**A Web-based Application to Coordinate Operations in a Clinic**

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# Declaration and Approval

We declare that this work has not been previously submitted and approved for the award of a degree by this or any other University. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the research proposal contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the research proposal itself.

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**Abstract**

This study proposes the design and development of a web-based application to coordinate operations in Kenyan outpatient clinics. By coordinating clinical workflow and integrating real-time doctor availability tracking, dynamic priority tagging for vulnerable and emergency cases and automated buffer slot insertion, the system aims to reduce overlapping appointments and long waiting times that currently plague level 2-5 facilities. The project follows an Object-oriented Analysis and Design paradigm implemented through an incremental development model resulting in a prototype featuring patient profile management, SMS based reminders and notifications and an administrative dashboard. The application’s backend and frontend integrate with an SMS gateway to ensure timely patient communication and seamless clinician schedule updates.

Evaluation assesses the system’s impact on average waiting times, appointments adherence and staff utilization through simulated clinic data sets. By addressing unpredictable practitioner availability, schedule disruptions caused by emergencies and the absence of automated triage and buffering in existing e-health platforms, this project aims to deliver a unified interface that enhances operational efficiency, improves patient satisfaction especially for the elderly and chronically ill and provides policymakers with actionable service-delivery metrics. The expected outcome is a solution that can be adapted across Kenya’s public health network to improve outpatient throughput, reduce financial and emotional burdens on patient and reduce staff workload.

Key Words: Web-based application, Outpatient clinics, Clinical workflow, Real-time doctor availability tracking, Dynamic priority tagging, Overlapping appointments, long waiting times, Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD), Prototype, Patient profile management, administrative dashboard, SMS gateway, Staff utilization, Simulated clinic data, Practitioner, Emergency disruptions, Automated triage, Operational efficient, Patient satisfaction, Policymakers.

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**List of Abbreviations**

CIHEB – Clinton Health Access Initiative

CSS – Cascading Style Sheets

EQMS – Electronic Queue-Management System

ERD – Entity-Relationship Diagram

FCFS – First-Come, First-Serve

IOM – Institute of Medicine

MoH – Ministry of Health (Republic of Kenya)

OOAD – Object-Oriented Analysis and Design

QMS – Queue-Management System

UAT – User Acceptance Testing

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Background Information

Kenya’s health system is organized into six levels, from community health services (level 1) up to national referral hospitals (level 6), with most outpatient care delivered at dispensaries, clinics, health centres (levels 2–3), and sub-county or county hospitals (levels 4–5) (Republic of Kenya MoH, 2014). Despite this structured framework, clinics routinely struggle with inefficient scheduling, unpredictable practitioner availability, and long waiting times. The combination of these factors means planned appointments overlap and delays compound as the day progresses (Njoroge et al., 2021). Without an efficient system to manage overlaps and communicate changes, clinics find it difficult to maintain an orderly patient flow. By focusing on coordinating operations within outpatient clinics, this study addresses a core operational challenge in Kenya’s public health sector.

There are several factors that contribute to this situation, with the first one being unpredictable doctor availability. A doctor may fail to attend an appointment due to unforeseen circumstances or a doctor’s strike, leaving patients stranded and forced to return without any assistance (AP News, 2024). A study at the University of Nairobi staff clinic found that the average outpatient waiting time was around 55 minutes; 52% of respondents cited “improving staff availability” as the key way to reduce waiting time (Wafula & Ayah, 2021). Second, the digital systems lack the flexibility to prioritize patients such as the chronically ill and the elderly or manage overlaps through built-in buffers (Wanyee et al., 2019). Third, emergency cases disrupt the schedule of the day, forcing other appointments to start late. In Kenya, Emergency Departments often receive patients with life-threatening conditions. However, most Kenyan EDs operate without a standardized triage protocol, leading to inconsistent assessment and prioritization of patients (Wachira & Martin, 2011). Without a proper triage system, critically ill patients may be left waiting in the queue, increasing their risk of mortality.

These scheduling inefficiencies don’t exist in isolation — they have ripple effects across the entire healthcare ecosystem. Vulnerable patients such as the elderly and children are most at risk. In Homa Bay and Kisumu Counties, antenatal clinics reported missed appointment rates of 42% and 35% in 2019; of those, 78% in Homa Bay and 70% in Kisumu cited long waiting times as the primary reason for defaulting on scheduled appointments (Opon et al., 2020). Families must deal with the extra financial and emotional burdens as they travel to and from clinics. According to the Kenya Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey (2018), individuals incurred an average of Ksh 1,200 per outpatient visit, a significant expense for many low-income households (Ministry of Health, Kenya, 2019). Caregivers of children with tuberculosis in Kenya faced average household costs of USD 120 for non-medical needs, with half reporting catastrophic expenditures just to access free services (Barasa et al., 2017). Healthcare workers also face higher workloads as they attempt to manage overcrowded waiting rooms and make on-the-spot triage decisions. In Western Kenya, 61% of maternal care providers identified high workload as their top stressor (Namusonge et al., 2022). Failure to solve these problems leads to a chain of other issues that affect the entire health system. Patients who miss their scheduled appointments risk delayed detection of complications and interrupted treatment plans. Families end up spending more on travel and missing work just to keep appointments, pushing them further into poverty, and healthcare workers under constant stress face a higher risk of mistakes and fatigue.

Previous efforts such as the 2011–2017 Kenya National eHealth Strategy and the 2016–2030 National eHealth Policy have laid a foundation for electronic health records and mobile health platforms (Republic of Kenya MoH, 2011; Republic of Kenya MoH, 2016). Researchers in Western Kenya found that, while many level 3 and level 4 facilities now have basic e-health services in place, these systems rarely go beyond electronic record-keeping or simple apportionment calendars; they do not dynamically tag high-risk groups such as the elderly, perform real-time triage, or absorb schedule disruptions with buffer slots (Ondulo, 2020). Studies of electronic queue-management systems (EQMS) at Premier Hospital in Mombasa demonstrated modest improvements in patient satisfaction and reduced average wait times by 15%, but the systems did not integrate clinician availability or emergency prioritization, limiting their impact during sudden patient surges (Kuria, 2021). Despite these advances, no current platform in Kenya offers a unified, web-based interface that ensures predictable doctor availability, allows real-time tagging and re-prioritization of patients by emergency status, and manages dynamic queue buffers for inevitable delays. This project proposes a focused webbased application to coordinate operations in a clinic.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

In many Kenyan clinics, the patient appointment process typically follows a first-come, firstserve (FCFS) model. Patients arrive at the facility, get assigned an available time slot and are scheduled accordingly. This approach lacks the flexibility to account for varying patient needs and doctor availability. As a result, it often leads to inefficiencies such as overlapping appointments, extended waiting times and underutilization of medical staff. The absence of automated queueing based on the nature of consultation and doctor availability further complicates scheduling and service delivery (CIHEB, 2023).

A study conducted at the University of Nairobi Staff Clinic in late 2021 found that prolonged waiting times negatively affected patient behaviour. Patients often missed or arrived late for appointments, delayed starting treatment and struggled to follow care plans. The findings highlight that long wait times can significantly impact treatment adherence and the overall quality of healthcare delivery (Wafula & Ayah,2021).

A third delay analysis in Kenyan secondary-level public hospitals demonstrated that suboptimal patient flow management, inadequate continuity of care resources and scheduling inefficiencies directly contributed to delays starting essential treatments, compounding risks for time sensitive conditions (Onyango et al., 2024). If left unchecked, these pending appointments increase the burden on the administration and elevate patient mortality rates, especially among the elderly or chronically ill who miss critical treatment windows.

