

North South University Project Report

CSE311

Project Name: DG Health Portal Management System of National Health

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DG Health Portal Management System Of National Health

1. Introduction

The **DG Health Portal Management System** is a robust, web-based application developed to centralize healthcare services at a national level. It simplifies patient appointments, resource management, and access to additional services like blood banks, ambulance coordination, and health tips. The project employs **XAMPP** for hosting on a local server and leverages **PHP**, **HTML**, **CSS**, and **SQL** for development.

2. Objectives

- Centralize healthcare service management.
- Streamline patient and hospital interactions.
- Maintain secure, efficient, and accurate data management.
- Enhance accessibility to additional health-related services.

3. Technologies Used

- Back-end Development: PHP
- Front-end Development: HTML, CSS, TAILWIND
- **Database**: MySQL (via XAMPP)
- **Server**: Apache (via XAMPP)
- **Development Environment**: Localhost

4. Features

- 1. **Appointment Scheduling**: Patients can book appointments based on department and doctor availability.
- 2. Hospital Resource Management: Tracks staff, departments, and facilities.
- **3. Pharmacy Management**: Monitors medicine inventory and availability.
- **4. Support Services**: Includes blood banks, ambulance services, and health tips.

5. Database Design

The project follows a relational database model with entities categorized into **strong**, **weak**, and **role entities**. Below is the detailed entity classification, attributes, and relationships.

Entities

1. Appointments

- Entity Type: Strong, Transactional
- **Description**: Represents patient bookings with doctors in specific hospitals and departments.
- Attributes:
 - o appointment id (Primary Key)
 - patient_name, patient_age, patient_gender, patient_email, contact_number
 - hospital_id (Foreign Key referencing Hospitals)
 - o dept id (Foreign Key referencing Departments)
 - o doctor id (Foreign Key referencing Doctors)
 - appointment_date, patient_id (Foreign Key referencing Patients)
- Relationships:
 - One-to-Many with Hospitals, Departments, and Doctors.
 - Many-to-Many with Patients.

2.Admin

- Entity Type: Strong, Master Data
- **Description**: Represents every management within hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - id (Primary Key), name, name, username,
 password, email, contact number, created at.
- Relationships:
 - Many-to-One with all.

3. Doctors

- Entity Type: Strong, Role
- **Description**: Represents doctors working in hospitals.

Attributes:

- doctor_id (Primary Key), name, email, password, experience, department_id (Foreign Key referencing Departments), hospital_id (Foreign Key referencing Hospitals)
- Relationships:
 - Many-to-One with Departments and Hospitals.
 - Linked with Appointments for consultations.

4. Medicine

- Entity Type: Weak, Inventory
- **Description**: Represents medicine stocks in hospital pharmacies.
- Attributes:
 - o medicine_id (Primary Key), pharmacy_id (Foreign Key referencing Pharmacy), name, type, manufacturer, expiry_date, quantity
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with Pharmacy.

5. Hospital Staff

- Entity Type: Strong, Role
- **Description**: Represents administrative and support staff of hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - staff_id (Primary Key), name, designation, contact_number, email, shift,hospital_id (Foreign Key referencing Hospitals)
- Relationships:
 - o Many-to-One with Hospitals.

6. Pharmacy

- Entity Type: Strong, Facility
- **Description**: Represents pharmacies linked to hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - pharmacy_id (Primary Key), name, location, contact_number, email, hospital id (Foreign Key referencing Hospitals)
- Relationships:
 - One-to-One with Hospitals.
 - One-to-Many with Medicine.

7. Hospitals

- Entity Type: Strong, Core
- **Description**: Represents hospitals in the system.
- Attributes:
 - o hospital id (Primary Key), name, location, contact, email
- Relationships:
 - One-to-Many with Departments, Doctors, Appointments,
 Pharmacy, and Hospital Staff.

8. Patients

- Entity Type: Strong, User
- **Description**: Represents patients using the portal.
- Attributes:
 - patient_id (Primary Key), name, email, password, gender, age, contact
- Relationships:
 - Many-to-Many with Appointments.

9. Ambulance

- Entity Type: Weak, Service
- **Description**: Represents ambulance services provided by hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - o ambulance_id (Primary Key), vehicle_number, type, status, location.

10. bookambulance

- Entity Type: Strong, Service
- **Description**: Represents ambulance booking services provided by hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - booking_id (Primary Key), patient_name, contact_number,
 pickup_location,dropoff_location,booking_time,ambulance_id (Foreign Key),patient_id(Foreign Key).
- Relationships:
 - Many-to-One with Patient.

