

e-ISSN:2582-7219



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 11, November 2024



6381 907 438

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

 \bigcirc

Impact Factor: 7.521

 \bigcirc

6381 907 438 🔛 ijmrset@gmail.com

ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 7.521 | ESTD Year: 2018 |



Android-Based Blockchain-based Vaccine Supply Chain Management System

Ritesh Abuj¹, Shreyash Chougule², Narendra Sonawane³

S.G.Joshi⁴

Department of Computer Engineering, Vishwabharati Academy's College of Engineering, Ahmednagar, India^{1,2,3}

Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, Vishwabharati Academy's College of Engineering,

Ahmednagar, India⁴

ABSTRACT: The Android-based blockchain-based vaccine supply chain management system leverages blockchain technology to enhance the distribution and management of COVID-19 vaccines, ensuring transparency, security, and efficiency throughout the process. By integrating blockchain with Android accessibility, the system provides end-toend traceability, tamper-proof data integrity, and automated compliance through smart contracts. It enables seamless coordination among vaccine manufacturers, transporters, hospitals, and beneficiaries, allowing real-time tracking of vaccine production, transportation, and administration. Beneficiaries can easily register, book appointments, and receive digital vaccination certificates via the mobile app, while smart contracts ensure vaccines are stored and delivered under optimal conditions. This solution fosters public trust, prevents fraud, and guarantees the timely distribution of authentic vaccines to beneficiaries.

KEYWORDS: Blockchain, Android-based application, vaccine supply chain, smart contracts, traceability, data integrity, cryptographic hashing, decentralized ledger, real-time tracking, compliance automation, QR/NFC verification, vaccine authentication

I. INTRODUCTION

The distribution and management of vaccines, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, has revealed critical challenges related to traceability, security, and timely delivery. Ensuring that vaccines reach the intended beneficiaries in optimal conditions, while maintaining data integrity throughout the supply chain, is a complex task that requires advanced technological solutions. To address these challenges, the proposed Android-based blockchain-based vaccine supply chain management system leverages the robust features of blockchain technology and the widespread accessibility of Android mobile devices. This system offers a decentralized, tamper-proof solution for tracking the production, transportation, and administration of vaccines, ensuring that data remains transparent, secure, and accessible in real-time across the entire supply chain. The integration of blockchain provides immutable records that not only enhance trust in the system but also protect against fraud and mismanagement, making it an ideal solution for improving vaccine distribution efficiency and accountability.

One of the key features of this system is its use of smart contracts, which automate compliance with regulatory requirements and optimize the handling of vaccines. Through the Android app, all actors in the supply chain—from vaccine manufacturers to hospitals and beneficiaries—can access real-time information, ensuring that vaccines are produced, stored, transported, and administered under optimal conditions. Smart contracts are programmed to enforce penalties if transporters fail to meet delivery deadlines, ensuring accountability and timely distribution. This automation reduces the need for manual interventions, minimizes human error, and improves overall efficiency. By providing end-to-end transparency, the system allows stakeholders to verify vaccine authenticity and track the entire journey of each vaccine dose, which is critical for maintaining public trust and ensuring the successful rollout of vaccination programs.

Additionally, the system enhances user accessibility by offering a mobile interface via an Android app, which is widely used and allows all stakeholders to engage with the system from anywhere. Vaccine manufacturers can update batch



details and monitor distribution, transporters can track and report delivery statuses, hospitals can manage inventory and verify the authenticity of received vaccines, and beneficiaries can book appointments and receive authenticated digital certificates post-vaccination. The combination of blockchain technology with the convenience of a mobile app ensures that the system is not only secure but also user-friendly and adaptable to various healthcare environments. By simplifying the management of vaccines and ensuring tamper-proof data across the supply chain, this Android-based solution sets a new standard for vaccine distribution, improving both operational efficiency and public confidence in the vaccination process.

