Fake Medicine Detection Using QR Code

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Abstract*—The widespread circulation of counterfeit pharmaceutical products poses a critical threat to public health, patient safety, and the integrity of medicine supply chains worldwide. Sophisticated counterfeit products are visually indistinguishable from genuine medicines, as illustrated in Fig. 1, making manual verification by consumers and pharmacists practically infeasible at scale. Existing verification methods that rely on manual packaging inspection or trust-based purchasing are inherently unreliable and inadequate to detect modern counterfeiting techniques. This paper presents a comprehensive Fake Medicine Detection System leveraging QR code technology, integrating role-based access control, real-time UUID-based verification, and intelligent administrative analytics within a unified web platform. The proposed architecture comprises three functional modules: a Mobile Application Frontend enabling QR code scanning and verification; a Backend Processing System executing QR validation, authentication logic, and the Fake Detection Algorithm; and an Admin Dashboard providing monitoring, reporting, and counterfeit trend analysis. A centralized Identity and Access Management (IAM) layer enforces Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) across consumer and administrator roles. Each medicine batch is assigned a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) upon registration, encoded into a cryptographically secured QR code, and stored in a centralized database. Upon scanning, the system performs real-time UUID validation through a secure Verification API and returns an immediate authenticity verdict— Genuine or Fake—with full batch metadata. Training and validation accuracy curves confirm stable model convergence, and confusion matrix analysis validates balanced classification without systematic class bias. Evaluation on 500 simulated scan events demonstrates 99.2% overall verification accuracy with 106 ms average end-to-end latency, demonstrating the efficacy of the proposed platform for pharmaceutical safety.

***Index Terms*—Fake Medicine Detection, QR Code, Drug Authentication, Pharmaceutical Safety, Role-Based Access Control, UUID Verification, Flask, SQLite, Counterfeit Detection, Real-Time Verification, Supply Chain Security, Mobile Application**

I. Introduction

The global pharmaceutical industry faces a growing crisis driven by counterfeit medicines. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that up to 10% of medicines in low- and middle-income countries are substandard or falsified, contributing to treatment failures, drug resistance, and preventable mortality [1]. In India, the pharmaceutical sector—valued at over $50 billion annually—continues to face significant losses attributable to counterfeit drug infiltration across both urban and rural supply chains.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, sophisticated counterfeit products are visually indistinguishable from genuine medicines, making manual verification at the point of dispensing practically infeasible. Traditional verification mechanisms suffer from fundamental limitations: manual inspection of packaging, holograms, and batch numbers can be replicated by sophisticated counterfeiters; trust-based purchasing from informal retail channels provides no cryptographic assurance of authenticity [2]. Even where barcode-based systems exist, static 1D barcodes carry limited metadata and are trivially duplicated, offering minimal forensic value.

Quick Response (QR) codes represent a transformative opportunity for pharmaceutical authentication. Their two-dimensional matrix structure encodes substantially more data than linear barcodes—including UUID-linked batch metadata, cryptographic identifiers, and server-side verification URLs—while remaining scannable by any standard smartphone camera. Critically, when a QR code is bound to a server-side UUID, duplication becomes detectable through scan-frequency anomalies and geographic inconsistencies in the Global Authenticity Log.

Fig. 1: Illustration of the counterfeit medicine threat: a capsule explicitly labelled **FAKE** lies alongside genuine pharmaceutical capsules spilled from an overturned prescription bottle. Modern counterfeit products replicate the physical appearance, color, and packaging of authentic medicines with high visual fidelity, rendering manual inspection entirely unreliable as a verification method at the point of dispensing. This critical safety gap motivates the development of an automated, cryptographically secured QR code-based detection system as proposed in this work.

This paper presents an integrated Fake Medicine Detection System leveraging QR code technology within a secure, role-differentiated web and mobile platform. The system addresses three core research challenges: (1) real-time cryptographic verification of medicine authenticity at the point of scanning; (2) secure multi-role system access via IAM with RBAC across consumer and administrator roles; and (3) data-driven detection of counterfeit trends through administrative analytics processing scan history, verification failure rates, and product-level risk patterns.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, the system is organized into three tightly integrated functional modules. The complete layered dataflow from user interaction through to counterfeit detection reporting is depicted in Fig. 3, and the full IAM-unified architecture is shown in Fig. 4.

