

Local Healthcare Application

Challenge: Create a application that helps individuals and communities to access (local) healthcare.

Solution: Medipath is a responsive and accessible app that offers medical solutions, healthcare and products to individuals.

Topics we'll be covering and what we've learned:

- Creating personas and user stories
- Sketching wireframes
- Affinity diagrams, themes and insights
- Prototyping
- Competitive audits
- Research studies

Emphasize

The first stages of the Design Thinking process involves developing a sense of empathy towards the people you are designing for, to gain insights into what they need, what they want, how they behave, feel, and think, and why they demonstrate such behaviors, feelings, and thoughts when interacting with products in a real-world setting.

Personas

We started our project by empathizing with users and creating random personas that meets solutions for all users.

What are personas?

"Personas are fictional characters, which you create based upon your research in order to represent the different user types that might use your service, product, site, or brand in a similar way. Creating personas helps the designer to understand users' needs, experiences, behaviors and goals"



Shima Qinyang

Beauty model

"Beauty is the illumination of our heart, body and soul!"

Demography

Age: 27
Education: Bachelor (Bsa)
Status: Married
Location: Shengzen, China
Career: Beauty model

Psychographics



User end goals

- Expand family and have more children
- Break free from trauma and local therapy visits.
- A dedicated online psychologist.

Scenario

Shima is a successfull young model that was born and raised in Shenzen (China). A adaptive and dynamic woman that is always on the go. She is married to Haoyu and they have 2 children.

Sadly, Shima experienced a dramatic trauma at a younger age, and often requires therapy for her mental health.

With her busy lifestyle, she hasn't much time to visit a psychologist. So she needs to find a way to do online classes.

Summary

Shima is a model that experienced a drastic trauma when she was younger. She has a quite busy lifestyle and is always on the move. Unfortunately she hasn't recovered yet from her past and requires therapy twice a week. She doesn't have much time and wants to discover a better alternative to therapy sessions.



Leo Muller

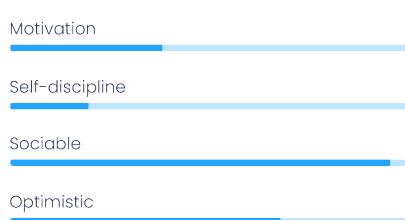
Teacher

"Education is a form of personal development"

Demography

Age: 38
Education: High School
Status: Single
Location: Berlin, Germany
Career: Unemployed

Psychographics



User end goals

- More information about healthcare documents
- Learn the dutch language

Scenario

Leo had some personal issues in the past and recently moved to The Netherlands. He does not speak Dutch and is currently unemployed.

He is looking for a job but first needs to get his paperwork sorted out. He doesn't have a health insurance yet and doesn't precisely know where to find one. Because of the language, Leo cannot communicate with locals for assistance or whereabouts.

Eventually, Leo wants to learn the language and start a new life.

Summary

Leo recently moved from Italy to the Netherlands and doesn't speak the local language. He wants to work but hasn't any legal documents like health insurance. He needs more information and whereabouts to get start working.

User stories

To better understand users we must create user stories based on the data of **personas**. This is so we can better recognize the user and their needs.

What are User stories?

A user story is a small, self-contained unit of development work designed to accomplish a specific goal within a product. A user story is usually written from the user's perspective and follows the format: "As [a user persona], I want [to perform this action] so that [I can accomplish this goal]."

User Story Template

Shima Qinyang

As a/an

(User)

Successfull and young beauty model that lives in China

I want to

(Action)

Take online therapy classes to break free from my traumas

So that...

(Benefit)

i can focus on my carreer and live a healthy lifestyle

User Story Template

Leo Muller

As a/an

(User)

An Foreigner that has recently moved to the Netherlands

I want to

(Action)

Learn the language so that i can get my insurance papers

So that...

(Benefit)

i can search for a job and communicate with locals

Journey Mapping

To get more information about the user we need to know their emotions and interactions between the product. We do this by creating a journey map. By capturing the user actions we can understand more clearly about their pain points.

Short summary of journey mapping

A journey map is a visualization of the process that a person goes through in order to accomplish a goal. In its most basic form, journey mapping starts by compiling a series of user actions into a timeline. Next, the timeline is fleshed out with user thoughts and emotions in order to create a narrative. This narrative is condensed and polished, ultimately leading to a visualization.



