"Medi-Help: Online Unused Medicine Donation System"

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Abstract - To meet the increasing demand for improvements in the health care facilities & services we can utilize the power of internet technology & its wide network, by which people can help each other with just one click from their phone. The "Online Unused Medicine Donation System" is an online web portal where people, government hospitals, do the task of providing unused medicine to the needy people. The goal of this initiative is to provide an online portal for the collection of unwanted medications, which will then be donated to those in need but without the financial means to purchase them.. We can collect the unused medicines from the people who have been completely recovered from the illness and does not require the medicines anymore. After being collected, these medications would be submitted to NGO's for inspection. If accepted, they would then be distributed to the people directly or to the hospitals, who would provide these medications free of charge. There must be a login for the User which can be of two types Donator and Requester, NGO, admin. Admin can see all details of user donated medicine and Requested Medicines.

*Key Words***:** TOMCAT, JAVA, HTML, JSP.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since gaining its independence, India has taken brief strolls into the wellness region. However, other NFHS educational data clearly demonstrates that access to medical care is still a problem. While India's overall well-being indicators are still subpar, the status of and access to healthcare for the poor in urban ghetto residents has improved only somewhat and they only have 4% of the country's key medical care facilities. [1-2] Medicines are an essential part of healthcare, and donations of medical equipment would greatly benefit international relief initiatives. This medicine gift website is about the variety of medications that can be gathered and used in other ways once a patient fully recovers and the leftover prescriptions become waste NGOs and hospitals that are certain for those prescriptions may use this extra medication. [4] The use of this entry will reduce the amount of wasted medication. When effective and under control, medicine can

both save lives and help those who are ill. Effective gifting practices might provide investment funds for spending plans to support maintenance so that these services can be used for various purposes. [3-5] The "MEDI-HELP: ONLINE UNUSED MEDICINE DONATION SYSTEM PORTAL" programme acts as a conduit between an enormous medication donation organization and NGOs, orphanages, and senior living facilities. An NGO is a non-profit organization that is independent of governments and large, reputable organizations. Although they are frequently sponsored through favors, some completely avoid formal funding and are primarily run by volunteers. In the last few years, the number of people using computers and cell phones has rapidly increased, and since tallying is still in use, it is now quite simple for customers to use. The goal of this medicine donation project is to set up a portal for the collecting of leftover medications that may then be given to someone in need. [5-6] On the internet, users must be able to donate any leftover medication to an NGO. That NGO can aid those in need. The medication can be donated by the user and claimed by an NGO. They can gather from a specific location. donation is fully visible to the administrator. A form similar to the one used for new user registration must exist. Medicine is given in form. The SQL Server database must be used to keep track of it. Users can sign up for this system by providing the required information. Once registered, users can contribute medications by giving NGOs precise information about the medications. The system will keep track of donated and readily available medications. Users have the option to seek donations of or access to the medications.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

This part of the literature study ultimately presents some facts:
NGO's and this website show remarkable initiative by giving the underprivileged free medical care. However, in the majority of cases, they were unable to pay for the expensive medication. As a result, they no longer see value in this excellent project. This paper offers an easy-to-understand outline of the planning and creation of a website that will be very successful and make a significant contribution to getting these indigent people the medical care they need. using

xampp, apache, htm, and css technology. Because of this website, less medication is wasted, allowing the underprivileged to get free medicine. [1,3]

It Gives A Summary Of How When you consider that we are in the second decade of the 21st century and yet a sizable portion of the population still cannot afford to purchase medications for their disease, it is really upsetting. While the majority of NGOs treat patients without charge, they are unable to secure the necessary medications for them. This website will work to give such needy, impoverished people free medications. Through the usage of this website, we are able to use medications that were previously spoiled and thrown away. The design, development, and testing of the website, which can be helpful for enhancing the health service, have been discussed in this piece of writing. [2]

By making better use of unwanted medications and helping the underprivileged or those with limited money in receiving better healthcare, this website will aid in this paper to lower the cost of healthcare services. This website is also helped in determining whether local NGO's may access critical medications. This project's goal is to donate unused medications. Medicine that has not been used can be given to the impoverished for future use. Users who use this app can donate any unneeded medications to NGOs. By logging in, administrators can control members by deleting and barring people who have entered erroneous or outdated prescription information. The administrator must verify the uploaded image's expiration date. NGOs assist with inventory control and medicine availability tracking.[4]

This application fills the daily need of users all over the world to obtain medicine at a reasonable cost in order to prevent wastage. It was estimated that roughly 35,747 metric tons (Mt) were produced in 2016 and 40,407 Mt were produced in 2019, a rise of around 4%. The majority of the medical waste treatment depends on contracted treatment (80.18%), then recycling (18.53%), and self-treatment (1.29%), although this application might help to lessen this waste to some level. This application makes use of extra items or unused medications that the underprivileged person can use. The application will serve as one location for people to give or sell any extra medication without logging in to another site. This paper provides an overview of the design and development of a web system that will function best and make a substantial impact to how easily these low-income or disadvantaged people can obtain healthcare services. [5,6,7]

