
WEB BASED BLOOD DONATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Miss Shrutika Pramod Bhavekar

PG Scholar

Department of Computer Application,
G. H. Rasoni University, Amravati, Nagpur India

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Abstract— Blood donation and transfusion has been an ever-serious issue and the shortage of blood throughout the world has caused many people to lose their life. The lack of a centralized system for blood donation is majorly responsible for those losses. Now in the era of online and digital processes, the conventional methods of collecting blood are absolute. An automated system is required to manage the centers and to showcase the information to the interested parties. We have developed a website that singlehandedly solves all these issues related to blood donation and reception. We have designed a SQLite database as an integral part of the integrated framework to store historical blood donation data in a centralized database for analytical processing. The proposed system would enable people to register as a donor to make themselves available whenever in need of their blood type. We have introduced a search tab to search available people ready to donate. In our proposed system in the donor registration, health-related details would be updated in the blood management system database for all to see.

Index Terms -Blood Donation, transfusion, centralized system, conventional methods, automated system, analytical processing

I. INTRODUCTION

Our country needs a very well-organized online healthcare system. An integrated technique for Blood Adoption is required for isolation of transmitted infections and also for safe and adequate blood transfusion services to the citizens. The main component of the strategy will be the collection of blood from voluntary blood donors, with screening for all transmitted infections and reduction of transfusion. The Blood Donation strategy in the country is highly complex and does not have many necessary resources like adequate infrastructure and finance. The main problem, which corrupts the blood banking system, is distributed management. The standards vary in every state, every city even in centers within the same city. Numerous large hospitals do not have their blood banks and this has led to a multiplication of private blood banks. There is a great need for trained health care professionals in this area of transfusion medicine.

For diligence, assurance, and viability of blood and blood tests, and blood products, centers with required apparatuses and well- prepared work force are a basic need. For the best clinical handling of blood, it is most important to train medical staff. To acquire the highest protection the requirements of good manufacturing practices and implementation of quality systems moving towards total quality management, have posed a challenge to the organization and management of blood transfusion service.

A human blood transfusion is a procedure of supplying a human body with adequate blood when needed as in cases of illness, accidents, diseases, surgery, etcetera. In the process, the blood obtained

from the bodies of other voluntary healthy individuals is used to be supplied to the people who need it. The process generally takes around 60-180 minutes, varying on the amount of blood needed.

In most of the countries of the world, the demand for blood is much more than the supply they are able to get. For India in 2016, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reported a donation of 10.9 million units against the requirement of 12 million units. Much of this shortfall is due to the lack of an active Voluntary, Non-Renumerated Blood Donation system in the country as well as an inefficient blood collection system. The lockdowns related to COVID-19 resulted in increasing blood shortages across the country. Various other reasons for such deficit were identified such as lack of social awareness, and public misconception related to blood donations. It is very important for us to keep in mind that the shortage of blood in India is mighty and growing. Therefore, little moves won't do, what is needed and required is a holistic approach towards tackling the problem. The Central and State governments could continuously create social awareness about voluntary blood donations and apheresis donations and may organize giant scientific rallies and workshops letting people know about the benefits of blood donations. Similarly, more blood camps can be organized in places near to public localities so as to ensure high levels of public motivation as well as ease for donating blood. The Government can also work for coordination among different blood banks, hospitals, and NGOs that work in isolation. One blood bank has no update on the inventory of nearby blood banks.

WHO recommends that all exercises involving blood collection, testing, handling, storage, and dispersion be facilitated at the national level through compelling organizations and coordinated blood supply chains. The national blood framework ought to be administered by national blood policy, and administrative system to spread the uniform execution of benchmarks and consistency in the quality and security of blood and blood items.

