

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
BHAIRAHAWA MULTIPLE CAMPUS



BSC. CSIT Final Year Project Report
On
“HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

Submitted By:

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor Degree of Science in
Computer Science and Information Technology

Submitted To:

Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology

SUPERVISOR'S RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the project entitled "**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is a desktop application that helps to provide a platform for managing and maintaining hospital service activities and can provide reliable service to patients done by Gyaneshwor Gaud [25260/076], Shivnath Yadav [25274/076] of B.Sc. CSIT students 2076 Batch, Bhairahawa Multiple Campus. It is an original project carried out under my guidance and supervision towards the partial fulfillment of Bachelor's degree of Computer Science and Information Technology.

.....

Namraj Koirala

Supervisor

Bhairahawa Multiple Campus

Bhairahawa, Rupandehi

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the project entitled "**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is a desktop application that provides a platform for managing and maintaining hospital management activities and can provide reliable service to lab technicians, doctors and patients by Gyaneshwor Gaud [25260/076], Shivnath Yadav [25274/076] of BSc. CSIT students 2076 Batch, Bhairahawa Multiple Campus. It is an original project carried out under my guidance and supervision towards the partial fulfillment of Bachelor's degree of Computer Science and Information Technology.

..... Mr. Anil Kumar Jha Campus Chief Bhairahawa Multiple Campus	
..... Mr. Sunil Shah Program Co-ordinator Bhairahawa Multiple Campus	 Mr. Namraj Koirala Supervisor Bhairahawa Multiple Campus
..... Internal Examiner Tribhuvan University	 External Examiner Tribhuvan University

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

We, the final year B.Sc. CSIT students (seventh semester) of Bhairahawa Multiple Campus, hereby declare that the project report entitled "**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is a project that provides a platform for managing and maintaining hospital management activities and can provide reliable service to lab technicians, doctors and patients carried out by us under the guidance and supervision of Sunil Shah Sir, of Bhairahawa Multiple Campus.

We assure that this project work showed the result of our original work and the contents of the project have not been submitted to anybody else for the award of degree. This project is purely of academic interest.

We have followed the guidelines provided by the Tribhuvan University in writing this report.

.....

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.....

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Last, but not least, we also take this opportunity to thank our friends and colleagues for their support and feedback throughout this project. We thank you all.

ABSTRACT

The **Hospital Management System** is a desktop application management system designed to manage and streamline hospital management activities. The system aims to provide a reliable and efficient solution for managing the entire hospital management process, from patient registration to lab report generation and counter billing service. The system features a user-friendly interface that allows lab technician to generate lab report and counter billing and inventory stock of pharmacy. Overall, the **Hospital Management System** is a comprehensive solution for managing Hospital Management activities, improving the quality of life for patients.

LIST OF ABBREBIATIONS

S.No.	Abbreviations	Description
1	HMS	HOSPITAL Management System
3	CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
2	HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
4	SQL	Structured Query Language

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Hospital Management System is designed to accomplish the task of all Hospital management activities. This project is a desktop application system using combinations of technologies such as XML, Java for designing the system, Database Management System (MYSQL) for creating the database that would hold the credentials of the systems registered users and administrators and also Files System for storing Hospital information, Hospital management activities records. The present system has given rise to such limitations as poor and ineffective manually paper work of organizations or hospitals.

From this system, there are several type of report that can be generated such as pharmacy stockreport, lab service report and the total of Hospital management activities. The system also can give the information to the lab technician about analysis test result for each time the patient specimens samples. Hence, Hospital Management System will make more systematic and manageable.

This is a desktop application system that is to be used by the hospital and diagnostic centers. Addition, the system also provides functions for the hospital administrators to manage users and generate different type of reports systematically. This system also has the ability to keep track pharmacy stock records. This project intends to computerize the hospital management system in a hospital in order to improve the record management efficiency due to the grown size of records of data. [1]

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The existing hospital management system faces critical challenges that hinder its efficiency and effectiveness in providing optimal healthcare services. The current system exhibits several shortcomings, including outdated technology, lack of integration among various departments, inefficient data management, and inadequate patient experience. These issues contribute to delays in service delivery, increased chances of errors, and overall decreased quality of healthcare. Additionally, the system fails to adapt to the evolving healthcare landscape, characterized by technological advancements, increasing patient expectations, and the need for seamless collaboration among healthcare professionals. [1]

OBJECTIVES

This applied research aims to design, develop and implement online hospital management system. This application provides:

- To check the availability of hospital service anytime.
- To manage the information of its hospital patients.
- Function to check if the patients report.
- To allow good documentation about the patient and its hospital service activities.
- Support fast searching to find match hospital activities for the right person.

SCOPE AND LIMITATON

The scope of hospital management software encompasses a comprehensive suite of functionalities designed to streamline and optimize the diverse facets of healthcare administration. From patient registration and appointment scheduling to electronic health records (EHR) management, billing, and pharmacy coordination, the software aims to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of hospital operations. It includes features such as laboratory and radiology information systems, inventory management, and robust analytics tools for monitoring performance. Human resources and staff management, along with stringent security measures for data protection, are integral components. The software also embraces emerging trends such as telemedicine integration and patient portals, facilitating improved patient engagement and healthcare delivery. Ultimately, the scope of hospital management software extends across the entire healthcare ecosystem, promoting seamless communication, compliance with regulations, and the overall enhancement of patient care.

LIMITATION

- does not cover the actual hospital collection activity
- does not cover actual hospital transfusion operation
- Hospital patients and patients or recipients are not system users
- study excludes the consideration of system security measures such as password expiration, use of CAPTCHA, idle window timeout, web caching, etc

DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

The iterative and incremental model is an approach to software development where the project is divided into small parts or iterations, with each iteration building upon the previous one. It combines the ideas of iterative development (repeating cycles) and incremental development (delivering partial functionality in increments). This model aims to provide more flexibility and adaptability to changes during the development process.

Here are the key characteristics of the iterative and incremental model:

1. Iterations:

- Development is broken down into small, manageable iterations or cycles.
- Each iteration results in a potentially shippable product increment.

