HealthLink

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Functional Requirements

The application will provide functionality for the active user role. A user can have either the role of patient or doctor. A patient and a doctor can communicate with each other directly, without contacting each other in-person-this is the main feature of the app. A patient will be able to record their health information in a convenient platform, such as managing medications, health problems, vaccination history, etc. A patient can also view their medical data, as reported by their doctors, over a period of time. As such, doctors will be able to record and report medical data for their patients. Doctors will be able to respond to their patients directly, providing instant feedback to their questions and comments. Doctors can prescribe their patients new medications, adjust dosages, and also be able to keep notes for their patients. Finally, a separate Admin user will be available for maintenance and testing purposes.

Functions

- 1. Patients can register and log in securely.
 - The patient can securely register a new account
 - The patient can securely log in and be able to access their information.

I/O.

To login:

- 1. The user enters their username and password into the form.
- 2. The system verifies their credentials and redirects them to the dashboard if authenticated. Otherwise, they are notified that login failed.

To register:

- 1. The user enters their first and last name, email address, password, and selects the Patient into the form.
- 2. The system reads the form fields, and creates a new user tuple.
- 2. Doctors can securely register, log in, and view assigned patients.
 - The doctor can register an account
 - The doctor can log in and view patients assigned to them and perform various actions on them

I/O:

To login:

- 3. The user enters their username and password into the form.
- 4. The system verifies their credentials and redirects them to the dashboard if authenticated. Otherwise, they are notified that login failed.

To register:

- 3. The user enters their first and last name, email address, password, and selects the role as Doctor into the form.
- 4. The system reads the form fields, and creates a new user tuple.
- 3. Patients can document their health and well-being, and symptoms.
 - The patient can document any of their symptoms, if any
 - The patient can make a note of any other useful information for their doctor, such as questions or concerns they might have
 - The system will then securely save this information in the database.

I/O:

- The user visits the page to create a note or clicks the quick note button.
- The user documents via typing in the text field and the user submits the form.
- Their text content is used to create a new tuple in the note table.
- **4.** Patients can log medications and dosages.
 - The patient can document when they take a medication, start taking a new medication, and their respective dosages.
 - This helps the doctor make better and more informed decisions for their patients.
 - The system will keep a record of this and save to the database.

I/O:

- The user visits the page to log their medications.
- The user fills out the form, selecting which medication (from the list assigned to them), the dose taken, and the time taken.
- The form fields are used to create a new tuple in the medication log table.
- **5.** Patients can upload test results (PDF/image format).
 - The patient can document their medical test reports
 - This helps the doctor make better and more informed decisions for their patients.
 - The system will keep a record of this and save it to the database.

I/O:

- The user visits the page to upload sensitive documents.
- The user fills out the form, uploading the documents (image/pdf).
- The system will keep track of the uploaded documents and create a new tuple for it, storing it as a BLOB.

- **6.** Doctors can view patients' logs in a dashboard.
 - The doctor can view historical information about their patients and track their health over time
 - This helps the doctor make better and more informed decisions for their patients.

I/O:

- The doctor visits the dashboard page.
- The doctor finds the patient they want to view logs for.
- The page redirects to a subroute targeted for this patient, which displays their logs.
- 7. Doctors can provide comments or advice based on logs.
 - The doctor can directly communicate with the patients, provide comments, and address concerns

I/O.

- The doctor visits a chatpage route associated with that patient.
- The doctor can type a message to communicate remotely with that patient.
- **8.** Doctors can make notes for their patients.
 - The doctor can make notes for a patient, allowing them to maintain an active history for them.
 - The system will be to deliver the doctor's note(s) for a patient. The page will be able to display all the notes the doctor has on the patient, and will be able to create a new note or update an existing note.

I/O:

- The doctor visits the dashboard page associated with that patient.
- The doctor fills out the form, such as the note content. The database will keep track of this information
- 9. Role-based access control (patients can't view other patients, etc.).
 - Roles can be a patient or a doctor
 - Patients cannot access sensitive information about each other
 - To protect patients' personal information, ensuring privacy and system security
 - The system must perform checks on the role of the user and whether they are authorized to perform the action.

