

Hospital Administration Database Design Document

Version 1.0 Revision 1

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Purpose

The purpose of this Database Design Documentation (DBDD) is to help the hospital administrator and other stakeholders track nurse assignments to their respective wards, nurse interactions with their patients, patient admissions by their doctors, treatments administered by doctors to their patients, bed assignments for each patient, and the items charged to patients during their stay. This would allow the administrator to access periodic reports of insights that would be related to the hospital's efficiency and administration.

Narrative

The hospital administrator wants to create a database to track nurse assignments to their wards and nurse interactions with their patients, patient admissions by their doctors and treatments administered by doctors to their patients, bed assignments for each patient and items charged to patients during their stay. Administrator wants to record each nurse's name and address, phone and alternate phone, email and the medical specialties he or she is certified. Some nurses supervise one or more other nurses. No nurse is supervised by more than one nurse, and some nurses are unsupervised.

Each ward at the hospital has a designated number, descriptive name, physical location and phone number. Each ward has at least one nurse assigned to it. A nurse is assigned to at least one ward and rotates assignments among other wards. The assignment is tracked by the specific date and the hours worked in the assigned ward by each nurse on that date.

In addition to nurse assignments, each ward also has a charge nurse. The charge nurse is the custodian of the medical records for the ward. Not all nurses act in this capacity, but those that do are in charge of only one ward, and a ward only has one charge nurse.

A ward consists of hospital beds. The beds are inventoried to a specific ward. Information on beds including their size (small, large, extra-large) and their type (elevated electrically or manually). Most of the beds are large and manual (this is the default setting).

When a patient is admitted to the hospital they are assigned to a specific bed. Not all beds are available for use all the time, and a bed may not be assigned to more than one patient.

Information on patients is recorded: name, gender, dob, address, phone, alternate phone, email.

The date the patient is admitted to the hospital, the admitting doctor, the date the patient is discharged, and discharging doctor are also tracked.

Some doctors admit patients while others do not. Doctor information tracked: name, address, phone, alternate phone, email and their medical specialties.

The hospital tracks the treatments administered to patients and the treating doctor. Treatments are tracked by name, description, and charge. The hospital also tracks the date and time of each treatment administered and the results. Some doctors treat patients while others do not.

A given patient may receive no treatments or may receive many, and some patients may receive their treatments from more than one doctor. Some treatments have yet to be used while others have been used often.

In addition to treatments, patients incur other charges for items used during their stay. The hospital tracks these charges as “items” and stores information on what items have been charged to which patients, based on date and quantity. Information that is to be stored for each item includes the item name and charge. All patients incur at least one charge for consumable items

used during their stay. Some items are used often while items may be new or unusual in nature and might rarely or never be charged to any patients.

Lastly, the hospital tracks nurse patient care. Each nurse patient care interaction is an event.

There are several types of events: wellness check, medication, food service, assistance, treatment admin, and “other.” Given the number of shifts and ward rotations, a patient will typically be seen by more than one nurse during their stay, and a nurse most likely will interact with the same patient over several events during a single shift.

Actors/Roles

Nurses: Nurses interact with patients and are assigned to at least one ward. Some nurses supervise other nurses.

Wards: A ward consists of hospital beds and has at least one nurse assigned to it.

Beds: Beds are inventoried to a specific ward and may be assigned to no more than one patient at a time once admitted. These may be different sizes (small, large, or extra large) or different types (elevated electrically or manually). Most are large and manual.

Patients: Patients are assigned a bed once admitted. They may receive none or many treatments (including from more than one doctor).

Physicians: Doctors may admit patients to the hospital and treat patients, though not all do either though.

Items: Items are charges for everything else besides treatments incurred during a patient's stay. These are stored by the charge, item name, date, and quantity.

Treatments: Treatments are administered to patients by physicians. These are tracked by date and time, name, description, and charge.

Entities

- Nurses
- Wards
- Beds
- Patients
- Physicians
- Items
- Treatments

Entities (w/Nested Attributes)

- Nurses
 - Employee No.
 - Name (First Name, Last Name)
 - Phone
 - Address (street, city, state, zip)
 - AltPhone
 - Email
 - (Certifications)
- Wards
 - Ward Name
 - Location
 - Phone
- Beds
 - Bed No.
 - Size
 - Type
- Patients
 - Patient No.
 - Name (First Name, Last Name)
 - Gender
 - Date of Birth
 - [Age]
 - Admit Date
 - Discharge Date
- Physicians
 - Doctor ID
 - Name (First Name, Last Name)
 - Phone
 - Address (street, city, state, zip)
 - Email
 - AltPhone
 - (Specialty)
- Items
 - Item No.
 - Name
 - Charge
- Treatments
 - Treatment No.
 - Name
 - Description
 - Charge

Business Rules

Nurses: A nurse is assigned to at least one ward and rotates assignments among other wards.

