

# PROJECT 1 PRESENTATION

Link to the [Google Slides](#) (for authors)

Note: the hidden slides represent the presentation outline provided by instructor (“guidelines”)



# Project 1

## ITIS 6120

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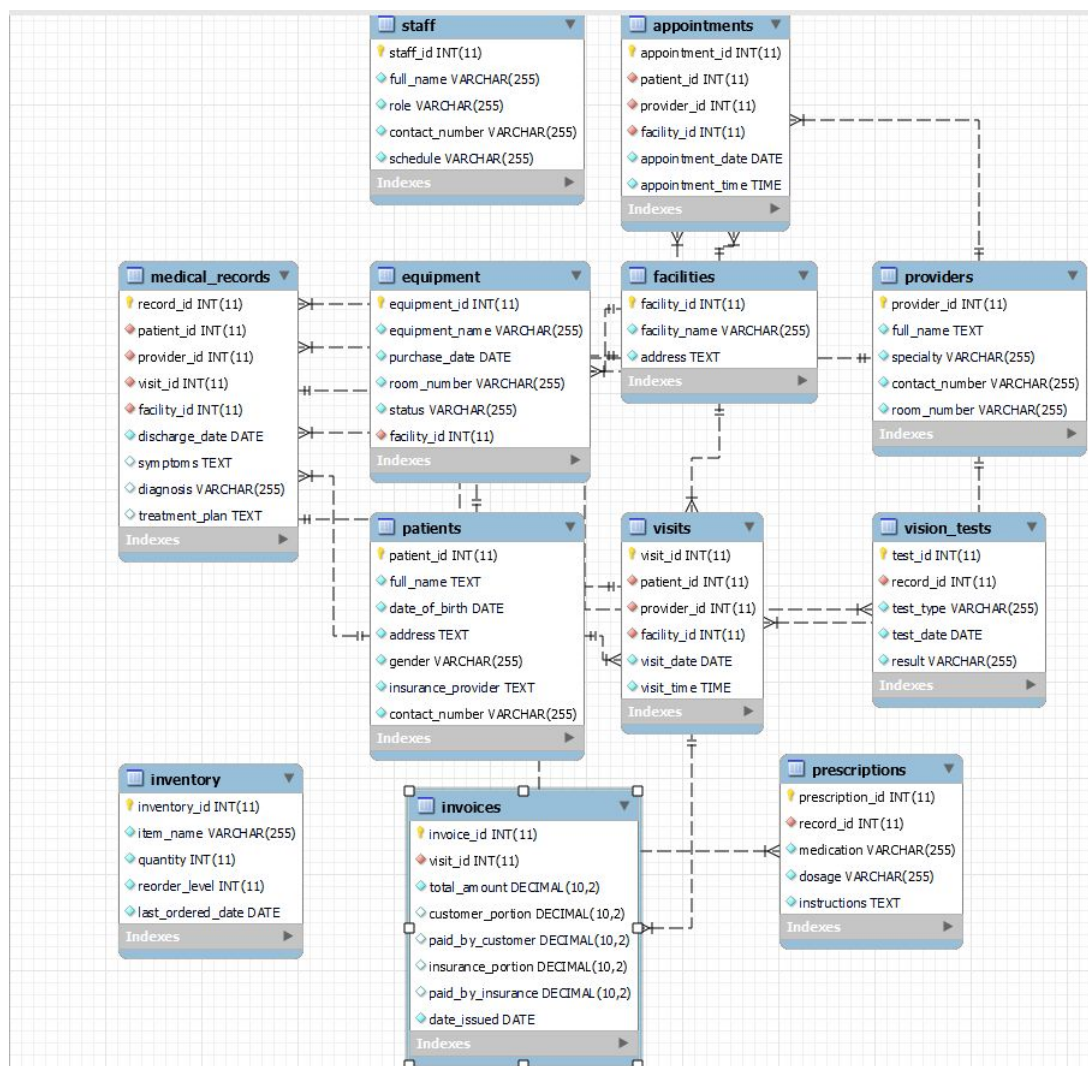
- What is your database about?  
Articulate the database

# Ophthalmology Database

Our database is designed to support the operations and administration of a hypothetical ophthalmology practice