2. Repetition:

- The entire software development life cycle is repeated in each iteration.
- Each iteration includes planning, design, coding, testing, and deployment phases.

3. Feedback and Evaluation:

- Regular feedback is obtained from stakeholders, including users and clients, after each iteration.
- Feedback is used to make improvements and adjustments in subsequent iterations.

4. Incremental Development:

- New features or enhancements are added in increments with each iteration.
- The product is built in small, functional pieces over time.

5. Flexibility and Adaptability:

- Changes can be accommodated at any phase of the development process.
- The project team can adapt to evolving requirements or feedback from stakeholders.

6. Risk Management:

- Risks are identified and addressed throughout the development life cycle.
- High-risk features or components are tackled early in the process, reducing overall project risk.

7. Phased Delivery:

- Partial functionality is delivered in increments, allowing for early deployment and use by end-users.
- Users get to experience and provide feedback on working features sooner.

8. Continuous Testing:

- Testing is performed continuously throughout the development process.
- Each iteration is tested thoroughly, ensuring that the entire system remains stable and reliable.

9. Communication and Collaboration:

- Regular communication and collaboration among team members and stakeholders are crucial.
- Transparency in progress and regular updates help in building trust and managing expectations.

10. Customer Involvement:

- Customers or end-users are actively involved in the development process.
- Their feedback helps in refining and improving the product based on real-world usage.

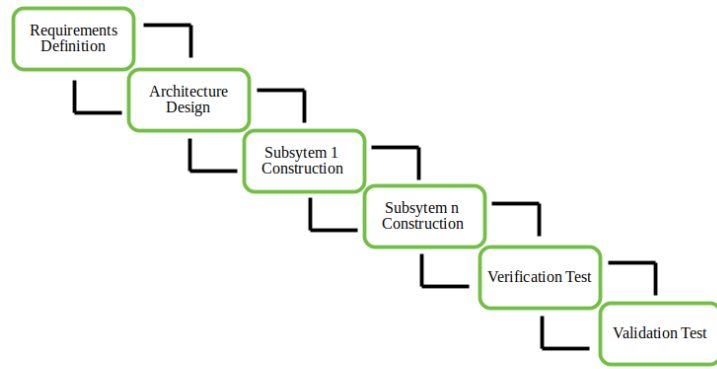


Fig 1.1: Incremental Development Methodology

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUNDS STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1: BACKGROUND STUDY

To develop this system, we need proper analysis of the system. Workforce automation system requires both understanding of backend and frontend, and one must make sure that both of them sync properly. We require proper understanding of databases and designing of databases such that every need of the system can be achieved. There are primary goals of any hospital management system. First, it must be ensuring supply of safe hospital with reliable and quick information exchange between different stakeholders. Secondly, there should be some reliable methods of public information dissemination on inventory status of different hospital group, expiry date, components availability and other required details. And finally there must be some integrated country wide management system that will encompasses all hospital donation, inventory and supply related subsystems together using latest technologies to eradicate the bottlenecks of the system and to reach out to the prospective patient in need.

This system manages hospital activities collection, inventory management, distribution, management, and hospital activities camp management along with prior analysis report about success probability and feasibility of any proposed hospital activities camp. The whole system is an integration of user interface, underlying database, specially designed data warehouse for managing hospital activities camps and links to UID database for fetching data based on user's unique identity number and updating our newly introduced philanthropy score(PS). [3]

2.2.1: LITERATURE REVIEW

"A Study on Hospital Activities Management", they defined Hospital Activities Information System as an information management system that contributes to the management of records and hospital service activities. Their system allowed an authorized hospital administrator to sign in with a password to manage easily the records of patients who need hospital. The system provided many features including the central database, quick access to the system content through the login, includes the search code to find patients on a given basis, and the ease of adding and updating patient data. The main aim of the system was to complete the process of the hospital activities. This system was designed to suit all types of hospital services. Once successful in the implementation of the application, it can be applied and rolled out in several hospital service. This application contains User Login Screen, Hospital Management, Menu Form, Hospital Stock, Patient Management, Patient Registration, Hospital Reservation, Patient Hospital Test, Recipient Management and Hospital Reservation. In similar manner, the researchers planned in their application to have hospital administrator, doctors, and Hospital service receptionists as users. The authors did not mention the research method they used, and failed to provide screenshots of the system prototypes, making difficult for the researchers to visualize their application. No discussion also for their respondents, samples and sampling techniques used. Subsequently, the researchers planned to provide figures to explain the system, screenshots of system prototypes, and other diagrams that can help other researchers to visualize the development of desktop application hospital management system. Also, the researchers will explicitly discuss its research methods, sampling procedures, and statistical treatment to be used for analyzing the gathered data.

There are a quite good number of software packages that exist for hospital management system but when I visited most hospital management system portal. I found that existing system is limited only to those particular hospital. [3]

CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

This chapter gives a detailed outline of the software development methodology used in this project. The strength and weaknesses of the chosen methodology have been outlined. Further, the functional and non-functional requirements of the system are explained in detail and the use cases which are a list of steps, typically defining interactions between a role and a system, to achieve a goal. Class diagrams have been given to show detailed data modeling of the system which will be translated into code. Systems analysis is the process by which an individual (s) studies a system such that an information system can be analyzed, modeled, and a logical alternative can be chosen. Systems analysis projects are initiated for three reasons: problems, opportunities, and directives. [4]

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

i. Functional Requirements

A Functional Requirement (FR) is a description of the service that the software must offer. A function is nothing but inputs to the software system, its behavior, and outputs.

