ITIS 6120 - APPLIED DATABASES PROJECT

GROUP 6 AN EMR FOR AN OUT PATIENT CLINIC

VENKATESH UMAMAHESWARAN VINOTH SIVAKUMAR

CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT	3
SCOPE	3
BUSINESS RULE	4
OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM	5
ER DIAGRAM	6
UML DIAGRAM:	7
ENTITY AND ATTRIBUTES:	8
ROLE BASED ACTION CONTROL:	9
TRIGGERS:	11
INDEXES:	13
VIEWS:	14
STORED PROCEDURES:	17
CONCLUSION:	20
INDIVIDUAL REFLECTION:	20

DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

An Electronic Medical Record (EMR) is a digital version of the traditional paper-based medical record for an individual. The EMR represents a medical record within a single facility, such as a doctor's office or a clinic. The Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system is a database management system that uses database technology to build, keep up and control different sorts of information about a man's therapeutic history and care crosswise over time. The DBMS can track and refresh all the data of enlisted patients in the therapeutic Center amid a specific period. Medical records are created when a patient receives treatment from a health professional. Records may incorporate the patients:

- Personal information
- Clinical care information
- Laboratory test results
- Medications prescribed
- Disabilities, allergies and;
- Life or accidental insurance with private insurers or government programs.

SCOPE

The medical record serves a variety of purposes and is essential to the proper functioning of the medical practice—especially in today's complicated health care environment. The medical record is a key instrument used in planning, evaluating, and coordinating patient care in both the inpatient and the outpatient settings. The content of the medical record is essential for patient care, accreditation (if applicable to the practitioner), and reimbursement purposes. The medical record administrator oversees documenting patient data in the medical record. He or she is likewise in charge of entering the doctor's record into the database. He or she is likewise in charge of knowing medical insurance contract requirements, legitimate necessities relating to security and privacy of the patient.

BUSINESS RULE

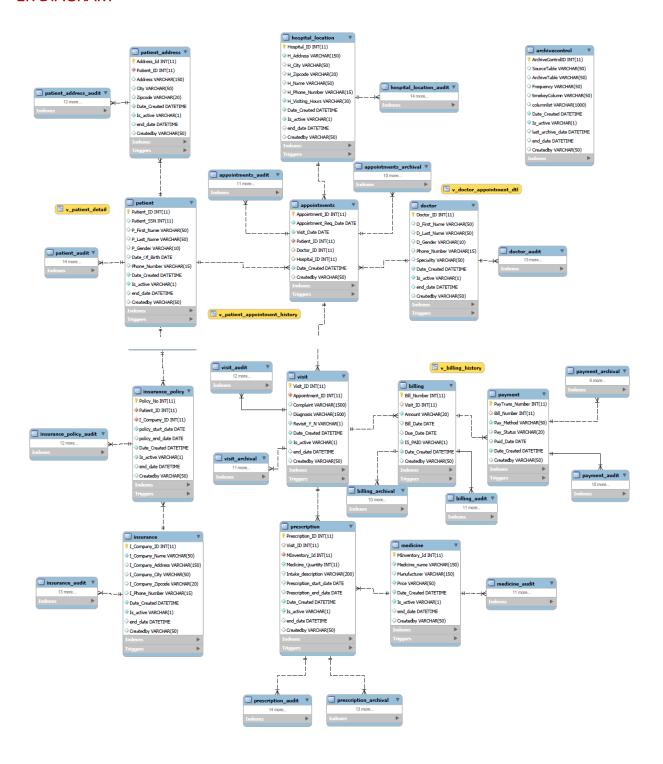
The business rule for a medical record database:

- ➤ A **Patient** medical record is registered on the first visit to the **Doctor**. Patient's address is being stored in **Patient_Address** database.
- ➤ A patient can make many appointments with one or more doctors.
- A doctor can accept appointments with many patients.
- ➤ However, each **Appointment** is made with only one doctor, and each appointment references a single patient. The appointment is at a particular **Hospital_Location**
- If an appointment yields a **Visit** with a doctor, the visit yields a **Prescription** and prescription is written for the patient that has appropriate **Medicines**.
- With each visit, the patient's history is updated.
- Each visit creates a **Bill**. Each patient visit is billed by one doctor, and each doctor can bill many patients.
- ➤ Billing covers **Payment**. Each bill must be paid. However, a bill may be paid in many installments, and a payment may cover more than one bill.
- A patient may pay the bill directly and patient might be having an **Insurance_Policy**, or the bill may be the basis for a claim submitted to an **Insurance** company.
- If a bill is paid by an insurance company, the deductible is submitted to the patient for payment.