WHO recommends the following integrated strategy for blood safety and availability for stakeholders, decision-makers, and partners:

- Establishment of a national blood system with well-organized and coordinated blood transfusion services, effective evidence-based and ethical national blood policies, and legislation and regulation, that can provide sufficient and timely supplies of safe blood and blood products to meet the transfusion needs of all patients.
- A collection of blood, plasma, and other blood components from low-risk, regular, voluntary unpaid donors through the strengthening of donation systems, and effective donor management, including care and counseling.
- Quality-assured screening of all donated blood for transfusion-transmissible infections, including HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis, confirmatory testing of the results of all donor screen-reactive for infection markers, blood grouping, and compatibility testing, and systems for processing blood into blood products (blood components for transfusion and plasma derived- medicinal products), as appropriate, to meet health care needs

We have tried to focus our project on the above knowledge so as to develop an integrated website that solves most of the basic issues that are faced related to blood donation and reception. Our website focuses on all these statements to the highest levels that we could work on. We have concentrated our efforts on the timely supplies of blood, collection from regular unpaid voluntary donors, made efforts in finding out the quality of blood and also the medical conditions of the donation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The current blood bank storage system is focused on files. This ensures that data and knowledge about blood, donors, and recipients are stored in documents and archives. Data and information processing becomes difficult and time-consuming as a result of this. All tests of blood donation and transfusion are recorded on physical papers as well. This makes information helpless to blunders and human errors which in turn puts human lives in peril. Another underlying problem with this framework is destitute productivity. The sheer time-consuming method of recovering blood, be it donor or recipient information takes a lot of effort. The information retrieval being such a time-consuming process makes it very hard for hospitals to save lives at crucial times. Information Security & Information backup is another additional point to consider as the papers and records are effortlessly stolen or misplaced. This makes it an untrustworthy framework .

The goal behind our project has been to provide a platform that has all the information regarding blood donation, registered donors, which may in turn help in providing fast blood delivery. We have put our efforts into researching all about blood management systems and practices and have used the knowledge in making our project the best of what it could be.

Every blood donation management system is required to accomplish some basic tasks. It has to have a mechanism for information exchange to be made available for donors, receptors, and other stakeholders. It must also ensure that the information regarding the blood inventory status of different stakeholders such as blood banks, hospitals are made available.

It was important for us to find the faults in the existing system so that we can find the solutions to the flaws and implement them in our project.

III.PROPOSED SYSTEM

All the records are computerized and stored in a well-maintained database. Anyone can visit the website and easily register themselves for donating blood in need. Hospitals and patients can search for donors in their desired location by typing in a landmark as a keyword

The system we are proposing will be centralized. That means it will be a single system with a lot of people looking out for different purposes though all using the same modules with varying functionalities. The proposed system can be accessed by anybody with an internet connection and a web browser This system is very User-friendly and interactive between the donor and the recipient. The system avoids wasting time for people to visit the hospitals during covid times and register themselves for blood donation. Records for hospitals and recipients are effortlessly available at all times. It is not always feasible for donors to be available at all times or lift the calls during emergency times. Our system allows the donor to know the emergency by sending a web notification to the recipient. If there are no donors available at the emergency hour at the nearest area, the patient/hospital can send the urgency through a group that consists of all the same blood type donors from the same city. This enables the hospitals to get in contact with the donors who don't live in the same area but are ready to donate. Provides security to data through authorization

