PRASM NETWORK

AI-BASED DECENTRALIZED
BIOINFORMATIC NETWORK

PRASM

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1.Backgrounds

1) Development & Application of Bioinfomatics

Include the advancement of technology, bioinformatics has changed, and it is changing its fundamental paradigm. Development and propagation of wearable IT devices makes it overcome limitations of bioinformatics. This innovation provides opportunities of accumulate and applicate bioinformatics for proper solutions. Also, as developments of genetic engineering and testing techniques, scanning process of gene and health status has became simpler and faster without drawing blood, just sampling a hair, urine, or saliva. Genetic technology also develops, allowing the screening of microRNA as well as DNA using a sample. In this era, technologies are being developed simultaneously in various fields, and are merging into one. In this process, a lot of bioinformatics are being created, and it is necessary to integrate, manage and use them in real life.

2) Advent of Transhumanism

With the help of the technological advance, the transhumanism is emerging to improve the mental and physical qualities and abilities of human beings. As the overall quality of life improves, there is growing interest in prolonging human life and improving physical and intellectual abilities. Raymond Kurzweil of Google, Dave Asprey of Bulletproof Coffee, and Vishen Lakhiani of MindValley is widely known as trier of this thesis. To improve function of human brain, various kind of nootropics are researched and developed. The application and development of bioinformatics ascend practicality of transhumanism.

3) BlockChain & Bioinformatics

After 10 years Satoshi Nakamoto established the concept of blockchain, this has appicated to various fields. The concept of blockchain is based on digital ledgers where a transaction between involved parties is recorded.

As the content of digital ledgers comes to include financial transactions, medical information and many different kinds of events and documents, blockchain's application is spreading as well.

Blockchain technology is being applied to bioinformatics. In medicine, Medibloc, MedicalChain, Aston that store and use medical informations via blockchain. SweatCoin is rewarded with tokens as much as you exercise, Lympo tokenize data stored in wearable devices.

The blockchain suggests the possibility of innovating the current wellness system.
By integrating bioinformation obtained by various routes using a blockchain, the parties of the bioinformation can completely manage and confirm their own.

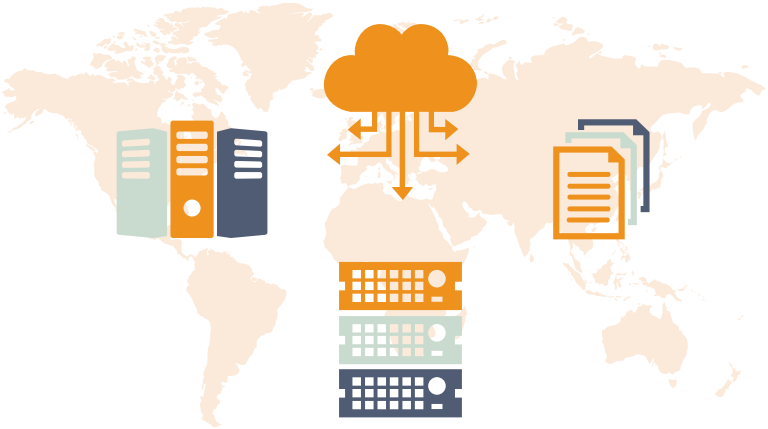
This will allows the person who is not a third party to take the initiative of Wellness.
On this progress, when bioinfo is linked with LifeLog, people can see more closely how changes in their life affect own health.

This will change the process by which humans identify and improve their own health.

1.Backgrounds

4) Big Data & Artificial Intelligence

When data accumulated, eventually it becomes big data.
Existing centralized systems require enormous hardware infrastructures to process big data, while decentralized systems can be distributed through computing. Also when bioinformation encrypted and saved in blockchain, it can be kept secure. The person who participates it, acts as a node of the bioinformation that made by themselves. By analyzing collected big data and identifying interrelations with artificial intelligence between many factors, can research how the human body functioning. Computational sources for artificial intelligence can also be backed up through distributed computing. Aitheon, and DeepBrainChain are some of the best examples of supporting a computing source for AI with block chains. When bioinformatic network based on blockchain is established, big data that accumulated by network can be used for decentralized system. The AI which processing big data will be backed up efficiently.



