Database Management System Lab

Pharmacy Supply Chain Management

ASSUMPTIONS

- Initially, our model has 6 relations: Supplier, Pharmacy, Customer, Order, Product and Transaction.
- The relations **Supplier**, **Customer** and **Pharmacy** each contain the details of the participating entities in the pharmacy supply chain- namely a unique identifier for each, their name, phone number, pincode, area. Clearly, each pincode is associated with a unique area.
- contains details The **Product** relation about each product/item (medicines/other essentials) being sold or supplied- namely a unique identifier for each product, its name, dosage/specification of the medicine (mL/drops/other specs), category of the product (pill/capsule/other), manufacturing and expiry dates of the product, unit price, and most importantly, the supplier id of the supplier who is supplying the product to the pharmacy, and the pharmacy id of the pharmacy who is selling the product to the customer. Since multiple suppliers could supply the same product, and multiple pharmacies could also sell the same product, hence supplier id and pharmacy id are multivalued attributes. This relation also includes the qty supplied by each supplier, and the qty available to be sold in each pharmacy.

Note that product_name and dosage have been considered as unique. Consider an example as follows: the "Pan" tablet has multiple different types with specifications, all manufactured by Alkem labs. When we consider the product_name alone, it is not unique. However, if we consider the product_name along with the dosage, this is unique (eg. Pan 40mg, Pan 80mg).

- The **Order** relation contains details about the order placed by customers/pharmacies. Obviously, either a customer can place an order to a pharmacy, or a pharmacy can place an order to a supplier. This relation namely contains a unique identifier for each order, a list of all the <u>product_ids</u> of all the products which the order entails (<u>multivalued</u> attributes), the qty_ordered in each order, the order_date and delivery_date, the total price of the order, and the <u>client_type</u>. Client type specifies who is placing the order:
 - ❖ Client_type = 'C': This means that a customer is placing an order to a pharmacy, who sells the product. In this case, the customer_id and pharmacy_id fields will be filled with the identifiers of the corresponding customer and pharmacy involved in the order, whereas the supplier_id field will be left NULL. (As no supplier is involved in this order.)
 - ❖ Client_type = 'P': This means that a pharmacy is placing an order to a supplier, who supplies the product. In this case, the pharmacy_id and supplier_id fields will be filled with the identifiers of the corresponding pharmacy and supplier involved in the order, whereas the customer_id field will be left NULL. (As no customer is involved in this order.)

Note that at any given point in time, one of these 3 fields (supplier_id, pharmacy_id, customer_id) will be left NULL depending on whether the order is being placed by a customer to a pharmacy, or by a pharmacy to a supplier.

• The **Transaction** relation contains details about the transaction which has occurred between the participating entities for a particular order- namely a

unique identifier for each transaction, the order_id of the order for which the transaction has occurred, the type of transaction (card/cash/UPI/other methods), the date of the transaction, and the status of the transaction:

- Completed: The transaction has been completely paid off successfully.
- ❖ In Progress: If the transaction is being paid in installments, then for each installment in the transaction, the state of the transaction will be marked "in progress".
- ❖ Pending: The transaction has not begun yet.

Note that for a particular order, there could be multiple transactions taking place, since the client could choose to complete the payment for the order in installments instead of altogether. In this case, there will be multiple transaction_ids linked with each order_id.

NOVELTY

1. Multi-User Role Integration:

- **Supplier**: Manages supplier inventory, Manages received orders from pharmacies, Manages pending orders.
- Pharmacy: Manages pharmacy inventory, Manages received orders from customers, Places orders to suppliers, Allows to view orders both placed and received, Manages transactions between users and pharmacy.
- **Customer**: Places orders to pharmacies, views past orders and completes pending transactions.

2. User Authentication and Role Selection:

- Centralized login system with user role selection (Supplier, Customer, Pharmacy) to ensure the correct interface and functionalities are presented to the user.
- Authentication is done based on the user_id and the phone number.

3. Comprehensive Order and Inventory Management:

- Orders can be tracked by suppliers and pharmacies, with detailed views showing order status and included products.
- Inventory can be added and managed by both suppliers and pharmacies, with visibility into current stock levels and order histories.

4. Transaction Management:

- Customers can manage their transactions, view pending transactions, and complete payments, ensuring clear financial management.
- Each Transaction has its type and status which lets the user know about the status of their transactions.

5. Dynamic Interface Elements:

 Utilization of tables, table listeners, dropdowns, and other interactive elements to enhance the user experience and provide real-time data interaction.

Future Aspects and Enhancements:

1. Real-Time Order Tracking and Notifications:

 Implement automated notifications via email/SMS for key events (OTP generation, order placement, dispatch, delivery, payment reminders).

2. Advanced Inventory Management:

- Implement batch tracking and expiration date management.
- Introduce automated reorder levels and alerts for low stock.

3. Enhanced Analytics and Reporting:

- Develop a dashboard with visual analytics (graphs, charts) for tracking sales, inventory turnover, and order trends.
- Provide customizable reports for users to analyze their data based on specific criteria.

4. Mobile Application:

• Develop a mobile app version to allow users to access the system on-the-go, place orders, manage inventory, and view order details.

