Project: Healthcare Management System (HMS) in SQL

- Designed a relational database with **five interconnected tables** (Appointments, Medical Records, Doctors, Patients, Billing).
- Implemented **complex SQL queries** for patient history tracking, doctor schedules, and billing reports.
- Optimized performance using **indexes and normalization techniques**.
- Ensured data security with user roles and access control.

1. Business Requirements

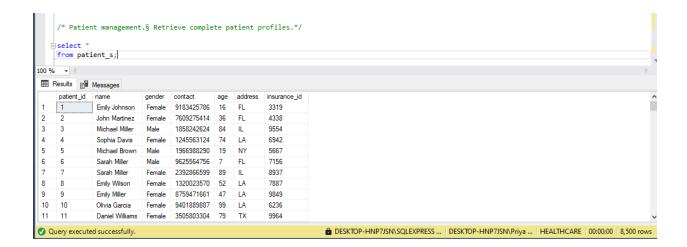
A. Patient Management

- Registration & Demographics:
 - o Requirements:
 - Store patient details (Patient_ID, first name, last name, DOB, gender, contact numbers, email, address, and optional Insurance_ID).
 - Ensure essential fields (names, DOB, gender) are NOT NULL.

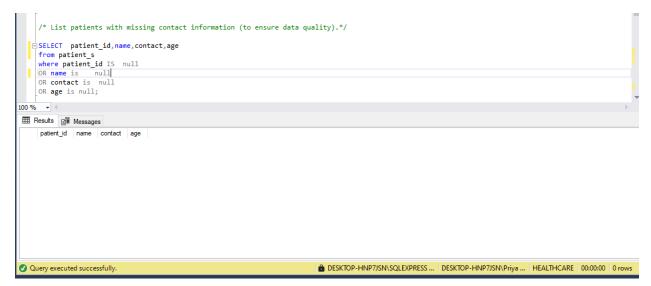
Analysis Queries:

- Retrieve complete patient profiles.
- List patients with missing contact information (to ensure data quality).

1. Retrieve complete patient profiles.



1. List patients with missing contact information (to ensure data quality).

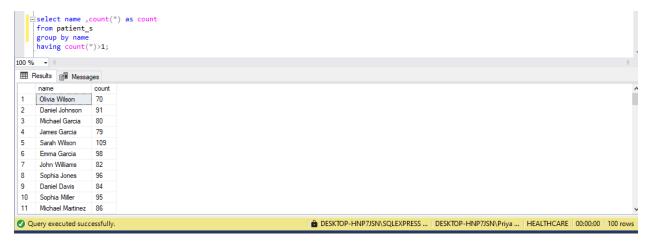


It means this is indicates that all selected columns data are not null.

1. Identify duplicate records



Duplicates names are following:



Contacts are unique hence they are not duplicate.

Verified Address:

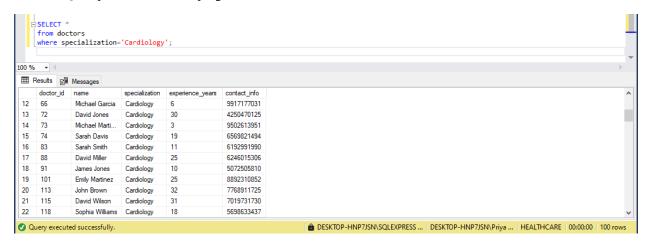


A. Doctor Management

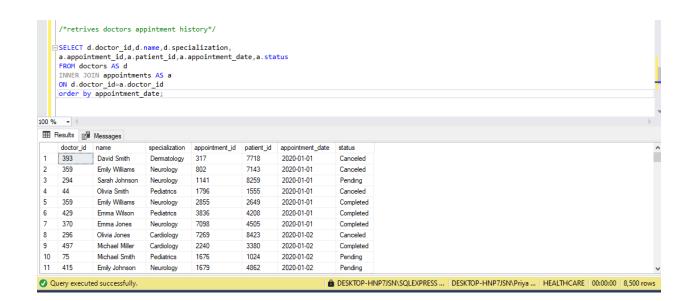
• Profile Maintenance:

- o Requirements:
 - Capture doctor details (Doctor_ID, name, specialization, contact info).
 - Link doctor records to appointments and medical records.
- o Analysis:

- Query for doctors by specialization.
- Retrieve a doctor's appointment history.
- Query for doctors by specialization.



