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Developing a Smart Model Linked to Blockchain for Enhancing the Medical Products and Information System to Accomplish an Efficacious Supply Chain Systems

Shreya Bhardwaj

Miranda House, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

Among all supply chains, the medical product supply chain is the most complicated and fragmented. The production can be found in both land and water around the world. Identification and tracking assistance is required for multiple producers and intermediaries. The entire production chain is exposed to risk and uncertainty as a result. The outcome may need to be improved if this uncertainty is reduced at a high cost. With the technology we have today, it has been difficult, if not impossible, to solve two problems: establishing dependable provenance and preventing counterfeiting and fraud. The financial costs of unnecessary medical product recalls can be reduced by these issues, which can harm public health and the environment. This study proposes a Blockchain-based Medical Product Traceability System (BIMPTS) to address the following issues: to facilitate the adjustment of shelf life and the evaluation of quality decay in order to improve quality assurance and to incorporate blockchain technology for traceability that is both effective and efficient. In order to facilitate monitoring, the Blockchain is transformed into a lightweight blockchain connected to cloud computing. It can be vaporized to free up the system's computational resources at the end of the traceability life cycle.

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain has much potential to change the global Medical Product Supply Chain (MPSC) by making supply chain performance more productive. Due to globalization and expanding supply chain networks, medical product adulteration and illness are becoming a growing concern. The use of expired medical products is estimated to cause 48 million illnesses, 128,000 serious hospitalizations, and 3,000 deaths annually in the United States alone, according to the CDC.

However, these technologies need to provide more information about the quality of medical products because their role in identifying the package is limited.

This restriction prevents defective products from being quickly removed from higher levels of the MPSC. For instance, when a lapse in quality control is discovered along the MPSC. The company must recall all medical products within a certain time, resulting in a significant financial loss. However, the availability of information about the quality of each medical product's package can reduce this loss, allowing for targeted recalls. Medical products can be monitored using various sensing methods compatible with the infrastructure already in place for tracking and tracing.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

A "terminal" is the information gathering and handling hub that checks a mystery code. A "shared system" is the normal operating system that all terminals share. An exchange is when a terminal outputs a mystery ID and enrols the information. A transaction is recorded on the Blockchain as a "square" when approved based on the agreement of taking an interesting terminal. In addition to terminals, a "director," a different kind of hub, is responsible for developing

strategies and preparing demands by agreements with other hubs. Finally, a third type of hub, known as a "specialist," requests information about a mystery ID from the Blockchain by providing a suitable digital location. The term "address crash" refers to the presence of two identical digital or physical locations. Every food item in a standard medical product-based gracefully chain has an inserted mystery ID. It goes through various exchange stages at various terminals, starting with bundling, moving on to transportation, stockpiling, and finally being delivered to a customer for purchase. The information about the bundle at each significant exchange is contained in an information square. A chain of data squares and a Blockchain are formed when the exchange is checked by transforming the exchange of the mystery ID into a data square and affixing it to its last information squares.

RELATED WORK

It demonstrates the supply-chain-related issues this emerging technology has the potential to address. Around 2008, the term "blockchain" was coined and introduced. The security and privacy concerns associated with cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin have been the research focus. In the years that followed, these technologies' development and evolution shifted from their initial financial applications to other fields. Due to the technical nature of Blockchain, related publications such as technical forums, consulting reports, news reviews, or comments were dispersed from 2008 to 2015. Engineers, researchers, and practitioners have been interested in Blockchain and its applications since 2016. For instance, the "2018 international blockchain conference," a special topic conference, discussed supply chain applications of smart contracts and blockchain technology. Various dispersed peer-reviewed journals submitted around 89 per cent of the selected articles; IEEE, ACM, and other conferences related to the topic submitted the remaining articles.

CONCLUSION

This work proposes a blockchain-based MPSC monitoring architecture to address the problem of digital currency double-spending. For the purpose of tracking and quality control of the packages containing medical products, the sensing modality was combined with identification in a small footprint. The real-time sensor data are updated in a blockchain when medical product packages are scanned at various retailers, logistics, or storage stages in the supply chain, providing a digital history that cannot be altered. The public ledger is accessible to any consumer or retailer seeking specific information about medical product packaging. The information aids in altering the shelf life, locating significant MPSC bottlenecks, conducting targeted recalls, and increasing visibility. In this work, a single secret ID integration was demonstrated. Before updating the blockchain data, the proposed architecture obtains consensus from network applicants.

Due to the increased participation of all nodes, the network remains decentralized. The validation was revealed by the security analysis.

A fake block drops when more network nodes participate and there are multiple agreement stages.

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