Research Article

Design of Hospital Operation Management System Based on Business-Finance Integration

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In order to meet the requirements of the medical reform on the informatization construction of hospital operation management, a new and refined management system is established for the hospital, which integrates and analyzes the daily management data, realizes the unification of “capital flow and business flow,” and enhances the management’s understanding of people, management of the planning use, and coordination and control of various comprehensive resources of finance and materials. In this study, by creating a new type of comprehensive operation management platform for the hospital, and by establishing a whole new set of operation management decision-making system, the hospital can effectively and unifiedly manage the business related to people, finance, and materials, so that the multifaceted business data can be effectively managed. Interoperability and sharing, with cost accounting as the center, enhance the management’s intuitive understanding of the operation of various aspects of the hospital and provide strong support for the management of planning, coordination, resource allocation, comprehensive analysis, etc., forming financial management categories and logistics. There are four management categories: management category, human resource management category, business analysis, and decision-making category; the ultimate realization of the optimization of hospital resources and operation mode, the decision-making system aiming at the comprehensive management of hospital personnel, finance, and materials, that is, the comprehensive operation management of the hospital system. The system can provide a strong guarantee for the stable, safe, and healthy economic operation of the hospital and improve the information construction and sustainable development of the hospital. Ultimately, the purpose of improving the comprehensive operation management of the hospital, realizing the refined management, enhancing the core competitiveness of the hospital, and finally realizing the integration of business and finance is achieved.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of “Internet +,” “big data,” “cloud computing,” etc., all aspects of enterprises must adapt to the changes of times. In the ever-changing era, enterprises need to closely follow the needs of customers and find potential markets. This is not only a difficult challenge for the business market department of enterprises, but also has a huge impact on traditional financial management. As an inseparable management tool in an enterprise, financial management should evolve with the changes of times, diversify towards the trend of times such as big data, Internet+, and integration of business and finance and make continuous progress to provide advanced management for hospitals. As an important part of management accounting, business-finance integration is an indispensable management method for modern enterprises. Through the implementation of business-finance integration, the financial department has gone from simple data accounting and analysis, and has been deeply integrated into the core positions of the enterprise to understand the value chain of the enterprise. Timely and effective basic data is analyzed and provided to each core department to improve its own entire value chain process, optimize the allocation of limited resources of the enterprise, and maximize the profit value of the enterprise. With the rapid popularization of global informatization, the requirements for financial management are getting higher and higher. If enterprises want to develop
found that ERP projects are conducive to improving the efficiency of corporate financial management, so that financial managers can save more time to analyze the data and provide decision-making basis for enterprises. Bergeron B. analyzes the foundation of shared services from historical, economic, technological, and customer perspectives and discusses how companies can improve their financial quality and efficiency through shared services. The development of the information age has promoted the upgrading of the financial management model. As a new type of financial management model, the financial sharing center provides another way for the integration of business and finance. The widespread use of business-finance integration is due to changes in the market environment, and enterprises must carry out financial transformation through business-financial integration. A. BonfinoLioli is the first attempt to assess the costs and benefits of integrating economic indicators of business and financial management. Based on the data from a global sample of 70 countries, it is concluded that business and financial integration has a positive and direct impact on productivity. Brian Ballou, Ryan J. Casey, etc., conducted a sustainable development survey of 178 companies, and their findings showed that accounting professionals rarely participate in corporate development strategy formulation, reflecting the lack of business and financial coherence in internal control. However, in the face of huge pressure from foreign markets, the decentralized management and simple centralized management of group companies’ financial management cannot meet the development needs of the new situation. The management put forward requirements for service quality and management efficiency to the financial management, which forced the financial management to transform and upgrade. Tatiana Danescu, Mihaela Prozan, etc., pointed out that internationalization and globalization bring enough room for economic development, which is also the direct reason for the diversification and complexity of control management. Under the necessary conditions, enterprises need to improve the internal control management defects caused by information asymmetry, process the actual information, and find useful information for decision-making. Therefore, it is necessary for enterprises to integrate business and finance to realize the decision-making of accounting information [9–14].