- Administrator should have access to all details of Hospital Management System Hiplines
- While filling the personal information page for any patient, only Name, Region, contact details which could be phone number / email and hospital group should be made mandatory. Other details should not be made mandatory.
- No user could access any details of patients without being a user of the system.
- Only hospitals, hospital activities etc. should be able to see the contact details of patients (like phone number / email)
- The search for Hospital should be made flexible.

a. General Use Case Diagram

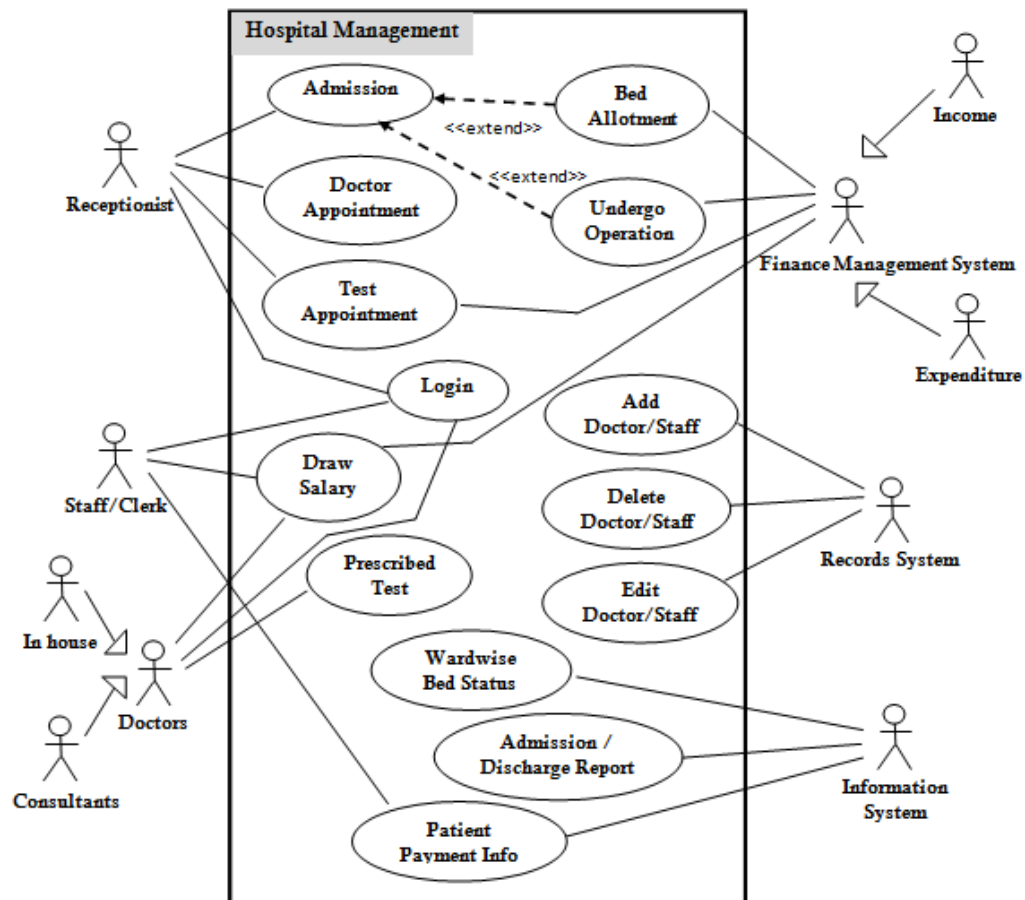


Fig 3.1: Use case diagram

This Use Case Diagram is a graphic depiction of the interactions among the elements of Hospital Management System. It represents the methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify, and organize system requirements of Hospital Management System.

b. Block Diagram

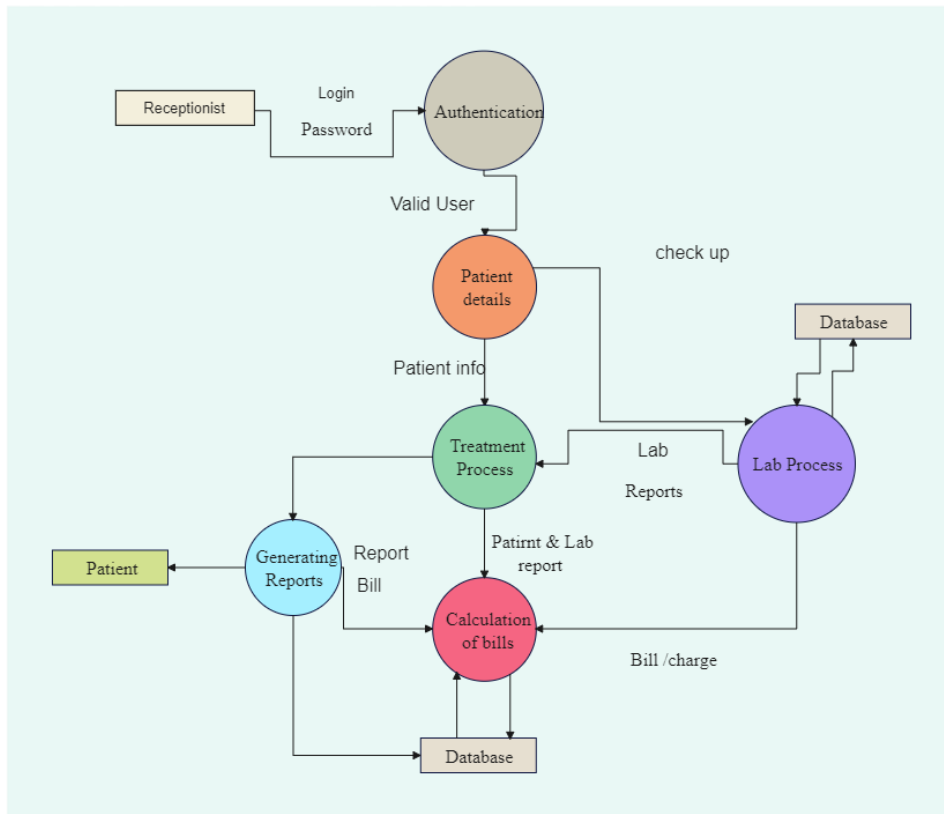


Fig 3.2: Block Diagram

ii. Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements of the project are as follows:

Manageability

The Hospital management system must alert when the system suffers from a recoverable interruption.

