INT 6113 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



Final Project: Hospital Patient Management System (HPMS)

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Project Overview: A relational database application designed to manage core hospital operations (patients, appointments, visits, treatments, billing, staff). The system ensures efficient recording of hospital data with integrity and accessibility.

Agenda

- 1 Project Overview & Scenario
- 2 Database Design

- 3 Sample Data & SQL Functionality
- 4 System Interface Walkthrough
- 5 Advanced Features & Enhancements
- 6 Team Contributions

7 Q&A Session



PROJECT OVERVIEW & SCENARIO

The HPMS

The HPMS addresses the needs of a mid-sized hospital to track patient information, appointments, medical visits, and billing in one integrated system.

Scenario

Hospital staff often struggle with disjointed systems for scheduling, patient records, and billing. Our solution provides a unified platform to handle patient registrations, appointment booking, logging of visits and treatments, and generating bills.

Solution Scope

HPMS enables staff to manage patient data, schedule and record appointments/visits, assign treatments and medications, and process billing all within a single database-driven application. This improves data consistency and operational efficiency.

SYSTEM FEATURES

Secure Staff Login

Authentication for hospital staff with role-based access and session handling.

Appointment Scheduling

Book future appointments linking patients with doctors and track their status (Scheduled/Completed/Cancelled).

Billing & Payment Tracking

Automatically generate a billing record for each visit, recording total cost, payment status, and method (cash, card, insurance).

Analytics Dashboard

Provide at-a-glance metrics (total patients, total doctors, today's appointments) and quick links to key functions.

Patient Record Management

Add, update, and search patient demographic details easily.

Visit & Treatment Logging

Record each patient visit, including responsible doctor, room, treatments given, and any medications prescribed.

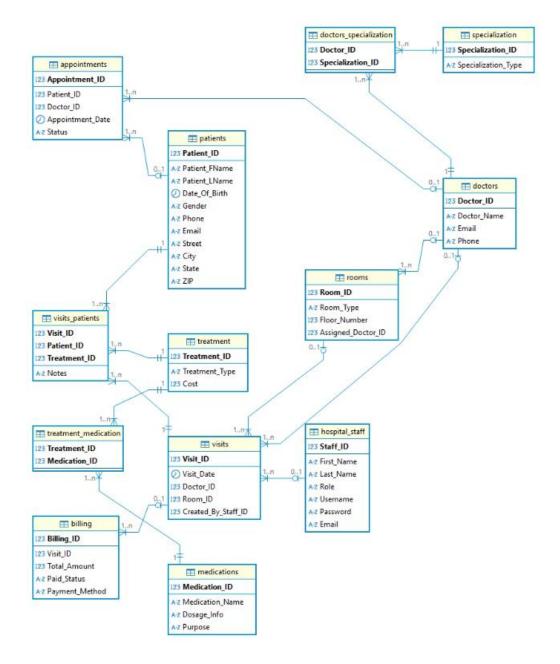
Room & Doctor Management

Keep an inventory of hospital rooms (ICU, Surgery, etc.) and their assigned doctors; manage doctor profiles and specializations.

Live Search

Instant search functionality in UI for patients, visits, appointments to quickly retrieve records.

ERD Diagram & Key Design



- 1. Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD): (Normalized schema diagram illustrating all 13 tables and their relationships PKs and FKs is included on this slide.)
- 2. 3NF Normalization: All tables are structured in Third Normal Form each non-key field depends only on the primary key, eliminating redundancy. This ensures data integrity and reduces duplicate data.
- 3. Many-to-Many Handling: Used junction tables to break down M:N relationships. For example, doctors_specialization links doctors ↔ specializations, visits_patients links visits ↔ patients (and treatments), and treatment_medication links treatments ↔ medications. This avoids data duplication while preserving complex relationships.
- 4. Audit & Accountability: The design includes fields like Created_By_Staff_ID in visits to log which staff member created a record. This provides an audit trail for actions (who recorded a visit) and enhances accountability.
- 5. Modular Design: Each entity (patients, doctors, visits, treatments, etc.) is in a separate table, making the system modular. New requirements (e.g., adding more details to treatments or a new entity) can be accommodated without impacting unrelated tables.

TABLE STRUCTURE & RELATIONSHIPS (1/3)

Patients: Patient_ID (PK)

stores patient demographics (first name, last name, DOB, gender, contact info, address).

- Relationships: One-to-many with Appointments (a patient can have many appointments). Many-to-many with Visits via the visits_patients junction (a patient can participate in many visits; each visit can include multiple patients).

Doctors: Doctor_ID (PK)

stores doctor's name and contact info.

- Relationships: Many-to-many with Specialization via doctors_specialization (a doctor can have multiple specialities; a specialty can have many doctors). One-to-many with Appointments (doctor has many appointments) and one-to-many with Visits (doctor performs many visits).

Specialization: Specialization_ID (PK)

contains specialty types (Cardiology, Pediatrics, etc.).

- Relationships: Linked to Doctors through doctors_specialization (no direct many-to-many in main tables, handled via junction table).

Doctors_Specialization: (junction table)

Composite PK (Doctor_ID, Specialization_ID) (both also FKs). Each record links one doctor to one specialization.

- This implements the many-to-many relationship between Doctors and Specializations without duplication - e.g., if a doctor has 2 specialties, there are 2 rows for that doctor in this table.

TABLE STRUCTURE & RELATIONSHIPS (2/3)

Appointments: Appointment_ID (PK); fields: Patient_ID (FK), Doctor_ID (FK), Appointment_Date, Status.

