

Hospital Management -Case Study



1.The first step is to create the database which we are going to use

```
SQL_queries from basics* x SQL File 3*
1 • create database hospital;
2
3
```

#	Time	Action	Message
1	16:42:23	create database hospital	1 row(s) affected

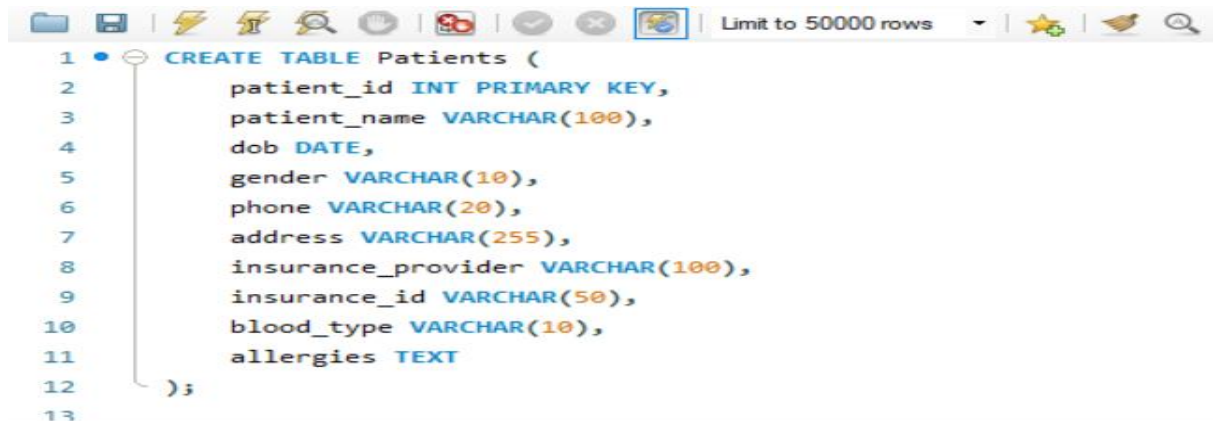
2.We must use the database we have created

```
SQL_queries from basics* x SQL File 3*
1 • use hospital;
2
3
```

#	Time	Action	Message
1	16:42:52	use hospital	0 row(s) affected

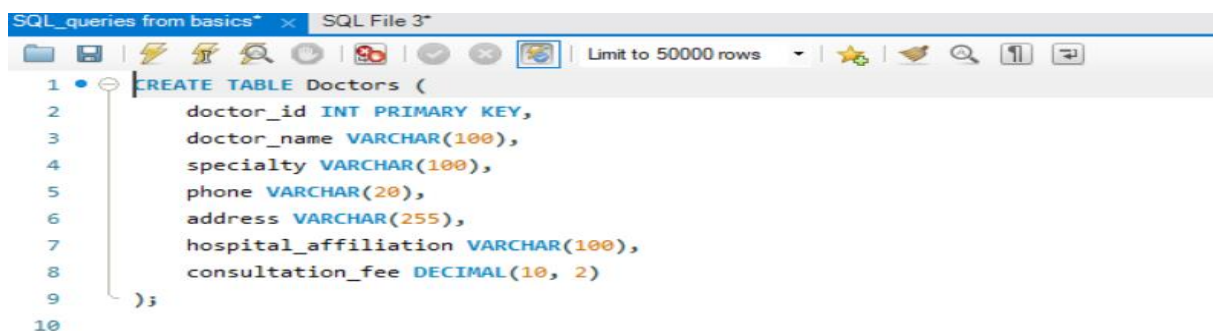
3. Next we have to create the tables and then we are going to insert values on it. So we are going to create three tables namely patients, doctors and appointments.

❖ first, we create table for patients:



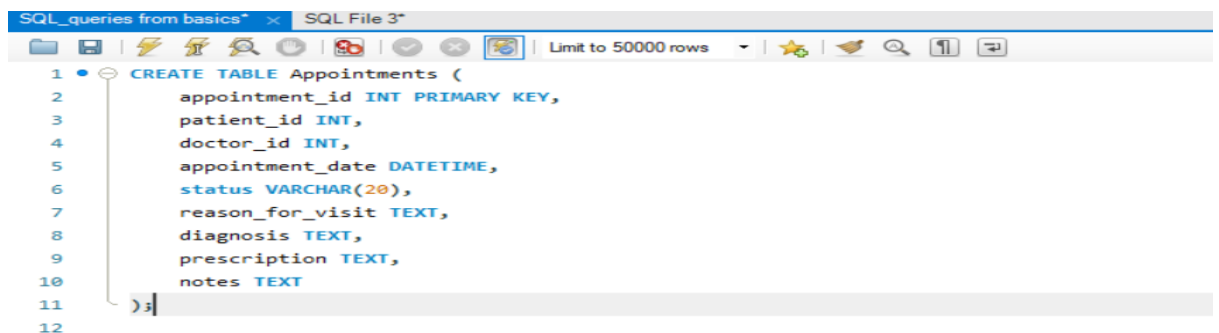
```
1 CREATE TABLE Patients (  
2     patient_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3     patient_name VARCHAR(100),  
4     dob DATE,  
5     gender VARCHAR(10),  
6     phone VARCHAR(20),  
7     address VARCHAR(255),  
8     insurance_provider VARCHAR(100),  
9     insurance_id VARCHAR(50),  
10    blood_type VARCHAR(10),  
11    allergies TEXT  
12 );  
13
```

