

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Jnana Sangama, Belagavi – 590018, Karnataka, India



A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

“HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

**A Mini Project Work Report Submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirement for the degree of**

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
In
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

Submitted by

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2018-2019**

RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University)

Cholanagar, R.T.Nagar Post, Bangalore-560032



Department of Computer Science Engineering

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the mini project work entitled "**HEALTH CARE ORGANISATION**" carried out by **Mr. PRADAAP SS (1RG16CS067)** and **MR. VIKRAM SRI (1RG16CS108)**, bonafied students of **RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Computer Science Engineering** of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum**, during the year **2018-2019**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Project work prescribed for the said Degree.

Signature of the Guide

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Signature of the HOD

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External Viva

Name of the examiners

Signature with date

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VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
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**RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY**
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the mini project work entitled "["HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION"](#)" submitted to the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the academic year **2018-2019**, is record of an original work done by us under the guidance of **Mrs. Deepti N.N, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Bengaluru** and this project work is submitted in the partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science & Engineering**. The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for award of any degree or diploma.

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Name of the student

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this project includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also computerized billing. It also has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. User can search availability of a doctor and the details of a patient using the id. Health care organization system can be entered using a username and password by a receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data can be retrieved easily. Appointment and doctor diagnosis details can be inserted in this project. The interface is very user-friendly.

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

FIGURE. NO	FIGURE NAME	PAGE
4.1	Schema diagram	9
4.2	ER diagram	10
4.3.1	Table Login	11
4.3.2	Table Patient	11
4.3.3	Table Emercont	12
4.3.5	Table Doctor	13
4.3.6	Table Diagnosis	13
4.3.7	Table Docfee	14
4.3.8	Table Bill	15
6.1	Screenshot Homepage	22
6.2	Screenshot Login Page	22
6.3	Screenshot User Home Page	23
6.4	Screenshot Register	23
6.5	Screenshot Registration	24
6.6	Screenshot Appointement	24
6.7	Screenshot Doctor	27
6.8	Screenshot Billing	29

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement		i
Abstract		ii
Table of contents		iii
List of figures		iv
CHAPTERS	TITLE	PAGE NO
1.	Introduction	1
	1.1 Database Management System	1
	1.2 Application of DBMS	1
	1.2.1 Design	1
	1.2.2 User Interface	2
2.	System Analysis	3
	2.1 Existing System	3
	2.2 Proposed System	3
	2.2.1 Scope	4
	2.2.2 Aim	4
3.	Requirements Specification	6
	3.1 User Requirements	6
	3.2 Software Requirements	6
	3.3 Frontend Description	6
	3.4 Backend Description	7
4.	System Design	9
	4.1 Schema Diagram	9
	4.2 ER Diagram	10
	4.3 Tables	11
5.	System Implementation	18
6.	Screenshots	22
7.	Conclusion	30
8.	Bibliography	31

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Database Management System

Database management system is a computer software application that interacts with end-users. A general purpose DBMS allows the definition, creation, querying, update, and administration of databases. Database technology has been an active research topic since 1960s, research topics included models, concurrency control, and query optimization.

1.2 Application of DBMS

A database application with a Web interface had the advantage that it could be used on devices of different sizes, hardware, and OS. The database applications primary purpose is entering and retrieving information from computerized database. It can be divided them into three major areas:

1. computerized parts inventory systems
2. Content management systems
3. User programming interfaces

Although dedicated interfaces for maintaining application databases are built by designers and administrators and thus need for understanding and more knowledge about DBMS how it operates its applications with external interfaces and parameters.

1.2.1 Design

Professions such as engineering and architecture are concerned with design. Starting with a set of specifications, engineers and architects seek a cost effective and aesthetic solution that satisfies the specifications.

Design is an interactive process. Design problem are either over determined such that they possess no solution that satisfies all criteria, much less an optimal solution, or undetermined, such that they have multiple solutions that satisfies the design criteria.

1.2.2 User Interface

In information technology, the user interface (UI) is everything designed into an information device with which a person may interact. This can include display screens, keyboards, a mouse and the appearance of a desktop. It is also the way through which a user interacts with an application or a website. The growing dependence of many companies on web applications and mobile applications has led many companies to place increased priority on UI in an effort to improve the user's overall experience. Our interaction with computers has become dominated by visual paradigm that includes icons, menus and pointing devices such as mouse. From users perspectives, windowing system such as X and window system, Microsoft windows. Visual part of computer application or operating system through which a user interacts with a computer or software. It determines how commands are given to the computer or the program and how information is displayed on the screen. Three main types of user interfaces are:

- Command language: The user must know the machine and program specific instructions or codes.
- Menus: User chooses the commands from the lists displayed on the screen.
- Graphical user interface (GUI): User gives commands by selecting and clicking the icons displayed on the screen.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

- The Health Care Organisation Database Management System (HCODBMS) is designed for Any Health Care Organisation to replace their existing manual, paper based system.
- The new system is to control the following information; patient information, room availability, appointments, 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.
- A significant part of the operation of any Health Care Organisation involves the acquisition, management and timely retrieval of great volumes of information.
- This information typically involves; patient personal information, staff information, room and ward scheduling, staff scheduling, operating theatre scheduling and various facilities waiting lists.
- All of this information must be managed in an efficient and cost wise fashion so that an institution's resources may be effectively utilized HCODBMS will automate the management of the Health Care Organisation making it more efficient and error free.
- It aims at standardizing data, consolidating data ensuring data integrity and reducing inconsistencies.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- It creates database application for an organization.
- To provide search facility for customer.
- To obtain different types of report regarding database.
- To provide offline facilities to choose suitable requirement.

2.2.1 Scope

- Information about Patients is done by just writing the Patients name, age and gender. Whenever the Patient comes up his information is stored freshly.
- Bills are generated by recording price for each facility provided to Patient on a separate sheet and at last they all are summed up.
- Diagnosis information to patients is generally recorded on the document, which contains Patient information. It is destroyed after some time period to decrease the paper load in the office.
- Immunization records of children are maintained in pre-formatted sheets, which are kept in a file.
- Information about various diseases is not kept as any document. Doctors themselves do this job by remembering various medicines.

All this work is done manually by the receptionist and other operational staff and lot of papers are needed to be handled and taken care of. Doctors have to remember various medicines available for diagnosis and sometimes miss better alternatives as they can't remember them at that time

2.2.2 Aim

A Health care organization is a place where Patients come up for general diseases. Health care organisation provide facilities like: -

- Consultation by Doctors on Diseases.
- Diagnosis for diseases.
- Providing treatment facility.
- Facility for admitting Patients (providing beds, nursing, medicines, etc).
- Immunization for Patients/Children.

Various operational works that are done in a Health care organisation are: -

- Recording information about the Patients that come.
- Generating bills.
- Recording information related to diagnosis given to Patients.

- Keeping record of the Immunization provided to children/patients.
- Keeping information about various diseases and medicines available to cure them.

These are the various jobs that need to be done in a Health care organisation by the operational staff and Doctors. All these works are done on papers. The work is done as follows: -

- Information about Patients is done by just writing the Patients name, age and gender. Whenever the Patient comes up his information is stored freshly.
- Bills are generated by recording price for each facility provided to Patient on a separate sheet and at last they all are summed up.
- Diagnosis information to patients is generally recorded on the document, which contains Patient information. It is destroyed after some time period to decrease the paper load in the office.
- Immunization records of children are maintained in pre-formatted sheets, which are kept in a file.
- Information about various diseases is not kept as any document. Doctors perform their job by remembering various medicines.

