

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ITE1003



HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Project by-

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ABSTRACT

Hospitals currently use a manual system for the management and maintenance of critical information. The current system requires numerous paper forms, with data stores spread throughout the hospital management infrastructure. Often information (on forms) is incomplete, or does not follow management standards. Forms are often lost in transit between departments requiring a comprehensive auditing process to ensure that no vital information is lost. Multiple copies of the same information exist in the hospital and may lead to inconsistencies in data in various data stores. A significant part of the operation of any hospital involves the acquisition, management and timely retrieval of great volumes of information. This information typically involves; patient personal information and medical history, staff information, room and ward scheduling, staff scheduling, operating theater scheduling and various facilities waiting lists. All of this information must be managed in an efficient and cost wise fashion so that an institution's resources may be effectively utilized. HMS will automate the management of the hospital making it more efficient and error free. It aims at standardizing data, consolidating data ensuring data integrity and reducing inconsistencies.

The Hospital Management System (HMS) is designed for any Hospital to replace their existing manual, paper based system. The new system is to control the following information; patient information, room availability, staff and operating room schedules, and patient invoices. These services are to be provided in

an efficient, cost effective manner, with the goal of reducing the time and resources currently required for such tasks. A significant part of the operation of any hospital involves the acquisition, management and timely retrieval of great volumes of information. This information typically involves; patient personal information and medical history, staff information, room and ward scheduling etc

INTRODUCTION

Hospitals are the essential part of our lives, providing best medical facilities to people suffering from various ailments, which may be due to change in climatic conditions, increased workload, emotional trauma stress etc. It is necessary for the hospitals to keep track of its day-to-day activities & records of its patients, doctors, nurses, ward boys and other staff personnel that keep the hospital running smoothly & successfully.

But keeping track of all the activities and their records on paper is very cumbersome and error prone. It also is very inefficient and a time-consuming process observing the continuous increase in population and number of people visiting the hospital. Recording and maintaining all these records is highly unreliable, inefficient and error-prone. It is also not economically & technically feasible to maintain these records on paper. Thus keeping the working of the manual system as the basis of our project. We have developed an automated version of the manual system, named as "Hospital Management System"

The main aim of our project is to provide a paper-less hospital up to 90%. It also aims at providing low-cost reliable automation of the existing systems. The system also provides excellent security of data at every level of user-system interaction and also provides robust & reliable storage and backup facilities.

Advantages of Computerized Hospital Management System

- ☐ Immediate access of data
- ☐ User friendly interface
- ☐ Time saving
- ☐ Data can be easily inserted/updated/deleted

❑ Saving paper work

Data is easily approachable

Hospital management system helps in registering and maintaining patients record. A unique ID is assigned to each patient whenever he or she registers. This helps in maintaining unique record for each patient and it becomes easier for the hospital to assign doctors to them. Necessary details such as address, phone, name etc are stored in the patients record and can be later retrieved. Some of the patients are required to be admitted in the hospital so they are assigned rooms based on their preference and necessity. A room has attributes such as Patient ID, Employee Type, Room Type, Room No. A patient can buy medicine based on the prescription given to them by their doctors. A prescription includes medicine name and in how much quantity one should take medicine.

This hospital has mainly three types of employees. i.e Doctor, nurse and Receptionist. A patient is attended by a doctor based on his illness. A doctor sees a patient based on his patient id only. Second under this category is nurse, their main work is to take care of the patients. A nurse also governs the patients room.

Third under this category is receptionist, their main function is to maintain and keep the records properly, so that they can be retrieved whenever required. A record details of everyone like it has details of patients, their id etc. It has also details of all the employees working there.

[Note - here, employee is further divided into entities doctor, nurse and receptionist, following the Specialization model (top-down design process) as they are distinctive from each other in the

employee set.

Hence these subgroups become lower-level entity set that have attributes or participate in relationship that do not apply to higher-level entity set ie.,employee.

DATA AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1.Employee module

This module keeps track of employee name and who work in hospital.