Some nurses supervise one or more other nurses and nurses may have 0-1 supervisors.

Wards: Each ward only has one charge nurse (custodian of medical records), but can have many non-charge nurses assigned. A ward consists of hospital beds.

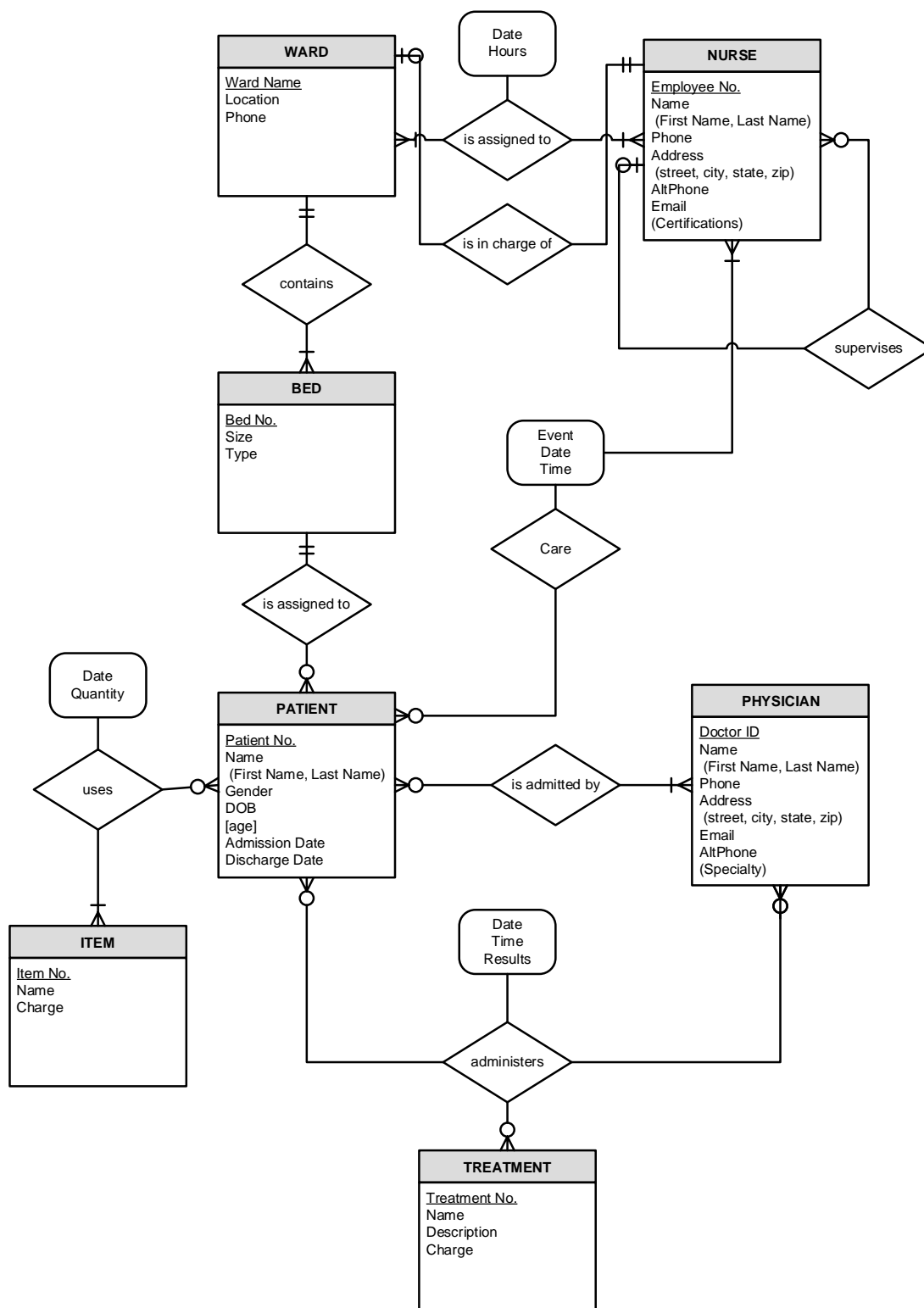
Beds: A bed may not be assigned to more than 1 patient. Not all are available for use all the time and these come in three sizes and two types.