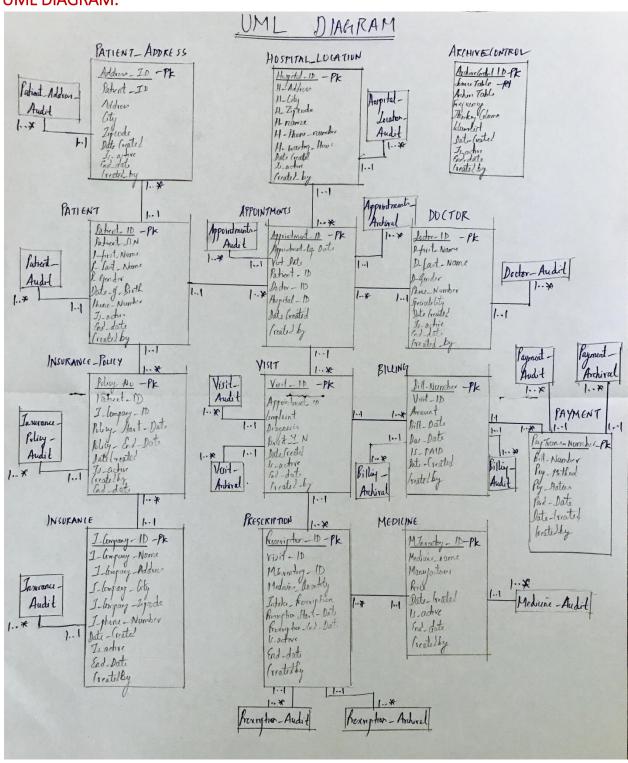
OBJECTIVES OF THE SYSTEM

- ➤ The database should support editing of existing records to correct data entry mistakes or legitimate changes of information (e.g. Change of address or insurance).
- ➤ The Database should support searching of patient records based on name, ID, and possibly other information such as visit dates.
- The Database should support reporting functions such as listing of all patients who satisfy certain selection criteria, such as those who have been given certain diagnosis, or who visited on certain days, or who have been seen by certain doctors, or combinations of these such as, the diagnoses of patients who visited the clinic twice within the shortest time interval.
- > To have an authentication and role based access to all tables
- Create a audit trail for error correction and maintenance.
- To create an archival system for data.
- Use triggers and stored procedures for maintaining data integrity, and ease of usage.
- > Use views and indexes for easy access to frequently used data effeciently.

ER DIAGRAM



UML DIAGRAM:



ENTITY AND ATTRIBUTES:

ENTITY	ATTRIBUTES		
Patient	Patient ID – PK, Patient_SSN, P_First_Name, P_Last_Name, P_Gender, Date_Of_Birth, Phone_Number, Date_Created, Is_active, End_date,Createdby		
Doctor	<u>Doctor ID – PK</u> , D_First_Name, D_Last_Name, D_Gender, Phone_Number, Speciality, Date_Created, Is_active, End_date,Createdby		
Patient_Address	<u>Address ID – PK</u> , <u>Patient ID</u> , Address , City, Zipcode, Date_Created , Is_active , End_date ,Createdby		
Visit	<u>Visit ID – PK</u> , <u>Appointment ID</u> , Complaint, Diagnosis, Revisit_Y_N, Date_Created, Is_active, End_date ,Createdby		
Insurance_Policy	Policy_No, Patient_ID, I_Company_ID, policy_start_date, policy_end_date, Date_Created , Is_active , End_date ,Createdby		
Insurance	I Company ID – PK, I_Company_Name, I_Company_Address, I_Company_City, I_Company_Zipcode, I_Phone_Number, Date_Created , Is_active , End_date ,Createdby		
Prescription	<u>Prescription_ID - PK</u> , Visit_ID, MInventory_Id , Medicine_Quantity , Intake_description , Prescription_start_date , Prescription_end_date , Date_Created , Is_active , End_date ,Createdby		
Medicine	MInventory Id - PK, Medicine_name, Manufacturer, Price, Date_Created, Is_active, End_date, Createdby		
Hospital_Location	Hospital ID - PK, H_Name , H_Address , H_City , H_Zipcode , H_Phone_Number , H_Visiting_Hours , Date_Created , Is_active , End_date ,Createdby		
Appointments	<u>Appointment_ID- PK</u> , Appointment_Req_Date , Visit_Date , <u>Patient_ID</u> , <u>Doctor_ID</u> , <u>Hospital_ID</u> , Date_Created ,Createdby		
Billing	Bill Number - PK , Visit ID, Amount , Bill_Date, Due_Date, Date_Created,Createdby		
Payment	<u>PayTrans_Number – PK</u> , <u>Bill_Number – PK</u> , Pay_Method, Pay_Status, Paid_Date, Date_Created,Createdby		

- 12 data tables,
- 1 Archival control table,
- 12 Audit tables,5 Archival tables.

ROLE BASED ACTION CONTROL:

	hospitaladmin	dataoperator	physician	cashier	frontdesk
appointments					
archivecontrol					
billing					
doctor					
hospital_location					
insurance					
insurance_policy					
medicine					
patient					
patient_address					
payment					
prescription					
visit					
archival tables					
audit tables					
	all permissions				
	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE				
	SELECT				
	No permission				

Role-Based Access Control has been implemented to limit the functions a user can perform, on tables and views .

The various permissions that various users have is been represented in the table above with color codes. The users are provided specific permissions to stored procedures as well.

The hospital admin is the most powerful user with all permissions including grant permission. The dataoperator has controls on all tables except the archival and audit tables. The users are provided specific control based on their roles. For eg. A Physcian will not be allowed to view the patients billing or payment details. Similarly the cashier will not have any access to patients prescription record.

SCREENSHOTS OF USER CREATION SCRIPTS:

```
create user 'dataoperator' identified by 'dataoperator';
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on appointments to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on archivecontrol to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on billing to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on doctor to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on hospital_location to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on insurance to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on insurance_policy to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on medicine to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on patient to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on patient_address to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on payment to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on prescription to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on visit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on appointments_archival to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on billing_archival to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on payment_archival to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on prescription_archival to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on visit_archival to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on appointments_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on billing_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on doctor_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on insurance_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on insurance_policy_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on medicine_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on patient_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on patient_address_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on payment_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on prescription_audit to dataoperator;
GRANT SELECT on visit_audit to dataoperator;
create user 'physician' identified by 'physician';
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on appointments to physician;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on doctor to physician;
              on bosnital location to obveician
COANT CELECT
create user 'frontdesk' identified by 'frontdesk';
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on appointments to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT on billing to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on doctor to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on hospital_location to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on insurance to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on insurance_policy to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on patient to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on patient_address to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT on payment to frontdesk;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE on visit to frontdesk;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_appointments to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_billing to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_doctor to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_hospital_location to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_insurance to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_insurance_policy to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_medicine to hospitaladmin; GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_patient to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_patient_address to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_payment to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_prescription to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_visit to hospitaladmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_appointments to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_billing to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_doctor to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_hospital_location to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_insurance to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_insurance_policy to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_medicine to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_patient to dataoperator;
GRANT EXECUTE ON procedure ins_patient_address to dataoperator;
```

TRIGGERS:

- We have implemented 3 triggers for each table
- Tablename BU
 - copies old data from data table to audit table with entry of U flag for update, also updates the user name doing update
- Tablename BD
 - copies old data from data table to audit table with entry of D flag for Delete, also updates the user name doing delete
- Tablename BI
 - To capture the user Name doing the insert in main table for audit
 - BI to change payment flag in billing table when entry made into payment table

```
delimiter |
CREATE TRIGGER Patient_BU BEFORE UPDATE ON Patient
CREATE TRIGGE
FOR EACH ROW
               INSERT INTO Patient_audit set Patient_ID = old.Patient_ID,
Patient_SSN=old.Patient_SSN,
P First Name=old.P_First_Name,
P_Last_Name=old.P_Last_Name,
P_Gender =old.P_Gender,
Date Of Birth=old.Date_Of_Birth,
Phone_Number=old.Phone_Number,
Date_Created=old.Date_Created,
               Is_active =old.Is_active,
end_date =old.end_date,
               Createdby =old.Createdby,
Changeby =SESSION_USER();
               Changetype='U';
if new.is_Active='N' then
  set new.end_Date=now();
end if;
delimiter :
delimiter |
CREATE TRIGGER Patient_BD BEFORE delete ON Patient
CREATE TRIGGER
               INSERT INTO Patient_audit set Patient_ID = old.Patient_ID,
Patient_SSN=old.Patient_SSN,
               P First Name=old.P_First_Name,
P_Last_Name=old.P_Last_Name,
P_Gender =old.P_Gender,
Date_Of_Birth=old.Date_Of_Birth,
               Phone_Number=old.Phone_Number,
Date_Created=old.Date_Created,
               Is_active =old.Is_active,
end date =old.end date,
               Createdby =old.Createdby,
Changeby =SESSION_USER(),
               Changetype='D';
delimiter
delimiter |
CREATE TRIGGER Patient_BI BEFORE insert ON Patient
CREATE TRIGGER
        BEGIN
        set new.createdby=SESSION_USER();
               END:
delimiter ;
```

```
delimiter
 CREATE TRIGGER Payment_BI BEFORE insert ON Payment
     FOR EACH ROW
    BEGIN
     set new.createdby=SESSION_USER();
         update billing t1 set t1.is_paid='Y' where t1.Bill_Number=new.Bill_Number;
         END;
 delimiter ;
 delimiter
 CREATE TRIGGER Archivecontrol_BU BEFORE UPDATE ON Archivecontrol
     FOR EACH ROW
    BEGIN
         if new.is_Active='N' then
         set new.end_Date=now();
        end if;
L<sub>END;</sub>
 delimiter |
 CREATE
           TRIGGER Archivecontrol_BI BEFORE insert ON Archivecontrol
     FOR EACH ROW
     set new.createdby=SESSION USER();
 delimiter;
```

In the above trigger Payment_BI we have implemented a system for updating the billing record when any payment record is entered.

The Billing table contains a is paid field which has a default value of N. when any payment entry is made the the bill number in both the tables are matched and the value in flag field of N is changed to Y when the entry is made to the payment table for the corresponding bill number.

INDEXES:

Table Name	Indexes Created
Patient	(P_First_Name,P_Last_Name)
Patient_Address	Patient_ID
Doctor	(D_First_Name ,D_Last_Name)
Insurance	I_Company_Name
Hospital_Location	H_Name
Insurance_Policy	No Index
Medicine	(Medicine_name ,Manufacturer)
Appointments	Visit_Date ,Hospital_ID Patient_ID ,Doctor_ID
Visit	Appointment_ID
Prescription	Visit_ID
Billing	Bill_Date ,Due_Date ,Visit_ID
Payment	Pay_Status , Bill_Number

We have implemented indexes for easy access to frequently used data efficiently.