Represents a scheduled meeting between a patient and a doctor at a future date. Relationships: Each appointment links a Patient and a Doctor. Status tracks if it's Scheduled, Completed, or Cancelled. (When an appointment occurs, it usually results in a Visit record.)

Visits: Visit_ID (PK); fields: Visit_Date, Doctor_ID (FK), Room_ID (FK), Created_By_Staff_ID (FK).

Logs an actual patient visit on a date. Relationships: Each visit is performed by one Doctor and happens in one Room. It may involve multiple patients (via visits_patients). Created_By_Staff_ID links to Hospital_Staff (who entered the visit). Each visit has one corresponding Billing record.

Visits_Patients: (junction table) Composite PK (Visit_ID, Patient_ID, Treatment_ID) (all FKs).

Links which Patient(s) attended a visit and which Treatment(s) they received during that visit. Also includes a Notes field for any medical notes on that patient's treatment during the visit. (This table can have multiple entries per visit if multiple patients and/or multiple treatments are involved.)

Treatment: Treatment_ID (PK); fields: Treatment_Type (description of procedure), Cost.

Catalog of medical procedures or services (e.g., X-Ray, MRI, Physical Therapy). Relationships: Many-to-many with Medications via treatment_medication (a treatment can involve multiple meds; a medication can be used in multiple treatments). Linked into Visits through visits_patients (which specifies which treatments were given in a visit).

TABLE STRUCTURE & RELATIONSHIPS (3/3)

Medications: Medication_ID (PK); fields: Medication_Name, Dosage_Info, Purpose.

List of drugs that might be prescribed or administered. (E.g., Amoxicillin, 500mg, antibiotic.) Relationships: Many-to-many with Treatment via treatment_medication (which treatments include this medication).

Treatment_Medication: (junction table) Composite PK (Treatment_ID, Medication_ID) (both FKs).

Each record links one Treatment to one Medication involved in that treatment. This allows listing all meds used for a given treatment. (E.g., Treatment "Chemotherapy" might link to multiple medication IDs for the chemo drugs.)

Rooms: Room_ID (PK); fields: Room_Type (e.g., ICU, General, Surgery), Floor_Number, Assigned_Doctor_ID (optional FK).

Represents hospital rooms/wards. Relationships: One-to-many with Visits (a room hosts many visits). Assigned_Doctor_ID optionally links a doctor in charge of that room (e.g., a ward's primary doctor).

Hospital_Staff: Staff_ID (PK); fields: First_Name, Last_Name, Role (Admin/Nurse/Technician), Username, Password, Email.

Users of the system (hospital employees) with login credentials. Relationships: Referenced by Visits (Created_By_Staff_ID) to log who created each visit entry. Also used for system login/authentication but not directly linked to patient records otherwise.

Billing: Billing_ID (PK); fields: Visit_ID (FK), Total_Amount, Paid_Status, Payment_Method.

Financial record for a visit. Relationships: One-to-one with Visits (each visit has one bill). The billing entry captures the total charges for that visit and whether it's Paid, Pending, or Unpaid, along with how the patient paid (cash, credit, insurance, etc.).

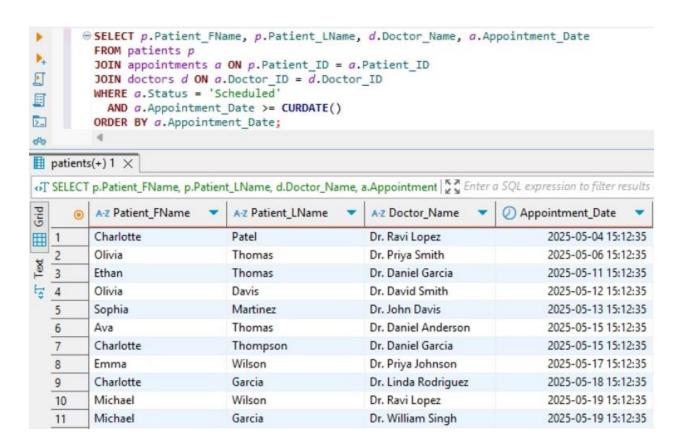
Sample Data Evidence

- Realistic Data Population: The database is pre-populated with sample records to simulate hospital operations. We input ~100 patients, 35 doctors, 20 specializations, 100 visits, and associated appointments, treatments, etc. This volume demonstrates the system's ability to handle real-world usage.
- Patients & Doctors: Patients come from multiple cities/states with varied demographics. Doctors cover all 20 specialization areas (some doctors have 2 specialties). For example, there are 101 patients in the system (Patient IDs 1–100 from initial load, plus one added during testing) and 35 doctors (Doctor IDs 1–35).
- Linked Records: The data was generated to respect relationships e.g. many patients have appointments and subsequent visits. Each doctor has several appointments and visits. Most patients have at least one visit, while a few (roughly 15–20) have none yet (e.g., new patients who haven't come in).
- Example: A patient "Tyler Scott" was added and then scheduled for an appointment with Dr. Emily Walker on 04/30/2025. When the visit occurred, it was logged with a visit record, treatments (e.g. Blood Test) were recorded in visits_patients, and a billing entry was generated. This end-to-end data flow is present for numerous scenarios in the sample dataset.
- Data Integrity: We verified that foreign key links are consistent (every Appointment has a valid Patient and Doctor, every Visit has a valid Doctor/Room/Staff, etc.). The presence of realistic, interlinked data provides evidence that the schema works for the intended use cases.

