

When hospital logged in successfully it is directed to home page shown in fig.3. Various functionalities are provided in home page. In the system logged in hospital works as admin which have access to the patient data using hospital password, which help to retrieve patient history in emergency situations. In the system, when a hospital login successfully and end up with all it work, on the top of the home page *LOGOUT* option is provided using which hospital can log out through system. System is developed such that, if a hospital does not log out, it will remain logged in to the system.

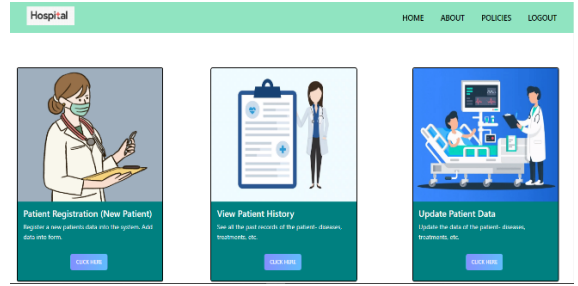


fig.[3]

Next question arises how a new person register in the system?

The access of Registration of new person is assigned to hospitals only, to keep the authorization, reduce ambiguity, also for security purpose. Registration process in project,

There are millions of citizens in a country, to identify each citizen uniquely, country provides a unique identity number to each citizen e.g. in India Adhar numbers are used for identification. Hospital has to register new person using their unique id and patient has to set their own password (for further use) accordingly. While registration process patient has to provide all the details as per requirements. When a patient register successfully, patient personal data is stored in Patient Table in database and at the same time automatically separate table is created to store patient medicals records.

The next module is to insert new treatment in patient history.

The project had provided functionality such that only hospital can add new details but can't edit previous records from data, for security purpose. Once a patient complete its treatment from any hospital, the hospital has to compulsory add the details such as diseases, treatment, reports etc. , to the system. After inserting the details the database gets updated.

Patient Data retrieval

The main goal of system is achieved in this module where patient data is fetched from database and displayed when required. The patients are registered using their unique ID's, whenever a hospital need any patient history the Patient ID is used as input to module and along with personal details, diagnosis, treatment medical reports are displayed on the screen as shown in fig.4. Logged-in hospitals can access patient information quickly, especially in emergency cases, without requiring additional authentication. The inability to edit previous records also enhances data security and reduces the risk of manipulation in such situations.

Sr no	Diagnosis	Treatment	Hospital Treated	Files
1	Fever	Medical	North Star	Health_report_fever_history_records.pdf
2	Acute bronchitis	Antibiotics (e.g., Amoxicillin) for acute bronchitis	Mercy Hospital	Health_report_AcuteBronchitis_records.pdf
3	Hypertension	Anti-hypertensive medications (e.g., Lisinopril) fo	St. Joseph's Medical Center	Health_report_HypertensionRecords_records.pdf
4	Major depressive disorder	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) fo	Memorial Hospital	Health_report_MemorialHospital_records.pdf
5	Osteoarthritis	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for	Good Samaritan Hospital	Health_report_GoodSamaritanHospital_records.pdf

Fig. [5]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the patient medical history centralization project is a crucial initiative that aims to streamline healthcare services, enhance data accessibility, and improve patient care. By consolidating fragmented patient data into a centralized database, the project seeks to facilitate more efficient and accurate medical decision-making processes. Ultimately, the successful execution of the patient medical history centralization project promises to significantly improve the overall efficiency, accuracy, and quality of healthcare services, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and experiences.