II. RELATED WORK

The current vaccine supply chain management systems face several critical challenges, particularly highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Traditional systems rely heavily on centralized databases and manual processes, which are prone to delays, data tampering, and lack of transparency. These systems struggle to ensure real-time tracking of vaccines as they move through the supply chain, from manufacturers to transporters, hospitals, and ultimately to beneficiaries. Additionally, the absence of immutable record-keeping increases the risk of fraud, including counterfeit vaccines entering the system, or vaccines being improperly stored or distributed, leading to spoilage and inefficacy. Regulatory compliance is another significant issue, as manual checks often fail to ensure that vaccines are handled under optimal conditions, increasing the risk of vaccines losing potency before reaching their destination. The lack of a tamper-proof, decentralized system for tracking and verifying vaccines also erodes public trust, as beneficiaries have no easy way to verify the authenticity of the vaccines they receive. Furthermore, existing systems provide limited integration with digital platforms, making it difficult for all stakeholders—manufacturers, transporters, hospitals, and beneficiaries—to have real-time visibility into the status of vaccine shipments. As a result, delays in vaccine delivery and administration are common, and the overall system remains vulnerable to data loss or manipulation, leading to inefficiencies and reduced effectiveness in combating public health crises.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed Android-based blockchain-based vaccine supply chain management system begins by leveraging blockchain's decentralized nature to establish a secure and transparent framework for vaccine production, transportation, and distribution. The methodology initiates with vaccine manufacturers, who use the Android mobile application to register vaccine batches and brands, record production details, and upload these records directly to the blockchain. The use of QR codes or barcodes allows for accurate tracking of each vaccine batch as it moves through the supply chain. This registration process ensures that every vaccine can be traced back to its origin, maintaining transparency and preventing counterfeit vaccines from entering the system. Once a batch is ready, manufacturers use the app to dispatch the vaccines to certified transporters, all while ensuring compliance with predefined regulations governed by smart contracts. This initial phase addresses critical aspects like batch integrity, authenticity, and data accuracy at the source, ensuring a secure start to the vaccine supply chain process.

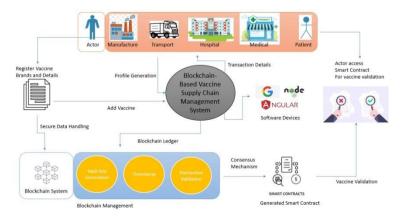


Fig: System Architecture



In the second phase of the methodology, the transportation of vaccines is managed through the Android app by authorized transporters. Transporters are notified of vaccine deliveries and are required to meet strict delivery deadlines, enforced through smart contracts embedded within the blockchain. Real-time tracking features like GPS and geolocation services are integrated into the Android application, allowing transporters to update their status and share delivery progress with both manufacturers and hospitals. The app continuously updates the blockchain ledger with delivery information, ensuring that any delays or mishandling are flagged immediately. Penalties, as determined by smart contracts, are enforced if transporters fail to meet agreed delivery times or if vaccines are subjected to improper handling, such as exposure to incorrect temperatures. By capturing these logistics-related events in an immutable ledger, the system ensures the safe and timely delivery of vaccines, while enabling real-time updates and transparency for all stakeholders involved in the distribution process.

The final stage of the methodology revolves around vaccine administration and beneficiary interaction. Hospitals use the Android app to place vaccine orders, receive deliveries, and manage inventory. Upon receiving vaccines, hospitals can scan QR codes or use Near Field Communication (NFC) to verify the authenticity of vaccine batches by crossreferencing the blockchain records. After verifying the vaccines, hospitals update their inventory and proceed with vaccine administration to registered beneficiaries. Patients, or beneficiaries, use the Android app to select nearby hospitals, book vaccination appointments, and receive notifications for follow-up doses or vaccination campaigns. Once vaccinated, beneficiaries receive blockchain-based digital vaccination certificates, which are cryptographically signed for authenticity and stored on the distributed ledger for easy verification. This comprehensive methodology ensures that each step of the vaccine lifecycle—production, distribution, administration, and certification—is meticulously tracked and safeguarded through the combination of blockchain technology and an accessible Androidbased interface. The overall system architecture guarantees tamper-proof data, real-time transparency, and seamless operations between all actors..

IV. WORKING MODULE

The proposed Android-based blockchain vaccine supply chain management system offers a robust and secure method for overseeing the entire lifecycle of COVID-19 vaccines, from production to administration. At its core, the system relies on blockchain technology to provide a decentralized and immutable ledger, ensuring that every step in the vaccine supply chain is recorded and protected against tampering or fraud. By employing an Android mobile application, the system allows seamless access for all key stakeholders—vaccine manufacturers, transporters, hospitals, and beneficiaries—enabling real-time monitoring, data updates, and transparency. The entire process is driven by smart contracts, which automatically enforce regulatory standards and compliance at various stages, from vaccine storage and transportation to administration, ensuring that vaccines are handled under optimal conditions. Manufacturers can use the app to log batch information and scan QR codes, and hospitals verify the authenticity of vaccine shipments through the blockchain network, providing an additional layer of trust.

The system's architecture revolves around four key actors, each with distinct responsibilities managed through the Android app. Vaccine manufacturers handle production and shipment registration, while transporters use real-time geolocation tracking features to ensure that vaccines are delivered on time and under the right conditions. Smart contracts automatically enforce penalties for any delays or mishandling during transport, ensuring accountability. Hospitals, upon receiving vaccines, use the system to update their inventory, verify vaccine authenticity through QR or NFC scanning, and log patient vaccination records, which are secured on the blockchain. Beneficiaries (the patients) can easily register, search for nearby hospitals, and book vaccination appointments through the app. After vaccination, they receive cryptographically signed certificates stored on the blockchain, which can be used for future verification, such as travel or health records. This digital-first approach enhances efficiency, reduces human errors, and provides real-time, transparent communication among all participants in the supply chain.