Data Integrity

All the data in Hospital management system must be accurate and reliable.

Performance

System response time to user and also some small time measurements are very important such as refresh time etc.

Security

The Hospital system is secured with proper user name and passwords.

Availability

It available 24 hours a day with no bandwidth issues.

Usability

It must have good looking user friendly interface.

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Preliminary investigation examines project feasibility; the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Economical, Technical, Operational and Legal feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. There are aspects in the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation.

i. Technical Feasibility

The proposed system can be easily maintained and repaired; technically, the system will be powerful to be applied by low skilled users as much as possible. There is no need for the developer involvement in almost all implementation of the entire system. It is easily accessible by the people who can easily understand natural languages.

ii. Operational Feasibility

The proposed system will provide best services for customers and user and it will be highly secure. The system will also be on behalf of origination's goal and user satisfaction, because the system will be possible to run and use in the organizations LAN internet. So the system will be operationally feasible or it will be operationally acceptable to users. The system gives better user interface registration form and storage of user information, easy updating, deletion and modification etc.

iii. Economic Feasibility

As cost/benefit analysis, show the new system is developed using minimum cost and it give a lot of benefits such as advancing the services of the system, decreasing the work load of the users.

iv. Schedule Feasibility

Within the number of resources and platform used, the project seems to be completed within the estimated time period. So the system is schedule feasible as per the academic schedule.

Schedule (Gantt Chart)

S.N	WEEK WORK	1 W	2 W	3 W	4 W	5 W	6 W	7 W	8 W	9 W	10 W	11 W	12 W
1	Group Discussion												
2	Analysis and Requirements												
3	System Design												
4	Frontend Development												
5	Backend Development												
6	Testing and Update												
7	Documentation												

Fig 3.3: Gantt chart

Analysis

Requirement analysis which is also known as requirement engineering is the process of determining the belief of a user to carry out the process of creating a new or modified application. It involves the process of studying the entire task conducted to identify the needs of different stakeholders with their goals and purposes of creating systems and procedures that will achieve them in an efficient way.

DFD Level 0

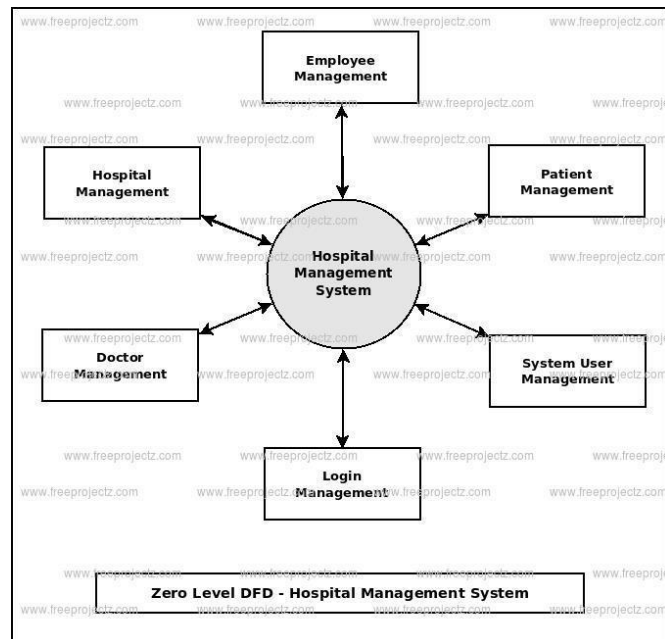


Fig 3.4: DFD level 0

A DFD (Data Flow Diagram) Level 0 for a Hospital Management System would be a high-level view of the system that shows the major processes and data flows in the system. The process handles the collection of specimen samples from patients. This process is responsible for identifying eligible patients, collecting and testing the Hospital System for safety.

Overall, the Level 0 DFD provides a high-level view of the Hospital Management System and the major processes that make up the system.

