“MED assist”

Under the subject of
PROJECT – II

B. E., Semester –VIII

By

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A Project Report submitted to Gujarat Technological University
In Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering
in Information Technology

Academic Year 2016

Department of Information Technology
G H Patel College of Engineering & Technology
BakrolRoad, Anand

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project work embodied in this report entitled, "MED assist" was carried out. Mr. Shah Kathan Harshad & Mr. Shukla harshul Hareshkumar at G H Patel College of Engineering & Technology for partial fulfillment of B.E. degree to be awarded by Gujarat Technological University. This project work has been carried out under my supervision and is to the satisfaction of department. The students work has been published/accepted for publication.

Guide	Head
Rajvi Parikh	Nikhil Gondaliya
Assistant Professor	Associate Professor

Principal

Dr. Himanshu Soni

Seal of Institute

Acknowledgment

We appreciate the **GTU** for giving us a platform which can transform our idea into a design or any product which can help people in their day to day life.

We thank to our guide **PROF. RAJVI PARIKH** for her valuable guidance & the efforts that she put in each of us. We would not have been able to complete our project without her cooperation, encouragement and immense help.

We are also thankful to other faculty members for their friendly advice and devoted instruction. A report is all-encompassing as this is never the work of one or two people laboring in quiet solitude. It is the product of many hands, and countless hours from many people. Our thanks go to all those who helped us.

Kathan Shah
120110116041

Harshul Shukla
120110116052

Undertaking of Originality of Work

We hereby certify that we are the sole authors of this IDP/UDP project report and that neither any part of this IDP/UDP project report nor the whole of the IDP/UDP Project report has been submitted for a degree by other student(s) to any other University or Institution.

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We declare that this is a true copy of our report, including any final revisions, as approved by our supervisors.

Date :

Place :

Team

Enrolment No	Name	Signature
120110116041	Shah Kathan Harshad	
120110116052	Shukla Harshul Hareshkumar	

MED assist

Submitted By
Shah Kathan Harshad
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Supervised By
Prof. Rajvi Parikh
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Abstract

In this project, our idea is to make an easy life for users. By implementing our idea, we can build transparent system for customers. Nowadays time is more precious than money, time limits must be followed in certain manner.

Medical applications (apps) for smart phones and computers are growing in number and are commonly used in healthcare. In this context, there is a need for a diverse community of app users, medical researchers, and app developers to better understand the app landscape.

Keywords

App -Application -Software -Computer- Mobile health

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

MED assist is a Medical web application.

Our Application is to be developed for purpose to help the person in need. Our Application provides basic Ayurvedic solution for the particular problem related to your health, with the use of home appliances and home remedies person can treat them selves

User can also download books on Ayurveda.

1.2 Need / Motivation

Available applications do not provide Ayurvedic solution for particular problem to user.

No application provides books on Ayurveda to user.

Existing medical Applications are not free and if its free it will charge user for the particular function of the application.

Sometimes solution to problem is not far away but people just don't know about it so we want to build application for free for our users to stay healthy and if they get hurt they can use our application to treat themselves with easily available things

1.3 Summary

Project entitled "**MED assist**" is an automated system for providing the solution related to human health. Application provides basic Ayurvedic solution for the particular problem with the use of home remedies person can treat themselves.

Users can download ayurvedic books

IT will be developed as a web application using asp.net.

1.4 Literature survey

Journal Detail:

Ayurvedic Interventions for Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review: Summary

Overview

The objective of this evidence report was to conduct a search of the published literature on the use of Ayurvedic medicine/therapies for the treatment of health conditions and, on the basis of that search, to choose either a condition or a modality for a comprehensive review. A broad search of Ayurvedic medicine/therapies showed that there was sufficient literature to support a systematic review of the use of Ayurvedic therapies for the treatment of diabetes. Diabetes is a common illness, and many traditional medical systems have developed strategies to treat this condition. The Ayurvedic therapy most commonly used to treat diabetes was herbal therapy, which therefore became the primary focus of this review. A small number of studies looking at diet therapy were also found.

Empirical evidence of efficacy for the Ayurvedic treatment of diabetes would be helpful to health care providers managing diabetic patients and would be useful in identifying areas for future research. The specific questions addressed in this project were:

1. What Ayurvedic therapies have been reported in the literature, for which conditions/body systems, and using what kinds of research designs?
2. What is the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicine/therapies for the treatment of diabetes?

Reporting the Evidence

An initial broad search of the literature found 2,565 titles, of which 1,214 were judged to represent Ayurvedic therapies that were neither veterinary nor agricultural in nature and thus potentially relevant to our review. To answer our first research question, these 1,214 titles were screened for subject, language, body system/disease state, study population, and study design. To answer our second research question, we further assessed the potentially relevant articles, including literature received from India. Fifty-four articles containing the results of 62 human clinical studies using Ayurvedic therapy for diabetes were identified. These studies were analyzed in detail to determine if evidence existed regarding the efficacy of Ayurvedic therapy for diabetes.

Methodology

A panel of technical experts representing diverse disciplines was established to advise us throughout the course of our research. A number of databases were searched: MEDLINE®, HealthSTAR, EMBASE®, Allied and Complementary Medicine[TM], MANTIS[TM], BIOSIS Previews®, CAB HEALTH, and CINAHL®. We used the MeSH terms "Ayurveda" or "Ayurvedic" combined with the botanical names of 16 herbs commonly used in Ayurvedic treatment. In addition, a strategy was developed to identify and retrieve literature from India. This involved using an abstracting service in India to identify potentially relevant literature.

There was no language restriction in the Western literature search. The Indian search was limited to studies published in English because we could not read studies in other languages and did not have the resources to have them translated. Additional articles were identified from supplemental searches that focused on the Ayurvedic herbs most often used for diabetes, on review articles, and on citations of articles. All titles, abstracts, and articles were reviewed by two reviewers, and all disagreements were resolved by consensus.

Data were collected using screening forms that we developed for this purpose. We analyzed the data regarding the general characteristics of the Ayurveda literature and used this information to select a topic for a focused review.

We then conducted a focused literature review using the articles we had identified from the Western literature and abstracts of articles published in India. We selected all articles identified as studying Ayurvedic therapies for diabetes in either the initial or the focused search. We identified 54 articles containing the results of 62 studies in this manner. Because of the heterogeneity of these studies, a meta-analysis was not possible. Approximately one-third of the studies were subjected to further analysis in which we calculated a common effect statistic. We also conducted a qualitative analysis on these studies.

Findings

The most common conditions or body systems for which studies of Ayurvedic therapies have been published are:

1.4 Diabetes mellitus.

1.5 Liver/hepatitis.

1.6 Infectious diseases.

1.7 Hypercholesterolemia.

1.8 Central nervous system disorders (dementia/depression).

1.9 Cardiovascular diseases.

2 The Ayurvedic therapy that was the most common subject of published studies was herbal therapy. Almost no studies were found on any other Ayurvedic modalities.

3 No studies were found that tested Ayurveda as a whole system or that tested multiple modalities for the same disease state at the same time.

4 A significant body of literature in English exists in India; it can be identified, and a large portion of the studies can be obtained with effort. However, even after extensive efforts, a handful of English-language studies in India could not be found. Studies in non-English languages also exist but were not reviewed.

5 Significant heterogeneity exists in the studies identified. More than 45 single herbs or combination herbal therapies were tested. The study designs likewise were varied. The 54 articles reported the results of 62 studies. Of these, 7 were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), and 10 were controlled clinical trials (CCTs). There were 38 case series, the most frequently used clinical design, and 7 cohort studies.

6 The most common single herbs studied were *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Coccinia indica*, fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*), and *Eugenia jambolana*. A number of herbal formulas were tested, but Ayush-82 and D-400 were the two most often studied.

7 There is evidence to suggest that the single herbs *Coccinia indica*, holy basil, fenugreek, and *Gymnema sylvestre* and the herbal formulas Ayush-82 and D-400 have a glucose- lowering effect and deserve further study. Evidence of effectiveness of several other herbs is less extensive (*C. tamala*, *Eugenia jambolana*, and *Momordica charantia*).

Future Research

Our review has identified a number of interesting areas for future research. Basic scientific studies of Ayurvedic medicine have not been rigorously pursued. There are currently few RCTs and CCTs in the literature, which hinders the assessment of efficacy. Future trials need to enroll an adequate number of subjects. Interventions should be compared to placebo preparations, and care should be taken to construct placebos that cannot be distinguished from the trial drug.

The clinical trials of Ayurvedic therapies for diabetes need to be better reported. The method of patient selection and assignment to arms needs to be better described, and the reporting of results should follow good statistical practice. In addition, the trials need to be of sufficient length to determine a relevant clinical effect.

