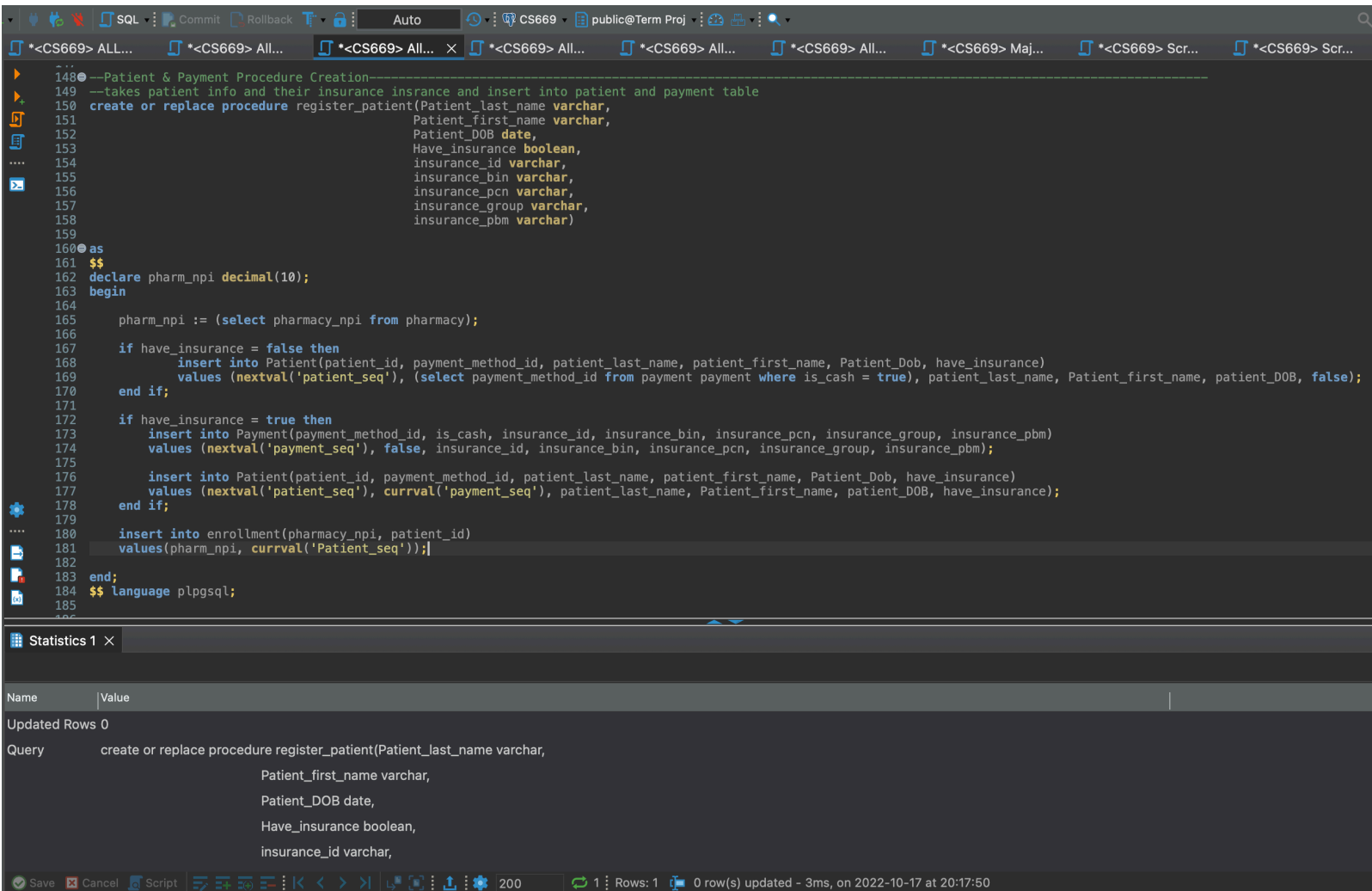


## Registering patient and payments method procedure



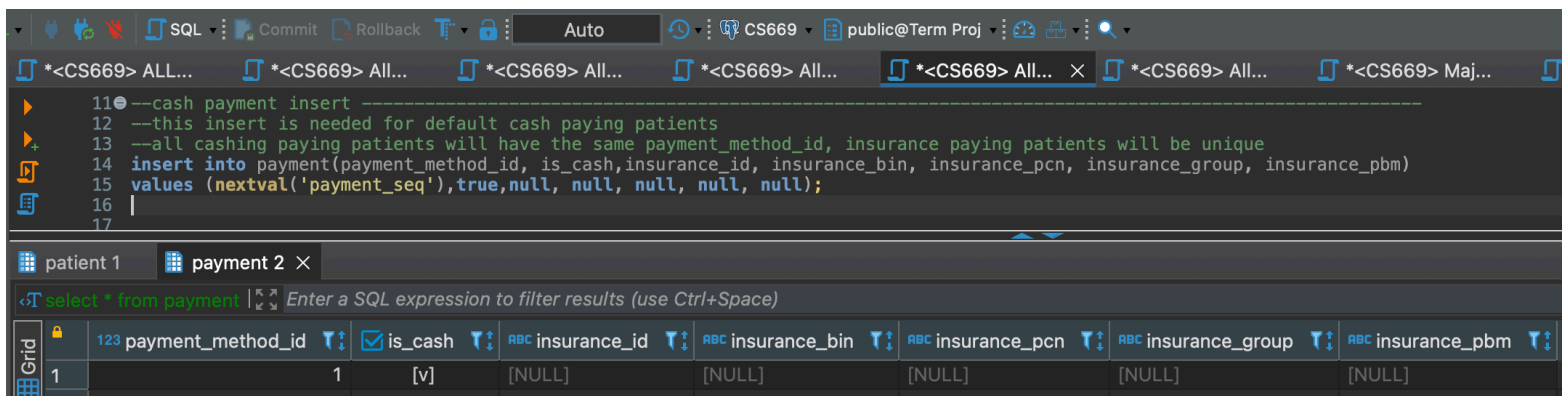
```
148--Patient & Payment Procedure Creation-----
149--takes patient info and their insurance and insert into patient and payment table
150 create or replace procedure register_patient(Patient_last_name varchar,
151                                             Patient_first_name varchar,
152                                             Patient_DOB date,
153                                             Have_insurance boolean,
154                                             insurance_id varchar,
155                                             insurance_bin varchar,
156                                             insurance_pcn varchar,
157                                             insurance_group varchar,
158                                             insurance_pbm varchar)
159
160as
161 $$
162 declare pharm_npi decimal(10);
163 begin
164
165     pharm_npi := (select pharmacy_npi from pharmacy);
166
167     if have_insurance = false then
168         insert into Patient(patient_id, payment_method_id, patient_last_name, patient_first_name, Patient_Dob, have_insurance)
169         values (nextval('patient_seq'), (select payment_method_id from payment payment where is_cash = true), patient_last_name, Patient_first_name, patient_DOB, false);
170     end if;
171
172     if have_insurance = true then
173         insert into Payment(payment_method_id, is_cash, insurance_id, insurance_bin, insurance_pcn, insurance_group, insurance_pbm)
174         values (nextval('payment_seq'), false, insurance_id, insurance_bin, insurance_pcn, insurance_group, insurance_pbm);
175
176         insert into Patient(patient_id, payment_method_id, patient_last_name, patient_first_name, Patient_Dob, have_insurance)
177         values (nextval('patient_seq'), currval('payment_seq'), patient_last_name, Patient_first_name, patient_DOB, have_insurance);
178     end if;
179
180     insert into enrollment(pharmacy_npi, patient_id)
181     values(pharm_npi, currval('Patient_seq'));
182
183 end;
184 $$ language plpgsql;
185
```

Statistics 1 X

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	create or replace procedure register_patient(Patient_last_name varchar, Patient_first_name varchar, Patient_DOB date, Have_insurance boolean, insurance_id varchar,

Save Cancel Script 200 1 Rows: 1 0 row(s) updated - 3ms, on 2022-10-17 at 20:17:50

Before this procedure is executed and after the creation of the payment table, a default cash payment is inserted into the payment table. This is to relate cash paying patient to the same payment\_method\_id. Also Cash paying patient will have null for all insurance information.



```
11--cash payment insert -----
12--this insert is needed for default cash paying patients
13--all cashing paying patients will have the same payment_method_id, insurance paying patients will be unique
14 insert into payment(payment_method_id, is_cash,insurance_id, insurance_bin, insurance_pcn, insurance_group, insurance_pbm)