DFD Level 1

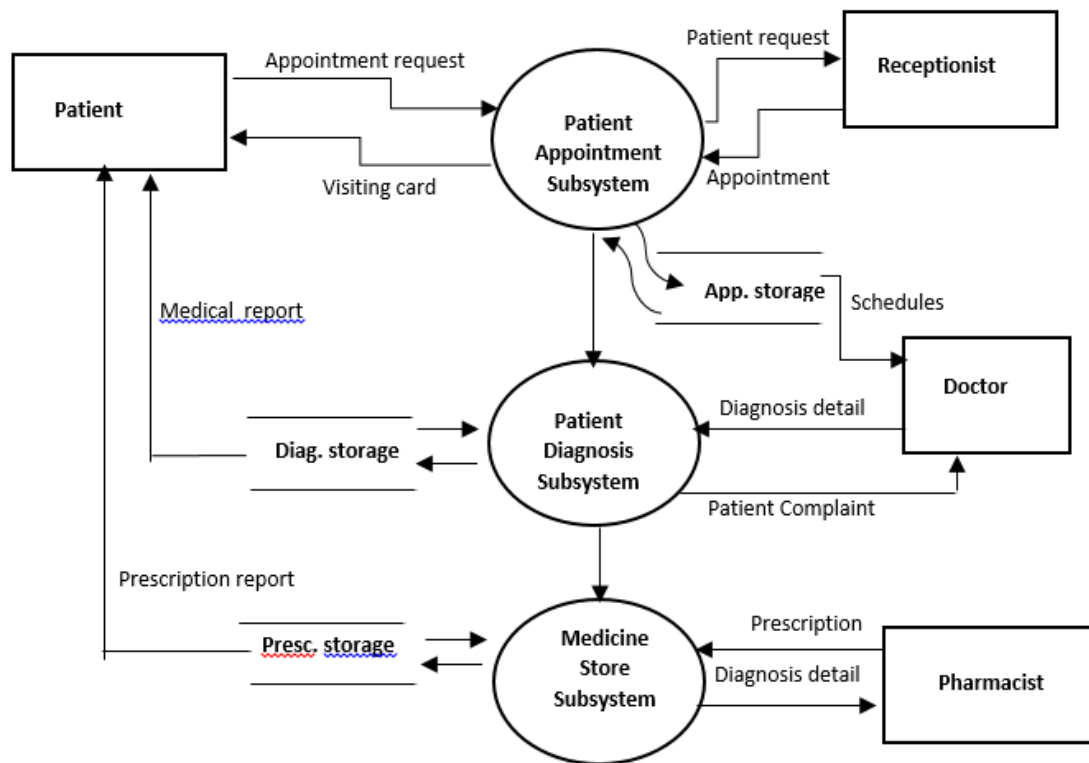


Fig 3.5: Data Flow Diagram Level 1

A DFD Level 1 for a Hospital Management System would provide a more detailed view of the processes identified in the Level 0 diagram. It would show the inputs, outputs, and data flows involved. Overall, the Level 1 DFD provides a more detailed view of the Inventory process in the Hospital Management System, including the inputs, outputs, and data flows involved, and data flows for each process, as well as any sub-processes that are involved.

ER Diagram

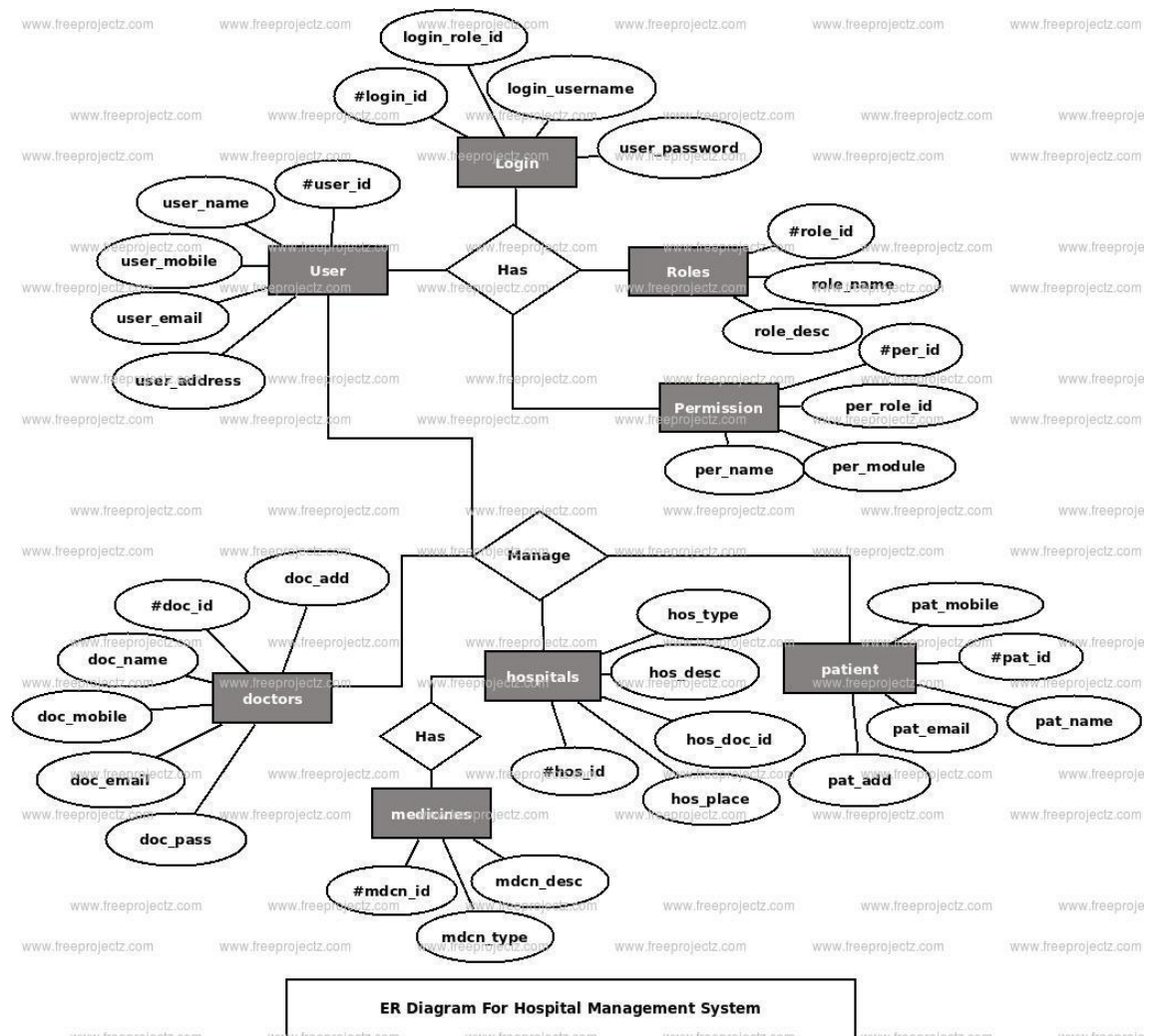


Fig 3.6: ER Diagram

An ER diagram is a visual representation of the relationships between entities in a database. The ER diagram is a vital tool in database design since it aids in organizing the database's structure visually and seeing any possible problems with the relationships between entities.

Chapter 4: System Design

Design

This chapter builds on the work done in the Analysis Chapter and gives documentation for the Design of the Hospital Management System. Structure of the database design, sequence diagram, activity diagram, class diagram, component diagram, deployment diagram, and flowchart are included to give an overview of the system and the way it functions.