I/O:

- The system keeps track of the active user, thereby preventing unauthorized accesses to other users content.
- The user must first be authenticated by entering their email addrses and password. Unauthenticated users are blocked from interacting with sensitive information.

- 10. Admin can manage users and monitor activity.
 - To ensure system security, reliability, and performance.
 - The system will keep relevant logs for maintenance purposes, quality assurance, or for metrics

I/O:

- The admin visits a dedicated logs page that details system events.
- 11. A notification system for doctor feedback or missed log entries.
 - Brief update system to inform patients if their doctor made a note regarding their medications, health, etc.
 - The system will keep track of database changes relevant to the patient, and check if there were any updates
 - The page will display a small toast if the doctor has responded to their questions, made adjustments to medications, etc.

I/O:

- Toast system to display recent actions taken by the doctor.
- **12.** Patients can view their full medical history, including past symptom logs, medication, and test results.
 - The system will keep track of their medical history (including past symptoms, medications, and test results)
 - The page will have graphical displays of various health data points so they can look for any trends

I/O:

- The patient visits their report page, which shows a quick summary of their medical report.
- 13. Doctors can update and manage treatment plans for each patient.
 - Doctors can search for the patient to manage, which could have a filter based on their characteristics
 - Doctors can create/update/delete patient medication dosages
 - The system will keep track of patient medications and their dosage. The page will display a list of the patient's medications and allow the patient's doctor to assign, update, or delete a medication for them.

I/O:

- The doctor visits the dashboard page for that patient, going to their Treatment Plan page.

- The doctor can manage the current treatment plans, or make any adjustments.
- **14.** All medical history data is stored securely and accessible only to the respective patient and their doctors.
 - Patients are only able to see pages relevant to them, with their health data
 - Doctors cannot access patient data from other doctors

Non-Functional Issues

Graphical User Interface (GUI):

The application will have a clean and user-friendly interface, comprised of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript; it must be highly functional and practical. There will be a landing login page/account registration page. Based on the user credentials submitted in the form, it will direct the user to the portal, which respects the user's role. There will be a sidebar that acts as the main method of navigating throughout the application, containing quick and direct links to app features. Certain elements, such as input fields, forms, and buttons, are strictly required for user interactions. Some examples of pages will be for patient information, patient medical data and trends, and patient notes and records. Since medical data is tracked, we could create graphical displays for visual representation of trends and changes in a patient's health.

Security:

For an application where user information is highly sensitive, we must ensure the highest levels of user security and privacy. Therefore, all user data will be encrypted before being saved in the RDBMS. Passwords will be hashed and not be stored in plaintext. The app will implement protection against SQL injection attacks and unauthorized access attempts. Since user input is the main source of data, we must ensure that the system cannot be compromised and that all inputs must be validated and sanitized before reaching the database.

Patient and doctor names will be visible throughout the app to ensure patients are speaking with their assigned doctor and doctors are working with their assigned patients. Patients will go through email verification through a trusted email provider platform when registering, as well as ensuring password complexity to avoid the various password cracking attacks, such as dictionary, brute-force, or denial of service attacks. We can also rate limit login attempts, as well as provide a way for users to reset their login credentials.

Access Control:

The system will utilize role-based access control (RBAC). RBAC helps to make sure users can perform the functions assigned to their role only. So, patients can only view and edit their records,

and doctors can only access the records of patients assigned to them. Admins can manage user roles and monitor usage logs.

Performance & Scalability:

The app will be optimized to handle multiple concurrent users without performance lags or system instability. For example, there may be situations where a doctor requires immediate access to patient records to appropriately respond to a medical situation.

Reliability

The application should be able to handle errors gracefully, such as failed database connections or invalid inputs from users. In the event of invalid input, the system should be able to inform the user and to help them send valid data. Admins should be notified of system errors, such as failed database errors or runtime exceptions. Error messages will be user-friendly and not expose technical details whatsoever.

Data Privacy

Given the sensitive nature of patient health records, the app will adhere to basic data privacy principles. This way, patient information is treated with the highest level of confidentiality. We will ensure that only authorized users will have access to sensitive data. As earlier mentioned, patients should only be able to create, read, and modify their own information and have no interaction with other patient records. Doctors can only create, read, and modify records of patients assigned to them.

