Hospital Management Web Application Development

$P_{\text{rakhar}}A_{\text{tishay}}R_{\text{udrak}}A_{\text{kash}}S_{\text{aras}} \ HOSPITAL$

Database Management Systems Laboratory CS39202

Group name: PARAS

Group members

Prakhar Singh	20CS10045
Atishay Jain	20CS30008
Rudrak Patra	20CS30044
Akash Das	20CS10006
Saras Umakant Pantulwar	20CS30046

Objective

To design a web application for a Hospital Management System.

Task done by the system

- Registering patient
- Scheduling appointment with doctors
- Maintaining patient information about diagnostics tests and treatments administered
- Maintaining information about doctors/healthcare professionals
- Storing admit/discharge information about the patients.

Intended users of this web application are:

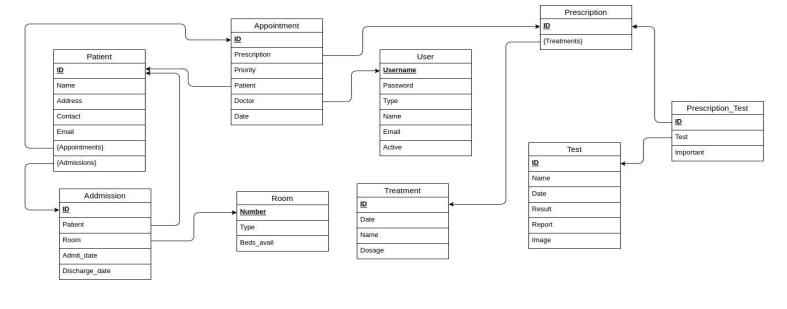
- Front Desk Operators: registers/admits/discharges patients
- Data Entry Operators: enters patient data about tests and treatments
- Doctors: guery patient information
- Database Administrators: add/delete users

Functionalities implemented are:

- Patient registration/discharge and doctor appointment/test scheduling based on availability and priority.
- Doctor is notified about the appointments in a dashboard.
- For admitted patients, room is assigned based on available room capacity.
- For discharged patients, information is preserved and room occupancy is updated.
- The workflow also supports scheduling tests and treatments prescribed by doctors.
 Calendar is used for scheduling.
- Patient data entry All the health information of a patient including test results and treatments administered are recorded. Also supports storage and display of images e.g., x-ray.
- Doctor dashboard all the records of the patients treated by a doctor are displayed to them on the dashboard. Doctors can also query for any patient information and can also record drugs/treatments prescribed to a patient.
- Automated email reports are sent to a doctor about the health information of patients treated by them on a weekly basis, high priority events are emailed in an emergency manner.
- Database administrator is able to add/delete new users.
- Data security policy is implemented with suitable access control.

