

SQL proejct

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD



by Maria
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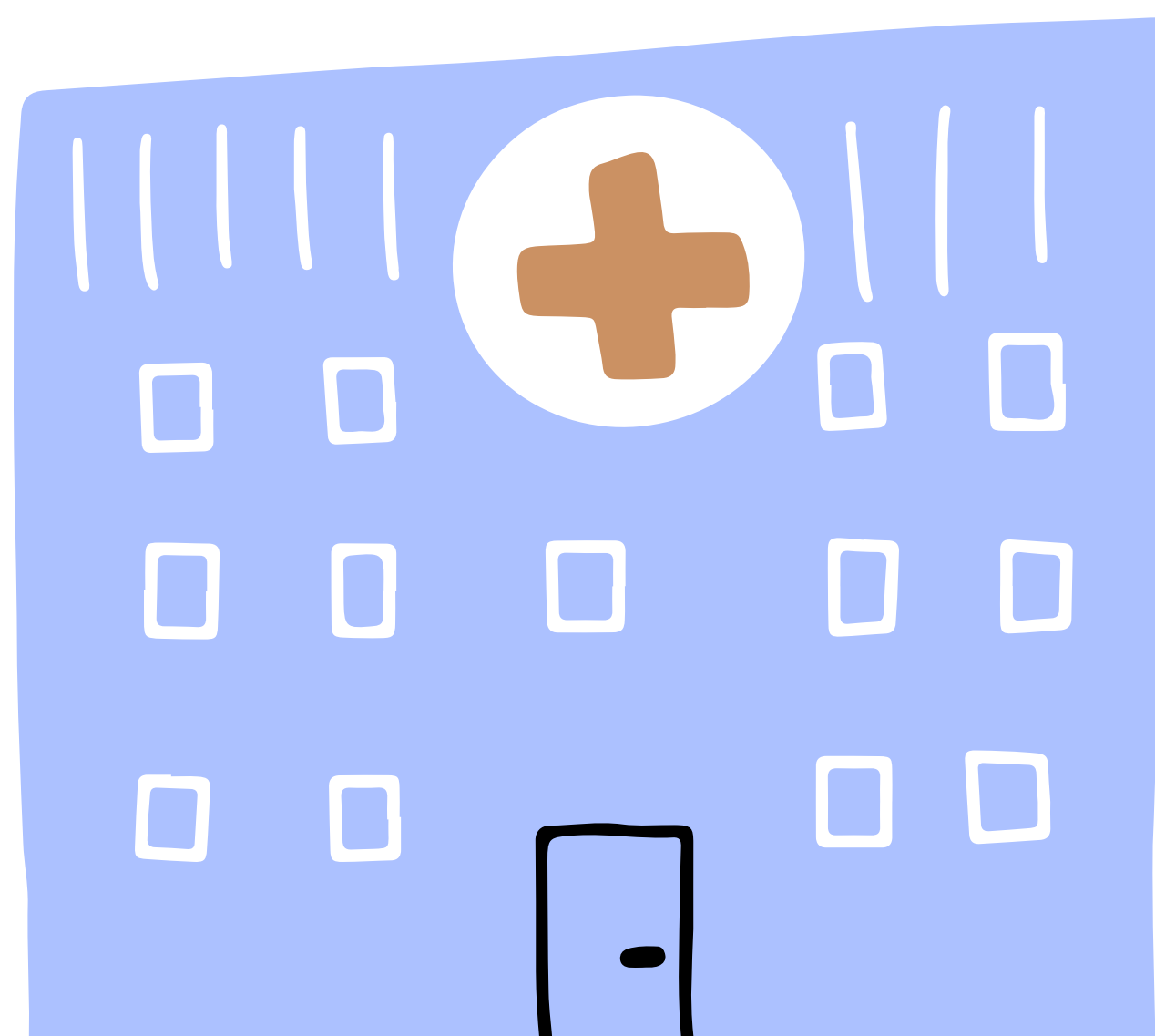
PROJECT OVERVIEW

For the past 2 months, I've been learning how to use SQL to manipulate and analyze databases and generate meaningful insights. As a part of the course, I decided to create an **Electronic Health Record (EHR) database**.

