

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

by

Ms. Piyada Sattayaprasert

A Final Report of the Three - Credit Course CS 6998 System Development Project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Computer Information Systems Assumption University

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July, 2000

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July 2000

Project Title	Out Patient Department Information System
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Academic Year	July 2000

The Graduate School of Assumption University has approved this final report of the three-credit course, CS 6998 System Development Project, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Computer Information Systems.

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ABSTRACT

The system development project covers analysis, design and partial implementation of OPD (out patient department) information system of JTP Hospital.

The main objective is to improve the existing function of OPD system, which is manually recorded to be a computerized system. It helps the hospital in achieving greater operational efficiency and control of information oriented tasks in administrative and patient care areas.

The proposed system, data are kept in a computerized filling system which can reduce some workload, processing time and is also designed to provide accurate information in time for the operational staff as well as the top management. The study of this project begins with the problem definitions and analysis of the existing system. Using the tools of structured analysis such as context diagram, data flow diagram to describe the information flow, the new system can be designed to solve the problems and meet users' requirements. It also helps to control the consolidated OPD information system and produces the required reports assisting the top level management to engage in strategic planning, analyzing, inquiring and, manipulating the information.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer is grateful to numerous individuals for their contributions and support to the preparation of this project. Without them this project would not have been possible.

Firstly, the writer would like to express her sincere gratitude to Dr.Sudhiporn Patumtaewapibal who is her advisor for giving her the invaluable time and suggestion for her project completion.

Secondly, she highly appreciates the full support from her friends who provided the necessary information for analyzing the system that facilitates the project study.

Thirdly, she ,once again would like to thank everybody involved in this project study whom she may not have included here. Without their kindly assistance, this project can not be completed. She would like to thank them for their encouragement and support throughout the project.

Finally, special appreciation is due to my family for their fervent and continuous encouragement. Above of all, She is forever grateful to my parents whose willingness to invest in her future has enabled her to achieve her educational goal.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

System development is designed for JTP Hospital. It has been established in1988 which is located in Nakhonsawan province .The main purpose of business is to give the healthcare services to the patients in the province and its vicinity. As the hospital business has been growing-rapidly, it has seen the opportunity to increase the market share, and better serve the patient demand in this region by developing information system. Therefore, the new computerized system is required so that it can serve better operation performance. So the new computerized system is needed instead of manually recorded by staff.

Because of on time reliable information, cost reduction and a simple document handled manually is not adequate to manage the system. Actually, fast and convenience services are important factors in the private hospital business. Out patient department (OPD) is an image and the first part of main service in the hospital. If the visitors have no first impression with the hospital service, such as, waiting for a long time, it means that the hospital may lose share market in the near future. So, the system development plan is considered to develop the system into the computerized system. It is expected to be able to aid the hospital in achieving operational efficiency and control of information oriented tasks in administrative and patient areas. Another target for the new system is to provide required reports in daily, weekly and monthly basis. Finally, the system is designed to serve both operational and managerial decision to improve the hospital business's competitive edge.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of this project on the out patient department system can be defined as follows:

- (1) To study the existing system.
- (2) To analyze the user's requirements and problems.
- (3) To design and implement the OPD information system in order to operate efficiently.

1.3 Scope

The project will cover with the OPD registration and OPD medical service as the following details:

When the patients come to take medical service at the hospital, they give their name in order to verify their record. If the record is not found, the medical care staff, nurse, makes a new OPD record that contains patient name & identify hospital number(H.N) before seeing the doctor. Then the nurse diagnoses the patient's symptom and assign the appropriate doctor who is an expert in these disease. Nurse provides the patient OPD card and proscription to the doctors. Doctor will record the patients' treatment. If the doctor would like to make an appointment with the patient to follow up, the nurse will record in file and give the doctor everyday. Moreover, daily, monthly, and annual report will be presented to the medical management so that the steering committee can make an expandable hospital business plan in the future. Also, generating costs analysis and design screen layout f new system are presented to steering committee.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

2.1 Background of the Organization

JTP Hospital, has been opened as the first private hospital of Nakhonsawan province in early 1988 by a group of shareholders and businessman with mission to serve medical treatment to customer in both rural villages and district area. It has served as a General Hospital, 24 hours a day, both for out patient and inpatient departments.

The hospital consisted of 4-storey building, and initially operated total of 50 inpatient beds. After a few years of operation, the business has seen substantial growth, so the size of hospital became too small and can't support the volume of patient in each day.

Due to the high demand of patients in Nakhonsawan province and nearby provinces, the hospital was expanded to fulfill the needs of visitors in the beginning of 1995. By that time the hospital has been extended the service with the new 6-storey building and can carry 150 inpatient beds, available with the average of the outpatients approximately 5,000 patients per month.

2.2 Existing Business Function

For the existing operation, all processes are performed manually and can be summarized as the following procedures:

- (1) Out Patient Visit
 - (a) New patient

When the new patient visits the hospital, the staff will record the patient's information in patient record or OPD card. The information consists of patient name, address, telephone etc. Then the staff will run

run the patient hospital number (H.N). The number uniquely identifies that particular patient. Later the patient identification card will be provide to the patient.

(b) Existing patient

Patients who have visited the hospital have their identification card with the hospital number (H.N). The staff will search the old patient's OPD record by using H.N. and the assign to the appropriate doctor. If the patient does not bring along the identified card, the staff will request patient name and surname to find the H.N.

(2) Make diagnosis

The doctor examines the patient and writes down all treatments in patient's prescription that is attached with OPD chart form. The prescription is sent to OPD nurse for giving treatments to the patient.

(3) Make an appointment

When the doctor finished treating patients, he needs to appoint the patient for following up his or her progress. The doctor will mark the appointment date for next visiting date. Nurse must record the appointment date of each doctor schedule for checking and postpone in case of the doctor may be not available at that time. Nurse gives an appointment slip to the patient.

(4) Handle patient record

OPD nurse has to bring the prescription order from doctor to the pharmacy in order to arrange medicine for patient. For another copy of

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prescription is sent to finance for producing patient receipt. OPD nurse has to list the total appointed patients and then send to each doctor everyday.

(5) Prepare medicine

After OPD nurse submits the prescription order to pharmacy division, a pharmacist is responsible for arranging medicine. If the prescription order is not clear or some drug is out of stock , he must ask the doctor for changing to another drug. On the other hand, if the prescription is accepted, pharmacist will calculate the amount for the medicine and fill out the prescription order form.

(6) Make patient bill

Finance got a prescription order copy form. He will add the necessary fee such as doctor fee. Then, finance will sum up the entire transaction and print out the receipt to patient.

2.3 Current Problems and Area of Improvement

2.3.1 Current problems

The major clue problems caused from too much manual operation and also high number of out patients. It makes the overall system inefficient, sometimes the drug distribution is too late. OPD nurse still handles report manually. Data is not accurate and kept in redundancy. Since the patient sometimes does not bring the ID card that consists of his name, hospital number and age, the staff must spend a lot of time for searching patient record. The staff can not provide fast information to serve the patient. In fact, patient information are kept by running the hospital number. No patient can No patient can remember his /her hospital number. So the staff must ask for patient's information for making a new record.

Therefore, many problem of the existing system can be summarized as follows:

- Slow service and dissatisfaction of the out patients for waiting for a long time.
- (2) Data operation management is poor.
- (3) Use more time to change incorrect data.
- (4) Data are kept in redundancy.
- (5) Data are not easy to flow from a service point to the other because most of the data are written in form of document.

2.3.2 Area of Improvement

- Improve operation management from manual performance to be computerize system.
- (2) Minimize time for generating patients' record.

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(3) Provide accurate data information.

Current Organization Structure

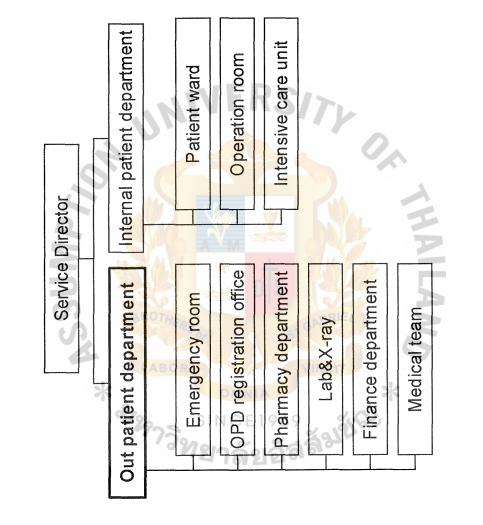


Figure 2.1. Organization Chart.

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III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed computerized system will provide the information and report to management, operate the out patient department process with the computerized information system instead of manual system is easy to use for the users. The proposed system can maximize the present resource productivity.

3.1 User Requirement

- The new system should provide on screen query capability to enable users to interact with the system in a user friendly.
- (2) The system must be menu driven so that the less familiar computer can use easily.
- (3) Data retrieving should be performed faster and system also must be easy to maintain and implement.
- (4) The system must provide security and control procedures to make sure that it can't be accessed by the unauthorized persons.
- (5) The new system must make sure that the information is stored accurately and should be performed with greatest efficiency.

However, we can summarize the user requirement for each department as follows:

Medical management team

- OPD nurse would like to have the easy screens for filling in necessary patient information such as patient name ,address, sex, allergy, blood group etc.
- (2) The hospital number (H.N.) should be automatically generated by the system and the date also should be popped up from today system data.

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- (3) The menu should be able to query the existing data by using either H.N.or patient name/surname.
- (4) After the new record has been registered, it should print the patient identification card.
- (5) OPD nurse will print out the OPD summary report in monthly in order to know the amount of patient and patient's statistics with different disease in each month.
- (6) OPD nurse will print out the appointment report in each day to remind the doctor.

Physician

- He would like to have new OPD chart form menu which includes patient's name, H.N. and also some space for adding more information.
- (2) After making diagnosis and treatment, doctor will key his diagnosis in OPD Chart and prescription order menu for the next references.

Pharmacy

- (1) Pharmacist got the prescription order, she inserts the patient's H.N. and then doctor order will show on menu.
- (2) Pharmacist prints drug label including instruction.

Finance

- (1) After the cashier gets the prescription order copy, she only enters the patient's H.N. and then transaction will be automatically summed.
- (2) At the end of the day, finance will present income report and calculate all the doctor fee and then print out in order to pay doctor fee expense.

3.2 System Design

3.2.1 Data Flow Diagram / Process Specification

There are seven processes in the proposed system which are described below:

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Process1: Make registration

- (1) request user id no.
- (2) verify patient record
- (3) create OPD card
- (4) search location file

Process2: Screen patient

- (1) identify patient symptom
- (2) allocate doctor
- (3) issue prescription

Process3: Do medical service

- (1) control medical service
- (2) make treatment record
- Process4: Make appointment
 - (1) update appointment record
 - (2) issue appointment slip
 - (3) arrange appointment report

Process5: Prepare receipt

- (1) query patient information
- (2) calculate transaction
- (3) print receipt

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Process6: Prepare drug

- (1) query patient information
- (2) do drug label
- (3) provide drug

Process7: Write report

- (1) collect patient information
- (2) print report

3.3 Hardware and Software Requirements

The purposed information system is installed in personal computer that can be hooked together as network within the hospital. Client- server technology is implemented in this proposed system because it can be easy to maintain and data will be stored in only one place. The server is served at database server where all data are kept The database management system will manage all transaction automatically and provide necessary features and utilities such as system monitoring, user management, backup and restore.