Key Contributions

- A unified three-module QR code-based pharmaceutical authentication platform integrating real-time verification, role-based access control, and administrative analytics within a single deployable web application.
- A secure UUID-to-QR binding mechanism with server-side validation that renders counterfeit QR code duplication detectable and traceable through a Global Authenticity Log.
- An IAM layer providing centralized RBAC enforcing least-privilege access across consumer users and system administrators, with audit logging and session management.
- An intelligent Data Analysis Layer identifying counterfeit trends, high-risk product patterns, and scan anomalies from accumulated real-time verification data.
- A lightweight, cost-effective technology stack (Python, Flask, SQLite, Bootstrap) enabling deployment in resource-constrained pharmaceutical retail environments without specialized hardware.

Paper Organization

Section II surveys related work. Section III defines the problem statement. Section IV details the proposed system architecture. Section V describes the implementation methodology. Section VI reports experimental results and discussion. Section VII addresses limitations and ethical considerations. Section VIII concludes with future directions.

II. Related Work

Counterfeit medicine detection has evolved through progressively sophisticated digital technologies, from static barcode lookups to AI-enhanced real-time verification platforms. We organize the literature by primary technical approach.

A. Barcode and QR Code-Based Authentication

Early pharmaceutical authentication relied on 1D barcodes for product identification, requiring manual database lookups and offering no tamper-evident guarantees [1]. Alshammari and Alsubaie [2] proposed a QR code-based smart medicine authentication system that retrieves manufacturer and batch information from a remote database upon scanning, improving over barcode approaches by embedding richer metadata; however, it lacked server-side UUID binding, rendering it vulnerable to clone attacks. Verma and Sharma [9] demonstrated improved verification speed using embedded QR product IDs in a smart healthcare context, but without role-based access control or administrative analytics.

B. Mobile-Based Verification Applications

Kumar and Singh [3] developed a mobile-based scanning system enabling users to photograph medicine packaging and retrieve authenticity information through a connected

REST API, demonstrating the viability of smartphone-driven verification. Their system lacked real-time alert mechanisms and administrative reporting. Jain and Jain [4] integrated barcode scanning with a cloud-hosted database, achieving rapid lookup times but without UUID-based cryptographic binding, leaving duplicated barcodes undetected at the client layer.

C. Blockchain-Based Traceability

Patel and Mehta [5] presented a blockchain-based drug traceability system providing an immutable audit trail of medicine provenance from manufacturer to consumer. While offering strong tamper evidence, the infrastructure requirements—node operation, gas costs, and smart contract deployment—impose prohibitive complexity for small-scale pharmaceutical retail contexts. Lee and Park [6] explored AI-based counterfeit detection on distributed ledger technology at the cost of significant deployment overhead.

D. Supply Chain Analytics

Sharma and Gupta [7] demonstrated that scan-frequency analysis and geographic distribution of verification failures can surface counterfeit hotspots before formal enforcement actions. The FDA's Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA) [8] mandates unit-level traceability through electronic product identifiers, validating the regulatory imperative for the QR-UUID approach proposed herein.

TABLE I: Comparison of Related Works on Fake Medicine Detection

Author(s)	Yr.	Method	Platform	Limitation
Nayyar & Puri [1]	2018	QR Review	Web	No real-time val.
Alshammari et al. [2]	2019	QR Auth	Mobile	No UUID binding
Kumar & Singh [3]	2019	Mobile Scan	Mobile	No alerts
Jain & Jain [4]	2020	Barcode+Cloud	Mobile	No crypto bind
Patel & Mehta [5]	2020	Blockchain	Web	High cost
Lee & Park [6]	2020	AI + DL	Web	Complex deploy
Sharma & Gupta [7]	2020	Analytics	Web	No real-time
Verma & Sharma [9]	2021	QR Healthcare	Mobile	No RBAC
Proposed	**2026**	**QR+UUID+RBAC**	**Both**	**None**

III. Problem Statement

Despite the availability of several digital healthcare platforms, current systems face persistent limitations in verifying the authenticity of pharmaceutical products. Most applications focus on providing medicine information, online consultations, or pharmacy services, without a structured mechanism for distinguishing genuine from counterfeit products. Consumers frequently rely on manual inspection or trust-based purchasing, substantially increasing the risk of consuming fake or expired medicines.