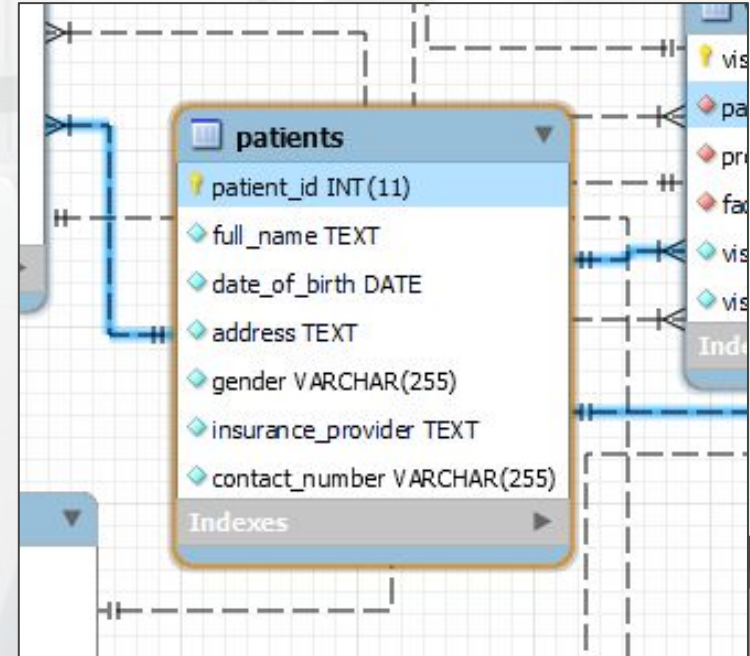


# Entity Relationship Diagrams



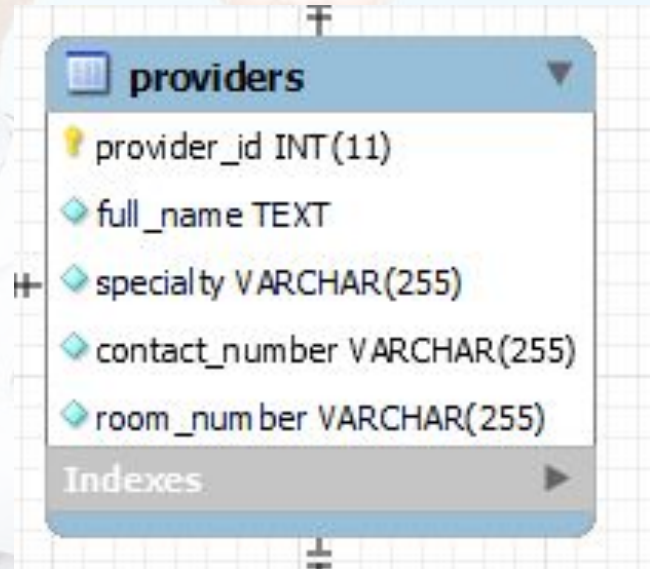
# Patients

Insert ER and UML diagram



# Providers

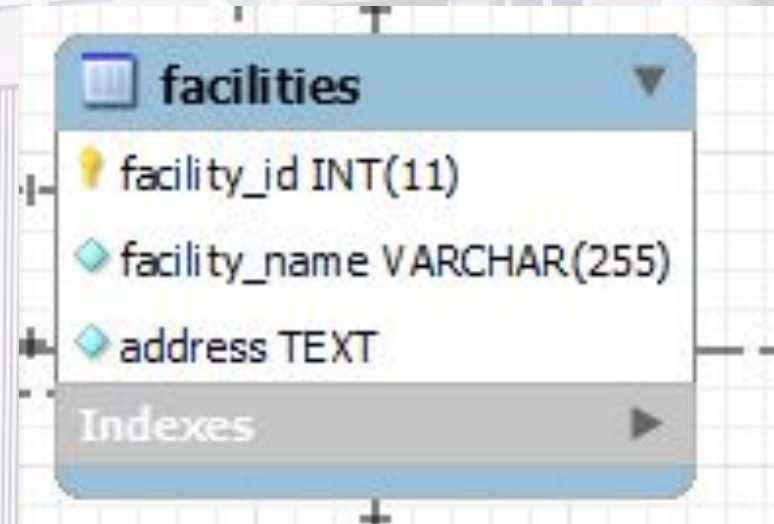
Insert ER and UML diagram





# Facilities

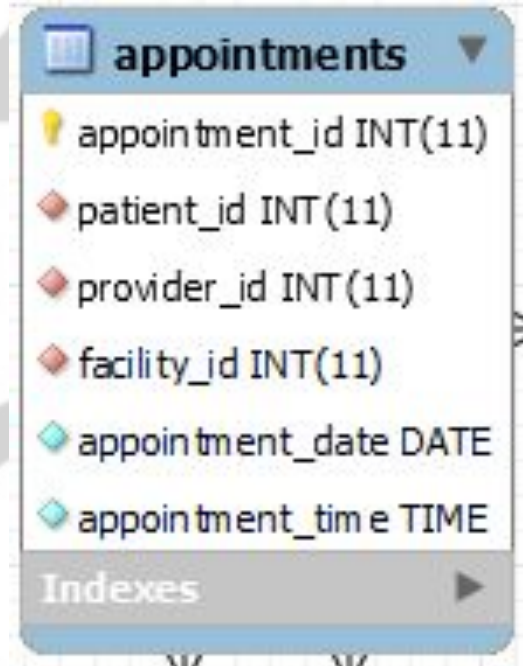
Insert ER and UML diagram





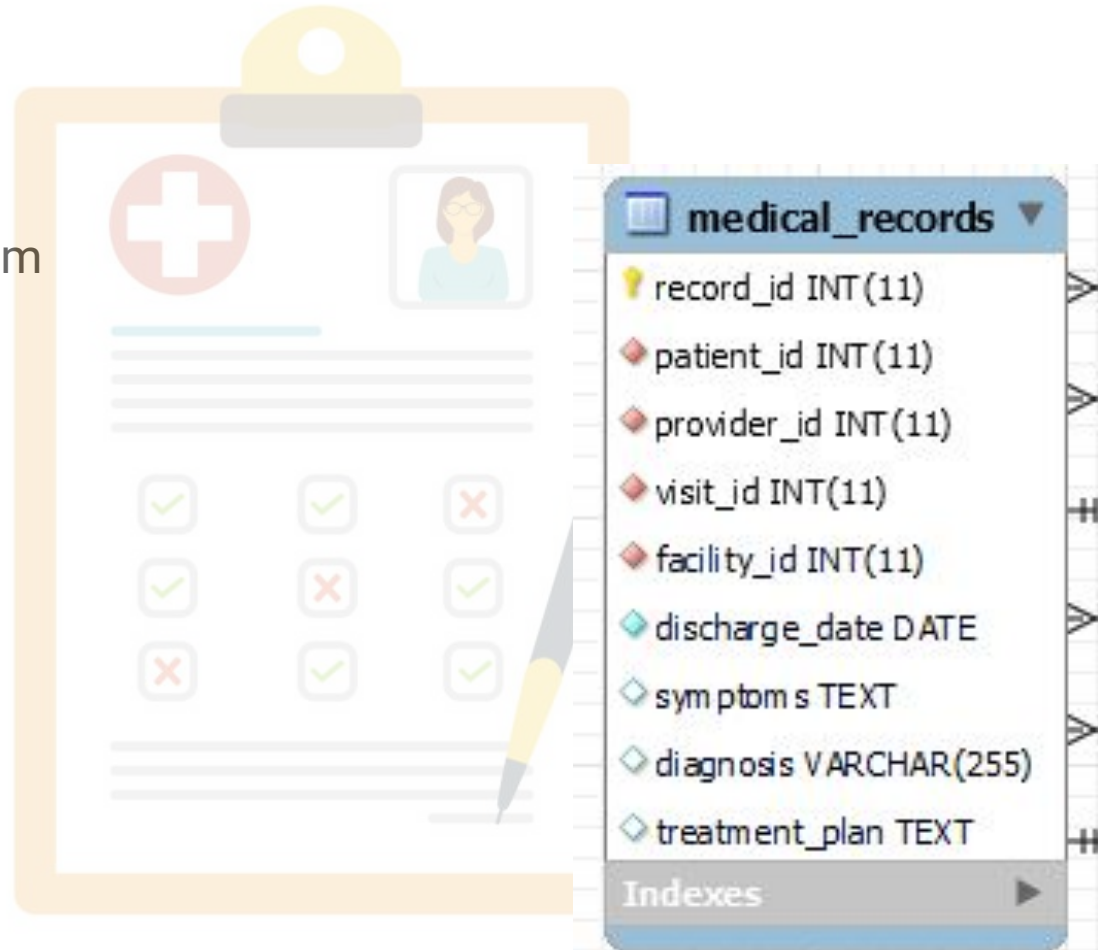
# Appointments

Insert ER and UML diagram



# Medical Records

Insert ER and UML diagram



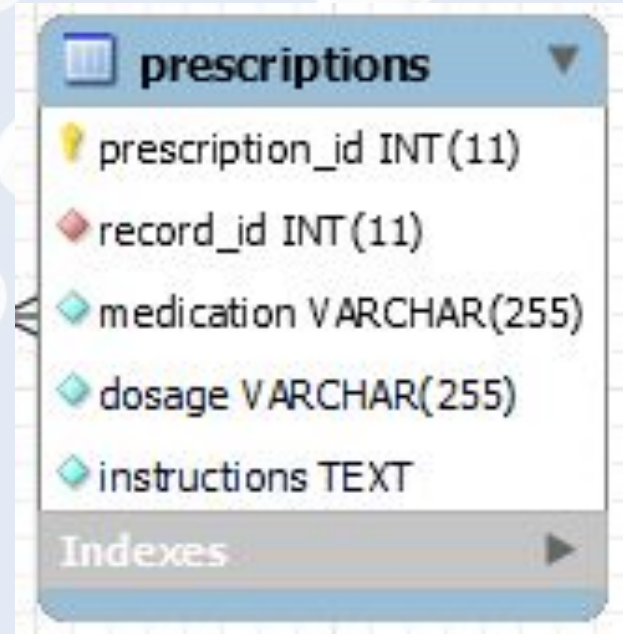