Computer server

CPUIntel Pentium III Processor 600 EB Slot1ChipSet on MainboardIntel i840L2 Cache Memory256KB On-die cache (built in)Form FactorATXSystem Memory256 MB SDRAM PC 100Hard Disk Drive18.2 GB Ultra SCSI (7,200 RPM or Higher)CDROM Drive48x E-IDE

Graphic Card Chipset SiS6326 Graphic Memory 4MB EDO Monitor 14 inch Floppy Disk Drive 3.5inch, 1.44MB 10/100Mbps But-in on Mainboard Network Card Microsoft keyboard Keyboard Mouse Microsoft Mouse Ultra2Ultra 2 or Ultra 3 Bult-in on Mianboard SCSI controller Price/Unit **Computer Client** CPU AMD K6-2 500 MHZ VIA Apollo MVP3 or Ali Aladdin V Mainboard 512KB,1MB or2MB Pipeline Brust SRAM L2Cache Memory System Memory 64 MB SDRAM PC 100 Hard Disk Drive 15 GB E-IDE Ultra DMA/66,7200RPM **CDROM** Drive 48 X E-IDE or Higher speed 3D PRO AGP with memory 8 MB **Display** Card 15 inch Flat Screen ATEC Monitor Monitor Floppy Disk Drive 1.44 MB Floppy drive Keyboard Microsoft Keyboard Microsoft Mouse Mouse ATX Casing 235 Watts Power Supply Power Supply Price/Unit

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30,000 Baht

73,000 Baht

Keyboard	Microsoft Keyboard
Mouse	Microsoft Mouse
Power Supply	ATX Casing 235 Watts Power Supply
Price/Unit	30,000 Baht
Printer	
Printer server	12,000 Baht
HP Laser Jet	7,000 Baht
EPSON 1170 I	7,000 Baht
Network	VERS///
Hub 3 Com 24 port	32,000 Baht
Network wiring	10,400 Baht
Software	
Microsoft Window NT 4.0 Thai Edition	25,000 Baht
Microsoft Window Office 98	50,000 Baht
Database	
Oracle Server Database	100,000 Baht
3.4 Security and Control	SINCE1969
3.4.1 User Identification	ยาลัยอัสสี่**

User authentication is verified when user stars the request, the password identification is performed. If the password is not correct, the screen will alter users to re-enter the new password. Every user has his or her own password and enter this user ID and password before accessing to the system. The password key in the system should be user encryption technique so that it is difficult to see the real password.

3.4.2 Authentication Level

The authorized users, accessing into the system, can make any changes such as day to day operation and limit to edit only authorized person. User will be given low access level as possible to perform his task.

3.4.3 Back up Recovery

Back up copies should be created every time the database is updated or modified. copy of system program must be kept in secondary storage to ensure system operation incase the program run fails. NIVERS

3.4.4 Physical Security

Computer is vulnerable to water, heat, scratch and etc. The simple rules are:

- (1)do not smoke near the computer.
- (2)do not have meal near the computer.
- (3)do not leave computer open every time.

3.4.5 Virus Protection

A computer virus is software that attaches itself to another program in computer memory or on a disk, and spreads from one program to another. Viruses can damage data by displaying the offending or bother some messages. The anti-virus software should be installed at all times. There are several types of anti-virus. Scan will check the system and disks, if scan finds a known virus, it will eliminate and repair infected programs or system area to their original condition.

Other Control

Ensure that the operators receive adequate training on the user of the computer. The computer hardware must be locked every closing time and key must be kept by an authorized person.



3.5 Cost / Benefit Analysis

3.5.1 Cost Analysis

Table 3.1. Cost Analysis.

Descriptions	Quantity	Unit Price (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Hardware			
Computer Server (PentiumIII 600)	2	73,000	146,000
Computer Client (AMD K6-2)	10	30,000	300,000
Printer Server	1	12,000	12,000
HP Laser Jet		7,000	7,000
Epson 1170I Printer	4	7,000	28,000
Hub 3 Com24 Port	1	32,000	32,000
Network wiring	13	800	10,400
Software Software	Sor	SIGABRIEL	X
MS Window NT 4.0 Thai Edition	2	25,000	50,000
Ms Window 98		50,000	\$50,000
Application software	ายาลัย	30,000	30,000
Database			
Oracle Server database	1	100,000	100,000

System Cost

Table 3.2. System Cost, Baht.

Description	Amount	Total Amount
Development Cost		
-Personnel	10,000	
1 Database specialist(10hrs/1000Baht)	80,000	
1 System Analysts(100hrs/800Baht)	32,000	
1 System Design (40 hrs/800Baht)	40,000	
-Expense		
Users Training	535,400	1
New Hardware & Software	1 De	AA
Hardware Hardware	130,000	F
Software & Application Program Oracle DBMS	100,000	927,400
Project Annual Operation Cost	VINCIT	0
Maintenance Agreement Cost for		*
Hardware /year	40,000	
Software/year	30,000	70,000
Total Development Cost and Operation Cost		997,400

3.5.2 System Benefit

(1)	Saving paper and stationary cost	= 35,000 Baht
(2)	Increasing income	= 600,000 Baht
	Total annual benefit	= 635,000 Baht

Benefit Analysis

The pro posed system provide both tangible and intangible benefits as follows:

Tangible benefit

- (1) Cost reduction to elimination of manual operation and time.
- (2) Reduce cost of document file.
- (3) Faster processing of operation.
- (4) Decrease overtime charge.

Intangible benefit

- (1) provide accurate information for management decision.
- (2) Reduce redundancy function in operation.
- (3) To get customer satisfaction.
- (4) To get better service. ABOR

3.5.3 Comparing Costs and Benefits

Payback period

A criterion that is frequently used to judge the profitability of a system is the payback period. It is defined as the number of the years required accumulating earning sufficient to cover its cost.

The payback period for the proposed system is 2.66 years after first year of investment.

Return on Investment

To measure the relationship between the amount the business gets back from an investment and amount invested. The ROI for a potential solution is calculated as follows:

ROI = (Estimated lifetime benefit – Estimated lifetime cost) / Estimated lifetime cost

ROI = (2,886,138.04 - 1,460,406.20) / 1,460,406.20 = 0.9762

The ROI for 5 years lifetime for the proposed system is 97.62%

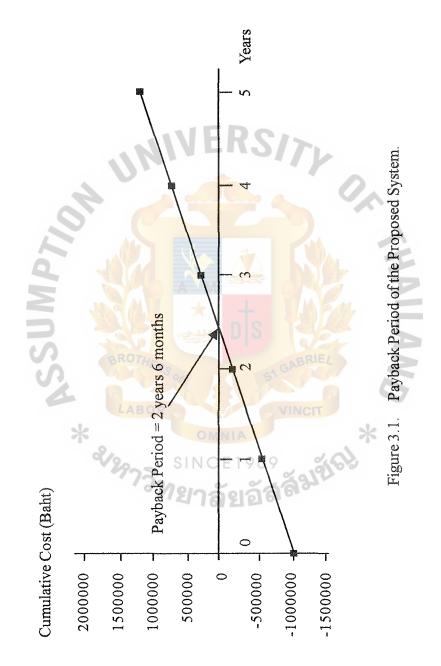
Break Even

After studying the automated system, the implementation of new system is more efficient than the manual system in long term. The investigation cost that is used in the new system will be higher in the first stage. But in long term, the new system will cost less than the existing system.



Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Development Cost	-997,400	VM P	E			
Operation -Maintenance Cost		100,000	108,000	125,972	125,972	136,049
Discount factor for 8%	1.000	0.926	0.857	0.735	0.735	0.681
Time Adjusted Costs (adjusted to present value)	-997,400	92,600	92,556	92,589	92,589	92,650
Cumulative time-adjusted costs over lifetime	-997,400	1,090,000	1,182,556	1,275,169	1,367,757	1,460,407
196 196				RS		
Benefit derive from the operation of new system	0 GAB	635,000	679,450	727,012	777,903	832,356
Discount factor for 8%	1.000	0.926	0.857	0.794	0.735	0.681
Time Adjusted Benefit (adjusted to present value)	0	588,010	582,289	577,248	571,759	566,835
Cumulative time-adjusted benefit over lifetime	AND	588,010	1,170,299	1,747,546	2,319,304	2,886,139
Cumulative time-adjusted cost + benefits	-976,400	-501,990	-12,258	472,378	951,547	1,425,732

Table 3.3. Payback Analysis: Oracle Server Database, Baht.



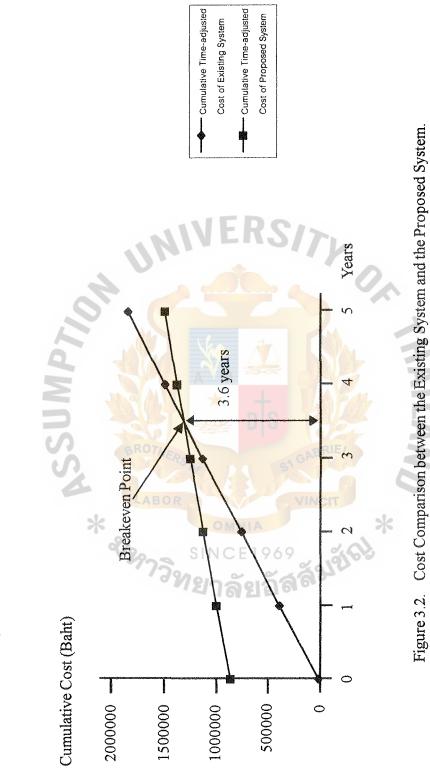
Cost Items	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Requirements of Existing System.	NSSI	NP7	5			
Programmer and Staff		240,000	252,000	264,600	277,830	291,722
Office Equipment	BRO		V			
Paper	THERS	32,000	35,200	38,720	42,592	46,852
Stationary	S.	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,139	38,653
Office Automation		76,500	81,855	87,585	93,716	100,276
Other Expenses	51	30,000	32,100	34,347	36,752	39,324
Total Cost of Existing System	GABRIE	404,900	430,195	457,196	486,028	516,825
Discount Factor for 8 %	5	0.926	0.857	0.794	0.735	0.681
Time-adjusted cost adjust to present value	AND	374,938	368.678	363,014	357,231	351,958
Cumulative time-adjusted cost of Existing System	0	374,938	734,615	1,106,629	1,463,859	1,815,816

Table 3.4. System Cost Comparison in Baht.

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Cost litems		Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Programmer & Staff		C	120,000	126,000	132,300	138,915	145,861
Paper		NSS A	8,500	9,095	9,732	10,413	11,142
Stationary	×		5,000	5,350	5,725	6,125	6,554
Other Expenses	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		10,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Computer Server (Pentium III EB slot 1)	129	146,000					
Computer Client (AMD K6-2 500 MHZ)	75	300,000		6			
Printer Server	291	12,000	?	2	1		
Laser Jet Printer and Epson11701 Printer	SIN	35,000			N		
Hub 3 Com 24 Port		32,000	° M K		E		
Network Wiring	E 1	10,400			R		
MS Window NT 4.0 Thai Edition	96	50,000					
MS Window 98 and Application Software	9	80,000			7		
Oracle Server Database	<u> </u>	100,000		5	7		
System Maintenance	ží?	70,000					
Total Cost of Proposed System	*	835,400	143,500	150,945	158,256	165,953	174,056
Discount Factor For 8 %		Onu	0.926	0.857	0.794	0.735	0.681
Time Adjusted Cost Adjust to Present Value			132,881	129,360	125,655	121,976	118,532
Cumulative Time Adjusted Cost of Proposed System		835,400	968,281	1,097,641	1,223,296	1,345,272	1,463,804

Table 3.4. System Cost Comparison in Baht (Continued).



