INTRODUCTION OF HEALTH CARE AND TELEMEDICINE

1. INTRODUCTION

"Health care" involves the organized provision of medical services and interventions to maintain or improve individual and community well-being. It encompasses a spectrum of practices, from preventive measures to therapeutic interventions, delivered by various healthcare professionals in diverse settings.

Telemedicine is a subset of healthcare leveraging digital communication technologies for remote medical consultations, diagnostics, and treatment. It transcends geographical constraints, offering virtual healthcare services that enhance accessibility and efficiency. Telemedicine includes virtual consultations, remote monitoring, and digital health records, providing cost-effective and convenient healthcare solutions, especially in situations where in-person visits are challenging.

1.1.ADVANTAGES:

- Telemedicine can help to improve access to care, especially for patients in rural and underserved areas.
- Telemedicine can help to improve continuity of care by providing more frequent and regular contact between patients and their care providers.
- Telemedicine can help to save on costs by reducing the need for travel and accommodation for patients and care providers.
- Telemedicine can offer more flexible appointment times and locations.
- Telemedicine can be more convenient for patients as they can receive care from the comfort of their own homes.
- Telemedicine can help to improve patient satisfaction by providing a more convenient and personalized care experience.
- Telemedicine can help to increase access to specialists, who may not be available in a patient's local area.

1.2.OBJECTIVES:

- Enable access to healthcare services beyond geoghraphical constraints.
- Streamline healthcare processes through digital communication technologies.
- Reduce healthcare costs by minimizing the need for physical infrastructure and In –person visits.
- Facilities easy access to medical consultations, diagnostics, and treatment.
- Promote equal access to services, overcoming barriers to traditional in person care

1.3.GOALS:

- Improving accessibility to medical services
- Enhancing patient's outcomes.
- Reducing healthcare cost.
- Facilitating remote consultations for timely interventions.
- Ensuring data security and privacy of patient's records.

2. PHP:

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million website and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, it now stands for PHP; Hypertext Preprocessor, a recursive acronym. PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page: PHP commands can be embedded directly into an HTML source document. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. PHP is free software released under the PHP License. PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

2.1.Php Syntax:

```
< ? Php
Echo 'Hello Words';
?>
```

2.2. Why we use PHP?

You have obviously head of a number of programming language out there you may be wondering why we should want to use PHP as our poison for the web programming. Below are some of the compelling reasons.

- PHP is open source and free
- Large community document.
- It is regular updated to keep abreast with the latest technology trends.

3. HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language for creating web pages.

- HTML stands for hypertext markup language.
- It describes structure of web pages.
- HTML elements are represented by tags.
- It consist series of elements.

3.1. HTML Example:

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> page title </title>

</head>
        <body>
            <h1> my first heading </h1>
             my first paragraph 
        </body>

