

# Healix Medical Assistant

## System



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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Purpose:**

Healix is an AI-powered assistant designed to streamline patient intake, recommend appropriate doctors, and generate preliminary diagnostic reports for physicians. It improves hospital efficiency and reduces unnecessary visits.

## **1.2 Scope**

Healix supports:

- Symptom intake via chatbot
- Medical entity extraction using NLP
- Doctor recommendation engine
- Appointment booking
- Preliminary report generation
- Lab/imaging result management It does not provide final diagnoses or expose model outputs directly to patients.

## **1.3 Technologies to be used:**

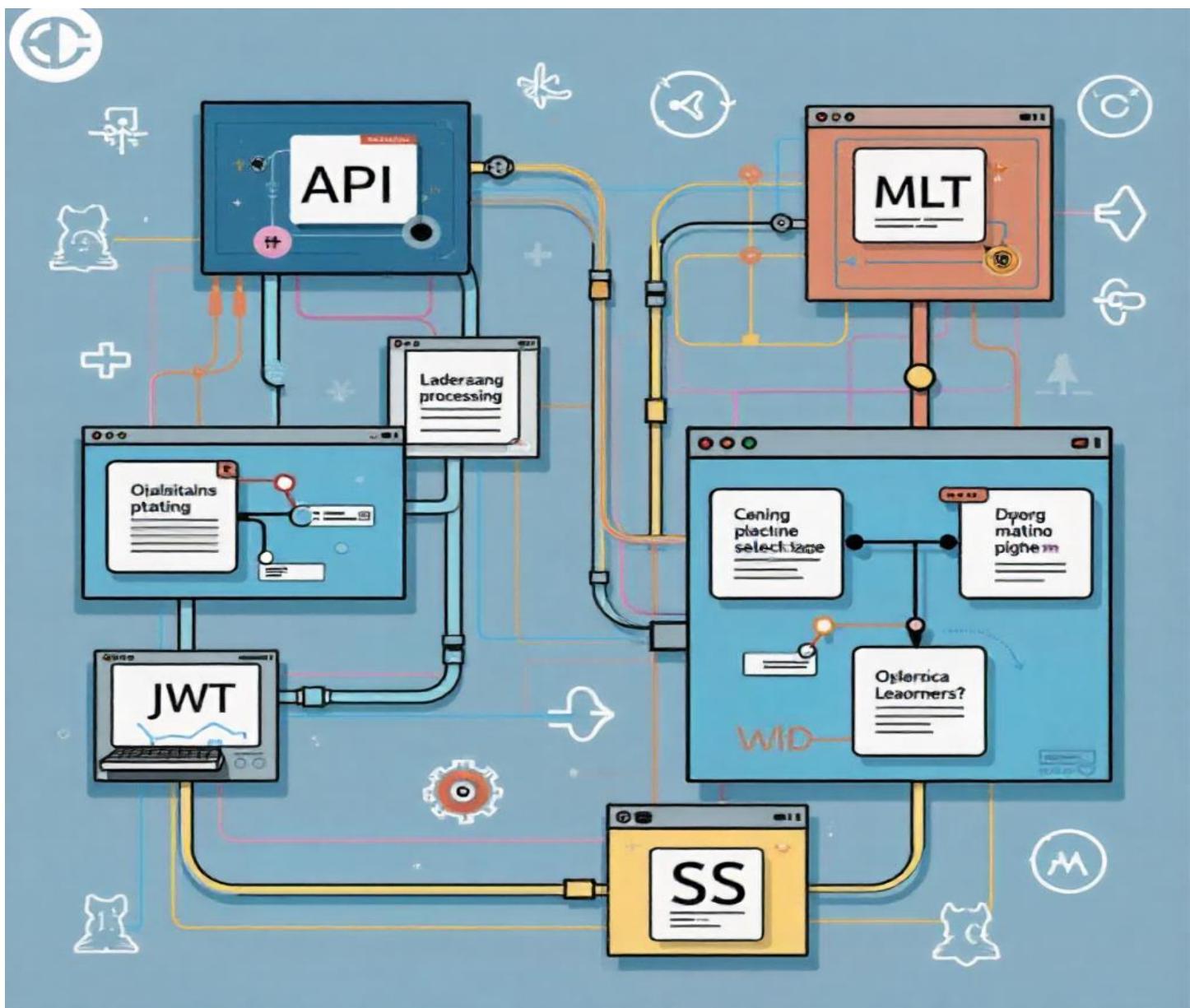
This section outlines the core technologies, frameworks, and tools selected for the development and deployment of the Healix Medical Assistant system.

- **Backend:** FastAPI, Python, PostgreSQL, MongoDB
- **Frontend:** Streamlit, Flutter
- **ML/NLP:** Rasa, scispacy, ClinicalBERT, PyTorch
- **Security:** JWT, HTTPS, audit logs
- **DevOps:** Docker, GitHub, Render/Railway
- **Testing:** Pytest, Jupyter, ReportLab

## **1.4 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations**

- NLP: Natural Language Processing
- ML: Machine Learning
- JWT: JSON Web Token
- ERD: Entity Relationship Diagram
- MVP: Minimum Viable Product

- API: Application Programming Interface



## **2. Overall Description**

### **2.1 Product Perspective**

Healix is a standalone system deployed within hospitals. It interacts with patients, doctors, and admins via secure web/mobile interfaces.

### **2.2 User Characteristics and classes**

- **Patients:** Submit symptoms, view appointments
- **Doctors:** Review reports, finalize diagnosis
- **Admins:** Manage users, monitor system logs. Users are expected to be comfortable with mobile/web apps.

### **2.3 Operating Environment**

Healix runs on modern browsers across desktops, tablets, and smartphones. It is platform-agnostic and cloud-deployable

### **2.4 User Documentation**

Includes onboarding guides, user manuals, and helpdesk support.

### **2.5 Software Interfaces**

- FastAPI endpoints
- PostgreSQL and MongoDB databases
- Rasa chatbot engine
- ClinicalBERT inference engine

## **2.6 Hardware Interfaces**

No specialized hardware required beyond standard computing devices.

## **2.7 External Forces**

- Legal compliance with GDPR and healthcare regulations
- Ethical handling of AI-generated suggestions
- Patient consent for data processing

### **2.7.1 Dependencies**

- Internet access
- Pre-trained medical models
- Hospital staff for integration and oversight

### **2.7.2 Constraints**

- No direct diagnosis to patients
- Reports accessible only to assigned doctors
- Secure role-based access control

## **3. System features**

### **3.1 Functional Requirements**

- Patient registration and login
- Symptom collection via chatbot
- NLP entity extraction
- Doctor recommendation engine
- Appointment booking
- Preliminary report generation
- Lab result upload and management
- Final diagnosis and prescription entry by doctors



### **3.2 Non Functional Requirements**

#### **Performance**

Response Time :- The system shall give responses in 1 second after checking the patients information.

Capacity:- The System must support 1000 people at a time.

User-interface :-The user-interface screen shall respond within 5 seconds.

Conformity:-The systems must conform to the Microsoft Accessibility

#### **Security**

Patient Identification:- The system requires the patient to identify himself/herself using PHN

Login ID:- Any user who uses the system shall have a Login ID and Password.

Modification Any modification (inert, delete, update) for the Database shall be synchronized and only by the administrator in the ward.

Front Desk staff Rights:- Front Desk staff shall be able to view all information in Healix, add new patients to Healix but shall not be able to modify any information in it.

Administrators' Rights:- Administrators shall be able to view and modify all information in HPIMS.

## **Reliability**

How general the form generation language is Simplicity vs. functionality of the form language= Speeds up form development but does not limit functional.

## **Availability**

The system shall be available all the time.

## **Safety**

Humans are error-prone, but the negative effects of common errors should be limited. E.g., users should realize that a given command will delete data, and be asked to confirm their intent or have the option to undo.

## **Software Quality**

Good quality of the framework-produces robust, bug free software which necessary requirements Customer satisfaction.

## **Reusability**

Is part of the code going to be used elsewhere- produces simple and independent code modules that can be reused

## **Maintainability**

Back Up The system shall provide the capability to back-up the Data.

Errors The system shall keep a log of all the errors.

## **4 Commitment to delivering a high-quality business website**

- Our commitment to delivering a high quality hospital management system is unwavering. we prioritize performance, security, and reliability to create a digital environment that not only meets but exceeds the expectations of all stakeholders, including Doctors, Patients, families, and staffs.