The system's security is reinforced by the use of blockchain technology. Each transaction, whether it's the production, transportation, or administration of a vaccine, is recorded on the blockchain ledger, ensuring that the data is immutable and can be verified by all actors. This tamper-proof system boosts public confidence, as it ensures that only authentic vaccines are distributed, and any unauthorized alterations to the supply chain would immediately be detected. Cryptographic hashing further protects data integrity, while the smart contracts automate compliance with regulatory



standards, eliminating the risk of human errors. The decentralized nature of the system ensures that data is distributed across multiple nodes, preventing data loss or system failure. With the mobile app, stakeholders have a user-friendly interface to manage and access their roles, and the system can even work offline temporarily, syncing data once connectivity is restored. Overall, the combination of blockchain, smart contracts, and mobile accessibility ensures a secure, efficient, and transparent vaccine supply chain.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed Android-based blockchain vaccine supply chain management system offers a highly secure, transparent, and efficient solution for the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines. By leveraging blockchain's immutability and decentralized nature, combined with smart contract automation, the system ensures traceability, compliance, and real-time data integrity across the entire supply chain—from production to vaccination. The Android app provides easy access for all actors—vaccine manufacturers, transporters, hospitals, and beneficiaries—facilitating seamless interaction, automated updates, and robust verification mechanisms, ultimately building public trust and ensuring timely delivery of authentic vaccines.

REFERENCES

- 1. J. Dhandapani and R. Uthayakumar, "An EOQ model for a high cost and most wanted vaccine considering the expiration period," J. Anal, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 55–73, Mar. 2019.
- M. A. Qureshi, K. N. Qureshi, G. Jeon, and F. Piccialli, "Deep learning_x0002_based ambient assisted living for self-management of cardiovascular conditions," Neural Comput. Appl., vol. 34, no. 13, pp. 10449–10467, Jul. 2022.
- 3. U. H. Kartoglu, K. L. Moore, and J. S. Lloyd, "Logistical challenges for potential SARS-CoV-2 vaccine and a call to research institutions, developers and manufacturers," Vaccine, vol. 38, no. 34, p. 5393, 2020.
- 4. K. N. Qureshi, A. Ahmad, F. Piccialli, G. Casolla, and G. Jeon, "Nature_x0002_inspired algorithm-based secure data dissemination framework for smart city networks," Neural Comput. Appl., vol. 33, pp. 10637–10656, Apr. 2020.
- 5. M. Uddin, "Blockchain medledger: Hyperledger fabric enabled drug traceability system for counterfeit drugs in pharmaceutical industry," Int. J. Pharmaceutics, vol. 597, Mar. 2021, Art. no. 120235.
- 6. K. Kumari and S. Yadav, "Linear regression analysis study," J. Pract. Cardiovascular Sci., vol. 4, pp. 6–33, Jan. 2018.
- 7. O. P. Olawale and S. Ebadinezhad, "The detection of abnormal behavior in healthcare IoT using IDS, CNN, and SVM," in Mobile Computing and Sustainable Informatics. Singapore: Springer, 2023.
- V. Jain and A. Dhruv, "Examining the influence of explainable artificial intelligence on healthcare diagnosis and decision making," in Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Advancement Comput. Comput. Technol. (InCACCT), May 2024, pp. 136–141.
- 9. B. Sekeroglu, Y. K. Ever, K. Dimililer, and F. Al-Turjman, "Comparative evaluation and comprehensive analysis of machine learning models for regression problems," Data Intell., vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 620–652, Jul. 2022.
- G. S. Ilgi, D. Kayali, P. Olawale, B. Demir Erdem, K. Dimililer, and Y. KirsalEver, "Formal verification for security technologies in the blockchain with artificial intelligence: A survey," in Proc. Innov. Intell. Syst. Appl. Conf. (ASYU), Sep. 2022, pp. 1–6. [11] S. Mishra, "Blockchain and machine learning-based hybrid IDS to protect smart networks and preserve privacy," Electronics, vol. 12, no. 16, p. 3524, Aug. 2023.
- 11. S. Ahmed and N. J. N. Ten Broek, "Blockchain could boost food security,"
- 12. P. Sylim, F. Liu, A. Marcelo, and P. Fontelo, "Blockchain technology for detecting falsified and substandard drugs in distribution: Pharmaceutical supply chain intervention," JMIR Res. Protocols, vol. 7, no. 9, Sep. 2018.
- 13. S. A. Abeyratne and R. P. Monfared, "Blockchain ready manufacturing supply chain using distributed ledger," Int. J. Res. Eng. Technol., vol. 5, no. 9, pp. 1–10, 2016





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | ijmrset@gmail.com |

www.ijmrset.com