



DESIGN SYSTEM

Color  
 Primary  
 Secondary  
 Neutral  
 Sentiment  
 Color Combinations  
 Core Buttons  
 Creatives  
 Fields  
 Icons  
 Padding  
 Radius  
 Typography  
 Utility Buttons

# COLOR

## PRIMARY

|                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Orange</b><br>500              | <b>Orange</b><br>200              |
| HEX: C74601<br>HSB: 21 / 100 / 78 | HEX: C74601<br>HSB: 21 / 100 / 78 |

Reserved for the most critical and prominent elements, such as primary call-to-action (CTA) buttons or key text that requires emphasis or highlighting. Use exclusively on light backgrounds to maintain readability and contrast.

A lighter variant of the primary color, designed for prominent elements like CTAs or highlighted text when placed on dark backgrounds. Ensure sufficient contrast by avoiding usage on light backgrounds.

### Color Variations

|                                   |                                   |                                  |                                   |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Orange</b><br>600              | <b>Orange</b><br>500              | <b>Orange</b><br>400             | <b>Orange</b><br>300              | <b>Orange</b><br>200              | <b>Orange</b><br>100             |
| HEX: 421700<br>HSB: 21 / 100 / 26 | HEX: C74601<br>HSB: 21 / 100 / 78 | HEX: E56E2E<br>HSB: 21 / 80 / 90 | HEX: FFD5BF<br>HSB: 21 / 25 / 100 | HEX: FFEEE5<br>HSB: 21 / 10 / 100 | HEX: FFFAF7<br>HSB: 21 / 3 / 100 |

Orange includes six variations designed to accommodate different UI component states and styling needs. Darker or lighter shades are used to indicate interactivity. Lighter variations can also be used for borders, shadows, or decorative elements, ensuring brand consistency.

## SECONDARY

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Teal</b><br>500                 | <b>Teal</b><br>200                 |
| HEX: 00797D<br>HSB: 182 / 100 / 49 | HEX: E5EFFF<br>HSB: 182 / 10 / 100 |

Reserved for critical and prominent elements, such as call-to-action (CTA) buttons or key text, when the primary color is not used on the same page or section. Use exclusively on light backgrounds to maintain readability and contrast.

A lighter variant of the secondary color, designed for prominent elements like CTAs or highlighted text when placed on dark backgrounds. This color functions as an alternative to the primary color (Orange 200), ensuring it catches users' attention in sections where the primary color is not applied.

### Color Variations

|                                    |                                    |                                    |                                   |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Teal</b><br>600                 | <b>Teal</b><br>500                 | <b>Teal</b><br>400                 | <b>Teal</b><br>300                | <b>Teal</b><br>200                 | <b>Teal</b><br>100                |
| HEX: 004142<br>HSB: 182 / 100 / 26 | HEX: 00797D<br>HSB: 182 / 100 / 49 | HEX: E56A6AB<br>HSB: 182 / 96 / 67 | HEX: C4F4F5<br>HSB: 182 / 20 / 96 | HEX: E5EFFF<br>HSB: 182 / 10 / 100 | HEX: F7EFFF<br>HSB: 182 / 3 / 100 |

Teal has six variations that serve as an alternative to the primary color. Darker or lighter shades are used to indicate interactivity. Lighter variations can also be used for borders, shadows, or decorative elements, ensuring brand consistency.

## NEUTRAL

### Dark

|                                  |                                 |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Gray</b><br>600               | <b>Gray</b><br>500              | <b>Gray</b><br>400              |
| HEX: 1F1C1B<br>HSB: 21 / 13 / 12 | HEX: 524D4B<br>HSB: 21 / 8 / 32 | HEX: 7A7470<br>HSB: 21 / 8 / 48 |

The darker neutral shades are primarily used for text, ensuring a clear visual hierarchy. Each variation is suited for specific purposes, such as distinguishing headings, body text, and secondary content. These shades should only be used on light backgrounds to maintain readability and contrast.

