International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 07 Issue: 04 | April - 2023 Impact Factor: 8.176 ISSN: 2582-3930

PHARMACY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract: The main objective of this project is to replace the manual billing generate system to the computerized the billing process the pharmacy store. The man power is reduced and the accurate bill is generated. The system is expected to be efficient, useful and affordable on implementing tasks that is instructed by the pharmacy manager. Software will do all things in pharmacy like sales, insert new incoming goods, make bills, calculate taxes, and debt, also compute worker salaries, give information about.

The pharmacy manager can easily operate the software and no false bills are generated. Compare to the manual billing this is more effective in terms of time consuming, accurate data is provided, the stock details are in hand and it is easy to handle all the details about pharmacy store. The main purpose of this project is to reduce the man power and manual billing.

Key words – Billing, invoice message generation, stock details and database.

I.INTRODUCTION

A pharmacy management system also helps you track your medication supplies. Prescriptions are matched and dispensed in precise amounts with Pharmacy Management software. Trains and leads the pharmacy team to maintain strong working relationships and results. It can also improve quality and customer satisfaction ratings and prevent drug deterioration.

The goal of the pharmacy management system is to increase the accuracy, safety and efficiency of the pharmacy. It is a computer system that stores important information and improves pharmacies. Pharmacists can use a pharmacy management system to help them manage their pharmacies systematically. By entering the name of the drug, the pharmacy management system can help by providing information about the drug.

The computer displays information about the drug, such as its dosage and expiration date. In large pharmacies, manual processing of all drug properties is very difficult. With this pharmacy management system, we can keep track of all medications. It is updated with new information when new drugs are introduced to the market, and includes an expiration date and a search facility. When we finish the name of the drug, information about the drug will appear. Visual Studio was used with HTML, CSS and PHP to make this system.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A pharmacy management system has kept paper and pen away mainly because it handles so much a pharmacy whose records are kept online and on paper, which is certainly difficult to trace in warehouses dignified, but this system makes it easy. Medicines in the pharmacy, expiration date, quantity available medicines refer to categories and their functions. The pharmacy must also order medication refills an already dwindling supply. In addition, medications are ordered manually. A large amount Writing the order takes time, because the pharmacy must check the stock balance and fulfil the order Estimated order quantity based on images. As we know, after these drugs should not be used has expired In this project work, the pharmacy is informed about expiring medicines and they are prevented of the sale of drugs and offers a solution to even the earliest problems.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Because data is king, we started our work by creating a complete research model (ERD Model). Is it here where we got our data, define, and find data relationships for our data. And that means we must learn as much about the pharmaceutical industry as anyone in the industry. Our principle is "Start Designing Why" to clearly understand why users need this app/website. We must know what users require. The wrong way is to ask them directly what they need, the right one monitor what medications they need. Use of the current treatment system is essential. It concerns informatics, e.g., pointed out as important from demand to supply, because information about both the drugs themselves and Place of use and side effect or consequences of use. This system includes drug evaluation and hospital-pharmacy services so that the services are based on user perceptions, which can also evolve through cooperation Implementation of this medication management system also requires appropriate designed to serve quickly and accurately. But also, in crisis situations during the Covid-19 pandemic. Optimal management of medical supplies is the first step in the healing phase of each patient a point of care, but it requires in addition to information technology and a computer application theory of equality. The balance between demand and supply of medicines is under special attention in each specific case. The hospital takes a pharmacy management perspective that protects two sides, namely the interests of the pharmacy to the hospital and the interests of the patients.

