DBMS MINIPROJECT HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ANEESH RAVISHANKAR PES1UG20CS051

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Abstract:

The need for healthcare services is growing with the increase in population and the number of patients who seek health care at hospitals, medical facilities, holistic groups, and physicians practice has improved significantly.

These bring a new set of challenges for the staff of the facility and administrators. Online scheduling software, a recent technological advancement, has made the booking process in hospitals easier for both patients and administrative staffs.

Short project description

The project which has been implemented here is a hospital appointment management system. This project has 2 components:

- 1. Patient view
- 2. Admin view

If we look at this from a patient's perspective, this project allows him to register to make an account, then login and use its various functionalities. First, he must sign up and provide a valid (in this case a non-clashing) email ID and phone number. Upon providing the necessary information an account is created and is added to the database.

Once an account has been created, the next step is logging in by entering username and password. Then, you have to book an appointment. You enter the necessary information like Date of visit, doctor, and clinic, and the system will scan through the database to see if said doctor is available on that given date. If he is, then the appointment can be booked. The patient has an option to view all his appointments. Furthermore, the patient also has a choice to cancel his appointments. We also allow his to check all his cancelled appointments to allow him to schedule it better the next time around.

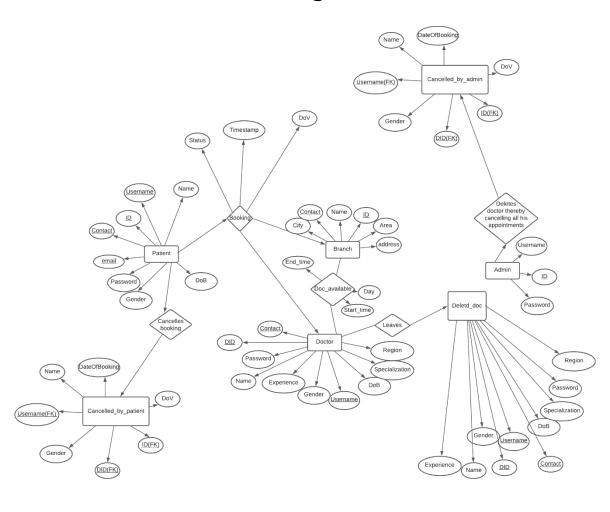
Coming to the admin view, first we have to login as an admin. The admin has a lot more functionalities. Firstly, he has the choice to add and delete doctors, each of which results in a varying set of events to take place. He also has the option add and delete a branch of the hospital; in case it closes. Then he has the ability to view all of the doctor's appointments. He can view all the branches as well. When he deletes a hospital or a branch, a series of operations take place which will cancel the appointment of the patient as well. We also provide a facility to view the doctors who left for future use if necessary.

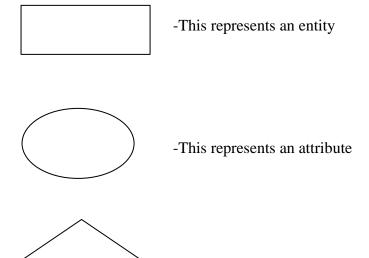
Future scope:

This project has a lot of scope in the real world. A patient can book his appointments and keep track of them online. It makes it easier for the admin to manage the doctors, branches and the appointments at once. As a future scope, the system can have a doctor's login as well where he can communicate with the admin about the completion of an appointment and notify the patient. Once this is done, the project will be ready to release. The use case for this

can be a single hospital with a few branches first to test out the software. If this succeeds, then it can be scaled up to high functioning hospitals as well.