It would also be useful to investigate the efficacy of single-herb therapies versus the relatively complex Ayurvedic formulas used. It is not clear from the currently available literature if the formulas provide any additional benefit over single-herb therapies.

Field studies to determine how Ayurvedic medicine is used in real-life clinical practice should be conducted. The interaction between botanicals and other Ayurvedic modalities (yoga, for example) on diabetes could be assessed. The relationship between Ayurvedic diagnosis and Western diagnosis needs to be established.Furthermore, trials incorporating more sophisticated diabetes research should be conducted. Studies evaluating the impact of Ayurveda using more current methods of assessing diabetes are also needed.

Chapter 2 Analysis, Design & Methodology

2.1 Functional Requirements

- It should provide detailed instruction about every procedure.
- E.g. How to use the things at your disposal, etc.
- It should have facility to register user and storing details in Database. Even when a registered user log in, it should check necessary details of user and should give facility accordingly.
- Typically, functional requirements will specify a behavior or function, for example: "Display the name, total size, available space and format of a flash drive connected to the USB port." Other examples are "add customer" and "print invoice"
- **Some of the more typical functional requirements include:**
- Business Rules
- Transaction corrections, adjustments and cancellations
- Administrative functions
- Authentication
- Authorization levels
- Audit Tracking
- External Interfaces
- Certification Requirements
- Reporting Requirements
- Historical Data
- Legal or Regulatory Requirements

2.2 Non-functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements cover all the remaining requirements which are not covered by the functional requirements. They specify criteria that judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviors, for example: "Modified data in a database should be updated for all users accessing it within 2 seconds."

Safety Requirements

- If there is extensive damage to a wide portion of the database due to catastrophic failure, such as a disk crash, the recovery method restores a past copy of the database that was backed up to archival storage (typically tape) and reconstructs a more current state by reapplying or redoing the operations of committed transactions from the backed up log, up to the time of failure.

Security Requirements

- Security systems need database storage just like many other applications. However, the special requirements of the security market mean that vendor must choose their database partner carefully.
- **Some typical non-functional requirements are:**

- Performance – for example Response Time, Throughput, Utilization, Static Volumetric
- Scalability
- Capacity
- Availability
- Reliability
- Recoverability
- Maintainability
- Serviceability
- Security
- Regulatory
- Manageability
- Environmental
- Data Integrity
- Usability
- Interoperability

Software Quality Attributes

- **Availability**

  Since the project is going to be uploaded on server it will be available 24*7.

- **Correctness:**

  System should generate appropriate ID of each Application requested.

- **Maintainability:**

  System should maintain record of every activity done by respective entity.

- **Usability**

The system should satisfy maximum number of user needs

2.3 Hardware Requirements

Hardware requirements for a Computer

- Core i5 (2rd Gen) or Higher
- 2 GB RAM or Higher
- At least 500 Mb free Space on Hard drive

2.4 Software Requirements

Software requirement for a computer

- ASP.net
- JavaScript
- MS Word 2003 or later
- Web Browser: Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0, Mozilla, Chrome or Opera
- SQL server management studio
- Operating System: Windows 7/8/8.1/10

2.5 Canvas Activities

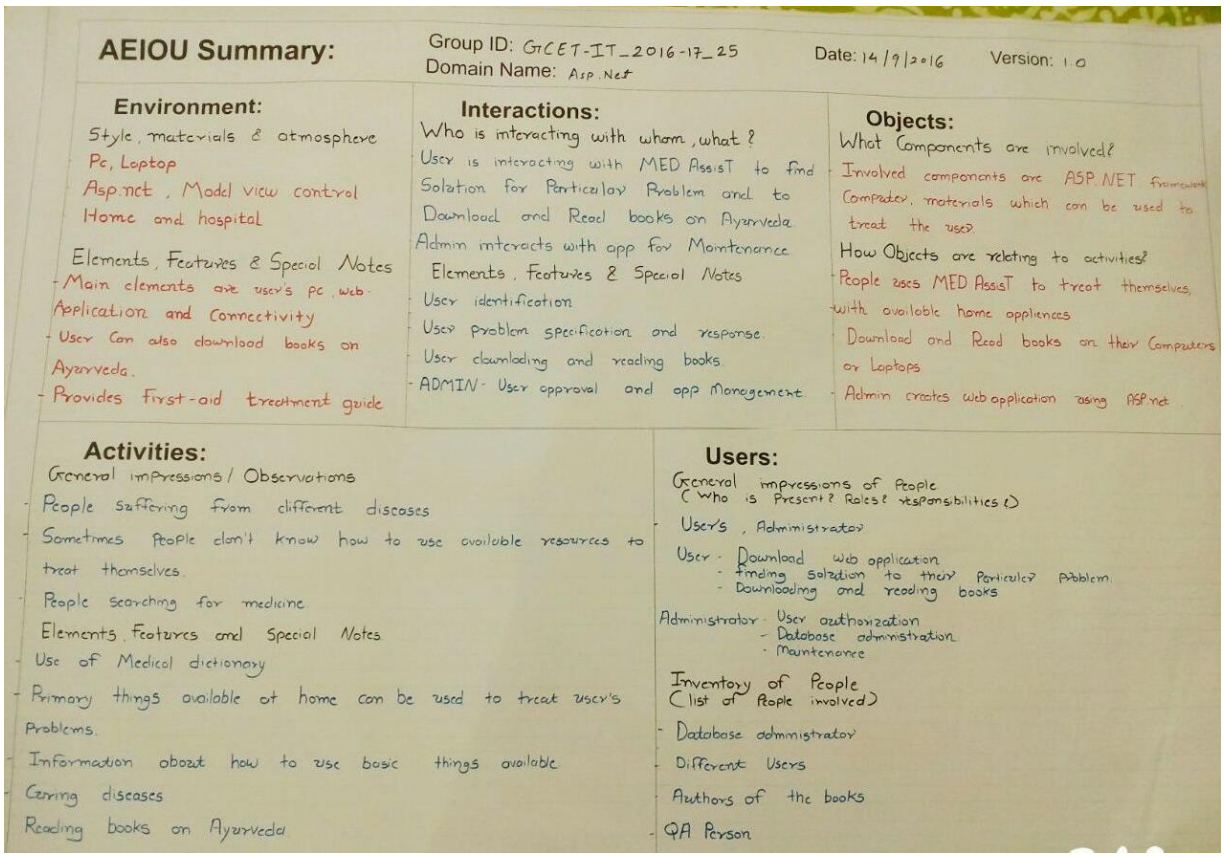


Figure. AEIOU Canvas

AEIOU is experiential to help understand observations gathered by ethnographic practice in industry. Above AEIOU Canvas contains details like Environment, Interaction, Objects & Activities related to "MED assist". Users& Stakeholders of the system are also defined.

It includes:

- Environment
- Interactions
- Objects
- Activities & User

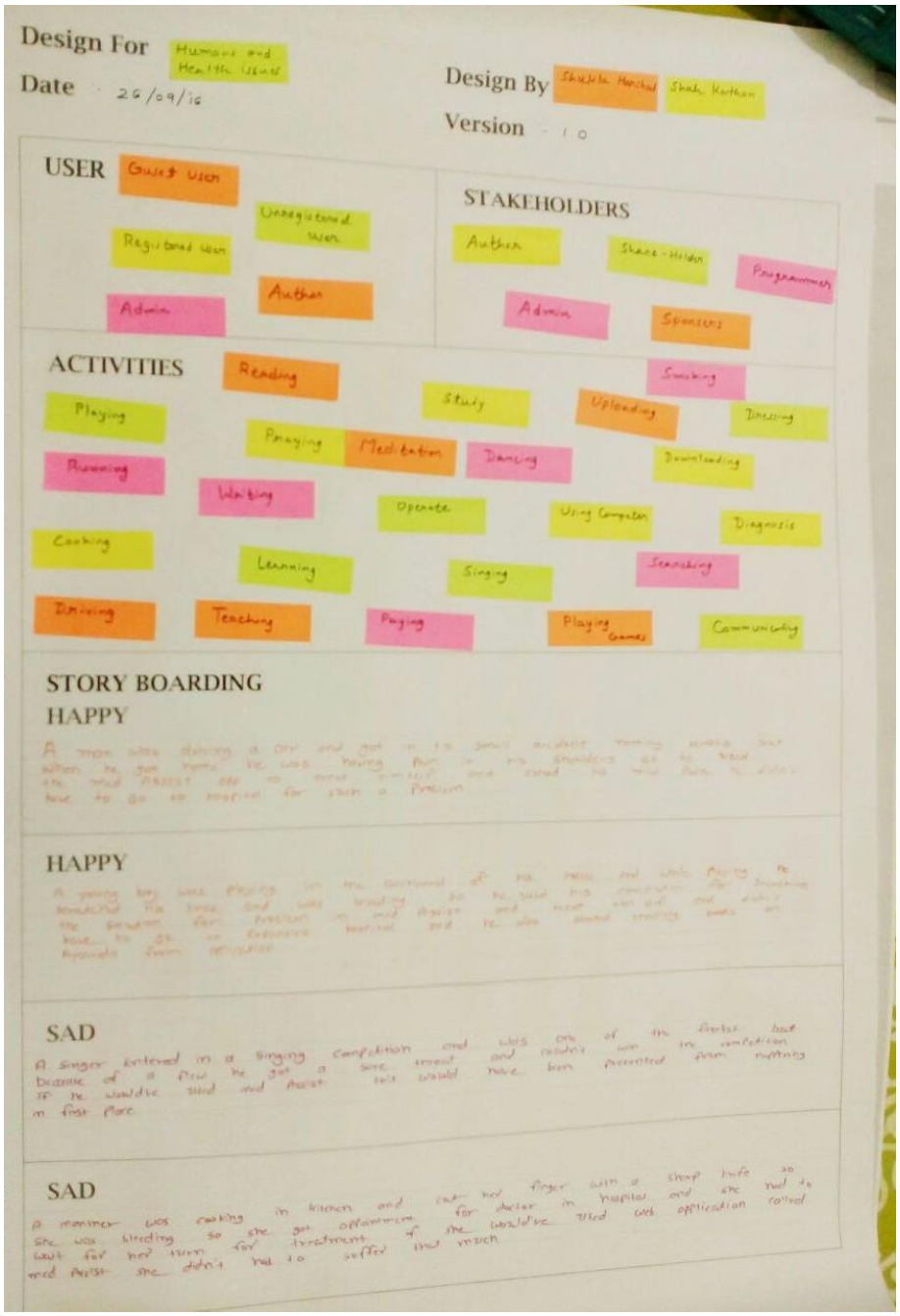


Figure. Empathy Canvas

This canvas is empathy canvas. It cabinets how we feel for other's problems and consider their problems as our own. This canvas consists of domain analysis. After working on domain, we find our users and stakeholders. It includes problems from possibilities.

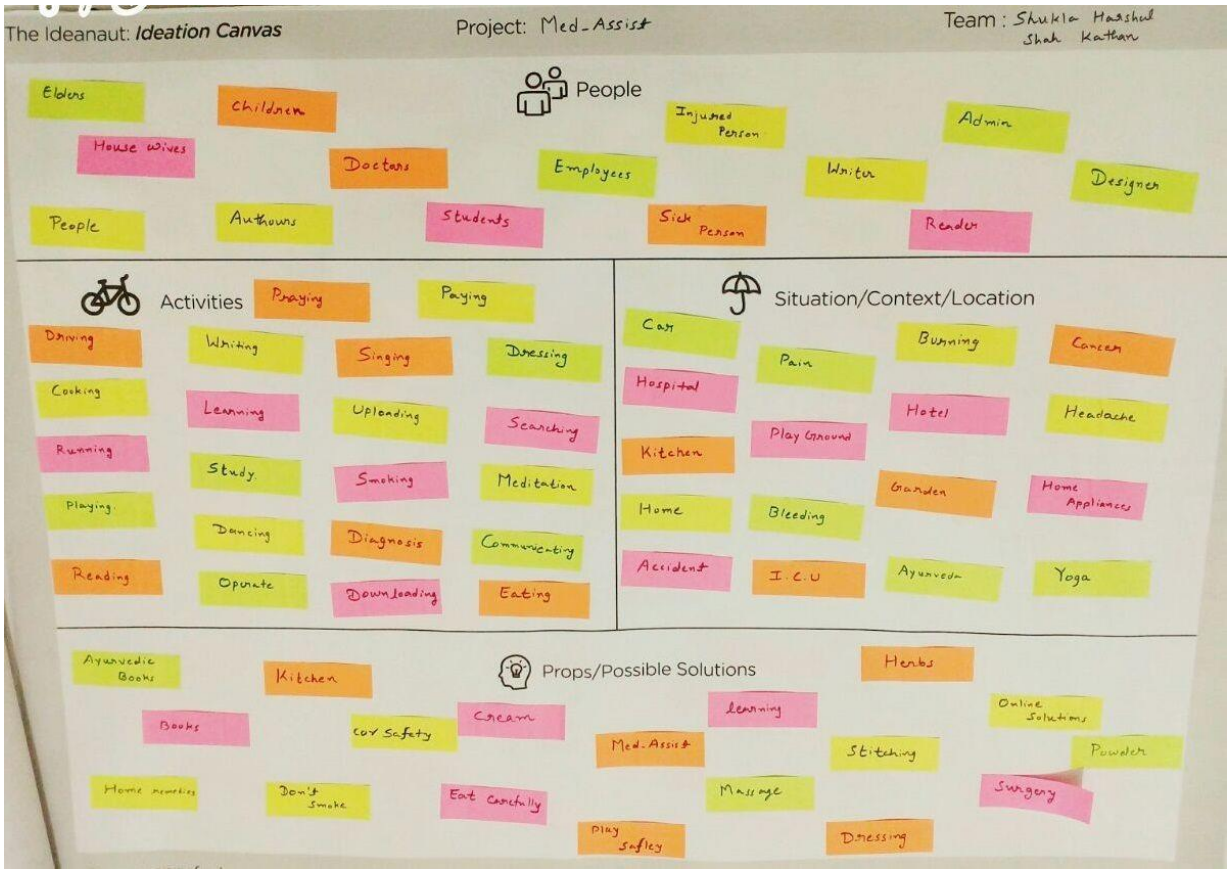


Figure. Ideation Canvas

Ideation canvas focuses on development of solutions to the problem discovered in the domain. It describes the process of searching for a solution. It includes activities, possible solutions of problems

It includes:

- People
- Activities
- Props
- Location

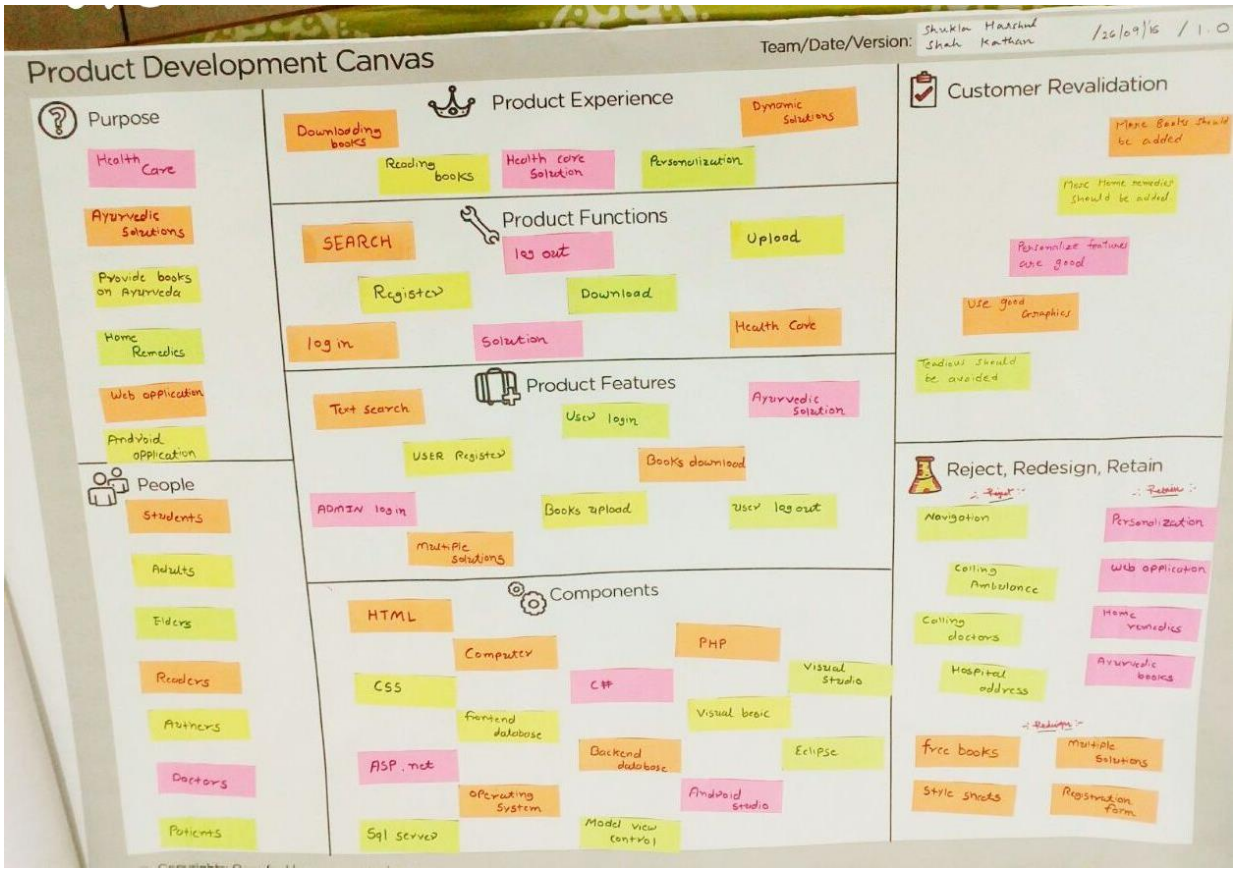


Figure. Product Development Canvas

This canvas consists of product development details.