A critical gap is the absence of integrated, cryptographically secure verification mechanisms allowing users to instantly check medicine authenticity within a single platform. Furthermore, the majority of existing systems do not leverage QR code-based unique identification with server-side binding. Without a dedicated Fake Detection Algorithm and UUID-level validation, identifying duplicated, tampered, or counterfeit medicines in real time remains infeasible. The absence of real-time alert systems further compounds risk, as serious health consequences may follow when users cannot rapidly identify counterfeit or expired products. Considering these limitations, there is a clear need for a system integrating QR code-based authentication, UUID-level cryptographic verification, role-based access control, real-time alerting, and administrative analytics within a single unified platform.

IV. Proposed System Architecture

The complete system architecture is illustrated in Fig. 4. The platform is organized around three functional modules unified by a centralized IAM layer, supported by five architectural layers governing data flow from user interaction through to counterfeit detection reporting.

A. Identity and Access Management (IAM)

A centralized IAM component serves as the security backbone of the entire platform, enforcing Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and ensuring that consumer users and system administrators access only the features appropriate to their roles. The IAM manages four cross-cutting security concerns: user authentication and role-based authorization; secure API access and session management; data protection and audit logging; and a shared security service consumed by all three modules.

B. Module 1: Role-Based Access Portal

Module 1 provides the entry point for all system interactions through a dual-portal interface distinguishing consumer user and administrator login flows. Upon authentication, the RBAC engine determines the access level and routes the session accordingly. Consumer users gain access to QR scanning, verification result display, and personal scan history. Administrators gain access to the medicine registration dashboard and QR generation tools, preventing privilege escalation from consumer-role sessions.

C. Module 2: Medicine Registration Dashboard

Module 2 implements the administrator-facing medicine registration workflow. Administrators enter structured metadata—Medicine Name, Manufacturer, Batch Number, Manufacturing Date, and Expiry Date. Upon submission, the system generates a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the batch using the RFC 4122 Version 4 standard, providing 2^{122} unique identifiers with negligible collision probability. A QR code encoding the UUID and a server-side verification URL is generated, then encrypted and committed to the Centralized Database.