SQL Query Demonstration (1/3)

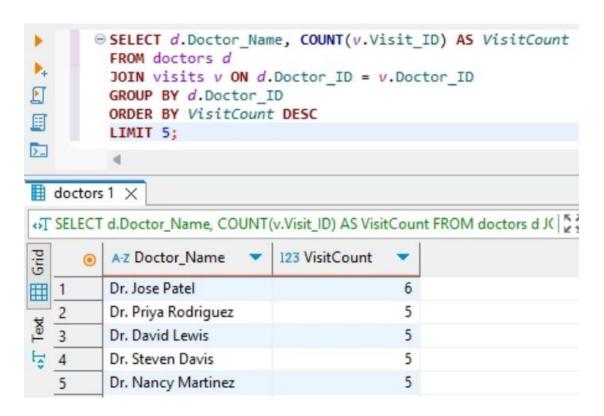
Query 1: Upcoming Appointments (Next 7 Days)

Uses JOINs to combine patient and doctor info with appointments, and a date filter.



Query 2: Top 5 Doctors by Number of Visits

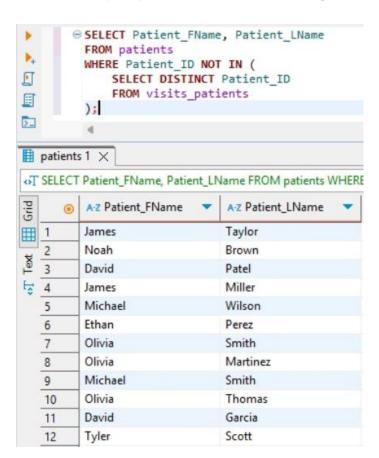
Uses JOIN and GROUP BY to count visits per doctor.



SQL Query Demonstration (2/3)

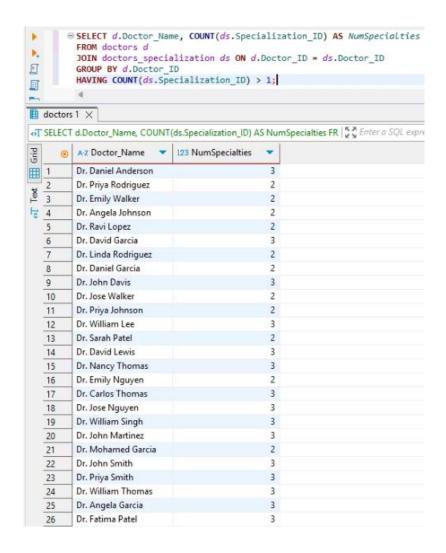
Query 3: Patients with No Recorded Visits

Uses a subquery to find entities lacking related records.



Query 4: Doctors with Multiple Specializations

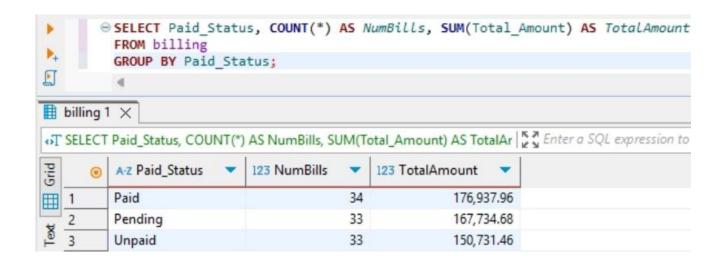
Uses GROUP BY and HAVING to find doctors linked to more than one specialty.



SQL Query Demonstration (3/3)

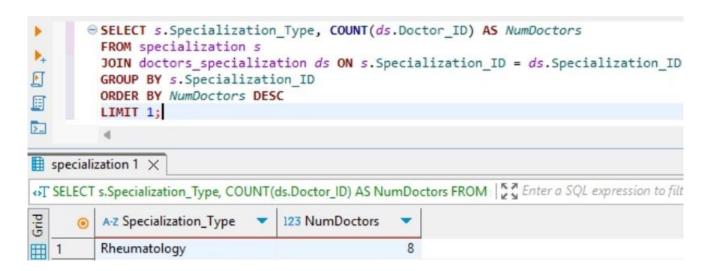
Query 5: Billing Summary by Payment Status

Uses aggregation (COUNT, SUM) and GROUP BY.



Query 6: Most Common Specialization (Doctors)

