EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY OF LEFKE

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Graduation Project 2

Doctor Appointment Booking System

ALİ CAN DOĞAN

180343

A Doctor Appointment Booking System for efficiently managing patient-doctor appointments in a hospital. The system allows patients to make appointments with doctors in a particular department at a time suitable for their situation. The aim is to create a reliable, continuous and user-friendly reservation system.

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1.Introduction

With the innovations and widespread use of technology, people benefit from technology in every field. In the field of health, as in all other fields, technology has an important role. The spread of computers, phones and tablets is the best explanation of the point where they are found in almost every home **[1]**. Because of all these requirements, there is nothing natural until the digitalization of healthcare as well. A simple process such as making an appointment with public hospitals should be able to be done from their computers and phones. In this project, the communication between the patient and the hospital staff is organized and facilitated.

1.1 Problem definition

Building upon the accomplishments of my previous project, the primary objectives of my graduation project 2 remain focused on enhancing the relationship between patients and doctors, optimizing organizational efficiency, and ensuring traceability within healthcare settings. Through the implementation of a database-driven solution, this project aims to address the challenges encountered in traditional data storage methods, providing hospitals with a comprehensive data management system. By leveraging the working logic based on database operations, the project facilitates real-time communication, expedites processes such as reviewing medical histories and prescribing medications, and offers intuitive appointment management functionalities. Furthermore, it eliminates the limitations of human channels by creating a systematic approach that ensures accurate and efficient information exchange **[2]**.

Adopting existing solutions available in the market, this project aims to increase its effectiveness by leveraging a user-friendly interface and robust database operations. The project simplifies complex processes behind the scenes by providing users with an intuitive platform that displays appointments, schedules and statistics in a clear and understandable way. Thanks to these developments, the project aims to optimize time management, encourage efficient information exchange, and increase customer satisfaction and employee comfort..

1.2 Goals

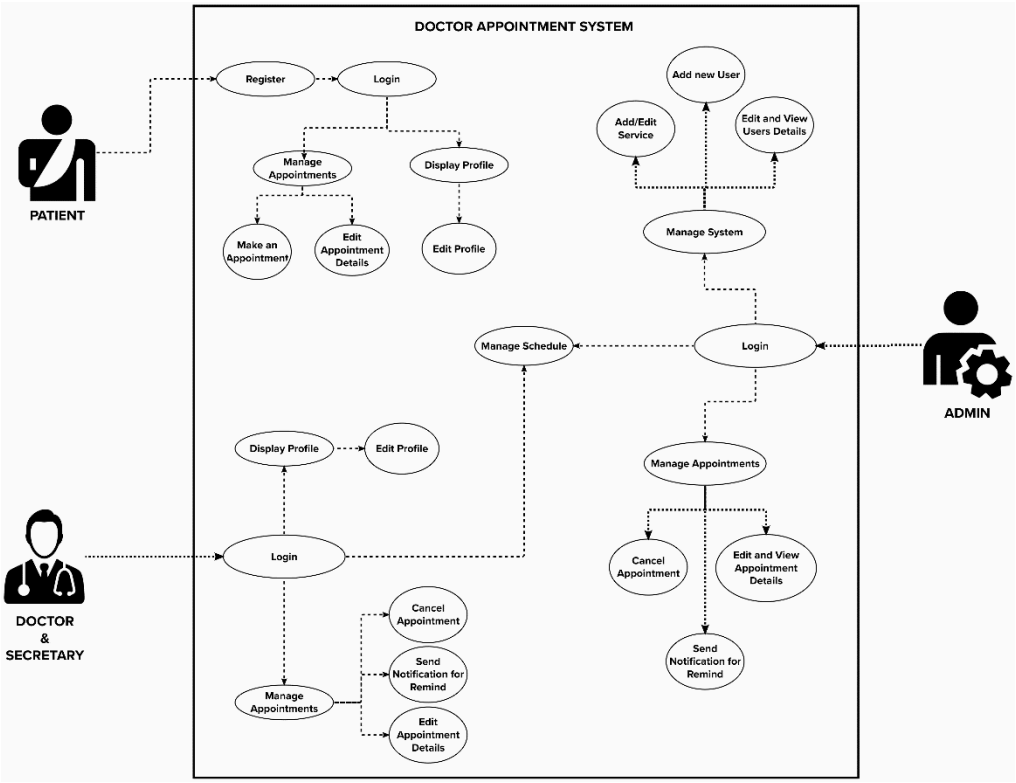
Intuitive User Interface: A key aspect of this project is designing an intuitive and user-friendly interface. The interface **[3]** will be carefully crafted to enable users to quickly locate the information they require and effortlessly interact with the system. Usability and ease of navigation will be the core principles guiding the interface design process.

Efficient Information Sharing through Database Systems: To achieve seamless communication and information sharing among doctors, secretaries, and patients, we will leverage robust database systems. The system securely stores and distributes user information and serves to provide fast communication. In this way, all users have timely access to the information they want.

Time Management and Resource Utilization: Time Management and Resource Utilization: Effective management of time, reducing costs and using minimum resources are important goals. By implementing these measures, we aim to save time, reduce costs and optimize resource allocation for all stakeholders **[4]**.

Improved Appointment Management: The new system will provide enhanced appointment management capabilities for both patients and physicians. For improvements, creating a user-friendly interface to minimize errors, manage and schedule appointments. It provides a smooth and orderly working environment by incorporating features such as appointment scheduling, cancellation and reminders.

Facilitating Improved Doctor-Patient Sessions: By effectively managing time and reducing administrative burdens, our system strives to foster better and more productive sessions between doctors and patients. The intervals between the doctor and the patient will play an important role in terms of more efficient use. In this way, you will spend more quality time.



USE-CASE DIAGRAM

2. Literature Survey

Explores the role and effectiveness of doctor appointment management systems in facilitating efficient and convenient healthcare services. These computer-based systems play a vital role in planning and managing appointments between healthcare providers and patients. The increasing demand for streamlined healthcare processes has contributed to the rising popularity of such systems.

Doctor appointment management systems offer a range of benefits for both patients and healthcare providers. For patients, these systems enable easy booking and rescheduling of appointments, along with online access to appointment details and medical records. Health care providers use these systems to reduce workload and increase the efficiency of the appointment process in order to focus more on the care of patients **[5]**.

Appointment management systems can be divided into two basic types, standalone and integrated. Standalone systems focus on appointment scheduling and management, while integrated systems offer additional functionality such as electronic prescribing and medical billing as part of more comprehensive electronic medical record systems. Previous research

has extensively examined the effectiveness of doctor appointment management systems and found that these systems increase the efficiency and comfort of the appointment process, which in turn increases patient satisfaction.

While doctor appointment management systems offer many advantages, it is important to consider potential disadvantages as well. These disadvantages include the system initial cost and the need for constant maintenance and updates to ensure optimum performance.

Overall, the literature supports the view that physician appointment management systems provide significant benefits for both patients and healthcare providers. Despite disadvantages such as initial costs and implementation difficulties, the long-term benefits of these systems outweigh the potential disadvantages.Comparative analysis is conducted between three appointment scheduling software: 10to8, Picktime, and Setmore. These software solutions offer a range of features to streamline the appointment booking process and enhance overall efficiency in healthcare settings **[6]**.

10to8:

- Allows customers to book appointments online via a customizable booking page
- Integrates with Google Calendar and other calendar apps
- Automatic SMS and email reminders for customers and staff
- Offers real-time availability check
- Provides analytics and reporting on appointments and customer

Picktime:

- Provides a customizable booking page for customers to book online appointments
- Integrates with Google Calendar and other calendar apps
- Provides automatic SMS and email reminders for customers and staff
- Allows online payments through various gateways
- Offers a loyalty program and customer management tools

Setmore:

- Provides a customizable booking page for customers to book online appointments
- Integrates with Google Calendar and other calendar apps
- Provides automatic SMS and email reminders for customers and staff
- Allows online payments through various gateways

• Provides a customer relationship management (CRM) tool to manage customer data and interactions

These appointment scheduling software share common core features such as online booking, calendar integration, and automatic reminders. However, they differ in pricing, available plans, additional features and integrations.

When considering the benefits of appointment scheduling software, it's important to note the potential benefits for both businesses and customers, such as streamlining the appointment scheduling process, reducing overbooking or schedule conflicts, automating reminders to minimize no-shows. and improving overall organizational effectiveness and productivity. However, there are also potential disadvantages to consider, including the need for a reliable internet connection, software costs (if not provided for free), a learning curve for setup and use, and any limitations or restrictions on features or customization options.

Regarding project, it aims to address certain shortcomings observed in the aforementioned software solutions. Specifically, your project focuses on providing a more user-friendly, functional, and free alternative. It includes features such as appointment reminder notifications for patients, statistics for administrators, and data management for doctors and secretaries. By improving communication between doctors and patients, your project aims to enhance the efficiency of the examination process. These aspects address important gaps and align with the primary goal of appointment scheduling software: contributing to a more comfortable and practical life for users.

3. Background Information

3.1 Required software

- **PHP:**

  I will be using PHP as my primary programming language because it is widely used for web development and can easily be embedded into HTML files **[7]**.

- **HTML:**

  I have also chosen to use HTML for creating and displaying content and images on web pages in browsers **[8]**.

- **CSS:**

  CSS, another important markup language, will allow me to customize the style and appearance of my website pages according to my own rules and imagination.

- **JavaScript:**

  JavaScript will be useful for implementing complex coding on the web, reducing server interaction and response times, and improving user experience **[9]**.

- **MySQL:**

  I have selected MySQL as my database of choice because it is quick to install and manage, free to use, and commonly used in the web field, particularly in conjunction with PHP.

3.2 Other software

- **BitBucket:**

  I selected Bitbucket because it is a free and useful web-based network storage service that utilizes the Git version control system **[10]**.

- **Git:**

  Git is a widely used tool in software development, and it allows me to easily access previous versions of my projects by making copies of the step-by-step versions. In addition, I know that I will encounter Git frequently in my future professional life.

- **AdobeXD:**

  AdobeXD allows me to visualize and plan the interfaces of my project, and it is a very helpful resource for me **[11]**.

- **XAMPP:**

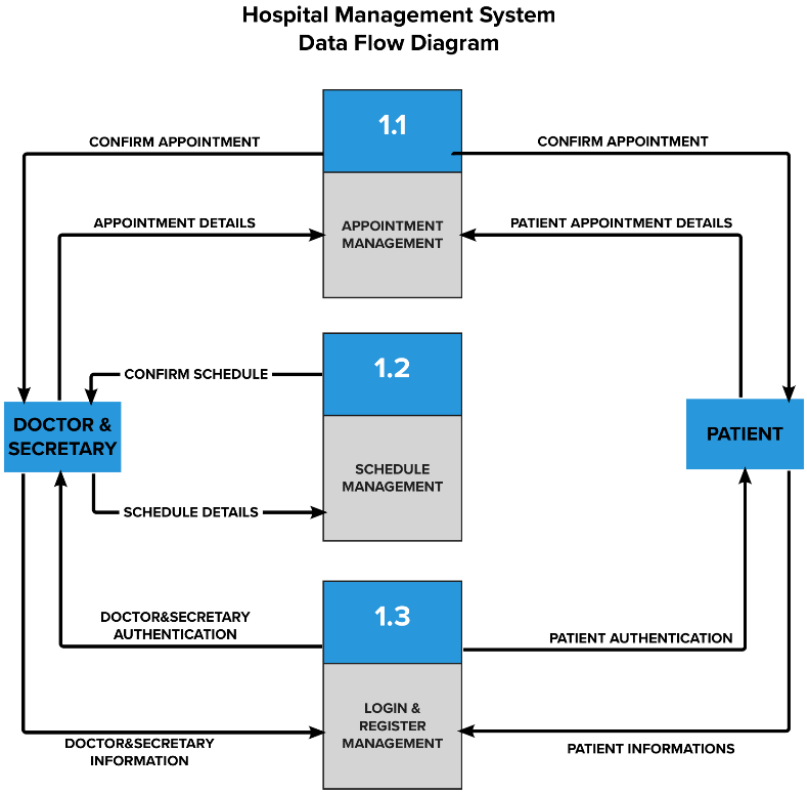
  I am using XAMPP to set up a PHP development environment for web services and establish a connection to the database. It provides me to all of the necessary software components for this purpose.

3.3 Hardware

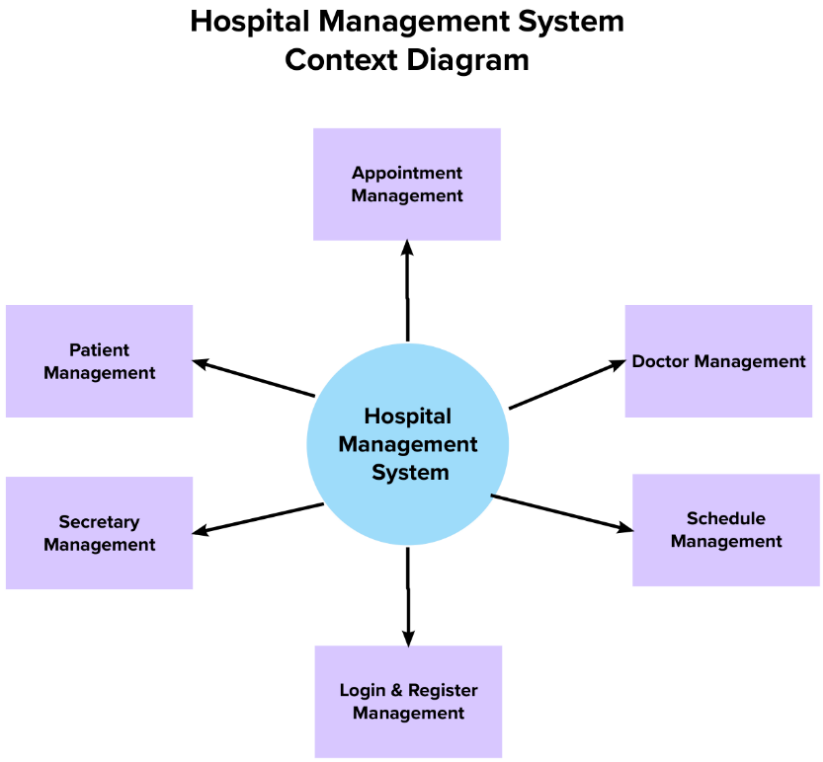
- **An up-to-date web browser:** Google Chrome, Mozilla, Microsoft Edge, Android and iOS mobile browsers.
- **An up-to-date operating system:** Windows7-8-10-11, Mac OS 10, Linux.
- **Internet connection:** An internet connection with a bandwidth of at least 1 or 2 Mbps to perform any operation.

