# **Project: Healthcare Appointment Management System**

# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed Low-Level Design (LLD) for the Healthcare Appointment Management System. This system facilitates efficient appointment scheduling, doctor-patient management, and consultation records. It employs a REST API-based backend architecture and uses Angular or React for the frontend.

This design is compatible with both Java (Spring Boot) and .NET (ASP.NET Core) frameworks.

#### 2. Module Overview

The project consists of the following modules:

# 2.1 User Management

Handles registration, authentication, and profile management of doctors and patients.

# 2.2 Appointment Scheduling

Allows patients to book, modify, or cancel appointments.

#### 2.3 Consultation Records

Manages patient consultation notes, prescriptions, and medical history.

# 2.4 Doctor Availability

Enables doctors to manage their schedules and availability.

#### 2.5 Notifications and Alerts

Notifies patients and doctors about appointment reminders and changes.

# 3. Architecture Overview

# 3.1 Architectural Style

• Frontend: Angular or React

• Backend: REST API-based architecture

Database: Relational Database (MySQL/PostgreSQL/SQL Server)

#### 3.2 Component Interaction

- The frontend interacts with the REST API for all operations.
- The backend handles business logic and communicates with the database.
- Notifications are sent via email, SMS, or the frontend.

# 4. Module-Wise Design

#### 4.1 User Management Module

#### 4.1.1 Features

- Register as a doctor or patient.
- Login and manage profiles.

#### 4.1.2 Data Flow

- 1. Users interact with the frontend to register/login.
- 2. Frontend sends user data to the REST API.
- 3. Backend authenticates users and interacts with the database.
- 4. Responses are sent back to the frontend for display.

#### 4.1.3 Entities

- User
  - o UserID
  - o Name
  - Role (Doctor/Patient)
  - o Email
  - o Phone

# 4.2 Appointment Scheduling Module

#### 4.2.1 Features

- Book, update, or cancel appointments.
- View doctor availability and select time slots.

#### 4.2.2 Data Flow

- 1. Patients initiate appointment requests via the frontend.
- 2. Frontend communicates with the backend API.
- 3. Backend validates requests and updates the database.
- 4. Confirmation is sent back to the patient.

#### 4.2.3 Entities

- Appointment
  - o AppointmentID
  - o PatientID
  - o DoctorID
  - o TimeSlot
  - Status (Booked, Cancelled, Completed)

#### 4.3 Consultation Records Module

#### 4.3.1 Features

- Store consultation notes and prescriptions.
- View medical history.

#### 4.3.2 Data Flow

- 1. Doctors record consultation details via the frontend.
- 2. Backend saves the records to the database.
- 3. Patients can access their medical history.

#### 4.3.3 Entities

- Consultation
  - ConsultationID

- AppointmentID
- Notes
- Prescription

# 4.4 Doctor Availability Module

# 4.4.1 Features

- Manage availability and time slots.
- Block off unavailable days.

#### 4.4.2 Data Flow

- 1. Doctors update their availability via the frontend.
- 2. Backend updates the database.
- 3. Availability is displayed on the appointment scheduling module.

#### 4.4.3 Entities

- Availability
  - o DoctorID
  - o Date
  - o TimeSlots

# 4.5 Notifications and Alerts Module

#### 4.5.1 Features

- Send reminders for upcoming appointments.
- Notify patients about cancellations or reschedules.

# 4.5.2 Data Flow

- 1. Backend generates notifications based on triggers (e.g., upcoming appointment).
- 2. Notifications are sent via email/SMS or displayed in the frontend.

# 5. Deployment Strategy

# 5.1 Local Deployment

- **Frontend**: Local Angular/React servers.
- Backend: REST API deployed using Spring Boot/ASP.NET Core.
- **Database**: Local database instance for development.

# 6. Database Design

# 6.1 Tables and Relationships

- User
  - o Primary Key: UserID
- Appointment
  - o Primary Key: AppointmentID
  - Foreign Keys: PatientID, DoctorID
- Consultation
  - o Primary Key: ConsultationID

o Foreign Key: AppointmentID

# Availability

o Primary Key: DoctorID

# 7. User Interface Design

# 7.1 Wireframes

• Patient Dashboard: View appointments and medical history.

• **Doctor Dashboard**: Manage availability and consultation records.

• Appointment Page: Search and book appointments.

# 8. Non-Functional Requirements

#### 8.1 Performance

• System must support up to 50 concurrent users in the development phase.

# 8.2 Scalability

• Easily scalable for production environments.

# 8.3 Security

• Ensure secure login and data encryption.

#### 8.4 Usability

• The user interface must be responsive and accessible.

# 9. Assumptions and Constraints

# 9.1 Assumptions

• The system will operate in a local environment during development.

# 9.2 Constraints

• No cloud integration is planned for the initial phase.