SMART DIAGNOSIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM APP

Darshan Varma KR $^{\rm \#1}$,Rohith V $^{\rm \#2}$ and Dr. H R Divakar $^{\rm *3}$

* PG Scholar, Dept. of MCA, P.E.S College of Engineering, Mandya, Karnataka, India
* Associate Professor, Dept. of MCA, P.E.S College of Engineering, Mandya, Karnataka, India

Abstract— It is a clever diagnostic control system for the public user that brings a variety of diseases running online. Here patients find the option to register on the site and log in using the registered information. Once registered with their addresses and contact details, patients can now see a variety of laboratory tests and their costs. The system allows patients to book various tests such as CBC, Blood Glucose, KFT, and LFT. The test also includes parameters such as Hemoglobin, WBC, etc. The system allows users to book any required tests even after successful booking. Patient testing has been booked and the lab may now collect samples from patients. After successful testing, the patient or user receives a notification of the test result. The program allows the administrator to attach a copy of the report to the system and send it automatically to the intended patient.

Index Terms—Diagnostic control system, diagnosis system, android app.

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction to the development of a diagnostic control system. Present an introduction, theater setting, problem statement, purpose and research objectives, research significance, research scope, research structure and definition of words.

The use of a computer system to collect and process medical information is very important. For example, early detection of disease may enable medical professionals to win and treat effectively. Accurate diagnosis of treatment depends on the method used to diagnose the disease. A specialist diagnostic program can be very helpful in diagnosing these diseases and defining treatment options that should be considered taking into account the user's ability to deal with and integrate the specialist program easily and clearly. The current specialist system applies the rules of identification and plays an important role that will provide specific diagnostic methods for treatment.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Diagnosis is based solely on physical examination by medical professionals. Delays in seeing medical professionals for diagnosis and prescription. Lack of computer-based tools to handle medical diagnostic information.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Today, there are many other mobile applications used in the medical industry. Among the most common are: Diagnosis, Epocrates Plus, WebMD, iTriage, Prognosis: Your Diagnosis. "Diagnose" is an appendix designed for use by health care professionals and trainees to diagnose patients, improve their care, and improve medical education. users allow users to compile authorized findings from a medical history, physical examination and analysis to calculate the probability of a disease on the basis of conclusive facts. as well as diagnosing a patient with a diagnosis such as a stroke, doctors will now see in real time what specific information on the history, physical examination and laboratory of patients is causing changes within the chances of developing the disease. The program covers a wide range of complex diseases, such as cancer, mental illness, stroke, fever, pneumonia, sinusitis, trauma, headache and others. the application has many important problems, among which are: only medical professionals or people with the necessary knowledge in the field of medicine; lack of localization [4]. Epocrates can also be a medical aid for health professionals and students. a multidisciplinary application program to produce improved patient care by providing the necessary information when it is most needed.

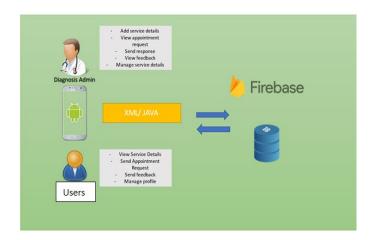
A. ADVANTAGES

The benefits of a proposed project is that the online system simply creates a diagnostic system. It is faster and more reliable, providing better services compared to the hands-on system. This program may increase the profitability of diagnostic labs. The user-friendly and interactive interface makes using this app easy for everyone. About zero percent of the chances to change a report or not have a good chance at a hands-on program. The android version of the proposed system saves users from visiting the website frequently, they can view all the details at the fingertips.

IV. System Architecture

System architecture is a system diagram used to extract the overall structure of a software system and the relationships, boundaries, and boundaries between components. It is an important tool as it provides a complete overview of the physical distribution of the software system as well evolution roadmap.

International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE) ISSN: 0976-1353 Volume 29 Issue 2 – FEBRUARY 2022.



Architecture focuses on looking at a system as a combination of many different components, and how they work together to produce the desired result. Includes the process of defining a set of computer hardware and software components and their connections to establish a framework for android application development

V. CONCLUSION

The proposed mobile application is very kind to the emergency security system. By using this mobile app, medical diagnostic application software quickly assists patients in accessing treatment plans. The user can submit an application and the diagnostic center will receive a service request. By using this app, diagnostic centers can better treat their customers. The proposed application eliminates the current manual operation required to obtain the diagnostic service.

REFERENCES

- Sasan .A. (2013).Mobile Health (mHealth) Biomedical Imaging Paradigm.35th Annual International Conference Proceedings: 35th Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS 2013, pp. 6453-7.
- [2] Altini M, Penders J, and Roebbers H. (2010). An Android based body area network gateway for mobile health applications. WH'10, Wireless Health, pp. 188-189.
- [3] Epocrates (2013). Epocrates 2013 mobile trends report: maximizing multi-screen engagement among clinicians. Epocrates: An Athenahealth Company. pp. 1-10.
- [4] Surana S., Patra R., Nedevschi S., Brewer E. (2008). Deploying a Rural Wireless Telemedicine System: Experiences in Sustainability. Computer, Vol. 41 (6), pp.48-56.
- [5] Rosenthal MB, Newhouse JP, and Zaslavsky AM. (2005). The Geographic Distribution of Physicians Revisited, Health Services Research. Part I, 40, pp. 1932-52.
- [6] Wikipedia contributors. "Mobile app". Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 25 September 2013. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_app.
- [7] B. Malmir, M. Amini, and S. I. Chang, "A medical decision support system for disease diagnosis under uncertainty,"
- [8] Millenson ML, Baldwin JL, Zipperer L, Singh H. Beyond Dr Google: the evidence on consumer-facing digital tools for diagnosis. Diagnosis (Berl) 2018 Sep 25;5(3):95–105. doi: 10.1515/dx-2018-0009