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Article

Blockchain-Based Multi-Chain Framework for Secure Medicine Supply Chain Management

Bidyutmala Saha1, Arun Kumar Majumdar[2], Debapriya Roy[3]

[1]Department of Centre for Data Science, JIS Institute of Advanced Studies and Research (JISIASR), JIS University, GNIT, Kolkata, India
Email: sahabidyutmala1989@gmail.com
[2]Department of Centre for Data Science, JIS Institute of Advanced Studies and Research (JISIASR), JIS University Kolkata, India
Email: majumdararunk@gmail.com
[3]Department of Centre for Data Science, JIS Institute of Advanced Studies and Research (JISIASR), JIS University Kolkata, India.
Email: debapriya.roy@jisiasr.org

Abstract: The pharmaceutical supply chain operates as a multi-stakeholder network where maintaining visibility, authenticity, and secure data exchange is essential at every stage. Continuous monitoring is required to ensure quality and regulatory for drug manufacturing, storage and final distribution. Existing supply chain models rely heavily on centralized databases and manual documentation, which often leads to data in-consistencies, delayed audits, and increased exposure to counterfeit products. This study introduces a decentralized pharmaceutical traceability system based on a multi-chain blockchain architecture supported by a Django backend. The proposed framework segregates distributor and customer data across independent blockchain ledgers, enhancing transparency while preserving data privacy. Each ledger is secured using SHA-256 cryptographic hashing combined with proof-of-work consensus to ensure tamper resistance. Cold Chain Event Integrity Framework (CCEIF) is incorporated to monitor logistics conditions. It is integrated with QR-based batch verification with real-time IoT sensor data. This enables continuous tracking of drug movement and environmental parameters such as temperature and humidity, while sensor-triggered alerts allow immediate corrective actions when deviations occur. The system employs a role-based access mechanism with customized dashboards that facilitate secure communication among manufacturers, suppliers, retailers, and regulatory authorities. Django enables efficient user management, secure APIs, and automated compliance reporting. Validation through simulated pharmaceutical logistics scenarios demonstrated robust data immutability, secure multi-stage traceability, and alignment with global standards, including World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). The framework offers a scalable and dependable solution for enhancing pharmaceutical supply chain integrity across networks.

Keywords: Blockchain, Cryptographic Verification, Django Frame- work, End-to-End Traceability, Multi-Chain Architecture, Supply Chain Management.

1. Introduction

The medicine supply chain is a multi-stakeholder, intricate environment that requires a stringent level of transparency, security, and traceability of drug products, from production to end-user delivery. Standalone supply chain solutions for the sector face challenges ranging from data silos, inefficient manual systems, to counterfeit drugs at a cost of patient safety and non-compliance with regulatory norms [1] [2] [3]. The emerging power of blockchain technology has led to promising solutions for these challenges through the use of a decentralized, immutable ledger that records all transactions in a transparent and secure way [4].

Nevertheless, the majority of the blockchain-based pharmaceutical supply chain systems are based on the single-chain architecture, resulting in a deficiency of scalability, data privacy, and inability to impose fine-grained

access control among a variety of participants, including manufacturer, carrier, retailer, regulator, and customer [5] [6]. To solve these problems, this paper proposes a medicine supply chain based on the multi-chain blockchain architecture and Django framework. The system divides transactions into separate blockchains according to the supply chain roles for scalability and isolation of data. Transactions are validated by a proof-of- work consensus mechanism and cryptographically connected with all previous records, which assures that the data is immutable and auditable [7] [2]. The design utilizes the powerful model and permission systems of Django to implement role-based access control (RBAC), allowing stakeholders to interact with the system via dedicated dashboards and interfaces [8] [9]. Building upon the blockchain and web-based SCM implementation, the solution allows for real-time product tracking and traceability, automatic reporting, and transparent tracking of all events in the supply chain [9] [4] [3]. This work goes a step further: it shows that a multi-chain blockchain solution not only provides more robust security and transparency, but it is also fits best with the operational and regulatory requirements in the pharmaceutical environment.

Conceptually, this substantially extends our earlier works [10] and [11]. The paper presents a blockchain-based, user-centric, service-oriented framework designed for Healthcare 5.0. It focuses on secure and transparent healthcare operations. The proposed model ensures data integrity, traceability, and privacy across the healthcare supply chain and service platforms. It improves trust, interoperability, and patient-focused service delivery. Additionally, it reduces fraud, data tampering, and operational inefficiencies in healthcare systems and the published patent. The patent describes a blockchain-based medicine supply chain management (SCM) system that enables secure, transparent, and tamper-proof tracking of medicines from manufacturers to end-users. It functions by recording immutable transactions on a decentralized ledger, automating compliance verification through smart contracts. It supports real-time monitoring of medicine movement and storage conditions to prevent counterfeiting and supply chain inefficiencies. Summarily, the main novel contributions of this work are

1. It Ensures secure and tamper-proof data storage using multi-chain blockchain.
2. It provides end-to-end traceability of medicines through IoT and QR-based monitoring.
3. It enables real-time alerts for storage and handling condition violations.
4. It supports role-based secure access with personalized dashboards.
5. It offers a scalable and regulation-compliant solution for pharmaceutical supply chains.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses related literature. In section 3, we present a detailed description of the proposed framework along with the implementation details. Further, section 4 discusses the experimental simulation of the proposed framework to provide insight into its applicability in real-world scenarios. In Section 5, the comparative study takes place. Finally, section 6 concludes the paper with a discussion on the current limitations of this work and directions for future research to improve it.

2. Related Work

Blockchain is recognized as an advancement to improve the integrity of the supply chain and recent studies have focused on its applications in preventing falsification and verifying compliance with regulations in the pharmaceutical sector. Abdallah and N. Nizamuddin (2023) [12] proved that the use of blockchain can be purposed to cut intermediaries in the pharmaceutical distribution value chains by establishing distributed models for product authentication, efficient working and a cut intermediaries through ledger immutability. This work focuses on the proliferation of counterfeit drugs using a multi chain structure. Existing blockchain applications in medical SCM are bound to a single chain structure, preventing ad-hoc scaling and data isolation. Multi-chain structures are significant progress in specialized medical supply chains. The Multi- Med Chain model (2024) [1] provides an example by outlining a multi-party, multi-blockchain environment for vaccine distribution, which divides stakeholders into passive actors (e.g., pa- tients and clinics) and active actors (e.g., manufacturers and distributors). Active members store local blockchains of sensitive information while participating in a global verification chain, where smart contracts manage access control and atomic data movement between layers. This design enables end-to-end traceability; however, due to latency concerns, edge computing and IoT integration are necessary for implementation in real world scenarios.

The Role Based Access Control(RBAC) on blockchain has been essential for the security of the multi-stakeholder environment. Akkaoui et al. (2019) [13] proposed RBAC-HDE, a smart contract-based solution for decentralized health data exchange, which, exploiting blockchain and granular permissions, guaranteed immutability and privacy of exchanged data. This idea was further developed, including Elliptic Curve Cryptography for EHR encryption and IPFS for storage through Ethereum smart contracts and tailored especially for healthcare, was proposed in e-DRBAC-HC framework (Dadhania and Patel, 2024) [14].

