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Sharding-Oriented Multi-Purpose Optimization Algorithm for Block chain-Based Contract Manufacturing System in Pharmaceutical Management

Neha Saini[1*], Arvind P Bhanu[2]

[1]Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

[2]Acting Director, Amity Law School, Delhi, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

One of the most expanding sectors in the field of medicines is Contract Research And Manufacturing Services (CRAMS). Industrial property owners can benefit from cost advantages, lower labour costs, and free up capital by using a Contract Manufacturing System (CMS). Counterfeit drug manufacture and supply is a serious and growing global problem, mainly in developing nations. One of the grounds for drug counterfeiting is the pharmaceutical industry's inefficient supply chain system. Information is not exchanged among systems in the present supply chain system, manufacturers have no idea about their products, the pharmaceuticals regulatory body has rejected its visibility into the scheme, complaints are difficult and expensive, and corporations are unable to track up with patients. Also, it is difficult to control; quality problems, intellectual property loss, and outsourcing hazards are just some of the issues that might arise. Hence, we present a novel Sharding-Oriented Multi-Purpose Optimization Algorithm (SOMPOA) for security enhancement in the block chain-based CMS. Initially, we gather the dataset that comprises of client's order descriptions. Then the dataset can be pre-processed by applying standardization technique. These orders of the related client were verified by Physical Unclonable Function (PUF) and that are maintained in the block chain record book. Then the data that was saved can be encrypted for security purposes by employing the RC5 Encryption Algorithm (RC5-EA). Finally, the trust of the order data is evaluated using the proposed approach. The performances of this research were examined and related with existing techniques to prove our research with the greatest efficacy. The investigated findings are illustrated by employing the MATLAB setup.

Keywords:

Contract Manufacturing System (CMS), Block chain, Physical Unclonable Function (PUF), RC5 Encryption Algorithm (RC5-EA), Sharding-Oriented Multi-Purpose Optimization Algorithm (SOMPOA), MATLAB tool.

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Corresponding author: Neha Saini
e-mail✉: nehanov10@yahoo.co.in
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INTRODUCTION

Pharmaceuticals have a fixed storability after which they will expire or be discarded. For a short time, these drugs can be kept in pharmacies or Distribution Centres (DC). They may, however, expire at pharmacies before they are given to clients. As a result, there is a considerable threat of out-of-date drugs being sold in the pharmacy. As a result, efficient reverse logistics is necessary to gather expired drugs for recycling, remanufacturing, or destruction utilizing particular methods [1]. Data and statement Technology and block chain are entered aspects in decentralized and digitization of medical groups, customers, and network operators with a sophisticated and digitalized health industry. Patients, medical, and specialist institutions benefit in the goal of medical records controllable access, claiming and receivables administration, and medical IoT data protection, block chains for healthcare data managing are being developed and scientific information identification and sharing for finance monitoring and clarity [2].

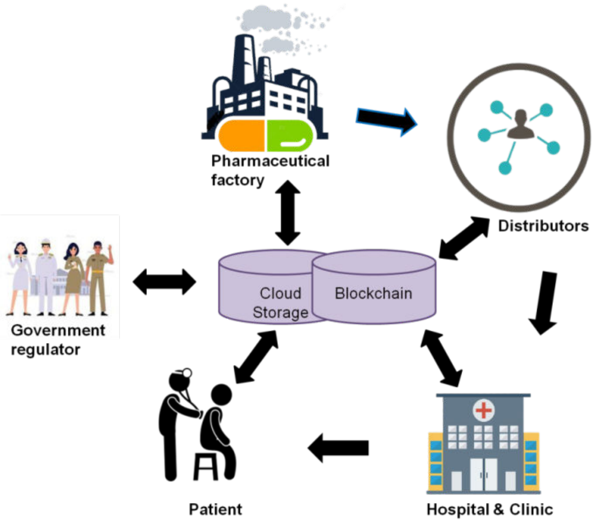

Figure 1: System overview.

The entities in the system overview can be summarized as pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors, hospitals and clinics, patients. In addition, there are government regulatory agencies, which are mainly responsible for supervising the production and consumption safety of pharmaceutical products. Each entity in the system overview is briefly described above in Figure 1.