The image shows a medical record form on a clipboard and a database schema for a 'medical\_records' table. The form includes a red cross icon, a patient photo placeholder, a grid of checkboxes, and a pen icon. The database schema lists the following fields:

Field Name	Field Type
record_id	INT(11)
patient_id	INT(11)
provider_id	INT(11)
visit_id	INT(11)
facility_id	INT(11)
discharge_date	DATE
symptoms	TEXT
diagnosis	VARCHAR(255)
treatment_plan	TEXT

Below the fields is a section labeled 'Indexes' with a right-pointing arrow.

# Prescriptions

Insert ER and UML diagram



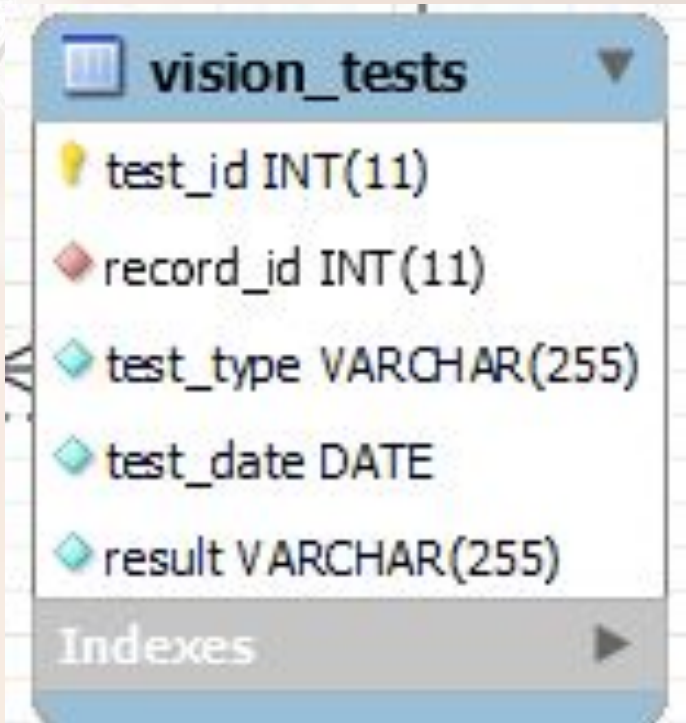
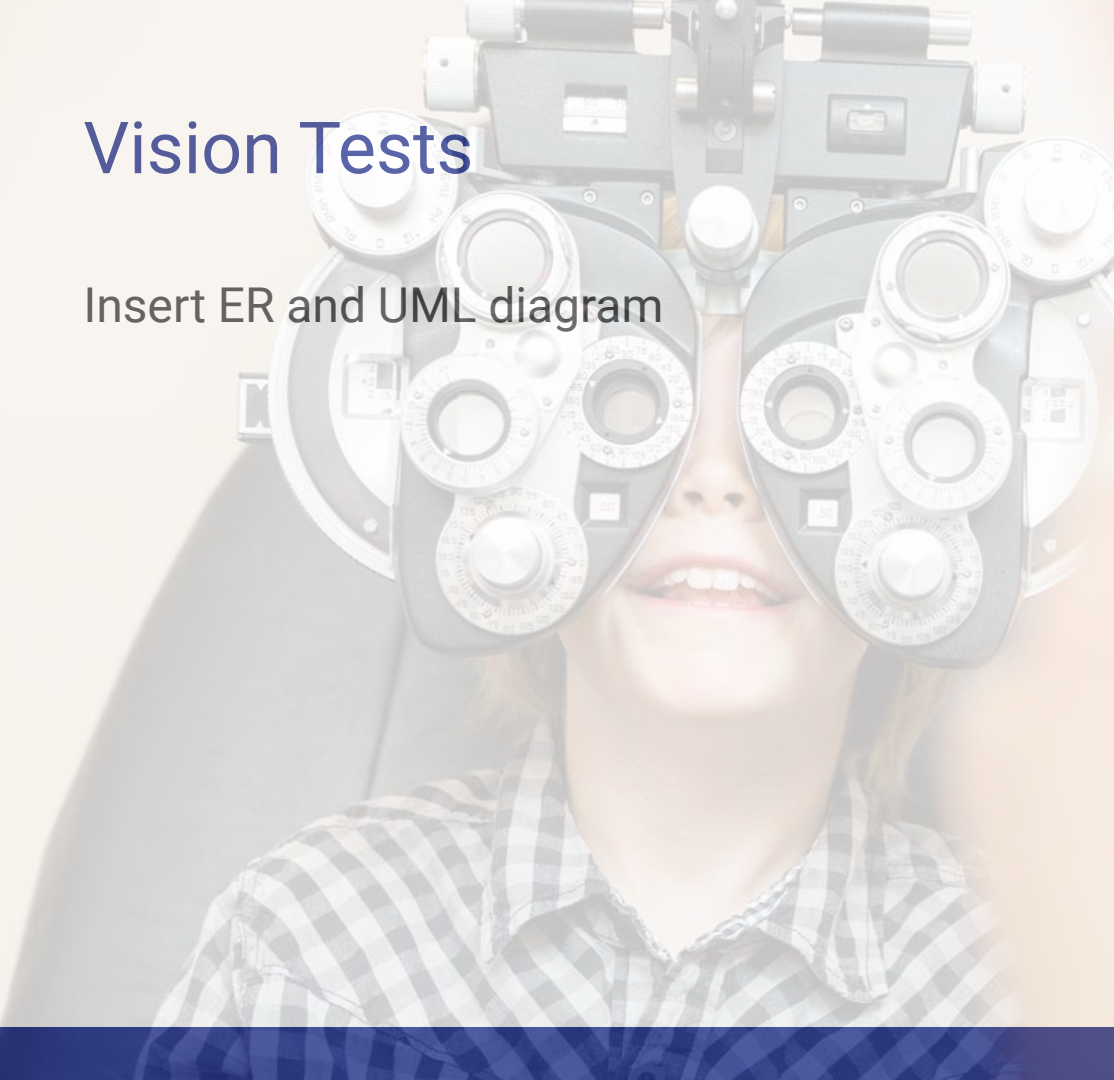
The image shows a database schema for a table named 'prescriptions'. The table has five columns: 'prescription\_id' (INT(11), primary key), 'record\_id' (INT(11), foreign key), 'medication' (VARCHAR(255)), 'dosage' (VARCHAR(255)), and 'instructions' (TEXT). There is an 'Indexes' section at the bottom with a right-pointing arrow.