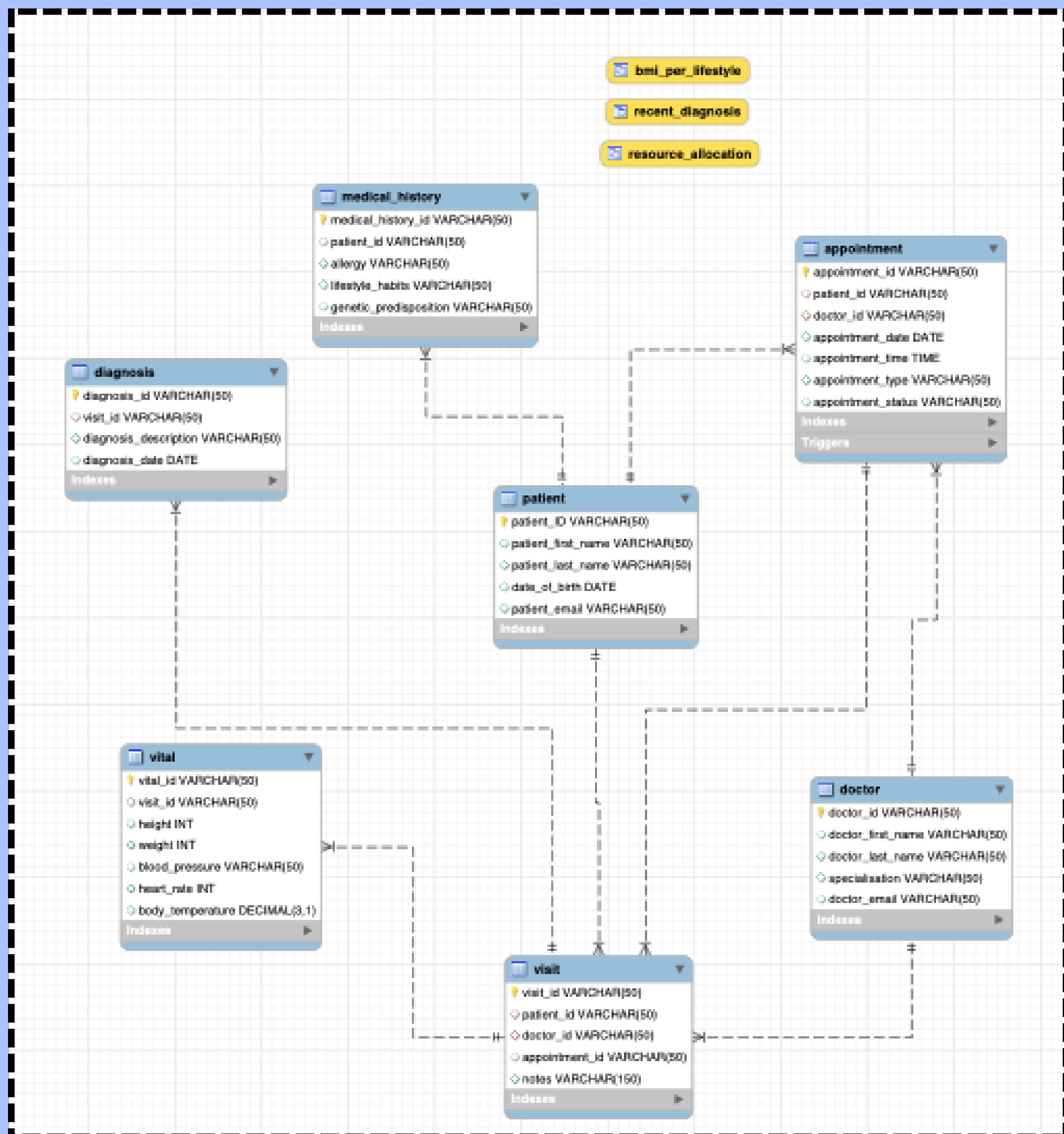
This database serves as a comprehensive system for organizing hospital-related information – patient's and doctor's details, medical history, upcoming appointments, and more.

Having an EHR system in real-life clinics helps doctors make prompt evidence-based decisions and facilitates the transfer of private information between different medical organizations.

This project isn't just tables and queries; it's my way of using tech to contribute to something I care about. It's a journey of learning, problem-solving, and seeing how what we code impacts the real world.



ER DIAGRAM



This ER diagram comprises 7 tables: **patient**, **medical information**, **doctor**, **appointment**, **visit**, **vital**, and **diagnosis**. It also represents the relationship between tables and provides insight into quick views: **resource allocation**, **recent diagnosis** and **BMI**.