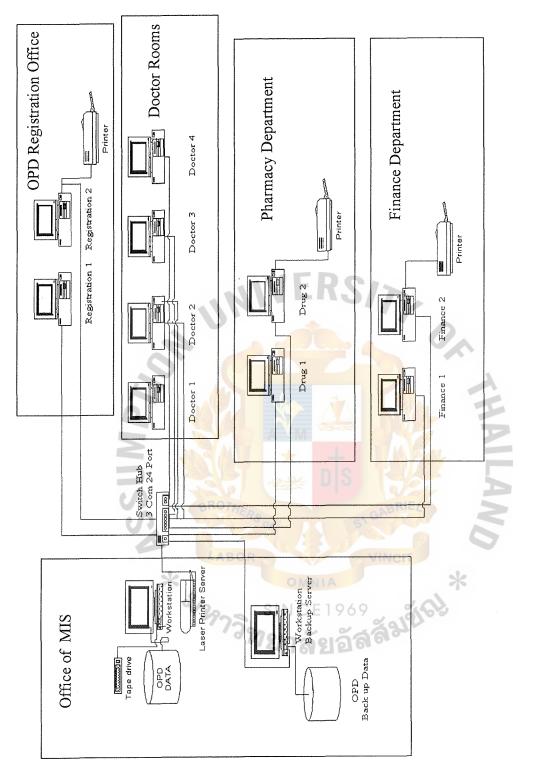


Figure 3.3. Out Patient Department Network.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 **Project Implementation Schedule**

The Project plan started on Feb. 1, 2000, can be classified into three main steps as:

- (1) System Analysis
- (2) Detail Analysis and Design
- (3) Implementation

The project has been done according to the project time schedule which is represented in term of Gantt Chart show in the following page.

4.2 Test Plan and Results

4.2.1 Feasibility Study

Study the current system including hardware and overall operation of the related system and user. The investigation of existing problem and user requirement should be done.

4.2.2 System Analysis and Design

The system analysis and design involved study in detail about the current system and doing problem definition by interviewing the related functions and discussing with management. Then, make summary of the existing system, problem and draft proposed system which need to be presented to the user for acceptance.

4.2.3 System Implementation

The prototyping technique is used to develop the system because it would give better communication between users and developers. The developers make the The prototype begins with the first module, which is the patient registration and ends up with the last module which is the preparing of the reports. At the beginning of developing, the users may be involved with refining their requirement, but it should be a reasonable change.

Test the system as being operational which should be developed in conjunction with the design of the system. Testing process will cover not only program testing but also system testing which ensures the project completeness, correctness and reliability the objectives of the system testing are:

- (1) To perform final testing program
- (2) To aim at finding any discordant between the proposed system and existing system.
- (3) To ensure that end users can successfully interact with the system.
- (4) The verify that system components are correctly integrated

4.2.4 System Conversion

Data conversion: the converting files will depend upon at least for installation of the new system.

The existing files are prepared for conversion of the existing file to match the new system. Both existing and new system must be operated concurrently for a certain period of time. Often this parallel operation period coincides with business processing cycles during the interim period. All input transactions are used to update the database that supports both old and new system.

4.2.5 System Maintenance

The computer staff requires to backup all the data on the database server. This is to present the loss or damage of data or any unexpected events. When the system runs slow the computer staff also has to be in charge for tuning the performance. And if necessary, the computer staff should keep in touch with software and hardware vendors for support.





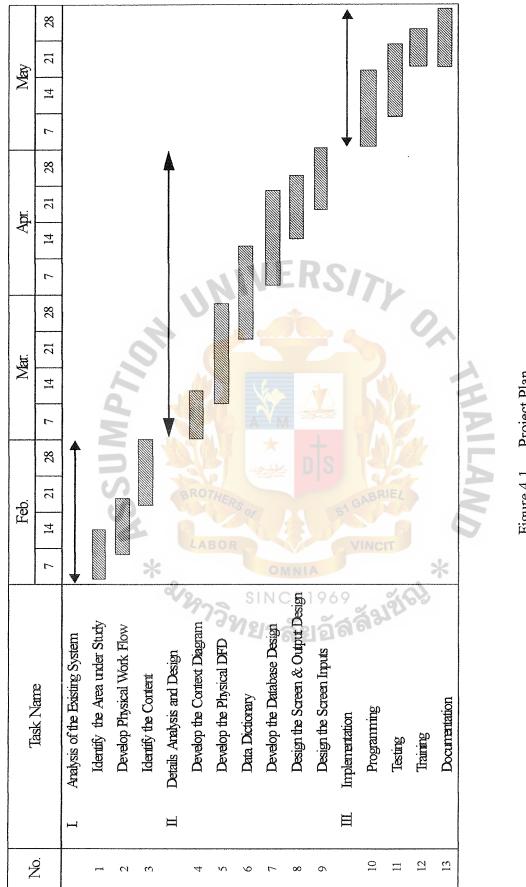


Figure 4.1. Project Plan.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The new system can greatly improve all the parts of the out patient department. The computerized operations can decrease the processing time and present accurate outputs. The data are kept in a computerized filling system, which would be more easily accessed and retrieved. Changing the manual operation into the computerized operation may induce staff to be confused in the first period of installation. After a period of time the staffs can know how to use the new system to work more efficiently and effectively.

The new out patient information system will give more advantages to doctors and nurses to receive the patient information faster than before, so they can take care and start proper treatments earlier. It also maintains filing cards with computer in order to ensure that the data of the patient is systematically maintained. The system can provide the report for top level management's decision.

Table 5.1 shows the operation time on each process of the proposed system compared with the exiting system. It shows that each process of the proposed system performs less time than each process of the existing system which has to operate many work-steps in manual system. Therefore, it can be concluded that the proposed system is more efficient and effective than the existing system.

Process	The Existing System	The Proposed System
Keeping patient information and issuing patient Id card	20 minutes	10 minutes
Searching patient record	15 minutes	7 minutes
Searching OPD card	15 minutes	7 minutes
Sending the doctor prescription order to pharmacy department	15 minutes	7 minutes
Sending a copy of prescription to finance department	15 minutes	7 minutes
Total	1 hour 20 minutes	38 minutes

 Table 5.1.
 The Degree of Achievement of the Proposed System.

The operation time for manual system spends more time than computerized system. All patient records are kept in form of document. It is difficult to find and also take more time to search them. Most processes of sending all documents from doctor to pharmacy and financial departments are flowed by nurse-aid. So, it makes the patients wait for a long time. After innovating to computerized system, it will give more advantages to physicians and nurses to receive the patient information faster than before. They can search and get all information on the computer screen, so they can take care and start proper treatment earlier

5.2 **Recommendations**

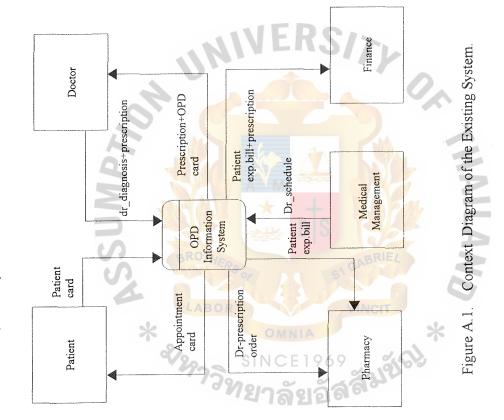
In the future, the computerized system can be operated and developed for all departments in the hospital to improve and increase healthcare service level of hospital into sophisticated system. The efficiency of the future system can be utilized in the optimum if the system can be linked to all others and the data actually can be transferred by on-line completely.

The pharmacy inventory system and financial application are all recommended for further implementation.

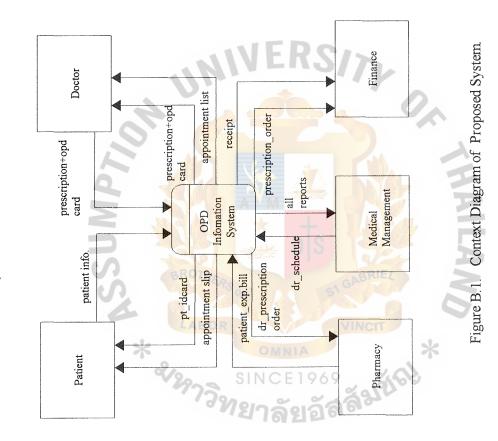
For more advanced technology can be applied to this system. The barcode reader should be implemented as soon as possible to gain positive advantage. Bar codes are a fast, easy and accurate data entry method. The correct use of bar codes can decrease staff time required and increase an organization's efficiency. The data in a barcode is just a reference number or ID data, which the computer uses to look up, associated computer disk record which contains descriptive data and other pertinent information. Patient ID card will attach the barcode. It would be easy for checking their information. The doctor would also have the identity card, which attaches the barcode system. It would be convenient for knowing that doctors are available or not.



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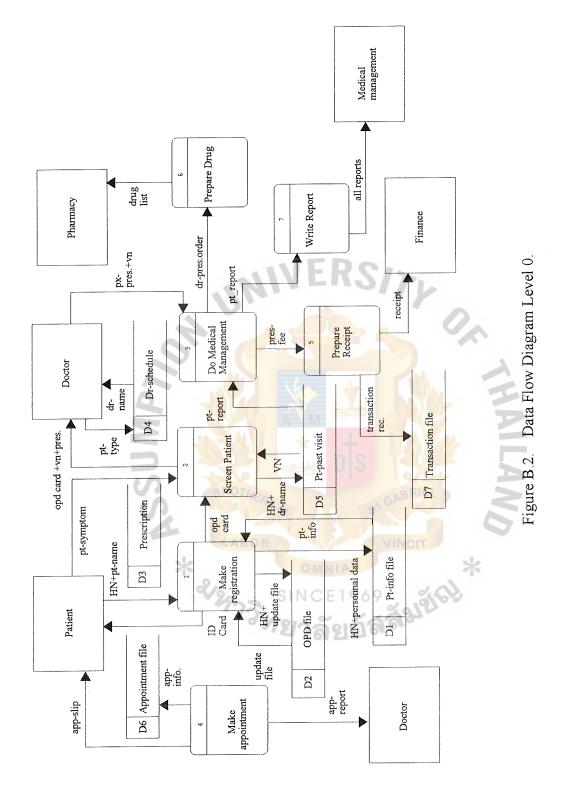






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St. Gabriel's Library



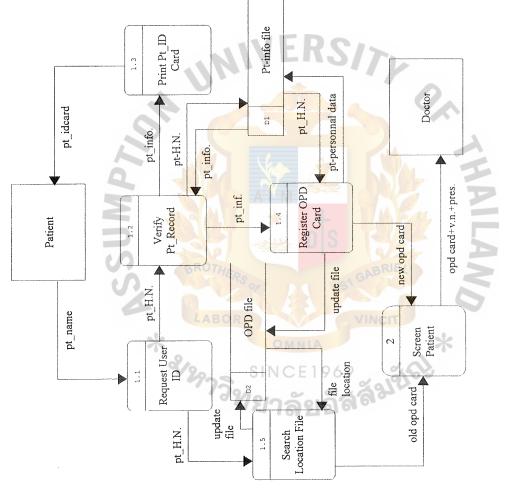
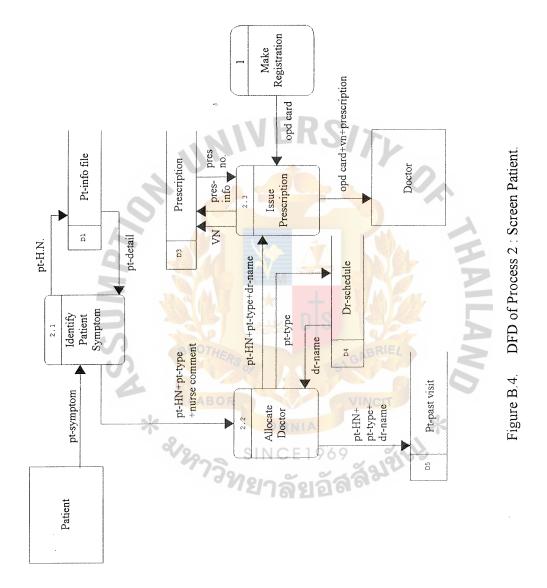
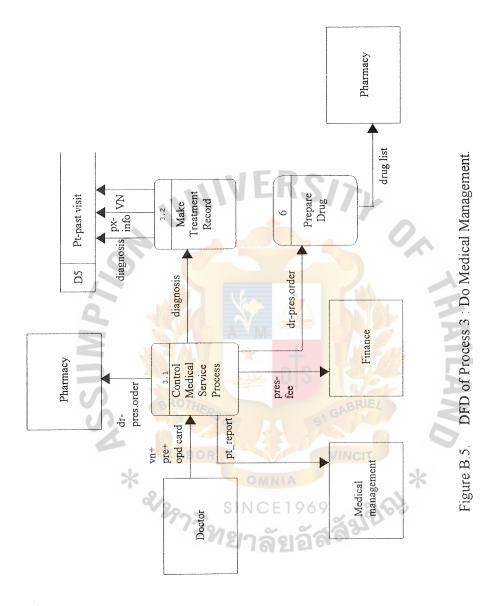
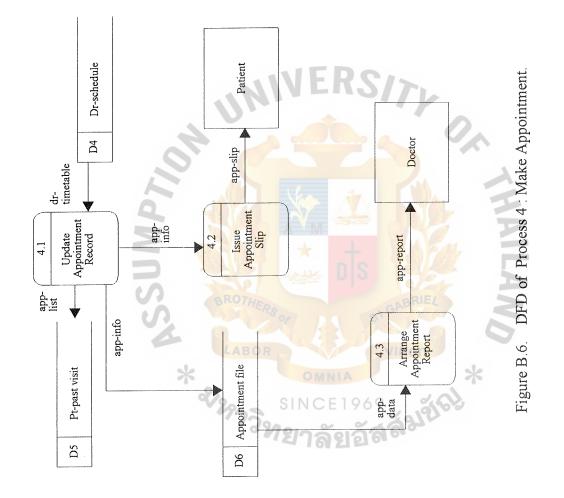
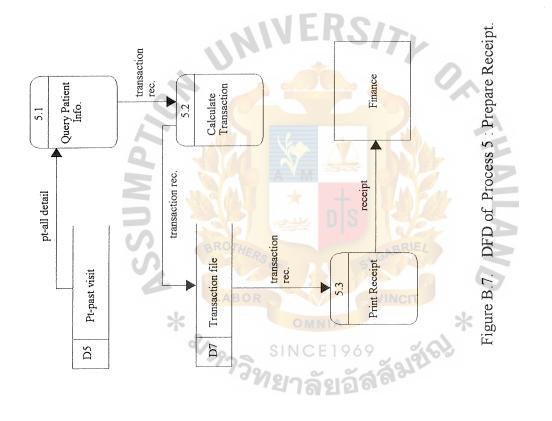


