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An Android Based Application That Time for Real Time Development

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ABSTRACT : In today's world if someone wants to book a Doctor's Appointment we need to call in clinic or personally go to that place and book the appointment. This consumes precious time of the patient. The main idea of this work is to provide ease and comfort to patients while taking appointment from doctors and it also resolves the problems that the patients has to face while making an appointment. In particular, the primary aim of this study was to describe the tracking behavior of the app users and their overall observation patterns in an effort to understand if they were consistent with previous small-scale medical studies. For most women of reproductive age, assessing menstrual health and fertility typically involves regular visits to a gynecologist or another clinician. While these evaluations provide critical information on an individual's reproductive health status, they typically rely on memory-based self-reports, and the results are rarely, if ever, assessed at the population level. In recent years, mobile apps for menstrual tracking have become very popular, allowing us to evaluate the reliability and tracking frequency of millions of self-observations, thereby providing an unparalleled view, both in detail and scale, on menstrual health and its evolution for large populations.

I. INTRODUCTION

As mobile applications become progressively intertwined into people's everyday routine, they have the potential to improve our standard of living. Any smartphone user can now check the weather, count their steps, record their voice to text, and an endless number of other technological feats at their own convenience. One dimension of this new and increasingly available technology is health and wellness tracking; it is becoming not only effortless, but also encouraged to follow one's physical health through technology. For example, there are applications that monitor the users heart through an EKG accurate monitor strapped to the users. In addition to having the capability to show analysis of the user's heart performance, these applications can also warn users of an impending heart attack or stroke, even days in advance. Through the use and improvement of health and wellness technology, not only do they provide users with more insights about the functionality of their own body but can prevent premature deaths through imminent health danger prediction.

However, while tracking socially accepted health indicators (such as heart rate, weight, steps, etc.) are supported and encouraged in most societies, there still is a lack of acceptance and advancement specifically in the tracking of women's reproductive health. Socially stigmatized health indicators such as ovulation and menstruation can be essential information for those who are both trying and not trying to conceive. Just as steps taken and food-intake tracking can be a highly effective and indispensable tool for someone attempting to lose weight, ovulation and menstruation tracking can aid and be a vital - 7 - source of information for those attempting to gain a better understanding of how their own body works and what it needs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Overall, current period trackers are providing both opportunities and costs for users at a societal, and more personal level. There is a need for research that takes a holistic approach to meeting user needs, without business constraints, and with more consideration towards the increasing technological capabilities of future period trackers. Existing approaches While there are many menstrual care services, the majority are paper-based and/or face to face administered

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by educational institutions, with the responsibility on teachers who do not always have the appropriate training, resources or time. It limits the numbers of girls able to access knowledge on menstrual treatment.

Propose System Design

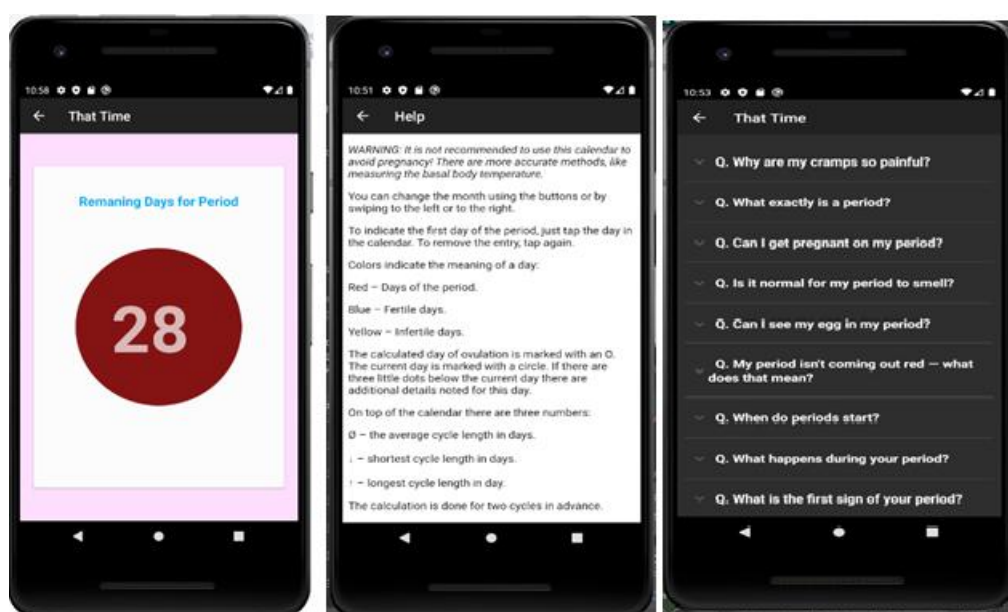


Figure 1 : Proposed system implementation GUI

Advantages of System

- Data analysis
- Export to spreadsheet/doctor
- Tracking key dates
- Informative about ovulation and menstruation
- Easy to use – innate
- Symptoms tracking and data
- Simple design

Disadvantages of System

- Can't export, share data (for doctors, partner, self, etc.)
- No tutorial
- Focus and emphasis solely on pregnancy
- Chats with community
- No miscarriage category
- Important information not in main page
- Not intuitive
- Too many notifications
- Too much data needed to be input manually.

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III. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

The tracking behavior of regular FAM users during their usual cycles, which here are referred to as “standard cycles” is highly variable and depends on the family planning objectives of the users. For an idealized ~28-day cycle, FAM-relevant body signs need to be recorded for at least 8–12 days of each cycle to detect the changes related to ovulation. This represents a tracking frequency of at least ~43%. However, most users using the apps for their FAM tracking report their observations for over 16 days per cycle. This study’s goal was to describe and explore the suitability of datasets collected through supporting Fertility Awareness Method (FAM) tracking for the assessment of menstrual health in general, both at the individual level and at the population level.

The tracking frequency of users that utilize the apps for FAM tracking, is on average higher than the minimum required to detect changes associated with ovulation.

IV. CONCLUSION

As a result, the review of the survey was performed manually instead of by code, since most responses were special and particular to each participant. All features and functions developed were directly inspired and derived from the results of the survey, as well as from study of literature review.

FUTURE WORK

It could be useful to explore the more speculative design aspects, such as data-sharing with family and friends, and integration with other health monitoring aspects. This would add more clarity on how period trackers could fit into a whole system of health monitoring and sharing, rather than with the user alone. Another speculative project could involve designing the interfaces for other members of the user’s life, such as their partner, to investigate how information about the user should be presented to them.

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