Column	Type	Null	Default
--------	------	------	---------

EID	varchar		NO
-----	---------	--	----

EName	varchar		NO
-------	---------	--	----

EAddress	varchar	YES
ECNo	number	YES
EJob	varchar	YES
ESal	number	YES

2. Medicine module:

This module keeps track of medicines name and who can buy those medicines

Column Type Null Default

MID	varchar		NO
Quantity	varchar	NO	
PID	varchar	NO	
MName	varchar	NO	

3. Patient module

It keeps track of all details about patients. Patient Id, are entered in a form and stored for future reference. Also particular patient details can be viewed in the table using a separate form with an attribute PID.

Column Type Null Default

PID	varchar()	No			
PID	varchar	No	EID	varchar()	No
Dname	varchar	Yes			
D_Sp	varchar	Yes			
Address	varchar()	yes			

CNo	number	Yes
D_O_Ad		varchar yes
D_O_Dis		varchar yes

4.Doctor Module:

It keeps all the information about the doctor. From doctorID to address and specializations, this table structure consists of everything.

Column	Type	Null Default
EID	varchar	No

5.Nurse Module: This module consists information about nurse's name and their id.

Column	Type	Null Default
EID	varchar	No
PID	varchar	No
NName	varchar	yes

6.Receptionist module: This module consists information about receptionist's name and their id.

Column	Type	Null Default
EID	varchar	No
RName	varchar	yes

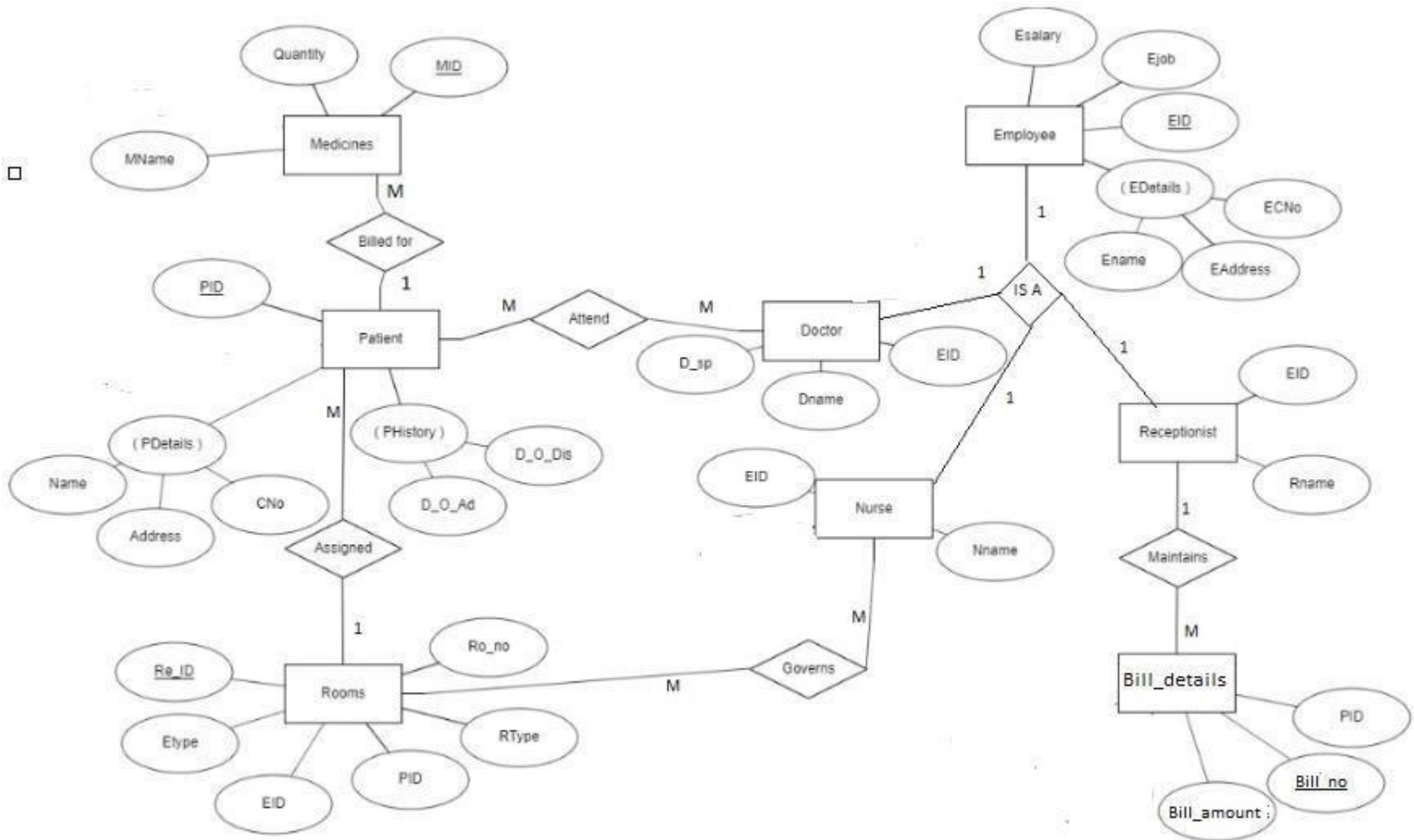
7.Bill Module: This module contains all the info about bills,its amount etc.

