BestHealthCare Management System

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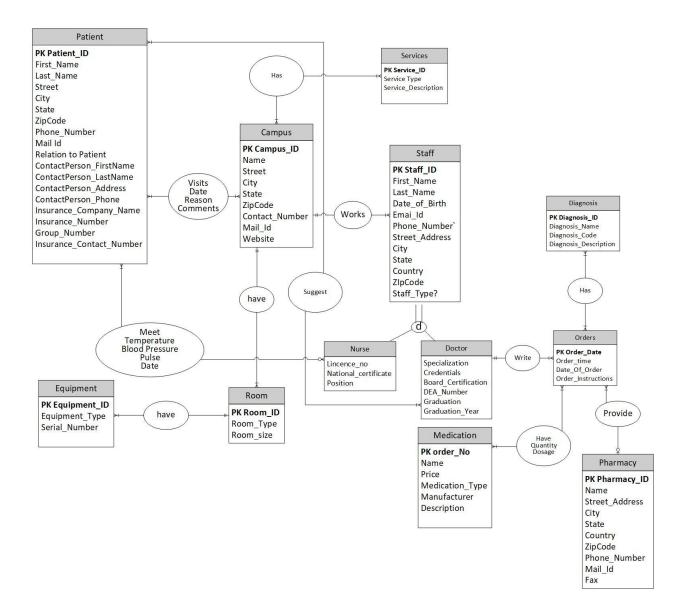
Professor Earl Charles

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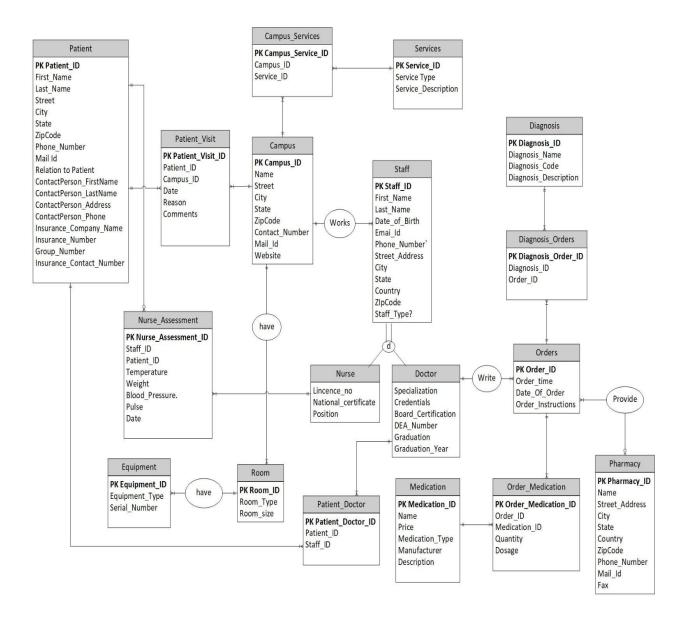
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ERD #1