4. Design Documents

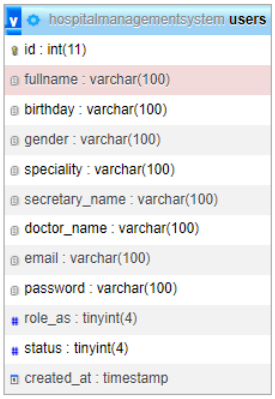
4.1 Data flow diagram

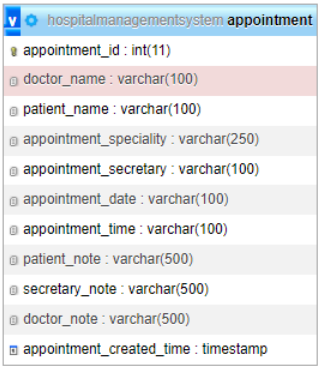


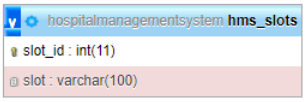
4.2 Context Diagram

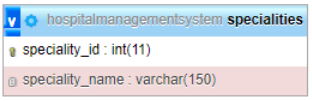


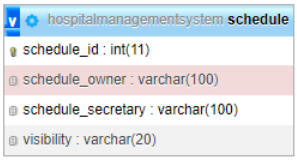
4.3 Database Schemas





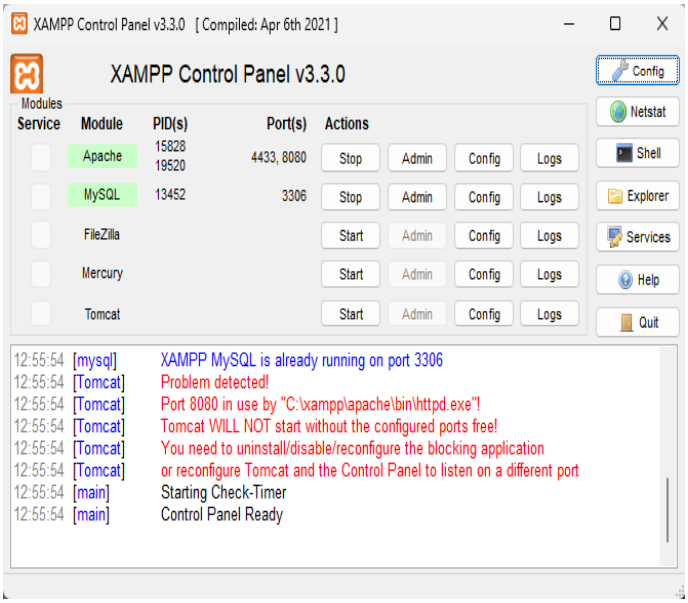






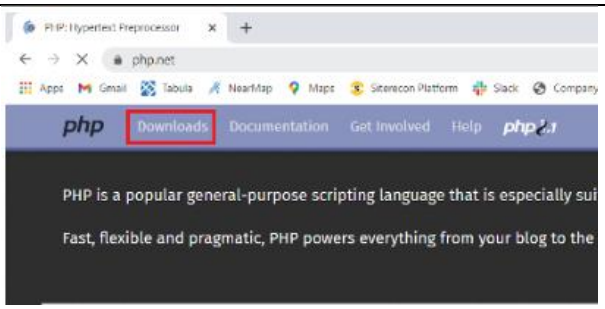
5. Methodology

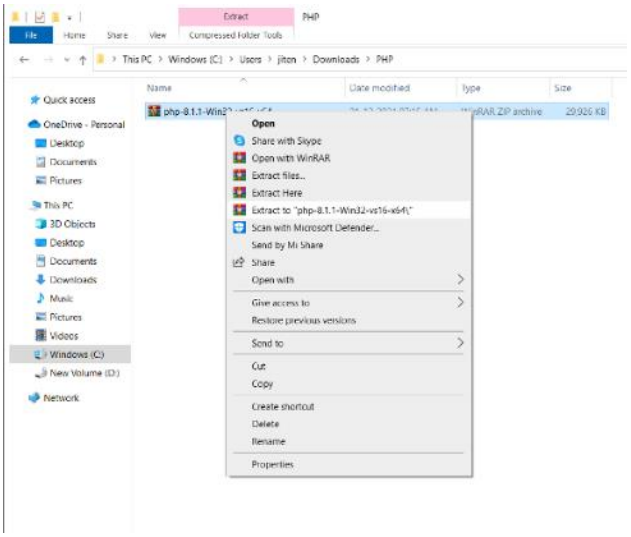
5.1 Installation Process: I first started the project by downloading the files and applications I needed throughout the process. PHP, Visual Studio Code and XAMPP. Creating a working environment and adapting yourself to that environment brings success. For this reason, I tried to set up the best practices and environment for the web project**.**

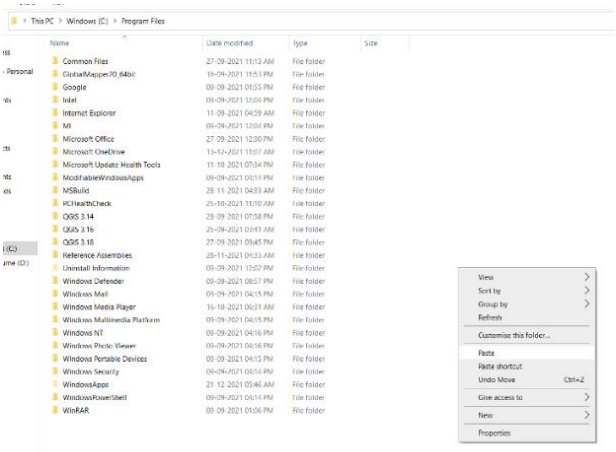
XAMPP Installation:	**XAMPP Control Panel Interface:**
1. Go to the XAMPP website at https://www.apachefriends.org/index.html. 2. Click on "XAMPP for Windows" button. 3. Download the file and double-click on it to open the setup window. 4. Click "Next" and choose the components you want to install. 5. Click "Next" and select the installation location. 6. Click "Next" and uncheck the "Learn more about Bitnami" box. 7. Click "Next" to start the installation. 8. Click "Finish" when prompted and the XAMPP Control Panel will open. 9. Choose a language and click "Save" to open the main Control Panel page. 10. To start XAMPP in the future, open the installation folder, right-click the xampp-control icon, select "Run as administrator," and click "Yes" when prompted. 11. If Apache refuses to run, click "Config" next to "Apache" heading, select "Apache (httpd.conf)," find the "Listen 80" section, replace 80 with an open port, save the changes, and restart XAMPP in administrator mode **[12]**.	 • For start localhost run this app and start apache and for database (PHPMyAdmin) start MySQL. • Every time the system is running, xampp has to work. PHP is a local host language.

PHP Installation:

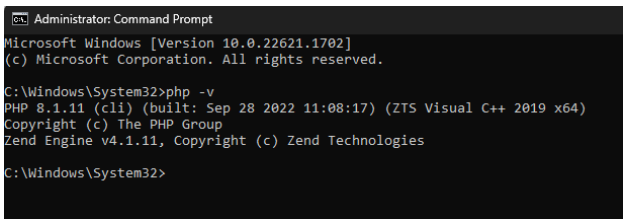
1. Visit https://www.php.net/ and go to the Downloads section.
2. Choose the Thread safe version for Windows and download the zip file.
3. Extract the downloaded file to get the folder.
4. Copy the extracted folder.
5. Paste the folder into the Program Files directory on your Windows drive.
6. Grant permission to paste the folder if prompted.
7. Copy the address of the pasted folder.
8. Open the system environment variables settings by searching for "Edit the system environment variables" in the Start menu.
9. In the System Variables section, find the "Path" option and double-click on it.
10. Click the "New" button and paste the address of the PHP folder.
11. Click "OK" to save the changes.
12. Open the Command Prompt from the Start menu.
13. Type "php -v" to check if PHP is installed successfully **[13]**.





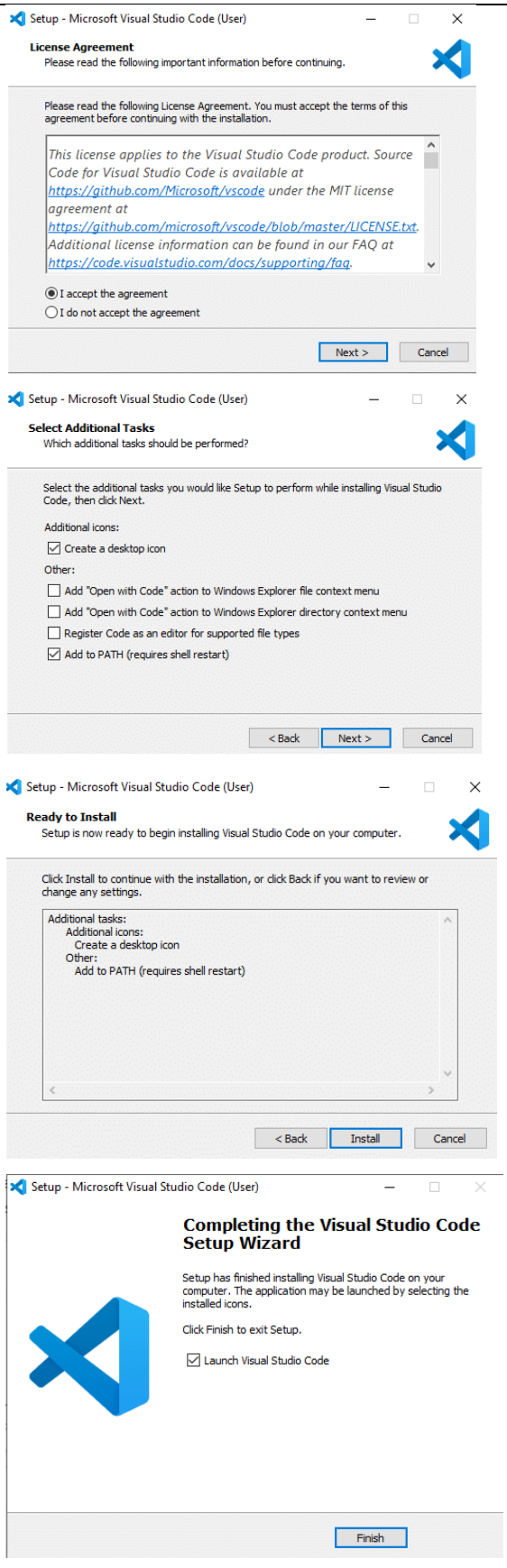


Check PHP Installed or not on your computer:

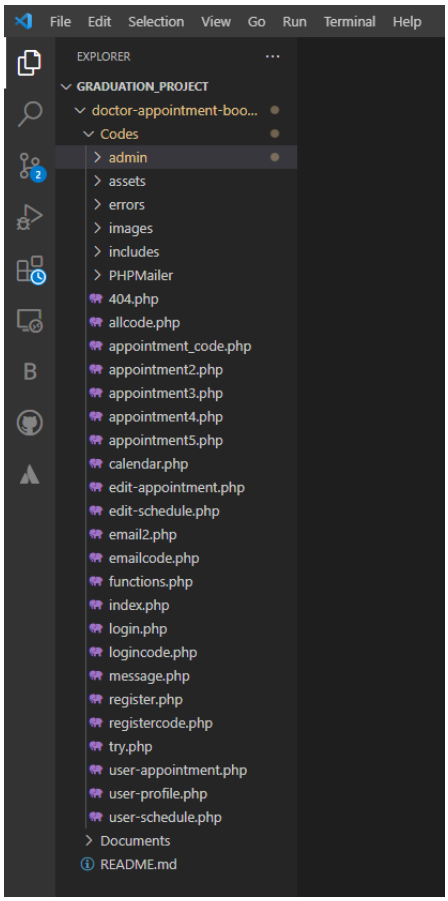


Visual Studio Code Installation:

1. Visit "https://code.visualstudio.com/download" and select the appropriate platform.
2. Download the Visual Studio Code installer for Windows (VSCodeUserSetup-{version}.exe).
3. Run the installer and accept the agreement.
4. Choose to create a desktop icon and proceed.
5. Click on the "Install" button.
6. Once the installation is complete, click "Finish" to open Visual Studio Code.
7. By default, it installs in the directory: C:\users{username}\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code.
8. Explore the User Interface of Visual Studio Code Editor in the next section **[14]**.

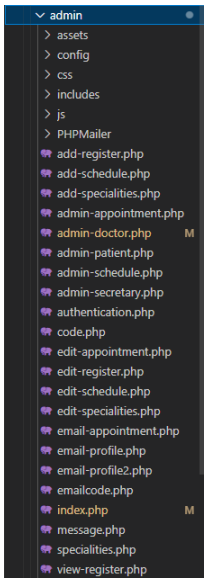


5.2 File Organization and Management: It allows you to easily reach an information or page that you want to organize files in an organized manner **[15]**. In the project, I separated the files regularly and used them. In this way, file management has become much easier. Project file needs to be in C:\xampp\htdocs\graduation_project.



- Here is main file structures. Basically, there are 2 different interface (Admin and other users) and 4 different users (admin, doctor, secretary, patient). Almost same files in admin folder.

- Admin folder structures.



