

## **Title of the Project**

A project report submitted to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya  
College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore - 641 020 in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the award of the Degree of

### **MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

Submitted by

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*Under the guidance of*

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**DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**  
**SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYALAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND**  
**SCIENCE**

*(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Bharathiar University,*

*Re-Accredited by NAAC with A+ grade)*

**COIMBATORE-641 020**

**APRIL-2024**

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled "~~title of the project~~" submitted to Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-641 020, affiliated to Bharathiar University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications is a record of original project work done by \_\_\_\_\_, **Reg. No.:** \_\_\_\_\_, during the academic year 2023-24 in the Department of Master of Computer Applications at Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore- 20, under my supervision and guidance and the dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associateship/Fellowship or other similar title to any candidate of any university.

Place: Coimbatore-20

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of the  
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Head of the Department Principal

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## DECLARATION

I, Name of the candidate (Reg. No.), hereby declare that the project entitled “\_\_\_\_\_” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of **Master of Computer Applications** is a record of original project work done by me during the academic year 2023-2024 under the supervision and guidance of Dr.M.Chandran Associate Professor, Department of MCA, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-20, and it has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Associateship/Fellowship or other similar title to any candidate of any university.

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**Candidate)**

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## **SYNOPSIS**

This project is entitled “**Online RMV Hospital**” is a computerized management system. This management system has been developed to form whole management system including Employees, Doctors, Nurses, Patients, Bills, and Complains etc. The includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also computerized billing in the pharmacy, and labs. The proposed system will keep a track of Employees, Doctors, Patients, Accounts and generation of report regarding the present status.

Health of citizen is the wealth of Nation. By using the cutting edge technologies, Hospital Management can be improved with efficient work flow and communication. Details of the Patients, their previous visits etc. are totally not perceptible without a computer. Relevant Information’s are always stored in the computer and are available instantly in front of the user.

Online RMV Hospital System is designed to provide Web Based Application that provides a user-friendly interface, by hiding away the complex operations that run behind the user interface. The objective is to develop the system that provides an inside view of each phase and development of the Project, at every stage.

This Project is developed in PHP and MYSQL. Because PHP is very Server side scripting language, loosely typed to write, understand easily also user friendly to both Programmer and user compare to all other web technologies. MYSQL is an open source relational database management system. It is based on the structure query language.

## **MODULE:**

The module which performs all the main operations in the Online RMV Hospital. The major operations in the Online RMV Hospital are:

- Admin Login Module
- Doctor Module
- Doctor Appointment Module
- Doctor Prescription Module
- Medical Pharmacy Module
- Lab Test Module
- Purchase Medicine Module

The Project will give importance and complete explanation on the below given points,

- ❖ Keeping records of admission of patient. Keeping patient-care as utmost priority.
- Scheduling the appointment of Patient with Doctor to make it convenient for both.
- ❖ Keeping the records of prescriptions provided by the doctor to the patients.
- ❖ Keeping records of Medicine department in an arranged order so that the treatment of Patient becomes quick and satisfactory.
- ❖ Keeping details about the consultants, their Prescriptions and treatments, surgery reports etc.

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 About the project:**

The project “Hospital Management System” is aimed to develop to maintain the day-to-day state of admission/discharge of Patients, List of Doctors, List of medicines, Bills etc.

There are some modules in this project. Some of the modules are described here.

- Admin Login Module
- Doctor Module
- Doctor Appointment Module
- Doctor Prescription Module
- Medical Pharmacy Module
- Lab Test Module
- Purchase Medicine Module

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- ✓ Keeping the records of prescriptions provided by the doctor to the patients.
- ✓ Keeping records of Medicine department in an arranged order so that the treatment of Patient becomes quick and satisfactory.
- ✓ Keeping details about the consultants, their Prescriptions and treatments, surgery reports etc.

## **1.2 About the Language**

The Project “Online RMV Hospital” It was developed in PHP as front end and MYSQL as backend.

### **PHP:**

PHP is a purpose server language originally designed for Web development to produce dynamic Web pages. It is one of the first developed server-side scripting languages to be embedded into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. The code is interpreted by a Web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting Web page. It also has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical.

PHP can be deployed on most Web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform free of charge. A competitor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) server-side script engine and similar languages, PHP is installed on more than 20 million Web sites and 1 million Web servers. Software that uses PHP includes Media Wiki, Joomla, Word press, Concrete5, MyBB, and Drupal.

While PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page*, it is now said to stand for *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*, a recursive acronym.

### **History:**

PHP development began in 1994 when the Danish/Greenlandic/Canadian programmer RasmusLerdorf initially created a set of Perl scripts he called "Personal Home Page Tools" to maintain his personal homepage. The scripts performed tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording his web-page traffic.

Lerdorf released PHP/FI as "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0" publicly on June 8, 1995. In 1997 they formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the recursive initialism *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*.

As of August 2008 this branch is up to version 4.4.9. PHP 4 is no longer under development nor will any security updates be released. PHP 5 included new features such as improved support for object-oriented programming. Since version 5.4, PHP has native support for Unicode or multibyte strings, allowing strings as well as class-, method-, and function-names to contain non-ASCII characters.

PHP interpreters are available on both 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems, but on Microsoft Windows the only official distribution is a 32-bit implementation, requiring Windows 32-bit compatibility mode while using Internet Information Services (IIS) on a 64-bit Windows platform. Experimental 64-bit versions of PHP 5.3.0 were briefly available for MS Windows, but have since been removed.

### **Security:**

- There are advanced protection patches such as Suhosin and Hardening-Patch, especially designed for Web hosting environments.
- Recognizing that programmers make mistakes, some languages include taint checking to detect automatically the lack of input validation which induces many issues are done in PHP.

### **Syntax:**

The PHP interpreter only executes PHP code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is not processed by PHP (although non-PHP text is still subject to control structures described in PHP code). The most common delimiters are <?php to open and ?> to close PHP sections. <script language="php"> and </script> delimiters are also available, as are the shortened forms <?or<?= (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and ?> as well as ASP-style short forms <% or <%= and %>. While short delimiters are used, they make script files less portable as support for them can be disabled in the PHP configuration, and so they are discouraged. The purpose of all these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code, including HTML.

The first form of delimiters, <?php and ?, in XHTML and other XML documents, creates correctly formed XML 'processing instructions'. This means that the

resulting mixture of PHP code and other markup in the server-side file is itself well-formed XML.