</html>
```

3.2. Advantages of HTML:

- The first advantage it is widely used.
- Every browser support HTML language.
- Easy to learn and use.
- It is by default in every window so you don't need to purchase extra software.
- We can integrate HTML with CSS, JavaScript, and Php etc.

3.3. Disadvantages of HTML:

- It can create only static and plain pages so if we need dynamic pages then **HTML**.
- Need to write a lot of codes for making simple webpage.
- Security features are not good in **HTML**.
- If we need to write long code for making a webpage then it produces some complexity.

3.4. Why HTML is used in web pages:

Web developing includes two main sections.

Backend: codes that are written by **Python, PHP, ASP.Net**, and **Go** language to name but a few by the developer.

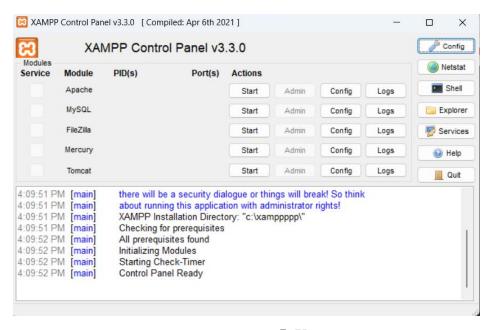
Frontend: which is makeup showed by clients or users browsers and for doing this we should use **HTML** (**Hypertext Markup Language**), it just shows some elements for users and doesn't run any functions.

When we go to a specific **URL**, your request is sent to your desired server and it'll render for your **HTML** of the site in fact the server runs any server-side functions.

4. Xampp

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by **Apache Friends**, consisting mainly of the Apache **HTTPServer**, **MariaDB** database, and interpreters for scripts written in the **PHP** and **Perl programming languages.** Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as **XAMPP**, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.

XAMPP's ease of deployment means a **WAMP** or **LAMP** stack can be installed quickly and simply on an **operating system** by a developer, with the advantage that common add-in applications such as **Word Press** and **Joomla!** Can also be installed with similar ease using **Bitnami.**



I. Xampp

5. SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

5.1. Main Problem With Existing System:

• Time Consuming:

In our current system, all the processes are carried out by human so naturally it. Requires more time and, in that case, it will require more time to solve problem.

• Difficult in Implementing:

It is difficult to implement the solution because sometime the problem is big and cannot solve by any people. So we must have to prepare about this always to do what in this.

5.2. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:

a) Software Requirements:

- Operating System: Window 8, Window 10, Window 11, Linux etc.
- Framework:- Laravel 5.8*
- Server: Xampp, Wamp, etc.
- Database:- MySQL(phpmyadmin)
- Text Editor: Vs. Code, Notepad++ etc.
- Other Software: Git, Composer etc.

b) Hardware Requirements:

- Processor:- Intel i3 or more
 - Processor Speed:- 2.30GHz or more
- Hard Disk:- 100 GB or more
- RAM:- 4GB or more
- Other: Keyboard, Mouse, etc.

6. SYSTEM DESIGN:

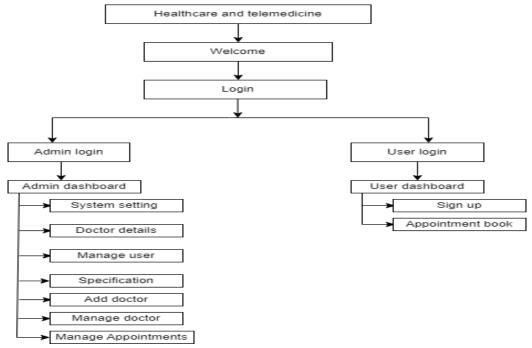
The system design for healthcare and telemedicine involves the integration of various technologies to ensure efficient and accessible healthcare services. The architecture includes secure electronic health record (EHR) systems for storing and managing patient data, interoperability standards for seamless information exchange between healthcare providers, and robust telemedicine platforms for remote consultations. The system prioritizes data security and privacy, employing encryption and authentication measures to protect sensitive health information.

