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# MEDISCAN PLUS

DRUG IDENTIFICATION USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

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# INTRODUCTION



MEDISCAN PLUS is a mobile application where user can scan wrapper of medicine and receive detailed information about the scanned medicine.

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Limited Access to Comprehensive Medicine Information.
- Challenges in identifying medicines due to similar packaging and complex naming conventions.

# OBJECTIVES

- To identify medicines from images of their wrappers.
- To provide users with comprehensive information about the identified medicines.

# APPLICATION

- Immediate information about the drugs.
- Can be used by anyone who may not have immediate access to a healthcare professional.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

- Numerous research [1] has highlighted the feasible way to detect the useful medicinal information such as generic name, drug composition and its quantity in form of the text i.e, OCR.
- The literature [3] has a significant impact on the understanding of Natural language processing.

# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

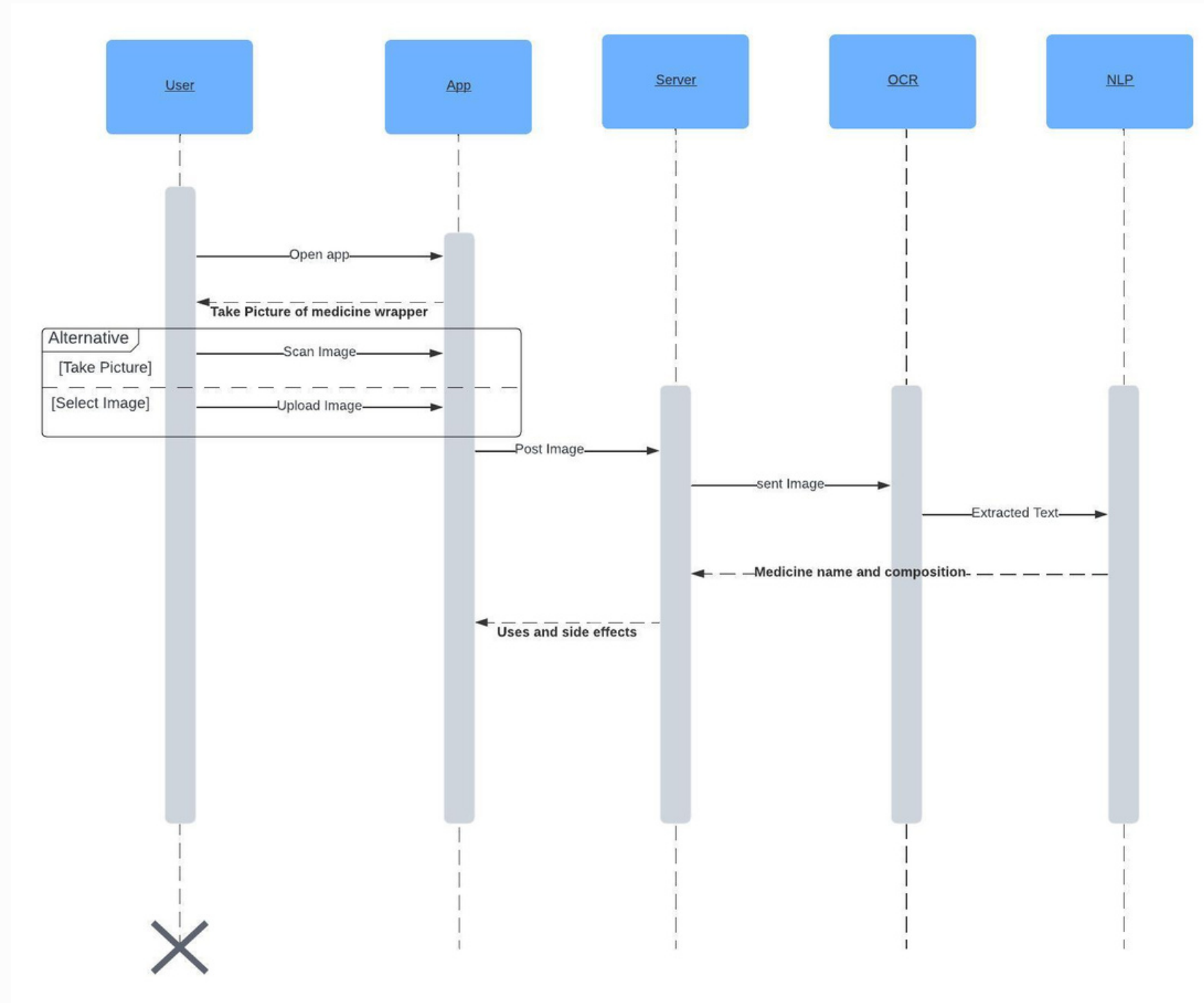