prescriptions	
prescription_id	INT(11)
record_id	INT(11)
medication	VARCHAR(255)
dosage	VARCHAR(255)
instructions	TEXT

Indexes

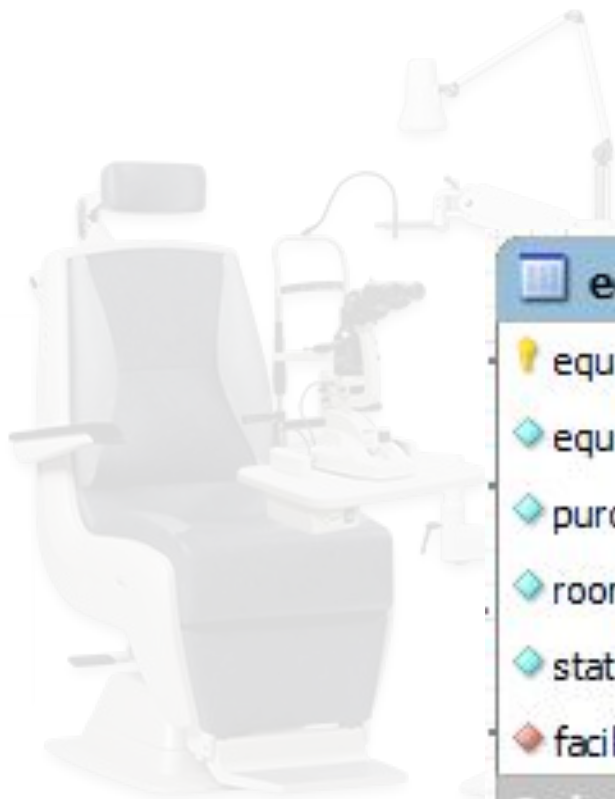
# Vision Tests

Insert ER and UML diagram



vision_tests	
test_id	INT(11)
record_id	INT(11)
test_type	VARCHAR(255)
test_date	DATE
result	VARCHAR(255)
Indexes	