1. Schema of the underlying Database

Below is the E-R diagram for the underlying database.



```
USE Hospital;
create table User (
   `Username` varchar(256) primary key,
   `Password` text not null,
   `Type` varchar(16) not null,
   `Name` varchar(256) not null,
   `Email` varchar(256),
   `Active` boolean default true not null,
   CHECK (`Type` IN ('frontdesk', 'admin', 'dataentry', 'doctor'))
);
create table Room (
   `Number` int primary key,
   `Type` text not null,
   `Beds avail` int not null
);
create table Test (
   `ID` int primary key auto increment,
   `Name` text not null,
   `Date` datetime,
   `Result` text,
   `Report` MEDIUMBLOB,
```

```
`Image` MEDIUMBLOB
);
create table Treatment (
   `ID` int primary key auto increment,
   `Date` datetime not null,
   `Name` text not null,
   `Dosage` text not null
);
create table Patient (
   `ID` int primary key auto increment,
   `Name` text not null,
   `Address` text not null,
   `Contact` text,
   `Email` text
);
create table Prescription (
   `ID` int primary key auto increment
);
create table Prescription Treatment (
   `ID` int,
   `Treatment` int,
   foreign key (`Treatment`) REFERENCES `Treatment`(`ID`),
   foreign key (`ID`) REFERENCES `Prescription` (`ID`),
  primary key (`Treatment`)
);
create table Prescription Test (
   `ID` int,
   `Test` int,
   `Important` boolean default false not null,
   foreign key (`Test`) REFERENCES `Test`(`ID`),
   foreign key (`ID`) REFERENCES `Prescription`(`ID`),
  primary key (`Test`)
);
create table Admission (
   `ID` int primary key auto increment,
   `Patient` int,
   `Room` int,
```

```
`Admit_date` datetime not null,
   `Discharge date` datetime,
   foreign key (`Patient`) REFERENCES `Patient`(`ID`),
   foreign key (`Room`) REFERENCES `Room`(`Number`)
);
create table Appointment (
   `ID` int primary key auto_increment,
   `Prescription` int,
   `Priority` int not null,
   `Patient` int,
   `Doctor` varchar(256),
   `Date` date not null,
   foreign key (`Prescription`) REFERENCES `Prescription`(`ID`),
   foreign key (`Patient`) REFERENCES `Patient`(`ID`),
   foreign key (`Doctor`) REFERENCES `User`(`Username`)
);
create table Patient Appointment (
   `ID` int,
   `Appointment` int,
  foreign key (`Appointment`) REFERENCES `Appointment`(`ID`),
  primary key (`Appointment`)
);
create table Patient Admission (
   `ID` int,
   `Admission` int,
  foreign key (`Admission`) REFERENCES `Admission`(`ID`),
  primary key (`Admission`)
);
```

2. Languages and Tools used

For our web development project, we used a combination of front-end and back-end technologies to create a dynamic and responsive user interface, handle server-side logic, and store and manage data.

The primary technologies and tools we used are

- Html
- CSS
- JS/TS
- React.js,
- Node.js, and
- MySQL

We also used

- Express.js
- TailwindCSS
- vite
- npm
- Yarn
- Git and Github

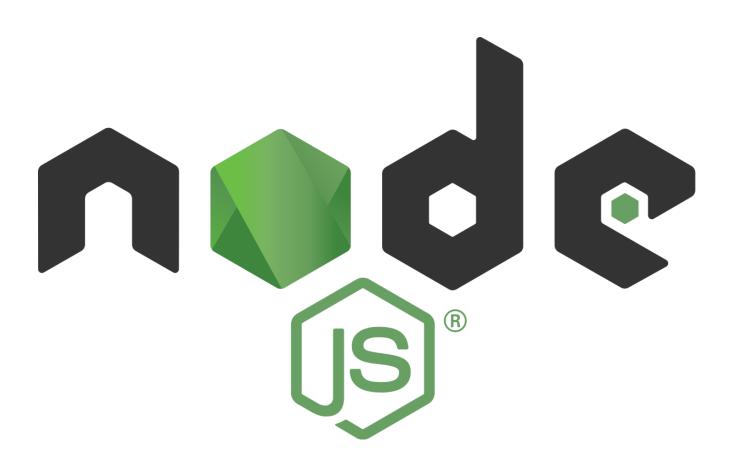
React

React.js is a popular front-end JavaScript library that we used to build the user interface of our web application. React's component-based architecture made it easy to create reusable UI components, which helped us to reduce the amount of code we needed to write and made our code more organised and modular. Additionally, React's virtual DOM and efficient rendering algorithm helped us to optimise the performance of our application. "ReactRouter" is being used to route to different pages while still maintaining a single page app, which improves the user experience.



Node.js

Node.js is a server-side JavaScript runtime environment that we used to build the back-end of our web application. Node.js allowed us to write server-side logic using JavaScript, which made it easier to maintain consistency between the front-end and back-end of our application. We used Node.js to handle requests from the client and communicate with the database.



MySQL

MySQL is a widely-used relational database management system that we used to store and manage data for our web application. MySQL provided us with a robust and scalable platform for storing data, and we used it to store user information, application data, and other important information. We used Node.js and the MySQL driver to connect to the database and perform CRUD operations (create, read, update, delete) on our data.

