

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A MINIPROJECT REPORT

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the award of degree of*

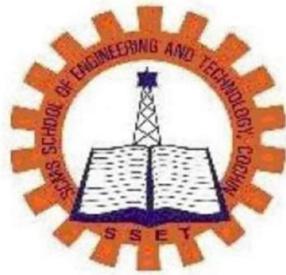
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

By

VISHNU RAMESH	Reg. no: SCM16CS120
SIDHARTH K	Reg. no: SCM16CS109
VIVEK C VARGHESE	Reg. no: SCM16CS121
SRAVAN BABU	Reg. no: SCM16CS111
SARATH KRISHNA	Reg. no: SCM16CS101
NIYAS SHAJAHAN	Reg. no: SCM15CS075



SCMS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Affiliated to APJ ABDUL KALAM TECNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY)
VIDYA NAGAR, PALISSERY, KARUKUTTY
ERNAKULAM – 683 582
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VIDYA NAGAR, PALISSERY, KARUKUTTY

ERNAKULAM – 683 582

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VISHNU RAMESH SCM16CS120

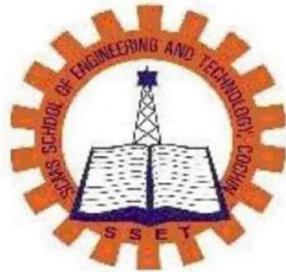
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Ms. SINDHYA.K.NAMBIAR

Dr.VINOD P

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



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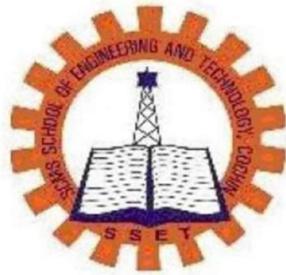
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VIVEK C VARGHESE SCM16CS121

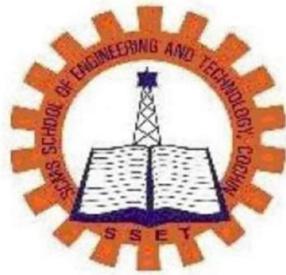
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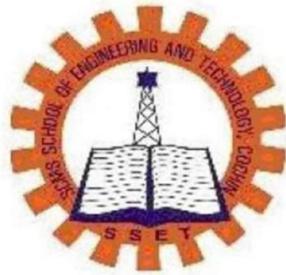
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SARATH KRISHNA SCM16CS101

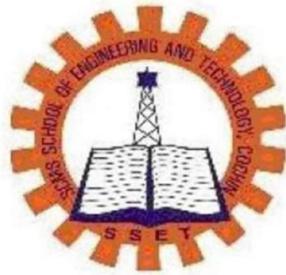
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ERNAKULAM – 683 582

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NIYAS SHAJAHAN SCM15CS075

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Dr.VINOD P

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ABSTRACT

Our project Hospital Management system includes registration of patients, storing their details into the system, and also computerized billing in the pharmacy, and labs. Our software has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. It includes a search facility to know the available medicines in the pharmacy. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We would like to thank our Project guide Sindhya K Nambiar , Assistant Professor and our project coordinator Remya S, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SCMS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, Karukutty, Ernakulam who has given us valuable guidance and support throughout the project.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the teachers of Computer Science Department who gave us moral and technical support through the course of our mini project. We would like to thank the supporting staff in the Computer lab whose dedicated work kept the lab working smoothly, thus ensuring our time at the lab went hassle free.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The main aim of our project is to provide a paper-less hospital upto 90%. It also aims at providing low-cost reliable automation of existing systems. The system also provides excellent security of data at every level of user-system interaction and also provides robust & reliable storage and backup facilities.

Thus, keeping the working of manual system as the basis of our project we have developed an automated version of the manual system, named as “Hospital Management System”.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 FACILITIES OF PROJECT:

- Maintaining records of indoor/outdoor patients.
- Shows the details of available medicines present a hospital pharmacy.
- It tracks all the information of patient, doctors and staffs.
- Increasing the efficiency of whole process.
- It deals with monitoring the information and billing of medicines.
- Editing, adding and updating of records is improved which results in proper resource management of patient data.
- Integration of all records of subject.

2.2 ANALYSIS:

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information about the timetable management system to recommend improvements on the systems. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system, users, and system developers. System study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System study is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action. A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functions as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that

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

2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

Hospitals currently use a manual system for the management and maintenance of critical information. The current system requires numerous paper forms, with data stores spread throughout the hospital management infrastructure. Often information (on forms) is incomplete or does not follow management standards.