5) Data Tokenification

Cryptocurrency is an integral part of maintaining a blockchain system. And, by itself, it has promoted the growth of the blockchain system. Cryptocurrency has proven that compensation for individual nodes leads to contributions to the entire network. It also shows that a decentralized system can be an alternative to the problem that a centralized system. In the existing system, bioinformation has been concentrated in specific institutions. As a result, the added value derived from bioinformation was not given to the people who actually created the bioinformation but to institutions only. However, through the decentralized bioinformatic network, reimbursement for bioinformation can be returned to those who have actually created bioinformatics. Participants contributing to bioinformatic networks can be rewarded for their contributions with cryptocurrency. These rewards will encourage voluntary participation and help to develop the network. The purpose of the bioinformatic network is to diagnose and improve the health status of the participants. So the development of the network will help participants to better understand and better improve the health status of the participants. Therefore, the participants and the network have a symbiotic and mutually beneficial relationship and contribute to each other.

2.Mission & Vision of PRASM Project

MISSION & VISION

The mission of PRASM

The mission of the PRASM project is to help people become better mentally and physically themselves.

The decentralized bio-informatic network allows Wellness to take the initiative in the hands of the participants that created the bioinformation, not the third party. Based on bioinformatics, the PRASM project develops protocols that enable people to reach better mental and physical conditions.

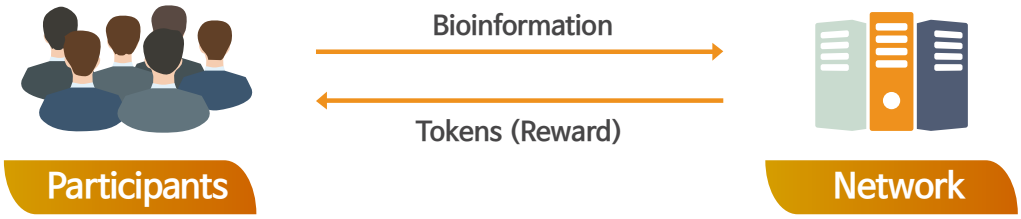
The vision of the PRASM

The vision of the PRASM project is to build a Wellness circulation system in which people contribute to themselves and to each other. It is a virtuous cycle that PRASM pursues is that the behaves of the participants for themselves lead to positive effects on other and all Wellness circulation systems, and that the development of systems is beneficial to individual participants as well. To do this, PRASM studies the compensation model and the token economy.

3. Token Economy

1) PRASM Tokens

PSM tokens are blockchain based tokens. This is based on the contribution of the participant to the network. This encourages participants to actively contribute to the network. Participants contribute to the network with bioinformation generated through their physical activities and receive a token as reward for it



2) Types of rewards

There are 3 types of rewards to participants who contributed their bioinformation to the network. Rewards for big data contribution - for making and sharing. Rewards for bioinformation use - for allowing their bioinformation to be used. Rewards for quests - for sharing the bioinformation produced under certain circumstances such as events, campaigns and clinical studies.

(1) Rewards for Big Data Contribution

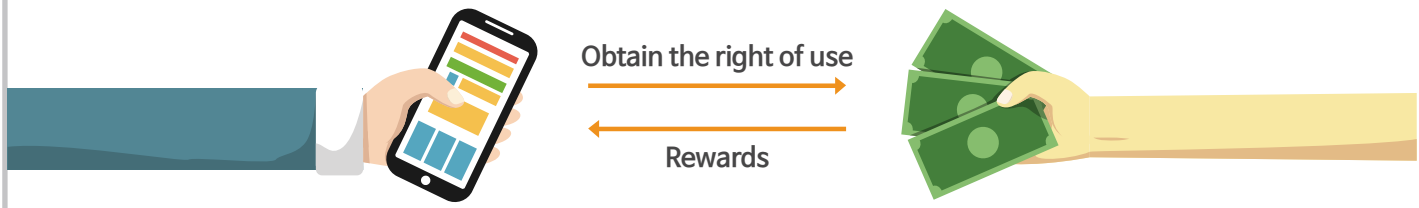
The process of collecting and generating bioinfo can be roughly divided into two. Under participant agrees, the bioinformatics can be collected without third party intervention through the Internet of Things (IoT) device, and the bioinformation can be collected by the service provider through the wellness service.

Wellness service providers can be divided into direct service providers and indirect service providers. Direct service providers are people who communicate with users or interact with them while providing services directly. Examples include counselors, trainers, and medical personnel. Indirect service providers are people who contribute to the collection of bioinformatics without interacting with users, such as researchers at inspection agencies. As they create and collect bioinformatics, they contribute to the accumulation of big data on the network. This helps to refine the PRASM protocol. Tokens are rewarded for contributors who contribute to the accumulation of big data.