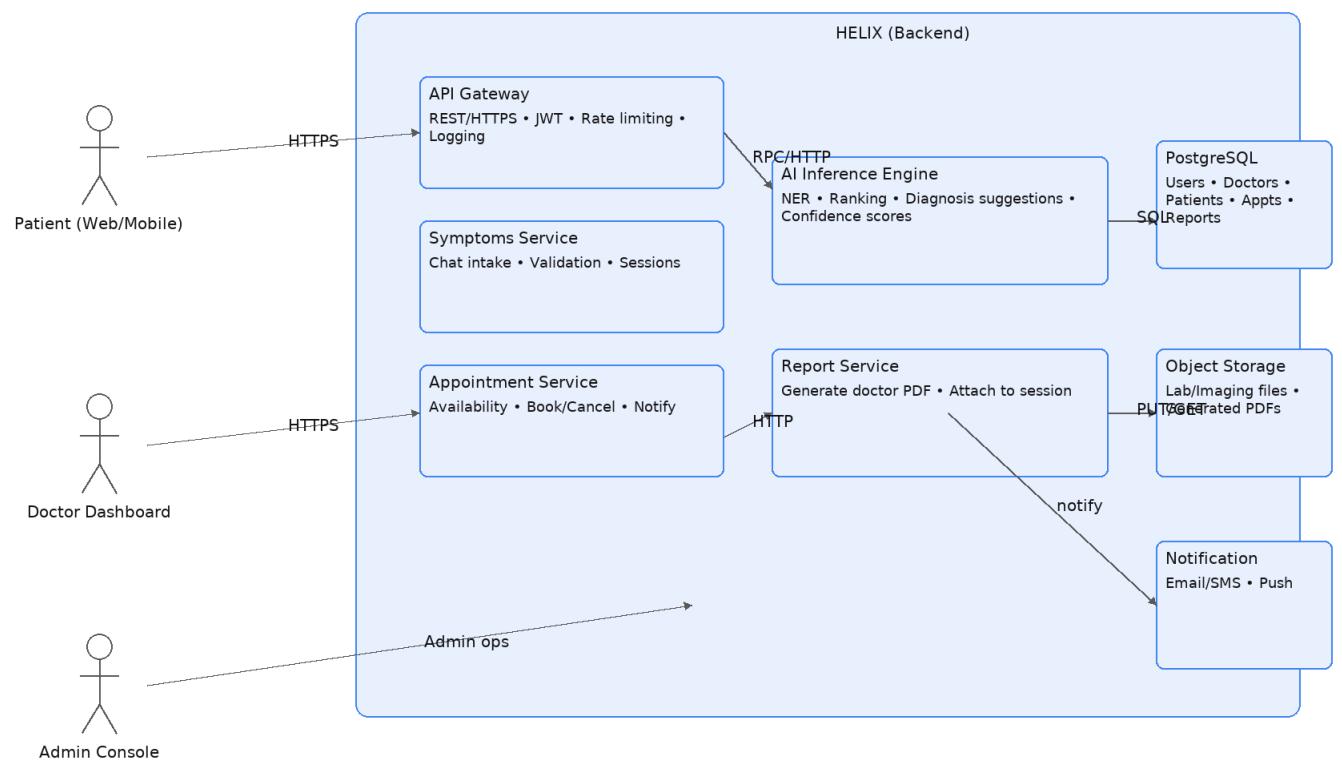
## **5 How testing contributes to user satisfaction and operational efficiency**

- Thorough testing enhances user satisfaction by ensuring the website's functionality, performance, and security. It also promotes operational efficiency by preventing downtime, data loss, and security breaches.