11. Health Tips

- **Entity Type**: Informational Entity
- **Description**: Represents health-related guidance.
- Attributes:
 - o tip_id (Primary Key), title, description, created_at

12.DEPARTMENTS

- Entity Type: Strong, Master Data
- Description: Represents departments within hospitals.
- Attributes:
 - o dept_id (Primary Key), name, hospital_id (Foreign Key referencing Hospitals), doctor_id (Foreign Key referencing Doctors)

Relationships:

Many-to-One with Hospitals.

One-to-Many with Doctors.

6. Implementation Details

Backend (PHP & SQL)

- PHP scripts developed to handle CRUD operations for all entities.
- SQL used for efficient data retrieval and relationship integrity.

Frontend (HTML & CSS)

- HTML used for creating structure and forms for user interactions.
- CSS applied for styling and responsive design.

Hosting (XAMPP)

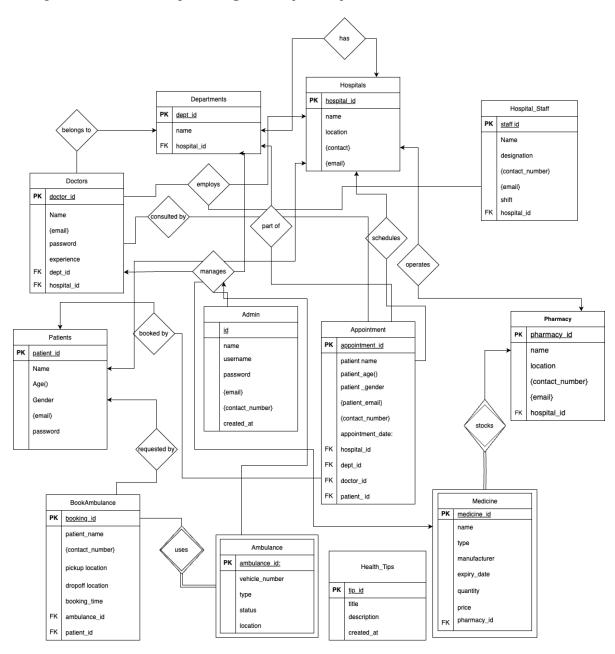
• Apache server hosts PHP scripts on a local environment.

7. Challenges and Solutions

- Challenge: Managing complex entity relationships.

 Solution: Applied normalization to simplify database structure.
- **Challenge**: Designing user-friendly interfaces. **Solution**: Conducted iterative testing for optimal UI/UX.

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD):



Relation Schema:

- 1. Hospitals(hospital id, name, location)
- 2. Departments(**dept id**, name, hospital_id)
- 3. Doctors(doctor id, name, email, password, experience, dept id, hospital id)
- 4. Patients(patient_id, name, age, gender, password)
- 5. Appointments(appointment id, patient_name, patient_gender, patient_email, appointment_date, hospital_id, dept_id, doctor_id, patient_id)
- 6. Hospital_Staff(**staff id**, name, designation, shift, hospital_id)
- 7. Pharmacy(**pharmacy_id**, name, location, hospital_id)
- 8. Medicine(medicine id, name, type, manufacturer, expiry_date, quantity, price, pharmacy_id)
- 9. Ambulance (ambulance id, vehicle_number, type, status, location)
- 10. BookAmbulance(**booking_id**, patient_name, pickup_location, dropoff_location, booking_time, ambulance_id, patient_id)
- 11.admin (id, name, username, password, email, contact number, created at)
- 12. Health_Tips(tip_id, title, description, created_at)
- 13. **belongs_to** (dept_id, hospital_id)
- 14. has (dept_id, hospital_id)
- 15. employs (doctor id, hospital id,)
- 16. **consulted_by** (doctor_id, patient_id)
- 17. **booked by** (patient id, appointment id)
- 18. requested_by (patient id, appointment id)
- 19. scheduled_for (hospital_id, appointment_id,staff_id)
- 20. operates (hospital_id, pharmacy_id)
- 21.stocks (pharmacy id, medicine id)
- 22. uses (patient_id, booking_id)
- 23.booked for (ambulance id, booking id)

