

# **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DATABASE**

Carmen Areses Sánchez

Paula Blanco González

María del Carmen Cortés Navarro

María Gala González

# **ÍNDICE**

WHY AN EMERGENCY DATA BASE.....	2
HOW DOES OUR SYSTEM DATABASE WORK?.....	3
USER STORIES .....	4
USE CASES .....	5
UML USE CASE DIAGRAM.....	8
REQUIREMENT'S TABLE .....	9
TRACEABILITY MATRIX .....	10
E-R DIAGRAM.....	10
RELATIONAL DATABASE'S TABLES .....	11
MOCK-UP .....	15
XML DML .....	17
UML CLASS DIAGRAM .....	18

## **WHY AN EMERGENCY DATA BASE**

When talking about a hospital emergency department, an essential aspect of providing quality care and saving lives is the hospital's ability to manage patients and medical resources.

However, the reality for many hospitals when it comes to handling these situations is that when they reach a certain limit of patients, their system is not capable of supporting it challenging the smooth flow of patients and internal management. Patients not knowing where to go, treatment or triage room being occupied yet patients are still being called, doctors not being available in the treatment rooms or even boxes being empty when the hospital is at full capacity. In addition, many times, medical records can get lost or not updated in time causing delays and errors when diagnosing a patient.

In other areas, these problems may just lead to having difficulty managing the hospital but in the emergency department just a tiny mistake can and do lead to failures that can become crucial when it comes to saving lives.

To solve these issues, we have developed a database specifically design to manage the emergency department. This tool, not only organises patient flow based on their urgency, but it also optimizes the internal administration of the hospital guaranteeing that every emergency department works smoothly with one another.

Some interesting aspects of the database is the capability of tracking the patients from their arrival all the way up to the by registering the time of arrival and discharge from each phase, whether is entering triage or even being admitted into the hospital.

In addition, the database allows the hospital administrator to have great control over all emergency departments. The program has great flexibility when it comes to adding or eliminating rooms of any type and even associating doctors with said rooms. This overview helps optimize the entire hospital administration in a simple and fast way.

In summary, this database represents a significant advancement in the management of hospital emergency services, solving critical problems and improving the efficiency and quality of medical care.

## **HOW DOES OUR SYSTEM DATABASE WORK?**

1. The patient enters the hospital and is attended by the receptionist. The receptionist can either search for the patient if it's not their first time in the emergency room or create a new patient. In both cases the patient will have:

- Name
- Surname
- Age
- Sex
- Urgency level [0-1]

The receptionist establishes a first urgency level between 0 and 1 based on the severity of the patient case. If the receptionist chooses an urgency of 0, the patient will follow the normal course of the emergency department. However, if they choose a 1, it means maximum urgency and the patient will be treated immediately.

2. The patient then goes to the waiting room until they are called to triage. In triage, the nurse will evaluate the patient more in depth. They will fill in the rest of the patient's information (height and weight), evaluate the patient's symptoms and will again establish an emergency level on a scale that goes from 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest level and 5 being the lowest level. This selected emergency level will determine the urgency with which the patient will be treated.

Finally, the nurse will determine the specialty to which the patient will be assigned so that he or she can receive care from a specialized doctor.

The patient's file after triage is performed would look like this:

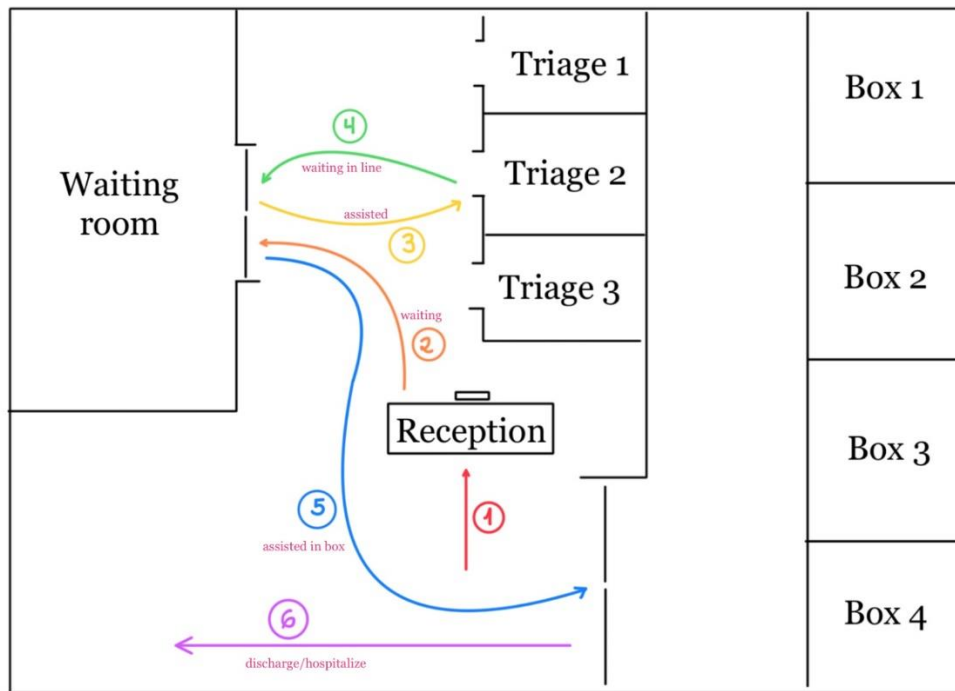
- Name
- Surname
- Age
- Height
- Weight
- Symptoms
- Speciality assigned
- Urgency level [1-5]

The patient then leaves triage and goes back to the waiting room.

3. The patient gets called into a box depending on the specialty that has been assigned in triage, since each box has a specific specialty and associated doctors.

Inside the box, the doctor receives the patient's file and with it he will treat the patient. If they see it convenient they can add some commentaries to the file.

Once the diagnosis is made, the doctor decides whether to discharge the patient or hospitalize them.



## USER STORIES

As actors we have:

- Receptionist
- Nurse
- Doctor
- Hospital administrator

1. As a receptionist, I want to check in patients to know how many people are in the hospital.
2. As a receptionist, I want to check in patients to derive them to the emergency room if the patients are in high risk.
3. As a receptionist, I want to check in patients to send them to the waiting room until a triage is free.
4. As a receptionist, I want to log in with my username and password in order to start working.
5. As a nurse, I want to evaluate the patient to assign them to a doctor.
6. As a nurse, I want to evaluate the patient to assign the urgency and derive them to the urgency room or the waiting room.
7. As a nurse, I want to log in with my username and password in order to start working.
8. As a doctor, I want to assist the patients in the box, to reach further conclusions and discharge or hospitalize them.
9. As a doctor, I want to discharge patients after assisting them.
10. As a doctor, I want to be assigned patients only in my working hours and when I am not attending anyone else, to properly assist my patients.
11. As a doctor, I want to log in with my username and password in order to start working.
12. As a hospital administrator, I want to administrate which doctor is in the hospital, to assign them to a box.
13. As a hospital administrator, I want to control where each patient is, to...