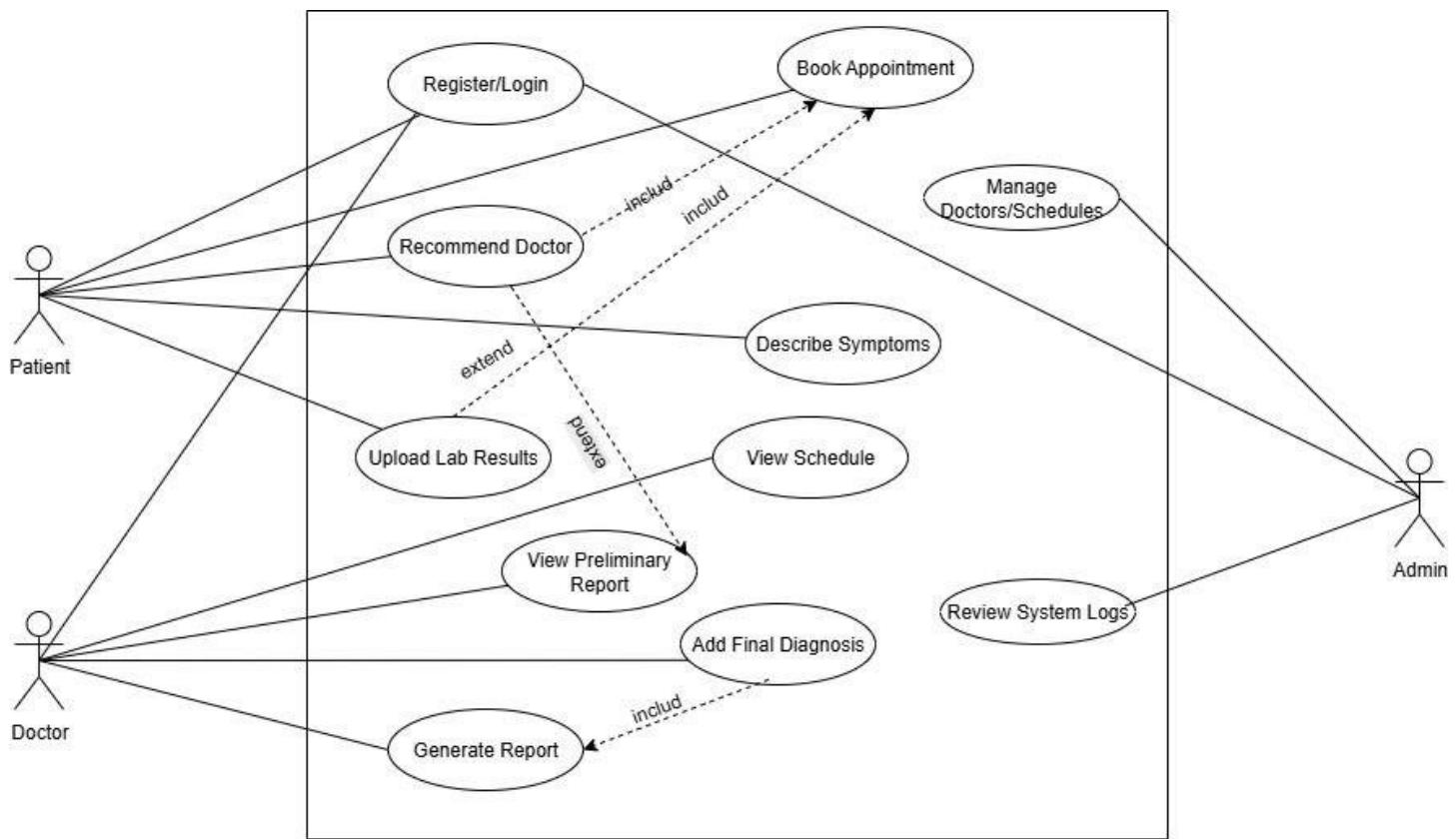
# Healix Medical Assistant System

## 1 System Design Architecture

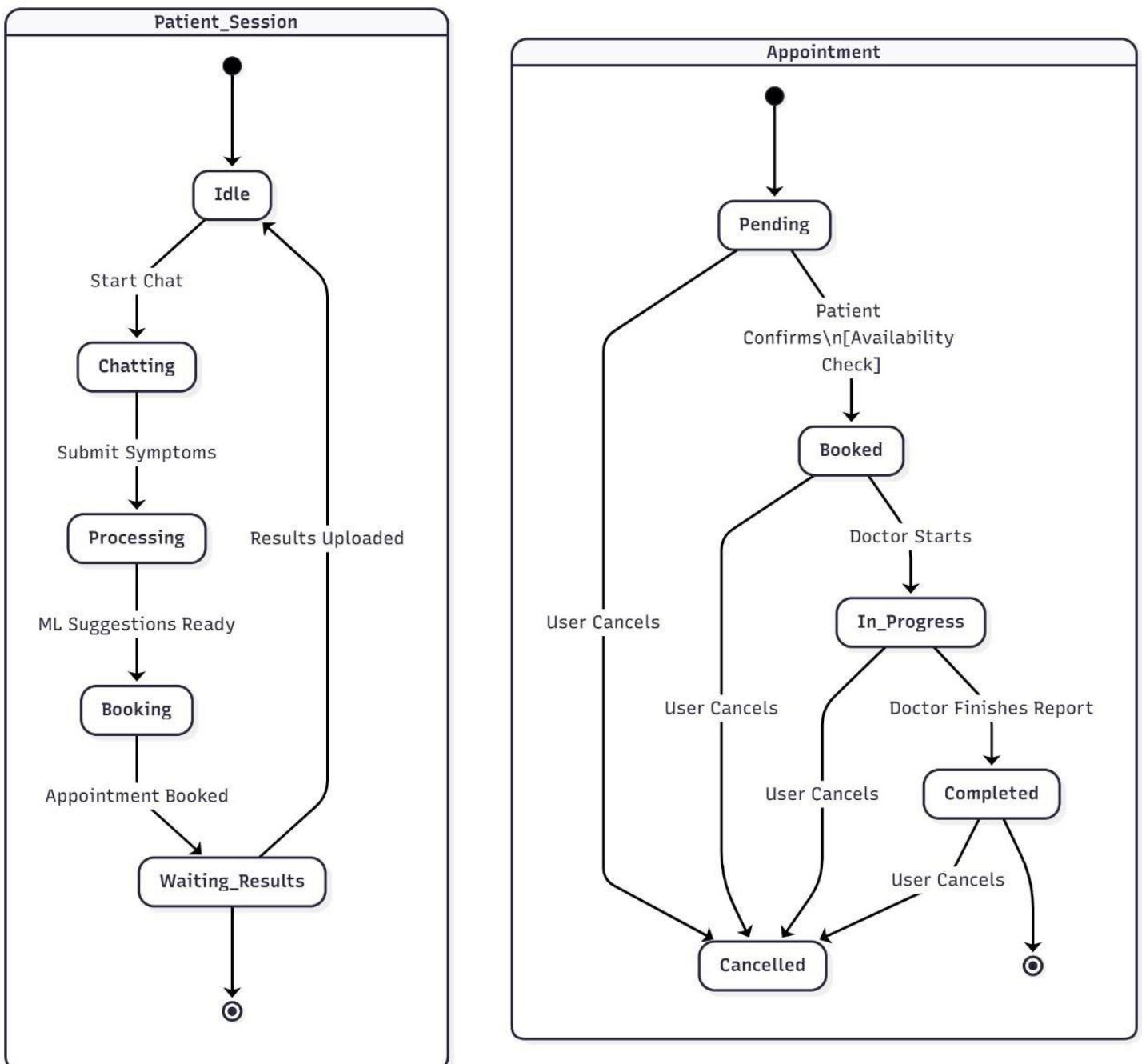
### Helix — Architecture / Context

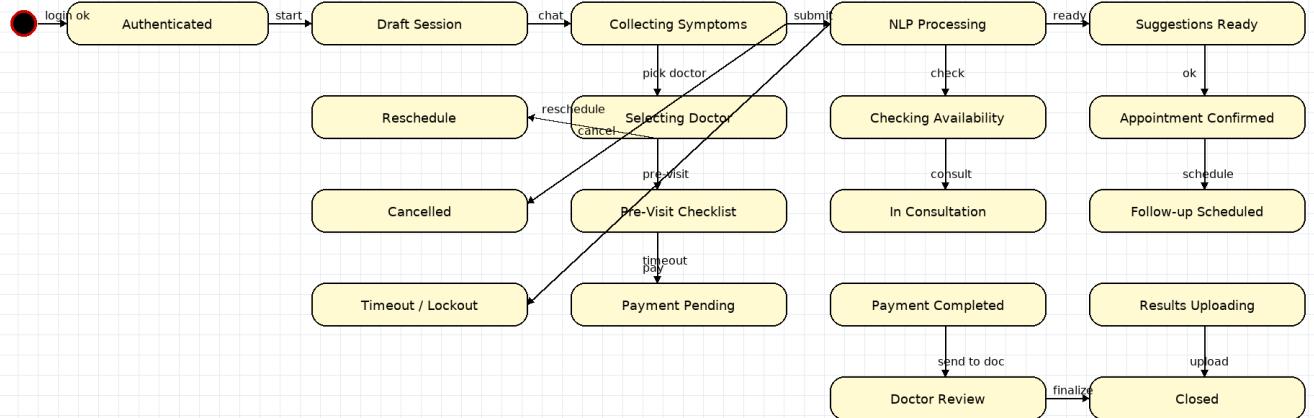