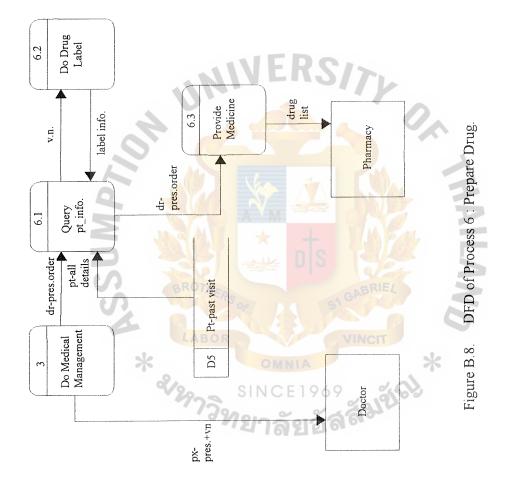
Figure B.3. DFD of Process 1 : Registration.

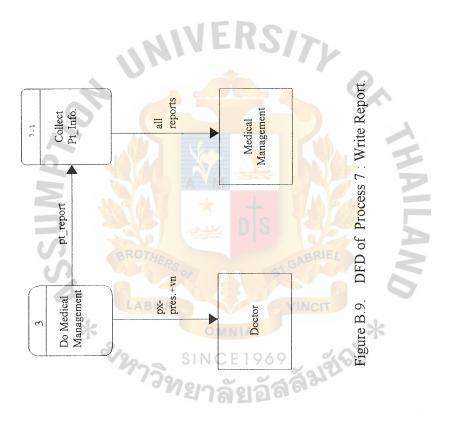












APPENDIX C PROCESS SPECIFICATION BROTHERS BROTHE

PROCESS SPECIFICATION

Allocate doctor	Process
Process No.2.2	
Location:	
Screen Patient (2)	
Input Flows:	
dr-name	
dr-name Output Flows:	
pt-type	
Arrange appointment report	Process
Process No. 4.3	
Location:	
Make appointment (4)	
Input Flows:	
app-data	
Output Flows:	
app-report	
Calculate transaction	Process
Process No.5.2	
Location:	
Prepare receipt (5)	
Input Flows:	
Transaction rec.	

Output Flows:	
transaction rec.	
Collect pt-info.	Process
Process No.7.1	
Location:	
Write report (7)	
Input Flows	
pt_report	
pt_report Output Flows:	
all reports	
Control medical service process	Process
Process .No.3.	
Location:	
Do medical mgt. (3)	
Output Flows:	
dr-pres.order pt_report pres-fee	
dr-pres.order pt_report pres-fee	
pres-fee	
diagnosis	
appointment request	
Do drug label	Process
Description: To create drug label that contains name of drug, how to take	
drug and amount of drug for taking in each time.	

Process No. 6.2

Location:

prepare drug (6)

Input Flows:

v.n.

Output Flows:

label info.

Do medical mgt

Process No. 3

Location:

OPD system (0)

Input Flows:

pt_report

Output Flows:

dr-pres.order

pt_report

pres-fee

Identify patient symptom

*

Process No. 2.1

Location:

Screen Patient (2)

Input Flows:

pt-symptom

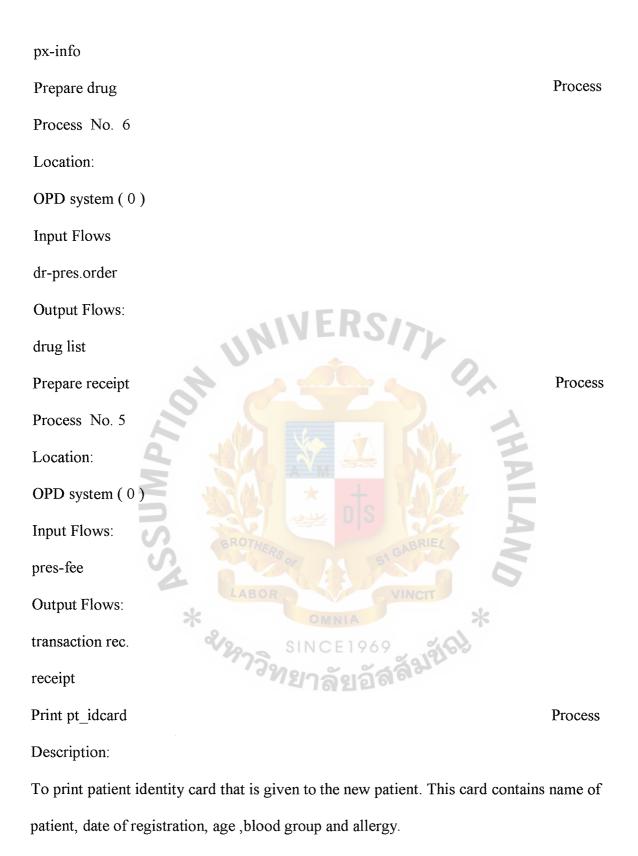
UNIV

Process

Process

pt-detail Output Flows: pt-HN Issue appointment slip Process Process No. 4.2 Location: Make appointment (4) Input Flows: INIV app-info Output Flows: app-slip Issue prescription Process Process .No. 2.3 Screen Patient (2) Input Flows: *& pres no. ลัญชัยไ **Output Flows** VN pres-inf Make appointment Process Process No. 4 Location: OPD system (0)

Output Flows: app-info app-list app-slip app-report Process Make registration Process No. 1 Location: UNIV SITY OPD system (0) Input Flows: update file Output Flows: Id card opd card Process Make treatment record Process No.3.2 * ลัญชัยไ Location: Do medical mgt. (3) Input Flows: Diagnosis Output Flows: VN Diagnosis



Process No. 1.3

Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_info. Output Flows: pt_idcard Print receip Process Process No. 5.3 Location: Prepare receipt (5) Input Flows: transaction rec. Output Flows: Receipt Provide medicine Process Process No. 6.3 * Location: prepare drug (6) Input Flows: dr-pres.order Output Flows: drug list

Query patient info.

Description:

Searching all the patient information for preparing the receipt

Process No. 5.1

Location:

Prepare receipt (5)

Input Flows:

pres-fee

pt-all detail

Output Flows:

transaction rec.

Query pt info.

Description

Searching all patient information for preparing patient's medicine

*

Process No. 6.1

Location:

prepare drug (6)

Input Flows:

dr-pres.order

pt-all detail

label info.

Output Flows:

dr-pres.order

Process

v.n.

Register OPD Card

Description:

To create out patient card

Process No. 1.4

Location:

Make registration (1)

Input Flows:

pt_H.N.

pt_inf.

Output Flows:

update file

pt_personnal data

new opd card

Request user id

Description

To insert user password for security controlling

NIV

Process No. 1

Location:

Make registration (1)

Input Flows:

pt_name

Output Flows:

Process

Process

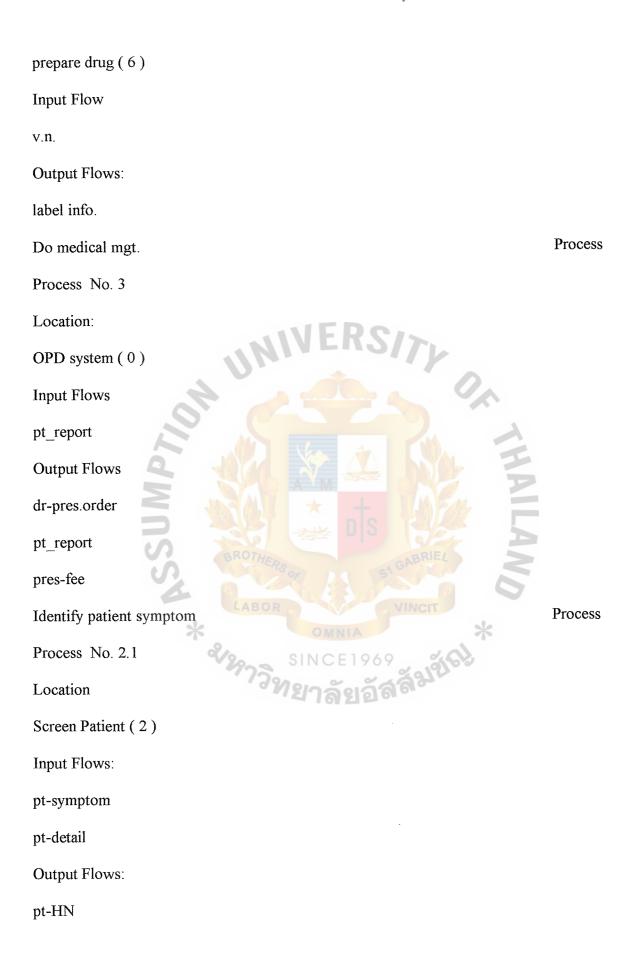
ลัมขัดไ

pt-symptom VN OPD card Output Flows: vn Px Process Search location file Process No. 1.5 RSITY Location Make registration (1) Input Flows pt_H.N. file location Output Flows: update file old opd card Process Update appointment record Process No. 4 321916 Location: Make appointment (4) Input Flows: dr-timetable Output Flows: app-info app-list

Process Verify pt_record Process No. 1. Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_H.N. pt_info UNIVE Output Flows: RSITY Process Write report Process No. 7 Location: OPD system (0)Input Flows: pt_report Output Flows: all reports * Process Calculate transaction Process No. 5.2 Location: Prepare receipt (5) Input Flows: transaction rec Output Flows: transaction rec.