Entities, Attributes, Relationships with Multiplicity

1. User

- user id
- email address
- password hashed
- first name
- last name
- role (patient, doctor, admin)
- created at
- updated at

Entity User represents a User on the web application (authentication and authorization). A User consists of user id as the primary key, their role (patient, doctor, or admin), first and last name,

email address and hashed password. user_id will be used as foreign key for Patient and Doctor-related entities. There is a one-one relationship from user-patient and user-doctor. There is one-many relationship between user-system_logs.

2. Patient

- date of birth
- phone number
- address
- emergency contact name
- emergency_contact_phone_number

Entity Patient represents a Patient for some doctor at this health service provider. A Patient is a subclass of User, but has new properties such as their date of birth, phone number, address, emergency contact name and phone number. A Patient's user_id will be used as foreign key for entities such as Medications, Doctor-Patient relation, and Test Results. There is one-many relationship from patient-medication, patient-medication_log, patient-test_result, patient-note, and patient-notification. There is many-many relationship from doctor-patient.

3. Doctor

department

Entity Doctor represents a Doctor for this health service provider. A doctor is a subclass of User, so to distinguish between the two, a doctor has a department attribute. There is a one-many relationship from doctor-medications. There is many-many relationship from doctor-patient.

4. Assigned to

- assignment_id
- doctor id
- patient id

The relation between a Doctor entity and Patient entity. The assignment_id is auto generated as the primary key, and doctor_id and patient_id as foreign keys pointing to the doctor assigned to the patient and patient assigned to the doctor, respectively.

5. Medication

- medication id
- patient id
- doctor id
- name
- dosage

- frequency
- notes

Entity Medication is for tracking medications that are assigned to a patient by a doctor. We have foreign keys patient_id and doctor_id to know who the medication is for and who assigned the medication. We also keep track of other information about the medication, such as its name, the dosage, frequency, etc.

6. Medication Log

- medication_log_id
- medication id
- patient id
- dosage taken
- note
- taken at
- created at

Entity Medication Log is for tracking when a Patient takes their prescribed medication. We have foreign keys to medication_id and patient_id so we can associate which Patient is taking which Medication. We also keep track of how much of their dose they took, the time, and other information they might have. Patient can have one-many relationship.

7. System Log

- log_id
- user id
- action
- detail
- timestamp

Entity System Log tracks system activity for security and auditing. The primary key is log_id. It contains user_id as a foreign key to identify who performed the action. Other attributes include the action type, detailed description of the event, and the timestamp when it occurred. This helps maintain transparency and accountability in the system. User can have one-many system logs entries.

8. Test Result

- test id
- patient id
- uploaded by
- file path

- test type
- uploaded_at

Entity TestResult stores medical test files related to a patient. The primary key is test_id. It includes patient_id and uploaded_by as foreign keys patient_id links to the patient the test belongs to, and uploaded_by identifies who uploaded the result (could be a doctor or patient). Additional attributes include the file path, test type, and a timestamp for upload time. Patient can have one-many test-result.

9. Messages

- message id
- sender id
- receiver id
- content
- timestamp

Entity Message is for direct communication between a patient and a doctor. The primary key is message_id, which uniquely identifies each message. We store sender_id and receiver_id as foreign keys to track who sent the message and who received it. Each message also includes the content and a timestamp to show when it was sent. Patient/Doctor can have one-many Messages.

10. Notifications

- notification id
- user id
- message
- created at

Entity Notification is used to alert a Patient when their Doctor provides feedback, updates a medication, or adds a note. A notification can also be available for a Doctor, such as a new message from a patient. The primary key is notification_id. It includes user_id as a foreign key to identify who the notification is for. Other attributes include the message content, a timestamp showing when the notification was created, and a read status to track whether the patient has seen it. Patient can have zero-to-many Notifications.