- Lack of security of data.
- More man power.
- Time consuming.
- Consume large volume of paper work.
- No direct role for the administration.

2.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

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

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracies.
- Minimize manual data entry.
- Minimum time needed for the various processing.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- User-friendliness and interactive.

2.5 FEASIBILITY STUDY

After doing the project Hospital Management System, study and analyzing all the existing or required functionalities of the system, the next task is to do the feasibility study for the project. All the projects are feasible – given unlimited resources and infinite time.

Feasibility study involves consideration of all the possible ways to provide a solution to the given problem. The proposed solution should satisfy all the user requirements and should be flexible enough for that future changes can be easily done based on the future upcoming requirements.

A. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY:

This is a very important aspect to be considered while developing a project. We decided the technology based on minimum possible cost factor.

- All hardware and software cost has to be borne by the organization.
- Overall we have estimated that the benefits the organization is going to receive from the proposed system will surely overcome the initial cost and the later on running cost for system.

B. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:

This included the study of function, performance and constraints that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. For this feasibility study, we studied complete functionality to be provided in the system.

C. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY:

No doubt the proposed system is fully GUI based, that is very user friendly and all inputs to be taken all self- explanatory even to a layman. Besides, a proper training has been conducted to let know the essence of the system to the users so that they feel comfortable with new system. As far our study is concerned the clients are comfortable and happy as the system has cut down their loads and doing.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

In this phase, a logical system is build fulfills the given requirements. Design phase of software development deals with transforming the clients requirements into a logically working system. Normally, design is performed in the following two steps:

- Primary design phase – in this phase, the system is designed at a block level. The blocks are created on the basis of analysis done in the problem identification phase. different blocks are created for different functions emphasis is put on minimizing the information flow between blocks. Thus, all activities which requires more interactions are kept in one block.
- Secondary design phase- in the secondary phase the detailed design of every block is performed.

The general task involved in the design process are the following:

1. Design various blocks for overall system processes.
2. Design smaller, compact and workable modules in each block.
3. Design various database structures.
4. Specify details of programs to achieve desired functionality.
5. Design the form of inputs and outputs of the systems.
6. Perform documentation of the design.
7. System reviews.

3.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Pentium IV Processor machine
- Minimum RAM: 512 MB
- Disk Free space: 250 MB+

3.1.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System	: Windows XP or higher
Front End	: Visual Basic express edition 2008
Back End	: ASP.NET, Microsoft SQL server management studio

3.2 PLATFORM AND IDE

The product is developed in visual basic environment in asp.net language. The software used for the development are Visual Basic express edition 2008 and MySQL for the database.

3.2.1 VISUAL BASIC

Visual Basic is a third-generation event-driven programming language and integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft for its Component Object Model (COM) programming model first released in 1991 and declared legacy during 2008. Microsoft intended Visual Basic to be relatively easy to learn and use. Visual Basic was derived from BASIC and enables the rapid application development (RAD) of graphical user interface (GUI) applications, access to databases using Data Access Objects, Remote Data Objects, or ActiveX Data Objects, and creation of ActiveX controls and objects.

3.2.2 ASP.NET

ASP.NET is an open-source server-side web application framework designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. It was developed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites, web applications and web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language. The ASP.NET SOAP extension framework allows ASP.NET components to process SOAP messages.

3.2.3 MICROSOFT SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) is a software application first launched with Microsoft SQL Server 2005 that is used for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server. The tool includes both script editors and graphical tools which work with objects and features of the server.

A central feature of SSMS is the Object Explorer, which allows the user to browse, select, and act upon any of the objects within the server. It also shipped a separate Express edition that could be freely downloaded, however recent versions of SSMS are fully capable of connecting to and manage any SQL Server Express instance. Microsoft also incorporated backwards compatibility for older versions of SQL Server thus allowing a newer version of SSMS to connect to older versions of SQL Server instances.