### 1.1 Use case diagram

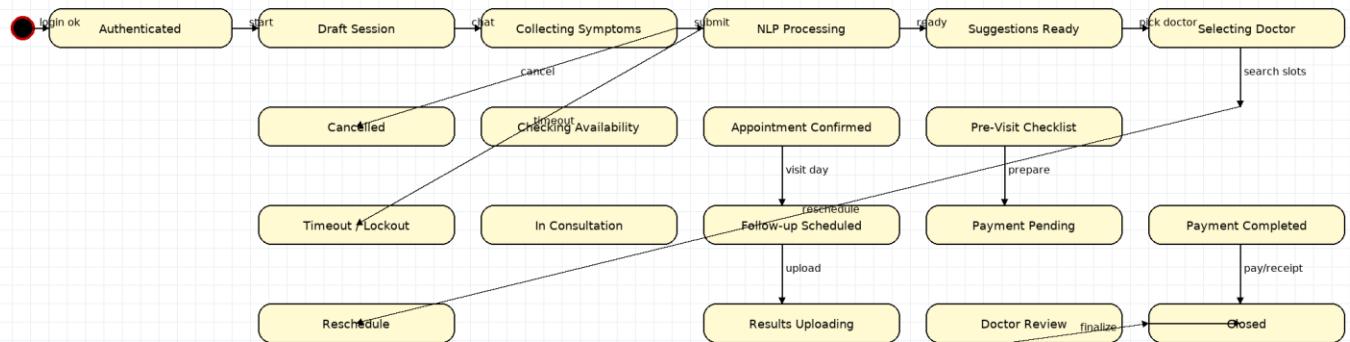


## 1.2 State Diagram

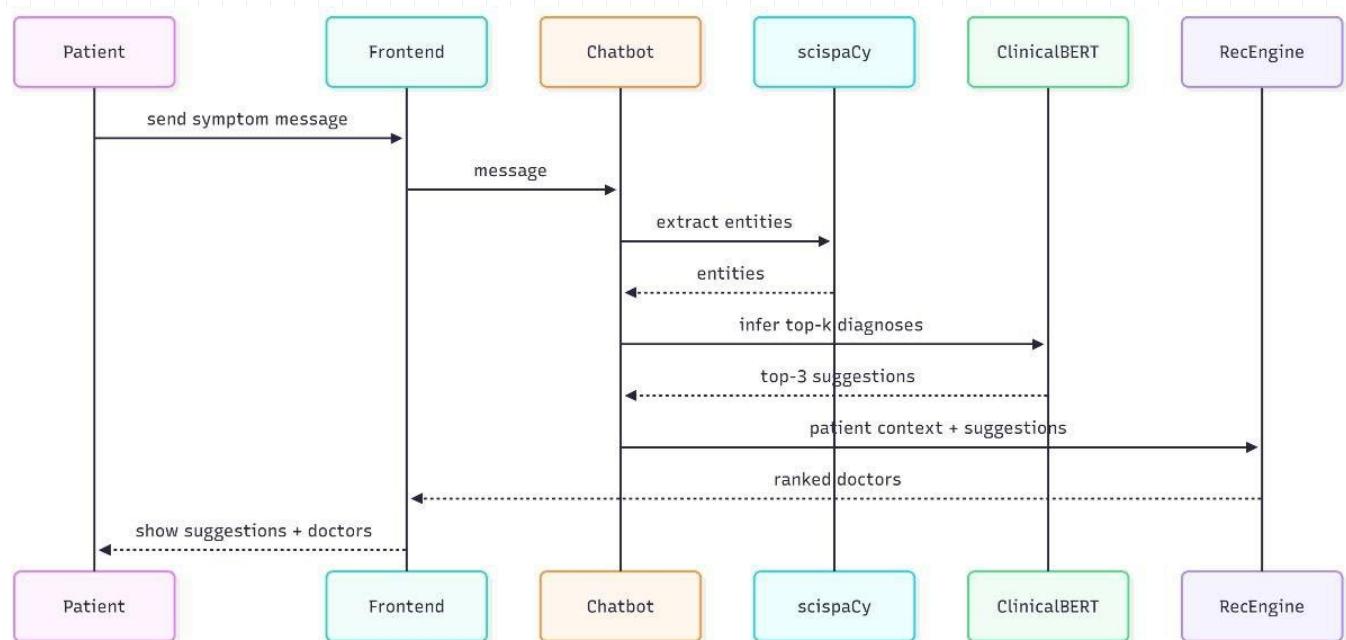
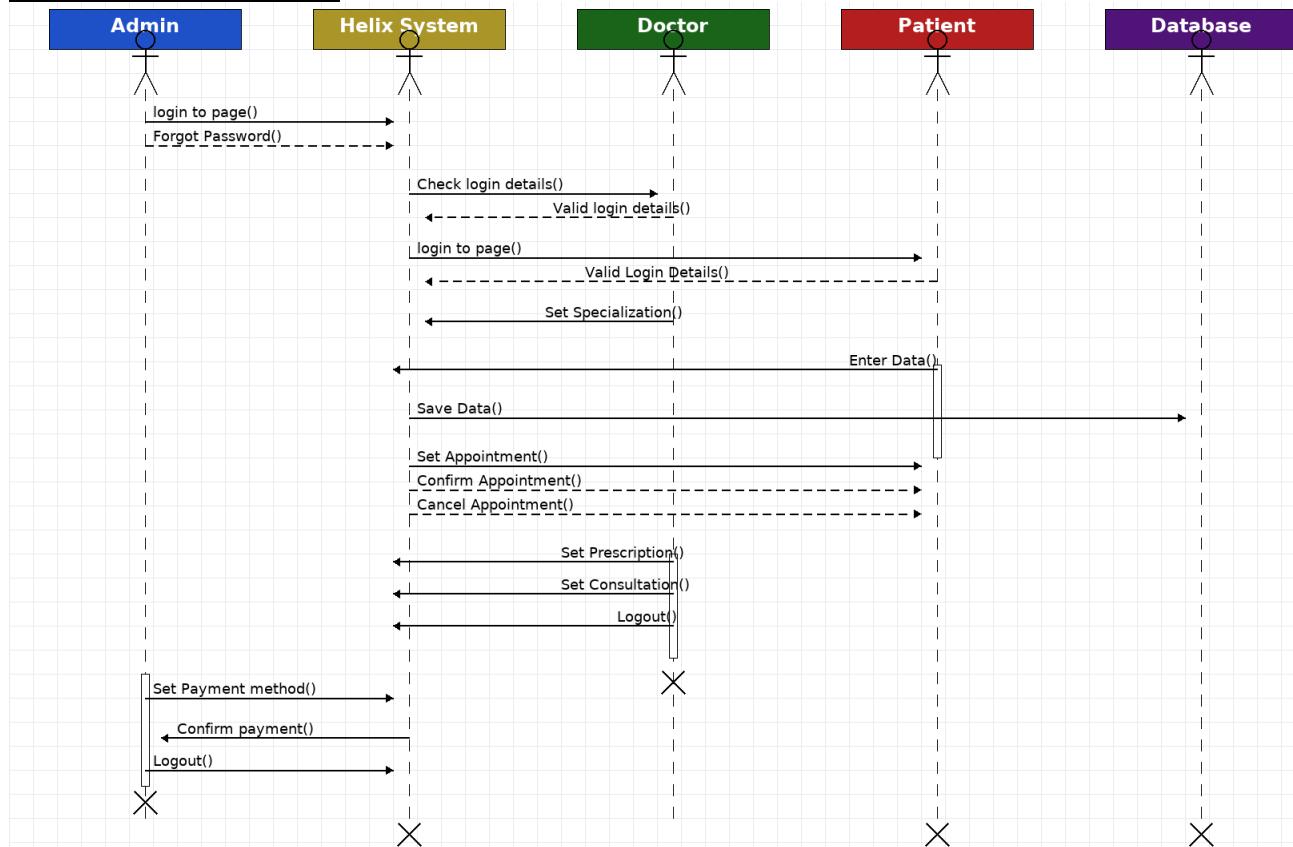


