**SYNOPSIS**

**Report on**

**Pharmacy Management System**

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**ABSTRACT**

Pharmacy management system can make the work easier by giving the details of the medicine when its name is entered. A computer gives the details of the medicine like rate of medicine, and the expiry date and the row and rack location of the medicine. It becomes very difficult in big medical stores to handle the details of all the medicines manually, so by using this pharmacy manage system we can maintain the records of all the medicines .

This system keeps the records of the data of the medicines. It is fed with the information whenever new medicines are brought and it is provided with the row and rack location of the medicine. When we enter the name of the medicine it gives the details of the medicine. It gives the price of the medicine and also warns when the medicine has reached its expiry date .

By using this management system the time gets saved and there will be very negligible chance for the errors to occur. We can check the record instantly which is not possible by manual methods. As the system gives the information of the expired medicines we can discard them and replace them with new stock. Thus we can conclude that pharmacy management system is helpful for handling the tasks efficiently in the store.

Pharmacy is the one of the medical facilities to serve the people of certain population for their healthcare. Before this, pharmacy uses the manual system to manage the medicine stock. It needs the pharmacist assistant check the medicine twice a week to check expire date of the medicine in the storage and the medicine that out of stock. The pharmacist assistant take out the medicine that rise the expired date and keep it at the safety place to avoid mistake the expired medicine to be sell. If there is the out of stock of the medicine, the purchase order form is filling by the pharmacist to order the medicine from the medicine company

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Page Number

1. Introduction 4
2. Literature Review 5
3. Project / Research Objective 6
4. Project Flow/ Research Methodology 7
5. Project / Research Outcome 8

References/ Bibliography 9

**INTRODUCTION**

This project entitled with Pharmacy Management System. This application developed using php technology as front end and backend is MYSQL. Pharmacy Management system are employed in regulatory control and drug management, community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, the pharmaceutical industry, academic activities, training of other health workers, and research. In all these fields, their aim is to ensure optimum drug therapy, both by contributing to the preparation, supply and control of medicines and associated products, and by providing information and advice to those who prescribe or use pharmaceutical products.

Pharmacy management system can make the work easier by giving the details of the medicine when its name is entered. A computer gives the details of the medicine like rate of medicine. It becomes very difficult in big medical stores to handle the details of all the medicines manually, so by using this pharmacy manage system we can maintain the records of all the medicines. A pharmacy information system must retrieve process and update the information it obtains for safe and effective use of drugs. It is used to manage drug usage in the patient health care process and to communicate a large volume of information to pharmacy and pharmaceutical firms. The pharmacy information system is normally used to support activities and the inventory. Pharmaceutical companies had developed some relationship, on marketing issues, with hospital pharmacies. The findings were in favor of further therapeutic activities by pharmacy information systems, which could be achieved by improving relationship between hospitals and pharmaceutical firms, particularly in Tehran

**Literature Review**

A review of the literature on Pharmacy Management Systems indicates a significant volume of research and documentation on this critical healthcare technology. This method, which is intended to expedite pharmacy operations and improve patient care, has received a lot of attention in both academic and practical circles. This area of study includes patient information management, prescription handling, inventory control, billing and insurance processing, and other areas of Pharmacy Management Systems. Scholars and practitioners have investigated how these methods improve efficiency, ensure pharmaceutical safety, and encourage regulatory compliance.

Furthermore, the literature emphasises the ever-changing character of Pharmacy Management Systems as they adapt to new technology and healthcare trends. Some studies, for example, look at the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms to provide drug interaction alerts and personalised patient care. The pharmacy management system kept paper and pen away mostly because to the manner it manages a very large pharmacy with records maintained online and on paper. It may appear difficult to keep track of inventories with dignity, but this technology makes it appear easy.

The pharmaceuticals in the pharmacy store, the expiry date, and the quantity of drugs accessible are determined by the categories and their purposes. A chemist must order medications to refill an already depleted supply. Furthermore, drug orders are handled manually. Writing the order takes a significant amount of time since the chemist must examine the stock balance and make an estimate of the amount to order based on fig.

