## **EECS4312** eHealth Project

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You may work on your own or in a team of no more than two students. Submit only one document under one Prism account.

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Keep track of your revisions in the table below.

#### **Revisions**

Date	Revision	Description
date please	1.0	Initial requirements document

# Requirements Document:

for Patient care eHealth System

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#### 1. System Overview

The System Under Development (SUD) is a computer system to create and manage health prescription records for Ontario.

This requirements document is specifically for prescription management. The purpose of the eHealth Patient care System is to maintain physicians, medications, patients, and patient prescriptions. The system will also control the undesirable interactions between medications, that is when two medications conflict in some way with one another. Only specialist physicians should be allowed to prescribe undesirable interactions while general physicians should be allowed to prescribe medications, as long as they do not create undesirable interactions.

### 2. Context Diagram

The System Under Description (SUD) is a computer *controller* to keep track of the physicians, patients, patient prescriptions, medications, and medication interactions. The monitored variables and controlled variables for this computer system can be found in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

The system must keep track of abstract state which isn't available to the user. For a list of the abstract states within the controller see Figure 2.

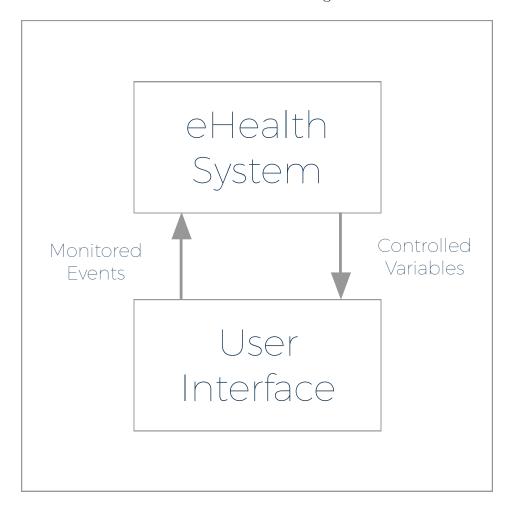


Figure 1: Context Diagram

#### 3. Goals

The high-level goals (G) of the system are:

- G1— The user should be able to add doctors (generalists, and specialists)
- G2— The user should be able to add patients
- G3— The user should be able to add medications
- $\bullet$  G4— The user should be able to add perscriptions
- G5— The user should be able to add interactions between medications
- G6— The user should only be able to add a prescription with a dangerous interaction if the doctor is a specialist

## 4. Monitored Events

The monitored events are those which come through the user interface. The following monitored events will be available to the user.

Name	Interpretation	
add_physician(id: ID_MD; name: NAME; kind: PHYSICIAN_TYPE)	Add a Physician to the system	
add_patient(id: ID_PT; name: NAME)	Add Patient to the system	
add_medication(id: ID_MN; medicine: MEDICATION)	Add a medication to the system,	
add_interaction(id1:ID_MN;id2:ID_MN)	Add an interaction between	
add_interaction(id1.iD_ivitv,id2.iD_ivitv)	two medications	
new_prescription(id: ID_RX;	Add a new prescription to	
doctor: ID_MD; patient: ID_PT)	the system	
add_medicine(id: ID_RX; medicine:ID_MN; dose: VALUE)	Add a medicine to a prescription	
remove_medicine(id: ID_RX;	Remove a medication from	
medicine:ID_MN)	a prescription	
prescriptions_q(medication_id: ID_MN)	Get all the prescriptions with that medication	
$dpr_{-}q$	Get all the dangerous interactions prescribed	

Table 1: Monitored Events

## 5. Controlled Variables

The controlled variables represent what will be shown to the user.

Name	Interpretation	Abstract State
Physicians	A list of all the Physicians currently within the system	See table 2
Patients	A list of all the Patients currently in the system	See table 2
Medications	A list of all the Medications currently within the system	See table 2
Interactions	A list of all the Interactions currently within the system	See table 2
Prescriptions	A list of all the Prescriptions within the system	See table 2
Error	A message displaying the highest priority error, or ok	See table 2

Table 2: Controlled Variables

## 6. E/R-descriptions

#### 6.1. Requirements Descriptions

REQ1	The system will keep track of Physicians, Patients, Medications, Interactions, and Prescriptions	. <mark></mark>
REQ2	The system will output a different response depending on which monitored event occurs.	
REQ3	In normal mode, the controller shall activate an alarm whenever  • the current temperature falls outside the alarm temperature range (either through temperature fluctuation or a change in the alarm range by an operator), or  • a failure is signalled in any of the input devices (temperature sensor and operator settings).	The alarm temperature range is $m\_al$ $m\_ah$ . Monitored variable $m\_st$ shows "invalid" when any of the input signals fail.