14. As a hospital administrator, I want to be able to add, modify info and eliminate doctor's information, to have a control of the doctors working in my department.
15. As a hospital manager, I want to log in with my username and password in order to start working.

## USE CASES

Receptionist:

Use case	1	2	3	4
<b>Actor</b>	Receptionis		Receptionis	Receptionist
<b>Goal</b>	Check in the patient	Relocate a patient to the waiting room	Admit Patient	Log in
<b>Description</b>	The receptionist inserts every new patient in the database. Should be able to introduce the name, age, sex and establish the urgency	The patient is relocated to the waiting room	The receptionist is able to search a patient by their surnames and admit it to the hospital	The receptionist logs in with their user and password
<b>Preconditions</b>	Patient has to enter the hospital	A patient file is created or a patient is discharged from the triage.	The receptionist must search the patient by their surnames	The receptionist has register with an email provided by the hospital
<b>Standard scenario/path</b>	Patient file is created: name, age and sex are established, level of urgency is determined.	The patient state is set as "waiting room"	The patient is admitted after searching them by surnames	The receptionist logs in and can start working
<b>Alternative scenario</b>	If the patient's urgency level is high, the patient is sent to the urgency room.		The patient is not found in the data base	If the user or password is wrong, a message will pop up and won't allow the receptionist to log in
<b>Trigger</b>	Relocate a patient to the waiting room			
<b>Postcondition</b>				

Nurse:

Use case	1	2	3
<b>Actor</b>	Nurse		Nurse
<b>Goal</b>	Perform the triage	Relocate patient to the triage	Log in
<b>Description</b>	The nurse in the triage completes the patient's file with physiological data (height, weight, etc.) and, based on its symptoms, determines to which speciality should be derived.	The patient is relocated from the waiting room to the triage.	The nurse logs in with their user and password
<b>Preconditions</b>	Patient has to be located to the triage.	The triage must be available and the patient must be the first one in the waiting list.	The nurse has register with an email provided by the hospital
<b>Standard scenario/path</b>	The patient file is accessed and the values for height, weight and speciality are modified.	The patient state is set as "triage"	The nurse logs in and can select a triage to start working
<b>Alternative scenario</b>	In case the nurse deems the patient's condition urgent, they are directly redirected to the emergency room. The nurse discharges a patient if they do not pass through triage		If the user or password is wrong, a message will pop up and won't allow the nurse to log in
<b>Trigger</b>	Relocate another patient to the triage.		
<b>Postcondition</b>	Relocate the patient to the waiting room		

Doctor:

Use case	1	2	3
Actor	Doctor		
Goal	Discharge a patient	Relocate patient to a box	Relocate a patient to the emergency room
Description	The doctor has the option to discharge the patient from the hospital after evaluating the patient or hospitalizing them.	The patient is relocated from the waiting room to a box.	The patient is relocated to the emergency room.
Preconditions	The patient must undergo the doctor's evaluation in a box or emergency room	The box must be available and at least one of the doctors assigned to the box must be available.	The level of urgency of the patient is set as high
Standard scenario/path	The patient is assisted by the doctor. The doctor can search the patient in the database and see the patient's information. Later on, the doctor discharges the patient, and it's file is deleted.	The patient state is set as "box"	The patient state is set as "emergency room"
Alternative scenario	The patient is not discharged (is hospitalized) from the hospital.		
Trigger	Relocate another patient to the box.		
Postcondition	The patient's file is modified (status -> "discharge")		

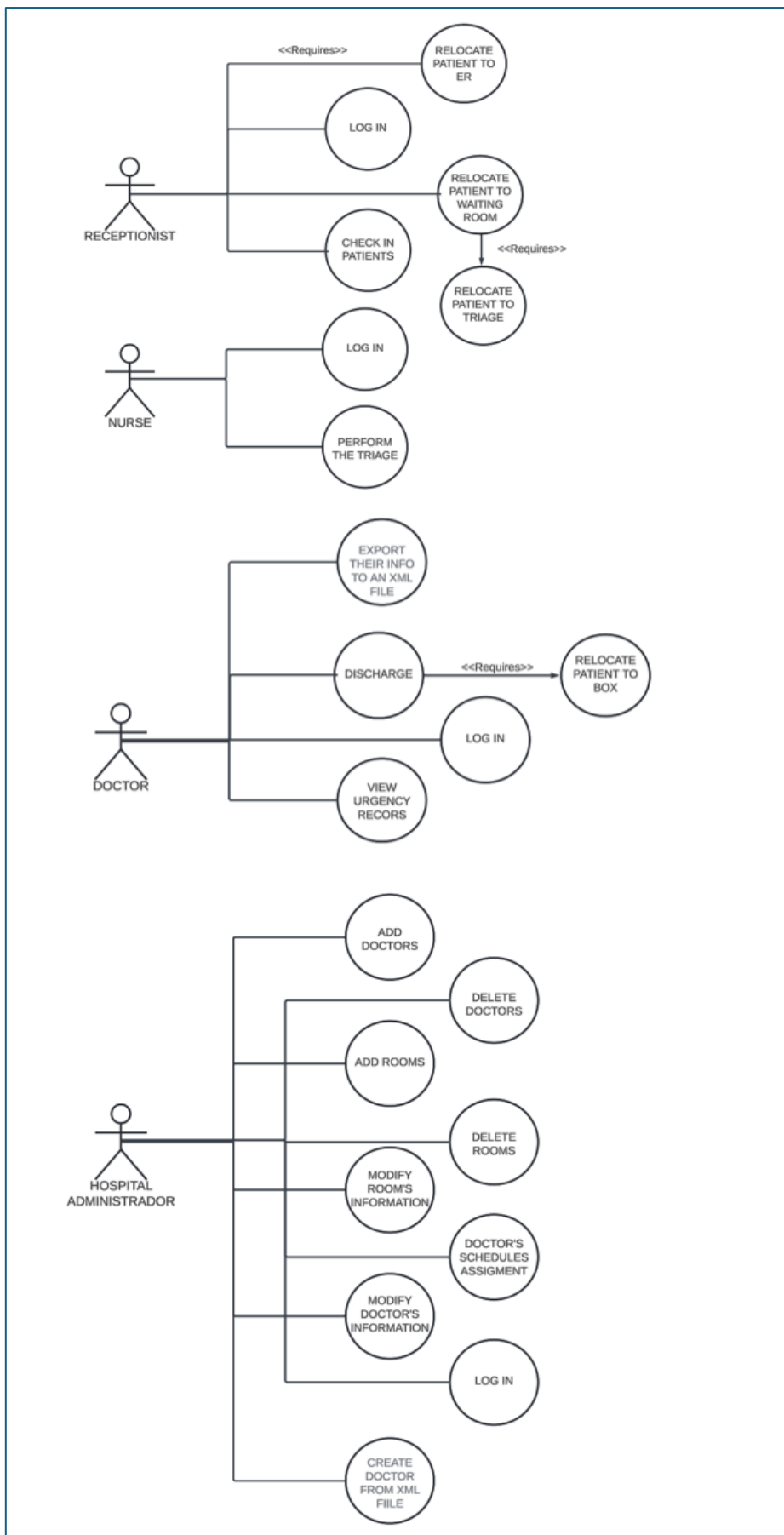
Use case	4	5	6
Actor	Doctor	Doctor	Doctor
Goal	View the urgency records	Log in	Export their info
Description	The doctor can see for each time a patient has come to the hospital, the reason why and the comments written about it	The doctor logs in with their user and password	The doctor can export their information into an XML file
Preconditions	The patient must be in the hospital and assigned to a box with a doctor available inside	The doctor has register with an email provided by the hospital	The doctor must exist in the database and have the XML file created
Standard scenario/path	The doctor sees the times a patient has come, the reason why and the comments written about it	The doctor logs in and can select a box to start working	The XML file is exported
Alternative scenario	If it is the first time a patient has come, the record is empty	If the user or password is wrong, a message will pop up and won't allow the doctor to log in	If the doctor doesn't exist or the XML file isn't created the information won't be exported
Trigger			
Postcondition			