3.3 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is an organized collection of data in such a way that all user data requirements are satisfied by one database. The general idea of a database is that information can be integrated as a whole to handle it easily. A data set contains interpreted data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible to the user. The main objectives are:

- Controlled redundancy
- Ease of learning and use
- Data independence
- More information at low cost
- Accuracy and integrity
- Recovery from failure
- Suitability of the device

3.4 TABLES

3.4.1 APPOINTMENT TABLE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
DOCID	NUMBER	10	PRIMARY	DOCTOR ID
PATID	NUMBER	10	NOT NULL	PATIENT ID
DATE	NCHAR	15		DATE
TIME	NCHAR	10		TIME

3.4.2 DOCTOR DETAILS TABLE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
DID	NUMBER	25	PRIMARY KEY	ID OF DOCTOR
DOCTORNAME	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	DOCTOR NAME
OFF-DAY	VARCHAR	25		OFFDAYS

3.4.3 PATIENT DETAILS TABLE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
ID	NUMBER	10	PRIMARY KEY	ID OF PATIENT
PATNAME	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	NAME OF PATIENT
MOBNUM	NUMBER	10	NOT NULL	CONTACT NO
DISTRICT	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	DISTRICT
NATIONALITY	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	NATIONALITY
AGE	NUMBER	3	NOT NULL	AGE
GENDER	VARCHAR	10	NOT NULL	GENDER
BLOODGROUP	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	BLOODGROUP
DISEASE	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	DISEASE

3.4.4 MEDICINES TABLE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
MEDICINENAME	VARCHAR	25	PRIMARY KEY	NAME OF MEDICINE
EXPIRYDATE	NCHAR	10		DATE OF EXPIRY
COUNT	NCHAR	10		REMAINING STOCK COUNT
PRESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	25		PRESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 4

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system and in giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively.

The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to work according to the specification.

4.2 TESTING AND RESULTS

4.2.1 Screen Shot of HMS

The Screen Shots of our project is as following Fig.4.2 to Fig.4.8. As GUI is main entry point to any software application, we tried to make our system easy to interact with naive users as well as sophisticated Users. We designed our HMS front-end in Visual Basic, through which we were able to make the interfaces according to our ease.

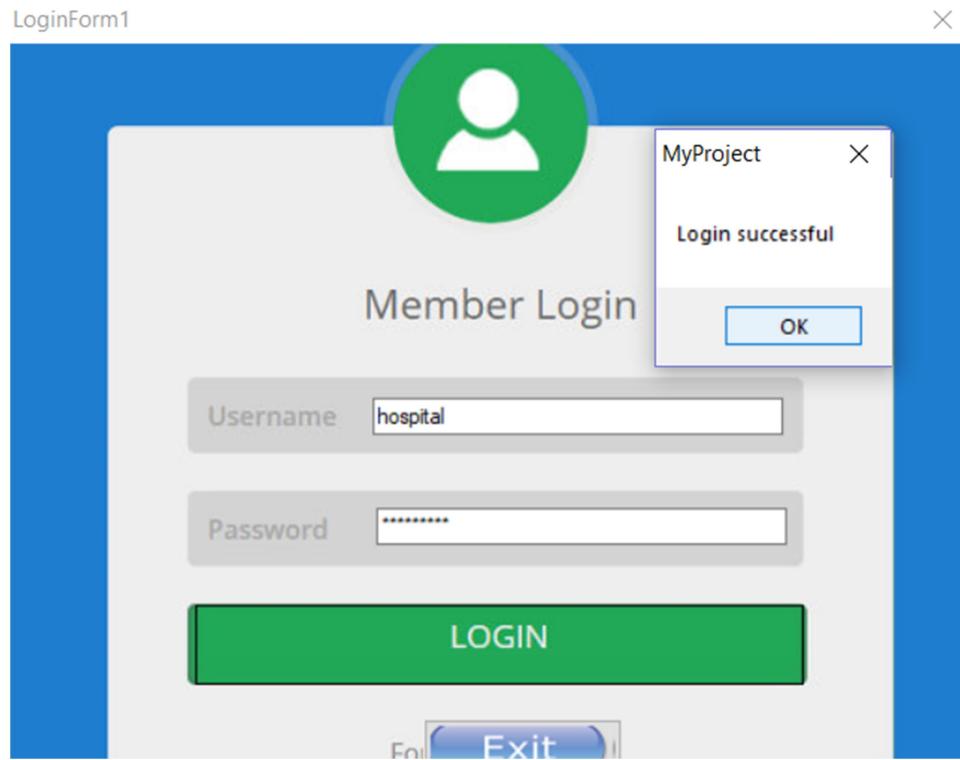


FIG 4.1 LOGIN FORM

Fig 4.2 shows the output screen of login page of the receptionist.