5.3 Backend Logic: Backend is a set of code that runs on localhost, receives information from clients and includes the logic of sending the appropriate data back to the client. It also has a database to permanently store the data in the developed project. PHPMyAdmin was used for the database in the project.

a) Authentication: In the backend logic, authentication mechanisms are implemented to ensure that only authorized users can access specific parts of the system and actions. Firstly, user needs to register to the system using register form. When user use this form it will be automatically patient (role_as=0). If someone wants to be a doctor or secretary he/she needs to contact with admin. Admin can change user role or create a new doctor/secretary. And can inform them via e-mail.

```php
session_start();
include('admin/config/dbcon.php');

if (isset($_POST['registerbtn'])) {
    $fullname = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['fullname']);
    $birthday = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['birthday']);
    $gender = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['gender']);
    $email = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['email']);
    $password = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['password']);
    $cpassword = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['cpassword']);

    if ($password == $cpassword) {

        //check email
        $checkemail = "SELECT email FROM users WHERE email='$email'";
        $checkemail_run = mysqli_query($con, $checkemail);
        if (mysqli_num_rows($checkemail_run) > 0) {
            //E-mail already exist!
            //echo "E-mail already exist!";
            $_SESSION['message'] = "E-mail already exist!";
            header("Location: register.php");
            exit(0);
        } else {
            //insert data
            $user_query = "INSERT INTO users (fullname,birthday,gender,email,password) VALUES ('$fullname','$birthday','$gender','$email
            $user_query_run = mysqli_query($con, $user_query);
            if ($user_query_run) {
                //echo "Registered Successfully!";
                $_SESSION['message'] = "Registered Successfully!";
                header("Location: login.php");
                exit(0);
            } else {
                //echo "Error!";
                $_SESSION['message'] = "Error!";
                header("Location: register.php");
                exit(0);
            }
        }
    } else {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Passwords do not match!";
        //echo "Passwords do not match!";
        header("Location: register.php");
        exit(0);
    }
} else {
    header("Location: register.php");
    exit(0);
}
```

REGISTER: When user fill the register form first of all system check registered users' email. If there is not match register process successfully completed.

```php
if (isset($_POST['loginbtn'])) {
    $email = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['email']);
    $password = mysqli_real_escape_string($con, $_POST['password']);

    $login_query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE email='$email' AND password='$password'";
    $login_query_run = mysqli_query($con, $login_query);
    if ($login_query_run) {
        foreach ($login_query_run as $data) {
            $user_id = $data['id'];
            $fullname = $data['fullname'];
            $birthday = $data['birthday'];
            $gender=$data['gender'];
            $speciality=$data['speciality'];
            $secretary_name=$data['secretary_name'];
            $doctor_name=$data['doctor_name'];
            $email = $data['email'];
            $role_as = $data['role_as'];
            $created_at=$data['created_at'];
        }
```

LOGIN: When user click login button this query checks authentication successful or not (Using database informations).

b) Sessions: Sessions allow the backend to remember user data across multiple requests, enhancing the user experience and enabling personalized features. I use sessions almost every page. Sessions needs to start at the beginning of the php code. When user successfully logged to the system session start for this user.

```php
$_SESSION['auth'] = true; //means login succesfully
$_SESSION['auth_role'] = "$role_as"; //1=admin  0=user  2=Doctor  3=secretary
$_SESSION['auth_user'] = [
    'user_id' => $user_id,
    'fullname' => $fullname,
    'birthday'=> $birthday,
    'gender' => $gender,
    'speciality'=>$speciality,
    'secretary_name'=>$secretary_name,
    'doctor_name'=>$doctor_name,
    'email' => $email,
    'created_at' => $created_at,
];
```

c) Log Out: If user logged out. Sessions needs to be unset. This allows to log out and redirect to login.php page.

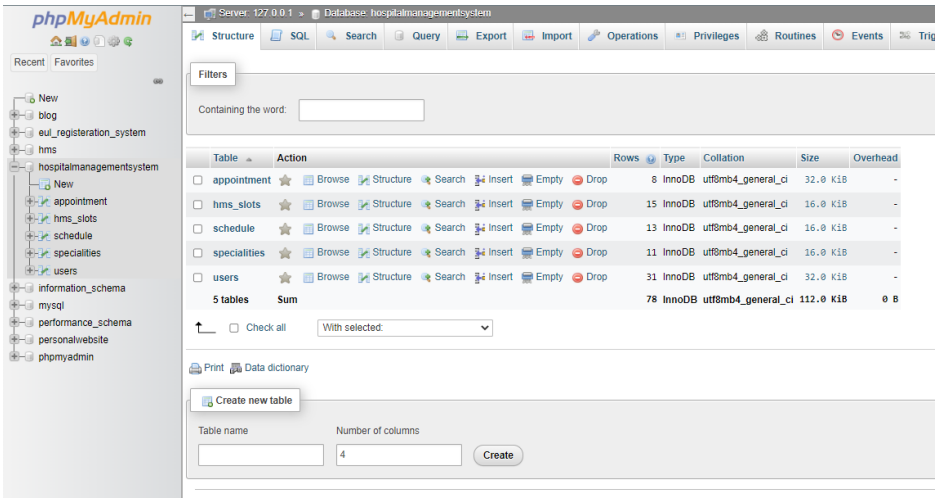
```php
// log out process
if (isset($_POST['logoutbtn'])) {
    unset($_SESSION['auth']);
    unset($_SESSION['auth_role']);
    unset($_SESSION['auth_user']);
    $_SESSION['message'] = "Log Out Successfully";
    header("Location: login.php");
    exit(0);
}
```

d) Displaying datas from database: This project uses lots of database process. Users needs to save, edit and delete something (appointments, schedules, profile informations). There are lots of examples of that, I will show one of them and in interface part you can examine it in details.

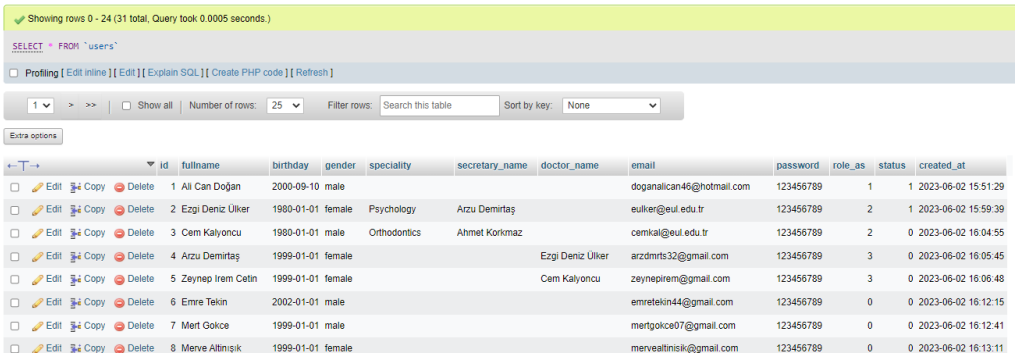
```php
<thead>
    <tr>
        <th>Patient Name:</th>
        <th>Date&Time:</th>
        <th>Patient Comment:</th>
        <th>Doctor Comment:</th>
        <th>Process</th>
    </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
    <?php
    $currentDate = date('Y-m-d');
    $currentTime = date('H:i:s');
    $query = "SELECT * FROM appointment WHERE appointment_date > '$currentDate' AND doctor_name = '" . $_SESSION['auth_user']['doctor_name'] . "'  ORDER BY appointment_date";
    $query_run = mysqli_query($con, $query);
    if (mysqli_num_rows($query_run) > 0) {
        foreach ($query_run as $row) {
    ?>
            <tr>
                <td> <?= $row['patient_name'] ?> </td>
                <td><?= $row['appointment_date'] ?> - <?= $row['appointment_time'] ?></td>
                <td><?= $row['patient_note'] ?></td>
                <td><?= $row['doctor_note'] ?></td>
                <td>
                    <form action="allcode.php" method="post">
                        <input name="appointment_id" type="hidden" value="<?= $row['appointment_id'] ?>">
                        <button class="btn btn-danger" name="delete_appointmentbtn" onclick="return confirm('Are you sure you want to delete this appointment?')">Cance
                        <a class="btn btn-success" href="edit-appointment.php?appointment_id=<?= $row['appointment_id'] ?>">Edit</a>
                        <a class="btn btn-primary" href="email2.php?appointment_id=<?= $row['appointment_id'] ?>">Inform</a>
                    </form>
                </td>
            </tr>
        <?php
        }
    } else {
        ?>
        <tr>
            <td colspan="5"> No Record Found!</td>
        </tr>
    <?php
    }
```

This code shows on the screen current appointments of specific doctor.

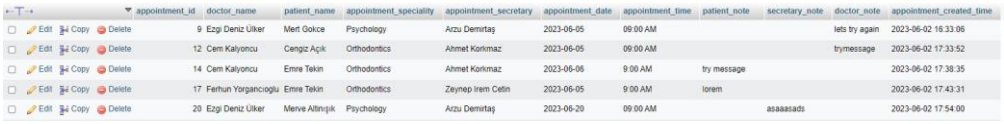
e) Database (PHPMyAdmin): All datas stored in PHPMyAdmin. There are 5 database named as Users, appointment, schedule, specialities, hms_slots.



Users table



Appointment Table



Schedule Table

Speciality Table

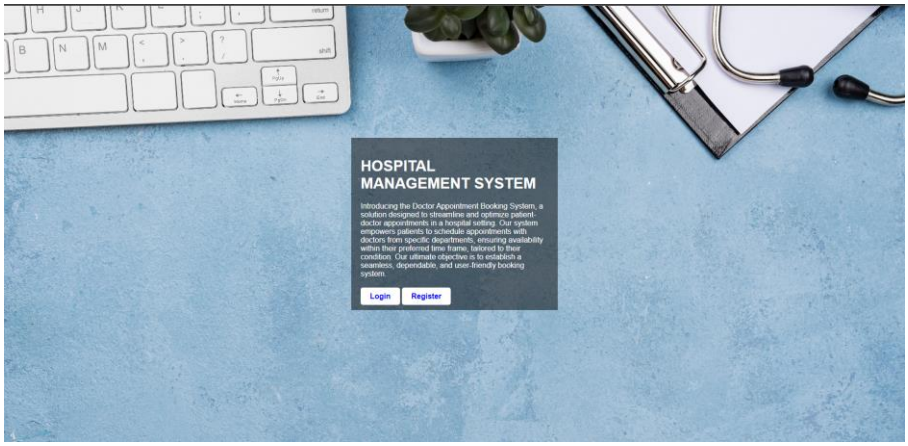
5.4 Frontend Logic: The most challenging part for me was imagining something I hadn't seen and writing the code about that. In the beginning, I followed the wrong path and first tried to write a backend. But as with the frontend logic, I designed the UI based on user experiences and similar projects then I integrated the necessary backend codes to the buttons and information cards on these interfaces. This is much more logical.

5.5 Approach to Interface Design: In general, a user-friendly, simple and pleasing interface was designed. Instead of creating a separate page for each user, I added different user interfaces between if-else blocks using php. I create a role_as column in users database using that property I didn't have to open more .php files and do the same things again.

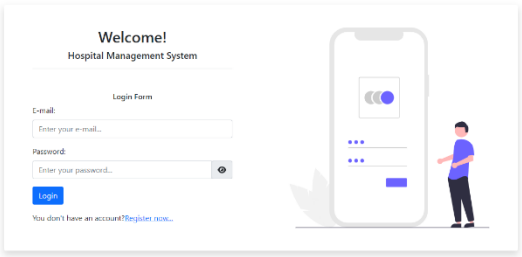
```php
<?php
session_start();
$page_title = "Profile Page";
include("includes/header.php");
include("includes/navbar.php");
include("admin/config/dbcon.php");
?>

<div class="py-5">
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
                <?php include("message.php"); ?>


                <?php if ($_SESSION['auth_role'] == 0) : //patient interface

                ?>




                <?php elseif ($_SESSION['auth_role'] == 2) : //doctor interface
                ?>




                <?php elseif ($_SESSION['auth_role'] == 3) : //secretary interface
                ?>



                <?php endif; ?>


            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>


<?php include("includes/footer.php"); ?>
```

If role_as=1 →admin
Elseif role_as=2 →doctor
Elseif role_as=3 →secretary
Elseif role_as=0 → patient
I use that in every module to create interfaces.

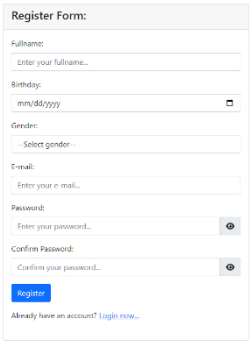
5.6 Login, Register & Welcome Page:



Welcome page gives information about system to user and redirect user to login or register page.



Login page has classical login form. If user fill the form correct informations then go to dashboard.



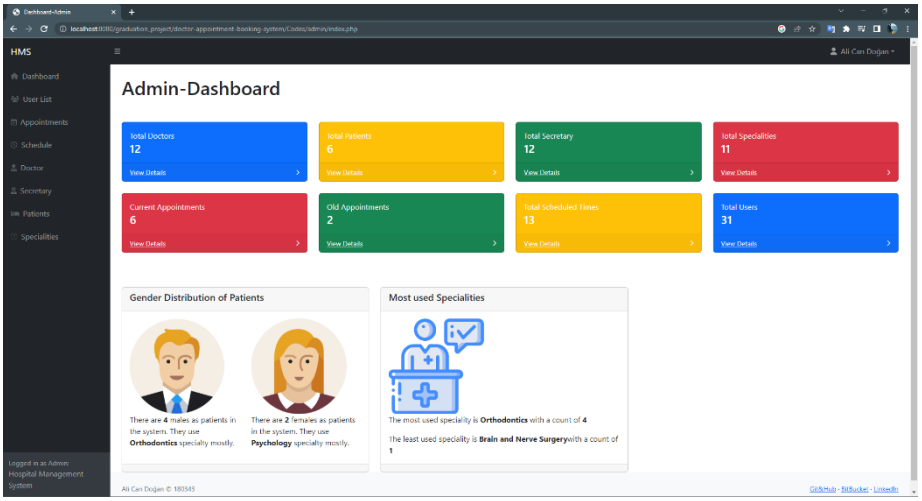
Register page has classical register form. If user fill the form as requested then go to login page.

