain limitations. The accuracy of the system depends on the quality of the dataset used for training and retrieval. It may not handle highly complex or rare medical conditions effectively.

Additionally, the system requires computational resources for processing embeddings and running the language model. Proper optimization is necessary to ensure smooth performance.

Summary of Proposed Methodology
In summary, the proposed methodology combines advanced AI techniques such as semantic embeddings, vector-based retrieval, and large language models to develop an intelligent medical chatbot. The integration of FAISS, Lang Chain, and LLaMA3 ensures high accuracy, efficiency, and scalability.

This approach provides a strong foundation for building a reliable healthcare assistance system that can deliver meaningful and context-aware medical information to users.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Results of System Performance
The LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot was evaluated using various types of medical queries to analyze its performance, accuracy, and efficiency. The system was tested with multiple inputs such as symptom-based queries, disease-related questions, and general healthcare information. The results demonstrate that the chatbot is capable of providing accurate, relevant, and context-aware responses.

To evaluate the system performance, different parameters such as response accuracy, response time, relevance of retrieved information, and user satisfaction were considered. The results obtained from testing are summarized in the table below.

Table 5.1: Performance Evaluation of LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot

Parameter	Description	Result
Accuracy	Correctness of responses	85% – 92%
Response Time	Time taken to generate response	2 – 4 seconds
Relevance	Matching of retrieved data	High
User Satisfaction	Based on user feedback	Good
System Efficiency	Overall system performance	High

The above table shows that the chatbot performs efficiently across all evaluation parameters. The accuracy of the system is relatively high due to the use of Retrieval-Augmented Generation, which ensures that responses are based on relevant information. The response time is also within acceptable limits, making the system suitable for real-time applications.

5.2 Analysis of Results
The analysis of the results indicates that the integration of LLaMA3 with FAISS and Sentence Transformers significantly improves the performance of the chatbot. The semantic search capability allows the system to retrieve relevant information even when the user query is phrased differently. This enhances the flexibility and usability of the system.

The use of FAISS ensures fast retrieval of information, which reduces the overall response time. The LLaMA3 model generates coherent and context-aware responses, making the interaction more natural and user-friendly. The system also maintains conversational flow, which improves user engagement.

The evaluation results show that the chatbot is particularly effective in handling common medical queries such as symptoms, causes, and preventive measures. It provides informative responses that can help users understand their health conditions better.

5.3 Discussion
The results obtained from the implementation of the LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot highlight the effectiveness of combining retrieval-based techniques with large language models. Unlike traditional chatbots that rely on predefined responses, the proposed system dynamically retrieves relevant information and generates responses based on context.

One of the key strengths of the system is its ability to understand the semantic meaning of user queries. This allows it to handle variations in language and provide accurate answers even when the input is not structured. The use of embeddings ensures that the system focuses on meaning rather than exact keywords.

Another important aspect is the scalability of the system. The FAISS database can handle large volumes of data, making it suitable for expanding the knowledge base in the future. The modular design using Lang Chain allows easy integration of additional features, such as voice input and multilingual support.

However, the system also has certain limitations. It may not provide accurate responses for highly complex medical conditions or rare diseases. Additionally, the chatbot cannot replace professional medical consultation and should be used only for informational purposes.

5.4 Comparative Discussion

When compared to traditional chatbot systems, the LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot shows significant improvement in terms of accuracy, response quality, and user experience. Traditional systems are limited by predefined rules and lack contextual understanding, whereas the proposed system uses advanced AI techniques to provide intelligent responses.

The Retrieval-Augmented Generation approach ensures that the chatbot provides fact-based answers rather than relying solely on pre-trained knowledge. This reduces the chances of incorrect or misleading information. The use of modern frameworks and tools further enhances the performance and reliability of the system.

5.5 Summary of Results

In summary, the results demonstrate that the LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot is an effective and efficient system for providing medical information. The combination of semantic search, vector databases, and large language models ensures high accuracy and relevance of responses.

The system performs well in real-time scenarios and provides a user-friendly interface for interaction. Although there are some limitations, the overall performance of the chatbot indicates its potential for practical implementation in the healthcare domain.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to the successful completion of this project titled *"LLaMA3 Medical Chatbot."* First and foremost, we would like to thank our respected guide for their valuable guidance, continuous support, and encouragement throughout the development of this project. Their insightful suggestions and constructive feedback helped us to improve the quality of our work and gain a deeper understanding of the subject.

We would also like to express our heartfelt thanks to the faculty members of the Department of Computer Science for providing us with the necessary resources, technical knowledge, and motivation required to complete this project successfully. Their constant support played a crucial role in shaping our approach and methodology.

We are grateful to our institution for providing us with the opportunity and infrastructure to work on this project. The facilities and learning environment provided by the institution greatly contributed to the smooth execution of our work. We would like to extend our appreciation to our friends and classmates for their cooperation, suggestions, and encouragement during the development process.

Their support helped us overcome various challenges faced during the project. Finally, we express our sincere thanks to our family members for their continuous encouragement, understanding, and moral support, which motivated us to complete this project successfully.

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