

Boosting Sales and Profit Margins for a Pharmacy Store

by Bingi Sai Mohith [22F3001702]











The Business and Problems

About the Business:

• Name: Rudra Medical & General Stores

• Type: Pediatric-focused retail pharmacy (B2C)

• Owner: Mrs. Macharla Shruthi

• Manager: Mr. Ashfaq Ahmed

• Established: 15th August 2021

• Turnover: ₹12–14 lakhs annually

• **Profit (FY 2024–25):** ~₹3.6 lakhs

• Team Size: 3 staff, including licensed pharmacist (Mrs. Farzana)

• Sales Channel: In-store only (no online sales)

Problem Statement:

The store faces irregular profit margins due to fluctuating vendor purchase prices and inconsistent sales across SKUs

Data Collection

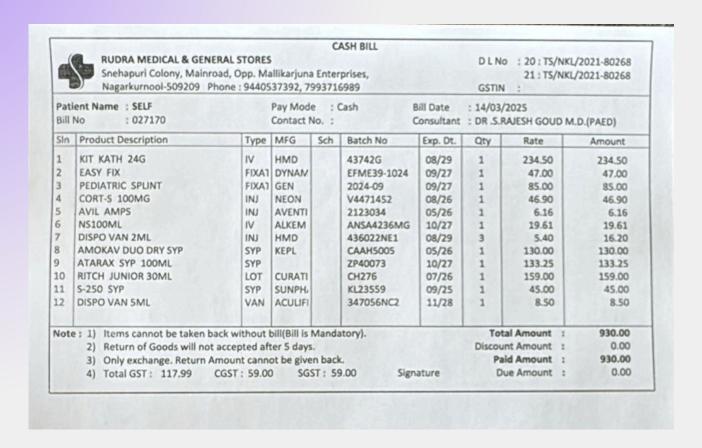


Fig 1: Sales Bill

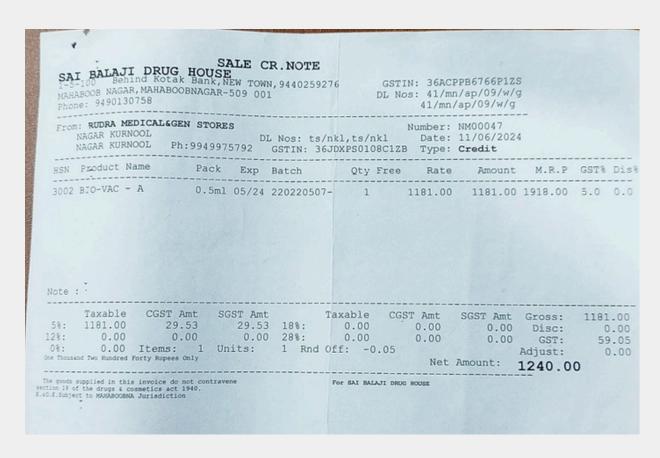


Fig 2: Purchases Bill

Type: Primary Data (Extracted from in-store DBMS and printed physical bills)

Time Period: June - August 2024

Data Collected:

• Sales Data: 10,349 transactions (bill-wise, SKU-wise, daily sales)

• Purchase Data: 410 records (batch-wise, vendor prices, free + paid stock)

• Purpose: To link procurement costs with sales performance for profitability and efficiency analysis

Data Preprocessing & Methodology

| | Unit Price | Std Qnt. | Total Price |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| Mean | 74.99 | 2 | 464.49 |
| Min | 0.62 | 1 | 1.00 |
| 25% | 13.69 | 1 | 192.97 |
| 50% | 47 | 1 | 350.11 |
| 75% | 99 | 2 | 603.22 |
| Max | 5490 | 198 | 9412.29 |
| Std. Dev | 137.08 | 4.28 | 505.69 |

