

SC2002: Object-Oriented Design & Programming

AY24/25 Semester 1 Group Assignment

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Declaration of Original Work for SC2002/CE2002/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed, and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honored the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

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1. Design Consideration

1.1. Design Approach

The HMS was designed with the purpose of automating hospital operations. Classes were modeled after real staff roles or entities, grouped into 3 main packages: *appointments*, *users*, and *medication* to manage appointments, perform user operations, and manage medication inventory respectively. An additional *utils* package provides utility operations such as reading from, writing to and managing data in files.

Tight cohesion was achieved by modeling the class in the packages after real entity such as Patient, Doctor, or Medication, with all but only the expected operations/attributes. All attributes and methods were implemented to achieve consistency and minimize complexity.

Loose coupling was achieved by injecting abstractions/interfaces such as *IMedication* between the interactions of higher- and lower-level modules to remove direct dependencies, so that changes in one class do not affect others depending on it.

1.2. Assumptions

- 1. Different types of users have different corresponding types of ID.
- 2. Appointment status by default is "available". After user makes an appointment, it's in "pending" state for approval from the doctor. It's then "confirmed" or "declined" based on doctor response. After a "confirmed" appointment has happened, it's "settled".

1.3. Applied Design Principles

1.3.1. Single Responsibility Principle

"A class should only have a single reason to change". This serves to minimize the ripple effect of changes to the system. For example, *Doctor* class in the system only have attributes and actions which are specific to the doctor role.

1.3.2. Open Closed Principle

"Classes should be designed to be closed for extension and open for extension". User class was implemented as an abstract class to handle common interactions e.g., log in. The *User* class is extended by subclasses *Staff* and *Patient*, allowing the addition of new functions tailoring to the needs of different types of users. For instance, *Staff* class additionally implements functions to get more specific information about the staff and *Patient* class additionally implements functions enabling patients to carry out certain actions.

1.3.3 Liskov Substitution Principle

"Subclass must do all the things superclass does. Subclass must not bring any trouble that superclass doesn't". In the system, Doctor, Pharmacist, Administrator are all subclasses that can safely substitute for Staff class. They override functions like the showMainPage function without introducing extra trouble to the superclass.

1.3.4 Interface Segregation Principle

"It is better to design many specific interfaces instead of one general interface". For printing or I/O tasks, intermediate "printer" classes are used per SRP. MedicationPrinter and InventoryPrinter are both interfaces

but serve different printing tasks, so they should be separate interfaces instead of one big *Printer* interface.

1.3.5 Dependency Injection Principle

"High-level modules must not depend on concrete low-level modules, but they should depend on abstraction". Medication-related methods of higher-level classes depend on the *IMedication* interface to perform instead of the concrete class. Changes to *Medication* class do not force dependent classes to change if the *IMedication* interface is still adhered to.

1.4. Additional Features

1.4.1 View Appointment History

The feature is added with the aim of providing a detailed log of user's past, declined and upcoming or present appointments. Users can refer to the history to track the information and status of appointments, to stay informed about upcoming commitments as well as to plan future ones, facilitating better time management, further enhancing the user experience and convenience.

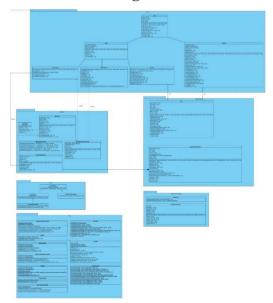
1.4.2 View Health Tips

With this feature, patients can access tailored health advice based on their medical condition. It promotes personalized care for individuals, offers convenience, saves effort in searching for health information and confirming its credibility, as well as encourages patients to actively care for their health.

1.4.3 Add Medical Certification

The feature lets doctors provide medical certificates for their patients if needed and patients can view their medical certifications, even the previous ones. Since medical certificates are managed digitally, there is a lower risk of losing important documents. Moreover, as digital documents are more shareable, the feature also improves the convenience and practicality of the system.

2. UML Class Diagram



Due to the size, please refer to the separate file for full details.

3. Test Cases & Results

3.1. Authentication (Video Link)

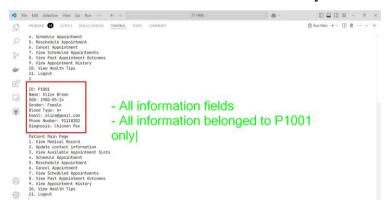
- Successful log in should show the correct option menu for the user.



- Unsuccessful log in should return to the log in screen.
- Successful log out should go back to the log in screen.

3.2. Patient (Video Link)

- 1. View Medical Record
- Patient views the information of themselves only.



2. Update Contact Information

- User can choose to update their email or phone number.
- User can choose to cancel their operation to go to the option menu.
- Successful update is reflected in the medical record.



3. View Available Appointment Slots

- "Available" appointment slots are displayed to the user.



- If no slot is available, nothing is returned.