**Objectives**

1. Automation: Implement automation to Streamline pharmacy processes, reducing manual errors and improving overall efficiency.

2. Accuracy: Ensure accurate medication dispensing, patient data management, and billing to enhance patient safety and operational integrity.

3. Inventory Management: Effectively management medication inventory by tracking stock levels, expiration dates, and optimizing restocking procedures.

4. Patient Data Security: Implement robust data security measures to protect patient information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. Prescription Processing: Expedite prescription filling processes, reducing wait times for patients and enabling pharmacists to offer prompt and high-quality service.

6. Patient Records Management: Maintain Comprehensive electronic records of patient Prescription histories, allergies, and other relevant Information to support informed decision-making and care.

7. Billing and Insurance Processing: Simplify and automate billing and insurance claims processing to reduce administrative burdens and ensure accurate reimbursement.

These objectives are central to the development and implementation of a Pharmacy Management System, addressing the identified problem statements and improving pharmacy operations for the benefit of both patients and pharmacy staff. The same with E-Learning because there are no papers, no delays, and no travel expenses. Such learning enables employees to take what they have just learned from their computer screens and apply it to the tasks at hand.

**Methodology**

Using an agile development methodology is a key component of this project's system development methodology. Unlike conventional waterfall approaches, which adhere to a rigid and sequential set of phases, agile approaches are distinguished by their adaptability, teamwork, and responsiveness to changing needs. This approach works especially well for complicated projects where stakeholder needs and expectations may fluctuate over time, such as the Pharmacy Management System.

**Iterative Improvements:**

This iterative approach allows for incremental progress and continuous improvement. It means that the project doesn't have to wait until all features are completed before delivering value; instead, valuable features are developed and deployed iteratively, ensuring that users can benefit from them sooner rather than later. The agile methodology places a strong emphasis on iterative development, which means that the project evolves gradually through a series of iterations or cycles. Epiharitatation typically spans a fixed timeframe, often referred to as a sprint. During these sprints, the development team works on specific features or functionalities, which are then tested and reviewed.

**User Feedback as a Driving Force:**

Agile methodology places a strong emphasis on involving stakeholders, especially end users and customers, throughout the development process. Users are encouraged to provide feedback during the iteration process, which allows them to have an influence on the design and functionality of the system. This user-centric approach ensures that the system closely aligns with the needs and preferences of those who will be using it. It also makes it possible to identify and correct issues or misalignments early in the development cycle, reducing the risk of major problems developing later.

**Project Outcome**

A pharmacy management system (PMS) can improve patient health outcomes by helping pharmacists provide better counseling to patients. For example, pharmacists can communicate with patients online on a patient portal, and can access a patient's medication history to make better recommendations. PMSs can also help patients manage drugs they take, such as by helping them refill prescriptions and receiving notifications about them.

A PMS can also:

* Track medication transactions
* Note which transactions are popular at all times, seasonal, or infrequently ordered
* Help prevent running out of essential medications
* Help control expiration
* Help sort and sell drugs by date
* Alert users of medications that will expire soon
* Help plan which manufacturer or supplier to order from based on target deadline
* Help report drug usage
* Help organize the inventories of medications and medical devices

**References**

The development of this Pharmacy Management System (PMS) project draws upon various resources and references that have contributed to its design and implementation. We acknowledge the following sources:

1. Pharmacy Management: Essentials for All Practice Settings & quote; by Shane P. Desselle ,David P. Zgarick, and Leticia R. Moczygemba.

2. Healthcare Information Technology Exam Guide for CompTIA Healthcare IT Technician and HIT Pro Certifications &quote; by Kathleen A. McCormick.

3. Healthcare Information Systems: A Practical Approach for Healthcare Management & quote; by Karen A. Wager, Frances W. Lee, and John P. Glaser.

4. Healthcare Information Systems and Informatics: Research and Practices & quote; edited by Joseph Tan.

5. Website: “Pharmacy Management Reports” (Google)

These references include academic literature, online documentation, research papers, and relevant websites that have provided valuable insights and guidance during the project's development and planning stages. They have played an essential role in shaping the project's architecture, features, and overall functionality, and have helped ensure that our LMS adheres to industry best practices and standard