Column	Type	Null Default
Bill_No	varchar	No
Bill_amount	varchar	No <i>PID</i>
varchar	No	

8.Rooms module:This module contains all information about the rooms which the patients are allotted along with room id,type of room etc.

Column	Type	NullDefault
ReID	varchar	No
RoNo	number	No
RType	varchar	No
PID	varchar	No
EID	varchar	No
EType	varchar	No

ER-DIAGRAM



Relational tables

Table-1 –Employee

Attributes	Description	Data type	condition
EID	Employee ID	Varchar2	Primary Key
EName	Employee Name	Varchar2	
EAddress	Employee Address	Varchar2	
ECNo	Contact Number	Varchar2	
Ejob	Job Description	Varchar2	
Esal	Employee Salary	Number	

Table2-patient

Attributes	Description	Datatype	Condition
PID	Patient ID	Varchar2	Primary key
Name	Patient Name	Varchar2	
Address	Pateint Address	Varchar2	

CNo	Contact Number	Number	
D_O_Ad	Date of admission	Varchar2	
D_O_Dis	Date Of dlscharge	Varchar2	
Re_id	Room id	varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-room)

Table 3-doctor

Attribute	Description	Data type	Condition
EID	Employee ID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-employee)
DName	Doctor’s Name	Varchar2	
D_Sp	Specialization	Varchar2	

Table4-Nurse

Attribute	Description	Data type	Condition
EID	Employee ID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-employee)
NName	Nurse’s Name	Varchar2	

Table5-receptionist

Attribute	Description	Datatype	Condition
EID	Employee ID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-employee)

Rname	Receptionist's Name	Varchar2	
-------	---------------------	----------	--

Table6-Bill details

Attributes	Description	Data type	Condition
Bill_Id	Bill id	Varchar2	Primary key
PID	Patient ID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-patient)
Bill _amount	Bill amount	Varchar2	

Table-7 Room

Attributes	Description	Datatype	Condition
ReID	Room Record ID	Varchar2	Primary Key
RoNO	Room Number	Number	
Rtype	Room Type	Varcher2	
EID	EmployeeID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-employee)
Etype	Employee Type	Varchar2	

Table-8 Medicines

Attribute	Description	Data type	Condition
MID	Medicine ID	Varchar2	Primary key
Quantity	Quantity	Number	
MName	Medicine Name	Varchar2	
PID	Pateint_ID	Varchar2	Foreign Key(ref-patient)