In both their Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and required service periods, the pharmacy graduates were then offered contractual positions. The pharmaceutical sector, without a doubt, necessitates effective tools for controlling and tracking the manufacturing process of medicines. There is no guarantee that today's instruments and methodologies won't be affected by fabricated or falsifiable data from pharmaceutical data streams [3]. Block chain technology is also being adopted by the healthcare industry. The healthcare industry has benefited from block chain in terms of accountability, traceability, and transparency. Block chain applications are divided into three categories, according to researchers: Data analysis and sharing, agreements, and supply chain management are all aspects of supply chain management [4].

The main purpose of block chain technology in the telemedicine business is difficult to describe in particular because it will collaborate with all issues in the smart healthcare value chain during the hiring process and will require multiple subjects to coordinate and affect each other. Developing a multi subject coordinated development system, however, is still uncommon from the standpoint of stakeholders. Finally, most present block chain applications in the field of smart healthcare remain at the private chain level, with the little investigation at the alliance chain level. Because the information is controlled by a few large corporations, it is not transparent enough in a private block chain, and its use is limited [5].

In this research, we suggest a new SOMPOA for block chain-based CMS security enhancement. We begin by gathering the dataset, which consists of the client's order descriptions. The data can then be pre-processed using the standardization procedure. PUF confirmed the orders of associated clients, which were then put in the block chain record book. The stored data can then be encrypted using the RC5-EA algorithm for security purposes. Finally, the proposed approach is used to assess the order data's validity. The results of this study were examined and compared to existing protocols to demonstrate the most efficacies of our findings. The results of the investigation are demonstrated using the MATLAB setup. The further explanation is divided as part II- related work and problem statement; part III- proposed work; part IV- result and performance analysis; part V- conclusion.

RELATED WORKS

In Block chain-Based suggested approach, in particular, uses the cryptographic basics underpinning block chain to generate vandal logs of supply chain actions, as well as the Ethereum block chain, uses smart contracts to offer automatic activity logging that is available to all participants [6]. Although block chain technology is de facto used in the pharmaceutical industry, must first accept that the existing legal framework for its usage is flawed. As a result, the price of the finished product for patients is reduced. However, the effective adoption of block chain technology in the pharmacy sector necessitates proper legal justification [7]. The method utilizes healthcare 4.0 to adopt a distributed method to defend from central power collapse and provides smart healthcare functions in-depth, and also network and data protection, performance improvement, and efficient data management, among many other aspects. A modelling approach is offered to improve network and sub-system efficacy [8]. The findings of the study highlight the significance and use of making the connection between role clarity and workforce well-being using the self-determination concept. The Contract Research organization's emotional weariness and turnover intentions were reduced thanks to supervisor support. As a result, their well-being improves, as seen by increased emotive feelings tiredness, and a desire to abandon their firms [9]. The findings of the study show that smart contract development is in the start-up phase. Smart contracts, on the other hand, have the probable to be extensively adopted all across the industries, particularly in utilizing the advantages of each industry or innovations in correcting efficient process is the less present system of contracting. In three ways, the research contributes to the various smart contract content [10]. Bioactive flavonoids and other substances chemicals play a key role in delivering biological information activity to Citrus extracts, according to this study. Citrus extracts were utilized successfully in several food products to reduce contamination and yeast deterioration. The key searching issue of recent investigations is developing fresh strategies for exploring different applications of compounds obtained from citrus trash [11]. In this article, an effort is made to describe various conceivable ways wherein Internet of Things (IoT) and block chain technology might be implemented into the medical industry to ensure actual quality and enhance the current medical industry [12]. The number of clusters used is as few as possible found by clustering in 2 ways is superior to other techniques, according to this research, which evaluates the degrees of unification among clusters and level of divergence across clumping in 2 directions [13]. The suggested method employs Inter Planetary File System (IPFS) technologies as a decentralized file method for crypto twitter data such as protocols, consent, customer medical data, and so on, rather than keeping these immediately in the block chain [14]. The potency for such pollutants to have metabolic or procreative impacts in fish and wildlife at small doses illustrates the need for comprehensive effort to discover the contaminant found in aerosol particles and precipitation, their sources in the ambiance, and the extensiveness to that they are transferred to aquatic habitats [15]. The summary's major work is an in-depth introduction to block chain technology. Following an introduction to the block chain's basic concepts, these characteristics are being utilized to look into the usage of block chain technology in smart contract payment mechanisms [16]. This research analyses the sharing process and builds a systems perspective of the general design of the pharmaceutical packaging are several. The network model's viability is assessed using the benefits of block chain and the risk of the ovarian malignancy algorithm integration platform. After further investigation, it was discovered that the block chain-based medication packaging picture and the Risk of Ovarian malignancy algorithm (ROMA) integration platform have numerous advantages [17]. This paper provides details on existing health care that have looked at Internet of Things (IoT) technologies [18]. They focused on keeping electronic health records in this research since the data collected by the deployed devices is crucial [19].