3. Token Economy

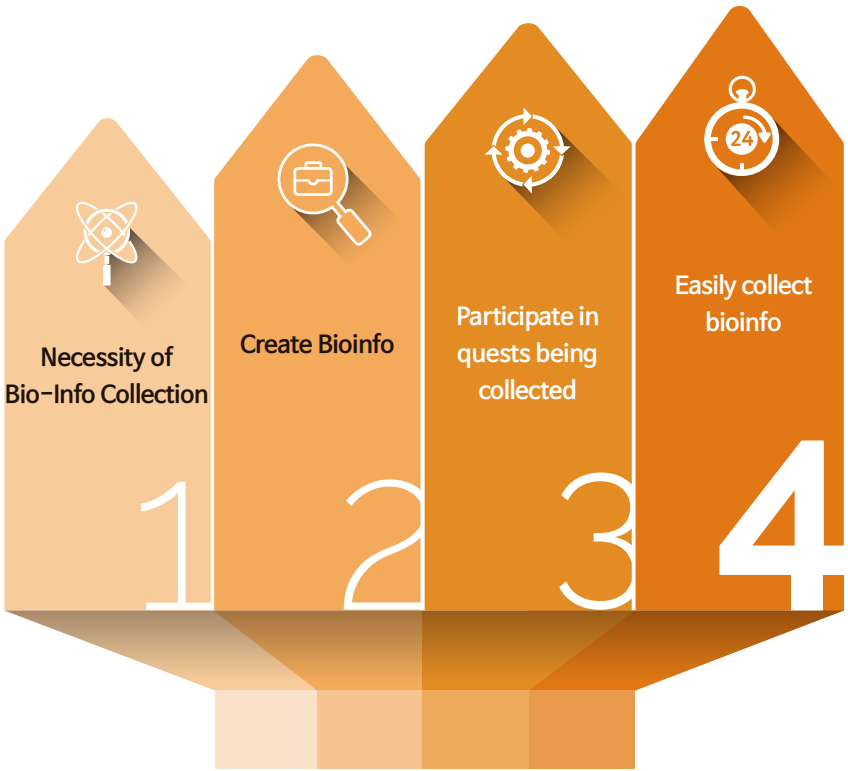
(2) Rewards for Bioinformation Use

Bioinfo is owned by the party of the bioinformation.
Anyone who wishes to use bioInformation must acquire the right to use bioinformation from its owner. At this time, the owner of bioinformation can exchange into rewards for allowing third parties to use bioinformatics. Owners of bioInformation and users can define the value of bioInformation through transactions. The owners will create better bioinformatics to increase the value of theirs, which will be greatly benefit the development of the network.



(3) Rewards for Quests

In order to verify the theory or the product, it is necessary to collect the bioinformation generated under control. In order to prove a theory, bioinformatics must be collected under controlled circumstances. Unlike using existing bioinformatics, the bioinformation collection process is designed for a specific purpose, and bioinformation must be generated and collected accordingly. User can participate in bioinformatics creation and collection quests designed for this specific purpose. This can be done for events or campaigns, such as adjusting weight over a period of time, or to verify the effectiveness of any therapy or product. Bioinformation can be collected more easily by lowering the entry barriers of existing clinical verification procedures and systems. And the process is transparently managed, reducing the asymmetry of information between participants and users, and enhancing safety.



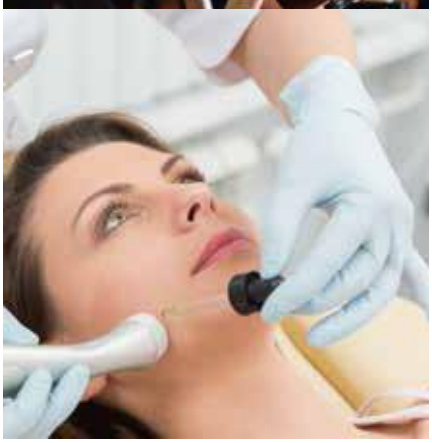
3. Token Economy

3) Use of Tokens

If you provide your bioinformation to PRASM's bioinformatic network, you will be rewarded with a token. Artificial intelligence analyzes bioinformatics and recommends solutions that are appropriate for the person's health condition. Participants can purchase the appropriate solution on the PRASM platform. You can use tokens to make purchases at this time. The recommended solutions for the PRASM network are below.