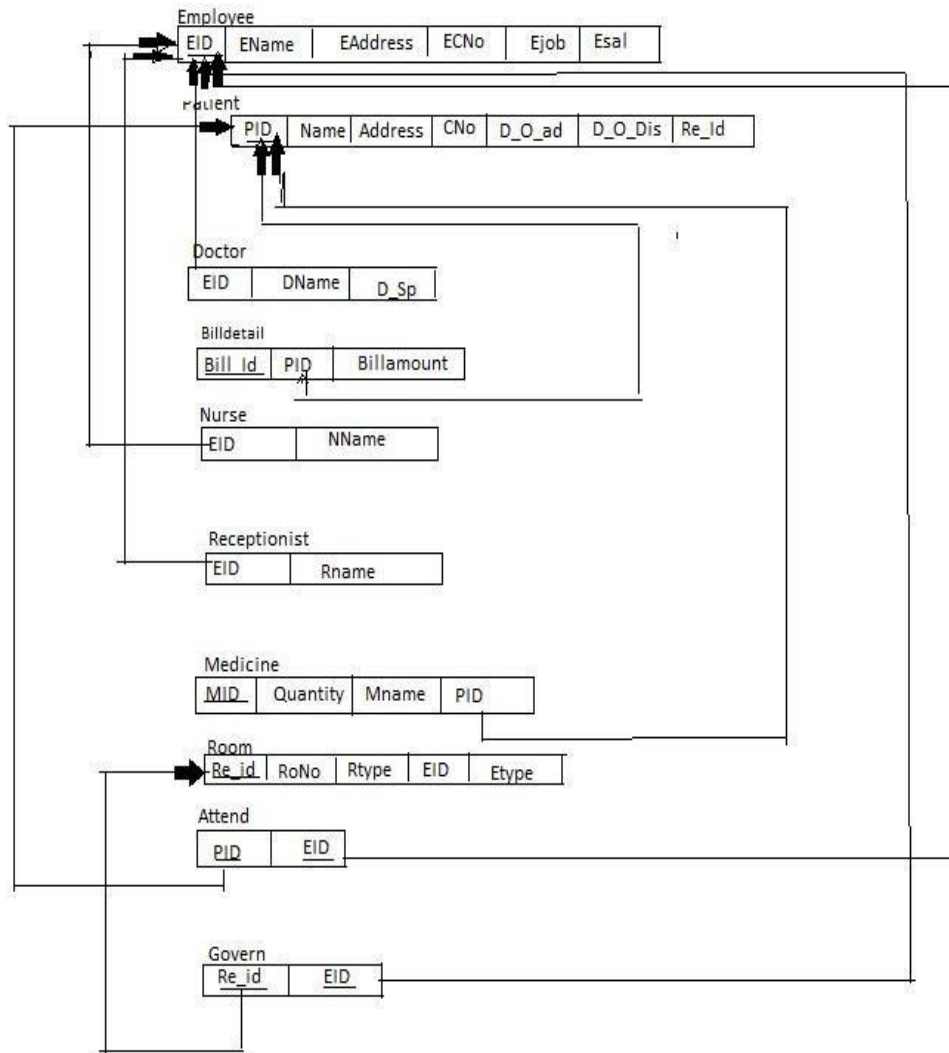
Table-9 Attend

Attribute	Description	Data type	Condition
PID	Patient_id	Varchar2	Foreign key (ref-patient)
EID	Employee <i>ID</i>	varchar2	Foreign key (ref-employee)

Table-10 Govern

Attribute	Description	Data type	Condition
Re_id	Room_ID	Varchar2	Foreign key (ref-room)
EID	Employee ID	varchar2	Foreign key (ref-employee)