In addition to these core technologies, we also used a number of other tools and libraries to aid in development, testing, and deployment. These includes:



NPM (Node Package Manager)

To manage dependencies and packages.

Express.js

Express.js a web application framework for Node.js, to simplify the process of building APIs.

Git and GitHub

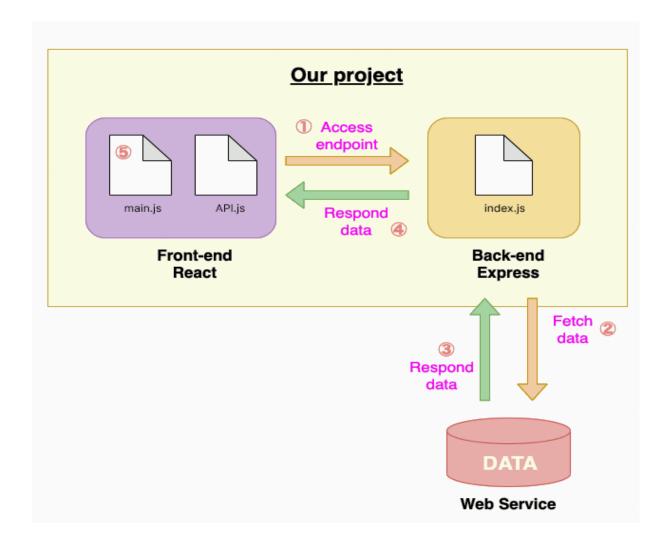
We used Git for version control and collaboration. We used Github to save the project on the cloud.

Overall, the combination of React.js, Node.js, and MySQL provided us with a powerful and flexible set of tools to create a high-quality web application with a great user experience.

We can have the database ,the backend, the frontend running on different machines.

Currently we have uploaded the database on the cloud.

3. Triggers and workflows implemented



Backend

Index.js

- 1. In this file we start by importing all the required libraries.
- 2. Then we **connect** to the database (we are using **Mysql**)
- 3. Express.js provides us an express app containing two handy functions app.get(path,callback) and app.post(path,callback). The callback function takes two parameters: req (containing info on the actual req received) and res (containing methods to send a response back to the client).
 - a) So, in this first we run the **isAuth** function imported from auth.js from the same directory, in which we check the

- authentication of the user who has requested the **get/post**. If the authentication is complete then we move forward.
- b) As many of the features are accessible to only some types of users (like only registration of patients, appointment, admission are done by front desk, treatment and test entry is done by dataentry) so we then check the **type** of the user and if it **satisfies** the condition then we proceed further.
- c) sql is a variable that stores the query required for processing the request. We pass this to the connection.query method and according to the result (error or correct result to the query) of this method we return the response in json format.

Following is one **example** in which we want to get the admission history of a patient. So if the user who made this request is frontdesk then only this process the query. So on running the query sql in the following code we get the history of the patient (whose id we get from the request req).

```
app.get("/getAdmissionHistory", (req, res) => {
console.log({ body: req.headers });
isAuth(connection, req, res, (user) => {
   console.log({ user });
   if (user.Type == "frontdesk") {
     let sql = `SELECT Admission.ID AS appID, Admission.Room AS
Room, Admission. Admit date As Admit date, Admission. Discharge date AS
Discharge Date,
             Patient.Name AS Name, Patient.ID AS Patient
             FROM Admission
             JOIN Patient ON Admission.Patient = Patient.ID
             ORDER BY Admission.ID DESC LIMIT 100; `;
     console.log(sql);
     connection.query(sql, function (err, result) {
       if (err) {
         res.json({ status: "error" });
         console.log(result);
        res.json(result);
     });
});
});
```

Auth.js

- This file contains the definition of authentication function. It takes connection (to the mysql server), req, res (HTTP request and response) and onSuccess (a callback function that will run on successful authentication) as parameters.
- 2. In this function we first decode the username and password from the req and then using the following query we check if the user is valid or not and accordingly give the response. That is on successful verification we run onSuccess function else if we encounter any error then we return the error in json format.

For authentication we have stored the username, password and type for each user.