Process Collect pt_info. Process No. 7.1 Location: Write report (7) Input Flows: pt report Output Flows: all reports Control medical service process Process Process No. 3.1 Location Do medical mgt. (3 Output Flows: dr-pres.order pt_report pres-fee * diagnosis appointment request Do drug label Process Description: To create drug label that contains name of drug, how to take drug and amount of drug for taking in each time. Process No. 6.2 Location:

St. Columel's Library



Issue appointment slip Process Process No. 4. Location: Make appointment (4) Input Flows: app-info Output Flows: app-slip UNIV Issue prescription Process Process No. 2.3 Location Screen Patient (2) Input Flows: pres no. Output Flows: V.N. * pres-info Make appointment Process Process No. 4 Location: OPD system (0) Output Flows: app-info app-list

app-slip app-report Make registration Process Process No.1 Location: OPD system (0) Input Flows: update fil UNIV SITY Output Flows: Id card opd card Process Make treatment record Process No. 3.2 Location: Do medical mgt. (3) Input Flows * Diagnosis Output Flows: VN Diagnosis px-inf Prepare drug Process Process No. 6 Location:

OPD system (0)Input Flows: dr-pres.order Output Flows: drug list Prepare receipt Process Process No. 5 Location: UNIV OPD system (0) Input Flows: pres-fee Output Flows: transaction rec. receipt Print pt idcard Process Description: * To print patient identity card that is given to the new patient. This card contains name of patient, date of registration, age, blood group and allergy. Process No. 1.3 Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_info. Output Flows:

pt_idcard Print receipt Process Process No. 5.3 Location: Prepare receipt (5) Input Flows: transaction rec. Output Flows: Receipt Provide medicine Process Process No. 6.3 Location: prepare drug (6) Input Flows: dr-pres.order Output Flows: * drug list Query patient info. Process Description Searching all the patient information for preparing the receipt Process No. 5.1 Location: Prepare receipt (5) Input Flows:

pres-fee

pt-all detail

Output Flows:

transaction rec.

Query pt_info.

Description:

Searching all patient information for preparing patient's medicine

Process No. 6.1

Location:

prepare drug (6)

Input Flows:

dr-pres.order

pt-all detail

label info.

Output Flows:

dr-pres.order

v.n.

Register OPD Card

Description:

To create out patient card

*

Process No. 1.4

Location:

Make registration (1)

Input Flows:

60

Process

Process

pt_H.N. pt_inf. **Output Flows**: update file pt_personnal data new opd card Request user id Process Description To insert user password for security controlling Process No. 1.1 Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_name Output Flows: pt_H.N. * ลัญชัยไ Screen Patient Process Description: To identify patient disease and symptom Process No. 2 Location OPD system (0) Input Flows: pt-symptom

VN opd card Output Flows: vn_Px Search location file Process Process No. 1.5 Location: Make registration (1) SITY Input Flows: pt_H.N. file location Output Flows: update file old opd card Update appointment record Process Process No. 4.1 * Location: 321916) Make appointment (4) Input Flows: dr-timetable Output Flows: app-info app-list Verify pt_record Process

Process No. 6.1 Location: prepare drug (6) Input Flows: dr-pres.order pt-all detail label info. Output Flows: dr-pres.order v.n. Register OPD Card Description: To create out patient card Process No. 1.4 Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_H.N. pt_inf. Output Flows: update file pt personnal data new opd card

Process

UNIVE

SITY

ลัมขัดไ

Request user id

Description

To insert user password for security controlling

UNIV

Process No. 1.1

Location:

Make registration (1)

Input Flows:

pt_name

Output Flows:

pt_H.N.

Screen Patient

Description:

To identify patient disease and symptom

*

Process No. 2

Location

OPD system (0)

Input Flows:

pt-symptom

VN

opd card

Output Flows:

vn_Px

Search location file

Process

Process

Process

ลัญชัยไ

Process No. 1.5 Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows: pt_H.N. file location Output Flows: UNIVI update file SITY old opd card Update appointment record Process Process No. 4.1 Location: Make appointment (4) Input Flows: dr-timetable Output Flows: * ลัญชัย app-info app-list Verify pt_record Process Process No. 1.2 Location: Make registration (1) Input Flows:

pt_H.N.

pt_info.

Output Flows:

pt_H.N..

pt_inf.

Write report

Process

Process No. 7

Location:

OPD system (0)

Input Flows:

output_report

all report





DATA DICTIONARY

all reports

Description:

The report that are submitted to top level management for decision making.

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Write report (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

Write report (7)

Source: collect pt_info. (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

app-data

Description:

The patient appointment information that includes H.N., DR.name and the

appointment time.

Location:

Make appointment (4)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Arrange appointment report (Process)

app-info

Description:

same as appointment data

Data Flow

*

Data Flow

Location

OPD system (0)

Source: Make appointment (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Make appointment (4)

Source: Update appointment record (Process)

Dest: Issue appointment slip (Process)

Source: Update appointment record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram

app-list

Description:

Daily summary of all appointed patients that is printed and send to each doctor as Reference

Location

OPD system (0)

Source: Make appointment (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram *

Make appointment (4)

Source: Update appointment record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram

app-report

Data Flow

Description:

The appointment report that contains daily appointment report for doctor.

Location

OPD system (0)

Source: Make appointment (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

Make appointment (4)

Source: Arrange appointment report (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram *

appointment request

Description:

The note which consists of the details of appointment requested by the doctor, used for

printing the appointment slip sending to the patient

Location:

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Control medical service process (Process)

*

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

app-slip

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Make appointment (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Make appointment (4)

Source: Issue appointment slip (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

Data Flow

Diagnosis

Description:

The name of patient's disease that is indicated by the doctor.

Location:

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Control medical service process (Process)

Dest: Make treatment record (Process)

Source: Make treatment record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

dr-name

Description:

The name of doctor who works at OPD in current time.

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram

Dest: *** Not on Diagram *

Screen Patient (2)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: allocate doctor (Process)

dr-pres.order

Data Flow

Description:

The formal form of prescription that is printed for the doctor to fill up all treatment.

Location:

Data Flow

Source: Control medical service process (Process) Dest: *** Not on Diagram *** prepare drug (6) Source: query pt info. (Process) Dest: provide medicine (Process) OPD system (0)Source: Do medical mgt. (Process) Dest: Prepare drug (Process) Data Flow dr-timetable Description: The information about work time of doctors. Location: Make appointment (4) Source: *** Not on Diagram *** Dest: Update appointment record (Process) drug list Data Flow * Description: The list of drug that doctor writes after making diagnosis of the patien Location: OPD system (0)Source: Prepare drug (Process) Dest: *** Not on Diagram *** prepare drug (6) Source: provide medicine (Process)

Source: *** Not on Diagram **

Dest: query pt_info. (Process)

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Control medical service process (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

prepare drug (6)

Source: query pt_info. (Process)

Dest: provide medicine (Process)

OPD system (0)

Source: Do medical mgt. (Process)

Dest: Prepare drug (Process)

dr-timetable

Description:

The information about work time of doctors.

Location:

Make appointment (4)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Update appointment record (Process)

drug list

Data Flow

Data Flow

Description:

The list of drug that doctor writes after making diagnosis of the patien

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Prepare drug (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

prepare drug (6)

Source: provide medicine (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

file location

Description:

The location of patient record or OPD card

Location

Make registration (1)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Search location file (Process)

Id card

Description:

The identity card is issued by registration department that patient must keep one as

reference when visiting hospital every time.

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Make registration (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

label info.

Data Flow

Data Flow

Data Flow

Description:

label of drug that contains patient name, drug name, and describe the way to take

medicine.

Location

prepare drug (6)

Source: do drug label (Process)

Dest: query pt_info. (Process)

new opd card

Description

The out patient medical record or OPD. Card of new patient.

Location:

Make registration (1)

Source: Register opd card (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

old opd card

Description:

The out patient medical record or OPD card of existing patient.

*

Location:

Make registration (1)

Source: Search location file (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

opd card

Data Flow

Description:

The card that contains patient H.N., name, doctor's diagnosis and doctor's drug comment.

Data Flow

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Make registration (Process)

Dest: Screen Patient (Process)

pres no.

Data Flow

Data Flow

*

Description:

The formal form of prescription that contains the patient's hospital number card is

printed for the doctor to fill up all treatment.

Location:

Screen Patient (2)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: issue prescription (Process)

pres-fee

Description:

The amount of money determined by the pharmacy for medical charged

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Do medical mgt. (Process)

Dest: Prepare receipt (Process)

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Control medical service process (Process)

*

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Prepare receipt (5)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Query patient info. (Process)

pres-info

Description:

The formal form of prescription that is printed for the doctor to fill up all treatment.

Location

Screen Patient (2)

Source: issue prescription (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

pt-all detail

Description

Detail of patient includes the patient's hospital number, visit number and the doctor name.

Location:

Prepare receipt (5)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Query patient info. (Process)

prepare drug (6)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: query pt info. (Process)

pt-detail

Data Flow

Description:

The detail that contains H.N., doctor's name .v.n. and patient report.

Data Flow

Location:

Screen Patient (2)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: identify patient symptom (Process)

pt-HN

Data Flow

Data Flow

Description:

The hospital number of the patient who visits the hospital as reference number of all

patient for hospital.

Location:

Screen Patient (2)

Source: identify patient symptom (Process)

*

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

pt-symptom

Description:

The symptom of the patient.

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram **

Dest: Screen Patient (Process)

Screen Patient (2)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: identify patient symptom (Process)

pt_H.N.

Description:

The hospital number of patient that is unique. same as pt-H.N.

Location

Make registration (1)

Source: Request user id (Process)

Dest: Verify pt_record (Process)

Source: Verify pt_record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Register opd card (Process)

Source: Request user id# (Process)

Dest: Search location file (Process)

*

pt idcard

Description:

An identification card that is given to patients after they newly register.

Location

Make registration (1)

Source: Print pt_idcard (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

pt_inf.

Data Flow

Data Flow

Description

Patient information needed to key in when register new patient.

Location:

Make registration (1) Source: Verify pt record (Process) Dest: Register opd card (Process) Data Flow pt_info. Description: same as patient information Location: Make registration (1) Source: Verify pt_record (Process) Dest: Print pt_idcard (Process) Source: *** Not on Diagram *** Dest: Verify pt record (Process) Data Flow pt_name Description: The name of patient who comes to register. Location: * Make registration (1)Source: *** Not on Diagram *** Dest: Request user id (Process) pt personnal data Data Flow Description Patient information that is already kept including patient's name and patient's hospital

79

number.

Location:

Make registration (1)

Source: Register opd card (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

pt_report

Location:

Write report (7)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: collect pt_info. (Process)

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Control medical service process (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Do medical mgt. (Process)

Source: Do medical mgt. (Process)

Dest: Write report (Process)

pt-type

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

Screen Patient (2)

Data Flow

Source: allocate doctor (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

px-info

Description:

The information of patient's prescription order

Location:

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Make treatment record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram **

Receipt

Description:

A printed document that is given to the patient in order to show each service item

charged by the hospital.

Location:

Prepare receipt (5)

Source: Print receipt (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram *

OPD system (0)

Source: Prepare receipt (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

transaction rec.

Description:

Record that includes all patient's receipt and payment.

Data Flow

Data Flow

Location

OPD system (0)

Source: Prepare receipt (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Prepare receipt (5)

Source: Query patient info. (Process)

Dest: Calculate transaction (Process)

Source: Calculate transaction (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Print receipt (Process)

update file

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Make registration (Process)

Make registration (1)

Source: Search location file (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Source: Register opd card (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

v.n.

Description:

Data Flow

Visit number of patient who comes to take service in each day.

Location:

prepare drug (6)

Source: query pt info. (Process)

Dest: do drug label (Process)

VN

Description:

visit number of patient in each day

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Screen Patient (Process)

Screen Patient (2)

Source: issue prescription (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Make treatment record (Process) NCE1969

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

vn Px

Data Flow

Data Flow

Description:

Visit number of patient on the prescription order form

Location:

OPD system (0)

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Make registration (Process)

Make registration (1)

Source: Search location file (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Source: Register opd card (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

v.n.

Description

Visit number of patient who comes to take service in each day.