Shima Qinyang
Journey Map

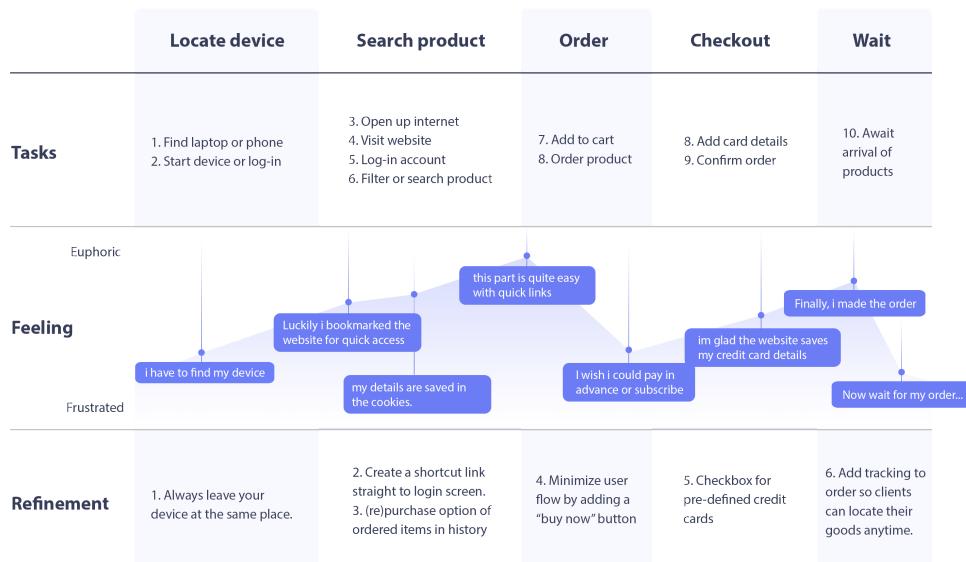
Scenario: Shima is a busy beauty model that lives in China and experienced a trauma when she was younger. Now she seeks online classes for therapy treatment.





Sharon Greenfield
Journey Map

Scenario: Sharon Greenfield is a full-time HR manager that orders medicine online because she doesn't have time and her work quite is stressfull..



Note We were unable to create a journey map for the persona "Leo" because he didn't have enough ability to execute a action. Since he was unable to communicate with locals and couldn't find any information related to registering his health insurance papers. We came up with the idea to create a **Knowledgebase** or **Informational blog** translated in 5 different languages so everyone could understand. Furthermore, in collaboration with government instances users could be forwarded to a appointment link. *More to follow in affinity diagrams.*

Define and Ideate

Advancing further in the design thinking process we come to define and ideate phases, Ideation is a creative process where designers generate ideas in sessions (e.g., brainstorming, worst possible idea). Participants gather with open minds to produce as many ideas as they can to address a problem statement in a facilitated, judgment-free environment.

Competitive audits

Competitive audits are one of the many valuable steps you can take during the ideation process. A competitive audit is an overview of your competitors' strengths and weaknesses. Analyzing the brands and products of competitors, or the companies who offer similar products as you do, can give you a well-rounded foundation of knowledge about the market your product will enter.

| Competitor type Direct or indirect | Location(s) | Product offering | Price | Website | Business | Audience |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Direct | Netherlands (National) | Online info and listing about medicines | \$-\$\$(varies) | apotheek.nl | Medium | All ages |
| Indirect | Online (Universal) | Mobile app for therapy sessions and support | \$\$ | betterhelp.com | Large | 18-65+ |
| Direct | 4708AL Roosendaal, Netherlands | Orthopedist | \$\$ | livit.nl | Small | All ages |

| First impressions | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Business | Desktop website experience | | | App or mobile experience | | |
| Apotheek.nl | Glossary | Organized Navigation | Accessibility Color branding | Glossary | Minimalistic Educative | Functionality Responsiveness |
| Betterhelp.com | Navigation | Benevolent Usability | Assistive Clear | Price indications | Straight-forward | Informative |
| Livit.nl | Poor web speed Content-dense | Support | Branding consistent | Performance | Clarity Support | Correct margins of content |