Any fetch call to the server requires username and password. When we login on the client side we temporarily store the username and password while he/she is logged in.

Middleware (Queries and Fetch Calls)

We have listed all the queries that are used in the server to read and write in the database along with their corresponding frontend **fetch** call that uses that.

(you can skip this part if you want to)

function is Auth

```
`select * from User where Username="${username}" and
Password="${password}" and Active=1;`
Is used in every call
```

app.get("/users"

```
`Select * from User WHERE Active;`

const getUsers = async ({ username, password })
```

app.post("/users",

```
INSERT INTO User (Username, Password, Type, Name, Email) VALUES
('${req.body.username}', '${req.body.password}', '${req.body.type}',
'${req.body.name}', '${req.body.email}');`

const addUser = async (
   adminUsername,
   adminPassword,
   username,
   password,
   name,
   email,
   type
)
```

app.post("/users/delete"

```
`SELECT * FROM User WHERE Username = '${req.body.username}';`
`UPDATE User SET Active=0 where Username="${userToDelete.Username}"`
`SELECT Appointment.ID AS appID, Patient.ID AS pID, Patient.Name AS
pName, Appointment.Date AS date, Appointment.Priority AS priority,
Patient.Contact AS Contact, Patient.Email AS Email FROM Appointment,
Patient WHERE Appointment.Doctor = '${userToDelete.Username}' AND
Appointment.Patient = Patient.ID AND Appointment.Prescription is NULL
AND Appointment.Date >= '${date}';
`SELECT Username FROM User
                   LEFT JOIN Appointment ON User.Username =
Appointment.Doctor AND Appointment.Prescription IS NULL AND
Appointment.Date >= CURDATE()
                   WHERE User.Type = 'doctor' AND Active
                   GROUP BY Username
                   ORDER BY COUNT (Username); `
 `UPDATE User SET Active=1 where Username="${userToDelete.Username}"`
`UPDATE Appointment SET Doctor='${doctorApp}' WHERE
ID='${appointment.appID}';`
const deleteUser = async (adminUsername, adminPassword, username)
```

app.get("/doctor/appointments"

```
`SELECT Appointment.ID AS appID, Patient.ID AS pID, Patient.Name AS pName, Appointment.Date AS date, Appointment.Priority AS priority, Patient.Contact AS Contact, Patient.Email AS Email

FROM Appointment, Patient WHERE Appointment.Doctor =

'${user.Username}' AND Appointment.Patient = Patient.ID AND

Appointment.Prescription is NULL AND Appointment.Date >= CURDATE();`
```

const getAppointments = async (username, password)

app.get("/frontdesk/patients"

app.get("/dataentry/appointments/noprescription"

`SELECT Appointment.ID as appID, Patient.ID as pID, Patient.Name as pName, User.Name as dName, Date as date FROM Appointment, Patient,User WHERE Appointment.Doctor=User.Username AND Prescription IS NULL AND Patient=Patient.ID AND Appointment.Date <= CURDATE();`

```
const getAppointmentsWithNoPrescription = async ({
  username,
  password,
})
```

app.get("/dataentry/test/update"

```
`SELECT Test.*,Patient.ID as pID,Patient.Name as pName FROM
Test,Prescription_Test,Appointment,Patient WHERE
        Test.ID=Prescription_Test.Test AND
Prescription_Test.ID=Appointment.Prescription AND
Appointment.Patient=Patient.ID
    AND
    Result IS NULL AND Test.Date < LOCALTIME();`

const fetchTestUpdate = async ({ username, password })</pre>
```

app.get("/doctor/patients

app.get("/getAdmissionHistory"

app.get("/getRescheduling"

```
`SELECT Patient.*, Appointment.Date AS appDate, Appointment.ID AS appID
    FROM Patient, Appointment
    WHERE Patient.ID = Appointment.Patient AND CURDATE() >=
Appointment.Date AND Appointment.Prescription IS NULL;
    `
const fetchRescheduling = async ({ username, password })
```

