MECHANISM FOR PRESCRIBING DRUGS IN HOSPITAL AND IT SUBSTITUTE AVAILABILITY IN THE MEDICAL SHOPS

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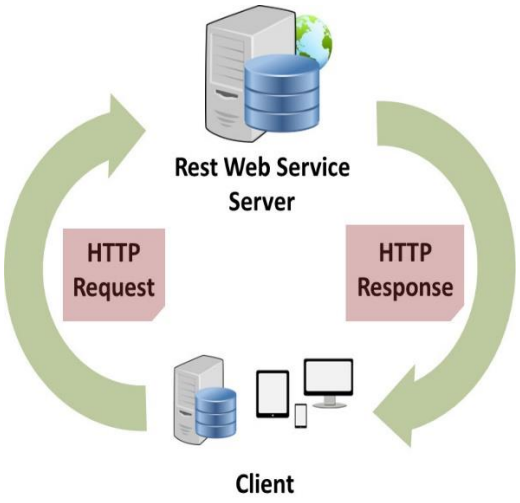
ABSRACT: Every citizen of the country visit a doctor or hospital in his lifetime for different health-related reasons. In order to treat the patient doctors prescribes drug which may be generic or unique which is purchased from a medical shop. It is often seen that patient has to visit several medical shops to fetch the prescribed medicine as he is unaware of different options for a drug salt available to him. This may require linking all brand names for a drug/ or it salt in a database which may be available to the doctor and the user. Simultaneously this database may be linked with availability of such drugs at different medical shops which can be identified by a location.

INTRODUCTION

As the number of users on the World Wide Web increases every day, its use in different areas is also growing. One of the most powerful aspects of the Web is that anybody who has Internet access can browse on the net. This enables sharing the information worldwide. One of the fast growing areas of the Web is distance education. The reason distance education on the Web is getting popular is because it has advantages over other types of distance education programs. It gives much more flexibility to the users. The users can take the courses they registered for at any computer connected to the Internet. They usually have a more flexible time frame to take their classes and their tests. In terms of programming of these sites developers had until recently to use limited range of technology to choose from. These technologies usually involved Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programming, JavaScript, and Microsoft's Active Server Pages. This paper demonstrates that Java servlets and JDBC can be used programming for these sites. This paper discusses this new technology and explains how this technology can be used

in programming in dynamic Web sites. They presents an introduction to Java language, Java servlets and JDBC. It also compares the present technology used in creating dynamic Web sites to the new Java servlet technology. It explains the software used in this study and their configuration. It also describes in detail how this project is done by explaining each servlet and its relation to the database class. Lastly, it describes the database design. Gives the results and conclusion of the study, while suggests the future work.



The Web has a significant impact on all aspects of our society, from business, education, government, entertainment sectors, industry, to our personal lives. The main advantages of adopting the Web for developing software products include no installation costs, automatic upgrade with new features for all users, universal access from any machine connected to the Internet and being independent of the operating system to the user. Moreover, the web applications are distributed through a client/server architecture, with HTTP request/response calls to synchronize the application state. Several successful methods have been demonstrated for medical related concept. This project is designed in HTML for managing medicine records, saving and provides results and location facility. Details are maintained in database using MySQL. PHP is used to perform database related concepts. JavaScript is also used to give actual logic to the system. Apache server is used for transaction related activities. Using this app we can maintain medicine and patient details. It provides the security to maintain patient secrets and by this user can get more advantages to maintain their medicine details**.**

LITERATURE SURVEY

Web services technology and service-oriented architectures are rapidly developing and widely supported. However,

it is fairly difficult for existing web applications to expose functionality as services in a service-oriented architecture, because when web applications were built, they served as monolithic systems. This paper describes a framework called WA2WS, which can be used for constructing web Services from existing web applications. This framework consists of two phases. First, an abstraction phase which consists in extracting UML conceptual schema from a web application using domain ontology. Second, an implementation phase which consists in generating the JAVA code of web service from the UML conceptual schema using mapping rules.

SOA includes some architectural components, such as service providers, service consumers and service repository. All the service usage, such as delivery, acquisition, consumption, composition and so on, is based on this architecture. SOA is an important paradigm that supports service management. It is an architecture evolution, and it affects the software life cycle from the service point of view. SOA is particularly applicable when multiple applications running on varied technologies and platforms have to communicate with each other. This situation necessitates the development of automated reengineering methods for constructing web services out of existing functionalities already offered through web application of organizations today**.**

Many approaches were proposed to revitalize web applications in network environment with service-oriented technology: Eleni and et al. present a general method for constructing wrappers for web-based applications, so that they exchange data with shared semantics such as defined in the XML domain model.

