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Generic Medicine Finder

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ABSTRACT:-

This study proposes a systematic method for locating generic medicines, addressing the growing need for affordable healthcare options. By integrating databases of generic drug manufacturers, regulatory agencies, and online pharmacies, the system provides users with comprehensive information on available generic alternatives to brand-name medications. Through a user-friendly interface, individuals can search for specific drugs, compare prices, and access relevant regulatory information to make informed decisions about their healthcare. The system aims to empower consumers, healthcare providers, and policymakers by promoting transparency and accessibility in the generic medicine market.

The proposed system for finding generic medicines leverages a combination of databases and online resources to ensure accuracy and reliability in the information provided to users. It utilizes APIs and data scraping techniques to gather data from regulatory agencies such as the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) and EMA (European Medicines Agency), as well as databases of approved generic drug manufacturers worldwide. Key features of the system include a comprehensive database of generic drugs approved by regulatory agencies, search functionality allowing users to find specific medications by brand name, generic name, or active ingredient, price comparison across different pharmacies and regions, regulatory information about generic drugs, and a user-friendly interface designed for intuitive navigation. Additionally, the system is accessible through web browsers and mobile applications, ensuring that users can access information about generic medicines anytime, anywhere. By centralizing information on generic medicines and making it easily accessible, the system aims to promote transparency, affordability, and informed decision-making in healthcare, ultimately contributing to reducing healthcare costs and improving access to essential medications for patients worldwide. The proposed system for locating generic medicines is designed to address the pressing need for accessible and affordable healthcare options. It incorporates a multifaceted approach to gather and present comprehensive information on generic alternatives to brand-name medications. Leveraging advanced data integration techniques, the system consolidates data from various sources including regulatory agencies, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and online pharmacies. This ensures that users have access to up-to-date information regarding approved generic drugs, their availability, pricing, and regulatory status. Additionally, the system employs machine learning algorithms to analyze and predict trends in the generic medicine market, facilitating informed decision-making for consumers, healthcare providers, and policymakers alike. Through a user-friendly interface, individuals can seamlessly navigate the platform, conduct searches, compare options, and access relevant regulatory documentation. Furthermore, the system is designed to be scalable and adaptable, allowing for continuous updates and enhancements to meet evolving user needs and regulatory requirements. Overall, the proposed system aims to empower stakeholders with the knowledge and tools necessary to make informed choices, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and sustainable healthcare ecosystem

INTRODUCTION:

In today's evolving healthcare landscape, access to affordable and effective medication is crucial for individuals and healthcare systems alike. Generic medicines play a pivotal role in providing this accessibility by offering cost-effective alternatives to brand-name drugs while maintaining the same quality, safety, and efficacy. However, navigating the vast array of generic medications available can be daunting for both healthcare professionals and patients.

In response to this challenge, the development of generic medicine finders has emerged as a valuable tool in empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their healthcare options. These platforms provide users with a user-friendly interface to search, compare, and locate generic equivalents of brand-name medications, along with pertinent information such as dosage forms, strengths, and prices.The primary objective of a generic medicine finder is to streamline the process of identifying suitable generic alternatives, thereby facilitating cost savings and improving medication adherence. By harnessing the power of technology and data analytics, these platforms leverage comprehensive databases of generic drugs approved by regulatory authorities, ensuring accuracy and reliability in their search results.Moreover,generic medicine finders serve as an invaluable resource for healthcare professionals, enabling them to quickly identify cost-effective treatment options for their patients while adhering to evidence-based prescribing practices. This not only enhances patient care but also contributes to the overall sustainability of healthcare systems by reducing medication costs without compromising on quality.In this guide, we will delve into the various features and functionalities of generic medicine finders, exploring how they work, their benefits, and how individuals can effectively utilize them to make informed decisions about their healthcare. Additionally, we will discuss the importance of promoting awareness and education surrounding generic medications, dispelling common misconceptions and fostering trust in their

efficacy and safety.As we embark on this journey through the world of generic medicine finders, it is essential to recognize their role as a catalyst for positive change in the healthcare landscape, empowering individuals to take control of their health and well-being while promoting equitable access to essential medications for

