HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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Project Viva – Voice held on …….

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Our project Hospital Management system includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also booking their appointments with doctors.

Our software has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. User can search availability of a doctor and the details of a patient using the id. The Hospital Management System can be entered using a username and password. It is accessible either by an administrator or receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data can be retrieved easily. The interface is very user-friendly. The data are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing very fast.

It is having mainly two modules. One is at Administration Level and other one is of user I.e. of patients and doctors. The Application maintains authentication in order to access the application. Administrator task includes managing doctors information, patient's information. To achieve this aim a database was designed one for the patient and other for the doctors which the admin can access. The complaints which are given by user will be referred by authorities. The Patient modules include checking appointments, prescription. User can also pay doctor's Fee online.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Human Body is a very complex and sophisticated structure and comprises of millions of functions. All these complicated functions have been understood by man him, part-by-part their research and experiments. As science and technology progressed, medicine became an integral part of the research. Gradually, medical science became an entirely new branch of science. As of today, the Health Sector comprises of Medical institutions i.e. Hospitals, HOSPITALs etc. research and development institutions and medical colleges. Thus the Health sector aims at providing the best medical facilities to the common man. Still being a developing nation India has seen a tremendous growth of the Health sector in the field of research as well as in the field of development of numerous large and small scale Hospital institutions still lacking in inter-structure facilities. Government of India has still aimed at providing medical facilities by establishing hospital. The basic working of various hospitals in India is still on paper as compared to hospitals in European countries where computers have been put in to assist the hospital personals their work. The concept of automation of the administration and management of hospital is now being implemented in India also, with large hospitals like APPOLO and AIIMS in Delhi, ESCORTS in Chennai, having automated their existing system.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

a) "A hospital resource and patient management system based on real-time data capture and intelligent decision making" Author(s): Musa, A. Lancashire Bus. Sch., Univ. of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK Yusuf, Y, Meckel.M. Systems and Informatics (ICSAI), 2012 International Conference One of the major challenges existing hospital management systems face is around operational efficiency and wait times between different processes, departments and persons. This paper highlights such limitations of existing systems and proposes a RFID(Radio Frequency ID) and wireless sensor based , location and information management framework that facilitates real time tracking of hospital assets, personnel and patients as they move through pre-set procedures as part of daily activities of the hospitals. The system covers the visual simulation and providing ability to analyse the ongoing operations so they can be corrected to achieve increased process efficiency and service levels.

b) "Study on information system of health care services management in hospital" Author(s): Daiping Hu, Antai Sch. of Manage., Shanghai Jiaotong Univ., China Weiguo Xu ; Huizhang Shen ; Mengyu Li. Services Systems and Services Management, 2005. Proceedings of ICSSSM '05. 2005 International Conference This paper reviews the HIS (Hospital Information Systems) which are widely used in many hospitals in China mainly to provide easier and faster way for daily medical tasks /activities with a GUI And provides for overcoming some of the limitations of HIS , eg. HIS aims at improving quality of health care services but do not have way of evaluating /measuring those. So this paper proposes HSMS (Hospital Services Management System) which aims at improving quality

of services, identifying cost reduction areas , analyses and evaluate /rate heath care services . The ability to evaluate the services facilitates hospital achieve higher Customer satisfaction scores and get a competitive edge against those hospitals which score less or use HIS and do not have ways of promoting the quality of their services.

c) "Specification of a Reference Model for the Domain Layer of a Hospital Information System"Author(s): Gudrun Hübner-Blodera , Elske Ammenwertha , Birgit Brigl b , Alfred Winter b a Institute for Health Information Systems,UMIT – University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, Hall in Tyrol, Austria b Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics and Epidemiology, University of Leipzig, Germany, ENMI, 2005. Many enterprise projects get scrapped due to high costs involved in initial planning requirement gathering and design phase. The costs in this phase become unmanageable due to lot of unknown factors. Like lack of Subject area expertise, lack of knowledge on different Hospital enterprise functions 1) Patient admission 2)Patient Treatment planning 3)Order Entry 4)execution of diagnostic and treatment procedures 5)administrative documentation 6)billing 7) Clinical documentation 8) discharge and 9) referral to specialised medical institutions, lack of knowledge /experience on the entities types involved (example: patient, Clinical finding) , their roles and responsibilities and the relationships /associations between different enterprise function and /or entity types. This paper aims at creating a reference data model that will serve as a generic starting point for any new HIS development projects so costs involved in studying and analyzing current state and coming up with gaps analysis and additional requirements can be significantly reduced. The model is Hierarchical in nature that is it is dived into 3 levels of sub