They are as follows:

- Product Experience
- Product functions
- Product features
- Customer revalidation
- Components
- People
- Purpose
- Reject
- Redesign
- Retain

2.6 Data Dictionary

User table

Field Name	Field Size	Data Type	Data Format	Description	Example
First Name	30	Varchar	----------	First Name of person	Harshul
Last Name	30	Varchar	----------	Last Name of person	Shukla
Country	15	Varchar	----------	Country of Person	India
Address	60	Varchar	----------	Address of person	12,indrapuri Soc., Anand
Personal ID No	6	Varchar	LLLNNN	Personal ID No. of person	PID123
Password	6-15	Varchar	----------	Alphanumeric Password of a user	Xxcd@_1
Gender	1	Boolean	L	Gender of Person	M
Mobile No.	10	Number	NNNNNNNNNN	Mobile No of a person	9825777114
Date Of Birth	10	Date	DD/MM/YYYY	Date of Birth of a person	25/08/1995
Email ID	30	Varchar	LLLL@LLL.LL	Email ID of a person, **Primary key**	harshulshukla@gmail.com
Date of registration	10	Date	DD/MM/YYYY	Date of registration of a user on portal	10/10/206
Alternate Email Address	30	Varchar	LLLL@LLL.LL	Email ID of a person(Can't be same as primary Email ID)	harshulshukla@gmail.com

Admin table

Field Name	Field Size	Data Type	Data Format	Description	Example
First Name	30	Varchar	----------	First Name	Harshul
Last Name	30	Varchar	----------	Last Name	Shukla
Email ID	30	Varchar	----------	Email ID, Primary key	Harshulshukla@gmail.com
Mobile No.	10	Number	NNNNNNNNNN	Mobile No	9825777114

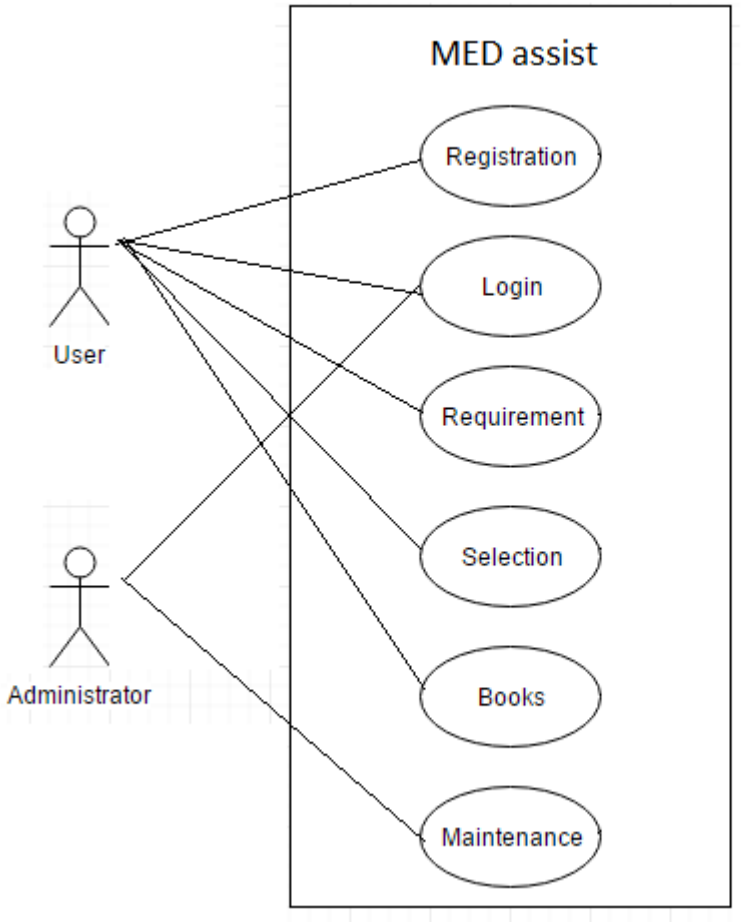
Ayurveda table

Field Name	Field Size	Data Type	Data Format	Description	Example
Solution	300	Varchar	----------	Solution related to problem	Using homemade solution to stop bleeding
Book	20	Varchar	----------	ayurvedic books	Ayurveda solutions

2.7 Diagrams

USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram is a diagram depiction of the interaction among the elements of s system. a use case is a methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify, and organize system requirements.



Description:

-The above use case diagram shows the accessibility of each actor.

-Users have access to registration, login, requirements, books etc.

-Admin have full right on the system to insert, update and delete data.

-Data base keeps all records of entire system.

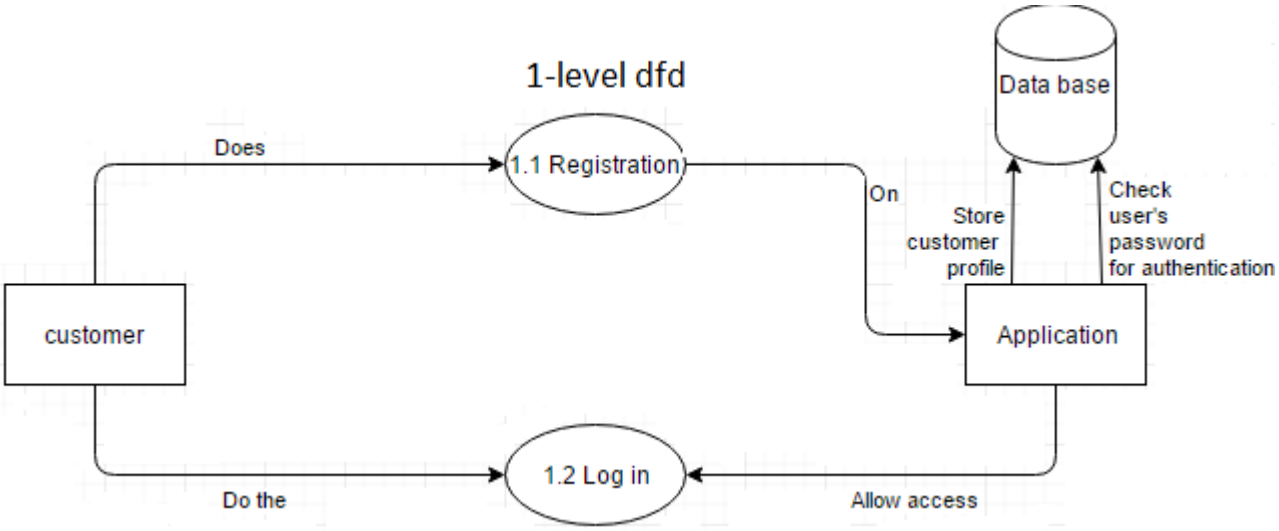
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data flow diagram is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A dfd is often used as□a preliminary step to create an overview of the system, which can later be elaborate.