To address these challenges, we are developing a web-based application that is designed using an Object-Oriented Analysis and Design paradigm. It employs a three-tier architecture and a MySQL data layer for storage. This system integrates real-time doctor availability tracking, dynamic queue buffering, and patient priority tagging for the elderly, chronically ill and emergencies. Automated SMS reminders and notifications reduce missed appointments, while built-in buffers absorb overruns and prevent cascading delays. A centralized dashboard gives administrators end-to-end visibility of schedules and queue status, enabling proactive adjustments and smoother patient flow throughout the clinic.

## 1.3 Aim/ Specific Objectives

To develop a web-based application to coordinate operations in a clinic that optimizes patient scheduling, enhances queue management and improves service delivery in outpatient healthcare settings.

### 1.3.1 Specific Objectives

1. To assess factors influencing operational efficiency in outpatient clinic settings.
2. To review existing systems that coordinate operations in a clinic setup.
3. To design a web-based application that supports real-time doctor availability tracking, patient priority tagging and dynamic queue buffering.
4. To test the developed system in a simulated clinic setup.

### 1.3.2 Research Questions

1. What are the factors influencing operation coordination in outpatient clinic setups?
2. How effectively do existing systems coordinate operations in a clinic setup? iii. How can digital solutions be used to prioritize patients based on urgency and vulnerability? iv. How effective is a web-based application in coordinating operations in a simulated clinic setup?

## 1.4 Justification

This project addresses a key challenge in Kenya clinic: long delays caused by inflexed appointment system. It benefits patients by cutting waiting times, especially for the elderly and emergency cases, clinics and doctors by enabling smoother daily operations, fewer missed appointments and better use of their time and heath regulators for policymakers by providing accurate data on booking trends to inform staffing levels and infrastructure planning.

**1.5 Scope**

The system focuses on outpatient clinics managed by practitioners who have their own clinics. It provides modules for patient profile management, automated appointments booking with dynamic queue prioritization (including urgency tagging for elderly, chronically ill and emergency cases), SMS confirmation and update notifications, a real-time administrative dashboard displaying upcoming appointments and doctors’ availability. All driven by simulated yet realistic datasets reflecting typical Kenyan clinic decision support features (e-prescription), billing or insurance processing, or integration with national health information systems.

## 1.6 Limitations

Anticipated challenges include user resistance to adopt a new digital workflow and limited access to real-time data from hospitals for testing.

## 1.7 Delimitation

To address these limitations, the application is user friendly with an intuitive administrative dashboard and the project uses simulated datasets that reflect typical hospital appointment flows, patient categories and doctor availability scenarios.

# Chapter 2: Literature Review

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature on outpatient scheduling and queue management in clinics. It begins by describing the current appointment processes and contextual factors, then examines the key challenges that affect efficient patient flow. Next, three representative systems are reviewed to understand their designs, strengths, and limitations. From the review of the existing systems, we identify the gaps present in current approaches. Finally, we look at the technologies commonly used in related solutions and present a conceptual framework that situates the proposed web-based scheduling and priority-management system within the broader health‐care context.

## 2.2 Description of the Current Process of Coordinating Operations in a Clinic setup

### 2.2.1 Appointment Assignment Process

In most Kenyan clinics, the patient appointment process typically follows a first-come, first serve (FCFS) model where clerks allocate 25-minute slots without buffers for delays or emergencies. Clinicians manually update their availability at the start of each day. If appointments run over their allocated time delays compound leading to extended wait times, overcrowded waiting areas and growing patient frustration. These inefficiencies reduce the daily throughput forcing clinics to either rush consultations or to leave patients waiting indefinitely, diminishing both the quality of care and resource utilization (Moh, 2016; Catherine, 2019).

### 2.2.2 Tracking Real-time Clinician Availability

Most Kenyan Clinics rely on basic digital calendars to record clinician schedules with updates made mainly at the start of each day. Unforeseen events such as a doctor’s strike, emergencies or transport issues go unreported until patients arrive. Without real-time visibility on practitioner status, patients can be left stranded all day or other clinicians must absorb extra workload, placing additional strain on staff and rising burnout (AP News, 2024).

### 2.2.3 Queue and Triage Management

Patient queues in Kenyan clinics commonly follow a FCFS line. There is no standardized triage protocol in most level 4-5 hospitals hence the clinic staff often make these decisions on the spot without a set process. Consequently, ill patients may wait alongside cases that are not urgent, increasing their risk of mortality. The lack of dynamic re-ordering and buffer insertion leads to both safety hazards and operational inefficiencies as clinics cannot adapt to sudden surges (Wachira & Martin, 2011).

### 2.2.4 Patient Communication and Notifications

Appointment reminders and updates are often limited to manual calls from clerks. Few clinics employ automated SMS systems and those that do usually inform you about your position in a queue. Lack of consistent, automated reminders leads to high rates of missed appointments and unpredictable schedule gaps. When patients miss appointments, valuable clinician time goes unused leading to wasted resources. (Wafula & Ayah, 2021).

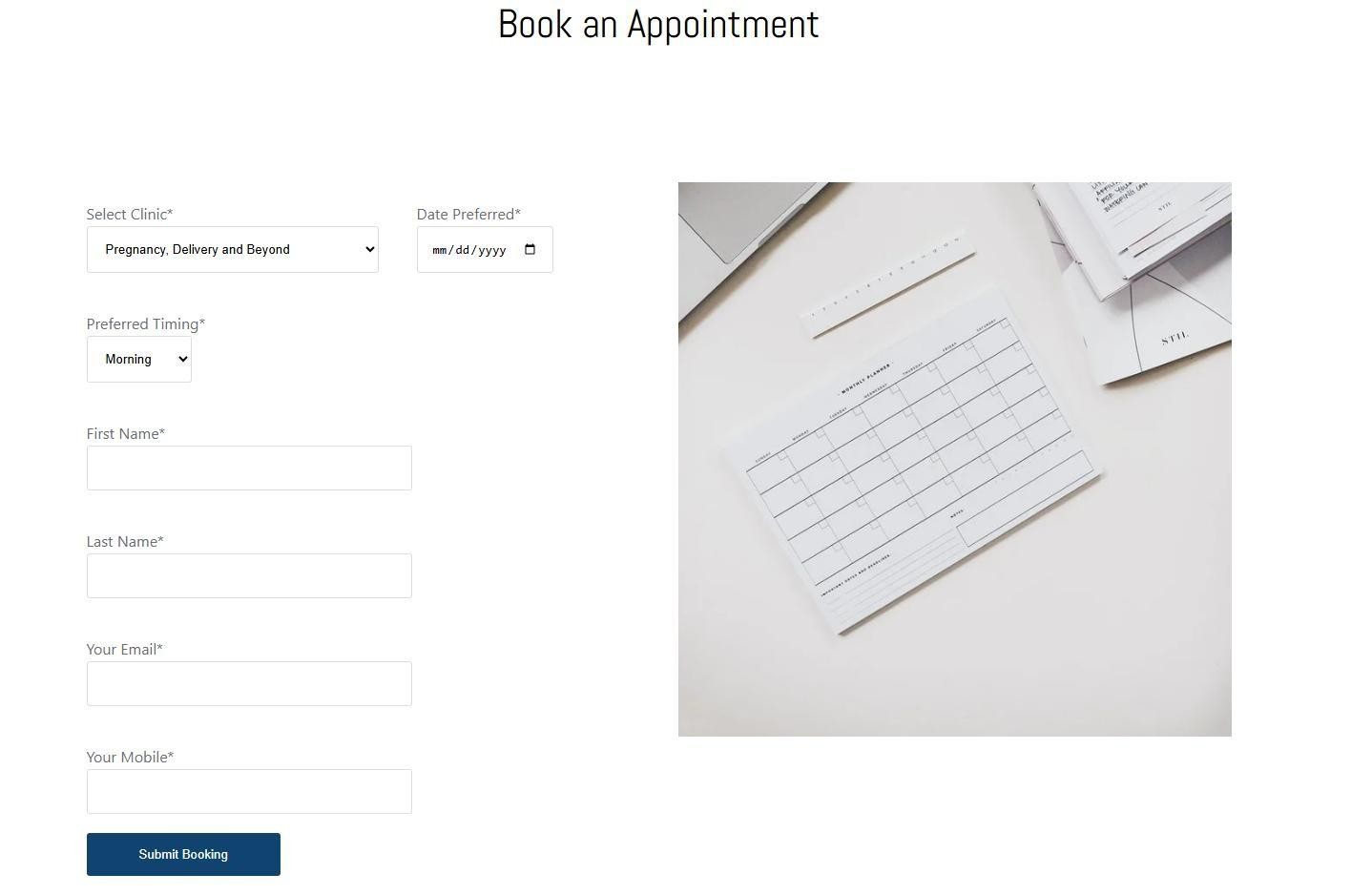
## 2.3 Challenges in the Current Processes of Coordinating Operations in a Clinic Setup