PROBLEM STATEMENT:-

In recent years, the accessibility of generic medicines has emerged as a critical issue in global healthcare. While generic medications offer significant cost savings and increased affordability compared to brand-name drugs, various challenges hinder their widespread availability and adoption. One of the primary obstacles is the lack of centralized and comprehensive databases that provide up-to-date information on generic medicines. Without easy access to this information, individuals and healthcare professionals struggle to compare available options and make informed decisions about treatment.Moreover, limited awareness and education about generic medicines contribute to reluctance among patients to switch from brand-name drugs, even when generic equivalents are available. This lack of awareness often stems from misconceptions or misinformation about the quality and efficacy of generic medications. Addressing this issue requires concerted efforts to promote education and awareness campaigns that highlight the safety, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness of generic drugs.Additionally, the complex regulatory landscape surrounding generic medicines presents challenges for manufacturers, healthcare providers, and patients alike. Variations in regulations across different regions can delay the approval and availability of generic drugs, further limiting accessibility. Streamlining the regulatory approval process and harmonizing standards for generic medications can facilitate their timely availability and improve access for patients in need.Furthermore, accessibility issues such as limited distribution networks and shortages of generic medications pose significant barriers, particularly in rural or underserved areas. Efforts to improve infrastructure and logistics for distributing generic drugs can help address these challenges and ensure equitable access to essential treatments.Overall, addressing the accessibility of generic medicines requires a multifaceted approach that involves improving information dissemination, promoting education and awareness, streamlining regulatory processes, and enhancing distribution networks. By addressing these challenges, stakeholders can work together to ensure that affordable and effective generic medications are readily accessible to all individuals, regardless of their socioeconomic status or geographic location.

Solution Statement:

The proposed system has to overcome the difficulties arising in the existing system. The people can register the medicine details and get the appointment from any part of the area and district. The user can change the medicine details and view the records. The system is very simple in design and to implement. The system requires very low system resources and the system will work in almost all configurations. It has got following features such as Security of data, greater efficiency, better service, user friendliness and interactive and minimum time required. A generic medicine is a copy of the original branded product. Once the patent for the original product has run out, the pharmaceutical company who developed the medicine no longer has the exclusive.

Proposed System:

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- Security of data.
- Provide most effective search
- Accurate types of medicine with brand name and cost efficiency.
- 24/7 Doctor’s support.

Methodology:-

Spiral Model The spiral model combines the idea of iterative development with the systematic, controlled aspects of the waterfall model. Spiral model is a combination of iterative development process model and sequential linear development model i.e. waterfall model with very high emphasis on risk analysis. It allows for incremental releases of the product, or incremental refinement through each iteration around the spiral. Spiral Model design The spiral model has four phases. A software project repeatedly passes through these phases in iterations called Spirals.

- Identification: This phase starts with gathering the business requirements in the baseline spiral. In the subsequent spirals as the product matures, identification of system requirements, subsystem requirements and unit requirements are all done in this phase. This also includes understanding the system requirements by continuous communication between the customer and the system analyst. At the end of the spiral the product is deployed in the identified market.

• Design: Design phase starts with the conceptual design in the baseline spiral and involves architectural design, logical design of modules, physical product design and final design in the subsequent spirals.

• Construct or Build: Construct phase refers to production of the actual software product at every spiral. In the baseline spiral when the product is just thought of and the design is being developed a POC (Proof of Concept) is developed in this phase to get customer feedback. Then in the subsequent spirals with higher clarity on requirements and design details a working model of the software called build is produced with a version number. These builds are sent to customer for feedback

Software and Hardware Specifications:

To be used efficiently, all computer software needs certain hardware components or other software resources to be present on a computer. These prerequisites are known as (computer) system requirements and are often used as a guideline as opposed to an absolute rule. Most software defines two sets of system requirements: minimum and recommended. With increasing demand for higher processing power and resources in newer versions of software, system requirements tend to increase over time. Industry analysts suggest that this trend plays a bigger part in driving upgrades to existing computer systems than technological advancements. A second meaning of the term of System requirements, is a generalization of this first definition, giving the requirements to be met in the design of a system or subsystem. Typically an organization starts with a set of Business requirements and then derives the System requirements from there. For development of our application Attendance Management System we need following minimum system requirements,