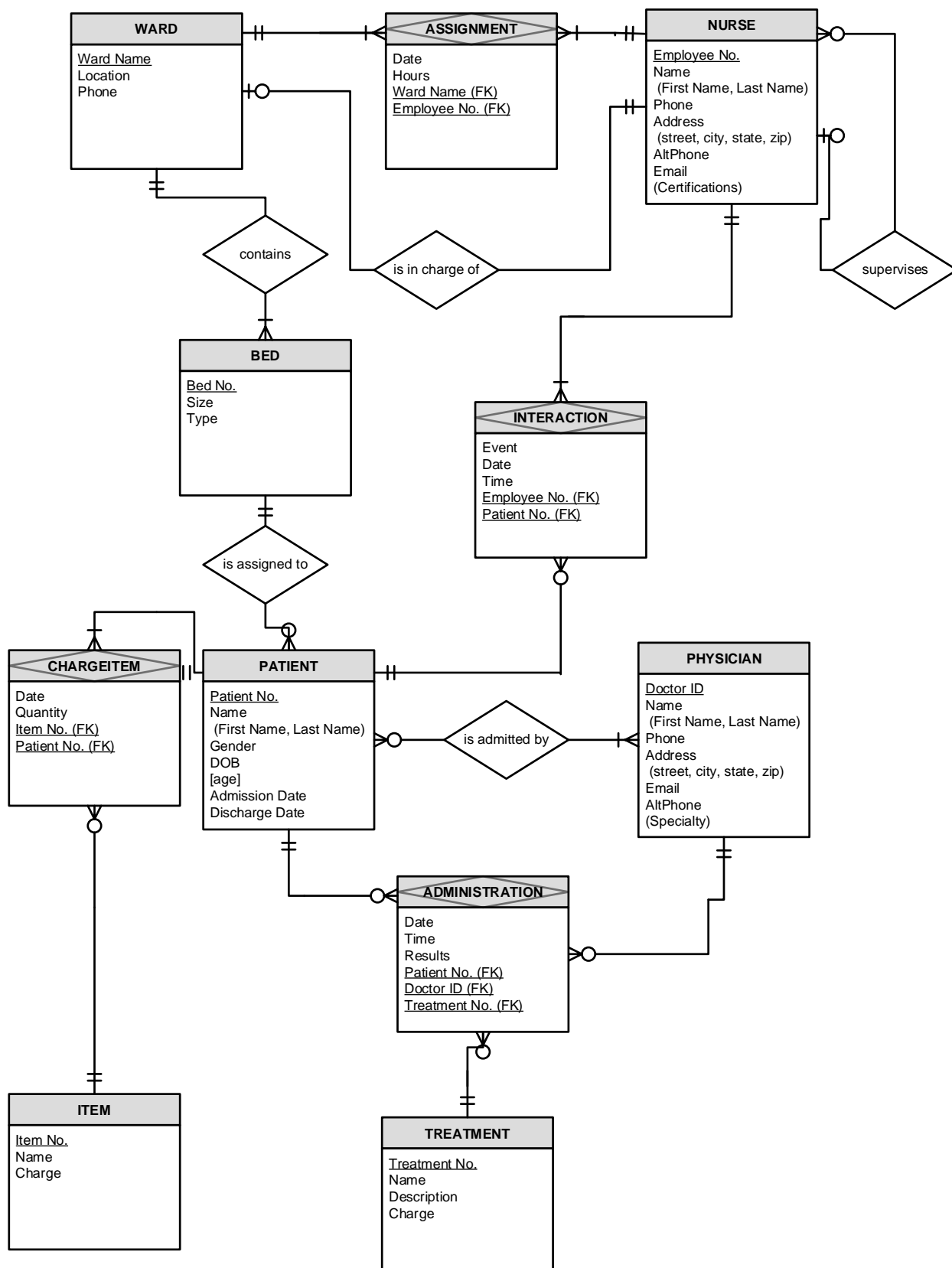
Patients: Patients are assigned to a specific bed once admitted to the hospital. They may receive one, many, or no treatments.

Physicians: Some doctors treat patients while others do not. Some doctors admit patients while others do not. They may administer more than one treatment to a patient, and this can be done by different doctors.

