Online Pharmacy Management System

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Abstract

Pharmacy practices have progressed over time to become fully surrounded in all features of pharmacy itself. Such exercises include: distributing of drugs, discussions drug regulation, and the sale of these drugs. The community pharmacies and hospital pharmacies have key roles to play in the pharmaceutical exercises. For the community pharmacies in India, a solid proposal to the sale and dispensation of drugs is not normally the case, due to the fact that laws governing pharmaceutical practices have not been fully applied. On the part of the hospital pharmacies, there is a more controlled approach to the distributing of medicines, as the prescriptions are readily available from the in-house doctors. There is a need for these practices to be fully applied, and a management system introduced to the unravel. With software such as the Online Pharmacy Management System, which produces a platform has been produced to help with medicine action, as well as providing ease to all parties elaborated. The methodology used in the execution of the software is the Incremental Model of System Development Life Cycle, which allows room for scalability as time goes on. Developing an Online Pharmacy Management System would help in pharmacy practices for all parties involved. It is eminent that the system provides a safe and secure. platform for all parties which help to bridge the communication gap and provide approved medicines. Therefore, if all recommendations are strictly adhered to, there will be strict monitoring and regulation of how medicines are distributing and a decrease in the outspread of fake medicines.

Key Words: Internet, Prescription, Mandatory, bootstrap, html, PHP, MySQL, etc

INTRODUCTION

Online Pharmacy shopping web application is fast gaining ground as an accepted and used business paradigm. More and more business houses are implementing internet sites providing functionality for performing online medicine shopping over the online. It is reasonable to mention that the method of shopping on the online is becoming commonplace. This web application is to reduce hardships faced by this existing system, also offers low cost ownership. Moreover, this system is designed by the particular need of the all users to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner. Prescription will be analysed by the doctor then only consumer will be able to place order, also all the medicines must be verified and certified by the registered pharmacist before delivery. It has data storage facility as well as easy and interactive retrieval of data such as order history of prescription for future use like in some cases consumer needs monthly refill of some prescriptions. It is user friendly reliable and secure with efficient interface design.

OBJECTIVEE

1. Time reducing
2. Less cost
3. Handling is easy
4. Marketing is possible
5. Reduce paper Work
6. Legal complications and License formalities should be easy
7. Accessible to rural area delivery
8. Verification of prescription is available

LITERATURE SURVEY

The e-pharmacy practices will provide a stepping stone for the expansion of online pharmacy within the kingdom. As per P. Kumari and R. Nandal. This research paper discussing the varied useful tools and techniques that are utilized in a development of an internet site. We also discuss about the procedure follow during a website, mostly focused on area host named Xampp tool. Next, we compare different development frameworks web application. In introduction, we talk about life cycle model and framework development of web application. In this report, various review papers result also included for understanding of problems are often facing by the users. This Paper tells about the technologies utilized in this development, PHP and explained in result its functionality with Xampp with screenshots. It is hoped it will gives a useful framework for guiding the process.

According to A Resource Paper of the Council on Credentialing in Pharmacy This document was co-authored by N. P. Albanese, PharmD, Clinical professor at the University at Buffalo, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Michael J. Rouse, Pharm, MPS, Assistant Executive Director, International and Professional Affairs, Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education. This paper provides a synopsis of this state of pharmacy practice because it relates to the spectrum of professional roles and responsibilities, the range of patient populations served, Complications of patient services, and various aspects of emerging pharmacy practice. The paper focuses on patient care services provided by pharmacists; It does not address all possible activities of pharmacists, such as administration and general management. The paper is a descriptive analysis. It doesn't take an edge regarding future changes but is meant to function a foundation for understanding the connection and alignment between the profession's various mandatory and voluntary credentials and the scope of practice continuum. The major educational and credit standards for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians are summarized and referenced.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Android Application provides Doctor consulting feature with doctor's advice and tablets. If a patient is serious with some inconvenience, a call can be made to the nearest ambulance station. This app also includes the First Aid treatment explanation with video and voice call service. This app serves the purpose of establishing an offline interaction between a doctor and patient.

Normally, when doctors are not available or not reachable to patients and vice versa, this app will facilitate both the patients and doctors to interact or communicate and seek some help from the doctor in respect of patient's health condition, concerns, etc. Application Provide details about diseases and its symptoms, causes and prevention techniques. Low price generic medicines & medicine list and Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homeopathy treatments are provided in the application.

PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. DATABASE SYSTEM CONSIST OF MAIN ENTITIES

1.Login Table:

- ID: refers to the Identity of the counter and the admin has the first number.
- User Name: refers to the name of counters.
- Password: refers to the password of that user.

Table1: Login Table

Field Name	Type	Size	Constrain
ID	Number	Long Integer	Primary Key
USER NAME	Text	255	……..
PASSWORD	Text	255	……..

2.Main Table:

Is the main table which consists of the very important fields for managing the system, the fields is as follow:

- Barcode ID: refers to the barcode which is unique numbers over most of the drugs.
- Medicines Name: refers to the name of the drugs.
- Unit price: refers to the unit price.
- Selling price: refers to the Selling price.
- medicines store(inventory): refers to the number of items in inventory of the pharmacy.
- Expiry Date: refers to the expiry date of the medicine.
- Manufacture name: refers to the manufacture which produces the medicine.
- Note: for writing needed note about the medicines, its optional to be filled.

Table2: Main Table

Field Name	Type	Size	Constrain
Barcode ID	Text	255	Primary Key
Drug Name	Text	255	……..
Unitary Price	Number	Long Integer	……..
Selling Price	Number	Long Integer	……..
Medicine Store (Inventory)	Number	Long Integer	……..
Expiry Date	Date/Time	……..	……..
Manufacture Name	Text	255	……..
Note	Text	255	……..

3. **Sold Table:**

- Bar code ID: refers to the bar code which is unique numbers over most of the medicines.
- Medicines Name: refers to the name of the medicines.
- No. of item: item that have been sold.
- Unit of price: refers to the unit of price.
- Selling price: refers to the Selling price. Sale date: refers to the date of the medicines which has been sold.
- Sold by: refers to the name of the clients either admin or other counters.

Table3: Sold Table

Field Name	Type	Size	Constrain
Barcode ID	Number	255	……..
Medicine Name	Text	255	……..
Number of item	Number	Long Integer	……..
Unit of price	Number	Long Integer	……..
Selling price	Number	Long Integer	……..
Sale date	Date/Time	……..	
Sold by	Text	255	……..

4. Sale Table:

- Bar code ID: refers to the bar code which is unique numbers over most of the medicines.
- Medicines Name: refers to the name of the medicines.
- No. of item: item that have been sold.
- Unit of price: refers to the unit of price.
- Selling price: refers to the Selling price.
- Sale date: refers to the date of the medicines which has been sold.
- Sold by: refers to the name of the clients either admin or other counters.

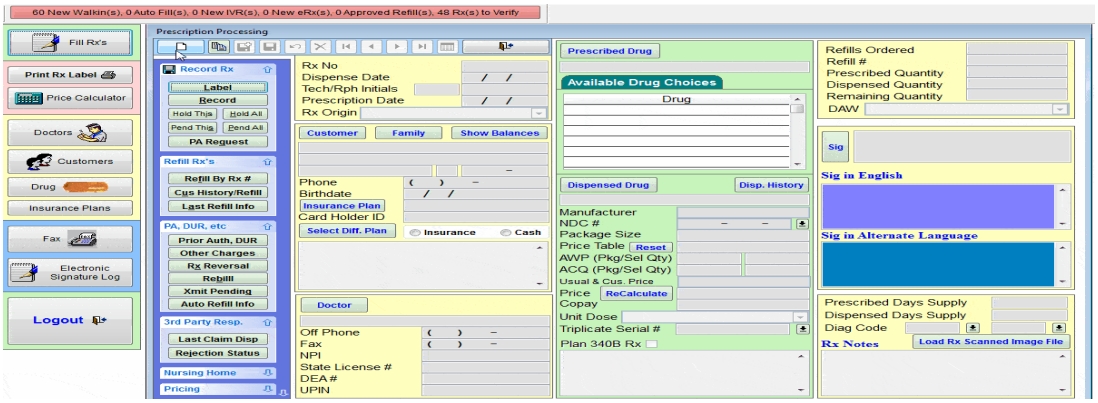
PHARMACY CI MOBILE APPLICATION

Operating from Ivory Coast in INDIA, the Pharmacy CI application allows its users to access a list of pharmacies on duty at any particular time. The application is available on the iOS and Android platforms. The advantages are as follows:

1. It is easy to use and its design is fluid

2. 2. It gives accurate directions to its users on where the pharmacies are located.