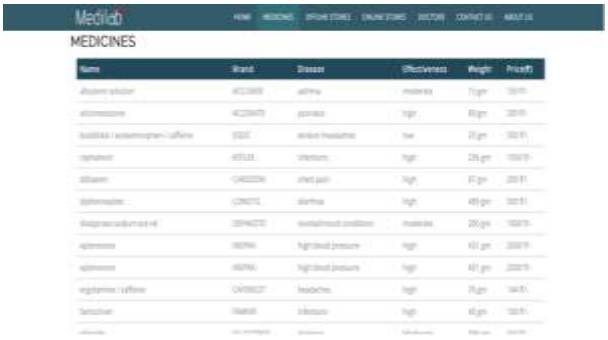
Hardware Requirements Processor: PIV 2.8 GHz

- Processor and Above Storage : HDD 20 GB Hard Disk Space and Above ROM : 512MB and Above Disc Drive: 1.44
- FDD Memory : 1 GB
- Ram Network Adapter: Ethernet Adapter Modem : 128bps voice Fax Data Others 15” Monitor, printer, keyboard, mouse 2.2

Software Requirements Platform:

- Browser Operating System: OS X, Linux, Solaris and other platforms
- Web Browser: Internet Explorer, Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari.
- Web Server: XAMPP
- Front End Tool: Bootstrap 4 (HTML, CSS & JavaScript)
- Back End Tool: MySql & Php.

WORKING OF PROJECT:-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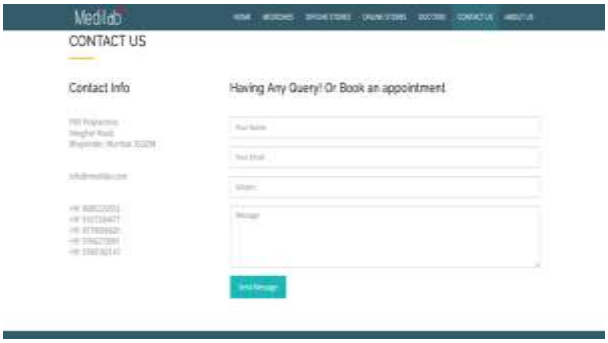
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Future Enhancement:-

Everyone knows that (especially Google) have become so sophisticated in the past couple years that it knows what you want better than you know it yourself. Search engines have slowly evolved from performing merely keyword based searches to intelligent knowledge engines. The future of search engine is still uncertain, but it is surely going to impact many aspects of our daily life. Technologies such as Google glasses and "internet of things" will integrate search engines into our every day life and allow it to become so ubiquitous that participation will be taken for granted.

- User Login

- Doctor Login

- More Medicine Details

Conclusion:

The proposed review criteria and procedures in this task force report have unique yet interdependent implications for three communities, namely reviewers, author—researchers, and editors. All these communities share a common goal of maintaining high standards for the field. All aspire to submit, select, and publish only the best possible scientific articles for their peers and readers. Over time, as review criteria become more explicit, reviews should improve, better articles should be published, and the quality of scientific journals for the field should be maintained or increased. Foremost, the criteria provide for reviewers a tool that makes them more aware of the process and expectations of the peer review process. While reviewers want to ensure top quality by promoting high standards, author—researchers may feel mistreated or unhappy about the decisions made about their manuscripts. The criteria represent a common reference point, a clear and explicit expression of the expectations of the journal and the reviewers that can be shared among reviewers and with author—researchers. The sharing should lead to greater uniformity among reviewers and hopefully greater fairness to author—researchers. Editors also benefit from the increased awareness and uniformity, and this should make their job easier when making publication decisions. The criteria themselves do not imply tougher or higher standards; the criteria simply make the standards more transparent. As time goes on, the criteria will be put to the test and can serve as a basis for building a consensus regarding minimum standards

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