The fields represented within the braces can only be searched with that combination. The indexes are made keeping in mind the important fields which can be used as search criteria's for querying the table or creation of views

INDEX CREATION FOR ONE OF THE TABLES

SCREENSHOT:

```
Pcreate table IF NOT EXISTS Patient (
    Patient_ID Int primary key AUTO_INCREMENT,
    Patient_SSN INT,
    P_First_Name VARCHAR(50),
    P_Last_Name VARCHAR (50),
    P_Gender VARCHAR (10),
    Date_Of_Birth DATE,
    Phone_Number VARCHAR (15),
    Date_Created DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT NOW(),
    Is_active VARCHAR(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
    end_date DATETIME,
    Createdby VARCHAR (50),
    INDEX (P_First_Name,p_Last_Name)
    );
```

VIEWS:

Created Views for various purpose using data and archival tables.

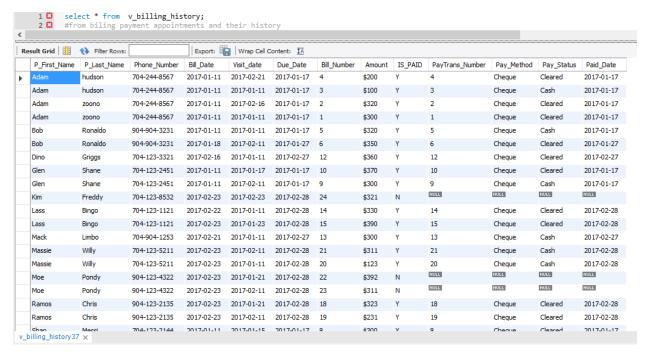
V_billing_history

V_doctor_appointment_dtl

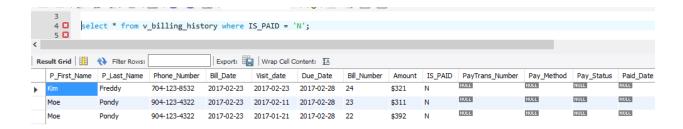
V_patient_appointment_history

v patient detail

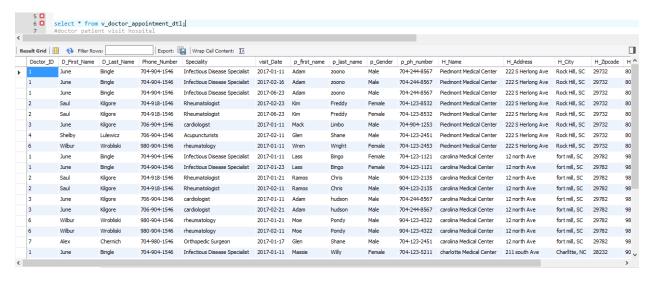
SCREENSHOTS:



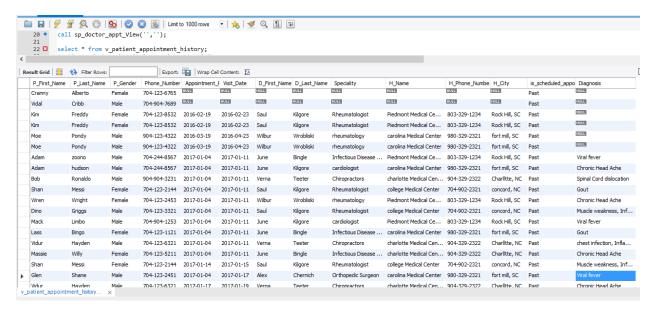
This view v billing history is created using the patient, visit, billing, payment tables along with the archival tables. It provides a comprehensive view of all bill payments and un paid and details of each payment along with the patient detail and visit detail.



Using the view v billing history we can check for paid and unpaid details we can also filter based on due date, payment amount or paid date.



This view v_doctor_appoinement_dtl is created by left joining patient, visit, and hospital details along with their archival data. It provides a comprehensive view of all details which can be filtered with additional filters for doctors, patients or hospital specific details which are required.



This comprehensive view is created with patient details, appointment, visit and doctor details, along with the archival table for the fields. The tables are left joined with union between the data table and the archival table. Here the data operator or hospital admin can get a comprehensive record of all the visits to this day for various patients. This can be further filtered according to the needs to find specific information of patient, date of visit, doctor name or hospital location.