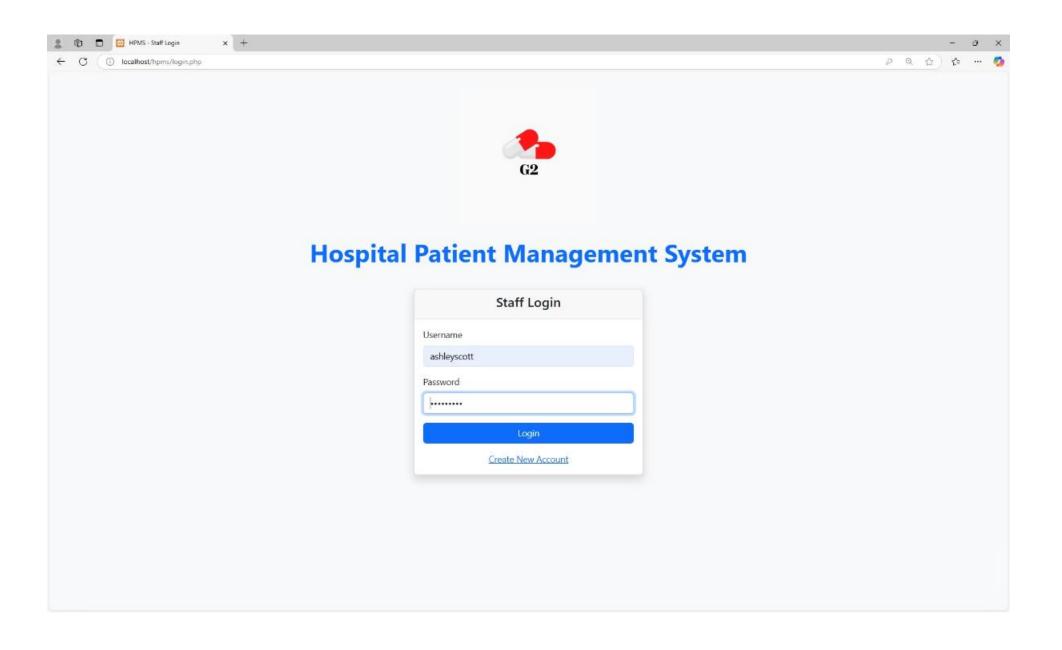
Who has the most doctors? Uses JOIN, GROUP BY, ORDER, LIMIT.



SQL CONCEPTS COVERED

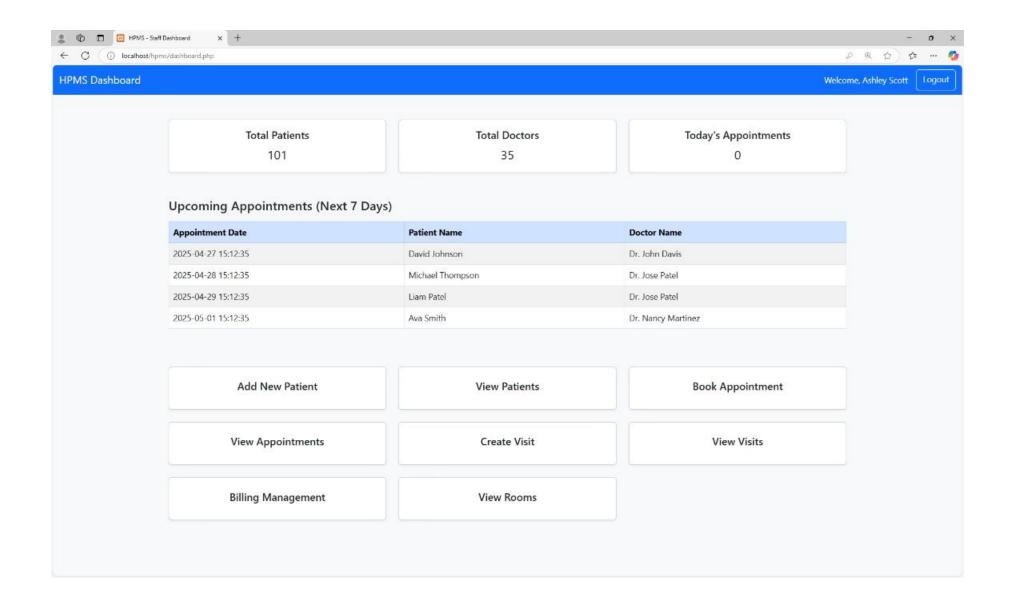
- JOINs (Inner Joins): Used extensively to combine data from multiple tables. For example, Q1 joins
 Patients→Appointments→Doctors; Q2 joins Doctors→Visits; Q6 joins Specialization→Doctors_Specialization. These ensure
 we can retrieve comprehensive information (like names instead of just IDs) from related tables.
- Subqueries: Utilized to filter results based on another query. Q3 uses a subquery to find patients not in the visits_patients table. This illustrates how to query for records lacking a relationship (using NOT IN with a sub-select).
- Aggregation & GROUP BY: Demonstrated in Q2, Q4, Q5, Q6. We used COUNT() to count records (visits per doctor, doctors per specialization, bills per status) and SUM() to total numeric values (billing amounts). Grouping by the appropriate field allowed us to get summary rows for each group.
- HAVING Clause: Shown in Q4 to filter grouped results (e.g., HAVING COUNT > 1 to find multi-specialty doctors). This is essential for conditions on aggregated data (as opposed to WHERE, which filters row-by-row).
- ORDER BY & LIMIT: We sorted results (e.g., most visits, most doctors) and limited output to top N as needed (Q2 and Q6). This helps in reporting top performances or key insights.
- Data Integrity Checks: (Implicitly, our queries also validate that relationships work e.g., no join returned nulls unexpectedly meaning the foreign keys and data consistency are sound.)