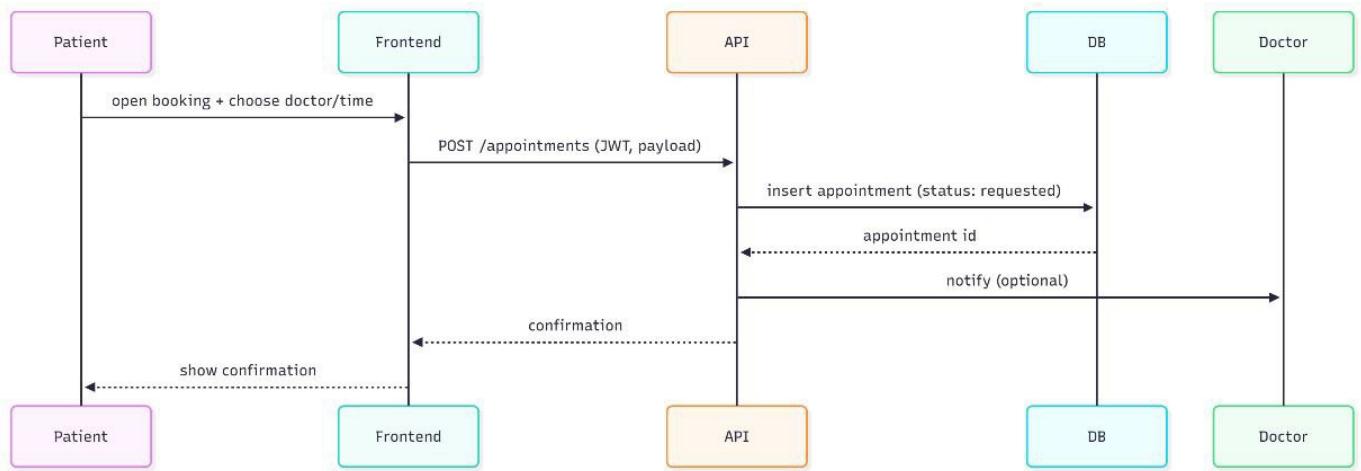


**HELIX — State Diagram (Patient Session)**

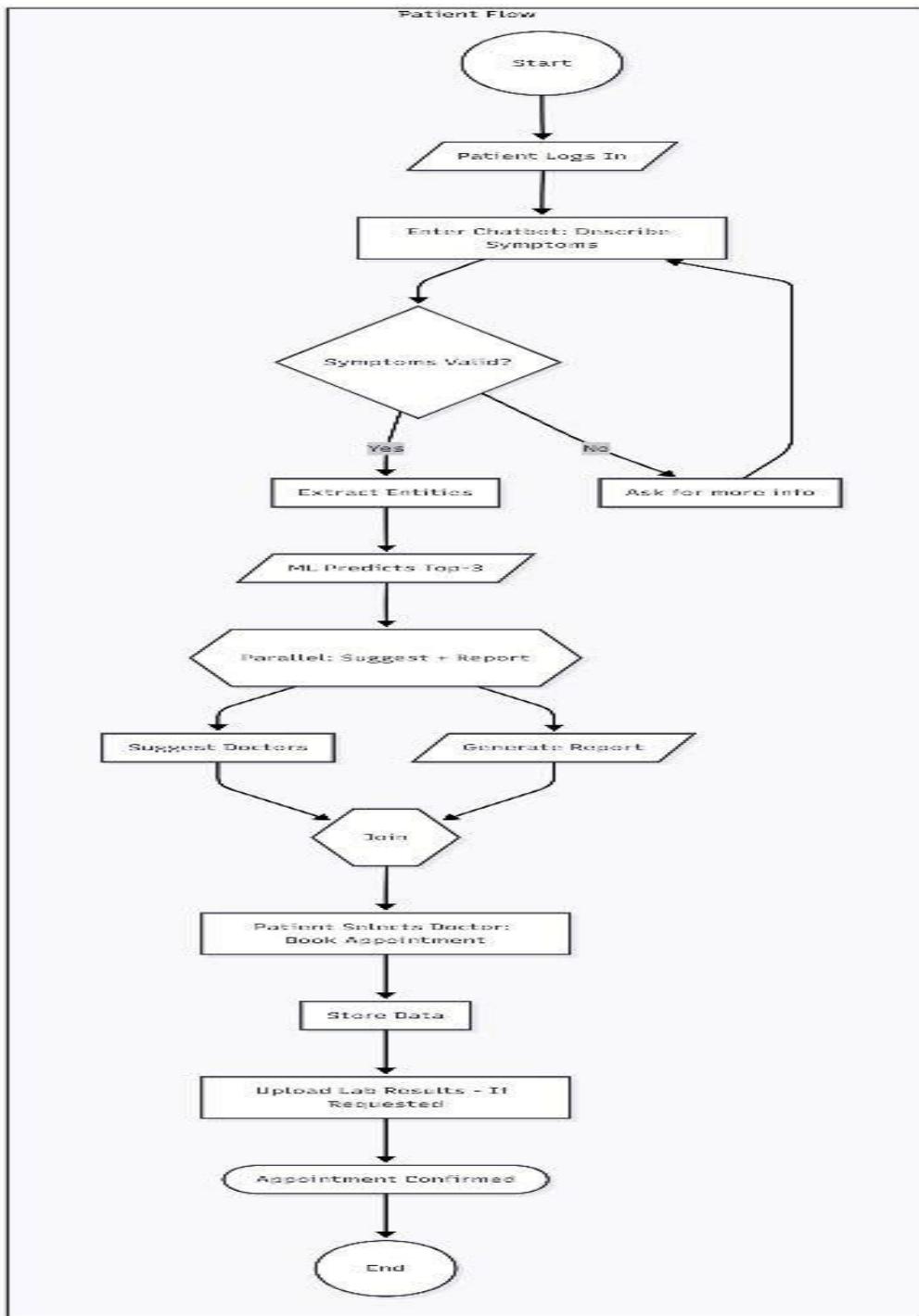


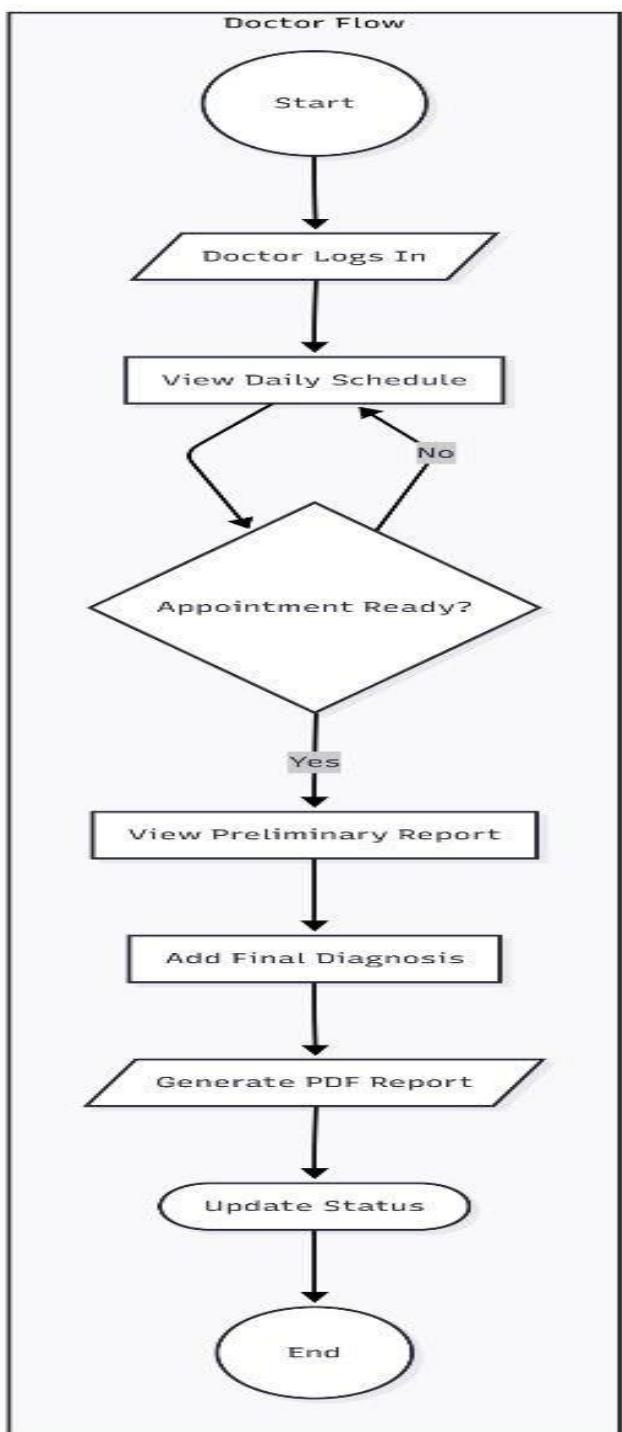
### 1.3 Sequence Diagram



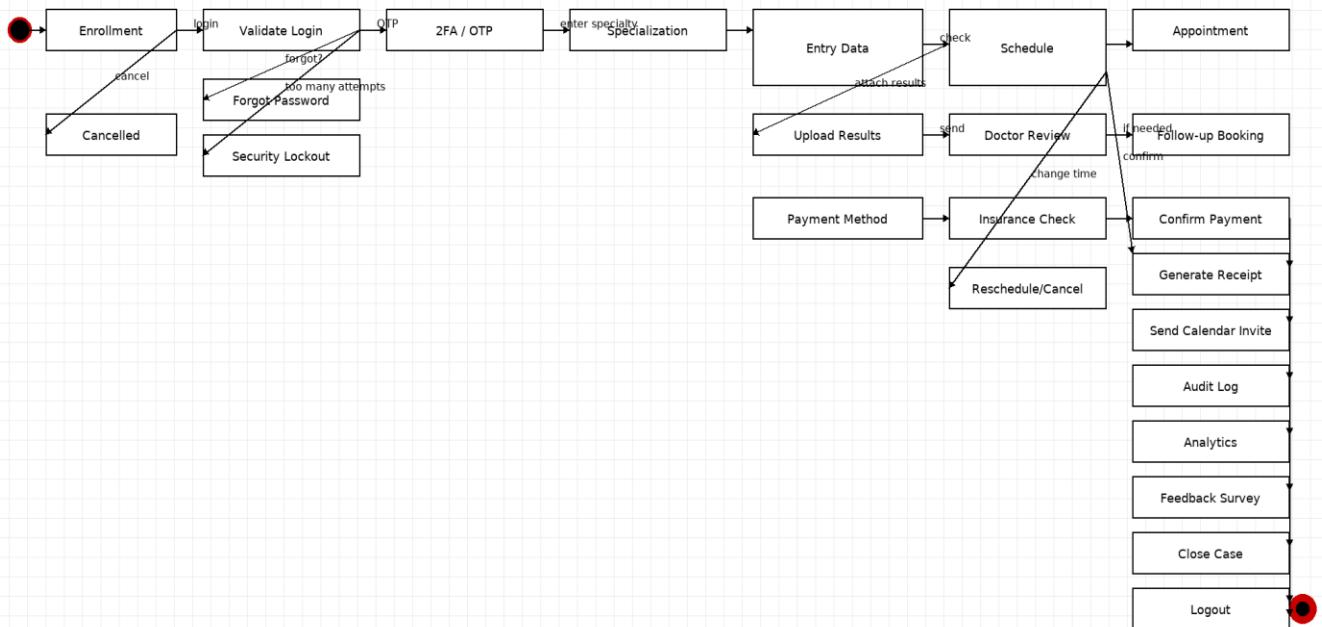


#### 1.4 Activity Diagram





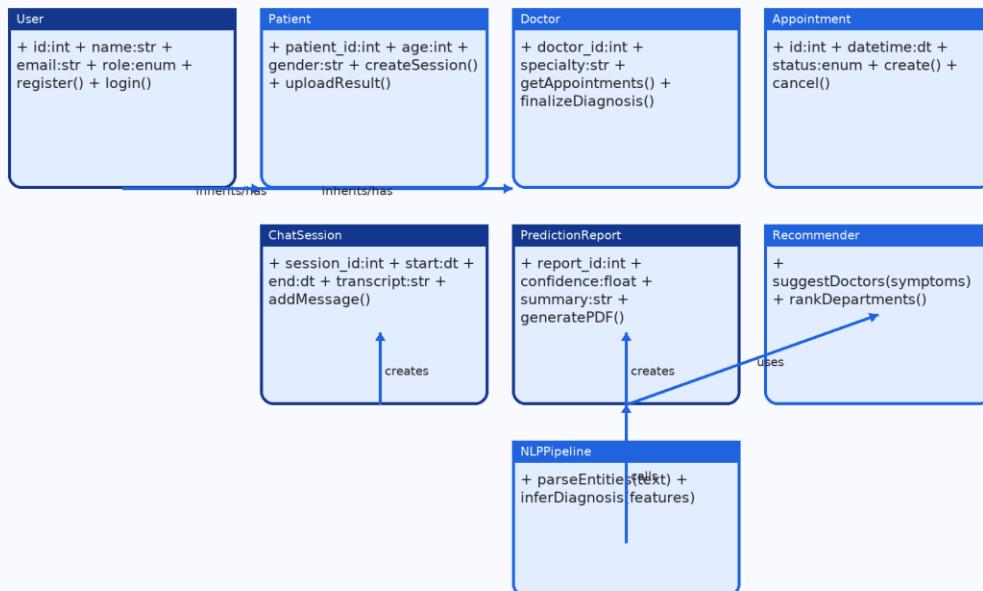
## HELIX — Activity: From Enrollment to Close



