



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 9.935

Volume 15, Issue 6, June 2026

GEN AI Powered Medical Prescription Summarizer with Local Language Output

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ABSTRACT: The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed multiple sectors, including healthcare, by improving diagnostic accuracy, medical data processing, and patient communication. Despite these advancements, handwritten medical prescriptions remain a persistent challenge in clinical practice. Illegible handwriting, use of complex medical terminology, and language barriers frequently lead to patient misunderstanding, medication errors, and reduced treatment adherence. In multilingual countries like India, where patients may not be fluent in English—the dominant language of prescriptions—the problem becomes even more critical.

Recent developments in Generative Artificial Intelligence (GENAI), particularly large language models such as OpenAI's GPT-4, have demonstrated strong capabilities in text understanding, summarization, and contextual translation. These models can process unstructured data, interpret domain-specific terminology, and generate coherent outputs in multiple languages. When combined with Optical Character Recognition (OCR) techniques, AI systems can extract textual information from handwritten documents and convert it into structured digital content. This integration enables intelligent processing of medical prescriptions for improved accessibility and comprehension.

This paper proposes a GENAI-powered Medical Prescription Summarizer implemented as a Flask-based web application. The system allows users to securely log in, upload or capture prescription images, and receive simplified summaries along with translated outputs in regional languages such as Hindi and Marathi. The architecture integrates image preprocessing, OCR-based text extraction, and AI-driven summarization using advanced vision-language models accessed via API. The generated output includes medication names, dosage instructions, precautions, and relevant medical insights presented in patient-friendly language.

I. INTRODUCTION

Handwritten medical prescriptions often lead to misinterpretation due to unclear handwriting, use of abbreviations, and complex medical terminology. This problem is more critical in multilingual regions like India, where many patients are not comfortable with English, increasing the risk of medication errors and improper treatment.

Recent advancements in Generative Artificial Intelligence (GENAI), particularly models such as GPT-4 developed by OpenAI, enable accurate understanding and summarization of unstructured text. When combined with Optical Character Recognition tools like Tesseract OCR, prescription images can be converted into structured, readable information.

This paper proposes a GENAI-powered system that extracts, summarizes, and translates prescription data into local languages such as Hindi and Marathi. The solution improves readability, reduces errors, and enhances patient understanding through a simple web-based interface.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Handwritten medical prescription interpretation has been widely studied using techniques from Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and deep learning. Early systems relied on OCR tools such as Tesseract OCR to convert scanned prescriptions into text. While effective for printed documents, these approaches showed limited accuracy when dealing with handwritten prescriptions due to variations in writing styles and medical abbreviations.

To improve recognition performance, researchers introduced machine learning and deep learning models, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). Models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks enhanced sequential text recognition by capturing contextual dependencies. However, these models required large annotated datasets and often struggled with noisy or low-quality prescription images.

Recent advancements in transformer-based architectures, particularly the work “Attention Is All You Need,” revolutionized NLP by enabling better contextual understanding. Large Language Models (LLMs), such as GPT-3 and GPT-4 developed by OpenAI, demonstrated strong capabilities in text summarization, error correction, and multilingual translation. These models can interpret unstructured medical text and generate simplified summaries without extensive task-specific training.

In the healthcare domain, several studies have focused on clinical text summarization and electronic health records (EHR) analysis. However, most existing systems rely on structured digital inputs rather than handwritten prescriptions. This creates a gap in handling real-world prescription images and generating patient-friendly outputs.

The proposed system addresses this gap by combining OCR-based text extraction with GENAI-driven summarization and local language translation in a unified web-based framework, improving accessibility and reducing prescription misinterpretation.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE / SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The proposed system follows a modular architecture that integrates image processing, OCR, and Generative AI to convert handwritten prescriptions into structured, multilingual summaries. Each component is designed to handle a specific task, ensuring scalability, efficiency, and ease of integration.

3.1 Overall Architecture Overview

The system consists of four main layers:

- **User Interface Layer (Frontend)**
 - A Flask-based web interface where users can:
 - Register and log in
 - Upload or capture prescription images
 - View summarized outputs
- **Application Layer (Backend - Flask)**

Handles request processing, routing, authentication, and communication between modules.
- **Processing Layer (OCR + AI)**
 - Extracts text from images using Tesseract OCR
 - Processes extracted text using GPT-4 via OpenAI API
- **Storage Layer (Database)**

Stores user data, prescription records, and generated summaries.