models and units so a choice for full or partial implementation can be offered based on the requirements.

d) “Developing Effective Hospital Management Information Systems: A Technology Ecosystem Perspective”. DATE OF SUBMISSION: 5 October 2014 PREPARED BY: Dr Christopher Bain MBBS, Master Info. Tech Student No: 10054499 The author of this paper focuses more on needs of hospital manager and the ecosystem in which he/she operates. The internal and external Environment shaping factors ESFs that bear an impact or association on daily hospital activities and decision making process that the hospital manager has to go through in each situations. Some of the challenges that this ecosystem needs to work on are high demand pressure, greater customer satisfaction level and low profit margins. This paper more so contributes to Planning, Design and development aspects of any Hospital management system by highlighting ESFs that should be considered. The external and internal factors the author mentions are: The public at large, Law and policy makers, Funders, Medical suppliers the biggest of which are pharmaceutical companies, the scientific community, the software development community. Internal influencer authors can obviously also be at play in terms of what services are provided by the hospital and how they are provided. These can include: the skills and experience of staff, internal business strategies such as competition and subsidization, Soft factors such as morale and culture, Equipment availability.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

The current manual system has a lot of paper work. To maintain the records of sale and service manually, is a Time-consuming task. With the increase in database, it will become a massive task to maintain the database. Requires large quantities of file cabinets, which are huge and require quite a bit of space in the office, which can be used for storing records of previous details. The retrieval of records of previously registered patients will be a tedious task. Lack of security for the records, anyone disarrange the records of your system. If someone want to check the details of the available doctors the previous system does not provide any necessary detail of this type.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed software product is the Hospital Management system (HMS). The system will be used in any hospital, clinic, dispensary or pathology labs. Clinic, dispensary or pathology to get the information from the patients and then storing that data for future usages. The current system in use is a paper based system. It is too slow and cannot provide updated lists of patients within reasonable timeframe. The intention of the system is to reduce over-time pay and increase the number of patients that can be treated accurately. Requirement statements in these documents are both functional and non-functional.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the process of having system personal check out and provides new equipment's into use, train the user to install a new application and construct any files of data needed to use it. There are three types of implementation. Implementation of computer system to replace a manual system. To problem encountered are covering files, training user, creating accurate files and verifying print outs for integrity. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually difficult conversion. If not properly planned, there can be many problems. So large computer system many take as long as a year to convert. Implementation of a modified application to replace the existing one using the same computer. This type of conversing is relatively easy to handle, usually there are no major change in the file. Our project is yet to be implemented.

IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENT

The implementation view of software requirement presents the real world manifestation of processing functions and information structures. This computerized system is specified in a manner that dictates accommodation of certain implementation details. The implementation environment of the developed system facilitates multiple users to use this system simultaneously. The user interfaces are designed keeping in mind that the users of this system are familiar to using GUI-based systems. Thus, we restricted ourselves to developing a GUI-based system so that it becomes easier for the end user to get acquainted to the developed system.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

This system interface is divided into two section

1. Administrator interface
2. Users interface.

ADMINISTRATOR INTERFACE

1. Administrator can delete any post.

2. Administrator can verified user account.

USER INTERFACE

1. User Can Browse All Ads Without Any Account.

2. For Post An Ad Needs To Create An Account

3. User Can Update/Edit Their Own Account.

4. Log In And Log Out System.

5. To Create A New Account User Must Be Needs To Verify His Email With Verification Code.

6. If Any User Forget His/Her Password He/She Can Recovery His Account With Verify His Email And Create A New Password.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Software Requirements

- Operating system: Windows XP/ Fedora core-I
- Software: Pycharm.
- Database: SQLite.
- Coding Language ： Python with Django Web Framework

Hardware Requirements

- Any x86 class processor
- 32 MB RAM
- 1 GB Hard Disk Space.