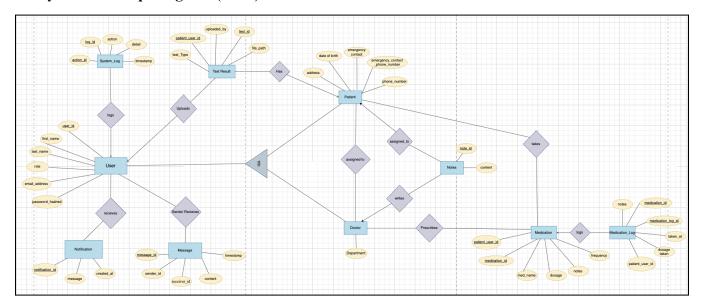
11.Note

- note id
- patient id
- doctor id
- content

created at

Entity Note represents a note written by a doctor for a specific patient, usually containing treatment feedback, symptom evaluations, or personalized instructions. Similarly, a Patient can write a Note for a specific doctor, or it could be some general note for themselves (NULL doctor_id). Each note is uniquely identified by note_id, and could one doctor_id to one patient_id. User can have zero-to-many messages.

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)



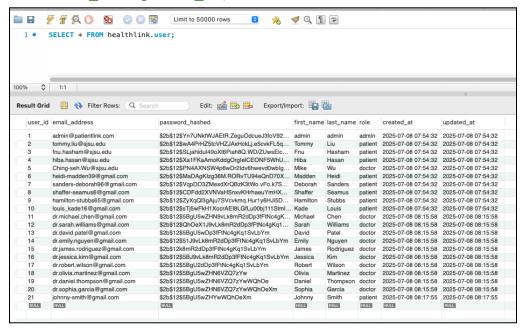
ERD Schemas

- User(<u>user_id</u>, email_address, password_hashed, first_name, last_name, role, created_at, updated_at)
- Patient(<u>patient_id</u>, date_of_birth, phone_number, address, emergency_contact_name, emergency_contact_phone_number)
- Doctor(<u>doctor id</u>, department)
- Assigned_to(assigned_id, patient_id, doctor_id)
- Medication(<u>medication id</u>, <u>patient id</u>, <u>doctor id</u>, name, dosage, frequency, notes)
- Medication_log(medication_log_id, medication_id, patient_id, taken_at, dosage_taken, created_at, note)
- System_log(<u>log_id</u>, <u>user_id</u>, action, detail, timestamp)
- Test_result(<u>test_id</u>, <u>patient_id</u>, uploaded_by, file_path, test_type, uploaded_at)
- Message(message_id, sender_id, receiver_id, content, timestamp)
- Notification(notification id, user id, message, created at)

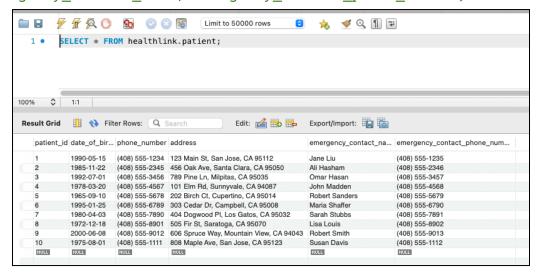
• Note(note id, doctor id, patient id, content, created_at)

MySQL Workbench Table Contents

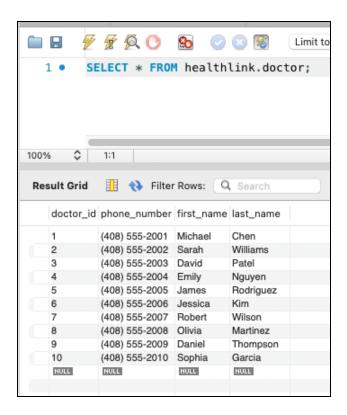
1. User(user_id, email_address, password_hashed, first_name, last_name,
role, created_at, updated_at)



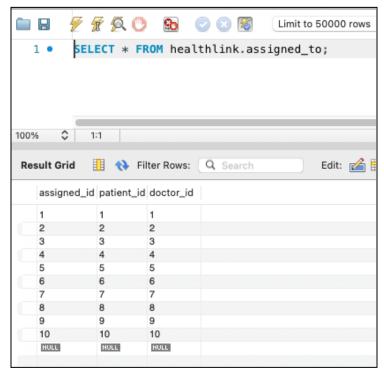
2. Patient(<u>patient_id</u>, date_of_birth, phone_number, address, emergency_contact_name, emergency_contact_phone_number)