Retrieve a doctor's appointment history.



Appointment Scheduling & Management

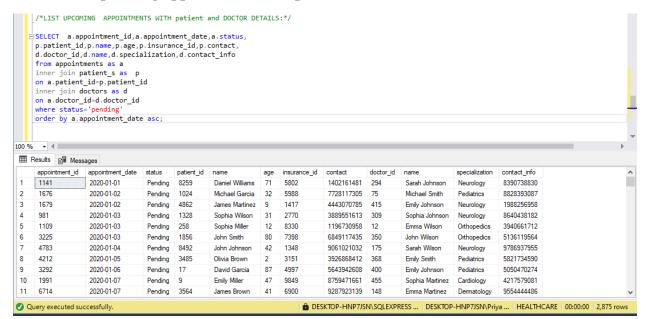
• Booking & Tracking:

Requirements:

- Record appointment details (Appointment_ID, Patient_ID, Doctor_ID, Appointment_Date, Status, optional notes).
- Ensure proper status tracking (Scheduled, Completed, Cancelled).

o Analysis:

- List upcoming appointments with patient and doctor details.
- Count appointments by status to identify cancellation or no-show trends.
- List upcoming appointments with patient and doctor details.

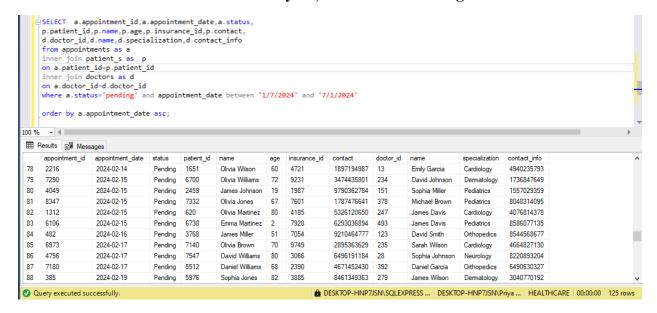


If you want to track future appointments also then you can use following

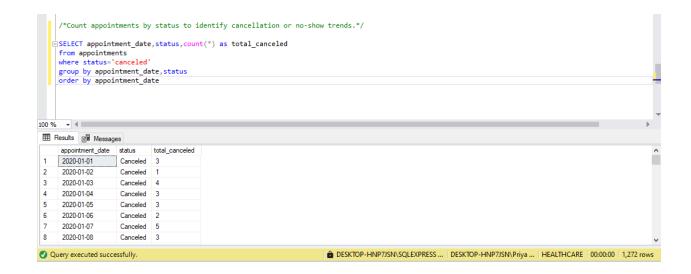
where status='pending' AND a.appointment_date >= CAST(GETDATE() AS DATE)

```
where status='pending' AND a.appointment_date >= CAST(GETDATE() AS DATE)
order by a.appointment_date asc;
```

If we want to fetch the data in between year, we can use following:



Count appointments by status to identify cancellation or no-show trends.

