

RESEARCH PAPER ON HEALTH CARE WINDOW APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper is used to illustrate the Healthcare related issues and solving them by the help of internet. The purpose is to provide an easy medium between the patients and the doctors. To make it more convenient in terms of quality and quantity , very efficient and economic platform. In this paper we studied the origin and the idea behind doing this. We have a case study in it ,that helps to know more about it.

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help and received many suggestions that improved my quality of labor .

Keywords:Web , internet consultation, patient and physicians relationship, access to information, user services, internet , anonyms and pseudonyms.

OBJECTIVE

To study why individuals mostly prefer to consult previously unknown doctors on the web portal

1. INTRODUCTION

Internet-based healthcare services offer health informations, including advice from health care providers to individuals in easy way . A newly service of that type is consultation with a experienced doctors. already , these consultations are mainly text-based, using communication by e-mail or by an online servers. When the inquirer and therefore the doctor already know one another e-mails , it's been the most method of communication between them.

1.1 CHALLENGES

Internet based Ask the Doctor services helps users to contact experienced doctors they need never met. In these type of consultations, the inquirer may remain anonymous. We use the term like "Internet doctor " for a doctor's performing consultations on the web with none previous relations with the inquirer. With Internet consultations to a doctor without a pre-existing relations raises number of questions: Why would the individual person consult an online doctor without knowing who will have limited knowledge of the individual's medical problems and social background and who cannot even perform an physical examination ? Can this sort of Internet consultation cause harm? What role will Internet consultations perform in parallel with regular health care services ?

1.2 CASE STUDY

The experiences and advantages of Internet consultations between patients and therefore the doctors weren't widely explored nowadays .during a pioneering study, which was conducted in 1997, Eysenbach [1] analyzed 209 questions sent by e-mail to a university of dermatology hospital. The official researchers found that a majority of the inquirers wanted a second opinions (while only 5% had not seen a physician or doctor before the inquiry), which almost 1 of 5 expressed frustration with their previous patient-physician relationship , 44% of the inquirers asked for themselves, and 30% asked on behalf of a loved one or friend. As possible reasons for why people address asked "unknown" physicians with their questions or problems Eysenbach discusses: frustration ,angry and lack of trust in their own physicians, inadequate information received from their own doctors, coping, irrational hopes, anonymity (which encourages asking embarrassing questions and making it angry), and searching for information on behalf of others. Borowitz et al analyzed 1239 questions e-mailed to a unit for pediatric gastroenterology and located that the bulk of the questions were asked by parents and that they were about the most-common intestinal disorders [2]. Authorised , ethical, and clinical aspects of e-mail consultations are discussed in several papers [1,3-12]. Recently, with 8 years of experiences from an Internet-

based remote medical counseling project by using e-mail are well described by Labiris et al [13]. With regards to consultations with Internet portal doctors, the experiences are primarily derived from analyzing e-mail inquiries received , sometimes situations were like where patients and relations write to physicians "uninvited" (unsolicited e-mail) [1]. within the present paper we studied and learn why individuals mostly chooses to consult an "Ask the Doctor" service on the online .