Hospital database schema



```
SQL> desc employee;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
EID                                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(5)
ENAME                              VARCHAR2(15)
EADDRESS                           VARCHAR2(20)
ECNO                                NUMBER(10)
EJOB                                VARCHAR2(10)
ESAL                                NUMBER(6)

SQL> select * from employee;

EID      ENAME      EADDRESS      ECNO  EJOB      ESAL
-----
E001     arpit       X_colony agra    987321654  DC        50000
E002     Sagar       Q_nagar,vellore  9876542589 RP        30000
E003     Soumik      e_colony vellore  9873852581 NS        10000
E004     Abir        R_colony vellore  9800852581 RP        20000
E005     Soumik      T_colony vellore  9000852581 NS        10000
E006     Nandini     y_colony vellore  9563852581 DC        50000
E007     Deblina     xy_colony vellore  9563812581 NS        10000

7 rows selected.

SQL>
```

```
SQL> desc patient;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
PID                                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(5)
EID                                VARCHAR2(5)
NAME                              VARCHAR2(10)
ADDRESS                           VARCHAR2(15)
CNO                                NUMBER(10)
D_O_AD                            DATE
D_O_DIS                           DATE

SQL> select * from patient;

PID      EID      NAME      ADDRESS      CNO  D_O_AD      D_O_DIS
-----
P001     E001     RAM       XYZ_agra     9887774441  01-JAN-19  10-JAN-19
P002     E001     RAMAN     AAZ_agra     9884274441  06-JAN-19  09-JAN-19
P003     E006     AMAN      A_Orai       9454274441  06-FEB-19  13-FEB-19
P004     E001     ROHIT     Bcolony Orai  9454274321  03-FEB-19  13-FEB-19
P005     E006     MOHIT     Ramnagar Orai 9452074321  23-MAR-19  13-APR-19

SQL>
```



```
Command Prompt - sqlplus
SQL> desc doctor;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
EID                                VARCHAR2(5)
PID                                VARCHAR2(5)
DNAME                              VARCHAR2(10)
D_SP                               VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> select * from doctor;

EID   PID   DNAME   D_SP
-----
E001  P001  Arpit   MBBS
E001  P002  Arpit   MBBS
E006  P003  Nandini MD
E001  P004  Arpit   MBBS
E006  P005  Nandini MD

SQL>
```

```
Command Prompt - sqlplus
SQL> desc nurse;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
EID                                VARCHAR2(5)
PID                                VARCHAR2(5)
NNAME                              VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> select * from nurse;

EID   PID   NNAME
-----
E003  P001  Soumik
E005  P002  Soumik
E003  P002  Soumik
E007  P003  Deblina
E003  P004  Soumik
E005  P005  Soumik

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

SQL> desc rooms;

Name	Null?	Type
REID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
RONO		NUMBER(3)
RTYPE		VARCHAR2(8)
PID		VARCHAR2(5)
EID		VARCHAR2(5)
ETYPE		VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> select * from rooms;

REID	RONO	RTYPE	PID	EID	ETYPE
Re001	100	ICU	P001	E001	Doctor
Re002	100	ICU	P001	E003	Nurse
Re003	100	ICU	P002	E006	Doctor
Re004	100	ICU	P002	E007	Nurse
Re005	104	general	P003	E001	Doctor

SQL> _

SQL> desc receptionist;

Name	Null?	Type
EID		VARCHAR2(5)
RNAME		VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> select * from receptionist;

EID	RNAME
E002	Sagar
E004	Abir

SQL> desc billdetails;

Name	Null?	Type
BILL_NO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
PID		VARCHAR2(5)
BILL_AMOUNT		NUMBER(10)

SQL> select * from billdetails;

BILL_	PID	BILL_AMOUNT
B001	P001	5000
B002	P002	2000

SQL>

SQL> desc govern;

Name	Null?	Type
REID		VARCHAR2(5)
EID		VARCHAR2(5)

SQL> desc attend;

Name	Null?	Type
PID		VARCHAR2(5)
EID		VARCHAR2(5)

SQL> █

```
SQL> select * from medicines;
```

MID	PID	QUANTITY	MNANE
M1	P001	3	crocin
M2	P001	4	cerin
M3	P003	2	WEE
M4	P005	7	XYZ
M5	P003	1	QYZ

```
SQL> _
```

REVIEW-III

Select statements (for data retrieval) should involve join

1.)Name the patient who are admitted in RoNO=100?

```
mysql> select Name,RoNO from patient join room on patient.Re_id=room.ReID where room.RoNO=100;
+-----+-----+
| Name  | RoNO |
+-----+-----+
| RAM   | 100  |
| RAMAN | 100  |
| AMAN  | 100  |
| ROHIT | 100  |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.11 sec)
```

Select statements (for data retrieval) should involve nested query

2.)Write the name of patient treated by Dr. Soumik?

```
mysql> select name from patient where PID in (select PID from attend where EID in (select EID from employee where Ename="Soumik" and Ejob="DC"));
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| AMAN |
| MOHIT |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.)Select statements (for data retrieval) should involve group by and having clause

4.)List the average salaries of each Nurse,Doctor and reception average salary and average salary of the Department should be greater than 10,000?

```
mysql> select Ejob,avg(Esal) from employee group by Ejob having avg(Esal)>=10000;
+-----+-----+
| Ejob | avg(Esal) |
+-----+-----+
| DC   | 24000.0000 |
| NS   | 18000.0000 |
| RP   | 10000.0000 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Update statements should have embedded select

5.)Shift patient Rohit from ICU to general ward.

