

In the session, we worked on a low-fidelity (lo-fi) prototype with our client.

- understood overall features that we should implement in the product.
- created a version of the UI (user interface) the users would interact with to achieve their goals.

To focus on functionality and to resolve incompatibility issue with MS team whiteboard drawing tool, we chose a web-based whiteboard drawing tool by Miro (formerly known as RealtimeBoard) for prototype with our client, Dr. Lin.

## User Flows

Here are specified three user flows documented with objectives.

The first user flow, centered around **patient data inputting**, aims to provide a user-friendly experience while collecting vital health information. Upon entering the app, users are greeted with a welcoming screen that also emphasizes the immediate accessibility of the Grady clinic phone number, ensuring prompt assistance for any urgent symptoms. The app adopts a chatbot-like approach to gently inquire about the patient's well-being for the day, with options to express whether they feel 'Good,' 'Fine,' or 'Bad.' Further inquiries encompass aspects such as weight, breathing, and any increase in leg swelling, all designed to facilitate comprehensive data collection. Importantly, the absence of daily notifications is intentional, as patient anxiety is taken into consideration. The system restricts alerts to a brief two-week window and subsequently discontinues them, though it still maintains the option for patients to continue entering data.

Moving to the second user flow, **user identification via login** aims to streamline the process of correlating data sources with individual patients. Rather than requiring users to create traditional accounts, the app leverages existing data like Date of Birth, Full Name, and Medical Record Number (MRN) for authentication. This approach simplifies the user experience and eliminates the need for additional account setup steps.

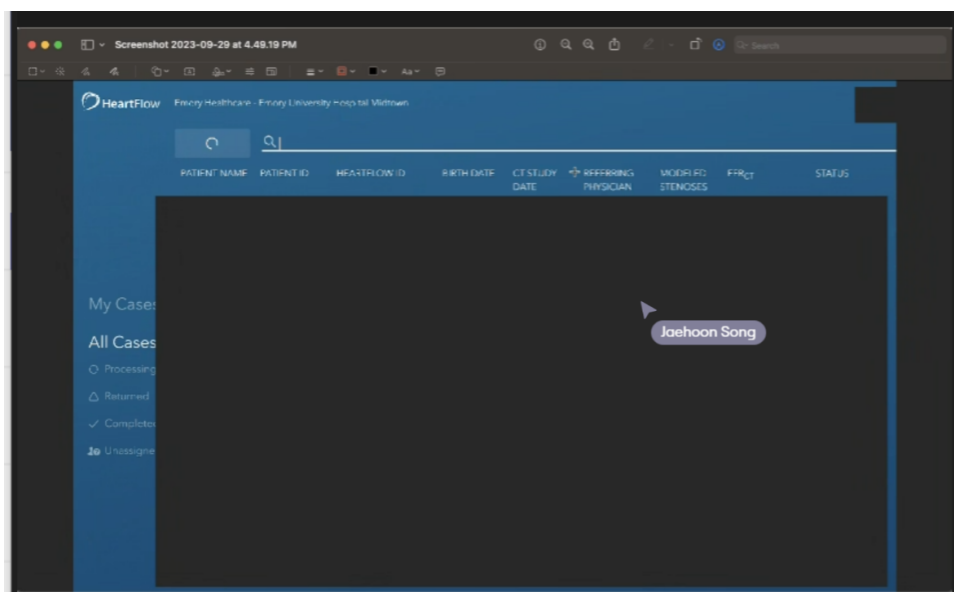
Lastly, the third user flow is tailored for **medical teams seeking to query patient data efficiently**. The system provides a structured interface with spreadsheets for data display, organized into three sections based on severity. Additionally, a quick overview of each patient's condition is readily available. The app's analytical capabilities allow healthcare professionals to discern trends among patients and make informed decisions based on documented data. Moreover, comprehensive reports are generated, offering insights into how patients interact with the app and their overall progress. This user flow empowers medical teams with valuable tools to enhance patient care and streamline their workflow.

## Summary of Rapid Prototyping Session

During our recent rapid prototyping session, we had a close look at the current state of our user interface, particularly considering its intended audience, the medical team. Overall, the interface appeared quite decent, with a clear focus on providing valuable information to the medical professionals. However, we identified a need for achieving a better balance between catering to the preferences of doctors, who require comprehensive information, and those of patients, who prioritize ease of use and minimal effort.

One significant point of frustration that emerged during our discussion pertained to the login process. It was noted that the requirement for a user ID and password felt unnecessary for our system's purpose. Rather than constituting a traditional 'account,' our system primarily serves to correlate data entries with individual patients. Additionally, there was a question raised about the inclusion of kilograms as a unit when asking for weight, prompting us to ponder its necessity for clarity and international usability.

Another challenge we identified was the need for compatibility with older operating systems on aging mobile devices. Ensuring that our interface functions smoothly on these older platforms is crucial to widening our reach and accessibility. Furthermore, we recognized the importance of seamlessly transitioning from the initial set of questions to a closing statement. This transition could serve as a bridge, leading users to more complex inquiries or providing additional information about their medical conditions, creating a well-structured and user-friendly experience. In summary, our rapid prototyping session revealed the importance of user-centric design decisions and the need for thoughtful considerations in various aspects of our interface development.



The client wants an interface like shown above for the medical staff when viewing patient information. This gives all the details about a patient so that the medical staff can identify any anomalies and contact the patient. We are leaning towards a website that medical staff can access from their work computers.

## Ideas for Further Design

To progress to the next step of the task, we would need key pieces of information as follows:

1. **Weight Measurement Unit:** A decision must be made regarding the inclusion of kilograms as the unit of measurement when asking for a patient's weight. This involves considering both clarity and international usability and whether alternative units should be offered.
2. **Compatibility with Older OSes:** We must make sure our interface works well on older phones with outdated operating systems.
3. **Transition Mechanism:** We need a plan for smoothly going from the initial questions to a closing statement. This can help users move on to more complex questions or learn more about their health.
4. **User Feedback:** Gathering further feedback from both medical professionals and patients could provide valuable insights into refining the user interface and addressing any additional concerns or requirements they may have.

Shortly after notification to take weight,  
also send text message reminder to  
use app.

- Main Screen Extra Goodies
- Tips on managing heart disease
  - Healthy diets to build a healthy heart
  - General exercise