| Interaction | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|
| Business | Features | Accessability | User Flow | Navigation |
| Apotheek.nl | Advanced search for medicines and diseases. Local search for nearby pharmacies. | Light/dark mode Enlarged content Screen reader | Breadcrumbs on pages | Applies 3-click rule, straightforward and easy navigation. |
| Betterhelp.com | Multi-language therapists | Limited to US only | ALT+9 to acces usability interface | No clear indication of menu in header |
| Livit.nl | Informative infographics and imaging hotspots Local search | Screen reader and enlarged text available | Availability to contact on every page, + for support | Clear waypoints and 2-click rules to destination |

| Visual Design | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Business | Brand identity | | |
| Apotheek.nl | Border radius of info box to match the overall style layout (round) | Color pallete according to page. Dark mode only enables on text. | Strong visual branding, consistent in color. |
| Betterhelp.com | H1 title to be larger | Smooth animations and interaction | Use of similair font across app well-explained content and imaging |
| Livit.nl | White spacing, content is too packed | Clear top navigation for users. Header background is clear and easy to read according to WCAG. | High quality photos. Empathy design on CTA's |

Crazy 8's

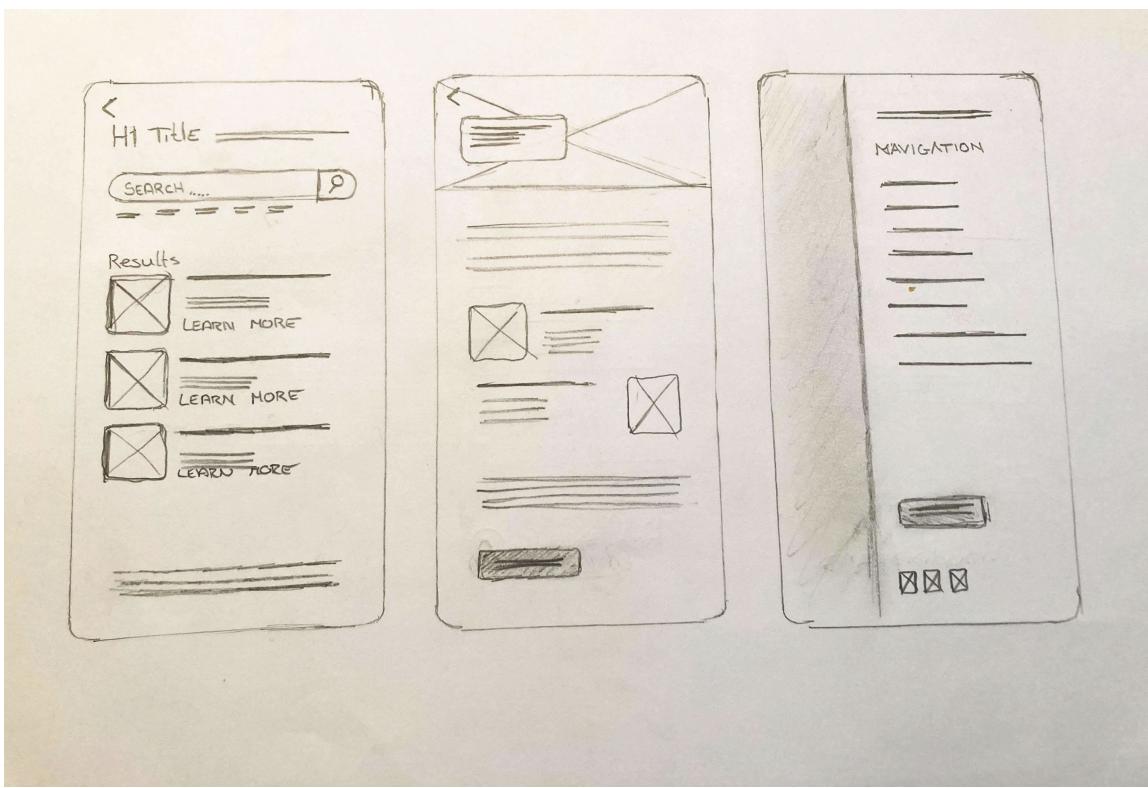
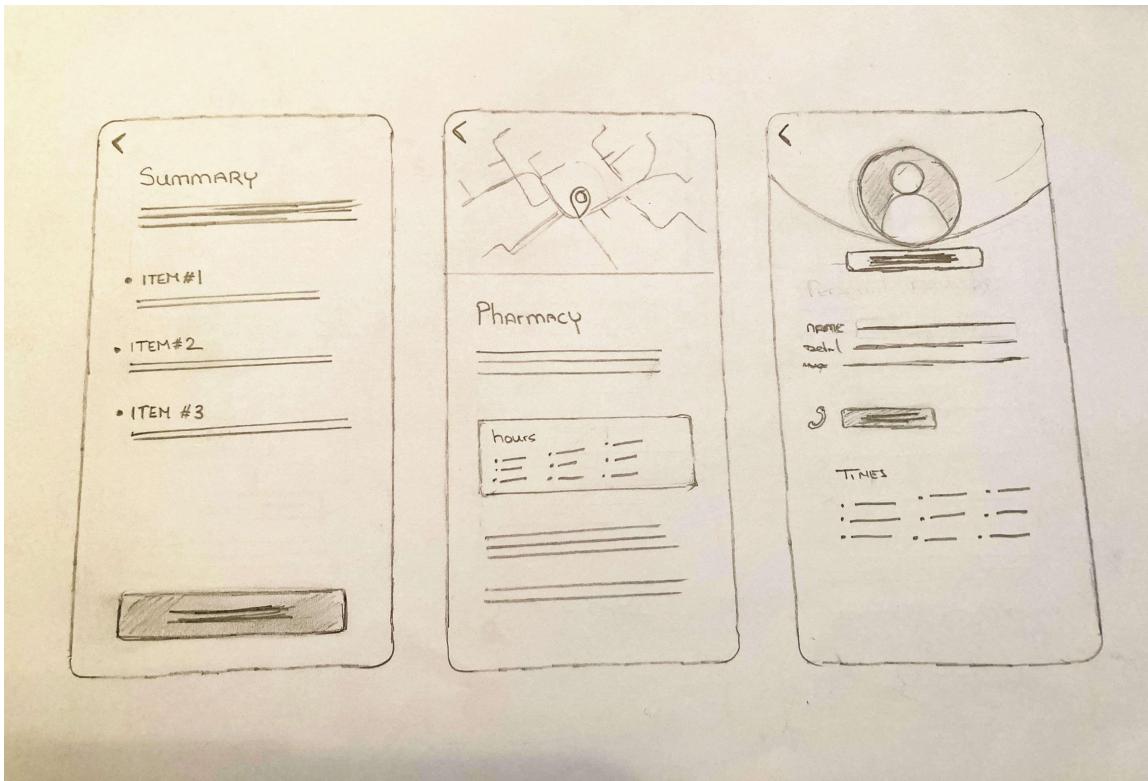
Next up is pen to paper. Crazy 8's is a core Design Sprint method. It is a fast sketching exercise that challenges people to sketch eight distinct ideas in eight minutes. The goal is to push beyond your first idea, frequently the least innovative, and to generate a wide variety of solutions to your challenge.



Sketching paper wireframes

Wireframes help us establish the basic layout of a screen. A layout is the structure that supports how visual components on a page are arranged, like images, text, and icons. Because paper wireframes are inexpensive and easy to create, you can draw multiple wireframes for the same screen of an app or website to explore a bunch of design possibilities.





Digital wireframes

We are continuing our case study to screen time. We start by converting our ideas to digital wireframes through the **figma application**. If you do not know

what figma is, learn more so here: <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/figma-crash-course/>

The image displays three wireframes from a Figma project, likely a mobile application for managing medications.

Left Wireframe (Medicines Screen):

- Header:** TOS (Terms of Service) and Medicines > Paracetamol.
- Content:** A section titled "Terms of Service" with placeholder text about terms and conditions. Below it is another block of placeholder text.
- Buttons:** "Continue" at the bottom left and a large "Cancel" button at the bottom center.