### Light

|                                 |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Gray</b><br>300              | <b>Gray</b><br>200              | <b>Gray</b><br>100              |
| HEX: D9D6D5<br>HSB: 21 / 2 / 85 | HEX: E5E4E3<br>HSB: 21 / 1 / 90 | HEX: FAF8F8<br>HSB: 21 / 1 / 98 |

The lighter neutral shades are designed for subtle elements that do not need to be prominent, such as input field borders, placeholder text, and decorative elements. These shades should not be used for text on light backgrounds, as they may compromise readability, and are best suited for subtle accents in the UI.

## SENTIMENT

The sentiment colors are used to indicate positive, negative, or warning states.

They are typically applied to components like alerts and error messages but should be avoided elsewhere on screens to minimize distractions.

The darkest shades are not intended for text and should only be used for non-accessible UI elements, such as borders or icons.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Green</b><br>300                            | <b>Yellow</b><br>300                          | <b>Red</b><br>300                               |
| HEX: 00854D<br>HSB: 155 / 100 / 52             | HEX: FFC700<br>HSB: 47 / 100 / 100            | HEX: D70101<br>HSB: 0 / 100 / 84                |
| Green 200<br>HEX: 73C5A3<br>HSB: 155 / 42 / 77 | Green 100<br>HEX: E5F4EE<br>HSB: 155 / 6 / 96 | Yellow 200<br>HEX: FFE073<br>HSB: 47 / 55 / 100 |

Represents positive outcomes, such as success states or correct actions.

Indicates warnings or cautionary messages, such as alerts.

Conveys negative states, such as errors or destructive actions.



DESIGN SYSTEM

Color

## Color Combinations

Primary Monotone

Primary Contrast

Secondary Monotone

Secondary Contrast

Core Buttons

Creatives

Fields

Icons

Padding

Radius

Typography

Utility Buttons

## COLOR COMBINATIONS

## PRIMARY MONOTONE

Primary Monotone uses the primary color and its six variations, complemented by neutral colors, to create a cohesive and focused design.

This combination ensures visual consistency by using the primary color for key elements like buttons or headlines and neutral colors for text, borders, and subtle accents.

Darker shades of the primary color emphasize important components, while lighter variations and neutrals are ideal for backgrounds, shadows, and non-prominent elements.

|                    |                    |                   |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 600                | 500                | 400               | 300                | 200                | 100               |
| HEX: #C74601       | HEX: #FFD5BF       | HEX: #E56E2E      | HEX: #FFEE55       | HEX: #FFF57B       | HEX: #FFF5A7      |
| HSB: 21 / 100 / 26 | HSB: 21 / 100 / 78 | HSB: 21 / 80 / 90 | HSB: 21 / 25 / 100 | HSB: 21 / 10 / 100 | HSB: 21 / 3 / 100 |

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Example

## PRIMARY CONTRAST

Primary Contrast combines the primary color with subtle accents of the secondary color to create a visually dynamic and engaging design.

The primary color remains the focal point, while the secondary color adds contrast and emphasis to specific elements, such as highlights or secondary buttons.

|                    |                    |                   |                     |                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 500                | 300                | 100               | 500                 | 500              |
| HEX: #C74601       | HEX: #FFD5BF       | HEX: #FFF57B      | HEX: #00797D        | HEX: #52D45B     |
| HSB: 21 / 100 / 78 | HSB: 21 / 25 / 100 | HSB: 21 / 3 / 100 | HSB: 182 / 100 / 49 | HSB: 21 / 8 / 32 |

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Example

## SECONDARY MONOTONE

Secondary Monotone uses the secondary color and its six variations, complemented by neutral colors, to create a cohesive and focused design.

This combination ensures visual consistency by using the secondary color for key elements like buttons or headlines and neutral colors for text, borders, and subtle accents.