4. Schedule Appointment

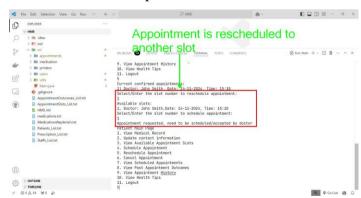
- User gets to see and choose to schedule one of the "available" appointment slots.



- Afterwards, the slot must not appear as an available appointment slot.

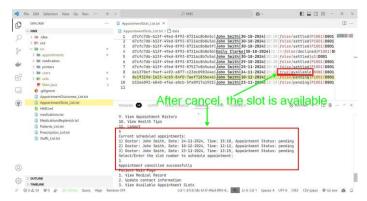
5. Reschedule Appointment

- User can see and choose to reschedule a "pending" appointment to another available slot.
- User can cancel the operation to return to the menu.



6. Cancel Appointment

- User can see and choose to cancel "pending/approved" appointment.
- User can cancel the operation to return to the menu.



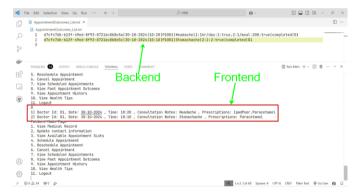
7. View Scheduled Appointments

- User can see the appointments in "pending" and "approved" state.



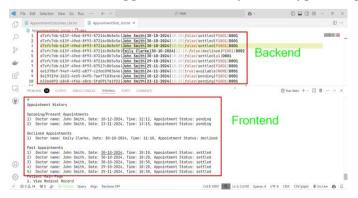
8. View Past Appointment Outcomes

- User can see the past appointment outcomes.



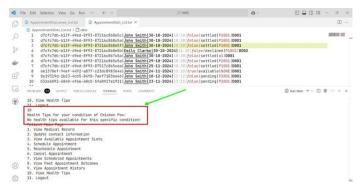
9. View Appointment History

- User can see the appointment history for all types of appointments (settled, pending, approved/decline).



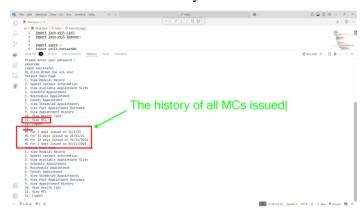
10. View Health Tips

- User can see health tips for the condition they are diagnosed with.



11. View MCs

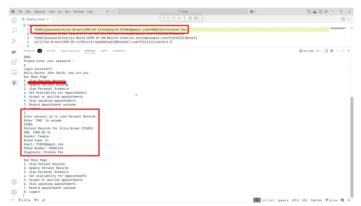
- User can see all the MCs they are issued with from all doctors.



3.3. Doctor (Video Link)

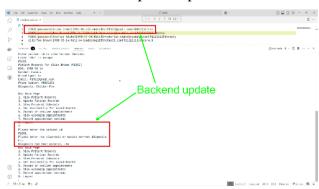
1. View Patient Records

- Doctor can view the information of patients under their care.



2. Update Patient Records

- User can choose to update a patient record.



- User can choose to cancel their operation to go to the option menu.
- Successful update is reflected in the medical record.

3. View Personal Schedule

- User can view all the appointment slots.



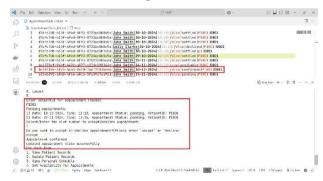
4. Set Availability for Appointments

- User can set new appointment slots, which will be "available" by default.



5. Accept or Decline Appointments

- User can see and choose to accept or decline a "pending" appointment.
- User can cancel the operation to return to the menu.



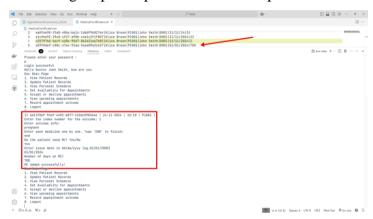
6. View Upcoming Appointments

- User can see the personal schedule of "pending" and "confirmed" appointments.



7. Record Appointment Outcome

- User can record the outcome for an appointment among the list that have happened.
- User can give prescription or MC to the patient.



- The outcome is recorded to the database. The prescription is visible to the pharmacist; the MC is visible to the patient.

3.4. Pharmacist (Video Link)

- 1. View Appointment Outcome Record
- Pharmacists can select the "View Medication in Outcome Record" option from the menu.
- The system displays a list of Appointment Outcome Records with pending medication dispensation.