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. if conditions, for and while loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<meta charset=utf-8>
<title>PHP Test</title>
<?php
echo 'Hello World';
?>
```

## **INTRODUCTION TO JAVASCRIPT**

An explanation of exactly what JavaScript is has to begin with Java. Java is a new kind of Web programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. A Java program, or *applet*, can be loaded by an HTML page and executed by the Java Interpreter, which is embedded into the browser.

Java is a complex language, similar to C++. Java is object-oriented and has a wide variety of capabilities; it's also a bit confusing and requires an extensive development cycle. That's where JavaScript comes in.

You can program in JavaScript easily; no development tools or compilers are required. You can use the same editor you use to create HTML documents to create JavaScript, and it executes directly on the browser (currently, Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer). JavaScript was originally called LiveScript, and was a proprietary feature of the Netscape browser. JavaScript has now been approved by Sun, the developer of Java, as a scripting language to complement Java. Support has also been announced by several other companies.

Although useful in working with Java, you'll find that JavaScript can be quite useful in its own right. It can work directly with HTML elements in a Web page, something Java can't handle. It is also simple to use, and you can do quite a bit with just a few JavaScript statements.

## **Hyper Text Markup Language(HTML)**

Hyper is the opposite of linear. It used to be that computer programs had to move in a linear fashion. This before this, this before this, and so on. HTML does not hold to that pattern and allows the person viewing the World Wide Web page to go anywhere, any time they want.

HTML is the code behind your webpage and is what your browser looks for to display a webpage, the way the webdesigner intended it to look, and is a series of tags <tags> that tells the browser where to display what. It is really a series of simple commands that you give to the browser, just like telling your dog to sit, and because it is in plain English it is easy to learn. For example, if you want your text to show in a bold type, you command it <bold> to be bold text </bold>, it really is that easy.

## **CASCADING STYLE SHEET**

### **What are Cascading Style Sheets?**

CSS was first developed in 1997, as a way for Web developers to define the look and feel of their Web pages. It was intended to allow developers to separate content from design so that HTML could perform more of the function that it was originally based on - the markup of content, without worry about the design and layout.

CSS didn't gain in popularity until around 2000, when Web browsers began using more than the basic font and color aspects of CSS. And now, all modern browsers support all of CSS Level 1, most of CSS Level 2, and some aspects of CSS Level 3.

Web Designers that don't use CSS for their design and development of Web sites are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. And it is arguably as important to understand CSS as it is to know HTML - and some would say it was more important to know CSS.

## **Where is CSS Used?**

CSS is used to style Web pages. But there is more to it than that. CSS is used to style XHTML and XML markup. This means that anywhere you have XML markup (including XHTML) you can use CSS to define how it will look.

CSS is also used to define how Web pages should look when viewed in other media than a Web browser. For example, you can create a print style sheet that will define how the Web page should print out and another style sheet to display the Web page on a projector for a slide show.

## **Why is CSS Important?**

CSS is one of the most powerful tools a Web designer can learn because with it you can affect the entire mood and tone of a Web site. Well written style sheets can be updated quickly and allow sites to change what is prioritized or valued without any changes to the underlying XHTML.

But because CSS can cascade, and combine and browsers interpret the directives differently, CSS is more difficult than plain HTML. But once you start using it, you'll see that harnessing the power of CSS will give you more options and allow you to do more and more things with your Web sites.

## **2. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS**

### **2.1. Existing System**

In the existing system the file transactions are done only manually but in proposed system we have to computerize all the file transaction using the software File Tracking System.

### **2.2. Drawbacks of the Existing System**

- Lack of security on File.
- More man power.
- Time consuming.
- Consumes large volume of pare work.
- Needs manual calculations.
- No direct role for the higher officials.
- Damage of machines due to lack of attention.

To avoid all these limitations and make the working more accurately the system needs to be computerized.

### **2.3. System Analysis**

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the

present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action.

A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with proposal.

Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary study is problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does various feasibility studies. In these studies a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken.

## **2.4. Proposed System**

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

## **2. 4. 1 Advantages of the Proposed System**

The system is very simple in design and to implement. The system requires very low system resources and the system will work in almost all configurations. It has got following features

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracy's.
- Proper control of the higher officials.
- Reduce the damages of the machines.
- Minimize manual data entry.
- Minimum time needed for the various processing.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- User friendliness and interactive.
- Minimum time required.

## **2.5. Feasibility Study**

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Thus when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

The document provide the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibilities. The following are its features:

### **2.5.1. Technical Feasibility**

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one?

Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project is developed within latest technology. Through the technology may become obsolete after some period of time, due to the fact that never version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So there are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using Java the project is technically feasible for development.

### **2.5.2. Economic Feasibility**

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

- The costs conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of the hardware and software.

- The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication of the system is economically possible for development.

### **2.5.3. Behavioral Feasibility**

This includes the following questions:

- Is there sufficient support for the users?
- Will the proposed system cause harm?

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

## **2.6. Hardware and Software Requirements**

### **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Processor : Intel Pentium IV

RAM : 512 MB or more

Hard disk : 20 GB or more

Monitor : VGA/SVGA

Keyboard : 104 Keys

Mouse : 2 buttons/ 3 buttons

### **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Operating System : Windows 2000/XP

Front end : PHP

Back end : MYSQL

### **3. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

Design is the first step into the development phase for any engineered product or system. Design is a creative process. A good design is the key to effective system. The term “design” is defined as “the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization”. It may be defined as a process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Software design sits at the technical kernel of the software engineering process and is applied regardless of the development paradigm that is used. The system design develops the architectural detail required to build a system or product. As in the case of any systematic approach, this software too has undergone the best possible design phase fine tuning all efficiency, performance and accuracy levels. The design phase is a transition from a user oriented document to a document to the programmers or database personnel. System design goes through two phases of development: Logical and Physical Design.

#### **Logical Design:**

The logical flow of a system and define the boundaries of a system. It includes the following steps:

- Reviews the current physical system – its data flows, file content, volumes , frequencies etc.
- Prepares output specifications – that is, determines the format, content and frequency of reports.
- Prepares input specifications – format, content and most of the input functions.
- Prepares edit, security and control specifications.
- Specifies the implementation plan.

- Prepares a logical design walk through of the information flow, output, input, controls and implementation plan.
- Reviews benefits, costs, target dates and system constraints.

### **Physical Design:**

Physical system produces the working systems by define the design specifications that tell the programmers exactly what the candidate system must do. It includes the following steps.

- Design the physical system.
- Specify input and output media.
- Design the database and specify backup procedures.
- Design physical information flow through the system and a physical design Walk through.
- Plan system implementation.
- Prepare a conversion schedule and target date.
- Determine training procedures, courses and timetable.
- Devise a test and implementation plan and specify any new hardware/software.
- Update benefits , costs , conversion date and system constraints

### **Design/Specification activities:**

- Concept formulation.
- Problem understanding.
- High level requirements proposals.
- Feasibility study.
- Requirements engineering.
- Architectural design.

### **3.2. Input Design**

The design of input focuses on controlling the amount of input required, controlling the errors, avoiding delay, avoiding extra steps and keeping the process simple. The input is designed in such a way so that it provides security and ease of use with retaining the privacy. Input Design considered the following things:

- ✓ What data should be given as input?
- ✓ How the data should be arranged or coded?
- ✓ The dialog to guide the operating personnel in providing input.
- ✓ Methods for preparing input validations and steps to follow when error occur.

### **Objectives**

Input Design is the process of converting a user-oriented description of the input into a computer-based system. This design is important to avoid errors in the data input process and show the correct direction to the management for getting correct information from the computerized system.

It is achieved by creating user-friendly screens for the data entry to handle large volume of data. The goal of designing input is to make data entry easier and to be free from errors. The data entry screen is designed in such a way that all the data manipulates can be performed. It also provides record viewing facilities.

When the data is entered it will check for its validity. Data can be entered with the help of screens. Appropriate messages are provided as when needed so that the user will not be in a maze of instant. Thus the objective of input design is to create an input layout that is easy to follow

### **3.3. Output design**

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In output design it is determined how the information is to be displayed for immediate need and also the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the system's relationship to help user decision-making.

Designing computer output should proceed in an organized, well thought out manner; the right output must be developed while ensuring that each output element is designed so that people will find the system can use easily and effectively. When analysis design computer output, they should:

- ❖ Identify the specific output that is needed to meet the requirements.
- ❖ Select methods for presenting information.
- ❖ Create document, report, or other formats that contain information produced by the system.

### **3.4. Database design**

A database is an organized mechanism that has the capability of storing information through which a user can retrieve stored information in an effective and efficient manner. The data is the purpose of any database and must be protected.

The database design is a two level process. In the first step, user requirements are gathered together and a database is designed which will meet these requirements as clearly as possible. This step is called Information Level Design and it is taken independent of any individual DBMS.

In the second step, this Information level design is transferred into a design for the specific DBMS that will be used to implement the system in question. This step is called

Physical Level Design, concerned with the characteristics of the specific DBMS that will be used. A database design runs parallel with the system design. The organization of the data in the database is aimed to achieve the following two major objectives.

- ❖ Data Integrity
- ❖ Data independence

Normalization is the process of decomposing the attributes in an application, which results in a set of tables with very simple structure. The purpose of normalization is to make tables as simple as possible. Normalization is carried out in this system for the following reasons.

- To structure the data so that there is no repetition of data , this helps in saving.
- To permit simple retrieval of data in response to query and report request.
- To simplify the maintenance of the data through updates, insertions, deletions.
- To reduce the need to restructure or reorganize data which new application requirements arise.

## **RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RDBMS):**

A relational model represents the database as a collection of relations. Each relation resembles a table of values or file of records. In formal relational model terminology, a row is called a tuple, a column header is called an attribute and the table is called a relation. A relational database consists of a collection of tables, each of which is assigned a unique name. A row in a tale represents a set of related values.

### **Relations, Domains & Attributes:**

A table is a relation. The rows in a table are called tuples. A tuple is an ordered set of n elements. Columns are referred to as attributes. Relationships have been set between every table in the database. This ensures both Referential and Entity Relationship

Integrity. A domain D is a set of atomic values. A common method of specifying a domain is to specify a data type from which the data values forming the domain are drawn. It is also useful to specify a name for the domain to help in interpreting its values. Every value in a relation is atomic, that is not decomposable.

### **Relationships:**

Table relationships are established using Key. The two main keys of prime importance are Primary Key & Foreign Key. Entity Integrity and Referential Integrity Relationships can be established with these keys. Entity Integrity enforces that no Primary Key can have null values. Referential Integrity enforces that no Primary Key can have null values.

Referential Integrity for each distinct Foreign Key value, there must exist a matching Primary Key value in the same domain. Other key are Super Key and Candidate Keys.

Relationships have been set between every table in the database. This ensures both Referential and Entity Relationship Integrity.

### **Normalization:**

As the name implies, it denotes putting things in the normal form. The application developer via normalization tries to achieve a sensible organization of data into proper tables and columns and where names can be easily correlated to the data by the user. Normalization eliminates repeating groups at data and thereby avoids data redundancy which proves to be a great burden on the computer resources. This includes:

- ❖ Normalize the data.
- ❖ Choose proper names for the tables and columns.
- ❖ Choose the proper name for the data.

### **First Normal Form:**

The First Normal Form states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of that attribute. In other words 1NF disallows “relations within relations” or “relations as attribute values within tuples”. The only attribute values permitted by 1NF are single atomic or indivisible values.

The first step is to put the data into First Normal Form. This can be done by moving data into separate tables where the data is of similar type in each table. Each table is given a Primary Key or Foreign Key as per requirement of the project. In this we form new relations for each nonatomic attribute or nested relation. This eliminates repeating groups of data.

A relation is said to be in first normal form if and only if it satisfies the constraints that contain the primary key only.

### **Second Normal Form:**

According to Second Normal Form, For relations where primary key contains multiple attributes, no nonkey attribute should be functionally dependent on a part of the primary key.

In this we decompose and setup a new relation for each partial key with its dependent attributes. Make sure to keep a relation with the original primary key and any attributes that are fully functionally dependent on it. This step helps in taking out data that is only dependant on a part of the key.

A relation is said to be in second normal form if and only if it satisfies all the first normal form conditions for the primary key and every non-primary key attributes of the relation is fully dependent on its primary key alone.

### **Third Normal Form:**

According to Third Normal Form, Relation should not have a nonkey attribute functionally determined by another nonkey attribute or by a set of nonkey attributes. That is, there should be no transitive dependency on the primary key.

In this we decompose and set up relation that includes the nonkey attributes that functionally determines other nonkey attributes. This step is taken to get rid of anything that does not depend entirely on the Primary Key.

A relation is said to be in third normal form if only if it is in second normal form and more over the non key attributes of the relation should not be depend on other non key attribute.

### 3.5. Table Design

Table: department\_details

Primary Key: depart\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
depart_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
department_name	Varchar		Department Name

Table: doctor\_details

Primary Key: doc\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
doc_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
doc_id	Int		Doctor ID
doc_name	Varchar		Doctor Name
doc_gender	Varchar		Doctor Gender
Qualification	Varchar		Doctor Qualification
doc_desig	Varchar		Doctor Department
avail_day	Varchar		Doctor Available Day
avail_start_time	Time		Doctor Available Start Time
avail_end_time	Time		Doctor Available End Time
mobile_no	Int		Doctor Mobile No
address1	Varchar		Doctor Address 1
address2	Varchar		Doctor Address 2
address3	Varchar		Doctor Address 3
State	Varchar		State
Pincode	Int		Pin Code
Photo	Varchar		Doctor Photo

Table: out\_patient\_doctor\_appointment

Primary Key: outpat\_app\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
outpat_app_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
outpat_app_id	Int		Outpatient ID
outpat_app_name	Varchar		Outpatient Name
outpat_app_age	Int		Outpatient Age
outpat_app_gender	Varchar		Outpatient Gender
outpat_app_address	Text		Outpatient Address
outpat_app_mobile	Int		Outpatient Mobile
outpat_app_date	Date		Outpatient Appointment Date
outpat_app_depert	Varchar		Outpatient Department
outpat_app_doc_name	Varchar		Doctor Name
outpat_app_doc_time	Varchar		Doctor Time
outpat_app_doc_app_time	Time		Outpatient Appointment Time
outpat_app_token	Int		Outpatient Token No

Table: medicine\_master

Primary Key: med\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
med_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
medicine_name	Varchar		Medicine Name

Table: supplier\_details

Primary Key: sup\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
sup_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
supplier_name	Varchar		Supplier Name
Age	Int		Supplier Age
Gender	Varchar		Supplier Gender
Address	Text		Supplier Address
mobile_no	Int		Supplier Mobile No
e_mail	Varchar		Supplier E-Mail

Table: category\_master

Primary Key: cat\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
cat_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
category_name	Int		Category Name

Table: test\_master

Primary Key: test\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
test_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
test_cate_name	Varchar		Category Name
test_name	Varchar		Test Name
test_unit	Varchar		Test Unit
normal_value	Varchar		Test Normal Value
test_rate	Float		Test Rate

Table: doctors\_prescription

Primary Key: pre\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
pre_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
pre_doc_id	Int		Doctor ID
pre_doc_name	Varchar		Doctor Name
pre_doc_specialist	Varchar		Doctor Specialist
pre_doc_date	Date		Doctor Date
pre_doc_pat_id	Int		Patient ID
pre_doc_pat_name	Varchar		Patient Name
pre_doc_pat_age	Int		Patient Age
no_of_prescription	Int		No of Prescription

Table: prescription\_details

Primary Key: pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
pre_fk_id	Int		Doctor Prescription Pk ID
prescription_name	Varchar		Medicine Name
no_prescription	Int		Medicine Quantity
Morning	Int		Morning
Afternoon	Int		Afternoon
Evening	Int		Evening

Table: sales\_master

Primary Key: sales\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
sales_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
Date	Date		Sales Date
medical_officer	Varchar		Medical Officer
patient_id	Int		Patient ID
patient_name	Varchar		Patient Name
patient_age	Int		Patient Age
total_amount	Float		Medicine Total Amount

Table: sales\_details

Primary Key: sales\_details\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
sales_details_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
sales_master_fk_id	Int		Sales Master Pk ID
medicine_name	Varchar		Medicine Name
Dept	Varchar		Department Name
item_rate	Float		Medicine Rate
exp_date	Varchar		Exp Date
Frequency	Varchar		Medicine Frequency
Qty	Int		Medicine Quantity
Amount	Float		Total Amount

Table: purchase\_master

Primary Key: pur\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
pur_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
invoice_no	Int		Invoice No
pur_supplier_name	Varchar		Supplier Name
supplier_date	Date		Supplier Date

Table: purchase\_medicine

Primary Key: pur\_mas\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
pur_mas_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
pur_fk_id	Int		Purchase Master Pk ID
medicine_name	Varchar		Medicine Name
dept_name	Varchar		Department Name
exp_date	Varchar		Exp Date
Qty	Int		Medicine Quantity
pur_rate	Float		Purchase Rate
sales_rate	Float		Sales Rate
mrp_rate	Float		MRP Rate

Table: fees\_details

Primary Key: fees\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
fees_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
fees_name	Int		Fees Name
fees_charges	Varchar		Fees Charges

Table: lab\_master

Primary Key: labmas\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
labmas_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
bill_no	Int		Bill No
bill_date	Date		Bill Date
patient_id	Int		Patient ID
patient_name	Varchar		Patient Name
patient_age	Int		Patient Age
patient_gender	Varchar		Patient Gender
category_name	Varchar		Category Name
total_amount	Float		Total Amount

Table: lab\_details

Primary Key: labdet\_pk\_id

Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
labdet_pk_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
labdet_fk_id	Int		Lab Master Pk ID
test_name	Varchar		Test Name
lab_range	Int		Lab Range
normal_value	Varchar		Normal Value
unit	Varchar		Unit
rate	Float		Test Rate

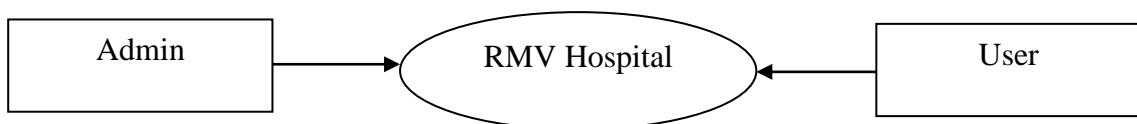
Table: admin\_register

Primary Key: pk\_reg\_id

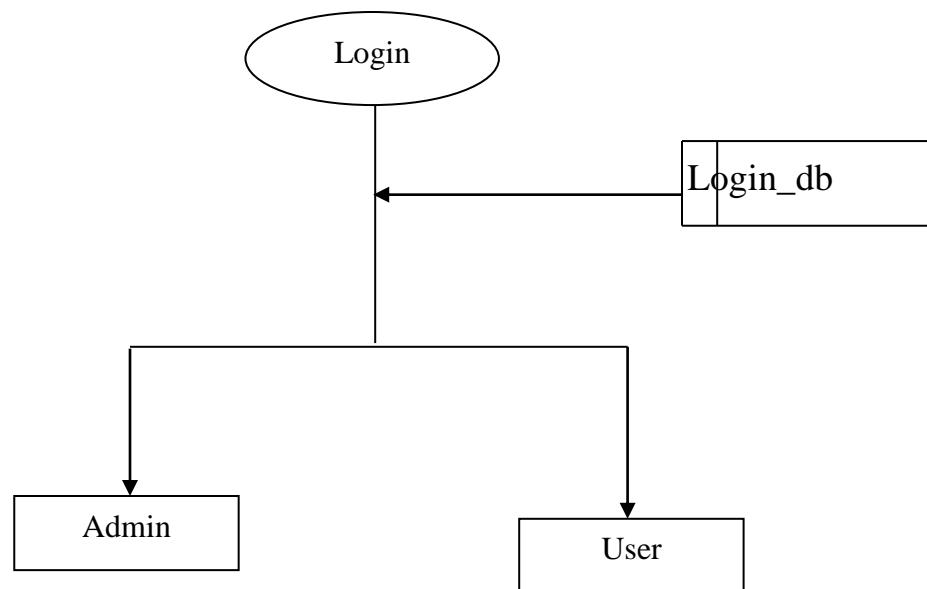
Field	Data Type	Constraints	Description
pk_reg_id	AutoNumber	Primary key	