Customized Lifestyle

Based on your bioinformation, the network recommend lifestyles that are customized for better physical and mental states.
Users can purchase a variety of goods that suit their needs from the PRASM platform.

Customized Wellness Checkup

Network analyze bioinformatics to determine whether additional wellness testing is required. If additional wellness testing is required, the PRASM platform can provide inspection services.
Testing organizations participating in the PRASM network provide inspection services on the PRASM platform.

Customized Wellness Service

Participants can find the wellness services they need on the PRASM platform. The wellness service has a service to meet and provide in person, and there is a remote service.
Service providers can participate in the PRASM network to provide services. Through the PRASM platform, service providers can connect with participants in other regions and countries.

4.Bioinformatic Models

The PRASM bioinformatic network integrates each bioinfomations using a blockchain. The data model has been designed to efficiently store and properly utilize bioinformatics.

1) Kinds of Bioinformation

Original information

Original information is the information about a human body itself. Original information can be obtained through many different channels, and on each channel, information is gathered and integrated in a blockchain.

Vivo activity

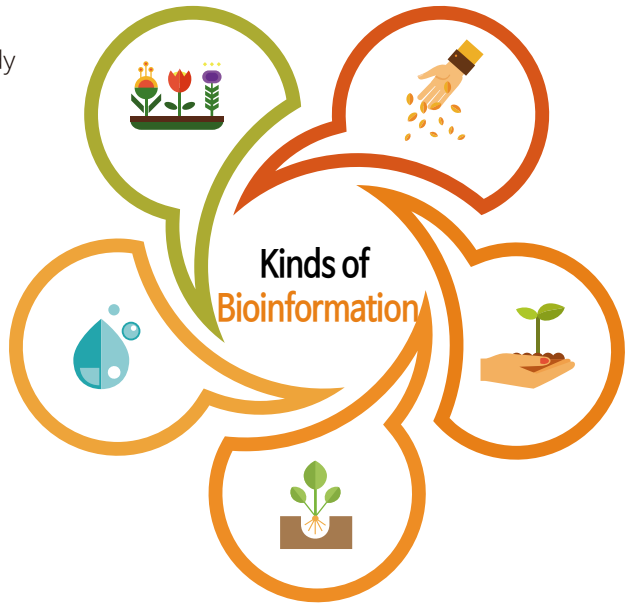
Human bodies are dynamic and moving endlessly. The information about vivo activities occurring in different human bodies is integrated into a blockchain, as well.

Environmental factors

Human bodies are affected by their environments. The platform, thus, collects information from environmental factors and researches their influence on human bodies.

Wellness service

Wellness services are available to improve your physical states and to better functioning.



2) Layers of Bioinformation

Bioinformation that the network collected are stored and utilized in a blockchain tool and consist of several layers.

Accounts

Each account has a role for each account. Everyone basically has an account as a participant. As a solution provider, additional roles are granted. So the same person can have multiple accounts with multiple roles.

Raw Data & Acquisition Channels

Bioinformatics includes measured raw data as well as the path and method by which the data was measured, and who participated in it. This is to determine the possibility of bias or error, depending on the path and manner in which the data was collected.

Group Bioinformation

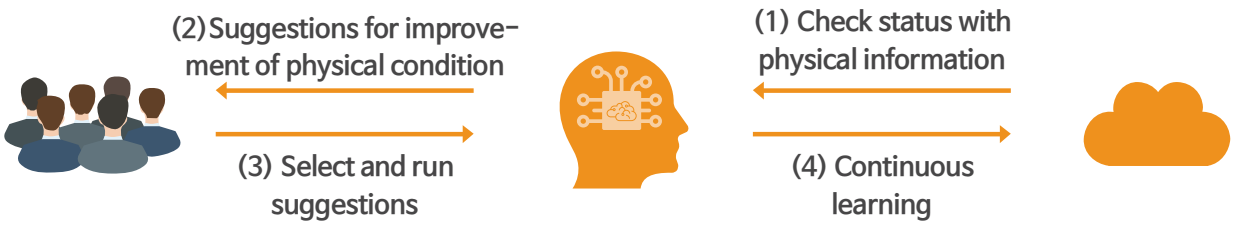
When the bioinformation of many participants accumulates, the bioinformation of the group is created. This allows to compare the differences between the different groups and find out where the individuals are in the whole group. If there is a tendency that is common in a group, each one may infer that factor. Users can see changes in the physical condition of the group, and can see how different factors affect the group.