Fig 3: Sales Data Distribution

| | Unit Price | Std Qnt. | Total Price |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| Mean | 176.88 | 351 | 15721 |
| Min | 0 | 1 | 56 |
| 25% | 15.12 | 12 | 4334.54 |
| 50% | 42.78 | 48 | 9096.63 |
| 75% | 106.20 | 101 | 15806.13 |
| Max | 13500 | 20000 | 433172.82 |
| Std. Dev | 324.89 | 2083.25 | 42849.60 |

Fig 4: Purchases Data Distribution

| Drug Name | Wt Avg. P Rate ▼ | Wt Avg. S Rate | Per Unit Profi | Profit Margi | Type ▼ | Total Sales Q ▼ | Avg Inventor | cogs ▼ | ITR ▼ |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-------|
| 5D ACULIFE | 30.80 | 42.79 | 11.99 | 28.02 | Injection | 1 | 385 | 30.80 | 0.08 |
| ATARAX-25 | 5.37 | 7.85 | 2.48 | 31.63 | Tablets | 90 | 100432 | 7260.16 | 0.07 |
| ATOCOR | 6.28 | 5.53 | -0.75 | -13.51 | Tablets | 18 | 338 | 202.92 | 0.60 |
| ATOGLA LOTION | 316.96 | 424.71 | 107.75 | 25.37 | Lotion | 273 | 3187 | 34800.58 | 10.92 |
| AZIFINE XL 200 | 70.30 | 114.24 | 43.94 | 38.46 | Antibiotic | 1 | 1347 | 20.72 | 0.02 |
| BI-FOLATE GEL | 80.67 | 126.04 | 45.37 | 36.00 | Gel | 24 | 2770 | 2045.25 | 0.74 |

Fig 5: SKU level Analysis Table

Preprocessing Steps:

- Calculated actual received quantities (purchased + free).
- Standardized package units (strips, bottles, vials, syrups).
- Derived per-unit purchase & selling rates.
- Computed weighted averages (purchase & sale) for SKUs.
- Linked sales to unique bill numbers for accurate tracking.

Methodology:

- Tools: Excel, OpenRefine
- Techniques Applied:
- 1. Profit Margin & Batch Cost Efficiency Analysis
- 2. ABC Classification
- 3. Category-wise Sales Analysis
- 4. Inventory Turnover Rate (ITR)
- 5. GMROI (Gross Margin Return on Investment)

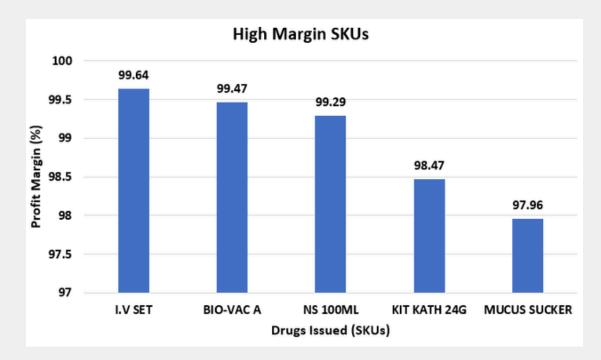


Fig 6: Top 5 SKUs by Profit Margin (%)

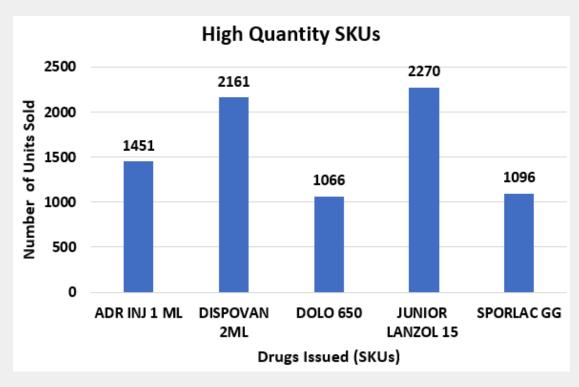


Fig 7: Top 5 SKUs by Sales Quantity (Issued Qty)

Analysis 1 Profit Margin Analysis

Explanation:

- Per-unit purchase & selling prices calculated.
- Weighted average rates used to account for fluctuating vendor costs.
- Profit margin (%) and total profit computed per SKU.
- Visualization: Bar chart for top 5 SKUs by quantity margin + Table for top SKUs.