❖ Next create table for the doctors:



```
1 CREATE TABLE Doctors (  
2     doctor_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3     doctor_name VARCHAR(100),  
4     specialty VARCHAR(100),  
5     phone VARCHAR(20),  
6     address VARCHAR(255),  
7     hospital_affiliation VARCHAR(100),  
8     consultation_fee DECIMAL(10, 2)  
9 );  
10
```

❖ Next create table for Appointments:



```
1 CREATE TABLE Appointments (  
2     appointment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3     patient_id INT,  
4     doctor_id INT,  
5     appointment_date DATETIME,  
6     status VARCHAR(20),  
7     reason_for_visit TEXT,  
8     diagnosis TEXT,  
9     prescription TEXT,  
10    notes TEXT  
11 );  
12
```

- Now we can start inserting the data on the table patients:

```
SQL_queries from basics* x SQL File 3*
Limit to 50000 rows
1 • INSERT INTO Patients (patient_id, patient_name, dob, gender, phone, address, insurance_provider, insurance_id, b
2 VALUES
3 (1, 'John Doe', '1980-05-15', 'Male', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St, City', 'Health Insurance Inc.', 'HI123456',
4 (2, 'Jane Smith', '1975-08-22', 'Female', '234-567-8901', '456 Elm St, City', 'HealthCare Co.', 'HC789012', 'A-'
5 (3, 'Michael Johnson', '1990-03-10', 'Male', '345-678-9012', '789 Oak St, City', 'MediCare Services', 'MS456789'
6 (4, 'Emily Brown', '1988-11-05', 'Female', '456-789-0123', '567 Pine St, City', 'Health Insurance Inc.', 'HI6543
7 (5, 'David Lee', '1972-09-30', 'Male', '567-890-1234', '678 Cedar St, City', 'HealthCare Co.', 'HC345678', 'O-',
8 (6, 'Sarah Wilson', '1985-07-18', 'Female', '678-901-2345', '890 Maple St, City', 'MediCare Services', 'MS567890
9 (7, 'Christopher Davis', '1982-01-25', 'Male', '789-012-3456', '901 Birch St, City', 'Health Insurance Inc.', 'H
10 (8, 'Jennifer Martinez', '1995-04-12', 'Female', '890-123-4567', '345 Pinecrest Ave, City', 'MediCare Services',
11 (9, 'Matthew Garcia', '1983-06-20', 'Male', '901-234-5678', '456 Birchwood Dr, City', 'HealthCare Co.', 'HC12345
12 (10, 'Amanda Robinson', '1989-02-14', 'Female', '012-345-6789', '567 Oakwood Ln, City', 'Health Insurance Inc.',
13 (11, 'Robert Neuen', '1977-12-03', 'Male', '123-456-7890', '123 Pine St, City', 'MediCare Services', 'MS234567'
```

- ❖ Now the values to doctor's table:

```
SQL_queries from basics* x SQL File 3*
Limit to 50000 rows
1 • INSERT INTO Doctors (doctor_id, doctor_name, specialty, phone, address, hospital_affiliation, consultation_fee)
2 VALUES
3 (1, 'Dr. Smith', 'Cardiology', '987-654-3210', '456 Elm St, City', 'City Hospital', 150.00),
4 (2, 'Dr. Johnson', 'Pediatrics', '876-543-2109', '789 Oak St, City', 'Community Hospital', 120.00),
5 (3, 'Dr. Williams', 'Orthopedics', '765-432-1098', '567 Pine St, City', 'General Hospital', 160.00),
6 (4, 'Dr. Brown', 'Neurology', '654-321-0987', '678 Cedar St, City', 'Medical Center', 180.00),
7 (5, 'Dr. Miller', 'Dermatology', '543-210-9876', '890 Maple St, City', 'City Hospital', 140.00);
```

- ❖ Now for the appointment table:

```
SQL_queries from basics* x SQL File 3*
Limit to 50000 rows
1 • INSERT INTO Appointments (appointment_id, patient_id, doctor_id, appointment_date, status, reason_for_visit, diagn
2 VALUES
3 (1, 1, 1, '2024-07-25 10:00:00', 'scheduled', 'Routine checkup', NULL, NULL, NULL),
4 (2, 2, 2, '2024-07-26 09:30:00', 'scheduled', 'Child wellness check', NULL, NULL, NULL),
5 (3, 3, 3, '2024-07-27 14:00:00', 'scheduled', 'Orthopedic consultation', NULL, NULL, NULL),
6 (4, 4, 4, '2024-07-28 11:15:00', 'scheduled', 'Neurological evaluation', NULL, NULL, NULL),
7 (5, 5, 5, '2024-07-29 13:45:00', 'scheduled', 'Dermatology follow-up', NULL, NULL, NULL);
8
9
```

