COVID Online Test Results &Vaccination Booking of Hospitals Based Mobile App

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Abstract- The On-line Registration System may well be a framework for connecting various hospitals across the country for Aadhaar and thus the mobile-based on-line registration and appointment system.where the POD check-in/appointment system via the Hospital Management information system has been digitized. The portal makes online appointments with different departments in several hospitals easier with eKYC data from the Aadhaar number. The patient's mobile phone number is checked using the OTP SMS to ensure that the immunization and test results reach the correct patient. The total number of hospitals that appointments are often scheduled on the web with their ministry and that online appointments will be scheduled is indicated in the reports. Detailed reports with information about new and old patients making appointments to this portal is also accessed. Hospitals can come aboard this platform and supply their appointment slots for online patient booking. The system helps hospitals manage their registration and appointment processes with ease and monitor patient flow.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Corona virus/COVID-19 pandemic continues to be taking its terrible toll as we write this. Tests for the presence of antibodies could offer a way for those that can prove COVID-19 immunity to travel back to work. Given the scale of the pandemic and financial fallout, it's plausible that 'COVID-19 antibody test / vaccination certification' (henceforth 'CAT/VC'), if shown to be robust, are in great demand. Bearing in mind the legal and ethical implications of such certification, raised in and our Discussion, we feel that for either the current pandemic or a deadly disease of the future, the concept of certification features an area, particularly when the recipient is employed in healthcare or other key sectors. But what form should certification take A signed or stamped letter is that the centuries-old default, and straightforward to roll out at scale, as long as there's some point-of-test proof of identity. Our approach is based on the view that for such a sensitive and certain high-value certificate, A digital certificate makes the foremost sense, as long because it can be: Privacy-preserving (because as proud because the holder could also be of new-found 'immunity',

personal data are re-purposed in unpredictable ways), (ii) unforgeable, (iii) easy to administer, (iv) easily verifiable while still preserving privacy, (v) scalable to a lot of users, and (vi) cost-effective. Toward this end, we argue not only for the decentralized approach underlying our design and implementation below, but also for its benefits in allowing individuals who are tested to change their minds and quit the scheme, knowing that even cryptographically encoded data are 'orphaned' (no data pointing to it), rendering it meaningless. Also, within the Supplementary Materials, we emphasize the importance of getting strong oversight by an ethics watchdog to form sure best endeavors to avoid unleashing a Pandora's Box of undesirable side-effects. How best to undertake such a challenge Modern Smartphone apps and a number of other other key technologies like public key cryptosystems and immutable block chain records offer some tantalizing prospects for the trail we envisage, if they'll satisfy the above criteria. Below, we glance at the methods by which this might be achieved, assuming a scenario involving testing by a known authority.

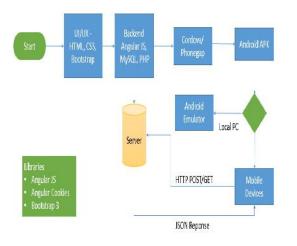
II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Under the current system, as the 2019-20 coronavirus pandemic unfolds, an "immunity passport" related to COVID-19 suggested as a means by which individuals could return to work. Although the quality of antibody testing, vaccine availability and likelihood of achieving COVID-19 immunity continue to be investigated, we discuss issues related to obtaining privacy and tamper-resistant certification of test results and vaccines.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

An invitation to tender is launched to automate the detection of the presence of ships in the given image victimization Deep Learning and Machine Learning Algorithms. we tend to propose a unit of zone along the detection of side vessels, a classification of vessels supported the type and class of vessels. The planned system will not only apply to one vessel but will also be jointly categorized as a warship, an instrumentation vessel, etc.

IV. MODULE DESCRIPTION WITH FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE



This system makes it easy to use for the physicianparent relationship. The doctor can easily diagnose the infant problem of the parent and come up with the solution. The clinic provides up-to-date information on parents concerns with infants. In the life of software development, problem analysis provides a baseline for the design and development phase. The problem is analyzed so that there is sufficient material for designing a new system. Major issues are subdivided into smaller ones once to make them understandable and easy to find solutions. Even within the framework of this project, all tasks are divided and classified.

4.1 Module List

4.1.1 Admin module

- All patient details
- Report of COVID 19
- List of vaccine
- Approve Hospital Login
- List of hospitals
- Booking Details

4.1.2 Hospital module

- Register & Login
- List of patient details
- Request from patient
- Update covid 19 result
- Update vaccination status

4.1.3 Patient module

- ISSN [ONLINE]: 2395-1052
- Register & Login
- Get OTP and verify OTP
- Search covid-19 / vaccination hospital
- Request for covid-19 test / vaccination hospital
- Report of covid test/Vaccination taken

4.2 Core Feautres

MVC is a design model that allows the division of an application into different parts, each with separate responsibilities. Angular JS does not implement MVC in the conventional sense, but rather something more similar to MVVM (Model-View-Model). The Angular JS team describes it as humorous Model View Anything. The deep link allows you to encode the status of the application into the URL for bookmarking. In this case, the application can be restored from the URL in the same state.

V. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The objective of this study is to determine the technical feasibility, in other words the technical requirements of the system. There should be no heavy demand for technical resources for any system developed. As a result, there will be a high demand for available technical resources. This will lead to elevated customer requirements. The system developed must have a modest requirement because only minimal or no changes are necessary to implement this system.

VI. CONCLUSION

We were motivated by the perceived need for a COVID-19 antibody screening or immunization certificate, if it is shown to be biologically robust and consistent with the proposed ethics guidelines. Development of a mobile phone application based on verifiable credentials, distributed storage of public/cryptographic key pairs, and decentralized data verification in confidence. It allowed us to provide a facility that is "just another application" from the point of view of the end user, health professionals, employers, and other relevant authorities thus providing an inviolable record entirely owned by the end-user, and allowing the end-user to selectively reveal only evidence of test results without yielding other personal information and requiring only mobile apps to be downloaded from everyone in the loop. This app and its secure digital certificate thus become a powerful adjunct to traditional paper-based certification without the need for the costly installation of special 'e-ticket reader' hardware: the same mobile phone application is sufficient for the task to be accomplished, regardless of one of the three roles involved.

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