Fig 1 : Sequence Diagram

# BLOCK DIAGRAM

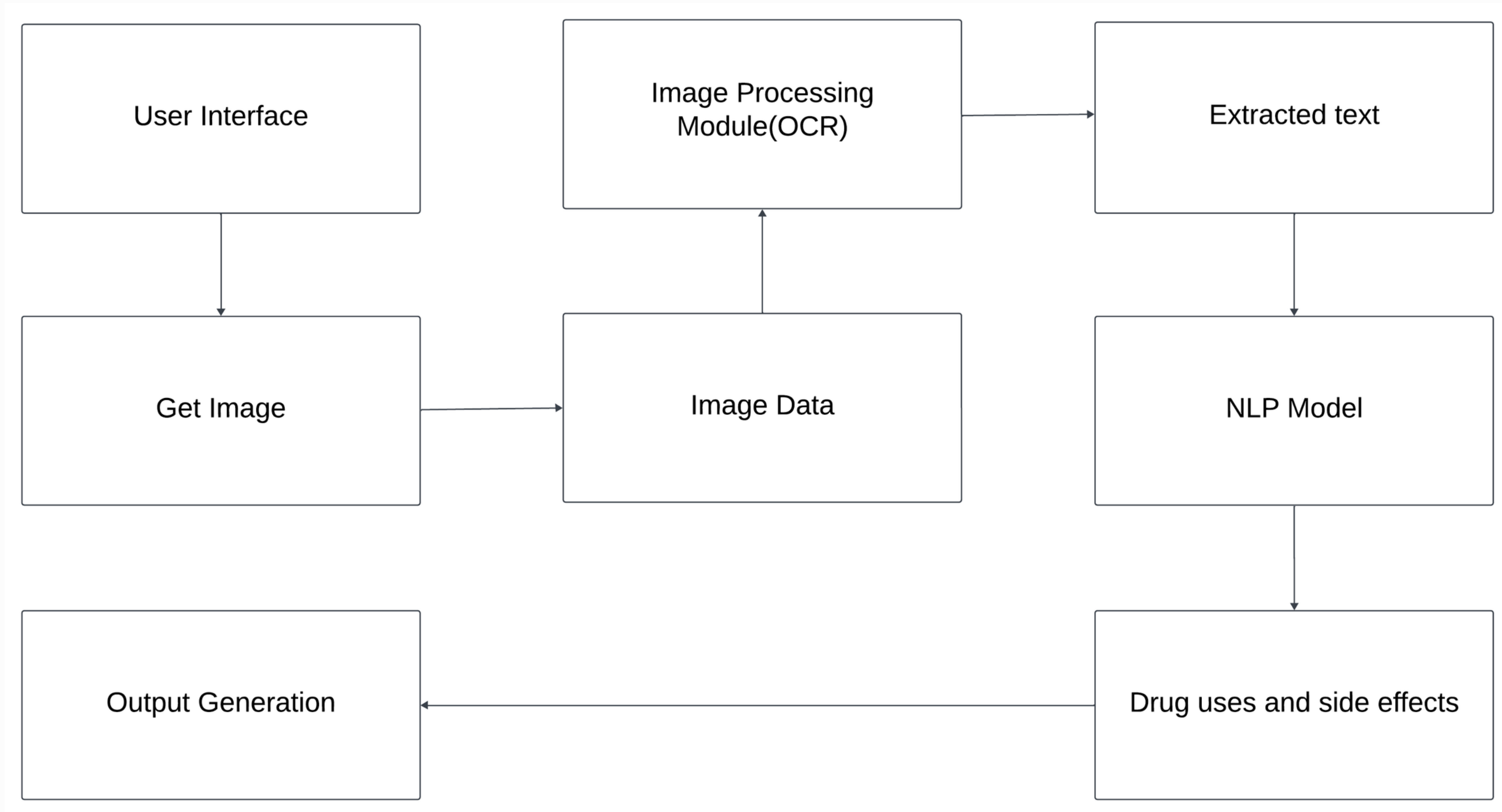


Fig 2 : Block Diagram



# USE CASE DIAGRAM

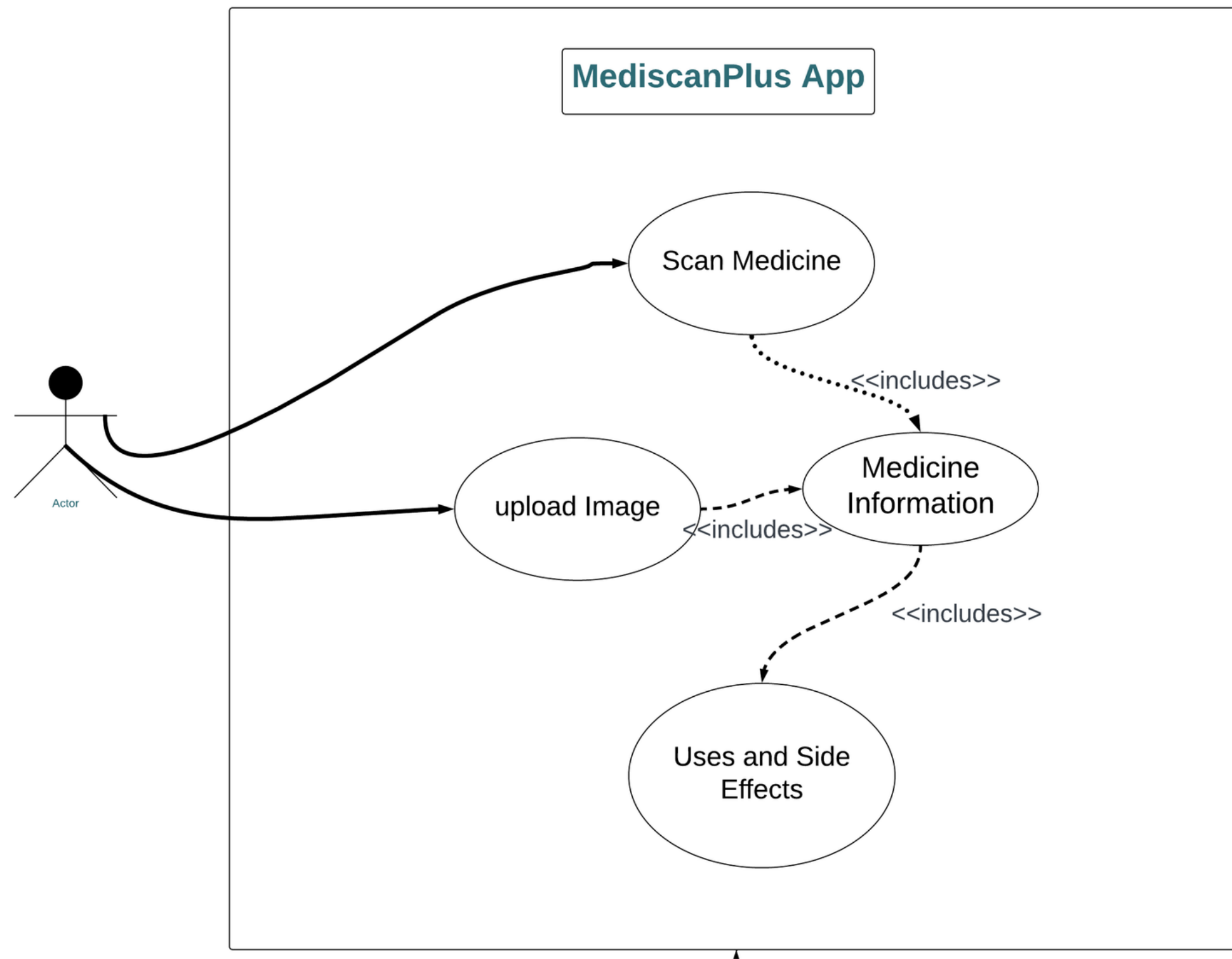


Fig 1 : Use Case Diagram

# ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

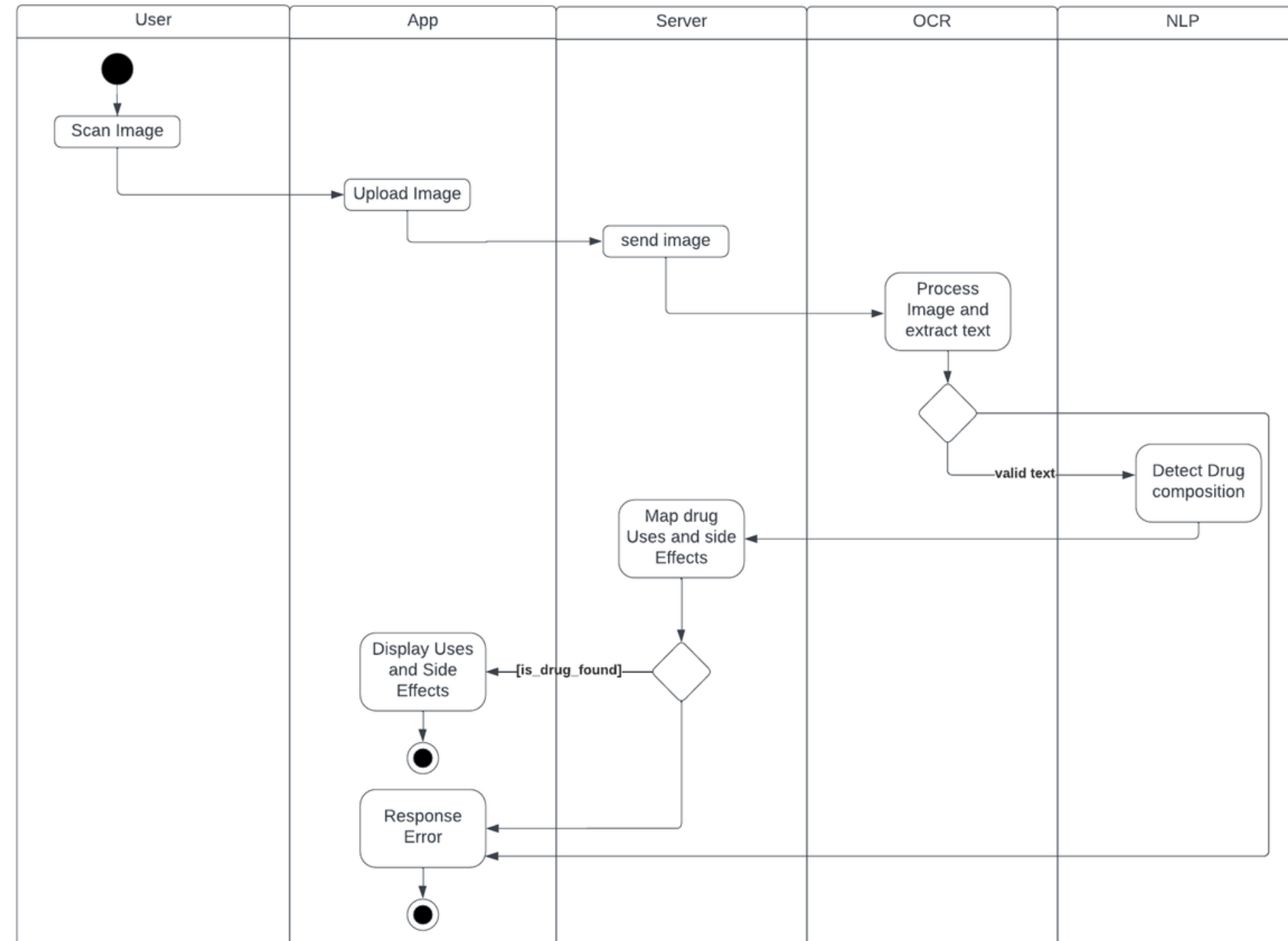


Fig 1 : Activity Diagram

# DATA SOURCE

## **Primary Data Source**

The data from the secondary data source might not contain some generic medicine which is only available in Nepal. Such data is collected via local pharmacies.

## **Secondary Data Source**

The data was collected primarily from the internet from site such as:

*Nepmeds.com.np*

*1mg.com*

# TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Python

Pillow

Numpy

Pandas

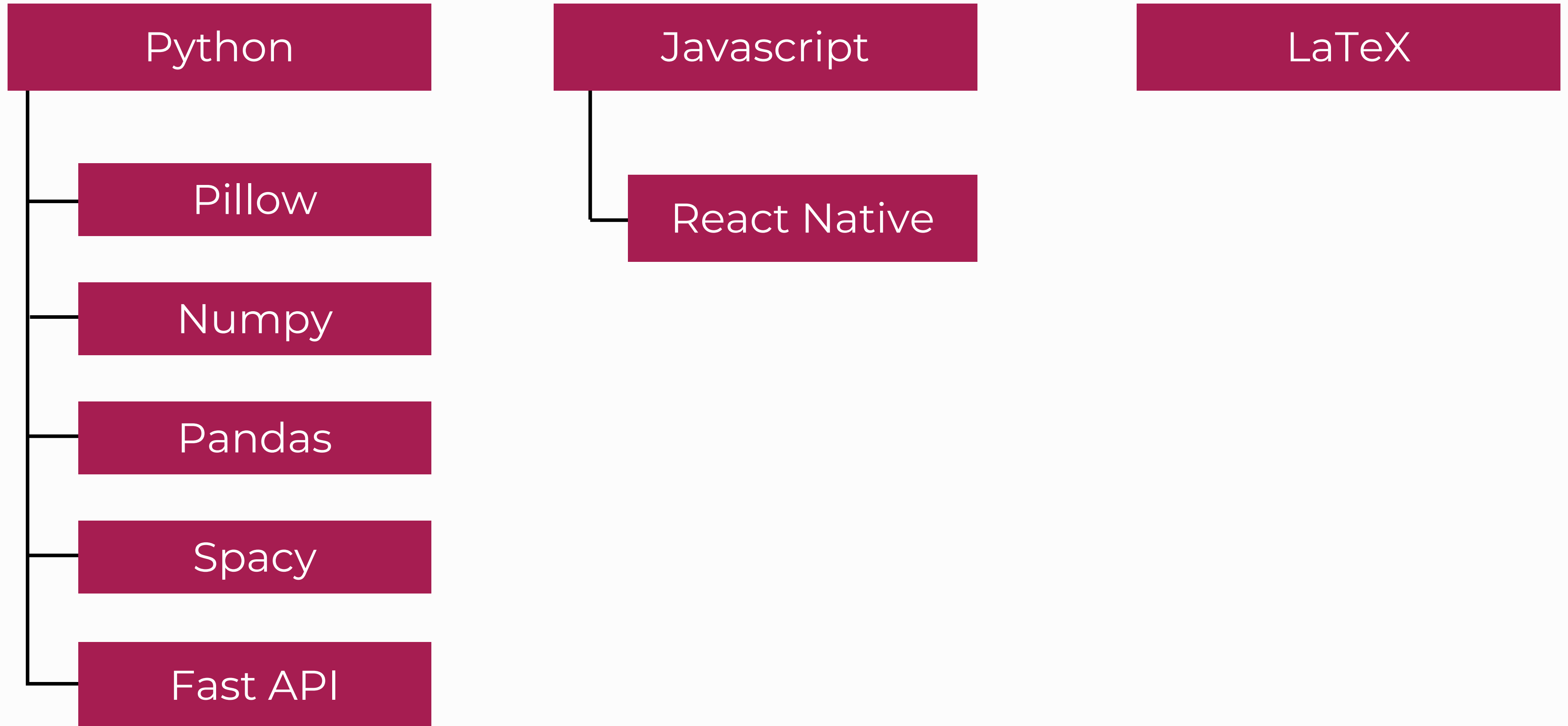
Spacy

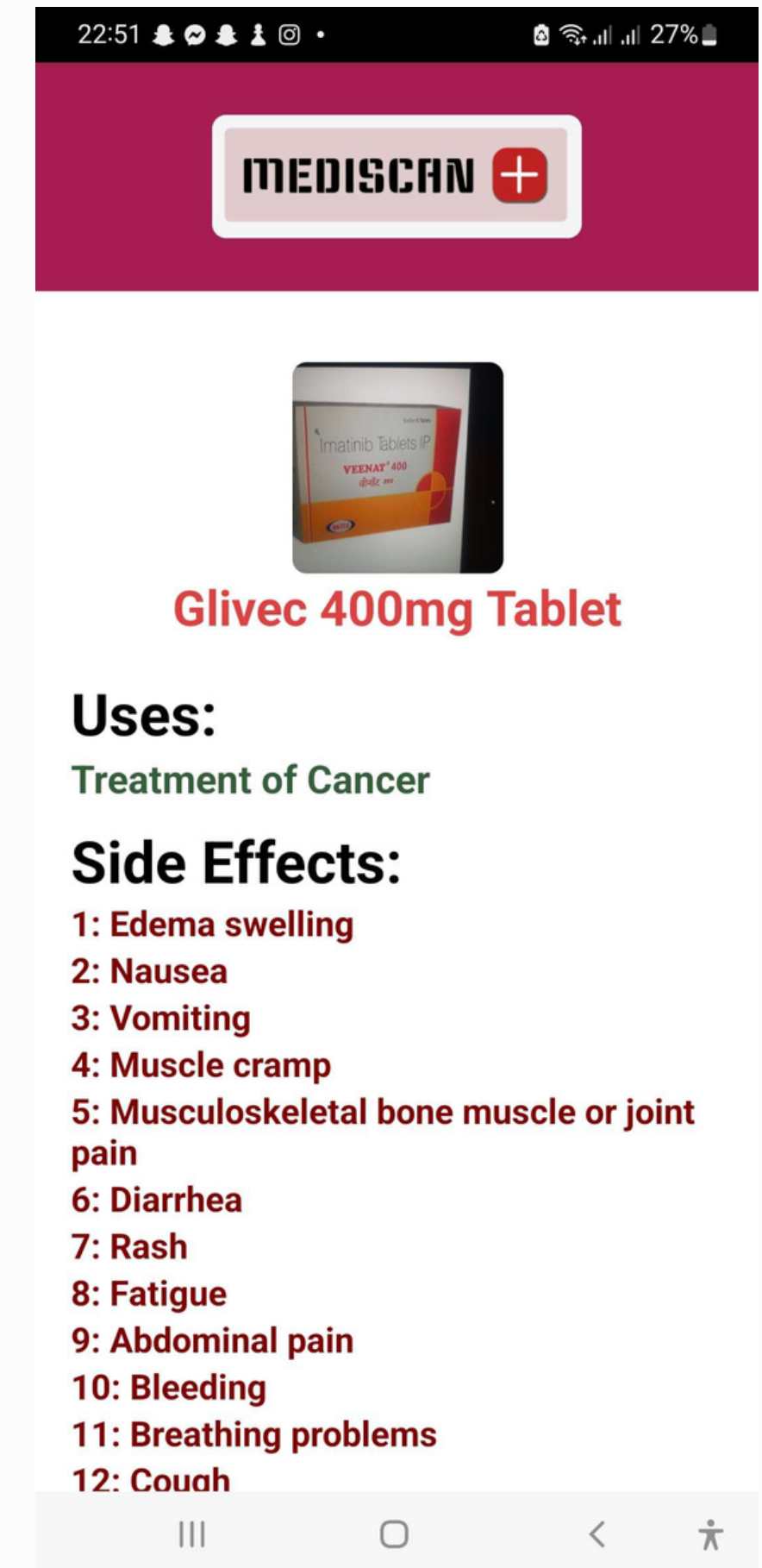