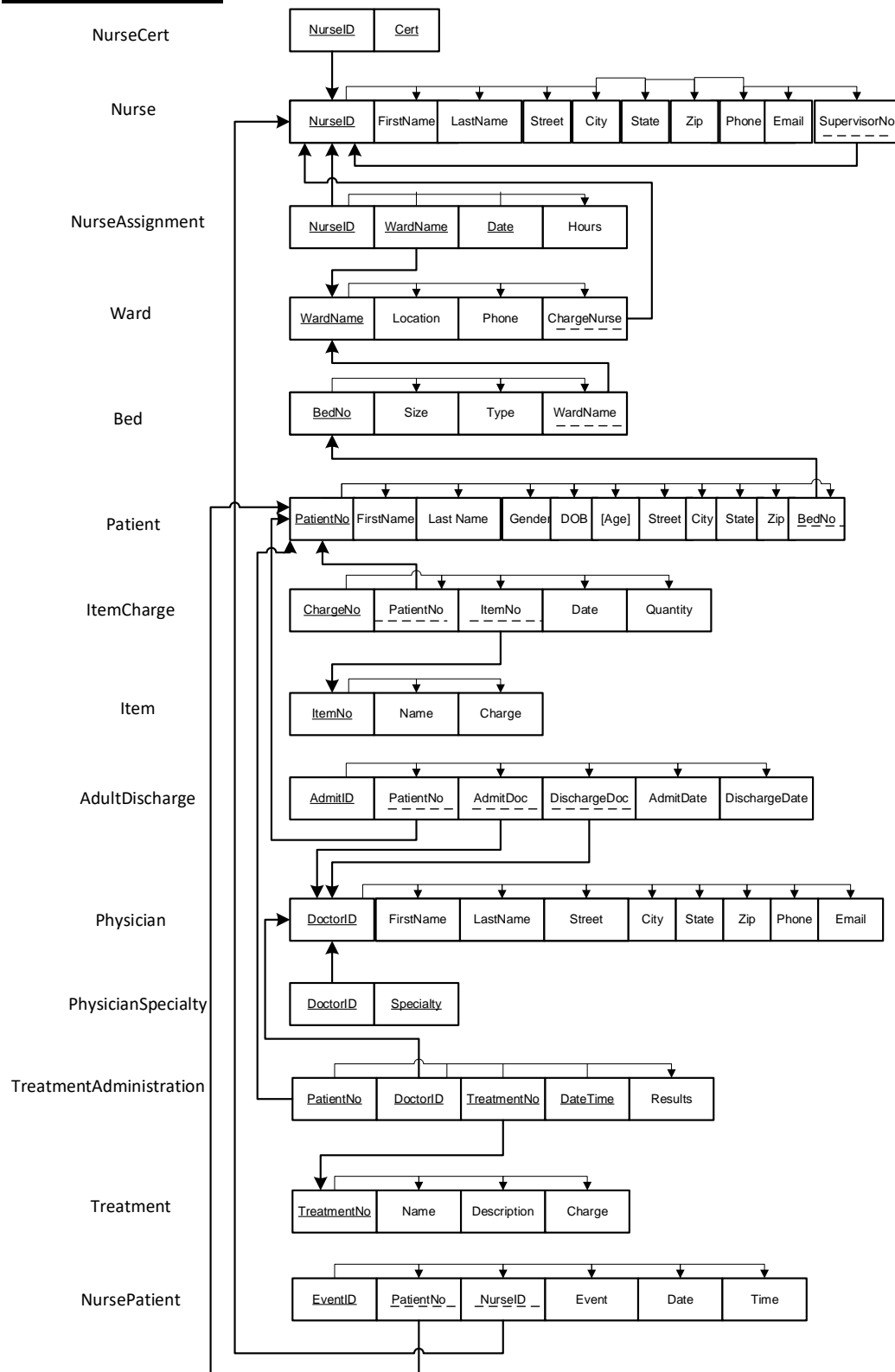
Items: All patients incur at least one charge for consumable items during their stay.

Treatments: A patient may receive no treatments or many, and some may receive their treatments from more than one doctor.

ERD

EERD

Relational Schema



See Data Dictionary in Next Few Pages

Table: AdultDischarge										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
AdmitID	PK ; Unique number to log event of patient being admitted	int		Y					13	Y
AdmitDate	Date the patient was admitted	date						LIKE 'yyyy-MM-dd'		
DischargeDate	Date the patient was discharged	date						LIKE 'yyyy-MM-dd'		
PatientNo	FK to Patient table; Number of the patient	int								
AdmitDoc	FK to Physician table; Synonym for DoctorID; ID of the doctor that admitted the patient	int								
DischargeDoc	FK to Physician table; Synonym for DoctorID; ID of the doctor that discharged the patient	int								

Table: Bed										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
BedNo	PK ; Number of the bed	int		Y						Y
Size	Size of the bed	varchar	15							
Type	Type of the bed	varchar	20							

WardID	FK to Ward Table; Number of the ward	int								
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Table: Item										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
ItemNo	PK ; Number of the item	int		Y						Y
Name	Name of the item	varchar	15							
Charge	Amount charged per unit of the item	money								