There are several deficiencies exist in the coordination of clinic operations in Kenya, particularly in appointment scheduling, clinician availability, queue management, and patient communication. Appointments are typically assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis, with fixed 25-minute slots and no buffers, leading to delays and overcrowded waiting areas. Clinicians manually update their availability daily, and sudden absences go unreported, causing patients to wait or overburdening other staff. Most clinics lack proper triage systems, forcing staff to prioritize patients on the spot, increasing risks for critical cases. Communication is often manual, with few clinics using automated SMS reminders, resulting in high no-show rates and wasted clinician time. While some digital tools have been introduced, such as calendars or queue SMS updates, they are limited and do not address realtime coordination or automated reordering. As a result, these inefficiencies persist, lowering service quality and increasing staff burnout. There is a critical need for a dynamic system to fill these gaps and improve care delivery.

## 2.4 Systems used in Coordinating Operations in a Clinic Setup

### 2.4.1 Premier Hospital EQMS

Premier Hospital in Mombasa deployed an Electronic Queue-Management System (EQMS) in 2019 to digitize check-in and notify patients via SMS when their turn approached (Abdulle, 2021). Patients register on arrival; the system calculates an estimated wait time and sends a text reminder before their consultation. It uses PHP backend, MySQL database, and a third-party SMS API. Though it addressed the long wait times and congested waiting areas, it lacks integration with clinician schedules and cannot reprioritize for emergencies or high-risk patients.



*Figure 2.1 Booking an Appointment (Premier Hospital, 2021)*

### 2.4.2 Luma Health

Luma Health is a cloud-based operations coordination platform for outpatient clinics. It addresses scheduling inefficiencies, unpredictable clinician availability and poor communication by offering online and SMS appointment booking and real-time publication of clinician calendars that automatically block off breaks or emergency absences. The system manages waitlists by automatically re-slotting missed appointments, applies basic rule-based patient prioritization and sends two-way SMS, email and in-app messages for confirmations. Built with: HTML5, CSS3 and JavaScript on the front end, a RESTful API-driven Node/PHP backend and a third-party SMS gateway, it also integrates bi-directional HL7/FHIR interfaces with major EMRs to share clinical data seamlessly (Luma Health, 2024). By combining scheduling, real-time availability, queue management, and patient notifications into one interface, Luma Health reduces missed appointments, smooths patient flow, and centralizes communication, though its prioritization remains rule-based and its buffer slots are statically defined rather than dynamically sized.

### 2.4.3 Qmatic Orchestra

Qmatic Orchestra is a mobile and desktop Customer Flow Management platform designed to streamline clinic operations. It addresses inefficient queue management and lack of real-time staff visibility by using a central engine that directs patients to the correct room or clinician as soon as they check in. The platform integrates with existing staff scheduling systems to display live on-duty status and room assignments. It dynamically rebalances queues by merging pre-booked appointments with walk-ins and sends SMS and email alerts. It uses HL7 interfaces to pull up electronic charts on demand and is built as a hybrid web and on-premises solution with APIs for EMR and SMS gateway connectivity (Qmatic, 2024). However, it lacks built-in mechanisms for feedback collection.

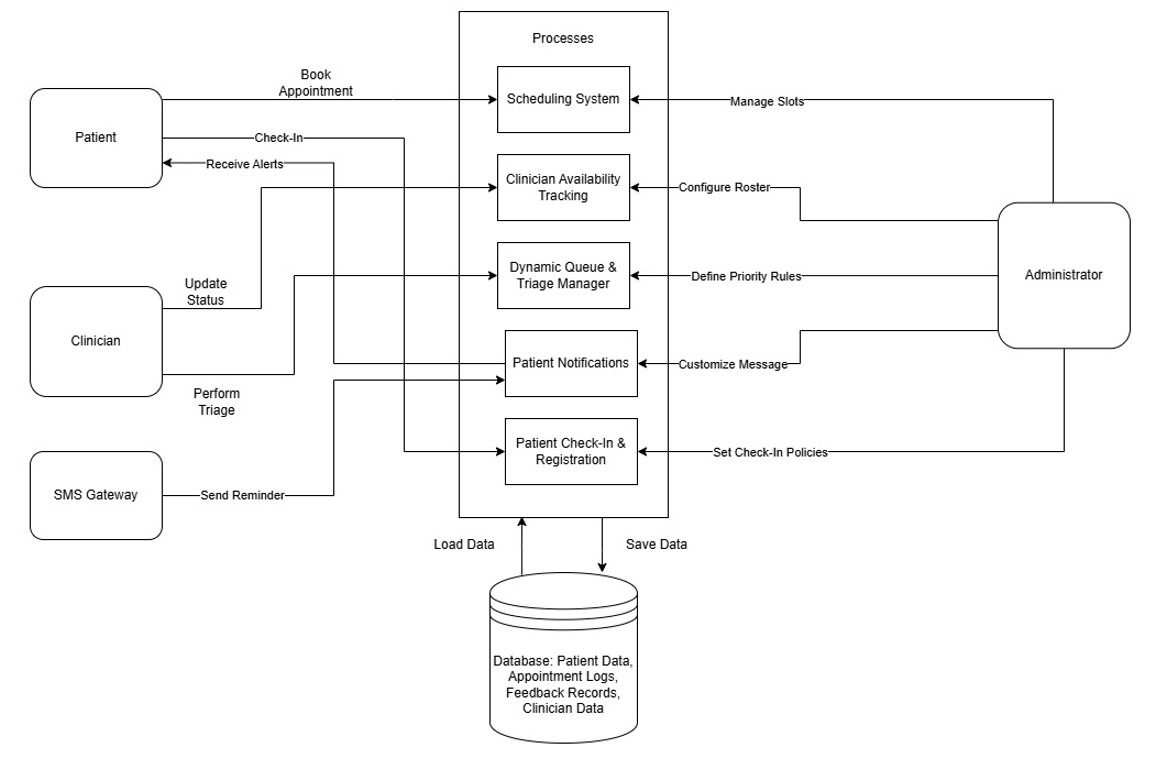
## 2.5 Gaps in Related Works

Although each system offers improvements, none simultaneously provides the following: real-time clinician availability updates to prevent booking conflicts; dynamic priority tagging for elderly, chronic, or emergency cases; automated buffer-slot insertion to absorb overruns without compounding delays; and an integrated administrator dashboard for end-to-end visibility of patient flow and service metrics.