By studying the relevant theories of foreign business-financial integration, it can be seen that business and finance interact and have an increasingly close relationship. The early management methods were based on the actual situation of the business. It was found from the cost method that enterprise management needed more complete data, and the data came from the business process, including the information, organization, and performance of the business process. However, none of the above development studies have fully integrated business and finance, but only find entry points in individual influencing factors. It can be found from the research that the value of the integration of industry and finance has been fully affirmed, and factors such as the degree of informatization and the degree of knowledge sustainably in the fierce market environment, it is an indispensable way to apply financial management tools that are more in line with the modern market environment. However, the integration of business and finance in hospitals is still in a state of crossing the river by feeling the stones. In the absence of practical cases, there is still a long way to go before the normalization of the business and financial integration market is realized. Especially for hospitals, if you want to successfully implement the integration of business and finance, you need to comprehensively consider various complex factors. For most public hospitals, the degree of financial informatization is low, so how to efficiently extract valuable decision-making information has become a difficult problem. At the same time, the research on financial analysis in most public hospitals is only at a relatively simple level, and it is not in-depth from the perspective of theory or practice, which leads to the weakening of financial management functions, limited decision support, and backward financial analysis methods. Lack of forward-looking management and limited financial reporting decision support. Therefore, how to complete the financial analysis scientifically and effectively is of great significance to improve the decision-making quality of public hospitals and improve hospital income. As a new requirement of the wave of informatization, intelligent technology is gradually entering all fields of society. The application and development of intelligence in the financial field is an important trend from financial accounting to management accounting. For public hospitals, it is necessary to use advanced technology and innovative management models, establish an intelligent financial analysis system to reduce the operating costs of public hospitals, save unnecessary manpower and financial resources, and improve the competitiveness of the industry. Provide medical services to the general public [1–8]. This research first uses the idea of Enterprise Resource Management (ERP) to determine the main structure of the system and to clarify user requirements and system functions. Secondly, adopt the J2EE multilayer architecture, take MVC as the design pattern and B/S system architecture, and realize each functional module through the modeling of the main functions of the system and the design of the database. Finally, use the data interface to connect the system with the HIS system and the financial system, and formulate cost accounting reports through accounting analysis. The system facilitates administrators to obtain accurate data analysis and make decisions that are more conducive to the long-term development of the hospital.

2. Related Works

The popularization of the Internet has brought a new way to the global business-finance integration theory. Through in-depth research on enterprises, George Valiris proposed to use information technology as a means to realize the application of business-finance integration. Initial rejection informatization, as the main idea of business-finance integration, will be highlighted in subsequent academic research. Through field research in companies with experience in integrating information systems, Malmib
and expertise will affect the effect of the integration of industry and finance [15]. Based on the existing basis, this paper expands the management business progress, redesigns the process and method of hospital business management and fixed asset management, and completes data exchange with the HIS system, personnel management system, and financial management systems in the hospital, helping the hospital to organize. With the help of closed-loop management of the whole process, all elements, and real-time controllability, the management level of the hospital has been substantially improved.

3. Related Theories and Technical Methods

3.1. B/S Architecture Mode. B/S architecture is a network structure model after the rise of the Web. This mode unifies the client, integrates the core part of the system function into the server, installs the browser on the client, and exchanges data with the database through the web server service, which improves the development, maintenance, and use efficiency of the system. Its working principle B/S structure is mainly through the working mode of using browser request and server response. Users can access the text, data, pictures, and other information generated by the web server on the Internet through the browser. The web server can be connected to the database server in various ways, and the data is stored in the database server; the program is downloaded from the web server to be executed locally, and if any instructions related to the database are encountered during the downloading process, the web server will handle it over to the database server. To execute and return it to the web server, which in turn returns it to the user. In this structure, many nets are connected to form one giant net, the global net. And each enterprise can build its own internet on the basis of this structure. The schematic diagram of the B/S architecture is shown in Figure 1 [16–20].

(1) The biggest advantage of B/S is that it can be operated anywhere without installing any special software. It only needs a computer that can access the Internet. It can achieve zero installation and maintenance of the client, and the interface is unified (all for the browser mode), the operation is relatively simple.

(2) Centrality makes system maintenance easier and improves scalability. For example, if the storage space of the database is not enough, you can add another database server; if the system needs to increase the function, you can add an application server to run the new function.

