# **Pharmacy Database Report**

## 1. Introduction

The "Pharmacy Database" is designed to manage the essential operations of a pharmacy. It includes information about companies, medicines, patients, doctors, staff, and transactions such as prescriptions and purchases. This document outlines the database structure, table relationships, and sample data entries.

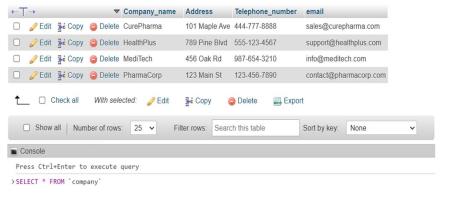
#### 2. Database Schema

Database Name: pharmacy\_data\_base

## **Tables Overview**

## 1. company:

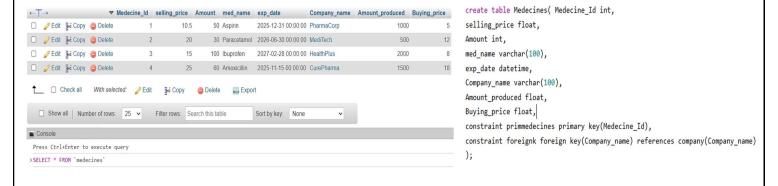
- Stores company details.
- Primary Key: Company\_name



> create table company( Company\_name varchar(100),
 Address varchar(100),
 Telephone\_number varchar(100),
 email varchar(100),
 constraint primcompany primary key(Company\_name));

## 2. medecines:

- o Contains information about medicines.
- Primary Key: Medecine\_ld
- Foreign Key: Company\_name references company(Company\_name)



## 3. patient:

- Holds patient records.
- Primary Key: SSN



create table Patient ( SSN int,
Patient\_Name varchar(100),
Address varchar(100),
Insuranceexpdate datetime,
constraint primpat primary key(SSN)
);

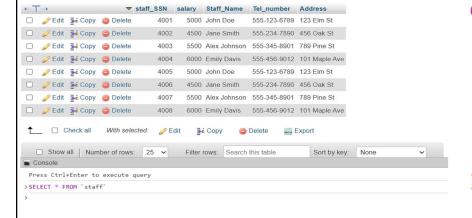
- Stores doctor details.
- Primary Key: SSN



create table Doctor ( SSN int,
email varchar(100),
Doctor\_Name varchar(100),
Tel\_number varchar(100),
Address varchar(100),
constraint primpat primary key(SSN)
);

# 5. **staff:**

- o Maintains staff information.
- Primary Key: staff\_SSN



```
CREATE TABLE `staff` (
   `staff_SSN` int NOT NULL,
   `salary` float DEFAULT NULL,
   `Staff_Name` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   `Tel_number` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   `Address` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (`staff_SSN`)
);
```

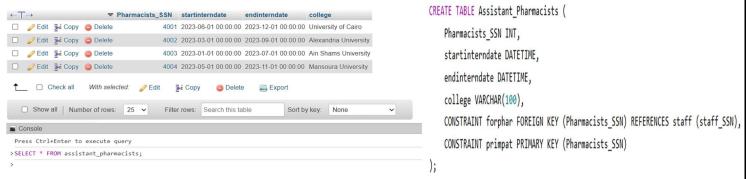
## 6. pharmacists:

- Stores pharmacist records.
- Primary Key: Pharmacists\_SSN
- Foreign Key: Pharmacists\_SSN references staff(staff\_SSN)



# 7. assistant\_pharmacists:

- Tracks assistant pharmacists.
- Primary Key: Pharmacists\_SSN
- Foreign Key: Pharmacists\_SSN references staff(staff\_SSN)



#### 8. patient allergies:

- Lists patient allergies.
- Primary Key: (Patient\_SSN, telephone\_number)
- Foreign Key: Patient\_SSN references patient(SSN)



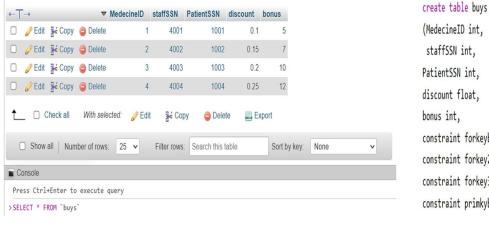
## 9. prescribes:

- o Tracks medicine prescriptions.
- Primary Key: (DoctorSSN, medecineSSN, PatientSSN)
- Foreign Keys:
  - DoctorSSN references doctor(SSN)
  - medecineSSN references medecines(Medecine\_Id)
  - PatientSSN references patient(SSN)



