Challenges in the translation L1-L2

Group 7

1. Addressing resource constraints such as limited diagnostic tests or treatments.

2. Implementation of visual and information aids to help users compare common findings in physical exploration, enhancing the app's usability by providing clear, visual representations of symptoms and conditions.

3. Addition of diagnostic test confirmation availability prior to LGV empiric treatment, ensuring that users have access to confirmatory tests before beginning treatment.

4. Implementation of a patient selection process before the first consultation, as the app is only applicable for first-time patients. This process ensures to target the appropriate patient population.

5. Selection of STIs for the genital ulcer diagnosis app, focusing on the five most common STIs causing genital ulcers: herpes, syphilis, chlamydia, chancroid, and granuloma inguinale.

6. Determining the context and user for the app, ensuring it is designed for doctors who can prescribe treatment, as only doctors can prescribe treatment in Switzerland.

7. Consideration of testing method availability and the prevalence of STIs to create logical decision-making processes and an intuitive app interface.

8. Integration of the app into a realistic medical process, including modeling a typical first patient visit and incorporating follow-up recomendations to evaluate treatment success.