0- level dfd

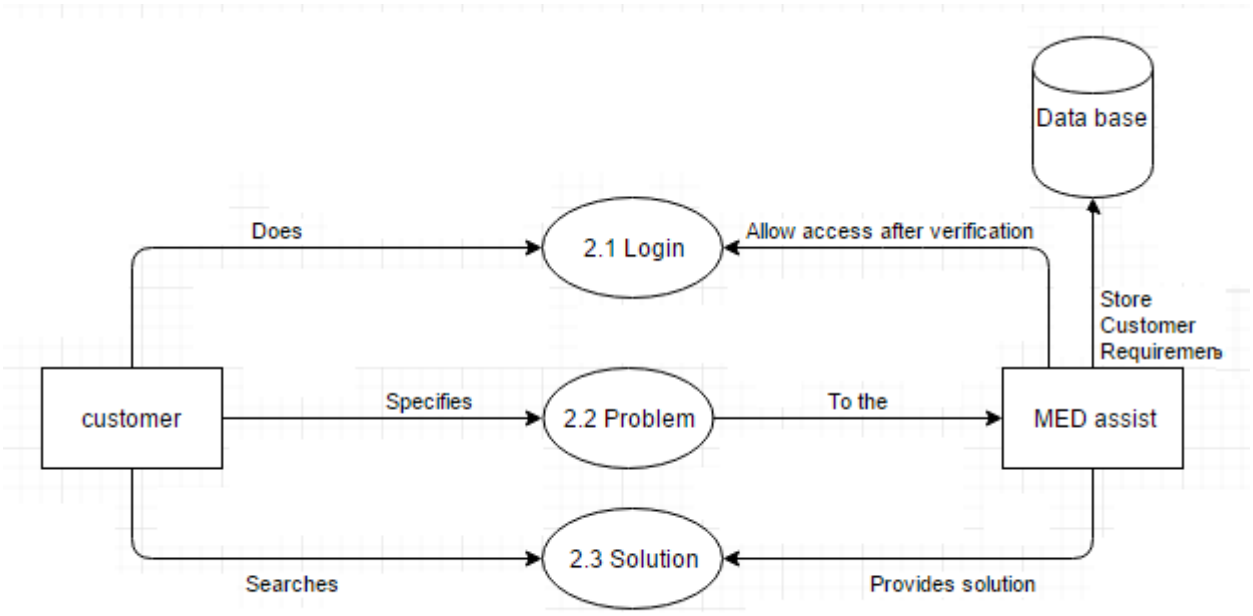
Description:

The 0 level data flow dictionary shows the purpose of our application which says that customer gets easy help from MED assist application



Description:

-1 level data flow diagram shows two processes known registration and login.
-User first register their profile on application, this profile stored at database.
-After registration user log in to the system.



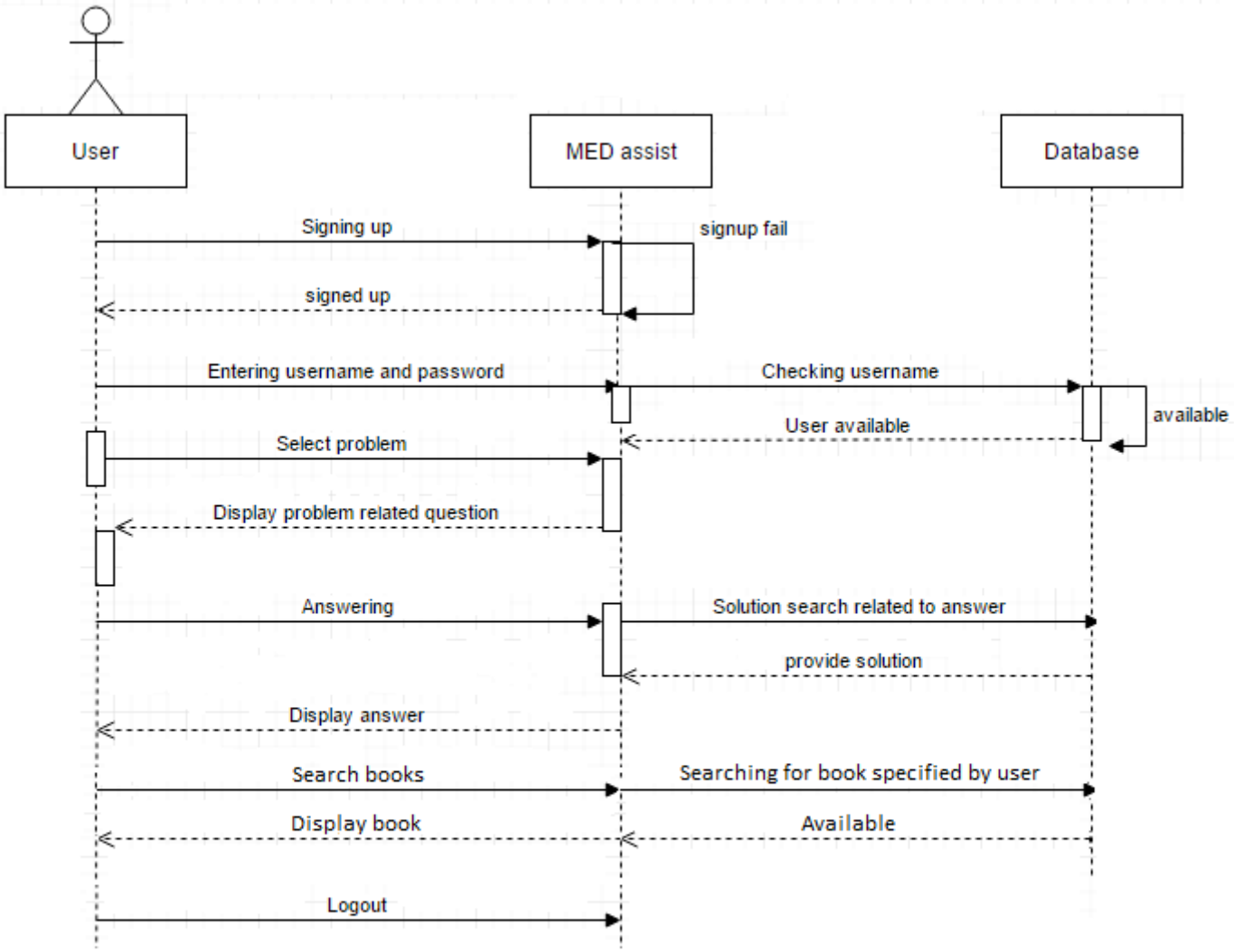
2- level dfd

Description:

-2 level data flow diagram shows 3 processes called log in, Problem and solution.
-User log in to the system and specifies their problem to the application.
-Application stores the requirements to the database and searches for solution and provides it

Sequence diagram

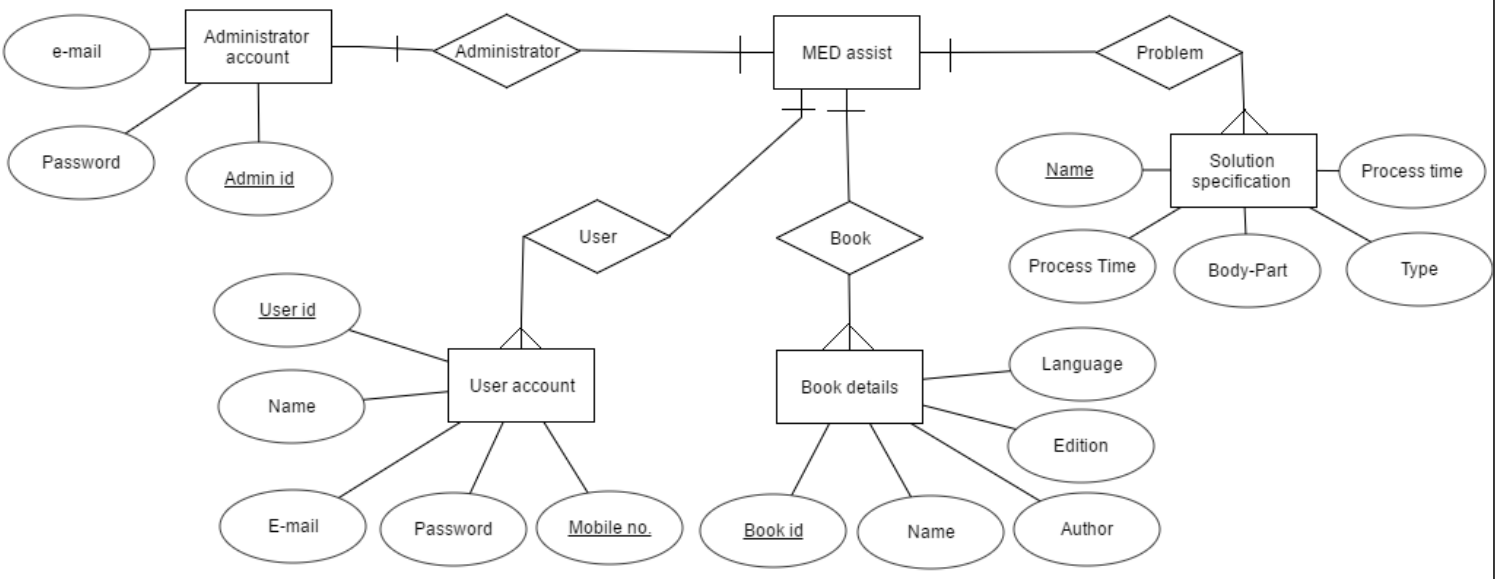
Definition**:**
A Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how objects operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a message sequence chart. A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence.