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Doc Main Page

1. View Potient Records
2. Update Patient Records
3. View Personal Schedule
3. View Personal Schedule
4. Set Weizladity for Compositionets
6. View Upcoming appointments
7. Record appointment outcome
8. Logout
6. Generating a new appointment outcome with pending medication dispensation
1) b32c6092-6804-6766-30cb-5760917a1921 | 23-11-2024 | 13:15 | P1001 |
Enter the index number for the [outcome: 1
Enter outcome info:
1 Enter each medicine one by one. Type 'END' to finish:
Paracetamol
2/day after meal
Quantity to be given
10
Enter each medicine one by one. Type 'END' to finish:
end

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1. View Medication in Outcome Record
2. Update Prescription Status
3. Monitor Medication Inventory
4. Subalt Replenish Request
99. Logout
1 b12c6092-6804-4766-30cb-7140921/a1921 P1001 Pending medications
Meds:
Pending-10-Faracetamol-2/day after meal
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2. Update Prescription Status

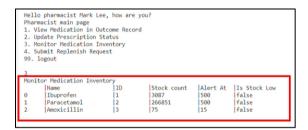
- Pharmacists can select the "Update Prescription Status" option from the menu.

- The system displays a list of Appointment Outcome Records with pending medication dispensation.
- Pharmacists can select the index of an appointment from the list to dispense the medications.
- The prescription status is updated from "Pending medication" to "Completed".
- Demonstration video link.



3. View Medication Inventory

- Pharmacists can select the "Monitor Medication Inventory" option from the menu.
- The system displays a list of medication, including stock levels and low-level alert.
- Demonstration video link.



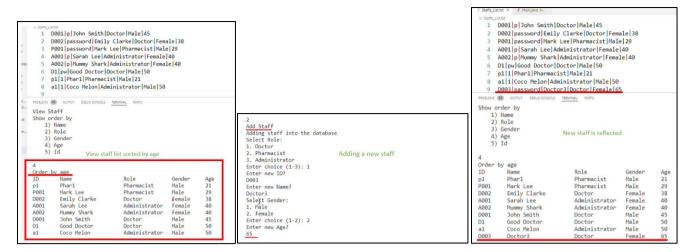
4. Submit Replenishment Request

- Pharmacists can select the "Submit Replenish Request" option from the menu.
- The system displays a list of medication.
- Pharmacists can select the index of a medication from the list to request replenishment.
- Request is subject to the administrator's approval.

3.5. Administrator (Video Link)

- 1. View and Manage Hospital Staff
- Administrator can select the "View/ Add/ Update/ Remove Staff" options from the menu.
- "View Staff" displays a list of staff members sorted by Name, Role, Gender, Age, or ID.
- For "Add Staff", the system prompts the administrator to input the role, ID, name, gender, and age of the new staff member.
- "Update Staff" allows the administrator to update a staff member's information, such as their password or name.

- "Remove Staff" deletes the staff account from the Hospital Management System.



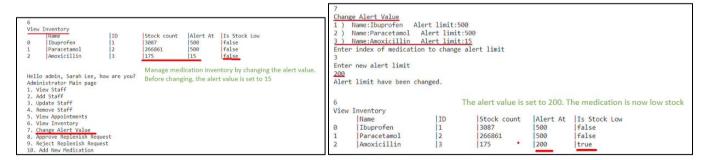
2. View Appointments Details

- Administrators can select the "View Appointment" option from the menu.
- A list of appointment history is displayed, including available, booked, and past appointment slot



3. View and Manage Medication Inventory

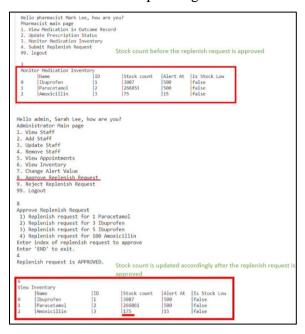
- Administrators can "View Inventory" and manage inventory by selecting "Change Alert Value" or "Add Medications" options from the menu.
- For "Change Alert Value," the alert value can be adjusted so that low-stock medication triggers a notification.
- For "Add Medications", any new medications can be added.



4. Approve Replenishment Requests

- Administrators can select the "Approve Replenish Request" or "Reject Replenish Request" options from the menu.
- The system displays a list of replenish requests submitted by the pharmacist.

- Administrator can select the index of a replenishment request from the list to approve, and the stock level of the corresponding medication will be updated



4. Reflection

The assignment has given us the chance to apply the design principles, which further enhance our understanding of the principles and their importance in designing good systems. At first, it was difficult to figure out the number and the types of entities needed for the system. However, after referring to the principles, we were able to design a system that can offer more automation in hospital operations. Additionally, as the system was run and tested, we discovered some minor inconveniences that can be improved for better user experience. Thus, we further implemented small changes to the system, for example, providing clearer appointments status labels or letting users choose appointment slots by indexing. This made us recognize that it is important to carefully take the users into consideration when designing programs as well as systems, and that with just small manipulations, we can make the system much more user-friendly. Besides improving user experience, we also realize the need for practicality in the system, which explains why we have chosen to implement several useful but simple enough features mentioned above.

Link to project

Link: https://github.com/Caven-Chew/HMS/