



Senior Design Project Report

CSE499 (Section: 02)

Project Title: Shahajjor Chhaya

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NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY

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Agreement Form

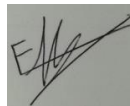
We take great pleasure in submitting our senior design project report on " Shahajjor Chhaya." This report is prepared as a requirement of the Senior Design Project CSE499, a two-semester long design course. This course involves multidisciplinary teams of students who build and test websites, mobile apps, or engineering processes. Design projects are selected from proposals submitted by the students, or recommended by the course instructor, or textbook design problems.

We would like to request you to accept this report as partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of Science degree under the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department of North South University.

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ABSTRACT

One of the main problems the world is facing right now is getting proper healthcare. There aren't enough doctors out there to meet the demand. This crisis has led to a rise in telemedicine in recent years. Telemedicine is where a patient is taken care of remotely by a healthcare provider. However doctors are still not engaging in providing healthcare through an online platform as much as they should have been doing. The most likely reason for this is a lack of user friendly platform for the doctors. In order to solve the healthcare demand crisis we need online platforms where doctors can take appointments and communicate with patients with ease. Patients also need a platform where they can get trusted doctors of different medical fields. "Shahajjor Chhaya" aims to solve this problem with platforms supported on both smartphones and PCs and with a special focus on those who live in regions that are not of the urban populace.

INTRODUCTION

In the new millennium, the world has seen advancements in fields that haven't been seen ever before. In terms of computer science and electronic engineering such advancements are even more numerous compared to other academic fields. The advancement of such fields is thus leading to the birth of many interdisciplinary subjects that have the strength to give new identity. Medical science is at a stage where diseases which could completely debilitate someone have been completely abolished while computer science has reached a stage where a virtual realism could be created and maintained. But in all such advancements, some things must be clearly put forward, and one of them is the application it has to human society and social progress. Our project "Shahajjor Chhaya" (Shadow of Aid) is such a project that tries to combine simple computational elements and physicians for the greater aid of the society.

It is also something to worry about, when one uses the term "society". Often in most cases, when the word society is used we are forced to think of the civilized city regions that are present throughout the world – Mumbai, Dhaka, New York and the like. The denizens of such cities are in full access to the specialties these cities offer. So what happens to the village regions and the other sub-rural regions? Often these are pushed back and are not thought of with great importance. That is what our project plans to aim as well. In Bangladesh, many medical start-ups, such as Doctorola, CMED Health, DhakaPharma.com, DrutoMedic.com are often based in the hustle and bustle of the large cities of Dhaka and Chittagong, while the regions of North Bengal and South-western Bengal often fall short. Since large cities have a greater population density – for a small region there is a greater chance of getting a profit. But in rural regions that lack of population would mean small investments and thus far lesser profit, but one thing has not been considered – that the greater population of Bangladesh resides in the rural regions (> 64% of the population).

Although Bangladesh has risen quite far above its primordial stage – reducing child maternity rates and increasing the life expectancy, the population and the odd population density concentration leads to a huge problem. According to statistics, Bangladesh has 6 doctors for every 10,000 of the population – an immense discrepancy. To counter this, one of the only ways