Akash Murali:

A

In this one I have taken interview of one of my peers. In this scenario the user is a student who have recently travelled from one country to another. The user was using multiple apps and website to find relevant information about vaccination policy and immunization status. But the user found it very difficult to get the information easily. She used to call the people who have recently travelled to get information from them. Secondly, the user found that different place was having different rules. Hence, she found it very difficult to keep track of changing rules for each place where she is planning to go. We are creating an application which will give user up -to-date information about immunization policy and progress of vaccination worldwide. It will also give information about the eligibility for getting immunized. The user was finding difficulty in finding all the required information about vaccination and its policy at one place. Our application will use GPS and give real time data about the vaccination policy. The user also wanted the information as soon as possible in case any new rule has come up or existing has changed. Our application will have a news bulletin feature which shows all the latest new about the covid-19. One possible issue with the user would be the user is considering only one prospective of information (i.e. travelling) other domains are not addressed.

Source - Video Interview

B

The reading gives the exact status of Covid-19 Vaccination across the world. It has the bar graph representing the places and the number of people who got vaccinated in that month. The datasets have been taken from per-capita metrics based on United Nations World Population Prospect. Hence, the data is reliable. Second resource which I have used gives guidelines set by the aviation industry for reopening after COVID-19. It has dedicated guidelines for crew, Passenger, and mitigation measures. We are planning to make an app which will provide up to date information about the vaccination policy and status across the world. It will also show the status of immunization in a particular location and the eligibility for getting vaccinated in case not vaccinated. The users of the application will be all who are 12 years and above. This can be further classified as Local residents (who used to live in that location), tourist (who travel from one country from another) and workers (this includes government/ private sector workers.) One possible limitation would be that the readings does not give information about how one should get vaccinated when they travel from their home country to another. And what are the government policies if not get vaccinated.

<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>

<https://www.icao.int/covid/cart/Pages/CART-Take-off.aspx>

Parth Patel:

Link 1: <https://www.technologyreview.com/2021/02/01/1016725/people-are-building-their-own-vaccine-appointment-tools/>

Link 2: [COVID-19 vaccine booking hurdles in Ontario - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4t-1_b2CL-Y&ab_channel=CBCNews%3ATheNational)

Link 3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51flZAe926k&ab_channel=CityNews>

The first link is an article about how people are fed up with broken vaccine appointment tools. The only options they have are to visit a local hospital website or call a hotline. People had to spend hours finding appointments. Carri Craver spent hours looking for vaccine appointment for her father and when he qualified for a vaccine. He went to those pharmacies listed on the site and none of them had any vaccines left. This incidence raises a concern for older people because they can’t go around looking for vaccine as they are vulnerable to covid. Due to this, Carri decided to create a site that would list all the possible locations around the states and people could upload relevant information regarding the availability of vaccine, which are then vetted. This site would be easy to navigate, easy to read and quick to navigate so that it can be used by people of all age groups. This is just one volunteer effort for improving the appointment booking system. Another such effort is a site that shows a map of the state with locations offering vaccines as well as relevant information like contact information, eligibility, vaccine availability. Most of these efforts were based on Google Docs and crowdsourcing. The disadvantages to these efforts are that Google Docs maxes out at 100 viewers and this would happen frequently resulting into site crashes. All these solutions require an internet connection without which all these solutions will not be useful.

The second link is a video source about the difficulty people have while booking an appointment. One of them being waiting in hour long virtual cues for an appointment and finding no availability. The public of Ontario had to rely on distinct booking tools offered to them by public health units, pharmacies, and hospitals as the Ontario government had decentralized approach to registration, this led to people waiting for days or hours for availabilities and when a slot was available, they had to commute for hours. There was an instance where after an hour-long commute, they still had to wait in long queues outside of the clinic. A lot of people had issues navigating or looking for the clinics they booked or wanted to get appointment. Some people had to set alarms of when new appointments were supposed to open. Others depended on the social media for an update on available openings and this would normally generate more demand than available doses meaning long queues outside of the clinic. There is a mention about three people who gave up on booking and got covid. The third link is about a glitch in the provincial vaccine booking website where people were able to book for an appointment and got confirmation but when they arrived at the location, they were told that they did not meet the criteria and were turned away. The booking portal was redirecting people to places where they were not eligible. This led to confusion among people as they lived in covid hotspot areas.

Prianshu Rajput:

Article 1: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html>

This CDC page has a complete information about the covid 19 vaccination requirements. There is information about the three most commonly approved vaccines: Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna and Johnson & Johnson/Janssen including the age limit to get the vaccine, how the vaccine works and what ingredients are used in making the vaccine, number of vaccine shots, effectiveness of the vaccines, specific vaccine allergies, side effects after getting the vaccine, who should not get vaccinated etc. The detailed information on this page helps in providing the most updated and recent information regarding the approved vaccines and limitations on who and how they can be available to different people. With this anyone from a child to a senior citizen can get filtered information based on the age group and disabilities they have to find out whether they are eligibly to get the vaccine.

Article 2: <https://www.zora.uzh.ch/id/eprint/198207/>

The article here describes the different techniques like contact-tracing apps which use Bluetooth signals or GPS location data to identify possible covid exposures through mobile phones and other devices. A person keeps a record on the app of whether that person has recently had covid 19 or had any symptoms of the virus. The app uses Bluetooth to randomly connect to devices around it to check the records of each individual. If the phones of an uninfected person comes in close proximity of an infected person then it notifies the user of possible exposures. But the article also expresses limitations of the contact-tracing apps which includes privacy concerns and lack of user trust in the organization making the app. If people do not trust the organization making the app then they are less likely to use it. Privacy also becomes a huge deal for the user base in the sense that they are willing to share their location and health data with the app. The article also shows detailed statistics about who is most likely to install a covid 19 tracing app which would seems very useful for categorizing the design based on age groups.

This article is helpful as a similar technique can be used for the covid immunization app to find out immunization statistics in specific areas or workplace that people use everyday. It is useful to gather immunization data with such techniques and give about an average percentage count of how many people are immunized around a single individual. But as the article also suggests privacy concerns and amount of users who have installed the app stand as an obstacle in making such types of apps work.

Article 3: <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(21)00043-7/fulltext#back-bib4>

This article lists an example of a similar website which is LSHTM VaC tracker which is developed to maintain up-todate information of the global vaccine development. It extracts information directly from the preclinical and clinical candidates from the WHO covid-19 vaccine landscape which provides the users an overview of the vaccine development phase with lots of data from clinical trials. The LSHTM VaC tracker also provides a a clear vaccine progress graphs and data which include new vaccine publishments, registered trials on a vaccine, vaccines in use, dose availability and countries reporting the amount of use of each vaccine. This kind of website design can be very useful for the covid-19 immunization app to define development processes across various vaccines and policies coming into play day by day.