HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Patient ID → {P_Name, P_Email, P_Gender, Blood_Group,
P DOB, P Street1, P Street2, P City, P State, P Country}
P Email → Patient ID
Treatment ID → {Patient ID, Disease/Injury, Doctor Assigned,
Patient Type}
Treatment ID → Visit Date
Treatment ID \rightarrow {Admission Date, Discharge Date,
Room No, Block, R Name, Relation, R Phone}
{Admission Date, Discharge Date} \( \rightarrow \) {Treatment ID, Emp ID,
Start Time, End Time}
R Phone \rightarrow R Name
{Room No, Block} → R Type
R Type \rightarrow R Cost
Test ID \rightarrow {Timestamp, Treatment ID, Test Type}
Test ID →{Test Name, Cost}
Test Name \rightarrow {Cost, Machine}
Medicine Name → {M Cost, M Type}
{Treatment ID, Medicine Name} → Quantity
{Treatment ID, Bill Date} → {Tests Cost, Medicine Cost,
Room Cost, Consultation Cost, Total Cost}
```

Emp_ID → {E_Name, E_Type, Salary, E_DOB, E_Email, E_Street1, E_Street2, E_City, E_State, E_Country, Department_ID, Joining_Date, Leaving_Date}

E_Email → Emp_ID

E_Phone → Emp_ID

Emp_ID → {Doc_Qualification, Doc_Specialization}

Emp_ID → {N_Qualification, N_Type}

DID → {D_Name, HOD, Head_Since}

IS IT IN BCNF FORM?

We can observe that for any FD $X \rightarrow Y$ given above, X is either the key of its respective table (relation) or it is one of the candidate keys. So, the criteria for BCNF that X must be a super key is satisfied by all FDs. Hence, all our relations are in BCNF form