TABLES

A table serves as the repository for data in a relational database. The illustrations below depict the structure of various tables within my EHR database.

```
CREATE TABLE patient (  
  patient_ID VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,  
  patient_first_name VARCHAR(50),  
  patient_last_name VARCHAR(50),  
  date_of_birth DATE,  
  patient_email VARCHAR(50));
```

TABLE 1: PATIENT (patient ID, first name, last name, date of birth, email)

| patient_ID | patient_first_na... | patient_last_na... | date_of_bir... | patient_email |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| P0001 | Dexter | Mitchell | 1986-08-15 | dexter@email.com |
| P0002 | Stella | Reynolds | 1998-04-02 | stella@email.com |
| P0003 | Caleb | Turner | 2005-09-23 | caleb@email.com |
| P0004 | Nora | Harrison | 1959-02-11 | nora@email.com |
| P0005 | Ethan | Palmer | 2018-06-07 | ethan@email.com |
| P0006 | Zoey | Foster | 2016-10-30 | zoey@email.com |
| P0007 | Oliver | Jensen | 1987-12-25 | oliver@email.com |
| P0008 | Maya | Bennet | 1951-03-18 | maya@email.com |
| P0009 | Leo | Chambers | 2009-01-14 | leo@email.com |
| P0010 | Ava | Richardson | 2003-07-09 | ava@email.com |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE medical_history (  
  medical_history_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,  
  patient_id VARCHAR(50),  
  FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES patient(patient_id),  
  allergy VARCHAR(50),  
  lifestyle_habits VARCHAR(50),  
  genetic_predisposition VARCHAR(50));
```

TABLE 2: MEDICAL HISTORY (medical history ID, patient ID, allergy, lifestyle_habits, genetic predisposition)

| medical_history... | patient_id | allergy | lifestyle_habits | genetic_predisposition |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| MH0001 | P0001 | Local anesthetics | High sugar diet | NULL |
| MH0002 | P0002 | Dust | Regular exercise | IBS |
| MH0003 | P0003 | NULL | Sedentary lifestyle | NULL |
| MH0004 | P0004 | Gluten | NULL | Celiac disease |
| MH0005 | P0005 | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| MH0006 | P0006 | Dust | NULL | Asthma |
| MH0007 | P0007 | Pollen | NULL | NULL |
| MH0008 | P0008 | NULL | Sedentary lifestyle | Type 1 diabetes |
| MH0009 | P0009 | NULL | Intense exercise | Scoliosis |
| MH0010 | P0010 | Local anesthetics | High protein diet | Type 1 diabetes |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE doctor (  
  doctor_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,  
  doctor_first_name VARCHAR(50),  
  doctor_last_name VARCHAR(50),  
  specialisation VARCHAR(50),  
  doctor_email VARCHAR(50));
```

TABLE 3: DOCTOR (doctor ID, first name, last name, specialization, email)

| doctor_id | doctor_first_na... | doctor_last_na... | specialisation | doctor_email |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| D0001 | Lucas | Parker | General practitioner | lucas@email.com |
| D0002 | Isabella | Thompson | General practitioner | isabella@email.com |
| D0003 | Mason | Carter | Dentist | mason@email.com |
| D0004 | Chloe | Williams | Pediatrician | chloe@email.com |
| D0005 | Noah | Anderson | Pediatrician | noah@email.com |
| D0006 | Lily | Hayes | Dentist | lily@email.com |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE appointment (
appointment_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
patient_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES patient(patient_id),
doctor_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (doctor_id) REFERENCES doctor(doctor_id),
appointment_date DATE,
appointment_time TIME,
appointment_type VARCHAR(50),
appointment_status VARCHAR(50));
```



TABLE 4:
APPOINTMENT
(appointment ID, patient ID, doctor ID, date, time, type, status)

| appointment... | patient_id | doctor_id | appointment_d... | appointment_ti... | appointment_type | appointment |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| A0001 | P0001 | D0006 | 2023-11-19 | 14:00:00 | Preoperative assessment | Completed |
| A0002 | P0002 | D0002 | 2023-11-21 | 11:30:00 | Routine checkup | Completed |
| A0003 | P0003 | D0001 | 2023-11-22 | 14:30:00 | Routine checkup | Rescheduled |
| A0004 | P0003 | D0001 | 2023-11-23 | 14:00:00 | Routine checkup | Completed |
| A0005 | P0005 | D0004 | 2023-11-24 | 17:45:00 | Follow-up appointment | Completed |
| A0006 | P0001 | D0006 | 2023-11-25 | 12:00:00 | Surgery | Scheduled |
| A0007 | P0009 | D0005 | 2023-11-24 | 11:30:00 | Specialist consultation | Completed |
| A0008 | P0006 | D0004 | 2023-11-24 | 11:45:00 | Follow-up appointment | Completed |
| A0009 | P0008 | D0002 | 2023-11-28 | 10:15:00 | Routine checkup | Pending |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE visit (
visit_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
patient_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES patient(patient_id),
doctor_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (doctor_id) REFERENCES doctor(doctor_id),
appointment_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (appointment_id) REFERENCES appointment(appointment_id),
notes VARCHAR(150));
```

