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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PHARMACY: A TRANSFORMATIVE FORCE IN HEALTHCARE

***Rutuja Shinde and MS. Rajashri Dhonnar**

Kene Ali, Raghuraj Niwas, Old Agra Road, Shahapur, Tal-Shahapur, Thane, Maharashtra, India.

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***Corresponding Author**
Rutuja Shinde
Kene Ali, Raghuraj Niwas, Old Agra Road, Shahapur, Tal-Shahapur, Thane, Maharashtra, India.

INTRODUCTION

- The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into healthcare has been revolutionary. Among the countless applications of AI in healthcare, one of the most promising and transformative fields is pharmaceuticals. AI not only streamlines processes in pharmacies, but also significantly improves patient care, streamlines pharmacy practices and ultimately saves lives.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in the pharmaceutical industry, revolutionizing healthcare practices and improving patient care. This article explores the multifaceted impact of AI on pharmacy, highlighting its central role in medication management, personalized medicine, drug discovery and development, predictive analytics, workflow optimization, and the expansion of telepharmacy. AI not only streamlines processes, but also ensures accuracy and patient safety, and its predictive capabilities enable proactive healthcare. But alongside these benefits come challenges and ethical considerations that must be addressed. As artificial intelligence develops, the future of pharmacies will be more and more patient, efficient and innovative thanks to the power of artificial intelligence.

Applications of AI in Pharma and Healthcare Industry

- Artificial intelligence is having a positive impact on the entire pharmaceutical industry. The industry is trying to follow new innovative ways to use this smart technology to make everything run more smoothly.

Artificial intelligence can be applied in the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries in many different ways. Let's talk about its top 7 apps.

Applications

▸1. Medication management: accuracy and safety Medication management is a cornerstone of pharmacy operations, and artificial intelligence plays a key role in improving accuracy and patient safety. Systems powered by artificial intelligence can identify drugs, calculate dosage and check for drug interactions. These systems not only speed up the process, but also reduce the likelihood of human error when dispensing medications. They relate to the patient and their medical history and existing prescriptions, flag possible complications and provide health professionals with important information, reducing the risks associated with medication errors.

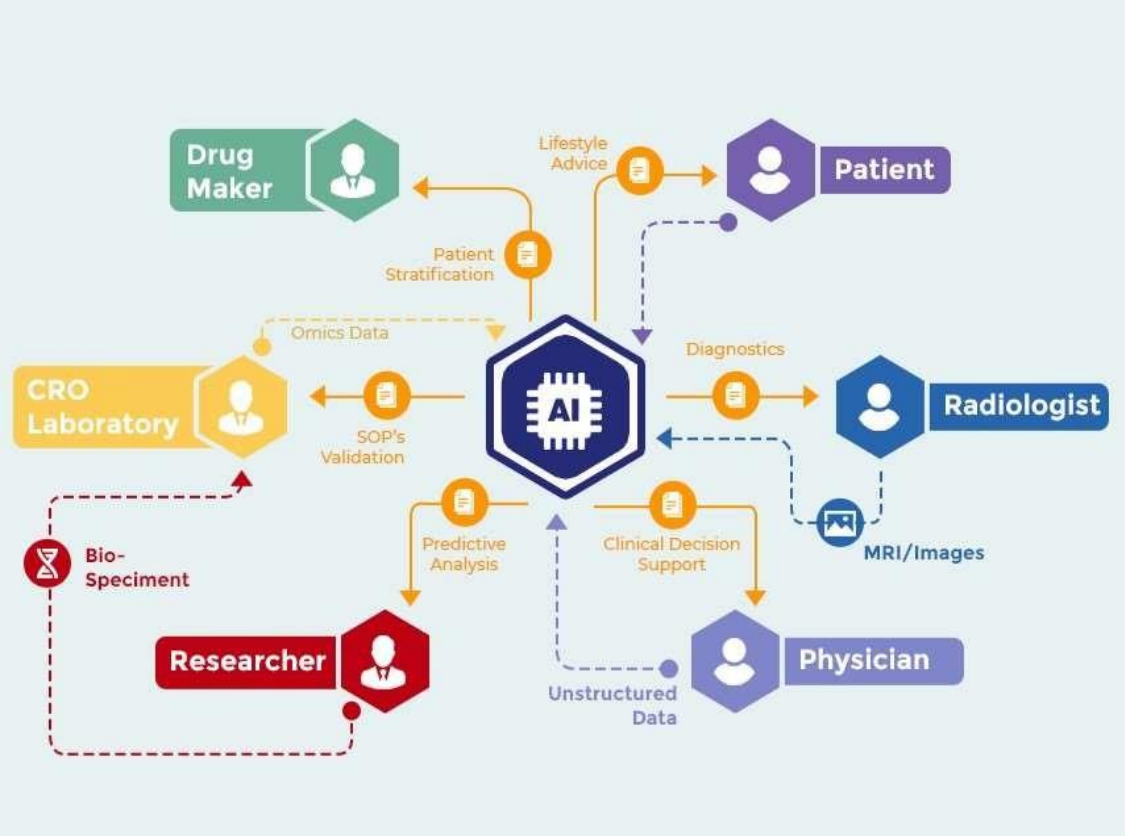
▸2. Personalized Medicine: Tailored Treatments The days of one-size-fits-all medicine are waning. Artificial intelligence enables pharmacists and healthcare providers to create personalized treatment plans through advanced data analysis and machine learning. By analyzing a patient's genetic make-up and other relevant information, AI helps to tailor medication and dosage to individual and individual needs. This approach not only increases the effectiveness of treatment, but also reduces side effects, making healthcare more patient-friendly.