Staff login interface



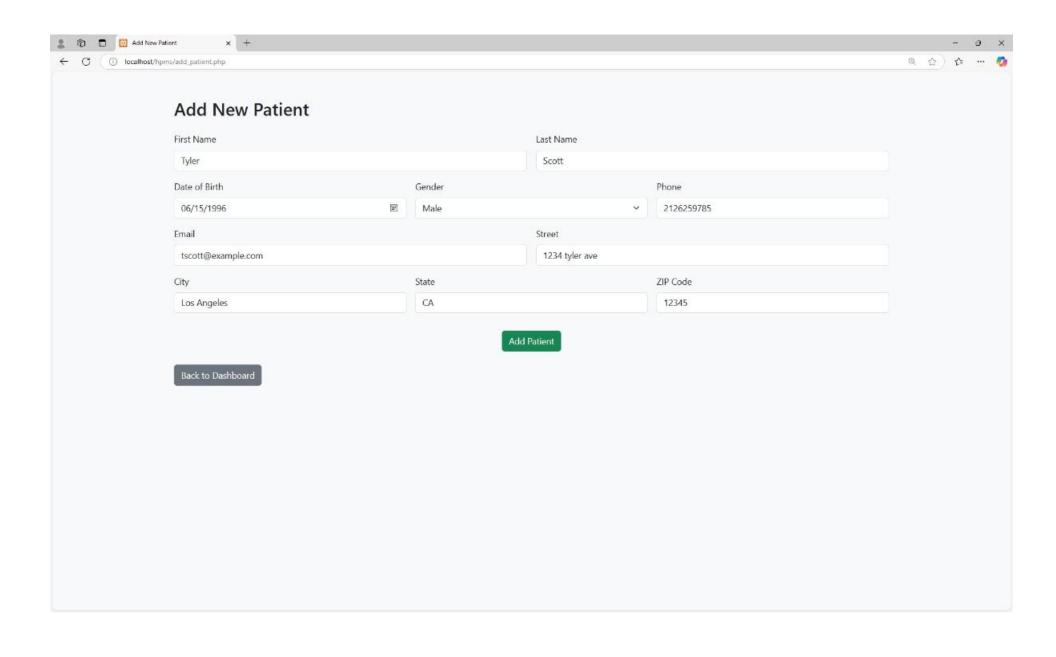
- Entry point for system access. Staff members authenticate using credentials from the hospital_staff table.
- Ensures only authorized users interact with patient and clinical data.
- New staff members
 whose details are not the
 hospital_staff tale, can
 create a new account and
 the necessary credentials
 in the hospital_staff table
 for future logins.

HOSPITAL ADMIN DASHBOARD



- Session is initialized upon login; username is used throughout the session (e.g., shown on dashboard).
- Displays KPIs like Total Patients, Total Doctors, Appointments Today.
- Shows upcoming appointments by joining appointments, patients, doctors.
- One-click navigation to key modules like Add
 Patient, Book
 Appointment, Billing, and
 Visit Logs.

Patient Registration Form

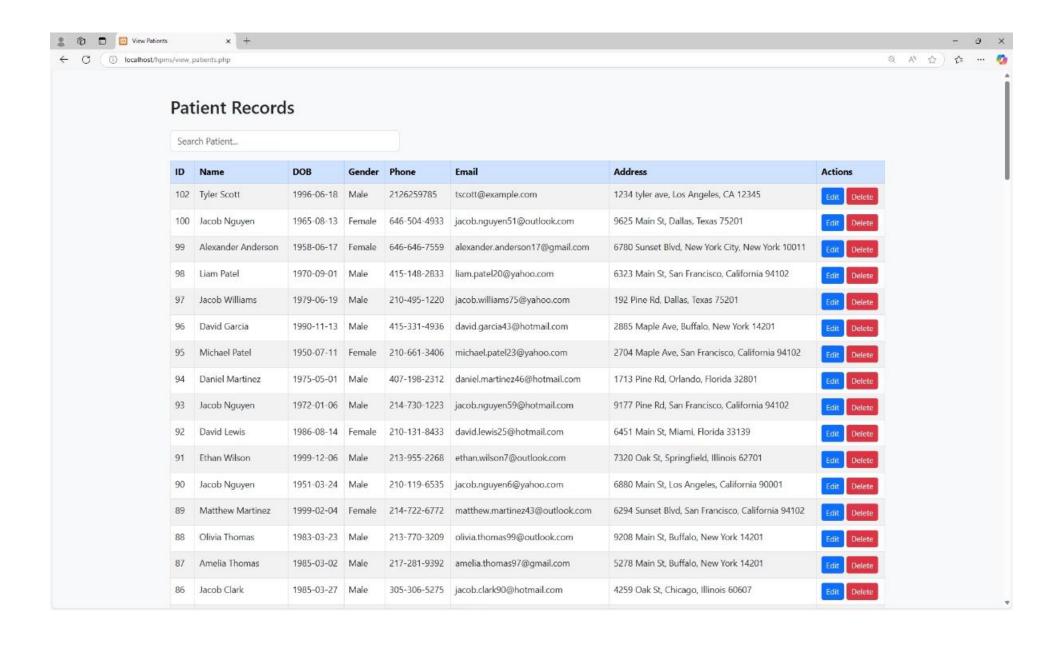


 Captures full demographic info into the patients table.

Required fields: name,
 DOB, gender, contact,
 and address.

 On submission, triggers INSERT query into patients.