(3) The requirement of the architectural pattern promotes the development of AJAX technology. Part of the processing of the program can be completed on the terminal computer, which greatly reduces the burden on the server; it also increases the interactivity and can perform partial real-time refresh.

(4) The B/S structure mainly uses the mature browser’s multiscr ipt language combined with Active X technology, so that the functions that originally required complex software can be realized on the browser. With the development and improvement of browser technology, the B/S model simplifies the client system, greatly improves the openness of the system, and greatly reduces R&D costs.

(5) As a new structural model, it solves the connection problem of heterogeneous systems.

3.2. Unified Modeling Language. Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a standard modeling language, which is a well-defined, easy-to-express, powerful, and widely used modeling language, which has evolved from a variety of object-oriented modeling methods. UML model includes the following: (1) use case diagram; (2) static diagram to which class diagram, package diagram, and object diagram belong; (3) behavior diagram to which state diagram and activity diagram belong; (4) interaction diagram to which sequence diagram and cooperation diagram belong; and (5) the implementation diagram to which component diagrams belong. Whether it is a platform with a static structure or a platform with dynamic behavior, through the analysis of the system function, it can be modeled through the model provided by UML. The standard modeling language provides a standardized model for this paper, which is the basis for the system implementation. The good semantics of UML notation avoids ambiguity, and the visual model also makes the system structure intuitive and easy to understand; the use of standard modeling language for software system model design facilitates communication between developers and users and system maintenance. The correct model can realize the correct system design and ensure that the user’s needs are met. For the system in this paper, the model is a set of views designed for the system. It is used to describe the functions required by users and the process of realizing these functions [21, 22].

The emergence of the unified modeling language UML marks an unprecedented progress in the field of software engineering. It unifies the representation methods of the Booch method, the OOSE method, and the OMT method and has been further extended, making its application in the field of software engineering in the dominance. UML integrates new ideas, new methods, and new technologies into the field of software engineering. In addition to object-oriented analysis and design, UML also supports the whole process of software development model language.

Unified Modeling Language (UML) adopts the representation method of diagrams and texts for modeling, which is simple and convenient, and is easy for users, developers, and project managers to understand and master. Its definition includes the definition of UML semantics and UML notation. Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a modeling language. In the practice of project development, the advantages of UML method in modeling complex systems are gradually reflected.

Although the modeling language is not an object-oriented programming language, the visual graphics and flow charts provided by the UML language for the design of the system in this paper can guide the development of the
programming language, and in turn, the developed system can construct the UML model in reverse. UML language and programming language complement each other and provide good support for system development. This research mainly uses case diagrams, class diagrams, and sequence diagrams in standard modeling languages.

3.3. J2EE Multilayer Architecture. J2EE (Java2 Platform, Enterprise Edition) is a Java platform designed by Sun Corporation for the mainframe computing type of large enterprises. J2EE supports a variety of databases and can be distributed on different operating systems. It has the advantages of high availability, scalability, and support for heterogeneous environments and rich component libraries, which simplifies the development process of programs and provides enterprise systems with a good system development with a strong scalability, high portability, easy maintenance, and high flexibility. Mechanism. It creates reusable modular components and a hierarchical structure that can automatically handle many aspects of the programming process. J2EE simplifies the development of applications, reduces the requirements for programmers, and is deeply loved by developers. J2EE uses a multilayer distributed application model, and the application logic is divided into components according to functions, and each application component is distributed on different machines according to the layers they are in. The original purpose of J2EE is to remove the shortcomings of the C/S mode. In the traditional mode, the client is too bloated and difficult to upgrade and maintain. This system uses the B/S architecture to avoid such problems. Therefore, J2EE provides the more advanced technology which provides strong support for the system development under the B/S architecture of this paper.

Different from the traditional two-tier model, J2EE is a typical four-tier structure. Client layer components: Run on the client machine; web layer and business logic layer components: Run on the J2EE server; and enterprise information system (EIS) layer software: Run on the EIS server.

The schematic diagram of the J2EE structure is shown in Figure 2.