## 2.6 Technology to be used

The proposed system uses several technologies to ensure effective coordination of clinic operations. An SMS gateway is used to send appointment confirmations and reminders to patients, to help reduce missed appointments. The web frontend is developed using HTML, CSS and JavaScript to ensure responsive design and compatibility with desktops and tablets commonly used in clinics. The backend is built using PHP and AJAX to enable real-time asynchronous updates of clinician availability and queue status. For data storage, MySQL is employed as a reliable relational database to manage patient records, appointments and priority levels efficiently.

## 2.7 Conceptual Framework



*Figure 2.2 Conceptual Framework of the Application*

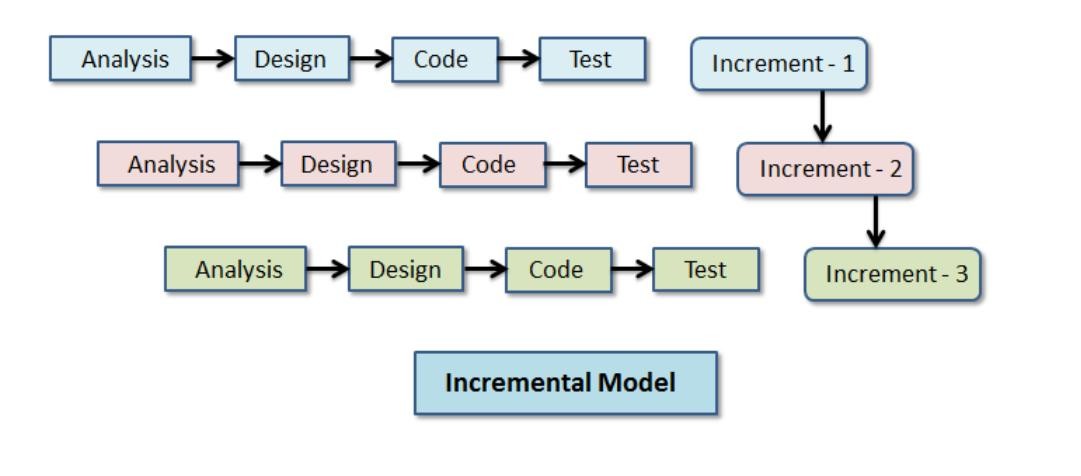
# Chapter 3: Methodology

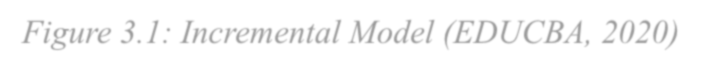
## 3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the overall research and development approach for the clinic operations coordination system. It explains the chosen paradigm and software methodology, describes each phase of the development process and details the analysis and design activities. It also presents the tools and techniques that are used and explains the concrete deliverables that result from this work.

## 3.2 Applied Development Approach

The project adopts an Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) paradigm together with the Incremental Development Model. OOAD suits clinic workflows—such as patient bookings, doctor availability updates, queue prioritization, and feedback collection—because it maps each concept to a self-contained class. This structure is intuitive, easy to maintain, and supports clear traceability of requirements. The Incremental Model was chosen to deliver functionality in successive, deployable increments. Each increment adds or refines features, allowing clinic staff to validate and provide feedback on working software before the next increment begins.



*Figure 3.1: Incremental Model (EDUCBA, 2020)*

### 3.2.1 Requirements & Planning (Increment 0)

During Increment 0, clinic staff collaborate with the development team to gather and refine user stories, establish clear acceptance criteria, and prioritize the product backlog according to business value. By the end of this phase, a ranked feature list and a comprehensive project schedule for all subsequent increments are in place, and the development environment is fully configured.

### 3.2.2 Design & Development (Increment 1 & 2)

During Increment 1, the Appointment Scheduling module is designed and implemented, incorporating slot allocation and buffer-insertion logic to absorb overruns. Once development is complete, unit tests verify that each scheduling function meets its defined acceptance criteria, ensuring accurate slot assignments and robust handling of delays.

In Increment 2, the focus shifts to the development of Tracking Real-Time Clinician Availability and Dynamic Priority Tagging modules. These components enable live status updates for practitioners and automated reprioritization of patients based on urgency. Concurrently, the SMS Notification service is integrated, and all new modules undergo unit testing to confirm seamless interaction and adherence to requirements.

### 3.2.3 Integration & Validation (Increment 3)

During Increment 3, the Appointment, Availability, Prioritization, and Notification modules are combined to create a working prototype. System integration tests verify end-to-end workflows and ensure seamless interaction among all components. Demonstration sessions using simulated data. Observations and suggestions gathered during these sessions are documented and analysed to identify areas for refinement.

### 3.2.4 Refinement (Increment 4)

During Increment 4, user interfaces are fine-tuned, defects identified in validation are resolved, and system performance is optimized to meet operational requirements.

## 3.3 System Analysis

This section describes the analytical models that capture system requirements behaviour.

### 3.3.1 Use Case Diagram

Defines primary actors (Patient, Doctor, Administrator) and their interactions -such as “Book

Appointment”,” Update Availability”, and “View Dashboard”-to ensure all functional requirements are captured.

### 3.3.2 Sequence Diagram

Illustrates the keys scenarios. For example, the booking process:

Patient → Booking Controller → Scheduling Engine → SMS Gateway → Patient.

### 3.3.3 Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)

Specifies data entities (User, Appointment, Triage), their attributes and relationships. This underpins the relational database design.

### 3.3.4 Class Diagram

Shows system classes (e.g. Patient, User, Triage, SMS), their methods, attributes and associations-guiding object-oriented implementation.

### 3.3.5 Activity Diagram

Maps critical workflows such as “Create Patient Profile,” including decision points (e.g., “Is slot available?”; “Is patient priority high?”).

## 3.4 System Design

This section outlines design artifacts that translate analysis models into concrete structures.

### 3.4.1 Database Schema

Derived from the ERD, the schema defines tables (users, appointments, feedback, priorities), columns (datatypes, keys), and indexing strategies to support efficient queries for real-time availability.

### 3.4.2 Wireframes

Low-fidelity sketches of key user interfaces—appointment form, priority settings, administrative dashboard, and feedback survey—illustrating layout, navigation, and data entry flows.

### 3.4.3 System Architecture

A three-tier architecture comprising:

Presentation Layer: HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for responsive web pages.

Application Layer: PHP controllers implementing business logic (OO-based), RESTful endpoints, and integration with the SMS gateway.

Data Layer: MySQL database for persistent storage of clinic data.

## 3.5 System Development Tools and Techniques

Below are the primary tools and justification for their selection.

### 3.5.1 Integrated Development Environment

Visual Studio Code is chosen for its simple nature, rich plugin ecosystem (PHP, MySQL, JavaScript), and integrated Git support, which streamlines coding and version control.

### 3.5.2 Backend Language & Framework

PHP with Composer - Offers broad hosting support, mature libraries (including SMS gateway SDKs), and easy integration with MySQL. Composer allows structured dependency management.