Database Design:

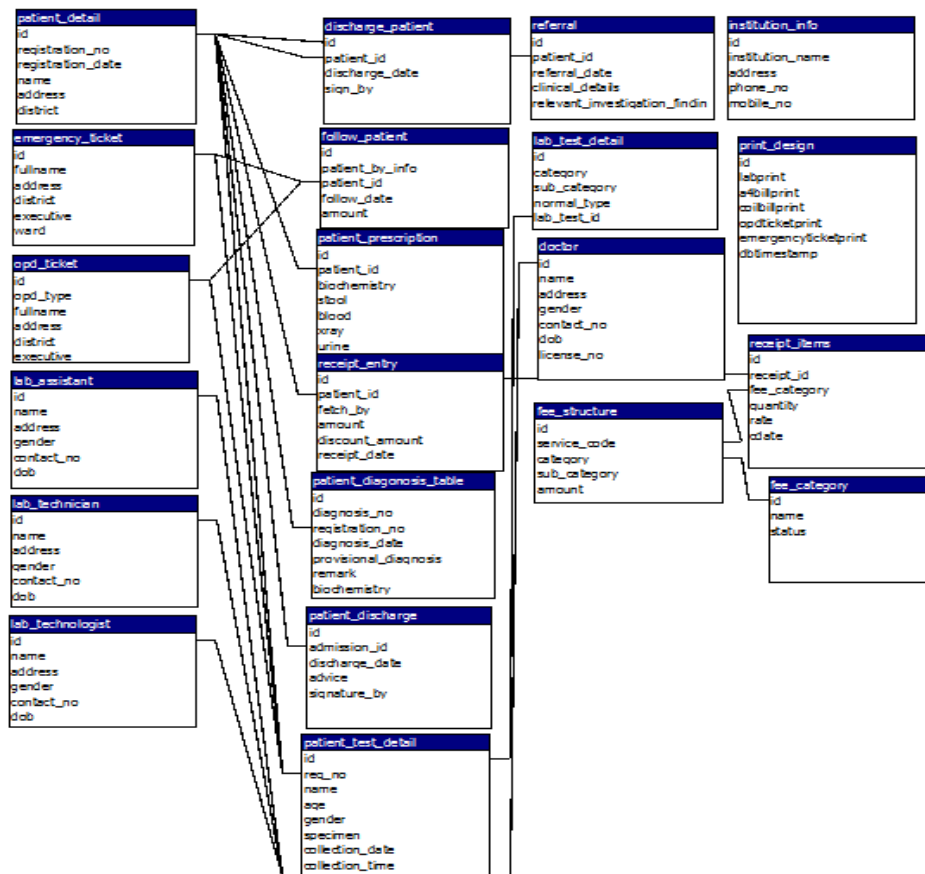


Table 4.1: Hospital Services

account_group id ac_group_code ac_desc ac_type ac_schedule bp_type	account_sub_group id sub_group_name account_group source_module dbtimestamp	account_transaction v_no v_date v_time cr_code cr_rate cls_code gl_code	agent id agent_code agent_desc agent_shortnan magent_code ag_cr_limit ag_cr_days	agent_target agent_code month_date amount date_type nmonth_date quantity product_tag	transport tp_code tp_desc tp_shortcode tp_address tp_phone tp_fax tp_email
area_target area_code month_date amount date_type nmonth_date quantity product_tag	assembly id assm_no assm_desc cc_code p_code cls_code alt_qty	assembly_detail id assm_no sno p_code gdn alt_qty alt_unit	attendance_producti... id name under attendance_type	cash_bank id v_number v_date v_time cheque_no cheque_date cr_code	work_unit id type symbol formal_name number_of_decima
cash_bank_detail id v_number sno gl_code sl_code amt_type jv_amount	cash_bank_opening v_no v_date chq_no chq_date gl_code agent_code cr_code	company_info id initial company_name address city state country	composition com_code com_desc com_shortcode	consolidate_opening conso_code gl_code agent_code cr_code cr_rate tot_amount local_tot_amou	

Table 4.2: Pharmacy

Algorithm Details

First, the **HAVERSINE ALGORITHM** is used for distance calculation, based on the longitude and latitude found out from the geo-location and this distance is used as criteria for the ranking.

- **Haversine distance:** $H = 6371.01 * \cos(\sin(\text{slat}) * \sin(\text{elat}) + \cos(\text{slat}) * \cos(\text{elat}) * \cos(\text{slon} - \text{elon}))$
- Second, the Hospital are recommended by considering multiple criteria, i.e., distance, availability and speed by using **MCDM (Multi Criteria for Decision Making)**. **TOPSIS (Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution)** is one of the best methods in **MCDM** for ranking based on preferences, and use those as ratings given by the hospitals to hospital for the above mentioned criteria.
- Third, the patient details are used in case of null availability of the Hospital using RVD algorithm. Finally, for the HOSPITAL donation system services will be put up on the website with its information and its time span, like a digital advertising pop up box at the front end. Hence all the above mentioned sections are integrated to build a recommendation system for Hospital and organ donation for hospital management system.
- **RVD (Regular Voluntary Patient) Method**
This method considered only in case the Hospital is not available in the any place, the next option is to find the possible patient for Hospital Service. This is done by selecting the available patient and those are fit enough to for the HOSPITAL. The method for selecting the patient is done by the RVD algorithm by choosing the patients, who are regular and voluntary based on their attributes including Regency for the months, Frequency for the total number of services taken. The RVD value is a Boolean variable that is calculated based on the above variable and the patient is selected and the priority is based on the location, this is because the time is one of the important factors in saving a life as soon as possible. The RVD value can be True or False (1 or 0) and if the value is 0 then the patient is not considered for the service purpose. [5]

Pseudo Code

- $d_{lon} = lon2 - lon1$
- $d_{lat} = lat2 - lat1$
- $a = (\sin(d_{lat}/2))^2 + \cos(lat1) * \cos(lat2) * (\sin(d_{lon}/2))^2$
- $c = 2 * \text{atan2}(\text{sqrt}(a), \text{sqrt}(1-a))$
- $d = R * c$ (where R is the radius of the Earth)
- $R = 6367 \text{ km OR } 3956 \text{ mi}$

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTAION AND TESTING

Implementation

Implementation in a Hospital Management System refers to the process of taking the system design and putting it into action, usually involving the development and deployment of software and hardware components. It involves the actual building, testing, and deployment of the system to ensure that it is functioning as intended and meeting the needs of the users.

During the implementation phase of a Hospital Management System, the system specifications are translated into executable code and hardware components are set up to support the system. This typically involves a team of developers, programmers, and IT professionals who work together to ensure that the system is properly configured, tested, and deployed.