ERD #2

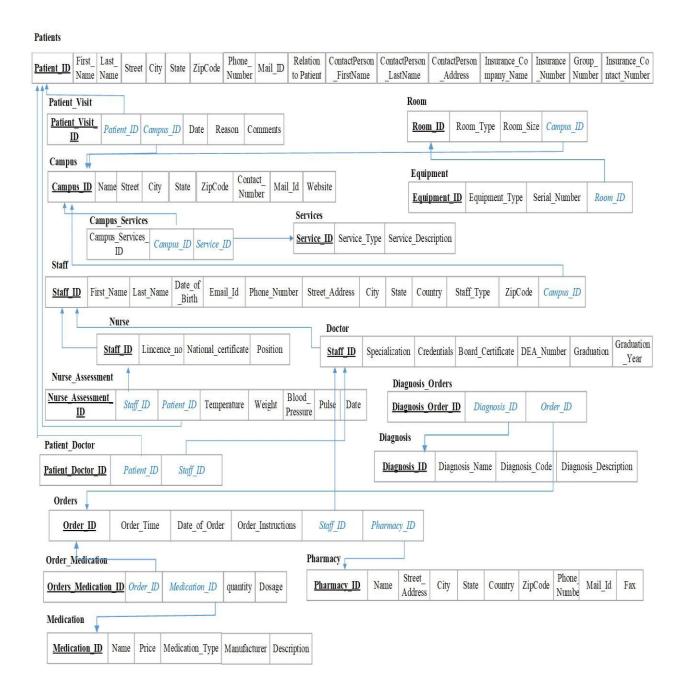


Assumptions

- Patients can visit multiple Campuses for treatment and each campus can treat multiple patients.
- Campus can provide multiple services to patients and same service can be provided by multiple campuses.
- In a campus there will be various staff, but one staff person can work only in one campus.
- Staff has two sub types which are Nurse and Doctor.
- Nurse can meet any number of patients; each patient may or may not meet multiple nurses for assessment.
- Patient can visit multiple doctors for treatment and date, reason, and comments might vary based on each visit.
- Doctor can write many orders for patient, but each order should be written by a particular doctor.
- Each order has multiple medications, and particular medications can present in various orders. For every order quantity and dosage will vary based on the medication history.
- Orders can be taken by particular pharmacy based on the patient's choice and pharmacy can take multiple orders.
- Each order can have multiple Diagnosis for a patient and same Diagnosis can be done for many orders based on patient's condition.
- Rooms can be present in many numbers of campuses and a particular room will be present in a campus.

 Room will have multiple equipment, but same equipment can't present in same room multiple times.

Logical Schema



Research on SQL Server datatypes

DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WHEN TO USE
Numeric		
	When integer values might exceed the range that is supported by the int data	For Integer Values Range: -2^63 to 2^63-1
bigint	type this must be used	Storage: 8 Bytes
	An integer data type that can hold a value	For values 1, 0, or null
bit	from 1 to 64.	Storage: 2 Bytes
		For Numeric data
		Range: - 10^38 +1 through 10^38 -
	Numeric data types that have fixed	1. (Maximum precision)
decimal	precision and scale.	Storage: 5-17 Bytes
		For Integer Values
		Range: -2^31 to 2^31-1
int	Integer data type	Storage: 4 Bytes
money	Data Type for Monetary Units.	Currency /Monetary Data

		Range: -922,337,203,685,477.5808
		to 922,337,203,685,477.5807
		Storage: 8 Bytes
		For Numeric data
		Range: - 10^38 +1 through 10^38 -
		1. (Maximum precision)
numeric	Measurable data type.	Storage: 5-17 Bytes
		For Integer Values
	Data type that stores small whole	Range: -2^15 to 2^15-1
smallint	numbers.	Storage: 2 Bytes
		Currency /Monetary Data
	Data Type for Monetary Units. Accurate	Range: - 214,748.3648 to
	to a ten-thousandth of the monetary units	214,748.3647
smallmoney	that they represent.	Storage: 4 Bytes
		For Integer Values
		Range: 0 to 255
tinyint	The smallest data type for integer values	Storage: 1 Byte

		For Approximate Numbers
		Range: '1.79E+308 to -2.23E-308, 0
		and 2.23E-308 to 1.79E+308
	Approximate-number data types for use	Storage: 4-8 Bytes
float	with floating point numeric data.	
		For Approximate Numbers
		Range: 3.40E + 38 to -1.18E - 38, 0
	Approximate-number data types for use	and 1.18E - 38 to 3.40E + 38
real	with floating point numeric data.	Storage: 4 Bytes
Character String	s ·	
		For uniform character entries
		Range: 1 through 8,000
char	Character data types that are of fixed size.	Storage: Table specific
		For non-uniform character entries
	Character data types that are of variable	Range: 1 through 8,000
varchar	size.	Storage: 2 Bytes + Data size
	It is used for Variable-length non-Unicode	
text	data.	For binary string