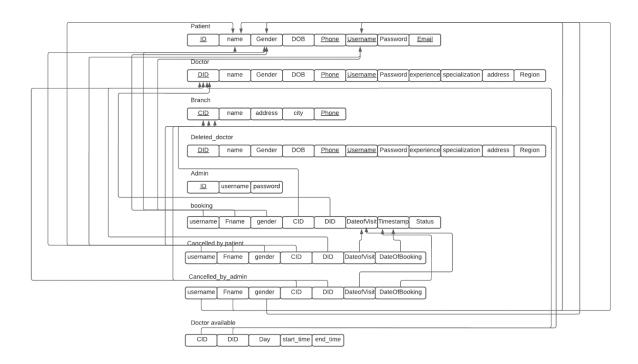
ER-diagram





-This represents a relation

Relational Schema



DDL statements used to build the database

DELIMITER \$\$

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-- Procedures

--

--

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `normalizeregion` () begin DECLARE finished int default 0;

```
declare city1 varchar(50) default "";
DECLARE city_list varchar(200) default "";
DECLARE regcursor CURSOR FOR SELECT city from branch;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER For NOT FOUND SET finished = 1;
open regcursor;
start_loop:LOOP
FETCH regcursor into city1;
if finished = 1 THEN
LEAVE start_loop;
END IF;
SET city_list = CONCAT(city_list,", ",UPPER(city1));
END LOOP start_loop;
CLOSE regcursor;
SELECT city_list;
END$$
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `valid_experience` (IN `DOB`
DATE, IN 'exp' INT, OUT 'msg' VARCHAR(30)) BEGIN
DECLARE age int;
declare startage int;
set age= age_doctor(DOB);
set startage=age-exp;
IF startage<20 THEN
set msg= 'Invalid exp entered';
ELSE
if exp>5 THEN
set msg='The doctor is experienced';
ELSE
set msg='the doctor is inexperienced';
end if;
```

```
END IF;
END$$
-- Functions
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` FUNCTION `age_doctor` (`DOB` DATE)
RETURNS INT(11) BEGIN
DECLARE age int;
set age=datediff(CURRENT_DATE,DOB);
set age=floor(age/365);
RETURN age;
END$$
DELIMITER;
Table creation:
-- Table structure for table `admintable`
CREATE TABLE `admintable` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'password' varchar(100) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

__

```
-- Table structure for table `booking`
CREATE TABLE 'booking' (
 `username` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Fname` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `CID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DOV` date NOT NULL,
 `Timestamp` datetime NOT NULL,
 `Status` varchar(50) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Triggers `booking`
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `cancel_book` AFTER UPDATE ON `booking` FOR EACH ROW if
(new.status like 'Cancelled by Patient')
then
INSERT into
cancelled_by_patient(username,Fname,gender,CenterID,DID,DOV,DateOfBooking)
VALUES (old.username,old.Fname,old.gender,old.cid,old.did,old.dov,old.timestamp);
ELSE
INSERT into
cancelled_by_admin(username,Fname,gender,CenterID,DID,DOV,DateOfBooking)
VALUES (old.username,old.Fname,old.gender,old.cid,old.did,old.dov,old.timestamp);
end if
$$
DELIMITER;
```

Table structure for table `branch`
CREATE TABLE `branch` (
`CID` int(11) NOT NULL,
`name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
`address` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
`city` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
`contact` varchar(10) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
Triggers `branch`
DELIMITER \$\$
CREATE TRIGGER `deletedbranch` AFTER DELETE ON `branch` FOR EACH ROW delete from doctor_available where doctor_available.CID=old.cid
\$\$
DELIMITER;
Table structure for table `cancelled_by_admin`

```
CREATE TABLE `cancelled_by_admin` (
 `username` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Fname` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `CenterID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DOV` date NOT NULL,
 `DateOfBooking` datetime NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
-- Table structure for table `cancelled_by_patient`
CREATE TABLE `cancelled_by_patient` (
 `username` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Fname` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `CenterID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DOV` date NOT NULL,
 `DateOfBooking` datetime NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
  _____
```

-- Table structure for table `deleted_doctors`

__

```
CREATE TABLE `deleted_doctors` (
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `dob` date NOT NULL,
 `experience` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `specialisation` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `contact` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `address` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `password` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 'region' varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Table structure for table `doctor`
CREATE TABLE `doctor` (
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `dob` date NOT NULL,
 `experience` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `specialisation` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `contact` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
`address` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
 `region` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'password' varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL
);
-- Triggers `doctor`
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER 'admin_cancel' AFTER DELETE ON 'doctor' FOR EACH ROW
UPDATE booking set `Status`="Cancelled by admin" where booking.DID=old.DID
$$
DELIMITER;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `deleteavail` AFTER DELETE ON `doctor` FOR EACH ROW delete
from doctor_available where doctor_available.DID=old.did
$$
DELIMITER;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `deletedDoc` AFTER DELETE ON `doctor` FOR EACH ROW
INSERT INTO deleted_doctors(DID,name,gender,dob,experience,specialisation,contact
      ,address,username,password,region) VALUES
(old.DID,old.name,old.gender,old.dob,old.experience,old.specialisation,
      old.contact,old.address,old.username,old.password,old.region)
$$
DELIMITER;
-- Table structure for table `doctor_available`
```