To reverse-engineer the presentation layer of the web application, in order to extract from its behavior, the set of functionalities it currently delivers. The extracted functionalities can then be specified in terms of WSDL web-service specifications, and they can be deployed through proxies accessing the original web server and parsing its responses. A grid services-oriented reengineering approach to create stateful resources from conventional HTML web sites, which applies hierarchical cluster and wrapper techniques to extract and translate web sites resources. It supports services identification and packaging and archives web site evolution into grid services environment by exploiting WRSF. A mechanism to wrap existing CGI-based web sites in web services. These services inherit all features from the sites while can be

enriched with other web service features like UDDI publishing, semantic describing, etc. An integration approach, which consists in exploiting web application interface, and converting HTML responses documents to XML documents.

Wrapper technology is used for extracting appropriate information from HTML documents and translating this information to XML documents, which can be treated later automatically. Propose a framework called H2W, which can be used for constructing web Service wrappers from existing multi-paged web applications. H2W's contribution is mainly for service extraction, rather than for the widely studied problem of data extraction. The described approaches above can be classified according to two criterions: either by the analyzed element in input (interface or source code), or by the generated element at output (wrapper, new web service or other). With the first criterion analyze the interface, i.e., analyses HTML responses documents of HTTP requests and not the source code of the web application. However, analyses the source code (CGI queries) of the web application. With the second criterion which is the generated element at output to generate a wrapper to wrap the web application as a web service. Whereas, generates WSDL specification, which can be exploited to use the web application as a web service. Web applications need to undergo a sequence of preliminary activities to evolve toward web services. In our work, these activities may be conceived as the cascade of two phases: an abstraction phase centered on a preliminary reverse-engineering activity.

RELATED WORK

Now a days most of the people use an internet for all things .So that we have to planned an electronic prescription it will helpful for doctor and patients. To avoid writing of wrong medicine for careless, errors, etc. The electronic prescription is use the information and communication technologies and tools to acquire, examine, re-examine, modify, and electronically transmit prescription information about medical products by legally and professionally qualified and registered healthcare practitioners to registered medical. The main prescribing practice in majority of the world countries-the paper method, offers weakness in the delivery of high quality medical care. In general, unclear abbreviations, drug errors, unclear oral orders, ambiguous orders.

SEGMENTATION:

A.DOCTOR MODULE

The doctor module comes under that above login module. It contains a unique ID and password. If they login with correct user id and password then they insisted into next page for visit their patients list .In create a new account page having Doctor Name, ID, password, confirm password and qualification. After submit that data, new login should create for them. In next page, assign categories namely “list of medicines” and “user access”. In List of medicines describes that detail of medicine such as medicine name and its description. In user access, doctor should first enter the user name after that he enroll the medicine name and its count with timing and description for that user medicine according to their disease.

B.SHOP MODULE

The shop keeper module also comes under that above login module. It contains a unique ID and password. If they login with correct ID and password then they insisted into next page for visit their patients list and doctor prescription for a patient medicine list could be visited .In create a new account page having Shop keeper Name, ID, password, confirm password and qualification. After submit that data, new login should create for them. In next page, we have to segregate the split ups of medicine in shop with two categories such as “list of medicines” and “medicines in shop” .Medicine details should described among the two categories. In “List of medicines” describes that detail of medicine such as medicine name and its description are available in the medical shop must be described. As like as “medicines in shop” have two categories such as “Add medicine to shop” and “medicine list”. In medicine list have three split ups namely medicine name, description and amount. In Add medicine to shop category have three split ups namely medicine name and its amount. If any new medicines are arrived to that medical shop easily updated through that add medicine state. Even amount of medicine also updated.

C.PATIENT MODULE

The user module also comes under that above login module. It contains a unique ID and password. If they login with correct ID and password then they insisted into next page for view that doctor prescription for a patient medicine list could be visited .In create a new account page having User Name, Age, Gender, ID, password, confirm password and qualification. After submit that

data, new login should create for them. It contains two categories one is “shop search” and other one is “shop list”. The shop search mainly used to search a medical shop why because due to unavailability of required medicine in that medical shop then the shop search used to find the nearby medical shop having that required medicine. The shop list used to describe that nearby medical shop available in that place and it’s mainly used to reduce that time for searching process. Easy to analyses in which medical shops such medicines are available.

CONCULSION

This project mainly used for Doctors, Patients and shopkeeper. Why because easy to visit a patient details in their home and how many times that patient visit the doctor with timings and prescription also visible by the patient and his\her care taker also. Even the patient have way to get a medicine availability in particular medical shop status also analyzed by this application. Avoid searching in an emergency situation to find a required medicine availability shop. By this application, the user can save their time for searching to get a medicine from that medical shop.

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