J2EE enables the development of portable programs that are deployed in heterogeneous environments. Whether it is a mainframe, UNIX platform or Windows operating system, applications developed based on J2EE do not depend on any
specific operating system, middleware, or hardware. Therefore, a well-designed J2EE-based program needs to be developed once and deployed to various platforms. This is critical in a typical heterogeneous hospital computing environment.

4. Design and Implementation of Hospital Operation Management System Based on Business-Finance Integration

4.1. Design of Business Management System. After clarifying the functions of each module of the system, the functions are abstracted to determine the overall system architecture, and the hierarchical relationship of each link is clarified through the analysis of the overall architecture, and then each function is analyzed and designed in detail. Assist the design of the database, make full preparations for the final system implementation, and ensure the smooth progress of the development work.

4.1.1. Overall Architecture Design of Business Management. The new system is to realize information-based office, and greatly improve management efficiency through the provided information-based platform. Compared with traditional management methods, information management should be convenient and easy to use, easy to maintain, and highly scalable. The overall framework of the system is shown in Figure 3.

Presentation layer: handle the interaction between users and software systems, display information, adopt AJAX framework combined with Struts design pattern, and
integrate HTC components and ActiveX (VB/VC) components on the browser side. Business layer: the business logic of the system; the real core of the business system is implemented using the Spring proxy mode. Spring is an open source framework created to solve the complexity of enterprise application development, providing an integrated framework for Java EE application development and provide enterprise-level specification extension interfaces such as EJB. Data layer: its function is mainly responsible for database access and implements operations such as Select, Insert, Update, and Delete on nonoriginal data tables.

4.1.2. Design of Business Management Function Modules

(1) System maintenance: this module mainly provides administrators with the maintenance of basic system information, which is divided into three categories: user information management, item classification management, and system setting management. The purpose is to maintain the basic information and provide reliable support for the next process operation. Various detailed attributes of system maintenance management are shown in Figure 4.

(2) Purchasing plan management: the main function of this module is to generate a purchasing plan list based on the planned demand of each department, based on the current actual inventory situation, current budget, and supplier supply price. Each department of the hospital submits a demand plan to the corresponding warehouse management department according to the department’s needs during the cycle. The management department summarizes the needs of each department, rejects the non-conforming demand, summarizes the demand plan, and finally formulates a form to prepare for the purchase order. The sequence diagram of procurement plan management is shown in Figure 5.

(3) Order management: an order is a purchase contract between the hospital and the merchant. After summarizing the needs of the department and combining the current inventory situation, the administrator can manually or directly generate the purchase order according to the demand plan. The “Supply Treasure” software that the system has prepared the interface directly notifies the supplier to stock up. After the administrator submits the query application, the system will display the corresponding results for the user according to the retrieval conditions such as order number and material category, which can display the actual completion of the order. The sequence diagram of the order management system is shown in Figure 6.

(4) Warehouse management: in order to strengthen the scientific nature of warehouse management, functions such as outbound, inbound, and inventory inquiry are managed separately. Specifically, the actual situation of the order and the operation of the order when it is in the warehouse, and the detailed information of the material distribution when it is out of the warehouse, stock material information and related operations on stock. When the user performs warehousing and warehousing operations, the system models the user’s response, determines the calling method and return value when the system responds to external operations, and shows the dynamic process, as shown in Figure 7.

(5) Financial management: perform financial reconciliation for the logistics management activities during the period. The sequence diagram is shown in Figure 8.

4.1.3. Business Management Database Design. This system is centered on the data management of fixed assets. After analyzing the specific functions of the system, according to the relationship between each functional module, a good
asset database is established as the basic guarantee for the system management. The entity fields of the fixed asset management system are listed in Table 1.

4.2. Design of Financial Management System

4.2.1. Overall Architecture Design of Financial Management. The status quo of the management methods of most hospitals is combined. The new system should remove the drawbacks of the traditional model, improve management efficiency, and realize information management. The overall framework of the system is shown in Figure 9.

| Serial number | English name                | Remark  |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1             | EQUI_PURCHASE_APPLY         | None    |
| 2             | EQUI_PLAN                   | None    |
| 3             | EQUI_CONTRACT               | None    |
| 4             | EQUI_IN                     | None    |
| 5             | EQUI_OUT                    | None    |
4.2.2. Design of Financial Management Function Module

(1) Asset use management: asset use is the most basic and commonly used function in the daily activities of assets as shown in the sequence diagram established in Figure 10, which clearly shows the dynamic process of asset use management.