```
--
```

```
CREATE TABLE `doctor_available` (
 `CID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `DID` int(11) NOT NULL,
 'day' varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `starttime` time NOT NULL,
 `endtime` time NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Table structure for table `patient`
CREATE TABLE `patient` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `dob` date NOT NULL,
 `phone` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `password` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 'email' varchar(30) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
Adding primary keys and auto-increment
ALTER TABLE `admintable`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);
```

```
-- Indexes for table `branch`
ALTER TABLE `branch`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`CID`, `contact`);
-- Indexes for table `deleted_doctors`
ALTER TABLE `deleted_doctors`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('DID', 'username', 'contact');
-- Indexes for table `doctor`
ALTER TABLE `doctor`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('DID', 'username', 'contact');
-- Indexes for table `patient`
ALTER TABLE 'patient'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id', 'username', 'email', 'phone');
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admintable`
ALTER TABLE `admintable`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
```

--

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `patient`

--

ALTER TABLE `patient`

MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=15;

COMMIT;

There are a total of 10 tables in the database each of which have been highlighted in bold in the above command dump.

There are a total of 5 triggers which have also been highlighted.

There are 2 procedures, one of which uses a user-defined function which has been highlighted at the start.

Methods used to populate Data

Direct interaction with database using xampp:

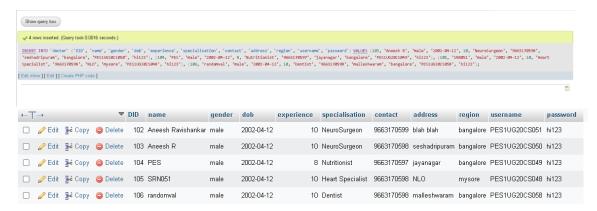
INSERT INTO `doctor` (`DID`, `name`, `gender`, `dob`, `experience`, `specialisation`, `contact`, `address`, `region`, `username`, `password`) VALUES

(103, 'Aneesh R', 'male', '2002-04-12', 10, 'NeuroSurgeon', '9663170598', 'seshadripuram', 'bangalore', 'PES1UG20CS050', 'hi123'),

(104, 'PES', 'male', '2002-04-12', 8, 'Nutritionist', '9663170597', 'jayanagar', 'bangalore', 'PES1UG20CS049', 'hi123'),

(105, 'SRN051', 'male', '2002-04-12', 10, 'Heart Specialist', '9663170598', 'NLO', 'mysore', 'PES1UG20CS048', 'hi123'),

(106, 'randomval', 'male', '2002-04-12', 10, 'Dentist', '9663170598', 'malleshwaram', 'bangalore', 'PES1UG20CS058', 'hi123');

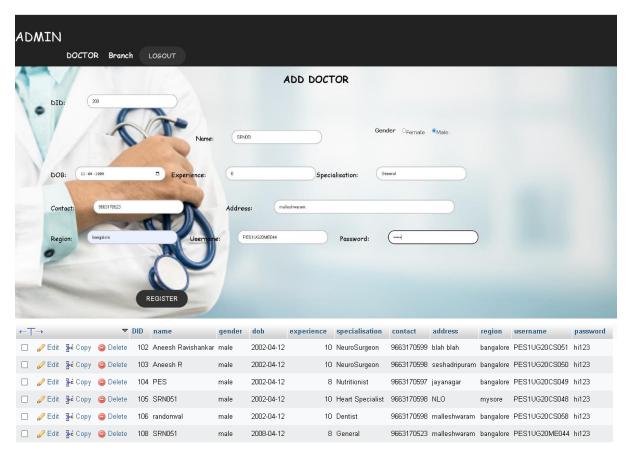


Populating data by interacting with front end

1. Patient Signup

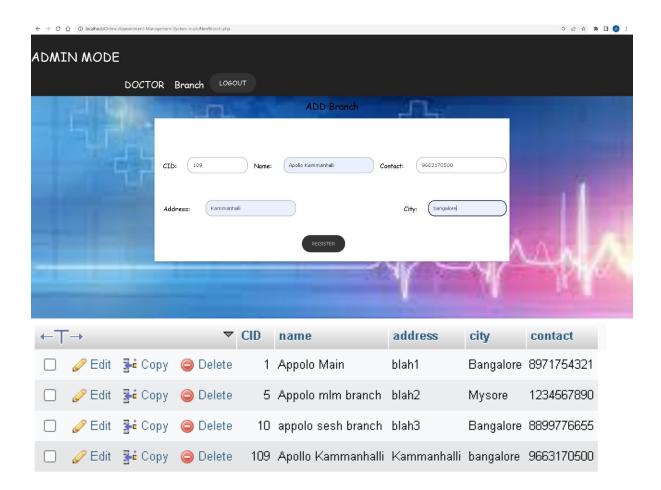


2. Adding Doctor



DID entered in this case is restricted from 100 to 200 so I changed the did to 108 instead