5. User Experience Improvements:

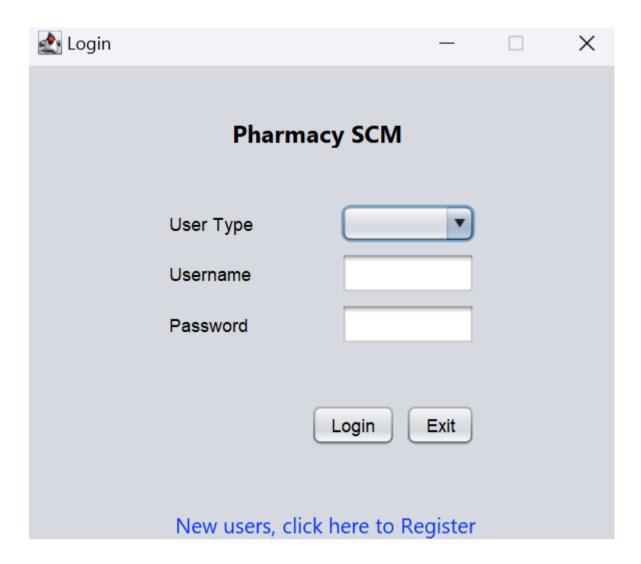
• Enhance the user interface with more interactive elements and a more intuitive design.

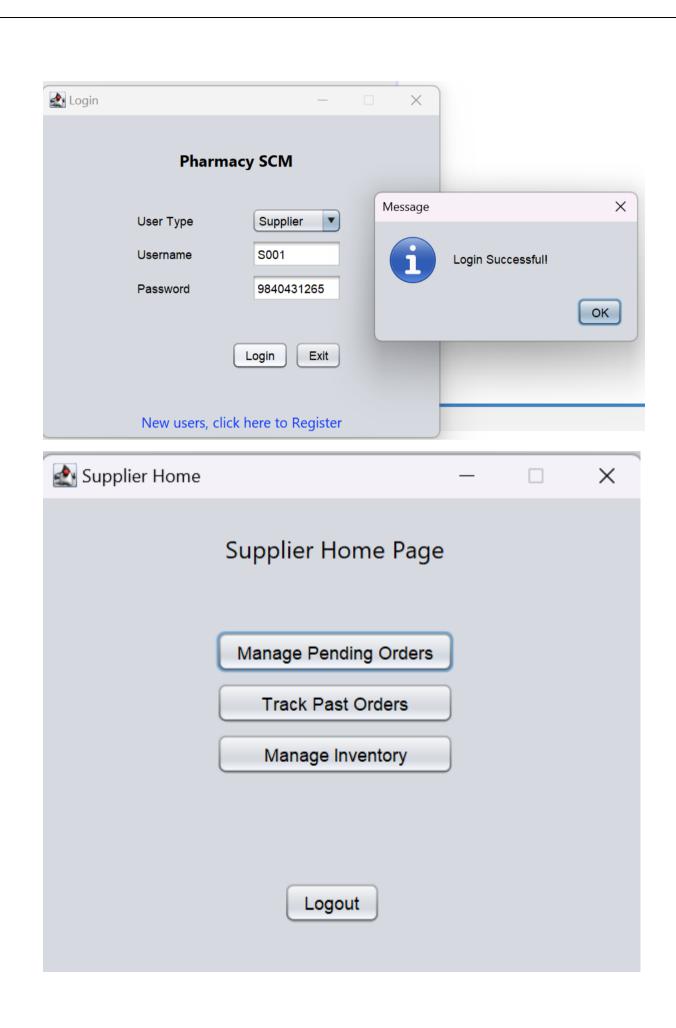
6. Advanced Delivery & Payment Options:

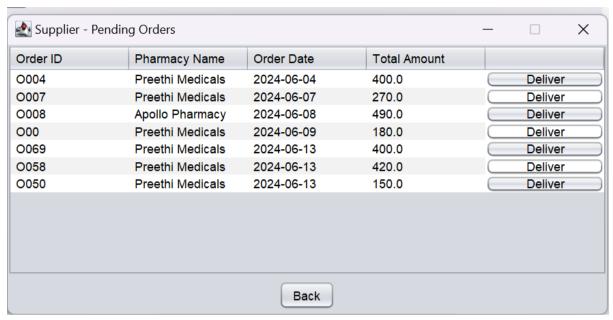
- Integrate with other delivery partners to expand the network of the pharmacy.
- Integrate with third party payment platforms.
- Develop APIs for integration with external systems such as accounting software, CRM, or ERP systems to enable seamless data exchange and automation.