- High-volume essentials: DISPOVAN 2ML syringes and JUNIOR LANZOL tablets were the most sold SKUs, reflecting their indispensable role in pediatric care.
- **High-margin items:** I.V. Sets and BIO-VAC A achieved profit margins above 90%, primarily due to bulk purchase discounts and their use in procedures.
- Volume vs. Margin trade-off: Products driving revenue through high turnover (like syringes and tablets) contrast with those driving profit through margins (like vaccines and IV sets).
- Injections, Vaccines, Infusions are among the star margin categories.
- Drops, Baby Food, Syringe are major loss drivers due to high procurement costs from the respective suppliers (batch numbers).

Analysis 2

ABC Profit-Based Segmentation

Explanation:

- ABC classification was applied to gross profit per SKU (i.e., total sales revenue total purchase cost, before accounting for overhead expenses).
- SKUs are ranked in descending order of total profit, and cumulative profit percentages were calculated.
- Results are visualized through a pie chart and supported by a classification table of all 82 SKUs.

- Category A dominance (≈67%): Key SKUs like ORS L and CORT-S 100mg drove a majority of profit, making them indispensable for financial sustainability and inventory focus.
- Category B contribution (≈22%): Moderate-profit items such as DEWAX ear drops showed consistent demand, requiring careful stock planning to avoid both shortage and overstocking.
- Category C role (≈11%): Though individually low in profit (e.g., NS 100ml, ATOCOR), these SKUs are essential for pediatric coverage and patient trust, justifying their presence in inventory despite low returns.

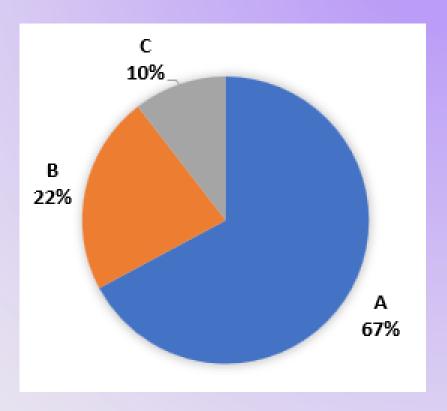


Fig 8: ABC Segment Chart based on Gross Profit (%)

| Drug Name | ABC Class |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ORS L | Α |
| CORT-S 100MG | Α |
| RABEKIND DSR CAP | Α |
| DEXONA | Α |
| VOMIKIND MD 4MG | Α |
| FEEDY-6FG | Α |
| DEWAX EAR DROPS | В |
| BROZEDEX LS | В |
| SENSICLAV 1.2G | В |
| STEZYME | В |
| TAZOTER 4.5MG | В |
| DISPOVAN 2ML | В |
| NEOMOL I.V 100ML | В |
| STAGLO M 50/500MG | В |
| RAZO-D CAP | В |
| PEDIA DRIP SET | C |
| LANZOL JR 15 TAB | C |
| MONOCEF 500MG INJ | С |
| IBUGESIC PLUS | С |
| | |