		Range: Maximum string length of
		2^31-1
		Storage: Data Size
Unicode Charact	ers Strings	
		For fixed-size strings
		Range: 1 through 4,000
nchar	Character data types that are of fixed size	Storage: 2 * n bytes
		For variable-size strings
		Range: 1 through 4,000
nvarchar	Character data types that are of variable-size	Storage: 2 bytes + 2 * n bytes
		For string data
		Range: Maximum string length
	Variable-length data types for storing large	of 2^30 - 1
ntext	Unicode data.	Storage: 2 * Stringlength
Binary Strings		
		For Binary values
		Range: 1 through 8,000
binary	Binary data type for fixed length Binary data.	Storage: Table Specific

	C 7 011
	for Image files
The variable-length data type for storing	Range: 0 through 2^31-1
large binary data.	Storage: 2 bytes + data size
	for images, pdf or word
	0 71
Binary data types for Variable-length Binary	Range: 1 through 8,000
data.	Storage: 2 bytes + data size
	for Data
	for Date
	Range: 0001-01-01 through
For Date Description, Format = YYYY-MM-	9999-12-31
DD	Storage: 3 bytes
	for Date & Time
	Range: January 1, 1753, through
Defines a date combined with a time of day	December 31, 9999 & 00:00:00
•	through 23:59:59.997
with fractional seconds based on a 24-hour	
clock.	Storage: 8 bytes
An extension of the existing datetime type	For Date & Time 24 hr
	Binary data types for Variable-length Binary data. For Date Description, Format = YYYY-MM-DD Defines a date combined with a time of day with fractional seconds based on a 24-hour clock.

		Range: 0001-01-01 through 9999-12-31 & 00:00:00 through 23:59:59.9999999 Storage: 6-8 bytes
datetimeoffset	Defines a date that is combined with a time of a day that has time zone awareness and is based on a 24-hour clock.	Date, time 24 hrs & time zone Range: 0001-01-01 through 9999-12-31 & 00:00:00 through 23:59:59.9999999 & -14:00 through +14:00 Storage: 10 Bytes
	Date combined with a time of day based on a 24-hour day, with seconds always zero&	Date time without fraction seconds **Range: 1900-01-01 through 2079-06-06 & 00:00:00 through 23:59:59
smalldatetime	Defines a time of the day. The time is without time zone awareness and is based on	Storage: 4 bytes Time of the day Range: 00:00:00.0000000 through 23:59:59.9999999
time	a 24-hour clock.	Storage: 5 bytes

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ts of
ariable
ables

Spatial	Data type represents data in a round-earth	For Co-ordinates
Geography types	coordinate system.	
rowversion	This data type exposes automatically	For the value of Incrementing
	generated, unique binary numbers within a	number
	database	Storage: 8 Bytes

Data Dictionary

Column Name	Data Type (Size)	Constraints
Patients		
Patient ID	Int	Primary key for PATIENT
		table
First_Name	Varchar (50)	
Last_Name	Varchar (50)	
Date_of_Birth	Date	
Street	Varchar (50)	
City	Varchar (50)	
State	Varchar (50)	
ZipCode	Int	
Phone_Number	Int	
Mail_ID	Varchar (50)	
Relation_to_Patient	Varchar (50)	
ContactPerson_FirstName	Varchar (50)	
ContactPerson_LastName	Varchar (50)	
ContactPerson_Address	Varchar (100)	
Insurance_Company_Name	Varchar (50)	
Insurance_Number	Int	
Group_Number	Int	

Insurance_Contact_Number	Int	
Patient_Visit		
Patient Visit ID	Int	Primary key for PATIENT
		_VISIT table.
Patient_ID	Int	Foreign key for Patients
		table.
Campus_ID	Int	Foreign key for Campuses
		table.
Date	Date	
Reason	Varchar (50)	
Comments	Varchar (50)	
Campuses		
<u>Campus ID</u>	Int	Primary key for
		CAMPUSES table.
Name	Varchar (50)	
Street	Varchar (50)	
City	Varchar (50)	
State	Varchar (50)	
ZipCode	Int	
Contact_Number	Int	
Mail_ID	Varchar (50)	
Website	Varchar (50)	
Campus_Services		

