**International Institute of Professional Studies**

**Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Indore**



**Project Report on**

**Hospital Management System**

**Guided by:-**

Dr. Shaligram Prajapat sir

**Submitted by :-**

Nitin Dwivedi

IT-2K19-37

**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this project titled " Hospital Management System " is a bonafide work of **Nitin Dwivedi (IT-2K19-37)** who carried out the research and completed the project under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge, the work reported herein does not form part of any other project on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

Internal examiner External examiner

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is indeed with a great pleasure and immense sense of gratitude that we acknowledge the help of these individuals. We are highly indebted to our Director **Dr. B.K.Tripathi**, International Institute of Professional Studies, for the facilities provided to accomplish this main project.

We feel elated in manifesting our sense of gratitude tour internal project guide **Dr. Shaligram Prajapat, Associate Professor,** International Institute of Professional Studies. He has been a constant source of inspiration for us and we are very deeply thankful to him for his support and valuable advice.

We express our heartful thanks to all of our friends who helped us in successful completion of this project.

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the project entitled as “HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is to computerize the Front Office Management of Hospital to develop software which is user friendly simple, fast, and cost – effective. It deals with the collection of patient’s information, diagnosis details, etc. Traditionally, it was done manually. The main function of the system is register and store patient details and doctor details and retrieve these details as and when required, and also to manipulate these details meaningfully System input contains patient details, diagnosis details, while system output is to get these details on to the screen. The Hospital Management System can be entered using a username and password. It is accessible either by an administrator or receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data can be retrieved easily. The data are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing very fast.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Our project hospital management system includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also computerized billing in the pharmacy, and labs. Our software has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. It includes a search facility to know the current status of each room. User can search availability of a doctor and the details of a patient using the id. The hospital management system can be entered using a username and password. It is accessible either by an administrator or receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data can be retrieved easily. The interface is very user-friendly. The data are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing very fast.

**1.2 AIM**

This project is aimed to automate the hospital management system. This project is developed mainly to administrate doctor's appointment with the patients. The purpose of the project entitled as HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is to computerize the Front Office Management of Hospital to develop software which is user friendly, simple, fast, and cost – effective. It deals with the collection of patient’s information, diagnosis details, etc. Traditionally, it was done manually. The main function of the system is to register and store patient details and doctor details and retrieve these details as and when required, and also to manipulate these details meaningfully. The purpose of the project entitled as “HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is to computerize the Front Office Management of Hospital to develop software which is user friendly, simple, fast, and cost – effective. It deals with the collection of patient’s information, diagnosis details, etc. Traditionally, it was done manually. The main function of the system is to register and store patient details and doctor details and retrieve these details as and when required, and also to manipulate these details meaningfully System input contains patient details, diagnosis details; while system output is to get these details on to the CRT screen.

**1.3 Objective**

1) Define hospital

2) Recording information about the Patients that come.

3) Generating bills.

4) Recording information related to diagnosis given to Patients.

5) Keeping record of the Immunization provided to children/patients.

6) Keeping information about various diseases and medicines available to cure them.

These are the various jobs that need to be done in a Hospital by the operational staff andDoctors. All these works are done on papers.

**1.4 SCOPE**

Our project hospital management system includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also computerized billing in the pharmacy, and labs. Our software has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. It includes a search facility to know the current status of each room. User can search availability of a doctor and the details of a patient using the id. The hospital management system can be entered using a username and password. It is accessible either by an administrator or receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data can be retrieved easily. The interface is very user-friendly. The data are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing very fast.

**1.5 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Hospitals currently use a manual system for the management and maintenance of critical information. The current system requires numerous paper forms, with data stores spread through out the hospital management infrastructure. Often information is incomplete or does not follow management standards. Forms are often lost in transit between departments requiring a comprehensive auditing process to ensure that no vital information is lost. Multiple copies of the same information exist in the hospital and may lead to inconsistencies in data in various data stores.

**1.6 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The Hospital Management System is designed for any hospital to replace their existing manual paper based system. The new system is to control the information of patients. Room availability, staff and operating room schedules and patient invoices. These services are to be provided in an efficient, cost effective manner, with the goal of reducing the time and resources currently required for such tasks .

**2. FEASIBILITY STUDY**

A feasibility study is a high-level capsule version of the entire System analysis and Design Process. The study begins by classifying the problem definition. Feasibility is to determine if it’s worth doing. Once an acceptance problem definition has been generated, the analyst develops a logical model of the system. A search for alternatives is analysed carefully. There are 3 parts in feasibility study.

1) Operational Feasibility

2) Technical Feasibility

3) Economical Feasibility

**2.1 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY**

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. The operational feasibility assessment focuses on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development schedule, delivery date, corporate culture and existing business processes. To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, producibility, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behaviours are to be realised. A system design and development requires appropriate and timely application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the design. Therefore, operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases.

**2.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on outline design of system requirements in terms of input, processes, output, fields, programs and procedures. This can be qualified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating in order to give an introduction to the technical system. The application is the fact that it has been developed on windows XP platform and a high configuration of 1GB RAM on Intel Pentium Dual core processor. This is technically feasible. The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system.

**2.3 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

Establishing the cost-effectiveness of the proposed system i.e., if the benefits do not outweigh the costs, then it is not worth going ahead. In the fast-paced world today there is a great need of online social networking facilities. Thus, the benefits of this project in the current scenario make it economically feasible. The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/benefits analysis.