## 1.5 Class Diagram

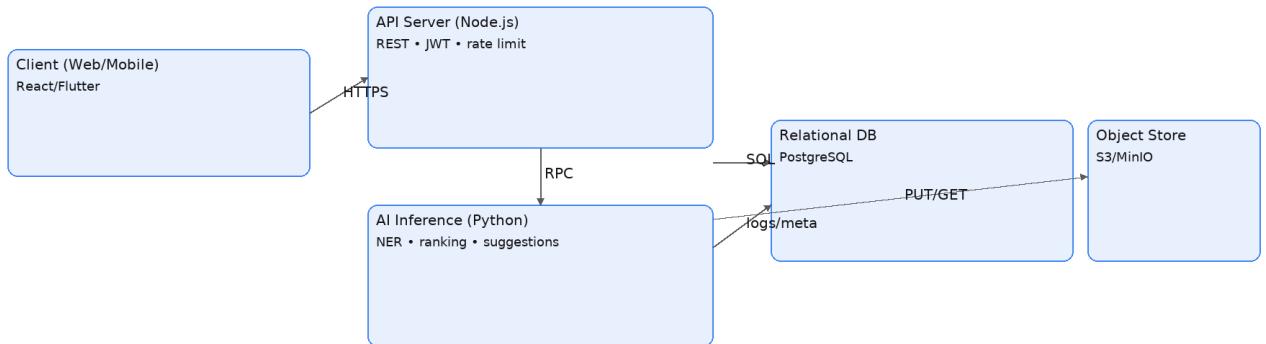
# HELIX — Class Diagram

Core classes, attributes, and methods



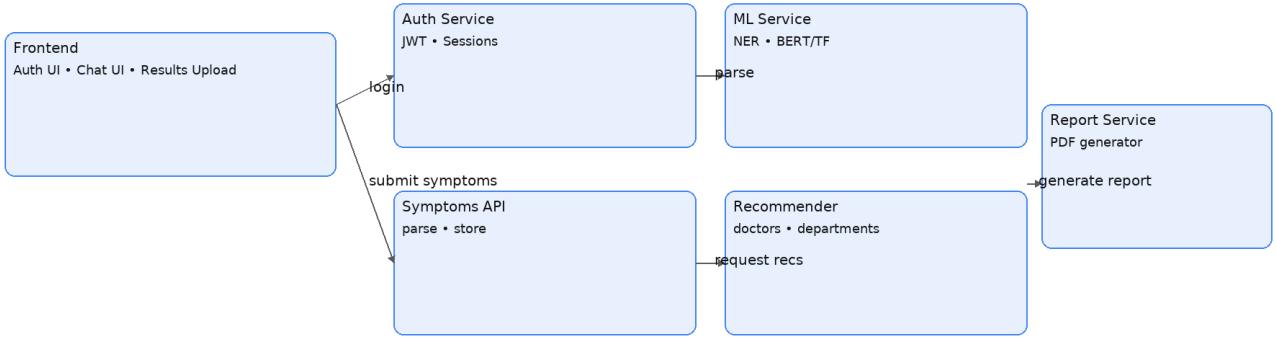
## 1.6 Deployment Diagram

### Helix – Deployment Diagram

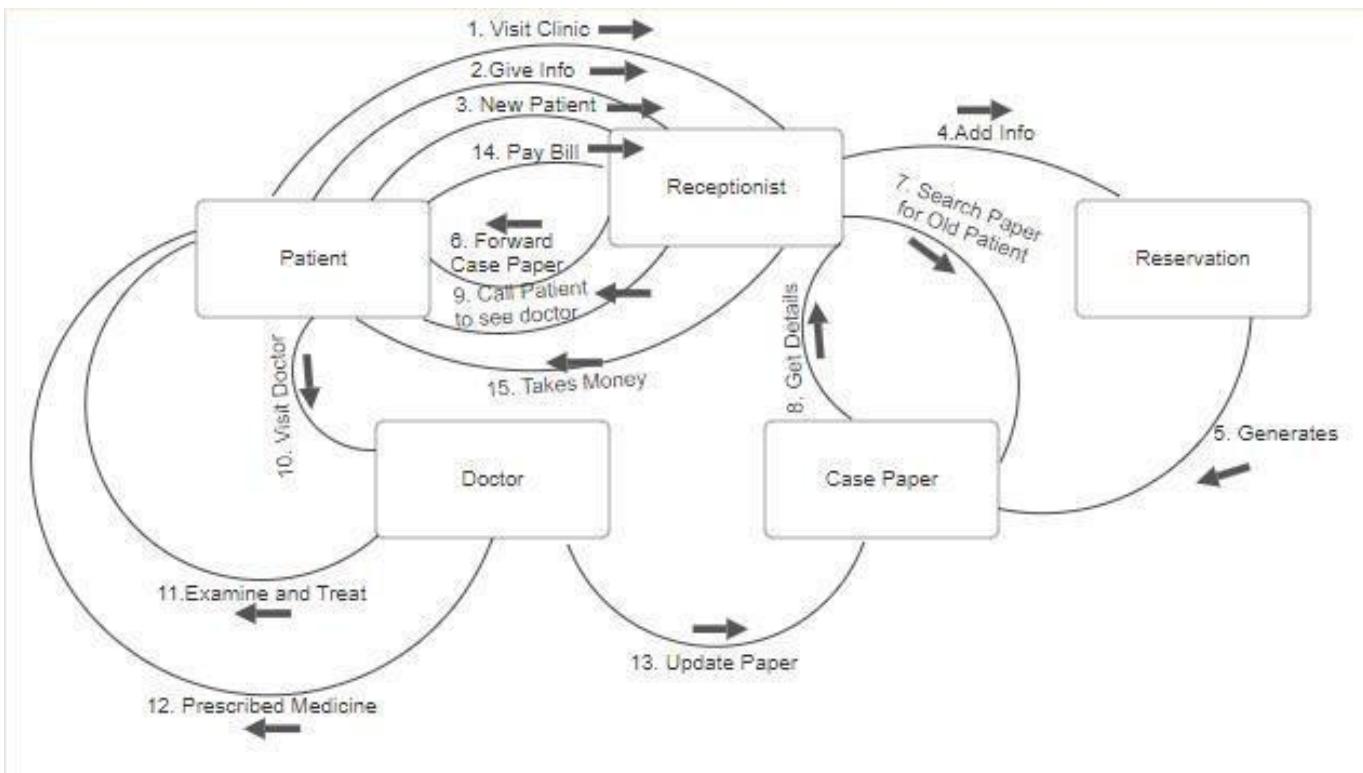


## 1.8 Component Diagram

## Helix — Component Diagram

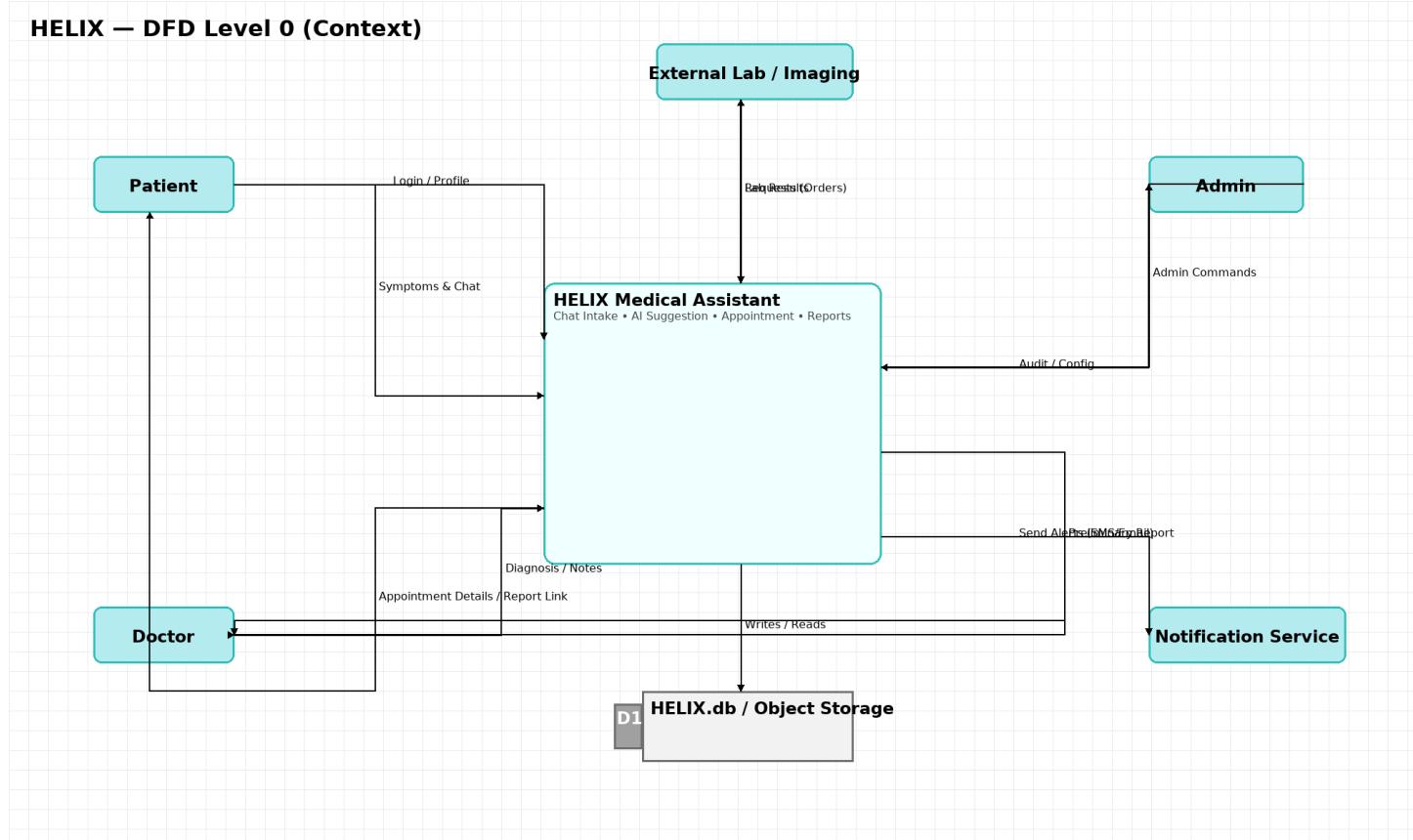


## 1.9 Collaboration Diagram

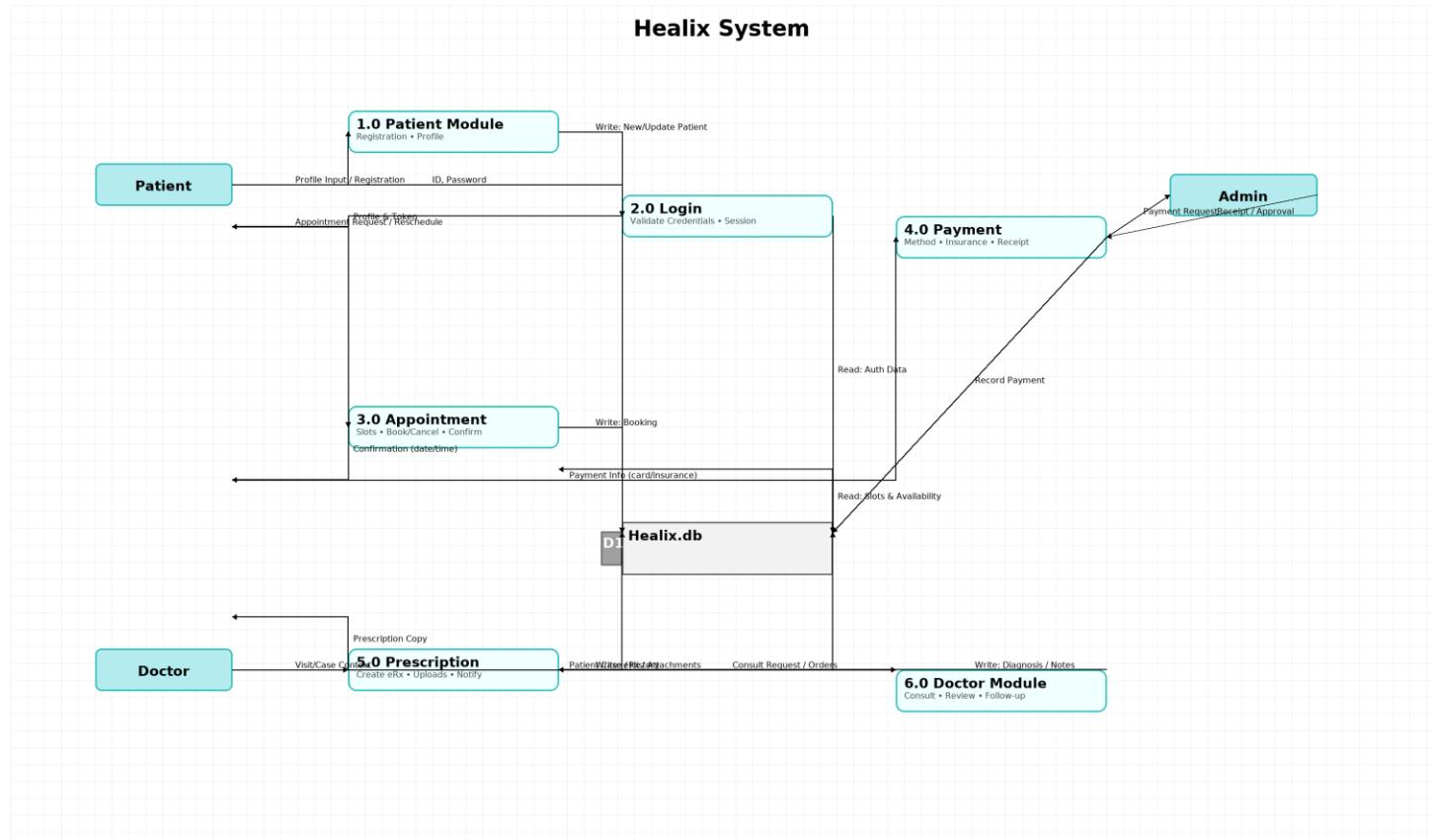


## 2.0 Data Flow Diagram

### Level 0 DFD

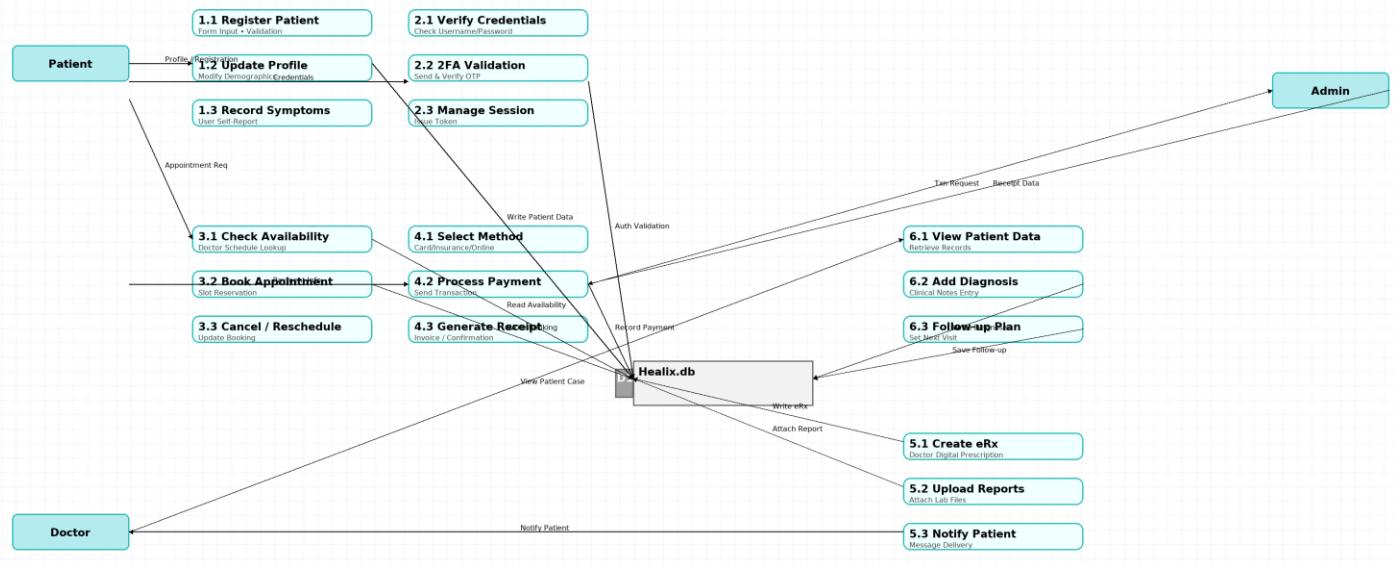


## Level 1 DFD



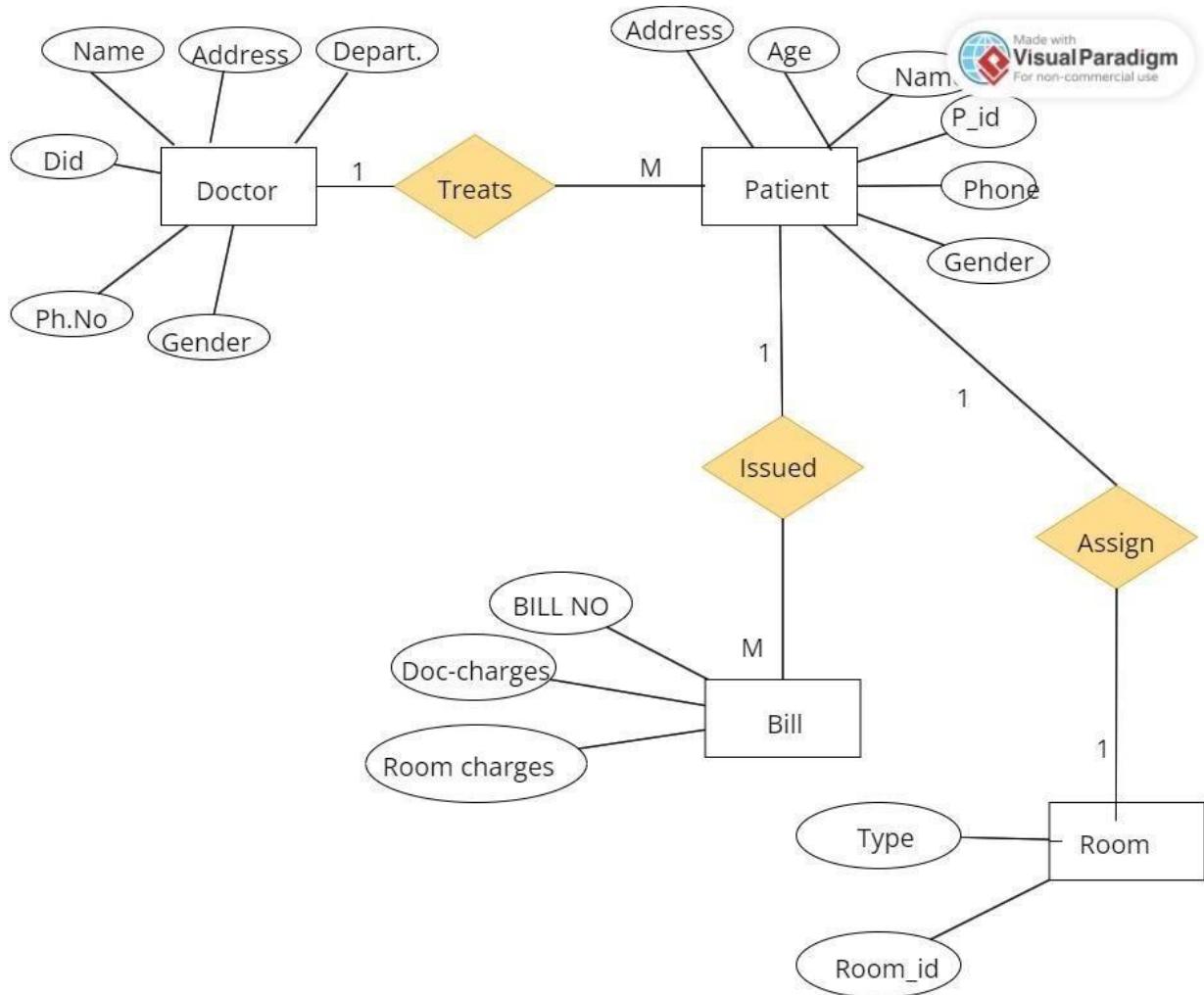
## Level 2 DFD

Healix System - DFD Level 2



## 3.0 Database Design

### 3.1.1 ER Diagram



## ***6. Future Scope***

### **1. Blockchain for Data Security:**

Blockchain technology can be implemented to enhance the security and integrity of patient records, ensuring data privacy and compliance with healthcare regulations.

### **2. Patient Engagement and Portals:**

Expanding patient portals to allow patients to access their medical records, book appointments, and communicate with healthcare providers. This can improve patient engagement and satisfaction.

### **3. Mobile Health (mHealth) Apps:**

Developing mobile applications that allow patients to manage their health, track medications, and interact with the hospital, enhancing the continuity of care.

## ***7. Conclusion***

In conclusion, the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) for a Healix Medical Assistant System (HMAS) outlines the essential features, functionalities, and technical requirements necessary for the development of an effective and efficient healthcare management system. The HMAS SRS serves as a foundational document that guides the design, development, and implementation of the system. Healix offers a scalable, secure, and intelligent assistant for hospitals, improving patient care and physician efficiency.