reg_id	Int		Employee ID
Name	Varchar		Employee Name
Age	Int		Employee Age
Gender	Varchar		Employee Gender
Dob	Varchar		Employee Date of Birth
Address	Text		Employee Address
Mobile	Int		Employee Mobile No
Email	Varchar		Employee E-Mail
Type	Varchar		Employee Type
Username	Varchar		Employee User Name
Password	Varchar		Employee Password
Photo	Varchar		Employee Photo

### 3.6. Data Flow Diagram:

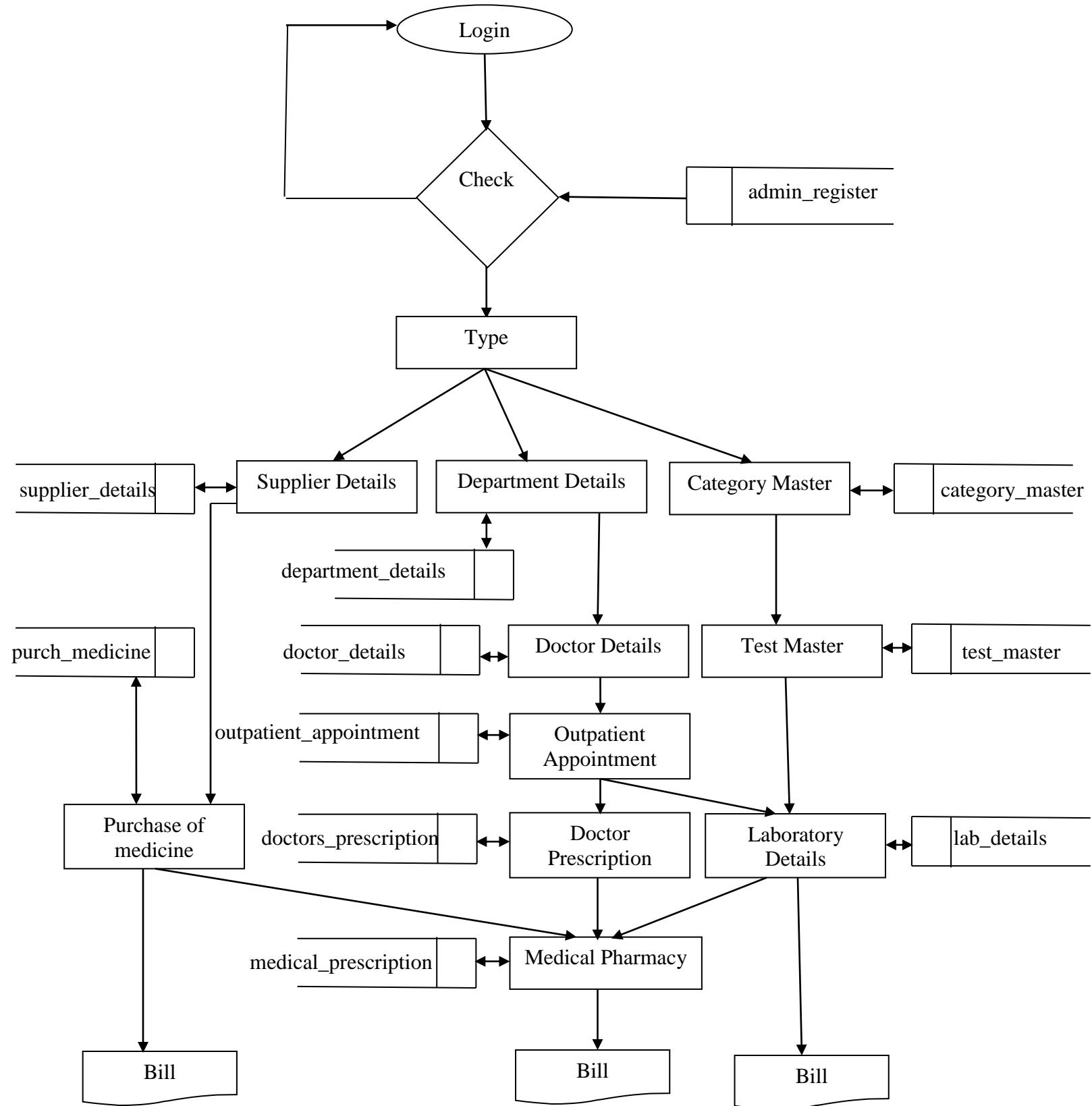
**Level 1:**



**Level 2:**

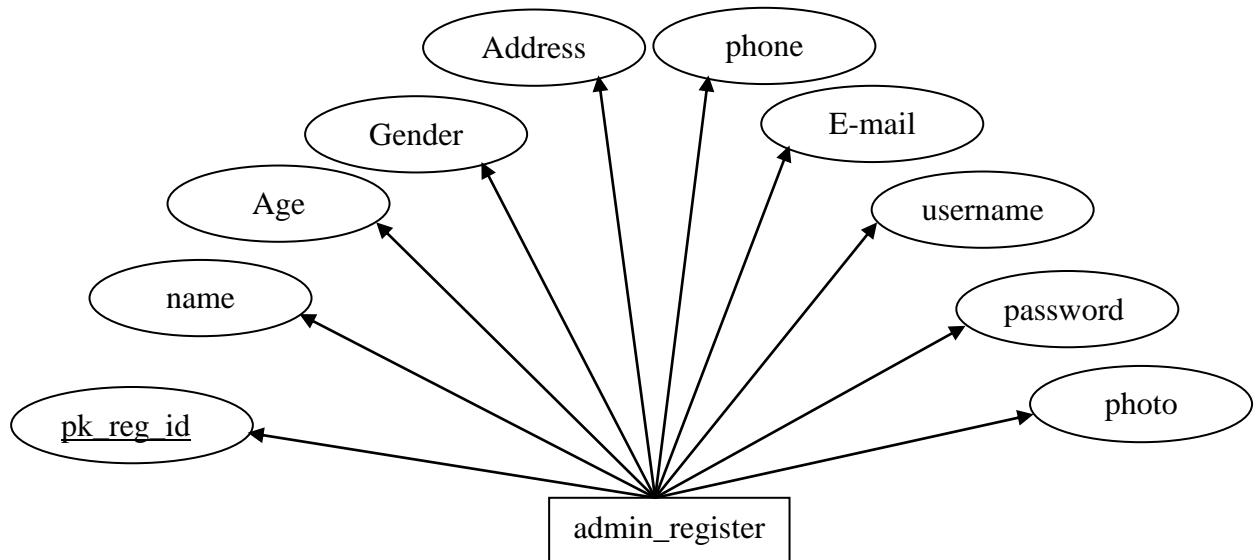


### Level 3:

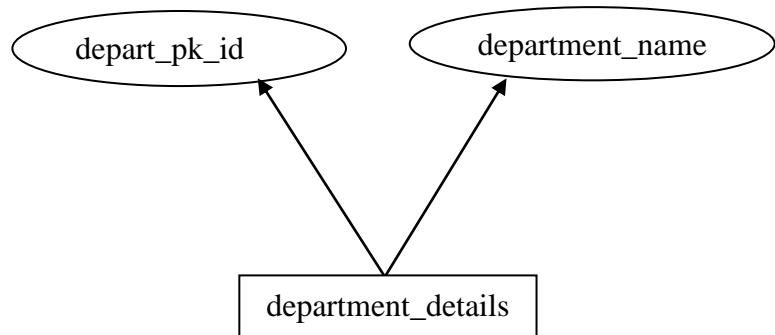


### 3.7 ER Diagram:

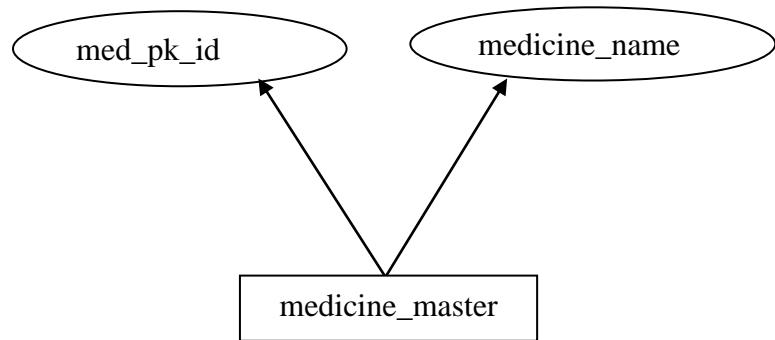
Admin Register



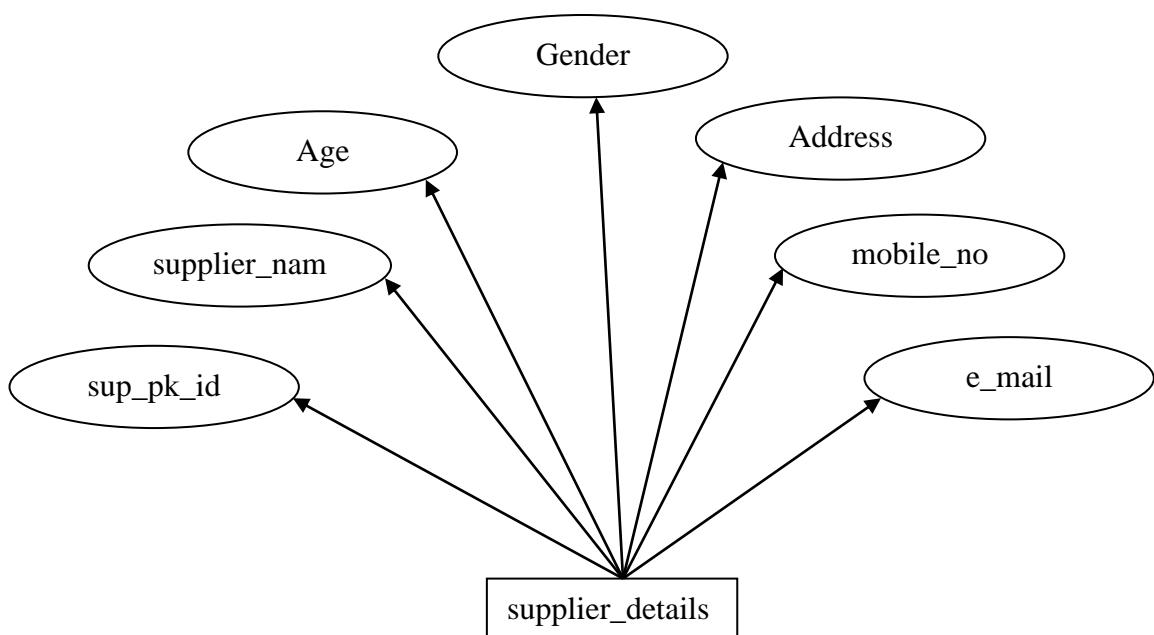
Department Details



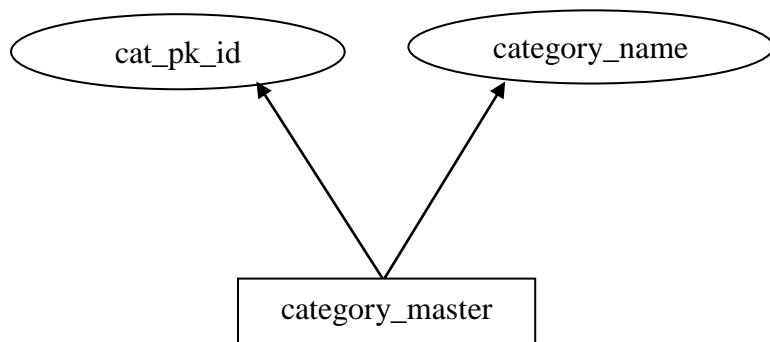
### Medicine Master



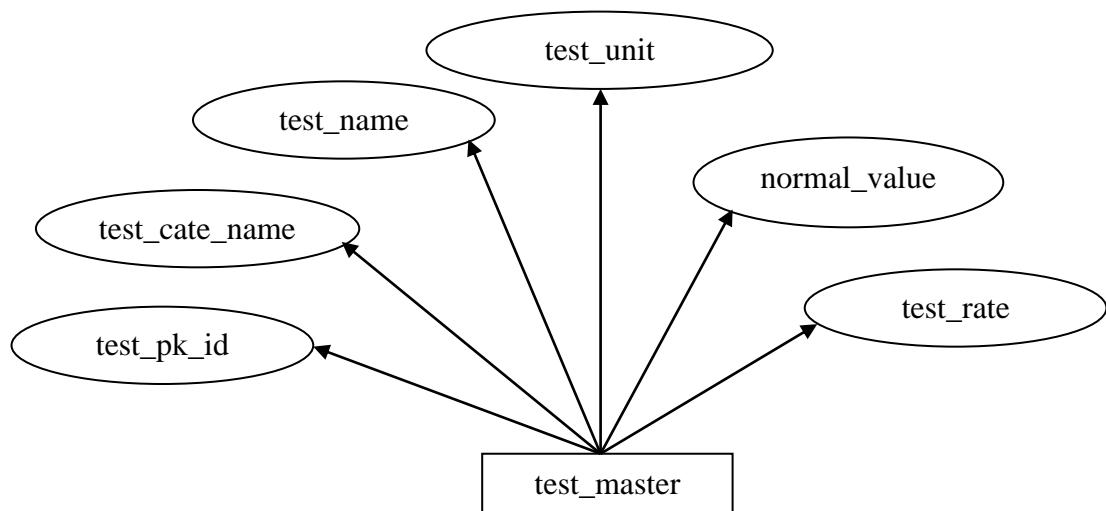
### Supplier Details



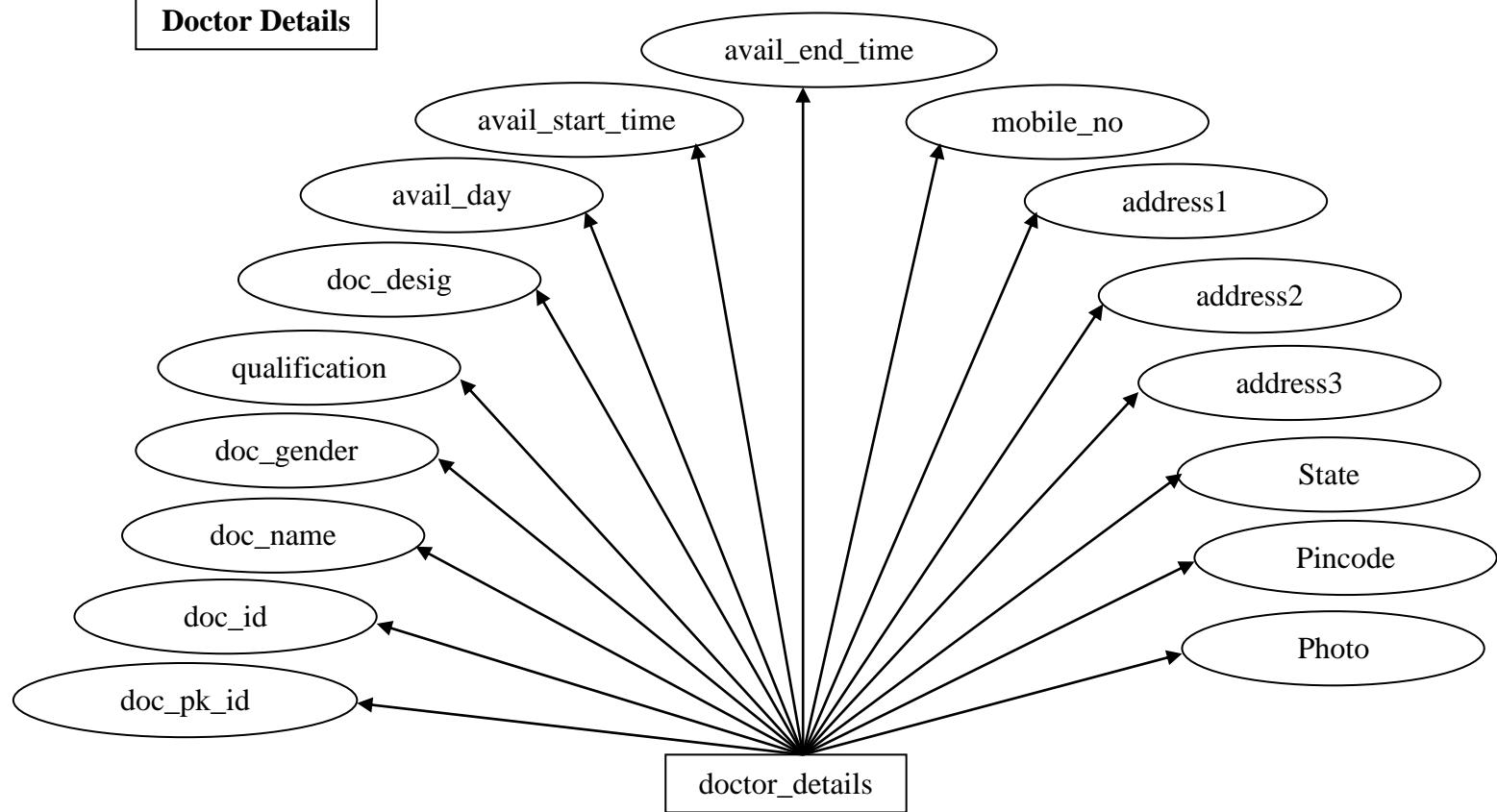
### Category Master



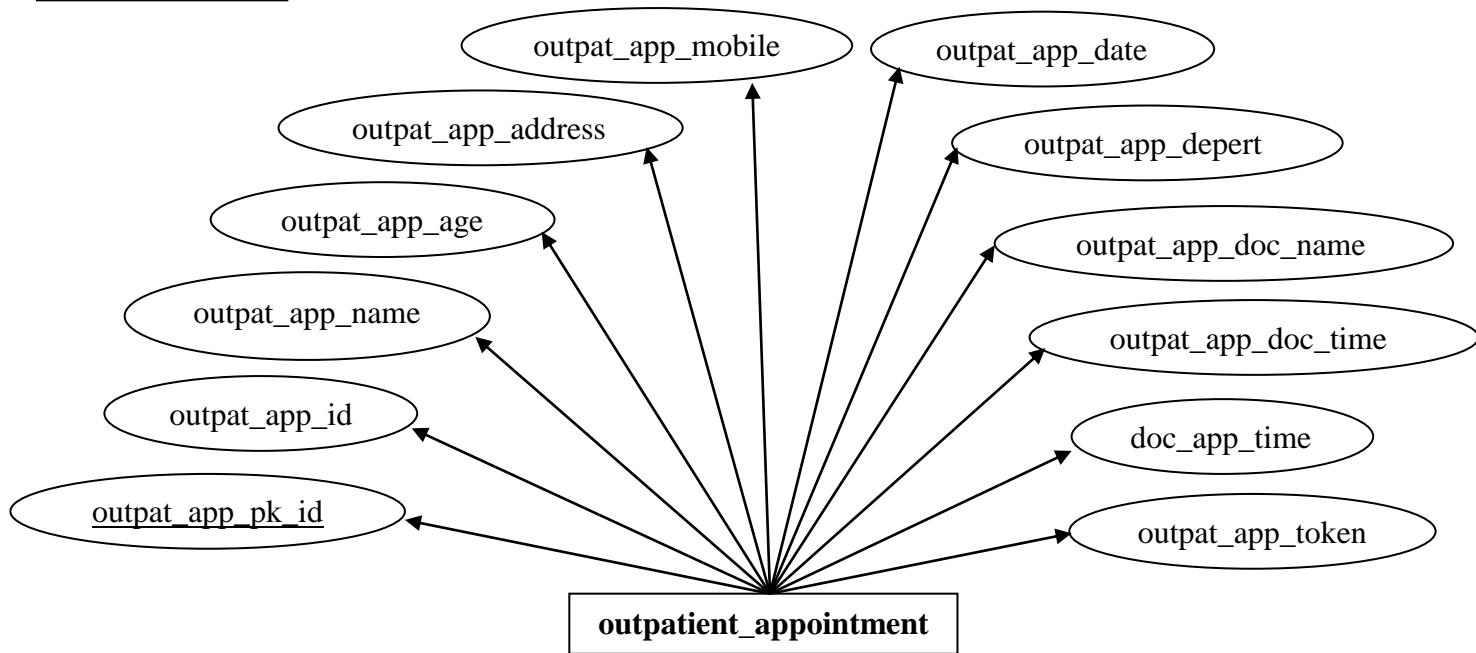
### Test Master



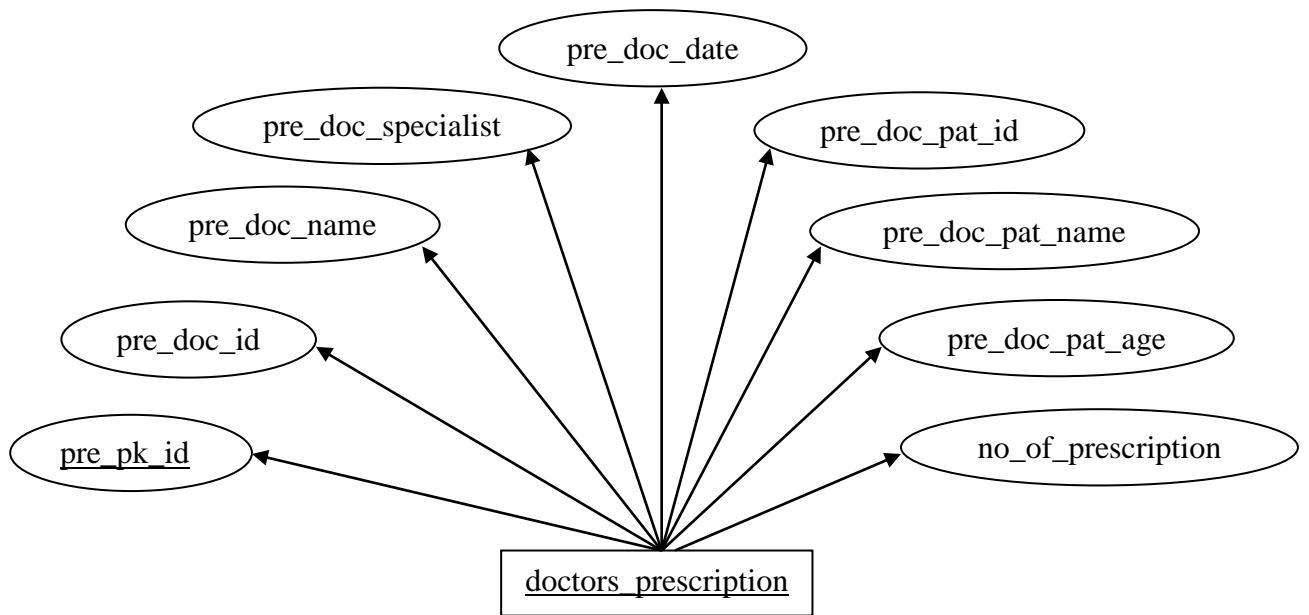
### Doctor Details



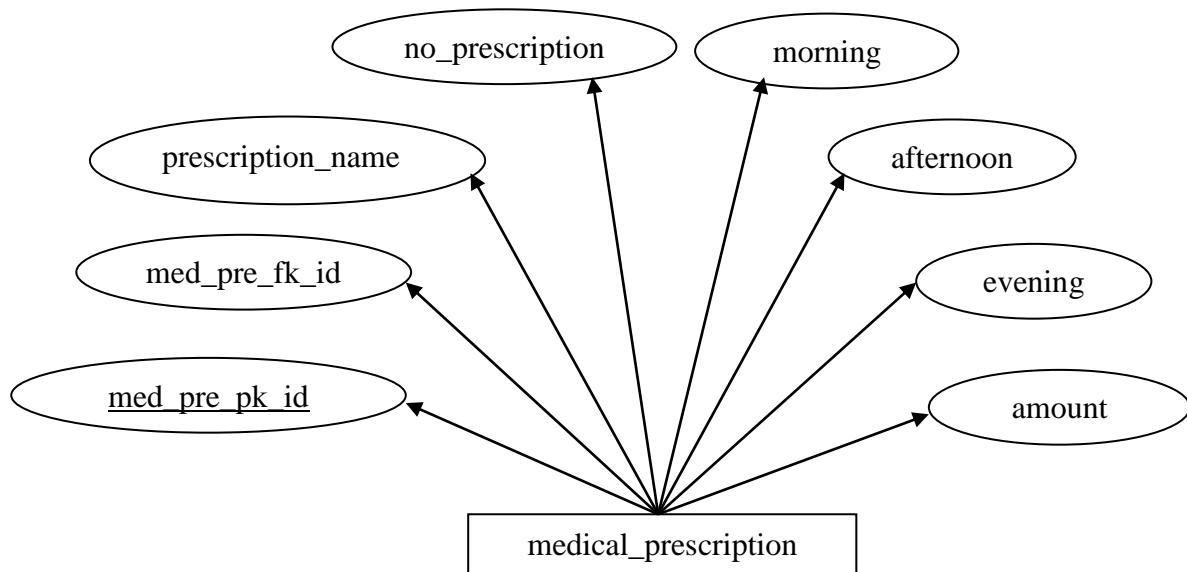
### Outpatient Appointment



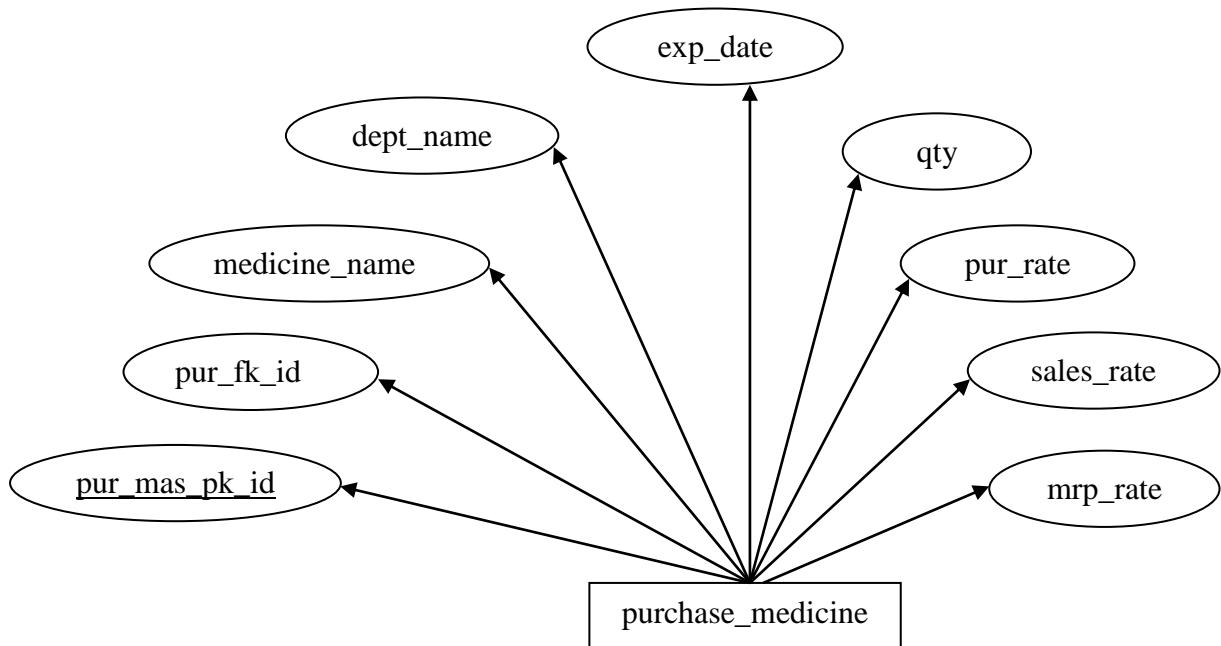
## Doctor Prescription



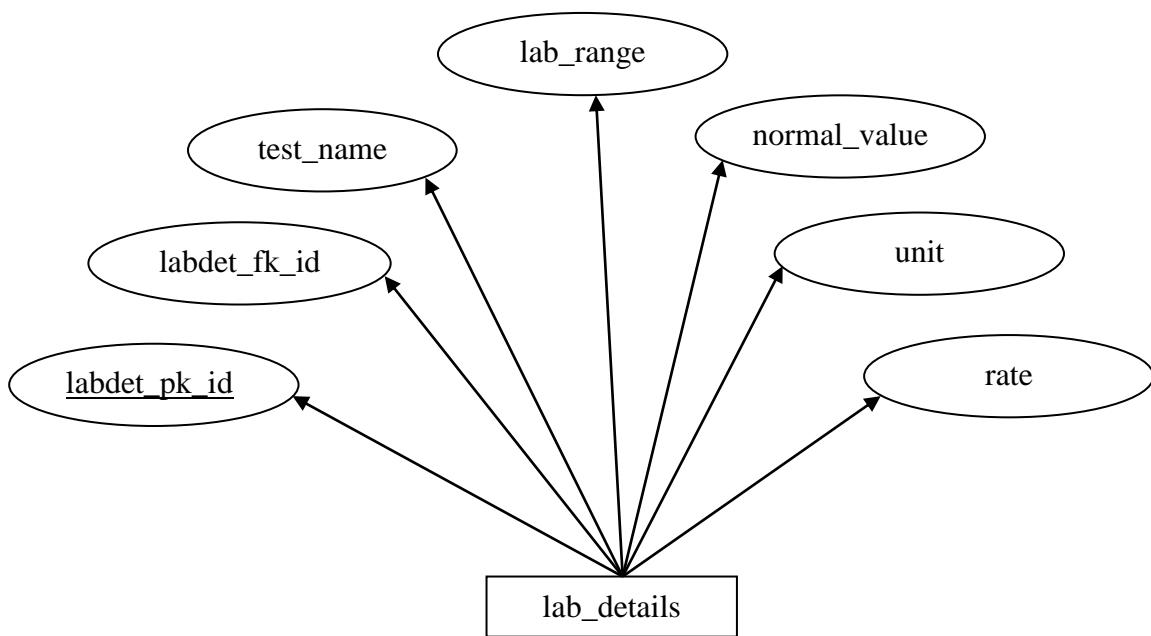
## Medical Prescription

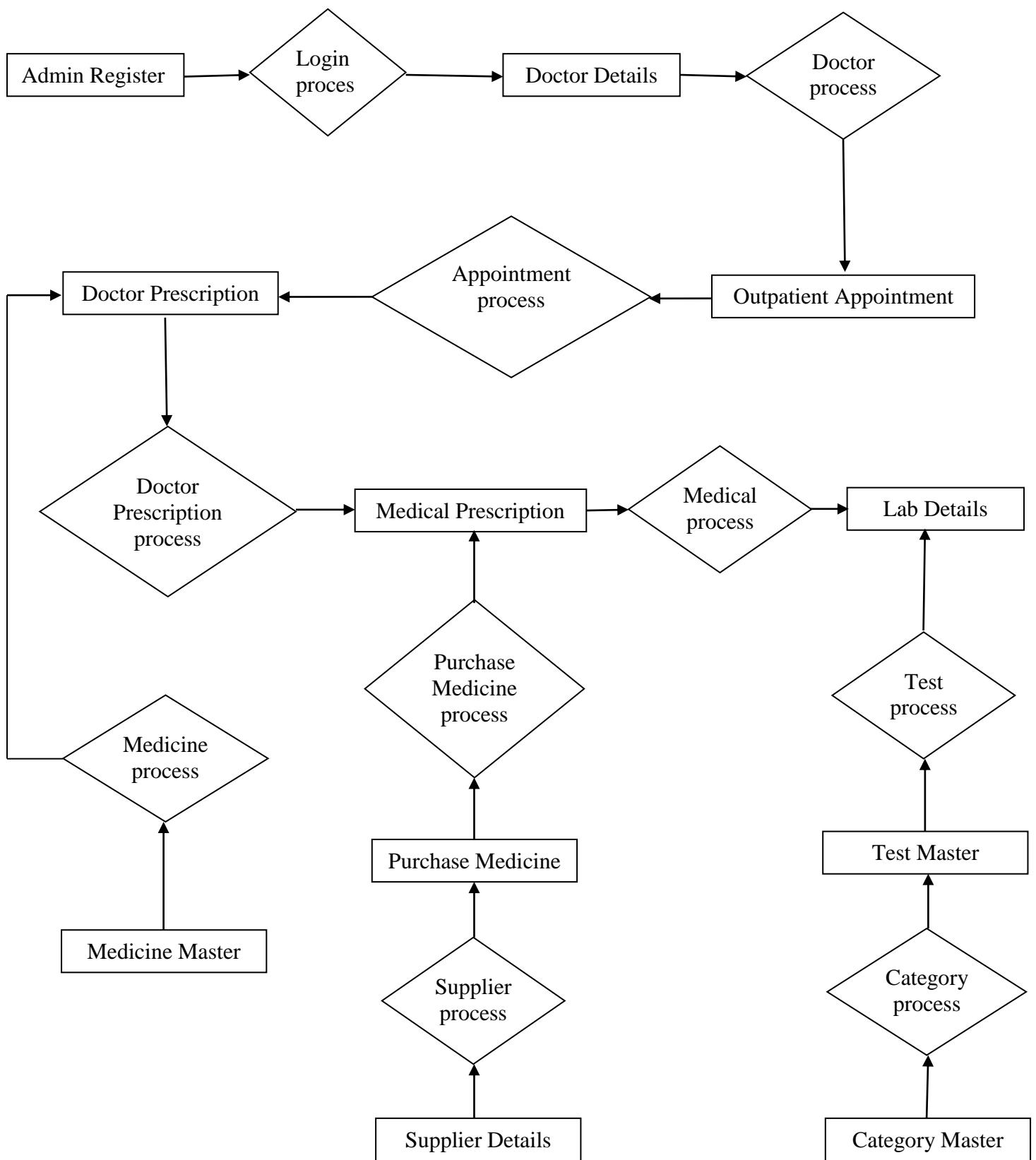


## Purchase Medicine



## Lab Details





## **4. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **4.1. System Testing**

Software Testing is the process of executing software in a controlled manner, in order to answer the question - Does the software behave as specified?. Software testing is often used in association with the terms verification and validation. Validation is the checking or testing of items, includes software, for conformance and consistency with an associated specification. Software testing is just one kind of verification, which also uses techniques such as reviews, analysis, inspections, and walkthroughs. Validation is the process of checking that what has been specified is what the user actually wanted.

Validation : Are we doing the right job?

Verification : Are we doing the job right?

Software testing should not be confused with debugging. Debugging is the process of analyzing and localizing bugs when software does not behave as expected. Although the identification of some bugs will be obvious from playing with the software, a methodical approach to software testing is a much more thorough means for identifying bugs. Debugging is therefore an activity which supports testing, but cannot replace testing.

Other activities which are often associated with software testing are static analysis and dynamic analysis. Static analysis investigates the source code of software, looking for problems and gathering metrics without actually executing the code. Dynamic analysis looks at the behavior of software while it is executing, to provide information such as execution traces, timing profiles, and test coverage information.

Testing is a set of activity that can be planned in advanced and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computers based system. Nothing is complete without testing, as it vital success of the system testing objectives, there are several rules that can serve as testing objectives. They are

Testing is a process of executing a program with the intend of finding an error. A good test case is one that has high possibility of finding an undiscovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error.

If a testing is conducted successfully according to the objectives as stated above, it would uncovered errors in the software also testing demonstrate that the software function appear to be working according to the specification, that performance requirement appear to have been met.

There are three ways to test program.

- For correctness
- For implementation efficiency
- For computational complexity

Test for correctness are supposed to verify that a program does exactly what it was designed to do. This is much more difficult than it may at first appear, especially for large programs.

## **Test Plan**

A test plan implies a series of desired course of action to be followed in accomplishing various testing methods. The Test Plan acts as a blue print for the action that is to be followed. The software engineers create a computer program, its documentation and related data structures. The software developers is always responsible for testing the individual units of the programs, ensuring that each performs the function for which it was designed. There is an independent test group (ITG) which is to remove

the inherent problems associated with letting the builder to test the thing that has been built. The specific objectives of testing should be stated in measurable terms. So that the mean time to failure, the cost to find and fix the defects, remaining defect density or frequency of occurrence and test work-hours per regression test all should be stated within the test plan.

The levels of testing include:

- Unit testing
- Integration Testing
- Data validation Testing
- Output Testing

#### **4.1.1. Unit Testing**

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design – the software component or module. Using the component level design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module. The relative complexity of tests and uncovered scope established for unit testing. The unit testing is white-box oriented, and step can be conducted in parallel for multiple components. The modular interface is tested to ensure that information properly flows into and out of the program unit under test. The local data structure is examined to ensure that data stored temporarily maintains its integrity during all steps in an algorithm's execution. Boundary conditions are tested to ensure that all statements in a module have been executed at least once. Finally, all error handling paths are tested.

Tests of data flow across a module interface are required before any other test is initiated. If data do not enter and exit properly, all other tests are moot. Selective testing of execution paths is an essential task during the unit test. Good design dictates that error conditions be anticipated and error handling paths set up to reroute or cleanly terminate

processing when an error does occur. Boundary testing is the last task of unit testing step. Software often fails at its boundaries.

Unit testing was done in Sell-Soft System by treating each module as separate entity and testing each one of them with a wide spectrum of test inputs. Some flaws in the internal logic of the modules were found and were rectified.

Login Form  
Please try to Login

User Name \* :   
Password \* :   
Type \* :

[Forgot Password](#)

\* Mandatory Field(s)

#### 4.1.2. Integration Testing

Integration testing is systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit tested components and build a program structure that has been dictated by design. The entire program is tested as whole. Correction is difficult because isolation of causes is complicated by vast expanse of entire program. Once these errors are corrected, new ones appear and the process continues in a seemingly endless loop.

After unit testing in Sell-Soft System all the modules were integrated to test for any inconsistencies in the interfaces. Moreover differences in program structures were removed and a unique program structure was evolved.

**Menu**

- » My Account
- » Department Details
- » Medicine Details
- » Supplier Details
- » Category Master
- » Test Master
- » Fees Details
- » Doctor Details
- » Out Patient Appointment
- » Out Patient
- » Doctors Prescription
- » Medical Pharmacy
- » Purchase Of Medicine
- » Laboratory Details
- » Doctor Report

**Profile Form**

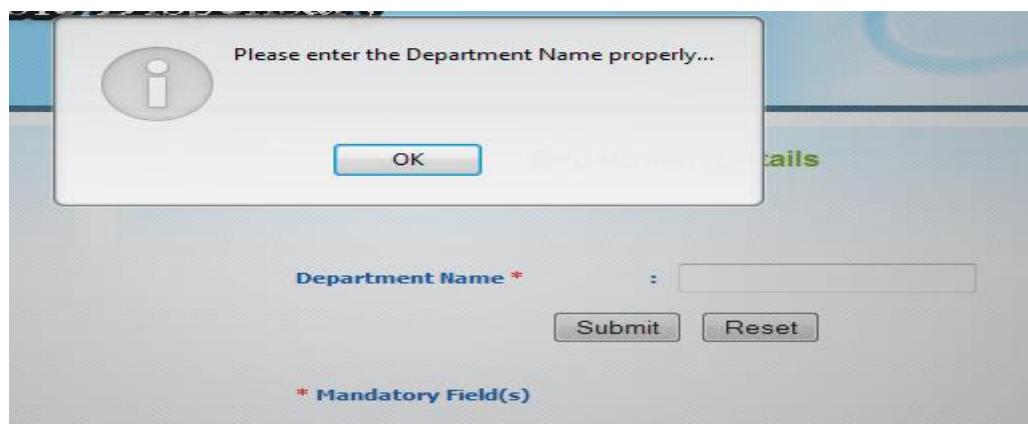
Name	:	sadhasivam
Age	:	24
Gender	:	Male
Date Of Birth	:	7/2/2014
Address	:	salem
Mobile Number	:	8940695477
Mail ID	:	sadhasivam@gmail.com
Type	:	Doctor
User Name	:	siva

#### **4.1.3. Validation Testing or System Testing**

This is the final step in testing. In this the entire system was tested as a whole with all forms, code, modules and class modules. This form of testing is popularly known as Black Box testing or System testing.

Black Box testing method focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is, Black Box testing enables the software engineer to derive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program.

Black Box testing attempts to find errors in the following categories; incorrect or missing functions, interface errors, errors in data structures or external data access, performance errors and initialization errors and termination errors.



#### **4.1.4. Output Testing or User Acceptance Testing**

The system considered is tested for user acceptance; here it should satisfy the firm's need. The software should keep in touch with perspective system; user at the time of developing and making changes whenever required. This done with respect to the following points

- ❖ Input Screen Designs,
- ❖ Output Screen Designs,
- ❖ Online message to guide the user and the like.

The above testing is done taking various kinds of test data. Preparation of test data plays a vital role in the system testing. After preparing the test data, the system under study is tested using that test data. While testing the system by which test data errors are again uncovered and corrected by using above testing steps and corrections are also noted for future use.

**Profile Form**

Successfully Login !!

Name	:	sadhasivam
Age	:	24
Gender	:	Male
Date Of Birth	:	7/2/2014
Address	:	salem
Mobile Number	:	8940695477
Mail ID	:	sadhasivam@gmail.com
Type	:	Doctor
User Name	:	siva



## 4.2. System Implementation:

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. It can be considered to be the most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system gaining the users confidence that the new system will work and will be effective and accurate. It is primarily concerned with user training and documentation. Conversion usually takes place about the same time the user is being trained or later. Implementation simply means convening a new system design into operation, which is the process of converting a new revised system design into an operational one.

Implementation is the state in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. By this, the users get the confidence that the system will work effectively. The system can be implemented only after through testing.

### **4.3. Training**

Once the system is successfully developed the next important step is to ensure that the administrators are well trained to handle the system. This is because the success of a system invariably depends on how they are operated and used. The implementation depends upon the right people being at the right place at the right time. Education involves creating the right atmosphere and motivating the user. The administrators are familiarized with the run procedures of the system, working through the sequence of activities on an ongoing basis.

The systems personnel check the feasibility of the system. The actual data were inputted to the system and the working of the system was closely monitored. The master option was selected from the main menu and the actual data were input through the corresponding input screens. The data movement was studied and found to be correct queries option was then selected and this contains various reports. Utilities provide various data needed for inventory was input and the module was test run. Satisfactory results were obtained. Reports related to these processes were also successfully generated. Various input screen formats are listed in the appendix.

### **4.4. System Maintenance:**

The Last part of the system development lifecycle is the System maintenance, which is actually the implementation of the post implementation review planned. Maintenance means resorting to its original position. The Proposed System has been designed with effective tools and techniques. The System was designed such that the future changes can be made with minimum changes in the code. The system was also designed to be flexible and Adaptable, so that the maintenance cost in the future can be reduced as much as possible. It has been made easier to maintain the database. Only the authorized person of the institution has been allowed to access the database.

## 5. APPENDIX

### 5.1. Sample Source Code:

#### Index Page:

```
<?php
error_reporting(E_ERROR | E_WARNING | E_PARSE);
include("includes/connection.php");
db_Connect();
?>
<html>
<head>
<title>RMV Hospital</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" media="screen" />
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style2 {color: #333333}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="main_container">
<div class="header">
<div id="logo"><a href="#"></a></div>
<div class="right_header">
<div id="menu">
<ul>
<li><a class="current" href="Index.php">Home</a></li>
```

```

<li><a href="Aboutus.php">About Us</a></li>
<li><a href="Services.php">Services</a></li>
<li><a href="Contactus.php">Contact Us</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="pattern_bg"></div>
<div id="middle_box">

</div>
<div class="pattern_bg"></div>
<div id="main_content">
<div class="box_content">
<div class="box_title">
<h2 align="center"><span class="dark_blue">Menu</span></h2>
</div>
<div class="box_text_content">
<table width="178" border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" style="padding-bottom:12px;">
<tr>
<td height="25"><pre class="left"> <span class="style1"> &raquo;</span>
<a href="Index.php">Home</a></pre></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td height="25"><pre class="left"> <span class="style1"> &raquo;</span>
<a href="Doctor_appointment.php">Doctor Appointment</a></pre></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>

```

```

</tr>
<tr>
    <td height="25"><pre class="left"> <span class="style1">     &raquo;</span>
<a href="doctor_details.php">Doctor Details</a></pre></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td height="25"><pre class="left"> <span class="style1">     &raquo;</span>
<a href="Laboratory_details.php">Laboratory Details </a></pre></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td height="25"><pre class="left"> <span class="style1">     &raquo;</span>
<a href="Medicine_details.php">Medicine Details </a></pre></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td></td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</div>
<div class="box_content1">
    <div class="box_title">
        <h2 align="center">Home Pages </h2>
    </div>
    <div class="box_text_content1">
        <table border="0" align="center" width="100%">
            <tr>
                <td align="center"><font color="#FF0000"><b>

```

```

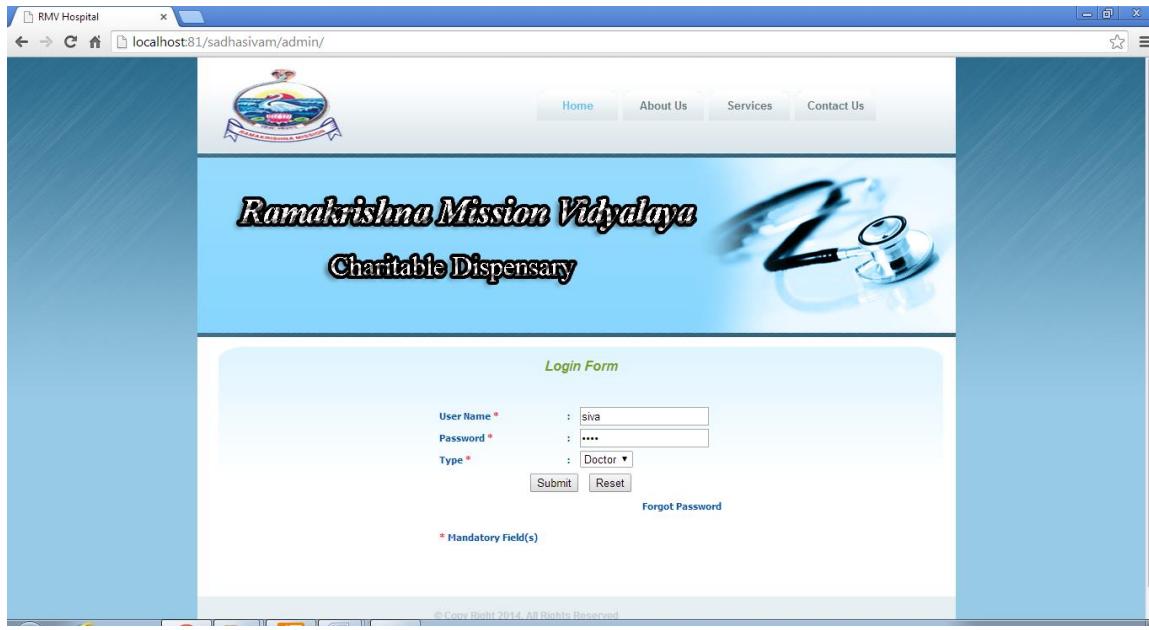
<?php
    if(isset($_SESSION['msg']))
    {
        if($_SESSION['msg']!="")
            echo $_SESSION['msg'];
        $_SESSION['msg']="";

    }
?></b></font>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
<table border="0" align="center" width="100%">
<tr>
<td align="right"></font><div align="left" class="style2">
    <div align="justify">Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, is a
    major educational centre of the well-known Ramakrishna Mission. It is 19 km from the
    Coimbatore City on the highway to Ootacamund, and situated in a serene environment
    spread over about 300 acres. The Institution was founded by Sri T.S. Avinashilingam in
    1930 with an investment of just Rs. 5.75 and with one harijan boy on its roll.</div>
</div></td>
</tr>
</table><br />
</div>
</div>
<div class="clear"></div>
</div>
<div id="footer">
    <div class="center_footer">&copy; Copy Right 2014. All Rights Reserved</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## 5.2. Screen Shots

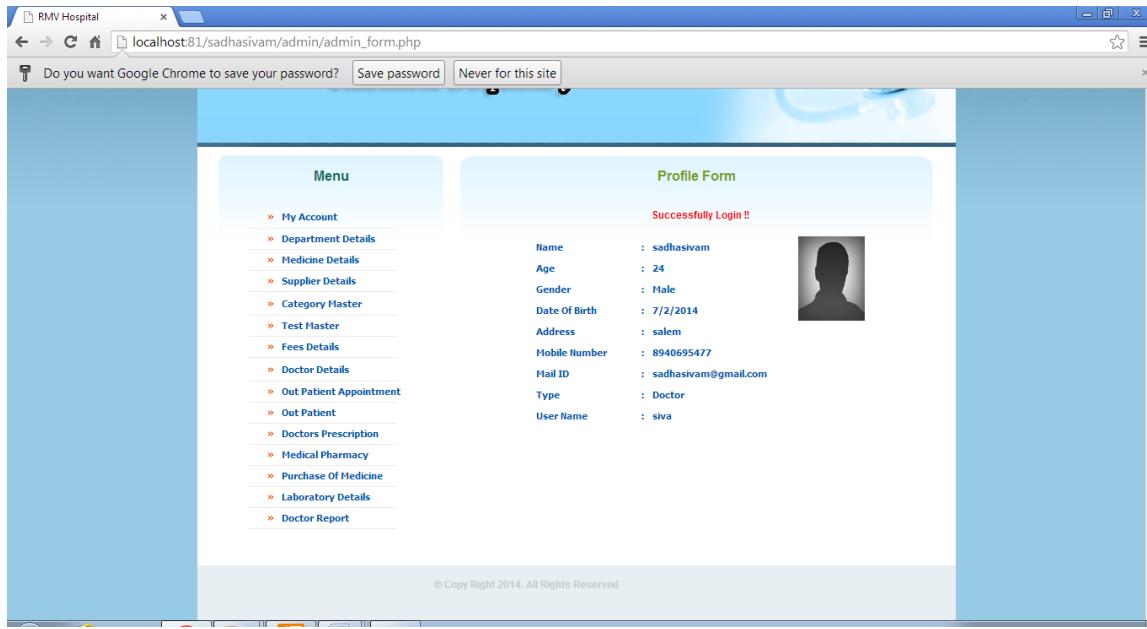
### Admin Login page:



### **Description:**

This Screen is Admin Login page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can Login with Username and Password the login profile, in which the user can give the personal information before the login.

## **Login Profile Page:**



## **Description:**

This Screen is user login home and profile page of the Online RMV Hospital.

## **Department Details:**

This screenshot shows the 'Department Details' page in 'add' mode. The URL is [localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Department\\_details.php?mode=add](http://localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Department_details.php?mode=add). The page features a header with the 'RMV Hospital' logo, navigation links for 'Home', 'About Us', 'Services', and 'Contact Us', and a 'signup' button. The main content area has a blue background with a stethoscope graphic. On the left is a 'Menu' sidebar with links like 'My Account', 'Department Details' (which is highlighted in green), 'Medicine Details', etc. The right panel is titled 'Department Details' and contains a form with a 'Department Name' field set to 'NEURO', a 'Submit' button, a 'Reset' button, and a note 'Mandatory Field(s)'. There is also a 'View' link at the top right of the form.