Additionally, real-time communication tools enable healthcare professionals to collaborate and consult remotely, fostering timely and effective patient care. User-friendly interfaces and mobile applications enhance accessibility, allowing patients to schedule appointments, access medical records, and participate in virtual consultations. Overall, the system design aims to leverage technology to bridge gaps in healthcare delivery, providing a comprehensive and patient-centric approach to medical services.

6.1. MODULE:

Module is a diagrammatic representation of functionality within a project. It may have one or many module in software. In other words, module is an approach that subdivides a system into smaller parts called Module that independently created and then in Different Systems. Each of a set of standardized parts or independent unit can be used to construct a more complex structure.

A module is a high-level description of a functional area, consisting of a group of processes describing the functionality of the module and a group of packages implementing the functionality. Module components include portability, which allows then to be used in a variety of systems, and interoperability, which allows them to function with the components of other system.



II. Module of Healthcare and telemedicine

6.2. INFORMATION ABOUT FORM:

HOME: This page is the main page through which new site visitor can save their detail and enter into the system.

ABOUT US: This page contains information about the site owner.

CONTACT US: This is page contain administrator email id, comment box to send message to the admin.

LOGIN/REGISTRATION: Login/Registration form is the page which allow authorized person to enter into site and restrict unauthorized person to enter into this site.

(ADMIN FORM) HOMEPAGE: This page is the main page through which admin can view some attraction able things to explore more.

USER POSTING: Administrator can enter information about packages through this page and also can modify.

SITE SETTING: Administrator can fill up the frontend page details like logo, site name, Social media handles, etc.

6.3. ER DIAGRAM:

ER diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram. It is a High Level Data Diagram. This Diagram is used to define the data elements and relationship for a specified system. It develops a conceptual design for the database. It also develops a very simple and easy to design view of data. In ER diagram, the database structure is portrayed as a diagram called an entity relationship diagram. The components of ER diagram are explained below:-

a) Entity: An entity may be any object, class, person or place. In the ER diagram, an entity can be represented as Rectangles.



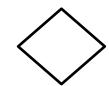
a. Fig: Rectangle

b) Attribute: The attribute is used to describe the property of an entity. Eclipse is used to represent an attribute.

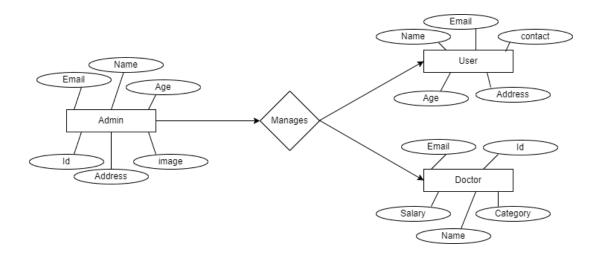


b. Fig: Eclipse

c) Relationship: A Relationship is used to describe the relation between entities. Diamond or Rhombus is used to represent the relationship.



c. Fig: Diamond



III. ER – Diagram of Admin and User ,Doctor

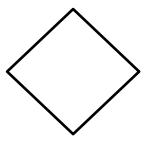
6.4. Flowchart Diagram:

A Flowchart is a visual representation of a process that makes it easy to understand the process at a glance. Flow Charts depict the nature and flow of steps in a process. Steps and decision points of a process are linked by connecting lines and directional arrows showing process flow direction. This makes it easy for anyone to rationally follow the process from beginning to end. It is important to note that each process step is represented by a different symbol showing different types of actions in a process. There are mainly four types of flowchart symbol which are given below:-