Patient Search, View, EDIT, and Delete



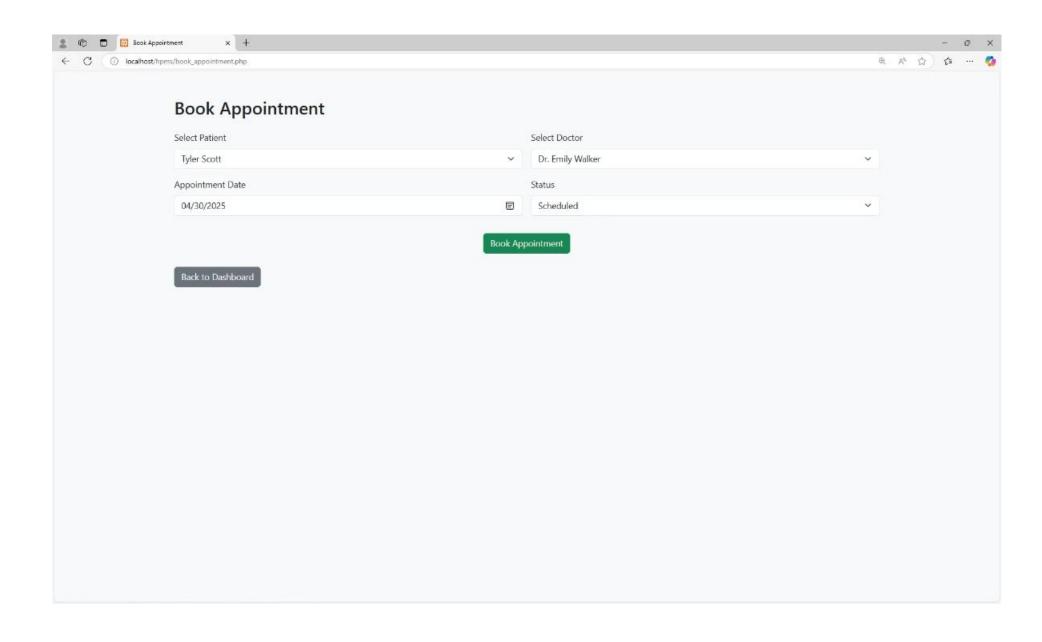
Lists all registered patients in the system.

 Connected to the patients table with SELECT and optional filtering.

Supports edit/delete options

Supports patient search

Appointment Scheduling Form

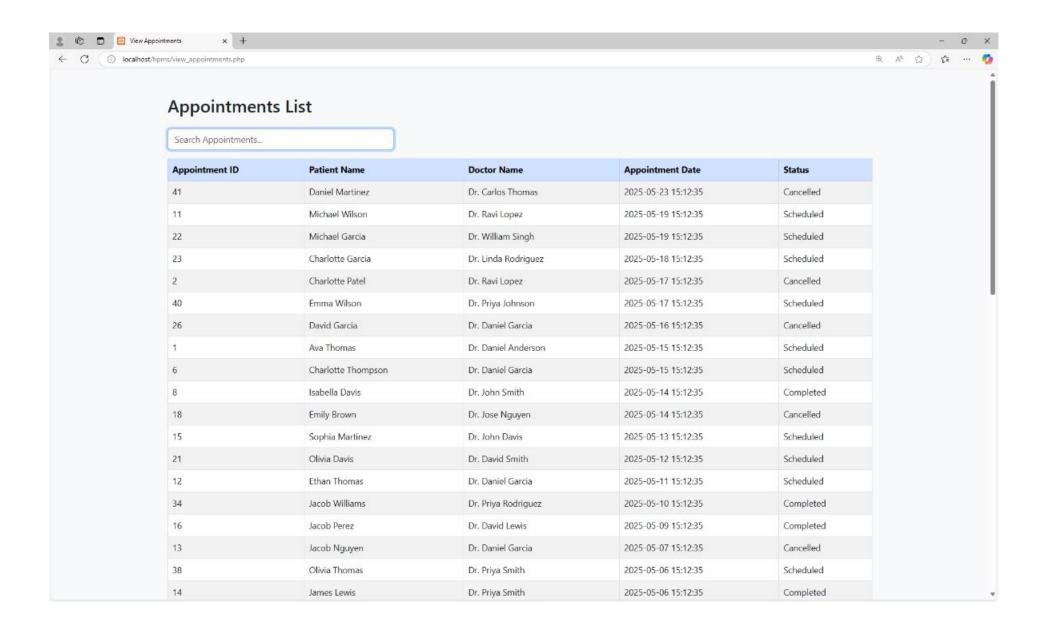


 Books future visits by inserting records into appointments.

 Select Patient and Doctor from dropdowns
 (populated from their respective tables).

Fields: date/time, status
 ("Scheduled" by default).