- ❖ After successfully creating and inserting the value into the tables. We can verify whether tables are created or not using the select which display whole table.

```
4 • select * from patients;
```

```
5
```

patient_id	patient_name	dob	gender	phone	address	insurance_provider	insurance_id	blood_type
1	John Doe	1980-05-15	Male	123-456-7890	123 Main St, City	Health Insurance Inc.	HI123456	O+
2	Jane Smith	1975-08-22	Female	234-567-8901	456 Elm St, City	HealthCare Co.	HC789012	A-
3	Michael Johnson	1990-03-10	Male	345-678-9012	789 Oak St, City	MediCare Services	MS456789	B+
4	Emily Brown	1988-11-05	Female	456-789-0123	567 Pine St, City	Health Insurance Inc.	HI654321	AB-
5	David Lee	1972-09-30	Male	567-890-1234	678 Cedar St, City	HealthCare Co.	HC345678	O-
6	Sarah Wilson	1985-07-18	Female	678-901-2345	890 Maple St, City	MediCare Services	MS567890	A+
7	Christopher Davis	1982-01-25	Male	789-012-3456	901 Birch St, City	Health Insurance Inc.	HI987654	B-
8	Jennifer Martinez	1995-04-12	Female	890-123-4567	345 Pinecrest Ave. City	MediCare Services	MS789012	O+

```
1 • select * from doctors;
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

```
4
```

```
5
```

doctor_id	doctor_name	specialty	phone	address	hospital_affiliation	consultation_fee
1	Dr. Smith	Cardiology	987-654-3210	456 Elm St, City	City Hospital	150.00
2	Dr. Johnson	Pediatrics	876-543-2109	789 Oak St, City	Community Hospital	120.00
3	Dr. Williams	Orthopedics	765-432-1098	567 Pine St, City	General Hospital	160.00
4	Dr. Brown	Neurology	654-321-0987	678 Cedar St, City	Medical Center	180.00
5	Dr. Miller	Dermatology	543-210-9876	890 Maple St, City	City Hospital	140.00

```
1 • select * from appointments;
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

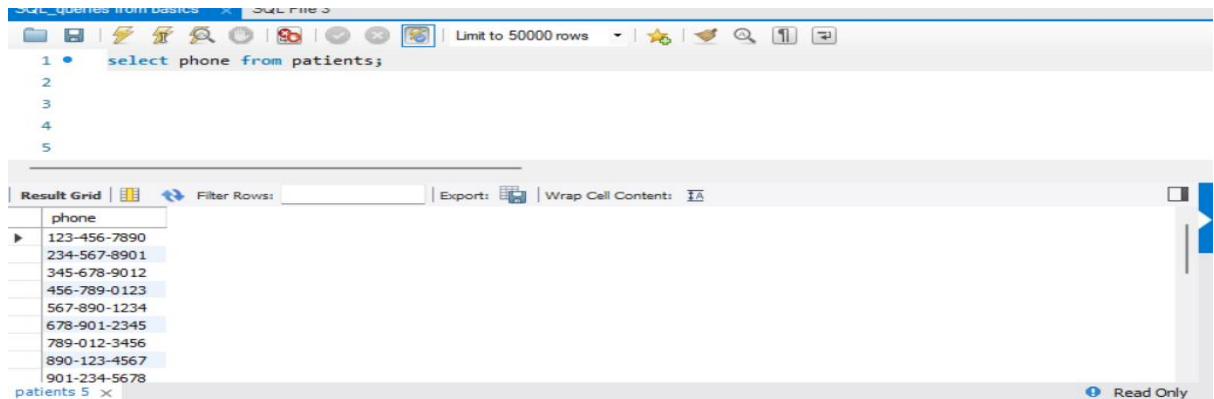
```
4
```

```
5
```

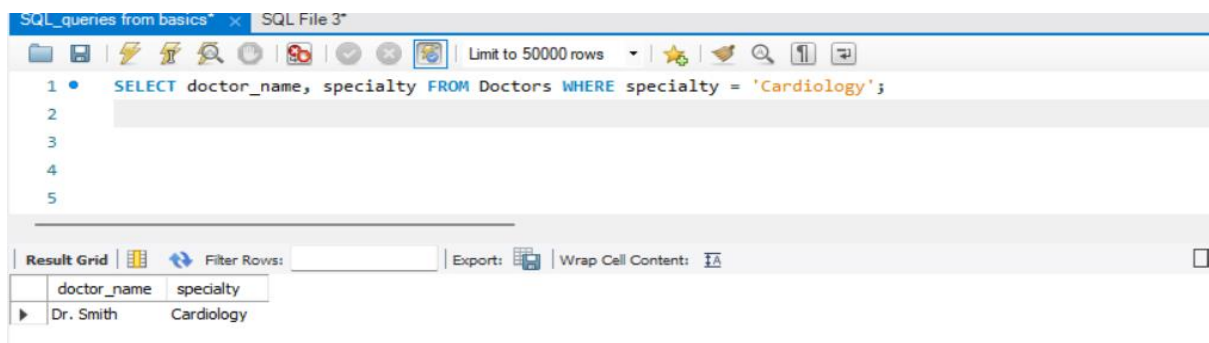
appointment_id	patient_id	doctor_id	appointment_date	status	reason_for_visit	diagnosis	prescription	notes
1	1	1	2024-07-25 10:00:00	scheduled	Routine checkup	NULL	NULL	NULL
2	2	2	2024-07-26 09:30:00	scheduled	Child wellness check	NULL	NULL	NULL
3	3	3	2024-07-27 14:00:00	scheduled	Orthopedic consultation	NULL	NULL	NULL
4	4	4	2024-07-28 11:15:00	scheduled	Neurological evaluation	NULL	NULL	NULL
5	5	5	2024-07-29 13:45:00	scheduled	Dermatology follow-up	NULL	NULL	NULL