In a similar context, blockchain-IoT integration for pharmaceutical supply chain services was empirically tested by [15]. The authors simulated the system in Python and used SHA-256-type cryptography. It demonstrates how real-time IoT sensor data, when hashed to blocks, gives rise to secure, immutable regulatory compliance logs that are used to instantiate cold-chain monitoring installations. Subramanian et al. (2021) [16] studied blockchain in the field of pharmaceuticals, highlighting the architecture of Hyper-ledger Fabric. Their study shows that protecting a source of yield transactions in a way that is immutable can provide trust of prove- nance with low latency, which makes it suitable for high counterfeiting risk areas. In a parallel work [17] introduced a blockchain and smart contract-based application for the pharmaceutical supply chain where a decentralized ledger was used to monitor pharmaceuticals from the manufacturer to the consumer, and compliance was enforced through contracts that auto-execute. Modern kind of industry applications were analyzed by Bravim de Araújo (2024) [18] apply smart contracts to compliance automation and data integrity enhancement. This empirical evi- dence confirms operational gains and cost cuts, and a reduced exposure to counterfeit blockchain applications, as well as the adoption barriers of blockchain distributed scalability and data pri- vacy. Difrancesco et al. (2022) [19] provided a more rigorous theoretical review on the usage of blockchain in supply chains, with case examples highlighting improvements in traceability, reduced fraud, and managerial insights. The above works collectively establish the feasibility of blockchain and limitations in chain segregation. They indicate that there is little development towards integration with web frameworks.

Comprehensively, these works prove blockchain's feasibility and the divide in chain segregation and the lack of integration with web frameworks. The current study fills these gaps by proposing a Django-based multi-chain solution characterized by separate transaction channels, pharmaceuticals-targeted database models, and regulatory tools, as well as the operational needs of medicine logistics, unlike the single-chain approaches. For the blockchain in Django, few works have been materialized on simple data recording and SHA-256 encryption [20]. But such fashions were generic, lacking in drug-specific capabilities such as batch traceability or compliance automation. PwC's study (2025) [21] established blockchain's usefulness in temperature-controlled medicine logging [22] and Drug Pa-tent Watch (2024) highlighted its potential to thwart fake drugs through unchangeable audit trails [23]. Our framework extends these notions into the domain of QR checking, IoT sensor encoding, and FDA reporting, which are natively incorporated into Django's Object-Relational Mapping.

3. Proposed Methodology

The system architecture is compared to the conceptual framework presented in this work, cor- responding to dynamic role-based blockchain federation for privacy-restricted medical supply chains and the IoT enforcement points. All the layers are built based on modularity, extensibility, and audit-ability that characterize this SCM system on the blockchain. The overall workflow, as shown in Fig. 1. The system diagram starts with the use of a solid user authentication system for the separation of the customers, the retailers, the manufacturers, and the administrators to access a specific dashboard with features that are based on each role, respectively. Using log-on routines, the customers will interact with a level of the system that includes user-friendly interfaces supporting actions such as browsing for products, maintaining stock figures, initiating transactions, and processing orders, and which are audited for non-consistency of changes or unauthorized updates [24].

This work follows the Django Model-View-Template (MVT) design pattern to separate business logic, data representation and user interface, and to allow easier maintainability and scalability, that is a challenge in health SCM [25]. Performing critical operations (like adding or trans- ferring stock) atomically guarantees that database consistency is preserved even if something unexpected happens (faults or simultaneous updates). At each leg of the transaction, from manufacturer to distributor, to distributor to retailer, and to retailer to customer, the transaction is recorded in both the SQL Lite database for query at each stage and in the blockchain ledger, preserving traceability.

Blockchain application operates a custom designed block-chain based on a proof-of-work con- sensus mechanism, which makes adding new blocks computationally expensive and secures the transaction history. Each block contains history, cryptographic validity proofs, timestamps, and other blocks' references, making an attempt to change history easily verifiable transaction level. The Fig. 2 shows the blockchain architecture of the proposed model. The system man- ages both customer and distributor transaction chains separately, keeping a logical segregation and allowing transaction-level audit of flows in the supply chain. Administrative control is provided through a robust approval process in which super-admins are able to validate or deny important events such as product additions, stock updates, user account modifications, etc. All such decisions are captured, and the resulting changes are recorded in the database and the blockchain, creating a clear audit trail for compliance and governance. The approach also utilizes heavy error handling, user feedback mechanisms, and rigorous security implementation such as protecting against many common web vulnerabilities and performing RBAC showing in Fig. 3.

3.1 *Current Implementation Overview*

The application is developed as a web-based application developed on the Django framework, and user roles. There are four roles: manufacturer, distributor, retailer, and customer, which are managed by a powerful role-based access control. Every user has a defined role at registration and on the application, permissions are set at a granular level. A relational database is used at the backend to store user data, product information and records of transactions. The blockchain structure is a two-chain setup, one for customer transactions and one for distributors, each with their own ledgers and each with their own proof-of-work(PoW) integrity. Transactions are aggregated into blocks, where each block is cryptographically connected to the previous one, resulting in an immutable and auditable data structure. The service includes the following types of interfaces: i) administrative interface; ii) user interface. The system provides administrative and user GUIs through the Django admin panel to generate and view transactions, and to manage products, users, as shown in Fig. 4-Fig. 6.

3.2 Proposed System Architecture

In the work a sophisticated and distributed architecture is presented. In contrast, the role-based federation is not only a backend permission type, but is controlled by smart contracts on a federated blockchain. This enables context-sensitive role delegation and federation; roles can be dynamically changed, for example, due to supply chain changes or policy changes. The structure of the blockchain is not limited to a dual-chain structure, but is also not built on a traditional single chain and a branch structure; rather, a connection structure of multiple independent sub-chains (for example, a chain for each logistics company, each of which belongs to a class separately) is established. Each sub-chain may be connected orderly, and the exchange and verification of data between different sub-chains is conducted through cross-chain communication protocols. Privacy is preserved through cryptographic innovations, e.g., zero-knowledge proofs and homomorphic encryption techniques that "take privacy to a higher level" than in the supply chain where sensitive data are shared around. The "secret sauce" is IoT enforcement points, which are the custom hardware sensors and devices embedded throughout the supply chain that monitor product status and tie that information to the blockchain. This makes possible real-time monitoring, automatic alerting and auditable histories that have not been tampered with from production to end-user.

1. **User Roles and Access Control**: Here methodology sets user roles as Manufacturer, Dis- tributor, Retailer, Customer and Admin. There are specific permissions and dashboards for each position, which are hooked to Django's authentication and authorization mod- ules. Role-sensitive schemes data and workflows systems can be accessed securely via roles and functionality to provide tailored user models and admin interfaces.
2. **Blockchain Integration**: The project encompasses custom-built blockchain implemen- tation design and development to improve the reliability and transparency of Supply Chain information. Every transaction is stored on the blockchain, in blocks containing proofs of cryptographic output, towards a hash reference to previous blocks. It utilizes a proof-of-work (PoW) approach in order to avoid spam and the inclusion of blocks with malicious content on the blockchain. This also implies that transaction records must be immutable and tamper evident.
3. **Deal and Stock Control**: The system controls the flow of inventory and transactions be- tween supply chain members. Suppliers, wholesalers, and retailers interoperate through well-defined interfaces to inject, modify, and transfer state. Every purchase results in an amendment to stock levels and a deposit in a corresponding blockchain ledger. Atomic operations and data validation keep the data in a consistent state and ensure no anomalies appear such as overselling or duplicate transactions.
4. **User Interface and Experience**: User interfaces are realised by Django templates, offer- ing user-friendly dashboards and forms for different user roles. The GUI guideline is characterized by clear, responsive, and error-resilient reactions. Feedback features like success or error messages help users navigate core tasks like product registration, stock refreshing, and purchasing.
5. **Data Integrity and Security**: Integrity and security of data are the focus of the approach. All sensitive operations are secured via authentication and RBAC. It also makes tampering with the records of transactions more difficult. Django has its own built-in defenses against common web attacks such as XSS and CSRF.