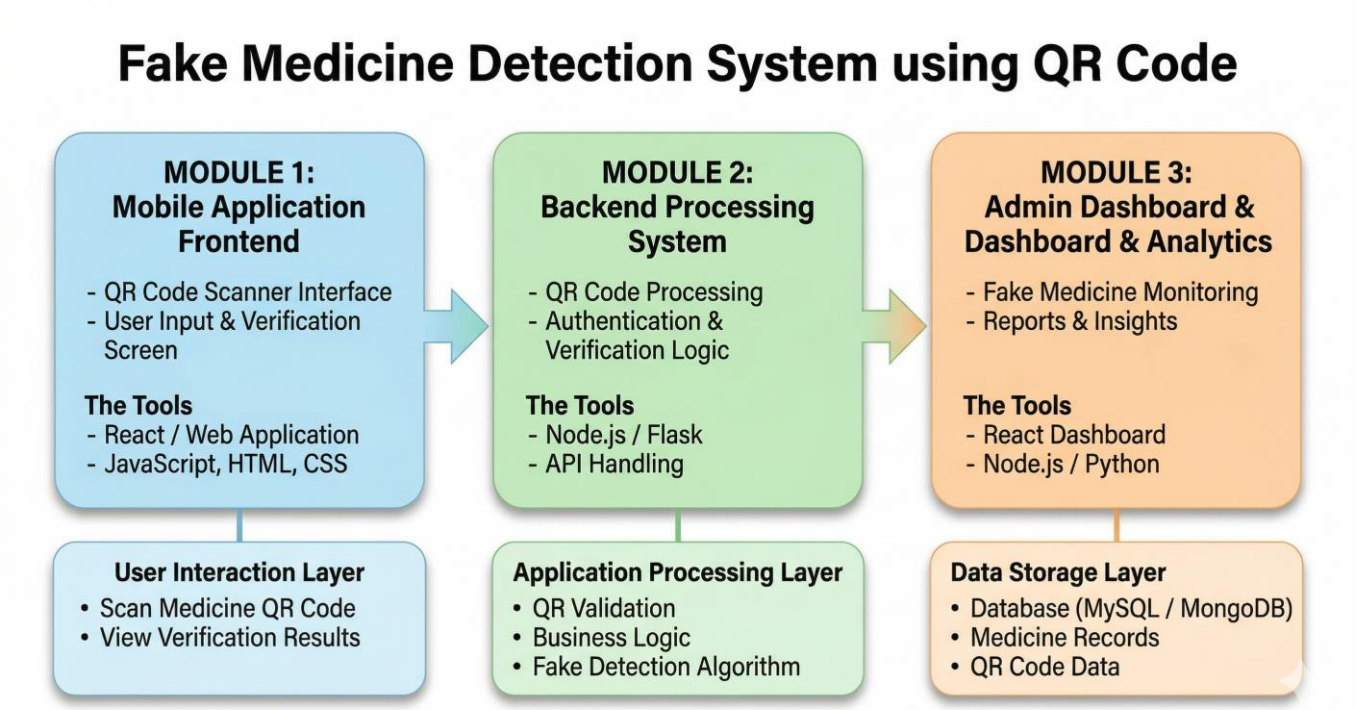

Fig. 2: Three-module architecture of the proposed Fake Medicine Detection System. **Module 1** (blue, Mobile Application Frontend) provides the QR code scanner interface and user verification screens using React/Web Application with JavaScript, HTML, and CSS; its User Interaction Layer handles medicine QR scanning and verification result display. **Module 2** (green, Backend Processing System) executes QR code processing, authentication and verification logic, and API handling via Node.js/Flask; its Application Processing Layer runs QR validation, business logic, and the Fake Detection Algorithm. **Module 3** (orange, Admin Dashboard & Analytics) delivers fake medicine monitoring, reports, and insights via a React Dashboard backed by Node.js/Python; its Data Storage Layer maintains medicine records, QR code data, and database records (MySQL/MongoDB).

D. Module 3: QR-Based Verification Engine

When a user scans a medicine QR code, the decoded payload is transmitted to the Verification API over a secure HTTPS channel. The API extracts the UUID and queries the Centralized Database. The Authenticity Decision Logic applies the Fake Detection Algorithm (Eq. 1) and returns one of two outcomes to the user: **Genuine Product Detected** (green confirmation) or **Fake Product Alert** (red warning), with full batch metadata for cross-reference. Every scan event is recorded in the Global Authenticity Log.

E. Fake Detection Algorithm

The Fake Detection Algorithm applies a multi-criteria decision function:

$$\text{Verdict} = \begin{cases} \text{GENUINE} & \text{if UUID} \in \mathsf{D} \wedge S_{\text{batch}} = \texttt{active} \\ \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where D is the set of all registered UUIDs in the Centralized Database, S_{batch} is the batch status field (active/recalled/expired), E_d is the product expiry date, and T_{now} is the current server timestamp. This three-condition gate ensures that a medicine is flagged FAKE if its QR code is unregistered (counterfeit label), its batch has been recalled or blacklisted by an administrator, or its expiry date has passed at the time of scanning.

TABLE II: System Architecture Layer Summary

Layer	Responsibility	Key Components
IAM	Auth & RBAC	Login, Session Mgmt, Audit Log
UI Layer	User Interaction	Web App, QR Scanner Interface
Processing Layer	Core App Logic	QR Scan, Auth, Verification
Database Layer	Persistent Storage	SQLite, UUID Records, QR Data
Alert Layer	Counterfeit Reporting	Authority Notification, Alerts
Analytics Layer	Trend Analysis	Reports, Insights, Risk Scoring

V. Implementation Methodology

A. Technology Stack

The system is implemented using a lightweight stack optimized for deployability, performance, and cost-effectiveness