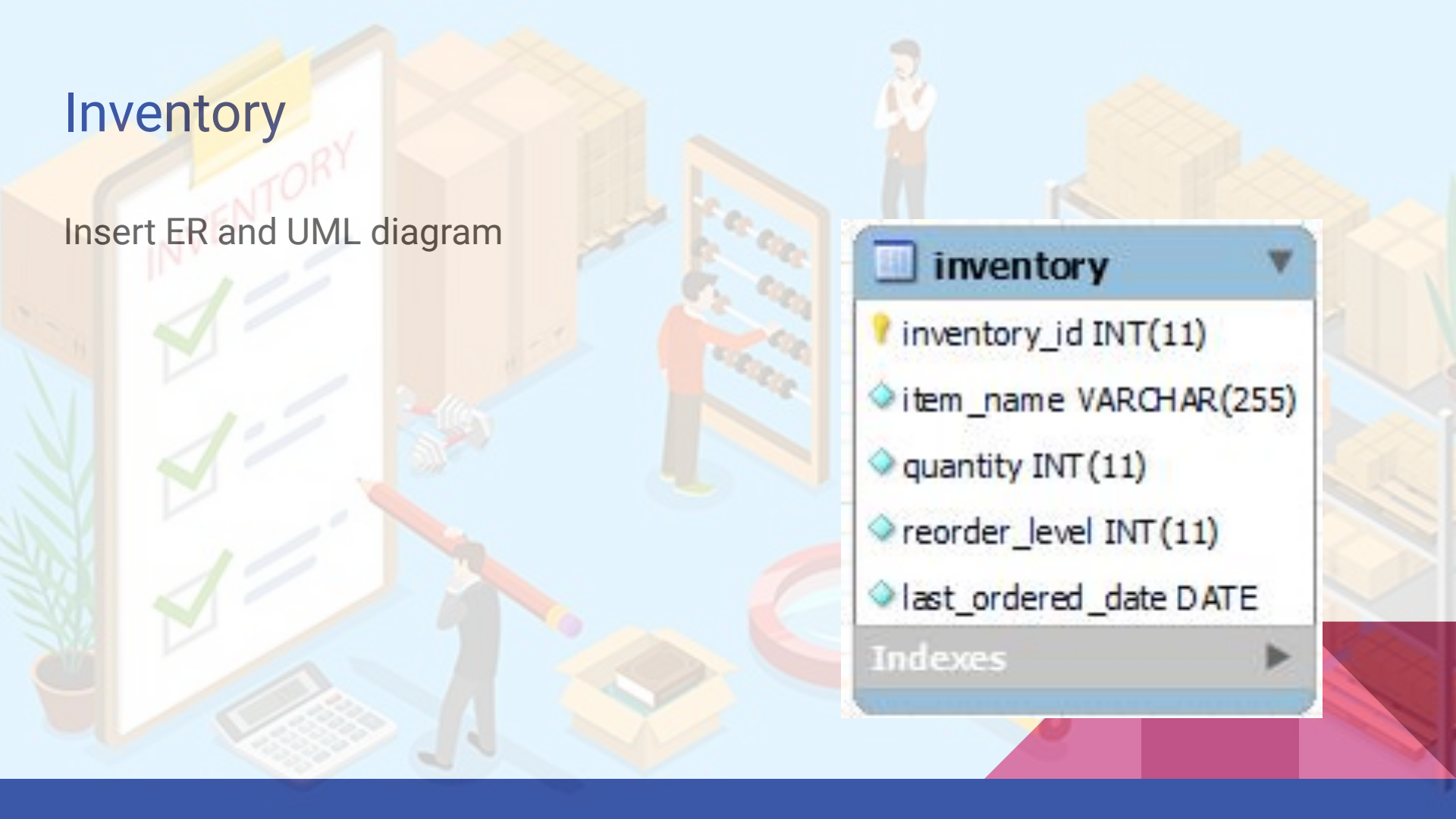
# Equipment



equipment	
equipment_id	INT(11)
equipment_name	VARCHAR(255)
purchase_date	DATE
room_number	VARCHAR(255)
status	VARCHAR(255)
facility_id	INT(11)
Indexes	