#### 10. **buys:**

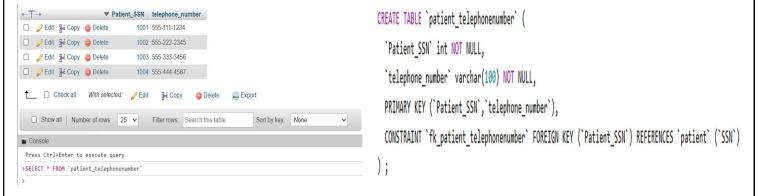
- Records medicine purchases.
- Primary Key: (staffSSN, MedecineID, PatientSSN)
- Foreign Keys:
  - staffSSN references staff(staff\_SSN)
  - MedecineID references medecines(Medecine\_Id)
  - PatientSSN references patient(SSN)



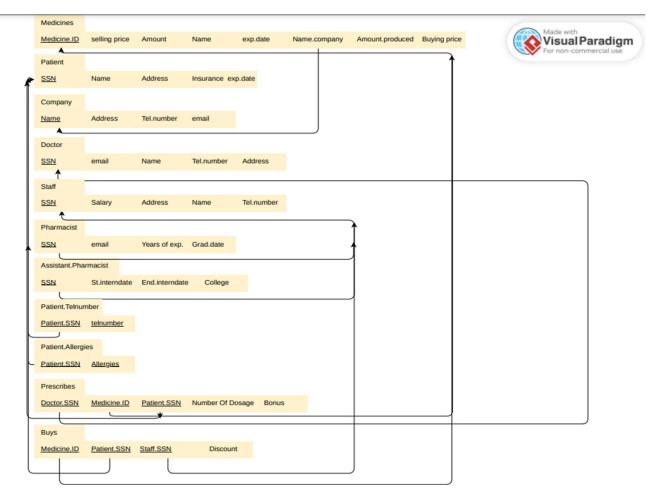
(MedecineID int,
staffSSN int,
PatientSSN int,
discount float,
bonus int,
constraint forkeybuy foreign key (staffSSN) references staff(staff\_SSN),
constraint forkey2buy foreign key (MedecineID) references medecines (Medecine\_Id),
constraint forkey3buy foreign key (PatientSSN) references patient (SSN),
constraint primkybuy primary key(staffSSN,MedecineID,PatientSSN));

## 11. patient\_telephonenumber:

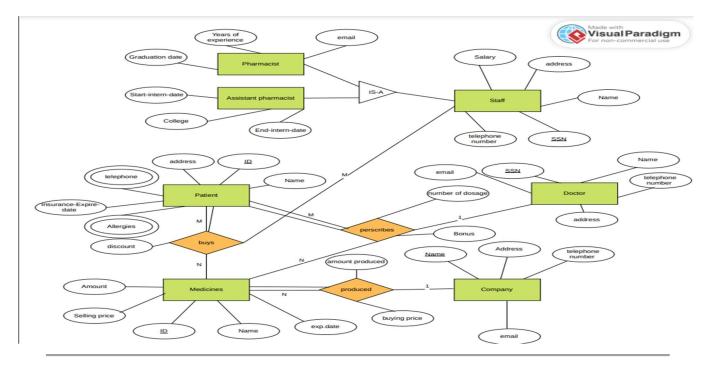
- o Tracks patients' phone numbers.
- Primary Key: (Patient\_SSN, telephone\_number)
- Foreign Key: Patient\_SSN references patient(SSN)



# 3. Relational Mapping:



# 4. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)



## 5. Business Rules:

- 1. **Prescription Verification:** Only licensed pharmacists can approve prescriptions, making sure they check for potential interactions and correct dosages.
- 2. **Inventory and Expiry Management:** Automatically reorders items when stock is low and blocks any expired batches from being dispensed.
- 3. **Age and Dosage Limits:** Controls access to medications based on age and monitors dosage limits according to the patient's profile.
- 4. **Interaction and Allergy Warnings:** Issues alerts when there's a risk of adverse reactions or allergies.
- 5. **Insurance and Cost Checks:** Verifies insurance coverage and notifies patients if they need to cover any additional costs.
- 6. **Recall Alerts:** Blocks recalled medicines to prevent them from being dispensed. With these rules and connections, the DBMS can ensure safe, efficient, and patient-centered pharmacy operations.

## 6. Conclusion:

The "Pharmacy Database" provides a comprehensive system for managing pharmacy operations, enhancing efficiency, and maintaining accurate records. Its structured schema and interlinked tables ensure seamless data management and retrieval.