Darker shades of the secondary color emphasize important components, while lighter variations and neutrals are ideal for backgrounds, shadows, and non-prominent elements.

|                     |                     |                    |                    |                     |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 600                 | 500                 | 400                | 300                | 200                 | 100                |
| HEX: #004142        | HEX: #00797D        | HEX: #06A6AB       | HEX: #C4F4F5       | HEX: #52D45B        | HEX: #F7FEFF       |
| HSB: 182 / 100 / 26 | HSB: 182 / 100 / 49 | HSB: 182 / 96 / 57 | HSB: 182 / 20 / 96 | HSB: 182 / 10 / 100 | HSB: 182 / 3 / 100 |

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Example

## SECONDARY CONTRAST

Secondary Contrast combines the secondary color with subtle accents of the primary color to create a visually dynamic and engaging design.

The secondary color remains the focal point, while the primary color adds contrast and emphasis to specific elements, such as highlights or secondary buttons.

|                     |                    |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 500                 | 400                | 200                 | 200                |
| HEX: #00797D        | HEX: #06A6AB       | HEX: #52D45B        | HEX: #FFEE55       |
| HSB: 182 / 100 / 49 | HSB: 182 / 96 / 67 | HSB: 182 / 10 / 100 | HSB: 21 / 10 / 100 |

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Example



DESIGN SYSTEM

Color

Color Combinations

**Core Buttons**

Types

Colors

Sizes

States

Shades

Creatives

Fields

Icons

Padding

Radius

Typography

Utility Buttons

# CORE BUTTONS

Use the core buttons to enable users to perform actions or navigate the interface. They come in various styles and states to support tasks like submitting forms, triggering events, or linking to new pages.

## TYPES

Use primary buttons for the most important actions on a page, such as submitting a form or completing a key task. They stand out visually to guide users toward critical interactions.

[Download](#)

### Primary

Use primary buttons for the most important actions on a page, such as submitting a form or completing a key task. They stand out visually to guide users toward critical interactions.

[Download](#)

### Secondary

Use secondary buttons for actions of lesser importance or as an alternative to a primary button. They provide a clear visual hierarchy while maintaining functionality.

[Download](#)

### Inline

Inline buttons are embedded within text, allowing users to perform actions without breaking the flow of content. They are also used for actions of the least importance, providing subtle interactivity within the design.

[Download](#)

## COLORS

Buttons come in three colors: orange, teal, and gray. Orange and teal are used for most actions, ensuring they stand out as primary or secondary buttons.

Gray is reserved for cases where subtlety or equal emphasis is required, such as additional call-to-actions. All button colors must adhere to the provided color palettes for consistency and accessibility.

### Orange

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Teal

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Gray

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

## SIZES

Buttons are available in three sizes: large, medium, and small. Medium is the default size, commonly used on desktop and tablet.

Small is primarily used on mobile, where space is limited and a more compact design is needed.

Large is rarely used but is ideal for scenarios like a marketing landing page with a single, prominent call-to-action.

### Large

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Medium

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Small

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

## STATES

Use states to indicate a button's interaction status, providing users visual feedback to ensure clarity and usability and guiding their actions effectively.

### Default

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

The button's resting appearance, ready for interaction.

### Hover

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

Indicates interactivity when a pointer is placed over the button.

### Pressed

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Active

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

Shows the button is selected or currently in use.

### Disabled

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

Indicates the button is inactive and cannot be interacted with.

## SHADES

Dark-shaded buttons on light surfaces are the default choice, ensuring strong contrast and readability.

Light-shaded buttons are typically avoided unless a dark background is necessary to strongly emphasize an entire section or UI component that need to stand out.

### Dark

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)

### Light

[Download](#)[Download](#)[Download](#)



# CREATIVES

## DESIGN SYSTEM

Color

Color Combinations

Core Buttons

Creatives

Images

Illustrations

Logos

Fields

Icons

Padding

Radius

Typography

Utility Buttons

All icons are designed in an outline style to maintain visual consistency.