TABLE 5:
VISIT (visit ID, patient ID, doctor ID, appointment ID, notes)

| visit_id | patient_id | doctor_id | appointment... | notes |
|----------|------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| V0001 | P0001 | D0006 | A0001 | Advanced dental decay in tooth #14 |
| V0002 | P0002 | D0002 | A0002 | Advised on maintaining healthy lifestyle |
| V0003 | P0003 | D0001 | A0004 | Common cold confirmed; rest and hydration rec... |
| V0004 | P0005 | D0004 | A0005 | Genetic testing and serological blood tests confi... |
| V0005 | P0009 | D0005 | A0007 | Physical therapy recommended |
| V0007 | P0006 | D0004 | A0008 | Inhaler given |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE vital (
vital_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
visit_id VARCHAR(50),
FOREIGN KEY (visit_id) REFERENCES visit(visit_id),
height INT,
weight INT,
blood_pressure VARCHAR(50),
heart_rate INT,
body_temperature DECIMAL(3,1));
```

TABLE 6: VITAL (vital ID, visit ID, height, weight, blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature)

| vital_id | visit_id | height | weight | blood_pressu... | heart_rate | body_temperatu... |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| VT0001 | V0002 | 162 | 54 | 120/80 | 77 | 36.7 |
| VT0002 | V0003 | 173 | 61 | 119/81 | 100 | 37.0 |
| VT0003 | V0005 | 170 | 55 | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| VT0004 | V0007 | 115 | 25 | 90/70 | 110 | 36.5 |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

```
CREATE TABLE diagnosis (  
  diagnosis_id VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,  
  visit_id VARCHAR(50),  
  FOREIGN KEY (visit_id) REFERENCES visit(visit_id),  
  diagnosis_description VARCHAR(50),  
  diagnosis_date DATE);
```

TABLE 7: DIAGNOSIS (diagnosis ID, visit ID, description, date)

| diagnosis_id | visit_id | diagnosis_descripti... | diagnosis_da |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|--------------|
| DG0001 | V0001 | Dental decay | 2023-11-19 |
| DG0002 | V0003 | Common cold | 2023-11-23 |
| DG0003 | V0004 | Celiac disease | 2023-11-24 |
| DG0004 | V0005 | Scoliosis | 2023-11-24 |
| DG0005 | V0007 | Asthma | 2023-11-24 |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

Using primary and foreign keys, I created relations between different tables to ensure referential integrity within the database.

JOINS & VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW recent_diagnosis AS  
SELECT  
  p.patient_first_name,  
  p.patient_last_name,  
  d.diagnosis_description  
FROM patient p  
JOIN visit v ON p.patient_id = v.patient_id  
JOIN diagnosis d ON v.visit_id = d.visit_id  
ORDER BY p.patient_first_name ASC;
```

| patient_first_na... | patient_last_na... | diagnosis_descripti... |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Caleb | Turner | Common cold |
| Dexter | Mitchell | Dental decay |
| Ethan | Palmer | Celiac disease |
| Leo | Chambers | Scoliosis |
| Zoey | Foster | Asthma |

```
CREATE VIEW resource_allocation AS  
SELECT  
  d.doctor_first_name,  
  d.doctor_last_name,  
  a.appointment_date  
FROM doctor d  
LEFT JOIN appointment a ON d.doctor_id = a.doctor_id
```

| doctor_first_na... | doctor_last_na... | appointment_d... |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Lucas | Parker | 2023-11-22 |
| Lucas | Parker | 2023-11-23 |
| Isabella | Thompson | 2023-11-21 |
| Isabella | Thompson | 2023-11-28 |
| Mason | Carter | NULL |
| Chloe | Williams | 2023-11-24 |
| Chloe | Williams | 2023-11-24 |
| Noah | Anderson | 2023-11-24 |
| Lily | Hayes | 2023-11-19 |
| Lily | Hayes | 2023-11-25 |

These relations allow us to join tables and extract the desired pieces of information.