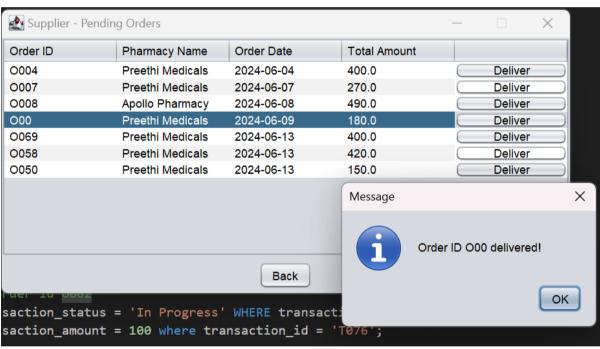
OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

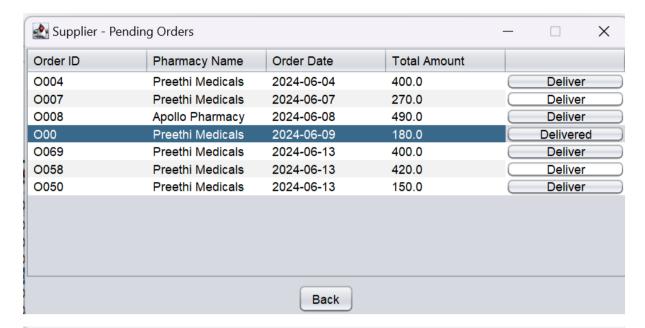
SUPPLIER:











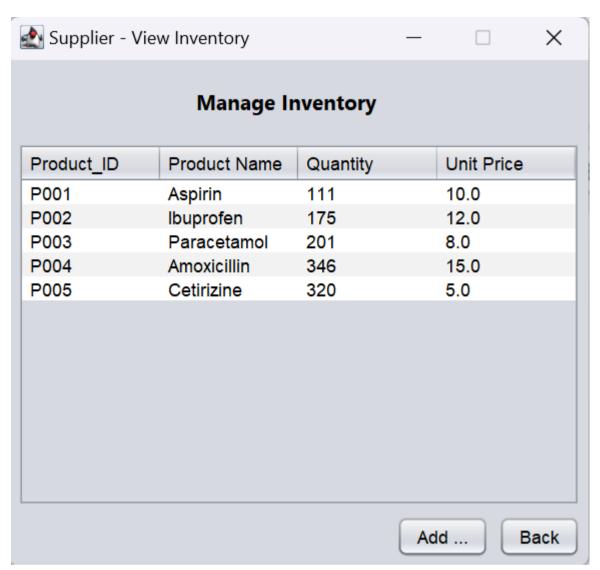


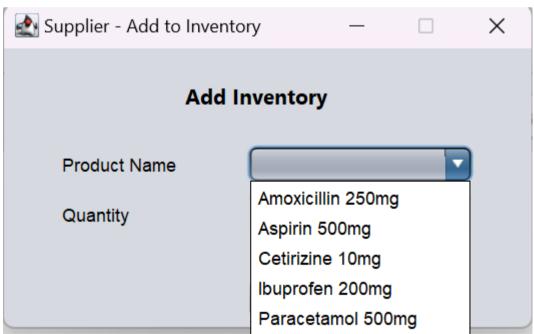
ORDER HISTORY

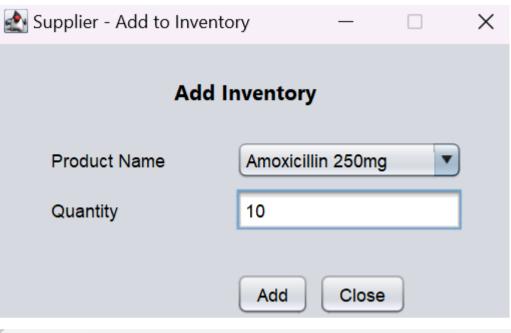
Order_ID	Pharmacy Name	Order_Date	Total_Amount
0001	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-01	540.0
0004	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-04	400.0
0007	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-07	270.0
O008	Apollo Pharmacy	2024-06-08	490.0
0009	Apollo Pharmacy	2024-06-09	300.0
O010	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-09	100.0
000	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-09	180.0
O069	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-13	400.0
O058	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-13	420.0
O050	Preethi Medicals	2024-06-13	150.0

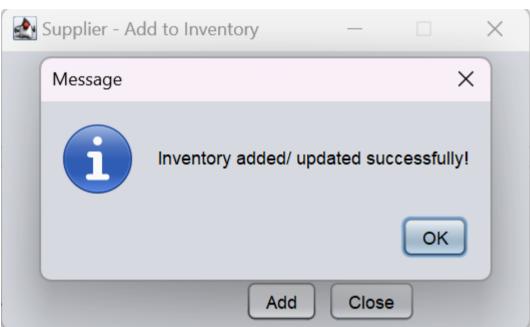
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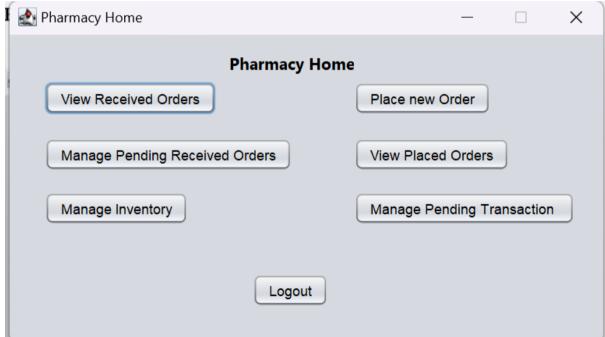