3. Adding Clinic



4.Appointing Doctor to a Branch



CID	DID	day	starttime	endtime
10	102	Monday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Tuesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Wednesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Thursday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Friday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Saturday	06:08:00	07:09:00
109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
<mark>109</mark>	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:48:00

Join Queries

1.Getting doctors and the day they are working on:

SELECT name,day

FROM doctor

INNER JOIN doctor_available ON doctor_available.DID = doctor.DID;



2.Getting the name of the branch and the days when its open

SELECT name, day

FROM branch

INNER JOIN doctor_available ON branch.CID = doctor_available.CID;



3. Getting the Doctor Aneesh Ravishankar's appointments

SELECT booking.username,fname as patient_name,booking.gender,cid,dov

FROM booking

INNER JOIN doctor ON doctor.DID = booking.DID

where doctor.name like "Aneesh Ravishankar";



4.Getting all of "apollo sesh branch" appointments

SELECT booking.username,fname as patient_name,booking.gender,did,dov

FROM booking

INNER JOIN branch ON branch.CID = booking.CID

where branch.name like "apollo sesh branch";



Aggregate Functions:

1.Counting number of doctors:

SELECT COUNT(*) as number_of_doctors FROM doctor;



2. Return the number of doctors who are older than 19:

SELECT COUNT(*) as number_of_doctors FROM doctor where age_doctor(doctor.dob)>19;



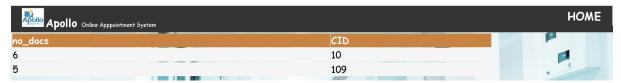
3. Return number of doctors currently appointed under each CID

SELECT count(*) as no_docs,CID

FROM doctor_available

GROUP BY CID;

CID	DID	day	starttime	endtime
10	102	Monday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Tuesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Wednesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Thursday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Friday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Saturday	06:08:00	07:09:00
109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:48:00



4. Count the number of doctors from different regions and arrange them in ascending order

SELECT region,count(*) as no_docs

FROM doctor

GROUP BY region

order by no_docs ASC;



Set Functions:

1. Return the information of doctors who are from Bangalore and Mumbai

SELECT *

FROM doctor

WHERE region = "bangalore"

UNION

SELECT *

FROM doctor

WHERE region = "mumbai"



2. Return the information of doctors whose age is between 19 and 25

SELECT *

FROM doctor

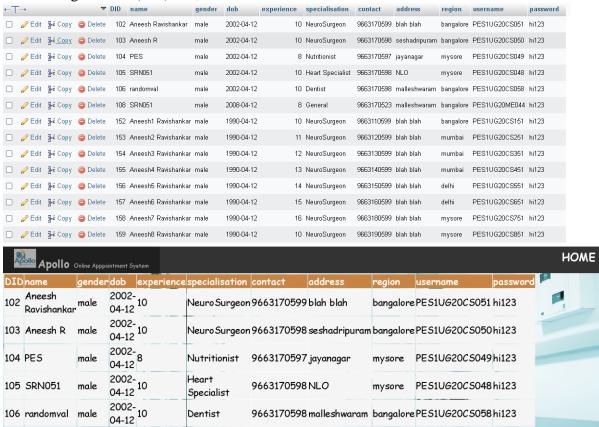
WHERE age_doctor(dob)>19

intersect

SELECT *

FROM doctor

WHERE age_doctor(dob)<25;



3. Return the days when appointments are scheduled in CenterIDs '106' and '109':

SELECT CID, day

FROM doctor_available

WHERE CID="106"

UNION