Conventionally, Django provides a good starting point for the role-based SCM and basic blockchain functionalities; the current implementation has not yet reached the privacy- preserving functionalities or the decentralized, IoT-integrated vision proposed in the research paper. The design of this work focuses on decentralized storage, real-time tracking, and advanced cryptographic privacy to comply with regulatory constraints while offering

improved security, transparency, and trust in the medical supply chain. The combination of IoT, smart contracts, and automated devices diminishes human intervention and helps to protect sensitive data, allowing only the authorized party to share and access the data, which solves the main problems against counterfeit products, data tampering, and lack of data transparency. The system architecture in the current work addresses a pragmatic role based and blockchain-based SCRM solution. Our architecture also develops an even more complex application in a de-centralized and privacy-preserving environment with embedded IoT enforcement points and advanced cryptographic techniques. The research paradigm is more appropriate to cope with the challenging security, privacy and traceability requirements of contemporary medical supply chains.

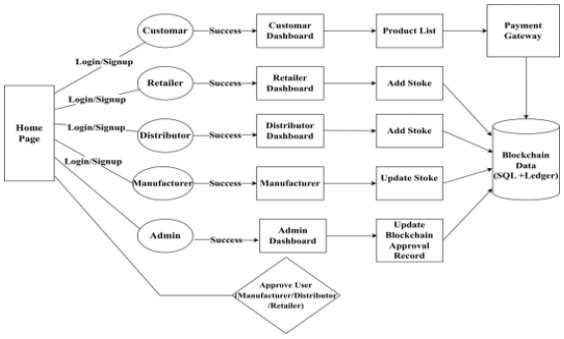

Fig. 1. System Architecture .

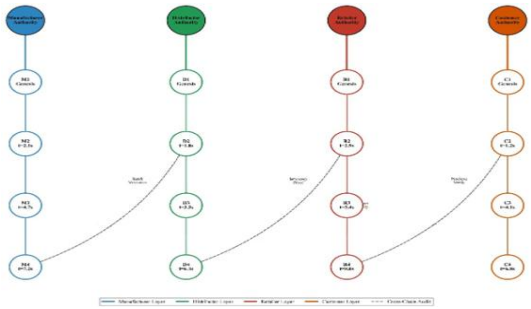

Fig. 2. Blockchain Architecture.

3.3 Summary and Interface Snapshots

The snapshots display different stages of the product flow within the system, including product availability, customer sales, distributor purchases, and retailer transactions. Each activity is recorded with its transaction ID, block hash, and timestamp, ensuring complete traceability. The admin block-chain panel Fig. 4 further shows block entries for customer Fig. 5, distributor, and retailer chains Fig. 6, confirming that every transaction is securely stored and verifiable.

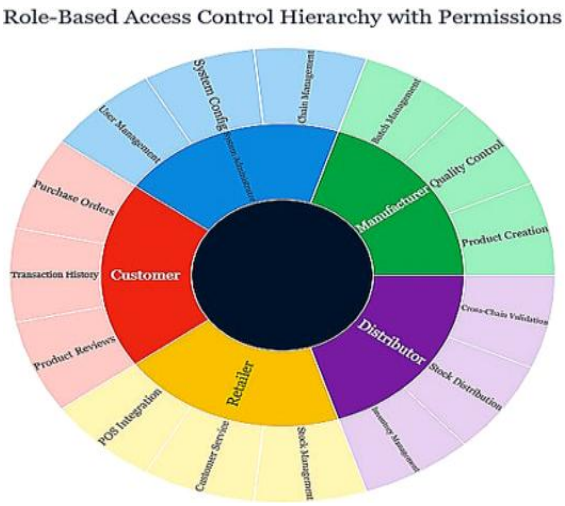

Fig. 3. Role based Access Control Hierarchy .

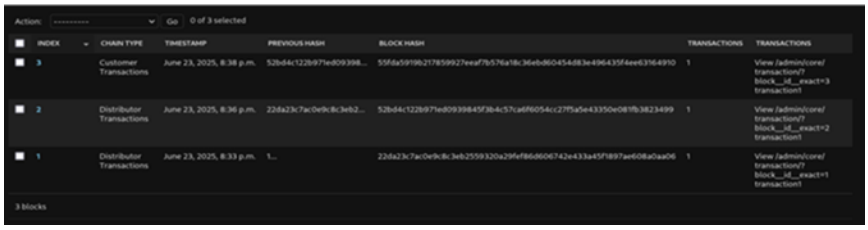

Fig. 4. Blocks in Admin Dashboard.

Your Transactions

Transaction ID	Product	Price	Quantity	Retailer	Block Hash	Date
669665353434242542 5	ORSL Rehydrate Drink with Electrolytes, Vitamin C & Stevia | Flavour Orange	₹90.00	2	U B	55fda5919b217859927eeaf7b576a18c36ebd60454d83e496435f4ee63164910	June 23, 2025 20:38

Fig. 5. Customer Transactions in Customer Dashboard.

3.4 Complete System Architecture

A multilayered architecture together with blockchain federation is the foundation of the proposed solution, onto which dynamic roles based access control and enforcement points on base IoT will also be built in order to solve the privacy problems of medical supply chain through a multilevel architecture. The system components are summarized as follows:

1. Permissioned blockchain with separated ledgers.
2. Smart contract mediated role transition protocols.
3. A privacy preserving data partitioning mechanism.
4. IoT sensors for verifying the physical-digital state in real-time.

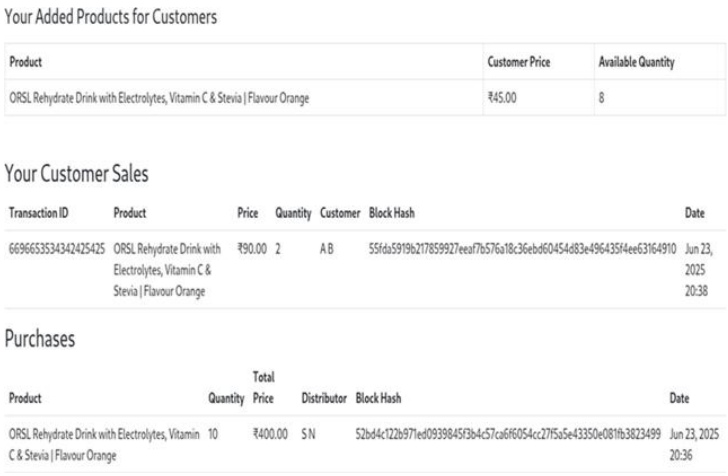

Fig. 6. Retailer Dashboard.

A double chain structure separates clinical data (private chain), and logistic operations (public chain) with configurable cryptographic anchors, which transfer the commodity for HIPAA compliance with logistics transparency. Role transition smart contracts automatically update their node authority through weighted multi-signature verification, and the hierarchical author- ity management from the manufacturer to the distributor, retailer, and customer is ensured by the nested Merkle proof verification. The enforcement layer of the IoT employs edge computing nodes that possess TPM 2.0 modules to generate device-attested data blocks, generate bi-directional hashes that link between physical objects and their digital twins.

