

Consider the following requirements for inpatients at a hospital:

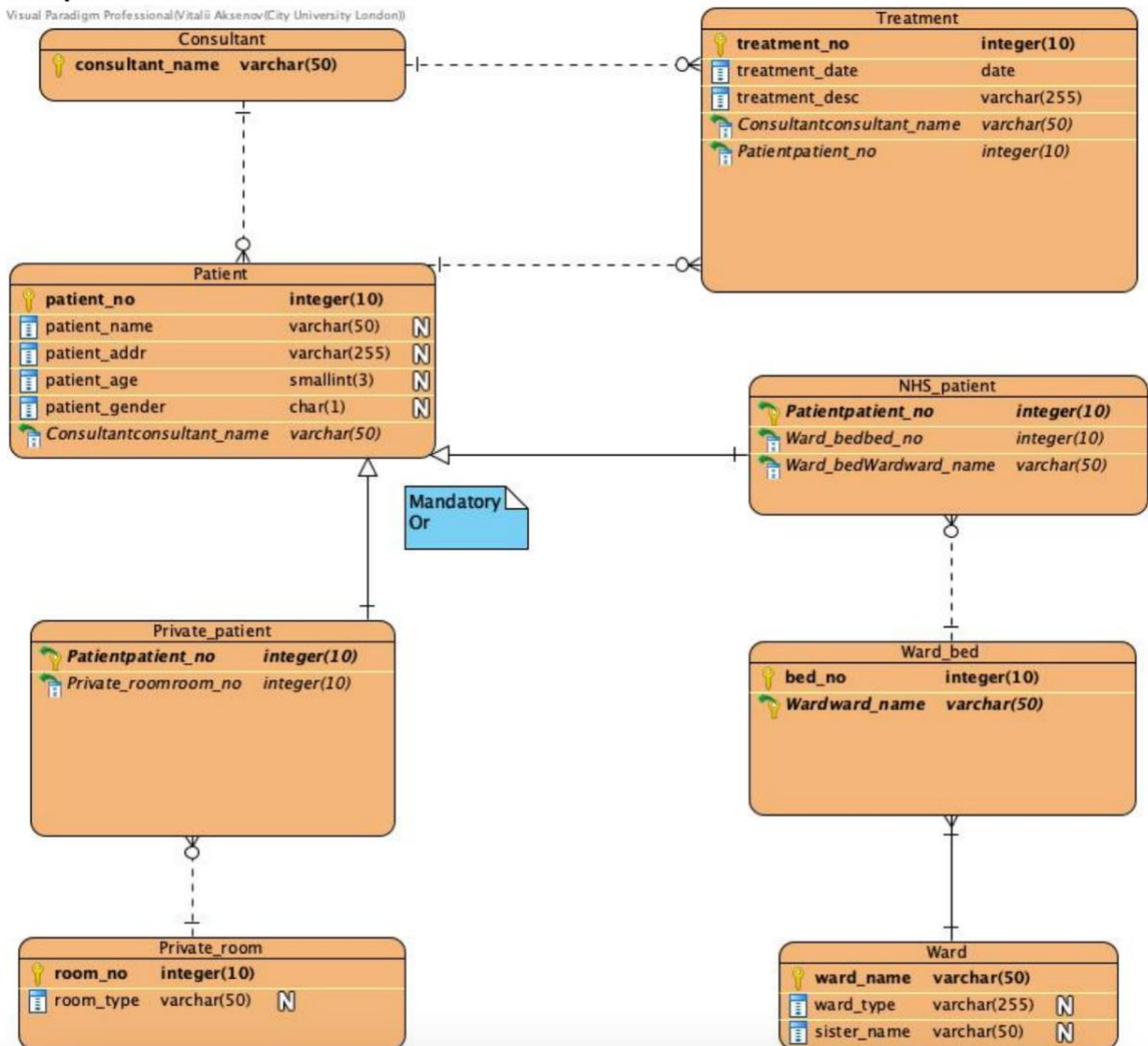
All patients admitted to the hospital are given a unique patient number. The patient's name, address, age, and sex are recorded. Private patients are allocated a private room, identified by the room number. Private rooms are of different types, e.g., standard, deluxe, palatial, etc. NHS patients are allocated a bed in a ward, beds being identified by the ward name and bed number. Wards are of different types, e.g., paediatrics, 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 attributes, keys, cardinalities, and constraints. The relational scheme must be in third-normal form, with primary and foreign keys clearly indicated.

## Answer

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Private\_room (room\_no {pk}, room\_type)

Ward (ward\_name {pk}, ward\_type, sister\_name)

Ward\_bed ((bed\_no, ward\_name) {pk, fk ward\_name Ward})

Consultant (consultant\_name {pk})

Patient (patient\_no {pk}, patient\_name, patient\_addr, patient\_age, patient\_gender,  
consultant\_name {fk consultant\_name Consultant})

Private\_patient (patient\_no {pk, fk patient\_no Patient}, room\_no {fk room\_no,  
Private\_room})

NHS\_patient (patient\_no {pk, fk patient\_no Patient}, (bed\_no, ward\_name) {fk (bed\_no,  
ward\_name) Ward\_bed})

Treatment (treatment\_no {pk}, treatment\_date, treatment\_desc, patient\_no {fk patient\_no  
Patient}, consultant\_name {fk consultant\_name Consultant})