Protocols & Solutions

Based on bioinformation, artificial intelligence identifies the physical condition and suggests ways to improve it. This is based on protocols established using existing bioinformatics. Among the suggestions, what the participant selects and puts into behavior is collected as data, which can help the network understand how well contributors have contributed to the health status of the participants in the future.

4. Bioinformatic Models

In this process, AI is constantly learning and upgrading the protocol. Depending on the protocol, the solution may be recommended to the participant. When a participant selects and executes the protocol, can be seen how the solution makes a meaningful change in the participant's physical condition over time. In the case of a service, it is also possible to determine whether the same service can have different results depending on the service provider.



3) Nodes of Bioinformation

All participants act as nodes for their own bioinformatic networks. Each participant connects to the network using their own devices and shares the data. Participants can act as nodes in a genetically linked group.

The solution provider acts as a bioinformatic node for the solution provided by the solution provider and the target of the solution. The network shares bioinformation generated by wellness testing, services and products.

4.Bioinformatic Models & 5.Architecture

4) Ownership and Licenses of Bioinformation

Bioinformation Ownership

Ownership of bioinformation is the responsibility of the person providing the bioInformation. Bioinformation itself has the characteristic that it can define the owner. Therefore, bioinformation itself can be used to identify the owner.

Bioinformation owners can get rewards by sharing bioinformatics on bioinformatic networks. In this case, you can check the type of bioinformation that is shared, the scope of sharing, the target of sharing, and users can control themself.

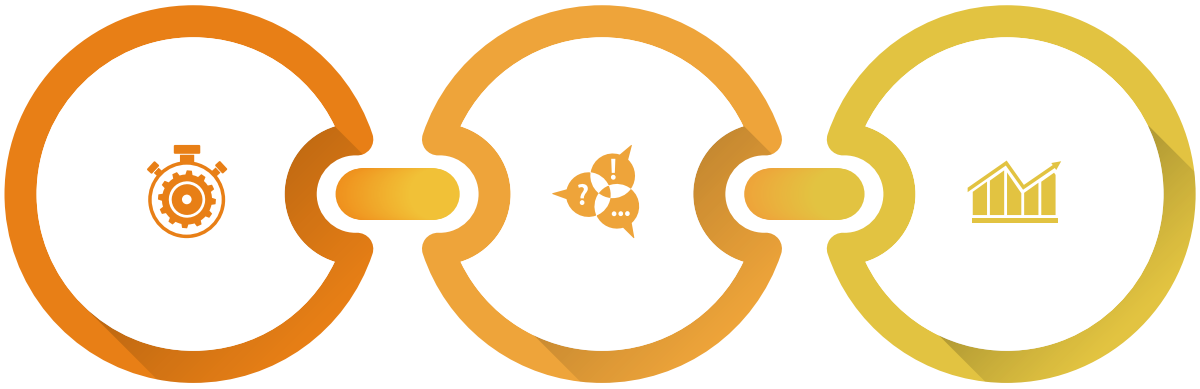
Bioinformation License

Owners of bioinformation are compensated for the use of shared bioinformation. When someone wants to use bioinformation, must pay the price of bioinformation to the owner of it. Bioinformation ownership takes precedence over bioinformation licensing rights, and information on the use of bioinformatics is disclosed to bioinformed owners.

The ownership and use rights of the secondary information made by using the bioinformation belong to the party who created the secondary information.

5.Architecture

The PRASM architecture is made up of three different layers.



Blockchain device

the basic architecture that includes database, consensus algorithm and networks.