Icons should always follow the provided sizes whenever possible. If a different size is needed, ensure the ratio between the icon size and line stroke is preserved.

New icons can be added as long as they adhere to the same outline style and design principles.

## IMAGES

Our images reflect our brand's commitment to positivity, warmth, and connection with our target audiences.

### Target Audiences

All images should resonate with one or more of our key audiences: seniors and their families, healthcare workers, or medical staffing facilities. They should feel relevant, relatable, and appealing to these groups.



### Quality of Life

Images should portray individuals enjoying a great quality of life. While they need not exude wealth, they should reflect comfort, care, and well-being, creating an aspirational yet approachable tone.



### Emotional Tone

Joy and positivity are essential. Images should feature people smiling and engaging warmly, conveying hope and satisfaction. Avoid visuals that depict sadness, pain, or struggle.



### Color and Lighting

Warm colors and lighting should dominate to evoke feelings of comfort and happiness. This helps create a welcoming and reassuring visual atmosphere.



### Inclusivity

All images should prioritize inclusivity in race, gender, and cultural representation to reflect the diversity of our audiences and foster a sense of belonging and connection.

### Stand-Alone Images

Images that stand alone—outside of cards or other UI components—should have rounded corners, with the radius determined by the image size. They should also include a solid shadow, with the shadow color drawn from the relevant color palette for the page to ensure visual harmony.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

All illustrations are custom-made and adhere to the brand's color palette. Teal is the primary color used, with orange as an accent to add visual interest.

Colors can be adjusted based on the context of use, such as using darker shades on light backgrounds, to ensure clarity and harmony within the design.



## LOGOS

The Care Indeed logo is the only UI element that retains the bright orange color, ensuring brand recognition and consistency. There are two variations, each with dark and light versions to suit different backgrounds.

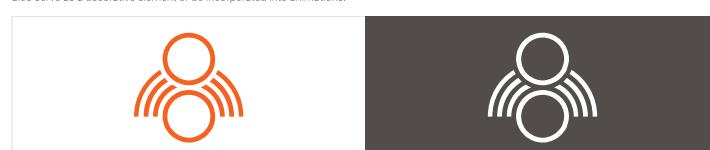
### Complete Logo

This version includes both the company name and the angel icon and is primarily used on desktop screens.



### Small Logo

This version features only the angel icon and is primarily used on mobile screens. It can also serve as a decorative element or be incorporated into animations.





## DESIGN SYSTEM

- Color
- Color Combinations
- Core Buttons
- Creatives
- Fields**
  - Anatomy
  - States
  - Examples
  - Icons
  - Padding
  - Radius
  - Typography
  - Utility Buttons

# FIELDS

Use fields to allow users to input information, such as text or numbers. These components are used to build forms and are typically paired with buttons like "Submit" or "Subscribe" to complete actions.

## ANATOMY

### 1. Top Label

A title above the text field that indicates its purpose. It can be removed only if the placeholder text serves as a replacement to ensure the field's purpose is still clear to the user.

### 2. Placeholder Text

A hint displayed within the text field, typically matching the top label. It disappears in the active state and cannot be removed to ensure accessibility.

### 3. Left Icon

A visual aid that provides context for the input's content. This is optional and can be removed.

### 4. Help Text

Additional information to assist users in completing the field. It is optional, except in error states where it explains the issue.

### 5. Right Icon

Another visual aid for the input's content, often used for functionality like clearing the field or revealing the input. This can also be removed.



## STATES

### Default

A text field in its default state displays placeholder text in a light font color, signaling readiness for user interaction.

First Name

### Hover

When a user hovers over a text field, the border darkens slightly to indicate interactivity.

First Name

### Active

An active text field has a darker, slightly thicker border and displays a type bar, indicating it is ready for input.