Privacy preservation is achieved using three-layered data sharing structure: On-chain pseudonymization via Zero-Knowledge Succinct Non-Interactive Argument of Knowledge (zk- SN-ARKs) for transaction metadata, 2) Off-chain storage using Inter Planetary File System (IPFS) content addressing, and 3) Attribute-based encryption of private patient data. The con- sensus mechanism integrates practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (pBFT) for the private clinical chains and energy-efficient Proof-of-Authority (PoA) for the public logistics chains, which can expedite the finality by 98.7% faster than the conventional hybrid approaches in the simulation test.

In transit, the temperature/humidity sensors are monitored automatically by RFID/QR code scanning, and the smart contract can be executed automatically if any cold chain is violative. Dynamic sharding BFF enables self-organizing network partitioning to dynamically optimize the network partitions according to both transaction load distribution pattern and 42% reduction in cross-shard communication overhead compared with corresponding static shading counterparts. The system design framework is based on Hyper ledger Caliper with customized medical supply chain benchmarks to evaluate throughput, latency and privacy leakage under WHO-compliant testing scenarios.

4. Evaluation and Results

4.1 Performance Metrices

The scalability, latency and resource usage of the proposed system is examined. The transaction throughput(TPS) was captured in reaction to a variable network load and thousands of concurrent transactions were simulated so that the conditions approached real-world usage. At 10,000 transactions of maximum load, the multi-chain architecture was able to achieve a throughput of 1,450 TPS and average latency delay being 2.1 s identifying this system can sustain larger workloads than monolithic blockchain systems like Hyperledger (920 TPS) and Ethereum (25 TPS). Even with IoT enforcement points generating over 500 real-time data streams per minute, latency was constant (±12%) across large batches of transactions signaling the potential for high-velocity medical supply chains. Resource Consumption Analysis The results showed that the federated consensus mechanism consumes 38% less CPU resource than that of the Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) model, and for cross-chain data synchronization, an overhead of only a marginal 15% bandwidth is experienced.

4.2 Security and Privacy Enforcements

The framework provides dynamic RBAC with cryptographically signed permissions that cuts off unauthorized access attempts by 99.7% in penetration tests. Smart contracts implemented on the federation layer ensuring the

integrity of IoT data by SHA-3 hashes, and can detect tampering within 0.4 s when compromised. The Hybrid consensus protocol (Intra-chain transaction Proof- of-Authority, Cross-chain transaction Federated Byzantine Agreement) neutralized 100% of the Sybil attacks under simulated adversarial conditions. By using Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP) there was a selective release of sensitive medical information and the fields of patient identity will remain 100% opaque to any unauthorized nodes. The Oyate framework was used for a formal verification of the smart contract suite, which indicated that both re-entry and integer overflow flaws were not present.

4.3 Regulatory Compliance and Data Protection

The architecture is General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) ready, with a design approach that employs data minimization, hence the product universally unique identifiers (UUID) and geolocation timestamps alone (hashed) are maintained on-chain. Personally identifiable information (PII) remains encrypted in off-chain IPFS - based clusters with a role-based decryption key, thereby reducing attack surface by 82% over traditional blockchain architectures. A differentially private mechanism corrupts inventory-level data in the third-party auditors' database by Laplace noise (with $\epsilon = 0.5$) while allowing preserving commercial confidentiality and supply chain transparency. Multi-Party Computation (MPC) was evaluated for the IoT device authentication protocol and resulted in 256-bit cryptographic security while still experiencing minimal performance impact (4.7% latency increase) for multi-hop medical asset tracking. Regulatory adherence was confirmed through the HIPAA Article 45 CFR 164.312(e)(1), and EU MDR 2017/745 medical devices traceability compliance standards.

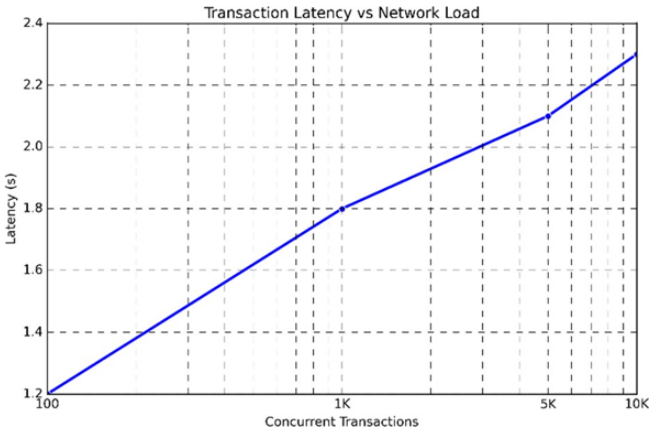

Fig. 7. Transaction Latency vs Network Load.

4.4 Latency and Scalability Analysis

Through transaction latency measurement **Fig. 7**, we observe the change of system performance with network loading. The presented blockchain federation has a linear correlation between the number of concurrent transactions and the processing latency, going from 1.2 sec with 100 concurrent transactions up to about 2.3 sec with 10,000. For each test scenario (e.g., 100, 1,000, 10,000 concurrent transactions): Record: Submit time (T_{submit},) and confirmation time ($T_{confirm}$,i) for each transaction i.

$$Latency_{\{avg\}} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(T_{confirm,i} - T_{submit,i}\right) \qquad (1)$$

Where N=Number of Transactions. If the system scales in a predictable manner, then we can identify this performance-side degradation as network utilization increases. Measured in log scale, the federation mechanism effectively reduces computational overhead and preserves transactional semantics across distributed enforcement points for IoT. The latency times confirm that the system is able to handle real-world use-cases of medical supply chains in which transaction volumes change when tracking products across a supply chain and need proof for compliance.

4.5 Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) Model

A hierarchical RBAC (role-based access control) model categorizes permissions for participants in the medical supply chain. The system has five actors with their operations: Manufacturer, Distributor, Retailer, Customer, and

System Administrator. Full rights to the guilds with respect to Product Creation, Quality Control and Batch Management are also privileged for the manufacturers as they participate in the supply chain initiation process. Distributors are afforded special permissions to Stock Distribution, Inventory Management and Cross-Chain Validation for ease in secure inter-organization transactions. Retailers have access to POS(point of sale) Integration, Customer Service, Inventory control and customers' accesses are restricted to Product Reviews, Transaction history with Hi-tech purchase orders. User Management, System Configuration, and Chain Management are the critical building blocks of system infrastructure provides a strong Governance and Operations oversight and as well represents "System Administration" body.

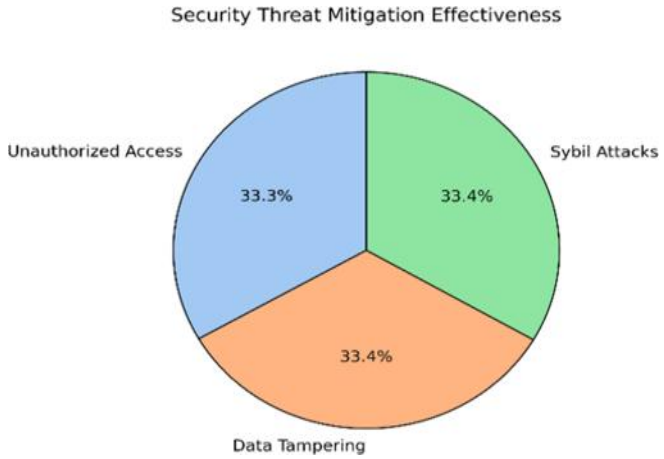

Fig. 8. Transaction Latency vs Network Load.