- 24.created_for (tip_id, hospital_id)
- 25.hospital_contact(hospital_id,contact)
- 26.hospital_email(hospital_id,email)
- 27.patient_email(patient_id,email)
- 28.appointment_contact(appointment_id,contact_number)
- 29.Hospital_Staff_contact(staff_id,contact_number)
- 30.Hospital_Staff_email(staff_id,email)
- 31.Pharmacy_contact(pharmacy_id,contact_number)
- 32.Pharmacy_email(pharmacy_id,email)
- 33.BookAmbulance_contact_number(<u>ambulance_id,contact_number</u>)
- 34.admin_email(id, email)
- 35.admin_contact_number(<u>id,contact_number</u>)

TENARY RELATIONSHIP:

scheduled_for (hospital_id, appointment_id,staff_id)

SQL DDL for the Relation Schema:

1. Appointments:

```
CREATE TABLE Appointments (
  appointment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  patient_name VARCHAR(100),
  patient_age INT,
  patient gender VARCHAR(10),
  patient_email VARCHAR(100),
  contact number VARCHAR(15),
  hospital id INT,
  dept_id INT,
  doctor id INT,
  appointment date DATE,
  patient_id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES Hospitals(hospital_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (dept id) REFERENCES Departments(dept id),
  FOREIGN KEY (doctor_id) REFERENCES Doctors(doctor_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES Patients(patient_id)
);
```

2. Departments

```
CREATE TABLE Departments (
    dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    hospital_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES Hospitals(hospital_id)
    FOREIGN KEY (doctor_id) REFERENCES Doctors(doctor_id)
);
```

3. Doctors

```
CREATE TABLE Doctors (
doctor_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100),
```

```
email VARCHAR(100),
password VARCHAR(100),
experience INT,
department_id INT,
hospital_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES Departments(dept_id),
FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES Hospitals(hospital_id)
);

4. Medicine

CREATE TABLE Medicine (
medicine_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
pharmacy_id INT,
```

```
name VARCHAR(100),
type VARCHAR(50),
manufacturer VARCHAR(100),
purpose VARCHAR(100),
expiry_date DATE,
quantity INT,
price INT,
FOREIGN KEY (pharmacy_id) REFERENCES Pharmacy(pharmacy_id)
```

5. Hospital Staff

);

```
CREATE TABLE Hospital_Staff (
    staff_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    designation VARCHAR(50),
    contact_number VARCHAR(15),
    email VARCHAR(100),
    hospital_id INT,
    Shift INT;
    FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES Hospitals(hospital_id)
);
```

6. Pharmacy

```
CREATE TABLE Pharmacy (
pharmacy_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100),
```

```
location VARCHAR(200),
contact_number VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(100),
hospital_id INT UNIQUE,
FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES Hospitals(hospital_id)
);
```

7. Hospitals

```
CREATE TABLE Hospitals (
hospital_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100),
location VARCHAR(200),
contact VARCHAR(15),
email VARCHAR(100)
);
```

8. Patients

```
CREATE TABLE Patients (
patient_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100),
email VARCHAR(100),
password VARCHAR(100),
gender VARCHAR(10),
age INT,
contact VARCHAR(15)
);
```

9. Ambulance

```
CREATE TABLE Ambulance (
ambulance_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
vehicle_number VARCHAR(20),
type VARCHAR(50),
status VARCHAR(20),
location VARCHAR(200)
);
```

10. BookAmbulance

```
CREATE TABLE BookAmbulance (
booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
patient_name VARCHAR(100),
```

```
contact_number VARCHAR(15),
pickup_location VARCHAR(200),
dropoff_location VARCHAR(200),
booking_time TIMESTAMP,
ambulance_id INT,
patient_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (ambulance_id) REFERENCES Ambulance(ambulance_id),
FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES Patients(patient_id)
);
```

11. Health Tips

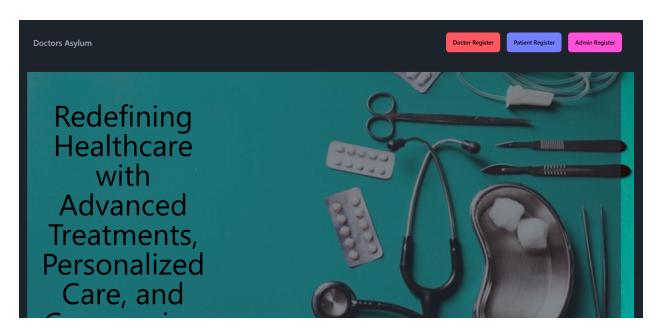
```
CREATE TABLE Health_Tips (
tip_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
title VARCHAR(200),
description TEXT,
created_at TIMESTAMP
);
```