This website attempts to give excess or leftover goods to the underprivileged and those in need. The NGOs will learn about the client's gift thanks to our site's interaction with several NGOs. Complete records of the donations made by the clients are available to them. This essay provides a quick overview of the website's conception and creation. This project can aid those in need, prevent pharmaceutical waste,

and potentially save the lives of many individuals. Through this programme, people will be assisted in giving their unused medications to NGOs so they can give them to others in need. By making better use of leftover medications and assisting the underprivileged or those with limited means in receiving better healthcare, this website will aid in lowering the cost of healthcare services. This website is also helped in determining whether local NGO's may access critical medications. [8,9,10].

3. IMPLEMENTATION

This system consists of the three entities admin, NGO, and users of the Donator and Requestor types. On the admin side, they have access to all user information, NGO information, and donor information. The system's key component is administration. The admin has the power to register a certain NGO after personally validating its information. Using the password that the administrator has provided, the NGO can log in. NGO has access to the complete lists of donors, requestors, and medications. Donator may list available medications along with their names, descriptions, and expiration dates. The drug can be donated to a certain NGO. The donor in this step has to create an account and begin the login process. Users have access to earlier donation records. The address and phone number of the donor are visible to the NGO, which can then travel there and deliver the medications. On the requestor's side, the requestor submits a request for medication to the specific NGO by inputting accurate information or a valid prescription. The request will be seen by the NGO, who will subsequently provide the medication to the patient in need. The users should register using accurate information and identification documentation. Users and NGOs cannot register numerous times with the same phone number and email address in this way.

3.1 Proposed System

Because not everyone has the financial means to pay for expensive prescriptions, the primary goal of this "Online Unused Medicine Donation Portal" is to offer aid and the essential medications to people in need without charge. Our site strives to be user-friendly, and the newest features are continually being added. The portal will become user-friendly by having an intuitive navigation system for users, which would also make the users comfortable for giving and getting medications from NGO's. This portal's database and structure will be dependable and coordinated.
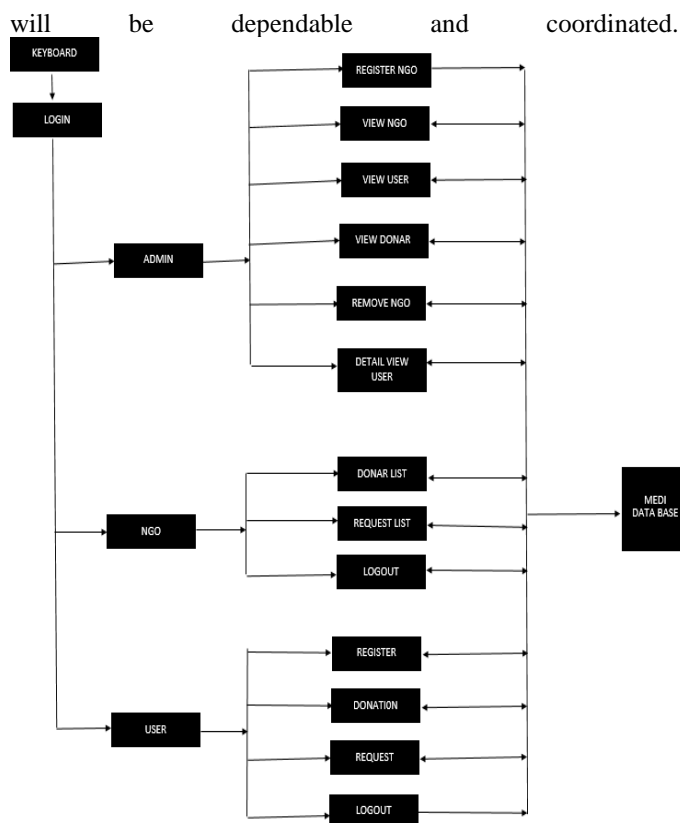
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Fig -1: System Flow Diagram

3.2. Methodology

Module 1: Admin site

The administrator is the super client of this application. As it were admin has get to this admin page. The administrator has all the data approximately all the clients (Donators and Requestor) and NGOs. Admin can enroll the NGO onto the entrance by entering the necessary data (Like Phone number, Aadhar number etc.) after endorsing it document and details physically. This module is broken up into various sub modules;