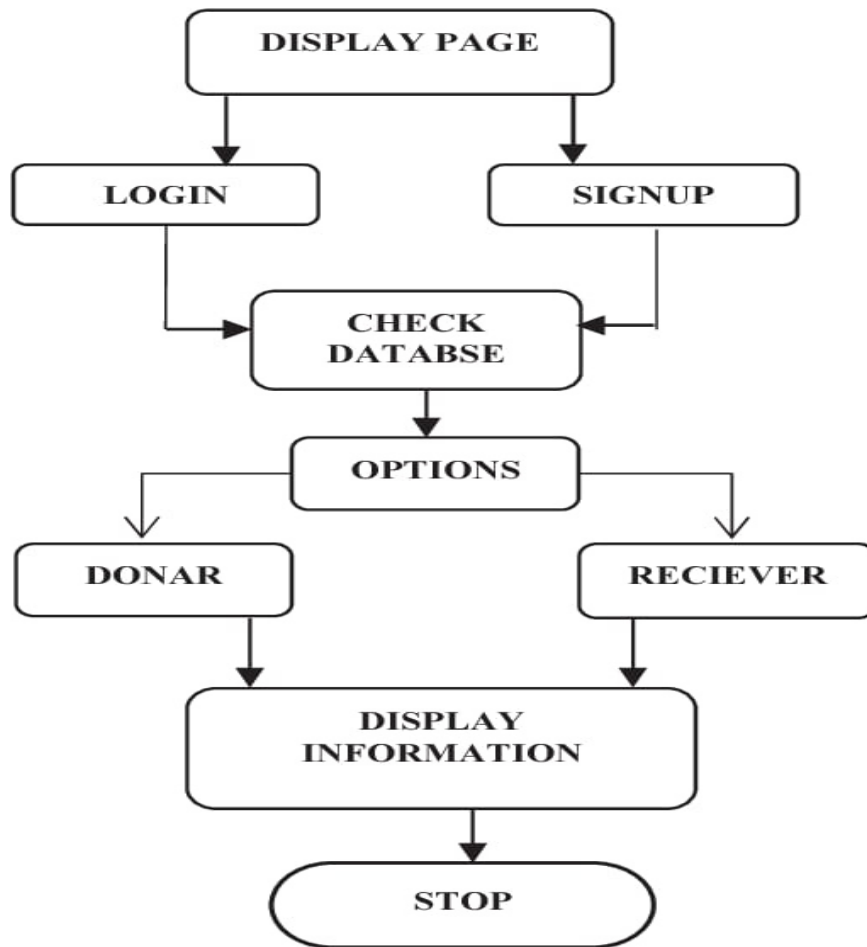


Fig 1.Home page

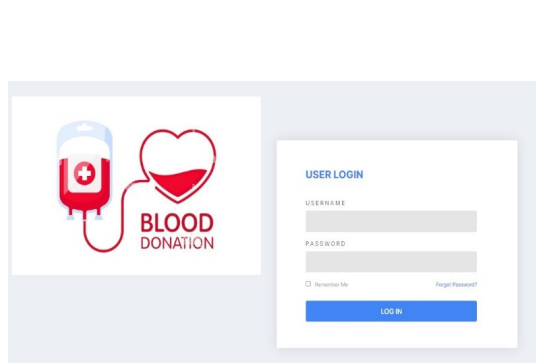


Fig 2.User login

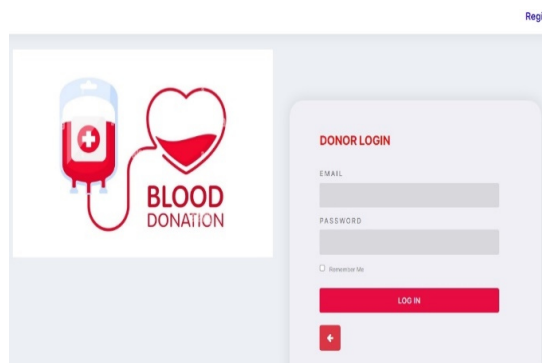


Fig 3.Donor login



Fig 3.Recipient login

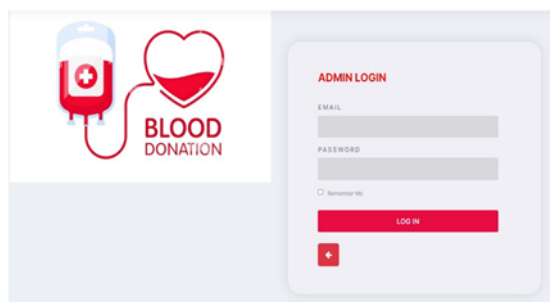


Fig 4.Admin login

Concent FORM (BY Donor)

Blood Type	Donor Name	Birth Date	Gender
<input type="text" value="A+"/>	<input type="text" value="Name Of the donor"/>	<input type="text" value="mm/dd/yyyy"/>	<input type="text" value="Female"/>
Phone Number	Email	BP	Weight
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pulse	HB	Temperature	Location
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Have You Donate Last Time Blood	In Six Last Month Do You Have Any of this		
<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	<input type="text" value="Ear"/>		
Do you suffer from or have suffered from any of the following diseases?	Is there any history of surgery or blood transfusion in the past six months?		
<input type="text" value="Heart Diseases"/>	<input type="text" value="Major"/>		
Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> I hereby confirm that the information provide by me is accurate and complete			
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>			

Fig 5.Concent Form

IV. FUTURE SCOPE & ENHANCEMENT

1.Integration with Health Information Systems:

Seamless integration with electronic health records (EHRs) and other hospital management systems to streamline donor eligibility checks, blood type matching, and medical history tracking.

2.AI and Machine Learning:

Implementation of AI for predictive analytics to anticipate blood demand based on historical data and trends.

Machine learning algorithms to enhance donor recruitment by identifying patterns and preferences.