Location:

prepare drug (6)

Source: query pt_info. (Process)

Dest: do drug label (Process)

VN

Description:

Visit number of patient in each day

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: *** Not on Diagram ***

Dest: Screen Patient (Process)

Screen Patient (2)

Data Flow

Source: issue prescription (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Do medical mgt. (3)

Source: Make treatment record (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

vn_Px

Description:

Visit number of patient on the prescription order form

* &

Location:

OPD system (0)

Source: Screen Patient (Process)

Dest: *** Not on Diagram ***

Data Flow

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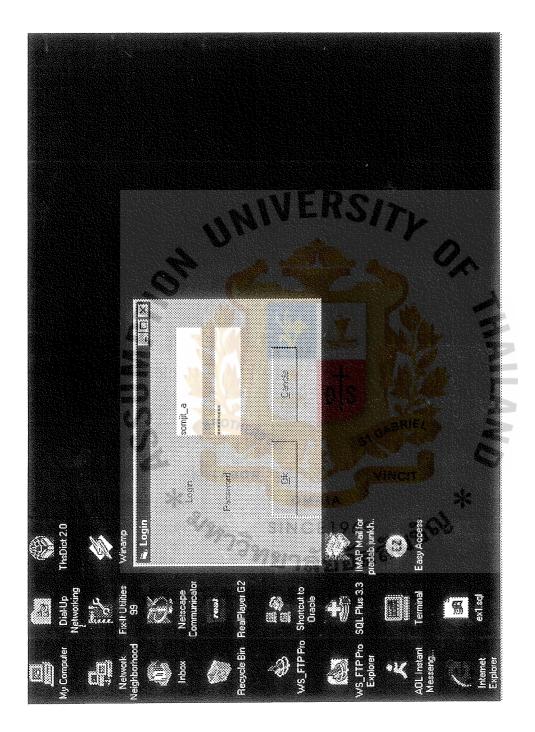


Figure E.1. Admin Logic Screen.

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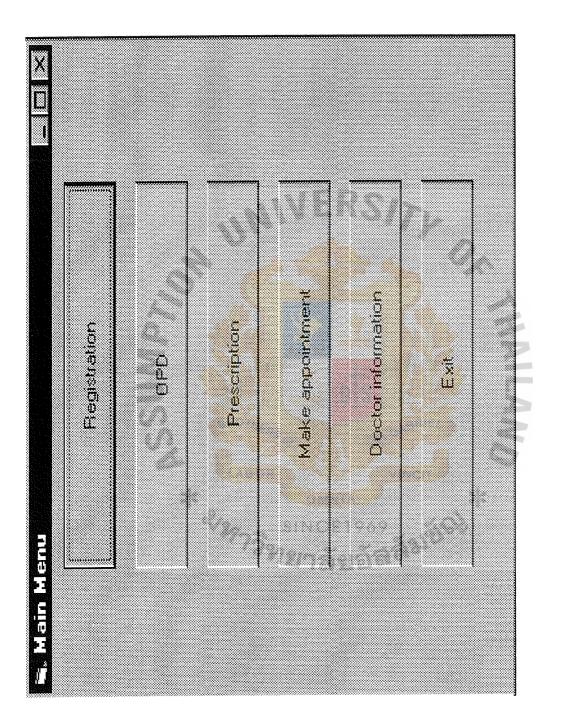


Figure E.2. Main Menu of OPD.

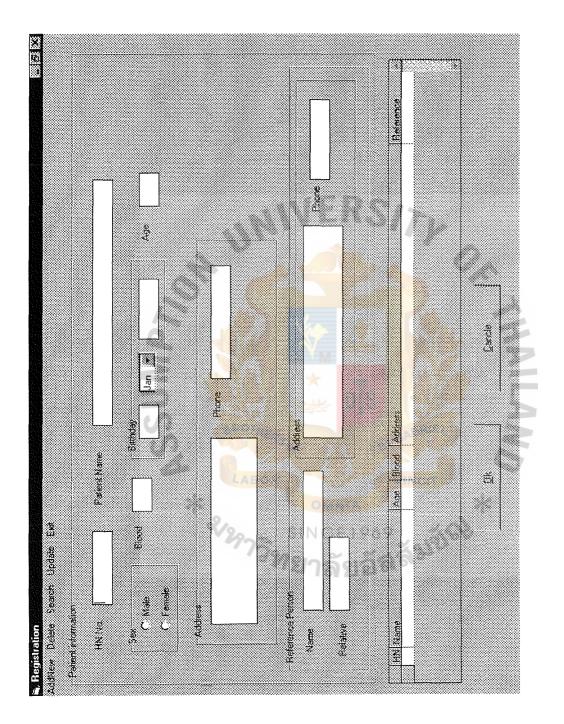
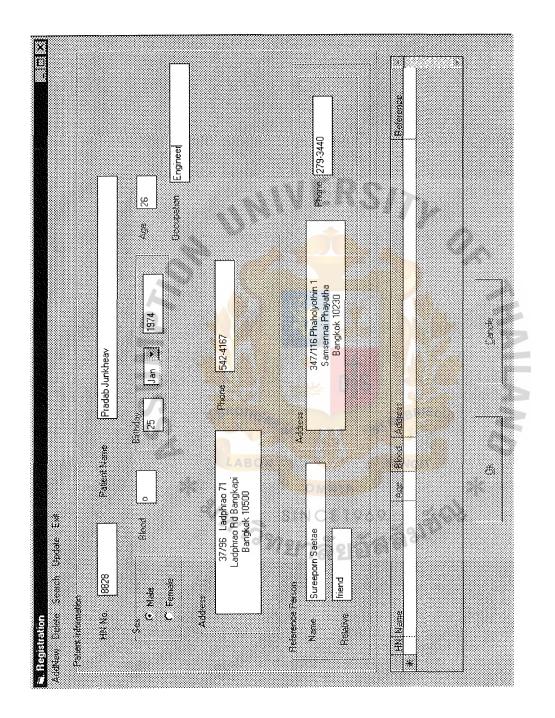
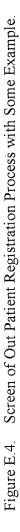


Figure E.3. Screen of Registration.





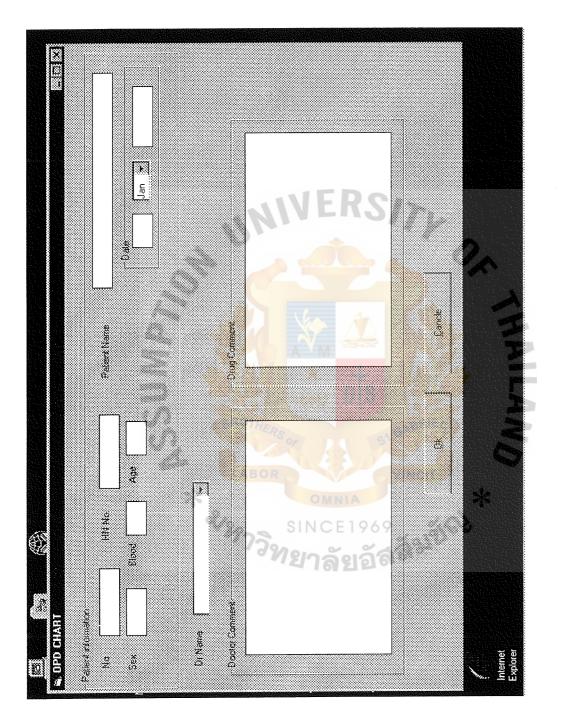


Figure E.5. Screen of OPD Chart.

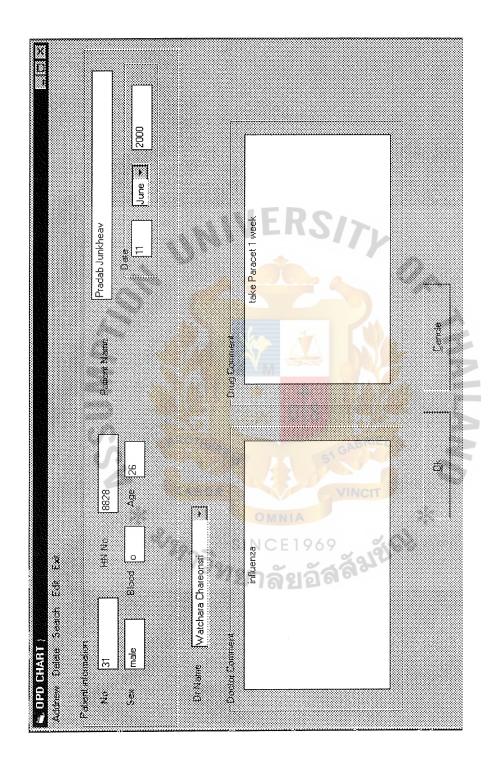


Figure E.6. Screen of OPD Chart with Some Example.

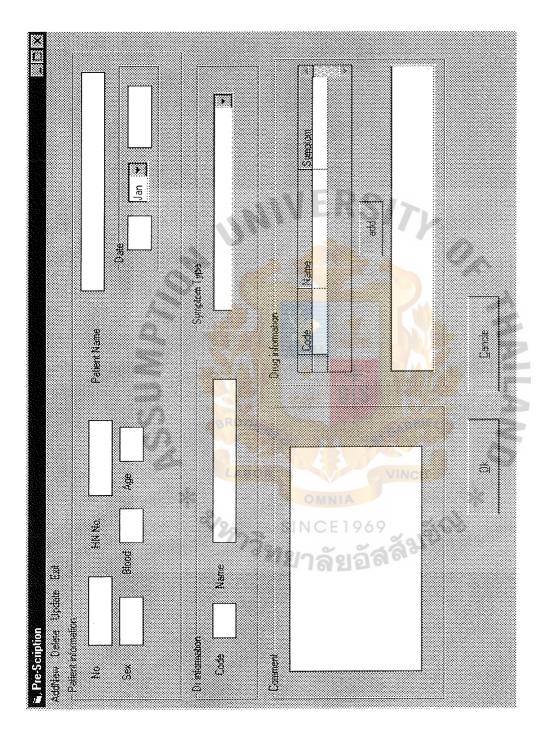


Figure E.7. Screen of Prescription Order.

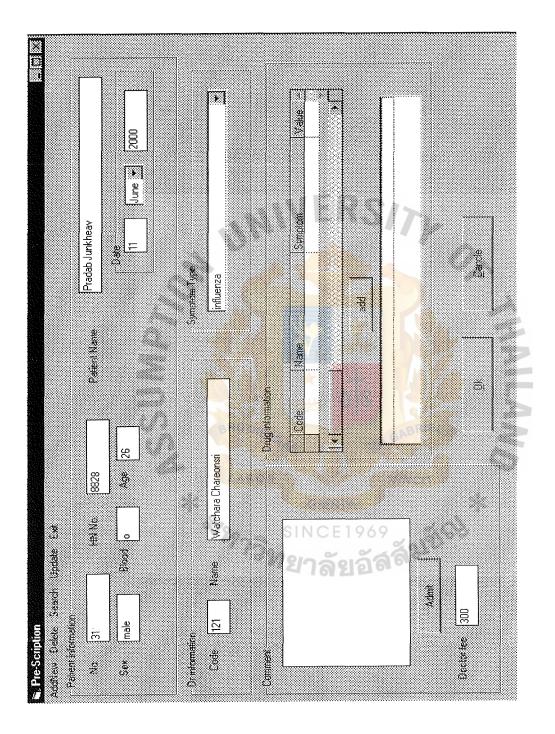


Figure E.8. Screen of Prescription Order with Some Example.

