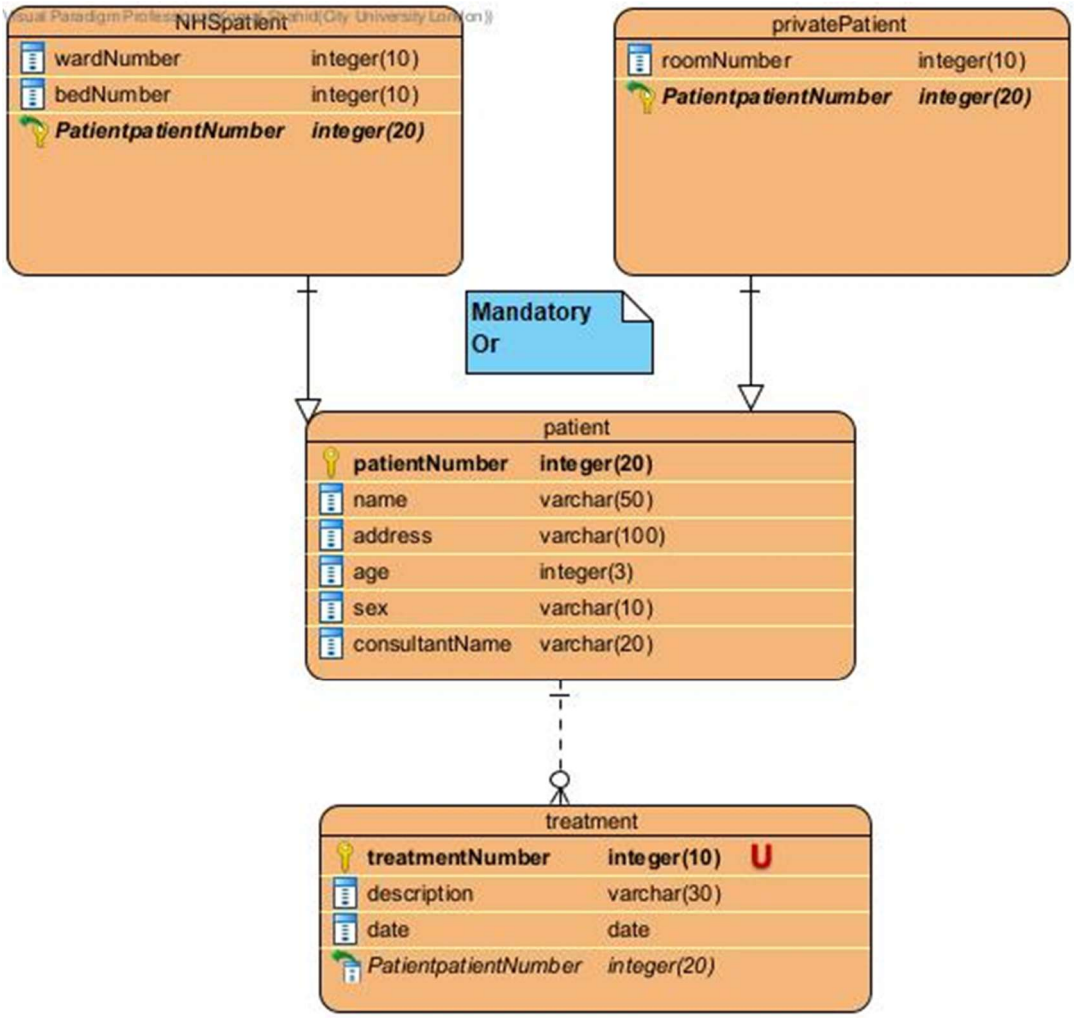
ER Modelling Exercise – Hospital

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.

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

Entity Type	Key	Atrributes
patient	patientNumber(PK),treatmentNumber(FK)	Name, address, age,sex,consultantName
treatment	treatmentNumber(PK)	Description,date
NHSPatient		wardNumber, bedNumber
privatePatient		roomNumber



Corresponding Relational Scheme:

patient (patientNumber{pk}, name, address, age, sex, consultantName)

NHSpatient (patientNumber{pk, fk patientNumber patient})

privatePatinet(patinetNumber{pk, fk patientNumber patient})

treatment (treatmentNumber{pk}, description, date, patientNumber {fk patientNumber patient}