First Name

### Filled

A filled text field contains user input, replacing the placeholder text with the entered information.

First Name

### Error

An error text field highlights invalid input with a red label and border, accompanied by a red error message to prompt correction.

First Name

Please enter a valid first name.

### Disabled

A disabled text field is visually muted and indicates that interaction is unavailable. It does not respond to user actions, cannot be focused, and is excluded from assistive technologies like screen readers.

First Name

## EXAMPLES

Learn more by joining the 34,000+ Care Indeed Community!

Subscribe to Our Newsletter

JOIN the 34,000+ Care Indeed Community

Get the latest home care news, tips, and resources straight to your inbox.

Subscribe to Our Newsletter

5:13

Create Your Account

First Name \*

Last Name \*

Email Address \*

This email already exists. Please log in to continue.

Phone Number \*

By creating an account, you agree to Care Indeed's [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

Create Account

Already have an account? [Log In](#)



# ICONS

## DESIGN SYSTEM

Color

Color Combinations

Core Buttons

Creatives

Fields

Icons

Size

Feather

Custom

Round

Padding

Radius

Typography

Utility Buttons

All icons are designed in an outline style to maintain visual consistency.

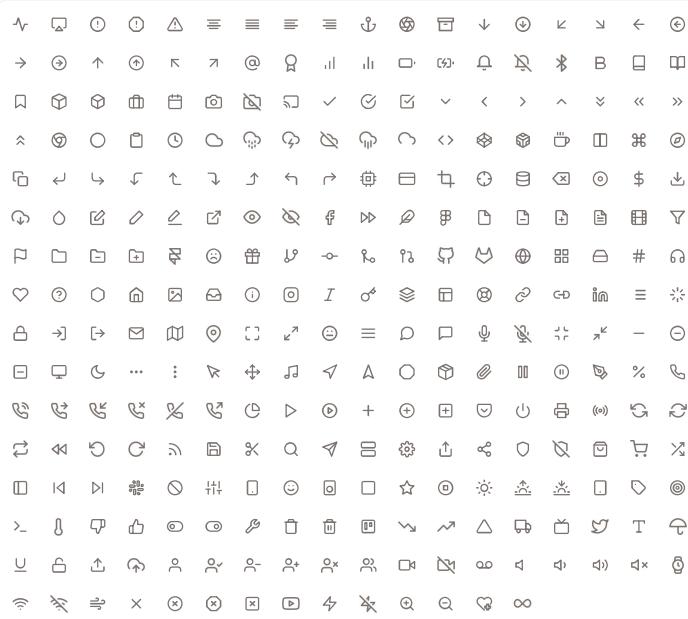
Icons should always follow the provided sizes whenever possible. If a different size is needed, ensure the ratio between the icon size and line stroke is preserved.

New icons can be added as long as they adhere to the same outline style and design principles.

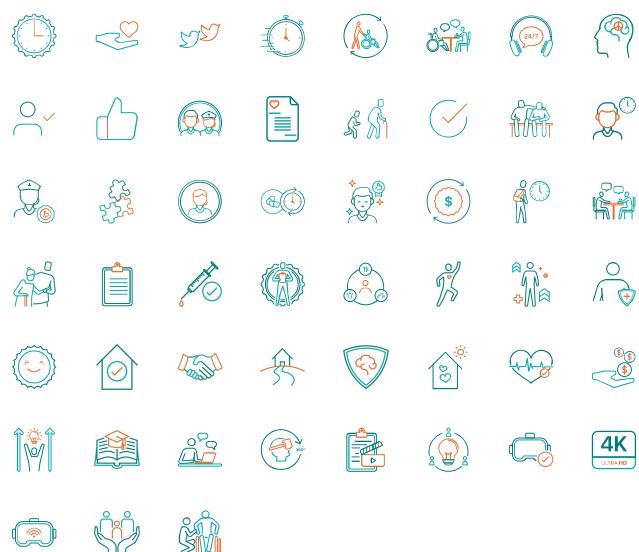
## SIZE

| Name     | Value | Line Stroke |
|----------|-------|-------------|
| Small    | 16px  | 1           |
| Medium   | 24px  | 1.5         |
| Large    | 32px  | 2           |
| X-Large  | 64px  | 4           |
| 2X-Large | 80px  | 5           |