For example, what diagnosis is assigned to each patient or whether there is a doctor that doesn't have any appointments booked.

STORED PROCEDURE



```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE update_appointment_status(
  IN update_appointment_id VARCHAR(50),
  IN update_status VARCHAR(50))
BEGIN
  UPDATE appointment
  SET appointment_status = update_status
  WHERE appointment_id = update_appointment_id;
END //
DELIMITER ;

CALL update_appointment_status('A0011', 'Completed');
```

| appointment... | appointment_stat... |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A0011 | Scheduled |

| appointment... | appointment_stat... |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A0011 | Completed |



Stored procedures simplify tasks, promote code reusability, and ensure consistency in database operations. This procedure makes updating appointment status easy with just one line of code, providing a straightforward way to manage appointments.

EVENT

| patient_id | entry_timestamp |
|------------|---------------------|
| P0013 | 2023-11-25 16:08:30 |
| P0014 | 2023-11-25 16:29:39 |

```
CREATE TABLE patient_entry_log (
  patient_id VARCHAR(50),
  entry_timestamp TIMESTAMP);

DELIMITER //
CREATE EVENT log_patient_entry_time
ON SCHEDULE EVERY 5 MINUTE
STARTS NOW()
DO BEGIN
  INSERT INTO patient_entry_log (patient_id, entry_timestamp)
  SELECT patient_id, NOW()
  FROM patient
  WHERE patient_id NOT IN (SELECT patient_id FROM patient_entry_log);
END //
DELIMITER ;

INSERT INTO patient
VALUES
('P0014', 'Anna', 'Smith', '2001-06-06', 'anna@email.com');
```

For clinical audits, keeping a record of changes and updates in the database is useful for maintaining an accurate and comprehensive history of patient-related activities.

This event, scheduled every 5 minutes, automatically logs the date and time when new patient IDs are added to a separate table.

STORED FUNCTION

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE FUNCTION calculate_bmi(height FLOAT, weight FLOAT)
RETURNS FLOAT
DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
    DECLARE bmi FLOAT;
    DECLARE b_height FLOAT;
    DECLARE b_weight FLOAT;
    SET b_height = height;
    SET b_weight = weight;
    SET bmi = b_weight / ((b_height/100) * (b_height/100));
    RETURN bmi;
END //
DELIMITER ;
```

Stored functions promote reusability, and contribute to efficient data processing in the database.

This function simplifies the calculation of a patient's BMI using previously entered weight and height.

| patient_first_na... | patient_last_na... | bmi | blood_pressu... | heart_rate | allergy | lifestyle_habits | genetic_predisposit... |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Stella | Reynolds | 20.5761 | 120/80 | 77 | Dust | Regular exercise | IBS |
| Caleb | Turner | 20.3816 | 119/81 | 100 | NULL | Sedentary lifestyle | NULL |
| Leo | Chambers | 19.0311 | NULL | NULL | NULL | Intense exercise | Scoliosis |

TRIGGER

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER prevent_double_booking
BEFORE INSERT ON appointment
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF EXISTS (
        SELECT 1
        FROM appointment
        WHERE doctor_id = NEW.doctor_id
            AND appointment_date = NEW.appointment_date)
    THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
        SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'This timeslot is not available.';
    END IF;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;
```

Triggers enforce data integrity and automate responses to specific events.

This trigger activates whenever someone attempts to book an unavailable slot in the database.

Response

Error Code: 1644. This timeslot is not available.