Hospital administrator:

Use case	1	2	3	4
Actor	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator
Goal	Assignment of doctors to boxes.	Addition of rooms in the hospital	Elimination of rooms in the hospital	Modification of the hospital room information
Description	The hospital administrator can see the doctor's and room's information to facilitate the creation of working schedules.	The hospital administrator can add rooms to the hospital	The hospital administrator can eliminate rooms from the hospital	The hospital administrator can modify the information of rooms
Preconditions	At least one doctor, and at least one room must exist in the hospital.	The hospital must exist	The room must exist	The room must exist
Standard scenario/path	1. The hospital administrator sees a list of all the boxes in the hospital with their speciality 2. They select a box and a doctor list is shown. The doctor's shown match the box's speciality 3. Three doctors are selected per box	Rooms are added	Rooms are eliminated	The information of the room is changed
Alternative scenario	If the three doctors are assigned already, the hospital manager visualizes the box with its doctors			
Trigger				
Postcondition	The doctors are assigned to boxes	The number of rooms is modified	The number of rooms is modified	The room's information is changed

Use case	5	6	7	8	9
Actor	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator	Hospital administrator
Goal	Addition of doctors	Elimination of doctors	Modification of the doctor's information	Log in	Create a doctor
Description	The hospital administrator can add doctors to the hospital	The hospital administrator can eliminate doctors from the hospital	The hospital administration is able to modify the doctor's file information	The manager logs in with their user and password	The doctor can create a new doctor from a XML file
Preconditions	The hospital must exist	The doctor must exist	Doctors must exist	The doctor has register with an email	The doctor information must be in a XML file
Standard scenario/path	The doctor is added	The doctor is eliminated	The doctor's information is modified	The hospital manager logs in and can select an option to work on	The doctor is created and added to the database
Alternative scenario				If the user or password is wrong, a message will pop up and won't allow the manager to log in	
Trigger					
Postcondition	The number of doctors is modified	The number of doctors is modified	The number of doctors is modified		The number of doctors is modified

## UML USE CASE DIAGRAM





## **REQUIREMENT'S TABLE**

ID	Requirement
FRE1Q-1	Add a new patient, doctor or room to the databasse
FRE1Q-2	Selete a doctor or room
FRE1Q-3	Search a patient, doctor or room
FRE1Q-4	Update information od a patient, doctor or room and save changes
FRE1Q-5	Show information of a specific patient, room or doctor
FRE1Q-6	Assigning the value of urgency from 1 to 5 (1 = maz, 5 = min)
FRE1Q-7	Manage the location of patiens according to the emergency room protocol
FRE1Q-8	Date and time is registered for all assignments
FRE1Q-9	Only employees with a corporative email can register/log in the database
NFREQ-1	Assign a unique ID to a patient
NFREQ-2	Do not assign more patients than boxes/rooms are available
NFREQ-3	Passwords must be encrypted before being store in the database

## TRACEABILITY MATRIX

Use cases/Requirements	FREQ-1	FREQ-2	FREQ-3	FREQ-4	FREQ-5	FREQ-6	FREQ-7	FREQ-8	FREQ-9	NFREQ-1	NFREQ-2	NFREQ-3
Check in the patient	✓					✓	✓			✓		
Relocate a patient to the waiting room							✓	✓				
Admit Patient			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Perform the triage			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Relocate patient to the triage							✓	✓				
Discharge a patient			✓	✓	✓			✓				
Relocate patient to a box							✓					
Relocate a patient to the emergency room							✓					
View the urgency record			✓	✓	✓							
Assignment of doctors to boxes			✓	✓	✓			✓				
Addition of rooms in the hospital	✓											
Elimination of rooms in the hospital		✓	✓									
Modification of the hospital room information			✓	✓	✓							
Addition of doctors	✓											
Elimination of doctors		✓	✓									
Modification of the doctor's information			✓	✓	✓							
Log in									✓			✓

## E-R DIAGRAM

We have designed an E-R diagram that has five entities:

- Patient
- Doctor
- Box
- Triage
- Speciality

Each entity has its own attributes and form different relationships with each other.

**Patient-Speciality:** because we store medical records, each patient may have more than one specialty assigned over time. On the other hand, each specialty can be assigned to multiple patients.

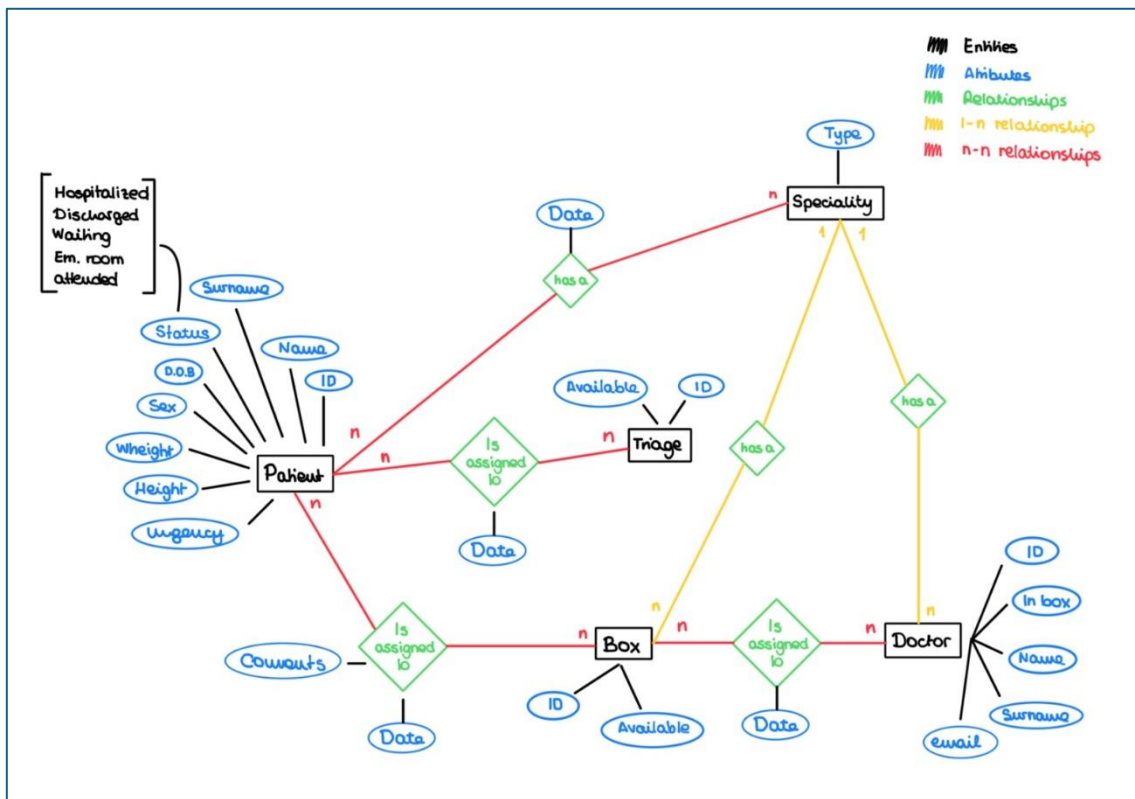
**Patient-Triage:** a patient may be called to a different triage each time they go to the emergency room and many patients go through one triage.

