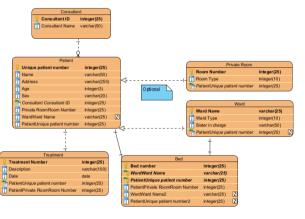
ER Modelling Exercise - Hospital

Consider the following requirements for inpatients at a hospital:

All patients admitted to the hospital are given a unique patient number. The patient's name, address, age, and sex are recorded. Private patients are allocated a private room, identified by the room number. Private rooms are of different types, e.g., standard, deluxe, palatial, etc. NHS patients are allocated a bed in a ward, beds being identified by the ward name and bed number. Wards are of different types, e.g., pediatric, cancer, etc, with a named sister in charge of each one. Each patient is allocated to a named consultant who supervises the medical care of the patient. The consultant decides on the treatments to be given to the patient. A treatment is any medical procedure performed on the patient. Each treatment is given a unique treatment number, and a description of the treatment and the date it is performed are recorded.

- Design an **E-R diagram** for the above database. Derive a **corresponding relational scheme** from your E-R diagram.
- The E-R diagram must show (<u>entities</u>), <u>attributes</u>, <u>keys</u>, cardinalities, and constraints. The relational scheme must be in third-normal form, with <u>primary</u> and <u>foreign</u> keys clearly indicated.

Primary Key & Foreign key:



- Consultant (Consultant ID, Consultant Name)
- Patient (<u>Unique Patient Number</u>, Name, Address, Age,
 Sex, <u>Consultant ID, Private Room Number, Ward Name</u>)
- Private Room (<u>Room Number</u>, Room Type)
- Ward (<u>Ward Name</u>, Ward Type, Sister in Charge)
- Bed(<u>Bed Number</u>, <u>Ward Name, Unique Patient Number,</u> <u>Private Room Number</u>)
- Treatment (<u>Treatment Number, Patient Unique Number,</u> Room Number, Description, Date)