All this work is done manually by the receptionist and other operational staff and lot of papers are needed to be handled and taken care of. Doctors have to remember various medicines available for diagnosis and sometimes miss better alternatives as they can't remember them at that time.

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 USER REQUIREMENTS

- Easy to understand and should be simple.
- The built-in functions should be utilized to maximum extent.
- Database applications should be used.

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

OS : Windows10 OS

Frontend : Html, CSS

Backend : MySQL

IDE : WAMP SERVER

3.3 FRONTEND DESCRIPTION

HTML

HTML (Hypertext Mark-up Language) is a text-based approach to describing how content contained within an HTML file is structured. This mark-up tells a web browser how to display the text, images and other forms of multimedia on a webpage.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

3.4 BACKEND DESCRIPTION

PHPMYADMIN

phpMyAdmin is a free software tool written in PHP, intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations on MySQL and MariaDB. Frequently used operations (managing databases, tables, columns, relations, indexes, users, permissions, etc) can be performed via the user interface, while you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement.

phpMyAdmin comes with a wide range of documentation and users are welcome to update our wiki pages to share ideas and for various operations. The phpMyAdmin team will try to help you if you face any problem; you can use a variety of support channels to get help.

MySQL

MySQL is an Oracle-backed open source relational database management system (RDBMS) based on Structured Query Language (SQL). MySQL runs on virtually all platforms, including Linux, UNIX and Windows. Although it can be used in a wide range of applications, MySQL is most often associated with web applications and online publishing

3.5 IDE DESCRIPTION

Wamp Server is a Web development platform on Windows that allows you to create dynamic Web applications with Apache2, PHP, MySQL and MariaDB. WampServer automatically installs everything you need to intuitively develop Web applications. You will be able to tune your server without even touching its setting files. Best of all, WampServer is available for free (under GPL license) in both 32 and 64 bit versions. Wampserver is not compatible with Windows XP, SP3, or Windows Server 2003.

Features

- Manage your Apache, MySQL and MariaDB services.
- Install and switch Apache, MySQL, MariaDB and PHP releases.

- Access your logs.
- Access your settings files.
- Create alias.
- Use VirtualHost as hosters.

3.6 Hardware Requirements

Processor- 2.6 GHZ, i5 2nd Gen

RAM- 8GB

Hard Disk- 350

SYSTEM DESIGN

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Schema Diagram

A database schema is the skeleton that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relation among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. A database schema defines its entities and relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams. It's the database designer who design the schema to help programmer understand the database and make it useful.

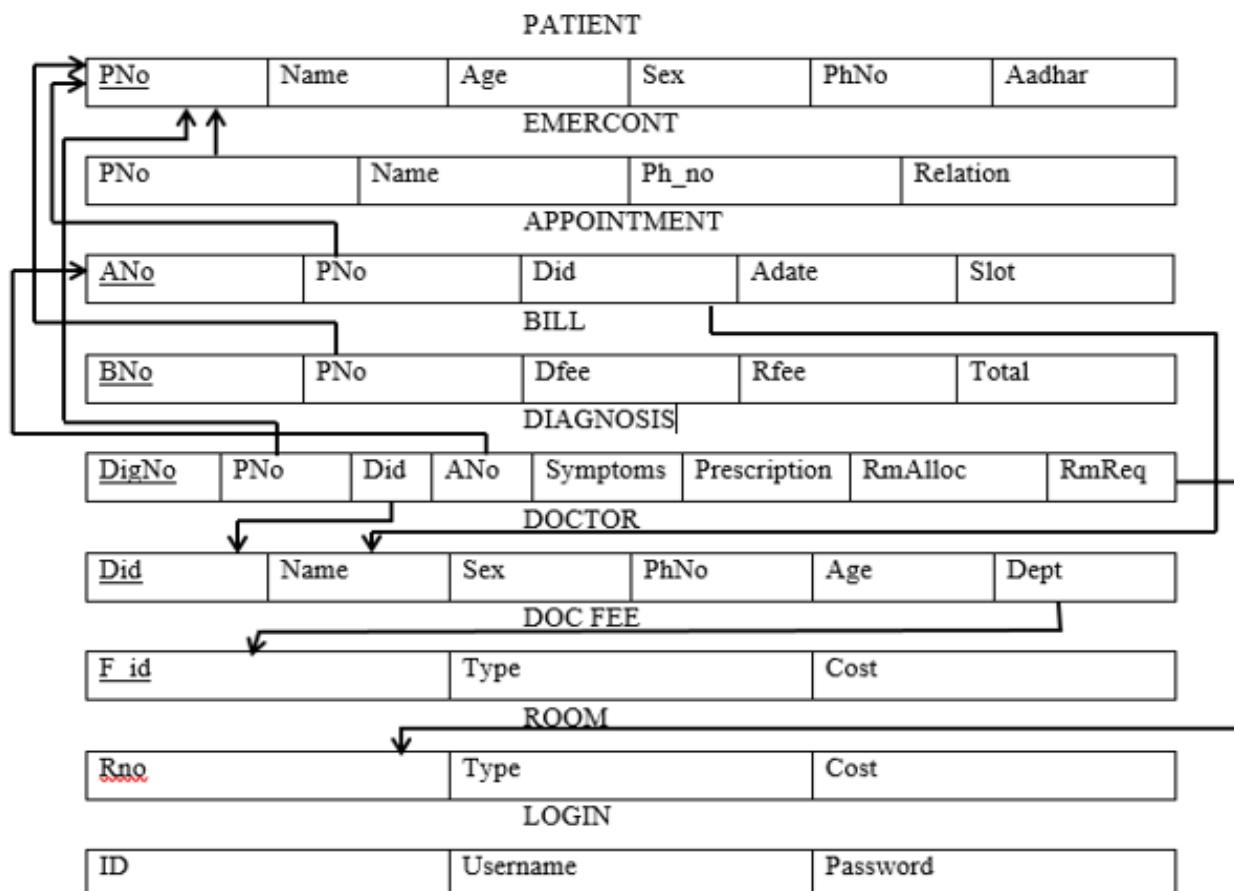
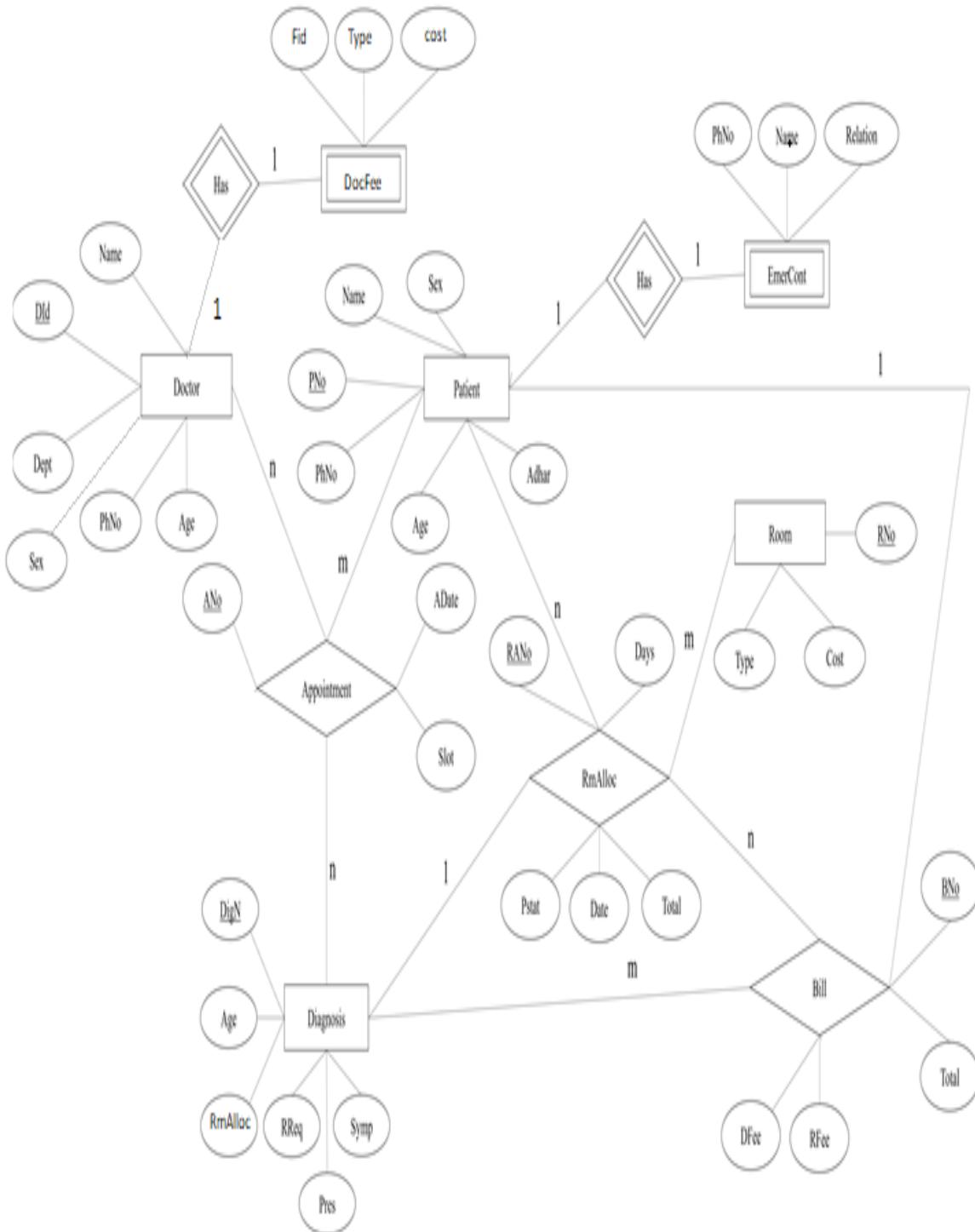