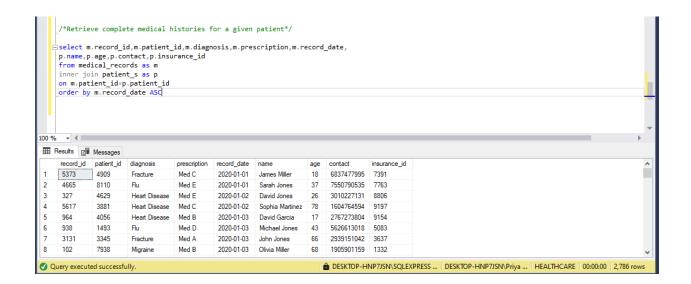


Medical Records Management

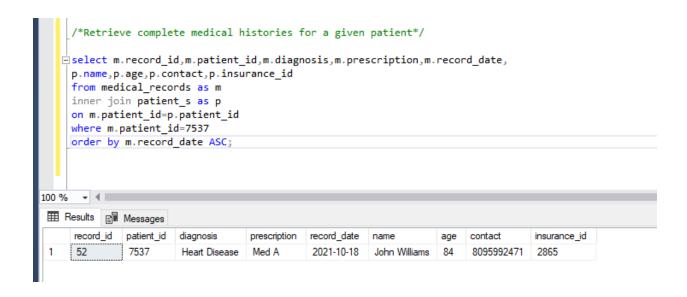
- Record Keeping:
 - o Requirements:
 - Store medical records (Record_ID, Patient_ID, Doctor_ID, Diagnosis, Treatment, Record_Date).
 - Maintain a history of treatments and diagnoses per patient.

Analysis Queries:

- Retrieve complete medical histories for a given patient.
- Analyze diagnosis frequency or treatment types across the patient base.
- Retrieve complete medical histories for a given patient.



And retrieve for specific name, id of patient (we can use here where clause)



• Analyze diagnosis frequency or treatment types across the patient base.



Treatment type across the patient:

```
SELECT m.diagnosis, d.specialization, COUNT(*) AS treatment_count,

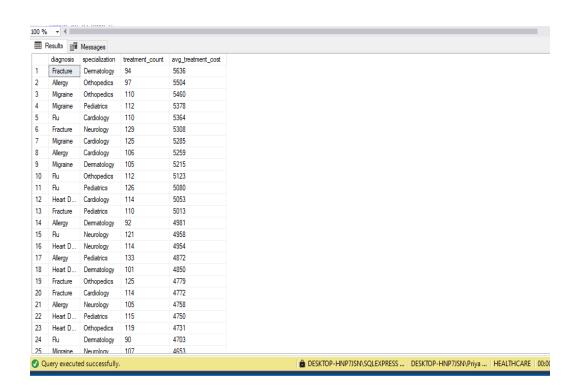
AVG(m.treatment_cost) AS avg_treatment_cost

FROM medical_records AS m

INNER JOIN doctors AS d ON m.doctor_id = d.doctor_id

GROUP BY m.diagnosis, d.specialization

ORDER BY avg_treatment_cost DESC;
```



E. Billing & Payment Management

• Invoice & Payment Processing:

o Requirements:

- Record billing details (Billing_ID, Patient_ID, Appointment_ID, Amount, Payment_Status, Payment_Date).
- Track payments to flag outstanding balances.

o Analysis:

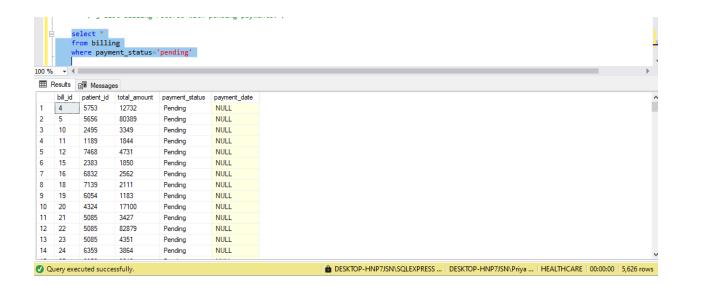
- Calculate total revenue (sum of paid bills).
- List billing records with pending payments.
- Calculate total revenue (sum of paid bills).

```
select sum(total_amount) as sum_paidbills
from billing
where payment_status='Paid'

Results Messages

sum_paidbills
1 74030708
```

• List billing records with pending payments.



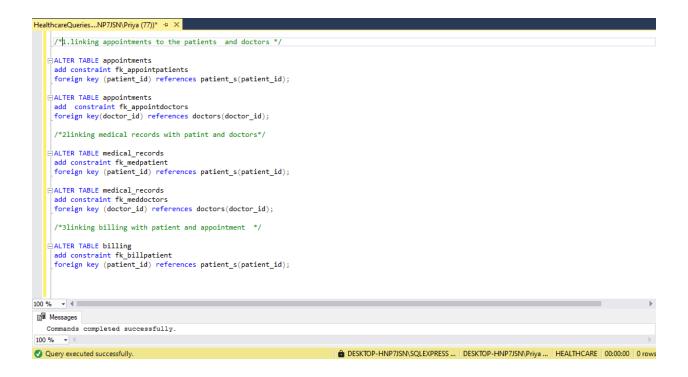
F. Data Integrity & Security

- Integrity & Access:
 - o Requirements:
 - Enforce referential integrity through primary/foreign key constraints.
 - Validate data types and use check constraints (e.g., valid phone numbers).