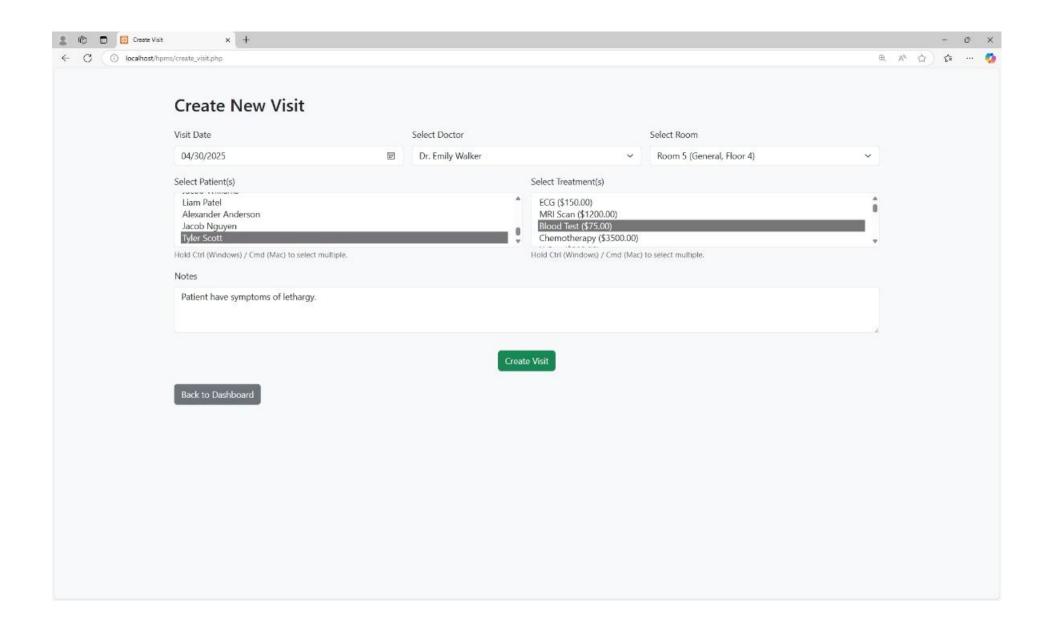
APPOINTMENT LIST & STATUS



 Displays all scheduled/completed/can celled appointments.

- Joins appointments, patients, and doctors to display names.
- Helps staff confirm bookings and view appointment history.

VISIT & TREATMENT LOGGING

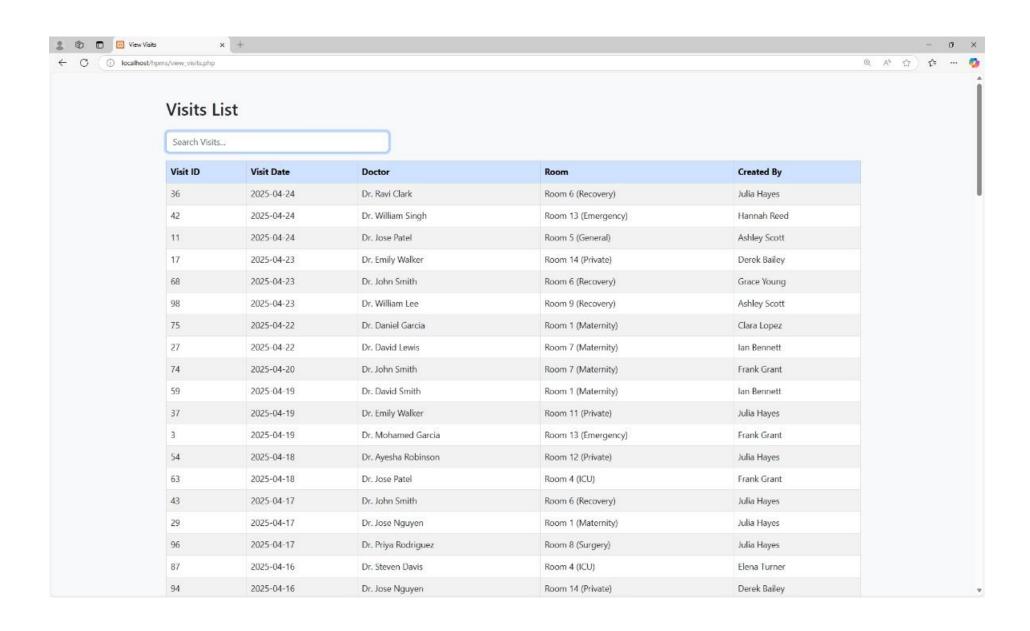


 Used during patient check-in to log a clinical visit.

 Captures doctor, room, date, patients involved, treatments administered.

Inserts into visits,
 visits_patients, and
 generates a billing record.

View Visits

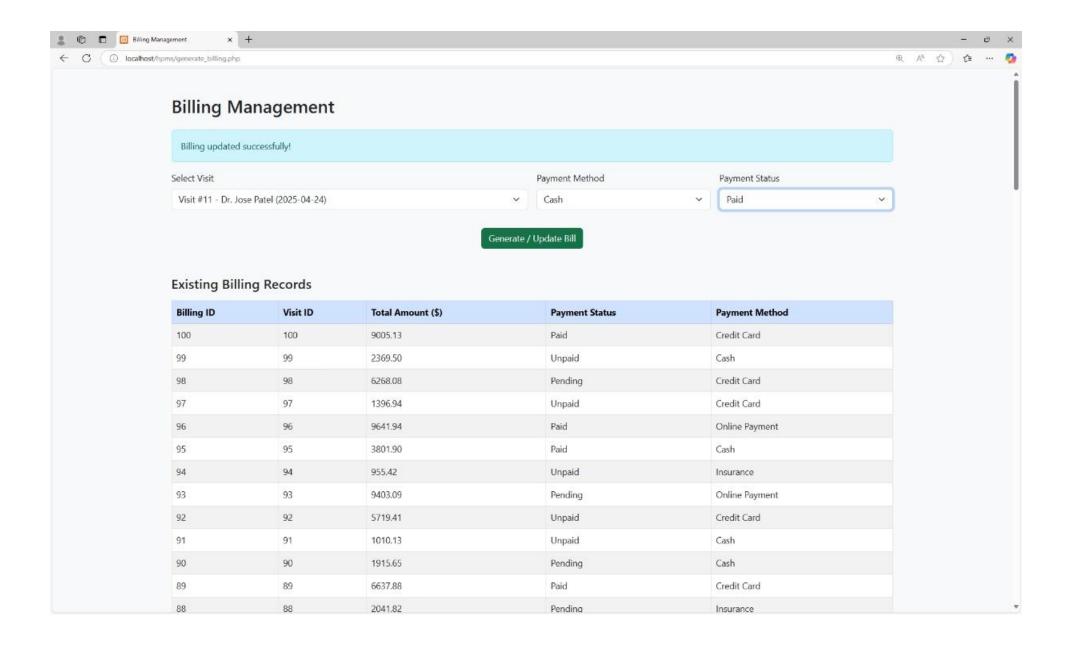


 Shows a table of all past visits with doctor, date, room, and creator.