15 values (nextval('payment_seq'),true,null, null, null, null, null);
16
17
```

patient 1 payment 2 X

select \* from payment Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

Grid	123	payment_method_id	is_cash	insurance_id	insurance_bin	insurance_pcn	insurance_group	insurance_pbm
1	1	[v]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]	[NULL]

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a transaction being executed. The transaction consists of a `start transaction;` statement, followed by a `do` block containing six `call register_patient` statements, and ending with `end$$;` and `commit transaction;`. The `register_patient` procedure is called with various parameters including patient names, birth dates, insurance status, and insurance details.

Below the SQL editor, the results pane shows the execution details for the query. It indicates that 0 rows were updated. The query text is repeated in the results pane, and the finish time is noted as Mon Oct 17 20:46:05 EDT 2022.

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	<pre> start transaction; do \$\$ begin   call register_patient ( 'Stark', 'Tony', cast('29-may-1970' as date), true, '100026846', '004336', null, 'RXCUSD', 'Aetna' );   call register_patient ( 'Romanoff', 'Natasha', cast('03-dec-1984' as date), true, '200x56894', 'AC1', null, 'EA1', 'Optum' );   call register_patient ( 'Rogers', 'Steve', cast('04-jul-1920' as date), true, 'FXC100069', 'EXP', 'A4', 'USA_VET', 'Express_Script');   call register_patient ( 'Odinson', 'Thor', cast('01-jan-0964' as date), false, 'Cash', 'Cash', null, null, null);   call register_patient ( 'Parker', 'Peter', cast('10-aug-2010' as date), true, 'ZZNPC4539', 'PCS', 'RXR4', null, 'CVS_CareMark' );   call register_patient ( 'Fury', 'Nick', cast('04-jul-1950' as date), false, 'Cash', 'Cash', null, null, null); end\$\$; commit transaction </pre>
Finish time	Mon Oct 17 20:46:05 EDT 2022

The `register_patient` stored procedure will add data to 2 tables at once. The stored procedure takes patient's last name, first name, day of birth, have insurance (boolean), insurance\_id, insurance\_bin, insurance\_pcn, insurance\_group, and insurance\_pbm. The last 5 attributes relating to insurance will be null if the have\_insurance boolean is false.

If the have\_insurance argument is false, then the patient table will populate a patient\_id from 'patient\_seq' sequence, and insert the patient information argument into the table. The payment\_method\_id will be a subquery from the payment table where is\_cash is true, since a false have\_insurance will indicate the patient is paying cash.

If the have\_insurance is true, then insurance information in the arguments will be insert into the payment table along with the next value from the 'payment\_seq' sequence and is\_cash attribute will be false. Also, when the have\_insurance condition is true, patient information is inserted into the patient table. But the insert patient will have the current 'payment\_seq' sequence as their payment\_method\_id.