### 3.5.3 Frontend Technologies

HTML, CSS, JavaScript - Ensure fast load times and compatibility on clinic desktops and tablets.

AJAX is used for asynchronous updates such as live queue status.

### 3.5.4 Database Management System

MySQL - Provides robust transaction support and indexing, essential for reliable appointment booking under concurrent access. XAMPP is used for local development.

### 3.5.5 Collaboration & Version Control

Git on GitHub facilitates branching for feature development, pull-request reviews, and issue tracking to manage tasks, bugs, and enhancements.

## 3.6 Deliverables

The following deliverables align with the project milestones and examination requirements:

**3.6.1 Requirements & Design Documentation**

Detailed proposal, user stories, use case descriptions, and analysis or design diagrams.

### 3.6.2 Working System Modules

User Management Module: Registration, login, profile updates.

Appointment Scheduling Module: SMS reminders and confirmations.

Dashboard Module: Real-time schedule overview, queue metrics and visualisation.

Feedback Module: Post-visit surveys and feedback storage.

**3.6.3 Test Artifacts**

Unit, integration and acceptance test cases with execution reports, performance or load testing results.

# 6.4System Demonstration and User Manual

A demonstration version of the system is prepared for presentation purposes.

## 3.6.5 Final Report

Comprehensive write-up of methods, implementation details, evaluation of results and recommendation for future work.

# Chapter 4: System Analysis and Design

## 4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed overview of the clinic operations coordination system. It explores both functional and non-functional requirements that are essential for the system’s development and operation. The chapter begins by outlining the functionalities of the system, such as authentication, patient registration, appointment assignment and report generation. These features ensure seamless user interactions and efficient clinic operations. Non-functional requirements like access control, data encryption and usability are also discussed. This chapter concludes with system analysis diagrams, including use case, sequence, entity relationship, and activity diagrams, followed by the system design diagrams such as database schema and wireframes. These diagrams serve to represent the interactions, workflows, and structure of the system, offering a visual understanding of its design and architecture.

## 4.2 System Requirements

These are the functionality needed in order to satisfy the user's requirements.

### 4.2.1 Functional Requirements

1. Patient Registration

The system shall register both scheduled and walk-in patients and place them in a dynamic queue based on arrival time and priority.

1. Appointment Assignment

The system shall allow booking of patient appointments with specific dates, time slots, and category of ailment.

1. Priority Assignment

The system should enable triage staff to assign priority levels for urgent and vulnerable patients.

1. Queue Reordering

The system shall automatically reorder the queue to prioritize emergency and high-risk cases without disrupting overall flow.

1. Real time monitoring

The system shall display a real-time queue dashboard showing patient position, estimated wait time, and service status.

1. Send Notifications

The system shall send appointment confirmations and reminders to patients via SMS.

1. Report generation

The system shall generate reports on patient flow, wait times, appointment adherence, and queue performance.

1. Authentication

The system should ensure that only authorized users can access the system by verifying the login credentials when a user signs in.

### 4.2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

1. Access control

The system should enforce access control by implementing role-based permissions. This prevents users from accessing data that is not meant for them.

1. Data encryption

Patient data collected such as name, phone number, date of birth, and gender must be encrypted both in transit and at rest. This ensures confidentiality and protects sensitive information from unauthorized access or data breaches.

1. Scalability

The system should handle increased volumes of both scheduled and walk-in patients without a drop in performance.

1. Usability

The system should offer a user-friendly interface for staff and administrators to use, with clear dashboards and straightforward interfaces to support fast decision-making during busy hours.

1. Real-Time Monitoring

The system should provide real-time status updates, showing current patient positions, wait times, and any priority adjustments, ensuring transparency and operational awareness.

## 4.3 System Analysis Diagrams

### 4.3.1 Use Case Diagram

Figure 4.1 illustrates how various actors interact with the system. Some use cases such as Login are shared across the Receptionist, Doctor, Triage Nurse, Administrator and Clinic Operations Supervisor. The receptionist can create a profile for the patient, check the patient in, assign appointment details such as date, time slot and category of ailment and managing the queue. The triage nurse evaluates the triage level of a patient and updates the queue position if necessary. The patient checks in through the receptionist and receives an SMS. The doctor views the patient queue, calls patients for consultation and marks the consultation as complete which updates the queue. The administrator manages user roles, generates reports and view them, configures appointment settings and triage rules. Finally, the clinic operations supervisor can also generate reports and view them.

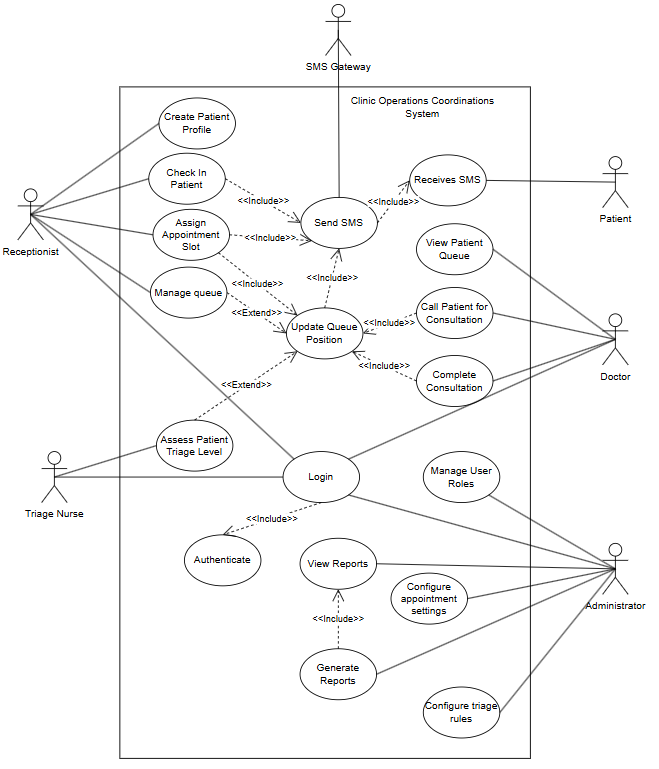


Figure 4.1 Use Case Diagram

### 4.3.2 Sequence Diagram

Figure 4.2 presents the sequence diagram of the system, demonstrating the flow of interactions among the system’s actors and components. The sequence diagram begins with the receptionist checking whether a patient’s profile exists in the system. If the profile is not found, the receptionist creates a new one, which is then stored in the database. If the patient is already registered, the system retrieves their profile, and the receptionist proceeds to assign a specific date, time, and ailment category. Once the appointment details are saved in the database, the system sends a confirmation SMS to the patient through the SMS gateway. Next, the triage nurse assesses the patient’s condition and uses the system to assign a priority level. This information is stored in the database, allowing the system to automatically reorder the patient queue and prioritize emergency or critical cases. The receptionist can view a real-time dashboard to monitor and manage the patient queue. Meanwhile, the administrator can generate reports on metrics such as patient wait times, queue lengths, and appointment adherence using data retrieved from the system’s database.