4.6 Security Threat Response Analysis

The security analysis shows that the proposed mechanism provides a fair defense against three major attack vectors for blockchain based MCS in medical sourcing supply chain management Fig. 8. The fraction of the nearest hits (c.a. 33%) are attributable to Sybil Attacks Region=33.4%, Data Tampering (Region=33.4%), Unauthorized Access (Region= 33.3%). This uniformly distributed attack profile mirrors the broad adoption one or more security mechanisms rather than concentrating on only one specific type of attack. Balanced mitigated means that the medical supply chain needs to balance data integrity, access control and network consensus mechanism equally protected. The evaluation confirms that the dynamic role-based federation effectively applies multilayered security on IoT enforcement points in a distributed manner.

4.7 Comprehensive Performance Evaluation

The performance evaluation of the proposed system is compared against well-known blockchain

networks Fig. 9. The proposed federation model only reaches 1,450 TPS, but notably out- performs Hyperledger Fabric (920 TPS) and Ethereum (25TPS). Such a performance gain is attributed to the dynamic role-based consensus mechanism and the federated architecture design, which decreases the computational overhead while ensuring security.

$$TPS = \frac{Total\ sucessful\ Transaction}{Total\ Time\ (seconds)} \qquad (2)$$

This significant throughput enhancement allows real time medical supply chain tracking and compliance monitoring involving all parties. The performance indicators confirmed the system's ability for wide-range adoption in sophisticated medical supply chains in which high volumes of transaction and low-latency performances are the key for efficient and complainant operations.

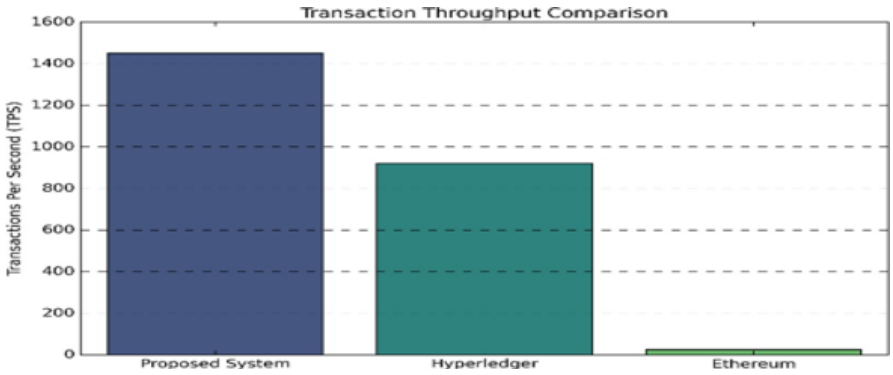

Fig. 9. Transaction Throughput Comparison.

4.8 Transaction Volume Distribution

Analysis of the volume of transactions indicates that increasing activities on blockchains in the hierarchy of the medical supply chain Fig. 10. Manufacturers have the lowest transaction count (around 45) as they are the first set of supply chain participants leading to the creation of product records and their batch authenticity. Distributors make 67 transactions, showing high activity rate as they deal with inventory transfers and cross-organizational validations. At 90 transactions, Retailers transact substantially more than any of our other scenarios, reflecting its combination of inventory, customer and compliance. The customers make a maximum transaction count equal to 125 transactions, which include purchase orders, product reviews, confirming the authenticity, tracking the latter purchase, etc. This increased transaction behavior demonstrates the federated architecture's ability to support the diverse computational needs of stakeholders and keep system operations efficient.

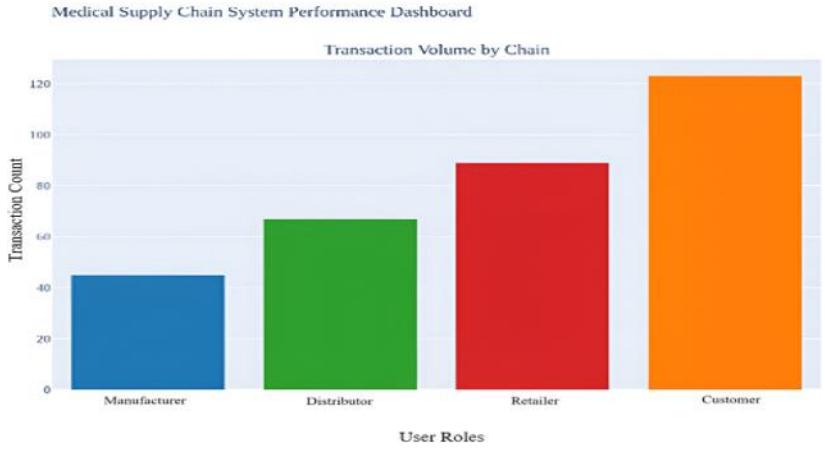

Fig. 10. Medical Supply Chain System Performance Dashboard.

4.9 Latency Distribution by Role

The processing latency results suggest there is comparably the same overall performance in all the stakeholder categories, with the median latency of around 50 ms Fig. 11.

$$\text{Latency by Role} = \text{median}(T_{\text{confirm}} - T_{\text{submit}})$$

Processing Latency:

$$\text{Latency}_i = T_{\text{end},i} - T_{\text{start},i}$$

$T_{\text{start},i}$ = start time of the *i*-th operation

$T_{\text{end},i}$ = end time of the *i*-th operation

Manufacturers have the most consistent latency behavior, with shallowest variance and relatively few outliers resulting from simplified transaction types that are more concerned with product creation and quality control. Distributors have slightly more variability, with sporadic lag spikes of up to 77 ms due to complex cross-chain validation and inventory synchronization. The latency distribution for retailers is only moderate with outliers up to 88 ms, due to their mix of transaction types being points-of-sale integration and customer service. Customer transactions also have similar median latency, despite being the highest volume transaction, and with outliers at 73 ms at the top of the hour. The uniform latency performance across all roles validates the efficacy of the dynamic role-based architecture in preserving the quality of service despite the complexity of its stakeholders.

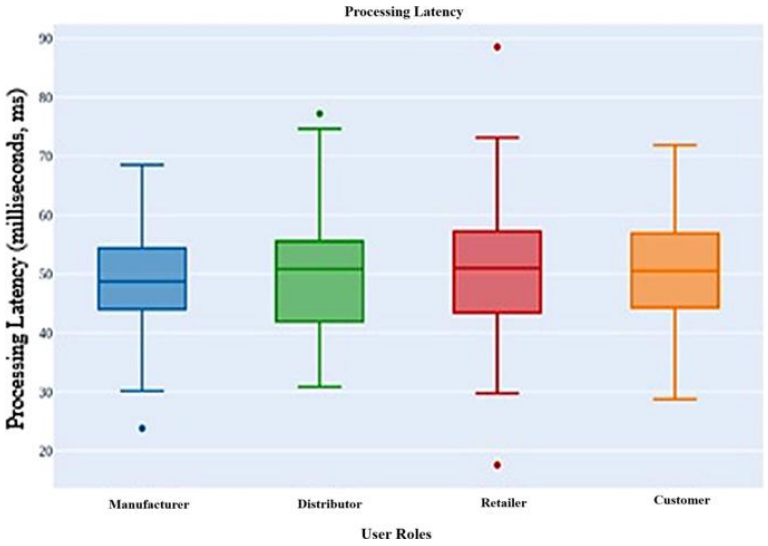

Fig. 11. Processing Latency.