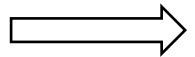
a) **Terminator:** The Terminator symbol represents the starting or ending point of the system.



b) Decision: A diamond represents a decision or branching point. Lines coming out from the diamond indicates different possible situations, leading to different sub processes.



c) Flow: Lines represent the flow of the sequence and direction of a process.

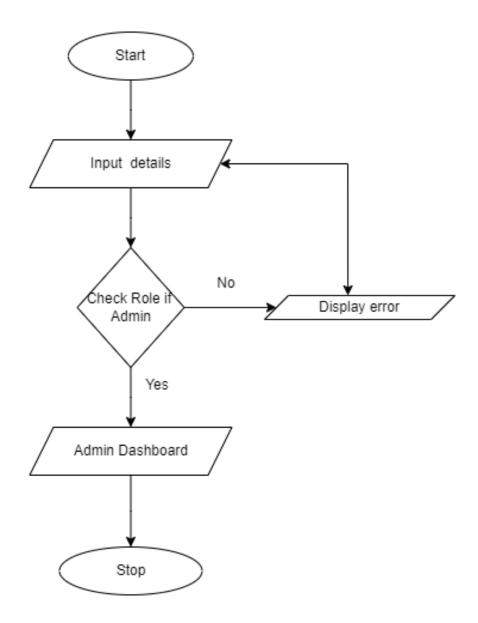


d) Data: It represents information entering or leaving the system. An input might be an order form the customer. Output can be a product to be delivered

.

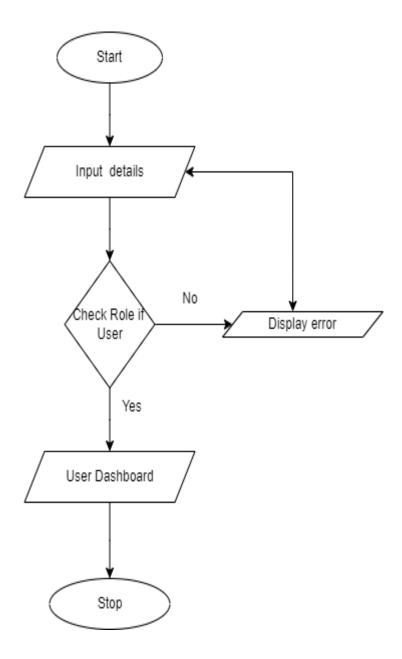


6.5. ADMIN LOGIN FLOW CHART:



IV. Fig: Admin Login Flow chart Diagram

6.6. USER LOGIN FLOWCHART:



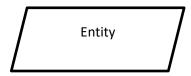
V. Fig: User Login Flowchart Diagram

7. DATAFLOW DIAGRAM:

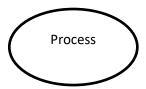
Dataflow Diagram is a graphical representation of flow of data in an information system. It is capable of depicting incoming data flow, outgoing data flow and stored data.

The DFD does not mention anything about how data flows through the system. There is a prominent difference between the DFD and Flowchart. The Flowchart depicts flow of control in program modules. DFD depict flow of data in the system at various levels. DFD does not contain any control or branch elements. The different component of Dataflow Diagram is explained below:-

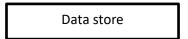
a) Entities: Entities are source and destination of information data. Entities are represented by a rectangles with their respective names.



b) Process: Activities action taken on and the data are represented by Circle or oval Shapes.



c) Data Storage: There are two variants of data storage- It can either be represented as a rectangle with absence of both smaller sides or as an open sided rectangle with only one side missing.



d) Data Flow: Movement of data is shown by pointed arrows. Data movement is shown from the base of arrow as its source towards head of the arrow as destination.

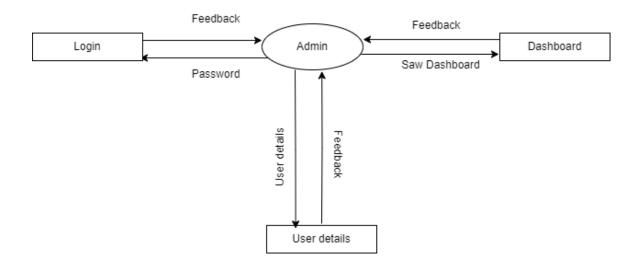


8. CONTEXT DIAGRAM:



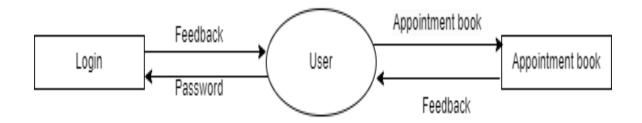
a) DFD Level 0: Context Diagram

9. Admin login System



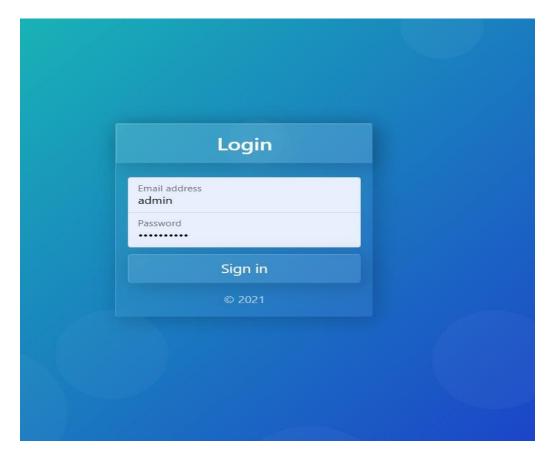
b) DFD Level 1.0: Admin Login

9.1.User login System:



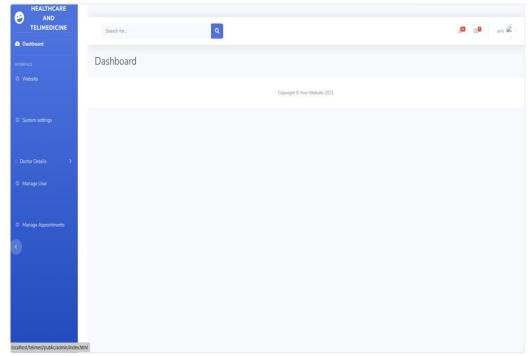
c) DFD Level 1.1: User Login System

10. LOGIN PAGE:



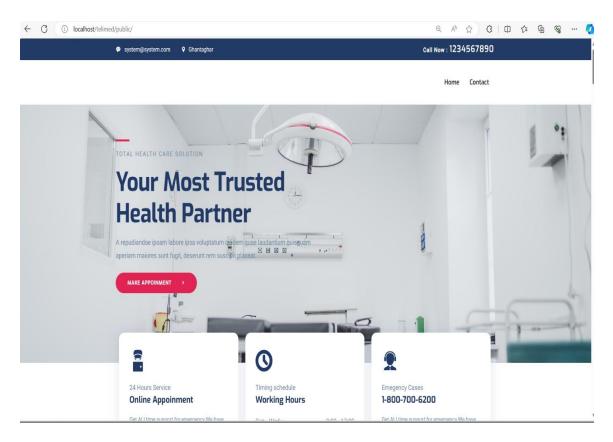
VI. Login Page

10.1. ADMIN HOME PAGE:

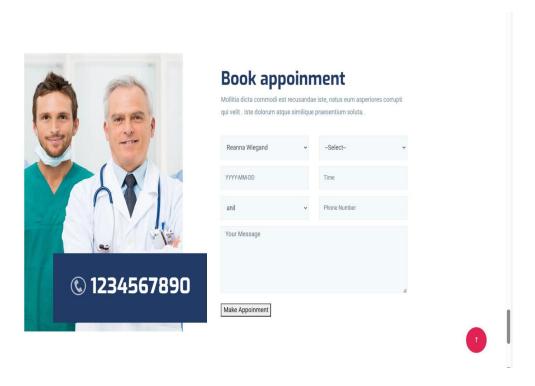


VII. Fig: Admin Home Page

10.2. USER HOME PAGE:

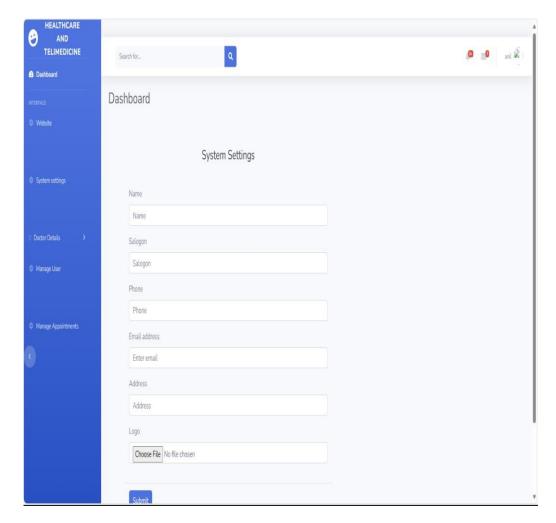


VIII. Fig: User Home Page 10.3. USER BOOK APPOINMENT:



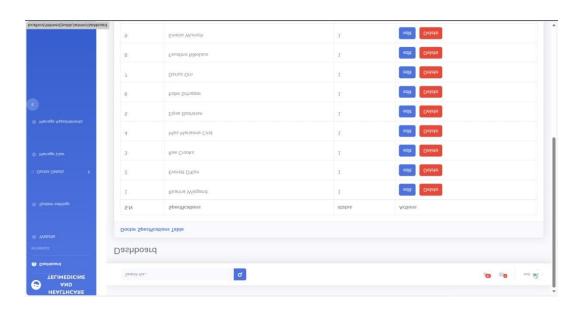
IX. Fig: User Book Appoinment

10.4. **SYSTEM SETTING:**



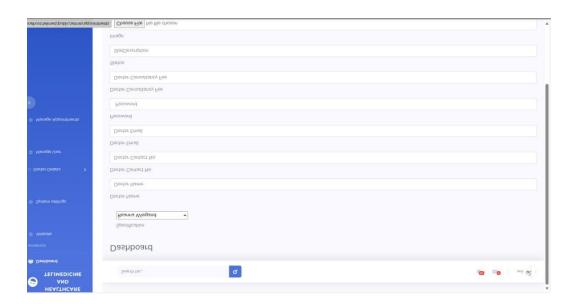
X. Fig: System Setting

10.5. USER SPECIFICATION TABLES:



XI. Fig: User Specification Tables

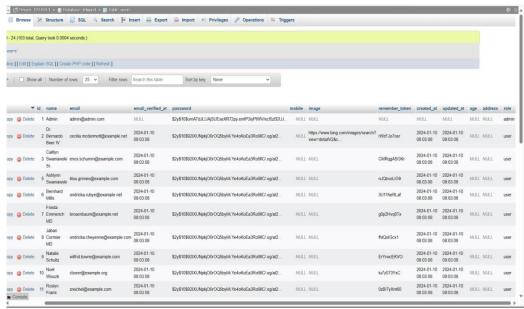
10.6. DOCTOR SPECIFICATION INDEX:



XII. Fig: Doctor Specification Index

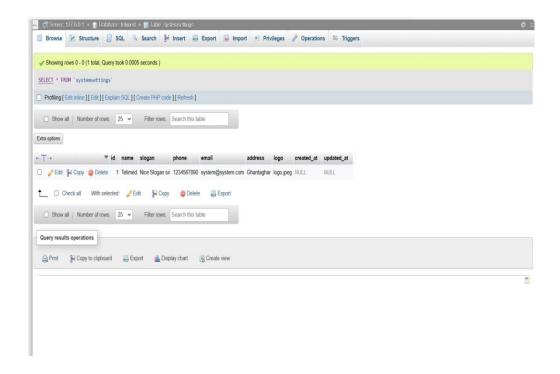
11. DATABASE SQL TABLES:

11.1. USER LOGIN TABLES:



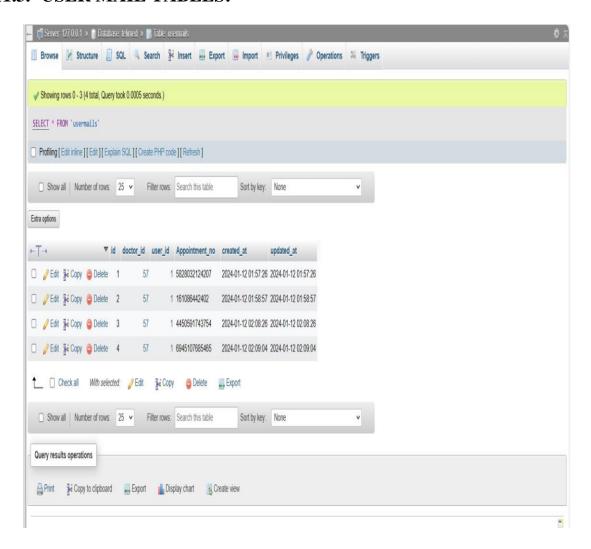
XIII. User Login Tables

11.2. SYSTEM SETTING TABLES:

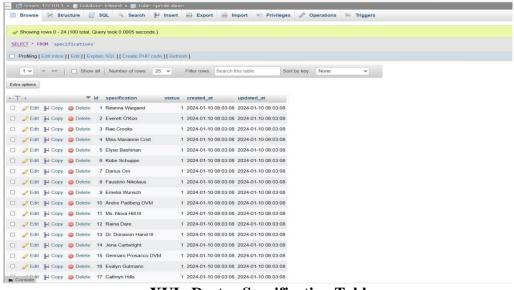


XIV. System Setting Tables.

11.3. USER MAIL TABLES:

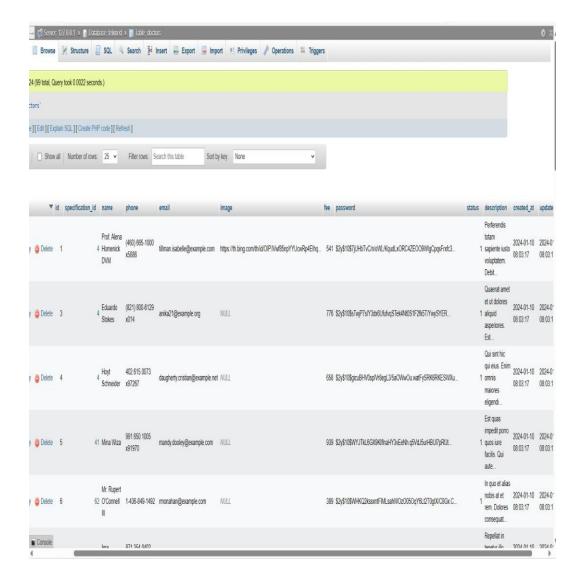


XV. User Mail Tables 11.4. DOCTOR SPECIFICATION TABLES:



XVI. Doctor Specification Tables

11.5. DOCTOR TABLES:



XVII. Doctor Tables.

12. CODE:

12.1. Footer:

12.2. Header:

```
. .
<!-- Topbar Navbar -->
<!-- Nav Item - Search Dropdown (Visible Only XS) -->
   <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="searchDropdown" role="button"</pre>
           data-toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">
           <i class="fas fa-search fa-fw"></i></i>
       </a>
       <!-- Dropdown - Messages -->
       <div class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right p-3 shadow animated--grow-in"</pre>
           aria-labelledby="searchDropdown">
           <form class="form-inline mr-auto w-100 navbar-search">
              <div class="input-group">
                  <input type="text" class="form-control bg-light border-0 small"</pre>
                      placeholder="Search for..." aria-label="Search"
                      aria-describedby="basic-addon2">
                  <div class="input-group-append">
                      <button class="btn btn-primary" type="button">
                         <i class="fas fa-search fa-sm"></i></i>
                      </button>
                  </div>
              </div>
          </form>
       </div>
```

```
<a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="alertsDropdown" role="button"</pre>
       data-toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">
        <span class="badge badge-danger badge-counter">3+</span>
    <!-- Dropdown - Alerts -->
    <div class="dropdown-list dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right shadow animated--grow-in"</pre>
        aria-labelledby="alertsDropdown">
        <h6 class="dropdown-header">
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
                <div class="icon-circle bg-primary">
                    <i class="fas fa-file-alt text-white"></i>
                </div>
                <div class="small text-gray-500">December 12, 2019</div>
            </div>
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
            <div class="mr-3">
                <div class="icon-circle bg-success">
            </div>
                <div class="small text-gray-500">December 7, 2019</div>
                $290.29 has been deposited into your account!
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
                <div class="icon-circle bg-warning">
                    <i class="fas fa-exclamation-triangle text-white"></i></i>
                </div>
                <div class="small text-gray-500">December 2, 2019</div>
Spending Alert: We've noticed unusually high spending for your account.
            </div>
        <a class="dropdown-item text-center small text-gray-500" href="#">Show All Alerts</a>
    </div>
```