Rationale: During normal operation, if any conditions occur that could affect the wellbeing of the infant, the nurse should be notified by an alarm. This could include sensor or interface failure, or current temperature exceeding alarm values - even if this is caused by the nurse adjusting the values.

#### 6.2. Environmental Descriptions

ENV4	All input to the system will be assumed as correct, i.e. without syntax errors.	see table for a list of monitored events.
ENV5	The desired and alarm temperatures received from the operator are all in increments of 1°F.	$m_{-}ah$ , $m_{-}al$ , $m_{-}dh$ , and $m_{-}dl$ in Table 1: Monitored Variables.

Rationale: The operator interface for the nurse is designed in such a way that the increments of the input temperatures from the control interface must change by whole numbers.

	sensors or operator ause the status to $ \begin{array}{c} \text{If the sensor or} \\ \text{operator settings} \\ \text{fail, } m\_st \text{ becomes} \\ \text{invalid.} \end{array} $
--	---

Rationale: The environment has ways of detecting failures of the operator interface or the temperature sensor and indicating their status to the controller. The Isolette must constantly be monitoring the status of the sensors and controls to ensure that safe assumptions can be made on their values so as to not endanger the infant.

### 7. Abstract variables needed for the Function Table

Name	Interpredation	Purpose
mnid	The set of all medication ids	Keep track of all the medication ids in the system
ptid	The set of all patient ids	Keep track of all the patient ids in the system
mdid	The set of all doctor ids	Keep track of all the doctor ids in the system
rxid	The set of all prescription ids	Keep track of all the prescription ids in the system
mdpt	Relationship between Doctor and Patient	Keep track of the doctor and the patient
rx	Relation between doctor patient and medication	Keep track of all the medical prescriptions between doctor and patient in the system
prs	List of all prescriptions including dosage	Keep track of all the prescriptions in the system
di	Set of dangerous interactions between medications	Keep track of all the dangerous interactions in the system
gs	The kind of doctor	Keep track of all the type of doctor
dni	The dangerous	Notify dangerous interactions,
dpi	prescription report	if they exist

Figure 2: Abstract Variables used in Function Tables

#### 8. Function Tables

#### 8.1. Table of Error codes and Warnings

Name	Meaning
err1	physician id must be a positive integer
err2	physician id already in use
err3	name must start with a letter
err4	patient id must be a positive integer
err5	patient id already in use
err6	name must start with a letter
err7	medication id must be a positive integer
err8	medication id already in use
err9	medication name must start with a letter
err10	medication name already in use
err11	require 0 < low-dose <= hi-dose
err12	medication ids must be positive integers
err13	medication ids must be different
err14	medications with these ids must be registered
err15	interaction already exists
err16	first remove conflicting medicine prescribed by generalist
err17	prescription id must be a positive integer
err18	prescription id already in use
err19	physician with this id not registered
err20	patient with this id not registered
err21	prescription already exists for this physician and patient
err22	prescription with this id does not exist
err23	medication id must be registered
err24	medication is already prescribed
err25	specialist is required to add a dangerous interaction
err26	dose is outside allowed range
err27	medication is not in the prescription
warn1	There are dangerous prescriptions
warn2	There are no dangerous prescriptions

Figure 3: Table of errors and warnings

### 8.2. Function Table for eHealth

Monitored Inputs		
i = 0		See Table 5
	new_prescription(id, doctor, patient)	See Table 6
i >0	add_medicine(id, medicine, dose)	See Table 7
	remove_medicine(id, medicine)	See Table 8
	add_interaction(id1, id2)	See Table 9

Figure 4: Function Table for eHealth

#### 8.3. Function Table for init

error: false

Abstract State	- orror	orror
	¬ error	error
mind(i)	Ø	NC
ptid(i)	Ø	NC
mdid(i)	Ø	NC
rxid(i)	Ø	NC
mn(i)	Ø	NC
mns(i)	ε	NC
mdpt(i)	Ø	NC
rx(i)	ε	NC
prs(i)	ε	NC
di(i)	Ø	NC
gs(i)	$\varnothing \mapsto \varepsilon$	NC
dpr(i)	$\varnothing \mapsto \varepsilon$	NC
r(i)	ok	error