app.get("/getScheduleTest"

```
`SELECT Patient.*, Test.ID AS testID, Test.Name AS testName
FROM Patient, Appointment, Prescription AS P,
Prescription_Test AS T, Test
WHERE Patient.ID = Appointment.Patient AND
Appointment.Prescription = P.ID AND P.ID = T.ID AND T.Test =
Test.ID AND Test.Date IS NULL;
```

```
const fetchScheduleTest = async ({ username, password })
```

app.get("/getRescheduleTest"

```
`SELECT Patient.*, Test.ID AS testID, Test.Name AS testName, Test.Date
AS Date
    FROM Patient, Appointment, Prescription AS P, Prescription_Test AS
T, Test
    WHERE Patient.ID = Appointment.Patient AND
Appointment.Prescription = P.ID AND P.ID = T.ID AND T.Test = Test.ID
AND CURDATE() > Test.Date AND Test.Result IS NULL;
    `;

const fetchRescheduleTest = async ({ username, password })
```

app.post("/discharge"

app.post("/register"

```
`INSERT INTO Patient (Name, Address, Contact, Email) VALUES
('${req.body.name}', '${req.body.Address}', '${req.body.contact}',
'${req.body.email}');`

const registerPatient = async (
   username,
   password,
   name,
   Address,
   contact,
   email
)
```

app.post("/dataentry/prescription"

```
`INSERT INTO Test (Name) VALUES `
+= `('${test.name}'), `
`SELECT 0; `
`INSERT INTO Treatment (Date, Name, Dosage) VALUES `
+= `('${treatment.date}', '${treatment.name}', '${treatment.dosage}'),
`SELECT 0; `
`INSERT INTO Prescription VALUES ();`
`INSERT INTO Prescription Test VALUES `
`(${prescriptionId}, ${testIds + i}, ${imp}), `
`SELECT 0;`
`INSERT INTO Prescription Treatment VALUES `
`(${prescriptionId}, ${treatmentIds + i}), `
`SELECT 0;`
`UPDATE Appointment SET Prescription = ${prescriptionId} WHERE ID =
${req.body.appID};`
const addPrescription = async (props)
```

app.post("/dataentry/testresult"

```
`UPDATE Test SET Result = '${req.body.result}', Report =
x'${req.body.report}', Image = x'${req.body.image}' WHERE ID =
${req.body.ID};`
SELECT ID,Important FROM Prescription_Test WHERE Test =
${req.body.ID};`

`SELECT User.Name as dName,Patient.Name as pName, Appointment.Patient
as pID, User.Email from Appointment,Patient,User WHERE Prescription =
${Prescription} AND Doctor=Username AND
Patient.ID=Appointment.Patient;`

`select * from Test where ID=${req.body.ID}`

const dataentryAddResult = async ({ username, password }, props)
```

app.post("/admit"

```
`SELECT Number FROM Room WHERE Type = '${req.body.type}' ORDER BY
Beds_avail LIMIT 1;`
`INSERT INTO Admission (Patient, Room, Admit_date) VALUES
('${req.body.patientId}', ${roomNumber}, '${date}');`

`UPDATE Room SET Beds_avail = Beds_avail - 1 WHERE Number =
${roomNumber};`

`INSERT INTO Patient_Admission (ID, Admission) VALUES
(${req.body.patientId}, ${AdmitId});`
const admitPatient = async (username, password, patientId, roomType)
```

app.post("/appointment/schedule"

```
`SELECT Username FROM User
                   LEFT JOIN Appointment ON User.Username =
Appointment.Doctor AND Appointment.Prescription IS NULL AND
Appointment.Date >= CURDATE()
                   WHERE User. Type = 'doctor' AND Active
                   GROUP BY Username
                   ORDER BY COUNT (Username); `
`INSERT INTO Appointment (Patient, Doctor, Date, Priority) VALUES
('${req.body.patientId}', '${doctorApp}', '${req.body.date}',
'${req.body.priority}');`
`INSERT INTO Patient Appointment (ID, Appointment) VALUES
(${req.body.patientId}, ${AppId});
const scheduleAppointment = async (
  username,
  password,
  patientId,
  date,
  priority
```

app.post("/getTreatment"