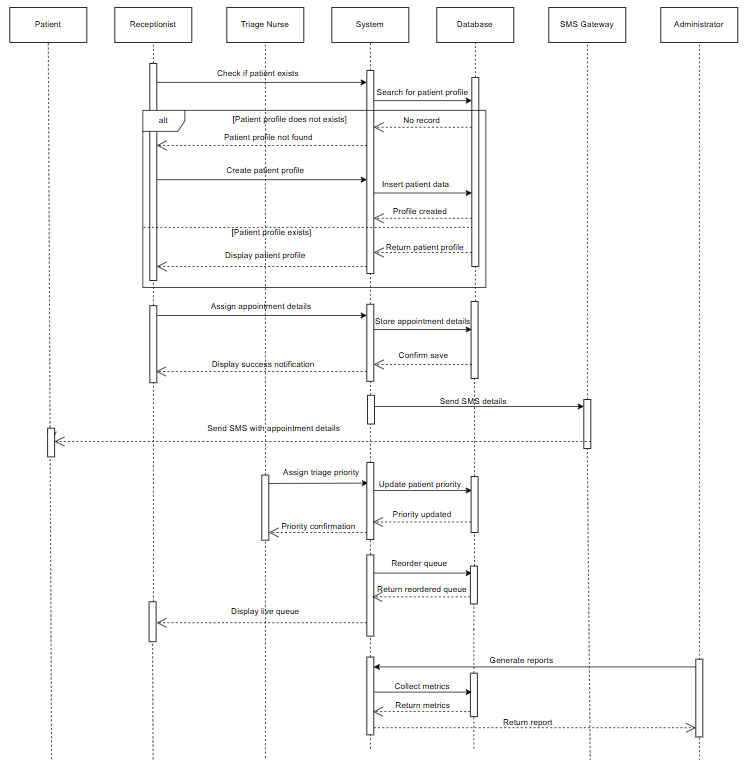


Figure 4.2 Sequence Diagram

### 4.3.3 Entity Relationship Diagram

The system is composed of entities such as Patients, Users, Roles, Appointments, Queue, Triage, SMS, and Reports, all of which are interrelated to coordinate operations in a clinic.

A Patient represents anyone who visits the clinic for medical services. Each patient can have multiple Appointments. Appointments are then linked to a doctor, who is a type of system User.

Users are staff members of the clinic, including receptionists, triage nurses, doctors, and system administrators. Each user is assigned a role by the administrator, which defines their responsibilities and system access. The role-user relationship is one-to-many, meaning a single role can be assigned to many users, but each user belongs to one role.

Each Appointment is linked to the Queue, which manages the order of the patients who are waiting to be seen by the doctor. A patient can appear in the queue multiple times for different appointments. The system supports real-time queue updates, including pausing and reordering based on patient urgency.

Triage records the urgency level of each patient, assigned by a Triage Nurse. A patient can have multiple triage records, each associated with a particular visit.

Reports are generated by an administrator, to analyse clinic operations. These reports include data on wait times, queue performance, appointment adherence, and patient volumes.

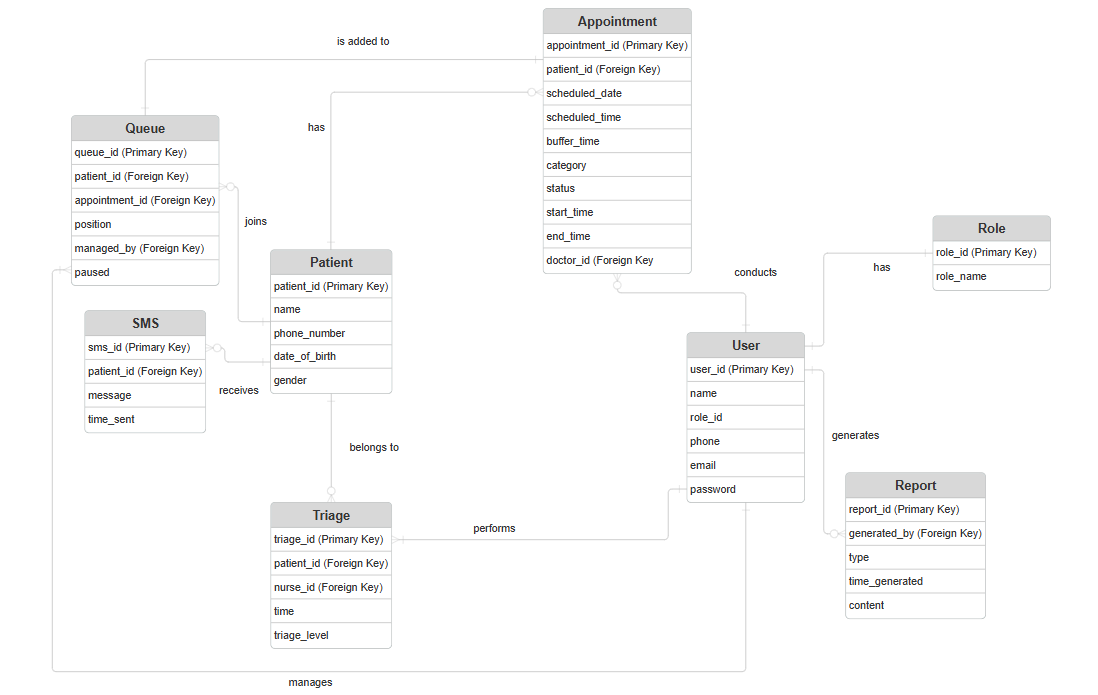


Figure 4.3 Entity Relationship Diagram

### 4.3.4 Activity Diagram

The activity diagram illustrated in Figure 4.4 outlines the sequence of actions within the system. It begins from the initial state, where a patient arrives at the clinic and proceeds to request an appointment.

The next activity involves the receptionist checking if the patient profile exists in the system. If the profile exists, it is retrieved; if not, the receptionist creates a new patient profile. Once the profile is available, the receptionist assigns a specific appointment date, time, and category. After that, the system updates the queue, and an SMS is sent to the patient.

The next activity the triage nurse, who performs an assessment and assigns a priority level. If the triage nurse evaluates the case to be an emergency, the system reorders the queue to place the emergency case at the top. If it is not an emergency, the patient remains in the existing queue order.

Next, the receptionist monitors the real-time queue dashboard, which shows all patients’ queue positions and statuses. During this process, if the administrator chooses to generate a report, the system compiles the necessary data, and the administrator views the report once it has been prepared.

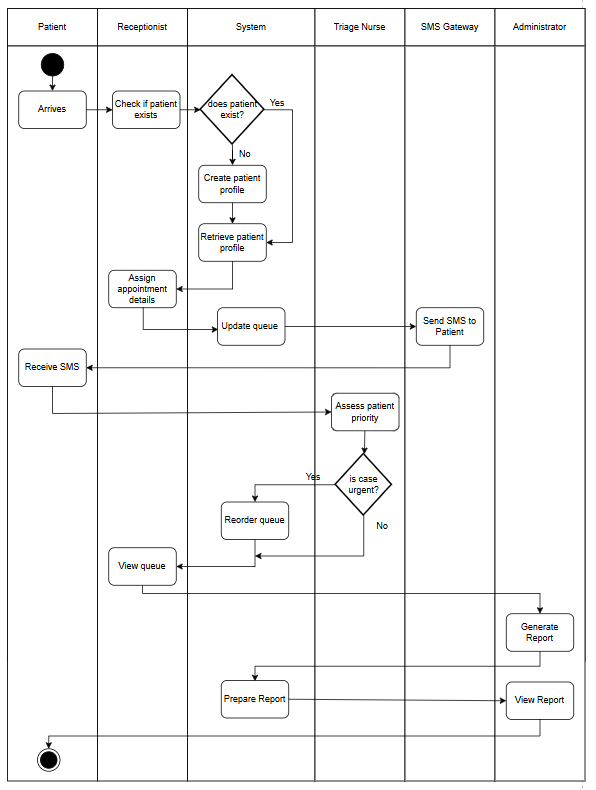


Figure 4.4 Activity Diagram

### 4.3.5 Class Diagram

The system has several classes that work together to coordinate operations in a clinic. The Appointment class ensures that every consultation is assigned with both a specific date and time slot. Its attributes for scheduled\_date, scheduled\_time, and a built-in buffer\_time provides a clear structure where receptionists cannot create an appointment without selecting an exact slot, and the five-minute buffer automatically absorbs minor overruns so that the following appointments are not immediately delayed.