Problem statement

Contract Research And Manufacturing Services (CRAM) have become one of the quickest developing categories in the pharmaceutical and biotech business. The CMS permits copyright owners to realize scale savings, cut labour expenses, and free up cash. The development and sale of counterfeit medications is a critical and extremely violent international problem, particularly in underdeveloped nations. One of the factors for medications forgery is the poor distribution network structure in the pharmacy sector. In the existing supply chain system, knowledge is not transferred across processes, producers don't know exactly what happened regarding their goods, medicines regulatory system seems to have no view of a system, returns were complex and expensive, as well as corporations cannot obey sufferers. Also, it is tough to regulate, performance difficulties, intellectual damage of property, and outsourcing risks are only some of the challenges that could develop.

PROPOSED WORK

We propose a new SOMPOA for block chain-based CMS security enhancement in this study. The dataset, which consists of the client's order descriptions, is first gathered. The standardization approach can then be used to pre-process the data. PUF confirmed associated clients' orders, which were subsequently recorded in the block chain ledger. For security reasons, the data can then be encrypted using the RC5-EA method. Finally, the correctness of the order data is assessed using the proposed method. Figure 2 describes the proposed work.

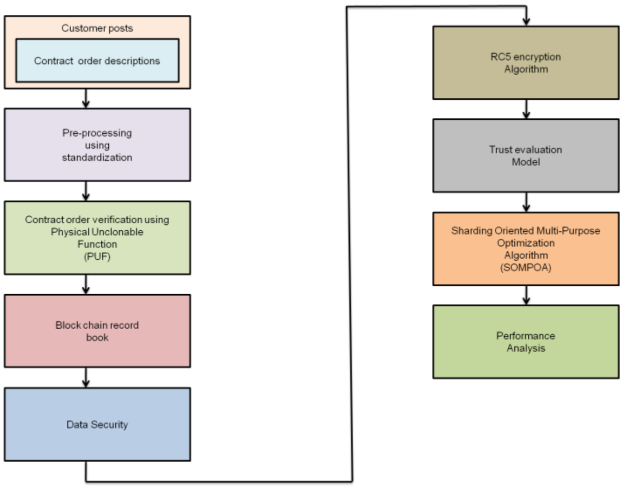

Figure 2: Diagrammatic representation of the proposed work.

Data description

The datasets originated from the Health Service Executive's various repositories (HSE). The HSE is in charge of providing health and personal social services to all citizens of Ireland using public funding. In this study, all outpatient and inpatient waiting lists from various departments and hospitals in Ireland were reviewed. The National Treatment Purchase Fund (NTPF) manages the outpatient, inpatient, and day-case waiting lists from data collection through validation. The report includes the number of people queuing in each discipline at each facility. The data have been consolidated under a 'Limited Volume' category to safeguard specific confidence where there are fewer than five individuals are awaiting treatment in a certain specialty or facility. The complete statement is produced availability of data gathered throughout per year for a monthly. [20].

Pre-processing using standardization

The data received is unfiltered and will include a fake datagram and inadequate information. It's that has been purified and normalized to delete repeated and redundant noises, along with data that is inadequate. Since the records for the university community are so large, specimen compaction techniques must be employed. Because this dataset has several features, image retrieval methods are needed to sort out the ones which aren't significant. The dataset may be standardized during the pre-processing stage. Equation (1) defines the c-count in mathematical form as,

$$C = [(M - \beta)/\tau \quad (1)$$

Here, β expresses the mean of the information, and τ hints the standard deviation. And C is represented as,

$$C = \frac{M - \bar{M}}{Sd} \quad (2)$$

Here M̄ point out the mean of the specimen and SD points out the standard deviation of the specimens.

The random specimen looks like this:

$$C_k = \delta_0 + \delta_1 M_r + \rho_r \quad (3)$$

The defects that are depending on τ^2 are represented by r.