FIG 4.2 RECEPTION OPTIONS

Fig 4.3 gives the output of add record button.



FIG 4.3 ADDRECORD

Fig 4.4 gives output of the button appointment.

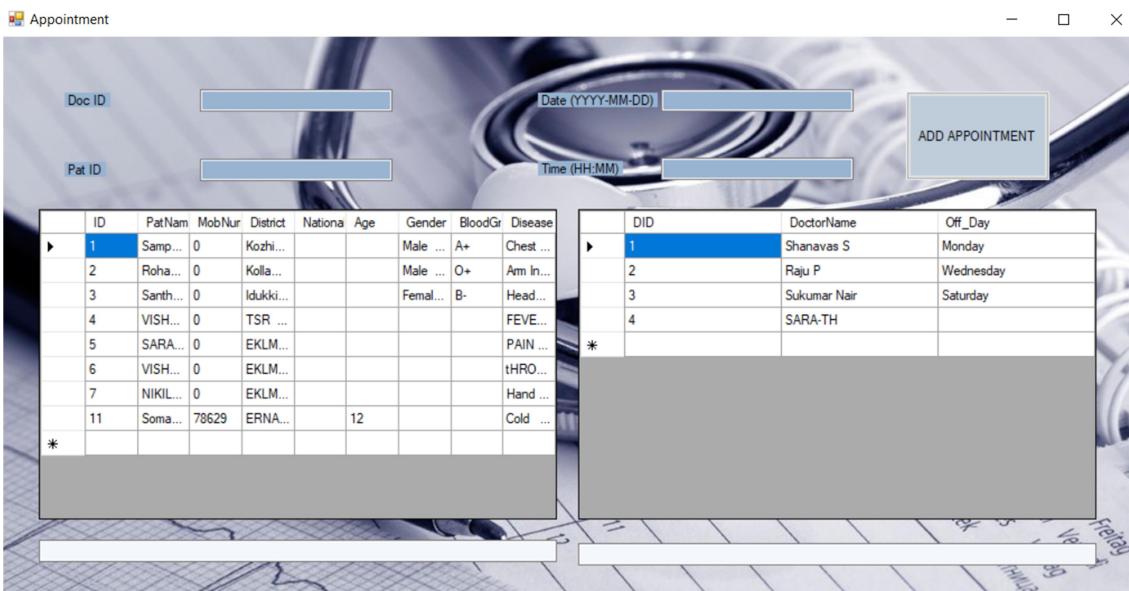


FIG 4.4 APPOINTMENT

Fig 4.5 gives output of the button doctor search availability button.



FIG 4.5 DOCTOR SEARCH AVAILABILITY

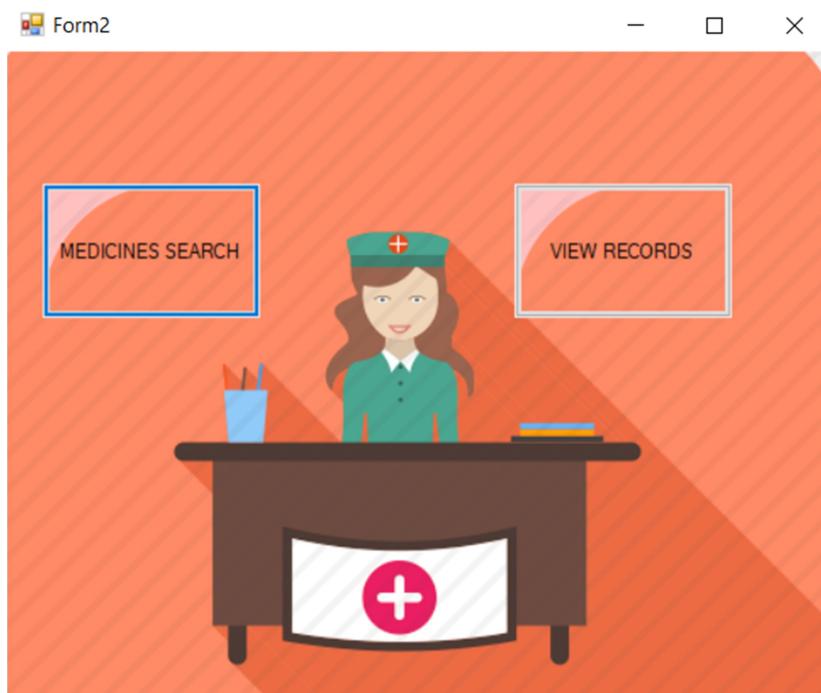


FIG 4.6 PHARMACY

Fig 4.7 gives output of the button view records.