Middle Wireframe (Subscription Screen):

- Header:** SUBSCRIPTION and Subscription.
- Content:** A "Subscription" section with placeholder text. Below it is a "Payment details" section showing an item with a price of \$31.99 and a note about payment in installments. There is also a checkbox for "I consent" and a note about deducting the amount from the account.
- Buttons:** "Cancel" and "Continue" at the bottom center.
- Right Panel:** A "loading screen" with a circular progress bar and the word "Processing". Below it is a link: "if nothing happens, [click here](#)".

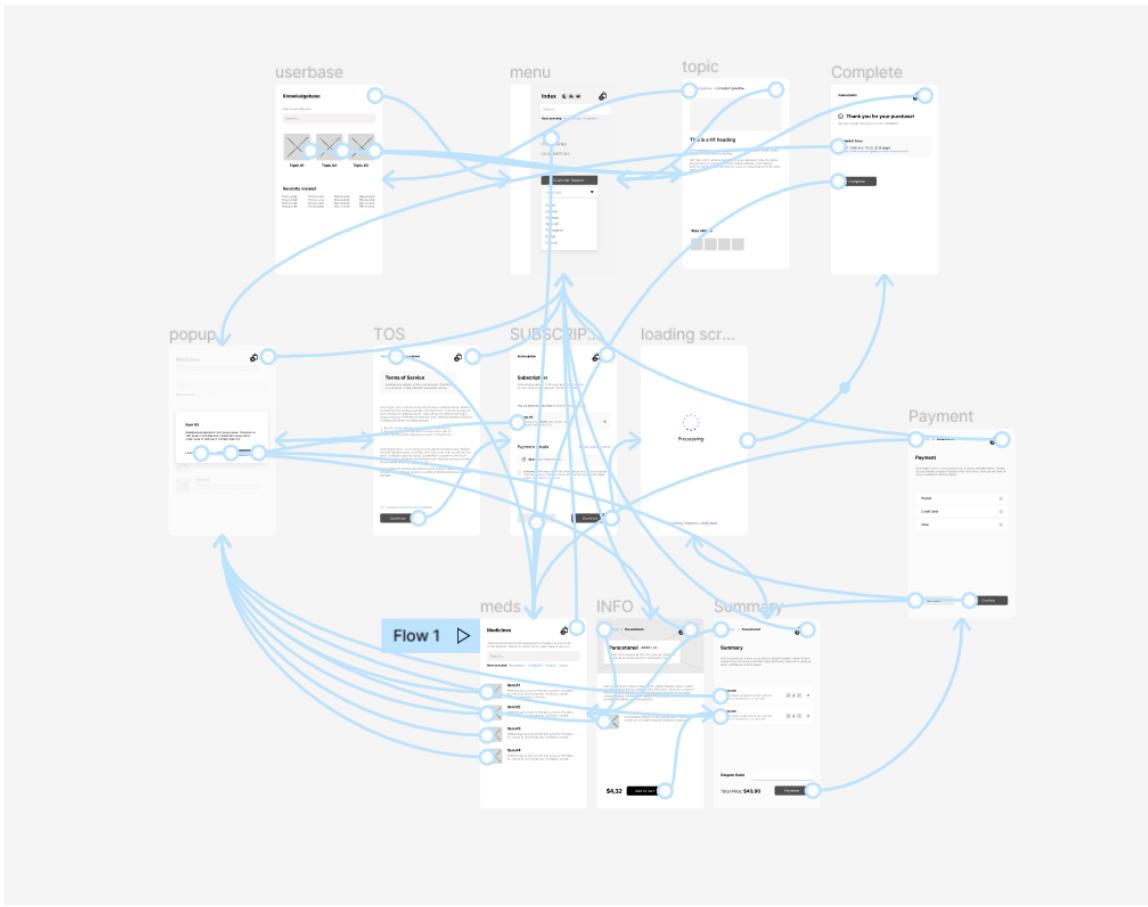
Right Wireframe (Summary Screen):

- Header:** Summary and Paracetamol **** [28].
- Content:** A summary of the purchase items:
 - Item #1:** Placeholder text.
 - Item #2:** Placeholder text.
 - Item #3:** Placeholder text.
 - Item #4:** Placeholder text.
- Buttons:** "Add to cart" (disabled), "Coupon Code" input field, and "Payment" button.



Building a low fidelity prototype

After all our sketching and initial design work is done, we'll start by creating our first prototype to prospect the user flow and have a preview of how the product feels like in a real-world scenario.