**Patient-Box:** a patient may be called to a different box each time they go to the emergency room and many patients go through one box.

**Box-Speciality:** each box has one speciality assigned, but there can be more than one box with that speciality.

**Box-Doctor:** each box has three doctors assigned to it. And because there can be more than one with the same speciality, a doctor can be assigned to more than one box over time.

**Doctor-Speciality:** each doctor has one speciality, but there can be more than one doctor with that speciality.



## RELATIONAL DATABASE'S TABLES

- Primary key
- Foreign key

Patient:

ID	Name	Surname	Age	Sex	Weight (kg)	Height (cm)	Status
1	Fulanita	Pérez	18	F	NULL	NULL	waiting
2	Pepe	Martínez	55	M	80	183	attended
3	Maria	García	88	F	60	140	emergency room
4	Juan	González	53	M	72	172	attended

**ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT

**Name:** TEXT NOT NULL

**Age:** TEXT NOT NULL

**Sex:** TEXT NOT NULL \*\*CHECK\*\* (sex = "M" OR sex = "F")

**Weight:** INTEGER

**Height:** INTEGER

**Status:** TEXT NOT NULL \*\*CHECK\*\* (status = "waiting" OR status = "attended" OR status = "emergency room" OR status = "discharged" OR status = "hospitalized")

CREATE TABLE Patients ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, name TEXT NOT NULL, surname TEXT NOT NULL, birthdate DATE NOT NULL, sex TEXT NOT NULL CHECK (sex = 'Man' OR sex = 'Woman'), weight INTEGER, height INTEGER, status TEXT

NOT NULL CHECK (status = 'waiting' OR status = 'waitingInLine' OR status = 'assisted' OR status = 'assistedInBox' OR status = 'emergency room' OR status = 'discharged' OR status = 'hospitalized'), urgency INTEGER CHECK (urgency = 1 OR urgency = 2 OR urgency = 3 OR urgency = 4 OR urgency = 5))

#### Triage:

ID	Available
1	True
2	False

**ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT

**Available:** Boolean NOT NULL

CREATE TABLE Triages ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, available Boolean NOT NULL)

#### Box:

ID	Available	Speciality_type
1	True	Cardio
2	False	Trauma

**ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT

**Available:** Boolean NOT NULL

**Speciality\_type:** TEXT REFERENCES Speciality(Type) ON DELETE RESTRICT

CREATE TABLE Boxes ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, available Boolean NOT NULL, speciality\_type TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES Specialities(type) ON DELETE RESTRICT)

#### Doctor:

ID	Name	Surname	Speciality_type
1	Jose	Paredes	Traumatology
2	Maria Paz	Cruz	Radiology
3	Damián	Ballesteros	General

**ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT

**Name:** TEXT NOT NULL

**Speciality\_type:** TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES Speciality (Type) ON DELETE RESTRICT

If the doctor does not own a speciality, we set this value into default value (ex. urgency) as this person works in a general box.

CREATE TABLE Doctors ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, name TEXT NOT NULL, surname TEXT NOT NULL, email TEXT NOT NULL, speciality\_type TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES Specialities(type) ON DELETE RESTRICT, in\_box Boolean NOT NULL)

Speciality:

Type
Cardiology
Traumatology
Radiology
General

**Type:** TEXT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

CREATE TABLE Specialities ( type TEXT PRIMARY KEY)

Patient-Speciality (n-n table):

Patient_id	Speciality_type	Date

**Patient\_ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Patient(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE

**Speciality\_type:** TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES Speciality(Type) ON DELETE RESTRICT

**Date:** DATE NOT NULL

*PRIMARY KEY* (Patient\_ID, Speciality\_Type)

CREATE TABLE PatientSpeciality ( patient\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Patients(id) ON DELETE CASCADE, speciality\_type TEXT REFERENCES Specialities(type) ON DELETE RESTRICT, date DATETIME NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (patient\_id, speciality\_type, date))

Patient-Triage (n-n table):

Patient_id	Triage_id	Time of arrival	Time of discharge

**Patient\_ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Patient(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE

**Triage\_ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Triage(ID) ON DELETE SET NULL

**Time of arrival:** DATE NOT NULL

**Time of discharge:** DATE NOT NULL

*PRIMARY KEY* (Patient\_ID, Triage\_ID)

CREATE TABLE PatientTriage ( patient\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Patients(id) ON DELETE CASCADE, triage\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Triages(id) ON DELETE SET NULL, date DATETIME NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (patient\_id, triage\_id, date))

Patient-Box (n-n table):

Patient_id	Box_id	Time of arrival	Time of discharge	Comments

**Patient\_ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Patient(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE

**Box\_ID:** TEXT NOT NULL REFERENCES Box(ID) ON DELETE SET NULL

**Time of arrival:** DATE NOT NULL

**Time of discharge:** DATE NOT NULL

**Comments:** TEXT NOT NULL

*PRIMARY KEY* (Patient\_ID, Box\_ID)

CREATE TABLE PatientBox ( patient\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Patients(id) ON DELETE CASCADE, box\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Boxes(id) ON DELETE SET NULL, date DATETIME NOT NULL, comments TEXT, PRIMARY KEY (patient\_id, box\_id, date))

Box-Doctor (n-n table):

Box_id	Doctor_id	Date

**Box\_ID:** INTEGER NULL REFERENCES Box(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE

**Doctor\_ID:** INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Doctor(ID) ON DELETE SET NULL

**Date:** DATE NOT NULL

*PRIMARY KEY:* (Box\_ID, Doctor\_ID)

CREATE TABLE BoxDoctor ( box\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Boxes(id) ON DELETE CASCADE, doctor\_id INTEGER REFERENCES Doctors(id) ON DELETE SET NULL, date DATETIME NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (box\_id, doctor\_id, date))