```
data-toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">
        <span class="badge badge-danger badge-counter">7</span>
    <div class="dropdown-list dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right shadow animated--grow-in"</pre>
        aria-labelledby="messagesDropdown">
        <h6 class="dropdown-header">
            Message Center
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
            <div class="dropdown-list-image mr-3">
                <img class="rounded-circle" src="img/undraw_profile_1.svg"</pre>
                <div class="status-indicator bg-success"></div>
            </div>
                <div class="text-truncate">Hi there! I am wondering if you can help me with a
                <div class="small text-gray-500">Emily Fowler · 58m</div>
            </div>
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
            <div class="dropdown-list-image mr-3">
                <img class="rounded-circle" src="img/undraw_profile_2.svg"</pre>
                <div class="status-indicator"></div>
            </div>
            <div>
                <div class="text-truncate">I have the photos that you ordered last month, how
                would you like them sent to you?</div>
<div class="small text-gray-500">Jae Chun · 1d</div>
            </div>
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
            <div class="dropdown-list-image mr-3">
     <img class="rounded-circle" src="img/undraw_profile_3.svg"</pre>
                <div class="status-indicator bg-warning"></div>
            </div>
            <div>
                <div class="text-truncate">Last month's report looks great, I am very happy with
                    the progress so far, keep up the good work!</div>
                <div class="small text-gray-500">Morgan Alvarez · 2d</div>
            </div>
        <a class="dropdown-item d-flex align-items-center" href="#">
            <div class="dropdown-list-image mr-3">
                <img class="rounded-circle" src="https://source.unsplash.com/Mv9hjnEUHR4/60x60"</pre>
            </div>
            <div>
                <div class="small text-gray-500">Chicken the Dog • 2w</div>
        <a class="dropdown-item text-center small text-gray-500" href="#">Read More Messages</a>
    </div>
<div class="topbar-divider d-none d-sm-block"></div>
```