▸3. Drug discovery and development: faster and more efficient The traditional drug discovery and development process is known to be long and expensive. AI is changing the game by analyzing massive data sets, predicting potential compounds for new drugs and identifying potential interactions. This not only reduces the time and costs associated with the development of drugs, but also expands the spectrum of possible treatment options. It ushers in a new era of drug development, bringing hope to patients and researchers.

Table 1: List of AI-Based Computational Tools for Drug Discovery

Tools	Description
AlphaFold	Protein 3D structure prediction
Chemputer	A more standardized format for reporting a chemical synthesis procedure
DeepChem	A python-based AI tool for various drug discovery task predictions
DeepNeuralNet-QSAR	Molecular activity predictions
DeepTox	Toxicity predictions
DeltaVina	A scoring function for rescoring protein–ligand binding affinity
Hit Dexter	ML models for the prediction of molecules which might respond to biochemical assays
Neural Graph Fingerprints	Property prediction of novel molecules
NNScore	Neural network-based scoring function for protein–ligand interactions
ODDT	A comprehensive toolkit for use in chemoinformatics and molecular modeling

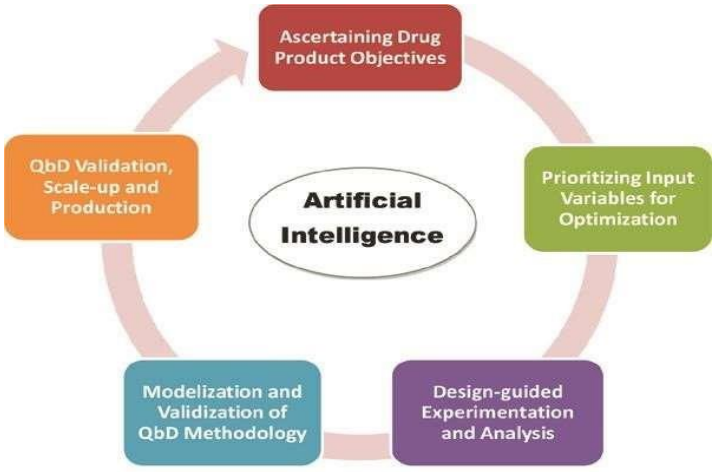
ıtelligence in Clinical Trial Design



▸4. Proactive analysis and preventive treatment Artificial intelligence and the predictive power of pharmacies are used to predict health trends and assess patient risks. Using predictive analytics, AI identifies patients at risk of chronic disease, enabling early intervention and preventative care. This proactive approach can lead to significant savings and improve patient outcomes, demonstrating the predictive power of AI in healthcare.

