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AYURVEDIC MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION WITH PAYROLL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT: The ayurvedic medical administration with payroll process is the PHP project focus is to manage the details of Sales, Stocks, Medicines, Company, and Inventory. It manages all the information about Sales, Medical Shop, Inventory, Sales. The project is totally built at administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the Sales, Stocks, Medical Shop, and Medicines. It tracks all the details about the Medicines, Company, and Inventory. The project is developed mainly for medical shops. This system is a field concerned with purchasing and selling medicines, maintaining their inventory, generating sales invoices and generating reminders of expiry date about medicines. It requires more time and effort when all procedures are performed manually. Thus, in order to reduce time consumption and human effort this can be applied in medicals where manual procedure exists. This completely saves the time and paper work. The purpose of this project is to reduce time consumption and human effort. This application provides user friendly interface as well. We are not just converting the visual basic the old process into a web based application rather it is the revolution in the pharmacy. The user interface is designed using html along with cascading style sheet for creating a responsive design. The form validation is done using the JavaScript. JQuery is used since it is a fast and concise JavaScript library that simplifies HTML document traversing, event handling and interactions for rapid web development. The data is stored in the database on the server side and can be accessed only by company. This data can be used to process orders, take account of sales of the company and available stocks in warehouse.

Keywords: [Pharmaceutical practices, Platform, Inventory Management, Hospital Pharmacy, Community Pharmacy, Drug regulation]

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of inventory control is to manage stock and ensure the smooth flow of goods by determining what, how much, and when to order stock. Consequently, it provides essential information for procurement management. Warehouse management comprises the physical movement of stock into, through, and out of a medical store warehouse. The systems should also be designed to provide information for performance monitoring.

The goals of medical stores management are to protect stored items from loss, damage, theft, or wastage and to manage the reliable movement of supplies from source to user in the most economical and expeditious way. Effective management of information is the key to achieving these goals.

A computerized inventory control system had been installed at the CMS several years earlier, but most of the staff members who were initially trained to use it had left the public service; remaining staff members, therefore, were not using the system to its full advantage. Many functions that could have been handled by the system were done manually or with spreadsheet.

Manual versus computerized systems. The information system must include data on products entering and leaving the warehouse, products in stock, products on order, and ways to monitor the progress of orders in the supply pipeline. Key elements of the system are well-designed forms, computerized information systems, and clearly defined procedures. Two decades ago, most public supply systems relied completely on manual stock records, but now, many programs have changed to computerized systems. Even with computerization, however, many countries still maintain a manual system, such as bin cards, as a backup, especially during the transition to computerization. There is a widely held belief that computerization solves the problem of inventory control.

Moreover, management personnel reported that they did not have enough time to acquire the additional skills that would help them use the system. Facilities are expected to order products from CMS every six weeks, and it usually takes CMS about four weeks to process and deliver the order. An assessment of the CMS distribution showed, however, that stock records were not adequately maintained and physical inventory counts did not correspond with either stock records or computerized records. Because the regional stores and health facilities had no effective systems for deciding when, what, or how much to order, most facilities ended up placing many emergency orders within the six-week order period, which stretched the capabilities of the already overburdened CMS. After an order has been placed, its progress should be monitored until it is received at the central medical stores (CMS). A good monitoring system makes it possible to estimate realistic delivery times and to decide whether any supplementary or emergency orders are needed, well before a stockout occurs. Both manual and computerized systems should identify. milestones during the lead-time period to facilitate communication with suppliers and to prompt corrective action if required.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing Medical Store System is manual system. The main drawback of the existing system is time consumption. There are number of records and hence a larger number of registers have to be kept to the store.This document required more storing space, more manpower and job become tedious.

In Existing system following points is observed:

- Chances of errors and data processing time.
- Timely Due to manual process, required more time to complete user requirement.
- It will increase updating is complicated.Security of data were not maintain.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The existing of Medical Store System is manually which require more paper work so it needs to computerize the system to get following benefits. Computer enhances easy and simple means of Storing information. The space occupied for storing of information is reduced. Computers helps in fast retrieval of information .we can search information in a short of time.

Maintenance of data is very easy and workload is reduced. It's a paperless system. We can generated report on demand. It will give faster modification. It gives the reports in PDF format.

3.1 Doctor Master

This module developed for store the details of the doctor and their register number in the hospital. The doctor code for new joining doctors will be generated automatically.

Figure - 1.1 Doctor Master page

3.2 Employee Master

The personal details of the employee and their salary details. The joining details, department, designation and then granting access rights to which module.

Figure - 1.2 Employee Master Page

3.3 Supplier Master

This module developed for store the supplier auto generated code with Supplier name, contact details and their business details like TIN number, CST number,ECC number and website url of their business.