Analysis:

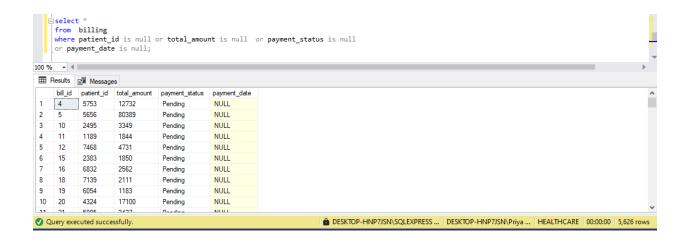
- Identify records with missing or anomalous data.
- Audit changes in data (if triggers or logs are implemented).

added foreign keys ensures data integrity and prevents invalid or orphaned records.



• Identify records with missing or anomalous data.

Billing table has null values for payment_date is due to payment_status is pending



Otherwise, another tables have not null values:

```
/* I dentify missing data values*/
   select *
    from appointments
    WHERE patient_id IS NULL OR doctor_id IS NULL OR appointment_date IS NULL;
    from patient_s
    where name is null or contact is null or age is null;
    from billing
    where patient_id is null or total_amount is null or payment_status is null
    or payment_date is null;*/
    from doctors
where name is null or contact_info is null;
   ⊟select *
    from medical_records
    where patient_id is null or doctor_id is null or treatment_cost is null
   or record_date is null;
100 % - 4
Results Messages
    appointment_id patient_id doctor_id appointment_date status
     patient_id name gender contact age address insurance_id
                                                                             a DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\Priya ... | HEALTHCARE | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

    Query executed successfully.
```

• Check anomalous data

```
HealthcareQueries....NP7JSN\Priya (68))* 

/* identify anolumes data inavlid values */

/*check total amount which is less than or equal to zero*/

select *

from billing
where total_amount<= 0;

/*check for invalid appointment dates* (future or old dates)*/

select *

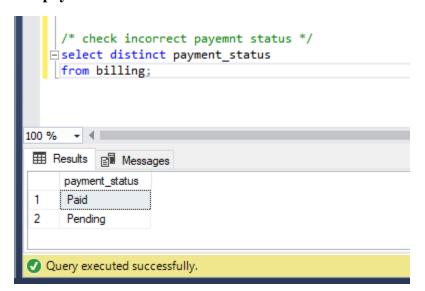
from appointments
where appointment_date < = '1/1/2000';

/*find invalid patient ages */

select *

from patient_s
where age<=0 or age>=120;
```

• For payementstatus= no incorrect status



Analytical Reporting & Decision Support

- Reporting & Dashboards:
 - o Requirements:

- Create views, stored procedures, or reports that consolidate key information from multiple tables.
- Enable real-time dashboards for KPIs and operational metrics.

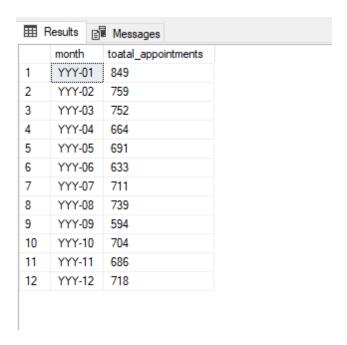
Analysis:

- Generate trend reports (e.g., monthly appointments, revenue trends).
- Aggregate metrics for performance reviews.
- Generate trend reports (e.g., monthly appointments, revenue trends).