This screenshot shows the 'Department Details' page after data has been saved. The URL is [localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Department\\_details.php](http://localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Department_details.php). The page structure is identical to the previous screenshot, but the right panel now displays a message 'Successfully saved !!' above a table of department names. The table has columns for 'Select', 'Department Name', and 'Edit'. The data is as follows:

Select	Department Name	Edit
[checkbox]	NEURO	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	CARDIO	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	GYNAC	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	ORTHO	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	EYE	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	THYROID	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	SURGERY	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	VITAMIN	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	DIABETIC	[edit icon]
[checkbox]	ENT	[edit icon]

At the bottom of the table are 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons. A 'Page: [1] 2 Next' link is visible at the bottom of the table.

## **Description:**

This Screen is department master of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of department name.

## **Doctor Details:**

This screenshot shows the 'Doctor Details' add page of the RMV Hospital application. The page has a left sidebar menu and a main form area. The form fields include Doctor ID (10004), Doctor Name (Sadhasivam), Gender (Male), Qualification (MBBS), Department (GENERAL), Available Day (Wednesday), Available Start Time (10 AM), Available End Time (03 PM), Mobile No (8940695477), Contact Address Line 1 (19/B pattapan kovil), Contact Address Line 2 (valappady(P.O)), Contact Address Line 3 (salem(D.T)), State (Tamilnadu), Pin Code (636115), and a My Photo section with a choose file button. A note at the bottom indicates that Doctor ID is a mandatory field.

This screenshot shows the 'Doctor Details' view page for Doctor ID 10004. The page displays the doctor's information: Doctor ID (10004), Doctor Name (Sadhasivam), Gender (Male), Qualification (MBBS), Designation (GENERAL), Available Day (Wednesday), Available Time (10 AM - 03 PM), Mobile No (8940695477), Contact Address Line 1 (19/B pattapan kovil), Contact Address Line 2 (valappady(P.O)), Contact Address Line 3 (salem(D.T)), State (Tamilnadu), and Pin Code (636115). It also shows a thumbnail image of the doctor. Below the details is a table listing other doctors with columns: ID, Name, Specialization, Day, and Time. The table includes rows for Doctor IDs 10003 (Raja, GASTRO, Tuesday, 10 AM - 12 PM), 10002 (Mani, GENERAL, Monday, 10 AM - 03 PM), and 10001 (siva, GENERAL, Tuesday, 10 AM - 03 PM). Buttons for Add, View, Delete, and Reset are present.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Doctor Detail's page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the doctor details.

## **Doctor Appointment:**

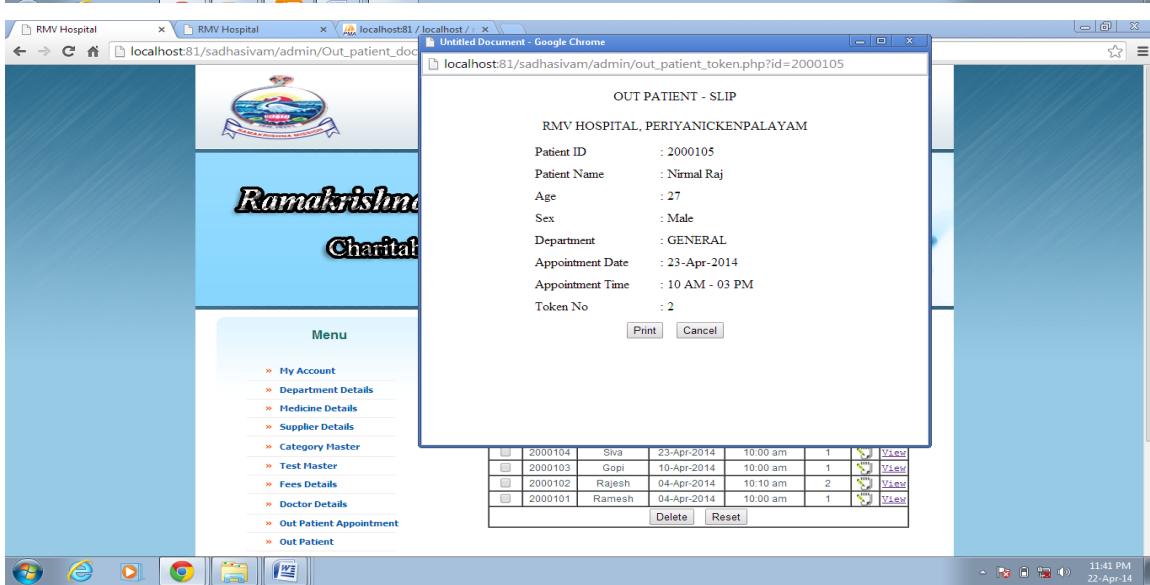


The screenshot shows the 'Out Patient Doctor Appointment' form. The fields filled are:

Patient ID *	: 2000105
Patient Name *	: Nirmal Raj
Age *	: 27
Gender *	: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
Address *	: 19/B pattapen kovil valappady(p.o)
Mobile No *	: 9865873469
Appointment Date *	: 23-Apr-2014
Department *	: GENERAL
Doctor Name *	: Sadhasivam
Doctor Time *	: 10 AM - 03 PM
Appointment Time *	: 10:10 am
Token No *	: 2

Buttons: Save, Reset, View.

Mandatory Field(s) indicator.

The screenshot shows the 'OUT PATIENT - SLIP' for Patient ID 2000105. The details are:

Patient ID	: 2000105
Patient Name	: Nirmal Raj
Age	: 27
Sex	: Male
Department	: GENERAL
Appointment Date	: 23-Apr-2014
Appointment Time	: 10 AM - 03 PM
Token No	: 2

Buttons: Print, Cancel.

Below the slip, a table lists tokens:

Token No	Name	Date	Time	Count	Action
2000104	Siva	23-Apr-2014	10:00 am	1	
2000103	Gopi	10-Apr-2014	10:00 am	1	
2000102	Rajesh	04-Apr-2014	10:10 am	2	
2000101	Ramesh	04-Apr-2014	10:00 am	1	

Buttons: Delete, Reset.

System status bar: 11:41 PM, 22-Apr-14.

## **Description:**

This Screen is doctor Appointment of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of Token Number.

## **Medicine Details:**

The image displays two screenshots of a web application for RMV Hospital. The top screenshot shows the 'Medicine Details' page with a form to add a new medicine. The bottom screenshot shows the same page after a record has been successfully saved, displaying a list of existing medicine entries.

**Top Screenshot (Add Mode):**

Medicine Name \* : T. Cefixime 100 DTT. Cef;

**Bottom Screenshot (List View):**

Successfully saved !!

Select	Medicine Name	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Cefixime 100 DTT. Cefixime 100 DT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Cefadroxil 500 mg	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Cefadroxil 250 DT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Cardace 5 mg (Ramipril)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. CANDID V3 TABLET	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. CALCIUM 500 MG + VIT D3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Bacto Fen 10 mg	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. B. COMPLEX	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Azithromycin 500 mg	
<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Lasilactone 50 mg	

## **Description:**

This Screen is Medicine Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of medicine name.

## **Doctor Prescription Add Details:**

The screenshot displays two nearly identical instances of the "Doctors Prescription Details" form from the RMV Hospital administration system. The top instance shows a prescription grid with four rows of items, while the bottom instance shows a grid with four rows of items and includes a copyright notice at the bottom.

**Doctors Prescription Details**

Doctor ID \* : 10001 Doctor Name \* : Siva  
Specialist \* : GENERAL Specialist Appointment Date \* : 23-Apr-2014

Patient ID \* : 2000105 Patient Name \* : Nirmal Raj Patient Age \* : 27

No Of Prescription \* : 4

Prescription Name	No	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Prescription 1 : T. MICROPRIDE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prescription 2 : T. Aceclo + Para	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prescription 3 : T. Albenazole 400 mg	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prescription 4 : T. Amlodipine 5 mg	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

\* Mandatory Field(s)

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## **Description:**

This Screen is doctor prescription page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can add the information medicine details.

## Doctor Prescription View Details:

The screenshot displays two windows of the RMV Hospital website. The top window shows the 'Doctors Prescription Details' page with a table of saved prescriptions. The bottom window shows the 'Doctors Prescription Details' page with a prescription grid and a list of saved prescriptions.

**Top Window (Doctors Prescription Details):**

Select	Doctor Name	Patient ID	Patient Name	Date	Edit	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	siva	2000105	Nirmal Raj	23-Apr-2014		
<input type="checkbox"/>	siva	2000103	Gopi	10-Apr-2014		
<input type="checkbox"/>	siva	2000102	Rajesh	04-Apr-2014		

**Bottom Window (Doctors Prescription Details):**

Prescription Name	No	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
T. Amoxy + Clox	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T. Aceelo + Para	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T. MICROPERIDE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T. Gabapentin + Methylcobalamin	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Common Elements:**

- Menu:** My Account, Department Details, Medicine Details, Supplier Details, Category Master, Test Master, Fees Details, Doctor Details, Out Patient Appointment, Out Patient.
- Header:** Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Charitable Dispensary.
- Footer:** Windows taskbar showing various icons and system status.

## Description:

This Screen is doctor prescription of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the doctor prescription view details.

## **Medical Pharmacy:**

The screenshot displays two windows from the "RMV Hospital" application, both titled "Medical Pharmacy".

**Main Window (Add Mode):**

- Left Sidebar (Menu):** Includes links for "My Account", "Department Details", "Medicine Details", "Supplier Details", "Category Master", "Test Master", "Fees Details", "Doctor Details", "Out Patient Appointment", "Out Patient", "Doctors Prescription", "Medical Pharmacy", "Purchase Of Medicine", and "Laboratory Details".
- Form Fields:** Date: 23-Apr-2014, Medical Officer: sadhasivam, Patient ID: 2000105, Patient Name: Nirmal Raj, Patient Age: 27.
- Table:** Displays a list of medicine details with columns: Medicine Name, Dept, Item Rate, Exp.Date, FREQUENCY, Qty, and Total.

Medicine Name	Dept	Item Rate	Exp.Date	FREQUENCY	Qty	Total
T. Amoxy + Clox	SKIN	6.00	03/12	1-1-1	4	24.00
T. Aceclo + Para	GASTRO	7.00	05/15	1-1-1	6	54.00
T. MICROPRIDE	GENERAL	13.00	05/15	1-1-1	6	15.00
T. Gabapentin + Methylcobalamin	-----	-----	-----	1-0-1	6	0.00
- Total Amount:** 93.00
- Buttons:** Submit, Reset.

**Hints:** \* Mandatory Field(s)

**View Mode Window:**

- Patient Information:** Patient Name: Nirmal Raj, Patient ID: 2000105, Date: 23-Apr-2014, Department: GENERAL.
- Medicine Details:** Same as the Add mode table.
- Total:** 93.00
- Buttons:** Print, Cancel.
- Supplier Details:** Shows entries for Nirmal Raj (Amount: 93.00) and Rajesh (Amount: 518.00).
- Links:** Supplier Details, Category Master, Test Master, Fees Details, Doctor Details, Out Patient Appointment, Out Patient.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Medical Pharmacy page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the medical pharmacy details.

## Supplier Details:

The image displays two screenshots of a web application interface for RMV Hospital. Both screenshots show the 'Supplier Details' page.

**Screenshot 1 (Top):** This screenshot shows the 'Supplier Details' form. The form fields include:

- Supplier Name\*: Mani
- Age\*: 38
- Gender\*: Male (radio button selected)
- Address\*: Coimbatore
- Mobile No\*: 8954682390
- E-Mail\*: mani2465@gmail.com

Below the form, a note says: "Mandatory Field(s)". At the bottom right are 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons.

**Screenshot 2 (Bottom):** This screenshot shows the same 'Supplier Details' page after a successful save. A message at the top right says "Successfully saved !!". Below the message, there is a table showing the saved data:

Select	Supplier Name	Address	Mobile No	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	sadhasivam	salem	7698854325	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mani	Coimbatore	8954682390	

At the bottom right of the table are 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Supplier Details of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of Supplier name.

## Purchase of Medicine Add Details:

Medicine Name	Dept	Exp.Date	Qty	Pur.Rate	Sales Rate	MRP Rate
T. Amoxy 125 + Clox 125 D	GENERAL	05/15	100	10	11	12
T. Amlodipine 5 mg	GASTRO	06/16	150	4	5	6
T. Erythromycin 500 mg	SKIN	08/16	100	8	9	9.5
T. Augmentin 625	Select					
T. Avil 25 mg	Select					
T. Azithromycin 100 DT						
T. Aspirin 250 DT						
T. Diclo + Para						
T. DICLOXYCLINE + PARA (NT SPAS)						
T. Domestel 5 DT						
T. Doxycycline 100 mg						
T. Epilan 100 mg						
T. Erythromycin 500 mg						

Medicine Name	Dept	Exp.Date	Qty	Pur.Rate	Sales Rate	MRP Rate
T. Amoxy 125 + Clox 125 D	GENERAL	05/15	100	10	11	12
T. Amlodipine 5 mg	GASTRO	06/16	150	4	5	6
T. Erythromycin 500 mg	SKIN	08/16	100	8	9	9.5
T. Gabapentin + Methylcobalamin 100 mg	ENT	03/17	50	12	12.5	13
T. Doxycycline 100 mg	GENERAL	04/16	100	3	4	4.5

## Description:

This Screen is Purchase of Medicine page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can add the information medicine details.

## **Purchase of Medicine View Details:**

The screenshot shows a web application for RMV Hospital's charitable dispensary. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, About Us, Services, and Contact Us. A logo for 'Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya' is displayed. The main content area features a banner for 'Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Charitable Dispensary'. On the left, a 'Menu' sidebar lists various administrative options like My Account, Department Details, and Supplier Details. The central part of the screen displays a table titled 'Purchase Of Medicine' with columns for Select, Invoice No., Supplier Name, Date, Edit, and View. The table contains five rows of data. Below the table are 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons. The bottom of the page has a footer with links for Category Master, Test Master, Fees Details, Doctor Details, Out Patient Appointment, and Out Patient.

This screenshot shows a detailed view of a purchase record. The title is 'Purchase of Medicine'. It displays the Invoice No. (34759), Supplier Name (Mani), and Date (23-Apr-2014). Below this is a table of medicine details:

Medicine Name	Department	Exp.Date	Quantity	Pur.Rate	Sales Rate	MRP Rate
T. Amlodipine 5 mg	GASTRO	06/16	150	4.00	5.00	6.00
T. Amoxy 125 + Clox 125 DT	GENERAL	05/15	100	10.00	11.00	12.00
T. Erythromycin 500 mg	SKIN	08/16	100	8.00	9.00	9.50
T. Gabapentin + Methylcobalamin	ENT	03/17	50	12.00	12.50	13.00
T. Doxycycline 100 mg	GENERAL	04/16	100	3.00	4.00	4.50

At the bottom of the view page, there are 'Print' and 'Cancel' buttons. To the right of the main content, there is a sidebar with 'Add' and 'View' buttons, and a smaller table showing supplier details (Supplier Name: Raja, Date: 17/Mar/2014) with 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons. The bottom of the page has a footer with links for Category Master, Test Master, Fees Details, Doctor Details, Out Patient Appointment, and Out Patient, along with a small table of supplier details (Supplier Name: mani, Date: 15/Mar/2014) with 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons.

## Description:

This Screen is Purchase of Medicine of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the purchase of medicine view details.