Figure 5: Function Table for init

#### 8.4. Function Table for new\_prescription(id, md, pt)

error:  $\neg(id > 0 \land \neg rxid_1(id) \land md > 0 \land mdid_1(md) \land pt > 0 \land ptid_1(pt) \land mdpt_1(md, pt))$ 

Abstract State	¬ error	error
mind(i)	NC	NC
ptid(i)	NC	NC
mdid(i)	NC	NC
rxid(i)	$rxid_{-1} \cup \{id\}$	NC
mn(i)	NC	NC
mns(i)	NC	NC
mdpt(i)	NC	NC
rx(i)	$rx_{-1} \mid (id \mapsto (md, pt))$	NC
prs(i)	$prs_{-1} \upharpoonright (id \mapsto empty\_prs(mnid_1))$	NC
di(i)	NC	NC
gs(i)	NC	NC
dpr(i)	$dpr_{-1} \upharpoonright (id \mapsto \varnothing)$	NC
r(i)	ok	error

Figure 6: Function Table for new\_prescription(id, doctor, patient)

### 8.5. Function Table for add\_medicine(id, m, d)

error:  $\neg (id > 0 \land \neg rxid_1(id) \land m > 0 \land mnid_1(m) \land pt > 0 has(m, prs_1(id)) \land sumthin \land isValidDose(m, d))$ 

Abstract State	¬ error	error
mind(i)	NC	NC
ptid(i)	NC	NC
mdid(i)	NC	NC
rxid(i)	NC	NC
mn(i)	NC	NC
mns(i)	NC	NC
mdpt(i)	NC	NC
rx(i)	NC	NC
prs(i)	$prs_{-1}(id) \uparrow (m \mapsto d))$	NC
di(i)	NC	NC
gs(i)	NC	NC
dpr(i)	NC	NC
r(i)	ok	error

Figure 7: Function Table for add\_medicine(id, medicine, dose)

### 8.6. Function Table for remove\_medicine(id, med)

error:  $\neg (id > 0 \land \neg rxid_1(id) \land med > 0 \land mnid_1(med) \land prs_1(id)(med)`1 > 0)$ 

Abstract State	¬ error	error
mind(i)	NC	NC
ptid(i)	NC	NC
mdid(i)	NC	NC
rxid(i)	NC	NC
mn(i)	NC	NC
mns(i)	NC	NC
mdpt(i)	NC	NC
rx(i)	NC	NC
prs(i)	$prs_{-1} \upharpoonright (id \mapsto \varepsilon)$	NC
di(i)	NC	NC
gs(i)	NC	NC
dpr(i)	NC	NC
r(i)	ok	error

Figure 8: Function Table for remove\_medicine(id, medicine)

#### 8.7. Function Table for add\_interaction(id1, id2)

error:  $\neg (id1 > 0 \land id2 > 0 \land \neg id1 = id2 \land mnid_1(id1) \land mnid_1(id2) \land (\exists a : (prs_1(a)(id1)`1 > 0 \land sumin) \lor (prs_1(id)(med)`1 > 0 \land sumin)))$ 

Abstract State	¬ error	error
mind(i)	NC	NC
ptid(i)	NC	NC
mdid(i)	NC	NC
rxid(i)	NC	NC
mn(i)	NC	NC
mns(i)	NC	NC
mdpt(i)	NC	NC
rx(i)	NC	NC
prs(i)	NC	NC
di(i)	$di_{-1} \cup (id1, id2) \wedge di_1 \cup (id2, id1)$	NC
gs(i)	NC	NC
dpr(i)	NC	NC
r(i)	ok	error

Figure 9: Function Table for add\_interaction(id1, id2)