CASE STUDY

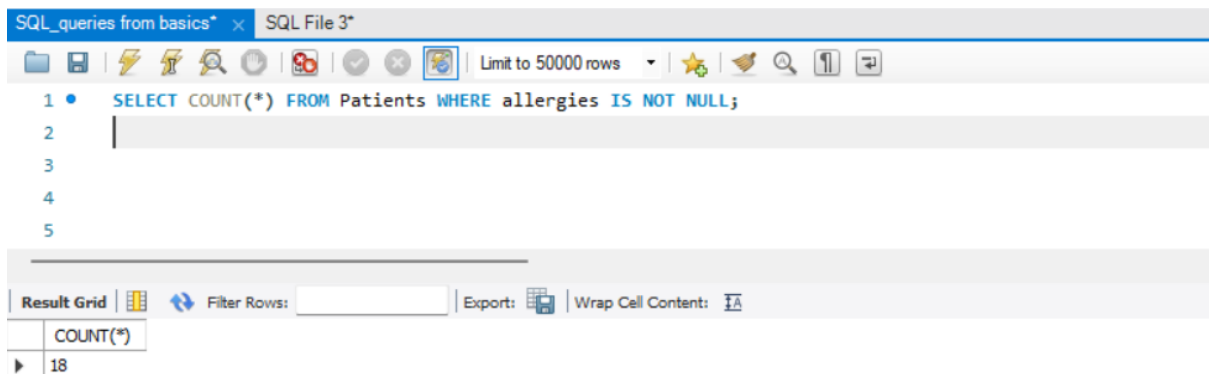
1. Retrieve all patients' names and their phone numbers.



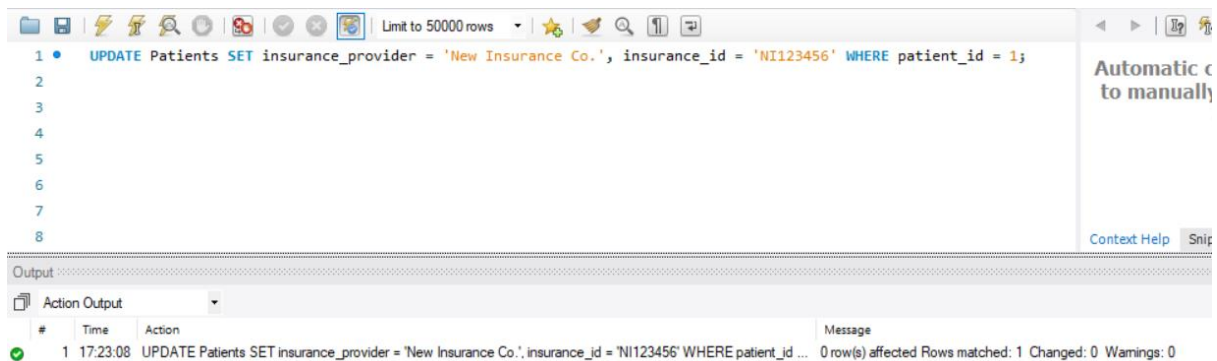
2. Find all doctors specializing in Cardiology.



3. Count the number of patients with allergies



4. Update a patient's insurance provider and ID based on their ID.



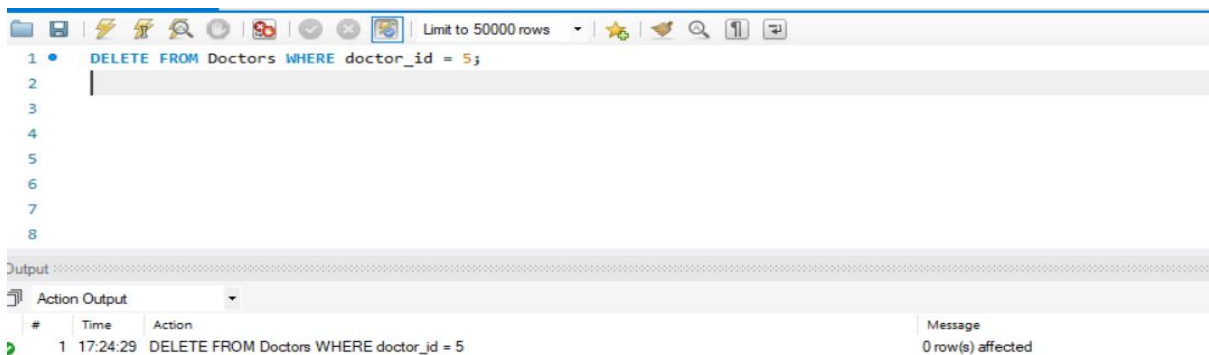
The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and search. The main query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 • UPDATE Patients SET insurance_provider = 'New Insurance Co.', insurance_id = 'NI123456' WHERE patient_id = 1;
```

The right sidebar displays the text "Automatic c to manually" and "Context Help". Below the query editor, the "Output" pane shows the "Action Output" table:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	17:23:08	UPDATE Patients SET insurance_provider = 'New Insurance Co.', insurance_id = 'NI123456' WHERE patient_id = 1	0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0

5. Delete a doctor from the database.



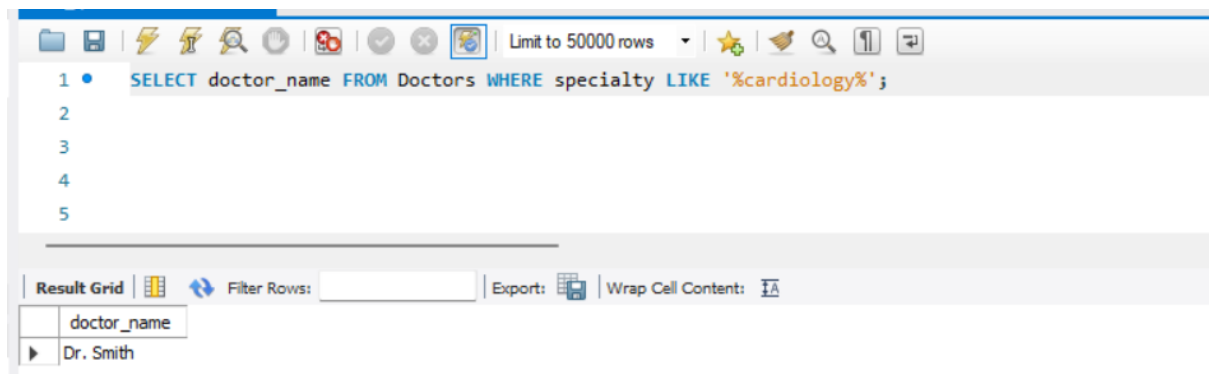
The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 • DELETE FROM Doctors WHERE doctor_id = 5;
```