Fig 9: ABC Table for all SKUs by Gross Profit

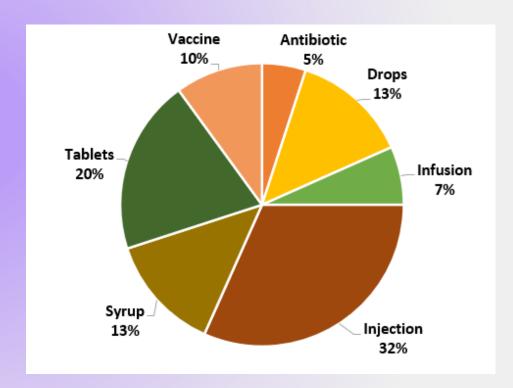


Fig 10: SKUs Classification based on Medical Usage

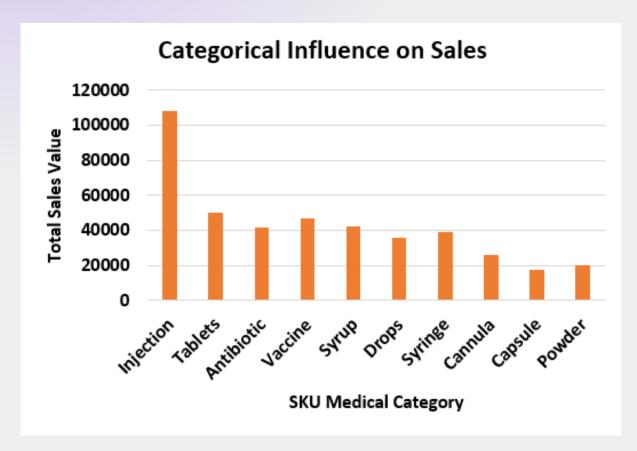


Fig 11: Medical Category wise Total Sales Value (₹)

Analysis 3

Category-wise Sales Contribution Analysis

Explanation:

- Sales data was grouped by medicine categories (tablets, syrups, injections, syringes, vials, etc.).
- A Pivot Table was used to sum total sales quantity and revenue for each category.
- Results were visualized through a bar chart, showing the relative contribution of each category to total pediatric sales.

- Injections dominate sales, crossing ₹1,00,000, reflecting their critical role in pediatric treatments where fast-acting delivery is often required.
- Tablets and vaccines form the second tier, maintain steady demand, requiring balanced inventory.
- Syrups and drops, though secondary, are essential for child-friendly administration.

Analysis 4

Batch-wise Cost Analysis

Explanation:

- Purchase data was analyzed batch-wise to identify per-unit cost differences across suppliers and procurement times.
- Actual quantity (purchased + free) was used to calculate per-unit purchase rates.
- A Pivot Table was used to aggregate drug names, batch numbers, and corresponding unit costs into a structured comparison table.

- ORS powders, antibiotics, and syrups showed wide per-unit price differences across batches, with some savings reaching ₹2-₹3 per unit.
- High-volume essentials like syringes demonstrated how consistent vendor negotiations could generate significant cumulative savings.
- For several pediatric injectables, smart batch selection improved margins by 10–15%, proving critical for long-term profitability.
- Certain batches consistently had higher costs despite being from the same supplier, indicating missed opportunities in timing or vendor selection.

| Drug Name | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| Batch No | 7 | Per Unit Purchase Rate |
| 5D ACULIFE | | 30.80 |
| 1G24873 | | 30.80 |
| ACECLOSERA | | 9.10 |
| SPB240299 | | 9.10 |
| ACTIBILE 50 | | 19.94 |
| BRA1178 | | 19.94 |
| ADR INJ 1ML | | 44.80 |
| AD411 | | 44.80 |
| AMOKAV DUO DRY | | 83.87 |
| CAAH5001 | | 83.87 |
| ATARAX-25 | | 5.51 |
| E2401658 | | 5.51 |
| E2401939 | | 5.51 |
| ATARAX-SYR | | 106.60 |
| ZP40056 | | 106.60 |
| ATOCOR | | 6.28 |
| E2401491 | | 6.28 |