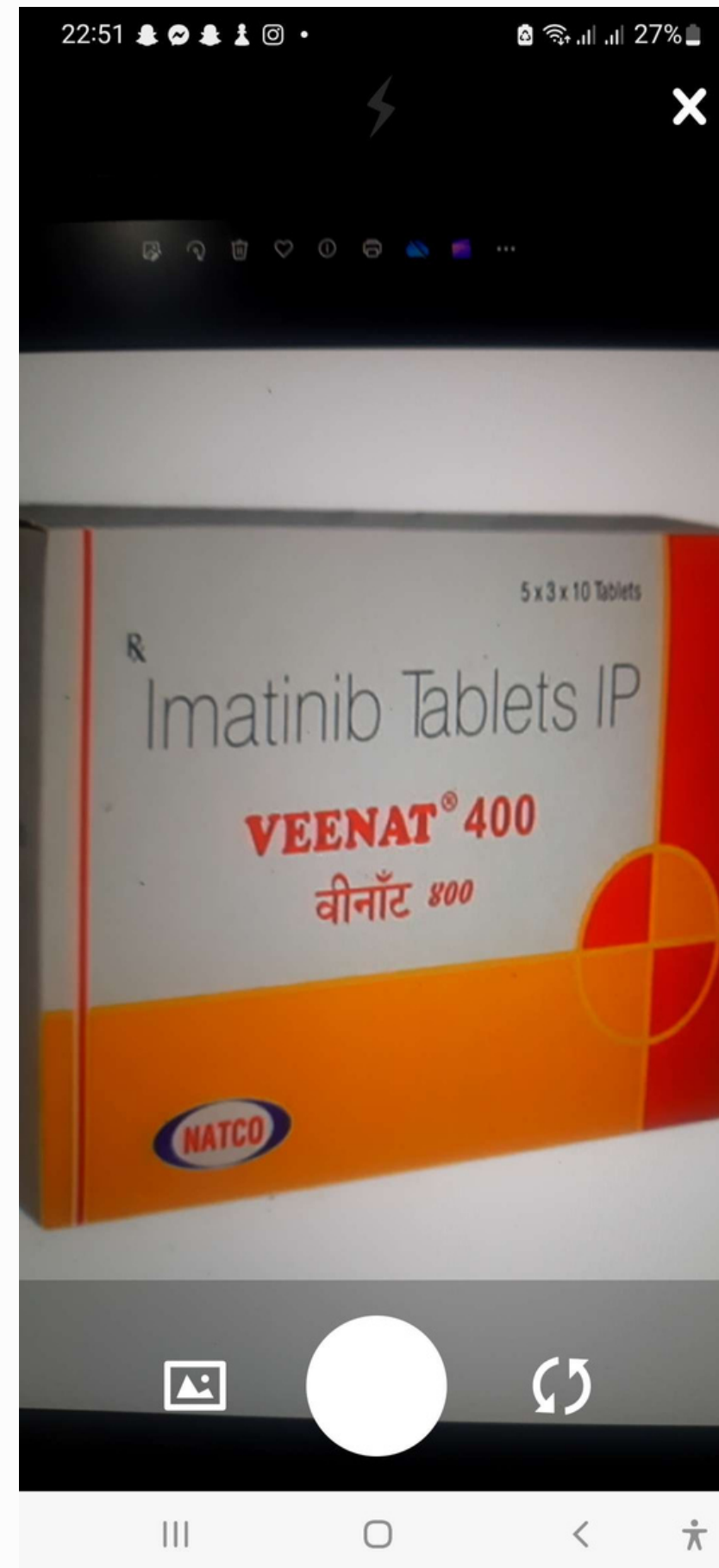
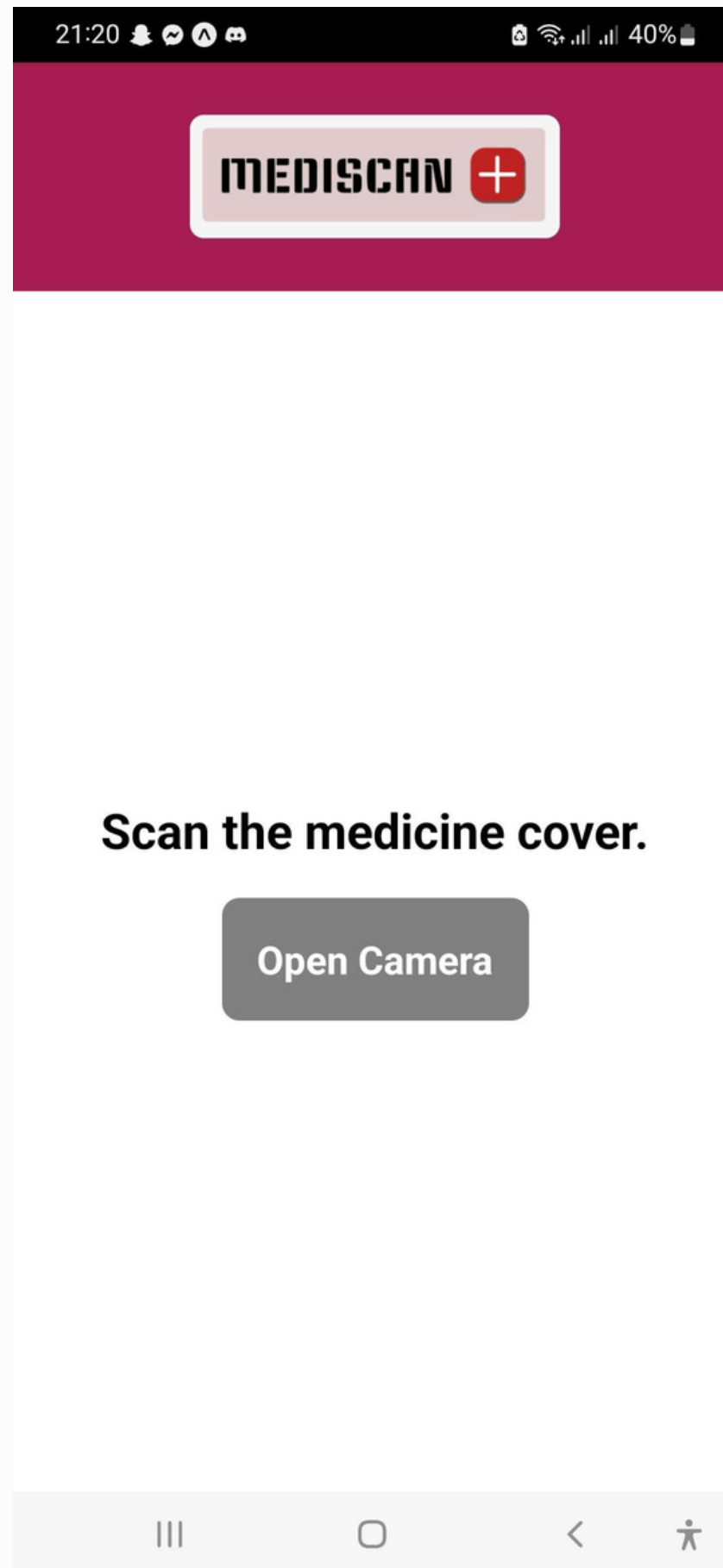
Fast API