# Inventory

Insert ER and UML diagram

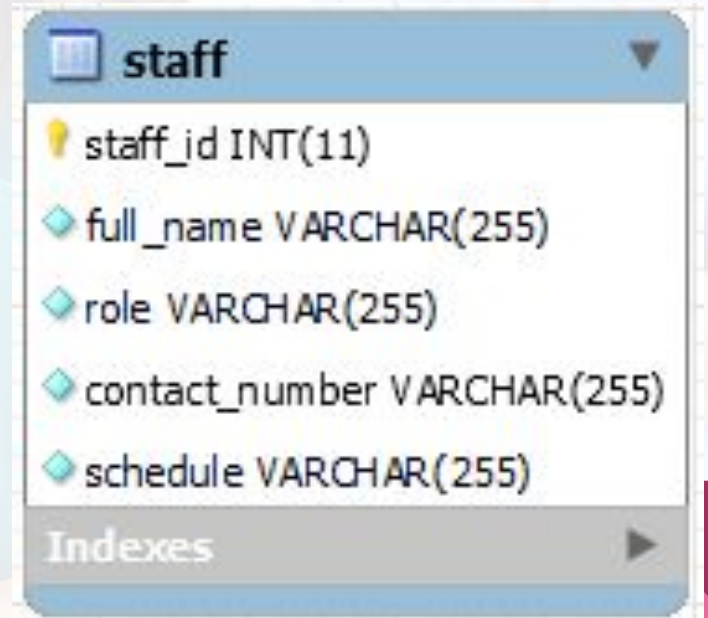
An isometric illustration of an inventory management scene. On the left, a large whiteboard with a yellow tab labeled 'INVENTORY' shows a checklist with three green checkmarks. A man in a suit stands next to it, holding a large red pencil. In the center, a man in an orange shirt uses a large abacus to count items. To the right, another man in a brown vest stands near stacks of cardboard boxes. In the foreground, there is a calculator and an open box containing books. The background features more stacks of boxes and a circular red and white striped object.

inventory	
💡	inventory_id INT(11)
◆	item_name VARCHAR(255)
◆	quantity INT(11)
◆	reorder_level INT(11)
◆	last_ordered_date DATE
Indexes ▶	



# Staff

Insert ER and UML diagram



A screenshot of a database management interface showing the definition of a table named 'staff'. The table has five columns: 'staff\_id' (INT(11)), 'full\_name' (VARCHAR(255)), 'role' (VARCHAR(255)), 'contact\_number' (VARCHAR(255)), and 'schedule' (VARCHAR(255)). The 'staff\_id' column is marked as the primary key with a yellow key icon. Each other column is marked with a blue diamond icon. Below the column list is a section labeled 'Indexes' with a right-pointing arrow.

Column	Data Type	Primary Key
staff_id	INT(11)	Yes
full_name	VARCHAR(255)	No
role	VARCHAR(255)	No
contact_number	VARCHAR(255)	No
schedule	VARCHAR(255)	No





Prove tables are in BCNF form

# All tables are in BCNF

Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF) requires that each table has a primary key (or a composite primary key in the case of linked tables), and all attributes are fully functionally dependent on their respective primary key.

There are no partial dependencies or transitive dependencies that would violate the rules of BCNF.

All tables are in BCNF.



- 
- What information can be obtained?

# Supporting queries

A sample of the many queries that would be needed to support operations.

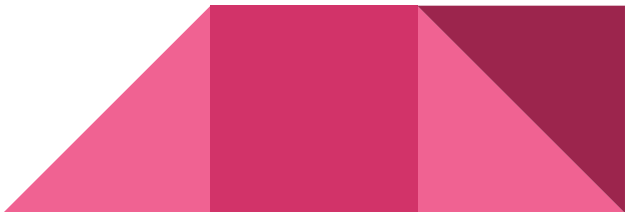
The data in these queries is fictitious.

# Supporting Query 1

Spec A: Should allow users to enter patient demographic information (including address and insurance)

```
INSERT INTO patients (full_name, date_of_birth, address, gender,  
insurance_provider, contact_number)
```

```
VALUES ('Alice Johnson', '1990-05-15', '123 Main St, Springfield', 'female',  
'HealthPlus Insurances', '555-0201');
```



## Supporting Query 2

Spec B: Should allow users to enter provider information (including specialty)

```
INSERT INTO providers (full_name, specialty, contact_number, room_number)  
VALUES ('Dr. Sarah Lee', 'Oncology', '555-0301', '201');
```



# Supporting Query 3 and 4

Spec C: Should allow users to enter visit information (including time and facility)

## 3. Appointments:

```
INSERT INTO appointments (patient_id, provider_id, facility_id, appointment_date,  
appointment_time)
```

```
VALUES (1, 1, 1, '2024-03-01', '09:00:00');
```

## 4. Visits and medical record information:

```
INSERT INTO medical_records (patient_id, provider_id, visit_id, facility_id, discharge_date,  
symptoms, diagnosis, treatment_plan)
```

```
VALUES (1, 3, 2, 1, '2024-03-02', 'Cough and fever', 'Common Cold', 'Rest');
```





## Note on Spec D:

Spec D: should allow users to enter clinical care information (including recording of signs and symptoms, discharge diagnosis and prescriptions, and orders and results of exams, tests, and procedures)

This spec is satisfied by Query 4.