Table: ItemCharge										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
ChargeNo	PK ; Unique sequential charge number	int		Y						Y
Date	Date the item was charged	date						>=GETDATE()		Y
Quantity	Quantity of the item that was incurred	smallint								Y
PatientNo	FK to Patient table; Number of the patient	int								Y
ItemNo	FK to Item table; Number of the item being charged	int								Y

Table: Nurse										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
NurseID	PK ; Unique sequential	int		Y						Y

	employee nurse ID									
FirstName	First name of the nurse	nvarchar	15							
LastName	Last name of the nurse	nvarchar	20							
Street	Street of the nurse	varchar	20							
City	City of the nurse	varchar	15							
State	State of the nurse	char	2					LIKE '[A-Z][A-Z]'		
Zip	Zip of the nurse	varchar	10							
Phone	Phone of the nurse	varchar	20						Y	
Email	Email of the nurse	nvarchar	20							
SupervisorNo	Recursive Key; SupervisorNo is recursive to NurseID	int								

Table: NurseAssignment										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
NurseID	CPK PK; FK to Nurse table; Unique sequential employee nurse ID	int								Y
WardID	CPK PK; FK to Ward table; Number of the ward the nurse was assigned to	varchar	15							Y
Date	CPK PK; Date the nurse was assigned to the ward	date						LIKE 'yyyy-MM-dd'		Y
Hours	Number of hours the nurse was	decimal	(4,2)							

	assigned to the ward									
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Table: NurseCert										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
NurseID	CPK PK; FK to Nurse table; Unique sequential employee nurse ID	int		Y						Y
Cert	CPK PK; Certified specialty of the nurse	varchar	20							

Table: NursePatient										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
EventID	PK; Unique sequential event ID logging nurse-patient events	int		Y						Y
Event	Name of the event	varchar	10							
Date	Date of the event	date						LIKE 'yyyy-MM-dd'		
Time	Time of the event	time						LIKE 'HH:MM:SS'		
PatientNo	FK to Patient table; Number of the patient	int								
NurseID	FK to Nurse table, Nurse ID of the nurse involved in the event	int								

Table: Patient										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index

PatientNo	PK ; Unique sequential patient number	int		Y						Y
FirstName	First name of the patient	nvarchar	15							
LastName	Last name of the patient	nvarchar	20							
Gender	Gender of the patient	char	2							
DOB	Date of birth of the patient	date								
Age	Calculated derived field from DOB column of the age of the patient	tinyint								
Street	Street of the nurse	varchar	20							
City	City of the nurse	varchar	15							
State	State of the nurse	char	2					LIKE '[A-Z][A-Z]'		
Zip	Zip of the nurse	varchar	10							
BedNo	FK to Bed Table; Number of the bed	int			Y					Y

Table: Physician										
Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
DoctorID	PK ; Unique sequential doctor ID	int		Y						Y
FirstName	First name of the doctor	nvarchar	15							
LastName	Last name of the doctor	nvarchar	20							
Street	Street of the doctor	varchar	20							
City	City of the doctor	varchar	15							
State	State of the doctor	char	2					LIKE '[A-Z][A-Z]'		

Zip	Zip of the doctor	varchar	10							
Phone	Phone of the doctor	varchar	20							
Email	Email of the doctor	nvarchar	20							

Table: Physician Specialty

Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
DoctorID	CPK PK; FK to Physician table; Unique sequential doctor ID	int		Y						Y
Specialty	CPK PK; Specialty of the Doctor	varchar	15							Y

Table: Treatment

Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
TreatmentNo	PK; Unique number assigned to a treatment	int		Y						Y
Name	Name of the treatment	varchar	10							Y
Description	Description of the treatment	varchar	25							Y
Charge	Charge for the treatment	money								Y

Table:
TreatmentAdministration

Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
PatientNo	CPK PK; FK to Patient table; Number of the patient receiving treatment	int		Y						Y
DoctorID	CPK PK; FK to Physician table;	int								Y

	Number of the doctor administering treatment									
TreatmentNo	CPK PK; FK to Treatment table; Number of the treatment being administered	int								Y
DateTime	CPK PK; Date and time in which the treatment was administered	datetime								Y
Results	Results of the treatment	varchar	15							

Table: Ward

Column Name	Description	Data Type	Size	Identity	Unique	Default	Rule	Check	Allow Nulls	Index
WardID	PK; Unique ID number of the ward	int		Y						Y
Location	Location of the Ward	nvarchar	15							
Phone	Phone of the ward	varchar	15							
Charge Nurse	FK to Nurse Table; Synonym for NurseID; Nurse that is in charge of the ward	int			Y					Y