Apart from the tables created from the E-R diagram, we have created three extra tables to use in other methods:

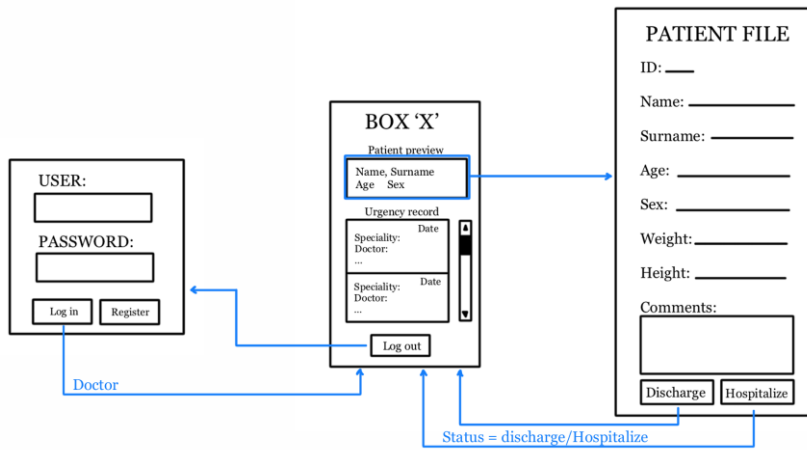
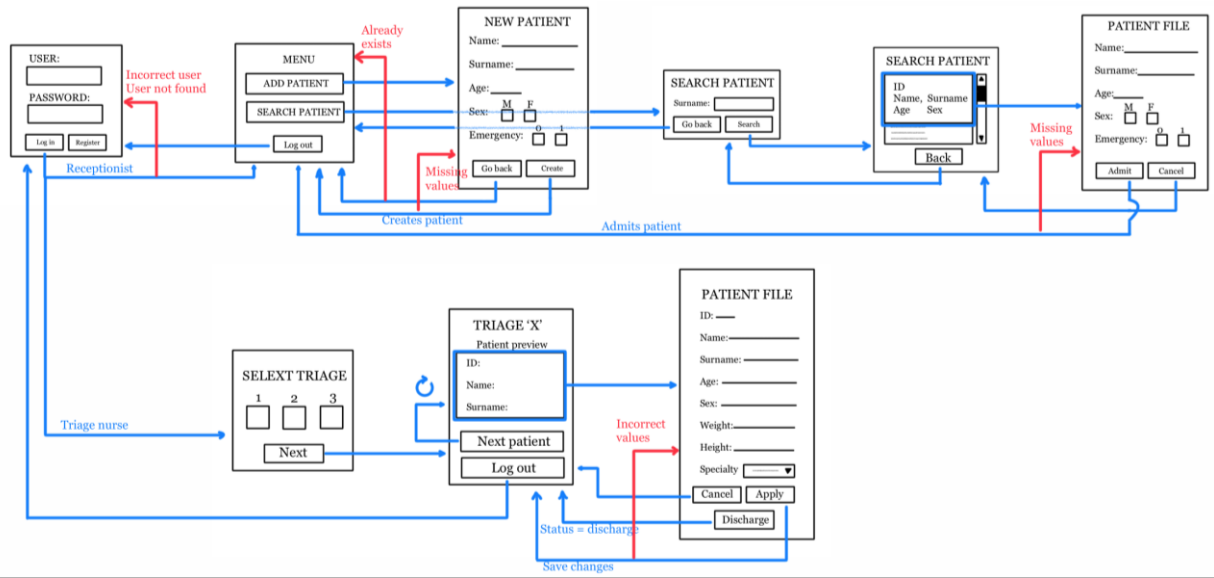
Roles

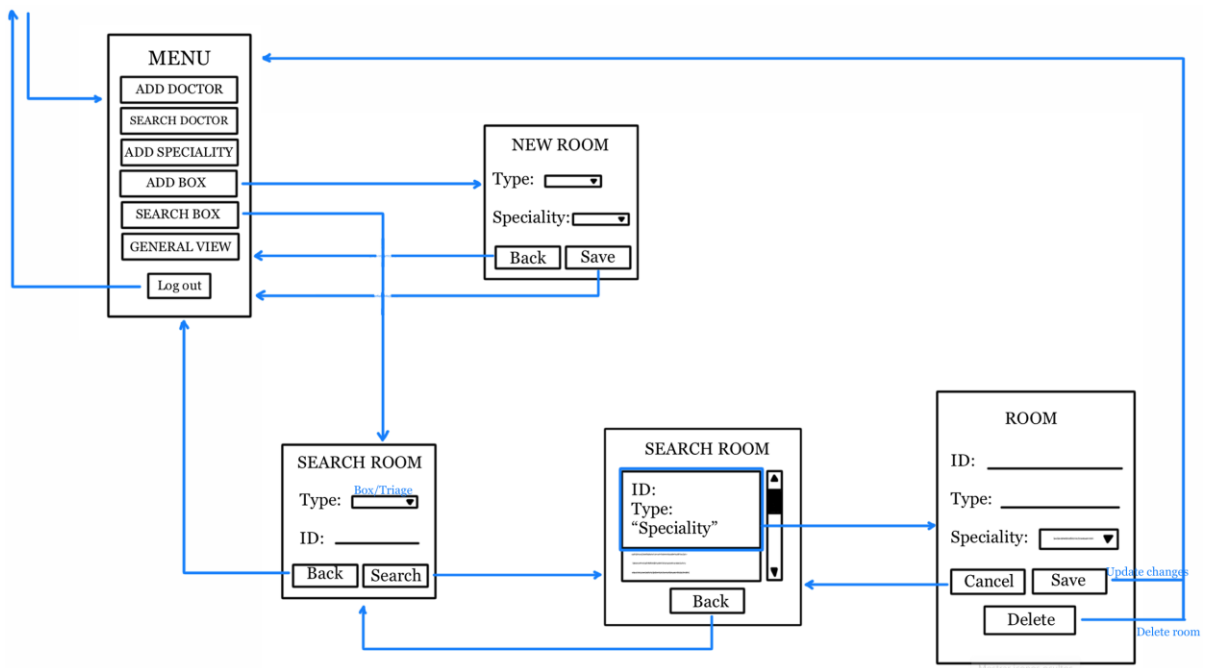
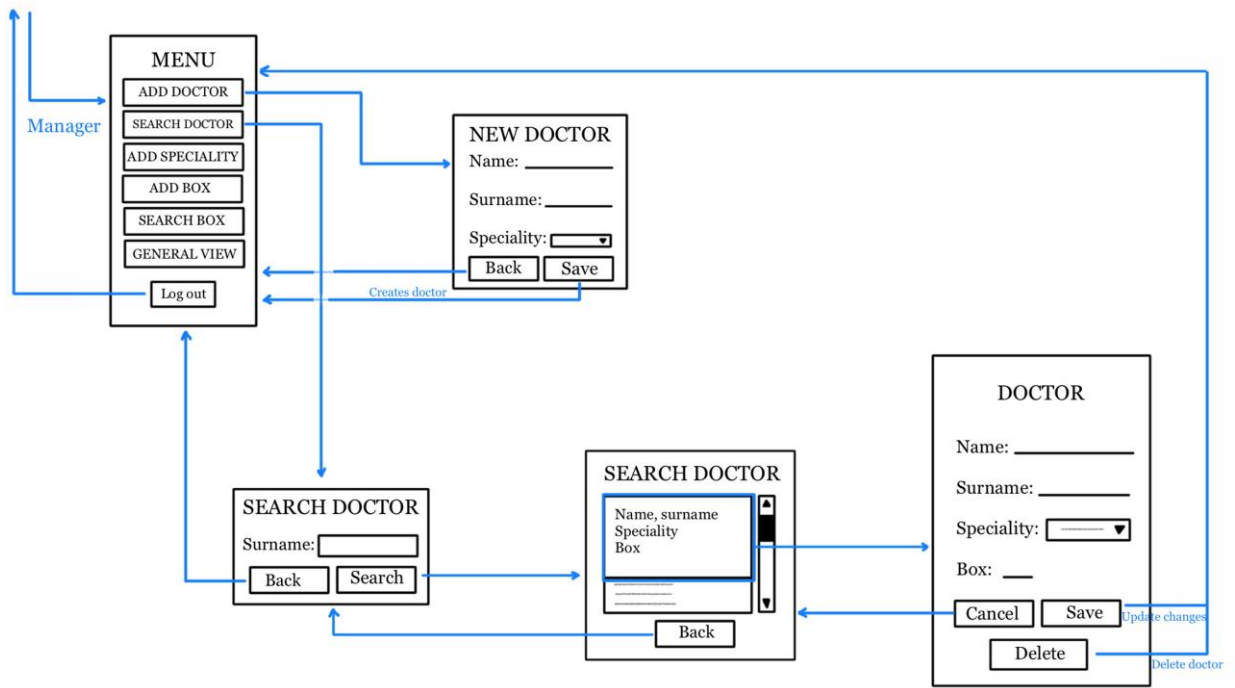
CREATE TABLE roles (ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL, roleName VARCHAR, PRIMARY KEY (ID))