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM DESIGN

DATABASE DESIGN

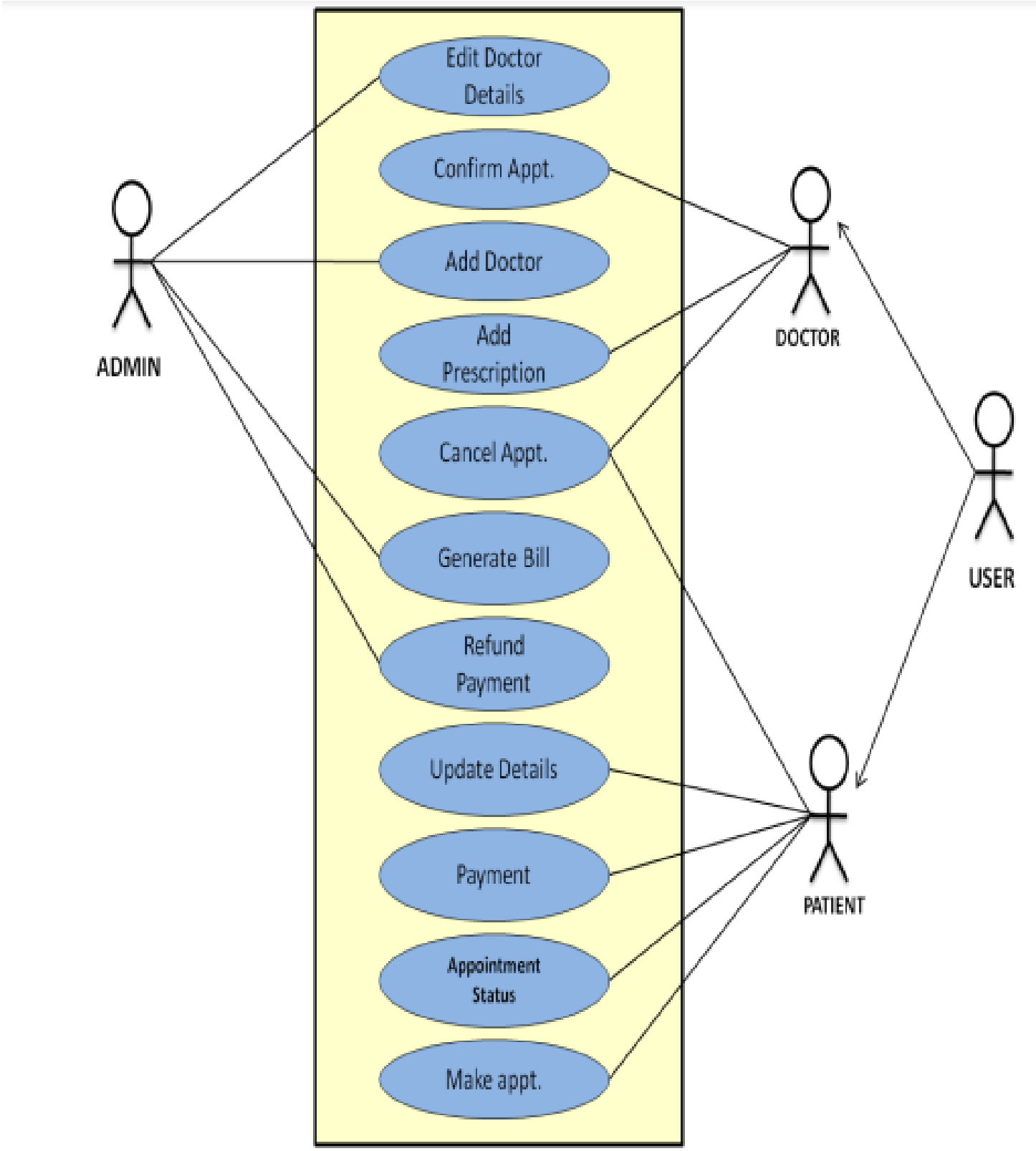
Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of database. This data model contains all the need logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detailed attributes for each entity

USECASE DIAGRAM:

A use-case diagram is a graph of actors, a set of use cases enclosed by a system boundary, participation associations between the actors and the use-cases, and generalization among the use cases.In general, the *use-case* defines the outside (actors) and inside(use-case) of the system's typical behavior.