app.post("/getTest"

```
`select Appointment.ID AS appID, Test.ID AS ID , Test.Name AS Name,
Test.Date AS Date, Test.Result AS Result, Test.Report AS Report,
Test.Image AS Image from Test, Prescription_Test, Appointment where
Appointment.Patient = "${req.body.patientId}" and
Appointment.Prescription = Prescription_Test.ID and
Prescription_Test.Test = Test.ID;`
```

const getTests = async (username, password, patientId)

app.post("/appointment/updateSchedule"

```
`UPDATE Appointment SET Date='${req.body.date}',
Priority=${req.body.priority} WHERE ID = ${req.body.appID};`

const updateAppointment = async (
   username,
   password,
   appID,
   date,
   priority
)
```

app.post("/test/schedule"

```
`UPDATE Test SET Date='${req.body.date}' WHERE ID =
${req.body.testID};`

const scheduleTest = async (username, password, testID, date)
```

Client

Main.tsx

The main starter file for react

Index.css

The main css stylesheet that contains generic styling for entire web application

Admin.tsx

PATH: /admin

Add new user

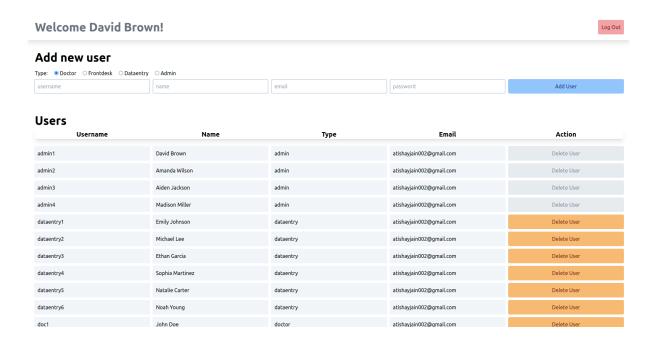
Security rules

Usernames must be at least > 6 characters

Passwords must be 8 characters long...

(refer to backend/index.js app.post("/users"...) for full info

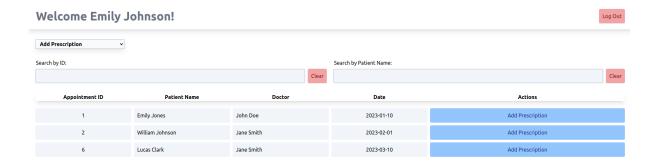
- Delete an existing user (records of the user still remains)
- **Deleting** a **Doctor** who has **pending** appointments will **reassign** his/her pending appointments **uniformly** to other doctors.

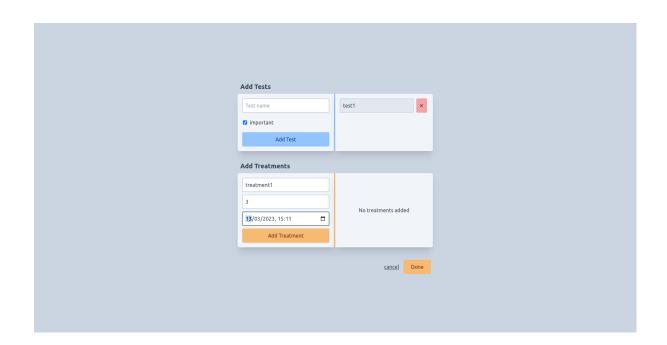


DataEntry.tsx

PATH: /dataentry

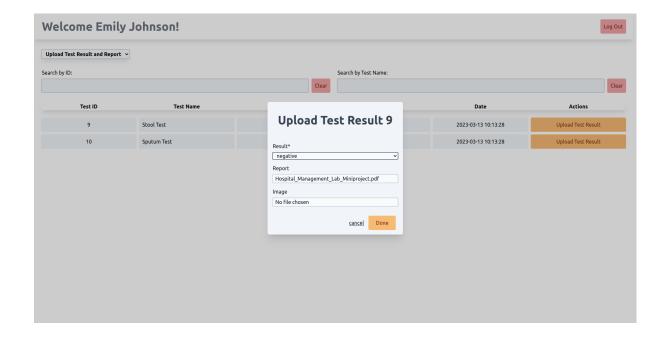
- Add prescriptions (tests and treatments) to appointments that are supposedly done
- Can mark a test to be important which will emailed to the doctor as soon as the results are entered in the system
- Add test results and reports to scheduled tests





Welcome Emily Johnson!