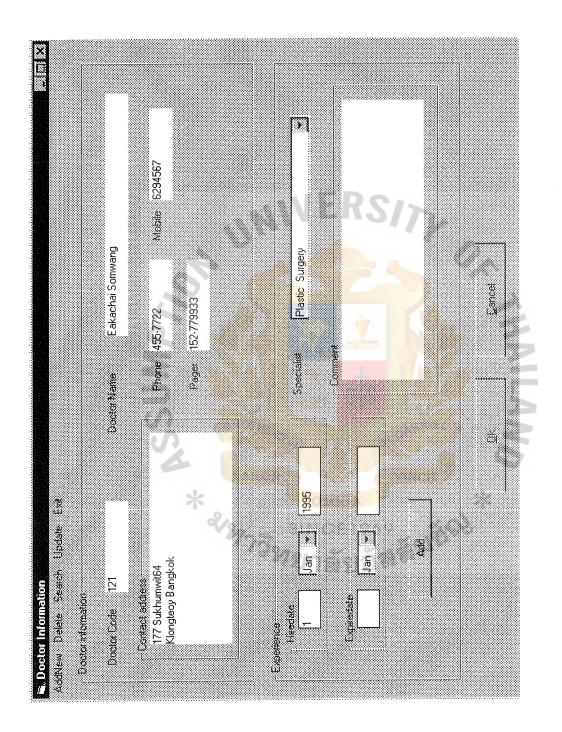
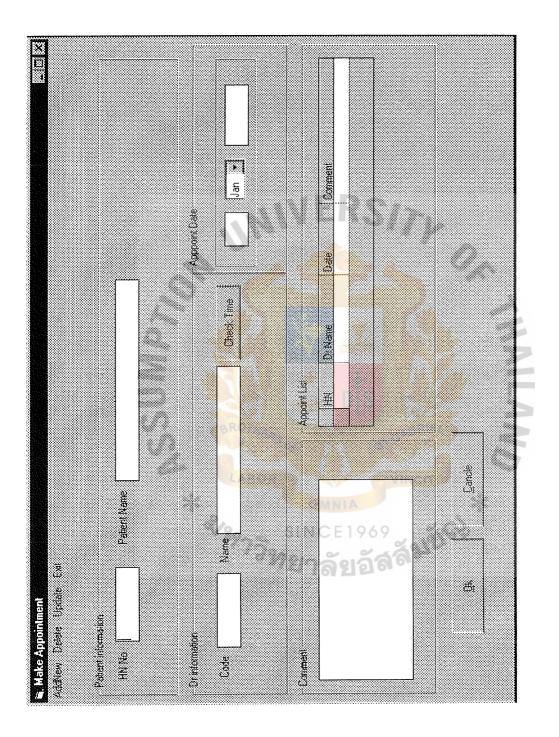


Figure E.9. Screen of Doctor Information.



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Figure E.10. Screen of Making Appointment.

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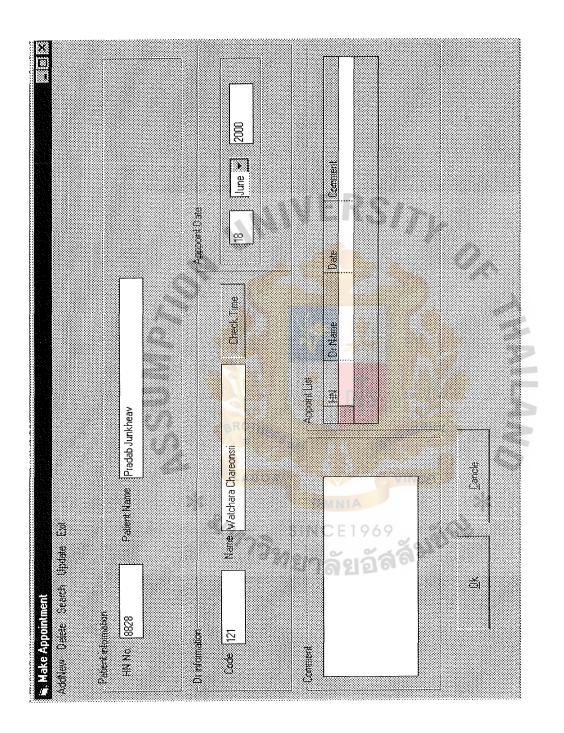
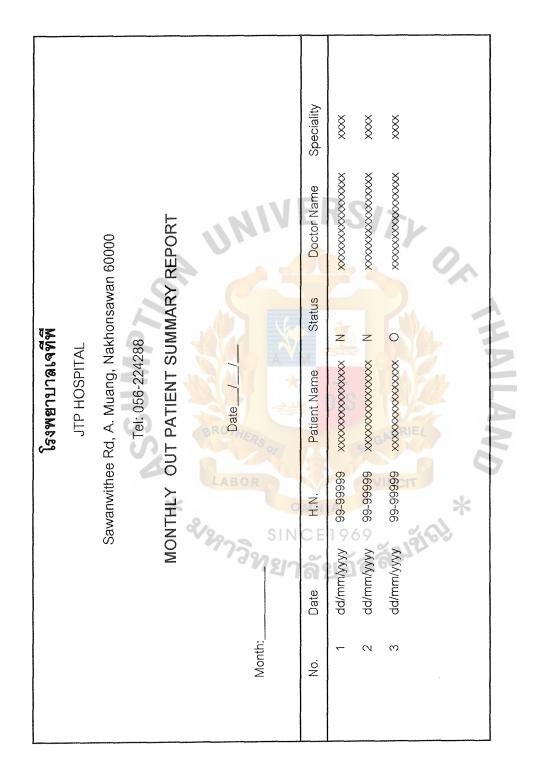
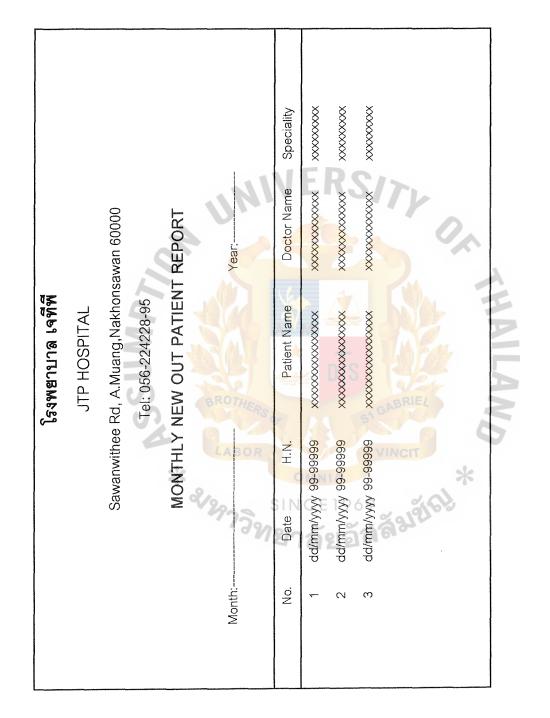


Figure E.11. Screen of Making Appointment with Example.











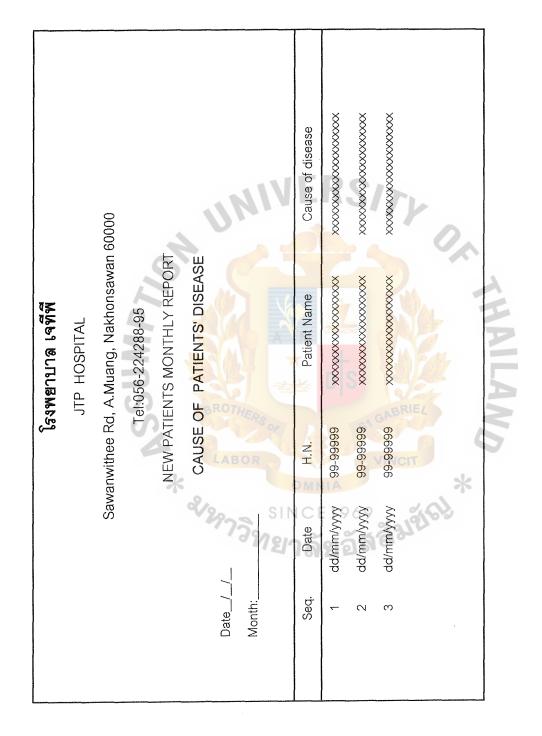


Figure F.3. Patient's Disease Report.

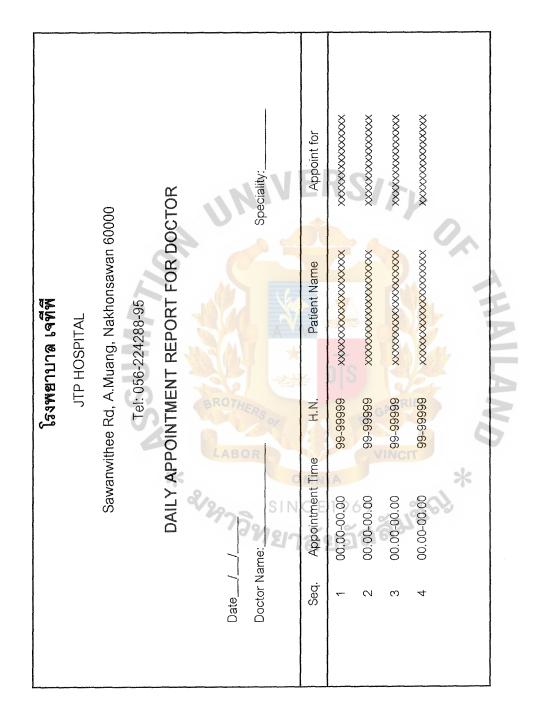


Figure F.4. Daily Appointment Report.

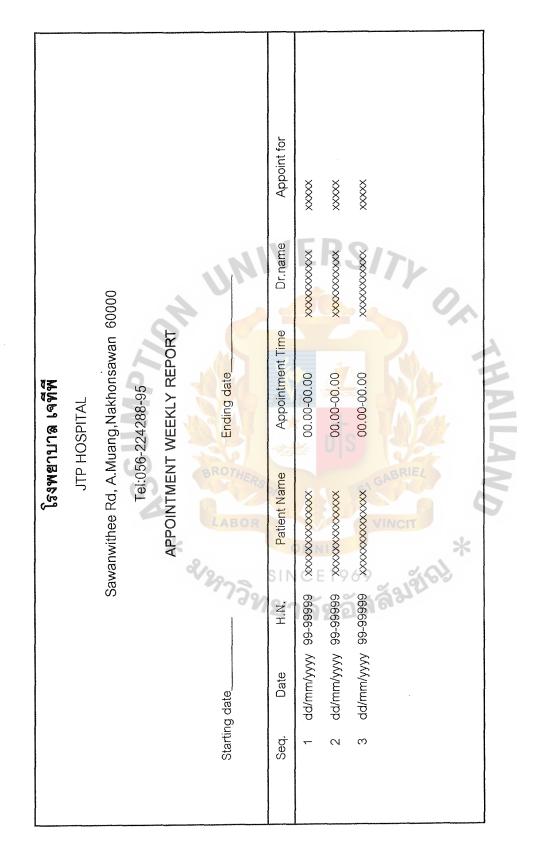


Figure F.5. Weekly Appointment Report.

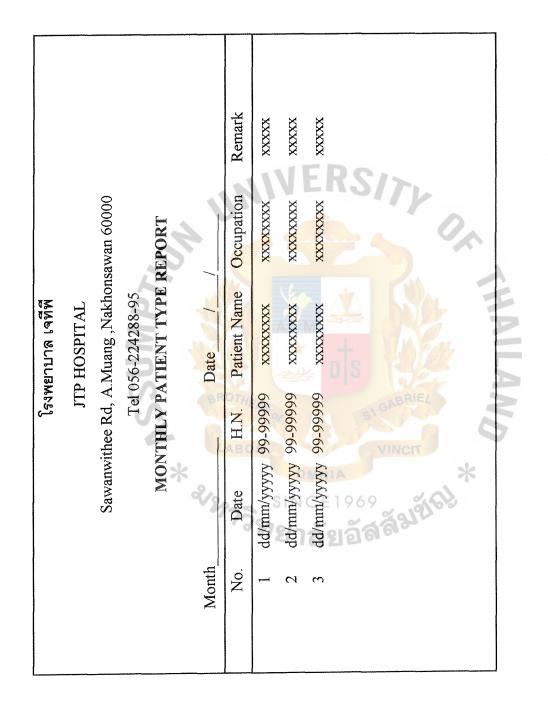


Figure F.6. Monthly Patient Type Report.