# Healix Medical Assistant System Testing Document

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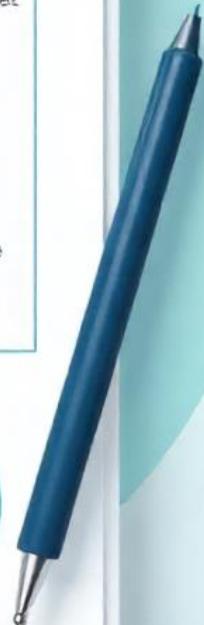


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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this document is to outline the testing strategy and procedures for the Healix Medical Assistant System (HMAS).

### **1.2 Scope**

This document covers functional, performance, security, and usability testing of the HMAS.

### **1.3 Objectives**

- Ensure the reliability and correctness of the HMAS.
- Validate that the system meets specified requirements.
- Identify and rectify any defects or issues in the system.

## **2. Test Plan**

### **2.1 Test Strategy**

Define the overall testing approach, including types of testing to be performed (functional, performance, security, usability), test levels, and entry/exit criteria.

### **2.2 Test Environment**

Describe the hardware, software, and network configurations for the test environment.

### **2.3 Test Schedule**

Provide a timeline for testing activities, including start and end dates for each testing phase.

## **3. Functional Testing**

### **3.1 Test Cases**

List and describe test cases for functional requirements, including:

- Patient registration
- Appointment scheduling
- Billing and invoicing
- Doctor and staff management
- Inventory management

### **3.2 Test Scenarios**

Identify and document various scenarios to be tested, covering different use cases and workflows within the HMAS.

### **3.3 Test Data**

Specify the data to be used during testing, including valid and invalid inputs.

### **3.4 Test Execution**

Outline the procedures for executing functional tests, including test case execution, defect reporting, and retesting.