Javascript

React Native

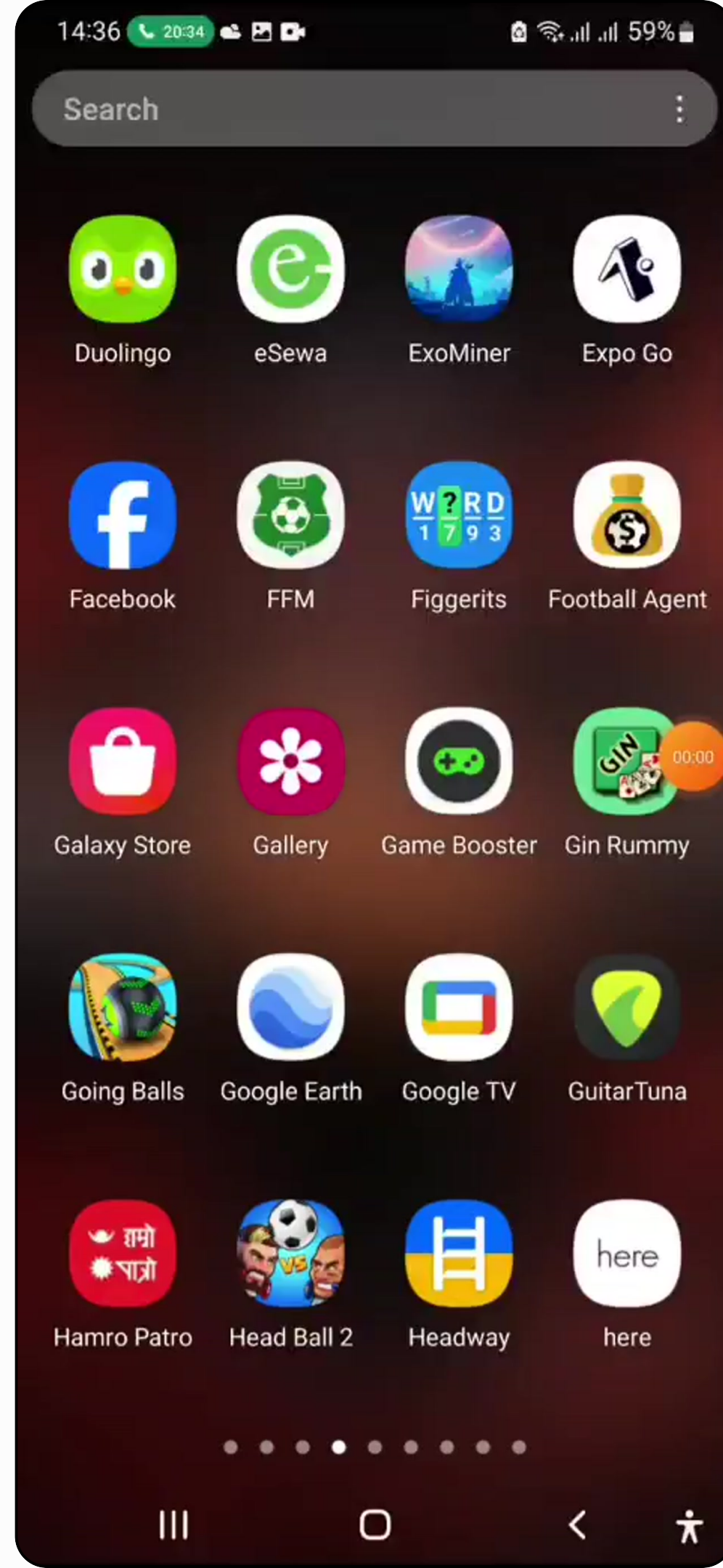
LaTeX



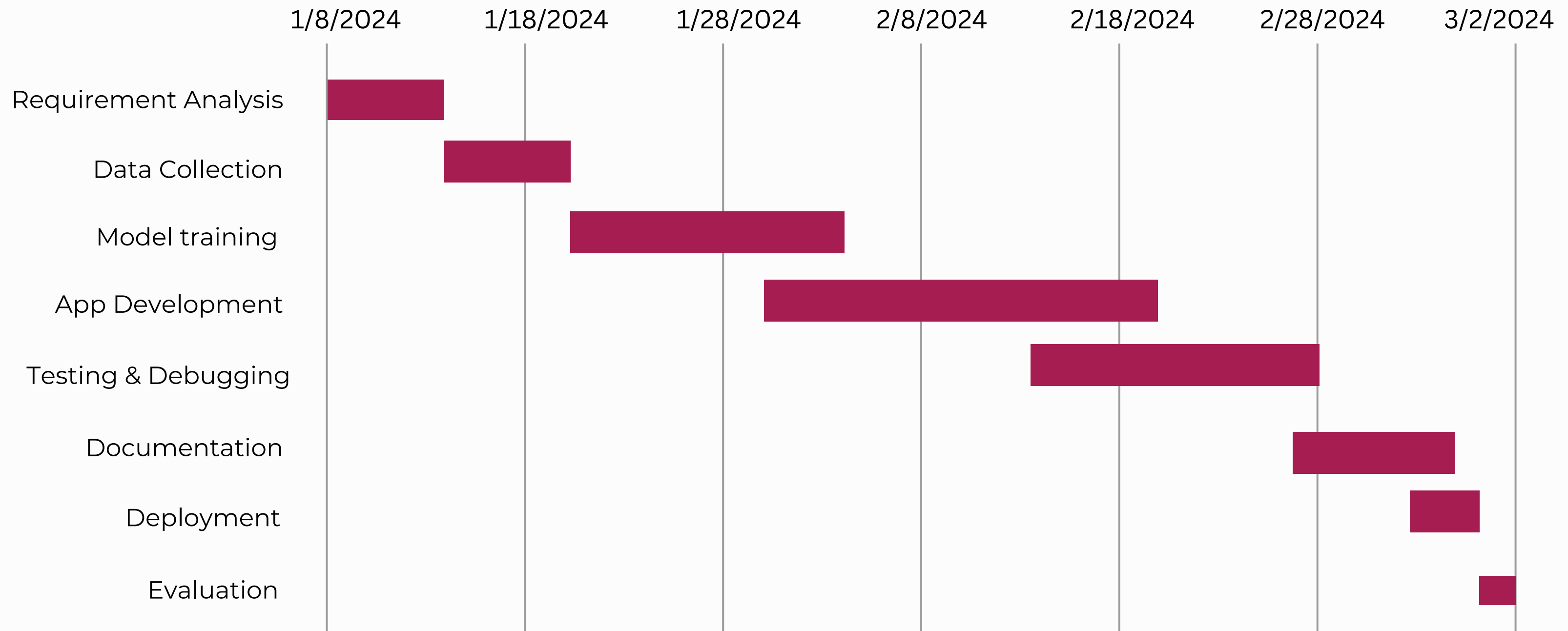


DEMO

UTCOME



# PROJECT SCHEDULE



# LIMITATIONS

- Accuracy of OCR
- NLP Limitation
- Database isn't implemented



# FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

- Improving UI/UX.
- Improving AI model.
- Creating datasets in native language (i.e. Nepali).

# REFERENCES

- [1] X. Liu, J. Meehan, W. Tong, L. Wu, X. Xu, and J. Xu, “DLI-IT: a deep learning approach to drug label identification through image and text embedding,” *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making*, vol. 20, no. 1, Apr. 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12911-020-1078-3>.
- [2] H.-W. Ting, S.-L. Chung, C.-F. Chen, H.-Y. Chiu, and Y.-W. Hsieh, “A drug identification model developed using deep learning technologies: experience of a medical centre in Taiwan,” *BMC Health Services Research*, vol. 20, no. 1, Apr. 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05166-w>.
- [3] J. S. Falk, “Turn to the history of linguistics,” *Historiographia Linguistica*, vol. 30, no. 1–2, pp. 129–185, Sep. 2003, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hl.30.1.05fal>.

**THANK YOU!**