QUERY WITH A SUBQUERY

```
SELECT
  p.patient_id,
  p.patient_first_name,
  p.patient_last_name,
  (
    SELECT
      COUNT(sub_a.appointment_id)
    FROM appointment sub_a
    WHERE sub_a.patient_id = p.patient_id
  ) AS appointment_count
FROM patient p
JOIN appointment a ON p.patient_id = a.patient_id
GROUP BY p.patient_id
HAVING COUNT(a.appointment_id) > 1;
```

| patient_id | patient_first_na... | patient_last_na... | appointment_co... |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| P0001 | Dexter | Mitchell | 3 |
| P0003 | Caleb | Turner | 2 |

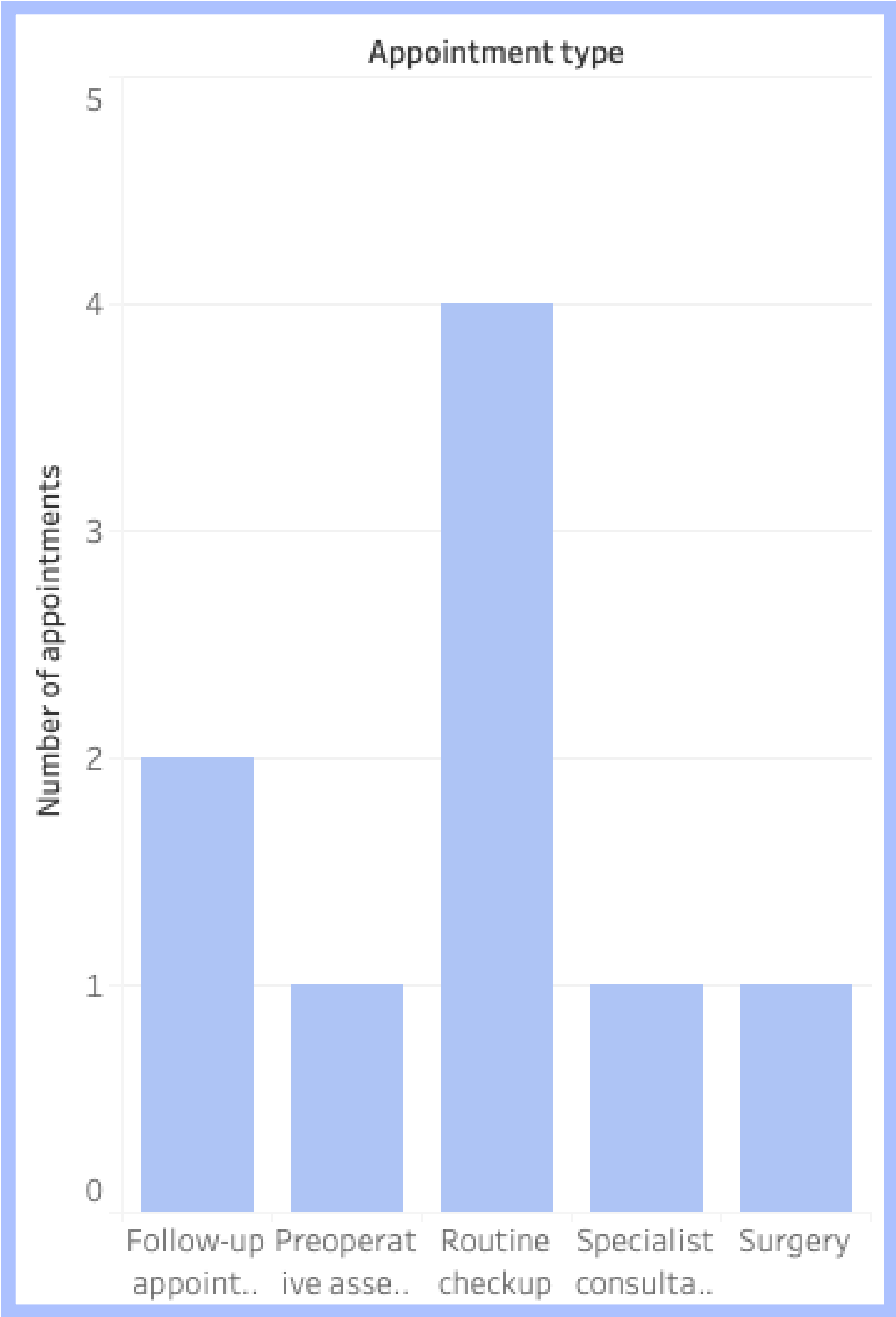
Subqueries enhance the flexibility and precision of data retrieval in complex scenarios.

This query extracts details about patients who have booked more than one appointment.

DATA VIZ

Now you know how this EHR database is organized and how information can be extracted from it. But what about **storytelling**?

Let's use Tableau to see what was the most popular appointment type this month.



THANK YOU



CONTACT DETAILS

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