The views calculated total appointments per month

```
create view monthly appointment
as
select format(appointment_date, 'YYY-MM') as month,
count (appointment_id) as toatal_appointments
from appointments
group by format(appointment_date, 'YYY-MM')

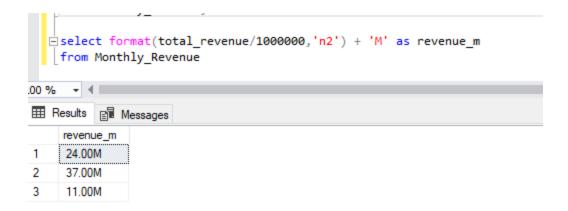
select *
from monthly_appointment;
```



The views calculated total revenue collected per month:

```
CREATE VIEW Monthly Revenue AS
    SELECT
        FORMAT(payment_date, 'yyyy-MM') AS month,
        SUM(total_amount) AS total_revenue
    FROM Billing
    WHERE payment_date IS NOT NULL
    GROUP BY FORMAT(payment_date, 'yyyy-MM');
  iselect *
    from Monthly_Revenue;
  select format(total_revenue/1000000,'n2') + 'M' as revenue_m
   from Monthly_Revenue
.00 % - 4
Results 🗐 Messages
     month
            total_revenue
    2024-12 24713279
1
2
     2025-01 37634320
3
     2025-02 11683109
```

With converstion by using format()



view for yearly revenue trends:

```
create view yearly_revenue
     select format( payment_date, 'YYY') as year,
            sum(total amount) as total year
         from billing
         where payment_date is not null
         group by format( payment date, 'YYY');
         select *
         from yearly_revenue;
         select round(total_year/1000000,2) as total, year
         from yearly_revenue
100 %

    ⊞ Results

           Messages
           total_year
     vear
            74030708
```

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A. Appointment Efficiency

- Average Wait Time:
 - o Definition: Average days between record date and the actual appointment.

o Sample Query:

```
sql
CopyEdit
SELECT AVG(DATEDIFF(day, Booking_Date, Appointment_Date)) AS
Avg_Wait_Time
FROM Appointments
WHERE Booking_Date IS NOT NULL AND Appointment_Date IS NOT NULL;
```

• No-Show Rate:

o Definition: Percentage of appointments where the patient did not attend.

Cancellation Rate:

o Definition: Percentage of appointments cancelled by patients or doctors.

Analysis:

Wrong data entry observed: In some cases, record date is after appointment date this is because appointment is scheduled before record date.

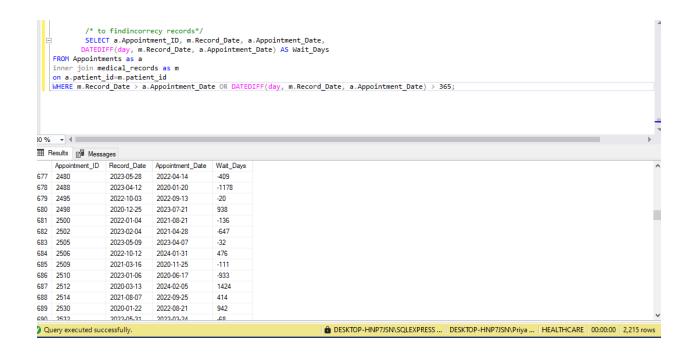
So used ABS () to avoid negative values. It will drop incorrect records.

```
SELECT AVG(ABS(DATEDIFF(day, Record_Date, Appointment_Date))) AS Avg_Wait_Time
FROM medical_records as m
inner join appointments as a
on m.patient_id=a.patient_id
WHERE Record_Date IS NOT NULL AND Appointment_Date IS NOT NULL;

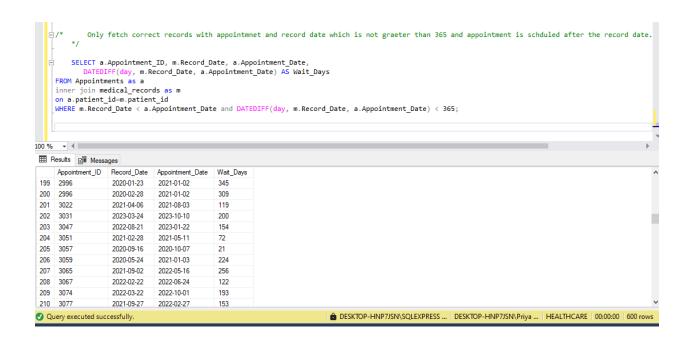
100 % 
Results Messages

Avg_Wait_Time
1 520
```

/* fetch the incorrect records */



Only fetch correct records with appointment and record date which is not greater than 365 and appointment is scheduled after the record date.