Compus Sorvices ID	Int	Primary key for
Campus Services ID	IIIt	Filliary key for
		CAMPUS_SERVICES
		table.
Campus_ID	Int	Foreign key for CAMPUS
		table.
Service_ID	Int	Foreign key for SERVICES
		table.
Services		
Service_ID	Int	Primary for key SERVICE
		table.
Service_Type	Varchar (50)	
Service_Description	Varchar (250)	
Staff		
Staff_ID	Int	Primary for key STAFF
		table.
First_Name	Varchar (50)	
Last_Name	Varchar (50)	
Last_Name Date_of_Birth	Varchar (50) Date	
Date_of_Birth	Date	
Date_of_Birth Email_Id	Date Varchar (50)	
Date_of_Birth Email_Id Phone_Number	Date Varchar (50) Int	

	177 1 (70)	
Country	Varchar (50)	
Staff_Type	Varchar (15)	
ZipCode	Int	
Campus_ID	Int	Foreign key to Campuses
		table.
Nurses		
Staff_ID	Int	Primary key for NURSE
		table.
Lincence_no	Varchar (25)	
National_Certificate	Varchar (50)	
Position	Varchar (50)	
Doctors		
Staff_ID	Int	Primary key for STAFF
		table.
Specialization	Varchar (50)	
Credentials	Varchar (50)	
Board_Certificate	Varchar (50)	
DEA_Number	Int	
Graduation	Varchar (50)	
Graduation_Year	Int	
Nurse_Assessment		

Nurse Assessment ID	Int	Primary key for
		NURSE_ASSESSMENT
		table.
Staff_ID	Int	Foreign key to Nurses table.
Patient_ID	Int	Foreign key to Patients
		table.
Temperature	Varchar (50)	
Weight	Varchar (50)	
Blood_Pressure	Varchar (50)	
Pulse	Varchar (50)	
Date	Date	
Room		
Room_ID	Int	Primary key for ROOM
		table.
Room_Type	Varchar (50)	
Room_Size	nVarchar(50)	
Campus_ID	Int	Foreign key to Campuses
		table.
Equipment		
Equipment ID	Int	Primary key for
		EQUIPMENT table.
Equipment_Type	Varchar (50)	
Serial_Number	Varchar (50)	

Room_ID	Int	Foreign key to Room table.
Patient_Doctor		
Patient_Doctor_ID	Int	Primary key for
		PATIENT_DOCTOR table.
Patient_ID	Int	Foreign key to PATIENT
		table.
Staff_ID	Int	Foreign key to Doctors
		table.
Orders		
Order_ID	Int	Primary key for ORDERS
		table.
Order_Time	Time	
Date_of_Order	Date	
Order_Instructions	Varchar (250)	
Staff_ID	Int	Foreign key to Staff table.
Pharmacy_ID	Int	Foreign key to Pharmacy
		table.
Order_Medication		
Orders_Medication_ID	Int	Primary key for
		ORDER_MEDICATION
		table.
Order_ID	Int	Foreign key to ORDER
		table.

Medication_ID	Int	Foreign key to Medication
		table.
Quantity	Int	
Dosage	Varchar (50)	
Medications		
Medication ID	Int	Primary key for
		MEDICATION table.
Name	Varchar (50)	
Price	Decimal (10,2)	
Medication_Type	Varchar (50)	
Manufacturer	Varchar (50)	
Description	Varchar (250)	
Diagnosis_Orders		
Diagnosis Order ID	Int	Primary key for
		DIAGNOSIS _ORDERS
		table.
Diagnosis_ID	Int	Foreign key to DIADNOSIS
		table.
Order_ID	Int	Foreign key to ORDERS
		table.
Diagnosis		
Diagnosis ID	Int	Primary key for
		DIAGNOSIS table.