BACKGROUND

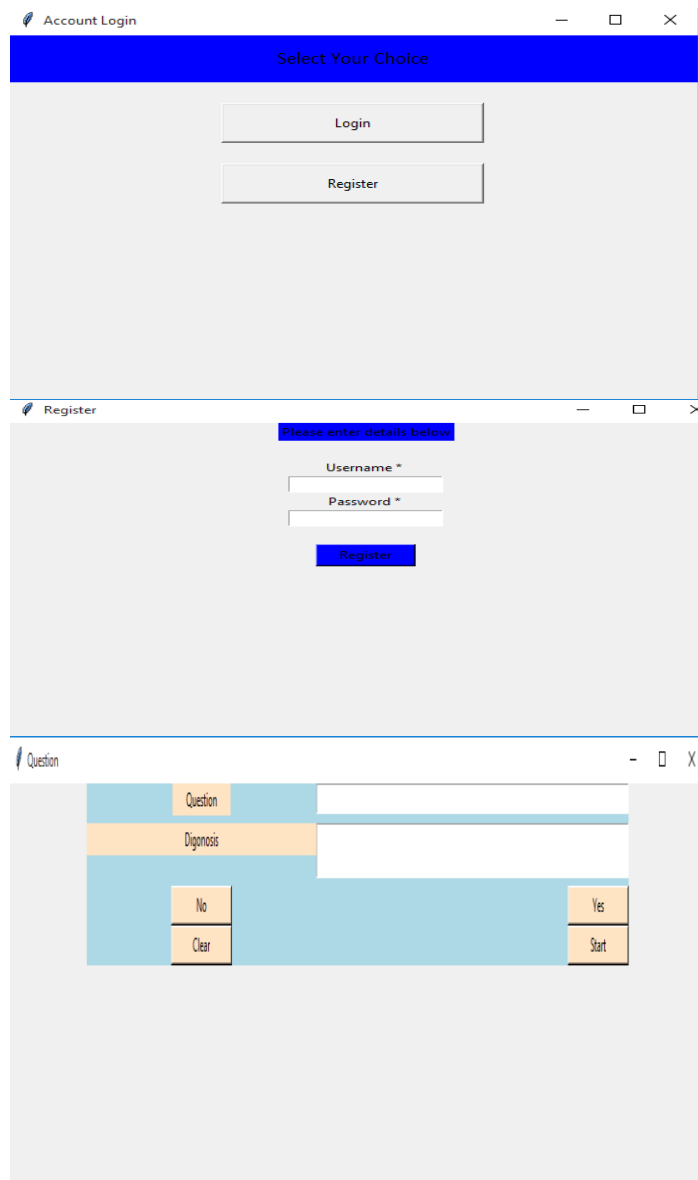
The Swedish in 1998 ,non commercial public healthcare services Infomedica opened a new service named as "Ask the Doctors" on the web . At no charge, anyone with Internet access can use this service to ask questions on there health-related and disease-related matters.

METHODOLOGY

In 1998 , the Swedish noncommercial public healthcare service Infomedica [14] opened an " Ask the Doctor" service on its Internet portal for the betterment of there people. Without spending a single money anyone with Internet access can use this service to ask there problems related to personal health-care and disease-related matters. The inquirer are often anonymous. Any quite medical issues either it are often personal or not , it's addressed with none predefined rules for the inquirer apart from the mandatory input aged group and gender , which is completely done for safety concern . Each question is answered within a week by experienced doctors. Before the solution is published, it's reviewed by a coordinator. the solution is retrieved employing a password. Nonpersonal or essay- 2 type questions are rejected and skilled by a typical answer rather than being answered by an online doctor.

Between 1 November 2001 and 31 January 2002, a survey on internet is conducted of 3622 person , "Ask the Doctors " related service for users , 1036 men (29%) and 2586 (71%) women, participated in it . We

excluded 186 queries from users. The result supported quantitative and qualitative analysis of the answers to the questions asked "Why did you select to ask a questions at Infomedica's 'Ask the Doctor' service , and how it's beneficial for you



The image displays three screenshots of a web application interface. The first screenshot, titled 'Account Login', shows a blue header bar with the text 'Select Your Choice' and two buttons: 'Login' and 'Register'. The second screenshot, titled 'Register', shows a form with fields for 'Username *' and 'Password *', and a 'Register' button. The third screenshot, titled 'Question', shows a table with columns for 'Question', 'Diagnosis', 'No', 'Yes', 'Clear', and 'Start'.

the process by which it is developed. The question in system design is:

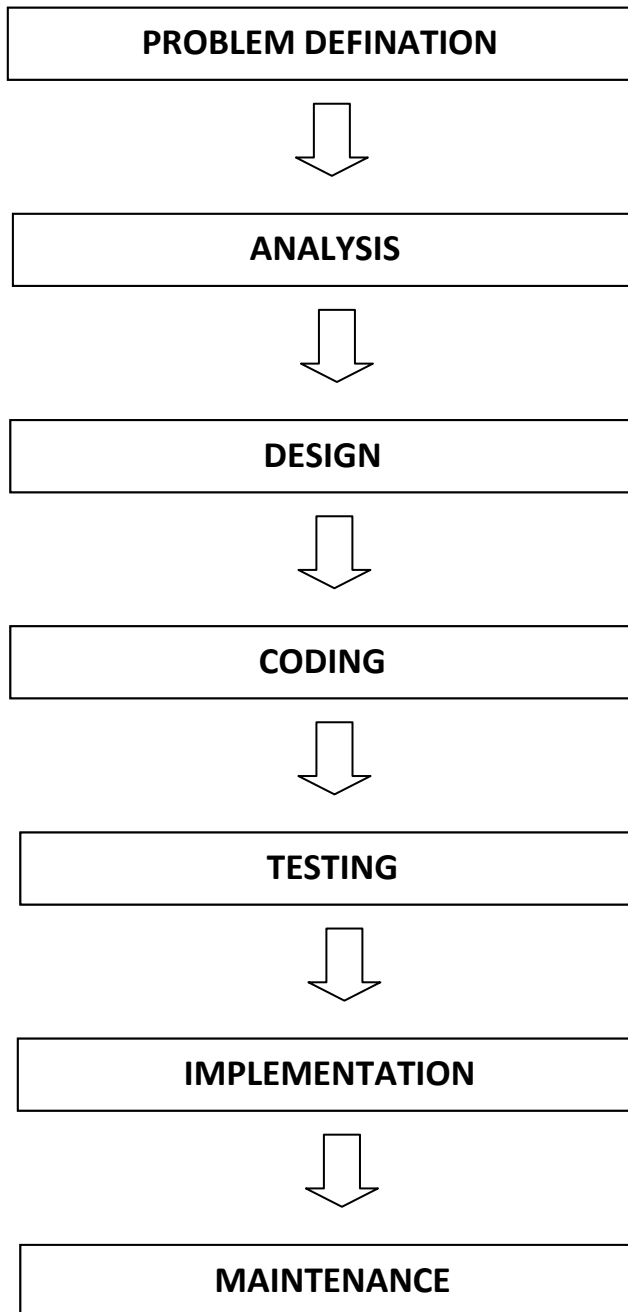
How the problem is to be solved?

A systematic method has to achieve the beneficial results at the end. It involves starting with a vague idea and developing it into a series of steps. The series of steps for successful system design are:

First step is to study the problem completely because we should know the goal. We should see what kind of output we require and what kind of input we give so that we can get desired result. We should see what kind of program should be developed to reach the final goal. Then we write individual programs, which later on joining solve the specified problem. Then we test these programs and make necessary corrections to achieve target of the programs. While designing we had to consider all the requirements of the USERS to make such an interface which makes the communication easy and accurate. The interface is designed to provide the efficient and clear information of each and every detail of application. The waterfall model is a sequential design process, often used in software development processes, in which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards (like a waterfall) through the phases of Conception, Initiation, Analysis, Design, Coding, Testing, Implementation, and Maintenance.

System Design:

System design is the most creative phase of the system development. The term describes a final system and



RESULT

1223 surveys have been done (with response rate of 34%) to get the appropriate result . The participants within the survey conducted 322 (26%) were males and 901 (74%) females . As major reasons behind choosing to consult previously unknown doctors on the

web portal participants shows: convenience (52%), anonymity (36%), "doctors were mostly busy" (21%), difficulty find free time to go to a doctor from there work (16%), difficulty to book a meeting (13%), feeling uncomfortable when seeing a doctor face (9%), sometimes not having the ability to afford a doctors' visit (3%). Further motives elicited through a chemical analysis of free-text answers were: seeking a reconsideration , discontent with previous doctors (not satisfied) and a wish for a primary evaluation of a medical health issues, and asking embarrassing or sensitive questions, seeking information on behalf of relatives or a friends by preferring written language , and (from responses by expatriates, travelers, and others) living distant from regular health care services.

CONCLUSION

We discovered that an online based " Ask the Doctor services" is primarily consulted because it's convenient and straightforward , but it's going to even be of valuable for people with needs that regular and proper health care services haven't been ready to meet.

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