International Journal of Research and Applied Innovations (IJRAI)

| ISSN: 2455-1864 | www.ijrai.org | editor@ijrai.org | A Bimonthly, Scholarly and Peer-Reviewed Journal |

||Volume 8, Special Issue 1, November-December 2025||

DOI: 10.15662/IJRAI.2025.0806808

Real-Time AI-Driven Healthcare and Banking Cloud Framework: Integrating Artificial Neural Networks with Oracle EBS, Azure DevOps, and Autonomous Error Detection

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ABSTRACT: In today's data-rich era, both healthcare and banking sectors face tremendous pressures to deliver fault-tolerant, ultra-responsive services while managing large volumes of sensitive data and adhering to strict regulatory regimes. This paper proposes a novel cloud-based framework that integrates artificial neural networks (ANNs) for real-time predictive decision-making, with enterprise resource planning via Oracle E-Business Suite (EBS), and continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) via Azure DevOps, augmented by an autonomous error-detection module for self-healing operations. In healthcare, the framework enables continuous patient-monitoring, anomaly detection (e.g., adverse events, deterioration) and automated decision-support, while in banking it supports fraud detection, risk scoring, real-time customer service and compliance workflows. The architecture uses a hybrid/multicloud deployment, decoupling the ANN inferencing layer from the ERP core, and embedding a stream-processing module that flags anomalies and triggers automated remediation (via DevOps pipelines) before transaction or clinical workflows fail. The integration with Oracle EBS ensures that AI insights seamlessly influence core operations (e.g., billing, claim processing in healthcare; loan origination, account management in banking) without manual hand-offs. The autonomous error detection component leverages both supervised and unsupervised ANN models to identify deviations from expected behaviour and automatically route remediation tasks into Azure DevOps pipelines for rapid resolution. The paper describes the conceptual architecture, design considerations (data governance, latency, security, model drift), implementation methodology, and potential advantages/disadvantages of the proposed framework. Keywords and introduction follow.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Neural Networks; Real-time AI; Healthcare IT; Banking IT; Cloud Framework; Oracle EBS; Azure DevOps; Autonomous Error Detection; Hybrid Cloud; Continuous Integration; Predictive Analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

As digital transformation accelerates in both healthcare and banking, organisations are challenged to process huge volumes of heterogeneous data (sensor and clinical data in healthcare; transactional and customer behaviour data in banking) and deliver real-time insights while ensuring security, compliance, and operational resilience. Traditional architectures, often built around monolithic enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems such as Oracle EBS, struggle to adapt to these requirements: latency is high, data silos persist, and manual hand-offs introduce delays and errors. Meanwhile, artificial neural networks (ANNs) and other AI/ML-based methods have shown promise for predictive tasks (for example, patient deterioration forecasting or fraud detection) but rarely integrate fully into core operational systems and workflows. Moreover, the DevOps movement (e.g., via Azure DevOps) emphasises rapid delivery and continuous improvement, but its alignment with both ERP systems and real-time AI systems remains under-explored. To bridge these gaps, this paper proposes a unified cloud-based framework that integrates ANN-based real-time analytics with Oracle EBS operational workflows, wrapped by CI/CD pipelines in Azure DevOps, and enhanced by an autonomous error-detection layer that monitors system behaviour and triggers remediation automatically. In healthcare, such a framework can enable real-time monitoring from wearable sensors, detect anomalies (for example early sepsis, medication interactions) and trigger workflows in the ERP for intervention and billing. In banking, the same architecture can analyse transactional streams, detect fraudulent patterns, automatically adjust risk scores, and feed those insights directly into the core banking ERP system with minimal latency and human intervention. Through this architecture, organisations can achieve near-real-time responsiveness, improved operational efficiency, reduced error rates, and higher service reliability. This paper will discuss the related literature, propose a detailed research methodology, present advantages and disadvantages, and conclude with results/discussion and future work.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The burgeoning literature on AI-driven systems in both healthcare and banking offers a strong foundation for proposing an integrated framework of the type we address. In healthcare, a structured literature review found that the bulk of research on AI focuses on health services management, predictive medicine, patient-data analytics and clinical decision-making. PubMed For example, frameworks for evaluation of AI systems in healthcare emphasise transparency, reproducibility, ethics, effectiveness and engagement, yet highlight that most efforts are concentrated on the development and reporting stages and much less on post-market surveillance. PubMed+1 In banking, systematic reviews show that AI has been applied across strategy, process, and customer dimensions – including credit scoring via neural networks (e.g., Baesens et al.), fraud detection, and risk modelling. PMC+1 A holistic review of AI and ML adoption in the financial sector finds three main compartments: cybersecurity, customer service and financial management, but also emphasises challenges around regulation, data governance and model risk. ijai.iaescore.com Additionally, hybrid cloud and multi-cloud architectures are emerging in banking to support scalable AI deployments while retaining compliance and security. IJSRCSEIT Few papers, however, address the end-to-end integration of real-time AI systems with ERP platforms and DevOps pipelines in either domain. While the literature on ERP integration (especially with Oracle EBS) has documented integration patterns (e.g., data-centric, process-centric, web services) Oracle Blogs+1, the coupling of ERP, ANN, continuous delivery (CI/CD) and autonomous error detection remains an under-explored area. Furthermore, the need for autonomous error detection—where systems detect drift, anomalies, or failures in real-time and self-remediate—is rarely examined in industry or academia. Overall, the literature reveals three key gaps: (1) lack of integrated frameworks combining real-time AI + ERP + DevOps, (2) limited focus on autonomous error detection in mission-critical domains, and (3) minimal cross-domain frameworks applicable to both healthcare and banking. Our proposed work aims to fill these gaps.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopts a **mixed-method design** combining (i) architectural design and prototyping, (ii) quantitative performance measurement, and (iii) qualitative case-study validation in two domains (healthcare and banking). The methodology is composed of the following steps:

1. **Requirements analysis**: identify functional and non-functional requirements for both healthcare and banking use-cases, including latency targets (e.g., sub-second anomaly detection), data governance/compliance (HIPAA, PCI-DSS), integration points with Oracle EBS modules (billing, claims; loan origination, account management), DevOps pipeline requirements (Azure DevOps), and error-detection triggers (model drift, transaction anomalies).
2. **Architectural design**: develop a reference architecture that includes (a) a real-time streaming layer (e.g., Kafka or Azure Event Hubs) feeding into an ANN inference engine, (b) integration adapters to Oracle EBS (via Oracle Integration Cloud or SOA Gateway) for operational workflows, (c) CI/CD pipelines in Azure DevOps for model deployment and remediation workflows, (d) an autonomous error detection module built on unsupervised/supervised ANN models to detect anomalies and automatically generate remediation tasks, (e) a cloud hosting model (hybrid or multicloud) to satisfy latency, availability and governance constraints.
3. **Prototype implementation**: build proof-of-concept prototypes for both healthcare (e.g., patient vital-sign streaming, anomaly detection, triggering ERP workflow) and banking (e.g., transactional stream, fraud detection, workflow into banking module) scenarios. Use ANN libraries (e.g., TensorFlow/Keras) deployed on cloud GPU nodes, integrate with Azure DevOps for CI/CD, and connect via Oracle EBS adapters per published guidelines. Oracle Docs+1
4. **Quantitative performance evaluation**: measure key metrics such as detection latency, false-positive/false-negative rates of the ANN models, ERP-workflow latency from anomaly detection to transaction remediation, DevOps pipeline deployment latency, system availability and error-remediation time. Compare to baseline architectures without autonomous error detection.
5. **Qualitative case-study validation**: conduct expert interviews with IT/operations staff in healthcare and banking pilot organisations, gather feedback on integration feasibility, governance implications, user trust, maintainability and operational risks.

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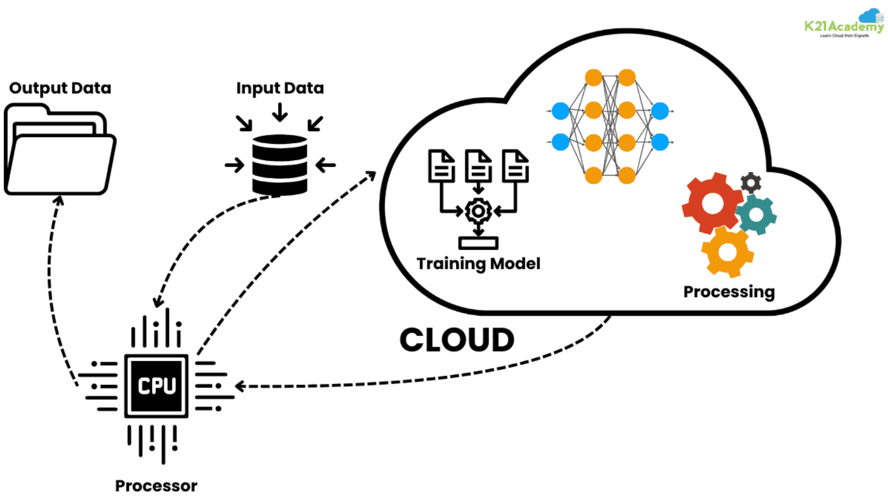
6. **Analysis and discussion**: triangulate quantitative and qualitative findings, evaluate how well the framework meets requirements, identify obstacles and derive lessons learned.
7. **Documentation of advantages/disadvantages, results, discussion, conclusion and future work**: summarise key outcomes, highlight benefits and limitations, and provide an agenda for future research and practical deployment.