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
    $(document).ready(function() {
        $("#icon-click").click(function() {
            $("#icon").toggleClass('fa-eye fa-eye-slash');
            var input = $("#pass");
            if (input.attr("type") === "password") {
                input.attr("type", "text");
            } else {
                input.attr("type", "password");
            }
        });
    });
</script>
```

This code for showing and hidding the password.

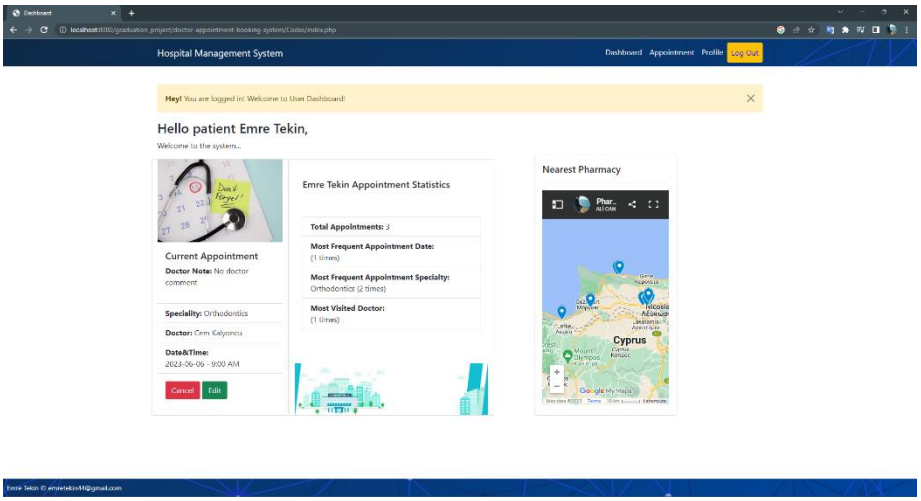
5.7 Dashboards: The basic logic in the interfaces of all users is the same. A simple and eye-catching welcome and statistics of its own **[16]**. These pages, which contain a lot of SQL queries, show what users are doing and contain redirects to some other pages.

a) Admin Dasboard:



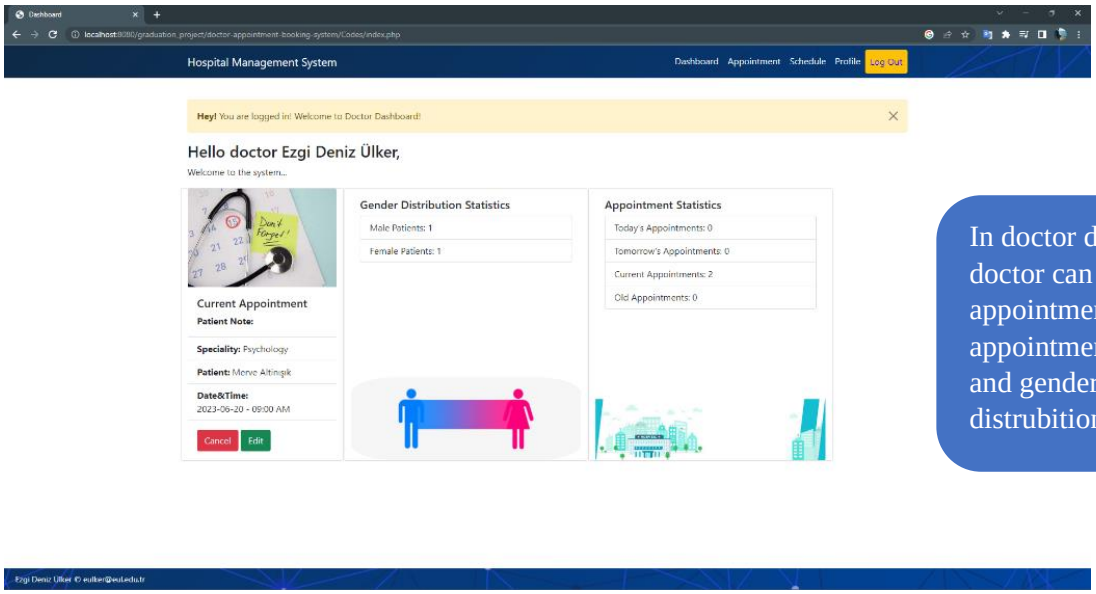
Admin dashboard has lots of statistics. That allows to manage system easly.

b) Patient Dashboard:



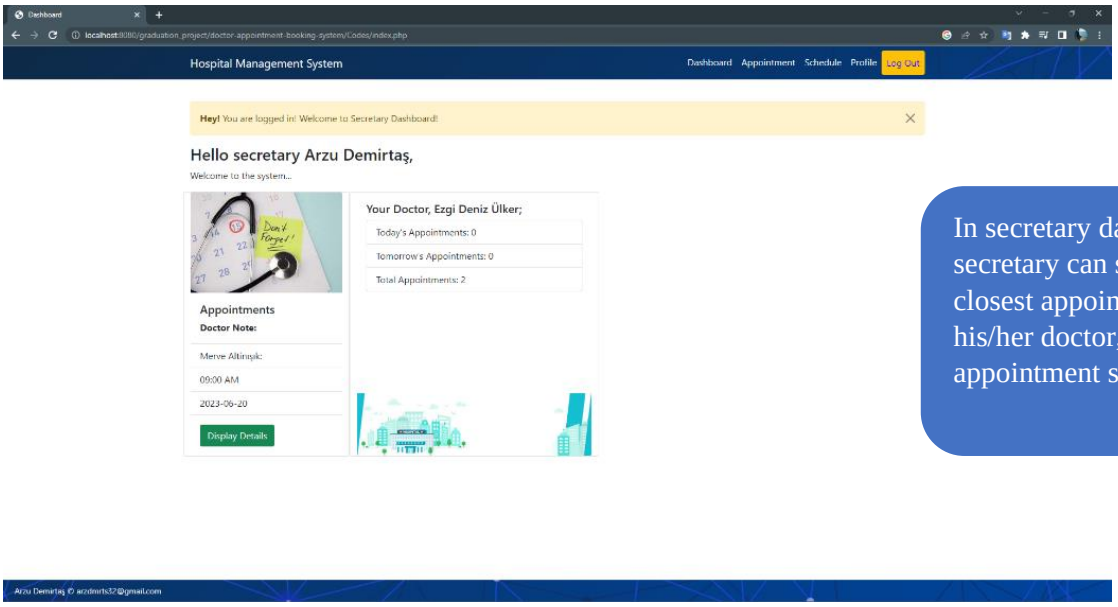
In patient Dashboard, patient can see closest appointment, his appointment statistics and nearest pharmacies to him/her.

c) Doctor Dashboard:



In doctor dashboard, doctor can see closest appointment, his appointment statistics and gender distrubition statistics.

d) Secretary Dashboard:



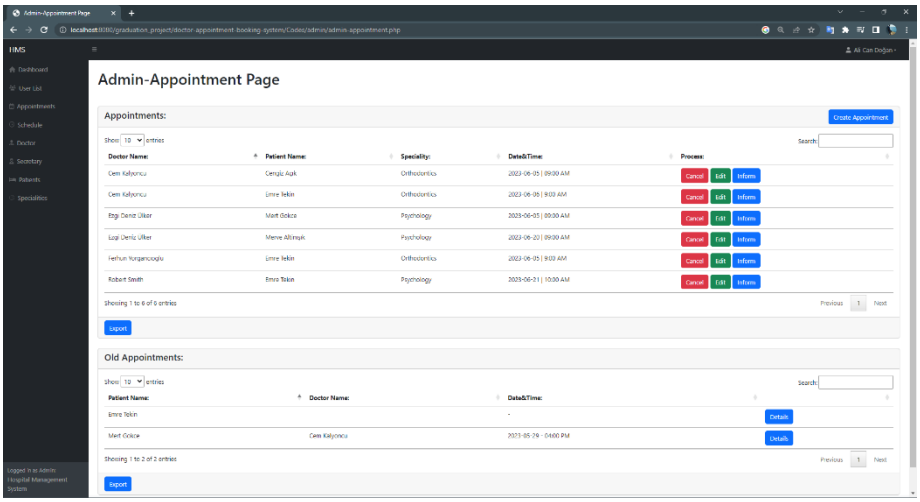
In secretary dashboard, secretary can see closest appointment of his/her doctor, and appointment statistics.

```php
<?php elseif ($_SESSION['auth_role'] == 3) : //secretary
?>
    <h3>Hello secretary <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['fullname']; ?>,</h3>
    <p>Welcome to the system...</p>

    <div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-3 g-4">

        <div class="card" style="width: 18rem;">
            <img src="images/currentappointment.png" class="card-img-top" alt="Appointment images">
            <div class="card-body">
                <?php
                $query = "SELECT * FROM appointment WHERE doctor_name='" . $_SESSION['auth_user']['doctor_name'] . "' ORDER BY appointment_date DESC LIMIT 1";
                $query_run = mysqli_query($con, $query);
                if (mysqli_num_rows($query_run) > 0) {
                    foreach ($query_run as $row) {
                ?>
                        <h5 class="card-title">Appointments</h5>
                        <p class="card-text"> <b>Doctor Note:</b> <?= $row['doctor_note'] ?></p>
            </div>
            <ul class="list-group list-group-flush">
                <li class="list-group-item"><?= $row['patient_name'] ?>: <?= $row['patient_note'] ?></li>
                <li class="list-group-item"><?= $row['appointment_time'] ?></li>
                <li class="list-group-item"><?= $row['appointment_date'] ?></li>
            </ul>
        <?php
                    }
                } else {
        ?>
        <div class="card-body">
            <b>
                <h5 class="card-title">Current Appointment</h5>
            </b>
            <p class="card-text"> <b>Patient Note:</b> No Patient Note</p>
        </div>
        <ul class="list-group list-group-flush">
            <li class="list-group-item">No Speciality</li>
            <li class="list-group-item">No Patient</li>
            <li class="list-group-item">No Time</li>
        </ul>
    <?php
                }
    ?>
    </ul>
    <div class="card-body">
        <a href="user-appointment.php#appointmentdetails" class="btn btn-success">Display Details</a>
    </div>
```

These are code for secretary dashboard current appointment cards' codes. If there are some appointments this card will show its details. If not show no details message.

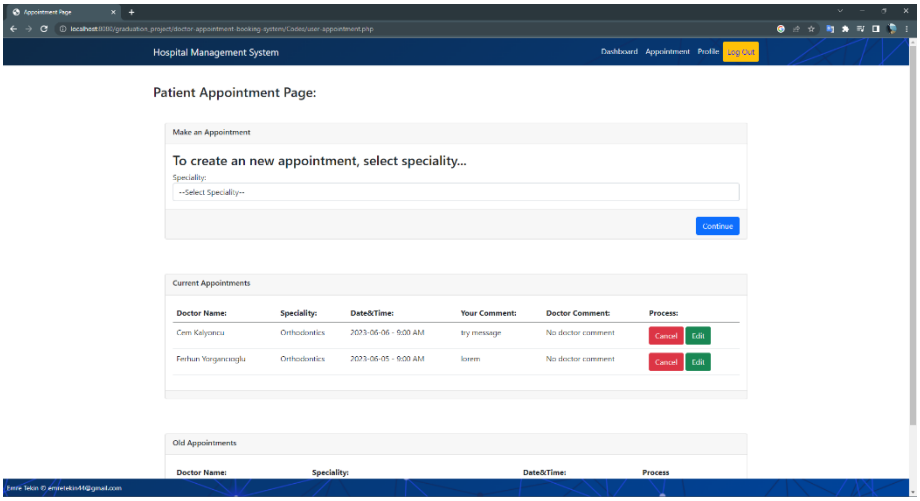
5.8 Appointment Pages: All users have similar interfaces and they all contain Create an Appointment, Current Appointments, Old Appointments. Let's explain the working logic of the Appointment page according to the user;

a) Admin Appointment:



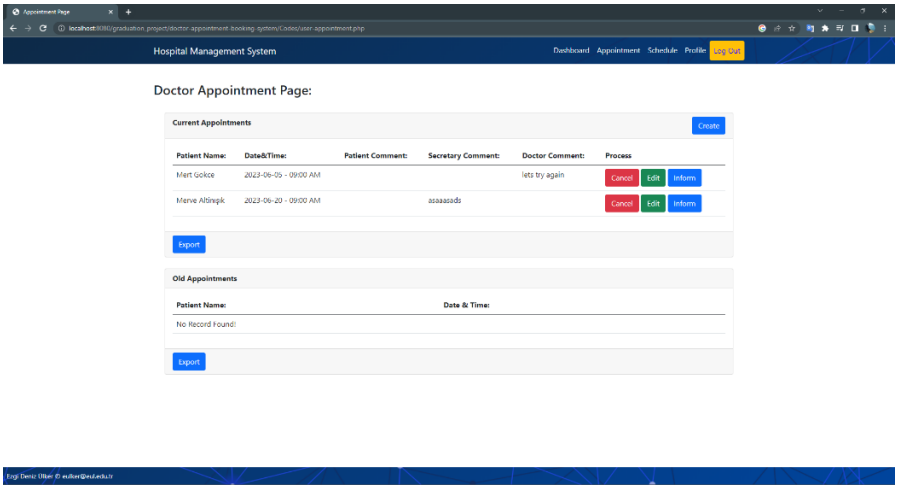
In this page, admin can see old and current appointments. Also can edit and inform users.

b) Patient Appointment:



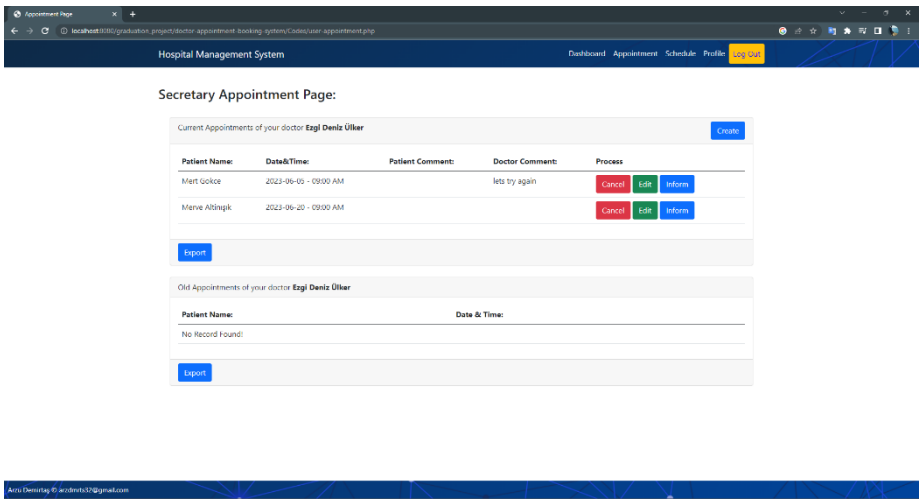
In this page, patient can see old and create a new appointments. Also can edit and cancel appointment.

c) Doctor Appointment:



In this page, doctor can see old and create a new appointments. Also can edit and cancel appointment. Can inform the user.

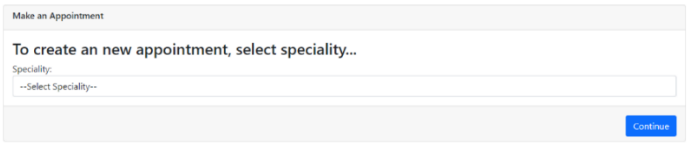
d) Secretary Appointment:



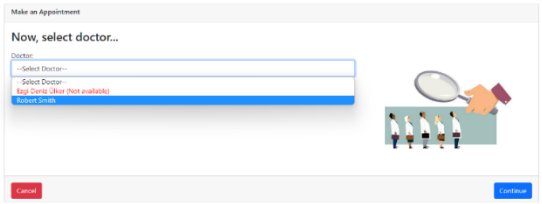
In this page, secretary can see his doctors' old and current appointments. Also can edit and cancel appointment. Can inform the user.

- Let’s describe appointment logic. Every patient can create a new appointment when they register and login successfully. First of all they need no select speciality.

Patient Appointment Page:



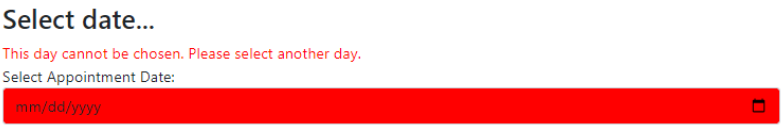
- The system lists the doctors registered to the selected specialty. If doctor set his visibility visible, patients can make appointment with this doctor.

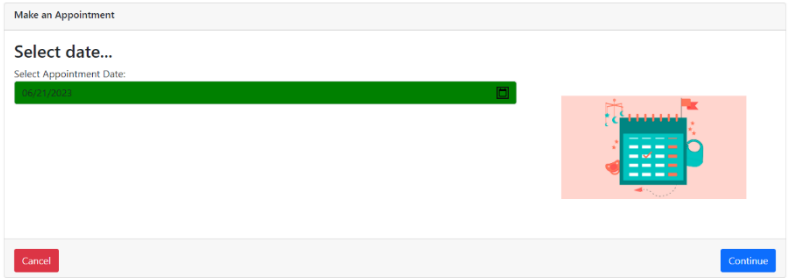



