Biometric QR Codes

The Quick Response (QR) Code, a modern-day update of the bar code, has become very popular with marketeers because of its ability



Strings of **DNA** holding around 23,000 genes. Of those, about 400 genes describe

Human genetic code

body's reaction to pharmaceuticals DNA expressed alphanumerically

AACCACCA TCCTTACG GATCGCTA AGTCTCAG TAGCAGCT TCCTATGC CTAGCGAT AGTCAGTC **VARIANTS**

QR CODE DESIGN

Monochromatic pixellated layout, where each black or white square represents 1 or 0 binary code Positioning patterns



read data correctly Version information Data content All information stored in "bits", called modules. Reads vertically from bottom

right corner

Help QR readers to

QR codes come in range

of versions from 1 to 40 Level 1: Holds 25 alphanumeric characters

Size: 97 x 97 modules **Level 40:** Holds 4.296 alphanumeric characters

(enough to carry data for 400+ human genes) Size: 177 x 177 modules

QR codes could be printed onto patients' medical cards to allow

doctors to quickly access their genetic information and prescribe

better tailored treatments

Source: qrcode.com, Marshfield Clinic

BAR CODE HISTORY

code invented (circular design)

1952: First bar 1973: UPC bar code invented (still used today)

1974: Wrigley's Gum first product to print bar code on packet

1994: Subsidiary of Tovota develops QR Code

QR Codes

cost-effective as

conventionally printed

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