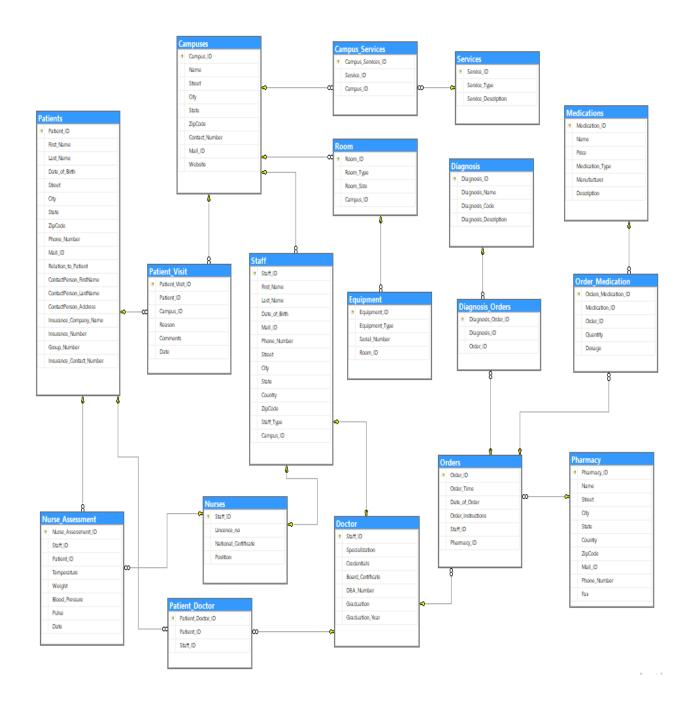
Diagnosis_Name	Varchar (50)	
Diagnosis_Code	Int	
Diagnosis_Description	Varchar (250)	
Pharmacy		
Pharmacy_ID	Int	Primary key for
		PHARMACY table.
Name	Varchar (50)	
Street	Varchar (50)	
City	Varchar (50)	
State	Varchar (50)	
Country	Varchar (50)	
ZipCode	Int	
Phone_Number	Int	
Mail_Id	Varchar (50)	
Fax	Int	

Data Normalization

Numerous tables in the BestCare electronic medical record system are used to hold various sorts of data, including information on the campus, services provided, treatment rooms, equipment, staff, patients, physician-patient interactions, nurse assessments, and medication orders. In our ERD's Entities do not have any Multivalued valued attributes in them so it meets the 1st Normalization Form. For minimizing data anomalies and ensuring data integrity, the tables are created based on their logical relationships. Each table has a unique set of columns for storing

pertinent data. To guarantee that the data is in at least a third normal form, assure data consistency, and minimize data redundancy, the information is saved in different tables.

Database Schema



1 QUERY
SELECT DISTINCT Patient_ID,First_Name,Street,City,[State],Phone_Number
FROM Patients
ORDER BY [State];
2 QUERY
SELECT Orders.Order_ID,Medications.Medication_ID,SUM(Order_Medication.Quantity) AS
[Total_Quantity]
FROM Orders,Order_Medication,Medications
WHERE Order_ID = Order_Medication.Order_ID
AND Order_Medication.Medication_ID = Medications.Medication_ID
GROUP BY Medications.Medication_ID,Order_Medication.Quantity,Orders.Order_ID
ORDER BY Order_Medication.Quantity;

3 QUERY
SELECT Order_ID,Order_Time,Pharmacy.Pharmacy_ID,Pharmacy.[Name]
FROM Orders, Pharmacy
WHERE Orders.Pharmacy_ID= Pharmacy_ID
ORDER BY Order_Time;
4 QUERY
SELECT Patients.Patient_ID,Patients.First_Name, Patient_Visit.Reason,Campuses.Campus_ID
FROM Patients, Patient_Visit, Campuses
WHERE Patient_ID=Patient_Visit.Patient_ID
AND Patient_Visit.Campus_ID= Campuses.Campus_ID;