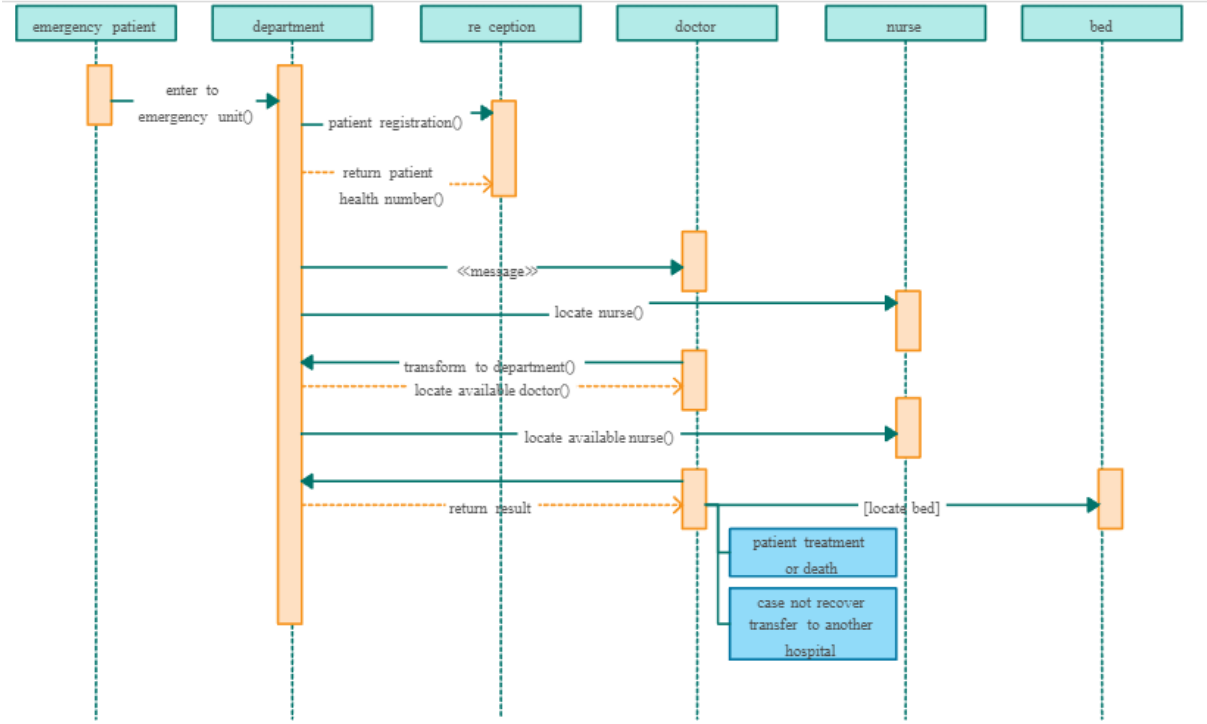
A use-case is shown as an ellipse containing the name of the use-case and is initiated by actors. An *Actor* is anything that interacts with a use-case. This is symbolized by a stick figure with the name of the actor below the figure.