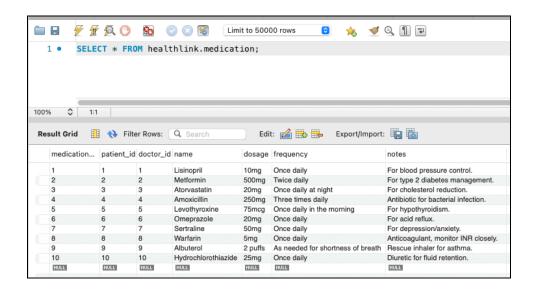
Doctor(<u>doctor_id</u>, phone_number, first_name, last_name)



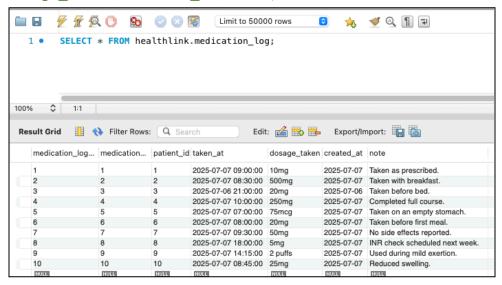
4. Assigned_to(assigned id, patient id, doctor id)



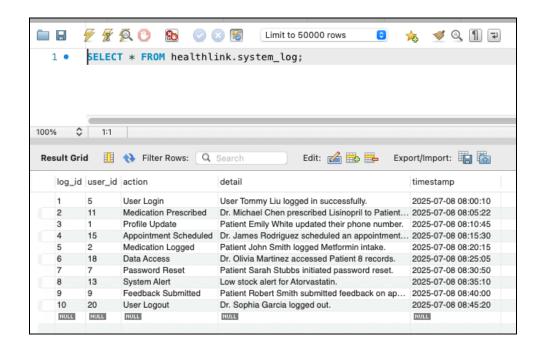
5. Medication(medication_id, patient_id, doctor_id, name, dosage, frequency, notes)



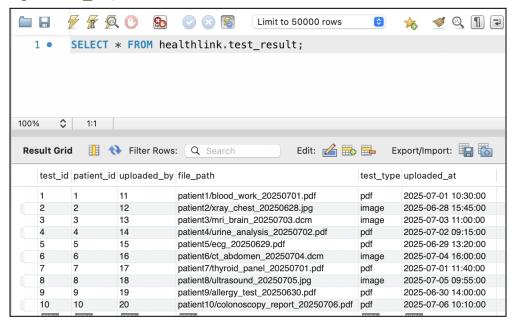
6. Medication_log(medication_log_id, medication_id, patient_id, taken_at,
dosage_taken, created_at, note)



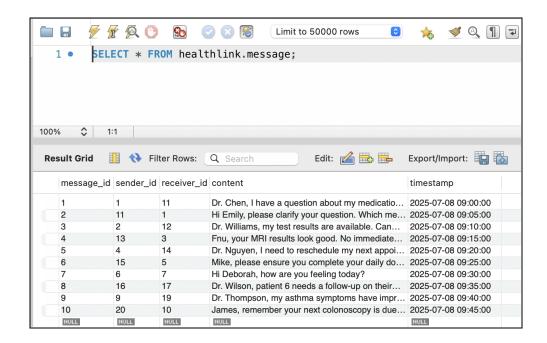
7. System_log(<u>log_id</u>, <u>user_id</u>, action, detail, timestamp)



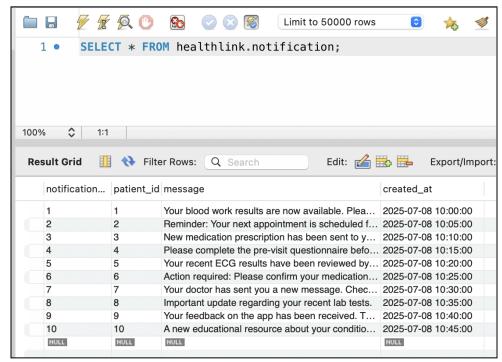
8. Test_result(<u>test_id</u>, <u>patient_id</u>, uploaded_by, file_path, test_type, uploaded_at)



9. Message(<u>message_id</u>, <u>sender_id</u>, <u>receiver_id</u>, content, timestamp)



10. Notification(notification id, patient id, message, created_at)



11. Note(note id, doctor id, patient id, content, created_at)