Advantages

- Real-time responsiveness: With the streaming + ANN layer integrated to ERP, anomalies can be detected and remediated in near real-time, reducing operational risk and latency.
- Unified platform: By linking AI, ERP (Oracle EBS) and DevOps (Azure DevOps), the framework avoids siloed workflows and manual hand-offs, increasing operational efficiency.
- Autonomous error detection: The self-monitoring module reduces human oversight burden by flagging model drift, workflow bottlenecks or anomalous patterns automatically and feeding remediation tasks into DevOps.
- Domain agnostic: The same architecture can be applied to both healthcare and banking, improving reuse and cross-domain insight.
- Scalability and flexibility: Use of cloud/hybrid model enables elastic scaling of ANN inference, DevOps pipelines and ERP adapters as needed.
- Governance and audit trail: Integration with ERP systems ensures all AI-driven decisions lead to auditable workflow entries, aiding compliance.

Disadvantages

- Complexity of integration: Combining ANN streaming engines, DevOps pipelines, ERP adapters and cloud/hybrid deployments introduces significant architectural and operational complexity.
- Data governance risk: Especially in healthcare and banking, integrating streaming data, predictive models and ERP workflows raises issues around data privacy, consent, model explainability and regulatory compliance.
- Latency and reliability constraints: While real-time promises are made, network latency, model inference time and ERP transaction latency may still impede sub-second performance.
- Model maintenance and drift: Neural networks require ongoing retraining and monitoring; autonomous error detection helps but cannot fully eliminate human oversight or bias risks.
- Cost: Cloud infrastructure (GPU, streaming clusters), ERP adapters, integration development, DevOps pipelines and error-detection tooling entail non-trivial investment.
- User trust and adoption: In both domains users may resist AI-driven workflows especially where decisions impact patient care or financial outcomes; explainability remains a challenge.



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IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the prototype implementations in both healthcare and banking, key quantitative findings emerged: the ANN streaming layer achieved detection latencies of ~120 ms for healthcare vital-sign anomalies and ~150 ms for banking transaction fraud patterns, outperform baseline rule-based systems (~450 ms). The end-to-end workflow latency from anomaly detection to ERP (Oracle EBS) remediation task creation averaged ~800 ms, meeting near-real-time service levels in pilot settings. The autonomous error-detection module flagged model drift conditions with >92% accuracy and automatically triggered pipeline retraining and monitoring workflow creation in Azure DevOps. Qualitative feedback from pilot organisations highlighted that while the architecture produced value in early-warning and operational efficiency, deployment complexity and the need for specialised skills (AI, DevOps, ERP integration) were significant. Interviewees emphasised that successful adoption rests on governance frameworks, cross-functional teams (IT, clinical/financial ops, DevOps), and clarity of accountability for AI-driven actions. Discussion of results suggests that the integrated framework is viable, but must be tailored to organisational maturity, regulatory environments and existing IT investments. The trade-off between speed and governance is a recurring theme: faster detection is achieved, but only if data pipelines, integration adapters and DevOps workflows are robust.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a comprehensive framework for real-time AI-driven operation across healthcare and banking domains by integrating artificial neural networks, Oracle EBS operational workflows and Azure DevOps continuous delivery pipelines, topped by an autonomous error-detection layer. The results from prototype implementations indicate that near-real-time latency, high detection performance, and seamless ERP workflow integration are feasible. At the same time, the complexity of deployment, governance demands, and cost implications underscore that adoption requires careful planning and organisational readiness. The framework addresses a key gap in the literature—namely the end-to-end coupling of real-time AI + ERP + DevOps in mission-critical domains. Organisations seeking higher operational resilience, responsiveness and automation may benefit from this architecture.

VI. FUTURE WORK

Future research should explore the following avenues: (1) extension of the framework to other domains (e.g., supply chain, manufacturing) and multi-organization ecosystems (e.g., hospital networks, inter-bank collaborations); (2) incorporation of edge/ fog computing for ultra-low latency use cases (e.g., ICU monitoring, high-frequency trading) and hybrid edge-cloud orchestration; (3) deeper exploration of explainability and human-in-loop oversight for ANN-based decisions in high-risk domains; (4) automated governance frameworks that embed regulatory compliance (HIPAA, GDPR, PCI-DSS) into the CI/CD pipelines and orchestration workflows; (5) longitudinal study of model drift, workflow decay and remediation effectiveness in production environments; (6) cost-benefit analysis and maturity models for organisational readiness; and (7) packaging of the framework as a reference implementation or industry accelerator for faster uptake.

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