You can preview the low-fidelity prototype here: <https://www.figma.com/proto/ykun1JU0h20Hg1u51DDpIk/LOW-FIDELITY?node-id=2%3A17&scaling=scale-down&page-id=0%3A1&starting-point-node-id=2%3A17>

Note The LOWFI prototype is outdated and hasn't been worked on since we push new features and updates to our high fidelity prototype by preference.

MkDocs is a Python documentation tool that uses **Markdown** as its markup language to generate intelligent and beautiful documentation in **HTML**.

Building and testing the documentation source using Mkdocs on the local machine

To write and build the documentation website, you need to set up a Python virtual environment and install MkDocs.

Set up the Python virtual environment using this command:

```
python --m venv <folder_name(e.g: .virenv)>
```

Install MkDocs using this command:

```
pip install mkdocs
```

With MkDocs installed, you can run the command,

Create a new MkDocs project

```
mkdocs new <project_directory>
```

to create a new MkDocs project that contains a source directory (**docs**) and a default **mkdocs.yml** file with the most useful configuration values.

The **mkdocs.yml** contains the MkDocs configurations, where you can configure all aspects of how MkDocs reads your sources and builds your documentation.

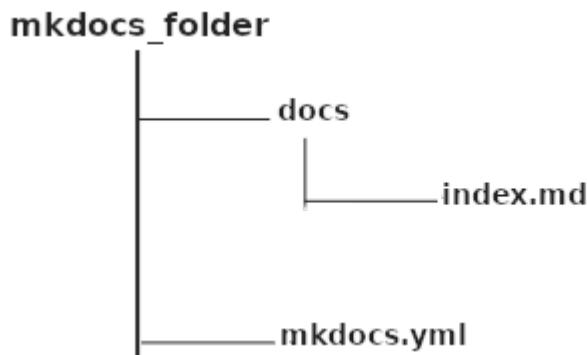


Fig. 1: Source directory for a MkDocs documentation

MkDocs reads its contents from files with the extension `.MD` which you have referenced in the **mkdocs.yml** file. These `.MD` files contain the structure of the documentation and the text to be displayed on the documentation website.

After you have set up the source directory for the documentation, you can use the command below to run the built-in development server provided by MkDocs.

Run the built-in development server

```
mkdocs serve
```

You can use the development server to test your documentation while building it. It is important to note that this command does not provide the documentation build files.

To generate the documentation build files, you can run this command:

Build the MkDocs documentation

```
mkdocs build
```

The command above builds the MkDocs documentation into a folder called **site**.

After writing and testing the documentation source on the local machine, you can transfer the source files (without the **site** folder) to your GitHub remote repository.

SETTING UP AUTOMATION USING GitHub AND GitHub ACTIONS

On the GitHub remote repository, we must set up GitHub Action workflows to handle automatic testing and building of the documentation whenever we trigger a push or pull request event.

What is GitHub Action?

GitHub Action is a ([CI/CD](#)) platform that allows you to automate your build, test, and deployment pipeline using workflows. When using GitHub Action, GitHub will provide you with Linux, Windows, and macOS virtual machines to run your workflows.

You can configure GitHub Action workflows to trigger when an event, such as a push, occurs in your repository.

Configuring a GitHub Actions Workflow

What is a workflow?

A workflow is a configurable and automated process that runs one or more jobs. Each job runs inside its virtual machine runner, or a container, and has one or more steps that either run a script you defined or run an action from the GitHub Marketplace.

Workflows are defined by a YAML file checked in your repository and are triggered either manually or by an event in the repository. Below is an example of a GitHub Action workflow.

```

1 name: GitHub Actions Demo
2 on: [push]
3 jobs:
4   Explore-GitHub-Actions:
5     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
6     steps:
7       - run: echo "🎉 The job was automatically triggered by a ${{ github.event_name }} event."
8       - run: echo "🐧 This job is now running on a ${{{ runner.os }}} server hosted by GitHub!"
9       - run: echo "🔎 The name of your branch is ${{{ github.ref }}} and your repository is ${{{ github.repository }}}"
10      - name: Check out repository code
11        uses: actions/checkout@v3
12      - run: echo "💡 The ${{{ github.repository }}} repository has been cloned to the runner."
13      - run: echo "💻 The workflow is now ready to test your code on the runner."
14      - name: List files in the repository
15        run: |
16          ls ${{{ github.workspace }}}
17      - run: echo "🍏 This job's status is ${{{ job.status }}}."
18