The limitation is that it may promote drug abuse as it allows users to profile each pharmacy, to know which ones would be more acceptable in selling dangerous drugs, based on location and other factors.



• **Customization software & generates Reports:** The software is easily customization and is also capable of generating various reports.

• **Medicine Purchase Request & Order:** It is to manage the purchase requests and order requests accepted for the medicines.

• **Medicine issue to Patients & Billing:** This is to maintain the record of Medicines issued to patients and also the billing that took place during the day/month/year.

• **Physical stock verification & adjustment:** This module is answerable to verify the physical stock and the decision, regarding adjustment (if required) can take place.

• **Supplier & Manufacturer Information:** It is again vital as this keeps a record of the supplier/manufacturer information from whom you buy the medicines/who is answerable for the manufacturing of those medicines.

• **Reports about stock-in-Hand & complete details of Medicines:** It gives the information of the stock that is in-hand with whole medicine details.

• **Maintenance of Medicine Stock:** Future decisions can easily be taken on the basis of this, by maintaining the medicine stock as this way you know when the stock needs to be updated.

• **Destruction of Expiry Items:** It is again vital to have the information of expiry items that need to be destructed so that the procedure can be held timely.

• **Return of items nearing Expiry:** There is a list of items nearing the expiry date, so this way they can be returned on time.

• **Automatic Reorder Level/Minimum Stock Setting:** There is a module in the system of minimum stock setting, so that it can be activated by mentioning a minimum stock and the automatic recorder level refers to the amount at which your software will automatically place a new order for the stock.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Out of 48,562 outpatient and 5776 inpatient prescriptions recorded in the general surgical department in 2011, 947 cases with class 1 incisions were included. Mean age of the patients was 42±12 years. The cases included 26,879 males and 21,683 females.

Patient information: Inpatient (or outpatient) numbers, names, gender, ages, weights, hospitalized days. Surgery names and time were also write down for the patients with class 1 incisions [11].

Medicine information: The number of used drugs, the number of antibiotics, usage, dosage, and using time of antibiotics were recorded.

Evaluation criteria: Prescription diagnosis included openness, symptomatic treatment, use of the correct medication for particular groups (elderly, children, or patients with special diseases), post aseptic operation, use of the correct anticoagulant medication for patients.

Statistics: Large sample cases were screened by CPMS developed by our hospital. The data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using one-way ANOVA.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1 TOOLS

Code Editors	• Notpad++ • Brackets
Output Software (browser)	• Google Chrome • Firefox Server software
Server software	• WAMP(Windows Apache MySQL and PHP)

Table 1: Software Tool Requirements

2 FRONTENDS

Client-side languages	Layout Languages	• Html • Html5
	Designing Languages	• CSS (cascading style sheet) • CSS3

(browser side)	Designing Framework	• Bootstrap
	Browser Scripting Languages (Supporting languages)	• Java Script
Server-Side Language	• PHP5 (Hypertext Pre-processor)	

Table 2: Frontend Requirement

3BACKEND Backend Database used for this project is MySQL. It is a open source relational database management system. It is combination of 'My' which is name of co-founder and the 'SQL' stands for the Structured Query Language.

LIMITATIONS

A number of limitations were revealed during the preparation of this research work. One of such was in the creation of the tables in the database of the system. Due to the size of the system, many tables had to be created to accommodate all the data required in the management system. Also, implementing security features on the system proved to be a challenge as the application is yet to be tested on a national/regional level.

CONCLUSIONS

The management system employs strict measures to protect the users from intruders or outsiders. One of such measures is the inability of a prospective user to register on the platform without the permission of the administrators. To register on the platform, all necessary details such as: name, address, tax documents, payment methods, and relevant licenses are sent to the administrator for proper verification. When the authenticity of these documents have been proven, the administrator then creates the account for the customer and forwards the details for login to the management system. Also, since the drugs purchased through the platform are for pharmaceutical purposes, and intrinsically , are ordered in bulk, if a little quantity of medicine is ordered, the administrators are notified, who then confirms the order from the pharmacy to make sure that an intruder has not obtained their login details. This research work addressed Online Pharmaceutical Management Systems. It is eminent that the system provides a secure , secure and verified platform for all parties which help to bridge the communication gap and supply legitimate drugs. Because drugs are harmful when abused or misused by individuals or organizations, security checks have been added to the design logic. Therefore, if all recommendations are strictly adhered to, there'll be strict monitoring and regulation of how drugs are circulated and a decrease within the spread of faux drugs.

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