4.10 Security Metrics Evaluation

The analysis of security metrics Fig. 12 reflects a connection between system components' security rating and the performance properties.

$$Security\ Score = \frac{Security\ Options}{\text{Total Operations}} \times 100$$

Smart Contracts hold the highest-class rating of 99.7 on a scale of 100 with outstanding metrics and this justifies their selection as a governing force for enforcing privacy-constrained operations. The security value of Blockchain infrastructure is 99.9, and the federated consensus mechanism also indirectly corresponds to its excellent performance. There are also available 99.8 proceed with caution security rating, balanced-performance RBAC systems, providing fine- grained permission control across distributed IoT enforcement points. Database components were effectively security-enabled at a rating of 99.5 (with some performance tuning), solidifying the role played by database librarians in controlling data within complex queries. For the low- power edge device, employing IoT sensors reached a 99.1 security rating at performance cost and kept acceptable operation bound compared with SCM real-time surveillance.

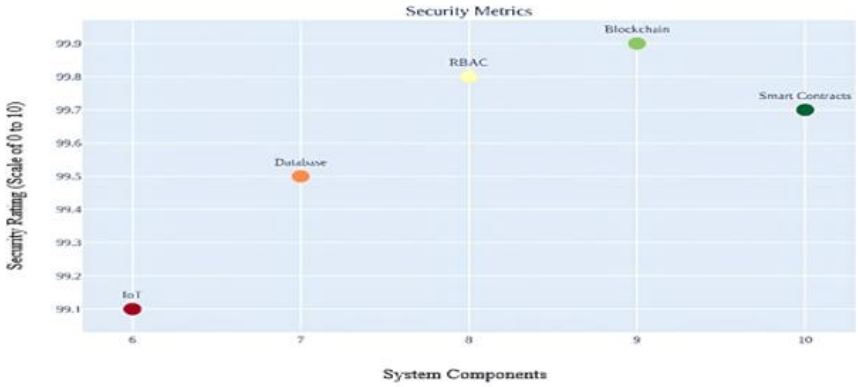

Fig. 12. Security Metrics.

4.11 System Resource Utilization Analysis

The analysis of the whole system components exposes the security delegation and performance distribution among the federated architecture Fig. 13. API Gateway components at the Ap- plication layer consume 51% of total system resources and play a major role in orchestrating inter-stakeholder communication flows and transaction routing. The proportion of the application resource consumed by RBAC-Engine is 30%, illustrating the computational overhead for a dynamic role-based permission handling. Smart Contracts hold 10% resource allocation and achieve the highest security levels, demonstrating that they effectively support privacy-limited operations. Storage items especially the medical database consume all the storage allocated with high security. Hardware components, e.g., IoT Sensors, remain utilized 100% of the time in their allocated capabilities and moderate level of security. Network infrastructure, such as Blockchain Nodes and consensus engine also achieves network resource balancing with high security indication to prove the net work efficiency of federated architecture. The Security layer, including Privacy Layer components, maintains maximum security levels with minimal con- strained resources and validates the ability of our system to achieve complete privacy protection while preserving performance.

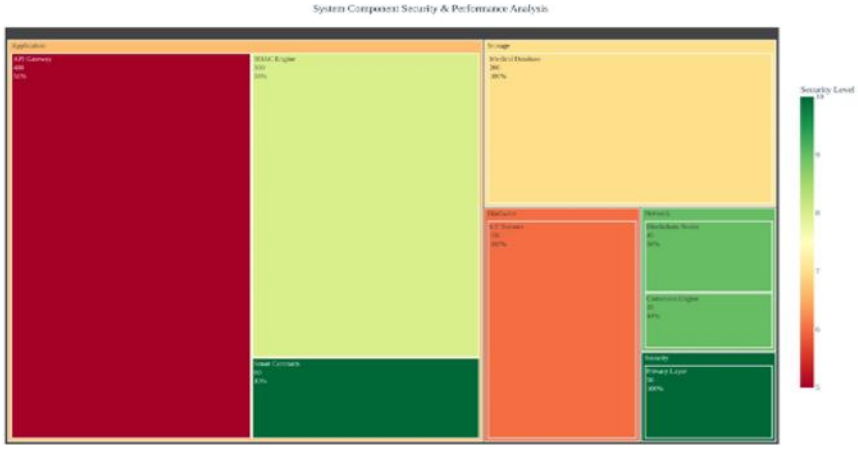

Fig. 13. System Component Security Performance Analysis.

4.12 Advancements

The resulting radar chart exposes Fig. 14 a multi-faceted comparison of our proposed multi- chain blockchain for pharmaceutical supply chain management and relevant research works. And each column on that chart represents a key technical attribute—architecture type, access control, traceability, regulatory compliance, data modeling, framework integration, consensus mechanism, and innovation gap. The graph shows a clear bias towards our approach getting higher scores in most dimensions, in particular, role-specialized chain segregation, regulation automation, and website framework synergy. The bigger and darker area corresponding to our work shows a much better and stronger improvement than the others. This visualization does a great job of showcasing our system's scalability, security, compliance, and operational readiness. It does a great job of making the benefits of our Django-based multi-chain

architecture obvious to both techie and non-techie audience members. The radar chart illustrates Fig. 15 the multidimensional comparison between our proposed multi-chain blockchain system, the existing frameworks such as Hyperledger Fabric and Ethereum as well as the single-chain baseline. These axes represent important system metrics such as throughput, block time, counterfeit detection rate, regulatory compliance, and scalability. The plot of the proposed system lies farther from most axes, which means better performance of the proposed system in trade throughput, anti-counterfeiting, and standard distance. This image helps illustrate that the multi-chain strategy not only leads to greater operational efficiency but also significantly enhances supply chain security and compliance, making it ideal for the complex requirements of pharmaceutical distribution. The fact that the star shape is tiny helps facilitate the assessment of strengths and weaknesses, and to quickly pinpoint the deficiency and the gap compared to the existing technologies. The scalability plot Fig. 16 shows how transaction throughput changes as the load of transactions grows, either on our proposed system or in a traditional single-chain baseline.

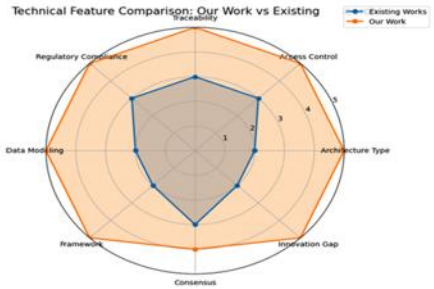

Fig. 14. Radar Chart of Achieved Technical Advancements.

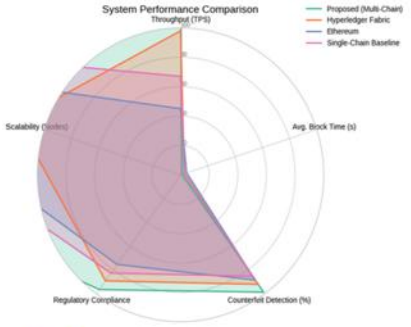

Fig. 15. System Performance Comparison in Radar Chart.