For fixing incorrect dates we can use following query:

Appointment Cancellation Rate

The percentage of appointments that were **cancelled** by either the patient or doctor.

High cancellation rates may show scheduling issues.

Here we used percentage formula for calculation;

Appoint cancellation rate = (total count of cancel appointments *100)/total appointments

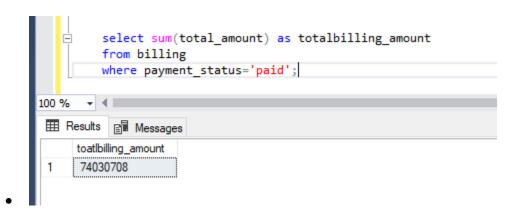
Financial Performance

• Total Revenue:

Total amount collected from paid billing records.

```
select round(sum(total_amount),2) as toatlbilling_amount
from billing
where payment_status ='paid';

100 % 
Results Messages
toatlbilling_amount
1 74030708
```



• Payment Collection Efficiency:

o Definition: Ratio of payments received versus total billed.

• Average Billing Turnaround Time:

o Definition: Time between appointment completion and payment receipt.

• Payment Collection Efficiency:

• Definition: Ratio of payments received versus total billed.

```
FORMAT((SUM(b.total_amount) * 100.0 / SUM(m.treatment_cost)), 'N2') AS Payment_Collection_
FROM billing AS b
JOIN medical_records AS m
ON b.patient_id = m.patient_id;

Results Messages

Payment_Collection_Efficiency
331.04
```

Formula we have used here is:

Formula:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Total Payments Received}}{\text{Total Billed Amount}}\right) \times 100$$

• Average Billing Turnaround Time:

Time between appointment completion and payment receipt.

```
select AVG(datediff(day,a.appointment_date,b.payment_date) )as average_billing

from appointments as a

join billing as b

on a.patient_id=b.patient_id

where a.appointment_date is not null and

b.payment_date is not null

and b.payment_status='paid'

and b.payment_date >a.appointment_date

and datediff(day,a.appointment_date,b.payment_date)<365;

Results

Messages

average_billing

1 331
```

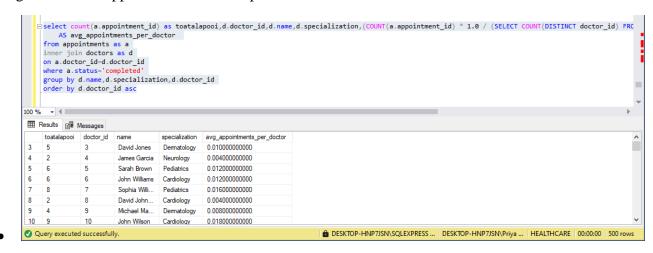
For the wrong data entry, I have checked column payment date and appointment date of two tables;

```
□select b. payment_date, a.appointment_date from billing as b
     join appointments as a
     on b.patient id=a.patient id
     order by b.payment_date,a.appointment_date asc;
100 % + 4
Results Messages
    payment_date appointment_date 2024-12-12 2022-04-18
 54 2024-12-12
                    2022-05-06
55 2024-12-12 2022-06-10
    2024-12-12 2022-06-21
2024-12-12 2022-07-05
58 2024-12-12
                    2022-07-11
     2024-12-12
 59
                   2022-08-21
     2024-12-12
 60
                    2022-09-13
     2024-12-12
                   2022-10-14
                                                                                        a DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\Priya ... | HEALTHCARE | 00:00:00 | 5,854 rows
Query executed successfully.
```

C. Doctor Performance

Appointments per Doctor:

Average number of appointments handled per doctor.