The right sidebar displays the text "Automatic c to manually" and "Context Help". Below the query editor, the "Output" pane shows the "Action Output" table:

#	Time	Action	Message
1	17:24:29	DELETE FROM Doctors WHERE doctor_id = 5	0 row(s) affected

6. Find doctors who is Cardiologist.



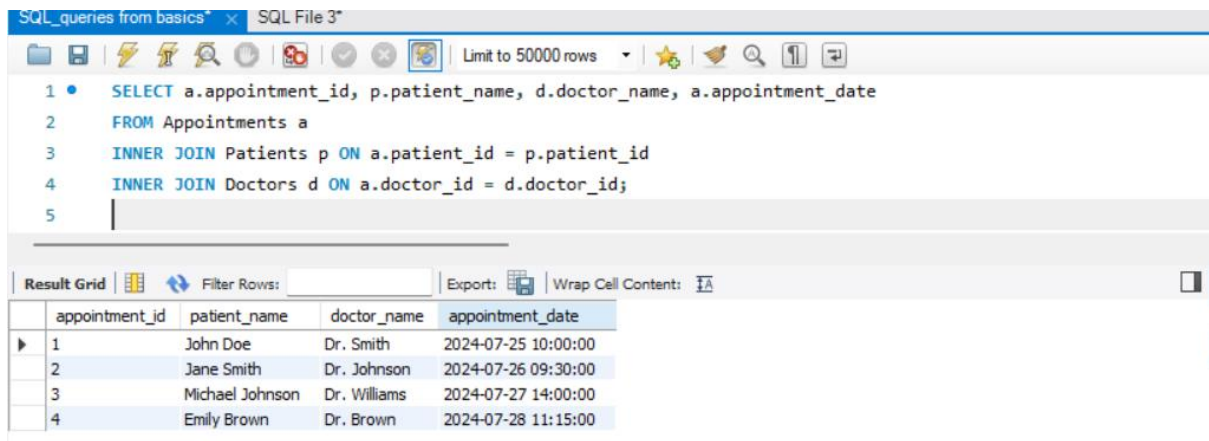
The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 • SELECT doctor_name FROM Doctors WHERE specialty LIKE '%cardiology%';
```

The right sidebar displays the text "Automatic c to manually" and "Context Help". Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" pane shows the results of the query:

doctor_name
Dr. Smith

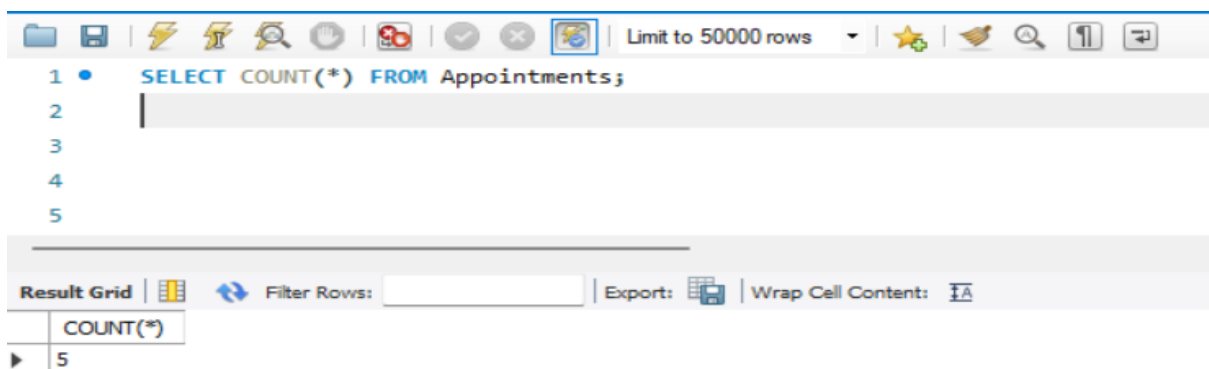
7. List all appointments with their associated patient and doctor names.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a file named 'SQL File 3*'. The query is: `SELECT a.appointment_id, p.patient_name, d.doctor_name, a.appointment_date FROM Appointments a INNER JOIN Patients p ON a.patient_id = p.patient_id INNER JOIN Doctors d ON a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id;` The result grid below shows 4 rows of data.

	appointment_id	patient_name	doctor_name	appointment_date
▶	1	John Doe	Dr. Smith	2024-07-25 10:00:00
	2	Jane Smith	Dr. Johnson	2024-07-26 09:30:00
	3	Michael Johnson	Dr. Williams	2024-07-27 14:00:00
	4	Emily Brown	Dr. Brown	2024-07-28 11:15:00

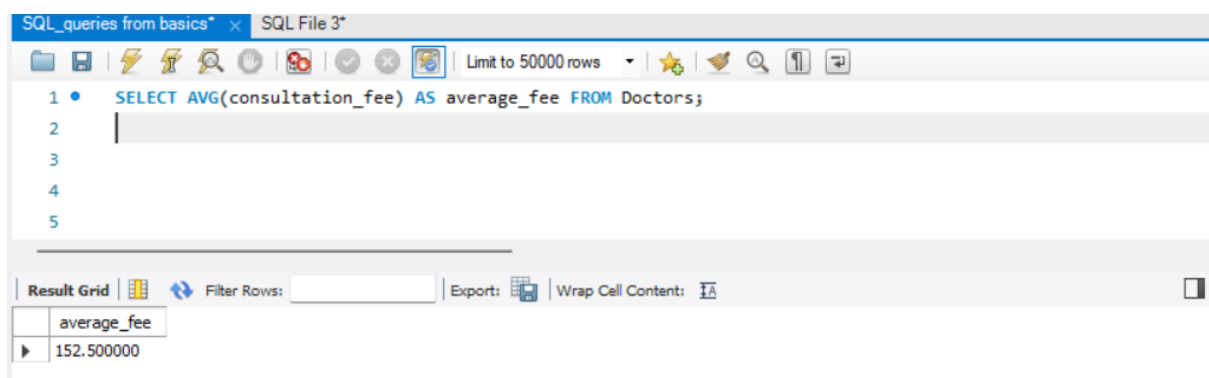
8. Calculate the total number of appointments.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a file named 'SQL File 3*'. The query is: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Appointments;` The result grid below shows 1 row of data.

	COUNT(*)
▶	5

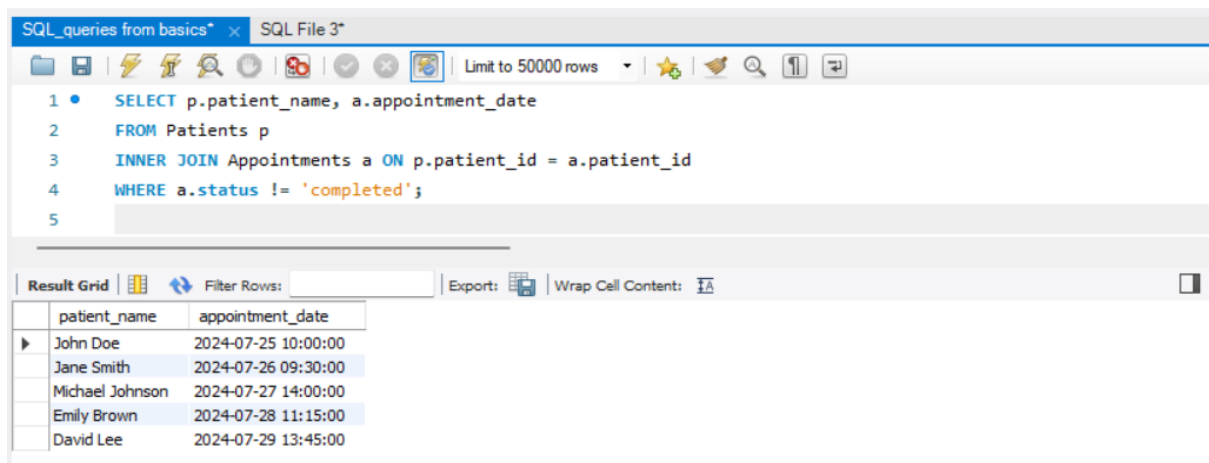