Users

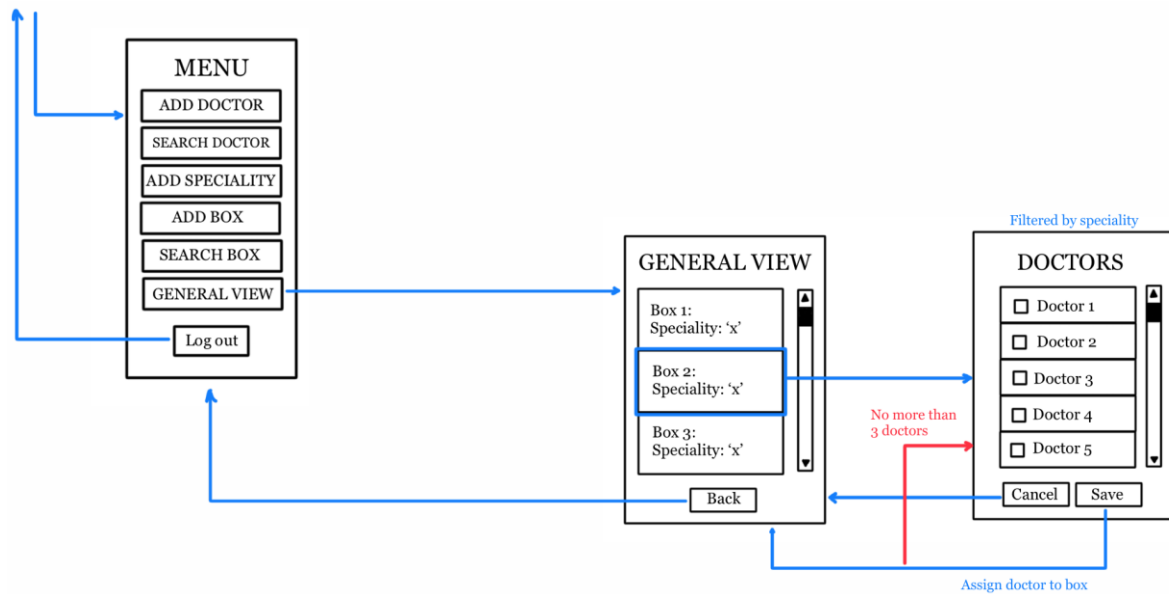
CREATE TABLE users (ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL, email VARCHAR NOT NULL UNIQUE, password VARCHAR, ROLE\_ID NUMBER(10), PRIMARY KEY (ID))

## MOCK-UP









## **XML DML**

<!--The type of the attribute "id" of Employee needs to be CDATA instead of ID, since DTD doesn't allow IDs that start with a number-->

```
<!--ELEMENT Patient (id, name, surname, weight, height, status, urgency, sex, birthDate)-->
```

```
<!--ATTLIST Patient
```

```
id CDATA #REQUIRED
```

```
weight CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
height CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
urgency CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!--ELEMENT Doctor (id, name, surname, email, speciality, in_box, box)-->
```

```
<!--ATTLIST Doctor
```

```
id CDATA #REQUIRED
```

```
in_box CDATA >
```

```
<!--ELEMENT Box (id, available, speciality, patients)-->
```

```
<!--ATTLIST Box
```

```
id CDATA #REQUIRED
```

```
available CDATA>
```

```
<!--ELEMENT name (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT surname (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT email (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT status (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT sex (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT birthDate (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT speciality (#PCDATA)-->
```