## FEATHER



## CUSTOM



## ROUND



## DESIGN SYSTEM

- Color
- Color Combinations
- Core Buttons
- Creatives
- Fields
- Icons
- Padding**

  - Horizontal
  - Vertical
  - Heading-Subheading
  - Buttons

- Radius
- Typography
- Utility Buttons

# PADDING

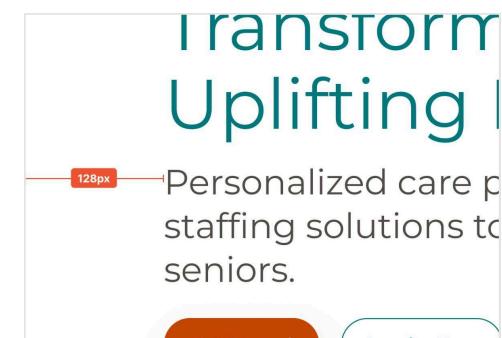
Padding is the internal spacing within components, creating separation between content and external boundaries. It ensures that content has room to breathe, reducing visual clutter and making dense information clearer and easier to consume.

## HORIZONTAL

Horizontal padding is the space on either side of the screen that keeps UI components from touching the edges.

It creates a margin that ensures elements are visually aligned and well-separated from the screen boundaries, making the layout look clean and organized.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Desktop (1512px screen size) | 128px |
| Tablet (All sizes)           | 24px  |
| Mobile (All sizes)           | 16px  |



## VERTICAL

Vertical padding is the spacing at the top and bottom of each section on a page. It ensures clear separation between sections, creating a visual hierarchy that helps users navigate and understand the content.

This padding maintains a balanced and organized layout while making the page easier to scan.

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| Desktop | 40px |
| Tablet  | 32px |
| Mobile  | 16px |



## HEADING-SUBHEADING

The gap between the heading and subheading ensures proper separation while maintaining their relationship as a unified element.

It is commonly used in the hero section of the page to create a strong and balanced visual hierarchy.

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| Desktop | 16px |
| Tablet  | 12px |
| Mobile  | 8px  |

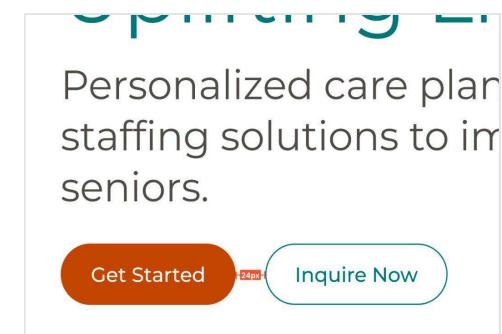


## BUTTONS

The gap in between buttons ensures adequate spacing to differentiate their functions while maintaining a clean and organized layout.

This spacing improves usability by preventing accidental clicks and visually balancing the buttons within the design.

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| Desktop | 24px |
| Tablet  | 16px |
| Mobile  | 12px |





# RADIUS

## DESIGN SYSTEM

Radius refers to the rounded corners applied to components and content, such as images, cards, or other UI elements.

Color

Color Combinations

Core Buttons

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Fields

Icons

Padding

Radius

Desktop & Tablet

Mobile

Typography

Utility Buttons

## DESKTOP & TABLET

|         |         |      |
|---------|---------|------|
| Fields  | X-Small | 8px  |
| Icons   | Small   | 12px |
| Padding | Medium  | 16px |
| Radius  | Large   | 24px |
|         | X-Large | 32px |



## MOBILE

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| X-Small | 4px  |
| Small   | 8px  |
| Medium  | 12px |
| Large   | 16px |
| X-Large | 24px |

Jh good things about the staff and  
Indeed. They are easy to deal with  
end them.