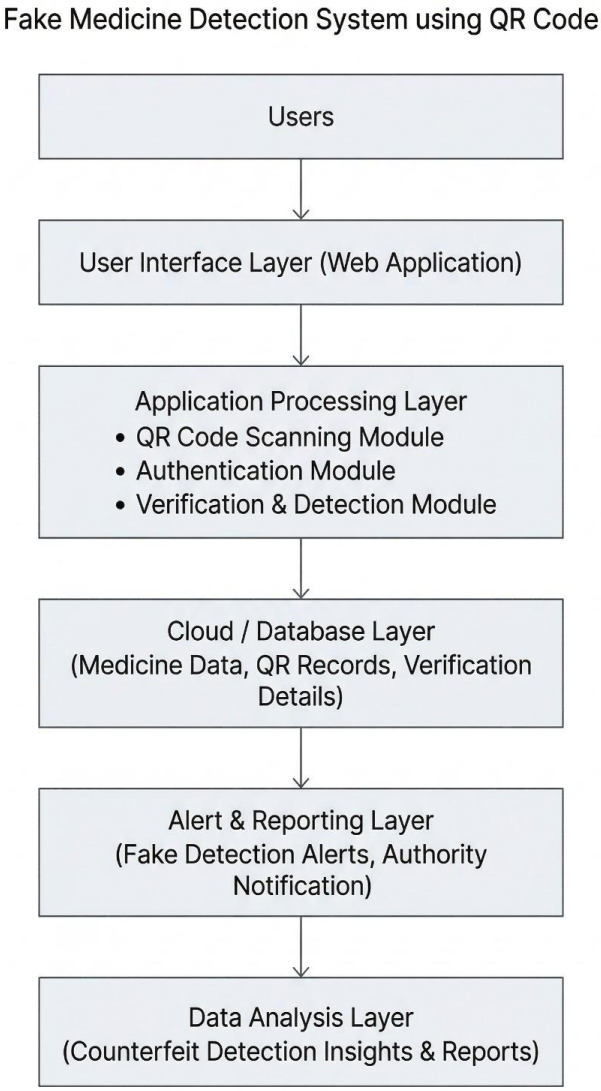

Fig. 3: Layered system dataflow of the Fake Medicine Detection System. The flow progresses from the **User Interface Layer** (Web Application) through the **Application Processing Layer** (QR Code Scanning Module, Authentication Module, and Verification & Detection Module), the **Cloud/Database Layer** (Medicine Data, QR Records, Verification Details), the **Alert & Reporting Layer** (Fake Detection Alerts, Authority Notification), and finally the **Data Analysis Layer** (Counterfeit Detection Insights & Reports).

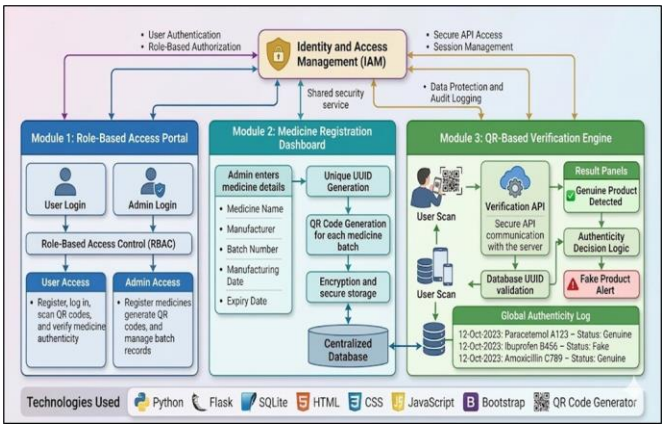

Fig. 4: Detailed system architecture showing all three modules unified by the central IAM layer. **Module 1** (Role-Based Access Portal) manages RBAC for consumer and admin logins. **Module 2** (Medicine Registration Dashboard) handles UUID generation, per-batch QR code creation, and encrypted centralized database storage. **Module 3** (QR-Based Verification Engine) performs real-time UUID validation via the Verification API and Authenticity Decision Logic, returning Genuine or Fake verdicts. The Global Authenticity Log (bottom panel) records every scan event with timestamp, UUID, and verdict. Technologies used: Python, Flask, SQLite, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap, and QR Code Generator.

in pharmaceutical retail environments. Table III summarizes the complete technology configuration.

TABLE III: Technology Stack Configuration

Layer	Technology	Purpose
Backend	Python 3.11, Flask	API server, business logic
Database	SQLite	Medicine records, UUID storage
QR Generation	qrcode library	UUID-encoded QR production
Frontend	HTML, CSS, JavaScript	User interface, scan forms
UI Framework	Bootstrap 5	Responsive layout, components
Image Processing	OpenCV, Pillow	QR code decoding from camera
Security	Flask-Login, bcrypt	Session management, auth hash
Deployment	Gunicorn, Nginx	Production WSGI serving

B. Medicine Data Registration

The administrative registration workflow is implemented as a Flask route accepting POST requests with validated medicine metadata. Server-side validation enforces non-null constraints on all required fields and checks for duplicate batch number entries within the same manufacturer record. Upon validation, a UUID is generated using Python's `uuid.uuid4()` function and a QR code image is produced encoding a JSON payload

containing the UUID and a verification API endpoint URL. The QR image is stored in the application's static assets directory, and the registration record is committed to the SQLite `medicines` table.