FIG 4.7 VIEW RECORDS

Fig 4.8 gives output of the button medicine search.

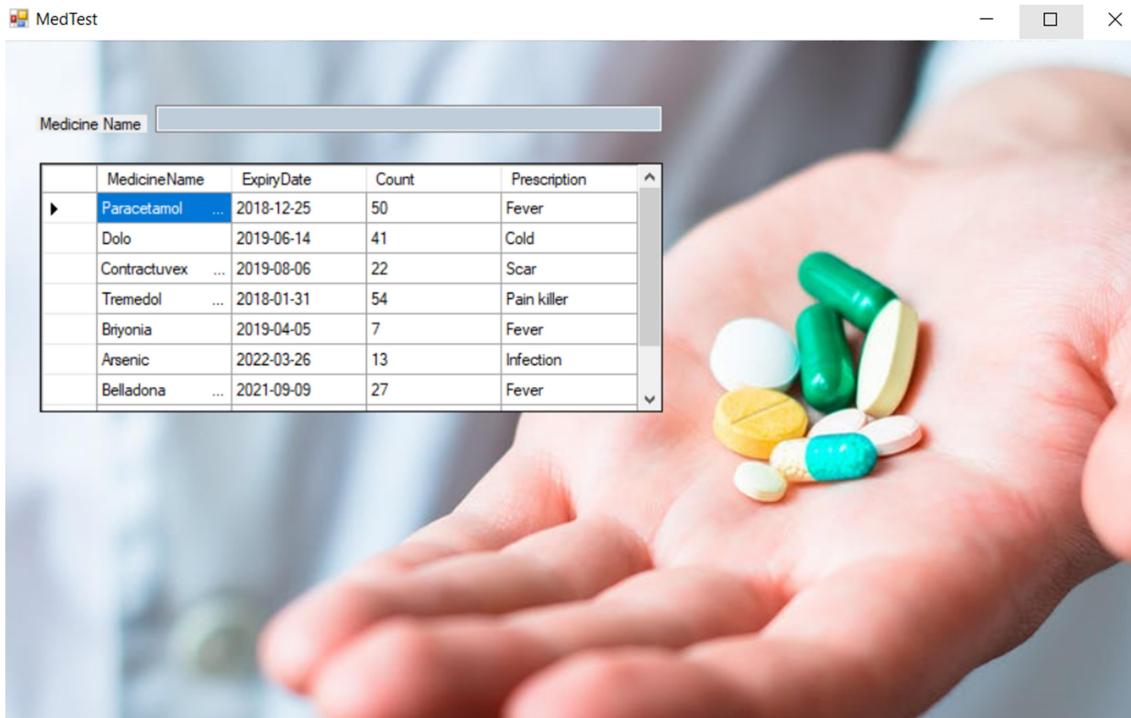


FIG 4.8 MEDICINE SEARCH

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

5.1 CONCLUSION

The entire project has been developed and deployed as per the requirements. It is found to be bug free as per the testing standards that are implemented. The developed application was tested with real data and was found to work correctly and successfully. We wipe out the limitations of already existing system in our app and made more user friendly. Any user who is connected to internet can access the details what they want.

The package was designed in such a way that future modifications can be done easily. The following conclusion can be deduced from the development of the project.

- Ø Automation of the entire system improves the efficiency
- Ø It provides a friendly graphical user interface which proves to be better when compared to the existing system.
- Ø It gives appropriate access to the authorized users depending on their permissions.
- Ø It effectively overcomes the delay in communications.
- Ø Updating of information becomes so easier.
- Ø System security, data security and reliability are the striking features.
- Ø The System has adequate scope for modification in future if it is necessary.

At the end it is concluded that we have made efforts on following points...

- ✓ A description of the background and the context of the project and its relation to work already done in the area.
- ✓ Made statements of aims and objective of the project.
- ✓ The description of purpose, scope, and applicability.
- ✓ Define the problem on which we are working in the project.
- ✓ Describe the requirement specifications of the system and the actions that can be done on these things.
- ✓ Understand the problem domain and produce a model of the system, it describes operations that can be performed on the system.