Figure 4.1 Schema diagram of health care organization

4.2 Entity-Relationship Diagram



4.3 TABLES

1. LOGIN

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Id	Int(11)	Shows ID of users (auto-increment value).
Uname	Varchar(255)	Shows the user name.
Password	Varchar(255)	Shows the password.

Table 4.1.3(a), the table Login represents number of fields, field name with user login details.

It also shows data type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

2. PATIENT

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PNo	Int(11)	Shows the unique patient number which is auto-incremented.
Name	Text	Shows the name of the patient.
Age	Int(11)	Shows the age of the patient.
Sex	Text	Shows the sex of the patient.
PhNo	Int(11)	Shows the phone number of the patient.
Adhar	Int(30)	Shows the Adhar number of the patient.

Table 4.1.3(b), the table Patient represents number of fields, field name with patient details. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

3. EMERCONT

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PNo	Int(11)	Shows the patient's unique ID.
Name	Text	Shows the name of the person to be contacted.
PhNo	Int(11)	Shows the Phone number of the person to be contacted.
Relation	Varchar(30)	Shows the relation with the patient.

Table 4.1.3(c), the table Emercont represents number of fields, field name with details of the patient's guardian for emergency contact purpose. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

4. APPOINTMENT

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ANo	Int(11)	Shows the appointment number of the patient which is auto-incremented.
PNo	Int(11)	Shows the patient number.
Did	Int(11)	Shows the doctor ID to be consulted.
ADate	Date	Shows the date of the appointment of the patient.
Slot	Varchar(50)	Shows the time slot allotted to meet the doctor.

Table 4.1.3(d), the table Appointment represents number of fields, field name with the appointment details. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

5. DOCTOR

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Did	Int(11)	Shows the doctor ID which is auto-incremented.
Name	Varchar(50)	Shows the name of the doctor.
Sex	Varchar(30)	Shows the sex of the doctor.
PhNo	Int(11)	Shows the phone number of the doctor.
Age	Int(11)	Shows the age of the patient.
Dept	Varchar(50)	Shows the field of specialisation.

Table 4.1.3(e), the table Doctor represents number of fields, field name with details of the Doctors available in the Health Care Organization. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

6. DIAGNOSIS

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DigNo	Int(11)	Shows the diagnosis number of the patient which is auto-incremented.
PNo	Int(11)	Shows the patient number.
Did	Int(11)	Shows the doctor ID.
ANo	Int(11)	Shows the appointment number of the patient.
Symptoms	Varchar(255)	Shows the symptoms of the patient.
Prescription	Varchar(255)	Shows the prescribed medicines.
RmAlloc	Varchar(50)	Shows the room allocated to each patient.
RmReq	Int(11)	Shows the room type.

Table 4.1.3(f), the table Diagnosis represents number of fields, field name with details of the diagnosis recommended to the patient. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

7. DOCFEE

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Fid	Int(11)	Shows the fee ID of each doctor. (auto-incremented)
Type	Text	Shows the department of the consulted doctor.
Cost	Int(11)	Shows the doctor fee.

Table 4.1.3(g), the table Docfee represents number of fields, field name with details related to the consultation fees of the doctor. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

8. ROOM

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
RNo	Int(11)	Shows the room number allocated to the patient.
Type	Varchar(50)	Shows the type of the room allocated to the patient.
Cost	Int(11)	Shows the cost of the room per day.

Table 4.1.3(h), the table Room represents number of fields, field name with details of the room type available and their cost in the Health Care Organization. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

9. BILL

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BNo	Int(11)	Shows the bill number.
PNo	Int(11)	Shows the Patient ID.
DFee	Int(11)	Shows the fees of the doctor consulted
RFee	Int(11)	Shows the room fees.
Total	Int(11)	Shows the total fees of the patient.

Table 4.1.3(i), the table Bill represents number of fields, field name with details of the final bill generation. It also shows data-type for the entire attribute and gives the description about each field.

4.4 DESCRIPTION

Description of the entire entity table is shown below to describe attributes, Null value and data type.

In null value, NOT NULL is given only for the primary key attribute.

Data type shows NUMBER(38) for integer values given to the attributes mentioned, and VARCHAR(_) for varchar values to the attributes.

The size of varchar depends on described attributes.