9. Find the average consultation fee of all doctors.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a file named 'SQL File 3*'. The query is: `SELECT AVG(consultation_fee) AS average_fee FROM Doctors;` The result grid below shows 1 row of data.

	average_fee
▶	152.500000

10. Identify patients who have appointments scheduled but have not been marked as complete.



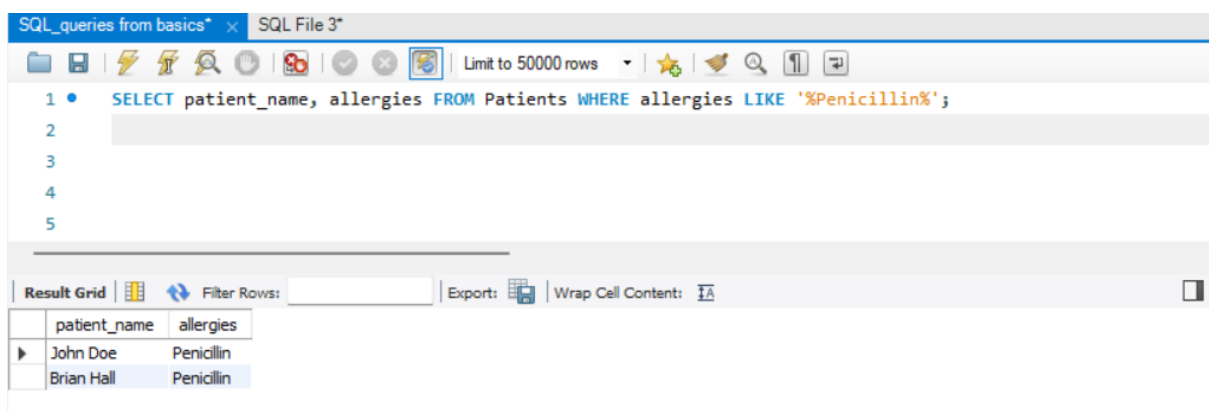
The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT p.patient_name, a.appointment_date
2 FROM Patients p
3 INNER JOIN Appointments a ON p.patient_id = a.patient_id
4 WHERE a.status != 'completed';
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

patient_name	appointment_date
John Doe	2024-07-25 10:00:00
Jane Smith	2024-07-26 09:30:00
Michael Johnson	2024-07-27 14:00:00
Emily Brown	2024-07-28 11:15:00
David Lee	2024-07-29 13:45:00

11. List patients who have a specific allergy (e.g., Penicillin).



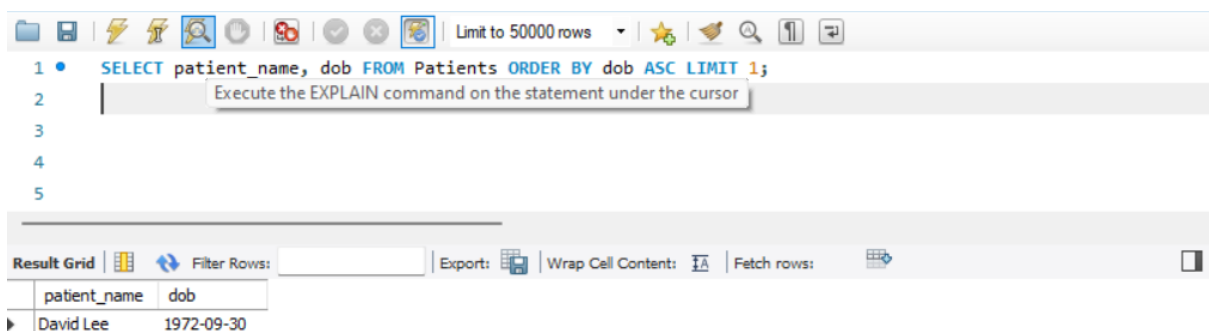
The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT patient_name, allergies FROM Patients WHERE allergies LIKE '%Penicillin%';
2
3
4
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

patient_name	allergies
John Doe	Penicillin
Brian Hall	Penicillin

12. Find the oldest patient by age.



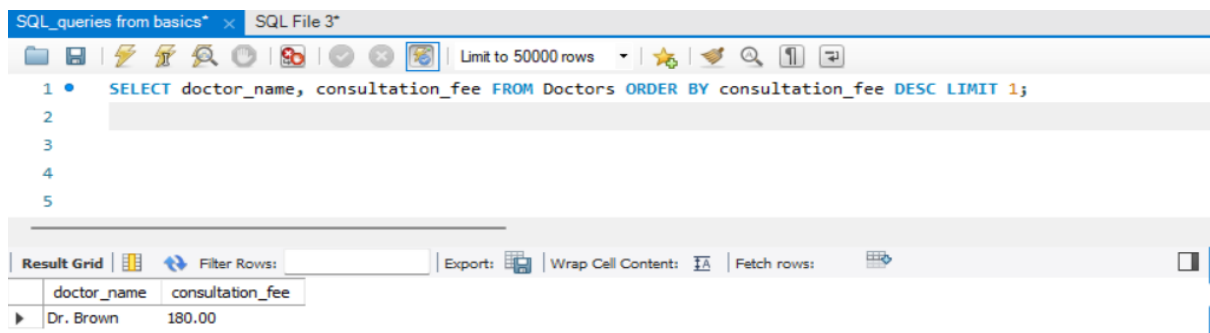
The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT patient_name, dob FROM Patients ORDER BY dob ASC LIMIT 1;
2
3
4
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

patient_name	dob
David Lee	1972-09-30

13. Determine the doctor with the highest consultation fee.

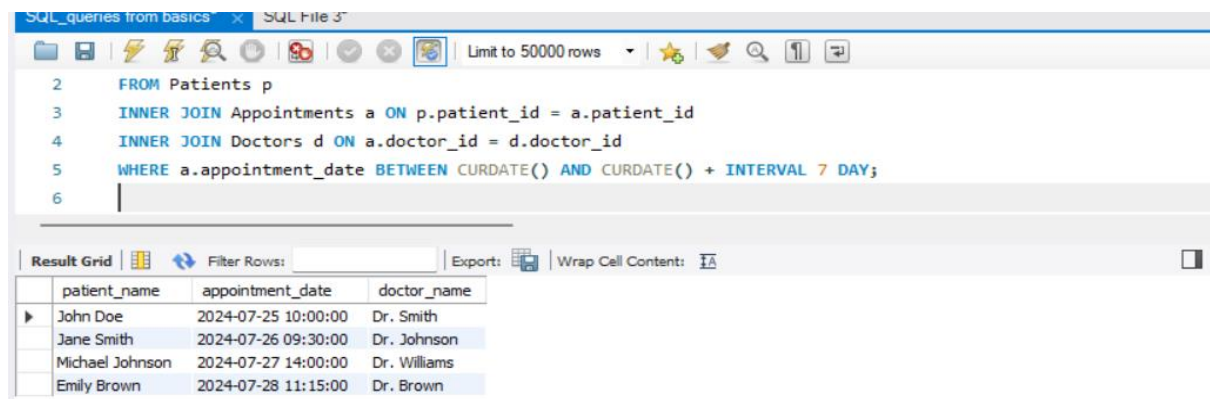


The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is: `SELECT doctor_name, consultation_fee FROM Doctors ORDER BY consultation_fee DESC LIMIT 1;` The result grid displays one row: Dr. Brown with a consultation fee of 180.00.