- ✓ Included features and operations in detail, including screen layouts.
- ✓ Designed user interface and security issues related to system.
- ✓ Finally the system is implemented and tested according to test cases.

5.2 FUTURE WORK

This application avoids the manual work and the problems concern with it. It is an easy way to obtain the information regarding the various travel services that are present in our System.

Well I and my team member have worked hard in order to present an improved website better than the existing one's regarding the information about the various activities. Still, we found out that the project can be done in a better way. Primarily, In this system patient login and then go to reception. By using this patient will send request for consulting the doctor. Reception will set the date for doctor appointments. After that doctor see his appointments and see the patients, surgeries also done.

CHAPTER 6

APPENDIX

A 1 SCREENSHOTS

A1.1 APPOINTMENT CODE

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Basic 2008 Express Edition interface. The main window displays the source code for the `Appointment.vb` module. The code handles the `Button2_Click` event, which calls `FilterData2` with the value from `TextBox2.Text`. It then inserts data into the `Appointment` table. The `InsertQuery` string defines the SQL insert statement with parameters for `DocID`, `PatID`, `Date`, and `Time`. The `com.Parameters.Add` statements map `TextBox3.Text`, `TextBox4.Text`, `TextBox5.Text`, and `TextBox6.Text` to these parameters respectively. A `Try-Catch` block handles exceptions, and the connection is closed at the end. The Solution Explorer on the right shows the project structure with files like `AddRecord.vb`, `AppConfig.vb`, `Appointment.vb`, etc.

```
Private Sub Button2_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button2.Click
    FilterData2(TextBox2.Text)
End Sub

'INSERT INTO TABLE

Private Sub Button3_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button3.Click
    Dim insertQuery = "Insert into Appointment(DocID,PatID,Date,Time)VALUES(@DocID, @PatID, @Date, @Time)"
    Dim com As New SqlCommand(insertQuery, connection)
    com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@DocID", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox3.Text
    com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@PatID", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox4.Text
    com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Date", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox5.Text
    com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Time", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox6.Text
    Try
        connection.Open()
        com.ExecuteNonQuery()
        MessageBox.Show("Data Inserted")
    Catch ex As Exception
        MessageBox.Show(ex.Message)
    End Try
    connection.Close()
End Sub
```

FIG 6.1 APPOINTMENT SOURCE CODE

A1.2 ADD RECORD

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Basic 2008 Express Edition interface. The main window displays the source code for the `AddRecord.vb` module. The code handles the `Button1_Click` event, which inserts data into the `Patient_details` table. The `Dim connection As New SqlConnection("Server= DESKTOP-STHQBNU; Database = HospitalDB;Trusted_Connection=True")` line establishes a connection to the database. The `insertQuery` string defines the SQL insert statement with parameters for `PatName`, `MobNum`, `District`, `Nationality`, `Age`, `Gender`, and `Disease`. The `com.Parameters.Add` statements map `TextBox1.Text`, `TextBox2.Text`, `TextBox3.Text`, `TextBox4.Text`, `TextBox5.Text`, `TextBox6.Text`, and `TextBox7.Text` to these parameters respectively. A `Try-Catch` block handles exceptions, and the connection is closed at the end. The code also includes a section for integrated security.

```
Imports System.Data.SqlClient
Imports System.DBNull

Public Class AddRecord
    Dim insertQuery As String
    Dim connection As New SqlConnection("Server= DESKTOP-STHQBNU; Database = HospitalDB;Trusted_Connection=True")

    Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
        Dim insertQuery = "Insert into Patient_details(PatName,MobNum,District,Nationality,Age,Gender,Disease)VALUES(@PatName, @MobNum, @District, @Nationality, @Age, @Gender, @Disease)"
        Dim com As New SqlCommand(insertQuery, connection)
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@PatName", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox1.Text
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@MobNum", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox2.Text
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@District", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox3.Text
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Nationality", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = DBNull.Value
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Age", SqlDbType.Int).Value = TextBox5.Text.ToInt32
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Gender", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = DBNull.Value
        com.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Disease", SqlDbType.VarChar).Value = TextBox7.Text
        Try
            connection.Open()
            com.ExecuteNonQuery()
            MessageBox.Show("Data Inserted")
        Catch ex As Exception
            MessageBox.Show(ex.Message)
        End Try
        connection.Close()

        ' End Using
        ' Integrated Security= true
    End Sub
End Class
```