1. LOGIN

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Id	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Uname		VARCHAR(20)
Password		VARCHAR(20)

2. PATIENT

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PNo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Name		VARCHAR(20)
Age		NUMBER(38)
Sex		VARCHAR(20)
PhNo		NUMBER(38)
Adhar		NUMBER(38)

3. EMERCONT

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PNo		NUMBER(38)
Name		VARCHAR(20)
PhNo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Relation		VARCHAR(20)

4. APPOINTMENT

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ANo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
PNo		NUMBER(38)
Did		NUMBER(38)
ADate		NUMBER(38)
Slot		VARCHAR(20)

5. DOCTOR

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Did		NUMBER(38)
Name	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(20)
Sex		VARCHAR(20)
PhNo		NUMBER(38)
Age		NUMBER(38)
Dept		VARCHAR(50)

6. DIAGNOSIS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
DigNo		NUMBER(38)
PNo		NUMBER(38)
Did		NUMBER(38)
ANo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Symptoms		VARCHAR(255)
Prescription		VARCHAR(255)
RmAlloc		VARCHAR(20)
RmReq		NUMBER(38)

7. DOCFEE

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Fid	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Type		VARCHAR(20)
Cost		NUMBER(38)

8. ROOM

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
RNo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
Type		VARCHAR(20)
Cost		NUMBER(38)

9. BILL

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
BNo	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
PNo		NUMBER(38)
DFee		NUMBER(38)
RFee		NUMBER(38)
Total		NUMBER(38)

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. APPOINTMENT

```
<?php
session_start();
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','');
mysqli_select_db($con,'health');
$PNo=$_POST['Pno'];
$Did=$_POST['Did'];
$date=$_POST['Date'];
$time=$_POST['Time'];
$reg1="INSERT INTO appointment values (',$PNo','$Did','$date','$time')";
mysqli_query($con,$reg1);
header('location:../index2.php');
?>
```

5.2. DOCTOR VISIT

```
<?php
session_start();
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','');
mysqli_select_db($con,'health');
$Department=$_POST['department'];
$Slot=$_POST['Slot'];
$time=$_POST['Time'];
$symptom=$_POST['Symptom'];
$prescription=$_POST['Prescription'];
$room=$_POST['Room'];
$days=$_POST['Days'];
$Rphone=$_POST['Rphone'];
$reg1="INSERT INTO patient (Name,Age,Sex,PhNo,Adhar)
```

```

VALUES('$Name','$Age','$Gender','$Phone','$Adhar');

mysqli_query($con,$reg1);

$reg2="INSERT INTO emercont (Name,PhNo,Relation) VALUES
('{$Rname}', '{$Rphone}', '{$Relation}');

mysqli_query($con,$reg2);

echo "Values inserted";

?>

```

5.3 REGISTRATION

```

<?php
session_start();

$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','');
mysqli_select_db($con,'health');

$Name=$_POST['Pname'];
$Gender=$_POST['Gender'];
$Age=$_POST['Age'];
$Phone=$_POST['Phone_number'];
$Adhar=$_POST['Adhar_number'];
$Rname=$_POST['Rname'];
$Relation=$_POST['Relation'];
$Rphone=$_POST['Rphone'];

$reg1="INSERT INTO patient (Name,Age,Sex,PhNo,Adhar)
VALUES('$Name','$Age','$Gender','$Phone','$Adhar');

mysqli_query($con,$reg1);

$reg2="INSERT INTO emercont (Name,PhNo,Relation) VALUES
('{$Rname}', '{$Rphone}', '{$Relation}');

mysqli_query($con,$reg2);

header('location:../index2.php');

?>

```

5.4 DEPARTMENT DETAILS

```
?php
session_start();
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','');
mysqli_select_db($con,'health');
$department=$_POST['department']
$sql1="select * from doctor where Dept='$department'";
$records1=mysql_query($sql1);
?>
```

5.5 PATIENT DETAILS

```
<?php
mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
mysql_select_db('health');
$id=$_POST['ID'];
$sql="select * from patient where Pno='$id'";
$records=mysql_query($sql);
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Patient data</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../fonts/material-icon/css/material-design-iconic-
font.min.css">
    <!--css-->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/regstyle1.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="main">
    <div class="container">
        <form action="app3.php" method="POST" class="register-form">
```

```

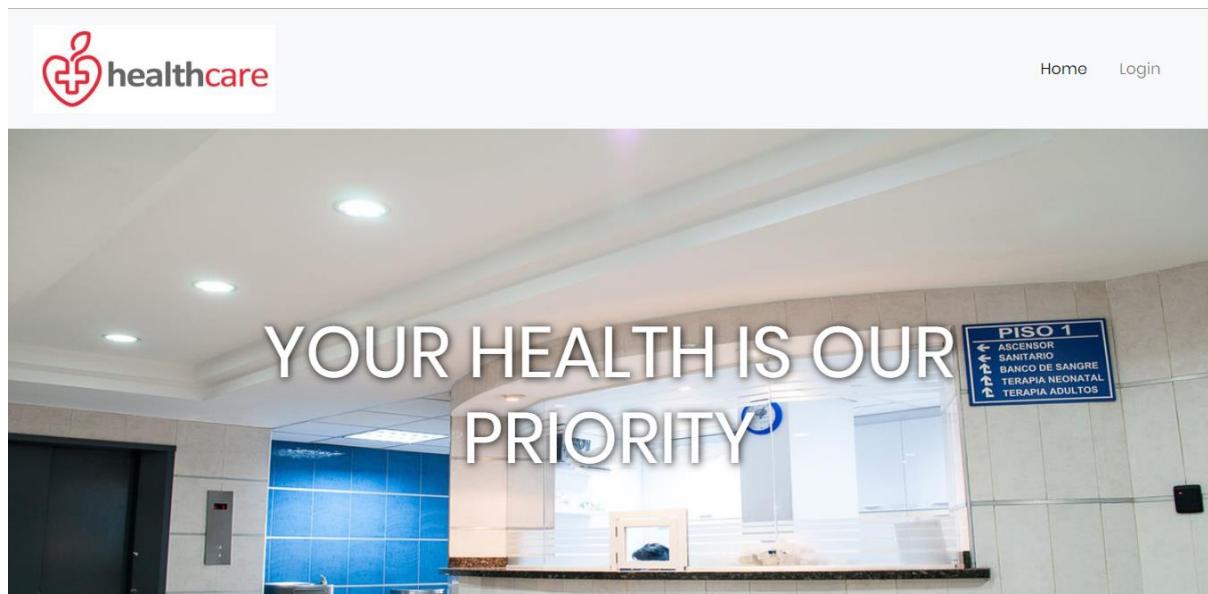
<h2>Appointment</h2>
<table width="600" border="1" cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Phno</th>
<th>Adhar</th>
</tr>
<?php
while($patient=mysql_fetch_assoc($records)){
    echo "<tr>";
    echo "<td>".$patient['Name']."</td>";
    echo "<td>".$patient['Age']."</td>";
    echo "<td>".$patient['Sex']."</td>";
    echo "<td>".$patient['PhNo']."</td>";
    echo "<td>".$patient['Adhar']."</td>";
    echo "</tr>";
}
?>
</table>
<div class="form-group-1">
<br>
<input type="text" name="Dept" placeholder="Enter
Department(Pediatrician,Neurologist,Dermatologist,Cardiologist,oncology,Surgery or
gynecologist)" >
</div>
<div class="form-submit">
<input type="submit" name="submit" class="submit" value="Doctor details" />
</div>
</div> </body></html>