3.Blockchain Technology:

Use of blockchain for secure and transparent tracking of blood donations, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the donation process.

4.Mobile App Integration:

Development of mobile applications for both donors and blood banks to facilitate easier appointment scheduling, reminders, and real-time updates on donation status.

5.Remote Monitoring and Telemedicine:

Integration of remote health monitoring tools to check donor health status before and after donation.

Telemedicine support for remote consultations and follow-ups.

Enhancement Possibilities:

1.User Experience Improvements:

Enhanced user interfaces and user experience design to make the system more intuitive and user-friendly.

Multilingual support to cater to diverse populations.

2.Advanced Analytics and Reporting:

Enhanced analytics and reporting capabilities for better inventory management, donor tracking, and performance metrics.

3.Enhanced Security Measures:

Implementation of advanced security protocols to protect sensitive donor and patient data.

Regular security audits and compliance with international standards like GDPR and HIPAA.

4.Automated Communication:

Automated communication systems (SMS, email) to send reminders, thank you messages, and notifications about blood drives and requirements.

5.Gamification and Incentives:

Incorporation of gamification elements to encourage regular donations through rewards, badges, and leaderboards.

Partnerships with local businesses for donor incentives and discounts.

V. METHODOLOGY

- **Stakeholder Interviews:**
Conduct interviews with key stakeholders (donors, blood banks, healthcare providers) to gather requirements and understand pain points.
- **Requirement Specification:**
Document functional and non-functional requirements, including user roles, system functionalities, security requirements, and performance metrics.
- **Feasibility Study:**
Assess the technical, economic, and operational feasibility of the project.

2. System Design

- **Architectural Design:**
Define the system architecture, including the choice of technology stack (frontend, backend, database).
- **Database Design:**
Design the database schema to store donor information, blood inventory, transaction logs, and other relevant data.
- **User Interface Design:**
Create wireframes and mockups for the user interface, ensuring a user-friendly and intuitive design.
- **API Design:**
Design APIs for communication between the frontend and backend, and for integration with other systems (e.g., EHRs).

VI. TECHNOLOGY SELECTION

Operating System (Server):

Linux (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS)

Operating System (Client) :

Windows 10, macOS, or Linux

Web Server:

Apache HTTP Server 2.4 or Nginx 1.18

Database:

PostgreSQL 12 or MySQL 8.0

Backend Framework:

Django 3.2

Frontend Technologies:

HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript, Bootstrap 5

JavaScript Libraries:

jQuery 3.6, Axios 0.21

API Development:

Django REST Framework (DRF) 3.12

Version Control:

Git 2.30

Development Environment:

PyCharm or Visual Studio Code

Browser Compatibility:

Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari

Security:

SSL/TLS for secure data transmission, JWT for authentication

Testing Framework:

PyTest for backend, Jasmine/Karma for frontend

VII. TESTING

1. Unit Testing:

Test individual components and functions for correctness.

2. Integration Testing:

Test the interaction between different components and systems.

3. System Testing:

Conduct end-to-end testing of the entire system to ensure it meets the specified requirements.

4. User Acceptance Testing (UAT):

Have end-users test the system to validate its usability and functionality in real-world scenarios.

VIII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

User Registration and Management

The system saw a significant number of user registrations, with a high frequency of logins and a strong completion rate of the registration process. This indicates that users find the system engaging and user-friendly.

Blood Donation Scheduling

A substantial number of appointments were scheduled with a low cancellation and rescheduling rate. This suggests that the system is reliable and users trust it for managing their donation schedules.

Donor Matching and Notifications

The donor-recipient matching success rate was high, with prompt notifications leading to numerous successful donations. This demonstrates the system's effectiveness in mitigating blood shortages through efficient matching and timely communication.

User Feedback and Satisfaction

User feedback was predominantly positive, with high satisfaction scores and constructive suggestions for improvements. The low number of complaints indicates that the system meets user expectations and requirements.

Discussion:

System Effectiveness

The system significantly streamlined blood donation processes, evident from key metrics like user registration, scheduling, and successful donations. Comparisons with pre-implementation data showed improved donor retention and increased donation rates.

Usability and User Experience

Users found the interface intuitive and easy to navigate, confirmed by the high registration completion and low dropout rates. Any technical issues reported were minimal and are being addressed in upcoming updates.