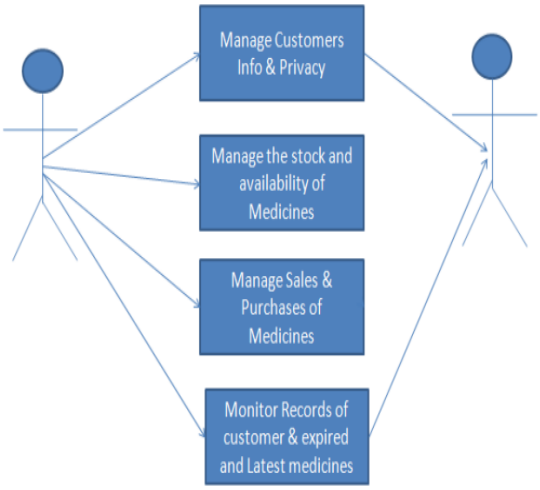

Fig 1: Visually proposed system flow

The approach to developing and creating this medication management system is a first interface with other systems that input user data or information. Medicines Board the system is part of management. Based on this, the data and some other information are integrated into the system through the system's user interface or from isolated data sources. Usually, medicine management system requires information related to

1. Provider: entity called manager or product a a product that acts as a link between the source or manufacturer of the drug and the user. Any medicine the factory has information about the function and use of the drug, the method of use, the last period of use, ingredients, and side effects of drugs.

2. Client: Because the device has the opposite function as a provider. The customer is unit that means the buyer of the products made in the shop and the shop, i.e., who has a warehouse. Also, for everyone the client or the patient collects information in the system, either the doctor or the client. This is information complaints and medication recommendations.

3. Warehouse: An entity called a warehouse, which means storage space to properly meet the market demand.

4. Daily Sales Control is an abstract entity that includes related topics such as total annual costs, applications and more.

So, we got 3 main points/functions that define for a pharmacy management system own: A list of prescription drugs (Medicine Information), which is updated in real time in the Patient Registry and there the events should be systematically recorded. Features like these (in our opinion) are useful pharmacy employees keep sales register and other records there and update them in real time Their current medication inventory and past data storage in the database.

IV. RESULT

Visual design

After testing the prototype, we started with the visual part of this program. we will consider all my observations and test results to create a light and clean user interface that does not hinder the user or their productivity.

Home screen

The start screen provides a clean user interface that the user will not get tired of using every day. Plain and simple icons that guide the user and give an idea of how the system works.

Optional keyboard shortcuts

Direct payment for trips and regular drug orders from repeat customers and to monitor sales certain medications.

Smart search and inventory update

Quickly search for specific medications and update them in real time when units go on sale.