```

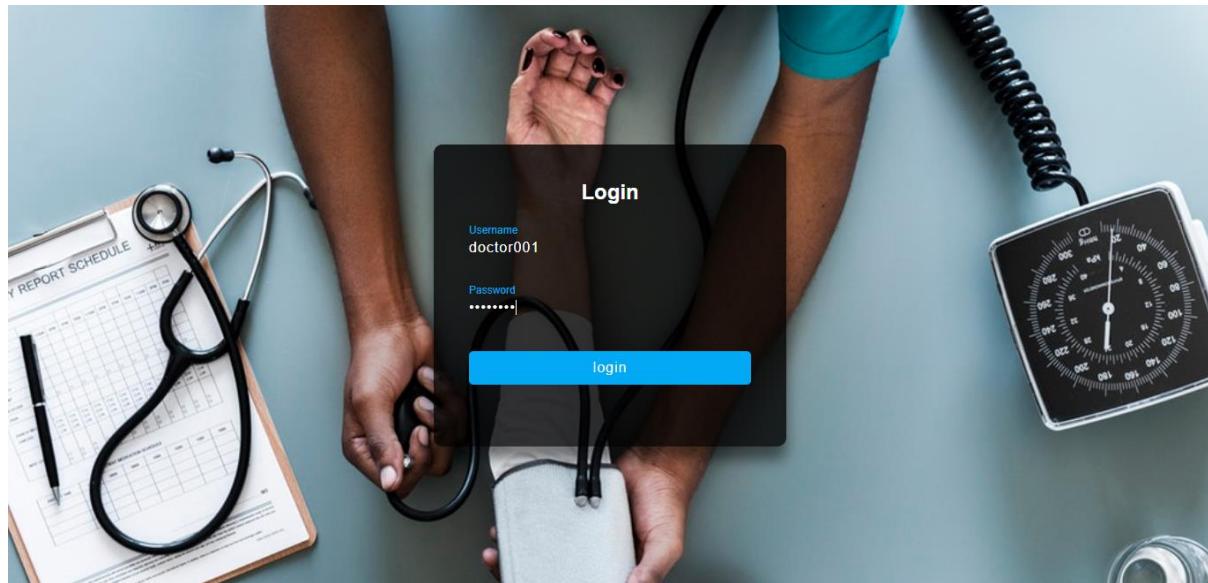
SCREENSHOTS

CHAPTER 6

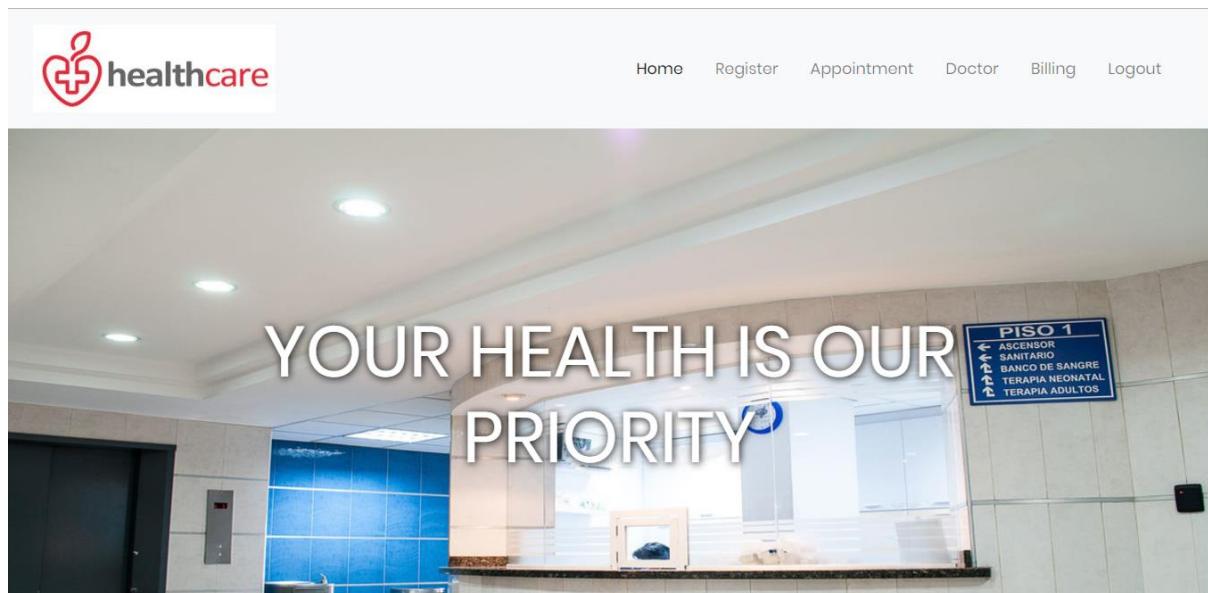
SCREENSHOTS



6.1 HOME PAGE



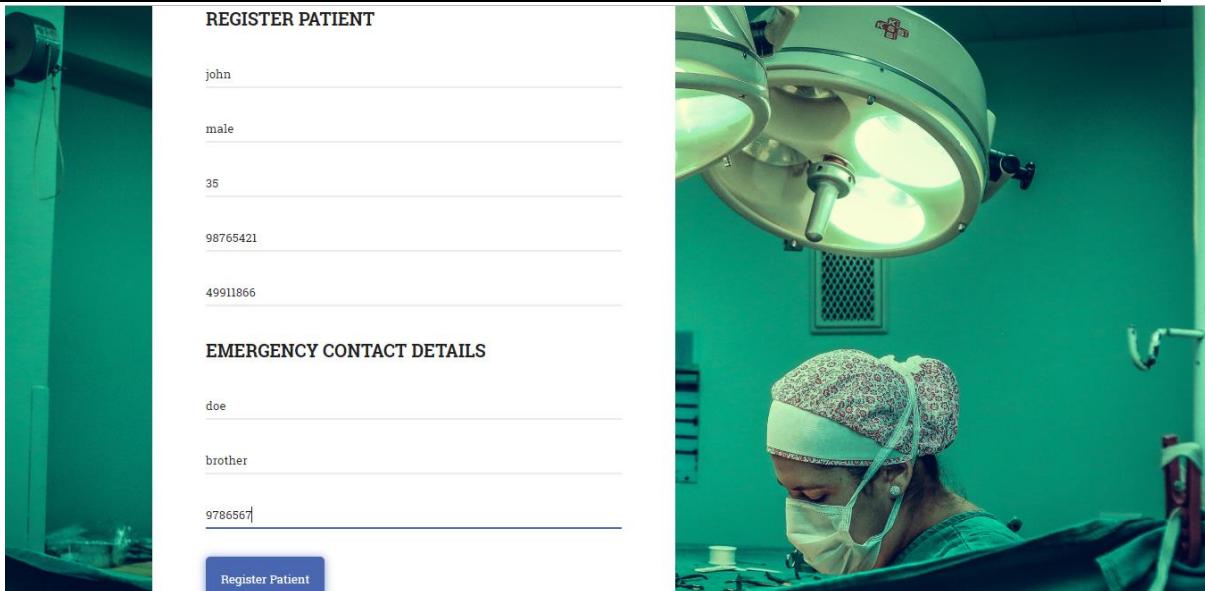
6.2 LOGIN PAGE



6.3 USER HOME PAGE

A composite image showing a screenshot of a patient registration form on the left and a photograph of a surgeon in an operating room on the right. The registration form is titled "REGISTER PATIENT" and includes fields for Patient name, Gender, Age, Phone number, and Adhar number. Below this is a section titled "EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS" with fields for Name, Relation, and Phone number. A blue "Register Patient" button is at the bottom. The photograph on the right shows a surgeon wearing a surgical cap and mask, focused on work under a bright overhead surgical light in an operating room.