PRASM protocol

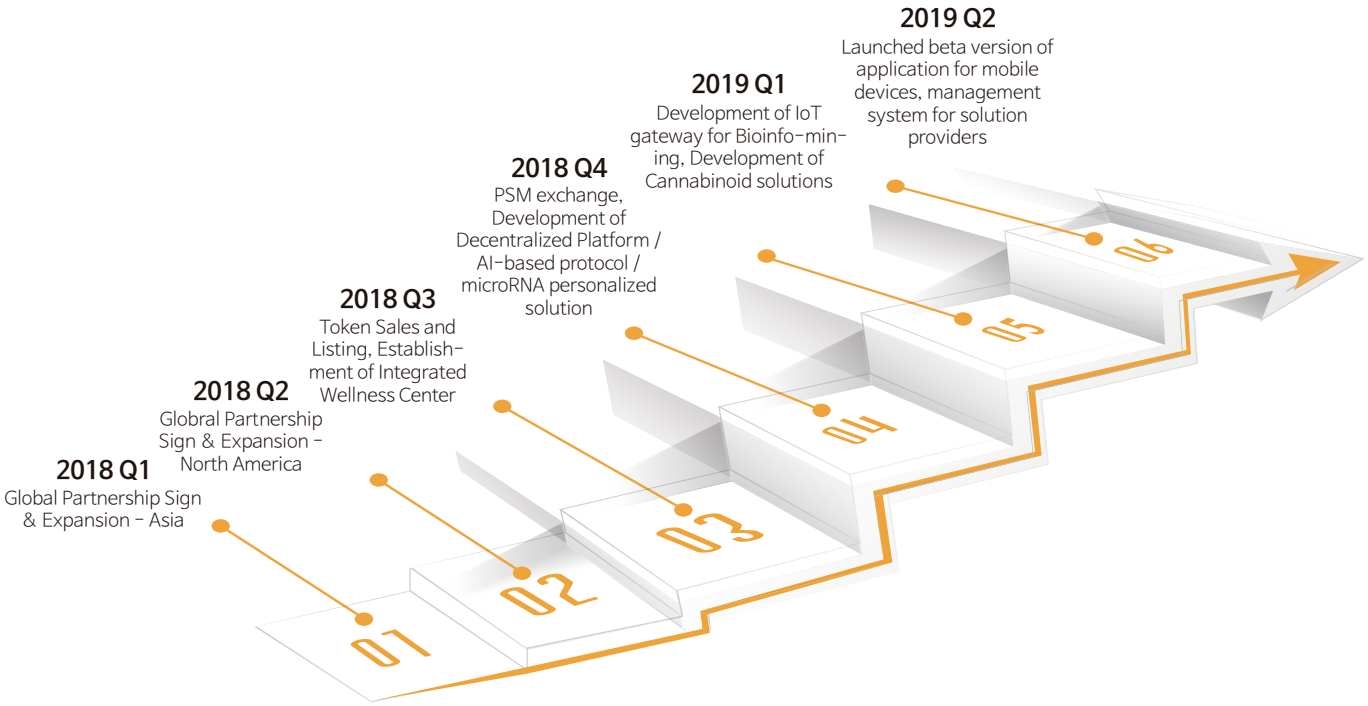
a protocol for bioinformatics collection, integration and analysis. The protocol is operated and developed by AI.

PRASM platform

a virtual space in which participants and solutions are connected.

6.Roadmap

6. Roadmap



7.Members and Partners

MEMBER

Tan Ti Kai MD

Dr. Tan Ti Kai is from Malaysia and a medical doctor who specialized for aesthetic and functional medicine. He was trained Malaysian National University Hospital, has been in charge of medical director at Dita clinic, KM clinic and Monarch Medispa.

Mark A. Reder

Mark A. Reder is a US attorney and medical tourism businessman.
He does global legal consulting and is in charge of CLO at SkyMedicus which is well-known medical tourism company.

Kwon Yonghyun MD

Dr. Kwon Yonghyun is a medical doctor, healer and entrepreneur from Korea.
He graduated Korea University Medical College and completed Graduate School of Health Promotion.
He has practiced aesthetic medicine and functional medicine at Bloom Clinic ,took part in Humanscape as a co-founder. He is a founder and CEO at HALO Korea which is functional medicine based personalized healthcare start-up.

Park Minsuk

Park Minsuk is from Korea and builds professional career at several global corporations and start-ups. He has managed brand development and has launched many brands successfully.

Raymond Kurshals

Raymond Kurshals is from U.S and well-known master of pilates.
He has been an olympic coach, certified Chiropractic/Osteopathic practitioner and professor of Ohio state university and Boulder university. He is in charge of CEO of SantaFe pilates center.

Kim Sungjin

Kim SungJin, from Korea, is an enterpreneur in medical industry field who has worked at multi-national pharmaceutical companies for more than a decade. Also he was the president Docple : doctors' community website in Korea, to contribute to medical network of Korea.

Myung Kyungsuk

MyungKyungSuk, from Korea, is a developer who can covers either way hardware and software. CEO of E2ST (Enhence Embedded System Technology).