```

Fig. 2: A YAML file for a GitHub Action workflow

Using GitHub workflow to automate build and test process for our documentation

For us to build and test the documentation, we will configure two (2) GitHub Actions workflows and store them under the **.github/workflows** directory. The two (2) GitHub Actions workflows are **mkdocs_test.yml** and **main.yml**.

The **mkdocs_test.yml** workflow runs a CI test to check if the links in the documentation works. We trigger this workflow on each pull request events sent to the **main** branch of the official repository.

The **main.yml** workflow, on the other hand, check if the links in the documentation works, compiles the MkDocs sources in the official repository's **main** branch, and updates the **docs-build** branch with the build files. We trigger this workflow on each push events on the **main** branch of the official repository.

Testing and Publishing Documentation Changes

On the official repository, if a contributor sends a pull request to the repository's **main** branch, we test the changes by running the "*Pull Request MkDocs Check*" (i.e., `mkdocs_test.yml`) workflow.

If the test is successful, then the documentation project maintainer will merge the pull request changes after reviewing the pull request. This is to ensure that we review the changes in the pull request before merging into the official repository.

When the documentation project maintainer merges the pull request changes to the repository's **main** branch, GitHub triggers the "*Compile MkDocs source and update docs-build branch*" (i.e., `main.yml`) workflow automatically to build the documentation.

If the build is successful, it sends the documentation build files to the **docs-build** branch. The **docs-build** branch is where the hosting platform copies the documentation build files to update the documentation website.

MAINTAINING DOCUMENTATION

Creating the structure of a document

Markdown lets you add structural elements to your document, such as **headings** (`h1`, `h2`, `h3` etc.). The hashes move lower-level headings further to the right, so they appear indented. There are a few ways to add headings in Markdown. The recommended one is to prefix a heading with hashes `#`, one for each level of heading:

```
# Heading 1  
## Heading 2  
### Heading 3
```

And this is a paragraph.

Sections of a document can be separated using **horizontal rules** (`<hr />`), or lines. You create these in Markdown using three (or more) hyphens `-`, asterisks `*`, underscores `_` or equals `=` signs. Place them alone on a line, with blank lines on either side:

```
Brief introduction.  
====  
# Chapter 1  
Lots of text.  
---  
# Chapter 2  
Some more text  
---
```

Lists are another important structural element. Unordered lists (``) are created by beginning the line with an asterisk `*`, plus `+` symbol, or hyphen `-`, followed by a space or tab, then the text.

Ordered lists (``) are numbers followed by periods. The numbers don't necessarily have to be in order. Below is an example of an unordered and ordered lists

```
### Unordered List  
* this is an  
* unordered list  
  
+ this is another  
+ unordered list  
  
### Ordered List  
1. this is an  
2. ordered  
3. list
```

1. and so
1. is this too

Note

If you want to start a line with a number and a period without starting a list, you need to escape the period with a backslash \:

```
2020\. A year we'll never forget.
```

Finally, paragraphs of normal text are separated by one or more blank lines:

```
This will be formatted as an HTML paragraph.
```

Starting a new document

MkDocs uses regular Markdown (.md) files as the source for its documentation. We place these Markdown files in the documentation directory called **docs** which exist at the top level of your project, alongside the **mkdocs.yml** configuration file.

All Markdown files included in your documentation directory will be rendered in the built site, regardless of any settings.

The simplest project you can create will look something like this:

```
mkdocs.yml  
docs/  
    index.md
```

You can also create multipage documentation, by creating several Markdown files:

```
mkdocs.yml  
docs/  
    index.md  
    about.md  
    changelog.md
```

The file layout you use determines the URLs that are used for the generated pages. Given the above layout, pages would be generated for the following URLs:

```
/  
/about/  
/changelog/
```

You can also include your Markdown files in nested directories if that better suits your documentation layout.

```
docs/
  index.md
  user-guide/getting-started.md
  user-guide/configuration-options.md
  changelog.md
```

Source files inside nested directories will cause pages to be generated with nested URLs, like so:

```
/user-guide/getting-started/
/user-guide/configuration-options/
/changelog/
```

After creating the Markdown files in your documentation directory, you must configure pages and navigation in the **mkdocs.yml** file.

