

The UML diagram depicts a system designed for generating and managing alerts based on patient data. The central class, AlertGenerator, serves as an abstract base class for various specialized alert generators, including BloodSaturationAlertGenerator, BloodPressureAlertGenerator, HypotensiveHypoxemiaAlertGenerator, ECGAlertGenerator, and ATriggeredAlert.

Each of these specialized classes inherits from AlertGenerator and implements methods to evaluate patient data and trigger alerts. The AlertGenerator class contains two key methods: triggerAlert(alert: Alert) and evaluateData(patient: Patient). The subclasses extend these functionalities with specific checks relevant to their domain. For instance, the BloodSaturationAlertGenerator includes methods like lowSaturationAlertCheck() and rapidDropAlert(), which check for specific conditions in blood saturation levels.

Similarly, the BloodPressureAlertGenerator includes methods such as trendAlertCheck() and criticalThresholdAlertCheck() to monitor blood pressure trends and critical thresholds. The HypotensiveHypoxemiaAlertGenerator combines checks for both blood pressure and oxygen saturation, with methods like systolicBloodPressureCheck() and bloodOxygenSaturationCheck().

The ECGAlertGenerator focuses on abnormalities in ECG data with its abnormalDataCheck() method. The ATriggeredAlert class includes a unique method checkHButtonPressed() to handle alerts triggered by specific button presses.

Central to these classes is the Alert class, which encapsulates alert information such as patientId, condition, and timestamp. It provides methods to retrieve these attributes, ensuring consistent data management across different types of alerts.

The DataStorage class, shared across these alert generators, manages the patient data, facilitating the evaluation and triggering processes. This structure allows for a modular and extensible system capable of handling diverse alert conditions and integrating new types of alerts as needed.