```
mysql> update patient set Re_id ="RE005" where PID="P004";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from patient;
```

PID	Name	Address	CNo	D_O_Ad	D_O_Dis	Re_id
P001	RAM	XYZ_agra	988777444	01-JAN-19	10-JAN-19	RE001
P002	RAMAN	AAZ_agra	977777444	10-JAN-19	16-JAN-19	RE002
P003	AMAN	A_orai	945427444	6-FEB-19	13-FEB-19	RE003
P004	ROHIT	Bcolony Orai	945427432	03-FEB-19	13-FEB-19	RE005
P005	MOHIT	Ramnagar Orai	945420732	23-mar-19	13-APR-19	RE005

Delete a record using embedded select

6.)Delete medicines name 'T-hep'?

```
mysql> delete from medicines where MName="T-hep";  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from medicines;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| MID  | Quantity | MName          | PID  |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| M002 | 4        | Paracetamol,T-Hep, | P002 |  
| M003 | 4        | O-choretol,T-Hep,  | P003 |  
| M004 | 1        | O-choretol,T-Hep,  | P004 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

.)Write the PL/SQL procedure to increase to the salary of an employee by a given percent?

A.)

7

```
er Connected to:  
Oracle Database 18c Express Edition Release 18.0.0.0.0 - Production  
Version 18.4.0.0.0
```

```
E  
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE adjust_salary(  
2     in_employee_id IN EMPLOYEE.EID%TYPE,  
3     in_percent IN NUMBER  
4 ) IS  
5 BEGIN  
6     UPDATE employee  
7     SET ESAL = ESAL + ESAL * in_percent / 100  
8     WHERE EID = in_employee_id;  
9 END;  
10
```

```
23  
24 SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 200;  
25 -- call procedure  
26 exec adjust_salary(200,5);  
27 -- after adjustment  
28 SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 200;
```


7.) Write PL/SQL function to count the total number of patient?

```
0 CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION totalPateint
1 RETURN number IS
2     total number(2) := 0;
3 BEGIN
4     SELECT count(*) into total
5     FROM patient;
6
7     RETURN total;
8 END;
9 /
```

```
SQL> DECLARE    c number(2); BEGIN    c := totalPateint();    dbms_output.put_line(
/
2
3 DECLARE
4     c number(2);
5 BEGIN
6     c := totalPateint();
7     dbms_output.put_line('Total no. of patient: ' || c);
8 END;
9 /
DECLARE    c number(2); BEGIN    c := totalPateint();    dbms_output.put_line('Total
```

8)a) Write a trigger command to calculate salary changes?

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER display_salary_changes
 2 BEFORE DELETE OR INSERT OR UPDATE ON EMPLOYEE
 3 FOR EACH ROW
 4 WHEN (NEW.EID > 0)
 5 DECLARE
 6     sal_diff number;
 7 BEGIN
 8     sal_diff := :NEW.ESAL - :OLD.ESAL;
 9     dbms_output.put_line('Old salary: ' || :OLD.ESAL);
10     dbms_output.put_line('New salary: ' || :NEW.ESAL);
11     dbms_output.put_line('Salary difference: ' || sal_diff);
12 END;
13 /
```

b) Write a trigger command to check age limit?

```
SQL>
SQL> CREATE TRIGGER Check_age BEFORE INSERT ON employee
 2 FOR EACH ROW
 3 BEGIN
 4 IF NEW.age < 25 THEN
 5 SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
 6 SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'ERROR:
 7     AGE MUST BE ATLEAST 25 YEARS!';
 8 END IF;
 9 END;
10
```

CONCLUSION

The project Hospital Management System (HMS) is for computerizing the working in a hospital. It is a great improvement over the manual system. The computerization of the system has speed up the process. In the current system, the front office managing is very slow. The hospital managing system was thoroughly checked and tested with dummy data and thus is found to be very reliable. The software takes care of all the requirements of an average hospital and is capable to provide easy and effective storage of information related to patients that come up to the hospital. It generates test reports and also provides the facility for searching the details of the patient. It also provides billing facility on the basis of patient's status whether it is an indoor or outdoor patient. The system also provides the facility of backup as per the requirement. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS: The proposed system is Hospital Management System. We can enhance this system by including more facilities like pharmacy system for the stock details of medicines in the pharmacy. Providing such features enable the users to include more comments into the system