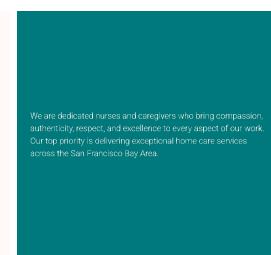


# TYPOGRAPHY

## TYPEFACES

# Transforming Care, Uplifting Lives.

Personalized care plans and expert staffing solutions to improve the lives of seniors.



## Montserrat

Montserrat is used for all headings and subheadings, always in regular weight, to maintain a clean and consistent typographic style. Usually for section title and subtitle.

## Roboto

Roboto is used for body copy, with light weight preferred for long text. Regular weight can highlight key points but should be avoided in mobile designs.

## FONT STYLES

### Heading

Montserrat  
Medium 64px  
Line Height 72px  
Desktop

Montserrat  
Medium 40px  
Line Height 48px  
Tablet

Montserrat  
Medium 22px  
Line Height 40px  
Mobile

Montserrat  
Medium 24px  
Line Height 32px  
Mobile

# Heading 1 (Large)

## Heading 2 (Medium)

### Heading 3 (Small)

#### Heading 4 (X-Small)

### Subheading

Montserrat  
Regular 32px  
Line Height 40px  
Desktop

Montserrat  
Regular 24px  
Line Height 32px  
Tablet

Montserrat  
Regular 16px  
Line Height 24px  
Mobile

### Subheading 1 (Large)

#### Subheading 2 (Medium)

##### Subheading 3 400 (Small)

##### Subheading 3 500 (Small)

### Body

Roboto  
Light 16px  
Line Height 24px  
All screen sizes

Body 1 300

Roboto  
Regular 16px  
Line Height 24px  
All screen sizes

Body 1 400

Roboto  
Light 12px  
Line Height 16px  
Desktop & Tablet

Body 2 300

Roboto  
Regular 12px  
Line Height 16px  
Desktop & Tablet

Body 2 400

Roboto  
Light 8px  
Line Height 12px  
Mobile

Body 3 600

Roboto  
Regular 8px  
Line Height 12px  
Mobile

Body 3 800

## USAGE

Headings and subheadings have suggested sizes based on screen dimensions: large for desktop, medium for tablet, and small for mobile. However, these are not strict guidelines. Different sizes can be used across screen types to ensure a clear visual hierarchy.

For example, an H1 may use heading 1 (large), H2 may use subheading 1 (large), and H3 may use subheading 2 (medium) to create a balanced design on a desktop screen.

Home > Services for Families > Private Duty Medical Care > Skilled Nursing

## Skilled Nursing

Advanced Nursing Care Tailored to Individual Needs

Care Indeed provides exceptional at-home skilled nursing services, ensuring clients receive personalized high-quality care in the comfort and safety of their home. Our team of registered nurses (RNs) and licensed vocational nurses (LVNs) delivers compassionate care tailored to each client's unique needs.

[Get Care Now](#) [Learn More](#)

What is Skilled Nursing?

Our skilled nursing services include medication management, accurate injection techniques, and patient education. We also provide specialized post-surgery care, including tracheostomy, nasogastric, and gastrostomy care. Our nurses use sterile techniques, monitor for complications, and offer comprehensive support and education for patients and families.

We provide compassionate care for all medical needs, including physical therapy, wound care, and pain management. Our skilled nurses offer high-quality services that promote healing, reduce infection risks, and enhances quality of life. Our dedicated team of RNs and LVNs ensures the best possible health outcomes, allowing families to have peace of mind knowing their loved ones are well cared for at home.