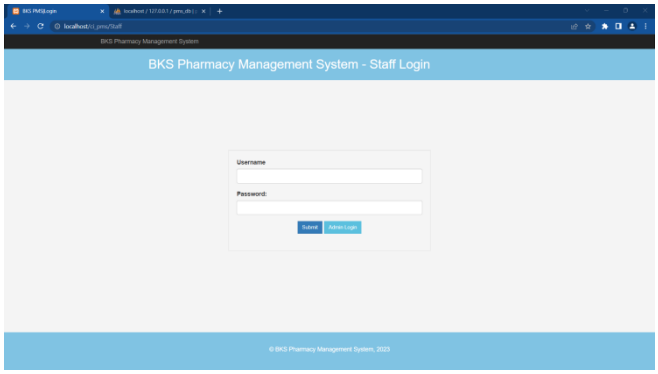

Fig 2. Staff Login

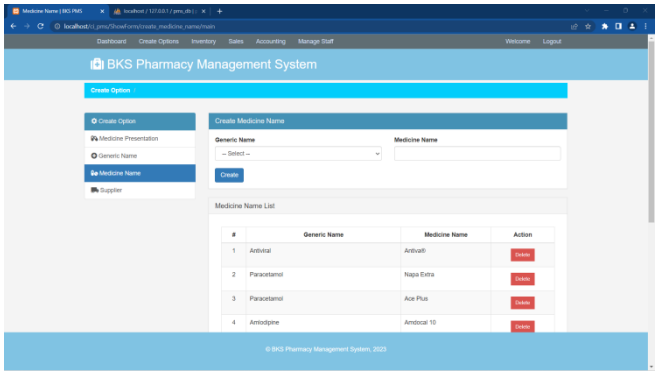

Fig 3. Creating Medicine

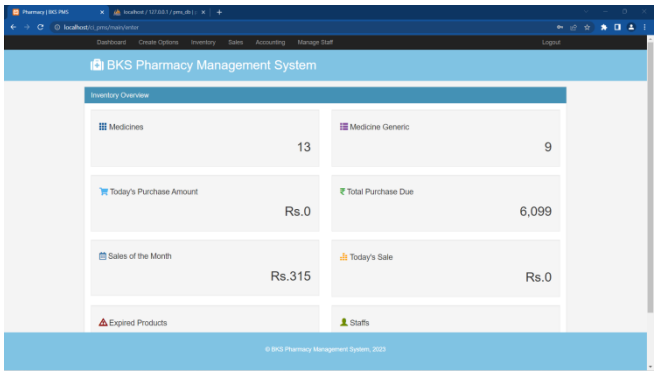

Fig 4. Dashboard

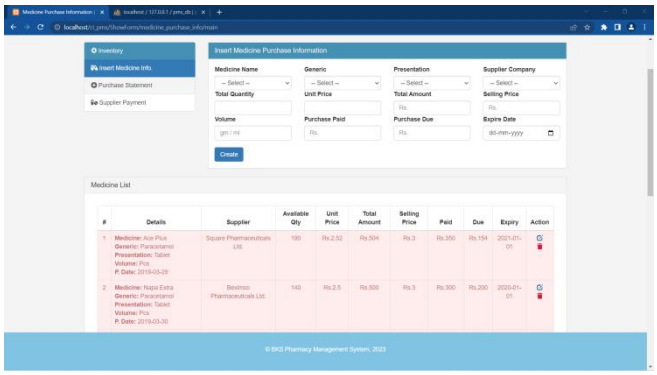

Fig 5. Inserting Medicine

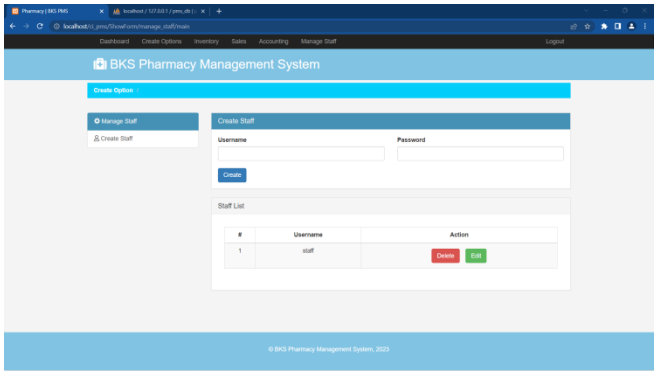

Fig 6. Managing Staff

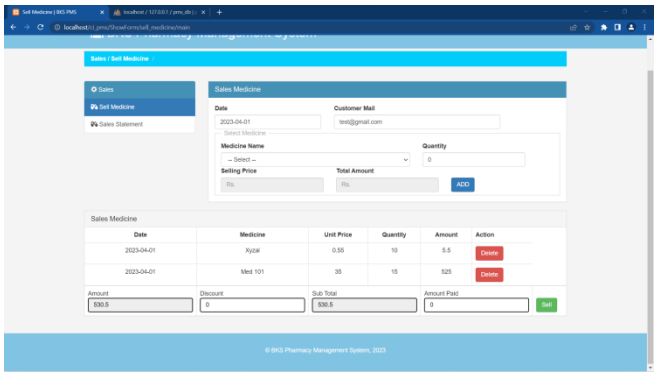

Fig 7. Selling Medicine

V. CONCLUSION

This means that this pharmacy management system is very easy to use and saves a lot of time because this system is important for managing details such as loyalty records, drug supplies, etc. a pharmacy system can significantly improve operational management and thus streamline the process. This enables pharmacists to automate data collection and retrieval, which improves response Sales time and delay in shipping drugs due to customer delay Accounting and older management terms are terribly pathetic and complicated at times. This system deletes the complexity of it all.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The satisfaction of successfully completing a task would be incomplete if I mentioned people who cooperation made possible, the constant guidance and encouragement that crowns all efforts with success is worth it. We are thankful to our project guide **Mrs. Gayathri Devi** for her guidance, much inspiration, and constructive suggestions, which were very useful for us in the preparation of this project.

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