## **Category Master:**

The image displays two screenshots of a web-based administration system for RMV Hospital. Both screenshots show the 'Category Details' section.

**Screenshot 1 (Top):** This screenshot shows the initial form for adding a new category. The 'Category Name' field contains 'CBC'. Below the form, a message reads: "Mandatory Field(s)".

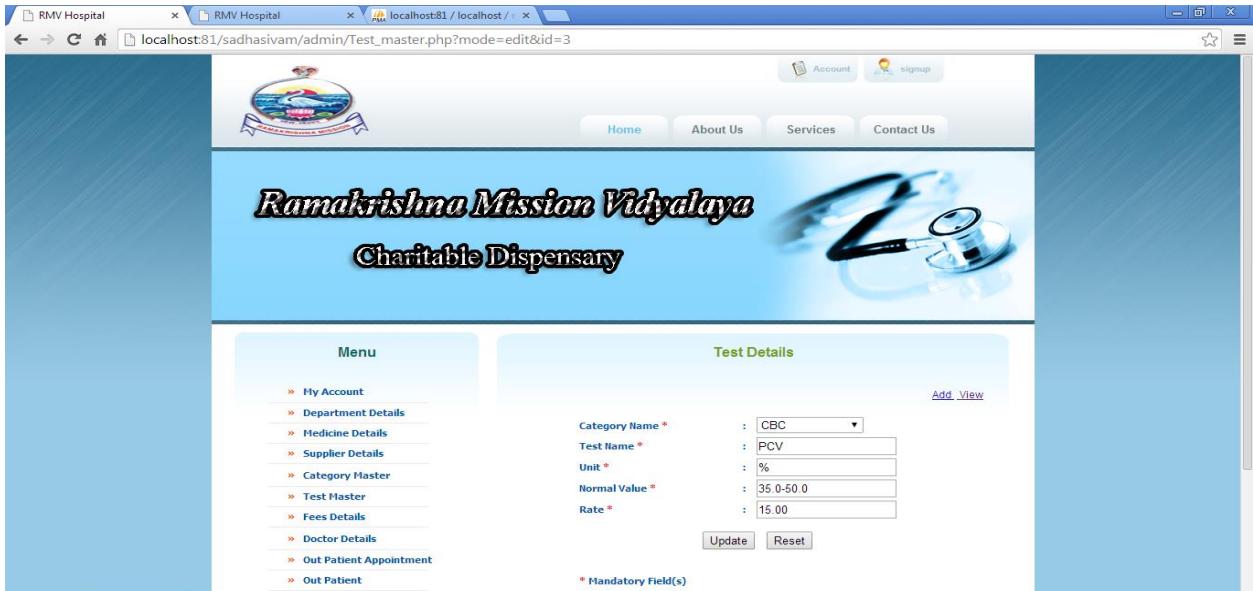
**Screenshot 2 (Bottom):** This screenshot shows the same page after the category has been saved. A success message 'Successfully saved !!' is displayed above the table. The table lists categories with their names and edit/delete options:

Select	Category Name	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	CBC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ES2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	RFT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ELECTROLYTE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	General	

## **Description:**

This Screen is Category Details of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of Category name.

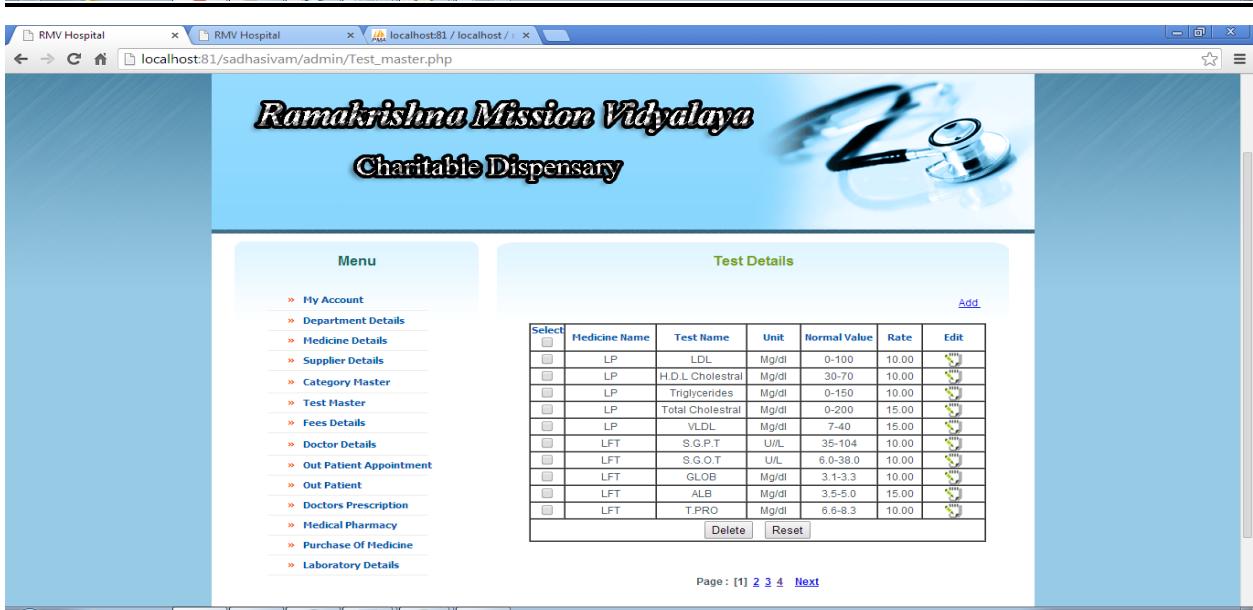
## **Test Details:**



The screenshot shows a single test entry in the 'Test Details' section. The test name is 'PCV', unit is '%', normal value is '35.0-50.0', and rate is '15.00'. There are 'Add' and 'View' buttons at the top right.

Category Name *	:	CBC
Test Name *	:	PCV
Unit *	:	%
Normal Value *	:	35.0-50.0
Rate *	:	15.00

**Mandatory Field(s)**

The screenshot shows a list of test details. The table includes columns for Select, Medicine Name, Test Name, Unit, Normal Value, Rate, and Edit.

Select	Medicine Name	Test Name	Unit	Normal Value	Rate	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	LDL	Mg/dl	0-100	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	H.D.L Cholestral	Mg/dl	30-70	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	Triglycerides	Mg/dl	0-150	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	Total Cholestral	Mg/dl	0-200	15.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LP	VLDL	Mg/dl	7-40	15.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	S.G.P.T	U/L	35-104	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	S.G.O.T	U/L	6.0-38.0	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	GLOB	Mg/dl	3.1-3.3	10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	ALB	Mg/dl	3.5-5.0	15.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LFT	T.PRO	Mg/dl	6.6-8.3	10.00	

[Delete](#) | [Reset](#)

Page : [1] [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [Next](#)

## **Description:**

This Screen is Test Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the test details.

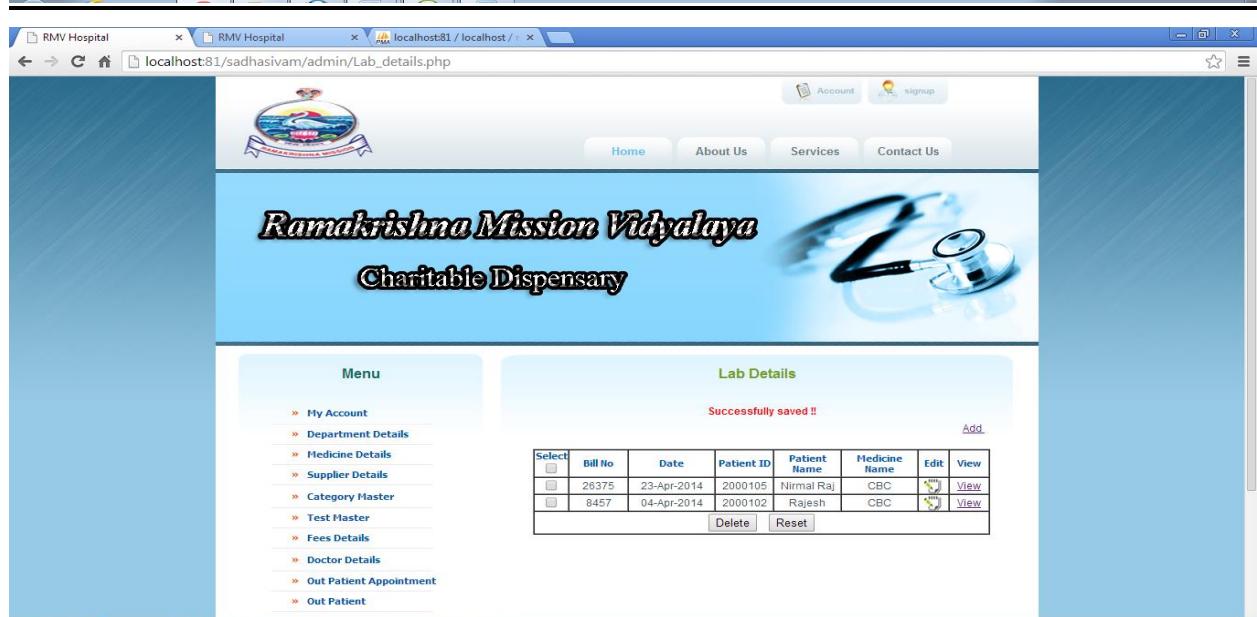
## **Laboratory Details:**



The screenshot shows the 'Lab Details' page of the RMV Hospital system. On the left, a vertical menu lists various hospital departments and services. The main area displays a table of laboratory test results for patient Nirmal Raj. The table includes columns for Test Name, Range, Unit, Normal Range, Unit, and Rate. The results are as follows:

Test Name	Range	Unit	Normal Range	Unit	Rate
HB	12	gms%	11-16.5	gms%	10.00
PCV	41	%	35.0-50.0	%	15.00
WBC	5.5	cells/cubic	3.5-10.0	cells/cubic	20.00
RBC	5.9	Million/cut	3.8-5.80	Million/cut	20.00
PLT	2,50,000	/cumm	1,50,000-4,00,000	/cumm	15.00
NEUROPHIL	46	%	43.0-76.0	%	25.00
LYMPO	16.5	%	17.0-48.0	%	15.00
ESNO	3	%	1-5	%	10.00
BASO	0.6	%	0.1	%	10.00
MONO	6.9	%	4.0-10.0	%	10.00

Below the table are 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons. The bottom part of the screenshot shows a banner for 'Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Charitable Dispensary' with a logo of a temple gopuram and a stethoscope.



The screenshot shows the same 'Lab Details' page after a successful save operation. A message 'Successfully saved !!' is displayed above a table of saved data. The table has columns: Select, Bill No, Date, Patient ID, Patient Name, Medicine Name, Edit, and View. The data is as follows:

Select	Bill No	Date	Patient ID	Patient Name	Medicine Name	Edit	View
<input type="checkbox"/>	28375	23-Apr-2014	2000105	Nirmal Raj	CBC		
<input type="checkbox"/>	8457	04-Apr-2014	2000102	Rajesh	CBC		

Below the table are 'Delete' and 'Reset' buttons.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Laboratory Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the Laboratory details.

## **Laboratory Billing Details:**

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Untitled Document - Google Chrome" displaying the "Laboratory Details" page. The URL is "localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Lab\_details\_view.php?id=16". The page header includes "Bill No : 26375", "Date : 23-Apr-2014", "Patient ID : 2000105", "Patient Name : Nirmal Raj", and "Age : 27" with "Gender : Male". Below this, a table lists laboratory test details under the heading "Category Name : CBC". The table columns are Test Name, Range, Unit, Normal Range, Unit, and Rate. The data rows are as follows:

Test Name	Range	Unit	Normal Range	Unit	Rate
HB	12	gms%	11-16.5	gms%	10.00
PCV	41	%	35.0-50.0	%	15.00
WBC	5.5	cells/cubic mm	3.5-10.0	cells/cubic mm	20.00
RBC	5.9	Million/cubic mm	3.8-5.80	Million/cubic mm	20.00
PLT	2,50,000	/cumm	1,50,000-4,00,000	/cumm	15.00
NEUROPHIL	46	%	43.0-76.0	%	25.00
LYMPO	16.5	%	17.0-48.0	%	15.00
ESNO	3	%	1-5	%	10.00
BASO	0.6	%	0-1	%	10.00
MONO	6.9	%	4.0-10.0	%	10.00

Total Amount: **150.00**

At the bottom of the page are "Print" and "Cancel" buttons. To the right of the main content area, there is a sidebar with links for "signup", "Contact Us", and "Add", along with "Edit" and "View" buttons for managing data.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Laboratory Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the Laboratory Billing details.

## **Doctor Report:**

The image displays two screenshots of a web application interface for 'RMV Hospital' at [localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Doctor\\_report.php](http://localhost:81/sadhasivam/admin/Doctor_report.php). The top screenshot shows the initial form with fields for Date (23-Apr-2014) and Doctor Name (Siva), with a 'Submit' button. The bottom screenshot shows the same form after submission, with the addition of a data table below it displaying patient information.

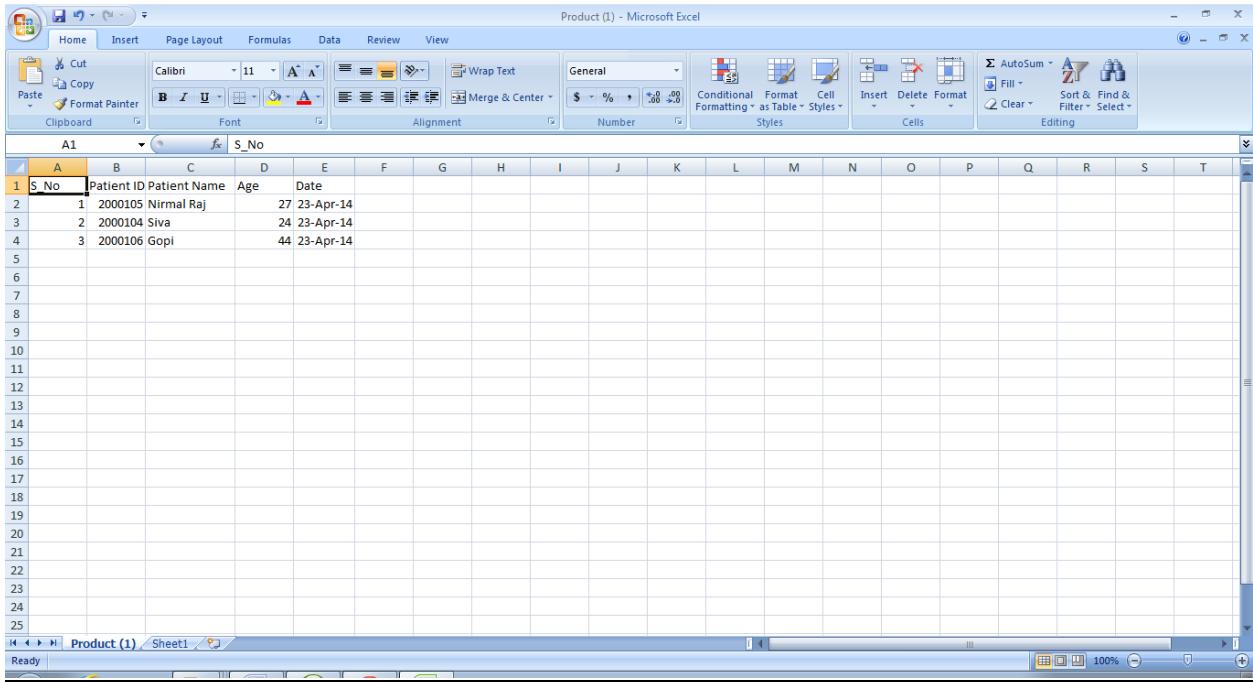
**Doctor Report Details**

S_No	Patient ID	Patient Name	Age	Date
1	2000105	Nirmal Raj	27	23-Apr-2014
2	2000104	Siva	24	23-Apr-2014
3	2000106	Gopi	44	23-Apr-2014

**Description:**

This Screen is Doctor Report Detail's page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the doctor report details.