STORED PROCEDURES:

Stored procedure for data insert.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE ins_patient_address
(IN Patient_ID INT, IN Address VARCHAR(150), IN City VARCHAR (50), IN Zipcode VARCHAR (20))

BEGIN
insert into Patient_Address (Patient_ID,Address,City,Zipcode) values (Patient_ID,Address,City,Zipcode);
END; //
```

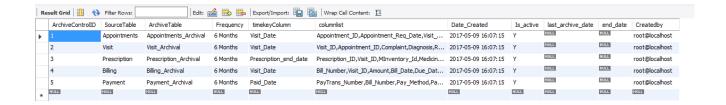
This stored procedure is used for inserting data. Permission to the stored procedure is provided only for specific user who have insert permission to the table. Such stored procedures are created for entry to all the tables in the Database.

Stored procedure for archive control

```
DELIMITER //
    CREATE PROCEDURE sp_archive
(IN in_SourceTable VARCHAR(50))

□ BEGIN
    DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
   DECLARE v_ArchiveControlID Int;
DECLARE v_SourceTable VARCHAR(50);
    DECLARE v_ArchiveTable VARCHAR(50);
   DECLARE v_Frequency VARCHAR(50);
DECLARE v_timekeyColumn VARCHAR(50);
DECLARE v_columnlist varchar(1000);
   DECLARE v_time_filter VARCHAR(50);
DECLARE table_list CURSOR FOR select ArchiveControlID,SourceTable,ArchiveTable,Frequency,timekeyColumn,columnlist from ArchiveControl where
DECLARE table_sub_list CURSOR FOR select ArchiveControlID,SourceTable,ArchiveTable,Frequency,timekeyColumn,columnlist from ArchiveControl wl
   DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;
if in_SourceTable='' then
 open table list;
read_loop:LOOF
fetch table_i
   fetch table_list into v_ArchiveControlID,v_SourceTable,v_ArchiveTable,v_Frequency,v_timekeyColumn,v_columnlist;
             LEAVE read_loop;
         END IF;
         if v Frequency='6 Months' then
 | set @v time_filter='<= NOW() - INTERVAL 6 Month';
| elseif v_Frequency='12 Months' then
| set @v_time_filter='<= NOW() - INTERVAL 12 Month';
| elseif v_Frequency='1 Month' then
| set @v_time_filter='<= NOW() - INTERVAL 1 Month';
| end if;
```

This stored procedure for archival control is used to call the function for archival control. In this example we have configured archival to happen based on the detail in the table for 6 months 12 months or 1 month interval.



This file acts as control file to do the archival. Our setup has archival setup for 5 files.

Apointments, Visit, Prescription, Billing, Payment. The Column Sourcetable contains the table names, the destination table where the archival has to be done is in the archiveTable, the frequency can be manually changed according to our needs. We have setup 3 intervals 6 months, 12 months and 1 month. The timekey column contains the attribute on which the time interval wil be applied for the archival.

The columnlist contains all the coumns to be backed up, last archival date provides the last day the archival was done.

A user can archive all tables by running sp_archive("), or do archival of a specific table by providing sp_archive('appointments').

Stored procedure for viewing specific data based on inputs.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_doctor_appt_dt_dtl_View
(IN in_D_First_Name VARCHAR(50), IN in_D_Last_Name VARCHAR(50),IN in_visit_Date date)

BEGIN

If in_D_First_Name<>'' and in_D_Last_Name <>'' then

SELECT * from v_doctor_appointment_dtl where visit_Date=in_visit_Date and D_First_Name=in_D_First_Name and D_Last_Name;
elseif in_D_First_Name <>'' and in_D_Last_Name ='' then

SELECT * from v_doctor_appointment_dtl where visit_Date=in_visit_Date and D_First_Name=in_D_First_Name;
elseif in_D_First_Name ='' and in_D_Last_Name <>'' then

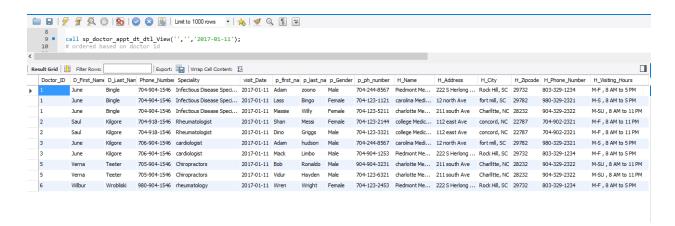
SELECT * from v_doctor_appointment_dtl where visit_Date=in_visit_Date and D_Last_Name=in_D_Last_Name;
elseif in_D_First_Name ='' and in_D_Last_Name ='' then

SELECT * from v_doctor_appointment_dtl where visit_Date=in_visit_Date;
elseif in_visit_Date is null then

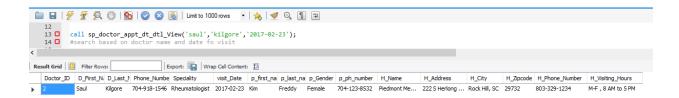
SELECT "Please input VisitDate to view results" from dual;

end if;
END //
DELIMITER;
```