6.4 REGISTER



REGISTER PATIENT

john

male

35

98765421

49911866

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

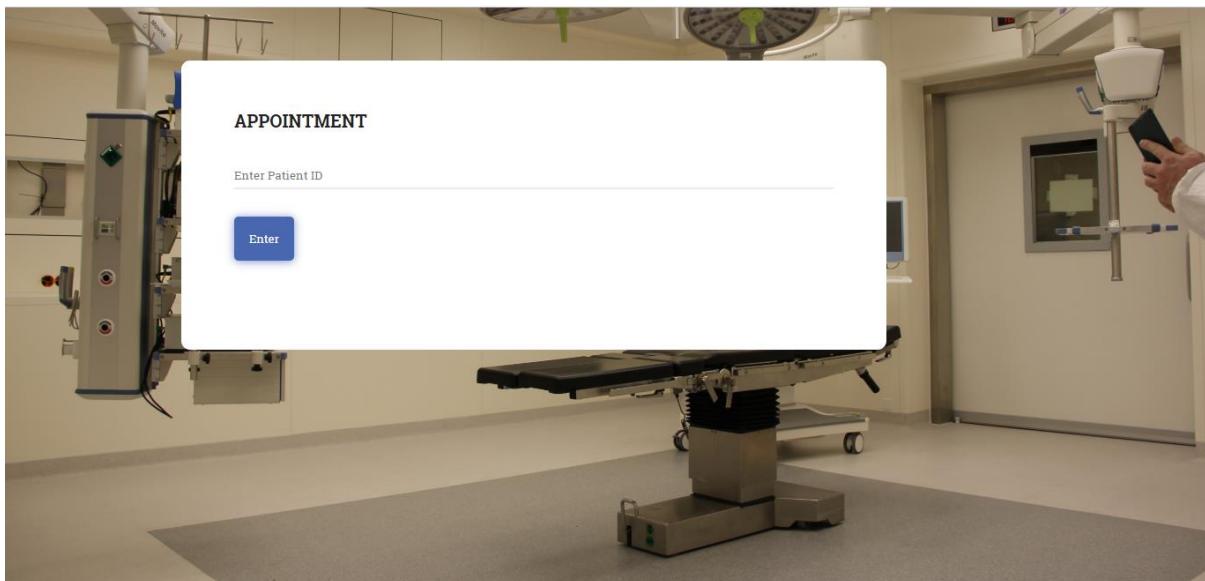
doe

brother

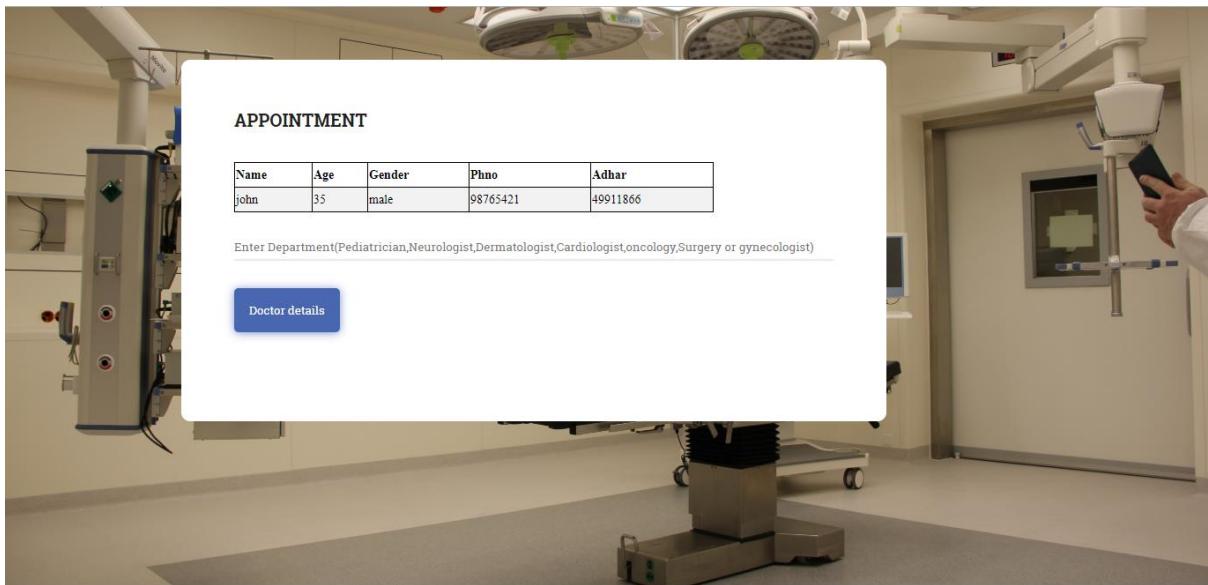
9786567

Register Patient