```
• • •
           <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="userDropdown" role="button"</pre>
                                   data-toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">
                                   \label{lem:class} $$ -\arrowvert = -2 d-none d-lg-inline text-gray-600 small" $$ (auth()->check() ? auth()->check() ? auth()-check() ? auth
>user()->name : '' }}</span>
                                   <img class="img-profile rounded-circle"</pre>
                                                src="img/undraw_profile.svg">
                       <!-- Dropdown - User Information -->
                        <div class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right shadow animated--grow-in"</pre>
                                   aria-labelledby="userDropdown">
                                   <a class="dropdown-item" href="#">
                                              <i class="fas fa-user fa-sm fa-fw mr-2 text-gray-400"></i>
                                               <i class="fas fa-cogs fa-sm fa-fw mr-2 text-gray-400"></i>
                                               Settings
                                   <a class="dropdown-item" href="#">
                                               <i class="fas fa-list fa-sm fa-fw mr-2 text-gray-400"></i>
                                   <div class="dropdown-divider"></div>
                                   <a class="nav-link" href="{{route('admin.login.logout')}}">
                                                <i class="fas fa-sign-out-alt fa-sm fa-fw mr-2 text-gray-400"></i>
           <!-- End of Topbar -->
```

12.3. SIDEBAR:

```
<div class="sidebar-brand-text mx-3">Healthcare and Telimedicine </div>
<hr class="sidebar-divider my-0">