(2) Asset disposal management: asset disposal is to deal with the assets that the hospital does not need. The dynamic process of asset disposal is shown in the sequence Figure 11.

(3) Report management: according to the changes of assets, periodically generate financial statements, asset statistical reports, and asset management reports to analyze the accounting changes caused by asset changes, analyze the maintenance and operation costs of the assets in the daily management, and the period: Economic benefits. The sequence diagram of report management is shown in Figure 12.

4.2.3. Financial Management Database Design. This system is based on financial data management. After analyzing the specific functions of the system, according to the relationship between each functional module, a good asset database is established as the basic guarantee for system management.

5. System Test

5.1. Test Purpose and Environment. After the system is developed, it must be tested before it is officially launched. According to the development requirements of the system, special tools are used to test the system in a specific environment. Through the performance of the system in different test environments, the loopholes in the system can be found. For the staff to correct in advance, to avoid unnecessary mistakes after the official launch, and bring economic losses to the work. After the system has been tested many times and can be used in daily work, it can be officially launched for use. Before the test work, it is necessary to formulate test objectives, to detect the function and performance of the system, and to focus on the standardization of the test workflow, the correctness of data processing, the convenience of operation, and whether the function is practical. Test through the actual use of various functions to ensure the validity and practicality of the test. Collect and sort out the problems found in the testing process and feed them back to the development stage for
centralized solutions. The client uses Lenovo Qtian series desktop computers and Huawei desktop cloud devices, the operating system is Windows 7 and Windows 10, and the browser uses IE8 and above as the main browser. Also ran random tests on 360, Firefox, and Google Chrome. The test tool used is the Soap UI tool to test the system performance.

5.2. System Function Test. It is mainly to test various design functions of the system. The test cases clearly describe the test purpose, test process, operation results, and test results requirements of the system function test and performance test process. After designing the test cases for the functions of the logistics management system and the fixed asset management system setting submodules, the actual tests were carried out, respectively. The results are shown in Table 2.

We charge a patient for consumables through a doctor’s order. After the verification is successful, the data returned from the HIS system can be found in the system. The return value is as shown in Figure 13.

At this point, the HIS order data is successfully returned to the system, and the number of disposable sterile syringes in inventory is reduced by 1. When we modify the inventory value to 0 for the same doctor’s order, the data return value is as shown in Figure 14.

5.3. System Performance Test. In the daily operation of the system, a large number of accounts will be logged in at the
same time. In order to test the stability of the system, we simulate multiple users to perform random access tests on the server at the same time, record the response time of each operation, and analyze the test results. Here we enter more than 10,000 pieces of initial data in the database, simulate 30 users accessing the system concurrently, and continue to test for three hours. The records are shown in Table 3.

### 6. Conclusion

The business-finance integrated operation management system is essentially a core information management system, which caters to the current automated office theory concerned by enterprises and institutions, and is more in line with the urgent requirements of hospitals to implement refined management. After the investigation and analysis, this paper adopts the development method that combines the structure and the prototype method, and uses the modular thinking combined with the current relatively mature system research and development technology to complete the system development and implementation. With the rapid development of hospital informatization construction today, the realization of comprehensive operation management system plays a very important role in improving hospital management efficiency, saving operating costs, and enhancing vitality. According to the existing hardware condition of the hospital, the advantages of B/S architecture and J2EE multilayer structure are used to make the program run normally on different operating systems and different types of computer equipment. The structure adopted in this paper is better for compatibility and ease of use. According to the existing situation, this research makes an in-depth study of the existing work mode and the overall requirements of the project, clarifies the specific requirements of each functional module and determines the overall architecture mode according to the functional requirements. Using the theoretical knowledge and technology related to B/S architecture, database design, UML modeling, database and J2EE multilayer structure, and combined with relevant knowledge of program development, the outdated management mode of the hospital has been changed from system design to implementation.

### Data Availability

The dataset can be accessed upon request.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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