```php
if ($result) {
    echo '<select name="doctor" class="form-control">';
    echo '<option value="">--Select Doctor--</option>';

    while ($data = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
        $doctorName = $data['fullname'];

        // Check schedule visibility
        $doctor_schedule_query = "SELECT visibility FROM schedule WHERE schedule_owner='$doctorName'";
        $doctor_schedule_result = mysqli_query($con, $doctor_schedule_query);
        $doctor_schedule_row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($doctor_schedule_result);
        $schedule_visibility = $doctor_schedule_row['visibility'];

        if ($schedule_visibility === 'Hidden') {
            echo '<option value="' . $doctorName . '" style="color: red;" disabled>' . $doctorName . ' (Not available)</option';
        } else {
            echo '<option value="' . $doctorName . '" style="color: green;">' . $doctorName . '</option>';
        }
    }

    echo '</select>';
}
```

This code displays visible doctors with green color, hidden doctors with red color.

- When patient select visible doctor next step is; selecting date. The date selection field is customized with script codes. Past days cannot be selected and a warning is given when weekends are selected.

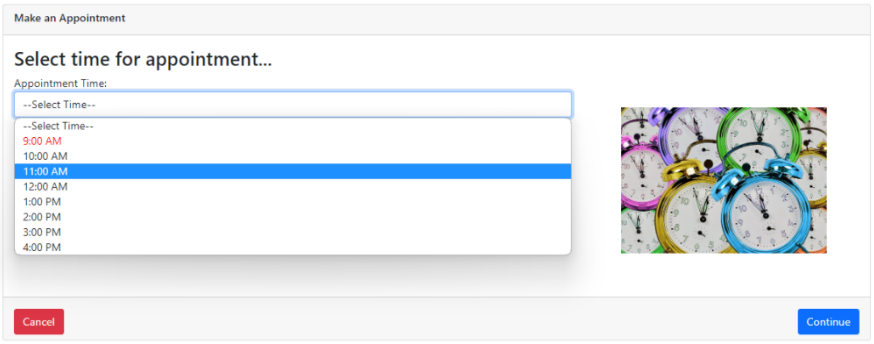




```
<script>
    // Get today's date
    var today = new Date().toISOString().split("T")[0];

    // Set the min attribute of the input element
    var dateInput = document.getElementById("appointment_date");
    dateInput.min = today;

    // Add a class to the input element if the selected date is in the past or on a weekend
    dateInput.addEventListener("change", function() {
        var selectedDate = new Date(this.value);
        if (selectedDate < new Date() || isWeekend(selectedDate)) {
            this.classList.add("past-date");
            this.classList.remove("avaliable-date"); // Remove the "avaliable-date" class if present
            showMessage("This day cannot be chosen. Please select another day.");
            this.value = ""; // Clear the selected value
        } else {
            this.classList.remove("past-date");
            this.classList.add("avaliable-date"); // Add the "avaliable-date" class
            hideMessage();
        }
    });

    // Function to check if a given date is on a weekend
    function isWeekend(date) {
        var day = date.getDay();
        return day === 0 || day === 6; // 0 represents Sunday, 6 represents Saturday
    }

    // Function to display a warning message
    function showMessage(message) {
        var messageElement = document.getElementById("warning_message");
        messageElement.textContent = message;
        messageElement.style.display = "block";
    }

    // Function to hide the warning message
    function hideMessage() {
        var messageElement = document.getElementById("warning_message");
        messageElement.style.display = "none";
    }
</script>
```

Date input field setting with javascript codes

- After selecting date, now it’s time to select time. If time already selected Its colored red. Other time slots are available.



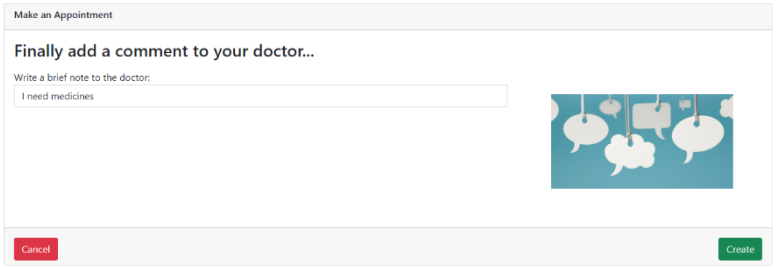

```
$get_doctorname = "SELECT doctor_name, appointment_date FROM appointment WHERE appointment_id='$appointment_id' ";
$run_doctorname = mysqli_query($con, $get_doctorname);
$row_doctor = mysqli_fetch_array($run_doctorname);
$doctor_name = $row_doctor['doctor_name'];
$appointment_date = $row_doctor['appointment_date'];

$existingAppointments = []; // Array to store existing appointments

// Retrieve existing appointments from the database
$query = "SELECT appointment_date, appointment_time FROM appointment WHERE doctor_name='$doctor_name' ";
$result = mysqli_query($con, $query);

if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
    while ($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
        $existingAppointments[] = $row;
    }
}
?>
```

Create an array to store existing appointments for selected doctor…

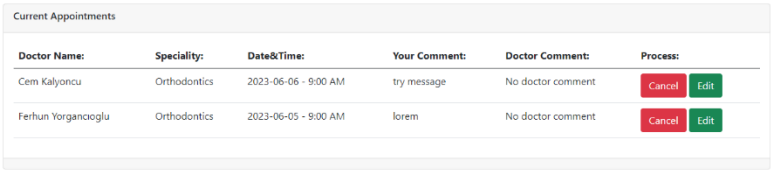
Check existing appointments and deside already selected or not….

```php
<select class="form-control" id="appointment_time" name="appointment_time" required>
    <option value="">--Select Time--</option>
    <?php
    $times = array("9:00 AM", "10:00 AM", "11:00 AM", "12:00 AM", "1:00 PM", "2:00 PM", "3:00 PM", "4:00 PM");

    foreach ($times as $time) {
        $disabled = '';
        $style = '';

        // Check if the time and date are in the existing appointments array
        foreach ($existingAppointments as $appointment) {
            if ($appointment['appointment_time'] == $time && $appointment['appointment_date'] == $appointment_date) {
                $disabled = 'disabled'; // Disable the option
                $style = 'color: red;'; // Apply inline style for red color
                break;
            }
        }

        // Output the option with the appropriate disabled attribute and inline style
        echo "<option value=\"$time\" $disabled style=\"$style\">$time</option>";
    }
    ?>
</select>
```

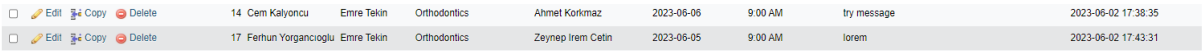
- Last part of appointment creation is comment. In this section patient can write a comment for doctor.



- All details save on database and doctor, secretary and patient can see its appointment on their appointment page.

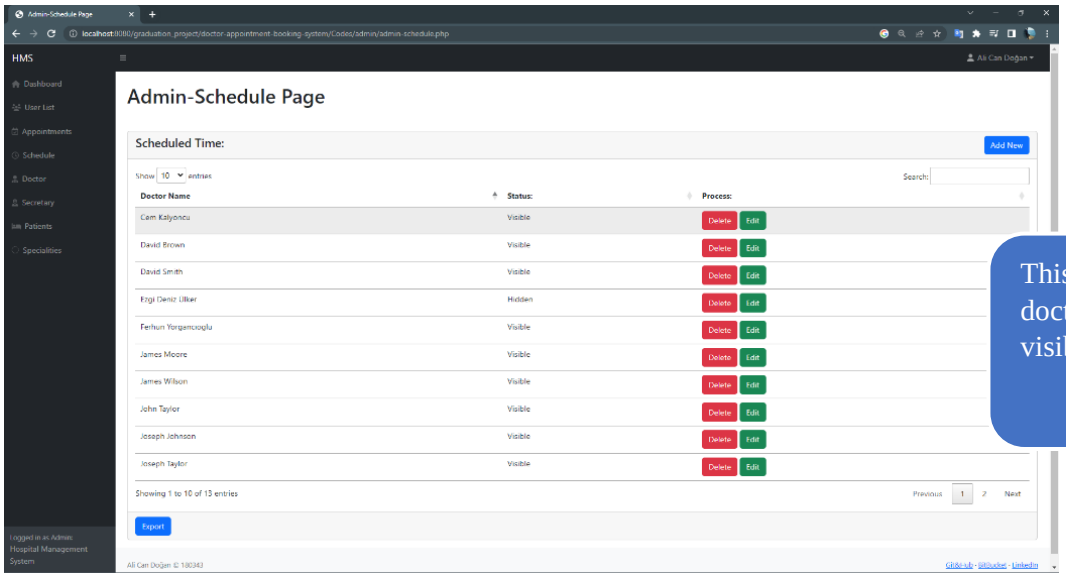


Database:



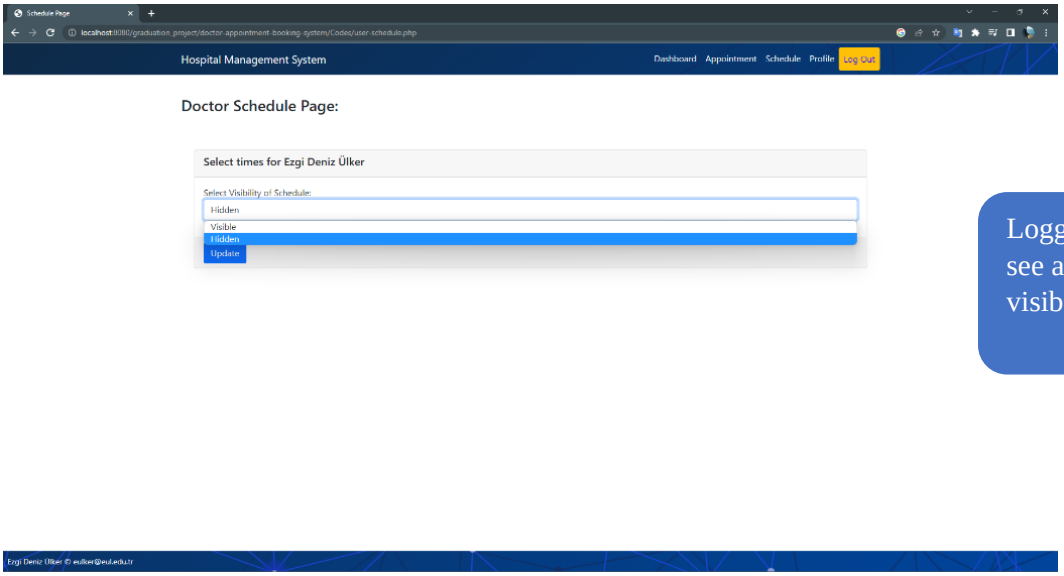
5.9 Schedule Pages: All users have similar interfaces. There is no patient schedule page, but other users do. Let's explain the working logic of the Schedule page according to the users;

a) Admin Schedule:



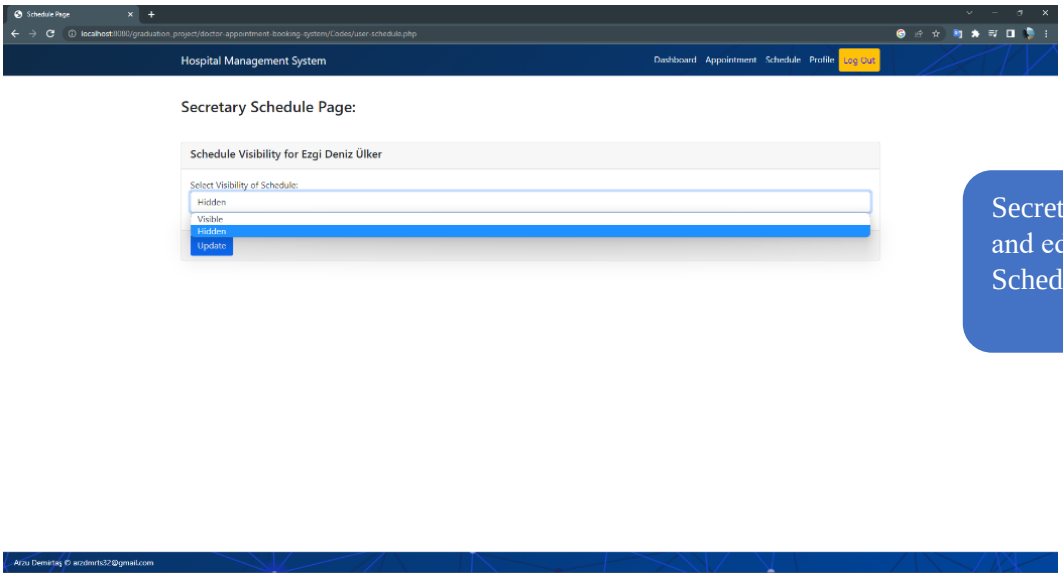
This page shows doctors schedule is visible or not.

b) Doctor Schedule:



Logged doctor can see and edit its visibility.

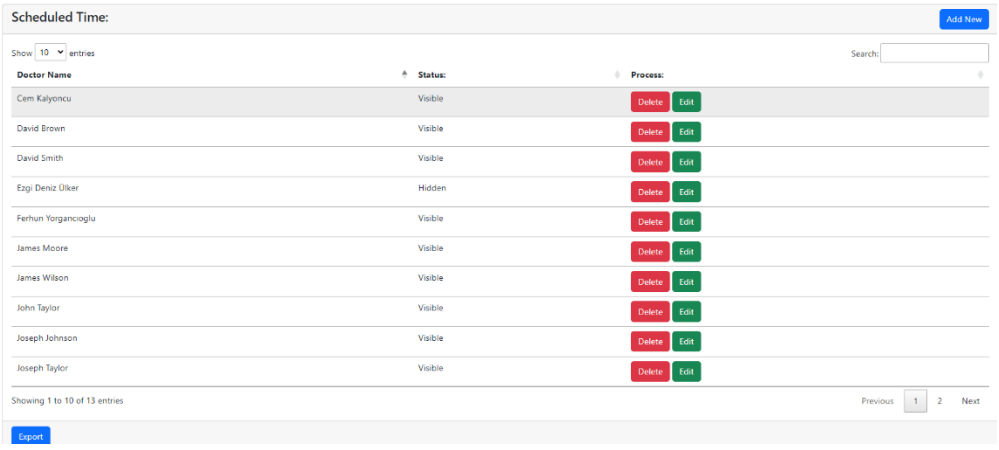
c) Secretary Schedule:



Secretary can see and edit its doctors' Schedule.

- Let's describe schedule logic. Admin needs to create all doctors' schedule visible when add new doctor to system. Then, doctor or secretary can change schedule settings on their schedule page. This effect to appointment availability.

Admin Page:



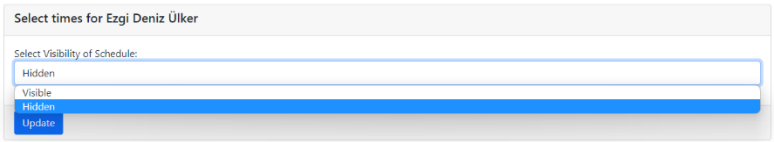
```php
<form action="code.php" method="POST">