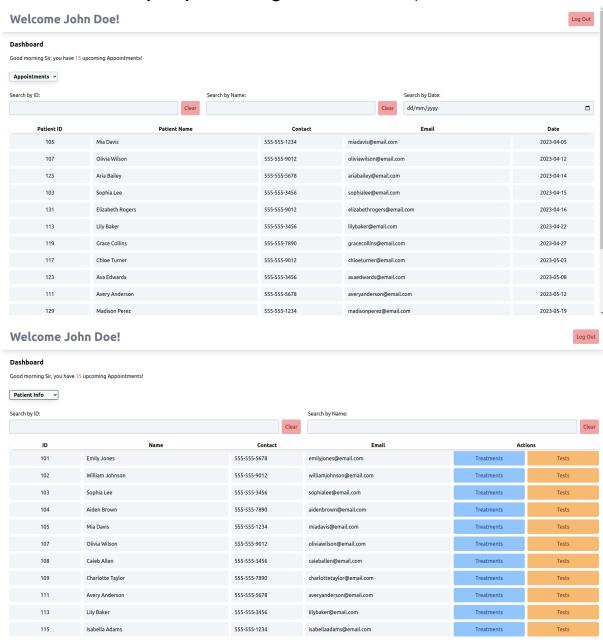




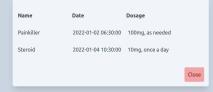
Doctor.tsx

PATH: /doctor

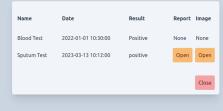
- Can see the upcoming appointments they are assigned to.
- Gets an email report of all his/her patients on a weekly basis
- Can query patient info (their name, tests...
 see report pdfs + images, treatments ...)