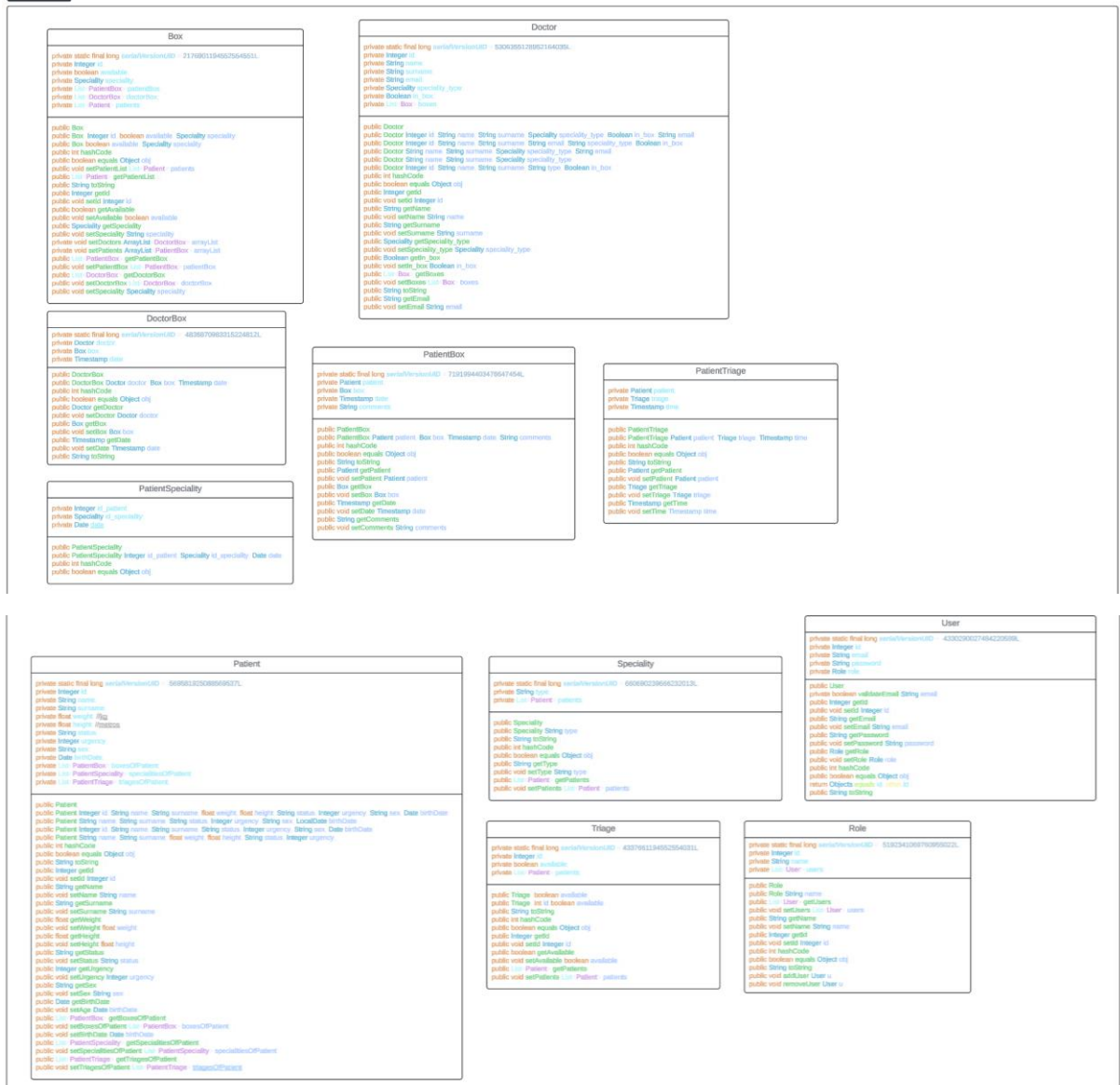
```
<!--ELEMENT email (#PCDATA)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT patients (Patient+)-->
```

```
<!--ELEMENT box (Box+)-->
```

## UML CLASS DIAGRAM

POJOS



## JDBC

```

JDBCBoxManager

private ConnectionManager conManager;
private Connection connection;

public JDBCBoxManager(ConnectionManager conManager) {}
public void addBox(Box box) {}
public void deleteBox(int id) {}
public List<Box> getBoxesBySpecialty(Specialty specialty_type) {}
public List<Box> getBoxes() {}
public PatientBox getPatientInBox(int box_id) {}
public void assignPatientToBox(int box_id, int patient_id) {}
public Box getBox(int id) {}
public DoctorBox getLastBoxAssignedToDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public boolean checkDoctorAssignedToBoxToday(int doctor_id, int box_id) {}
public void updateBox(Box box) {}
public void setAvailability(boolean available, Integer box_id) {}
public List<Box> getDoctorBoxes(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Patient> getPatientsFromBox(Box box) {}
public void createRandomBoxes() {}
    
```

```

JDBCTriageManager

private Connection connection;
private ConnectionManager conManager;

public JDBCTriageManager(ConnectionManager conManager) {}
public void addTriage(Triage triage) {}
public void deleteTriage(int id) {}
public List<Triage> getTriages() {}
public Patient getPatientInTriage(int id) {}
public void assignPatientToTriage(int patient_id, int triage_id) {}
public Triage getTriage(int id) {}
public void changeAvailability(boolean available, int id) {}
public void createRandomTriages() {}
    
```

```

JDBCSpecialtyManager

private Connection connection;
private ConnectionManager conManager;

public JDBCSpecialtyManager(ConnectionManager conManager) {}
public void assignPatientSpecialty(int patient_id, String specialty_type, Timestamp date) {}
public void assignBoxSpecialty(int box_id, String specialty_type) {}
public List<String> getSpecialties() {}
public void addSpecialty(Specialty specialty) {}
public void addRandomSpecialties() {}
    
```

```

PatientLifeCycle

private Connection connection;
private ConnectionManager conManager;

public void assignNewPatient(Triage triage) {}
public void assignNewPatient(Box box, Specialty spec_type) {}
    
```

```

JDBCDoctorManager

private Connection connection;
private ConnectionManager conManager;

public JDBCDoctorManager(ConnectionManager conManager) {}
public Doctor getDoctorByEmail(String email) {}
public void addDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Doctor> searchDoctorsBySurname(String surname) {}
public Doctor getDoctor(int id) {}
public void updateDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Doctor> getDoctorsBySpecialty(String specialty_type) {}
public void assignBox(int doctor_id, int box_id) {}
public void deleteDoctor(int id) {}
public void changeStatus(int id, boolean in_box) {}
    
```

```

ConnectionManager

private Connection connection;
private DoctorManager docMan;
private PatientManager patientMan;
private BoxManager boxManager;
private TriageManager triageManager;
private SpecialtyManager specialtyManager;
private XmlManager xmlMan;
private JPAUserManager userMan;
private JPARoleManager roleMan;

public Connection getConnection() {}
public ConnectionManager getConnectionManager() {}
public void createConnection() {}
public void closeConnection() {}
public void createUsers() {}
public JPAUserManager getUserManager() {}
public void setUserMan(JPAUserManager userMan) {}
public JPARoleManager getRoleManager() {}
public void setRoleMan(JPARoleManager roleMan) {}
public XmlManager getXmlMan() {}
public void setXmlMan(XmlManager xmlMan) {}
public ConnectionManager getConnectionManager() {}
public PatientManager getPatientManager() {}
public BoxManager getBoxManager() {}
public TriageManager getTriageManager() {}
public SpecialtyManager getSpecialtyManager() {}
public void createTables() {}
    
```

```

JDBCPatientManager

private Connection connection;
private ConnectionManager conManager;

public JDBCPatientManager(ConnectionManager conManager) {}
public void addPatient(Patient patient) {}
public List<Patient> searchPatientsBySurname(String surname) {}
public Patient getPatient(int id) //empty Lists of boxes, etc.
public void updatePatient(Patient patient) {}
public void setStatus(int id, String status) {}
public void addComments(int patient_id, int box_id, String comments) {}
public List<PatientBox> getPatientRecords(Patient patient) {}
public void createRandomPatients() {}
public boolean checkIfPatientExists(String name, String surname) {}
    
```