Figure - 1.3 Supplier Master Page

3.4 MEDICINE MASTER

This module containing the following details

- Generate the automated product sales code
- Medicinename,description,Manifacre license number, company name and address.
- Before add the medicine in master list user need to choose the type of medicine like Piece, ML, gm.
- If medicine type is piece user need to enter tablet per box and loose quantity per pocket in that box with MRP.
- If medicine type is ML or gm(liquid or powder) user must enter the loose quantity of that product (ex if liquid 200ml/bottle)
- Then enter the stock in warehouse, with purchase rate.

Figure - 1.4 Medicine Master Page

3.5. Purchase Order

This module developed for place the medicine order to the supplier. This module contains the order number, date and then thesupplier name. The description of the medicine that is available and then the purchase order list of the medicine to the supplier.The order number automatically generated by the system.

Figure - 1.5 Purchase Order

3.6 PURCHASE INVOICE (ORDER RECEIVING).

This module developed for receiving the products based upon the purchase order

number. If the user choose the order number from the drop down list all the remaining details filled automatically by the system based upon the purchase order number. This module contain the supplier invoice number, name and then customer invoice number, order number and then medicine item details. The net amount, discount and the tax details will be calculated.The acceptable medicine quantity stored in stock.

Figure - 1.6 Purchase Invoice

3.7 Purchase Return

This module developed for return the received medicines based upon the purchase invoice number if any reason like not most sale medicine, or mistakenly place the order like that. The return invoice number generate by the system. If user choose the invoice number from the list the purchased item displayed with all the details like qty rate, name. User can return that with mention the quantity with reason. Automatically the stock will be reduced.

Figure 1.7 Purchase Return

3.8 Sales Invoice

This module developed for generate the bill for customer medicine list which is suggest by the doctor. Sales invoice contains: invoice no, name of the customer, bill date, employee name,doctor name,customer mobile number and medicine name with type, quantity and rate. If user choose the Medicine name from the item menu remaining details will filled by the system automatically. if medicine is not available with stock qty .user can't generate the bill.

Figure - 1.8 Sales Invoice

3.9 Sales Return

This module developed for receive the medicine from the customer based upon the sales bill number the reason of wrong billing, or mistakenly add extra quantity like this. If user choose the select invoice number means remaining details filled by the system automatically.

Sales return contains: medicine return no, medicine on which date is returned and name of the customer, customer mobile no. Type, quality of the medicine, total amount.

Figure - 1.9 Sales Return

4. EMPLOYEE PROCESS

4.1 Generate Salary

Employee salary Module Developed for maintain the employee's salary credited details like Basic pay, ESI, PF,Permited leave days , Number of working days ,Leave taken by employee and salary deduction if any extra leave, and net salary details with credited month and year. Deduction=(Workingdays/salary)*(Leavetakendate-Leavepermit) Net salary=Salary-deduction.

Figure - 1.10 Employee Salary

4.2. Resigned employee history

In this module the admin can delete the employee with reason details who resign their job.

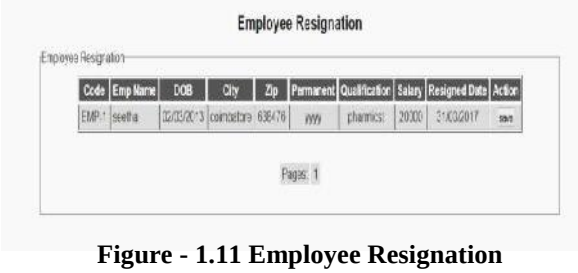

Figure - 1.11 Employee Resignation

5. TUNED BOYER-MOORE ALGORITHM

The Tuned Boyer-Moore is an implementation of a simplified version of the Boyer-Moore algorithm which is very fast in practice. The most costly part of a string-matching algorithm is to check whether the character of the pattern match the character of the window. To avoid doing this part too often, it is possible to unrolled several shifts before actually comparing the characters. The algorithm used the bad-character shift function to find x [m- I] in y and keep on shifting until finding it, doing blindly three shifts in a row. This required tosave the value of brnBc[x [m-11] in a variable shift and then to set bmBc[x [rn-i]] to 0. This required also to add in occurrences of x [rn-i] at the end ofy. When x [rn-i] is found the rn-i other characters of the window are checked and a shift of length shift is applied The comparisons between pattern and text characters during each attempt can be done in any order. This algorithm has a quadratic worst-case time complexity but a very good practical behavior.

6. STRING MATCH SEARCHING ALGORITHM

String Match Searching Algorithm is an important class of string algorithms that try to find a place where one or several strings (also called patterns) are found within a larger string or text.