Ensuring that, as seen below, the defects should not depend on one another.

$$t_m \sim \sqrt{U}\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+u-1}} \quad (4)$$

Here, t implies the random parameter.

After that, the standard deviation is used to standardize the variable's moves. The momentary scale deviation is calculated using the formula (5).

$$MMS = \frac{\mu^{mms}}{\theta^{mms}} \quad (5)$$

Here, momentary scale is denoted by mms.

$$\mu^{mms} = Ex(M - \beta)\text{^}MMS \quad (6)$$

Here, M stands for random variable, and Ex stands for predicted values.

$$\theta^{mms} = \left(\sqrt{Ex(M - \beta)\text{^}MMS}\right)\text{^}2 \quad (7)$$

$$t_u = \frac{mms}{\bar{M}} \quad (8)$$

The coefficient of variance is denoted as t_u. The characteristic scaling procedure will be stopped by setting all of the parameters to 0 or 1. The unison-based standardizing approach is the name for this procedure. The standardized formula would look like this:

$$M' = \frac{(t - t_{min})}{(t_{max} - t_{min})} \quad (9)$$

The info can be kept after it has been standardized, and the length and irregularity of the info could be preserved. This phase's purpose is to minimize or erase information delays. The normalized data can then be used as feed-in subsequent steps.

Contract order verification using Physical Unclonable Function (PUF)

Each chip, like individuals, has its distinct fingerprint that develops throughout the production process. This inherent property can be extracted by adding specialized circuit architecture to the chip, known as a PUF circuit in Figure 3. PUF circuits take as input a stream of characters (referred to as challenges) and output a stream of characters (referred to as replies). For a given problem, No. 2 processors produce similar results. A based authentication Challenge-Response Pair (CRP) is the pair of a challenge and its associated particular context.

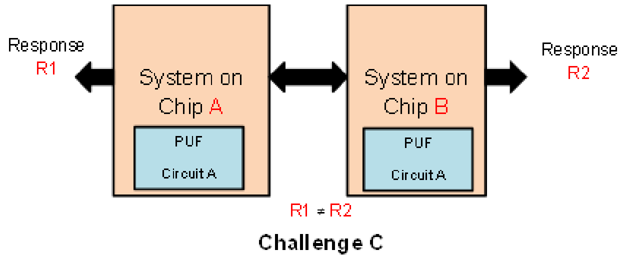

Figure 3: Two similar Physical Unclonable Functions (PUFs) circuits on various chips produce various results.

PUF circuits are created using a differently CMOS techniques, the most common of which are on a storage device, as an Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), or on a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA). Strengths and flaws PUF circuits are divided into two types. For powerful PUFs, raising the length of the PUF cycle results in an exponential increase in the number of CRPs. For weak PUFs, it will rise linearly.

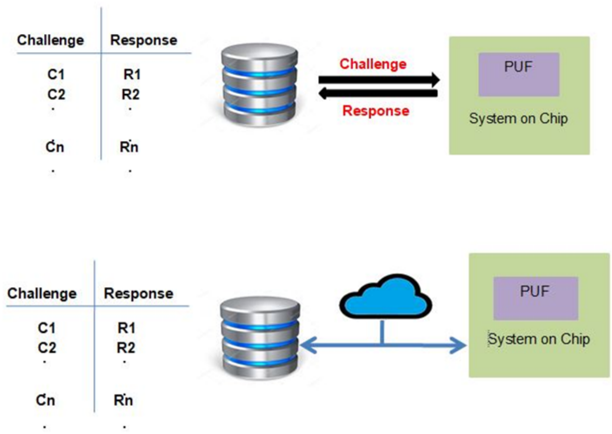

Figure 4: PUF authentication modes.

PUFs are commonly used for encrypted communication and authentication. PUF-based authentication is well-suited to the resource demands of IoT devices because it does not require traditional cryptographic assets. The enrollment and authentication steps of PUF authentication schemes are separated. The following is how the PUF-based authentication scheme works: The chip containing the PUF circuit is usually attached to the server during the enrolling phase Figure 4(a). The PUF circuit receives challenges from the server and responds.

