

Mayo Clinic Patient Care Manager (PCM)

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The final project document contains information pertaining to the database that was created for the CS 364 semester project. The document contains sections such as the synopsis, the database ER diagram with descriptions, functionalities, stakeholders, and technological requirements.

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Section 1: Synopsis

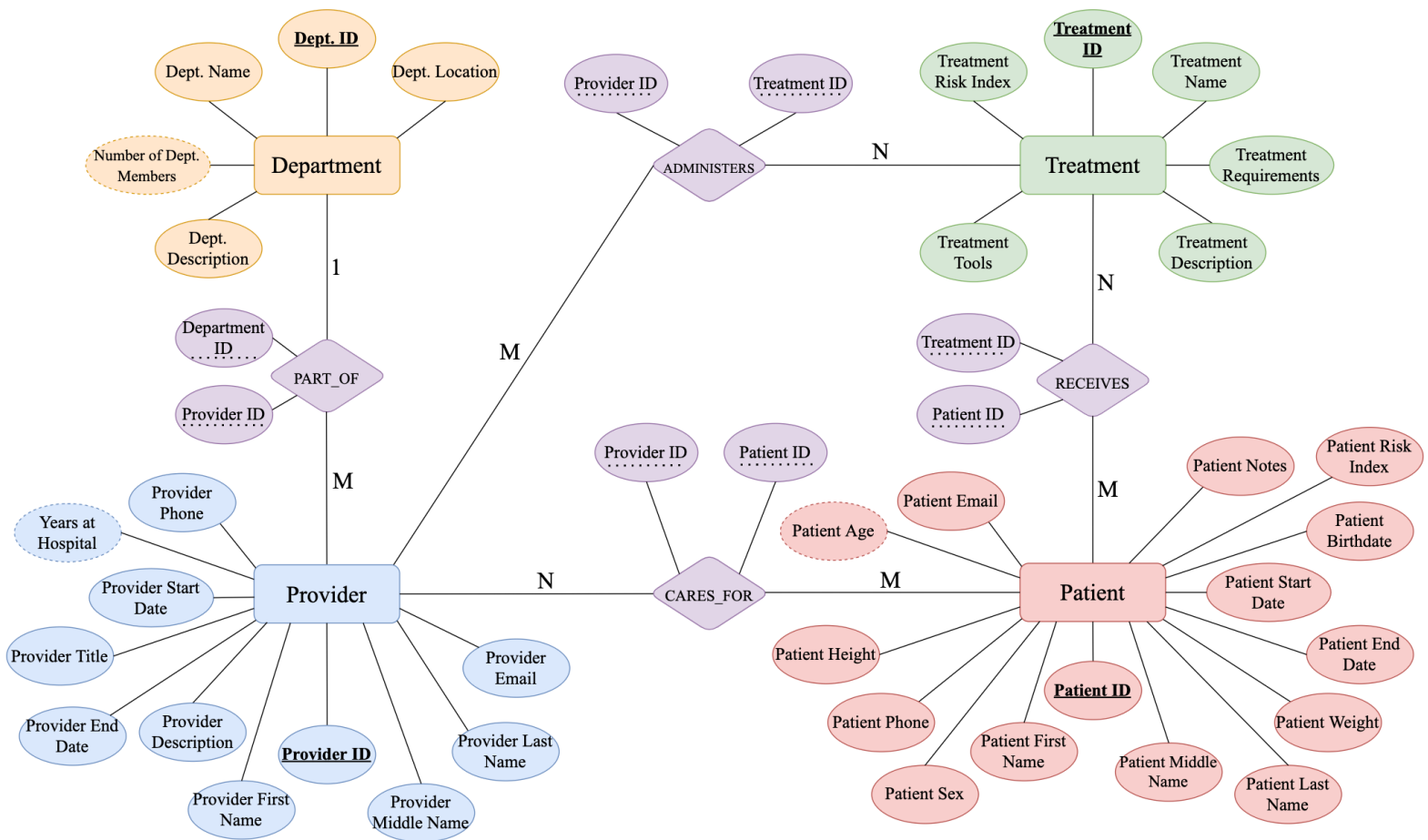
Managing patient data has become an important aspect of health care in the modern world. Assessing patient related issues, diagnosing the problem, and applying a treatment is a fundamental process for health care providers such as Mayo Clinic Health Systems. The nonprofit organization is ranked the number one hospital in the United States (newsnetwork.mayoclinic.org). The three pillars of focus represented in the three shields of Mayo Clinic's logo stand for clinical practice, education, and research. The three areas of focus in the hospital enable patients to find hope and healing at a place that strives to deliver effective care for medical issues. Mayo Clinic sees over 1 million patients a year (www.mayoclinic.org). To continue providing the variety of services for patients seeking medical assistance, the hospital needs an efficient and effective system that can organize and display relevant patient data.

