

Redesigned Results Screen – Skin Health App

Top-Level Summary Banner

Display a prominent summary at the top with the single most important insight. For example: ⚠️ **“High Insulin Resistance Likely – Reduce Sugar Intake”**. Use a bold icon (e.g. ⚠️ or insulin droplet) and a very short actionable message. Keep text concise (1–2 lines) and hide details behind a “More Info” link (progressive disclosure) to avoid clutter ¹. This aligns with mobile dashboard best practices to “prioritize essential data” and only show details when needed ¹. Omit any raw image metadata or jargon here. For mobile, use a full-width card; on desktop, you might show a notification-style alert at the top.

- **Content:** One headline insight with icon and a quick recommendation (e.g. “Reduce sugar”) – no lengthy paragraphs.
- **Interactivity:** The banner could be tappable to expand the key finding or open tips.
- **Example:** “⚠️ High Insulin Risk Detected – Cut Added Sugars.”

Condition Dashboard Tiles/Cards

Present each finding in its own card/tile arranged as a dashboard. Keep the number of visible cards limited (roughly 5–6 on one screen) so users aren’t overwhelmed ². Each card should include: - **Title & Icon:** The name of the condition (e.g. “Hyperpigmentation (Insulin)” or “Dehydration”) with a simple emoji or icon that fits the tone (for diet issues, for hydration, \$ for medical, etc.). Use emoji/icon as a friendly visual label – this is encouraged for ease of use ³.

- **Confidence Ring/Bar:** A progress circle or bar showing confidence score (e.g. “75% confidence”) or a simplified tier (High/Med/Low). Visual progress indicators reassure users that they’re making progress ⁴. For example, a colored ring around the icon that fills proportionally, with the percentage or a label inside.

- **Short Insight:** One 1–2 line message (e.g. “Signs match insulin-related skin changes.” or “Your sleep deficit may worsen this.”). Avoid technical language. Frame it as a callout (“Insulin score is high – consider diet changes”).

- **Color Coding:** Use the card’s border or ring color to indicate urgency (see Color Scheme below).

- **Expandable Detail:** Allow tapping the card to expand more details or see recommendations for that condition. This follows the dashboard rule to start with a high-level overview and let users drill down ⁵

⁶.

For layout, place the highest-priority cards first. On desktop/web, a grid can show multiple cards at once (important card top-left) ⁷. On mobile, stack cards vertically for easy scrolling.

Action Categories (Diet, Lifestyle, Medical)

Below the condition cards, offer actionable suggestion groups, each with its own icon or emoji and button-like tiles. Group suggestions into categories (e.g. **Diet, Lifestyle, Medical**):

- **Diet (Sugar Swaps, Healthy Recipes, Hydration Tips):**
 - Tiles like “ Swap Sugar Snacks” or “ Add Veggies”.
 - Quick tips (e.g. “Try fruit smoothies instead of candy”).
- **Lifestyle (Track Sleep, Hydration Reminders, ♂ Stress Management):**
 - Tiles like “ Stay Hydrated” or “ Daily Steps”.
 - Short prompts (e.g. “Drink 8 cups water” or “Walk 20 mins”).
- **Medical (🩺 Book Checkup, Meds Reminder):**
 - Tiles like “🩺 Schedule Doctor Visit” if a serious finding.
 - Or “ Track Follow-up”.

Design these as large touch targets (at least 48×48 px) ⁸ and place them where thumbs naturally fall on phone (center-lower area) for one-handed reach ⁸. Use clear labels and consistent iconography. Each tile triggers a deeper suggestion list or function (e.g. opens nutrition tips, sleep tracker, etc.).

Color Scheme & Alerts

Use a **traffic-light palette** to signal risk level:

- **Red () for Urgent/High-Risk:** e.g. high insulin, severe dehydration. Red conveys urgency/danger ⁹.
- **Orange/Yellow (●/●) for Medium:** moderate issues (some concern).
- **Green (●) for Low/Normal:** benign or under-control findings, or positive statuses (good hydration, balanced diet). Green symbolizes health and calm ¹⁰.

Apply colors consistently (e.g. all diet alerts in orange, lifestyle in blue/teal) so users learn associations ¹¹. Always pair color with an icon or label to aid all users (about 12% of men have red-green color blindness ¹²). For example, use a icon or “High” label alongside red text. Maintain high contrast for readability ¹³. Color-coded alerts and progress indicators have been shown to clearly flag issues in health dashboards ¹⁴.

Typography & Spacing

Use clean, sans-serif fonts (e.g. Roboto, SF Pro) at comfortable sizes: - **Headings:** ~18–20pt (mobile) or larger (desktop) bold for condition names.

- **Body Text:** ~14–16pt (mobile) with adequate line-height (1.4–1.6×) for readability.

Apply **strong contrast** (dark text on light background) for all text ¹³. Use **whitespace generously** around cards, icons, and text blocks to avoid clutter ¹⁵. For example, keep at least 8–12px padding inside cards and 16–24px margin between sections. Larger font weights or color accents on numbers or keywords can highlight critical info. This reduces visual fatigue and makes scanning easier ¹⁵.

Responsive Layout (Mobile vs. Desktop)

- **Mobile:** Use a single-column, scrollable layout. Stack elements vertically in priority order – key insight at top, then each card, then action buttons. Ensure buttons and cards are full-width or large for easy tapping. Thumb-zone placement is crucial: primary actions near the bottom/middle ⁸. Minimize text and focus on visuals (icons, emojis, bars) to fit small screens. Progressive disclosure (tappable expansion) is important here ¹ ¹⁶.
- **Desktop/Web:** Leverage wider screen with a multi-column grid. For example, display 2–3 cards per row. Keep the most urgent finding in the top-left corner (for left-to-right readers) ⁷. The summary banner can span top or appear as a side alert. Sidebar or header links can host secondary actions. Maintain the same styling (cards, colors, icons) but allow more visible content per view.

By following these guidelines, the Results screen will feel like a friendly, dashboard-like interface: priority findings at a glance, clear visual cues (icons, colors, progress rings), and bite-sized actionable advice instead of text-heavy paragraphs ⁴ ¹⁴.

Sources: Authoritative UI/UX design guidelines and dashboards best practices were used to shape this specification ¹ ² ¹⁴ ⁹ ³.

¹ ⁸ ¹³ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ How to Design Dashboards for Mobile Users - Querio

<https://querio.ai/articles/how-to-design-dashboards-for-mobile-users>

² ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ Dashboard Design: best practices and examples - Justinmind

<https://www.justinmind.com/ui-design/dashboard-design-best-practices-ux>

³ Mental Health App Development Guide: Develop a Mental Health App in 2025 | Attract Group

<https://attractgroup.com/blog/mental-health-app-development-guide-develop-a-mental-health-app-in-2025/>

⁴ From RPGs to UX: How progress indicators affect user engagement | by Anthony Perrotta | UX Collective

<https://uxdesign.cc/from-rpgs-to-ux-how-progress-indicators-affect-user-engagement-8748f02d766a?gi=31794d41b6bb>

⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² Leveraging the Psychology of Color in UX Design for Health and Wellness Apps :: UXmatters

<https://www.uxmatters.com/mt/archives/2024/07/leveraging-the-psychology-of-color-in-ux-design-for-health-and-wellness-apps.php>

¹⁴ Six Building Blocks of UX Design for Mobile Health Apps - Intersog

<https://intersog.com/blog/strategy/six-building-blocks-of-ux-design-for-mobile-health-apps/>