

This is the master technical documentation for the **EMsync: Emergency Coordination Hub** project as of December 22, 2025 12:30 PM It details the architecture, logic, and implementation of all completed phases, with a specific focus on the ongoing development of Phase 3.

EMsync Master Project Documentation

1. Project Core Objective

The primary goal of EMsync is to develop an integrated platform that shifts emergency medical response from reactive to **predictive and proactive** by synchronizing ambulances and hospitals in real-time¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹.

2. Phase 1: Emergency Severity & Resource Prediction

- **Goal:** To utilize AI/ML models to predict patient severity and forecast critical ICU resource needs before arrival²²²²²²²².
 - **Dataset:** Processed **MIMIC-IV-ED** (~425,000 ED visits) and **MIMIC-IV-ICU** datasets³³³³³³³³³³³³³³³³.
 - **Model:** Successfully trained **7 distinct XGBoost models**⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴⁴.
 - **Performance:**
 - **Severity Prediction:** 71% Balanced Accuracy (Categories: Critical, Moderate, Low Urgency)⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵⁵.
 - **Resource Forecasting:** 65–77% Balanced Accuracy for needs like Ventilators, Vasopressors, Dialysis, Sedatives, and Opioids⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶⁶.
 - **Current State:** Integrated into a Streamlit-based simulation dashboard for real-time inference⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷⁷.
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3. Phase 2: Smart Ambulance Routing

- **Goal:** To implement routing that dynamically adapts to real-time traffic to minimize transit delays⁸⁸⁸⁸⁸⁸⁸⁸⁸.
- **Architecture:** Client-server model with a **Flask (Python) backend** and **React frontend**⁹⁹⁹⁹⁹⁹⁹⁹⁹.
- **Key Integration:** **OpenRouteService (ORS) API** for dynamic pathfinding based on live road data¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰¹⁰.
- **Functionality:** Smooth client-side animation for live tracking and secure API key management via environment variables¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹¹.

4. Phase 3: Inter-Hospital Transfer Coordination (Ongoing)

- **Goal:** To establish a secure system for real-time resource visibility, bed booking, and standardized digital handoffs¹²¹²¹²¹²¹²¹²¹²¹².

4.1. Implementation Strategy: Virtual Hospital Network

Since real-world hospital API access is not available for development, we have implemented a **Virtual Registry** logic. Each hospital is a database entry with dynamic resource counts (ICU beds, specialists)¹³.

4.2. Command & Environment Log

Bash

```
# Environment Creation
```

```
conda create --name virtual_network_emsync_env python=3.9
```

```
conda activate virtual_network_emsync_env
```

```
# Dependency Installation
```

```
pip install Flask-SQLAlchemy pycryptodome flask-socketio flask-cors
```

4.3. Database Logic (hosital_model.py)

Logic: A relational schema to track virtual hospital nodes and transfer session states.

Python

```
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
```

```
db = SQLAlchemy()
```

```
class Hospital(db.Model):
```

```
id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
name = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
lat = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)
lon = db.Column(db.Float, nullable=False)
total_icu_beds = db.Column(db.Integer, default=10)
available_icu_beds = db.Column(db.Integer, default=5)
has_ventilator = db.Column(db.Boolean, default=True)
has_specialist = db.Column(db.Boolean, default=True)
```

```
class TransferSession(db.Model):
```

```
id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
transfer_id_encrypted = db.Column(db.String(255), unique=True, nullable=False)
origin_hospital_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('hospital.id'))
destination_hospital_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey('hospital.id'))
status = db.Column(db.String(50), default='PENDING') # PENDING -> ACCEPTED -> EN_ROUTE
-> COMPLETED
sbar_json = db.Column(db.Text, nullable=True)
```

4.4. Security Logic (security.py)

Theory: AES-256 Symmetric Encryption protects Patient Identifiable Information (PII) during transfer¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴¹⁴.

Python

```
import base64
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Util.Padding import pad, unpad
from Crypto.Random import get_random_bytes

SECRET_KEY = b'EMsync_Secret_Key_2025_Phase_3!!'

def encrypt_patient_data(data_string):
    iv = get_random_bytes(16)
    cipher = AES.new(SECRET_KEY, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    ct_bytes = cipher.encrypt(pad(data_string.encode('utf-8'), AES.block_size))
    return base64.b64encode(iv + ct_bytes).decode('utf-8')

def decrypt_patient_data(encrypted_id):
    raw_data = base64.b64decode(encrypted_id)
    iv, ct = raw_data[:16], raw_data[16:]
    cipher = AES.new(SECRET_KEY, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    return unpad(cipher.decrypt(ct), AES.block_size).decode('utf-8')
```

4.5. Clinical Logic (sbar_logic.py)

Logic: Automatically maps data from Phase 1 (Severity) and Phase 2 (Vitals) into the **SBAR** (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation) medical standard¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵¹⁵.

Python

```
import json

def generate_sbar_report(patient_info, vitals, ml_prediction, resource_needs):
    sbar_report = {
        "S": {"urgency": ml_prediction, "complaint": patient_info.get("primary_complaint")},
        "B": {"age": patient_info.get("age"), "history": patient_info.get("history")},
        "A": {"vitals": vitals, "predicted_needs": resource_needs},
        "R": {"suggested_unit": "ICU" if ml_prediction == "Critical" else "Ward"}
```

```
}  
return json.dumps(sbar_report)
```

4.6. Backend API Logic (backend_api_app.py)

Logic: The central hub managing resource allocation and secure handshakes.

- **GET /api/hospitals:** Provides real-time visibility of the virtual network.
- **POST /api/request_transfer:** Atomically reserves a bed, encrypts patient PII, and generates an SBAR report.

Python

[Full verified code previously provided, including both GET and POST endpoints]

5. Project Status Summary

Milestone	Status
Phase 1: ML Models	Completed (71% Severity Acc) ¹⁶¹⁶¹⁶¹⁶
Phase 2: Routing	Completed (ORS API + React) ¹⁷¹⁷¹⁷¹⁷
Phase 3: Coordination	Ongoing (Backend Logic Verified) ¹⁸
Database Seeding	Completed (Aster, Lourdes, Rajagiri hospitals)
Encryption Engine	Completed (AES-256) ¹⁹¹⁹¹⁹¹⁹

Clinical Handoff

Completed (Automated SBAR) 20202020

End of Documentation. Ready to proceed with **Step 5: Real-Time Synchronization via WebSockets.**