## INTERFACES

```

<<interface>>
BoxManager

public void addBox(Box box) {}
public void deleteBox(int id) {}
public List<Box> getBoxesBySpecialty(Specialty specialty_type) {}
public List<Box> getBoxes() {}
public PatientBox getPatientInBox(int box_id) {}
public void assignPatientToBox(int box_id, int patient_id) {}
public Box getBox(int id) {}
public DoctorBox getLastBoxAssignedToDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public boolean checkDoctorAssignedToBoxToday(int doctor_id, int box_id) {}
public void updateBox(Box box) {}
public void setAvailability(boolean available, Integer box_id) {}
public List<Box> getDoctorBoxes(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Patient> getPatientsFromBox(Box box) {}
public void createRandomBoxes() {}
    
```

```

<<interface>>
PatientManager

public void addPatient(Patient patient) {}
public List<Patient> searchPatientsBySurname(String surname) {}
public Patient getPatient(int id) //empty Lists of boxes, etc.
public void updatePatient(Patient patient) {}
public void setStatus(int id, String status) {}
public void addComments(int patient_id, int box_id, String comments) {}
public List<PatientBox> getPatientRecords(Patient patient) {}
public void createRandomPatients() {}
public boolean checkIfPatientExists(String name, String surname) {}
    
```

```

<<interface>>
DoctorManager

public Doctor getDoctorByEmail(String email) {}
public void addDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Doctor> searchDoctorsBySurname(String surname) {}
public Doctor getDoctor(int id) {}
public void updateDoctor(Doctor doctor) {}
public List<Doctor> getDoctorsBySpecialty(String specialty_type) {}
public void assignBox(int doctor_id, int box_id) {}
public void deleteDoctor(int id) {}
public void changeStatus(int id, boolean in_box) {}
    
```

```

<<interface>>
TriageManager

public void addTriage(Triage triage) {}
public void deleteTriage(int id) {}
public List<Triage> getTriages() {}
public Patient getPatientInTriage(int id) {}
public void assignPatientToTriage(int patient_id, int triage_id) {}
public Triage getTriage(int id) {}
public void changeAvailability(boolean available, int id) {}
public void createRandomTriages() {}
    
```

```

<<interface>>
RoleManager

public void createRole(Role r) {}
public Role getRole(String name) {}
public List<Role> getAllRoles() {}
    
```

```

<<interface>>
UserManager

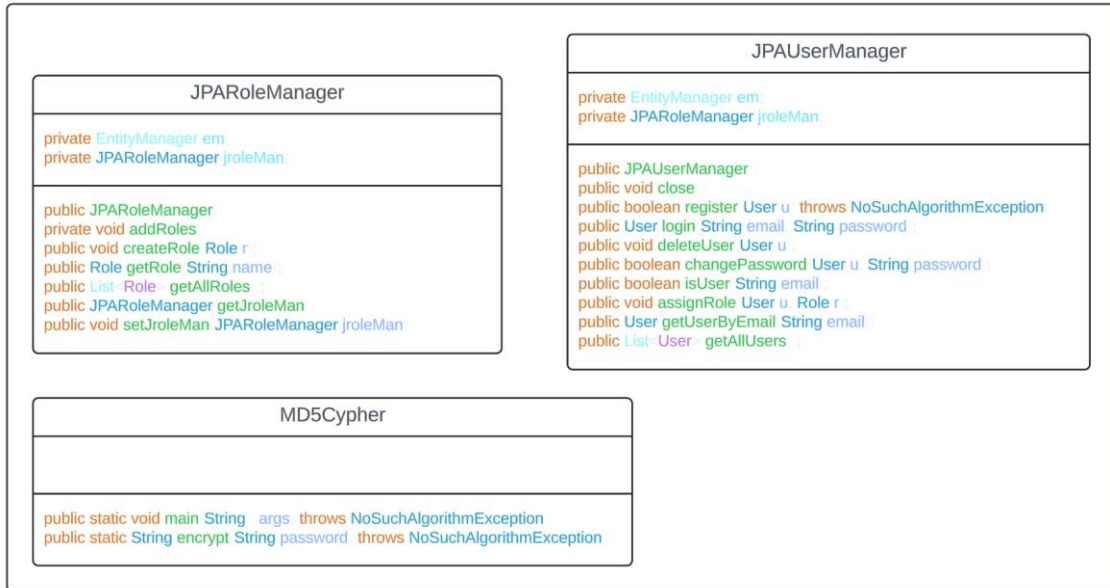
public boolean register(User u) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {}
public User login(String email, String password) {}
public void deleteUser(User u) {}
public boolean changePassword(User u, String password) {}
public boolean isUser(String email) {}
public void assignRole(User u, Role r) {}
public User getUserByEmail(String email) {}
public List<User> getAllUsers() {}
    
```

```

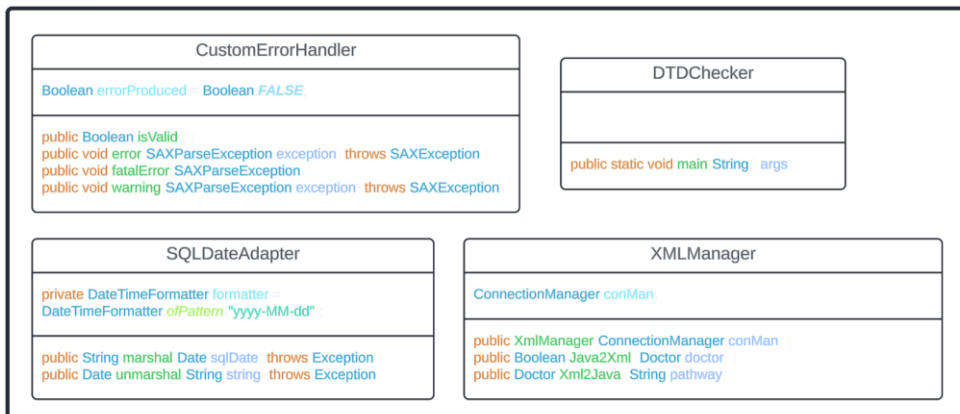
<<interface>>
SpecialtyManager

public void assignPatientSpecialty(int patient_id, String specialty_type, Timestamp date) {}
public void assignBoxSpecialty(int box_id, String specialty_type) {}
public List<String> getSpecialties() {}
public void addSpecialty(Specialty specialty) {}
public void addRandomSpecialties() {}
    
```

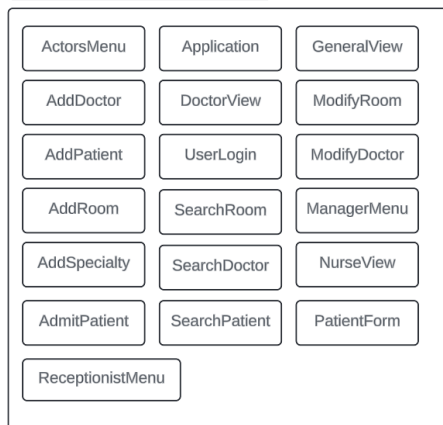
## JPA



## XML



## UI.COMPONENTS



## UI