#### 9. Validation

```
todo
*** top (23:34:28 11/15/2015)
*** Generated by proveit - ProofLite-6.0.9 (3/14/14)
   Trusted Oracles
    MetiTarski: MetiTarski Theorem Prover via PVS proof rule metit
Proof summary for theory top
   Theory totals: 0 formulas, 0 attempted, 0 succeeded (0.00 s)
Proof summary for theory Time
   r2d TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.23 s)
   d2r TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
   held_for_TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.08 s)
   Theory totals: 3 formulas, 3 attempted, 3 succeeded (0.33 s)
Proof summary for theory isolette
   c md ft TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
   c_md_ft_TCC2.....proved - complete
   c_md_ft_TCC3.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.05 s)
   c md ft TCC4.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.10 s)
   c_md_ft_TCC5.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.06 s)
   c md ft TCC6.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
   c_md_ft_TCC7.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.02 s)
   c_md_ft_TCC8.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.02 s)
   c_md_ft_TCC9.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.02 s)
   c td ft TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.01 s)
   c_hc_ft_TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.07 s)
   c_hc_ft_TCC2.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.11 s)
   c_hc_ft_TCC3.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.07 s)
   c_hc_ft_TCC4.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.05 s)
   c_hc_ft_TCC5.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC1.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.03 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC2.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.04 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC3.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.00 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC4.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](0.07 s)
                                                 shostak](0.04 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC5.....proved - complete
                                                 shostak](0.03 s)
   c_al_ft_TCC6.....proved - complete
                                                 shostak](0.34 s)
   inv_hc_holds.....proved - complete
   inv_al_holds.....proved - complete
                                                [shostak](2.71 s)
   Theory totals: 23 formulas, 23 attempted, 23 succeeded (3.98 s)
```

Figure 10: Validated Isolette

Grand Totals: 26 proofs, 26 attempted, 26 succeeded (4.32 s)

You must also provide and prove in PVS one important safety invariant for the heat control  $c_-hc$  and one important safety invariant for the alarm control  $c_-al$ .

Include the PVS sources in the appendix to this document but summarize the proofs here (top.summary).

## 10. Use Cases

See Section A2 of [?] for some use cases. The use cases need to be adapted to the revised descriptions of the previous sections of this document.

#### 11. Acceptance Tests

```
at1.txt
add_physician
                    (1, "Mayo", specialist)
add_patient
                    (3, "Dora")
add_patient
                    (1, "Drew")
                    (1, ["Wafarin", pill, 1.0, 6.0])
add_medication
add_medication
                    (3, ["caffeine", liquid, 1.0, 16.0])
                    (2, ["acetaminophen", liquid, 1.0, 25.5])
add_medication
add_interaction
                    (2,3)
add_interaction
                    (1, 2)
new_prescription
                    (2, 1, 3)
new_prescription
                    (1, 1, 1)
dpr_q
add_medicine
                    (1, 1, 5.5)
                    (1, 2, 5.5)
add_medicine
add medicine
                    (1, 3, 5.5)
                    (2, 2, 5.5)
add medicine
add medicine
                    (2, 3, 5.5)
add medicine
                    (2, 1, 5.5)
prescriptions_q(1)
```

Figure 11: First Acceptance Test

```
-- at2.txt
                    (1, "Mayo", specialist)
add_physician
                    (3, "Drew")
add_patient
add_patient
                    (1, "Helen")
add_medication
                    (1, ["Wafarin", pill, 1.0, 6.0])
add_medication
                    (3, ["caffeine", liquid, 1.0, 16.0])
add_medication
                    (2, ["acetaminophen", liquid, 1.0, 25.5])
add_interaction
                    (1, 2)
add_interaction
                    (1, 3)
                    (2,3)
add_interaction
new_prescription
                    (2, 1, 3)
new_prescription
                    (1, 1, 1)
add medicine
                    (1, 1, 5.5)
add_medicine
                    (1, 2, 5.5)
                    (1, 3, 5.5)
add medicine
                    (2, 2, 5.5)
add_medicine
                    (2, 3, 5.5)
add medicine
add_medicine
                    (2, 1, 5.5)
dpr_q
remove_medicine(2,1)
remove_medicine(2,2)
remove_medicine(2,3)
add_medicine
                    (1, 1, 5.5)
add_medicine
                    (1, 2, 5.5)
                    (1, 3, 5.5)
add_medicine
dpr_q
```

Figure 12: Second Acceptance Test

#### 12. Traceability

Matrix to show which acceptance tests passed, and which R-descriptions they checked.

#### 13. Glossary

The definition of important terms is placed in this section. You are not required to complete this.

## A. Additional Requirements

REQ7	In fail mode, the controller shall only return to normal mode if  The sensor is working and The operator controls are working	In fail mode the controller shall return to normal mode when $m\_st$ returns "valid"
REQ8	In any mode, the controller will transition to the off mode if the nurse turns the switch off.	The controller will transition to off mode from any mode if $m\_sw$ becomes off