FIG 6.2 ADD RECORD

A1.3 DOCTOR SEARCH

```

MyProject - Microsoft Visual Basic 2008 Express Edition
File Edit View Project Build Debug Data Tools Window Help
Toolbox Solution Explorer Properties
General Doctor_Search.vb Appointment.vb AddRecord.vb LoginForm.vb [Design] Start Page Declarations
Imports System.Data.SqlClient
Imports System.Data.SqlClient

Public Class Doctor_Search
    Dim connection As New SqlConnection("Server= DESKTOP-STMQUNH; Database = HospitalDB;Trusted_Connection=True")
    Dim selectedRowIndex As Integer
    Private myConn As SqlConnection
    Private myCmd As SqlCommand
    Private myReader As SqlDataReader
    Private results As String

    Private Sub VBNET_SQL_DataGridView_Search_Load(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
        FilterData("")
    End Sub

    Public Sub FilterData(ByVal valueToSearch As String)
        Dim searchQuery As String = "SELECT * From Users WHERE CONCAT(fname, lname, age) like '%F%'"
        Dim command As New SqlCommand(searchQuery, connection)
        Dim adapter As New SqlDataAdapter(command)
        Dim table As New DataTable()
        adapter.Fill(table)
        DataGridView1.DataSource = table
    End Sub
End Class

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 interface with the code editor open. The code implements a search functionality for doctors based on their name. It uses a `SqlConnection` object to connect to a database named 'HospitalDB'. The `FilterData` method takes a string parameter `valueToSearch` and constructs a SQL query to search for names containing the specified character. The `VBNET_SQL_DataGridView_Search_Load` event handler calls `FilterData` with an empty string to load the initial data.

FIG 6.3 DOCTOR SEARCH

A1.4 LOGIN FORM

```

MyProject - Microsoft Visual Basic 2008 Express Edition
File Edit View Project Build Debug Data Tools Window Help
Toolbox Solution Explorer Properties
General LoginForm.vb LoginForm.vb [Design] Start Page Declarations
Private Sub OK_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Login.Click
    Dim Username1, Password1, Username2, Password2 As String
    Username1 = "hospital"
    Password1 = "recognition"

    Username2 = "hospital"
    Password2 = "pharmacy"

    If TextBox1.Text = Username1 And TextBox2.Text = Password1 Then
        MessageBox("Login successful")
        'LoginForm1.Hide()
        'Me.Hide()
        Form2.Show()
    ElseIf TextBox1.Text = Username2 And TextBox2.Text = Password2 Then
        MessageBox("Login successful")
        'LoginForm1.Hide()
        'Me.Hide()
        Form2.Show()
    Else
        MsgBox("Login Unsuccessful. Please try again.")
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub Cancel_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Cancel.Click
    Me.Close()
End Sub

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 interface with the code editor open. The code handles user login logic. It checks if the entered username and password match hardcoded values ('hospital' and 'recognition' or 'hospital' and 'pharmacy'). If they match, it displays a success message and hides the current form to show a new one ('Form2'). If the login fails, it displays an error message.

FIG 6.4 LOGIN FORM

A1.5 RECEPTIONIST OPTIONS

```

Public Class Form1

    Private Sub Button4_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles SearchDoctor.Click
        Doctor_Search.Show()
    End Sub

    Private Sub AR_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Add_Record.Click
        AddRecord.Show()
    End Sub

    Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Medicines.Click
        Appointment.Show()
    End Sub

    Private Sub Button2_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Delete_Record.Click
        ViewRecord.Show()
    End Sub

    Private Sub ModifyRecord_Click_1(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
    End Sub

End Class

