



RESEARCH ARTICLE

CONTROLPHARM - MEDICATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE URGENT AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 05 September 2023

Final Accepted: 09 October 2023

Published: November 2023

Key words:-

Hospital Management, Drug Management System, Inventory Control, Advanced Technologies, Prototyping, Operational Efficiency

Abstract

This article presents a detailed analysis of the implementation of a Medication Management System in hospital settings, focusing on optimizing dispensing processes, inventory control, and drug traceability. Using an agile methodological approach, tools such as Canva and Scrum were employed to ensure efficient and collaborative project management. The study reveals promising results, highlighting operational efficiency, accurate inventory control, and significant cost and waste reduction in the analyzed hospitals. The integration of advanced technologies, such as the Army Materiel System (SIMATEX), the strategic use of data, and the application of prototyping and web development techniques were instrumental in achieving tangible improvements in hospital management, contributing to patient safety and operational efficiency.

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Introduction:-

The use of the Medication Management System involves the application of technology in the dispensing of medicines and integration of the pharmacy with other hospital sectors. Medication management in hospitals is of paramount importance, as it ensures quality, control of the flow of medicines, prevention of dosing errors, expiration of items and traceability of medicines.

The use of the Medication Management System plays a key role in improving the internal processes of the hospital pharmacy. By applying automation to the activities of registration, inventory control, and distribution of medicines, it is possible to significantly reduce the time dedicated to administrative tasks. This makes it possible for healthcare professionals to focus their efforts on providing direct care to patients. In addition, by integrating the system with other hospital areas, such as the operating room and wards, communication is optimized, ensuring accurate availability of medications at the exact time. However, ControlPharm's focus is on Urgency and Emergency hospitals.

With the integration of the hospital pharmacy with other sectors, such as nursing and medical, communication and collaboration are improved. This results in better inventory management, avoiding shortages of essential medicines and reducing the need for over-storage. The system aims to meet prescriptions, avoiding excess materials and medicines at the stations, reducing medication administration errors and return volume, ensuring greater inventory control, efficient management for the optimization of resources, avoiding waste and reducing costs.

Therefore, the adoption of a Medication Management System in the Hospital Environment not only modernizes processes, but also contributes to the improvement of health care, patient safety and operational efficiency, consolidating itself as an indispensable tool in the contemporary hospital scenario.

This article aims to create a comprehensive technological solution adapted to the specific demands of the hospital environment, in order to optimize the management, dispensing, control and traceability of medicines. Through the application of automation techniques, integration of sectors and strategic use of data, we aim not only to improve safety and operational efficiency, but also to add a differential of customization and adaptability. At the end of this study, it is intended not only to validate the effectiveness of the system, but also to propose guidelines for its continuous improvement and its potential expansion to other health institutions.

Theoretical Framework

In this study, we explore the implementation of advanced technological systems in hospital contexts, with a special focus on process optimization in hospital pharmacies. The integration of systems, such as the Army Materiel System (SIMATEX) and database management techniques, offered innovative solutions to address specific challenges, such as precise drug control and waste reduction. In addition, we cover effective strategies, including prototyping and the use of web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and Bootstrap, which are essential for developing intuitive and responsive interfaces. This study highlighted the importance of adopting advanced technologies to improve efficiency and accuracy in hospital settings, promoting more effective management of public resources and improving the quality of patient care.

Systems

General systems theory was formulated by German biologist Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in the early 1930s, but was only published in 1968. From its formulation, several other authors developed the theme and Systems Theory and today a theoretical formulation that meets the most diverse sciences.

Similar Systems

The Army Material System (SIMATEX), which is a corporate system of continuous and evolutionary development, part of the Army Organizational Information System (SINFORGE_x), which seeks, through the use of information technology resources, to integrate processes, procedures, methods, routines and techniques, aimed at the production of knowledge with quality and opportunity necessary for the automated control and management of all materials within the Army Brazilian. (BONATO. A, & DE MELO, R.B.2019).

The use of this technology in military hospitals, especially in hospital pharmacies, is necessary to better manage the public resources available to the Federal Government. The internal audit section based on this study can implement discounts on users' paychecks related to the use of medications that were not previously entered into the system due to lack of personalized data on the use of a given service. For example, the patient in a ward could not be deducted from the value of a certain drug, because the withdrawal in the system is for 20 pills and the patient only used five. The other fifteen units were discarded or packed in a container of leftovers without any control. Today, with the use of this program, there are no leftovers, the patient receives what is prescribed, curbing waste. (BONATO. A, & DE MELO, R.B.2019).

Database

Database systems are increasingly present in organizations. These are increasingly adhering to the concepts of Information Technology (IT), because through it it is possible to obtain greater reliability and integrity over the stored data. Prior to the use of IT principles, the old methods were more exposed to flaws and inconsistencies. With the advent of Database Management Systems (DBMS), it has become possible to manage, in a more objective way, the data of companies, enabling better performance in the generation of information, reports and management of the activities performed. The DBMS is, therefore, a general-purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, building, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications, ensuring the protection and maintenance of the database for long periods. The same authors explain that protection includes taking care of the system against malfunctions or failures (crashes) in hardware or software, and security against unauthorized or malicious access. (GAMBARATO, VIVIAN.2018).