- Admin can Login by using Credentials.
- Manage All Users (Donators and Requesters): The administrator has access to all of the users' information, including their user name, phone number, address, donated medicines, medicine name, description, and list of requested medicines. Additionally, the user can be removed by the administrator.
- Control all NGOs: The administrator has the ability to remove an NGO from the system as well as view the entire NGO's information, including its name, email address, and contact information.
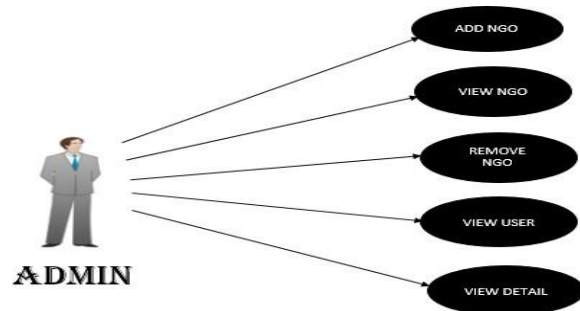

Fig -2: Activity diagram for Admin

Module 2: NGO

Before being verified by the administrator, the NGO cannot directly register itself on the portal.

- Login: NGO can Login by using Credentials.
- NGO can donate medicines to requesters.
- NGO can view the list of donors and requestors.
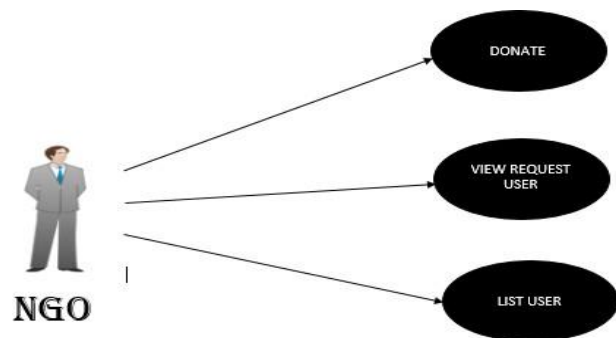- NGO can see details of donor and details of requestor.

Fig -3: activity diagram for NGO

Module 3: User

- The client who needs to give or demand the medication will initially have to register themselves on the gateway.
- After successful registration he/she can login to the portal.
- After providing the necessary medical information, the donor can select the NGO to which he or she wishes to donate medicine and click on "Donate Medicine."
- The user can view donated histories and information about the NGO he intends to donate to.
- The user can submit their request for the medication by providing the essential information about themselves and uploading the doctor's prescription.
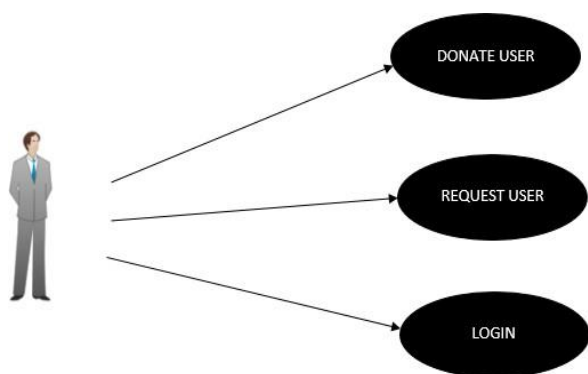
Fig -4: activity diagram for User

require a lot of tagged data, and they can be expensive computationally. In recent years, hybrid approaches combining multiple methods have also been proposed to improve the accuracy of facial emotion recognition systems. For example, some systems combine feature extraction and machine learning methods, while others combine deep learning and traditional machine learning methods.

Overall, emotion recognition approaches have evolved over the years, with deep learning models currently being state-of-the-art in facial emotion recognition. However, the choice of approach depends on the specific task and available resources.
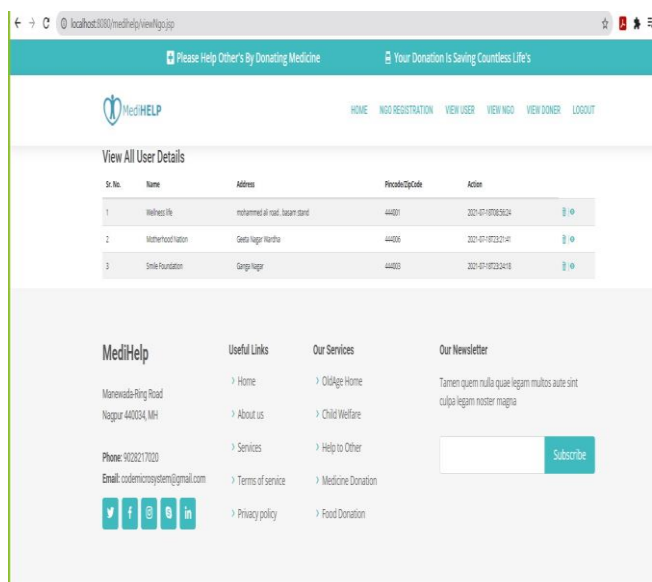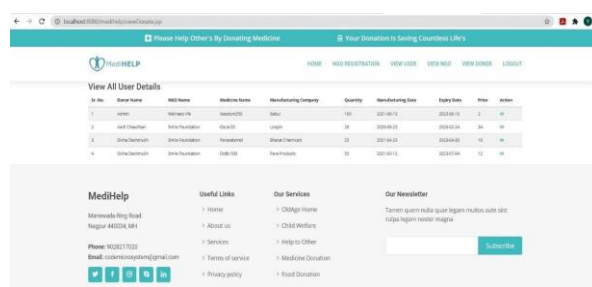
4. RESULTS
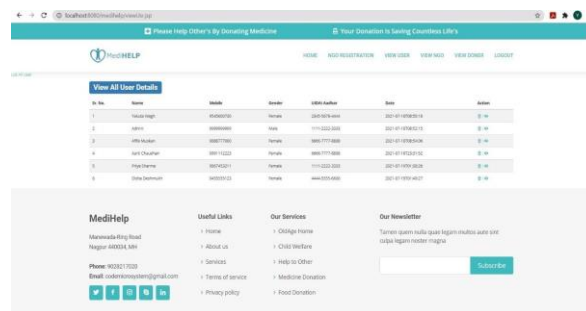