     <a class="nav-link" href="{{route('dashboard')}}">
          <i class="fas fa-fw fa-tachometer-alt"></i>
    <span>Dashboard</span></a>
<!-- Divider -->
<hr class="sidebar-divider">
<!-- Heading --> <div class="sidebar-heading">
<!-- Nav Item - Pages Collapse Menu --> 
 <div id="collapseUtilities" class="collapse" aria-labelledby="headingUtilities"</pre>
    <!-- Sidebar Toggler (Sidebar) --> <div class="text-center d-none d-md-inline">
<!-- End of Sidebar -->
```

12.4. Admin Dashboard:

```
@extends('backend.dashboard.layouts.master')
@section('title','Admin dashboard')
@section('content')

@endsection
```

12.5. BACKEND ADMIN LOGIN:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
           <meta charset="utf-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
          <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
<meta name="description" content="">
          <title> @yield('title')</title>
          <!-- Custom fonts for this template--> k href="{{asset('vendor/fontawesome-free/css/all.min.css')}}" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<!-- Custom styles for this template-->
k href="{{asset('css/sb-admin-2.min.css')}}" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
          <!-- Page Wrapper --> <div id="wrapper">
                @include('backend.dashboard.common.sidebar')
                      <!-- Content Wrapper --> <div id="content-wrapper" class="d-flex flex-column">
                                 <!-- Main Content -->
<div id="content">
                                         @include('backend.dashboard.common.navbar')
    <!-- Begin Page Content -->
    <div class="container-fluid">
                                                        @yield('content')
                           </div>
@include('backend.dashboard.common.footer')
                      </div>
<!-- End of Content Wrapper -->
           <!-- End of Page Wrapper -->
          <!-- Bootstrap core JavaScript-->
<script src="{{asset('vendor/jquery/jquery.min.js')}}"></script>
<script src="{{asset('vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js')}}"></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script
           <!-- Core plugin JavaScript-->
<script src="{{asset('vendor/jquery-easing/jquery.easing.min.js')}}"></script>
          <!-- Custom scripts for all pages-->
<script src="{{asset('js/sb-admin-2.min.js')}}"></script>
          <!-- Page level plugins -->
<script src="{{asset('vendor/chart.js/Chart.min.js')}}"></script>
           <!-- Page level custom scripts -->
<script src="{{asset('js/demo/chart-area-demo.js')}}"></script>
<script src="{{asset('js/demo/chart-pie-demo.js')}}"></script>
```

13. CONCLUSION:

The healthcare and telemedicine project successfully leveraged technology to improve accessibility and delivery of medical services. Through virtual consultations, it addressed geographical barriers, ensuring timely healthcare access. User feedback highlighted increased convenience and reduced healthcare disparities. Ongoing advancements in telemedicine demonstrate its potential for shaping the future of healthcare delivery.

While telemedicine has demonstrated benefits, its widespread adoption requires addressing regulatory, technological, and privacy challenges. Striking a balance between in-person care and virtual solutions is crucial for optimizing healthcare delivery and improving overall patient outcomes.

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