Prototype

Prototypes help programmers and customers more easily understand what the system should do. They show you how things are going to work, avoiding confusion. Agreed .com Maurício Coelho (2020), in general terms, prototyping refers to the creation of the first unit of a product, to serve as a model or mold for future large-scale productions. Creating a prototype of a software product is extremely relevant, as it allows a series of advantages, mainly related to development deadlines and cost, and brings many advantages, such as the following examples:

1. Validation of requirements for a better understanding of the project;
2. Predict problems ahead of time in order to minimize risks;
3. The chance of the final result being within the client's expectations is much higher;
4. Materialization of an idea for people;
5. Constant feedback process, which helps in agile development;
6. Risk reduction, yes reducing errors, pointing the right way;
7. Decrease in investment, not only in time but in value;
8. After prototyping several times, what was an idea becomes a solution.

In software engineering, a prototype is one where it is possible to present the concepts and functionalities in a simplified way. It is a way to visualize the project before starting its development, showing the idea of the software in a more concrete, clear and objective way, as well as a better understanding of what will be done. Prototypes are widely used to reduce the uncertainties of the project, as it is possible to abandon alternatives that are not well received, having a more assertive final version. (COELHO,MAURICIO.2020).

Tools Used**HTML**

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a structured set of instructions, known as tags or tags, that tell a browser how to publish a web page, that is, the browser interprets those tags and draws the page on the screen. These instruction sets are grouped into text-type files, i.e., without any special type of formatting. (CALDEIRA, CARLOS. 2015).

CSS

CSS, which stands for Cascading Style Sheets, is used to define the visual presentation of this content. It controls the colors, typography, layout, visual effects, and other visual aspects of a website. HTML.2023). In the use of CSS, colors, fonts, text sizes, margins, paddings and layouts were defined for the ControlPharm system.

BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a front-end framework that provides CSS frameworks for creating responsive websites and applications quickly and simply. In addition, it can handle desktop websites and mobile pages in the same way. Originally, Bootstrap was developed for Twitter by a group of developers led by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton Logo and has become one of the most popular front-end frameworks and open-source projects in the world. (ALURA, 2023).

PHP

PHP is a multi-purpose programming language specially designed for the Web. (GODOI,MURILLO. ALURA.2022).

Materials And Methods:-

In the development of this study, we adopted an agile methodological approach, using modern tools such as Canva and Scrum to ensure an efficient and collaborative process. The application of these methodologies allowed for dynamic and flexible project management, facilitating communication between team members and promoting the continuous delivery of results. Initially, we used the Scrum method to divide the project into sprints, defined periods of time for the development of specific features. During daily meetings, the team discussed progress, identified roadblocks, and adjusted strategies as needed. This made it possible to respond quickly to changes and continuously adapt to the needs of the study.

When it comes to creating the visual materials, we used the Canva platform, an intuitive and versatile tool that allowed us to design charts, infographics, and presentations in an effective and visually appealing way. Canva's user-friendly interface made it easy for team members to collaborate by allowing for simultaneous creation and real-time review of article visuals. The development process was divided into several stages, starting with the detailed

analysis of the study requirements. We then proceeded with the development of the prototypes of the system using iterative prototyping techniques. These prototypes were essential to validate concepts and functionalities before the final implementation.

The programming language chosen for the implementation was PHP, due to its versatility and wide use in web development. We use HTML, CSS, and Bootstrap to create intuitive and responsive interfaces, ensuring a consistent user experience across different devices and browsers. Throughout the process, collaboration between team members was key. The continuous exchange of ideas and the constant review of the work carried out ensured the quality and cohesion of the project. After the system is implemented, we conduct rigorous testing to identify and correct potential flaws and ensure proper functionality in a variety of situations.

The agile methodology adopted, combined with the efficient use of tools such as Canva and Scrum, provided a collaborative and dynamic work environment. The use of these techniques facilitated the creation of the visual materials and the implementation of the system, allowing for an effective and timely delivery of the study.

Results And Discussion:-

Before presenting the results obtained in the project, it is crucial to understand the context in which this data was generated. The study focused on the implementation of a drug management system in hospital settings, aiming to optimize the dispensing, control, and traceability of medications. The following tables detail specific aspects of the system and provide valuable insights into the performance and effectiveness of the project.

Dispensing Efficiency

Table 1 highlights the operational efficiency of the system in hospitals (H1, H2 and H3) in terms of daily care, average dispensing time per patient and dosing error rate. The shorter the dispensing time and error rate, the more efficient the process.

Table 1:- Efficiency in Dispensing Medications.

Hospital	Number of Patients Seen Daily	Average Dispensing Time (minutes)	Dosing Error Rate (%)
H1	200	2,5	1,2
H2	150	3	0,8
H3	180	2,2	1,5

Source: Authors (2024)

Hospital 3 is observed to have the best performance, with an average dispensing time of 2.2 minutes per patient and a low dosing error rate of 1.5%. These results indicate a significant improvement in dispensing service efficiency.

Inventory Control

A Table 2 focuses on inventory control, highlighting the number of drugs in stock, the number of drugs expired monthly, and the traceability rate, which indicates the system's accuracy in tracking the origin and destination of each drug.

Table 2:- Inventory Control and Traceability.

Hospital	Medicines in Stock (units)	Monthly expired medications	Traceability Rate (%)
H1	35000	120	98,5
H2	42000	90	99,2
H3	38000	110	98,8

Source: Authors (2024)

Hospital 2 features excellent inventory control, with a traceability rate of 99.2%. Despite having a large volume of medicines in stock, it manages to maintain a low number of expired medicines, indicating effective management of expiry dates.

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