To fairly handle urgent cases, the Triage class enables nurses to assign each patient a triage level which is either normal, high or emergency. Through its assessPatient() and updateTriage() methods, the system flags critical cases and automatically reorders the queue. Therefore, high-priority patients are served before less urgent ones.

The Queue class represents every individual waiting to be cared for, whether they pre-scheduled or simply walked in. Each queue entry records a status (Waiting, In Progress, Paused, or Completed), a numeric position, and a paused flag. Receptionists invoke addToQueue() when checking in a patient and can call pauseQueue() and resumeQueue() to pause or resume the line in the event of emergencies. Because every entry carries a real-time position and status, dashboards for receptionists, doctors, administrators, and supervisors can display live queue visibility for better decision making.

For operational oversight, the Report class collects past and current data to produce metrics such as average wait times, appointment adherence rates, and daily queue volumes. Its generateReport() method pulls information from Appointments, Queues, and Triage assessments, while viewReport() delivers the formatted results to authorized users.

The User and Role classes enforce access control so that only receptionists handle check-ins and pausing, and only nurses perform triage assessments. The SMS class is responsible for sending text messages to the patient.

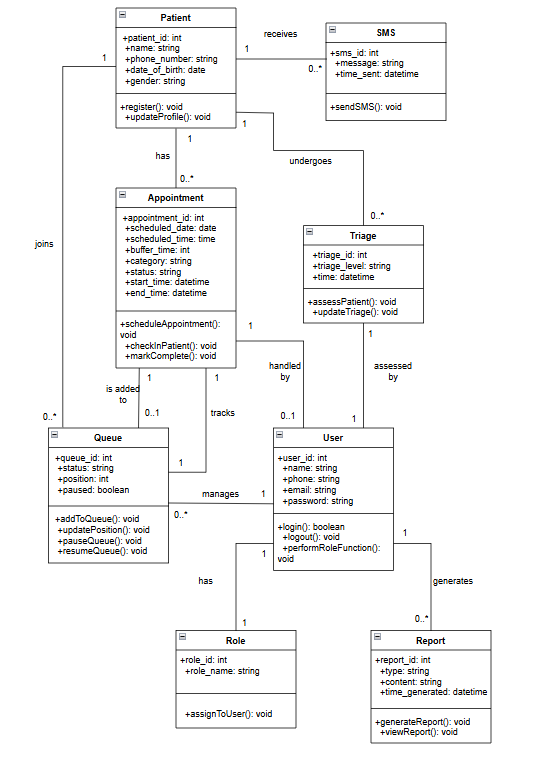


Figure 4.5 Class Diagram

## 4.4 System Design Diagrams

### 4.4.1 Database Schema

The database schema show in Figure 4.6, offers a structured and logical representation of the key entities, their attributes, and the relationships that support the operations of the clinic operation coordination system. The schema includes entities such as Patients, Users, Roles, Appointments, Queue, Triage, SMS, and Reports. Each entity contains a set of attributes that define its properties. For example, the User entity contains attributes such as user\_id, name, email, phone, password, and role\_id.

These entities are linked through relationships that reflect real-life workflows in a clinical setup. For instance, each patient can have multiple appointments, and each appointment is associated with a doctor, who is represented in the user entity. The Queue entity records the flow of patients waiting for consultation and includes a reference to the user managing the queue. Similarly, Triage entries are linked to both the patient and the nurse who performed the assessment.

The Role entity defines access control levels for different types of users, such as receptionists, nurses, doctors, and system administrators. SMS records are linked to patients and used to track communication regarding appointments. Reports are generated by administrators and provide insights into clinic performance, patient volumes, and operational efficiency.

To ensure data consistency and integrity, the schema implements relational constraints such as primary keys and foreign keys. These constraints enforce valid relationships between tables and prevent data anomalies.

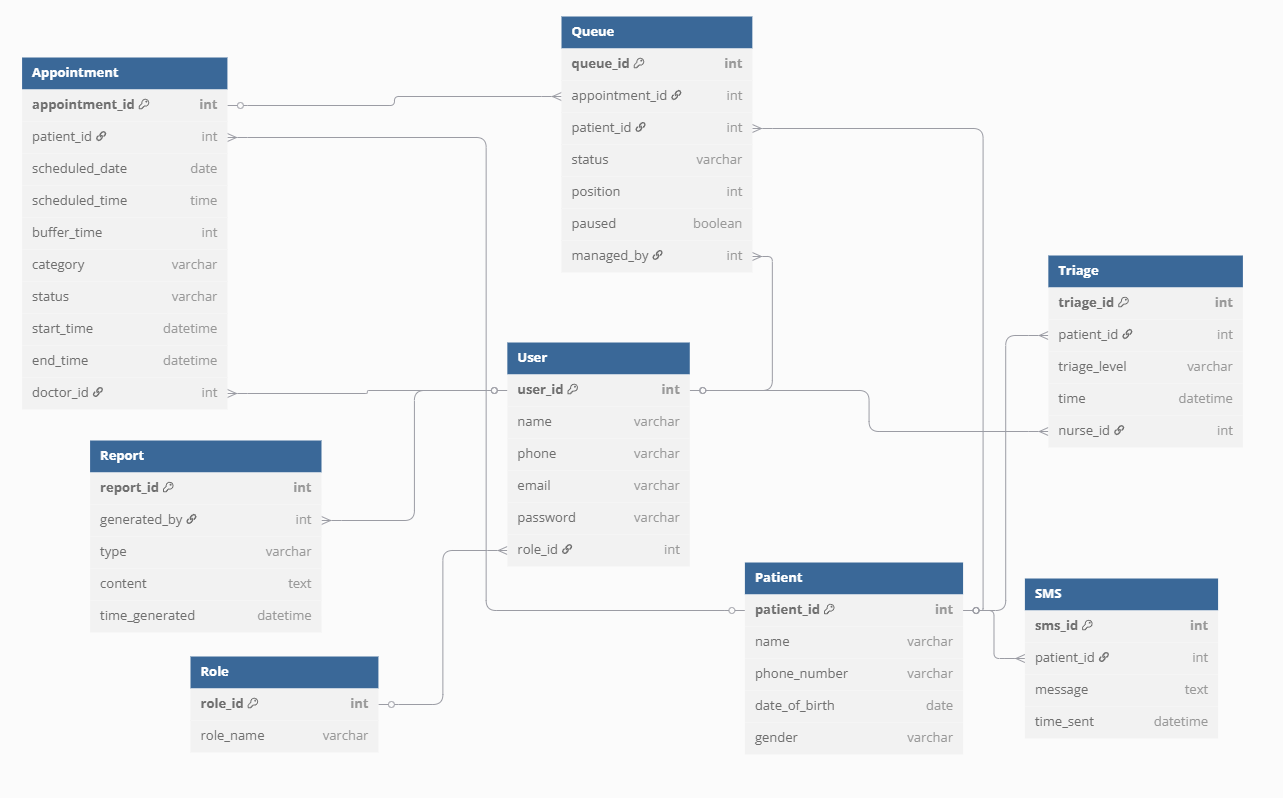


Figure 4.6 Database Schema

### 4.4.2 Wireframes

1. Login Page

The Login includes input fields for entering an email address and password, followed by a login button to initiate authentication. Additionally, the page offers a navigational link for users who have forgotten their password.