12. Admin

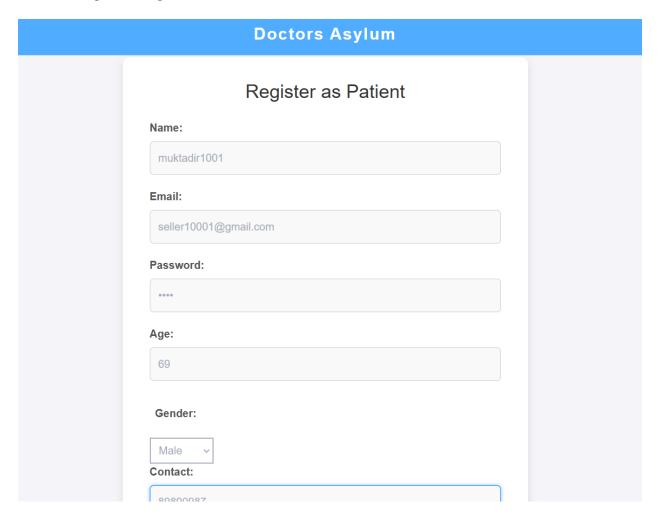
```
CREATE TABLE Admin (
id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
username VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
contact_number VARCHAR(15),
created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
);
```

screenshots:

Front Page-



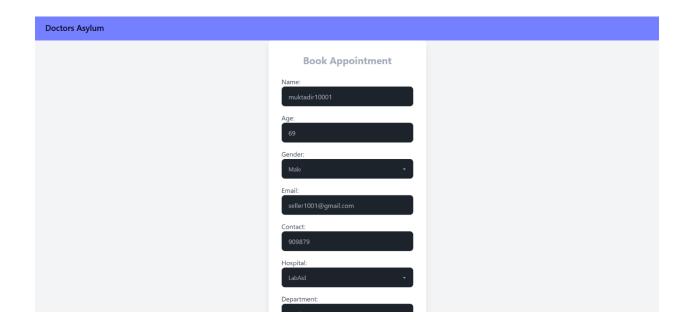
Patient Register Page-



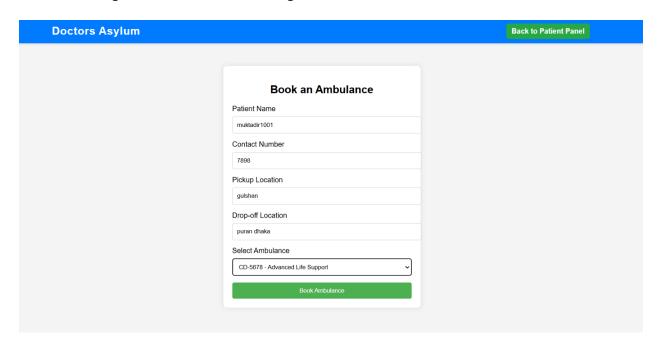
After filing up the patient register form the patient information will shown-



From patient information page we can go to appointment page using book appointmentment button-