▸5. Optimizing Workflow: Automating Daily Operations Pharmacy operations often involve many routine operations, from inventory to filling prescriptions. AI is a welcome addition in this regard, as it can automate many daily tasks, allowing pharmacists to focus more on patient care and less on administrative work. This optimization not only increases efficiency, but also improves the overall quality of pharmacy services.

▸6. Telepharmacy: increasing access to a specialist The rise of telemedicine has been accompanied by the emergence of telepharmacy, where artificial intelligence systems help pharmacists provide medical services remotely. Patients in remote or underserved areas can now receive expert medical care without visiting a pharmacy. The expansion of telepharmacy not only increases access to care, but also allows pharmacies to reach a wider group of patients.



Understanding of QbD steps involved defining Artificial Intelligence

▸7. Artificial Intelligence Approaches to Designing Drug Delivery Systems In general, there are some difficulties in designing drug delivery systems, such as predicting the relationship between formulation parameters and responses. It also relates to treatment outcomes and unexpected events. On-demand dose control or drug release rate, targeted release and drug stability are important elements in the design of many types of smart drug delivery systems. In self-monitoring drug release systems, appropriate algorithms are useful for controlling both the amount and duration of drug release.

TOOLS OF AI

8.1 IBM Watson for Oncology - IBM created Watson, a supercomputer that combines artificial intelligence and advanced analytical software to answer questions. Watson for Oncology was created to help oncologists make better decisions about cancer treatment. It analyzes patient and medical data from a large network of expertise and knowledge and then provides evidence-based treatment options.

8.2 Robotic Pharmacy - UCSF Medical Center uses robotic technology to prepare and monitor medications to improve patient safety. They claim that the technology has produced 3,500,000 doses of the drug without failure. The robot has proven to be far superior to humans in both size and ability to administer precise medications. Robotics capabilities include the production of oral and injectable drugs, including toxic chemotherapy drugs. This gave UCSF chemists and nurses the freedom to use their expertise to focus directly on patient care and collaboration with physicians.

8.3 MED robot - medicine and technology Design intelligence is short for MED. Tanya Beran, a professor of community health sciences at the University of Calgary in Alberta, led the development

of the pain management robot. He got the idea while working in hospitals where children scream during medical procedures. The robot first bonds with children before telling them what to expect during a medical procedure. It teaches them what to do, how to breathe during the procedure, and how to survive the medical procedure. Although the robot cannot think, plan or reason, it can be programmed to display artificial intelligence.

8.4 Erica Robot - Erica is a new caring robot developed by Professor Hiroshi Ishiguro of Osaka University in Japan. It was created with the help of Japan Science and Technology Agency, Kyoto University and Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International (ATR). It can communicate in Japanese and has a mixture of European and Asian features. She likes animated movies, wants to travel to Southeast Asia, and wants a partner to talk to. The robot cannot walk by itself; However, it is designed to understand questions and answer them humanely. Erica andquot; the prettiest and smartestquot; An android created by Ishiguro that combines the characteristics of 30 beautiful women.

AI is labelled as the use of techniques that allow computers to mimic human behaviour in (**Figure 4**).