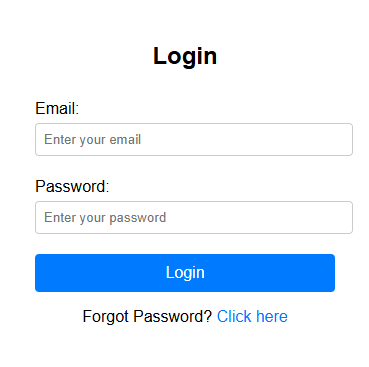


Figure 4.7 Login Wireframe

1. Patient Registration Form

The Patient Registration Form allows a receptionist to create a new patient profile. It includes fields for full name, phone number, date of birth and gender. Once the submit button is pressed, the information is stored in the database.

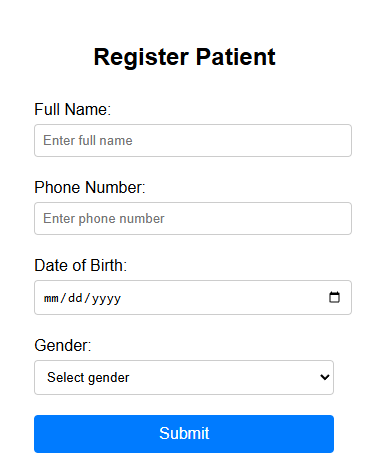


Figure 4.8 Patient Registration Form Wireframe

1. Receptionist Dashboard

The receptionist dashboard has 3 main buttons, one for creating a patient’s profile, another for checking in patients and a third one for searching for an existing patient profile. The dashboard also has a table that displays the live queue with details such as patient name, doctor name, scheduled time and status. The table also has an option to manage the queue.

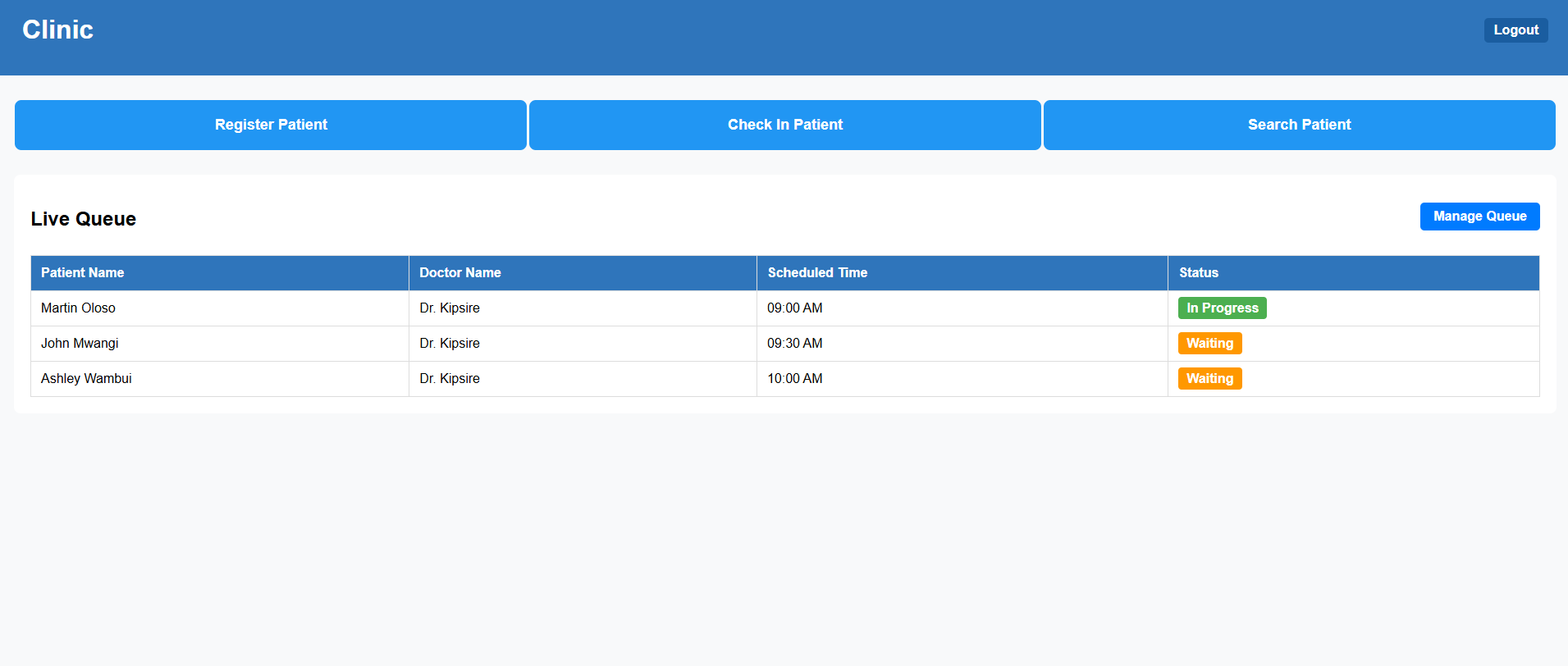


Figure 4.9 Receptionist Dashboard Wireframe

### 4.4.3 System Architecture

The system adopts a three-tier architecture to ensure modularity, scalability, and maintainability. The Presentation Layer uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create responsive user interfaces accessible on desktop and mobile devices. The Application Layer consists of PHP-based controllers that handle core business logic using object-oriented programming. It also exposes RESTful endpoints and connects to the SMS gateway for communication. The Data Layer uses MySQL to manage and persist clinic data such as patient records, appointments, and clinician availability. This separation of concerns allows for efficient updates, secure data access, and smooth interaction between users and backend services.

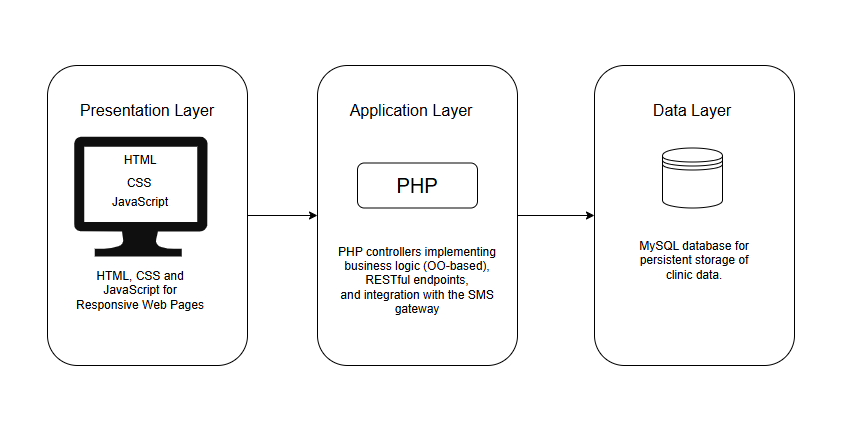


Figure 4.10 System Architecture

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**Appendix**

# Appendix 1: Gantt Chart