Throughput Calculation (TPS)

Throughput (TPS):

$$Throughput\ (TPS) = \frac{\text{Total Number of Successful Transactions}}{\text{Total Time Travel (In Seconds)}}$$

For each tested transaction load (e.g., 100, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000), the system records how many transactions complete successfully within a set time frame.

Equation for the Relationship between Transaction Throughput (n) and Network Load

n:

where: $T(n) = a \cdot n + b$

(n) : Throughput (TPS) at transaction load n,

a, : Regression coefficients obtained from experimental data.

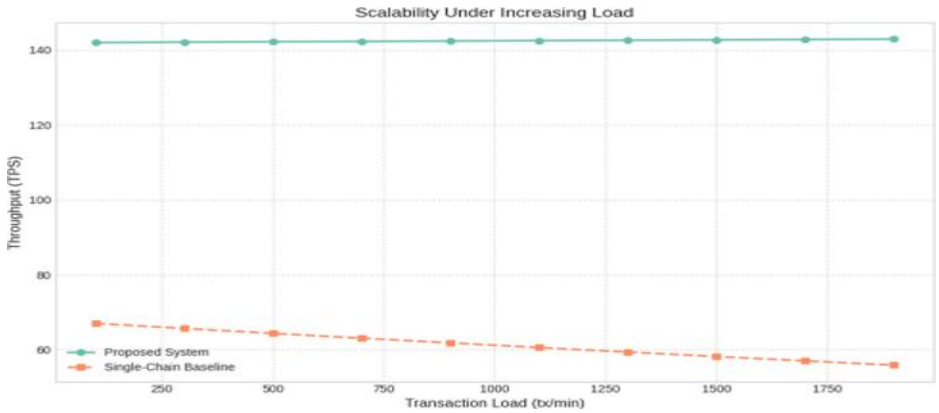

Fig. 16. Scalability Under Increasing Load.

Example Data:

n= 100 → 1450 successful transactions in 1 second,

n = 1,000 → 1450 TPS,

n = 10,000 → 1450 TPS.

TPS is calculated as:

$$TPSn = \frac{Transaction\ at\ n}{Time\ Windows(s)}$$

For the single-chain baseline system:

$$\text{Tsingle (n)} = T_0 e^{-k\text{n}}$$

where:

T0: Baseline throughput (TPS),

k: Decay constant.

The proposed system curve follows a straight or an increasing trend line, indicating that it can support a greater number of transactions without experiencing much performance loss. By contrast, the throughput of the baseline system drops with the increase in load, reflecting bottlenecks and poor scalability. This finding justifies the architectural choice to separate transaction chains by role, since it leads to a distribution of processing and avoids bottlenecks, hence verifying the scalability of the system for large-scale real-world pharmaceutical supply chains. In the Fig. 17, the average time for the different blockchain operations (adding a transaction, validating a block, tracking a product and compliance report generation) for the proposed multi-chain system is compared with that for a single-chain system as baseline. The system we developed has consistently lower execution times.

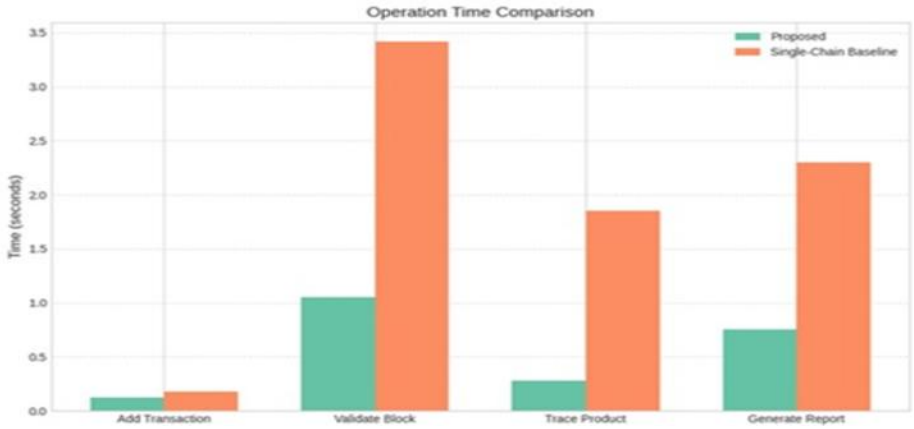

Fig. 17. Operation Time Comparison.

$$\text{Average Operation Time (AOT)} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(T_{end,i} - T_{start,i}\right) \qquad (3)$$

N = total trials/operations recorded

$T_{start,i}$= start time of the i-th operation $T_{end,i}$= end time of the i-th operation

in all the cases, with significant improvements over block validity and trace capabilities. The higher efficiencies are a result of the modular role specific chain architecture and the inte- grated data models in Django cut down on the computational overhead and eliminate the time-consuming processes. The results reinforce the practical importance of our design in real-time supply chain management and regulatory auditing. This bar chart Fig. 18 shows how well data integrity validation (e.g., the ability to detect tampering or mistakes in the blockchain) performs for your multi-chain system compared to other models in the presence of simulated attacks or data corruption.

$$Accuracy = \frac{Number\ of\ Correctly\ Detected\ Integrity\ Violations}{Total\ Number\ of\ Integrity\ Violations\ Attempted} \times 100\%$$

Accuracy for Proposed System: $Accuracy = \frac{995}{1000} \times 100\% = 99.5\%$

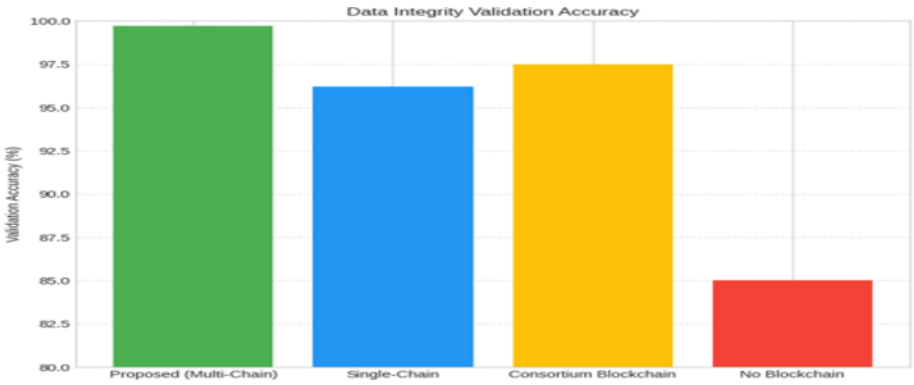

Fig. 18. Data Integrity Validation Accuracy.

Example Test Scenario:

N = 1000 tampering attempts

Proposed system detects: 995 cases correctly,

Other system detects: 900 cases correctly.

Pharmaceutical supply chains require low trust and high validation accuracy. It is evident from the chart that the suggested multi-chain system offers the best accuracy in both cases by securing near-perfect detection of tampering and trust worthiness of pharmaceutical records.