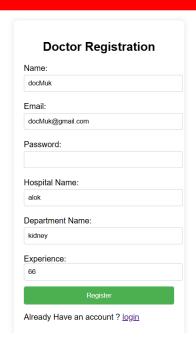


We can also go for ambulance booking-



We have doctor registration page -

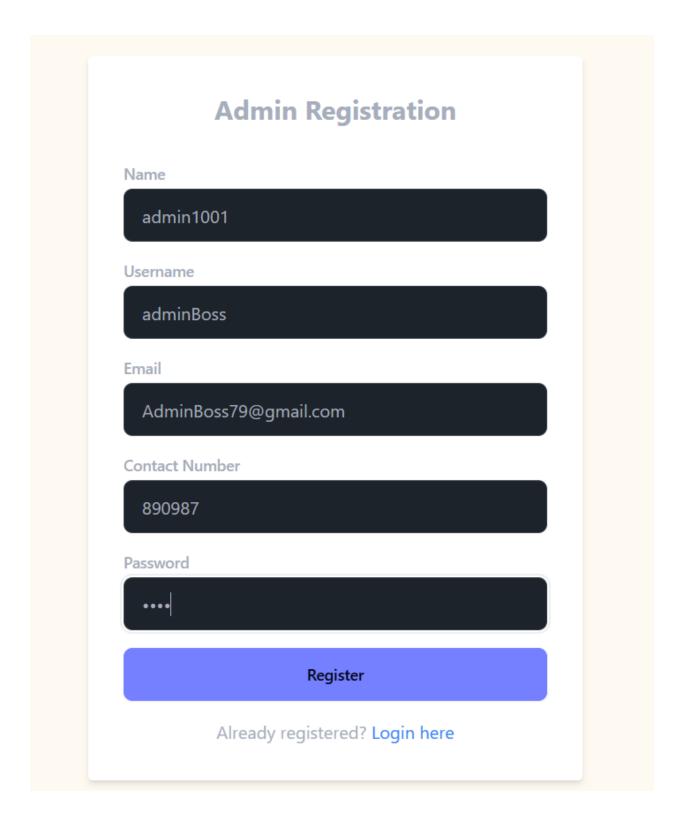
Doctors Asylum



We can see doctor panel with appointments-



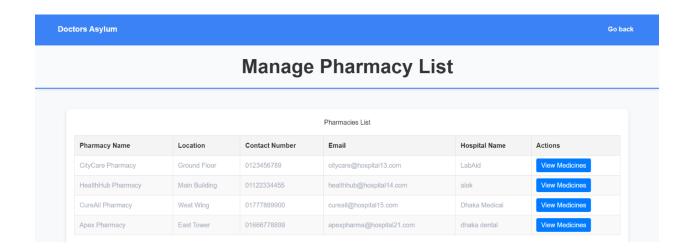
After that we can go to admin registration page-



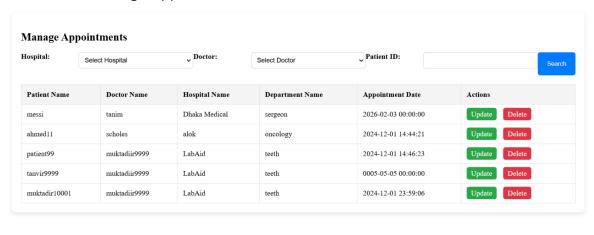
Admin panel manage all of the management system-





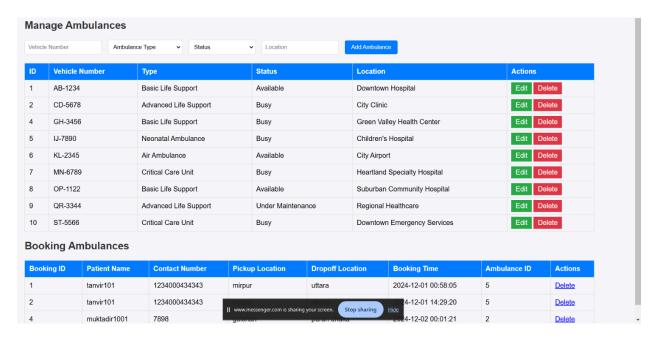


Admin can also mange appointments-

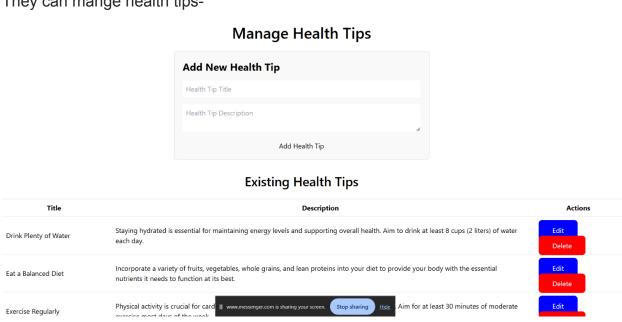


GO Back

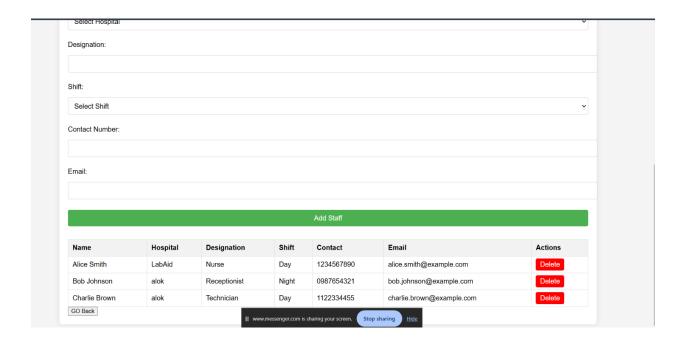
They can mange ambulances-



They can mange health tips-



They can add or remove staffs-



Conclusion:

The DG Health Portal Management System is a powerful tool for healthcare management, providing seamless coordination between patients, hospitals, and healthcare services. It ensures accurate and secure data management while maintaining scalability for future enhancements.