Treatments of patient 101



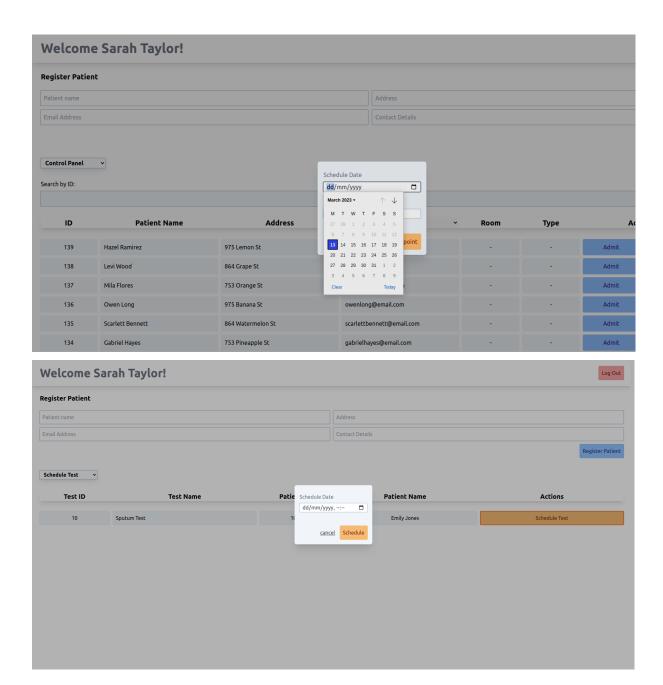
Tests of patient 101



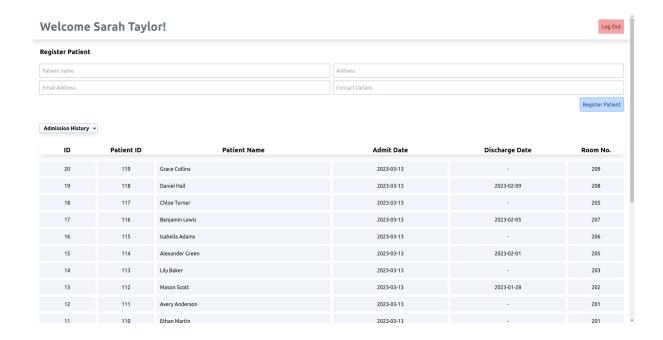
FrontDesk.tsx

PATH: /frontdesk

- Can register for a patient
- Can admit / discharge the patient
- Schedule an appointment for a registered patient using Calendar
- Schedule Test for Patients who have tests in their prescription
- Reschedule Appointments and Tests if required
- Can see Admission History of Patients



Welcome Sarah Taylor! Log Out Register Patient Patient name Address Contact Details Email Address Rescheduling Actions Address Email Past Date ID Patient Name 2023-03-13 Reschedule 101 Emily Jones 456 Elm St emilyjones@email.com Reschedule 789 Oak St williamjohnson@email.com 2023-03-13 106 147 Cherry St lucasclark@email.com 2023-03-13 Reschedule Lucas Clark Reschedule 139 975 Lemon St 2023-03-13 137 2023-03-13 Mila Flores 753 Orange St Reschedule



Home.tsx

PATH: /

If user logged in Redirect to the appropriate user page Else **redirect** to login page

Login.tsx

PATH: /login

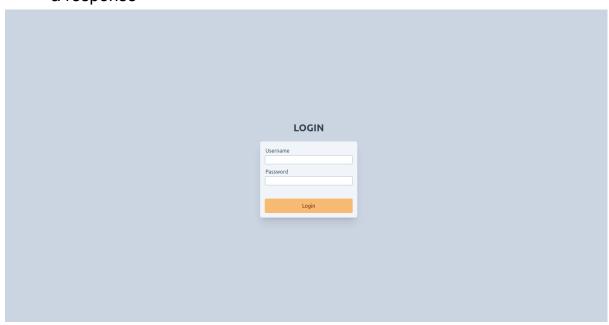
User can login to their account

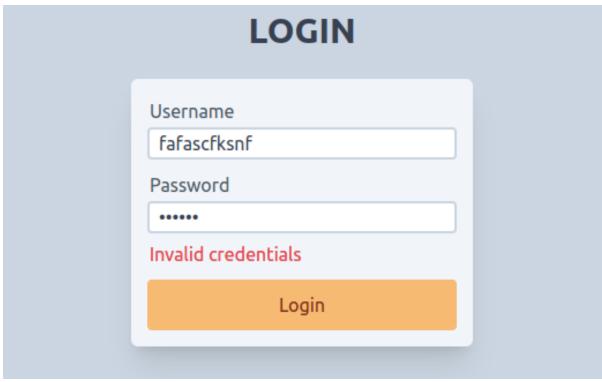
Every fetch call we do in the frontend contains a

Basic Authorization Header

For **enabling security**

Username and Password is checked in the **server side** before sending a response





GITHUB SOURCE CODE

we have uploaded our source code on github (use the newb branch)

Instructions to run locally

You must have Git, Nodejs, NPM, Nodemon, MySQL installed in your machine

Next,

Clone git repository (use the newb branch)

git clone https://github.com/rudrakpatra/DBMS_MiniProject.git

Open mysql

Create database Hospital;

From Database run:

creation.sql

Insertion.sql

*(database is ready)

Put the username and password in backend/index.js

In backend:

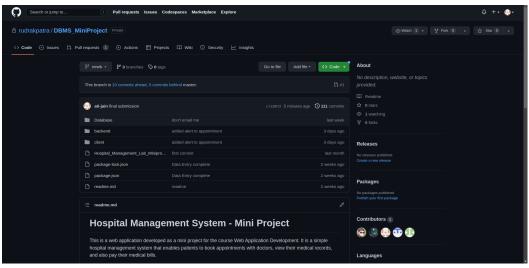
npm i

npm run start (server starts running)

In client:

npm i

npm run dev (client opens in browser)



Contributors
Code Frequency