D. Patient Engagement

• Patient Retention Rate:

Percentage of patients returning for multiple appointments.

• New Patient Growth:

Number of new patient registrations over a period.

• Patient Retention Rate:

Percentage of patients returning for multiple appointments.

```
FORMAT((COUNT(DISTINCT CASE WHEN appointment_count > 1 THEN patient_id END) * 100.0

/ COUNT(DISTINCT patient_id)), 'N2') AS Returning_Patient_Percentage

FROM (

SELECT patient_id, COUNT(appointment_id) AS appointment_count
FROM appointments
GROUP BY patient_id

) AS subquery

The patient_Percentage

Results Messages

Returning_Patient_Percentage

1 41.85
```

•

• New Patient Growth:

Number of new patient registrations over a period.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT patient_id) AS new_registrations, record_date
     FROM medical_records a
     WHERE record_date BETWEEN '2022-04-08' AND '2022-09-10'
GROUP BY record_date
ORDER BY record_date;
Results Messages
      new_registrations record_date
                    2022-04-08
                       2022-04-09
3
                       2022-04-11
                       2022-04-12
5
                       2022-04-13
                       2022-04-14
                       2022-04-16
                       2022-04-17
                       2022-04-18
                       2022-04-19
                       2022-04-20
                       2022-04-21
 13
                       2022-04-23
 15
                       2022-04-24
 16
                       2022-04-25
                                                                                             a DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\Priya ... | HEALTHCARE | 00:00:00 | 129 rows

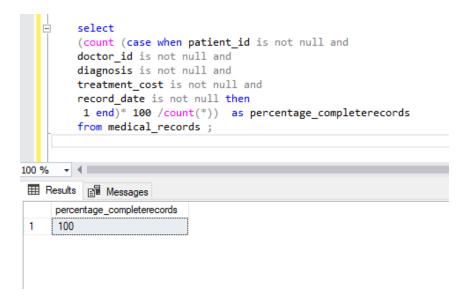
    Query executed successfully
```

E. Operational Efficiency

- Data Completeness:
 - o Definition: Percentage of records that have all required fields completed.
- System Performance Metrics:
 - o Definition: Query response times, system uptime, etc.
- Data Completeness:

Percentage of records that have all required fields completed.

I got result 100 %, it means all records completely present in the table.



• System Performance Metrics:

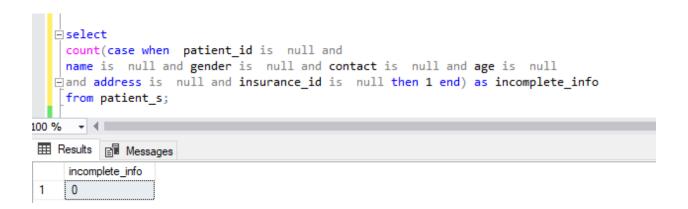
Query response times, system uptime, etc.

3. Mapping Technical Analysis Query Questions to Business Requirements & KPIs

Below are sample technical questions you might ask—and corresponding SQL query examples—that align with your business requirements and KPIs:

Patient Management

How many patients have incomplete contact information?

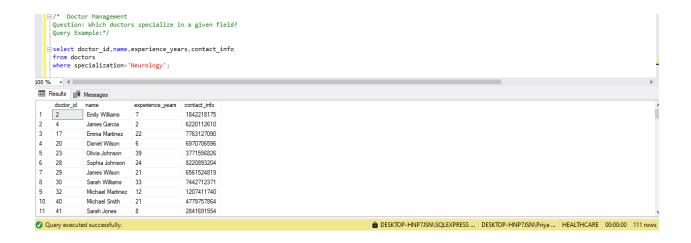


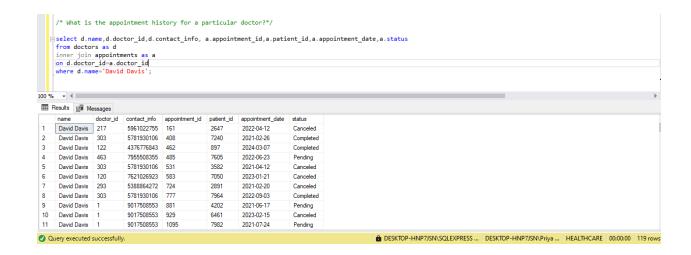
Retrieve full profile and appointment details for a specific patient.