This project sought to develop a database that organizes patient, provider, and treatment related data. The project is a simple web application with a SQL database as a part of the backend framework along with Node.js for the server. The front end helps with organizing and displaying the data in a clear, simple format. The front end was created using HTML and CSS. There are four primary views of the data: Patients, Providers, Treatments, and Departments. There is also a view to display hospital statistics, which consist of complex queries that users can execute by providing input. All users (assumed to be staff of Mayo Clinic) will have the ability to view all the data on display, make updates to certain features as needed, create new entries into different parts of the database, and remove data.

The web application is currently hosted Heroku (www.heroku.com), which is a cloud application platform for publishing work on the world wide web. Although there is no authentication or security in accessing this project, please note that this is a prototype with dummy data. Future releases of the project may include implemented security features. The primary goal of this project was to develop a system with a database that enabled care providers to view organized patient data, make informed decisions, provide different services, and ultimately provide better health care.

Section 2: Database

The Entity Relationship (ER) diagram for the Mayo Clinic Patient Care Manager (PCM) Database and descriptions are shown on the next pages:



Treatment

- The treatment entity contains attributes related to the medicine or procedure that can be applied to a patient. A unique ID is assigned to each treatment.
- The attributes include the name, description of the treatment, requirements (such as authorization to practice the treatment), and the tools needed for the treatment.
- A risk index (risk ranges from 0-10) is included as an attribute to indicate how dangerous the treatment can be to patient health.

Patient

- The patient entity contains the largest number of attributes. Basic attributes include the patient's first name, last name, birthdate, weight, height, medical notes, unique identifier, and contact information.
- The date the patient was admitted as well as the date they were discharged (if applicable) is included.
- The patient's age is a derived attribute calculated from the patient birthdate and current year.
- The patient entity shares relationships with the treatment and provider attributes.

Provider

- Providers share relationships with the patient, treatment, and department entities. Providers are the medical staff authorized to administer treatments.
- Attributes such as the provider name, contact information, title are listed.
- A derived attribute for the number of years the provider has been at the hospital, based on current year and start date, is included.
- Provider start date and end date (if applicable) are used to determine how long the provider has worked with the hospital.

Patient Receives Treatment

- In the relationship, the patient ID and the treatment ID are used as foreign keys.
- This relationship is important given that it allows the user to observe which patients are receiving which treatments at the hospital.
- This is an example of a many-to-many relationship.

Provider Cares for Patient

- In the relationship, the patient ID and the provider ID are used as foreign keys.
- This relationship is important given that it allows a user to observe which patients are in the care of certain providers in the hospital.
- This is an example of a many-to-many relationship.

Provider Part of Department

- The relationship shows that providers are grouped into departments that specialize in various treatments.

Department

- The department entity shares a one-to-many relationship with the provider entity (many providers belong to one department).
- Departments help group providers into teams that specialize in certain treatments or procedures.
- The department name, location, number of members, and description are included as attributes.
- Like the other entities in the database, each department entity contains a unique identifier.

- The department ID and provider ID are included as foreign keys.
- This is an example of a one-to-many relationship.

Provider Administers Treatment

- The provider entity and the treatment entity are joined in a relationship where the provider administers treatments.
- The provider ID and the treatment ID are used as foreign keys to join the two tables.
- This is an example of a many-to-many relationship.

Section 3: Functionalities

There will be five main uses of the Patient Care Management website:

1) Patient View

When a user selects the “patient” view, they are given a list containing all the patients that have been to Mayo Clinic in the past decade. The patients in the database include patients who are visiting for a simple appointment such as a checkup. The data includes patients who are currently in treatment (i.e., have not yet been discharged from the hospital). To display all the patient data, a simple SELECT clause was used. The patient table is joined with the Provider View table and the Treatment View table as well.

2) Treatment View

The “treatment” view displays all the different medical treatments and services offered to patients at the hospital. The department in charge of administering each treatment was listed as an attribute along with a description, requirements, and patients currently receiving the care. This view is joined with the Department View table and the Patient View table.

3) Provider View

Upon selecting the “provider” view, the user is be shown a list of all the medical staff that are actively administering care to patients in the hospital. Providers who are no longer employed at the hospital are also displayed on this page. Information regarding years at the hospital, education, and department are also listed for each provider. To obtain all the providers in the database, a SELECT clause is used. The provider table is also joined with the Patient View table and the Treatment View table.

4) Department View

The “department” view shows the various divisions of health care service within Mayo Clinic. Attributes include a description of the department, members of the department from the Provider View table, and treatments administered by the department from the Treatments View table. A JOIN clause is used to include the attributes of the Provider View table that is joined with the Department View table in a relationship.

5) Statistics View

The final view that is included in the database, the “statistics” view, lists results of the three complex queries that can be executed by the user based on input they are able to provide. For example, data resulting from a query that obtains patients who have a risk index equal to 5 would be displayed on this page. Any information that is listed on the statistics was pulled from one of the four other tables/views on the website.