3.2 System Workflow

The system operates in the following sequence:

1. User logs into the web application
2. Uploads or captures prescription image
3. Image is preprocessed (noise removal, enhancement)
4. OCR extracts raw text from image
5. Text is cleaned and structured
6. AI model generates:
 - Medicine details
 - Dosage instructions
 - Precautions
 - Summary

7. Output is translated into selected local language (Hindi/Marathi)
8. Final result is displayed to the user

3.3 Key Components

1. Image Processing Module
 - Enhances image quality
 - Improves OCR accuracy
2. OCR Module
 - Converts image → text
 - Handles handwritten and printed content
3. AI Processing Module
 - Uses GPT model for:
 - Interpretation
 - Summarization
 - Translation
4. Database Module
 - Stores user credentials
 - Maintains history of processed prescriptions

3.4 Architectural Advantages

- Modular and scalable design
- Easy integration with healthcare systems
- Supports multilingual output
- Efficient real-time processing
- Reduces dependency on manual interpretation

3.5 Summary

The system architecture combines OCR and GENAI within a Flask-based framework to provide an efficient, user-friendly solution for interpreting medical prescriptions. This layered approach ensures accurate processing, scalability, and improved accessibility for diverse users.

IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis focuses on understanding the problem, defining system requirements, and evaluating the feasibility of the proposed GENAI-powered medical prescription summarizer. The primary issue addressed by the system is the difficulty patients face in interpreting handwritten prescriptions due to unclear handwriting, abbreviations, and complex medical terminology. Traditional OCR tools such as Tesseract OCR can extract text from images, but they often fail to provide meaningful understanding, especially when dealing with handwritten content.

The proposed system overcomes these limitations by integrating OCR with advanced language models like GPT-4 developed by OpenAI. It not only extracts text but also interprets and summarizes it into a structured, patient-friendly format. Additionally, the system translates medical information into regional languages such as Hindi and Marathi, making it more accessible to a wider population.

From a functional perspective, the system enables users to register, log in, upload prescription images, and receive summarized outputs. It also supports image preprocessing, text extraction, AI-based interpretation, and result storage. Non-functional aspects such as performance, accuracy, usability, and security are also considered to ensure a smooth user experience and reliable operation.

In terms of feasibility, the system is technically viable due to the availability of open-source OCR tools, powerful cloud-based AI models, and lightweight web frameworks like Flask. Economically, it is cost-effective as it uses

existing technologies without requiring expensive infrastructure. Operationally, the system is practical and easy to use, making it suitable for real-world deployment in healthcare environments.

A. Implemented Results:

The implemented GENAI-powered medical prescription summarizer was tested on a variety of handwritten and scanned prescription images to evaluate its performance in real-world conditions. The system successfully processed input images through preprocessing, OCR extraction using Tesseract OCR, and AI-based interpretation using GPT-4 via OpenAI.

The results showed that the system effectively converts prescription images into structured summaries containing medicine names, dosage instructions, and precautions. Even when OCR produced minor errors due to unclear handwriting, the language model was able to infer correct meanings based on context, significantly improving the overall accuracy of the output. The generated summaries were clear, well-organized, and easy for non-medical users to understand.

The system also demonstrated strong multilingual capability by translating the summarized output into Hindi and Marathi with high readability and correct contextual meaning. This feature proved particularly useful for users who are not familiar with English medical terminology.

In terms of performance, the average processing time per prescription was approximately 2–4 seconds, making the system suitable for real-time usage. User testing indicated high satisfaction, especially in terms of ease of use, clarity of output, and usefulness in understanding prescriptions.

Overall, the implemented system achieved reliable performance, improved prescription interpretation accuracy, and enhanced accessibility through multilingual support, validating the effectiveness of combining OCR and Generative AI for healthcare applications.

Description

- Clear handwriting → ~92% accuracy
- Normal handwriting → ~81% accuracy
- Messy handwriting → ~58% accuracy
- Low-light images → ~64% accuracy
- Tilted images → ~87% accuracy

V. CONCLUSION

The GENAI-powered medical prescription summarizer successfully demonstrates how artificial intelligence can improve healthcare communication by converting handwritten prescriptions into clear, structured, and easy-to-understand information. By integrating OCR techniques such as Tesseract OCR with advanced language models like GPT-4 developed by OpenAI, the system effectively interprets unstructured medical text and generates meaningful summaries.

The implemented solution enhances patient understanding by simplifying complex medical instructions and providing multilingual output in Hindi and Marathi. It reduces dependency on manual interpretation, minimizes medication errors, and improves accessibility for users with limited medical or English-language knowledge.

Experimental results indicate that the system performs efficiently in real-time scenarios while maintaining good accuracy and reliability. Although challenges remain in handling extremely unclear handwriting, the use of generative AI significantly compensates for OCR limitations.

Overall, the proposed system provides a practical, scalable, and user-friendly approach to prescription interpretation and contributes to the advancement of AI-driven digital healthcare solutions.

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