On the web server, all CRPs are kept in a table. The chip will be installed in the IoT device. If the server needs to authenticate the device during the authentication phase in Figure 4(b), the node transmits an arbitrary PUF query to the gadget. The device calculates the PUF and production of transmits response bits back to the user. The device is authenticated if the measured response matches the stored response in the server database. Another common use of PUF is to derive a unique from the replies then use it to encrypt conversation [21].

Smart contracts for healthcare on the block chain

They use Ethereum to implement new depictions, contracts are used. The approved medical data is stored on the network throughout multiple nodes. The design contracts include information such as records provenance, privileges, and data integrity. Cryptographically signed instructions for controlling these characteristics are included in our system's block chain transactions. Only legal events ensuring data alternation are used by the shift of a deal's condition functionalities to implement our policies. As clinical information can be simulated in a system, these laws can be built to execute any set of rules controlling it. For example, a policy might require patients and healthcare providers to send separate consent transactions before providing third-party viewing rights. For complex healthcare workflows, they created a solution based on block chain smart contracts. Smart contracts were created to manage data access permissions across different actors in the highly affect and to develop alternative clinical processes. A smart contract, maintained on block chain technology, is well be built to include all of require for managing various rights, and it can be observed that a range of stakeholders is participating in that part, each performing various tasks [22].

It makes it easy for medical professionals to communicate. Smart contracts include data authorization rules. Assist in tracking all activities associated with a unique id out of the starting position to the ending point relinquishing. Different situations have been created and explained, as well as all of the functions and procedures that are incorporated into the smart contracts. There is no necessity for a centralized organization to manage and authorize the operation but it can be managed utilizing the smart contract effectively, lowering the access cost of administering the procedure drastically.

All medical file information is saved in private data access to maintain growth and business viability, and the encryption of the information is the logical unit of the transaction contributed to the sequence. The owner's private key is used to sign the data exchanges (patient or doctor). A peer-to-peer private network's individuals hold information assets and viewing abilities that are represented by the systems block content. Smart contracts, which are enabled by block chain technology, allow us to automate and track specific state changes (such as a change in viewing permissions or the creation of a new system record). They establish patient care using smart contracts on the Ethereum block chain, that link a health history and access privileges and data recovery commands (basically information pointer) for outside site activation. These provide a cryptographic hash of the item on the block chain to prevent manipulation and authenticity of data. Patients can give their consent for their records to be shared among physicians, and doctors can introduce a different record to a patient's file.

The individual who receives current information obtains an algorithmic reminder for both cases and has the chance to check the suggested item until it is approved. Individuals are made aware and active inside the maintenance of their records as a result of this. This system prioritizes usability by incorporating a contractual that collects references to all of a user's patient-provider relationships, providing a single framework for detailed medical updates. They conduct proof of identity using cryptographic keys and a DNS-like technology that transforms a device's Ethereum address from an already existent and broadly agreed form of ID, including a person or personal details. By referencing the block chain to confirm rights via the databases authenticator, a private peer-to-peer network, a syncing approach manages "off-chain" data transmission in between health records and supplier databases. In smart contracts, researchers can organize and verify certain transitions with the help of block chain technology (such as a change in viewing permissions or the creation of a new system record). They log patient-provider interactions using a block chain network on the Ethereum block chain that connects a medical file with reading privileges and querying instructions (basically informational references) for remote server activation.

They provide a cryptographic hash of the item on the block chain to avoid manipulation and authenticity of data. Consumers can give their consent for their records to be shared among providers, and doctors can build a second record to a patient's file. The person getting new information obtains an electronic warning for both cases and has the chance to review the suggested entry until it is rejected. Individuals are fully updated and active in the creation of personal records as a result of this. The status and social accessibility by incorporating a predefined agreement that collects references to all of a person's physician relationships, providing a centralized location for patient information updates. They handle proof of identity with cryptographic keys and a DNS-like design that transforms a recipient's Ethereum account to a very existent and generally recognized form of ID, including a person or personal details. By referencing the block chain to confirm credentials via our database authentication server, a Ciphernizing approach permits "off-chain" data transfer here between a medical record and a supplier database.

RC5 encryption algorithm

RC5 is cipher block known for its simplicity in cryptography. Ron Rivest created it, and RSA Labs examined it. RC5 is unusual in that it makes extensive use of data-dependent revolutions. In RC5, users can vary the block size, the number of rounds, and the amount of the secret key. The only three processes in RC5 are XOR, adding, and rotating. Rotations are usually continual operations on most systems; however, changing revolutions are a complex number. The rotating methods get both the password and the information. One iteration of the RC5 algorithm is depicted in Figure 5.