    <div class="col-md-6 mb-3">
        <label for="doctorname">Doctor Name:</label>
        <?php
        $query = "SELECT fullname from users where role_as='2' ";
        $result = mysqli_query($con, $query);
        if ($result) {
            echo '<select name="doctorname" class="form-control">';
            echo '<option value="">--Select Doctor--</option>';
            while ($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
                $doctorname = $row['fullname'];
                echo '<option value="' . $doctorname . '">' . $doctorname . '</option>';
            }
            echo '</select>';
        }
        ?>
    </div>

    <div class="col-md-6 mb-3">
        <label for="visibility">Select Visibility of Schedule:</label>
        <select name="visibility" class="form-control">
            <option value="Visible">Visible</option>
            <option value="Hidden">Hidden</option>
        </select>
    </div>
```

→

```php
//add schedule process
if (isset($_POST['addschedulebtn'])) {
    $schedule_owner = $_POST['doctorname'];
    $visibility = $_POST['visibility'];

    // Retrieve the secretary name from the users table
    $user_query = "SELECT secretary_name FROM users WHERE fullname = '$schedule_owner'";
    $user_query_run = mysqli_query($con, $user_query);
    $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($user_query_run);
    $secretary_name = $row['secretary_name'];

    $schedule_query = "INSERT INTO schedule (schedule_owner, schedule_secretary, visibility) VALUES ('$schedule_owner', '$secretary_name', '$visibility')";
    $schedule_query_run = mysqli_query($con, $schedule_query);
    if ($schedule_query_run) {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Schedule added Successfully!";
        header("Location: admin-schedule.php");
        exit(0);
    } else {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Error!";
        header("Location: admin-schedule.php");
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

Doctor Page:

Doctor Schedule Page:



Both code pieces doing same thing. First part select schedule visibility and second part save it in database.

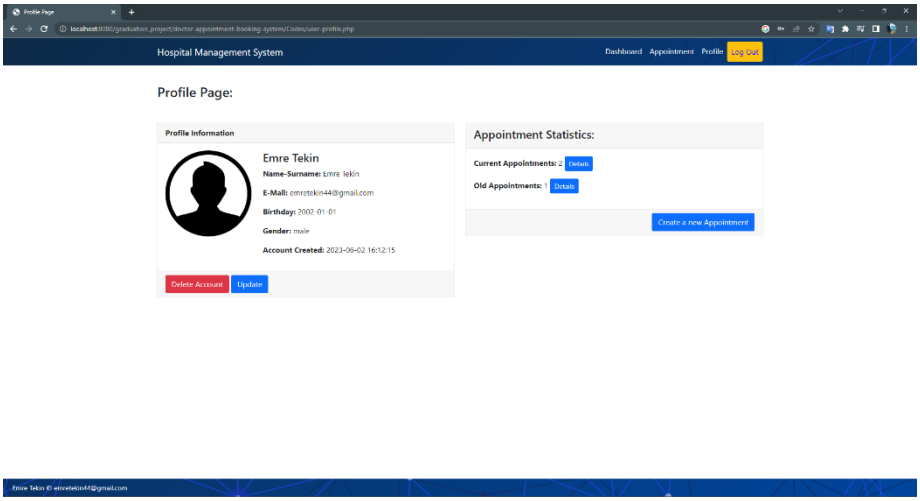
```php
<form action="allcode.php" method="post">
    <?php
    $schedule_owner = $_SESSION['auth_user']['fullname'];
    $query = "SELECT schedule_id,visibility FROM schedule WHERE schedule_owner = '$schedule_owner'";
    $query_run = mysqli_query($con, $query);
    if (mysqli_num_rows($query_run) > 0) {
        $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($query_run);
    ?>
        <div class="mb-3">
            <label for="visibility">Select Visibility of Schedule:</label>
            <select name="visibility" class="form-control">
                <?php
                $visibility_values = array("Visible", "Hidden"); // Define the visibility options

                foreach ($visibility_values as $value) {
                    $selected = ($value == $row['visibility']) ? 'selected' : ''; // Check if the option should be selected
                    echo "<option value='$value' $selected>$value</option>";
                }
                ?>
            </select>
        </div>


        <input type="hidden" name="schedule_id" value="<?= $row['schedule_id'] ?>">
    <?php
    }
    ?>
```

→

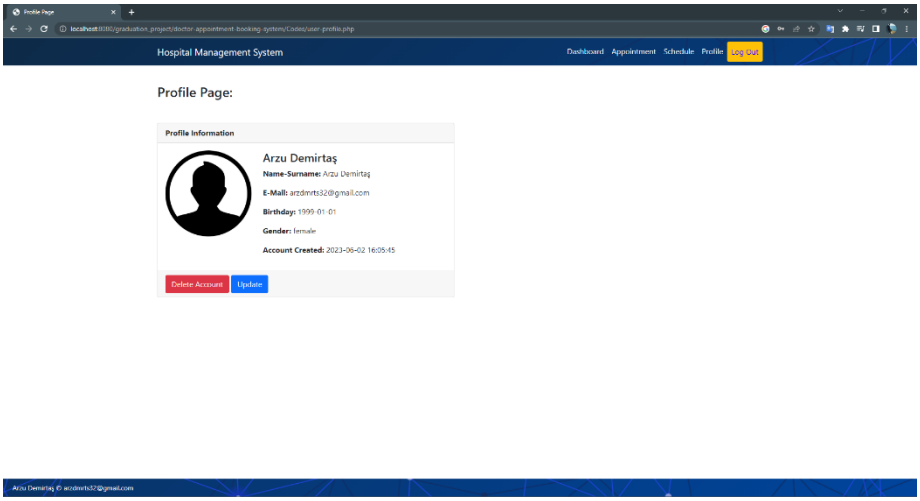
```php
//update_schedulebtn
if (isset($_POST['update_schedulevisibility'])) {

    $schedule_id = $_POST['schedule_id'];
    $visibility = $_POST['visibility'];

    //update data
    $query = "UPDATE schedule SET visibility='$visibility' WHERE schedule_id='$schedule_id'";
    $query_run = mysqli_query($con, $query);
    if ($query_run) {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Updated Succesfully!!";
        header("Location: user-schedule.php");
        exit(0);
    } else {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Error!";
        header("Location: user-schedule.php");
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

5.10 Profile Pages: The user logged in on this page can view, edit and delete their own information.

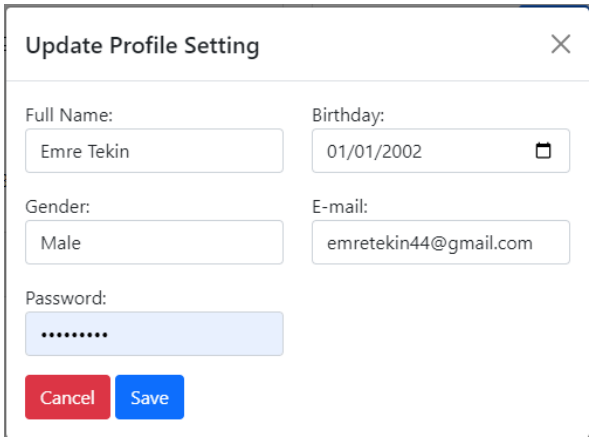
a) Patient Profile:



b) Doctor & Secretary Profile:



c) Update Profile Modal




```
<div class="col-sm-6">
    <div class="card">
        <div class="card-header"> <b>Profile Information</b> </div>
        <div class="card-body">
            <div class="row">
                <div class="col-md-4">
                    <img src="images/user.png" class="img-fluid rounded-start" alt="photo of <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['fullname']; ?>">
                </div>
                <div class="col-md-8">
                    <h4><?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['fullname']; ?></h4>
                    <p><strong>Name-Surname:</strong> <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['fullname']; ?></p>
                    <p><strong>E-Mail:</strong> <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['email']; ?></p>
                    <p><strong>Birthday:</strong> <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['birthday']; ?></p>
                    <p><strong>Gender:</strong> <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['gender']; ?></p>
                    <p><strong>Account Created:</strong> <?= $_SESSION['auth_user']['created_at']; ?></p>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class="card-footer">
            <button type="button" class="btn btn-danger" data-bs-toggle="modal" data-bs-target="#deletemodal">
                Delete Account
            </button>
            <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" data-bs-toggle="modal" data-bs-target="#updatemodal">
                Update
            </button>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

As I mentioned before, we start a session for logged user. To display logged user details in profile page I wrote these codes.

5.11 Sending Emails: This was one of the biggest challenges I've had. Because the places I used as a source were very old and I had a hard time integrating them into my code. I downloaded PHPMailer **[17]** and used this process in different ways.

- System login information is sent to the e-mail of the doctor and nurse registered in the system.
- When a patient has a short time to his appointment, the secretary, doctor or admin can send a reminder mail to the patient.
- When a doctor cancels the appointment, the patient receives an e-mail.
- When a patient cancels the appointment, the secretary gets an e-mail.