Tools used

Following are the tools used in our project:

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is designed to enable these parathion of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different trending methods.

Java

Java is a powerful general-purpose programming language. It is used to develop desktop and mobile applications, big data processing, embedded systems, and so on. According to Oracle, the company that owns Java, Java runs on 3 billion devices worldwide, which makes Java one of the most popular programming languages.

MySQL

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. In our project, we used MySQL to store all the user input data.

Testing

System testing is the process of evaluation a software item to detect difference between given input and expected output. It also assesses the feature of a system item. Testing assesses the quality of the product. System testing is a process that should be done during the development process. We used various testing approaches to test our system. The testing process of our system was done through Unit Testing and System Testing. They are as follows:

Unit Testing

Unit testing is a level of software testing where individual units or components of the software are tested. The purpose is to validate that each unit of the software performs as designed.

Table 5.2.1 : Test case 1

	TC01
Title	Logging In
Prerequisite	Username Password
Test action	Login with the details that have been created by the user during registration.
Expected result	Logging in should check whether the username is correct or not And respectively provide access to it or denial message.

Table 5.2.2: Test case 2

Test ID	TC02
Title	User Registration
Prerequisite	ID Username Password UserType UserMode
Test action	Enter the ID and Name and email the image for the user
Expected result	The User detail should be added within the database.

System Testing

Under system testing, the system as a whole was tested to ensure that the system is functioning correctly and efficiently after all the required modules were developed and integrated and to make sure it meets all the requirements. In this testing, whole application was tested to check the errors. The system was tested by the data supplied by users. System testing reveals errors and omission in the system requirement definition because the real data exercise the system in different ways from the data presented during testing phase. From the user perspective, the system testing was done testing by first registering the user. After valid registration, the user was able to login to their account using valid credentials.

Result Analysis

The goal of this research was to create a hospital management project system that would aid in the maintenance of hospital patient records. Creating market strategies for hospital lobbying, and sensitization of hospital patients becomes very difficult without quick and timely access to patient records. The hospital management project system includes features that allow for quick access to patient records gathered across the country.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The purpose of this report was to provide the introduction and working mechanism of the system that is being developed. In this report, a Hospital Management system is developed to significantly improve the quality of healthcare services, promote hospital services, and enhance public awareness of hospital management practices.

The system developed is a reliable, secure, fast, and an efficient system. This system has several advantages like improved accessibility to information, streamlined communication, increased hospital services, enhanced safety and quality, improved data analysis.

This system is a user-friendly design that enables easy navigation, quick access to information, and a seamless user experience. The website is responsive, accessible, and optimized for different devices and platforms. The project was implemented using Java, XML, CSS and PHP programming language and MySQL Server for database.

Future Recommendations

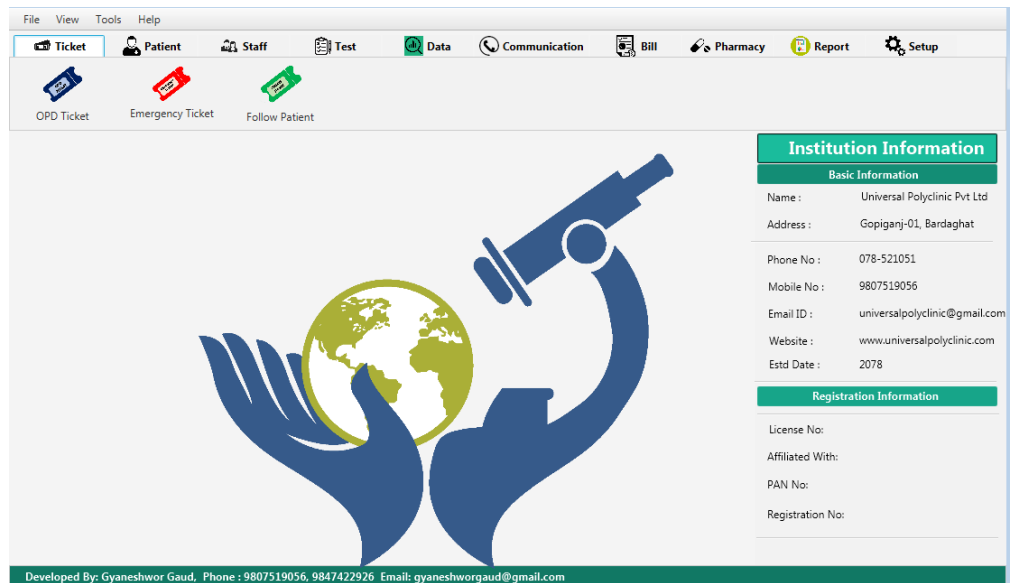
For the future enhancement of the system, some additional features could be implemented into the system to make it more flexible and reliable. Implementing a more user-friendly design, optimizing for mobile devices to ensure that users can access it from anywhere, Offering more interactive features such as chart, graph, polls etc related to hospital management, increasing social media presence, incorporating block chain technology could help ensure the integrity and traceability of hospital services, providing a user-friendly experience that is informative, engaging, and up-to-date with the latest technologies are the features that are recommended for future expansion in order to fill the rift of the project.

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8. APPENDIX

Dashboard

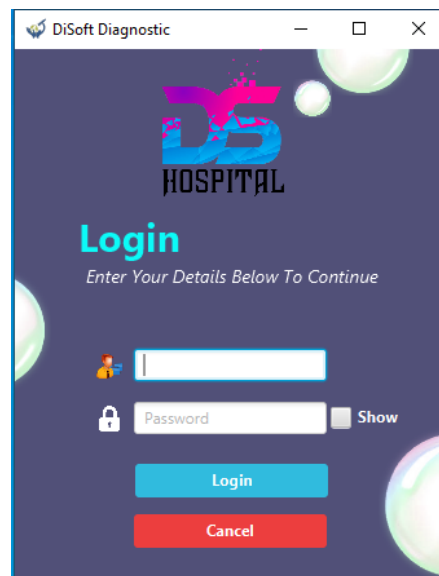


The dashboard interface for DiSoft Diagnostic. It features a top menu bar with options: File, View, Tools, Help. Below this is a sub-menu bar with icons for Ticket, Patient, Staff, Test, Data, Communication, Bill, Pharmacy, Report, and Setup. A central area displays three buttons: OPD Ticket, Emergency Ticket, and Follow Patient. A large graphic shows two hands holding a globe, with a microscope focusing on it. On the right, there is a section for Institution Information, divided into Basic Information and Registration Information. The footer contains development details.