```
1 • SELECT doctor_name, consultation_fee FROM Doctors ORDER BY consultation_fee DESC LIMIT 1;
```

doctor_name	consultation_fee
Dr. Brown	180.00

14. Identify Patients with Upcoming Appointments

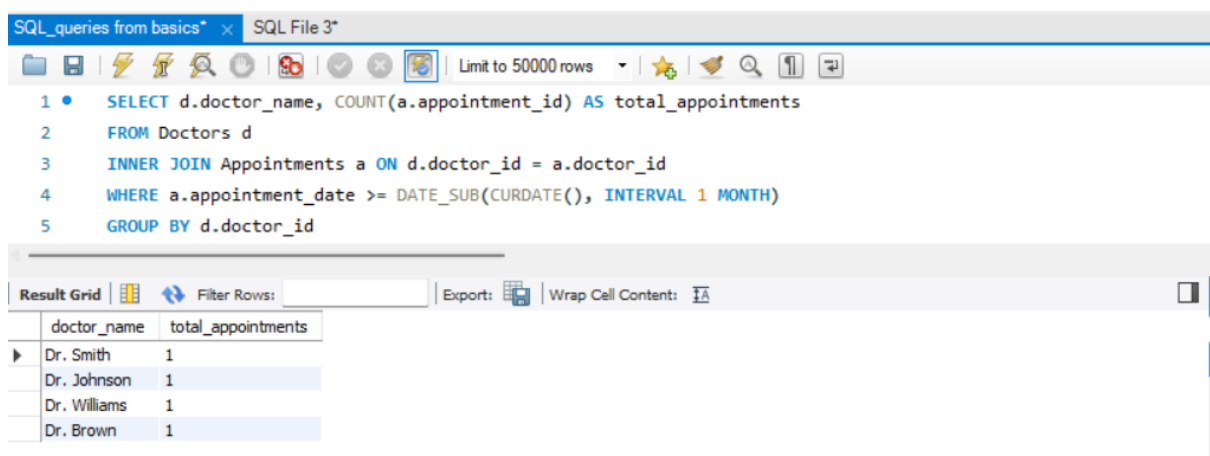


The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is: `FROM Patients p
INNER JOIN Appointments a ON p.patient_id = a.patient_id
INNER JOIN Doctors d ON a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
WHERE a.appointment_date BETWEEN CURDATE() AND CURDATE() + INTERVAL 7 DAY;` The result grid displays five rows of patient appointments.