```
/* Retrieve full profile and appointment details for a specific patient.
     Query Example*/
   select p.name,p.gender,p.contact,p.age,p.address, p.insurance_id,a.appointment_date,a.doctor_id,a.appointment_date,
     a.status
     from patient s as p
    join appointments as a
     on p.patient_id=a.patient_id
    where p.patient_id=8;
100 % → ◀ ■
Results Messages
                gender
                                  age address insurance_id appointment_date doctor_id appointment_date
     name
                       contact
                                                                                                 status
                                                                          392
    Emily Wilson Female 1320023570 52 LA
                                                7887
                                                           2022-04-02
                                                                                  2022-04-02
                                                                                                 Canceled
     Emily Wilson Female 1320023570 52
                                       LA
                                                7887
                                                           2023-04-17
                                                                          463
                                                                                  2023-04-17
                                                                                                 Completed
```

Doctor Management

Which doctors specialize in a given field?





Appointment Scheduling & Management

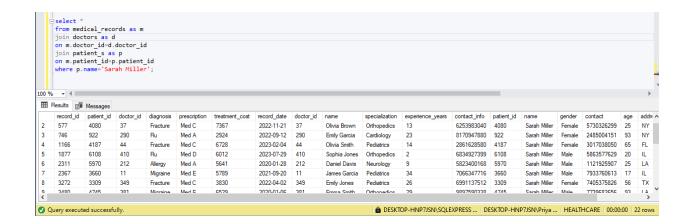
What are the upcoming appointments?

```
SELECT
(CAST(SUM(CASE WHEN Status = 'Cancelled' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS FLOAT) / COUNT(*)) * 100 AS Cancellation_Rate
FROM Appointments;

Besults
Cancellation_Rate
Cancellation_Rate
1 0
```

Medical Records Management

• Question: Retrieve a full medical history for a patient.



Billing & Payment Management

What is the total revenue collected?

```
☐/* Billing & Payment Management

Question: What is the total revenue collected? */

☐ select *

from billing;

☐ select sum(total_amount) as total_revenue

from billing

where payment_status='paid';

00 % ▼ 

☐ Results ☐ Messages

total_revenue

1 74030708
```

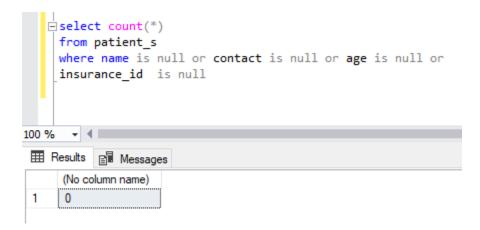
What are the outstanding (pending) payments?

```
/*What are the outstanding (pending) payments?*/
   select bill_id,patient_id,total_amount,payment_date
    from billing where payment_status='pending';
100 % + 4
Results Messages
    bill_id patient_id total_amount payment_date
            5656
                      80389
                                  NULL
            2495
                      3349
                                  NULL
            1189
                      1844
                                 NULL
                     4731
                                  NULL
            2383
                     1850
     16
            6832
                     2562
                                 NULL
     18
            7139
                     2111
                                 NULL
10
     20
           4324
                     17100
                                 NULL
11 21
            5085
                     3427
                                                                                                     â DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-HNP7JSN\Priya ... | HEALTHCARE | 00:00:00 | 5,626 rows

    Query executed successfully.
```

Operational & Data Integrity Checks

How many records in a table have null values in critical fields?



Audit query to check the integrity of foreign key relationships.

```
/*Audit query to check the integrity of foreign key relationships. */

SELECT a.Appointment_ID
FROM Appointments a
LEFT JOIN patient_s p ON a.Patient_ID = p.Patient_ID
WHERE p.Patient_ID IS NULL;

100 %

Results
Messages

Appointment_ID
```