.**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USE CASE DIAGRAM**



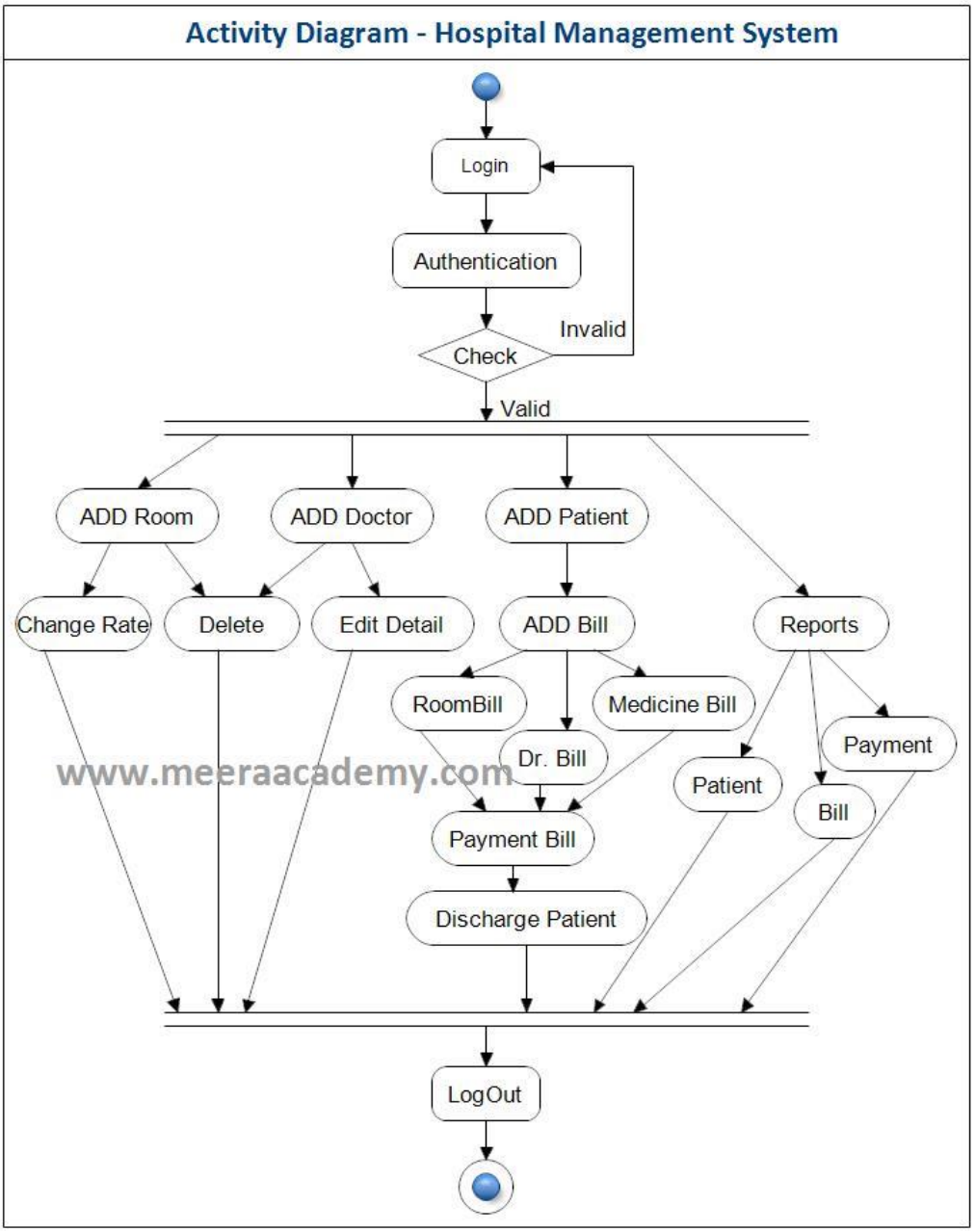
SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

The sequence diagrams are an easy and intuitive way of describing the system's behavior, which focuses on the interaction between the system and the environment. This notational diagram shows the interaction arranged in a time sequence. The sequence diagram has two dimensions: the vertical dimension represents the time, the horizontal dimension represents different objects. The vertical line also called the object's *lifeline* represents the object's existence during the interaction.



ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams are intended to model both computational and organizational processes.



CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM STUDY

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

CHAPTER 8

SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the

Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

TYPES OF TESTS

Unit testing

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

Integration testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Functional test

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

CHAPTER 9

SOURCE CODE

unzip the project file and head over to the project root folder.

You can also create a Virtual Environment and Activate it.

Open your Terminal/Command Prompt on the project's root folder.

Install the Requirements: pip install -r requirements.txt.

Then, make database migrations: **python manage.py** makemigrations

python manage.py migrate

And finally, after a successful migration run the application: python manage.py runserver

At last, open up your favorite web browser

Go to URL "http://127.0.0.1/[PORT_NUMBER]/"

For the Admin Panel credentials, you have to create one with a superuser.

MAIN SOURCE CODE

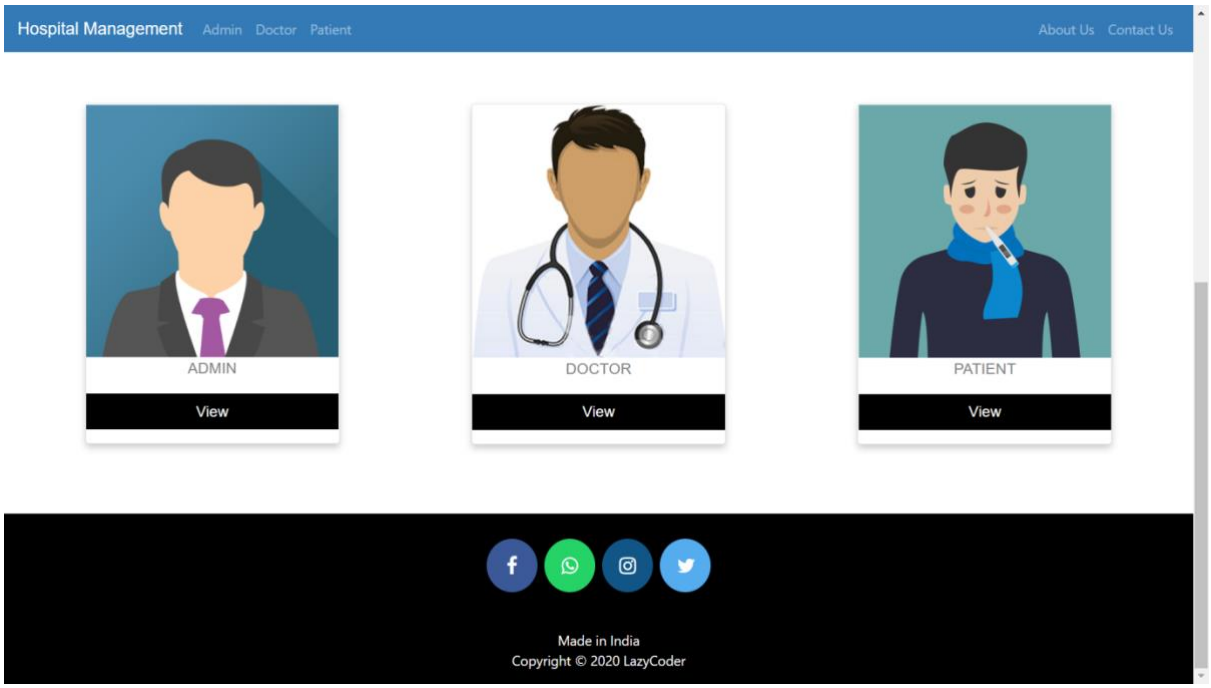
```
#!/usr/bin/env python
"""Django's command-line utility for administrative tasks."""
import os
import sys


def main():
    os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE',
'hospitalmanagement.settings')
    try:
        from django.core.management import execute_from_command_line
    except ImportError as exc:
        raise ImportError(
            "Couldn't import Django. Are you sure it's installed and "
            "available on your PYTHONPATH environment variable? Did you "
            "forget to activate a virtual environment?"
```