Institution Information	
Basic Information	
Name :	Universal Polyclinic Pvt Ltd
Address :	Gopiganj-01, Bardaghat
Phone No :	078-521051
Mobile No :	9807519056
Email ID :	universalpolyclinic@gmail.com
Website :	www.universalpolyclinic.com
Estd Date :	2078
Registration Information	
License No:	
Affiliated With:	
PAN No:	
Registration No:	

Developed By: Gyaneshwor Gaud, Phone : 9807519056, 9847422926 Email: gyaneshworgaud@gmail.com

Login Window



The login window for DiSoft Diagnostic. It has a title bar with the text 'DiSoft Diagnostic' and standard window controls. The background is dark blue with a logo for 'DS HOSPITAL' and the word 'Login' in large, bold letters. Below the logo, it says 'Enter Your Details Below To Continue'. There are two input fields: one for the username (with a person icon) and one for the password (with a lock icon and a 'Show' button). Below the input fields are two buttons: 'Login' (blue) and 'Cancel' (red).

User Registration

[illegible]

OPD Ticket

OPD Ticket

Prepare OPD Ticket

Prepare OPD Ticket

OPD Type

Ticket ID

Name

Address

Age

Gender

Contact No

Date

Amount

Ticket By

Save

Update

Edit

Print

Reset

Delete

SMS

Bulk...

NOP

Search

#	OPD TYPE	TICKET ID	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	GENDER	CONTACT
1	General Medicine	463	Sakuntala Chauhan	India	43	Female	
2	General/Uro-Surgery	462	Renu Kumari Chaudhary	Ramgram 10	30	Female	
3	General Medicine	461	Prince Rathour	Ramgram-07	9	Male	98470657
4	General Medicine	460	Aakriti Subedi	Sunwal-03	15	Female	98672217
5	General/Uro-Surgery	459	Aarti Barai	Rohini-04	50	Female	98154143
6	General Medicine	458	Ganesh Giri	Bardaghat-04	32	Male	98214655
7	Orthopedic	457	Mukund Kudasaini	Hetauda	29	Male	
8	General Medicine	456	Mohan Lal Kewat	Ramgram 15	50	Male	
9	General/Uro-Surgery	455	Rishi Ram Chaudhary	Ramgram-11	48	Male	
10	General/Uro-Surgery	454	Brahmanand Barai	Ramgram-17	45	Male	98054393
11	General Medicine	453	Shila Kurmi	Palhinandan-01	27	Female	98034575
12	General/Uro-Surgery	452	Mukti Devi Badhai	Ramgram-13	46	Female	98570110
13	General/Uro-Surgery	451	Ganesh Bujhel	Kathmandu	46	Male	98512503
14	General/Uro-Surgery	450	Bandana Yadav	India	20	Female	(+91)808
15	General Medicine	449	Sudeep Sahani	Ramgram 16	20	Male	
16	Orthopedic	448	Tika Kumari B.K	Sunawal -12	44	Female	
17	General/Uro-Surgery	447	Ram Awadhi Pasi	Ramgram -09	24	Male	
18	General/Uro-Surgery	446	Kabita Kumari	Daltanagar-04	60	Female	98375004

Manage Fee Structure

Fee Structure

Fee Category

Fee Name

Rate

Save

Edit

Update

Delete

Search

Add Fee Category

	FEE CATEGORY	FEE NAME	RATE
☐	null	service charge	500
☐	Lab	CBC	500
☐	Lab	lipid profile	1000
☐	null	x-ray skull A/P lateral	1100
☐	null	x-ray RT. foot A/P	550
☐	null	s. amylase	450
☐	null	x-ray skull A/P	550
☐	null	serum uric acid	200
☐	null	Hb .platelets	150
☐	null	S calcium	300
☐	Lab	VITAMINE D	3000
☐	Lab	VB12	2000
☐	null	serum creatien	200
☐	null	serum urea	200
☐	Radiology	plastercharge	2000

Backup

Database Backup

Path of Backup

Locate

Backup

Reset

Test Report

Test Report

Patient Detail :

Patient Test Details												
Action	LAB ID	PATIENT REG NO	NAME	AGE	GENDER	SPECIMEN	COLLECTION DATE	COLLECTION TIME	LAB ASSIS...	LAB TECH...	LAB TECH...	TEST DATE
Show Print Delete	30	369	Nitu Pasi	14	Female	Serum,Stool	2023-11-09		null	Rajesh Koiri	null	2023-11-09
Show Print Delete	67	460	Aakriti Subedi	15	Female	Blood,Serum,Urine	2023-12-05	4:50pm	null	Rajesh Koiri	null	2023-12-05
Show Print Delete	28	103	Prasant Chaudhary	15	Male	Blood	2023-11-07		null	Rajesh Koiri	null	2023-11-07
Show Print Delete	19		Prashant Chaudhary	15years	Male	Blood,Serum,Urine	2023-11-05	12:02pm	null	Rajesh Koiri	null	2023-11-05
Show Print Delete	25	422	Hemkala chaudhary	16	Female	Blood	2023-11-06	11:30am	null	Rajesh Koiri	null	2023-11-06
Show Print Delete	15		Bisana Maagar	16years	Female	Blood	2023-11-04	12:00PM	null	Miss Shila ..	null	2023-11-04

Lab Test Entry Details						
LAB TEST ID	TEST NAME	UNIT	VALUE	NORMAL RANGE	METHODOLOGY	
No content in table						