SELECT CID, day

FROM doctor available

WHERE CID="109"

109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
5	158	Monday	23:29:00	23:29:00
5	158	Tuesday	23:29:00	23:29:00
5	158	Wednesday	23:29:00	23:29:00
104	154	Monday	22:30:00	23:30:00
104	154	Tuesday	22:30:00	23:30:00
104	154	Wednesday	22:30:00	23:30:00
106	156	Monday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Tuesday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Wednesday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Thursday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Friday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Saturday	23:30:00	23:54:00



4. Return the days when doctors "Aneesh5 Ravishankar" and "SRN051" are taking appointments

SELECT name,day

FROM doctor_available

inner join doctor on doctor.DID=doctor_available.DID

WHERE name like "Aneesh5 Ravishankar"

UNION

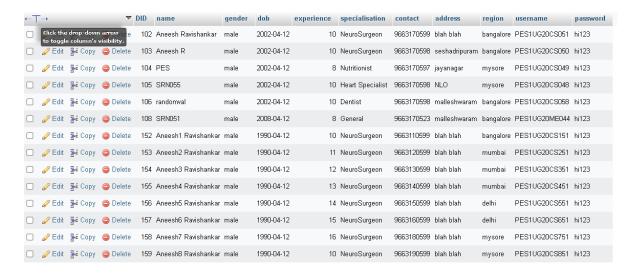
SELECT name,day

FROM doctor_available inner join doctor on doctor.DID=doctor_available.DID

WHERE name like "SRN051";



CID	DID	day	starttime	endtime
10	102	Monday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Tuesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Wednesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Thursday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Friday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Saturday	06:08:00	07:09:00
109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
5	158	Monday	23:29:00	23:29:00
5	158	Tuesday	23:29:00	23:29:00
5	158	Wednesday	23:29:00	23:29:00
104	154	Monday	22:30:00	23:30:00
104	154	Tuesday	22:30:00	23:30:00
104	154	Wednesday	22:30:00	23:30:00
106	156	Monday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Tuesday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Wednesday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Thursday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Friday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Saturday	23:30:00	23:54:00



Functions and Procedures

As we have seen in the documentation above, there are a lot of cases when the system uses an important user defined function, which is age_doctor, the code for which has been provided below

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` FUNCTION `age_doctor` (`DOB` DATE)
RETURNS INT(11) BEGIN

DECLARE age int;

set age=datediff(CURRENT_DATE,DOB);

set age=floor(age/365);

RETURN age;

END\$\$

This takes the input as Date of birth and returns age of the doctor in years using the datediff function.

Furthermore, this function is also used in creating the procedure valid experience, the code for which is provided below:

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `valid_experience` (IN `DOB` DATE, IN `exp` INT, OUT `msg` VARCHAR(30)) BEGIN

DECLARE age int;

declare startage int;

set age= age_doctor(DOB);

set startage=age-exp;

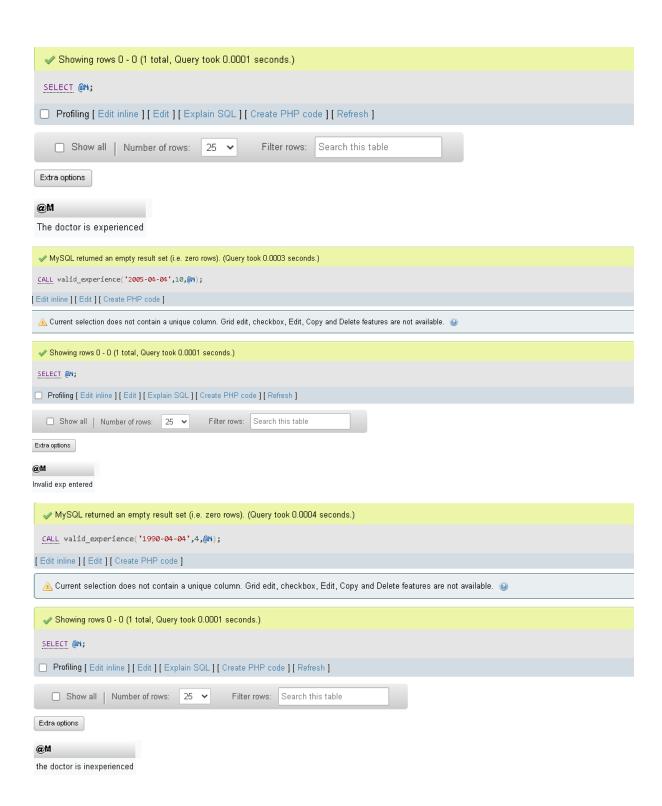
IF startage<20 THEN

