citizens
who are in need of external
support to take care of
themselves for medical
assistance.

2 Job to be done:
This Application helps the
patient to remind medicine
through voice assistance. It
helps the user to do their daily
routine without seeking help
from other people.

3.Triggers:
People simply forget, skip or stop taking their medications...which leads to non-adherence. Trigger helps people to integrate healthy behavior by using technology in a very simple way.

5 Available solution:
The solution of this
sophistication is supplemented
by the development of an
advanced technology
supported pill
dispenser called the GSM based
automatic pill dispenser. These
simple efficient techniques are
supported by
advancements like GSM
technology to bridge the gap in
communication between the
supplier or the chemist and the
customer or patient, thus
aiding the patient. This model
summarized the major points
about our SMB

4.Customer constrain:
While previous research has focused on the impact of constraints on estimates of costs and benefits of health care interventions (Hauck et al., 2016, Vassall et al., 2016) it is not always realized that such constraints may also influence how optimal decisions conditional on those estimates should be made. The default decision rules of cost effectiveness analyses where cost effectiveness ratios are compared to a threshold level of cost effectiveness, are derived from an optimization problem with only one constraint; the health care budget (Karlsson and Johannesson, 1996; Weinstein and Zeckhauser, 1973).

7.Behavior.
The patient need to update the informations about their medication, life routines to the application.

Attempts to learn from high-risk industries such as aviation and nuclear power have been a prominent feature of the patient safety movement since the late 1990s. One noteworthy practice adopted from such industries, endorsed by healthcare systems worldwide for the investigation of serious incidents; 1–3 is root cause analysis (RCA)