Fig 12: Best Batch No(s) for each SKU Table

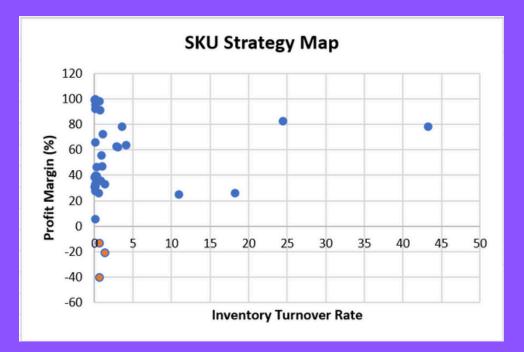


Fig 13: ITR vs Profit Margin (%)
Scatter Plot

| Drug Name | GMROI → |
|--------------------|---------|
| BIO-POLIO | 488.78 |
| CIDAL 2.25MG INJ | 364.69 |
| CIDAL 1.125GM INJ | 106.44 |
| HEXAXIM | 78.70 |
| FLUARIX TETRA | 45.19 |
| KIT KATH 24G | 23.80 |
| INSED SPRAY | 22.17 |
| DURATAZ 4.5 INJ | 13.39 |
| DEWAX EAR DROPS | 11.18 |
| GASTIKA DROPS | 5.92 |
| CPINK SYR | 3.41 |
| BI-FOLATE GEL | 2.00 |
| DNS 500ML | 1.85 |
| IMPINOZ 10GM | 1.69 |
| I.V SET | 0.77 |
| CERELAC RAGI APPLE | 0.71 |
| 5D ACULIFE | 0.39 |
| BROZEDEX LS | 0.24 |

Fig 14: SKUs Heatmap Table based on GMROI

Analysis 5 & 6

Inventory Turnover Rate Analysis & Gross Margin Return on Investment Analysis

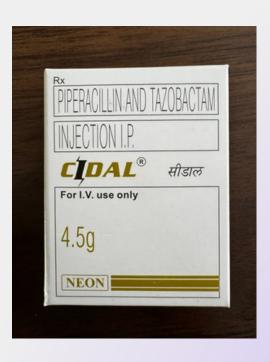
ITR Insights:

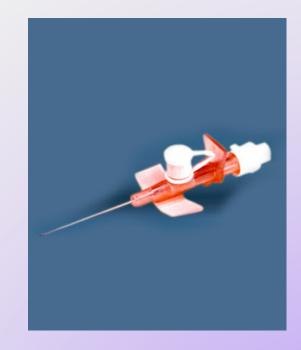
- Average ITR = 14.75, but median is 0.585, which indicates skew: only a few SKUs move fast.
- High ITR products (syringes, ORS, certain injectables) support cash flow and operations.
- Overstocking of seasonal pediatric items explains low ITR for many SKUs due to relative lower procurement costs according to the store operator during peak season.
- No dead stock (Q3 items absent) is a positive sign for inventory health.

GMROI Insights:

- BIO-POLIO (GMROI ~489), CIDAL INJ, HEXAXIM are highly profitable SKUs; each ₹1 invested gives multiple ₹ returns.
- Syrups and consumables (e.g., BROZEDEX LS, I.V sets) have low GMROI (<1), tying up capital despite demand.
- Vaccines and injectables dominate top GMROI list, validating wide pediatrics related availability in general market.
- GMROI is a stronger measure of profitability than sales volume alone which helps prioritize SKUs strategically.









Recommendations

- 1. Prioritize Category A SKUs: Ensure ORS, key antibiotics, and vaccines are always in stock and prominently displayed.
- 2. Optimize Procurement: Choose lowest-cost batches for injectables and high-volume drugs to save 10–15% on purchase costs.
- 3. **Boost GMROI**: Focus capital on high-return SKUs like BIO-POLIO, CIDAL INJ, HEXAXIM; reduce overstocking of low-GMROI syrups.
- 4. Improve Turnover: Bundle slow-moving syrups/drops with fast-selling SKUs to reduce stagnant stock.
- 5. Category Strategy: Treat injections and syrups as revenue drivers, tablets as steady movers, and capsules as minimal stock essentials.
- 6. Seasonal Planning: Continue pre-season bulk buys but align with actual pediatric demand to avoid excess low-ITR inventory.