```
set msg= 'Invalid exp entered';
ELSE
if exp>5 THEN
set msg='The doctor is experienced';
ELSE
set msg='the doctor is inexperienced';
end if;
END IF;
```

END\$\$

First, it checks whether the experience entered is actually valid or not. This is done by taking the entered experience and subtracting it with the doctor's current age. If this age is lesser than 20 then it means the doctor is lying about his experience. If the doctor passes this test, then his experience is assessed. If he has an experience of more than 5 years, the message will output that the doctor is experienced, else it'll output that the doctor is inexperienced.

```
CALL valid_experience(1990-04-10,10,@M);
```



Triggers and cursors:

Cursors:

Cursor has been used in a procedure where we convert the city of the branch to uppercase and return it.

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `normalizeregion` () begin
DECLARE finished int default 0;
declare city1 varchar(50) default "";
DECLARE city_list varchar(200) default "";
DECLARE regcursor CURSOR FOR SELECT city from branch;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER For NOT FOUND SET finished = 1;
open regcursor;
start_loop:LOOP
FETCH regcursor into city1;
if finished = 1 THEN
LEAVE start_loop;
END IF;
SET city_list = CONCAT(city_list,", ",UPPER(city1));
END LOOP start_loop;
CLOSE regcursor;
SELECT city_list;
END$$
```



Triggers:

There are a number of triggers in this:

```
Triggers `booking`
```

--

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER `cancel_book` AFTER UPDATE ON `booking` FOR EACH ROW if (new.status like 'Cancelled by Patient')

then

INSERT into

cancelled_by_patient(username,Fname,gender,CenterID,DID,DOV,DateOfBooking) VALUES (old.username,old.Fname,old.gender,old.cid,old.did,old.dov,old.timestamp);

ELSE

INSERT into

cancelled_by_admin(username,Fname,gender,CenterID,DID,DOV,DateOfBooking) VALUES (old.username,old.Fname,old.gender,old.cid,old.did,old.dov,old.timestamp);

end if

\$\$

DELIMITER:

The trigger above inserts into cancelled_by_patient if the patient cancels the appointment and inserts into cancelled_by_admin if the doctor leaves the hospital

Triggers 'branch'

--

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER `deletedbranch` AFTER DELETE ON `branch` FOR EACH ROW delete from doctor_available where doctor_available.CID=old.cid

\$\$

DELIMITER;

This trigger updates the doctor_available table upon closing of the branch. We assume that the branch deals with all its current appointments and then closes so we don't update the booking

Triggers 'doctor'

--

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER `admin_cancel` AFTER DELETE ON `doctor` FOR EACH ROW UPDATE booking set `Status`="Cancelled by admin" where booking.DID=old.DID

\$\$

DELIMITER;

The possibility of a doctor leaving the hospital before dealing with his appoints is way higher than a branch shutting down without dealing with its current appointments so we have to look into this matter with greater depth. First, we set the status of booking as cancelled by admin which will trigger cancel_book

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER `deleteavail` AFTER DELETE ON `doctor` FOR EACH ROW delete from doctor_available where doctor_available.DID=old.did

\$\$

DELIMITER;

Then we update the available doctors.