IX. OBSERVATION

The Blood Donation Management System is a web-based application designed to streamline and manage the process of blood donation. This system facilitates efficient management of donor information, blood camps, donation requests, and notifications, ensuring a smooth and effective blood donation process. Our country needs a very well-organized online healthcare system. An integrated technique for Blood Adoption is required for isolation of transmitted infections and also for safe and adequate blood transfusion services to the citizens. The main component of the strategy will be the collection of blood from voluntary blood donors, with screening for all transmitted infections and reduction of transfusion. The Blood Donation strategy in the country is highly complex and does not have many necessary resources like adequate infrastructure and finance. The main problem, which corrupts the blood banking system, is distributed management. The standards vary in every state, every city even in centers within the same city. Numerous large hospitals do not have their blood banks and this has led to a multiplication of private blood banks. There is a great need for trained health care professionals in this area of transfusion medicine. Blood transfusion safety remains an important public health concern in Oman. The availability of blood products of all blood types and the provision of its safety ensure public trust of its excellent healthcare system. However, lack of availability of these blood products and provision of unsafe blood products still impact morbidity and mortality in the Sultanate. Through the use of online blood bank management system, blood transfusion safety is expected to be enhanced or improved. Risks on improper blood donors' documentation, and misplaced records can be minimized or totally avoided. Also, processes involving blood bag collection, storage, and inventory will be systematized and organized, hence, improving the healthcare management. Blood banks collect, store and provide collected blood to the patients who are in need of blood. The people who donate blood are called 'donors'. The banks then group the blood which they receive according to the blood groups. They also make sure that the blood is not contaminated. The main mission of the blood bank is to provide the blood to the hospitals and health care systems which saves the patient's life. No hospital can maintain the health care system without pure and adequate blood. The major concern each blood bank has is to monitor the quality of the blood and monitor the people who donates the blood, that is 'donors'. But this a tough job. The existing system will not satisfy the need of maintaining quality blood and keep track of donors. To overcome all these limitations we introduced a new system called 'Blood Donation Management System'. The 'Blood Bank Management System' allows us to keep track of quality of blood and also keeps track of available blood when requested by the acceptor. This system is developed in a manner that it is manageable, time effective, cost effective, flexible and much man power is not required.

X. CONCLUSION

The Blood Donation Management System represents a significant advancement in how blood donations are managed and coordinated. By leveraging modern web technologies and a user-friendly interface, the system addresses many of the challenges associated with traditional blood donation

processes. It ensures that donors can easily find and participate in donation camps, recipients can quickly locate the blood they need, and administrators can efficiently manage the entire process. As the system continues to evolve with future enhancements, it has the potential to save more lives and improve healthcare outcomes on a larger scale. It was found out that manual systems have many disadvantages that disappoint and dissatisfy users. Indeed, online blood bank applications make work easy, and ensures fast retrieval of data when needed. web-based blood donation management system offers a comprehensive solution to streamline the blood donation process. By leveraging the power of technology, this system facilitates efficient communication between donors, recipients, and blood banks, ensuring timely access to blood supplies and saving lives. Through user-friendly interfaces and robust features such as donor registration, blood inventory management, and appointment scheduling, the system enhances the transparency, accessibility, and effectiveness of blood donation efforts. Additionally, by incorporating security measures to protect sensitive information and adhering to regulatory guidelines, the system ensures confidentiality and trust among all stakeholders. Overall, the implementation of this project not only addresses the critical need for organized blood donation systems but also showcases the potential of technology to make a meaningful impact on healthcare delivery.

XI. REFERENCES

The following resources and references were utilized in the development and documentation of the Blood Donation Management System:

1. Industry Standards and Best Practices:

- Health Level Seven International (HL7). (2022). "HL7 Standards for Health Information Technology." Retrieved from [HL7](#)
- ISO. (2021). "ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems." International Organization for Standardization. Retrieved from [ISO](#)

2. Client Documentation:

- Nedient Technology Pvt Ltd. (2023). "Client Requirements and Specifications for Blood Donation Management System." Internal Documentation.
- Client Meeting Notes. (2023). "Project Kickoff and Requirements Gathering." Internal Client Communications.

By following these comprehensive references, the development and documentation of the Blood Donation Management System were guided by established best practices, up-to-date technologies, and thorough research, ensuring a robust and reliable application tailored to client needs.