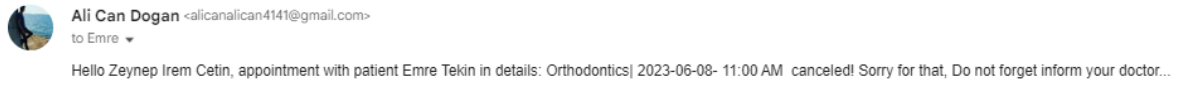
```php
<?php
include("admin/config/dbcon.php");
session_start();
use PHPMailer\PHPMailer\PHPMailer;
use PHPMailer\PHPMailer\Exception;
require 'PHPMailer/src/Exception.php';
require 'PHPMailer/src/PHPMailer.php';
require 'PHPMailer/src/SMTP.php';
if (isset($_POST['send'])) {
    $name = htmlentities($_POST['name']);
    $email = htmlentities($_POST['email']);
    $subject = htmlentities($_POST['subject']);
    $message = htmlentities($_POST['message']);
    $mail = new PHPMailer(true);
    $mail->isSMTP();
    $mail->Host = 'smtp.gmail.com';
    $mail->SMTPAuth = true;
    $mail->Username = 'alicanalican4141@gmail.com';
    $mail->Password = 'ddbrgvaeutlqwcxo';
    $mail->Port = 465;
    $mail->SMTPSecure = 'ssl';
    $mail->isHTML(true);
    $mail->setFrom($email, $name);
    $mail->addAddress($email);
    $mail->Subject = ("$email ($subject)");
    $mail->Body = $message;
    $mail->send();
    try {
        $mail->send();
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Email sent successfully!";
        header("Location: user-appointment.php");

    } catch (Exception $e) {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Failed to send email!";
        header("Location: email2.php");
    }
}
```

MAIL: This code use PHPMailer to send E-Mail. I use my Google account and my Google app password as a sender and receiver is varies according to the situation.

```php
//delete_appointmentbtnpatient
if (isset($_POST['delete_appointmentbtnpatient'])) {
    $appointment_id = $_POST['appointment_id'];
    $query = "SELECT appointment.patient_name, appointment.appointm
    $query_run = mysqli_query($con, $query);
    if (mysqli_num_rows($query_run) > 0) {
        $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($query_run);
        $patient_name = $row['patient_name'];
        $recipient_email = $row['email'];
        $recipient_name = $row['fullname'];
        $appointment_date = $row['appointment_date'];
        $appointment_time = $row['appointment_time'];
        $appointment_doctor = $row['doctor_name'];
        $appointment_secretary = $row['appointment_secretary'];
        $appointment_speciality = $row['appointment_speciality'];
```

```php
// Set up email content
$mail->setFrom('alicanalican4141@gmail.com', 'Ali Can Dogan');
$mail->addAddress($recipient_email, $recipient_name);
$mail->Subject = 'Appointment Deleted';
$mail->Body = 'Hello ' . $appointment_secretary . ', appointment with patient ' . $patient_name . ' in details: ' . $appointment_speciality . '| ' . $appointment_date . '- ' . $appointment_time . '
canceled! Sorry for that, Do not forget inform your doctor...';
```

OUTPUT:

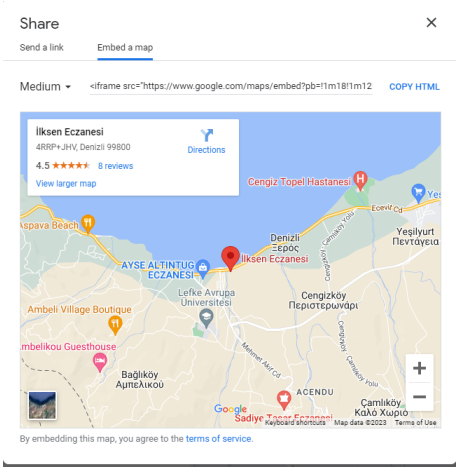


5.12 Adding and Utilizing I-frames: Useful add-ons added to the patient dashboard interface. One of them is the map showing the nearest pharmacies. Go to google maps and select something on map **[18]**.

1- Select some place on google maps.

2- Click share.

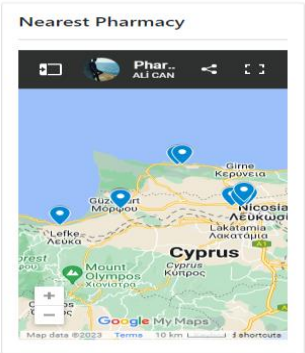
3- Select embed a map and copy that frame.



4- Paste it to your code.

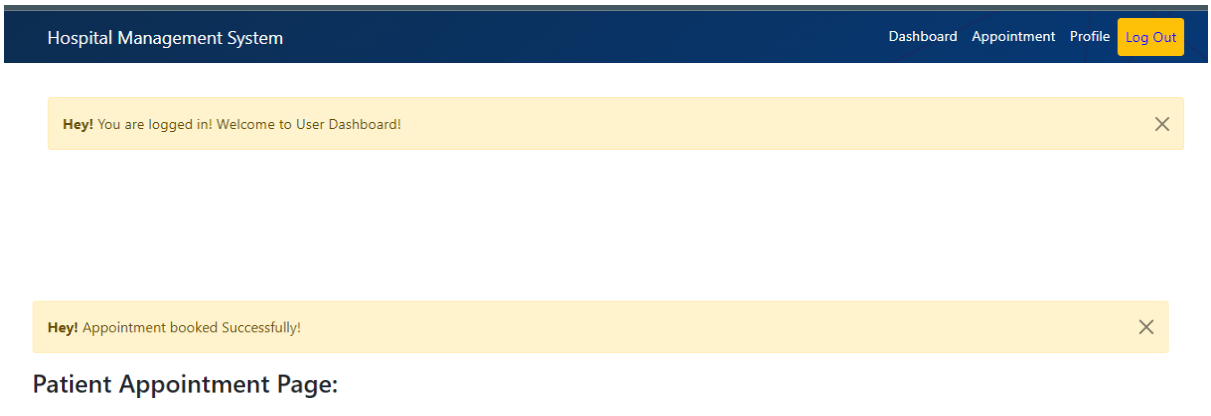
```
<div class="container-fluid mt-3">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-9">
            <div class="card">
                <div class="card-body">
                    <h5 class="card-title">Nearest Pharmacy</h5>
                    <hr>
                    <iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/embed?mid=1YZCZzwk0KVCXHq25zBdjshGD-N2Ghps&ehbc=2E312F" width="100%" height="450" style="border:0;"
                        allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy"></iframe>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

5- Here is the output:



5.13 Alerts: This session for alert messages. When I want to display some alerts on screen, I use this code.

```php
<?php

if (isset($_SESSION['message'])) {
?>
    <div class="alert alert-warning alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">
        <strong>Hey!</strong> <?= $_SESSION['message']; ?>
        <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="alert" aria-label="Close"></button>
    </div>
<?php
    unset($_SESSION['message']);
}

?>
```



Patient Appointment Page:

5.14 Export tables as an excel file:

1) Add tableToExcel file to your project.
2) Give an id to your table which you want to export.

```
<table class="table table-hover " id="myTable">
```

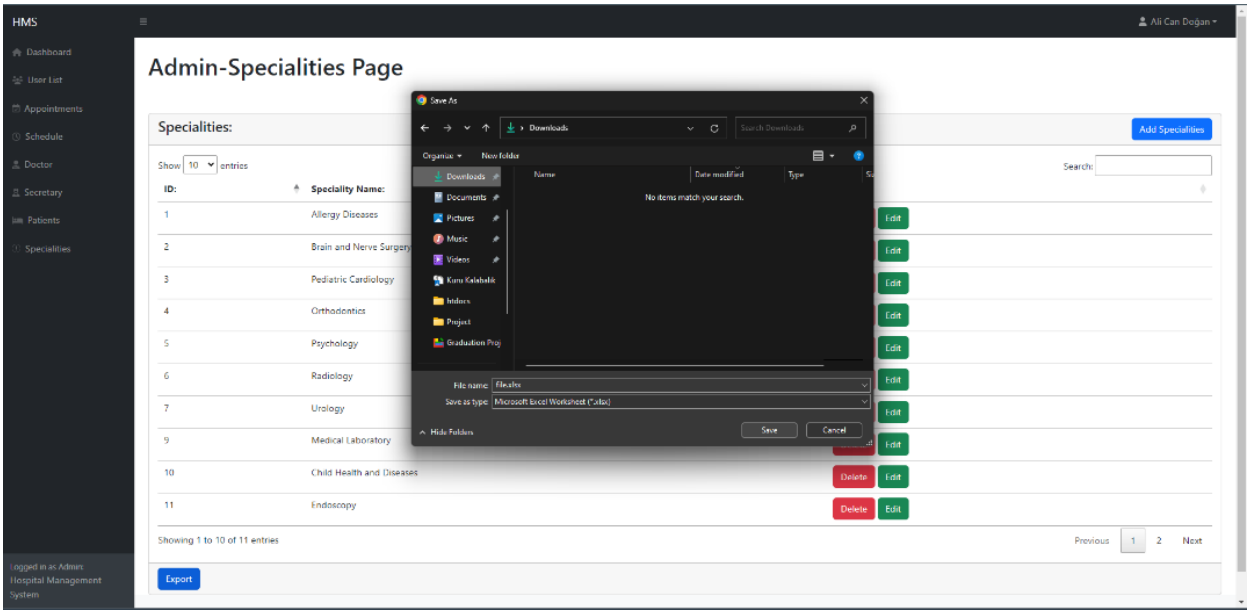
3) Add a button and give a onclick event to this button.

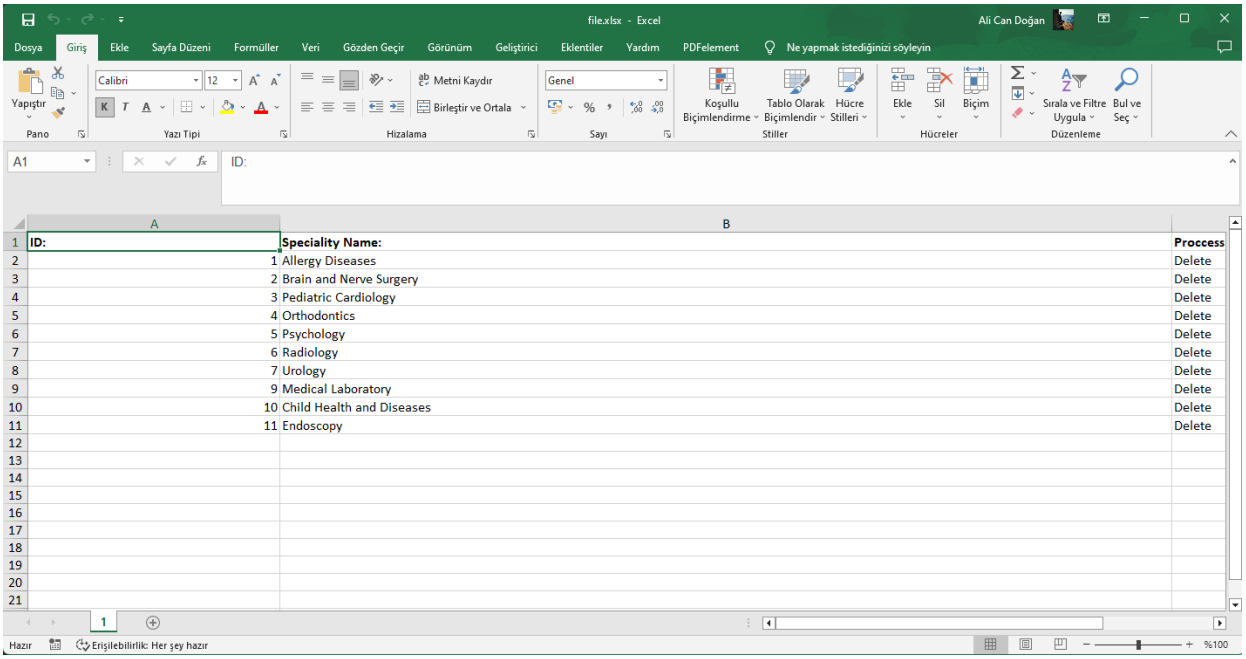
```
<button class="btn btn-primary" id="exporttable"
onclick="tableToExcel()"> Export</button>
```

4) Create a script tag for function.