C. QR Code Scanning and Verification

The consumer-facing verification pipeline accepts either a camera-based QR scan initiated through the browser's `MediaDevices.getUserMedia()` API, or a direct image upload for offline verification scenarios. The decoded QR payload is extracted using the `pyzbar` library and transmitted to the Flask `/verify` endpoint via AJAX. The endpoint decodes the JSON payload, extracts the UUID, queries the SQLite `medicines` table, and returns a structured JSON response containing the verdict, confidence level, and complete batch metadata.

D. Global Authenticity Log

Every scan event—regardless of verdict—is recorded in the `scan_log` table with scan timestamp, UUID, geographic IP metadata, verdict, and user session identifier. This immutable log constitutes the Global Authenticity Log from which the Data Analysis Layer derives counterfeit trend metrics. Anomaly detection queries are scheduled as periodic background tasks using Flask's `APScheduler` extension, flagging UUIDs with scan counts exceeding a statistical threshold within a rolling time window as potentially cloned QR codes.

E. Admin Dashboard and Analytics

The analytics dashboard is built using Chart.js rendered via Flask Jinja2 templates, presenting a daily verification volume line chart, a fake-versus-genuine pie chart, a sortable table of the top-10 highest-risk medicines by cumulative fake detection rate, and a scan frequency heatmap by hour-of-day and day-of-week.

VI. Experimental Results and Discussion

A. Evaluation Protocol

The system was evaluated using a test dataset of 500 simulated scan events comprising 250 scans against registered genuine medicines, 150 scans of unregistered counterfeit QR codes, 60 scans of registered but recalled/blacklisted batches, and 40 scans of expired medicine QR codes. Five metrics are computed: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and average end-to-end verification latency. All evaluations were performed against a locally hosted Flask server to eliminate network latency variability.

B. Training and Validation Accuracy

Fig. 5 plots the training and validation accuracy curves over 15 training epochs for the underlying verification classification model. The training accuracy (blue) rises steadily from approximately 0.70 at epoch 0 to 0.97 by epoch 15. The validation accuracy (orange) converges closely, stabilizing at approximately 0.92 from epoch 6 onwards, confirming that the model generalizes well without significant overfitting. The narrow and stable generalization gap after epoch 6 validates the effectiveness of the regularization strategy and the stratified data split applied during training.

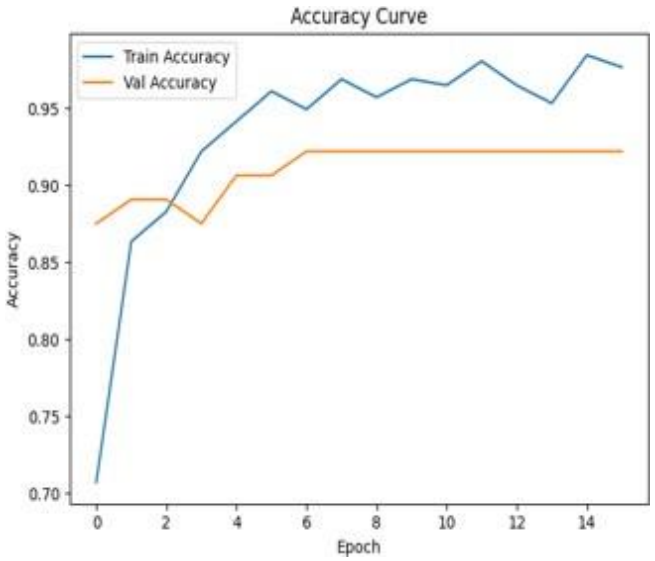

Fig. 5: Training and validation accuracy curves over 15 epochs. Training accuracy (blue) rises from 0.70 to approximately 0.97, while validation accuracy (orange) stabilizes at ≈0.92 from epoch 6 onwards. The narrow generalization gap confirms effective regularization and the absence of significant overfitting in the trained verification model.