7. WORK FLOW OF AYUIRVEDIC MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

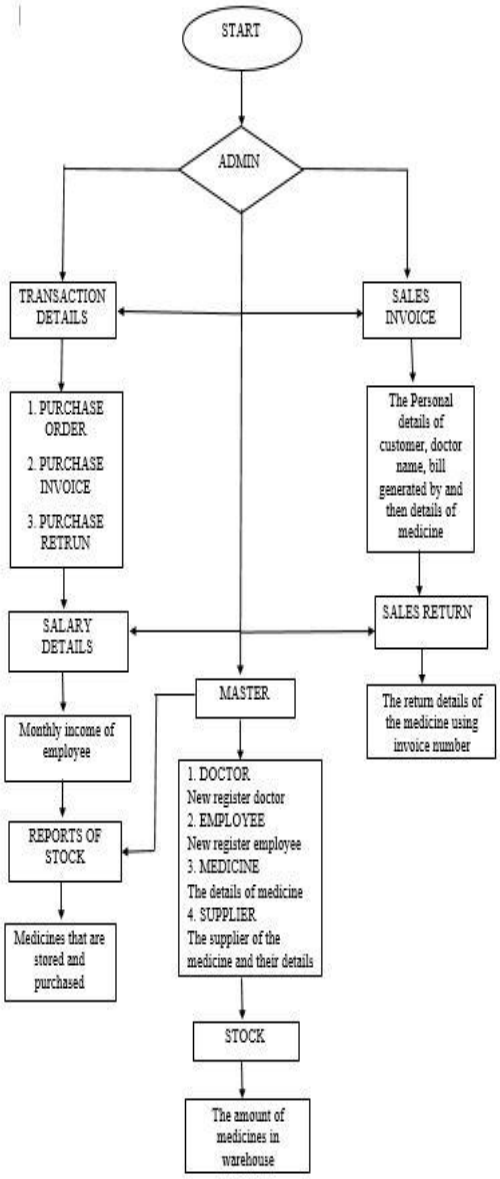

Figure - 1.12 Work Flow diagram

8. THE RESULT OF AYUIRVEDIC MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

8.1. Purchase Order Summary

This module developed for generate a report summary of purchase order between two dates with supplier details.

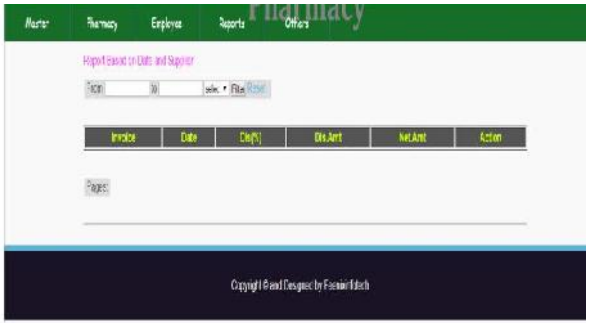

Figure - 1.13 Purchase order summary

8.2 Sales Summary

In this module user can retrieve the sales summary between two dates with suggested doctor details.

Figure - 1.14 Sales invoice summary

8.3 Profit and Loss balance sheet report

This report generated based on medicine name, Date and supplier. This module developed for calculate the profit amount

Figure - 1.15 Profit and loss balance sheet

8.4 Stock Report

The stock report summary filtered by the medicine name.

Figure - 1.16 stock report

9. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the existing perishable inventory management literature, policies in four different aspects have attracted attention from the research community.

Ordering Policy focuses on when and how much to order; a well known review is from Nahmias (1982).

Issuing Policy concerns the sequence in which items are removed from a stockpile of finitely many units of varying ages; the most general approach is FIFO and it is proved to be optimal for perishable goods with random supply and demand and fixed life-time under several possible objective functions by Pierskalla and Roach (1972)

Disposal Policy is applied when the strategic disposal of part of the inventory is desirable, such as slow moving stock; the topic on when and how much to dispose under stochastic demand and perishing has been studied by Rosenfield (1989, 1992).

Pricing Policy is closely coupled with the ordering policy in the multi-period newsvendor problem. The price is a decision variable and the forecasted demand is pricesensitive. The pricing and ordering quantity decision can be made either sequentially or simultaneously (Gallego and Van Ryzin, 1994; Abad, 1996; Burnetas and Smith, 2000; Chun, 2003).

CONCLUSION

The management system employs strict measures to protect the users from intruders or outsiders. One of such measures

is the inability of a prospective user to register on the platform without the permission of the administrators. To register on the platform, all necessary details such as: name, address, tax documents, payment methods, and relevant licenses are sent to the administrator for proper verification. When the authenticity of these documents have been proven, the administrator then creates the account for the customer and forwards the details for login to the management system. Also, since the drugs purchased through the platform are for pharmaceutical purposes, and as such, are ordered in bulk, if a small quantity of drugs is ordered, the administrators are notified, who then confirms the order from the pharmacy to ensure that an intruder has not obtained their login details. This research work dealt with Online Pharmaceutical Management Systems. It is eminent that the system provides a safe, secure and verified platform for all parties which help to bridge the communication gap and provide legitimate drugs. Because drugs are harmful when abused or misused by individuals or organizations, security checks have been added to the design logic. Therefore, if all recommendations are strictly adhered to, there will be strict monitoring and regulation of how drugs are circulated and a decrease in the spread of fake drugs.

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