

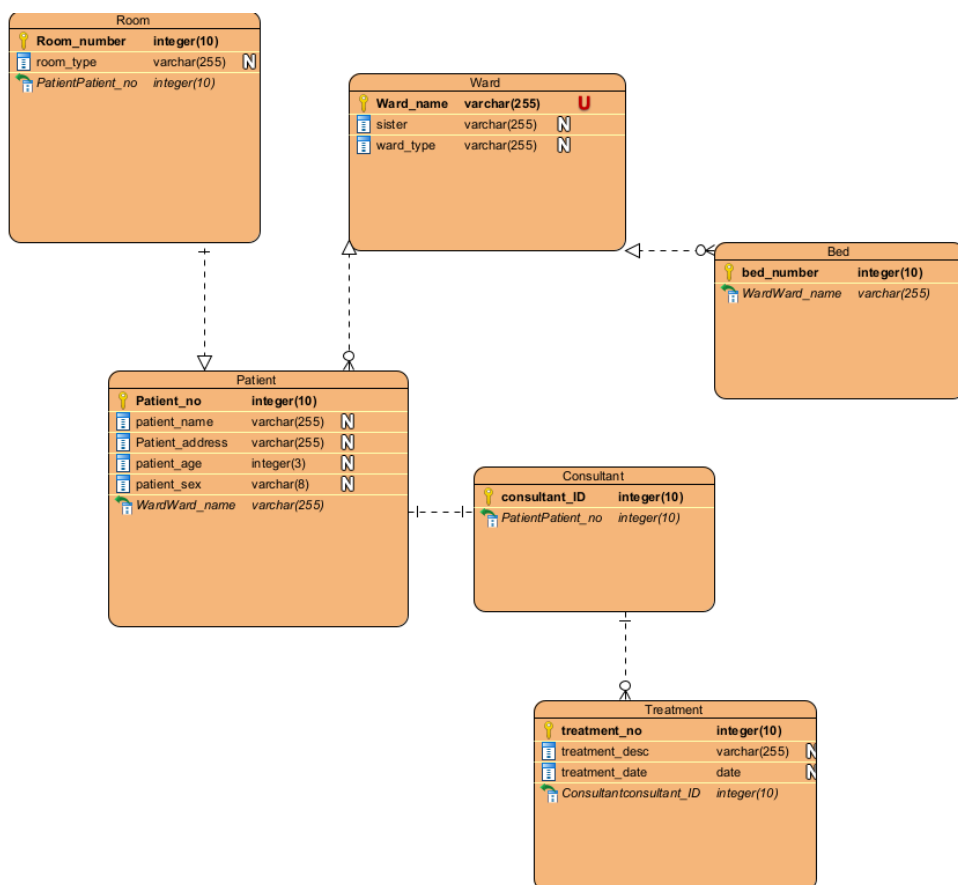
## ER Modelling Exercise – Hospital

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., pediatric, 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.



Relational Scheme:

Room (**Room number**, Room\_type, PatientPatient\_no)

FOREIGN KEY PatientPatient\_no REFERENCES Patient (Patient\_no)

Patient (**Patient no**, Patient\_name, Patient\_Address, patient\_age, patient\_sex,  
WardWard\_name)

FOREIGN KEY WardWard\_name REFERENCES Ward (Ward\_name)

Ward (**Ward name**, sister, ward\_type,)

Bed (**Bed number**, WardWard\_name)

Consultant (**Consultant ID**, PatientPatient\_no)

FOREIGN KEY PatientPatient\_no REFERENCES Patient (Patient\_no)

Treatment (**treatment no**, treatment\_desc, treatment\_date,  
ConsultantConsultant\_ID)

FOREIGN KEY ConsultantConsultant\_ID REFERENCES Consultant  
(Consultant\_ID)