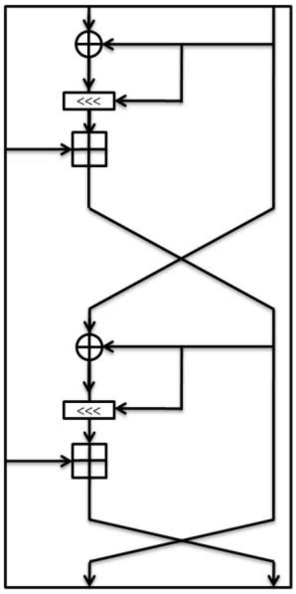

Figure 5: Depicts one round of the RC5 protocol.

An RC5 algorithm is a group of algorithms. RSA Lab expended a significant amount of time using a sixty-four-bit block to analyze it. After five rounds, the statistics appear to be very promising. Every plaintext bit influences at least one rotation after eight cycles. Although there are only 264 possible plaintexts, the differential attack requires 224 chosen key streams for five rounds, 245 for ten rounds, 253 for twelve rounds, and 268 for fifteen rounds. As a result, in [23-25] this attack will only last 15 rounds. After six rounds, linear cryptanalysis estimates that it is secure. Rivest advises a minimum of 12 rounds and a maximum of 16. For its WTLS (Wireless Transport Level Security) protocol, the WAP Foundation specified RSA Security's RC5TM data encryption in 2000. The WAP Forum specifies the RC5 method as the only data encryption algorithm that "shall be maintained by all WTLS network nodes" in WTLS environments.

Sharding Oriented Multi-Purpose Optimization Algorithm (SOMPOA)

The sharding technique has a various range of users as a solution to block chain scaling issues. Connectivity sharding, activity sharing, and storage sharding are the 3 kinds of sharding. The block chain is sharded, dividing that into various small network modules that may accept payment simultaneously.

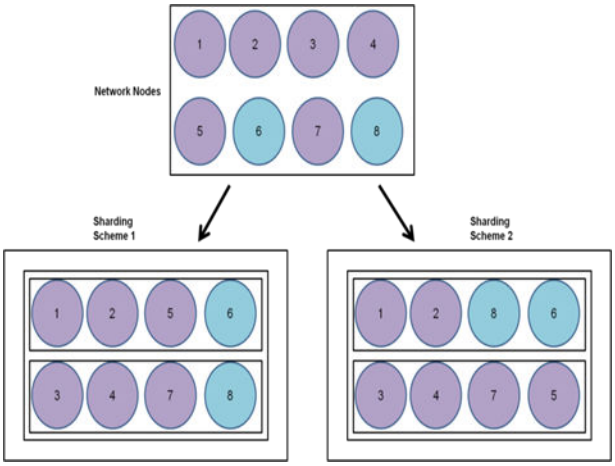

Figure 6: The sharding technique aggregates malicious nodes.

In the above diagram, 2 sharding strategies are shown in Figure 6. In scheme 1, several of the two shards have one malicious node. When a shard has Byzantine fault tolerance, the fraction of the number of malicious nodes is less than 1=3 of the total number of fragment points, providing for unanimity. In Scheme 2, two malicious nodes (nodes Seven and Eight) are deployed to a certain shard, culminating in a proportion of malicious nodes in the fragment above 1=3, and if no majority is established, the shard is deleted. The optimal sharding structure to help that each sharding doesn't at all fail is now a critical problem to solve as the number of connected nodes grows.

SOMPOA algorithm

That chapter considers a variable reward and recognition system based on the Balanced Fitness Estimation (BFE) approach. It's a more successful approach than the prior one because it constantly modifies the weights of the variety and resolution functions.