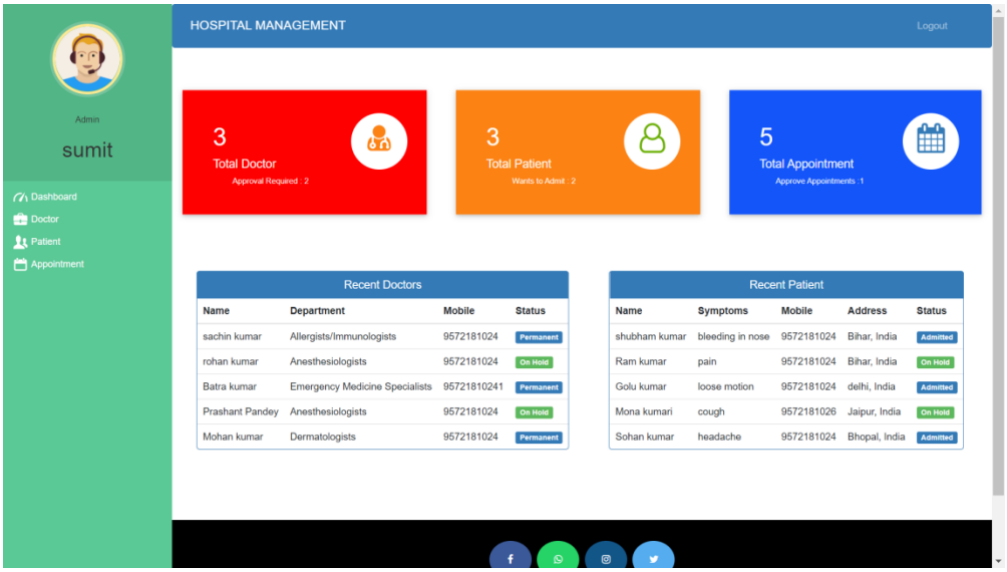
```
        ) from exc
    execute_from_command_line(sys.argv)


if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

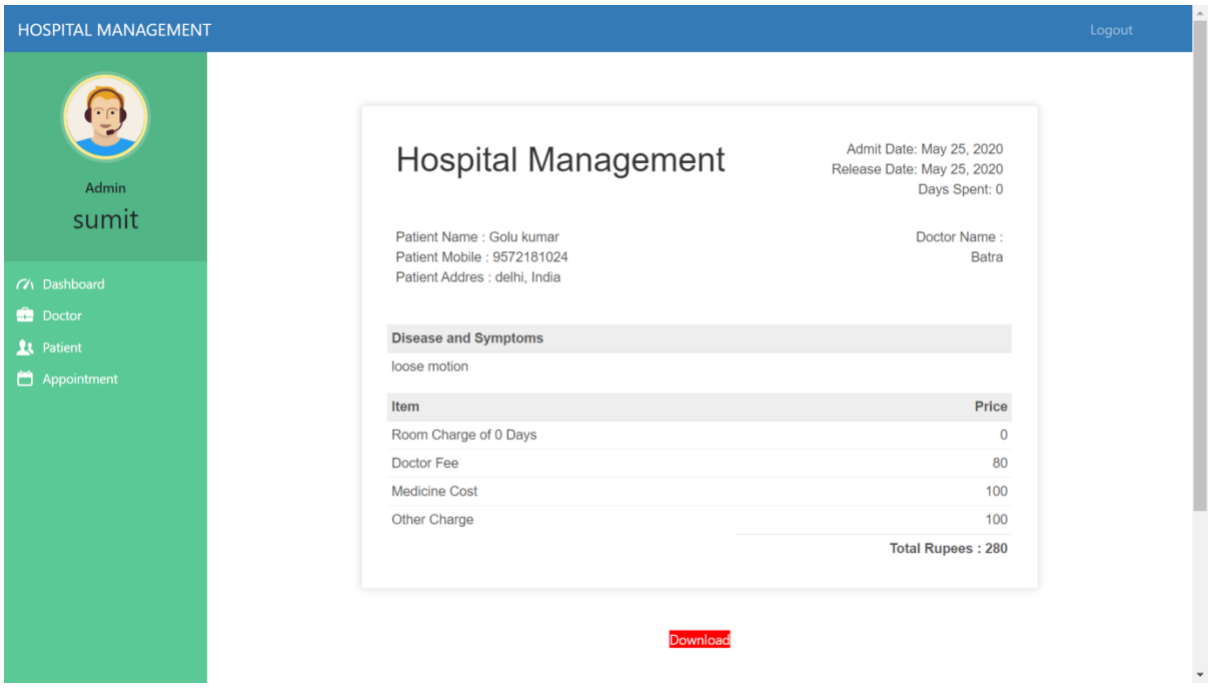
HOME PAGE



ADMIN DASH BOARD



INVOICE



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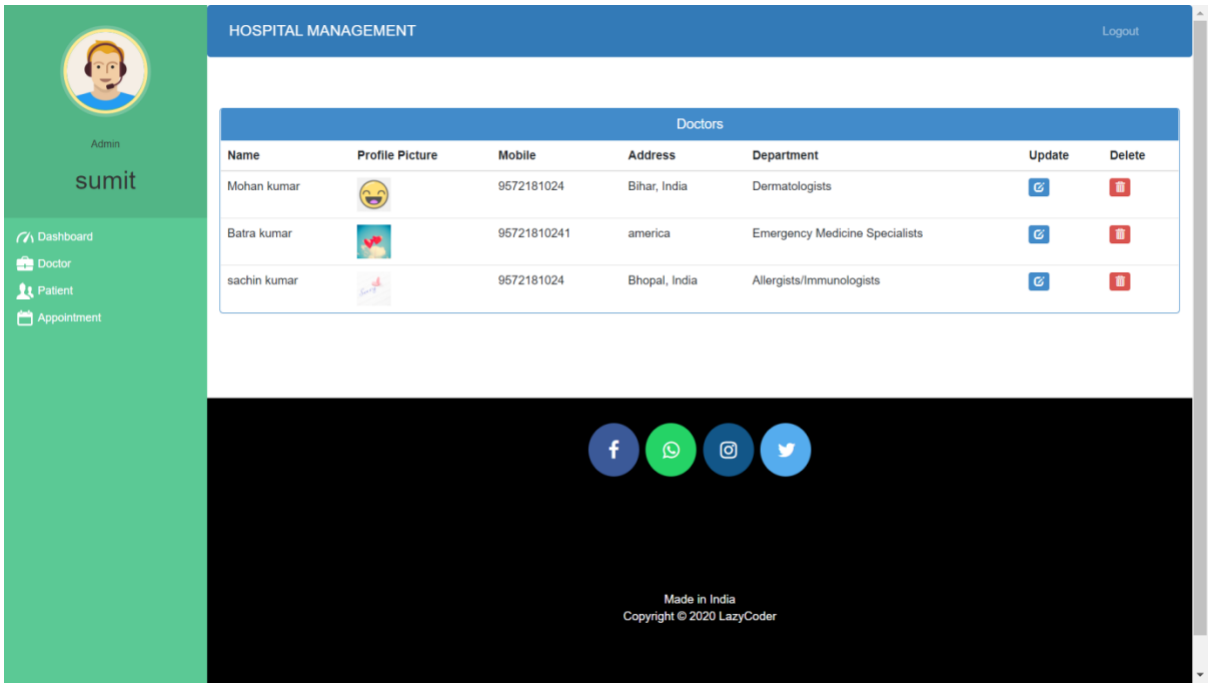
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Batra kumar
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america
Emergency Medicine Specialists
sachin kumar
9572181024
Bhopal, India
Allergists/Immunologists
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CHAPTER 10
CONCLUSION

Since the Hospital Management System is essential for maintaining detail about the Doctor, Patient, Hospital staff etc. we understand that by using of Hospital Management System project the work became very easy and we save lot of time. 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. Accounting sometimes becomes awfully pathetic and complex. This product will eliminate any such complexity.

Limitations of the system

o Online payment is not available at this version.

o Data delete & edit system is not available for all section.

o User account not verified by Mobile SMS not available in this system.

o Loss of data due to mismanagement.

CHAPTER 11

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