 Real-time search feature helps find visits by doctor or date.

 Backend joins visits, doctors, rooms, and hospital_staff.

BILLING MANAGEMENT PANEL

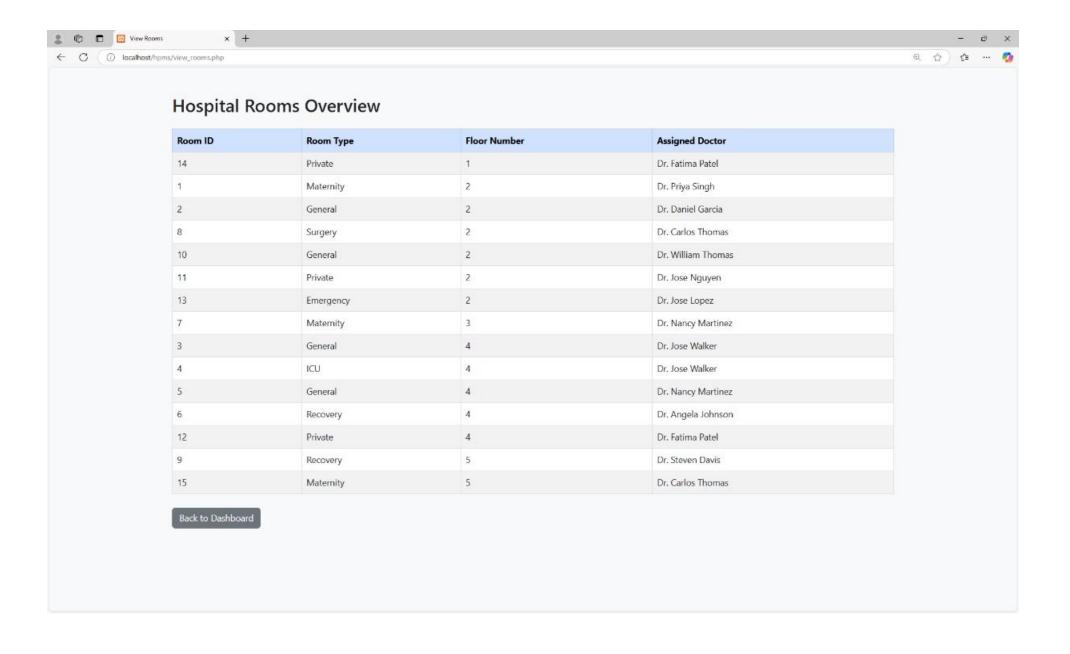


 Retrieves total cost for visit (based on treatments).

 Updates billing table: sets payment status, method (Cash/Card/Insurance).

 Displays current billing status with real-time updates.

ROOM MANAGEMENT

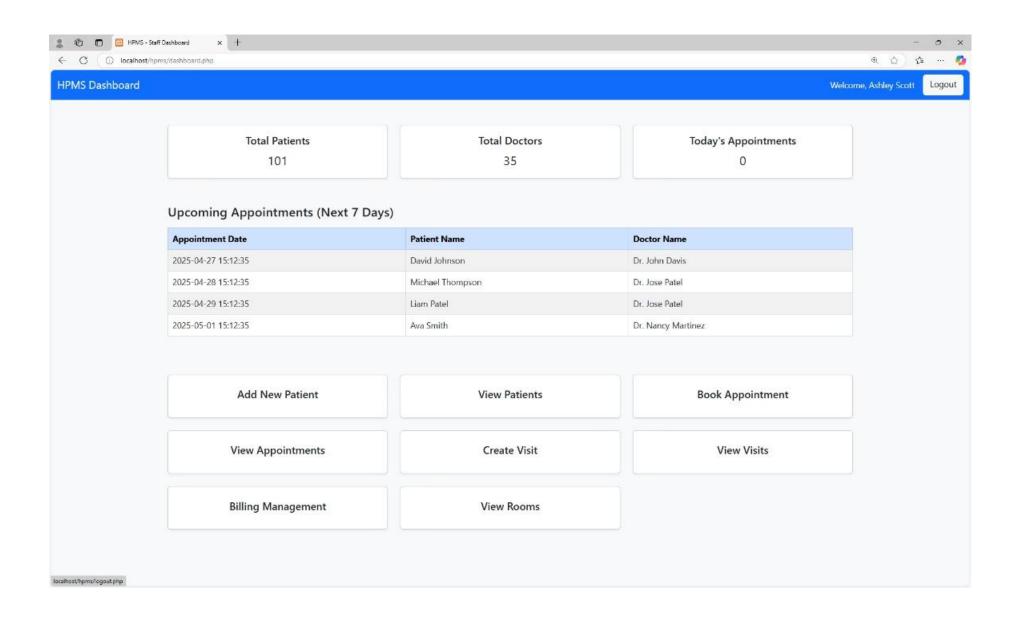


 Lists all hospital rooms with type and floor number.

Linked to rooms table.
 Shows optional assigned doctor.

Helps manage physical resources and occupancy.

SESSION LOGOUT



 Ends the current session and clears authentication.

Redirects user to login screen.

 Prevents unauthorized access on shared computers.

Thank you for listening to my presentation. I welcome any questions about the Hospital Patient Management System!