Fig .5 All NGO

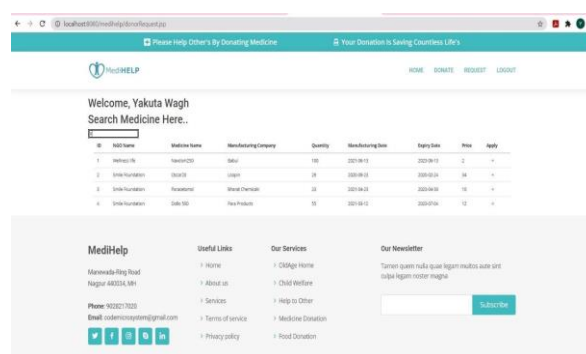Fig .6 ALL DONAR

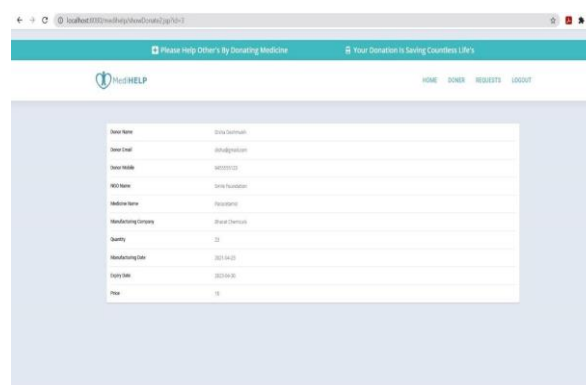

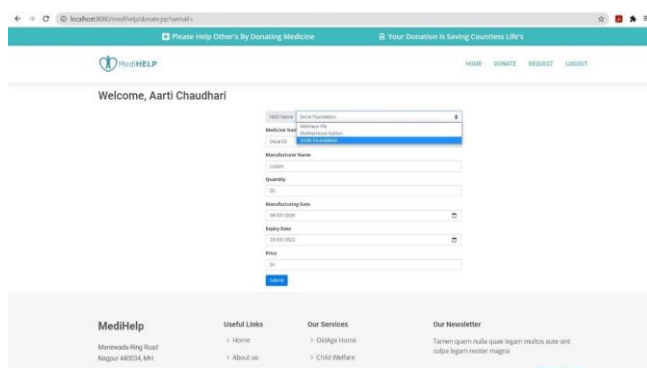Fig .7 All User

Fig .8 All Medicine

Fig .9 Details of Donor

Fig .10 Donate Form

5. FUTURE SCOPE

1. It is possible to provide a separate module where people can contribute gently worn books or clothing to students who cannot buy them.

2. The platform will eventually be able to locate drug distributors and collectors. We can also include doctor recommendations or prescriptions for patients, as well as a live video of the doctor and patient interacting.

3. Additionally, a mobile application is an option. If we see that the volume of traffic to our portal is increasing, we can develop a mobile application as a superior replacement and evaluate its performance in comparison to the present version.

6. CONCLUSION

The current era has begun. Whether they are wealthy or poor, educated or ignorant, everyone is now aware of their health. It's unfortunate that, despite their stress, people with special needs are unable to give much thought to their routine medical services due to their low pay. By providing free treatment to those who are unable to pay for costly medications, NGOs demonstrate a remarkable amount of drive. However, they receive treatment but not the costly prescribed medications in the majority of instances. As a result, in the grand scheme of things, this incredible act of providing people with free treatment is pointless because they would have to purchase the costly prescribed medications themselves. This proposed online portal will have an incredible commitment to providing these disadvantaged individuals with health services. We anticipate that even medication waste will be reduced as a result of this portal.

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