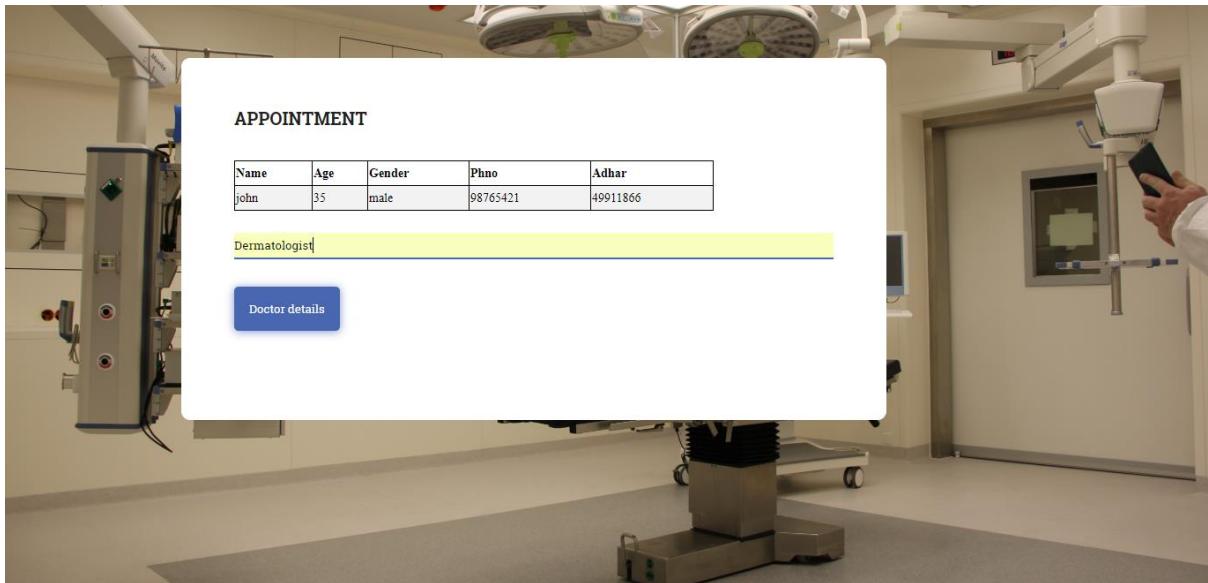
6.5 REGISTRATION



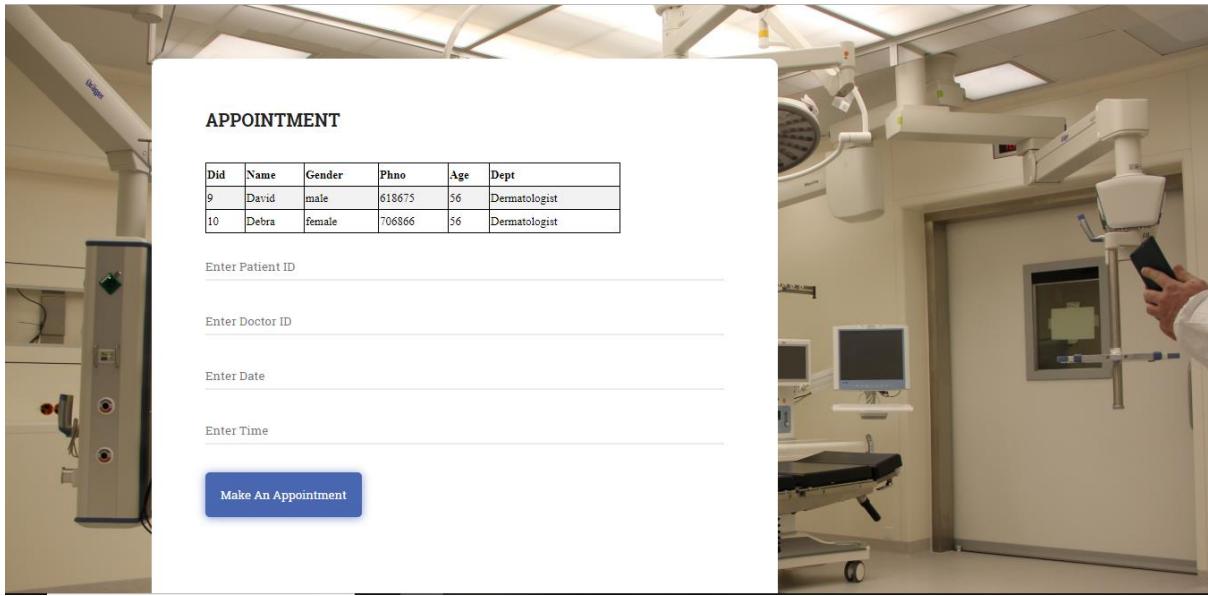
6.6 APPOINTMENT (1)



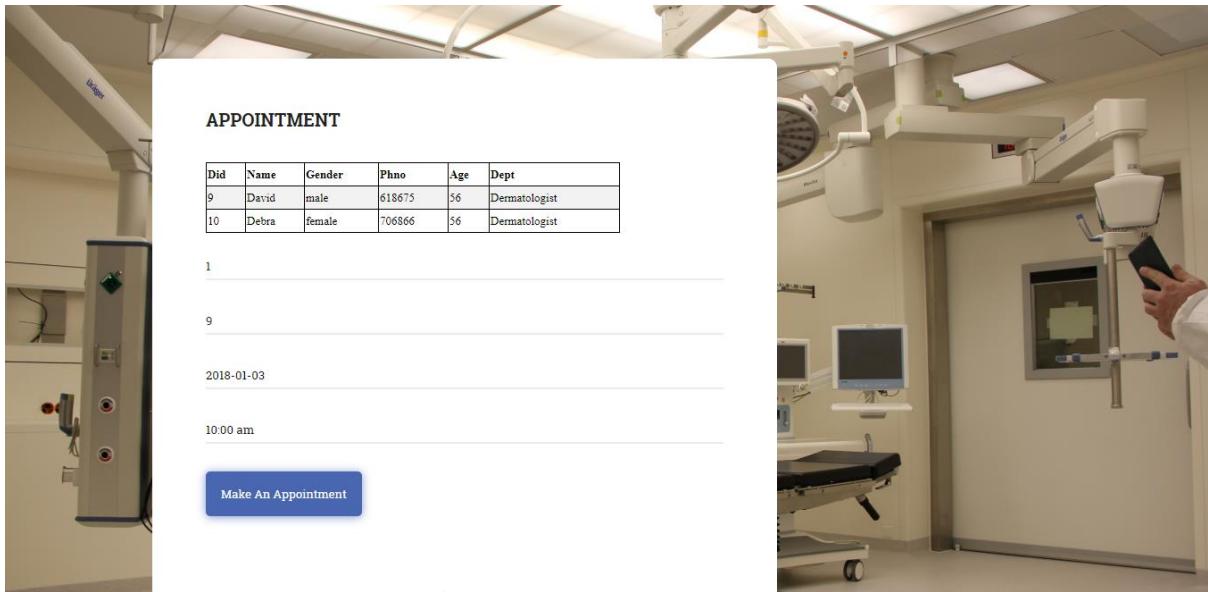
6.6 APPOINTMENT (2)



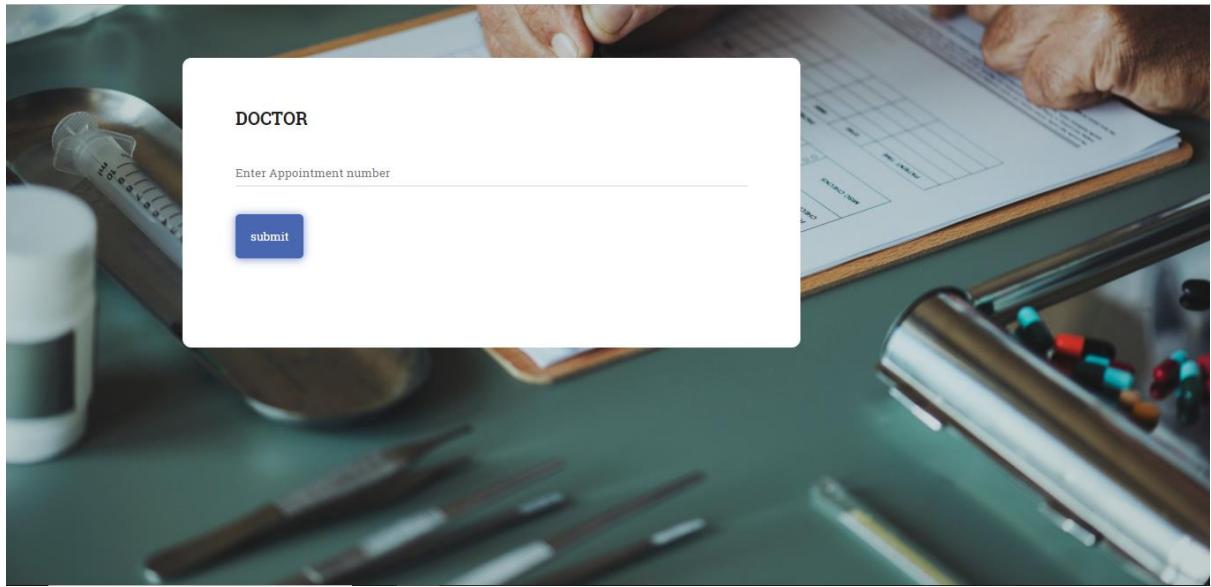
6.6 APPOINTMENT (3)