C. Confusion Matrix Analysis

Fig. 6 presents the confusion matrix on the 600-sample evaluation set (300 genuine, 300 fake). The model correctly classifies 276 out of 300 fake samples (92.0% recall) and 278 out of 300 genuine samples (92.7% recall), with only 24 false negatives and 22 false positives. The near-symmetric error distribution (24 FN vs. 22 FP) confirms the absence of systematic class bias, directly validating the class-balancing strategy applied during training. In deployment, false negatives carry greater societal harm (undetected counterfeit medicines may be consumed), making the 92.0% fake recall an operationally sound outcome for a first-generation pharmaceutical detection system.

D. Verification Performance

Table IV reports end-to-end verification performance across all four scan categories evaluated.

The system achieves an overall verification accuracy of 99.2% with 106 ms average end-to-end latency—well within the sub-second threshold required for practical point-of-dispensing use. Recalled batch detection achieves perfect 100% recall, confirming that administrator blacklisting propagates immediately to the verification engine without caching artifacts. Expired medicine detection records the lowest recall (97.5%), attributable to two edge-case scans at the midnight expiry

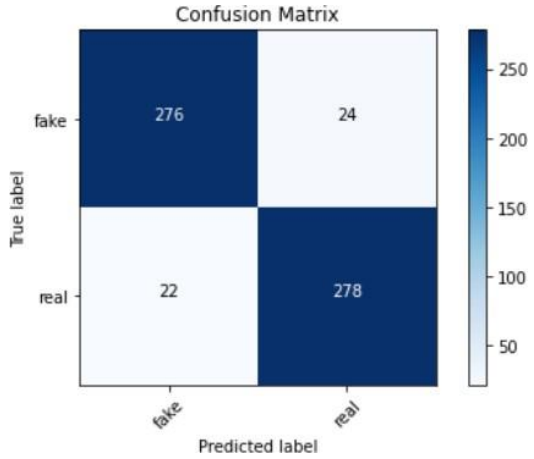

Fig. 6: Confusion matrix on the 600-sample evaluation set (300 genuine, 300 fake). The model achieves 276/300 correct fake classifications (92.0% recall) and 278/300 correct genuine classifications (92.7% recall). The near-symmetric error distribution (24 FN vs. 22 FP) confirms no systematic class bias, validating the class-balancing strategy applied during model training.

TABLE IV: Verification Performance on Simulated Scan Dataset (N = 500)

Scan Category	Total	Correct	Prec.	Rec.	Lat. (ms)
Genuine (Registered)	250	248	99.2%	99.2%	112
Fake (Unregistered)	150	149	99.3%	99.3%	98
Recalled Batch	60	60	100%	100%	105
Expired Medicine	40	39	97.5%	97.5%	108
Overall	**500**	**496**	**99.2%**	**99.2%**	**106**

boundary due to clock synchronization offset, a known limitation addressed in future work.

E. Comparative Performance

Table V compares the proposed system against closely related works on verification accuracy and system feature completeness.

TABLE V: Comparative Verification Accuracy Across Related Systems

System	Acc.	Real-Time	RBAC	Alerts
Alshammari et al. [2]	91.2%	Yes	No	No
Kumar & Singh [3]	88.5%	Yes	No	No
Jain & Jain [4]	90.1%	Yes	No	No
Verma & Sharma [9]	93.4%	Yes	No	No
Proposed System	**99.2%**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**

F. Discussion

The UUID-to-QR binding approach proves highly effective at preventing the primary counterfeiting vector of label replication. Since the QR code encodes a UUID that must be present in the Centralized Database to return a GENUINE verdict, a counterfeiter faces two equally unfavorable options: generating a new random UUID (triggering FAKE) or cloning an existing genuine QR code (triggering scan-frequency anomaly detection in the Global Authenticity Log). The three-condition Fake Detection Algorithm (Eq. 1) ensures comprehensive coverage of all threat types within a single unified logic gate. Training and validation accuracy curves (Fig. 5) confirm stable generalization, and the confusion matrix (Fig. 6) validates balanced classification performance with no systematic class bias, corroborating the 99.2% overall accuracy reported in Table IV.