--5 QUERY

SELECT

Doctor.Staff_ID,Doctor.Specialization,Orders.Order_ID,Orders.Date_of_Order,Medications.[Name],Order_Medication.Quantity

FROM Doctor, Orders, Order_Medication, Medications

WHERE Doctor.Staff_ID= Orders.Staff_ID

AND Orders.Order_ID= Order_Medication.Order_ID

AND Order_Medication.Medication_ID=Medications.Medication_ID

ORDER BY Orders.Order_ID;

--6 QUERY

SELECT Patients.First_Name AS [PATIENT NAME], Patient_Visit.Reason AS [Reason Of Visit], Campuses.Campus_ID, Services.Service_Type

FROM Patients, Patient_Visit, Campuses, Campus_Services, Services

WHERE Patients.Patient_ID= Patient_Visit.Patient_ID

AND Patient_Visit.Campus_ID= Campuses.Campus_ID

AND Campuses.Campus_ID=Campus_Services.Campus_ID

AND Campus_Services.Service_ID=Services.Service_ID;

Results

Query 1

	Patient_ID	First_Name	Street	City	State	Phone_Number
1	1	John	123 Main St	Anytown	CA	-679
2	5	Michael	654 Cedar St	Somewhere	FL	-6234
3	3	William	789 Oak St	Everyville	IL	-1913
4	2	Jane	456 Elm St	Someville	NY	-5123
5	4	Sarah	321 Pine St	Nowhere	TX	-2901
6	6	Linda	987 Maple St	Anywhere	WA	-7335

Query 2

	Order_ID	Medication_ID	Total_Quantity
1	8	3	5
2	5	6	7
3	2	5	8
4	5	2	10
5	4	1	12
6	3	1	15
7	6	7	18
8	7	4	20

Query 3

	Order_ID	Order_Time	Pharmacy_ID	Name
1	4	08:15:00.0000000	3	CVS Pharmacy
2	7	09:30:00.0000000	6	CVS Pharmacy
3	3	10:45:00.0000000	2	Walmart Pharmacy
4	8	11:00:00.0000000	7	target Pharmacy
5	6	12:00:00.0000000	5	costco Pharmacy
6	2	13:30:00.0000000	1	Walgreen Pharmacy
7	5	14:20:00.0000000	4	dollar Pharmacy

Query 4

	Patient_ID	First_Name	Reason	Campus_ID
1	1	John	Routine check-up	2
2	3	William	Sore throat	1
3	2	Jane	Fever	3
4	4	Sarah	Annual physical	4
5	5	Michael	Chest pain	5
6	6	Linda	Injury from fall	6
7	1	John	Flu-like symptoms	7

Query 5

	Staff_ID	Specialization	Order_ID	Date_of_Order	Name	Quantity
1	2	Cardiology	2	2023-02-16	Metformin	8
2	3	Pediatrics	3	2023-02-16	Ibuprofen	15
3	4	Oncology	4	2023-02-15	Ibuprofen	12
4	5	Neurology	5	2023-02-14	Acetaminophen	10
5	5	Neurology	5	2023-02-14	Albuterol	7
6	6	Obstetrics and Gynecology	6	2023-02-13	Simvastatin	18
7	7	Dermatology	7	2023-02-12	Lisinopril	20
8	8	Radiology	8	2023-02-11	Amoxicillin	5

Query 6

	PATIENT NAME	Reason Of Visit	Campus_ID	Service_Type
1 CI	ick to select all o	rid cells it	1	General Medicine
2	John	Routine check-up	2	Pediatrics
3	Jane	Fever	3	Dermatology
4	Sarah	Annual physical	4	General Medicine
5	Michael	Chest pain	5	Radiology
6	Linda	Injury from fall	6	Cardiology
7	John	Routine check-up	2	Ophthalmology
8	Jane	Fever	3	General Medicine