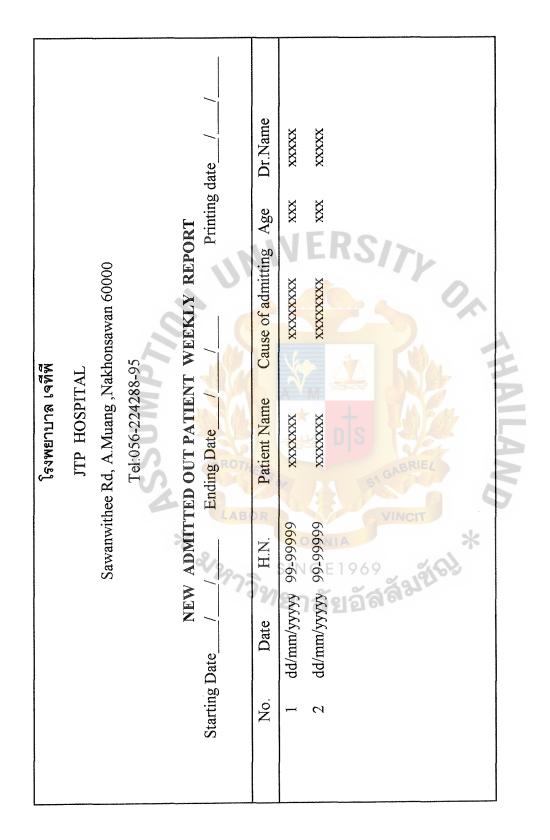


Figure F.7. New Admitted Out Patient Weekly Report.

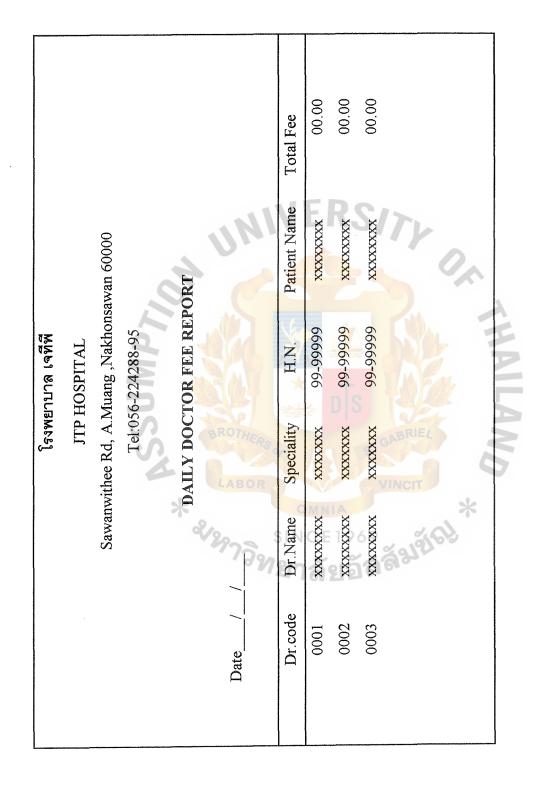


Figure F.8. Daily Doctor Fee Report.

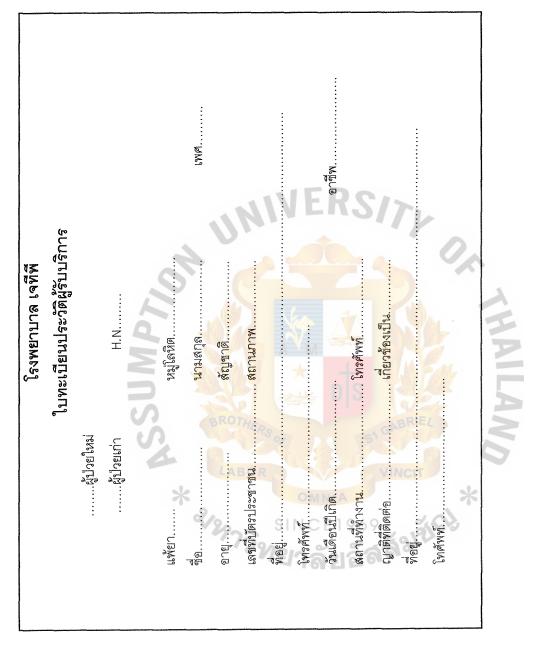
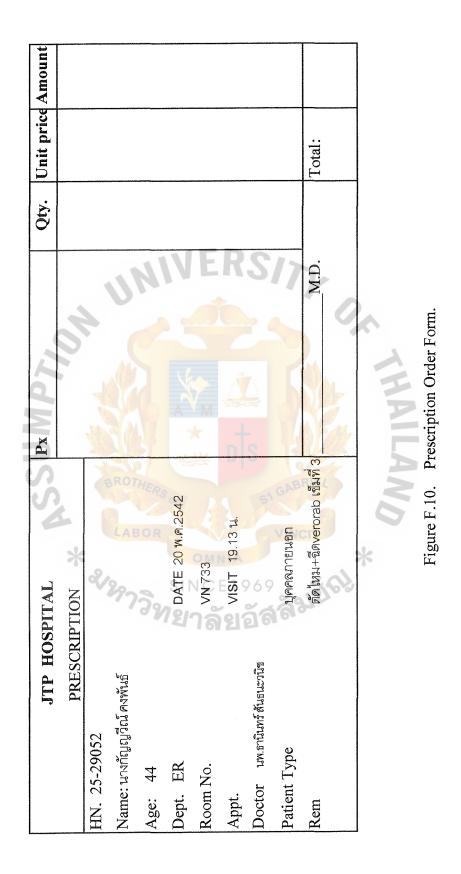


Figure F.9. Registration Form.



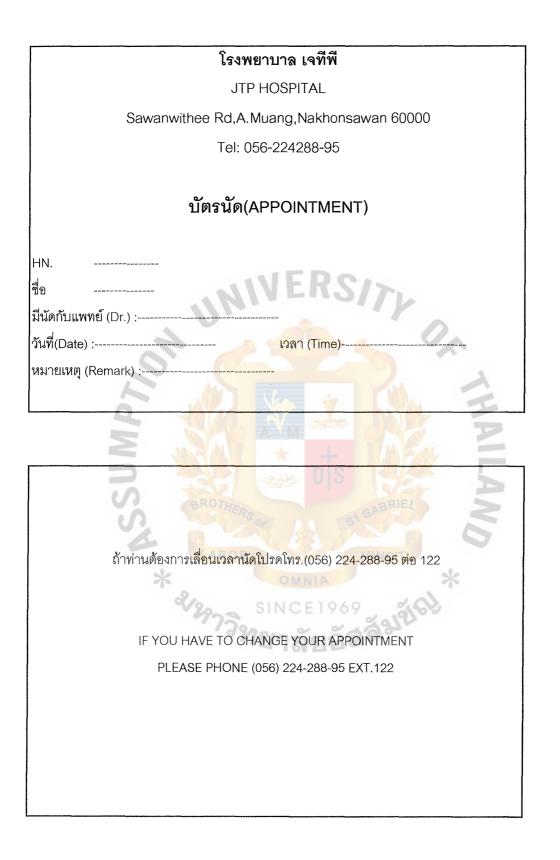
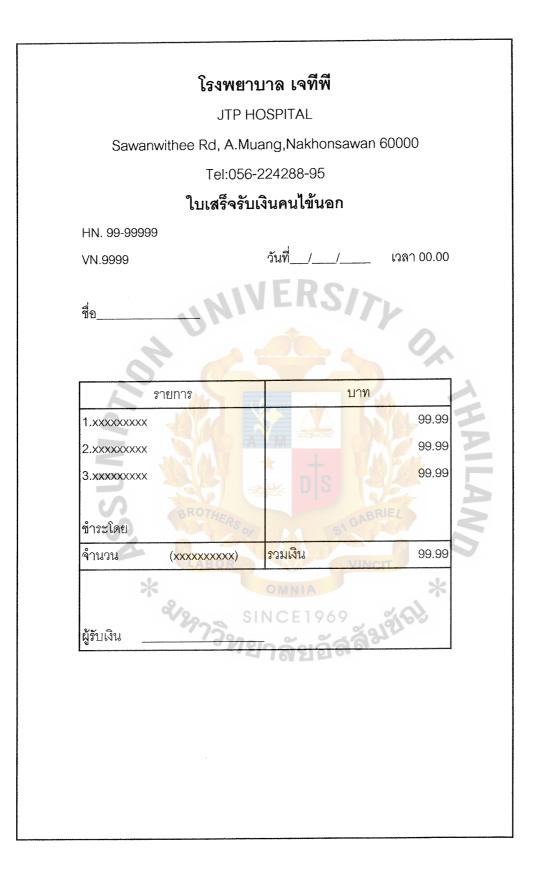
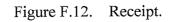


Figure F.11. Appointment Card.





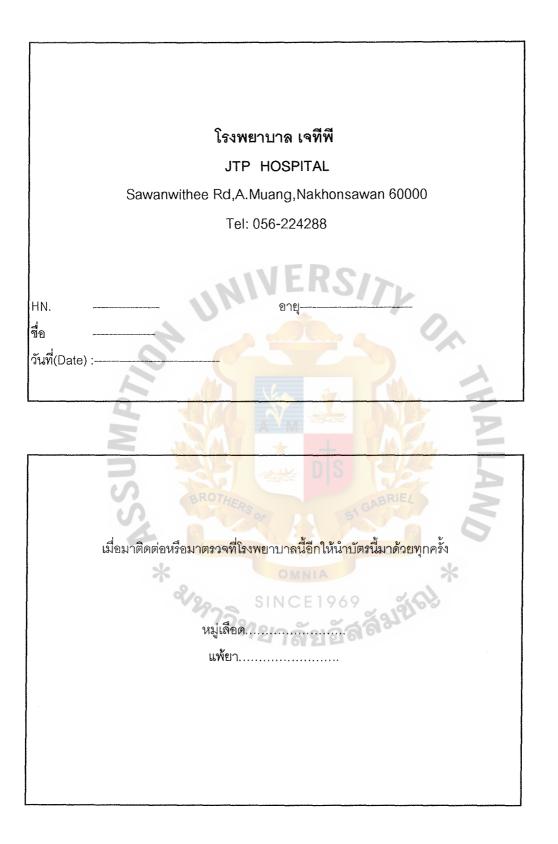


Figure F.13. The Front and Back of Patient ID-Card.

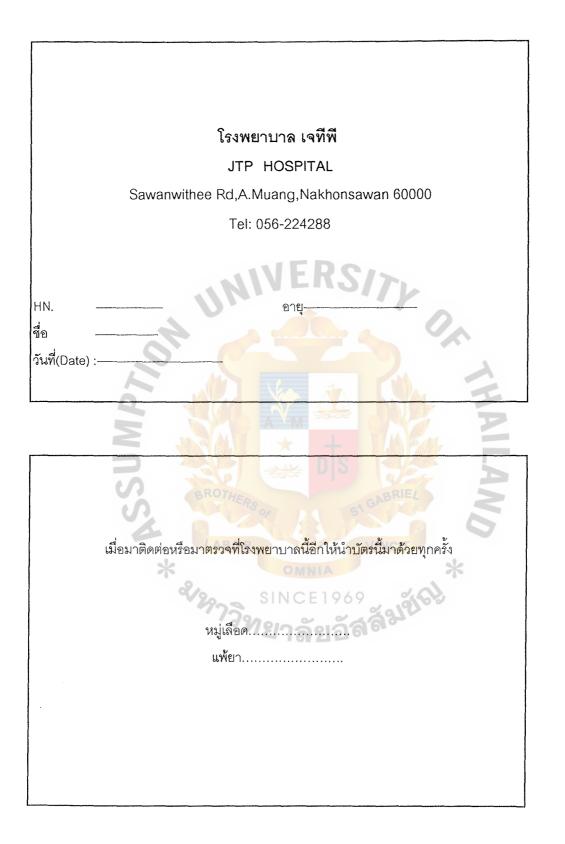


Figure F.13. The Front and Back of Patient ID-Card.

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