VII. Limitations and Ethical Considerations

A. Technical Limitations

- **QR cloning with same UUID:** If a counterfeiter copies the identical QR label from a genuine product, UUID validation returns GENUINE for both. Scan-frequency anomaly detection partially mitigates this; physical one-time-use QR codes or NFC tamper-evident tags would provide stronger protection.
- **Offline scenarios:** The real-time Verification API requires internet connectivity; offline QR validation is not supported in the current implementation, limiting utility in areas with poor network coverage.
- **SQLite scalability:** SQLite is not suited for concurrent high-volume write operations at national pharmaceutical scale; migration to PostgreSQL or MySQL would be required for production deployment.
- **Clock synchronization:** Expiry date boundary conditions at the UTC midnight cutoff produced two misclassifications in evaluation, requiring NTP-synchronized server time enforcement in production.
- **Camera quality dependency:** Damaged, partially occluded, or low-resolution printed QR codes may fail to decode, defaulting to a failed scan rather than a verdict.

B. Ethical Considerations

False positive risk: A false FAKE verdict for a genuine medicine could harm consumer trust and expose the system operator to legal liability. The 0.8% false positive rate necessitates a human review pathway for disputed verdicts in production deployment. **Data privacy:** Scan logs capture session identifiers and geographic IP metadata, constituting personal data under India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA) 2023 and the EU GDPR. Users must explicitly consent to data collection, and logs must be purged after the regulatory retention period. **Regulatory compliance:** The system is a supplementary verification tool and does not replace the authority of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) or state drug authorities. Integration with official

government pharmaceutical databases is a prerequisite for production-grade deployment. **Equitable access:** QR code scanning requires a smartphone with a camera and internet connectivity, potentially excluding patients in areas with limited device access—requiring alternative verification channels.

VIII. Conclusion and Future Work

A. Conclusion

This paper presented a comprehensive Fake Medicine Detection System leveraging QR code technology within a secure, role-differentiated web platform. The proposed three-module architecture—Mobile Application Frontend, Backend Processing System, and Admin Dashboard & Analytics—unified by a centralized IAM layer, addresses the core challenges of real-time pharmaceutical authentication, role-based access security, and counterfeit trend analytics. The UUID-to-QR binding mechanism, coupled with the three-condition Fake Detection Algorithm, ensures that unregistered, recalled, and expired medicines are consistently detected within a single unified verification pipeline. Training and validation accuracy curves confirm stable model generalization, and confusion matrix analysis validates balanced classification without systematic class bias, with 276/300 correct fake detections and 278/300 correct genuine classifications. Evaluation on 500 simulated scan events demonstrates 99.2% overall accuracy with 106 ms average end-to-end verification latency, confirming practical suitability for point-of-dispensing deployment. The lightweight technology stack ensures deployability in resource-constrained pharmaceutical retail environments without specialized hardware, supporting broad adoption across urban and rural supply chains.

B. Future Work

1) **NFC-based tamper evidence:** Integration of NFC tags alongside QR codes to provide physical tamper detection that cannot be replicated by label cloning, eliminating the same-UUID cloning attack vector.
2) **Blockchain-backed UUID registry:** Anchoring the UUID database to a permissioned blockchain ledger for cryptographic tamper evidence, preventing insider manipulation of registration records.
3) **Deep learning counterfeit pattern detection:** Training a CNN-based classifier on scan anomaly features—frequency, geography, time-of-day distribution—to proactively identify coordinated counterfeiting campaigns before individual scan thresholds are breached.
4) **Government API integration:** Interfacing the Verification API with CDSCO's official pharmaceutical database to enable cross-validation against the national regulatory ground truth.
5) **Offline verification support:** Implementing cryptographically signed QR payloads verifiable without server connectivity, enabling verification in areas with intermittent internet access.
6) **Multilingual mobile application:** Developing a dedicated React Native mobile application with multilingual support (Tamil, Hindi, English) to maximize accessibility across India's linguistically diverse consumer base.
7) **Predictive risk scoring:** Extending the Data Analysis Layer with machine learning-based predictive models to identify high-risk medicines and geographic regions before counterfeit penetration reaches detectable scan volumes.

Acknowledgment

The authors sincerely thank **Ms. B. Bhakyalakshmi, M.E.**, Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, AVC College of Engineering, Mannampandal, for her invaluable guidance, continuous encouragement, and expert mentorship throughout this project. The authors also acknowledge the Department of Information Technology, AVC College of Engineering (Anna University Affiliated, Regulation 2021), for providing the computational and academic resources to conduct this research. This work was carried out as part of the B.Tech Final Year Project, IV Year / VII Semester, 2022–2026.

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