Query Requirements

Query	Report	SQL Code	Recordset
Number	Requirements		
Query1	Select Patient details from patients and order by State	<pre>SELECT DISTINCT Patient_ID,First_Name,Street,City, [State],Phone_Number FROM Patients ORDER BY [State];</pre>	6
Query2	Select orders and medications from order, medication, order_medication Where orderID Group by and order by for quantity.	SELECT Orders.Order_ID,Medications.Medication_ID, SUM(Order_Medication.Quantity) AS [Total_Quantity] FROM Orders,Order_Medication,Medications WHERE Orders.Order_ID = Order_Medication.Order_ID AND Order_Medication.Medication_ID = Medications.Medication_ID GROUP BY Medications.Medication_ID, Order_Medication.Quantity,Orders.Order_ID ORDER BY Order_Medication.Quantity;	8
Query3	Select [details of pharmacy order] From Pharmacy and order table Where [ID] Order by time	SELECT Order_ID,Order_Time,Pharmacy.Pharmacy_ID,Pharmacy.[Name] FROM Orders,Pharmacy WHERE Orders.Pharmacy_ID= Pharmacy.Pharmacy_ID ORDER BY Order_Time;	7
Query4	Select[patient campus details] From patient, visit campus Where [ID's] Joining 3 Tables	SELECT Patients.Patient_ID,Patients.First_Name, Patient_Visit.Reason,Campuses.Campus_ID FROM Patients,Patient_Visit,Campuses WHERE Patients.Patient_ID=Patient_Visit.Patient_ID AND Patient_Visit.Campus_ID= Campuses.Campus_ID;	7
Query5	Select [Doctor medication details] From Doctors orders, order_medication Where[ID] Order by order ID Joining 4 tables	SELECT Doctor.Staff_ID,Doctor.Specialization,Orders.Order_ID, Orders.Date_of_Order,Medications.[Name], Order_Medication.Quantity FROM Doctor,Orders,Order_Medication,Medications WHERE Doctor.Staff_ID= Orders.Staff_ID AND Orders.Order_ID= Order_Medication.Order_ID AND Order_Medication.Medication_ID=Medications.Medication_ID ORDER BY Orders.Order_ID;	8
Query6	Joining 5 Tables Selec[Detils] From [Tables]	SELECT Patients.First_Name AS [PATIENT NAME], Patient_Visit.Reason AS [Reason Of Visit], Campuses.Campus_ID,Services.Service_Type	8

Where [ID of 5 ables]	FROM Patients, Patient_Visit, Campuses, Campus_Services, Services WHERE Patients. Patient_ID= Patient_Visit. Patient_ID AND Patient_Visit. Campus_ID= Campuses. Campus_ID AND Campus_Campus_ID=Campus_Services_Campus_ID	
	AND Campuses.Campus_ID=Campus_Services.Campus_ID	
	<pre>AND Campus_Services.Service_ID=Services.Service_ID;</pre>	

First, connect to the database management system and select the appropriate database to work. Use the CREATE TABLE command to define the structure of the table. This includes specifying the name of the table, the names and data types of each column, and any constraints or indices that should be applied to the table.

CREATE TABLE Patient (

PatientID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

Address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

City VARCHAR(50),

State VARCHAR(50),

ZipCode VARCHAR(10),

Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE);

This command creates a table named "Patients" with columns for PatientsID, name, address, city, state, zip code, and email. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is added to the PatientsID column to ensure it is unique and serves as the primary key for the table. The NOT NULL constraint is added to the Name, Address, and Email columns to ensure they cannot contain null values, and the UNIQUE constraint is added to the Email column to ensure that no two customers can have the same email address.

Once the table is created, you can use the INSERT INTO command to add new rows to the table.

INSERT INTO Patients (ID, FirstName, LastName, Age, Email)

VALUES (1, 'John', 'Doe', 30, 'john.doe@example.com'),

(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', 25, 'jane.smith@example.com'),

(3, 'Bob', 'Johnson', 40, 'bob.johnson@example.com');

Retrieve data from the table, you can use the SELECT command.

SELECT ID, FirstName, LastName

FROM Patient

WHERE Age > 30;

Appendix

Ravichandra Lakkappa ERD