## Supporting Query 5

SPEC E: Other pertinent information depending on scenarios, for example, clinics will need to manage appointments and exam rooms, emergency department will need to manage information about beds. All clinics will also need to manage supplies and billing.

SUPPORTING QUERY 5: Record a prescription

```
INSERT INTO prescriptions (record_id, medication, dosage, instructions)
```

```
VALUES (1, 'Tylenol', '500mg', 'Take with food once a day');
```



## Supporting Query 6

SUPPORTING QUERY 6: Record results of a vision test

```
INSERT INTO vision_tests (record_id, test_type, test_date, result)  
VALUES (1, 'Visual Acuity', '2024-03-02', '20/20');
```



# Supporting Query 7

SUPPORTING QUERY 7: Record an invoice

```
INSERT INTO invoices (visit_id, total_amount, customer_portion,  
paid_by_customer, insurance_portion, paid_by_insurance, date_issued)  
VALUES (1, 100.00, 50.00, 50.00, 50.00, 50.00, '2024-03-02');
```



# Supporting Query 8

SUPPORTING QUERY 8: Update quantity of inventory item

UPDATE inventory

SET quantity = 10

WHERE inventory\_id = 1;



## Supporting Query 9

SPEC F: Your database should support editing of existing records to correct data entry mistakes or legitimate changes of information (e.g. change of address or insurance).

SUPPORTING QUERY 9: Update patient demographic information

UPDATE patients

SET address = '456 Elm St, Springfield'

WHERE patient\_id = 2;



# Supporting Query 10

SPEC G: searching of patient records based on name, ID, and possibly other information such as visit dates.

SUPPORTING QUERY 10: Search for patients based on name

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
WHERE full_name = 'John Doe';
```





# Supporting Query 11

SUPPORTING QUERY 11: Search for patients based on ID

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
WHERE patient_id = 2;
```



# Supporting Query 12

SUPPORTING QUERY 12: search for records based on visit date:

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
JOIN medical_records ON patients.patient_id = medical_records.patient_id
```

```
JOIN visits ON medical_records.visit_id = visits.visit_id
```

```
WHERE visits.visit_date = '2024-03-25';
```



# Supporting Query 13

SPEC H: Your database should support reporting functions such as listing of all patients who satisfy certain selection criteria, such as those who have been given certain diagnosis, or who visited on certain days, or who have been seen by certain doctor, or combinations of these such as, the diagnoses of patients who visited the clinic twice within the shortest time interval.

SUPPORTING QUERY 13: List all patients who have been given a certain diagnosis

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
JOIN medical_records ON patients.patient_id = medical_records.patient_id
```

```
WHERE medical_records.diagnosis = 'Myopia';
```



# Supporting Query 14

SUPPORTING QUERY 14: List all patients who visited on certain days

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
JOIN medical_records ON patients.patient_id =  
medical_records.patient_id
```

```
JOIN visits on medical_records.visit_id = visits.visit_id
```

```
WHERE visits.visit_date = '2024-03-25';
```



# Supporting Query 15

SUPPORTING QUERY 15: List all patients who have been seen by a certain doctor

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM patients
```

```
JOIN medical_records ON patients.patient_id = medical_records.patient_id
```

```
JOIN providers ON medical_records.provider_id = providers.provider_id
```

```
WHERE providers.full_name = 'Dr. Iris Clearview';
```



# Supporting Query 16

SUPPORTING QUERY 16: List all patients who have visited the clinic twice within the shortest time interval

PLACEHOLDER



- Explain UML data model (can be incorporated with the explaining the database)

UML Models and ER Diagrams included previously



- Explain ER diagram (no need to spend too much time on this part)

Included in previous slides

Show database and test data in SQL  
(it's okay to not spend too much on  
this part)



### Information

**Columns:**

<b>record_id</b>	int(11)	AI PK
<b>patient_id</b>	int(11)	
<b>provider_id</b>	int(11)	
<b>visit_id</b>	int(11)	
<b>facility_id</b>	int(11)	
discharge_date	date	
symptoms	text	
diagnosis	varchar(255)	
treatment_plan	text	

```
1 • SELECT * FROM project 1.medical records;
```

[illegible]

# Supporting functionalities

Included in previous slides