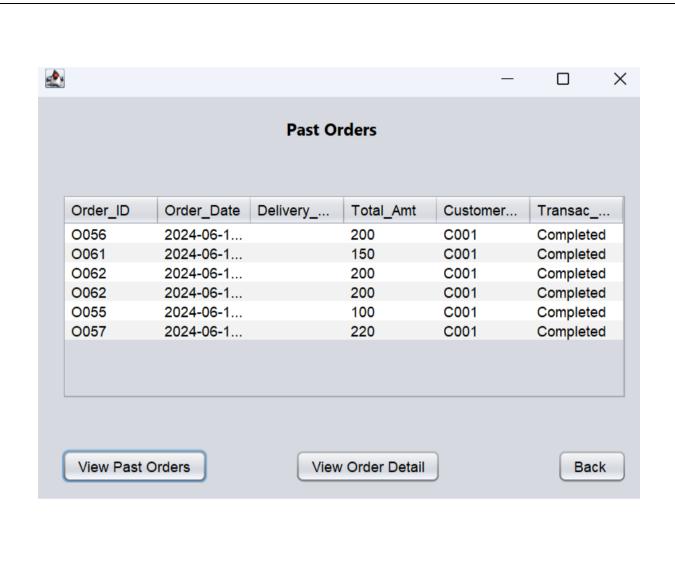




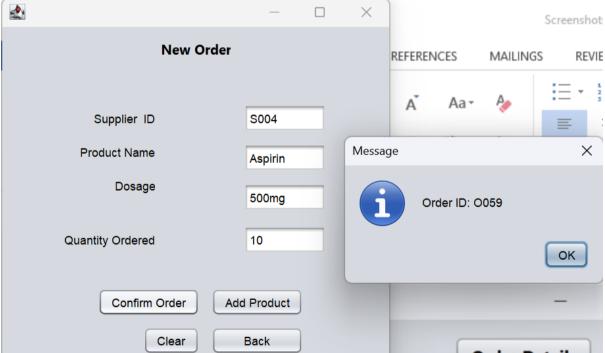
PHARMACY:

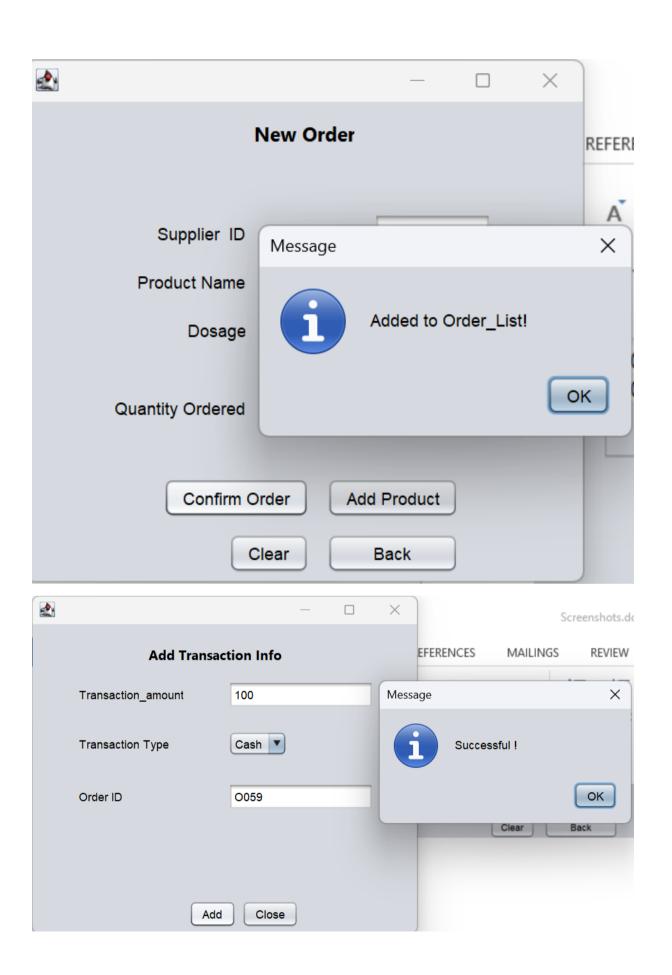


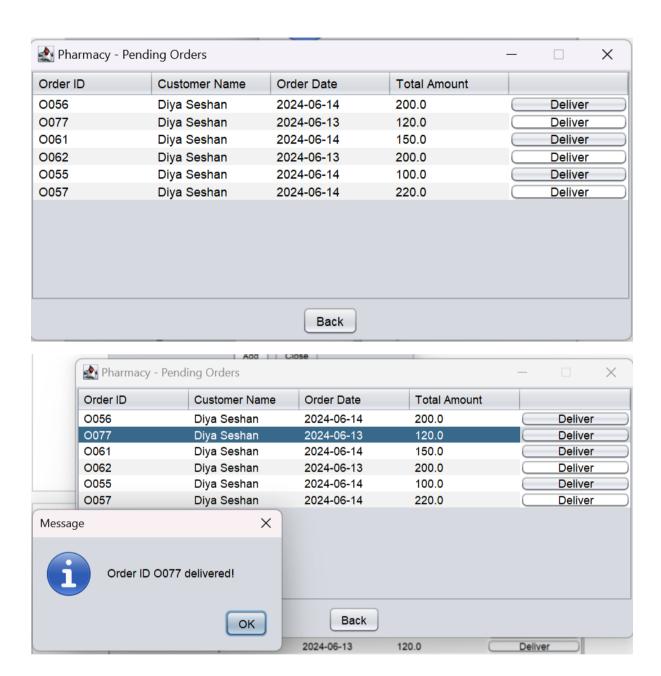


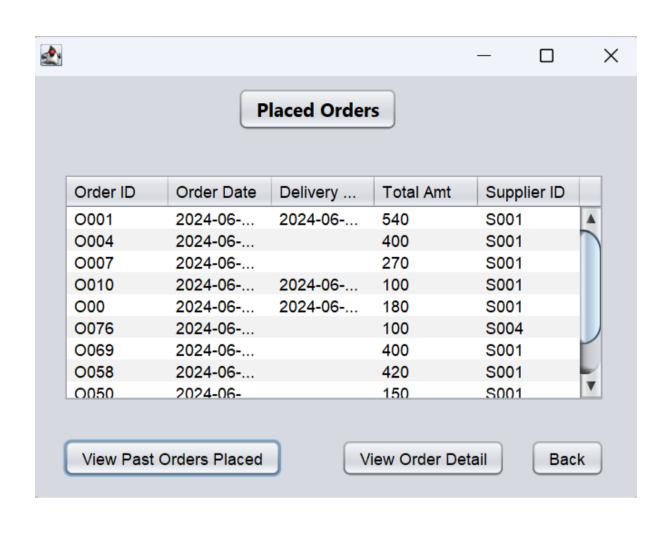


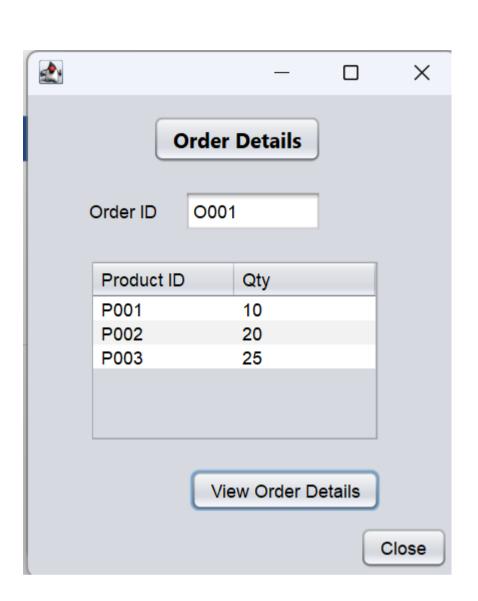


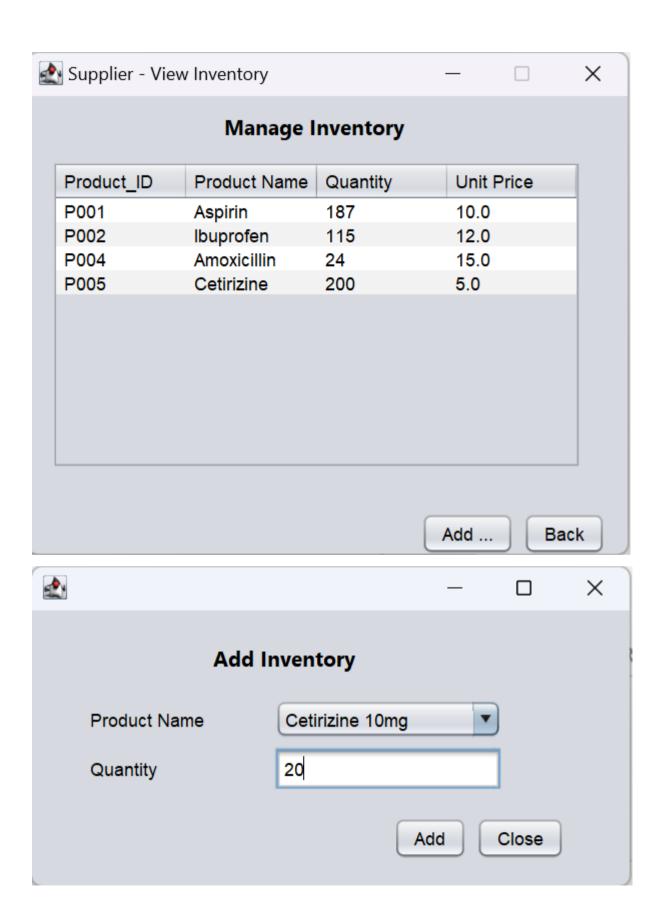


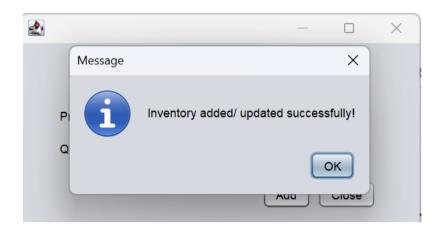