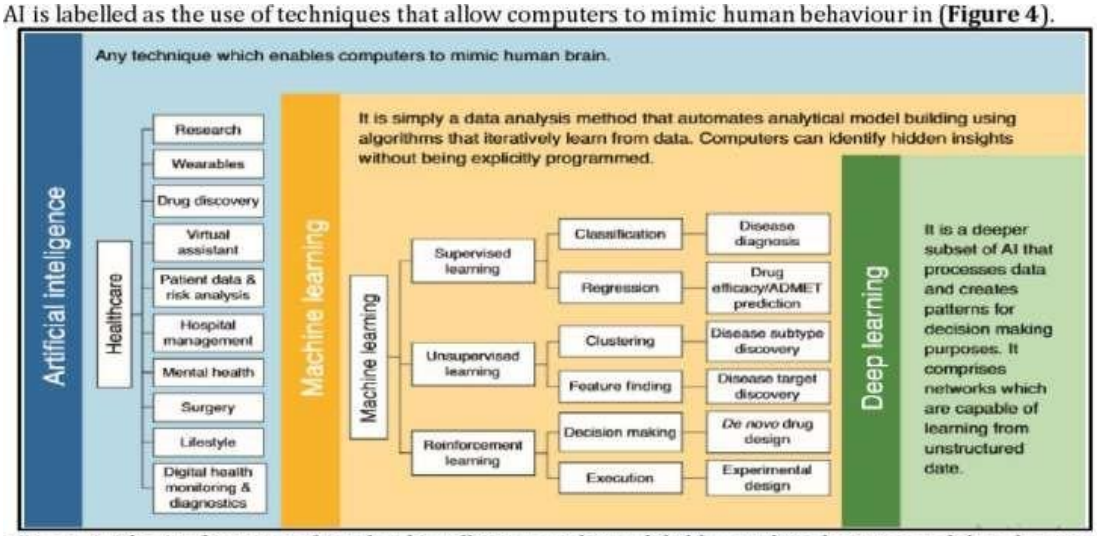


Figure 4: The Applications of Artificial Intelligence and its subfields: machine learning and deep learning in healthcare

The application of artificial intelligence in the process of drug development is proposed in (**Figure 5**).

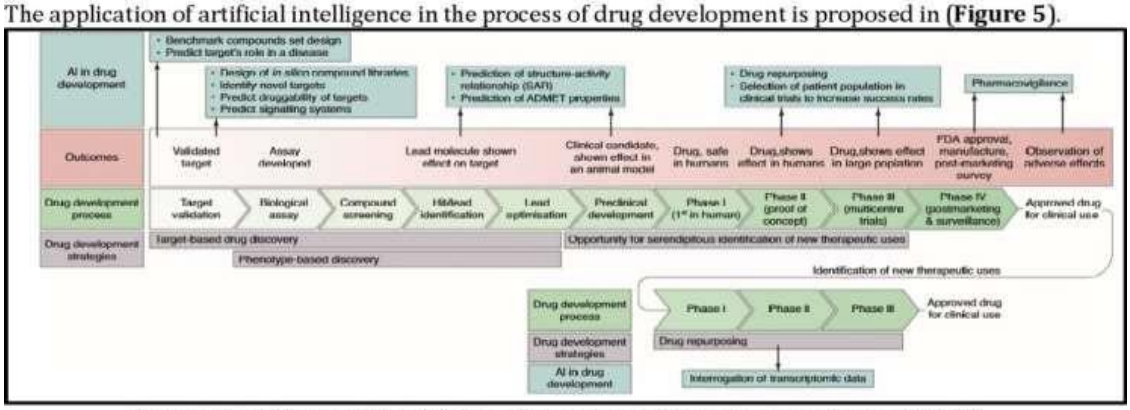


Figure5: Application of Artificial Intelligence In the drug development process [9].

Challenges and Ethical Considerations: Navigating the AI Landscape

▸ Artificial intelligence holds great promise for the pharmaceutical industry, but it also presents unique challenges and ethical considerations. Privacy and data security concerns, ethical issues surrounding the use of AI in health decision-making, and the need for comprehensive regulation to ensure transparency and fairness are all critical issues that must be addressed. Balancing the benefits and risks of AI in pharma is essential as this technology evolves.

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

▸ Diagnosis of diseases; personalized digital therapy/treatment: radiation therapy; retina; cancer; other chronic diseases. • Development of medicines: • Prediction of bioactivity and toxicity; • In clinical trials • Planning clinical trials, patient selection, recruitment and registration; • Study monitoring, patient compliance and identification of outcome measures. • pandemic or epidemic forecast.

CONCLUSION

▸ Artificial intelligence is making significant strides in the pharmaceutical profession. It improves the accuracy and safety of medication administration, facilitates the development of individualized therapies, accelerates drug discovery, streamlines pharmacy workflows, and expands the reach of medical services through telephone pharmacy. Although there are challenges and ethical considerations to navigate, the integration of AI into pharmaceutical practices holds the promise of improving patient care, reducing costs, and making healthcare easier and more patient-friendly. As AI advances, we can expect even more disruptive pharmaceutical innovations that will further improve the healthcare industry and the ability to provide safe and effective treatment. The future of pharmacy is undeniably intertwined with the ever-expanding capabilities of artificial intelligence.

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