```
2 FROM Patients p  
3 INNER JOIN Appointments a ON p.patient_id = a.patient_id  
4 INNER JOIN Doctors d ON a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id  
5 WHERE a.appointment_date BETWEEN CURDATE() AND CURDATE() + INTERVAL 7 DAY;
```

patient_name	appointment_date	doctor_name
John Doe	2024-07-25 10:00:00	Dr. Smith
Jane Smith	2024-07-26 09:30:00	Dr. Johnson
Michael Johnson	2024-07-27 14:00:00	Dr. Williams
Emily Brown	2024-07-28 11:15:00	Dr. Brown

15. Identify Doctors with High Patient Volume



The screenshot shows an SQL IDE window with a query editor and a result grid. The query is: `SELECT d.doctor_name, COUNT(a.appointment_id) AS total_appointments
FROM Doctors d
INNER JOIN Appointments a ON d.doctor_id = a.doctor_id
WHERE a.appointment_date >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 MONTH)
GROUP BY d.doctor_id` The result grid displays four rows of doctor appointment counts.

```
1 • SELECT d.doctor_name, COUNT(a.appointment_id) AS total_appointments  
2 FROM Doctors d  
3 INNER JOIN Appointments a ON d.doctor_id = a.doctor_id  
4 WHERE a.appointment_date >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 MONTH)  
5 GROUP BY d.doctor_id
```

doctor_name	total_appointments
Dr. Smith	1
Dr. Johnson	1
Dr. Williams	1
Dr. Brown	1