```

FIG 6.5 RECEPTIONIST OPTIONS

A1.6 MEDICINE SEARCH

```

Imports System.Data.SqlClient

Public Class MedTest
    Dim connection As New SqlConnection("Server= DESKTOP-STMQUDH; Database = HospitalDB;Trusted_Connection=True")
    Dim selectedRowIndex As Integer

    Private Sub VBNET_SQL_DataGridView_Search_Load(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles DataGridView1.Load
        FilterData("")
    End Sub

    Public Sub FilterData(ByVal valueToSearch As String)
        'SELECT * From Users WHERE CONCAT(fname, lname, age) like '%f'
        Dim searchQuery As String = "SELECT * From Medicines WHERE CONCAT(MedicineName, ExpiryDate, Count, Prescription) like '%" &
        Dim command As New SqlCommand(searchQuery, connection)
        Dim adapter As New SqlDataAdapter(command)
        Dim table As New DataTable()

        adapter.Fill(table)
        DataGridView1.DataSource = table
    End Sub

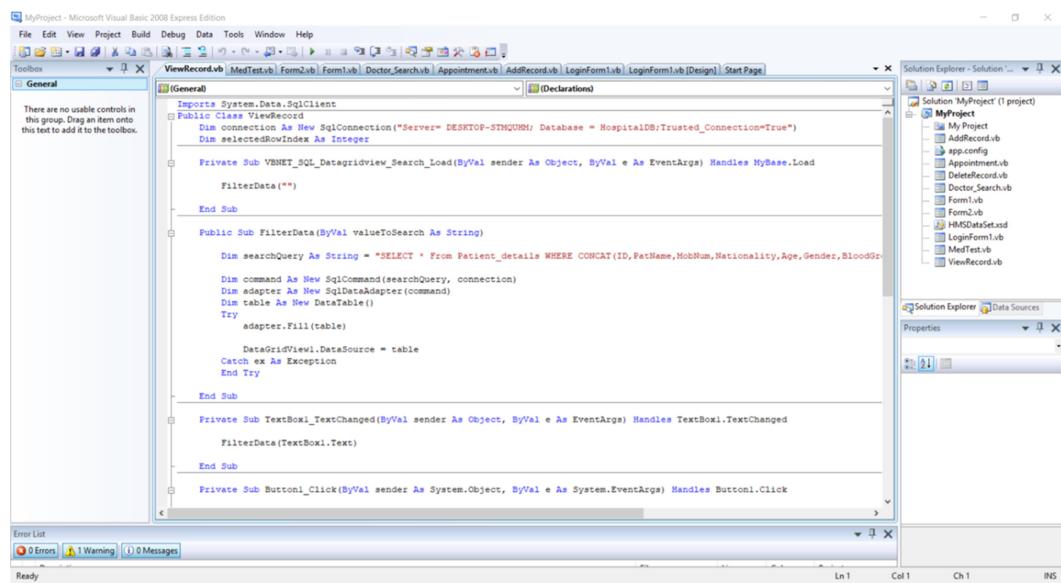
    Private Sub TextBox1_TextChanged(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles TextBox1.TextChanged
        FilterData(TextBox1.Text)
    End Sub

    Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
        FilterData(TextBox1.Text)
    End Sub

```

FIG 6.6 MEDICINE SEARCH

A1.7 VIEW RECORD



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Express Edition interface. The main window displays the code for `ViewRecord.vb`. The code implements a `ViewRecord` class with methods for loading data from a database and filtering search results. The `FilterData` method uses a SQL query to select patient details based on a search term. The `Form1` window contains a `DataGridView` control that binds to the filtered data. The `Error List` pane at the bottom shows 1 warning. The Solution Explorer on the right lists the project files: MyProject, App.config, Appointment.vb, DeleteRecord.vb, Doctor_Search.vb, Form1.vb, Form2.vb, HMSDataSet.xsd, LoginForm1.vb, MedTest.vb, and ViewRecord.vb.

```
Imports System.Data.SqlClient
Public Class ViewRecord
    Dim connection As New SqlConnection("Server=DESKTOP-STHQUMH; Database = HospitalDB;Trusted_Connection=True")
    Dim selectedRowIndex As Integer

    Private Sub VENET_SQL_Datagridview_Search_Load(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Load
        FilterData("")
    End Sub

    Public Sub FilterData(ByVal valueToSearch As String)
        Dim searchQuery As String = "SELECT * From Patient_details WHERE CONCAT(ID,PatName,MobNum,Nationality,Age,Gender,BloodGr"
        Dim command As New SqlCommand(searchQuery, connection)
        Dim adapter As New SqlDataAdapter(command)
        Dim table As New DataTable()
        Try
            adapter.Fill(table)
            DataGridView1.DataSource = table
        Catch ex As Exception
            End Try
        End Sub

        Private Sub TextBox1_TextChanged(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles TextBox1.TextChanged
            FilterData(TextBox1.Text)
        End Sub

        Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
        End Sub
    End Class
```

FIG 6.7 VIEW RECORD

CHAPTER 7

REFERENCES

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