The `nav` configuration setting in your **mkdocs.yml** file defines which pages are included in the global site navigation menu, as well as the structure of that menu. If not provided, the navigation will be automatically created by discovering all the Markdown files in the documentation directory.

A minimal navigation configuration could look like this:

```
nav:
  - 'index.md'
  - 'about.md'
```

or

With user-defined titles

```
nav:
  - Home: 'index.md'
  - About: 'about.md'
```

After configuring pages and navigation, you can test the documentation by executing the command below to start the built-in development server:

Run built-in development server

```
mkdocs serve
```

Note

The development server will not start successfully if there is an error in the source files.

Updating an old document

Updating an old document is easy. You just have to find the old document (.md) file and make the necessary changes to it. You must ensure the configuration file (**mkdocs.yml**) is intact.

After making the changes, execute the command below to start the built-in development server:

Run built-in development server

```
mkdocs serve
```

Note

The development server will not start successfully if there is an error in the source files.

Serving images in a document

In MkDocs, images are served from the folder in the **docs** directory. You can then link an image in a source file by using the relative path to that image.

Note

It is not compulsory to store the images under the **img** folder. You can decide to store your images in any folder, but the folder should be in the **docs** directory.

The code below shows how to add an image using the Markdown syntax:

```
<![Alt text](relative_path_to_image)>  
![Example of an image](img/example.png)
```

Markdown Docs Sample

Home Docs

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION

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SETTING UP MKDOCS APPLICATION OR WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON LOCAL MACHINE

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Building and testing the documentation source using Mkdocs on the local machine

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Set up the Python virtual environment using this command:

```
python -m venv <folder_name(e.g.: .virenv)>
```

Install MkDocs using this command:

```
pip install mkdocs
```

With MkDocs installed, you can run the command,

Fig. 3: Output of the code above

Tip

To properly maintain images for large documentation sources, it will be appropriate to divide your images into parts and store them in separate sub-folders under the **img** folder. For example, all images for the homepage should be stored in the folder called *homepage* and images for the about section should be stored in the folder called *about*.

How to generate a PDF for a specific page in the documentation

To generate a PDF for a specific page, you need to add the MkDocs PDF Export Plugin to your MkDocs project.

The MkDocs PDF Export Plugin is a plugin to export content pages as PDF files. Before installing the plugin, you need to have some packages, which the [plugin's documentation](#) explain.

Install the package with pip:

```
pip install mkdocs-pdf-export-plugin
```

Enable the plugin in your `mkdocs.yml`:

```
plugins:  
- search  
- pdf-export
```

When you build the documentation, you will see a download button, as described in Fig. 4 below, for every page in your MkDocs project.

The screenshot shows the 'Markdown Docs Sample' index page. At the top right, there is a dark blue header bar with a search icon and a 'Search' input field. Below the header, the page title is 'The MkDocs Documentation Build Process'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links to 'Home' and 'Docs'. The main content area has a section titled 'INTRODUCTION' with text about setting up a documentation system using MkDocs, GitHub, and GitHub Actions. It includes links to 'Source code' and 'Website'. Below this, a section titled 'Topics covered in this document are:' lists 'Setting up MkDocs application or working environment on local machine' and 'Setting up automation using GitHub and GitHub Actions'. To the right of the main content, there is a 'Table of contents' sidebar. This sidebar includes a 'PDF Export' button, which is highlighted with a dark gray background. Other items in the sidebar include 'INTRODUCTION', 'SETTING UP MKDOCS', 'APPLICATION OR WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON LOCAL MACHINE', 'Building and testing the documentation source using Mkdocs on the local machine', 'SETTING UP AUTOMATION USING GitHub AND GitHub ACTIONS', 'What is GitHub Action?', 'Configuring a GitHub Actions Workflow', 'What is a workflow?', and 'Using GitHub workflow to automate build and test process for our sites'.

Fig. 4: PDF download button for index page