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER `deletedDoc` AFTER DELETE ON `doctor` FOR EACH ROW INSERT INTO deleted_doctors(DID,name,gender,dob,experience,specialisation,contact ,address,username,password,region) VALUES

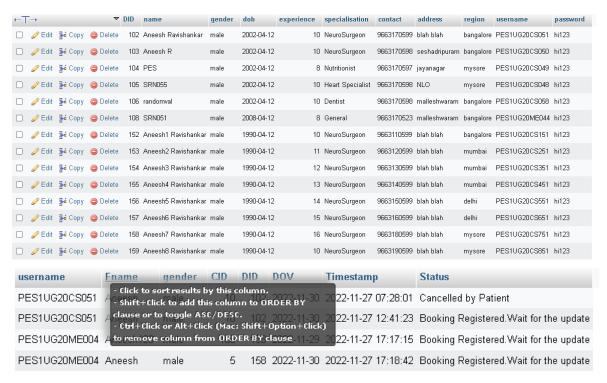
(old.DID,old.name,old.gender,old.dob,old.experience,old.specialisation, old.contact,old.address,old.username,old.password,old.region)

\$\$

DELIMITER;

Finally we add the doctor to a list of deleted doctors.

Before deletion





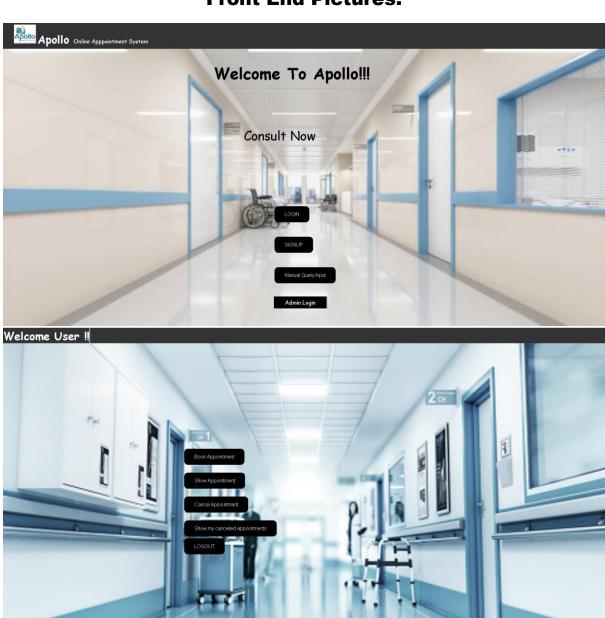
CID	DID	day	starttime	endtime
10	102	Monday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Tuesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Wednesday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Thursday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Friday	06:08:00	07:09:00
10	102	Saturday	06:08:00	07:09:00
109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:30:00
109	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:48:00
5	158	Monday	23:29:00	23:29:00
5	158	Tuesday	23:29:00	23:29:00
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104	154	Wednesday	22:30:00	23:30:00
106	156	Monday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Tuesday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	6 Wednesday 23:30:00		23:54:00
106	156	Thursday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	156	Friday	23:30:00	23:54:00
106	06 156 Saturday		23:30:00	23:54:00