Entity Relationship Diagram

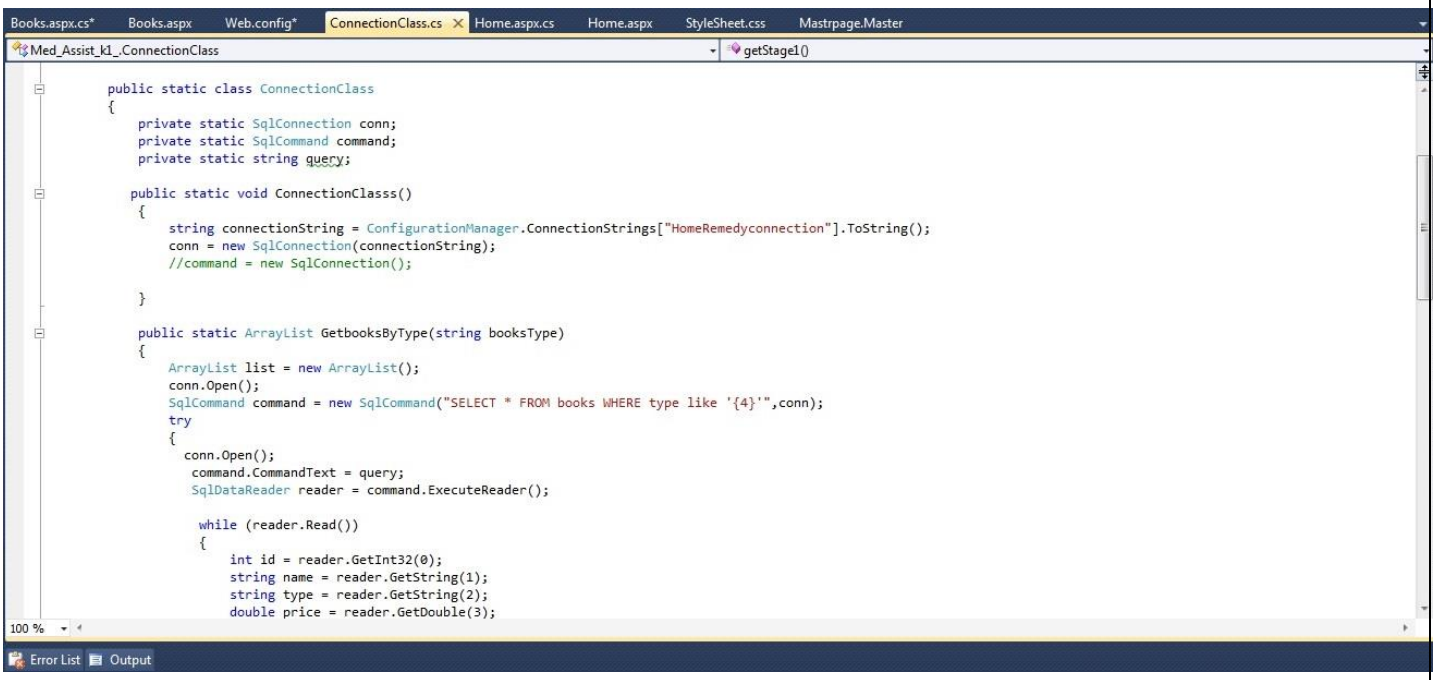
Definition:

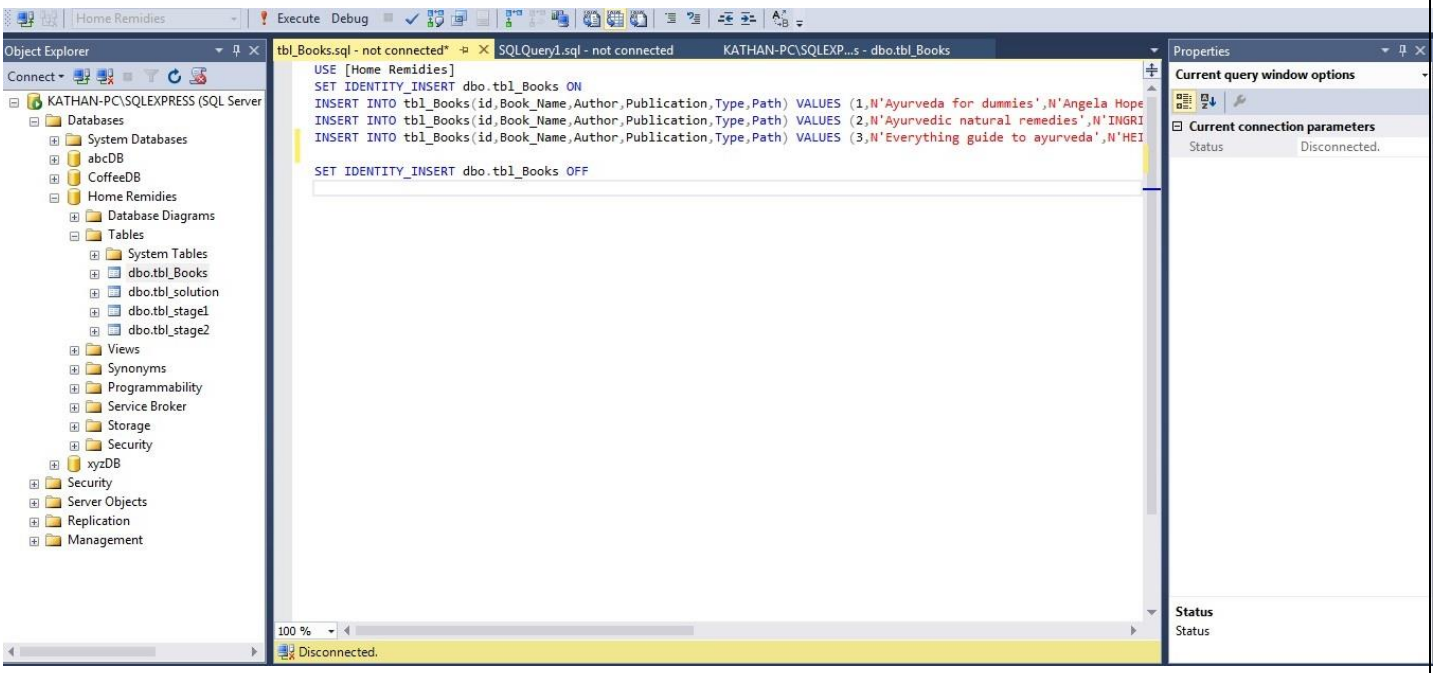
An entity-relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that graphically shows an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An entity relation diagram is a conceptual□ and representational model of data used to represent the entity framework
infrastructure.

