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Web Application for Online Pharmacy

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Abstract - Now a days, many more online medicine shopping web applications are present in market. But, because of these websites consumers will order medicines whose sale is nonmandatory without prescriptions. In some cases nonmandatory drugs like narcotics, schedule X and Y drugs are ordered online due to this shopping application. We have try to overcome this problem by adding some authenticated online sale of medicines. To avoid the risk and to enhance the benefits, we have adopted the 3-level approach for online shopping of medicines. First of all, consumer will upload the prescription of required medicines, in second stage that prescription will be analyzed by the registerd doctor on the site, at the end only approved prescription will be able to prceed forward to place the order. This will reduces the risk of illegal sale and also protect consumer from side effects due to the self medication

Key Words: Internet, Prescription, Mandatory, bootstrap, html, PHP, MySQL, etc

1. INTRODUCTION

Online medicine shopping web application is fast gaining ground as an accepted and used business paradigm. More and more business houses are implementing web sites providing functionality for performing online medicine shopping over the web. It is reasonable to say that the process of shopping on the web is becoming commonplace. This web application is to reduce hardships faced by this existing system, also offers low cost ownership. Moreover this system is designed by the particular need of the all users to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner.

Prescription will be analyzed by the doctor then only consumer will be able to place order, also all the medicines must be verified and certified by the registered pharmacist before delivery.

It have data storage facility as well as easy and interactive retrieval of data such as order history of prescription for future use like in some cases consumer needs monthly refill of some prescriptions. It is user friendly reliable and secure with efficient user interface design.

2. Objective

- 1. Time reducing
- 2. Less cost

- 3. Handling is easy
- 4. Marketing is possible
- 5. Reduce paper Work
- 6. Legal complications and License formalities should be easy
- 7. Accessible to rural area delivery
- 8. Verification of prescription is available

3. Literature Survey

[1] The e-pharmacy practices will provide a stepping stone for the growth of online pharmacy in the kingdom. As per P. Kumari and R.Nandal. This research paper discussing the various useful tools and techniques that are used in a development of a website. We also discuss about the procedure follow in a website, mostly focused on a local host named Xampp tool.Next, we compare different development frameworks web application. In addition, we discuss life cycle model and framework development of web application. In this report, various review papers result also included for understanding of problems can be facing by the users. This Paper tells about the technologies used in this development, PHP and explained in result its functionality with Xampp with screenshots. It is hoped it will gives a useful framework for guiding the process.

[2] As per A Resource Paper of the Council on Credentialing in Pharmacy This document was co-authored by N. P. Albanese, PharmD, Clinical Assistant Professor at the University at Buffalo, School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Michael J. Rouse, Pharm, MPS, Assistant Executive Director, International and Professional Affairs, Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education. This paper provides a synopsis of the current state of pharmacy practice as it relates to the spectrum of professional roles and responsibilities, the diversity of patient populations served, the complexities of patient services provided, and various aspects of emerging pharmacy practice. The paper focuses on the patient care services provided by pharmacists; it does not address all possible activities of pharmacists, such as administration and general management. The paper is a descriptive analysis. It does not take a position regarding future changes, but is intended to serve as a foundation for understanding the relationship and



alignment between the profession's various mandatory and voluntary credentials and the scope of practice continuum. The key educational and credentialing standards for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians are summarized and referenced.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Functional Decomposition Diagram

The objective of the Functional Decomposition is to break down a system step by step, beginning with the main function of a system and continuing with the interim levels down to the level of elementary functions. The FDD will helps to understand the system functions step by step.



Fig -1: Functional Decomposition Diagram

4.2Functional Specifications of System Users

ADMIN: Admin is the one of the important part of the system which has overall control on the system. He need to keep website contents and design fresh, backed up and fully functional. Also analyze the local networks are functioning properly. He has right to reject or approve any registration.





CUSTOMER: Customer needs to provide their identity proof for the age confirmation while registration. He will get the user ID and password by the system. He will upload the prescription and also order medicines.



Fig -3: Customer DFD

PHARMACIST: Pharmacist will upload list of the medicines available in his medical store. He will get the prescription and the address where medicines will be delivered. He needs to provide his identity proof and also license of his medical store while registration.



Fig -4: Pharmacist DFD

DOCTOR: Doctor will provide their educational details at the time of registration. He will get the prescription and check the prescription is mandatory or not.





5 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

5.1 TOOLS

Code Editors	Notpad++
	Brackets
Output Software	 Google Chrome
(browser)	Firefox
	> WAMP
Server software	(Windows Apache MySql and PHP)

Table 1: Software Tool Requirements

5.2 FRONTEND

Client side languages (browser side)	Layout Languages	A A	Html Html5
	Designing Languages	>	CSS (cascading style sheet)
		\rightarrow	CSS3
	Designing Framework	\checkmark	Bootstrap
	Browser Scripting Languages(Supporti ng languages)		Java Script
Server Side Language	PHP5 (Hypertext Preprocessor)		

Table 2: Frontend Requirements

5.3BACKEND

Backend Database used for this project is MySQL. It is a open source relational database management system. It is combination of 'My' which is name of co-founder and the 'SQL' stands for the Structured Query Language.

6. RESULTS

6.1 User Interface Design

Before implementing the actual design of the project, a few user interface designs were constructed to visualize the user interaction with the system.



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Fig -6: Home Page



Fig -7: Registration Page



Fig -8: Login Page



Fig -9: Admin Page









Fig -12: Pharmacist Page

3. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of Easy Meds-online pharmacy based on purchase of medicine will decrease the prescription and alterations and thus provide safety and improve the quality of service provided to the customer or patient. Therefore, we can conclude that online platform will be used for ordering of prescription based medications for customers and provide a platform for pharmaceutical retailers.

Online pharmacy benefits a customer's healthcare in many ways. These pharmacies provide convenience and efficiency two advantages covered by people living busy lives. Customer can take a few minutes out of their lunch break to place the order, or they can even order the prescriptions at 3 A.M. also, long after many pharmacies have closed.

The online pharmacy provides efficient delivery, simple handling, simple ordering process, quick service with a one click and also expert doctor searching facilities.

The benefit of using this advanced computer technology and robotic dispensing tool is greater efficiencies throughout the management process as compared to traditional pharmacies.

Fig -10: Customer Page



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