## **Doctor Report Excel Page:**



A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a table of patient information. The table has columns for S\_No, Patient ID, Patient Name, Age, and Date. The data is as follows:

S_No	Patient ID	Patient Name	Age	Date
1	2000105	Nirmal Raj	27	23-Apr-14
2	2000104	Siva	24	23-Apr-14
3	2000106	Gopi	44	23-Apr-14

## **Description:**

This Screen is Doctor Report excel sheet page of the Online RMV Hospital.

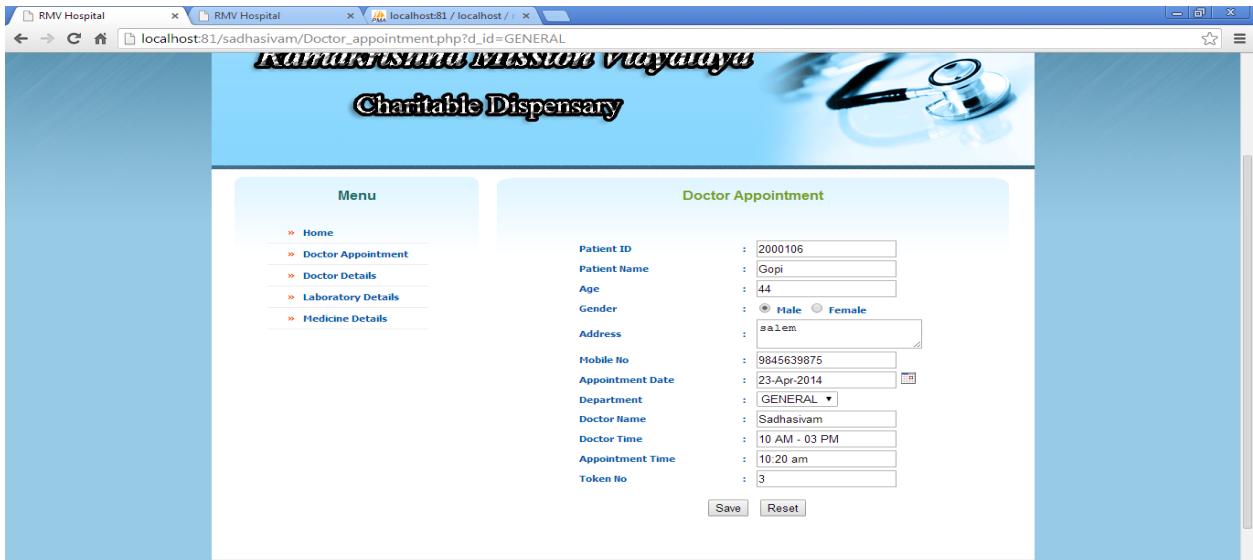
## **Home Page:**



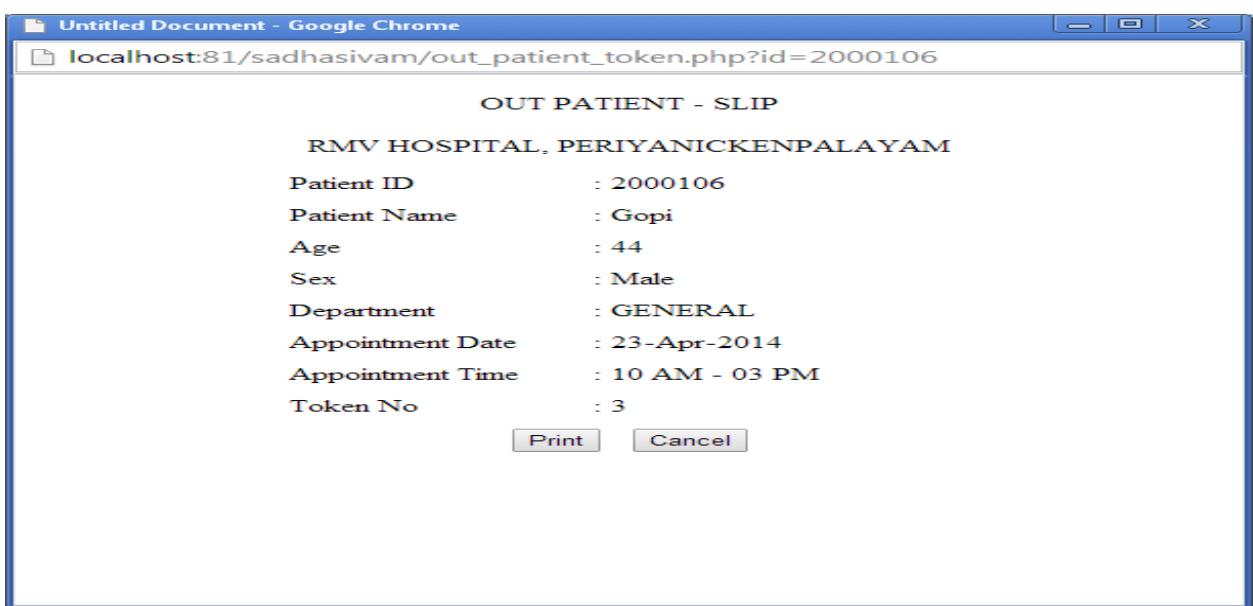
## **Description:**

This Screen is Homes page of the Online RMV Hospital.

## **Doctor Appointment:**



The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'RMV Hospital' at 'localhost:81/sadhasivam/Doctor\_appointment.php?d\_id=GENERAL'. The page has a header 'Charitable Dispensary' with a stethoscope icon. A left sidebar 'Menu' includes links for Home, Doctor Appointment, Doctor Details, Laboratory Details, and Medicine Details. The main 'Doctor Appointment' section contains a form with fields: Patient ID (2000106), Patient Name (Gopi), Age (44), Gender (Male selected), Address (salem), Mobile No (9845639875), Appointment Date (23-Apr-2014), Department (GENERAL), Doctor Name (Sadhasivam), Doctor Time (10 AM - 03 PM), Appointment Time (10.20 am), and Token No (3). Buttons for Save and Reset are at the bottom.

The screenshot shows a Google Chrome window titled 'Untitled Document - Google Chrome' at 'localhost:81/sadhasivam/out\_patient\_token.php?id=2000106'. The title bar says 'OUT PATIENT - SLIP' and 'RMV HOSPITAL, PERIYANICKENPALAYAM'. The page lists patient information and appointment details. At the bottom are 'Print' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## **Description:**

This Screen is doctor Appointment of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the particular type of Token Number and Billing Details.

## **Doctor View Details:**

The image displays two screenshots of a web application interface for RMV Hospital. Both screenshots show a header with the text "Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Charitable Dispensary" and a stethoscope icon.

**Screenshot 1 (Top): Doctor Details**

The left sidebar menu includes: Home, Doctor Appointment, Doctor Details, Laboratory Details, and Medicine Details. The right panel lists various medical specialties under "Doctor Details": GENERAL SPECIALIST, GASTRO SPECIALIST, SKIN SPECIALIST, ENT SPECIALIST, DIABETIC SPECIALIST, VITAMIN SPECIALIST, SURGERY SPECIALIST, THYROID SPECIALIST, EYE SPECIALIST, ORTHO SPECIALIST, GYNAC SPECIALIST, CARDIO SPECIALIST, and NEURO SPECIALIST.

**Screenshot 2 (Bottom): Doctor Details for GENERAL SPECIALIST**

The left sidebar menu is identical. The right panel shows three entries for "GENERAL SPECIALIST" doctors:

Image	Doctor Name	Qualification	Available Day	Available Time	More
	Siva	MBBS	Tuesday	10 AM - 03 PM	<a href="#">More</a>
	Mani	MBBS	Monday	10 AM - 03 PM	<a href="#">More</a>
	Sadhasivam	MBBS	Wednesday	10 AM - 03 PM	<a href="#">More</a>

## **Description:**

This Screen is doctor View details of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the doctor details.

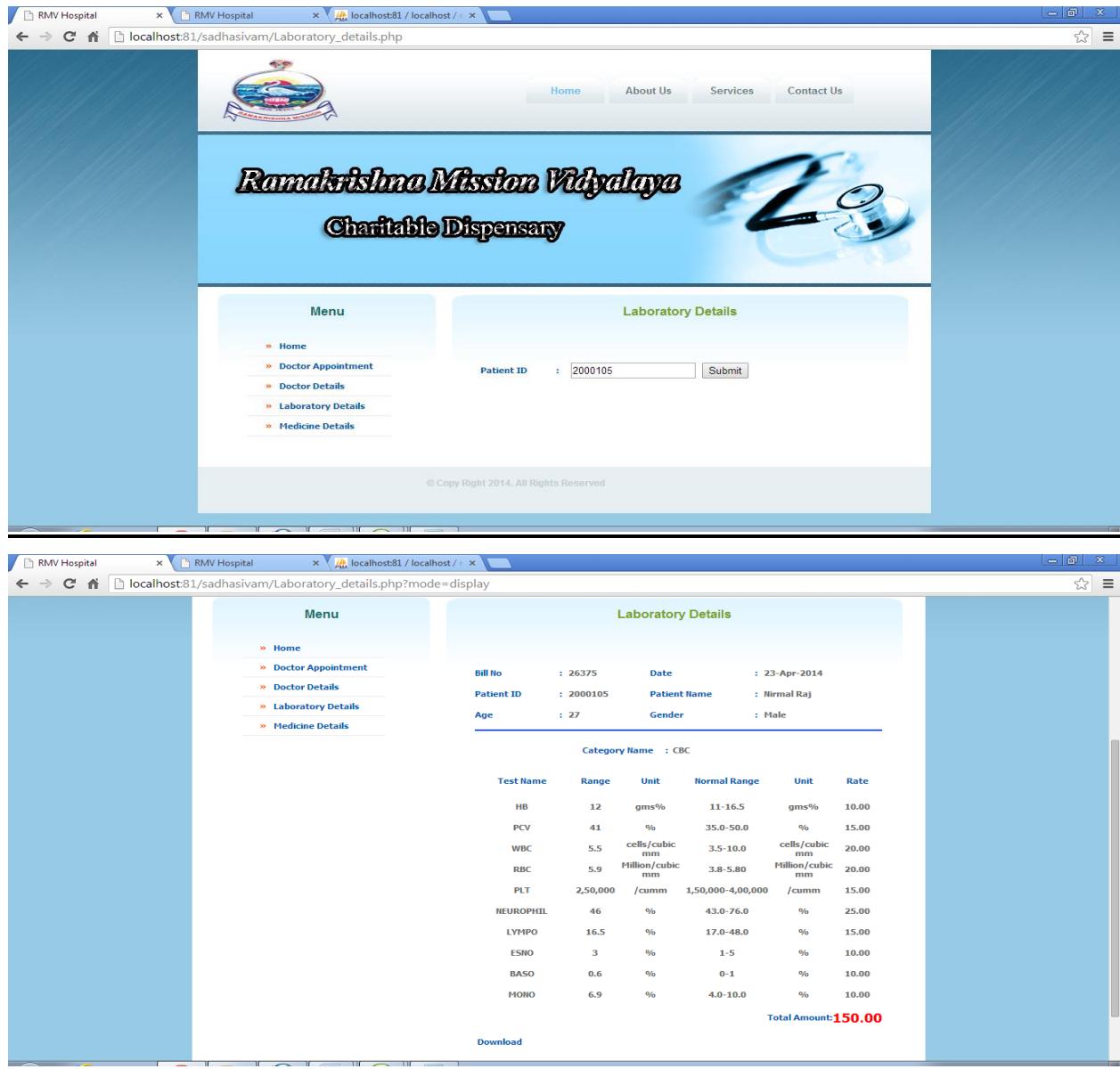
## **Doctor Information Details:**



## **Description:**

This Screen is doctor details of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the doctor full information display.

## **Laboratory Details:**



The screenshot displays two views of a web application for RMV Hospital. The top view shows the main homepage with a banner for 'Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Charitable Dispensary'. The bottom view shows the 'Laboratory Details' page where a patient's test results are displayed.

**Laboratory Details Page (Bottom Screenshot):**

Test Name	Range	Unit	Normal Range	Unit	Rate
HB	12	gms%	11-16.5	gms%	10.00
PCV	41	%	35.0-50.0	%	15.00
WBC	5.5	cells/cubic mm	3.5-10.0	cells/cubic mm	20.00
RBC	5.9	Million/cubic mm	3.8-5.80	Million/cubic mm	20.00
PLT	2,50,000	/cumm	1,50,000-4,00,000	/cumm	15.00
NEUROPHIL	46	%	43.0-76.0	%	25.00
LYMPO	16.5	%	17.0-48.0	%	15.00
ESR	3	%	1-5	%	10.00
BASO	0.6	%	0-1	%	10.00
MONO	6.9	%	4.0-10.0	%	10.00

Total Amount: **150.00**

[Download](#)

## **Description:**

This Screen is Laboratory Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the Laboratory details and download for patient test report.

## **Medicine Details:**

The image displays two screenshots of a web application for RMV Hospital. Both screenshots show the 'Medicine Details' page.

**Screenshot 1 (Top):** This shows the initial search interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Home', 'Doctor Appointment', 'Doctor Details', 'Laboratory Details', and 'Medicine Details'. In the center, there is a search form with 'Patient ID' set to '2000105' and a 'Submit' button. The background features the hospital's logo and a stethoscope.

**Screenshot 2 (Bottom):** This shows the results of the search. At the top, it displays 'RMV HOSPITAL, PERIYANICKENPALAYAM O.P.CASE RECORD'. Below this, patient details are listed: Patient Name: Nirmal Raj, Patient ID: 2000105, Age: 27, Date: 23-Apr-2014, Sex: Male, Department: GENERAL. A table then lists the medicine details:

MEDICINE NAME	DEPT	ITEM DATE	EXP DATE	FREQUENCY	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
T. Amoxy + Clox	SKIN	6.00	03/12	1-1-1	4	24.00
T. Aceelo + Para	GASTRO	7.00	05/15	1-1-1	6	54.00
T. MICROPRIDE	GENERAL	13.00	05/15	1-1-1	6	15.00

A red 'Total:' label followed by '93.00' is shown. A 'Download' link is also present at the bottom of the table.

## **Description:**

This Screen is Medical Details page of the Online RMV Hospital, in which the user can view the entire information about the medical details and download for patient medicine report.

## **6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

### **6.1. Conclusion**

- ✓ Hospital Management System not only provides an opportunity to the hospital to enhance their patient care but also can increase the profitability of the organization
- ✓ Hospital Management System would enable hospitals or Nursing Homes to serve the rapidly growing number of health care consumers in a cost-effective manner
- ✓ Hospital Management System can also save extra money on your current computer hardware shopping. Check up with our executive to more on this
- ✓ Hospital administrators would be able to significantly improve the operational control and thus streamline operations
- ✓ This would enable to improve the response time to the demands of patient care because it automates the process of collecting, collating and retrieving patient information

Very important for some, the reduced cost of the manpower would pay for the cost of this product within a short time after its implementation

### **6.2. Future Enhancement**

The proposed system is Hospital Management System. We can enhance this system by including more facilities like billing system, inpatient room allotment for the admitted patients . Providing such features enable the users to include more comments into the system.

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