```
function tableToExcel() {
        var table2excel = new Table2Excel();
        table2excel.export(document.querySelectorAll("#myTable"));
}
```

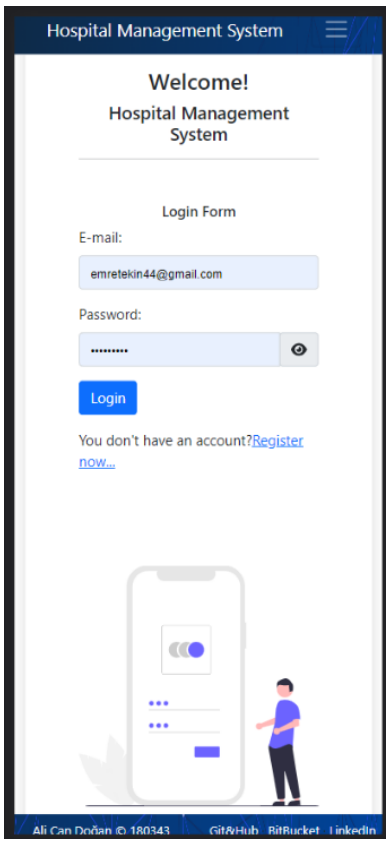
5) Here is the result.

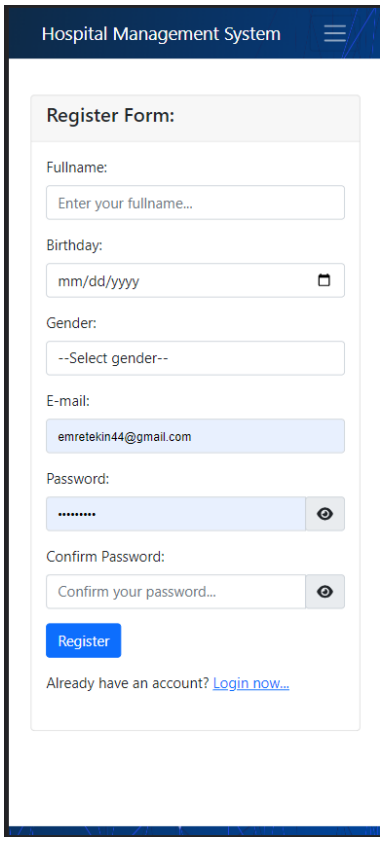


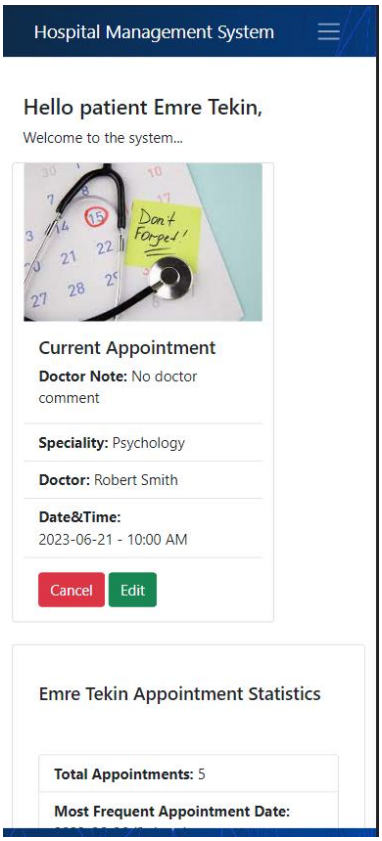


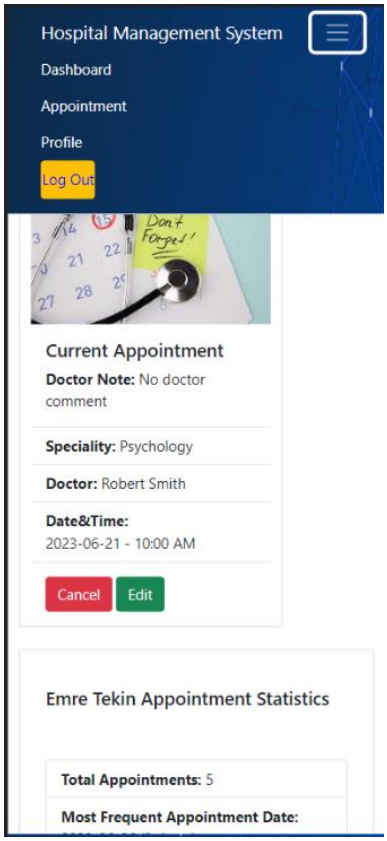
	A	B	
1	ID:	Speciality Name:	Process
2	1	Allergy Diseases	Delete
3	2	Brain and Nerve Surgery	Delete
4	3	Pediatric Cardiology	Delete
5	4	Orthodontics	Delete
6	5	Psychology	Delete
7	6	Radiology	Delete
8	7	Urology	Delete
9	9	Medical Laboratory	Delete
10	10	Child Health and Diseases	Delete
11	11	Endoscopy	Delete

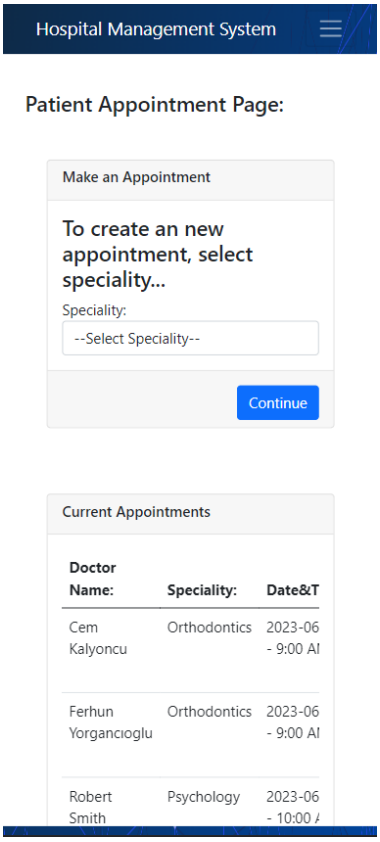
5.15 Responsive Design:

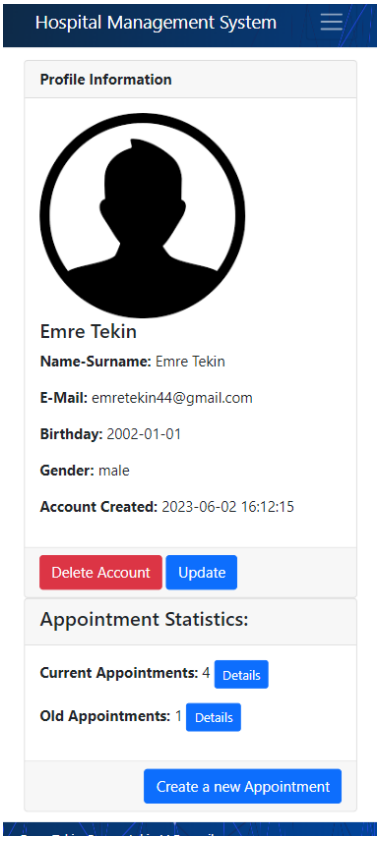


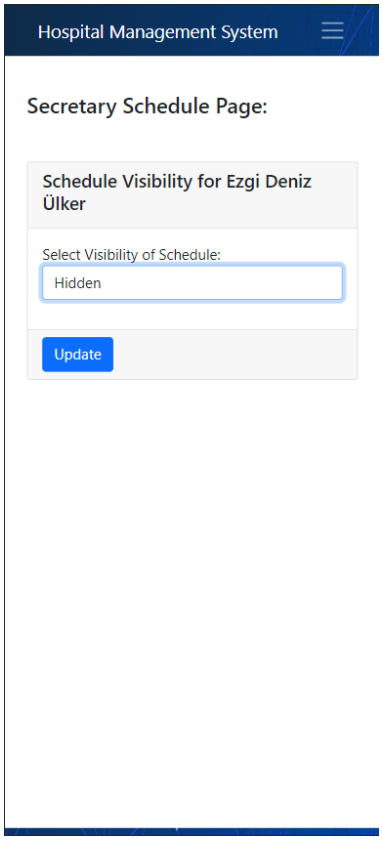


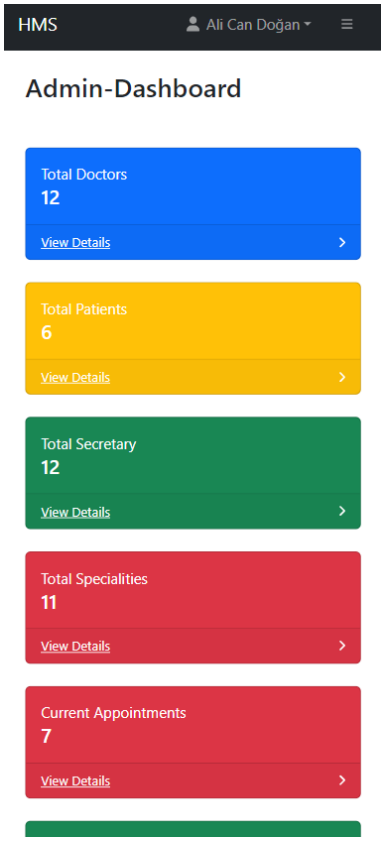


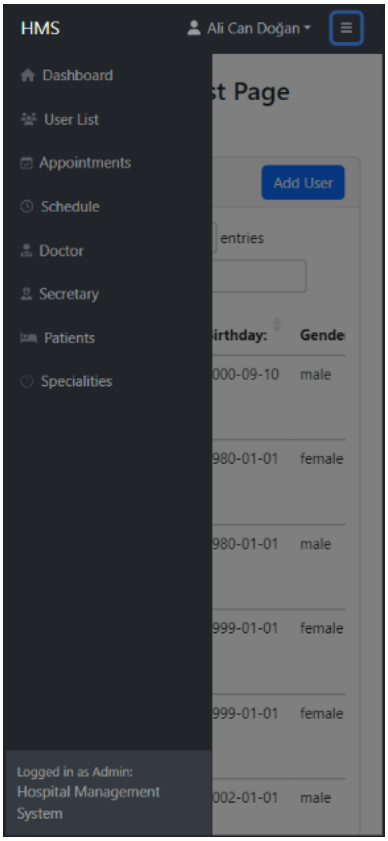


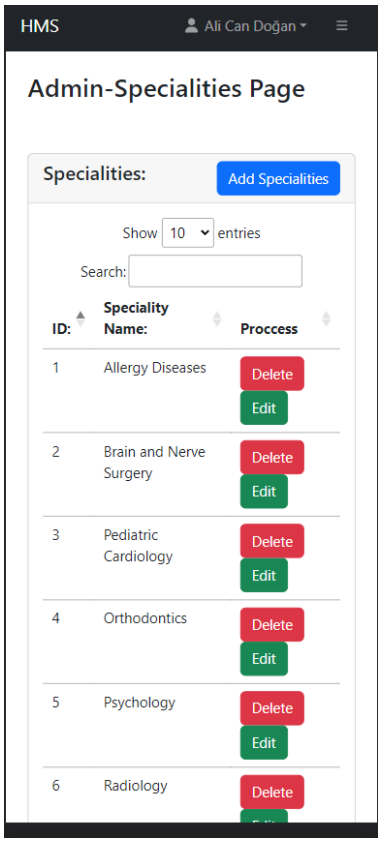


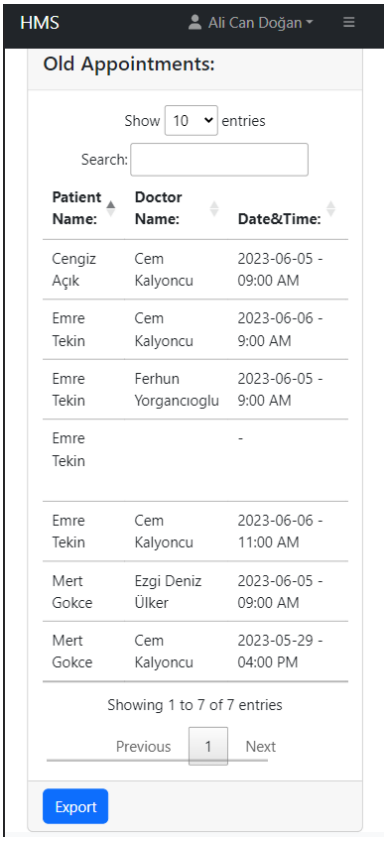



Hospital Management System
Secretary Schedule Page:
Schedule Visibility for Ezgi Deniz Ülker
Select Visibility of Schedule:
Hidden
Update


HMS
Ali Can Doğan
Admin-Dashboard
Total Doctors
12
View Details
Total Patients
6
View Details
Total Secretary
12
View Details
Total Specialities
11
View Details
Current Appointments
7
View Details


HMS
Ali Can Doğan
Dashboard
User List
Appointments
Schedule
Doctor
Secretary
Patients
Specialities
Add User
Logged in as Admin:
Hospital Management System


HMS
Ali Can Doğan
Admin-Specialities Page
Specialities:
Add Specialities
Show 10 entries
Search:
ID:
Speciality Name:
Proccess
1 Allergy Diseases Delete Edit
2 Brain and Nerve Surgery Delete Edit
3 Pediatric Cardiology Delete Edit
4 Orthodontics Delete Edit
5 Psychology Delete Edit
6 Radiology Delete


HMS
Ali Can Doğan
Old Appointments:
Show 10 entries
Search:
Patient Name:
Doctor Name:
Date&Time:
Cengiz Açık | Cem Kalyoncu | 2023-06-05 - 09:00 AM
Emre Tekin | Cem Kalyoncu | 2023-06-06 - 9:00 AM
Emre Tekin | Ferhun Yorgancıoglu | 2023-06-05 - 9:00 AM
Emre Tekin | -
Emre Tekin | Cem Kalyoncu | 2023-06-06 - 11:00 AM
Mert Gokce | Ezgi Deniz Ülker | 2023-06-05 - 09:00 AM
Mert Gokce | Cem Kalyoncu | 2023-05-29 - 04:00 PM
Showing 1 to 7 of 7 entries
Previous 1 Next
Export

6. Conclusion

A user-friendly, understandable and easy-to-use hospital management system has been created. The system can be monitored even by people who do not have detailed knowledge of the technology. The system will provide improved patient experiences, better data management and cost savings. It will also contribute to the overall improvement of health services.

6.1 Benefits

a. Benefits to users:

1. There will be more efficient communication between all users.
2. By leveraging the benefits of programming, we can eliminate old-style paperwork for data storage.
3. Doctors will be able to spend more time with their patients.
4. Thanks to the user-friendly interface, every user will be able to easily do what they want.
5. Hospital operations will be better managed from the admin panel with various statistics.

b. Benefits to me:

1. I learned the process and operation of installing a database.
2. I learned web interface design.
3. I learned how to download and install something from a website.
4. I learned better by practicing with the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
5. By working on both front-end and back-end on my own, I gained experience as a full stack web developer.

6.2 Ethics

The concept of ethics in technology and health is complex. When developing a technological project in the health sector, it is important to be conscious of responsibility and consider the ethical implications. Below, I have listed some important ethical considerations for a doctor appointment booking system:

- Patients' personal data and disease histories should be stored and processed confidentially. The hospital should only share this data with authorized persons (doctors and secretaries) and it should not be used for any other purpose. This is called privacy and confidentiality **[19]**.
- System users have the right to be informed about every action they take. This is called "informed consent". The system owner should inform patients about how to use the system and ensure that they receive digitally healthy services **[20].**
- Patients should have equitable access to all technological health services regardless of their economic, cultural, sociological or any other personal characteristics. This is known as accessibility **[21]**.
- A doctor appointment booking system should not discriminate against any group or individual and should be designed in a way that is equal, fair, and equitable for all users. This is called fairness and non-discrimination **[22].**
- Hospitals should transparently inform patients about how technology is used in healthcare. Transparency is important in healthcare **[23].**
- Technological interventions in health should be developed and utilized in a socially responsible manner and with due consideration of their impact on society as a whole. This is called social responsibility **[24].**

When developing and implementing a health technology project, it is extremely important to follow ethical guidelines. The rights of patients, doctors and all other users must be respected and protected**[25]**.

Meeting a personal challenge was one of the main factors in choosing this project. In my own experience, I have noticed that making appointments to go to the hospital or other health care facilities is done in a very irregular and old-fashioned way. In today's digital age, it seems rather strange that some companies cannot modernize this process. As a result, I decided to do this project with the aim of making people's lives easier and reducing time loss with more effective appointment management.

6.3 Future Works

Technology is constantly evolving, so it's important to adapt to changing trends. As a result, always there are potential improvements that can be made to the project. Of course, the resulting software will have problems. The first goal will be to try to fix the problems and glitches that arise.

- ✓ Can be made into a mobile application that is compatible with both Android and iOS.
- ✓ A part of the system can be created where the doctor and patient can chat with each other.
- ✓ The system can be made faster, more reliable, and more useful.
- ✓ The buyers of the system may have more than one hospital, and it is possible to expand the system by creating shared servers and databases.

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