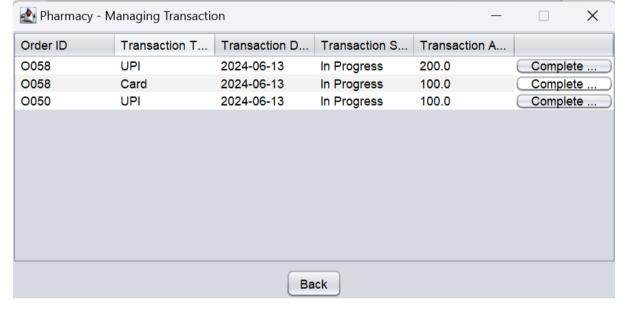


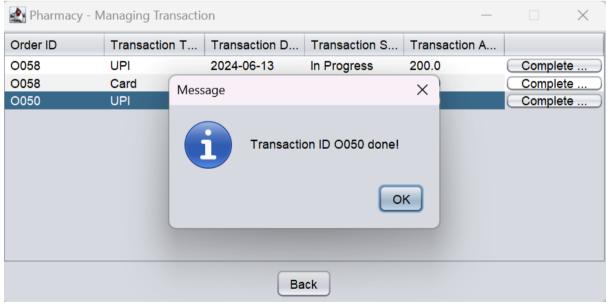






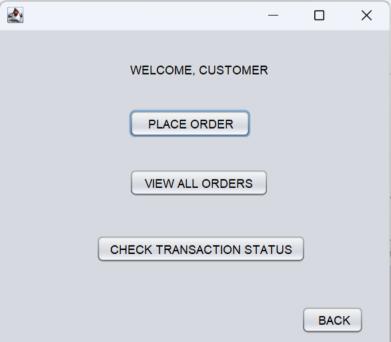


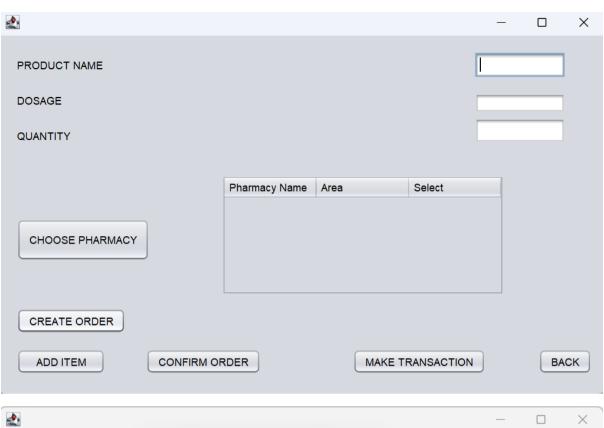




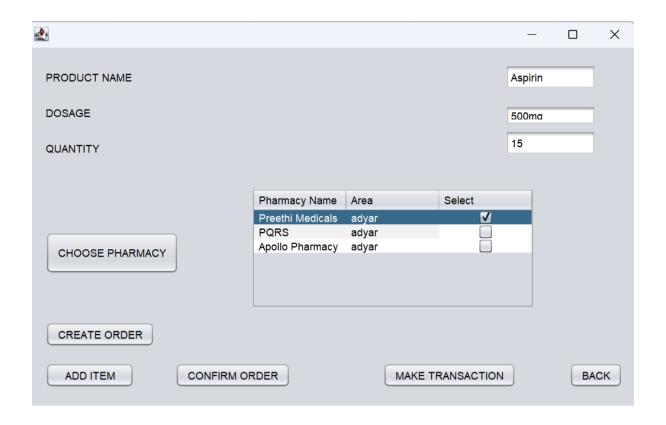
CUSTOMER:

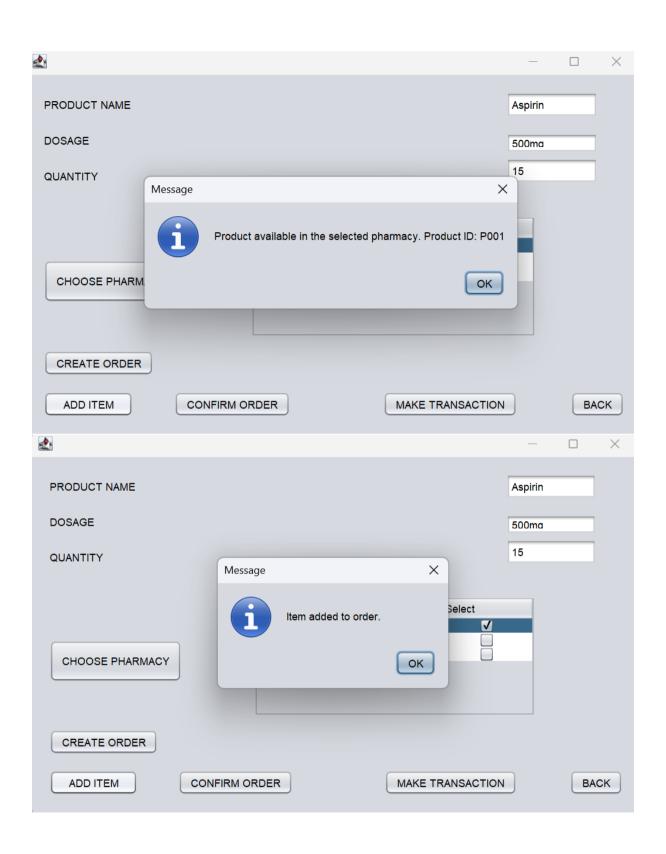


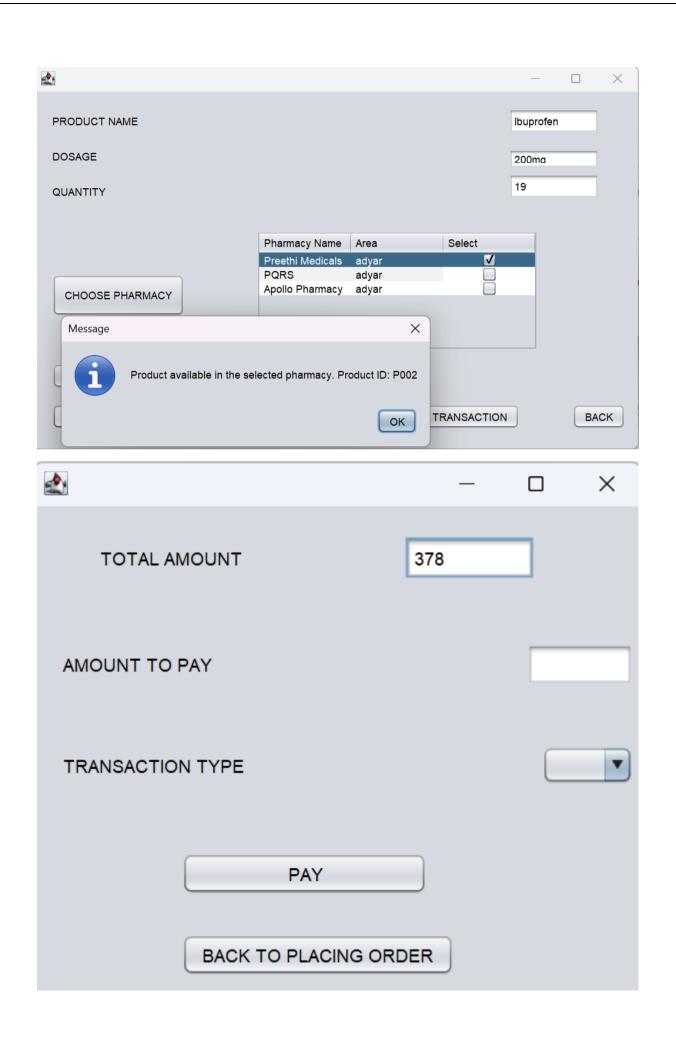


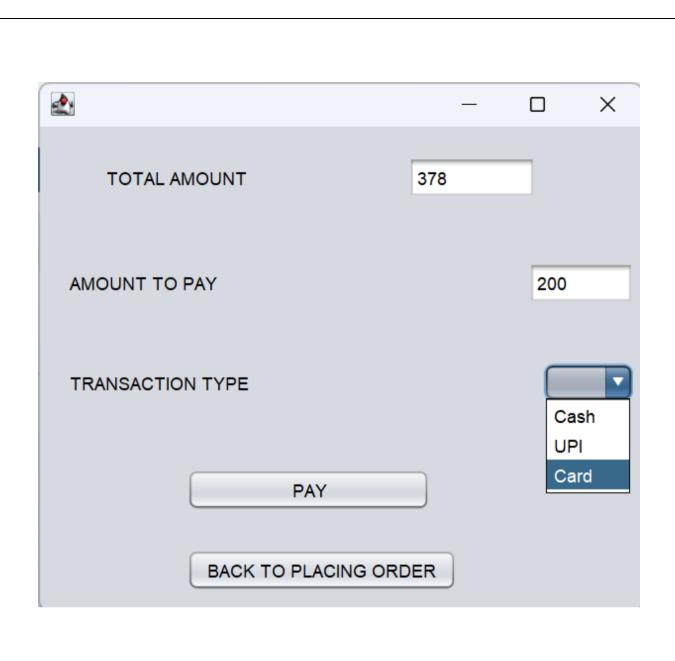


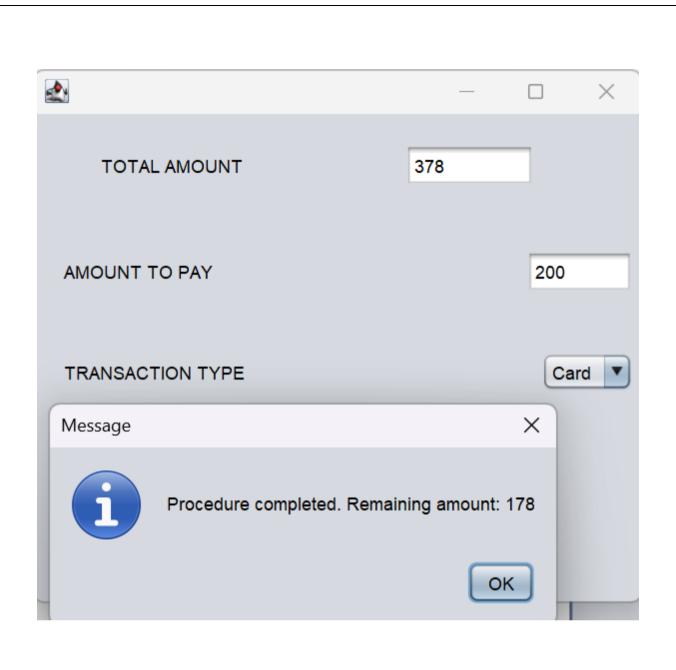


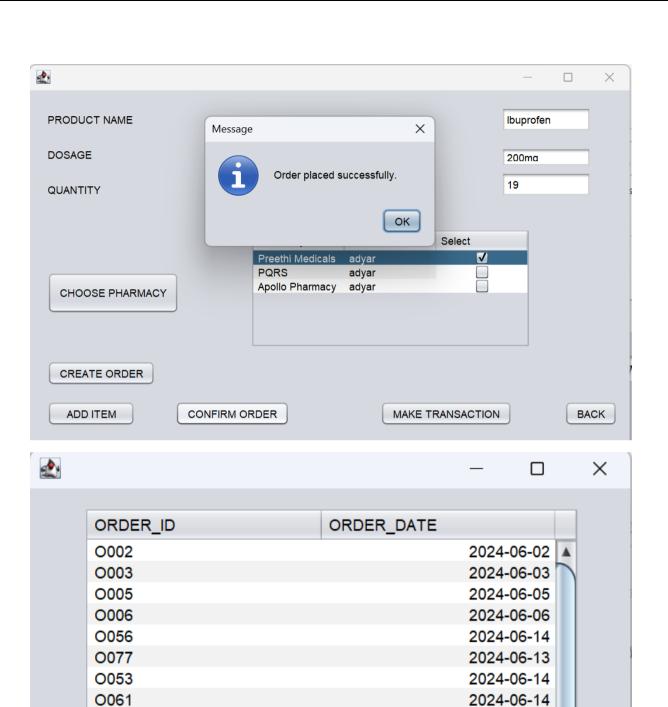












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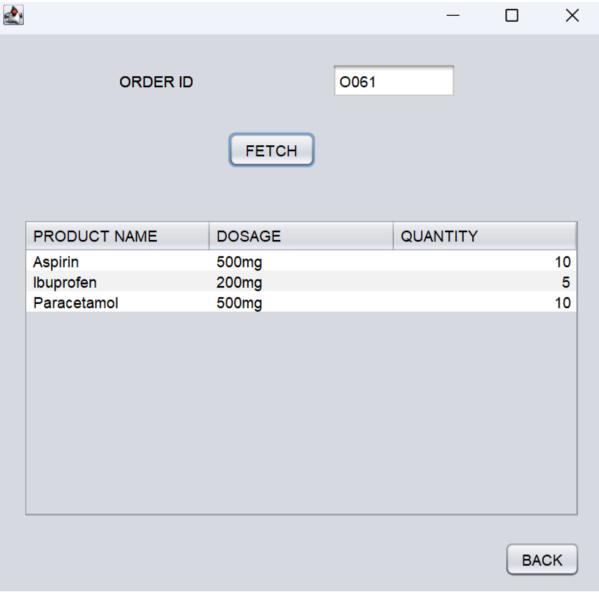
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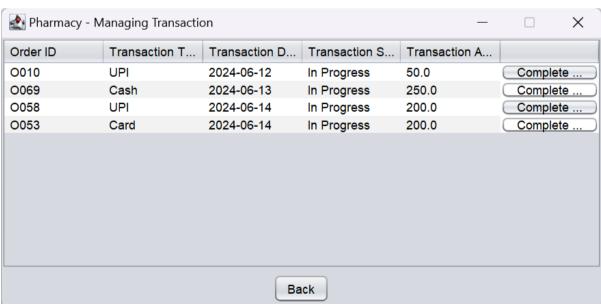
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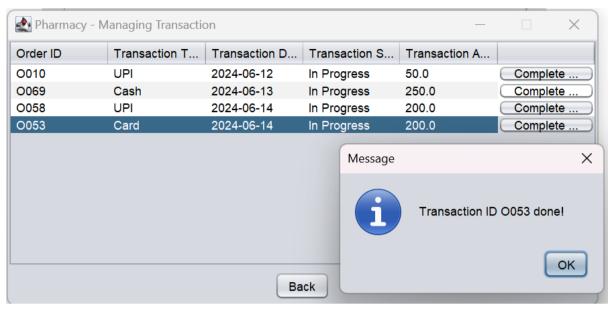
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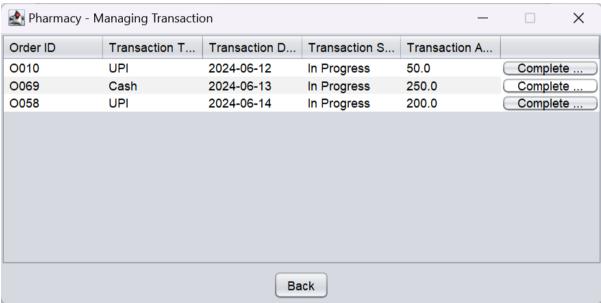
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VIEW ORDER DETAILS









<u>CONCLUSION</u>

In conclusion, the Pharmacy Supply Chain Management (SCM) system plays a pivotal role in optimizing operations and ensuring efficiency within the pharmaceutical industry. Through a systematic approach encompassing the identification of entities and attributes, establishment of relationships, and development of Entity-Relationship (ER) and schema diagrams, the foundation for effective data management and coordination is established. Additionally, the definition of functional dependencies (FDs) and validation of super keys and primary keys ensure data integrity and relational database efficiency. Moving forward, the implementation and normalization of tables further refines the database structure, enhancing performance and facilitating seamless management of pharmacy supply chains. Overall, the Pharmacy SCM system represents a critical tool for streamlining operations, improving customer service, and driving business success within the pharmaceutical domain.