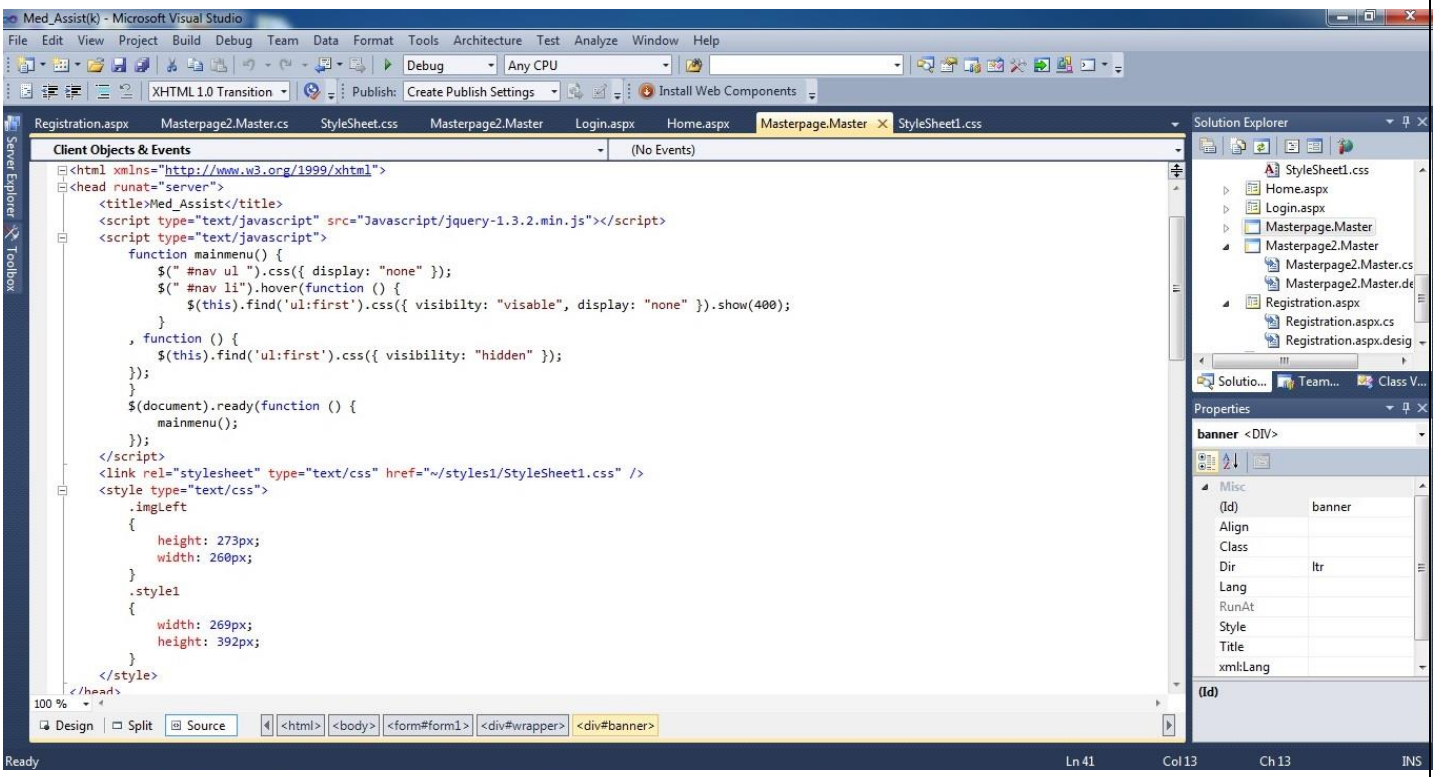


Chapter 3 Implementation

Code for MED assist



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File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Data Format Tools Architecture Test Analyze Window Help
Debug
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XHTML 1.0 Transition
Publish: Create Publish Settings
Install Web Components
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});
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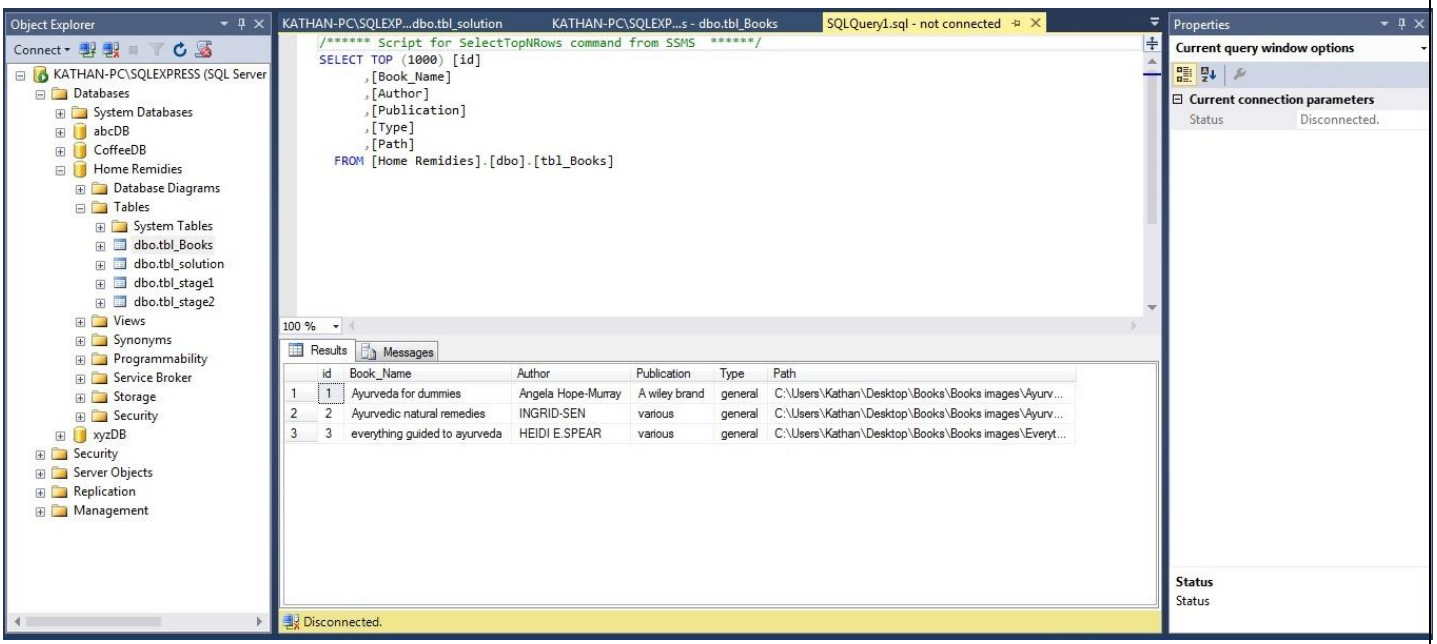
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CoffeeDB
Home Remidies
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Synonyms
Programmability
Service Broker
Storage
Security
xyzDB
Security
Server Objects
Replication
Management
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,[Author]
,[Publication]
,[Type]
,[Path]
FROM [Home Remidies].[dbo].[tbl_Books]
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Results
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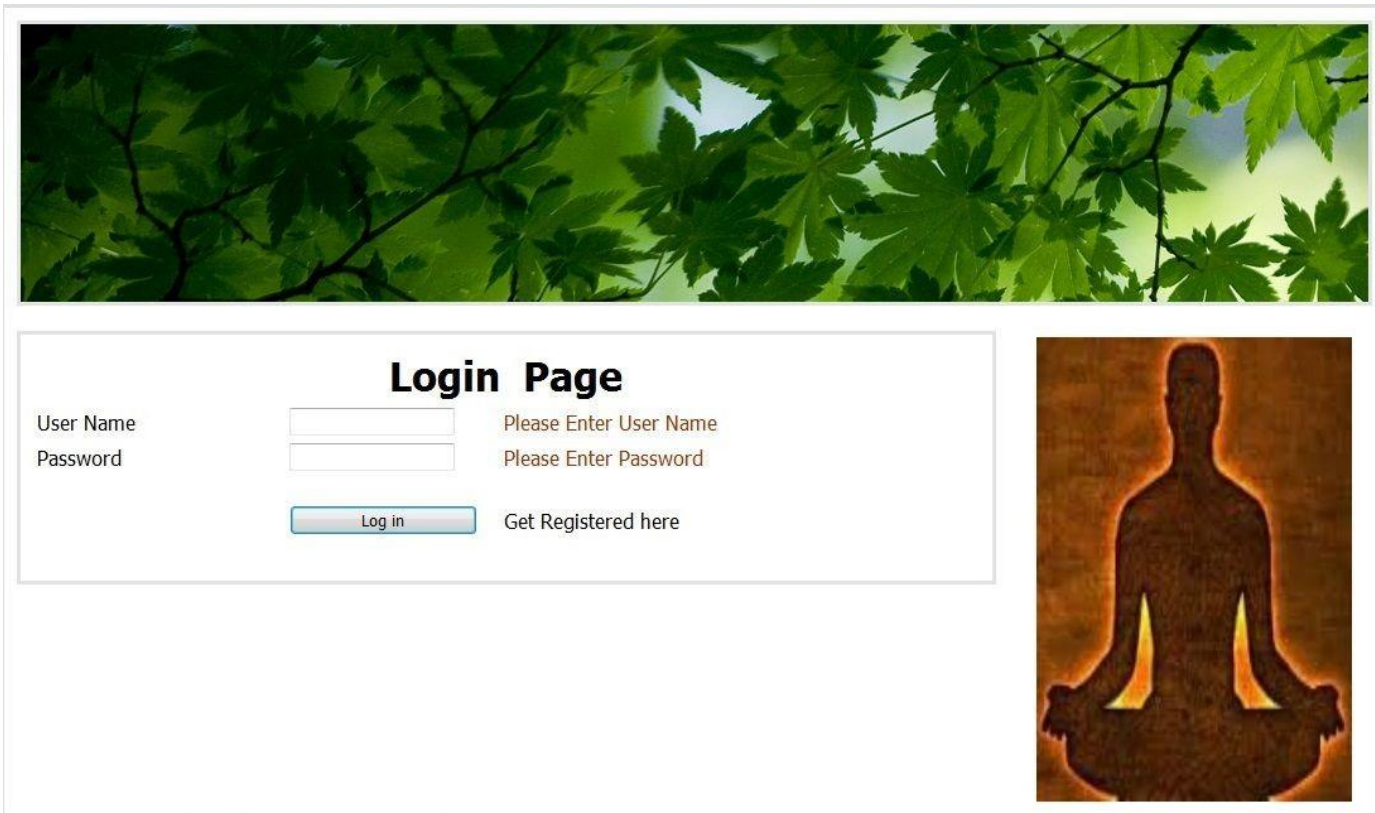
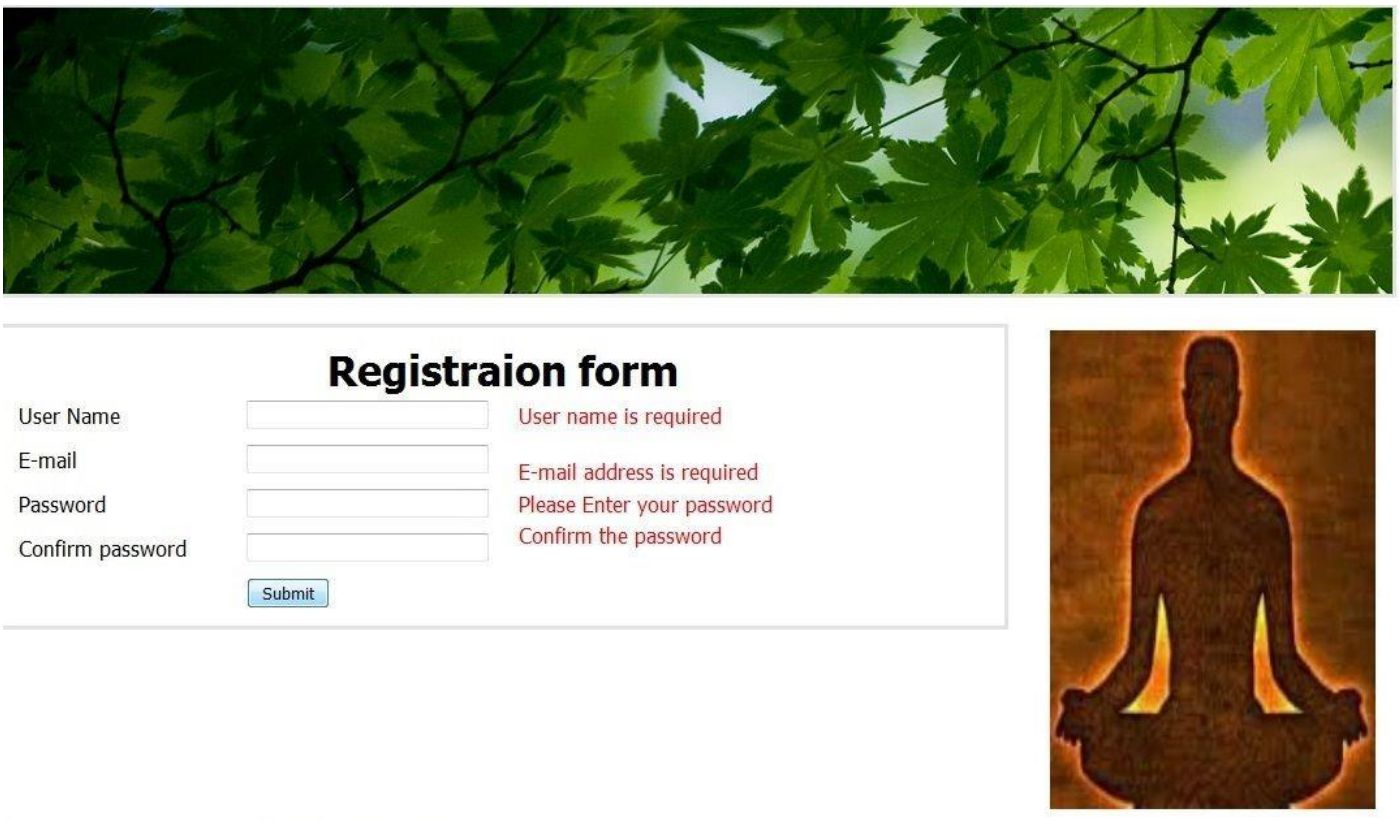
Properties
Current query window options
Current connection parameters
Status Disconnected.
Status
Status