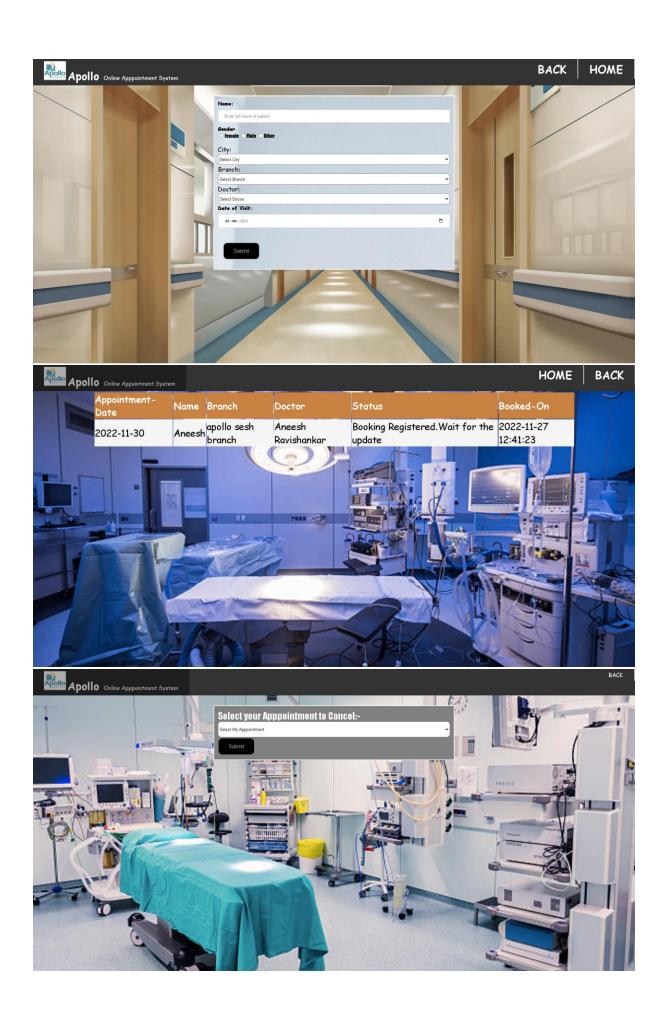
After deletion of CID 156

CID	DID	day	starttime	en	dtime			
10	102	Monday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
10	102	Tuesday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
10	102	Wednesday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
10	102	Thursday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
10	102	Friday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
10	102	Saturday	06:08:00	07:	09:00			
109	108	Monday	06:06:00	17:	30:00			
109	108	Tuesday	06:06:00	17:3	30:00			
109	108	Wednesday	06:06:00	17:	30:00			
109	108	Tuesday	02:10:00	20:	48:00			
109	108	Wednesday	02:10:00	20:	48:00			
104	154	Monday	22:30:00	23:	30:00			
104	154	Tuesday	22:30:00	23:	30:00			
104	154	Wednesday	22:30:00	23:	30:00			
106	156	Monday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
106	156	Tuesday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
106	156	Wednesday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
106	156	Thursday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
106	156	Friday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
106	156	Saturday	23:30:00	23:	54:00			
usernar		9		DID	DOA	Timestam	р	Status
PESI		rt results by this o k to add this colun		102	2022-11-30	2022-11-27	07:28:01	Cancelled by Patient
PES1 cl	ause or to	toggle ASC/DESC	ale 10	102	2022-11-30	2022-11-27	12:41:23	Booking Registered.Wait for the update
_		or Alt+Click (Mac: column from ORD		156 156	2022-11-29	2022-11-27	17:17:15	Booking Registered.Wait for the update
PES1U	320ME00	4 Aneesh m	ale 5	158	2022-11-30	2022-11-27	17:18:42	Cancelled by admin

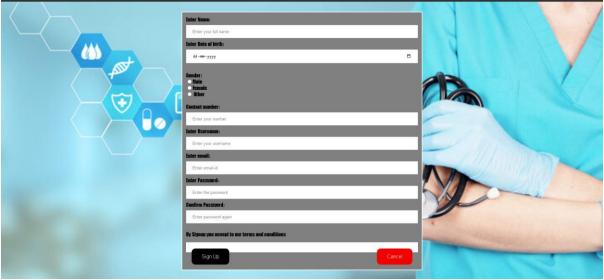


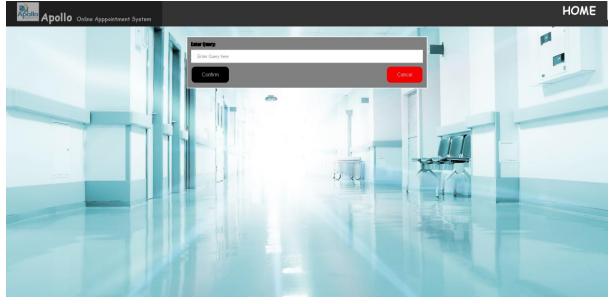
Front End Pictures:













REGISTER