## **4. Performance Testing**

#### **4.1 Load Testing**

Define the approach for testing the system under normal and peak load conditions.

## **4.2 Stress Testing**

Detail stress testing scenarios to evaluate system behavior under extreme conditions

## **4.3 Performance Metrics**

Identify key performance metrics to be measured, such as response time, throughput, and resource utilization

## **5. Security Testing**

### **5.1 Authentication and Authorization**

Verify that user authentication and authorization mechanisms are secure and effective.

### **5.2 Data Encryption**

Ensure that sensitive data is appropriately encrypted during transmission and storage.

### **5.3 Access Control**

Test and validate access controls to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information.

## **6. Usability Testing**

### **6.1 User Interface**

Evaluate the user interface for intuitiveness, accessibility, and overall user experience.

### **6.2 Workflow Testing**

Assess the efficiency of common user workflows within the HMS.

### **6.3 Accessibility**

Verify that the system is accessible to users with disabilities

## **7. Defect Management**

### **7.1 Defect Reporting**

Define the process for reporting and tracking defects, including severity and priority classification.

### **7.2 Regression Testing**

Describe the strategy for regression testing to ensure that new changes do not introduce additional defects.

## **8. Conclusion**

Summarize the testing activities, results, and any recommendations for improvements.

This is a generic template, and you may need to customize it based on the specific requirements and features of your Healix Medical Assistant System (HMAS). Additionally, you should update this document as the system evolves and new features are added.

# Conclusion

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