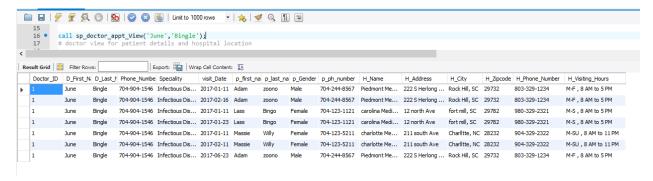
Stored procedures for calls on views



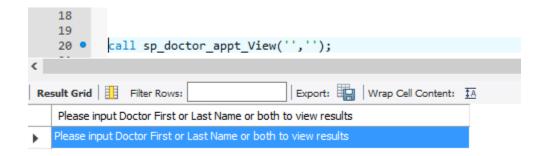
This stored procedure sp_doctor_appt_dt_dtl_view can be used to see all the appointments on a single day. This stored procedure populates all the appointments for all doctors on that particular day.



In this view sp_doctor_appt_dt_dtl_view the doctor can provide his first or last name and the Date for which he would like to see all his appointments.



In the above example the sp_doctor_appt_view stored procedure is used to see all the appointments of the doctor along with the patient details and hospital details . this view is filtered based on the doctors first and last name.



This call which is to view all doctor appointmet will throw an error if a specific doctors first or last name is not provided.

CONCLUSION:

The learning curve that was obtained by doing this project was a great experience. The more challenges we faced, the more chances were there for us to gain knowledge. The requirements for the projects were spot on. By means of trying to implement all of the requirements mentioned for the project we got to acquire a decent perception of the big picture of the overall database operations. The feedbacks that we got from professor right through the project and at the end of the project will help us be prepared and more challenging for the REAL WORLD PROBLEMS that we might face in the database WORLD.

INDIVIDUAL REFLECTION:

Having chosen the aspect of Out Patient Clinic , we faced challenges initially to actually understand the medical system incorporated here. Because the medical system that is in existence in India(Native Country) is completely different from the medical system here in USA. This was our first step which helped us in choosing the necessary tables that was needed in our Database design. We understood the complexity of the EMR outpatient clinic and we came up with our ER diagram that establishes the relationship between the tables in the Database design.

Having finished our ER diagram, the next step was to create UML. We had to learn the concepts of functional dependancies and the relationships that the tables in our database had. It was a good learning curve that we obtained while doing our ER and UML diagrams.

We faced a lot of challenges while creating scripts for Triggers, Stored Procedures, User Creation. Everytime, we had to refer to the Canvas Videos and Internet to get a solution for the problem that we faced. But it was all worth it. We ended up learning a lot of things. Also the valuable feedbacks that we got from Professor helped us improve each and every time.

Venkatesh Umamaheswaran

Tasks completed: Creation of ER and UML diagrams, Insertion of data into the Database, Documentation, Triggers Creation, Test cases to verify the working of Datbase.

Vinoth Sivakumar

Tasks completed: Creation and Design of Database, Stored Procedures, Creating Test Scenarios, User Creation Scripts, Views Creation, Index Creation while creating database tables.