Other Functions:

- All the tables in the database have CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Destroy). For each table, users can add new data, update current data, view data, and remove data.
- Users can interact with the database via a web application with a front end that is designed to be simple and easy to navigate.
- A large portion of the data is listed out in a clean, human-readable format. The data can be manipulated to reflect changes that are occurring in the organization using the database.
- An important function of the database is the ability to view the status of patients and make changes if necessary. The Statistics View table is an important feature implemented through SQL that filters the data to list out information such as the high-risk patients at the hospital.

Section 4: Stakeholders

Users of the Mayo Clinic Patient Care Management (PCM) database are authorized hospital staff and medical personnel. Security features will be added later to limit access to authorized users as well as ensure that personal information is encrypted. Medical users may utilize the data to track the number of patients admitted for various illnesses as well as observe the duration of time patients are in the hospital for a given treatment or procedure. By using the available data, hospital staff and researchers may be able to develop more effective treatment strategies over time.

Section 5: Technological Requirements

The platform for the database is a web application created using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, EJS, Node.js, and SQL. A Heroku server is used to publish the web app online along with JawsDB, an add-on for Heroku, as the SQL database. During the development of the project, MySQL Workbench was used to help create the database for the project. Features in MySQL Workbench such as the “Reverse Engineer” function allowed me to view the ER diagram of my database as it was being created. The web application I created with the database uses searches based on queries written to organize and display data in the appropriate tables for the database. Users are also able to interact with the database by reading data, updating data, adding data, and removing data.

Section 6: Screenshots of Project

PCM

Home View About

Patient Care Manager

View →

About →









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Home Page of Patient Care Manager Website

PCM

Home View About

Select Category to View

 Patients	 Treatments
 Providers	 Departments
 Statistics	 Exit




Copyright © CS 364 by Andrew Krause 2022

View Page of Patient Care Manager Website


Patients


← Back


+ New

 Anthony Marshal Jones


i







 Isaiah Steven Mathews


i







 Mary Ann Jensen


i






 Andrew Lanning Jenkins

i





^

Patients Page of Patient Care Manager Website

Section 7: Advanced Queries

Advanced Query 1: Top 5 High-Risk Patients (Group 1)

```
SELECT * FROM Patient
  WHERE Patient.PatientRiskIndex == ?
 ORDER BY Patient.PatientRiskIndex DESC
  LIMIT ?;
```

The first complex query selects all the patients that have a risk index (an attribute in the patient table) greater than or equal to the value of 6. The top 5 high-risk patients are displayed on the “Statistics” page of the web application. The user can also limit the number of results returned from the query. Note that “?” equates to user input.

Advanced Query 2: Providers Caring for 5 or More Patients (Group 2)

```
SELECT Provider.ProviderFirstName, Provider.ProviderLastName,
       Provider.ProviderTitle, count(*) AS NumPatients
 FROM Provider
 JOIN Cares_For
   ON Provider.ProviderID = Cares_For.Cares_ProviderID
 JOIN Patient
   ON Cares_For.Cares_PatientID = Patient.PatientID
 GROUP BY Provider.ProviderID
 HAVING count(*) >= ?
  LIMIT ?;
```

The second complex query selects all the providers who are caring for a certain number of patients that is greater than or equal to the input entered by the user. The providers who satisfy the user search input are displayed on the “Statistics” page of the web application. Also, the user can limit the number of results returned. Note that “?” equates to user input.

Advanced Query 3: Providers Authorized to Administer High-Risk Treatments (*Group 3*)

```

SELECT Provider.ProviderID, Provider.ProviderFirstName,
        Provider.ProviderLastName, Provider.ProviderTitle,
        Treatment.TreatmentName
FROM Provider
JOIN Administers_Treatment
    ON Provider.ProviderID =
        Administers_Treatment.Administers_ProivderID
JOIN Treatment
    ON Administers_Treatment.Administers_TreatmentID =
        Treatment.TreatmentID
WHERE Treatment.TreatmentName IN (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)
LIMIT = ?;

```

The third and final complex query selects which providers are currently administering at least one of the treatments at the hospital that are entered by the user as input. The providers who are displaying at least one of the treatments are listed along with the treatment they are administering on the “Statistics” page of the website. The user can also limit the number of results returned from the query. Note that “?” equates to user input.

Section 8: Future Features

Features that may not be implemented or that will likely be implemented in the future are listed here:

- **Treatment completed indicator.** Feature that allows a user to “discharge” a patient from Mayo Clinic when their treatment is completed. Upon being discharged from the hospital, the amount of time that the patient received treatment from the hospital will be displayed within that patient’s information.
- **Secure login and authentication functions.** Features that encrypt data and allow only authorized users to access the Mayo Clinic Patient Care Management database may be implemented in the future.
- **Responsive layout.** Update the current styling and layout of the application to improve the view of the database on a variety of screen sizes such as mobile devices. The transitions from different screen widths will continue to be clean and simple.
- **Additional queries.** In the future, more queries may be written to expand the number of ways users can view and analyze the data. With the creation of more complex queries, the users of the database will be able to make new informed decisions regarding patient health.