Medication Management, Administration, and Injection

Our nurses deliver high-quality services with accurate administration techniques, ensuring safety and effectiveness. With Care Indeed, you receive professional medical assessments, monitoring for reactions, and evaluating medication effectiveness. Managing medications at home can be challenging, but with Care Indeed, you can trust in our expertise and dedication to your health and well-being.

Past Surgery (Tracheostomy, Nasogastric Tube Care, Gastrostomy)

Our skilled nurses provide professional medical assessments, monitor for signs of infection, debridement, or breakdown, and use sterile techniques for cleaning and medication administration. For tracheostomy care, we ensure proper suctioning and manage secretions. For nasogastric and gastrostomy care, we provide tube monitoring, while gastrostomy care involves sterile cleaning and medication or feed administration. Beyond medical care, we empower patients and families to confidently manage past surgery maintenance and complications.

Example



# UTILITY BUTTONS

## DESIGN SYSTEM

Color

Color Combinations

Core Buttons

Creatives

Fields

Icons

Padding

Radius

Typography

## Utility Buttons

Checkbox

Radio

Icon

Image

Tabs

Breadcrumbs

Long Text

Use utility buttons to support specific interactions and enhance functionality within the interface. These buttons are designed for specialized use cases, providing users with additional ways to navigate, filter, or interact with content efficiently.

## CHECKBOX

Use checkboxes to allow users to select one or more options from a list. They are ideal for enabling multiple selections in forms or filters and clearly indicate the selected state.

### States

Default

The checkbox appears unselected and ready for user interaction.



Label

Hover

Both the border and background slightly change to indicate interactivity when hovered over.



Label

Active

The checkbox is selected, showing a checkmark to indicate the chosen option.



Label

Disabled

The checkbox is muted and non-interactive, indicating it cannot be selected.



Label

Failed

Both the border and background are red to indicate an error.



Label

## RADIO

Use radio buttons to allow users to select only one option from a group. They are ideal for presenting clear, single-choice options in forms.

### States

Default

The radio button appears unselected and ready for user interaction.



Label

Hover

Both the border and background slightly change to indicate interactivity.



Label

Active

The radio button is selected, showing a filled circle to indicate the chosen option.



Label

Disabled

The radio button is muted and non-interactive, indicating it cannot be selected.



Label

Failed

Both the border and background are red to indicate an error.



Label

## ICON

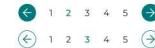
Use icon buttons for simple, visually-driven actions, such as linking to social media or navigating with page arrow controls. They provide functionality while maintaining a minimal design.

### Socials



Use primary buttons for the most important actions on a page, such as submitting a form or completing a key task. They stand out visually to guide users toward critical interactions.

### Arrows



Use arrow buttons to help users navigate between pages, sections, or content. They are commonly used in carousels, sliders, or pagination for directional navigation.

## IMAGE

Use image buttons to represent locations, such as cities where services are available. These buttons feature city logos, slightly zoom in on hover to indicate interactivity, and should be adjusted in size based on the screen size for optimal display.



## TABS

Use tabs for local navigation, helping users move between sections within a page. They organize content efficiently and make navigation intuitive, ensuring users can easily access related information.

### Sizes

Large



Text

Medium



Text

Small



Text

### States

Default



Text

Hover



Text

Active



Text

## BREADCRUMBS

Use breadcrumbs to display the user's current location within a hierarchy and provide a quick way to navigate back to previous pages or sections. They improve usability by helping users understand their context and retrace their steps easily.

Home > Services for Families > **Hourly Care**

## LONG TEXT

Use long text buttons exclusively for choices in the online assessment form. These buttons can include optional subtext to provide additional context and help users better understand the available options.

### States

Default



Private Duty Medical Care



Instrumental Activities of Daily Living and Activities of Daily Living

Hover



Private Duty Medical Care



Instrumental Activities of Daily Living and Activities of Daily Living

Active



Private Duty Medical Care



Instrumental Activities of Daily Living and Activities of Daily Living