Edwin Chang MD

Dr. Edwin Chang is from Malaysia and a doctor of family medicine and an stem cell expert who has more than 15 years of clinical experience. He trains doctors in several academy and advises global medical equipment and pharmaceutical companies.
He is an owner doctor of Klinik Mediskin.

Kim Jinhong

Kim Jinhong is an energy healer and meditation instructor from Korea.
He is certified Access CF, CEO of Reconnective Healing center in Korea and rising star in Korean meditation industry.

7.Members and Partners

ADVISER

Tommy Uchida PhD

Ph.D Tommy Uchida, from Japan, obtained Ph.D degree with study of AI technology at university of Tokyo. CEO of Smart Trade. Ph.D. Tommy Uchida is from Japan and completed doctoral program at the university of Tokyo. He was awarded Excellence award of Artificial Intelligence Society Study Group. He founded a start-up while studying abroad and succeeded in buying out to listed companies. He was CTO at Digital Garage and is CEO at SmartTrade.

Terence Loh

Terence Loh is from Singapore, takes charge of asset management in Northern Asia region at J.P. Morgan. He co-founded Dorr fund, Blue Run ventures, Vision Knight fund and administer asset of 4billion USD to invest in IT, Retail, Media and Healthcare sector. He is CEO and Co-founder of Novena Global Lifecare Group.

Bill Choi

Bill Choi is from Canada and has been executive for more than 25 years in energy sector of North Americas and Asia. He is vice president of Canadian Council of Commerce in Korea and CEO of G&G Global Solutions. He has advised global companies such as SK energy, Petro-Canada and Sunoco.

Marco Poliquin

Marco Poliquin is from Canada and build a career of IT development. He takes part in blockchain project such as NapoleonX and Aitheon and is an advisor for Asobi Coin.

Park, Hyunsuk

Park Hyunsuk is an entrepreneur from Korea and selected as '30 under 30' of 2017 by Forbes.

PARTNER

ASIA CANNABINOID RESEARCH

DNA Link
Your Link to Precision Genomics
http://www.dnalink.com

NuriBio
http://www.nuribio.com

HALO
http://www.haloheal.com

NOVENA GLOBAL LIFECARE
http://www.novenalifecare.com

novu medical aesthetics
http://www.iamnovu.com

YORKBRIDGE CAPITAL
http://yorkbridgecapital.ca

Blockchain Times
http://www.blockchaintime.co.kr

Pilates Santa Fe
http://www.pilatessantafe.com

SUN_IN BIO
http://www.suninbio.com

klinikmediskin
47, Jalan PJS 11/28B,
46150, PJ, Malaysia

CREATIP
http://creatip.co.kr

http://www.gunseibio.com

FITFLOW
14,Apgujeongro 80 gil,
Gangnamgu, Seoul, Korea

SU medical
http://www.su-medical.co.kr

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강.인.함
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CL143 COMPANY
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Oracle
https://tentech.modoo.at/?link=8lilm6yp

MY partners

CRYPTOFACTURE

8. Others (Legal Issues, etc.)

Any information in this document(henceforth "White Paper") shall be available only for those who have received it for the sole purpose of evaluating PRASM and PSM tokens.

PRASM(including PRASM foundation, its members, employees, and subsidiaries) has this White Paper to provide detailed information about the team and the platform the PRASM team is planning to create to those who have keen interest in PRASM. Therefore, this White Paper is not intended to solicit investment to PRASM team or platform. As this White Paper is based on information of the time when it was written, there is no guarantee that any information contained herein will be relevant in the future as well.

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01

Anti Money Laundering(AML) Act

Buyers must agree to not be engaged in money laundering, illegal currency trade, and any other prohibited activities in any way through PSM tokens of PRASM or other related derivatives (if any). Each participant should be aware of the fact that they are not allowed to, directly or indirectly, sell, exchange, or dispose of PSM tokens and other related derivatives for the purpose of money laundering.

02

Important Issues

Due to frequent change in related policies, laws, regulations, technology, economy, and other factors, information contained herein may not be accurate, reliable, or final and may be subject to changes. This White Paper is provided only as a reference.

The PRASM team does not take any responsibility for accuracy and legitimacy of the information provided. If you want to participate in the platform, you should not solely depend on the information in this White Paper. We recommend participants conduct their own research before sponsoring.

In essence, this White Paper is a business proposal or promotional material and is not legally binding in any case. All information set out herein is only for reference, and token buyers should take extra caution for themselves.