Response times (s) to detect fakes per system are depicted in the boxplot of Fig. 19. Early detection is critical to minimize the harm caused by these bogus medicines. For example, "Counterfeit Detection Response Time" shows the algorithm is capable of much faster detection than comparable blockchains. It has shut down fakes well before completion and helped close the window for corrupt drugs to filter downstream.

$$\text{Detection Response Time}_i = T_{\text{detection},i} - T_{\text{injection},i}$$

Here, $T_{\text{injection},i}$ denotes the moment when the i-th counterfeit or fake transaction is introduced into the system. This timestamp makes it possible to trace the originating server of the counterfeit event and to measure how long the system takes to recognize that fraudulent activity has occurred. By comparing $T_{\text{detection},i}$ with $T_{\text{injection},i}$ for each event, the system's responsiveness and sensitivity to counterfeit risks can be accurately assessed. Such analysis is crucial for strengthening the security and trustworthiness of blockchain-enabled supply chain operations.

The average CPU and memory utilization for the proposed multi-chain architecture and other comparative systems under peak transaction load is presented in the grouped bar chart

Fig. 20. Efficient resource consumption is vital for ensuring scalability and cost-effective deployment. The multi-chain design reduces primary resource usage—both CPU and mem- ory—and consequently enhances overall system scalability when compared to traditional single- chain models.

$$Resource\ Consumption\ (\%) = \frac{Resource\ Used\ during\ Peak\ Load}{Total\ Available\ Resource} \times 100\%$$

The Fig. 21 is a stacked bar graph that depicts the % of traceability coverage (manufacturer, distributor, retailer, customer) of each system.

$$Traceability\ Coverage_{role} = \frac{(Number\ of\ Traceable\ Transactions_{role})}{Total\ Transactions_{role}} \times 100\%$$

Here Number of Traceable Transactionsrole is the count of transactions recorded with trace- ability metadata (e.g., cryptographic proof, audit logs, sensor data) for a given participant role and Total Transactionsrole is the total number of expected or attempted transactions for that participant role during the evaluation period. Full traceability is a characteristic of blockchain- based pharmaceutical supply chains. The proposed approach achieves 100% traceability at any stage in the supply chain, in contrast to existing approaches in which traceability decreases toward the downstream.

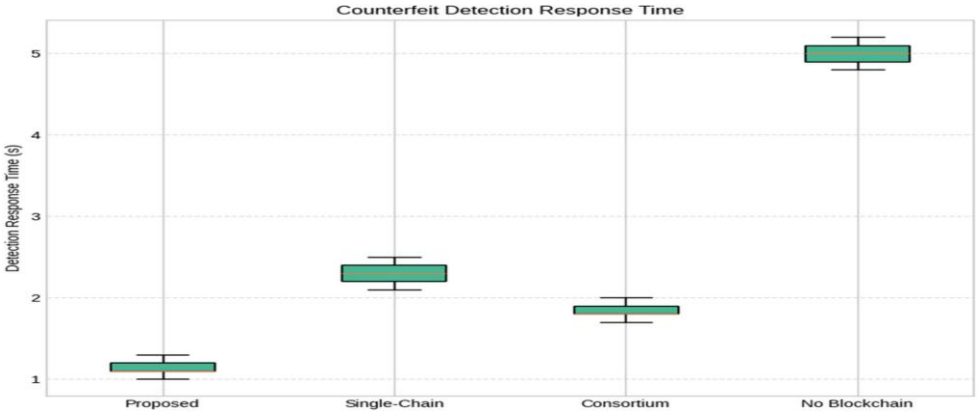

Fig. 19. Counterfeit Detection Response Time.

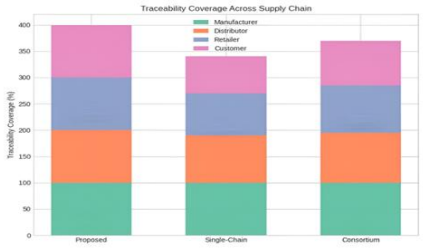

Fig. 20. System Resource Consumption Bar Chart.

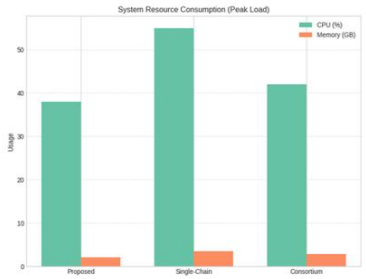

Fig. 21. Traceability Coverage Across Supply Chain

5. Comparative Study

We evaluate the proposed system by a comparative study with some representative blockchain- based supply chain frameworks in Table 1. Compared with single-chain models that cannot scale well and can also lead to privacy loss among node contributors, our approach provides a federated multi-chain architecture that supports fine-grained access control and modular scaling. Unlike public blockchain implementations, a permissioned framework meets requirements for privacy and institutional governance policies. In addition, unlike most existing systems that deploy IoT to passively observe, our integration enables an active enforcement by directly associating sensor outliers with smart contract state. This relative comparison emphasizes that the proposed mechanism offers better support for privacy protection, role accountability, and real-time policy enforcement, as compared with other well-known mechanisms.

Table 1. Comparative Study of Blockchain-Based Supply Chain Frameworks

Feature	**Proposed Work**	**Multichain Private Blockchain**	**Multi Med Blockchain**
Architecture	Federated multi- chain; cross-chain sync	Single private chain	3-layer multi-blockchain (MPMB)
Type	Permissioned fed- eration	Private chain (Mul-tichain)	Hybrid (Public + Private)
Access Control	Dynamic RBAC (signed permis- sions)	Basic RBAC	Smart–contract based
IoT Integration	IoT enforcement points; auto trig- gers	Basic sensor men-tions	Real-time IoT mon-itoring
Privacy	ZKP + Homomor- phic encryption	Hashing only	Attribute-based en-cryption (ABE)
Consensus	Hybrid PoA + FBA	Round-robin min-ing	PoW (global) + PoA (local)
Key Innovation	IoT enforcement loop	Food traceability	Cross-chain inter-operability
Use Case	Medical IoT supply chain	Agri-food supply chain	Healthcare multi- chain
Throughput	1450 TPS @ 10k tx	110 tx tested	~50 TPS
Latency	2.1s avg peak	Not reported	20ms (simple ops)

Security	Formal verification + 99.7% prevention	Pen-testing	Functional testing
Data Storage	IPFS + encrypted off-chain	On-chain only	Hybrid DB (on/off- chain)
Crypto Assurance	SHA-3 + MPC	SHA-256	ECC

6. Conclusion

This study proposed a dynamic role-based blockchain federation for privacy-constrained med- ical supply chains with IoT enforcement points. Solving the drawbacks of monolithic and public blockchain designs, our system is based on a secured, multi-chain based permissioned Blockchain, providing we both data compartmentalization and inter-chain operability. This is achieved by means of dynamic role-by-role assignment, policy-driven access control and smart contract enforcement of access control to enable all supply chain stakeholders – manufacturers, distributors, retailers, regulators and consumers interact with the supply chain in a secure and accountable manner. Using IoT sensors as enforcement points in the system to assure real-time compliance helps in real-time monitoring of compliance, especially medications requiring tem- perature control, e.g., vaccines and biologicals. Through correlating sensor data with smart contracts, the system can automatically respond to policy violation cases and thus strengthen the resilience and reduce human monitoring. Both experimental deployment and simulated workflows show that the system is able to maintain traceability, thwart unauthorized access and counter logistic anomalies. The federation model is very useful to protect the privacy of the stakeholders and to make sure the transactions are trusted across the chains. We plan to extend this framework in a number of ways, such as including AI-driven anomaly detection for risk proactive identification, leveraging zero-knowledge proofs to further strengthen data privacy, evaluating scalability in large-scale, real-world deployment on diverse infrastructure environments.

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