Dynamic reward and penalty mechanism

The dynamic compensatory and penalty method continually mixes the diversification and convergence values, increasing tension and bringing the community nearer to the true Specific capacitance. Simultaneously, the values of the two functions are dynamically set to classify the population's persons, causing individuals with differing abilities to evolve recursively according to the reward and punishment process. The formula is as follows:

$$DRP = \delta \times V(p_i) + \zeta \times S(p_i) \qquad (10)$$

Where V(pi) and S(pi) are the majority's converging and variability functions, respectively, δ and ζ are two weight vectors. Its 2 variables constantly compensate and penalize the variety and converge processes as the batch size grows. The convergence function V(pi) estimates the Euclidean distance between the individual f'(pi) and the idealized position and reflects the majority's convergence capacity. The further an entity is to the optimum position, the larger the value V(pi), which increases the selection pressure. This can be represented mathematically by equation. (11).

$$V(p_i) = 1 - \|f'(p_i) - z^*\| \qquad (11)$$

The normalized diversity function S(pi) calculates the Calculate distance with each individual with each nearest neighbour, as defined by equation. (12). The greater the difference, the greater the demographic diversity.

$$S(p_i) = \frac{F(p_i) - F_{min}}{F_{max} - F_{min}} \qquad (12)$$

Here, F (pi) is the minimum Euclidean distance between individual i and other individuals. F_{min} and F_{max} are the minimum and maximum distances, respectively.

The grading factor's layout has a significant impact on the algorithm's efficiency, and its quantity has a direct impact on the effectiveness of the diversity and converging functions. As a result, they created dynamic values. The median converging separation is used to divide an individual into two parts: the area close to the optimum solution and the area far from it. They can describe busy regions and scarce regions by contrasting individual values S(pi) with mean diversity distance mean S. The mapping distance between the individual and the perfect point is PG (pi), and the vertical distance between the individual and the dating as far back is PW (pi).

$$PG(p_i) = \frac{\|(f(p_i) - z^*)^T \cdot z\|}{\|z\|} \qquad (13)$$

$$PW(p_i) = \left\| f(p_i) - \left(z^* + PG(p_i)\frac{z}{\|z\|}\right) \right\| \quad (14)$$

Here, PG (pi) and PW (pi) are used to assess the meeting to the effectual limit and calculate the variety of the population, in that order. Denote PG and mean PW are the mean values of PG (pi) and PW (pi), respectively. The calculation is uttered in equation. (15) and equation. (16), where N is the population size.

$$mean_{P\,G} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} PG(p_i)/N \qquad (15)$$

$$mean_{P\,Q} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} PW(p_i)/N \qquad (16)$$

Individuals who are near the actual face interface but distant from the ideal point can be discovered at the margin of the reference axis. Algorithm 1 displays the on here of SOMPO.

Input: Population p, the reference point z

Output: Population P

$$V_{min} = min \text{ Every objective (p)}$$

While $(t < t_{max})$

Q= Mechanism of dynamic rewards

For i=1: N

$$q1 = Q(rand_i)$$

$$q2 = Q(rand_i)$$

Contrast q1 and q2

Select a larger individual to place in Q'.

End for

R= Mutation activator and cross-editor (Q)

P= Strategy for Finding a Context (Q', R)

$$C_{min} = min \text{ Each objective } C_{min}, P)$$

End While

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The preferred strategy analysis in SOMPO is based on a block chain manufacturing system and evaluated in various steps there are throughput, encryption time, energy consumption, decryption time, security level, and the results are obtained with the help of the MATLAB program.

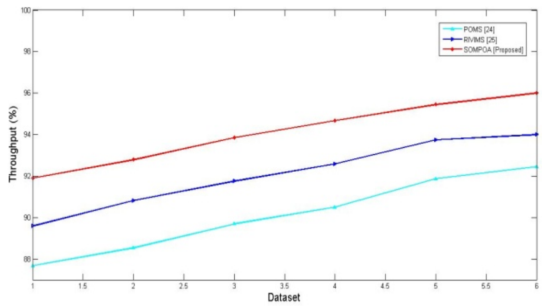

Figure 7: Throughput.

The output that can be processed in a given amount of time is regarded as throughput. The percentage of throughput for our suggested work strategy is shown in Figure7. When compared to the other two existing works, the proposed work is more efficient in terms of throughput.

paper has introduced a new Sharding-Oriented Multi-Purpose Optimization Algorithm (SOMPOA) for block chain-based CMS security. The dataset was collected and pre-processed using standardization. These data were validated by PUF and kept in the block chain record book. The saved data can then be encrypted for security using the RC5 encryption method (RC5-EA). Finally, the suggested approach assesses order data trustworthiness with 98.3% security level. The existing techniques are less efficient than the proposed strategy.

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