Login page

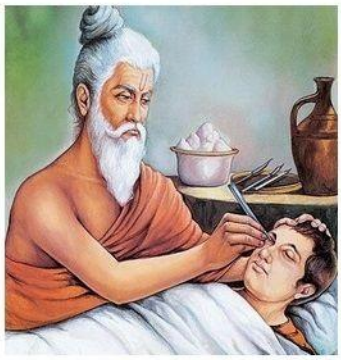


Registration page



Home page

Home | Ayuveda books | Home remidies | About Us

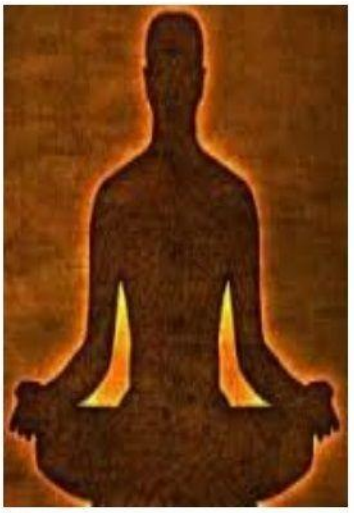


WHAT IS AYURVEDA?

Ayurveda can be defined as a system, which uses the inherent principles of nature, to help maintain health in a person by keeping the individual's body, mind and spirit in perfect equilibrium with nature.

What is the Meaning of Ayurveda?

Ayurveda is a Sanskrit term, made up of the words "ayus" and "veda." "Ayus" means life and "Veda" means knowledge or science. The term "ayurveda" thus means 'the knowledge of life' or 'the science of life'. According to the ancient Ayurvedic scholar Charaka, "ayu" comprises the mind, body, senses and the soul.



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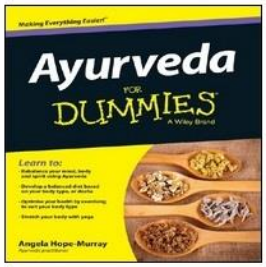

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Chapter 4 Summary

-MED assist is a Medical web application.

-Our Application is to be developed for purpose to help the person in need. Our Application provides basic Ayurvedic solution for the particular problem related to your health, with the use of home appliances and home remedies person can treat them selves
User can also download books on Ayurveda.

-Need / Motivation

Available applications do not provide Ayurvedic solution for particular problem to user.

No application provides books on Ayurveda to user.

Existing medical Applications are not free and if its free it will charge user for the particular function of the application.

Sometimes solution to problem is not far away but people just don't know about it so we want to build application for free for our users to stay healthy and if they get hurt they can use our application to treat themselves with easily available things.

What is Ayurveda?

Ayurveda, is a healthy-lifestyle system that people in India have used for more than 5,000 years. Ayurveda emphasizes good health and prevention and treatment of illness through lifestyle practices (such as massage, meditation, yoga, and dietary changes) and the use of herbal remedies.

Ayurvedic medicine is holistic, which means viewing the body and mind as a whole. Ayurveda not only treats a person's physical complaints, but it also changes lifestyle practices to help maintain and improve health.

According to ayurveda, the five elements of nature (space, air, fire, water, earth) combine in the body as three components (doshas) known as Vatta, Pitta, and Kapha. These doshas relate closely to the basic elements of nature and to specific functions of the body. A balance of these doshas is thought to be required for optimal health.

In ayurvedic medicine, it is thought that if an imbalance occurs in any of the three doshas, illness results. Ayurvedic medicine treats illness in many ways, including dietary changes, herbal remedies, and exercise. According to the ayurvedic philosophy, you can also use yoga, meditation, or counseling to treat disease.

What is Ayurveda used for?

People use ayurvedic practices to maintain health, reduce stress, and improve flexibility, strength, and stamina. Researchers have found that yoga and meditation can be effective ways to treat diseases such as asthma, high blood pressure, and arthritis.

Ayurveda stresses proper diet for maintaining good health and treating disease. Herbal medicines are prescribed based on the person's dosha type.

Researchers are studying the effects of ayurvedic herbal medicines on various long-term (chronic) illnesses.

Is Ayurveda safe?

Ayurvedic practices such as yoga and meditation can be safe ways to promote health. If you have a long-term illness, you may be able to combine ayurveda with conventional medical treatment.

Ayurvedic herbal medicines, like conventional medicines, may cause side effects, trigger allergic reactions, or interact with other medicines or herbs you are taking. Some ayurvedic medicines may contain high levels of heavy metals. Be sure to tell your doctor about all herbs and natural supplements that you are taking. If you have taken ayurvedic medicine products, ask your doctor about screening for heavy metals.

Always tell your doctor if you are using an alternative therapy or if you are thinking about combining an alternative therapy with your conventional medical treatment. It may not be safe to forgo your conventional medical treatment and rely only on an alternative therapy.

References

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- Ayurveda: The Science of Self-Healing: A Practical Guide

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