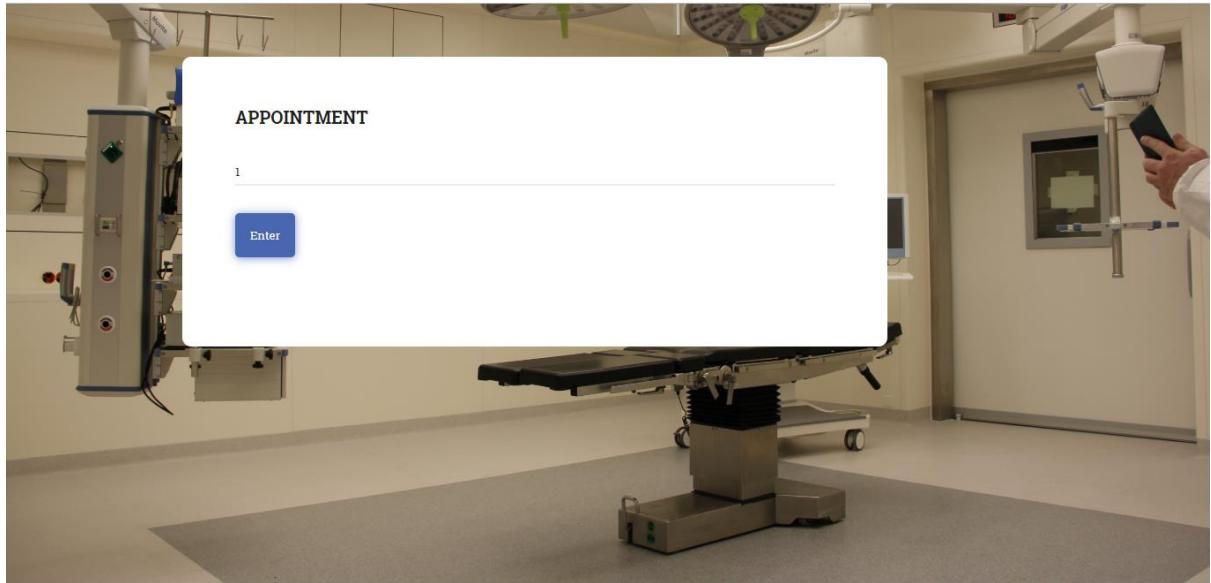
6.6 APPOINTMENT (4)



6.6 APPOINTMENT (5)



6.7 DOCTOR (1)



6.7 DOCTOR (2)

**DOCTOR**

Doctor ID	Patient ID	Patient Name	Patient Age	Patient Gender
9	1	John	35	male

Enter Appointment number

Enter Patient ID

Enter Doctor ID

Enter Patient symptoms

Enter Prescription

Enter Room type(AC ward,General ward,Private Ward)

Enter Number of days to be allotted in room

Enter**6.7 DOCTOR (3)****DOCTOR**

Doctor ID	Patient ID	Patient Name	Patient Age	Patient Gender
9	1	John	35	male

1

1

9

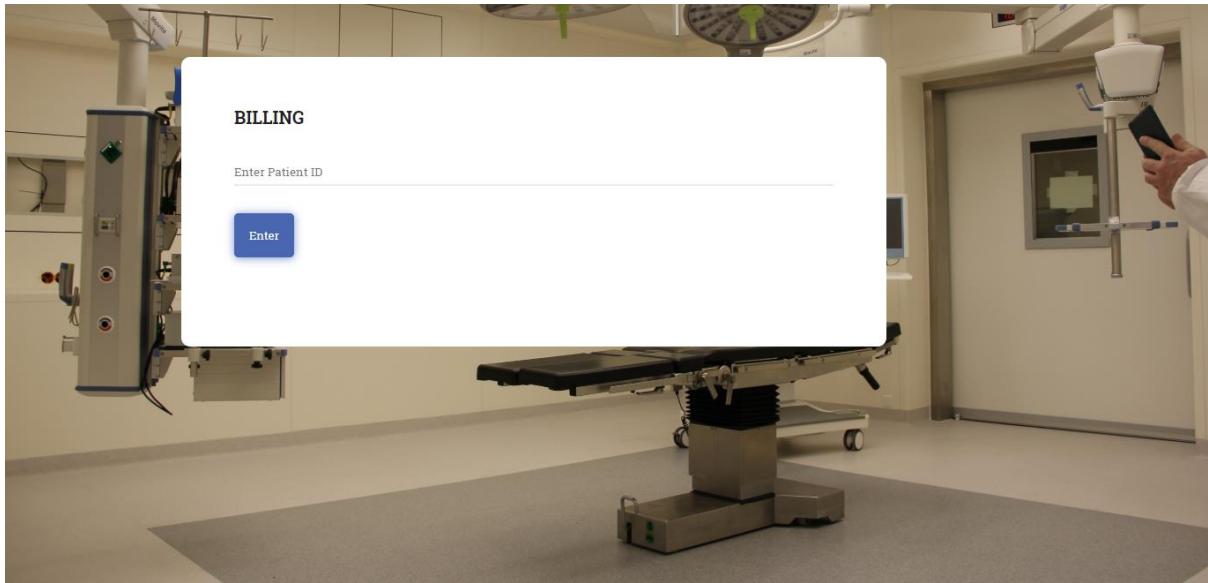
acne breakout

laser surgery

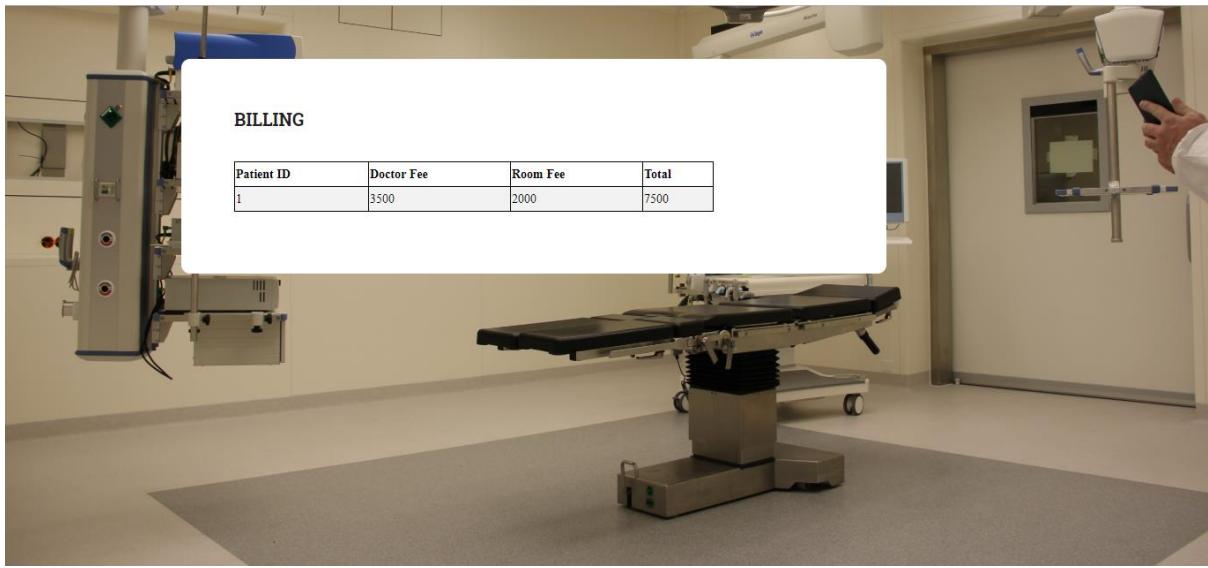
AC ward

2

Enter**6.7 DOCTOR (4)**



6.8 BILLING (1)



6.8 BILLING (2)

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The project Health Care Organization Database Management System (HCODBMS) is for computerizing the working in a Health Care Organization. The software takes care of all the requirements of an average hospital and is capable to provide easy and effective storage of information related to patients that come up to the hospital. It generates test reports; provide prescription details including various tests, diet advice, and medicines prescribed to patient and doctor. It also provides injection details and billing facility on the basis of patient's status whether it is an indoor or outdoor patient. The system also provides the facility of backup as per the requirement.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- It is a basic implementation of health care management system.
- More functionally as per user requirement can be included to make it more user friendly.
- We can make the website more attractive using bootstrap to make the website look more appealing.
- Reusability of this application is also possible.

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